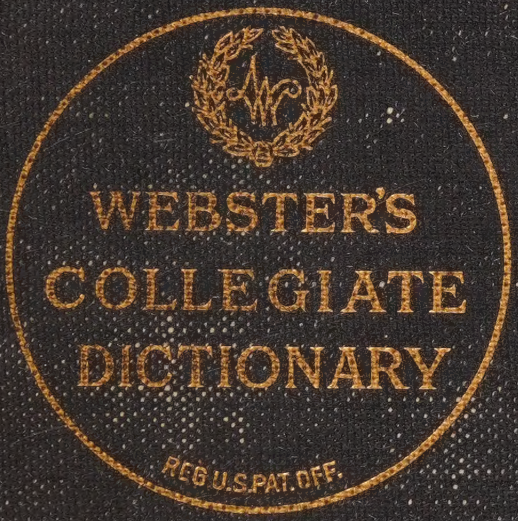

THIRD EDITION
OF THE MERRIAM SERIES

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N. Webster

THIN PAPER EDITION DE LUXE

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION OF
THE MERRIAM SERIES

THE LARGEST ABRIDGMENT OF
WEBSTER'S
NEW INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1700 ILLUSTRATIONS

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PREFACE

The task of providing a worthy successor to the earlier editions of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary was a heavy one. From the older International had been constructed a smaller dictionary that presented the material that was most useful as well to the general reader as to the scholar, and this material had been embodied in a form at once convenient and of proven excellence. Indeed, no other English dictionary of similar scope had ever given such general satisfaction. With the publication of the New International, however, there became available a great number of popular words that demanded inclusion in a book like the Collegiate. Within the eighteen years since the first edition of the Collegiate Dictionary was published, multitudes of scientific and technical terms have become part of everyday speech. In 1898 the automobile industry was in swaddling clothes, wireless telegraphy hardly existed outside the patent office, five years were still to elapse before the Wright brothers were to prove mechanical flight practicable. To-day words connected with all of these subjects come easily from the tongue of the man in the street, and his newspaper and magazine employ them as part of the vernacular. While the proven convenience of the older Collegiate made any increase in size questionable, still, in order that adequate treatment might be given to this vast amount of new material, it was found necessary to use a slightly larger type page, and to add some 150 pages to the Vocabulary itself. But even with this added space a doubling or even trebling of the care and precision with which essentials were selected and nonessentials were rejected was demanded. To this task the editorial staff has, during the space of two years, resolutely applied not only the experience gained during the preparation of the New International, but the training in clear and concise statement resulting from its work in making the new School Series of Webster's Dictionaries. This new book can thus with confidence be offered as representing the matured and integrated judgment of editors thoroughly versed in the varied and subtle problems of lexicography.

The general title *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* has been retained, since the plan of the first and second editions (1898, 1910) of this book has nowhere been widely departed from. The *Third Edition* is, however, in no sense a revision or adaptation of these predecessors, but is a new work abridged directly from Webster's New International Dictionary, the material of the older Collegiate having been used only incidentally, mainly for purposes of comparison.

Vocabulary

From the wealth of material in the New International there are here presented about ninety-seven thousand words and phrases. The endeavor has been to select those that will meet the needs of the busy general reader who wishes precise but not extended information about the words of the newspaper and periodical, and that will also satisfy the demands of the student in his college work. In the field of science, nouns and adjectives which are used in naming or describing parts or characteristics of plants, animals, or minerals, or the significant phenomena of their growth and relations, have been included with great fullness. The common names of plants and animals, especially if of literary value, have been given freely. Classificatory names, however, such as the names of genera, orders, and the like, have been inserted only when they have also a popular character. Thus many words like *fuchsia, geranium, gladiolus, octopus, junco*, though originally only the names of genera, have through common use become vernacular names as well. Such vernacular names are freely entered in the vocabulary, and in the definition the genus name itself appears. In the case of many scientific names an English derivative has, in popular use, replaced the Latin form of science. Preference has been given to such derivatives, but usually in the definition the scientific name itself also appears. Thus *Protozoa* will be found in the definition of *protozoan*, and *Cephalopoda* in that of *cephalopod*.

Spelling

The spelling of Webster's New International Dictionary has been adhered to throughout. This is based upon the Webster system of simple spellings which prefers *color, center, traveling*, and the like, to *colour, centre, travelling*. In all such cases, however, the alternative spelling is included. In words that may be spelled either with *e* or with *æ*, as *medieval, mediæval*, or with *e* or *œ*, as *ecumenical, œcumenical*, the preference is given to the simpler spelling except where usage prefers the form with the diphthong. The words in which the diphthong is retained usually belong to the technical language of science. Here, also, alternatives are often given, though not so freely as in the New International.

Capitalization

Proper names or words derived from them, titles, and the like, that should be written or printed with a capital initial have this fact indicated either by beginning the vocabulary entry itself with a capital or by inserting [*cap.*] at the specific definition affected.

Pronunciation

The work done in the New International in the department of Pronunciation was, perhaps, the most painstaking ever devoted to the subject for dictionary purposes and its results have therefore been kept unchanged. It should be borne in mind that the pronunciations finally chosen as representing the best usage were selected only after scrupulously collating all the published material available together with the results of careful personal investigations by the editor extending over many years and conducted both in America and in England. Again, thousands of disputed pronunciations were submitted to scholars, public speakers, actors, and specialists both in the United States and in Great Britain and a decision was reached only after a careful study of all this gathered information.

Attention is, also, specifically directed to the very valuable notes showing special variations in usage in the case of many words.

The pronunciation is indicated by the simple and well-established Webster system of respelling with one symbol only for each sound. The Guide to Pronunciation, while much shortened, is abbreviated directly from that in the New International and retains the essentials necessary to understand the symbols used and the principles followed. The Rules for the pronunciation of Latin (both by the Roman method and the English) and of Spanish will be found of much interest.

Irregular Plurals and other Inflected forms

Plurals of nouns and pronouns, the degrees of adjectives or adverbs, and the parts of verbs are given when irregular or where, though regular, an irregular form might be expected. Thus, all plurals of words ending in *i*, *o*, or *y* are given because for some of these words plurals ending in *is*, *os*, or *ys* are used, while others end in *ies* or *oes*. Likewise the principal parts of verbs ending in a silent *e* are usually given. In the case of compounds, these irregular inflected forms are often omitted, to avoid duplicating under a derivative information already available at the main word.

Etymologies

The Etymologies are abridged from those of Webster's New International Dictionary, and retain the same qualities of accuracy and lucidity that so notably mark the work of Professor Sheldon and Professor Wiener in the larger book. The abridgment has consisted in the omission of many of the cognate forms, the omission of doubtful or controversial matter given in the New International with such qualifying words as 'perhaps' and 'apparently,' and, often, in the omission of the etymology of certain words in a group when the essential information is given in connection with the main word. Thus, no etymology is given for *separation*, although it is strictly from the Latin *separatio*, inasmuch as the essential information appears under the verb *separate*. Except for the above systematic modifications, the etymologies of the Collegiate, Third Edition, are, in general, as complete as those of the New International. The process of condensation has, it is believed, in no case made the etymology less accurate or less intelligible.

Definitions

Definitions have generally been taken directly from the New International, though frequently modified in statement to obtain greater brevity or directness. They, therefore, retain the great lucidity and accuracy which characterize the work done by the general editor, Mr. Allen, and those trained under him. Noah Webster has been called "a born definer of words"; and his ideals and methods were, by example, precept, and personal training, passed on to his son-in-law Professor Goodrich and then to each of those who in turn came to take up the active editorial labors, Noah Porter, L. J. Campbell, and F. Sturges Allen. The best of the Webster traditions in definition have been followed in this volume. The historical order too has been preserved to show the growth of a word's meanings. For the same purpose obsolete senses have been retained where they are essential steps in a word's development; other obsolete senses have been omitted unless found in well-known works still widely read.

Illustrative Examples

In the New International thousands of citations serve to illustrate and make clear the meaning and application of the definitions. The limitations of space forbade the use of full citations in the Collegiate, but in many instances the significant part of a citation has been retained as an illustrative example. Especial care has been taken to insert such examples in figurative or derived senses of the fundamental words of the language. Thus at *active*, *break*, *make*, *in*, *after*, *on*, most of the definitions are reënforced by such examples.

The difficulty often found in selecting from a dictionary the precise meaning to fit a given use of a word is removed by these examples, for it is necessary only to scan the definitions until one is found accompanied by an example showing an analogous use. Especial attention is directed to this valuable feature of the Collegiate, since no other dictionary of its size has heretofore attempted to supply information of this kind; it seems certain that it will fill a need which never before has been met, perhaps because not fully realized.

Hundreds of phrases are current in English with meanings that differ essentially from the natural meanings to be gathered from the component words. Such phrases are included in large numbers. When the meaning of the significant word is not too remote from its ordinary meanings, a special definition has been made to cover its use in the idiomatic phrase and the latter has been given as an illustrative example. In many other cases the phrase itself has been inserted with a suitable definition. This feature of the book should be especially helpful to those who do not know English as a mother tongue, but are forced to acquire it in later life.

Idiomatic Phrases

Strictly speaking there are no perfect synonyms, that is, no two words which exactly agree in sense and use. Yet there are in English many words whose meanings are so closely akin that they are carelessly used without discrimination. Such words demand especial attention in order that they may be used each with its due force and in its proper setting. This department of the New International was treated with especial care and fullness by Professor John L. Lowes, now of Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, under the critical supervision of Professor George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard. The essence of their material is retained for the most part unmodified save for the abbreviating of the citations into illustrative examples, so that the treatment of synonyms in the Collegiate Dictionary, Third Edition, constitutes one of its strongest features.

Synonyms

More fully than ever before in a work of this size have pictures been used to clarify and strengthen the verbal definitions. Some 1700 of these illustrations appear in the text. In addition, seven full-page illustrations have been prepared especially for this book. The plates showing various forms of *inflorescence*, of *leaves*, of *flags*, of *helmets*, etc., will repay careful study, for by placing together pictures of objects similar in form the specific differences characteristic of each become clearly evident.

Illustrations

The Supplemental Vocabularies The supplemental vocabularies found in the preceding editions have been retained in this edition with several new features of value and interest.

Vocabulary of Rimes Valuable as the Vocabulary of Rimes has proved itself in the former edition, it should be even more serviceable as now presented. The list has been revised and enlarged, monosyllables, dissyllables, and polysyllables being grouped separately in alphabetical order, an arrangement that will be found more convenient and suggestive. The pronunciation of the riming elements is indicated, which was not uniformly done in the earlier editions, thus emphasizing the fact that it is the sound rather than the form which determines the rime. The new typographical arrangement also will be found to lend itself to greater ease of reference.

In this edition the Scottish Glossary shows improvements in vocabulary, definitions, and pronunciation. The vocabulary has been enlarged, and the difficulties likely to be encountered in the works of Scottish authors have been kept steadfastly in view. The definitions are more numerous, and all have been made to agree with the more recent information contained in the New International Dictionary. Where a fuller definition is given in the main Vocabulary, as under *cotter*, *deasil*, *kill*, *plaid*, *thrum*, etc., reference is made thereto in order to avoid repetition. The pronunciation has been revised, and the respelling made to conform to the improved notation of the New International. No effort has been spared to make the Scottish Glossary of practical value to the general reader. It is at once comprehensive and authoritative.

Scottish Glossary

In the place of the general vocabulary of Proper Names in the earlier Collegiate which gave only the spelling and pronunciation of a list of names, a much more helpful plan has been adopted. Names in mythology are for the most part entered with careful definitions in the main Vocabulary. The Geographical Names, both ancient and modern, are now entered in one list with the pronunciations and brief descriptions added showing location, political ownership, statistics as to population, length (of rivers), elevation (of mountains), area (of states, lakes, etc.), all in the concise form found so effective in the New International. The careful work made available by the very recent revision of the New International Gazetteer insures the accuracy of the material here included.

Pronouncing Dictionaries of Geographical and Biographical Names

The Biographical Names are given in a separate Biographical Dictionary and cover the great personages, ancient and modern. The accepted spelling, pronunciation, Christian names, nationality, and some hint as to their notable achievements are given, together with dates of birth and, if no longer living, of death, and in the case of rulers the years of their reigns.

The collection of personal names has undergone severe revision. Fanciful etymologies have been discarded, and only such meanings given as bear the hallmark of present-day philology. *Anthony*, in the former edition, was said to mean "priceless; praiseworthy"; *Bartholomew*, "a warlike son"; *Clarence*, "illustrious"; *Edith*, "happiness; rich gift"; *Mary* "bitter, *otherwise*, their rebellion, *or* star of the sea." It is not without regret that these interesting and poetic but erroneous interpretations have been cast aside. Thus, *Bartholomew* is now given as meaning "son of Talmai"; and *Clarence* as a Christian name is derived from Clarence the English

English Christian Names

dukedom. When the meaning is not certain, it is not given. While the list of English names is not materially greater than in the former edition, the foreign equivalents are more numerous. This, with the revision in pronunciation, makes the collection fuller, more accurate, and more serviceable than its predecessor.

Foreign Words and Phrases

Collections of Foreign Phrases and Quotations serve a twofold purpose: To the writer or public speaker they suggest some new or half-forgotten expression; to the reader unfamiliar, or but superficially acquainted, with the foreign tongue, they give the meaning, and in this dictionary the pronunciation, of the imported phrase. Of such phrases, the New International Dictionary presents a veritable *embarras de richesses*, and a selection of the best-known and most widely applicable has been made. The English-speaking race becomes more and more cosmopolitan in speech, and imported sayings form part of the equipment of every educated person. Certain foreign phrases by reason of their conciseness and expressiveness have virtually become an essential part of our language. Such, for example, are the Latin *ad libitum, alter ego, ex officio, flagrante delicto, ipso facto, pro bono publico;* the French *à la mode, amour propre, coup de grâce, de trop, hors de combat;* the German *auf Wiedersehen, mehr Licht, Wanderlust, Zeitgeist;* the Italian *con amore, dolce far niente, sotto voce.* The present collection contains the more familiar phrases found in its predecessor, and many additions. The mottoes of the various States of the Union are entered.

The pronunciation is given, a feature which was absent from the old edition. Furthermore, the plan of using bold-faced type will prove a grateful change from the italics formerly used.

Abbreviations

The list of Abbreviations is very comprehensive, and covers academic degrees, military titles, honorary orders, scientific symbols, commercial contractions, and the like, some of which have gained wide currency since the last edition was prepared. Thus, *A. B. C.*, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, *A. N. Z. A. C.* or *Anzac*, Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, *C. S.*, Christian Science, *D. O.*, Doctor of Osteopathy, *I. S. O.*, Imperial Service Order, *S. O. S.*, the wireless signal used by ships in distress, can be expected only in an up-to-date list. These and practically all other abbreviations likely to meet the attention of the layman are given in the present collection. Attention is also directed to the introductory remarks on the correct usage of abbreviations in writing and printing. Such information is not elsewhere readily available, and will be appreciated by the careful writer. When, and when not, to use capital letters is clearly shown in the present edition, and this improvement alone more than justifies the revision.

Punctuation, Use of Capital Letters, Etc.

Any who have occasion to write or print will welcome the simple and concise rules here given for Punctuation, Use of Capital Letters, etc. These rules exhibit the best current practice and, while in matter so condensed many niceties of analysis have, perforce, been omitted, they give the general principles involved.

Preparation of Copy for the Press

Many of the errors that appear in print and much of the expense incurred in making printer's changes would be avoided if the original copy were prepared with sufficient care. The hints here given are the result of much experience and will be found of assistance in preparing circulars, advertisements, and form letters, as well as more extended forms of literary work, such as themes, stories, or the like.

Arbitrary Signs

The Signs and Symbols associated with astronomy, botany, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, commerce, music, etc., have been prepared *de novo* from the New International Dictionary; and, while containing all that was in the previous edition, the present list includes a number of very useful additions. The specimen of a corrected proof sheet is of special interest.

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A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

KEY TO THE SYMBOLS

☞ For FULL DISCUSSION OF THE SOUNDS of the language, see ELEMENTS OF SPOKEN ENGLISH, below.

REFERENCES. Numbers following the respelling for pronunciation of some words in the vocabulary refer to sections in this GUIDE.

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (′), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (′), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is indicated by a light hyphen, except where this is replaced by an accent mark, or by a heavier hyphen used to join the members of words written or printed with a hyphen.

For a SYSTEM OF MARKING WORDS WITHOUT RESPELLING, see page xviii.

FOREIGN SOUNDS for which no special symbols are provided are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

ā, as in **āle, fāte, lā′bor, chā′os.**
å, ,, ,, **sen′åte, pref′åce, leg′is-lå-tive.**
â, ,, ,, **câre, pâr′ent, com-pâre′.**
ă, ,, ,, **ăm, ădd, ăc-cept′, re′ăd-mit′.**
ă̈, ,, ,, **fi′nă̈l, in′fă̈nt, hus′bă̈nd, mad′ă̈m.**
ä, ,, ,, **ärm, färr, fä′ther, äh, pälm.**
å, ,, ,, **åsk, gråss, dånce,ståff, påth.**
ȧ, ,, ,, **so′fȧ, i-de′ȧ, ȧ-bound′, mo′lȧr.**
b, ,, ,, **baby, be, bit, bob, but.**
ch, ,, ,, **chair, much**; also for **tch**, as in **match**; for **ti** as in **question**; for **te** as in **righteous.**
d, as in **day, do, add′ed**; also for **ed** as in **robbed.**
d̆ŭ: for **du** as in **ver′dure**; for **deu** as in **gran′deur.**
ē, as in **ēve, mēte, se-rēne′.**
ĕ, ,, ,, **ĕ-vent′, dĕ-pend′, crĕ-ate′, so-ci′ĕ-ty.**
ĕ, ,, ,, **ĕnd, ĕx-cuse′, ĕf-face′, car′pĕt.**
ĕ, ,, ,, **re′cĕnt, de′cĕn-cy, nov′ĕl.**
ẽ, ,, ,, **ev′ẽr, speak′ẽr, pẽr-vert′, in′fẽr-ence, rumor** (rōō′mẽr).
f, as in **fill, feel**; also for **ph** as in **philosophy, triumph**; for **gh** as in **laugh.**
g (always "hard"), as in **go, begin**; also for **gu** as in **guard**; for **gue** as in **plague**; for **gh** as in **ghost.**
gz: for **x** as in **ex-ist′, ex-act′, ex-am′ple.**
h, as in **hat, hot, hurt, oho.**
hw: for **wh** as in **what, why, where.**
ī, as in **īce, sīght, in-spīre′, ī-de′a, bī-ol′o-gy.**
ĭ, ,, ,, **ĭll, ad-mĭt′, dĭ-vide′, pĭty** (pĭt′ĭ).
j, ,, ,, **joke, jolly**; also for "soft" **g**, as in **gem, giant**; for **gi** and **ge** as in **religion, pigeon**; for **di** as in **soldier**; for **dg(e)**, as in **edge, judg′ment.**
k, as in **keep, kick**; also for "hard" **ch**, as in **chorus, epoch**; for "hard" **c**, as in **cube**; for **ck**, as in **pack**; for **qu** as in **conquer, coquette**; for **que** as in **pique.**
K (small capital): for **ch** as in German **ich, ach,** etc.
ks: for **x** as in **vex, exit, perplex, dextrous.**
kw: for **qu** as in **queen, quit, quality.**
l, as in **late, leg, lip, lot, lull, holly.**
m, ,, ,, **man, men, mine, mob, hum, hammer.**
n, ,, ,, **no, man, manner**; also for **gn** as in **sign.**
N (small capital): indicates nasal tone (as in French) of preceding vowel, as in **bon** (bōN); **ensemble** (äN′säN′bl′).
ŋ (like **ng**): for **n** before the sound of **k** or "hard" **g**, as in **bank, junction, linger, canker.**
ng, as in **long, sing′er**; also for **ngue**, as in **tongue.**
ō, as in **ōld, nōte, bōld, he′rō, cal′i-cō.**
ŏ, ,, ,, **ŏ-bey′, tŏ-bac′co, a-nat′ŏ-my.**
ô, ,, ,, **ôrb, lôrd**; **law** (lô), **saw** (sô), **all** (ôl).
ŏ, ,, ,, **ŏdd, nŏt, fŏr′est, hŏr′ror.**
ŏ, ,, ,, **cŏn-nect′, cŏn-trol′, cŏm-bine′.**
ō, ,, ,, **sōft, dōg, clōth.**
oi, ,, ,, **oil, nois′y, a-void′, goi′ter.**
o͞o, ,, ,, **fo͞od, mo͞on; rude** (ro͞od), **ru′mor** (ro͞o′mẽr).
o͝o, ,, ,, **fo͝ot, wo͝ol; put** (po͝ot), **pull** (po͝ol).
ou, ,, ,, **out, thou, de-vour′.**
p, ,, ,, **papa, pen, pin, pop, put.**
r, ,, ,, **rap, red, rip, rod**; also for **rh**, as in **rhododendron, rhomboid.**
s (always voiceless, or "sharp"), as in **so, this, haste**; also for **c** as in **cell, vice**; for **sc** as in **scene, science**; for **ss** as in **hiss.**
sh, as in **she, ship, shop**; also for **ch** as in **machine, chaise**; for **ce** as in **ocean**; for **ci** as in **social**; for **sci** as in **conscious**; for **s** as in **sure**; for **se** as in **nauseous**; for **si** as in **pension**; for **ss** as in **issue**; for **ssi** as in **passion**; for **ti** as in **nation.**
t, as in **time, talk**; also for **ed** as in **baked, capped**; for **th** as in **thyme, Thomas.**
th (voiceless), as in **thin, through, wealth, breadth.**
th (voiced): for **th** as in **then, this, smooth, breathe.**
t͡ŭ: for **tu** as in **cul′ture, na′ture, pic′ture.**
ū, as in **ūse, pūre, tūne, lūte, dū′ty, hū′man.**
ŭ, ,, ,, **ŭ-nite′, for′mŭ-late, hŭ-mane′.**
û, ,, ,, **ûrn, fûrl, con-cûr′**; **her** (hûr), **fern** (fûrn), **fir** (fûr); for Ger. **ö, oe**, as in **schön** (shûn), **Goethe** (gû′tẽ); for Fr. **eu**, as in **jeu** (zhû).
ŭ, as in **ŭp, tŭb, stŭd′y, ŭp-hŭld′.**
ŭ, ,, ,, **cir′cŭs, cau′cŭs, cir′cŭm-stance.**
ü: for French **u**, as in **menu** (mẽ-nü′); for German **ü**, as in **grün, Sün′de.**
v, as in **van, vent, vote, revoke**; also for **f** as in **of.**
w, ,, ,, **want, win, weed, wood.**
y, ,, ,, **yard, yet, yellow, beyond.**
z, ,, ,, **zone, haze**; also for voiced ("soft") **s**, as in **is, wise, figs**; for **x** as in **Xenophon, xylography.**
zh: for **z** as in **azure**; for **zi** as in **glazier, brazier**; for **s** as in **pleasure**; for **si** as in **vision**; for **ssi** as in **abscission**; for **g** as in **rouge, cortège.**
ʾ as in **pardon** (pär′dʾn), **eaten** (ētʾn), **evil** (ēʾvʾl): indicates the elision of a vowel or its reduction to a mere vocal murmur. (Cf. § 26.)

ELEMENTS OF SPOKEN ENGLISH

☞ In this discussion, unless otherwise indicated, it is the *sound* of a letter that is meant in any instance, and not its *name*. Thus, **t** is called "tē"; its *sound* may be heard by pronouncing a word like *to*, and then omitting the vowel.

A

§ 1. **ā** as in **āle, fāte, māk'er,** etc., commonly called "long **a**," although it corresponds, at least in its main element, nearly with **ĕ** (§ 23), is the name sound of the letter **a** in modern English. It is usually diphthongal, beginning with a sound nearly that of **ĕ** in **mĕt**, and ending with a brief sound as of **ĭ** in **ĭt**, which is most noticeable at the end of a syllable, or before a voiced (sonant) consonant, as in **māy, āle.** In passing from the **ĕ** position to the **ĭ** position the tongue is raised, and the main element of the **ā** becomes somewhat closer than **ĕ**. The **ā** is never simply **ĕ** prolonged.

The sound (**ā**) is also otherwise variously represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **pain, day, break, veil, obey,** and (exceptionally) **gaol, gauge, aye** (ever).

§ 2. **â** as in **sen'âte, pref'âce, vil'lâge,** etc., is a modification of **ā** (**āle**), in unaccented syllables. In ordinary speech, the sound is nearly **ĕ** as in **ĕnd**, or, as pronounced by some, **ĭ** in **ĭt**. In formal speech, the sound approaches **ā** in many adjectives and nouns where in the corresponding verb it has the full sound, as in **con'ju-gâte,** *a.*, **ag'gre-gâte,** *n.* It is nearly **ā** when before another vowel in a following syllable, as in **châ-ot'ic, Ju'dâ-ism.** In such words as **mis'cel-lâ-ny, sal'u-tâ-ry,** etc., the **â** usually is more nearly **ā** in American than in British use.

§ 3. **â** as in **câre, com-pâre', pâr'ent,** etc., occurs in standard English only in syllables closed by **r** and more or less strongly accented. The sound varies somewhat with different speakers. By many, it is made with the tongue nearly in the position for **ă** in **ăt** (§ 4); by others, with the tongue nearly in the position for **ĕ** in **ĕnd** (§ 23). But in either case the tongue is tenser and slightly higher than for the **ă** or for the **ĕ**, so that the **â** is not simply **ă** prolonged, as some describe it, or **ĕ** prolonged, as others describe it.

An **a** before **r** does not usually take the sound of **â** when the **r** immediately precedes a sounded vowel or another **r** in a following syllable of the word; as in **vā'ry, wā'ry, Mā'ry,** etc.; **păr'i-ty, păr'ry, chăr'i-ty,** etc. (cf. § 75). Words like **vā'ry, wā'ry,** etc., are, however, pronounced with **â** by many, especially in British usage. The sound (**â**) remains unchanged when an inflectional ending is added; thus, **shâre, shâr'er, shâr'ing.**

The sound (**â**) is also represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **e** before **r**, as in **there,** and in other ways, as in **air, bear, heir, prayer,** etc.

§ 4. **ă** as in **ădd, hăt, răn'dom. păr'i-ty,** etc., is commonly called "short **a**." It corresponds in tongue position nearly with **â** as that sound is pronounced by many (§ 3).

The sound (**ă**) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **plaid, guar'an-ty,** etc.

§ 5. **ă** as in **ăc-count', fi'năl, mad'ăm,** etc., occurs frequently in unaccented syllables closed by a consonant, in the ordinary spelling. In formal speech, it has the quality of **ă** (**ăt**), but ordinarily it is more or less obscured, often becoming nearly or quite the same as **ȧ** in **so'fȧ** (§ 8). The italic (**ă**) indicates the quality of **ă** (**ăt**), with allowable colloquial obscuration.

§ 6. **ä** as in **ärm, färr, fä'ther, älms, pälm** is often called "Italian **a**." It has also been called the "open-throat" vowel, because in pronouncing it the mouth and throat are opened wide, the tongue being lax.

In American usage, **ä** occurs most often before **r.** In **calf, half, salve,** etc., **ä** is the generally accepted sound, though **ȧ**, and even **ă**, are also common in such words (not, however, in **calm, palm, balm,** etc., in educated speech). The digraph **au** in **laugh, haunt, taunt,** etc., is preferably pronounced as **ä**, although when followed by **n**, as in **haunt, taunt,** etc., it is by many given as **ô** (§ 11). The sound (**ä**) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **hearth, guard,** etc.

§ 7. **ȧ** as in **stȧff, grȧft, dȧnce, com-mȧnd', chȧnt, ȧsk, pȧss, lȧst, pȧth,** etc., occurs before **ff, ft, nce, nd, nt, sk, sp, ss, st,** and **th**; and in some other cases. The sound thus represented is not the short form of **ä** in **ärt** (§ 6). It is medium or long in *quantity*, and variable in *quality* between the limits **ä** (**ärt**) and **ă** (**ăm**), usually more nearly resembling the former, but articulated somewhat further forward in the mouth. It is used by many cultivated speakers, in such words as are here mentioned, as a compromise between the **ä** used by some and the **ă** used by others.

§ 8. **ȧ** as in **ȧ**-bound', **cȧ**-rouse', di'**ȧ**-dem, **so'fȧ**, etc., occurs only in unaccented syllables, usually such as are not closed by a consonant in the ordinary spelling. The sound is that of **ä** in **ȧsk**, usually with more or less colloquial obscuration toward the sound of **ē** in **ev'ēr** (§ 27), such allowable obscuration being indicated by italicizing the letter (**ȧ**).

§ 9. **A** as in **all, talk, swarm, wa'ter,** etc., is equivalent to **ô** as in **ôrb, bôrn,** etc. (§ 59), and is represented by **ô** in the respelling; as, **all** (ôl), **talk** (tôk).

§ 10. **A** as in **was, what, wan'der, swan, qual'i-ty,** etc., is equivalent to **ŏ** as in **ŏdd** (§ 60), and is represented by **ŏ** in the respelling; thus, **was** (wŏz), **what** (hwŏt).

Au and aw

§ 11. **Au,** in the ordinary spelling, regularly represents the sound of **ô** in **lôrd** (§ 59), as in **taught, caustic, haul,** etc. It also has the sound of **ä**, as in **aunt, laugh**; and in **taunt, haunt,** etc., as preferably pronounced (§ 6). It never has the sound of **ou** in **house** in English words. The common sound of **au** (**ô**) is also represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **aw,** now the usual form where final or before **k, l,** or **n**; as in **law, saw, hawk, crawl, lawn,** etc.

B

§ 12. **B** as in **boy, cab, rob'ber, a'ble,** etc., is the *voiced labial stop* (i. e., consonant formed with stoppage at the lips of the voiced, or intonated, breath). It differs from **p** (§ 72) only in being uttered with voice, or vocal tone.

B is usually silent after **m** in the same syllable, as in **bomb, climb, thumb,** etc.; but is sometimes sounded, as in **rhomb.** It is usually silent before **t** (except in compounds, as **subtitle,** etc.); as in **debt, doubt, sub'tle,** etc. In a few other cases, also, especially when initial before another consonant, as in **bdel'li-um,** it is silent.

C

§ 13. **C** as in **cede, cy'press, ac'id, glance,** etc., ("soft" **c**) is identical with **s** as in **see** (§ 77), and is indicated by **s** in the respelling for pronunciation.

C has this sound (**s**) before **e, i,** or **y**; as in **cede, ac'id,** etc. The **c** rarely has the sound of **z,** as in **sacrifice** and **suffice** as pronounced by some. Before an **i,** less often an **e,** immediately followed by another vowel in the same word, "soft" **c** commonly takes the sound of **sh,** either by itself, as in **o'ce-an'ic** (ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), or by assimilation with the **i** or **e,** as in **vi'cious** (vĭsh'ŭs), **o'cean** (ō'shăn), etc.

§ 14. **C** as in **cat, cold, ac'rid,** etc., ("hard" **c**) has the sound of **k,** and is represented by **k** in the respelling.

C has this sound (**k**) before **a, o,** or **u**; before **l** and **r,** as in **cliff, craft**; in the combination **ck,** as in **crack**; and at the end of a syllable (if not immediately followed in a succeeding syllable by **e, i,** or **y**), as in **pic'ture, arc, sanc'tion, disc, zinc, al'ma-nac, vac'ci-nate,** etc.; also before **e** in **scep'tic,** as sometimes spelled, and before **i** in **scir'rous** (pronounced also sĭr'ŭs), and in the irregular spellings **arc'ing, zinc'ing, zinc'y,** etc.

§ 15. **C** initial before **n** occurs in a few words and names from the Greek, and is silent, as in **Cni'dus** (nī'dŭs). **C** is also silent in **czar,** etc., as commonly pronounced; also in **vict'uals, in-dict',** and in **mus'cle, cor'pus-cle,** etc.

Ch

§ 16. The most frequent sound of **ch,** as in **chin, church, much, arch,** etc., is a consonantal diphthong, commonly analyzed as **t** + **sh** (**tsh**). But these elements are not simply pronounced in succession, without change, as are, for instance, **k** and **s** in **box** (bŏks); they blend into a composite sound in which both elements are changed somewhat. The sound is the voiceless (surd) correlative of **j** (§ 48). **Ch** has this sound in all native English words, and is used in the respelling invariably with this value.

Ch often has as an equivalent, in the ordinary spelling, the trigraph **tch,** at the end of a syllable; as in **hatch, watch, satch'el,** etc. This sound of **ch** is also represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **ti,** as in **bas'tion, ques'tion,** and, rarely, by **te,** as in **right'eous**; also, by **t** and the initial element of **u** in **na'ture, vul'ture,** etc., as commonly colloquially pronounced. (Cf. § 87.) **Ch** occasionally has the sound of **j,** as in **spin'ach.**

§ 17. **Ch** has the sound of **sh** in **she** (§ 81) in words from modern French, as **cha-grin', ma-chine', mus-tache',** etc.; also, in some words from Old French, in which histor-

ically the sound is **ch** (**chop**), but in which it has commonly become **sh** through analogy with more recent borrowings, as in **chiv'al-rous, cham-paign'** (flat ground).

§ 18. **Ch** "hard," as in **cho'rus, ech'o,** etc., has the sound of **k**, and is represented by **k** in the respelling.

Ch has its "hard" sound in most words from the Greek, directly or through the Latin, as in **cho'rus, ep'och, chyle**; also, in most words or names from the Hebrew, as **Chaldea, Enoch, Nebuchadrezzar.** In a comparatively few such words, the sound of **ch** as in **chop** occurs; as **chart, cherub, Rachel**; also, in the prefix **arch-**, as in **archbishop, archduke**; but the **k** sound remains in **architect, archangel, architecture,** etc. In some words from foreign languages, the corresponding **ch** has a fricative ("guttural") sound. (See § 50.)

§ 19. **Ch** is silent in **drachm, schism, yacht,** and in **fuchsia,** as a common plant name.

D

§ 20. **D** as in **day, bed, hard, wed'ded,** etc., is the *voiced dental* (or often *alveolar*) *stop* (i. e., consonant formed with stoppage of the voiced, or intonated, breath by placing the point of the tongue against the back of the upper front teeth, or the gums just above). The sound differs from **t** (§ 82) only in being uttered with voice, or vocal tone.

D, when preceded in the same syllable by a voiceless sound (i. e., one uttered without vocal tone), is pronounced like **t**; as in **hissed** (hĭst), **looked** (lo͝okt). It is silent in the first syllable of **Wednesday,** as usually pronounced, and in **handkerchief** and **handsome.** **D** often assimilates with a following **i,** the two taking the sound **j** (§§ 48, 87).

E

§ 21. **ē** as in **ēve, bē, mēte,** etc., commonly called "long **e**," is the name sound of the letter **e** in modern English. The sound is formed with the tongue in nearly the same position as for **ĭ** (§ 44), but slightly raised and tenser, the front of the tongue being raised higher than for any of the other "front" vowel sounds (**ĭ, ā, ĕ, ă, â**). A further raising of the tongue, or a slight increase in the force of utterance, by causing audible friction of the breath, turns the sound into a consonant, as **y** in **yes.**

This sound is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in Cæ'sar, beam, feet, de-ceive', peo'ple, key, machine', field, Phœ'bus, quay, Por'tu-guese.

§ 22. **ē** as in **ē-vent', crē-ate', so-cī'ē-ty,** etc., is a modification of **ē** (**ēve**) in unaccented syllables. In ordinary speech it is uttered with the tongue slightly lower and less tense than for the accented **ē**, the sound tending toward that of **ĭ** (**ĭll**), which it often becomes in colloquial speech.

§ 23. **ĕ** as in **ĕnd, pĕt, ĕr'ror,** etc., commonly called "short **e**," corresponds nearly to the main part of "**ā**" (§ 1).

The sound (**ĕ**), which usually occurs in accented syllables closed with a consonant, is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in any, di-ær'e-sis, said, says, feath'er, heif'er, leop'ard, friend, as/a-fœt'i-da, etc.

§ 24. Short **e** (**ĕ**) also occurs in unaccented initial syllables, as in **ĕx-cuse', ĕn-large', ĕf-face',** etc. In many final unaccented syllables, the sound verges toward that of **ĭ** in **ĭll,** as in **end'ed, car'pet, hors'es, wool'en,** etc., and is given as **ĭ** by many phoneticians, where others give **ĕ**, or a sound intermediate between **ĕ** and **ĭ.** In this Dictionary the more formal sound (**ĕ**) is preferred, although the **ĭ** sound is allowable colloquially. Otherwise, the **ĕ** in unaccented syllables usually is obscured toward the sound of **ē** (**ev'ēr**). (See §§ 25, 27.)

§ 25. **ĕ** as in **mo'mĕnt, de'cĕn-cy, nov'ĕl, gos'pĕl,** etc., usually before **n** or **l**, is pronounced in formal speech like **ė** (**ėnd**). From this there is an allowable colloquial weakening or obscuration in the direction of **ē** (**ev'ēr,** § 27), the vowel sometimes appearing to be almost elided, as in **mo'm'nt, nov''l.** (Cf. § 26.) The formal sound, together with its allowable obscuration, is indicated by the italic (**ĕ**).

§ 26. In some words — as **eat'en, o'pen, gold'en, shriv'el,** etc. — the **e** is so far reduced that it becomes a mere vocal murmur, or even drops out altogether, leaving to the **n** or the **l** the function of the vowel. Such words are marked in the respelling for pronunciation with an apostrophe (') to indicate the reduction or elision of the vowel; thus, **eat'en** (ēt''n), **gold'en** (gōl'd'n).

§ 27. **ē** as in **read'ēr, sev'ēr-al, pēr-form',** etc., is the sound of unaccented **e** before **r.** The tongue position in the articulation of this sound is nearly the same as that for **û** (§ 88), or **ŭ** (§ 89), but in pronouncing either **û** or **ŭ** the tongue is tenser, making a perceptible difference in the sound, as may be felt and heard by pronouncing such pairs of words as **cûr** and **mak'ĕr, cŭt** and **sev'ĕr.**

The sound (**ē**) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in al'tar, e-lix'ir, ac'tor, zeph'yr, etc.

§ 28. The sound of **e** as in **fern, err, her, herd, infer',** etc., as ordinarily pronounced, is the same as **û** in **ûrn,** and is indicated in the respelling by **û.** (See § 88.)

§ 29. **E** as in **there, where,** etc., is identical in sound with **â** (§ 3), by which it is represented in the respelling.

§ 30. **E** as in **veil, rein, they,** etc., with the sound of **ā** (§ 1), occurs in English words only in the digraph **ei** (or **ey** final), and it is, properly speaking, the digraph that represents the sound, and not the single letter.

§ 31. **E** *with consonant value.* An unaccented **e** immediately followed by another vowel often assumes more or less of a consonant **y** sound, as in **right'eous,** as pronounced by some, rīt'yŭs. Even with careful speakers, this **y** sound, however, often assimilates with a preceding **t** or **d** or **s**, or **c** with the sound of **s**, modifying its sound more or less, as in **right'eous** (rī'chŭs, *by some* rīt'yŭs), **gran'deur** (grăn'dūr; *by some* grănd'yĕr, *by others* grăn'jēr), **o'cean** (ō'shăn), **nau'seous** (nô'shŭs, *by some* -shĭus), etc. Cf. § 87. The **e** does not always disappear even when, by partial assimilation, it has changed the sound of the preceding consonant, especially if the accent falls upon the following syllable, as in **o'ce-an'ic** (ō'shē-ăn'ĭk).

§ 32. **E** *silent.* When it follows a consonant at the end of a syllable, **e** is usually silent in modern English, but indicates: (1) Generally, that a preceding vowel is long; as in **cāme, tōne, hōme.** In many words, however, the preceding vowel is short; as in **bāde, ol'īve, prom'īse,** etc. (2) That a preceding **c** or **g** is "soft" (i. e., pronounced as **s** or **j**); as in **serv'ice, rav'age,** etc. A final silent **e**, also, often occurs after certain consonants not usual in a final position, as **y, th** (when sounded as in **them**), and single **s** (when not the sign of the plural), or **z**; as in **leave, wreathe, mouse, nurse, bronze,** etc.

In the ending **-ed** of the past tense and participle of verbs, the **e**, except in solemn or poetic speech, is usually elided, as in **sealed** (sēld), **waved** (wāvd), **hoped** (hōpt), unless the verb ends in **d** or **t**, as in **add'ed, suit'ed.** When the **e** is thus elided in pronunciation, the **d** following a voiceless consonant (i. e., one uttered without vocal tone) is pronounced as **t**; as, **stopped** (stŏpt), **hoped** (hōpt).

Ee

§ 33. **Ee** has usually the sound of **ē** (**ēve**); as in **beet** (bēt), **deep** (dēp). In **been,** it has usually, in America, the sound of **ĭ.** In **breech'es** and **cof'fee,** it has the sound of **ĭ.**

Eu, ew

§ 34. **Eu** regularly has the sound of **ū** (§ 85), as in **feud** (fūd), **deuce** (dūs), or, when unaccented, of **ŭ** (§ 87), as in **eu-phon'ic** (ŭ-fŏn'ĭk), etc.

Ew, having usually the same sounds as **eu,** is common at the end of words or syllables; as in **pew** (pū), **new** (nū), etc. It also occurs (rarely) initially and medially; as in **ewe** (ū), **ew'er** (ū'ĕr), **newt** (nūt). After certain consonants, it has the sound of **o͞o**; as in **flew** (flo͞o), **threw** (thro͞o). (Cf. § 86.) It has exceptionally the sound of **ō**; as in **sew** (sō), **shew** (shō).

F

§ 35. **F** as in **fame, fly, staff, oft,** etc., is the *voiceless labiodental open* consonant (i. e., consonant pronounced by bringing the lower lip and upper teeth lightly together but without complete stoppage of the breath, which is emitted without accompanying voice, or vocal tone). **F** is the same as **v,** except that **v** is pronounced with voice (§ 95).

The commonest equivalent of **f** in the ordinary spelling is **ph** (chiefly in words from the Greek), as **pha'lanx, pho'to-graph,** etc.; the sound being otherwise sometimes represented by **gh** (§ 40). In **of,** and usually in **hereof, thereof, whereof, f** has the sound of **v.**

G

§ 36. **G** as in **gay, go, gun,** is called "hard" **g.** This sound of **g** is the *voiced guttural*, or *velar*, *stop* (i. e., consonant pronounced by *stopping* the voiced, or intonated, breath by contact between the back of the tongue and the back palate). It corresponds to **k** (§ 49), except that the latter is uttered without voice. As used in the respelling for pronunciation, **g** has invariably its "hard" sound.

In modern English, **g** has its "hard" sound: (*a*) Always at the end of a word; as in **hug, hag, tug**; also in derivatives of such words even when the **g** (doubled in the spelling) is followed by **e, i,** or **y,** as in **rag'ged, drug'gist, fog'gy.** (*b*) Before **a, o, or u,** or an **l, r,** or **s** in the same syllable; as in **gay, glad, grow, lin'gual, bags** (except

in the British **gaol, gaoler**). (*c*) In words of Teutonic origin before **e** and **i**, as in **get, give**; also when doubled before **y**, as in **bug'gy, mug'gy**. (*d*) In a few words and names from the Hebrew; as **ge'rah, Gid'e-on**. The sound of "hard" **g**, followed by **z**, is also often represented by **x**; as in **ex-ist'** (ĕg-zĭst'), **ex-am'ple** (ĕg-zăm'p'l). See § 100.

This sound of **g** is otherwise indicated, in the ordinary spelling, by **gu**, as in **guard, guest**; by **gh**, as in **ghost**; and by **gue** final, as in **plague**.

§ 37. "Soft" **g**, as in **gem, en'gine, gy'rate**, has the sound of **j** (§ 48), and is represented by **j** in the respelling.

The letter **g** has this sound usually before **e, i**, or **y**, except in words of Teutonic origin (§ 36, *c*). At the end of a syllable, the sound is usually represented by **dg, dge**, or **ge**, as in **badg'er, badge, rage**.

§ 38. **G** with sound of **zh**. In a few words from the French, as **rouge, mirage, cortège**, etc., **g** retains its French sound of **z** in **azure**.

§ 39. **G** is *silent* in modern English before **m** and **n** final, and when initial before **n**; as in **phlegm, sign, gnat, gnaw**, etc. In the digraph **ng**, as in **sing**, the **g** blends with the **n** to form a new sound (§ 55).

Gh

§ 40. **Gh** occurs initially in a few words, in which it has the sound of "hard" **g** (§ 36); as in **ghost, ghost'ly, a-ghast'**. In other positions it either has become silent or has the sound of **f**. It is silent: (*a*) after **i** (or **ei**), as in **high, nigh, sleigh**, etc.; (*b*) before a **t** in the same syllable, as in **caught, eight, right**, etc. (an exception is **draught** [drăft]); (*c*) often at the end of a word or syllable after **au** or **ou**, as in **daugh'ter, dough, bough**, etc. It often has the sound of **f** after **au** or **ou** at the end of a word or syllable, as in **laugh, laugh'ter, cough, e-nough'**, etc. In **hough**, it has, exceptionally, the sound of **k**.

H

§ 41. **H** as in **hate, hire, house, hoot**, etc., is a simple breath sound, and is often called the *aspirate*. It usually begins as a weak, voiceless glottal consonant produced by friction of the breath against the vocal cords, while its latter part is articulated with the same position of the vocal organs as for the following vowel.

An **h** initial in a word is sounded in the best present English, except in **heir, honest, honor, hour**, and, esp. in America, **herb**, and their derivatives, while in **hostler** (when so spelled), **humble, humor**, present usage is divided, but on the whole favors the sounding of the aspirate. The **h** is frequently silent at the beginning of a syllable; as in **ex-haust'**, **ex-hort'**, **shep'herd**, **Dur'ham**, etc. After a vowel in the same syllable, as in **ah, oh**, the **h** is regularly silent. The **h** is silent in **John** and **phthisic** (tĭz'ĭk); and is either silent, or blended with a neighboring sound, in **ch, gh, kh, ph, rh, sh, th**, and **wh**.

I

§ 42. **ī** as in **īce, tīme, chīld**, etc., commonly called "long **ī**," is the name sound of the letter **i** in modern English. The sound (**ī**) is a diphthong having for its initial element in the best American usage the sound of **ä** (**ärm**) or the same sound shortened (as in **ar-tis'tic**). In some localities, notably the South of England, the initial element lies between **ŭ** (**ŭp**) and **ĕ** (**ev'ĕr**).

The sound is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **aisle, ay** or **aye** (yes), **height, eye, vie, choir, guile, buy, thy, rye**.

§ 43. Long **i** unaccented, as in **ī-de'a, dī-am'e-ter**, etc., does not differ essentially from **ī** in **īce**, but is commonly pronounced more quickly, and is hence somewhat shortened.

§ 44. **ĭ** as in **ĭll, pĭt, ad-mĭt'**, etc., is commonly called "short **i**," though formed with nearly the same tongue position as for **ē** (§ 21), but with the tongue slightly lower, and less tense.

Short **i** unaccented is usually followed in the same syllable by a consonant, as in **cab'ĭn, ĭn-hab'ĭt**. Otherwise, as in **qual'ĭ-ty, trin'ĭ-ty, dĭ-vide'**, etc., the sound tends slightly toward **ē** (**ev'ĕr**, § 27), but in careful speech its quality is maintained.

The sound (**ĭ**) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **guin'ea, for'eign, sur'feit, car'riage, mis'chief, cir'cuit**, etc., and, exceptionally, in **Eng'lish, breeches, been** (§ 33), **wo'men, tor'toise** (by some), **let'tuce, bus'y**; also, colloquially, in **add'ed**, etc. (Cf. § 24.)

§ 45. **I** before **r**, as in **fir, bird, irk'some**, etc., is the equivalent of **ûr** in **ûrn** (§ 88), and is represented by **ûr** in the respelling, as in **fir** (fûr), **bird** (bûrd), etc. When unaccented, the sound is equivalent to **ĕ** in **ev'ĕr**; as in **ta'pir** (tā'pĕr), **e-lix'ir** (ē-lĭk'sĕr). (Cf. § 27.)

§ 46. **I** as in **ma-chine', po-lice'**, etc., occurs in modern English chiefly in words of foreign origin or under foreign influence, and is equivalent to **ē** in **ēve** (§ 21), being represented by **ē** in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 47. **I** *with consonant value*. A short **i** (**ĭ**) when closely followed by another vowel often falls into a **y** sound; as in **fĭl'ial** (fĭl'yăl), **gen'ĭal** (jēn'yăl), etc. A preceding "sharp" **s** (as in **sun**), "soft" **c** (as in **cede**), or **sc** (as in **science**), by assimilation with the **y** sound, commonly takes an **sh** sound, as in **man'sion, vi'cious, con'scious**; and a voiced **s** (as in **as**) or a **z** similarly takes a **zh** sound, as in **vi'sion, gla'zier**, etc., the **i** in either case being wholly absorbed. A preceding **t** is affected in the same way, as in **na'tion, par'tial**, etc.; but when preceded by a syllable ending in **s**, the **ti** (**ty**) takes a **ch** (**tsh**) sound, as in **ques'tion, Chris'tian**, etc. A **g** followed by **i** similarly takes, by fusion with the **i** sound, the sound of **j**, as in **re'gion**; and **di** in like manner often takes the sound of **j**, as in **sol'dier, cor'dial**.

J

§ 48. **J** as in **jar, jest, jute**, etc., is a consonantal diphthong, commonly analyzed as **d**+**zh** (**dzh**). But these elements are not simply pronounced in succession, as are, for instance, the sounds of **g** and **z** in **eggs** (ĕgz); they blend into a composite sound in which both elements are somewhat changed. The sound is the voiced (sonant) correlative of **ch** in **chin** (cf. § 16).

The equivalents of **j**, in the ordinary spelling, are "soft" **g, ge**, and **dg**(**e**), by which it is usually represented at the end of a syllable, as in **page, badg'er, judge** (cf. § 37); exceptions being **prej'u-dice, proj'ect, maj'es-ty**, and **caj'e-put**. Also, **j** (or **dj**) occurs at the end of a syllable in some foreign words, mostly Oriental. Other equivalents of **j**, in the ordinary spelling, are **di** as in **sol'dier, ge** as in **sur'geon, gi** as in **re'gion**. (Cf. §§ 47, 37.) In **hal-lelujah, j** has the sound of **y**.

K

§ 49. **K** as in **kite, ark, oak**, etc., is the *voiceless guttural*, or *velar*, *stop*, formed in the same manner as "hard" **g** (§ 36), but uttered without voice, or vocal tone.

The sound (**k**) is also otherwise indicated, in the ordinary spelling, as in **call, choir, hough** (hŏk), **khan, co-quet', an-tique', sacque, queen**. The sound is also a component of one of the sounds commonly represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **x** (§ 99). Before **n** in the same syllable, **k** is now silent in English; as in **knot, knee**, etc. **Ck** has the sound of **k**, as in **tack**, as has **lk**, usually, after the sound of **a** in **all** (ôl) or of **ō** in **ōld**, as in **walk, folk**, etc.

§ 50. A small capital **k** (thus, ᴋ) is used in the respelling to indicate any of certain fricative sounds, often popularly called "gutturals," which occur in German, Scottish, Dutch, and other languages.

These sounds are of two typical classes: (*a*) The *palatal* fricative is made with the tongue nearly in position for **y** in **yes**, but raised closer to the palate, so that there is more distinctly audible friction. It may be imitated by exaggerating the slightly fricative sound of **y** in **yes** (without uttering voice), or of **h** in **hue**; or by pronouncing **k** in **key** so that the breath passes through a very narrow passage, instead of being entirely stopped between the tongue and the palate. This sound is typically that of **ch** in standard German "**ich**," and commonly occurs after or before "front" vowels, as **i, e**, and after consonants. (*b*) The *guttural* fricative is usually deeper and stronger than the palatal, and somewhat resembles a light hawking, or clearing of the throat. It may be imitated by pronouncing **c** in **cow**, with the closure between the back of the tongue and the palate loosened so that the breath passes through a very narrow passage, instead of being entirely stopped. This sound is typically that of **ch** in standard German "**ach**," and commonly occurs after or before "back" vowels, as **a, o, u**.

The nature of the preceding or the succeeding sound sufficiently determines the character of these fricative sounds. Those not familiar with the foreign pronunciation may pronounce the ᴋ as simple **k**.

L

§ 51. **L** as in **lie, low, ill, clay**, etc., is normally formed with partial closure of the oral passage by contact of the point of the tongue with the back upper gums at the same place as for **d** (§ 20) and **t** (§ 82), the voiced (intonated) breath passing out either at both sides or at one side, whence it has been called the *point-divided*, or *point-side*, consonant. **L** has no voiceless correlative in English.

In certain combinations the **l**, originally sounded, has regularly become silent, as in **would, alms, balm, salmon, almond, half, salve, talk, folk**, and like words, and their derivatives. **L** often fulfills the office of a vowel in an unaccented syllable, as in **bat'tle** (băt''l), **bus'tle**

M

§ 52. **M** as in **me, tame, smile,** etc., is the *voiced labial nasal* (*labionasal*) consonant, formed by bringing the lips together, as for **b** and **p**, at the same time lowering the soft palate, and thus allowing the intonated breath, or voice, to pass into or through the nasal passage.

Initial **m** before **n**, occurring in a few words from the Greek, is silent; as in **mne-mon′ics** (nē-mŏn′ĭks).

N

§ 53. **N** as in **none, inn, ten,** etc., is the *voiced dental nasal* (*dentinasal*) consonant, formed with closure of the oral passage by the tongue in the same position as for **d** and **t**, while, at the same time, the soft palate is lowered, allowing the intonated breath, or voice, to pass into or through the nasal passage. **N** often serves as a vowel in unaccented syllables, as in **eat′en** (ēt′n). (Cf. § 26.)

After **m**, a final **n** is silent, as in **hymn, condemn,** etc.; but when a suffix is added to such a word, the **n** is usually sounded, as in **hym-nol′o-gy, con′dem-na′tion, au-tum′nal,** etc. In **damned, damning, limning,** usage is divided; in **condemning, contemning, hymning, condemner, contemner,** present usage favors the silent **n**. In **kiln** the **n** is usually silent. In the initial combinations **kn, pn, mn,** only the **n** is now sounded in English, as in **know, pneumatic** (cf. § 72), **mnemonics.**

§ 54. A small capital **n** (thus, N) is used in the respelling to indicate that a *preceding vowel* is pronounced as a *nasal*, as in French **bon** (bôN).

There are four such nasal vowels in French, indicated by **a** following **n** in the ordinary spelling (not if the **n** is doubled or followed by a vowel in the same syllable), as in the phrase *un bon vin blanc* (ŭN bôN vĂN blĂN), "a good white wine." These are pronounced by opening the mouth very wide and uttering the vowels as here marked, while allowing the soft palate to hang loose, the breath or voice passing out through *both nose and mouth*, only the vowel being pronounced in any case, the printed **n** merely indicating the nasalization. Many English-speaking people substitute for such nasal vowels similar, but not nasalized, vowels *followed* by the English nasal consonant sound **ng**, or **n** as in **ink** (§ 55) and this, though inaccurate, is allowable for those who find the true nasal vowels too difficult. Similar nasal vowels occur in some other languages, as Portuguese.

ŋ, ng

§ 55. **Ng** as in **sing, hang, bang′ing,** etc., is a nasal consonant sound formed with complete closure between the back of the tongue and the soft palate, in the same manner as for "hard" **g** (§ 36), and is hence called the *guttural*, or *velar*, *nasal*. In its pronunciation the sounds of **n** and **g** are so closely blended that neither can be distinguished.

The digraph occurs only at the end of syllables; as in **sing, sing′er, hang,** etc.; or with **ue** added, as in **tongue.** An added inflection usually causes no change; as in **sing′er, hang′ing,** etc.; but in the comparatives and superlatives of **long, young,** etc., the **g** goes, with the sound of "hard" **g**, with the inflection, while the **n** takes to itself the **ng** sound; as in **lon′ger, lon′gest.** When **ng** is followed in the same syllable by a silent **e**, as in **flange, range,** it does not take the sound as in **sing,** but is simple **n**, followed by the sound of **ge** (= **j**).

At the end of an accented syllable, an **n** followed immediately, either in the same or the succeeding syllable, by the sound of **k** or of "hard" **g** (**go**), commonly takes more or less of the **ng** sound (being marked in the respelling for pronunciation with ŋ); as in **ink** (iŋk), **fin′ger** (fĭŋ′ger), etc.; also, often, in unaccented syllables, as in **e′lon-ga′tion, pro′lon-ga′tion,** etc.

The **n** does not take this sound (ŋ) in the prefixes **in-, en-, on-, un-, non-.**

O

§ 56. **ō** as in **ōld, nōte, bōne,** etc., commonly called "long **o**," is the name sound of the letter **o** in modern English. The main part of the sound (**ō**) in standard English is pronounced with the back of the tongue raised toward the soft palate, its maximum elevation being about midway between that for **ô** (**ôrb**, § 59) and that for **o͝o** (**fo͝od**, § 68). In its pronunciation the lips are contracted to a circular opening. In addition to this main element, the vowel commonly takes a distinct vanishing sound of **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), or even **o͝o** (**fo͝od**), making it more or less diphthongal. This diphthongal quality is more marked in the pronunciation of some localities than in that of others. (Cf. § 1.)

The sound (**ō**) is otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **roam, foe, oh, door, grow, owe, haut′-boy, beau, yeo′man, sew.**

§ 57. When accented before **r**, **ō** commonly takes as its vanishing sound a slight sound as of **ē** in **ev′ēr** (§ 27), instead of **o͝o** or **o͝o**. By some in America, and by many in England, the **ō** in this position is pronounced nearly or quite like **ô** (§ 59); as in **glo′ry, pork,** etc.

§ 58. **ŏ** as in **ŏ-bey′, pŏ-et′ic, a-nat′ŏ-my,** etc., differs from **ō** (**ōld**) not only in the (usual) omission of the vanishing sound, but also in that the tongue takes for **ŏ** a slightly lower position and is laxer. In careful pronunciation, the sound is almost that of **ō**.

§ 59. **ô** as in **ôrb, lôrd, ôr′der,** etc., is formed with nearly the same tongue position as "short **o**" (§ 60), but in pronouncing it the tongue is tenser.

As indicated by the letter **o** followed by **r** in the same syllable, the sound (**ô**) is mostly limited to accented syllables with the **r** not immediately followed by a vowel or another **r** in the same word (inflected words, as **ab-hôr′-ring, ab-hôr′rer**, excepted). Otherwise the sound is usually **ŏ**, as in **fŏr′eign, ŏr′ange, tŏr′rid,** or **ō**, as in **mōre, glō′ry, dōor**; but all these words are pronounced with **ô** by many speakers (cf. § 57).

The sound (**ô**) is also represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **a** in certain positions, as in **swarm, all, talk, wa′ter,** etc.; and otherwise as in **draw, awe, haul, ex-traor′di-na-ry, George,** etc.

§ 60. **ŏ** as in **nŏt, ŏdd, pŏd,** etc., is commonly called "short **o**." The sound is formed with nearly the same tongue position as for **ô** (§ 59), but in its pronunciation the tongue is laxer.

In the pronunciation of this pair of vowels (**ô, ŏ**) the back of the tongue (the part active in their formation) is lower than for any of the other "back" vowels (**ō, ä, o͝o, o͞o**) and the lips are rounded but slightly. "Short **o**" sometimes occurs in unaccented syllables, as in **ma′crŏn, car′-bŏn,** etc., but here, except in very formal speech, it is usually more or less obscured, as in **cŏn-clude′, ŏc-cur′,** etc. (§ 61). Such obscuration is more marked in most final unaccented syllables, the vowel often disappearing altogether, leaving to the consonant the function of a vowel, as in **cot′-ton** (kŏt′n), **but′ton** (bŭt′n), etc. (Cf. § 26.)

§ 61. **ŏ** as in **ŏc-cur′, cŏn-nect′, rec′ŏl-lect′,** etc., has the sound of **ŏ** in **ŏdd** (§ 60) in formal speech, but in ordinary speech the sound is more or less obscured, such allowable obscuration being indicated by making the letter italic.

§ 62. **ŏ** as in **sŏft, cŏst, gŏne, clŏth,** etc., is intermediate between **ô** in **ôrb** (§ 59) and **ŏ** in **ŏdd** (§ 60). The **o** in such words is pronounced by some as **ô**, by others as **ŏ**, but properly takes the medial sound here indicated.

§ 63. **O** as in **do** (dōō), **prove** (prōōv), **tomb** (tōōm), etc., is equivalent to **o͞o** in **fo͞od** (§ 68), and is indicated by **o͞o** in the respelling.

§ 64. **O** as in **wolf** (wo͝olf), **wom′an** (wo͝om′ăn), etc., is equivalent to **o͝o** in **fo͝ot** (§ 69), and is represented by **o͝o** in the respelling.

§ 65. **O** as in **son** (sŭn), **done** (dŭn), **oth′er** (ŭth′ĕr), etc., is equivalent to **ŭ** in **ŭp** (§ 89), and is indicated by **ŭ** in the respelling. The **o** in **na′tion** (nā′shŭn), **cau′tion** (kô′shŭn), etc., has this sound, usually more or less obscured in ordinary speech, as indicated by the italic *ŭ*. (Cf. § 90.)

§ 66. **O** as in **worm** (wûrm), **work** (wûrk), **world** (wûrld), etc., occurs only before **r** in accented syllables, and is equivalent to **û** in **ûrn** (§ 88).

Oo

§ 67. **Oo** in modern English regularly has the sounds of **o͞o** as in **bo͞ot** (§ 68), and **o͝o** in **fo͝ot** (§ 69); exceptionally it has the sound of **ŭ** in **ŭp**, as in **flood** (flŭd), **blood** (blŭd), etc., (§ 89), and of **ō** (**ōld**), as in **door** (dōr), **floor** (flōr), etc. (§ 57).

§ 68. **o͞o** as in **mo͞on, fo͞od, to͞ot,** etc., is articulated with the back of the tongue raised close to the back palate and the lips firmly and closely rounded. The height of the tongue and the degree of lip rounding are greater than for any of the other "back" vowels (**ä, ō, ô, ŏ**). (Cf. § 60.)

The sound (**o͞o**) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **rude, group, drew, fruit, do, canoe, rheum,** manœuvre.

§ 69. **o͝o** as in **fo͝ot, go͝od, cro͝ok** is called the short of **o͞o**, although the two sounds differ not only in quantity, but also somewhat in quality. The **o͝o** is formed with nearly the same tongue position as **o͞o**, but in pronouncing it the tongue is slightly lower and less tense.

The sound (o͝o) is also commonly represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **u**, as in **full** (fo͝ol), **pull** (po͝ol), etc.; and exceptionally by **o**, as in **wolf, woman,** and by **ou**, as in **would, could.**

Oi and oy

§ 70. Oi regularly represents the diphthong heard in **oil, coil**, etc., and is used in the respelling always with this value. Its first element, which takes the accent, is approximately ô and its final element is ĭ, the elements being pronounced in a single wave of sound (thus, ô′ĭ).

In the ordinary spelling, **oi** exceptionally represents several other sounds; as in cham′**oi**s, av′**oir**-du-pois′, **choir**, tor′**toise**, etc. The diphthongal sound of **oi** when final is commonly represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **oy, as in boy** (boi), **toy** (toi), etc.

Ou and ow

§ 71. Ou in modern English regularly represents the diphthong heard in **out, a-bout′, house**, a sound never represented by **au** in English. This sound of **ou** is approximately ä (ärt)+o͝o (bo͝ok), pronounced in one wave of sound, with the accent on the first element (ä′o͝o). The diphthong is used in the respelling always with this value.

In the ordinary spelling, **ou** exceptionally represents several other sounds; as in **soup, brought, soul, cou′ple, griev′ous.** The diphthongal sound as in **out** is also represented by **ow**, in the ordinary spelling, especially when final, as in **owl, cow, prow**, etc. **Ow** also has the sound of **ō** (**ōld**), as in **know, bowl.**

P

§ 72. P as in **pea, pay, cup, happy**, etc., is the *voiceless labial stop*, differing from **b** (§ 12) only in the absence of voice, or vocal tone. Both **p** and **b** have the same articulative position as the nasal **m** (§ 52).

The letter **p** is silent when initial before **s, sh**, and **t**, as in **psalm, pshaw, ptarmigan**, and, usually, before **n** in words from the Greek, as **pneu-mat′ic, pneu-mo′ni-a**, etc., though some scholars pronounce the **p** in words of the latter class, except the more common ones. It is also silent in **raspberry, receipt, sempstress, accompt, corps**, and their derivatives.

Ph

§ 73. Ph occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation. It usually has the sound of **f** as in **five** (§ 35), and is represented by **f** in the respelling. Exceptionally, it has the sound **v**, as in **Stephen**, and in **nephew** as pronounced by some. In **diph′thong, diph-the′ri-a, naph′tha**, etc., the pronunciation with **f** is the best present usage.

Q

§ 74. Q is not used in the respelling. In the ordinary spelling, it is in all cases followed by **u**, and the two letters together commonly have the sound of **kw**, as in **queen, con′quest**, etc. They have the sound of **k** in a few words, mostly from the French, as in **coquette, etiquette**, etc., and in the ending **que**, as in **antique, burlesque**, etc.

R

§ 75. R as in **room, rope, merry**, is usually pronounced in English as an *open, voiced* (*sonant*) consonant, in the articulation of which the point of the tongue is raised *toward*, but not *to*, the back of the upper front teeth, or the hard palate, the exact position and height varying somewhat according to the adjacent sounds. The **r** also differs quite markedly as pronounced in different sections, but is now rarely trilled in standard English, though it still is in the Scottish and some other dialects, and as it usually is in foreign languages. In some localities, especially in the South of England and in New England, **r** is commonly omitted in certain positions or is replaced by **a** vowel sound, as of ĕ in **ev′ĕr** (§ 27), even by educated speakers.

R is never preceded by the regular short sound of a vowel in an accented syllable, except when the **r** ends a syllable and is followed in the succeeding syllable of the same word by a vowel or another **r**, as in **măr′ry, vĕr′y, spĭr′it**, etc.,—and not even then if there is a primitive form ending in **r**; as in **bar, bar′ring**; **in-fer′, in-fer′ring**, etc.

S

§ 76. S, either alone or by assimilation with a following element, represents four sounds in the ordinary spelling, all of which are *open dental fricatives* (i. e., consonants formed by bringing the tongue near enough to the teeth to cause decided friction of the breath, but not complete closure). Two of the sounds are voiceless, or surd, as in **sun** (sŭn), **sure** (shō͝or), and two voiced, or sonant, as in **has** (hăz), **vi′sion** (vĭzh′ŭn).

§ 77. (1) Voiceless, or surd, **s** ("sharp" **s**), as in **see, hiss, basis**, etc., is the primary sound of the letter, which is used in the respelling invariably with this value. The sound is variously formed by different speakers. It is most often pronounced with a rather narrow aperture between the blade of the tongue and the back of the upper front teeth, or the gums just above. The unintonated breath is forced through this aperture, and, impinging upon the edges of the teeth, produces the sound commonly called "hissing." If the sound is clear it is not advisable to change the usual tongue position.

This sound of **s** is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **c** "soft" (§ 13), as in **cell, vice**; by **sc**, as in **scene, science**; by **sch**, as in **schism.**

§ 78. (2) Voiced, or sonant, **s** ("soft" **s**), as in **is, has, easy, accuse**, etc., is the same sound as **z** (**zeal**, § 105), and is represented by **z** in the respelling for pronunciation. It is formed with the same tongue position as for "sharp" **s**, but the tongue is more tense for the voiced sound.

The **s** is sometimes voiced as the final sound of verbs, and voiceless as the final sound of the cognate nouns or adjectives; as in **use, abuse, house, diffuse, close**, etc.

§ 79. (3) **S** sometimes takes the sound of **sh** (§ 81), by assimilation with a following **i** or **y** sound, as in **mansion, sure, sugar, censure**, etc. (§§ 47, 87). In the case of a doubled **s**, the first **s** is assimilated to the second; as in **pas′sion** (păsh′ŭn), **is′sue** (ĭsh′ū), etc. In a few words **s** takes the **sh** sound while leaving the following vowel unchanged; as in one pronunciation of **A′si-a** (ā′shĭ-ȧ; ā′zhȧ), in **nau′se-a** (nô′shē-ȧ), **o′ce-an′ic** (ō′shē-ăn′ĭk), etc.

§ 80. (4) **S**, when preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable, takes the sound of **zh** as in **az′ure** (§ 106) by assimilation with a following **i** or **y** sound; as in **fu′sion, de-ci′sion, ex-plo′sion**, etc. When doubled in this position, the first **s** is assimilated to the second (cf. § 79); as in **ab-scis′sion** (ăb-sĭzh′ŭn), **re-scis′sion** (rē-sĭzh′ŭn).

Sh

§ 81. Sh as in **she, rash, usher**, etc., is a *voiceless dental fricative* (i. e., consonant formed by narrowing the oral passage near the teeth so that the unintonated breath is forced out with audible friction). It is formed with a rather narrow opening between the blade of the tongue and the back upper gums, somewhat further back than for **s** (§ 77). The current of air is broader, and the resulting sound fuller and softer, than in the case of **s**. The sound (**sh**) is a simple element, the voiceless correlative of **zh** in **azure** (§ 106).

This sound is otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **c** or **s** with or before **e** or **i** (§§ 13, 79); by **sc** or **t** with or before **i** (§§ 47, 87); by the **s** element of **x** combined with a following **i** (§ 99); by **chs** in **fuch′si-a** (fū′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), as a common plant name, and by **sch** in **schist**, etc.

T

§ 82. T as in **tie, it, note**, etc., is the *voiceless dental* (or often *alveolar*) *stop*, corresponding to **d** (§ 20), but uttered without voice, or intonated breath.

In combination with a following **i**, or the initial element of a **ū** or **û** (§§ 47, 87), **t** often has the sound of **sh**, as in **na′tion, mo′tion**, etc., or of **ch**, as in **ques′tion, na′ture**, etc. The sound of **t** is otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **th** (§ 84, 3); also by the verb inflection **-ed** in certain positions (§ 20). The **t** is silent in **Matthew, mortgage, hautboy, chasten, hasten, often, listen**, etc.

Th

§ 83. Th has two chief sounds: one voiceless (surd) as in **thin, birth**, etc., marked with plain **th** in the respelling for pronunciation; the other voiced (sonant) as in **the, than, breathe**, etc., marked **th**; thus: thē, thăn. Both sounds have the same tongue position, which varies slightly with different speakers, the point of the tongue being brought against or near or between the edges of the teeth, producing a "lisping" sound.

§ 84. (1) The plural of nouns ending in voiceless **th** in the singular usually retains the voiceless **th**, especially after a short vowel or a consonant, as in **breaths, deaths,**

myths, breadths, etc., but in some cases, esp. when following a long vowel, the plural has preferably **th**, as in **baths, cloths, laths, moths, mouths, oaths, paths, sheaths, truths, wreaths.**

(2) Verbs and nouns ending in **th** often differ in pronunciation, the noun having the **th**, the verb the **th**, sound; as **mouth**, *n. & v.*, **south**, *n. & v.*, etc. The voiced sound in the verb is often indicated by a final silent **e**; as **breath**, *n.*, **breathe**, *v.*; **wreath, wreathe**; **bath, bathe**, etc.

(3) **Th** has exceptionally the sound of **t** in **thyme, Thomas, Thames** (Eng.), **Esther**, and, with **ph**, in **phthisic.** It is commonly silent in **isthmus** and **asthma.**

U

§ 85. ū as in ūse, pūre, cūbe, mū′sic, hū′man, etc., commonly called "long **u**," is the name sound of the letter **u** in modern English. The sound varies considerably, not only with different speakers, but also in the pronunciation of the same person, according to its position with reference to other sounds. The main element of **ū** is always the sound of **o͞o** (fo͞od), which in a full pronunciation of the **ū** is preceded by the sound of **y** (**yes**). In certain positions the initial element becomes **ĭ** (**ĭll**), often so much lightened as to be scarcely audible, and in some positions disappears altogether, leaving simply **o͞o** (see § 86).

At the beginning of a syllable, as in **use, un′ion, disun′ion**, etc., the initial element of the **ū** is **y** (**yes**), the **ū** in such cases sounding the same as **you**. Otherwise the **y** element comes in most clearly after **p, b, m, v, f, c** "hard" (= **k**), and **g** "hard" (as in **go**); as in **pure, bu′reau, beau′ty, mute, view** (vū), **fu′tile, cube, ague.** After **n**, it is less prominent, often becoming **ĭ** (**ĭll**); as in **new** (nū), **nu′mer-ous.** After **d, l** (except as below, § 86), **s, t,** and **th**, as in **duke, lute, suit, as-sume′, tune, enthu′si-asm**, the **y** sound comes in with more difficulty, and the initial element usually becomes **i**, but is not, however, properly entirely omitted.

The sound (**ū**) has various equivalents in the ordinary spelling, as in **beauty, feud, pew, ewe, lieu, view, cue, suit, yule, yew, you.**

§ 86. After **r**, as in **rude** (rōōd), **true** (trōō), **u** is now pronounced as simple **o͞o** in the best usage. The same is true of the **u** after the sound of **sh**, as in **sure** (shōōr), **chute** (shōōt), and, usually, after **l** preceded by another consonant, as in **blue** (blōō), **flute** (flōōt), and after **j**, as in **ju′ry** (jōō′rĭ).

§ 87. û as in û-nite′, val′û-a-ble, etc., is a modification of **ū**, in unaccented syllables. It differs from **ū** by taking for the final and main element the sound of **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**).

A preceding **t** tends to assimilate with the **y** or **i** element of the **ū**, the two together forming a more or less clear **ch** sound; as in **na′ture, pic′ture, nat′u-ral.** A preceding **d** in like manner tends to assimilate with the **y** or **i** element, the two forming a more or less clear **j** sound; as in **ver′dure, grad′u-al.** The pronunciation of such words with **ch** and **j**, though common, is considered colloquial, and they are marked in this Dictionary with a tie bar connecting the **t** or **d** with the following **û**; as in **na′ture** (nā′t͡ûre), **nat′u-ral** (năt′͡û-răl). The tendency to assimilation is thus shown, and the pronunciation with the sounds of **ch** and **j**, as **nā′chur, năch′u-ral, ver′jur** (with **u** pronounced as **o͝o**, often obscured to **ĕ** in **ev′ĕr**) may be considered allowable in colloquial speech. A preceding **s** in a syllable not initial (as in **cen′sure, sen′su-al**) commonly takes an **sh** sound, and a preceding **z** or a voiced **s** (as in **az′ure, lei′sure, cas′u-al**) a **zh** sound. The preceding **s** usually remains unchanged in initial, and sometimes in medial, syllables; as in **su-preme′, con′su-lar**, etc. But in **su′gar** (shōōg′ĕr), **sure** (shōōr), and their derivatives the assimilation occurs.

§ 88. û as in ûrn, ûrge, hûrl, etc., varies somewhat with different speakers and as occurring in different positions. The sound (û) occurs in standard English only in syllables under some degree of accent, and before **r** in the same syllable (but not when the **r** is doubled, as in **hŭr′ry**; except in derivatives, as **fûr′ry**).

Orthoëpists have long divided words containing this sound (û) into two groups, one typified by such words as **her, fern, bird**, etc., the other by **urn, burn**, etc., and have considered those of the first group to have a sound produced somewhat further forward in the mouth than is that of the second. But the great majority of English-speaking people do not make the distinction. Most phoneticians of the present day regard the words of both groups as having the same sound, and no distinction is made in this Dictionary. In articulating this sound the tongue lies nearly flat in the mouth, neither front nor back articulation predominating, but it is tenser than for **ĕ** in **mak′ĕr** (§ 27).

The sound (û) is variously represented, in the ordinary spelling, otherwise than by **u**; as in **fern, earn, bird, word, journal, worthy, myrrh**, etc.

§ 89. ŭ as in ŭp, ŭs, ŭn′der, etc., is called "short **u**." The sound is formed with the tongue in nearly the same position as for **ē** in **ev′ĕr** (§ 27), but slightly retracted and tenser. The vowel sometimes occurs unaccented, as in the prefix **un-**, but otherwise is usually more or less obscured in pronunciation when unaccented. (See § 90.)

The sound (ŭ) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **son, does, blood, touch**, etc.

§ 90. ŭ as in cir′cŭs, sŭb-mit′, is a variation of **ŭ** (§ 89), occurring unaccented. In formal speech it is often given as **ŭ**, but ordinarily it is lightened and obscured, readily falling into the sound of **ĕ** in **ev′ĕr** (§ 27). The usual colloquial lightening is indicated by making the **u** italic (*ŭ*).

The **ou** in **pi′ous**, etc., **oi** in **por′poise, eo** in **dun′geon**, etc., the final element of the **eou** in **right′eous**, etc., and of **iou** in **gra′cious**, etc., and the **o** in **at′om, irk′some, na′tion**, etc., also have this sound. (Cf. § 65.)

§ 91. ü as in French menu (mĕ-nü′), German **grün**, etc., occurs only in foreign loan words not yet naturalized. The French sound may be imitated by firmly rounding the lips as if to pronounce **o͞o** (**mo͞on**), and then, while holding the lips in this position, pronouncing **ē** (**ēve**). The German sound is in some words the same as the French, in others it is approximately **ĭ** (**ĭll**) pronounced with somewhat less rounding of the lips.

§ 92. U as in bull, put, push, etc., has the same sound as **o͝o** in **fo͝ot** (§ 69), and is indicated by **o͝o** in the respelling; thus, **bull** (bo͝ol), **push** (po͝osh). The **u** in **su′gar** (sho͝og′ĕr) also takes this sound after the sound of **sh.** This sound of **u** occurs *unaccented* in the syllable **ful**; as in **joy′ful, ful-fill′**, etc. After **r**, as in **fru-gal′i-ty**, the unaccented sound often becomes **o͝o**, but usually, in deliberate speech, retains more of the quality of **o͞o.**

§ 93. A *silent* **u** often occurs after **g**, which is then always "hard" (as in **go**); as in **guard, guess, plague.** For **u** silent after **q**, see § 74.

§ 94. U *with consonant value*, equivalent to **w**, often occurs after **q** or hard **g** (**go**) and before another vowel, as in **qual′i-ty, quite, ques′tion, gua′no, lan′guage**, etc.; also after **s**, as **per-suade′, suite**, etc.

V

§ 95. V as in vain, ever, live, etc., is the *voiced labiodental open* consonant, correlative of **f**, from which it differs only in being uttered with voice, or vocal tone. (See § 35.)

W

§ 96. W as in we, wet, dwarf, twin, etc., is a *voiced labial open* consonant (i. e., consonant pronounced with the lips brought close together so as to cause friction, but not complete stoppage, of the voiced, or intonated, breath). The sound is produced with so little audible friction as closely to resemble a vowel, and is classed as a *semivowel.* It has a close relationship to **o͞o** and **o͝o**, the highest and closest of the "back" vowels (§§ 68, 69). A slight further elevation of the tongue from the **o͞o** position, or an increase in the force of utterance, produces the consonantal friction of **w.** Thus for **w**, as for **o͞o**, there is not only rounding of the lips, but also a constriction between the back of the tongue and the palate. The **w**, therefore, has two places of articulation, and is a back, or guttural, as well as a labial (*labioguttural*) consonant, though commonly classed as a labial.

§ 97. When not silent or forming part of a diphthong, **w** is always followed by a vowel. Its sound is sometimes represented by **u** before a vowel, as in **quail, lan′guage** (§ 94). After a vowel in the same syllable, the **w** either forms a diphthong with the vowel, as in **cow, town, few**; or is silent, as in **glow, mow**, sometimes determining the vowel sound, as in **awe, law.** **W** is silent before **r** in the same syllable, as in **wring, wrote**, etc.; also in **answer, sword, toward, two**, and in **who, whom, whoop**, etc.

Wh

§ 98. Wh as in when, what, which, is usually pronounced as **h** + a voiceless **w**, no voice, or vocal tone, being heard until the beginning of the following vowel. By some it is regarded simply as a voiceless (surd) **w.** In this Dictionary it is indicated by the respelling **hw**, which represents the usually accepted sound.

X

§ 99. The voiceless (surd) sound of **x**, as in **box, wax, ex-claim′**, etc., is equivalent to **ks**, by which it is represented in the respelling. This, the commoner sound of **x**, occurs usually in accented syllables, or when the **x** is followed by a sounded consonant. In such words as **anx′ious, lux′u-ry**, the **s** component of the **x** takes the sound of **sh** by assimilation with the following sound of **i** or **y** (§§ 47, 87).

§ 100. The voiced (sonant) sound of **x**, as in **ex-ist′, ex-alt′, ex-haust′, ex-hib′it**, etc., is equivalent to **gz**, by which it is represented in the respelling. The **x** usually takes this sound when unaccented and followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or a silent **h**.

§ 101. When initial in a word or syllable, **x** has the sound of **z** (**zeal**); as in **xan′thic, xe′bec**, etc.

Y

§ 102. **Y** as a consonant (as in **yes**), with which value it is invariably used in the respelling, is a *voiced* (*sonant*) *palatal fricative* (i.e., consonant pronounced with a passage between the blade of the tongue and the palate narrow enough to cause audible friction of the voiced, or intonated, breath). The friction of **y**, however, is slight. In pronouncing consonant **y**, the tongue has nearly the same position as for **ē** (§ 21), but is raised slightly and more of it is involved in forming the constricted passage. The sound is sometimes represented by **i** (§ 47), and also, less often, by **e** (§ 31). **Y**, consonant, occurs usually at the beginning of a syllable; at the end or in the middle, it is more often a vowel. (Cf. § 104.)

§ 103. As a vowel, **y** has four sounds: (*a*) **y = ĭ**, as in **de-fy′, style, hy-e′na**; (*b*) **y = ĭ**, as in **nymph, lyr′ic, pit′y** (also **ey** final, as in **hon′ey, mon′key**); (*c*) **y = û**, as in **myrrh, myr′tle**; (*d*) **y = ē**, as in **zeph′yr**, etc. The **y**, therefore, as a vowel, has all the sounds of **i**, except **ē** as in **pique** (pēk). These sounds of **y** are replaced in the respelling by the various equivalents as here given.

§ 104. **Y** is classed with **w** as a *semivowel*, because of its use, in the ordinary spelling, both as a consonant and as a vowel, but it differs from **w** in that it often is the only vowel in a syllable; as in **my, sky, myth**, etc. The **y** is also interchangeable with **i** in diphthongs and digraphs, which usually have the **y** when final; as, **aĭ, ay; eĭ, ey; oĭ, oy.**

Z

§ 105. **Z** as in **zeal, fro′zen, diz′zy**, etc., is ordinarily a *voiced* (*sonant*) *dental fricative*, the voiced correlative of "sharp" **s** (§ 77). The sound is often represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **s** (§ 78); rarely, by **c** (§ 13).

§ 106. In some words **z**, by assimilation with a following **i** or **y** sound, takes a sound (**zh**) which is the voiced (sonant) correlative of **sh** (§ 81); as in **az′ure, seĭ′zure**, etc. (Cf. §§ 47, 87.) The same sound is represented by **si** in **fu′sion**, etc. (§ 80); by **ti**, exceptionally, in the preferred pronunciation of **tran-si′tion**; and by **g** in **rouge**, etc. (§ 38).

SOUNDS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PLACE OR MANNER OF FORMATION

VOWEL SOUNDS

Back		*Mixed*	*Front*	
High	o͞o (fo͞od) o͝o (fo͝ot)		ē (ēve) ĭ (ĭll)	*High*
Mid	ō (ōld) ä (ärt)	ē (ev֊er) ŭ (ŭp)	ā (āle) ĕ (mĕn)	*Mid*
Low	ô (ôrb) ŏ (nŏt)	û (tûrn)	â (câre) ă (măn)	*Low*

EXPLANATIONS: "Front" vowels are such as are pronounced with the front of the tongue more or less raised toward the palate, forming a place of constriction at the *front* of the mouth. "Back" vowels are such as are pronounced with the back of the tongue similarly more or less raised toward the palate at the *back* of the mouth. "Mixed" vowels are those in which neither "front" nor "back" articulation predominates. "High," "mid," and "low" refer to the "height" of the tongue, that is, its relative distance from the palate at the place of constriction, the raising and lowering of the tongue being accompanied by raising and lowering of the lower jaw.

CONSONANT SOUNDS

Oral				*Nasal*	*Place of Formation*	
Stopped		*Open*		*Open*		
Voiced	*Voiceless*	*Voiced*	*Voiceless*	*Voiced*		
b	**p**	**w**[1]	**wh**[1]	**m**	Lips (*Labials*).	
....	....	**v**	**f**	....	Lower lip and upper teeth (*Labiodentals*).	
....	....	**th**	**th**	....	Tip of tongue and edge of teeth.	
d	**t**	**l, r**[2]	....	**n**	Tip of tongue and gums back of upper teeth.	*Dentals.*
....	....	**z**	**s**	....	Blade of tongue and teeth.	
		zh	**sh**	....	Blade of tongue and gums back of upper teeth.	
		j[3]	**ch**[3]			
....	....	**y**	....	....	Middle of tongue and hard palate (*Palatal*).	
g[4]	**k**[4]	**w**[1]	**wh**[1]	**ng** (ŋ)	Root of tongue and soft palate (*Gutturals, or Velars*).	
....	....	....	**h**	....	Same position as following vowel. Cf. § 41. (*Aspirate.*)	

NOTES: [1] See §§ 96, 98. [2] See § 75. [3] **ch** (**chop**) and **j** (**jet**) are compound consonants, equivalent respectively to **tsh** and **dzh** (§§ 16, 48), and the place of formation for each therefore shifts during its pronunciation, beginning with that of **t** or **d** and moving into that of **sh** or **zh**, the latter, however, being the most characteristic. So, also, **x** (§ 99) combines the positions of **k** (or **g**) and **s**. [4] The place of formation for **k** and **g** varies widely according to the vowel which precedes or follows, as in **key** or **gim′let, call** or **go**, but the sounds are usually classed as gutturals, or velars.

EXPLANATIONS: "Voiced" consonants, or sonants, are consonants pronounced with voice, or vocal tone. "Voiceless" consonants, or surds, are consonants that are uttered with breath only, without voice, or vocal tone. "Stopped" consonants, or stops, are consonants in the pronunciation of which the voice or breath is completely stopped momentarily at some point in the mouth passage. "Open" consonants are those in the pronunciation of which, though the passage is more or less impeded, the voice or breath issues through the mouth or nose with no complete stoppage, or break.

ASSIMILATION OF SOUNDS

§ 107. When a voiced (sonant) consonant and a voiceless (surd) consonant come together in the same syllable, it is often difficult to preserve each in its regular sound. Thus, in **cats** the voiceless **s** is easily pronounced after the voiceless **t**, but in **dogs** the **s** takes more naturally its voiced sound (= **z**) after the voiced sound **g**. Such conformation of one sound to another, called *assimilation*, is a marked characteristic of English. Four common inflectional terminations come under its influence; namely: (1) Possessives in **s**, as **maid's** (mādz). (2) Plurals in **s**, as **tubs** (tŭbz), **groves** (grōvz). (3) **S** in the third person singular of verbs, as **loads** (lōdz), **smooths** (smōōthz). (4) Preterits and participles in **d** preceded by **e** mute, as in **dashed** (dăsht). Usually, it is the second consonant that is assimilated to the first, but in some cases it is the reverse, as in **spasm** (spăz'm), **prism** (prĭz'm). Assimilation is sometimes reflected in the ordinary spelling, as in **leapt, spelt,** etc., instead of **leaped, spelled,** etc. For other forms of assimilation see §§ 13, 31, 47, 79, 80, 87, 99, 106.

DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS

§ 108. In many words, a consonant is doubled between two vowels, in the ordinary spelling, although in pronunciation it is sounded but once. In **banner**, for example, it is possible to utter two complete **n** sounds only by pronouncing **ban**, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs, and closing them a second time. But as the word is ordinarily pronounced the vocal organs are closed only once between the first and second syllables, and, moreover, the **n** position is not held long enough to produce the acoustic effect of a doubled sound. Hence, in all such cases, when a consonant is doubled in the ordinary spelling, to indicate that a preceding vowel is short, as in **banner, robbing, madden, letter, horrid**, it is represented by the single consonant in the respelling for pronunciation.

In many derived words, however, in which the primitive ends or begins with the same letter as that with which an added suffix or a prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends, as in **soulless, foully, keenness, misstep, outtravel, unnatural**, the position of the doubled consonant is held long enough to make upon the ear the impression of a doubled consonant, though there rarely is any actual pause or break between the two consonant sounds. The same effect occurs in compound words in which the second part begins with the same sound as that with which the first part ends, as in **headdress, nighttime.** In all such cases as those mentioned in this paragraph, the consonant is written twice in the respelling.

ACCENT

§ 109. Accent (stress) is a special articulative effort distinguishing certain syllables of words or phrases from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation. There are various degrees of accent, only two of which need be marked. These are the *primary*, as in **in-tend′**, where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and the *secondary*, as in **su′per-in-tend′**, where the first syllable has a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables, but less than that laid on the last. In some words two subordinate accents are shown, as in **in-com′pre-hen′si-bil′i-ty.** While there are no fixed rules for English accent, the following general principles may be mentioned:

(1) English accent is *recessive;* that is, the general tendency of the language is to carry the chief accent back toward or to the first syllable. The working of this principle is seen in such words as **bal′co-ny**, formerly **bal-co′ny, con′fiscate**, *v.*, formerly, and still by some, **con-fis′cate**, etc. Often, the struggle between this principle and former usage is reflected in varying present usage, as in **ad′ver-tize** and **ad-ver-tize′, il′lus-trate** and **il-lus′trate**, etc.

(2) The general tendency of accent, whether primary or secondary, is to shorten all vowels but **u**, when further back than the penultimate syllable, as in **ten′ement, an′atom′ical, person′ifica′tion**, etc. (though we say **lu′bricate**, not **lub′ricate**; **su′perabun′dant**, not **sup′erabun′dant**, etc.). This tendency generally fails if the first of the two following syllables ends, and the second begins, with a vowel; as in **pe′ri-od, o′ri-en′tal**, etc.

(3) In many adjectives, as **red′–hot′, un-armed′**, etc., the accent is often variable, being stronger on one syllable or the other according to the rhythm of the sentence. Thus we say, a *red′-hot′ stove;* but, the *stove* is *red′-hot′;* a man *un-armed′;* but, usually, an *un′armed′ man*, etc. Such shifting, or variable, accent was formerly more common than at present, and there are many examples of it in the poets. The attributive use, as in a **well′bred′ man**, being the more usual and characteristic one, the accent proper to such use is the one usually given in the dictionary.

(4) Many in America give a marked secondary accent in certain words which properly have but one accent, and that on a syllable preceding the penult, as in **ter′ri-to′ry, cir′cum-stanc′es, in′ter-est′ing**, etc. This fault may be corrected by giving the accented syllable a sharp percussion, which carries the voice lightly through the rest of the word.

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN

Two methods of pronouncing Latin are now in extended general English use; one, the so-called English method, follows in general the analogies of English pronunciation according to certain formal rules; the other, the so-called Roman method, attempts to follow more or less closely, as far as it is known, the pronunciation of the Romans themselves at the height of their civilization (about B. C. 50 to A. D. 50).

The English method was until recently taught in both England and America, and is still used almost exclusively in the pronunciation of Latin scientific words, and in names, phrases, and quotations, when these are in English context. Since most of the Latin words and phrases contained in the Dictionary fall in one or another of these categories, their pronunciation is indicated according to the English method.

SYLLABICATION AND ACCENT OF LATIN WORDS

Every Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs. In the English method, words are syllabified according to English analogies. In the Roman method, words are syllabified as follows: (*a*) A single consonant (including consonant **i** and **v**) or, by many, any consonant group (as **sp, st, gn**) that can begin a word, when between two vowels is written and pronounced with the following vowel. Doubled consonants are separated. Examples: **mi′li-tes, de′ti-net.** Some carry over an **x** to the following syllable, as in **di′xit**; but the division **dix′it** is, on the whole, to be preferred. (*b*) Prefixes and suffixes are kept separate.

Words of two syllables are accented on the first syllable; as, **pa′ter, mi′les.** Words of more than two syllables are accented on the penult (next to the last syllable), if it is long; otherwise they are accented on the antepenult (last syllable but two).

NOTE. No attempt is made to cover the rules for determining the quantities of Latin vowels and syllables. A complete statement of these is to be found in any Latin grammar. The proper accentuation is indicated for all Latin words and phrases. In accordance with most present usage, Latin words and phrases which are considered to be purely such are divided into syllables according to the Roman method, and further indication of the pronunciation is usually omitted, except that when such division would lead to mispronunciation of any word according to the English method, the pronunciation of the word according to that method is shown; as, **non de′ti-net** (dĕt′ĭ-nĕt). For those who prefer to pronounce such Latin quotations according to the Roman method, the syllabification as indicated, together with the Rules for the "Roman" Pronunciation of Latin given later, will be a sufficient guide.

RULES FOR THE ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN

Syllabic division, *as forming a basis for these rules*, follows the *English* method; thus, **det'i-net**, etc., and not **de't'i-net**, as now commonly divided. Cf. NOTE, above.

1. Vowels, when ending accented syllables, have always the sounds as in **āle, ēve, īce, ōld, ūse;** as, **pā'ter, hō'mo**, etc.

When final in unaccented syllables, vowels are as follows:

A has the sound of **ȧ** in **so'fȧ**; as, **mu'sa** (mū'zȧ), **a-cer'bus** (ȧ-sûr'bŭs).

E, o, and **u** have nearly the same sound as when accented, but slightly shorter; as, **rē'tĕ, vō'lŏ, po'pu-li** (pŏp'ŭ-lī).

I, when the final sound of a word, always has its long sound (as in **īce**); as, **nī', sī'**. EXCEPTION: The final **i** of **tibi** and **sibi** has, like the first **i**, its short sound (as in **ĭt**).

I, at the end of an unaccented syllable, not final, has its short sound; as, **de'tĭ-net**. EXCEPTION: **I** has its long sound in the first syllable of a word the second syllable of which is accented, when it either stands alone before a consonant, as in **ī-dō'lum**, or ends a syllable followed by a vowel, as in **fī-ē'bam, ī-ăm'bus.**

Y is always pronounced like **i** in the same position.

2. Vowels, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, have always the sounds as in **măn, mēt, ĭn, ŏdd, nūt**; as, **măg'nus, rĕg'num, hŏc**, etc. EXCEPTIONS:—

A, following **qu** before **dr**, has the sound of **a** in **quadrant**, as in **quad'rans** (kwŏd'rănz); when followed by **rt** it has the sound of **a** in **quart**, as in **quar'to.** Otherwise, **a** before **r** has the sound of **a** in **art**, as in **par'ticeps, ar'ma**; except when followed by another **r**, as in **păr'ri-ci'da.**

E, i, and **y**, before **r** final in a word or final in a syllable, when followed in the next syllable by any other consonant than another **r**, sound as in **her, fir**; as, **fer'vet** (fûr'vĕt), **hir'cus** (hûr'kŭs).

Es, at the end of a word, sounds like the English word **ease**; as, **mi'li-tes** (mĭl'ĭ-tēz).

Os, at the end of plural cases, sounds like **ose** in **dose**; as, **do'mi-nos** (dŏm'ĭ-nōs).

Post, alone or compounded, is pronounced like **post** in English, as in **post'e-a**; but not in its derivatives, as in **pŏs-tre'mus.**

3. Diphthongs are as follows:

Æ (**ae**) and **œ** (**oe**) are always diphthongs unless separated by diæresis. They are pronounced as **e** would be in the same position; as, **æ'vum** (ē'vŭm), **æs** (ēz).

Au, when a diphthong, is pronounced as **ô** (**ôr**); as, **au'rum** (ô'rŭm).

Au, in the termination of proper names from the Greek, has the vowels pronounced separately; as, **Men'e-lā'us.**

Ai, ei, oi, and **yi**, usually have the vowels pronounced separately. When they are accented, and followed by another vowel, the **i** is pronounced like initial **y**; as, **Cassiopeia** (-pē'yȧ), **Troia** (trō'yȧ), **Harpyia** (-pĭ'yȧ).

Ei, when a diphthong, and not followed by another vowel, is pronounced like **ī**; as in **ei-do'lon.**

Eu, when a diphthong, is pronounced as **ū** (**ūse**); as in **Eu-phrā'tes, e'heu.**

Eu has the letters pronounced separately in the terminations **eus** and **eum** of Latin nouns and adjectives, except neuter; as, **me'um, me'us.** Otherwise it is pronounced as a diphthong; as, **Eu-rō'pa** (ū-rō'pȧ), **The'seus** (thē'sūs).

NOTE. The termination **eus**, in proper names derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in *-εύς*, is better pronounced in one syllable, as **Or'pheus** (ôr'fūs), **The'seus** (thē'sūs); although many pronounce it in two, **Or'phe-us, The'se-us.**

Ua, ue, ui, uo, uu, when diphthongs, are pronounced like **wa, we**, etc.; as, **lin'gua** (lĭŋ'gwȧ), **quo'ta** (kwō'tȧ), **e'quus** (ē'kwŭs), etc. They are always diphthongs after **q** and usually after **g.**

Ui in **cui** and **huic** is pronounced like **ī** (kī, hīk); or, by some, like **wī** (kwī, hwīk).

4. Consonants are, in general, pronounced as in English, but the following cases are to be noted:

C, before **e, i,** and **y**, and the diphthongs **æ, œ,** and **eu**, is pronounced as **s**; as in **Cæ'sar, cœ'lum.** EXCEPTION: **C**, ending or following an accented syllable, before **i** followed by a vowel, and also before **eu** and **yo**, has the sound of **sh**; as, **fa'ci-as** (fā'shĭ-ăs), **Si'cy-on** (sĭsh'ĭ-on).

Ch has the sound of **k**, as in **char'ta** (kär'tȧ), but before **th** at the beginning of a word it is silent; as, **Chtho'ni-a** (thō'nĭ-ȧ).

Ct, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **t**; as, **cte-nid'i-um** (tē-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm).

G is pronounced "soft" (like **j**) before **e, i,** and **y**, and the diphthongs **æ** and **œ**; as, **ge'nus** (jē'nŭs), **æ'gis** (ē'jĭs). Otherwise it has its "hard" sound (as in **bag, go**).

When **g** comes before another **g** "soft," it is assimilated to it in pronunciation; as, **Ag'ger** (ăj'ẽr).

Gn, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **n**; as, **gno'mon** (nō'mŏn).

Mn, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **n**; as, **Mne-mos'y-ne** (nē-mŏs'ĭ-nē).

Ph is usually pronounced as **f**. Before **th** at the beginning of a word it is usually silent; as, **phthi'sis** (thī'sĭs).

Ps, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **s**; as, **psy-cho'sis** (sī-kō'sĭs).

Pt, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **t**; as, **pter'o-dac'tyl** (tẽr'ō-dăk'tĭl).

S is usually "sharp" (as in **sun**). EXCEPTIONS: (*a*) **Si**, followed by a vowel and immediately preceded by a consonant in an accented syllable, is pronounced as **shi**; as, **Al'si-um** (ăl'shĭ-ŭm). (*b*) **Si** and **zi**, followed by a vowel and immediately preceded by an accented vowel, are pronounced **zhi**; as, **ec-cle'si-a** (ĕ-klē'zhĭ-ȧ), **Sa-ba'zi-a** (sȧ-bā'zhĭ-ȧ). In a few proper names, **s** preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable and followed by **i** before another vowel, has the sound of **sh**; as, **Asia** (ā'shĭ-ȧ), **Theodosia** (thē'ō-dō'shĭ-ȧ).

S, final in a word, after **e, æ, au, b, m, n,** and **r**, has the sound of **z**; as, **mi'les** (mī'lēz), **æs** (ēz), **laus** (lôz), **lens** (lĕnz), **Mars** (märz). In accordance with English analogy, **s** is pronounced as **z** in **Cæ'sar, cæ-su'ra** (usually), **mi'ser, mu'sa, re-sid'u-um, cau'sa, ro'sa**, and their derivatives, and in some other words; but not (usually) in **Cæsarea**, nor in **trans** or its compounds; as, **trans'e-at.**

T, following an accented syllable and preceding an **i** followed by another vowel, sounds like **sh**; as, **ra'ti-o** (rā'shĭ-ō; -shō), **Ig-na'ti-us** (ĭg-nā'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs). But **t** in such positions retains its sound as in English **tin** after **s, t,** or **x**, as in **Sal-lus'ti-us, Brut'ti-i**; and in proper names ending in **-tion** or **-tyon**, as in **The'o-do'ti-on, Am-phic'ty-on.**

X, initial, has the sound of **z**, as in **Xan'thi-um** (zăn'thĭ-ŭm), **Xen'o-phon**; otherwise it has the sound of **ks**, as in **ax'is** (ăk'sĭs), **ex'e-unt.** EXCEPTIONS: When **ex** (also by some **ux**) is followed by a vowel in an accented syllable, the **x** has the sound of **gz**; as, **ex-em'plum** (ĕg-zĕm'plŭm).

X, final in a syllable, before **i** followed by another vowel, or before **u** with the sound of **ū** or **ŭ**, is pronounced as **ksh**; as, **nox'i-us** (nŏk'shĭ-ŭs).

RULES FOR THE "ROMAN" PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN

There are no silent letters and no obscured vowels. Each vowel has always the same, or nearly the same, sound, but may be long or short in actual quantity.

The **vowels** are sounded as follows:

Long.	Short.
a, as in **art.**	**a**, as in **ar-tis'tic.**
e, „ **a** in **pale** or **cha'os.**	**e**, „ **a** in **cha-ot'ic**, or as **e** in **pen.**
i, „ in **po-lice'.**	**i**, as in **tin.**
o, „ „ **pole.**	**o**, „ „ **o-bey'.**
u, „ „ **rude** (rōōd).	**u**, „ „ **pull** (pŏŏl).
y, „ French **u** or German **ü.**	

The **diphthongs** are sounded:

Æ (**ae**) as **aĭ** in **aisle**; **au** as **ou** in **house**; **ei** as **ei** in **veil**; **eu** as **ā'o͝o**; **oi** (**oe**) as **oi** in **oil**; **ui** as **wē**, as in **cui** (kwē), **huic** (hwēk).

The **consonants**:

B, d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, and **qu** are pronounced as in English; except that **bs** and **bt** are pronounced as **ps** and **pt.**

C always as in **cow**; never as in **city** or in **gracious** (-shŭs). Cf. **t.**

Ch as **k** + **h**, about as in **truck horse**; but it may be pronounced as simple **k.**

G always "hard," as in **go**; never as in **gem.** When **ngu** precedes a vowel, the **gu** has the sound of **gw**; as in **languens.**

J is like **y** in **yes.**

Ph as **p** + **h**, about as in **loophole**; but it may be pronounced as simple **p** or like English **ph** (**f**), a sound which it acquired soon after the classical period.

R is trilled slightly with the tip of the tongue.

S always "sharp," as in **sun.**

Su as **sw**; as in **suavitas.**

T always as in **tun**; never as in **nation** (-shŭn).

Th as **t** + **h**, about as in **hothouse**; but it may be pronounced as simple **t.**

V like **w.**

X always as in **box**; never as in **ex-ist'** (ĕg-zĭst'), or in **Xerxe'bec** (zẽr'bĕk).

Z as in **maze**, or as **dz** in **adz.**

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF SPANISH

1. Vowels: **A** as in **art**, **e** as **a** in **ale**, **i** as in **police**, **o** as in **old** (or as in **lord**), **u** as in **rule** = **oo** in **noon**. When unaccented they are the same in quality, but slightly shorter in quantity, though always pronounced clearly and distinctly.

2. Consonants: As in English, with the following exceptions:

B, especially between vowels, sounds much like **v** in **have**, hence **b** and **v** are often interchanged and such spellings as Habana, Havana, are common.

C in Castilian Spanish (the standard literary form of the language) before **e** or **i** is like **th** in **thin**; but in some parts of Spain and generally throughout Spanish America and in the Philippine Islands it is like **s** in **sun**, although the Castilian sound is often taught in the schools.

Ch is always like **ch** in **church**.

D is not so clear as in English, but has more or less of the sound of **th** in **this**. Between vowels, especially in endings like **-ado** and **-ido**, and at the end of words, it is like **th** in **this**. At the end of words it is often so faint as hardly to be heard, and in colloquial speech it often disappears entirely in this position and between vowels.

G before **a**, **o**, **u**, or a consonant is like **g** in **go**; before **e** or **i** it is like **h** in **hew** pronounced with strong friction of the breath, about like German **ch** in **ich**, **ach**. **Gu** in the combinations **gue** and **gui** is like **g** in **go**, or like **gu** in English **guess**. If the **u** is marked with the diæresis (Sp. *crema*), as in **agüero**, the **gü** is like **gu** in **guano** (gwä′nō), as is **gu** in the combinations **gua** and **guo**. In **gn** the two sounds are always distinct, as in **signo** (sēg′nō).

H is always silent.

J has always the strong sound of **h** like that of **g** before **e** and **i**.

Ll is like **lli** in **William**, as **villa** (vēl′yä). Colloquially it is like **y** in **yes**, and this pronunciation is very common in Spanish words and names in the southwestern United States.

ñ is like **ni** in **onion**, as **doña** (dō′nyä).

Q occurs only in the combinations **que** and **qui**, and is like **k** in **keep**, as **Quijote** (kē-hō′tā).

R is strongly trilled with the tip of the tongue.

S is always like **s** in **sun**.

X formerly had the sound of Spanish **j**, in many words and names in which it is replaced by **j** in the modern spelling of the Spanish Academy. In the spelling of the Academy it now represents the sound of **x** as in **box**, but the old spelling and sound often remain, esp. in Spanish America. In Mexican names **x** often has the sound of **s**, and in some dialects is silent or nearly so.

Y is like **y** in **you**, or, at the end of a word after a vowel or when used alone as the conjunction **y** (and), it is like **e** in **me**.

Z in Castilian Spanish is like **th** in **thin**, but in parts of Spain, in Spanish America, and in the Philippine Islands it is commonly like **s** in **sun**, although the Castilian sound is often taught in the schools.

3. Accent. Words ending in a consonant, except **n** or **s**, are regularly accented on the final syllable. Words ending in a vowel, or in **n** or **s**, are regularly accented on the next to the last syllable. If the accent is irregular it is indicated by placing the mark (′) over the vowel of the accented syllable, as in **Córdoba** (**Cordova**).

ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS FOR USE IN INDICATING PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING

For indicating PRONUNCIATION BY RESPELLING, the table on page viii. is complete in itself and is alone used throughout this Dictionary. To indicate PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING, the table below may be used in connection with that on page viii. The table here given is to be used only when any letter of a word has a sound that is represented in the other table by a different letter. Thus, in the *respelling*, **s** is used for one sound only, that in **sin** or **so**, never for that in **his** (hĭz), **is** (ĭz). To show the pronunciation of **his**, therefore, *without respelling*, the **s** is marked with a diacritic; thus: **hi̱s**; the first two letters (**hi**) being from the table on page viii., and the **s̱** from the table below. In this table, the symbols in parentheses are the equivalent symbols from the respelling table.

In digraphs, mark only the letter that is to be regarded as sounded, as in **breāk**, **brēad**, **yiēld**, **veil**, etc. **Ce**, **ci**, **sci**, **se**, **si**, and **ti**, before a vowel and immediately after an accented syllable, usually have the sound of **sh**, and need not be marked. Silent **e** at the end of a syllable, as in **fate**, etc., need not be marked. When desirable, a silent letter may be shown as an unmarked italic. In a few words, the pronunciation can be indicated only by respelling.

a̱ (= ē), ... as in **li′ăr**, **cow′ärd**, **mus′tärd**.
a̱ (= ŏ), ... ,, ,, **what**, **was**, **quał′i-ty**.
A̱, a̱ (= ô), ... ,, ,, **a̱ll**, **a̱we**, **swa̱rm**, **ta̱lk**.
Au, au, aw (= ô), ,, ,, **Au Sable**, **au′thor**, **law**.
E̱, e̱ (= ā), ... ,, ,, **e̱ight**, **pre̱y**, **ve̱in**, **o-be̱y′**; or (= ă), as in **os′pre̱y**.
Ê, ê (= â), ... ,, ,, **thêre**, **hêir**, **whêrein′**.
Ẽ, ẽ (= û), ... ,, ,, **ẽr′mine**, **e-tẽr′nal**, **swẽrve**.
Ee, ee (= ē), . . . ,, ,, **eel**, **feet**, **fee′ble**, **un-seen′**.
Ew, ew (= ū), . . ,, ,, **ewe**, **dew**, **hewn**; or (= o͞o), as in **brew**.
Ĭ, ĭ (= ē), ... ,, ,, **pĭque**, **ma-chĭne′**, **po-lĭce′**; or (= ĕ), as in **fĭ-as′co**.
Ĭ, ĭ (= ē), ... ,, ,, **vĭr-gin′i-ty**, **e-lix′ĭr**; or (= û), as in **ĭrk′some**, **fĭr**.
o̱ (= o͝o), . . . ,, ,, **wo̱lf**, **wo̱m′an**, **wo̱l′ver-ine′**.
O̱, o̱ (= o͞o), . . . ,, ,, **o̱oze**, **do̱**, **who̱**, **to̱mb**.
Ó, ó (= ŭ), ... ,, ,, **óth′er**, **són**; or (= ŭ), as in **wel′cóme**.
e̋ (= ē), ... ,, ,, **sail′ŏr**, **mi′nŏr**; or (= û), as in **wŏrk**, **wŏrth**.

Ow, ow (= ou), . as in **owl**, **cow′ard**, **vow′el**.
Oy, oy (= oi), . . ,, ,, **oys′ter**, **boy**, **roy′al**, **en-joy′**.
U̱, u̱ (= o͝o), ... ,, ,, **fu̱ll**, **pu̱t**, **pu̱sh**, **joy′fu̱l**.
U̱, u̱ (= o͞o), ... ,, ,, **ru̱de**, **ru̱′mor**, **in-tru̱de′**.
ȳ (= ī), ... ,, ,, **flȳ**, **skȳ**, **stȳle**, **de-fȳ′**, **dȳ′ing**.
y̆ (= ĭ), ... ,, ,, **y̆t′tri-a**, **hy̆mn**, **ly̆r′ic**.
y̆ (= ĕ), ... ,, ,, **sat′y̆r**; or (= û), as in **my̆rrh**.
C̱, c̱ (= k), ... ,, ,, **c̱at**, **c̱on-cu̱r′**.
Ç, ç (= s), ... ,, ,, **çell**, **viçe**.
C̱h, c̱h (= k), . . ,, ,, **c̱ho′rus**, **c̱eh′o**, **ep′oc̱h**.
Çh, çh (= sh), . . ,, ,, **çhaise**, **ma-çhine′**.
Ġ, ġ (= g), ... ,, ,, **ġet**, **be-ġin′**, **an′ġer**.
Ġ, ġ (= j), ... ,, ,, **ġem**, **en′ġine**.
dġ (= j), ... ,, ,, **edġe**, **bridġe**, **badġ′er**.
ẓ (= z), ... ,, ,, **iṣ**, **haṣ**, **wiṣ′dom**.
x (ks), ... ,, ,, **vex**, **ex′it**.
x̱ (= gz), ... ,, ,, **ex̱-ist′**, **ex̱-am′ple**.
Ph, ph (= f), . . . ,, ,, **phan′tom**, **sul′phur**.
Qu, qu (= kw), . . ,, ,, **queen**, **con′quest**.
Wh, wh (= hw), ,, ,, **when**, **what**.

ORTHOGRAPHY

The English language, as being the offspring of two parent languages very different in form and spirit, and having been in no inconsiderable degree modified in its growth by influences from various other tongues, contains, as was inevitable, very many anomalies; and in no particular are these anomalies more numerous and striking than in its orthography, with the single exception, perhaps, of its orthoëpy. Neither the Anglo-Saxon nor the Norman-French could boast of any great regularity in orthography, though writers in either of these two languages spelled their words, each in his own fashion, so as to represent their sounds, and not according to an arbitrarily fixed orthography such as exists for modern English. When, therefore, the vocabularies of these two languages, widely different both in their orthographical structure and their phonological character, were combined, the result is a language in which the orthography has almost reached the extreme of irregularity. To such an extent, in fact, have the signs representing sounds been multiplied, that many of the letters are pronounced in several different ways, while the letters, or combinations of letters, for a single sound amount, in some cases, to scores. Indeed, it is computed that many words of no more than two syllables may be spelled in several thousand different modes, by the use of combinations actually employed in other words in the language. The word *scissors*, for instance, may be thus written, as is computed by Ellis, in nearly six thousand different ways. Of course, comparatively very few of these possible forms of spelling are ever employed in the case of any one word; yet the causes of disorder mentioned above have operated so effectually, that the words in respect to which even the most careful writers are at variance are numbered by thousands, while those in which an orthography contrary to analogy has been universally adopted are equally numerous.

Bad as is the orthography of the present day, however, it is order itself compared with that of a few centuries ago. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that there should be any general correspondence of orthographical forms in the works of different authors before the types of the printer gave prominence to certain forms, which finally became recognized as standards; and manuscripts conclusively prove that the greatest freedom prevailed in spelling words. Even proper names, which would naturally receive more attention and be written with more care than any other class of words, are found recorded in great multitudes of forms, several variations being sometimes found in the same manuscript or work. Disraeli states that "Leicester has subscribed his own name eight different ways," and that "the name *Villers* is spelled fourteen different ways in the deeds of that family." A still more remarkable instance is stated by Lower; namely, that the family of *Mainwaring* has the extraordinary number of one hundred and thirty-one variations of that single name, all drawn from authorized documents. But there is evidence that, in the midst of all this confusion, there were some writers who were attentive to the proper forms of words, and who were notable exceptions to the general rule. The spelling of the Ormulum, which was written in the thirteenth century, though strange and cumbrous, is very remarkable for its regularity; and the author strenuously urges his copyists to follow his orthography with the utmost exactness. So also Chaucer, more than a century later, carefully revised and corrected his own works; and he enjoined upon his scribe to "write more trew" that which was intrusted to him, saying that he was obliged "it to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape," because of the carelessness with which it had been copied.

The invention of printing commenced a new era, though for a long time even this had little effect to fix the external form of the language. Indeed, much of the perverse orthography of books printed two or three centuries ago is to be attributed to the printer, who often inserted or expunged letters as the length of the lines or convenience of spacing required. It is no uncommon thing to find, in the works of Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers, or in books printed two or three centuries ago, the same words occurring in several different forms upon the same page. Even as late as the time of Shakespeare, orthography was very unsettled; and, as Halliwell states, the name of the great bard himself was written in more than thirty different ways. The printers, however, were not solely, nor even chiefly, responsible for this confusion; for it is certain that their arbitrary changes and deviations from uniformity would not have been tolerated had they been made in defiance of established usage; and there is abundant evidence to prove that writers themselves were careless in the extreme. The fact must not be overlooked, that in the writings of Wycliffe, Chaucer, and other early authors, there were still many remnants of earlier inflectional forms which have since disappeared, and which gave to some words a variety of form to be attributed neither to the carelessness of the writer, nor to an unsettled orthography.

The irregularities found in early books, though continuing for so long a time, were neither unnoticed nor looked upon with indifference. On the contrary, not only have numerous complete systems for the reformation of orthography been proposed, but various scholars have advocated, with more or less acuteness and learning, changes in regard to a great number of particular points. Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, endeavored to introduce a regular system of orthography; after him, William Bullokar brought forward another system; a few years after this, Dr. Gill, Master of St. Paul's School, in London, a teacher of considerable eminence, proposed another scheme; and, still later, Charles Butler devised a new method of spelling, and printed a book in which it was employed. These writers agreed essentially as to the manner in which they sought to attain the end proposed, their plan being to reduce the spelling of words to uniform principles and make it practically phonetic, by the use of new characters, by applying various diacritical marks to the old letters, and by making the letters, or their combinations of characters, represent certain definite sounds. It is needless to say that these projects were never carried into practice.

In the time of Charles I., many changes were introduced; and it was still very common, even among eminent scholars, to spell words according to their pronunciation, omitting such letters as were deemed superfluous. These attempts at improvement, being made upon no settled or uniform principles, had little or no permanent effect upon the language.

The celebrated Dictionary of Dr. Samuel Johnson, first published in 1755, has contributed more than any work written either before or since, to fix the external form of the language and to diminish the number of irregularities; for though numerous inconsistencies are to be found in it, and many oversights, the learning of the author, and the sound judgment and practical wisdom which he displayed, gave it at once an authority which it has not even yet entirely lost; and the orthography of the present day, though it has received some important modifications since his time, is substantially the same as that exhibited in his dictionary. The changes in the spelling of words, introduced by Dr. Johnson, were generally made in order to restore the ancient orthography, or to remove some anomaly; and perhaps the most important office performed by his work was its having settled usage definitely in favor of some one of the numerous forms in which many words were written, thus removing the cause of much confusion. Among the most prominent alterations made by him were the restoration of *k* to many words which had long been written without it, as in *musick*, *rhetorick*, and the like, and the insertion of *u* in the termination of many words which previously ended in *or*, as in *ancestour*, *authour*, *errour*, and others. The former of these changes, a revival of the "ancient practice," was not received with favor, nor was this spelling adopted by subsequent writers; the latter, as it was thought to be justified by the analogy of the corresponding termination *eur* in the French, through which language many, perhaps a majority, of the words affected by it were derived from the Latin, was generally followed. Johnson's practice in this respect, however, was not in harmony with his theory; for he wrote only about half the words of this class with the ending *our*, leaving the rest in *or*, though for no reason that would not equally apply to them all. Yet this inconsistency was not only overlooked, but was perpetuated, especially in the orthography of English writers. In the United States a different practice now generally prevails, as will presently be mentioned.

During the 18th century, several English divines employed in many words methods of spelling peculiar to themselves, chiefly such as had long been abandoned, as in writing *ie* for final *y;* in adding *e* to words ending in *ss;* and in the use of such forms as *præface*, *persue*, *procede*, *sais* (for *says*), and the like. It is proper to mention here also the innovations of Archdeacon Hare, in the 19th century, who, on the ground of pronunciation, etymology, and analogy, employed in his works such forms as *atchieve*, *compell*, *enure*, *firy* (for *fiery*), *forein*, *invey* (for *inveigh*), *highth*, *plough-man*, *smugler*, and the like. He also advocated the omission of the apostrophe in the possessive case, and the substitution of *t* for *ed* in those preterits in which the latter termination is pronounced like *t;* as in *exprest*, *fixt*, *publisht*, etc., for *expressed*, *fixed*, *published*, etc. This substitution of *t* for *ed*, however, is not peculiar to Hare, since it accords with the usage of the early writers and of many in later times.

Besides the incomplete reforms mentioned above, many plans have been devised, at different times, for reducing the

spelling of words to absolute uniformity and the greatest simplicity, by a complete reform in the method of representing the sounds of words by written characters; that is, by employing a new alphabet in which each sign stands for one, and only one, definite sound, and each sound is represented by one, and only one, character. Such a method of spelling was invented by Dr. Franklin, in the 18th century, though he never brought it to perfection, and scarcely used it, except in a brief correspondence with a friend. The *Phonotypy* of Isaac Pitman and A. J. Ellis promulgated in 1840, the *Glossic* of A. J. Ellis published in 1871, the *Broad Romic* of Henry Sweet, 1878, are ingenious systems of phonetic spelling employing the ordinary alphabet, with various modifications and additions. None of these has come into any extensive general use. The schemes of Lepsius, Müller, and others who have endeavored to form philosophical alphabets of universal application are but indirectly related to English orthography.

Several organized attempts at a more or less thorough revision of English spelling have been made within recent years. In 1883, the Philological Society of England and the American Philological Association took joint action on the amendment of English spelling, and twenty-four joint rules were adopted, on the basis of which a list of amended spellings was made. Many of these spellings agree with those already adopted in this Dictionary and in general use. The Simplified Spelling Board, in America, and the Simplified Spelling Society, in England, aim at the gradual simplification of English spelling by the reduction to uniformity of classes of words, and the elimination of sporadic anomalies.

In 1828, Dr. Webster published his Dictionary of the English Language, and the changes in spelling advocated by him have had no inconsiderable influence upon orthography, especially in the United States. These alterations were proposed by him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire, on the one hand, to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, so as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and, on the other, to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their ordinary forms by Dr. Webster himself in the second edition of his work, published in 1840, and others still were restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England.

It is to be observed that many of Dr. Webster's deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very generally employed. The most important points in his orthography in reference to which there is still difference of usage among scholars, are included in the following list. These are: not doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like *travel, worship*, etc.; doubling the *l* in *installment, enrollment*, etc.; doubling the final letter in such words as *fulfill, instill*, etc.; retaining the *i* in derivatives of *villain*; writing *defense, offense*, etc., for *defence, offence*, etc., and *practice* for *practise*; writing the termination *-er* for *-re* in words like *center, meter*, etc.; writing *mold, molt*, etc., without *u*. It may be remarked further with regard to words often written with the termination *-re*, but which in this book are spelled with two endings, *-er* and *-re*, that the use of *-er*, as in *meter*, etc., is but a restoration of the older spelling; and the same is true of the use of the ending *or* for *-our*.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER

FINAL CONSONANTS

§ 1. The letters f and l, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled: as in *staff, cliff, doff, puff; all, bell, hill, toll.*

EXCEPTIONS: *clef, if, of, pal, nil*, and *sob*.

§ 2. The letter s, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, as in *grass, press, hiss, moss, truss*, except when (as in *o's, spade's, tones, loves, has, is, was*, etc.) it is used to form the possessive case or the plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb.

EXCEPTIONS: *as, gas, yes, his, this, pus, plus, bus* (for *omnibus*), *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. B, d, g, m, n, p, r, t, z are the only other consonants (besides *f, l*, and *s*) that are ever doubled at the end of a word. The following are the more important words in which these letters are doubled, including some that are also, sometimes, spelled with a single consonant: *abb, ebb; add, odd, rudd; egg, bigg* (n. & v.), *vugg; Ann, inn, Finn, jinn, bunn, sunn* (Bot.); *Lapp; gnarr, parr, err, birr, shirr, skirr, dorr, burr, purr; bitt* (Naut.), *mitt, butt; fizz, frizz, buzz, fuzz*. The words *let, net, set*, etc. are sometimes incorrectly spelled *lett, nett, sett*, etc.

§ 4. A consonant is rarely doubled when standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or a digraph, as in *ail, peat, haul, door*, and *maim*.

EXCEPTIONS: *feoff, enfeoff, gneiss, speiss* are exceptions. The word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not form a diphthong or a digraph with the *e*, but serves merely to indicate that the *g* is "hard."

§ 5. Monosyllables ending with the sound of k, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have, generally, *k* added after the *c;* as in *black, fleck, click, knock*, and *buck*.

EXCEPTIONS: *sac, talc, zinc, roc, arc, disc*, and *fisc*.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in -ic or -iac, are now written (except *derrick*) without the *k;* as, *maniac, elegiac, zodiac, cubic, music, public*. **Words of more than one syllable, in which c is preceded by other vowels than i or ia,** commonly end in *ck;* as, *arrack, barrack, hammock, hillock, wedlock*.

EXCEPTIONS: *almanac, sandarac, rebec, xebec, manioc, havoc*. *Almanac, rebec*, and *havoc*, however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c*, especially in England.

DERIVATIVES

§ 6. Words ending in c have a k inserted when adding a termination beginning with *e, i*, or *y*, so that the *c* shall not be pronounced like *s;* as, *colic, colicky; traffic, trafficked, trafficking, trafficker; physic, physicked, physicking; zinc, zincked, zincking, zincky*.

§ 7. Final consonant doubled. Monosyllables and words of more than one syllable with the accent on the last syllable, when ending in a single consonant (except *h* and *x*) preceded by a single vowel, double the consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *clan, clan'nish; plan, planned, plan'ning, plan'ner; bag, bag'gage; hot, hot'ter, hot'test; wit, wit'ty; cabal', cabal'ler; abet', abet'ted, abet'ting, abet'tor; begin', begin'ning, begin'ner; infer', inferred', infer'ring*. The consonant is doubled to preserve the short sound of the vowel. Thus, *planned, hottest*, and *abetted*, would naturally be pronounced *plāned, hōtest*, and *abēted*, if the consonant were not doubled. Words in which the final consonant is preceded by *qu*, followed by a single vowel, form no exception to this rule, since the *u* is equivalent to consonant *w;* as, *squab, squab'bish, squab'by; squat, squat'ting, squat'ter*. Derivatives of *control, patrol*, etc., in which the single *o* is long, also follow the rule; as, *control', controlled', control'ling*.

EXCEPTIONS: Derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gas'sing* and *gas'sy*); as, *gas'eous, gase'ity, gas'ify;* the words *infer'able* and *transfer'able;* also, derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable; as, *cabal', cab'alism, cab'alist; prefer', pref'erence; refer', ref'erence; defer', def'erence*. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal* (words not accented on the last syllable), as *metalloid, metallurgy, crystalline, crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek κρύσταλλος. So, also, *tranquillity* has the double *l*, as being from Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil* are more properly written with one *l;* as, *tranquilize, tranquilizer*, etc.

§ 8. Final consonant not doubled. Words accented on any syllable except the last, words ending in more than one consonant, and words ending in a single consonant preceded by more than one vowel, do not double the final consonant before an ending beginning with a vowel; as, *daub, daubed, daub'er; need, need'y; brief, brief'er, brief'est; trav'ail, trav'ailed, trav'ailing; rev'el, rev'eled, rev'eling; trav'el, trav'eling, trav'eler; profit, prof'ited; act, act'ed, act'or; perform', perform'er; stand, stand'ing*.

EXCEPTIONS: In *humbug* and a few other words ending in *g*, the *g* is doubled (*humbugged, humbugging*) before *e* or *i*, so that the *g* shall not be pronounced like *j*. The derivatives of *kidnap* are preferably spelled with one *p*, although the forms *kidnapper, kidnapping, kidnapped* are not uncommon. The form *woolen*, with one *l*, is usual in the United States; *woollen*, with two *l's*, is preferred in British usage.

NOTE. There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and not accented on the last syllable, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, though unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. The following list, chiefly of verbs, includes the most important of these words, most of which end in *l: apparel, barrel, bevel, bias, bowel* and its compounds, *cancel, carburet* and all similar words end-

ing in *-uret, carol, cavil, channel, chisel, counsel, cudgel, dial, dishevel, dowel, drivel, duel, empanel, enamel, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handsel, hatchel, imperil, jewel, kennel, kidnap, label, laurel, level, libel, marshal, marvel, medal, metal* (see § 7), *model, panel, parallel, parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rowel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, tassel, tinsel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vial, victual, worship.* Both spellings are usually given in this Dictionary, that with the single consonant having the first place.

§ 9. **Double consonant retained.** Words ending in a doubled consonant generally retain both consonants when adding suffixes; as, *ebb, ebbing; odd, oddly; stiff, stiffness; fell, fellable; skill, skillful, skillfulness; will, willful, willfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness.* So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, inthrallment, thralldom,* and *enrollment* (from *install, inthrall, thrall,* and *enroll*), in order to prevent mispronunciation. Many, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill, will, dull,* and *full,* formed by adding the syllables *-ly* and *-ness.* See §§ 16, 17.

Exceptions: The derivatives of *pontiff*; as, *pontifical, pontificial,* and the like. One *l* is also dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *-ly* to words ending in *ll,* in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l's*; as, *ill, illy; dull, dully; full, fully.* Words formed by adding the termination *-less,* are written either with the three *l's,* a hyphen being inserted before the termination, or with only two *l's*; as, *skill-less,* or *skilless, smell-less* or *smelless.*

§ 10. **Silent e retained.** Words ending with silent *e,* generally retain this *e* before suffixes beginning with a consonant; as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; incite, incitement; chaste, chastely, chasteness; move, movement.*

Exceptions: Many words ending in silent *e* immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*) drop the *e* in forming the derivatives; as, *due, duly; argue, argument; true, truly; awe, awful,* etc. The words *wholly, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment,* are also exceptions. The last four, however, are by many written, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement.*

§ 11. **Silent e omitted.** Words ending with silent *e* generally drop the *e* before suffixes beginning with a vowel; as, *bride, bridal; guide, guidance; plume, plumage; use, usable, usage; grieve, grievance; come, coming; shape, shaping; move, movable; sale, salable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible; true, truism.*

Exceptions: The *e* is retained in *hoeing, shoeing,* and *toeing* (from *hoe, shoe,* and *toe*), to prevent mispronunciation, but is generally excluded from *shoer.* It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*). The word *mileage,* as commonly written, does not omit the *e.* The words *lineage, lineal,* and *pineal,* though apparently exceptions, are not, since they are not formed from *line* and *pine,* but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis,* and *pinea.* Words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* before suffixes so that the *c* or *g* shall not be pronounced with the "hard" sound; as, *peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; advantage, advantageous; outrage, outrageous. Mortgagor,* pronounced *mor'ga-jor'*, from *mortgage,* and *pledgor,* pronounced *plej-or'*, from *pledge,* are the forms preferred in usage, though under the above rule they should be *mortgageor* and *pledgeor.* In derivatives in *-able,* as *usable, useable, salable, saleable,* etc., usage is divided and often inconsistent.

§ 12. **Ending -ing added to ie.** Words ending in *ie* generally drop the *e* and change the *i* to *y* when adding *-ing,* so as to prevent two *i's* from coming together; as, *die, dying; hie, hying* (some write *hieing*); *lie, lying; tie, tying; vie, vying.*

§ 13. **y preceded by a consonant.** Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant usually change the *y* to *i* before any suffix except one beginning with *i*; as, *icy, iciest, icily; mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; foggy, fogginess; earthy, earthiness; pity, pitiful.*

Exceptions: The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y* generally retain the *y*; as, *shy, shyness; sly, slyest; dry, dryly; wry, wryness.* But *drier* and *driest,* from *dry,* are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*; and *drily, shily, slily,* are not uncommon. Before *-ship* and *-like,* as in *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship, citylike, countrylike,* etc., and in derivatives from *baby* and *lady* the *y* is retained. The *y* also is retained in the possessive case of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe; as, *country's, everybody's.*

§ 14. **y preceded by a vowel.** Words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged before all suffixes; as, *gay, gayety, gayly; play, player, plays; sway, swayed; obey, obeying; joy, joyful; enjoy, enjoyed; buy, buying; gluey, glueyness.*

Exceptions: *Daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain,* and *staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay,* and *stay*), with their compounds; *dewiness. Staid,* however, is sometimes written *stayed. Gaiety* and *gaily* are preferred by many. *Says* is regular in form, but not in pronunciation. Derivatives from words ending in *uy,* as *colloquies,* from *colloquy,* are not exceptions, as the *u* in such words is equivalent to the consonant *w.*

§ 15. **Adding a vowel to a vowel ending.** Words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *huzza, huzzaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; dough, doughy; echo, echoed; woo, wooer; bow, bowed; beau, beauish.* Sometimes *cooes, wooes* (from *coo, woo*) occur, but *coos, woos,* as also *taboos, shampoos,* etc., are preferable. *Cooed* and *wooed* are proper, like other participles in *-ed.*

Exceptions: Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e,* as also those of words ending in double *e* by adding a termination beginning with *e,* drop the final *e*; as, *hoe, hoed; sue, sued; owe, owed; free, freer, freest; see, seer; oversee, overseer; agree, agreed, agreer.* The cases mentioned in §§ 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 16. **Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant** commonly retain both consonants; as, *tipstaff, rebuff, recall, befall, inthrall, foretell, undersell, fulfill, enroll, emboss* (from *staff, buff, call, fall, thrall, tell, sell, fill, roll, boss.*)

Exceptions: The word *until,* always written with one *l*; also, words of this class that end in *ll* are written by some, especially in England, with one *l*; as, *recal, befal, inthral, foretel, enrol.* The words *distill* and *instill* should have the *l* doubled, though often written *distil* and *instil.*

§ 17. **Compound words** formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all letters of the simple words; as, *stiff-necked, well-bred, dull-eyed, save-all, wide-mouthed.*

Exceptions: Many compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are: some compounds of *all* and *well*; as, *almighty, almost, alone, already, also, although, altogether, always, withal, therewithal, welcome, wherewithal, welfare*; — compounds of *mass*; as, *Candlemas, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas,* etc.; — words of which the second part is *full*; as, *artful, hateful, rueful, woeful,* or *woful*; also, the words *chilblain,* often *dumfound, expire* and its derivatives (cf. *inspire*), *fulfill* (see § 16), *namesake, neckerchief, numskull, pastime, standish, where'er* and *wherever.*

PLURALS

☞For irregular plurals, as of *man, foot, brother, ox, deer,* and for plurals of foreign words, as of *datum, genus, index, crisis,* consult the individual words in the Vocabulary. See also the *Note* under the word PLURAL in the Vocabulary.

§ 18. **The plural of English nouns regularly ends in s, or, in certain classes of words, in es.**

When the singular ends in a sound with which *s* can unite and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural; as, *bay, bays; shah, shahs; sea, seas; tree, trees; pie, pies; Hindu, Hindus; woe, woes; canto, cantos; virtue, virtues; purlieu, purlieus; claw, claws; cab, cabs; panic, panics; bead, beads; chief, chiefs; bag, bags; ache, aches; plaque, plaques; lock, locks; bell, bells; cup, cups.*

Nouns ending in o generally form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only. Some nouns ending in **o preceded by a consonant** form their plurals by adding *es*; as, *echo, echoes; cargo, cargoes; embargo, embargoes; motto, mottoes; potato, potatoes.* Those in which final **o is preceded by a vowel** form their plurals regularly; as, *cameo, cameos; punctilio, punctilios.*

As to **nouns ending in i** usage differs, though as a rule, their plurals are preferably formed by adding *s* only; as, *Maori, Maoris; rabbi, rabbis; macaroni, macaronis.*

When the singular ends in a sound (as that of *ch* in *much, sh, j, s, x,* or *z*) with which *s* cannot unite in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with a silent *e,* which then forms a separate syllable with the *s*; as, *church, churches; rush, rushes; age, ages; edge, edges; lace, laces; gas, gases; class, classes; alias, aliases; marquis, marquises; case, cases; box, boxes; maze, mazes.* For *classis, crisis,* and like words, see § 25.

Plural of a letter, figure, sign, etc. To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s,* generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases: "The two *l's* in *all*;" "The two *0's* in 400;" "Two **'s* in Orion;" "He uses too many *if's.*" Some, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases, as in: "The two *ls* in *all*;" "Two **s* in Orion;" "The *pros* and *cons.*"

§ **19. Nouns ending in y preceded by a consonant** form their plurals by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i;* as, *mercy, mercies; lady, ladies; sky, skies; army, armies; pity, pities; Mary, Maries* (by some *Marys*). This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u* is equivalent to consonant *w;* as, *colloquy, colloquies.*

Nouns ending in y preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*) form their plurals by adding *s* only: as, *day, days; key, keys; money, moneys* (see in *Vocab.*); *monkey, monkeys; attorney, attorneys; alloy, alloys.*

§ **20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in f or fe** are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves.* The principal examples are: *life, lives; knife, knives; wife, wives; leaf, leaves; sheaf, sheaves; loaf, loaves; beef, beeves; thief, thieves; calf, calves; half, halves; elf, elves; shelf, shelves; self, selves; wolf, wolves.* For the plurals of *wharf* and *scarf* see in *Vocab.* The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly *hooves* and *turves*, are now usually *hoofs* and *turfs.* The plurals of other nouns ending in *f, fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ **21. Plural formed by change of vowel.** In the following nouns, the singular and the plural differ in their vowels: *man, men; woman, women; goose, geese* (*gooses* in the sense of tailor's irons); *foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren* (see §§ 22, 23); *louse, lice; mouse, mice.* Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same way; as, *workman, workmen; dormouse, dormice.* Words that end in *-man*, but are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only as, *cayman, caymans; desman, desmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans; Ottoman, Ottomans.*

§ **22. A few plurals end in -en;** namely, *brother, brethren* (see §§ 21, 23); *child, children; ox, oxen.* The number of such nouns was formerly much larger.

§ **23. Nouns having two plurals with different meanings.** Some nouns as *brother, die, pea, penny, cherub, cloth, genius, index, seraph, staff, stamen*, have plurals of different forms and with different meanings. See these words in the *Vocabulary.* See also § 24.

§ **24. Plural same as singular.** Some nouns, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *deer, sheep, swine, grouse, trout*, etc., but these words and some others which ordinarily have no plural, as *wheat, barley*, have plural forms in *s* or *es* used to denote a number of species. See the Note under PLURAL, *n.*, in the *Vocabulary.* Gentile nouns in *-ese* have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *Chinese, Portuguese, Tyrolese, Japanese.*

§ **25. Foreign words.** Many nouns from foreign languages retain their original plurals; as, *datum, data; criterion, criteria; genus, genera; larva, larvæ; classis, classes* (see *class*, pl. *classes*, in § 18); *crisis, crises; matrix, matrices; focus, foci; monsieur, messieurs.*

Many words of this class, however, have also a second plural formed after English analogy; as, *formula, formulæ* or *formulas; beau, beaux* or *beaus; focus, foci* or *focuses; index, indices* or *indexes; stratum, strata* or *stratums; bandit, banditti* or *bandits; cherub, cherubim* or *cherubs; seraph, seraphim* or *seraphs.*

§ **26. In certain loose compounds** consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or the like, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone; as, *court-martial, courts-martial; cousin-german, cousins-german; son-in-law, sons-in-law; knight-errant, knights-errant* (but cf. KNIGHT BACHELOR, KNIGHT TEMPLAR, MANSERVANT, etc., which have the plurals *knights bachelors, knights templars, menservants*). When, however, the components are so closely joined that the compound has the force of a simple word, its plural is formed like that of any other word of the same termination; as, *cupful, cupfuls; handful, handfuls.*

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

§ **27.** There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which good usage is variable. The most important of these are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of *villain* (as *villainous, villainy*, etc.), though sometimes, esp. formerly, written *villanous, villany*, etc., now commonly retain the *i*, like those of other words ending in *ain;* as, *mountainous*, from *mountain; captaincy*, from *captain;* and the like.

The words *connection, deflection, inflection*, and *reflection*, follow the spelling of the words *connect, deflect, inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, esp. in England, *connexion, deflexion, inflexion*, and *reflexion.*

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable of similar form; as, *doe, floe, foe, hoe, sloe, toe*, etc. Monosyllables other than nouns and also words of more than one syllable omit the *e;* as, *do, go, no, so, canto, motto, potato.*

The words *defense, expense, offense*, and *pretense*, though often, esp. in England, spelled with *c* are preferably spelled with *s*, for the *s* is used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* have also often been written *drouth* and *highth* or *hight*, but these forms are now rare in literary usage.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise* used by many writers, esp. in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device, devise.*

§ **28. -able** or **-ible.** There is a class of adjectives ending either in *-able* or in *-ible*, of which a large majority have *-able;* as, *blamable, laudable, legible, mutable, navigable, vendible.* Many of them are from Latin words in *-abilis* or *-ibilis*, some are from the French, and not a few are formed by adding the termination to English words. The forms in *-ible* are mostly words going back directly to Latin verbs in *-ere* or *-ire.* For English compounds, *-able* has become usual. See Note under -ABLE, in the *Vocabulary.*

§ **29. en-** or **in-.** There is a class of words beginning with *en-* or *in-*, as *enclose* or *inclose, enquire* or *inquire, ensure* or *insure*, and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in-* belonging to the former language, and *en-* to the latter. See words of this class in the *Vocabulary.*

§ **30. -ant** or **-ent.** Many words ending in *-ant* or *-ent* were formerly spelled either way, almost indifferently; as, *confidant* or *confident, dependant* or *dependent*, and the like. Present usage, however, is settled in favor of one or the other form in most words of this class, though not always on uniform principles. Thus, the abstract noun *confidence* and the adjective *confident* are universal, while the common noun is sometimes the English *confident*, but often the French *confidant.* The abstract noun *dependence* and the adjective *dependent* have almost entirely superseded *dependance* and *dependant*, while the noun *dependant*, formerly at least as common as *dependent*, has now yielded its place in great measure to *dependent.* On the other hand, we now have both the adjectives and the common nouns *attendant* and *repentant;* and the abstract nouns *attendance* and *repentance.*

§ **31. -er** or **-re.** There is a class of words ending in *-er*, some of which are by many written *-re;* as, *center, meter, theater*, etc., often written *centre, metre, theatre*, etc. *Acre, chancre, lucre, nacre, massacre*, and *ogre* retain the termination *-re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g.* Still, we have the adjective *eager*, the noun *eagre* or *eager*, and the preposition *mauger* or *maugre.*

§ **32. -id** or **-ide.** There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively in *-id* or *-ide* and *-in* or *-ine*, in regard to which usage has varied. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e;* but now *-ide* is preferred to *-id*, and there is an attempt to establish a distinction between *-in* and *-ine.* See 2d -INE in the *Vocabulary.* The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e.*

§ **33. -ize** or **-ise.** Certain words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i* followed by *z* are written with either *-ize* or *-ise;* as, *criticize* or *criticise; civilize* or *civilise; naturalize* or *naturalise; patronize* or *patronise.* These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in *-ίζειν*, often through the French and Latin (see -IZE, in the *Vocabulary*). Those derived from Greek words properly have *-ize;* as, *anathematize, baptize, characterize, dramatize, tantalize.* The spelling *exorcise* is, however, in common use. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are also written with *-ize;* as, *albumenize, bastardize, memorize, sensitize.* But those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *-ise;* as, *apprise, comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise.* The following are the principal English verbs ending in *-ise: advertise, advise, affranchise, apprise, arise, chastise, circumcise, comprise, compromise, demise, despise, devise, disenfranchise, disfranchise, disguise, emprise, enfranchise, exorcise, exercise, franchise, merchandise, premise, revise, supervise, surmise, surprise.* Most of those in respect to which usage varies are now generally written with *-ize*, and there is a tendency to extend the use of *-ize* to all analogous terms.

§ **34. mold** or **mould.** The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are entered in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with *bold, bolt, colt, gold*, etc., from which the *u* has been dropped. Many, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, etc.; and this spelling also is given in this Dictionary as alternative.

§ **35. -or** or **-our.** There is a numerous class of words almost universally written in the United States with the ending *-or*, many of which are written also, esp. in England, with *-our;* as, *candor, favor, honor, labor, rumor, vigor.* English usage, however, is not uniform, many of these words being spelled with *-or* in English books.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

a. .....adjective.
ab. .....about.
abbr. ....abbreviated, abbreviation.
abl. .....ablative.
acc. .....accusative.
Acous. ...Acoustics.
act. .....active.
adj. .....adjective.
adv. .....adverb.
AF. .....Anglo-French.
aft. .....after.
Agric. ....Agriculture.
Alchem. ..Alchemy.
Alg. .....Algebra.
Am. .....American.
Amer. ....American. [sis.]
Anal. ....Analytic, Analy-
Anat. ....Anatomy.
Anc. .....Ancient.
Angl. .....Anglican, -icized.
Anglo-Ind. Anglo-Indian.
Anthropol. Anthropology.
Anthropom. ...Anthropometry.
Antiq. ....Antiquity, -ties.
app. .....apparently.
appar. ...apparently.
Ar. .....Arabic.
Arch. ....Architecture.
Archæol. ..Archæology.
Arith. ....Arithmetic.
art. .....article.
AS. .....Anglo-Saxon.
Assyr. ...Assyrian.
Astrol. ...Astrology.
Astron. ...Astronomy.
attrib. ....attributive, attributively.
at. wt. ...atomic weight.
aug. .....augmentative.
auxil. ....auxiliary.
av. .....average.
av., avoir. avoirdupois.

Babylon. .Babylonian.
Bact. .....Bacteriology.
Bacteriol. Bacteriology.
Bank. .....Banking.
bet. .....between.
Bib. .....Biblical.
Bibliog. ..Bibliography.
Biog. .....Biography.
Biogeog. .Biogeography.
Biol. .....Biology.
Bot. .....Botany.
Braz. .....Brazilian.
Bret. .....Breton.
Brit. .....British.
bu. .....bushel.

C. .....Centigrade.
Can. F. ...Canadian French.
cap. .....capital, -talize.
Carp. .....Carpentry.
Cartog. ...Cartography.
c. c. or cc. cubic centimeters.
Celt. .....Celtic.
Ceram. ....Ceramics.
cf. .....confer (L., compare).
Chem. ....Chemistry.
Chin. .....Chinese.
Ch. of Eng. Church of England.
Chr. .....Chronicles.
Chron. ....Chronicles.
Class. .....Classical.
cm. .....centimeter.
coll. .....collective.
collect. ....collective.
colloq. ....colloquial, -ally.
Com. .....Commerce, -cial.
com. .....common, -ly.
comb. .....combination.
comp. .....compound, -ed, composition.
compar. ..comparative.
conj. .....conjunction.
contr. .....contraction, contracted, contrasted.
contract. .contraction.
Corn. .....Cornish.
corresp. ..corresponding.
corrupt. ..corruption, corrupted.
Craniol. ..Craniology.
Craniom. .Craniometry.
Criminol. .Criminology.
Crit. .....Criticism.
Cryst. ...Crystallography.
cu. .....cubic.

D. .....Dutch.
d. .....day, denarius or denarii (L., penny, pence), died.
Dan. .....Danish.
dat. .....dative.
def. .....definitions, defined.
deriv. ....derivative, derived.
dial. .....dialectic, -tical.
Dict. .....Dictionary.
dim. .....diminutive, diminution.
dist. .....distinguished.
disting. ..distinguished.
dr. .....dram.

E. .....English, East.
East. .....Eastern.
Eccl. .....Ecclesiastical.
Eccles. ...Ecclesiastical.
Econ. .....Economics.
e. g. .....exempli gratia (L., for example).
Egypt. ...Egyptian.
Elec. .....Electric, -trical, Electricity.
Embryol. .Embryology.
emph. .....emphasis, emphatic.
Eng. .....England.
Engin. ...Engineering.
Entom. ..Entomology.
equiv. ....equivalent.
erron. ....erroneous, -ly.
esp. .....especially.
etc. .....et cetera (L., and so forth).
Ethnol. ..Ethnology.
ety. .....etymology.
exc. .....except.
excl. .....excluding.
exclam. ...exclamation.
Exod. ....Exodus.

F. .....French.
F., Fahr. .Fahrenheit.
Far. .....Farriery.
fem. .....feminine.
Feud. .....Feudal.
ff. .....following.
fig. .....figurative, -tively, figure.
Finn. .....Finnish.
For. .....Foreign.
form. .....formerly.
Fort. .....Fortification.
fr. .....from.
freq. .....frequentative.
ft. .....foot, feet.
fut. .....future.

G. .....German.
g. .....gram.
Gael. .....Gaelic.
gal. .....gallon.
Gaz. .....Gazetteer. [ally.]
gen. .....genitive, generic-
Geog. .....Geography.
Geol. .....Geology.
Geom. ....Geometry.
Ger. .....German.
Gr. .....Greek.
gr. .....grains.
Gram. ....Grammar.
Gr. Brit. .Great Britain.
Gun. .....Gunnery.

H. .....Hardness.
h. .....hour.
Heb. .....Hebrew, -brews.
Her. .....Heraldry.
HG. .....High German.
Hind. .....Hindustani.
Hist. .....History, -torical.
Horol. ....Horology.
Hort. .....Horticulture.
h. p. .....horse power.
Hung. .....Hungarian.
Hunt. .....Hunting.
Hydr. } **Hydraul.** } Hydraulic, Hydraulics.
Hydro. ...Hydrostatics.
Hydros. ..Hydrostatics.
hypoth. ..hypothetical, hypothesis.

Icel. .....Icelandic. [is).]
i. e. .....id est (L., that

Illit. .....Illiterate.
illust. ....illustrated, illustration.
imp. .....imperial, imperfect (tense), imperative.
imper. ...imperative.
imperat. .imperative.
in. .....inch.
incho. ...inchoate, -ative.
incor. ....incorrectly.
Ind. .....Indian.
ind. .....indicative.
indef. ....indefinite.
indic. ....indicative.
inf., infin. infinitive.
Ins. .....Insurance.
Int. .....International.
intens. ...intensive.
Inter. .....International.
interj. ....interjection.
Internat. .International.
Introd. ...Introduction.
Ir. .....Irish, Ireland.
irreg. .....irregular.
It. .....Italian.

Jap. .....Japanese.
Jav. .....Javanese.
Jew. .....Jewish.

L. .....Low.
L. or Lat. .Latin.
l. .....liter.
lb. .....pound.
l. c. .....lower case; that is, make the initial a small letter, not a capital.
LG. .....Low German.
LGr. .....Low Greek.
liq. .....liquid.
lit. .....literal, -ally.
Lithog. ...Lithography.
LL. .....Late Latin, Low Latin.
Log. .....Logic.

M. .....Middle, Meridiem (L., noon).
m. .....meter, minute.
Mach. ....Machinery.
Malay. ...Malayan.
Man. .....Manège.
Manuf. ...Manufacture, -facturing.
Mar. .....Maritime.
masc. ....masculine.
Math. ....Mathematics, Mathematical, -matician.
ME. .....Middle English.
meas. ....measure.
Mech. ....Mechanics.
Med. .....Medicine, Medical.
Metal. ...Metallurgy.
Metaph. ..Metaphysics.
Meteor. ..Meteorology.
Meteorol. Meteorology.
Mex. .....Mexico, -ican.
mfr. .....manufacture.
MGr. .....Modern Greek.
MHG. ....Middle High German.
mi. .....mile.
Micros. ...Microscopy.
Mil. .....Military.
Min. .....Mineralogy, Mineralogical.
min. .....minute.
Moham. ..Mohammedan.
Mus. .....Music.
Myth. .....Mythology.
Mythol. ..Mythology.

N. .....New, North.
n. .....noun.
N. Am. ...North American.
Naut. .....Nautical.
Nav. .....Navy, Naval.
Navig. ....Navigation.
neut. .....neuter.
NGr. .....New Greek.
NHeb. ....New Hebrew.
NL. .....New Latin.
nom. .....nominative.
North. ....Northern.
Norw. .....Norwegian.
Numis. ...Numismatics.

O. .....Old.
Obs. .....Obsolete.
Obsoles. ..Obsolescent.
occ., occas. occasionally.
OD. .....Old Dutch.
ODan. .....Old Danish.
OE. or O.E. Old English.
OF. .....Old French.
OHG. .....Old High German.
OIr. .....Old Irish.
OIt. .....Old Italian.
OL. .....Old Latin.
OP. .....Old Persian.
opp. .....opposed, -posite.
OPruss. ..Old Prussian.
Org. .....Organic. [istry.]
Org. Chem. Organic Chem-
orig. .....origin, original, originally.
OS. .....Old Style. [an.]
OScand. ..Old Scandinavi-
OSlav. ....Old Slavic.
OSp. .....Old Spanish.
OW. .....Old Welsh.
Oxf. E. D. .Oxford English Dictionary.
oz. .....ounce.

p. .....page, participle, person. [tive.]
p. a. .....participialadjec-
Paint. .....Painting.
Paleon. ....Paleontology.
par. .....paragraph.
Parl. .....Parliamentary.
pass. .....passive.
Penol. ....Penology.
Per. .....Persian.
perh. .....perhaps.
Pers. .....Persian.
pers. .....person.
pert. .....pertaining.
Peruv. ....Peruvian.
Petrog. ...Petrography.
Pg. .....Portuguese.
Pharm. ..Pharmacopœia, Pharmacy.
Phil. .....Philippians.
Phil. I. ...Philippine Islands.
Philol. ...Philology.
Philos. ...Philosophy.
Phon. .....Phonetics.
Phonog. ...Phonography.
Phot. .....Photography.
Photog. ...Photography.
Photom. ..Photometry.
Phren ...Phrenology.
Phrenol. ..Phrenology.
Phys. .....Physics, -ical.
Phys. Geog. } Physical Geography.
Physiol. ..Physiology.
Physiol. Chem. } Physiological Chemistry.
Phytogeog. Phytogeography.
pk. .....peck.
pl. .....plural.
Poet. .....Poetic, -ical.
Pol. .....Polish, Political.
Pol. Econ. Political Economy.
Polit. .....Political.
poss. .....possessive.
pp. .....pages.
p. p. .....participle past.
p. pr. .....participle present.
Pr. .....Provençal.
pr. .....present.
pred. .....predicate.
pref. .....prefix.
prep. .....preposition.
pres. .....present.
pret. .....preterit. [pally.]
prin. .....principal, princi-
Print. .....Printing.
prob. .....probably.
pron. .....pronoun, pronounced, pronunciation.
pron'd. ...pronounced.
prop. .....proper, -erly.
Pros. .....Prosody.
Prot. .....Protestant.
Prot. Epis. Protestant Episcopal.
Prov. .....Proverbs.
Psychol. ..Psychology.
pt. .....pint.
Punc. .....Punctuation.

qt. .....quart.	**Scot.** ....Scottish, Scotch, Scotland.	**Syr.** .....Syriac.	**v.** .....verb.
R. .....Rare.	**Sculp.** ...Sculpture.	**Tag.** .....Tagalog.	**var.** .....variant.
R.C.Ch. .Roman Catholic Church.	**Seismol.** .Seismology.	**Tech.** ....Technical, Technology.	**var.** .....variable, variance, variety.
refl. .....reflexive.	**Serv.** ....Servian.	**Teleg.** ...Telegraphy.	**vb. n.** ....verbal noun.
reflex. ....reflexive. [ing.]	**sing.** .....singular.	**Teut.** ....Teutonic.	**Ver.** .....Version.
Ref. Sp. ..Reformed Spell-	**Skr.** .....Sanskrit.	**Theat.** ...Theatrical.	**Vet.** .....Veterinary.
rel. .....relative.	**So.** .....South, Southern.	**Theol.** ...Theology.	**Veter.** ...Veterinary.
Relig. ....Religion.	**Sociol.** ...Sociology.	**Thermodynam-dyn.** } Thermodynamics.	**v. i.** .....verb intransitive.
Rev. .....Revelation.	**Sp.** .....Spanish. [can.	**Topog.** ...Topography, -graphically.	**viz.** .....videlicet (L., namely).
Rhet. ....Rhetoric, -ical.	**Sp. Am.** .Spanish American.	**tr., trans.** translated, translation.	**Vocab.** ...Vocabulary.
Rom. .....Roman. [olic.	**specif.** ...specifically.	**Trig.** ....Trigonometry.	**v. t.** .....verb transitive.
Rom.Cath. Roman Cath-	**sp. gr.** ...specific gravity.	**Turk.** ....Turkish.	
Russ. .....Russian.	**Sport.** ...Sporting.	**Typog.** ...Typography, -graphically.	**W.** .....Welsh, West.
R.V. .....Revised Version.	**sq.** .....square.		**West.** ....Western.
	St. .....Saint.		**wh.** .....which.
s. .....shilling.	**subj.** ....subjunctive.		**wk.** .....week.
S. .....South, Southern.	**suff.** .....suffix.		
S. Amer. .South American.	**superl.** ...superlative.		**yd.** .....yard.
sc. .....scilicet (L., understood).	**Surg.** ....Surgery.		
Scand. ...Scandinavian.	**Surv.** ....Surveying.		**Zoögeog.** .Zoögeography.
Sci. .....Science.	**Sw.** .....Swedish.		**Zoöl.** ....Zoölogy.
	syn. .....synonym, synonymous.	**uncert.**...uncertain.	
		Univ. ....University.	
		U. S. ....United States.	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Pronunciation. A part or the whole of a pronunciation is often omitted when it is the same as that of a word immediately preceding and may be readily supplied from such preceding entry.

The accentuation only is given for some compound words, and for some derivatives ending in common suffixes such as *-ess, -est, -ing, -ist, -less, -like, -ness, -ship*, if the pronunciation is perfectly regular and can therefore easily be learned from the separate parts.

Figures within the parentheses with the pronunciation refer to sections of the GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION, pp. viii–xviii.

Preferred Forms of Spelling or Pronunciation. When two or more forms of spelling or of pronunciation are recorded the general rule has been to place first the one that has been selected as preferable. Each form entered, however, has the support of good usage, and in some cases this usage is nearly or quite equally divided. Specific variations of usage have been indicated by limiting words, as *also, often, sometimes* (see CONCH, OLEOMARGARINE, PATENT, TRAIT). When, instead of a definition, there is a cross reference (introduced by =, by ***Var. of,*** or by ***See***) to another spelling, the form referred to is the one preferred.

Capitalization. When a word should begin with a capital letter in writing or print, the vocabulary entry of this word begins with a capital. Where, in a specific use, a different style from that shown by the vocabulary entry is to be followed, [*cap.*] (meaning a capital initial) or [*l. c.*] (meaning a lower case or small initial) is inserted at the definition affected. Thus *Italic, a.* in sense 1 should begin with a capital, but in sense 2 a small letter is preferred.

Hyphened Words. Words that are to be written or printed with a hyphen have this hyphen indicated by a mark (–) longer and heavier than the short, light hyphen (-) used to show division into syllables; as in **ab'sent–mind'ed, light'–heart'ed-ness.**

Principal parts of verbs are given in small capitals after the vocabulary titles, except when the parts are regularly formed by the simple addition of **-ed** or **-d** and **-ing** (see RULES FOR SPELLING, pp. xxi–xxii).

Plurals are given whenever they are irregular in form or when, from analogy, an irregular form might be expected. See RULES FOR SPELLING, pp. xxi–xxii.

See PLURAL, after such words as *fish, deer, quail, trout,* etc., refers to the Note under the word PLURAL in the Vocabulary for information as to the two plural forms in use and the differences in their meanings.

See -ICS, as at *mathematics, gymnastics*, refers to the entry at -ICS for information as to the use of words with this ending both as singular and plural.

The comparative and superlative forms of adjectives are given in small capitals after the vocabulary word except where these forms are made by the simple addition of **-er** and **-est** or by the use of ***more*** and ***most***.

Adjectives usually compared by adding *-er* and *-est* are: **a** Those of one syllable; as, *big, gay, small.* **b** Those of two syllables accented on the final and not ending in a consonant group; as, *polite, severe, serene.* **c** Many adjectives of two syllables accented on the first, especially such as end in *w, y,* or *le;* as, *narrow, happy, simple.*

Many adjectives that are usually compared by adding *-er* and *-est* are often compared with *more* and *most* for euphony, emphasis, etc.

Adjectives that end in silent *e* drop the *e* before the endings *-er* and *-est;* thus, *late, later, latest.* Those that end in *y* preceded by a consonant change the *y* to *i* before the endings; thus, *sunny, sunnier, sunniest.*

Adjectives that are usually compared with *more* and *most* are: **a** Those of more than two syllables; as, *ignorant, amiable, prodigal.* **b** Those of two syllables ending in a consonant group; as, *distinct, correct, ancient, frequent.* But some such adjectives, often used in comparison, as *pleasant, cunning,* usually take *-er* and *-est.* **c** Those ending in *-ful;* as, *mournful, careful;* those ending in *-ive;* as, *active;* many ending in *-ed* and *-ing;* as, *wretched, daring.*

Etymologies are printed within brackets [ ]. The following familiar conventions are used:

1. In the etymology the words in italic type are those, whether English or foreign, from which the vocabulary word is derived. Definitions of the italicized words are in roman type. *Example:* **scallion,** *n.* [OF. *escalone,* fr. L. *caepa Ascalonia* onion of Ascalon.]

2. A label, as F., G., It., which indicates a language, applies to all following italicized words until another label is reached. If the language of the first italicized word is unspecified it is English. *Example:* **saturate,** *v. t.* [L. *saturatus,* p. p. of *saturare* to saturate, fr. *satur* sated.]

3. When the only etymology is [F.], [L.], or the like, or where the etymology begins with F. or L., followed by a comma, the source word in French or Latin is spelled in the same way as the English word. *Example:* **delicatessen,** *n. pl.* [G., fr. F. *délicatesse.*]

4. Any prefix or suffix used without definition will be found defined in its alphabetical place. *Example:* **dictograph,** *n.* [L. *dictum* a thing said +*-graph.*]

5. The history of a word is in general traced back as far as it can be with certainty. Thus if a Middle English word is the only etymology given, the source of the Middle English word is either unknown or doubtful. *Example:* **shallow,** *a.* [ME. *schalowe.*]

In accordance with these conventions then, the etymology of **impugn** [F. *impugner,* fr. L. *impugnare; in* against + *pugnare* to fight.] will be read as follows: "*impugn* is from the French *impugner,* which is derived from the Latin *impugnare,* which is itself made up of the Latin words *in* meaning 'against' and *pugnare* meaning 'to fight.'" Similarly, that of **curfew** [OF. *covrefeu; covrir* to cover + *feu* fire, fr. L. *focus* hearth.] will be rendered "curfew is from the Old French *covrefeu,* which is derived from the Old French *covrir* meaning 'to cover' and *feu* meaning 'fire'; *feu* is from the Latin *focus* meaning 'hearth.'"

Certain derivatives are run on after the primitive word when the meaning may easily be gathered from the meaning of the suffix and that of the primitive. Each suffix so used, as *-er, -hood, -ic, -ment, -ness, -ship,* is fully defined in its vocabulary place.

Music, Scot., Archaic, Colloq., or a similar label, when preceding the first numbered definition of a word applies to all of the definitions; when preceding a group of definitions distinguished by **a, b, c,** etc., it applies to the entire group (see SKEP, SUE, 3). Otherwise, such a label applies only to the definition to which it is joined. ***Both*** or ***All*** may precede a label (as, *Both Obs.*) to show that it applies to two or more parts of speech, as a noun and a verb, defined under one vocabulary title (see SPLUTTER).

‖ prefixed to a vocabulary word indicates that this word is from a foreign language and that it would ordinarily be printed in italic letters when used in English; as, ‖ **a'ban'don',** *n.,* ‖ **an'no Do'mi-ni.**

X 2, X 6, ½, ⅓, or the like, inserted at an illustration indicates that a picture is twice, six times, one half, one sixth, etc., as long and as high as the original.

= preceding a word in small capitals indicates that the vocabulary word has the same meaning as the word in small capitals and that the latter is the preferred form.

ADDENDA

* Words marked with the asterisk have other definitions in the **main vocabulary.**

‖ **a'bri'** (ȧ'brē'), *n.; pl.* ABRIS. [F., a shelter.] A shelter, as a dugout, a shed, or a cavity in a hillside.

ace*, *n.* An aviator in the French army who has brought down five enemy machines within the French lines and, as a result, has been named in official communications; also, any aviator of similar achievements; as, an American *ace*, British *ace*, German *ace*.

ac'i-do'sis (ăs'ĭ-dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; E. *acid* + *-osis*.] *Med.* A condition of acidity; specif., a form of auto-intoxication due to the accumulation in the blood of certain fatty acids.

air'drome' (âr'drōm'), *n.* [*air* + *-drome*.] An aërodrome.

air fleet. *Aëronautics.* A group or assemblage of aircraft; esp., a large group of military aircraft under a single command; also, the collective military aircraft of a nation.

air'plane' (âr'plān'), *n.* = AËROPLANE, in the *Dictionary*.

air raid. A raid made by one or more military aircraft, esp. for destruction by dropping bombs. — **air raider.**

air'wor'thy (âr'wûr'thĭ), *a. Aeronautics.* Fit or qualified for operation in the air; esp., as said of an aëroplane or airship, having both stability and controllability.

al-tim'e-ter*, *n.* An instrument that indicates the altitude at which it is at any (given) time, as an aneroid barometer arranged to indicate the altitude on its dial.

an'a-phy-lax'is (ăn'ȧ-fĭ-lăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; E. *ana-* + *-phylaxis* as in *prophylaxis*.] *Med.* Excessive susceptibility; esp., acute susceptibility to an albuminous substance in a person recently subjected to the influence of the same substance. Serum sickness, hay fever, and urticaria following the eating of shellfish, strawberries, etc., are now regarded as manifestations of anaphylaxis. — **an'a-phy-lac'tic,** *a.*

a-no'ci-as-so'ci-a'tion (ȧ-nō'sĭ-ȧ-sō'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'-shŭn), *n.* [*a-* not + L. *nocere* to injure + E. *association*.] *Med.* A method of anæsthetization which aims to minimize surgical shock. The patient is given a preliminary dose of morphine and scopolamine, and then anæsthetized with, usually, a mixture of nitrous oxide and oxygen. During the operation every sensitive tissue that is to be cut is locally anæsthetized with novocaine.

an'ti-air'craft' (ăn'tĭ-âr'krȧft'), *a. Mil.* Used for defense against aircraft, as a gun, battery, shell, etc.; — said esp. of a semiautomatic gun firing shrapnel, and capable of very high elevation.

an'ti-se'rum (ăn'tĭ-sē'rŭm), *n. Med.* A serum, containing specific antibodies, which is obtained from the blood of a lower animal that has been subjected to repeated doses of a microörganism in amounts insufficient to cause death. Antiserums are especially serviceable in diphtheria, tetanus, and cerebrospinal meningitis.

An'zac (ăn'zăk), *a.* [Formed from the initials of *Australian and New Zealand Army Corps*.] Belonging or pertaining to the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. *Colloq.* — *n.* A member of this corps. *Colloq.*

Ar'chi-bald (är'chĭ-bôld), *n.* [The proper name *Archibald*.] A German mobile antiaircraft gun; hence, any antiaircraft gun;—often abbr. to **Ar'chie** (-chĭ). *Slang.*

atomic number. *Physics & Chem.* A number supposed to be that of the positive electric charges carried by the atom of a given chemical element. Atomic numbers are intimately related to atomic weights, but are regarded as even more fundamental. They form a series (with a few gaps unfilled) of consecutive whole numbers, beginning with 1 for hydrogen, 2 for helium, 3 for lithium, etc., and ending with 92 for uranium. [omnibus.]

au'to-bus' (ô'tō-bŭs'), *n.* [*auto-* + *bus*.] An automobile

au'to-mo'tive (-mō'tĭv), *a.* [*auto-* + *-motive* as in *locomotive*.] Self-propelling; automobile; hence, of, pert. to, or concerned with, vehicles or machines (as automobiles, aëroplanes, motor boats, etc.) that are self-propelling.

au'to-truck' (ô'tō-trŭk'), *n.* [*auto-* + *truck*.] An automobile truck.

a'vi-ette' (ā'vĭ-ĕt'), *n.* A heavier-than-air flying machine using motive power furnished solely by the aviator, as by means of pedals. [air flying machine; an aëroplane.]

‖ **a'vion'** (ȧ'vyôn'), *n.; pl.* AVIONS. [F.] A heavier-than-

back'swept' (băk'swĕpt'), *a. Aëronautics.* Of an aëroplane wing, having the leading edge inclined backward and outward from the body so that it forms an angle with the lateral axis of the machine.

ba'ke-lite (bā'kē-līt), *n.* [After Leo Hendrik *Baekeland*, Belgian-American chemist (1863–), its discoverer.] A product obtained in the condensation of phenols and formaldehyde, of high electrical and chemical resistance, used similarly to hard rubber and celluloid and in other ways.

ba'la-lai'ka (bä'lȧ-lī'kȧ), *n.* [Russ.] *Music.* A Russian guitarlike instrument with a triangular wooden body and from two to four, but typically three, strings.

battle cruiser. A warship which is equipped with guns of the same caliber as those carried by a battleship, but is generally less heavily armed and armored than the latter, and capable of greater speed.

bat'tle-plane' (băt'l-plān'), *n.* A fast, high-powered, military aëroplane, mounting a gun or guns, and designed especially for encounters with hostile aëroplanes.

ber'lin'* (bûr'lĭn'), *n.* Spelt also **berline.** *Automobiles.* A limousine with the driver's seat completely inclosed.

Ber'tha (bûr'thȧ; *G.* bĕr'tä), *n.* [With allusion to Frau *Berta* (or *Bertha*) Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the Krupp steel works, which makes most of the large guns of the German army.] Any of certain German guns of very large bore, as those used in reducing Belgian and French fortresses by the Germans;—often used with a descriptive adjective, as *big, busy*, etc. *Slang.*

black Maria.* A gun shell the bursting charge of which is an explosive, such as trinitrotoluene, which does not contain within itself enough oxygen for complete combustion, so that on bursting it emits much dense smoke. *Slang.*

blight'y (blīt'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *wilāyat* (foreign) country, England; cf. *wilāyatī, bilātī*, European, English; fr. Ar. *wilāyat* province, country.] England.—*adv.* To England. *Both British Soldiers' Slang.*

blimp (blĭmp), *n.* A small dirigible balloon consisting of an elongated gas container with a suspended fuselage, like that of an aëroplane, which carries the power plant, propeller, etc., as well as the pilot and several passengers.

‖ **Boche** (bôsh), *n.; pl.* BOCHES. [F., slang, prob. shortened fr. F. *caboche* head, and hence a hard-headed or thick-headed man, a stupid man.] A German. *Slang.*

Bol'she-vik'ism (bôl'shĕ-vĭk'ĭz'm), *n.* Bolshevism.

Bol'she-vism (bôl'shĕ-vĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or practice of the Bolsheviki (see BOLSHEVIKI, in the *Dictionary*, p. 114). — **Bol'she-vist** (-vĭst), *n. & a.*

bomb, *v. t.* To drop bombs upon, as from an aircraft.

‖ **bri'sance'** (brē'zäNs'), *n.* [From F. *brisant*, p. pr. of *briser* to break.] The shattering effect shown by such explosives as nitroglycerin and guncotton.

‖ **bri'sant'** (brē'zäN'), *a.* [F.] Causing brisance.

brough'am* (brōō'ŭm; brōōm; brō'ŭm), *n. Automobiles.* **a** An electric automobile having a closed body like that of a coupé, but usually somewhat larger with accommodations for four or five passengers. **b** A gasoline-driven automobile having a body like that of a limousine but without a roof over the driver's seat.

bunk (bŭnk), *n.* False, misleading, or empty speech or expression; trash; humbug; buncombe. *Colloq. or Slang.*

cab'ri-o-let'* (kăb'rĭ-ō-lā'), *n.* An automobile somewhat resembling a coupé in appearance and capacity, but having a folding top and disappearing panels of glass in the sides.

Ca-det' (kȧ-dĕt'), *n.* [Russ. *Kadet, pl. Kadeti*, fr. *K. Dti*, that is, K. D.'s, abbr. of *Konstitutsionalnyie Demokrati* Constitutional Democrats.] In Russian politics, a member of the Constitutional Democratic party (which see, below).

cal'i-brate*, *v. t. Gunnery.* To adjust the powder charge and sights of (a battery of guns) by the data obtained from actual firing, so that for a given range, as indicated on the sights, all projectiles fired from that battery will strike at the same distance.

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cal'o-rie*, *n.* *Dietetics.* The large, or great, calorie (see CALORIE, in the *Dictionary*) used as a unit in expressing the fuel or energy value of food; also, a quantity of food capable, when consumed, of producing such an amount of energy. [often of lace.]

cam'i-sole*, *n.* A kind of short chemise or corset cover,

ca'mou'flage' (kà'mōō'fläzh'; kăm'ōō-fläzh'), *v. t.*; CA'MOU'FLAGED' (-fläzhd'; -fläzhd'); -FLAG'ING (-fläzh'ĭng; -fläzh'ĭng). To disguise by camouflage.

‖ **ca'mou'fleur'** (-flûr'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLEURS. A person employed or skilled in the work of camouflage.

ca-nard'* (kà-närd'; *F.* kà'när'), *n.* A type of pusher aëroplane (see PUSHER, below) having the elevator, rudder, etc., in front of the supporting planes instead of to the rear.

ca-pac'i-tive (kà-păs'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Elec.* Of or pert. to (electric) capacity. — **capacitive coupling**, *Wireless Teleg.*, coupling by means of condensers.

captive balloon. A balloon restrained from free flight by means of a rope or cable, as for military observation. Cf. KITE BALLOON, below. [carbureting.]

car'bu-re'tion (kär'bŭ-rĕsh'ŭn), *n.* The act or process of

cat'er-pil'lar*, *n.*, *or, more fully,* **caterpillar tractor.** A tractor which travels upon two endless belts, one on each side of the machine, kept in motion by cogged driving wheels so that the tractor moves forward with the revolution of the belts, which carries it over very rough or swampy ground, up steep grades, and even across ditches or trenches of considerable depth.

cen-ta'vo (sĕn-tä'vō), *n.*; *pl.* -VOS (-vōz). [Pg.] A Portuguese coin worth 1/100 of an escudo.

‖ **char'meuse'** (shär'mûz'), *n.*; *pl.* -MEUSES. [F.] A soft smooth silk fabric, having a satinlike surface.

chas'er* (chās'ĕr), *n.* *Aëronautics.* A small, light, usually single-seated military aëroplane of great speed and climbing power, used in repelling hostile aircraft.

Chau-tau'qua (shà-tô'kwà), *n.* [*often l. c.*] An assembly for educational purposes conducted more or less on the plan of the summer schools at Chautauqua, N. Y.; hence, an educational entertainment or a series of such entertainments, often held out of doors, in a tent, etc.

chord*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The straight line subtending the arc of an aëcrocurve; hence, the dimension of any aëfoil between the leading edge and trailing edge. Cf. SPAN.

cin'e-ma (sĭn'ĕ-mà), *n.* [Short for *cinematograph.*] A moving picture; photoplay; also, moving pictures collectively. *Chiefly British.*

clo'ver-leaf' (klō'vĕr-lēf'), *n.* [So called because the ground plan of the seat arrangement suggests the shape of a clover leaf.] *Automobiles.* A three- or four-passenger roadster having two individual front seats with a passageway between giving access to a rear seat, the only entrances to the car being at the front seats. See ROADSTER, in *Dict.*

com'bi-na'tion*, *n.* A one-piece undergarment combining corset cover with drawers or petticoat, or, as in the union suit, constituting undervest and drawers.

‖ **com'mu'ni'qué'** (kô'mü'nē'kā'), *n.*; *pl.* -QUÉS. [F.] A communication or piece of information given out officially.

Con'gress-wom'an (kŏn'grĕs-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who is a member of the Congress of the United States.

Constitutional Democrat. In Russian politics, a member of a party (*Constitutional Democratic party*) formed about 1905 by a fusion of the group favoring autonomy for Poland and a federal constitution for the Russian empire with the (so-called) "Independence Party" formed by political exiles at Paris in 1903. The Constitutional Democrats are mostly of the middle class (bourgeoisie). Cf. CADET, above.

con-vert'i-ble*, *a.* *Automobiles.* Changeable from a closed to an open style;—said of an automobile body with a permanent or a folding top whose side windows and stanchions may be entirely removed.

co-ro'na*, *n.* *Elec.* The visible glow in which the discharge from a conductor is manifested when the potential of the conductor is above a certain critical value, depending upon the size and shape of the conductor and upon the density of the air or surrounding medium.

cou'pé'* (kōō'pā'), *n.* An automobile having an inclosed body of one compartment usually seating two to three persons, including the driver. Sometimes there is a fourth seat facing backward.

cou'pe-let' (kōō'pă-lā'), *n.* = CABRIOLET, above.

‖ **cou'tu'rier'** (kōō'tü'ryā'), *n.*, *prop. masc.* } [F.] A dress-
‖ **cou'tu'rière'** (-ryâr'), *n. fem.* } maker; modiste.

curtain fire, curtain of fire. *Mil.* A barrage.

Czech'o-Slo-vak' (chĕk'ō-slō-văk'; -slō'văk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or belonging to, the group or people consisting of the Czechs (of northern Austria) and Slovaks (of northern Hungary) who united in action as being one people entitled to a separate national existence, and, in 1915, organized a provisional government, which later, during the Great War, was recognized by the United States, Great Britain, France, and others of the Allies.—*n.* A member of this group or people.

dac'ty-lo-gram' (dăk'tĭ-lō-grăm'), *n.* [*dactylo-* + *-gram.*] An impression taken from a finger; a fingerprint, esp. one used as a means of identification.

dac'ty-log'ra-phy*, *n.* The scientific study of fingerprints, or dactylograms, as a means of identification.

‖ **dé'ca'lage'** (dā'kà'läzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *décaler* + *-age.*] Difference in angle of incidence between two aëfoils of an aircraft, as between the upper and lower wing of a biplane, or between a main supporting plane and a tail.

de-cel'er-ate (dē-sĕl'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [*de-* + *accelerate.*] *Mech.* To retard; to apply negative acceleration to.—*v. i.* To move with decreasing velocity; to have negative acceleration.—**de-cel'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

de-code' (dē-kōd'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *code.*] To translate (a message in code) into ordinary language.

de-crem'e-ter (dē-krĕm'ĕ-tĕr; dĕk'rĕ-mē'tĕr), *n.* [Prob. *decrement* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring the damping (impeding) of electrical oscillations, particularly in apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

depth*, *n.* The perpendicular distance from the chord of an aëcrocurve to the farthest point of an arched surface.

de-tec'ta-graph (dē-tĕk'tà-gräf), *n.* = DETECTAPHONE.

de-tec'ta-phone (dē-tăk'tà-fōn), *n.* *Elec.* A telephonic apparatus with an attached microphone transmitter, used esp. for listening secretly to private conversation, as in order to secure evidence for use in court.

☞ *Detectaphone* is a trade-mark name.

di'na-mode (dī'nà-mōd), *n.* *Mech.* A practical unit of work equal to the work required to raise one ton one meter against the force of gravity.

di-ni'tro-cel'lu-lose (dī-nī'trō-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [1st *di-* + *nitro-* + *cellulose.*] A form of guncotton.

dive*, *v. i.* *Aëronautics.* To descend or fall precipitately at an angle greater than that at which the aëroplane will glide to earth, so that the descent is with an increasing momentum.

drift*, *n.* **1.** A kind of large fishing net that drifts with the tide. **2.** *Aëronautics.* The resistance to flight offered by the supporting surface of an aëfoil; — disting. from *lift.*

drift'er*, *n.* Specif., a boat engaged in, or of a type used in, drift fishing (see DRIFT, *n.*, **1**, above). Many drifters and other fishing boats were used during the Great War in the British coast defense, as against U-boats.

drome (drōm), *n.* Short for AËRODROME. *Slang.*

drum'fire' (drŭm'fīr'), *n.* The firing of, or discharge of projectiles from, a machine gun or machine guns; — so called from the drumlike sound.

dry farming. *Agric.* Production of crops without irrigation in regions of low or otherwise insufficient rainfall, principally by tillage methods conserving soil moisture and by the use of drought-resistant crops.

dump*, *n.* In the Great War, a place for piling up supplies, as of shells or other ammunition, for distribution; also, the supplies themselves when so deposited.

du'ra-lu'min (dū'rà-lū'mĭn), *n.* [A trade name.] *Metal.* An alloy of aluminium, comparable in strength and hardness to soft steel, consisting of 95.5 parts of aluminium to 3 parts of copper, 1 of manganese, and 0.5 of magnesium.

du've-tyn' (dōō'vĕ-tĭn'), *n.* Also spelt *duveteine.* [F. *duvet* down.] Any of several soft textile fabrics, as of wool or silk, having a long plushlike nap.

dys-gen'ic (dĭs-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*dys-* + *-genic.*] *Eugenics.* Detrimental to the race or tending to counteract racial improvement through the exertion of a degenerative influence in the propagation of offspring.

ef-fec'tor (ĕ-fĕk'tĕr), *n.* *Biol.* An organ in which the specific effect of a nervous reaction is manifested.

e-lec'tro-bus' (ĕ-lĕk'trō-bŭs'), *n.* [*electro-* + *bus.*] An electrically propelled omnibus. *Colloq.*

elk*, *n.* *Leather Trade.* A light, very flexible, chrome-tanned calf leather, used especially in sporting shoes.

en'do-crine (ĕn'dō-krĭn), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. κρίνειν to separate.] *Med.* Secreting internally;—applied esp. to organs whose only known function is to secrete into the blood or lymph a substance which acts chemically upon a specific organ or organs. Endocrine organs include the thyroid and parathyroid glands, the suprarenal capsules, the pituitary body, and the pineal gland.

‖ **en'tente'** (äN'täNt'), *n.* [F.] An understanding.—**the Entente.** = TRIPLE ENTENTE, in the *Dict.*

entering edge. *Aëronautics.* The anterior edge of an aëfoil;—called also *leading edge.*

‖ **es'ca-drille'** (ĕs'kà-drĭl'; *F. properly* ĕs'kà'drē'y'), *n.*; *pl.* -DRILLES. [F., dim. of *escadre* squadron, or fr. It. *squadriglia.*] *Mil.* In the French army a division of the flying corps comprising a personnel of aviators, mechanics, etc., and an equipment of aër planes and accessories sufficient for the maintenance of six machines in active service.

feed'stuff' (fēd'stŭf'), *n.* Any agricultural product, as oats or alfalfa, used to feed cattle or other live stock.

fem'i-nism*, *n.* The theory, cult, or practice of those who hold that present laws, conventions, and conditions of society should admit of and further the free and full development of woman; also, the propaganda for securing such changes as will effect this.—**fem'i-nist,** *n. & a.*—**fem'i-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.*

fet'e-ri'ta (fĕt'ĕ-rē'tä), *n.* An African sorghum of dwarf stature, related to durra and milo. It is grown in the United States as a dry-land crop. Called also *Sudan durra.*

film*, *n. Moving Pictures.* A photographic film in the form of a flexible strip, used in making either negatives or positives (which latter are used for projection); hence, such a negative or positive; also, a moving picture, or, fig., moving pictures collectively.

film*, *v. t. Moving Pictures.* To photograph on a film for use in the cinematograph.

fin'ger-print' (fĭn'gĕr-prĭnt'), *n.* An impression made by a finger or thumb, esp. a print made by the inside of the first joint showing its characteristic lineation, or marking. This lineation varies with the individual and is unchanged throughout life, hence, fingerprints are now widely used as a means of identification. Cf. DACTYLOGRAM, above.

Flag Day. In the United States, the 14th of June, the anniversary of the day, in 1777, on which Congress formally adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national flag.

flat'ten*, *v. i.*—**to flatten out,** *Aëronautics,* to manipulate an aëroplane so as to bring its longitudinal axis parallel with the ground, as after a climb or a dive; of an aëroplane, to assume such a position.

fla'vine (flā'vĭn; -vēn), *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline base, $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$, used as an antiseptic. It is bactericidal in a high degree, not irritant to tissues, and has but little harmful effect upon the action of leucocytes.

flé'chette' (flā'shĕt'), *n.; pl.* -CHETTES. [F., dim. of *flèche* arrow.] A small steel dart with a shaft of cross-shaped cross section, to be dropped from an aëroplane as a missile.

fleet*, *n.* A group of aircraft or vehicles likened to a fleet of vessels; as, a *fleet* of ambulances. Cf. AIR FLEET, above.

flight*, *n.* In the (British) Royal Flying Corps, a division of the air fleet equivalent to one third of a squadron.

fliv'ver (flĭv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A small and inexpensive automobile; hence, anything small of its kind and insignificant. *Slang.* **2.** A fizzle; a failure; as, the show was a *flivver. Slang.*

fourth arm. *Mil.* That branch of the military service which consists of the air service, or flying corps, as distinguished from the infantry, cavalry, and artillery. *Colloq.*

Freud'i-an (froi'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to, or according with, the theories or practices of Dr. Sigmund Freud (*pron.* froit) (1856–) of Vienna, in regard esp. to the causes and proper treatment of hysteria (see PSYCHANALYSIS, in *Dict.*), the interpretation of dreams, and various other psychopathic and neurological phenomena.—**Freud'i-an-ism,** *n.*

Fritz (frĭts), *n.* **a** A German shell; also, an early type of German battleplane. *Slang.* **b** A German soldier. *Slang.*

Geor-gette' crêpe', *or* **geor-gette'** (jôr-jĕt'), *n.* [Named after Mme. *Georgette,* a French modiste.] A kind of thin, more or less transparent, silk crêpe of very fine texture.

glaze*, *n.* Specif., *Meteorol.,* the coating that forms when cold rain comes in contact with strongly chilled terrestrial objects; sleet;—called **glazed frost** by the British Meteorological Office. *U. S. Weather Bureau.*

graph'al-loy' (grăf'ăl-loi'), *n.* [*graphite* + *alloy.*] *Metal.* A substance consisting of graphite impregnated with molten metal under hydraulic pressure. It is made into bushings (often used without oil), electrical contacts, brushes, etc.

gray'fish'*, *n.* The common dogfish;—often so called since it has been found to be of value as food.

gro'ce-te'ri-a (grō'sĕ-tē'rĭ-ä; grō'sä-tä-rē'ä), *n.* [*grocery* + *cafeteria.*] A grocery store in which the customers help themselves to goods and pay the cashier as they leave;—sometimes spelt *grocerteria. Cant.*

gy'ro (jī'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz). Short for GYROSCOPE (see in the *Dictionary*), GYROCOMPASS (see below), etc. *Colloq.*

gy'ro-com'pass (jī'rō-kŭm'pȧs), *n.* [*gyro-* + *compass.*] *Elec.* A form of continuously driven gyroscope used as a compass, being mounted so as to have complete freedom of motion so that its axis maintains its absolute direction without change;—called also *gyrostatic compass.*

head resistance. *Aëronautics.* Resistance to flight offered by the body, chassis, load, etc., of an aircraft, exclusive of *drift,* or resistance of the main supporting surface or surfaces;—called also *structural,* or *parasite, resistance.*

Hoo'ver-ize (hōō'vĕr-īz), *v. t. & i.* [From Herbert Clark *Hoover,* commissioner of food administration in U. S.] To save; economize; be sparing in the use of, as food.—**Hoo'ver-ism** (-īz'm), *n. Both Slang or Colloq.*

Hud'son seal'. The fur of the muskrat dyed the color of seal.

hy'dro-mon'o-plane' (hī'drō-mŏn'ō-plān'), *n.* [*hydro-* + *monoplane.*] A hydro-aëroplane having but one main supporting plane.

im'ag-ist (ĭm'ăj-ĭst), *n.* Any of a certain group of modern poets, including Amy Lowell (1874–), John Gould Fletcher (1886–), and others, who compose chiefly in vers libre and declare for absolute liberty as to choice of subject matter, but, unlike the symbolists, eschew the mystical and the vague and endeavor to express their ideas and emotions through a unified succession of clear, precise images.—**im'ag-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

in'cli-nom'e-ter*, *n.* Any of various instruments or devices for indicating the inclination to the horizontal of an axis (esp. the fore-and-aft axis) of an aircraft.

in'phase' (ĭn'fāz'), *a. Elec.* Being of the same phase; as, the *inphase* component of an alternating current is the component of current having the same phase as the electromotive force, that is, the two have the maximum value at the same instant.

in'ter-plane' (ĭn'tĕr-plān'), *a.* [*inter-* + *plane.*] Situated or extending between planes, esp. the planes of an aëroplane; as, *interplane* struts, wiring, etc.

jam*, *v. t.* Spelt also **jamb.** *Wireless Teleg.* To render (wireless signals) unintelligible by sending out from another instrument other (meaningless) signals or wave impulses.

jazz band (jăz). *Music.* A kind of eccentrically composed band which usually plays ragtime music;—so called from a (self-styled) *Jazz Band,* which was composed of the drums, cymbals, etc., a trombone, cornet, clarinet, and piano.

jit-neur' (jĭt-nûr'), *n.* One who is engaged in driving or running a jitney. *Colloq.*

Ju'go-Slav' (yōō'gō-släv'), *n.* A south Slav.

ka'o-li-ang' (kä'ō-lĕ-ăng'), *n.* [Chin.] *Agric.* Any of a group of grain-producing sorghums of eastern Asia, with spreading or compact panicles and a dry pith. Some have recently been used in the United States as dry-land crops.

ken'o-tron (kĕn'ō-trŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κενός* empty + *-tron* as in *electron.*] *Elec.* A rectifier, for high-tension alternating currents, consisting of a discharge tube exhausted to a high vacuum, with an incandescent filament as cathode and an anode usually of tungsten or molybdenum.

kin'e-ma-col'or, kin'e-ma-col'our (kĭn'ĕ-mȧ-kŭl'ĕr), *n.* [A trade name.] A patented process for producing moving pictures in approximately natural colors by means of two-color photography and the projection of the positives alternately through red and green filters.

ki-ne'to-phone (kĭ-nē'tō-fōn; kī-), *n.* A machine combining a kinetoscope and a phonograph synchronized so as to reproduce a scene with its accompanying sounds.

kite balloon. A captive balloon so constructed as to be held against the wind somewhat like a kite; esp., an elongated cylindrical balloon (called also *sausage balloon, kite sausage,* or *sausage*) of this kind having hemispherical ends and, at the rear, an air bag or pocket which fills automatically and serves to hold the balloon approximately stationary.

kon-seal' (kŏn-sēl'), *n.* [A trade name.] *Med.* A form of cachet or capsule for inclosing a dose of medicine that is offensive, caustic, or the like.

‖ **Kul-tur'** (kōōl-tōōr'), *n.* [G.] Culture. English use of the word *Kultur* reflects the belief that by *deutsche Kultur* (German culture) German writers express political ideals and nationalistic ambitions along with other elements.

ky'ack (kī'ăk), *n.* A pack sack to be swung on either side of a packsaddle. *Western U. S.*

lan'dau-let'* (lăn'dô-lĕt'; *in this sense often* lăn'dô-lā'), *n. Automobiles.* A limousine or brougham with top divided and back collapsible, permitting the rear part of the passenger's compartment to be thrown open.

leading edge (lēd'ĭng). = ENTERING EDGE, above.

Len'in-ite (lĕn'ĭ-nīt), *n.* A follower of Nikolay Lenin (1870–), a Russian Social Democrat and publicist, a strict adherent to Marxian socialism and leader of the Bolsheviki from 1904.

‖ **li'ai'son'*** (lē'ā'zôN'), *n. Mil.* A harmonious working relation established by means of signals, cavalry, etc., or now especially by means of balloons and aëroplanes, between separate bodies of troops operating at a distance, so that they can act together or consistently.

lift,* *n. Aëronautics.* The vertical component of the air pressure upon an aërofoil. Cf. DRIFT, above.

‖ **lon'gé'ron'** (lôN'zhā'rôN'; lŏn'jĕr-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -RONS. [F.] *Aëronautics.* Any of the main longitudinal members of a fuselage.

lou'ver* (lōō'vĕr), *n. Automobiles.* Any of a row of elongated, more or less vertical, openings in the side of a hood, facilitating the escape of heated air from within.

mac'ro-graph (măk'rō-grăf'), *n.* [*macro-* + *-graph.*] A picture of an object as seen by the naked eye (that is, unmagnified); as, a *macrograph* of a metallic fracture.

ma-crog'ra-phy* (mă-krŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* Examination or study with the naked eye, as distinguished from *micrography.*

mac'ro-phys'ics (măk'rō-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [*macro-* + *physics.*] That part of physics which deals with the larger aggregations of matter, that is, with bodies large enough to be directly and individually observed and measured.

mag'ne-ton (măg'nē-tŏn), *n.* [NL. See MAGNET, in the *Dictionary.*] *Physics.* An ultimate elemental magnetic particle having polarity. The length of a magneton has been estimated as about 1/100 of the diameter of an atom.

mar'qui-sette' (mär'kē-zĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of F. *marquise* awning, marquise.] A sheer, somewhat lustrous cotton fabric, of firm texture, woven from a twisted mercerized thread of two strands; also, a somewhat similar silk fabric.

mat'ro-cli'nous (măt'rō-klī'nŭs; măt'rō-klĭ'nŭs), *a.* [L. *mater,* or Doric Gr. *μάτηρ,* mother + *κλίνειν* to lean, incline.] *Biol.* Designating or having certain characters inherited from the mother.—**mat'ro-cli'ny** (-klī'nĭ), *n.*

Max'i-mal-ist (măk'sĭ-măl-ĭst), *n.* One of the Bolsheviki.

‖**ma-xi'xe** (mä-shē'shä; măk'sēks'), *n.* [Pg.] A kind of round dance in march or polka time, resembling the two-step in action, rhythm, etc., but, like the tango, characterized by a variety of steps and figures.

Men'she-vi-ki' (mĕn'shĕ-vē-kē'; *commonly, in English,* -vē'kĭ), *n. pl.; sing.* -VIK (-vĕk'). [Russ., the littler;—so called because orig. the minority group of the party.] In Russian politics, the less radical wing of the Social Democratic party (which see, below).

mi'cro-mo'tion (mī'krō-mō'shŭn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the study of, or, specif., the cinematographic method of recording and studying, small or microscopic motions or movements, as the movements made in doing work, the circulation of the blood, etc.

mi'cro-phys'ics (-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [*micro-* + *physics.*] The science of the ultimate structure of matter, that is, of bodies such as molecules, atoms, and electrons which are too small for direct observation.

middy blouse. A loose blouse with sailor collar, worn by women and children;—often called simply *middy.*

mi'lo (mī'lō), *n.* *Agric.* A yellow-seeded grain-yielding sorghum of the durra group, probably of African origin, grown in the United States and elsewhere as a dry-land crop;—called also *milo maize* and, originally, *millo maize.*

Min'i-mal-ist (mĭn'ĭ-măl-ĭst), *n.* One of the Mensheviki.

mon'i-ker (mŏn'ĭ-kĕr), *n.* A name; a nickname;—spelt also *moneker, monicker, monarcher,* etc. *Slang* or *Thieves' Cant.*

‖**mo'no'coque'** (mŏ'nŏ'kŏk'), *n.; pl.* -COQUES. [F., lit., single shell.] *Aëronautics.* A fuselage consisting of a shell of wood, usually of circular section, tapering toward the tail; also, an aëroplane having such a fuselage.

na-po'le-on*, *n.* An oblong portion of rich iced cake consisting of several layers of puff paste with a cream filling.

near, *a.* Almost being; closely resembling; almost; as, "*near* silk," a *near* accident. *Cant or Colloq.*

ne'o-sal'var-san (nē'ō-săl'vär-săn), *n.* [*neo-* + *salvarsan.*] *Chem.* A synthetic compound of arsenic, essentially $C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_2As_2 \cdot CH_2O \cdot SONa$, derived from salvarsan. It is a yellowish powder, readily soluble in water. Neosalvarsan is less toxic than salvarsan, but also less efficacious.

news'print' (nūz'prĭnt'), *n.* Written also **news print.** A kind of thin machine-finished paper made from mechanical wood pulp, with an admixture of chemical wood pulp, and used largely for newspapers;—called also *print.*

nich'rome (nĭk'rōm), *n.* [A trade name.] An alloy of nickel and chromium, resistant to oxidation and acids, and used for chemical apparatus, electrical-resistance appliances, etc.

Nie'tzsche-ism (nē'chĕ-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical egoism of Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (German philosopher, 1844–1900) and his followers. Nietzsche's characteristic theory is of the perfectibility of man through forcible self-assertion, based on the sanction of the "will to power" (*Will zur Macht*). Cf. OVERMAN, 3, in the *Dictionary.*—**Nie'tzsche-an** (nē'chĕ-ăn), *n. & a.*—**-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ni'tro-cot'ton (nī'trō-kŏt''n), *n.* [*nitro-* + *cotton.*] Gun-cotton (which see, in the *Dictionary*).

ni'tro-starch' (-stärch'), *n.* [*nitro-* + *starch.*] *Chem.* An explosive made by treating starch with nitric and sulphuric acids.

no man's land. In modern warfare, the belt of ground lying between the most advanced trenches of opposing armies.

non-rig'id (nŏn-rĭj'ĭd), *a.* *Aëronautics.* Of a type of airship, consisting of a cigar-shaped gas container without keel or other stiffening structure and holding its shape only by the pressure of the gas within the container, to which the car carrying the motor, etc., is directly attached. Cf. RIGID and SEMIRIGID, below.

nose*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The forward end of an aircraft; specif., the part of a fuselage or nacelle projecting in front of the main supporting plane or planes.

no'vo-ca'ine (nō'vō-kā'ĭn; -ēn; -kān'), *n.* Also **-in.** [L. *novus* new + E. *cocaine.*] An alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{20}O_2N_2HCl$, prepared synthetically. It is used as a local anæsthetic, and is much less toxic than cocaine.

nu'cle-us*, *n.* *Chem.* **a** A characteristic and stable complex of atoms to which other atoms may be variously attached. See BENZENE NUCLEUS, in the *Dictionary.* **b** According to modern theories of the atom, a positively charged central part surrounded by revolving electrons.

Oc-to'brist (ŏk-tō'brĭst), *n.* A member of a moderately liberal political party in Russia, originally supporting principles of constitutional government which were expressed, and measures of reform which were advocated, in an imperial manifesto of October, 1905.

o'pen*, *a.* Of automobiles, not covered over by a permanent top; also, of a sedan or limousine, having a permanent roof but disappearing or removable sides. Cf. SEDAN, below.

o'ver-hang'*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* In a biplane with wings of unequal span, the projection laterally of an upper wing beyond the lower wing; also, the projection of a wing of a biplane beyond the end struts.

pan'cake'*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* A landing made abruptly and with little or no forward movement. *Cant.*

pan'to-graph* (păn'tō-grăf), *n.* *Elec. Railroads.* A form of jointed framework mounted on the roof of a car and carrying a conductor for taking current from the trolley wire.

parasite resistance. See HEAD RESISTANCE, above.

par'sec' (pär'sĕk'), *n.* [*parallax* + *second.*] *Astron.* A unit of measure for interstellar space equal to a distance having a heliocentric parallax of one second, equal to about 200,000 times the radius of the earth's orbit.

pat'ro-cli'nous (păt'rō-klī'nŭs; păt'rō-klĭ'nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *πατήρ, πατρός,* father + *κλίνειν* to lean, incline.] *Biol.* Designating or having certain characters inherited from the father.—**pat'ro-cli'ny** (păt'rō-klī'nĭ), *n.*

peeve (pēv), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. *peevish.*] To make or become peevish or ill-tempered. *Slang.*

pel-lag'rin (pĕ-lăg'rĭn; -lā'grĭn), *n.* *Med.* One who suffers from the disease pellagra.

pen'e-trom'e-ter (pĕn'ĕ-trŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *penetrare* to penetrate + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for estimating the hardness of X rays.

pen'guin*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* A low-powered, small-winged aëroplane incapable of leaving the ground. Penguins are used in aviation training schools.

per'i-kon (pĕr'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [A trade name.] *Wireless Telegraphy.* A very sensitive form of crystal detector consisting of chalcopyrite in contact with zincite.

per'i-scope* (pĕr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* An altiscope, hyposcope, or other device or instrument to enable one, as a soldier in the trenches, to see over or around an obstacle, barrier, etc.

pho'to-play'er (fō'tō-plā'ĕr), *n.* A moving picture actor or actress. [photoplays.

pho'to-play'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A person who composes

pi'lot*, *v. t.* To fly, or act as pilot of (an aircraft).

player piano. A piano containing within its case a mechanism (usually pneumatic and governed by a perforated strip of paper) by means of which the instrument may be played without manipulation of the keys; an automatic, or self-playing, piano.

pli'o-tron (plī'ō-trŏn), *n.* [Gr. *πλείων* more, greater + *-tron* as in *electron.*] *Elec.* A detector and amplifier for fluctuating currents, such as occur in wireless telephony, consisting of a discharge tube in which a grid of wires is mounted between the incandescent cathode and the anode. The distinguishing feature is the exceedingly high vacuum.

‖**poi'lu'** (pwä'lü'), *n.; pl.* POILUS. [F., lit., hairy, fr. *poil* hair, L. *pilus.*] A French soldier.

po-lice'wom'an (pō-lēs'wŏm'ăn), *n.* A woman who is a member of the police; a woman doing police duty.

pre-cool' (prē-kōōl'), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *cool.*] To cool beforehand; esp., to subject to a process by which the temperature of (fruit or the like) is reduced to a certain point before shipment.—**pre-cool'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

pre'vo-ca'tion-al (prē'vō-kā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* *Pedagogy.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, instruction or work in manual training or the useful arts as it is given or required in the schools below the vocational schools.

print*, *n.* = NEWSPRINT (which see, above).

prof'it-eer' (prŏf'ĭ-tēr'), *n.* [*profit* + *-eer.*] One who makes what is considered an unreasonable profit, as by taking advantage of a public or national need in time of war.—**prof'it-eer'**, *v. i.*—**prof'it-eer'ing**, *n. & a.*

Prus'sian-ism (prŭsh'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Policy, practice, or be-

havior of, or like that of, the Prussians; esp., Prussian militarism with the ideals of conquest and despotism and the ruthless practices commonly ascribed to it; also, advocacy of Prussian aims, ideas, or the like.

pso-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs; psō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ψώρα* the itch + *-osis.*] *Agric.* A disease of citrus trees characterized by flaking and scaling of the bark.

punch*, *n.* Power or ability to produce a striking effect; energy; effectiveness. *Slang.*

push'er*, *n.* An aëroplane having the propeller or propellers at the rear of the supporting planes. Cf. TRACTOR, below.

quad'ded (kwŏd'ĕd), *a. Teleg.* Made with four conductors; — used in *quadded cable. Cant.*

quad'ra-ture*, *n. Elec.* The state of having a phase difference of a quarter of a period; as, an alternating current flowing in a condenser is in *quadrature* with the alternating potential difference at its terminals.

quad'ru-plane' (kwŏd'rōō-plān'), *n.* [L. *quadru-* in comp. (see QUADRI-) + *plane.*] An aëroplane with four superposed main supporting surfaces.

quar'an-tine* (kwŏr'ăn-tēn), *n.* A restraint or interdiction placed upon the transportation of animals, plants, or goods, suspected of being carriers of disease or other pest.

ra'da (rä'dà), *n.* [Russ.] [*Cap. when used of a specific body.*] In the Ukraine, a legislative assembly or council; as, the national *rada.* A rada called together for the purpose of criticizing the hetman, as by any section of the Ukrainian people, was called a *black rada.* Also, the legislature of the independent government erected by the Ukrainians after the revolution of 1916.

ra'di-o-chem'is-try (rā'dĭ-ō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *chemistry.*] *Chem.* The chemistry of radioactive phenomena.

ra'di-o-go'ni-om'e-ter (-gō'nĭ-ŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*radio-* + *goniometer.*] *Wireless Telegraphy.* An instrument for determining the direction from which radio signals are received; a direction finder.

ra'di-o-lead' (rā'dĭ-ō-lĕd'), *n.* [*radio-* + *lead.*] *Chem.* Lead that is radioactive, due principally to the presence of radium D; also, radium D.

‖ **ra'fale'** (rà'fàl'), *n.*; *pl.* -FALES. [F., lit., a gust, a squall.] *Mil.* A burst of artillery fire consisting of several rounds, discharged as rapidly as possible, from each gun of a battery.

rag*, *v. t.* **1.** *Music.* To play or compose (a piece, melody, etc.) in syncopated time. *Colloq.* **2.** To dance to ragtime music; — often used with an implication of indecorum. *Colloq. or Slang.*

rake*, *v. t. Aëronautics.* To slant (the ends of an aërofoil) backward and outward so that the span is greater at the trailing edge than at the leading edge.

rake*, *n. Aëronautics.* The extent to which the ends of an aërofoil are raked.

re-dress'*, *v. t. Aëronautics.* To restore (an aëroplane) to normal flying attitude; to flatten out.

reel*, *n.* A spool on which a photographic film is wound; hence, a strip of moving-picture film, usually 1,000 feet in length, wound on a spool.

reg'is-ter* (rĕj'ĭs-tĕr), *v. t.* To record photographically; hence, *Moving Pictures,* to express, as an emotion, by facial expression, bodily movement, etc.; also, to indicate, in a similar manner, consciousness of, or emotional response to (a sound or circumstance).

re-lease'*, *v. t.* To place (as a copyrighted play, photoplay, picture, or record) on the general market.

re-lease'*, *n.* A play, record, or the like, that has been released.

re-treat'*, *v. i. Aëronautics.* To slope backward; — said of a plane, wing tip, etc.

re-treat'*, *n. Aëronautics.* The extent to which a plane, wing tip, or the like, retreats.

rib*, *n. Aëronautics.* In the wing of an aëroplane, any of several light fore-and-aft members that support the fabric covering and determine the form of the wing section.

rig'id* (rĭj'ĭd), *a. Aëronautics.* Of an airship, having the gas containers inclosed within compartments of a rigid, fabric-covered framework, or hull, as of metal or metal and wood, which carries the cabins, gondolas, motors, etc., as in the Zeppelin. Cf. SEMIRIGID, below; NONRIGID, above.

Ro (rō), *n.* An artificial universal language devised by Rev. Edward P. Foster, of Marietta, Ohio, about 1906. Ro rejects all existing word roots and is based entirely "on the analysis and classification of ideas."

Rönt'gen-ol'o-gist (rûnt'gĕn-ŏl'ō-jĭst; rĕnt'-), *n.* A specialist in the theory and use of Röntgen, or X, rays.

Ro-ta'ri-an (rō-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of any of a large number of clubs (**Rotary Clubs**) having the same constitution and affiliated under an International Association of Rotary Clubs. The Rotary Clubs, which exist in many countries, have as their motto or slogan "Service."

rotary engine. A kind of radial engine (which see, in the *Dictionary*) in which the radially arranged cylinders rotate around a fixed crank shaft.

ruck'sack' (rŭk'săk'; *G.* rōōk'zäk'), *n.* [G.] A kind of flexible knapsack or pack bag made of canvas or like material and carried on the back, passing over the shoulders.

rud'der*, *n.* In an aircraft, a plane the function of which is to exert a turning moment about an axis of the craft.

Sam'my (săm'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). A soldier of the United States. *Slang.*

sausage balloon, *or* **sausage***, *n.* See KITE BALLOON, above.

scout* (skout), *n. Aëronautics.* Any aircraft, whether airship or aëroplane, used for military or naval reconnoitering; esp., a small, light, single-seated machine of exceptional speed, specifically called *speed scout.*

screen*, *n.* A moving picture, or moving pictures collectively; as, enemies of the *screen. Cant.*

sea'plane' (sē'plān'), *n.* A hydro-aëroplane, esp. one of considerable size, designed to work over the sea, and capable of resting on it; often, an aëroplane with pontoons or floats, as contrasted with a *flying boat.* Cf. WATERPLANE.

sec'par' (sĕk'păr'), *n. Astron.* = PARSEC, above.

se-dan'*, *n.* Automobile having an inclosed body of one compartment seating four or more persons including the driver.

sem'i-au'to-mat'ic (sĕm'ĭ-ô'tō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Not wholly automatic; operated partly automatically and partly by hand.

sem'i-rig'id (sĕm'ĭ-rĭj'ĭd), *a.* [*semi-* + *rigid.*] *Aëronautics.* Of an airship, having a flexible cylindrical gas container with an attached stiffening keel which carries the load. Cf. RIGID and NONRIGID, above.

se-rol'o-gy (sē-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*serum* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The science treating of the preparation, use, reactions, etc., of serums. — **se'ro-log'i-cal** (sē'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

serum sickness. *Med.* The anaphylactic manifestations sometimes following an injection of serum, as that containing diphtheria antitoxin. Fever, swelling of the joints, and a skin eruption are common symptoms.

shed*, *n. Aëronautics.* A hangar.

side car. A car attached to a motor cycle for the accommodation of a passenger seated abreast of the cyclist. The side car usually has but a single wheel of its own, being supported on one side by the frame of the motor cycle.

side'slip'* (sīd'slĭp'), *v. i. Aëronautics.* To slip sidewise; specif., to slip broadside on toward the center of a turn, usually as a result of banking too steeply and resulting in a dive.

Sinn Fein (shĭn fān). [Ir., we ourselves.] A political movement aiming at independence and self-government, or home rule, first advocated in Ireland under this name about 1905. Also, the body of Irish adhering to Sinn Fein.

skid*, *v. i.* Of an aëroplane, to slide outward in making a turn, as when the machine is insufficiently banked.

slack'er*, *n.* One who avoids or neglects a duty or responsibility; specif., a person who shirks a duty or obligation to his country, esp. in time of war, as by attempting to evade military service.

sleet*, *n.* Specif., *Meteor.* **a** Precipitation in the form of frozen or partly frozen rain. *U. S. Weather Bureau.* **b** Glaze (which see, above); — often popularly so called.

soar*, *v. i. Aëronautics.* To fly by wind power; to glide indefinitely without loss of altitude.

Social Democratic party. In Russian politics, one of the two chief socialistic parties, representing esp. the working class (artizans, mechanics, etc.), and, since the convention of 1903, divided into two groups, the Bolsheviki and the Mensheviki. Its members (the **Social Democrats**) follow Marxian theories of socialism.

Social Revolutionary party. In Russian politics, one of the two chief socialistic parties, representing esp. the peasant class. Its members (the **Social Revolutionaries**) follow theories of socialism opposed to the Marxian theories and are opposed to terroristic tactics. Cf. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, above.

‖ **so'viet'** (sō'vyĕt'), *n.* [Russ.] Literally, a council; often specif., [*Cap.*] any of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, bodies prominent in the Russian revolutionary activities, and largely identified with the Bolshevik movement.

span*, *n. Aëronautics.* The lateral spread of an aëroplane or aërocurve; the dimension of an aërofoil at right angles to the chord.

spar*, *n. Aëronautics.* One of the main lateral members of the wing of an aëroplane, usually of wood or tubular steel. Spars carry the ribs. Also, occasionally, a longëron.

speed scout. *Aëronautics.* See SCOUT, above.

speed'ster (spēd'stĕr), *n.* [*speed* + *-ster.*] *Automobiles.* A high-speed roadster, usually with low seats, accommodating two persons seated side by side.

spi'ral (spī'răl), *v. i. Aëronautics.* To cause an aëroplane to follow a spiral path in ascending or (more often) descending.

spi'ral*, *n. Aëronautics.* A flight in a spiral path.

spi'ro-chæte, spi'ro-chete (spī'rō-kēt), *n.* [Gr. *σπεῖρα*

coil + χαίτη hair.] *Bacteriol.* One of a group of microörganisms, variously regarded as bacteria or protozoans, consisting of slender undulating spiral rods, with or without flagellæ. Among the parasitic species are the spirillum of relapsing fever and the *Treponema pallidum*, which is found associated with syphilitic lesions.

sport, *a.* Also **sports.** Pert. to, or suitable for, sports, esp. outdoor sports; hence, made in a style suitable for informal outdoor wear; as a *sport*, or *sports*, skirt, hat, shoe, etc.

spring*, *v. t. Aëronautics.* To attach by means of elastic members; as, to *spring* the chassis of an aëroplane to the body; also, to equip (an aëroplane) with an attachment sprung on.

stag'ger* (stăg'ĕr), *v. t. Aëronautics.* To adjust (as the wings of a biplane) so that the entering edge of one wing projects beyond the entering edge of another wing.

stag'ger*, *n. Aëronautics.* The arrangement of wings resulting from their being staggered, or the extent to which one wing projects beyond another. When the upper wing is in advance, the stagger is sometimes said to be *positive*.

stall*, *n. Aëronautics.* The condition resulting from any diminution of the speed of a heavier-than-air flying machine beyond the point at which the machine responds to the controls, as because of engine trouble or air disturbances, a skid on a turn, an attempt to make too steep a climb, etc. — **stall***, *v. t. & i.*

stat'ic (stăt'ĭk), *n. Wireless Teleg.* X's, or strays, collectively (see X, *n.*, 3, in the *Dictionary*); also, electrical disturbance or discharge caused by them.

ster'ic (stĕr'ĭk; stē'rĭk), *a.* [*stereo-* + *-ic* (cf. def. of STEREOCHEMISTRY).] *Chem.* Relating to the arrangement of the atoms in space; spatial; as, *steric* hindrance.

sto'ver (stō'vĕr), *n. Agric.* Cut and cured corn or sorghum plants with the grain removed. *U. S.*

strad'dle*, *v. t. Artillery.* To place shots short of and beyond (an object) so as to afford a basis for calculating the true range or distance.

strafe (străf; străf), *v. t.*; STRAFED; STRAF'ING. [From G. *Gott strafe England*, "God punish England," a German salutation of 1914 and later.] To punish; to inflict damage upon, as by gunfire; to castigate; — orig. used by the British soldiers in the Great War.—**strafe,** *n.*

stray*, *n. Wireless Teleg.* = X, *n.*, 3, in the *Dictionary*.

sub'ma-rine' (sŭb'mȧ-rēn'), *v. t.*; -RINED' (-rēnd'); -RIN'ING (-rēn'ĭng). To make an attack upon by means of a submarine, esp. by torpedoing. *Colloq.*

sur'print' (sûr'prĭnt'), *v. t.* [*sur-* + *print*.] To print (as a name or address) over or upon (previously printed matter).

swagger stick. *Mil.* A short light stick, ordinarily about two feet long and tipped with metal at each end, for carrying in the hand.

swept back. *Aëronautics.* = BACKSWEPT.

switch*, *n. Mil.* A series of communicating trenches enabling an army to shift speedily from one line of defense to another without the exposure and delay involved in building a new line, as in the German lines of defense in Belgium and France during the Great War.

tank*, *n. Mil.* A kind of self-propelling land fort consisting of a casement of heavy armor plates (suggestive of those of a tank) mounted on a tractor, esp. of the caterpillar type, and armed with guns or machine guns or both; — officially called a *land ship* in the British service. It is capable of traversing very rough ground, as trenches, shell craters, etc.

tear shell (tēr). *Mil.* A shell projectile filled with chemicals which on explosion form a gas (**tear gas**) that blinds the eyes with tears for some time.

tel-au'to-mat'ics (tĕl-ô'tō-măt'ĭks), *n.* [*tele-* + *automatic*.] *Elec.* Control at a distance (of torpedoes, boats, etc.), particularly by means of radiotelegraphic impulses.

tel'e-scribe' (tĕl'ĕ-skrīb'), *n.* [*tele-* + L. *scribere* to write.] *Elec.* A phonograph for recording telephonic messages.

ti-trim'e-try (tī-trĭm'ĕ-trĭ; tĭ-), *n. Chem.* Measurement or analysis by titration. — **ti'tri-met'ric,** *a.*

T. N. T., *or* **TNT.** *Abbr.* Trinitrotoluene.

ton'sil-lec'to-my (tŏn'sĭ-lĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [L. *tonsillae* tonsils + E. *-ectomy*.] *Med.* Operative removal of the tonsils.

tour'ing (tōōr'ĭng), *p. a. Automobiles.* Of a coupé or sedan, having a permanent top but removable or disappearing panels and frames along the sides, so that they can be made open from wind shield to back.

trac'er* (trās'ĕr), *n.* Any device, as one producing a trail of smoke by day or of fire by night, attached, or designed to be attached, to a shrapnel shell or other projectile to enable the gunner to observe its flight and thus correct his aim.

trailing edge. *Aëronautics.* The posterior edge of an aërofoil. Cf. ENTERING EDGE, above.

trav'e-logue (trăv'ĕ-lôg) *n.* [*travel* + *dialogue*.] Also **trav'e-log.** A talk or lecture on travel, usually with illustrations, as with the stereopticon or cinematograph.

tread*, *n.* Of a vehicle, esp. an automobile, the distance from side to side between the points of contact with the road, or other surface, of a pair of wheels; the gauge; track. Cf. WHEEL BASE, below.

trench foot. *Med.* An affection resembling that attending chilblains, marked by blueness or redness of the feet and in severe cases by gangrene, due to the combined effect of cold and wet upon the feet; — so called from its prevalence among soldiers serving in the trenches.

tri-ni'tro-cre'sol (trī-nī'trō-krē'sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [*trinitro-* + *cresol*.] *Org. Chem.* A compound, $C_7H_5O_7N_3$, closely related to picric acid and similarly used as an explosive. It is more sensitive to shock than picric acid.

tri-ni'tro-phe'nol (-fē'nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*trinitro-* + *phenol*.] *Org. Chem.* Any derivative of phenol having three nitro groups, specif. the symmetrical, or 2, 4, 6-, form, commonly called *picric acid*.

tri-ni'tro-tol'u-ene (-nī'trō-tŏl'ū-ēn), *n.* [*trinitro-* + *toluene*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of several isomeric compounds, $CH_3C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, made by nitrating toluene; specif., the *a-*, symmetrical, or 2, 4, 6-, form, resembling picric acid; — called also **tri-ni'tro-tol'u-ol** (-ŏl; -ōl). *Abbr. T.N.T.* It is insensitive to friction or ordinary shock. It is used as a filling for shells and is an ingredient of various explosives.

tro'tyl (trō'tĭl), *n.* Trinitrotoluene (which see, above).

tune*, *v. i.*—**to tune in,** *Wireless Teleg.*, to adjust the frequency of (a wireless receiving apparatus) to that of a particular sending station fr. which messages are to be received.

ty'po-script (tī'pō-skrĭpt), *n.* [*typo-* + *script*.] A composition written on a typewriter; typewritten matter, as copy to be set up in type.

u'do (ōō'dō), *n.* [Jap.] A vegetable and ornamental plant (*Aralia cordata*) cultivated largely in China and Japan and recently introduced into the United States. The edible part is the young shoots blanched by covering with earth.

U-krain'i-an (ū-krān'ĭ-ăn), *n.* Of or pert. to the Ukraine. — *n.* An inhabitant of the Ukraine.

un-sprung' (ŭn-sprŭng'), *a. Aëronautics.* Not sprung. See SPRING, *v. t.*, above.

‖vers' li'bre (vâr' lē'br'). [F.] Free verse; verse with no regular measure. Cf. IMAGIST, above.

vest'ee' (vĕs'tē'), *n.* [*vest* + *-ee*.] An ornamental adjunct of dress suggesting, or worn in place of, a vest, or waistcoat; as: **a** A garment of brightly colored broadcloth worn as part of a riding habit. **b** An article of female attire worn to fill in or ornament the front of a dress or suit.

vic-to'ri-a*, *n. Automobiles.* A touring car equipped with a calash top that, usually, extends over the rear seat only.

vis'i-ble* (vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Constructed so that some particular part, or a record made, is readily visible to the operator or observer; as, a *visible* typewriter, in which the writing is visible to the operator without lifting the carriage.

war baby. A child, esp. an illegitimate child, of a union formed between the mother and a soldier at a time when the latter's country is at war.

war bride. 1. A woman who marries, or has recently married, a soldier ordered into active service in time of war or of threatened hostilities. **2.** An industrial corporation or enterprise the value of whose stocks and other securities is greatly enhanced by actual warfare, as a corporation engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war. *Stock Exchange Cant.*

war'plane' (wôr'plān'), *n. Mil.* Any aëroplane or hydro-aëroplane engaged in warfare or attached to the military or naval service, esp. one designed for the purposes of war.

wa'ter-plane' (wô'tĕr-plān'), *n.* A hydro-aëroplane; as distinguished from *seaplane*, a hydro-aëroplane capable of operating only on still or fairly smooth water.

wheel base. The figure inclosed by lines through the points of contact of the wheels of a vehicle, etc., with the surface or rails on which they run; more esp., the length of this figure between the points of contact of the two extreme wheels on either side.

whip'pet*, *n. Mil.* A form of British tank, smaller than those first used and less heavily armed, but capable of greater speed; hence, any similar tank, as that used by the French and by them called *char d'assaut*. *Colloq.*

wing flap. *Aëronautics.* A kind of aileron consisting of a part cut out of a supporting plane and attached to it by hinges.

wireless (wīr'lĕs), *v. t. & i.* To send or communicate by wireless telegraphy; also, to send a wireless message to (a person). *Colloq.*

xy-lol'o-gy (zī-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-logy*.] Dendrology treating of the gross and the minute structure of wood.

yaw*, *v. t. & i. Aëronautics.* To turn or deviate to the right or left from the line of flight.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Adamello, Monte (mōn′tā ä′dä-mĕl′lō) mt. in Tirol, Austria, 27 m. W N W of Trent.
Ailette (ā′lĕt′) riv. dept. Aisne, France, tributary to Oise riv. from the S E.
Aire (âr) small riv. depts. Meuse and Ardennes, France.
Albert (ál′bâr′) tn. dept. Somme, France, on Ancre riv., p. 7.
Amara (ä-mä′rä) tn. Turkey in Asia, on Tigris riv., 150 m. S E of Bagdad, p. 6 (?).
Ancre (äN′kr′) riv. N E France, 25 m. long, to Somme riv. from N E. [of Lens, p. comm. 3.
Angres (äN′gr′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 3 m. S W
Apremont (á′pr′-mōN′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, on Meuse riv. ab. 3 m. S of St. Mihiel.— vil. dept. Ardennes, France on Aire riv., ab. 20 m. N W of Verdun. [p. comm. 2.
Arleux (ár′lü′) vil. dept. Nord, France, 6 m. N E of Arras.
Avocourt (á′vō′kōōr′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 7 m. N W of Verdun, p. comm. 1. [ab. 37 m. N of Monastir.
Babuna (bá-bōō′na) mt. range, pass, and small riv. Serbia
Bainsizza plateau (bīn-zī′tsä) Tirol, Austria, to the N of Görz. Monte Santo at S end dominates the region.
Berry-au-Bac (bĕ′rē′-ō′-bák′) vil. dept. Aisne, France, on Aisne riv., 11 m. N W of Reims, p. comm. 1.
Bertincourt (bĕr′tăN′kōōr′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr., 16 m. S E of Arras, p. 1. [N W of Verdun.
Béthincourt (bā′tăN′kōōr′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 6 m.
Biache-Saint-Vaast (byäsh′-săN′-väst′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, on Scarpe riv. 8 m. E N E of Arras, p. comm. 2. [N of Ypres, p. comm. 1.
Bixschoote (bĕks′sKō′tē) vil. West Flanders prov. Belg. 5 m.
Bobr (bŏ′b′r) riv. Grodno govt. Russia, 130 m. long, to Narew riv. from N E.
Buczacz (bōō′chách) comm. Galicia, Austria, p. 14.
Bulair (bü′lâr′). = Plajari, below. [S E of Arras.
Bullecourt (bül′kōōr′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 9 m.
Bzura (bzōō′rä) riv. in Poland, 150 m. long, to Vistula riv. from the S.
Carso (kär′sō). = KARST, below. [Danube riv.
Cerna (chĕr′ná) small riv. Hungary and Roumania, S to
Château-Thierry (shä′tō′-tyĕ′rē′) tn. dept. Aisne, France, on Marne riv., 32 m. S W of Reims, p. comm. 8.
Chaulnes (shōn) vil. dept. Somme, France, 11 m. S W. of Péronne, p. comm. 1. [comm. 11.
Chauny (shō′nē′) tn. dept. Aisne, France, on Oise riv. p.
Chemin des Dames (shĕ-măN′ dā dám′) a main highway running E and W ab. 5 m. N of Aisne riv. and ab. 35 m. N W of Reims. [Albert, p. comm. 1.
Combles (kôN′bl′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 7 m. E of
Comines (kô′mēn′) town, W. Flanders prov. Belg., opp. Comines, France, p. comm. 7. — tn. dept. Nord, France, p. comm. 9. [3 m. E N E of Albert.
Contalmaison (kôN′tál′mā′zôN′) vil. dept. Somme, France
Craonne (krän) vil. dept. Aisne, France, 12 m. S E of Laon p. comm. 1. [8 m. S E of Arras, p. comm. 1.
Croisilles (krwä′zĕ′y′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France,
Cumières (kü′myâr′) vil. dept. Meuse, France 4 m. N W of Verdun.
Czecho-Slovakia *or* **Czechoslovakia** (chĕk′ō-slō-vä′kĭ-ä) repub. cen. Europe, 54,227 □ p. 13,596, ✱ Prague.
Damloup (dáN′lōōp′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 3 m. N E of Verdun.
Dead Man's Hill. = MORT HOMME, LE, below.
Doiran (doi′rän′) town on shore of Lake Doiran in Macedonia, 40 m. N W of Saloniki.
Douaumont (dōō′ō′mōN′) ft. vil. dept. Meuse, France, 3 m. N N E of Verdun. [N E of Arras, p. comm. 3.
Drocourt (drō′kōōr′) tn. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 9 m.
El Kantara. = KANTARA, EL, below.
Éparges, Les (lā-zā′párzh′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 7 m. S E of Verdun.
Esthonia (ĕs-thō′nĭ-ä) repub. on Baltic & Gulf of Finland, 23,160 □ p. 1,750, ✱ Tallinn (Revel).
Far Eastern Republic, Russ. communist repub. S part of E Siberia from Lake Baikal to Pacific, 652,740 □ p. 1,812, ✱ Chita.
Fère-en-Tardenois (fâr′-äN′-tár′-d′nwä′) tn. dept. Aisne, France, 10 m. S W of Fismes, p. 2.
Florina (flō-rē′ná). = LERIN, below.
Gallipoli (gäl-lē′pō-lē; *Gr.* gä-lyĕ′pō-lyĕ) spt. Turkey in Europe, at entrance of Sea of Marmora, p. 12.
Gondrecourt (gôN′dr′-kōōr′) town, dept Meuse, France, 44 m. S of Verdun, p. comm. 1.
Göritz (gö′rĭts) *It.* **Gorizia** (gō-rēt′syä). See Görz (*Gaz.*).
Hargicourt (ár′zhē′kōōr′) town, dept. Aisne, France, 11m. N W of St. Quentin, p. comm. 1. [S E of Verdun.
Haudiomont (hō′dyō′mōN′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 8 m.
Hermada (ĕr-mä′dä) mt. near and N of Gulf of Trieste; highest part ab. 1,074 ft. [below.
Hill 304, height near Verdun. See MORT HOMME, LE.
Hollebeke (hŏl′lĕ-bā′kĕ) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 4 m. S E of Ypres, p. comm. 1.
Jugo-Slavia *or* **Jugoslavia** (yü′gō-slä′vĭ-ä) *officially* **Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes**, kingdom, S E Europe, 95, 628 □ p. 11,338, ✱ Belgrade.
Kaimakschalan (kī′mä-kĕ′shä-län′) mt. Serbia, 24 m. S S E of Monastir, 8,282 ft. high.
Kantara, El (ĕl kän-tä′rä) vil. N E Egypt on Suez canal, on small pen. of same name.
Karst (kärst) *Ital.* **Carso** (kär′sō) mt. region, S W Austria.
Kastoria (kás-tō′rĭ-ä) *Turkish* **Kesrie** (kĕs-rē′ĕ) *Serbian* **Kostur** (kŏs-tōōr′) town, Serbia, 36 m. S of Monastir, p. 10.
Kenya (kĕn′yä) Brit. crown colony & protectorate E Africa, formerly Brit. East Africa, ✱ Nairobi.
Kilid Bahr (kĕ′lĕd′ bä′h′r) ft. town on Gallipoli pen. ab. 15 m. from southern end. [p. 4.
Krallevo (krá-lyĕ′vō) tn. Serbia, 22 m. S W of Kragujevac.
Ladies' Road. = CHEMIN DES DAMES, above.
Lagarina, Val (väl lá′gä-rē′ná) valley of the Adige riv E. of Lago di Garda, fr. above Rovereto to the Italian frontier. ab. 50 m. long.
Latvia (lät′vĭ-ä) repub. on Baltic. 24,440 □ p. 1,503, ✱ Riga; formerly part of Russia.
Lerin (lā′rēn′), *Greek* **Florina**, town, Serbia, ab. 10 m. S of Monastir, p. 11. [of Nieuport, p. comm. 2.
Lombartzyde (lôm′bärt-sī′dĕ) town, Belgium, ab. 2 m. N
Longueval (lôNG′vál′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 7 m. E N E of Albert. [of Lens, p. comm. 5.
Loos (lō-ōs′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 2 m. N W
Lutsk (lōōtsk) tn. W Volhynia govt. Russia in Europe p. 14.
Lvov. = Lwów. See LEMBERG, in the *Gaz.*
Maggio, Monte (mōn′tā mäd′jō) mt. in Italy, 3 m. E of Lago di Garda, 7,210 ft. high.
Maidos (mī′dŏs) spt. Gallipoli pen., 22 m. S W of Gallipoli.
Martinpuich (már′tăN′pwĕsh′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 6 m. N E of Albert. [S of Ypres, p. comm. 1.
Messines (mĕ′sēn′) vil. West Flanders prov. Belgium, 5 m.
Miraumont (mē′rō′-mōN′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 7 m. N N E of Albert, p. 1.
Mogilev (mŏ′gĕ-lyŏf′) **Mohilev** (mŏ′hĕ-lyŏf′) govt. Russia in Europe, 18,514 □ p. 2,262.—its ✱ p. 54, on Dnieper riv. —town, Podolia, Russia, on Dniester riv. p. 50.
Monchy-le-Preux (môN′shĕ′-lē-prü′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 5 m. E of Arras, p. comm. 1.
Montauban (môN′tō′-băN′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 5 m. E N E of Albert. [21 m. S E of Amiens, p. comm. 5.
Montdidier (môN′dē′dyā′) town, dept. Somme, France,
Montmédy (môN′mā′dē′) tn. dept. Meuse, France, 27 m. N of Verdun, p. comm. 3. [13 m. E of Reims.
Moronvilliers (mō′rôN′vē′yâr′) vil. dept. Marne, France,
Mort Homme, Le (lĕ mōr′-tôm′) a height ab. 6. m. N W of Verdun. This and Hill 304, to the S W, dominate the region.
Nesle (nĕl) town. dept. Somme, France, 7 m. W N W of Ham, p. comm. 3.
Oppy (ō′pē′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr. 6 m. NE of Albert.
Osovets (ōs′ō-vĕts) *Polish* **Osowiec** (-vĕts) *Ger.* **Ossowetz** (ōs′ō-vĕts) tn. & fortress, Poland, 20 m. N W of Warsaw.
Passchendaele (päs′kĕn-dä′lĕ) town Belgium, 6 m. NE of Ypres, p. comm. 4. [N E of Gallipoli.
Plajari (plä′yä-rē) tn. on neck of Gallipoli pen. ab. 10 m.
Poelcapelle (pōōl′ká-pĕl′ĕ) tn. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 5 m. S W of Roulers, p. comm. 2.
Pripyat (prĭ′pyät-y′; prĭ′pĕt-y′) **Pripet** (prĭ′pĕt-y′) marshes in Minsk govt, Russia, about the source of the Pripyat river, a tributary to the Dnieper river. [to Sereth riv.
Putna (pōōt′nä) riv. Moldavia, Roumania, 81 m. long, S E
Quéant (kā′äN′) vil. dept. Pas-de Calais, France, 11 m. W of Cambrai, p. comm. 1.
Rothenthürm (rō′tĕn-tōōrm′) vil. & pass, W. Hungary.
Rovereto (rō′vä-rä′tō) *or* **Roveredo** (-dō) tn. Tirol, Austria, p. comm. 12. [Montdidier, p. comm. 5.
Roye (rwä′yĕ) town, dept. Somme, France, 12 m. N E of
Saint-Gobain (săN′-gō′băN′) town, dept. Aisne, France, 10 m. W of Laon, p. comm. 2.
San Gabriele, Monte (mōn′tā sän gä′brĕ-ā′lā) mt. Tirol. Austria, S E of Görz, dominating the Karst to the S and E.
San Michele, Monte (mōn′tā sän mē-kĕ′lā) mt. bet. Gradisca and Görz, Austria, dominating Görz on the W.
San Pietro (sän pyĕ′trō) vil. on Astico riv., in Tirol, Austria, 17 m. E of Rovereto. [above.
Santo, Monte (mōn′tā sän′tō). See BAINSIZZA PLATEAU.
Scarpe (skárp), riv. France, dept. Pas-de-Calais to Scheldt riv. 62 m. [lipoli pen. at S entrance.
Sedil-Bahr (sĕ-dēl′-bä′h′r) vil. with adjacent forts, on Gal-
Sinceny (săNs′nē′) vil. dept. Aisne, France, 3 m. S W of Chauny, on Oise riv. p. comm. 2. [Laon; p. comm. 2.
Sissonne (sē′sôn′) town, dept. Aisne, France, 12 m. E of
Smorgon (smôr′gŏn) town, Vilno govt. Russia, 50 m. E S E of Vilno p. 10. [Reims; bet. two main highways.
Souain (sōō′ăN′) vil. dept. Marne, France, ab. 13 m. W of
Stanislau (shtän′ĭs-lou) comm. Galicia, Austria, p. 33.
Stokhod (stŏ′kŏt) riv. Volhynia & Minsk govts. Russia, trib. to Pripyat riv. fr. the S W.
Strypa (strĕ′pä) riv. E. Galicia, Austria, trib. to Dniester riv. fr. the N.
Tanganyika Territory (tän′gän-yē′kä) ter. E Africa, part of former Ger. E. Africa, ✱ Daressalam; Brit. mandate.
Thiepval (tyĕp′vál′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 3 m. N N E of Albert.
Timavo (tē-mä′vō) riv., Austria, issuing from a subterranean course and flowing into Gulf of Trieste; battles 1917.
Tolmein (tōl′mīn) *Italian* **Tolmino** (tōl-mē′nō) vil. Austria, 18 m. N E of Görz, on the Isonzo riv. p. 2.
Vaux (vō) vil. dept Meuse, France, ab. 3 m. N E of Verdun.
Verzhbolovo (vĕrzh-bŏ′lō-vō) *Pol.* **Wierzbolów** (vĕrts-bō′lōōf) *Ger.* **Wirballen** (vĕr-bäl′ĕn) town, Suvalki govt. Poland, Russia, p. 8.
Vesle (vāl) riv. France, ab. 90 m. long, past Reims, westerly 31 m. to Aisne riv. near Soissons.
Vimy (vē′mē′) town. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 7 m. N N E of Arras, p. comm. 2.
Vindava (vĭn-dä′vä) *Ger.* **Windau** (vĭn′dou) spt. town, Kurland govt. Russia, 110 m. N W of Mitau, at mouth of Vindava riv. — riv. 140 m. long, N W to Baltic Sea, Kovno & Kurland govts. Russia.
Vitry-en-Artois (vē′trē′-äN′-nár′twä′) town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, on Scarpe riv. 5 m. S W. of Douai, p. comm. 3. [E of Reims, p. comm. 4.
Vouziers (vōō′zyā′) tn. dept. Ardennes, on Aisne riv. 20 m.
Warneton (vár′n′-tôn′) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, on the Lys riv. 7 m. S S E of Ypres, p. comm. 4.
Wierzbolów, Wirballen. See VERZHBOLOVO, above.
Windau (vĭn′dou). See VINDAVA, above.
Wippach (vĕp′äK) town, Carniola crownland, Austria, 30 m. S W of Laibach, p. 2. — riv. 35 m. long, W to the Isonzo riv. [4 m. S of Ypres, p. comm. 4.
Wytschaete (wĭt′sKä′tē) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium,
Zeebrugge (zā′brōōg′ĕ) spt. of Bruges, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, on North Sea at entrance to Bruges ship canal.

BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Alexander (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dẽr). *Second son of Peter I. of Serbia.* King of Jugo-Slavia 1921– (1888—).

Alexander I. *Second son of Constantine I.* King of the Hellenes 1917–1920 (1893—1920).

Angell (ān′jĕl), James Rowland. Am. psychologist. Pres. Yale Univ. 1921– (1869—). [(1869—).

Aosta (ä-ôs′tä), Duke of. *Prince of Savoy.* It. general

Austin (ôs′tĭn), Mary, born Hunter. *Mrs. Stafford W. Austin.* Am. author and playwright (1868—).

Baker (bāk′ẽr), Newton Diehl. Am. lawyer. Sec. of war 1916–1921 (1871—).

Bakhmetev (bȧĸ-mĕt′yĕf), Boris A. Russian physicist and diplomatist (1872?—). [(1875—).

Barbusse (bȧr/büs′), Henri. Fr. editor and author

Barrows (bȧr′rōz), David Prescott. Am. educator. Pres. Univ. of Calif. 1919– (1873—).

Beach (bēch), Rex (Ellington). Am. author (1877—).

Benevente (bā/nā-vĕn′tā), Jacinto. Span. dramatist (1866—). [playwright (1867—).

Bennett (bĕn′ẽt), (Enoch) Arnold. Eng. novelist and

Bissing, von (fŏn bĭs′ĭng), Moritz Ferdinand. Ger. general. Gov.-gen. of Belgium 1914–1917 (1844—1917).

Blasco Ibáñez (blȧs′kō ē-bän′yäth), Vicente. Span. novelist (1867—).

Bliss (blĭs), Tasker Howard. Am. general (1853—).

Breshkovsky (brĕsh-kŏ′skĕ), Catherine. Angl. form of *Ekaterina Constantinova Breshko-Breshkovskaya* (brĕsh′kō-brĕsh-kŏ′skȧ-yȧ). Russ. revolutionist (1844—).

Brown (broun), Alice. American author (1857—).

Burgess (bûr′jĕs), Thornton Waldo. Am. writer, esp. of children's stories (1874—).

Burleson (bûr′lē-sŭn), Albert Sidney. Am. lawyer and politician. Postmaster-general 1913–1921 (1863—).

Burton (bûr′tŭn), Marion LeRoy. Am. educator. Pres. Univ. of Mich. 1920– (1874—).

Butler (bŭt′lẽr), Samuel. Eng. author (1835—1902).

Cabell (kăb′ĕl), James Branch. Am. author (1879—).

Casement (kās′mĕnt), Roger, Sir. Irish politician and British consul; executed for high treason (1864—1916).

Cavell (kăv′ĕl), Edith. Eng. nurse. Executed Oct. 13, 1915 (1866—1915). [man (1864—).

Cecil (sĕs′ĭl), (Edgar Algernon) Robert, Lord. Eng. states-

Clark (klärk), Champ. Am. lawyer and congressman (1850—1921). [pres. of U.S. 1923– (1872—).

Coolidge (kōōl′ĭj), Calvin. Vice-pres. of U.S. 1921–23. 30th

Crowder (kroud′ẽr), Enoch Herbert. Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. A. (1859—).

Crozier (krō′zhẽr), William. Am. general (1855—).

Daniels (dăn′yĕlz), Josephus. Am. journalist. Sec. of the navy 1913–1921 (1862—).

Daugherty (dô′ẽr-tĭ), Harry M. Am. lawyer. Attorney-general U. S. A. 1921– (1860—).

Davis (dā′vĭs), James John. Am. steel worker, born in Wales. Sec. of labor 1921– (1874—).

Dehmel (dā′mĕl), Richard. German poet and critic (1863—1920).

Denby (dĕn′bĭ), Edwin. Am. lawyer. Sec. of the navy 1921– (1870—).

Deschanel (dā′shȧ/nĕl′), Paul Eugène Louis. Fr. journalist and politician. President 1920 (1856—).

Dreiser (drī′sẽr), Theodore. Am. novelist and journalist (1871—).

Drinkwater (drĭnk′wô′tẽr), John. Eng. poet, playwright, and critic (1882—).

Ebert (ā′bẽrt), Friedrich. Ger. polit. leader. President 1919– (1871—). [(1894—).

Edward Albert, Prince of Wales. Eldest son of George V.

Fabre (fȧ′br'), Jean Henri. Fr. entomologist and author (1823—1915).

Fall (fôl), Albert Bacon. Am. lawyer and politician. Sec. of the interior 1921– (1861—).

Ferdinand I. King of Roumania 1914— (1865—).

Fletcher (flĕch′ẽr), John Gould. Am. imagist poet (1886—).

Flexner (flĕks′nẽr), Simon. Am. physician (1863—).

Frost (frôst), Robert. Am. educator and poet (1875—).

Galli-Curci (gäl′lē-kōōr′chē), Amelita. Am. soprano, born in Italy (1889—).

Garfield (gär′fēld), Harry Augustus. Am. educator. Pres. Williams College 1908– (1863—).

Garrison (găr′ĭ-sŭn), Lindley Miller. Am. lawyer. Sec. of war 1913–16 (1864—). [(1846—).

Gary (gā′rĭ), Elbert Henry. Am. lawyer and steel mfr.

Gibbs (gĭbz), Philip, Sir. Eng. novelist, journalist, and war correspondent (1877—).

Gilbert (gĭl′bẽrt), Cass. Am. architect (1859—).

Gluck (glŏŏk), Alma. *Mrs. Efrem Zimbalist.* Am. soprano, born in Roumania (1886—).

Gorgas (gôr′gȧs), William Crawford. Am. sanitation expert. Surgeon-general U. S. Army (1854—1920).

Grenfell (grĕn′fĕl), Wilfred Thomason. Eng. medical missionary to Labrador and author (1865—).

Harcourt (här′kŭrt), Lewis, first Viscount. Eng. politician (1863—).

Harden (här′dĕn), Maximilian (Felix Ernst). Ger. journalist, author, and reformer (1861—).

Harvey (här′vĭ), George (Brinton McClellan). Am. editor. Ambassador to Eng. 1921— (1864—).

Hays (hāz), Will H. Am. lawyer and politician. Postmaster-general 1921–1922 (1879—)

Heidenstam, von (fŏn hī′dĕn-stȧm), Karl Gustaf Verner. Swedish poet laureate (1859—).

Henderson (hĕn′dẽr-sŭn), Arthur. Eng. trade-unionist and politician (1863—). [(1880—).

Hergesheimer (hẽr′gĕs-hī′mẽr), Joseph. Am. author

Herrick (hĕr′ĭk), Myron T. Am. lawyer and politician. Amb. to France 1912–14 and 1921– (1854—).

Herrick, Robert. Am. novelist and educator (1868—).

Hibben (hĭb′ĕn), John Grier. Am. educator. Pres. Princeton Univ. 1912– (1861—).

Hichens (hĭch′ĕnz), Robert Smythe. Eng. journalist and novelist (1864—).

Holt (hōlt), Hamilton. Am. editor (1872—).

Hoover (hōō′vẽr), Herbert Clark. Am. mining engineer. Sec. of commerce 1921– (1874—).

House (hous), Edward Mandell. Am. politician and diplomatist (1858—).

Hsüan-tung (shü′ăn-tōōng′). Real name *Pu-yi.* Emp. of China 1908–1912; 1917 (1906—).

Hsu Shih-Chang (shōō′shĕ′-chäng′). President of China 1918— (1853—).

Hughes (hūz), William Morris. Australian lawyer and polit. leader. Prime Minister 1915– (1864—).

Ibáñez. See Blasco Ibáñez.

Ishii (ē′shĕ′ē′), Kikujiro, Viscount. Jap. statesman and diplomat (1866—). [ ).

Johnson (jŏn′sŭn), Hiram Warren. Am. senator (1866—

Johnson, Owen. American author (1878—).

Judson (jŭd′sŭn), Harry Pratt. Am. educator. Pres. Univ. of Chicago 1907– (1849—).

Kerenski (kĕr′ĕn-skĕ), Aleksandr Foodorovich. Russ. revolutionary leader. Premier 1917 (1881—).

Kitchin (kĭch′ĭn), Claude. Am. congressman (1869—).

Kornilov (kôr-nē′lŏf), Laurus Georgievich. Russian general (1877?—).

Lane (lān), Franklin Knight. Am. lawyer. Sec. of interior 1913–1920 (1864—1921).

Lenin (lĕ′nĭn; *Russ.* lyĕ′nĭn), Nikolay. Real name *Vladimir Ilich Ulanov* (ōō-lyä′nŏf). Russ. Bolshevist leader (1870—). [German socialist (1871—1919).

Liebknecht (lēp′k'nĕkt), Karl Paul August Friedrich.

Lindsey (lĭn′zĭ), Ben(jamin) B(arr). Am. judge and reformer (1869—). [1917 (1864—).

Li Yuan-hung (lē yōō-ăn′-hōōng′). Pres. of China 1916–

Lowell (lō′ĕl), Amy Lawrence. American poetess (1874—). [(1865—).

Ludendorff, von (fŏn lōō′dĕn-dôrf), Erich. Ger. general.

McAdoo (măk′ȧ-dōō), William Gibbs. Am. lawyer. Sec. of the treasury 1913–18 (1863—). [(1866—).

McCutcheon (mȧ-kŭch′ŭn), George Barr. Am. novelist.

MacGrath (mȧk-grȧth′), Harold. Am. story-writer (1871—). [and playwright (1883—).

Mackenzie (mȧ-kĕn′zĭ), Compton. Eng. novelist, poet.

Masaryk (mä′sȧ-rĕk), Thomas Garrigue. Pres. Czecho-Slovakia 1918– (1850—).

Masters (măs′tẽrz), Edgar Lee. Am. poet (1868—).

Maude (môd), Frederick Stanley, Sir. Eng. general (1864—1917). [Premier 1921– (1874—).

Meighen (mē′ĕn), Arthur. Can. lawyer and politician.

Mellon (mĕl′ŭn), Andrew William. Am. banker, and mfr. Sec. of the treasury 1921– (1852—).

Menocal (mä′nō-käl′), Mario García. Pres. of Cuba 1913–1921 (1867—).

Mercier (mĕr/syā′), Desiré Joseph. Cardinal archbishop of Malines and R. C. Primate of Belgium (1851—).

Merrick (mĕr′ĭk), Leonard. English novelist (1864—).

Merwin (mûr′ wĭn), Samuel. Am. author (1874—).

Michael (mī′kĕl), Russ. **Mikhail** (mē′ĸä-yĭl′), Aleksandrovich. Grand Duke of Russia. *Brother of Nicholas II.* Russ. general (1878—).

Milyukov (mēl′yōō-kŏf), Paul Nikolaevich. Russ. historian and statesman (1866—).

Morley (môr′lĭ), Christopher (Darlington). Am. editor and author (1890—).

Noyes (noiz), Alfred. Eng. poet in America (1880—).

Obregón (ō/brā-gōn′), Alvaro. Mex. general. Pres. 1920– (1880—). [reformer (1859—).

Osborne (ŏz′bŭrn), Thomas Mott. Am. mfr. and prison

Painlevé (păN′lĕ-vā′), Paul. Fr. scientist and statesman (1863—). [dent (1873—).

Palmer (päm′ẽr), Frederick. Am. newspaper correspon-

Perkins (pûr′kĭnz), George Walbridge. American financier and politician (1862—1920). [ ).

Pershing (pûr′shĭng), John Joseph. Am. general (1860—

Pilsudski (pĭl-zōōt′skĕ), Joseph. Polish general. Pres. 1918– (1867—).

Porter (pōr′ tẽr), Gene, born Stratton. *Mrs. Charles Darwin Porter.* Am. author and illustrator (1868—1924).

Pu-yi (pōō′-yē′). See Hsüan-tung.

Reuterdahl (roi′tẽr-däl), Henry. Am. naval artist (1871—). [(1857—).

Revel, di (dē rĕ′vĕl), Paolo Thaon. It. naval commander

Rinehart (rīn′härt), Mary, born Roberts. *Mrs. Stanley Marshall Rinehart.* Am. author (1876—).

Rolland (rō′läN′), Romain. Fr. man of letters (1866—).

Savinkov (sä′vĕn-kŏf), Boris. *Ropshin.* Russ. author and politician (1883—).

Scheidemann (shī′dĕ-män), Philipp. German Socialist (1865—). [gineer (1860—).

Sibert (sī′bẽrt), William Luther. Am. general and en-

Sims (sĭmz), William Sowden. Am. admiral (1858—).

Smuts (smoŏts), Jan Christiaan. So. African statesman and general (1870—). [(1847—).

Sonnino (sŏn-nē′nō) Sidney, Baron. It. statesman

Squier (skwīr), George Owen. Am. general (1865—).

Tardieu (tär/dyŭ′), André Pierre Gabriel Amédée. Fr. editor and politician (1876—). [(1855—).

Tittoni (tēt′tō-nē), Tommaso. Italian statesman

Trotski (trôt′skĕ), Leon. Real name *Leibe Braunstein* (broun′shtīn). Russ. Bolshevist leader (1877?—).

Wallace (wŏl′ĕs), Henry Cantwell. Am. editor and publisher. Sec. of agriculture 1921– (1866—).

Walpole (wôl′pōl), Hugh. English novelist (1884—).

Weeks (wēks), John Wingate. Am. banker and politician. Sec. of war 1921– (1860—).

Whitlock (hwĭt′lŏk), Brand. Am. author. Ambassador to Belgium 1919– (1869—).

Wise (wīz), Stephen Samuel. American rabbi (1872—)

Wright (rīt), Harold Bell. American novelist (1872—).

Zorn (tsōrn), Anders Leonard. Swedish painter and etcher (1860—1920).

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A (ā). **1.** The first letter of the English alphabet. The different forms come from the Latin A, corresponding to Greek *Alpha*, of the same form, which came in turn from *Aleph* ("ox"), the first letter of the Phœnician and old Hebrew alphabets. In English, various sounds are now represented by this letter (see *Guide to Pron.*, § 1). **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate : **a** First in order or class, or, sometimes, the numeral 1 ; as, Company *A*. **b** *Music.* The sixth tone in the model major scale (that of C), or the first of its relative minor scale. Also, a key giving this tone, or a symbol for it.

A *or* **a,** *n.; pl.* A'S, AES, or AS (āz). The letter A, a, or its sound ; as, he mouths his *a's*.

a, *pron.* Corruption of I, HE, SHE, IT, THEY. *Obs. or Dial.*

a (ȧ), *v. t.* Corruption of HAVE. *Obs. or Dial.*

a (*unstressed, ȧ ; emph.*, ā), *adj.*, or (as usually called) the *indefinite article.* **1.** The shortened form of AN, signifying, but less emphatic than, *one* or *any*, and commonly used before words beginning with a consonant sound. See AN. **2.** In each ; to or for each ; as, "a dollar *a* yard."

a (ȧ), *prep.* [AS. *of* off, from.] Of. *Obs.*

a (ȧ), *prep.*, **a-,** **a–** (ȧ-), *prefix.* [AS. *an, on.*] On ; in ; at ; as in afloat, afield, afire, asleep, "*a* Monday," "thrice *a* year," *a*-hunting.

a-. [Gr. *ἀ-*, *ἀ-*, not, *ἀ-* being used before consonants.] A prefix, appearing as *an-* before vowels or the letter *h*, denoting *not, without, un-* ; as in abyss, asexual, anhydrous.

a-. A prefix equiv. to 1st A, *prep.*, denoting *off, from, of* ; as in adown, athirst, afresh, etc.

a-. A form of AB-. See AB-.

Aard-vark. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

A 1 (ā wŭn). A registry mark given to ships in first-class condition ; hence : prime ; first-class.

aard'-vark' (ärd'-värk'), *n.* [D., earth-pig.] Either of two ant-eating edentates (genus *Orycteropus*) of Africa.

aard'-wolf' (-wo͝olf'), *n.* [D., earth-wolf.] A hyenalike quadruped (*Proteles cristata*) of South Africa. It feeds on insects, carrion, etc.

Aard-wolf. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

Aar'on (âr'ŭn), *n.* [From L. or Gr., fr. Heb. *Aharōn.*] The brother of Moses (*Ex.* iv. 14). Aaron is the first high priest mentioned in the Bible.

Aa-ron'ic (ă-rŏn'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to Aaron ; hence : Le-
Aa-ron'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } vitical ; pontifical.

Aaron's rod. **a** The rod used by Aaron (*Ex.* vii. 9, *Num.* xvii. 8). **b** [*Preferably* **Aaron's-rod.**] A plant with a tall flowering stem ; esp., the great mullein or the goldenrod.

Ab (ăb ; äb), *n.* [Heb.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

ab- (ăb-). A prefix fr. Lat. *ab-*, signifying *from, away.*

a'ba-cá' (ä'bä-kä'), *n.* [Native name.] The Manila hemp.

a-back' (ȧ-băk'), *adv.* Back ; backward ; — said specif., *Naut.*, of sails when pressed back by the wind, or of a ship when so checked ; whence the phrases *to be taken aback, all aback*, etc., often used figuratively.

Abacus, 1.

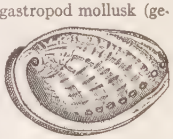
ab'a-cus (ăb'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -CUSES (-ĕz ; 24), L. -CI (-sī). [L., fr. Gr. *ἄβαξ*.] **1.** A table or frame for arithmetical calculation by means of sliding balls or counters. **2.** *Arch.* The top member of the capital of a column, next under the architrave.

A Abacus, 2.

A-bad'don (ȧ-băd'ŭn), *n.* [Heb.] **1.** Lit., (place of) destruction ; the place of the lost in Sheol ; the abyss of hell. **2.** Apollyon (*Rev.* ix. 11).

a-baft' (ȧ-bäft'), *prep.* [*a-* on + ME. *baft*, AS. *bæftan ; be* by + *æftan* behind.] *Naut.* Behind ; toward the stern from. — *adv. Naut.* Toward or at the stern ; aft.

ab'a-lo'ne (ăb'ȧ-lō'nē), *n.* A large gastropod mollusk (genus *Haliotis*) having a slightly spiral shell, perforated with a row of holes for the escape of water from the gills. The shell is lined with mother of pearl which is used in inlaying, button making, etc. ; an ear shell.


Shell of Abalone.

a-ban'don (ȧ-băn'dŭn), *v. t.* [OF. *abandoner*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *bandon* authority, deriv. fr. LL. *bannire* to proclaim.] **1.** To give up absolutely ; forsake or renounce utterly. **2.** To yield (one's self) unrestrainedly ; — often in a bad sense. **3.** To banish ; expel. *Obs.*

Syn. Leave, quit, resign, surrender, relinquish, desert, forsake. — **Abandon, desert, forsake** agree in the idea of quitting, or leaving in the lurch. **Abandon** denotes an absolute giving up, often with implication of surrender to the mercy of something or some one else ; as, to *abandon* a wreck, or one's self to despair. **Desert** (except sometimes as applied to places ; as, the *deserted* village, *deserted* streets) denotes the quitting of an object in violation of duty ; as, to *desert* one's colors, one's principles. **Forsake**, which may or may not involve culpability, implies the breaking off of association with something familiar or dear ; as, to *forsake* one's friends ; the blood *forsook* his cheeks.

‖ **a'ban'don'** (ȧ'băn'dôn'; *Eng.* ȧ-băn'dŭn), *n.* [F.] A complete giving up to natural impulses ; careless ease.

a-ban'doned (ȧ-băn'dŭnd), *p. a.* **1.** Forsaken ; deserted. **2.** Self-abandoned ; extremely or irreclaimably wicked.

Syn. Depraved, corrupt, dissolute, profligate, reprobate, vicious, vile. — **Abandoned, profligate, dissolute, reprobate** all express great personal depravity. **Abandoned** suggests unresisting self-surrender to vice ; **profligate**, open and shameless disregard of decency (and often squandered means) ; **dissolute**, utter laxity of morals and the throwing off of all restraint ; **reprobate**, complete insensibility to reproof.

a-ban'don-ment (-dŭn-mĕnt), *n.* Act of abandoning ; state of being abandoned ; absence of self-restraint.

a-base' (ȧ-bās'), *v. t.* ; A-BASED' (ȧ-bāst') ; A-BAS'ING. [OF. *abaissier*. See BASE, *a.*] **1.** To lower ; throw or cast down. *Archaic.* **2.** To cast down or reduce, as in rank or estimation ; degrade. — **a-base'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

Syn. Disgrace, dishonor, debase, degrade, reduce, humble, humiliate, mortify, shame, depose. — **Abase, debase, degrade, reduce, humble, humiliate** agree in the idea of bringing down to a lower state. **Abase** expresses a

bringing down, always in the feeling of one's estate or condition; as, to *abase* the proud. **Debase** involves an actual deterioration in quality or worth; as, to *debase* the coinage. **Degrade** implies a lowering in rank (so also **reduce**) or in moral standard. **Humble** always suggests a sense of lowered dignity or lost prestige, and when reflexive often implies self-abasement without loss of self-respect, thus differing from **humiliate**, which always implies ignominy.

a-bash' (ə-băsh'), *v. t.* [OF. *esbahir*, fr. L. *ex* + *bah*, interj. of astonishment.] To destroy the self-possession of; confuse; put to shame; discomfit. — **Syn.** See EMBARRASS. — **a-bash'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

a-bat'a-ble (ə-bāt'ə-b'l), *a.* That may be abated.

a-bate' (ə-bāt'), *v.t.*; A-BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); ABAT'ING. [From OF., fr. LL. *abatere* to beat down; *ad* + *battere* to beat, L. *batuere*.] **1.** To beat down; demolish; hence, to put an end to. *Obs., exc. in Law;* as, to *abate* a nuisance. **2.** To reduce in amount, number, degree, intensity, etc., as a demand, pride, zeal; lessen; moderate. **3.** To reduce (in respect of); deprive. *Obs.* **4.** To deduct, as part of a price; omit. — *v. i.* To be abated; as : **a** To come to naught; fall through, as a writ. **b** To decrease, as a storm. — **Syn.** Diminish, wane, slacken, sink, recede, decline.

a-bate'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An abating; state of being abated; also, amount abated; decrease. **2.** *Her.* A mark indicating depreciation, degradation, or disgrace.

ab'a-tis, ab'at-tis (ăb'ə-tĭs; *F.* ȧ'bȧ'tē'), *n.* [F. *abatis* mass of things cut down.] *Fort.* A defense of felled trees with the branches sharpened and turned toward the enemy.

a-ba'tor (ə-bā'tĕr), *n. Law.* One who abates a nuisance.

‖ **a'bat'toir'** (ȧ'bȧ'twär'), *n.*; *pl.* -TOIRS (-twärz'). [F., fr. *abattre* to beat down.] A slaughterhouse.

abb (ăb), *n.* [AS. *āweb, āb; a-* + *web.* See WEB.] Among weavers, the woof or yarn for the woof.

Ab'ba (ăb'ə), *n.* [Syriac *abbā* father.] Father; — used by Jesus of the Deity.

ab'ba-cy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *abbatia.*] Dignity, estate, jurisdiction, or term of tenure of an abbot.

Ab-bas'side (ă-băs'ĭd; -īd), *a.* Pert. to or designating the dynasty of caliphs claiming descent from Abbas, uncle of Mohammed. They ruled (about 750–1258) at Bagdad, and were famous for luxury and patronage of art and literature. — *n.* One of this dynasty.

ab-ba'tial (ă-bā'shăl), *a.* Pertaining to an abbot or abbey.

‖ **ab'bé'** (ȧ'bā'), *n.*; *pl.* -BÉS (-bāz'). [F.] Abbot; — now a title in France for any secular ecclesiastic holding no living. He usually acts as a tutor, instructor, or the like.

ab'bess (ăb'ĕs), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbas* abbot.] A female superior or governess of a nunnery.

ab'bey (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BEYS (-ĭz). [From OF., fr. L. *abbatia*, fr. *abbas* abbot.] **1.** A monastery or society of persons secluded and devoted to religion and celibacy; also, the monastic building or buildings. **2.** The church of a monastery. — **Syn.** See CLOISTER.

ab'bot (ăb'ŭt), *n.* [AS. *abbod, abbad*, L. *abbas, abbatis*, Gr. *ἀββᾶς*, fr. Syriac *abbā* father.] Superior or head of an abbey of monks. — **ab'bot-cy** (-sĭ), *n.* — **ab'bot-ship,** *n.*

Abbot of Misrule *or* **Unreason.** = LORD OF MISRULE.

ab-bre'vi-ate (ə-brē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *abbreviatus*, p. p. of *abbreviare.* See ABRIDGE.] To make briefer; shorten, esp. by contraction or omission, as words. — **Syn.** Contract, reduce. See ABRIDGE.

ab-bre'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of abbreviating; abbreviated form of a word or phrase, as *d.* for *died.*

ab-bre'vi-a'tor (ă-brē'vĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, abbreviates. **2.** Any of those officers of the papal chancery who originally made abbreviated extracts of the papal letters, and later constituted a college (now suppressed) charged with expediting the papal letters.

A' B' C' (ā'bē'sē'). **1.** The first three letters of the alphabet. **2.** The simplest rudiments of any subject.

ab'di-cate (ăb'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *abdicatus*, p. p. of *abdicare*; *ab* + *dicare* to proclaim.] To give up or relinquish formally, as sovereign power; renounce; surrender, as a trust, duty, right, etc.

Syn. Abdicate and **resign** imply a yielding up of office, authority, or trust. **Abdicate** applies particularly to the relinquishment of authority or dignity which is inherent or sovereign; as, to *abdicate* the crown; **resign** applies to the relinquishment of an unexpired office or trust.

— *v. i.* To renounce a throne, high office, or dignity. — **ab'di-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.*

ab'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of abdicating.

ab-do'men (ăb-dō'mĕn), *n.* [L.] **1.** The belly; the part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis; also, the cavity of the belly, containing the stomach, bowels, etc. **2.** The posterior section of the body, behind the thorax, in insects, crustaceans, etc.

ab-dom'i-nal (-dŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to the abdomen.

ab-dom'i-nous (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Big-bellied. *Rare.*

ab-duce' (ăb-dūs'), *v. t.*; AB-DUCED' (-dūst'); AB-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *abducere* to lead away; *ab* + *ducere* to lead.] To draw or conduct away; withdraw; to draw to a different part. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ab-du'cent (-dū'sĕnt), *a. Physiol.* Abducting.

ab-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *abductus*, p. p. of *abducere* to lead away.] **1.** To take away surreptitiously by force; usually, to kidnap. **2.** *Physiol.* To draw away, as a limb, from a position near or parallel to the median axis, as in raising the arm. — **ab-duc'tor** (-tĕr), *n.*

ab-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of abducting; specif., *Law*, the unlawful taking away of a woman for purposes of marriage or defilement.

a-beam' (ə-bēm'), *adv. Naut.* On a line at right angles with the ship's keel; opposite the middle of the ship's side.

a-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.* [AS. *āberan; ā-*, orig., out + *beran* to bear.] To put up with; endure. *Now Dial.*

a'be-ce-da'ri-an (ā'bĕ-sē-dā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *abecedarius*, fr. the names of the first four letters of the alphabet.] **1.** One who is learning or teaching the alphabet. **2.** A tyro. — *a.* Alphabetic; hence, rudimentary.

a-bed' (ə-bĕd'), *adv.* In bed, or on the bed.

A-bed'ne-go (ə-bĕd'nē-gō). *Bib.* See SHADRACH.

A'bel (ā'bĕl), *n. Bib.* The second son of Adam and Eve, slain by his elder brother, Cain. See *Gen.* iv.

a-bele' (ə-bēl'; ā'bĕl), *n.* [From D., fr. OF., fr. a dim. of L. *albus* white.] The white poplar.

a'bel-mosk' (ā'bĕl-mŏsk'), *n.* [From NL. *Abelmoschus*, the genus, fr. Ar. *abu-l misk* father of musk. See MUSK.] An evergreen shrub (*Abelmoschus abelmoschus*) of the East and West Indies and northern Africa. It has musky seeds.

ab-er'rance (ăb-ĕr'ăns), **ab-er'ran-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* State of being aberrant; a wandering from the right way; deviation from truth, rectitude, etc.

ab-er'rant (ăb-ĕr'ănt), *a.* [L. *aberrans, -rantis*, p. pr. of *aberrare* to go astray; *ab* + *errare* to wander.] **1.** Wandering; straying from the right way. **2.** Abnormal.

ab'er-ra'tion (ăb'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A wandering; deviation, esp. from what is right, natural, or typical. **2.** Mental disorder. **3.** *Astron.* A small periodical apparent change of position in the stars and other heavenly bodies, due to the motion of light and of the observer. **4.** *Optics.* Convergence to different foci, by a lens or mirror, of rays of light emanating from the same point, or deviation of such converged rays from a single focus.

a-bet' (ə-bĕt'), *v. t.*; A-BET'TED; A-BET'TING. [From OF. *abeter; a* (L. *ad*) + *beter* to bait (as a bear).] To instigate, encourage, support, or uphold, as by aid or countenance; — now chiefly in a bad sense. — **a-bet'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

a-bet'ter, a-bet'tor (ə-bĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who abets.

Syn. Abettor, accessory, accomplice, confederate, conspirator. In legal use these words import guilt in common. **Confederate** is applied to any person who intentionally contributes to the commission of any unlawful act. Of civil joint wrongdoers the usual term is **conspirator.** An **accessory** is one who *accedes* to, or becomes involved in, the guilt by some act either previous or subsequent to its commission, as of instigating, aiding, concealing, etc. An **abettor** is one actually or constructively present at the commission of the deed and contributing to it by moral or physical force. An **accomplice** is one who with criminal intent participates in the commission of an offense, whether as principal, abettor, or accessory.

a-bey'ance (ə-bā'ăns), *n.* [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *baer, beer*, to gape, expect.] **1.** *Law.* Expectancy; condition of being undetermined or not vested, as of a right or an inheritance. **2.** Suspension; temporary suppression.

a-bey'ant (-ănt), *a.* Being in abeyance. [ABOMINABLE.]

ab-hom'i-na-ble (ăb-hŏm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Old spelling of

ab-hor' (ăb-hôr'), *v. t.*; -HORRED' (-hôrd'); -HOR'RING. [L. *abhorrere; ab* + *horrere* to bristle, shudder.] To shrink with shuddering from; detest to extremity. — **Syn.** See HATE.

ab-hor'rence (-hŏr'ĕns), *n.* Act or state of abhorring.

ab-hor'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Having or showing abhorrence; loathing. **2.** Contrary or repugnant; — used with *to.*

ab-hor'rer (ăb-hôr'ĕr), *n.* One who abhors.

a-bid'ance (ə-bīd'ăns), *n.* An abiding; state of abiding.

a-bide' (ə-bīd'), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* A-BODE' (ə-bōd'), A-BID'ED (ə-bīd'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-BID'ING (ə-bīd'ĭng). [AS. *ābīdan; ā-* + *bīdan* to bide.] **1.** To continue in a place; have one's abode; dwell; sojourn. **2.** To remain stable or fixed in some state; continue. — **Syn.** See RESIDE. — *v. t.* **1.** To await; watch for. **2.** To endure; submit to; as, every man must *abide* his fate; varnish will not *abide* heat. **3.** To bear patiently; as, he cannot *abide* a telltale; tolerate. **4.** [Confused with *aby* to pay for.] To stand the consequences of; suffer for. — **a-bid'er** (-bīd'ĕr), *n.*

to abide by. a To stand to; adhere to. **b** To acquiesce in; conform to; accept as valid and take the consequences of; as, *to abide by* a decision.

a-bid'ing, *p. a.* Continuing; lasting. — **a-bid'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ab'i-gail (ăb'ĭ-gāl), *n.* A lady's waiting maid. Cf. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 23–31.

a-bil'i-ty (ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From F., fr. L. *habilitas* aptitude, ability, fr. *habilis*. See ABLE.] Quality or state of being able; power to perform; capacity; sufficiency of strength, skill, etc.; in *pl.*, faculty; talent. — **Syn.** Energy, strength, capability, efficiency, aptitude.

ab'i-o-gen'e-sis (ăb'ĭ-ō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*a-* not + *bio-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Spontaneous generation. — **ab'i-o-ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **ab'i-og'e-nist** (ăb'ĭ-ŏj'ĕ-nĭst), *n.*

ab'ject (ăb'jĕkt), *a.* [L. *abjectus*, p. p. of *abjicere* to throw away; *ab* + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** Cast down; low-lying. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Sunk to a low condition; cast down in spirit or hope. — **Syn.** Mean, groveling, cringing, slavish, ignoble, vile, beggarly. — **ab-jec'tion** (ăb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* — **ab'ject-ly,** *adv.* — **ab'ject-ness,** *n.*

ab-jure' (ăb-jōōr'), *v. t. & i.*; -JURED' (-jōōrd'); -JUR'ING. [L. *abjurare* to deny on oath; *ab*+*jurare* to swear.] **1.** To renounce upon oath; forswear; disavow; as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince. **2.** To renounce with solemnity; recant; repudiate; as, to *abjure* errors. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE. — **ab'ju-ra'tion** (ăb'jōō-rā'shŭn; 86), *n.* — **ab-ju'ra-to-ry** (ăb-jōō'rā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* — **ab-jur'er, -or** (-jōōr'ĕr), *n.*

ab'lac-ta'tion (ăb'lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablactatio*; *ab* + *lactare* to suckle, *lac* milk.] Weaning.

ab-la'tion (ăb-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablatio*, fr. *ablatus*, p. p. of *auferre* to carry away.] A taking away; removal.

ab'la-tive (ăb'lă-tĭv), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *ablativus*, fr. *ablatus*, p. p.] Designating, or pert. to, a case of the noun in Latin and Sanskrit, fundamentally implying esp. *removal*, or *direction away*. In Latin, it denotes also the relations denoted by *with, by, at,* and *in*. — *n.* The ablative case, or a form in it.

ablative absolute, a construction in Latin, in which a noun in the ablative case has a participle (expressed or understood) agreeing with it, the two words expressing generally the time, cause, or an attendant circumstance of an action; as, *Tarquinio regnante* venit, i. e., he came in the reign of Tarquinius (lit., Tarquinius reigning).

ab'laut (ăp'lout), *n.* [G., off-sound.] The variation of the root vowel in different forms of the same word, indicating a change of use or meaning, as in *get, gat, got*. Cf. UMLAUT.

a-blaze' (ă-blāz'), *adv. & a.* On fire; gleaming; ardent.

-a-ble (-ă-b'l), **-i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *or* **-ble.** [F., fr. L. *-abilis, -ibilis, -bilis.*] A suffix used to form adjectives, and meaning: **1.** *Capable of being, fit to be, worthy to be* (acted upon in a certain way); — now the usual sense in English.

Examples: apprehen*sible, capable of being* apprehended; desir*able, worthy of being* desired; lov*able, fit to be,* or *worthy of being,* loved; break*able, capable of being* broken.

2. *Able to, capable of, capable of causing, productive of, characterized by;* also, *inclining to, liable to, subject to.*

Examples: dur*able, able to* endure; pleasur*able, capable of causing,* or *productive of,* pleasure; peace*able, inclined to* peace, *characterized by* peace; perish*able, liable to* perish; mut*able, capable of,* or *subject to,* mutation.

☞ The form *-able,* originally in words formed on Latin verbs in *-are,* is now used with native English verbs and nouns; *-ible* occurs mostly with words directly from Latin verbs in *-ere, -ire.* In adjectives from the French, *-able* is the regular form, with words going back to Latin verbs of any conjugation. See *Rules for Spelling,* § 11, 28.

a'ble (ā'b'l), *a.*; A'BLER (ā'blĕr); A'BLEST (ā'blĕst; 24). [OF., fr. L. *habilis* easily held or managed, apt, fr. *habere* to have, hold.] **1.** Having sufficient power, force, skill, etc.; competent; capable. **2.** Having intellectual qualifications, or strong mental powers; talented; clever.

a'ble-bod'ied (-bŏd'ĭd; 109), *a.* Having a sound, strong body; physically competent.

ab'le-gate (ăb'lĕ-gāt), *n.* [L. *ablegatus*, p. p., sent away.] *R. C. Ch.* A representative of the Pope charged with important commissions in foreign countries.

ab'lu-ent (ăb'lū-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *abluens*, p. pr.] Washing away; detergent. — *n. Med.* A detergent.

ab-lu'tion (ăb-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablutio*, fr. *abluere* to wash away; *ab* + *luere* to wash.] **1.** A washing or cleansing, specifically as a religious rite or for medical purposes. **2.** The liquid used in cleansing.

a'bly (ā'blĭ), *adv.* In an able manner; with ability.

ab'ne-gate (ăb'nĕ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *abnegatus*, p. p. of *abnegare; ab* + *negare* to deny.] To deny and reject; abjure.

ab'ne-ga'tion (ăb'nĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* A denial; a renunciation; self-denial.

ab-nor'mal (ăb-nôr'măl), *a.* [For earlier *anormal*, fr. F., deriv. of Gr. ἀνώμαλος. Confused with L. *abnormis*. See ANOMALOUS.] Not conformed to rule or system; deviating from the type; irregular. — **ab-nor'mal-ly,** *adv.*

ab'nor-mal'i-ty (ăb'nôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Abnormal state or quality. **2.** Something abnormal.

ab-nor'mi-ty (ăb-nôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Departure from the ordinary type; irregularity.

ab-nor'mous (ăb-nôr'mŭs), *a.* [L. *abnormis; ab* + *norma* rule. See NORMAL.] Abnormal; irregular.

a-board' (ă-bōrd'; 57), *adv.* **1.** On board; into or within a boat or railroad car. **2.** Alongside. — *prep.* On board of.

a-bode' (ă-bōd'), *pret. & p. p.* of ABIDE.

a-bode', *n.* [From ABIDE.] **1.** Stay or continuance in a place; sojourn. **2.** Abiding place; residence.

a-bode', *n.* [See BODE, *v. t.*] An omen; prognostication. — *v. t. & i.* To bode; presage. *Both Obs.*

‖ **a'bo-ga'do** (ä'vō-gä'thō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* An advocate; a counselor at law.

a-bol'ish (ă-bŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [From F., fr. L. *abolere, -letum; ab* + *olere* to grow.] To do away with wholly; put an end to, as a law, evil, disease, etc. As used of the destruction of concrete objects, killing of persons, etc., *abolish* is archaic. — **a-bol'ish-a-ble,** *a.* — **-ish-er,** *n.* — **-ish-ment,** *n.*

Syn. Annul, vacate, invalidate, quash, countermand, recall, repeal, abrogate, revoke, nullify, cancel, rescind, reverse. — **Abolish, repeal, abrogate, revoke, annul, nullify, cancel, rescind, reverse** have in common the idea of setting aside by some overruling act. **Annul** denotes simply to make void; as, to *annul* a contract. **Abolish** applies particularly to things of a permanent nature, such as institutions, usages, customs; as, the *abolition* of slavery; **repeal,** to the annulling by a legislative body of a previous enactment; as, the *repeal* of the Stamp Act; **abrogate,** to the annulling by a ruler or an executive body of laws, ordinances, treaties, conventions; **revoke,** to the recall of a previous grant which conferred power, privilege, etc.; as, the *revocation* of the Edict of Nantes; **nullify** (in the United States), to the revolutionary contravention, by a State, of a Federal law; as the South Carolina ordinance of *nullification.* **Cancel** refers to instruments, as deeds, contracts, writs, rather than to statutes; **rescind,** to the vacation, by the enacting or superior authority, of a resolution, a vote, a decree, rather than of a law; **reverse,** to the setting aside by a higher tribunal of the decision of a lower.

ab'o-li'tion (ăb'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abolitio.*] Act of abolishing; state of being abolished; utter destruction.

ab'o-li'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* System of principles or measures favoring abolition, esp. of negro slavery.

ab'o-li'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of abolitionism.

ab'o-ma'sum (ăb'ō-mā'sŭm), *n.* See RUMINANT.

a-bom'i-na-ble (ă-bŏm'ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *abominabilis.*] Worthy of or causing abomination; detestable; loathsome. — **-na-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-na-bly,** *adv.*

a-bom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *abominatus*, p. p. of *abominari* to deprecate as ominous, abhor, curse; *ab* + *omen* a foreboding.] To abhor; loathe. — **Syn.** See HATE. — **-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.*

a-bom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Feeling of extreme disgust and hatred; abhorrence; loathing; detestation. **2.** That which is abominable; anything hateful or vile; pollution. **3.** A cause of wickedness.

ab'o-rig'i-nal (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** First; original; indigenous. **2.** Of or pert. to aborigines. — **Syn.** See NATIVE. — *n.* One of the aborigines. — **ab'o-rig'i-nal-ly,** *adv.*

ab'o-rig'i-nes (-rĭj'ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.*; usual (but etymologically indefensible) *sing.* AB'O-RIG'I-NE (-nē). [L. *Aborigines*, esp. those who originally (*ab origine*) inhabited Latium or Italy.] **1.** The earliest known inhabitants of a country; native races, esp. as contrasted with an invading or colonizing race. **2.** *Biol.* The original fauna and flora of a (given) geographical area.

a-bort' (ă-bôrt'), *v. i.* [L. *abortare*, fr. *abortus*, p. p. of *aboriri.*] To miscarry; remain rudimentary in development.

a-bor'ti-cide (ă-bôr'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *abortus* + *-cide.* See ABORT.] *Med.* **a** Act of destroying a fetus in the womb. **b** An agent that destroys the fetus and causes abortion.

a-bor'ti-fa'cient (-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *abortus* + *faciens* making.] Producing abortion. — *n.* A drug or an agent that causes abortion.

a-bor'tion (ă-bôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abortio*, fr. *aboriri; ab* + *oriri* to rise, be born.] **1.** A premature birth; premature expulsion of the human fetus, esp. before it is viable; miscarriage. **2.** An immature product, as an untimely birth, or a fruit that fails to mature. **3.** Any failure of completion or perfection in what has been begun.

a-bor'tion-ist (ă-bôr'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who practices the producing of criminal abortions.

a-bor'tive (ă-bôr'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Born prematurely. **2.** Coming to naught; ineffectual; fruitless. **3.** *Med.* **a** Causing abortion, as a drug. **b** Cutting short; as, *abortive* treatment of typhoid fever. — **a-bor'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **a-bor'tive-ness,** *n.*

a-bou'li-a (ă-bōō'lĭ-ă), **a-bou'lic.** Vars. of ABULIA, ABULIC.

a-bound' (ă-bound'), *v. i.* [From F., fr. L. *abundare* to overflow, abound; *ab* + *unda* wave.] **1.** To be in great plenty or very prevalent. **2.** To be copiously supplied; teem; — used with *in* or *with.*

a-bout' (ă-bout'), *adv.* [AS. *abūtan, onbūtan; on* + *būtan,* fr. *be* by + *ūtan* outward, *ūt* out.] **1.** On all sides; here

and there; around; as, to look *about;* wandering *about.* **2.** In circuit; around the outside; as, at the waist he is one yard *about.* **3.** Nearly; approximately; as, *about* 400. **4.** To a reversed position; half around; as, to face *about.* **5.** In rotation; as, turn *about* is fair play.

— *prep.* **1.** Around; on every side of; as, the air is *about* us. **2.** In the immediate neighborhood of; near; by or on (one's person); as, he stayed *about* the house for our protection; have you a knife *about* you? **3.** Over or upon different parts of; here and there in; throughout; as, to travel *about* the country; stones scattered *about* a field. **4.** Near; not far from; as, *about* this time yesterday. **5.** In concern with; engaged in; as, he went *about* his business. **6.** Before a verbal noun or an infinitive: On the point or verge of; in the act of; as, he was *about* to leap. **7.** Concerning; with regard to; in connection with; touching; as, to talk *about* politics.

a-bove' (ə-bŭv'), *adv.* [AS. *on* on + *be* by + *ufan* upward.] **1.** In a place above something; overhead. **2.** Earlier in order; as, that was said *above.* **3.** Higher in rank or power.

— *prep.* **1.** In or to a higher place than; higher than; over; — opposed to *below* or *beneath.* **2.** Fig., higher than; superior to; surpassing; beyond; as, *above* criticism, *above* revenge. **3.** Surpassing in number or quantity; more than.

Syn. Above, over, on, upon. Above, over, and **on** (*upon*) differ in that **on** (*upon*) always implies contact, while *over* and *above* allow an interval. **Over** implies verticality, **above** may or may not. Thus, the entire second story of a building is *above,* but only a small part of it is directly *over,* one who stands *on* (*upon*) the ground floor. **Upon** and *on* are generally practically absolute synonyms; *upon* is the more emphatic word, but the choice is often determined by considerations of euphony alone.

— *a.* Being above; situated, placed, said, written, mentioned, or the like, above. — *n.* That which is above.

a-bove'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *adv. & a.* Above the board or table; hence: in open sight; without trick or concealment.

ab'ra-ca-dab'ra (ăb'rə-kə-dăb'rə), *n.* [L.] **1.** A mystical word or group of letters arranged in a certain triangular way, used as a charm. **2.** Something without meaning; jargon.

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

ab-ra'dant (ăb-rā'dănt), *a. & n.* Abrasive.

ab-rade' (ăb-rād'), *v. t.;* -RAD'ED (-rād'ĕd); -RAD'ING. [L. *abradere, -rasum,* to scrape off; *ab* + *radere* to scrape.] To rub off; wear away by friction. — **ab-rad'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

A'bra-ham (ā'brə-hăm), *n.* [Heb.] *Bib.* The first patriarch, founder of the Hebrew race. *Gen.* XI.–XXV.

a-bran'chi-al (ā-brăŋ'kĭ-ăl), *a.* [*a-* not + *branchial.*] Without gills.

ab-ra'sion (ăb-rā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *abrasio,* fr. *abradere* to abrade.] Act of abrading; also, an abraded place.

ab-ra'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to abrade. — *n.* A substance used for abrading; as, emery is an *abrasive.*

a-bras'tol (ə-brăs'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* A derivative of naphthol, used as a food preservative and as a remedy for gout.

ab'raum salts (ăb'roum; *Ger.* äp'roum). [G. *abraumsalze.*] A mixture of salts of potassium, sodium, magnesium, etc., lying above the Stassfurt rock salt, in Prussia.

ab're-ac'tion (ăb'rē-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [*ab-* + *reaction,* after G. *abreagirung.*] *Psychotherapy.* See CATHARSIS.

a-breast' (ə-brĕst'), *adv.* **1.** Side by side. **2.** Up to a certain level or line; equally advanced.

a-bridge' (ə-brĭj'), *v. t.;* A-BRIDGED' (ə-brĭjd'); A-BRIDG'ING. [From OF., fr. L. *abbreviare; ad* (or *ab*) + *breviare* to shorten, *brevis* short.] **1.** To shorten; lessen; diminish; curtail; specif., to shorten or contract by using fewer words, retaining the sense; condense. **2.** To deprive; cut off; — now used with *of;* as, to *abridge* one of his rights. — **Syn.** Epitomize, contract, compress; reduce.

a-brid'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of abridging; state of being abridged. **2.** Something made by abridging; diminution; reduction; compend. — **Syn.** See COMPENDIUM.

a-broach' (ə-brōch'), *adv.* **1.** Broached; in a condition for letting out liquor. **2.** Hence: afoot; astir.

a-broad' (ə-brôd'), *adv.* **1.** At large; widely; broadly. **2.** Outside of a certain confine; as: **a** Outdoors. **b** Outside of a country; in foreign countries. **3.** Astray; wide of the mark. **4.** Before the public; at large; here and there; widely.

ab'ro-gate (ăb'rō-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *abrogatus,* p. p. of *abrogare; ab* + *rogare* to ask, propose.] To annul by an authoritative act. — **Syn.** Revoke, repeal. See ABOLISH.

ab'ro-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of abrogating; repeal by authority.

ab'ro-ga-tive (ăb'rō-gā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or designed to abrogate.

ab'ro-ga'tor (-gā'tĕr), *n.* One who abrogates.

ab-rupt' (ăb-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *abruptus,* p. p. of *abrumpere* to break off; *ab* + *rumpere* to break.] **1.** Rising, descending, or changing sharply from a given surface or level. **2.** Sudden; hasty; as, an *abrupt* departure. **3.** Having sudden transitions; broken; as, an *abrupt* style.

Syn. Rough, curt, brusque, blunt, unceremonious, disconnected, broken; sheer, perpendicular, vertical, sharp, steep, precipitous. — **Abrupt, steep, precipitous. Abrupt** applies to a surface (as an acclivity or declivity) which, esp., rises or descends at a sharp pitch or angle. **Steep** implies such an angle as renders ascent, less frequently descent, difficult. **Precipitous** suggests an angle nearly vertical.

ab-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A sudden breaking off.

ab-rupt'ly, *adv.* In an abrupt manner.

abruptly pinnate, *Bot.,* pinnate without an odd leaflet at the end. See LEAF. *Illust.*

ab-rupt'ness, *n.* State or quality of being abrupt.

Ab'sa-lom (ăb'sə-lŏm), *n.* [L., fr. Heb.] *Bib.* King David's favorite but rebellious son. See 2 *Sam.* xviii.

ab'scess (ăb'sĕs), *n.* [L. *abscessus,* lit., a going away, deriv. of *ab, abs* + *cedere* to go off.] A collection of pus in the body, usually due to injury, poisoning, or infection.

ab-scind' (ăb-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *abscindere; ab* + *scindere* to rend, cut.] To rend; cut asunder. *Rare.*

ab-scis'sa (ăb-sĭs'ə), *n.; pl.* E. -SAS (-əz), L. -SÆ (-ē). [From fem. of L. *abscissus,* p. p. of *abscindere* to cut off; *ab* + *scindere* to cut.] *Geom.* One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilineal coördinate axes. Cf. ORDINATE.

ab-scis'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abscissio.*] Act or fact of cutting off, or putting an end to; state of being cut off.

ab-scond' (-skŏnd'), *v. i.* [L. *abscondere* to hide; *ab, abs* + *condere* to lay up.] To depart clandestinely; steal off and secrete one's self. — **ab-scond'er,** *n.*

ab'sence (ăb'sĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *absentia.*] **1.** State or time of being absent; — opp. to *presence.* **2.** Want; lack. **3.** Inattention to things present; abstraction (of mind).

ab'sent (-sĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *absens, absentis,* p. pr. of *abesse* to be away (from); *ab* + *esse* to be.] **1.** Being away; withdrawn; not present. **2.** Not existing; lacking. **3.** Inattentive to what is passing; absent-minded.

Syn. Musing, dreaming, lost, abstracted, preoccupied. — **Absent, abstracted, preoccupied** denote a want of attention to one's surroundings. **Absent** implies an unconscious wandering of one's thoughts from present topics; as, he was so *absent* that he heard nothing. **Abstracted** suggests a positive drawing off of the mind from present things to some weighty matter for reflection; as, *abstracted* in speculation. **Preoccupied** suggests absence of attention due to previous absorption in a more engrossing thought or pursuit; as, he was so *preoccupied* that he spoke mechanically.

ab-sent' (ăb-sĕnt'), *v. t.* To withdraw (one's self) to such a distance as to prevent intercourse. — **ab-sent'er,** *n.*

ab'sen-ta'tion (ăb'sĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Absenting of one's self.

ab'sen-tee' (-tē'), *n.* One who is absent, or who absents himself, from his country, office, post, duty, etc., as a landholder who lives in a country or district away from his estate; as, an Irish *absentee.* — **ab'sen-tee'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ab'sent-ly, *adv.* In an absent or inattentive manner.

ab'sent-mind'ed (ăb'sĕnt-mīn'dĕd; 109), *a.* Being in a temporary state, or having a habit, of mind in which one fails to respond to the ordinary demands on his attention. — **ab'sent-mind'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **ab'sent-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

ab'sinth } (ăb'sĭnth), *n.* [F. *absinthe.*] **1.** Absinthium.
ab'sinthe }

2. A green alcoholic liquor containing oils of wormwood and anise, and other aromatics. It produces serious nervous derangement.

ab-sin'thi-al (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ăl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to worm-
ab-sin'thi-an (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ăn) } wood; bitter.

ab-sin'thi-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To impregnate with wormwood.

ab'sinth-ism (ăb'sĭnth-ĭz'm; ăb-sĭnth'ĭz'm), *n. Med.* A diseased condition due to the excessive use of absinth.

ab-sin'thi-um (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., from Gr. ἀψίνθιον.] The common wormwood.

ab'so-lute (ăb'sō-lūt), *a.* [L. *absolutus,* p. p. of *absolvere.* See ABSOLVE.] **1.** Absolved. *Obs.* **2.** Perfect; complete; as, *absolute* perfection. **3.** Free from mixture; simple; pure; as, *absolute* alcohol. **4.** Free from limit, restriction, or qualification; as, *absolute* monarch; *absolute* veto. **5.** Free from relation to something else; esp., free from the variability and error natural to human cognitions and perceptions; hence: actual; real; as, *absolute* science. **6.** *Gram.* Standing apart from its usual construction with another word or words; as, the ablative *absolute;* "ours" is the *absolute* form of "our." **7.** *Physics.* **a** Independent, as far as possible, of arbitrary standards; esp., pertaining to, or derived in the simplest manner from, the fundamental units of length, mass, and time; as, *absolute* electric units; *absolute* pressure (fluid pressure measured above a perfect vacuum). **b** Pertaining to the absolute-temperature scale; as, 10° *absolute,* or 10° A. **8.** Positive; certain; also, authoritative; peremptory. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See PURE.

absolute pitch, *Music,* the position of a tone in reference to the whole range of pitch or to a complete standard scale, conceived as independently determined by its rate of vibration; as, A, E♭ indicate *absolute pitch.* — **a. temperature,** *Physics,* temperature as measured on a scale determined by certain general thermodynamic principles, and reckoned from **a. zero** (—273.1° C. or —459.6° F.).
— *n. Philos.* With *the,* that which is absolute; esp., all reality considered as the final or total fact. or existence.

ab'so-lute-ly, *adv.* of ABSOLUTE, *a.* See -LY.

ab'so-lute-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being absolute.

ab'so-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of absolving; forgiveness. **2. a** In the Roman Catholic Church, and with some others, remission of sin given in the sacrament of penance to the truly penitent by the priest in virtue of authority derived from Christ. **b** *E. C. Ch.* (1) A releasing from censures, as from excommunication, apart from the sacrament of penance. (2) A form of intercession for the dead, chanted or recited while the body is in the church.

ab'so-lut'ism (ăb'sō-lūt'ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being absolute, or without limitation or condition.

ab'so-lut'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors an absolute or autocratic government. — **ab'so-lu-tis'tic** (-lū-tĭs'tĭk), *a.*

ab-solve' (ăb-sŏlv'), *v. t.;* -SOLVED' (-sŏlvd'); -SOLV'ING. [L. *absolvere; ab*+*solvere* to loose.] **1.** To set free, or release, as from an obligation or from the consequences of guilt; pronounce free. **2.** To free from involving a penalty; pardon; remit (a sin). — **Syn.** See EXCULPATE. — **ab-solv'a-ble,** *a.* — **ab-solv'a-to-ry,** *a.* — **ab-solv'er,** *n.*

ab'so-nant (ăb'sō-nănt), *a.* [L. *ab*+*sonans* sounding.] Discordant; contrary (to what is reasonable, natural, etc.).

ab-sorb' (-sôrb'), *v. t.* [L. *absorbere; ab*+*sorbere* to suck in.] **1.** To swallow up; engulf. **2.** To suck up; drink or take in; imbibe, as a sponge. **3.** To take up by cohesive, chemical, or any molecular action; as, charcoal *absorbs* gases. **4.** To engross wholly; occupy fully. — **ab-sorb'a-ble,** *a.* — **ab-sorb'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

ab-sor'be-fa'cient (ăb-sôr'bē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *absorbere* to absorb + *facient.*] Tending to produce absorption.

ab-sorb'ent (-sôr'bĕnt), *a.* Absorbing; absorptive. — *n.* Anything which absorbs. — **ab-sorb'en-cy** (-sôr'bĕn-sĭ), *n.*

ab-sorb'ing (-bĭng), *p. a.* That absorbs; engrossing.

ab-sorp'tion (-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *absorptio.*] Act of absorbing; fact or state of being absorbed; specif., *Physics,* selective absorption of light by different media, showing in the spectrum by **absorption lines** (usually for gases and vapors) or **a. bands** (usually for solids and liquids).

ab-sorp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to absorb.

ab-stain' (-stān'), *v. i.* [From OF., fr. L. *abstinere, abstentum,* to keep from; *ab, abs*+*tenere* to hold.] To hold one's self aloof; forbear voluntarily, esp. from indulgence of the appetites. — **ab-stain'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

Syn. Withhold, desist, refrain. — **Abstain, refrain** agree in the idea of a self-imposed check or arrest upon action. To **abstain** is deliberately to withhold one's self from an object or action, often implying that indulgence would be hurtful or wrong. **Refrain** is not so emphatic as *abstain,* and applies less often to the appetites or passions. It often implies the checking of a momentary impulse or inclination or often merely voluntary nonperformance; as, to *refrain* from laughter.

ab-ste'mi-ous (ăb-stē'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *abstemius.*] **1.** Abstaining from wine. *Orig. Latin sense.* **2.** Sparing in diet; temperate; abstinent. **3.** Marked by, or spent in, abstinence. — **ab-ste'mi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

ab-sten'tion (-stĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Act of abstaining.

ab-sterge' (-stûrj'), *v. t.* [L. *abstergere, abstersum,* to wipe away.] To clean by wiping; cleanse. — **ab-ster'sion** (-stûr'shŭn), *n.* — **-sive** (-sĭv), *a. All Rare.*

ab-ster'gent (ăb-stûr'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *abstergens,* p. pr.] Cleansing; detergent. — *n.* A detergent, as soap.

ab'sti-nence (ăb'stĭ-nĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *abstinentia,* fr. *abstinere.* See ABSTAIN.] Act or practice of abstaining; abstention; voluntary forbearance, esp. from indulgence of appetite or propensities. Specif., habitual abstaining from intoxicating beverages; — called also *total abstinence.*

Syn. Abstinence and **temperance** express restraint in the gratification of appetites or passions, esp. in reference to strong drink, and are often used as convertible, though **temperance** more exactly implies habitual moderation.

ab'sti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* Refraining from indulgence, esp. of appetite; abstemious. — **ab'sti-nent-ly,** *adv.*

ab'stract (ăb'străkt), *a.* [L. *abstractus,* p. p. of *abstrahere* to draw from, separate; *ab, abs*+*trahere* to draw.] **1.** Considered apart from any particular object; as, *abstract* truth. Hence: Ideal; abstruse; difficult. **2.** Expressing a quality apart from any subject; as, "honesty" and "whiteness" are *abstract* words. **3.** Absent-minded. **4.** *Philos.* **a** Separated from closely associated ideas or perceptions; as, the solidity of marble when contemplated apart from its color or figure is an *abstract* conception; also, symbolically representing to the mind something which is not (or may not be) immediately perceived; as, an *abstract* idea of a horse, or of France. **b** General as opposed to particular; as, "reptile" is an *abstract,* or general, name. **5.** Dealing with a subject in the abstract or dealing with an abstract subject; — applied to sciences, esp. to *pure,* as distinguished from *applied,* sciences.

abstract idea. See definition 4, above. — **a. noun,** *Gram.,* a noun or name denoting an attribute, as a quality, activity, or state, considered apart from its substance or that which manifests the activity, state, or condition; as, "sweetness," "wisdom," "motion" are *abstract nouns.* — **a. numbers,** *Math.,* numbers used without application to things, as 6, 8, 3; when applied to any thing (as in 6 feet, 10 men), they become *concrete numbers.*
— *n.* **1.** That which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing or of several things; summary; epitome, as of a book; brief. **2.** State of separation from other things. **3.** An abstract term or idea. **4.** *Pharm.* A mixture of a powdered solid vegetable extract with sugar of milk so that one part of the product represents two parts of the original substance. — **Syn.** Synopsis, digest. See COMPENDIUM.

in the abstract, with reference to theoretical considerations only; apart from actual or practical conditions.

ab-stract' (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To take away; separate, as heat by evaporation. **2.** To separate mentally; consider separately, as a quality. **3.** To summarize; abridge; as, to *abstract* a deed. **4.** To take secretly or dishonestly; purloin. **5.** *Chem.* To extract. — **ab-stract'er,** *n.*

ab-stract'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Separated; withdrawn. **2.** Absent-minded. — **Syn.** See ABSENT. — **-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-ed-ness,** *n.*

ab-strac'tion (-străk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An abstracting; state of being abstracted. **2.** Separation from worldly objects; a recluse life. **3.** Thing abstracted; hence, an abstract idea or term; loosely, a theory. **4.** Absent-mindedness.

ab-strac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to abstract.

ab'stract-ly (ăb'străkt-lĭ), *adv.* In an abstract state or manner; separately; absolutely; by itself.

ab'stract-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being abstract.

ab-stric'tion (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ab* off + *strictio* a binding tight.] *Bot.* Formation of spores by the cutting off of successive portions of the sporophore through the growth of septa.

ab-struse' (ăb-strōōs'), *a.* [L. *abstrusus,* p. p. of *abstrudere* to conceal; *ab, abs* + *trudere* to thrust.] **1.** Hidden. *Obs.* **2.** Difficult to be understood; recondite; as, *abstruse* learning. — **Syn.** See RECONDITE. — **ab-struse'ly,** *adv.* — **ab-struse'ness,** *n.*

ab-surd' (ăb-sûrd'), *a.* [L. *absurdus* harsh-sounding, absurd.] Contrary to reason or propriety; obviously and flatly opposed to truth; inconsistent with common sense; nonsensical; ridiculous. — **Syn.** Irrational, preposterous, inconsistent. — **ab-surd'ly,** *adv.* — **ab-surd'ness,** *n.*

ab-surd'i-ty (-sûr'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being absurd. **2.** That which is absurd.

a-bu'li-a (ā-bōō'lĭ-ā; ā-bū'-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀ- not + root of *βούλεσθαι* to will; cf. *ἀβουλία* thoughtlessness.] *Med.* Impairment or loss of will power. — **a-bu'lic** (-lĭk), *a.*

a-bun'dance (ā-bŭn'dăns), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *abundantia,* fr. *abundare.* See ABOUND.] An overflowing fullness; great plenty; profusion; copious supply.

a-bun'dant (-dănt), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *abundans,* p. pr. See ABOUND.] Fully sufficient; plentiful; copious in supply; — followed by *in* or, rarely, *with.* — **Syn.** Ample, plenteous, exuberant, overflowing, profuse, bountiful. See PLENTIFUL. — **a-bun'dant-ly,** *adv.*

a-buse' (ā-būz'), *v. t.;* A-BUSED' (-būzd'); A-BUS'ING (-būz'ĭng). [From F., fr. L. *abusus,* p. p. of *abuti* to abuse; *ab* + *uti* to use.] **1.** To put to a wrong or bad use; misapply; misuse; pervert. **2.** To use ill; maltreat; punish or tax excessively; as, to *abuse* a prisoner, *abuse* one's patience. **3.** To revile; reproach coarsely; disparage. **4.** To violate; ravish; defile. — **Syn.** Vilify, vituperate, traduce, malign.

a-buse' (ā-būs'), *n.* [F. *abus.*] **1.** Wrong or bad treatment or use; misuse; as, an *abuse* of liberty. **2.** Physical ill treatment; injury. **3.** Evil practice or custom; offense; fault. **4.** Vituperative words; coarse, insulting speech; reviling. **5.** Ravishment; rape. — **a-bus'er** (ā-būz'ẽr), *n.* **Syn.** Berating, rating, scolding, vilification, contumely, insult, scurrility, vituperation, obloquy, objurgation, invective. — **Abuse, vituperation, obloquy, objurgation, invective. Abuse** is generally prompted by anger and is vented in harsh or scurrilous words; as, *abuse* is always unjustifiable. **Vituperation** suggests the overwhelming of some one with a torrent of abuse. **Obloquy** denotes calumnious or censorious speech, such as tends to bring disgrace upon its object; as, he was crushed by the *obloquy* his mistake brought upon him. **Objurgation** applies to a sharp berating or scolding; **invective** is rather a vehement and bitter denunciation, often public, and may be in a good cause and in refined language.

a-bu'sive (ā-bū'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Wrongly used; misapplied. **2.** Practicing abuse; prone to maltreat, as by insulting

words. **3.** Containing, or serving for, abuse; vituperative; scurrilous. — **a-bu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **a-bu'sive-ness,** *n.*

a-but' (ə-bŭt'), *v. i.*; A-BUT'TED; A-BUT'TING. [From OF., fr. *a-* (L. *ad*)+OF. *boter, buter,* to push.] To end or border; be contiguous; — used with *on, upon,* or *against.* — *v. t.* **1.** To end at; border on; reach or touch with an end; as, two lots *abutting* each other. **2.** To cause to abut; cause to meet end on; as, to *abut* a timber against a post.

a-bu'ti-lon (ə-bū'tĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., genus name, fr. Ar. *aubūtīlūn.*] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Abutilon*) of malvaceous plants having bell-shaped flowers varying greatly in size and color; — often called *flowering maple.*

a-but'ment (ə-bŭt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or state of abutting. **2.** That on which a body abuts; specifically, the part of a buttress, wall, etc., which receives lateral pressure; in a bridge, the support at either end of the entire bridge.

a-but'tal (-ăl), *n.* The butting or boundary of lands.

a-but'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, abuts; the owner of a contiguous estate; as, the *abutters* on a street.

a-but'ting, *p. a.* That abuts. — **Syn.** See ADJACENT.

a-by' } (ə-bī'), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* A-BOUGHT' (ə-bôt').

a-bye' }

[AS. *ābycgan* to pay for; *ā-* + *bycgan* to buy.] To pay, suffer, or atone for; make amends for. *Archaic.*

a-bysm' (ə-bĭz'm'), *n.* [From OF. deriv. of L. *abyssus.* See ABYSS.] An abyss. — **a-bys'mal** (ə-bĭz'măl), *a.*

a-byss' (ə-bĭs'), *n.* [L. *abyssus,* fr. Gr. *ἄβυσσος* bottomless; *ἀ-* not + *βυσσός* bottom.] **1.** The bottomless gulf or chaos of old cosmogonies; hell; hence: any deep, immeasurable space; abysm. **2.** A vast intellectual or moral depth. **3.** The bottom waters of the deep sea, marked by absence of light and, hence, of plants, and by a peculiar carnivorous animal life. — **a-byss'al** (-ăl), *a.*

Ab'ys-sin'i-an (ăb'ĭ-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Abyssinia. — *n.* A native of Abyssinia.

a-ca'cia (ə-kā'shə), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀκακία,* orig., a thorny tree found in Egypt.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Any of a genus (*Acacia*) of trees and shrubs of warm regions. Some yield valuable gums. **b** The common locust. *U. S.* **2.** Gum arabic.

ac'a-deme' (ăk'ə-dēm'; ăk'ə-dēm), *n.* An academy; specifically [*cap.*], the Academy. *Poetic.*

ac'a-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Belonging to an academy

ac'a-dem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or higher institution of learning; scholarly; literary or classical, rather than technical or scientific. **2.** Conforming to scholastic traditions or rules; formal. — **Syn.** See SCHOLARLY. — **-dem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ac'a-dem'ic, *n.* A member of an academy (esp. def. 1 or 2).

ac'a-dem'i-cals (-ĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* Distinctive articles of apparel prescribed and worn at a college or university.

a-cad'e-mi'cian (ə-kăd'ĕ-mĭsh'ăn), *n.* A member of an academy. See ACADEMY, *n.*, 4.

a-cad'e-my (ə-kăd'ĕ-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [From F., fr. L. *academia,* Gr. *ἀκαδήμεια.*] **1.** [*cap.*] A grove near Athens where Plato and his followers met; hence, the school of philosophy of which Plato was head. **2.** An institution for the study of higher learning; popularly, a school ranking between a common school and a college. **3.** A place of training; a school. **4.** A society of learned men united to advance art or science.

A-ca'di-an (ə-kā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Acadia, or Nova Scotia; — often used with an implication of pastoral simplicity. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Acadia.

ac'a-leph (ăk'ə-lĕf) } *n.* [From Gr. *ἀκαλήφη* nettle.] Any

ac'a-lephe (-lēf) } one of a group (*Acalephæ*) of invertebrates including the jellyfishes and their allies.

ac'an-tha'ceous (ăk'ăn-thā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Prickly; spinous, as a plant. **2.** *Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Acanthaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees typified by the acanthus.

a-can'thoid (ə-kăn'thoid), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκανθα* thorn + *-oid.*] Shaped like a spine; spiny; spinous.

a-can'tho-ceph'a-lan (ə-kăn'thō-sĕf'ə-lăn), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκανθα* thorn + *κεφαλή* head.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class or order (*Acanthocephala*) of intestinal worms having the proboscis armed with recurved spines. They have no body cavity and absorb their food through the body wall.

ac'an-thop'ter-yg'i-an (ăk'ăn-thŏp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκανθα* thorn + *πτερύγιον* fin.] Of or pertaining to an extensive order (*Acanthopteri* or *Acanthopterygii*) of teleost fishes, including a large proportion of the marine and many of the fresh-water spiny-rayed fishes (as the mackerel, swordfish, perch, and bass) and also some soft-rayed forms.

a-can'thus (ə-kăn'thŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -THUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -THI (-thī). [L., fr. Gr. *ἄκανθος.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Acanthus*) of prickly herblike plants of the Mediterranean region. **2.** *Arch.* An ornamentation thought to be studied from acanthus leaves, as in the Corinthian capital.

‖ **a cap-pel'la** (ä käp-pĕl'lä). [It. See CHAPEL.] *Music.* **a** Literally, in church or chapel style; — said of compositions sung in the old church style, without instrumental accompaniment, or with one in unison with the voices. **b** A time indication, equivalent to *alla breve.*

ac'a-ri'a-sis (ăk'ə-rī'ə-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition of being affected with acarids, as in scabies.

ac'a-rid (ăk'ə-rĭd), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκαρι* mite, tick.] *Zoöl.* One of an order (*Acarida*) of arachnids including the mites, ticks, etc. — **a-car'i-dan** (ə-kăr'ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

ac'a-roid (-roid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκαρι* mite + *-oid.*] Resembling a mite.

acaroid gum. See GRASS TREE, **a.**

a-cat'a-lec'tic (ə-kăt'ə-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀκαταλῆκτος; ἀ-* not + *καταλήγειν* to cease.] *Pros.* Not defective, esp. in the last foot. — *n.* An acatalectic verse.

a-cate' (ə-kāt'), *n.* [OF. *acat,* fr. *acater,* F. *acheter,* to buy.] Things bought; esp., dainty foods; — usually in pl. form *acates. Obs. or R.* See CATE, *n.*

a-cau'dal (ā-kô'dăl), *a.* [*a-* not + *caudal.*] Tailless.

a-cau'date (-dāt), *a.* [*a-* not + *caudate.*] Tailless.

ac'au-les'cent (ăk'ô-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*a-* not + *caulescent.*] *Bot.* Having no true stem or axis, or only a very short one concealed in the ground. — **ac'au-les'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

‖ **ac'ca-de'mi-a** (ăk'kä-dā'myä), *n.* [It.] Academy.

Accademia della Crusca (dĕl'lä krōōs'kä), [lit., academy of the bran, alluding to its professed object of sifting the Italian language], an academy founded in 1582 at Florence for purifying the Italian language and literature. Its dictionary, first published in 1612, was long the standard.

ac-cede' (ăk-sēd'), *v. i.*; -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -CED'ING. [L. *accedere* to approach, accede; *ad+cedere* to move, yield.] **1.** To enter on an office or dignity; attain. **2.** To give one's adhesion; hence: to agree; assent.

Syn. Consent, concur, comply, yield, conform, acquiesce. — **Accede, acquiesce. Accede** implies a yielding of adhesion or assent; as, he *acceded* to my request. **Acquiesce** implies tacit acceptance, or forbearance of opposition; as, he *acquiesced* in the denial of his request.

‖ **ac-cel'er-an'do** (ăk-sĕl'ĕr-ăn'dō; *It.* ät-chā'lä-rän'dō), *adv. & a.* [It.] *Music.* With gradual acceleration.

ac-cel'er-ate (ăk-sĕl'ĕr-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *acceleratus,* p. p. of *accelerare; ad+celerare* to hasten, *celer* quick.] **1.** To move faster; quicken; — opposed to *retard.* **2.** To quicken the natural progression or process of. **3.** To hasten, as the occurrence of an event. **4.** *Mech.* To cause to undergo acceleration (see ACCELERATION); esp. (as opposed to *retard*), to increase continuously the velocity of (a body). — **Syn.** Expedite, dispatch, forward, advance, further.

ac-cel'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of accelerating; state of being accelerated; — opposed to *retardation.* **2.** *Mech.* Change of velocity, or the rate of such change, either as regards speed or direction, or both. Retardation is called *negative,* or *minus, acceleration.*

acceleration of gravity, *Physics,* the acceleration of a freely falling body, due to the attraction of gravity, expressed in units of velocity per unit of time; — usually denoted by *g.* Its value is 980.6 cm. (32.17 feet) per second per second at the sea level in latitude 45°.

ac-cel'er-a-tive (ăk-sĕl'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, or tending to cause, acceleration; adding to velocity.

ac-cel'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, accelerates; specif.: **a** On an automobile, a throttle operated by foot. **b** *Photog.* Anything which hastens the action of light on a sensitized surface or of the developer on a plate or film, as heat, electricity, and various salts.

ac-cel'er-a-to-ry (-ə-tō-rĭ), *a.* Accelerative.

ac'cent (ăk'sĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *accentus* (translation of Gr. *προσῳδία;* cf. PROSODY); *ad* + *cantus* a singing.] **1.** A special articulative effort giving prominence to a syllable of a word or a phrase. **2.** A mark or character used to indicate pronunciation; esp.: **a** A mark to indicate the nature and place of the spoken accent. **b** A mark to indicate the length or quality of sound of the letter marked. **3.** Modulation of the voice in speaking; manner of pronouncing; tone. **4.** A word; in *pl.,* language; speech. **5.** *Music.* A stress or special emphasis, or a mark indicating such; esp., a regularly recurring stress on a tone. **6.** Distinctive mode of expression; a distinguishing mark. **7. a** *Math.* A mark placed at the right hand of a letter, and a little above it, to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind expressed by the same letter, but differing in value, as in y', y''. **b** A mark at the right hand of a number, indicating minutes or seconds of a degree, or minutes or seconds of time; as in 12′ 27″, i. e., twelve minutes twenty-seven seconds. **c** A mark used to denote feet or inches; as in 6′ 10″, i. e., six feet ten inches.

ac-cent' (ăk-sĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To express the accent of; utter or mark with accent. **2.** To emphasize.

ac-cen'tu-al (-sĕn'tū-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to accent; characterized by accent. — **ac-cen'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

ac-cen'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [LL. *accentuatus,* p. p. of *accentuare.*] To accent; esp., to emphasize. — **ac-cen'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ac-cept' (ăk-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [From F., fr. L. *acceptare,* freq. of *accipere; ad+capere* to take.] **1.** To receive (a thing of-

fered) with a consenting mind. **2.** To receive with favor; approve. **3.** To receive or admit and agree to; assent to; as, I *accept* your proposal; to *accept* service. **4.** To understand; as, How are these words to be *accepted?* **5.** *Com.* To receive as obligatory and promise to pay, as a draft. **6.** In a deliberative body, to receive in acquittance of a duty imposed; as, to *accept* the report of a committee. — *v. i.* To make acceptance; — with *of*; as, *accept* of this; to *accept* of his hospitality. — **Syn.** See TAKE.

ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty (ăk-sĕp'tə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ac-cept'a-ble-ness,** *n.* The quality of being acceptable.

ac-cept'a-ble (ăk-sĕp'tə-b'l), *a.* Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted; agreeable; welcome. — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

ac-cept'ance (-tăns), *n.* **1.** Act of accepting; esp., favorable reception; approval. **2.** State or quality of being accepted; acceptableness. **3.** *Com.* An assent and agreement by a person on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn to pay it when due according to terms stated; also, an accepted order, draft, or bill of exchange.

ac-cept'an-cy (ăk-sĕp'tăn-sĭ), *n.* Acceptance (def. 1 or 2).

ac-cept'ant (-tănt), *a.* Accepting; receiving.

ac'cep-ta'tion (ăk'sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Acceptance. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** The meaning in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received.

ac-cep'ter (ăk-sĕp'tĕr), *n.* One who accepts.

ac-cep'tor (-sĕp'tĕr; -tôr), *n.* One who accepts; specif., one who accepts an order, draft, or bill of exchange.

ac'cess (ăk'sĕs; ăk-sĕs'), *n.* [F. *accès*, L. *accessus*, fr. *accedere.* See ACCEDE.] **1.** Act of coming to or near; admission; accessibility. **2.** Means, place, or way of approach; passageway. **3.** Increase by addition; accession. **4.** An attack of disease. **5.** A paroxysm; outburst. *A Gallicism.* **6.** **a** *R. C. Ch.* (1) A transfer of votes, as in a papal conclave, from one candidate to another. (2) The psalms and prayers recommended to the priest as preparatory to the celebration of the Mass. **b** *Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.* The prayer immediately preceding the prayer of consecration in the Communion office.

ac-ces'sa-ry (ăk-sĕs'ə-rĭ), *a. & n.* Accessory.

☞ Etymologically the noun, or substantive, is primarily *accessary* and the adjective is *accessory;* but present usage favors *accessory* for both. See ACCESSORY.

— **ac-ces'sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ac-ces'sa-ri-ness,** *n.*

ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition or quality of being accessible or approachable.

ac-ces'si-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Easy of access; approachable; as, an *accessible* location. **2.** Open to influence; — used with *to;* as, a mind *accessible* to reason. **3.** Obtainable; as, the only evidence *accessible.* — **ac-ces'si-bly,** *adv.*

ac-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *accessio.*] **1.** A coming to; act of acceding and becoming joined. **2.** Increase by something added; that which is added. **3.** *Law.* That mode of acquiring property by which the owner of corporeal substance becomes the owner of an addition by growth, increase, or labor. **4.** Act of coming to a throne, office, or dignity. **5.** A fit or paroxysm; access. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* Act of transferring votes in the election of a pope. — **Syn.** Addition, augmentation, enlargement. — *v. t.* To enter or record in a list or book of accessions; as, to *accession* a book in a library. — **ac-ces'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ac'ces-so'ri-al (ăk'sĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, accession or an accessory.

ac-ces'so-ri-ly (ăk-sĕs'ô-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an accessory manner.

ac-ces'so-ri-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being accessory.

ac-ces'so-ry (ăk-sĕs'ô-rĭ), *a.* Accompanying as a subordinate; aiding or contributing in a secondary way; esp., of persons, uniting in, or contributing to, a crime, but not as chief actor. — **Syn.** Contributory, subsidiary, subservient, additional. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which belongs to something else deemed the principal; something additional and subordinate; an adjunct or accompaniment. **2.** *Law.* One who, not being present, contributes to the commission of an offense, or one who, knowing a crime has been committed, aids, assists, or shelters the offender with intent to defeat justice. — **Syn.** See ABETTOR.

ac-ciac'ca-tu'ra (ät-chäk'kä-tōō'rä), *n.* [It., fr. *acciaccare* to crush.] *Music.* **a** A short grace note, a half step below, and struck simultaneously with, a principal note. It is used esp. in organ music. **b** The short appoggiatura.

ac'ci-dence (ăk'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* [For *accidents,* pl. of *accident* (in sense 2).] The accidents, or inflections, of words; the rudiments of grammar, or, fig., of any subject.

ac'ci-dent (-dĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *accidens, -dentis,* p. pr. of *accidere* to happen; *ad*+*cadere* to fall.] **1.** Lit., a befalling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; chance; contingency, often of an unfortunate character; casualty; mishap. **2.** *Gram.* A property of a word, but one not essential to it, as gender, number, case. **3.** Any accidental property, fact, or relation; a nonessential; as, beauty is an *accident.* **4.** *Phys. Geog. & Astron.* A surface irregularity or unevenness. **Syn.** Mischance, misfortune, casualty, disaster, calamity, catastrophe. — **Accident, casualty** designate an unforeseen occurrence, usually untoward or disastrous. **Casualty** is usually confined to mischances involving bodily injury; **accident** is more general; as, the *casualty* ward in a hospital; an *accident* to a locomotive. See QUALITY.

ac'ci-den'tal (ăk'sĭ-dĕn'tăl), *n.* **1.** A property not essential; a nonessential; anything happening accidentally. **2.** *Music.* A sharp, flat, or natural that changes the pitch of a note to one foreign to the key of the piece or passage.

— *a.* **1.** Happening by chance, or unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous. **2.** Nonessential; not necessarily belonging; incidental; as, songs *accidental* to a play. **3.** *Music.* Pert. to or designating an accidental (def. 2). — **ac'ci-den'tal-ly,** *adv.* — **ac'ci-den'tal-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Undesigned, unintended, chance, unforeseen, unexpected, unpremeditated, fortuitous, casual; accessory, collateral, incidental, secondary, subordinate; extrinsic, extraneous, additional, adscititious; dependent, conditional. — **Accidental, incidental, casual, fortuitous.** **Accidental** applies to that which happens without design, or wholly outside the regular course of things; as, an *accidental* meeting. **Incidental** implies a real and, it may be, even a designed relation, but one secondary and nonessential; as, an *incidental* result. **Casual** suggests entire absence of prearrangement or premeditation, and relative unimportance; as, a *casual* glimpse. **Fortuitous** applies to what occurs without known cause, or is regarded as due to chance; as, a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms.

accidental color, *Optics,* any of the complementary colors of afterimages resulting from looking fixedly at colored objects; as, red is the *accidental color* of green.

ac-cip'i-tral (ăk-sĭp'ĭ-trăl), *a.* Like or pert. to a hawk.

ac-cip'i-trine (-trĭn), *a.* [L. *accipiter* hawk.] *Zoöl.* Hawklike; raptorial; like or belonging to the birds of prey.

ac-claim' (ă-klām'), *v. t.* [L. *acclamare; ad*+*clamare* to cry out.] **1.** To applaud. **2.** To declare or proclaim by acclamations; as, to *acclaim* him king. **3.** To shout; call out loudly; as, to *acclaim* my joy. — *v. i.* To shout applause. — *n.* Acclamation. — **ac-claim'er,** *n.*

ac'cla-ma'tion (ăk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *acclamatio.*] **1.** Act of acclaiming; that which is uttered in acclaiming; loud applause. **2.** In parliamentary usage, act or method of voting orally.

ac-clam'a-to-ry (ă-klăm'ə-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing approval by, acclamation.

ac-cli'mate (ă-klī'măt), *v. t. & i.;* -MAT-ED (-mā-tĕd); -MAT-ING. [From F., fr. *à* (L. *ad*)+*climat* climate.] To habituate or to become inured to a climate not native; acclimatize. In biology *acclimate* is often used only to refer to processes of wild nature, and *acclimatize* only to those which take place under the more active guidance or supervision of man; as, man *acclimatizes* with the same agencies with which nature *acclimates.* — **ac-cli'mat-a-ble,** *a.* — **ac'cli-ma'tion** (ăk'lĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.*

ac-cli'ma-tize (ă-klī'mə-tīz), *v. t. & i.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To inure or habituate, or to become inured, to a climate different from that which is natural; adapt to a foreign or strange climate; — said of man, the inferior animals, or plants. Cf. ACCLIMATE. — **ac-cli'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **ac-cli'ma-tiz'er** (-tīz'ĕr), *n.*

ac-cliv'i-ty (ă-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *acclivitas,* fr. *acclivis, acclivus,* acclivous; *ad*+*clivus* hill.] A slope of the earth, as a hill, considered as ascending; ascent; — opposed to *declivity.*

ac-cli'vous (ă-klī'vŭs), *a.* [L. *acclivus.*] Sloping upward.

ac'co-lade' (ăk'ō-lād'; -lăd'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *accollare* to embrace; L. *ad*+*collum* neck.] **1.** Lit., an embrace; specif., a salutation used in conferring knighthood, consisting in an embrace, a kiss, or, now usually, a tap on the shoulders with the flat blade of a sword. **2.** *Music.* A brace, or line used as a brace, to join two or more staves carrying simultaneous parts.

ac-com'mo-date (ă-kŏm'ə-dāt), *v. t.;* -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [L. *accommodatus,* p. p. of *accommodare; ad*+*commodare* to make fit, help; *con-*+*modus* measure, proportion.] **1.** To render fit or correspondent; adapt; conform; as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances. **2.** To bring into agreement; reconcile; as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events. **3.** To compose; settle; as, to *accommodate* a dispute. **4.** To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient; oblige. — **Syn.** Suit, arrange. See CONFORM.

ac-com'mo-dat'ing, *p. a.* Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; obliging. — **ac-com'mo-dat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ac-com'mo-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of accommodating; state of being accommodated; adaptation; adjustment. **2.** Willingness to accommodate; obligingness. **3.** Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience; often, in *pl.,* lodgings and food. **4.** Adjustment of differences; settlement. **5.** *Commerce.* A loan of money

or credit. **6.** *Physiol.* The automatic adjustment of the eye for seeing, or of the tympanic membrane for hearing. **7.** Short for ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. *U. S.*

accommodation bill, draft, *or* **note.** A bill, draft, or note made, drawn, accepted, or indorsed by one person for another without consideration, to enable that other to raise money or obtain credit thereby.

accommodation ladder. *Naut.* A light ladder or stairway hung over the side of a ship at the gangway for use in ascending from, or descending to, small boats.

accommodation train. A train stopping at all or nearly all stations. *U. S.*

ac-com'mo-da-tive (ă-kŏm'ō-dā-tĭv), *a.* Giving, or tending to give, accommodation. — **-com'mo-da-tive-ness,** *n.*

ac-com'pa-ni-er (ă-kŭm'pā-nĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, accompanies.

ac-com'pa-ni-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* That which accompanies as a circumstance, or by way of ornament, or to give symmetry; *Music,* a subsidiary part, vocal or instrumental, accompanying another to enrich or support it.

ac-com'pa-nist (-pā-nĭst), *n. Music.* A performer who takes an accompanying part.

ac-com'pa-ny (-nĭ), *v. t.*; -NIED (-nĭd); -NY-ING (-nĭ-ĭng). [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*)+*compaigne* company.] **1.** To attend as a companion; go along or consort with. **2.** *Music.* To play or sing an accompaniment to or for.

Syn. Attend, escort, follow, convoy, conduct. — **Accompany, attend, escort** agree in the idea of going with some one. **Accompany** implies companionship and (usually) equality of station; **attend,** a waiting upon one (often in a subordinate capacity) in order to serve him if necessary; **escort,** attendance by way of protection, courtesy, or honor.

ac-com'pa-ny-ist, *n.* = ACCOMPANIST.

ac-com'plice (ă-kŏm'plĭs), *n.* [*ac-* (perh. for *ad-*)+*complice.*] An associate in guilt. — **Syn.** See ABETTOR.

ac-com'plish (-plĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *acomplir*; L. *ad*+*complere* to fill up, complete.] **1.** To complete, as time or distance. **2.** To bring to a successful issue; effect; fulfill. **3.** Formerly, to equip thoroughly; hence, to render accomplished. — **Syn.** Do, achieve, perform, carry out; consummate, perfect. See EFFECT. — **ac-com'plish-a-ble,** *a.*

ac-com'plished (-plĭsht), *p. a.* **1.** Completed; effected. **2.** Complete in acquirements, esp. as the result of training; as, an *accomplished* scholar.

ac-com'plish-ment (-plĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Accomplishing; completion; fulfillment. **2.** That which completes, or equips thoroughly; that which constitutes an excellence of mind or an elegance of manners, acquired by education or training; attainment. — **Syn.** See ACQUIREMENT.

ac-compt' (ă-kount'; -kŏmpt'), **ac-compt'a-ble, ac-compt'ant,** etc. Archaic forms of ACCOUNT, etc.

ac-cord' (ă-kôrd'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad*+*cor, cordis,* heart.] **1.** To bring to agree; reconcile; harmonize, as persons or differences; also, to compose; settle, as a dispute. **2.** To grant as suitable or proper; concede. — *v. i.* To agree; correspond; harmonize. — *n.* **1.** Agreement; concurrence; harmony; specif., consent; assent. **2.** Harmony of sounds; concord. **3.** Voluntary or spontaneous motion or impulse; — preceded by *own;* as, of one's own *accord.* — **ac-cord'a-ble,** *a.* — **ac-cord'er,** *n.*

ac-cord'ance (ă-kôr'dăns), *n.* Agreement; harmony.

ac-cor'dant (-dănt), *a.* Agreeing; harmonious; — used with *with* or *to.* — **Syn.** See CONSONANT. — **ac-cor'dant-ly,** *adv.*

ac-cord'ing, *p. a.* Agreeing; harmonious; — chiefly with *to.*

ac-cord'ing, *adv.* Accordingly. *Obs., exc. in:* **according as,** precisely as; the same as.

ac-cord'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** Agreeably; suitably; conformably. **2.** In natural sequence; consequently; so. — **Syn.** Wherefore, hence, then. See THEREFORE.

ac-cor'di-on (ă-kôr'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* A small, keyed wind instrument in which the wind is forced upon free metallic reeds by means of a bellows. — **ac-cor'di-on-ist,** *n.*

ac-cost' (ă-kŏst'; 62), *v. t.* [From F., fr. LL. *accostare* to bring side by side; L. *ad*+*costa* rib, side.] **1.** To border on. *Obs.* **2.** To approach; meet. *Archaic.* **3.** To speak to first; address; greet. — *n.* Address; greeting. *Rare.*

ac'couche'ment' (ä'kōōsh'mäN'), *n.* [F.] Delivery in childbed.

ac'cou'cheur' (ä'kōō'shûr'), *masc.* } *n.* [F.] An obste-
ac'cou'cheuse' (ä'kōō'shûz'), *fem.* } trician.

ac-count' (ă-kount'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *conter* to count, L. *computare.*] **1.** To credit (to) in an account; assign; — used with *to. Rare.* **2.** To value; estimate; hold; judge; deem. — *v. i.* **1.** To render, or state the terms of, an account, as of money expended. **2.** To answer; — used with *for;* as, we must *account* for our opportunities. **3.** To give a satisfactory reason; explain; — used with *for.* — *n.* **1.** A reckoning; computation. **2.** A statement of business dealings subjected to a reckoning or review; hence, a right or claim the items of which make up such a statement. **3.** A statement in general of reasons explanatory of some event; hence, reason, ground, motive, or the like; as, on no *account.* **4.** A statement of facts; narrative; report. **5.** Estimation; valuation; judgment; as, you stand high in his *account.* **6.** Importance; worth; value; advantage; profit. — **Syn.** See NARRATIVE.

account stated, *Commerce & Law,* an account presented and accepted by both parties.

ac-count'a-bil'i-ty (ă-koun'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or condition of being accountable or answerable; responsibility.

ac-count'a-ble (ă-koun'tă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to be called to account; answerable. **2.** Capable of being accounted for; explicable. — **Syn.** See RESPONSIBLE. — **ac-count'-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ac-count'a-bly,** *adv.*

ac-count'an-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Accountant's art or occupation.

ac-count'ant (-tănt), *n.* **1.** One who renders an account. **2.** A reckoner; calculator. **3.** One who is skilled in, or who keeps or adjusts, accounts. — **ac-count'ant-ship,** *n.*

ac-count'ing (ă-koun'tĭng), *n.* Act or system of making up or stating accounts; a statement of accounts, or the debits and credits in financial transactions.

ac-cou'ter } (ă-kōō'tĕr), *v.t.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tĕrd); -TER-
ac-cou'tre } ING or -TRING. [From F.] To furnish with dress or equipments, esp. for military service; equip.

ac-cou'ter-ment } (ă-kōō'tĕr-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** In *pl.* Articles of
ac-cou'tre-ment } apparel; equipment. **2.** Act or process of accoutering; state of being accoutered.

ac-cred'it (ă-krĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [From F., fr. *à* (L. *ad*)+*crédit* credit.] **1.** To put or bring into credit; sanction. **2.** To send with letters credential; authorize; — usually with *to.* **3.** To believe; credit; trust. **4.** To vouch for or consider (some one) as doing something, or (something) as belonging to some one; credit; — chiefly used with *with.* — **Syn.** See CREDIT.

ac-crete' (ă-krēt'), *v. i.*; -CRET'ED (-krēt'ĕd); -CRET'ING. [L. *accretus,* p. p. of *accrescere* to increase.] **1.** To grow together. **2.** To adhere; grow (to); be added; — used with *to.* — *a.* Characterized by accretion; *Bot.,* grown together.

ac-cre'tion (ă-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Growth; also, increase by external addition; as, the *accretion* of particles in a mass. **2.** Result of such growth or accumulation; the matter added. **3.** Concretion; coherence. **4.** *Law.* Accession in which the boundaries of land are gradually enlarged by natural forces. — **ac-cre'tive** (ă-krē'tĭv), *a.*

ac-croach' (ă-krōch'), *v. t.* [OF. *acrochier,* lit., to hook, F. *accrocher.*] To assume; usurp, as jurisdiction.

ac-crue' (ă-krōō'), *v. i.*; -CRUED' (-krōōd'); -CRU'ING. [From obsolete *accrue* an advantage, fr. OF., fr. L. *ad*+*crescere* to increase.] **1.** To increase. **2.** To come or be added as increase, esp. as the produce of money lent. **3.** *Law.* To come into existence as an enforceable claim; to vest as a right. — **ac-crue'ment, ac-cru'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

ac-cum'bent (ă-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *accumbens, -entis,* p. pr.] **1.** Reclining, as at meals. **2.** *Bot.* Lying against something; as, *accumbent* cotyledons.

ac-cu'mu-late (ă-kū'mū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *accumulatus,* p. p. of *accumulare; ad*+*cumulare* to heap.] To heap up; pile up; amass; collect.

Syn. Gather, aggregate, hoard, amass. — **Accumulate, amass** agree in the idea of collecting, as it were by heaping up. But **amass** applies primarily to wealth or resources, often implying more imposing results than **accumulate**; as, to *accumulate* a competency; to *amass* a fortune.

ac-cu'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of accumulating; state of being accumulated; that which is accumulated; specif., addition of earnings or profits to the active capital of a corporation, otherwise distributable as dividends.

ac-cu'mu-la-tive (ă-kū'mū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Causing, characterized by, or produced by, accumulation; cumulative. — **ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ness,** *n.*

ac-cu'mu-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, accumulates. Specif.: *Mech.* **a** An apparatus by means of which energy or power can be stored, as the electrical storage battery. **b** A shock absorber.

ac'cu-ra-cy (ăk'ū-rā-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being accurate; freedom from mistakes; precision; exactness.

ac'cu-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *accuratus,* p. p. & a., fr. *accurare* to take care of; *ad*+*curare* to take care, *cura* care.] In conformity to truth, or to some standard, as the result of care or pains; exact. — **Syn.** Precise, nice, just, particular. See CORRECT. — **ac'cu-rate-ly,** *adv.* — **ac'cu-rate-ness,** *n.*

ac-curse' (ă-kûrs'), *v. t.* To curse; damn; execrate.

ac-cursed' (-kûrst'; -kûr'sĕd) } *p. a.* Cursed; execrable. —
ac-curst' (ă-kûrst') } **ac-curs'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **ac-curs'ed-ness,** *n.*

ac'cu-sa'tion (ăk'ū-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of accusing or fact of being accused. **2.** That of which one is accused. — **Syn.** Arraignment, impeachment.

ac-cu'sa-tive (ă-kū'zā-tĭv), *a.* [F. *accusatif,* L. *accusativus,* a translation of Gr. *αἰτιατικός,* fr. *αἰτιατός* caused.] *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case (in English usually called *objective case*) expressing primarily the immediate object of a transitive verb or of a preposition. — *n.* The accusative case, or a form in it. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ac-cu'sa-to'ri-al (ă-kū'zā-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an accuser.

ac-cu'sa-to-ry (ă-kū'zā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, an accusation.

ac-cuse' (ă-kūz'), *v.t.*; -CUSED' (ă-kūzd'); -CUS'ING. [From OF., fr. L. *accusare*; *ad*+*causa* cause, lawsuit.] To charge with a fault or offense; blame; censure; — now usually used with *of*, referring to some specific offense, esp. one formally charged. — **Syn.** Impeach, arraign, indict, reproach. See CHARGE. — **ac-cus'er**, *n.*

ac-cus'tom (ă-kŭs'tŭm), *v.t.* [From OF., fr. *a.* (L. *ad*) + *costume* custom.] To make familiar by use; in the *passive*, to be wont; be in the habit.—**Syn.** Habituate, inure, train.

ac-cus'tomed (-tŭmd), *p. a.* Usual; customary.

ace (ās), *n.*; *pl.* ACES (ā'sĕz; 24). [F. *as*, fr. L. *as*, *assis*, unity, unit of coinage.] **1.** A unit; a single point or spot on a card or die; the card or die so marked. **2.** A very little; jot. **3.** A point won by a stroke, as in handball, rackets, etc.; in lawn tennis, a point won by a service stroke.

within an ace of, very near; on the point of.

-a'ce-a (-ā'shē-ă). [L., neut. pl. of suffix *-aceus*.] *Zoöl.* A suffix used in names of orders and classes; as in *Crustacea*.

-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē). [L., fem. pl. of suffix *-aceus*.] *Bot.* A plural suffix used to form the names of *orders* or, now more generally, *families*; as in *Acanthaceæ*, *Rosaceæ*, etc.

A-cel'da-ma (ă-sĕl'dă-mă), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀκελδαμά*, fr. Syr. *ōkēl damō* the field of blood.] *Bib.* The "potter's field" (*Matt.* xxvii. 8) bought for a burial place for strangers with the money taken by Judas for betraying Christ, and the scene of the suicide of Judas (*Acts* i. 18); — called also *field of blood*.

-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs). [L. suffix *-aceus*.] A suffix forming adjectives, and signifying *pertaining to*, *belonging to*, *of the nature of*, *like*; as, *cretaceous*, of the nature of chalk; *herbaceous*, herblike; *orchidaceous*, *rosaceous*, etc., belonging to the orchids (*Orchidaceæ*), roses (*Rosaceæ*), etc.

a-ceph'a-lous (ă-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*; *ἀ-* not + *κεφαλή* head.] Headless; hence, without a leader.

a-ce'qui-a (ă-sā'kē-ă; *Sp.* ä-thä'kē-ä), *n.* [Sp.] A canal or trench for irrigating land. *Sp. Amer.*

a-cerb' (ă-sûrb'), *a.* [L. *acerbus*, fr. *acer* sharp.] Sour, bitter, and harsh in taste, as unripe fruit; sharp and harsh.

ac'er-bate (ăs'ĕr-bāt; ă-sûr'-), *v.t.*; -BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); -BAT'ING. [L. *acerbatus*, p. p. of *acerbare*, fr. *acerbus* sour, *acer* sharp.] To sour; embitter.

a-cerb'i-ty (ă-sûr'bĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Sourness, with bitterness and astringency, as of unripe fruit. **2.** Harshness; bitterness; severity.—**Syn.** See ACRIMONY.

Acerose Leaves of Pine.

ac'er-ose (ăs'ĕr-ōs), *a.* [As if fr. L. *acus* needle.] *Bot.* Needle-shaped; having a sharp rigid point, as the leaf of the pine.

a-cer'vate (ă-sûr'vāt; ăs'ĕr-), *a.* [L. *acervatus*, p. p. of *acervare* to heap up.] Heaped, or growing in heaps or in closely compacted clusters. — **a-cer'vate-ly**, *adv.*

a-ces'cent (ă-sĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *acescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *acescere* to turn sour.] Turning, or readily becoming, sour. — **a-ces'cence** (-ĕns), **a-ces'cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

ac'e-tab'u-lum (ăs'ĕ-tăb'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lă). [L., a little saucer for vinegar, *acetum* vinegar.] **1.** The cup-shaped socket in the hip bone, or that into which the leg of an insect is articulated. **2.** A sucker, as of a cuttlefish.

ac'et-am'ide (ăs'ĕt-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-am'id.** [*acetic* + *amide*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline solid, $CH_3CO \cdot NH_2$, the amide of acetic acid.

ac'et-an'i-lide (ăs'ĕt-ăn'ĭ-līd; -lĭd), *n.* Also **ac'et-an'i-lid.** *Chem.* A white crystalline derivative, $CH_3CONHC_6H_5$, of aniline and acetic acid, used in medicine as an antipyretic under the name of *antifebrine*.

ac'e-tate (ăs'ĕ-tāt), *n.* [L. *acetum* vinegar.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of acetic acid. — **ac'e-tat'ed** (-tāt'ĕd), *a.*

a-ce'tic (ă-sē'tĭk; ă-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *acetum* vinegar.] Of, pertaining to, or producing, vinegar.

acetic acid, a certain colorless, biting fluid, CH_3COOH. It is the acid in vinegar.

a-cet'i-fy (ă-sĕt'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *acetum* vinegar + *-fy*.] To turn into acid or vinegar.—**a-cet'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **a-cet'i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

ac'e-tim'e-ter (ăs'ĕ-tĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*acetic* + *-meter*.] An instrument for estimating the amount of acetic acid in any solution of it, esp. in vinegar.— **ac'e-tim'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

ac'e-tone (ăs'ĕ-tōn), *n.* [See ACETIC.] *Chem.* **a** A volatile liquid ketone, CH_3COCH_3, used as a solvent for many organic compounds, and in making sulphonal, chloroform, and iodoform. **b** Any ketone.

ac'e-to-phe'none (-tō-fē'nōn), *n.* [*acetum*+*phenyl*+*-one*.] *Chem.* A crystalline ketone, $CH_3COC_6H_5$, used as a hypnotic; — called also *hypnone*.

a-ce'tous (ă-sē'tŭs), *a.* [L. *acetum* vinegar, fr. *acere* to be sour.] Pertaining to or producing vinegar; sour; acid.

a-ce'tum (ă-sē'tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Vinegar.

ac'e-tyl (ăs'ĕ-tĭl), *n.* [*acetic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The radical, CH_3CO, of acetic acid. — **ac'e-tyl'ic** (-tĭl'ĭk), *a.*

a-cet'y-lene (ă-sĕt'ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, $HC{:}CH$, usually made by the action of water on carbides. It burns with a brilliant, white, diffusive light.

A-chæ'an (ă-kē'ăn), **A-cha'ian** (-kā'yăn), *a.* [L. *Achaeus*, *Achaius*, Gr. *Ἀχαιός*.] Of or pert. to Achaia, or, loosely, Greece.— *n.* One of the people of Achaia; broadly, a Greek.

Ach'æ-men'i-an (ăk'ĕ-mĕn'ĭ-ăn; -mē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Achaemenius*, fr. *Achaemenes*, Gr. *Ἀχαιμένης*, O Per. *Hakhāmanish*, reputed founder of the family.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the kings and princes of a ruling house, the **Achæmenidæ**, of ancient Persia, or the Persian language of the inscriptions made by the Achæmenidæ. Cyrus the Great (reigned 559–530 B. C.) was one of the Achæmenidæ, who ruled till the overthrow of Darius III., 330 B. C., by Alexander the Great. — *n.* An Achæmenian king or prince.

‖ a'char'ne-ment' (ă'shär'nĕ-mäN'; ă-chärn'mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Savage fierceness; bloodthirstiness; ferocity.

A-cha'tes (ă-kā'tēz), *n.* [L.] A faithful companion of Æneas, in Vergil's "Æneid."

ache, ake (āk), *v. i.*; ACHED, AKED (ākt); ACH'ING, AK'ING (āk'ĭng). [AS. *acan*.] To suffer pain.— *n.* [AS. *æce*, *ece*.] Continued pain. — **Syn.** See PAIN.

A-che'an (ă-kē'ăn). Var. of ACHÆAN.

a-chene' (ă-kēn'), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* not + *χαίνειν* to gape.] A small, dry, indehiscent, one-seeded fruit, having a thin pericarp, as the fruit of the buttercup.

Ach'er-on (ăk'ĕr-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀχέρων*.] *Myth.* The River of Woe in Hades; hence, the Nether World.

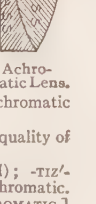
a-chieve' (ă-chēv'), *v. t.*; A-CHIEVED' (-chēvd'); A-CHIEV'ING. [F. *achever* to finish; *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *chief* end, head, L. *caput* head.] **1.** To carry on to a final close; accomplish; perform. **2.** To get by effort; win; attain.—**Syn.** Fulfill, complete; execute. See EFFECT. — *v. i.* To achieve something. — **a-chiev'a-ble,** *a.* — **a-chiev'er,** *n.*

a-chieve'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An achieving; accomplishment. **2.** Thing achieved, esp. by valor, boldness, or praiseworthy effort; feat. **3.** *Her.* An escutcheon. — **Syn.** See FEAT.

A-chil'les (ă-kĭl'ēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀχιλλεύς*.] The son of Peleus and Thetis, and hero of Homer's "Iliad." By dipping him in the Styx, his mother made him invulnerable, except in the heel by which she held him. Here he was fatally wounded by an arrow shot by Paris. He became the Greek ideal of youthful strength, beauty, and valor. See HECTOR. — **Ach'il-le'an** (ăk'ĭ-lē'ăn), *a.*

Achilles' tendon [L. *Achillis tendo*], *Anat.*, the strong tendon formed of the united tendons of the large muscles in the calf of the leg, and inserted into the bone of the heel; — so called from the account of Achilles being held by the heel.

Ach'i-nese' (ăch'ĭ-nēz'; -nēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Achin, a kingdom of Sumatra, under Dutch rule. The Achinese are a mixed Malay, Indonesian, and Arab population.



Achromatic Lens.

ach'ing, ak'ing (āk'ĭng), *p. a.* That aches. — **ach'ing-ly, ak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ach'la-myd'e-ous (ăk'lă-mĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. *χλαμύς*, *-ύδος* cloak.] *Bot.* Without a perianth; — said of certain apetalous plants.

ach'ro-mat'ic (ăk'rō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀχρώματος* colorless; *ἀ-* not + *χρῶμα*, *χρώματος*, color.] Colorless; hence: **a** *Optics.* Refracting light without decomposing it into its constituent colors; giving images almost free from extraneous colors. **b** *Biol.* Not readily colored by the usual staining agents; — said of tissue. **c** *Music.* Without accidentals or modulation. — *n.* An achromatic lens or a telescope with an achromatic object lens. — **-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-chro'ma-tism (ă-krō'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being achromatic.

a-chro'ma-tize (ă-krō'mă-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To deprive of color; make achromatic.

a-chro'ma-tous (ă-krō'mă-tŭs), *a.* [See ACHROMATIC.] Lacking, or deficient in, color; as, *achromatous* blood.

a-chro'mic (-mĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἄχρωμος* colorless; *ἀ-* not + *χρῶμα* color.] Free from color; colorless.

a-cic'u-la (ă-sĭk'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *acus* needle.] A needlelike spine, bristle, or crystal.—**a-cic'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.*—**a-cic'u-late** (-lāt), **-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.*

a-cic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lă). [NL.] A needlelike spine, bristle, or crystal.

ac'id (ăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *acidus* sour.] **1.** Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart; also, sour-tempered. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an acid. **3.** Having acid-forming constituents in excess of the proportion required to form a neutral or normal compound; as, *acid* salts; *acid*

(highly siliceous) rocks. — **Syn.** See SOUR. — *n.* **1.** A sour substance. **2.** *Chem.* A substance typically soluble in water and sour in taste, and reddening vegetable blues, as litmus; a compound containing hydrogen replaceable by positive elements or radicals to form salts; in terms of the dissociation theory, a compound that dissociates in aqueous solution with the production of hydrogen ions.

a-cid'ic (ă-sĭd'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Acid-forming; as, silicon is the chief *acidic* element of rocks. **2.** = ACID, *a.*, 3.

a-cid'i-fy (ă-sĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *acidus* acid + *-fy.*] To make or become acid. — **a-cid'i-fi'a-ble** (-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* — **a-cid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ac'i-dim'e-ter (ăs'ĭ-dĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *acidus* acid + *-meter.*] A device or solution for ascertaining the strength of acids. — **ac'i-dim'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

a-cid'i-ty (ă-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being acid.

ac'id-ly (ăs'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* In an acid manner; sourly.

ac'id-ness, *n.* Acidity; degree of acidity.

a-cid'u-late (ă-sĭd'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. To make acidulous. — **a-cid'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

a-cid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *acidulus*, dim. of *acidus* sour.] Slightly sour; subacid; sourish. — **Syn.** See SOUR.

ac'i-er-age (ăs'ĭ-ĕr-ăj), *n.* [F. *aciérage*, fr. *acier* steel.] The process of coating the surface of a metal plate (as a stereotype plate) with steel-like iron by electrolysis; steeling.

ac'i-er-ate (ăs'ĭ-ĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-ĭng). [F. *acier* steel + *-ate.*] To convert into steel; as, to *acierate* iron by cementation. — **ac'i-er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ac'i-nac'i-form (ăs'ĭ-năs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acinaces* a short sword + *-form.*] *Bot.* Scimitar-shaped.

a-cin'i-form (ă-sĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acinus* a grape, grapestone + *-form.*] **1.** Having the form of a cluster of grapes; clustered like grapes. **2.** Full of small kernels like a grape.

ac'i-nose (ăs'ĭ-nōs) } *a.* [L. *acinosus*, fr. *acinus* grape-
ac'i-nous (ăs'ĭ-nŭs) } stone.] Consisting of or containing acini; as, *acinose* or *acinous* glands.

ac'i-nus (ăs'ĭ-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., grape, grapestone.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** An individual drupelet in a multiple fruit, as in the blackberry or raspberry. **b** A berry, esp. a grape. **c** A small bony seed or kernel, as a grape seed. **2.** *Anat.* One of the sacs or alveoli terminating the duct of a racemose gland.

-a'cious (-ā'shŭs). [L. *-ax, -acis* + E. *-ous.*] An adjective suffix meaning *given to, abounding in, tending to;* as in pugna*cious*, fallala*cious*, mendala*cious*, etc.

-acity. The noun suffix corresponding to *-acious.*

ac-know' (ăk-nō'), *v. t.* [*a-* + *know.*] *Obs.* **1.** To recognize. **2.** To acknowledge; confess.

to be acknown, to acknowledge;—often used with *of* or *on.*

ac-knowl'edge (-nŏl'ĕj; 24), *v. t.*; -EDGED (-ĕjd); -EDG-ING. **1.** To own or admit the knowledge of; recognize as a fact; declare one's belief in; as, to *acknowledge* the being of a God; to admit as true; confess; as, I *acknowledge* my transgressions. **2.** To admit the claims or authority of; recognize; as, the tenant *acknowledged* him as landlord. **3.** To own as a benefit, obligation, or kindness; as, to *acknowledge* a favor or the receipt of a letter. **4.** To own as genuine; avow or admit formally so as to give legal validity; as, to *acknowledge* a signature. — **ac-knowl'edge-a-ble,** *a.*

Syn. Admit, own, avow, confess, grant, concede, allow, assent, accept. — **Acknowledge, admit, own, avow, confess** agree in the idea of assent, frequently under pressure. **Acknowledge** implies the making public of one's knowledge of something which has been, or might have been, kept back or concealed. **Admit**, with less suggestion of possible concealment, emphasizes the idea of granting or conceding; to *admit* a charge may involve merely the granting of the fact alleged, not necessarily the acceptance of the point of view which the charge implies. **Own** is less formal than *acknowledge*, and regards the thing acknowledged in its relation to one's self; as, to *own* one's self at a loss. **Avow** implies an open or bold declaration, often in the face of hostility; as, to *avow* one's dislike. **Confess** (opposed to *deny*) usually applies to what is felt to be wrong (as, to *confess* a crime); but it is often used merely to suggest deference; as, I am not, I *confess*, convinced. See RECOGNIZE.

ac-knowl'edg-ment (-ĕj-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of acknowledging; specif., *Law*, the declaration or avowal of one's act or of a fact before competent authority; also, a thing acknowledged. **2.** Thing done or given by way of acknowledging or evidencing; specif., an officer's formal certificate of an act of acknowledging a deed or fact before him. — **Syn.** Admission, confession, avowal, recognition, owning.

a-clin'ic (ă-klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* not + *κλινειν* to incline.] *Physics.* Without inclination or dipping; — said of the imaginary line (called also *magnetic equator*) near the earth's equator on which the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally. Cf. AGONIC LINE.

ac'me (ăk'mē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκμή* point, top.] The top or highest point; culmination. — **Syn.** See CULMINATION.

ac'ne (-nē), *n.* An affection of the skin due to inflammatory changes in the sebaceous glands, and characterized by small pustules, chiefly on the face.

ac'node (ăk'nōd), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + E. *node.*] *Geom.* An isolated point not upon a curve, but having coördinates that satisfy the equation of the curve.

a-cock'bill' (ă-kŏk'bĭl'), *adv.* [*acock* in a cocked fashion + *bill.*] *Naut.* Having the bill, or end, or ends cocked up, as an anchor hanging ready to let go, or the yards when tilted toward the perpendicular, as in sign of mourning.

ac'o-lyte (ăk'ō-līt), *n.* [From LL., fr. Gr. *ἀκόλουθος.*] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** One who holds the highest of the four minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church. The acolytes carry the altar candles in processions, prepare the wine and water for the Mass, etc. **b** = CLERK, *n.*, 2. **2.** Attendant; assistant.

ac'o-nite (-nīt), *n.* [L. *aconitum*, Gr. *ἀκόνιτον.*] Any aconitum; esp., common monkshood; also, *Pharm.*, a sedative extract or tincture from this. — **ac'o-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ac'o-ni'tum (-nī'tŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Aconitum*) of blue- or purple-flowered poisonous herbs of the crowfoot family; monkshood. **2.** *Pharm.* Aconite.

a'corn (ā'kôrn; ā'kĕrn), *n.* [AS. *æcern*, fr. *æcer* field, acre.] The nut, or fruit, of the oak.

a-cou'me-ter (ă-kōō'mē-tĕr; ă-kou'-), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκούειν* to hear + *-meter.*] *Psychophysics.* An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of hearing.

a-cous'tic (ă-kōōs'tĭk; ă-kous'-), *a.* [From F., fr. Gr. *ἀκουστικός* relating to hearing, *ἀκούειν* to hear.] Pert. to hearing, the organs of hearing, or the science of sound; auditory. — *n.* A medicine or agent to assist the hearing.

a-cous'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to acoustics or hearing. — **a-cous'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ac'ous-ti'cian (ăk'ōōs-tĭsh'ăn; ăk'ous-), *n.* One versed in acoustics.

a-cous'ti-con (ă-kōōs'tĭ-kŏn; ă-kous'-), *n.* [NL.] A kind of instrument to aid in hearing.

a-cous'tics (ă-kōōs'tĭks; ă-kous'-), *n.* (See -ICS.) **1.** *Physics.* The science of sound. **2.** The sum of the qualities that determine the value of an auditorium as to distinct hearing.

ac-quaint' (ă-kwānt'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad* + *cognitus*, p. p. of *cognoscere* to know.] **1.** To furnish or give (one's self or another) knowledge (of) by trial or experience; — used with *with;* as, to *acquaint* one's self with the facts in a case. **2.** To notify; inform.

to be acquainted with, to know personally; be more or less familiar with; be on terms of social intercourse with.

ac-quaint'ance (ă-kwān'tăns), *n.* **1.** State of being acquainted; personal knowledge gained by intercourse, esp. short of that of friendship or intimacy. **2.** A person or persons with whom one is acquainted. — **Syn.** Familiarity, intimacy, fellowship. — **ac-quaint'ance-ship,** *n.*

ac-quest' (ă-kwĕst'), *n.* [Through OF. & LL. fr. L. *acquirere.* See ACQUIRE.] Acquisition. *Rare.*

ac'qui-esce' (ăk'wĭ-ĕs'), *v. i.*; -ESCED' (-ĕst'); -ESC'ING (-ĕs'ĭng). [L. *acquiescere; ad* + *quiescere* to be quiet, *quies* rest.] To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied; submit, accept, consent, or concur by silence or by omitting to object; hence : to concur; assent; — used with *in.* — **Syn.** Comply, yield, agree, conform. See ACCEDE.

ac'qui-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* Act or state of acquiescing.

ac'qui-es'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Acquiescing, or given to acquiescing. — **ac'qui-es'cent-ly,** *adv.*

ac-quire' (ă-kwīr'), *v. t.*; -QUIRED' (-kwīrd'); -QUIR'ING (-kwīr'ĭng). [L. *acquirere, acquisitum; ad* + *quaerere* to seek for.] To gain, usually by one's own exertions; get as one's own. — **Syn.** Attain, win, earn, secure. See OBTAIN. — **ac-quir'a-ble** (ă-kwīr'ă-b'l), *a.* — **ac-quir'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

ac-quire'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of acquiring; that which is acquired; acquisition.

Syn. Acquirement, acquisition, attainment, accomplishment all refer to faculties or to powers regarded as the fruit of exertion or effort. **Acquirement** denotes esp. personal qualities or resources achieved by endeavor, as contrasted with native gifts; **acquisition** usually denotes rather material or external gains; as, a woman with *acquirements* in both literature and art; learning is a valuable *acquisition.* **Attainment** commonly refers to the higher intellectual acquirements; **accomplishment,** to such acquired faculties or graces as pass current in social intercourse; as, his scientific *attainments* were beyond those of his associates; dancing is one of his *accomplishments.*

ac'qui-si'tion (ăk'wĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *acquisitio*, fr. *acquirere.*] **1.** Act or process of acquiring. **2.** Thing acquired or gained; acquirement. — **Syn.** See ACQUIREMENT.

ac-quis'i-tive (ă-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Able or disposed to acquire. — **ac-quis'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **ac-quis'i-tive-ness,** *n.*

ac-quist' (ă-kwĭst'), *n.* Acquest; acquisition. *Rare.*

ac-quit' (ă-kwĭt'), *v. t.*; -QUIT'TED; -QUIT'TING. [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *quiter* to quit. See QUIT.] **1.** To discharge, as a debt; pay off. **2.** To set free, release, or discharge (from an obligation, burden, or accusation); — now used with *of;* as, to *acquit* him of murder. **3.** With the reflexive : **a** To clear (one's self); — usually used with

of. **b** To bear or conduct (one's self). —**Syn.** See EXCULPATE. — **ac-quit'ter** (ă-kwĭt'ẽr), *n.*

ac-quit'tal (ă-ĭl), *n.* **1.** An acquitting; discharge from debt or obligation; acquittance. **2.** *Law.* A setting free from the charge of an offense, by legal process.

ac-quit'tance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Acquittal; now, usually, the clearing off of a debt or obligation. **2.** A writing evidencing a discharge; a receipt in full.

a'cre (ā'kẽr), *n.* [AS. *æcer.*] **1.** Any field or arable or pasture land. *Obs., exc. in certain phrases;* as, "God's *acre,*" "Black *Acre,*" etc. **2.** A measure of land; 160 square rods, or 43,560 square feet. It equals 40.463 metric ares. **3.** A measure of length, about 12 rods; an arpent. *Canada.*

a'cre-age (-āj), *n.* Acres collectively, as of a farm.

acre foot. *Irrigation Engin.* A unit of volume of water equal to the volume of a prism one foot high, with a base one acre in area; 43,560 cubic feet or 1,232.6 cubic meters. The **acre inch** is one twelfth of this.

ac'rid (ăk'rĭd), *a.* [L. *acer* sharp.] Sharp and harsh, or bitter and hot; pungent; irritating. —**Syn.** See SOUR. — **ac'rid-ness,** *n.* — **ac'rid-ly,** *adv.* [acrimony.]

a-crid'i-ty (ă-krĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being acrid;

ac'ri-mo'ni-ous (ăk'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Caustic; bitter-tempered; sarcastic; acrid. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

ac'ri-mo-ny (ăk'rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *acrimonia,* fr. *acer* sharp.] Harsh or biting sharpness; acridity; — now used only of language, the temper, etc.

Syn. Bitterness, pungency, tartness; asperity, roughness, rudeness, crabbedness; acerbity, sourness, sharpness, astringency. — **Acrimony, asperity, acerbity, tartness** agree in the idea of sharpness or bitterness of temper or language. **Acrimony** suggests a caustic temper and biting, even corrosive, speech. **Asperity** suggests irritability and resentfulness of disposition, quick to display itself in words. **Acerbity** characterizes the utterances of one who is sour and embittered; **tartness** also suggests acidity of speech or temper, but often somewhat piquant; as, suffering tinged her speech with *acerbity;* in the *tartness* of her reply he read displeasure.

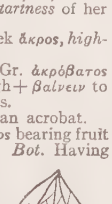
ac'ro- (ăk'rō-). A combining form from Greek *ἄκρος, highest, terminal, apex, tip, summit, extreme.*

ac'ro-bat (ăk'rō-băt), *n.* [F. *acrobate,* fr. Gr. *ἀκροβατος* walking on tiptoe, climbing aloft; *ἄκρος* high + *βαίνειν* to go.] One who practices daring gymnastic feats.

ac'ro-bat'ic (-băt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to an acrobat.

ac'ro-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρόκαρπος* bearing fruit at the top; *ἄκρος* highest + *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* Having fruit at the end of the stalk, or primary axis.

ac'ro-drome' (ăk'rō-drōm') } *a.* [*acro-*
a-crod'ro-mous (ă-krŏd'rō-mŭs) } + *-drome, -dromous.*] *Bot.* Running to a point; — said of nervation with nerves curving inward to the point of the leaf.



Acrodrome Nervation.

ac'ro-gen (ăk'rō-jĕn), *n.* [*acro-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* A cryptogam of the highest class, including ferns, fern allies, mosses, and liverworts.

a-crog'e-nous (ă-krŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* [*acro-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* **a** Increasing by growth from the summit or apex. **b** Pert. to an acrogen.

ac'ro-lith (ăk'rō-lĭth), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀκρόλιθος* with the ends made of stone; *ἄκρος* extreme + *λίθος* stone.] A statue with extremities of stone, the trunk being generally of wood and, usually, covered with metal or drapery.

ac'ro-meg'a-ly (-mĕg'ă-lĭ), *n.* [*acro-* + Gr. *μέγας, μεγάλου,* big.] *Med.* A chronic nervous disease attended by a permanent enlargement of the head, thorax, hands, and feet.

a-cro'mi-on (ă-krō'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* Also **acromion process.** [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκρώμιον; ἄκρος* + *ὦμος* shoulder.] *Anat.* The outer end of the spine of the scapula. — **-mi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

a-crop'e-tal (ă-krŏp'ẽ-tăl), *a.* [*acro-* + L. *petere* to seek.] *Bot.* Developing from below toward the apex.

a-crop'o-lis (ă-krŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LISES (-ēz; 24), Gr. -LEIS (-līs). [Gr. *ἀκρόπολις; ἄκρος* extreme + *πόλις* city.] The upper fortified part or citadel of a Greek city; specif. [*cap.*, with *the*], the citadel of Athens.

ac'ro-spire (ăk'rō-spīr), *n.* [*acro-* + *σπεῖρα* anything twisted.] The spiral plumule in germinating grain.

a-cross' (ă-krŏs'; 62), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *cross.*] From side to side; crosswise.—*prep.* From side to side of; athwart; on the other side of; over.

a-cros'tic (ă-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκροστιχίς* or *-στίχιον; ἄκρος* extreme + *στίχος* order, line.] A composition, esp. in verse, in which one or more sets of letters taken in order form words. — **a-cros'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.* — **-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ac'ro-tism (ăk'rō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. *κρότος* a beating.] *Med.* Defect of pulsation. — **a-crot'ic** (ă-krŏt'ĭk), *a.*

act (ăkt), *n.* [F. *acte,* L. *actus,* and *actum,* fr. *agere* to drive, do.] **1.** That which is done or doing; exercise of power; effect of exerted power; a performance; deed. **2.** The result of public deliberation; decision of a legislative body, court, etc.; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, or award. **3.** A formal writing stating that something has been done; as, an *act* of sale. **4.** A performance of part of a play; one of the principal divisions of a dramatic work. **5.** A thesis maintained in public, as in some English universities, as by a candidate for a degree. **6.** Process of doing; action; as, to be taken in the *act.* **7.** *pl.* [*cap.*] Short for *Acts of the Apostles,* the title of the fifth book of the New Testament. — **Syn.** See ACTION.

act of God, *Law,* an inevitable accident.

— *v. t.* **1.** To actuate. *Obs.* **2.** To perform (a play or the like) as an actor. **3.** To assume the office or character of; play; personate; as, to *act* the hero, Hamlet, etc. **4.** To feign or counterfeit; simulate.

— *v. i.* **1.** To exert or put forth energy or power; perform functions; do something; specif., to carry into effect a determination of the will; as, I shall *act* at once if he fails. **2.** To have effect; exert influence; as, most acids do not *act* on glass. **3.** To behave; bear or deport one's self. **4.** To perform on the stage; play a part; also, to admit of being performed or acted.

ac'ta (ăk'tă), *n. pl.* [L.] Lit., acts; esp., recorded proceedings; official acts; transactions; specif., among the ancient Romans, the acts and orders of a magistrate.

act'a-ble (ăk'tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being acted.

Ac-tæ'on (ăk-tē'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀκταίων.*] *Class. Myth.* A huntsman who, having surprised Diana bathing, was changed into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own hounds.

Ac'ti-an (ăk'shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Actium, in Greece. **Actian games,** games instituted by Augustus at Actium in Epirus, held every four years in memory of his naval victory (31 B. C.) over Antony and Cleopatra near Actium.

ac'ti-nal (ăk'tĭ-năl; ăk-tī'năl), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος,* ray.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the part of a radiate animal from which the tentacles or arms radiate and where the mouth is situated; — hence often equiv. to *oral.* — **ac'ti-nal-ly,** *adv.*

act'ing (ăk'tĭng), *p. a.* That acts; as *acting* trustee; specif., doing duty (for another); officiating; as, an *acting* mayor.

ac-tin'i-a (ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.*; *pl.* L. ACTINIÆ (-ē), E. ACTINIAS (-ăz). [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος,* ray.] Any sea anemone or related animal. — **ac-tin'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

ac-tin'ic (ăk-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to actinism.

ac-tin'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος,* ray + *-form.*] Having a radiated form; like a sea anemone.

ac'tin-ism (ăk'tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος,* ray.] The property of radiant energy (found esp. in the shorter wave lengths of the spectrum, i. e., those at the blue end) by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography.

ac-tin'i-um (ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.* A radioactive substance, probably an element, discovered in 1898.

ac'ti-no- (ăk'tĭ-nō-), **ac'ti-ni-** (ăk'tĭ-nĭ-), **ac'tin-.** Combining forms from Greek *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray of light,* designating *ray* or *rays, radiated structure;* and specif. used: **a** To denote *relation to actinism; actinic effect;* as in *actinograph.* **b** *Biol.* To denote *radiation in structure.*

ac'ti-no-di'e-lec'tric (ăk'tĭ-nō-dī'ẽ-lĕk'trĭk), *a. Physics.* Showing a temporary increase in electric conductivity under the action of light.

ac-tin'o-graph (ăk-tĭn'ō-grăf), *n.* [*actino-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording variations in actinic effect of light rays (usually of the sun) by their action on a sensitized surface.

ac'ti-noid (ăk'tĭ-noid), *a.* [*actino-* + *-oid.*] Raylike; radiated, as an actinia.

ac'ti-nol'o-gy (ăk'tĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*actino-* + *-logy.*] The science of rays of light, esp. as to their chemical effects.

ac'ti-nom'e-ter (ăk'tĭ-nŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*actino-* + *-meter.*] **1.** An instrument for measuring the direct heating power of the sun's rays. **2.** An instrument for measuring the actinic effect of rays of light. — **ac'ti-nom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

ac'ti-no-mor'phic (ăk'tĭ-nō-môr'fĭk) } *a.* [*actino-* + *-mor-*
ac'ti-no-mor'phous (ăk'tĭ-nō-môr'fŭs) } *phic, -morphous.*] *Biol.* Radially symmetrical; specif., of some flowers (as the buttercup), capable of division into like halves by each of three or more longitudinal or vertical planes.

ac'ti-no-my-co'sis (-mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Actinomyces,* genus name, fr. *actino-* + Gr. *μύκης* fungus + *-osis.*] *Med.* A chronic infectious disease of cattle and man due to the presence of a filamentous plant (*Actinomyces bovis*). It causes local suppurating tumors, esp. about the jaw. Called also *lumpy,* or *big, jaw.* — **ac'ti-no-my-cot'ic** (-kŏt'ĭk), *a.*

ac'ti-no-zo'an (ăk'tĭ-nō-zō'ăn), *n.* [*actino-* + Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Actinozoa*) of coelenterates consisting of polyps with radial partitions, and including the corals and sea anemones.

ac'tion (ăk'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *actio,* fr. *agere* to do.] **1.** The function or operation of that which acts; the doing of something. **2.** State of motion; activity; operation; — disting. from *rest;* as, a battleship in *action.* **3.** *Law.* A legal proceeding by which one demands or enforces one's right in a court of justice. Also, the right to bring or maintain such a proceeding; a cause. **4.** *Ecol.* An

act of devotion; a religious ceremony or function. **5.** An act; thing done; deed; enterprise; also, enterprise or efficiency in general; as, a man of *action*. In *pl.:* Habitual deeds; hence: conduct; behavior; deportment. **6.** The event or series of events forming the subject of a play, poem, or other composition. **7.** *Sculp., Painting, etc.* Attitude or position as expressive of the sentiment or passion depicted. **8.** Military or naval combat; a battle; a fight; as, a general *action*. **9.** Natural or intended motion or operation of a thing; as, the *action* of the heart. **10.** Mechanism; as, the breech *action* of a gun; the *action* of an organ or a pianoforte.

Syn. Agency, activity, act, deed. — **Action, act, deed. Action** refers primarily to the process of acting; **act** and **deed**, to the result, the thing done. An *action* is usually regarded as occupying some time, and involving more than one step; an *act* is more often thought of as momentary or instantaneous, and as individual; as, the rescue of a shipwrecked crew is a heroic *action;* the launching of the lifeboat is a brave *act. Deed* often connotes an act as illustrious or as an achievement. See BATTLE.

ac'tion-a-ble (ăk'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Subject to, or giving ground for, an action, or suit at law. — **ac'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *actif*, L. *activus*, fr. *agere* to act.] **1.** Having the power or quality of acting; causing change; acting; — opposed to *passive*. **2.** Quick in physical movement; agile; nimble. **3.** Being in action; working; being in force; — opp. to *quiescent, dormant, extinct*, etc. **4.** Given to action; energetic; busy; — opp. to *dull, sluggish, lazy*, or *inert*. Also, practical; — opp. to *speculative* or *theoretical;* as, an *active* rather than a speculative statesman. **5.** Requiring or implying action; as, an *active* employment; — opp. to *sedentary* or to *tranquil*. **6.** Brisk; lively; as, an *active* demand. **7.** *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating: **a** The form, or voice, of the verb which represents the subject as the doer of the action. **b** Verbs asserting that the subject acts on something; — distinguished from *neuter* and *passive;* as, *kill, demolish*, etc., are *active* verbs, as distinguished from neuter or passive verbs like *suffer, feel, die, rise*, etc. **c** Verbs expressing action as distinct from mere existence or state; — distinguished from *neuter;* as, *go, strike*, etc., are *active* verbs, as distinguished from *be, exist*, etc. **8.** *Com.* **a** Interest-bearing; as, an *active* debt. **b** Of capital, consisting of money or of property readily convertible into money. — **ac'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **ac'tive-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Vigorous, alert, ready, prompt; smart, spirited, animated, sprightly; agile, nimble, brisk. — **Active, agile, nimble, brisk** imply quickness of movement. That which is **active** (opposed to *lazy, inert*) is thought of as busy or energetic as well as quick; as, an *active* child. **Agile** implies dexterity and ease in the management of one's limbs; as, *agile* as a monkey. **Nimble** suggests lightness and swiftness; **brisk**, liveliness and animation; as, *nimble* fingers; a *brisk* walk.

active list, *Mil.*, a list of all officers of the army or navy who are performing, or are normally available for, military duties and receiving full pay. — **a. service.** *Mil.* **a** Service in the field against an enemy. **b** Service upon the active list.

ac-tiv'i-ty (ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of action, or quality of being active. **2.** State or quality of vigorous action; liveliness in doing, functioning, etc.; energy. **3.** Anything active; an active agent or force.

ac'tor (ăk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who acts; a doer. **2.** A theatrical performer; a player. — **ac'tress** (-trĕs; 24), *n. fem.*

ac'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* [F. *actuel*, L. *actualis*, fr. *actus* act.] **1.** Of or pert. to acts or actions; as, *actual* grace, *actual* sin. *Rare.* **2.** Existing in act, reality, or fact; real; — opposed to *potential, possible, virtual, conceivable, theoretical, nominal*, etc. **3.** In action at the time being; now existing; present. — **Syn.** See REAL.

ac'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being actual; reality; esp., phenomenal reality; fact.

ac'tu-al-ize (ăk'tū-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To make actual; realize in action. — **ac'tu-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ac'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In act or in fact; really.

ac'tu-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being actual; actuality.

ac'tu-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n. pl.;* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *actuarius* copyist, clerk, fr. *actus* act.] **1.** A registrar; clerk. *Rare.* **2.** The official in an insurance company who calculates insurance risks and premiums. — **ac'tu-a'ri-al** (-ā'rĭ-ăl; 3), *a.*

ac'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [LL. *actuatus*, p. p. of *actuare*, fr. L. *actus* act.] To put into action; move to action. — **Syn.** See MOVE. — **-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ac'u-ate (-ū-āt), *a.* [L. *acus* needle.] Sharpened; pointed.

a-cu'i-ty (ă-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *acuitas.*] Sharpness or acuteness, as of a needle, wit, etc.

a-cu'le-ate (ă-kū'lē-āt), *a.* [L. *aculeatus.*] Having a sting, prickle, or the like, as a plant; beset with prickles.

a-cu'le-us (ă-kū'lē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LEI (-ī). [L., dim. of *acus* needle.] **1.** *Bot.* A prickle growing from the epidermis, as in the rose and blackberry. **2.** *Zoöl.* A sting.

a-cu'men (ă-kū'mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *acuere* to sharpen.] Keenness of perception or discernment. **Syn.** See DISCERNMENT.

a-cu'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *acuminatus*, p. p. of *acuminare* to sharpen.] To render sharp or keen. — *a.* Tapering to a slender point; pointed; as, an *acuminate* leaf. See LEAF, *Illust.*

a-cu'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point; a tapering point.

a-cush'la (ă-kŏŏsh'lă), *n.* [Ir. *ā* O + *cuisle* vein, pulse (of the heart).] Darling. *Irish.*

a-cute' (ă-kūt'), *a.* [L. *acutus*, p. p. of *acuere* to sharpen.] **1.** Sharp at the end; pointed; — opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. **2.** Having nice discernment; penetrating; clever; — opp. to *dull* or *stupid*. **3.** Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible; as, *acute* sight; also, sharp; intense; as, *acute* pain. **4.** High or shrill; — opp. to *low* or *grave*. **5.** *Med.* Attended with severe symptoms, and coming speedily to a crisis; — opp. to chronic. — **Syn.** Subtle, sagacious, discerning, perspicacious, discriminating. See SHARP. — **a-cute'ly,** *adv.* **acute accent,** a mark ['] used to indicate vocal stress, and for various other purposes. — **a. angle,** *Geom.*, an angle less than a right angle.

Acute Leaves.

a-cute'ness, *n.* State or quality of being acute.

-a-cy (-ă-sĭ). [L. *-acia, -atia.*] A suffix denoting *quality, state, office*, etc., as in *efficacy*, diplomacy, privacy.

a-cy'clic (ă-sīk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *cyclic.*] Not cyclic; not disposed in cycles or whorls.

ad-. A prefix from Lat. *ad* to, expressing *motion, direction*, or *change to* or *toward, adherence* or *addition, proximity*, or merely *intensification;* as in *admit, adjunct, admixture, admonish, administer, adoral*, etc. It appears as *a-* before *sc, sp*, and *st*. Before *c, f, g, l, n, p, q, r, s*, and *t*, the prefix *ad-* becomes *ac-, af-*, etc., by assimilation of the *d* to the following letter, as in *acclaim, affix, assimilate*, etc.

ad'age (ăd'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *adagium.*] A saying which has acquired credit by long use; proverb. — **Syn.** See AXIOM.

a-da'gio (ă-dä'jō), *a. & adv.* [It. *adagio*, adv.] *Music.* Slow; slowly, leisurely, and gracefully. — *n.; pl.,* -GIOS (-jōz). A piece of music in adagio time.

Ad'am (ăd'ăm), *n.* [From Heb.] **1.** *Bib.* The first man. See *Gen.* i.–v. **2.** Fig.: "Original sin;" human frailty or unregeneracy.

Ad'am-and-Eve', *n.* The puttyroot. *U. S.*

ad'a-mant (ăd'ă-mănt), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *adamas, -mantis*, the hardest metal, Gr. *ἀδάμας, -αντος;* ἀ- not + *δαμᾶν* to subdue. The sense of *magnet* arose in ME. from confusion with L. *adamare* to love.] **1.** A stone imagined as of impenetrable hardness; — a name given to very hard substances, as the diamond. Now, figuratively, the embodiment of impenetrable hardness; something impenetrable; as, a heart of *adamant*. **2.** Loadstone; magnet. *Obs.* — **ad'a-man-te'an** (-măn-tē'ăn), *a.*

ad'a-man'tine (-măn'tĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or like adamant; incapable of being broken, dissolved, or penetrated; immovable; impregnable; as, *adamantine* bonds or chains. **2.** *Min.* Like the diamond in hardness or luster.

Ad'am-ite (ăd'ăm-īt), *n.* A descendant of Adam; a human being; also, one who imitates Adam in going naked.

Adam's ale. Water. *Colloq.*

Adam's apple. The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck in front.

Ad'am's-nee'dle, *n.* A commonly cultivated species of Yucca (*Yucca filamentosa*).

a-dapt' (ă-dăpt'), *v. t.* [L. *adaptare; ad* + *aptare* to fit.] To make suitable; fit; suit; adjust; — often used with *to* or *for*. — **Syn.** See CONFORM.

a-dapt'a-bil'i-ty (ă-dăp'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being adaptable; adaptableness.

a-dapt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being adapted. — **-ble-ness,** *n.*

ad'ap-ta'tion (ăd'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of adapting, or state of being adapted; as: **a** *Physiol.* The process by which the eye accommodates itself to changes in the intensity of light by changes in the sensitiveness of the retina. **b** *Biol.* Modification of an animal or plant (or of its parts or organs) fitting it more perfectly for existence under the conditions of its environment. **2.** The adapted form.

a-dapt'er, a-dapt'or (ă-dăp'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, adapts; as: *Chem.* A straight or bent tube, or a vessel with two necks, used in connecting a retort or condenser with the receiver.

a-dap'tion (ă-dăp'shŭn), *n.* = ADAPTATION.

a-dap'tive (ă-dăp'tĭv), *a.* Suited or tending to, or showing, adaptation. — **a-dap'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

A-dar' (ä-där'; ā'där), *n.* [Heb. *adār.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

a-day' (ă-dā'), *adv.* [See ADAYS.] Daily; on each day.

a-days' (ə-dāz'), *adv.* [*a-*(for *on*)+*day*+*-s*, gen. ending.] By day. *Obs.*, except in *nowadays*.

add (ăd), *v. t.* [L. *addere*; *ad*+*dare* to give, put.] **1.** To give (to); bestow (on); as, "The Lord shall *add* to me another son." **2.** To join (one thing to another) or unite (several things) so as to increase in number, augment in quantity, or aggregate into one; *Math.*, to unite in one sum or quantity. Hence: To sum up; put together mentally. **3.** To append, as a statement; say further. —*v. i.* To make an addition.

ad'dax (ăd'ăks), *n.* [L., an animal with twisted horns; of African origin.] A large light-colored antelope (*Addax nasomaculatus*) of North Africa, Arabia, and Syria.

Addax.

ad'dend (ăd'ĕnd; *ă*-dĕnd'), *n.* [See ADDENDUM.] *Math.* A number or quantity to be added to another, called the *augend*; thus, in $a + b$, a is the *augend* and b the *addend*.

ad-den'dum (ă-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; L. *pl.* **-DA** (-dȧ). [L.] **1.** A thing to be added; an addition. **2.** *Mach.* **a** That part of a tooth of a gear wheel or a rack between the pitch circle or line and the extreme point of the tooth. **b** The circle (in full called *addendum circle*) touching the extreme points of the teeth of a circular gear wheel.

add'er (ăd'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, adds.

ad'der (ăd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *nædre* adder, snake. *An adder* is for *a nadder*.] Any of several snakes; esp.: **a** The common venomous viper of Europe (*Vipera berus*). **b** In North America, any of several harmless snakes; as, the milk *adder* (*Osceola doliata triangula*).

ad'der's-mouth' (-ẽrz-mouth'), *n.* Either of two species (*Achroanthes monophylla* and *A. unifolia*) of small terrestrial orchids, natives of the United States, with greenish, inconspicuous flowers.

ad'der's-tongue' (-tŭng'), *n.* **1.** A kind of fern (genus *Ophioglossum*); —so called from the shape of its fruiting spike. **2.** Rattlesnake plantain. **3.** Dogtooth violet.

add'i-ble (ăd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being added.

ad-dict' (ă-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *addictus*, p. p. of *addicere* to adjudge, devote; *ad*+*dicere* to say.] To apply habitually; to give (one's self) up or over (to) as a constant practice; devote; habituate; —used with *to*; as, they *addict* themselves to science rather than to art. Cf. ADDICTED, *Syn.*

ad-dict'ed, *p. a.* Devoted or strongly inclined (to some object, practice, or pursuit). —**ad-dict'ed-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Accustomed, habituated, inclined, prone, attached, devoted. — **Addicted, devoted.** **Addicted**, often used in a bad sense (as *addicted* to wine, to stealing), refers to one given up or strongly inclined to some object, practice, or pursuit; as, *addicted* to study or ceremony. **Devoted** expresses habitual earnestness in the pursuit of some (good) object; as, he was *devoted* to the cause of reform.

ad-dic'tion (ă-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* State of being addicted; devotion; inclination.

Ad'di-so'ni-an (ăd'ĭ-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Like Joseph Addison or his style of writing; hence, clear and polished in diction.

Ad'di-son's dis-ease' (ăd'ĭ-sŭnz dĭz-ēz'). [After Thomas *Addison*, M. D., of London, who first described it, in 1855.] *Med.* An anæmic, emaciated condition causing a peculiar brown skin, and due to disease of the suprarenal capsules.

ad-dit'a-ment (ă-dĭt'ă-mĕnt; ăd'ĭ-tȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *additamentum*.] An addition; thing added.

ad-di'tion (ă-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *additio*, fr. *addere* to add.] **1.** Act or process of adding; specif., *Arith.*, the uniting of two or more numbers into one sum; hence, *Alg.*, etc., any analogous process; —opposed to *subtraction*. The sign for addition is + (called "plus"). **2.** Anything added; increase; augmentation; accession. **3.** Something added to a man's name by way of description or title, as in John Doe, *Esq. Obs. or Law.* **4.** *Her.* Something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor. Cf. ABATEMENT. — **Syn.** Accession, appendage, adjunct.

ad-di'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Added; supplemental; being in the nature of an addition. —**ad-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

ad'di-tive (ăd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *additivus*.] Proper to be added; involving addition; — opposed to *subtractive*.

ad'dle (-'l), *a.* Rotten; putrid; —said of eggs. Hence: Unproductive or confused, as brains; muddled. —*v. t. & i.* To make addle; become addle; muddle.

ad-dress' (ă-drĕs'), *v. t.*; **-DRESSED'** (-drĕst') or **-DREST'**; **-DRESS'ING.** [OF. *adrecier* to straighten, address; *a* (L. *ad*)+*drecier* to straighten, arrange. See DRESS.] **1.** To aim, as a missile. *Obs.* **2.** To arrange; prepare. *Obs.* **3.** Reflexively: To prepare one's self; apply one's skill or energies (to some object); betake; direct one's speech or discourse (to a person); as, he *addressed* himself to you. **4.** To direct, as words (to any one or anything); make, as a speech (to any one, to an audience). **5.** To speak to; accost. **6.** To direct in writing, as a letter; superscribe. **7.** To court; woo. **8.** To consign or intrust (to); as, to *address* a ship to a factor.

to address the ball, *Golf*, to take aim at the ball, adjusting the grip on the club, the attitude of the body, etc.

—*v. i. Obs.* **1.** To prepare. **2.** To direct speech or attentions.

—*n.* **1.** Preparation. *Obs.* **2.** Act of addressing one's self or one's words. **3.** A formal communication, application, or statement; speech; petition. **4.** Direction or superscription of a letter, or the name, title, and place of residence or business of the one addressed. **5.** Manner of speaking to another; delivery. **6.** Attention in the way of courtship; suit; — usually in *pl.* **7.** Skillful management; dexterity; adroitness. — **Syn.** Readiness, ingenuity, tact. See SPEECH, TACT.

ad-dress'ee' (ă-drĕs'ē'), *n.* One to whom anything, as a letter, is addressed.

ad-dress'er (ă-drĕs'ẽr), *n.* Also **ad-dress'or** (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, addresses.

ad-dres'so-graph (ă-drĕs'ō-grăf), *n.* [A trade-mark name.] A form of machine, printing from letters embossed on a plate, for addressing letters, circulars, etc.

ad-duce' (ă-dūs'), *v. t.*; **-DUCED'** (-dūst'); **-DUC'ING** (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *adducere*, *-ductum*, to lead to; *ad*+*ducere* to lead.] To bring forward or offer, as a reason; cite.— **Syn.** See ALLEGE. — **ad-du'ci-ble** (ă-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.*

ad-du'cent (ă-dū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *adducens*, p. pr.] *Physiol.* Adducting; — opposed to *abducent*.

ad-duct' (ă-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [See ADDUCE.] *Physiol.* To draw toward the axis or middle line of the body.

ad-duc'tion (ă-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* An adducing or adducting.

ad-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Bringing toward or to something.

ad-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* *Anat.* An adducting muscle.

-ade. [F. *-ade*, fr. Sp., Pg., or Pr. *-ada*, or It. *-ata*, fr. LL. *-ata*.] A noun suffix signifying *act, action, result, product* or *body or aggregate concerned in an action or process;* as in cannonade, lemonade, arcade, brigade.

a-deem' (ă-dēm'), *v. t.* [L. *adimere*, *ademptum*, to take away; *ad*+*emere* to buy, orig. to take.] To revoke, as a legacy, grant, etc., or to satisfy (it) by some other gift.

a-demp'tion (ă-dĕmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of adeeming.

ad'e-ni'tis (ăd'ĕ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδήν*, *ἀδένος*, gland + *-itis*.] *Med.* Glandular inflammation.

ad'e-noid (ăd'ĕ-noid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀδενοειδής* glandular; *ἀδήν* gland + *εἶδος* form.] *Anat.* Like or pertaining to a gland.— *n. Med.* A swelling due to hypertrophy of adenoid tissue in the upper part of the pharynx;—usually in *pl.*

ad'e-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδήν* gland + *-logy*.] Physiology of the glands.— **-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ad'e-no'ma (ăd'ĕ-nō'mȧ), *n.*; L. *pl.* **-MATA** (-tȧ). [NL.; Gr. *ἀδήν* gland+*-oma*.] *Med.* A benign tumor of a glandlike structure; morbid enlargement of a gland.— **ad'e-nom'a-tous** (-nŏm'ă-tŭs; -nō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

ad'e-not'o-my (ăd'ĕ-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδήν* gland+*-tomy*.] Incision or dissection of glands.

a-dept' (ă-dĕpt'), *n.* [L. *adeptus* obtained (sc. *artem*), that has obtained an art, p. p. of *adipisci* to obtain; *ad*+*apisci* to pursue.] One fully skilled or well versed; a proficient. —*a.* Proficient. — **Syn.** See EXPERT. — **a-dept'ness,** *n.*

ad'e-qua-cy (ăd'ĕ-kwȧ-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being adequate; sufficiency for a (specific) purpose.

ad'e-quate (-kwăt), *a.* [L. *adaequatus*, p. p. of *adaequare* to make equal to. See AD-; EQUATE.] Equal to or sufficient for some (specific) requirement; fully sufficient.— **ad-e-quate-ly,** *adv.* — **ad'e-quate-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Proportionate, commensurate, competent, suitable, fitting; equal, full, satisfactory; ample, sufficient, enough. — **Adequate, sufficient, enough** agree in the idea of competency. That is **adequate** which is equal to, or commensurate with, a requirement; that is **sufficient** which completely fulfills a proposed end; that is **enough** which satisfies desire or meets a want; as, his means are *adequate* to his needs; her answer was *sufficient* to deter me; I have *enough*.

ad-here' (ăd-hēr'), *v. i.*; **-HERED'** (-hērd'); **-HER'ING** (-hēr'ĭng). [L. *adhaerere*, *adhaesum*; *ad* + *haerere* to stick.] **1.** To stick fast or cleave, as glue, cement, etc.; become joined or united, as by sticking, growth, etc. **2.** To hold, be attached, or be devoted; specif., to give support by some act; as, men *adhere* to a party, a cause, or a leader. **3.** To be consistent or coherent; agree.

Syn. Cleave, cling, hold, cohere. — **Adhere, cohere** agree in the idea of sticking fast. **Adhere** denotes a mere cleaving of one object to another, and usually implies little or nothing as to a resulting unity; as, the stamp did

not *adhere* to the envelope. **Cohere** often suggests a more or less unified body; as, the flakes in a snowball *cohere*.

ad-her'ence (ăd-hēr'ĕns), *n.* Quality, act, or state of adhering; specif., steady attachment or support; devotion. **Syn. Adherence, adhesion** are, as a rule, somewhat sharply distinguished in present usage, which tends to confine **adhesion** to the physical, **adherence** to the figurative sense. *Adhesion*, however, is still occasionally applied to mental or moral concurrence or assent.

ad-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Sticking; clinging; adhering. — *n.* One who adheres; follower; partisan. — **Syn.** Upholder, supporter, ally, backer. See FOLLOWER. — **-ent-ly,** *adv.*

ad-he'sion (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *adhaesio*, fr. *adhaerere.*] Act or state of adhering; specif., a sticking together of substances in contact; *Physics*, the molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact (cf. COHESION). — **Syn.** See ADHERENCE.

ad-he'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Sticky; tenacious; of the nature of adhesion. **2.** Apt or tending to adhere; clinging.— **ad-he'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **ad-he'sive-ness,** *n.*

ad-hib'it (ăd-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *adhibitus*, p. p. of *adhibere* to hold to; *ad* + *habere* to have.] **1.** To admit, as a person or a thing; take in. **2.** To use or apply; administer. **3.** To attach; affix. — **ad'hi-bi'tion** (ăd'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

ad'i-a-bat'ic (ăd'ĭ-ȧ-băt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀδιάβατος* not passable; *ἀ-* not + *διά* through + *βαίνειν* to go.] *Thermodynamics.* Pertaining to or designating variations in volume or pressure not accompanied by gain or loss of heat.

ad'i-an'tum (ăd'ĭ-ăn'tŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀδίαντον* maidenhair; *ἀ-* not + *διαίνειν* to wet.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Adiantum*) of chiefly tropical American ferns, generally known as *maidenhair ferns.*

Portion of Frond of Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*).

ad'i-aph'o-rous (-ăf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀδιάφορος*; *ἀ-* not + *διάφορος* different.] Indifferent, as in morals or religion; neutral.

ad'i-a-ther'man-cy (*-a-thûr'măn-sĭ*), *n.* [*a-* not + *diathermancy.*] Imperviousness to heat waves.

a-dieu' (ȧ-dū'; *F.* ȧ-dyû'), *interj. & adv.* [F. *adieu*; à (L. *ad*) + *Dieu* God, L. *Deus.*] Good-by; farewell; — a parting expression of kind wishes — *n.*; *pl.* E. ADIEUS (-dūz'), F. ADIEUX (ȧ-dyû'). A farewell; commendation to the care of God at parting.

‖ **a'dios'** (ä'dyōs'), *interj.* [Sp.] Adieu; farewell.

ad'i-po-cere' (ăd'ĭ-pō-sēr'), *n.* [L. *adeps, adipis*, fat + *cera* wax.] A waxy substance into which the tissue of dead bodies is sometimes converted by continued moisture. — **ad'i-poc'er-ous** (-pŏs'ĕr-ŭs), *a.*

ad'i-po'ma (-pō'mȧ), *n.*; L. *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL. See ADIPOSE; -OMA.] *Med.* A mass of fat found internally; also, a fatty tumor. — **ad'i-pom'a-tous** (-pŏm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

ad'i-pose (ăd'ĭ-pōs), *a.* [L. *adeps, adipis*, fat.] Of or pertaining to animal fat; fatty. — *n.* Animal fat, being the substance contained in the cells of fatty tissues. — **ad'i-pose-ness** (-nĕs), **ad'i-pos'i-ty** (-pŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ad'it (ăd'ĭt), *n.* [L. *aditus*, fr. *adire, aditum*, to go to; *ad* + *ire* to go.] **1.** Entrance; passage; *Mining*, a nearly horizontal passage from the surface. **2.** Admission. *Rare.*

ad-ja'cence (ă-jā'sĕns) } *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being
ad-ja'cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ) } adjacent; contiguity. **2.** That which is adjacent.

ad-ja'cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *adjacens, -centis*, p. pr. of *adjacere* to lie near; *ad* + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying near; close; contiguous; neighboring.

Syn. Adjacent, adjoining, contiguous, abutting agree in the idea of proximity. Objects are **adjacent** that lie close to each other, but not necessarily in actual contact; as, *adjacent* fields, villages; they are **adjoining** when they meet at a line or point of junction. **Contiguous** properly applies to objects that touch along a considerable part or the whole of one side. **Abutting** usually applies to that which is laterally against, or in contact with, something.

ad'jec-ti'val (ăj'ĕk-tī'văl; ăj'ĕk-tĭv-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to, or of the nature of, an adjective. — **ad'jec-ti'val-ly,** *adv.*

ad'jec-tive (ăj'ĕk-tĭv), *n.* [L. *adjectivum* (sc. *nomen*), neut. of *adjectivus* that is added, fr. *adjicere* to add to; *ad* + *jacĕre* to throw.] **1.** *Gram.* A word used with a noun, or substantive, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing as distinct from something else. **2.** A dependent; an accessory. — **Syn.** See EPITHET. — *a.* **1.** Added to a substantive as an attribute; of the nature of an adjunct. **2.** Not standing by itself; dependent. **3.** Relating to procedure; as, *adjective* law. **4.** *Dyeing.* Requiring a mordant.— **-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ad-join' (ă-join'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *adjungere*; *ad* + *jungere* to join.] To join or unite to; lie contiguous to; also, to attach; append. — *v. i.* To lie or be next, or contiguous.

ad-join'ing (ă-join'ĭng), *p. a.* Joining. See ADJACENT.

ad-journ' (ă-jûrn'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *jor, jur, jorn*, day, fr. L. *diurnus* belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day.] To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely; to close or suspend for the day, as a legislative meeting. — *v. i.* To suspend business for a time; usually, to suspend public business, as of legislatures, courts, etc.

Syn. Suspend, terminate, delay, postpone, prorogue, dissolve. — **Adjourn, prorogue, dissolve** are used of public bodies when they suspend business. When a deliberative body **adjourns**, it merely suspends (usually for a brief period) its deliberations, which at the next meeting may be resumed where they had ended, except for something to the contrary in its rules of procedure; when a parliament in Great Britain or her colonies is **prorogued**, the session is ended, and all bills not enacted are quashed, and can be taken up only as new matter at its subsequent session; when a deliberative body is **dissolved**, it entirely ceases to exist.

ad-journ'al (-ăl), *n.* Adjournment; postponement. *Rare.*

ad-journ'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of adjourning; state of being adjourned; also, the interval for which a body adjourns.

ad-judge' (ă-jŭj'), *v. t.*; -JUDGED' (-jŭjd'); -JUDG'ING. [OF. *ajugier*, fr. L. *adjudicare, adjudicatum*; *ad* + *judicare* to judge.] **1.** To decide judicially; adjudicate; order; decree; as, to *adjudge* a case. **2.** To regard or hold; judge; deem. **3.** To sentence; pass sentence upon; condemn. **4.** To award judicially in a controversy; as, the house was *adjudged* to her. — **Syn.** Decree, settle, ordain, award, assign; try, doom, condemn, reckon, consider, esteem.

ad-ju'di-cate (ă-jōō'dĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [See ADJUDGE.] To hear or try, and determine judicially; adjudge; act as judge.

ad-ju'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An adjudicating; a judicial decision or sentence; specif., a decree in bankruptcy.

ad-ju'di-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who adjudicates.

ad'junct (ăj'ŭnkt), *a.* [L. *adjunctus*, p. p. of *adjungere.* See ADJOIN.] Conjoined; attending. — *n.* **1.** Something joined or added to a thing, but not essentially a part of it; as, "learning is but an *adjunct* to our self." **2.** A person joined to another in some duty or service; associate. **3.** *Gram.* A word or words added to qualify the force of other words. — **ad'junct-ly,** *adv.* [ing.

ad-junc'tion (ă-jŭnk'shŭn), *n* Act or process of adjoin-

ad-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Joining; forming an adjunct.

ad-ju-ra'tion (ăj'ōō-rā'shŭn; 86), *n.* Act of adjuring.

ad-ju'ra-to-ry (ă-jōō'rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, an adjuration.

ad-jure' (ă-jōōr'; 86), *v. t.*; AD-JURED' (-jōōrd'); -JUR'ING (-jōōr'ĭng). [L. *adjurare, adjuratum*, to swear to; later, to adjure.] To charge, bind, or command, solemnly, as if under oath, or under penalty of a curse; entreat earnestly. — **ad-jur'er, ad-ju'ror,** *n.*

ad-just' (ă-jŭst'), *v. t.* [F. *ajuster*; à (L. *ad*) + *juste* just, L. *justus* just, right.] **1.** To settle, arrange, or apportion rightly or satisfactorily, as insurance losses; free from differences or discrepancies. **2.** To make exact; fit; make correspondent or conformable; as, to *adjust* a garment to the body. **3.** To put in order; regulate or reduce to a system. **4.** To bring to a true relative position, as the parts of an instrument. — **Syn.** Dispose; adapt, suit, rectify. See CONFORM. — **ad-just'a-ble,** *a.*

ad-just'er, *n.* One who adjusts; esp., one who adjusts claims or insurance losses.

ad-just'ment (ă-jŭst'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of adjusting; state of being adjusted; as: **a** The bringing of a thing or things into proper or exact position or condition. **b** *Com.* The calculation and settlement of the several shares to be had or borne by various parties in respect of a joint duty or right. **2.** A means, as a mechanism, by which things are adjusted one to another. — **Syn.** Suiting, fitting, **arrangement**, regulation, settlement, adaptation, disposition.

ad'ju-tan-cy (ăj'ōō-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Office of an adjutant.

ad'ju-tant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *adjutans*, p. pr. of *adjutare* to help.] **1.** A helper. **2.** *Mil.* A staff officer who assists a commander in the details of field or garrison duty. **3.** A very large stork (*Leptoptilus argala*), common in India.

adjutant general. *Mil.* The principal staff officer of an army, corps, division, or brigade, through whom the commander receives communications and issues orders.

ad'ju-vant (ăj'ōō-vănt), *a.* [L. *adjuvans*, p. pr. of *adjuvare* to aid.] Helping; helpful. — *n.* An assistant or helper; esp., *Med.*, a thing, as a subsidiary ingredient in

a prescription, that aids something else in its medicinal action.

ad-meas'ure (ăd-mĕzh'ûr), *v. t.* To ascertain or set the limits of; measure. — **ad-meas'ure-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

ad-min'i-cle (ăd-mĭn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *adminiculum* support.] **1.** Help; an auxiliary. **2.** *Law.* Corroborative evidence. — **ad'mi-nic'u-lar** (ăd'mĭ-nĭk'û-lär), *a.*

ad-min'is-ter (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *administrare*; *ad* + *ministrare* to serve.] **1.** To manage or conduct, as public affairs; direct the execution, application, or conduct of; as, to *administer* finances. **2.** To dispense; serve out; supply, as relief or justice or the Sacrament. **3.** To give or apply, as medicine or a remedy. **4.** To tender, as an oath. **5.** *Law.* To settle, as an estate. — *v. i.* **1.** To contribute; conduce; minister. **2.** To manage affairs; *Law*, to administer an estate or other property. — **Syn.** Give out, distribute, furnish. See MINISTER, EXECUTE.

ad-min'is-te'ri-al (-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Administrative.

ad-min'is-tra-ble (-mĭn'ĭs-trā-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or subject to, being administered.

ad-min'is-trant (-trănt), *a.* Executive; acting; managing affairs. — *n.* One who administers.

ad-min'is-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* To administer.

ad-min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of administering; specif., conduct of any office or employment; direction; management. **2.** *Law & Political Science.* The action of the state in the exercise of its political powers; usually, the action of the executive alone, or of the executive in managing only the property and business transactions of the state and in providing for the general welfare of the state. **3.** The persons collectively intrusted with executive powers; the term of office of an administrative officer or body. **4.** *Law.* Management and disposal, under legal authority, of the estate of a deceased person, or of an infant, a lunatic, etc.

ad-min'is-tra-tive (-mĭn'ĭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to administration; executive. — **ad-min'is-tra-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ad-min'is-tra'tor (-trā'tẽr), *n.* One who administers; *Law*, one legally vested with the right of administration of an estate. — **ad-min'is-tra'tor-ship,** *n.* — **ad-min'is-tra'trix** (-trā'trĭks), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -TRATRICES (-trā-trī'sēz).

ad'mi-ra-ble (ăd'mĭ-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *admirabilis.*] Having qualities that excite admiration, or wonder united with approbation; most excellent. — **Syn.** Wonderful, marvelous, praiseworthy. — **ad'mi-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-ra-bly,** *adv.*

ad'mi-ral (-răl), *n.* [OF. *amiral*, ultimately fr. Ar. *amīr-al-bahr* commander of the sea.] **1.** The commander in chief of a navy. **2.** Naval officer of the highest rank. See NAVY. **3.** The most considerable ship of a fleet. *Obs. or Rhetorical.* — **ad'mi-ral-ship,** *n.*

ad'mi-ral-ty (-răl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The office or jurisdiction of an admiral. **2.** The department or officers having authority over naval affairs. **3.** The court or law dealing with maritime questions and offenses. **4.** The building in which the lords of the admiralty, in England, transact business.

ad'mi-ra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Wonder. *Archaic.* **2.** Wondering or marveling approbation or delight. **3.** Something that excites wonder, or pleased surprise; a prodigy.

Syn. Admiration, approbation, approval. **Admiration**, like **admire**, expresses gratification and delight, and implies a certain amount of wonder. **Approbation** adds to the idea of satisfaction that of commendation; **approval** adds that of a more or less formal sanction.

ad-mire' (ăd-mīr'), *v. t.*; -MIRED' (-mīrd'); -MIR'ING (-mīr'-ĭng). [L. *admirari*; *ad* + *mirari* to wonder.] **1.** To wonder or marvel at. *Archaic.* **2.** To regard with wonder and delight; look upon with an elevated feeling of pleasure. — *v. i.* To wonder; marvel. *Archaic.* — **ad-mir'er** (-mīr'-ẽr), *n.* — **ad-mir'ing,** *p. a.* — **-ing-ly,** *adv.*

ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty (-mĭs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being admissible.

ad-mis'si-ble (-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Entitled or worthy to be admitted; allowable. — **-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-si-bly,** *adv.*

ad-mis'sion (ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *admissio.*] **1.** Act or practice of admitting; admittance; access. **2.** Acceptance into an office or position; institution. **3.** The granting of an argument or position not proved; acknowledgment; concession. **4.** A fact or statement admitted. **5.** Price of entrance; fee at entering. — **Syn.** See ADMITTANCE.

Admission Day. A legal holiday commemorating the day of admission as a State of the United States. ℞ is Sept. 9 in California, Oct. 31 in Nevada.

ad-mit' (-mĭt), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *admittere*, *admissum*; *ad*+*mittere* to send.] **1.** To suffer to enter; have capacity for giving entrance; receive; take. **2.** To give a right of entrance to; as, this ticket *admits* one. **3.** To allow to enter on an office or to enjoy a privilege, as the practice of law. **4.** To concede as true; grant. **5.** To be capable of; allow; permit; as, the words do not *admit* such a construction. — **Syn.** See ACKNOWLEDGE. — *v. i.* To concede or allow; — used with *of*; as, to *admit* of misconstruction; to *admit* of pressure without being crushed.

ad-mit'tance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of admitting. **2.** Permission to enter; privilege of entrance; admission; actual entrance. **3.** *Elec.* The reciprocal of impedance.

Syn. Admittance, admission. **Admittance** is mostly confined to the literal sense of allowing one to enter a locality or building; as, "No *admittance*"; *admittance* to the grounds. **Admission** has acquired the figurative sense of admitting to rights, privileges, etc.; as, *admission* to the church; *admission* to the best society. When entrance into a building or a locality carries with it certain privileges, *admission* rather than *admittance* is used; as, *admission* to a theater; the *admission* of aliens into a country.

ad-mit'ted (ăd-mĭt'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Received as true or valid; conceded; acknowledged. — **ad-mit'ted-ly,** *adv.*

ad-mix' (-mĭks'), *v. t.* To mingle with something else; mix.

ad-mix'tion (-mĭks'chŭn), *n.* Admixture.

ad-mix'ture (-tûr), *n.* [L. *admiscere*, *admixtum*, to admix; *ad* + *miscere* to mix.] **1.** Act of mixing; mixture. **2.** That which is added to anything by mixing.

ad-mon'ish (-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *admonere* to remind, warn; *ad* + *monere* to warn.] **1.** To warn of a fault; reprove gently or kindly, but seriously; exhort; as, he *admonished* him to repent. **2.** To counsel against wrong practices; caution or advise; — used with *of*, *against*, or a subordinate clause. **3.** To instruct; notify; guide; as, "Moses was *admonished* of God." — **Syn.** See REPROVE. — **ad-mon'ish-er,** *n.* — **-ish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

ad'mo-ni'tion (ăd'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An admonishing; expression of authoritative advice or warning. — **Syn.** Reprehension, reproof, rebuke, caution.

ad-mon'i-tor (ăd-mŏn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] An admonisher.

ad-mon'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Conveying admonition.

ad'nate (ăd'nāt), *a.* [L. *adnatus*, p. p. of *adnasci*, lit., to grow to or on.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Congenitally grown together; — used generally of unlike parts.

a-do' (ă-dōō'), *n.* [ME. *at do*, northern form for *to do*.] Doing; trouble; fuss; bustle. — **Syn.** See STIR.

a-do'be (ă-dō'bĕ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** An unburnt brick dried in the sun; a house or structure of such bricks. *Sp. Amer.* **2.** Earth from which unburnt bricks are made, esp. in the arid regions of the western United States; hence, any alluvial or playa clay in desert or arid regions. **3.** The Mexican silver dollar. *Collog., Southwestern U. S.*

ad'o-les'cence (ăd'ō-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* State, process, or period of growing from childhood to maturity; youth, or the period of life between puberty and maturity, in males generally taken as being the period from 14 to 25, and in females from 12 to 21, years of age.

ad'o-les'cen-cy (-lĕs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being adolescent; youthfulness.

ad'o-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *adolescens*, p. pr. of *adolescere* to grow up to; *ad*+inchoative *olescere* to grow.] Growing from childhood to maturity; in a state of adolescence.

Ad'o-na'i (ăd'ō-nā'ĭ; ä-dō'nī), *n.* [Heb. *adōnāi*, lit., my lord.] A Hebrew name for God, usually translated in the Old Testament by the word "Lord."

A-don'ic (ă-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *adonique.*] Relating to the mythical youth Adonis, famed for his beauty. — *n.* An **Adonic verse**, a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee; thus, –⏑⏑|–, or –⏑⏑|–⏑; — said to have been named from its use in songs at the festival of Adonis. It is chiefly used with other verse.

A-do'nis (ă-dō'nĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄδωνις.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by Aphrodite (Venus). He was slain by a wild boar. So great was Aphrodite's grief that Adonis was permitted by Pluto to spend part of the year on earth. **2.** A preëminently beautiful young man; a dandy.

a-dopt' (ă-dŏpt'), *v. t.* [L. *adoptare*; *ad* + *optare* to choose. **1.** To take by choice into a relationship, esp. that of child or heir. **2.** To take or receive as one's own (what is not so naturally). — **a-dopt'a-ble,** *a.* — **a-dopt'er,** *n.*

a-dop'tion (ă-dŏp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adoptio*; akin to *adoptare* to adopt.] Act of adopting; state of being adopted.

a-dop'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The doctrine, which arose in Spain in the 8th century, that Christ was the Son of God as to his human nature only by adoption or by name, but truly so as to his divine nature. — **-tion-ist,** *n.*

a-dop'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to adoption; made or acquired by adoption; fitted to adopt. — **a-dop'tive-ly,** *adv.*

a-dor'a-ble (ă-dōr'ă-b'l; 57), *a.* Worthy to be adored. — **a-dor'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

ad'o-ra'tion (ăd'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of adoring; feeling of one who adores. — **Syn.** See REVERENCE.

adoration of the cross, *R. C. Ch.*, the part of the service of Good Friday in which the cross is adored by the clergy and people. It follows the prayers.

a-dore' (ă-dōr'; 57), *v. t.*; A-DORED' (ă-dōrd'); A-DOR'ING (ă-dōr'ĭng). [F. *adorer*, fr. L. *adorare*; *ad* + *orare* to

speak, pray.] **1.** To worship with profound reverence; honor as divine. **2.** To love in the highest degree; regard with utmost esteem and affection. —*v. i.* To render adoration; worship. —**a-dor'er** (ȧ-dōr'ĕr), *n.* —**a-dor'ing,** *p. a.*

a-dorn' (ȧ-dôrn'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *adornare; ad* + *ornare* to furnish, embellish.] To deck with ornaments; be a pleasing, attractive feature or embellishment.

Syn. Beautify, dignify, grace; enrich, emblazon, garnish, bedeck, array, attire, ornament, decorate, embellish, deck. — **Adorn, ornament, decorate, embellish, deck** imply enhanced or added beauty. **Adorn** is a term of higher connotation than the rest, and may imply the adding of a beauty other than external or material. **Ornament** and **decorate** imply some pleasing adjunct, usually external. But *ornament,* unlike *decorate,* may be used in a sense approaching that of *adorn*; as, "the *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit." **Embellish** implies either enhancing of effect, often by modification rather than mere addition, or addition of adventitious, sometimes even gaudy or fictitious, ornament, for the sake of a telling impression. To **deck** is to cover or clothe with that which decorates, and often suggests gayety or finery.

a-dorn'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An adorning; decoration.

a-down' (-doun'), *adv. & prep.* Down. *Archaic or Poetic.*

A-dras'tus (ȧ-drăs'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. "Ἄδραστος.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Argos, leader and sole survivor of the Seven against Thebes. The sight of the deaths of his sons-in-law caused him to become permanently pale.

ad-re'nal (ăd-rē'năl), *a. & n.* [*ad-*+*renal.*] Suprarenal.

ad-re'nal-ine (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in** (-ĭn). *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_9H_{13}O_3N$, got from suprarenal extract. It is used as a stimulant and hæmostatic.

a-drift' (ȧ-drĭft'), *adv. & a.* Floating at random; drifting.

a-droit' (ȧ-droit'), *a.* [F. *adroit; à* (L. *ad*)+*droit* straight, right, L. *directus,* p. p. See DIRECT.] Dexterous in the use of the hands or in the exercise of the mental faculties; ready in invention or execution. — **Syn.** Skillful, expert, ready, clever, deft; ingenious, cunning, ready-witted. See DEXTEROUS. — **a-droit'ly,** *adv.* — **a-droit'ness,** *n.*

ad'sci-ti'tious (ăd'sĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *adscitus,* p. p. of *adsciscere, asciscere,* to take knowingly; *ad*+*sciscere* to seek to know.] Supplemental; additional; adventitious.

ad'script (ăd'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *adscriptus,* p. p. of *adscribere* to enroll.] Attached (to the soil); – said of serfs when the right to their service passes with the transfer of the land. — **ad-scrip'tion** (ăd-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.*

ad-sorb' (ăd-sôrb'), *v. t.* To condense by adsorption.

ad-sorp'tion (-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ad* to+*sorbere* to suck in.] The adhesion of the molecules of gases or dissolved substances to the surfaces of solid bodies, resulting in a relatively high concentration of the gas or solution at the place of contact. —**ad-sorp'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

ad-su'ki bean (ăd-sōō'kĭ'; ăd-zōō'-). [Jap. *adzuki.*] A cultivated variety of the Asiatic gram. See GRAM, a bean.

ad'u-la'ri-a (ăd'ū-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From *Adula,* a mountain group in Switzerland.] *Min.* A transparent or translucent variety of orthoclase, which includes a kind of moonstone.

ad'u-late (ăd'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *adulatus,* p. p. of *adulari.*] To flatter servilely. — **ad'u-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.*

ad'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of adulating; excessive praise. — **Syn.** See COMPLIMENT.

ad'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Servilely flattering.

a-dult' (ȧ-dŭlt'), *a.* [L. *adultus,* p. p. of *adolescere.* See ADOLESCENT.] Having attained full size and strength; matured. — *n.* An adult person, animal, or plant.

a-dul'ter-ant (ȧ-dŭl'tĕr-ănt), *n.* That which adulterates. — *a.* Adulterating; as, *adulterant* agents or processes.

a-dul'ter-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd; 24); -AT'ING [L. *adulteratus,* p. p. of *adulterare.*] To corrupt, debase, or make impure by admixture of a foreign or a baser substance. — (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Tainted with adultery. **2.** Adulterated; spurious; counterfeit. — **a-dul'ter-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

a-dul'ter-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated. **2.** An adulterated product.

a-dul'ter-er (-tĕr-ĕr), *n.* One, esp. a man, who commits adultery. — **a-dul'ter-ess** (-tĕr-ĕs; ȧ-dŭl'trĕs), *n. fem.*

a-dul'ter-ine (-ĭn; -īn), *a.* Proceeding from adulterous intercourse; hence, spurious.

a-dul'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Guilty of, given to, or pertaining to, adultery. — **a-dul'ter-ous-ly,** *adv.*

a-dul'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *adulterium.*] **1.** Unfaithfulness of a married person to the marriage bed. **2.** *Bib.* **a** Lewdness or unchastity in thought or act. **b** Faithlessness in religion.

ad-um'bral (ăd-ŭm'brăl), *a.* Overshadowing; shady.

ad-um'brate (ăd-ŭm'brāt), *v. t.*; -BRAT-ED; -BRAT-ING. [L. *adumbratus,* p. p. of *adumbrare; ad* + *umbrare* to shade, *umbra* shadow.] **1.** To give a shadowy or slight representation of; shadow forth. **2.** To overshadow; shade.

ad'um-bra'tion (ăd'ŭm-brā'shŭn), *n.* Act of adumbrating; also, a faint sketch; an imperfect representation.

ad-um'bra-tive (ăd-ŭm'brā-tĭv), *a.* Shadowing **forth**; faintly representing; typical. — **ad-um'bra-tive-ly,** *adv.*

a-dunc' (ȧ-dŭnk') } *a.* [L. *aduncus; ad* + *uncus*
a-dunc'ate (-dŭn'kāt) } hooked, hook.] Curved inward;
a-dunc'ous (-kŭs) } hooked, as a parrot's bill.

a-dun'ci-ty (-dŭn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Curvature inward; hookedness.

ad'u-rol (ăd'ū-rōl; -rŏl), *n. Photog.* Either of two compounds, a chlorine derivative and bromine derivative, of hydroquinone, used as developers.

a-dust' (ȧ-dŭst'), *a.* [L. *adustus,* p. p. of *adurere* to burn; *ad*+*urere* to burn.] **1.** Burnt or scorched, or appearing so; dried up with or as with heat; specif., sunburnt. **2.** Atrabilious; sallow; gloomy. — *v. t.* To scorch; burn. *Obs.*

‖ **ad va-lo'rem** (ăd vȧ-lō'rĕm). [L.] Lit., according to the value; — used of a duty or charge on goods at a certain rate per cent on their invoiced value. Abbr., *ad val.*

ad-vance' (ăd-vȧns'), *v. t.*; -VANCED' (-vȧnst'); -VANC'ING (-vȧn'sĭng). [From OF., fr. L. *ab*+*ante* before.] **1.** To move forward. **2.** To lift up. *Archaic.* **3.** To raise to a higher rank; promote. **4.** To accelerate or help in growth or progress; further; aid; as, to *advance* one's interests. **5.** To bring to view or notice; propose for consideration; offer; as, to *advance* an argument. **6.** To make or place earlier, as an event or date; hasten. **7.** To furnish, as money, before it is due, or in aid of an enterprise; supply beforehand, as money. **8.** To raise to a higher point; raise in rate; as, to *advance* prices. — **Syn.** Elevate, exalt, aggrandize, improve, heighten, accelerate; adduce, assign, propose.

— *v. i.* **1.** To move forward; proceed. **2.** To increase or make progress in any respect. **3.** To rise in rank, office, or consequence; be promoted.

Syn. Advance, proceed, progress. Advance implies movement forward; **proceed,** movement from one point to another, sometimes with the implication of continuing or renewing movement already begun; **progress** suggests distinct and appreciable advance. See ALLEGE.

— *n.* **1.** An advancing; progress. **2.** Improvement or progression. **3.** A rise in price or value. **4.** Approach made to gain favor, adjust a dispute, etc.; overture; tender; — usually in *pl.* **5.** A furnishing of something before an equivalent is received; money or value supplied beforehand. **6.** That which is in advance or ahead, as a body of soldiers, a lesson not before taken, etc.

ad-vanced' (ăd-vȧnst'), *p. a.* **1.** In the van or front. **2.** In the front or before others, as regards progress or ideas; as, *advanced* opinions. **3.** Far on in life or time.

ad-vance'ment (-vȧns'mĕnt), *n.* Act of advancing; state of being advanced; progression; improvement; promotion; also, that which is advanced. [advances.]

ad-vanc'er (ăd-vȧn'sĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, [advances.]

ad-van'tage (-vȧn'tăj), *n.* [F. *avantage,* fr. *avant* before; L. *ab*+*ante.*] **1.** Any condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means, particularly favorable to a desired end; benefit. **2.** Superiority; mastery; — used with *of* or *over.* **3.** Superiority of state, or that which gives it; gain, profit; as, the *advantage* of a good constitution. **4.** Interest of money. *Obs.* **5.** *Tennis.* The first point won after deuce or the score for it.

— *v. t.*; -TAGED (-tăjd); -TAG-ING (-tă-jĭng). To give an advantage to; further; benefit; profit.

ad'van-ta'geous (ăd'vȧn-tā'jŭs), *a.* Being of advantage; gainful; beneficial. — **Syn.** See BENEFICIAL. — **ad'van-ta'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **ad'van-ta'geous-ness,** *n.*

Ad'vent (ăd'vĕnt), *n.* [L. *adventus,* fr. *advenire, adventum,* to reach, arrive; *ad*+*venire* to come.] **1.** The period including the four Sundays before Christmas. **2.** The first, or the expected second, coming of Christ. **3.** [*i. c.*] Coming; arrival; approach. — **Syn.** See ARRIVAL.

Ad'vent-ism (-vĕn-tĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the second coming of Christ and the end of the world are near at hand.

Ad'vent-ist (-tĭst), *n.* A believer in the doctrine of Adventism; — called also *Second Adventist.*

ad'ven-ti'tious (ăd'vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *adventicius.*] **1.** Added extrinsically and not essentially inherent; additional; supervenient; foreign. **2.** *Biol.* Out of the usual place; sporadic; as, an *adventitious* root. See ROOT, *Illust.* — **Syn.** Extrinsic, extraneous, incidental. — **ad'ven-ti'tious-ly.** *adv.* — **ad'ven-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

ad-ven'tive (ăd-vĕn'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Accidental. **2.** *Bot.* Growing accidentally or spontaneously; not indigenous; not thoroughly naturalized; — applied to exotics.

Advent Sunday. The first Sunday in Advent.

ad-ven'ture (ăd-vĕn'tūr), *n.* [F. *aventure,* fr. LL., fr. L. *advenire.* See ADVENT.] **1.** Chance; hence, chance of danger or loss. **2.** The encountering of risks; a bold undertaking; a daring feat. **3.** A remarkable occurrence or experience; a stirring incident. **4.** A mercantile or speculative enterprise of hazard; a venture; a shipment by a merchant on his own account.

— *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1.** To risk;

hazard; venture; as, "he would not *adventure* himself into the theater." **2.** To venture upon; dare. — *v. i.* To try the chance; take the risk.

ad-ven'tur-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who adventures; esp.: **a** One who engages in new and hazardous enterprises. **b** A soldier of fortune. **c** One who seeks unmerited preferment or position by playing upon the credulity or prejudices of others, or by similar devious means.

ad-ven'ture-some (ăd-vĕn'tŭr-sŭm), *a.* Venturesome.

ad-ven'ture-ss (-tŭr-ĕs; 24), *n.* A female adventurer; a woman who tries to gain position by equivocal means.

ad-ven'tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, adventure: **a** Inclined to adventure; rashly daring. **b** Full of hazard; requiring courage; rash; — applied to acts. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

ad'verb (ăd'vûrb), *n.* [L. *adverbium*; *ad* + *verbum* word, verb.] *Gram.* A secondary part of speech used to qualify esp. verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. See -LY.

ad-ver'bi-al (ăd-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an adverb. — **ad-ver'bi-al-ly,** *adv.*

ad'ver-sa-ry (ăd'vĕr-sā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *adversarius.*] One turned against another or others to oppose or resist them; antagonist; foe. — **Syn.** See OPPONENT. **the Adversary,** Satan, or the Devil.

ad-ver'sa-tive (ăd-vûr'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *adversativus.*] Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis; as, an *adversative* conjunction (*but, however, yet,* etc.). — *n.* An adversative word or proposition. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ad'verse (ăd'vĕrs; 109), *a.* [From OF., fr. L. *adversus,* p. p. of *advertere* to turn to. See ADVERT.] **1.** Acting against, or in a contrary direction; opposed. **2.** Opposite. **3.** In hostile opposition; unfavorable; unfortunate; calamitous. **4.** *Bot.* Turned toward the stem or axis; as, *adverse* leaves. Cf. AVERSE. — **-verse-ly,** *adv.* — **-verse-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Contrary, opposing, conflicting; disinclined, reluctant, loath, averse. — **Adverse, averse** come into comparison as denoting opposition, which in **adverse** refers chiefly to opinion or intention, in **averse,** to feeling or inclination; as, he is *adverse* to submission; *averse* to eating between meals; *averse* to society.

ad-ver'si-ty (ăd-vûr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A state or circumstance of adverse fortune; calamity; affliction; trouble. — **Syn.** Distress, misery. See MISFORTUNE.

ad-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. i.* [For *avert,* fr. F. *avertir,* L. *advertere,* v. t., to turn to; *ad* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn the mind or attention; refer; allude; — used with *to.*

ad-vert'ent (-vûr'tĕnt), *a.* Attentive; heedful; regardful. — **ad-vert'ence** (-tĕns), **-en-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **-ent-ly,** *adv.*

ad'ver-tise' (ăd'vĕr-tīz'; ăd'vĕr-tīz'), *v. t.*; -TISED' (-tīzd'; -tīzd'); -TIS'ING (-tīz'ĭng; -tīz'ĭng). Also **ad'ver-tize'.** [From F., fr. L. *advertere* to turn to. See ADVERT.] **1.** To notify; hence, to warn; as, he was *advertised* of his loss. **2.** To make known; give public notice of; announce publicly, esp. by a printed notice; as, to *advertise* a wedding, goods for sale, etc. — **Syn.** Proclaim, promulgate, publish. — *v. i.* To give notice, esp. in printed announcements. — **ad'ver-tis'er,** *n.* Also **ad'ver-tiz'er.**

ad-ver'tise-ment (ăd-vûr'tĭz-mĕnt; *often* ăd'vĕr-tīz'mĕnt *in U. S.*), *n.* Also **ad-ver'tize-ment.** [F. *avertissement,* formerly also spelt *advertissement,* a warning.] **1.** Act of adverting to something; notification. *Archaic.* **2.** Admonition. *Obs.* **3.** A public notice, esp. in public print.

ad-vice' (ăd-vīs'), *n.* [F. *avis* opinion; *à* + OF. *vis,* fr. L. *visum* seemed, seen; really p. p. of *videre* to see, so that *vis* meant, that which has seemed best.] **1.** Opinion; judgment; as, we were of the same *advice. Rare.* **2.** Prudence; wisdom; knowledge; as, to love without *advice. Obs. or R.* **3.** Consultation; advising; as, after *advice* with his father. *Rare.* **4.** Opinion recommended or offered to be followed; counsel; as, to ask *advice;* my *advice* was to go. **5.** Information or notice given; intelligence; — usually in *pl.*

Syn. Recommendation, instruction, suggestion, admonition; consultation, deliberation, counsel. — **Advice, counsel. Advice** implies real or pretended knowledge, often professional or technical, on the part of the one who gives it, and may apply to any affair. **Counsel** is rather the fruit of wisdom or deliberation, and usually presupposes weightier occasions than *advice;* as, to seek *counsel* in an emergency.

ad-vis'a-bil'i-ty (-vīz'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being advisable; expediency; propriety.

ad-vis'a-ble (-vīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Proper to be advised or to be done; expedient. — **ad-vis'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

ad-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.*; -VISED' (-vīzd'); -VIS'ING (-vīz'ĭng). [F. *aviser* to perceive, inform, fr. LL. *advisare; ad* + *visare,* fr. L. *videre, visum,* to see. See ADVICE.] **1.** To give advice to; counsel; warn. **2.** To inform; notify; apprise. — *v. i.* **1.** To consider. *Obs.* **2.** To take counsel; consult; — used with *with.* — **ad-vis'er** (ăd-vīz'ĕr), *n.*

ad-vised' (-vīzd'), *p. p. & p. a.* Specif.: *p. a.* Considered; deliberate; hence, judicious; — used of acts, opinions, statements, etc. — **ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **ad-vis'ed-ness,** *n.*

ad-vise'ment (-vīz'mĕnt), *n.* Act of one who advises anything; deliberation; consultation.

ad-vi'so-ry (-vī'zō-rĭ), *a.* Having power to advise; pertaining to or containing advice; as, an *advisory* council.

ad'vo-ca-cy (ăd'vō-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* An advocating; intercession.

ad'vo-cate (-kāt), *n.* [F. *avocat,* fr. L. *advocatus* one summoned to aid, fr. *advocare* to summon; *ad* + *vocare* to call, *vox* voice.] **1.** One who pleads the cause of another, as a lawyer or counselor in court. **2.** One who espouses any cause by argument; pleader; intercessor. **3.** [*cap.*] Christ. — (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT-ING. To plead in favor of; support, vindicate, or recommend publicly. — **ad'vo-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.*

ad'vo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A summoning or calling. *Obs.* **2.** Specif.: In Scots law and in the papal court, the summoning of an action before itself by a superior court. **3.** Advocacy. *Archaic.*

ad'vo-cat'o-ry (ăd'vō-kāt'ō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to or making advocation.

ad-vow'ee' (-vou'ē'), *n.* The patron of an advowson.

ad-vow'son (ăd-vou'zŭn), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *advocatio.*] *Eng. Law.* The patronage of a church living.

ad'y-na'mi-a (ăd'ĭ-nā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀδυναμία,* want of strength; *ἀ-* not + *δύναμις* strength.] *Med.* Lack or loss of the vital powers, caused by disease.

ad'y-nam'ic (-năm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or marked by, adynamia; weak. **2.** *Physics.* Having no power or force.

ad'y-tum (ăd'ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἄδυτον,* deriv. of *ἀ-* not + *δύειν* to enter.] **1.** The innermost, or a secret, sanctuary in ancient temples, whence oracles were given. It was entered only by priests. **2.** A sanctum.

adz, adze (ădz), *n.* [AS. *adesa, adese,* ax, hatchet.] A cutting tool having a thin arching blade set at right angles to the handle.

1 Carpenter's Adz with flat head; 2 Ship carpenter's Adz with spur head; 3 Cooper's Adz; 4 Canoe or Spout Adz.

Æ'a-cus (ē'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἰακος.*] *Gr. Myth.* The king of Ægina, son of Zeus and Ægina, renowned for piety and justice. He became a judge in Hades.

Æ-æ'an (ē-ē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Aeaeus,* Gr. *Αἰαῖος.*] *Class.* and *Myth.* Pertaining to or designating the island of Ææa (now Monte Circello), lying between Italy and Sicily and fabled as the abode of Circe. — **Æ-æ'an,** *n.*

æ'ci-o-stage' (ē'sĭ-ō-stāj'), *n.* [*æcium* + *stage.*] *Bot.* The first spore-bearing stage of certain rust fungi (*Uredinales*). In it æcia are produced. It often occurs on different hosts from those of the uredo or teliostage.

æ'ci-um (ē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ). Also **æ-cid'i-um** (ē-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκλα* injury.] *Bot.* The sorus developed in the æciostage, giving rise to spores capable of producing the uredo.

æ'dile (ē'dīl), *n.* Also **e'dile.** [L. *aedilis,* fr. *aedes* temple, public building.] Any of certain Roman urban officials who looked after the public works, grain supply, public games, etc.

Æ-ē'tes (ē-ē'tēz). [L., fr. Gr. *Αἰήτης.*] See MEDEA.

Æ-ge'an (ē-jē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Aegaeus,* Gr. *Αἰγαῖος.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sea, or arm of the Mediterranean Sea, east of Greece. See ARCHIPELAGO. **2.** Specif.: *Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the early maritime civilization spread throughout various Ægean islands at an early date, and especially flourishing at Crete. Its culmination was the Mycenæan civilization.

Æ'geus (ē'jūs; ē'jē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἰγεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* The father of Theseus. In grief at the supposed loss of his son, he threw himself into the sea said to be called *Ægean* from him.

Æ'gi-ne'tan (ē'jĭ-nē'tăn), *a.* [L. *Aegineta,* n., Gr. *Αἰγινήτης.*] Of or pertaining to Ægina; as, the **Æginetan marbles,** *or* **sculptures,** discovered in 1811 and dating from the 5th century B. C. — **Æ'gi-ne'tan,** *n.*

Æ'gir (ē'jĭr; ā'gĭr), *n.* [Icel.] *Teut. Myth.* A giant usually regarded as personifying the sea, esp. in its calm aspect. His wife, Ran, is the death deity of the sea.

æ'gis (ē'jĭs), *n.* Also **e'gis.** [L. *aegis,* Gr. *αἰγίς.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A breast ornament or protection bordered with serpents and set with the Gorgon's head, in Homer ascribed chiefly to Zeus, later to Athena. **2.** A shield or protection.

Æ-gis'thus (ē-jĭs'thŭs). [L., fr. Gr. *Αἴγισθος.*] *Gr. Myth.* The paramour of Clytemnestra, whom he aided in the slaying of Agamemnon. Ægisthus was slain by Orestes.

Æ'gle (ē'glē; ĕg'lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἴγλη,* lit., radiance.] See HESPERIDES, 1.

Æ-gyp'tus (ē-jĭp'tŭs). [L., fr. Gr. *Αἴγυπτος.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Libya, who conquered, and gave his name to, Egypt. See DANAÏDES.

A-ël'lo (ā-ĕl'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αελλώ.] See HARPY.

-æ'mi-a, -e'mi-a (-ē'mĭ-ȧ), **-hæ'mi-a, -he'mi-a** (-hē'mĭ-ȧ). A suffix from Greek αἷμα, *blood*, as in septicæmia, pyæmia, leucocythæmia, leucocythemia.

Æ-ne'as (ē-nē'ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἰνείας.] In Homer's "Iliad," the son of Anchises and Aphrodite. Vergil's Æne'id (-ĭd) tells of his wanderings from Troy to Italy. He carried his father on his shoulders from burning Troy.

a-ë'ne-ous (ā-ē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aëneus.*] Colored like bronze.

Æ-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **E-o'li-an.** **1.** Of or pert. to Æolis or Æolia, in Asia Minor, or its people. **2.** Pertaining to Æolus, god of the winds; hence [*l. c.*], pert. or due to, or effected by, the wind; as, *æolian* soil.

æolian harp *or* **lyre**, a box having strings on which the wind produces musical tones.

— *n.* **1.** An Ancient Greek of an immigrant people, the Æ-o'li-i (-ī). probably of Thessalian origin, who early colonized Lesbos and the adjacent coasts of Asia Minor, thence called **Æ'o-lis** (ē'o-lĭs) or **Æ-o'li-a** (ē-ō'lĭ-ȧ). The Æolians were apparently closely related to the Bœotians and the Dorians. **2.** = ÆOLIC.

Æ-ol'ic (ē-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* Also **E-ol'ic.** Of or pertaining to Æolis or Æolia; Æolian. — *n.* The Æolic dialect.

æ-ol'i-pile } (ē-ŏl'ĭ-pīl), *n.* [L. *aeolipila*, i. e. *Aeoli pila* ball of Æolus; *Aeolus* god of the winds + *pila* a ball, or Gr. πύλη gate (i. e., doorway of Æolus).] An apparatus consisting essentially of a closed vessel with one or more projecting bent tubes, through which it emits steam, causing revolution.

Hero's Æolipile.

æ'o-lo-trop'ic (ē'ō-lō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *alόλος* changeful + *-tropic.*] *Physics.* Anisotropic. — **æ'o-lot'ro-py** (-lŏt'rō-pĭ), **æ'o-lot'ro-pism** (-pĭz'm), *n.*

Æ'o-lus (ē'ō-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἴολος.] *Class. Myth.* **1.** The ruler or god of the winds. **2.** A king of Thessaly, founder of the Æolian Greeks.

æ'on, e'on (ē'ŏn), *n.* [L. *aeon*, fr. Gr. *αἰών* lifetime, age.] **1.** An immeasurable or indefinite period of time; an age. **2.** *Philos.* In Gnosticism, one of the group of eternal beings which together form the fullness of the supreme being (the **Perfect Æon**), from whom they emanate and between whom and the world they are intermediaries.

æ-o'ni-an (ē-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **e-o'ni-an.** Eternal.

æ-ra'ri-an (ē-rā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *aerarius*, fr. *aes, aeris*, crude metal, copper, bronze, money.] *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the public treasury; fiscal. — *n.* A citizen who paid a poll tax only, and had no right to vote.

a'ër-ate (ā'ër-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To supply or combine or charge with gas, as carbon dioxide or air. — **a'ër-a'tor** (ā'ër-ā'tẽr), *n.*

aërated bread, bread raised by carbon dioxide separately prepared and incorporated with the flour and water, and not generated, as by fermentation, in the dough.

a'ër-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of aërating, or state of being aërated.

a'ër-i- (ā'ër-ĭ-). A combining form from L. *aër*, *aëris*, air.

a-ë'ri-al (ā-ē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *aërius, aëreus*, Gr. ἀέριος.] **1.** Of or pert. to the air; inhabiting, produced by, or done in, the air; as, "*aërial* spirits." **2.** Consisting of air; resembling, or of the nature of, air; hence: unsubstantial; unreal. **3.** Lofty; as, *aërial* spires; an *aërial* flight. **4.** Light as air; ethereal. — **a-ë'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

aërial ladder, an extensible fire ladder, mounted on a truck, and raised by cranks.

aërial sickness. A sickness felt by aëronauts, due to high speed of flights and rapidity in changing altitudes, combining symptoms of mountain sickness and of seasickness.

ae'rie (ē'rĭ; ā'ër-ĭ), *n.* [Through OF., fr. LL. *area, aera.*] The loftily placed nest of certain birds of prey, as the eagle; also, a brood of such birds; eyrie. Also, fig.: A lofty resting place of man. — **ae'ried** (ē'rĭd; ā'ër-ĭd), *a.*

a'ër-if'er-ous (ā'ër-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Conveying or containing air; air-bearing, as the windpipe.

a'ër-i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of aërifying, or state of being aërified or aëriform.

a'ër-i-form (ā'ër-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of the nature of air; gaseous; hence, unreal.

a'ër-i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -IFIED (-fīd); -IFY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*aëri-* + *-fy.*] **1.** To infuse or force air into; combine air with. **2.** To change into an aëriform state.

a'ër-o- (ā'ër-ō-). Combining form fr. Greek ἀήρ, ἀέρος, *air.*

a'ër-o (ā'ër-ō), *n.*; *pl.* AËROS (-ōz). An aëroplane, airship, or the like. *Colloq.*

a'ër-o'bi-a (-ō'bĭ-ȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL. *aërobia; aëro-* + Gr.
a'ër-obes (-ōbz) } βίος life.] *Biol.* Microörganisms, esp. bacteria, which grow only in the presence of oxygen.

a'ër-o'bic (-ō'bĭk; -ŏb'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Growing or thriving only in the presence of oxygen; also, pert. to, or induced by, aërobia; as, *aërobic* fermentation.

a'ër-o-boat' (ā'ër-ō-bōt'), *n. Aëronautics.* A form of hydro-aëroplane; a flying boat.

a'ër-o-bus' (-bŭs'), *n.* An aëroplane or airship designed to carry passengers.

a'ër-o-club' (-klŭb'), *n.* A club or association of persons interested in aëronautics.

a'ër-o-curve' (-kûrv'), *n. Aëronautics.* A modification of the aëroplane, having curved surfaces.

a'ër-o-do-net'ics (-dō-nĕt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [*aëro-* + Gr. δονητός shaken, δονεῖν to shake.] *Aëronautics.* The science of gliding and soaring flight.

a'ër-o-drome' (-drōm'), *n. Aëronautics.* **a** An aëroplane. *Obsolescent.* **b** A shed for housing an airship or aëroplane. **c** A ground or field used for flying purposes, esp. one equipped with housing and other facilities.

a'ër-o-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* (See -ICS.) Dynamics which treats of the motion of air and other gaseous fluids, and of the forces on solids moving in such fluids. — **a'ër-o-dy-nam'ic** (-dī-năm'ĭk; -dĭ-), *a.*

a'ër-o-foil' (ā'ër-ō-foil'), *n.* A plane or arched surface for sustaining bodies by its movement through the air; an outspread wing, as of a bird.

a'ër-o-gram (-grăm), *n.* A radiogram.

a'ër-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Description of the air or atmosphere. — **a'ër-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **a'ër-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

a'ër-o-gun' (-ō-gŭn'), *n.* A cannon capable of being trained at very high angles for use against aircraft.

a'ër-o-hy'dro-plane (-hī'drō-plān), *n.* A hydroplane boat with supplementary aëroplanes or aërocurves to increase its powers of lifting and gliding.

a'ër-o-lite (-līt), *n.* A meteorite; specif., a meteoric stone. — **a'ër-o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

a'ër-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The branch of physics treating of the atmosphere. — **a'ër-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **a'ër-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

a'ër-o-man'cy (ā'ër-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* Divination from the state of the air or from atmospheric substances; also, the forecasting of the weather.

a'ër-o-me-chan'ic (-ō-mē-kăn'ĭk), *n.* A mechanic or mechanician expert in the art and practice of aëronautics.

a'ër-o-me-chan'ic (-mē-kăn'ĭk), **a'ër-o-me-chan'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to aëromechanics.

a'ër-o-me-chan'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of equilibrium and motion of air or an aëriform fluid, including aërodynamics and aërostatics.

a'ër-o-nat' (ā'ër-ō-năt'), *n.* [F. *aéronat.* See AËRO-; NATATION.] A dirigible balloon.

a'ër-o-naut (-nôt), *n.* [From F., fr. Gr. ἀήρ air + ναύτης sailor.] An aërial navigator; a balloonist or aviator.

a'ër-o-nau'tic (-nô'tĭk), **-nau'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to aëronautics.

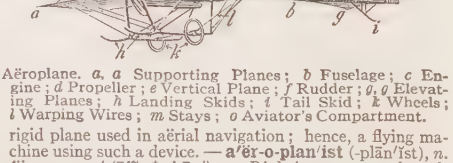
a'ër-o-nau'tics (-nô'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science and art of self-sustained flight in air; aërial navigation.

a'ër-o-naut'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of aëronautics.

a'ër-o-nef' (-nĕf'), *n.* [F. *aéronef; aéro-* + OF. *nef* ship, L. *navis.*] A power-driven, heavier-than-air flying machine.

a'ër-o-phyte' (-fīt'), *n. Bot.* An epiphyte.

a'ër-o-plane' (ā'ër-ō-plān'), *n. Aëronautics.* A light



Aëroplane. *a, a* Supporting Planes; *b* Fuselage; *c* Engine; *d* Propeller; *e* Vertical Plane; *f* Rudder; *g, g* Elevating Planes; *h* Landing Skids; *i* Tail Skid; *k* Wheels; *l* Warping Wires; *m* Stays; *o* Aviator's Compartment.

rigid plane used in aërial navigation; hence, a flying machine using such a device. — **a'ër-o-plan'ist** (-plān'ĭst), *n.*

a'ër-o-scope' (ā'ër-ō-skōp'), *n. Biol.* An apparatus for collecting spores, dust, bacteria, etc., suspended in the air, as a glass vessel through which the air is drawn. — **a'ër-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

a'ër-os'co-py (-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* The observation of atmospheric states and variations.

a'ër-o-sid'er-ite (-ō-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* A mass of meteoric iron.

a'ër-o-sid'er-o-lite (-sĭd'ẽr-ō-līt; -sĭ-dē'rō-līt), *n.* A meteorite containing both stone and iron.

a'ër-o-stat (ā'ër-ō-stăt), *n.* [From F., fr. Gr. ἀήρ air + στατός placed.] A passive balloon. See under PASSIVE.

a'ër-o-stat'ic (-ĭk), **a'ër-o-stat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to aërostatics.

a'ër-o-stat'ics (-stăt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science that treats of the equilibrium of gaseous fluids and of solid bodies immersed in them.

a'ër-o-sta'tion (ā'ĕr-ō-stā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Aërial navigation; aëronautics. **2.** That part of aëronautics which deals with aërostats, or passive balloons.

a'ër-o-ther'a-peu'tics (-thĕr'ă-pū'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Treatment of disease by means of air or other gases.

a'ër-o-yacht' (ā'ĕr-ō-yŏt'), *n.* A form of hydro-aëroplane; a flying boat, esp. one of considerable size.

æ-ru'gi-nous (ē-rōō'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *aeruginosus*, fr. *aerugo* rust of copper, *aes* copper.] Of the nature or color of verdigris.

ae'ry (ē'rĭ; ā'ër-Ĭ). Var. of AERIE, a nest.

a'ër-y (ā'ër-Ĭ), *a.* [L. *aërius*. See AIR.] Aërial; ethereal.

æs (ēz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Bronze or copper; hence, anything made of bronze or copper, esp. money.

Æs'cu-la'pi-an (ĕs'kŭ-lā'pĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Æsculapius or the healing art; medical; medicinal. — *n.* A physician.

Æs'cu-la'pi-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* The god of medicine, the Greek Asclepius (which see).

Æ'sir (ē'sĭr; â'sĭr), *n. pl.* [Icel., pl. of *ās* god.] *Norse Myth.* The chief gods of the Teutonic pantheon. The original Æsir included Odin, Thor, Tyr, Balder, Loki, and others. See VANIR, LOKI, RAGNAROK.

æs-the'si-a (ĕs-thē'sĭ-ă; -zhĭ-ă), *n.* Also **es-the'si-a.** [NL., fr. Gr. *αἰσθησις* sensation.] Sensibility; capacity for sensation and feeling; — opposed to *anæsthesia.*

æs-the'si-om'e-ter (-sĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* Also **es-the'si-.** [Gr. *αἰσθησις* sensation + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring sensible discrimination, esp. one for determining the delicacy of the tactile sensations by finding the distance by which two points, pressed against the skin, must be separated in order that they may be felt as separate.

æs-the'sis (ĕs-thē'sĭs), *n.* Also **es-the'sis.** [NL., fr. Gr. *αἴσθησις.*] Sensation; esp., rudimentary sensation considered as an attribute of elemental forms of matter.

æs'thete (ĕs'thēt), *n.* Also **es'thete.** [Gr. *αἰσθητής* one who perceives.] One who makes much or overmuch of the sense of the beautiful.

æs-thet'ic (ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Also **es-thet'ic.** Of or pert. to æsthetics; appreciative of the beautiful, or in accord with its principles. — **æs-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

æs'the-ti'cian (ĕs'thē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* Also **es'the-ti'cian.** One versed in, or professionally occupied with, æsthetics.

æs-thet'i-cism (ĕs-thĕt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Also **es-thet'i-cism. 1.** Æsthetical doctrine, or its manifestation in thought or expression. **2.** Susceptibility to æsthetic influences.

æs-thet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Also **es-thet'ics.** (See -ICS.) [Gr. *αἰσθητικός* perceptive, esp. by feeling.] Theory or philosophy of taste; science of the beautiful.

æs'ti-val, es'ti-val (ĕs'tĭ-văl; ĕs-tī'văl), *a.* [L. *aestivalis, aestivus.*] Of or belonging to summer.

æs'ti-vate, es'ti-vate (ĕs'tĭ-vāt), *v. i.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [L. *aestivare, -vatum.*] **1.** To spend the summer. **2.** *Zoöl.* To pass the summer in a torpor.

æs'ti-va'tion, es'ti-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Torpidity induced by the heat and dryness of summer, as in certain snails; — opp. to *hibernation.* **2.** *Bot.* The relative arrangement or disposition of parts in a flower bud.

æth'el-ing (ăth'ĕl-ĭng), *n.* Var. of ATHELING.

æ'ther, æ-the're-al. Vars. of ETHER, ETHEREAL.

æ'thri-o-scope (ē'thrĭ-ō-skōp; ĕth'rĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *αἴθριος* clear + *-scope.*] A delicate instrument, consisting in part of a differential thermometer, for measuring changes of temperature produced by different conditions of the sky.

æ'ti-ol'o-gy, e'ti-ol'o-gy (ē'tĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *aetiologia*, Gr. *αἰτιολογία; αἰτία* cause + *λόγος* description.] **1.** The science of causes, as of any disease or of the origin and development of things. **2.** The assignment of a cause or reason. — **æ'ti-o-log'i-cal, e'ti-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Æ-to'li-an (ē-tō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Ætolia.

a-far' (ă-fär'), *adv.* At, to, or from a great distance.

a-feard', a-feared' (ă-fērd'), *p. a.* Afraid. *Obs. or Dial.*

a-fe'brile (ā-fē'brĭl), *a.* Free from fever.

A'fer (ā'fĕr), *n.* [L.] *Roman Myth.* The southwest wind.

af'fa-bil'i-ty (ăf'ă-bĭl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being affable; complaisance.

af'fa-ble (ăf'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *affabilis*, fr. *affari* to speak to; *ad* + *fari* to speak.] **1.** Easy to be spoken to; courteous; sociable. **2.** Gracious; mild. — **Syn.** See CIVIL. — **af'fa-ble-ness,** *n.* — **af'fa-bly,** *adv.*

af-fair' (ă-fâr'), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *ad* + *facere* to do.] **1.** That which is, or is being, or is to be, done; concern; business; — often in *pl.*; as, a man of *affairs.* **2.** Any proceeding or action which it is wished to refer to or characterize vaguely or indefinitely; as, an *affair* of honor, that is, a duel. **3.** A material object (vaguely designated); as, his house is a dilapidated *affair.*

af-fect' (ă-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *affectus*, p. p. of *afficere* to affect by active agency; *ad* + *facere* to make.] **1.** To aim at; aspire to. *Obs.* **2.** To fancy; be fond of, as a costume, form of conversation, habit, etc., or, now less usually, a person or object. **3.** To frequent or haunt; — used esp. of animals and plants. **4.** To tend to by affinity or disposition. **5.** To make a display of liking, adopting, or following after; cultivate ostentatiously; as, to *affect* old-fashioned things. **6.** To assume the character or appearance of; feign; counterfeit; as, to *affect* ignorance. **7.** To act on; produce an effect on; touch; as, the climate *affected* their health. — **Syn.** Influence, concern; move, melt, soften; pretend, simulate. See ASSUME, CONCERN. — *n.* **1.** Affection; disposition. *Obs.* **2.** *Psychotherapy.* The emotional complex associated with an idea or a mental state. In hysteria, the *affect* is sometimes dissociated, sometimes transferred to another than the original idea.

af'fec-ta'tion (ăf'ĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A striving (after); aspiration. *Obs.* **2.** An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false display; artificial show.

Syn. Affectation, mannerism. **Affectation** suggests something consciously artificial, and so insincere; **mannerism** may imply excess or singularity, but does not suggest insincerity. A *mannerism* consciously assumed is an *affectation;* what begins as an *affectation* may become an unconscious trick of behavior and so a *mannerism.*

af-fect'ed (ă-fĕk'tĕd; 24), *p. p. & p. a.* **1.** Assumed artificially. **2.** Given to false show. **3.** Inclined; disposed. **4.** Afflicted or tainted, as by disease. **5.** Impressed; moved. — **af-fect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **af-fect'ed-ness,** *n.*

af-fect'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who professes, assumes, pretends, or strives after (a theory, practice, cult, fashion, style, etc.).

af-fect'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Affected; given to false show. *Obs.* **2.** Moving the emotions; touching. — **af-fect'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Affecting, touching, moving, pathetic refer to influence upon the sensibilities. **Affecting** is the most general term for that which stirs emotion. **Touching** suggests a more or less transitory impression; **moving,** a deeper agitation which tends to action or expression; as, *touching* confidence; a *moving* appeal. **Pathetic** applies to that which arouses sympathy, sadness, or pity.

af-fec'tion (ă-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of affecting, or acting on; state of being affected. **2.** A feeling or emotion, now usually a moderate one. **3.** Bent of mind; disposition; tendency. **4.** A settled good will; kind feeling; love; — often in *pl.* **5.** A bodily state; esp., *Med.*, disease. **6.** A condition, state, or mode of being which is not essential or unalterable; as, the *affections* of time and place. **7.** An attribute; a quality or property; as, figure, weight, etc., are *affections* of bodies. **8.** Affectation. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Tenderness, fondness, kindness. See ATTACHMENT.

af-fec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the affections.

af-fec'tion-ate (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Friendly. *Obs.* **2.** Having, proceeding from, or indicating, warm regard; loving; fond; tender; attached. — **-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **-ate-ness,** *n.*

af-fec'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Disposed. *Archaic.*

af-fec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Emotional.

af'fer-ent (ăf'ĕr-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *afferens*, p. pr. of *afferre; ad* + *ferre* to bear.] *Physiol.* Bearing or conducting inward to a part or an organ; — opposed to *efferent.*

‖ **af'fet-tuo'so** (ăf'fĕt-twō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Tender or affecting; softly and with sentiment.

af-fi'ance (ă-fī'ăns), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL. *affidare* to trust; *ad* + *fidare* to trust, L. *fides* faith.] Trust; faith; plighted faith; betrothal; espousal. — *v. t.*; -ANCED (-ănst); -ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). **1.** To pledge. *Rare.* **2.** To pledge in or for marriage; betroth. — **af-fi'anc-er** (-ăn-sĕr), *n.*

af-fi'ant (-ănt), *n. Law.* A deponent. *U. S.*

‖ **af'fiche'** (à'fēsh'), *n.*; *pl.* AFFICHES (*F.* à'fēsh'). [F.] A notice to be posted, as on a wall; poster; placard.

af'fi-da'vit (ăf'ĭ-dā'vĭt), *n.* [LL. *affidavit* he has made oath.] A sworn statement in writing, esp. one made on oath before an authorized officer.

af-fil'i-ate (ă-fĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [LL. *affiliatus*, p. p. of *affiliare* to adopt as son; L. *ad* + *filius* son.] **1.** To adopt as a son; hence: usually, to bring or receive into close connection; ally; unite. **2.** To attach (to) or unite (with); receive into a society as a member; — used with *to* or *with.* **3.** To fix the paternity of (a bastard); hence, to place the origin of. — *v. i.* To associate one's self; — used with *with.* — **af-fil'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

af-fine' (ă-fīn'), *a.* Related by marriage; affined; hence, akin. — *n.* A relation by marriage; kinsman.

af-fined' (ă-fīnd'), *a.* Joined in affinity.

af-fin'i-ty (ă-fĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From OF., fr. L. *affinitas*, fr. *affinis* related by marriage; *ad* + *finis* end, border.] **1.** Relationship by marriage; hence: kinship generally; relation; conformity; connection. **2.** *Chem.* That attraction which exists between different elements, causing them to form chemical compounds. **3.** A spiritual relationship or attraction held to exist between some persons, esp. persons of opposite sexes; also, one who exerts such attraction.

Syn. Affinity, consanguinity, kinship, relationship. **Affinity** refers to connection by marriage; **consanguinity,** to ties of blood; **kinship** and **relationship,** to either. But *kinship* often suggests greater warmth of feeling than *relationship.* See RESEMBLANCE.

af-firm' (ă-fûrm'), *v. t. & i.* [From OF., fr. L. *affirmare; ad* + *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm.] **1.** To make firm; confirm; ratify. **2.** To assert positively; aver. — **af-firm'a-ble** (ă-fûr'mȧ-b'l), *a.* — **af-firm'a-bly,** *adv.* **Syn.** Declare, allege, pronounce, aver, asseverate, protest, profess, avouch, avow, testify, attest. — **Affirm, aver, asseverate, protest** agree in the idea of positive assertion. To **affirm** (opposed to *deny*) is to declare as a fact; as, you *affirm* what few will deny. To **aver** is to affirm confidently, as a matter of positive knowledge. To **asseverate** is to affirm solemnly or emphatically, as that which cannot be disputed. To **protest** is to affirm publicly or formally, as if in the face of doubt.

af-firm'ance (-mȧns), *n.* An affirming; affirmation.

af-firm'ant (-mȧnt), *n.* One who affirms. — *a.* Affirming.

af'fir-ma'tion (ăf'ẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Confirmation; ratification; — opp. to *denial.* **2.** Assertion; averment; *Law,* a solemn declaration made, under the penalties of perjury, by a person who conscientiously objects to taking an oath. This is in law equivalent to an oath.

af-firm'a-tive (ă-fûr'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Confirmative; ratifying. **2.** That affirms; answering "yes" to a question; — opposed to *negative.* **3.** *Alg.* Positive; — applied to quantities to be added, as opposed to *negative* ones, or those to be subtracted. — *n.* **1.** That which affirms; that side of a question which affirms or maintains the proposition stated; — opposed to *negative.* **2.** A word or phrase expressing affirmation or assent. — **af-firm'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

af-firm'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Assertive; affirmative.

af-firm'er, *n.* One who affirms.

af-fix' (ă-fĭks'), *v. t.;* -FIXED' (-fĭkst') or -FIXT'; -FIX'ING. [LL. *affixare,* L. *affixus,* p. p. of *affigere* to fasten to; *ad* + *figere* to fasten.] **1.** To fix or fasten (to, on, or upon); attach; hence, to impress (a seal or stamp). **2.** To attach, unite, or join (to). — **Syn.** See ATTACH.

af'fix (ăf'ĭks), *n.* Thing affixed; esp., a prefix or suffix.

af-fix'ture (ă-fĭks'tūr), *n.* Act of affixing, or state of being affixed; attachment.

af-fla'tus (ă-flā'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *afflare, afflatum,* breathe or blow on.] **1.** A breath; blast of wind. **2.** A divine impartation of knowledge; overmastering or supernatural impulse; inspiration. — **Syn.** See INSPIRATION.

af-flict' (ă-flĭkt'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *afflictus,* p. p. of *affligere* to cast down; *ad* + *fligere* to strike.] **1.** To cast down; overthrow. *Obs.* **2.** To inflict some great injury or hurt on, causing continued pain or mental distress; trouble grievously. — **Syn.** Pain, distress, harass, torment, chasten. — **af-flict'er,** *n.*

af-flic'tion (ă-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* State of being afflicted; state or cause of pain, distress, or grief; a pain; a grief. — **Syn.** Calamity, adversity, misfortune, trouble. See SORROW.

af-flic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Causing affliction; distressing. — **af-flic'tive-ly,** *adv.*

af'flu-ence (ăf'lōō-ĕns; 86), *n.* **1.** A flowing to or toward; concourse; influx. **2.** An abundant supply, as of thought or words; profusion; also, abundance of property; wealth. — **Syn.** Abundance, exuberance, plenty, riches, opulence.

af'flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *affluens, -entis,* p. pr. of *affluere* to flow to; *ad* + *fluere* to flow.] **1.** Flowing (to); flowing abundantly. **2.** Abundant; copious; hence, wealthy. — **Syn.** See RICH. — *n.* A tributary stream. — **-ent-ly,** *adv.*

af'flux (ăf'lŭks), *n.* [L. *affluxum,* p. p. of *affluere.*] A flowing toward; that which flows to.

af-force' (ă-fōrs'; 57), *v. t.;* -FORCED' (-fōrst') ; -FORC'ING. [OF. *aforcier* to fortify, force.] To reënforce; strengthen; specif., to strengthen (a judicial or deliberative body, as a court or jury) by adding specially qualified members. — **af-force'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

af-ford' (ă-fōrd'; 57), *v. t.* [AS. *geforðian, forðian,* to further, accomplish, afford, fr. *forð* forth, forward.] **1.** To give forth; supply, yield, furnish, or the like, as the natural result, fruit, or issue; as, the sea *affords* fish; trade *affords* profit; rest *affords* strength. **2.** To incur, stand, bear, or manage without serious detriment (as to financial condition, health, reputation, etc.); — used with *can, could, might,* etc., or in the infinitive; as, no one can *afford* to waste his time. — **af-ford'a-ble,** *a.*

af-for'est (ă-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* [LL. *afforestare; ad* + *forestare.* See FOREST.] To convert into a forest, as pasture. — **af-for'est-a'tion** (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), **af-for'est-ment,** *n.*

af-fran'chise (ă-frăn'chīz; -chĭz), *v. t.* [F. *affranchir;* à (L. *ad*) + *franc* free.] To make free; enfranchise.

af-fray' (ă-frā'), *v. t.;* -FRAYED' (-frād'). [OF. *effreer, esfreer,* orig., to disquiet.] To alarm. *Archaic.* — *n.* **1.** A tumultuous assault or quarrel; a brawl. **2.** *Law.* The fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. — **Syn.** See CONTEST.

af-freight' (ă-frāt'), *v. t.* [*ad-* + *freight.*] To hire or charter, as a ship, for transportation of goods or freight.

af-freight'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of hiring, or the contract by which a vessel is hired, for transportation of freight.

af'fri-cate (ăf'rĭ-kāt), *n.* [L. *affricatus,* deriv. of *af-* = *ad-* + *fricare* to rub.] *Phon.* A combination of a stop, or explosive, with an immediately following fricative or spirant of corresponding organic position, as *pf* in German *Pfeffer,* pepper.

af-fright' (ă-frīt'), *v. t.* [Orig. p. p., fr. AS. *āfyrhtan* to terrify; *ā-* (intensive) + *fyrhtan* to terrify.] To frighten or terrify. — *n.* **1.** An affrighting. **2.** Sudden fear, terror; also, a cause of fear or terror. — **af-fright'ment,** *n.*

af-front' (ă-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [OF. *afronter* to strike on the forehead, confront, LL. *affrontare* to strike against; L. *ad* + *frons* forehead, front.] **1.** To offend by disrespect; treat with marked incivility; also, to cause to feel affront. **2.** To face, as in defiance; confront. *Archaic.* **3.** To front upon; border upon. — *n.* **1.** An encounter, friendly or hostile. *Obs.* **2.** Rude treatment; a deliberately offensive act or word; also, a felt indignity. — **af-front'er,** *n.* **Syn. Affront, insult, indignity.** An **affront** is a designed, usually an open, mark of disrespect; an **insult** is a personal attack, either by words or actions, meant to humiliate or degrade; an **indignity** is an outrage upon one's personal dignity.

af-fron'tive (ă-frŭn'tĭv), *a.* Tending to affront, or offend.

af-fuse' (ă-fūz'), *v. t.;* -FUSED' (-fūzd') ; -FUS'ING. [L. *affusus,* p. p. of *affundere.*] To pour out or sprinkle, as water.

af-fu'sion (ă-fū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of pouring upon or sprinkling with a liquid, as in baptism, or medical treatment.

af-fy' (ă-fī'), *v. t.;* -FIED' (-fīd') ; -FY'ING. [OF. *afier,* LL. *affidare.* Cf. AFFIANCE.] **1.** To betroth; affiance. **2.** To affirm on one's faith; to make affidavit.

Af'ghan (ăf'găn), *a.* Of or pert. to Afghanistan. — *n.* **1.** A native of Afghanistan. **2.** Chief language of Afghanistan. Its alphabet is a modification of the Arabic. **3.** [*l. c.*] A kind of worsted blanket or wrap.

a-field' (ȧ-fēld'), *adv.* **1.** To, in, or on, the field. **2.** Out of the way; astray.

a-fire' (ȧ-fīr'), *adv. & a.* On fire.

a-flame' (ȧ-flām'), *adv. & a.* Afire; flaming.

a-float' (ȧ-flōt'), *adv. & a.* **1.** Floating; on board ship. **2.** Moving; in general circulation; as, a rumor is *afloat.* **3.** Adrift. **4.** Flooded; as, the deck was *afloat.*

a-foot' (ȧ-fo͝ot'), *adv.* **1.** On foot. **2.** In motion; astir.

a-fore' (ȧ-fōr'; 57), *adv., prep., & conj.* [AS. *onforan* or *ætforan.*] Before. *Obs., Dial., or Naut.*

a-fore'hand' (-hănd'), *adv. & a.* Beforehand. *Archaic.*

a-fore'said' (-sĕd'), *a.* Said or named before.

a-fore'thought' (-thôt'), *a.* Premeditated; prepense; designed; as, malice *aforethought.* — *n.* Premeditation.

a-fore'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* Formerly.

‖ **a for'ti-o'ri** (ā fôr'shĭ-ō'rī ; fōr'-; 57). [L.] With the greater force; — said of an argument that is developed for a given proposition from the evidence for a less probable proposition which is dependent upon the same premises or conditions as is that which is to be proved.

a-foul' (ȧ-foul'), *adv. & a.* In collision; fouled; entangled.

a-fraid' (ȧ-frād'), *p. a.* [Old p. p. of *affray.*] Impressed with fear or apprehension; in fear; apprehensive. **Syn.** Anxious, alarmed, terrified, scared, frightened, aghast; shrinking, faint-hearted, pusillanimous, cowardly; fearful, timid, timorous. — **Afraid, fearful, frightened, aghast, timid, timorous. Afraid** implies a state of fear; **fearful** implies fear about an object, rather than for one's self. **Frightened** suggests a sudden access of alarm; as, she saw him fall and was *frightened.* **Aghast** connotes outward manifestation of fear or terror. **Timid** implies habitual or constitutional lack of courage; as, *timid* as a mouse. **Timorous** is commonly contemptuous.

af'reet (ăf'rēt; ȧ-frēt'), *n.* [Ar. *'ifrīt.*] *Arabic Myth.* A powerful evil jinni, demon, or monstrous giant.

a-fresh' (ȧ-frĕsh'), *adv.* Anew; again; newly.

Af'ri-can (ăf'rĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Africa. — *n.* A native of Africa; one ethnologically of an African race. **African lily.** See AGAPANTHUS.

Af'ri-kan'der (ăf'rĭ-kăn'dẽr), *n.* In South Africa, a native white, esp. of Dutch or Huguenot ancestry.

Afrikander Bond, *or, erroneously,* **Bund,** a political league formed in South Africa in 1882 to further Afrikander influence and the federation of the states and British colonies in South Africa as an independent nation.

Af'ro- (ăf'rō-). A combining form for *African;* as in: **Af'ro-A-mer'i-can,** pertaining to, or designating, American negroes; **Af'ro-Eu'ro-pe'an,** pertaining to Africa and Europe, esp. to the group of people dwelling about the Mediterranean, often considered as forming a single race.

aft (ăft), *adv. & a.* [AS. *æftan* behind.] *Naut.* Near, toward, or in, the stern of a vessel; astern; abaft.

aft'er (ăf'tẽr), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *æfter.*] Subsequently in time or place; behind; afterwards; later than. — *prep.* **1.** Behind in place; — often with the same noun preceding and following to denote repetition; as, day *after* day. **2.** Following the course of; in search or pursuit of; hence: with a view to; concerning; in respect of; as, he went *after* a book; to ask *after* a friend. **3.** Later in time;

subsequent to. **4.** Subsequent to and in view of; as, *after* what I said, why did you go? **5.** Below in rank. **6.** In imitation of; after the manner or appearance of; as, he takes *after* his father. **7.** According to; in accordance with; as, he acted *after* his kind.
Syn. After, behind. **After** implies movement, order, consecutiveness, in time or space. **Behind** implies position, usually in space, less often in time.
— *a.* [AS. *æftera.*] **1.** Next; later in time; subsequent. **2.** Hinder; nearer the rear.

aft'er-birth' (-bûrth'), *n.* The placenta and membranes connected with the fetus, expelled after delivery.

aft'er–born', *p. a.* **1.** Born posthumously. **2.** Later-born; younger.

aft'er-brain' (-brān'), *n. Anat.* The metencephalon.

aft'er-clap' (-klăp'), *n.* An unexpected subsequent event.

aft'er-crop' (-krŏp'), *n.* A later crop of the same year from the same soil. — *v. i.* To take or grow a second crop.

aft'er-damp' (-dămp'), *n.* An irrespirable gas remaining after an explosion of fire damp in a mine.

aft'er–din'ner, *a.* Postprandial, as a speech.

aft'er-feed' (ăf'tĕr-fēd'), *n.* Aftergrass which is fed off, or used for grazing.

aft'er-glow' (-glō'), *n.* A refulgence remaining where a light has disappeared, as in the sky after sunset.

aft'er-grass (-grăs'), *n.* The second-growth grass; aftermath.

aft'er-im'age (-ĭm'ăj), *n.* The visual impression following the removal of a stimulation of the retina.

aft'er-math (-măth), *n.* [*after* + obs. *math* a mowing, AS. *mæð.*] A second mowing; the crop of grass cut from the same soil after the first crop of the season. Also fig.

aft'er-most (-mōst), *a. superl.* Hindmost; last.

aft'er-noon' (-nōōn'), *n.* The part of the day between noon and evening.

aft'er-pain' (-pān'), *n.* A later or following pain; in *pl.*, the pains succeeding childbirth, due to uterine contraction.

aft'er-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A piece performed after a play, usually a farce or other small entertainment.

aft'er-shaft' (-shăft'), *n. Zoöl.* An accessory plume arising from the posterior side of the stem of the feathers of many birds, as in the down and the contour feathers.

aft'er-taste' (-tāst'), *n.* A taste which remains in the mouth after eating or drinking.

aft'er-thought' (-thôt'), *n.* Reflection after an act.

aft'er-time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time after the present; the future.

aft'er-wards (-wĕrdz) } *adv.* [AS. *æfterweard,* a., behind.]
aft'er-ward (-wĕrd) } At a later time; subsequently.

A'gag (ā'găg), *n. Bib.* An Amalekite king. See 1 *Sam.* xv.

a-gain' (*ȧ*-gĕn'; *also, esp. Brit. and rhetorical,* *ȧ*-gān'), *adv.* [AS. *ongegn, ongéan,* against, again; *on* + *géan* against.] **1.** In return; back; as, bring us word *again.* **2.** Another time; anew; as, we shall live *again.* **3.** Once repeated, as in quantity; as, as large *again;* repeated in another place; as, you will not find his like *again.* **4.** On the other hand. **5.** Moreover; besides; further; as, *again,* it may be unwise to go.
again and again, more than once; often; repeatedly.

a-gainst' (*ȧ*-gĕnst'; *also, esp. Brit. and rhetorical,* *ȧ*-gānst'), *prep.* [AS. *ongegn, ongéanes.*] **1.** Abreast of; opposite to; facing; toward. **2.** From an opposite or different direction and so as to strike or touch; in contact with; upon; as, hail beats *against* the roof. **3.** In opposition to; counter to; hence, adverse to; as, *against* reason; *against* law. **4.** By or before the time that; in preparation for; as, storing up food *against* the winter. *Archaic or Dial.*

a-gal'loch (*ȧ*-găl'ŏk; ăg'*ȧ*-lŏk') } *n.* [Gr. *ἀγ ἀλλοχον.*]
a-gal'lo-chum (*ȧ*-găl'ō-kŭm) } soft, resinous wood of an East Indian tree. It is the *aloes* of the Bible.

ag'al-mat'o-lite (ăg'ăl-măt'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἄγαλμα, -ματος,* image, statue + *-lite.*] *Min.* A soft, compact stone, usually a certain stone of a grayish, greenish, or yellowish color, carved into images by the Chinese.

ag'a-ma (ăg'*ȧ*-mȧ), *n.* [NL., from the Caribbean name.] Any of a genus (*Agama*) of partly herbivorous Old World lizards. Many are of bright and changeable colors.

Ag'a-mem'non (-mĕm'nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀγαμέμνων.*] The son of Atreus, elder brother of Menelaus and leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War. See CLYTEMNESTRA.

a-gam'ic (*ȧ*-găm'ĭk), *a.* [See AGAMOUS.] *Biol.* **a** (1) Asexual. (2) Parthenogenetic. **b** *Bot.* = CRYPTOGAMIC.

ag'a-mo-gen'e-sis (ăg'*ȧ*-mō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [See AGAMOUS; GENESIS.] *Biol.* **a** Parthenogenesis. **b** Asexual reproduction. — **ag'a-mo-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

ag'a-mous (ăg'*ȧ*-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄγαμος* unmarried; *ȧ-* not + *γάμος* marriage.] *Bot.* Cryptogamous.

Ag'a-nip'pe (-nĭp'ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀγανίππη.*] A fountain near Mount Helicon, among the ancient Greeks sacred to the Muses.

ag'a-pan'thus (-păn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀγάπη* love + *ἄνθος* flower.] Any of several African liliaceous plants (genus *Tulbaghia*), cultivated for their umbels of blue or purple flowers. *T. africana* is called African lily.

a-gape' (*ȧ*-gāp'; -găp'), *adv. & a.* Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention.

ag'a-pe (ăg'*ȧ*-pē), *n.; pl.* AGAPÆ (-pē). [Gr. *ἀγάπη* love, pl. *ἀγάπαι* love feast.] The love feast of the primitive Christians, a meal connected with the Communion.

a'gar (ā'gär), *or* **a'gar–a'gar,** *n.* [Malay.] An edible nonnitrogenous substance of a gelatinous consistency got from certain East Indian seaweeds; also, a similar substance got from various other seaweeds.

ag'a-ric (ăg'*ȧ*-rĭk; *ȧ*-găr'ĭk), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀγαρικόν.*] Any fungus of the family including the mushrooms; also, any of several shelflike fungi often found on trees.

a-gar'i-ca'ceous (*ȧ*-găr'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Belonging to a large family (*Agaricaceæ*) including the mushrooms.

a-gate' (*ȧ*-gāt'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *gate* way.] On the way; hence: going on; taking place. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ag'ate (ăg'ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *achates,* fr. Gr. *ἀχάτης.*] **1.** *Min.* A chalcedony with colors in stripes, clouds, etc. **2.** A pigmy; — in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings and seals. *Obs.* **3.** A child's marble of agate or of glass imitating it. **4.** *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

ag'ate-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* **1.** Pottery veined and mottled like agate. **2.** A kind of enameled iron or steel ware.

ag'at-ize (ăg'*ȧ*-tīz), *v. t.* Usually in *p. p.,* AG'AT-IZED (-tīzd). To convert into agate; make resemble agate.

a-ga've (*ȧ*-gā'vē), *n.* Any of a genus (*Agave*) of plants of the amaryllis family, including the common fleshy-leaved century plant of tropical America.

a-gaze' (*ȧ*-gāz'), *adv. & a.* Gazing.

age (āj), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *ætas,* for *aevitas,* fr. *aevum* age.] **1.** That part of the duration of a being or a thing between its beginning and any given time; as, his *age* is now ten years. **2.** The whole duration of a being; lifetime; as, the *age* of the dog is from 10 to 15 years. **3.** The time of life at which some particular qualification, power, or capacity arises or vests; as, to be of school *age.* **4.** Specif.: Mature age; full age, or majority, which at the common law is fixed at 21 years, or in some States at 18 years for women; — used with *of;* as, to come of *age;* to be of *age.* **5.** One of the stages of life; as the *age* of infancy; specif., old age. **6.** A particular period of time, esp. with reference to civilization or the earth's history, as the stone *age,* the bronze *age,* the golden *age,* the coal *age,* etc. **7.** The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation. **8.** A century. **9.** A long time (indefinitely). *Colloq.* **10.** In poker, the right belonging to the player to the left of the dealer, under certain conditions, to have the last say; the player in this position. — **Syn.** See EPOCH.
— *v. i. & t.;* AGED (ājd); AG'ING, AGE'ING (āj'ĭng). To grow or make aged; become or make old; mature.

-age (-ăj). [F. *-age,* fr. L. *-aticum.*] A suffix used to form nouns denoting: **a** Something in the relationship or appurtenance, function, or the like, and esp. the collection, aggregate, or sum total of things in, or arising from, such relationship; as in pont*age,* post*age,* aver*age,* break*age,* shrink*age,* leak*age,* etc. **b** Act or process; as in pass*age,* plunder*age,* marri*age,* etc. **c** State, condition, rank, dignity, or the like; as in pupil*age,* pastor*age,* baron*age,* etc.

aged (ājˈĕd; ājd; *in compounds,* ăjd; 24), *a.* **1.** That has grown (more or less) old; esp., advanced in years; old. **2.** Belonging to old age; as, "*aged* cramps." — **a'ged-ly** (āˈjĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **a'ged-ness,** *n.*

age'less (āj'lĕs), *a.* Without old age or limits of duration.

a'gen-cy (āˈjĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Faculty or state of acting; action; instrumentality. **2.** Office or business of an agent, or factor; relation between a principal and his agent. **3.** Place of business or district of an agent.

a-gen'dum (*ȧ*-jĕn'dŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L., neut. of the gerundive of *agere* to act.] **1.** In *pl.* Things to be done; specif., a program of the business to be brought up at a meeting. **2.** [In form **agenda** construed as a *sing.*] A memorandum book.

a'gent (āˈjĕnt), *a.* [L. *agens, agentis,* p. pr. of *agere* to act.] Acting; — opposed to *patient. Archaic.*
— *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, exerts power, or has power to act; an active being or quality; as, we are *agents* free to do good or evil. **2.** One who acts for, or in the place of, another by authority from him; substitute; deputy. **3.** An active cause; something having power to produce an effect; as, a medicinal *agent.*

a-gen'tial (*ȧ*-jĕn'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an agent or an agency.

a-ger'a-tum (*ȧ*-jĕr'*ȧ*-tŭm; ăj'ĕr-ā'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀγήρατον* a sort of plant; *ȧ-* not + *γῆρας* old age.] Any of a large genus (*Ageratum*) of tropical American asteraceous plants having small heads of blue or white flowers. Also, any of several other blue-flowered asteraceous plants.

ag-glom'er-ate (*ȧ*-glŏmˈĕr-āt), *v. t. & i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *agglomeratus,* p. p. of *agglomerare;* ad +

glomerare to form into a ball.] To wind or collect into a ball; hence: to gather into a mass; cluster; mass. — *a.* Agglomerated. — *n.* **1.** A collection or mass. **2.** *Geol.* A mass of volcanic fragments united haphazard.

ag-glom'er-a'tion (ă-glŏm'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of agglomerating; state of being agglomerated. **2.** A mass of agglomerated things or stuff; clump; cluster.

ag-glom'er-a-tive (ă-glŏm'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having a tendency to gather together or to make into collections.

ag-glu'ti-nant (ă-gloō'tĭ-nănt; 86), *a.* Uniting, as glue; adhesive. — *n.* Any agglutinant substance.

ag-glu'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *agglutinatus*, p. p. of *agglutinare* to glue to a thing; *ad*+*glutinare* to glue, *gluten* glue.] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue; unite by adhesion. — *a.* United, as with glue; agglutinative.

ag-glu'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of agglutinating; state of being agglutinated. **2.** That which is formed by agglutination. **3.** *Philol.* A combination or running together of primitive words into compounds in which the constituent parts undergo little or no change.

ag-glu'ti-na-tive (ă-gloō'tĭ-nā-tĭv; 86), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or tending to cause, agglutination. **2.** *Philol.* Formed or characterized by agglutination.

ag-grade' (ă-grād'), *v. t.*; -GRAD'ED (-grād'ĕd); -GRAD'ING (-ĭng). [*ag-*=*ad-* + *grade*.] *Phys. Geog.* To bring, or tend to bring, to a uniform grade, or slope, by addition of material; as, streams *aggrade* their beds by depositing sediment. — **ag'gra-da'tion** (ăg'rà-dā'shŭn), *n.*

ag'gran-dize (ăg'răn-dīz), *v. t.*; -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). [F. *agrandir*; *à*(L. *ad*)+*grandir* to increase, L. *grandire*, fr. *grandis* great.] To make great, as in size, or in power, rank, honor, or the like, or in one's estimation or statement. — **Syn.** Enlarge, increase, augment; magnify, exalt, exaggerate. — **ag'gran-diz'er,** *n.*

ag-gran'dize-ment (ă-grăn'dĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Act or result of aggrandizing; exaltation; enlargement.

ag'gra-vate (ăg'rà-vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [L. *aggravatus*, p. p. of *aggravare*; *ad* + *gravare* to burden.] **1.** To make heavy or heavier; add to; also, to burden. *Obs.* **2.** To make worse, or more severe; enhance; intensify. **3.** To exasperate; provoke; irritate. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Heighten, increase, magnify. See INTENSIFY. — **ag'gra-vat'ing** (-vāt'ĭng), *p. a.* — **ag'gra-vat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ag'gra-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of aggravating; state of being aggravated. **2.** Exaggerated representation. **3.** An extrinsic circumstance or accident that increases the guilt of a crime or the hardship of a misfortune. **4.** Provocation; irritation. *Colloq.*

ag'gra-va-tive (ăg'rà-vā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to aggravate.

ag'gra-va'tor (-vā'tĕr), *n.* One who aggravates.

ag'gre-gate (ăg'rē-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *aggregatus*, p. p. of *aggregare* to lead to a flock; *ad*+*gregare* to collect into a flock, *grex*, *gregis*, flock, herd.] **1.** To bring together; collect; accumulate. **2.** To amount to. *Colloq.*

— (-gāt), *a.* **1.** Formed by collection of individuals into a mass or sum; collective. **2.** a *Bot.* Clustered in a dense mass or head. b *Geol.* Composed of a mixture of substances separable by mechanical means.

— *n.* **1.** A mass, assemblage, or sum of particulars. **2.** Any hard material for mixing in small fragments with mortar to form concrete. — **ag'gre-gate-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. **Aggregate, aggregation, combination, composite, compound** denote a union of parts or individuals. In **aggregate** the component parts are usually thought of as brought together more or less loosely; so, also, **aggregation**, which suggests the process of gathering, as well as the result; as, an empire is the *aggregate* of many states; this *aggregation* of books was the result of many years' search. **Combination** implies a closer association than *aggregate*, but not so close as **composite**, which expresses a union less intimate and organic than **compound**; as, a strange *combination* of arrogance and deference; his temper is a *compound* of timidity and craftiness.

ag'gre-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of aggregating; state of being aggregated; a collection of particulars; an aggregate. — **Syn.** See AGGREGATE.

ag'gre-ga-tive (ăg'rē-gā-tĭv), *a.* Taken together; tending to aggregate; collective.

ag'gre-ga'tor (-gā'tĕr), *n.* One who aggregates.

ag-gress' (ă-grĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *aggressus*, p. p. of *aggredi* to go to, approach; *ad* + *gradi* to step, go, *gradus* step.] To commit the first act of hostility or offense; begin a quarrel or controversy; — used with *on*.

ag-gres'sion (ă-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *aggressio*.] A first or unprovoked attack, or act of hostility; act of encroachment; assault. — **Syn.** Invasion, intrusion, provocation.

ag-gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Tending or disposed to, or characterized by, aggression. — **-sive-ly,** *adv.* — **-sive-ness,** *n.*

ag-gres'sor (-ĕr), *n.* One making an aggression; assailant.

ag-grieve' (ă-grēv'), *v. t.*; -GRIEVED' (-grēvd'); -GRIEV'ING. [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *grever* to burden, injure.] To grieve; afflict; hence, to oppress or injure; — now commonly used in the passive, *to be aggrieved*.

ag-grieved' (ă-grēvd'), *p. a.* Troubled or distressed; having a grievance; specif., *Law*, adversely affected in respect of legal rights.

a-ghast' (ă-gàst'), *a.* & *p. p.* [ME. *agast*, *agasted*, p. p. of *agasten* to terrify, fr. AS. *ā-*+*gæstan* to terrify, torment.] Terrified; showing terror or horror. — **Syn.** See AFRAID.

ag'ile (ăj'ĭl), *a.* [F. *agile*, L. *agilis*, fr. *agere* to move.] Apt or ready to move; lively. — **Syn.** See ACTIVE. — **ag'ile-ly,** *adv.* — **ag'ile-ness,** *n.*

a-gil'i-ty (ă-jĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being agile; nimbleness.

ag'i-o (ăj'ĭ-ō; ā'jĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* AGIOS (-ōz). [It. *aggio*.] **1.** A percentage paid for the exchange of one currency for another; also, an allowance or deduction for depreciation of coin by wear. The premium or discount on foreign bills of exchange is sometimes called *agio*. **2.** Loosely, money changing; agiotage.

ag'i-o-tage (ăj'ĭ-ō-tăj), *n.* [F.] Exchange business; also, stockjobbing; speculative buying or selling of stocks.

a-gist' (ă-jĭst'), *v. t.* [OF. *agister*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *giste* lodging, abode, deriv. of L. *jacēre* to lie.] *Law.* To take to graze or pasture at a certain sum; — used originally of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests. — **a-gist'ment,** *n.*

ag'i-tate (ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *agitatus*, p. p. of *agitare* to put in motion, *agere* to move.] **1.** To move with a violent, irregular action. **2.** To stir up; disturb; excite; perturb. **3.** To discuss earnestly; debate. **4.** To revolve in the mind; contrive busily; devise; plot. — *v. i.* To make an agitation; stir up discussion.

ag'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of agitating; state of being agitated. — **Syn.** Commotion, excitement, disturbance, perturbation, trepidation; discussion, debating, canvass.

‖**a'gi-ta'to** (ä'jē-tä'tō), *a.* [It., agitated.] *Music.* Sung or played in a restless, hurried, and spasmodic manner.

ag'i-ta'tor (ăj'ĭ-tā'tĕr), *n.* One that agitates.

A-gla'ia (ă-glā'yà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Αγλαΐα*, lit., splendor.] See GRACE, 11.

ag'let (ăg'lĕt), **ai'glet** (ā'glĕt), *n.* [From F., fr. LL., dim. of L. *acus* needle, pin.] The metal tag of a lace or pendant, formerly often made ornamental.

a-glow' (ă-glō'), *adv.* & *a.* Glowing.

ag'mi-nate (ăg'mĭ-nāt) } *a.* [L. *agmen*, *agminis*, army,
ag'mi-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } crowd.] Grouped together.

ag'nail (ăg'nāl), *n.* [AS. *angnægl*; *ange* vexation+*nægel* nail.] A sore under or around the nail; also, a hangnail.

ag'nate (-nāt), *n.* [L. *agnatus*, p. p. of *agnasci* to be born in addition to.] A relative whose relationship is exclusively through males or, sometimes, through the father's side. — *a.* **1.** Related through males only or through the father. **2.** Allied; akin. — **ag-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

Ag'ni (ăg'nē), *n.* [Skr., fr. *agni* fire.] The Vedic god of the altar fire, mediator between gods and men.

ag-no'men (-nō'mĕn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nà). [L., fr. *ad* + *nomen* name.] An additional or fourth name sometimes given or taken among the Romans, as on account of some exploit; any additional name; an epithet; as, Aristides *the Just*. — **ag-nom'i-nal** (-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.*

Ag'nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. *γνωστικός* knowing. See GNOSTIC.] One who professes agnosticism. — **Syn.** See INFIDEL. — **ag-nos'tic, ag-nos'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

ag-nos'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that neither the nature nor the existence of God nor the ultimate character of the universe is knowable. **2.** Any doctrine which, while professing belief in God's existence, denies the knowableness of his nature. **3.** Any doctrine which affirms that all knowledge is relative and uncertain.

ag'nus (ăg'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NUSES (-ĕz); L. -NI (-nī). [L., a lamb.] *Eccl.* A lamb used as a symbol; esp., the Agnus Dei.

Agnus bell. *R. C. Ch.* The bell rung during the singing of the Agnus Dei.

ag'nus cas'tus (kăs'tŭs). [Gr. *ἄγνος* a willowlike tree, used at a religious festival; confused with *ἁγνός* holy, chaste; *castus* is L., chaste.) An ornamental blue- or white-flowered verbenaceous shrub (*Vitex agnus castus*).

Ag'nus De'i (dē'ī). [L., Lamb of God; — used by John the Baptist of Christ (*John* i. 29).] **a** An image of a lamb as an emblem of Christ, esp. one bearing a cross or banner. **b** *R. C. Ch.* (1) A cake of wax stamped with such a figure. (2) A certain prayer beginning "*Agnus Dei.*" **c** In churches of the Anglican Communion, the prayer "O Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us," often sung as an anthem in the Communion; also, the music for it.

Agnus Dei, a.

a-go′ (ȧ-gō′), *a. & adv.* [Old p. p., deriv. of AS. *āgān* to pass away ; *ā-* + *gān* to go.] Past ; gone by.

a-gog′ (ȧ-gŏg′), *a. & adv.* In eager desire ; eager ; astir.

a-go′ing (ȧ-gō′ĭng), *adv. & a.* In motion ; going.

a-gone′ (ȧ-gŏn′ ; 62), *a. & adv.* Ago ; gone by. *Archaic.*

a-go′nes (ȧ-gō′nēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀγῶνες.*] *Class. Antiq.* Contests, held at public assemblies or festivals. They were of three general classes — gymnastic, musical (including, in Greece, recitations of Homer by the rhapsodists), and horse or chariot races.

a-gon′ic (ȧ-gŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγωνος* without angles ; *ἀ-* not + *γωνία* an angle.] Not forming an angle.

agonic line, an imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through those places where the magnetic needle points to the true north ; the line of no magnetic declination.

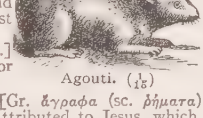
ag′o-nis′tic (ăg′ō-nĭs′tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἀγωνιστικός.*] Pertain-
ag′o-nis′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ing to the classical agones ; hence, pertaining to intense strife ; pert. to athletic or polemic feats ; athletic ; combative ; hence, strained. — **ag′o-nis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ag′o-nize (ăg′ō-nīz), *v. t.* ; -NIZED (-nīzd) ; -NIZ′ING (-nīz′-ĭng). [Through F. & LL., fr. Gr. *ἀγωνίζεσθαι* to struggle. See AGONY.] To cause to suffer agony ; torture. — *v. i.* **1.** To suffer anguish. **2.** To struggle or strive desperatly. — **ag′o-niz′ing** (-nīz′ĭng), *p. a.* — **ag′o-niz′ing-ly**, *adv.*

ag′o-ny (ăg′ō-nĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀγωνία* orig., a contest, fr. *ἀγών* assembly at games, contest for a prize, *ἄγειν* to lead, celebrate.] **1.** Extreme pain of mind or body ; anguish. **2.** Paroxysm of joy ; keen emotion. **3.** Death struggle. — **Syn.** See DISTRESS.

ag′o-ra (ăg′ō-rȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [Gr. *ἀγορά.*] An assembly ; hence, the place of assembly, esp. the market place, in an ancient Greek city.

a-gou′ti } (ȧ-gōō′tĭ), *n.* [F. *agouti, acouti*, Sp. *aguti*,
a-gou′ty } *acuti*, fr. native name.] Any of certain rodents (genus *Dasyprocta*), about the size of a rabbit, peculiar to South and Central America and the West Indies.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a-graffe′ (ȧ-grăf′), *n.* [F. *agrafe.*] A hook used as a clasp on armor or costumes.

Ag′ra-pha (ăg′rȧ-fȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἄγραφα* (sc. *ῥήματα*) unwritten sayings.] Sayings attributed to Jesus, which, though not canonical, were current in early tradition and are regarded by some as perhaps genuine.

a-graph′i-a (ȧ-grăf′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See A- not ; -GRAPHY.] *Med.* Absence or loss of the power of expressing ideas by written signs. It is a form of aphasia.—**a-graph′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

a-gra′ri-an (ȧ-grā′rĭ-ăn ; 3), *a.* [L. *agrarius*, fr. *ager* field.] Of or pertaining to fields or lands, or their tenure. — *n.* One who favors agrarianism.

a-gra′ri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* An equal or equitable division of land ; also, principles or practices favoring this.

a-gree′ (ȧ-grē′), *v. i.* ; A-GREED′ (-grēd′) ; A-GREE′ING. [From F., fr. *à* (L. *ad*) + *gré* good will, consent, L. *gratus* pleasing.] **1.** To yield assent or favor ; consent ; accede ; — usually used with *to* or *that* ; as, he *agreed* to my proposal. **2.** To be in unison or concord ; be or become united or consistent ; concur ; as, your assertions do not *agree*. **3.** To come to terms or to a common resolve (with another or one another) ; to exchange promises ; as, they *agreed* to divide the game. **4.** To be conformable ; resemble ; coincide ; correspond ; as, our scales do not *agree*. **5.** To suit or be adapted in its effects ; do well ; — usually used with *with* ; as, a hot climate does not *agree* with him. **6.** *Gram.* To be alike in gender, number, case, or person.

Syn. Engage, promise, stipulate, contract, bargain ; harmonize, comport, fit, tally ; assent, consent, accede, acquiesce, concur, coincide. — **Agree, concur, coincide** all express harmony of opinion. To **agree** is in general to come into accord with some one ; as, we *agree* in our plans. **Concur** expresses a specific or definite agreement, esp. in opinion or action ; as, he *concurred* in the decree. **Coincide** implies an agreement amounting to complete identity of opinion.

a-gree′a-bil′i-ty (ȧ-brĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being agreeable.

a-gree′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Pleasing, either to the mind or senses ; pleasant ; grateful ; as, an *agreeable* person, task, amusement, etc. **2.** Willing ; ready to agree or consent. *Colloq.* **3.** Agreeing or suitable ; conformable ; — used with *to*, sometimes with *with* ; as, this date is *agreeable* to the evidence. **4.** In pursuance or accordance ; — for *agreeably* ; as, they went *agreeable* to our request. — **Syn.** See PLEASANT. — **-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

a-greed′ (ȧ-grēd′), *p. p. & p. a.* Brought into agreement ; united or settled in or by a common opinion or consent.

a-gree′ment (-grē′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State or act of agreeing. **2.** The language embodying reciprocal promises. — **Syn.** See CONTRACT, RESEMBLANCE.

a-gres′tic (ȧ-grĕs′tĭk), *a.* [L. *agrestis*, fr. *ager* field.] Rustic ; rural ; hence : unpolished ; uncouth.

ag′ri-cul′tur-al (ăg′rĭ-kŭl′tûr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or engaged in, agriculture. — **-al-ly**, *adv.*

ag′ri-cul′ture (ăg′rĭ-kŭl′tûr), *n.* [L. *agricultura ; agri*, gen. of *ager* field + *cultura* cultivation.] Art or science of cultivating the ground ; tillage ; husbandry ; farming.

ag′ri-cul′tur-ist (-kŭl′tûr-ĭst), *n.* One engaged or skilled in agriculture ; a husbandman. — **ag′ri-cul′tur-al-ist**, *n.*

ag′ri-mo-ny (ăg′rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n. ; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Through OF. & L., fr. Gr. *ἀργεμώνη.*] **a** A common yellow-flowered herb (genus *Agrimonia*), having the calyx covered with hooked hairs. **b** Any of several other plants ; as, water *agrimony*.

ag′ro-nom′ic } *a.* Of or pertaining to agron-
ag′ro-nom′i-cal (-nŏm′ĭ-kăl) } omy.

ag′ro-nom′ics (-rō-nŏm′ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of agronomy.

a-gron′o-my (ȧ-grŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγρονόμος* rural ; *ἀγρός* field + *νόμος* usage.] Agriculture dealing with the theory and practice of crop production ; scientific management of land. — **a-gron′o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

ag′ros-tol′o-gy (ăg′rŏs-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγρωστις* a kind of grass + *-logy.*] The branch of systematic botany treating of the grasses.

aground′ (ȧ-ground′), *adv. & a.* On the ground ; stranded ; [as, the ship is *aground*.

‖ **a′guar-dien′te** (ä′gwär-dyĕn′tā), *n.* [Sp., contr. of *agua ardiente* burning water (L. *aqua* water + *ardens* burning).] Any distilled alcoholic drink ; — applied in the southwestern United States esp. to native whisky.

a′gue (ā′gū), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL. (febris) *acuta* an acute fever, L. *acutus* sharp.] **1.** A malarial fever attended by paroxysms of chills, fever, and sweating, which occur at regular intervals. **2.** A chill, or state of shaking, as with cold. — **a′gu-ish** (ā′gū-ĭsh), *a.* — **a′gu-ish-ly**, *adv.*

a′gue-weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **1.** The boneset. **2.** The stiff gentian (*Gentiana quinquefolia*).

ah (ä), *interj.* An exclamation, expressive of pity, contempt, triumph, etc., according to manner of utterance.

a-ha′ (ȧ-hä′), *interj.* An exclamation expressing triumph mixed with derision, or simple surprise.

A′hab (ā′hăb), *n. Bib.* One of Israel's greatest kings. See 1 *Kings* xvi.–xxii.

A-has′u-e′rus (ȧ-hăz′û-ē′rŭs ; ȧ-hăs′-), *n. Bib.* Either of two kings of Persia and Media. Cf. ESTHER.

a-head′ (ȧ-hĕd′), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *head.*] **1.** In or to the front ; onward. **2.** Headlong. *Obs.*

a-hem′ (ȧ-hĕm′), *interj.* Hem ! — an exclamation.

a-hoy′ (ȧ-hoi′), *interj.* [*a* as an interj. + *hoy.*] *Naut.* A term used in hailing ; as, "Ship *ahoy* !"

Ah′ri-man (ä′rĭ-mȧn), *n.* [Avestan *aŋra mainyu* hostile or destroying [?] spirit.] The Evil Principle or Being of the ancient Persians ; the Prince of Darkness. See ORMAZD.

a-hull′ (ȧ-hŭl′), *adv. Naut.* With the sails furled, and the helm lashed alee ; — said of ships in a storm.

a-hun′gered (ȧ-hŭn′gĕrd), *a.* Pinched with hunger.

a′i (ä′ē), *n. ; pl.* AIS (ä′ēz). [Braz. *aĩ, haĩ*, from the animal's cry.] The three-toed sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*) of South America.

aid (ād), *v. t.* [From F. & OF., fr. L. *adjutare*, freq. of *adjuvare* to help ; *ad* + *juvare* to help.] To help. — **Syn.** See HELP. — *n.* **1.** Help. **2.** A person or thing that helps ; assistant ; specif., a military or naval officer acting as confidential assistant to a superior. **3.** *Eng. Hist.* An extraordinary subsidy or tax. **4.** *Feudal Law.* A pecuniary tribute paid by a vassal to his lord. — **aid′er**, *n.*

aid′ance (ād′ăns), *n.* [OF.] Aid.

aid′ant (-ănt), *a.* [F.] Helping ; helpful ; supplying aid.

aid′-de-camp′ } (ād′dĕ-kămp′ ; ād′dĕ-kän′), *n. ; pl.* AIDS-
aide′-de-camp′ } DE-CAMP, *or* AIDES- (ādz′-). [F. *aide de camp*, lit., camp assistant.] An officer attached to the person of a general or a sovereign to assist him.

‖ **aide** (ād), *n. ; pl.* AIDES (ādz). [F.] A military or naval officer assistant to a superior. = AID, *n.*, 2.

ai′glet (ā′glĕt). Var. of AGLET.

ai-grette′ (ā-grĕt′ ; ā′grĕt), **ai′gret** (ā′grĕt), *n.* [F. *aigrette.* See EGRET.] A plume or tuft for the head, composed of feathers, gems, or the like. See EGRET.

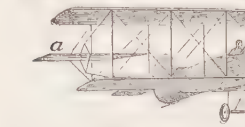
ai′guille′ (ā′gwēl′ ; ā′gwēl′), *n.* [F., a needle. See AGLET.] A needle-shaped peak ; — used esp. of certain peaks or clusters of needlelike rock near Mont Blanc.

ai′guil-lette′ (ā′gwĭ-lĕt′), *n.* [F.] An aglet ; specif., one of the ornamental tags, cords, or loops on some uniforms.

ail (āl), *v. t.* [AS. *eglan* to trouble, pain.] To affect with pain or uneasiness ; trouble ; — now only in interrogative, relative, or indefinite sentences. — *v. i.* To be affected with pain or uneasiness. — *n.* Indisposition ; ailment.

ai-lan′thus (ā-lăn′thŭs), *n.* [From *aylanto*, i. e., tree of heaven, name of the tree in the Moluccas.] *Bot.* Any of a small Asiatic genus (*Ailanthus*) of trees bearing ill-scented greenish flowers. — **ai-lan′thic** (-thĭk), *a.*

ai'le-ron (ā'lĕ-rŏn; F. ĕl'rôN'), *n.* [F.] *Aëronautics.* A small accessory plane or surface capable of being manipulated to preserve or destroy lateral balance.



a, a Ailerons of a Biplane.

ail'ment (āl'mĕnt), *n.* Indisposition; bodily affection.

aim (ām), *v. i.* [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *esmer* to estimate, aim, L. *aestimare* to estimate.] **1.** To estimate; guess. *Obs.* **2.** To point or direct a weapon toward an object with the intent of hitting it. **3.** To direct the intention or purpose; try; endeavor; as, to *aim* at riches; to *aim* to do right. — *v. t.* **1.** To calculate; guess. *Obs.* **2.** To direct or point (as a weapon, a blow, a remark, a proceeding) at, or so as to hit or affect, a particular object. — *n.* **1.** Estimation; guess. *Obs.* **2.** Act of aiming something, as a weapon. **3.** The point intended to be hit, or the object intended to be attained or affected. **4.** Intention; design. — **Syn.** See INTENTION.

aim'less, *a.* Without aim or purpose. — **aim'less-ly,** *adv.*

ain't (ānt). Contr. for *are not* or *am not;* also used for *is not. Colloq. or Illit.*

Ai'nu (ī'nōō), *n.* A member of an indigenous race of Japan, now degenerate and confined to part of Yezo, the Kurile Islands, and Sakhalin. They have skin and features of a European cast, with abundant hair and beard.

air (âr), *n.* [F. *air,* L. *aër,* fr. Gr. *ἀήρ* air, mist.] **1.** The mixture of gases, chiefly nitrogen and oxygen, surrounding the earth; the atmosphere. **2.** Something unsubstantial, light, or volatile. **3.** That which surrounds and influences; as, there was an *air* of distress. **4.** Air in motion; gentle wind; fig., breath; as, there is too much *air* here; to feel the *air* from a door. **5.** Utterance abroad; publicity; vent; as, to give a thing *air.* **6.** *Music.* A melody; tune; aria. **7.** Outward appearance; semblance; manner; style; as, this has the *air* of a secret. **8.** Bearing, attitude, or action; as, a lofty *air;* his *air* showed it. **9.** An artificial or affected manner; as, to give one's self *airs.* — **Syn.** See DEPORTMENT, WIND.

— *v. t.* **1.** To expose to the air, as for cooling; ventilate. **2.** To expose for public notice; display.

air bed. A sack or mattress inflated with air for a bed.

air bladder. A sac containing air or gas, present in most fishes; — called also *swimming bladder.*

air brake. *Mach.* A brake operated by a piston driven by compressed air or by the "suction" of a partial vacuum.

air brush. A kind of atomizer for applying liquid paints.

air castle. A castle in the air. See under CASTLE.

air'craft' (âr'krăft'), *n. sing. & pl.* A balloon, aëroplane, or other device for floating in, or flying through, the air.

air cushion. A cushion made by inflating a bag with air; also, a device acting as a buffer by the compression of air.

air gun. A kind of gun discharging by compressed air.

air hole. **1.** A hole to admit or discharge air; a spot not frozen over in the ice. **2.** *Aëronautics.* A local region in the atmosphere having a downward movement and affording less than normal support for a flying machine.

air'i-ly (âr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an airy manner; lightly; jauntily.

air'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being airy; lightness.

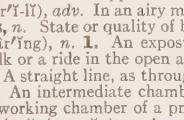
air'ing (âr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** An exposure to air, as for drying. **2.** A walk or a ride in the open air.

air line. A straight line, as through the air; a bee line.

air lock. An intermediate chamber between the outer air and the working chamber of a pneumatic caisson.

air'man' (-măn'; -măn), *n.* A man who ascends or flies in an aircraft; a flying-machine pilot. — **air'wom'an,** *n. fem.*

air-om'e-ter (âr-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*air* + *-meter.*] **1.** A kind of gasometer for holding air. **2.** An instrument for measuring the rate of flow of air.



Air Pump. *a* Cylinder; *b* Piston Rod; *c* Manometer. *d* Receiver.

air pillow. Air cushion used as a pillow.

air plant. A plant living on air alone.

air pump. A pump for drawing air from, or for forcing it into, a hollow place.

air'ship', *n.* Any large machine for navigating the air; usu., a dirigible balloon, as disting. from a simple balloon or an aëroplane.

air'sick', *a.* Affected with aërial sickness.

air'-tight', *a.* So tight as to be impermeable to air.

air'way' (-wā'), *n.* A passage for a current of air, as in a mine.

air'y (-ĭ), *a.;* AIR'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Of or pert. to air; atmospheric; aërial. **2.** Open to a free current of air; exposed to the air. **3.** Resembling air; elastic; unsubstantial; as, an *airy* phantom, fabric, or step. **4.** Light of heart; vivacious; as, *airy* merriment. **5.** Relating to the spirit or soul; hence: delicate; graceful; as, an *airy* poem, music, etc. **6.** Without reality; trifling; visionary; as, *airy* schemes. **7.** Affected in manner; affectedly grand. *Colloq.*

aisle (īl), *n.* [OF. *ele* wing, L. *ala,* for *axla,* wing, armpit.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A lateral subdivision of a church or other building where the main part is divided longitudinally by rows of columns or piers. **b** Improperly, the nave. **c** A passage into which the pews of a church or seats of an assembly room open. **2.** An aislelike space or passage, esp. in a forest. — **aisled** (īld), *a.*

ait (āt), *n.* An islet in a river or lake. *Eng., chiefly Dial.*

aitch (āch), *n.* [See H.] The letter *h* or *H.*

aitch'bone' (āch'bōn'), *n.* [For *nachebone,* fr. OE. & OF. *nache* rump, fr. L. *natis.* For loss of *n,* cf. ADDER.] The bone of the rump, or the cut of beef containing it.

a-jar' (ə-jär'), *adv.* [ME. *on char* ajar, on the turn; AS. *cerr, cyrr,* turn.] Slightly turned or opened.

a-jar', *adv.* [*a-* + *jar.*] In discord; out of harmony.

A'jax (ā'jăks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἴας.] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** One of the Greek heroes in Homer's "Iliad." He was of great stature and next to Achilles in prowess and beauty. He killed himself because the armor of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses. **2.** The swiftest of the Greeks before Troy, except Achilles; — specifically called **Ajax the Less.** He violated the shrine of Athena by tearing away Cassandra.

aj'o-wan (ăj'ō-wăn), *n.* The fruit of an Oriental apiaceous plant (*Ptychotis coptica*). It yields an aromatic oil.

aj'u-tage (ăj'ōō-tāj), *n.* [F.] A tube through which water is discharged; efflux tube; as, the *ajutage* of a fountain.

ake (āk). Var. of ACHE.

a-kim'bo (ə-kĭm'bō), *a. & adv.* [ME. *in kenebowe.*] With a crook; with hand on hip and elbow turned out.

a-kin' (ə-kĭn'), *a.* [*a-* of + *kin.*] **1.** Of the same kin; consanguineous. **2.** Allied by nature; of the same kind.

Ak'kad (ăk'ăd; āk'ăd) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Ak-ka'di-an (ă-kā'dĭ-ăn; ă-kä'-) } a supposed Turanian people who originated the civilization whence sprang the culture of Babylonia and Assyria. — **Ak'kad, Ak-ka'di-an,** *n.*

An Akkad Type from a Restoration.

al-. An assimilated form of *ad-.*

-al (-ăl). [L. *-alis.*] **1.** An adjective suffix denoting *belonging to, of* or *pertaining to, having the character of, appropriate to;* as in autumn*al,* roy*al,* poetic*al,* mur*al,* norm*al,* reg*al,* etc. **2. a** A suffix appearing in nouns formed by using adjectives substantively or formed on the analogy of such nouns; as in riv*al,* animal, oval, signal. **b** [OF. *-aille,* L. *-alia,* neut. pl. of *-alis.*] A suffix used to form nouns of action from verbs; as in arrival, avowal, acquittal, betrothal. **3.** [From aldehyde.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating the *presence of the aldehyde group;* as in chloral.

a'la (ā'lä), *n.;* *pl.* ALÆ (ā'lē). [L., a wing.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A wing, or winglike process or part; as, the *alæ* of the vomer, of the sacrum, etc.

‖**à la** (ä lä), *fem.,* **à l',** *masc. & fem.,* **au** (ō), *masc.;* *pl.* AUX (ō). [F.] After, or according to, the; in or after the fashion or style of; with; — used esp. in French or pseudo-French cookery terms; as: **à la julienne,** with various vegetables sliced in strips, as a kind of soup; also, of potatoes, sliced in strips and crisped in deep fat.

al'a-bas'ter (ăl'ə-bàs'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀλάβαστρος, ἀλάβαστος.] A gypsum of fine texture and usually white and translucent; also, a somewhat translucent variety of calcite, sometimes beautifully banded. — *a.* Of or resembling alabaster; specif., of a mat white color. — **al'a-bas'trine** (ăl'ə-bàs'trĭn), *a.*

‖**à la carte'** (ä lä kärt'). [F.] According to the carte, or bill of fare; specif., a bill of fare with the price given for each dish; — distinguished from *table d'hôte.*

a-lack' (ə-lăk'), *interj.* An exclamation expressing sorrow or regret, or, formerly, reproach. *Archaic or Poetic.*

a-lack'a-day' (-ə-dā'), *interj.* [For *alack the day.*] An exclamation of sorrow or deprecation. *Archaic or Poetic.*

a-lac'ri-tous (ə-lăk'rĭ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by alacrity.

a-lac'ri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *alacritas,* fr. *alacer* lively, eager.] A cheerful willingness or promptitude; briskness.

A-lad'din (ə-lăd'ĭn), *n.* A youth, in the "Arabian Nights," who gets a magic lamp, on rubbing which a jinni appears, who is the slave of the lamp, and executes the bidding of its possessor. Aladdin also gets a ring of similar properties.

‖**a'la-me'da** (ä'lä-mā'dä), *n.* [Sp., fr. *álamo* poplar.] A public walk or promenade, esp. one with poplar or other trees on each side.

a'la-mo (ä'lä-mō), *n.* [Sp. *álamo.*] The poplar. *South-western U. S. & Spanish America.*

al'a-mode' (ăl'ə-mōd'; ä'lə-mōd'), *adv. & a.*, ‖**à la mode'** (*F.* à là mŏd'). [F. *à la mode.*] According to the fashion.

al'a-mode', *n.* A thin silk for hoods, scarfs, etc.

al'a-mort' (ăl'ə-môrt'), *a. & adv.*, ‖**à la mort'** (*F.* à là môr'). [F. *à la mort.*] To the death; deathly sick.

a'lar (ā'lər), *a.* [L. *alaris*, fr. *ala* wing.] **1.** Like, pertaining to, or having, wings or alæ. **2.** *Bot.* Axillary.

a-larm' (ə-lärm'), *n.* [F. *alarme*, orig. *à l'arme!* to the arm, i. e., to arms! L. *arma*, pl., arms.] **1.** A summons to arms. **2.** Any sound or signal notifying of danger; a warning of danger. **3.** A mechanical contrivance for rousing persons; alarum. **4.** A sudden attack; broil. *Rare.* **5.** Sudden surprise with fear; fright. — **Syn.** See FEAR. — *v. t.* **1.** To call to arms for defense; notify of danger; rouse to vigilance or (*now Rare*) action. **2.** To excite with sudden fear. — *v. i.* To sound an alarm.

a-larm'ing, *p. a.* Exciting, or calculated to excite, alarm; as, an *alarming* crisis or report. — **a-larm'ing-ly,** *adv.*

a-larm'ist, *n.* One prone to sound or excite alarms, esp. needlessly. — **a-larm'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

a-lar'um (ə-lăr'ŭm; ə-lär'ŭm), *n.* Var. of ALARM. *Now Rare except to denote:* an alarm signal or mechanism.

a'la-ry (ā'lə-rĭ; ăl'ə-rĭ), *a.* [L. *alarius*, fr. *ala* wing.] Of or pertaining to wings; alar; also, shaped like a wing.

a-las' (ə-lăs'), *interj.* [OF., fr. *a* interj. (L. *ah*) + *las* weary, wretched (that I am), L. *lassus* weary.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil.

A-las'kan (ə-lăs'kən), *a.* Of or pert. to Alaska or its inhabitants; found in, or native of, Alaska. — *n.* A native of Alaska.

A-las'tor (-tôr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αλάστωρ; ἀ- not + λαθέσθαι to forget.] A relentless avenging deity or spirit; — applied to Zeus and the Erinyes among the Greeks, and in the Middle Ages to Satan's demons.

a'late (ā'lāt) } *a.* [L. *alatus*, fr. *ala* wing.] Winged; hav-**a'lat-ed** (-ĕd) } ing wings or winglike parts.

alb (ălb), *n.* [LL. *alba*, fr. L. *albus* white.] *Eccl.* A kind of white linen vestment.

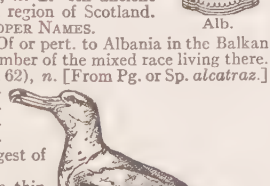
Alb.

al'ba-core (ăl'bə-kōr), *n.* [F. *albicore; Ar. al* the + *bakr, bekr*, a young camel, young cow.] **1.** A large pelagic fish (*Germo alalunga*) of the mackerel family, having long pectoral fins. **2.** The tunny; — called also **great albacore.** **3.** Any of several related smaller fishes, as the bonitos, etc.

Al-ba'ni-a (ăl-bā'nĭ-ə), *n.* **1.** An ancient name of the Highland region of Scotland. **2.** See in DICT. OF PROPER NAMES.

Al-ba'ni-an (-ən), *a.* Of or pert. to Albania in the Balkan peninsula. — *n.* A member of the mixed race living there.

al'ba-tross (ăl'bə-trŏs; 62), *n.* [From Pg. or Sp. *alcatraz.*] Any of several web-footed birds (genus *Diomedes* and allied genera) related to the petrels. They are the largest of sea birds.


Wandering Albatross. ($\frac{1}{27}$)

albatross cloth. A fine, thin woolen fabric.

al'be'it (ôl'bē'ĭt), *conj.* [ME. *al* (all) *be* although it be.] Even though; although.

Al'ber-ich (ăl'bĕr-ĭk), *n.* [G.] In German legend, the all-powerful king of the dwarfs, and chief of the Nibelungs.

al'bert-ite (ăl'bĕr-tīt), *n.* [From *Albert* county, New Brunswick.] A bituminous mineral resembling asphaltum.

al'ber-type (ăl'bĕr-tīp), **al'bert-type'** (ăl'bĕrt-), *n.* [After Joseph *Albert*, of Munich.] A kind of collotype.

al-bes'cent (ăl-bĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *albescens*, p. pr.] Becoming white or whitish. — **al-bes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

Al'bi-gen'ses (ăl'bĭ-jĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. *Albi*, in Languedoc.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Catharistic sect of southern France. It arose in the beginning of the 11th century, and was exterminated in the 13th by the crusades and the Inquisition. — **Al'bi-gen'si-an** (-sĭ-ən; -shən), *a.*

al'bi-nism (ăl'bĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being an albino.

al-bi'no (ăl-bī'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp. or Pg. *albino*, orig., whitish, *albo* white, L. *albus.*] **1.** A person born with a deficiency of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes. Albinos in extreme cases have skin of a milky color, very light hair, and eyes with a deep red pupil and pink or blue iris. **2.** An animal or plant similarly deficient in pigment.

Al'bi-on (ăl'bĭ-ən), *n.* [L.] England. *Obs. or Poetic.*

al'bite (ăl'bīt), *n.* [L. *albus* white.] *Min.* A triclinic feldspar, usually white, in common granite. It is a silicate of aluminum and sodium, $NaAlSi_3O_8$.

al'bo-lene (ăl'bō-lēn), *n.* *Pharm.* An oily petroleum product used as a base in the preparation of ointments and in liquid form as a spray in affections of the nose and throat.

Al'bo-rak' (ăl'bō-răk'), *n.* [Ar. *al-burāq*, fr. *baraqa* to flash, shine.] The imaginary winged, milk-white animal, about the size of an ass, on which Mohammed was said to have made his midnight journey to the seventh heaven.

al'bu-gin'e-ous (ăl'bū-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Of or like the white of the eye, or of an egg; albuminous.

al'bum (ăl'bŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *albus* white.] **1.** A register for visitors' names; a visitors' book. **2.** A blank book in which to insert autographs, sketches, photographs, etc.

al-bu'men (ăl-bū'mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white.] **1.** The white of an egg. This consists of a mixture of glucoproteids, but was formerly supposed to be nearly pure albumin. **2.** *Bot.* Nutritive parenchyma. **3.** Albumin.

al-bu'men-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To cover, saturate, or treat with albumen.

al-bu'min (-mĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a class of proteids forming the most important constituent of serum in blood, and found also in milk, muscle, etc., and in vegetables.

al-bu'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *n.* **1.** Any of various nearly insoluble proteids obtained by the action of acids or alkalies on the albumins. **2.** A compound formed by the union of an albumin with another substance.

al-bu'mi-noid (-noid), *a.* [*albumin* + *-oid.*] Resembling albumin. — *n.* Proteid, in its broad sense; also, any of a number of substances resembling the true proteids. — **al-bu'mi-noi'dal** (-noi'dăl), *a.*

al-bu'mi-nous (-nŭs), **al-bu'mi-nose** (-nōs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, albumen or albumin.

al-bu'mi-nu'ri-a (-nū'rĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *albumin* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Presence of albumin in the urine, — often a symptom of disease of the kidneys. — **-nu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

al'bu-mose (ăl'bŭ-mōs), *n.* [From ALBUMIN.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of proteoses formed from the albumins and from fibrin; by extension, any proteose.

al-bur'num (ăl-bûr'nŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white.] *Bot.* In dicotyledonous trees, the soft wood consisting of living tissues near the cambium layer and outside the heartwood.

al'ca-hest (ăl'kə-hĕst). Var. of ALKAHEST.

Al-ca'ic (ăl-kā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Alcaïcus*, Gr. 'Αλκαϊκός.] Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mitylene, about 600 B. C., or to the meter which he invented. — *n.* An Alcaic verse, either: the **greater Alcaic** ⏑ ⏓ : – ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑ ; the **lesser Alcaic,** – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑ .

al-cal'de (ăl-kăl'dā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-qāḍī* judge.] A Spanish administrative official (usually mayor) or judge.

al'cal-di'a (ăl'kăl-dē'ə), *n.* [Sp.] The office, jurisdiction, or headquarters of an alcalde.

al-can'na (ăl-kăn'ə), *n.* [Sp. *alcana*, fr. Ar. *al-hinnā.* See HENNA.] Henna.

al-cayde' (ăl-kād'; *Sp.* äl-kī'thā), *n.* [Sp. *alcaide*, fr. Ar. *al-qāʾid* governor.] **1.** A commander of a castle or fortress among Spaniards, Portuguese, or Moors. **2.** A jailer.

al-cá'zar (ăl-kä'zär; *Sp.* äl-kä'thär), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al* the + *qaṣr* (in pl.) castle.] A fortress; also, a palace.

Al-ces'tis (ăl-sĕs'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄλκηστις.] Wife of Admetus, King of Thessaly, whose life she preserved by dying in his stead. Hercules brought her back from Hades.

al-chem'ic (ăl-kĕm'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to alchemy. —
al-chem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **al-chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

al'che-mist (ăl'kĕ-mĭst), *n.* One given to the study or practice of alchemy. — **al'che-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), **-ti-cal** (-mĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

al'che-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* To change by alchemy; transmute.

al'che-my (-mĭ), *n.* [From OF. & F., fr. Ar. *al-kīmīā.*] The medieval chemical science, the great objects of which were to transmute baser metals into gold and to find a panacea and a means of indefinitely prolonging life.

Al-ci'des (ăl-sī'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αλκείδης.] *Gr. Myth.* Hercules; — a patronymic.

Al-cin'o-üs (-sĭn'ō-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αλκίνοος.] A king of the Phæacians, celebrated for his gardens. Cf. NAUSICAÄ.

Alc-me'ne (ălk-mē'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αλκμήνη.] *Gr. Myth.* See AMPHITRYON.

al'co-hol (ăl'kō-hŏl), *n.* [Ar. *al-kohl* a powder of antimony or galena to paint the eyebrows with; hence, from the fineness of this powder, highly rectified spirits.] **1.** A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, C_2H_5OH, which is the intoxicating principle in fermented and distilled liquors; loosely, any liquor containing it. **2.** *Chem.* Any of a class of analogous hydroxides of organic radicals, including **common,** *or* **ethyl, alcohol** (def. 1), **methyl,** *or* **wood, alcohol,** CH_3OH, **amyl alcohol,** $C_5H_{11}OH$, the chief constituent of fusel oil, etc.

al'co-hol'ic (-hŏl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to alcohol.

al'co-hol-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A diseased condition of the system due to excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

al'co-hol'i-za'tion (ăl'kō-hŏl'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of alcoholizing, or state of being alcoholized.

al'co-hol-ize (ăl'kŏ-hŏl-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To powder. *Obs.* **2.** To refine to an essence; rectify. **3.** To saturate with alcohol; hence, to subject to the influence of alcoholic liquor.

al'co-hol-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*alcohol* + *-meter.*] *Chem.* An instrument for determining the strength of spirits, with a scale graduated to indicate the percentage of pure alcohol.

Al'co-ran' (ăl'kŏ-răn'; ăl'kŏ-răn), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *al-qorān*, orig., the reading, the book.] The Koran.

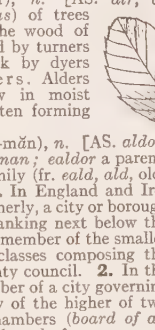
al'cove (ăl'kōv; ăl-kōv'), *n.* [Deriv. of Ar. *al-qobbah* arch, tent.] **1.** *Arch.* A recessed portion of a room, or a small room opening into a larger one; esp., a recess to contain a bed or a lateral recess in a library. **2.** A garden bower.

Al-cy'o-ne (ăl-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. Ἀλκυόνη.] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** = HALCYONE. **2.** *Astron.* The brightest star of the Pleiades; Eta (η) Tauri or Pleiadum.

Al-deb'a-ran (ăl-dĕb'ā-răn), *n.* [Ar. *al-debarān*, fr. *dabar* to follow; because it follows the Pleiades.] *Astron.* A red star of the first magnitude, in the eye of Taurus; the Bull's Eye; Alpha (α) Tauri or Hyadum. It is the brightest star in the Hyades.

al'de-hyde (ăl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* [From *alcohol dehydrogenatum*, alcohol deprived of hydrogen.] *Chem.* **a** A very volatile liquid, $CH_3 \cdot CHO$, got from alcohol by moderate oxidation. **b** Any of a class of compounds typified by common, or acetic, aldehyde. — **al'de-hy'dic** (-hī'dĭk), *a.*

al'der (ôl'dĕr), *n.* [AS. *alr, aler, alor.*] Any of a genus (*Alnus*) of trees or shrubs, the wood of which is used by turners and the bark by dyers and tanners. Alders usually grow in moist ground, often forming thickets.



Alder, showing Leaves and Fruiting Aments (*a*); Staminate Ament (*b*).

al'der-man (-măn), *n.* [AS. *aldormon, ealdorman; ealdor* a parent, head of a family (fr. *eald, ald*, old) + *man.*] **1.** In England and Ireland: **a** Formerly, a city or borough magistrate ranking next below the mayor. **b** A member of the smaller of the two classes composing the town or county council. **2.** In the U. S., a member of a city governing body, usually of the higher of two legislative chambers (*board of aldermen* and *board of common councilmen*).

al'der-man-ate (-āt), *n.* Office or rank of alderman; body of aldermen.

al'der-man-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Office of an alderman.

al'der-man'ic (-măn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining or becoming to an alderman; like, or characteristic of, an alderman.

Al'der-ney (ôl'dĕr-nĭ), *n.* Prop., one of a breed of cattle raised in Alderney, one of the Channel Islands; commonly, one of any Channel Island breed of cattle, esp. the Jersey.

Al'dine (ăl'dīn; ôl'dīn), *a.* **1.** Printed or published by Aldus Manutius, or his family (about 1490–1597), of Venice. **2.** Designating certain elegant editions of English works or certain styles of display type.

ale (āl), *n.* [AS. *ealu.*] **1.** A fermented liquor made from an infusion of malt, usually with the addition of hops. **2.** A country festival, so called from the ale drunk. *Eng.*

a'le-a-to-ry (ā'lē-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *aleatorius*, fr. *alea* chance.] *Law.* Depending on an uncertain event or contingency as to both profit and loss; as, *aleatory* contracts include wagering contracts, insurance contracts, etc.

ale'con'ner (-kŏn'ĕr), *n.* [*ale* + *con*, AS. *cunnian* to test.] Orig., an officer appointed to look to the goodness of ale and beer; one of the officers chosen in London to inspect the measures used in public houses. *Eng.*

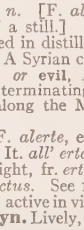
A-lec'to (ȧ-lĕk'tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀληκτώ.] See ERINYS.

a-lee' (ȧ-lē'), *adv. Naut.* On or toward the lee.

al'e-gar (ăl'ē-gär; ā'lē-), *n.* [*ale* + *eager* sour, F. *aigre.*] Sour ale; vinegar made of ale.

ale'house' (āl'hous'), *n.* A house where ale is retailed.

a-lem'bic (ȧ-lĕm'bĭk), *n.* [F. *alambic*, Ar. *al-anbīq*, fr. Gr. ἄμβιξ cup, cap of a still.] An apparatus once much used in distillation.


Alembic.

A-lep'po (ȧ-lĕp'ō), *n.* A Syrian city.

Aleppo boil, button, *or* **evil,** *Med.*, a chronic skin affection terminating in an ulcer. It is endemic along the Mediterranean.

a-lert' (ȧ-lûrt'), *a.* [F. *alerte*, earlier *à l'erte* on the watch, fr. It. *all' erta* on the watch, prop., on a height, fr. *erta* steep place, deriv. of L. *erectus.* See ERECT.] **1.** Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance. **2.** Brisk; nimble. — **Syn.** Lively, nimble, prompt, ready. See VIGILANT. — *n. Mil.* An alarm from a real or threatened attack; also, a warning signal for a guard. — **a-lert'ly,** *adv.* — **a-lert'ness,** *n.*

on the alert, on the lookout; ready to act.

a-leu'rone (ȧ-lū'rōn), *n.* [Gr. ἄλευρον flour.] *Bot. & Chem.* Proteid matter occurring in many minute grains (**aleurone grains**) in seeds, and forming an external **aleurone layer** in cereals. — **al'eu-ron'ic** (ăl'ū-rŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Al'e-ut (ăl'ē-ōōt), *n.* A member of either of two tribes of Eskimauan stock, of the Aleutian Islands.

A-leu'tian (ȧ-lū'shăn; ȧ-lōō'-) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or designat-
A-leu'tic (ȧ-lū'tĭk; ȧ-lōō'-) } ing, the chain of islands between Alaska and Kamchatka. — *n.* An Aleut.

ale'wife' (āl'wīf'), *n.*; *pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz'). **1.** A woman who keeps an alehouse. **2.** [Perh. a different word.] An American fish (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*) of the herring family. It is a poor food fish.

Al'ex-an'dri-an (ăl'ĕg-zăn'drĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Alexandria in Egypt or Alexander the Great. **2.** Designating a kind of heroic verse. See ALEXANDRINE, *n.*

Al'ex-an'drine (-drĭn), *a.* [L. *Alexandrinus.*] Alexandrian. — *n.* [F. *alexandrin;* because used in OF. poems on Alexander the Great.] A verse consisting regularly of six iambic feet, with the cæsura after the third.

al'ex-an'drite (-drīt), *n.* [After *Alexander* II. of Russia.] *Min.* An emerald-green variety of chrysoberyl used as a gem. It shows a red color by transmitted or artificial light.

a-lex'i-a (ȧ-lĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. λέξις speech.] *Med.* Inability to read, or, sometimes, to read aloud, due to brain disease.

a-lex'in (-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἀλέξειν to ward off.] A defensive proteid; usually specif., *Physiol. Chem.*, one which destroys bacteria, as distinguished from *antitoxin.*

a-lex'i-phar'mic (-sĭ-fär'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακος; ἀλέξειν to keep off + *φάρμακον* poison.] Antidotal.

al-fal'fa (ăl-făl'fȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-façfaçah.*] A valuable fabaceous forage plant with trifoliate leaves and bluish purple cloverlike flowers; lucern; purple medic.

al-fil'a-ri'a (ăl-fĭl'ȧ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp., fr. Sp. *alfiler* pin.] A European geraniaceous herb (*Erodium cicutarium*), cultivated as a forage plant.

‖ **al-for'ja** (ăl-fôr'hä; *E.* ăl-fôr'jȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A saddlebag.

‖ **al-fres'co** (ăl-frĕs'kō), *adv. & a.* [It. *al fresco* in or on the fresh.] In the open air; open-air.

al'ga (ăl'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -GÆ (-jē). [L.] A seaweed (broadly, a marine or fresh-water form), as kelp, dulse, sea lettuce, etc.; — chiefly used in *pl.* — **al'gal** (ăl'găl), *a.*

al'ga-ro'ba (ăl'gȧ-rō'bȧ), *n.* [Sp. *algarroba*, fr. Ar. *al-kharrūbah* the carob tree.] *Bot.* **a** The carob; also, its edible beans or pods. **b** The common mesquite, or its sweet, pulpy pods. **c** The West Indian locust.

al'gate (ôl'gāt) } *adv.* [*all* + *gate* way + *-s*, adverbial.
al'gates (-gāts) } See *-s*, adv. suff.] Always; wholly; everywhere. *Obs. or Dial.*

al'ge-bra (ăl'jĕ-brȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Ar. *al-jebr* reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, bonesetting, *jabara* to bind together.] **1.** *Math.* That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations and properties of quantity by means of letters and other symbols. **2.** A treatise on this science.

al'ge-bra'ic (ăl'jĕ-brā'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to algebra;
al'ge-bra'i-cal (-brā'ĭ-kăl) } containing only operations of algebra (that is, additions, subtractions, multiplications, divisions, involutions, and extractions of roots) in finite numbers; — opposed to *transcendental.* — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

al'ge-bra'ist (-brā'ĭst), *n.* One versed in algebra.

Al-ge'ri-an (ăl-jē'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* Of or pertaining to Algeria. — *n.* A native of Algeria; an Algerine.

Al'ge-rine' (ăl'jĕ-rēn'), *a. & n.* Algerian. — *n.* A native of Algiers or Algeria, esp. one of Berber or Arab race.

al'gid (ăl'jĭd), *a.* [L. *algidus* cold.] Cold; chilly.

al-gid'i-ty (ăl-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Chilliness; coldness.

al'goid (ăl'goid), *a.* [*alga*+*oid.*] Like an alga.

Al'gol (ăl'gŏl), *n.* [Ar. *al-ghūl* the ghoul, ogre;—applied to the head of Medusa.] *Astron.* A fixed star, Beta (β) Persei in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for its periodic variation in brightness, supposedly due to eclipse by a satellite.

al-gol'o-gy (ăl-gŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*alga*+*-logy.*] Study or science of algæ, or seaweeds. — **al-gol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

al-gom'e-ter (-gŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. ἄλγος pain+*-meter.*] An instrument for measuring sensations of pain due to pressure. — **al'go-met'ric** (ăl'gō-mĕt'rĭk), **-ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

Al-gon'ki-an (-gŏn'kĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Var. of ALGONQUIAN. **2.** *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a period or era between the Archæan and the Paleozoic, marked by both sedimentary and igneous rocks.

Al-gon'qui-an (-kĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Al-gon'ki-an** (-kĭ-ăn). Pertaining to or designating the most extensive of the linguistic families of North American Indians, including the Ojibwas (Chippewas), Ottawas, Crees, Algonquins, Micmacs, Blackfeet, etc. — *n.* An Algonquian Indian.

Al-gon'quin (ăl-gŏn'kĭn), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe or group of tribes of whom the greater number live in the province of Quebec; loosely, any Algonquian.

al'gor (ăl'gôr), *n.* [L., cold, *n.*] *Med.* A sensation of coldness or chilliness occurring in the early stages of a fever.

al'go-rism (ăl'gō-rĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *algorisme*, fr. OF., fr. the Ar. *al-Khowārezmī* of Khowārezm, the modern Khiva, surname of the author of a 9th century work on arithmetic.] **1.** Art of calculating by nine figures and zero. **2.** Art of calculating with any species of notation; as, the *algorisms* of fractions, proportions, surds, etc.

al'gum (ăl'gŭm), *n.* = ALMUG.

Al-ham'bra (ăl-hăm'brä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al* the + *hamrā* red.] The alcázar of the Moorish kings at Granada.

Al'ham-bresque' (ăl'hăm-brĕsk'), *a.* Made or decorated after the Saracenic or Arabesque style of the Alhambra.

a'li-as (ā'lĭ-ŏs), *adv.* [L., fr. *alius* other.] Otherwise; otherwise called. — *n.* Another name; an assumed name.

A'li Ba'ba (ä'lē bä'bä). [Ar.] A woodcutter, in the "Arabian Nights," who enters the cave of the Forty Thieves by the use of the magic phrase "Open sesame!"

al'i-bi (ăl'ĭ-bī), *n.* [L., elsewhere, fr. *alius* other.] The plea, or the fact or state, of having been, at the alleged time of the commission of an act, elsewhere than at the alleged place of its commission.

al'i-ble (ăl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *alibilis*, fr. *alere* to nourish.] Nutritive; nourishing. — **al'i-bil'i-ty** (ăl'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

al'i-dade (-dād), **-dad** (-dăd), *n.* [LL. *alidada, alhidada*, fr. Ar. *al-'idādah* a sort of rule.] That part of any optical, surveying, or measuring instrument which comprises the indicator, verniers, microscopes, etc.

al'ien (āl'yĕn), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *alienus*, fr. *alius* another.] **1.** Of or pertaining to another, esp. another country; foreign. **2.** Wholly different in nature; inconsistent (with); incongruous; — used with *from* or *to*. — *n.* **1.** A person of another family, race, or nation; a foreigner. **2.** A foreign-born resident of a country in which he is not a citizen. **3.** One excluded from certain privileges or estranged; as, *aliens* from God's mercies. — *v. t.* To alienate; estrange; transfer, as property.

al'ien-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be alienated. **al'ien-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

al'ien-age (-āj), *n.* Status of an alien.

al'ien-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *alienatus*, p. p. of *alienare* to alienate, fr. *alienus* alien.] Estranged. — *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To convey or transfer, as property. **2.** To withdraw, as the affections; make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; estrange; — usually used with *from*. — **al'ien-a'tor** (āl'yĕn-ā'tĕr), *n.*

al'ien-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of alienating; state of being alienated. **2.** Specif., mental derangement; insanity.

al'ien-ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom property is aliened.

al'ien-ism (āl'yĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Status of an alien; alienage. **2.** The study or treatment of diseases of the mind.

al'ien-ist, *n.* A specialist in diseases of the mind.

al'ien-or (āl'yĕn-ĕr; -ôr'), *n.* One who alienates property.

al'i-form (ăl'ĭ-fôrm; ā'lĭ-), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *-form.*] Wing-shaped; winglike.

a-light' (ȧ-līt'), *v. i.*; A-LIGHT'ED, *Rare* A-LIT' (ȧ-lĭt'); A-LIGHT'ING. [AS. *ālihtan* deriv. of *līht, lēoht*, light (in weight).] **1.** To spring down; get down; descend; dismount. **2.** To lodge, rest, or stop.

a-light', *a. & adv.* [Orig. a p. p., deriv. of AS. *ālihtan* to light.] Lighted; flaming; in a flame.

a-lign', a-line' (-līn'), *v. t. & i.*; A-LIGNED', A-LINED' (-līnd'); A-LIGN'ING, A-LIN'ING. [F. *aligner; à* (L. *ad*) + *ligne* (L. *linea*) line.] To adjust or form to a line; range in a line or lines.

a-lign'ment, a-line'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of aligning; state of being so adjusted; a formation in a straight line. **2.** *Engin.* The ground plan, as of a railroad or fieldwork, in distinction from the grades or profile.

a-like' (ȧ-līk'), *a.* [AS. *onlīc* or *gelīc*.] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; — now almost always used in the predicate, and said of two or more things. — *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree; in common; equally.

al'i-ment (ăl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *alimentum*, fr. *alere* to nourish.] Food; nutriment; hence: sustenance; means of support. — **Syn.** See PABULUM. — *v. t.* To give aliment to. — **al'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* — **al'i-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

al'i-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to aliment or nutrition; nutritious; alimental.

alimentary canal, *Anat.*, the canal extending from the mouth to the anus.

al'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of alimenting; nutrition; state or mode of being nourished.

al'i-men'tive-ness (-mĕn'tĭv-nĕs), *n.* The instinct or faculty of appetite for food. *Chiefly in Phrenology.*

al'i-mo-ny (ăl'ĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *alimonia* sustenance, *alere* to nourish.] **1.** Maintenance; means of living; aliment. **2.** *Law.* An allowance made to a woman out of the property of him who is or was her husband, on legal separation or divorce, or during a suit for it.

a-line' (ȧ-līn'), *v. t. & i.* Var. of ALIGN. — **a-line'ment,** *n.*

al'i-nit (ăl'ĭ-nĭt) } *n.*
al'i-nite (-nīt) } E. *nitrogen.*] *Agric.* A nearly pure culture of a nitrogen-fixing bacterium (*Bacillus ellenbachiensis*), prepared and sold as a fertilizer for cereals.

al'i-quant (-kwănt), *a.* [L. *aliquantus* some, moderate; *alius* other + *quantus* how great.] *Math.* Designating a part of a number that does not divide the number without leaving a remainder; as, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16; — opposed to *aliquot*.

al'i-quot (-kwŏt), *a.* [L. *aliquot* some, several; *alius* other + *quot* how many.] *Math.* Designating a part of a number that will divide the number without a remainder. ‖ **a'li-un'de** (ā'lĭ-ŭn'dē), *adv. & a.* [L.] From another source; from elsewhere; as, a case proved *aliunde*.

a-live' (ȧ-līv'), *a.* **1.** Living. **2.** Being in a state of action, force, or operation; unextinguished; existent; as, keep the fire *alive*. **3.** Full of, or swarming with, beings or things in motion; as, the air is *alive* with particles; the sand is *alive* with ants. **4.** Sprightly; lively; brisk; as, to keep *alive*. **5.** Susceptible; sensitive; easily impressed; as, *alive* to every sound.

☞ *Alive* always follows the noun that it qualifies.

al'i-za'ri (ăl'ĭ-zä'rĭ), *n.* Levant madder.

a-liz'a-rin (ȧ-lĭz'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* Also **-rine.** [F. *alizarine*, fr. *alizari.*] *Chem.* A coal-tar dyestuff, $C_{14}H_6O_2(OH)_2$, formerly prepared from madder, now from anthracene, and forming, when pure, a reddish yellow powder or orange-red crystals. Also, any of various related dyestuffs.

al'ka-hest (ăl'kȧ-hĕst), *n.* [LL. *alchahest* or F. *alcahest.*] The fabled "universal solvent" of the alchemists.

al'ka-les'cent (-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Slightly alkaline. — **al'ka-les'cence** (-ĕns), **al'ka-les'cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

al'ka-li (ăl'kȧ-lī; -lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES or -LIS (-līz; -lĭz). [Deriv. of Ar. *al-qalī* ashes of saltwort.] **1.** Soda ash. **2.** *Chem.* Any of various substances, as soda, potash, and ammonia, esp. soda, characterized by their peculiar taste, their action on test papers (red litmus, e. g., being changed to blue), and their forming salts with acids. The stronger alkalies are caustic, as caustic potash and caustic soda, of which the solutions are called *lye*. In a wider sense *alkali* includes lime, magnesia, sodium carbonate, etc. **3.** Soluble mineral matter, other than common salt, contained in soils or natural waters. *Western U. S.*

al-kal'ic (ăl-kăl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Alkaline. *Rare.* **2.** *Petrog.* Containing potash and soda.

alkali flat. A sterile plain of alkali soil at the bottom of an undrained basin; a playa.

al'ka-li-fy (ăl'kă-lĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*alkali* + *-fy.*] To alkalize.

alkali metal. *Chem.* Any metal of the **alkali group:** lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cæsium. Their hydroxides are alkalies.

al'ka-lim'e-try (-lĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* *Chem.* Art or process of ascertaining the strength or amount of alkalies.

al'ka-line (-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having the properties of, an alkali or alkalies. — **al'ka-lin'i-ty** (-lĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **alkaline earths,** *Chem.*, the oxides of barium, calcium, and strontium (the **alkaline earth metals**). Some include also magnesium oxide.

alkali soil. Any one of various soils found in arid and semiarid regions, containing an unusual amount of soluble mineral salts, chiefly soda with less potash, and, usually, a little lime and magnesia, which efflouresce in a white powder or crust during dry weather. **Black alkali** consists mostly of sodium carbonate; **white alkali,** characterized by the presence of sodium sulphate, is less injurious to vegetation.

al'ka-lize (-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To render alkaline. — **al'ka-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

al'ka-loid (ăl'kȧ-loid), *n.* *Chem.* An organic substance, esp. one occurring naturally in plants or animals, having alkaline, or basic, properties. Specif., a vegetable base, as disting. from *leucomaine* and *ptomaine*. — **al'ka-loid, al'ka-loi'dal** (-loi'dăl), *a.*

al'ka-net (ăl'kȧ-nĕt), *n.* [Dim. of Sp. *alcana*, in which *al* is the Ar. article. See HENNA.] **1.** **a** A European plant (*Alkanna tinctoria*) of the borage family, or its root. **b** Bugloss. **c** The American puccoon. **2.** Anchusin.

al'ke-ken'gi (ăl'kĕ-kĕn'jĭ), *n.* A solanaceous herb (*Physalis alkekengi*), or its fruit, which is a well-flavored berry, loosely inclosed in a leafy calyx; strawberry tomato.

Al'ko-ran'. Var. of ALCORAN.

all (ôl), *a.* [AS. *eal, pl. ealle.*] **1.** The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of; the whole, collectively or distributively; any whatever; every. **2.** Only; alone; nothing but; as, it was *all* profit and no loss. — *adv.* Wholly; entirely; quite; very. — *n.* The whole; totality; hence, everything or every person.

all but, almost; nearly. — **all in all,** every thing; also

(*adverbially*), wholly; altogether. — **all in the wind.** **a** *Naut.* With the head to the wind and all the sails flapping or shivering. **b** In a flurry; confused and uncertain as to what to do. — **all the same,** nevertheless. — **at all,** in any way or respect; in the least degree or to the least extent; under any circumstances; — used, chiefly in negative or interrogative sentences, for emphasis.

‖**al'la bre've** (äl'lä brā'vā). [It., according to the *breve.*] *Music.* In quick ₵ common time; — indicated in the time signature by ₵.

Al'lah (äl'*ä*; *Ar.* ăl-lä'), *n.* [Ar., fr. *al* the + *ilah* God.] The Supreme Being; — used by Arabs and Mohammedans.

Al'lan-a-Dale' (ăl'ăn-ȧ-dāl'), *n.* In English ballads, a youth who (aided by Robin Hood) breaks up the wedding of his sweetheart to an old knight, and marries her himself.

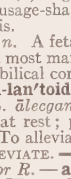
al'lan-to'ic (-tō'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the allantois; characterized by an allantois.

al-lan'toid (ă-lăn'toid) } *a.* [Gr. ἀλλαντοειδής sau-
al'lan-toi'dal (ăl'ăn-toi'dăl) } sage-shaped; ἀλλᾶς sausage + εἶδος form.] **1.** Sausage-shaped. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the allantois.

al-lan'to-is (ă-lăn'tō-ĭs), *n.* A fetal membrane in reptiles, birds, and mammals. In most mammals it forms the most important part of the umbilical cord and, with the chorin, forms the placenta. — **al-lan'toid** (-toid), *a.*

al-lay' (ă-lā'), *v. t.* [AS. *ālecgan; ā-* + *lecgan* to lay.] **1.** To make quiet; put at rest; pacify; appease; quell; calm, as a tumult. **2.** To alleviate; abate; mitigate, as pain. — **Syn.** See ALLEVIATE. — *v. i.* To diminish in strength; abate. *Obs. or R.* — **al-lay'er,** *n.*

al'le-cret (ăl'ē-krĕt), *n.* [From OF.] A kind of corselet used in the 16th century.



Allecret Armor, with Tassets.

al'le-ga'tion (ăl'ē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *allegatio,* fr. *allegare, -gatum,* to send a message, cite; *ad* + *legare* to send.] Act of alleging; that which is alleged; positive assertion; formal averment.

al-lege' (ă-lĕj'), *v. t.;* -LEGED' (-lĕjd'); -LEG'ING (-lĕj'ĭng). [OF. *esligier* to buy, prop., to free from legal difficulties; L. *ex* + *litigare* to quarrel, sue.] **1.** To bring forward with positiveness; declare; affirm; assert. **2.** To cite or quote. *Archaic.* **3.** To produce or urge as a reason, plea, or excuse. — **al-lege'a-ble,** *a.* — **al-leg'er** (-lĕj'ẽr), *n.*

Syn. **Allege, adduce, advance.** To **allege** is to assert without proof, but with implication of readiness or ability to prove. To **adduce** is to bring forward as evidence for what has been alleged. To **advance** is to put forward or propose for acceptance; as, theories *advanced* by Newton.

Al'le-ghe'ny (ăl'ē-gā'nĭ), *a.* Also **Al'le-gha'ny.** Of or pertaining to the Allegheny Mountains, or their region.

al-le'giance (ă-lē'jăns), *n.* [ME. *alegeaunce; a-* + OF. *lige, liege,* liege.] **1.** The relation of a feudal vassal to his superior, or liege lord; duty of fidelity to one's king, government, or sovereign state. **2.** Devotion or loyalty where obedience or service and respect are due. — **Syn.** See LOYALTY.

al-le'giant (ă-lē'jănt; -jĭ-ănt), *a.* Loyal.

al'le-gor'ic (ăl'ē-gŏr'ĭk) } *a.* Belonging to, or consist-
al'le-gor'i-cal (-gŏr'ĭ-kăl) } ing of, allegory; figurative. — **al'le-gor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **al'le-gor'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

al'le-go-rist (ăl'ē-gō-rĭst), *n.* A writer of allegory.

al'le-go-rize (-rīz), *v.t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). **1.** To form or turn into allegory. **2.** To treat or understand as allegorical. — **al'le-gor'i-za'tion** (-gŏr'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

al'le-go-ry (-gō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From L., fr. Gr. ἀλληγορία description of one thing under the image of another.] **1.** Representation by a figurative story of something metaphorically suggested, but not expressly stated. An *allegory* is a prolonged metaphor. "Pilgrim's Progress" is a celebrated example of the *allegory.* **2.** An instance of such representation; hence, an emblem.

‖**al'le-gret'to** (ăl'lā-grĕt'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Quicker than *andante,* but not so quick as *allegro.* — *n.* A movement in this time.

‖**al-le'gro** (ăl-lā'grō), *a. & adv.* [It., merry, gay.] *Music.* Brisk; lively; briskly. — *n.* An allegro piece or movement.

al-le'lo-morph (ă-lē'lō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλήλων of one another + *-morph.*] *Biol.* One of the pure unit characters commonly existing singly or in pairs in the germ cells of Mendelian hybrids, and exhibited among the organisms themselves. See MENDEL'S LAW. — **-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

al'le-lu'ia } (ăl'ē-lōō'yȧ), *n. & interj.* [L. *alleluia,* fr.
al'le-lu'iah } Gr., fr. Heb. *hallĕlū-yăh.*] = HALLELUJAH.

‖**al'le-mande'** (ä'l'-mänd'; ăl'ē-mănd'), *n.* [F., fr. *allemand* German.] **1.** *Music.* **a** Any of several lively German dances. **b** A dance movement in moderate two-fold time. **2.** A certain figure in dancing.

al-le'vi-ate (ă-lē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *alleviatus,* p. p. of *alleviare; ad* + *levis* light.] To lighten or lessen (physical or mental troubles); mitigate; — opposed to *aggravate.* — **al-le'vi-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

Syn. Diminish, moderate, relieve, abate, soften, soothe, pacify, quiet, compose, mitigate, assuage, allay. — **Alleviate, mitigate, assuage, allay** express relief from some painful state. To **alleviate** is to lighten, or render more tolerable; **mitigate,** to soften or make milder; **assuage,** to quiet or render less violent; **allay,** to abate or bring down from tumult or disturbance.

al-le'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of alleviating; also, that which alleviates.

al-le'vi-a-tive (ă-lē'vĭ-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to alleviate; palliative. — *n.* That which alleviates.

al'ley (ăl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). [Contr. of *alabaster,* of which it was orig. made.] A choice taw, or marble.

al'ley, *n.* [From OF., fr. OF. *aler* to go.] **1.** A narrow passage; esp.: **a** A walk or passage in a garden or park, bordered by trees or bushes. **b** A narrow way in a city. **2.** A place for playing at bowls, skittles, or the like.

al'ley-way (-wā'), *n.* An alley.

All Fools' Day. The first day of April, a day on which sportive tricks are practiced.

all fours. **1.** All four legs of a quadruped; or the two legs and two arms of a person; — formerly **all four.** **2.** *Card Playing.* = SEVEN-UP.

to be, go, *or* run, on all fours, fig., to be on the same footing; to correspond (with) exactly.

all hail. All health; — a phrase of salutation.

All'hal'low-mas, *n.* The feast of All Saints; Hallowmas.

All'hal'lows (ôl'hăl'ōz), **All'hal'low** (-ō), *n.* All Saints' Day, or November 1st. — **All'hal'low-tide'** (-tīd'), *n.*

all'heal' (-hēl'), *n.* **a** The valerian. **b** The self-heal.

al'li-a'ceous (ăl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Belonging to the genus (*Allium*) containing the garlic, onions, leeks, etc.; having the smell or taste of garlic or onions.

al-li'ance (ă-lī'ăns), *n.* [OF. *aliance.* See ALLY.] **1.** State of being allied; act of allying or uniting; union of interests, esp. between families by marriage, or states, esp. independent ones, by treaty. **2.** Union by relationship in qualities; affinity; as, the *alliance* between religion and morals. **3.** A person or persons allied. — **Syn.** Combination, association, compact, covenant, fusion, league, coalition, confederacy, confederation, federation.

al-lied' (ă-līd'), *p. p. & p. a.* from ALLY, *v.*

al'li-ga'tion (ăl'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *alligatio.*] *Arith.* An old rule of proportion used in the solution of problems concerning different ingredients. The rule is named from the method of connecting the terms by ligature-like signs.

al'li-ga'tor (ăl'ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [Sp. *el lagarto* the lizard (*el lagarto de Indias* the cayman or American crocodile), fr. L. *lacertus* lizard.] Any of several crocodilians (genus *Alligator* and allied genera) in which the snout is shorter and broader than in the crocodiles, and the teeth of the lower jaw shut into pits instead of into marginal notches. They are mainly American.

alligator pear. The avocado.

al-lit'er-ate (ă-lĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. i. & t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To make, constitute, or arrange in, alliteration.

al-lit'er-a'tion (ă-lĭt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *alliteratio.* See AD-; LETTER.] **1.** Repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words succeeding each other immediately, or at short intervals; as in: "Fly o'er waste fens and windy fields." **2.** Specif.: Recurrence of the same consonant sound, or of vowel sounds, initially in accented syllables of verse; as in "In a somer seson when soft was the sonne."

al-lit'er-a-tive (ă-lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, alliteration; as, *alliterative* poetry. — **al-lit'er-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **al-lit'er-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

al'li-um (ăl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *alium* or *allium* garlic.] *Bot.* A plant, bulb, or flower of a very large genus (*Allium*) of liliaceous plants including the onion, garlic, leek, etc.

al'lo- (ăl'ō-). A combining form from Greek ἄλλος *other;* as in *allo*pathic, *allo*tropic.

al'lo-cate (ăl'ō-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [LL. *allocatus,* p. p. of *allocare;* L. *ad* + *locare* to place.] To distribute; assign; allot. — **al'lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

al'lo-cu'tion (ăl'ō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *allocutio,* fr. *alloqui* to speak to; *ad* + *loqui* to speak.] An address; a hortatory or authoritative address.

al'lod, al-lo'di-al, al-lo'di-um, etc. Vars. of ALOD, etc.

al-lom'er-ism (ă-lŏm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*allo-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Chem. & Min.* Variability in chemical constitution without variation in crystalline form. — **-er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

al'lo-morph (ăl'ō-môrf), *n.* [*allo-* + *-morph.*] *Min.* **a** Any of two or more distinct crystalline forms of the same substance, or the substance having such forms; as, carbonate of lime occurs in the *allomorphs* calcite and aragonite. **b** A variety of pseudomorph which has undergone partial or complete change or substitution of material;

thus limonite is frequently an *allomorph* after pyrite.—
al'lo-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* —**-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*
al'lo-path' (ăl'ō-păth'), **al-lop'a-thist** (ă-lŏp'ă-thĭst), *n.* One who practices allopathy.
al'lo-path'ic (ăl'ō-păth'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.—**al'lo-path'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
al-lop'a-thy (ă-lŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* System of medical practice combating disease by remedies producing effects different from those of the disease treated.
al'lo-phane (ăl'ō-fān), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλοφανής appearing otherwise; ἄλλος other + *φαίνεσθαι* to appear;—so called because its appearance changes before the blowpipe.] *Min.* A native hydrous silicate of aluminium. It is usually amorphous, and translucent, and is of any of various colors.
al-lot' (ă-lŏt'), *v. t.;* **-LOT'TED; -LOT'TING.** [OF. *aloter; a* (L. *ad*) + *lot* lot.] **1.** To distribute by lot. **2.** To distribute in portions; assign or set apart as a share, lot, or part.
Syn. Allot, apportion, assign, appoint imply appropriation to a special purpose. To **allot** is to set apart a specific portion or share for a particular person or end, without implied reference to any other; as, within the *allotted* time. **Apportion** implies other similarly allotted shares; as, he *apportioned* his time among his several duties. **Assign** and (more definitely) **appoint** imply an authoritative designation or determination of persons or parts; as, to *assign* the parts in a play; to *appoint* a time for the rehearsal.
al-lot'ment (ă-lŏt'mĕnt), *n.* Act of allotting or that which is allotted; apportionment.
al'lo-trope (ăl'ō-trōp), *n. Chem.* An allotropic form.
al'lo-trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibit-
al'lo-trop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing, allotropism.—**-cal-ly,** *adv.*
al-lot'ro-pism (ă-lŏt'rō-pĭz'm) } *n.* [Gr. ἀλλοτροπία va-
al-lot'ro-py (ăl-ŏt'rō-pĭ) } riety; ἄλλος other + *τρόπος* direction.] *Chem.* Capability of existing in two or more conditions distinguished by differences in properties, as in the case of carbon, which occurs in the forms of the diamond, black lead, lampblack, charcoal, etc.
all'o'ver (ôl'ō'vĕr), *n.* Embroidered or lace material in which the design or pattern extends over the entire surface.
al-low' (ă-lou'), *v. t.* [OF. *alouer, aloer,* to place, use, assign, fr. LL. *allocare;* confused with OF. *aloer* to approve, fr. L. *allaudare* to extol.] **1.** To approve of; sanction. **2.** To invest; intrust. *Obs.* **3.** To grant, give, admit, accord, afford, or yield; to let one have; as, to *allow* money for expenses. **4.** To own or acknowledge, as a claim; accept as true; concede. **5.** To grant as a deduction or an addition; esp., to abate or deduct; as, to *allow* a gallon for leakage. **6.** To grant license to; permit; as, to *allow* a pupil to be absent.—*v. i.* To approve, admit, or concede; make allowance or abatement;—often used with *of* or *for.*
Syn. Allow, permit, suffer, tolerate. Allow and **permit** are often used as convertible. But *allow* is less formal than *permit,* and may imply little more than forbearance of prohibition. To **consent** (to) is to acquiesce in what is desired or proposed by another. To **suffer** (now somewhat bookish in this sense) is often a mere synonym for *allow;* as, "*Suffer* little children to come unto me". **Tolerate** implies endurance of what is contrary to one's will or desire; as, barely to *tolerate* his presence.
al-low'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Permissible.—**al-low'a-bly,** *adv.*
al-low'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of allowing; that which is allowed; authorization; sanction. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Com.* A customary deduction from the gross weight of goods, as tare and tret. **b** *Coinage.* = TOLERANCE. — **Syn.** Acknowledgment; share, portion; abatement, deduction.
—*v. t.;* **-ANCED** (-ănst); **-ANC-ING** (-ăn-sĭng). To put on a fixed allowance (esp. of provisions and drink).
al-low'ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By allowance; admittedly.
al-loy' (ă-loi'), *v. t.* [F. *aloyer,* OF. *aloier, alier,* to combine, fr. L. *alligare.* See ALLY, *v. t.*] **1.** To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal; as, to *alloy* gold with copper. **2.** To mix so as to form an alloy. **3.** To abate, impair, or debase by mixture; as, pleasure *alloyed* with pain.
—*n.* **1.** Quality in reference to being mixed with base metals; comparative purity; fineness. **2.** A substance composed of two or more metals, or, by extension, of a metal and a nonmetal, intimately united, usually by fusing; also, the state of union of the components. **3.** A baser metal which is mixed with a finer one, esp. with a precious metal. **4.** A mixture of a baser metal with a finer one. **5.** Admixture of anything that debases; an alien or impairing element or part.
all'-pos-sessed', *a.* Controlled by an evil spirit or by evil passions; wild. *Colloq.*
all'-round' (109), *a.* Extending all round; hence, having general capability or excellence. *Colloq.*
All Saints, *or* **All Saints' Day.** November 1st; a feast day in honor of all saints; also, the season of this festival.
all'seed' (ôl'sēd'), *n.* Any of several many-seeded plants, as knotweed, a certain goosefoot (*Chenopodium polyspermum*), etc.
All Souls' Day. *R. C. Ch.* November 2d; a day of solemn supplication for all the souls in purgatory.
all'spice' (ôl'spīs'), *n.* The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies of the myrtle family; also, the mildly pungent and aromatic spice prepared from it.
al-lude' (ă-lūd'), *v. i.;* **-LUD'ED** (-lūd'ĕd); **-LUD'ING.** [L. *alludere* to play with; *ad* + *ludere* to play.] To refer indirectly or by suggestion;—followed by *to;* as, the story *alludes* to a recent transaction.
Syn. Hint, point, relate, refer. — **Allude, refer.** To **allude** to a thing is to touch it indirectly or by suggestion, without distinct mention or specification; to **refer** to a thing is specifically and distinctly to introduce or mention it.
al-lure' (ă-lūr'), *v. t.;* **-LURED'** (-lūrd'); **-LUR'ING.** [OF. *aleurrer, alurer; a* (L. *ad*) + *leurre* lure.] To tempt or draw by a lure or bait, that is, by the offer of some good, real or apparent; entice; attract.—**al-lur'er** (-lūr'ĕr), *n.*
Syn. Attract, tempt, prevail on, insnare, entrap; **lure,** entice, inveigle, decoy, seduce.—**Allure, lure, entice, inveigle, decoy, seduce** agree in the suggestion of an attracting influence, usually evil or deceptive. To **allure** is to draw by the prospect or offer (not necessarily deceptive) of some future good; as, he *allured,* rather than forced, his pupils to learning. **Lure** implies a stronger, usually a baleful, attraction; as, *lured* to his ruin. To **entice** is to allure artfully and adroitly; to **inveigle** is to entice by beguiling and cajoling; as, he was *enticed* into speculation by a plausible swindler; *inveigled* by false promises. To **decoy** is to lead into danger by artifice, esp. by false appearances. To **seduce** is to lead astray, usually by overcoming scruples, from rectitude, propriety, or duty.
al-lure'ment (ă-lūr'mĕnt), *n.* Act of alluring; that which allures; temptation; enticement; attraction; bait.
al-lur'ing, *p. a.* That allures; attracting; charming; tempting.—**al-lur'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**al-lur'ing-ness,** *n.*
al-lu'sion (ă-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *allusio,* fr. *alludere* to allude.] Act of alluding; indirect reference; hint.
al-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Making allusion; containing an allusion.—**al-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.*—**al-lu'sive-ness,** *n.*
al-lu'vi-al (-vĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or contained in, alluvium.—*n.* Alluvium; in Australia, gold-bearing alluvium.
alluvial cone *or* **fan,** *Phys. Geog.,* the deltalike alluvial deposit formed by a stream where it issues from a gorge upon an open plain.
al-lu'vi-on (-ŏn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *alluvio,* fr. *alluere* to wash against; *ad* + *luere* to wash.] **1.** An overflowing; inundation; flood. **2.** = ALLUVIUM. **3.** Accession to land by gradual increase, as by deposit of alluvium. It belongs to the owner of the land to which it is added. Cf. AVULSION.
al-lu'vi-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-IUMS** (-ŭmz), L. **-IA** (-ă). [L., neut. of *alluvius* alluvial.] A deposit of earth, sand, or other material, made by the ordinary mechanical action of running water; soil or land so formed.
all'work' (ôl'wûrk'), *n.* Work of all kinds.
al-ly' (ă-lī'), *v. t. & i.;* **-LIED'** (-līd'); **-LY'ING.** *Generally used passively or reflexively.* [OF. *alier,* fr. L. *alligare* to bind to; *ad* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To unite, or form a connection between, as families by marriage or states by treaty; to join by an alliance;— often used with *to* or *with.* **2.** To connect, or form a relation between, by similitude, resemblance, friendship, or love.
—*n.; pl.* ALLIES (ă-līz'). **1.** One united to another by treaty or league; usually, a sovereign or state so united; a confederate. **2.** A person or thing related to another by any tie, as by love or interest. **3.** An associate; a helper. **4.** Anything akin to another by similarity of structure, etc.
al'lyl (ăl'ĭl), *n.* [L. *allium* garlic + *-yl.*] *Chem.* An unsaturated univalent radical, C_3H_5, two of whose compounds are the oils of garlic and mustard.—**al-lyl'ic** (ă-lĭl'ĭk), *a.*
allyl alcohol. *Chem.* A colorless pungent liquid, C_3H_5OH, variously obtained, as by heating glycerin with oxalic acid.
allyl sulphide. *Chem.* A colorless oil, $(C_3H_5)_2S$, the chief constituent of oil of garlic.
al'ma-gest (ăl'mă-jĕst), *n.* Also **Al'ma-gest.** [From F., fr. LL., fr. Ar. *al-majisṭī,* fr. Gr. *μεγίστη* (sc. *σύνταξις*), the greatest composition.] A famous astronomical work, of the 2d century A. D., by Claudius Ptolemy; hence, any of various medieval works, as on astrology or alchemy.
‖ **Al'ma Ma'ter** (ăl'mă mā'tĕr). [L.] Lit., fostering mother. Hence, a university, college, or school where a person has been educated.
al'ma-nac (ôl'mă-năk), *n.* [LL.] A book or table containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added.
al'man-dine (ăl'măn-dĭn), *n.* [For *alabandine,* fr. L. *alabandina* a precious stone, fr. *Alabanda,* a town in Caria.] A variety of garnet, esp. the deep red gem.

al'meh, al'me (ăl'mĕ), *n.*; *Ar. pl.* **AWALIM** (ȧ-wä'lĭm). [Ar. *'almah* learned.] An Egyptian female musical entertainer who sings and improvises verse.

al-me'mar (ăl-mē'mär), *n.* [Ar. *al* the + *minbar* pulpit.] A platform in a Jewish synagogue, bearing the reading desk from which are read the Pentateuch and the Prophets.

al-might'y (ôl-mīt'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *ealmihtig, ælmihtig; eal* all + *mihtig* mighty.] Omnipotent; all-powerful.—**al-might'i-ly,** *adv.*—**al-might'i-ness,** *n.*

The Almighty, the omnipotent God. *Rev.* i. 8.

Al'mo-hades (ăl'mō-hădz; -hädz), *n. pl.* [Ar. *al* the + *muwahhid,* prop., professing the unity of God.] Members of the Islamitic sect founded by Mohammed ibn Abdallah, maintaining the unity of God; also, caliphs of the dynasty which this sect established in Africa and Spain in the 12th and 13th centuries.—**Al'mo-hade** (-hăd; -hād), *n. & a.*

al'mond (ä'mŭnd; ăl'mŭnd), *n.* [F., *amande,* fr. OF., fr. L. *amygdala,* fr. Gr. ἀμυγδάλη.] A small tree (*Amygdalus communis*) of the same genus as the peach; also, its fruit, esp. its nutlike kernel. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

al'mon-er (ăl'mŭn-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *almosnier, aumosnier,* fr. *almosne* alms, L. *eleemosyna.* See ALMS.] One who gives or dispenses alms for another.

al'mon-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

Al-mo'ra-vides (ăl-mō'rȧ-vīdz), *n. pl.* [Ar. *al-murābitūn,* fr. *rābita* the cell of a devotee.] The members of an African tribe formed into a sect by the Mohammedan missionary Abdallah ibn Yasim. Also, the non-Arab caliphs of his dynasty. They overthrew the Ommiads in northwestern Africa and Spain in the 11th century, ruling till about 1150.—**Al-mo'ra-vide** (-vīd), *n. & a.*

al'most (ôl'mōst; *emphatic* ôl'mōst'), *adv.* [AS. *ealmæst, ælmæst,* quite the most, almost all.] Nearly; well-nigh; all but; for the greatest part.

alms (ämz), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *ælmysse,* fr. L. *eleemosyna,* Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη mercy, charity, alms, fr. ἐλεεῖν to pity.] **1.** Charity; work of mercy. *Obs.* **2.** Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor; a gift of charity.

alms'giv'ing (-gĭv'ĭng), *n.* The giving of alms.—**Syn.** See PHILANTHROPY.

alms'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house for the use of paupers.

alms'man (-măn), *n.*; *fem.* **alms'wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn). **1.** A recipient of alms. **2.** A giver of alms. *Rare.*

al-mud' (ăl-mo͞od'), **al-mude'** (-mūd'), *n.* [From Ar. *al-mudd* a dry measure.] A measure of capacity in Turkey, Spain, Mexico, etc., varying as a dry measure from 2 to 21 quarts, as a liquid measure from about 5 to 32 quarts.

al'mug (ăl'mŭg), **al'gum** (ăl'gŭm), *n.* [Heb. *almūg, algūm.*] *Bib.* A tree which yields a valuable wood, mentioned in 1 *Kings* x. 11, 12; 2 *Chron.* ii. 8; ix. 10, 11. This tree is usually regarded as the sandalwood.

al'od (ăl'ŏd), *n.* Alodial land or estate; alodium.

a-lo'di-um, al-lo'di-um (ȧ-lō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., of G. origin.] *Law.* Land held in absolute independence, not subject to any superior; —opposed to *feud.*—**a-lo'di-al,** *or* **al-lo'di-al** (ȧ-lō'dĭ-ăl), *a.*

al'oe (ăl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -OES (-ōz). [L. *aloë,* Gr. ἀλόη, aloe.] **1.** [In form **aloes** construed as *sing.*] The fragrant resin or wood of the agalloch. **2.** Any of a large genus (*Aloe*) of succulent liliaceous plants, chiefly South African. Several yield a medicinal juice. **3.** [Usually in form **aloes,** construed as *sing.*] The inspissated juice of the aloe.—**al'o-et'ic** (-ō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Aloe. *a* Entire plant (much reduced); *b* Single flower (½).

a-loft' (ȧ-lŏft'; 62), *adv.* [*a-* on + *loft,* which properly meant *air.*] **1.** On high; high above the ground or the earth. **2.** *Naut.* In the top; overhead.

al'o-in (ăl'ō-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A bitter, crystalline, purgative substance occurring in the aloe or its juice.

a-lone' (ȧ-lōn'), *a.* [*all* + *one.*] Quite by one's self or itself; specif.: **a** Solitary; as, to be *alone.* **b** Being, considered, or taken, without anything more or any one else; only; as, to live by bread *alone.* **c** Sole; exclusive. *Rare.* **d** Unique; rare; matchless.—**Syn.** See SOLITARY.

☞ The adj. *alone* commonly follows its noun.—*adv.* Solely; simply; exclusively.

a-long' (ȧ-lŏng'; 62), *adv.* [AS. *andlang.*] **1.** Lengthwise;—now usually used with *by*; as, it lies *along* by the wall. **2.** In a line, or progressively; onward; as, the boat goes *along* smoothly; come *along.* **3.** In company; together;—used with *with*; as, he protested *along* with the rest; go *along* with me. **4.** At length; as, to be laid all *along.* *Obs.*—*prep.* By the length of; lengthwise of.

a-long', *adv.* [AS. *gelang* owing to.] Now used only in: **along of, along on** (*often shortened to* **long of**), owing to; on account of. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

a-long'shore' (-shōr'; 57), *adv.* Along the shore or coast.

a-long'side' (-sīd'), *adv. & prep.* Along or by the side; side by side with;—often used with *of.*

a-loof' (ȧ-lo͞of'), *adv.* At or from a distance; apart; away;—commonly, in a figurative sense, in: **to stand, keep,** *or* **hold, aloof** (from), to take no part (in) or show no sympathy (with).—**a-loof'ness,** *n.*

al'o-pe'ci-a (ăl'ō-pē'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀλωπεκία, fr. ἀλώπηξ fox, because loss of the hair is common among foxes.] *Med.* Loss of the hair; baldness.

a-loud' (ȧ-loud'), *adv.* Loudly; audibly.

a-low' (ȧ-lō'), *adv.* Below. *Chiefly Naut.*

alp (ălp), *n.* [L. *Alpes* the Alps.] A lofty mountain. Specif. [*cap.*], in *pl.*, the highest chain of mountains in Europe.

al-pac'a (ăl-păk'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruvian.] A kind of domesticated llama with fine long woolly hair; also, its hair or a thin kind of cloth made wholly or chiefly of it.

al'pen-glow' (ăl'pĕn-glō'), *n.* A reddish glow seen near sunset or sunrise on the summits of mountains.

al'pen-horn' (-hôrn'), **alp'horn'** (ălp'hôrn'), *n.* [G. *Alpenhorn.*] A wooden horn about three feet long, curving upward and flaring toward the front, used among the Swiss, now chiefly by cowherds.

al'pen-stock' (ăl'pĕn-stŏk'), *n.* [G.; *Alp*+*stock* stick.] An iron-pointed staff used in mountain climbing.

al-pes'trine (ăl-pĕs'trĭn), *a.* [LL. *alpestris.*] **1.** Pert. to the Alps, or high mountains. **2.** *Bot.* Subalpine.

al'pha (ăl'fȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄλφα, of Semitic origin.] **1.** The first letter [A, *a*] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *A, a.* **2.** Hence, the first or beginning; formerly, also, the chief.

alpha and omega, the beginning and the end; hence: the chief; the whole. *Rev.* i. 8; xxii. 13.

al'pha-bet (-bĕt), *n.* [L. *alphabetum,* fr. Gr. ἄλφα and βῆτα, the first two Greek letters.] **1.** The letters of a language in their customary order; a series or set of letters or signs which form the elements of a written language. **2.** The rudiments; elements; A B C.—*v. t.* To alphabetize.

al'pha-bet'ic (-bĕt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the
al'pha-bet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } order of, the letters of the alphabet.—**al'pha-bet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

al'pha-bet-ize (ăl'fȧ-bĕt-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To arrange alphabetically.

alpha rays. *Physics & Chem.* Rays of low penetrating power emitted by radioactive substances, and capable of slight deflection by a strong magnetic or electric field.

Al-phe'us (ăl-fē'ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἀλφειός.] See ARETHUSA.

alp'horn'. = ALPENHORN.

al-pho'sis (ăl-fō'sĭs). *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλφός leprosy.] *Med.* Absence of pigment in the skin, either congenital, as in albinism, or produced by disease, as in forms of leucoderma.

Al'pine (ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, the Alps or [*l. c.*] any lofty mountain. **2.** Pert. to, or growing in, a mountain zone so lofty as to have an arctic climate.

al'pin-ist, *n.* A climber of the Alps or lofty mountains.

al-read'y (ôl-rĕd'ĭ), *adv.* [*all* + *ready.*] Prior to some specified time; previously.

Al-sa'tian (ăl-sā'shăn), *a.* Pertaining to Alsatia, or Alsace, in Germany, or to Alsatia, the precinct of Whitefriars in London, where formerly a Carmelite monastery stood, and whither lawbreakers formerly resorted for sanctuary.—*n.* An inhabitant of either of these places.

al'sike (ăl'sĭk), *n.* [From *Alsike,* in Sweden.] A European clover (*Trifolium hybridum*) with pinkish or white flowers; Swedish clover.

Al Si-rat' (ăs sĕ-rät'). [Ar. *al-sirāt* the road.] **a** In the Koran, generally, the "right way" of religion. **b** In Moslem tradition, the bridge to paradise over the infernal fire. It is narrower than a spider's web, and from it the wicked soon fall into hell.

al'so (ôl'sō; ŏl'sō), *adv. & conj.* [From AS., lit., all so; hence, "quite so."] In the same manner (as something else); likewise; hence: in addition; as well; too.

Syn. Also, too, likewise are used in adding one proposition or consideration to another. **Also** adds to a statement something which may be affirmed equally with what precedes. **Too** is less formal than *also.* **Likewise** is more formal and slightly more explicit than *also;* but it no longer necessarily implies specific likeness or connection.

alt (ălt), *a. Music.* High in the scale.—*n.* The octave above the treble staff.

Al-ta'ian (ăl-tā'yăn), *a.* Pert. to the Altai Mountains of central Asia or designating peoples or languages of the Ural-Altaic linguistic group.—*n.* Any Altaian individual; specif., a member of a Tatar tribe of the Altai Mountains.

Al-ta'ir (ăl-tā'ĭr), *n.* [Ar. *al-ṭā'ir* the flying.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Aquila; Alpha (α) Aquilæ.

al'tar (ôl'tĕr), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *altare.*] **1.** A raised structure, or any structure or place, on which sacrifices are offered or incense is burned in religious worship. **2.** In the Christian church, the Communion table. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Ara.

Ancient Roman Altar, in the Museum at Arles.

al'tar-age (-ăj), *n. Eccl.* **a** The offerings made upon the altar, or to a church. **b** A fund to provide for the saying of Masses at an altar.

al'tar-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* The decorative work of art above and behind an altar; reredos.

alt-az'i-muth (ălt-ăz'ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [*altitude* + *azimuth.*] *Astron.* An instrument for simultaneously observing the azimuth and altitude of a celestial body.

al'ter (ôl'tĕr), *v. t.* [From F., fr. LL., fr. L. *alter* other.] **1.** To make otherwise; make different without changing into something else; vary; modify. **2.** To geld. *Colloq.* —*v. i.* To become different; change.

al'ter-a-ble (-ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being altered.

al'ter-ant (-ănt), *a.* Altering. —*n.* A thing that alters.

al'ter-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of altering; state of being altered. **2.** Result of altering; modification.

al'ter-a-tive (ôl'tĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Causing alteration; specifically, *Med.*, gradually changing, or tending to change, a morbid state into one of health without sensible change in the evacuations. —*n.* An alterative medicine or treatment.

al'ter-cate (ăl'tĕr-kāt; ôl'-), *v. i.* ; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING. [L. *altercatus*, p. p. of *altercari*, fr. *alter* another.] To contend warmly in words; dispute; wrangle.

al'ter-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Warm contention in words; controversy; wrangle. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE.

al'tern (ăl'tĕrn; ôl'-), *a.* [L. *alternus.*] Alternate.

al-ter'nate (ăl-tûr'nāt; ăl'tĕr-), *a.* [L. *alternatus*, p. p. of *alternare* to alternate, fr. *alternus*, fr. *alter* other.] **1.** Occurring or succeeding by turns; one following the other; first one and then the other by turns; hence, reciprocal. **2.** Every other; every second; as, read the *alternate* lines. **3.** *Bot.* **a** Distributed, as leaves, singly at different heights of the stem, and at equal intervals as respects angular divergence. **b** Alternated with other organs. —*n.* A substitute; one designated or authorized to take the place of another, if necessary, in performing some duty. —**al-ter'nate-ly,** *adv.* —**-nate-ness,** *n.*

Alternate Leaves.

al'ter-nate (ăl'tĕr-nāt; ôl'-), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING. To perform by turns, or in succession; interchange regularly; cause to alternate. — *v. i.* **1.** To happen, succeed, act, or the like, by turns, or in alternation; follow reciprocally; — often used with *with.* **2.** *Elec.* Of a current, to reverse periodically and rapidly in direction of flow. Also, to produce, or be operated by, a current that alternates.

al'ter-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of alternating; alternate succession, performance, or occurrence.

al-ter'na-tive (ăl-tûr'nă-tĭv; ôl-), *a.* **1.** Offering a choice (strictly a necessary one) of two (or, loosely, several) things; offering for choice a second thing or proposition. **2.** Disjunctive; as, an *alternative* conjunction. —*n.* **1.** An offer or statement of two things, one of which may, or strictly must, be chosen, but not both; also, either of the things offered. **2.** A choice or offer of choice between more than two things or courses; hence, any of the things so offered. —**al-ter'na-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Alternative, choice, option, election, preference imply opportunity to choose. An **alternative,** as strictly used, offers two things, of which one must be chosen. A **choice** offers the opportunity, without compulsion, of choosing between two or more things. **Option** stresses still further the liberty of choice. **Election** emphasizes the selective element in making a choice; **preference,** the desire or predilection that accompanies the act of choosing.

al'ter-na'tor (ăl'tĕr-nā'tĕr; ôl'-), *n. Elec.* An electric generator or dynamo for producing alternating currents.

al-thæ'a, (ăl-thē'ă), *n.* **1.** Any malvaceous plant of the genus (*Althæa*) including the marshmallow and hollyhock. **2.** Also **al-the'a.** A malvaceous shrub (*Hibiscus syriacus*) with showy flowers.

alt'horn' (ălt'hôrn'), *n.* [*alt* + *horn.*] *Music.* An instrument of the saxhorn family, used in military music.

al-though', **al-tho'** (ôl-thō'), *conj.* [*all* + *though.*] Grant all this; supposing that; notwithstanding; though. **Syn. Although, though.** **Although,** originally more emphatic than **though,** is now interchangeable with it.

al-tim'e-ter (ăl-tĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [LL.; *altus* high + *metrum,* Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, etc. — **al-tim'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

al'ti-scope (ăl'tĭ-skōp), *n.* [L. *altus* high + *-scope.*] An extensible telescopic tube with elbows having reflectors so arranged that the observer can by its use see over or around obstacles.

al-tis'o-nant (ăl-tĭs'ō-nănt), *a.* [L. *altus* high + *sonant.*] High-sounding; lofty or pompous.

al'ti-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *altitudo*, fr. *altus* high.] **1.** Extent upward; vertical, or perpendicular, elevation above a given level, esp. above sea level. Also, elevation in degree, rank, etc. **2.** *Astron.* Elevation above the horizon. — **Syn.** See HEIGHT. — **al'ti-tu'di-nal** (-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.*

al'to (ăl'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It., high.] *Music.* **a** The part sung by the highest male or lowest female, or contralto, voice, bet. tenor and soprano. **b** An alto voice or singer.

al'to-cu'mu-lus (ăl'tō-kū'mū-lŭs), *n.* [L. *altus* high + L. & E. *cumulus.*] *Meteor.* A fleecy cloud formation consisting of large whitish or grayish globular cloudlets with shaded portions, often grouped in flocks or rows.

al'to-geth'er (ôl'tōō-gĕth'ĕr), *adv.* Without exception; wholly; completely. —*n.* A whole; tout ensemble.

al'to-re-lie'vo (ăl'tō-rē-lē'vō); *pl.* ALTO-RELIEVOS (-vōz), *n.* ‖ **al'to-ri-lie'vo** (ăl'tō-rē-lyā'vō); *pl.* ALTI-RILIEVI (ăl'tē-rē-lyā'vē). [It. *rilievo.*] *Sculp.* High relief; sculpture in high relief.

al'to-stra'tus (ăl'tō-strā'tŭs), *n.* [L. *altus* high + L. & E. *stratus.*] *Meteor.* A cloud formation similar to cirrostratus, but heavier and at a lower level.

al'tru-ism (ăl'trōō-ĭz'm), *n.* [From F., fr. It. *altrui* of or to others, L. *alter* another.] Regard for, and devotion to, the interests of others; — opposed to *egoism* or *selfishness.*

al'tru-ist, *n.* One who believes in or practices altruism.

al'tru-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to altruism; actuated by a regard for the welfare of others; — opposed to *egoistic* or *selfish.* —**al'tru-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

al'u-del (ăl'ū-dĕl), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *al-uthāl.*] *Chem.* One of the series of pear-shaped or bottle-shaped pots, open at both ends, used to form a condenser in sublimation.

al'u-la (-lă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *ala* a wing.] *Zoöl.* The bastard wing of birds.

al'um (ăl'ŭm), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *alumen* alum.] The sulphate of potassium and aluminium, $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, used in medicine as a styptic and astringent. Also, any of a series of double sulphates isomorphic with this alum.

a-lu'mi-na (ă-lū'mĭ-nă), *n.* [L. *alumen, aluminis*, alum.] The oxide of aluminium. *Alumina* is the most widely distributed earth, and is the chief constituent of all clays.

a-lu'mi-nate (-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of aluminium hydroxide, formed when the latter acts as a weak acid.

a-lu'mi-nif'er-ous (ă-lū'mĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *alumen* alum + *-ferous.*] Containing alum or aluminium.

al'u-min'i-um (ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *or* **a-lu'mi-num** (ă-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL. See ALUMINA.] A bluish silver-white malleable metal, notable for its lightness (sp. gr., about 2.6) and its resistance to oxidation. It is the most abundant metallic element, but always occurs in combination. Symbol, *Al*; at. wt., 27.1.

☞ *Aluminum* is the common form in commerce in the United States; *aluminium* is generally used in Great Britain and by chemists in the United States.

a-lu'mi-nog'ra-phy (ă-lū'mĭ-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*aluminium* + *-graphy.*] Art or process of producing, and printing from, aluminium plates, as in lithography.

a-lu'mi-no-ther'my (ă-lū'mĭ-nō-thûr'mĭ), *n.* [*aluminium* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat.] The production of heat by the chemical combination of aluminium. See THERMITE.

a-lu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *aluminosus*, fr. *alumen* alum.] Pert. to or containing alum or aluminium.

a-lu'mi-num (-nŭm), *n.* = ALUMINIUM.

a-lum'nus (-lŭm'nŭs), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., fr. *alere* to nourish.] A graduate of a college or other institution of learning. —**a-lum'na** (-nă), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē).

al'um-root' (ăl'ŭm-rōōt'), *n. Bot.* **a** Any of several herbs (genus *Heuchera*), of the saxifrage family, with astringent roots. **b** The crane's-bill (*Geranium maculatum*), somewhat resembling the preceding in foliage.

al'u-nite (ăl'ū-nīt), *n.* [F.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of potassium and aluminium, $K(AlO)_3(SO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$, occurring in crystals or massive.

al-ve'o-lar (ăl-vē'ō-lăr; ăl'vē-ō-lăr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, alveoli; *Anat.*, pertaining to the part of the jaws where the sockets for the teeth are situated.

al've-o-late (ăl'vē-ō-lāt; ăl-vē'-), **al've-o-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Pitted like a honeycomb.

al-ve'o-lus (ăl-vē'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., dim. of *alveus* a hollow.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small cavity or pit, as a socket for a tooth, an air cell of the lungs, etc.

al'vine (ăl'vĭn; -vīn), *a.* [L. *alvus* belly.] Of, from, in, or pertaining to, the belly or the intestines.

al'way (ôl'wā ; ôl'wā'), *adv.* Always. *Archaic.*
al'ways (ôl'wāz ; -wāz), *adv.* At all times ; ever ; perpetually ; continually ; invariably ; uniformly.
a-lys'sum (ȧ-lĭs'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄλυσσον, name of a plant.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Alyssum*) of brassicaceous Old World herbs, with small yellow flowers. **2.** Sweet alyssum.
am (ăm). [AS. *am, eom.*] The first person singular present indicative of the verb *be.*
am'a-da-vat' (ăm'ȧ-dȧ-văt'), *n.* [From *Ahmadabad,* India.] *Zoöl.* A small Indian song bird (*Estrelda amandava*), commonly caged and kept for fighting.
Am'a-dis (ăm'ȧ-dĭs), *n.* [Sp., lit., love of God.] Amadis of Gaul ; hence, a constant lover.
Amadis of Gaul, the hero of a cycle of romances of chivalry. He is the illegitimate son of the King of Gaul, and has many adventures in winning his ladylove, Oriana.
am'a-dou (ăm'ȧ-dōō), *n.* [F.] A spongy substance prepared from certain fungi (*Polyphorus fomentarius* and allies), chiefly used as a tinder, after soaking in a strong solution of niter ; — called also *punk* and *German tinder.*
a'mah (ä'mȧ ; ăm'ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *ama.*] A nurse ; esp., a wet nurse ; also, any female servant. *Oriental.*
A-mai'mon, *or* **A-may'mon** (ȧ-mā'mŏn ; ȧ-mī'-), *n.* A mythical king of the East, one of the principal devils who might be temporarily bound or restrained from doing hurt.
a-main' (ȧ-mān'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *main* power.] **1.** With might ; violently. **2.** At full speed ; also, at once.
Am'a-lek-ite (ăm'ȧ-lĕk-īt), *n.* [Heb. *'Amāleki.*] *Bib.* Originally, one of a marauding Bedouin tribe settled about Kadesh, who, according to *Gen.* xxxvi. 12, were descended from Esau ; later, probably, any marauding nomad.
a-mal'gam (ȧ-măl'găm), *n.* [F. *amalgame.*] **1.** An alloy of mercury with another metal or other metals. **2.** A mixture, compound, or union of different things, forming a uniform whole.
a-mal'ga-mate (-gȧ-māt), *v. t. & i.* ; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd) ; -MAT'ING. To unite or mix so as to form an amalgam. — **Syn.** Consolidate, combine, coalesce. See JOIN.
a-mal'ga-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of amalgamating ; state of being amalgamated ; also, an amalgam.
a-mal'ga-ma'tor (-mā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, amalgamates.
Am'al-thæ'a, Am'al-the'a (ăm'ăl-thē'ȧ), *n.* [L. *Amalthea,* Gr. 'Αμάλθεια.] *Class. Myth.* The nurse of Zeus described as a goat. The **horn of Amalthæa** was one of the goat's horns which became filled with whatever its possessor wished, hence called *horn of plenty,* or *cornucopia.*
am'a-ni'ta (ăm'ȧ-nī'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμανῖται a sort of fungus.] Any of various fungi (genus *Amanita*), mostly very poisonous, often mistaken for edible mushrooms.
a-man'u-en'sis (ȧ-măn'ū-ĕn'sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. *a, ab* + *manus* hand.] One employed to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written.
a-mar'a-cus (ȧ-măr'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. ἀμάρακος.] The Cretan dittany (*Amaracus dictamnus*).
am'a-ranth (ăm'ȧ-rănth), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. ἀμάραντος ȧ- not + μαραίνειν to wither.] **1.** An imaginary unfading flower. *Poetic.* **2.** Any of various plants, including several cultivated for their purple, or crimson flowers.
am'a-ran'thine (-răn'thĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to amaranth. **2.** Unfading ; undying. **3.** Purplish.
am'a-ryl'li-da'ceous (ăm'ȧ-rĭl'ĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* Belonging to a large family (*Amaryllidaceæ*) of plants (order *Liliales*), the amaryllis family, having perfect, often handsome, flowers, with the tube of the perianth adnate to the ovary. The family includes the amaryllis, narcissus, and agave.
Am'a-ryl'lis (-rĭl'ĭs), *n.* **1.** A rustic maid or sweetheart,— in various pastoral poems. **2.** [*l. c.*] A bulbous plant (*Amaryllis belladonna*) with fragrant, rose-colored lily-like flowers ; also, any of various closely related plants. The flower of any of these plants.
a-mass' (ȧ-măs'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *amasser,* LL. *amassare ;* L. *ad* + *massa* lump, mass.] To collect into a mass or heap ; gather a great quantity of ; accumulate ; as, to *amass* a fortune. — **Syn.** See ACCUMULATE. — **a-mass'a-ble,** *a.* — **a-mass'er,** *n.* — **a-mass'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
a-mate' (ȧ-māt'), *v. t.* [OF.] To daunt. From *Archaic.*
am'a-teur' (ăm'ȧ-tûr' ; ăm'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amator* lover, fr. *amare* to love.] **1.** One who is attached to or cultivates a particular pursuit, study, or science from taste, without pursuing it professionally. **2.** Specif., in sports and esp. athletics, a player or athlete not rated as a professional. — **am'a-teur'ish,** *a.* — **-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **-ish-ness,** *n.* — **-teur'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
Syn. Amateur, dilettante agree in implying the cultivation of an art or study for amusement or personal gratification, as opposed to its professional pursuit. But **dilettante** now commonly suggests the elegant trifler.
A-ma'ti (ä-mä'tē), *n.* A violin made by a member of the Amati family of Cremona (16th and 17th centuries).
am'a-tive (ăm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *amatus,* p. p. of *amare* to love.] Full of love ; amatory.
am'a-tive-ness, *n.* In phrenology, the faculty supposed to influence sexual desire ; propensity to love.
am'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *amatorius.*] Pert. to, causing, or expressing, sexual love. — **am'a-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.*
am'au-ro'sis (ăm'ô-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμαύρωσις, fr. ἀμαυρός dim.] A decay of sight from loss of power in the optic nerve, without perceptible external change. — **am'au-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*
a-maze' (ȧ-māz'), *v. t. ;* A-MAZED' (-māzd') ; A-MAZ'ING (-māz'ĭng). [*a-* + *maze.*] **1.** To bewilder ; stupefy. *Obs.* **2.** To confound, as by fear or wonder ; astound. — **Syn.** See SURPRISE. — *n.* Bewilderment due to fear, surprise, or wonder. *Chiefly Poetic.* — **a-mazed'** (ȧ-māzd'), *p. a.* — **a-maz'ed-ly** (ȧ-māz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **a-maz'ed-ness,** *n.* — **a-maz'ing** (ȧ-māz'ĭng), *p. a.* — **a-maz'ing-ly,** *adv.*
a-maze'ment (ȧ-māz'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State of being amazed ; overwhelming wonder. **2.** Frenzy ; madness. *Obs.*
Am'a-zon (ăm'ȧ-zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αμαζών.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a race or nation of female warriors with whom the Greeks repeatedly warred. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] A tall, strong, masculine woman ; a virago.
Am'a-zo'ni-an (-zō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or like, an Amazon ; warlike. **2.** Of or pertaining to the river Amazon in South America.
am'a-zon-ite (ăm'ȧ-zŏn-īt), *n., or* **Amazon stone.** [From the river *Amazon.*] *Min.* A variety of microcline of a verdigris-green color.
am'bage (ăm'bāj), *n. ; pl.* -BAGES (*L.* ăm-bā'jēz ; *E.* ăm'-bā-jēz). [L. *ambages ; ambi-* + *agere* to drive.] A circuit ; a winding ; hence : a circumlocution ; — usually in *pl.*
am-ba'gious (-bā'jŭs), *a.* [L. *ambagiosus.*] Circumlocutory ; circuitous. — **-gious-ly,** *adv.* — **-gious-ness,** *n.*
am-ba'ry (ăm-bä'rĭ), *n., or* **ambary hemp.** [Hind. *ambāṛā, ambāṛī.*] A valuable East Indian fiber plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) or its fiber.
am-bas'sa-dor (ăm-băs'ȧ-dẽr), **em-bas'sa-dor** (ĕm-), *n.* [F. *ambassadeur,* It. *ambasciatore.*] **1.** An envoy or minister of state. *Obs. or Hist., except :* **a** A minister of high rank sent on a mission by one sovereign or state to another ; — usually called **ambassador extraordinary.** **b** A minister of the highest rank accredited to a foreign court to reside there and represent his sovereign or country ; — formerly called **ambassador ordinary** *or* **resident ambassador.** **2.** Hence, sometimes, an official messenger. — **am-bas'sa-do'ri-al** (-dō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [EMBASSY.]
am'bas-sage, am'bas-sy. Less usual forms of EMBASSAGE, EMBASSY.
am'ber (ăm'bẽr), *n.* [F. *ambre,* Sp. *ámbar,* fr. Ar. *'anbar* ambergris.] **1.** A yellowish translucent resin, found fossil. It takes a fine polish, and by friction becomes strongly electric. **2.** Amber color, or something amber-colored. **3.** Ambergris. *Obs.* — *a.* Made of amber ; amber-colored.
am'ber-gris (ăm'bẽr-grēs), *n.* [F. *ambre gris,* i. e., gray amber.] A waxy substance found floating in tropical seas, and as a morbid secretion in the sperm whale, whence it is all believed to come. It is valued in perfumery.
am'bi-dex'ter (ăm'bĭ-dĕks'tẽr), *a.* [LL., fr. L. *ambo* both + *dexter* right, *dextra* (sc. *manus*) right hand.] Using both hands with equal ease ; hence : two-sided ; double-dealing. — *n.* **1.** An ambidexter person. **2.** A double-dealer. — **am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty** (-dĕks-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
am'bi-dex'tral (-dĕks'trăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or located on, both sides.
am'bi-dex'trous (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Using both hands with equal ease. **2.** Unusually dexterous ; versatile. **3.** Practicing or siding with both parties ; double-dealing. — **am'bi-dex'trous-ly,** *adv.* — **am'bi-dex'trous-ness,** *n.*
am'bi-ent (ăm'bĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *ambiens,* p. pr. of *ambire* to go around ; *amb-* around + *ire* to go.] **1.** Moving round. *Rare.* **2.** Encompassing ; circumfused ; as, the *ambient* air.
am'bi-gu'i-ty (-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being ambiguous ; also, an ambiguous word or expression.
am-big'u-ous (ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ambiguus,* fr. *ambigere* to wander about, waver ; *amb-* around + *agere* to drive.] Doubtful ; uncertain, esp. as to meaning ; capable of being understood in either of two or more senses. — **Syn.** See EQUIVOCAL. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*
am'bit (ăm'bĭt), *n.* [L. *ambitus* circuit, fr. *ambire* to go around.] **1.** Circuit ; compass ; precinct. **2.** Bounds ; limits.
am-bi'tion (ăm-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ambitio* a going around, esp. of candidates in Rome, to solicit votes.] **1.** A canvassing or soliciting. *Obs.* **2.** An eager or inordinate desire for preferment, honor, superiority, power, or attainment ; also, an object of such desire.
Syn. Ambition, aspiration imply strong desire for advancement. **Ambition** has personal advancement or preferment as its end ; it may be praiseworthy. **Aspiration** implies as its object something felt to be above one, the striving after which is uplifting or ennobling ; as, *aspiration* after holiness. *Aspiration* is sometimes derogatorily used (esp. in plural) of ambition felt to be unwarranted ; as, his *aspirations* must be nipped in the bud. — *v. t.* To seek after ambitiously or eagerly ; covet. *Rare.*

am-bi'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Possessing, or controlled by, ambition. **2.** Strongly desirous; — used with *of* or the infinitive; as, *ambitious* of fame. **3.** Springing from, characterized by, or indicating, ambition; as, an *ambitious* style. — **am-bi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **am-bi'tious-ness**, *n.*

am'ble (ăm'b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [From F., fr. L. *ambulare* to walk.] To go at an amble. — *n.* **1.** An easy gait of a horse in which the legs on either side are lifted together; loosely, any easy gait. **2.** An easy movement suggestive of a horse's amble. — **am'bler**, *n.*

am-blyg'o-nite (ăm-blĭg'ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβλύς* dull + *γωνία* angle + *-ite*; — from its obtuse angle of cleavage.] *Min.* A fluophosphate of aluminium and lithium, $LiAlF)PO_4$.

am'bly-o'pi-a (ăm'blĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀμβλωπία*; *ἀμβλύς* blunt, dim + *ὤψ* eye.] *Med.* Incipient amaurosis. — **am'bly-op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.*

am'bo (ăm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -BOS (-bōz), L. -BONES (-bō'nēz). [LL. *ambo*, Gr. *ἄμβων* any rising, a pulpit.] A large pulpit or reading desk, in the early Christian churches.

Am-boy'na (ăm-boi'nȧ), *or* **Am-boi'na**, *n.* An island and city of the Moluccas.

Amboyna, *or* **Amboina, button**, *Med.*, a chronic contagious affection of the skin, prevalent in the tropics. — **A. wood**, the mottled and curled wood of a fabaceous tree (*Lingoum indicum*) of India and the Malay Archipelago.

am'broid (ăm'broid), *n.* [*amber* + *-oid.*] Amber in large pieces, produced from small pieces by a fusion process.

am-bro'si-a (ăm-brō'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀμβροσία*, fr. *ἄμβροτος* immortal; *ἀ-* not + *βροτός* mortal.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The substance which, with nectar, formed the food and drink of the gods, and made immortal those who partook of it. Ambrosia was sometimes represented as used as a perfume or unguent. **2.** A perfumed unguent, salve, or draft.

am-bro'si-a'ceous (-zĭ-ā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Ambrosiaceæ*) of herbs, the ragweed family, having heads of flowers subtended by an involucre of bracts.

am-bro'si-al (-brō'zhĭ-ăl; -zĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Consisting of or like ambrosia; delicious. **2.** Divinely excellent or beautiful. — **am-bro'si-al-ly**, *adv.*

am-bro'si-an (-ăn), *a.* Ambrosial.

Am-bro'si-an (-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or established by, St. Ambrose.

Ambrosian chant, a method of antiphonal singing or chanting. — **A. hymn**, the Te Deum.

am'bro-type (ăm'brō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ἄμβροτος* immortal + *-type.*] A photograph taken on glass, with the lights represented in silver and the shades by a dark background.

am'bry (ăm'brĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BRIES (-brĭz). [From OF., fr. L. *armarium* chest, cupboard, orig. for arms, L. *arma* arms.] **1.** A repository; esp., a niche, cupboard, or locker. **2.** Almonry. *Incorrectly so used.*

ambs'ace (ămz'ās; ămz'-), *n.* [OF. *ambesas*; *ambes* both (L. *ambo*) + *as* ace.] Double aces, the lowest throw at dice; hence: last chance; bad luck; thing of no account.

am'bu-la'crum (ăm'bū-lā'krŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LACRA (-krȧ). [L., an alley or covered way.] *Zoöl.* One of the radial areas of echinoderms, along which run the chief nerves, blood vessels, and water tubes. — **am'bu-la'cral** (-krăl), *a.*

am'bu-lance (ăm'bū-lăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ambulare* to walk.] **1.** A field hospital following an army. **2.** A covered vehicle for conveying the sick or injured, as from the field of battle, to a hospital, etc.

am'bu-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *ambulare* to walk.] To walk; move about. *Rare.* — **am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

am'bu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to walking; fitted for walking. **2.** Not stationary; movable. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Arch.* A place to walk in, as a gallery.

am'bus-cade' (ăm'bŭs-kād'), *n.* [F. *embuscade.*] **1.** A lying in wait, concealed, to attack an enemy by surprise; snare; ambush. **2.** *Mil.* A body of troops in ambush; the place of ambush. — *v. i.* To lie in ambush. — **am'bus-cad'er** (-kād'ĕr), *n.* — **am'bus-ca'do** (-kā'dō), *n. Obs.*

am'bush (ăm'bŏŏsh), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. LL. *imboscare*; *in* + LL. *boscus*, *buscus*, a wood.] **1.** To station in ambush. **2.** To attack by ambush; waylay. — *v. i.* To lie in ambush; lurk. — *n.* **1.** Arrangement of troops in concealment to attack an enemy unexpectedly; hence: unseen peril; trap; snare. **2.** A concealed station where troops or enemies lie in wait to attack by surprise. — **am'bush-er**, *n.* — **am'bush-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

a-meer', a-mir' (ȧ-mēr'), *n.* [See EMIR.] A Mohammedan noble, esp. a ruling prince of Afghanistan or of Sind.

am'el-corn' (ăm'ĕl-kôrn'), *n.* [G. *amelkorn.*] A kind of wheat similar to spelt, cultivated in Europe for its starch.

a-mel'io-rate (ȧ-mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *ad* + *meliorare* to make better.] To improve; meliorate. — **Syn.** See IMPROVE.

a-mel'io-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of ameliorating; improvement.

a-mel'io-ra-tive (-rȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to ameliorate; producing amelioration or improvement.

a'men' (ā'mĕn'; *often* — *in singing always* — ä'mĕn'), *adv. & interj.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀμήν*, Heb. *āmēn* certainly, truly.] So be it; verily; assuredly; — a term of solemn ratification, esp. in religious ceremony. — *n.* **1.** The word "amen," its utterance or use. **2.** The assent or ratification expressed by "amen." — *v. t.* To say "amen" to; sanction.

a-me'na-ble (ȧ-mē'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *amener* to lead; *à* (L. *ad*) + *mener* to lead, L. *minare*, *minari*, to threaten, drive animals, in LL. to lead; L. *minae* threats.] **1.** Liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; accountable. **2.** Willing to yield or submit; responsive; tractable; as, *amenable* to reason, threats, coaxing. — **Syn.** See RESPONSIBLE. — **a-me'na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **a-me'na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-me'na-bly**, *adv.*

amen corner. A corner on either side of the pulpit in a church, where the seats were often occupied by especially fervent worshipers. *Local, U. S.*

a-mend' (ȧ-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [F. *amender*, L. *emendare*; *e* (*ex*) + *mendum*, *menda*, fault.] **1.** To free, as conduct, from fault or error; correct; of a text, to emendate; hence, *Archaic*: to mend; repair. **2.** To change for the better; improve; better. **3.** In parliamentary procedure, to alter formally. — *v. i.* To reform; become better. — **Syn.** See MEND. — **a-mend'a-ble**, *a.*

a-mend'a-to-ry (ȧ-mĕn'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Corrective.

‖ **a'mende'** (ä'mänd'; *E.* ȧ-mĕnd', *formerly the usual pron.*), *n.* [F.] A fine, penalty, or reparation made for a wrong.

amende honorable (ŏ'nŏ'rȧ'bl'), a form of reparation for a crime or injury consisting in such a formal and humiliating acknowledgment of offense and apology as will restore the injured or offended honor of the one wronged.

a-mend'er, *n.* One who amends.

a-mend'ment (ȧ-mĕnd'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or of faults; reformation of life by quitting vices. **2.** In public bodies: Any alteration made or proposed to be made in a bill or motion by adding, changing, substituting, or omitting.

a-mends' (ȧ-mĕndz'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *amendes*, pl.] **1.** Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; reparation; — now used esp. in *to make amends*. **2.** Improvement, esp. in health. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See REPARATION.

a-men'i-ty (ȧ-mĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *aménité*, L. *amoenitas*, fr. *amoenus* pleasant.] Quality or state of being pleasant or agreeable; civility; suavity; also, esp. in *pl.*, an act, pursuit, civility, or the like, expressing or furthering pleasantness or smoothness of social intercourse.

a-men'or-rhe'a, *or* **-rhœ'a** (-ŏr-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *μήν* month + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] *Med.* Unnatural absence or suppression of the menses.

‖ **a men'sa et tho'ro** (ā mĕn'sȧ ĕt thō'rō). [L.] Lit., from table and bed; — used of a kind of divorce (called also *legal separation*) which leaves the parties husband and wife, but discharges them from the duty of living together. It is abolished in some States of the United States, and in Great Britain is superseded by the *judicial separation*.

am'ent (ăm'ĕnt; ā'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *amentum* thong, strap.] An inflorescence consisting of a close, bracted spike, usually deciduous when mature; a catkin. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.* — **am'en-ta'ceous** (ăm'ĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.*

a-men'ti-a (ȧ-mĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Imbecility; total want of understanding.

a-merce' (ȧ-mûrs'), *v. t.*; A-MERCED' (ȧ-mûrst'); A-MERC'ING (-mûr'sĭng). [AF. *amercier*, fr. *a merci* at the mercy, liable to a punishment.] **1.** To punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is discretionary with the court. **2.** To punish; mulct. — **a-merce'a-ble**, *a.* — **a-merce'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **a-merc'er**, *n.*

A-mer'i-can (ȧ-mĕr'ĭ-kăn), *a.* [After *Americus* Vespucius.] Of or pertaining to America or the United States. — *n.* **1.** A native of America; orig., an American aborigine; now, a person of European descent born in America. **2.** A citizen of the United States.

American eagle, the bald eagle, which is represented on the coat of arms of the United States. — **A. plan**, in hotels, a plan whereby guests pay for room and board together; — contrasted with *European plan*.

A-mer'i-ca'na (ȧ-mĕr'ĭ-kā'nȧ; -kăn'ȧ), *n. pl.* [*America* + *-ana.*] Literary, ethnographic, historical, or other matters relating to America.

A-mer'i-can-ism (ȧ-mĕr'ĭ-kăn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Attachment to the United States. **2.** A custom, word, or phrase peculiar to America or to the United States.

A-mer'i-can-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To render American; assimilate to the Americans in customs, ideas, etc. — **-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

Am'er-ind' (ăm'ĕr-ĭnd'), *n.* [*American* + *Indian.*] An American Indian or Eskimo. — **Am'er-in'di-an** (-ĭn'dĭ-ăn), **Am'er-in'dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

ames'ace. Obs. var. of AMBSACE.

am'e-thyst (ăm'ĕ-thĭst), *n.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀμέθυστος* without drunkenness, a remedy for drunken-

ness, the amethyst, supposed to have this power; *á-* not + *μεθύειν* to be drunken.] *Min.* **a** A clear purple or bluish violet crystallized quartz, much used as a jeweler's stone. **b** A purple variety of corundum, called specifically **Oriental amethyst.** — **am'e-thys'tine** (-thĭs'tĭn), *a.*

am'e-tro'pi-a (ăm'ĕ-trō'pĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἄμετρος* irregular + *-opia.*] *Med.* Abnormal refractive condition of the eye, as in myopia, astigmatism, etc. — **-trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Am-for'tas (ăm-fôr'tăs), *n.* See PARSIFAL, KLINGSOR.

Am-ha'ra (ăm-hä'rä), *n.* A member of a Semitic tribe of northern Abyssinia.

Am-har'ic (ăm-hăr'ĭk ; ăm-hä'rĭk), *n.* The official and court language of Abyssinia. — **Am-har'ic,** *a.*

a'mi-a-bil'i-ty (ā'mĭ-*á*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being amiable; sweetness of disposition.

a'mi-a-ble (ā'mĭ-*á*-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *amicabilis* friendly, *amicus* friend.] **1.** Lovable; admirable; also, lovely; desirable; as, an *amiable* prospect. **2.** Good-naturedly amicable; sweet-tempered; as, an *amiable* remark or person. — **Syn.** Agreeable, charming, pleasing. See LOVABLE. — **a'mi-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **a'mi-a-bly,** *adv.*

am'i-an'thus (ăm'ĭ-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [L. *amiantus,* Gr. *ἀμίαντος λίθος* (lit., unsoiled stone) a greenish stone, like asbestos; *á-* not + *μιαίνειν* to stain; from its incombustibility.] *Min.* Fine silky asbestos.

am'i-ca-bil'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-kà-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being amicable.

am'i-ca-ble (ăm'ĭ-kà-b'l), *a.* [L. *amicabilis.*] Friendly; arising from or exhibiting friendliness. — **am'i-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **am'i-ca-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Peaceable, harmonious, kind, friendly. — **Amicable, friendly.** Neither of these words denotes great warmth of affection. **Friendly** (though less strong than *friendship*) implies cordiality, or at least good will; as, a *friendly* nod, call. **Amicable** often implies little more than absence of a disposition to quarrel; as, an *amicable* adjustment.

amicable numbers, *Math.,* two numbers each of which is equal to the sum of all the aliquot parts of the other.

am'ice (ăm'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *amyse.*] *R. C. Ch.* An oblong piece of white linen worn about the neck and shoulders, under the alb and chasuble, by priests at Mass.

am'ice, *n.* [From OF. fr. LL. *almucium, almucia, aumucia.*] *Eccl.* A hood, or hooded cape, made of, or lined with, fur (usually gray), formerly worn by the clergy.

a-mid' (*á*-mĭd'), *prep.* In the midst of; amidst.

am'ide (ăm'īd ; -ĭd), *n.* Also **am'id.** [*ammonia* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A compound resulting from replacement of an atom of hydrogen in ammonia by an element, or of one or more atoms of hydrogen in ammonia by univalent acid radicals. — **a-mid'ic** (*á*-mĭd'ĭk), *a.*

am'i-din (ăm'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [Prob. through F. fr. L. *amylum* starch.] *Chem.* Starch modified by heat so as to become a transparent mass, like horn.

am'i-do (ăm'ĭ-dō ; *á*-mē'dō), **am'i-do-,** *a. & pref.* [From AMIDE.] *Chem.* **a** Pert. to or containing amidogen (NH_2) united to a radical of acid character; — disting. from *amino.* **b** Less correctly, but very commonly, = AMINO.

a-mid'o-gen (*á*-mĭd'ō-jĕn ; *á*-mē'dō-), *n. Chem.* The radical NH_2, which is known only in combination, and may be regarded as ammonia from the molecule of which one hydrogen atom has been removed.

am'i-dol (-dōl ; -dŏl), *n.* [*amide* + 1st *-ol.*] *Photog.* A salt of a diamino phenol, used as a developer.

a-mid'ships (*á*-mĭd'shĭps), *adv. Naut.* In or toward the middle of a ship, esp. with regard to her length.

a-midst' (*á*-mĭdst'), **a-mid'** (*á*-mĭd'), *prep.* In or into the midst or middle of; among. — **Syn.** See AMONG.

‖ **a-mi'go** (ä-mē'gō), *n.; pl.* AMIGOS (-gōs). [Sp., fr. L. *amicus.*] A friend; — a Spanish term specif. applied in the Philippine Islands to friendly natives.

am'ine (ăm'ĭn ; *á*-mēn'), *n.* Also **-in.** [*ammonia* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* One of a class of strongly basic substances derived from ammonia by replacement of hydrogen by one or more univalent hydrocarbon radicals.

am'i-no (ăm'ĭ-nō ; *á*-mē'nō), **am'i-no-,** *a. & pref.* [From *amine.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or containing the group NH_2 united to a radical other than an acid radical. Cf. AMIDO.

a-mir' (*á*-mēr'). Var. of AMEER.

Am'ish (ăm'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or named from, Jacob *Ammann,* or *Amen,* a strict Mennonite of the 17th century; pertaining to or designating his followers.

— *n. pl. Eccl. Hist.* The Amish Mennonites.

a-miss' (*á*-mĭs'), *adv.* [*a-* + *miss.*] Astray; faultily; improperly; wrongly; ill. — *a.* Wrong; faulty; improper; — used only in the predicate; as, what is *amiss* here?

am'i-to'sis (ăm'ĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *mitosis.*] *Biol.* Cell division in which there is first a simple cleavage of the nucleus without change in its structure, followed by the division of the cytoplasm; direct cell division; — opposed to *mitosis.* — **am'i-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **am'i-tot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

am'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From F., fr. L. *amicus* friendly.] Friendship; friendly relations. — **Syn.** Harmony, friendliness, good will, peace.

am'me'ter (-mē'tĕr), *n.* [*ampere* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring the amperage of a current.

Am'mon (ăm'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄμμων,* fr. Egypt. *ámen.* See AMON.] *Egypt. Myth.* = AMON.

Am'mon, *n. sing. & pl.* [Heb. *'Ammōn*] *Bib.* A people (usually called the **children of Ammon**) east of the Jordan, belonging to the Aramæan branch of the Semites.

am-mo'ni-a (*á*-mō'nĭ-*à*), *n.* [From sal *ammoniac.*] **1.** *Chem.* An extremely pungent gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen. **2.** Popularly, ammonia water, the aqueous solution of the gas; — called also *aqua ammonia* and *spirits of hartshorn.*

am-mo'ni-ac (-ăk), **am'mo-ni'a-cal** (ăm'ō-nī'*á*-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like ammonia.

am-mo'ni-ac (-ăk), *n., or* **gum ammoniac.** [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀμμωνιακόν* a gum said to distill from a tree near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon.*] The aromatic gum resin of a Persian herb (*Dorema ammoniacum*) of the celery family. [with ammonia.]

am-mo'ni-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Combined or impregnated

am-mon'ic (*á*-mŏn'ĭk ; *á*-mō'nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to ammonia or the radical ammonium.

am-mon'i-fi-ca'tion (*á*-mŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*ammonia* + *-fication.*] **1.** Impregnation with ammonia or ammonium compounds. **2.** Production of ammonia from nitrogenous organic matter, esp. by the action of bacteria.

am-mon'i-fy (*á*-mŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.,* -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. To subject to, or to produce or undergo, ammonification.

Am'mon-ite (ăm'ŏn-īt), *n. Bib.* One of the people called Ammon.

am'mon-ite, *n.* [L. cornu *Ammonis* horn of Ammon.] Any of various fossil cephalopod shells.

am-mo'ni-um (*á*-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* The strongly basic radical, NH_4, in salts formed by ammonia and acids. Its compounds resemble those of the alkali metals.

Ammonite. ⅒

am'mu-ni'tion (ăm'ū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *amunition,* formerly used for *munition.* See MUNITION.] **1.** Military stores or provisions. *Obs.* **2.** Articles used in charging firearms and ordnance, as powder, shot, etc. **3.** Any stock of missiles. — *v. t.* To provide with ammunition.

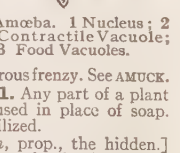
am-ne'si-a (ăm-nē'sĭ-*à* ; -zĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀμνησία* forgetfulness.] *Med.* Defect of memory, esp. for certain words. — **am-ne'sic** (-sĭk ; -zĭk), **-nes'tic** (-nĕs'tĭk), *a.*

am'nes-ty (ăm'nĕs-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀμνηστία* a forgetting, deriv. of *á-* not + *μνᾶσθαι* to remember.] **1.** Forgetfulness; oblivion; an overlooking. *Now Rare.* **2.** An act of the sovereign power granting oblivion, or a general pardon, for a past offense.

— *v. t. ;* -TIED (-tĭd) ; -TY-ING (-tĭ-ĭng). To grant amnesty to.

am'ni-on (ăm'nĭ-ŏn), *n. ; pl.* E. -NIONS (-ŏnz), L. -NIA (-nĭ-*à*). [Gr. *ἀμνίον,* dim. of *ἀμνός* lamb.] A thin membrane forming a closed sac about the embryo of a reptile, bird, or mammal. — **am'ni-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

a-mœ'ba (*á*-mē'bà), *n. ; pl.* E. -BAS (-báz), L. -BÆ (-bē). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀμοιβή* change.] Any of several microscopic rhizopods common in stagnant fresh water. Amœbas are the simplest animals.



Amœba. 1 Nucleus; 2 Contractile Vacuole; 3 Food Vacuoles.

am'œ-bæ'an (ăm'ĕ-bē'ăn), *a.* Also **am'œ-be'an.** [Gr. *ἀμοιβαῖος* alternate.] Alternately answering.

a-mœ'bic (*á*-mē'bĭk), *a.* Like or pert. to an amœba; caused by amœbas or amœbalike organisms.

a-mœ'boid (-boid), *a.* [*amœba* + *-oid.*] Like an amœba, esp. in its movements or changes of shape.

a-mok' (-mŏk'), *n.* A nervous malady of the Malays, marked by a murderous frenzy. See AMUCK.

a-mo'le (ä-mō'lā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] **1.** Any part of a plant having detergent properties, and used in place of soap. **2.** Any of a number of plants so utilized.

A'mon (ä'mŏn), *n.* [Egypt. *ámen,* prop., the hidden.] *Egypt. Myth.* At first a deity of reproductive forces, but later united with the sun god and called "the father of the gods," and eventually conceived of as a supreme deity, with the other gods as his members or parts. He is often represented as ram-headed.

a-mong' (*á*-mŭng') } *prep.* [AS. *onmang, ongemang,*
a-mongst' (-mŭngst') } *gemang,* in a crowd or mixture.] **1.** In or into the midst of; surrounded by; in connection with; as, he fell *among* thieves. **2.** In the number or class of; as, "blessed art thou *among* women." **3.** To each of by way of dispersion or distribution; as, he left his money to be divided *among* them. **4.** By the

joint action, consent, or knowledge of; as, to quarrel *among* themselves.

Syn. Among, amidst. Among denotes a mingling or intermixture with distinct or separable objects; as, *among* the people. **Amidst** denotes literally in the *midst* or middle of, hence surrounded by (distinct or separable objects, or a single object). See BETWEEN.

‖**am'o-ret'to** (ăm'ō-rĕt'ō; *It.* ä'mō-rĕt'tō), *n.*; *It. pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] A little or infant love; a cupid.

am'o-rist (ăm'ō-rĭst), *n.* A professed lover; a gallant.

Am'o-rite (-rīt), *n.* [Heb. *ha-Emrī.*] Any of an ancient Palestinian people mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions of Sargon, and in the Bible (2 *Sam.* xxi. 2; *Amos* ii. 9-10).

‖**a'mo-ro'so** (ä'mō-rō'sō), *adv.* & *a.* [It., *a.*] *Music.* In a soft, tender, amatory style.

am'o-rous (ăm'ō-rŭs), *a.* [From OF., fr. LL. *amorosus*, fr. L. *amor* love.] **1.** Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or sexual enjoyment; loving; fond; as, an *amorous* disposition. **2.** Affected with love; in love; enamored. **3.** Of, relating to, or produced by, love; as, *amorous* delight; *amorous* songs. — **Syn.** Tender, passionate, ardent. See FOND. — **am'o-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **am'o-rous-ness,** *n.*

a-mor'phism (ā-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* Amorphous quality.

a-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄμορφος; ἀ- not + μορφή form.] **1.** Having no determinate form; shapeless; specifically, of solids, not crystallized in the ultimate texture, as glass. **2.** Of no particular kind or character; anomalous. — **a-mor'phous-ly,** *adv.* — **a-mor'phous-ness,** *n.*

a-mort' (ȧ-môrt'), *a.* [F. *à* to + *mort* death.] As if dead; lifeless; spiritless; dejected. [amortized.]

a-mor'tiz-a-ble (ȧ-môr'tĭz-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

a-mor'ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [See AMORTIZE.] Act or process of amortizing a debt, etc.; also, the sum so applied.

a-mor'tize (ȧ-môr'tīz; -tĭz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd, -tĭzd); -TIZ-ING. [LL. *amortisare, admortizare,* or F. *amortir*; L. *ad* + *mors* death.] **1.** To sell in mortmain. **2.** To clear off, liquidate, or otherwise extinguish, as a debt, usually by a sinking fund. — **a-mor'tize-ment** (-tĭz-mĕnt), *n.*

A'mos (ā'mŭs), *n.* [Heb. *'Amōs.*] *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C. **b** The Book of Amos in the Old Testament.

a-mo'tion (ȧ-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *amotio.*] Removal; ousting.

a-mount' (ȧ-mount'), *v. i.* [OF. *amonter* to increase, ascend, fr. *amont* (equiv. to L. *ad montem* to the mountain) upward.] To rise, reach, or extend in quantity, number, effect, substance, or influence; — used with *to.* — *n.* **1.** Sum total of two or more sums or quantities; aggregate. **2.** Effect, substance, value, significance, or result; as, the *amount* of the testimony is this. — **Syn.** See SUM.

a'mour' (ȧ'mōōr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amor* love.] Love making; a love affair; usually, an illicit love affair.

a'mou'rette' (ȧ'mōō'rĕt'), *n.* [F.] A petty amour.

a-move' (ȧ-mōōv'), *v. t.* [L. *amovere; ex* + *movere* to move.] To dismiss or remove from an office or station.

am'pe-lop'sis (ăm'pē-lŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄμπελος vine + ὄψις appearance.] *Hort.* Any plant of the genus (*Parthenocissus*) including the Virginia creeper.

am-per'age (ăm-pâr'ăj; ăm'pĕr-ăj), *n.* The strength of a current of electricity measured in amperes.

am-pere' (ăm-pâr'), *n.* [After A. M. *Ampère,* French ‖**am'père'** (ăn'pâr')] electrician.] The practical unit of electrical current; the current produced by one volt acting through a resistance of one ohm.

ampere hour. *Elec.* The quantity of electricity delivered in one hour by a current averaging in strength one ampere.

am-pere'me'ter (ăm-pâr'mē'tĕr), **am'per-om'e-ter** (ăm'-pĕr-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Elec.* An ammeter.

ampere turn. *Elec.* A unit equal to the product of one complete turn (of a coiled conductor) into one ampere of current.

am'per-sand (ăm'pĕr-sănd; ăm'pĕr-sănd'), *n.* [Corrupt. of *and per se and,* i. e., & by itself makes *and.*] The character &, *&*, or &.

‖**am'phi-** (ăm'fĭ-). [Gr. ἀμφί. See AMBI-.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *both, of both kinds, on both sides, about, around,* as in *amphi*bious, *amphi*theater.

am'phi-ar-thro'sis (ăm'fĭ-är-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See AMPHI-; ARTHROSIS.] *Anat.* Articulation admitting slight motion. It includes *symphysis* and *syndesmosis.*

Am-phib'i-a (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [See AMPHIBIOUS.] *Zoöl.* A class of vertebrates including the frogs, toads, newts, etc. They are mostly oviparous and pass through an aquatic larval stage called a *tadpole,* in which they have gills, afterwards losing the gills and breathing by lungs.

am-phib'i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Amphibious; of the Amphibia. — *n.* An amphibious animal or plant; one of the Amphibia.

am-phib'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίβιος living a double life; ἀμφί + βίος life.] **1.** Able to live both on land and in water, as frogs, beavers, certain plants, etc. **2.** Of, pert. to, or adapted for, both land and water. **3.** Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures or lives. — **am-phib'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **am-phib'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

am'phi-bole (ăm'fĭ-bōl), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἀμφίβολος doubtful.] A silicate of calcium and magnesium and usually one or more other metals, as iron. Asbestos and hornblende are varieties.

am'phi-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to amphibology; ambiguous; equivocal; specif., uncertain or irregular.

am-phib'o-lite (ăm-fĭb'ō-līt), *n.* [*amphibole* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A rock consisting essentially of amphibole. When schistose, it is usually known as a *hornblende schist.*

am'phi-bol'o-gy (ăm'fĭ-bŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *amphibologia,* for *amphibolia,* fr. Gr. ἀμφιβολία, with the ending *-logia,* as if fr. Gr. ἀμφίβολος irregular + λόγος speech.] A phrase, discourse, or proposition, susceptible of more than one interpretation; also, the ambiguity so caused.

am-phib'o-lous (ăm-fĭb'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *amphibolus,* Gr. ἀμφίβολος thrown about, doubtful.] Capable of two meanings; ambiguous.

am-phib'o-ly (-lĭ), *n.* [L. *amphibolia.*] = AMPHIBOLOGY.

am'phi-brach (ăm'fĭ-brăk), *n.* [L. *amphibrachys,* Gr. ἀμφίβραχυς short at both ends; ἀμφί + βραχύς short.] *Pros.* A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, or accented, the others short, or unaccented (⏑ – ⏑); as, *hăbērĕ* (or, in modern English verse, *pro-phet'ic*).

am'phi-chro'ic (ăm'fĭ-krō'ĭk) } *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. χρόα
am'phi-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk) } color.] *Chem.* Exhibiting or producing two colors, as substances which in the color test change red litmus to blue and blue to red.

am'phi-cœ'lous (-sē'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίκοιλος hollowed all round; ἀμφί + κοῖλος hollow.] Concave on both sides.

am-phic'ty-on (ăm-fĭk'tĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -ONES (-nĭz). [Gr. ἀμφικτυονία.] *Gr. Hist.* A league of tribes associated to protect, and maintain worship in, the temple of a deity.

am'phi-go-ry (ăm'fĭ-gō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz), **am'phi-gou'ri** (-gōō'rĕ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIS (-rēz). [F. *amphigouri.*] A nonsense verse or composition. — **-gor'ic** (-gŏr'ĭk), *a.*

am-phim'a-cer (ăm-fĭm'ȧ-sĕr), *n.* [L. *amphimacrus,* Gr. ἀμφίμακρος; ἀμφί + μακρός long.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three syllables, long, short, and long.

Am-phi'on (ăm-fī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αμφίων.] A son of Zeus and Antiope. He built the walls of Thebes by charming the stones into place with the music of his lyre.

am'phi-ox'us (ăm'fĭ-ŏk'sŭs), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. ὀξύς sharp.] A lancelet.

am'phi-pod (ăm'fĭ-pŏd), *n.* Any crustacean of the suborder (*Amphipoda*) comprising the sand fleas and allied forms.

am-phip'ro-style (ăm-fĭp'rō-stīl; ăm'fĭ-prō'stīl), *a.* [L. *amphiprostylos,* Gr. ἀμφιπρόστυλος.] *Arch.* Having a portico at either end. — *n.* An amphiprostyle building. — **am-phip'ro-sty'lar** (-stī'lär), *a.*

am'phis-bæ'na (ăm'fĭs-bē'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀμφισβαινα; ἀμφίς on both ends + βαίνειν to go.] A fabled serpent with a head at each end, and moving either way.

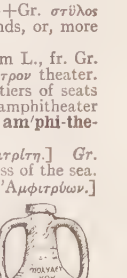
am-phis'ci-i (ăm-fĭsh'ĭ-ī) *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφίσκιος throw-
am-phis'ci-ans (-ĭ-ănz)] ing a shadow both ways.] The inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows vary from north to south with the shifting of the sun.

am'phi-sty'lar (ăm'fĭ-stī'lär), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* Having columns at both ends, or, more rarely, on both sides.

am'phi-the'a-ter (ăm'fĭ-thē'ȧ-tĕr), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr.
am'phi-the'a-tre] ἀμφιθέα-τρον; ἀμφί + θέατρον theater.] **1.** An oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats about an arena. **2.** Anything resembling an amphitheater in form. — **am'phi-the-at'ric** (-thē-ăt'rĭk), **am'phi-the-at'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-at'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Am'phi-tri'te (-trī'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αμφιτρίτη.] *Gr. Myth.* A Nereid, wife of Poseidon and goddess of the sea.

Am-phit'ry-on (ăm-fĭt'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αμφιτρύων.] *Class. Myth.* The husband of Alcmene, in whose guise Zeus visits her and begets Hercules.



Amphora. ($\frac{1}{7\frac{1}{2}}$)

am'pho-ra (ăm'fŏ-rȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. ἀμφορεύς, ἀμφιφορεύς, a two-handled jar; ἀμφί + φορεύς bearer.] *Class. Archæol.* A jar or vase of a certain type. See *Illust.*

am'ple (ăm'p'l), *a.*; AM'PLER (ăm'plĕr); -PLEST (-plĕst; 24). [F., fr. L. *amplus.*] **1.** Large; big; spacious; as, an *ample* house. **2.** Fully sufficient; abundant; liberal; as, an *ample* fortune. **3.** Not contracted or brief; diffusive; as, an *ample* narrative. — **Syn.** Full, extensive; wide; plentiful, plenteous, copious; bountiful, munificent. — **am'ple-ness,** *n.*

am-plex'i-caul (ăm-plĕk'sĭ-kôl), *a.* [L. *amplexus* encircling + *caulis* stem.] *Bot.* Clasping or embracing a stem, as a leaf. See LEAF, *Illust.*

am'pli-a'tion (ăm'plĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ampliatio*, fr. *ampliare* to widen, *amplus* ample.] Enlargement; amplification.

am'pli-a-tive (ăm'plĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Giving a fuller meaning to something already known or known in part.

am'pli-fi-ca'tion (ăm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of amplifying; that by which a thing or statement is amplified. — **am-plif'i-ca-to-ry** (ăm-plĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tô-rĭ), *a.*

am'pli-fi'er (ăm'plĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, amplifies.

am'pli-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *amplifier*, L. *amplificare*. See AMPLE; -FY.] **1.** To render larger, more intense, or the like; — used esp. of telescopes, microscopes, etc. **2.** *Rhet.* To enlarge by adding particulars or illustrations, by the use of epithets, etc., for rhetorical effect; expand. — *v. i.* To speak or write with amplification; expatiate.

am'pli-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *amplitudo*.] **1.** State or quality of being ample; extent of surface or space; size. **2.** Largeness; breadth; abundance; fullness, as of intellectual powers. **3.** *Astron.* The arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the foot of the vertical circle passing through any star or object; the complement of azimuth. **4.** *Physics.* The extent of a vibratory movement, as of a pendulum, measured from the mean position to an extreme, or measured, as used by some, from one extreme to the opposite, a quantity double the preceding.

am'ply (-plĭ), *adv.* In an ample manner.

am-pul'la (ăm-pŭl'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A more or less globular flask with two handles (rarely one). **2.** *Eccl.* **a** A cruet for the wine and water at Mass. **b** A vase for holy oil; a chrismatory.

Ampulla, 1.

am'pul-la'ceous (ăm'pŭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* Like an ampulla; flask-shaped; bladderlike.

am'pu-tate (ăm'pū-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *amputatus*, p. p. of *amputare*; *ambi-* around + *putare* to prune.] To cut off (a limb or portion of a limb, or projecting part); — usually distinguished from *excise*.

am'pu-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of amputating.

am'pu-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who amputates.

am-ri'ta, am-ree'ta (ăm-rē'tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *amṛta*.] *Hindu Myth.* Immortality; also, the nectar conferring immortality. — *a.* Ambrosial; immortal.

a-muck' (ȧ-mŭk'), *a.* [Malay *amoq* furious.] Possessed with murderous frenzy. — *adv.* In a murderous frenzy. **to run amuck**, to rush out in frenzy and attack every one met; assail recklessly and indiscriminately.

am'u-let (ăm'ū-lĕt), *n.* [L. *amuletum*.] Some small object worn as a charm against evil, and often inscribed with a magic incantation or symbol. — **Syn.** See TALISMAN.

a-mus'a-ble (ȧ-mūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be amused.

a-muse' (ȧ-mūz'), *v. t.*; A-MUSED' (-mūzd'); A-MUS'ING (-mūz'ĭng). [F. *amuser* to cause to muse or waste time; *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *muser*. See MUSE, *v.*] **1.** To distract; bewilder. *Obs.* **2.** To entertain or occupy pleasurably; divert; as, to *amuse* with pictures, stories, etc. **3.** To beguile; delude; as, to *amuse* with idle promises. *Archaic.* **Syn.** Recreate, please, entertain, divert. — **Amuse, entertain, divert.** We are **amused** by (or with) that which occupies the time lightly and pleasantly; as, to *amuse* one's self with a camera. That which **entertains** makes a larger demand on one's attention and frequently implies more or less formal expedients or contrivances; as, to *entertain* one's self with a book. We are **diverted** by that which turns our thoughts aside to livelier interest than the regular routine; as, her gossip was highly *diverting*. Both *amuse* and *divert* apply esp. to that which tickles our sense of humor, and in this sense are often followed by *at*.

a-muse'ment (ȧ-mūz'mĕnt), *n.* State of being amused; also, that which amuses. — **Syn.** Diversion, entertainment, recreation, relaxation, avocation, pastime, sport.

a-mus'er (ȧ-mūz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, amuses.

a-mus'ing (ȧ-mūz'ĭng), *p. a.* Giving amusement.

a-mu'sive (ȧ-mū'zĭv; -sĭv), *a.* Tending to amuse.

a-myg'da-la'ceous (ȧ-mĭg'dȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Amygdalaceæ*) of trees and shrubs, the almond, or plum, family, distinguished by the single pistil with united carpels, and the drupe, or stone fruit.

a-myg'da-late (ȧ-mĭg'dȧ-lāt) } *a.* Like, pertaining to, or
a-myg'da-line (ȧ-mĭg'dȧ-lĭn) } made of, almonds.

a-myg'da-loid (-loid), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμύγδαλον* almond + *-oid*.] *Petrog.* Any igneous rock containing small cavities produced before solidification by steam, and afterwards filled, wholly or in part, by deposits, esp. of agate, quartz, calcite, and the zeolites.

a-myg'da-loid (-dȧ-loid) } *a.* **1.** Almond-shaped. **2.** Pert.
a-myg'da-loi'dal (-loi'dăl) } to, or of the nature of, amygdaloid.

am'yl (ăm'ĭl), *n.* [L. *amylum* starch + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_5H_{11}, compounds of which occur in fusel oil, fruit essences, etc.

am'y-la'ceous (ăm'ĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [See AMYL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, starch; starchy.

amyl alcohol. See ALCOHOL.

am'y-lene (ăm'ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a group of isomeric hydrocarbons, C_5H_{10}, of the ethylene series. The colorless, volatile, mobile liquid commonly called amylene is a mixture of different members of the group.

a-myl'ic (ȧ-mĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to amyl.

a-myl'o-gen (ȧ-mĭl'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*amylum* + *-gen*.] *Chem.* That part of the starch granule or granulose which is soluble in water.

am'y-lo-gen'ic (ăm'ĭ-lō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to amylogen. **2.** Forming starch; — applied specif. to leucoplasts.

am'y-loid (ăm'ĭ-loid) } *a.* [*amylum* + *-oid*.] Like or con-
am'y-loi'dal (-loi'dăl) } taining amylum; starchlike.

am'y-loid (ăm'ĭ-loid), *n.* A nonnitrogenous starchy food; a starchlike substance.

am'y-lol'y-sis (-lŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*amylum* + *-lysis*.] *Chem.* Conversion of starch into soluble products, as dextrins and sugar, esp. by enzymes. — **am'y-lo-lyt'ic** (-lō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

am'y-lop'sin (-lŏp'sĭn), *n.* [*amylum* + Gr. *ὄψις* appearance.] *Chem.* The diastase of the pancreatic juice.

am'y-lose (ăm'ĭ-lōs), *n.* *Chem.* Any of the starch group, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, of the carbohydrates, as starch, dextrin, cellulose, etc.

am'y-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [L. See AMYL.] Starch.

an (ăn), *or* **a,** *a.*, or *indefinite article.* [AS. *ān* one. See ONE.] One or any, — without emphasis on the number.

☞ In present usage *an* is invariably used before words beginning with a vowel sound, as *an* enemy, *an* hour, *an* oak; and *a* is invariably used, except as noted below, before words beginning with a consonant sound, as *a* table, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* unit, *a* eulogy, *a* oneness, such *a* one, *a* history, *a* historian, *a* hypothesis, *a* hotel. Some writers, however, use *an* before words beginning with *h* in an unaccented syllable, as *an* historian, *an* hotel; and British writers often use *an* before such words as *union, ewe, euphony*, etc., beginning with the sound of *y* (ū = yoo).

an, *or* **an'** (ăn), *conj.* **1.** And. *Obs.* or *Dial.* **2.** If. *Archaic.*

an-. A prefix denoting *not, without*, etc. See A-, not.

-an (-ăn). A suffix used: **1.** Primarily, to form adjectives, and signifying: *of, belonging to, pertaining to.*

Examples: metropolit*an*, *of, belonging to*, or *pertaining to*, a metropolis; suburb*an*, *of, belonging to*, or *pertaining to*, a suburb; Roman, Armenian, etc., *of, belonging to*, or *pertaining to*, Rome, Armenia, etc.

2. Secondarily, to form nouns, as: **a** In zoölogy, to form nouns in the singular for plural group names and denoting: *one of the.*

Examples: crustace*an*, mollusc*an*, etc., *one of the* Crustacea, Mollusca, etc.

b In place names, nouns denoting: *a native* or *inhabitant of.*

Examples: Roman, *a native* or *inhabitant of* Rome; Belgi*an*, *a native* or *inhabitant of* Belgium, etc.

an'a- (ăn'ȧ-). [Gr. *ἀνά* on; *in comp.*, on, up.] A prefix in words from the Greek (sometimes through LL. and F.) denoting *up, upward, throughout, backward, back, again, anew*, or (intensively) *greatly* or *excessively.*

-a'na (-ā'nȧ; -ăn'ȧ). [The neut. pl. ending of Latin adjectives in *-anus*.] A suffix denoting a *collection of bibliography, anecdotes, literary gossip*, or other facts or pieces of information *concerning something*, as in Americ*ana*, etc.; — also used as a noun, **a'na.**

a'na (ā'nȧ; ăn'ȧ), *adv.* [Gr. *ἀνά* (used distributively).] *Med.* Of each an equal quantity; — used in prescriptions.

an'a-bæ'na (ăn'ȧ-bē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναβαίνειν* to go up.] An individual, or a mass of individuals, of a genus (*Anabæna*) of fresh-water algæ that often contaminate reservoirs, giving a pronounced fishy taste and odor, and sometimes a cloudy appearance, to the water.

An'a-bap'tist (ăn'ȧ-băp'tĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect, originating in Switzerland in 1523, which rejected infant baptism, and held that the church is composed only of those baptized on confession of faith. Immersion became the only mode of baptism. — **An'a-bap'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

an'a-bas (ăn'ȧ-băs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναβάς*, deriv. of *ἀνά* up + *βαίνειν* to go.] Any of a genus (*Anabas*) of small perchlike fishes of southeastern Asia and Africa. One species can travel considerable distances overland, and is said to climb trees.

Anabas.

a-nab'a-sis (ȧ-năb'ȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. *ἀνάβασις*.] Lit., a journey upward; as a military advance; — referring to Cyrus's expedition against Artaxerxes and the adventurous retreat, related in Xenophon's "Anabasis."

an-ab'o-lism (ăn-ăb'ō-lĭz'm), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναβολή* something heaped up; *ἀνά* + *βολή* a stroke.] *Biol.* Constructive metabolism; — opposed to *katabolism.* — **an'a-bol'ic,** *a.*

an'a-branch (ăn'ă-brănch), *n.* [*anastomosing* + *branch.*] A branch of a river which reënters the main stream; also, a branch which loses itself in sandy soil. *Australia.*

an'a-car'di-a'ceous (-kär'dĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀνά* similar to + *καρδία* heart; — the fruit being likened to a bird's heart.] *Bot.* Belonging to a large and widely distributed family (*Anacardiaceæ*) of trees and shrubs (order *Sapindales*), the cashew family, which yield a milky or resinous, sometimes (as in the sumac) poisonous, juice.

an-ach'ro-nism (ăn-ăk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναχρονισμός*, fr. *ἀναχρονίζειν* to refer to a wrong time; *ἀνά* + *χρόνος* time.] **1.** An error in chronology by which events are misplaced in order, esp. one by which an event is placed too early. **2.** Anything incongruous because its surroundings are not appropriate in time.

an-ach'ro-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by anachronisms; of the nature of, or involving, anachronism.

an-ach'ro-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Containing or being an anachronism; anachronistic. — **an-ach'ro-nous-ly,** *adv.*

an-ac'la-sis (ăn-ăk'lă-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνάκλασις.* See ANACLASTIC.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An exchange of place between a short syllable and a preceding long one.

an'a-clas'tic (ăn'ă-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνακλᾶν* to bend back and break; reflect (light); *ἀνά* + *κλᾶν* to break.] **1.** *Optics.* Pert. to, or produced by, refraction. **2.** *Pros.* Relating to or constituting anaclasis.

an'a-cli'nal (-klī'năl), *a.* [*ana-* + Gr. *κλίνειν.*] *Physical Geog.* Descending in a direction opposite to the dip of strata; as, an *anaclinal* river; — opp. to *cataclinal.*

an'a-co-lu'thon (-kō-lū'thŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-tha** (-thă). [Gr. *ἀνακόλουθος, -ον*, deriv. of *ἀν-* not + *ἀκόλουθος* following.] *Gram.* A want of grammatical sequence or coherence in a sentence; an expression in which the latter part does not syntactically correspond with the first part.

an'a-con'da (-kŏn'dă), *n.* **1.** Any large snake that crushes its prey; a boa. **2.** *Zoöl.* A large snake (*Eunectes murinus*) of the boa family, of tropical South America.

A-nac're-on'tic (ă-năk'rē-ŏn'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or after the light and graceful style of, the Greek lyric poet Anacreon. — *n.* A poem after the style of Anacreon's lyrics.

an'a-cru'sis (ăn'ă-krōō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνάκρουσις*, fr. *ἀνακρούειν* to push back; *ἀνάν* + *κρούειν* to strike.] *Pros.* One or two unaccented syllables prefixed to a verse properly beginning with an accented syllable.

an'a-crus'tic (-krŭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to anacrusis.

an'a-dem (ăn'ă-dĕm), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀνάδημα*, deriv. of *ἀνά* up + *δεῖν* to bind.] Garland; fillet; wreath. *Poetic.*

an'a-di-plo'sis (-dĭ-plō'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀναδίπλωσις*; *ἀνά* + *διπλοῦν* to double.] *Rhet.* Repetition of the last word or of any prominent word in a sentence or clause, at the beginning of the next, with an adjunct idea.

an-ad'ro-mous (ăn-ăd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνάδρομος* running upward; *ἀνά* + *δρόμος* a running.] *Zoöl.* Ascending rivers from the sea, at certain seasons, for breeding.

a-næ'mi-a, a-ne'mi-a (ă-nē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναιμία*; *ἀ-, ἀν-*, not + *αἷμα* blood.] *Med.* A deficiency in the blood or its constituents causing pallor, heart palpitation, and debility. — **a-næ'mic, a-ne'mic** (-nē'mĭk; -nĕm'ĭk), *a.*

an-a'ër-o'bi-a (ăn-ā'ĕr-ō'bĭ-ă) } *n. pl.* [NL. *anaërobia*;
an-a'ër-obes (ăn-ā'ĕr-ōbz) } *an-* not + *aëro-* + Gr. *βίος* life.] *Bacteriol.* Anaërobic bacteria. [free oxygen.

an-a'ër-ob'ic (-ŏb'ĭk), *a.* Able to live in the absence of

an'æs-the'si-a, an'es-the'si-a (ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ă; -zhĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναισθησία*; *ἀν-* not + *αἴσθησις* feeling.] Entire or partial loss or absence of feeling; general or local insensibility usually due to disease, hypnotism, or an anæsthetic.

an'æs-thet'ic, an'es-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), *a. Med.* **a** Capable of rendering insensible. **b** Marked by, or connected with, insensibility. — *n.* An agent that anæsthetizes, as cocaine (local anæsthetic) or ether (general anæsthetic).

an-æs'the-tize, an-es'the-tize (ăn-ĕs'thē-tīz), *v. t.*; **-tized** (-tīzd); **-tiz'ing** (-tīz'ĭng). To render insensible by an anæsthetic. — **an'æs-thet'i-za'tion, an'es-thet'i-za'tion** (ăn'ĕs-thĕt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

an'a-glyph (ăn'ă-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάγλυφος* anaglyptic; *ἀνά* + *γλύφειν* to engrave.] Any sculptured, chased, or embossed ornament worked in low relief, as a cameo. — **an'a-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* — **an'a-glyp'tic** (-glĭp'tĭk), *a.*

an'a-glyp'tics (-glĭp'tĭks), *n.* (See **-ics.**) [Gr. *ἀνάγλυπτος* embossed.] Art of carving in low relief, embossing, etc.

an'a-go'ge (-gō'jē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναγωγή* a leading up; *ἀνά* + *ἀγωγή* a leading, *ἄγειν* to lead.] The mystical or spiritual meaning or application of words, esp. of the Bible. — **an'a-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), **an'a-gog'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

an'a-gram (ăn'ă-grăm), *n.* [From F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. *ἀνά* up, back + *γράφειν* to write.] The change of one word or phrase into another by the transposition of its letters. — **an'a-gram-mat'ic** (-gră-măt'ĭk), **-mat'i-cal** (-kăl), *a.*

a'nal (ā'năl), *a.* Pertaining to, or situated near, the anus.

an-al'cite (ăn-ăl'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάλκης* weak + *-ite.*] *Min.* A white or slightly colored zeolite, crystalline or massive.

an'a-lects (ăn'ă-lĕkts) } *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνάλεκτα*, fr. *ἀναλέ-*
an'a-lec'ta (ăn'ă-lĕk'tă) } *γειν* to collect; *ἀνά* + *λέγειν* to gather.] A collection of literary fragments.

an'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναληπτικός* restorative.] *Med.* Restorative; giving strength. — *n.* A restorative.

an-al'gen (ăn-ăl'jĕn) } *n.* [Gr. *ἀναλγής* painless.] *Pharm.*
an-al'gene (-jēn) } A derivative of quinoline, used as an antipyretic and analgesic, as in rheumatism.

an'al-ge'si-a (ăn'ăl-jē'sĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναλγησία*; *ἀν-* not + *ἄλγησις* sense of pain.] Insensibility to pain.

an'al-ges'ic (ăn'ăl-jĕs'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or producing, analgesia. — *n.* An analgesic agent.

an'a-log'ic (-ă-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Founded on, of the nature of,
an'a-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or implying, analogy. **2.** Having analogy; analogous. — **an'a-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-nal'o-gist (ă-năl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who analogizes.

a-nal'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; **-gized**; (-jīzd) **-giz'ing** (-jīz'ĭng). To employ, or reason by, analogy; show or seek analogy.

a-nal'o-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀνάλογος* proportionate; *ἀνά* + *λόγος* ratio.] Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion. — **Syn.** Correspondent, similar. — **a-nal'o-gous-ly,** *adv.* — **a-nal'o-gous-ness,** *n.*

an'a-logue (ăn'ă-lŏg), *n.* [F.] **1.** That which is analogous to some other thing. **2.** *Biol.* An organ with similar function to an organ of another animal or plant, but different in structure and origin; as, the gill of a fish is the *analogue* of a lung in a quadruped.

a-nal'o-gy (ă-năl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-gies** (-jĭz). **1.** Resemblance of relations; agreement between things in some circumstances but not in others. **2.** *Logic.* A form of inference in which it is reasoned that if two (or more) things agree with one another in one or more respects, they will (probably) agree in yet other respects. **3.** *Biol.* Correspondence in function between organs or parts of different structure and origin; — disting. from *homology.* — **Syn.** See RESEMBLANCE.

an'a-lyse, an'a-lys'er, etc. Vars. of ANALYZE, etc.

a-nal'y-sis (ă-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). [Gr. *ἀνάλυσις*, fr. *ἀναλύειν* to unloose, resolve; *ἀνά* up + *λύειν* to loose.] **1.** A resolution of anything into elements; an examination of component parts separately, or in relation to the whole, as of the words which compose a sentence, the tones of a tune, the ideas in an argument, etc.; also, a statement of a resolution so made. See SYNTHESIS. **2.** *Chem.* **a** Separation of substances, by chemical processes, into their constituents. **b** Determination of one or more ingredients of a substance either as to kind or amount. **3.** *Math.* **a** Investigation of problems by algebra. **b** Generically, any of those methods that are based on considerations of number, as opposed to geometric intuition. **c** Often, the differential and integral calculus.

an'a-lyst (ăn'ă-lĭst), *n.* One who analyzes.

an'a-lyt'ic (-lĭt'ĭk) } [Gr. *ἀναλυτικός.*] Of or pertain-
an'a-lyt'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to analysis; resolving into elements or constituent parts. — **an'a-lyt'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

analytic, *or* analytical geometry, geometry subjected to algebraic treatment by means of coördinates. — **a. language.** See INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGE.

an'a-lyt'ics (-lĭt'ĭks), *n.* (See **-ics.**) The science of analysis.

an'a-lyze, an'a-lyse (ăn'ă-līz), *v. t.*; **-lyzed** *or* **-lysed** (-līzd); **-lyz'ing** *or* **-lys'ing** (-līz'ĭng). To resolve into elements or constituent parts; separate or discriminate the parts of in relation to the whole and to one another; subject to analysis. — **an'a-lyz'a-ble, an'a-lys'a-ble** (ăn'ă-līz'ă-b'l), *a.* — **an'a-lyz'er, an'a-lys'er** (-līz'ĕr), *n.*

An'a-mese'. Var. of ANNAMESE.

an'am-ne'sis (ăn'ăm-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνάμνησις*, fr. *ἀναμιμνήσκειν* to recollect.] A recalling to mind; recollection. — **an'am-nes'tic** (-nĕs'tĭk), *a.*

an'a-mor'pho-scope (ăn'ă-môr'fō-skōp), *n.* [*anamorphosis* + *-scope.*] An instrument, as a cylindrical mirror, for giving a normal picture of a picture or image that is distorted by anamorphosis.

Anamorphoscope. *A* Distorted Picture; *B* Mirror, showing Normal Image.

an'a-mor'pho-sis (-môr'fō-sĭs; -môr-fō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναμόρφωσις*; *ἀνά* again + *μορφή* form.] **1.** A distorted projection or representation of an image, which, when viewed in a certain manner, as by reflection from a curved mirror, appears regular and in proportion; deformation of an image. **2.** Process of making such distorted images.

an-an'drous (ăn·ăn'drŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *-androus.*] *Bot.* Having no stamens; — applied to pistillate flowers.

An'a-ni'as (ăn'ă-nī'ăs), *n. Bib.* **a** A follower of the Apostles, who, with his wife, Sapphira, was struck dead for lying. *Acts* v. Hence, often, *Colloq.*, a liar. **b** A Christian disciple at Damascus, to whom Paul was sent after his conversion. *Acts* ix. **c** A Jewish high priest before whom Paul was tried. *Acts* xxiii.

an'a-pæst, an'a-pest (ăn'ă-pĕst), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr *ἀνάπαιστος*, i. e., a dactyl reversed; *ἀνά* back + *παίειν* to strike.] *Pros.* **a** A foot of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented (⏑ ⏑ –). **b** An anapæstic verse. — **an'a-pæs'tic, -pes'tic** (-pĕs'tĭk), *a.*

a-naph'o-ra (ă-năf'ō-rà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀναφορά; ἀνά* up, back + *φέρειν* to carry.] *Rhet.* Repetition of a word or of words at the beginning of successive clauses.

an-aph'ro-dis'i-ac (ăn·ăf'rō-dĭz'ĭ-ăk), *a.* [*an-* not + Gr. *ἀφροδισιακός* of venery.] *Med.* Capable of lessening sexual desire. — *n.* An anaphrodisiac agent.

an'a-plas'ty (ăn'ă-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*ana-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery. — **an'a-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

an'ap-tot'ic (-ăp-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*ana-* back + Gr. *πτωτικός* belonging to case.] *Philol.* Having lost, or tending to lose, inflections by phonetic decay, as in English.

an'arch (ăn'ărk), *n.* [Gr. *ἄναρχος* without a head; *ἀν-* not + *ἀρχή* beginning, first place, government.] An author or aider of anarchy, or of lawless revolt.

a-nar'chic (ă-năr'kĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, involving, or
a-nar'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } of the nature of, anarchy.

an'arch-ism (ăn'ár-kĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principles underlying anarchy; esp., the theory that all government is an evil. At its best, anarchism stands for a society made orderly by good manners rather than by law; at its worst, for a terroristic resistance to all present government and social order. **2.** Advocacy or practice of anarchistic principles; esp., anarchistic revolution; terrorism.

an'arch-ist (-kĭst), *n.* Advocate of anarchy or anarchism.

an'arch-y (-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναρχία.*] **1.** State of society where there is no law or supreme power; hence, a state of lawlessness or political disorder. **2.** Confusion; disorder. **Syn. Anarchy, lawlessness. Anarchy** implies the total absence or suspension of government; **lawlessness** is less definite than *anarchy*, and signifies rather a prevalent or habitual disregard of existing law and order.

an-ar'throus (ăn·ăr'thrŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνάρθρος; ἀν-* + *ἄρθρον* joint, the article.] *Gr. Gram.* Used without the article; as, an *anarthrous* substantive.

an-as'tig-mat'ic (ăn·ăs'tĭg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *astigmatic.*] *Optics.* Not astigmatic; — said esp. of a lens or a lens system consisting of a converging lens and a diverging lens of equal and opposite astigmatism but different focal lengths, and sensibly free from astigmatism.

a-nas'to-mose (ă-năs'tō-mōz), *v. i.*; -MOSED (-mōzd); -MOS'ING (-mōz'ĭng). To intercommunicate by anastomosis; join or unite like the parts of a network; hence, to coalesce; interjoin.

a-nas'to-mo'sis (-mō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. *ἀναστόμωσις* opening, deriv. of *ἀνά* + *στόμα* mouth.] **1.** *Anat. & Biol.* Union of one vessel with another, as of veins and arteries, or sap vessels in plants. **2.** Union or intercommunication of any system or network of lines, branches, streams, etc. — **a-nas'to-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

a-nas'tro-phe (ă-năs'trō-fē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναστροφή*, deriv. of *ἀνά* + *στρέφειν* to turn.] *Rhet.* Inversion of the natural order of words; as, *echoed the hills* for *the hills echoed.*

an'a-tase (ăn'ă-tās), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάτασις* a stretching out; — alluding to the length of its crystals.] = OCTAHEDRITE.

an'a-the'ma (ăn'ă-thē'mà), *n.*; *pl.* -THEMATA (-thĕm'ă-tà). [L. *anathēma*, Gr. *ἀνάθημα.* See 2d ANATHEMA.] A thing devoted to a divinity or to sacred purposes.

a-nath'e-ma (ă-năth'ē-mà), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-màz). [L. *anathĕma*, fr. Gr. *ἀνάθεμα* thing devoted, esp. to evil, a curse, fr. *ἀνατιθέναι* to set up as a votive gift, dedicate; *ἀνά* + *τιθέναι* to set.] **1.** A solemn ban or curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, esp. with excommunication. **2.** A curse. **3.** Any person or thing anathematized. — **Syn.** See CURSE.

a-nath'e-ma mar'a-nath'a (măr'ă-năth'ă). [Gr. *ἀνάθεμα Μαρὰν ἀθά.*] An expression occurring in 1 *Cor.* xvi, 22, formerly thought to be a double curse, or a curse intensified by a prayer. *Maranatha* is now considered to be two Aramaic words used in supplication or invocation, and meaning literally "Our Lord cometh," or, more probably, "O (or Our) Lord, come!"

a-nath'e-ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t. & i.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To pronounce an anathema against; to curse. — **a-nath'e-ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

An'a-to'li-an (ăn'ă-tō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Anatolia, or, loosely, Asia Minor.

an'a-tom'ic (ăn'ă-tŏm'ĭk) } *a.* Of or relating to anatomy.
an'a-tom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } — **an'a-tom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-nat'o-mist (ă-năt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in anatomy.

a-nat'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). **1.** To dissect so as to display or examine the structure and use of the parts. **2.** To discriminate carefully; analyze. — **a-nat'o-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-), *n.*

a-nat'o-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀνατομή* dissection, fr. *ἀνά* + *τέμνειν* to cut.] **1.** Art of dissecting an animal or plant to discover the situation, structure, and economy of the parts. **2.** The science of the structure of animals or plants. **3.** Structure or organization of an animal or plant. **4.** Act of dividing anything to examine its parts; analysis. **5.** A skeleton.

a-nat'ro-pous (ă-năt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [*ana-* up + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Of the ovule, inverted at an early period in its development, so that the micropyle is bent down to the funicle, to which the body of the ovule is united.

a-nat'to. Var. of ANNATTO.

-ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency. Suffixes forming nouns, and signifying: **1.** Primarily: **a** *Act of.*

Examples: continu*ance*, *act of* continuing; resist*ance*, *act of* resisting; emerg*ence* or, less usually, emerg*ency*, *act of* emerging; appear*ance*, *act of* appearing; radi*ance*, *act of* radiating, radiation.

b *Quality* or *state of.*

Examples: contingen*cy*, or rarely, contingen*ce*, *quality* or *state of* being contingent; radian*ce*, radian*cy*, convenien*ce*, convenien*cy*, exigen*cy*, *quality* or *state of* being radiant, etc.

2. Secondarily, *a* (particular) *thing that exhibits*, or *is produced by*, or *causes* (the quality, state, or action denoted by the word in its primary senses); *that which*, or *a thing that, is* (of the nature indicated by the corresponding adjective in *-ant* or *-ent*).

Examples: contingen*cy*, *that which is* contingent; prominen*ce*, protuberan*ce*, contrivan*ce*, *that which is* prominent, protuberant, contrived; convenien*ce*, *that which causes* convenience, *a thing that is* convenient.

an'ces-tor (ăn'sĕs-tĕr), *n.* [OF. *ancestre*, fr. L. *antecessor* one who goes before, deriv. of *antecedere*, fr. *ante* before + *cedere* to go.] **1.** One from whom a person is descended; a progenitor; forefather. **2.** *Biol.* A progenitor (living in an earlier geological period) of a more recent or existing species or group. **3.** *Law.* One from whom an estate has descended; — correlative of *heir.*

an-ces'tral (ăn-sĕs'trăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or possessed by, an ancestor or ancestors.

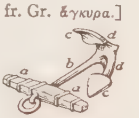
an'ces-tress (ăn'sĕs-trĕs), *n.* A female ancestor.

an'ces-try (-trĭ), *n.* Ancestral lineage; hence: birth; honorable descent.

An-chi'ses (ăn-kī'sēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀγχίσης.*] See ÆNEAS.

an'chor (ăn'kĕr), *n.* [AS. *ancra*, fr. L. *anachoreta.* See ANCHORET.] An anchoret. *Obs.*

an'chor, *n.* [AS. *ancor, oncer*, L. *ancora*, fr. Gr. *ἄγκυρα.*] **1.** An instrument attached to a ship or other vessel by a line or cable so that when cast overboard it will lay hold of the earth by a fluke or hook and hold the vessel in place; also, anything similarly used. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a ship's anchor, as a contrivance to hold the end of a bridge cable, a metal tie or a cramp, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To place at anchor; secure by anchor. **2.** To fix; fasten. — *v. i.* **1.** To cast anchor; come to anchor. **2.** To stop; rest. **at anchor,** anchored.


Common Anchor. *aa* Stock; *b* Shank; *cc* Flukes; *d d* Arms.

an'chor-age (ăn'kĕr-ăj), *n.* **1.** Act of anchoring, or condition of lying at anchor. **2.** A place suitable for anchoring or where ships anchor. **3.** Something on which one may depend for security; ground of trust; as, he was the *anchorage* of my hopes. **4.** A toll for anchoring.

an'cho-ress (ăn'kō-rĕs; 24), *n.* A female anchoret.

an'cho-ret (-rĕt), **an'cho-rite** (-rīt), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀναχωρητής*, fr. *ἀναχωρεῖν* to go back; *ἀνά* + *χωρεῖν* to give place.] One who renounces the world to live in seclusion, esp. for religious reasons; hermit; recluse. — **Syn.** See HERMIT. — **an'cho-ret'ic** (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.*

an'chor-less (ăn'kĕr-lĕs), *a.* Without an anchor or stay; hence: drifting; unsettled.

an-cho'vy (ăn-chō'vĭ; ăn'chō-), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). [From Sp. or Pg.] Any of a number of small herringlike fishes of the Mediterranean, used for pickling or making a sauce.

anchovy pear. The fruit, often pickled, of a West Indian tree (*Grias cauliflora*) somewhat resembling the mango; also, the tree itself.

an'chu-sin (ăn'kŭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *anchusa* the plant alkanet, Gr. *ἄγχουσα.*] *Chem.* A red coloring matter got from alkanet and related plants.

an'chy-lose (ăn'kĭ-lōs), **an'chy-lo'sis,** etc. Vars. of ANKYLOSE, ANKYLOSIS, etc.

an'cient (ān'shĕnt), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *ensign.*] **1.** An ensign. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The bearer of an ensign. *Obs.*

an'cient, *a.* [F. *ancien*, fr. LL., fr. L. *ante* before.]

1. Old; aged. **2.** Hence : **a** Of persons, venerable; hoary; also, experienced; wise. **b** Of conditions or things, antique; old-fashioned. **3.** Belonging to times long past. **4.** Specif.: **a** Belonging to the historical period beginning with the earliest known civilizations (those of Egypt and Chaldea), and generally taken as extending to the fall of the Western Roman Empire (A. D. 476). **b** Pertaining to the ancients or to their times; as, *ancient* history. **5.** Former; bygone; sometime. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Antiquated, obsolete. See OLD.

— *n.* **1.** An aged being. **2.** One who lived in antiquity; *pl.*, the civilized peoples of antiquity; esp., the classical nations. **3.** A classical author; a classic. — **an'cient-ly,** *adv.* — **an'cient-ness,** *n.*

Ancient of Days, a Biblical title of the Deity. *Dan.* vii. 9. — **the ancient régime,** *or* [F.] **ancien régime** (äN'syăN' rā'zhĕm'), the former political and social system, esp. that of France before the Revolution of 1789.

an'cient-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Antiquity; what is ancient.

an'cil-la-ry (ăn'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ancillaris,* fr. *ancilla* female servant.] Lit., of or pert. to a maidservant; hence, subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid; auxiliary.

an-cip'i-tal (ăn-sĭp'ĭ-tăl) } *a.* [L. *anceps, ancipitis,* two-
an-cip'i-tous (-sĭp'ĭ-tŭs) } headed; *ambi-* on both sides + *caput* head.] *Bot.* Two-edged, instead of round.

an'cle. Var. of ANKLE.

an'con (ăŋ'kŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **ANCONES** (ăŋ-kō'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀγκών* elbow.] *Anat.* The elbow. **2.** *Arch.* A console of a cornice. — **an-co'ne-al** (ăŋ-kō-nē-ăl), *a.*

-ancy. See -ANCE.

and (ănd), *conj.* [AS. *and.*] **1.** A particle expressing the general relation of connection or addition, and used to conjoin word with word, clause with clause, or sentence with sentence. **2.** In order to; — used instead of the infinitival *to* after *try, come, go, send,* and (*Colloq. or Dial.*) various other verbs; as, try *and* do it. **3.** If; though. *Obs.* **and so forth,** and others or more of the same or of similar kind; further in the same or similar manner; and the rest. The abbr. *etc.* (*et cetera*), or *&c.*, is usually read *and so forth.*

An'da-lu'sian (ăn'dă-lū'zhăn; -shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Andalusia, an old division of southern Spain, or its people. — *n.* One of the people of Andaiusia.

an'da-lu'site (-sīt), *n. Min.* A silicate of aluminium, Al_2SiO_5, first discovered in Andalusia, Spain.

‖ **an-dan'te** (ăn-dăn'tā; ăn-dăn'tē), *a.* [It., lit., going.] *Music.* Moving moderately slow, but distinct and flowing. — *n.* An andante movement or piece.

‖ **an'dan-ti'no** (ăn'dăn-tē'nō), *a.* [It., dim. of *andante.*] *Music.* Rather quicker, or (as used by some) somewhat slower, than andante. — *n.* A piece or movement in this time. [the Andes.

An-de'an (ăn-dē'ăn; ăn'dē-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like,

an'des-ite (ăn'dĕ-zīt), *n. Petrog.* An eruptive, usually dark grayish, rock, similar to trachyte.

and'i'ron (ănd'ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* [OF. *andier.*] A utensil for supporting wood in a fireplace; a firedog.

an'dro-clin'i-um (ăn'drō-klĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; [NL.; Gr. *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός,* man + *κλίνη* bed.] *Bot.* A clinandrium.

An'dro-clus (ăn'drō-klŭs), *or* **An'dro-cles** (-klēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Ανδροκλῆς.*] A Roman slave said to have been spared in the arena by a lion from whose foot he had extracted a thorn years before.

an-drœ'ci-um (ăn-drē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-CIA** (-shĭ-ă). [NL.; *andro-* + Gr. *οἶκος* house.] *Bot.* The aggregate of microsporophylls in the flower of a seed plant; the stamens and their appendages collectively. — **an-drœ'cial** (-shăl), *a.*

an-drog'y-nous (ăn-drŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *androgynus,* Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός,* man + *γυνή* woman.] **1.** Hermaphroditic. **2.** *Bot.* Bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same cluster. — **an-drog'y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

an'droid (ăn'droid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδροειδής; ἀνήρ* man + *εἶδος* form.] Resembling a man. — *n.* An automaton of human form. — **an-droi'dal** (ăn-droi'dăl), *a.*

An-drom'a-che (ăn-drŏm'ă-kē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Ανδρομάχη.*] In Homer's "Iliad," the noble wife of Hector.

An-drom'e-da (-ē-dă), *n.*; *gen.* **-E-DÆ** (-dē). [L., fr. Gr. *'Ανδρομέδη.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, who, to avert a disaster, was exposed to a sea monster. She was rescued by Perseus and became his wife. **2.** *Astron.* A northern constellation directly south of Cassiopeia, between Pegasus and Perseus.

An'dro-mede (ăn'drō-mēd) } *n. Astron.* Any of a show-
An-drom'e-did (ăn-drŏm'ē-dĭd) } er of meteors appearing yearly about the 24th of November, and seeming to radiate from a point in the constellation Andromeda; — called also *Bielids,* because connected with Biela's comet.

an'dro-sphinx (ăn'drō-sfĭŋks), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός,* a man + *sphinx.*] A man-headed sphinx. See SPHINX.

-an'drous (-ăn'drŭs). [Gr. *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός,* a man.] *Bot.* An adjectival termination denoting the presence of *stamens*; as in mon*androus,* di*androus,* gyn*androus,* etc.

An'dva-ri (ăn'dwă-rē), *n.* [*Icel.*] *Norse Myth.* A dwarf whom Loki robs of his hoard and of a ring. On the ring Andvari lays the curse that it shall be the bane of all possessors.

a-near' (ă-nēr'), *prep. & adv.* Near. *Rare.*

an'ec-dot'age (ăn'ĕk-dōt'ăj), *n.* Anecdotes collectively.

an'ec-dot'al (-dōt'ăl), **an'ec-dot'ic** (-dŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to anecdotes.

an'ec-dote (-dōt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *ἀνέκδοτος* not published; *ἀν-* not + *ἐκδοτος* given out.] A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident. — **Syn.** See STORY. — **an'ec-dot'ist** (-dōt'ĭst), *n.*

a-nele' (ă-nēl'), *v. t.* [ME. *anelien; an* on + AS. *ele* oil, L. *oleum.*] To anoint; also, give extreme unction to. *Obs.*

an'e-lec'tric (ăn'ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *electric.*] *Physics.* Not becoming electrified by friction. — *n.* An anelectric substance.

a-ne'mi-a, a-ne'mic, etc. Vars. of ANÆMIA, ANÆMIC, etc.

an'e-mo- (ăn'ē-mō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *ἄνεμος, wind.*

a-nem'o-gram (ă-nĕm'ō-grăm), *n.* A record made by an anemograph.

a-nem'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* A recording anemometer.

an'e-mog'ra-phy (ăn'ē-mŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* **1.** A description of the winds. **2.** Art of recording the direction and force of the wind. — **a-nem'o-graph'ic** (ă-nĕm'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

an'e-mol'o-gy (ăn'ē-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of the wind. — **an'e-mo-log'i-cal** (-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

an'e-mom'e-ter (ăn'ē-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of the wind; a wind gauge. — **an'e-mo-met'ric** (-mō-mĕt'rĭk), **an'e-mo-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

Anemometer.

an'e-mo-met'ro-graph (ăn'ē-mō-mĕt'rō-grăf), *n.* An anemograph, esp. one that records the pressure, velocity, and direction of the wind.

an'e-mom'e-try (-mŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Act or process of ascertaining the force or velocity of the wind.

a-nem'o-ne (ă-nĕm'ō-nē; L. ăn'ē-mō'-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀνεμώνη,* fr. *ἄνεμος* wind.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Anemone*) of ranunculaceous plants, having flowers without petals, but with petaloid sepals. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.* **2.** A sea anemone.

an'e-moph'i-lous (ăn'ē-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a. Bot.* Fertilized by the wind. — **an'e-moph'i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

a-nem'o-scope (ă-nĕm'ō-skōp), *n.* Any contrivance for indicating, or for indicating and recording, the direction of the wind; also, a device to foretell changes in the weather.

an'e-mo'sis (ăn'ē-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind.] A condition in the wood of some trees in which the rings are separated, as some suppose, by the action of high winds upon the trunk; wind shake.

a-nenst' (ă-nĕnst') } *prep.* [AS. *onefen, onemn; an, on,* or
a-nent' (ă-nĕnt') } + *efen* even, equal.] **1.** Beside. *Obs.* **2.** About; concerning; in respect to.

an'er-oid (ăn'ĕr-oid), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. *νηρός* wet, moist + *-oid.*] Containing no liquid; — designating a kind of barometer in which the atmospheric pressure, in bending the thin corrugated top of a partially exhausted metallic box, is made to move a pointer. — *n.* An aneroid barometer.

Aneroid Barometer. *a* Exhausted Box connected with Levers *b* and *c* to actuate Pointer (*d*).

an'es-the'si-a, an'es-thet'ic. Vars. of ANÆSTHESIA, ANÆSTHETIC.

an'eu-rysm, -rism (ăn'ū-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνεύρυσμα, ἀνευρυσμός,* an opening; *ἀνά* up + *εὐρύς* wide.] *Med.* A soft, pulsating, arterial tumor, containing blood. — **an'eu-rys'mal, -ris'mal** (-rĭz'măl), *a.*

a-new' (ă-nū'), *adv.* Over again; in a new form; afresh.

an-frac'tu-os'i-ty (ăn-frăk'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Sinuosity.

an-frac'tu-ous (-frăk'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anfractuosus,* fr. *anfractus* a winding; *an-* for *ambi-* + *frangere, fractum,* to break.] Winding; full of turns; sinuous; tortuous.

an'gel (ān'jĕl), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *angelus,* Gr. *ἄγγελος* messenger, messenger of God, angel.] **1.** A supernatural messenger of God; a spiritual, celestial being, superior to man in power and intelligence. **2.** A messenger. *Rare.* **3.** A minister or pastor of a church; — so called in the Apocalypse, in ecclesiastical history, and by some modern sects. **4.** A person like an angel in goodness or loveliness. **5.** A former English gold coin bearing the image of the archangel Michael; — worth $3.428 in the money of to-day. **6.** Attendant spirit; genius; demon. **7.** A nonprofessional financial backer of a play, circus, or the like. *Slang.*

an'gel-et (ān'jĕl-ĕt), *n.* [OF.] **1.** An obsolete English gold coin worth half an angel. **2.** A little angel.

angel fish. *Zoöl.* A large shark (*Squatina squatina*) with pectoral fins extending like wings when spread.

an-gel'ic (ăn-jĕl'ĭk) } *a.* Belonging to angels; resembling,
an-gel'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } characteristic of, or of the nature of, an angel; heavenly; divine.—**an-gel'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an-gel'i-ca (-kȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An apiaceous plant (genus *Angelica*), esp. an aromatic species (*A. archangelica*) of which the leafstalks are candied as a confection; also, this confection or an infusion formerly made from the plant.

angelica tree. The Hercules'-club.

an'gel-ol'a-try (ăn'jĕl-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*angel* + *-latry.*] Worship paid to angels.

an'gel-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*angel* + *-logy.*] A discourse on angels, or a body of doctrines in regard to angels.

An'ge-lus (ăn'jē-lŭs), *n.* [L. See ANGEL.] *R. C. Ch.* **a** A form of devotion commemorating Christ's incarnation, said at morning, noon, and evening, at the sound of a bell, called the **Angelus Bell.** **b** The Angelus bell.

an'ger (ăng'gẽr), *n.* [Icel. *angr* affliction, sorrow.] **1.** Trouble; affliction; vexation; also, physical pain or smart of a sore, etc. *Obs.* **2.** A strong passion or emotion of displeasure or antagonism excited by what is regarded as an injury or insult done by another, or by the intent to do such injury.

Syn. Displeasure, choler, temper, exasperation, irritation, vexation, resentment, passion, indignation, wrath, ire, rage, fury. — **Anger, indignation, wrath, ire, rage, fury** agree in expressing the feelings aroused by wrong or injury. **Anger** is keen or hot displeasure (usually with a desire to punish) at what is regarded as an injury or injustice; as, "Moses' *anger* waxed hot." **Indignation** is deep and intense, often generous, anger in view of what is mean, cruel, shameful, or in any way unworthy or ignoble; as, a righteous *indignation* at corruption. **Wrath** and **ire** (chiefly poetical) express the feelings of one bitterly provoked. **Rage** is a vehement ebullition of anger; **fury,** an excess of rage, verging on madness; as, to fly into a *rage;* the *fury* of an avenger.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make angry; cause to smart; inflame. *Obs.* **2.** To excite to anger; enrage; provoke.

an'ger-ly, *adv.* Angrily. *Obs. or Poetic.*

An'ge-vin (ăn'jē-vĭn), **An'ge-vine** (-vĭn; -vīn), *a.* Of or pert. to Anjou in France, a former province now chiefly comprised in the department of Maine-et-Loire; specif., designating the Plantagenets, descendants of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Anjou; also, a member of an Angevin royal house.

an'gi-na (ăn'jĭ-nȧ; *commonly* ăn-jī'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀγχόνη a throttling.] Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, esp. one causing suffocative spasms.

an'gi-na pec'to-ris (pĕk'tō-rĭs). A painful disease accompanied by a sense of suffocating contraction of the chest.

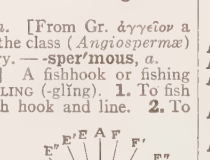
an'gi-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ) *n.* [From Gr. ἀγγεῖον a vessel + *-logy.*] The anatomy of the blood vessels and lymphatics.

an'gi-o'ma (ăn'jĭ-ō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -OMATA (-ō'mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγγεῖον a vessel + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor chiefly of dilated blood or lymph vessels. — **an'gi-om'a-tous** (-ŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -ō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

an'gi-o-sperm (ăn'jĭ-ō-spûrm), *n.* [From Gr. ἀγγεῖον a vessel + *-sperm.*] Any plant of the class (*Angiospermæ*) having the seeds in a closed ovary. — **-sper'mous,** *a.*

an'gle (ăng'g'l), *n.* [AS. *angel.*] A fishhook or fishing tackle.—*v. i.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To fish with an angle (fishhook), or with hook and line. **2.** To use some bait or artifice; intrigue.

an'gle, *n.* [F., fr. L. *angulus.*] **1.** The inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; corner. **2.** *Geom.* **a** The figure formed by two meeting lines (**plane angle**) or planes (**dihedral angle**), or by three or more planes meeting in a point (**solid angle**). **b** Difference in direction of two lines. **3.** A projecting or sharp corner; an angular object or space. — **Syn.** See CORNER.

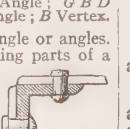


Angle (2). *ABD* and *ABC* Right Angles; *F* (or *F', F'', F'''*), *B D* Acute Angle; *E* (or *E', E'', E'''*) *B D* Obtuse Angle; *CBD* Straight Angle; *G B D* Reflex Angle; *B* Vertex.

— *v. i. & t.* **1.** To turn, bend, or move at an angle or in angles. **2.** To drive into an angle; corner.

an'gled (ăng'g'ld), *a.* Having or forming an angle or angles.

angle iron. *Mech.* A bent piece for joining parts of a structure at an angle; specif., a rolled iron or steel bar of L section, for structural ironwork.


Angle Iron.

an'gle-me'ter (ăng'g'l-mē'tẽr), *n.* An instrument to measure angles; esp., a clinometer.

an'gle-pod' (-pŏd'), *n.* A plant (*Vincetoxicum gonocarpos*) of the southern United States which has an angled pod; also, any of several other species of the same genus.

an'gler (ăng'-glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who angles. **2.** A fish (*Lophius piscatorius*) having a very large mouth and fleshy appendages on the head, by which latter it is said to lure other fish within reach.

An'gles (-g'lz), *n. pl.* A Germanic people who, with the Saxons and Jutes, conquered England in the 5th century A. D. From their name come the words *England* and *English.* — **An'gli-an** (-glĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

an'gle-site (ăn'glẽ-sīt), *n.* [From the Isle of *Anglesey.*] *Min.* Lead sulphate, $PbSO_4$, found massive or in white or slightly colored orthorhombic crystals. It is an ore of lead.

an'gle-worm' (ăng'g'l-wûrm'), *n.* An earthworm.

An'gli-can (ăn'glĭ-kăn), *a.* **1.** English; esp., of or pert. to the Church of England and churches in communion with it. **2.** Of, pert. to, or designating, the High Church party of the Church of England. — *n.* A member of an Anglican church or the Anglican party. — **-can-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

‖ **An'gli-ce** (-sē), *adv.* [NL.] In the English language or fashion; as, Livorno, *Anglice* Leghorn.

An'gli-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Anglicized language or idiom. **2.** Quality of being English; an English characteristic.

An'gli-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'-ĭng). To make or become English; Anglify. — **An'gli-ci-za'tion** (-sĭ-zā'shŭn; -sī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

An'gli-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To Anglicize.

An'glo- (ăng'glō-). [L. *Angli* the Angles.] A combining form meaning the same as *English.*

An'glo-Af'ri-can, *a. & n.* Native of Africa, but of English descent.

An'glo-A-mer'i-can, *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the English and Americans, or Englishmen who have made America, esp. the United States, their home. — *n.* An Englishman who has made America, esp. the United States, his home; often, a child or descendant of such a settler; also (in central western U. S. A.), any child whose parents were born in America and speak English.

An'glo-Cath'o-lic, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the church as affected by the Reformation in England (16th century); Anglican; — sometimes restricted to the ritualistic or High Church section of the Church of England. — *n.* One who claims that the Church of England is by historic descent a part of the Catholic Church (including the Roman Church and the Greek Church also as parts). — **An'glo-Ca-thol'i-cism** (-kȧ-thŏl'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

An'glo-Chi-nese', *a.* Pertaining to the English and Chinese, or England and China.

An'glo-French', *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to England and France. **2.** Designating, or relating to, Anglo-French. — *n.* The French language as spoken in England after the Norman Conquest, esp. the form used by the Anglo-Normans.

An'glo-In'di-an (-ĭn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English in India, or the English and East Indian peoples, languages, customs, etc. — *n.* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies.

An'glo-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Prejudice in favor of English customs, institutions, etc. — **-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

An'glo-Nor'man (-nôr'măn), *n.* One of the English Normans or the Normans who lived in England after the Conquest; also, the form of French spoken by them and their descendants. — **An'glo-Nor'man,** *a.*

An'glo-phile (-fīl; -fĭl) } *n.* One who upholds English policy
An'glo-phil (ăn'glō-fĭl) } or manner.

An'glo-phobe (-fōb), *n.* A person actuated or affected by Anglophobia.

An'glo-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Anglo-* + *-phobia.*] Intense dread of, or aversion to, England or the English.

An'glo-Sax'on (-săk'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* **1. a** In *pl.* The Low German tribes which conquered southern and eastern England and southern Scotland in the 5th and 6th centuries. **b** A member of the nation created by these tribes (together with native and Danish elements) which ruled England until the Norman Conquest. **2.** A person belonging to, or descended from, the mixed race which forms the English nation. **3.** The language of the Anglo-Saxons (sense 1). — *a.* Of or pert. to the Anglo-Saxons or their language. — **An'glo-Sax'on-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

An-go'la (ăn-gō'lȧ), *n.* A corruption of ANGORA.

An-go'ra (-gō'rȧ), *n.* [From *Angora,* city of Asia Minor.] A cloth, fringe, shawl, or the like, of Angora wool. **Angora cat,** a variety of domestic cat with very long, silky hair. — **A. goat,** a kind of domestic goat, with long silky hair (called **A. wool**) which is the true mohair.

an'gos-tu'ra bark (ăn'gŏs-tōō'rȧ). [From *Angostura,* in Venezuela.] An aromatic bark, used as a tonic, obtained from a South American rutaceous tree (*Cusparia angostura*).

an'gri-ly (ăng'grĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an angry manner.

an'gri-ness (ăng'grĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being angry.

an'gry (ăng'grĭ), *a.;* AN'GRI-ER (-grĭ-ẽr); -GRI-EST. [See ANGER.] **1.** Troublesome; vexatious. *Obs.* **2.** Inflamed and painful, as a sore. **3.** Affected with anger; enraged. **4.** Showing, or proceeding from, anger.

Syn. Angry, passionate, irascible. One is **angry** who is actually manifesting anger; one is **passionate** who is quickly or easily moved to an outburst of wrath. One is **irascible** who is by temperament prone to anger, but not necessarily to violent wrath. As applied to speech, *passionate* implies vehemence, but not necessarily anger.

an-guil'li-form (ăŋ-gwĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *anguilla* eel + *-form.*] Eel-shaped.

an'guine (ăŋ'gwĭn), *a.* [L. *anguinus*, fr. *anguis* snake.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a snake or serpent.

an'guish (ăŋ'gwĭsh), *n.* [F. *angoisse*, fr. L. *angustia* narrowness, difficulty, distress, fr. *angustus* narrow, difficult, fr. *angere* to press together.] Extreme pain of either body or mind; excruciating distress; — rarely used in *pl.* — **Syn.** Agony, pang, torture, torment. See DISTRESS. — *v. t. & i.* To distress, affect, or suffer with anguish.

an'gu-lar (-gŭ-lər), *a.* [L. *angularis.*] **1.** Of or pert. to an angle or angles; having or forming an angle; sharp-cornered. **2.** Measured by an angle; as, an *angular* opening of 30°. **3.** Fig.: Lean, lank; sharp and stiff in character. — **an'gu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

an'gu-lar'i-ty (ăŋ'gŭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being angular. **2.** In *pl.* Angular outlines; sharp corners.

an'gu-late (ăŋ'gŭ-lāt) } *a.* [L. *angulatus*, p. p. of *angulare*
an'gu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } to make angular.] Having angles; angled; as, *angulate* leaves. — **an'gu-late-ly,** *adv.*

an'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making angular; angular formation or shape.

an-gus'tate (ăŋ-gŭs'tāt), *a.* [L. *angustatus*, p. p. of *angustare* to narrow.] Narrowed.

an-hun'gered (ăn-hŭn'gĕrd), *a.* Hungry. *Archaic.*

an-hy'dride (ăn-hī'drīd; -drĭd), *n.* Also **-drid.** [See ANHYDROUS.] *Chem.* **a** An oxide of a nonmetallic body or an organic radical, capable of forming an acid by uniting with water, or of being formed from an acid by abstraction of water, or of uniting with basic oxides to form salts. **b** A compound formed by abstraction of water.

an-hy'drite (ăn-hī'drīt), *n.* [See ANHYDROUS.] *Min.* Anhydrous calcium sulphate, $CaSO_4$, usually massive, and white or slightly colored.

an-hy'drous (ăŋ-hī'drŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνυδρος* wanting water.] Destitute of water, esp. water of crystallization.

a'ni (ā'nē), *n.* [Native name.] Any of three species of black birds (genus *Crotophaga*) of the cuckoo family, of the warmer parts of America.

a-night' (*a*-nīt'), **a-nights'** (-nīts'), *adv.* At night. *Archaic.*

an'il (ăn'ĭl), *n.* [From F., Sp., or Pg., fr. Ar. *an-nīl*, *al-nīl* indigo plant, fr. Skr. *nīla* dark blue, *nīlī* indigo, indigo plant.] **1.** A West Indian fabaceous shrub (*Indigofera anil*), one of the sources of indigo. **2.** Indigo. *Rare.*

an'ile (ăn'ĭl; -īl), *a.* [L. *anilis*, fr. *anus* old woman.] Old-womanish; hence, imbecile. — **a-nil'i-ty** (*a*-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

an'i-line (-ĭ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*anil* indigo (from which it is obtainable) + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* An oily, poisonous, basic liquid, $C_6H_5NH_2$, colorless when pure, now chiefly made from nitrobenzene, used in making dyes.

an'i-mad-ver'sion (ăn'ĭ-măd-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *animadversio.* See ANIMADVERT.] Remark by way of criticism and usually of censure; adverse criticism; blame.

Syn. Censure, reproach, aspersion, condemnation, criticism, stricture, reflection. — **Animadversion, criticism, stricture, reflection.** An **animadversion** is a critical observation or remark, usually adverse, sometimes carping; as, *animadversions* prompted by hate. A **criticism** is a more explicit expression of judgment, implying previous scrutiny; as here compared (cf. REVIEW) it is commonly unfavorable; as, explanations intended to forestall *criticism.* **Stricture** always implies censure, which may be either illnatured or judicious; as, his *strictures* on English customs displayed much bad temper. **Reflection** implies some imputation or aspersion cast (often indirectly) upon its object; as, the *reflections* on his honesty were entirely gratuitous.

an'i-mad-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. i.* [L. *animadvertere; animus* mind + *advertere* to turn to. See ADVERT.] **1.** To notice. *Rare or Archaic.* **2.** To consider or remark by way of criticism or censure. — **Syn.** Comment, criticise, censure.

an'i-mal (ăn'ĭ-măl), *n.* [L., fr. *anima* breath, soul.] **1.** Any member of the group of living beings typically endowed with sensation and voluntary motion, as distinguished from a *plant.* **2.** One of the lower animals; a brute or beast, as distinguished from man.

Syn. Animal, brute, beast. In ordinary literal use, **animal** refers to sentient beings, as distinguished from plants and inanimate objects; **brute**, to animals regarded as irrational or savage; **beast**, usually to four-footed animals. Fig., as applied to human beings, **animal** stresses the ascendancy of the animal nature; **brute**, dullness of the sensibilities, or unrestrained passion; **beast**, surrender to appetite or sensual indulgence; as, one may speak of a prize fighter as a superb *animal*, of a cruel husband as a *brute*, of a drunkard as making a *beast* of himself.

— *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, resembling, or derived from, animals or their characteristics. **2.** Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as disting. from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part; as, *animal* appetites.

an'i-mal'cu-la (-măl'kŭ-lə), *n.*, *pl.* of ANIMALCULUM.

an'i-mal'cu-lar (-măl'kŭ-lər), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, animalcules.

an'i-mal'cule (-măl'kūl), *n.* [As if fr. a L. *animalculum*, dim. of *animal.*] **1.** A small animal, as a spider. *Obs.* **2.** A minute animal, invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye. Many of the so-called animalcules have been shown to be motile plants, as desmids and diatoms.

an'i-mal'cul-ism (-kŭ-lĭz'm), *n. Biol.* A former theory which sought to explain certain physiological and pathological phenomena by means of animalcules. — **-cul-ist** (-lĭst), *n.*

an'i-mal'cu-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LA** (-lə). [NL.] An animalcule.

an'i-mal-ism (ăn'ĭ-măl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State, activity, or enjoyment of animals; mere animal life; sensuality. **2.** The doctrine that men are mere nonspiritual animals.

an'i-mal-ist, *n.* **1.** A believer in or advocate of animalism **2.** An artist representing chiefly animals.

an'i-mal'i-ty (-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Animal life; animalism.

an'i-mal-ize (ăn'ĭ-mə-līz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-līzd); **-IZ'ING** (-līz'ĭng). To render animal in nature; specif., to reduce to animalism; sensualize. — **-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

an'i-mal-ly, *adv.* As to bodily qualities; physically.

an'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.*; **-MAT'ED** (-māt'ĕd); **-MAT'ING.** [L. *animatus*, p. p. of *animare*, fr. *anima* breath, soul.] **1.** To give natural life to; make alive; quicken. **2.** To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of. **3.** To give spirit or vigor to; rouse. — **Syn.** Enliven, inspirit, stimulate, exhilarate, inspire, urge, prompt, incite. — (-mət), *a.* Alive; living; animated. — **an'i-mat'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

an'i-mat'ed (-māt'ĕd), *p. a.* Alive; full of life or spirit; lively. — **an'i-mat'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Syn.** See LIVELY.

an'i-mat'ing (-māt'ĭng), *p. a.* Causing animation; life-giving; inspiriting; rousing. — **an'i-mat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

an'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of animating; state of being animate or animated. — **Syn.** Liveliness, vivacity, spirit, airiness, sprightliness; enthusiasm, ardor.

‖ **a'ni-ma'to** (ä'nē-mä'to), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Animated; with animation.

an'i-ma'tor (ăn'ĭ-mā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, animates.

an'i-mé (ăn'ĭ-mā; -mē), *n.* [F. *animé.*] Any of various resins or oleoresins, as, copal, esp. a soft variety, or elemi.

an'i-mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *anima* soul.] **1.** The doctrine that the soul is the vital principle. **2.** The belief that all objects have a natural life or vitality or an indwelling soul.

an'i-mist (-mĭst), *n.* A believer in animism.

an'i-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to animism.

an'i-mos'i-ty (-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). [F. *animosité*, fr. L. *animositas.*] **1.** Spiritedness or courage. *Obs.* **2.** Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active enmity. — **Syn.** See HOSTILITY.

an'i-mus (ăn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-MI** (-mī). [L., mind.] Mind; will; animating spirit; also, inclination; disposition; bad or malicious intention or disposition.

an'i-on (ăn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνιόν*, neut. *ἀνιόν*, p. pr. of *ἀνιέναι* to go up.] *Chem.* **a** The product evolved at the anode in electrolysis. It is regarded as electronegative with regard to the *cation.* **b** In general, a negative ion.

an'ise (ăn'ĭs), *n.* [F. *anis*, L. *anisum*, Gr. *ἄνισον.*] A plant (*Pimpinella anisum*) of the celery family, cultivated for its carminative and aromatic seeds; also, the seeds.

an'i-seed (ăn'ĭ-sēd), *n.* The seed of the anise.

an'i-sette' (ăn'ĭ-sĕt'; -zĕt'), *n.* [F.] A kind of liqueur flavored with anise.

an'i-som'er-ous (ăn'ĭ-sŏm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *isomerous.*] *Bot.* Not isomerous.

an-i'so-met'ric (ăn-ī'sō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *isometric.*] Not isometric; unsymmetrical; — of crystals with three unequal axes.

an-i'so-me-tro'pi-a (-mē-trō'pĭ-ə), *n.* [NL. See AN- not; ISOMETROPIA.] Unequal refractive power in the eyes.

an-i'so-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *isotropic.*] Not isotropic; as: **a** *Physics.* Exhibiting different properties, as of light transmission, compressibility, conductivity for heat, etc., when tested in different directions; æolotropic; as, dichroic bodies are optically *anisotropic.* **b** *Plant Physiol.* Assuming different positions in response to external stimuli, as light and electricity. — **an'i-sot'ro-py** (ăn'ĭ-sŏt'rō-pĭ), *n.*

an'ker (ăŋ'kĕr), *n.* [D. *anker*, fr. LL. *anceria, ancheria.*] An old Dutch and German liquid measure equal to about 9–10.5 United States gallons (wine gallons).

an'ker-ite (-īt), *n.* [After Prof. *Anker* of Austria.] A mineral related to and resembling dolomite, but containing much iron.

ankh (ăŋk), *n.* [Egypt.] *Egypt. Archæol.* A tau cross

with a loop at the top, used as an attribute or sacred emblem, symbolizing generation or enduring life; the crux ansata.

an'kle (ăn'k'l), *n.* [AS. *ancléow.*] The joint between the foot and the leg; also, the region of this joint; the tarsus.

an'klet (-klĕt), *n.* Something embracing the ankle, as an ornamental ring or a fetter.

an'kus (ăn'kŭs), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *aṅkuça.*] An elephant goad with a sharp spike and hook, resembling a short-handled boat hook. *India.*

an'ky-lose, an'chy- (-kĭ-lōs), *v. t. & i.*; -LOSED (-lōst); -LOS'ING. To affect or be affected with ankylosis.

an'ky-lo'sis, an'chy- (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀγκύλωσις*, fr. *ἀγκυλοῦν* to stiffen.] **1.** *Med.* Stiffness or fixation of a joint; formation of a stiff joint. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Union of bones or hard parts to form a single bone or part.

an'ky-los-to-mi'a-sis (-lŏs-tō-mī'ā-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Ankylostoma*, var. of *Agchylostoma* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* A disease (hookworm disease) due to parasitic nematodes (often of the genus *Agchylostoma*) in the small intestine. They may cause severe anæmia by sucking the blood from the intestinal walls.

an'ky-lot'ic (-lŏt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, ankylosis.

an'lace (ăn'lās), *n.* An old broad form of dagger.

an'na (ăn'ȧ), *n.* [Hindi *ānā.*] An East Indian money of account, ¹⁄₁₆ rupee, or about 2 cents.

an'na-berg-ite (ăn'ȧ-bûrg-īt), *n.* [From *Annaberg*, Saxony.] *Min.* Hydrous nickel arsenate, $Ni_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$, occurring in apple-green masses or capillary crystals.

an'nal-ist (ăn'ăl-ĭst), *n.* A writer of annals.

an'nal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to annals.

an'nals (-ălz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ANNAL (-ăl). [L. *annalis* (sc. *liber*), pl. *annales* (sc. *libri*), chronicles, fr. *annus* year.] **1.** A relation of events in chronological order; as, the *annals* of the revolution. **2.** Historical records; chronicles; history; as, "the short and simple *annals* of the poor." **3.** In *sing.* The record of a single event or item. **4.** A periodic publication, containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, etc.

An'na-mese' (ăn'ȧ-mēz'; -mēs'), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of a Mongolic race which occupies mainly Cochin China and the coast regions of Annam and Tonkin. **2.** The Annamese language. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Annam or the Annamese.

an'nates (ăn'ăts), **an'nats** (-ăts), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *annus* year.] *Eccl. Law.* The first fruits of a benefice.

an-nat'to (ȧ-năt'tō), *n.* A reddish dye prepared from the pulp around the seeds of a tropical tree (*Bixa orellana*).

an-neal' (ȧ-nēl'), *v. t.* [AS. *anælan*; *an* on + *ælan* to burn.] **1.** To subject to high heat and then cool, so as to soften thoroughly and render less brittle. **2.** To heat, as glass, tiles, or earthenware, in order to fix colors laid on them. **3.** Fig.: To temper or toughen; make enduring.

an'ne-lid (ăn'ē-lĭd), *a.* [F. *annélide*, deriv. of L. *anellus* a ring.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the phylum (*Annelida*) including the earthworms, marine worms, leeches, and their allies. — **an-nel'i-dan** (ă-nĕl'ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

an-nex' (ȧ-nĕks'), *v. t.* [From F., fr. L. *annexus*, p. p. of *annectere* to bind to; *ad* + *nectere* to tie.] **1.** To join (one thing, usually something smaller or subordinate, to another); attach; affix; append. **2.** To attach as a consequence, condition, etc., as a penalty to a prohibition. — **Syn.** See ATTACH.

an-nex' (ă-nĕks'; ăn'ĕks), *n.* Something annexed; as: **a** An additional stipulation or statement to a writing, as on a rider. **b** A subsidiary building, or wing, to a building.

an'nex-a'tion (ăn'ĕk-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of annexing; attachment; addition. **2.** The thing or things annexed.

an-nex'ment (ă-nĕks'mĕnt), *n.* Act of annexing, or the thing annexed; appendage. *Rare.*

an-ni'hi-la-ble (ă-nī'hĭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being annihilated.

an-ni'hi-late (ă-nī'hĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *annihilatus*, p. p. of *annihilare*; *ad* + *nihilum*, *nihil*, nothing.] **1.** To reduce to nothing; as, a body cannot be utterly *annihilated.* **2.** To destroy the form or essential character of, so that the thing as such no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* an army. **3.** To destroy the force, etc., of; make void; as, to *annihilate* an argument. — **Syn.** See DESTROY. — **an-ni'hi-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a.*

an-ni'hi-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of annihilating; state of being annihilated.

an-ni'hi-la'tion-ism (-lā'shŭn-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The theory that the wicked shall cease to exist after this life. — **-tion-ist**, *n.*

an-ni'hi-la'tor (ă-nī'hĭ-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, annihilates.

an'ni-ver'sa-ry (ăn'ĭ-vûr'sȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *anniversarius*; *annus* year + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] **1.** Returning with the year; annual. **2.** Of or pert. to an anniversary. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The annual return of the day of a past event, esp. a notable event. **2.** An anniversary celebration.

‖ **an'no Do'mi-ni** (ăn'ō dŏm'ĭ-nī). [L., in the year of [our] Lord, i. e., Jesus Christ.] In the (specified) year of the Christian Era. Abbr., *A. D.*; as, *A. D.* 1887.

an'no-tate (ăn'ō-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *annotatus*, p. p. of *annotare* to annotate; *ad*+*notare* to mark.] To explain or criticize by notes. — *v. i.* To make notes or comments. — **an'no-ta'tor** (-tā'tĕr), *n.*

an'no-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* An annotating; note made in annotating. — **Syn.** See REMARK.

an-nounce' (ă-nouns'), *v. t.*; AN-NOUNCED' (ă-nounst'); -NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [From OF., fr. L. *annuntiare*; *ad*+*nuntiare* to relate, *nuntius* messenger.] **1.** To give public notice, or first notice, of; publish; proclaim. **2.** To give notice of the arrival or presence of. — **Syn.** Herald, promulgate. See DECLARE. — **an-nounc'er** (ă-noun'sĕr), *n.*

an-nounce'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of announcing; that which announces; publication; declaration.

an-noy' (ă-noi'), *n.* [OF. *anoi*, *anui*, *enui*, fr. L. *in odio* in hatred.] Annoyance. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* **1.** To disturb or irritate, esp. by continued or repeated acts; tease; vex. **2.** To molest, harm, or injure; as, to *annoy* the enemy. — **Syn.** See HARASS. — **an-noy'er**, *n.*

an-noy'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of annoying; state of being annoyed; molestation; vexation. **2.** That which annoys.

an-noy'ing, *p. a.* That annoys; molesting; vexatious. — **an-noy'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **an-noy'ing-ness**, *n.*

an'nu-al (ăn'ū-ăl), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *annualis*, fr. *annus* year.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a year; coming or happening once a year; yearly. **2.** Done in a year; reckoned by the year. **3.** Lasting only a year or, of plants, one growing season. — *n.* **1.** A thing happening or recurring yearly; esp., a literary work published once a year. **2.** Anything that lasts but one year or season; specif., a plant (often designated by ☉, ☉, or ①) which completes its growth in a single year or growing season. — **an'nu-al-ly**, *adv.*

an-nu'i-tant (ă-nū'ĭ-tănt), *n.* One entitled to an annuity.

an-nu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From F., fr. LL., fr. L. *annus* year.] **1.** An amount payable yearly. **2.** *Finance.* The sum made up of a series of equal payments to be made annually or oftener; also, the right to receive such a series of payments, or the investment which it represents.

an-nul' (ă-nŭl'), *v. t.*; AN-NULLED' (-nŭld'); AN-NUL'LING. [From F., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad* to + *nullum* nothing.] **1.** To annihilate. **2.** To nullify; abolish. — **Syn.** See ABOLISH.

an'nu-lar (ăn'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *annularis*, *anularis*, fr. *annulus*, *anulus*, ring.] Pertaining to a ring; forming, or marked with, a ring or rings; ringed; ring-shaped. — **an'nu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

an'nu-late (-lāt) } *a.* Of, furnished with, or having, a
an'nu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } ring or rings; ringed. See ROOT, *Illust.*

an'nu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Formation of rings; a ring.

an'nu-let (ăn'ū-lĕt), *n.* A little ring; specif., *Arch.* a small molding or ridge forming a ring, as on a capital.

an-nul'ment (ă-nŭl'mĕnt), *n.* Act of annulling; state of being annulled.

an'nu-lus (ăn'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LI (-lī), E. -LUSES (-lŭs-ĕz). [L., better *anulus.*] A ring; a ringlike part, structure, marking, space, or the like. — **an'nu-lose** (-lōs), *a.*

an-nun'ci-ate (ă-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *annuntiatus*, p. p. of *annuntiare.*] To announce.

an-nun'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of announcing; announcement. **2.** **a** The announcement of Christ's incarnation, made by the angel Gabriel to Mary. **b** [*cap.*] The church festival (March 25th) in memory of this; Lady Day.

Annunciation lily. The common white lily (*Lilium candidum*), usually introduced by painters in pictures of the Annunciation.

an-nun'ci-a-tive (ă-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Announcing. *Rare.*

an-nun'ci-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, announces; specif., any of several mechanical signaling devices, which indicate, as by a pointer, bell, or light, the place where attendance is required.

an'ode (ăn'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά* up+*ὁδός* way.] *Elec.* The positive terminal of an electric source. Cf. CATHODE.

a-nod'ic (ȧ-nŏd'ĭk), *a. Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or emanating from, an anode; as, *anodic* rays.

an'o-dyne (ăn'ō-dīn), *a.* [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀνώδυνος* free from pain; *ἀν-* not+*ὀδύνη* pain.] Serving to assuage pain; soothing. — *n.* An anodyne drug or agent.

a-noint' (ȧ-noint'), *v. t.* [From OF. p. p., fr. L. *inungere*, *in*+*ungere*, *unguere*, to anoint.] **1.** To smear or rub over with oil or an unctuous substance; also, to spread over, as oil. **2.** To apply oil to or to pour oil upon, as a sacred rite, esp. for consecration. **3.** To beat; chastise. *Humorous.* — **a-noint'er**, *n.* — **a-noint'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

a-nom'a-lism (ȧ-nŏm'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* Anomaly.

a-nom'a-lis'tic (ă-nŏm'ă-lĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
a-nom'a-lis'ti-cal (-lĭs'tĭ-kăl) } an anomaly.

a-nom'a-lous (ă-nŏm'ă-lŭs), *a.* [L. *anomalus*, Gr. *ἀνώμαλος* irregular; *ἀν-* not + *ὁμαλός* even.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal; irregular. — **Syn.** Exceptional, unusual, singular, peculiar. — **a-nom'a-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **a-nom'a-lous-ness,** *n.*

a-nom'a-ly (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *anomalia*, Gr. *ἀνωμαλία*. See ANOMALOUS.] Deviation from the common rule; irregularity; anything anomalous. Specif.: *Astron.* **a** The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. **b** The angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet.

a-non' (ă-nŏn'), *adv.* [Lit., in one (moment); AS. *on* in + *ān* one.] **1.** At once. *Archaic.* **2.** Soon; in a little while; as, I will come *anon.* **3.** At another time; then; again; as, ever and *anon.* — *interj.* Immediately! Hence, at your service!

an'o-nym (ăn'ō-nĭm), *n.* One who is anonymous; sometimes, a pseudonym.

an'o-nym'i-ty (ăn'ō-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being anonymous; also, that which is anonymous.

a-non'y-mous (ă-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνώνυμος*; *ἀν* not + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] Nameless; of unknown name; also, of unknown or unavowed authorship. — **a-non'y-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **a-non'y-mous-ness,** *n.*

A-noph'e-les (ă-nŏf'ē-lēz), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνωφελής* hurtful.] A genus of mosquitoes whose bite is the usual, or only, means by which man is infected with the malaria parasite.

an-or'thite (ăn-ôr'thīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀν-* not + *ὀρθός* straight (*ὀρθή*, sc. *γωνία*, right angle).] *Min.* A white, grayish, or reddish feldspar, $CaAl_2(SiO_4)_2$. It occurs in many igneous rocks. — **an'or-thit'ic** (ăn'ôr-thĭt'ĭk), *a.*

an-or'tho-scope (ăn-ôr'thō-skōp), *n.* [*an-* not + *ortho-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for producing optical illusions with two revolving disks, on the principle of the zoetrope.

an-or'tho-site (-sīt), *n.* [F. *anorthose* triclinic feldspar (fr. Gr. *ἀν-* not + *ὀρθός* straight) + *-ite.*] *Petrol.* A granular igneous rock composed almost exclusively of a soda-lime feldspar, usually labradorite.

an-os'mi-a (-ŏs'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *an-* not + Gr. *ὀσμή* smell.] *Med.* Loss or impairment of the sense of smell.

an-oth'er (ă-nŭth'ĕr), *pron.* & *a.* [*an* a, one + *other.*] **1.** One more, by way of addition; an additional one, similar in likeness or effect; as, eat *another* piece. **2.** Not the same; different; — often used with *to, from,* or, now usually, *than;* as, try *another* way than that. **3.** Any or some other; any one else; some one else; as, "Let *another* man praise thee."

☞ As a pronoun *another* may have the possessive *another's,* the pl. *others,* with poss. pl. *others'.* It is much used in opposition to *one;* as, one went one way, *another another.* It is also used with *one* in a reciprocal sense; as, "love *one another,*" that is, let each love the other or others.

an-oth'er-gates' (-gāts'), *a.* [*another* + *gate, gait,* way.] Of another sort. *Obs.* — **an-oth'er-guess',** *a. Archaic.*

an'sa (ăn'să), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [L.] *Astron.* Part of a heavenly body having the appearance of a handle, as the projecting part of Saturn's rings.

an'sate (ăn'sāt) } *a.* [L. *ansatus,* fr. *ansa* a handle.]
an'sat-ed (-ĕd) } Having a handle, or handle-shaped part. **ansate cross,** the crux ansata. See ANKH.

an'ser-ine (-sĕr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [L. *anserinus,* fr. *anser* goose.] Pert. to or like a goose; hence, stupid.

an'ser-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Gooselike; silly; simple; anserine.

an'swer (ăn'sĕr), *n.* [AS. *andswaru; and-* against + *swerian* to swear.] **1.** A reply to a charge, question, call, argument, etc.; also, a correct or adequate reply. **2.** A responsive or retaliatory action; as, the *answer* to the affront was a blow. **3.** A solution, the result of a mathematical operation. **4.** *Law.* Specif., a counter statement of facts replying to the complaint, as distinguished from a *demurrer.* — **Syn.** See REPLY.

— *v. i.* **1.** To make an answer; respond. **2.** To render account; be responsible or accountable; make amends; as, I will *answer* for the damages. **3.** To be or act in return. Hence: **a** To serve the purpose; be or act as adequate or sufficient; as, this will *answer* for a handle; a few will *answer.* **b** To respond; to conform; correspond; suit; — chiefly used with *to;* as, his manner *answers* to his feeling.

— *v. t.* **1.** To speak in defense against; as, to *answer* a charge. **2.** To make answer to; reply to; as, he could not *answer* her question. **3.** To respond to satisfactorily; meet successfully by way of explanation, argument, justification, etc.; as, this *answers* my needs; he cannot *answer* their argument. **4.** To be or act in return or response to; as: **a** To comply with, or fulfill or satisfy, as an order, obligation, or demand; as, the servant *answered* the bell. **b** To render account to; as, he shall *answer* you. **c** To atone for; be punished for. **d** To correspond to; suit.

an'swer-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to be called to account; accountable; responsible. **2.** Capable of being answered, or refuted. **3.** Correspondent; conformable; hence, comparable. **4.** Proportionate; suitable. — **Syn.** See RESPONSIBLE. — **an'swer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **an'swer-a-bly,** *adv.*

an'swer-er, *n.* One who answers.

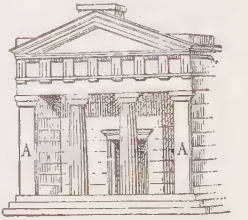
ant (ănt), *n.* [ME. *ante, amete, emete,* AS. *æmete.*] Any of certain social hymenopterous insects constituting a family (*Formicidæ*); emmet; pismire.

ant-. See ANTI-.

-ant (-ănt). [F. *-ant,* or L. *-antem, -entem,* acc. p. pr. ending, nom. *-ans, -ens.*] A suffix used to form: **a** Adjectives, often clearly with the force of a present participle; as in err*ant,* defi*ant,* valiant, etc. **b** Nouns denoting a person or thing as agent; as in claim*ant,* secant, serv*ant,* etc.

Ant. *a* Winged Female; *b* Male; *c* Worker, or Neuter. Enlarged.

an'ta (ăn'tȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* ANTÆ (-tē). [L.] *Arch.* A species of pier produced by thickening a wall at its termination, and treated architecturally as a pilaster, with capital and base.



A A Antæ.

ant-ac'id (ănt-ăs'ĭd), *n.* A counteractive of acidity, as of the stomach.

An-tæ'us (ăn-tē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀνταῖος.*] *Gr. Myth.* A giant of Libya, invincible in wrestling while he touched the earth, his mother. Hercules, holding him off the ground, throttled him.

an-tag'o-nism (ăn-tăg'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνταγώνισμα,* deriv. of *ἀντί* + *ἀγών* contest.] Opposition of action; also, an opposing agent or principle.

an-tag'o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* One who contends with another, esp. in combat; adversary; opponent. — **Syn.** Enemy, foe, rival, competitor. See OPPONENT.

an-tag'o-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Opposing in combat; opposing; opposed. — **an-tag'o-nis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an-tag'o-nize (ăn-tăg'ō-nīz), *v. t.* & *i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). **1.** To contend with; oppose actively. **2.** To cause to oppose; make an opponent of. *Colloq.*

ant-al'ka-line (ănt-ăl'kȧ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Counteracting or preventing alkalinity. — *n.* An antalkaline agent.

ant-arc'tic (ănt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀνταρκτικός; ἀντί* + *ἄρκτος* bear.] Opposite to the north, or arctic, pole; relating to the south pole or the region about it; — applied esp. to a circle, or parallel of latitude, distant from the south pole 23° 28′.

An-ta'res (ăn-tā'rēz), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀντάρης; ἀντί* similar to + *Ἄρης* Mars. From its red color.] The chief (first-magnitude) star in Scorpio; Alpha (*α*) Scorpii; — called also *Scorpion's Heart.*

ant'ar-thrit'ic (ănt'är-thrĭt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Counteracting or alleviating gout. — *n.* A remedy for gout.

ant'asth-mat'ic (ănt'ăz-măt'ĭk; ănt'ăs-), *a. Med.* Opposing or relieving asthma. — *n.* A remedy for asthma.

ant bear. *Zoöl.* The great anteater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*) of South America, an edentate having shaggy gray fur with a black band across the chest and a white stripe on the shoulder.

ant cattle. Various kinds of plant lice or aphids tended by ants for the sake of their honeydew.

ant cow. Any aphid from which ants obtain honeydew.

an'te- (ăn'tē-). [L. *ante* before.] A prefix meaning *before,* used to form nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

Examples: *antet*aste, a taste *before,* a *prior* taste, *fore*taste; *ante*porch, a porch *before,* an *anterior* (or entrance) porch; *ante*palatal, situated *before* the palate; *ante*-Mosaic, belonging to the time *before* Moses; *ante*date, *n.*, a date *before,* a *prior* date; *ante*date, *v.*, to date *before.*

an'te (ăn'tē), *n.* [See ANTE-.] *Poker.* **a** A player's stake put in the pool after seeing his hand but before drawing other cards. **b** Loosely, a stake put in by each player before seeing his hand, as in a jack pot. — *v. t.* & *i.* To stake (the ante); — often with *up.* Hence, to pay one's part.

ant'eat'er (ănt'ēt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Any of certain edentates, as the aard-vark and ant bear, which feed largely or entirely on ants. They have a long narrow snout, a long tongue, and enormously developed salivary glands. **2.** Any of several other mammals which feed largely on ants.

an'te-cede' (ăn'tē-sēd'), *v. t. & i.*; -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -CED'ING. [L. *antecedere*; *ante*+*cedere* to go.] To go before in time or place; precede; surpass.

an'te-ced'ence (-sēd'ĕns) } *n.* Act, fact, or state of going be-
an'te-ced'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } fore; precedence; priority.

an'te-ced'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *antecedens*, p. pr.] **1.** Going before in time; prior; preceding. **2.** Presumptive.

antecedent drainage, *Phys. Geog.*, a system of watercourses established before the deformation of the surface which it drains, and persisting after the deformation has taken place and in spite of it. Cf. CONSEQUENT DRAINAGE.

Syn. Antecedent, preceding, precedent, foregoing, previous, prior, former, anterior agree in implying temporal succession. **Antecedent** (opposed to *subsequent, consequent*) and **preceding** (opposed to *succeeding, following*) differ in that *preceding* usually applies to that which goes immediately before (as, the *preceding* day), whereas *antecedent* often suggests an indefinite interval; as, a period *antecedent* to the Conquest. *Antecedent*, unlike *preceding*, often involves logical, as well as temporal, connection or dependence; as, an *antecedent* cause, probability. **Precedent** often applies to that on whose going before the validity or effectiveness of something else depends; as, conditions *precedent*. **Foregoing** (opposed to *following*) applies almost exclusively to statements. **Previous** and **prior** (opposed to *subsequent*) are often used convertibly, esp. with *to*. But *prior* sometimes implies a closer relation than *previous*; thus, a *previous* obligation is one merely earlier in time, whereas a *prior* obligation may be one that takes precedence. **Former** (opposed to *latter*), more definitely than *prior*, implies comparison. **Anterior** (opposed to *posterior*), also comparative in force, applies to position, usually in space.

—*n.* **1.** That which goes before in time; that which precedes. **2.** In *pl.* The earlier events of one's life; previous principles, conduct, course, history. **3.** *Gram.* A noun or noun equivalent, whether word, phrase, or clause, referred to by a pronoun. **4.** *Logic.* That which is the ground for something else, as the condition of a hypothetical proposition. **5.** *Math.* The first of the two terms of a ratio; the first or third of the four terms of a proportion. —**an'te-ced'ent-ly**, *adv.*

an'te-ces'sor (ăn'tē-sĕs'ẽr; ăn'tē-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who goes before; predecessor.

an'te-cham'ber (ăn'tē-chām'bẽr), *n.* [From F., fr. It., fr. L. *ante* before+*camera* vault.] A chamber before the chief apartment and leading into it. [chapel.]

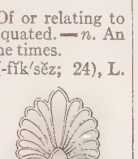
an'te-chap'el (-chăp'ĕl), *n.* A vestibule or anteroom to a

an'te-choir' (-kwīr'), *n.* A space inclosed or reserved at the entrance to the choir, for the clergy and choristers.

an'te-date' (-dāt'), *n.* Prior date.—*v. t.* **1.** To date before the true time; assign to, or put at, an earlier date. **2.** To precede in time; come before in date. **3.** To anticipate; take before the true time.

an'te-di-lu'vi-an (ăn'tē-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to the period before the Deluge; hence, antiquated.—*n.* An antediluvian person; hence, one behind the times.

an'te-fix' (ăn'tē-fĭks'), *n.*; *pl.* E. -FIXES (-fĭk'sĕz; 24), L. -FIXA (-fĭk'sā). [L. *ante* before+*fixus* fixed.] *Class. Arch.* **a** An ornament at the eaves, concealing the ends of the joint tiles of the roof. **b** An ornament of the cymatium of a cornice.—**an'te-fix'al** (-fĭk'săl), *a.*


Antefix, a.

an'te-lope (-lōp), *n.* [From OF., fr. Gr. *ἀνθόλοψ*, *-οπος*.] *Zoöl.* Any of a group of ruminants constituting, with the oxen, sheep and goats, a family (*Bovidæ*), but distinguishable from the true oxen chiefly by being lighter and more graceful, and by having upward and backwardly directed horns.

an'te-me-rid'i-an (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *antemeridianus*. See ANTE-; MERIDIAN.] Being before noon.

‖ **an'te me-ri'di-em** (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ĕm). [L.] Before noon. Abbr., *A. M.*

‖ **an'te mor'tem** (ăn'tē môr'tĕm). [L.] Before death;—generally used adjectively; as, an *ante-mortem* statement.

an'te-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being or occurring before the creation of the world.

an'te-na'tal (-nā'tăl), *a.* Being or coming before birth.

an-ten'na (ăn-tĕn'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-ē), E. -NAS (-ȧz). [L., yard of a sail.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A movable, segmented organ of sensation on the head of insects, myriapods, and crustaceans. In insects they are popularly called *horns*, and also *feelers*. **2.** *Wireless Teleg.* An elevated conductor consisting of a wire or wires supported in the air for directly transmitting or receiving electric waves.

an-ten'nule (-ūl), *n.* A small antenna or like appendage.

an'te-nup'tial (ăn'tē-nŭp'shăl), *a.* Preceding marriage.

an'te-pas'chal (-păs'kăl), *a.* Coming before the Passover or Easter.

an'te-past (ăn'tē-pȧst), *n.* [*ante-* + L. *pastus* pasture, food.] A foretaste; specif., formerly, a first course to whet the appetite.

an'te-pen'di-um (-pĕn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -DIA (-ȧ), E. -DIUMS. [LL., fr. L. *ante*+*pendere* to hang.] *Eccl.* The hanging or screen in front of an altar; frontal.

an'te-pe'nult (-pē'nŭlt; -pē-nŭlt'), *n.* [L. *antepaenultima* (sc. *syllaba*) antepenultimate. See PENULT.] *Pros.* The last syllable except two of a word, as *-syl-* in *monosyllable.* —**an'te-pe-nul'ti-mate** (-pē-nŭl'tĭ-mȧt), *a. & n.*

an'te-pe-nul'ti-ma (-pē-nŭl'tĭ-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MÆ (-mē), E. -MAS (-mȧz). [L. *antepaenultima*.] Antepenult.

an'te-pran'di-al (-prăn'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Preceding dinner.

an'te'ri-or (ăn-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., comp. of *ante* before.] **1.** Being before in time; antecedent. **2.** Being before, or toward the front, in place;—opposed to *posterior*.—**Syn.** See ANTECEDENT. —**an-te'ri-or'i-ty** (-ôr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*—**an-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

an'te-ro- (ăn'tē-rō-). A combining form (as if from a L. *anterus*) meaning *anterior*; *front*, as in: **an'te-ro-in-fe'ri-or**, *a.* In front and below.

an'te-room' (ăn'tē-rōōm'), *n.* A room before, or serving as an entrance to, another room; a waiting room.

an'te-ro-pos-te'ri-or (ăn'tē-rō-pŏs-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Extending or directed from front to back or head to tail. **2.** *Bot.* = MEDIAN.

an'te-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [See ANTEVERT.] *Med.* A displacement of an organ, esp. of the uterus, so that its whole axis is directed further forward than usual.

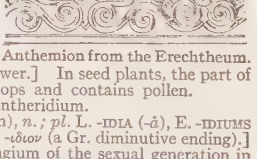
an'te-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *antevertere*; *ante*+*vertere* to turn.] *Med.* To displace by anteversion.

ant-he'li-on (ănt-hē'lĭ-ŏn; ăn-thē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ), E. -IONS (-ŭnz). [*anti-*+Gr. *ἥλιος* sun.] An atmospheric phenomenon, chiefly of alpine or polar regions, consisting of a colored ring or rings surrounding the shadow of the spectator's own head as projected on a cloud or on a fog bank, opposite the sun.

an'thel-min'tic (ăn'thĕl-mĭn'tĭk), *a.* [*anti-*+Gr. *ἕλμινς*, *-ινθος*, worm.] *Med.* Expelling or destroying intestinal worms.—*n.* An anthelmintic remedy.

an'them (ăn'thĕm), *n.* [AS. *antefen*, fr. LL., fr. Gr. *ἀντίφωνον* antiphon, anthem, deriv. of *ἀντί* over against+*φωνή* sound, voice.] **1.** Formerly, a hymn sung responsively; now, a prose composition, usually a selection from the Psalms, set to sacred music. **2.** A song of praise or gladness.—*v. t.* To celebrate with anthems. *Poetic.*

an-the'mi-on (ăn-thē'mĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MIA (-mĭ-ȧ), E. -MIONS (-ŏnz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνθέμιον* flower.] An ornament consisting of floral or foliated forms arranged in a radiating cluster, but always flat, as in relief sculpture or in painting.


Anthemion from the Erechtheum.

an'ther (ăn'thẽr), *n.* [From F., fr. L. fr. Gr. *ἀνθηρός* flowery, *ἄνθος* flower.] In seed plants, the part of the stamen which develops and contains pollen.

an'ther-id (-ĭd), *n.* An antheridium.

an'ther-id'i-um (-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -IDIA (-ȧ), E. -IDIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL.; *anther* + *-ιδιον* (a Gr. diminutive ending).] *Bot.* The male gametangium of the sexual generation in cryptogamous plants. — **an'ther-id'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

An'thes-te'ri-a (ăn'thĕs-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνθεστήρια*.] *Gr. Relig.* An annual Athenian festival occurring on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of the month called *Anthesterion* (closely corresponding to February). Cf. PARENTALIA.

an-tho'di-um (ăn-thō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -DIA (-ȧ), E. -UMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνθώδης* like flowers.] *Bot.* A head or capitulum; specif., the head in composite plants, formerly called a "compound flower." See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

an-thol'o-gy (ăn-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *ἀνθολογία*, deriv. of *ἄνθος* flower + *λέγειν* to gather.] A collection of "flowers" (beautiful passages) of literature; a collection of poems or epigrams.—**an'tho-log'i-cal** (ăn'thō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* —**an-thol'o-gist** (ăn-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

an'tho-phore (ăn'thō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθοφόρος* bearing flowers.] *Bot.* An elongated internode of the receptacle between the calyx and corolla, forming a stipe on which the gynœcium and corolla are borne, as in the pinks.

an'tho-tax'y (ăn'thō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* flower + *τάξις* order.] *Bot.* The arrangement of flowers in a cluster; the science treating of inflorescence.

an'thra-cene (ăn'thrȧ-sēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ* coal.] *Chem.* A crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_6H_4{\cdot}C_2H_2{\cdot}C_6H_4$, accompanying naphthalene in coal-tar distillation.

an'thra-cite (-sīt), *n.* [L. *anthracites* a kind of bloodstone, fr. Gr. *ἀνθρακίτης* like coals, *ἄνθραξ*, *-ακος*, coal.] A hard natural coal, differing from bituminous coal in containing little volatile matter.—**an'thra-cit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

an-thrac'nose (ăn-thrăk'nōs), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ*, *-ακος*, car-

buncle + *νόσος* disease.] *Bot.* A common plant disease caused by several species of fungi.

an'thra-coid (ăn'thrȧ-koid), *a.* [*anthrax* + *-oid.*] Resembling anthrax in action; of the nature of anthrax.

an'thra-quin'one (-kwĭn'ōn; -kwĭ-nōn'), *n.* [*anthr*acene + *quinone.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_6H_4 \cdot C_2O_2 \cdot C_6H_4$, obtained by oxidation of anthracene.

an'thrax (ăn'thrăks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἄνθραξ* coal, carbuncle.] *Med.* **1. a** A carbuncle. **b** A malignant pustule, a characteristic lesion of the disease anthrax. **2.** An infectious, and usually fatal, bacterial disease of animals, esp. cattle and sheep, sometimes transmitted to man; also, the microörganism causing this disease.

an'thro-po- (ăn'thrō-pō-; ăn-thrŏ'-). A combining form from Greek *ἄνθρωπος, human being, man.*

an'thro-po-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* Assuming man as the center or ultimate end;—applied to interpretations of the universe, or to philosophical methods, whose sole aim is to analyze human interests.

an'thro-po-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs) *n.* The science or study
an'thro-pog'e-ny (ăn'thrō-pŏj'ĕ-nĭ) of human generation, or the origin and development of man.

an'thro-pog'ra-phy (ăn'thrō-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Anthropology treating of the distribution of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs.

an'thro-poid (ăn'thrō-poid), *a.* Resembling man; — esp. used of certain apes. — *n.* An anthropoid ape.

an'thro-po-log'ic (-pō lŏj'ĭk; ăn-thrŏ'-) *a.* Of or pert. to
an'thro-po-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) anthropology; belonging to the nature of man. — **-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an'thro-pol'o-gist (ăn'thrō-pŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in anthropology.

an'thro-pol'o-gy (ăn'thrō-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of man; specif.: **a** The science of the human organism. **b** The science of man in relation to physical character, distribution, the origin and classification of races, environmental and social relations, and culture.

an'thro-pom'e-try (-pŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Art or practice of measuring the parts of the human body.— **an'thro-po-met'ric, -met'ri-cal** (-pō-mĕt'rĭk; -rĭ-kăl), *a.*

an'thro-po-mor'phic (ăn'thrō-pō-môr'fĭk; ăn-thrŏ'-), *a.* Of or pert. to anthropomorphism.

an'thro-po-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφος* of human form; *ἄνθρωπος* man + *μορφή* form.] Representation of the Deity, or of a polytheistic deity, with human attributes; also, ascription of human characteristics to things not human. — **an'thro-po-mor'phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

an'thro-po-mor'phite (-fīt), *n.* An anthropomorphist; specif. [*cap.*], one of a sect of ancient heretics who believed that God has a human form, etc.

an'thro-po-mor'phize (-fīz), *v. t. & i.* To attribute human form or personality to.

an'thro-po-mor-pho'sis (-môr-fō'sĭs), *n.* Transformation into the form of a human being.

an'thro-po-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* Human in form.
an'thro-po-nom'ics (-nŏm'ĭks) *n.* (See -ICS.) [*rare.*]
an'thro-pon'o-my (ăn'thrō-pŏn'ō-mĭ) *thropo-* + Gr. *νόμος* law, rule.] The science of the laws of the development of the human organism relative to other organisms and to environment. — **an'thro-po-nom'i-cal** (-pō-nŏm'ĭ-kăl; ăn-thrŏ'-), *a.*

an'thro-pop'a-thism (-pŏp'ȧ-thĭz'm) *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπο-*
an'thro-pop'a-thy (-pŏp'ȧ-thĭ) *πάθεια* humanity. See ANTHROPO-; -PATHY.] Ascription of human feelings or passions to a deity or to an object in nature.

an'thro-poph'a-gi (ăn'thrō-pŏf'ȧ-jī), *n. pl.; sing.* **-gus** (-gŭs). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγος* eating men; *ἄνθρωπος* man + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals.

an'thro-po-phag'ic (-pō-făj'ĭk; ăn-thrŏ'-) *a.* Relating to
an'thro-po-phag'i-cal (-făj'ĭ-kăl) anthropophagy.

an'thro-poph'a-gize (ăn'thrō-pŏf'ȧ-jīt), *n.* A cannibal.

an'thro-poph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* Feeding on human flesh.

an'thro-poph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* Cannibalism.

ant'hyp-not'ic (ănt'hĭp-nŏt'ĭk). Var. of ANTIHYPNOTIC.

an'ti- (ăn'tĭ-). [Gr. *ἀντί* against.] A prefix signifying in general *opposite, against, counter, contrary, reverse,* and, sometimes, *spurious, counterfeit.* The prefix *anti-* is chiefly used: **1.** To form nouns, *anti-* having the force of an attributive limiting a noun, and meaning: **a** *Opposed* or *opposite in action* or *position, counter, opposing,* and hence, sometimes, *spurious.*

Examples: *Anti*christ, lit., *one who opposes* Christ; a *spurious* Christ; *anti*prism, a prism *opposite* or *reversed.* **b** *Contrary* or *opposite of in kind, the reverse of.*

Examples: *anti*climax, the *opposite* or *reverse of* a climax; *anti*hero, the *opposite* or *reverse of* a hero.

2. To form adjectives and nouns, *anti-* having the force of a preposition limiting a noun expressed or implied in the word to which *anti-* is prefixed, and meaning: *acting counter to, opposed to, hostile to, counter,* hence, *preventive of.*

Examples: *anti*rust, *preventive of* rust; *anti*hydrophobic, *acting counter* to hydrophobia; *anti*-Athenian, *hostile to* or *opposing* Athens or what is Athenian.

an'ti (ăn'tī), *n.; pl.* ANTIS (-tīz). A person opposed to a practice, law, policy, movement, etc. *Collog.*

an'ti-ar (ăn'tĭ-ăr), *n.* [Jav. *antjar.*] A virulent poison prepared in Java from the gum resin of the upas tree.

an'ti-bod'y (-bŏd'ĭ), *n. Physiol. Chem.* Any of various substances in the blood which act in antagonism to harmful foreign bodies, such as toxins or bacteria producing toxins.

an'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Var. of *antique.*] **1.** Odd; fantastic; grotesque. **2.** Frolicsome; lively. *Obsoles.* — *n.* **1.** A buffoon; merry-andrew; the "fool" of the old play. **2.** An odd imagery or device. **3.** A grotesque trick; piece of buffoonery; caper. — *v. i.* To perform antics.

an'ti-cath'ode (-tĭ-kăth'ōd), *n.* The part of a vacuum tube opposite the cathode. See RÖNTGEN RAY, *Illust.*

an'ti-chlor (ăn'tĭ-klōr), *n.* [*anti-* + *chlor*ine.] *Chem.* Any substance (esp. sodium thiosulphate) used in removing the excess of chlorine or bleaching liquor left in paper pulp or stuffs after bleaching. — **an'ti-chlo-ris'tic** (-klō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.*

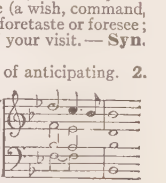
An'ti-christ (ăn'tĭ-krīst), *n.* **1.** One who denies or opposes Christ; esp., a great antagonist expected to fill the world with wickedness, but to be conquered forever by Christ at His second coming. **2.** [*l. c.*] A pretended Christ.

an'ti-chris'tian (ăn'tĭ-krĭs'chăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Antichrist; also, opposed to the Christian religion.

an-tic'i-pant (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pănt), *a.* Anticipating; expectant.

an-tic'i-pate (-pāt), *v. t.;* -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); -PAT'ING. [L. *anticipatus,* p. p. of *anticipare* to anticipate; *ante* + a deriv. of *capere* to take.] **1.** To do, take up, or deal with, before another; preclude or prevent by prior action; as, he *anticipated* the arrest by surrendering himself. **2.** To take up, use, or introduce before the proper or normal time; as, to *anticipate* one's income. **3.** To be before (another) in doing or acting; forestall; as, we *anticipated* the action of the enemy. **4.** To foresee (a wish, command, etc.) and execute it beforehand. **5.** To foretaste or foresee; as, we are *anticipating* the pleasure of your visit. — **Syn.** See EXPECT, FORESTALL.

an-tic'i-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of anticipating. **2.** Previous view or impression of what is to happen; expectation; foretaste; as, the *anticipation* of the joys of heaven. **3.** Hasty notion; intuitive preconception. **4.** *Music.* The commencing of one or more tones of a chord with or during the chord preceding, where it forms a momentary discord. — **Syn.** Preoccupation, preclusion; prelibation; expectation, foresight, forethought.


Anticipation, 4.

an-tic'i-pa-tive (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Anticipating; containing anticipation. — **an-tic'i-pa-tive-ly,** *adv.*

an-tic'i-pa'tor (-pā'tĕr), *n.* One who anticipates.

an-tic'i-pa-to-ry (-pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Forecasting; of the nature of anticipation. — **an-tic'i-pa-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

an'tick. Obs. var. of ANTIC, ANTIQUE.

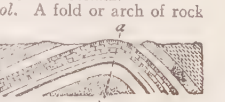
an'ti-clas'tic (ăn'tĭ-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] Having opposite curvatures at a given point, like the surface of a saddle; — opposed to *synclastic.*

an'ti-cler'i-cal (-klĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Opposed to the clergy or clericalism, or, in Europe, to the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy in public affairs.

an'ti-cli'max (-klī'măks), *n. Rhet.* A sentence or passage in which the ideas fall off in dignity or importance at the close; — the opposite of *climax.*

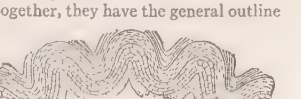
an'ti-cli'nal (-klī'năl), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *κλινειν* to incline.] Pertaining to, or having inclination in, opposite directions; of or pertaining to an anticline. Cf. SYNCLINAL.

an'ti-cline (ăn'tĭ-klīn), *n. Geol.* A fold or arch of rock strata dipping in opposite directions from an axis.



Cross Section of Strata showing Anticline. *ab* Axial Plane.

an'ti-cli-no'ri-um (-klī-nō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -RIA (-ȧ), E. -RIUMS. [NL.; *anti-* + Gr. *κλινειν* to incline + *ὄρος* mountain.] *Geol.* A series of anticlines and synclines so grouped that, taken together, they have the general outline of an arch; — opp. to *synclinorium.*


Anticlinorium.

an'tic-ly (ăn'tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* In an antic manner; oddly.

an'ti-co-her'er (ăn'-tĭ-kō-hē'ĕr), *n. Wireless Teleg.* A device, one form of which consists of a scratched deposit of silver on glass, used in connection with the receiving apparatus for reading wireless signals.

The electric waves falling on this device increase its resistance several times.

an'ti-cor-ro'sive (ăn'tĭ-kŏ-rō'sĭv), *a.* Preventing corrosion.

an'ti-cy'clone (ăn'tĭ-sī'klōn), *n. Meteor.* **a** A condition of the atmosphere opposite, as regards direction of the wind and distribution of barometric pressure, to that of a cyclone; also, the high-pressure area where this condition centers and where winds blow spirally outward. **b** An atmospheric disturbance on the edge or front of such an area. — **an'ti-cy-clon'ic** (-klŏn'ĭk), *a.*

an'ti-dot'al (ăn'tĭ-dōt'ăl; ăn'tĭ-dō't'ăl), *a.* Acting as, or of the nature of, an antidote. — **an'ti-dot'al-ly,** *adv.*

an'ti-dote (ăn'tĭ-dōt), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀντιδότον*, deriv. of *ἀντί* against + *διδόναι* to give.] **1.** A remedy to counteract the effects of poison; — used with *against, for,* or *to.* **2.** Whatever tends to prevent or counteract evil that something else might produce.

an'ti-fe'brile (-fē'brĭl; -fĕb'rĭl), *a. & n.* Febrifuge.

an'ti-fe'brine (-fē'brĭn; -fĕb'rĭn), *n.* Acetanilide.

an'ti-fed'er-al-ist (-fĕd'ĕr-ăl-ĭst), *n.* One of a party opposed to a federative government; specif. [*cap.*], a member of the party, led by Thomas Jefferson, which opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. — **an'ti-fed'er-al,** *a.* — **an'ti-fed'er-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

an'ti-fer'ment (-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* Any substance tending to check fermentation.

an'ti-fric'tion (-frĭk'shŭn), *n.* Something to lessen friction. — *a.* Tending to lessen friction.

antifriction metal, any alloy, as Babbitt metal, used in bearings, etc., to lessen friction.

An-tig'o-ne (ăn-tĭg'ō-nē). [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀντιγόνη.*] *Gr. Myth.* A faithful daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta. She performs funeral rites over the body of her brother Polynices against the command of her uncle, Creon.

an'ti-he'lix (ăn'tĭ-hē'lĭks), *n. Anat.* The curved elevation of the ear cartilage. See EAR, *Illust.*

an'ti-hy'dro-pho'bic (ăn'tĭ-hī'drō-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk), *a.* Preventive of hydrophobia. — *n.* An antihydrophobic agent.

an'ti-hyp-not'ic (-hĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Tending to prevent sleep. — *n.* An antihypnotic agent.

an'ti-im-pe'ri-al-ism (-ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Opposition to imperialism; specif.: **a** After the Spanish-American war (1898), the attitude or principles of those opposing territorial expansion. *U. S.* **b** The attitude or principles of those, often called *Little Englanders,* opposing the extension of the empire and the closer relation of its parts, esp. for commerce and imperial defense. *Eng.* — **an'ti-im-pe'ri-al-ist,** *n.* — **an'ti-im-pe'ri-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

an'ti-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a. Med.* Preventive or destructive of urinary calculi. — *n.* An antilithic agent.

an'ti-log'a-rithm (-lŏg'ă-rĭth'm), *n. Math.* The number corresponding to a logarithm.

an-til'o-gy (ăn-tĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *ἀντιλογία,* fr. *ἀντίλογος* contradictory; *ἀντί* against + *λέγειν* to speak.] A contradiction in terms or ideas.

an'ti-lynch'ing (ăn'tĭ-lĭn'chĭng), *a.* Opposed to lynching.

an'ti-ma-cas'sar (-mȧ-kăs'ăr), *n.* A cover to protect the back or arms of a chair, sofa, etc.; a tidy.

an'ti-mask', -masque' (ăn'tĭ-măsk'), *n.* A grotesque interlude between the parts of a mask.

an'ti-mere (ăn'tĭ-mēr), *n.* [*anti-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* One of opposite corresponding parts symmetrical with respect to the main axis, as the halves of bilaterally symmetrical animals or parts; — distinguished from *metamere.* — **an'ti-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* — **an-tim'er-ism** (ăn-tĭm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.*

an'ti-mo-nar'chic (ăn'tĭ-mō-när'kĭk), **an'ti-mo-nar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* Opposed to monarchy. [antimony.]

an'ti-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing

an'ti-mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony, in its valence of five.

an'ti-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony, in its valence of three.

an'ti-mon-soon' (-mŏn-sōōn'), *n. Meteor.* The upper, contrary-moving current of the atmosphere over a monsoon.

an'ti-mo-ny (ăn'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [LL. *antimonium.*] An element of metallic appearance and crystalline structure, tin-white in color, hard and brittle, used chiefly in alloys to give hardness and the property of expanding on solidification. Its compounds are used in medicine and in the arts. Symbol, *Sb* (L. *Stibium*); at. wt., 120.2; sp. gr. 6.7.

antimony glance. Stibnite.

an'ti-mo-nyl' (ăn'tĭ-mō-nĭl'), *n.* [*antimony* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, SbO, composed of antimony and oxygen. It forms a series of salts, of which the best known is **antimonyl potassium tartrate,** or tartar emetic.

an'ti-node' (-nōd'), *n. Physics.* That point of a vibrating body which lies midway between two adjacent nodes.

an'ti-no'mi-an (ăn'tĭ-nō'mĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One who maintains that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation, on the ground that faith alone is necessary to salvation. — **-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

an-tin'o-my (ăn-tĭn'ō-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀντινομία; ἀντί* against + *νόμος* law.] **1.** Opposition of one law or rule to another. **2.** An opposing law or rule of any kind. **3.** *Metaph.* A contradiction between two principles each of which is taken to be true, or between inferences correctly drawn from such principles.

An'ti-o'chi-an (ăn'tĭ-ō'kĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Antioch, esp. Antioch in Syria, or the Seleucidan kings of Syria, who usually bore the name Antiochus. — **An'ti-o'chi-an,** *n.*

An-ti'o-pe (ăn-tī'ō-pē), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀντιόπη.*] *Gr. Myth.* The mother by Zeus of Amphion and Zethus. See DIRCE.

an'ti-pa-thet'ic (ăn'tĭ-pȧ-thĕt'ĭk) *a.* Naturally contrary; **an'ti-pa-thet'i-cal** (-pȧ-thĕt'ĭ-kăl) marked by antipathy. — **an'ti-pa-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an-tip'a-thy (ăn-tĭp'ă-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια; ἀντί* against + *παθεῖν* to suffer.] **1.** Contrariety or opposition in feeling; settled aversion; repugnance; as, hatred and *antipathy* led to war. **2.** Contrariety in nature; incompatibility; repugnancy of qualities; as, oil and water have an *antipathy.* **3.** One who, or that which, occasions antipathy.

☞ *Antipathy* is often opposed to *sympathy.* It is often used with *to, against,* or *between;* also, sometimes, with *for.* **Syn.** Dislike, disinclination, reluctance, antagonism, hostility; distaste, disrelish, detestation, aversion, repugnance, disgust, abhorrence, loathing, nausea. — **Antipathy, aversion, repugnance, disgust** agree in the idea of intense dislike. **Antipathy** implies an instinctive or constitutional dislike, sometimes manifested in an involuntary shrinking or recoil from its object. **Aversion** (*to* now rarely *from*) expresses a fixed and settled, sometimes even a cherished, distaste, usually exhibited in a voluntary avoidance of its object. **Repugnance** adds the implication of antagonism or opposition. **Disgust** is repugnance to what is offensive to one's taste or feelings.

an'ti-Pe-la'gi-an (ăn'tĭ-pē-lā'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Opposed to Pelagius or his doctrines. See PELAGIANISM. — *n.* An opponent of Pelagius or Pelagianism.

an'ti-pe'ri-od'ic (ăn'tĭ-pē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a. Med.* Preventive of periodic returns of paroxysms or exacerbations of disease, as in intermittent fevers. — *n.* An antiperiodic remedy.

an'ti-phlo-gis'tic (ăn'tĭ-flŏ-jĭs'tĭk), *a. Med.* Counteracting inflammation. — *n.* An antiphlogistic agent or diet.

an'ti-phon (ăn'tĭ-fŏn), *n.* [See ANTHEM.] **1.** A musical response, as in a chant. **2.** A piece of devotional verse or prose responsively sung as a part of the liturgy; specif., a verse said or sung before and after the psalms.

an-tiph'o-nal (ăn-tĭf'ō-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to antiphony. — *n.* A book of antiphons. — **an-tiph'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

an-tiph'o-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A book containing a collection of antiphons, esp. those of the breviary, with their musical notes. — **an-tiph'o-na-ry,** *a.*

an-tiph'o-ny (-ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). **1.** A musical response; also, antiphonal chanting or singing. **2.** A musical piece, as an anthem, sung alternately by parts of a choir or congregation. — **an'ti-phon'ic** (ăn'tĭ-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

an-tiph'ra-sis (ăn-tĭf'rȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντίφρασις,* fr. *ἀντιφράζειν* to express by antithesis.] *Rhet.* Use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

an-tip'o-dal (ăn-tĭp'ō-dăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the antipodes; opposite on the globe. **2.** Diametrically opposite.

an'ti-pode (ăn'tĭ-pōd), *n.*; *pl.* -PODES (-pōdz). One of the antipodes; a direct opposite.

an-tip'o-de'an (ăn-tĭp'ō-dē'ăn; ăn'tĭ-pō'dē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the antipodes or an antipode; antipodal.

an-tip'o-des (ăn-tĭp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* In senses 2 & 3 sometimes erroneously used as a *sing.* [L., pl. fr. Gr. *ἀντίπους* with the feet opposite; *ἀντί* against + *πούς, ποδός,* foot.] **1.** Those who live on the diametrically opposite side of the globe. **2.** The regions or country of the antipodes. **3.** The directly opposite or contrary feelings, opinions, etc.

an'ti-pole' (ăn'tĭ-pōl'), *n.* Opposite pole; direct opposite.

an'ti-pope' (-pōp'), *n.* One elected, or claiming to be, pope in opposition to the pope canonically chosen.

an'ti-py'ic (-pī'ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *πύον, πύος,* pus.] *Med.* Preventing suppuration. — *n.* An antipyic medicine.

an'ti-py-ret'ic (-pī-rĕt'ĭk), *a. & n.* [*anti-* + Gr. *πυρετός* fever.] Febrifuge.

an'ti-py'rine, -rin (-pī'rĭn), *n.* A white, crystalline, basic substance used to relieve pain, fever, and rheumatism.

an'ti-qua'ri-an (-kwā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to antiquaries or antiquities. — *n.* An antiquary. — **-an-ism,** *n.*

an'ti-qua-ry (ăn'tĭ-kwā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *antiquarius.*] Antiquarian. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A student of old times through relics; one who collects or studies antiquities.

an'ti-quate (-kwāt), *v. t.*; -QUAT'ED (-kwāt'ĕd); -QUAT'ING. [L. *antiquatus,* fr. *antiquus* ancient.] To make old, obsolete, or antique; make void as out of date.

an'ti-quat'ed (-kwāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Grown old. **2.** Bygone; obsolete; old-fashioned. — **Syn.** See OLD.

an'ti-qua'tion (-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *antiquatio.*] Act of making, or state of being, antiquated; obsoleteness.

an'tique (ăn'tĭk). Obs. var. of ANTIC.

an-tique' (ăn-tēk'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *antiquus, anticus*, old, ancient, fr. *ante* before.] **1.** Old; belonging to antiquity, esp. to ancient Greece or Rome. **2.** Old, as respects the present age or modern time; antiquated. **3.** Belonging to the style of antiquity; old-fashioned. — **Syn.** Ancient. See OLD. — *n.* **1.** In general, anything very old; esp., a relic or object of ancient art. **2.** *Print.* A style of type. See TYPE. — **an-tique'ly,** *adv.* — **an-tique'ness,** *n.*

an-tiq'ui-ty (-tĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being old or ancient; ancientness. **2.** Ancient times, esp. those before the Middle Ages. **3.** The ancients. **4.** A relic, monument, etc., of ancient times; — usually in *pl.*

an'ti-rat'tler (ăn'tĭ-răt'lẽr), *n.* A mechanical device to prevent rattling, as of the fifth wheel of a carriage.

an'ti-re-mon'strant (-rē-mŏn'strănt), *n.* One opposed to remonstrance; specif. [*cap.*], one of the Dutch Calvinistic party that opposed the Remonstrants or Arminians.

an'ti-rent' (-rĕnt'), *a.* Opposed to the payment of (land) rent; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** Designating a political party (1839–47) in the State of New York, that supported those tenants of the patroons who resisted the collection of rents. **b** Designating a movement or agitation in Ireland against the payment of rent to absentee landlords, as in 1843 and in 1881.—**an'ti-rent'er** (-ẽr), *n.*—**an'ti-rent'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

an'ti-Sab'ba-ta'ri-an (-săb'ă-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl.* One who denies the moral obligation of observing the Sabbath day.

an-tis'cians (ăn-tĭsh'ănz), **an-tis'ci-i** (-ĭ), *n. pl.* [L. *antiscii*, Gr. *ἀντίσκιοι*, pl.; *ἀντί* + *σκιά* shadow.] Inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator and casting shadows at noon in opposite directions.

an'ti-scor-bu'tic (ăn'tĭ-skôr-bū'tĭk), *a.* *Med.* Counteracting scurvy. — *n.* A remedy for scurvy.

an'ti-Sem'i-tism (-sĕm'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Opposition to, or hatred of, Semites, esp. Jews. — **an'ti-Sem'ite** (-ĭt), *n.* — **an'ti-Sem-it'ic** (-sĕ-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **-Sem-it'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an'ti-sep'sis (-sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANTI-, SEPSIS.] Prevention of sepsis by excluding or destroying microörganisms.

an'ti-sep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* **1.** Tending to prevent or arrest putrefaction, pus formation, etc., by destroying, or arresting the growth of, the bacteria causing it. **2.** *Med. & Surg.* Using, or pertaining to the use of, antiseptics. — *n.* An antiseptic substance. — **an'ti-sep'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **an'ti-sep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an'ti-sep'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* The systematic practice of antisepsis. — **an'ti-sep'ti-cist,** *n.*

an'ti-sep'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To treat with antiseptics.

an'ti-slav'er-y (-slāv'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Opposed to slavery.

an'ti-so'cial (-sō'shăl), *a.* Tending to interrupt or destroy social intercourse; averse to society, or hostile to its existence; as, *antisocial* principles; crime is *antisocial.*

an'ti-so'cial-ist, *n.* One opposed to doctrines and practices of socialists or socialism. — **an'ti-so-cial-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

an'ti-spas-mod'ic (-spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Preventing or allaying spasms. — *n.* An antispasmodic agent.

an-tis'tro-phe (ăn-tĭs'trō-fē), *n.*‖ [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντιστροφή.*] In the Greek choral dance or song, a part answering to a previous *strophe.* — **an'ti-stroph'ic** (ăn'tĭ-strŏf'ĭk), *a.*

an'ti-the'ism (ăn'tĭ-thē'ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine opposed to theism, usually in its narrow sense.

an-tith'e-sis (ăn-tĭth'ē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντίθεσις*, deriv. of *ἀντί* against + *τιθέναι* to set.] **1.** *Rhet.* An opposition or contrast of words or ideas. **2.** Opposition; contrast; an opposite.

an'ti-thet'ic (ăn'tĭ-thĕt'ĭk), **an'ti-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to antithesis; opposing; contrasted. — **an'ti-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an'ti-tox'ic (ăn'tĭ-tŏk'sĭk), *a.* Counteracting poison.

an'ti-tox'in (-sĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** Any of certain soluble chemical compounds, or antibodies, in the blood that have the power of neutralizing some specific poison, esp. a specific poison produced in the body by pathogenic bacteria. The antitoxin that is injected in the treatment of diphtheria is blood serum from horses that have been rendered immune to diphtheria by previous inoculations.

an'ti-trade' (ăn'tĭ-trād'), *n.* An upper tropical wind blowing steadily in a direction opposite to the trade wind, beyond which, in the north temperate and the south temperate zones, it becomes a surface wind.

an-tit'ra-gus (ăn-tĭt'rā-gŭs), *n.* [From Gr. *ἀντίτραγος.*] *Anat.* A certain prominence of the external ear. See EAR.

an'ti-Trin'i-ta'ri-an (ăn'tĭ-trĭn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Denying the doctrine of the Trinity.

an'ti-type (ăn'tĭ-tīp'), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίτυπος* of corresponding form.] That which is represented or shadowed forth by an earlier "type," the reality of which a "type" is the prophetic symbol (see TYPE, *n.* 2); as, Christ is the *antitype* of many of the "types" of the Jewish ritual. — **an'ti-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), **an'ti-typ'i-cal** (-tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

an'ti-ve'nin (-vē'nĭn), *n.* Also **-nene, -nine.** [*anti-* + L. *venenum* poison.] *Physiol. Chem.* An antitoxin produced in the serum of blood by repeated injections of venom; also, the antitoxic serum thus obtained.

an'ti-zy-mot'ic (ăn'tĭ-zī-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Preventing fermentation or decomposition. — *n.* An agent so used.

ant'ler (ănt'lẽr), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *ante* before + *oculus* eye.] The entire horn, or any branch of the horn, of an animal of the deer family. See HORN. — **ant'lered** (-lẽrd), *a.*

Antler of Red Deer. *a* Brow Antler; *b* Bay-, or Bez-Antler; *c* Royal Antler; *d* Sur-royal, or Crown, Antlers.

ant'li-a (ănt'lĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl. & genitive sing.* -LIÆ (-ē). [L., a pump, Gr. *ἀντλία* hold of a ship.] *Zoöl.* The spiral tubular proboscis of lepidopterans.

ant lion. Any of a genus (*Myrmeleon*) of neuropterous insects the larva of which digs a pit, lying in which it catches insects, esp. ants, that fall in.

an-tœ'ci (ăn-tē'sī), **an-tœ'cians** (-shănz), *n. pl.* [NL. *antoeci*, fr. Gr. pl. *ἄντοικοι*; *ἀντί* opposite + *οἶκος* house.] Those who live under the same meridian, but equidistant north and south of the equator. — **an-tœ'cian** (-shăn), *a.*

An-to'ni-o (ăn-tō'nĭ-ō). See SHYLOCK; PORTIA.

an'to-no-ma'si-a (ăn'tō-nō-mā'zhĭ-ȧ; ăn-tŏn'ō-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντονομασία*, deriv. of *ἀντί* + *ὄνομα* name.] *Rhet.* The use of an epithet, official title, or the like, instead of the proper name of a person; as when *his majesty* is used for a king; or, conversely, the use of a proper name instead of an appellative, as when a wise man is called a *Solomon.*

an'to-nym (ăn'tō-nĭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντωνυμία* a word used in place of another; *ἀντί* + *ὄνομα, ὄνυμα*, word.] A word which is the opposite in meaning of another word in the same language; — contrasted with *synonym.*

an'tre (ăn'tẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *antrum.*] A cavern. *Archaic.*

an-trorse' (ăn-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *ante* + *vorsum* turned.] *Biol.* Directed forward or upward. — **an-trorse'ly,** *adv.*

an'trum (ăn'trŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* ANTRA (-trȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἄντρον.*] A cavern or cavity; esp., *Anat.*, a cavity or sinus.

an-trus'tion (ăn-trŭs'chŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *antrustio.*] A vassal or voluntary follower of Frankish princes in the palace and the field.—**an-trus'tion-ship,** *n.*

A-nu'bis (ȧ-nū'bĭs), *n.* [L.] *Egypt. Myth.* A jackal god of the necropolis, conductor (with Thoth) of the dead.

a-nu'ran (-răn), *n.* [*an-* not + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Anura*) comprising the majority of existing amphibians, marked by absence of the tail in the adult, including the frogs, toads, and tree toads. — **a-nu'ran,** *a.*

a-nu'rous (-rŭs), *a.* Tailless. [alimentary canal.]

a'nus (ā'nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* The posterior opening of the

an'vil (ăn'vĭl), *n.* [AS. *anfilt, onfilt.*] **1.** A block, usually of iron faced with steel, on which metal is shaped, as by hammering. **2.** Anything resembling an anvil in shape or use. Specif.: **a** *Anat.* The incus. See INCUS. **b** The fixed jaw in a measuring instrument, as in a micrometer caliper.

Anvil. *a* Horn; *b, c* Holes for Set Chisels, Swage Blocks, etc.

— *v. t.*; -VILED (ăn'vĭld) or -VILLED; -VIL-ING or -VIL-LING. To form or shape on an anvil; hammer out; as, *anviled* armor.

anx-i'e-ty (ăng-zī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *anxietas*, fr. *anxius.* See ANXIOUS.] Painful uneasiness over an impending or anticipated ill; concern about a future or uncertain event. — **Syn.** Misgiving, worry. See CARE.

anx'ious (ăngk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *anxius*, fr. *angere* to pain, choke.] **1.** Disquieted over a possible or impending ill; concerned or solicitous, esp. as to a future or unknown thing; — used with *for, about*, etc.; as, *anxious* about one's health. **2.** Accompanied with or causing anxiety; worrying; as, *anxious* toil. **3.** Earnestly desirous; as, *anxious* to please. — **anx'ious-ly,** *adv.* — **anx'ious-ness,** *n.*

an'y (ĕn'ĭ), *a. & pron.* [AS. *ænig*, fr. *ān* one.] One indifferently out of a number; one (or, as *pl.*, some) indiscriminately of whatever kind or quantity. — **Syn.** See SOME. — *adv.* To any extent; in any degree; at all.

an'y-bod'y (-bŏd'ĭ), *n. & pron.* Any person; any one.

an'y-how (-hou), *adv. & conj.* In any way or manner whatever; at any rate; in any event.

an'y-one (-wŭn), *n.* One taken at random rather than by selection; anybody; — commonly written as two words.

an'y-thing (-thĭng), *n.* Any object, act, state, event, or fact whatever; thing of any kind; something or other. **anything but,** not at all or in any respect; as, impudence is *anything but* funny.

— *adv.* In any measure; anywise; at all.

an'y-way (-wā), **an'y-ways** (-wāz), *adv. & conj.* Anywise; at all; in any case.

an'y-where (-hwâr), *adv.* In any place.

an'y-wise (-wīz), *adv.* In any wise, or way; at all.

A-o'ni-an (ā-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Aonius*, Gr. *'Ἀόνιος*, fr. *'Ἀονία.*] Of or pertaining to Aonia, the region of the mountains Helicon and Cithæron, in ancient Bœotia, or pertaining to the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there.

a'o-rist (ā'ō-rĭst), *n.* [Gr. *ἀόριστος* indefinite; *ἀ-* not + *ὁρίζειν* to define, *ὅρος* limit.] *Gram.* A tense of the Greek verb which denotes simply that an action or occurrence took place in an indefinite past time.

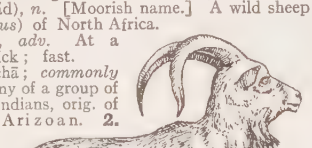
a'o-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Indefinite; undetermined. **2.** Of or pertaining to the aorist tense.

a-or'ta (ā-ôr'tà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀορτή*, fr. *ἀείρειν* to lift.] The great artery which carries the blood from the heart to all the body except the lungs. — **a-or'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

a'ou-dad (ä'ōō-dăd), *n.* [Moorish name.] A wild sheep (*Ovis tragelaphus*) of North Africa.

a-pace' (ȧ-pās'), *adv.* At a quick pace; quick; fast.

A-pa'che (ȧ-pȧ'chā; *commonly* -păch'ĕ), *n.* **1.** Any of a group of warlike nomad Indians, orig. of New Mexico and Arizoan. **2.** (*pron.* ȧ'pȧsh') *pl.* APACHES (*F.* ȧ'pȧsh'). [F.] A member of a powerful gang or class of criminals infesting the streets of Paris and notorious for their desperate and vicious character.



Aoudad (*Ovis tragelaphus*).

ap'a-nage. Var. of APPANAGE.

a'pa-re'jo (ä'pȧ-rā'hō), *n.*; *pl.* -JOS (-hōz; *Sp.* -hōs). [Sp.] A kind of packsaddle of stuffed leather or canvas.

a-part' (ȧ-pärt'), *adv.* [F. *à part*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *part* part.] **1.** Separately in regard to space or company; aside; as, to stand *apart* from the rest. **2.** Separately as to purpose, use, character, or consideration; independently; as, *apart* from his ill temper he is very likable. **3.** Aside; away; as, jesting *apart*. **4.** In two or more parts; asunder; as, to break *apart*.

a-part'ment (ȧ-pärt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *appartement*, fr. L. *ad* + *pars, partis*, part.] **1.** A suite, or set, of rooms. **2.** A room in a building. — **Syn.** See ROOM.

ap'a-thet'ic (ăp'ȧ-thĕt'ĭk) } *a.* Void of feeling; passionless;
ap'a-thet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } indifferent. — **Syn.** See PASSIVE. — **ap'a-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ap'a-thy (ăp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀπάθεια*; *ἀ-* not + *πάθος*, suffering fr. *παθεῖν* to suffer.] **1.** Want of feeling; lack of passion, emotion, or excitement; dispassion; as, the *apathy* of despair. **2.** Indifference to what ordinarily stirs the feelings or activities; as, he views with *apathy* the sorrows of others. — **Syn.** Insensibility, unconcern, stoicism.

ap'a-tite (-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπάτη* deceit, it having been often mistaken for other minerals.] *Min.* Calcium phosphate-fluoride, $CaFCa_4(PO_4)_3$, or less commonly phosphate-chloride, $CaClCa_4(PO_4)_3$, occurring variously in six-sided prisms, granular masses, or with fibrous structure, etc.

ape (āp), *n.* [AS. *apa.*] **1.** Any monkey, esp. one of the larger, tailless Old World forms. **2.** An imitator; mimic. — *v. t.*; APED (āpt); AP'ING (āp'ĭng). To mimic. — **Syn.** See IMITATE.

a-peak' (ȧ-pēk'), *adv. & a. Naut.* In a vertical line.

‖**a'per'çu'** (ȧ'pĕr'sü'), *n.*; *pl.* APERÇUS (-sü'). [F., prop. p. p. of *apercevoir* to perceive.] **1.** A first view or glance, or the perception or estimation so obtained. **2.** Hence, a brief or detached view; conspectus; sketch.

a-pe'ri-ent (ȧ-pē'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *aperiens*, p. pr. of *aperire* to uncover, open; *a-* = *ab-* + *parire, parere*, to bring forth.] *Med.* Gently opening the bowels; laxative. — *n.* An aperient medicine or food.

a-pe'ri-od'ic (ȧ-pē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *periodic.*] **1.** Of irregular occurrence; not periodic; as, an *aperiodic* fever. **2.** *Physics.* Not having periodic vibrations; deadbeat; as, an *aperiodic* galvanometer.

a-per'i-tive (ȧ-pĕr'ĭ-tĭv), *a. & n.* Aperient.

a-pert' (ȧ-pûrt'), *a.* [OF. *apert*, L. *apertus*, p. p. of *aperire.* See APERIENT.] Open; evident; undisguised; bold. — **a-pert'ly**, *adv.* — **a-pert'ness**, *n. All Archaic.*

ap'er-ture (ăp'ĕr-tūr), *n.* [L. *apertura*, fr. *aperire.* See APERIENT.] An opening; gap; hole. — **Syn.** See ORIFICE.

ap'er-y (āp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* APERIES (-ĭz). Apish action.

a-pet'al-ous (ȧ-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having no petals.

a'pex (ā'pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. APEXES (-pĕk-sĕz; 24), L. APICES (ăp'ĭ-sēz). [L., summit.] The tip, point, or angular summit of anything, as of a mineral vein.

a-phær'e-sis (ȧ-fĕr'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀφαίρεσις*, deriv. of *ἀπό* from + *αἱρεῖν* to take.] The dropping of a letter or syllable, usually an unaccented initial vowel, from the beginning of a word; as in *mid* for *amid*, *lone* for *alone.* — **aph'æ-ret'ic** (ăf'ĕ-rĕt'ĭk), *a.*

aph'a-nite (ăf'ȧ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀφανής* invisible; *ἀ-* not + *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] *Petrog.* **a** A dark, heavy variety of diorite, of such close texture that its separate grains are invisible to the naked eye. **b** Any rock of similar texture.

aph'a-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, aphanite.

a-pha'si-a (ȧ-fā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀφασία*; *ἀ-* not + *φάναι* to speak.] Total or partial loss of the use or understanding of language, the vocal organs remaining intact. It results from injury or disease of the brain.

a-pha'si-ac (-zĭ-ăk), *a. & n.* Aphasic.

a-pha'sic (ȧ-fā'sĭk; -zĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or affected by, aphasia; speechless. — *n.* A person suffering from aphasia.

a-phel'ion (ȧ-fēl'yŭn; -fĕl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LIA (-yȧ; -lĭ-ȧ), E. -LIONS (-yŭnz; -ŏnz). [Gr. *ἀπό* + *ἥλιος* sun.] *Astron.* That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is farthest from the sun.

a-phe'li-ot'ro-pism (ȧ-fē'lĭ-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [See APO-; HELIOTROPIC.] *Plant Physiol.* Negative heliotropism. — **a-phe'li-o-trop'ic** (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

aph'e-sis (ăf'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄφεσις* a letting go, deriv. of Gr. *ἀπό* + *ἵέναι* to let go.] The gradual loss of *a* short, unaccented, initial vowel. — **a-phet'ic** (ȧ-fĕt'ĭk), *a.*

a'phid (ā'fĭd; ăf'ĭd), *n.* A plant louse.

a'phis (ā'fĭs), *n.*; *pl.* APHIDES (ăf'ĭ-dēz). *Zoöl.* An aphid.

aph'lo-gis'tic (ăf'lŏ-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀφλόγιστος* not inflammable; *ἀ-* not + *φλογιστός.* See PHLOGISTON.] Flameless; as, an *aphlogistic* lamp, in which a coil of platinum wire is kept incandescent by alcohol, without flame.

a-pho'ni-a (ȧ-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀφωνία*, fr. *ἄφωνος* voiceless; *ἀ-* not + *φωνή* voice.] *Med.* Loss of voice or vocal utterance, due to disorder of the vocal cords.

a-phon'ic (ȧ-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Phon.* Having no sound or pronunciation; also, voiceless or nonvocal. **2.** *Med.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, aphonia.

aph'o-rism (ăf'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [From F., fr. Gr. *ἀφορισμός* definition, pithy sentence, fr. *ἀφορίζειν* to define; *ἀπό* from + *ὁρίζειν* to separate.] **1.** A definition of a principle. **2.** A pithy, compendious sentence stating a general doctrine or truth. Loosely, a maxim. — **Syn.** See AXIOM. — **aph'o-ris'mic** (-rĭz'mĭk), **-ris-mat'ic** (-rĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.*

aph'o-rist (ăf'ō-rĭst), *n.* A writer or utterer of aphorisms.

aph'o-ris'tic (-rĭs-tĭk), *a.* In the form of, or of the nature of, an aphorism. — **aph'o-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

aph'o-rize (ăf'ō-rīz), *v. i.* To make aphorisms.

aph'ro-dis'i-ac (ăf'rō-dĭz'ĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀφροδισιακός* pertaining to sensual love, fr. *'Αφροδίτη* Aphrodite.] Exciting venereal desire; provocative of, or inclined to, venery. — *n.* A thing, as a drug, that excites to venery.

Aph'ro-di'te (-dĭ'tē), *n.* [Gr. *'Αφροδίτη.*] *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of love and beauty, probably originally an Oriental goddess of vegetation and the reproductive forces of nature. She was identified by the Romans with Venus. See HEPHÆSTUS.

aph'tha (ăf'thȧ), *n.* [Sing. of APHTHÆ.] *Med.* **a** One of the specks called *aphthæ.* **b** Thrush (the disease).

aph'thæ (-thē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἄφθα* eruption, thrush.] *Med.* Pearl-colored specks or flakes on the lips, in the mouth, stomach, etc., due to minute parasitic fungi. They often characterize thrush. — **aph'thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

aph'thoid (-thoid), *a.* [*aphtha* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Of the nature of aphthæ; resembling thrush.

a-phyl'lous (ȧ-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄφυλλος*; *ἀ-* not + *φύλλον* leaf.] Having no foliage leaves. — **a-phyl'ly** (-ĭ), *n.*

a'pi-a'ceous (ā'pĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *apium* parsley, celery.] Belonging to a large family (*Apiaceæ*) of plants, the celery, parsley, or carrot family, having a dry, seedlike fruit of two carpels. They are mostly herbs.

a'pi-an (ā'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *apianus.*] Of or pert. to bees.

a'pi-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Pert. to beekeeping or bees.

a'pi-a-rist (ā'pĭ-ȧ-rĭst), *n.* One who keeps an apiary.

a'pi-a-ry (ā'pĭ-ā-rĭ), *n. pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *apiarium*, fr. *apis* bee.] A place where bees are kept; a collection of hives or colonies of bees kept for their honey.

ap'i-cal (ăp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* At, near, or belonging to, an apex.

ap'i-ces (ăp'ĭ-sēz), *n., L. pl.* of APEX.

a-pic'u-late (ȧ-pĭk'ŭ-lāt), *a. Bot.* Terminated abruptly by a small, distinct point, as a leaf. See LEAF, *Illust.*

a'pi-cul'ture (ā'pĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *apis* bee + E. *culture.*] The rearing of bees. — **a'pi-cul'tur-ist** (-kŭl'tūr-ĭst), *n.*

a-piece' (ȧ-pēs'), *adv.* [*a-* (orig. the indef. article) + *piece.*] To or for each by itself; each; as the share of each.

A'pis (ā'pĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr., fr. Egypt. *Hapi.*] *Egypt. Relig.* A sacred bull worshiped by the ancient Egyptians. A new Apis was believed to be born on the death of the old.

ap'ish (āp'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; prone to servile imitation; hence, fantastically silly or affected. — **ap'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ap'ish-ness**, *n.*

a-piv'o-rous (ā-pĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *apis* bee + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on bees; —said esp. of certain birds.

ap'la-cen'tal (ăp'lə-sĕn'tăl), *a.* Having or developing no placenta, as the monotremes and most marsupials.

ap'la-nat'ic (-năt'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. πλανατικός wandering.] *Optics.* Free from spherical aberration; as, an *aplanatic* lens, which is composed of two or more parts of different curvatures.

ap'lite (ăp'līt), *n.* [Gr. ἁπλόος simple + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A fine-grained granite, almost entirely of quartz and feldspar, and generally occurring in dikes. — **ap-lit'ic** (ăp-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **a'plomb'** (ə'plŏn'), *n.* [F., fr. *à* to + *plomb* lead.] Perpendicularity; hence: assurance of manner or action; self-possession. — **Syn.** See CONFIDENCE.

ap-nœ'a (ăp-nē'ə), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. πνοή, πνοιή, breath.] *Med.* **a** Partial privation or suspension of breath. **b** Asphyxia. — **ap-nœ'al** (-ăl), **ap-nœ'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

ap'o- (ăp'ō-). [Gr. ἀπο-, fr. ἀπό from, away.] A prefix signifying *from, away from, off,* or *asunder, detached, separate;* as in *apostasy,* lit., a standing off; *apostle,* one sent away. *Apo-* may appear as *ap-* before a vowel or as *aph-* before an aspirate; as, *aphæresis.*

a-poc'a-lypse (ə-pŏk'ə-lĭps), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. ἀποκάλυψις, fr. ἀποκαλύπτειν to uncover; ἀπό from + καλύπτειν to cover.] **1.** [*cap.*] The last book of the New Testament; — called also *The Revelation of St. John the Divine.* **2.** Anything viewed as a revelation; a disclosure.

a-poc'a-lyp'tic (-lĭp'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to a revela-
a-poc'a-lyp'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } tion, or, specif., to the "Revelation of St. John;" containing, of the nature of, or having to do with, prophetic revelation. — **-lyp'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ap'o-car'pous (ăp'ō-kär'pŭs), *a. Bot.* Having the carpels of the gynœcium separate, as in the buttercup; — opposed to *syncarpous.*

a-poc'o-pate (ə-pŏk'ō-pāt), *v. t.* [LL. *apocopatus,* p. p. of *apocopare* to cut off, fr. L. *apocope.*] *Gram.* To cut short by apocope. — **a-poc'o-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.*

a-poc'o-pe (-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀποκοπή a cutting off.] *Gram.* Omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

a-poc'ry-pha (ə-pŏk'rĭ-fə), *n. pl.,* but often erroneously used as *sing.* with *pl.* -PHAS (-făz). [L. *apocryphus* apocryphal, Gr. ἀπόκρυφος hidden, spurious, deriv. fr. ἀπό from + κρύπτειν to hide.] Writings or statements of doubtful authorship or authority; as: [*cap.*] **a** Certain writings found in the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, but not a part of the Hebrew Bible. They are accepted as canonical by the Eastern Church and the Roman Catholic Church, but are rejected by Protestants. They are designated by Roman Catholics as *deuterocanonical.* **b** A body of other writings to which a fictitious authorship was attributed, including a number of gospels, epistles, and apocalypses produced in the early Church.

a-poc'ry-phal (-făl), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or like the Apocrypha. **2.** Not canonical; fictitious; false.—**Syn.** See FABULOUS. — **a-poc'ry-phal-ly,** *adv.* — **a-poc'ry-phal-ness,** *n.*

a-poc'y-na'ceous (ə-pŏs'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀπόκυνον dogbane (ἀπό from + κύων, κυνός, dog) + *-aceous.*] *Bot.* Belonging to a family of plants (*Apocynaceæ*), the dogbane family. They are chiefly tropical herbs, shrubs, or trees having a milky juice, and often showy flowers. The oleander and the periwinkle are cultivated species. Most of the plants are poisonous; some have edible fruit.

ap'od (ăp'ŏd), **ap'o-dal** (ăp'ō-dăl), *a.* [Gr. ἄπους, ἀποδος; footless; *a-* not + πούς foot.] **1.** Footless. **2.** *Zoöl.* Destitute of pelvic fins, as eels.

ap'o-deic'tic (-ō-dīk'tĭk), **ap'o-dic'tic** (-dĭk'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr.
ap'o-deic'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), **ap'o-dic'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } ἀποδεικτικός (or fr. L., fr. Gr.), deriv. of ἀπό from + δεικνύναι to show.] *Logic.* Involving or expressing necessary truth; absolutely certain; also, clearly demonstrable.—**ap'o-deic'ti-cal-ly, ap'o-dic'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-pod'o-sis (ə-pŏd'ō-sĭs), *n.; L. pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀπόδοσις, deriv. of ἀπό back + διδόναι to give.] *Gram.* The conclusion in a conditional sentence, expressing the result; — distinguished from *protasis.*

a-pog'a-my (ə-pŏg'ə-mĭ), *n.* [*apo-* + *-gamy.*] **1.** *Evolution.* Interbreeding of a segregated group of individuals not having any common character differentiating them from those from which they are segregated. **2.** *Bot.* **a** The development of buds in place of ovules. **b** The absence of sexual function. Cf. PARTHENOGENESIS. — **ap'o-gam'ic** (ăp'ō-găm'ĭk), **a-pog'a-mous** (ə-pŏg'ə-mŭs), *a.*

ap'o-gee (ăp'ō-jē), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόγαιον, deriv. of ἀπό from + γαῖα, γῆ, earth.] **1.** *Astron.* That point in a heavenly body's orbit which is farthest from the earth; — now properly said only of the moon. Opp. to *perigee.* **2.** Farthest or highest point; culmination. — **ap'o-ge'an** (-jē'ăn), *a.*

ap'o-ge-ot'ro-pism (-jē-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n. Bot.* Negative geotropism. — **ap'o-ge'o-trop'ic** (-jē'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

A-pol'lo (ə-pŏl'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀπόλλων.] *Gr. Relig.* The god of manly youth and beauty, of poetry, music, and oracles. He was also god of healing, the sender and stayer of plagues, and the bringer of sudden death. In late times, he was identified with the sun god Helios. See ARTEMIS.

Apollo of the Belvedere.

A-pol'los (ə-pŏl'ŏs), *n.* [Gr. Ἀπολλώς.] *Bib.* An eloquent Alexandrian Jew who continued Paul's work at Corinth.

A-pol'ly-on (-ĭ-ŏn; -yŭn), *n.* [Gr. ἀπολλύων destroying.] The angel of the bottomless pit; Abaddon. In "Pilgrim's Progress," he is a fiend overcome by Christian.

a-pol'o-get'ic (ə-pŏl'ō-jĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀπολογητικός, fr. ἀπολογεῖσθαι to
a-pol'o-get'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } speak in defense of; ἀπό from + λόγος speech.] Defending by discourse; of the nature of an apology.—**a-pol'o-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-pol'o-get'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That branch of theology which formally defends, on grounds of reason, the divine origin and authority of Christianity.

ap'o-lo'gi-a (ăp'ō-lō'jĭ-ə), *n.* [L.] An apology, esp. in sense 1.

a-pol'o-gist (ə-pŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who makes an apology.

a-pol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.;* -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To make an apology. — **a-pol'o-giz'er** (-jīz'ẽr), *n.*

ap'o-logue (ăp'ō-lŏg), *n.* [L. *apologus,* Gr. ἀπόλογος; ἀπό from + λόγος speech.] A fictitious story intended to convey a moral truth; a moral fable.

a-pol'o-gy (ə-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [From L., fr. Gr. ἀπολογία. See APOLOGETIC.] **1.** Something said or written in defense of what appears to others to be wrong, or of what may be liable to disapprobation; justification. **2.** An acknowledgment intended as an atonement for an improper or injurious remark or act. **3.** Whatever serves, or appears to serve, as an excuse for the absence of something; a makeshift; as, a hasty *apology* for a dinner.

Syn. Explanation, justification, vindication, excuse. — **Apology, excuse.** An **apology** implies that one has been, at least apparently, in the wrong; it may offer palliating circumstances, or frankly acknowledge error and express regret. An *apology* is in place when one has been guilty of a breach of propriety or decorum, and may involve humiliation. An **excuse** implies neglect, which it explains or extenuates.

ap'o-mor'phine (ăp'ō-môr'fĭn; -fēn), *n.* Also **-phin.** [*apo-* + *morphine.*] *Chem.* An artificial crystalline alkaloid obtained from morphine. It is a powerful emetic.

ap'o-neu-ro'sis (-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -ROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις, fr. ἀπονευροῦν to pass into a tendon. See NEUROSIS.] *Anat.* Any of the thicker and denser of the deep fasciæ which cover, invest, and form the terminations and attachments of, certain muscles. They often differ from tendons only in being flat and thin. — **ap'o-neu-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

ap'o-pemp'tic (ăp'ō-pĕmp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποπεμπτικός, ἀποπέμπειν to send away.] Addressed to one departing; valedictory; as, *apopemptic* songs.

a-poph'a-sis (ə-pŏf'ə-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπόφασις denial, fr. ἀποφάναι to speak out, deny.] *Rhet.* A formal declining to make a favorable point, done so as to insinuate it.

ap'oph-thegm (ăp'ō-thĕm), *n.,* **ap'oph-theg-mat'ic** (-thĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.,* etc. Vars. of APOTHEGM, etc.

a-poph'y-ge (ə-pŏf'ĭ-jē), *n.* [Gr. ἀποφυγή escape, in arch. the curve with which the shaft escapes into its base or capital.] *Arch.* The small hollow curvature given to the top or bottom of the shaft of a column where it expands to meet the edge of the fillet; a scape.

a-poph'yl-lite (ə-pŏf'ĭl-līt; ăp'ō-fĭl'īt), *n.* [*apo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf, from its foliated structure or easy cleavage.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of potassium and calcium, closely related to the zeolites, usually occurring in transparent square prisms or white or grayish masses.

a-poph'y-sis (ə-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπόφυσις offshoot.] *Anat.* A process of a bone, esp. of a vertebra.

ap'o-plec'tic (ăp'ō-plĕk'tĭk), *n.* One liable to or having apoplexy.

ap'o-plec'tic, *or, less commonly,* **ap'o-plec'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of the nature of, relating to, or causing, apoplexy; affected with, inclined to, or symptomatic of, apoplexy.

ap'o-plex'y (ăp'ō-plĕk'sĭ), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀποπληξία, fr. ἀποπλήσσειν to cripple by a stroke; ἀπό from + πλήσσειν to strike.] *Med.* Sudden diminution or loss of consciousness, sensation, and voluntary motion, usually due to effusion of blood or serum into the brain or the spinal cord.

a-port' (ə-pōrt'; 57), *adv. Naut.* On or toward the port, or left, side; — said esp. of the helm.

ap'o-si'o-pe'sis (ăp'ō-sī'ō-pē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀποσι-

ὥπησις, fr. ἀποσιωπᾶν to be quite silent.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the speaker breaks off suddenly, as if unwilling or unable to state what was in his mind; as, "I declare to you that his conduct — but I cannot speak of *that* here." — **ap'o-si'o-pet'ic** (ăp'ō-sī'ō-pĕt'ĭk), *a.*

a-pos'ta-sy (ə-pŏs'tə-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TASIES (-sĭz). [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀποστασία defection, deriv. of ἀπό from + στῆναι to stand.] Abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; a total desertion from one's faith, professions, principles, or party, esp. from one's religion. The fall of man is sometimes called the *first apostasy.*

a-pos'tate (-tāt), *n.* One who has apostatized. — *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, apostasy; renegade.

a-pos'ta-tize (-tə-tīz), *v. i.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To commit apostasy.

ap'os-teme (ăp'ŏs-tēm), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. ἀπόστημα separation of pus into an ulcer.] *Med.* An abscess.

‖**a po-ste'ri-o'ri** (ä pŏs-tē'rĭ-ō'rī). [L.; *a* (*ab*) + *posterior* latter.] *Logic.* Characterizing reasoning by generalization from facts, or inference of causes from effects; — the reverse of *a priori.*

a-pos'til, a-pos'tille (ə-pŏs'tĭl), *n.* [F. *apostille.*] A marginal note; an annotation.

a-pos'tle (ə-pŏs''l), *n.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀπόστολος one sent forth; deriv. of ἀπό + στέλλειν to send.] **1.** One of the twelve disciples of Christ, sent forth to preach the gospel; more widely, any of various others so sent forth by Christ or, as Paul and Barnabas, soon after His death. **2.** The first Christian missionary in any region; also, one who initiates any great moral reform, or first advocates any important belief or system. — **a-pos'tle-ship,** *n.*

A-pos'tles' Creed (ə-pŏs''lz). A creed of unknown origin, formerly ascribed to the apostles, and orig. a baptismal confession, beginning: "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord."

a-pos'to-late (-tō-lāt), *n.* Office or mission of an apostle.

ap'os-tol'ic (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), **ap'os-tol'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an apostle, or the apostles, their times, or their spirit. **2.** Papal. **3.** Of or relating to the Catholic Apostolic Church. — **ap'os-tol'i-cism** (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭ-sĭz'm), **a-pos'to-lic'i-ty** (ə-pŏs'tō-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

apostolic fathers, Christian writers born early enough to have been pupils of the apostles or of those who had been taught by the original apostles. — **a. see,** a see founded and governed by an apostle; specif., the Roman Catholic Church, from the belief that the Pope is the successor of St. Peter, the only apostle who has apostolic successors.

a-pos'tro-phe (ə-pŏs'trō-fē), *n.* [(1) L., fr. Gr. ἀποστροφή a turning away, deriv. of ἀπό from + στρέφειν to turn. (2 & 3) F., fr. L. *apostrophus* apostrophe, omitting of a letter, Gr. ἀπόστροφος.] **1.** *Rhet.* Act of suddenly breaking off in a discourse and addressing, in the second person, some person or thing, absent or present. **2.** *Gram.* Omission of a letter or letters from a word, as in *call'd* for *called.* **3.** *Punctuation.* The mark ['] used: **a** To indicate an omission of one or more letters or figures. **b** To denote the possessive case, in which use it orig. marked an omission of the letter *e*, as in *child's, men's.* **c** In writing one form of the plural of letters and figures; as, two *a's* and three *7's.* **d** To mark the close of a quotation. See QUOTATION MARK. — **ap'os-troph'ic** (ăp'ŏs-trŏf'ĭk), *a.*

a-pos'tro-phize (-fīz), *v. t. & i.*; -PHIZED (-fīzd); -PHIZ'ING (-fīz'ĭng). **1.** To address by or in apostrophe. **2.** To contract by apostrophe, or mark with an apostrophe ['].

a-poth'e-ca-ry (ə-pŏth'ĕ-kā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From F., fr. LL. *apothecarius,* fr. L. *apotheca* storehouse, Gr. ἀποθήκη, deriv. fr. ἀπό away + τιθέναι to put.] One who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal use.

apothecaries' measure, a system of fluid measures used by apothecaries. That used formerly in Great Britain and still in the United States is: 1 gallon (Cong., 231 cu. in.) = 8 pints; 1 pint (O) = 16 (fluid) ounces; 1 ounce (ƒ℥) = 8 (fluid) drams; 1 dram (ƒ℈) = 60 minims (♏). The imperial system now used in Great Britain is: 1 gallon (277.274 cu. in.) = 8 pints; 1 pint = 20 ounces; 1 ounce = 8 drams; 1 dram = 60 minims. — **apothecaries' weight,** a system of weights used for compounding medical prescriptions. See TROY, *a.*

ap'o-thegm } (ăp'ə-thĕm), *n.* Gr. ἀπόφθεγμα thing ut-
ap'oph-thegm } tered, apothegm, deriv. of ἀπό from + φθέγγεσθαι to speak.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept or maxim. — **ap'o-them'a-tist** (-thĕg-măt'ĭst), **-theg-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ap'o-them (ăp'ō-thĕm), *n.* [Gr. ἀπό + θέμα that which is placed.] *Geom.* The perpendicular from the center to a side of a regular polygon.

ap'o-the'o-sis (ăp'ō-thē'ō-sĭs; ə-pŏth'ē-ō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -OSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀποθέωσις, fr. ἀποθεοῦν to deify.] **1.** Deification. **2.** Exaltation, as of a person or ideal.

ap'o-the'o-size (ăp'ō-thē'ō-sīz), *v. t.* To deify; glorify.

Ap'pa-lach'i-an tea (ăp'ə-lăch'ĭ-ăn; -lā'chĭ-ăn). **a** The leaves of either of two shrubs (*Ilex glabra* and *I. vomitoria*) of the eastern United States, locally used as a tea; also, a plant of either species. **b** A withe-rod (*Viburnum cassinoides*) of the same region.

ap-pall' (ă-pôl'), *v. t.* [OF. *apalir* to grow or make pale; *a* (L. *ad*) + *pale* pale.] To overcome, depress, or discourage with fear or horror; dismay. — **Syn.** See DISMAY.

ap-pall'ing, *p. a.* Such as to appall. — **Syn.** See FEARFUL.

ap'pa-nage, *or* **ap'a-** (ăp'ə-nāj), *n.* [From F., fr. OF. *apaner* to nourish, deriv. of L. *ad* + *panis* bread.] **1.** Provision made by a sovereign or prince for the younger members of his family, as by a grant of lands; loosely, any property appropriated as a perquisite. **2.** That which belongs by custom or right; a natural endowment.

ap'pa-ra'tus (-rā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RATUS; -RATUSES (-tŭs-ĕz; 24). [L., fr. *apparare, apparatum,* to prepare; *ad* + *parare* to make ready.] **1.** Things provided as means to an end. **2.** A set of implements or utensils for a given work; any complex instrument or appliance for a specific action or operation; machinery; mechanism.

ap-par'el (ă-păr'ĕl), *n.* [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *pareil* like, deriv. of L. *par* equal.] **1.** Clothing; dress; garb. **2.** *Eccl.* A small ornamental piece of embroidery worn on albs and some other vestments. See ALB, *Illust.* **3.** *Naut.* The equipment of a ship, as masts, sails, etc. — *v. t.*; -ELED or -ELLED (-ĕld); -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** To furnish with apparatus; equip. **2.** To clothe. **3.** To deck; embellish.

ap-par'ent (ă-pâr'ĕnt; ă-păr'-), *a.* [OF. *aparant,* p. pr. of *aparoir.* See APPEAR.] **1.** Open to view; visible. **2.** Clear or manifest to the understanding; plain; evident. **3.** Appearing as actual to the eye or mind; seeming; — distinguished from, but not necessarily opposed to, *actual, true,* or *real.* — **Syn.** Distinct, obvious, certain, indubitable. — **ap-par'ent-ly,** *adv.*

ap'pa-ri'tion (ăp'ə-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *apparitio.*] **1.** Act of becoming apparent; appearance. **2.** Semblance; aspect. *Obs.* **3.** The thing appearing; visible object; form. **4.** A preternatural or unexpected appearance; ghost; specter; phantom. — **Syn.** See GHOST. — **-ri'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ap-par'i-tor (ă-păr'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *apparere.* See APPEAR.] An officer executing the orders of magistrates.

ap-peach' (ă-pēch'), *v. t.* [From OF.] To impeach. *Obs.*

ap-peal' (ă-pēl'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *appellare* to approach, invoke.] **1.** *Law.* **a** To charge with a crime or offense; accuse. *Hist.* **b** To take an appeal of. **2.** To challenge. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* **1.** *Law.* To make or take an appeal. **2.** To call on another to decide a matter controverted, to vindicate one's rights, conduct, taste, etc. Hence: To call on one for aid or sympathy; — used with *to.* — *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a** A formal accusation of a heinous offense with a demand for punishment for the private injury. *Hist.* **b** A proceeding by which a cause is brought to a superior court for reëxamination; also, right of taking such proceeding. **2.** A summons to answer to a charge. **3.** A call on a person, a faculty of mind, or any kind of authority, for proof or decision in one's favor; as, an *appeal* to reason, to arms. **4.** A call for help or favor; entreaty; as, an *appeal* for pardon. — **ap-peal'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ap-peal'a-ble (-ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appealed; admitting of appeal.

ap-pear' (ă-pēr'), *v. i.* [From F., fr. L. *apparēre* to appear; *ad* + *parēre* to come forth.] **1.** To come or be in sight; become visible. **2.** To attend before some authority, tribunal, or superior, either in person or by attorney, to answer a charge, plead a cause, etc. **3.** To come before the public; as, his book *appeared* last year. **4.** To become visible or clear to the mind; be obvious or manifest; as, his kindness *appears* in his acts. **5.** To seem; look; as, he *appears* wiser than he is. — **Syn.** See SEEM.

ap-pear'ance (-pēr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of appearing. **2.** Semblance; external show. **3.** Manner of appearing; look; aspect; air. **4.** A thing seen; phenomenon; apparition. **Syn. Appearance, aspect.** **Appearance** refers to the outward look or semblance; **aspect,** to a particular phase of appearance, or to appearance regarded as characteristic or significant; as, the sky, which already had a gloomy *appearance,* suddenly assumed a threatening *aspect.*

ap-peas'a-ble (ă-pēz'ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appeased.

ap-pease' (ă-pēz'), *v. t.*; -PEASED' (-pēzd'); -PEAS'ING. [OF. *apaisier,* fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *pais* peace, L. *pax, pacis.*] To make quiet; calm; still; allay. — **Syn.** Conciliate, propitiate, compose, allay. See PACIFY. — **ap-peas'er,** *n.*

ap-pease'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of appeasing, or state of being appeased; pacification; satisfaction.

‖**ap'pel'** (ă'pĕl'), *n.* [F., prop., a call.] *Fencing.* A smart stamp of the foot, orig. as a warning of intent to attack.

ap-pel'lant (ă-pĕl'ănt), *a.* [L. *appellans,* p. pr.] Appealing. — *n.* One who appeals.

ap-pel'late (-āt), *a.* [L. *appellatus,* p. p.] Pertaining to, or taking cognizance of, appeals.

ap'pel-la'tion (ăp'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of calling by a name. **2.** An appellative. — **Syn.** See NAME.

ap-pel'la-tive (ă-pĕl'ə-tĭv), *n.* **1.** A common noun or

name. **2.** The word by which a person or thing is called; appellation; title; descriptive name. — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a common name; denominative. **2.** *Gram.* Common, as opposed to *proper*; naming or designating a class.

ap'pel-lee' (ăp'ĕ-lē'), *n. Law.* The person against whom an appeal is taken.

ap-pel'lor (ă-pĕl'ôr; ăp'ĕ-lôr'), *n. Law.* One who appeals; esp., *Hist.*, one who appeals (accuses) another of a crime.

ap-pend' (ă-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *appendere* or F. *appendre*, deriv. of L. *ad*+*pendĕre*, v. i., to hang, *pendĕre*, v. t., to hang.] **1.** To hang or attach, as by a string, so as to suspend. **2.** To add as accessory; annex.—**Syn.** See ATTACH.

ap-pend'age (ă-pĕn'dăj), *n.* **1.** Something appended to a principal or greater thing; an appurtenance. **2.** *Biol.* A subordinate part; esp., a limb of an articulate animal.

Syn. Appendage, appurtenance refer to something regarded as additional, and also as subsidiary, to another object. **Appendage** implies a certain closeness of attachment or connection, and emphasizes, sometimes even to mild contempt, the idea of subordination; as, the caudal *appendage*. **Appurtenance** usually implies possession of the subsidiary by the principal object; as, a bed with all its *appurtenances* of mattresses, pillows, etc.

ap-pend'ant (-dănt), *a.* Hanging; annexed; adjunct. — *n.* Anything attached as incidental or subordinate to something else. — **ap-pend'an-cy** (-dăn-sĭ), *n.*

ap'pen-dec'to-my (ăp'ĕn-dĕk'tō-mĭ)]*n.* [*appendix* + *-ec-*
ap-pend'i-cec'to-my (ă-pĕn'dĭ-sĕk'-)] *tomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pen'di-ces (ă-pĕn'dĭ-sēz), *n., L. pl.* of APPENDIX.

ap-pen'di-ci'tis (-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *appendix* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pend'i-cle (ă-pĕn'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix.*] A small appendage.

ap'pen-dic'u-lar (ăp'ĕn-dĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* Of or relating to an appendicle, or appendage, as the vermiform appendix.

ap-pen'dix (ă-pĕn'dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DIXES (-dĭk-sĕz; 24), L. -DICES (-dĭ-sēz). [L. *appendix, -dicis*, fr. *appendere* to append.] **1.** Something appended; appendage; adjunct. **2.** Matter added to a book but not necessarily essential to its completeness, as a body of notes. **3.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* An outgrowth; appendage; specif., the vermiform appendix.

Syn. Appendix and **supplement** (as applied to matter subjoined to a book). **Appendix** is used of matter appended to what is relatively complete in itself. **Supplement** implies additional matter essential to complete treatment, but suggests large compass, and often material added after some lapse of time and separately published.

‖ **ap-pen'dix ver'mi-for'mis** (vûr'mĭ-fôr'mĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* The vermiform appendix.

ap'per-ceive' (ăp'ĕr-sēv'), *v. t.*; -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'ING. [F., *apercevoir*, fr. L. *ad*+*percipere, perceptum*, to perceive. See PERCEIVE.] **1.** To perceive; comprehend. **2.** *Psychol.* Broadly, to bring into clear attention; specif., to interpret or explain (new ideas) in terms of the old; recognize, identify, interpret, subsume, or reject (an idea); hence, to adjust (new knowledge) to what is already known.

ap'per-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [*ap-* (for L. *ad* to)+*perception.*] *Psychol.* **a** Perception involving self-consciousness. **b** Cognition through the relating of new ideas to familiar ideas.—**ap'per-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

ap'per-tain' (-tān'), *v. i.* [From F., fr. L. *appertinere; ad* + *pertinere.* See PERTAIN.] To belong or pertain, as by right, nature, or custom; relate. — **Syn.** See PERTAIN.

ap'pe-tence (ăp'ĕ-tĕns), *n.* Appetency.

ap'pe-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *appetentia*, fr. *appetere* to strive after, long for. See APPETITE.] **1.** Fixed and strong desire; esp., natural desire; craving; appetite. **2.** An instinctive propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in aquatic fowls to swim.

ap'pe-tite (-tīt), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *appetitus*, fr. *appetere* to strive after, long for; *ad*+*petere* to seek.] **1.** An inherent or habitual desire or propensity for some personal gratification of body or mind; craving. **2.** Desire for, or relish of, food or drink. **3.** An object desired. *Archaic.* —**Syn.** Longing, hunger, appetency, passion.

ap'pe-ti'tive (-tĭ'tĭv), *a.* Having or giving appetite.

ap'pe-tize (ăp'ĕ-tīz), *v. t.* To make hungry; whet the appetite of. — **ap'pe-tiz'er,** *n.*

ap'pe-tiz'ing (-tīz'ĭng), *p. a.* Exciting appetite.

Ap'pi-an (ăp'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Appius, Appianus.*] *Rom. Hist.* Of or pert. to Appius, or the gens of the Appii.

Appian Way, the great paved highway from ancient Rome to Brundusium, now Brindisi, begun by Appius Claudius Cæcus about 312 B. C.

ap-plaud' (ă-plôd'), *v. i.* [L. *applaudere; ad*+*plaudere* to clap the hands.] To express approbation loudly, emphatically, or significantly.—*v. t.* **1.** To show approval of by clapping the hands, acclamation, etc. **2.** To praise; approve. — **Syn.** Extol, magnify. — **ap-plaud'er,** *n.*

ap-plause' (ă-plôz'), *n.* [L. *applaudere, applausum*, to applaud.] Act of applauding; public approbation.—**Syn.** Acclaim, acclamation, plaudits; commendation.

ap-plau'sive (ă-plô'sĭv), *a.* Expressing applause.

ap'ple (ăp'l), *n.* [AS. *æppel, æpl.*] **1.** The pome fruit of any of a genus (*Malus*) of trees of the family including the quince, pear, hawthorn, medlar, etc. It is of the same order (*Rosales*) as the rose, or, according to some, of the same family (*Rosaceæ*). **2.** A tree that bears apples. **3.** Any of various vegetable products or growths suggestive of an apple; — chiefly with a qualifying word; as, the love *apple*, or tomato; the oak *apple*, a kind of oak gall, etc.

Apple of Discord, *Gr. Myth.*, a golden apple inscribed, "for the beauty," which Eris threw among the gods at the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. See PARIS, 1. — **a. of Peru,** a coarse solanaceous herb (*Physalodes physalodes*), bearing pale blue flowers and a bladderlike fruit.

ap'ple-jack' (-jăk'), *n.* Apple brandy. *U. S.*

ap-pli'ance (ă-plī'ăns), *n.* **1.** Compliance. *Obs.* **2.** Application. **3.** Thing applied; device.—**Syn.** See DEVICE.

ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty (ăp'lĭ-kă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being applicable; pertinence.

ap'pli-ca-ble (ăp'lĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being applied; fit, suitable, or right to be applied.— **ap'pli-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ap'pli-ca-bly,** *adv.*

ap'pli-cant (-kănt), *n.* One who applies for something.

ap'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *applicatio.* See APPLY.] **1.** Act of applying; as: **a** A laying on; as, the *application* of ointment to a sore. **b** Employment; use. **c** Assiduous attention; as, *application* to work. **d** Request. **2.** A thing applied; specif., a means. **3.** Capacity or fact of being practically applied or used; relevancy. **4.** *Logic.* The denotation, or extension, of a term or the valid instances of a proposition. —**Syn.** See EFFORT.

ap'pli-ca-tive (ăp'lĭ-kă-tĭv), *a.* Capable of being applied or used; applicatory.

ap'pli-ca-to-ry (-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the property of applying; applicative; practical. — *n.* That which applies.

ap-plied' (ă-plīd'), *p. a.* Put to practical use; pursued for some end outside its own domain; — said of various sciences, and distinguished from *pure.* Also, sometimes, concerned with concrete problems or data rather than with fundamental principles; as, *applied* sociology; — distinguished from *abstract* or *theoretical.*

‖ **ap'pli'qué'** (ä'plē'kā'), *a.* [F.] Put on, as patterns on textiles; also, done or made in this way; as, *appliqué* work. — *v. t.*; -PLI'QUÉD' (-plē'kād'); -PLI'QUÉ'ING. To apply by way of ornament. *Colloq.*

ap-ply' (ă-plī'), *v. t.*; -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING. [OF. *aplier*, fr. L. *applicare* to attach to; *ad* + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** To place in contact; put or adjust (one thing to another); — used with *to.* **2.** To use for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; appropriate; devote; as, *apply* this check to some charity. **3.** To connect (with), or pronounce as fitting or relative (to); bring to bear (on); as, to *apply* an epithet to a person. **4.** To fix closely; engage and employ diligently, or with attention; as, *apply* yourself to study. **5.** To betake; address; refer; — used reflexively; as, I *applied* myself to him for help.

— *v. i.* **1.** To have connection (with) or relevancy (to); to have some agreement or analogy. **2.** To make request; have recourse (to) with a view to gain something; as, he *applied* to me for help. **3.** To apply or address one's self, attend closely (to).

‖ **ap-pog'gia-tu'ra** (ăp-pŏd'jà-tōō'rà), *n.*; E. *pl.* -RAS (-răz). [It., fr. *appoggiare* to lean, rest.] *Music.* An accessory tone preceding an essential tone, as an embellishment of melody. It is generally written as a note of smaller size.

ap-point' (ă-point'), *v. t.* [OF. *apointier* to prepare, arrange, fr. LL. *appunctare* to bring back to the point, restore; L. *ad*+*punctum* point.] **1.** To fix with power or firmness; establish; as, God *appointed* the foundations of the earth. **2.** To fix by a decree, order, command, resolve, decision, or mutual agreement; constitute; ordain; prescribe; as, to *appoint* a day for trial. **3.** To assign, designate, or set apart, by authority; as, to *appoint* an estate to a person; to *appoint* each one to his task. **4.** To furnish in all points; equip. *Obs. or R., except in p. p.*; as, a well-*appointed* army. **5.** To arraign. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See ALLOT.

— *v. i.* To ordain; determine. — **Syn.** See FURNISH. — **ap-point'er,** *n.* — **ap-poin'tive** (-poin'tĭv), *a.*

ap-point'ee' (ă-poin'tē'), *n.* A person appointed; one to whom an estate is appointed.

ap-point'ment (ă-point'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of appointing: **a** Stipulation; esp., an engagement for a meeting. **b** A directing or ordaining. **c** Designation of a person to hold an office, discharge a trust, etc. **2.** That which is appointed or the result of appointing: **a** Agreement; compact. **b** Decree; established order or constitution. **c** An office, station, or position; an assigned duty or service. **d** Equipment; furniture; outfit; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, the beautiful *appointments* of his house. — **Syn.** See OFFICE.

ap-poin'tor' (ă-poin'tôr'; ă-poin'tẽr), *n. Law.* One who appoints an estate to another (called *appointee*).

ap-por'tion (ă-pōr'shŭn ; 57), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad* + *portio.*] To assign in just proportion ; portion out ; allot. — **Syn.** See ALLOT.

ap-por'tion-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of apportioning or one of the parts apportioned.

ap-pos'a-ble (ă-pōz'ă-b'l), *a. Anat.* Capable of being applied one to another, as the thumb and fingers of the hand.

ap-pose' (ă-pōz'), *v. t.* ; -POSED' (-pōzd') ; -POS'ING. [F. *apposer* to set to ; à (L. *ad*) + *poser* to put, place. See POSE.] To place opposite or before ; apply.

ap'po-site (ăp'ô-zĭt), *a.* [L. *appositus*, p. p. of *apponere* to put to ; *ad* + *ponere* to put.] Very applicable ; well adapted ; fit ; relevant. — **Syn.** See PERTINENT. — **ap'po-site-ly,** *adv.* — **ap'po-site-ness,** *n.*

ap'po-si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of apposing. **2.** *Gram.* The setting of a word or phrase beside another or in a parallel construction without a connective ; esp., as between two nouns or noun equivalents, the setting of one beside the other as an attributive, or as an explaining or limiting adjunct, as in "John, the apostle ;" also, the relation so established ; as, in the example, "John" and "apostle" are in *apposition*, or "apostle" is in *apposition* to "John."

ap-pos'i-tive (ă-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of, relating to, or in, apposition. — *n.* A word or phrase in apposition.

ap-prais'al (ă-prāz'ăl), *n.* Act of appraising ; also, the value fixed in appraising ; appraisement.

ap-praise' (ă-prāz'), *v. t.* ; -PRAISED' (-prāzd') ; -PRAIS'ING. [*ad-* + *praise.*] **1.** To set a value on ; estimate the worth of, esp. officially ; apprize. **2.** To estimate ; conjecture. — **ap-prais'a-ble,** *a.* — **ap-prais'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

ap-praise'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Appraisal.

ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ă-prē'shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appreciated ; perceptible. — **ap-pre'ci-a-bly,** *adv.*

ap-pre'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. [L. *appretiatus*, p. p. of *appretiare* to appraise ; *ad* + *pretiare* to prize, *pretium* price.] **1.** To price or value ; estimate justly. **2.** To recognize or feel the worth of ; esteem duly. **3.** To raise the value of ; — opp. to *depreciate.* **4.** To be sensible of ; distinguish. — *v. i.* To rise in value. — **Syn.** See ESTIMATE. — **ap-pre'ci-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

ap-pre'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of appreciating. **2.** A critique, or critical estimate, esp. a sympathetic one. *A Gallicism.*

ap-pre'ci-a-tive (ă-prē'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having or showing appreciation. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

ap-pre'ci-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Showing appreciation ; appreciative. — **ap-pre'ci-a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

ap'pre-hend' (ăp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *apprehendere ; ad* + *prehendere* to seize.] **1.** To seize. *Archaic.* **2.** To arrest. **3.** To become conscious or sensible of as (really or imaginarily) existing ; to anticipate, esp. with fear ; as, he *apprehends* danger in every sound. **4.** To lay hold of with the understanding ; interpret the meaning of ; as, to *apprehend* the significance of a symbol. — *v. i.* **1.** To think ; understand. **2.** To be apprehensive ; fear. — **Syn.** Perceive, conceive, grasp, imagine. — **ap'pre-hend'er,** *n.*

ap'pre-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be apprehended or conceived. — **ap'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ap'pre-hen'sion (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of apprehending. **2.** Opinion ; conception ; sentiment. **3.** The faculty by which ideas are conceived ; understanding.

Syn. Seizure, arrest ; perception, anticipation ; dread, distrust, suspicion ; uneasiness, anxiety, concern, solicitude ; presage, premonition ; misgiving, foreboding, presentiment. — **Apprehension, misgiving, foreboding, presentiment. Apprehension** denotes disquieting anticipation of evil, usually with dread ; as, he was in a state of nervous *apprehension.* **Misgiving** implies such a premonition of evil as saps resolution and confidence ; as, *misgiving* seized them as to the result. **Foreboding** implies deeper and more ominous conviction ; as, oppressed with gloomy *forebodings.* **Presentiment** suggests an antecedent impression, usually vague, of impending misfortune ; as, a *presentiment* of evil deterred him.

ap'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of apprehending, or quick to apprehend ; apt ; discerning. **2.** Anticipative of something unfavorable ; fearful of what may be about to happen ; — now the usual sense. **3.** Sensible ; feeling. *Rare.* — **ap'pre-hen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **-hen'sive-ness,** *n.*

ap-pren'tice (ă-prĕn'tĭs), *n.* [From OF. *apprendre* to learn, L. *apprendere, apprehendere,* to apprehend. See APPREHEND.] One bound by legal agreement to serve another for a certain time in consideration of instruction in an art or trade, and formerly, usually, of maintenance. — *v. t.* ; -TICED (-tĭst) ; -TIC-ING (-tĭs-ĭng). To bind or indenture as an apprentice. — **-tice-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

ap-pren'tice-ship, *n.* Service or state of an apprentice ; time during which an apprentice serves.

ap-pressed' (ă-prĕst'), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Pressed close to, or lying against, something for its whole length.

ap-prise' (ă-prīz'), *v. t.* ; -PRISED' (-prīzd') ; -PRIS'ING (-prīz'ĭng). Also **ap-prize'.** [F. *appris*, fem. *apprise*, p. p. of *apprendre* to learn, teach, inform.] To give notice ; inform. — **Syn.** Acquaint, advertise, advise.

ap-prize', *v. t.* ; -PRIZED' (-prīzd') ; -PRIZ'ING (-prīz'ĭng). [From OF., ultimately of same origin as E. *appraise.*] To appraise. — **ap-prize'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **ap-priz'er,** *n.*

ap-proach' (ă-prōch'), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *aprochier*, LL. *appropiare ;* L. *ad* + *propiare* to draw near.] To come or go near ; draw nigh ; approximate ; also, to make advances to. — *n.* **1.** Act of approaching. **2.** In *pl.* Maneuvers toward securing personal relations ; advances ; as, to make *approaches* to the rich or powerful. **3.** A way by which a place can be approached ; access. **4.** *Golf.* A stroke to land the ball on the putting green. — **ap-proach'a-ble,** *a.*

ap'pro-bate (ăp'rō-bāt), *v. t.* [L. *approbatus*, p. p. of *approbare* to approve.] To approve ; sanction officially.

ap-pro-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of approving ; approval ; sanction ; commendation. — **Syn.** See ADMIRATION.

ap'pro-ba-tive (ăp'rō-bā-tĭv), *a.* Approving, or implying approbation ; expressing approbation.

ap'pro-ba-tive-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being approbative. **2.** Love of approbation.

ap'pro-ba'to-ry (-bā'tō-rĭ), *a.* Approbative ; commendatory.

ap-proof' (ă-prōōf'), *n.* **1.** Trial ; proof ; test. *Archaic.* **2.** Approval ; commendation.

ap'pro-pin'quate (ăp'rō-pĭn'kwāt), *v. i. & t.* [Deriv. of L. *ad* + *propinquus* near.] To approach ; come near. *Archaic.* — **ap'pro-pin-qua'tion** (-pĭn-kwā'shŭn), *n.*

ap'pro-pin'qui-ty (-kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nearness ; propinquity. *R.*

ap-pro'pri-a-ble (ă-prō'prĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appropriated or of appropriation.

ap-pro'pri-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *appropriatus*, p. p. of *appropriare ; ad* + *propriare* to appropriate, *proprius* one's own, proper.] Set apart for a particular use or person ; hence : belonging peculiarly ; suitable ; fit ; proper. — **Syn.** See FIT.

— (-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. **1.** To take to one's self ; claim to the exclusion of others ; as, no one may *appropriate* a common benefit. **2.** To assign to a specific person or use ; as, to *appropriate* money for a battleship. **3.** To suit. *Archaic.*

ap-pro'pri-ate-ly, *adv.* In an appropriate manner.

ap-pro'pri-ate-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being appropriate.

ap-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of appropriating. **2.** That which is appropriated ; esp., money set apart by formal action to a specific use.

ap-pro'pri-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Appropriating ; making, or tending to, appropriation ; as, an *appropriative* act.

ap-pro'pri-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who appropriates.

ap-prov'a-ble (ă-prōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being approved.

ap-prov'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of approving ; approbation ; sanction. — **Syn.** See ADMIRATION.

ap-prove' (ă-prōōv'), *v. t.* [OF. *aprouer* to cause to profit.] *Eng. Law.* To make profit or use of, esp. by inclosing waste or common land.

ap-prove', *v. t.* ; -PROVED' (-prōōvd') ; -PROV'ING (-prōōv'ĭng). [From OF., fr. L. *approbare ; ad* + *probare* to approve.] **1.** To prove ; confirm. *Obs.* **2.** To make proof of ; demonstrate ; as, an opportunity to *approve* one's courage. **3.** To sanction officially ; ratify ; confirm. **4.** To regard as good ; commend. — *v. i.* To have a favorable opinion (of) ; judge favorably ; — often used with *of.* — **ap-prov'er** (-prōōv'ĕr), *n.* — **ap-prov'ing,** *p. a.*

ap-prox'i-mate (ă-prŏk'sĭ-măt), *a.* [L. *approximatus*, p. p. of *approximare* to approach. See AD-; PROXIMATE.] **1.** Approaching ; proximate ; resembling nearly. **2.** Near to correctness ; nearly exact. — *n.* An approximation. — (-māt), *v. t.* ; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd) ; -MAT'ING. **1.** To carry or advance near to ; cause to approach. **2.** To come near to ; approach. — *v. i.* To approach. — **ap-prox'i-mate-ly,** *adv.*

ap-prox'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or result of approximating. **2.** An approach to a correct estimate, or conception, etc., or to a given quantity, quality, etc.

ap-pulse' (ă-pŭls' ; ăp'ŭls), *n.* [L. *appulsus*, fr. *appellere, appulsum*, to drive to.] Approach ; impulse ; also, impact.

ap-pur'te-nance (ă-pûr'tē-nănss), *n.* [From AF., deriv. fr. L. *appertinere.* See APPERTAIN.] That which appertains to something ; adjunct ; something incident to another principal or more important thing. — **Syn.** See APPENDAGE.

ap-pur'te-nant (-nănt), *a.* Annexed to some more important thing ; accessory ; incident. — *n.* An appurtenance.

a'pri-cot (ā'prĭ-kŏt ; ăp'rĭ-), *n.* [F. *abricot*, fr. Sp. or Pg., fr. Ar., fr. Gr. πραικόκια, pl., fr. L. *praecoquus, praecox*, early ripe.] The oval, orange-colored fruit of a certain tree (*Prunus armeniaca*) of the plum family, intermediate in flavor between a peach and a plum ; also, the tree. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

A'pril (ā'prĭl), *n.* [L. *Aprilis.*] The fourth month of the year, having 30 days.

April fool. One who is sportively imposed upon on the first day of April, called "All Fools' Day."

‖**a′ pri-o′rĭ** (ā′ prĭ-ō′rī ; ä′ prĭ-ō′rē). [L., fr. *a* (*ab*) + *prior* former.] Opp. to *a posteriori*. **a** *Logic.* Characterizing reasoning that deduces consequences from definitions formed, or principles assumed, or infers effects from known causes ; deductive or deductively. **b** Presumptive ; presumptively; without a determining examination. — **a′pri-or′i-ty** (ā′ prĭ-ŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

a′pron (ā′prŭn ; ā′pŭrn), *n.* [OF. *naperon*, dim. of *nape*, cloth, tablecloth, LL. *napa*, fr. L. *mappa* napkin, table napkin. The initial *n* was confused with *n* of the article *an*.] **1.** An article of dress worn on the fore part of the body as a covering or to protect the clothes. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, an apron, as : **a** A piece of waterproof material used as a protection from rain, etc., as before the seat of a vehicle. **b** A shield of planking, brushwood, or the like, below a dam, along a sea wall, etc. **c** An endless belt for conveying material of any kind. **d** *Fort.* A covering of metal, concrete, or the like, for the superior slope, to protect it from effects of the blast.

— *v. t.* To put an apron on ; provide with an apron.

ap′ro-pos′ (ăp′rō-pō′), *adv. & a.* [F. *à propos ; à* (L. *ad*) + *propos* purpose.] **1.** Opportunely ; seasonably ; opportune ; seasonable. **2.** With respect (to) ; to the purpose ; suitably ; — introducing an incidental observation suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration. *Apropos* may be used with *of* or *to*.

apse (ăps), *n. ; pl.* APSES (ăp′sēz ; 24). [See APSIS.] *Arch.* A projecting part of a building, esp. of a church, usually semicircular in plan.—**ap′si-dal** (ăp′sĭ-dăl), *a.*

ap′sis (ăp′sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -SIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [L. *apsis*, Gr. ἁψίς ἁψῖδος, a fastening, hoop, wheel, bow, arch.] **1.** *Astron.* In an orbit, the point at which the distance of the body from the center of attraction is either greatest (*higher apsis*), or least (*lower apsis*). **2.** *Arch.* An apse.

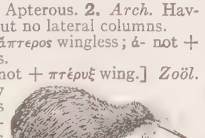
apt (ăpt), *a.* [L. *aptus.*] **1.** Fit or suited ; suitable ; appropriate ; as, an *apt* expression. **2.** Having a habitual tendency (see the *Syn.*, below). **3.** Ready ; especially fitted or qualified ; quick to learn ; prompt ; expert.

Syn. Qualified ; inclined, prone ; likely, liable, subject.— **Apt, likely, liable, subject** come into comparison as expressing tendency. **Apt** suggests habitual, sometimes inherent, predisposition ; **likely** emphasizes the idea of probability ; as, an impulsive person is *apt* to blunder ; an angry dog is *likely* to bite. But *apt* and *likely* are often interchanged. **Liable** properly implies openness or exposure to something burdensome or disadvantageous ; as, children are *liable* to be imposed upon. **Subject** denotes constant or rooted liability ; as, he is *subject* to fits of passion. See PERTINENT.

ap′ter-al (ăp′tĕr-ăl), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Apterous. **2.** *Arch.* Having one or both end porticoes, but no lateral columns.

ap′ter-ous (ăp′tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄπτερος wingless ; ἀ- not + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* Wingless.

ap′ter-yx (-ĭks), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἀ- not + πτέρυξ wing.] *Zoöl.* Any of a genus (*Apteryx*) of New Zealand flightless ratite birds related to the extinct moas, having hairlike plumage of various shades of gray and brown. They are approaching extinction.



Apteryx (*A. mantelli*). (1/8)

apt′i-tude (ăp′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *aptus* apt.] **1.** Natural or acquired capacity for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect ; as, an *aptitude* for commanding. **2.** General fitness ; adaptation ; as, the *aptitude* of an expression to an idea to be conveyed. **3.** Readiness in learning ; aptness.— **Syn.** See GIFT.

apt′ly (ăpt′lĭ), *adv.* In an apt manner.

apt′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being apt.

ap′y-ret′ic (ăp′ĭ-rĕt′ĭk), **ap′y-rex′i-al** (ăp′ĭ-rĕk′sĭ-ăl), *a.* [*a-* not + *pyretic.*] *Med.* Without fever ; afebrile.

ap′y-rex′i-a (-rĕk′sĭ-ȧ) *n.* [NL. *apyrexia*, fr. Gr. ἀπυρεξία ; **ap′y-rex′y** (ăp′ĭ-rĕk′sĭ)] ἀ- not + πυρέσσειν to be feverish, fr. πῦρ fire.] Absence or intermission of fever.

‖**a′qua** (ā′kwȧ), *n.* [L.] Water.

aqua ammoniæ (ă-mō′nĭ-ē) [L.], the aqueous solution of ammonia ;—often called *aqua ammonia*.—**a. fortis** (fôr′tĭs) [L., strong water], nitric acid.—**a. regia** (rē′jĭ-ȧ) [L., royal water], *Chem.*, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which will dissolve gold or platinum.—**a. tofana** (tō-fä′nȧ), a fluid (probably arsenical) used for secret poisoning, made by a Sicilian woman named Tofana, in the middle of the 17th century, who is said to have poisoned more than 600 persons.—**a. vitæ** (vī′tē) [L., water of life ; cf. EAU DE VIE, USQUEBAUGH], formerly, alcohol ; hence, brandy or other ardent spirit.

a′qua-ma-rine′ (mȧ-rēn′), *n.* [L. *aqua marina* sea water.] A transparent beryl, typically bluish green, used as a gem.

aq′ua-relle′ (ăk′wȧ-rĕl′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *acquerello*, fr. *acqua* L. *aqua.*] A drawing in water color.—**aq′ua-rel′list,** *n.*

a-qua′ri-um (ȧ-kwā′rĭ-ŭm ; 3), *n. ; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [L., neut. of *aquarius* relating to water.] **1.** An artificial pond, or a vessel of water, in which living aquatic animals or plants are kept. **2.** A place for the care and exhibition of such aquatic collections.

A-qua′ri-us (-ŭs), *n. ; gen.* -RII (-ī). [L., adj., relating to water ; *n.*, a water carrier.] *Astron.* **a** A constellation south of Pegasus, pictured as a water bearer ; the Water Bearer. **b** The eleventh sign [♒] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about January 20th.

a-quat′ic (ȧ-kwăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *aquaticus.* See AQUA.] Of or pertaining to water ; growing in or frequenting water.—*n.* **1.** An aquatic animal or plant. **2.** In *pl.* Sports or exercises practiced in or on the water.

a′qua-tint′ (ā′kwȧ-tĭnt′ ; ăk′wȧ-), **a′qua-tin′ta** (-tĭn′tȧ), *n.* [It. *acqua tinta* dyed water.] Etching with aqua fortis, giving the effect of a watercolor or India-ink drawing.

aq′ue-duct (ăk′wē-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *aquaeductus ; aquae*, gen. of *aqua* water + *ductus* a leading.] **1.** **a** Any conduit for water, esp. one for a large quantity of flowing water. **b** A structure for conveying a canal over a river or hollow. **2.** *Anat.* A canal or passage in a part or organ.

a′que-ous (ā′kwē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of, or of the nature of, water, or abounding with it ; watery ; as, an *aqueous* vapor. **2.** Produced by water ; as, an *aqueous* solution.

aqueous humor, *Anat.*, a limpid fluid filling the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea of the eye.

Aq′ui-la (ăk′wĭ-lȧ), *n. ; gen.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., an eagle.] *Astron.* A northern constellation, pictured as an eagle, in the Milky Way, southerly from Lyra and Cygnus, containing the first-magnitude star Altair ; the Eagle.

aq′ui-line (ăk′wĭ-lĭn ; -līn), *a.* [L. *aquilinus*, fr. *aquila* eagle.] **1.** Of or like an eagle. **2.** Curving ; prominent, like the beak of an eagle ;— applied esp. to the nose.

a-quose′ (ā-kwōs′ ; ā′kwōs), *a.* [L. *aquosus* watery, fr. *aqua.*] Watery ; aqueous.

a-quos′i-ty (ȧ-kwŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Wateriness.

ar (ăr), *n.* A measure of area. See ARE, *n.*

-ar (-ȧr). **1.** [L. *-aris*, akin to *-alis.*] An adjective suffix signifying, in general, *belonging* or *pertaining to, like, of the nature of*, or the like ; *-ary ; -al ;* as, consular, globular, insular, piacular, popular, etc. **2.** An ending representing L. *-arius, -arium*, or more commonly its F. form *-ier*, equiv. to *-ary ;* as in bursar, mortar, vicar, etc.

Ar′ab (ăr′ăb), *n.* **1.** A Semite of the race which from the earliest known time has occupied the Arabian peninsula and now has spread over a much wider habitat. **2.** A horse of Arabian breed. **3.** = STREET ARAB. — *a.* Arabian.

ar′a-besque′ (ăr′ȧ-bĕsk′), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *Arabo* Arab.] A kind of ornamentation consisting of a fantastic pattern of plants or fruits, foliage, etc., often with figures of men or animals (except in Moorish and Arabic art), and usually in combination with a geometric design.—*a.* Relating to or exhibiting arabesque.

Arabesque.

A-ra′bi-an (ȧ-rā′bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arabia or Arabs ; Arabic.—*n.* A native of Arabia ; an Arab.

Ar′a-bic (ăr′ȧ-bĭk), *a.* [L. *Arabicus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Arabia or the Arabians. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a colorless acid, probably of the formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_2 \cdot H_2O$, an important constituent of gum arabic and other gums.

Arabic numerals *or* **figures,** the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, etc., and the cipher 0.

— *n.* The (Semitic) language of the Arabs.

Ar′a-bist (ăr′bĭst), *n.* One versed in Arabic.

ar′a-ble (ăr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *arabilis*, fr. *arare* to plow.] Fit for, or cultivated by, plowing or tillage.—*n.* Arable land.

Ar′a-by (ăr′ȧ-bĭ), *n.* [F. *Arabie*, L. *Arabia* Arabia.] Arabia. *Archaic or Poetic.*

a-ra′ceous (ȧ-rā′shŭs), *a.* [See ARUM.] *Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Araceæ*) of plants, the arum family (order *Arales*), chiefly tropical, having the flowers in a fleshy spike, or spadix, subtended by a leafy bract, or spathe. It includes the cuckoopint and jack-in-the-pulpit.

A-rach′ne (ȧ-răk′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr., fr. ἀράχνη spider.] *Gr. Myth.* A Lydian maiden turned into a spider by Minerva for presuming to compete with her in weaving and embroidery.

a-rach′nid (-nĭd), *n.* [Gr. ἀράχνη spider.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Arachnida*) of arthropods including the spiders, scorpions, and allies. — **a-rach′ni-dan** (-nĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

a-rach′noid (-noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀραχνοειδής like a cobweb ; ἀράχνη spider, spider's web + εἶδος form.] **1.** *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating a certain thin membrane of the brain and spinal cord between the dura mater and pia mater. **2.** *Bot.* Covered with, or composed of, soft, loose hairs or fibers ; cobwebby. — *n.* An arachnid.

ar′a-gon-ite (ăr′ȧ-gŏn-īt), *n.* [From *Aragon*, in Spain.] *Min.* A mineral composed, like calcite, of calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, but differing from calcite in its orthorhombic crystallization, greater density, less distinct cleavage, etc.

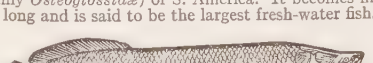
a-ra'li-a'ceous (ȧ-rā'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to an important family (*Araliaceæ*) of plants, the ginseng family, distinguished from apiaceous plants mainly by the drupaceous fruit. The family includes the ginseng, the English ivy, etc.

Ar'a-mæ'an } (ăr'ȧ-mē'ăn), *a.* Aramaic. — *n.* **1.** A Semite
Ar'a-me'an } of the branch occupying the Biblical Aram (Syria and Mesopotamia) and neighboring territories; more broadly, a Semite of the branch including the Assyrians, Babylonians, Phœnicians, Hebrews, and Canaanites, as well as the Aramæans proper; very broadly, an individual of any Hamitic, Semitic, or related people. **2.** The speech or tongue including the languages spoken by the Aramæans.

Ar'a-ma'ic (-mā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Biblical Aram (See ARAMÆAN, *n.*, 1); esp., of, pert. to, or in, the language called Aramaic. — *n.* A tongue including a group of Semitic languages and dialects of which the most important are Syriac, Biblical and Palestinian Aramaic, and Samaritan.

A-rap'a-hoe (ȧ-răp'ȧ-hō), *n.; pl.* -HOES (-hōz). An Indian of a warlike nomadic tribe of the Algonquian stock, now mostly settled in Oklahoma and Wyoming.

ar'a-pai'ma (ăr'ȧ-pī'mȧ), *n.* A pikelike fresh-water food fish (family *Osteoglossidæ*) of S. America. It becomes fifteen feet long and is said to be the largest fresh-water fish.



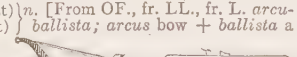
Arapaima (*Arapaima gigas*). (1/8)

ar'a-ro'ba (-rō'bȧ), *n.* [Tupi.] **1.** Goa powder. **2.** A fabaceous tree (*Centrolobium robustum*) of Brazil, having handsomely striped wood; — called also *zebrawood.*

ar'au-ca'ri-a (-ô-kā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* Any of a genus (*Araucaria*) of pinaceous trees, mostly South American and Australian.

A'ra-wak (ä'rȧ-wäk), *n.* An Indian of one of the most extensive linguistic stocks of South America, its tribes dwelling as far south as southern Bolivia and north throughout the Antilles. The Arawaks are mostly savages of low culture. — **A'ra-wa'kan** (-wä'kăn), *a.*

ar'ba-lest (ăr'bȧ-lĕst) } *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *arcu-*
ar'ba-list (ăr'bȧ-lĭst) } *ballista; arcus* bow + *ballista* a military engine.] *Antig.* A kind of crossbow consisting of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood. —



Arbalest.

ar'ba-lest'er, ar'ba-list'er, *n.*

ar'bi-ter (ăr'bĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One having power to decide a dispute; an arbitrator. **2.** One having absolute power of judging and determining.

ar'bi-tra-ble (-trȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Subject to arbitrary decision; discretionary. **2.** Subject to decision by arbitration; referable to an arbitrator or arbiter.

ar'bi-trage (-träj), *n.* [F.] **1.** Arbitration. *Archaic.* **2.** *Commerce.* Traffic in which the profit arises from the difference of value of the same commodity in different markets at the same time. — **ar'bi-tra-gist** (-trȧ-jĭst), *n.*

ar'bi-tral (-trȧl), *a.* [L. *arbitralis.*] Of or pertaining to arbiters or arbitration; as, *arbitral* jurisdiction.

ar-bit'ra-ment (ăr-bĭt'rȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *arbitrement.*] **1.** Right or power of deciding; free will. **2.** Act of deciding as an arbiter; an arbitration. **3.** Arbitrator's award.

ar'bi-tra-ry (ăr'bĭ-trȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *arbitrarius,* fr. *arbiter.*] **1.** Depending on will or discretion; discretionary. **2.** Exercised according to, or based on, one's own will or caprice; hence: absolute, despotic, or tyrannical (with reference to the will); capricious, uncertain (with reference to the caprice). — **ar'bi-tra-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ar'bi-tra-ri-ness,** *n.*

ar'bi-trate (-trāt), *v. t. & i.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING [L. *arbitratus,* p. p. of *arbitrari* to give judgment, fr. *arbiter.*] **1.** To hear and decide, or to act, as arbitrator; hence: to decide; determine. **2.** To submit to arbitration.

ar'bi-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of arbitrating; esp., the hearing and determining of a cause in controversy by a person or persons either chosen by the parties involved or appointed. The decision given is called an *award.*

ar'bi-tra-tive (ăr'bĭ-trȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to arbitration; relating to or designating a tribunal for arbitration.

ar'bi-tra'tor (ăr'bĭ-trā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A person, or one of two or more persons, chosen to settle a difference between parties in controversy; an arbiter. **2.** One who is clothed with absolute power of deciding. = ARBITER, 2.

ar'bi-tress (ăr'bĭ-trĕs), *n.* A female arbiter.

ar'blast (-blăst), **-blast-er.** Vars. of ARBALEST, -BALESTER.

ar'bor, ar'bour (ăr'bẽr), *n.* [ME. *herber, herbere,* properly, a garden of herbs, F. *herbier,* fr. L. *herbarium.*] A kind of latticework formed of, or covered with, vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower.

ar'bor, *n.* [L., tree, beam.] *Mech.* **a** A main shaft or beam. **b** A spindle or axle of a wheel. **c** A lathe mandrel.

Arbor Day. A day in late April or early May, appointed in most of the United States for planting trees and shrubs.

ar-bo're-al (ăr-bō'rē-ăl; 57), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, a tree or trees. **2.** Attached to or frequenting trees.

ar-bo're-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arboreus,* fr. *arbor* tree.] Like a tree, as in form or structure, in distinction from an herb or a shrub; arboreal; arborescent.

ar'bo-res'cent (ăr'bō-rĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *arborescens,* p. pr. of *arborescere* to become a tree, *arbor* tree.] Resembling a tree; treelike. — **ar'bo-res'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

ar'bo-re'tum (-rē'tŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -ETA (-tȧ). [L., a place grown with trees.] A place where trees are cultivated for scientific or educational purposes.

ar'bo-ri-cul'ture (ăr'bō-rĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *arbor* tree + *cultura* culture.] Cultivation of trees and shrubs.

ar'bo-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Of, relating to, or formed by, trees.

ar'bor vi'tæ, *or* **ar'bor-vi'tæ** (ăr'bŏr-vī'tē), *n.* [L. *arbor vitæ* tree of life.] Any of certain evergreen trees of the pine family, often cultivated for ornament and as hedges.

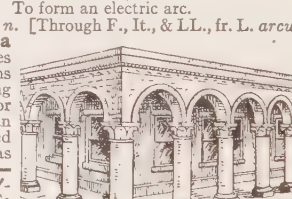
ar'bour (ăr'bẽr). Var. of ARBOR, bower.

ar'bute (ăr'būt), *n.* [L. *arbutus.*] A European arbutus; the strawberry tree. *Archaic or Poetic.*

ar'bu-tus (ăr'bū-tŭs; *the first is the correct Latin accentuation, but the second is now preferred by many for sense* 2), *n.* [L., the strawberry tree.] **1.** Any tree of a genus (*Arbutus*) of shrubs or trees of the heath family. The fruit is a scarlet berry. **2.** Short for **trailing arbutus,** a trailing plant (*Epigæa repens*) of the heath family of the United States, blossoming in early spring.

arc (ärk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *arcus* bow, arc.] **1.** *Geom.* A portion of a curved line. **2.** An object of an arclike curvature. **3.** *Elec.* A sustained luminous glow formed under certain conditions when a break is made in an electric circuit. It is used in various kinds of lights, called **arc lights.** — *v. i.;* ARCKED or ARCED (ärkt); ARCK'ING or ARC'ING (är'kĭng). *Elec.* To form an electric arc.

ar-cade' (är-kād'), *n.* [Through F., It., & LL., fr. L. *arcus* arch.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A series of arches with their columns or piers. **b** A long arched building or gallery. **2.** An arched or covered way or avenue, as between shops. — *v.t.;* -CAD'ED (-kād'ĕd); -CAD'ING. To form as, or furnish with, an arcade or arcades; — used esp. in *p. a.,* ARCADED.



Arcade.

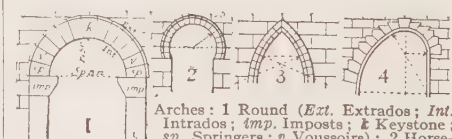
Ar-ca'di-a (-kā'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also, *Poetic,* **Ar'ca-dy** (är'kȧ-dĭ). A mountainous district of Greece, which was reputed to be inhabited by a simple, contented, pastoral people. Fig., any region or scene of simple pleasure and quiet.

Ar-ca'di-an (är-kā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Arcadia; ideally rural. — **Syn.** See RURAL.

ar-ca'num (-nŭm), *n.; pl.,* L. -CANA (-nȧ), E. -NUMS. [L., fr. *arcanus* secret, *arcere* to inclose.] **1.** A secret; mystery; — chiefly in *pl.* **2.** *Alchemy.* An extract of the ulterior or vital nature of a thing; hence, a secret remedy or nostrum.

‖ arc'-bou'tant' (ärˊbōō'tänˊ), *n.; pl.* ARCS-BOUTANTS (-tänˊ). [F.] *Arch.* A flying buttress.

arch (ärch), *n.* [F. *arche,* fr. LL. *arca* (see ARK), confused with *arcus* (cf. ARC).] **1.** *Arch.* A structural member, usually curved and made up of separate wedge-shaped solids with their joints at right angles to the curve. **2.** Any



Arches: 1 Round (*Ext.* Extrados; *Int.* Intrados; *imp.* Imposts; *k* Keystone; *sp.* Springers; *v* Voussoirs); 2 Horseshoe; 3 Lancet; 4 Rampant.

place covered by an arch; archway. **3.** Any curve in the form of an arch. **4.** Something in the form of an arch; as, a croquet *arch.* **5.** *Aëronautics.* A down curve at the end of a wing surface; also, camber, or curve fore and aft. — *v. t. & v. i.* **1.** To cover or provide with an arch or arches. **2.** To form into an arch.

arch (ärch), *a.* [See ARCH-, the prefix.] **1.** Chief; eminent. **2.** [From the use of *arch* in *arch rogue, arch wag, arch knave,* etc.] Cunning; sly; esp., sportively mischievous; roguish. — **Syn.** See MISCHIEVOUS. — *n.* A chief. *Obs.*

arch- (ärch-, *except in* archangel *and derivatives,* where

it is ärk-. *Many of these compounds have variable accent, dependent on position and emphasis. In titles, esp. when the name follows, the stronger accent is commonly on* arch-; *as,* Arch'bish'op Cuth'bert, *the* Arch'duke' Hen'ry, *etc.*). [AS. *arce-, erce-,* L. *arch-, archi-,* Gr. *ἀρχ-, ἀρχι-.* See ARCHI-.] A prefix, used in titles and descriptive appellations, meaning *chief, principal, prime,* as in *archbishop, archdeacon.*

Ar-chæ'an, Ar-che'an (är-kē'ăn), *a.* [Gr. *ἀρχαῖος* ancient, fr. *ἀρχή* beginning.] *Geol.* Ancient; pertaining to or designating the oldest known system of rocks.

ar'chæ-o-log'ic, ar'che-o-log'ic (är'kē-ō-lŏj'ĭk) ⌋*a.* [Gr. **ar'chæ-o-log'i-cal, ar'che-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) ⌋ *ἀρχαιολογικός.*] Relating to archæology or antiquities. — **-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [cialist in archæology.

ar'chæ-ol'o-gist, ar'che-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A spe-

ar'chæ-ol'o-gy, ar'che-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχαιολογία; ἀρχαῖος* ancient + *λόγος* discourse.] The study of antiquities; the study of the art, customs, etc., of ancient peoples as shown in their monuments, relics, etc.

ar'chæ-op'ter-yx (-ŏp'tĕr-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀρχαῖος* ancient Gr. *πτέρυξ* wing.] *Paleon.* A fossil bird (constituting the genus *Archæopteryx*) being the earliest and most primitive bird known.

Remains of Archæopteryx. (1/6)

Ar'chæ-o-zo'ic (är'kē-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀρχαῖος* ancient + *ζῷον* animal.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the earliest era of geological history, the era of the Archæan rocks. See ARCHÆAN.

— *n.* The Archæozoic era.

ar-cha'ic (är-kā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀρχαϊκός* old-fashioned, fr. *ἀρχαῖος* ancient.] Of or characterized by antiquity or archaism; antiquated.—**Syn.** See OLD.

ar'cha-ism (är'kā-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχαϊσμός,* fr. *ἀρχαῖος* ancient, fr. *ἀρχή* beginning.] **1.** The use of an ancient, obsolete, or old-fashioned diction, idiom, or style in speech, art, etc. **2.** An antiquated word, idiom, or the like.

ar'cha-ist, *n.* An antiquary; also, one who uses archaisms.

ar'cha-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of an archaism; using archaisms; pretending to be archaic.

ar'cha-ize (är'kā-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Gr. *ἀρχαΐζειν.*] To make appear archaic or antique; to use archaisms. — **ar'cha-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

arch'an'gel (ärk'ān'jĕl); *see* ARCH-), *n.* [L. *archangelus,* Gr. *ἀρχάγγελος.*] **1.** A chief angel. **2.** The angelica (*Angelica archangelica*). — **arch'an-gel'ic** (-ăn-jĕl'ĭk), *a.*

arch'bish-op (ärch'bĭsh'ŭp; *see* ARCH-), *n.* [From AS., fr. L. *archiepiscopus,* fr. Gr. *ἀρχιεπίσκοπος.*] A chief bishop; a prelate at the head of an ecclesiastical province, or one of equivalent honorary rank. Abbr., *abp.* — **arch'-bish'op-ric** (-rĭk), *n.*

arch'dea'con (-dē'k'n; *see* ARCH-), *n.* [AS. *arcediacon,* L. *archidiaconus,* fr. Gr. *ἀρχιδιάκονος.*] A chief deacon, next below a bishop in rank.—**arch'dea'con-ate** (-āt), *n.* — **arch'dea'con-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* — **arch'dea'con-ship,** *n.*

arch'du'cal (ärch'dū'kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archduke or archduchy.

arch'duch'ess (-dŭch'ĕs; *see* ARCH-), *n.* Consort of an archduke; also, a princess of the imperial family of Austria.

arch'duch'y (-dŭch'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DUCHIES (-ĭz). Territory of an archduke or archduchess. [family of Austria.]

arch'duke' (-dūk'; *see* ARCH-), *n.* A prince of the imperial

Ar-che'an. Var. of ARCHÆAN.

arched (ärcht), *a.* Made as or with an arch or curve.

ar'che-gone (är'kē-gōn), *n. Bot.* An archegonium.

ar'che-go'ni-ate (är'kē-gō'nĭ-āt), *a. Bot.* Bearing archegonia, as the bryophytes and pteridophytes.

ar'che-go'ni-um (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀρχέγονος* the first of a race.] *Bot.* The flask-shaped female sex organ in the bryophytes and pteridophytes and some gymnosperms. It bears the egg, or oösphere, which produces the sporophyte.

arch'en'e-my (ärch'ĕn'ē-mĭ), *n.* Chief enemy; Satan.

ar-chen'ter-on (är-kĕn'tĕr-ŏn), *n.* [*archi-* + Gr. *ἔντερον* intestine.] *Zoöl.* The primitive enteron or digestive sac of a gastrula. — **ar'chen-ter'ic** (är'kĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.*

ar'che-ol'o-gy (är'kē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), **ar'che-o-log'i-cal,** etc. Vars. of ARCHÆOLOGY, etc.

arch'er (är'chĕr), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL. *arcarius,* fr. L. *arcus* bow.] **1.** A bowman; one who uses the bow and arrow. See SOLDIER, *Illust.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = SAGITTARIUS.

arch'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Art or practice of, or skill in, shooting with a bow and arrows. **2.** An archer's outfit of bows, arrows, etc. **3.** Archers collectively.

ar'che-spore (är'kē-spōr), *n.* [*arche-* = *archi-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* The cell or group of cells that gives rise to the spore mother cells. — **ar'che-spo'ri-al** (-spō'rĭ-ăl), *a.*

ar'che-type (är'kē-tīp), *n.* [From L., deriv. of Gr. *ἀρχε-* = *ἀρχι-* first + *τύπος* stamp, pattern.] The original pattern or model of a work, or the model from which a thing is formed. — **ar'che-typ'al** (är'kē-tīp'ăl; är-kĕt'ĭ-păl), *a.*

arch'fiend' (ärch'fēnd'), *n.* The chief fiend; esp., Satan.

ar'chi- (är'kĭ-). [L. *archi-,* Gr. *ἀρχι-,* a prefix fr. same root as *ἄρχειν* to be first, *ἀρχή* beginning, *ἀρχός* chief.] A prefix signifying *chief, arch* (as in *architect, archiepiscopal*); or in *Biol. & Anat.,* usually, *primitive, original, ancestral.*

ar'chi-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*archi-* + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* The formative material or protoplasm of the egg.

ar'chi-carp (är'kĭ-kärp), *n.* [*archi-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* The female sexual organ in ascomycetous fungi. It consists normally of a filamentous portion, the *trichogyne,* and a fertile portion which after fertilization is known as an *ascogonium.*

ar'chi-di-ac'o-nal (-dī-ăk'ō-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archdeacon or his office.

ar'chi-e-pis'co-pal (är'kĭ-ē-pĭs'kō-păl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archbishop or his office.

ar'chi-e-pis'co-pate (-pāt), *n.* Office, tenure, or state of an archbishop; an archbishopric.

ar'chil (är'kĭl), *n.* [From OF., fr. It. or OSp.] A violet dye got from several lichens; also, any plant yielding it.

Ar'chi-lo'chi-an (är'kĭ-lō'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Archilochius.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Greek satiric poet Archilochus, of the 7th century B. C., regarded as inventor of various lyric forms, and famous for bitter and vindictive lampoons. — *n.* An Archilochian verse.

ar'chi-mage (är'kĭ-māj), *n.; pl.* -MAGES (-māj-ēz). Also **ar'chi-ma'gus** (-mā'gŭs); *L. pl.* -GI (-mā'jī). [*archi-* + L. *magus,* Gr. *μάγος,* a Magian.] A great magician or enchanter.

ar'chi-man'drite (-măn'drīt), *n.* [From L., fr. LGr. *ἀρχιμανδρίτης; ἀρχι-* (E. *arch-*) + *μάνδρα* an inclosure.] *East. Ch.* **a** A chief of a monastery, corresponding to *abbot* in the Roman Catholic Church. **b** A superintendent of several monasteries, corresponding to *superior abbot,* or *father provincial,* in the Roman Catholic Church.

Ar'chi-me'de-an (-mē'dē-ăn; -mē-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Archimedes (287?-212 B. C.), a celebrated Greek mathematician and mechanician.

Archimedean, *or* Archimedes', screw, a device for raising water, attributed to Archimedes, consisting of a tube wound spirally around an axis or of a coarse screw incased in an open cylinder.

ar'chi-mime' (är'kĭ-mīm'), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀρχίμιμος.* See MIME.] *Class. Antiq.* A chief mime or buffoon; esp., one who at a funeral imitated the deceased in appearance and manner.

arch'ing (är'chĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ARCH, *v.*

ar'chi-pe-lag'ic (är'kĭ-pĕ-lăj'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an archipelago.

ar'chi-pel'a-go (-kĭ-pĕl'ȧ-gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES, -GOS (-gōz). [From It., fr. Gr. *ἀρχι-* + *πέλαγος* sea.] **1.** [*cap.*] The Grecian Archipelago, or Ægean Sea, between Greece and Asia Minor. It is studded with small islands. **2.** Any sea or broad sheet of water interspersed with islands; also, such a group of islands.

ar'chi-tect (är'kĭ-tĕkt), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀρχιτέκτων* chief artificer, master builder; *ἀρχι-* (E. *archi-*) + *τέκτων* workman.] **1.** A person skilled in, or a professional student of, architecture; one who plans and oversees the construction of buildings, etc. **2.** A contriver; designer; maker.

ar'chi-tec-ton'ic (-tĕk-tŏn'ĭk) ⌋*a.* Of or pertaining to a mas-

ar'chi-tec-ton'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) ⌋ ter builder or constructor; of or relating to architecture; constructive.

ar'chi-tec'tur-al (-tĕk'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to architecture. — **ar'chi-tec'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

ar'chi-tec'ture (är'kĭ-tĕk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *architectura.*] **1.** Art or science of building, esp. for the purposes of civil life. **2.** Construction, in general; structure.

ar'chi-trave (-trāv), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *archi-* + *trave* beam, L. *trabs.*] *Arch.* **a** The lowest division of an entablature, resting on the column, esp. in classical architecture. See COLUMN, *Illust.* **b** The group of moldings, or other member, above and on both sides of an opening, as a door.

ar'chi-val (är'kĭ-văl; är-kī'văl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in, archives, or records.

ar'chives (är'kīvz), *n. pl.* [F. *archives,* pl., L. *archivum, archium,* fr. Gr. *ἀρχεῖον* government house, *τὰ ἀρχεῖα* archives, fr. *ἀρχή* first place, government.] **1.** A place for keeping public records. **2.** Public records; — also in *sing.* — **Syn.** Registers, annals, chronicles. See RECORD.

ar'chi-vist (är'kĭ-vĭst), *n. pl.* A keeper of archives, or records.

ar'chi-volt (-vōlt), *n.* [From F., fr. It.] *Arch.* **a** The

architectural member surrounding a curved opening, as of an arch. **b** More commonly, the ornamental work on the wall face of the stones of an arch.

arch'ly (ärch'lĭ), *adv.* In an arch manner; roguishly.

arch'ness, *n.* Quality of being arch; roguishness.

ar'chon (är'kŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἄρχων, ἄρχοντος*, p. pr. of *ἄρχειν* to rule.] **1.** *Antiq.* One of the chief magistrates in ancient Athens. **2.** One of certain officials and dignitaries of the Byzantine empire and modern Greece. **3.** A ruler or presiding officer.

ar'chon-tate (är'kŏn-tāt), *n.* An archon's term of office.

arch'priest' (ärch'prēst'; *see* ARCH-), *n.* A chief priest; specif.: *Eccl. Hist.* **a** In early times, a priest who acted as the chief assistant or as the vicar of a bishop in a cathedral, later called *dean;* also, a priest in charge of the clergy in a large town, later called *rural dean.* **b** The title of the head of the Roman Catholic secular clergy in England from 1598 to 1623, when succeeded by a *vicar apostolic.* — **arch'priest'hood,** *n.* — **arch'priest'ship,** *n.*

arch'way' (ärch'wā'), *n.* A way under an arch.

-archy. [Gr. *-αρχία*, fr. *ἀρχός* chief. See ARCH-.] A suffix properly meaning *a rule, ruling;* as in *monarchy,* a rule of one; *oligarchy,* the rule of a few.

ar'ci-form (är'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *arcus* bow + *-form.*] Having the form of an arch; curved.

arc light. See ARC, *n.*, 3.

arc'o-graph (ärk'ō-grăf'), *n.* [L. *arcus* (E. *arc*) + *-graph.*] Any of several instruments for drawing an arc without the use of compasses or geometrical processes.

arc'tic (ärk'tĭk), *a.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀρκτικός*, fr. *ἄρκτος* a bear, also a constellation so called.] Pert. to, or situated under, the northern constellation called the *Bear* (applied specif. to a circle or parallel of latitude 23° 28′ from the pole); relating to, or characteristic of, the north polar regions; frigid.—*n.* **1.** The arctic circle, pole, or regions. **2.** A kind of waterproof overshoe. *U. S.*

Arc'to-gæ'a (-tō-jē'*à*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἄρκτος* the north + *γαῖα, γῆ*, land.] *Zoögeog.* A realm or primary division including North America (except Central America), Europe, Asia, and Africa. — **Arc'to-gæ'an** *or* **-ge'an** (-jē'ăn), **Arc'to-gæ'al** *or* **-ge'al** (-jē'ăl), *a.*

Arc-tu'rus (ärk-tū'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀρκτοῦρος*, prop., bearward; *ἄρκτος* bear + *οὖρος* ward, guard.] A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes; Alpha (*a*) Boötis.

arc'u-ate (ärk'ū-āt) *a.* [L. *arcuatus*, p. p. of *arcuare* to **arc'u-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd) } bow.] Curved like a bow.

-ard (ärd). [Orig. same word as E. *hard.*] A suffix in words mostly from the French, and usually denoting *one who does something excessively* or *something discreditable,* as in *coward, sluggard,* drunk*ard.*

ar'deb (är'dĕb), *n.* [Ar.] A unit of capacity used in Egypt and neighboring countries. It varies greatly in different places, being equal at Cairo to about 5.2 bushels; at Alexandria, to about 7.5 bushels; at Gondar, to about 4 quarts, etc. The Egyptian customs ardeb is 5.447 Imperial, or 5.619 U. S., bushels (1.980 hectoliters).

ar'den-cy (är'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ardent.

ar'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [F. *ardant,* p. pr. of *ardoir* to burn, L. *ardere.*] **1.** Hot or burning; fiery. **2.** Glowing; shining. **3.** Passionate; fervent; vehement in the passions or affections. — **Syn.** Intense, fierce, arduous, eager, zealous, fervid. See FERVENT. — **ar'dent-ly,** *adv.*

ardent spirits, strong, distilled alcoholic liquors as whisky, brandy, etc.

Ar'dois' sys'tem (är'dwä'). *Naut.* A widely used system of electric night signals in which a series of double electric lamps (white and red) is arranged vertically on a mast, and operated from a keyboard below.

ar'dor, ar'dour (är'dẽr), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *ardor,* fr. *ardere* to burn.] **1.** Burning heat; fire; flame. **2.** Warmth or heat of passion or affection; zeal. — **Syn.** Eagerness, zeal. See FERVOR.

ar'du-ous (-dū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arduus* steep, high.] **1.** Steep and lofty; hard to climb. **2.** Laborious; difficult.—**Syn.** See HARD. — **ar'du-ous-ly** (är'dū-ŭs-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

are (är), *n.* [F., fr. L. *area.* See AREA.] *Metric System.* The area of a square of which each side is ten meters in length (about 119.6 square yards, or .025 acre).

are (är). [AS. (Northumbrian) *aron.*] The present indicative plural of the verb *be.*

a're-a (ā're-*à*), *n.*; *pl.* E. **AREAS** (-*àz*), L., chiefly in biology, **AREÆ** (-ē). [L. *area* a broad piece of level ground.] **1.** Any plane surface. **2.** The sunken space or court affording access and light to a basement. **3.** A particular extent of surface; region; tract on the earth. **4.** *Geom.* The superficial contents of a figure; surface within the lines of a figure. **5.** Extent; range; as, a wide *area* of thought.

a're-al (-*ăl*), *a.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, an area; as, *areal* interstices (the spaces inclosed by the reticulate vessels of leaves).

ar'e-ca (är'ē-*kà*; *à-rē'kà*), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg., fr. Kanarese *aḍiki.*] Any of various palms, of which one (*Areca catechu*) yields the betel nut.

a-re'na (*à-rē'nà*), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-NAS** (-*nàz*), L. **-NÆ** (-nē). [L. *arena, harena,* sand, sandy place.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* The area, usually sanded, for the spectacles in an amphitheater. **2.** Place of public contest or exertion; sphere of action.

ar'e-na'ceous (ăr'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *arenaceus.*] Sandy.

ar'e-nic'o-lous (-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *arena* sand + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Inhabiting, or burrowing in, sand.

ar'e-o- (ăr'ē-ō-; ā'rē-ō-). A combining form **fr.** the Gr. *Ἄρης*, gen. *Ἄρεος of Ares,* or *Mars, Martian,* used in astronomy; as in: **ar'e-o-cen'tric** (-sĕn'trĭk), having Mars as the center or origin; **ar'e-og'ra-phy** (-ŏg'*rà*-fĭ), a description of the surface of the planet Mars; **ar'e-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), the scientific investigation of Mars.

a-re'o-la (*à-rē'ō-là*), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-LAS** (-làz), L. **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., dim. of *area.*] A small area, esp. about something, as about a vesicle or pustule. — **a-re'o-lar** (-*làr*), *a.*

a-re'o-late (*à-rē'ō-lāt*) } *a.* Divided into small spaces, or **a-re'o-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd) } areolæ.

a're-o-la'tion (ā'rē-ō-lā'shŭn; ăr'ē-), *n.* Division into areolæ; also, an areola or small space.

ar'e-ole (ăr'ē-ōl; ăr'-), *n.* [F. *aréole.*] An areola.

Ar'e-op'a-gite (ăr'ē-ŏp'*à*-gīt; -jĭt), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *Ἀρειοπαγίτης.*] A member of the tribunal of the Areopagus.

Ar'e-op'a-gus (-gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀρειόπαγος*, and *Ἄρειος πάγος*, hill of Ares (Mars' Hill).] A hill west of the Acropolis, Athens, where sat a high court, in later times cognizant only of capital crimes; also, the court.

A'res (ā'rēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄρης.*] *Gr. Relig.* The Greek god of war, and sometimes of pestilence, son of Zeus and Hera, and lover or consort of Aphrodite. The Romans identified him with Mars.

‖ **a'rête'** (à'rât'), *n.* [F., lit., fishbone, ridge, sharp edge, fr. L. *arista* beard of grain.] *Geog.* An acute and rugged crest of a mountain range or of a subsidiary ridge between two mountain gorges.

Ar'e-thu'sa (ăr'ē-thū'*sà*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀρέθουσα.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A wood nymph who, pursued by the river god Alpheus, was changed by Artemis into a stream which ran under the sea, and mingled with the river. See HESPERIDES, 1. **2.** [*l. c.*] Any of a genus (*Arethusa*) of bog orchids, with a single linear leaf and purple scapose flower.

ar'gal (är'găl) } *n.* [Mongolian.] A large wild sheep

ar'ga-li (-gà-lĭ) } (*Ovis argali*), remarkable for its large horns, which inhabits the mountains of northeastern Asia. The name has been applied to other wild sheep, as the bighorn of America.

Argal (*Ovis argali*).

Ar'gand lamp (är'gănd). [After the inventor, Aimé *Argand,* of Geneva.] A lamp with a tubular wick and burner admitting air both inside and outside of the flame.

ar'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *argentum* silver.] **1.** Silver, or money. *Archaic.* **2.** Whiteness; anything white. *Fig. & Poet.* **3.** *Her.* Silver, — represented in engraving by a plain white surface. — *a.* Silver; silvery; white.

ar-gen'tal (är-jĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to silver; resembling, containing, or combined with, silver.

ar-gen'te-ous (-tē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argenteus.*] Silvery, as a plant having silky or silvery hairs.

ar-gen'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or containing silver, esp., *Chem.,* in its higher valence. Cf. ARGENTOUS.

ar'gen-tif'er-ous (är'jĕn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argentum* silver + *-ferous.*] Producing or containing silver.

ar'gen-tine (är'jĕn-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* Pert. to silver; silvery. — *n.* Silver; any of various materials resembling silver.

Ar'gen-tine (-tēn; -tīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the South American republic of Argentina. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Argentina. — **Ar'gen-tin'e-an** (-tĭn'ē-ăn), *n.*

ar'gen-tite (är'jĕn-tīt), *n.* [L. *argentum* silver.] *Min.* Native silver sulphide, Ag_2S, a mineral of metallic luster and dark lead-gray color. It is a valuable ore of silver.

ar'gen-tol (-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [L. *argentum* silver + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* An organic silver compound derived from quinoline. It is used as an antiseptic and astringent.

ar-gen'tous (är-jĕn'tŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, silver in its lower valence. Cf. ARGENTIC.

ar'gil (är'jĭl), *n.* [F. *argile,* L. *argilla* white clay, Gr. *ἄργιλλα* argil, *ἀργός* white.] Clay; esp., potter's clay.

ar'gil-la'ceous (-jĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *argillaceus.*] Clayey.

ar'gil-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argilla* white clay + *-ferous.*] Producing, or abounding in, argil, or clay.

ar'gil-lite (är'jĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀργιλλος* clay + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* Argillaceous schist or slate; porcellanite. It is bluish or blackish gray, sometimes greenish gray, brownish red, etc.

Ar'give (är'jīv ; -gīv), *a.* [L. *Argivus.*] Of or pertaining to the Achæan city of Argos or the surrounding territory of Argolis ; hence (after Homer), of or pertaining to the Greeks in general. — *n.* A Greek of Argos, or, freely, any Greek.

Ar'go (är'gō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Αργώ.*] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** The fifty-oared ship in the prow of which Athena inserted a piece of the speaking oak of Dodona. See ARGONAUT ; JASON. **2.** *Astron.* A large constellation in the southern hemisphere, through which the Milky Way passes, lying principally between Canis Major and the Southern Cross.

ar'gol (-gŏl), *n.* Crude tartar.

ar'gon (-gŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀργόν*, neut. of *ἀργός* inactive.] *Chem.* A colorless, odorless, inert gaseous element occurring in the air, in volcanic gases, etc. Symbol, *A* ; at. wt., 39.88.

Ar'go-naut (-gŏ-nôt), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr., fr. *'Αργώ* Argo + *ναύτης* sailor.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the band of heroes, including Jason, who sailed in the "Argo" to Colchis. **2.** One of those who went to California in search of gold shortly after its discovery there in 1848. *U. S.* **3.** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* The paper nautilus. — **Ar'go-nau'tic** (-nô'tĭk), *a.*

ar'go-sy (är'gō-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Earlier *ragusy*, fr. *Ragusa*, meaning orig., a vessel of Ragusa.] A large ship; esp., a merchant vessel of the largest size.

ar'got (-gō ; -gŏt), *n.* [F.] The conventional jargon of a class, esp. of thieves or vagabonds. — **Syn.** See CANT.

ar'gue (är'gū), *v. i.* ; -GUED (-gūd) ; -GU-ING. [F. *arguer*, fr. L. *argutare*, freq. of *arguere* to make clear.] **1.** To offer reasons for or against something ; reason. **2.** To contend in argument ; dispute ; — used with *with*. — *v. t.* **1.** To debate ; discuss ; treat by reasoning. **2.** To manifest by reasoning ; prove ; as, many laws *argue* many sins. **3.** To persuade by reasons. — **Syn.** See DISCUSS. — **ar'gu-a-ble** (är'gū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **ar'gu-er**, *n.*

ar'gu-fy (är'gū-fī), *v. t. & i.* ; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [*argue* + *-fy.*] *Colloq. or Dial.* **1.** To prove ; signify ; matter. **2.** To argue, or argue with, pertinaciously.

ar'gu-ment (-gū-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *argumentum.*] **1.** Proof ; evidence. *Archaic.* **2.** A reason or reasons offered for or against something ; reasoning. **3.** Argumentation ; discussion ; disputation. **4.** The subject matter or topic of anything ; also, an abstract ; summary, as of a book. **5.** Matter of dispute. *Archaic.*

ar'gu-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion ; a process of reasoning ; argument. **2.** Debate ; discussion.

ar'gu-men'ta-tive (-mĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to argument ; given to argument ; disputatious. — **ar'gu-men'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

Ar'gus (är'gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αργος.*] *Gr. Myth.* The hundred-eyed son of Zeus and Niobe. Hermes charmed him to sleep and killed him. See Io.

Ar'gus-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Vigilant and sharp-sighted.

ar-gyr'o-dite (är-jĭr'ō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀργυρώδης* rich in silver.] *Min.* A rare steel-gray mineral of metallic luster, composed of silver, germanium, and sulphur (Ag_8GeS_6).

ar'gy-rol (är'jĭ-rōl), *n.* [Gr. *ἄργυρος* silver + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* Silver vitellin, a silver compound used in treating inflammations of mucous membranes.

a'ri-a (ä'rĭ-ȧ ; ȧ'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It., ultimately fr. L. *aër* air.] *Music.* A melody ; esp., an elaborate, accompanied melody sung by a single voice, in operas, cantatas, etc.

Ar'i-ad'ne (är'ĭ-ăd'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Αριάδνη.*] *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Minos, King of Crete. She fell in love with Theseus, and gave him a clew of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth. See MINOTAUR.

Ar'ian (är'yăn ; ăr'ĭ-ăn). Var. of ARYAN.

A'ri-an (ā'rĭ-ăn ; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arius (d. 336), or his doctrines, esp. the doctrine that Christ, though noblest of all created beings, was not the Eternal Son of God nor of the same substance as the Father. — *n.* An adherent of the doctrines of Arius. — **A'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

-a'ri-an. A compound suffix, forming adjectives and nouns. It refers chiefly to persons, and denotes : **a** Occupation and the like, as veterin*arian*, antiqu*arian*. **b** Age, as octogen*arian*. **c** Religious and social affiliations, as Unit*arian*. See -ARY, -AN.

ar'id (ăr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *aridus*, fr. *arere* to be dry.] **1.** Dry ; barren. **2.** Wanting in interest or life. — **Syn.** See DRY.

a-rid'i-ty (ȧ-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *ariditas.*] State or quality of being arid ; dryness ; also, a thing that is arid.

A'ri-el (ā'rĭ-ĕl ; 3), *n.* [Heb. *Arīēl.*] **1.** *Myth. & Fiction.* **a** In the demonology of the Cabala, a water spirit. **b** In medieval folk lore, a graceful spirit of the air. **c** In Shakespeare's "Tempest," an airy, tricksy spirit, changing shape at will to serve Prospero, his master. **2.** *Astron.* See URANUS.

a'ri-el, *n., or* **ariel gazelle.** [Ar. *aryil, ayyil*, stag.] A gazelle (*Gazella arabica*) of Arabia and adjacent regions.

A'ri-es (-ēz), *n.* ; *gen.* ARIETIS (ȧ-rī'ĕ-tĭs). [L., ram.] *Astron.* **a** A constellation between Pisces and Taurus, pictured as a ram ; the Ram. **b** The first sign [♈] of the zodiac. The sun enters it about March 21st.

a'ri-et'ta (ä'rĭ-ĕt'ȧ)]*n.* [It. *arietta*, dim. of *aria* ; F. *ari-*
ar'i-ette' (ăr'ĭ-ĕt')] *ette.*] *Music.* A short aria, or air.

a-right' (ȧ-rīt'), *adv.* Rightly ; correctly.

ar'il (ăr'ĭl), *n.* [LL. *arilli* dry grapes.] An exterior covering or appendage of certain seeds, developing as an outgrowth from the funicle. The scarlet coating of the seeds of climbing bittersweet is a true aril. — **ar'il-late** (-ĭ-lāt), **-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.*

ar'il-lode (-ĭ-lōd), *n.* [NL. *arillus* aril + 1st *-ode.*] *Bot.* A false aril ; an aril-like growth originating from the micropyle instead of from the funicle or chalaza of the ovule. The mace of the nutmeg is an arillode.

A-ri'on (ȧ-rī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Αρίων.*] A Greek poet of Lesbos, a renowned player on the lyre, who, robbed by sailors, cast himself into the sea, and is fabled to have been saved by a dolphin drawn to the ship by his music.

ar'i-ose (ăr'ĭ-ōs ; ăr'ĭ-ōs'), *a.* [It. *arioso*, fr. *aria* air.] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from recitative.

‖ **a-ri-o'so** (ä-rē-ō'sō), *adv. & a.* [It.] *Music.* In the smooth and melodious style of an air ; ariose.

a-rise' (ȧ-rīz'), *v. i.* ; *pret.* A-ROSE' (-rōz') ; *p. p.* A-RIS'EN (-rĭz''n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-RIS'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [AS. *ārīsan* ; *ā* + *rīsan* to rise.] **1.** To ascend ; rise. **2.** To come into action, being, or notice ; become operative, sensible, or visible. **3.** To proceed ; issue ; spring. — **Syn.** See RISE.

Ar'is-tæ'us (ăr'ĭs-tē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Αρισταῖος.*] *Class. Myth.* A son of Apollo, deified as patron of flocks, shepherds, the vine, the olive, and beekeeping.

a-ris'tate (ȧ-rĭs'tāt), *a.* [L. *aristatus*, fr. *arista* awn.] *Bot.* Having a pointed, beardlike appendage ; awned.

ar'is-toc'ra-cy (ăr'ĭs-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *ἀριστοκρατία* ; *ἄριστος* best + *κρατεῖν* to be strong, rule.] **1.** Rule by the best ; hence, government by a relatively small, privileged class. Also, a state thus governed, or the governing body. **2.** The nobles or chief persons in a state ; a privileged class ; popularly, those regarded as superior to the rest of the community, as in rank, fortune, or intellect. Cf. DEMOCRACY.

a-ris'to-crat (ȧ-rĭs'tō-krăt ; ăr'ĭs-), *n.* **1.** One of the aristocracy. **2.** One having the sympathies, habits, and temper of mind common among a ruling class. **3.** One who favors an aristocracy as a form of government.

ar'is-to-crat'ic (ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt'ĭk ; ȧ-rĭs'-)]*a.* **1.** Of or per-
ar'is-to-crat'i-cal (-krăt'ĭ-kăl)] taining to an aristocracy ; as, an *aristocratic* constitution. **2.** Partaking of aristocracy ; characteristic of, or originating with, the aristocracy ; as, *aristocratic* manners. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ar'is-tol (ăr'ĭs-tōl ; -tŏl), *n.* [Gr. *ἄριστος* best + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A red-brown powder prepared from thymol and iodine, used as a substitute for iodoform.

ar'is-to-lo'chi-a'ceous (ăr'ĭs-tō-lō'kĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *aristolochia* a plant useful in childbirth, fr. Gr. *ἀριστολόχεια* ; *ἄριστος* best + *λοχεία* childbirth.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Aristolochiaceæ*), the birthwort family, of chiefly tropical erect or climbing herbs or shrubs (order *Aristolochiales*).

Ar'is-to-te'li-an (-tē'lĭ-ăn ; -tēl'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aristotle, the Greek philosopher (384-322 B. C.). — *n.* A follower of Aristotle ; an adherent of Aristotle's theories or of theories supposed to be Aristotle's.

Aristotelian logic, the logic of Aristotle, the central achievement of which was the doctrine of the syllogism ; more broadly, the traditional or formal logic following the line of development inaugurated by Aristotle.

a-ris'to-type' (ȧ-rĭs'tō-tīp'), *n.* [Gr. *ἄριστος* best + *-type.*] *Photog.* Orig., a printing-out process using paper coated with silver chloride in gelatin ; now, any such process using silver salts in collodion or in gelatin ; also, a print so made.

a-ris'tu-late (-tū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *aristate.*] *Bot.* Having a short beard or awn.

a-rith'me-tic (ȧ-rĭth'mĕ-tĭk), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀριθμητική* fr. *ἀριθμητικός* arithmetical, *ἀριθμεῖν* to number, *ἀριθμός* number.] **1.** Science of numbers ; art of computation by figures. **2.** A treatise on this science.

ar'ith-met'i-cal (ăr'ĭth-mĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to arithmetic ; according to the method of arithmetic. — **ar'ith-met'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-rith'me-ti'cian (ȧ-rĭth'mĕ-tĭsh'ăn ; ăr'ĭth-), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

ar'ith-mom'e-ter (ăr'ĭth-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀριθμός* number + *-meter.*] A calculating machine.

ark (ärk), *n.* [AS. *arc*, fr. L. *arca*, fr. *arcere* to inclose.] **1.** A chest or coffer. **2.** *Jewish Hist.* The oblong chest, kept in the holy of holies, in which were the two tables of stone containing the Ten Commandments ; — called also **Ark of the Covenant.** **3.** The vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge (*Gen.* vi.) ; hence, any place of refuge.

arles (ärlz), *n. pl.* Earnest money. *Scot.*

arm (ärm), *n.* [See ARMS.] *Mil.* **a** A branch of the mili-

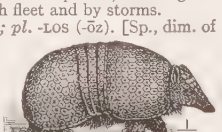
tary service; as, the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers are the *arms* of the modern army. **b** A weapon of offense or defense.

arm, *v. t.* [F. *armer*, fr. L. *armare*, fr. *arma*, pl., arms. See ARMS.] **1.** To furnish with weapons. **2.** To cover or furnish with any strengthening or protective covering. **3.** To equip or fit out for action or operation. — *v. i.* To provide one's self with arms; take arms.

arm, *n.* [AS. *arm, earm.*] **1.** A human upper limb, esp. the part between shoulder and wrist. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, an arm; as: **a** The fore limb of a vertebrate, as of a bear. **b** A limb of an invertebrate animal. **c** A slender part of an instrument, machine, or mechanical appliance, projecting from a trunk, axis, or fulcrum. **d** *Naut.* The end of a yard; also, the part of an anchor from the crown to the fluke. See ANCHOR. **e** An inlet from the sea or other body of water. **f** A support for the elbow, at the side of a chair, the end of a sofa, etc. **3.** Power; might; strength; as, the *arm* of the Lord.

ar-ma'da (är-mā'dȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. LL. *armata*, fr. L. *armare* to arm.] A fleet of armed ships; specif., the **Spanish,** *or* **Invincible, Armada,** sent by Philip II. of Spain against England, in 1588. It was dispersed, and in great part destroyed, by the English fleet and by storms.

ar'ma-dil'lo (är'mȧ-dĭl'ō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [Sp., dim. of *armado* armed.] A burrowing, chiefly nocturnal edentate mammal (family *Dasypodidæ*) of South and tropical America, having the body and head incased in an armor of small bony plates. When attacked, some species can curl up into a ball, presenting the armor on all sides.



Armadillo (*Tolypeutes tricinctus*).

Ar'ma-ged'don (är'mȧ-gĕd'ŏn), *n.* [L. *Armagedon* (Vulgate), Gr. 'Αρμαγεδδών.] The place of a great battle to be fought out on "the great day of God" between the powers of good and evil; — symbolically named, probably with reference to the actual battlefield of Megiddo, an ancient town of Palestine, near which the Canaanites under Sisera were defeated. *Rev.* xvi. 16.

ar'ma-ment (är'mȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *armamenta*, pl., utensils, esp. ship's tackle, fr. *armare* to arm.] **1.** A body of forces equipped for war. **2.** *Mil. & Nav.* All the guns, torpedoes, small arms, etc., of a ship, a fortification, or coast-defense system. **3.** Any equipment, or act of equipping, for resistance.

ar'ma-ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *armatura*, fr. *armare* to arm.] **1.** Armor; whatever is worn or used to protect and defend the body. Hence, a covering suggestive of such armor; as: **a** A covering of flat wire about a cable. **b** *Biol.* An organ or structure serving as, or comparable to, a weapon of offense or defense, as the teeth, the thorns of plants, etc. **2.** *Magnetism.* A piece of soft iron or steel used to connect the poles of a magnet or magnets. **3.** *Elec.* **a** That part of a dynamo-electric machine carrying the conductors by the relative movement of which latter through the magnetic field an electric current is induced (as in the dynamo), or which are caused to move through this field (as in the motor) by a current passing through them. **b** The metallic coating of a Leyden jar.

— *v. t. Elec.* To furnish or provide with an armature.

arm'chair' (ärm'châr'), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows or forearms.

armed (ärmd), *p. a.* Furnished with arms.

Ar-me'ni-an (är-mē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Armenia, Armenians, or their language. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Armenia. **2.** The Armenian language.

ar'met (är'mĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *arme* arm.] A kind of medieval helmet. See HELMET, *Illust.*

arm'ful (ärm'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as the arm can hold.

arm'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** The armpit. **2.** A hole for the arm in a garment; armscye.

ar'mi-ger (är'mĭ-jẽr), *n.; pl.* E. -GERS, L. ARMIGERI (är-mĭj'ẽr-ī). [L., armor-bearer.] An esquire; one next in degree to a knight, and entitled to armorial bearings.

ar'mil-la-ry (-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *armilla* arm ring, bracelet, *armus* arm.] Pertaining to or resembling a bracelet; consisting of rings or circles.

arm'ing (är'mĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of furnishing with, or of taking up, arms. **2.** The arms or equipment so furnished. **3.** A part or fitting put upon a thing to complete it or fit it for action; as: **a** The tallow with which a sounding lead is armed. **b** The armature of a magnet.

Ar-min'i-an (är-mĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arminius (1560-1609), a Dutch Protestant theologian, whose doctrines were those adopted by the Wesleyans of Great Britain and the Methodists of America. — *n. Eccl. Hist.* A believer in Arminianism. — **Ar-min'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ar-mip'o-tent (är-mĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *armipotens.*] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle. — **-o-tence** (-tĕns), *n. Rare.*

ar'mi-stice (är'mĭ-stĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *arma* arms + *stare, statum,* to stand still.] A brief suspension of hostilities by agreement; a truce.

arm'let (ärm'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A small arm, as of the sea. **2.** A bracelet or band for the upper arm; also, a bandlike sleeve.

ar'moire' (är'mwär'), *n.* [F. See AMBRY.] A kind of large cupboard; an ambry.

ar'mor, ar'mour (är'mẽr), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *armatura.*] **1.** Defensive arms for the body; any clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle. **2.** Steel or iron plating on ships or forts for protection from artillery fire. **3.** Any similar protective covering, as a diver's suit. — *v. t.* To equip with armor.

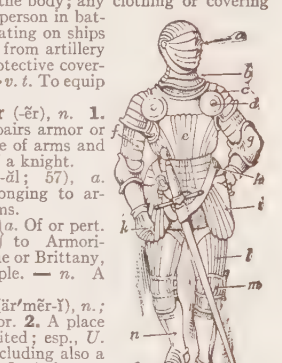


Plate Armor. *a* Helmet with Beaver; *b* Gorget of sliding splints; *c* Shoulderpiece; *d* Pallette; *e* Breastplate; *f* Brassart; *g* Elbowpiece; *h* Vambrace; *i* Cuisse; *k* Gauntlet; *l* Tuille; *m* Knee piece; *n* Jamb; *o* Solleret.

ar'mor-er, ar'mour-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or repairs armor or arms. **2.** One in charge of arms and armor, as, formerly, of a knight.

ar-mo'ri-al (är-mō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [From *armory.*] Belonging to armor, or to heraldic arms.

Ar-mor'ic (är-mŏr'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert.
Ar-mor'i-can (-ĭ-kăn) } to Armorica, now called Bretagne or Brittany, in France, or its people. — *n.* A native of Armorica.

ar'mor-y, ar'mour-y (är'mẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** Armor. **2.** A place where arms are deposited; esp., *U. S.*, a large building including also a drill hall, offices, etc. **3.** A factory where rifles, pistols, etc., are made. *U. S.* **4.** That branch of heraldry which treats of coat armor. **5.** Armorial bearings.

ar'mo-zeen' } (är'mō-zēn'), *n.* [F.
ar'mo-zine' } *armoisin.*] A thick, plain silk, generally black, and used for clerical robes and mourning bands.

arm'pit' (ärm'pĭt'), *n.* The hollow or pit, beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder.

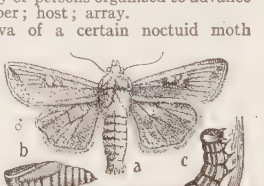
arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* [From F., fr. L. *arma* arms.] **1.** Instruments of offense or defense. **2.** Exploits of war; military service. **3.** *Her.* The hereditary armorial ensigns of a family; hence, similar devices adopted by a government.

arm'scye' (ärm'sī'), *n.* An armhole in a garment.

ar'mure (är'mûr), *n.* [F. See ARMOR.] **1.** A variety of twilled fabric of silk or wool, or a mixture, woven plain, ribbed, or in a small design. **2.** The loom harness used for a certain weave.

ar'my (är'mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [F. *armée*, fr. LL. *armata*, fr. L. *armare* to arm.] **1.** A body, esp. an organized body, of men armed for war. The commissioned officers in the United States Army rank as follows: general, lieutenant general, major general, brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant; the noncommissioned officers: sergeant and corporal. **2.** A large body of persons organized to advance a cause. **3.** A great number; host; array.

army worm. The larva of a certain noctuid moth (*Leucania unipuncta*), or, often, of other related species. Army worms travel in multitudes, destroying grass and crops.



Army Worm (*Leucania unipuncta*) about ⅔ nat. size. *a* Imago; *b* Pupa; *c* Larva.

ar'ni-ca (är'nĭ-kȧ), *n.* **1.** Any of many herbs (genus *Arnica*) of the aster family. **2.** The rhizome and roots of one species (*Arnica montana*) used medicinally, or a preparation of them.

ar'oid (ăr'oid; ȧr'-), **a-roi'de-ous** (ȧ-roi'dē-ŭs), *a.* [*arum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Belonging to the arum family

a-roint' (ȧ-roint'), *interj.* Stand off! Begone! — used by Shakespeare and after him by others.

a-ro'ma (ȧ-rō'mȧ), *n.; E. pl.* -MAS (-mȧz). [L., fr. Gr. ἄρωμα.] The quality or principle of a substance that constitutes its fragrance; agreeable odor. — **Syn.** See SMELL.

ar'o-mat'ic (ăr'ō-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, aroma; fragrant; strong-scented. **2.** *Chem.* Derived from, or characterized by the presence of, the benzine nucleus: — said of a large class of cyclic organic compounds.

This use of *aromattc* arose from its ordinary use as descriptive of the odorous compounds, as oil of wintergreen, of this class. **Syn.** See REDOLENT.
— *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine having fragrance, and, usually, a warm, pungent taste, as ginger, cinnamon, etc.

a-ro'ma-tize (ă-rō'mă-tīz), *v. t.* To render aromatic.

a-rose' (ă-rōz'), *pret.* of ARISE.

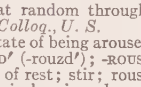
a-round' (ă-round'), *adv.* **1.** Circularly; on every side; round. **2.** In a circuit; all about; as, he walked *around*. **3.** Near; in the neighborhood; as, standing *around*. *Colloq., U. S.* — *prep.* **1.** Encircling; about; in a direction that turns about; as, the wheel turns *around* the axle. **2.** From one part to another of; at random through; about; as, to walk *around* the room. *Colloq., U. S.*

a-rous'al (-rouz'ăl), *n.* An arousing; state of being aroused.

a-rouse' (ă-rouz'), *v. t. & i.*; -ROUSED' (-rouzd'); -ROUS'ING. To excite to action from a state of rest; stir; rouse.

a-row' (ă-rō'), *adv.* In a row; successively; in order.

‖ **ar-peg'gio** (ăr-pĕd'jō), *n.*; *pl.* -GIOS (-jōz). [It., deriv. of *arpa* harp.] *Music.* The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession; a chord thus played.



Arpeggio.

ar'pent (ăr'pĕnt; *F.* ar'pän') **ar'pen** (ăr'pĕn) *n.* [F. fr. L. *arepennis.*] **1.** An old French measure of land varying in value with the locality from .84 to 1.28 acres. **2.** A linear measure, the length (about 12 rods) of the side of a square arpent. *Local, Canada.*

ar'que-bus, ar'que-bus-ier'. Vars. of *harquebus, harquebusier.* [any ardent spirit.]

ar'rack (ăr'ăk), *n.* [Ar. *'araq.*] In Turkey, India, etc.,

ar-raign' (ă-rān'), *v. t.* [Through OF., fr. L. *ad* + *ratio* reason, LL., cause, judgment.] **1.** *Law.* To call or set (a prisoner) at the bar of a court to answer an indictment. **2.** To call to account, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or other tribunal. — **Syn.** Impeach, denounce. — *n.* Arraignment; as, clerk of the *arraigns*. [arraigned.]

ar-raign'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An arraigning; state of being

ar-range' (ă-rānj'), *v. t.*; -RANGED' (-rānjd'); -RANG'ING (-rān'jĭng). [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*)+*rengier, rangier.* See RANGE, *v. t.*] **1.** To put in proper order; dispose in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose. **2.** To adjust; settle; prepare. **3.** *Music.* To adapt (a composition) to voices or instruments for which it was not originally written. — **Syn.** Adjust, range, classify.

ar-range'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act, manner, or result of arranging, or state of being arranged; disposition; adjustment. **2.** Preparatory proceeding or measure; preparation. **3.** Something made by arranging parts or things together; a combination; as, an *arrangement* in gray and white. — **Syn.** Disposal, disposition, distribution.

ar'rant (ăr'ănt), *a.* [Var. of ERRANT, wandering.] **1.** Wandering; vagrant; as in: **thief arrant**, *now* **thief errant**, a robber outlaw. **2.** Notoriously or preëminently bad. — **ar'rant-ly**, *adv.*

ar'ras (ăr'ăs), *n.* [From *Arras*, France.] Tapestry; a screen or hangings of tapestry. — **ar'rased** (-ăst), *a.*

ar'ra-sene' (ăr'ă-sēn'), *n.* [From ARRAS.] A material consisting of a central cord covered with a pile of wool or silk, used for working the figures in embroidery.

ar-ras'tra (ăr-răs'trà), *or, more correctly,* **ar-ras'tre** (-trā), *n.* [Sp. *arrastre.*] A rude drag-stone mill for pulverizing ores, esp. those containing free gold.

ar-ray' (ă-rā'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *rei, roi,* order, arrangement.] **1.** To dispose in order, as troops; draw up; marshal. **2.** To deck; adorn with dress; dress. — *n.* **1.** Order; a regular and imposing arrangement; hence, order of battle. **2.** An annual assembling of the militia. *Obs. or Hist., Eng.* **3.** The body of persons placed in order; hence, a body of soldiers. **4.** An imposing body of things displayed in a series, line, or the like; as, an *array* of figures. **5.** Dress; rich or beautiful apparel.

ar-ray'al (ă-rā'ăl), *n.* Act or process of arraying; that which is arrayed or disposed; array.

ar-rear' (ă-rēr'), *n.* **1.** The rear. *Archaic.* **2.** That which is unpaid but due; —usually in *pl.*
in arrear *or* **arrears**, backward; in debt.

ar-rear'age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** State of being in arrear, or behindhand. **2.** That which remains unpaid and overdue; arrears.

ar-rest' (ă-rĕst'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad*+*restare* to stop, rest.] **1.** To stop; check. **2.** *Law.* To take or keep in custody by authority of law. **3.** To seize on and fix; hold; catch; seize on and fix the attention of; as, her mind was *arrested* by a sudden thought. — **Syn.** Obstruct, delay, detain; apprehend, capture. See STOP.
— *n.* **1.** Act of arresting. **2.** A decree or sentence, esp. of a French court. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Check, stoppage, custody, imprisonment, seizure, detention. — **ar-rest'er**, *n.*

ar-rest'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The arrest of a person or his effects; esp., *Scots Law*, a process of attachment analogous to garnishment. **2.** A stoppage; check; detention.

‖ **ar'rêt'** (à'rĕ'; ă-rĕt'), *n.* [F.] A judgment; decree.

ar-ride' (ă-rīd'), *v. t.* [L. *arridere; ad* + *ridere* to laugh.] To smile at or upon, as in scorn or derision (*Obs.*), or with approbation; hence, to please; as, "It *arrides* me not."

ar-riere' (ă-rēr'), *n.* [F. *arrière*, fr. L. *ad*+*retro* backward.] That which is behind; the rear;—chiefly in sense of *rear, subordinate;* as in: **arriere guard**, a rear guard; **arriere tenant**, a subordinate tenant, etc.

‖ **ar'rière'-ban'** (à'ryâr'bän'; ă-rēr'băn'), *n.* [F.] A proclamation, as of the French kings, calling their vassals to war; also, the body of such vassals.

ar'ris (ăr'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *areste*, fr. L. *arista* beard of grain, fishbone.] *Arch.* The sharp edge formed by the meeting of two surfaces, esp. in a molding.

ar-riv'al (ă-rīv'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of arriving. **2.** The person or thing arriving or that has arrived.
Syn. Arrival, advent. **Arrival** denotes the reaching of a destination and implies precedent movement. **Advent** is particularly applied to an important or even momentous, *arrival;* as, the *advent* of spring; Christ's *advent.*

ar-rive' (ă-rīv'), *v. i.*; -RIVED' (-rīvd'); -RIV'ING (-rīv'ĭng). [From OF., fr. LL. *arripare* to come to shore; L. *ad*+*ripa* river bank.] **1.** To come to the shore; now, to come in progress by water or land; reach a place; — often with *at.* **2.** To gain or compass an object or attain a state by effort, study, etc.;—with *at.* **3.** To come;—said of time.
Syn. Arrive, come. **Arrive** implies more definitely than **come** the attainment of a destination.
—*v. t.* To reach; come to. *Archaic.*

ar-ro'ba (ăr-rō'bà), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. Ar. *arrub'* the fourth part.] **1. a** A Spanish weight used in Mexico, South America, etc., usually equal to 25.36 lbs. avoir. or 11.51 kg. **b** An old Portuguese weight, used in Brazil, 32.38 lbs, avoir. or 14.61 kg. **2.** A liquid measure of varying value, used in Spain and Portugal and their former possessions. That for wine usually = 4.26 U. S. gals. (3.55 imp. gals. or 16.14 l.); for oil, 3.32 gals. (2.77 imp. gals. or 12.56 l.).

ar'ro-gance (ăr'ō-gănss), *n.* Also **ar'ro-gan-cy** (-găn-sĭ). [F., fr. L. *arrogantia.*] Act or habit of arrogating; quality of being arrogant.—**Syn.** Haughtiness, hauteur, assumption, lordliness, presumption, disdain, insolence.

ar'ro-gant (-gănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *arrogans*, p. pr.] **1.** Making, or disposed to make, exorbitant claims of rank, estimation, or importance; assuming; haughty. **2.** Containing, or marked with, arrogance. —**ar'ro-gant-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. Proud, disdainful, overweening, haughty, supercilious; bold, forward, presuming, presumptuous, audacious; lordly, lofty, overbearing, domineering; insolent, insulting.
— **Arrogant, presumptuous, haughty, supercilious, insolent, insulting.** One is **arrogant** who is disposed to claim for one's self, often aggressively, more consideration than is warranted or justly due; as, Lord Clarendon was *arrogant* and overbearing. One is **presumptuous** who is self-assertive beyond the bounds of modesty, or forward to take undue liberties; as, a *presumptuous* boy. **Haughty** implies consciousness, often disdainful, of superiority, esp. arising from pride of birth or station. **Supercilious** implies a lofty and contemptuous demeanor, verging upon insolence; as, a *supercilious* stare. **Insolent** suggests gross and offensive disregard for the feelings of others. **Insulting** implies a personal affront, often indicative of scorn or triumph.

ar'ro-gate (ăr'ō-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *arrogatus*, p. p. of *arrogare* to take to one's self; *ad* + *rogare* to ask.] To assume or claim unduly, proudly, or presumptuously. — **Syn.** See USURP. — **-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **ar'ron'disse'ment'** (à'rôn'dēs'mäN'), *n.*; *pl.* -MENTS (*F.* -mäN'). [F.] The largest division of a French department. It is divided into cantons.

ar'row (ăr'ō), *n.* [AS. *arewe, earh.*] The missile weapon used with a bow.

ar'row-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The head of an arrow. **2.** Anything like, or suggestive of, an arrowhead; as: **a** Such a stroke or mark, as on a drawing to mark a limit, indicate a note, etc.; specif., a stroke used in the cuneiform characters. **b** The dart of an egg-and-dart molding. **c** *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Sagittaria*) of plants of the water-plantain family, several species of which have arrow-shaped leaves.

ar'row-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* A West Indian plant (*Maranta arundinacea*), having tuberous starchy roots; also, a nutritive starch obtained from its rootstocks.

ar'row-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Any of several shrubs having tough pliant shoots, formerly used to make arrows, as, in the United States, the sorrel tree and certain viburnums.

ar'row-y (-ĭ), *a.*; -ROW-I-ER; -I-EST. Consisting of, or full of, arrows; like, or suggestive of, an arrow; swift; darting.

ar-roy'o (ă-roi'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -OS (-ōz). [Sp.] A watercourse; also, a small, often dry, gully or channel.

Ar-sac'id (ăr-săs'ĭd), *n.*; *pl.* ARSACIDÆ (-ĭ-dē) *or* ARSACIDES (-ĭdz). [*L. Arsacidæ*, pl., fr. *Arsaces*, Gr. *'Αρσάκης*, Arsaces, founder of the dynasty.] A member of a dynasty of Parthian and Armenian rulers and princes, originating in the revolt of the Parthians against the Seleucidæ about 250 B. C., and continuing in power in Parthia until her over-

throw by the Persian Sassanidæ in A. D. 224, and in Armenia until A. D. 428, latterly merely as Persian governors.

ar'se-nal (är'sĕ-năl), *n.* [It. *arsenale* dock, fr. Ar. *dārçinā'ah* house of industry.] A public establishment for storing or making arms and military equipments.

ar'se-nate (-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of arsenic acid.

ar'se-nic (-nĭk), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀρσενικόν, ἀρρενικόν* yellow orpiment, fr. *ἀρσενικός* or *ἀρρενικός* masculine, *ἄρρην* male, on account of its strength.] **1.** One of the elements, a solid, brittle, very poisonous substance of tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster. Symbol, *As*; at. wt., 74.96. **2.** Arsenious oxide, As_2O_3, a sweetish, highly poisonous substance used in medicine as an alterative; — called also *white arsenic*.

ar-sen'ic (är-sĕn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or containing arsenic; — said of compounds in which arsenic is pentavalent.

ar-sen'i-cal (är-sĕn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to or containing arsenic.

ar'se-nide (-nīd; -nĭd), *n. Chem.* A binary compound of arsenic with a positive element or radical.

ar-se'ni-ous (är-sē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to, consisting of, or containing trivalent arsenic.

ar'se-nite (är'sĕ-nīt), *n. Chem.* A salt of arsenious acid.

ar'se-ni'u-ret'ed } (-nī'ū-rĕt'ĕd), *a. Chem.* Combined with
ar'se-ni'u-ret'ted } arsenic; as, *arseniureted* hydrogen.

ar-sen'o-py'rite (är-sĕn'ō-pī'rīt; är'sĕ-nō-), *n.* [*arsenic* + *pyrite.*] *Min.* A hard, tin-white or grayish ore, FeAsS, occurring in crystals, or in masses or grains; — called also *arsenical pyrites* and *mispickel*. It is the chief ore of arsenic.

ar'sine (är'sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [From ARSENIC.] *Chem.* Arseniureted hydrogen, AsH_3, a colorless inflammable gas, with an odor like garlic. It is a deadly poison.

ar'sis (är'sĭs), *n.; pl.* ARSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἄρσις* a lifting.] **1.** *Pros.* The unaccented part of a foot. The true ancient meanings of *arsis* and *thesis* have commonly been reversed through a misunderstanding (see def. 2). **2.** Popularly, the strong or accented syllable of a foot.

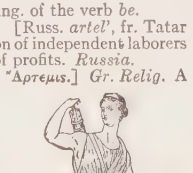
ar'son (-sŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *ardere, arsum*, to burn.] The malicious burning of a dwelling house or outhouse of another; also, the similar burning of other property, including one's own house.

art (ärt), *n.* [F. *art*, L. *ars, artis.*] **1.** Skill in performance, acquired by experience, study, or observation; knack. **2.** Human contrivance or ingenuity, as in adapting natural things to man's use. **3.** A branch of learning; a science, esp. one, as grammar or logic, serving chiefly as a discipline or as an instrument of knowledge; specif.: in *pl.* The branches of learning taught in the academical course of colleges. **4.** Learning or the field of learning. **5.** The general principles of any branch of learning or of any craft; as, the *art* of war. **6.** Systematic application of knowledge or skill in effecting a desired result. Also, an occupation requiring such knowledge or skill; a craft; as, mechanical or industrial *arts*. **7.** Application of skill and taste to production according to æsthetic principles; such application to the production of beauty by imitation or design, as in painting and sculpture; as, he prefers *art* to music. **8.** Skillful plan; device; also, cunning; artifice. **9.** The black art; magic. — **Syn.** Aptitude, dexterity, adroitness; contrivance, profession, business, trade, calling; duplicity. See SCIENCE.

art. 2d pers. present indicative sing. of the verb *be*.

ar-tel' (är-tĕl'; *Russ.* är-tyĕl'), *n.* [Russ. *artel'*, fr. Tatar *ortak el* the people.] An association of independent laborers for collective work with division of profits. *Russia.*

Ar'te-mis (är'tĕ-mĭs). [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄρτεμις.*] *Gr. Relig.* A goddess, most typically the virgin huntress, goddess of wild nature, who is associated with the moon, as her twin brother, Apollo, is with the sun. The Romans identified her with Diana.



Artemis (or Diana) of Versailles.

ar-te'ri-al (är-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an artery or arteries.

ar-te'ri-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To transform (venous blood) into arterial blood by oxygenation in the lungs. — **ar-te'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ar-te'ri-o-scle-ro'sis (-ō-sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀρτηρία* artery + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Abnormal thickening and hardening of the walls of the arteries, esp. of the intima, occurring mostly in old age. — **-scle-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

ar-te'ri-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [L. *arteriotomia*, Gr. *ἀρτηριοτομία; ἀρτηρία* + *τομή* a cutting.] *Med.* The opening of an artery, esp. for bloodletting.

ar'ter-y (är'tĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *arteria*, fr. Gr. *ἀρτηρία.*] *Anat.* One of the tubular branching vessels that distribute the blood from the heart through the body.

Ar-te'sian (är-tē'zhăn), *a.* [F. *artésien.*] Of or pertaining to Artois, anciently called *Artesium*, in France.

Ideal Section of Artesian Well.

Artesian well. [*Usually l. c.*] **a** A well made by boring till water is reached which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously. **b** Loosely, any deep bored well. *U. S.*

art'ful (ärt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Performed with, or characterized by, art or skill. *Archaic.* **2.** Produced by art; artificial. **3.** Using or showing much art; dexterous. **4.** Cunning; crafty; sly; designing. — **Syn.** See CUNNING. — **art'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **art'ful-ness,** *n.*

ar-thral'gi-a (är-thrăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in a joint. — **ar-thral'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

ar-thrit'tis (är-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀρθρῖτις* gout, fr. *ἄρθρον* joint.] *Med.* Inflammation of the joints; esp., gout. — **ar-thrit'ic** (-thrĭt'ĭk), **ar-thrit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ar'thro-, *or* **arthr-.** A combining form fr. Gr. *ἄρθρον joint.*

ar'thro-mere (är'thrō-mēr), *n. Zoöl.* One of the body segments of articulate animals.

ar'thro-pod (-pŏd), *n. Zoöl.* A member of a phylum (*Arthropoda*) consisting of animals with articulated body and jointed limbs. The insects, arachnids, and crustaceans are its most important classes. — **ar-throp'o-dal** (är-thrŏp'ō-dăl), *a.* — **ar-throp'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

ar-thro'sis (är-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [From Gr. *ἀρθρωσις* fr. *ἄρθρον* joint.] *Anat.* An articulation or suture uniting two bones.

ar'thro-spore (är'thrō-spōr), *n. Bacteriol.* A bacterial resting cell, — formerly considered a spore (cf. ENDOSPORE), but now known to occur even in endosporous bacteria. — **ar'thro-spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), **ar-thros'po-rous** (är-thrŏs'pō-rŭs; är'thrō-spō'rŭs), *a.*

Ar-thu'ri-an (är-thū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to King Arthur or his knights; as, *Arthurian* legend.

ar'ti-choke (är'tĭ-chōk), *n.* [It. *articiocco.*] **1.** A tall plant (*Cynara scolymus*) of the aster family, or its edible flower head. **2.** The Jerusalem artichoke, or its edible root.

ar'ti-cle (-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus* joint.] **1.** A distinct portion of any writing consisting of two or more particulars, or treating of various topics. Hence: A clause in a contract, treaty, or the like. **2.** A literary composition forming an independent part of a periodical, cyclopedia, etc. **3.** Subject; matter; concern. *Obs.* **4.** A distinct part. **5.** Something considered by itself; also, a thing of a particular class or kind. **6.** *Gram.* Any of the English words *a, an, the*, used before nouns to limit or define their application; also, any of their equivalents in other languages. **7.** Point of time; moment; as, in the *article* of death. *Archaic.* — *v. t.;* -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). **1.** To formulate in articles. **2.** To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles, as in a court. **3.** To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, he was *articled* to an attorney. — *v. i.* To agree by articles; bargain; covenant. *Obsoles.*

ar-tic'u-lar (är-tĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *articularis.*] Of or pertaining to a joint or joints; as, an *articular* disease.

ar-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *articulatus*, p. p. of *articulare* to utter distinctly, prop., to divide into joints. See ARTICLE.] **1.** Jointed; formed with joints. **2.** Characterized by division into words and syllables; spoken intelligibly. **3.** Expressed or formulated clearly and logically. **4.** Made up of complementary parts. **5.** Expressed in articles, or in separate items or particulars. *Archaic.* — **-late-ly,** *adv.* — (-lāt), *v. i. & t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. **1.** To join by articulation. **2.** To utter, or utter in, articulate sounds; enunciate.

ar-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A joint or juncture between the bones of an animal. **2.** *Bot.* **a** A joint or connection between two parts capable of spontaneous separation, as the base of a leafstalk or of the peduncle of a flower. **b** A node or thickened portion of a stem, or the interval between two such portions. **3.** Act of putting together with a joint or joints; any meeting of parts in a joint. **4.** Utterance of articulate sounds, as in pronunciation. **5.** An articulate utterance or an elementary sound; esp., a consonant.

ar-tic'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, articulates.

ar'ti-fact (är'tĭ-făkt), *n.* [L. *ars, artis*, art + *facere, factum*, to make.] **1.** *Archæol.* A product of human workmanship, esp. of simple aboriginal art. **2.** *Biol.* A structure or appearance in a tissue or cell due to death or the use of reagents, and not present during life.

ar'ti-fice (-fĭs), *n.* [L. *artificium*, fr. *artifex* artificer; *ars, artis*, art + *facere* to make.] **1.** A handicraft. *Obs.*

2. Workmanship; a skillfully contrived work. **3.** Artful or skillful contrivance; ingenuity. **4.** Crafty device; an artful, ingenious, or elaborate trick.

Syn. Device, contrivance, expedient; plot, intrigue, machination; blind, sleight, shift, evasion; cheat, fraud, deceit, imposition, imposture; maneuver, stratagem, wile, trick, ruse, subterfuge, finesse. — **Artifice, maneuver, stratagem, wile, trick, ruse, subterfuge, finesse** agree in the idea of indirect or misleading devices. **Artifice** is the most general term for an artful or ingenious expedient or contrivance; as, to condescend to *artifice*. **Maneuver** conveys the idea of adroit and dexterous management; **stratagem**, of a more or less elaborate plan to entrap or circumvent. **Wile** implies mastery of the arts of beguiling and wheedling; **trick** suggests less insinuating, more mischievous or annoying, procedure, often with the further implication of something mean or underhanded. A **ruse** is a crafty expedient to divert attention from one's real purposes; a **subterfuge**, a shift or evasion for escape or concealment; as, the *ruse* of wearing a disguise; the plea of indisposition was a *subterfuge*. **Finesse** suggests diplomacy, and connotes nicety and subtlety of execution; as, the *finesse* of a shrewd diplomat.

ar-tif'i-cer (är-tĭf'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* **1.** A skilled or artistic worker; mechanic; craftsman. **2.** *Mil.* One who prepares the shells, fuses, etc., in a military laboratory. **3.** One who makes or contrives; deviser; framer.—**Syn.** See WORKMAN.

ar'ti-fi'cial (är'tĭ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* **1.** Made or contrived by art; — opposed to *natural*. **2.** Feigned; fictitious; as, to speak in an *artificial* voice. **3.** Artful; skilled; crafty. *Obs.* **4.** Cultivated; not indigenous. — **ar'ti-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.* — **ar'ti-fi'cial-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Assumed, affected, imaginary, fabulous; unnatural, sham, false, forged, adulterate, bastard, fictitious, factitious, spurious, supposititious, counterfeit. — **Artificial, fictitious, factitious, spurious, suppositious, counterfeit.** The first three terms may or may not imply intent to deceive, the last three always do. **Artificial** (cf. ARTIFICE) may refer to mode of production (opposed to *natural*, but not necessarily to *real*; as, *artificial* ice, *artificial* light), or to imitative purpose (opposed to both *natural* and *real*; as, *artificial* flowers, an *artificial* leg), or to general effect (opposed to *genuine, sincere*; as, an *artificial* manner; the *artificiality* of fashionable life). **Fictitious** (opposed to *true, real*) applies to what is feigned or imagined; as, *fictitious* names, *fictitious* securities. **Factitious** (opposed to *spontaneous, intrinsic*) implies something "got up" or created by labor or effort; as, a *factitious* demand; it may also be applied to what arises rather from convention than from nature. A thing may be *factitious*, without being necessarily *fictitious*; as, *factitious*, contrasted with *fictitious*, value. That is **spurious** which is not what it purports to be; **supposititious** implies a fraudulent substitution for the genuine; **counterfeit**, a forged imitation of it.

ar'ti-fi'ci-al'i-ty (-fĭ-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Artificial state, quality, or appearance; that which is artificial.

ar'ti-fi'cial-ize (är'tĭ-fĭsh'ăl-īz), *v. t.* To render artificial.

ar-til'ler-ist (är-tĭl'ẽr-ĭst), *n.* A person skilled in artillery or gunnery; a gunner; an artilleryman.

ar-til'ler-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *artillerie, arteillerie*, munitions of war.] **1.** Munitions of war. *Obs.* **2.** Specif.: Missile engines and weapons, as catapults, arbalests, slings, bows, etc., with their missiles. **3.** Mounted guns, in distinction from small arms; cannon; ordnance. **4.** That branch of the army which handles the artillery. **5.** The science of artillery or gunnery. — **ar-til'ler-y-man** (-măn), *n.*

artillery wheel. A kind of heavily built dished wheel with a long axle box, used on gun carriages; hence, a wheel of similar construction for use on automobiles, etc.

ar'ti-san, ar'ti-zan (är'tĭ-zăn), *n.* [F. *artisan*, fr. It. *artigiano*.] One trained in some mechanic art; a handicraftsman; mechanic. — **Syn.** See ARTIST, WORKMAN.

art'ist (är'tĭst), *n.* [F. *artiste*, LL. *artista*, fr. L. *ars*. See ART, *n.*] **1.** A learned man; also, a man of science. *Obs.* **2.** An artisan. *Obs.* **3.** One who professes and practices an art in which imagination and taste preside over the execution, esp. a fine art, as painting or sculpture. **4.** One who shows trained skill or rare taste in any art or occupation, as a highly skilled cook, expert barber, etc. Cf. ARTISTE.

Syn. Artist, artisan. An **artist** is skilled in a fine art; an **artisan** is employed in a manual or mechanic art.

‖ **ar'tiste'** (är'tēst'), *n.* [F.] A performer, as a dancer, whose work shows unusual æsthetic quality; one whose work may be considered as a "fine art," as a skillful cook.

ar-tis'tic (är-tĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to art or artists; show-
ar-tis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ing taste or skill. — **-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

art'ist-ry (är'tĭst-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Works of art collectively; pursuit of art. **2.** Artistic effect or quality; artistic ability.

ar'ti-zan. Var. of ARTISAN.

art'less (ärt'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Wanting or not showing art, knowledge, or skill; uncultured, rude. **2.** Free from art, guile, or craft; simple and sincere; ingenuous; honest. — **Syn.** Unaffected, unsophisticated, naïve; open, frank, candid. See SIMPLE. — **art'less-ly,** *adv.* — **art'less-ness,** *n.*

art square. A patterned square of ingrain carpet woven in one piece for a rug.

a'rum (ā'rŭm; 3), *n.* [L. *arum, aros*, Gr. ἄρον.] *Bot.* Any plant of the araceous genus (*Arum*) including the cuckoopint; also, *Hort.*, any plant of several related genera.

a-run'di-na'ceous (ă-rŭn'dĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *arundinaceus*, fr. *arundo* reed.] Of or pert. to a reed; reedlike or canelike.

a-rus'pex (ă-rŭs'pĕks), **a-rus'pice** (-pĭs), **a-rus'pi-cy** (-pĭ-sĭ), etc. Vars. of HARUSPEX, HARUSPICE, etc.

Ar'val (är'văl), *a.* [L. *arvalis* pertaining to *arvum* cultivated land.] *Rom. Relig.* Designating, or pertaining to, a body of priests, nominally twelve, called *Fratres Arvales* (Arval Brethren or Brothers), who presided over an annual festival in May and offered sacrifices for the lustration of the fields and to secure increase of fruits.

-a-ry (-ă-rĭ; -ā-rĭ). [L. *-arius, -arium*, whence also OF. *-ier*, AF. *-er*, and F. *-aire* in learned words.] A suffix forming: **1.** Adjectives, with the sense of: *pertaining to, connected with;* as in arbitr*ary*, primar*y*, necessar*y*, mercenar*y*, voluntar*y*, etc. **2.** Nouns, with the sense of: **a** *A person belonging to or engaged in;* as in notar*y*, actuar*y*, lapidar*y*. **b** *A thing belonging to or connected with; place for;* as in aviar*y*, lapidar*y* (book about gems), ovar*y*, granar*y*.

-ary. [L. *-aris.*] An adjective suffix denoting: *pertaining to; of the kind or nature of;* as in capillar*y*, exemplar*y*, militar*y*, etc. A variant of -AR.

Ar'yan (är'yăn; ăr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Skr. *ārya* excellent, honorable.] **1.** A member of that Caucasic race of which one branch early occupied the Iranian plateau, and another entered India, where they conquered and amalgamated with the primitive inhabitants. **2.** A member of the race which spoke the ancient Aryan tongue; loosely, an Indo-European. **3.** The parent tongue of the Indo-European languages; Indo-European speech in general.—**Ar'yan,** *a.*

ar'y-te'noid (ăr'ĭ-tē'noid; ă-rĭt'ē-noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀρυταινοειδής shaped like a ladle.] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating two small cartilages situated at the upper back part of the larynx. The vocal cords are attached to them. See LARYNX. — *n.* An arytenoid cartilage. — **ar'y-te-noi'dal** (-tē-noi'dăl), *a.*

as (ăs), *n.*; *pl.* ASSES (ăs'ĕz; 24). [L. *as.*] **1.** The Roman libra, or pound. **2.** A Roman bronze coin, originally weighing about a pound, but reduced finally to half an ounce.

as (ăz), *adv., conj., & rel. pron.* [AS. *eal swā*, lit., all so; hence, quite so.] **1.** Like; in the same manner or degree; equally; no less than; as, you shall reap *as* you sow; ye shall be *as* gods. **2.** In the idea, character, or condition of; as, Mr. Irving appeared *as* Hamlet. **3.** While; when; as, he trembled *as* he spoke. **4.** Because; since; as, he could read, *as* he had been to school. **5.** Expressing concession; — often nearly equiv. to *though*; as, easy *as* it is to swim, not all can do it. **6.** That: **a** Expressing a result, after *so* and *such*; — now used only with the infinitive with *to*; as, "Be so good *as* to come." **b** As a relative pronoun; — now used only with antecedent *such, same*, etc.; as, give such *as* you have. **c** As a conjunction; as, I do not know *as* he will go. *Now Colloq.* **7.** For instance; by way of example; thus. — **Syn.** See BECAUSE.

as it were, a phrase used to qualify a statement that might otherwise seem too strong. — **as well,** also; besides. — **as well as,** equally with; no less than. — **as yet,** until now; up to the present time.

as'a-fet'i-da } (ăs'ă-fĕt'ĭ-dă), *n.* [NL. *asa* (fr. Per. *azā*
as'a-fœt'i-da } mastic)+L. *foetidus* fetid.] The fetid gum resin of various Oriental plants of the celery family.

A-saph'ic (ă-săf'ĭk), *a.* *Bib.* Of or pertaining to Asaph, chief musician of the sanctuary (1 *Chron.* xvi. 5), or the musical guild or hereditary choir of "the sons of Asaph" (1 *Chron.* xxv. 1, 2) founded by him; as, *Asaphic* psalms.

as-bes'ti-form (ăs-bĕs'tĭ-fôrm; ăz-), *a.* [L. *asbestos*+*-form.*] Having the form or structure of asbestos.

as-bes'tos } (ăs-bĕs'tŏs; ăz-) } *n.* [L. *asbestos* a kind of min-
as-bes'tus } (ăs-bĕs'tŭs; ăz-) } eral unaffected by fire, Gr. ἄσβεστος inextinguishable.] A variety of amphibole occurring in delicate fibers or in fibrous masses, used in fireproof clothing, curtains, roofing, etc. — **as-bes'tine** (-tĭn), *a.*

as'bo-lin (ăs'bō-lĭn; ăz'-), *n.* [Gr. ἄσβολος soot.] *Pharm.* An acid, brownish yellow, oily liquid, got from wood soot.

As-ca'ni-us (ăs-kā'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀσκάνιος.] *Class. Myth.* The son of Æneas. He founded Alba Longa in Italy.

as'ca-rid (ăs'kă-rĭd), *n.* [Gr. ἀσκαρίς an intestinal worm.] *Zoöl.* Any roundworm of the family (*Ascaridæ*, type genus *Ascaris*) including the common roundworm, parasitic in the human intestines, and the pinworm.

as-cend' (ă-sĕnd'), *v. i.* [L. *ascendere; ad* + *'scandere* to climb, mount.] **1.** To move upward; mount; rise; — opp. to *descend*. **2.** To rise, in a figurative sense; proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, from modern to ancient times, from one note to another of higher pitch,

etc.; as, our inquiries *ascend* to the remotest antiquity. — **Syn.** Rise, mount, climb, soar, tower.

— *v. t.* To go or move upward upon or along; climb; mount; go to the top of.

Syn. Ascend, mount, climb, scale agree in the idea of upward movement. *Ascend* (opp. to *descend*) is the most general term. **Ascend** and **mount** are often, but not always, interchangeable; thus, one *mounts* or *ascends* the stairs; one *ascends* (not *mounts*) a mountain; one *mounts* (not *ascends*) a horse. To **climb** is to ascend with effort. **Scale** implies a steep or difficult climb.

as-cend'a-ble (ă-sĕn'dă-b'l), **as-cend'i-ble** (-dĭ-b'l), *a.* Possible to ascend.

as-cend'ance (ă-sĕn'dăns) } *n.* Act of ascending; also, as-
as-cend'ence (ă-sĕn'dĕns) } cendancy.

as-cend'an-cy (-dăn-sĭ) } *n.* Governing or controlling in-
as-cend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ) } fluence; domination; power.

Syn. Sway, control, predominance, preponderance, dominion, authority, sovereignty, supremacy. — **Ascendancy, supremacy. Ascendancy** implies paramount influence; **supremacy**, supreme authority or power.

as-cend'ant (-dănt) } *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* The horoscope, — sup-
as-cend'ent (-dĕnt) } posed to have a commanding influence on a person's life and fortune. Hence: **to be in the ascendant**, to have commanding power or influence. **2.** Ascendancy. **3.** An ancestor. — *a.* **1.** Rising toward the zenith; hence: rising; ascending. **2.** Superior; predominant; surpassing; ruling.

as-cend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ASCEND, *v.* Hence, *p. a.*: **a** Rising. **b** *Bot.* Rising obliquely upward, generally from a more or less prostrate base or point of attachment.

as-cen'sion (ă-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ascensio*, fr. *ascendere.*] **1.** Act of ascending; ascent. **2. a** The visible ascending of Jesus on the fortieth day after His resurrection. *Acts* i. 9. **b** [*cap.*] Ascension Day. — **Syn.** See ASCENT.

as-cen'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to ascension or ascent; tending upward; as, the *ascensional* force of a balloon.

Ascension Day. The Thursday, forty days after Easter, on which is commemorated Christ's ascension.

as-cen'sive (ă-sĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. **2.** *Gram.* Augmentative; intensive.

as-cent' (ă-sĕnt'), *n.* [Formed like *descent.* See ASCEND.] **1.** Act of rising; rise. **2.** Way or means by which one ascends. **3.** An eminence, hill, or high place; upward slope. **4.** The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line; inclination; rising grade; as, a road has an *ascent* of five degrees. **5.** A going back in time or order of genealogical succession.

Syn. Ascent, ascension. *Ascent*, not *ascenston*, is the regular term when climbing is referred to. Either **ascent** or **ascension** may denote the movement of that which rises through the air or through space; as, the *ascent* of vapors from the earth; the *ascension* (not *ascent*) of our Lord. Sometimes *ascent* stresses the mere fact, *ascension* the action or process, of ascending.

as'cer-tain' (ăs'ẽr-tān'), *v. t.* [OF. *acertener*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *certain* certain.] **1.** To learn for a certainty by trial, examination, or experiment; get to know. **2.** To make (a thing) certain to the mind; free from obscurity or doubt; make sure of; fix. *Archaic.* — **as'cer-tain'a-ble,** *a.* — **as'cer-tain'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **as'cer-tain'a-bly,** *adv.*

as'cer-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of ascertaining.

as-cet'ic (ă-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀσκητικός*, fr. *ἀσκεῖν* to exercise.] Of or pert. to ascetics or their practices; austere. — **Syn.** See STRICT. — *n.* One who devotes himself to a solitary and contemplative life, with rigorous discipline of self; hence, one who practices extreme rigor and self-denial. — **Syn.** See HERMIT. — **as-cet'i-cal,** *a.* — **as-cet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

as-cet'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Condition, practice, or mode of life, of ascetics. **2.** Doctrine that the carnal or material world is evil or despicable, and that salvation is gained by mortification of the flesh.

as-cid'i-an (ă-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n. Zoöl.* Any simple or compound tunicate, as a sea squirt. — **as-cid'i-oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

as-cid'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ă). [NL., deriv. of Gr. *ἀσκός* bag.] *Bot.* A pitcher-shaped or flask-shaped organ or appendage of a plant, as the sacs of the bladderwort.

as-ci'tes (ă-sī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀσκίτης* (sc. *νόσος* disease), fr. *ἀσκός* bladder, belly.] *Med.* A collection of serous fluid in the abdominal cavity; dropsy of the peritoneum.

as-cle'pi-a-da'ceous (ăs-klē'pĭ-ă-dā'shŭs), *a.* [Deriv. of L. *asclepias* a certain plant.] Belonging to a vast family (*Asclepiadaceæ*) of plants, the milkweed family (order *Gentianales*), mostly with milky juice and regular flowers.

As-cle'pi-a-de'an (ăs-klē'pĭ-ă-dē'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a variety of logaœdic verse, so called after the Greek poet Asclepiades. Some make it choriambic verse, with a spondee, two (or three) choriambi, and an iambus. — *n. Pros.* An Asclepiadean verse.

As-cle'pi-us (ăs-klē'pĭ-ŭs), **As-kle'pi-os** (-ŏs), *n.* [Gr. *'Ασκληπιός.*] *Gr. Relig.* In Homer, a mortal hero, a physician; later, the god of medicine and healing, a son of Apollo slain by Zeus for attaining such skill that he raised the dead.

as'co-carp (ăs'kō-kärp), *n.* [*ascus* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* In ascomycetous fungi, the spherical, discoid, or cup-shaped body within which the asci are collected, and which constitutes the mature fructification; — called also *spore fruit.*

as'co-go'ni-um (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GONIA (-gō'nĭ-ă). [NL.; *ascus* + root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] *Bot.* **a** The fertilized portion of the archicarp in ascomycetous fungi. **b** Sometimes, the archicarp itself.

as'co-my-ce'tous (-mĭ-sē'tŭs), *a.* [NL.; *ascus* + Gr. *μύκης, μύκητος*, fungus.] *Bot.* Belonging to a class (*Ascomycetes*) of higher fungi distinguished by septate hyphæ, and by having their spores formed in asci, or spore sacs. The class comprises the yeasts, molds, mildews, truffles, morels, etc.

as'co-spore (ăs'kō-spōr), *n.* [*ascus* + *spore.*] *Bot.* One of the spores contained in an ascus. See ASCUS, *Illust.* — **as'co-spor'ic** (-spōr'ĭk), **as-cos'po-rous** (ăs-kŏs'pō-rŭs; ăs'kō-spō'rŭs), *a.*

As'cot (ăs'kŏt), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the famous race course and horse races at Ascot Heath, in Berkshire, England; as, *Ascot* week in June. — *n.* [*l. c.*] A broad neck scarf tied to appear as in the *Illust.*

Ascot.

as-cribe' (ăs-krīb'), *v. t.*; AS-CRIBED' (-krībd'); -CRIB'ING (-krīb'ĭng). [L. *ascribere* to ascribe; *ad* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To attribute, refer, or assign, as to a cause or source; as, his death was *ascribed* to a poison. **2.** To attribute, as a quality; consider or allege to belong; as, to *ascribe* honor to God. — **Syn.** See REFER. — **as-crib'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.*

as-crip'tion (ăs-krĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ascriptio.*] Act of ascribing; also, that which is ascribed; specif., *Eccl.*, a sentence or passage ascribing praise to God, repeated by the preacher after the sermon.

as'cus (ăs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ASCI (ăs'ī). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀσκός* a bladder.] *Bot.* The membranous oval or tubular sporangium in ascomycetous fungi.

Two Asci showing Ascospores; also three Paraphyses.

-ase (-ās; *sometimes* -āz). *Chem.* A suffix used in forming the names of enzymes, often by being added to the name, or part of the name, of a substance decomposed by the enzyme; as in *casease*, *urease.*

a-sep'sis (ā-sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *sepsis.*] Aseptic state, as of a wound; aseptic methods or treatment, as in surgery.

a-sep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *septic.*] **1.** Free from harmful organisms, as pus-forming bacteria; — said of wounds, instruments, dressings, etc. **2.** Characterized by the attempt to maintain freedom from harmful organisms; — said of surgical methods, treatment, etc.

— *n.* An aseptic substance or preparation.

a-sep'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Aseptic treatment or theory.

a-sep'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To render aseptic; treat with aseptics.

a-sex'u-al (ā-sĕk'shū-ăl; 87), *a. Biol.* Having no sex; without sexual action. — **a-sex'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

a-sex'u-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act or process of sterilizing an animal or human being, as by vasectomy.

As'gard (ăs'gärd), *n.* [Icel. *ásgarðr*; *ás* god + *garðr* yard.] *Norse Myth.* The abode or citadel of the gods, situated at the zenith and reached only by the bridge Bifrost.

ash (ăsh), *n.* [AS. *æsc.*] A common oleaceous timber and shade tree (genus *Fraxinus*), or its wood.

ash, *n., sing.* of ASHES.

☞ *Ash* is rare in the singular, except in naming a chemical or geological product, or as a qualifying or combining word.

a-shamed' (ă-shāmd'), *p. a.* Affected by shame.

A-shan'ti } (ă-shăn'tē; ă-
A-shan'tee } shăn'-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIS, -TIES (-tĭz), or -TEES (-tēz). A native of Ashanti, a native kingdom of western Africa. The Ashantis are a vigorous and warlike race of Negroes.

Ash Leaf and Fruit.

ash'en (ăsh'ĕn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ash tree or its wood.

ash'en, *a.* Consisting of or resembling ashes; of a color between brown or white and gray.

ash'es (ăsh'ĕz; 24), *n. pl.* [AS. *asce, æsce, axe.*] **1.** The earthy or mineral parts of combustible substances, remaining after combustion; — often fig. **2.** The remains of the human body when burned, or when "returned to dust" by natural decay. **3.** Fine lava thrown out by a volcano.

Ash'ke-naz'ic (ăsh'kĕ-năz'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ashkenazim.

Ash'ke-naz'im (ăsh'kĕ-năz'ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb., fr. *Ashkenaz* a certain people of the Old Testament, also. in rabbinical literature, Germany or the southern and western part of it.] The Jews of middle and northern Europe as opposed to the *Sephardim,* or Jews of Spain and Portugal.

ash'lar (ăsh'lĕr), *or, less commonly,* **ash'ler,** *n.* [Through OF. & LL., fr. L. *axis* plank, axle.] *Masonry.* Hewn or squared stone; masonry of such stone.

a-shore' (ə-shōr'; 57), *adv.* On, to, or toward, the shore.

Ash'to-reth (ăsh'tō-rĕth), *n.; pl.* -TAROTH (-tə-rŏth; -rōth). [Heb.] The Phœnician and Canaanitish goddess Astarte.

A'shur (ā'shōōr), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Assyrian Myth.* The god of military prowess and empire.

Ash Wednesday. The first day of Lent.

Ashur.

ash'wort' (ăsh'wûrt'), *n.* A weed (*Senecio tomentosus*) of the southeastern United States, having ashy-white hairy leaves.

ash'y (ăsh'ĭ), *a.;* ASH'I-ER; ASH'I-EST. **1.** Of, pertaining to, or filled with, ashes. **2.** Ash-colored; ashen.

A'sian (ā'shăn; ā'zhăn), *a. & n.* Asiatic.

A'si-arch (ā'shĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *Asiarcha,* Gr. *'Ασιάρχης; 'Ασία* Asia + *ἀρχός* ruler.] A civil and priestly official of high honorary rank in the Roman province of Asia, who presided over the public games and religious rites.

A'si-at'ic (ā'shĭ-ăt'ĭk; ā'zhĭ-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Asia or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Asia. **Asiatic cholera,** a malignant disease, originating in Asia and often epidemic in other lands. It is marked by diarrhea, vomiting, cramps, and lividity, rapidly passing into a collapse, followed by death, or by a stage of reaction or fever.

a-side' (ə-sīd'), *adv.* **1.** On or to one side; out of the way; apart; as, to step *aside.* **2.** Out of one's thoughts; off; away; as, put *aside* fear. **3.** So as not to be heard by others. — *n.* Something spoken aside, as an actor's remark which the other players are supposed not to hear.

as'i-nine (ăs'ĭ-nīn), *a.* [L. *asininus,* fr. *asinus* ass.] Of, having the qualities of, or attributed to, the ass, as stupidity or obstinacy. Cf. ASS. — **as'i-nĭn'i-ty** (-nĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

-a-sis (-ə-sĭs). [L. *-asis,* Gr. *-ασις.*] A suffix forming names of diseases; as in psori*asis,* elephanti*asis,* etc.

ask (ăsk), *v. t.* [AS. *āscian, ācsian.*] **1.** To inquire of; question. **2.** To request; petition; solicit. **3.** To demand; claim; expect. **4.** To proclaim in church for marriage; — said of the banns and the persons. **5.** To invite.

Syn. Ask, request, beg. **Ask** is the generic term. To **request** is to ask formally or politely; as, my master *requests* your company. **Beg** implies still more of deference or respect, and as a conventional term of politeness has in a measure displaced both *ask* and *request;* as, to *beg* one's pardon; I *beg* you to be seated. See INQUIRE.

— *v. i.* **1.** To request; petition. **2.** To make inquiry.

a-skance' (ə-skăns') } *adv.* Sideways; obliquely; hence:
a-skant' (ə-skănt') } with disdain, envy, or suspicion.

ask'er (ăs'kĕr), *n.* One who asks.

a-skew' (ə-skū'), *adv. & a.* Awry. — **Syn.** See CROOKED.

a-slant' (ə-slänt'), *adv. & a.* Slanting; obliquely. — *prep.* In a slanting direction over; athwart.

a-sleep' (ə-slēp'), *a. & adv.* **1.** In or into a state of sleep or inactivity; dormant. **2.** Dead. **3.** Numbed.

a-slope' (ə-slōp'), *adv. & a.* Slopingly; aslant.

As'mo-de'us (ăz'mō-dē'ŭs; ăs'-). [From L., fr. Gr. *'Ασμοδαῖος.*] In Jewish demonology, an evil spirit; later, the king of the demons.

asp (ăsp), *n.* The aspen. *Poetic or Rare.*

asp, *n.* [L. *aspis,* fr. Gr. *ἀσπίς.*] **1.** A small venomous snake of Egypt and adjacent countries, usually identified as a species of cobra (*Naja haje*). The asp of Cleopatra was probably the horned viper (*Cerastes cornutus*). **2.** Any of various other poisonous snakes, as the common viper.

as-par'a-gus (ăs-păr'ə-gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀσπάραγος, ἀσφάραγος.*] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Asparagus*) of Old World perennial plants having much branched stems, linear cladophylls, and minute scalelike leaves. **2.** The tender shoots of one species (*A. officinalis*), used as food.

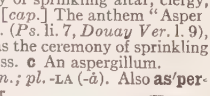
as'pect (ăs'pĕkt), *n.* [L. *aspectus,* fr. *aspicere, aspectum,* to look at; *ad* + *spicere, specere,* to look.] **1.** Act of looking at; gaze. *Rare.* **2.** *Astrol.* The situation of planets or stars with respect to one another, or the visual angle formed by their light rays. Astrology taught that the "aspects" of the planets exerted an influence on human affairs for good or evil. **3.** Position facing a particular direction, or the part so facing. **4.** Look; countenance; mien; air. **5.** Appearance; view. **6.** *Aëronautics.* A view of a plane from a given direction, usually from above; more exactly, the manner of presentation of a plane to a fluid through which it is moving or to a current. — **Syn.** See APPEARANCE.

asp'en (ăs'pĕn; ăs'-), *n.* [AS. *æsp, æps.*] Any of several species of poplar (genus *Populus*), esp., either of two species (*P. tremula,* of Europe, and *P. tremuloides,* of the United States), the leaves of which are swayed by a very light breath of air. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the aspen; hence: quivering; tremulous.

as'per (ăs'pĕr), *n.* [F. *aspre* or It. *aspro,* fr. MGr. *ἄσπρον, ἄσπρος,* white.] A Turkish money of account (formerly a silver coin), of little value; the 120th part of a piaster.

as-per'ges (ăs-pûr'jēz), *n.* [L., thou shalt sprinkle.] *R. C. Ch.* **a** The service or ceremony of sprinkling altar, clergy, and people with holy water. **b** [*cap.*] The anthem "Asperges me, Domine, hyssopo," etc. (*Ps.* li. 7, *Douay Ver.* l. 9), with which the celebrant begins the ceremony of sprinkling with holy water at High Mass. **c** An aspergillum.

as'per-gil'lum (ăs'pĕr-jĭl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-ə). Also **as'per-gill'.** [LL. *aspergillum,* fr. L. *aspergere.* See ASPERSE.] *R. C. Ch.* A brush used to sprinkle holy water.



Aspergillum.

as-per'i-ty (ăs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *asperitas,* fr. *asper* rough.] Roughness; unevenness; harshness. — **Syn.** Moroseness, crabbedness, sourness. See ACRIMONY.

as-perse' (-pûrs'), *v. t.;* -PERSED' (-pûrst'); -PERS'ING. [L. *aspersus,* p. p. of *aspergere* to sprinkle; *ad* + *spargere* to strew.] **1.** To sprinkle; besprinkle. **2.** To bespatter with foul reports or calumnious charges; slander; calumniate. **Syn.** Slander, libel, belie, defame, blacken, besmirch; calumniate, traduce, vilify, malign; disparage, depreciate, decry. — **Asperse, defame, slander, calumniate, traduce, vilify, malign** have in common the idea of falsely or maliciously assailing the character of another. To **asperse** is to cast injurious or offensive imputations on; to **defame** is to detract from one's honor or reputation by more open and positive charges. To **slander** or **calumniate** is to circulate false or malicious reports of the words or actions of another. To **traduce** is to hold up to ridicule or contempt. To **vilify** is to degrade by defamatory reports. To **malign** is to speak evil of maliciously.

as-pers'er (ăs-pûr'sĕr), *n.* One who asperses.

as-per'sion (-pûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of aspersing. **2.** A sprinkling; shower; spray. **3.** A calumnious remark; calumny.

as'per-so'ri-um (ăs'pĕr-sō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -RIA (-ə), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [LL.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The stoup, basin, or other vessel for holy water in a church. **2.** An aspergillum.

as'phalt (ăs'fălt), *n.* Also **as-phal'tum** (ăs-făl'tŭm). [F. *asphalte,* fr. Gr. *ἀσφαλτος.*] **1.** A brown to black bitumen found in natural beds and also obtained as a residue from petroleum, coal tar, lignite tar, etc. (artificial asphalt); mineral pitch. **2.** An asphaltic composition used in paving, cementing, etc. — (ăs'fălt; ăs-fălt'), *v. t.* To cover with asphalt. — **as-phal'tic** (ăs-făl'tĭk), *a.*

as'pho-del (ăs'fō-dĕl), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀσφόδελος.* See DAFFODIL.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Asphodelus*) of hardy plants several species of which are cultivated for their flowers. **2.** A plant belonging to any of several related genera (as *Asphodeline*). The *asphodel* of the early English and French poets is the daffodil. The *asphodel* of the Greek poets is supposed to be a narcissus.

as-phyx'i-a (ăs-fĭk'sĭ-ə), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσφυξία; ἀ* -not + *σφύζειν* to throb.] Suspended animation due to lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood.

as-phyx'i-ant (-ănt), *a. Med.* Producing asphyxia; asphyxiating. — *n.* An asphyxiating agent.

as-phyx'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To bring to a state of asphyxia; suffocate.

as-phyx'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of asphyxiating; suffocation. [phyxiates.

as-phyx'i-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, as-|

as'pic (ăs'pĭk), *n.* [F.] The asp (serpent). *Chiefly Poetic.*

as'pic, *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *espic,* L. *spica* ear, spike.] The spike lavender, yielding a volatile oil (*oil of spike*).

as'pic, *n.* [F.] A savory meat jelly containing bits of fowl, game, fish, hard-boiled eggs, etc.

as-pir'ant (ăs-pīr'ănt), *a.* Aspiring. — *n.* One who aspires.

as'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *aspiratus,* p.p. of *aspirare; ad* + *spirare* to breathe.] To utter with a breathing, or aspirate. — (-rāt), *n.* **1.** *Gram & Phon.* **a** The sound of *h,* or the letter *h;* also, any similar sound or breathing, or the symbol for it. **b** A sound followed by, or combined with, a sound as of *h;* also, a fricative or spirant. **2.** A mark of aspiration ['] used in Greek; the spiritus asper, or rough breathing.

as'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt) } *a.* Pronounced with, or accompanied
as'pi-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd) } by, an *h* sound.

as'pi-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of breathing; a breath. **2.** Act of aspiring; ardent desire or longing for what is elevated or above one. **3.** a *Gram. & Phon.* Pronunciation of an aspirate; also, the aspirate. **b** A drawing out by suction; specif., *Med.,* the removal of fluids from a cavity by means of the aspirator. — **Syn.** See AMBITION.

as'pi-ra'tor (ăs'pĭ-rā'tĕr), *n.* An apparatus, as a suction

pump, for producing a movement of a fluid by suction; specif., *Med.*, an instrument for the removal, by suction, of the fluid contents of tumors or collections of blood.

as-pir'a-to-ry (ăs-pīr'ə-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to aspiration; suited to the inhaling of air or to suction.

as-pire' (ăs-pīr'), *v. i.*; -PIRED' (-pīrd'); -PIR'ING (-pīr'ĭng). [F. *aspirer*, L. *aspirare*.] **1.** To desire with eagerness; to seek to attain something high or great; long; — used with *to* or *after*. **2.** To rise; tower; soar. — **as-pir'er,** *n.*

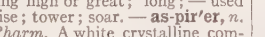
as'pi-rin (ăs'pĭ-rĭn), *n. Pharm.* A white crystalline compound of acetyl and salicylic acid used as a drug for the salicylic acid liberated from it in the intestines.

a-squint' (ə-skwĭnt'), *adv. & a.* With the eye askance.

ass (ăs), *n.* [AS. *assa.*] **1.** Any of several quadrupeds (genus *Equus*), smaller than the horse, and having longer ears, a shorter mane, and shorter hair on the tail. The domestic ass is patient, slow, and sure-footed, and has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. **2.** A dull, stupid fellow; a dolt.

as'sa-fet'i-da, as'sa-fœt'i-da. Vars. of ASAFETIDA.

as'sa-gai, as'se-gai (ăs'ə-gī; ăs'ē-), *n.* [Pg. *azagaia*, fr. a Berber word.] **1.** A slender hard-wood spear usually tipped with iron, used by certain South African tribes; a kind of light javelin. **2.** A South African cornaceous tree (*Curtisia faginea*), from the wood of which these spears are made. — *v. t.* To pierce with an assagai.



Point of Assagai.

as-saï' (ă-sī'), *n.* [Native Brazilian name.] A slender Brazilian palm (*Euterpe edulis*) bearing dark purple fruit; also, a drink made from the fruits by infusion.

as-sail' (ă-sāl'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*)+*saillir* to burst out, L. *salire* to leap.] To attack violently; assault. — **Syn.** See ATTACK. — **as-sail'a-ble,** *a.*

as-sail'ant (-ănt), *a.* Assailing. — *n.* One that assails.

as-sail'er, *n.* An assailant.

as-sail'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of assailing; attack; assault.

As'sa-mese' (ăs'ə-mēz'; -mēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Assam. — *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Assam. The Assamese are an agricultural people of mixed race. **2.** The language of Assam, an Indo-European tongue.

as-sart' (ă-särt'), *n.* [OF. *essart*, deriv. of L. *ex* + *sarire, sarrire, saritum*, to hoe, weed.] *O. Eng. Law.* **a** Act of grubbing up trees or bushes, as in converting forest land into arable. **b** A piece of land cleared for cultivation; a tenant. — *v. t. O. Eng. Law.* To grub up, as trees; commit an assart upon.

as-sas'sin (ă-săs'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *hashshāsh, hashīshī*, one who has drunk of *hashish.*] **1.** [*cap.*] One of a Mohammedan secret order which fanatically practiced secret murder (committed under the influence of hashish, it is said). **2.** One who kills by surprise or secret assault.

as-sas'si-nate (-ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [LL. *assassinatus*, p. p. of *assassinare.*] To kill by surprise or secret assault. — **Syn.** See KILL.

as-sas'si-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of assassinating; a killing by treacherous violence.

as-sault' (ă-sôlt'), *n.* [Through OF. & LL. fr. L. *ad* + *saltus* a leaping, *salire* to leap.] **1.** A violent onset or attack; onslaught, literally, as by means of blows, weapons, etc., or figuratively, as by means of words, arguments, etc. **2.** *Law.* An apparently violent attempt, or a willful offer with force or violence, to do hurt to another, without the actual doing of the hurt threatened, as by lifting the fist or a cane in a threatening manner. The actual doing of the hurt constitutes a *battery.* Often loosely used, and regularly used in Scots Law, to include the battery. Assault is both a civil and a criminal offense. — **Syn.** Invasion, incursion, onset, storm.

— *v. t.* To make an assault on; attack. — **Syn.** See ATTACK. — **as-sault'er,** *n.*

as-say' (ă-sā'), *n.* [OF. *asai, essai*, trial. See ESSAY, *n.*], **1.** Trial; attempt; essay. *Obs.* **2.** Examination and determination as to weight, measure, quality, etc.; test. Specif., analysis, as of an ore, to determine the amount of one or more ingredients. **3.** The substance to be assayed; also, the tabulated result of assaying.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To try; test; attempt. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To subject to assay, or analysis. — **as-say'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

as-sem'blage (ă-sĕm'blăj), *n.* **1.** Act of assembling; state of being assembled. **2.** A collection of individuals or of particular things; an aggregation; as, a political *assemblage.* **3.** The fitting together of parts and pieces, as of machinery. — **Syn.** See ASSEMBLY.

as-sem'ble (-b'l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [From F., fr. LL. *assimulare* to collect; L. *ad* + *simul* together.] **1.** To collect into one place or body; convene; congregate. **2.** To fit together the parts of. — *v. i.* To meet together; convene; congregate. — **as-sem'bler,** *n.*

as-sem'bly (-blĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BLIES (-blĭz). [F. *assemblée.*] **1.** A gathering of persons, esp. for deliberation and legislation, for worship, or for social entertainment; a concourse. **2.** Specif.: In some States of the U. S., the legislature, or the popular branch of it; — called also *General Assembly.* **3.** Act of assembling; state of being assembled. **4.** *Mil.* A signal, as by drum, for troops to assemble, or fall in.

Syn. Company, group, collection, meeting, convention, assemblage. — **Assembly, assemblage.** An **assembly** consists only of persons; an **assemblage**, of either persons or (less commonly) things. As used of persons, *assembly* is more formal than *assemblage*, and usually implies a body that has met and is acting in concert for some common end.

as-sem'bly-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of an assembly, esp. [*often cap.*] of the lower branch of a State legislature. Cf. ASSEMBLY, *n.*, **2.**

as-sent' (ă-sĕnt), *v. i.* [From F. *assentir*, fr. L. *assentire, assentiri; ad* + *sentire* to feel, think.] To admit a thing as true; express one's agreement, acquiescence, concurrence, or concession.

Syn. Agree, concur, accede, acquiesce, accord, consent. — **Assent, consent. Assent** implies primarily an act of the understanding, and applies to opinions or propositions; as, he was convinced and *assented* to the statement. **Consent** involves the will or the feelings, and denotes compliance with what is requested or desired; as, I hope you will *consent* to go. But neither *assent* nor *consent* necessarily implies approval. *Assent* may also apply to actions or proposals which involve a less degree of interest or feeling than *consent*; as, one may *assent* to the opening of a window; but one *consents* to be surgically operated upon. — *n.* Act of assenting; consent; acquiescence.

as'sen-ta'tion (ăs'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Ready assent; esp., insincere, flattering, or obsequious assent.

as-sen'tor (ă-sĕn'tôr), *n.* One who assents; specif., *Eng. Law*, one of the voters, in addition to the proposer and seconder, required to indorse the nomination of a candidate for election, as to Parliament.

as-sert' (ă-sûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *assertus*, p. p. of *asserere* to join to one's self, claim, maintain; *ad* + *serere* to join.] **1.** To maintain; vindicate a claim or title to; as, to *assert* one's rights. **2.** To affirm; state positively; asseverate. **to assert one's self,** to demand and enforce recognition of one's rights or claims.

Syn. Maintain, defend, vindicate; declare, allege; aver; uphold, support, advocate, plead. — **Assert, maintain, defend, vindicate.** To **assert** is to state or claim positively, sometimes even obtrusively or aggressively; as, to *assert* one's innocence, one's rights, etc. To **maintain** is to uphold what one has asserted. To **defend** is to maintain against attack. To **vindicate** is to defend successfully. See CLAIM.

as-sert'er, as-ser'tor (ă-sûr'tĕr), *n.* One who asserts.

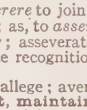
as-ser'tion (-sûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of asserting; thing asserted.

as-ser'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Positive; affirming confidently; dogmatic. — **as-ser'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **as-ser'tive-ness,** *n.*

as-ser'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Affirming; assertive.

ass'es' bridge (ăs'ĕz; 24). [A translation of L. *pons asinorum.*] The proposition that "The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another." *Humorous.*

as-sess' (ă-sĕs'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. LL. *assessare* to assess, L. *assidēre, assessum*, to sit by, in LL. to assess.] **1.** To fix the rate or amount of. **2.** To apportion (a sum to be paid) in the nature of a tax, fine, etc.; impose according to an apportionment. **3.** To tax. **4.** To value, esp. for taxation.



Asses' Bridge. *b a c* Isosceles Triangle. *be, cd* lines drawn for demonstration forming Asses' Bridge *d b c e.*

as-sess'a-ble (-ə-b'l), *a.* That can be assessed; liable to assessment.

as-sess'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of assessing; value or amount assessed.

as-ses'sor (-ĕr), *n.* [L., lit., one who sits beside.] **1.** One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an adviser; an associate in office. **2.** One appointed to assess property for taxation. — **as'ses-so'ri-al** (ăs'ĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.*

as'set (ăs'ĕt), *n.* Any article or part of one's assets.

as'sets (-ĕts), *n. pl.* [OF. *asez* enough, fr. L. *ad* + *satis.*] *Law.* **a** The property of a deceased person subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies. **b** The entire property of a person, corporation, or estate, applicable or subject to the payment of his or its debts.

as-sev'er-ate (ă-sĕv'ĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *asseveratus*, p. p. of *asseverare* to assert seriously; *ad* +*severus* severe.] To affirm or aver positively or solemnly. — **Syn.** See AFFIRM.

as-sev'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

as'si-du'i-ty (ăs'ĭ-dū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being assiduous; diligence.

as-sid'u-ous (ă-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *assiduus*, fr. *assidēre* to sit near; *ad*+*sedēre* to sit.] Constant in, or done with constant, application or attention; devoted; attentive; unremitting; persistent. — **Syn.** Diligent, sedulous, unwea-

ried, unintermitted, persevering, indefatigable. See BUSY. — **as-sid'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **as-sid'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

as-sign' (ă-sīn'), *v. t.* [F. *assigner*, fr. L. *assignare; ad*+*signare* to mark, designate, *signum* mark.] **1.** To appoint; allot; as, to *assign* a soldier to a post. **2.** To specify; designate; point out authoritatively or exactly; as, to *assign* a day for trial. **3.** *Law.* To make over to another, as for the benefit of creditors. — **Syn.** See ALLOT.

— *v. i.* To make over property to another, as in furtherance of a trust or for the benefit of one's creditors.

— *n.* **1.** An agent. **2.** An assignee.

as-sign'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be assigned, allotted, or designated. **2.** That may be attributed (to). **3.** That may be adduced as accounting (for). — **as-sign'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **as-sign'a-bly,** *adv.*

as'sig-nat (ăs'ĭg-năt; *F.* à'sē'nyà'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *assignatus*, p. p. See ASSIGN, *v.*] One of the notes, bills, or bonds, issued as currency by the revolutionary government of France (1789–96), and based on the security of state lands. By gradual depreciation they became nearly worthless.

as'sig-na'tion (ăs'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An assigning; apportionment. **2.** An appointment for a meeting; — chiefly of love affairs, and commonly in a bad sense. **3.** A making over by transfer of title; assignment. **4.** Thing assigned.

as'sign-ee' (ăs'ĭ-nē'), *n. Law.* A person to whom an assignment is made. [signment.]

as-sign'er (ă-sīn'ĕr), *n.* One who assigns, or makes an as-

as-sign'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of assigning; that which is assigned.

as'sign-or' (ăs'ĭ-nôr'), *n. Law.* An assigner.

as-sim'i-la-ble (ă-sĭm'ĭ-lă-b'l), *a.* That may be assimilated. — **as-sim'i-la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

as-sim'i-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *assimilatus*, p.p. of *assimilare; ad*+*similare* to make like, *similis* like.] **1.** To bring to a likeness or to conformity. **2.** To liken; compare. **3.** *Phon.* To conform (a sound, usually a consonant) to a neighboring sound, as in the change of *ad-* to *an-* in the formation of *announce*, from Lat. *annuntiare* (*ad* + *nuntiare*). **4.** To appropriate so as to incorporate into itself; absorb, as nourishment.

— *v. i.* To be or become assimilated.

as-sim'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of assimilating.

as-sim'i-la-tive (ă-sĭm'ĭ-lă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to, or characterized by, assimilation; that causes assimilation.

as-sim'i-la-to-ry (ă-sĭm'ĭ-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Assimilative.

as-sist' (ă-sĭst'), *v. t.* [L. *assistere; ad*+*sistere* to cause to stand, fr. *stare* to stand.] To give support to; aid; succor. — **Syn.** Second, back, support, relieve, befriend, sustain, favor. See HELP. — *v. i.* **1.** To lend aid; help. **2.** To be present as a spectator. *A Gallicism.* **3.** *Euchre.* To order the adoption of the trump turned; — a term used by the dealer's partner. — *n. Baseball.* Act of a player who handles the ball in assisting to a put-out (actual or possible).

as-sist'ance (ă-sĭs'tăns), *n.* Help; aid.

as-sist'ant (-tănt), *a.* That assists; helping; specif., acting as a subordinate. — *n.* One that assists; a helper.

as-size' (ă-sīz'), *n.* [OF. *assise*, in pl. assembly, tax, impost, deriv. of L. *assidēre* to sit by; *ad*+*sedēre* to sit.] **1.** Lit., an assembly; hence, a decree or enactment made by it; edict; as, the *Assize* of Arms, an English edict of 1181 requiring every man to maintain arms according to his rank and condition. **2.** A statute or ordinance regulating weights and measures, or the weight, measure, or proportions of ingredients, or the price of articles sold in the market. *Hist.* **3.** A fixed or customary standard of number, quantity, quality, weight, measure, etc.; as, laws regulating the *assize* of bread. **4.** A judicial inquest, an action to be decided thereat, the writ for instituting it, or the jury's finding. **5.** Hence: [*Usually in pl.*] **a** The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in every county of England. **b** The time or place of holding a court of assize; the court itself, or a session of it.

as-so'cia-ble (ă-sō'shă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being associated or joined.

as-so'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *associatus*, p. p. of *associare; ad* + *sociare* to join, *socius* companion.] **1.** To join as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; as, to *associate* others with us in business. **2.** To join; combine; as, gold *associated* with copper.

— *v. i.* To unite in company or action; keep company; — implying intimacy.

— (-āt), *a.* **1.** Closely joined with another, as in interest, action, etc.; as, an *associate* judge. **2.** Admitted to some, but not all, rights and privileges; as, an *associate* member.

— (-āt), *n.* **1.** One often in company with another companion; — implying intimacy or equality. **2.** One having an interest in common with another, as a partner, a confederate, a colleague in office, etc.; specif.: **a** An associate member of an association or institution; as, an *Associate* of the Royal Academy. **b** In some colleges and universities, an academic title conferred upon one who has completed a course shorter than the ordinary one necessary for a degree; as, an *Associate* in Science (Abbr., *A. Sc.*); an *Associate* in Arts (Abbr., *A. A.*). **3.** Anything closely or usually connected with another. — **Syn.** Mate, fellow, ally, coadjutor, comrade, accomplice.

as-so'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Union; connection. **2.** Mental connection, or that which is mentally associated with a thing; as, the *association* of ideas. **3.** Union of persons in a company or society for a common purpose; as, a literary *association*.

Syn. Association, society, club agree in the idea of a body of persons united in a common interest. **Association** and **society** are practically interchangeable. Often, however, *association* suggests a somewhat larger inclusiveness than *society*, whether with regard to the objects of the organization or admission to it. A **club** is usually a more private body than either of the others, and is often purely social.

as-so'ci-a'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to association, or an association.

as-so'ci-a-tive (ă-sō'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or leading to, or characterized by, association.

as-soil' (ă-soil'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *absolvere.* See ABSOLVE.] *Archaic.* **1.** To absolve. **2.** To expiate.

as'so-nance (ăs'ō-năns), *n.* **1.** Resemblance of sound. **2.** *Pros.* A rime in which the last accented vowel and those which follow it in one word correspond in sound with similarly situated vowels of another word, the consonants of the two words being unlike; as in *baby* and *lady*.

as'so-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *assonans*, p. pr. of *assonare* to correspond to in sound; *ad*+*sonare* to sound.] Pert. to, or marked by, assonance.

as-sort' (ă-sôrt'), *v. t.* [F. *assortir; à* (L. *ad*)+*sortir* to draw lots, get by lot, L. *sortiri*, fr. *sors, sortis*, lot.] To distribute into classes; classify. — *v. i.* **1.** To agree; suit; fall into a class or place. **2.** To consort or associate (with).

as-sort'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of assorting; assorted condition. **2.** Thing formed by assorting, as a group or class, or a collection distributed into sorts or kinds.

as-suage' (ă-swāj'), *v. t. & i.;* -SUAGED' (-swājd'); -SUAG'ING (-swāj'ĭng). [From OF., fr. L. *ad* + *suavis* sweet.] To allay; mitigate; lessen; appease; pacify. — **Syn.** Soothe, calm, relieve. See ALLEVIATE. — **as-suage'ment,** *n.*

as-sua'sive (ă-swā'sĭv), *a.* Mitigating; soothing. — *n.* An assuasive remedy; a lenitive.

as-sume' (ă-sūm'), *v. t.;* AS-SUMED' (-sūmd'); -SUM'ING (-sūm'ĭng). [L. *assumere; ad* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to take, buy.] **1.** To take up or into; adopt; as, to be *assumed* into a partnership. Specif.: To receive into heaven. *Rare.* **2.** To take to or on one's self, as without authority or in excess of what is proper; put on; as, to *assume* authority. **3.** To pretend to possess; as, to *assume* a virtue. **4.** To take upon one's self (to do or satisfy); undertake; as, to *assume* a debt. **5.** To take for granted; suppose. — **as-sum'a-ble** (ă-sūm'ă-b'l), *a.*

Syn. Put on, counterfeit, sham, affect, pretend, simulate, feign.—**Assume, affect, pretend, simulate, feign** agree in implying false or deceptive appearances. To **assume** is to take to one's self in appearance only; as, to *assume* an air of grief. To **affect** is to make a show of possessing, usually for effect; as, to *affect* ignorance. **Pretend** implies overt profession of what is false; as, to *pretend* to be insane. To **simulate** is to assume the appearance or characteristics of something; as, to *simulate* insanity (by imitating its signs). **Feign** implies more invention than *pretend*, less specific counterfeiting than *simulate; feign* and *simulate* are often interchangeable. See POSTULATE.

as-sum'ing (ă-sūm'ĭng), *p. a.* Pretentious; presumptuous; arrogant.

as-sump'sit (ă-sŭmp'sĭt; ă-sŭm'sĭt), *n.* [L., he undertook.] *Law.* **a** An action on contract to recover damages for a breach of a contract. **b** A contract, not under seal, on which such an action will lie.

as-sump'tion (ă-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of assuming; specif., act of taking upon one's self unduly or presumptuously. **2.** The thing assumed; supposition; specif., the minor proposition in a categorical syllogism. **3.** The taking of a person up into heaven; hence, the festival of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, held August 15. — **Syn.** Supposition, postulate; arrogance.

as-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Assumed, or capable of being assumed; characterized by assumption; assuming.

as-sur'ance (ă-shōōr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of assuring. **2.** Insurance. See INSURANCE. **3.** State of being assured, or sure: **a** Security; safety. **b** Certitude; certainty. **4.** Firmness of mind; confidence; self-reliance. **5.** Impudence; audacity. — **Syn.** See CONFIDENCE, TRUST.

as-sure' (ă-shōōr'), *v. t.;* AS-SURED' (ă-shōōrd'); -SUR'ING. [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad*+*securus* secure.] **1.** To secure, as against change or risk; insure (see INSURE). **2.** To affiance. *Obs.* **3.** To confirm; give confidence to; as, his kindly manner *assured* them. **4.** To make sure, or certain; to *assure* a person of one's friendship. **5.** To declare

solemnly to (a person); as, *I assure* you there is nothing to fear. — *v. i.* To take out insurance; to insure (see INSURE). *Chiefly British.*

as-sured' (ă-shōōrd'), *p.a.* Made sure; insured; certain; bold to excess. — *n.* A person or the persons whose life or property is insured; — used chiefly with *the*. Cf. INSURED. — **as-sur'ed-ly** (ă-shōōr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **as-sur'ed-ness,** *n.*

as-sur'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assures.

as-surg'ent (ă-sûr'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *assurgens*, p. pr., fr. L. *assurgere* to rise up.] Ascending; specif., *Bot.*, rising obliquely; — said of stems. — **as-surg'en-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*

As-syr'i-an (ă-sĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Assyria, the Assyrians, or their language. — *n.* **1.** An individual of the ancient Semitic race forming the Assyrian nation or, widely, the Babylonian nation. **2.** The language of the Assyrians.

As-syr'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Assyria* + *-logy.*] The study of the antiquities, language, etc., of ancient Assyria. — **As-syr'i-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

As-tar'te (ăs-tär'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Αστάρτη.*] The Phœnician goddess of fertility and of love. She was also regarded by the classical nations as a moon goddess.

a-stat'ic (ā-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *static.*] *Magnetism.* Having little or no tendency to take a definite position or direction. — **a-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

as-tat'ki (ăs-tät'kē), *n.* [From Russ. *ostatki* remnants, pl. of *ostatok.*] A thick liquid residuum obtained in the distillation of Russian petroleum, much used as fuel.

as'ter (ăs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀστήρ* star.] **1.** Any of various herbaceous plants (genus *Aster* and allied genera) having heads with both discoid and radiate flowers; also, any of the common garden plants derived from a related plant (*Callistephus hortensis*); as, the China *aster*, German *aster*, etc. **2.** *Biol.* A star-shaped figure of achromatic substance found chiefly in cells dividing by mitosis; a cytaster. It consists of a central mass (the *centrosphere*, in animal and some plant cells often containing a *centrosome*) and radiating fibers (*aster rays*).

-as'ter. [L. *-aster.*] A suffix denoting originally either *diminutiveness* or *partial resemblance*, and now, in English, denoting *inferiority* or *worthlessness;* as in grammati*caster*, medi*caster*, poet*aster*, etc.

as'ter-a'ceous (ăs'tẽr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *aster* aster + *-aceous.*] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Asteraceæ*) of plants, the aster, or thistle, family, which is the largest and most highly developed family of seed plants, and one of world-wide distribution.

as-te'ri-at'ed (ăs-tē'rĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* [Gr. *ἀστέριος* starry, fr. *ἀστήρ* star.] Exhibiting asterism. See ASTERISM, 3.

as'ter-isk (ăs'tẽr-ĭsk), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀστερίσκος*, dim. of *ἀστήρ* star.] **1.** A figure of a star [*] used in printing and writing as a reference mark. **2.** Anything shaped like a star. — *v. t.* To mark with an asterisk.

as'ter-ism (-tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστερισμός.*] **1.** *Astron.* **a** A constellation. **b** A small group of stars. **2.** *Print.* Three asterisks placed thus, ⁂ or ⁎⁎⁎, for special reference. **3.** *Cryst.* The optical phenomenon of a star-shaped figure exhibited by some crystals by reflected light, as in asteriated sapphire, or exhibited by transmitted light, as in some mica.

as-te'ri-um (ăs-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ASTER.] A non-terrestrial element indicated in the spectra of many stars.

a-stern' (ā-stûrn'), *adv.* **1.** Backward; to the rear. **2.** Behind a vessel; in the rear.

as'ter-oid (ăs'tẽr-oid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀστεροειδής; ἀστήρ* star + *εἶδος* form.] Starlike. — *n. Astron.* A starlike body; esp., one of the many small planets having orbits between Mars and Jupiter. — **as'ter-oi'dal** (-oi'dăl), *a.*

As-ter'o-pe (ăs-tẽr'ŏ-pē), *n.* [Gr. *'Αστερόπη.*] See PLEIADES.

as'the-ni'a (ăs'thĕ-nī'ă; ăs-thē'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀσθένεια; ἀ-* not + *σθένος* strength.] *Med.* Want or loss of strength; debility. — **as-then'ic** (ăs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.*

asth'ma (ăz'mă; ăs'mă), *n.* [Gr. *ἆσθμα* short-drawn breath.] A disease characterized by difficulty of breathing, a sense of constriction in the chest, a cough, and expectoration. — **asth-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), *a. & n.*

as'tig-mat'ic (ăs'tĭg-măt'ĭk), *n.* Affected with, or pertaining to, astigmatism.

a-stig'ma-tism (ā-stĭg'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. *στίγμα, -ματος*, prick of a pointed instrument, spot.] A defect of the eye or of a lens in consequence of which rays from one point are not brought to a single focal point, thus causing imperfect images or indistinctness of vision.

a-stir' (ă-stûr'), *adv. & a.* Stirring; in activity or motion.

a-stom'a-tous (ă-stŏm'ă-tŭs; ă-stō'mă-), *a.* [*a-* not + *stomatous.*] *Biol.* Not having a mouth, or stoma.

as-ton'ied (ăs-tŏn'ĭd), *p. p. & p. a.* fr. ASTONY. *Archaic.*

as-ton'ish (ăs-tŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *ex* out + *tonare* to thunder.] To strike with sudden fear, wonder, or surprise; amaze. — **Syn.** See SURPRISE. — **-ish-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

as-ton'ish-ing, *p. a.* Very wonderful; amazing.

as-ton'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State of one astonished; esp., amazement. **2.** The object causing such an emotion.

as-ton'y (ăs-tŏn'ĭ), *v. t.;* -TON'IED (-ĭd); -TON'Y-ING. [See ASTONISH.] To stun; astonish; amaze. *Archaic.*

as-tound' (ăs-tound'), *a.* [p. p. of ME. *astonen* to astonish.] Stunned; astounded. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To astonish. — **Syn.** See SURPRISE.

as'tra-chan. Var. of ASTRAKHAN.

a-strad'dle (ā-străd'l), *adv.* Straddling; astride.

As-træ'a (ăs-trē'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Αστραία*, fr. *ἀστραῖος* starry.] *Class. Myth.* Goddess of justice, the last of the divinities to leave the earth at the end of the Golden Age.

as'tra-gal (ăs'tră-găl), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀστράγαλος.*] **1.** The astragalus. **2.** *Arch.* A small convex molding of rounded surface; a bead.

as-trag'a-lus (ăs-trăg'ă-lŭs), *n.* [L. See ASTRAGAL.] *Anat.* One of the proximal bones of the tarsus of man and the higher vertebrates; the ankle bone; huckle bone. In man it forms with the tibia and fibula the ankle joint; in quadrupeds it forms with the tibia the hock.

as'tra-khan (ăs'tră-kăn; ăs'tră-kăn'), *n.* Also **as'tra-chan.** The skin, or pelt, of stillborn or young lambs of Astrakhan, the curled wool of which resembles fur; also, a rough cloth imitating it.

as'tral (ăs'trăl), *a.* [L. *astralis*, fr. *astrum* star, Gr. *ἄστρον.*] **1.** Pertaining to, coming from, or like, the stars; starry. **2.** Of a nature particularly susceptible to sidereal influences; as, the *astral* body by which Paracelsus and his followers explained astrological influences and presentiments. **3.** *Theosophy.* Consisting of, belonging to, or designating, a kind of supersensible substance next above the tangible world in refinement; as, *astral* spirits.

astral lamp, an Argand lamp so constructed that no interruption of the light upon the table is made by the flattened ring-shaped reservoir containing the oil.

a-stray' (ā-strā'), *adv. & a.* Wandering; straying.

as-trict' (ăs-trĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *astrictus.* See ASTRINGE.] To bind up; confine; restrict; also, to bind by a moral or legal obligation. — **as-tric'tion** (-trĭk'shŭn), *n.*

as-tric'tive (-trĭk'tĭv), *a.* Binding; astringent. — *n.* An astringent. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

a-stride' (ă-strīd'), *adv.* With one leg on each side; bestriding; astraddle.

as-tringe' (ăs-trĭnj'), *v. t.;* -TRINGED' (-trĭnjd'); -TRING'ING (-trĭn'jĭng). [L. *astringere*, p. p. *astrictus; ad* + *stringere* to draw tight.] To bind fast; constrict; compress.

as-trin'gen-cy (-trĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being astringent.

as-trin'gent (-trĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *astringens*, p. pr.] **1.** Drawing together the tissues; binding; contracting. **2.** Stern; austere. — *n.* An astringent medicine or other substance. — **Syn.** See SOUR.

as'tro- (ăs'trō-). Combining form from Greek *ἄστρον, star.*

as'tro-labe (ăs'trō-lāb), *n.* [From F. or LL., fr. Gr. *ἀστρολάβον; ἄστρον* star + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] An instrument for observing the positions of the heavenly bodies, now superseded by the sextant.

as-trol'o-ger (ăs-trŏl'ŏ-jẽr), *n.* A practicer of astrology.

as-trol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀστρολογία*, deriv. of *ἄστρον* star + *λόγος* discourse.] Lit., the science of the stars; **a** Astronomy. *Obs.* **b** The art or science (still believed in by some) which treats of the influences of the stars on human affairs, and of foretelling events by the positions and aspects of the stars. — **as'tro-log'ic** (ăs'trō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

as'tro-me'te-or-ol'o-gy (-mē'tē-ŏr-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Investigation of the supposed relation between the heavenly bodies and the weather.

as-tron'o-mer (-trŏn'ŏ-mẽr), *n.* One versed in astronomy.

as'tro-nom'ic (ăs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Astronomical.

as'tro-nom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to astronomy; in accordance with the methods or principles of astronomy. — **as'tro-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

astronomical day, a period equal to the mean solar day, but beginning at noon instead of at midnight, its twenty-four hours being numbered from 1 to 24; also, the sidereal day, as being most used by astronomers. — **a. telescope,** a telescope having a simple eyepiece, and exhibiting inverted images of objects.

as-tron'o-my (ăs-trŏn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀστρονομία; ἄστρον* star + *νέμειν* to regulate.] **1.** The science which treats of the heavenly bodies, their magnitudes, motions, constitution, etc. **2.** A treatise on this science.

as'tro-pho-tog'ra-phy (ăs'trō-fō-tŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* The application of photography to astronomical ends. By photography eclipses, sun spots, spectra, etc., are studied, new asteroids discovered, and vast numbers of otherwise invisible stars and nebulæ accurately charted. — **as'tro-pho'to-graph'ic** (-fō'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

as'tro-pho-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n. Astron.* A photometer for measuring the brightness of stars and other heavenly bodies. — **as'tro-pho-tom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **as'tro-pho'to-met'ri-cal** (-fō'tō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

as'tro-phys'ics (ăs'trō-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science dealing with the physical and chemical constitution of the heavenly bodies. — **as'tro-phys'i-cal,** *a.*

as'tro-sphere (ăs'trō-sfēr), *n. Biol.* The centrosphere; also, the entire aster exclusive of the centrosome. See ASTER, *n.*, 2.

a-strut' (ə-strŭt'), *a. & adv.* **1.** Sticking out, or puffed out; swelling; in a swelling manner. *Archaic.* **2.** In a strutting manner; with a strutting gait.

as-tu'cious (ăs-tū'shŭs), *a.* [F. *astucieux.*] Astute. *Rare.*

as-tute' (ăs-tūt'), *a.* [L. *astutus,* fr. *astus* craft, cunning.] Critically discerning; sagacious; shrewd; subtle; crafty. — **Syn.** Keen, penetrating, skilled, cunning, wily. See SHREWD. — **as-tute'ly,** *adv.* — **as-tute'ness,** *n.*

As-ty'a-nax (ăs-tī'ə-năks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αστυάναξ.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Hector and Andromache, hurled by the Greeks from the walls of Troy, that he might not restore the kingdom as predicted by Calchas.

a-sty'lar (ā-stī'lär), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* Without columns or pilasters.

a-sun'der (ə-sŭn'dĕr), *adv.* [*a-* on + *sunder;* AS. *on sundran.*] Apart; separate from each other; into parts.

As'ur. Var. of ASHUR.

a-sy'lum (ə-sī'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lə). [L., fr. Gr. ἄσυλον, fr. ἄσυλος inviolable; *a-* not + σῦλον right of seizure.] **1.** An inviolable sanctuary where, esp. in ancient times, criminals and debtors found shelter, as a temple, altar, etc. **2.** Any place of retreat and security. **3.** Institution for the relief of the destitute or afflicted.

a-sym'me-try (ā-sĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Want of symmetry. — **as'ym-met'ric** (ăs'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

as'ymp-tote (ăs'ĭm-tōt), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. *a-* not + συμπίπτειν to fall together.] *Math.* A line that approaches nearer to some curve than any assignable distance, but would never meet it, even if indefinitely prolonged.

as'ymp-tot'ic (-tŏt'ĭk), **as'ymp-tot'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an asymptote. — **-tot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-syn'chro-nous (ā-sĭn'krō-nŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + *synchronous.*] Not simultaneous; not concurrent in time; — opposed to *synchronous.* — **a-syn'chro-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

as'yn-det'ic (ăs'ĭn-dĕt'ĭk), *a.* Using asyndeton; not joined by conjunctions. — **as'yn-det'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-syn'de-ton (ə-sĭn'dē-tŏn), *n.* [L., deriv. of Gr. ἀ- not + σύνδετος bound together.] *Rhet.* A figure that omits the connective; as in, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

at (ăt), *prep.* [AS. *æt.*] Primarily *at* expresses the relation of *presence or contact in space or time,* or of *direction toward.* Hence it implies: **1.** Simple presence or position in, on, by, or near, or the like; as, *at* the center; *at* home; *at* hand; *at* the door; *at* sea and on land; *at* school; *at* the helm; *at* the wedding; sick *at* heart; out *at* the elbows. **2.** Position, object, or end directed toward; as, go in *at* the door; he could not get *at* him; aim *at* a mark; to wink, laugh, be angry, etc., *at* one; to hint *at;* fair *at* first; *at* best. **3.** A relation of action in, or occupation with; as, to pull *at* an oar; *at* work; *at* meat (eating). **4.** In a posture, circumstance, or mode of; as, the stag *at* bay; *at* war; *at* ease; *at* your service; *at* fault; *at* random. **5.** Because of as a source, cause, or occasion; as, sad *at* the sight; *at* his command. **6.** Position or order in time; as, *at* present; *at* parting; *at* twenty-one; *at* once.

Syn. At, in. When reference to the interior of any place is made prominent, **in** is used; when a place is regarded as a mere local point, **at** is more commonly used; as, to look for a book *in* the library; to meet a friend *at* the library; there are many churches *in* London; the king was crowned *at* London. *In* is used before the names of countries or districts (usually) of large cities; as, we live *in* America, *in* New York. *At* is commonly employed before names of houses, institutions, villages, small towns; as, Milton was educated *at* Christ's College; money collected *at* the customhouse. But with names of towns and cities usage varies greatly. In regard to time, we say *at* the hour, *on* the day, *in* the year; as, *at* 9 o'clock *in* the morning, *on* July 5th, *in* the year 1775.

at'a-bal (ät'ə-bäl), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *at-tabl* the drum.] A kettledrum; a kind of tabor, used by Moors.

a-tac'a-mite (ə-tăk'ə-mīt), *n.* [From the province of *Atacama,* Chile, where found.] *Min.* A basic chloride of copper, $Cu_2Cl(OH)_3$, transparent or translucent and of various shades of green, usually in prismatic crystals.

at'a-ghan (ät'ə-găn). Var. of YATAGHAN.

At'a-lan'ta (-lăn'tə), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αταλάντη.] *Gr. Myth.* A heroine, beautiful and fleet of foot, who took part in the Argonautic expedition and in the Calydonian boar hunt (see MELEAGER). In another legend she challenged her suitors to a race, death being the penalty of defeat, her hand the prize. Hippomenes defeated her, dropping on the course three golden apples, given him by Aphrodite, which Atalanta stooped to pick up.

At'a-lan'tis (-tĭs), *n.* Var. of ATLANTIS.

at'a-mas'co lil'y (-măs'kō lĭl'ĭ). A bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (*Atamosco atamasco*) of the southeastern United States, bearing a single, white, lilylike flower; also, any of various other plants of the same genus.

a-taunt' (ə-tônt'; -tänt') *adv.* [F. *autant* as much (as possible).] *Naut.* Fully rigged; hence: fully in order; shipshape.

a-tav'ic (ə-tăv'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a remote ancestor, or to atavism.

at'a-vism (ăt'ə-vĭz'm), *n.* [L. *atavus* ancestor.] *Biol.* Recurrence in a descendant of characters of a grandparent or more remote ancestor; reversion to a more primitive type. — **at'a-vis'tic** (-vĭs'tĭk), *a.*

a-tax'i-a (ə-tăk'sĭ-ə), *n.* [Gr. ἀταξία, fr. ἄτακτος out of order; *a-* not + τακτός ordered.] *Med.* **a** Irregularity in disease or in the functions. **b** Inability to coördinate voluntary movements. — **a-tax'ic** (-sĭk), *a.*

ate (āt; *in England usually* ĕt), *preterit* of EAT.

a'te (ā'tē), *n.* [Gr. ἄτη.] Blind impulse leading men on to ruin; — sometimes personified [*cap.*] and in the Greek tragedies often made an avenging spirit like Nemesis.

-ate (-āt; -ət). [From L. *-atus,* the p. p. ending of 1st conj. verbs.] A suffix used to form: **1.** Participial adjectives equivalent to those formed by the ending *-ed;* as in desol*ate,* sed*ate,* inn*ate,* ornate, temperate. Causative verbs are formed from such adjectives. **2.** Verbs formed (on the analogy of causative verbs from adjectives in *-ate*) by Englishing Latin verbs of the 1st conjugation, as in fascin*ate,* venerate, concentrate, etc., or by adding the suffix to Latin, or sometimes other elements where no corresponding Latin verb exists; as in felicit*ate,* capacit*ate,* camphor*ate.* **3.** a Participial nouns; as, legate, one deputed, mand*ate,* something commanded, precipit*ate,* something thrown down. **b** *Chem.* Names of the salts and esters formed from those acids whose names end in *-ic* (except a few whose names begin with *hydro-,* as hydrocyanic, hydriodic); as, sulph*ate* from sulphuric acid, nitrate from nitric acid, etc. It is also used in the case of a few other compounds; as, alcoholate. **4.** [L. *-atus,* not the participle ending.] Nouns denoting office or function, or the persons having it; as, tribun*ate,* marquisate, episcopate.

‖ **a'te-lier'** (ä'tĕ-lyā'), *n.* [F.] A workshop; a studio.

‖ **a tem'po** (ä tĕm'pō). [It.] *Music.* In time; — used to direct a return to the regular or an indicated time.

Ath'a-li'ah (ăth'ə-lī'ə), *n. Bib.* An impious queen of Judah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. 2 *Kings* xi.

Ath'a-na'sian (ăth'ə-nā'zhən; -shĭ-ən), *a.* Of or pertaining to Athanasius (d. 373), bishop of Alexandria, who advocated the homoousian doctrine against Arianism.

Athanasian Creed, a formulary of faith (once attributed to Athanasius) beginning in English, "Whosoever will be saved." It is also commonly called the *Quicunque vult,* from its first two words in Latin. It is used in the Church of England on certain feasts, and in the Roman Catholic Church on certain Sundays. It is not in the prayer book of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

a-than'a-sy (ə-thăn'ə-sĭ), *n.* [From Gr. ἀθανασία; *a-* not + θάνατος death.] Deathlessness; immortality.

Ath'a-pas'can (ăth'ə-păs'kən), *a.* Pertaining to or designating an extensive linguistic stock of North American Indians including the Navahos and Apaches. — *n.* An Athapascan Indian.

a'the-ism (ā'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a God, or Supreme Being. **2.** Godlessness.

a'the-ist, *n.* [Gr. ἄθεος without god; *a-* not + θεός god.] One who holds to atheism. — **Syn.** See INFIDEL.

a-the-is'tic (ā'thē-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* **1.** Pert. to, implying, or con-
a'the-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } taining, atheism; — applied to things; as, *atheistic* doctrines, opinions, or books. **2.** Disbelieving the existence of a God; impious; — applied to persons; as, an *atheistic* writer. — **-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ath'el-ing (ăth'ĕl-ĭng), *n.* Also [AS. *æðeling* noble, fr. *æðelo* nobility, good family.] An Anglo-Saxon prince or nobleman; esp., the heir apparent or a prince of the royal family.

A-the'na (ə-thē'nə), *n.* [Gr. 'Αθήνη.] *Gr. Relig.* One of the greater Olympian deities, preëminent as a civic goddess, wise in the industries of peace and the arts of war. The Romans identified her with Minerva.

Athena Parthenos.

ath'e-næ'um } (ăth'ē-nē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E.
ath'e-ne'um } -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -NÆA (-ə). [L. *Athenæum,* Gr. 'Αθήναιον the Athenæum.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A temple of Athena, at Athens, where scholars and poets read their works and instructed students. **2.** A literary or scientific association or club. **3.** A building or an apartment where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use.

A-the'ni-an (ə-thē'nĭ-ən), *a.* Of or pertaining to Athens. — *n.* A native of Athens.

a-ther'man-cy (ə-thûr'măn-sĭ), *n.* Inability to transmit radiant heat; — opposed to *diathermancy.*

a-ther′ma-nous (*ā*-thûr′mȧ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ā-* not + *θερμαίνειν* to heat.] Not transmitting radiant heat; — opp. to *diathermanous*.

ath′e-to′sis (ăth′ē-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄθετος* not fixed.] *Med.* An affection marked by peculiar tremors of the fingers and toes, occurring most frequently in children.

a-thirst′ (*ȧ*-thûrst′), *a.* **1.** Thirsty. **2.** Eager; longing.

ath′lete (ăth′lēt), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀθλητής* prize fighter, *ἀθλεῖν* to contend for a prize, *ἆθλος* contest, *ἆθλον* prize.] One trained or fit to contend in exercises requiring great physical agility and strength.

ath-let′ic (ăth-lĕt′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to athletes or athletics. **2.** Betting an athlete; strong; robust.— **ath-let′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ath-let′i-cism** (ăth-lĕt′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.*

ath-let′ics (ăth-lĕt′ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art of training by athletic exercises; the games and sports of athletes.

a-thwart′ (*ȧ*-thwôrt′), *adv.* [*a-* on + *thwart.*] **1.** Across, esp. obliquely. **2.** So as to thwart; perversely. — *prep.* **1.** Across; fig., in opposition to. **2.** *Naut.* Across the length, direction, or course of.

a-tilt′ (*ȧ*-tĭlt′), *adv. & a.* **1.** In the manner of one tilting, or thrusting. **2.** In the position of a cask tilted.

-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), **-tion, -ion.** [L. *-ationem* or *-tionem*: cf. F. *-ation* or *-tion.*] Suffixes denoting in general: **1.** *Act of.* Examples: *formation, act of* forming; *production, act of* producing; *decoration, act of* decorating; *invention, act of* inventing; *demoralization, act of* demoralizing.
2. *Condition of, state of,* or *quality of.*
Examples: *moderation, state* or *quality of* being moderate; *repletion, state of* being replete; *dejection, state of* being dejected; *demoralization, state of* being demoralized.
3. *A thing that* (is produced, formed, made, etc., by the action denoted by the root word); *that which,* or *a thing that* (performs the action denoted by the root verb).
Examples: *formation, that which* is formed; *production, that which* is produced; *decoration, that which,* or a *thing that,* decorates; *conclusion, that which* concludes.

-ative. [L. *-ativus.*] An adj. suffix with the sense of *tending to, of the nature of, relating to.*

At′lan-te′an (ăt′lăn-tē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Atlantēus.*] **1.** Pert. to or resembling Atlas; strong. **2.** Of or pert. to Atlantis.

at-lan′tes (ăt-lăn′tēz), *n. pl.; sing.* ATLAS (ăt′lăs). [L. See ATLAS.] *Arch.* Figures or half figures of men used as columns to support an entablature; telamones.

At-lan′tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *Atlanticus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Mt. Atlas in Libya. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, the ocean between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

At-lan′ti-des (-tĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀτλαντίδες.*] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** a = PLEIADES, 1. b = HESPERIDES, 1. **2.** The inhabitants of Atlantis.

At-lan′tis (-tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀτλαντίς.*] A mythical island west of the Pillars of Hercules, said by ancient writers to have been sunk beneath the ocean by an earthquake.

At′las (ăt′lăs), *n.; pl.* E. ATLASES (-ĕz; 24), L. ATLANTES (ăt-lăn′tēz). [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄτλας*, fr. root of *τλῆναι* to bear.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* In Homer, a divinity in charge of the pillars which upheld the heavens; later, a Titan forced to support the heavens on his head and hands; still later, a king metamorphosed into a lofty mountain. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Sing.* of ATLANTES. **3.** [*l. c.*] *Anat.* The first vertebra of the neck. **4.** [*l. c.*] A collection of maps in a volume; — said to be so called from the picture of Atlas supporting the world, often formerly prefixed to such collections. **5.** [*l. c.*] A work exhibiting subjects in a tabular form or arrangement; as, a historical *atlas.* **6.** [*l. c.*] A large size of paper.

At′li (ăt′lē), *n.* [Icel. *Atli* Attila.] *Norse Myth.* A king who marries Gudrun after Sigurd's death. She slays him to avenge his treachery to her brothers.

at′man (ăt′mȧn), *n.* [Skr. *ātman.*] *Hinduism.* **a** The life principle, soul, or individual essence. **b** [*cap.*] The universal ego from whom all individual atmans arise.

at-mol′o-gy (ăt-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός* vapor + *-logy.*] *Physics.* The science of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor. — **at′mo-log′i-cal** (ăt′mō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **at-mol′o-gist** (ăt-mŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

at-mol′y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός* vapor + *-lysis.*] Act or process of separating mingled gases of unequal diffusibility by transmission through porous substances.

at′mo-lyze (ăt′mō-līz), *v. t.* To subject to atmolysis. — **at′mo-ly-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-zā′-), *n.* — **at′mo-lyz′er,** *n.*

at-mom′e-ter (ăt-mŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός* vapor + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation from a moist surface.— **at′mo-met′ric,** *a.* — **at-mom′e-try,** *n.*

at′mos-phere (ăt′mŏs-fēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός* vapor + *σφαῖρα* sphere.] **1.** The whole mass of air surrounding the earth; also, the gaseous envelope of any heavenly body; as, the *atmosphere* of Mars. **2.** Any surrounding or pervading influence; as, the social *atmosphere* of a place. **3.** The air in any place. **4.** *Physics.* The pressure of the air at the sea level (about 14.7 lbs. to the sq. inch), used as a unit.

at′mos-pher′ic (-fĕr′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the atmosphere; as, *atmospheric* air. **2.** Caused, or operated on, by the atmosphere; pneumatic; as, an *atmospheric* effect; an *atmospheric* engine. — **at′mos-pher′i-cal** (-fĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **at′mos-pher′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **a-to′le** (ä-tō′lā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A porridge or gruel of maize meal. *Sp. Amer.*

a-toll′ (*ȧ*-tŏl′; ăt′ŏl), *n.* [Native name in the Indian Ocean.] A coral island or islands consisting of a belt of coral reef surrounding a central lagoon.

at′om (ăt′ŭm), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἄτομος* uncut, indivisible, as n., atom; *ἀ* not + *τομός* cut.] **1.** One of the minute particles postulated in atomism. **2.** In the atomic theory, the smallest particle of an element that can exist. See ATOMIC THEORY. **3.** A particle; jot.

a-tom′ic (*ȧ*-tŏm′ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to atoms. **2.**
a-tom′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Very minute; tiny. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

atomic theory *or* **hypothesis,** *Chem. & Physics,* the theory that all material substances consist of minute particles, or atoms, of a few kinds, all of the same kind being uniform in size, weight, and other properties. According to recent discoveries the atom is to be conceived of as a complex system whose components (subatoms) are in rapid orbital motion. According to one hypothesis the atom of each element represents a stable arrangement of electrons, and radioactive change is a process due to some disturbing force, resulting in the expulsion of electrons and the formation of a new stable arrangement, that is, the atom of another element of lower atomic weight. — **a. weight,** *Chem.,* the relative weight of the atom of an element, referred to some element, as oxygen or hydrogen, taken as a standard. In this book oxygen at 16 is the basis.

at-o-mic′i-ty (ăt′ō-mĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n. Chem.* **a** Equivalence; valence. See VALENCE. **b** The number of atoms in the molecule of an element. **c** The number of replaceable atoms or groups in the molecule of a compound.

at′om-ism (ăt′ŭm-ĭz′m), *n. Philos.* The doctrine that the universe is composed of simple, minute, indivisible particles, or atoms. — **at′om-ist,** *n.* — **at′om-is′tic,** *a.*

at′om-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz′ĭng). To reduce to atoms or to fine spray. — **at′om-iz′er** (-īz′ĕr), *n.*

at′o-my (ăt′ō-mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). An atom; mite.

at′o-my, *n.* [For *anatomy,* taken as *an atomy.*] A skeleton. *Obs. or Jocular.*

at one. In concord or friendship; in agreement.

a-tone′ (*ȧ*-tōn′), *v. i.;* A-TONED′ (-tōnd′); A-TON′ING (-tōn′ĭng). [From *at one.*] **1.** To agree. *Obs.* **2.** To make amends for an offense. —*v. t.* **1.** To set at one; reconcile. *Obs.* **2.** To expiate.

a-tone′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Reconciliation; concord. *Archaic.* **2.** Satisfaction or reparation; expiation; amends; — used with *for.* **3.** Specif., the redeeming effect of Christ's obedience, suffering, and death. — **Syn.** See PROPITIATION.

a-ton′er (*ȧ*-tōn′ĕr), *n.* One who atones for something.

a-ton′ic (*ȧ*-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Med.* Characterized by atony; as, an *atonic* disease. **2.** *Gram.* Unaccented; as, an *atonic* syllable. **3.** *Phon.* Without tone or vocality; voiceless; surd. —*n.* **1.** *Gram.* A word or syllable with no accent. **2.** *Phon.* An element of speech produced by the breath alone without voice; a breathing. **3.** *Med.* A remedy for organic excitement or irritation.

at′o-ny (ăt′ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτονία* slackness; *ἀ-* not + *τόνος* tone.] **1.** *Med.* Want of tone, or vital energy; weakness of the system, or of any, esp. a contractile, organ. **2.** *Phon.* Weakness from lack of stress, or accent.

at′ra-bil′ious (ăt′rȧ-bĭl′yŭs), *a.* [From L. *atra bilis,* lit., black bile.] Affected by "black bile," or melancholy. Cf. HUMOR, *n.*, 2. — **at′ra-bil′i-ar** (-bĭl′ĭ-ȧr), *a.*

at′ra-men′tous (-mĕn′tŭs), *a.* [L. *atramentum* ink, fr. *ater* black.] Black like ink; inky; inklike.

A′treus (ā′trōos; ā′trē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀτρεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Pelops, and king of Mycenæ. Thyestes, his brother, seduced the wife of Atreus and plotted his death. Atreus, feigning reconciliation, killed three sons of Thyestes and served them to him at a banquet, whereupon Thyestes cursed the house of Atreus. See ÆGISTHUS.

a-trip′ (*ȧ*-trĭp′), *adv. Naut.* **a** Just hove clear of the ground; — said of the anchor. **b** Sheeted home, hoisted taut up, and ready for trimming; — said of sails. **c** Hoisted up and ready to be swayed across; — said of light yards.

a′tri-um (ā′trĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* ATRIA (-ȧ). [L.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* The chief room in a house. **2.** *Anat.* Any of various cavities; esp., the main part of an auricle of the heart.

a-tro′cious (*ȧ*-trō′shŭs), *a.* [L. *atrox, atrocis,* cruel, fierce.] Savagely brutal; outrageously cruel or wicked.— **Syn.** See FLAGRANT. — **a-tro′cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-cious-ness,** *n.*

a-troc′i-ty (*ȧ*-trŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being atrocious; also, an atrocious deed.

a-troph′ic (*ȧ*-trŏf′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or showing, atrophy.

at′ro-phy (ăt′rō-fĭ), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀτροφία; ἀ-* not + *τρέφειν* to nourish.] A wasting away, or lack of growth, from want of nourishment. — *v. t. & i.;* -PHIED (-fĭd); -PHY-ING. To cause atrophy of; be affected by atrophy.

at'ro-pine (ăt'rō-pĭn; -pēn), *n.* Also **at'ro-pin.** [From *Atropa*, generic name of belladonna.] A poisonous alkaloid extracted from the belladonna and other nightshades, remarkable for its power to dilate the pupil of the eye.

at'ro-pism (-pĭz'm), *n.* Morbid condition of the system from misuse of atropine.

At'ro-pos (-pŏs), *n.* [Gr. "Ατροπος, fr. ἄτροπος inflexible.] See FATE, *n.*, 4.

at'ta-bal (ăt'ă-băl). Var. of ATABAL.

‖**at-tac'ca** (ät-täk'kä). [It., fr. *attaccare* to fasten, attack.] *Music.* Attack at once; — a direction at the end of a movement to begin the next immediately.

at-tach' (ă-tăch'), *v. t.* [OF. *atachier*, F. *attacher*.] **1.** To take by legal authority, esp. under a writ as a means of enforcing payment of a debt. **2.** To take; seize. *Obs.* **3.** To bind; fasten; tie; connect. **4.** To assign by authority; appoint. **5.** To connect by ties of love or self-interest; attract. **6.** To ascribe or attribute; affix; — used with *to*.

Syn. Affix, annex, subjoin, append, unite, join, add. — **Attach, affix, annex, subjoin, append** agree in the idea of joining one object to another. **Attach** (opposed to *detach*) is the most general term. **Affix** differs from *attach*, when at all, in suggesting a slight degree of subordination of the second object to the first — an implication carried still further in **annex**; as, to *affix* a stamp to an envelope, one's signature to a document, etc.; to *annex* conquered territory. **Append** implies that the object added is supplemental or accessory to the principal thing; as, to *append* notes to a chapter; **subjoin**, that one object is added below, or at the end of, another; as, to *subjoin* a postscript to a letter.

— *v. i.* To adhere; be attached. [ment.

at-tach'a-ble, *a.* That may be attached; liable to attach-

‖**at'ta'ché'** (ä'tä'shā'), *n.*; *pl.* -CHÉS (-shāz'). [F.] A person attached as a member to a suite or staff, specifically to an embassy.

at-tach'ment (ă-tăch'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of attaching; state of being attached; specif., close adherence or affection; fidelity. **2.** That by which one thing is attached to another; connection; as, the *attachments* of a muscle. **3.** Something attached; adjunct of an instrument, machine, or other object. **4.** *Law.* A seizure or taking into custody under legal process; the writ commanding such seizure.

Syn. Adherence, fidelity; affection, love. — **Attachment, affection, love.** *Affection* is confined to sentient beings; *attachment* may apply to inanimate objects. **Attachment** connotes strong liking or even devotion; **affection,** rather warmth and tenderness of sentiment. *Affection* implies a feeling more settled and regulated, less intense or ardent, than **love**, which alone of the three may connote passion. Thus, to one's friends any one of the three terms may be applicable; to the members of one's own family, *love* or *affection*, but scarcely *attachment;* to God, *love* (in the sense of reverent devotion), but not *affection* or *attachment*.

at-tack' (ă-tăk'), *v. t.* [F. *attaquer*, It. *attaccare*, of same (uncertain) origin as F. *attacher*.] **1.** To fall upon with force; assault. **2.** To assail with unfriendly language; censure. **3.** To set to work on, as on a task or problem. **4.** To begin to affect; begin to act upon injuriously; as, *attacked* by fever. — *v. i.* To make an onset or attack.

Syn. Attack, assail, assault all denote a forcible onset. **Attack** is the generic term, the others specific. To **assail** is to make a sudden and violent attack, or to attack repeatedly; to **assault**, to attack physically by a hand-to-hand approach or by unlawful violence. In the figurative sense, *assault* is less common than *assail*.

— *n.* **1.** Act of attacking; onset; assault; — opp. to *defense*. **2.** An access of disease; fit of sickness. **3.** A setting to work upon some task, etc.; beginning of action.

at-tain' (ă-tān'), *v. t.* [OF. *ataindre*, fr. L. *attingere; ad* + *tangere* to touch, reach.] **1.** To reach or come to by motion; arrive at; as, he *attained* the opposite shore. **2.** To reach or achieve by continued effort; accomplish; gain; compass; as, to *attain* success, to *attain* perfection. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN. — *v. i.* To come or arrive by motion, growth, or effort; reach.

at-tain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be attained. — **at-tain'a-bil'i-ty** (-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **at-tain'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

at-tain'der (-dĕr), *n.* [OF. *ataindre* to accuse, convict.] **1.** Extinction of the civil rights of a person, on sentence of death or outlawry; state of having one's civil rights so extinguished. **2.** A stain or staining; dishonor. *Obs.*

at-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of attaining. **2.** That which is attained; mental acquirement; accomplishment. — **Syn.** See ACQUIREMENT.

at-taint' (ă-tānt'), *v. t.* [OF. *ataint*, p. p. of *ataindre*. See ATTAINDER.] **1.** *Law.* To affect by attainder. **2.** To accuse. *Archaic.* **3.** To affect injuriously; infect; taint; corrupt. **4.** To stain; sully; disgrace. — *n.* **1.** A touch; a touch in tilting. *Archaic.* **2.** Stain; taint; disgrace.

at-tain'ture (ă-tān'tūr), *n.* Attainder; fig., disgrace; stain.

at'tar (ăt'ăr), *n.* [Per. *'atar* perfume, essence, Ar. *'itr*, fr. *'atara* to smell sweet.] A perfume got from flowers, esp. from rose petals, chiefly those of the damask rose.

at-tem'per (ă-tĕm'pĕr), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *attemperare*. See AD-; TEMPER.] **1.** To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture; temper; as, sweet *attempered* with bitter. **2.** To soften; soothe; temper; as, to *attemper* rigid justice with clemency. **3.** To mix in just proportion; regulate. **4.** To suit; adapt.

☞ This verb is now mostly replaced by *temper*.

at-tempt' (ă-tĕmpt'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *attentare* to attempt; *ad* + *tentare, temptare*, to touch, try.] **1.** To make trial or experiment of; try; endeavor to do; as, to *attempt* to sing. **2.** To tempt. *Archaic.* **3.** To try to subdue; attack; assail; — esp. in: **to attempt the life of,** that is, to try to kill. — **Syn.** See TRY.

— *n.* Act of attempting; trial; endeavor.

at-tempt'a-ble (ă-tĕmp'tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attempted; open to attempts.

at-tend' (ă-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [OF. *atendre* to expect, wait, fr. L. *attendere* to stretch, (sc. *animum*) apply the mind to; *ad* + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To heed. *Obs.* **2.** To care for; look after; take charge of; as, to *attend* a machine. **3.** To go or stay with as a companion, nurse, or servant; accompany in order to serve; escort; as, the king *attended* by his nobles. **4.** To be present with; accompany; as, a measure *attended* with ill effects. **5.** To be present at; as, to *attend* church. **6.** To wait for; await. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Escort, follow, conduct. See ACCOMPANY. — *v. i.* **1.** To pay attention or regard; heed; listen; — usually used with *to;* as, one cannot *attend* to many things at once. **2.** To accompany or be near at hand in pursuance of duty; as, to *attend* on a committee. **3.** To take charge (of); look (after); — used with *to;* as, to *attend* to a matter of business. **4.** To stay; delay. *Obs.*

at-tend'ance (ă-tĕn'dăns), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of attending. **2.** The persons attending; retinue.

at-tend'ant (-dănt), *a.* Attending. — **Syn.** Accompanying, consequent. — *n.* **1.** One who attends. **2.** That which accompanies; a concomitant.

at-tent' (ă-tĕnt'), *a.* [L. *attentus*, p. p. of *attendere*. See ATTEND, *v. t.*] Attentive; heedful; intent. *Archaic.*

at-ten'tion (ă-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attentio.*] **1.** **a** Act or state of attending, or heeding; earnest consideration, thought, or regard; — esp. in *to pay*, or *give, attention*. **b** The mental power or faculty of giving attention, or considering or regarding earnestly; as, to call, attract, arrest, draw, or fix one's *attention*. **2.** *Mil.* Attitude of readiness for action on receiving orders. **3.** Act of civility or courtesy. — **Syn.** Care, heed, application; respect.

at-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Heedful; observant. **2.** Heedful of the comfort of others; courteous. — **Syn.** Mindful, regardful. — **at-ten'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **at-ten'tive-ness,** *n.*

at-ten'u-ant (ă-tĕn'ū-ănt), *a.* [L. *attenuans*, p. pr. of *attenuare*. See ATTENUATE.] Making thin, as fluids; attenuating; diluent. — *n. Med.* A diluent.

at-ten'u-ate (-ū-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *attenuatus*, p. p.; *ad* + *tenuare* to make thin, *tenuis* thin.] **1.** To make thin, or slender. **2.** To make less viscid or dense. **3.** To lessen in amount, force, or value; weaken. — *v. i.* To become thin, fine, or less. — (-ăt), *a.* Attenuated.

at-ten'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of attenuating; state of being attenuated.

at'ter-cop (ăt'ĕr-kŏp), *n.* [AS. *attercoppa* a spider; *attor* poison + *coppa* head, cup.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A spider. **2.** A peevish or malignant person.

at-test' (ă-tĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *attestari; ad* + *testari* to witness, *testis* witness.] **1.** To bear witness to; affirm to be true or genuine; specifically, to authenticate by signing as a witness; authenticate officially. **2.** To afford proof of; manifest. — **Syn.** See VOUCH. — *v. i.* To bear witness; testify; — used with *to*. — *n.* Witness; attestation.

at'tes-ta'tion (ăt'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of attesting.

At'tic (ăt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Attica, or Athens, in Greece. **2.** Marked by qualities characteristic of the Athenians; hence, when applied to literary or artistic style: simple, pure, and refined; classical.

Attic faith, inviolable faith. — **A. salt, A. wit,** poignant, delicate wit.

at'tic, *n.* [In sense **a**, fr. F. *attique*, orig. meaning, Attic.] *Arch.* **a** A low story or wall above the main order of a façade, in the classical styles. **b** A room behind that part of the exterior; all the space of rooms next below the roof.

At'ti-cism (ăt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A peculiarity or characteristic of Attic Greek, noted for its purity and elegance.

At'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING. [Gr. ἀττικίζειν.] To make conformable to the language, customs, etc., of Attica. — *v. i.* **1.** To side with the Athenians. **2.** To use the Attic idiom or style; conform to the customs or modes of thought of the Athenians.

at-tire' (ă-tīr'), *v. t.*; -TIRED' (-tīrd'); -TIR'ING (-tīr'ĭng). [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *tire* rank, row.] To dress; array; esp., to clothe elegantly or splendidly; apparel.

— *n.* **1.** Dress; clothes; that which dresses or adorns; esp.,

elegant or splendid clothing. **2.** The antlers, or antlers and scalp, of a stag or buck.

at-tire'ment (ă-tīr'mĕnt), *n.* Attire; adornment.

at'ti-tude (ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *aptus* suited.] **1.** Posture; position assumed or studied to serve a purpose. **2.** Position or bearing as indicating action, feeling, or mood; as, a threatening *attitude*. — **Syn.** See POSITION.

at'ti-tu'di-nize (-tū'dĭ-nīz), *v. i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To assume or practice attitudes; pose.

at-torn' (ă-tûrn'), *v. i.* [OF. *atorner* to direct, attorn; *a* (L. *ad*) + *torner* to turn.] **1.** *Feudal Law.* To turn one's homage and service to another as lord. **2.** *Modern Law.* To agree to become tenant to another as owner or landlord.

at-tor'ney (ă-tûr'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [OF. *atorné*, p. p.] **1.** Substitute; proxy; agent. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* A legal agent, esp. one (an **attorney at law**) qualified to act for suitors and defendants in legal proceedings.

at-tor'ney-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ĕr-ăl), *n.*; *pl.* ATTORNEY-GENERALS or ATTORNEYS-GENERAL. *Law.* The chief law officer of the state, empowered to act in all litigation in which the law-executing power is a party, and to advise the supreme executive whenever required.

at-tor'ney-ship, *n.* Office or profession of attorney.

at-torn'ment (ă-tûrn'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *atornement*. See ATTORN.] *Law.* The agreement or acknowledgment by a tenant that he holds his tenement of a new person as his superior or landlord; hence, in bailments, the acknowledgment by a bailee that he holds the property on behalf of a new party.

at-tract' (ă-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *attractus*, p. p. of *attrahere; ad* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw to or toward one's self or itself; as, to *attract* one's attention, esp., to cause to approach, adhere, or combine; act on by attraction; as, a magnet *attracts* iron. **2.** To draw by influence of a moral or emotional kind; invite; allure; entice; as, to *attract* friends, love, etc.; *attracted* by beauty. — **at-tract'a-ble,** *a.* — **at-tract'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

at-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or power of attracting. **2.** *Physics.* A force acting mutually between particles of matter and tending to draw them together. **3.** That which attracts. — **Syn.** Allurement, enticement, charm.

at-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the power or quality of attracting. — **at-trac'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **at-trac'tive-ness,** *n.*

at-trac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, attracts.

at'tra-hent (ăt'rā-hĕnt), *a.* [L. *attrahens*, p. pr. of *attrahere*. See ATTRACT, *v. t.*] Attracting; drawing.

at-trib'ute (ă-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.*; -TRIB'UT-ED (-ūt-ĕd); -UT-ING (-ūt-ĭng). [L. *attributus*, p. p. of *attribuere; ad* + *tribuere* to bestow.] To ascribe; to consider, give, or bestow (something) as due or appropriate to; impute; assign. — **Syn.** See REFER. — **at-trib'ut-a-ble,** *a.*

at'tri-bute (ăt'rĭ-būt), *n.* **1.** That which is attributed; essential or necessary property or characteristic; as, justice and mercy are *attributes* of God. **2.** Reputation. *Poetic.* **3.** *Paint. & Sculp.* A conventional symbol of office, character, or identity, added to any particular figure; as, a club is the *attribute* of Hercules. **4.** *Gram.* A word denoting an attribute or quality. — **Syn.** See QUALITY.

at'tri-bu'tion (-bū'shŭn), *n.* Act of attributing; also, an ascribed quality or character.

at-trib'u-tive (ă-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* Attributing; pertaining to, or of the nature of, an attribute. Specifically: *Gram.* Designating an adjective or other adjunct word when standing with its qualified noun to denote the qualification as assumed instead of predicated; as in *yellow* gold, *village* school; — distinguished from the *predicative* and *absolute* use, as in "the gold is *yellow*," where *yellow* is used predicatively, or absolutely. — *n. Gram.* An attributive word. — **at-trib'u-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **at-trib'u-tive-ness,** *n.*

at-trite' (ă-trīt'), *a.* [L. *attritus*, p. p. of *atterere; ad* + *terere* to rub.] Worn by friction. *Obs. or R.* — **at-trit'ed** (ă-trīt'ĕd), *a. Rare.*

at-tri'tion (ă-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of rubbing together; act of wearing; state of being worn; abrasion; friction.

at-tune' (ă-tūn'), *v. t.*; -TUNED' (-tūnd'); -TUN'ING (-tūn'ĭng). [*ad-* + *tune*.] To tune; make melodious or harmonious; adjust to, or use with, the right pitch, or tone.

a-twain' (ă-twān'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *twain*.] In twain; asunder; as, to break *atwain*. *Obs. or Poetic.*

a-tween' (ă-twēn'), *adv. or prep.* Between. *Archaic.*

a-typ'ic (ā-tĭp'ĭk) } *a.* [See A- not.] That has no type; devoid
a-typ'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } of typical character; irregular; unlike the type. — **a-typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **au'bade'** (ō'bād'), *n.* [F.] Music to be performed or sung at dawn; hence, any morning concert.

au'burn (ô'bŭrn), *a.* [From OF., fr. LL. *alburnus* whitish, L. *albus* white.] Reddish brown.

auc'tion (ŏk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *auctio*, lit., an increasing, fr. *augere, auctum*, to increase.] **1.** A public sale of property to the highest bidder, esp. by a person licensed for the purpose. ☞ In the U. S. the more prevalent expression is "to sell, or put up, *at* auction;" in England, "to sell *by* auction;" "to put up *to* auction." **2.** Increase; growth. *A Latinism. Obs.* **3.** A variety of the game of bridge in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump and playing with the dummy for that deal, there being heavy penalties for a player's failure to make good his bid. — *v. t.* To sell at auction.

auction bridge. = AUCTION, *n.*, 3.

auc'tion-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A person who sells, or makes a business of selling, at auction. — *v. t.* To auction.

auction pitch. *Cards.* A game, resembling seven-up, in which the other players make bids to the eldest hand for the privilege of determining the trump suit by "pitching" or leading a card of the suit chosen.

au-da'cious (ô-dā'shŭs), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *audacia* audacity, *audax, -acis*, bold.] **1.** Daring; adventurous; as, an *audacious* look, speaker, etc. **2.** Bold in indecorum, wickedness, or the like; presumptuous; insolent. **3.** Committed with, or proceeding from, audacity. — **au-da'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **au-da'cious-ness,** *n.*

au-dac'i-ty (ô-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being audacious. **Syn.** Impertinence, sauciness, impudence, presumption, assurance, hardihood, shamelessness, insolence, effrontery. — **Audacity, effrontery. Audacity** implies bold and open disregard of convention, decorum, or moral restraint; **effrontery** is shameless and impudent *audacity;* as, the beggar's *audacity* was entertaining; the author had the *effrontery* to ask a favor of the man he had insulted.

au'di-bil'i-ty (ô'dĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being audible.

au'di-ble (ô'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *audibilis*, fr. L. *audire* to hear.] Capable of being heard; actually heard. — **au'di-ble-ness,** *n.* — **au'di-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

au'di-ence (-ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *audientia*, fr. *audire* to hear.] **1.** Act or state of hearing; as: **to give audience**, that is, to give ear; to listen. **2.** Opportunity of being heard; admittance to a hearing. **3.** A formal hearing or interview. **4.** An auditory; an assembly of hearers.

au'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *audiens*, p. pr.] Listening.

au'dile (ô'dĭl), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear.] *Psychol.* One whose thoughts take the form of mental sounds or of internal discourse. Cf. MOTILE, VISUALIZER.

au'di-om'e-ter (ô'dĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear + *-meter*.] *Acous.* An instrument by which the power of hearing, or the audibility or intensity of sounds, can be measured. — **au'di-om'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

au'dit (ô'dĭt), *n.* [L. *auditus* a hearing, *audire* to hear.] **1.** An audience; a hearing. *Obs.* **2.** An examination in general; esp., a formal or official examination and authentication of accounts; an account as adjusted by auditors. — *v. t.* To examine and adjust, as an account.

au-di'tion (ô-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *auditio.*] Act, power, faculty, or sense of hearing; hearing.

au'di-tive (ô'dĭ-tĭv), *a.* Auditory.

au'di-tor (ô'dĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A hearer; listener. **2.** A person appointed to audit an account or accounts.

au'di-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-rĭ-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-rĭ-ă). [L.] The part of a church, theater, or other public building, assigned to the audience.

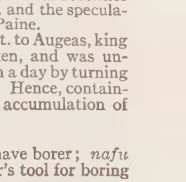
au'di-to-ry (ô'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *auditorius.*] Of or pertaining to hearing or the sense or organs of hearing. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An assembly of hearers; audience. **2.** An auditorium.

‖ **Auf'klä-rung** (ouf'klâ-rŏŏng), *n.* [G., enlightenment.] The philosophic movement of the 18th century which gave rise to the skepticism of Voltaire, the naturalism of Rousseau, the sensationalism of Condillac, the political doctrines of the leaders of the American Revolution, and the speculations of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Paine.

Au-ge'an (ô-jē'ăn), *a.* [*Gr. Myth.* Of or pert. to Augeas, king of Elis, whose stable contained 3,000 oxen, and was uncleaned for 30 years. Hercules cleansed it in a day by turning the rivers Alpheus and Peneus through it. Hence, containing, or requiring the removal of, a great accumulation of filth; exceedingly filthy or corrupt.

au'gend (ô'jĕnd), *n.* See ADDEND.

au'ger (ô'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *nafegār*, orig., a nave borer; *nafu* nave of a wheel + *gār* spear.] A carpenter's tool for boring holes larger than those of a gimlet.



1, 2, Screw Augers; 3, Tapering Pod Auger.

aught (ôt), *n.* Also **ought.** [AS. *āwiht; ā* ever + *wiht* creature, thing.] **1.** Anything; any part. **2.** [*a naught*, taken as *an aught.*] In arithmetic, a cipher; hence, fig., a naught, a nothing. — *adv.* At all; to any extent.

au'gite (ô'jīt), *n.* [L. *augites*, Gr. *αὐγίτης*, fr. *αὐγή* brightness.] *Min.* An aluminous variety of pyroxene, usually of black or dark green, occurring in igneous rocks, such as basalt; sometimes, any pyroxene. — **au-git'ic** (ô-jĭt'ĭk), *a.*

aug-ment' (ôg-mĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *augmentare*, fr. *augmentum* increase.] **1.** To enlarge or increase in size, amount, or degree; make bigger.

2. *Gram.* To add an augment to. — **Syn.** See INCREASE. —
aug'ment (ôg'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Increase. *Obs.* **2.** *Gram.* A vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in Greek and Sanskrit verbs.
aug-ment'a-ble, *a.* Capable of augmentation.
aug'men-ta'tion (ôg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of augmenting; state of being augmented; that which augments. — **Syn.** Increase, enlargement, growth, extension, addition.
aug-men'ta-tive (ôg-mĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting. — *n.* *Gram.* A word expressing with augmented force the idea of the term from which it is derived, or a suffix or other element used to form such words.
aug-ment'er (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, augments.
au'gur (ô'gŭr), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A member of the highest class of official diviners of ancient Rome. **2.** One who fortells events by omens; a soothsayer; diviner. —*v. t.* To predict or foretell, as from omens; betoken; portend. — **Syn.** Forebode, presage, prognosticate, prophesy, forewarn. See FORETELL. —*v. i.* **1.** To make an augury; prognosticate. **2.** To foretell or indicate an issue; — followed by *well* or *ill* with *for* or *of;* as, it *augurs* well for our success.
au'gu-ry (ô'gŭ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *augurium.*] **1.** Art or practice of auguring; divination. **2.** An omen; prognostication; presage. **3.** A rite, ceremony, or observation of an augur.
au-gust' (ô-gŭst'), *a.* [L. *augustus.*] Having an aspect of solemn dignity or grandeur; majestic; also, exalted in birth, character, state, or authority. — **Syn.** Grand, magnificent, noble, stately, dignified, imposing, solemn, awful.
Au'gust (ô'gŭst), *n.* The eighth month of the year, having 31 days; — so called after Augustus Cæsar (63 B.C. –A.D. 14).
Au-gus'tan (ô-gŭs'tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Augustus Cæsar or his age or times, or any age (esp. that of Queen Anne in England) likened to his; hence: correct in taste; classical. **Augustan age,** in any national literature, the period of its highest state of purity and refinement; — so called because the reign (27 B. C.–A. D. 14) of Augustus Cæsar was the golden age of Roman literature.
— *n.* A writer in an Augustan age.
Au'gus-tin'i-an (ô'gŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn). *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to St. Augustine (A. D. 354–430), bishop of Hippo in northern Africa, or his doctrines, esp. absolute predestination and the immediate efficacy of grace. **2.** Designating any of several orders deriving their name from St. Augustine. — *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of St. Augustine; specif.: **a** A member of an Augustinian order. **b** One who maintains that grace is effectual absolutely and creatively, not relatively and conditionally. — **Au'gus-tin'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Au-gus'tin-ism** (ô-gŭs'tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.*
au-gust'ly, *adv.* In an august manner.
au-gust'ness, *n.* August quality.
auk (ôk), *n.* [Icel. *ālka.*] Any sea bird of a certain family (*Alcidæ*) of diving birds with short wings and tail and a heavy body; esp., the extinct **great auk** (*Plautus impennis*), and the **razor-billed auk** (*Alca torda*).

Great Auk ($\frac{1}{16}$).

auk'let (ôk'lĕt), *n.* [*auk* + *-let.*] Any of several small auks (genus *Simorhynchus* and allied genera).
au'lic (ô'lĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *αὐλικός,* fr. *αὐλή* hall, court.] Of or pertaining to a court; courtly.
aunt (ănt), *n.* [OF. *ante,* L. *amita* a father's sister.] The sister of one's father or mother; also, an uncle's wife.
aunt'ie (ăn'tĭ), *n.* Aunt; — familiar
aunt'y or affectionate. Often used in the southern United States of aged negro women.
au'ra (ô'rà), *n.; L. pl.* AURÆ (-rē). [L., breeze, air, Gr. *αὔρα.*] **1.** Any subtle, invisible emanation or exhalation. **2.** *Elec.* A draft, or motion of the air, caused by electric repulsion, as when the air near a charged metallic point is set in motion. **3.** *Med.* The peculiar sensation, as of a light vapor, or cold air, rising from the trunk or limbs toward the head, a premonitory symptom of epilepsy or hysterics. — **au'ral** (ô'răl), *a.*
au'ral (ô'răl), *a.* [L. *auris* ear.] Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing.
au-ran'ti-a'ceous (ô-răn'tĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to or resembling the orange (*Citrus aurantium*) or the group to which it belongs.
au'rate (ô'rāt), *n.* [*aurum* + *-ate.*] A salt of auric acid.
au're-ate (ô'rē-āt), *a.* [L. *aureatus,* fr. *aureus* golden, *aurum* gold.] Golden; gilded; splendid.
au-re'o-la (ô-rē'ô-là) *n.* [L. *aureola* (fem. adj.) of gold (sc.
au're-ole (ô'rē-ōl) *corona* crown), dim. of *aureus.*] **1.** *R. C. Theol.* A celestial crown or accidental reward added to the bliss of heaven, for those who have especially triumphed in their conflict with the world, the flesh, and the Devil. **2.** A halo, actual or figurative. **3.** In fine art, the indication of a halo around the head or the whole body of a sacred personage. In painting, it is often indicated by a narrow circle at a distance from the head; in relief sculpture, by a frame or band; and in church statuary, by a gilded ring maintained by slight supports. See GLORY, HALO, NIMBUS, VESICA PISCIS.
au'ric (ô'rĭk), *a.* [L. *aurum* gold.] **1.** Of or pert. to gold. **2.** *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, gold; — said of those compounds in which gold is trivalent; as, *auric* oxide.
au'ri-cle (ô'rĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *auricula,* dim. of *auris* ear.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The external ear; pinna. **b** A chamber of the heart that receives the blood from the veins. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* An earlike lobe, process, or appendage.
au-ric'u-la (ô-rĭk'ū-là), *n.* [L. *auricula* ear. See AURICLE.] A yellow-flowered primrose (*Primula auricula*), native of the Alps; — called also *bear's-ear.*
au-ric'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ear or sense of hearing. **2.** Told in the ear; told privately. **3.** Recognized or received by the ear; known by hearing; as, *auricular* traditions. **4.** *Anat.* Pertaining to the auricles of the heart. — *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the loose-webbed feathers overlying the opening of the ear of birds; — usually in *pl.*
au-ric'u-late (-lāt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having ears or auricles. See LEAF.
au-rif'er-ous (ô-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aurifer; aurum* gold + *ferre* to bear.] Gold-bearing.
au'ri-form (ô'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like an ear, esp. a human ear.
Au-ri'ga (ô-rī'gà), *n.; gen.* AURIGÆ (-jē). [L.] *Astron.* A constellation between Perseus and Gemini, pictured as a man driving a chariot or wagon; the Charioteer; the Wagoner. It contains the star Capella.
au'ri-lave (ô'rĭ-lāv), *n.* [L. *auris* ear + *lavare* to wash.] An instrument for cleansing the ear, consisting of a small piece of sponge on an ivory or bone handle.
au'ri-scope (-skōp), *n.* [L. *auris* ear + *-scope.*] Instrument for examining the ear. — **au-ris'co-py** (ô-rĭs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.*
au'rist (ô'rĭst), *n.* [L. *auris* ear.] *Med.* One skilled in treating disorders of the ear.
au'rochs (ô'rŏks; ou'rŏks), *n.* [G. *auerochs.*] The European bison (*Bos bonasus*), once widely distributed, but now nearly extinct.
au-ro'ra (ô-rō'rà, 57), *n.* [L.] **1.** The light of dawn. **2.** Rise; dawn; beginning. **3.** [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* The Roman personification of dawn; the goddess of the morning. **4.** The aurora borealis or aurora australis.
au-ro'ra aus-tra'lis (ôs-trā'lĭs) [L.], a phenomenon in the Southern Hemisphere corresponding to the aurora borealis of the Northern. — **a. bo're-a'lis** (bō'rē-ā'lĭs) [L.], an atmospheric phenomenon consisting, usually, of streams of light radiating upward and outward toward the east and west from the north-polar region, visible only at night, and supposed to be of electrical origin; the northern lights. It is seen best in the arctic regions.
au-ro'ral (-răl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the aurora; rosy. — **au-ro'ral-ly,** *adv.*
au-ro're-an (-rē-ăn), *a.* Auroral.
au'rous (ô'rŭs), *a.* **1.** Containing gold. **2.** *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, gold; — said of compounds in which gold is univalent. Cf. AURIC.
au'rum (ô'rŭm), *n.* [L.] Gold. See GOLD.
aus'cul-tate (ôs'kŭl-tāt), *v. i. & t.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. To practice auscultation; examine by auscultation.
aus'cul-ta'tion (ôs'kŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *auscultatio,* fr. *auscultare* to listen.] **1.** Act of listening. **2.** *Med.* Act of listening to sounds in the body, esp. the chest and abdomen, to detect disorders. — **aus-cul'ta-tive** (ôs-kŭl'tă-tĭv), *a.*
aus'cul-ta'tor (ôs'kŭl-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L., listener.] *Med.* **a** One who practices auscultation. **b** A stethoscope.
aus-cul'ta-to-ry (ôs-kŭl'tă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in, auscultation.
‖ **Aus'gleich** (ous'glĭk), *n.; Ger. pl.* -GLEICHE (-ē). [G.] Agreement; compromise; arrangement; — applied specif. to various treaties between Austria and Hungary, esp. to that of 1867. A part of this established the political union of the two, in the form of a dual government, with control of matters of foreign relations, war, and finance relating to common affairs of government; another part regulated the customs, banking, currency, etc.
aus'pex (ôs'pĕks), *n.; pl.* AUSPICES (-pĭ-sēz). [L. See AUSPICE.] *Roman Relig.* An augur. See AUGUR, *n.*, 1.
aus'pi-cate (ôs'pĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. To begin, or enter on, as if with auspices; inaugurate.
aus'pice (ôs'pĭs), *n.* [L. *auspicium,* fr. *auspex* a bird seer, augur; *avis* bird + *specere, spicere,* to see.] **1.** Divination from omens, primarily from the flight of birds. **2.** An omen; sign. **3.** Protection; patronage and care; — usually in *pl.;* as, under the *auspices* of the king.
aus-pi'cial (ôs-pĭsh'ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to auspices or divination. **2.** Auspicious.

aus-pi'cious (ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See AUSPICE.] **1.** Having omens or tokens, esp. favorable ones; predicting good. **2.** Prosperous; fortunate. **3.** Favoring. — **Syn.** See PROPITIOUS. — **aus-pi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **aus-pi'cious-ness,** *n.*

aus'ter (ôs'tẽr), *n.* [L.] The south wind; — usually [*cap.*] a personification. Hence, the south.

aus-tere' (ôs-tēr'), *a.* [F. *austère*, L. *austerus*, fr. Gr. *αὐστηρός*, fr. *αὑειν* to parch.] **1.** Sour and astringent; rough to the taste. **2.** Severe or strict; rigorous; stern. **3.** Unadorned; severely simple. — **Syn.** See STRICT. — **-tere'ly,** *adv.*

aus-ter'i-ty (ôs-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being austere; an austere or ascetic practice.

aus'tral (ôs'trăl), *a.* [L. *australis*, fr. *auster* the south wind.] Southern.

Aus'tral-a'sian (ôs'trăl-ā'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Australasia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Australasia.

Aus-tra'li-an (ôs-trā'lĭ-ăn ; -trāl'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Australia.

Australian ballot, *Law*, a system of balloting or voting, orig. used in South Australia, in which the manner of polling votes is such that secrecy is compulsorily maintained and the ballot used is furnished by the government.

— *n.* **1.** One of the aborigines of Australia. **2.** A native or citizen of the Australian commonwealth.

Aus-tra'sian (ôs-trā'shăn ; -zhăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Austrasia, the eastern dominions of the Merovingian Franks, which lay mainly between the Meuse and the Rhine.

— *n.* A native or inhabitant of Austrasia.

Aus'tri-an (ôs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Austria. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Austria or, loosely, of Austria-Hungary.

Austro-. Combining form for *Austria.*

Aus'tro-Hun-ga'ri-an, *a.* Of or pert. to the monarchy of Austria-Hungary. See AUSGLEICH.

Aus'tro-Ma-lay'an, *a.* Of or pert. to Australia and the Malay Archipelago.

au-then'tic (ô-thĕn'tĭk), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *authenticus* coming from the real author, Gr. *αὐθεντικός*, fr. *αὐθέντης* one who does anything himself.] **1.** Having authority. *Obs.* **2.** Having a genuine original or authoritative source; genuine; real; as, an *authentic* paper. **3.** Of approved authority; true; credible; as, an *authentic* report. — **Syn.** Authoritative, trustworthy. — **au-then'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-then'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Authentic. *Archaic.*

au-then'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. **1.** To render authentic; give authority to, as by legal formalities. **2.** To prove authentic; determine as genuine. — **Syn.** See CONFIRM. — **au-then'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

au'then-tic'i-ty (ô'thĕn-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being authentic.

au'thor (ô'thẽr), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *auctor*, fr. *augere* to increase, produce.] **1.** The beginner of anything; hence: creator; originator. **2.** One who composes or writes something, as a book; a composer; also, an author's writings. — **au'thor-ess,** *n. fem.* — **au-tho'ri-al** (ô-thō'rĭ-ăl), *a.*

au-thor'i-ta'ri-an (ô-thŏr'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Advocating the principle of obedience to authority as opposed to individual liberty. — *n.* One who advocates this principle.

au-thor'i-ta-tive (ô-thŏr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having, or proceeding from, authority; entitled to obedience or credit; as, *authoritative* orders, teaching, etc. **2.** Having an air of authority; dictatorial; peremptory. — **au-thor'i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **au-thor'i-ta-tive-ness,** *n.*

au-thor'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *autorité*, fr. L. *auctoritas.*] **1.** Legal or rightful power; a right to command or to act; dominion; jurisdiction. **2.** Government; those exercising power or command; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Power due to opinion or esteem; influence of character, station, or mental or moral superiority, or the like. **4.** One claimed, or appealed to, in support of opinions, actions, measures, etc. Hence: **a** Testimony; witness. **b** A precedent; previous decision of a court. **c** A book or its author. **d** Justification; warrant.

au'thor-i-za'tion (ô'thŏr-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of authorizing; sanction; warrant.

au'thor-ize (ô'thŏr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To clothe with authority; empower. **2.** To give legal sanction to; legalize. **3.** To establish by authority, as by usage; sanction; as, expressions *authorized* by usage. **4.** To sanction or confirm by some authority; warrant; as, to *authorize* a report. — **Syn.** See RATIFY. — **au'thor-iz'er,** *n.*

au'thor-ship, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being an author; function or dignity of an author. **2.** Source; origin.

au'to (ô'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). *Colloq.* for AUTOMOBILE.

au'to- (ô'tō-). **1.** Combining form fr. Gr. *αὐτός, self;* as in *auto*mobile, self-propelled; *auto*biography, etc. **2.** An abbr. of *automobile*, used to denote *self-moving, self-propelling;* as in *auto*boat, *auto*car, etc., an automobile boat, car, etc.

au'to-bi-og'ra-phy (-bī-ŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). A biography written by the subject of it; memoirs of one's life written by one's self. — **au'to-bi-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **au'to-bi'o-graph'ic** (-bī'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au'to-car' (ô'tō-kär'), *n.* An automobile.

au'to-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'à-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτοκέφαλος* independent. See AUTO-; CEPHALOUS.] *Eccl.* Independent or self-governing; — usually applied to churches which are in full communion with one another but which have no common government, as the Eastern churches of Russia, Roumania, Greece, Montenegro, Cyprus, Servia, etc.

au-toch'thon (ô-tŏk'thŏn ; -thŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -THONS (-thŏnz ; -thōnz), L. -THONES (-thŏ-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. *αὐτόχθων* from the land itself; *αὐτός* self + *χθών* earth, land.] One sprung from the ground he inhabits; a native; an aboriginal; — usually in *pl.* — **au-toch'tho-nism** (-thŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* **au-toch'tho-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an autochthon; aboriginal; native. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.*

au-toch'tho-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Autochthonous condition.

au'to-clave (ô'tō-klāv), *n.* [F.; fr. Gr. *αὐτός* self + L. *clavis* key.] A strong metallic vessel, gas-tight when closed, used for heating liquids under pressure.

au'to-co-her'er (ô'tō-kō-hēr'ẽr), *n. Wireless Teleg.* A self-restoring coherer, as a microphonic detector.

au-toc'ra-cy (ô-tŏk'rà-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *αὐτοκράτεια.* See AUTOCRAT.] **1.** Independent or self-derived power; absolute supremacy. **2.** Supreme governing power in an individual; authority of an autocrat.

au'to-crat (ô'tō-krăt), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοκρατής; αὐτός* self + *κράτος* strength.] An absolute sovereign; a monarch ruling by claim of absolute right; despot.

au'to-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the char-
au'to-crat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) ‖ acter of, an autocrat. — **Syn.** See DESPOTIC. — **au'to-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **au'to-da-fé'** (ou'tō-dà-fā' ; ô'-), *n.*; *pl.* AUTOS-DA-FÉ (ou'tōs- ; ô'tōz-). [Pg., act of the faith.] The ceremony accompanying the pronouncement of judgment by the Inquisition, followed by execution by the secular authorities; hence, the execution alone; esp., the burning of a heretic.

‖ **au'to-de-fe'** (ou'tō-dā-fā'), *n.*; *pl.* AUTOS-DE-FE. [Sp., act of faith.] = AUTO-DA-FÉ.

au'to-de-tec'tor, *n.* = AUTOCOHERER.

au-tœ'cious (ô-tē'shŭs), *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. *οἶκια* house.] *Bot.* Passing through all its stages on the same host, as some parasitic fungi. Cf. HETERŒCIOUS. — **au-tœ'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

au-tog'a-my (ô-tŏg'à-mĭ), *n.* Self-fertilization; *Bot.*, fertilization of a flower by its own pollen. — **au-tog'a-mous** (ô-tŏg'à-mŭs), *a.* [eration.]

au'to-gen'e-sis (ô'tō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n. Biol.* Spontaneous gen-

au'to-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Pert. to autogenesis; self-generated. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* Pert. to, controlled by, or designating, a system of self-determined drainage, or one developed solely by headwater erosion. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au'to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Autogenous.

au-tog'e-nous (ô-tŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτογενής.* See AUTO-; -GENOUS.] **1.** Self-generated; produced independently. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* = AUTOGENETIC, 2. — **au-tog'e-nous-ly,** *adv.* **autogenous soldering** *or* **welding,** the process of uniting pieces of metal by fusing them together without solder.

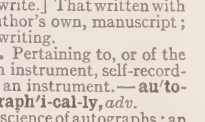
au-tog'e-ny (ô-tŏj'ĕ-nĭ), *n. Biol.* Spontaneous generation.

au'to-graph (ô'tō-grăf), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *αὐτόγραφος* autographic; *αὐτός* self + *γράφειν* to write.] That written with one's own hand; an original, or author's own, manuscript; a person's own signature or handwriting.

au'to-graph'ic (ô'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an autograph. **2.** Of an instrument, self-recording; of a record, recorded by such an instrument. — **au'to-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **au'to-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-tog'ra-phy (ô-tŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* The science of autographs; an autograph, or a collection of autographs.

au'to-harp' (ô'tō-härp'), *n.* A zitherlike musical instrument, provided with dampers which, when depressed, deaden some strings, leaving free others that form a chord.



Autoharp.

au'to-hyp'no-sis (ô'tō-hĭp-nō'-sĭs), *n.* Self-induced hypnotism. — **au'to-hyp-not'ic** (ô'tō-hĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *a.*

au'to-hyp'no-tism (-hĭp'nō-tĭz'm), *n.* Autohypnosis.

au'to-in-fec'tion, *n. Med.* Poisoning by a virus that originates in the organism itself.

au'to-in-oc'u-la'tion, *n. Med.* Inoculation of a person with virus from his own body.

au'to-in-tox'i-ca'tion, *n. Med.* Poisoning, or state of being poisoned, from toxic substances produced in the body.

au'to-ki-net'ic (-kĭ-nĕt'ĭk ; -kī-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Self-moving; moving automatically.

Au-tol'y-cus (ô-tŏl'ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αὐτόλυκος.*] *Class. Myth.* Mercury's son, famous as the prince of thieves.

au-tom'a-ta (ô-tŏm'à-tà), *n.*, *L. pl.* of AUTOMATON.

au'to-mat'ic (ô'tō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [See AUTOMATON.] **1.** Having an inherent power of action. **2.** Self-acting or self-regulating; — applied esp. to machinery or mechanical devices. **3.** Not voluntary; not depending on the will. — **Syn.** See SPONTANEOUS.

automatic firearm, gun, pistol, etc., one in which the force of the recoil ejects the empty shell and brings a fresh cartridge into firing position. The recoil also operates the firing mechanism, except in pistols, which usually require a separate trigger-pull for each shot.

— *n.* A machine or apparatus that operates automatically; esp., an automatic firearm. — **au'to-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **au'to-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-tom'a-tism (ô-tŏm'ă-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being automatic; also, an automatic act or habit of acting. **2. a** *Physiol.* The power or fact of movement (1) independently of external stimuli, as the beating of the heart; or (2) directly from the effect of external stimuli but independently of conscious control. **b** *Psychol.* Any psychic phenomenon, whether a feeling, thought, sensation, or motor impulse, which appears in consciousness with apparent spontaneity, being due neither to an act of will, ordinary association, nor to any objective stimulation; a conscious state issuing from subliminal consciousness; also, such phenomena collectively or in general. **c** *Philos.* The theory that consciousness does not control action, but is a mere adjunct of physiological changes.

au-tom'a-ton (ô-tŏm'ă-tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TA (-tă), E. -TONS (-tŏnz). [L., fr. Gr. *αὐτόματος* self-moving.] **1.** A thing regarded as capable of spontaneous motion or action. **2.** A self-moving machine, esp. one made to imitate the motions of men, birds, etc. **3.** A living being acting in a mechanical or involuntary manner.

au'to-mo'bile (ô'tō-mō'bĭl), *a.* Containing means of propulsion within itself; self-propelling.

au'to-mo'bile (-mō'bĭl; -mō-bēl'), *n.* [F.] An automobile vehicle or mechanism; esp., a self-propelled vehicle suitable for general use on a street or roadway. — **-mo'bil-ist,** *n.*

au'to-nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Self-governing; autonomous. **2.** *Plant Physiol.* Due to internal causes or influences; spontaneous. — **au'to-nom'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **au'to-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-ton'o-mist, (ô-tŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* An advocate of autonomy.

au-ton'o-mous (ô-tŏn'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτόνομος; αὐτός* self + *νέμειν* to assign, hold sway.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an autonomy. **2.** Independent in government; self-governing. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* = AUTONOMIC, 2.

au-ton'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being autonomous; the power or right of self-government.

au'to-plas'ty (ô'tō-plăs'tĭ), *n. Surg.* The repairing of lesions by taking a piece of healthy tissue, as from a neighboring part, to supply a deficiency caused by disease or wounds. — **au'to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

au'top-sy (ô'tŏp-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *αὐτοψία,* fr. *αὐτόπτος* seen by one's self; *αὐτός* + *ὀπτός* seen.] **1.** Personal observation; ocular view. **2.** *Med.* Dissection of a dead body to learn the cause, seat, or nature of a disease, or the cause of death; post-mortem examination.

au'to-sta-bil'i-ty, (ô'tō-stă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Mech.* Stability due to the automatic action of self-operative mechanism; also, stability due to the inherent qualities, as the shape and proportions alone.

au'to-sug-ges'tion (ô'tō-sŭg-jĕs'chŭn), *n. Med.* Self-suggestion as distinguished from suggestion coming from another, esp. in hypnotism, and often productive of disturbance of function of one or more organs.

au'to-tox-æ'mi-a, *or* **-tox-e'mi-a** (-tŏk-sē'mĭ-ă), **au'to-tox'i-ca'tion** (-tŏk'sĭ-kā'shŭn), **au'to-tox'i-co'sis** (-kō'sĭs), **au'to-tox'is,** *n.* [NL. See AUTO-; TOXÆMIA, TOXIC.] *Med.* = AUTO-INTOXICATION. — **au'to-tox'ic,** *a.*

au'to-tox'in (-tŏk'sĭn), *n. Med.* Any toxin produced by tissue changes within the body.

au'to-trans-form'er (ô'tō-trănz-fôr'mĕr), *n. Elec.* A transformer in which part of the primary winding is used as a secondary winding, or vice versa; — called also a *compensator* or *balancing coil.*

au'to-type' (ô'tō-tīp'), *n.* **1.** A facsimile. **2.** *Photog.* The carbon process; also, a picture made by this process. See CARBON PROCESS. — **au'to-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

au'to-ty-pog'ra-phy (-tī-pŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* A process by which drawings executed on gelatin are impressed into a soft metal plate, from which the printing is done as from copperplate.

au-tot'y-py (ô-tŏt'ĭ-pĭ; ô'tō-tīp'ĭ), *n.* Art or process of making autotypes.

au'tumn (ô'tŭm), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *autumnus.*] The season between summer and winter, often, esp. in America, called *fall.*

au-tum'nal (ô-tŭm'năl), *a.* Of, belonging to, or peculiar to, autumn. — **au-tum'nal-ly,** *adv.*

au'tun-ite (ô'tŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Autun,* France, its locality.] *Min.* A lemon-yellow phosphate of uranium and calcium occurring in tabular crystals and in micalike scales.

aux'a-nom'e-ter (ôk'să-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *αὐξάνειν* to cause to increase + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining and measuring the rate of growth in plants.

aux-e'to-phone (ôk-sē'tō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *αὐξητός* that may be increased + *-phone.*] A pneumatic reproducer for a phonograph, controlled by the recording stylus on the principle of the relay. It produces much clearer and louder tones than does the ordinary vibrating disk reproducer.

aux-il'iar (ôg-zĭl'yăr), *a. & n.* Auxiliary. *Archaic.*

aux-il'ia-ry (-yă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *auxiliarius,* fr. *auxilium* help, aid.] Conferring aid or help; assistant.

Syn. Ancillary, aiding, helping; subservient, subordinate, subsidiary. — **Auxiliary, subsidiary** agree in the idea of furnishing aid. **Subsidiary** usually implies subordinate rank or position, which **auxiliary** may or may not imply. **auxiliary vessel, yacht,** etc., one equipped with sails and with an engine and propeller for use when there is no wind or when the wind is adverse.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One that aids or helps; an assistant. **2.** In *pl.* Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war. **3.** *Gram.* A verb (as *have, be, may, do, shall* and *will, can, must,* in English) which helps to form the voices, moods, tenses, etc., of other verbs. **4.** *Naut.* An auxiliary vessel, esp. a yacht. Cf. NAVAL AUXILIARY.

a-vail' (ă-vāl'), *v. i.* [ME. *availen,* fr. *a-* + F. *valoir* to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, be worth.] To be of use; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object in mind.

to avail of, to avail one's self of.

— *v. t.* **1.** To advantage or profit; benefit; help. **2.** To promote; assist. *Obs.*

to avail one's self of, to make use of; to take advantage of.

— *n.* **1.** Profit; benefit. *Archaic.* **2.** Advantage toward success; effective advantage; as, of *avail;* of no *avail.* **3.** In *pl.* Proceeds. — **Syn.** Use, benefit, utility, profit, service.

a-vail'a-bil'i-ty (ă-vāl'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being available.

a-vail'a-ble (-ă-bl'), *a.* **1.** Capable of availing; having sufficient power, force, or efficacy for the object; effectual; valid; as, an *available* plea. *Obs. or Archaic, exc. in Law.* **2.** Such as one may avail one's self of; usable. — **a-vail'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **a-vail'a-bly,** *adv.*

av'a-lanche (ăv'ă-lânch), *n.* [F., fr. *avaler* to descend, fr. *aval* down; *à* (L. *ad*) + *val,* L. *vallis,* valley.] A large mass of snow and ice, or of earth, rocks, etc., sliding swiftly down a mountain side, or falling down a precipice.

— *v. i.* To slide or slip down in the form of, or after the manner of, an avalanche.

Av'a-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [F.] In medieval romance, an ocean island, "not far on this side of the terrestrial paradise."

a-vant'–cou'ri-er (ă-vänt'kōō'rĭ-ĕr; ă-vän'-; ă-vän'kōō'-rĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F. *avant-courrier,* lit., advance courier.] A person dispatched before another person or company, to give notice of his or their approach; specif., in *pl.*, formerly, the scouts, skirmishers, or advance guard of an army.

‖ **a'vant'–garde'** (ă'vän'gärd'), *n.* [F.] Vanguard.

av'a-rice (ăv'ă-rĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *avaritia,* fr. *avarus* avaricious.] Excessive or inordinate desire of gain; covetousness; cupidity.

av'a-ri'cious (-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Actuated by avarice; greedy of gain. — **Syn.** Rapacious, griping, sordid. See COVETOUS. — **av'a-ri'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **av'a-ri'cious-ness,** *n.*

a-vast' (ă-väst'), *interj.* [Corrupt. fr. D. *houd vast* hold fast.] *Naut.* Cease! stop! stay!

av'a-tar' (ăv'ă-tär'), *n.* [Skr. *avatāra* descent.] Incarnation; embodiment; epiphany.

a-vaunt' (ă-vônt'; -vänt'), *interj.* [F. *avant* before; fr. L. *ab* + *ante* before.] Begone! depart!

a've (ā'vē; ä'vā), *interj.* [L., hail, be well.] Hail! farewell! —a salutation. — *n.* **1.** The salutation *ave;* esp. [*cap.*], an Ave Maria. **2.** [*cap.*] **a** The time when the Aves are said. **b** One of the beads of a rosary, which are counted as the Aves are said.

A've Ma-ri'a (ä'vā mä-rē'ä) } *pl.* AVE MARIAS, AVE MA-
A've Ma'ry (ā'vē mā'rĭ) } RIES. [L. *ave* hail, *Maria* Mary.] The salutation of Gabriel (*Luke* i. 28) and of Elizabeth (*Luke* i. 42) to the Virgin Mary, combined, as now used in the Roman Catholic Church, with a prayer to Mary.

av'e-na'ceous (ăv'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *avenaceus,* fr. *avena* oats.] Of or resembling oats or the oat grasses.

a-venge' (ă-vĕnj'), *v. t.*; A-VENGED' (ă-vĕnjd'); A-VENG'ING (-vĕn'jĭng). [OF. *avengier;* L. *ad* + *vindicare* to lay claim to, avenge, revenge.] To take vengeance for; exact satisfaction for. — *v. i.* To take vengeance. — **a-veng'er,** *n.*

Syn. Vindicate, requite, retaliate, revenge. — **Avenge, revenge.** To **avenge** is to inflict punishment, either in behalf of one's self or of others, for the sake of vindication or just retribution; to **revenge** is to inflict pain or injury in resentful or malicious retaliation; as, to *avenge* the injuries of the helpless; Plato held that *revenge* is wrong.

av'ens (ăv'ĕnz), *n.* [OF. *avence.*] Any of a genus (*Geum*) of perennial rosaceous herbs, having white, purple, or yellow flowers with plumose styles; esp., the common avens (*G. urbanum*) or the purple, or water, avens (*G. rivale*).

av'en-tail, av'en-tayle (ăv'ĕn-tāl), *n.* [See VENTAIL.] *Armor.* The movable front of a helmet.

Av'en-tine (-tīn; -tĭn), *n.* [L. *Aventinus.*] One of the seven hills of Rome (see SEVEN HILLS), in early times an asylum for refugees. — **Av'en-tine,** *a.*

a-ven'tu-rine (ȧ-vĕn'tŭ-rĭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of brownish glass with gilt spangles interspersed throughout its substance. **2.** *Min.* A translucent quartz spangled throughout with scales of mica or other mineral.

av'e-nue (ăv'ē-nū), *n.* [F., fr. *avenir* to come to, L. *advenire; ad* + *venire* to come.] **1.** An opening of access or egress; a way of approach or of exit; — often used fig.; as, an *avenue* of escape. **2.** Any broad passageway bordered on each side by trees. **3.** A broad street. — **Syn.** See WAY.

a-ver' (ȧ-vûr'), *v. t.*; A-VERRED' (ȧ-vûrd'); A-VER'RING. [F. *avérer*, fr. LL., fr. L. *ad* + *verus* true.] **1.** *Law.* To avouch or verify; prove or justify. **2.** To affirm confidently; declare positively. — **Syn.** AFFIRM.

av'er-age (ăv'ĕr-ăj), *n.* [OF. *average*, or LL. *averagium.*] **1.** Any of certain small charges defrayed by the master of a vessel. **2.** A loss less than total to cargo or ship, or a charge arising from it, or the equitable distribution of it. **3.** A mean proportion, or medial sum or quantity, derived from unequal sums or quantities; an arithmetical mean. **4.** Any medial estimate derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases; a medium or usual size, quantity, quality, rate, etc.; as, the high individual *average* of our citizenship.

Syn. Average, mean. In common usage, **average** (usually *a.*) suggests little more than *ordinary*, the "common run," often implying general conformity to prevailing standards; as, the *average* man, *average* ability. **Mean** implies a middle between two extremes; as, the happy *mean.*

— *a.* **1.** Pert. to an average or mean; medial; ordinary; usual. **2.** According to the laws of average.

— *v. t.*; -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). **1.** To find the average of, reduce to a mean. **2.** To divide among a number according to a given proportion. **3.** To do, accomplish, get, etc., on an average. — *v. i.* To amount to, or to be, on an average; as, their losses will *average* five dollars each. — **av'er-age-ly,** *adv.*

a-ver'ment (ȧ-vûr'mĕnt), *n.* Act of averring; that which is averred; affirmation; allegation.

A-ver'nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L.] The infernal regions; — so called after a small deep lake near Naples in the crater of an extinct volcano, celebrated in Roman myth for its mephitic vapors and supposed connection with the infernal regions.

Av'er-ro'ism (ăv'ĕ-rō'ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Arabian philosopher Averroës (Ibn Roshd), A. D. 1126–98, an interpreter of Aristotle. He taught that from God emanates the active intellect, which is the source of all lower intellects (sense perception, imagination, memory, discursive reason, etc.), and that these return again to God. — **Av'er-ro'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Av'er-ro-is'tic** (-rō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

a-verse' (ȧ-vûrs'), *a.* [L. *aversus*, p. p. of *avertere.* See AVERT.] **1.** Having an aversion; disliking; reluctant; opposed. **2.** *Bot.,* Turned away from the stem or axis. Cf. ADVERSE. — **Syn.** See ADVERSE, RELUCTANT. — **-ness,** *n.*

a-ver'sion (ȧ-vûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A state of mind in which attention to an object is coupled with dislike of it and desire to turn from it. **2.** Act of averting. *Rare.* **3.** Antipathy or opposition in qualities. **4.** An object of dislike or repugnance.—**Syn.** Dislike, repugnance, disgust. See ANTIPATHY.

a-vert' (ȧ-vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *avertere; a* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn aside or away; ward off or prevent the occurrence or effects of. — **Syn.** See PREVENT. — **a-vert'i-ble,** *a.*

A'ves (ā'vēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *avis* bird.] *Zoöl.* The class of vertebrates consisting of the birds.

A-ves'ta (ȧ-vĕs'tȧ), *n.* See ZEND-AVESTA; PAHLAVI.

a'vi-a-ry (ā'vĭ-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *aviarium*, fr. *avis* bird.] A place, as a house, for keeping birds confined.

a'vi-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To fly, or navigate the air, in an aëroplane or heavier-than-air flying machine. *Colloq.*

a'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Art or science of locomotion by aëroplanes.

a'vi-a'tor (ā'vĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who is occupied with, or expert in, aviation. **2.** The driver or pilot of an aëroplane, or heavier-than-air flying machine. — **a'vi-a'tress** (ā'vĭ-ā'trĕs), **a'vi-a'trix** (ā'vĭ-ā'trĭks), *n. fem.*

a'vi-cul'ture (ā'vĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [L. *avis* bird + *cultura* culture.] Rearing and care of birds.

av'id (ăv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *avidus*, fr. *avēre* to long.] Eager; greedy. — **av'id-ly,** *adv.*

a-vid'i-ty (ȧ-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Greediness; eagerness; strength of desire. **2.** *Chem.* The strength of an acid or base, or its capability of displacing other acids or bases from their salts, as measured under strictly equitable conditions. — **Syn.** See CUPIDITY.

a'vi-fau'na (ā'vĭ-fô'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *avis* bird + E. *fauna.*] *Zoöl.* The birds, or all the kinds of birds, considered collectively, of a given region. — **a'vi-fau'nal** (-năl), *a.*

a-vi'so (ȧ-vī'zō), *n.*; *pl.* -SOS (-zōz). [Sp.] **1.** Information; notification. **2.** A dispatch boat.

av'o-ca'do (ăv'ō-kä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Corrupt. fr. Mexican *ahuacatl.*] The pulpy fruit of a tropical American lauraceous tree (*Persea persea*); the alligator pear. It is usually eaten as a salad, with vinegar. Also, the tree itself.

Avocado, showing Flowering Branch and Section of Fruit. ¼

av'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *avocatio*, fr. *avocare,-catus*, to call away; *a, ab* + *vocare* to call.] **1.** State of being called away; diversion of attention; distraction. **2.** A subordinate occupation. **3.** [*Usually in pl.*] Customary employment; vocation; usual pursuits; — the use of the word in the singular in this sense is avoided by the best writers. — **Syn.** See VOCATION.

a-voc'a-to-ry (ȧ-vŏk'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Summoning away or back.

av'o-cet, av'o-set (ăv'ō-sĕt), *n.* [F. *avocette.*] Any of several shore birds (genus *Recurvirostra*) having long legs, webbed feet, and a slender upwardly curved bill.

European Avocet. (1/12)

a-void' (ȧ-void'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. *es* (L. *ex*) + *voidier* to empty. See VOID, *a.*] **1.** To empty; void. *Obs.* **2.** To make void, as a contract; annul; vacate. **3.** To keep away from; shun; abstain from; as, to *avoid* bad company. **4.** To expel. *Obs.*

a-void'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being avoided.

Syn. Escape, elude, evade, shun, eschew. — **Avoid, shun** agree in the idea of keeping away from something, or out of contact with it, and often may be interchanged. But **shun,** more than **avoid,** suggests shrinking or even abhorrence.

a-void'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of avoiding. **2.** Act of becoming, or state of being, vacant; — esp. of a benefice.

a-void'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.

a-void'less, *a.* Unavoidable; indefeasible.

av'oir-du-pois' (ăv'ĕr-dŭ-poiz'), *n.* [ME. *aver de peis, avoir de pois,* goods of weight; OF. *aveir, avoir,* goods + *de* of + *peis, pois,* weight, L. *pensum.*] **1.** Avoirdupois weight. **2.** Weight; heaviness. *Colloq.*

avoirdupois weight, the common system in English-speaking countries for weighing all commodities except precious stones, precious metals, and drugs. In it 16 drams (*dr.*) make 1 ounce (*oz.*); 16 ounces, or 7,000 grains (*gr.*), make 1 pound (*lb.*).

a-vouch' (ȧ-vouch'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. LL. *advocare* to recognize the existence of a thing, to advocate, L. *advocare* to call to; *ad* + *vocare* to call.] **1.** To maintain as true; vouch for; guarantee; as, I will *avouch* its truth. **2.** To assert positively, deliberately, or openly; avow; as, he did not *avouch* his intentions.

— *n.* Evidence; declaration. *Obs. or R.*

a-vouch'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of avouching.

a-vow' (ȧ-vou'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *avouer.*] To vow. *Obs.* — *n.* A vow or determination. *Archaic.*

a-vow', *v. t.* [F. *avouer; à* (L. *ad*) + *vouer* to vow, fr. L. *votum* vow.] To declare openly; own or acknowledge frankly. — **Syn.** See ACKNOWLEDGE. — **a-vow'er,** *n.*

a-vow'al (-ăl), *n.* A frank declaration or acknowledgment.

a-vowed' (ȧ-voud'), *p. a.* Openly acknowledged or declared; admitted. — **a-vow'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **a-vow'ed-ness,** *n.*

a-vow'ry (ȧ-vou'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *avouerie.*] **1.** Advocacy, patronage, or protection; also, a patron; patron saint. *Obs.* **2.** Act of one who avows anything; esp., the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking in his own right.

a-vul'sion (ȧ-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *avulsio.*] **1.** A tearing asunder; a forcible separation. **2.** *Law.* The sudden removal of land from the estate of one man to that of another, as by a sudden change in the course of a river. The property in the part thus separated continues in the original owner. Cf. ALLUVION.

a-vun'cu-lar (ȧ-vŭŋ'kŭ-lȧr), *a.* [L. *avunculus* uncle.] Of or pert. to, or like, an uncle or, jocosely, a pawnbroker.

a-wait' (ȧ-wāt'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. *à* (L. *ad*) + *waitier, gaitier*, to watch. See WAIT.] **1.** To watch for. *Obs.* **2.** To wait for; stay for; expect. **3.** To be in store for; be ready or in waiting for.—*v. i.* To wait; stay in waiting.

a-wake' (ȧ-wāk'), *v. i. & t.; pret.* A-WOKE' (ȧ-wōk'), A-WAKED' (ȧ-wākt'); *p. p.* A-WAKED', *Obs. or R.* AWOKE, *Obs.* AWAKEN or AWOKEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-WAK'ING. [AS. *āwæcnan* (pret. *āwōc*), and *āwacian* (pret. *āwacode*).] To cease to sleep; come out of, or rouse from, sleep or, fig., a sleeplike state; wake.

—*a.* Not sleeping or lethargic; roused from sleep.

a-wak'en (ȧ-wāk'n), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *āwæcnan, āwæcnian*, v. i.; *on-* + *wæcnan* to wake.] To rouse from sleep; awake. —**Syn.** Arouse, wake, excite, stir up, call forth.

a-wak'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, awakens.

a-ward' (ȧ-wôrd'), *v. t.* [OF. *eswarder* consider, decide; *es* (L. *ex*) + *warder, garder*, to observe, keep.] To adjudge; grant or give after due deliberation, consideration of relative merits, or the like.—*n.* **1.** A judgment; the decision of arbitrators; a granting or giving after due deliberation or a consideration of relative merits. **2.** That which is awarded. —**a-ward'a-ble,** *a.*—**a-ward'er,** *n.*

a-ware' (-wâr'), *a.* [AS. *gewær*, fr. *wær* wary.] **1.** Watchful. *Rare.* **2.** Cognizant; conscious; informed; as, *aware* of the enemy's plans; *aware* that the enemy has gone.—**Syn.** See CONSCIOUS.

a-ware'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being aware; mere apprehension of an object without active attention to it.

a-wash' (ȧ-wŏsh'), *adv. & a.* **1.** Washed by the waves or tide. **2.** Floating in the water.

a-way' (ȧ-wā'), *adv.* [AS. *aweg, anweg, onweg; on* on + *weg* way.] **1.** From a place; hence; as, go *away*. **2.** Aside; in another direction; as, he turned his eyes *away*. **3.** From one's possession; as, take it *away* from him. **4.** From a state or condition of being into extinction or termination; out of existence; as, the sound faded *away*. **5.** On; in continuance; without intermission or delay; as, sing *away;* come right *away. Colloq.* **6.** Absent; gone; at a distance; as, the master is *away* from home.

awe (ô), *n.* [Icel. *agi.*] **1.** Great fear; terror. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Reverential fear such as is felt for the Divine Being; profound reverence; solemn wonder. **3.** Power to inspire dread or reverential fear.—**Syn.** See REVERENCE.

—*v. t.;* AWED (ôd); AW'ING. To strike or inspire with awe.

a-wea'ry (ȧ-wē'rĭ), *a.* Weary. *Poetic.*

a-weath'er (ȧ-wĕth'ẽr), *adv. Naut.* On the weather, or windward, side; —opposed to *alee.*

a-weigh' (ȧ-wā'), *adv. & a. Naut.* Just clear of the ground and hanging perpendicularly; —said of the anchor.

awe'less (ô'lĕs), *a.* Var. of AWLESS.

awe'some (ô'sŭm), *a.* Causing, or expressive of, awe or terror.—**awe'some-ly,** *adv.*—**awe'some-ness,** *n.*

aw'ful (ô'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Filling with awe. **2.** Filled with awe. *Obs.* **3.** Reverential; law-abiding. *Now Rare.* **4.** Frightful; monstrous; exceedingly bad, monotonous, long, etc.;—used intensively. *Slang.*—**Syn.** See FEARFUL.—**aw'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**aw'ful-ness,** *n.*

a-while' (ȧ-hwīl'), *adv.* For a while; for a short time.

awk'ward (ôk'wẽrd), *a.* [Icel. *öfugr* (neut. *öfukt*) turning the wrong way + E. *-ward.*] **1.** Perverse; untoward. *Obs.* **2.** Not dexterous; clumsy; ungraceful. **3.** Not easily managed or effected; embarrassing; as, an *awkward* affair.—**awk'ward-ly,** *adv.*—**awk'ward-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Unhandy, bungling, blundering, maladroit; inelegant, stiff, constrained; unwieldy, ponderous, lumbering; boorish, clownish, lubberly, gawky, clumsy, ungainly, uncouth. —**Awkward, clumsy, ungainly, uncouth.** **Awkward** implies lack of dexterity or grace, whether bodily or mental; as, *awkward* in one's gait, *awkward* at handling tools. **Clumsy** implies heaviness or stiffness of movement; it also applies to that which is misshapen or awkwardly formed; as, *clumsy* fingers, elephant, boots. Fig., *clumsy* denotes what is ill-contrived or bungling; as, a *clumsy* excuse. **Ungainly** applies chiefly to *awkwardness* of carriage, gait, or gesture; as, an *ungainly* figure, strut. **Uncouth** implies want of training or lack of refinement; as, *uncouth* manners, speech, etc.

awl (ôl), *n.* [AS. *al, æl, eal.*] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes, as in leather or wood. [irreverent.]

aw'less, awe'less (ô'lĕs), *a.* Without awe; fearless;

awl'wort' (ôl'wûrt'), *n.* A small aquatic brassicaceous plant (*Subularia aquatica*) with awl-shaped leaves.

awn (ôn), *n.* [Icel. *ögn*, pl. *agnir.*] One of the barbed appendages constituting the beard of a head of barley, oats, some kinds of wheat, and other grasses; hence, any small pointed process.—**awned** (ônd), *a.*

awn'ing, *n.* **1.** A rooflike cover, esp. of canvas, extended over or before a place. **2.** A shelter resembling an awning.

awn'less, *a. Bot.* Destitute of an awn.

awn'y (ôn'ĭ), *a.* Having awns; bearded.

a-woke' (ȧ-wōk'), *pret. & p. p.* of AWAKE.

a-wry' (ȧ-rī'), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on, in + *wry.*] **1.** Turned to one side; not straight or true. **2.** Aside from truth, or right reason; perverse or perversely.—**Syn.** See CROOKED.

ax, axe (ăks), *n.; pl.* AXES (ăk'sĕz; 24). [AS. *æx, acas.*] **1.** A common tool for hewing, chopping, or splitting wood. **2.** An axhammer.—*v. t.* To dress or trim with an ax.

ax'ham'mer (-hăm'ẽr), *n.* An ax for dressing or spalling the rougher kinds of stone, having two opposite cutting edges.—**ax'ham'mered** (-ẽrd), *p. a.*

ax'i-al (ăk'sĭ-ȧl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, an axis.

ax'il (-sĭl), *n.* [L. *axilla* armpit.] *Bot.* The distal angle or point of divergence between a branch or leaf and its axis.

ax'ile (-sĭl; -sīl), *a.* Belonging to, or situated in, the axis.

ax-il'la (ăk-sĭl'ȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The armpit. **2.** *Bot.* An axil.

ax'il-lar (ăk'sĭ-lȧr), *a.* Axillary.—*n. Zoöl.* One of the innermost feathers on the under surface of the wing.

ax'il-la-ry (-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the armpit. **2.** *Bot.* Situated in, rising from, or pertaining to, an axil.—*n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Zoöl.* An axillary.

ax'i-nite (-nīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀξίνη an ax.] *Min.* A borosilicate of aluminium and calcium, commonly found in crystals.

ax'i-om (-ŭm), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. ἀξίωμα, fr. ἀξιοῦν to think worthy, ἀξιος worthy.] **1.** *Logic & Math.* A self-evident truth. **2.** An established principle in some art or science, which, though not a necessary truth, is universally received; as, the *axioms* of political economy.

Syn. Saw, byword, dictum, precept, motto, maxim, aphorism, apothegm, adage, proverb, saying.—**Axiom, maxim, aphorism, apothegm, adage, proverb, saying** agree in denoting a sententious expression of a general truth. An **axiom** is a self-evident or universally accepted truth taken for granted. A **maxim** is a rule or precept sanctioned by experience, and relating especially to the practical concerns of life; as, he should put his high *maxims* into practice. An **aphorism** is a short and pithy sentence expressing some general truth or sentiment; as, "the great *aphorism*, that there is an external world." An **apothegm** is a terse and sententious *aphorism.* An **adage** is a saying of long-established authority and universal application; as, it is an *adage* that "murder will out." A **proverb** is an adage couched, usually, in homely and vividly concrete phrase; as, the *proverb* that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." A **saying** is any brief current or habitual expression; as, the old *saying* that "the empty vessel makes the greatest sound."

ax'i-o-mat'ic (-ō-măt'ĭk), **ax'i-o-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an axiom; self-evident.—**ax'i-o-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ax'is (ăk'sĭs), *n.; pl.* AXES (-sēz). [L. *axis* axis, axle.] **1.** A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body that actually or supposedly revolves on it. **2.** a *Anat.* (1) The second vertebra of the neck of the higher vertebrates, which is prolonged anteriorly within the foramen of the first vertebra or atlas, so as to form the *odontoid process*, or *peg.* (2) Any of various central or axial parts. **b** *Bot.* The stem on which organs are arranged. **3.** *Math.* A straight line with respect to which the different parts of a magnitude are symmetrically arranged; as, the *axis* of a cylinder, that is, the straight line joining the centers of the two bases; the *axis* of a cone; the *axis* of a circle, etc. **4.** *Fine Arts.* **a** An imaginary line supposed to pass through a design, to which are referred the different parts of the design. **b** In a working drawing, a line actually drawn and used as the basis of measurements.

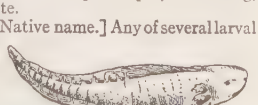
ax'is, *n.* [L. *axis.*] A deer (*Cervus axis*) of India and other parts of southern Asia, having rusine antlers and white-spotted body; —called also *axis deer.*

ax'le (-s'l), *n.* [ME. *axel* in *axeltre*, fr. Icel. *öxultrē; öxull* axle + *trē* tree.] **1.** The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel. **2.** A transverse bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a car or carriage. **3.** The axis of a heavenly body. *Obs. or Poetic.*

ax'le-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [Icel. *öxultrē.*] The bar or shaft on the ends of which opposite wheels of a vehicle revolve.

Ax'min-ster (ăks'mĭn-stẽr), *n., or* **Axminster carpet.** **1.** A variety of Turkey carpet, made of strips of worsted chenille, so colored as to produce a pattern, on a stout jute backing;—formerly made (1755–1835) at *Axminster*, England. **2.** A similar but cheaper carpet, resembling, but better than, moquette.

ax'o-lotl (ăk'sō-lŏt'l), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several larval salamanders (genus *Ambystoma*) found in the mountain lakes of Mexico and the western United States. They are esteemed as food by the natives in Mexico.



Axolotl (¼).

ax'seed' (ăks'sēd'), *n.* A European fabaceous plant (*Coronilla varia*) naturalized in the eastern United States, with umbels of pink and white flowers and angular pods.

ax'unge' (ăk'sŭnj'), *n.* [F. *axonge*, L. *axungia; axis* wheel

+ *ungere* to grease.] Fat; grease; esp., the fat of pigs or geese; usually, *Pharm.*, lard prepared for medicinal use.

ay. Var. of AYE.

ay (ī), *interj.* Ah! alas!

a'yah (ä'yȧ), *n.* [Pg. *aia.*] A native nurse for children; also, a lady's maid. *India.*

aye, *or* **ay** (ā), *adv.* [Icel. *ei.*] Always; ever; continually.

aye, *or* **ay** (ī), *adv.* Yes; yea.—*n.* An affirmative vote.

aye'-aye' (ī'ī'), *n.* A nocturnal lemur (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*) of Madagascar.

Ayr'shire (âr'shĕr; -shĭr), *n.* [From *Ayrshire,* Scotland.] One of a Scotch breed of dairy cattle. Ayrshires are hardy, of medium size, and, usually, of a white-and-brown color.

‖ **a-yun'ta-mien'to** (ä-yōōn'tȧ-myän'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōs). [Sp.] **1.** A municipal government. **2.** The townhouse; the seat of a municipal government; esp. [*cap.*], the central offices of the government of the Philippines at Manila.

a-za'le-a (ȧ-zā'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀξαλέος dry,—because supposed to grow best in dry ground.] Any of various shrubs (genus *Azalea*) closely related to the rhododendron.

a-zan' (ȧ-zän'), *n.* [Ar. *adhān.*] The Mohammedan call to prayer, usually uttered by the muezzin, five times a day, from the minaret of a mosque.

az'a-role (ăz'ȧ-rōl), *n.* [F. *azerole,* fr. Ar. *az-zo'rūr.*] The pleasantly flavored fruit of a malaceous shrub (*Cratægus azarolus*) of southern Europe; also, the shrub itself.

A-za'zel (ȧ-zā'zĕl; ăz'ȧ-zĕl), *n.* [Heb. *'Azāzēl.*] The legendary leader of those sons of God who took wives among the "daughters of men." (See *Gen.* vi. 2–4.) Milton makes him an associate of Satan.

a-zed'a-rach (ȧ-zĕd'ȧ-răk), *n.* [F. *azédarac,* Sp. *acederaque,* Pers. *āzāddirakht* noble tree.] The China tree, or the cathartic and emetic bark of its roots.

az'i-muth (ăz'ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [From F., fr. Ar. *as-sumūt.*] *Astron. & Geodesy.* An arc of the horizon measured clockwise between the south point of the horizon and the vertical circle passing through the center of any object.—**az'i-muth'al** (-mŭth'ȧl; -mū'thȧl), *a.*—**-muth'al-ly,** *adv.*

az'ine (ăz'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [From AZOTE.] Also **-in.** *Org. Chem.* Any of a large class of compounds characterized by a six-membered ring which contains an atom of nitrogen and at least one other noncarbon atom, as of nitrogen, oxygen, or sulphur. Cf. DIAZINE, TRIAZINE, OXAZINE, THIAZINE.

az'o- (ăz'ō-). [See AZOTE.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively, **azo**) sometimes loosely used to form names of compounds having nitrogen variously combined. For specific and more customary use, see DIAZO-.

a-zo'ic (ȧ-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + ζωή life.] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, geologic time which antedates life.

az'o-im'ide (ăz'ō-ĭm'īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*azo-* + *imide.*] *Chem.* = HYDRAZOIC ACID.

az'ole (ăz'ōl; ȧ-zōl'), *n.* [From AZOTE.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large class of compounds having a five-membered ring containing an atom of nitrogen and at least one other noncarbon atom (nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur). Cf. AZINE.

a-zo'ni-um (ȧ-zō'nĭ-ŭm), *a.* [*azo-* + *-onium,* as in *ammonium.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a class of compounds (the **azonium bases**) possessing basic properties due to a peculiar grouping of nitrogen atoms. They have the general formula $R<\begin{matrix}N\\NR''OH\end{matrix}>R'$.

az'ote (ăz'ōt; ȧ-zōt'), *n.* [F. fr. Gr. ἀ- not + ζωή life;—because it is incapable of supporting life.] Nitrogen. *Rare.*

az'ot-ed (ăz'ō-tĕd; ȧ-zōt'ĕd), *a.* Nitrogenized; nitrogenous.

az'oth (ăz'ŏth), *n.* [LL. *azoch, azoth,* or F. *azoth,* fr. Ar. *az-zauq* mercury.] *Alchemy.* **a** The first principle of metals, i.e., mercury, which was formerly supposed to exist in all metals. **b** The "universal remedy" of Paracelsus.

a-zot'ic (ȧ-zŏt'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to azote, or nitrogen; nitrogenous; nitric; as, *azotic* gas; *azotic* acid. *Rare.*

az'o-tize (ăz'ō-tīz), *v. t.* To nitrogenize.

Az'ra-el (ăz'rȧ-ĕl), *n.* [Ar. *'Azrā'īl.*] *Jewish & Moham. Myth.* The angel of death, who watches over the dying, and separates the soul from the body.

Az'tec (ăz'tĕk), *n.* An Indian of the tribe which founded the Mexican empire conquered by Cortez in 1519; loosely, any Indian of the territories under Aztec influence.

Az'tec-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Aztecs; also, pert. to or designating the linguistic stock of the Aztecs; Nahuatlan.

az'ure (ăzh'ŭr; ā'zhŭr), *n.* [Through F., Sp., & Ar., fr. Per. *lājaward,* or *lājuward,* lapis lazuli, a blue color.] **1.** Azure color; the clear blue of the sky; also a pigment or dye of this color. **2.** *Her.* Blue,—represented in engraving by horizontal lines. **3.** The blue vault above; the unclouded sky.—*a.* Sky-blue; cerulean; also, cloudless.

az'u-rite (ăzh'ū-rīt), *n. Min.* Blue basic carbonate of copper, $2CuCO_3 \cdot Cu(OH)_2$. It is an ore of copper.

az'y-gous (ăz'ĭ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄζυγος; ἀ- not + ζυγόν yoke.] Odd; not one of a pair; as, the *azygous* muscle of the uvula.

B

B (bē); *pl.* B's or Bs (bēz). **1.** The second letter of the English, Latin, and cognate alphabets. It corresponds in position, value, and form to the Greek *Beta* and the Phœnician and Hebrew *Beth.* B is phonetically and etymologically related to *p, f, v, m,* and *w,* letters representing sounds having close organic affinity to its own sound (see *Guide to Pron.*, § 12). **2.** As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate: **a** The second in a series; second in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 2; as, Company B; column *b* or b. **b** [*cap.*] *Music.* The seventh tone in the model major scale (the scale of C major), or the second tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor).

B *or* **b,** *n.*; *pl.* B's or BS (bēz). The letter B, b, or its sound.

baa (bä), *v. i.* To cry "baa;" bleat as a sheep.—*n.* The cry of a sheep; bleat.

Ba'al (bā'ăl), *n.*; *pl.* E. BAALS, H. BAALIM (bā'ȧ-lĭm). [Heb. *ba'al* lord.] Any of a multitude of local deities of the ancient Semitic races, in general regarded as authors of the fertility of the soil and of the increase of the flocks.

Ba'al-ism (bā'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of Baal; idolatry.—**Ba'al-ish,** *a.*—**Ba'al-ist** (-ĭst), **Ba'al-ite** (-īt), *n.*

Bab (bäb), *n.* [Per.] Lit., gate;—a title given to the founder of Babism, from *Bab-ud-Din,* the title assumed by him.

bab'bitt (băb'ĭt), *n.* Babbitt metal; specif., a Babbitt-metal lining for a bearing brass.—*v. t.* To line or furnish with Babbitt metal.

Bab'bitt met'al. Also **Bab'bitt's met'al** (băb'ĭts). [After Isaac *Babbitt,* of Massachusetts, inventor of the method of using soft metals in journal boxes.] **a** A soft white antifriction metal variously composed of copper, antimony, and tin. **b** Any of several alloys similarly used.

bab'ble (băb'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-ld); -BLING. **1.** To utter words indistinctly or unintelligibly; utter inarticulate sounds. **2.** To talk idly or fatuously; chatter; prate. **3.** To make a continuous murmuring noise, as a brook.—**Syn.** Prattle, gossip.—*v. t.* **1.** To utter indistinctly or incoherently. **2.** To disclose by too free talk, as a secret.—*n.* **1.** Idle talk; senseless prattle. **2.** Inarticulate speech; a confused murmur.—**bab'blement,** (-mĕnt), *n.*—**bab'bler** (-lĕr), *n.*

babe (bāb), *n.* An infant; baby.

Ba'bel (bā'bĕl), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The city and tower, in the land of Shinar, where the confusion of languages is related (*Genesis* xi.) to have occurred. **2.** Fig.: A structure impossibly lofty; a visionary scheme. **3.** [*Often l. c.*] A place or scene of noise and confusion.

Bab'i (bäb'ē), *n.* [See BABISM.] A follower of the Bab.

ba'bies'-breath' (bā'bĭz-brĕth'), *n.* Also **ba'by's-breath'.** **1.** A tall European silenaceous plant (*Gypsophila paniculata*), cultivated for its small fragrant white or pink flowers. **2.** Any of several other plants having delicately scented flowers, as the grape hyacinth, wild madder (*Galium mollugo*), etc.

bab'i-rous'sa, bab'i-rus'sa (băb'ĭ-rōō'sȧ; bä'bĭ-), *n.* [F. *babiroussa,* fr. Malay *bābī* hog + *rūsa* deer.] A large hoglike quadruped (*Babirussa babyrussa*) of the East Indies, sometimes domesticated.

Babiroussa (male).

Bab'ism (bäb'ĭz'm), **Bab'i-ism** (bäb'ē-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of a modern religious pantheistical sect in Persia, founded about 1844 by Mirza Ali Mohammed ibn Radhik (1820–1850), who assumed the title "Bab-ud-Din" (Per., Gate of the Faith). Babism forbids concubinage and polygamy, and also mendicancy, the use of intoxicating liquors and drugs, and slave dealing, and discountenances asceticism.—**Bab'ist,** *n.*

ba'boo, ba'bu (bä'bōō), *n.* [Hind. *bābū.*] A Hindu, esp. a Bengali, gentleman;—often [*cap.*] used as a title answering to *Mr.* or *Esquire.* Also, a native clerk who writes English; disparagingly, any native more or less educated in English.

ba-boon' (bă-bōōn'), *n.* [F. *babouin*, fr. *baboue* grimace.] Any of certain large apes (of *Papio* and allied genera) with doglike muzzles. They inhabit Africa and Arabia. —**ba-boon'er-y**, *n.* — **ba-boon'ish**, *a.*

ba-boosh' } (bă-bōōsh'), *n.* [Ar. *bābūsh*, fr. Per. *pāpūsh*.]
ba-bouche' } A kind of Oriental heelless slipper.

ba-bul' (bă-bōōl'; bă'bōōl), *n.* [Per. *babūl* a species of mimosa.] Any of several gum-yielding trees (genus *Acacia*); specif., the Egyptian thorn (*A. vera*).

ba'by (bā'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Dim. of BABE.] **1.** An infant of either sex; a babe. **2.** A doll. *Obs.* **3.** The minute reflection which one sees of one's self in the pupil of another's eye. *Obs. or Archaic.* **4.** A person or thing like a baby, as in character or size. —*v. t.*; -BIED (-bĭd); -BY-ING. **1.** To treat as a baby; humor; fondle. **2.** In various games, as polo and football, to play (the ball) with gentle strokes so as to avoid losing control of it. —**ba'by-hood**, *n.* —**ba'by-ish**, *a.* —**ba'by-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

baby act. The act of a baby; an act childishly weak; the act of an infant or minor at law; also, an act, or statute exempting from liability, as for infancy or limitation of time;—chiefly used with an implication of cowardice or baseness; as in: **to plead the baby act**, to set up inexperience, weakness, legal infancy, or the like, as an excuse or defense. *Colloq.*

baby bond. *Finance.* A bond having a face value of $100 (instead of $500 or $1,000). *Cant or Slang, U. S.*

baby farm. A place where nursing and care of babies are offered for hire. —**baby farmer.** —**baby farming.**

Bab'y-lon (băb'ĭ-lŏn), *n.* A luxurious and magnificent ancient city in the Euphrates valley. Hence, fig., any great and luxurious city; also, in allusion to the Babylonian captivity of the Israelites, a place of captivity or exile. Also, the allegorical Babylon of the Apocalypse. (*Rev.* xiv. 8, xvii., xviii.) — **Bab'y-lo'nish** (-lō'nĭsh), *a.*

ba'ca-la'o (bä'kä-lä'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LAOS (-ōz). [Sp. codfish.] A large West Indian grouper (*Mycteroperca falcata*), an important food fish.

bac'ca-lau're-ate (băk'ä-lô'rē-āt), *n.* [LL. *baccalaureus* a bachelor of arts, corrupted fr. *baccalaris*, under the influence of L. *laurus* laurel. See BACHELOR.] The degree of bachelor conferred by universities and colleges.

baccalaureate sermon, in some American colleges, a sermon delivered as a farewell discourse to a graduating class.

‖ **bac'ca-rat'**, **bac'ca-ra'** (băk'ä-rä'; *F.* bà'kà-rà'), *n.* [F.] A French gambling game of cards.

bac'cate (băk'āt), *a.* [L. *baccatus*, fr. *bacca* berry.] Pulpy throughout like a berry; also, bearing berries.

Bac'chæ (-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Βάκχαι.*] The women companions of Dionysus (Bacchus) in his journeys through the East; also, the women participants in the Bacchanalia.

bac'cha-nal (-ä-năl), *a.* Of or relating to Bacchus or the Bacchanalia; bacchanalian. —*n.* **1.** A devotee of Bacchus; a celebrant of the Bacchanalia; reveler; carouser. **2.** In *pl.* The Bacchanalia. **3.** A drunken revelry; orgy.

Bac'cha-na'li-a (-nā'lĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. fr. *Bacchanalis* bacchanal, fr. *Bacchus.*] **1.** A festival of Bacchus. **2.** [*l. c.*] A drunken feast or revel.

bac'cha-na'li-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Bacchanalia or to drunken revelry. — **bac'cha-na'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

bac'chant (băk'ănt), *n.* [L. *bacchans, -antis*, p. pr.] A devotee in the orgiastic worship of Bacchus; hence: a bacchanal; reveler. —**bac'chant,** *a.*

bac-chante' (bà-känt'; băk'ănt; bà-kăn'tē), *n.* [F.] A mænad, or a woman devotee of Bacchus.

Bac'chic (băk'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to Bacchus or his
Bac'chi-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } rites; hence [*often l. c.*], jovial or riotous with intoxication.

Bac'chus (-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Βάκχος.*] *Class. Myth.* The god of wine; Dionysus. See DIONYSUS.

bac-cif'er-ous (băk-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *baccifer*; *bacca* berry + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing berries.

bac'ci-form (băk'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-form.*] Having the form of a berry.

bac-civ'o-rous (băk-sĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-vorous.*] Eating, or subsisting on, berries.

bach'e-lor (băch'ẽ-lẽr), *n.* [OF. *bacheler* young man, fr. LL. *baccalaris, baccalarius.*] **1.** A young knight serving under another's standard; hence, a novice in arms. **2.** [*Usually cap.*] One who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts, or in some branch of learning at a college, school, or university. **3.** A man of any age who has not married. **4. a** The crappie. **b** Sometimes, any male animal when without a mate during the breeding time; esp., a male fur seal from three to six or more years old, prevented from breeding by the older males. —**bach'e-lor-hood**, *n.* —**bach'e-lor-ship**, *n.*

bach'e-lor's-but'ton, *n.* Any of several flowers the heads of which resemble buttons; esp., the cornflower.

ba-cil'lar (bà-sĭl'ẽr; băs'ĭ-lẽr) *a.* [L. *bacillum* little staff.]

bac'il-la-ry (băs'ĭ-lă-rĭ) } **1.** Rod-shaped; consisting of small rods or rodlike bodies. **2.** *Bacteriol.* Pertaining to or resembling bacilli.

ba-cil'li-form (bà-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Rod-shaped; bacillar.

ba-cil'lus (bà-sĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CILLI (-ī). [NL., fr. L. *bacillum*, dim. of L. *baculum* stick.] Any of a genus (*Bacillus*) of rod-shaped, flagellate, microscopic vegetable organisms (bacteria), some of which are harmless while others cause disease; loosely (esp. in *pl.*), any bacterium.

back (băk), *n.* [D. *bak* tray, bowl.] A shallow vat; a tub.

back, *n.* [AS. *bæc.*] **1.** The hinder part of the body, or, of animals, the upper part, from the neck to the end of the spine. **2.** The part of anything on the side opposite the front or face; the hinder or rear part. **3.** The upper part of anything, as opposed to the inner or lower part; as, the *back* of the hand. **4.** The part opposite that which fronts the speaker or actor; the part not generally seen. **5.** Specif.: **a** The part of a cutting tool opposite its edge. **b** The part of a book or its leaves where it is sewed when bound. **c** The upright hinder part of a chair or sofa above the seat. **d** In certain games, a position, originally a defensive one, behind the front line of players, esp. that nearest the goal; also, a player stationed in such a position. Backs are sometimes called *full back, half back, quarter back*, etc., according to their relative positions behind those in the front line.

at one's back, close behind, as in support or pursuit; as, the president had the country *at his back.*

—*v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a back; also, to form the back of; be at the back of. **2.** To support or help; uphold; second; —often used with *up;* as, to *back* up a friend. **3.** To bet on the success of. **4.** To get on the back of; mount. **5.** To drive, force, or cause to move or act, backward. **6.** To write upon the back of, as by way of countersigning, indorsing, or labeling; as, to *back* a warrant; to *back* a note.

to back water, *Naut.*, to reverse the action of the oars, paddles, or propeller; —often fig.

—*v. i.* **1.** To move or go back. **2.** *Naut.* To change direction against the sun, or contraclockwise; —said of the wind. Opposed to *veer.*

to back and fill, *Naut.*, to manage a sail so that the wind alternately retards and propels the vessel; —often fig. —**to b. down, to b. out**, fig., to retreat or withdraw from a position; as, to *back out* of a bargain. *Colloq.*

back, *adv.* [Shortened from ABACK.] **1.** To or toward the rear. **2.** In or into time past; ago; as, some years *back.* **3.** To or toward a former place, condition, or station. **4.** In withdrawal from a statement, promise, or undertaking; as, he took *back* his words. **5.** In concealment or reserve; in one's own possession; as, to keep *back* the main facts. **6.** In return, repayment, or requital.

—*a.* **1.** Being at the back or in the rear. **2.** Being in arrear; overdue. **3.** Moving or operating backward; as, *back* action. **4.** *Phon.* Pronounced with closure or narrowing of the oral passage at, or toward, the back of the mouth; guttural; velar. **5.** No longer current; as, *back* numbers of a magazine. —**Syn.** See POSTERIOR.

back'bite' (băk'bīt'), *v. t. & i.* To censure meanly or spitefully (one absent); slander (one absent). — **back'bit'er,** *n.*

back'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* A board fastened across the back to make the figure erect. — **back'board',** *v. t.*

back'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* **1.** The column of bones (vertebræ) in the back; the spine. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a backbone. **3.** Firmness; moral principle.

back'door' (-dōr'; 57), *a.* Acting from behind and in concealment; backstairs; as, *backdoor* intrigues.

back'er (băk'ẽr), *n.* One who backs, or supports, a person or thing, as in a contest.

back'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A falling back; that which falls back; specif., *Wrestling*, a fall on the back.

back'gam-mon (băk'găm-ŭn; băk-găm'ŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *back, adv.* + *gammon* game, because the men are often set *back.* See GAME.] **1.** A certain game of chance and skill. **2.** A game won at backgammon before the loser has thrown off a man or got clear of his adversary's home table.

back'gam'mon, *v. t.* To defeat at backgammon; usually, to beat so as to win a backgammon (def. 2).

back'ground' (băk'ground'), *n.* **1.** Ground or surface that is in the rear or behind. **2.** That which is back of anything and against which it is viewed, as, in a picture, the part of the scene farthest from the spectator, or the surface between and above the principal figures. **3.** A place in obscurity or retirement, or out of sight.

back'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* **1.** The hand, or a stroke with the hand, turned backward; a backhanded stroke. **2.** Handwriting in which the letters slope down from left to right. —*a.* Backhanded.

back'hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Made, as a blow or stroke, with the back of the hand, or with the back of the hand turned in the direction of the stroke. **2.** Acting by indirection; awkward; insincere; sarcastic; as, a *backhanded* remark, a *backhanded* compliment. **3.** Inclining, turning, or the like, to the left; as, *backhanded* letters; a *backhanded*, or left-handed, rope which, having strands and yarns of the same twist, is very pliable. — **back'hand'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **back'hand'ed-ness,** *n.*

back'house' (băk'hous'), *n.* A building back of the main building; esp., a privy.

back'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who, or that which, backs. **2.** That which forms the back of anything, often for strength or stability. **3.** Support or aid given to a person or cause. **4.** Indorsement, as of a warrant by a magistrate.

back'lash' (-lăsh'), *n.* *Mach.* The jarring reaction, or striking back, caused in badly fitting machinery by irregularities in velocity or a reverse of motion; also, play or movement in the connected parts resulting from looseness.

back'log' (băk'lŏg'; 62), *n.* A large log of wood forming the back of a fire on the hearth. *U. S.*

back'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* **1.** A setting back; reverse; check. **2.** A thing thrown back in its course, as an eddy.

back'sheesh, back'shish. Vars. of BAKSHEESH.

back'side' (-sīd'), *n.* **1.** The back side; — now written as two words. **2.** (-sīd') The posteriors; rump; — often in *pl.*

back'slide' (băk'slīd'; băk'slīd'), *v. i.*; for prin. parts see SLIDE. To slide back; esp., to abandon gradually a religion once professed. — **back'slid'er** (băk'slīd'ẽr), *n.*

back stairs. Stairs in the back part of a house; specif., in a palace, the private stairs used for other than state visitors; hence, fig.: a private or indirect way; an underhanded or intriguing way or course.

back'stairs' (băk'stârz'), **back'stair',** *a.* Indirect; secret; intriguing, — as if finding access by the back stairs.

back'stay' (băk'stā'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A stay extending from the masthead to the side of a ship and slanting aft. **2.** Any of various devices to support, strengthen, etc., at the back.

back'stitch' (-stĭch'), *n.* A stitch made by setting the needle back of the end of the last stitch, and bringing it out in front of the end, thus producing an overlapping stitch.

— *v. t. & i.* To sew with backstitches. [handed stroke.]

back'stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* A stroke back; recoil; a back-

back'sword' (-sôrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** A sword with but one cutting edge; a broadsword. **2.** = SINGLESTICK. **3.** A fencer with the backsword. — **back'sword'ing,** *vb. n.* — **-sword'man, -swords'man** (-sôrdz'măn), *n.*

back'ward (băk'wẽrd), **back'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* [*back,* adv. + *-ward, -wards.*] **1.** Toward the back; toward the rear. **2.** With the back in advance or foremost; as, to ride *backward.* **3.** From a better to a worse state. **4.** In the direction from which a person or thing came or went; reversely; contrarily; as, to read *backward.* **5.** Toward or in past time or events; ago.

back'ward (băk'wẽrd), *a.* **1.** Directed or turned to the back or rear, or in a reverse or opposite direction. **2.** Done in a reverse way; reversed. **3.** Situated toward the back or rear. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Lagging or hanging back in action or progress; specif.: **a** Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating; bashful; loath. **b** Slow in learning; dull; inapt; as, a *backward* child. **c** Late or behindhand in growth, change of seasons, etc.; as, a *backward* season.

back'ward-a'tion (băk'wẽr-dā'shŭn), *n.* [*backward* + *-ation.*] *London Stock Exchange.* The seller's postponement of delivery of stock or shares, with the consent of the buyer, upon payment of a premium to the latter; also, the premium so paid. See CONTANGO.

back'ward-ly, *adv.* In a backward direction or manner.

back'ward-ness, *n.* State or condition of being backward.

back'wash' (băk'wŏsh'), *n.* Water or waves washed or thrown back, as by the paddle wheels or oars of a boat.

back'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* **1.** Water turned back, as by a dam. **2.** A body of water so turned or held back.

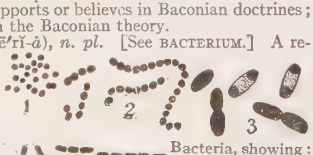
back'woods' (-wŏŏdz'), *n. pl.* The forests or partly cleared grounds on the frontiers. — **back'woods'man** (-măn), *n.*

ba'con (bā'k'n), *n.* [OF., fr. OHG. *bacho, bahho,* flitch of bacon, ham.] The back and sides of a pig salted and smoked; formerly, also, pork.

Ba-co'ni-an (bā-kō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Francis Bacon (1561–1626) or his works or doctrines. **Baconian theory,** the theory that Sir Francis Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's dramatic works.

— *n.* One who supports or believes in Baconian doctrines; also, a believer in the Baconian theory.

bac-te'ri-a (băk-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [See BACTERIUM.] A remarkable group of widely distributed vegetable microörganisms. Many species are active agents in converting dead organic matter into soluble food materials for plants; some have the power of fixing atmospheric nitrogen; many are concerned in fermentation; and many are pathogenic, or disease-causing.



Bacteria, showing: (1) The common *Micrococcus* of suppuration; (2) the *Streptococcus* of erysipelas; (3) the *Bacillus* of pear blight, showing the process of cell division; (4) the *Bacillus* of vinegar fermentation. All × 1000.

bac-te'ri-al (băk-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, or caused by, bacteria.

bac-te'ri-cide (-sīd), *n.* [*bacterium* + *-cide.*] A substance that destroys bacteria. — **bac-te'ri-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

bac'te-rin (băk'tẽ-rĭn), *n. Med.* A bacterial vaccine.

bac-te'ri-o-log'i-cal (băk-tē'rĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to bacteriology.

bac-te'ri-ol'o-gy (băk-tē'rĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*bacterium* + *-logy.*] The science which deals with bacteria. — **bac-te'ri-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

bac-te'ri-ol'y-sis (-ŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bacterium* + *-lysis.*] **1.** Chemical decomposition brought about by bacteria without the addition of oxygen. **2.** The destruction or dissolution of bacterial cells. — **-ri-o-lyt'ic** (-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

bac-te'ri-os'co-py (-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*bacterium* + *-scopy.*] Microscopic examination or investigation of bacteria. — **bac-te'ri-o-scop'ic** (-ō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **bac-te'ri-os'co-pist** (-ŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.*

bac-te'ri-um (-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIA** (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. βακτήριον, dim. of βάκτρον a staff.] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Bacterium*) of rod-shaped bacteria, including both beneficial and pathogenic species. **2.** Sing. of BACTERIA.

bac'te-roid (băk'tẽ-roid) } *a.* [*bacterium* + *-oid.*] Resem-**bac'te-roi'dal** (-roi'dăl) } bling bacteria; bacterial.

bac'te-roid, *n.* [See BACTERIUM; -OID.] *Bot.* A minute organism found in the root tubercles of nitrogen-fixing plants, as leguminous crops. Bacteroids are regarded as degenerate or modified bacteria. See NITROBACTERIA.

Bac'tri-an (băk'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Belonging to Bactria, an ancient country in Asia; as, the *Bactrian,* or two-humped, camel.

ba-cu'li-form (bȧ-kū'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *baculum* rod + *-form.*] Rod-shaped; as, *baculiform* chromosomes.

bac'u-line (băk'ū-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *baculum* rod.] Of or pertaining to the rod or punishment with the rod.

bad (băd), *a.*; *compar.* WORSE (wûrs); *superl.* WORST (wûrst). [ME. *bad, badde,* prob. fr. AS. *bǽddel* hermaphrodite.] **1.** Of the nature of moral evil; wicked. **2.** Injurious; deleterious; hurtful. **3.** Offensive; disagreeable; annoying. **4.** Inadequate; unfit. **5.** Defective; faulty; not good legally; invalid. **6** Ill; sick. **7.** Severe; as, a *bad* cold.

Syn. Poor, inferior, imperfect; pernicious, detrimental, noxious, baneful, mischievous; immoral, corrupt, vicious, evil, ill, wicked, naughty; wrong, sinful, criminal, iniquitous, nefarious. — **Bad, evil, ill, wicked, naughty.** Of these words, **bad** alone is now used in a privative sense, often implying little more than the defect or absence of good qualities, or lack of value; as, a *bad* correspondent, *bad* English, *bad* debts, a *bad* job. Positively, *bad* often applies to that which is injurious or hurtful (as, *bad* for the health, a *bad* fall), and particularly to that which is in its nature morally reprehensible; as, a *bad* man, *bad* conduct, *bad* language. **Evil** is chiefly applied to what is morally bad (rarely, in present usage, to persons); it often has a more or less sinister or baleful connotation; as, *evil* deeds, an *evil* life. **Ill,** as a synonym for *evil,* now occurs chiefly in a few combinations, such as *ill* will, *ill* temper, etc. Its chief use is adverbial. **Wicked** implies the actual contravention or violation of moral law; as, *wicked* designs. **Naughty** was once serious, but is now trivial, in its application; as, a *naughty* child.

bad blood, harsh, angry feeling; bitterness; resentment; as, there is *bad blood* between them.

bad'der-locks (băd'ẽr-lŏks), *n.* A large black seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*) often eaten as a vegetable in Europe.

bade (băd), *pret.* of BID.

badge (băj), *n.* [ME. *bage, bagge.*] **1.** A distinctive mark, token, sign, or cognizance, worn on the person. **2.** A mark or token. — *v. t.* To mark or distinguish with a badge.

badg'er (băj'ẽr), *n.* [Earlier *bageard.*] **1.** A carnivorous burrowing quadruped (genus *Meles,* etc.), with long claws on the forefeet. **2.** In Australia: **a** A bandicoot. **b** A rock wallaby. **c** A wombat. **3.** A brush made of badger's hair, as for the use of artists.

Badger.

— *v. t.* To bait like a badger; tease or annoy persistently; worry; irritate.

badg'er (băj'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *bager.*] A hawker; huckster. *Now Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To beat down; cheat; barter; bargain.

‖ **ba'di-nage'** (bȧ'dē'näzh'; băd'ĭ-nāj), *n.* [F., fr. *badiner* to joke, OF., be silly, *badin* silly.] Playful raillery. — **Syn.** See BANTER. — *v. t.*; **-NAGED'** (-näzhd'; -nājd); **-NAG'ING** (-näzh'ĭng; -nāj-ĭng). To affect or effect by badinage.

bad'ly (băd'lĭ), *adv.* In a bad manner.

bad'min-ton (băd'mĭn-tŭn), *n.* [From the name of the seat of the Duke of Beaufort in England.] **1.** A preparation of claret, spiced and sweetened. **2.** A game similar to lawn tennis, played, usually, with a shuttlecock.

bad'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being bad.

Bae'de-ker (bā'dĕ-kĕr), *n.* Any of the guidebooks issued by Karl Baedeker.

baff (bȧf), *v. t. & i.*; BAFFED (bȧft); BAFF'ING. [Scot.] To strike; beat; make a baff. *Scot. or Golf.* — *n.* A blow; stroke; thud; *Golf*, a stroke in which the sole of the club hits the ground and drives the ball aloft. *Scot. or Golf.*

baf'fle (bȧf'l), *v. t.*; -FLED (-ld); -FLING (-lĭng). **1.** To cheat; delude; bewilder; confound. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To check or defeat by perplexing; thwart; foil; as, the question *baffled* him. **3.** To beat about; check or turn in its course; as, a ship *baffled* by the wind. — **Syn.** See FRUSTRATE. — *v. i.* To struggle in vain. — *n. Mech.* Something to deflect, check, or otherwise regulate, flow, as a plate or wall for deflecting gases or other fluids, as in a steam-boiler flue.

baf'fle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of baffling, or of being baffled; frustration; check.

baf'fler (bȧf'lẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, baffles.

baff'y (bȧf'ĭ), *n.* [See BAFF, *v. t.*] *Golf.* A short wooden club having a face with a deep pitch or loft.

bag (bȧg), *n.* [ME. *bagge.*] **1.** A sack or pouch for holding something. **2.** Any of various pouchlike objects, as: **a** A dependent fold of skin containing a gland or other organ, as the udder of a cow. **b** A sac or cavity within the body for containing a fluid or secretion, as the poison *bag* of a snake (see FANG, *Illust.*), the honey *bag* of a bee, etc. **c** The part of anything flexible that bags; as, the *bag* of a sail.

— *v. i.*; BAGGED (bȧgd); BAG'GING. To swell or bulge like a full bag. — *v. t.* **1.** To swell out; distend. **2.** To put into a bag; specif., to put (game) into a bag; hence, to kill or capture in hunting. **3.** To seize; capture; entrap.

ba'gasse' (bȧ'gȧs'), *n.* [F.] Sugar cane as it comes crushed from the mill. It is often dried and used as fuel.

bag'a-telle' (bȧg'ȧ-tĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bagattella.*] **1.** A trifle. **2.** A game played with a cue and balls on an oblong board having at one end cups, or cups and arches.

bag'gage (bȧg'ĕj), *n.* [F., *bagage*, fr. OF. *bague* bundle.] **1.** The trunks, valises, satchels, etc., which one takes on a journey; — now usually called *luggage* in Great Britain. **2.** The clothes, tents, utensils, etc., of an army; impedimenta. **3.** A worthless or disreputable woman; hence, playfully, any young woman.

bag'ging (-ĭng), *n.* Cloth or other material for bags.

bag'gy (-ĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER; -GI-EST. Like a bag; loose; flabby.

bag'man (-mȧn), *n.* A commercial traveler.

bagn'io (bȧn'yō), *n.*; *pl.*-IOS (-yōz). [It. *bagno* bath, fr. L. *balneum.*] **1.** A house for bathing, sweating, etc. *Obs.* **2.** In the Orient, a place for confining slaves; hence, a prison. **3.** A brothel.

bag'pipe' (bȧg'pīp'), *n.* A kind of musical wind instrument, of which one pipe, resembling an oboe with eight holes, sounds the air and the others are drones. — **bag'pip'er** (-pīp'ẽr), *n.*

Bagpipe.

bag'wig' (bȧg'wĭg'), *n.* A wig, in use in the 18th century, with the hair at the back of the head inclosed in a silk bag.

bag'worm' (bȧg'wûrm'), *n.* Any of several lepidopterous insects (esp. *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*) which, in the larval state, construct a baglike case of silk, bits of leaves, twigs, etc., and carry it about for protection.

bah (bä), *interj.* An exclamation of extreme contempt.

‖ **ba-ha'dur** (bȧ-hô'dŏor; bȧ-hä'-), *n.* [Hind. *bahādur* hero, champion.] A Mohammedan title of respect given to important personages. *India.*

Ba-hai' (bȧ-hä'ē), *n.*; *pl.* BAHAIS (-hä'ēz). A member of the sect of the Babis consisting of the adherents of Baha, the elder half brother of Mirza Yahya of Nur, who succeeded the Bab as the head of the Babists. — **Ba-ha'ism** (bȧ-hä'ĭz'm), *n.* — **Ba-ha'ist**, *n.*

‖ **bai'gnoire'** (bĕn'wȧr'), *n.* [F., lit., bathtub.] A box of the lowest tier in a theater, where the partitions are low.

bail (bāl), *n.* [F. *baille* bucket, pail.] A scoop or other vessel used in bailing out water. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To lade; dip and throw. **2.** To dip or lade water from.

bail, *v. t.* [OF. *baillier* to deliver, L. *bajulare* to keep in custody, *bajulus* burden bearer.] *Law.* **a** To deliver in trust for a special purpose. **b** To set free on the undertaking of another to be responsible for the due appearance of the person set free; to procure the release of in this way. — *n. Law.* The security so given, the person or persons giving it, or the temporary delivery or release.

bail, *n.* [ME. *beyl.*] **1.** A hoop; ring; a half hoop serving as a support, as for a wagon cover. **2.** The arched handle of a kettle, pail, etc.

— *v. t.* To provide with hoops; to hoop.

bail, *n.* [OF. *bail, baille.*] **1.** An outer defense or fortification of palisades or stakes; — usually in *pl. Obs.* **2.** The outer wall, or one of the outer walls, of a feudal castle; hence: the space it inclosed; a court. **3.** A kind of frame to confine the head of an ox or cow. *Dial. Eng. or Australia.* **4.** *Cricket.* Either of two crosspieces placed end to end on the wicket.

— *v. t.* To secure or confine, as by means of a bail.

to bail up. **a** To secure by means of a bail; as, *to bail up* a cow at milking time. *Dial. Eng. & Australasia.* **b** To cause (a person) to stand still for the purpose of robbing him. Also, to stop; hold secure; overcome. *Australasia.*

— *v. i.* To stop, as at the command of a robber; halt; yield; — used with *up. Australasia.*

bail'a-ble (bāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bailed.

bail'ee' (-ē'), *n. Law.* The one to whom property is bailed.

bail'er (bāl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, bails, or lades.

bail'er, *n. Cricket.* A ball bowled so that it hits and removes one or both bails.

bai'ley (bā'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-lĭz). **1.** The bail of a castle. *Obs.* **2.** A prison or court of justice; — used in certain proper names; as, the Old *Bailey* in London. *Eng.*

bail'ie (bā'lĭ), *n.* **1.** A bailiff. *Obs.* **2.** In Scotland, an officer corresponding to the English alderman.

bail'iff (-lĭf), *n.* [OF. *baillif* custodian, fr. L. *bajulus* porter.] **1.** In England, an agent appointed by a lord to look after estates held of him; hence: **a** The title of the chief magistrates of various towns and of the keepers of some royal castles. **b** The steward of the lord of a manor, etc. **2.** **a** *Eng. Law.* A sheriff's deputy. **b** In the United States, sometimes, a sheriff's officer or constable. **3.** An overseer, under steward, or agent of an estate. **4.** Any of various magistrates in countries other than England, as the French *bailli*, the Scotch bailie, etc.

bail'i-wick (-ĭ-wĭk), *n.* [*bailie, bailiff* + *wick* a village.] *Law.* The office or jurisdiction of a bailie or bailiff.

bail'ment (bāl'mĕnt), *n. Law.* Act of bailing. [to another.

bail'or' (bāl'ôr'; bāl'ẽr), *n. Law.* One who bails property

‖ **bain'-ma'rie'** (băn'mȧ'rē'), *n.*; *pl.* BAINS-MARIE (băn'-), [F.] A vessel for holding hot water in which another vessel may be heated at a temperature not above that of boiling water, as in preparation of food or drugs.

Bai-ram' (bī-rȧm'; bī'rȧm), *n.* [Turk. *baïrām.*] Either of two Mohammedan festivals, of which one (*Lesser Bairam*) is held at the close of the fast called Ramadan and the other (*Greater Bairam*) seventy days afterwards.

bairn (bârn), *n.* [Scot., fr. AS. fr. *beran* to bear.] A child. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bait (bāt), *n.* [Icel. *beita* food, *beit* pasture.] **1.** A thing, esp. food, used as a lure in catching fish or other animals. **2.** A lure. **3.** A halt for rest or to take food, as on a journey.

bait, *v. t.* [ME. *baiten, beiten*, to feed, harass, fr. Icel. *beita*, orig., to cause to bite, fr. *bīta* to bite.] **1.** To worry (an animal) by setting on dogs; esp., to harass or torment with dogs for sport. **2.** To set on and worry by biting and tearing. **3.** To persecute, harass, or torment wantonly or maliciously. **4.** To give food and drink to (a horse, or the like), esp. on the road; feed (an animal). **5.** To furnish or cover with bait, as a hook. **6.** To allure or entice with bait.

— *v. i.* **1.** To bite and tear, as in worrying a bear. **2.** To take food; feed. *Obs., except of animals.* **3.** To take food on a journey; hence: to halt; sojourn. — **bait'er,** *n.*

baize (bāz), *n.* [For *bayes*, pl. fr. OF. *baie;* F. *bai* bay-colored.] **1.** A kind of coarse woolen stuff. **2.** A drapery, table cover, or the like, of baize.

bake (bāk), *v. t.*; BAKED (bākt); BAK'ING (bāk'ĭng). [AS. *bacan.*] **1.** To prepare, as food, by cooking in a dry heat. **2.** To dry or harden (anything) by subjecting to heat. **3.** To harden by cold; as, "the earth . . . is *baked* with frost." **4.** To cake. *Obs. or Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of baking something. **2.** To become baked, as bread.

— *n.* Act, process, or result of baking; as, to get a good *bake* on the bread. *Colloq.*

baked'-ap'ple, *n.* The fruit of the cloudberry.

bake'house' (bāk'hous'), *n.* [AS. *bæchūs.* See BAKE, *v. t.*; HOUSE.] A house for baking; a bakery.

bake'meat' (bāk'mēt'), *n.* A pie; baked pastry food. *Obs.*

bak'en (bāk''n). Obs. or Archaic p. p. & p. a. of BAKE.

bak'er (bāk'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, bakes; as: **a** A person whose business it is to bake. **b** A portable oven for baking. *U. S.* — **a baker's dozen,** thirteen.

bak'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A place for baking bread, pastry, etc.

bak'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of baking. **2.** The quantity baked at once, as of bread; a batch.

bak'sheesh (bȧk'shēsh), *n.* [Pers. *bakhshīsh*, fr. *bakhshā-dan* to give.] In the Orient, esp. Egypt and the Turkish empire, a gratuity; a "tip."

Ba'laam (bā'lȧm), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A prophet who was rebuked by the ass he rode. See *Numbers* xxii. 8–xxiv. **2.** [*l. c.*] A paragraph or matter describing something wonderful, used to fill out a newspaper column; — an allusion to the miracle of Balaam's ass speaking. *Slang.*

bal'ance (bȧl'ȧns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bilanx, bilancis*, having two scales; *bis* twice + *lanx* plate, scale.] **1.** An instrument for weighing, being, in its simplest form, a beam or lever

balanced in the middle and supporting a scale or pan at each end. **2.** The imaginary balance which Justice or Fortune uses. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = LIBRA. **4.** *Horol.* A vibrating wheel operating with a hairspring to regulate the movement of a timepiece. **5.** A counterpoise used in weighing. **6.** Equipoise between the weights in opposite scales; hence: equipoise; equilibrium; specif., mental equipoise; composure; steadiness. **7.** An equality between the sums total of the two sides of an account; also, the excess on either side. **8. a** A balancing; act of weighing mentally; estimate. **b** A movement in dancing. **9.** The remainder; rest; — an incorrect use.

— *v. t.*; -ANCED (-ănst); -ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). **1.** To weigh in a balance. **2.** To weigh (two things) by each other; compare in relative force, value, etc.; as, to *balance* the chances on either side. **3.** To counterbalance (one thing by, with, or against another); set off (against or with); as, a door *balanced* by a window on either side. **4.** To bring to an equipoise; hence, to poise or arrange so that opposing forces neutralize each other. **5.** To equal in number, weight, force, or proportion; counterpoise; neutralize. **6.** To compute the difference between the debits and credits of (an account); to bring about an equality in the debits and the credits of. **7.** *Dancing.* To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally; as, to *balance* partners.

— *v. i.* **1.** To have equal weight on each side; be in equipoise; be equal. **2.** To fluctuate; waver. **3.** *Dancing.* To move toward a person or couple, and then back.

bal'anc-er (băl'ăn-sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, balances; specif.: **a** An acrobat. **b** *Zoöl.* One of a pair of small club-shaped organs of dipterous insects, believed to assist in balancing or to be sense organs.

balance reef. *Naut.* The last reef used in a fore-and-aft sail, taken diagonally from the throat to the close reef cringle of the leech; also, frequently, the ordinary last, or close, reef used to steady the ship.

balance sheet. *Bookkeeping.* A paper showing a tabular statement of the balances of the open accounts of a business, the debit and credit balances footing up equal.

balance wheel. A wheel to regulate motion.

bal'as (băl'ăs), *n., or, now usually,* **balas ruby.** [F. *balais*, LL. *balascus*, fr. Ar. *balakhsh*, so called from *Badakhshan*, where this ruby is found.] A variety of ruby spinel of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange.

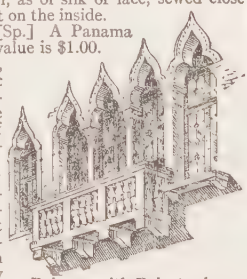
bal'a-ta (băl'ȧ-tȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia retusa*). **2.** The bully tree (*Mimusops globosa*); also, its milky juice (**balata gum**), which when dried is *chicle*, or *chicle gum*. See CHICLE.

ba-laus'tine (bȧ-lôs'tĭn), *n.* [L. *balaustium* blossom of pomegranate tree, Gr. *βαλαύστιον*.] The pomegranate tree.

‖ **ba'la'yeuse'** (bȧ'lȧ'yûz'), *n.* [F., lit., a female sweeper.] A protecting ruffle or frill, as of silk or lace, sewed close to the lower edge of a skirt on the inside.

bal-bo'a (băl-bō'ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A Panama money of account. Its value is $1.00.

bal-brig'gan (băl-brĭg'ăn), *n.* A knitted cotton fabric for either hosiery or underwear, resembling the fine unbleached fabric of hosiery made at Balbriggan, Ireland.



Balcony with Balustrade.

bal'co-ny (băl'kō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [It. *balcone*.] A projecting platform inclosed by a parapet or railing and usually resting on brackets. Also, an interior projecting gallery in a public building.

bald (bôld), *a.* [ME. *balled, ballid.*] **1.** Destitute of the natural or common covering, as of hair, on the head or top. **2.** Destitute of ornament; bare.

bald eagle, the common eagle (*Haliæetus leucocephalus*) of North America; — from the white feathers of the head and neck of bald eagles several years old. — **b. rush**, any of a genus (*Psilocarya*) of American cyperaceous plants.

Bald Eagle. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

bal'da-chin (băl'dȧ-kĭn), *n.* [LL. *baldachinus, baldechinus*, a silk canopy carried over the Host, fr. *Bagdad* (see *Gaz.*), It. *Baldacco*, whence the silk came.] **1.** A canopy borne in processions, placed over an altar, etc. **2.** *Arch.* A structure in the form of a canopy, supported by columns, suspended from the roof, or projecting from the wall, generally placed over an altar.

bal'da-quin (băl'dȧ-kĭn). Var. of BALDACHIN.

Bal'der (bôl'dẽr), **Bal'dr** (Icel. bäl'd'r), *n.* [Icel. *Baldr.*] *Teut. Myth.* The son of Odin and Frigg, the god of light and peace, and of the good, beautiful, eloquent, and wise.

bal'der-dash (bôl'dẽr-dăsh), *n.* Senseless jargon; nonsense; trash. — *v. t.* To mix or adulterate, as liquors.

bald'head' (bôld'hĕd'), *n.* A bald-headed person.

bald'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; 24), *a.* Having a bald head.

bald'ly, *adv.* In a bald manner; barely; meagerly.

bald'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being bald.

bald'pate' (-pāt'), *n.* A bald-headed person.

bald'pate', bald'-pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd; 24), *a.* Bald-headed.

Baldr, *n.* Var. of BALDER.

bal'dric (bôl'drĭk), *n.* [From OF., fr. OHG. *balderich.*] A belt worn over the shoulder and across the body to support a sword, bugle, etc.

Bald'win (bôld'wĭn), *n.* [From OF., fr. G. *Balduin.*] A bright red, moderately acid, winter apple. *U. S.*

bale, bal'er, etc. Vars. of BAIL, to lade, BAILER, etc.

bale (bāl), *n.* [AS. *bealo, bealu, balu.*] **1.** Evil; an evil influence. *Chiefly Poetic.* **2.** Pain; calamity; sorrow.

bale, *n.* [OF., fr. OHG. *balla, palla, pallo*, ball.] A large bundle bound up for storage or transportation. — *v. t.*; BALED (bāld); BAL'ING (bāl'ĭng). To make up in a bale.

bale, *n.* [See BALEFIRE.] A great fire or blazing pile; specif., a funeral pyre; a signal fire. *Archaic.*

ba-leen' (bȧ-lēn'), *n.* [F. *baleine* whale, whalebone, L. *balaena* whale.] Whalebone.

bale'fire' (bāl'fīr'), *n.* [AS. *bǣlfȳr* the fire of the funeral pile; *bǣl* fire, flame + *fȳr* fire.] A great fire in the open air; a funeral pyre (*Obs.*); signal fire; alarm fire.

bale'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of bale, or deadly influence; destructive. **2.** Full of pain, grief, or sorrow; woeful. — **Syn.** See PERNICIOUS. — **bale'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

balk (bôk), *n.* [AS. *balca* ridge.] **1.** A ridge of land left unplowed. **2.** A hindrance; disappointment; check. **3.** A large beam, rafter, or timber; esp., the tiebeam of a house. **4.** A blunder or slip; a mistake; also, an omitting or skipping. *Obs. or Colloq.* **5.** That part of a billiard table between a balk line and the nearest cushion; in the balk-line game any of the eight outside divisions of the table made by the four balk lines. **6.** *Baseball.* Any of various illegal motions, made by the pitcher, calculated to deceive a batsman or base runner as to where the ball will be thrown.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make a balk in (land). *Obs.* **2.** To avoid; shun; skip. **3.** To check; frustrate; foil; thwart. — **Syn.** See FRUSTRATE. — *v. i.* To stop short and refuse to go, as a horse; jib; swerve.

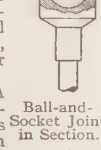
Bal-kan' (bôl-kän'; bôl'kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Balkan peninsula (bounded by the Adriatic, Ægean, and Black seas) or the Balkan mountain range, which crosses Bulgaria from east to west, or the people of these regions.

balk line. a A line across a billiard table near one end, marking a limit within which the cue balls are placed in beginning a game. **b** Also, in billiards, one of four lines drawn parallel to the cushions, dividing the table into nine compartments, used in the **balk-line game.**

balk'y (bôk'ĭ), *a.*; BALK'I-ER; -I-EST. Apt to balk, as a horse. See BALK, *v. i.*

ball (bôl), *n.* [ME. *bal, balle.*] **1.** Any roundish body or mass; a sphere or globe. **2.** The globe, or earth; any celestial body; orb. **3.** A game in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or knocked; esp., now, baseball. **4.** In certain games, a ball delivered, as by throwing, bowling, etc., in a certain way; specif., *Baseball*, a pitched ball, not struck at by the batsman, which fails to pass over the home base not higher than the batsman's shoulder nor lower than his knee. Cf. STRIKE. **5.** A globular missile for an engine of war; now, esp., any rounded or elongated solid missile for a firearm. **6.** A drink of liquor; — esp. in: **high ball,** a drink of whisky diluted in a tall glass. *Slang.*

ball-and-socket joint, a joint in which a ball moves within a socket so as to admit of rotary motion in every direction within certain limits.



Ball-and-Socket Joint in Section.

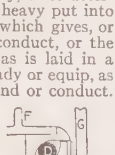
— *v. t. & i.* To form or gather into a ball.

ball, *n.* [F. *bal*, fr. OF. *baler* to dance, fr. LL. *ballare.*] A social assembly for dancing.

bal'lad (băl'ăd), *n.* [OF. *balade*, fr. Pr. *ballada* dancing song, *ballar* to dance.] **1.** A simple song of any kind; now, specif., a romantic song, often with simple instrumental accompaniment. **2.** A popular kind of short, esp. romantic, narrative poem adapted for singing. — *v. i.* To make or sing ballads.

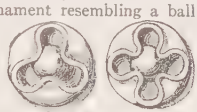
bal-lade' (bȧ-lād'), *n.* [F. See BALLAD, *n.*] A form of French versification, sometimes imitated in English, in which three or four rimes recur through three stanzas of eight or ten lines each, the stanzas concluding with the same refrain, and the whole poem with an envoy.

ballad monger. A seller or maker of ballads; a poetaster.
bal'lad-ry (băl'ăd-rĭ), *n.* Ballad poetry.
bal'last (băl'ăst), *n.* [D.] **1.** *Naut.* Any heavy substance put into the hold of a vessel to give stability, or to determine her trim in the water. **2.** Anything heavy put into the car of a balloon to steady it. **3.** That which gives, or helps to maintain, stability in character, conduct, or the like. **4.** Gravel, broken stone, etc., such as is laid in a roadbed to make it solid. — *v. t.* **1.** To steady or equip, as a vessel, with ballast. **2.** To steady in mind or conduct. **3.** To burden; weigh down. *Obs. or Archaic.* **4.** To fill in, as the bed of a railroad, with gravel, stone, etc.



Ball Bearing of a Bicycle. *A* Axle; *B* Nut; *C* Outer Cone; *D* Balls; *F* Flange of Wheel; *G* Fork.

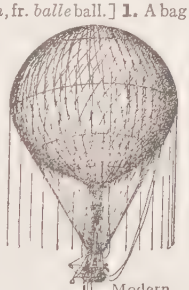
ball bearing. *Mech.* A bearing in which the journal or revolving part turns upon loose hardened steel balls converting sliding into rolling friction; also, any of the balls.
ball cock. An automatic device consisting essentially of a valve and a floating ball at the end of a lever, the rise or fall of the ball causing the lever to shut or open the valve.
bal'let' (băl'ā'; *occas.* băl'ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *balletto*, dim. of *ballo* dance.] **1.** An artistic dance performed as a theatrical entertainment, or as an interlude, esp. by women. **2.** Those who perform the dance.
ball'-flow'er, *n. Arch.* An ornament resembling a ball placed in the hollow of a circular flower, — usually inserted in a hollow molding. It is a characteristic ornament of the English Gothic of the 13th century.


Ball-flowers.

bal-lis'ta (bă-lĭs'tă), *n.; pl.* **-TÆ** (-tē). [L., fr. Gr. *βάλλειν* to throw.] An ancient military engine for hurling large missiles.
bal-lis'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [*ballista* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to ballistics.
bal-lis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (See **-ICS.**) The science or art of hurling missiles by an engine; the science of the motion of projectiles.
bal'lis-tite (băl'ĭs-tīt), *n.* [See BALLISTA.] A smokeless powder consisting essentially of soluble cellulose nitrates and nitro-glycerin.

One form of Ballista.

bal-loon' (bă-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *ballon*, fr. *balle* ball.] **1.** A bag made nonporous and filled with hydrogen gas, heated air, etc., so as to rise and float in the atmosphere, esp. one with a car attached for aërial navigation. **2.** The outline inclosing words represented as coming from the mouth of a pictured figure. — *v. i.* **1.** To go up, or voyage in, a balloon. **2.** To expand or puff out, like a balloon.
balloon foresail, balloon jib. *Naut.* A large, light sail set, usually, between the foretopmast head and the end of the bowsprit or jib boom with the clew led far abaft the foremast, used chiefly by yachts.
bal-loon'ist, *n.* One who sails a balloon; aëronaut.


Modern spherical Balloon.

balloon vine. A handsome tropical American sapindaceous vine (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*), bearing numerous large ornamental bladdery pods.
bal'lot (băl'ŭt), *n.* [It. *ballotta*, fr. *balla* ball, bale.] **1.** Orig., a little ball used for secret voting; hence, any object, esp. a printed ticket, used in secret voting. **2.** Act or system of secret voting by balls or by tickets, or ballots; loosely, act of voting by a written or printed ticket whether secretly or not. **3.** A ticket used in voting. **4.** The whole number of votes cast at an election or in a given district. — *v. i. & t.* To vote or decide by ballot.
bal'lotte'ment' (bă'lôt'măn'; E. băl-lŏt'mĕnt), *n.* [F.] *Obstetrics.* Repercussion.
ball'room' (bôl'rōōm'), *n.* A room for balls or dancing.
ball valve. A valve in which a ball fits into a spherical seating and regulates the aperture by its rise and fall, due to suction and its own weight.
balm (bäm), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *balsamum* balsam, Gr. *βάλσαμον.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Melissa*) of menthaceous plants, of which one (*M. officinalis*) is a common garden herb. **2. a** The resinous and aromatic exudation from balsam-yielding trees. **b** Any fragrant ointment. **3.** Anything that heals or that mitigates pain.
balm of Gilead (gĭl'ĕ-ăd), any of several plants; as: **a** A small African and Asiatic evergreen tree (*Balsamea meccanensis*) of which the leaves yield, when bruised, an aromatic scent; also, a balsam from this tree, the *balm of Gilead* of commerce. **b** The balsam fir.
balm'i-ly (bäm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a balmy manner.
balm'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being balmy.
Bal-mor'al (băl-môr'ăl), *n.* [From *Balmoral* Castle, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.] **1.** A kind of figured woolen petticoat, worn next to the dress. **2.** A kind of laced boot or shoe. **3.** A kind of Scotch cap.
Bal'mung (bäl'mōōng), *n.* [G.] *Myth.* Siegfried's sword.
balm'y (bäm'ĭ), *a.;* BALM'I-ER; -I-EST. Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant; soothing; mild.
bal'ne-al (băl'nē-ăl), *a.* [L. *balneum* bath.] Of or pertaining to a bath. — **bal'ne-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
bal'ne-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *balneum* bath + *-logy.*] The science of bathing, or, esp., of the therapeutic use, external and internal, of natural mineral waters.
bal'ne-o-ther-a'pi-a (-ō-thĕr-ā'pĭ-ă; -thĕr'ă-pĭ'ă), **bal'ne-o-ther'a-py** (-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [L. *balneum* bath + E. *therapy.*] Treatment of disease by baths.
bal-op'ti-con (băl-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. *βαλεῖν* to throw + *stereopticon.*] See PROJECTOR.
bal'sa (băl'să; bôl'să), *n.* [Sp. *balsa.*] **1.** A raft or float, as in the Philippines. **2.** *Naut.* A raft made of two cylinders of metal or wood joined by a framework, as for lifesaving or for landing through surf.
bal'sam (bôl'săm), *n.* [L. *balsamum* the balsam tree or its resin, Gr. *βάλσαμον.*] **1. a** An aromatic substance flowing from certain plants, but not necessarily remaining liquid. **b** Any of various preparations having a balsamic odor. **2. a** Any of several balsam-yielding trees. **b** Any impatiens, esp. the common garden species (*Impatiens balsamina*), bearing very irregular flowers, and a seed capsule that bursts with great force when ripe. **3.** Anything that heals, soothes, or restores.
balsam of Peru, a reddish brown, sirupy balsam obtained from a tropical American fabaceous tree (*Toluifera peretræ*), and used as a stomachic, expectorant, etc.
— *v. t.* To treat with balsam.
bal'sa-me-a'ceous (bôl'să-mē-ā'shŭs; băl'-), *a.* Belonging to a family (*Balsameaceæ*) of tropical trees or shrubs having mostly pinnate leaves, small flowers, and dry fruits. They yield commercial gums, balsams, and oils.
balsam fir. An American tree of the pine family (genus *Abies*) yielding a balsam; — called also *balm of Gilead.*
bal-sam'ic (bôl-săm'ĭk; băl-), *a.* Containing, resembling, or having the qualities of, balsam; soothing.
bal'sam-if'er-ous (bôl'să-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs; băl'-), *a.* [*balsam* + *-ferous.*] Producing balsam.
bal'sa-mi-na'ceous (băl'să-mĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Belonging to a family (*Balsaminaceæ*) of plants (order *Geraniales*) distinguished from geraniaceous plants by the irregular flowers. The type is the impatiens.
bal'sa-mum (bôl'să-mŭm; băl'-), *n.* [L.] Balsam.
Bal-tha'sar, *or* **-tha'zar** (băl-thā'zär), *n.* Var. of BELSHAZZAR.
Bal'tic (bôl'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the sea that separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Denmark, and Germany; situated on the Baltic Sea.
Bal'ti-more o'ri-ole (bôl'tĭ-mōr; 57). A common American oriole (*Icterus galbula*), so named because its colors (black and orange) are like those of the coat of arms of Lord Baltimore; called also *golden robin* and *hangbird.*

Baltimore Oriole. (⅔)

bal'us-ter (băl'ŭs-tĕr), *n.* [From F., fr. It., fr. L. *balaustium* wild pomegranate flower, Gr. *βαλαύστιον;* — from the shape.] An upright support of the rail of a balustrade.
bal'us-trade' (-trād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *balaustrata.*] A row of balusters topped by a rail. See BALCONY, *Illust.*
bam (băm), *n.* An imposition; cheat; hoax; trick. *Slang.* — *v. t. & i.;* BAMMED (bămd); BAM'MING. To impose upon the credulity of; hoax; cheat; wheedle. *Slang.*
‖ **bam-bi'no** (bäm-bē'nō), *n.; It. pl.* **-NI** (-nē). [It.] A baby; esp., a representation in art of the infant Christ.
bam-boo' (băm-bōō'), *n.* [Malay *bambu.*] Any of various tropical woody or treelike grasses (genus *Bambos* or other related genus, as *Arundinaria, Dendrocalamus,* etc.). The bamboos are used in building, for furniture, poles, canes, etc., and the young shoots for food.
bam-boo'zle (-z'l), *v. t. & i.;* **-ZLED** (-z'ld); **-ZLING** (-zlĭng). To deceive by trickery; hoax. — **bam-boo'zler** (-zlĕr). *Both Colloq.*
bam'bu-sa'ceous (băm'bŭ-sā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling the bamboo; belonging to the bamboo tribe.
ban (băn), *n.* [F. *ban* or LL. *bannum,* of G. origin.] **1.** A public proclamation or edict. **2.** In feudal times, the sum-

moning of the king's (esp. the French king's) vassals for military service; also, the body of vassals themselves. Now, in the French military system (*pron.* bän), the younger portion of the national guard, the older reserve being called the *arrière ban*. In the German system (*pron.* bän), one of the divisions of the Landwehr or the Landsturm, — called *first Ban* and *second Ban*. **3.** In *pl.* See BANNS. **4.** Ecclesiastical interdict, anathema, or excommunication. **5.** A curse, bringing evil. **6.** An authoritative prohibition. **7.** Condemnation or prohibition, as by public opinion.

— *v. t.;* BANNED (bănd); BAN'NING. **1.** To curse; invoke evil upon. **2.** To forbid; interdict.

ban (băn), *n.* [Serv. & Hung. *ban.*] An ancient title of the warden of the southern marches of Hungary; now, a title of the governor of Croatia and Slavonia.

ban'al (băn'ăl; bā'năl), *a.* [F.] Commonplace; hackneyed. — **Syn.** See TRITE.

ba-nal'i-ty (bā-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Something banal; a commonplace.

ba-na'na (bȧ-nä'nȧ; bȧ-năn'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., the fruit.] *Bot.* A large perennial herbaceous tropical plant (*Musa sapientum*), with large simple leaves; also, its edible fruit.

banc (băŋk), **ban'cus** (băŋ'kŭs), *n.* [OF. *banc*, LL. *bancus.*] Bench (on which judges of a court sit).

in banc, in banco (*banco* ablative of *bancus*), in full court, or with full judicial authority.

ban'ca (băŋ'kä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. *bangca.*] A kind of boat or canoe, used in the Philippines.

band (bănd), *n.* [ME. *band, bond,* Icel. *band.* In sense 5 fr. F. *bande.*] **1.** Anything used to confine the body or limbs, as a fetter; as, every one's *bands* were loosed. *Archaic or Fig.* **2.** A cord, string, or ligament with which anything may be tied or held in place. **3.** That which unites or restrains by an immaterial force or influence, as a moral, spiritual, or legal force; a bond or tie; as, matrimonial *bands.* **4.** A thin flat strip of any material; esp., a flat strip or fillet used to bind around an object. **5.** A narrow strip of cloth or other material on any article of dress, as the neckband or collar of a shirt, formerly expanded into a wide ruff, or, *pl.*, a pair of strips hanging from the neck in front, as part of a clerical, legal, or academic dress. **6.** Anything resembling a flat strip, as a series of ornaments. **7.** A company of persons, as of musicians, associated or acting together. — **Syn.** See COMPANY.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bind, tie, or mark with a band. **2.** To unite in a troop or company, or in a conspiracy.

band'age (băn'dăj), *n.* [F.] **1.** A woven fillet or strip used in dressing wounds, etc. **2.** Any flexible strip similarly used. — *v. t.;* -AGED (-dăjd); -AG-ING (-dă-jĭng). To bind, dress, or cover with a bandage.

ban-dan'na (băn-dăn'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *bāndhnū* a certain mode of dyeing.] A silk or cotton handkerchief having a uniform ground, usually of red or blue, with simple white or yellow figures.

band'box' (bănd'bŏks'), *n.* A light box of pasteboard or thin wood for holding collars, caps, bonnets, etc.

ban-deau' (băn-dō'; băn'dō), *n.;* *pl.* -DEAUX (-dōz'). [F.] A narrow band or fillet, as for the hair.

ban'de-role, ban'de-rol (băn'dē-rōl), *n.* [F. *banderole.*] **1.** A little banner, flag, or streamer. **2.** A ribbon bearing an inscription or a device; a scroll representing such a ribbon; specif., *Arch.*, a sculptured band often bearing an inscription. **3.** = BANNEROL, 2.

ban'di-coot (-dĭ-kōōt), *n.* [Telugu *pandi-kokku* pig-rat.] **1.** A very large rat (*Nesokia bandicota*) of India and Ceylon. **2.** Any of a genus (*Perameles*) of small insectivorous and vegetarian marsupials of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea.

ban'dit (-dĭt), *n.;* *pl.* -DITS (-dĭts), *or* -DITTI (-dĭt'ĭ). [It. *bandito* outlaw, p. p. of *bandire* to proclaim, banish, proscribe.] An outlaw; hence: a brigand; lawless marauder.

band'mas'ter, *n.* Conductor of a musical band.

ban'dog' (băn'dŏg'; 62), *n.* [*band* + *dog.*] A dog kept tied or chained, either as a watchdog or because ferocious.

ban'do-leer' (-dō-lēr'), *n.* Also **ban'do-lier'.** [F. *bandoulière*, fr. Sp. *bandolera*, fr. *banda* band.] **1.** A belt slung over the shoulder by soldiers, to carry cartridges. **2.** An ammunition box carried on such a belt.

ban'do-line (băn'dō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* A glutinous pomatum used to keep the hair in form, or to make it glossy.

ban-dore' (băn-dōr'; băn'dōr), *n.* [From Sp. or Pg., fr. L. *pandura, pandurium,* a musical instrument of three strings, fr. Gr. πανδοῦρα.] *Music.* An old-time stringed instrument resembling the guitar.

ban'dy (băn'dĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). **1.** An old form of tennis or a stroke in this game. *Obs.* **2.** The game of hockey; also, a hockey stick. — *v. t.;* -DIED (-dĭd); -DY-ING. **1.** To beat to and fro, as a ball. **2.** To give and receive reciprocally; exchange; as, to *bandy* jokes. **3.** To toss about in dispute or discussion. — *v. i.* To contend. *R.*

ban'dy, *a.* Curved laterally, esp. with the convex side outward; — of legs. — **ban'dy-leg'ged** (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.*

bane (bān), *n.* [AS. *bana* murderer.] **1.** That which destroys life; esp., deadly poison. *Obs., except in* rats*bane,* hen*bane,* etc. **2.** Destruction; murder; death. *Obs.* **3.** Any cause of ruin, or of lasting injury; harm; woe. — **Syn.** Ruin, injury, pest. — *v. t.* To kill; injure. *Obs.*

bane'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The acrid poisonous berry of any of a genus (*Actæa*) of ranunculaceous plants; also, any of the plants.

bane'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Poisonous; deadly; injurious. — **Syn.** See PERNICIOUS. — **bane'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **bane'ful-ness,** *n.*

bang (băng), *n.* Var. of BHANG.

bang (băng), *v. t.* [Icel. *banga* to hammer.] To beat or thump with a resounding or a violent blow. — *v. i.* To strike noisily or violently; make a loud noise as if by striking; as, the shutter *banged;* to *bang* on the piano.

— *n.* **1.** A resounding blow; thump; whack. **2.** A sudden loud noise, as from a heavy blow or an explosion. **3.** Dash; bounce; go. *Colloq.* — *adv.* With a violent blow, clap, or noise; also, all of a sudden. *Colloq.*

bang, *v. t.* To cut squarely across, as the tail of a horse.

— *n.* The front hair, or part of it, cut short and even and worn hanging down over the forehead.

ban'gle (băŋ'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *bangrī* bracelet, bangle.] An ornamental circlet, as of glass, gold, or silver.

bang'ster (băng'stĕr), *n.* A victor. *Obs. or Dial.*

ban'ian (băn'yăn), *n.* [From Skr. *vaṇij* merchant.] **1.** One of a Hindu caste of merchants who eat no meat. **2.** A loose shirt or undervest worn in India. **3.** = BANYAN.

banian tree. = BANYAN.

ban'ish (băn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. OHG. *bannan* to summon, *ban* ban.] **1.** To condemn to leave a country by sovereign authority. **2.** To drive out from or as from a home, wonted place, or the like.

Syn. Banish, exile, transport, expel agree in the idea of enforced removal. To be **banished** is to be compelled, by public edict or sentence, to leave a country. **Exile** differs from *banishment* in applying to removal under constraint from one's own country only; in admitting compulsion of circumstances as well as formal sentence or decree; and in emphasizing the element of enforced absence rather than the expulsion itself. Thus, Russians and foreigners alike may be *banished,* but only Russians *exiled* to Siberia. Dante *banished* from Florence, spent his later years in *exile. Exile* is also loosely used for prolonged but voluntary absence from one's native land in the fulfillment of some purpose. **Transport** refers specifically to the banishment of convicts, usually to a penal colony. To **expel** is to eject or banish summarily or authoritatively, commonly in disgrace; it applies to ejection from institutions or societies as well as from a place or country.

ban'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of banishing, or state of being banished. — **Syn.** Expatriation, ostracism, expulsion, proscription, exile, outlawry.

ban'is-ter (băn'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. BALUSTER.] A baluster; in *pl.*, the balustrade of a staircase.

ban'jo (băn'jō), *n.;* *pl.* -JOS (-jōz). [Corrupt. fr. *bandore.*] A kind of stringed musical instrument having a body like a tambourine. — **ban'jo-ist,** *n.*

ban'jo-rine' (băn'jō-rēn'), *n.* [From *banjore,* var. of *banjo.*] *Music.* A kind of short-necked banjo tuned a fourth higher than the common banjo. *Colloq.*

bank (băŋk), *n.* [ME. *banke;* akin to E. *bench.*] **1.** A ridge of earth; anything shaped like a ridge of earth. **2.** A shoal, shelf, or shallow in the sea bottom. Cf. SHOAL. **3.** A steep acclivity or slope, as of a hill. **4.** The margin of a watercourse; the ground bordering a river, ditch, lake, pond, etc. **5.** The cushion of a billiard table. **6.** *Aëronautics.* The lateral inclination of an aëroplane as it rounds a curve; as, a *bank* of 45°. — **Syn.** See SHORE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To raise or form a bank about. **2.** To heap or pile up. **3.** *Billiards & Pool.* To drive (a ball) to the bank, or cushion; specif., to pocket (the object ball) by playing it against a cushion or cushions. — *v. i.* **1.** To rise in a bank or banks, as smoke or clouds; — usually used with *up.* **2.** *Aëronautics.* To tilt sidewise in rounding a curve, as an aëroplane.

bank, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *banc,* of G. origin, and akin to E. *bench.*] **1.** A bench for rowers in a galley; also a tier of oars. **2.** A tier or row of keys, as in an organ. **3.** A group or series of objects arranged near together. — *v. t.* To group in a bank; as, the transformers were *banked.*

bank, *n.* [F. *banque,* It. *banca,* orig., bench, table, counter, of G. origin; akin to E. *bench.*] **1.** Orig., a money changer's table; now, an office for banking purposes. **2.** Formerly, a fund, esp. a joint fund, for use in business; now, *Gaming,* the fund of the dealer or banker. **3.** In dominoes, etc., a fund of pieces from which the players draw. **4.** An establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, as in facilitating the transmission of funds by drafts, checks, etc., discounting, and the like.

— *v. i.* **1.** To do business as a banker; — chiefly in *p. pr. & vb. n.;* as, a *banking* house. **2.** To deposit money in a

bank. **3.** To wager; rely; — used with *on*. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To deposit in a bank.

bank'a-ble (băŋk'ă-b'l), *a.* Receivable as good at a bank.

bank bill. **1.** A bank note. *Chiefly U. S.* **2.** In general, a bill of exchange issued or accepted by a bank.

bank discount. A sum equal to the interest at a given rate on the principal (face) of a bill or note from the time of discounting until it becomes due.

bank'er (băŋk'ẽr), *n.* A vessel employed in the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

bank'er, *n.* **1.** One (a person or corporation) that conducts a bank. **2.** *Gaming.* One who keeps the bank.

bank'ing, *n.* Business consisting in the custody, loaning, exchange, or issue of money.

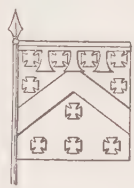
bank note. A promissory note issued by a bank, usually, now, one payable to bearer on demand, and intended to circulate as money (often called a *bank bill* in the United States). In England, specif., a Bank of England note.

bank rate. The discount rate fixed by a bank or banks.

bank'rupt (-rŭpt), *n.* [From F., fr. It., fr. *banca* bank + *rotta* broken, fr. L. *rupta*, fem. p. p. of *rumpere* to break. At Florence, it is said, the bankrupt had his bench (i. e., money table) broken.] **1.** One whose property becomes liable to administration under the bankrupt laws. **2.** One who becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent person. **3.** One judicially declared bankrupt (in sense 1). — *a.* **1.** Being a bankrupt; unable to pay, or discharged from paying, one's debts. **2.** Relating to bankrupts or bankruptcy. — *v. t.* To make bankrupt; impoverish.

bank'rupt-cy (-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State of being actually or legally bankrupt.

ban'ner (băn'ẽr), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. *bandum* banner.] **1.** A piece of cloth attached by its edge to a pole or staff and used as a standard by a king, a knight, or the like; — now chiefly used historically or figuratively, as of a nation's flag. See FLAG, *Illust.* **2.** An ensign displaying, as in a procession, some distinctive device or motto. **3.** *Bot.* The upper petal of a papilionaceous flower; vexillum or standard. — *a.* Having or deserving the banner of a leader; foremost; exemplary; leading; as, a *banner* class.



Banner, 2.

ban'ner-et (-ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [OF. *baneret.*] Orig., a knight who could lead vassals under his own banner; hence, the ranking title of such a knight, those of this rank later constituting an order of knighthood, now extinct.

ban'ner-et', ban'ner-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* A small banner.

ban'ner-ol (-ŏl), *n.* **1.** Var. of BANDEROLE. **2.** Specif.: A flag about one yard square displayed at funerals of great men, as in Great Britain.

ban'nock (-ŭk), *n.* [Gael. *bonnach.*] A kind of round flat oatmeal or barley cake or bread. *Scot. & North. Eng.*

banns (bănz), *n. pl.* Also **bans.** [See BAN.] Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in a church, or other place prescribed by law.

ban'quet (băŋ'kwĕt; 24), *n.* [F., fr. an It. dim. of *banco* bench.] **1.** A feast, often ceremonious and followed by speeches. **2.** *Fort.* = BANQUETTE, 1. — **Syn.** See FEAST. — *v. t. & i.* To treat, or regale one's self, with a banquet.

ban'quet-er, *n.* One who banquets.

ban-quette' (băŋ-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Fort.* A raised way for soldiers and guns inside a parapet. **2.** A kind of bench-like upholstered seat; hence, a narrow window seat; also, a raised shelf at the back or the top of a buffet or dresser. **3.** A sidewalk. *Eng., & Local, U. S.*

Ban'quo (băŋ'kō; -kwō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," a brave and ambitious Scottish thane and fellow general with Macbeth. After his murder, his ghost appears to Macbeth only, at the royal banquet.

bans, *n. pl.* See BANNS.

ban'shee, ban'shie (băn'shē), *n.* [Gael. *bean-shith* fairy; *bean* woman + *sith* fairy.] *Celtic Folklore.* A supernatural being believed to warn a family of an approaching death.

ban'tam (-tăm), *n.* [From *Bantam*, Java, as the source of the original breed.] A fowl of any of many small breeds.

ban'ter (-tẽr), *v. t.* To address with jest or ridicule; rally. — *v. i.* To use banter; — often used with *with*. — *n.* **1.** Language uttered by way of ridicule or wanton jest; good-humored raillery; pleasantry. **2.** An instance or act of such raillery. — **ban'ter-er,** *n.* — **ban'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Banter, badinage, persiflage, raillery agree in the idea of good-humored jesting. **Banter** is playful quizzing or rallying, usually upon something which lays one open to ridicule; **badinage** is more trifling and delicate, **persiflage** more frivolous or flippant, **raillery** keener and often more sarcastic, than *banter;* as, he was *bantered* for his blunder; friendly *badinage;* smooth and shallow *persiflage;* their *raillery* galled him.

Ban'ting-ism (băn'tĭŋ-ĭz'm), *n.* A method of reducing corpulence by avoiding food rich in farinaceous, saccharine, or oily matter; — after William Banting, a London cabinet-maker who used it. — **Ban'ting-ize,** *v. i.*

bant'ling (bănt'lĭŋ), *n.* An infant; — often depreciatory.

Ban'tu (băn'tōō), *n.* A member of one of the great family of Negroid tribes of equatorial and southern Africa.

ban'yan (băn'yăn), *n., or* **banyan tree.** [Sometimes the space sheltered by the tree is the market place of banians.] A kind of East Indian tree (*Ficus bengalensis*). Its branches send out aërial roots that form additional trunks.

ban'zai' (băn'zä'ĭ), *interj.* [Jap. ten thousand years, forever.] May you live ten thousand years! — used in salutation of the emperor and as a battle cry. *Japan.*

ba'o-bab (bā'ō-băb; bä'ō-băb), *n.* An African bombacaceous tree (*Adansonia digitata*) which yields an edible gourdlike fruit.

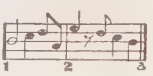
bap'tism (băp'tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A baptizing; esp., the Christian sacrament of application of water to a person by immersion or sprinkling. **2.** Any act or experience by which one is purified, initiated, named, or the like, as if in baptism (sense 1). — **bap-tis'mal** (băp-tĭz'măl), *a.* — **-mal-ly,** *adv.*

Bap'tist (băp'tĭst), *n.* **1.** One who administers baptism; specif., John, forerunner of Christ. **2.** One of a denomination of Christians who maintain that baptism should be by immersion and be administered to believers only.

bap'tis-ter-y (băp'tĭs-tẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz) } *Arch.* A
bap'tis-try (băp'tĭs-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz) } separate building, or part of a church, used for baptismal services.

bap-tize' (băp-tīz'), *v. t.;* -TIZED' (-tīzd'); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'-ĭŋ). [From F., fr. L. *baptizare*, fr. Gr. βαπτίζειν, fr. βάπτειν to dip in water.] **1.** To immerse in water, or to sprinkle water on, as a religious ceremony; administer baptism to. **2.** To cleanse; purify. **3.** To christen (because a name is given to infants at baptism); name. — *v. i.* To administer baptism. — **bap-tiz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.*

bar (bär), *n.* [F., *barre*, fr. LL. *barra.*] **1.** A slender, rigid piece of wood, metal, or other material, as one used for a lever, support, fastening, etc. **2.** A piece of some substance in shape like, or likened to, a bar (in sense 1); also, the quantity in such a piece; as, a *bar* of gold, of soap. **3.** A broad shaft, band, or stripe, as of color. **4.** *Her.* A horizontal stripe, being usually one of a set, and occupying one fifth or less of the field. The term **bar sinister** is erroneously used for *baton*, a mark of illegitimacy. **5.** *Far.* **a** In *pl.* The transverse ridges on the roof of a horse's mouth. **b** The space in front of the molar teeth of a horse, in which the bit is placed. **c** A solid mouthpiece in a bridle. **d** The part of the wall of a horse's hoof which is bent inward toward the frog at the heel on each side, and extends toward the center of the sole. **6.** *Music.* A vertical line across the staff, before the initial metrical accent. **7.** *Arch.* One of the strips separating and supporting the glass of a window. **8.** Anything which obstructs; obstruction; barrier. **9.** A bank, as of sand or gravel, esp. at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing navigation. **10.** *Law.* **a** The railing that incloses the place where prisoners are stationed, or where the business of the court is transacted in civil cases. **b** Hence, the court itself. **c** The whole body of lawyers in any jurisdiction; also, the profession of a lawyer. **11.** Any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion. **12.** A counter over which liquor or food is passed to customers; hence, the part of the room behind the counter. **13.** *Lace Making.* In needle-point lace, the joining thread crossing open spaces and finished with cording, knots, or buttonhole stitch; — called also *bride.*

Shield showing Two Bars.

1, 2 Bars; 3 Double Bar.

Syn. Obstacle, obstruction, hindrance, impediment, barrier. **Bar, barrier** agree in the idea of hindrance or obstruction. **Bar** often suggests ingress or egress as being that to which the obstacle is opposed; **barrier** suggests rather advance, progress, or attack; as, the *bars* of a prison, of a gate; a *barrier* reef. *Barrier* usually implies greater magnitude or extent than *bar.*

— *v. t.* BARRED (bärd); BAR'RING. **1.** To fasten, surround, confine, or obstruct by or as if by bars. **2.** To exclude or shut out; hinder; prevent; prohibit; as, access to the king was *barred.* **3.** To exclude from consideration; to object to. **4.** To mark with bars; stripe.

bar (bär), *prep.* Except; but; as, *bar* none.

Bar-ab'bas (bȧ-răb'ȧs; bär-ăb'ȧs), *n. Bib.* The prisoner whose release was demanded of Pilate by the multitude in preference to Christ's. See *Matt.* xxvii. 15–21.

Ba-rac'a (bȧ-răk'ȧ), *n.* An international, interdenominational organization of Bible classes of young men; — alluding to Hebrew *Berachah* ("blessing"), occurring in 2 Chron. xx. 26 and 1 Chron. xii. 3. Cf. PHILATHEA.

bar'a-the'a (bär'ȧ-thē'ȧ), *n.* A soft fabric with a kind of basket weave and a diapered pattern.

barb (bärb), *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. L. *barba* beard.] **1.** A man's beard. *Obs.* **2.** An appendage suggestive of a beard at the mouth of an animal. **3.** A plaited linen covering for the throat, worn by nuns. **4.** In *pl.* Paps, or little projections, of the mucous membrane, under the tongue in horses and cattle, esp. as inflamed and swollen. **5.** The point that projects backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc.; hence, any sharp projection similarly oblique. **6.** *Zoöl.* One of the side branches of the shaft of a feather. See FEATHER, *Illust.* — *v. t.* To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, etc.

barb, *n.* [From F., fr. It.] **1.** One of a race of horses noted for speed and endurance, brought to Spain by the Moors. **2.** One of a breed of domestic pigeons related to the carriers, having a short broad beak.

bar-ba'ri-an (bär-bā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* [See BARBAROUS.] **1.** A foreigner, esp. in speech and manners; — following the Greek and Roman use, and usually depreciative. This is the use in the New Testament. **2.** A man in a rude, uncivilized state. **3.** A person devoid of culture. — *a.* **1.** Foreign. **2.** Uncivilized; savage. — **bar-ba'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* **Syn.** Barbarous, barbaric, savage, untutored, unlettered, rude. — **Barbarian, barbarous, barbaric, savage. Barbarian** expresses little more than the opposite of *civilized;* **barbarous** may also express the harsh and brutal side of civilized life; as, the *barbarian* hordes of Asia; the *barbarous* pleasures of the chase. **Barbaric** refers to the crudeness of taste and fondness for gorgeous display characteristic of uncivilized peoples; as, *barbaric* magnificence. **Savage** occasionally denotes a ruder civilization than *barbarian;* it sometimes expresses greater harshness than *barbarous;* as, *savage* cruelty.

bar-bar'ic (-bär'ĭk), *a.* [L. *barbaricus*, Gr. *βαρβαρικός*.] **1.** Barbarian; foreign; — often of the nations of the East. Cf. BARBARIAN, *n.*, 1. **2.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, uncivilized people; barbarian in style. — **Syn.** See BARBARIAN.

bar'ba-rism (bär'bȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A word or expression not in standard usage. **2.** Uncivilized state; ignorance of arts, learning, and literature. — **Syn.** See SOLECISM.

bar-bar'i-ty (bär-bär'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Cruelty; inhumanity; also, a cruel act. **2.** Barbaric style, or violation of good taste, in art.

bar'ba-rize (bär'bȧ-rīz), *v. i.* & *t.* To become or make barbarous. — **bar'ba-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

bar'ba-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *barbarus*, Gr. *βάρβαρος*, strange, foreign; later, slavish, rude, ignorant.] **1.** Not classical or pure; — said of language; hence, unpolished or unidiomatic in language. **2.** Speaking a foreign language; barbarian; orig., not Hellenic. **3.** Being in the state of a barbarian; uncivilized; peopled with barbarians; as, a *barbarous* tribe or country. **4.** Cruel; inhuman; brutal. **5.** Harsh-sounding, like barbarian speech. — **Syn.** See BARBARIAN. — **bar'ba-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **-rous-ness,** *n.*

bar'bate (-bāt), *a.* [L. *barbatus*, fr. *barba* beard.] Bearded; *Bot.*, beset with long stiff hairs.

bar'be-cue (bär'bĕ-kū), *n.* [From native name in Guiana.] **1.** A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted or broiled whole for a feast. **2.** A social entertainment at which one or more large animals are roasted or broiled whole. *U. S.* — *v. t.*; -CUED (-kūd); -CU'ING. To roast or broil whole, as an ox or a hog.

barbed (bärbd; bär'bĕd), *a.* Barded. See BARD, *v. t.*, 1.

barbed (bärbd), *p. a.* Having a barb or barbs.

barbed wire, a wire or strand of twisted wires, armed with barbs or sharp points.

bar'bel (bär'bĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *barbus*, fr. *barba* beard.] **1.** A slender tactile process on the lips of a fish. **2.** A large European cyprinoid fresh-water fish (*Barbus vulgaris*), with four barbels on its upper jaw.

bar'bel-late (bär'bĕl-lāt; bär-bĕl'lāt), *a.* [See 1st BARB.] *Bot.* Having short stiff hairs, often barbed.

bar'ber (bär'bĕr), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *barba* beard.] One whose occupation it is to shave or trim the beard and to cut and dress the hair of his patrons. — *v. t.* To shave, trim, or dress the beard or hair of.

bar'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [OF. *berbere*, LL. *berberis, barbaris.*] Any of a genus (*Berberis*) of shrubs, of which one (*B. vulgaris*) bears oblong red berries, often made into a preserve.

bar'bet (-bĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *barbe* beard.] Any of numerous tropical nonpasserine birds (families *Capitoninæ* and *Bucconidæ*), having a large stout bill beset with bristles. Cf. PUFF BIRD.

bar-bette' (bär-bĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Fort.* A mound of earth or a platform on which guns are mounted. **2.** *Nav.* An armored parapet protecting a gun platform.

bar'bi-can (bär'bĭ-kăn), *n.* [From F., fr. LL.] *Fort.* An outer defensive work of a city or castle, esp. a large tower.

bar'bi-cel (-sĕl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *barba* beard.] One of the small processes on barbules of feathers.

bar'bo-tine (-bô-tĭn), *n.* [F.] *Ceramics.* Slip.

bar-bu'do (bär-bōō'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Sp., bearded; — alluding to the barbudo's barbels.] Any of several threadfin fishes, esp. one (*Polydactylus virginicus*) of Florida, the West Indies, etc.

bar'bule (bär'būl), *n.* [L. *barbula*, dim. fr. *barba* beard.] One of the processes along the edges of the barbs of a feather.

Bar'can (-kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Barca, in North Africa.

bar'ca-role, bar'ca-rolle (-kȧ-rōl), *n.* [Through F. fr. It. *barca* bark, barge.] *Music.* **a** A popular melody sung by Venetian gondoliers. **b** Music imitating such a song.

bard (bärd), *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] **1.** A professional poet and singer, as among the ancient Celts. **2.** A poet.

bard (bärd), *n.* Also **barde.** [F. *barde.*] A piece of armor for a horse. — *v. t.* **1.** To equip or accouter with bards. **2.** *Cookery.* To cover (meat) with a slice of bacon.

bard'ic (bär'dĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the bards or their poetry.

bare (bâr), *a.* [AS. *bær.*] **1.** Naked; nude. **2.** Bareheaded. **3.** Not concealed from the understanding; open to (the mental) view; exposed; as, he laid *bare* his thoughts. **4.** Destitute of worth, ornament, or the like; plain; unadorned; bald; as, the *bare* truth. **5.** Destitute of the usual furnishing, contents, or the like; as, *bare* rooms, *bare* books. **6.** Threadbare; much worn. **7.** Mere; unaccompanied by anything else or more; as, a *bare* majority; *bare* necessities. — **Syn.** See MERE.

— *v. t.*; BARED (bârd); BAR'ING. To make bare.

bare'back' (-băk'), *adv.* & *a.* On a horse's bare back.

bare'faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **1.** With the face uncovered; not masked. **2.** Without concealment; hence: shameless; audacious. — **bare'faced'ly,** *adv.* — **bare'faced'ness,** *n.*

bare'foot (-fo͝ot), *a.* & *adv.* Having or with the feet bare.

bare'foot-ed, *a.* Having the feet bare.

‖ **ba'rège'** (bȧ'rāzh'), *n.* Also **ba'rège'** (bȧ'rĕzh'). [F. *barège*, fr. *Barèges*, the town.] A gauzelike dress fabric.

bare'head'ed (bâr'hĕd'ĕd; 24), **bare'head',** *a.* & *adv.* Having the head uncovered; with the head uncovered.

bare'leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'; 24), *a.* Having the legs bare.

bare'ly, *adv.* **1.** Nakedly. **2.** Without concealment or disguise. **3.** Merely; only. *Archaic.* **4.** But just; with no excess; hence: scarcely; hardly. — **Syn.** See HARDLY.

bare'ness, *n.* State or quality of being bare.

bare'sark (bâr'särk), *n.* [Lit., *bare sark* (*shirt*), altered fr. *berserk.*] A berserk, or Norse warrior who fought without armor. — *adv.* Without shirt of mail or armor. Cf. BERSERK.

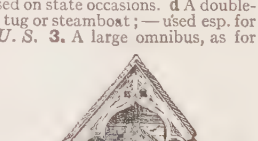
bar'gain (bär'gĕn; -gĭn), *n.* [From OF.] **1.** An agreement between parties settling what each shall give and receive in a transaction; agreement; compact. **2.** Thing acquired by bargaining; often, a purchase, or, fig., a transaction, in respect to its advantageousness or the opposite; (when not qualified) an advantageous purchase; as, to make the best of a bad *bargain.* — **Syn.** See CONTRACT.

into the bargain, over and above what is stipulated.

— *v. i.* **1.** To negotiate over an agreement; haggle. **2.** To contract for the exchange of property; — used with *with* or *for.* — *v. t.* To transfer for a consideration; barter; trade. — **bar'gain-er** (bar'gĕn-ẽr), **bar'gain-or'** (-ôr'; bär'gĕn-ôr), *n.*

barge (bärj), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *barga.*] **1.** A small seagoing sailing vessel; a bark. *Obs.* **2.** Any of various boats; as: **a** A roomy boat, usually flat-bottomed, used chiefly in inland waterways. **b** *Nav.* A large, double-banked boat for the flag officer of a flagship. **c** A large pleasure boat, generally ornamented and used on state occasions. **d** A double-decked vessel towed by a tug or steamboat; — used esp. for large pleasure parties. *U. S.* **3.** A large omnibus, as for excursions. *Local, U. S.*

barge'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* *Arch.* A piece of board covering the roof timbers that project over gables.



1 Bargeboard. On the right it is cut away to show 3 Bargecouple; 2 Bargecourse.

barge'cou'ple (-kŭp''l), *n.* *Arch.* One of the two rafters in a gable which project beyond the gable wall and carry the overhang.

barge'course' (-kōrs'), *n.* *Arch.* The tiling or slates on the sloping edges of a gable roof.

bar-gee' (bär-jē'), *n.* A bargeman. *Eng.*

barge'man (bärj'măn), *n.* The man who manages a barge, or one of the crew of a barge. [tune.

bar'ghest (bär'gĕst), *n.* A goblin fabled to portend misfor-

bar'ic (bär'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to barium.

bar'ic, *a.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight.] *Physics.* Of or pertaining to weight, esp. the weight or pressure of the atmosphere as measured by the barometer; barometric.

bar'ie (bär'ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, fem. *βαρεῖα*, heavy.] *Physics.* A pressure equal to that of 75 centimeters of mercury, or nearly one atmosphere.

ba-ril'la (bȧ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *barrilla.*] Either of two European species (*Salsola kali* and *Salsola soda*) of saltwort yielding soda ash; also, the alkali got from this ash or from the ashes of any kelp.

ba'rite (bā'rīt; bâr'īt), *n.* Native sulphate of barium, $BaSO_4$, a common mineral in metallic veins. From its high specific gravity (4.3–4.6) it is often called *heavy spar.*

bar'i-tone (băr'ĭ-tōn). Var. of BARYTONE.

ba'ri-um (bā'rĭ-ŭm; bâr'ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βαρύς* heavy.] A chemical element of the alkaline-earth group. It is a silver-white or pale yellow malleable metal, but occurs only in combination. Symbol *Ba;* at. wt., 137.37.

bark (bärk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** *Bot.* The tough external covering of a woody perennial stem or root. **2.** Specif.: **a** Tan bark, or spent bark. **b** *Pharm.* Peruvian bark. — *v. t.* **1.** To treat with an infusion of bark; tan. **2.** To strip the bark from; peel. **3.** To abrade the skin from. **4.** To cover or inclose with or as with bark.

bark, *v. i.* [AS. *beorcan.*] **1.** To utter its characteristic short, explosive cry; — said of the dog, hence, also, of the fox, etc.; — often used with *at.* **2.** To clamor; specif., to solicit patronage, as for a cheap show or shop, by crying out its merits, etc., at the entrance. *Slang or Cant.* **3.** To cough. *Colloq.*

to bark up the wrong tree, fig., to make a mistake in the pursuit of an object; make an unwarranted stir, esp. of accusation or attack. [to it.]

— *n.* The short, explosive cry of the dog, or a sound likened.

bark, barque (bärk), *n.* [F. *barque,* fr. Sp. or It. *barca,* fr. LL.] **1.** Formerly, a small sailing vessel or a rowboat. Now, *Poet.,* any vessel or boat. **2.** *Naut.* A three-masted vessel with foremast and mainmast square-rigged and mizzen-mast fore-and-aft rigged.

Bark, 2.

bar'keep'er (bär'kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who tends a bar for the sale of liquors.

bark'en-tine, bar'quen-tine (-kĕn-tēn), *n.* [See BARK, a vessel.] *Naut.* A three-masted vessel with the foremast square-rigged, and the other masts fore-and-aft rigged.

bark'er (bär'kẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, barks wood.

bark'er, *n.* An animal or person that barks.

Bar'kis (bär'kĭs), *n.* A carrier in Dickens's "David Copperfield," in love with Clara Peggotty, to whom he proposes marriage by a message worded, "Barkis is willin'."

bark'y (bär'kĭ), *a.* Covered with or containing bark.

bar'ley (bär'lĭ), *n.* [AS. *bærlic.*] A cereal grass (*Hordeum vulgare*); also, its seed or grain, used for food and in making malt liquors.

bar'ley-corn' (-kôrn'), *n.* **1.** A grain, or "corn," of barley. **2.** An old measure of length; one third of an inch.

John Barleycorn, a humorous personification of barley as the source of malt liquor or whisky; hence, the liquor.

bar'low (bär'lō), *n., or* **barlow knife.** [From name of the maker.] A kind of one-bladed jackknife. *U. S.*

barm (bärm), *n.* Yeast formed on brewing liquors.

bar'maid' (bär'mād'), *n.* A girl or woman who attends the customers of a bar, as in a tavern.

Bar'me-cide (bär'mē-sīd), *n.* A member of the **Bar'mecides** (-sĭdz), a wealthy Persian family of medieval times. Of one of them it is told, in the "Arabian Nights," that he invited the hungry beggar Schacabac to a feast, at which the host made a pretense of serving and eating imaginary viands. Hence: **Barmecide feast,** any illusion of plenty.

barm'y (bär'mĭ), *a.* Full of barm or froth; fig., flighty.

barn (bärn), *n.* [AS. *berern, bern; bere* barley + *ern, ærn,* a close place.] **1.** A covered building chiefly for storing grain, hay, etc., but often, in the United States, used in part for stables. **2.** Hence: A building in which to keep horses, their feed, vehicles, etc. *U. S.*

Bar'na-bas (bär'nȧ-bȧs), *n.* [L. *Barnabas* or Gr. *Βαρνάβας.*] *Bib.* A surname of Joses, a Levite of Cyprus, companion of Paul on his first missionary journey.

bar'na-cle (-k'l), *n.* **1.** A bernicle goose. **2.** Any of numerous small marine crustaceans (order *Cirripedia*), found attached to rocks, floating logs, etc.

bar'na-cles (-k'lz), *n. pl.* [ME. *bernak, bernacle,* sing.] **1.** *Farriery.* An instrument for pinching a horse's nose, to restrain him. **2.** Spectacles. *Colloq., Eng.*

Barn'burn'er (bärn'bûr'nẽr), *n.* [In allusion to the fable of the man who burned his barn to rid it of rats.] A member of the radical reform section of the Democratic party in New York, about 1850, which supported Van Buren; — opposed to *Hunker. Political Cant, U. S.*

barn'storm'er (-stôr'mẽr), *n.* [*barn* + *storm,* v.] **1.** An itinerant actor who plays in barns, as was formerly often done in rural districts. **2.** An inferior actor, or one who plays in the country away from the larger cities.

bar'o-cy'clon-om'e-ter (băr'ō-sī'klŏn-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *cyclone* + *-meter.*] *Meteor.* An aneroid barometer for use with accompanying graphic diagrams and printed directions designed to determine the existence of a violent storm at a distance of several hundred miles.

bar'o-gram (băr'ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *-gram.*] *Meteor.* A tracing usually made by the barograph, showing variations of atmospheric pressure.

bar'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *-graph.*] A self-registering barometer. — **bar'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

ba-rom'e-ter (bȧ-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence for predicting changes of weather, ascertaining heights, etc.

bar'o-met'ric (băr'ō-mĕt'rĭk) *a.* Of, pert. to, or made by, **bar'o-met'ri-cal** (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) the barometer.

ba-rom'e-try (bȧ-rŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of making barometrical measurements.

bar'on (băr'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *baro* man.] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* A tenant holding directly from the lord paramount (in England the king) by honorable service. **2. a** In Great Britain, a nobleman of the lowest rank; also, the grade or rank itself. **b** A nobleman of corresponding rank in any of various other countries. **3.** *Cookery.* Two loins or sirloins not cut apart at the backbone; as, a *baron* of beef.

bar'on-age (-ăj), *n.* The whole body of barons or peers; the dignity or rank of a baron.

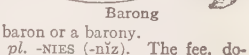
bar'on-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A baron's wife; also, a lady who holds the baronial title in her own right.

bar'on-et (-ĕt), *n.* A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight; a holder of this dignity. British baronets are commoners, with hereditary title of *Sir.*

bar'on-et-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** State or rank of baronet. **2.** Baronets collectively. [baronet.]

bar'on-et-cy (-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES. Rank or patent of a

ba-rong' (bȧ-rŏng'), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of knife or sword with thick back and thin edge, used by the Moros.



Barong

ba-ro'ni-al (bȧ-rō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to or befitting a baron or a barony.

bar'o-ny (băr'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). The fee, domain, dignity or rank of a baron.

ba-roque' (bȧ-rōk'), *a.* [F.] **1.** Grotesque; in corrupt taste. Specif.: *Arch.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or designating, a style of decoration characteristic of the decline in the Renaissance style. **b** Rococo. **2.** Irregular in form; — said esp. of a pearl. — *n.* Baroque work or style.

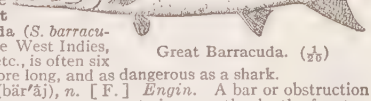
bar'o-scope (băr'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *-scope.*] **1.** Any instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphere. **2.** *Physics.* An apparatus for showing that objects in air lose weight equal to that of the air displaced by them. — **bar'o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

ba-rouche' (bȧ-rōōsh'), *n.* [Through G., It., & LL., fr. L. *birotus* two-wheeled; *bi-* = *bis* twice + *rota* wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage with a seat in front for the driver, two double seats inside facing each other, and a folding top.

barque, bar'quen-tine. Vars. of BARK, BARKENTINE.

bar'rack (băr'ȧk), *n.* [From F., fr. It., fr. LL. *barra* bar.] [*Usually in pl.*] **1.** *Mil.* A building or set of buildings for lodging soldiers, esp. in garrison. **2.** A plain and large building; a row of workmen's houses joined together.

bar'ra-cu'da (bär'ȧ-kōō'dȧ), *n.* [Native name.] Any of a genus (*Sphyræna*) of pike-like marine fishes. The great barracuda (*S. barracuda*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc., is often six feet or more long, and as dangerous as a shark.



Great Barracuda. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

bar'rage (bär'ăj), *n.* [F.] *Engin.* A bar or obstruction placed in a watercourse, as to increase the depth of water.

‖ **bar'rage'** (bȧ'räzh'; *E.* bär'ăj), *n.* [F. *barrage* in *tir de barrage* barrage fire.] *Mil.* A barrier to the advance or retreat of enemy troops, established by rapid and continuous artillery or machine-gun fire concentrated on a designated area of ground.

bar'ra-mun'di (băr'ȧ-mŭn'dĕ), *n.* = CERATODUS.

bar'ra-tor (băr'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* Also **bar'ra-ter.** [OF. *barateor* deceiver, fr. *barater* to deceive.] One guilty of barratry.

bar'ra-trous (-trŭs), *a. Law.* Tainted with or constituting barratry. — **bar'ra-trous-ly,** *adv.*

bar'ra-try (-trĭ), *n.* **1.** The purchase or sale of office or preferment in church or state. **2.** *Maritime Law.* A fraudulent breach of duty on the part of a master of a ship to the injury of the owner of the ship or cargo. **3.** *Law.* Practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits or quarrels.

bar'rel (-ĕl), *n.* [F. *baril.*] **1.** A round bulging vessel or cask, of greater length than breadth, and having flat ends or heads. **2.** The quantity constituting a full barrel. In the United States, the barrel for liquids is, usually, 31½ gallons; for flour, it is 196 lbs. Abbr., *bbl.*; pl. *bbls.* **3.** A drum or cylinder or similarly round part, hollow or solid; as: **a** The case holding the mainspring of a watch or clock. **b** The metal tube of a gun. **c** The cylinder in which a piston travels. **d** The body of a windlass or a capstan. **e** *Mach.* A tumbling barrel, or rumble.

— *v. t.*; -RELED (-ĕld) or -RELLED; -REL-ING or -REL-LING. To put or pack in a barrel or barrels.

barrel organ. An instrument for producing music by the action of a revolving cylinder studded with pegs upon a series of valves admitting air from a bellows to pipes.

bar'ren (băr'ĕn), *a.* [OF. *brehaing*, fem. *brehaigne*, *baraigne.*] **1.** Incapable of producing offspring; sterile; — of females. **2.** Of plants, not fruitful. **3.** Not producing vegetation, or useful vegetation; sterile; as, *barren* land. **4.** Unproductive; unprofitable; empty; as, *barren* reveries. **5.** Mentally dull; stupid; as, a *barren* mind. — *n.* **1.** A tract of barren land. **2.** In *pl.* Level, more or less wooded tracts of land, commonly characterized by a light sandy soil and a distinctive biota; as, pine *barrens*, oak *barrens*, etc. *U. S.* — **bar'ren-ly,** *adv.* — **bar'ren-ness,** *n.*

bar'ret (băr'ĕt), *n.* [F. *barrette*, fr. It. *berretta.*] A kind of small cap; esp., a biretta.

bar'ret-ter (băr'ĕt-ẽr; bă-rĕt'ẽr), *n.* [Coined fr. OF. *bareter* to exchange. Cf. BARTER.] *Wireless Teleg.* A thermal cymoscope which operates by increased resistance when subjected to the influence of electric waves.

bar'ri-cade' (băr'ĭ-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. or Sp.; orig., a barring up with casks.] **1.** *Mil.* A fortification, as in a street, hastily made of anything that will obstruct progress. **2.** Any barrier obstructing passage. — *v. t.*; -CAD'ED (-kād'ĕd); -CAD'ING. To fortify or close with a barricade or barricades; obstruct.

bar'ri-ca'do (-kā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). A barricade. — *v. t.*; -DOED (-dōd), -DO-ING. To barricade.

bar'ri-er (băr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *barrière*, fr. *barre* bar.] **1.** An obstacle to stop an enemy, as a fence or stockade or a fortified frontier town. **2.** Any obstruction or object serving to separate or limit; as, *Hist.*, the lists at a tournament; a mountain *barrier* between two countries. **3.** Any limit or boundary; as, the *barrier* between instinct and reason. — **Syn.** See BAR. [excepting; as, *barring* accident.]

bar'ring (băr'ĭng), *prep. or conj.* Excluding by exception;

‖ **bar'ri-o** (băr'rē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* BARRIOS (-ōs). [Sp.] In Spain and countries colonized by Spain, a ward, village, or district (varying locally) constituting part of a municipality.

bar'ris-ter (băr'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [From BAR, *n.*] Counselor at law; a counsel admitted to plead at the bar in the superior courts, as disting. from an *attorney* or *solicitor. Eng.*

bar'room' (băr'rōōm'), *n.* A room containing a bar, or counter, at which liquors are sold.

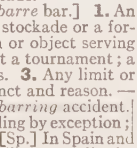
bar'row (băr'ō), *n.* [From AS. *beran* to bear.] A support having handles, and with or without a wheel, on which things can be transported by hand.

bar'row, *n.* [AS. *bearg*, *bearh.*] A castrated hog.

bar'row, *n.* [AS. *beorg*, *beorh*, hill, sepulchral mound.] A large sepulchral mound; a tumulus.

bar'ru-let (băr'ōō-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *bar*, n.] *Her.* A diminutive of the bar, having one fourth of its width.

bar'ry (băr'ĭ), *a.* [F. *barré.*] *Her.* Of the field, traversed horizontally by an even number of bars of two alternating colors.



Barry.

bar sinister. See BAR, *n.*, 4.

bar'tend'er (-tĕn'dẽr), *n.* A barkeeper.

bar'ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* [OF. *barater* to cheat, exchange.] To traffic or trade, or traffic or trade in, by exchange of commodities; — disting. from *sell* and *purchase.* — **Syn.** See SELL. — *n.* Act or practice of bartering. — **bar'ter-er,** *n.*

bar'ti-zan (băr'tĭ-zăn; băr'tĭ-zăn'), *n.* *Arch.* A small overhanging structure for lookout or defense; — a word first used by Sir Walter Scott. The word had "no existence in the times to which it is attributed." — **bar'ti-zaned,** *p. a.*

Bartizan.

Bart'lett (bärt'lĕt), *n.* A popular pear which originated in England about 1770 and was distributed in America by Enoch Bartlett of Dorchester, Mass.

bar-to'ni-a (bär-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after B. S. *Barton*, American botanist.] Any of several large-flowered plants (genus *Mentzelia*) of western America.

Ba'ruch (bā'rŭk; bâr'ŭk), *n.* *Bib.* **1.** Secretary of the prophet Jeremiah, and reputed author of the book of Baruch. **2.** The book of Baruch, in the Protestant Apocrypha.

ba-ry'ta (bȧ-rī'tȧ), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς* heavy.] Monoxide of barium. — **ba-ryt'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ba-ry'tes (bȧ-rī'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς* heavy.] *Min.* = BARITE.

bar'y-tone, bar'i-tone (băr'ĭ-tōn), *n.* [F. *baryton*, fr. Gr. *βαρύτονος*; *βαρύς* heavy + *τόνος* tone.] **1.** A male voice intermediate between, and partaking of, the bass and the tenor; a person having such a voice. **2.** *Greek Gram.* A word with no accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood. — *a.* *Music.* Grave and deep in tone; pertaining to or designating the barytone; performing the barytone; as, a *barytone* voice, part, etc.

bas'al (bās'ăl), *a.* Pert. to or forming the base.

ba-salt' (bȧ-sôlt'; băs'ôlt), *n.* [L. *basaltes* a dark Ethiopian marble.] Any of several dark basic rocks of volcanic origin, chiefly of triclinic feldspar and pyroxene (usually augite); hence, any dark nonporphyritic, aphanitic, igneous rock without vitreous luster. — **ba-salt'ic** (bȧ-sôl'tĭk), *a.*

bas'cule (bās'kūl), *n.* [F., a seesaw.] In mechanics, an apparatus in which one end counterbalances the other.

bascule bridge. A counterpoised or balanced drawbridge.

base (bās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *basis*, fr. Gr. *βάσις* a stepping, step, a base, pedestal.] **1.** The bottom of anything considered as its support; that on which a thing rests for support; foundation. **2.** Fig., the fundamental or essential part of a thing; groundwork. **3.** *Arch.* **a** The lower part of a wall, pier, or column, when treated as a separate feature or especially ornamented. **b** The lower part of a complete architectural design, as of a monument. **4.** *Geom.* The line or the surface constituting that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand. **5.** *Fort.* The exterior side of the polygon, or the imaginary line connecting the salient angles of two adjacent bastions. **6.** The chief ingredient of anything, viewed as its fundamental constituent; as: **a** *Chem.* A compound capable of reacting with acids to form salts; as, lime and ammonia are *bases*; specif., the hydroxide of a positive element or radical. **b** *Gram.* Stem; theme. **7.** The point or line from which a start is made in any action or operation; as, a given line is taken as a *base* in surveying. **8.** A starting place, station, or goal in various games. **9.** The old game prisoner's base (which see). **10.** *Math.* The number from which a mathematical table is constructed; as, the *base* of a system of logarithms. **11.** *Mil.* A place protected by fortifications or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed. **12.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* That part of an organ by which it is attached to another more central organ. **13.** [See BASE low.] A bass sound, part, voice, instrument, or singer. See BASS, the usual spelling.

Syn. Ground; support; basis, foundation. — **Base, basis, foundation** agree in denoting the bottom of anything considered as its support. **Base** has usually literal, **basis,** chiefly figurative, senses.; as, the *base* of a pyramid, the *basis* of exchange. **Foundation** stresses more than either the idea of a solid underlying groundwork; as, the *foundation* of a building.

— *v. t.*; BASED (bāst); BAS'ING (bās'ĭng). **1.** To form or make a base, or foundation, for. **2.** To put on a base or basis; found; establish; — used with *on* or *upon.*

base (bās), *a.*; BAS'ER (bās'ẽr); BAS'EST (-ĕst; 24). [F. *bas* low, LL. *bassus* thick, fat, short, humble.] **1.** Of little height; low; short. *Archaic.* **2.** Low in place; low in price; cheap. *Obs.* **3.** Deep or grave in sound. See BASS. **4.** Of humble birth; lowly. *Archaic.* **5.** Illegitimate by birth. *Archaic.* **6.** Inferior in quality; mean. **7.** Of little comparative value, as metals inferior to gold and silver. **8.** Alloyed with inferior metal; debased; as, *base* coin. **9.** Morally low; ignoble. **10.** Suitable to an inferior person or position; menial. **11.** Not classical or correct; as, *base* Latin. **12.** *Eng. Law.* Servile; being such as was characteristic of the villeins; hence, held by villenage; as, *base* services, *base* tenure, *base* tenant.

Syn. Dishonorable, worthless, ignoble, infamous, sordid, degraded, foul, servile, despicable, contemptible, vile, mean, petty, small. — **Base, vile, mean.** **Base** (opposed to *high-minded*) expresses extreme moral turpitude; **vile** (opposed to *pure, noble*), foulness or depravity; **mean** (opposed to *generous, magnanimous*), pettiness; as, *base* ingratitude *vile* insinuations; to take a *mean* advantage.

base'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A certain well-known game of ball; also, the ball used in the game. [the base of something.]

base'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* A board situated at or forming

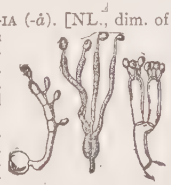
base'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Of low parentage; plebeian. **2.** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. **3.** Vile; mean.

base'-burn'er, *n.* A furnace or stove in which the fuel is in a hopper or chamber and feeds the fire as it burns.

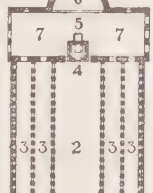
Ba'se-dow's dis-ease' (bä'zĕ-dōz). [After *Basedow*, a German physician.] *Med.* A kind of goiter marked by prominence of the eyeballs and inordinate action of the heart; exophthalmic goiter.

base hit. *Baseball.* A hit by which the batsman makes first base without error by an opponent, except when a base runner is forced out by the play.

base'less, *a.* Without a base or foundation; groundless.
base level. *Phys. Geog.* The level below which a land surface cannot be reduced by running water.
base'ly, *adv.* In a base manner.
base'man (bās'măn), *n., or* **base man.** A man stationed at a base, as in baseball (usually *baseman*).
base'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The lowest or basal part of anything considered as a structure; as, the *basement* of a promontory. **2.** *Arch.* The lower part of the wall or walls of a building; also, the story behind this part. **3.** Popularly, the floor in a building next below the principal floor.
base'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being base.
bash (bàsh), *v. t.* To strike heavily; smash. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*—*n.* A heavy blow. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
ba-shaw' (bă-shô'), *n.* [See PASHA.] **1.** A Turkish title, now written *pasha.* **2.** Fig.: A magnate or grandee.
bash'ful (bàsh'fo͝ol), *a.* Very or excessively modest; shy; diffident; retiring; as, a *bashful* child; indicating excessive modesty; as, *bashful* looks.—**Syn.** See SHY.—**bash'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**bash'ful-ness,** *n.*
bash'i-ba-zouk' (-ĭ-bà-zo͞ok'), *n.* [Turk. *bashi-bozuq* one whose clothes are not uniform.] A soldier belonging to irregular Turkish troops, notoriously turbulent and cruel.
bas'ic (bās'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the base or essence; fundamental. **2.** *Chem.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or containing, a base. Specif.: **a** Having base-forming constituents present in excess; as, *basic* salts. **b** Alkaline in reaction. **3.** *Petrog.* Having the metallic oxides present in larger amount than about 50 per cent. **4.** *Metal.* Pert. to, or made by, a process (**basic process**) in which the converter or hearth has a basic, or not siliceous, lining, and basic material is added to the molten charge; as, *basic* steel.
ba-sic'i-ty (bā-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being basic.
ba-sid'i-o-my-ce'tous (bā-sĭd'ĭ-ō-mī-sē'tŭs), *a.* [From *Basidiomycetes; basidium* + Gr. *μύκης, μύκητος,* fungus.] *Bot.* Belonging to a large class (*Basidiomycetes*) of fungi, having a septate mycelium, and bearing the spores on a basidium. The class includes many parasitic fungi and the mushrooms, puffballs, etc.
ba-sid'i-um (-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-IA** (-ȧ). [NL., dim. of Gr. *βάσις* base.] *Bot.* A special form of conidiophore or sporophore characteristic of basidiomycetous fungi.


Basidia.

ba'si-fixed' (bā'sĭ-fĭkst'), *a.* [L. *basis* base + E. *fixed.*] Attached or fixed by the base, as a stamen.
bas'il (băz'ĭl), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *basilicus* royal, Gr. *βασιλικός,* fr. *βασιλεύς* king.] Any of several menthaceous plants, esp. common, or sweet, basil (*Ocimum basilicum*) and bush, or lesser, basil (*O. minimum*), the leaves of which are used in cookery.
bas'i-lar (bās'ĭ-lär) *a.* Relating to, or situated at, the
bas'i-la-ry (-là-rĭ) } base; also, basal; fundamental.
Ba-sil'i-an (bȧ-sĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or established by, Basilius (St. Basil the Great).
ba-sil'ic (bȧ-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [See BASILICA.] *Anat.* Designating a large vein of the upper arm.
ba-sil'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βασιλική,* fr. *βασιλικός.* See BASIL.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An oblong public hall of exchange or assembly. **2.** An early Christian church building of a simple oblong type.
Ba-sil'i-ca, *or* **Ba-sil'i-cæ** (-sē), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. Gr. *βασιλικὰ νόμιμα* royal laws.] A Greek digest or codification in sixty books of the laws of Justinian, for the Byzantine empire, published about the beginning of the 10th century.
ba-sil'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Royal; kingly. **2.** Basilican.
ba-sil'i-can (-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a basilica.
bas'i-lisk (băz'ĭ-lĭsk; bȧs'-), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *βασιλίσκος* little king, kind of serpent.] **1.** A fabulous serpent, lizard, or dragon, whose breath, and even look, was fatal. **2.** Any of several tropical American lizards (genus *Basiliscus*) remarkable for a membranous bag on the head that can be filled with air, and for an erectile crest along the back.
ba'sin (bā's'n; 26), *n.* [OF. *bacin,* LL. *bacchinus,* fr. *bacca* water vessel.] **1.** A wide hollow utensil, usually circular and with sloping sides, for holding water, milk, etc.; any of various hollow vessels used in the arts, etc. **2.** The quantity a basin holds. **3.** A hollow or inclosed place containing water, as a pond. **4.** The entire tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries.—**ba'sined** (-s'nd), *a.*

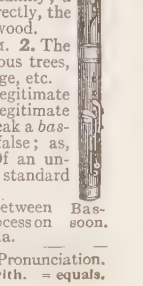


Basilica. Ground plan of St. Paul's, Rome. 1 Narthex; 2 Nave; 3, 3, 3, 3 Side Aisles; 4 Altar; 5 Bema; 6 Apse; 7,7 Transept.

bas'i-net (bȧs'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [OF. *bassinet, bacinet,* little basin.] A kind of light steel helmet.

A Basinet; *B* Camail.

ba'si-on (bā'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *βάσις* a base.] *Craniol.* The middle of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum.
ba'sis (bā'sĭs), *n.; pl.* BASES (-sēz). [L. *basis.* See BASE, *n.*] **1.** Foundation; base. **2.** Chief component. **3.** Groundwork; fundamental principle.—**Syn.** See BASE.
bask (bàsk), *v. i. & t.* [OScand. *baðask* to bathe one's self.] To lie in warmth; be exposed, or expose, to genial heat.
bas'ket (bās'kĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A vessel of interwoven osiers, rushes, splints, or other flexible material. **2.** The contents of a basket. **3.** *Basket Ball.* The goal.
basket ball, *or* **bas'ket-ball'** (-bôl'), *n.* An indoor game played with an inflated ball and elevated basketlike goals; also, the ball used.
bas'ket-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Art of making baskets; also, baskets collectively, or work consisting of plaited osiers or twigs.
basket stitch. A kind of stitch in which the threads cross like plaited osiers, giving the appearance of basketry.
basking shark. *Zoöl.* One of the largest species of sharks (*Cetorhinus maximus*), inhabiting the northern Atlantic, so called from its habit of basking at the surface. It is sometimes 40 feet long, but has minute teeth and is harmless.
Basque (bàsk), *n.* **1.** One of a people, of a peculiar ethnical type, dwelling in the Pyrenees region, near the Bay of Biscay; also, their unique agglutinative language. **2.** [*l.c.*] A short skirt of a body garment, now only of a woman's dress bodice; also, a bodice with such a skirt. Now often, a fitted waist.—**Basque,** *a.*
bas'-re-lief' (bä'rĕ-lēf'; bȧs'-), *n.* [F. *bas-relief; bas* low + *relief* raised work.] Sculpture in low relief, but usually higher than the flat relief of a coin. See RELIEF.
bass (bȧs), *n.* Bast.
bass, *n.* (see PLURAL, *n., Note*). [AS. *bears, bærs.*] Any of numerous edible spiny-finned fresh-water and marine fishes, as the sea bass of southern Europe (*Dicentrarchus labrax*) and, in America, the black bass (*Micropterus salmoides* and *M. dolomieu*), striped bass (*Roccus lineatus*), and calico bass (*Pomoxis sparoides*).
bass (bās), *n.* [F. *basse,* fr. *bas* low. See BASE, *a.*] **1.** A bass, or deep, sound or tone. **2.** *Music.* **a** The lowest part in the harmony of a composition, or a male voice that sings this part. **b** A singer or instrument having a bass voice, part, or compass.—*a.* Deep or grave in tone; of low pitch; pert. to, or performing the bass; as, a *bass* voice.
Bas-sa'ni-o (bȧ-sä'nĭ-ō), *n.* See PORTIA.
bas'set (bās'ĕt; bȧ-sĕt'), *n.* [F. *bassette,* fr. It. *bassetta.*] A game at cards resembling faro.
bas'set (bās'ĕt), *n. Geol. & Mining.* The outcropping edge of a geological stratum.—*v. i.* To incline upward so as to appear at the surface, as a vein of coal; crop out.
bas'set, *n., or* **basset hound.** [F. *basset.*] A variety of small hound with a long body and short legs.
basset horn. *Music.* A reed instrument answering to an alto or tenor clarinet, of a compass from 2½ to nearly 4 octaves.
bas'si-net (bās'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *bassin* basin.] A wicker basket, hooded at one end, used as a cradle; also, a child's perambulator of similar shape.
bas'so (bȧs'ō; *It.* bäs'sō), *n.; pl.* E. **-SOS** (-ōz), It. **-SI** (-sē). [It.] *Music.* **a** = 3d BASS, 2. **b** The contrabass.
basso pro-fun'do (prō-fŭn'dō) [It. *profondo* deep], a deep bass voice with compass extending to about D below the bass staff; a person having such a voice.
bas-soon' (bȧ-so͞on'), *n.* [F. *basson.*] *Music.* A wind instrument of the double reed kind, with a compass of three octaves.
bas'so-re-lie'vo (bȧs'ō-rĕ-lē'vō), ‖ **bas'so-ri-lie'vo** (*It.* bäs'sō-rē-lyĕ'vō), *n.; pl.* E. **-VOS** (-vōz); It. BASSIRILIEVI (-sē, -vē). [It. *basso-rilievo.*] Bas-relief.
bass viol (bās). *Music.* An instrument of the viol family used for playing bass.
bass'wood' (bȧs'wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Tilia*, esp. *T. americana*) of trees of the linden family; a linden; also, the wood of the tree. **2.** Incorrectly, the tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) or its wood.
bast (bȧst), *n.* [AS. *bæst.*] **1.** *Bot.* = PHLOËM. **2.** The strong woody fiber from the phloëm of various trees, esp. the linden, used in making ropes, cordage, etc.
bas'tard (bȧs'tärd), *n.* [OF.] **1.** An illegitimate child. **2.** A sweet Spanish wine.—*a.* **1.** Illegitimate by birth. **2.** Not genuine; spurious; as, to speak a *bastard* French; specif., of various plants, false; as, *bastard* toadflax, *bastard* indigo, etc. **3.** Of an unusual or abnormal make or shape; not of standard size; as, *bastard* type. *Obs. or Technical.*
bastard file, a file of a cut intermediate between coarse and fine.—**b. wing,** a small jointed process on a bird's wing, bearing a few short quills; alula.


Bastard.

bas'tard-ize (băs'tər-dīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To make or prove to be a bastard. — **bas'tard-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

bas'tard-ly, *a.* Bastardlike; baseborn; spurious. *Obs.*

bas'tar-dy (băs'tər-dĭ), *n.* **1.** Illegitimacy. **2.** The procreation of a bastard child.

baste (bāst), *v. t.*; BAST'ED (bās'tĕd; 24); BAST'ING (-tĭng). **1.** To beat; cudgel. **2.** *Cookery.* To wet (roasting meat, etc.) with melted butter, fat, or other liquid.

baste, *v. t.* [OF. *bastir.*] To sew loosely, or with long stitches, esp. temporarily.

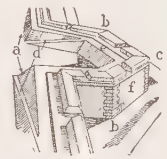
bas-tile' (băs-tēl'; băs'tĭl), *n.* [F. *bastille* fortress, OF. *bastir* to build.] **1.** *Feud. Fort.* A defensive tower or elevated work. **2.** [*cap.*] A former castle or fortress in Paris, used as a prison, esp. for political offenders. It was stormed July 14, 1789, by the populace, who demolished it. In this sense usually spelled *Bastille.*

bas'ti-nade' (băs'tĭ-nād'). Var. of BASTINADO.

bas'ti-na'do (-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp. *bastonada,* fr. *baston* a stick.] A blow or beating with a stick or cudgel; specifically, the Oriental punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet. — *v. t.*; -DOED (-dōd); -DO-ING. To cudgel, esp. on the soles of the feet.

bast'ing (bās'tĭng), *n.* Act of one who bastes, or stitches loosely; also, the thread so used.

bas'tion (băs'chŭn), *n.* [From F., fr. It., fr. LL. *bastire* to build.] *Fort.* A work projecting from the main inclosure, with two flanks. — **bas'tioned** (-chŭnd), *a.*



Bastion.
a Gorge; *bb* Flanks; *c* Salient Angle; *d* Ramps; *e* Banquette; *f* Face. Extending from the Flanks *bb* are the Curtains.

bas'to (bās'tō), *n.* [Sp.] Ace of clubs, in quadrille and omber.

Ba-su'to (bä-sōō'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). One of a warlike South African people of the Bantu stock.

bat (băt), *n.* [AS. *batt.*] **1.** A stout, solid stick; a club; a club with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in baseball, cricket, etc. **2.** In badminton and similar games, a racket. **3.** In cricket, baseball, etc., a batsman; batter. **4.** A lump, piece, mass, or wad, as of moist clay; — still used in ceramics. Specif.: Part of a brick with one whole end. **5.** A sharp blow. *Colloq. or Slang.* **6.** A spree. *Slang, U. S.* — *v. t. & i.*; BAT'TED (băt'ĕd; 24); BAT'TING. To strike or hit with or as with a bat.

bat, *n.* [From ME. *back, backe, balke.*] Any of an order (*Chiroptera*) of placental mammals having their fore limbs modified to form wings. They are the only mammals capable of true flight.

Ba-ta'vi-an (bä-tā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the **Batavi**, an ancient Teutonic tribe, or Batavia, or Holland. — *n.* A native of Batavia; a Dutchman.

batch (băch). Short for BACHELOR. *Slang or Colloq.*

batch (băch), *n.* [AS. *bacan* to bake.] **1.** Quantity of bread baked at one time. **2.** A quantity of material for one operation, as of dough for a baking. **3.** A quantity produced at one operation or taken at a time; lot; as, a *batch* of letters.

bate (bāt), *v. t. & i.*; BAT'ED (bāt'ĕd; 24); BAT'ING. [From ABATE.] **1.** To abate; deduct; as, he would not *bate* a penny. **2.** To lower; moderate; — now chiefly in *with bated breath,* etc.

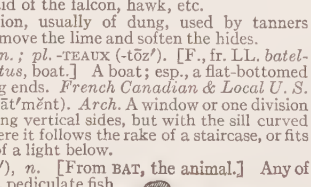
bate, *v. i.* [F. *battre de l'aile.*] To beat the wings with impatience; — said of the falcon, hawk, etc.

bate, *n.* A solution, usually of dung, used by tanners after liming, to remove the lime and soften the hides.

ba-teau' (bă-tō'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUX (-tōz'). [F., fr. LL. *batellus,* fr. *battus, batus,* boat.] A boat; esp., a flat-bottomed boat with tapering ends. *French Canadian & Local U. S.*

batement light (bāt'mĕnt). *Arch.* A window or one division of a window having vertical sides, but with the sill curved or inclined, as where it follows the rake of a staircase, or fits the arched head of a light below.

bat'fish' (băt'fĭsh'), *n.* [From BAT, the animal.] Any of several fishes, as a pediculate fish (*Ogcocephalus vespertilio*) common in the West Indies, the flying gurnard of the Atlantic ocean (*Cephalacanthus spinarella*), and a California sting ray (*Myliobatis californicus*).


Batfish (*Ogcocephalus vespertilio*). (⅛)

bat'fowl' (-foul') *v.i.* [From BAT a stick.] To capture birds by night by dazzling them with a light. — **-fowl'er,** *n.*

bath (băth), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew liquid measure equal to one tenth of the kor, and corresponding to the ephah of dry measure. It contained about ten gallons.

bath (băth), *n.*; *pl.* BATHS (băthz). [AS. *bæð.*] **1.** Act of subjecting the body, or part of it, for cleanliness, comfort, health, etc., to water, vapor, hot air, mud, or the like. **2.** State of being covered with a fluid, as sweat. **3.** Water or other medium for bathing. **4.** A place where persons may bathe. **5.** A building arranged for bathing, or (usually in *pl.*) a building containing a series of apartments arranged for bathing. **6.** *Chem.*, etc. A medium, as water, air, sand, or oil, for regulating the temperature of anything placed in or upon it; also, the vessel containing such medium. **7.** Any liquid in which objects are dipped to be acted on by it; also, the vessel holding the liquid. — *v. t.* To put into a bath.

Bath brick. A brick prepared (orig. near Bath, Eng.) from calcareous or siliceous earth, used to clean knives, etc.

Bath chair. A kind of chair on wheels, as used by invalids at the hot springs at Bath, Eng.

bathe (bāth), *v. t.*; BATHED (bāthd); BATH'ING (bāth'ĭng). [AS. *baðian,* fr. *bæð* bath.] **1.** To wash by immersion, as in a bath; subject to a bath. **2.** To lave; wet. **3.** To surround, or envelop, as water does a person immersed in it. — *v. i.* **1.** To bathe one's self; take a bath. **2.** To immerse one's self as if in a bath. — *n.* The immersion of the body in water, etc. — **bath'er** (bāth'ĕr), *n.*

ba-thet'ic (bă-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Having, or marked by, bathos.

bath'house' (băth'hous'), *n.* A bath (sense 5); also, a house used as a dressing room, or containing a dressing room or rooms, for bathers.

bath'o-lite (băth'ō-līt) *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth + *-lite, -lith.*]

bath'o-lith (-ō-lĭth) *Geol.* A great mass of intruded igneous rock, which stopped in its rise considerably below the surface. — **bath'o-lit'ic, -lith'ic,** *a.*

ba-thom'e-ter (bă-thŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring depth of water, esp. by the pressure upon a tube of mercury.

bat'horse' (băt'hôrs'; bă'-; băt'-; bô'-), *n.* [F. *bât* pack saddle + E. *horse.*] A horse that carries baggage, as of an officer or others, during a campaign.

ba'thos (bā'thŏs), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth, *βαθύς* deep.] *Rhet.* A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace; the effect of anticlimax.

Bath-she'ba (băth-shē'bă; băth'shĕ-bă), *n. Bib.* The wife of Uriah the Hittite, whom David married after causing Uriah's death. She was the mother of Solomon.

ba-thym'e-ter (bă-thĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *βαθύς* deep + *meter.*] An instrument for sounding depths at sea; bathometer.

ba-thym'e-try (bă-thĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Art or science of sounding, or measuring depths in the sea. — **bath'y-met'ric** (băth'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

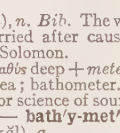
bat'ing (bāt'ĭng), *prep.* [Strictly p. pr.] Excepting.

ba-tiste' (bă-tēst'), *n.* [F.] A kind of fine cotton muslin.

bat'man (băt'măn; bă'-; băt'-; bô'-), *n.* [F. *bât* pack saddle + E. *man.*] A man in charge of a bathorse and its load.

bat'-mon'ey (-mŭn'ĭ), *n.* [F. *bât* pack saddle + E. *money.*] *Mil.* An allowance, as to officers, for the transport of baggage in the field.

ba'ton' (bă'tŏn'; băt'ŭn), *n.* [F. *bâton,* OF. *baston,* LL. *basto.*] **1.** A staff or truncheon borne as a symbol of office. **2.** *Her.* An ordinary with its ends cut off, and of one fourth the breadth of the bend sinister, borne sinister as a mark of bastardy. **3.** *Music.* The stick or wand with which a leader beats time, as for an orchestra.


Baton (*Her.*).

ba-tra'chi-an (bă-trā'kĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* [Gr. *βατράχειος* of a frog, *βάτραχος* frog.] *Zoöl.* **a** = AMPHIBIAN. **b** In a narrower sense: = ANURAN.

bats'man (băts'măn), *n.* The one who wields the bat in baseball, cricket, etc.

bat'tail-ous (băt'ā-lŭs), *a.* [OF. *bataillos.*] Arrayed for, or fit or eager for, battle. *Archaic.*

bat-ta'lia (bă-tāl'yă; bă-tăl'yă), *n.* [LL. *battalia* battle, body of troops, or It. *battaglia.*] **1.** Order of battle. *Obs. or R.* **2.** An army in battle array. *Obs.*

bat-tal'ion (bă-tăl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *bataillon,* fr. It. *battaglione.*] **1.** An army in battle array. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Any considerable division of an army organized to act together; in *pl.*, forces. **3.** *Mil.* An infantry command of two or more companies, the tactical infantry unit.

bat'tel (băt'l), *n.* College accounts for provisions from the kitchen and buttery; loosely, the whole college accounts; — only in *pl.*, exc. when used adjectively. *Univ. of Oxford, Eng.* — *v. i.* To have such an account. — **bat'tel-er,** *n.*

bat'ten (băt'n), *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *batna* to grow better.] To thrive; fatten in ease and luxury.

bat'ten, *n.* [F. *bâton* stick, staff.] **1.** A strip of sawed timber used for flooring, etc. **2.** A strip of wood for nailing across two other pieces, to cover a crack, to hold tarpaulin, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with battens. — **-ten-er,** *n.* **batten down,** to fasten down with battens, as the hatches of a vessel with tarpaulin over them.

bat'ter (băt'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *batre*, fr. LL. *battere*, for L. *batuere* to beat.] To beat with successive blows; beat so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish. — *n.* **1.** *Cookery.* A semiliquid mixture, as of flour, eggs, milk, etc., beaten together. **2.** *Print.* A bruise on the face of a plate or of type in the form; also, the faces or type so injured.

bat'ter, *n.* One who wields a bat, as in baseball; batsman.

bat'ter, *v. i. & t.* To slope gently backward, as a wall, siding, etc. — *n. Arch.* An inward upward slope of the exterior face of a wall, usually with diminishing thickness.

bat'ter-er, *n.* One who, or that which, batters.

bat'ter-ing-ram', *n.* A military engine of antiquity usually consisting of a huge iron-tipped beam mounted or hung so as to be used to beat down walls.

Battering-ram.

bat'ter-y (băt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TER-IES (-ĭz). [F. *batterie*, fr. *battre*. See 1st BATTER, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of battering or beating. **2.** *Law.* The unlawful beating of another. **3.** Assault with artillery; bombardment. *Obs.* **4.** *Mil.* **a** Any emplacement where artillery is mounted. **b** Two or more pieces of artillery under a single command. **c** A tactical division, usually of from 4 to 6 guns, of artillery organized as a unit of command. **5.** *Nav.* The guns, or any group of the guns, of a warship. **6.** *Elec.* **a** An apparatus of one or more cells for generating voltaic electricity. **b** Any combination of apparatus for producing a united electrical effect. **7.** A number of similar machines or devices, as of boilers, crushing stamps, or lenses, arranged in a group or set. **8.** *Baseball.* The pitcher and catcher together.

bat'ting (băt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who bats; use of a bat. **2.** Cotton carded in sheets, for use in quilts, etc.

bat'tle (-t'l), *n.* [F. *bataille*, OF., battle, battalion, L. *battalia*, *battualia*, exercises of soldiers and gladiators, *batuere* to beat.] **1.** A general encounter between armies or ships; engagement. **2.** A combat between two individuals. **3.** Fighting of or as of armed forces; war. **4.** Battalion. *Obs.*

Syn. Engagement, action, encounter, skirmish, brush; contest, combat, conflict, fight, fray, affray. — **Battle, engagement, action. Battle**, the most forcible term, is commonly used of a general and prolonged combat; an **engagement** may be a general encounter, as between entire armies, or a minor encounter, as between subdivisions or outposts. **Action** suggests especially the idea of active, frequently sharp, offensive and defensive operations. See ENCOUNTER, CONTEST, DISPUTE.

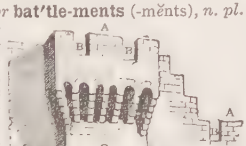
— *v. i.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tl̆ĭng). To contend in battle.

bat'tle, *v. t.* To equip with battlements. *Obs. or Poetic.*

bat'tle-ax' } *n. Mil.* A kind of broadax formerly used as
bat'tle-axe' } an offensive weapon.

bat'tle-dore (-dōr; 57), *n.* [ME. *batyldoure* an instrument for beating.] A kind of light flat bat used in striking a shuttlecock; also, the play of battledore and shuttlecock. — *v. t. & i.* To toss back and forth.

bat'tle-ment (-mĕnt), *n., or* **bat'tle-ments** (-mĕnts), *n. pl.* [ME. *batelment.*] A parapet with open spaces, surmounting the walls of ancient fortified buildings, later used as a decorative feature. — **bat'tle-mented** (-mĕn-tĕd), *a.*



Battlements. *A A* Merlons; *B B B* Crenels; *C* Machicolations.

bat'tle-ship' (-shĭp'), *n. Naval.* One of a class of the largest and most heavily armed and armored vessels.

‖ **bat'tue'** (bȧ'tü'; bă-tū'), *n.* [F., fr. *battre* to beat.] **1.** *Hunting.* Act of beating the woods, bushes, etc., for game. **2.** Hence, wanton slaughter, as of helpless crowds.

bat'ty (băt'ĭ), *a.* Belonging to or resembling a bat.

ba-tule' (bȧ-tōōl'; băt'ūl), *n., or* **batule board.** [See BASCULE.] A springboard.

bau'ble (bô'b'l), *n.* [ME. *babel.*] **1.** A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw. **2.** The fool's scepter. *Obs. or Hist.*

Bau'cis and Phi-le'mon (bô'sĭs, fĭ-lē'mŏn). [L., fr. Gr. Βαῦκις, Φιλήμων.] *Class. Myth.* An aged Phrygian woman and her husband who were rewarded for entertaining Zeus and Hermes traveling in disguise.

bau'de-kin (bô'dē-kĭn), **baud'kin** (bôd'kĭn), *n.* [OF. *baudequin.* See BALDACHIN.] A rich medieval cloth with gold warp and silk woof, with embroidery; later, a rich brocade or shot silk.

baulk (bôk). Var. of BALK.

bau'son (bô's'n), *n.* [OF. *baucent, bauçant*, spotted with white.] A badger, which has a white spot on its face. *Archaic.* Hence, *Scot.*, **bau'son-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*

baux'ite (bō'zīt), *n.* [F., fr. *Baux* or *Beaux*, near Arles.] *Min.* A native ferruginous hydrate of alumina.

Ba-va'ri-an (bȧ-vā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bavaria. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Bavaria.

baw'cock (bô'kŏk), *n.* [From F. *beau* fine + *coq* cock (the bird).] A fine fellow; — jocose and familiar.

bawd (bôd), *n.* A procurer or, now esp., a procuress.

bawd'ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The practice of procuring. **2.** Illicit intercourse. *Obs.* **3.** Obscenity.

bawd'y (bôd'ĭ), *a.* Characteristic of a bawd; lewd; obscene. — **bawd'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **bawd'i-ness,** *n.*

bawl (bôl), *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *baula* to low, bellow, or LL. *baulare* to bark.] **1.** To cry out with a loud, full sound; to shout. **2.** To cry loudly, as from pain; howl. — *n.* A loud, prolonged cry; outcry. — **bawl'er,** *n.*

bax'ter (băk'stĕr), *n.* [AS. *bæcestre*, fem. of *bæcere* baker.] A baker; orig., a female baker. *Scot. & Early Eng.*

bay (bā), *n.* [F. *baie*, fr. LL. *baia.*] *Geog.* An inlet of the sea, similar to, but smaller than, a gulf.

bay (bā), *n.* [F. *baie, bée*, OF. *baée*, au opening, fr. *baer, beer*, to open, be open.] **1.** A principal compartment of a part or of the whole of a structure as marked off by beams, pillars, buttresses, etc. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Arch.* A window with its usual setting or framing, as jambs, etc. **b** A compartment in a barn for grain in the stalk or for hay. **c** *Naut.* The forward part of a ship on each side between decks, often used as a ship's hospital. **3.** A recess or indentation, as that formed by part of a plain within a curve in a hill range. **4.** A tract of land (usually of prairie more or less surrounded by woods) containing a deep accumulation of humus, muck, or peat. *U. S.*

bay, *n.* [F. *baie*, fr. L. *baca.*] **1.** The laurel tree (*Laurus nobilis*); hence, in *pl.*, garland bestowed for victory or excellence, anciently consisting of laurel branches. **2.** Any of several shrubs or trees more or less resembling the laurel.

bay, *v. i.* [OF. *baier, abaier.*] To bark, esp. with deep, prolonged tones, as a dog in the chase. — *v. t.* **1.** To bark at; to beset with barking. **2.** To utter, as a welcome, by barking. **3.** To bring or drive to bay. — *n.* **1.** The baying of dogs. **2.** [From OF. *abai*, the extremity to which the stag is reduced when surrounded by the barking dogs.] State or position of one obliged to face an antagonist or a difficulty, when escape is impossible; — in *at*, or *to*, *bay.*

bay, *a.* [F. *bai*, fr. L. *badius.*] Reddish brown; — used chiefly of horses. — *n.* A bay animal; esp., a bay horse.

ba'ya-dere' (bä'yȧ-dēr'), *n.* [From F. *bayadère*, fr. Pg., fr. *bailar* a dance.] A female dancer and singer of southern India, esp. one attached to a temple.

ba-ya'mo (bä-yä'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). *Meteor.* A violent thunder squall occurring on the south coast of Cuba, esp. near Bayamo.

bay'-ant'ler, *n.* [See BEZ-ANTLER.] The second tine (from the base) of a stag's antler. See ANTLER, *Illust.*

bay'ard (bā'ȧrd), *n.* **1.** [OF., bay horse; *bai* bay + *-ard.* See BAY, *a.*; -ARD.] A bay horse. **2.** [*cap.*] (*Fr. pron.* bȧ'yär'). In the old romances, Rinaldo's wonderful bay steed. **3.** In mock heroic, any horse; — commonly in *blind*, or *bold, bayard.* — *a.* Bay-colored; — esp. of a horse.

Bay'ard (bā'ȧrd), *n.* A gentleman of high courage and honor; — so called in allusion to the Chevalier de Bayard (1473?–1524), the *Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche* (knight without fear and without reproach).

bay'ber-ry (bā'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The fruit of the bay tree. **2.** A certain West Indian myrtaceous tree (*Pimenta acris*). **3.** The fruit of the wax myrtle, or the shrub itself.

bay'o-net (bā'ō-nĕt), *n.* [From F.; — bayonets were first made at Bayonne, France.] *Mil.* A weapon of the dagger kind made to fit on the muzzle end of a musket or rifle. — *v. t.* **1.** To stab with a bayonet. **2.** To compel or drive by the bayonet.

Bayonets. 1 Triangular; 2 Trowel.

bay'ou (bī'ōō), *n.* [N. Am. Indian *bayuk*, in F. spelling *bayouc, bayouque.*] An inlet from the Gulf of Mexico, from a lake, or from a large river. *Southern U. S.*

bay rum (bā). A fragrant cosmetic and medicinal liquid, originally distilled from leaves of the West Indian bayberry, but now chiefly prepared from essential oils, alcohol, and water.

bay tree. The laurel tree (genus *Laurus*).

bay window. *Arch.* A windowed bay or recess in a room.

bay'wood' (bā'wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several kinds of mahogany, esp. that from the Gulf, or Bay, of Campeche.

ba-zaar' } (*bȧ-zär'*), *n.* [Ultimately fr. Per.
ba-zar' } *bāzār.*] **1.** In the East, an exchange, market place, or assemblage of shops. **2.** A spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods, as at a fair; also, a fair for the sale of fancy wares, toys, etc., commonly for a charitable object.

bdel'li-um (dĕl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. βδέλλιον.] **1.** A substance mentioned in the Bible (*Gen.* ii. 12; *Num.* xi. 7), variously taken to be a gum or resin, a precious stone, or a pearl. **2.** A gum resin got from various balsameaceous trees (genus *Balsamea*), similar to myrrh.

be (bē), *v. i.; pret.* WAS (wŏz); *p. p.* BEEN (see BEEN; *in Vocabulary*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE'ING. [AS. *bēon* to be, *bīom* I am.] This verb, often called the *substantive verb*, is defective, and the parts lacking are supplied by verbs from other roots, those of *is, was*. The various forms of **be** in the indicative and subjunctive moods are as follows: *indicative:* present, sing., 1st person, **am**; 2d, **art**, [you] **are**; 3d, **is**. Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, **are**. Preterit, sing., 1st and 3d persons, **was**; 2d, **wast**. Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, **were**. *Subjunctive:* present, sing. and pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d pers., **be**. **1.** To hold or obtain as true with respect to some condition, thing, or quality; as, "Blessed *are* the merciful." **2.** To exist; have place as a fact among facts; specif., to live; as, "To *be* or not to *be*." **3. a** To come into existence; happen; as, the bride to *be*. **b** To continue in existence; last; as, this cannot *be* forever. **4.** To exist with reference to a certain place or condition; as, to *be* here; to *be* at ease. **5.** To signify; mean; as, what *is* it to you? **6.** To belong or pertain; befall; — usually with *to* or *unto*; as, woe *be* unto you!

be-. [AS. *be*, and in accented form *bī*.] A prefix used to form: **1.** Transitive and intransitive verbs from verbs, and denoting that an action is done *all around, on all sides, all over, completely, thoroughly, utterly*, or the like.

Examples: *be*girdle, to girdle *all around* or *completely; be*set, to set, or set upon, *on all sides; be*blotch, to blotch *completely*, or *all over; be*scorn, to scorn *thoroughly* or *utterly*, etc. Many verbs formed with *be-* are mere intensives of the primary verb; as, *be*muddle, *be*grudge, etc.

2. Transitive verbs from verbs, and denoting that an action is done *for, to, at, on, over, against*, etc.

Examples: *be*sigh, to sigh *for; be*ride, to ride *upon; be*shout, to shout *at; be*howl, to howl at, etc.

3. Transitive verbs from adjectives or nouns, and denoting *to cause to be; to make;* hence, sometimes, *to call*.

Examples: *be*grim, to *make* grim; *be*brother, *be*madam, to *call* brother, madam.

4. Transitive verbs from nouns, and denoting *to affect with; to affect by means of;* hence, *to cover with, provide with*.

Examples: *be*witch, *to affect with* witchcraft; *be*spangle, *to cover with* spangles.

5. Transitive verbs from nouns, denoting *to deprive of* (what is indicated by the noun); — now only in *behead*.

beach (bēch), *n.* **1.** Pebbles collectively; shingle. **2.** The shore of the sea or of a lake washed by the waves, esp. the sandy or pebbly part; strand. — **Syn.** See SHORE.

— *v. t. & i.* To run or drive (as a boat) on to a beach; strand.

beach comber. A loafer or vagrant along the seacoast, esp. one who gets his living from the products or the refuse of the beach.

beach flea. Any of numerous species of amphipod crustaceans (family *Orchestiidæ*) living on sea beaches, and leaping like fleas.

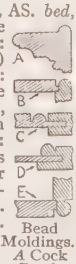
beach'y (bēch'ĭ), *a.* Having a beach or beaches; pebbly.

bea'con (bē'k'n), *n.* [AS. *bēacen, bēcen*.] **1.** A signal; esp., a signal fire on a pole, building, or other eminence. **2.** A watchtower or signal station. **3.** A signal or mark erected on an eminence near the shore to guide mariners.

— *v. t. & i.* To furnish with, or shine as, a beacon.

bea'con-age (-ăj), *n.* Charges levied for the maintenance of beacons; also, beacons collectively.

bead (bēd), *n.* [ME. *bede* prayer, prayer bead, AS. *bed, gebed*, prayer.] **1.** A little perforated ball to be strung on a thread and used in a rosary (whence: **to tell beads, to bid beads**, etc., to be at prayer) or for ornament. **2.** Any small globular body; as: **a** One of the effervescent bubbles in liquors, or the foam or head formed by them. **b** A drop of liquid, as of sweat. **c** A small knob of metal on a firearm near the muzzle, used for a front sight; whence: **to draw a bead**, to take aim. **d** *Chem.* A glass drop of flux, as borax, used as a solvent and color test before the blowpipe. **e** *Assaying.* The globule of precious metal got by cupellation. **3.** *Arch.* **a** A small projecting molding of rounded surface. **b** Any of various pieces, as a parting strip, usually having a section somewhat like such a molding.



— *v. t. & i.* To ornament or provide with, or to form, beads or beading.

bead'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that beads. **2.** Material or a part consisting of a bead or beads; beads collectively.

bead'le (bē'd'l), *n.* [From OF., fr. OHG. *bitil*, Old *pitil*.] **1.** An apparitor whose office it is to walk before dignitaries; a mace bearer; specif., an officer in a university who precedes processions of officers and students. *Eng.* In this sense the archaic spellings *bedel* (Oxford) and *bedell* (Cambridge) are preserved. **2.** An inferior parish officer in England having a variety of duties, as to keep order in church, chastise petty offenders, etc.

bea'dle-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The characteristics of beadles as a class; hence: red-tapism; stupid officialism.

bea'dle-ship (-shĭp), *n.* The dignity or office of beadle.

bead'roll' (bēd'rōl'), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A catalogue of persons for whose souls' rest a certain number of prayers are to be said. *Hist.* **2.** Any catalogue; series.

bead'-ru'by (bēd'-), *n.* A small two-leaved American convallariaceous plant (*Unifolium canadense*), having spicate white flowers and ruby-red berries.

beads'man, bedes'man (bēdz'măn), *n.* **1.** One paid to pray for his benefactor. **2.** An almshouse pauper required to pray for the soul of its founder; hence: in England, an almsman; in Scotland, a licensed beggar. — **beads'wom'an,** *n. fem.*

bead'work' (bēd'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Ornamental work in beads. **2.** *Joinery.* Beading.

bead'y (bēd'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Beadlike; small, round, and glistening. **2.** Covered or adorned with or as with beads.

bea'gle (bē'g'l), *n.* [ME. *begle*.] A small, short-legged, smooth-coated hound, with pendulous ears.

beak (bēk), *n.* [F. *bec*, fr. Celtic.] **1. a** The bill, or nib, of a bird, or of some other animal, as a turtle. **b** The long sucking mouth of some insects and other invertebrates. **2.** Anything beaklike; as: **a** The tapering tube of a retort. **b** The spout of a vessel. **c** *Nav.* A metal-shod beam projecting from the prow of an ancient galley, to pierce the vessel of an enemy. **d** *Naut.* The part of a ship before the forecastle. **e** *Arch.* A continuous slight projection ending in an arris or narrow fillet; that part of a drip from which the water is thrown off. **3.** A magistrate. *Slang, Eng.* — **beaked** (bēkt), *a.*

Syn. Beak, bill. In ordinary usage, **beak** is applied to birds of prey, and is associated with striking or tearing, or with prominence in size or shape; as, an eagle's, vulture's, hawk's *beak*. **Bill** is the common term applied to all other birds or fowls; as, a robin's *bill*, duck's *bill*.

beak'er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *biker*, fr. LL. *bicarium*.] **1.** A large, wide-mouthed drinking cup, supported on a standard. **2.** A deep, open-mouthed, thin vessel of glass, copper, etc., often with a projecting lip, used by chemists and others.

beak'i'ron (-ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* [From BICKERN.] The horn of an anvil; also, a small anvil having a horn; a bickern.

beam (bēm), *n.* [AS. *bēam*.] **1.** Any large and relatively long piece of timber or metal prepared for use. **2.** A principal horizontal timber or metal support of a building or ship. **3.** The extreme breadth of a vessel. **4.** A cylinder of wood in a loom, on which the warp is wound; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, — one being called the *fore beam*, the other the *back beam*. **5.** The bar of a balance, from which hang the scales. **6.** The pole of a carriage. *Obs. or Poetic.* **7.** A long quill feather. **8.** *Steam Engine.* A lever having an oscillating motion on a central axis, connected at one end with the piston rod and at the other with the crank or its equivalent. **9.** The main stem of an antler. **10.** A ray or collection of parallel rays of light or of heat; as, the sun's *beams*. Also used fig.; as, a *beam* of comfort.

Syn. Beam, ray. In popular usage, a **ray** is a single line of light; a **beam** is a broader shaft of light, or a collection of parallel rays.

on the beam, *Naut.*, in a line with a vessel's beams, or at right angles with the keel. — **to be on her b. ends,** *Naut.*, to incline so much on one side that her beams approach a vertical position; — said of a vessel.

— *v. t.* To send forth; radiate; emit, as light. — *v. i.* To emit beams, as of light.

beam'ing (bēm'ĭng), *p. a.* Emitting beams; radiant. — **Syn.** See RADIANT. — **beam'ing-ly,** *adv.*

beam'ish, *a.* Beaming. *Archaic.*

beam'y (bēm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Emitting beams of light; radiant. **2.** Resembling a beam; massive. **3.** Having horns, or antlers. **4.** *Naut.* Having considerable beam. — **Syn.** See RADIANT.

bean (bēn), *n.* [AS. *bēan*.] **1. a** The seed of any of certain leguminous plants (esp. *Faba faba* and species of *Phaseolus*). **b** Any of various beanlike seeds or fruits; as, a coffee *bean*. **2.** Any plant that yields beans.

bean caper. Any of a certain genus (*Zygophyllum*) of fleshy-leaved plants, esp. a small tree (*Z. fabago*) of the Levant, the flower buds of which are used as capers.

bean tree. Any of various trees having fruit more or less resembling a bean pod, as the catalpa.

bear (bâr), *v. t.; pret.* BORE (bōr), formerly BARE (bâr); *p. p.* BORN (bôrn), BORNE (bōrn) (see *Note*, below); BEAR'ING. [AS. *beran*.] **1.** To support and move; carry; convey. **2.** To render or give, as testimony. **3.** To conduct; — said of persons. *Obs.* **4.** To manage or direct; behave. **5.** To possess and use, as a function or power; exercise. **6.** To possess or have; wear; as, to *bear* a sword; to *bear* a name. **7.** To hold in the mind; entertain; harbor; as, to *bear* one a grudge. **8.** To support or sustain; to hold up. **9.** To sustain, or be answerable for, as blame, expense, etc. **10.** To be capable of; to suffer or sustain without injury or change; as, this cloth will *bear* washing. **11.** To endure; tolerate; as, he cannot

bear teasing. **12.** To sustain, or have on; as, the tablet *bears* this inscription. **13.** To press; thrust; drive; as, he was *borne* to excess by his prejudices. **14.** To bring forth or produce; yield; as, this plant *bears* berries.

☞ In the passive form of this verb, the best modern usage restricts the past participle *born* to the sense of *given birth to*, when not followed by *by* (the mother). In the active form, *borne* alone is used as the past participle.

Syn. Uphold, maintain; undergo, abide, endure, stand, brook. — **Bear, endure, stand, brook** agree in the idea of sustaining something trying or painful. **Bear** may refer to either small or great, temporary or permanent, discomforts or ills; as, I could not *bear* the heat; to *bear* the brunt of battle. **Endure** refers chiefly to bearing great or lasting hardships or evils; **stand** (often in negative constructions) is more colloquial, and implies bearing something without flinching; as, to *endure* exile, ignominy; he could not *stand* teasing. **Brook** (in negative constructions only) implies a certain self-assertion in resisting; as, to *brook* no restraint.

— *v. i.* **1.** To carry burdens; suffer, as in carrying a burden. **2.** To endure with patience. **3.** To press; — used with *on, upon, against*. **4.** To take effect; have influence or force. **5.** To relate; refer; — used with *on* or *upon*. **6.** To be situated, as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; to have or take a certain bearing or direction; as, the land *bears* N. by E. **7.** To produce fruit.

bear, *n.* [AS. *bera.*] **1.** Any of a family (*Ursidæ*) of large, heavy quadrupeds, with plantigrade feet, long shaggy hair, and rudimentary tail; as: the European brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), the white polar bear (*U. maritimus*), the grizzly bear (*U. horribilis*), and the American black bear (*U. Americanus*). They are carnivorous, but feed largely on fruit and insects. **2.** An animal likened to a bear; as, the ant *bear*. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* See URSA MAJOR, URSA MINOR. **4.** A brutal, coarse, uncouth, or morose person. **5.** *Stock Exchange.* A person who sells securities or commodities for future delivery in expectation of a fall in price.

— *v. t. Stock Exchange.* To endeavor to depress the price of, or prices in; as, to *bear* the market.

bear'a-ble (bâr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being borne or endured; tolerable. — **bear'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **bear'a-bly,** *adv.*

bear'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** An ericaceous plant (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) having tonic, astringent foliage and red berries. **2.** The large cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*). **3.** A holly (*Ilex decidua*) of the southern United States.

beard (bērd), *n.* [AS. *beard.*] **1.** The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of a man; — often excluding the mustache. **2.** Any of certain appendages likened to the beard; as: **a** Long hairs about the face in animals, as in the goat. **b** *Bot.* Bristlelike, often barbed, hairs or awns; as, the *beard* of grain. **3.** Any of various points or projections; as: **a** A barb as on an arrow, crochet needle, etc. **b** *Print.* That part of a type which is between the shoulder of the shank and the face.

— *v. t.* **1.** To take by the beard; pluck the beard of (a man), in anger or contempt. **2.** To oppose to the face; defy.

beard'ed (bēr'dĕd; 24), *a.* Having a beard.

beard'less, *a.* Having no beard.

beard'tongue' (bērd'tŭng'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Pentstemon*) of plants, with a bearded, tongue-shaped sterile stamen.

bear'er (bâr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bears, sustains, or carries. **2.** A pallbearer. **3.** A tree or plant yielding fruit. **4.** *Commerce.* One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order for the payment of money.

bear garden. **a** A place where bears are kept for diversion or fighting. **b** Fig., any place where riotous conduct is common or permitted.

bear grass. Any of several species of a genus (*Yucca*) of American liliaceous plants with grasslike foliage; also, either of two somewhat similar plants (*Quamasia esculenta* and *Dasylirion texanum*). *Southern & Western U. S.*

bear'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that bears. **2.** The manner in which one bears one's self; carriage. See DEPORTMENT, **Syn. 3.** *Her.* Any single emblem or charge in a coat of arms; — usually in *pl.* **4.** Patient endurance. **5.** An object, surface, or point that supports. **6.** *Arch.* That part of any member of a building which rests upon its supports. **7.** *Mach.* A part in which a journal, pivot, pin, or the like, turns or revolves. **8.** Purport; meaning. **9.** **a** The situation or direction of one point or object with respect to another or the points of the compass. **b** Hence, fig., relation; connection. **10.** Power or time of producing, giving birth, or of yielding fruit; also, that which is borne; crop.

bearing rein. A short rein looped over the check hook or the hames to keep the horse's head up; a checkrein.

bear'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a bear in manner, feeling, etc.; hence, rough or harsh in temper or manners; gruff.

bear leader. One who leads about a performing bear; facetiously, one in charge of a young man on his travels.

bear's'-breech' (bârz'brēch'), *n.* A species of acanthus (*Acanthus mollis*) having rough-pubescent leaves.

bear's'-ear', *n.* The auricula.

bear's'-foot', *n.* A kind of hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*).

bear'skin' (bâr'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a bear. **2.** A coarse, shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats. **3.** A cap made of bearskin, esp. one worn by soldiers.

bear'ward (-wôrd'), *n.* A bear keeper, or ward.

bear'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* See CASCARA BUCKTHORN.

beast (bēst), *n.* [OF. *beste,* fr. L. *bestia.*] **1.** Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects; esp., one of the larger animals. **2.** Fig., a coarse, brutal, or degraded person. — **Syn.** See ANIMAL.

beast'ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or having the form, nature, or habits of, a beast. **2.** Brutal; filthy. — **Syn.** Bestial, brutish, irrational, sensual, degrading. — **beast'li-ness,** *n.*

beat (bēt), *v. t.; pret.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEAT'EN (bēt''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEAT'ING. [AS. *bēatan.*] **1.** To strike repeatedly, often with the effect of impelling, pulverizing, working, thrashing, etc., implied. **2.** To tread, as a path. **3.** To punish by blows; thrash. **4.** To overcome in a contest, game, etc.; vanquish; surpass. **5.** To measure or mark off by strokes; as, to *beat* time. **6.** To range over in the chase, striking bushes, etc., to rouse game. **7.** *Mil.* To give the signal for by beat of drum or other instrument; as, to *beat* a retreat. **8.** To cheat; defraud; — often used with *out. Colloq.* — **Syn.** Pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, thwack, pommel, cudgel, belabor; conquer, defeat, vanquish, overcome.

—*v. i.* **1.** To strike repeatedly, and with force; as, to *beat* at a door. **2.** To come, act, dash, or fall with force; as, waves *beating* on the shore. **3.** To move with pulsation or throbbing; as, the heart *beats.* **4.** *Music & Acous.* To make a beat (see BEAT, *n.,* 3**a** & 5). **5.** *Naut.* To make progress to windward by tacking or wearing. **6.** To range or scour a region for or as for game. **7.** To make a sound when struck; as, the drums *beat.* **8.** *Mil.* To drum. **9.** To win the victory. *Colloq.* **10.** To undergo a process of beating, as eggs. — **Syn.** See THROB.

— *n.* **1.** A stroke; blow. **2.** A recurring stroke; throb. **3.** *Music.* **a** The rise or fall of the hand, baton, foot, etc., marking the divisions of time and the accent; a division of the measure so marked, or the accent. **b** A grace resembling a short trill. **4.** In a watch or clock, the stroke or sound made by the action of the escapement. **5.** **a** *Music & Acoustics.* A sudden swelling of a sound recurring regularly and due to the interference of sound waves of slightly different periods of vibration; also, the pulsation so produced. **b** Hence, the phenomenon resembling this in other wave motions, as of light. **6.** A round or course often gone over; as, a watchman's *beat.* **7.** In Mississippi, a subdivision of the county. **8.** *Naut.* An act of beating to windward. **9.** An unprincipled sponger on others. *Slang.* **10.** One that beats, or surpasses, another or others; as, the *beat* of him. *Colloq.* **11.** Act of one that beats, or surpasses, a person or thing; hence, *Newspaper Cant.,* act of publishing news before competitors; also, the news itself.

beat (bēt), *p. a.* [Prop. p. p.] Weary; fatigued. *Colloq.*

beat'en (bēt''n), *p. a.* **1.** Wrought, or worked upon, by beating. **2.** Vanquished; baffled.

beat'er, (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, beats.

be'a-tif'ic (bē'ȧ-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* Having power to impart blissful enjoyment; making blessed.

be-at'i-fi-ca'tion (bē-ăt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of beatifying, or state of being beatified.

be-at'i-fy (-ăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *beatificare, beatus* happy + *facere* to make.] **1.** To pronounce or regard as supremely blessed, or as conferring happiness. **2.** To bless with celestial enjoyment. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* To ascertain and declare publicly (a deceased person) to be one of "the blessed."

beat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEAT.

be-at'i-tude (bē-ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *beatitudo.*] **1.** Felicity of the highest kind; blessedness. **2.** Any of the declarations (called **the Beatitudes**) made in the Sermon on the Mount (*Matt.* v. 3–12) with regard to the blessedness of those having specified virtues. — **Syn.** See HAPPINESS.

Be'a-trice (bē'ȧ-trĭs), *n.* [L. *beatrix* she that makes happy.] **1.** (*pron.* bē'ȧ-trĭs; *It.* bā'ä-trē'chā). A noble Florentine lady idealized by Dante. **2.** In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a witty young lady who rails at love, but by a trick is made to fall in love with Benedick.

beau (bō), *n.;* *pl.* F. BEAUX (*E. pron.* bōz), E. BEAUS (bōz). [F., a fop, fr. *beau* fine, beautiful, L. *bellus* pretty, fine.] **1.** A man who dresses with great care and in the latest fashion; a dandy. **2.** A man who escorts, or pays attentions to, a lady; escort; lover. — **beau'ish,** *a.*

beau' i-de'al (bō' ī-dē'ăl). [F. *beau idéal.*] Lit., (the) ideal beautiful; hence, an ideal or faultless standard or model.

‖ **beau' monde'** (mōnd'). [F.] The fashionable world.

beau'pot' (bō'pŏt'). Var. of BOUGHPOT.

beau'sé'ant' (bō'sā'ăn'), *n.* [F. *beaucéant, bauçant.*] The black-and-white standard of the Knights Templars; also, their battle cry. See FLAG, *Illust.*

beau'te-ous (bū'tē-ŭs), *a.* Full of beauty; beautiful to see. — **beau'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **beau'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

beau'ti-fi'er (-tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, beautifies.

beau'ti-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty; full of beauty. — *n.* That which is beautiful. — **Syn.** Handsome, lovely, fair, pretty. See COMELY. — **beau'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **beau'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

beau'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*beauty* + *-fy.*] To make, or to become, beautiful; adorn; embellish. — **Syn.** Grace, ornament, decorate, deck. — **beau'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

beau'ty (bū'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From OF., fr. L. *bellus* pretty.] **1.** That quality or combination of qualities which gratifies the eye or ear, or which delights the intellect or moral sense by its grace or fitness to the end in view; the beautiful. **2.** A particular grace or excellence; anything beautiful; as, the *beauties* of nature. **3.** A beautiful person or thing; esp., a beautiful woman.

beauty spot. A patch or spot put on the face to heighten the beauty by contrast; hence, a nævus or a mole.

beaux (bōz), *n., pl.* of BEAU.

bea'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* [AS. *beofor.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Castor*) of amphibious rodents having palmated hind feet and a broad, flat tail. **2.** The fur of the beaver. **3.** A hat made, formerly, of beaver fur, now usually of silk. **4.** A heavy, felted woolen cloth, used chiefly for overcoats.

Beaver. ($\frac{1}{18}$)

bea'ver, *n.* [F. *baviere,* fr. *bave* slaver, foam, OF., also prattle, drivel.] That piece of armor which protected the lower part of the face; later, the visor. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

be-bee'rine (bĕ-bē'rĭn; -rēn), *n. Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}O_3N$, resembling quinine and obtained from the bark of the bebeeru and other plants.

be-bee'ru (-bē'rōō), *n.* [Native name.] A tropical South American lauraceous tree (*Nectandra rodiæi*). Its bark yields bebeerine; its wood is known as *greenheart.*

be-calm' (bĕ-käm'), *v. t.* **1.** To calm. **2.** *Naut.* To keep from motion or progress by lack of wind.

be-came' (bĕ-kām'), *pret.* of BECOME.

be-cause' (-kôz'), *adv. & conj.* [*by* + *cause.*] By or for the cause that; for the reason that; since.

Syn. Because, for, since, as, inasmuch as. Because assigns a cause or reason immediately and explicitly; as, I hid myself, *because* I was afraid. **For** is less immediate; it regards the statement to which it is subjoined as relatively independent, and adduces for it some reason, proof, or justification; as, I hid myself, *for* [i. e., as I may add by way of explanation] I was afraid. **Since** (orig. denoting sequence in time) is less formal and more incidental than *because;* **as** assigns a reason even more casually than *since;* each of them often begins its sentence; as, *Since* (or *As*) I was afraid, I hid myself. **Inasmuch as** assigns a reason in a somewhat concessive or qualified fashion; as, *Inasmuch as* [i. e., in view of the fact that] I was afraid, I hid myself.

because of, by reason of; on account of.

‖ **bec'ca-fi'co** (bĕk'ä-fē'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōz). [It., fr. *beccare* to peck + *fico* fig.] Any of various song birds, esp. the garden warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*), esteemed by Italians as a table delicacy.

‖ **bé'cha'mel'** (bā'shä'mĕl'), *n.* [F. *béchamel,* after Louis de *Béchamel,* steward of Louis XIV.] *Cookery.* A white sauce of butter, flour, white stock, seasoning, and cream.

be-chance' (bĕ-chäns'), *v. t. & i.* To befall; chance.

be-charm' (-chärm'), *v. t.* To charm. See BE-, 1.

‖ **bêche' de mer'** (bâsh' dẽ mâr'). [F., lit., a sea spade; an alteration of Pg. *bicho do mar* sea slug.] A trepang.

Bech'u-a'nas (bĕch'o͞o-ä'nâz), *n. pl.* A division of the Bantus, dwelling between the Orange and Zambezi rivers.

beck (bĕk), *n.* [AS. *becc.*] A small brook, esp. one with a stony bed; also, the valley in which a brook flows. *Eng.*

beck, *v. i. & t.* To signal or call by a nod, or by a motion of the head or hand. *Archaic.* — *n.* A significant nod, or motion of the head or hand, esp. as a call or command.

beck'ern (bĕk'ẽrn). Var. of BEAKIRON.

beck'et (bĕk'ĕt; 24), *n. Naut.* A simple device for holding something in place, esp. a small grommet, or a loop of rope with a knot at one end to catch in an eye at the other.

becket bend. A sheet bend. See KNOT, *Illust.*

beck'on (bĕk''n), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *bȳcnian, bēacnian,* fr. *bēacen* a sign.] To signal, call, or the like, by or as by a motion of the hand, finger, or head. — *n.* A signaling gesture.

be-cloud' (bĕ-kloud'), *v. t.* To obscure; dim; cloud.

be-come' (bĕ-kŭm'), *v. i.; pret.* -CAME' (-kām'); *p. p.* -COME'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -COM'ING (-kŭm'ĭng). [AS. *becuman* to come to, happen.] **1.** To come; get (to a place); go. *Obs.* **2.** To pass from one state to another; come to be. **to become of,** to be the state or place of; be the end of. — *v. t.* To suit or be suitable to; befit; accord with, as in character; as, that does not *become* you.

be-com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *p. a.* Suitable; appropriate or fit. — **Syn.** Seemly, comely, decorous, decent, proper. — **be-com'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **be-com'ing-ness,** *n.*

Becque'rel' rays' (bĕk'rĕl' rāz'). *Physics.* Radiations first observed by the French physicist Henri Becquerel. They consist of a mixture of alpha, beta, and gamma rays.

bed (bĕd), *n.* [AS.] **1. a** An article of furniture to sleep or rest in or on; a couch; specif., a flat sack or mattress filled with some soft material, or this with the bedclothes added, or the bedstead, mattress, and bedclothes together as prepared for sleeping. **b** A bedstead. *Collog. or Cant.* **2.** Specif.: Marriage bed; hence, marriage. **3.** A plat, or level piece, of ground in a garden. **4.** A mass or heap suggestive of a bed (sense 1); as, a *bed* of rock. **5.** The bottom of any body of water; as, the ocean *bed.* **6.** *Geol. & Mining.* A layer; seam; stratum. **7.** A flat surface or extended base upon which something rests; as: **a** *Masonry.* (1) A horizontal surface of a stone in position; as, the upper and lower *beds.* (2) The lower surface of a brick, slate, or tile. **b** *Mech.* A foundation for a machine, or a solid support on which its work is done; as, the *bed* of a press. **c** The superficial earthwork or ballast of a railroad.

— *v. i.*; BED'DED; BED'DING. **1.** To go to bed. **2.** To lie on or as on a bed. **3.** To form a compact cluster or bedlike layer. — *v. t.* **1.** To put to bed; lodge. **2.** To cohabit with. *Obsoles.* **3.** To furnish with a bed or bedding. **4.** To plant or arrange, as plants, in a bed or beds. **5.** To embed; rest; as, *bedded* on a rock. **6.** To lay flat or in order; place in a recumbent position.

be-dab'ble (bē-dăb'l), *v. t.* To dabble thoroughly.

be-dash' (-dăsh'), *v. t.* To bespatter; to dash against.

be-daub' (-dôb'), *v. t.* To daub greatly or all over.

be-daz'zle (-dăz'l), *v. t.* To dazzle greatly or utterly.

bed'bug' (bĕd'bŭg'), *n.* A wingless, bloodsucking, hemipterous insect (*Cimex lectularius*), sometimes infesting houses and esp. beds. In England called simply *bug.*

bed'cham'ber (-chām'bẽr), *n.* A bedroom.

bed'clothes' (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Coverings for a bed.

bed'ding (-ĭng), *n.* A bed and its bedclothes; materials for a bed or beds. Cf. BED, *n.*, 1 **a.**

be-deck' (bē-dĕk'), *v. t.* To deck out; adorn; grace.

be'del, be'dell (bē'd'l; bē-dĕl'). Vars. of BEADLE.

bedes'man. Var. of BEADSMAN. — **bedes'wom'an,** *n. fem.*

be-dev'il (bē-dĕv'l), *v. t.* To treat devilishly; as: **a** To possess with a devil. **b** To throw into confusion; worry. **c** To bemuddle; spoil by changing or corrupting. — **be-dev'il-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

be-dew' (-dū'), *v. t.* To moisten with or as with dew.

bed'fel'low (bĕd'fĕl'ō), *n.* One who shares one's bed.

Bedford cord (bĕd'fẽrd). A firm cloth with heavy ribs.

be-dight' (bē-dīt'), *v. t.*; -DIGHT' or -DIGHT'ED; -DIGHT'ING. To deck out; array. *Archaic.*

be-dim' (-dĭm'), *v. t.* To make dim; becloud.

be-diz'en (bē-dīz''n; -dĭ'z'n), *v. t.* To dress out; esp., to adorn tawdrily. — **be-diz'en-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

bed'lam (bĕd'lăm), *n.* [ME. *Bedlem, Bethlem,* Bethlehem.] **1.** [*cap.*] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, long used as a hospital for lunatics. **2.** A lunatic asylum. **3.** A lunatic. *Obs.* **4.** Any place of uproar and confusion. — *a.* Of or fit for a madhouse.

bed'lam-ite (-īt), *n.* A madman. — **-it'ish** (-īt'ĭsh), *a.*

bed'–mold'ing (*n. Arch.* The molding of a cornice immediately below the corona and above the frieze; also, any molding below a deep projection.

Bed'ou-in (bĕd'o͞o-ĭn; bĕd'o͞o-ĕn), *n.* [F. *bédouin,* fr. Ar. *bedawī* rural, living in the desert, fr. *badw* desert.] A nomadic Arab of the Arabian, Syrian, or North African deserts. — *a.* Pertaining to the Bedouins; nomad.

bed'pan' (-păn'), *n.* **1.** A pan for warming beds. **2.** A shallow chamber vessel for use in bed.

bed'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A plate or framing used as a bed or support for something, as the foundation framing or plate of a machine or an iron plate forming a bottom for a furnace.

bed'post' (-pōst'), *n.* One of the four standards that support a bedstead or the canopy over a bedstead.

be-drab'ble (bē-drăb''l), *v. t.* To drabble greatly. [gling.

be-drag'gle (-drăg''l), *v. t.* To draggle greatly; soil by drag-

be-drench' (bē-drĕnch'), *v. t.* To drench through; soak.

bed'rid' (bĕd'rĭd'), *a.* Bedridden.

bed'rid'den (-'n), *a.* [AS. *bedreda, bedrida; bed, bedd,* bed + *ridda* rider.] Confined to the bed by sickness or infirmity; hence: decrepit; worn out.

bed rock. The solid rock under superficial formations.

bed'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room for a bed; lodging room.

bed'side' (bĕd'sīd'), *n.* Side of a bed; place beside a bed.
bed'sore' (-sōr'; 57), *n. Med.* A sore due to pressure against the bed, especially common in wasting diseases.
bed'spread' (-sprĕd'), *n.* A counterpane. *U. S.*
bed'staff' (-stăf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'). A staff or wooden pin formerly used in some way about a bed, and often serving as a weapon.
bed'stead (-stĕd), *n.* A framework to support a bed.
bed'straw' (-strô'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Galium*) of rubiaceous herbs, anciently used as straw for beds.
bed'tick' (-tĭk'), *n.* A flat, oblong tick, bag, or casing of stout cloth used to inclose the materials of a bed.
bed'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The time to go to bed.
bed'ward (-wĕrd), **-wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward bed.
bee (bē), *n.* [AS. *bēo.*] **1.** Any of a superfamily (*Apoidea*, including several families and many genera) of hymenopterous insects which store up pollen for food (beebread), and often, also, honey. Many are of solitary habits; others, as the honeybee, are social and form highly organized colonies. **2.** A neighborly gathering to work for some one, or for some joint concern; as a quilting or a husking bee. *U. S.*
bee (bē), *n.* [AS. *bēah* ring.] *Naut.* A piece of hard wood bolted to the side of the bowsprit, having sheaves to reeve the fore-topmast stays through; — called also *bee block.*
bee balm. The garden balm. See BALM, *n.*, 1.
bee beetle. A beetle (*Trichodes apiarius*) parasitic in beehives.
bee'bread' (bē'brĕd'), *n.* A brownish, bitter substance consisting of pollen, stored up by bees in honeycomb cells.
beech (bēch), *n.* [AS. *bēce.*] Any of a genus (*Fagus*) of fagaceous hardwood trees having smooth gray bark and an edible nut. — **beech'en** (bēch'n), *a.*

Beech Leaf, Ripe Bur, and Nut, entire and in section. ½

beech'drops' (-drŏps'), *n.* **1.** A plant (*Leptamnium virginianum*), of the broom-rape family, parasitic on beech roots. **2.** Improperly, the squawroot.
beech mast. Beechnuts, esp. as they lie under the trees.
beech'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* The edible nut of the beech tree.
beech'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or abounding in, beeches.
bee eater. Any of a family (*Meropidæ*) of brightly colored, slender-billed Old World insectivorous birds.
beef (bēf), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *bos, bovis*, ox.] **1.** *pl.* BEEVES (bēvz), *or, esp. in U. S.*, BEEFS. Any of a genus (*Bos*) of ruminant quadrupeds, esp. the domestic species (*B. taurus*) including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full-grown state; esp., an ox or cow fatted for food. **2.** The flesh of a beef used for food. Cf. VEAL. **3.** Human flesh; brawn. *Colloq.*
beef'eat'er (-ēt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who eats beef; hence, a large, fleshy person. **2.** One of the yeomen of the royal guard in England.
bee fly. Any of a numerous family (*Bombyliidæ*) of flies, many of which somewhat resemble bees.
beef'steak' (bēf'stāk'), *n.* A slice of beef, esp. from the hind quarter, suitable for broiling or frying.
beef'-wit'ted (bēf'wĭt'ĕd; 24), *a.* Stupid; dull.
beef'y (-ĭ), *a.*; BEEF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); BEEF'I-EST. Having much beef; resembling beef; brawny.
bee gum. A hollow gum tree from which beehives are made; hence, a beehive. *Southern & Western U. S.*
bee'hive' (bē'hīv'), *n.* A hive for bees.
bee killer. Any of a family (*Asilidæ*) of large and voracious, insectivorous, two-winged flies; a robber fly.
bee line. The shortest line from one place to another, like that which a bee makes to its hive when laden with honey.
Be-el'ze-bub (bē-ĕl'zē-bŭb), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βεελζεβούβ.] **1.** *Bib.* The prince of the devils; hence, the Devil or a devil. **2.** In Milton's "Paradise Lost," the fallen angel next to Satan in power.
bee martin. The kingbird, which sometimes eats bees.
been (bĭn; *or, esp. Brit.*, bēn), *p. p.* of BE.
bee plant. Any plant much frequented by bees for honey; specif.: **a** A heavy-scented capparidaceous herb (*Cleome serrulata*), with copious pink flowers. **b** A figwort (*Scrophularia californica*) of the Pacific slope.
beer (bēr), *n.* [AS. *bēor.*] **1.** A brewed liquor made with malted grain, commonly barley, and flavored with hops, broadly including ale; often, this liquor when having a small, or light alcohol content, as distinguished from *ale*, which has a relatively large alcohol content. **2.** Any of various fermented but undistilled liquors.
beer, *n. Weaving.* One of the groups, into which the threads of the warp are divided.
beer'y (bēr'ĭ), *a.* Of, like, affected by, or due to, beer.
beest'ings, biest'ings (bēs'tĭngz), *n. pl.* [AS. *bȳsting.*] The first milk given by a cow after calving.
bees'wax' (bēz'wăks'), *n.* Wax secreted by bees, for making the honeycomb. — *v. t.* To treat with beeswax; wax.
bees'wing', *n.* A film formed in port and some other wines after long keeping; also, wine in which this appears.
beet (bēt), *n.* [AS. *bēte*, fr. L. *beta.*] A certain biennial plant (genus *Beta*), cultivated as a vegetable and as a source of sugar; also its large edible root. See BEETROOT, *Note.*
bee'tle (bē't'l), *n.* [AS. *bietel, bītel, bȳtel*, mallet.] **1.** A heavy hammering or ramming instrument, usually with a wooden head. **2.** A wooden pestle or bat for any of various domestic uses. **3.** A machine in which fabrics are finished by being hammered over rollers. — *v. t.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). To beat, drive, or ram with or as with a beetle.
bee'tle, *n.* [AS. *bītula*, fr. *bītan* to bite.] **1.** Any coleopterous insect having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases covering the others when folded. **2.** Popularly, any of various insects more or less like a beetle (in sense 1), as the cockroach.
bee'tle, *a.* Projecting; lowering. — *v. i.* To project so as to overhang; jut.
bee'tle-browed' (-broud'), *a.* Having prominent, overhanging brows; hence: lowering; sullen.
bee'tle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [*beetle* a mallet + *head.*] A stupid fellow. — **bee'tle-head'ed,** *a.*
bee tree. **1.** A hollow tree in which bees have a nest. **2.** The basswood, or American linden.
beet'root', *n., or* **beet root.** The root of the beet.
☞ In British usage the root is always called *beetroot* (one word); in the United States *beet* is used for the whole plant or its root, in the same way as *turnip* and *carrot.*
beeve (bēv), *n.* [From *beeves*, pl. of *beef.*] A beef.
beeves (bēvz), *n., pl.* of BEEF.
bee wolf. The larva of the bee beetle.
be-fall' (bē-fôl'), *v. i.*; for prin. parts see FALL. [AS. *befeallan; be-* + *feallan* to fall.] **1.** To fall due; pertain. *Archaic.* **2.** To happen.
be-fit' (bē-fĭt'), *v. t.*; -FIT'TED; -FIT'TING. To be suitable to; become. — **be-fit'ting,** *p. a.* — **be-fit'ting-ly,** *adv.*
be-fog' (-fŏg'), *v. t.*; -FOGGED' (-fŏgd'); -FOG'GING (-ĭng). To involve in fog; hence: to confuse; mystify.
be-fool' (-fōōl'), *v. t.* To delude or lead into error; deceive.
be-fore' (-fōr'; 57), *adv.* [AS. *beforan; be-* + *foran* before.] **1.** On the fore part; in front; as, the battle was *before* and behind. **2.** In advance; as, he rode *before* to clear the way. **3.** In time past; previously; as, it never happened *before.* **4.** Earlier; sooner; as, we dine at six, not *before.*
— *prep.* **1.** Preceding in space, time, dignity, order, right, or worth. **2.** Farther onward in place or time; as, quiet years were *before* him. **3.** In presence or sight of; face to face with; as, he stood *before* the king. **4.** Under the cognizance or jurisdiction of; as, the question *before* the court.
before the mast, *Naut.*, as a common sailor, because the sailors live forward of the foremasts.
— *conj.* **1.** Previous to the time when; as, *before* the battle began. **2.** Sooner than; rather than; as, he will starve *before* he will steal.
be-fore'hand' (-hănd'), *adv.* In advance, as by way of forethought. — *a.* Forehanded.
be-fore'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* Formerly; aforetime.
be-friend' (-frĕnd'), *v. t.* To act as a friend to; favor; aid.
be-fud'dle (-fŭd'l), *v. t.* To confuse, as with liquor.
beg (bĕg; *Turk.* bā), *n.* [Turk.] A title of honor in Turkey and in some other parts of the East. See BEY.
beg (bĕg), *v. t.*; BEGGED (bĕgd); BEG'GING. [ME. *beggen.*] **1.** To ask for as a charity, esp. habitually; as, he *begs* his bread. **2.** To entreat or supplicate for; beseech. **3.** To make petition to; entreat. **4.** To take for granted; assume without proof; as, to *beg* the question.
Syn. Crave, solicit, petition, pray, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate, importune. — **Beg, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate, importune** agree in the idea of urgent asking. **Beseech** implies greater solicitude or earnestness than **beg**; as, he *begged* me to give him food; he *besought* them to save him from the mob. To **entreat** is urgently to solicit or petition; as, we vainly *entreated* them to remain. **Implore** implies either increased fervor of entreaty, or greater humility, or both; as, to *implore* forgiveness. **Supplicate** expresses extreme, sometimes even desperate, urgency of entreaty, and implies still greater humility; as, he *supplicated* him for mercy. To **importune** is to solicit persistently, often with wearisome pertinacity; as, her *importunities* at last prevailed. See ASK.
— *v. i.* **1.** To ask alms or charity, esp. habitually. **2.** To make petition; supplicate. **3.** To ask for a point, or three additional cards and a new trump; — said of the eldest hand in seven-up.
be-gat' (bē-găt'). Archaic pret. of BEGET.
be-gem' (-jĕm'), *v. t.* To adorn with or as with gems.

be-get' (bē-gĕt'), *v. t.* ; *pret.* BE-GOT' (-gŏt'), *Archaic* -GAT' (-găt'); *p. p.* BE-GOT', -GOT'TEN (-gŏt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GET'TING. [AS. *begitan* to get; *be-*+*gitan* to get.] **1.** To procreate as a father or sire; generate. **2.** To produce as an effect; cause to exist. — **be-get'ter**, *n.*

beg'gar (bĕg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who begs, as a petitioner or as one who makes it his business to ask alms. **2.** An indigent person; — a contemptuous or sarcastic use. **3.** A rogue, wretch, or low fellow; also used playfully; as, a good-hearted little *beggar*. — *v. t.* **1.** To reduce to beggary; impoverish. **2.** To cause to seem poor or inadequate; as, to *beggar* description. — **beg'gar-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **-hood**, *n.*

beg'gar-lice', *or* **beg'gar's-lice'**, *n.* The prickly or adhesive fruits of species of bedstraw, tick trefoils, or stick-seeds, which cling readily to clothing; also, the plant.

beg'gar-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Resembling, or suitable for, a beggar; indigent; mean. — **beg'gar-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

beg'gar-ticks', *or* **beg'gar's-ticks'**, *n.* **1.** The achenes of species of bur marigold; also, the plant. **2.** = BEGGAR-LICE.

beg'gar-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **1.** Any of various plants that grow in waste ground, as knotweed, species of dodder, tick-seed, etc. **2.** A fabaceous plant (*Meibomia tortuosa*) cultivated for fodder.

beg'gar-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GARIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of begging; state or quality of being a beggar. **2.** Beggars collectively; a resort of beggars. — **Syn.** Indigence, want, penury.

Beg'hard (bĕg'ärd; bē-gärd'), *n.* [F. *bégard, béguard.* See BEGUINE.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a former association of religious laymen living under the same general regulations as the Beguines; — a nickname.

be-gin' (bē-gĭn'), *v. i.*; *pret.* BE-GAN' (-găn'); *p. p.* BE-GUN' (-gŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GIN'NING. [AS. *beginnan.*] **1.** To do the first act or the first part of an action; take the first step; start. **2.** To come into existence; commence.

Syn. Begin, commence are identical in meaning. **Begin** is preferred, except in more formal use.

— *v. t.* **1.** To set about; commence. **2.** To trace or lay the foundation of. — **be-gin'ner** (-ẽr), *n.*

be-gin'ning (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Commencement of an action or state. **2.** An initial point of time or space; the first part or initial stage of anything. **3.** First cause; origin; source. — **Syn.** Inception, opening, origin, outset, foundation.

be-gird' (bē-gûrd'), *v. t.* **1.** To bind with a band or girdle; gird. **2.** To surround as with a band; encompass.

beg'ler-beg' (bĕg'lẽr-bĕg'), *n.* [Turk. *beglerbeg.*] The governor of a province of the Ottoman Empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier.

be-gnaw' (bē-nô'), *v. t.* To gnaw; eat away; corrode.

beg'ohm' (bĕg'ōm'), *n. Elec.* A unit of resistance equal to one billion ohms, or one thousand megohms.

be-gone' (bē-gŏn'), *interj.* Go away! depart! get you gone!

be-go'ni-a (-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [After Michel *Bégon*, French patron of botany.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Begonia*) of tropical flowering herbs or undershrubs, much cultivated.

be-got' (-gŏt'), **be-got'ten** (-'n). See BEGET.

be-grime' (-grīm'), *v. t.* To soil with grime or dirt.

be-grudge' (-grŭj'), *v. t.* To grumble at; envy the possession of. — **be-grudg'ing-ly**, *adv.*

be-guile' (-gīl'), *v. t.*; -GUILED' (-gīld'); -GUIL'ING (-gīl'ĭng). **1.** To delude by guile or craft; deceive. **2.** To deprive by guile; cheat; — used with *of* or *out of*; as, "Let no man *beguile* you of your reward." **3.** To charm; amuse; divert; as, she *beguiled* the children with fairy tales. **4.** To while away; as, to *beguile* the time with sleep. — **Syn.** Insnare, mislead; entertain. See WHILE. — **be-guile'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

Beg'uin (bĕg'ĭn; *as mod. Fr.*, bā'găN'), *n.* [F. *béguin.*] A Beghard.

Beg'uine (bĕg'ĭn; bā'gēn'), *n.* [Fr. *béguine;* fr. Lambert *le Bègue* (the Stammerer), the founder of the order. (*Du Cange.*)] A woman belonging to one of certain religious and charitable associations or communities in the Netherlands and elsewhere, whose members do not renounce the right of private property nor take perpetual vows.

be'gum (bē'gŭm), *n.* [Hind. *begam.*] In India, a lady of exalted rank, as a queen, princess, or the like.

be-gun' (bē-gŭn'), *p. p. & p. a.* of BEGIN.

be-half' (bē-hăf'), *n.* [ME. *on-behalve* in the name of, fr. AS. *healf* half, side, part.] Side; part; interest; affair; defense; — only in prepositional phrases; as, *in behalf of.*

be-have' (-hāv'), *v. i.*; BE-HAVED' (-hāvd'); -HAV'ING (-hāv'ĭng). To carry; conduct; — used reflexively; as, he *behaved* himself well. — *v. i.* To act; conduct one's self or itself; also (without a qualifying word), to act or conduct one's self well or properly; as, you must *behave.*

be-hav'ior, be-hav'iour (-hāv'yẽr), *n.* Act or manner of behaving; conduct; deportment; sometimes, good behavior.

Syn. Bearing, demeanor, conduct. — **Behavior, conduct.** **Behavior** applies to our mode of acting in the presence of others or toward them, and often refers to purely external relations or to particular instances; it is especially used with reference to children. **Conduct** applies rather to the general tenor of our actions (particularly in their ethical relations) in the more serious concerns of life; when used of specific actions, it implies their moral aspects more definitely than *behavior.*

be-head' (-hĕd'), *v. t.* To sever the head from; decapitate.

be-head'al (-ăl), *n.* Beheading.

be-held' (-hĕld'), *pret. & p. p.* of BEHOLD.

be'he-moth (bē'hē-mŏth; bē-hē'mŏth), *n.* [Heb. *behēmōth*, prop., pl. of *behēmah* beast.] An animal, probably the hippopotamus, described in Job xl. 15–24.

be-hest' (bē-hĕst'), *n.* [AS. *behǣs* promise.] That which is willed or ordered; command. — **Syn.** See MANDATE.

be-hind' (-hīnd'), *adv.* [AS. *behindan; be-* + *hindan* hind.] **1.** Back in place or time; as, to stay *behind.* **2.** Not yet produced or exhibited to view; remaining; still to come; as, there is stronger evidence *behind.* **3.** In a backward state; behindhand; in arrears; as, he is *behind* in his rent. **4.** After the set or proper time; late; slow, as a watch. **5.** Toward the back; as, to look *behind.*

— *prep.* **1.** In a place, state, or time departed from by (the one referred to); as, what he left *behind* him. **2.** Inferior to in dignity, attainments, etc.; as, *behind* the class. **3.** Of time, after; later than; [as, *behind* time. **4.** On or at the back side of; in the rear of. Specif.: **a** At the back of, by way of support; supporting. **b** In back of, so as to be concealed. **c** To or at the back of, so as to be out of notice or consideration. **5.** In a backward direction from (one's self); as, he looked *behind* him. — **Syn.** See AFTER.

be-hind'hand' (-hănd'), *adv. & a.* **1.** In arrears financially; in debt. **2.** Behind the times; late.

be-hold' (-hōld'), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* BE-HELD' (-hĕld'); *p. p.* -HELD', *Archaic* -HOLD'EN (-hōl'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -HOLD'ING. [AS. *behealdan*, lit., to hold; *be-*+*healdan* to hold.] To have or keep in sight; look at; watch. *Archaic.* Hence, now usually, to see. — **Syn.** Scan, gaze upon, regard, descry, view. — *interj.* Lo! look!

be-hold'en (-hōl'd'n), *p. a.* Obliged; indebted.

be-hold'er (-dẽr), *n.* A spectator. — **Syn.** See LOOKER-ON.

be-hoof' (-hōōf'), *n.* [ME. *to bihove* for the use of, AS. *behōf* advantage.] Advantage; benefit; interest; use.

be-hoove' (-hōōv'), **be-hove'** (-hōv'), *v. t.*; -HOOVED' (-hōōvd'), -HOVED' (-hōvd'); -HOOV'ING, -HOV'ING. [AS. *behōfian* to have need of. See BEHOOF.] To be necessary for (now only of moral necessity); to be proper for or incumbent on; — chiefly impersonal; as, *it behooves* you to go. — *v. i.* To be fit or incumbent; befit; — chiefly impersonal.

‖**beige** (bâzh), *a.* [F.] Having the natural color; — said of woolen fabrics. — *n.* A soft woolen dress fabric.

be'ing (bē'ĭng), *p. pr. & p. a.* of BE. Existing. — *n.* **1.** Existence, as opposed to nonexistence; life; mortal existence. **2.** Existence in relation to a specified place or condition; — as, my *being* there was a mere chance. **3.** That which exists; as: **a** [*cap.*] God; — with a qualifying word [also capitalized], esp. *supreme, infinite,* etc., as in *the Supreme Being.* **b** A human being; person.

be-jew'el (bē-jū'ĕl; bē-jōō'-; 86), *v. t.* To deck with jewels.

Bel (bĕl; bāl), *n.* [Babylonian.] One of the chief gods in Babylonian mythology.

be-la'bor, be-la'bour (bē-lā'bẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To ply; work carefully upon. **2.** To beat soundly; thrash.

be-late' (bē-lāt'), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; 24); -LAT'ING (-lĭng). To retard or make late; delay.

be-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Overtaken by night; delayed.

be-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* [AS. *belecgan.* See BE-; LAY to place.] *Naut.* To wind (a running rope, etc.) round a pin, cleat, or the like, so as to hold secure; make fast or stop by so doing; — often used in the imperative; hence, *Colloq.*, in the imperative: Quit! That's enough!

belaying pin. *Naut.* A strong pin round which ropes are belayed to make them fast.

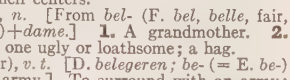
belch (bĕlch), *v. i.* [AS. *bealcian.*] **1.** To eject wind or gas spasmodically from the stomach through the mouth; eructate. **2.** To eject its contents, as a gun; issue spasmodically, as fire from a volcano. — *v. t.* **1.** To eject (gas) from the stomach. **2.** To eject, esp. violently; vent forcibly; emit; — often used with *out* or *forth;* as, the guns *belched* forth their fire. — *n.* An eructation; a spasmodic ejection. — **belch'er**, *n.*

belch'er (bĕl'chẽr), *n.* [After Jim *Belcher*, English pugilist.] A blue neckerchief having large white spots with dark blue spots at their centers.

bel'dam (bĕl'dăm), **bel'dame** (-dām) *n.* [From *bel-* (F. *bel, belle,* fair, beautiful) + *dame.*] **1.** A grandmother. **2.** An old woman, esp. one ugly or loathsome; a hag.

be-lea'guer (bē-lē'gẽr), *v. t.* [D. *belegeren; be-* (= E. *be-*) + *leger* bed, camp, army.] To surround with an army; hence: to beset; encompass. — **be-lea'guered** (-gẽrd), *p. a.*

bel'em-nite (bĕl'ĕm-nīt; bē-lĕm'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *βέλεμνον* dart.] *Paleon.* A kind of conical calcareous fossil; a thunderstone.



Belemnite. Exterior view.

‖**bel'-es-prit'** (bĕl'ĕs-

prē′), *n.*; *pl.* BEAUX-ESPRITS (bō′zĕs-prē′). [F., fine wit.] A fine genius, or person of wit.

bel'fry (-frĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -FRIES (-frĭz). [OF. *berfrei, berfroi.*] **1.** *Mil.* A movable tower formerly used in sieges. **2.** A bell tower, usually attached to a church or other building; a campanile. **3.** A room for a bell in a tower, or a cupola, turret, or framework to hold a bell.—**bel'fried** (-frĭd), *a.*

Bel'gi-an (bĕl'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Belgium.

Belgian block, a nearly cubical block of some tough stone, esp. granite, for street paving.—**B. hare**, a rufous-red variety of domestic rabbit.—**B. marble.** See RANCE.

—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Belgium.

Bel'gic (-jĭk), *a.* [L. *Belgicus.*] Of or pert. to the **Belgæ** (an ancient people of Low German stock, prob. ancestors of the modern Belgians) or the Netherlands or Belgium.

Be'li-al (bē'lĭ-ăl; bēl'yăl), *n.* [Heb. *beli ya'al; beli* without + *ya'al* profit.] **1.** A word in the Scriptures and in rabbinical and apocryphal literature, commonly taken as meaning primarily "worthlessness." In later Jewish literature and in the New Testament it became identified with *Satan*, as meaning the spirit of evil or lawlessness. **2.** In Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the fallen angels.

be-lie' (bē-lī'), *v. t.*; -LIED' (bē-līd'); -LY'ING (-lī'ĭng). **1.** To tell lies about; slander. **2.** To misrepresent; as, he is honest, or his face *belies* him. **3.** To falsify; be false to, or show to be false; as, he *belied* his human nature; "novels *belie* their name, and offer nothing new." — **be-li'er,** *n.*

be-lief' (bē-lēf'), *n.* [ME. *bileafe, bileve.* See BELIEVE.] **1.** A state or habit of mind in which trust is placed in some person or thing; trust; confidence. **2.** *Theol.* A persuasion of the truths of religion; faith. **3.** Conviction or feeling of the truth or reality of something; as, it is true, according to my *belief; belief* in one's own activity. **4.** The thing believed; doctrine; creed.

Syn. Assent, credence, assurance, reliance, faith, persuasion, conviction.—**Belief, faith, persuasion, conviction** agree in the idea of assent. **Belief** and **faith** differ chiefly in that *belief*, as a rule, suggests little more than intellectual assent; *faith* implies also trust or confidence; as, one in whom *persuasion* and *belief* had ripened into *faith*. A **persuasion** is an assured opinion; as, it is my *persuasion* that he is bad. *Persuasion* sometimes implies that this assurance is induced by one's feelings or wishes, rather than by argument or evidence; **conviction** stands for a fixed and settled belief; as, his *belief* is likely to have been *persuasion* rather than *conviction*.

be-liev'a-ble (-lēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being believed.

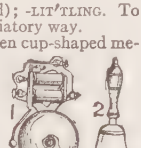
be-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. i.*; -LIEVED' (-lēvd'); -LIEV'ING. [AS. *gelēfan, gelȳfan.*] **1.** To have faith or confidence; — used with *in, on,* or *upon.* **2.** To exercise belief or faith, esp. as to the truths of religion. **3.** To think; judge.—*v. t.* To exercise belief in; regard, accept, or hold as true; also, to think; consider. — **be-liev'er** (-lēv'ẽr), *n.*

be-liev'ing, *p. a.* That believes. — **be-liev'ing-ly,** *adv.*

be-like' (bē-līk'), *adv.* [*be-* (for *by*) + *like.*] Probably; perhaps. *Obs. or Archaic.*

be-lit'tle (bē-lĭt'l), *v. t.*; -LIT'TLED (-l'd); -LIT'TLING. To make little or less; speak of in a depreciatory way.

bell (bĕl), *n.* [AS. *belle.*] **1.** A hollow, often cup-shaped metallic vessel, giving forth a ringing sound on being struck. **2.** Specif.: **a** A bell, as of a clock, rung to tell the hours; also (usually in *pl.*), the stroke of such a bell, esp. on shipboard. **b** The time so indicated; *Naut.*, a half hour. **3.** Anything in the form of a bell; as: **a** The corolla of a flower. **b** The flaring mouth of a trumpet or other wind instrument. **c** The body of a helmet.



1 Electric Bell; 2 Hand Bell.

—*v. t.* **1.** To provide with a bell. **2.** To make bell-mouthed, or flaring.—**to bell the cat,** to do a daring or risky deed; —alluding to the fable of the mice who would put a bell upon the cat's neck, but found none bold enough to do it.

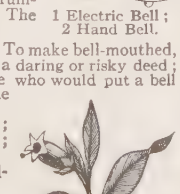
—*v. i.* To take the form of a bell; specif., develop bells, or corollas; blossom.

bell, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *bellan.*] To bellow, as a rutting deer.

—*n.* Bellow; roar; boom.

bel'la-don'na (bĕl'ȧ-dŏn'ȧ), *n.* [It., lit., fine lady.] A European solanaceous poisonous plant (*Atropa belladonna*), with reddish bell-shaped flowers and shining black berries; — called also *deadly nightshade.*

belladonna lily. A bulbous plant (*Amaryllis belladonna*) having fragrant rose-colored lilylike flowers; also, its flower. See AMARYLLIS.


Belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*). (½)

bel'lar-mine (bĕl'ăr-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* A stoneware jug of a pattern originated in the 16th century to burlesque Cardinal Bellarmine (1542–1621); — called also *graybeard, longbeard.*

Bellarmine.

bell bird. Any of several birds whose notes are likened to the sound of a bell; esp.: **a** The campanero (*Chasmorhyncus niveus*) of South America. **b** A honeysucker (*Manorhina melanophrys*) of Australia or one (*Anthornis melanura*) of New Zealand.

bell cot *or* **cote.** A small or subsidiary construction, frequently corbeled out from the walls of a structure, and used to contain and support one or more bells.

belle (bĕl), *n.* [F., fem. of *bel, beau.* See BEAU.] A beautiful girl or woman; esp., a girl or woman whose personal charms make her attractive in society.—**belle'dom** (bĕl'dŭm), *n.*

bel-ler'ic (bĕ-lĕr'ĭk), *n.* [F. *belléric,* fr. Ar. *balīlaj,* Per. *balīlah.*] The fruit of an East Indian tree (*Terminalia bellerica*). It is a variety of myrobalan.

Bel-ler'o-phon (bĕ-lĕr'ō-fŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βελλεροφῶν.] *Gr. Myth.* A Corinthian hero who slew the chimera, with the aid of the winged horse Pegasus.

Bellerophon and Pegasus.

‖ **belles'-let'tres** (bĕl'lĕt'r'), *n. pl.* [F.] Polite or elegant literature, esp. literature in which imagination and taste are predominant.—**Syn.** See LITERATURE.—**bel'le-tris'tic** (bĕl'lĕ-trĭs'tĭk), *a.*

bell'flow'er (bĕl'flou'ẽr), *n.* Any of a large genus (*Campanula*) of plants with bell-shaped flowers; a campanula.

bell'flow'er, *n.* [F. *bellefleur,* lit., beautiful flower.] A kind of apple. The yellow bellflower is a large winter apple.

bel'li-cose (bĕl'ĭ-kōs; bĕl'ĭ-kōs′), *a.* [L. *bellicosus,* fr. *bellicus* of war, *bellum* war.] Inclined to contention; pugnacious.—**Syn.** See BELLIGERENT.—**bel'li-cose'ly,** *adv.*

bel'li-cos'i-ty (bĕl'ĭ-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Bellicose inclination.

bel-lig'er-ence (bĕ-lĭj'ẽr-ẽns) } *n.* Quality of being belli-
bel-lig'er-en-cy (-lĭj'ẽr-ĕn-sĭ) } gerent; status of a belligerent; act or state of waging war.

bel-lig'er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *belligerans,* p. pr. of *belligerare* to wage war, deriv. of *bellum* war + *gerere* to wage.] **1.** Waging war; carrying on war. **2.** Pertaining or tending to war; warlike; pert. to belligerents.—*n.* A belligerent nation, state, or person.—**bel-lig'er-ent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Irascible, choleric; disputatious, wrangling, quarrelsome, contentious, litigious; bellicose, pugnacious.—**Belligerent, bellicose, pugnacious, quarrelsome, contentious, litigious** agree in the idea of aptness to contend. **Belligerent** implies warlikeness or actual hostilities; **bellicose,** inclination to fight. **Pugnacious** differs from *bellicose* in applying more to disposition; it does not suggest pettiness or ill nature, as does **quarrelsome. Contentious** often suggests perversity and tiresome persistence in dispute. **Litigious** implies fondness for legal contention.

bell jar. A kind of glass vessel open at the bottom and closed at the top, like a bell. [crier.

bell'man (bĕl'măn), *n.* A man who rings a bell, as a town

bell metal. A hard alloy or bronze, consisting, usually, of three to four parts of copper to one of tin, for making bells.

bell'-mouthed', *a.* Flaring at the mouth.

Bel-lo'na (bĕ-lō'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *bellum* war.] *Roman Myth.* Goddess of war, closely associated with Mars. Before her temple, just outside Rome, was a stone column, from which a spear was hurled upon the declaration of war.

bel'low (bĕl'ō), *v. i.* [AS. *bylgean.*] To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; hence: to bawl; clamor.—*v. t.* To emit with a bellow; — often used with *out* or *forth.*

—*n.* A loud, deep, resounding cry or noise, as of a bull; roar.

bel'low-er, *n.* One who, or that which, bellows.

bel'lows (bĕl'ōz; -ŭz), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *belg, belig,* bag, bellows, belly. *Bellows* orig. was a n. pl.] **1.** A device which, by alternate expansion and contraction, draws in air through a hole and expels it forcibly through a tube. **2.** The lungs. **3.** The expansible part of the ordinary photographic camera.

Old Roman Lamp, with figure of man using a pair of Bellows.

bell'weth'er (bĕl'wĕth'ẽr), *n.* A wether, or ram, which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

bell'wort' (-wûrt'), *n. Bot.* **a** Any campanulaceous plant.

b Any liliaceous plant of a certain genus (*Uvularia*) having yellow bell-shaped flowers. *U. S.*

bel'ly (bĕl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [AS. *belg, belig*, bag, bellows, belly.] **1.** The part of the human body between the thorax, or breast, and the thighs; also, the cavity of this part, containing the stomach, intestines, etc.; abdomen. **2.** The under part of the body of an animal. **3.** Appetite or need for food. **4.** *Obs.* **a** The bowels. **b** The womb. **5.** The internal cavity of the body; hence, any part likened to it in its interior or middle position or in being hollow; as, the *belly* of a ship. **6.** The part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance; bulging part; as, the *belly* of a flask; also, the front or lower surface of anything, as opposed to the back. Specif.: **a** The part of a sail that swells out when filled with wind. **b** The upper plate of the sounding box of instruments of the violin class. —*v. t. & i.*; -LIED (-ĭd); -LYING. To swell or bulge out.

bel'ly-band' (-bănd'), *n.* A band that passes around or under a horse's belly to hold the saddle, harness, etc.; girth.

be-long' (bē-lŏng'; 62), *v. i.* [*be-* + ME. *longen* to belong.] [Usually construed with *to* or, archaically, *unto;* formerly sometimes used with an *indirect object.*] **1.** To be connected (with) as an adjunct, attribute, function, duty, part, or the like. **2.** To be the property (of) or suitable (for). **3.** To be bound (to) or connected (with) by some relation, as of birth, residence, dependency.

be-long'ing (bē-lŏng'ĭng), *n.* A thing or person that belongs to one; specif., in *pl.*: goods; effects.

be-love' (-lŭv'), *v. t.* To love; hold dear; — now only in *passive*, and with *of* (*Archaic* or *Poetic*) or *by*.

be-loved' (*as p. p.* bē-lŭvd'; *as adj.* bē-lŭv'ĕd *or* bē-lŭvd'), *p. p. & p. a.* Loved. —(bē-lŭv'ĕd; bē-lŭvd'), *n.* A loved one.

be-low' (-lō'), *adv.* [*be-* by + *low*, a.] In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath. Specif.: **a** On the earth, as opposed to the heavens. **b** In hell, or the regions of the dead; in Hades. **c** Below stairs; downstairs; below deck. **d** In or to a court of inferior jurisdiction.

—*prep.* **1.** Under, or lower than, in place, rank, value, etc.; not so high as. **2.** Unworthy of; unbefitting; beneath.

Syn. Below, under, beneath. Below applies to that which is anywhere in a lower plane; **under**, to that which is below in or nearly in a vertical line; as, the Mississippi enters the Gulf many miles *below* St. Louis; the valley lay far *below* us; *under* a tree; "Neither do men light a candle, and put it *under* a bushel." **Beneath** is a somewhat literary equivalent of both *below* and (esp.) *under;* as, "heaven above, or . . . the earth *beneath*." Figuratively, *below* and *under* differ in the immediacy of the inferiority expressed; thus, one officer may be *below* another in rank, without being *under* him in immediate subordination. *Beneath* often suggests unworthiness; as, *beneath* one's notice.

Bel-shaz'zar (bĕl-shăz'ẽr), *n. Bib.* The last king of Babylon. See *Daniel* v.

belt (bĕlt), *n.* [AS. *belt.*] **1.** A broadish strip of leather, cloth, or the like, used to girdle the person. **2.** Any strip, stripe, or series of things like, or suggestive of, a belt (in sense 1); as: **a** A band or stripe, as of color, around or across an organ or part. **b** *Geog.* A narrow passage or strait. **c.** *Biogeog.* An area distinctively characterized by its species or forms of life; as, a pine *belt.* **d** A series of thick armor plates extending along the water line of an armored vessel. **3.** *Mach.* A broad, flexible, usually endless, band passing round two or more pulleys, cylinders, or the like, for communicating motion. **4.** A blow or whack, as with the fist. *Slang.*

—*v. t.* **1.** To encircle or invest with or as with a belt. **2.** To gird or equip by means of a belt. **3.** To gird on, as a sword. **4.** To beat with a belt; hence, *Slang*, to strike violently.

Bel'tane (bĕl'tān), *n.* [Gael. *bealltainn, bealltuinn.*] The first day of May (Old Style).

belt'ed (bĕl'tĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Having or wearing a belt. **2.** Marked by a belt or band, as of a distinctive color.

belt'ing, *n.* Material for a belt or belts; belts collectively.

be-lu'ga (bē-lōō'gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *byeluga*, fr. *byely* white.] The white whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), a cetacean of the dolphin family. It becomes about ten feet long.

bel've-dere' (bĕl'vē-dēr'; -vă-dā'rā), *n.* [It., fr. *bello, bel*, beautiful + *vedere* to see.] In Italian architecture, a building commanding a fine prospect. —**-ve-dered'** (-vē-dērd'), *a.*

‖**be'ma** (bē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* BEMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [Gr. βῆμα step, platform.] In early Christian churches and the modern Greek Church, the part reserved for the higher clergy; the inner or eastern part of the chancel. See BASILICA, *Illust.*

be-maze' (bē-māz'), *v. t.* To bewilder; stupefy.

be-mean' (bē-mēn'), *v. t.* To make mean; lower; — usually with a reflexive; as, can you so *bemean* yourself?

be-mire' (-mīr'), *v. t.* To befoul with mud or dirt.

be-moan' (-mōn'), *v. t.* To express grief for by moaning; bewail. — *v. i.* To lament; grieve. — **Syn.** See DEPLORE.

be-mock' (bē-mŏk'; 62), *v. t.* To mock; mock at.

be-mud'dle (-mŭd''l), *v. t.* To muddle; confuse.

ben (bĕn), *n.*, **ben nut.** [Ar. *bān* the ben tree.] The seed of certain tropical trees (*Moringa moringa* and *M. aptera*), yielding a very fluid fixed oil.

be-name' (bē-nām'), *v. t.*; *p. p.* -NAMED' (-nāmd'), -NEMPT', -NEMPT'ED. To name; call. *Obs. or* (*in p. p.*) *Archaic.*

bench (bĕnch), *n.* [AS. *benc.*] **1.** A long seat, differing from a stool in its length. **2.** A thwart, or seat, in a boat. **3.** The seat where the judges sit in court; hence, office or dignity of judge. **4.** The judges collectively, or a judge, sitting in court; also, a court; as, the *bench* questioned him. **5.** A seat where a number of officials sit together; hence, the officials themselves, or the dignity of their office. **6.** A long worktable. **7.** A platform or series of raised boxes where animals, as dogs, are exhibited; also, the exhibition itself. **8.** A natural terrace, as in a river valley.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a bench or benches. **2.** To seat on a bench, esp. of justice or honor. **3.** To exhibit (animals, esp. dogs) in a bench show. — *v. i.* To sit on a bench.

bench'er, *n.* One who sits on a bench, as: **a** An oarsman **b** One who frequents tavern benches **c** *Eng. Law.* One of the senior and governing members of an Inn of Court.

bench mark. A mark affixed to a permanent object in tidal observations, or in a survey, to furnish a datum level.

bend (bĕnd), *v. t.*; BENT (bĕnt) or BEND'ED; BEND'ING. [AS. *bendan*, fr. *bend* band, bond, *bindan* to bind.] **1.** To strain to tension by a band or string; — now used only of the bow, and understood in sense 4, from the resulting curve. **2.** Fig., to make tense; strain. *Archaic.* **3.** *Naut.* To fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay, etc. **4.** To strain or move out of a straight line; crook or curve by straining; as, to *bend* a bow; to *bend* the knee. **5.** To cause to bow, stoop, or yield; subdue. **6.** To turn; deflect; hence: incline; dispose. **7.** To apply closely or with interest; direct; as, to *bend* one's mind to a subject. — *v. i.* **1.** To be moved or strained out of, or away from, a given line; crook; curve; specif., to incline. **2.** To bend the body in submission or reverence, as in prayer; bow; fig., to yield; submit. **3.** To have a direction away from a given line. **4.** To apply one's self closely or vigorously; as, to *bend* to the oars. **5.** To direct one's self; turn. *Archaic.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of bending; a turn from a straight or a given line or direction; state of being bent. **2.** A bent thing or part; curve; crook. **3.** In *pl. Naut.* The thickest and strongest planks in the sides of a ship, more generally called *wales;* also, the frames or ribs.

bend, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A knot by which a rope is made fast. **2.** [OF. *bende, bande*, F. *bande.* See BAND.] *Her.* One of the honorable ordinaries, consisting of a band extending diagonally across the field from dexter chief to sinister base. **3.** *Leather Trade.* The half of a butt, or hide trimmed of the thinner parts. See HIDE, *Illust.*

bend'er (bĕn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bends; specif., a pair of pliers. **2.** A sixpence. *Slang, Eng.*

bend sinister. *Her.* An ordinary like a bend, but drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base; — a mark of bastardy.

Bend Sinister.

bene (bēn), *n.* [AS. *bēn.*] A prayer; boon. *Archaic.*

be-neath' (bē-nēth'; -nēth'), *adv.* [AS. *beneoðan, benyðan; be-* + *neoðan, nyðan*, downward, beneath.] **1.** In or to a lower place than some other place; below. **2.** Specif.: **a** On earth; below. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** Beneath the earth; in hell or Hades. **3.** Directly below something; underneath; specif., underground. **4.** Lower in rank, dignity, quality, or the like. *Archaic.*

—*prep.* Lower than in place, rank, dignity, excellence, power, etc.; below; hence: unworthy of; lowering to; as, *beneath* one's dignity. — **Syn.** See BELOW.

ben'e-dic'i-te (bĕn'ē-dĭs'ĭ-tē; -dī'sĭ-tē), *interj.* [L., (imperative pl.) bless ye.] Bless you! — an exclamation of desire or often of surprise, remonstrance, or the like. — *n.* [*cap.*] The canticle, in the Book of Common Prayer, beginning: "O all ye Works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord!"

Ben'e-dick (bĕn'ē-dĭk), *n.* [From L. *benedictus* blessed.] **1.** In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a young lord of Padua, a confirmed bachelor, who marries Beatrice, after a courtship which is a contest of wit and raillery. **2.** [*l. c.*] = BENEDICT.

ben'e-dict (-dĭkt), *n.* [See BENEDICK.] A married man; usually, a man newly married, esp. one long a bachelor.

Ben'e-dic'tine (-dĭk'tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Benedict or the monks of his order. — *n.* **1.** A member of the order of monks (sometimes called *Black Monks*, from their clothing) established by St. Benedict about 529. **2.** [*l. c.*] A liqueur somewhat like chartreuse.

ben'e-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *benedictio.* See BENISON.] **1.** Act of blessing; a blessing; specif.: **a** The short prayer with which public worship is closed. **b** *R. C. Ch.* [*cap.*] The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, in which the priest blesses the people by silently making the

sign of the cross over them with the monstrance, in which the Host has been placed. **2.** Happiness; state of grace. — **Syn.** See BLESSING.

ben'e-dic'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or expressing benediction.

Ben'e-dic'tus (-dĭk'tŭs), *n.* [L., blessed.] **1. a** The short canticle (*Ps.* cxviii. 26; *Matt.* xxi. 9) usually following the *Sanctus* in the Roman Catholic Mass. **b** Its English version, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," etc. **2.** The song of Zacharias at the birth of John the Baptist (*Luke* i. 68), beginning, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel." **3.** A musical setting of either of these.

ben'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *benefactio*, fr. *benefacere* to do good to one; *bene* well + *facere* to do.] Act of benefiting or a benefit conferred, esp. in charity. — **Syn.** Gift, present, donation, gratuity, boon, alms.

ben'e-fac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who confers a benefaction or benefits. — **ben'e-fac'tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

be-nef'ic (bĕ-nĕf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *beneficus.*] Beneficent.

ben'e-fice (bĕn'ĕ-fĭs), *n.* [Through F. & LL. fr. L. *beneficus* beneficent.] **1.** An ecclesiastical living or church preferment; esp., a rectory, vicarage, or perpetual curacy. **2.** A feudal estate in lands; a fief. — *v. t.* To endow or invest with a benefice. — **ben'e-ficed** (-fĭst), *p. a.*

be-nef'i-cence (bĕ-nĕf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [L. *beneficentia*, fr. *beneficus* beneficent.] **1.** Active goodness, kindness, or charity. **2.** A beneficent act, gift, or work.

be-nef'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Doing good; actively kind.

be-nef'i-cent-ly, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

ben'e-fi'cial (bĕn'ĕ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* **1.** Conferring benefits; advantageous. **2.** Receiving benefit; as, the *beneficial* owner of an estate. — **ben'e-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.* — **-fi'cial-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Useful, serviceable, helpful; lucrative, remunerative, advantageous, profitable. — **Beneficial, advantageous, profitable. Beneficial** refers to that which is in general productive of good; **advantageous**, to that which more directly conduces to personal advancement or to some special end; **profitable**, to that which yields useful or lucrative returns.

ben'e-fi'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-ă-rĭ; -fĭsh'ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Holding, or held as, a benefice; of or pertaining to the holding of a benefice; holding by feudal tenure; feudatory. **2.** Bestowed as a gratuity; as, *beneficiary* gifts. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who holds a benefice. **2.** One who receives anything as a gift; one who receives a benefit or advantage; specif.: **a** The person designated to receive the income of a trust estate. **b** The person who is to receive the proceeds or benefits accruing under a policy of insurance, an annuity, etc.

ben'e-fit (bĕn'ĕ-fĭt), *n.* [F. *bien fait*, L. *benefactum; bene* well + *factum*, p.p. of *facere* to do.] **1.** Act of kindness; favor; gift. **2.** Whatever promotes prosperity and happiness; advantage; profit. **3.** Specif.: **a** Pecuniary advantage or profit. **b** Pecuniary help in sickness, old age, etc. **4.** A play, concert, etc., the proceeds of which are given to some particular person or purpose. — **Syn.** Service, use, avail. **benefit of clergy,** *Law*, the privilege, claimed by the medieval clergy, later by anyone who could read, of demanding a trial and punishment by an ecclesiastical court (which could not inflict the death penalty) when accused of crime before a temporal court. — **b. society** *or* **association,** a form of association by which life insurance, sick allowances, etc., are secured by means of dues or assessments. — *v. t. & i.* To give, or to receive, benefit; profit.

be-nempt', or **be-nempt'ed.** See BENAME. *Archaic.*

be-net' (bĕ-nĕt'), *v. t.* To cover or catch with a net; insnare.

be-nev'o-lence (bĕ-nĕv'ō-lĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being benevolent; disposition to do good; charitableness. **2.** An act of kindness; good done. **3.** *Eng. Hist.* A compulsory contribution or tax levied by pretended prerogative right.

be-nev'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *benevolens, -entis; bene* well + *volens*, p. pr. of *volo* I will, I wish.] Having a disposition to do good; charitable. — **Syn.** Generous, liberal, munificent, philanthropic. — **be-nev'o-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Ben'ga-lese' (bĕn'gă-lēz'; -lēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Bengal.

Ben-gal'i (bĕn-gôl'ē), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal. — *n.* **1.** A native of Bengal. **2.** The language spoken in Bengal, a Sanskritic dialect of the analytic type.

ben'ga-line (bĕn'gă-lēn), *n.* A soft, fine, corded fabric of silk and wool, resembling poplin.

be-night' (bĕ-nīt'), *v. t.* To overtake by, or involve in, night or darkness, literally or figuratively.

be-night'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Overtaken by night or darkness. **2.** Involved in, or due to, ignorance or moral darkness.

be-nign' (-nīn'), *a.* [From OF., fr. L. *benignus; bene* well + root of *genus* kind.] **1.** Kind or gentle in disposition; gracious. **2.** Showing kindness, gentleness, etc.; kindly. **3.** Of a mild kind; as, a *benign* tumor. — **Syn.** See BENIGNANT.

be-nig'nan-cy (bĕ-nĭg'năn-sĭ), *n.* Benignant quality or state; kindliness.

be-nig'nant (-nănt), *a.* [Deriv. of L. *benignus.* See BENIGN.] Kindly (to inferiors or dependents); gracious. **Syn.** Kind, propitious, genial, salubrious, salutary, favorable, benign. — **Benignant, benign. Benignant** is often used of persons; **benign**, chiefly of influences or aspects.

be-nig'nant-ly, *adv.* In a benignant manner.

be-nig'ni-ty (bĕ-nĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being benign. **2.** A kind deed; a favor.

be-nign'ly (bĕ-nīn'lĭ), *adv.* In a benign manner.

ben'i-son (bĕn'ĭ-z'n; -s'n), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *benedictio*, fr. *benedicere* to bless; *bene* (adv. of *bonus* good) + *dicere* to say.] Blessing; benediction.

Ben'ja-min (bĕn'jă-mĭn), *n.* [Heb. *Binyāmīn.*] *Bib.* Jacob's youngest son (*Gen.* xxxv. 18), or the tribe descended from him.

ben'ja-min, *n.* [Corrupt. of *benjoin*, earlier form of *benzoin.*] Gum benzoin. See BENZOIN, 1.

benjamin bush. The spicebush. See BENZOIN, 2.

ben'ne (bĕn'ē), *n.* [Malay *bijen.*] The sesame (*Sesamum indicum*), from the seeds of which **benne oil** is expressed.

ben'net (bĕn'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *benôte* (OF. *beneite*), fr. L. *benedicta*, fem. of *benedictus*, p. p., blessed.] The yellow avens of Europe (*Geum urbanum*); also, either of two American species (*G. virginianum* and *G. canadense*).

bent (bĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of BEND. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Changed by bending; crooked; as, a *bent* pin. **2.** Strongly inclined toward something; resolved; determined; bound; set; as, he is *bent* on mischief.

bent, *n.* [See BEND.] **1.** Turn or inclination in a particular direction; tendency; course. **2.** A leaning or bias; tendency of mind. **3.** Tension; energy; impetus. *Archaic.* **4.** Power of endurance; capacity; — in the phrase *to the top of one's bent*, or the like.

Syn. Turn, inclination, tendency, disposition, predisposition, prepossession, penchant, prejudice, bias, proclivity, propensity, proneness. — **Bent, bias, proclivity, propensity, proneness** agree in the idea of a strong, often innate, tendency or disposition. **Bent**, the widest term, denotes a fixed tendency of the mind; **bias** applies particularly to the judgment, through which it is regarded as acting with permanent force on the character; as, a *bent* toward mathematics; the *bias* of class prejudice. **Proclivity** denotes a tendency of more compelling force than *bent;* **propensity** implies also fondness or appetite. **Proneness** suggests evil tendency.

bent, *n.* [AS. *beonet.*] **1.** Also **bent grass.** Any of numerous stiff, wiry grasses. **2.** The seeding stalk or head of the plantain (*Plantago major* and *P. lanceolata*). *Eng.* **3.** Any field or broken ground; uninclosed pasture; a moor; a heath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ben'thal (bĕn'thăl), *a.* [See BENTHOS.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the benthos, or bottom of the sea.

Ben'tham-ism (bĕn'thăm-ĭz'm), *n.* Utilitarianism as taught by Jeremy Bentham, in which the morality of actions is estimated by their utility. "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" was Bentham's criterion of moral goodness. — **Ben'tham-ite** (bĕn'thăm-īt), *n.*

ben'thos (-thŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βένθος* depth of the sea.] The bottom of the sea, esp. of the deeper ocean zones; hence, *Biol.*, the fauna and flora of the sea bottom; — opposed to *plankton.* — **ben-thon'ic** (bĕn-thŏn'ĭk), *a.*

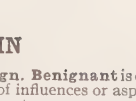
bent'y (bĕn'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a bent, or coarse grass stalk. **2.** Abounding in bents.

be-numb' (bē-nŭm'), *v. t.* [AS. *benīman; be-* + *niman* to take. See NUMB, *a.*] To deprive of sensation or sensibility, as by cold; deaden.

ben-zal'de-hyde (bĕn-zăl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* [*benzene* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* Benzoic aldehyde.

ben'zene (bĕn'zēn; bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [From BENZOIN.] *Chem.* A volatile, inflammable, colorless, liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_6, of ethereal odor, used as an illuminant, as a solvent for fats and resins, as a material in making dyes, etc.

benzene nucleus *or* **ring.** *Chem.* A ring of six carbon atoms believed to exist in all the so-called "aromatic" compounds. The six atoms are united in some way, not well understood. In benzene, six hydrogen atoms are attached to the ring (see *Illust.*); substitution of one or more of these by other atoms or groups gives the various benzene derivatives.



Benzene Nucleus (Kekulè's Formula).

ben'zi-dine (bĕn'zĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [From BENZINE.] *Chem.* A basic substance, $(C_6H_5NH_2)_2$, got from nitrobenzene, and crystallizing in silvery scales, used in making dyes.

ben'zine (bĕn'zĭn; -zēn), *n.* **1.** A volatile inflammable liquid derived from petroleum and used in cleaning, dyeing, painting, etc. **2.** An inflammable liquid distilled from coal tar, used as a solvent for fats, resins, etc.

☞ Both liquids are mixtures of hydrocarbons.

ben'zo-ate (-zō-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of benzoic acid.

ben-zo'ic (bĕn-zō'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, benzoin. **benzoic acid,** $C_6H_5 \cdot CO_2H$, an acid occurring in benzoin, but commercially prepared from toluene.

ben'zo-in (bĕn'zō-ĭn; -zoin), *n.* [From Ar. *lubān-jāwī* incense from Sumatra (named Java in Arabic).] **1.** A

balsamic resin obtained from a tree (*Styrax benzoin*) of Malacca, Sumatra, and Java. It is used as a stimulant and as a perfume. Called also *gum benzoin, benjamin,* and *gum benjamin.* **2.** Any plant of a small genus (*Benzoin*) of aromatic lauraceous shrubs or, rarely, trees, native of eastern North America and eastern Asia. One (*B. benzoin*) is known as the *spicebush, spicewood,* or *benjamin bush.*

ben'zol (bĕn'zōl; bĕn'zŏl), *n.* Also **-zole.** *Chem.* A mixture of hydrocarbons obtained in refining coal tar.

ben'zo-phe'none (-zō-fē'nōn), *n.* [*benzene-* + *phenol* + 1st *-one.*] *Chem.* A crystalline ketone, $C_6H_5COC_6H_5$, produced by distillation of calcium benzoate and in other ways.

ben'zo-yl (bĕn'zō-ĭl), *n. Chem.* A univalent radical, C_6H_5CO, known only in combination, as in benzoic acid, $C_6H_5CO\cdot OH$.

Be'o-wulf (bā'ō-wo͝olf), *n.* A prince and, later, king who is the hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic. He slays a man-eating monster and overcomes a dragon which guards a treasure.

be-paint' (bē-pānt'), *v. t.* To bedaub with paint.

be-queath' (-kwēth'), *v. t.* [AS. *becwe͡ðan* to say, bequeath; *be-* + *cwe͡ðan* to say.] **1.** To give or leave by will. Some restrict *bequeath* and *bequest* to personalty, *devise* to realty. **2.** To hand down; transmit. **3.** To give; offer. *Archaic.*

be-quest' (-kwĕst'), *n.* [ME. *biquest,* corrupted fr. *biquide; be-* + AS. *cwide* a saying, fr. *cwe͡ðan* to say.] Act of bequeathing; also, that which is left by will.

be-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. To rate or chide vehemently; scold. — **Syn.** See REPROVE.

Ber'ber (bûr'bẽr), *n.* A Hamite of northern Africa west of Tripoli.

ber'ber-ine (bûr'bẽr-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [From *Berberis,* generic name of the barberry.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{17}O_4N$, used in medicine as a tonic and antiperiodic.

‖ **ber'ceuse'** (bẽr'sûz'), *n.; pl.* BERCEUSES (*F.* -sûz'). [F.] *Music.* A cradle song.

be-reave' (bē-rēv'), *v. t.;* -REAVED' (-rēvd'), -REFT' (-rĕft'); -REAV'ING. [AS. *berе́afian.*] **1.** To deprive; dispossess; — used with *of* before the person or thing taken away. **2.** To take away (from). *Obs.* — **Syn.** Dispossess, divest.

☞ *Bereaved* is not used in reference to immaterial objects. We say: *bereaved,* or less usually *bereft,* of a relative by death; *bereft* of hope and strength.

be-reave'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State or fact of being bereaved.

Ber'e-ni'ce's Hair *or* **Locks** (bĕr'ē-nī'sēz). *Astron.* = COMA BERENICES.

berg (bûrg), *n.* A great mass of ice. Short for ICEBERG.

ber'ga-mot (bûr'gȧ-mŏt), *n.* [From F., fr. It., prob. fr. Turk. *beg-armūdi,* lit., prince's pear.] **1.** A fine juicy variety of pear. **2.** A variety of orange (*Citrus aurantium bergamia*) whose rind yields an essential oil used in perfumery; also, the essence from this. **3.** Any of several mints.

‖ **berg'schrund'** (bĕrk'shro͝ont'), *n.* [G., lit., mountain gap.] *Phys. Geog.* The crevasse or series of crevasses, usually deep and often broad, frequently occurring near the head of a mountain glacier, about where the névé field joins the valley portion of the glacier.

Berg'son-ism (bĕrg'sŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Henri Bergson (1859–), a professor of the Collège de France. Bergson conceives the world as a process of "creative evolution" in which the novelty of the successive phenomena, rather than the constancy of natural law, is the significant fact. — **Berg-so'ni-an** (bĕrg-sō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* & *a.*

ber'i-ber'i (bĕr'ĭ-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [Singhalese *beri* weakness.] An acute disease, chiefly of India and Ceylon, marked by inflammatory changes in the nerves, producing great muscular debility, painful rigidity, and cachexy — **ber'i-ber'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

be-rime', **be-rhyme'** (bē-rīm'), *v. t.* To mention in rime or verse; to rime about; — often depreciatory.

ber'lin' (bûr'lĭn'; bûr'lĭn), *n.* **1.** A four-wheeled carriage with a separate sheltered seat behind the body, invented in the 17th century in Berlin. **2.** Short for **Berlin wool,** fine worsted for fancywork.

berm \(bûrm), *n.* [F. *berme.*] A narrow shelf, path, or **berme**/ edge, as along a bank; a bench.

Ber'nar-dine (bûr'nȧr-dĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Bernard of Clairvaux, or the branch of Cistercian monks instituted (1115) by him. — *n.* A Bernardine monk.

ber'ni-cle (bûr'nĭ-k'l), *n., or* **bernicle goose.** A large European wild goose (*Branta leucopsis*), breeding in the far north.

ber-ret'ta (bĕ-rĕt'ȧ), *n.* Var. of BIRETTA.

ber'ry (bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [AS. *berie, berige.*] **1.** In general, any pulpy fruit of small size, irrespective of its structure, as the strawberry, raspberry, checkerberry, hagberry, hip of the rose, etc. **2.** *Bot.* Any simple fruit having a pulpy or fleshy pericarp, as the currant, grape, cranberry, or banana. See FRUIT, *Illust.* **3.** The dry seed or kernel of certain plants; as, the coffee *berry.* **4.** One of the eggs of a fish or lobster.

ber'ry, *v. i.;* -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. **1.** To produce berries. **2.** To gather berries.

ber-seem' (bûr-sēm'), *n.* [Ar. *bershīm* clover.] A succulent Egyptian clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum*), extensively cultivated as a forage plant and soil-renewing crop.

ber'serk (bûr'sûrk) \ *n.* [Icel. *berserkr.*] In Norse folklore,

ber'serk-er (-ẽr) / one of a class of wild warriors or champions of the heathen age, supposed to assume animal shapes, as of the bear and wolf, and then to be seized with frenzy and to be invulnerable to fire and iron.

berth (bûrth), *n.* [From root of *bear* to produce.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** Sufficient room in which to maneuver under way or to swing at anchor; — esp. in phrases; as, to give a wide *berth* to. **b** The place where a ship lies at anchor or at a wharf. **2.** An allotted place; appointment; situation. **3.** A place in a ship to sleep in; a long boxlike sleeping place on the side of a ship's cabin, a stateroom, or a railroad car. — *v. t.* To give a berth to.

ber'tha (bûr'thȧ), *n.* [From *Bertha,* proper name, deriv. fr. OHG.] A kind of cape or collar, sometimes of lace.

Ber'til'lon' sys'tem (bĕr'tē'yôN'). [After Alphonse *Bertillon* (1853–1914), French anthropologist.] A system for the identification of persons by a physical description based upon anthropometric measurements, notes of markings, deformities, color, impression of thumb lines, etc.

ber'yl (bĕr'ĭl), *n.* [F. *béryl,* OF. *beril,* L. *beryllus,* Gr. βήρυλλος.] A mineral or gem of which the aquamarine and emerald are varieties. It is a silicate of beryllium and aluminium, $Be_3Al_2(SiO_3)_6$. — **ber'yl-line** (-ĭ-lĭn), *a.*

be-ryl'li-um (bē-rĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *beryl.*] A rare metallic element (called also *glucinum*), occurring only combined. Symbol, *Be;* at. wt., 9.1.

be-seech' (bē-sēch'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -SOUGHT' (-sôt'), *Obs. or R.* -SEECHED' (-sēcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SEECH'ING. [ME. *bisechen, biseken; be-* + *sechen, seken,* to seek.] **1.** To ask or entreat with urgency; supplicate. **2.** To ask earnestly for; beg. — **Syn.** See BEG. — **be-seech'er,** *n.* — **be-seech'ing,** *p. a.* — **-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **-ing-ness,** *n.*

be-seem' (-sēm'), *v. i.* To seem (well, ill, etc.) for (one); hence: to befit; become; — used with an object construed as a dative; as, it ill *beseems* you to go thus.

be-seen' (-sēn'), *p. a. Archaic or Obs.* **1.** Seen; appearing. **2.** Decked; adorned; clad. **3.** Accomplished; versed.

be-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -SET'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SET'TING. [AS. *besettan; be-* + *settan* to set.] **1.** To stud with prominences. **2.** To set upon on all sides; perplex; harass. **3.** To hem in; surround. — **Syn.** Inclose, besiege, encircle, encompass. — **be-set'ment,** *n.*

be-show' (bē-shō'), *n.* A food fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*) related to the scorpænoids of the North Pacific.

be-shrew' (-shro͞o'), *v. t.* To curse; call down evil upon; — now used only in imprecations or playfully. *Archaic.*

be-side' (-sīd'), *adv.* [*be-* by + *side.*] = BESIDES, *adv.* — *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of; near by; hence, compared with. **2.** Over and above. = BESIDES, *prep.,* 2. **3.** To one side of; by; aside from. *Obs., except in certain figurative uses;* as, *beside* the question.

Syn. Beside, besides. In present usage, **beside** is used, with rare exceptions, as a preposition only. **Besides** is also used as a preposition, but chiefly as an adverb. **beside one's self,** out of one's senses; crazy. — **b. the mark,** aside from the point aimed at; irrelevant; as, his question was *beside the mark.*

be-sides' (bē-sīdz'), *adv.* Over and above; in addition; moreover (*moreover* being more formal and emphatic); else. — *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of. = BESIDE, *prep.,* 1. **2.** Over and above; in addition to; other than.

be-siege' (-sēj'), *v. t.* To beset with armed forces; lay siege to; beleaguer. — **Syn.** Environ, invest, encompass. — **be-sieg'er** (-sēj'ẽr), *n.*

be-slob'ber (-slŏb'ẽr), *v. t.* To befoul with slobber.

be-smear' (-smēr'), *v. t.* To smear, esp. generally or largely.

be-smirch' (bē-smûrch'), *v. t.* To smirch or soil.

be-smoke' (-smōk'), *v. t.* To fill or affect with smoke.

be-smut' (-smŭt'), *v. t.* To blacken or foul with smut or soot.

be-snow' (bē-snō'), *v. t.* [AS. *besnīwan; be-* + *snīwan* to snow.] To cover or whiten with or as with snow.

be'som (bē'zŭm), *n.* [AS. *besma.*] **1.** A brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom. **2.** *Bot.* The broom.

be-sot' (bē-sŏt'), *v. t.;* -SOT'TED (-ĕd; 24); -SOT'TING. To make sottish, dull, or stupid; stupefy.

be-sot'ted, *p. a.* Made sottish, senseless, or infatuated.

be-sought' (-sôt'), *pret. & p. p.* of BESEECH.

be-span'gle (-spăn'g'l), *v. t.* To adorn or beset with spangles.

be-spat'ter (-spăt'ẽr), *v. t.* To spatter all over or greatly.

be-speak' (-spēk'), *v. t.;* for prin. parts see SPEAK. **1.** To speak for beforehand; engage or stipulate for in advance. **2.** To betoken; indicate, as by appearances. **3.** To address. *Archaic.*

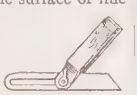
be-spit' (bē-spĭt'), *v. t.* To daub or soil with spittle.

be-spoke', *pret. & p. p.* of BESPEAK.

be-spot' (bē-spŏt'), *v. t.* To mark with or as with spots.
be-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread or cover over.
be-sprent' (-sprĕnt'), *p. p.* [ME. *besprent*, p. p. of *besprengen, bisprengen*, to besprinkle, AS. *besprengan.*] Sprinkled over; strewed. [largely.]
be-sprin'kle (-sprĭŋ'k'l), *v. t.* To sprinkle, esp. all over or
Bes'se-mer steel (bĕs'ē-mĕr). Steel made from cast iron by burning out carbon and other impurities by a blast of air; — after Sir Henry Bessemer (1813–1898).
best (bĕst), *a.*; used as *superl.* of GOOD. [AS., contr. fr. *betest, betst.* See BETTER.] **1.** Having good qualities in the highest degree; most excellent; as, the *best* cloth; the *best* road. **2.** Most productive of good; most advantageous, serviceable, etc.; as, the *best* way to do a thing. **3.** Most; largest; as, he spent the *best* part of a week here. **best man**, the principal groomsman at a wedding.
— *adv.*; used as *superl.* of WELL. **1.** In the best way; to the most advantage. **2.** In the best or highest degree; to the fullest extent; most.
— *n.* That which is best; the best part.
— *v. t.* To get the better of. *Colloq.*
be-stain' (bē-stān'), *v. t.* To stain, esp. greatly or all over.
be-stead' (bē-stĕd'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -STEAD' or -STED'. [*be-* + *stead.*] **1.** To put in a certain situation or condition; locate; — only in *p. p.* **2.** To serve; assist; avail.
bes'tial (bĕs'chăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *bestialis*, fr. *bestia* beast.] **1.** Belonging to a beast, or to beasts as a class; animal. **2.** Having the qualities of a beast; specif.: **a** Brutish; irrational. **b** Beastly; sensual. — **Syn.** Brutal, carnal, vile, low, depraved, filthy. — **bes'tial-ly**, *adv.*
bes-tial'i-ty (bĕs-chăl'ĭ-tĭ; bĕs'chĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being bestial; beastly indulgence; brutality.
bes'tial-ize (bĕs'chăl-īz), *v. t.* To make bestial; brutalize.
bes'ti-a-ry (bĕs'tĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *bestiarium.*] A moralizing or allegorical description of beasts.
be-stick' (bē-stĭk'), *v. t.;* for prin. parts see STICK. **1.** To stick over; specif., to bedeck. **2.** To pierce; transfix.
be-stir' (-stûr'), *v. t. & i.* To stir up; rouse.
be-stow' (-stō'), *v. t.* **1.** To deposit; stow. **2.** To quarter; lodge. **3.** To give or confer, as in marriage; — often used with *on* or *upon*. — **Syn.** See GIVE. — **be-stow'al** (-stō'-ăl), *n.* — **be-stow'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
be-strad'dle (-străd'd'l), *v. t.* To bestride.
be-strew' (-strōō'), *v. t.* To strew, esp. generally or in a litter or confusedly; scatter.
be-stride' (-strīd'), *v. t.;* for prin. parts see STRIDE. **1.** To stand or sit astride of; straddle. **2.** To stride over or across.
be-strode' (-strōd'), *pret. & p. p.* of BESTRIDE.
be-strow' (-strō'), *v. t.* To strow. Var. of BESTREW.
be-stuck' (-stŭk'), *pret. & p. p.* of BESTICK.
bet (bĕt), *n.* [Prob. from ME. *abet* abetting.] Something staked or pledged, as between two parties, upon the outcome of some contest, future event, or other contingency; act of giving such a pledge; wager. — *v. t. & i.; pret.* BET, also BET'TED (-ĕd; 24); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BET'TING. To stake on the event of a contingent issue; wager.
be'ta (bē'tȧ; bā'tȧ), *n.* [Gr. *βῆτα.*] The second letter [B, *β*] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English B. *Beta* is used variously for classifying, as to designate the second in importance, brightness, etc., the second in a series, the position of substituting atoms or groups in a chemical compound, etc.
be'ta-ine (bē'tȧ-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [From *Beta*, generic name of the beet.] *Chem.* A sweetish nonpoisonous crystalline base, $(CH_3)_3N(OH)CH_2CO_2H$, found in beet juice and other plant substances and in putrefying flesh.
be-take' (bē-tāk'), *v. t.;* for prin. parts see TAKE. To have recourse to; resort; go; — used reflexively; as, to *betake* one's self to one's heels, that is, to run away.
be'ta rays (bē'tȧ; bā'tȧ). *Physics.* Penetrating rays, readily deflected by a magnetic or electric field, emitted by radioactive substances.
be'tel (bē't'l), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tamil *veṭṭilei*, lit., a mere leaf.] A climbing species of pepper (*Piper betle*). Its leaves are chewed, with its nutlike seed (**betel nut**), and a little lime from burnt sea shells, by East Indian natives.
Bet'el-geuse' (bĕt'ĕl-gûz'), *n.* [F. *Bételgeuse.*] *Astron.*
Bet'el-geux' } A variable star of the first magnitude, near
one shoulder of Orion; Alpha (*α*) Orionis.
beth'el (bĕth'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-el* house of God.] **1.** A hallowed spot or structure; — from Bethel in Palestine. *Gen.* xxviii. 19. **2.** A place of worship for seamen.
Be-thes'da (bē-thĕz'dȧ), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A certain pool at Jerusalem. *John* v. 2. **2.** A hallowed place; chapel.
be-think' (-thĭŋk'), *v. t.;* for prin. parts see THINK. To call to mind; recall; think; consider; — generally reflexive. — **Syn.** Recollect, remember, reflect. — *v. i.* To consider; reflect. *Archaic.*
Beth'le-hem (bĕth'lē-hĕm; -ĕm), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-lekhem* house of food.] **1.** A town in Judea. **2.** = BEDLAM, 1 & 2.
be-thought' (bē-thôt'), *pret. & p. p.* of BETHINK.
be-tide' (-tīd'), *v. i.;* -TID'ED (-tīd'ĕd); -TID'ING (-tīd'ĭng). [ME. *bitiden; bi-, be-* + *tiden*, fr. AS. *tīdan* to happen, *tīd* time.] To befall; come to pass.
be-times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* [*be-* (for *by*) + *time;* that is, by the proper time.] **1.** In good season or time; early. **2.** In a short time; forthwith. — **Syn.** See EARLY.
be-to'ken (-tō'k'n), *v. t.* **1.** To foreshow by present signs; presage. **2.** To signify (by some visible object); evidence. — **Syn.** Portend, indicate, mark, note. — **be-to'ken-er**, *n.*
be'tol (bē'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*beta* + naphthol.] A white crystalline compound, $C_{17}H_{12}O_3$, used as a remedy for rheumatism and other complaints.
‖ **bé'ton'** (bā'tôN'), *n.* [F. *béton* concrete, fr. L. *bitumen* bitumen.] *Masonry.* Concrete made by mixing gravel or other material with a mortar of cement and sand.
bet'o-ny (bĕt'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *bétoine*, fr. L. *betonica, vettonica.*] A plant (*Betonica officinalis*), of the mint family, formerly used in medicine.
be-took' (bē-tŏŏk'), *pret.* of BETAKE.
be-toss' (-tŏs'; 62). To toss violently or much; agitate.
be-tray' (-trā'), *v. t.* [*be-* + OF. *traïr* betray, L. *tradere.*] **1.** To deliver to the enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; as, an officer *betrayed* the city. **2.** To prove faithless or treacherous to; fail or desert in need. **3.** To lead into error, sin, or danger. **4.** To seduce (as under promise of marriage) and then abandon. **5.** To violate the confidence of, as by disclosing a secret. **6.** To disclose; reveal unintentionally; as, to *betray* one's ignorance. **7.** To show or indicate (a thing not obvious). — *v. i.* To perform the act of betraying. — **be-tray'er**, *n.*
be-tray'al (-trā'ăl), *n.* Act of betraying; fact of being betrayed.
be-troth' (bē-trŏth'; -trōth'; 62), *v. t.* [*be-* + *troth*, i. e., *truth.*] **1.** To promise to take (in marriage); plight one's troth to. *Archaic.* **2.** To contract or engage (to anyone) for marriage; affiance; — esp. of a woman.
be-troth'al (bē-trŏth'ăl; -trōth'ăl; 62), *n.* Act of betrothing; fact of being betrothed; affiance; espousal.
be-troth'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Betrothal.
bet'ter (bĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who bets, or lays a wager.
bet'ter, *a.;* used as *compar.* of GOOD. [AS. *betera*, adj., and *bet*, adv.] **1.** Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; as, a *better* house than mine. **2.** Preferable, as in regard to rank, value, fitness, safety; as, it is *better* to laugh than to cry. **3.** Improved in health.
— *adv.;* used as *compar.* of WELL. **1.** In a superior or more excellent manner. **2.** In a higher or greater degree; more.
— *n.* **1.** That which is better. **2.** A superior, as in merit, rank, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Advantage, superiority, or victory; — usually used with *of.*
— *v. t.* **1.** To improve in condition, as morally, physically, socially. **2.** To surpass in excellence; excel. — **Syn.** Meliorate, ameliorate, mend, amend, correct, emend, reform, advance, promote. See IMPROVE.
bet'ter-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A making better; improvement. **2.** *Law.* An improvement of an estate which renders it better than mere repairing would do.
bet'ter-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being better. **2.** Excess in fineness of gold or silver over the standard.
bet'tor (bĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who bets; a better.
bet'ty (bĕt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [For *Elizabeth*, proper name.] A man who busies himself with womanish affairs. *Contemptuous.*
bet'u-la'ceous (bĕt'ū-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *betula* birch tree.] Belonging to a family (*Betulaceæ*) of trees and shrubs, the birch family, including the birch, alder, and hazel.
be-tween' (bē-twēn'), *prep.* [AS. *betwēonum; be-* by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two.] **1.** In the interval (of space or time) which separates; betwixt; as, a lot *between* two houses; *between* nine and ten o'clock. **2.** From one to another of; as, no word passed *between* them. **3.** In common to; by the united action of; as, they killed six brace *between* them. **4.** In connection with the mutual or reciprocal action or interaction of; affecting the mutual or reciprocal relation of; as, a struggle *between* authority and liberty. **5.** In point of comparison of; as, to choose *between* courses.
Syn. Between, among. Between, in its literal sense, applies to only two objects. When used of more than two objects, it brings them individually into the relation expressed; as, the three survivors had but one pair of shoes *between* them. **Among** always implies more than two objects; as, *among* the survivors were two children.
— *adv.* In an intermediate position or relation in space or time; in the interval; at intervals.
be-twixt' (-twĭkst'), *prep. & adv.* [AS. *betweox, betweohs, betweoh; be-* by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two.] Between.
Beu'lah (bū'lȧ), *n.* [Heb. *be'ūlāh* married.] **1.** Israel; — allegorically so called. *Isaiah* lxii. 4. **2.** In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a land of peace and quiet where pilgrims await their summons to cross the river of Death.

‖ **beur'ré'** (bû'rā'), *n.* [F., fr. *beurre* butter.] *Bot.* A pear having soft and melting flesh; — used with a distinguishing word; as, *Beurré* d'Anjou; *Beurré* Clairgeau.

bev'el (bĕv'ĕl), *n.* **1.** The angle which one surface or line makes with another when not at right angles. **2.** An instrument for drawing angles or for adjusting the surfaces of work to a given inclination; — called also a **bevel square.** — *v. t.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To cut or shape to a bevel angle. — *v. i.* To incline; slant. — *a.* Having the slant of a bevel; slanting; oblique.


Bevel, 2.

bev'er-age (bĕv'ĕr-āj), *n.* [OF. *bevrage*, fr. *beivre* to drink, L. *bibere.*] Liquid for drinking; drink.

bev'y (bĕv'ĭ), *n.; pl.* BEVIES (-ĭz). A company; assembly, — of girls or ladies, quails, larks, roes. — **Syn.** See FLOCK.

be-wail' (bē-wāl'), *v. t. & i.* To express deep sorrow for; lament; bemoan. — **Syn.** See DEPLORE. — **be-wail'er,** *n.*

be-ware' (bē-wâr'), *v. i.;* (as an inflected verb) -WARED' (-wârd'); -WAR'ING (-wâr'ĭng). [*be*, imperative of verb *be* + *ware*, a.] To be on one's guard; to take care; — commonly used with *of* or *lest.* — *v. t.* To take care of; have a care for; avoid.

be-weep' (-wēp'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* BE-WEPT' (-wĕpt'). [AS. *bewēpan.* See BE-; WEEP.] To weep over; deplore; bedew with tears. — **be-weep'er,** *n.*

be-wil'der (bē-wĭl'dĕr), *v. t.* [*be-* + *wilder.*] **1.** To cause to lose one's bearings; as, *bewildered* in a forest. *Archaic.* **2.** To confuse, as by a multiplicity of details; also, to daze, as by a blaze of light; dumfound. — **Syn.** To perplex, confound, mystify. See PUZZLE.

be-wil'dered (-dĕrd), *p. a.* Lost and perplexed; hence: confused; dazed; also, mazy; bewildering. — **-dered-ly,** *adv.*

be-wil'der-ing, *p. a.* Confusing; perplexing.

be-wil'der-ment (-dĕr-mĕnt), *n.* State or fact of being bewildered; also, a bewildering tangle or confusion.

be-witch' (-wĭch'), *v. t.* **1.** To affect (esp. to injure) by witchcraft or sorcery. **2.** To charm; fascinate. — **Syn.** Enchant, charm, entice. See CAPTIVATE. — **be-witch'er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **-witch'er-y** (-wĭch'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* — **-witch'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

be-witch'ing, *p. a.* Fascinating; enchanting.

be-wray' (-rā'), *v. t.* [*be-* + AS. *wrēgan* to accuse, betray.] To betray; expose; divulge. *Obs. or Archaic.*

bey (bā), *n.* [Turk. *beg.*] A governor of a district in the Turkish dominions; also, a title of courtesy.

bey'lic, bey'lik (-lĭk), *n.* The jurisdiction of a bey.

be-yond' (bē-yŏnd'), *adv.* [AS. *begeondan*, prep. and adv.; *be-* + *geond* yond, yonder.] Farther away; at a distance; yonder. — *prep.* **1.** Of space or time: On or to the farther side of; farther on or away than. **2.** Out of the reach or sphere of; as, *beyond* medical aid. **3.** Above, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind; as, *beyond* expectation. — *n.* That which is on the farther side or beyond, esp. beyond the present life.

bez'ant (bĕz'ănt; bē-zănt'), *n.* [F. *besant*, fr. LL. *Byzantius* Byzantine.] **1.** A gold coin of Byzantium, or Constantinople, circulated in Europe from the 6th to the 15th or 16th century, varying in value between the English sovereign and half sovereign. Also, a silver coin of this period. **2.** *Arch.* A disk used in ornament.

bez'-ant'ler (bĕz'ănt'lẽr; bāz'-), *n.* [L. *bis* twice (through OF. *bes-*) + E. *antler.*] The second branch of a stag's horn; the bay-antler. See ANTLER.

bez'el (bĕz'ĕl), *n.* [From an old form of F. *biseau* sloping edge.] **1.** A sloping edge or face, esp. on a cutting tool. **2.** *Jewelry.* **a** The oblique side or face of a cut gem; specif., the upper part of a brilliant projecting from the setting. **b** The part of a setting that holds a gem. **c** The grooved rim or flange in which a watch crystal is set.

be-zique' (bē-zēk'), *n.* [F. *bésigue.*] A kind of card game.

be'zoar (bē'zōr), *n.* [From F., fr. Ar., fr. Per. *pād-zahr; pād* protecting + *zahr* poison.] **1.** Antidote. *Obs.* **2.** Any of various concretions found chiefly in the alimentary organs of certain ruminants, and once used as antidotes to poison.

be-zo'ni-an (bē-zō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [It. *bisogno*, prop., need.] A recruit or raw soldier; hence: a low fellow; beggar. *Obs.*

bhang, bang (băng), *n.* [Hind. *bhāng*, fr. Skr. *bhaṅgā.*] **1.** The hemp plant. *India.* **2.** A narcotic and intoxicant made in India, etc., of dried hemp leaves and seed capsules.

bhees'ty, bhees'tie (bēs'tĭ), *n.* [Per. *bihishtī*, lit., heavenly.] A water carrier, as to a household. *India.*

Bhil (bēl), *n.* One of a low-caste aboriginal race of western and central India, skilled in the use of the bow.

bi- (bī-). [L.] A prefix signifying, in general, *two*, used in forming adjectives denoting: **1.** *Two, two- . . .; twice . . .; doubly . . .*

Examples: *bi*convex, *doubly* convex; *bi*petalous, having *two* petals, *two*-petaled, etc.; *bi*pinnate, pinnate with the sections or divisions pinnate; *bi*pinnatifid, etc.

2. a Occurring or coming every *two . . .*; lasting *two . . .* Examples: *bi*ennial, occurring or appearing every *two* years, lasting *two* years; *bi*weekly, occurring or appearing every *two* weeks.

b Occurring or coming *twice* a . . .; — in this sense equivalent to *semi-*, which is preferable; as in *bi*weekly.

3. Specif.: **a** *Chem.* Denoting the presence of *two atoms* or *equivalents* of the constituent to the name of which *bi-* is prefixed, or that this constituent is present in *double the proportion of the other component*, or in *double the ordinary proportion;* as in *bi*carbonate. *Bi-* and *di-* are sometimes interchangeable, but *di-* is usually preferred. **b** *Anat.* Often indicating *connection with*, or *relation to, each of two symmetrically paired parts* or *points* (indicated); as, *bi*auricular, *bi*-iliac, etc.

bi-an'gu-lar (bī-ăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* Having two angles.

bi-an'nu-al (-ăn'ū-ăl), *a.* Semiannual. See BI-, 2b.

bi'as (bī'ăs), *n.; pl.* BIASES (-ĕz; 24). [F. *biais.*] **1.** A diagonal or slant, esp. across a fabric. **2.** *Bowls.* The peculiarity in construction or shape of a bowl causing it to swerve when rolled; also, the tendency of the bowl to swerve. **3.** A propensity of the mind; bent; inclination. — **Syn.** Prejudice, partiality. See BENT.

— *a.* Slanting; diagonal to the texture or outline; — applied to fabrics.

— *adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely.

— *v. t.;* -ASED or -ASSED (bī'ăst); -AS-ING or -AS-SING. To give a bias to; incline; influence; prejudice.

bi'au-ric'u-lar (bī'ô-rĭk'ū-lẽr), *a. Anat.* **a** Having two auricles. **b** Of or pert. to the two auditory openings; as, the *biauricular* diameter of the skull.

bi'au-ric'u-late (-lāt), *a. Bot. & Anat.* Having two auricles, as a leaf.

bi-ax'i-al (bī-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a. Optics.* Having two axes; as, *biaxial* polarization. — **bi-ax'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

bib (bĭb), *v. t. & i.;* BIBBED (bĭbd); BIB'BING. [L. *bibere.*] To drink; sip; tipple. *Obs. or Dial.* — *n.* [The *bib* receives what the child slavers.] **1.** A small protective piece of cloth worn over the breast, esp. by children. **2.** An arctic fish (*Gadus luscus*), allied to the cod. **3.** A bibcock.

bi-ba'cious (bĭ-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *bibax, bibacis*, fr. *bibere* to drink.] Addicted to drinking. — **-bac'i-ty** (-băs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

bibb (bĭb), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A side piece bolted to the hounds of a mast to support the trestletrees. **2.** A bibcock.

bib'ber (bĭb'ẽr), *n.* A tippler; — chiefly in composition.

bib'ble–bab'ble (bĭb'b'l-băb'b'l), *n.* Idle talk; babble.

bib'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A faucet having a bent-down nozzle.

‖ **bi'be-lot'** (bē'blō'; bĭb'lō), *n.; pl.* -LOTS (bē'blōz'; bĭb'lōz; F. bē'blō'). [F.] A small decorative article of virtu.

Bi'ble (bī'b'l), *n.* [F., fr L. *biblia*, pl., fr. Gr. *βιβλία*, pl. of *βιβλίον*, dim. of *βίβλος* book, prop., Egyptian papyrus.] **1.** The BOOK, by way of eminence; i. e., the book of writings accepted by Christians as inspired by God and of divine authority; the Scriptures. **2.** A book containing the sacred writings of any religion. **3.** [*l. c.*] A book looked upon as authoritative.

Bib'li-cal (bĭb'lĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or in accord with, the Bible. — **Bib'li-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Bib'li-cist (bĭb'lĭ-sĭst), *n.* One versed in, or who adheres to, the letter, or literal teachings, of the Bible.

bib'li-o- (-ō-). A combining form from Greek *βιβλίον, book.*

bib'li-o-clasm (-klăz'm), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] Destruction or mutilation of books, esp. the Bible.

bib'li-o-clast (-klăst), *n.* One given to biblioclasm.

bib'li-o-graph' (-ō-grăf'), *n.* A bibliographer.

bib'li-og'ra-pher (-lĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιογράφος; βιβλίον* book + *γράφειν* to write.] One who writes, or is versed in, bibliography.

bib'li-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.; pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). **1.** The history or description of books and manuscripts. **2.** A list of books relating to a given subject or author. — **bib'li-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

bib'li-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* Book worship, esp. of the Bible. — **bib'li-ol'a-ter** (-tẽr), **-ol'a-trist,** *n.*

bib'li-ol'o-gy (bĭb'lĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Bibliography. — **bib'li-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

bib'li-o-man'cy (-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* Divination by books, esp. by passages of Scripture.

bib'li-o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A mania for acquiring books. — **bib'li-o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n. & a.* — **-ma-ni'a-cal,** *a.*

bib'li-op'e-gy (-ŏp'ē-jĭ), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. *πηγνύναι* to make fast.] Art of binding books.

bib'li-o-phile (bĭb'lĭ-ō-fīl; -fĭl), *or* **-phil** (-fĭl), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. *φίλος* friend.] A lover of books.

bib'li-oph'i-lism (-ŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* Love of books. — **bib'li-oph'i-list** (-lĭst), *n.* — **bib'li-oph'i-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*

bib'li-o-pole' (bĭb'lĭ-ō-pōl'), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr., fr. *βιβλίον* book + *πώλης* seller.] One who sells books, esp. rare ones. — **bib'li-o-pol'ic** (-pŏl'ĭk), **bib'li-o-pol'i-cal,** *a.*

bib'li-op'o-lism (-ŏp'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* The trade or art of selling books. — **bib'li-op'o-list,** *n.*

bib'li-o-thec (bĭb'lĭ-ō-thĕk; -ŏth'ĕk), *n.* [See BIBLIOTHECA.] A library or librarian.

bib'li-o-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.* [L., deriv. of Gr. *βιβλίον* book + *θήκη* case, box.] A library. — **-the'cal** (-thē'kăl), *a.*

Bib'list (bĭb'lĭst; bī'blĭst), *n.* **1.** One who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith. **2.** A Biblicist.

bib'u-lous (bĭb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *bibulus*, fr. *bibere* to drink.] **1.** Readily imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy. **2.** Inclined to drink; addicted to tippling. — **bib'u-lous-ly,** *adv.*

bi-cam'er-al (bī-kăm'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *camera.*] Of or including two chambers, or legislative branches.

bi-cap'su-lar (-kăp'sŭ-lär), *a. Bot.* Having two capsules.

bi-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base (as sodium). **Bicarbonate of soda** is a white, crystalline substance, commonly called *cooking soda, saleratus,* etc.

bi-car'i-nate (-kăr'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Having two carinate, or keel-like, projections, as the upper palea of grasses.

bice (bīs), *n.* [F. *bis* dark gray.] *Paint.* A kind of blue or green pigment.

bi-cen'te-na-ry (bī-sĕn'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to two hundred, esp. 200 years. — *n.* = BICENTENNIAL, *n.*

bi'cen-ten'ni-al (bī'sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Consisting of 200 years. **2.** Occurring every 200 years. — *n.* The 200th year or anniversary, or its celebration.

bi-ceph'a-lous (bī-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*bi-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] Having two heads.

bi'ceps (bī'sĕps), *n.* [L., two-headed; *bis* twice + *caput* head.] *Anat.* A muscle having two heads or origins; esp., the large flexor muscle of the front of the upper arm.

bi-chlo'ride (bī-klō'rīd; -rĭd), *n.* See BI-, 3. Specif.: Mercuric chloride, a strongly corrosive and antiseptic substance often called *corrosive sublimate.*

bi-chro'mate (-krō'māt), *n. Chem.* A dichromate; specif., potassium dichromate.

bi-cip'i-tal (-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *biceps, bicipitis.* See BICEPS.] *Anat.* **a** Having two heads or origins, as certain muscles. **b** Pertaining to a biceps muscle.

bick'er (bĭk'ĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To contend petulantly; wrangle. **2.** To move quickly and unsteadily, as a flame or light; quiver. — *n.* Contention; wrangle. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE.

bick'ern (-ĕrn), *n.* [F. *bigorne.* See BICORN.] A kind of anvil. See BEAKIRON.

bi'col'or, bi'col'our (bī'kŭl'ĕr) } *a.* [L. *bicolor; bi-* + *co-*
bi'col'ored, bi'col'oured (-ĕrd) } *lor* color.] Of two colors.

bi-con'cave (bī-kŏn'kāv), *a.* Concave on both sides.

bi-con'vex (-vĕks), *a.* Convex on both sides.

bi'corn (bī'kôrn), *a.* [L. *bicornis; bi-* + *cornu* horn.] Two-horned; crescentlike. — **bi-cor'nous** (bī-kôr'nŭs), *a.*

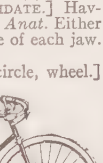
bi-cor'po-ral (bī-kôr'pō-răl), *a.* Having two bodies.

bi'cron (bī'krŏn; bĭk'rŏn), *n. Physics.* A unit equal to one billionth (.000,000,001) of a meter. Symbol, *μμ.*

bi-cus'pid (bī-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [See BI-, 1; CUSPIDATE.] Having two points, as some teeth. — *n. Human Anat.* Either of the two double-pointed teeth on each side of each jaw.

bi-cus'pi-date (-pĭ-dāt), *a.* Bicuspid.

bi'cy-cle (bī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [*bi-* + Gr. *κύκλος* circle, wheel.] A light vehicle having two wheels one behind the other and propelled by the feet acting on treadles. — *v. i.;* -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). To ride a bicycle. — **bi'cy-cler** (-klĕr), *n.*



Bicycle.

bi-cyc'lic (bī-sĭk'lĭk), *a.* [*bi-* + *cyclic.*] **1.** Consisting of, or arranged in, two cycles, circles, or, *Bot.,* whorls. **2.** Relating to bicycles.

bi'cy-clism (bī'sĭ-klĭz'm), *n.* Habit or art of bicycling.

bi'cy-clist (-klĭst), *n.* One who rides a bicycle; a bicycler.

bid (bĭd), *v. t.; pret.* BADE (băd), BID, *Obs.* BAD; *p. p.* BIDDEN (bĭd'n), BID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'DING. [From AS. *biddan,* but early confused with AS. *béodan* to offer, command. *Bid* now has the form of ME. *bidden* to ask, but the meaning of ME. *beden* to command.] **1.** To offer to pay (a certain price, as for a thing put up at auction), or to take (a certain price, as for work to be done under a contract). **2.** To order; command. **3.** To invite; request to come. **4.** To express or utter, as a wish, a greeting, etc. **5.** To entreat; beg; pray. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **Syn.** Proffer, tender, propose; direct, charge, enjoin. **to bid beads,** to pray with beads; distinguish each bead by a prayer. Cf. BEAD, *n.,* 1.

— *v. i.* To make a bid. [plan *bids fair* to succeed. **to bid fair,** to offer a good prospect; seem likely; as, the
— *n.* **1.** Act of one who bids something; an offer. **2.** That which is bid, or offered; the amount that is bid.

bi-dar'ka (bī-där'kȧ), **bi-dar'kee** (-kē), *n.* [Russ. *baidarka.*] A portable boat made of stretched skins. *Alaska.*

bid'da-ble (bĭd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Obedient; docile.

bid'dance (-ăns), *n.* Act of bidding; invitation; command.

bid'der (bĭd'ĕr), *n.* One who bids.

bid'ding, *n.* **1.** Act of making bids; an offer of a price. **2.** Command; order. **3.** An invitation or summons. **bidding prayer.** **a** *R. C. Ch.* The prayer for the souls of benefactors said before the sermon. **b** *Angl. Ch.* The prayer before the sermon with petitions for specified objects or classes of persons.

bid'dy (bĭd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). A hen or chicken.

bid'dy, *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [For *Bridget,* proper name.] An Irish serving girl or woman; a maidservant. *Colloq.*

bide (bīd), *v. i.; pret.* BODE (bōd); *pret. & p. p.* BID'ED (bīd'ĕd; 24), *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'ING (bīd'ĭng). [AS. *bīdan.*] **1.** To dwell; abide. **2.** To continue in a place, state, or action; continue to be. — *v. t.* **1.** To wait for; — now only in: *to bide one's time,* that is, to await one's opportunity, etc. **2.** To encounter; withstand; as, to *bide* the storm; also, to endure; tolerate; as, I cannot *bide* liquors.

bi'dent (bī'dĕnt), *n.* [L. *bidens, -entis,* two-pronged; *bi-* + *dens* tooth.] A two-pronged instrument.

bi-den'tal (bī-dĕn'tăl), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A place struck by lightning, which was consecrated to Jupiter Fulgur and inclosed by a structure; also, the structure.

bi-den'tal, bi-den'tate (-tāt), *a.* Two-toothed.

bi-det' (bĭ-dĕt'; bē'dĕ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A small horse, esp. for pack or courier service. **2.** A form of sitz bath.

bid'ri, bid'ree (bĭd'rē), *n.* [Hind. *bidrī,* fr. *Bidar,* in India.] A pewterlike alloy used for making ware inlaid with gold or silver; — called also *tutenag.* Also, the ware.

Bie'lid (bē'lĭd), *n.* [From *Biela's* comet.] *Astron.* See ANDROMEDE.

bi-en'ni-al (bī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *biennalis,* fr. *biennium* a space of two years; *bis* twice + *annus* year.] **1.** Taking place once in two years. **2.** Continuing or lasting for two years. — *n.* **1.** Something which takes place once in two years. **2.** A biennial plant; a plant that lasts only two years, producing leaves the first year, and fruit and seed the second, as the carrot and beet. — **bi-en'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

bier (bēr), *n.* [AS. *bǽr, bǽre.*] A litter; — now used only of the frame on which a corpse is placed, or borne to the grave.

biest'ings. Var. of BEESTINGS.

bi-fa'cial (bī-fā'shăl), *a.* **1.** Having the opposite surfaces alike. **2.** Having two fronts or faces.

bi-fa'ri-ous (bī-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *bifarius; bi-* + *fari* to speak.] Twofold; arranged in two rows. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.*

biff (bĭf), *n.* A blow; a whack. — *v. t.;* BIFFED (bĭft); BIFF'ING. To hit a blow; whack. *Both Slang, U. S.*

bif'fin (bĭf'ĭn), *n.* [For *beefing,* from being red like raw beef.] **1.** An English variety of apple, often sold after being dried in the oven. **2.** Hence: Any apple baked and flattened into a cake. *Eng.*

bi'fid (bī'fĭd), *a.* [L. *bifidus; bi-* + root of *findere* to split.] Split into two equal lobes or parts. — **bi'fid-ly,** *adv.*

bi-fi'lar (bī-fī'lär), *a.* Two-threaded; involving the use of two threads. — *n.* A bifilar micrometer. — **bi-fi'lar-ly,** *adv.*

bi-flag'el-late (-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a.* Having two flagellæ.

bi-fo'cal (bī-fō'kăl), *a.* Having two foci; specif., pantoscopic. — *n.* A bifocal glass.

bi'fold (bī'fōld), *a.* Twofold; double.

bi-fo'li-ate (bī-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* Two-leaved.

bi-fo'li-o-late (-lĭ-ō-lāt), *a. Bot.* Having two leaflets.

bi'forked (bī'fôrkt), *a.* Bifurcate.

bi'form (bī'fôrm), *a.* Having or combining characteristics of two forms, as a satyr. — **bi'formed** (-fôrmd), *a.*

Bif'rost (bĕf'rôst), *n.* [Icel. *bifröst.*] *Norse Myth.* The rainbow bridge connecting Asgard and the lower world.

bi-fur'cate (bī-fûr'kāt) } *a.* Two-pronged;
bi-fur'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd ; bī'fûr-kāt'ĕd) } two-forked.

bi-fur'cate (bī-fûr'kāt; bī'fûr-kāt), *v.i.* To divide into two branches. — **bi'fur-ca'tion** (bī'fûr-kā'shŭn), *n.*

big (bĭg), *a.;* BIG'GER (-ĕr); BIG'GEST. **1.** Strong; valiant. *Obs.* **2.** Large in size, bulk, or extent. **3.** Pregnant. **4.** Having greatness, fullness, inflation, or the like. — **Syn.** Bulky, massive, gross. See GREAT.

big'a-mist (bĭg'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* One who practices bigamy.

big'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* Guilty of bigamy; involving bigamy. — **big'a-mous-ly,** *adv.*

big'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [From L. *bigamus* twice married; *bi-* + Gr. *γάμος* marriage.] Act of ceremonially marrying one person when already legally married to another.

big'ar-reau' (bĭg'ȧ-rō') } *n.* [F. *bigarreau,* fr. *bigarré* va-
big'a-roon' (bĭg'ȧ-rōōn') } riegated.] A race of cherries having a sweet flavor and firm flesh.

big'-end'i-an (bĭg'ĕn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the big end of an egg or to the Big-endians; particular about matters of little consequence; foolish or fatuous, esp. in controversy.

Big'-end'i-ans, *n. pl.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a religious party (satirizing the English Catholic party) in Lilliput. They made it a matter of duty to break their

eggs at the big end, and were regarded as heretics by the Little-endians (the Protestant party) and by the law.

bigg, *or* **big** (bĭg), *n.* [ME. *big, bigge,* fr. Icel. *byggʀ.*] The four-rowed variety of barley. *Dial. Eng.*

big'ger (-ẽr), *a., compar.* of BIG, *a.*

big'gin (-ĭn), *n.* Also **-gen.** [F. *béguin.*] A child's cap; cap; nightcap, specif., *Eng.,* the coif of a sergeant at law.

big'gin, *n.* A kind of coffeepot in which the coffee is held in a percolator, invented about 1800 by one Biggin.

big'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* The wild sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) of the Rocky Mountains.

Bighorn. (*Ovis canadensis*)

bight (bīt), *n.* [AS. *byht,* fr. *būgan* to bend.] **1.** A corner; bend; angle, hollow. **2.** *Geog.* A bend or curve, as in a river; specif., a sharp bend in a coast, forming an open bay; also, the bay itself. **3.** *Naut.* The double part of a rope when bent; loop.

big'ly (bĭg'lĭ), *adv.* [From BIG, *a.*] **1.** Violently. *Obs.* **2.** In a swelling, blustering manner; haughtily; pompously.

big'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being big.

big-no'ni-a (bĭg-nō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after the Abbé *Bignon.*] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Bignonia*) of American, mostly tropical, climbing shrubs with showy, somewhat tubular flowers. It includes the cross vine.

big-no'ni-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* [NL. See BIGNONIA.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Bignoniaceæ*) of trees, shrubs, and (rarely) herbs, having opposite leaves and somewhat irregular flowers. It includes the bignonia, catalpa, etc.

big'ot (bĭg'ŭt), *n.* [F. *bigot* bigot, hypocrite, in OF. a name once given to the Normans in France.] One obstinately and blindly devoted to his own church, party, belief, etc.—**Syn.** See ENTHUSIAST.

big'ot-ed (-ĕd; 24), *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice, ritual, or the like; illiberal toward others' opinions.—**Syn.** Prejudiced, intolerant, narrow-minded.—**big'ot-ed-ly,** *adv.*

big'ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). State of mind of a bigot; also, acts or beliefs ensuing from such a state.

big tree. The giant sequoia (*Sequoia washingtoniana*).

big'wig' (-wĭg'), *n.* A person of consequence. *Jocose.*

‖ **bi'jou'** (bē'zhōō'; bē'zhōō), *n.; pl.* BIJOUX (-zhōō'; -zhōōz'; bē'-). [F.] An elegant trinket; jewel.

‖ **bi'jou'te-rie'** (bē'zhōō't'-rē'; bē-zhōō'tē-rē), *n.* [F.] Bijoux collectively.—**bi-ju'try** (bē-zhōō'trĭ), *n.*

bi'ju-gate (bī'jōō-gāt; bī-jōō'gāt), *a.* [L. *bi-* + *jugatus,* joined.] *Bot.* Of a pinnate leaf, having two pairs of leaflets.

bi-la'bi-al (bī-lā'bĭ-ăl), **bi-la'bi-ate** (-āt), *a.* Having two lips, as a corolla.

bi'la-mel'lar (bī'lȧ-mĕl'ȧr; -lăm'ĕ-lȧr), **bi-lam'el-late** (-lăm'ĕ-lāt), **-el-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Having two lamellæ.

bi-lam'i-nar (bī-lăm'ĭ-nȧr), **bi-lam'i-nate** (-nāt), **-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Having two laminæ.

bil'an-der (bĭl'ȧn-dẽr; bĭ'lȧn-), *n.* [D. *bijlander; bij* by + *land* land.] *Naut.* A small two-masted merchant vessel, used only for coasting, or on canals, as in Holland.

bi-lat'er-al (bī-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Having two sides; affecting two sides or two parties.—**-er-al-ly,** *adv.*—**-al-ness,** *n.*

bil'ber-ry (bĭl'bẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The European whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). **2.** Any similar plant or its fruit.

bil'bo (bĭl'bō), *n.; pl.* -BOES (-bōz). [From *Bilbao,* in Spain.] **1.** A rapier; sword. **2.** In *pl.* An iron fetter having shackles sliding on a long bar or bolt.

bile (bīl), *n.* [L. *bilis.*] **1.** The yellow, or greenish, viscid fluid secreted by the liver. **2.** Fig., choler; ill humor.

bile'stone' (bīl'stōn'), *n.* A gallstone, or biliary calculus.

bilge (bĭlj), *n.* [Variant of *bulge.*] **1.** The bulge of a cask, usually in the middle. **2.** *Naut.* **a** That part of a ship's underwater body extending outward from the keel to the part having the sharpest curvature. **b** The space next the keelson of a ship.—*v. i.;* BILGED (bĭljd); BILG'ING (bĭl'jĭng). **1.** *Naut.* To spring a leak in the bilge; to rest on the bilge;—said of a vessel. **2.** To bulge.—*v. t.* **1.** *Naut.* To fracture, or stave in, the bilge or bottom of (a vessel). **2.** To bulge.

bilge keel. *Shipbuilding.* A keel secured for a distance along a ship about at the turn of the bilge on either side, to check rolling;—called also *bilge piece.*

bilge water. *Naut.* Water that collects in the bilge.

bilg'y (bĭl'jĭ), *a.* Having the smell of bilge water.

bil'i-a-ry (bĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ; -yȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *bilis* bile.] *Physiol.* Of, pert. to, or conveying, bile.—**biliary calculus,** *Med.,* a gallstone; concretion formed in the gall-bladder or its duct.

bi-lin'e-ar (bī-lĭn'ē-ȧr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or included by, two lines; as, *bilinear* coördinates.

bi-lin'gual (-lĭng'gwăl), *a.* [L. *bilinguis; bi-* + *lingua* tongue, language.] Containing, consisting of, expressed in, or using, two languages.—**-gual-ism,** *n.*—**-gual-ly,** *adv.*

bil'ious (bĭl'yŭs), *a.* [L. *biliosus,* fr. *bilis* bile.] **1.** Disordered in respect to the bile; dependent on, due to, or characterized by, an excess of bile. **2.** Choleric; ill-tempered.—**bil'ious-ly,** *adv.*—**bil'ious-ness,** *n.*

bi-lit'er-al (bī-lĭt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Consisting of two letters.—*n.* A word, syllable, or root of two letters.—**-lit'er-al-ism,** *n.*

bilk (bĭlk), *v. t.* **1.** To evade payment of. **2.** To frustrate or disappoint; deceive; defraud.—*n.* **1.** A cheat; a trick; a hoax. **2.** An untrustworthy person; a cheat.

bill (bĭl), *n.* [AS. *bile.*] **1.** The beak, or nib, of a bird. **2.** A similar beak in other animals, as the turtles.—**Syn.** See BEAK.—*v. i.* To join bills, as doves; caress fondly.

bill, *n.* [AS. *bill, bil.*] **1.** A kind of obsolete military weapon having a hook-shaped blade. **2.** A cutting instrument with a hook-shaped point, used in pruning, etc. **3.** One who wields a bill; a billman.

bill, *n.* The bell, or boom, of the bittern.

bill, *n.* [LL. *billa,* for L. *bulla* anything rounded, LL., seal, stamp, letter, edict, roll.] **1.** A written document (orig. under seal); a note. *Obs.* **2.** A document containing a petition or prayer. **3.** A draft of a law presented to a legislature for enactment. **4.** *Law.* A declaration in writing stating the wrong complained of in an action; as, a *bill* of complaint; true *bill.* The *bill* in equity includes a prayer for relief. **5.** A placard, poster, handbill. **6. a** = BILL OF EXCHANGE. **b** A promissory note;—now used only, in the United States, of bank notes, treasury notes, and silver certificates; as, a ten-dollar *bill.* **7.** An account of goods sold or services rendered with the price or charge. **8.** Any paper containing a statement of particulars; as, a *bill* of fare; a *bill* for a font of type.

bill of exchange, an unconditional written order from one person to another to pay to some person designated a certain sum therein named. Abbr., *B/E.* or *b. e.*—**b. of lading,** an account of goods shipped by any one, signed by the agent or owner of the transportation line, thus forming a receipt for the goods. Abbr., *B/L.* or *b. l.*—**b. of sale,** a written instrument for the transfer of personal property. Abbr., *B/S.* or *b. s.*

—*v. t.* **1.** To make a bill, or list, of; as, to *bill* goods. **2.** To advertise by bills, or posters; placard with bills.

bil'la-bong' (bĭl'ȧ-bŏng'), *n.* [Native name.] In Australia, a blind channel leading out from a river;—sometimes called an *anabranch.*

bill'board' (bĭl'bōrd'), *n. Naut.* A projection or ledge fixed on the bow of a vessel for the anchor to rest on.

bill'board', *n.* A flat surface, as of a panel or of a fence, on which bills are posted; a bulletin board; a hoarding.

bill book. *Com.* A book in which is kept an account of notes, bills of exchange, etc.

bil'let (bĭl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [Dim. of 4th *bill.*] **1.** A note; short letter. **2.** A written order or ticket; specif., *Mil.,* an official requisition upon a person for the lodging of a soldier. **3.** Quarters or place to which one is assigned, as by a billet; berth; position; place.—*v. t.* **1.** *Mil.* To direct by a billet where to lodge; hence, to quarter. **2.** To assign a billet to.

bil'let, *n.* [F. *billette,* fr. *bille* log, round stick.] **1.** A small stick of wood, as for firewood. **2.** *Metal.* A bar of metal. **3.** *Arch.* A kind of ornament in Norman moldings. **4.** *Saddlery.* **a** A strap that enters a buckle, as the ends of the reins. **b** A loop that receives the end of a buckled strap.

‖ **bil'let-doux'** (bĭl'ĕ-dōō'; F. bē'yĕ'dōō'), *n.; pl.* BILLETS-DOUX (bĭl'ĕ-dōōz'; F. bē'yĕ'dōō'). [F. *billet* note + *doux* sweet, L. *dulcis.*] A love letter or note.

bill'fish' (bĭl'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous fishes having long slender jaws like a bird's bill, as the saury or the marine or fresh-water garfishes. **2.** A sailfish or spearfish.

bill'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A printed form of spaced paper, usually with a business address or card at the top, used for making out bills, or accounts of charges.

bil'liard (bĭl'yȧrd), *n. Billiards.* A carom. *Colloq., U. S.*

bil'liards (bĭl'yȧrdz), *n.* [F. *billard* billiards, OF. *billart* staff, cue, *bille* log.] Any of several games played on an oblong table, surrounded by an elastic ledge or cushion, with balls impelled by a cue.—**bil'liard-ist,** *n.*

bil'lings-gate' (bĭl'ĭngz-gāt'), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A fish market, in London, notorious for foul and abusive language, at the former city gate called Billingsgate. **2.** Coarsely abusive, foul, or profane language.

bil'lion (-yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bis* twice, in imitation of *million* million.] In French and American numeration, a thousand millions (1,000,000,000); in English and German numeration, a million millions (1,000,000,000,000).

bil'lion-aire' (-âr'), *n.* One whose wealth is a billion or more, as of dollars or francs.

bil'lionth (bĭl'yŭnth), *a.* The ordinal of a billion.—*n.* The billionth part of a unit.

bill'man (bĭl'măn), *n.* A man who uses, or is armed with, a bill.

bil'lon (bĭl'ŭn), *n.* [F.] *Coinage.* An alloy of gold or silver with some baser metal; esp., an alloy of silver with more than its weight of copper, tin, or the like.

bil'low (bĭl'ō), *n.* An undulation of waters; a wave, esp.

one of great size; fig., an overwhelming flood or great body in onward motion. — **Syn.** See WAVE. — *v. i.* To rise and roll in waves; surge. [billows.

bil'low-y (-ō-ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling,

bill'post'er (bĭl'pōs'tẽr) } *n.* One whose occupation is to

bill'stick'er (bĭl'stĭk'ẽr) } post handbills or posters in public places. — **bill'post'ing, bill'stick'ing,** *n.*

bil'ly (bĭl'ĭ), *n.*; -LIES (-ĭz). [For *Willie*, pet form of *William.*] **1.** A bludgeon; club. **2.** A bushman's kettle; a cylindrical tin vessel with separate lid and a wire bail. *Australia.*

bil'ly-cock' (-kŏk'), *n., or* **billycock hat.** A round, low-crowned, soft felt hat; a wide-awake; sometimes, a stiff felt hat, or bowler. *British.*

billy goat. A male goat. *Colloq.* [two lobes.

bi-lo'bate (bī-lō'bāt), **bi-lo'bat-ed** (-bāt-ĕd; 24), *a.* Having

bi-loc'u-lar (bī-lŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Divided into two cells or compartments.

bil'sted (bĭl'stĕd), *n.* The sweet gum. *U. S.* [*Africa.*

bil'tong (bĭl'tŏng), *n.* [S. African D.] Jerked meat. *S.*

bim'a-nous (bĭm'ā-nŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Two-handed.

bi-man'u-al (bī-măn'ū-ăl), *a.* Done with, or requiring the use of, both hands. — **bi-man'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

bi-mes'tri-al (-mĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *bimestris; bi-* + *mensis* month.] Continuing two months; bimonthly.

bi'me-tal'lic (bī'mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Composed of two metals. **2.** Using a double metallic standard (as gold and silver) for coins or currency; of or pert. to bimetallism.

bi-met'al-lism (bī-mĕt'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Use of two metals (as gold and silver) to form at the same time, in combination, the standard of value; usually, such use under conditions of free coinage to either metal with the right of debtors to discharge their debts at their option in either of the two metals at a ratio fixed by law.

bi-met'al-list (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of bimetallism.

bi-month'ly (-mŭnth'lĭ), *a.* Done or occurring every two months; lasting two months; rarely, semimonthly, or biweekly. See BI-, 2 *a* & *b.*

bin (bĭn), *n.* [AS. *binn* manger, crib.] A box, frame, crib, or inclosed place, used as a receptacle. — *v. t.*; BINNED (bĭnd); BIN'NING. To put into a bin; as, to *bin* wine.

bi'na-ry (bī'nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *binarius*, fr. *bini* two by two, two at a time.] Compounded, consisting of, or characterized by, two things or parts; as, a *binary* compound.

binary star, *Astron.*, a double star whose members revolve round their common center of gravity. — **b. theory,** *Chem.*, the theory that all chemical compounds consist of two constituents of opposite and unlike qualities.

bi'nate (bī'nāt), *a.* [L. *bini* two by two.] *Bot.* Double; growing in pairs or couples. — **bi'nate-ly,** *adv.*

bind (bīnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BOUND; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIND'ING. [AS. *bindan*, past tense *band*, *bundon*, p. p. *bunden.*] **1.** To tie or confine with a cord, band, chain, or the like. **2.** To confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence of any kind; as, frost *binds* the streams. **3.** Specif., to cause to cohere; give consistency to by means of an agent, as by an egg in a food mixture. **4.** To cover as with a bandage; bandage; — often used with *up*; as, to *bind* up a wound. **5.** To make fast (a thing about or upon something) by or as by tying. **6.** To protect or strengthen by a band or binding, often ornamental. **7.** To sew or fasten together and inclose in a cover, as a pamphlet or book. **8.** To prevent or restrain from customary or natural action; as, certain drugs *bind* the bowels. **9.** Fig., to oblige, restrain, or hold by authority, law, duty, promise, vow, affection, or other moral or social tie. **10.** *Law.* To place under legal obligation to serve; indenture; as, to *bind* an apprentice; — sometimes used with *out*; as, *bound* out to service.

to bind over, to put under bonds to do something, as to appear at court, to keep the peace, etc.

— *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of tying something; as, to reap and *bind.* **2.** To grow stiff; cohere. **3.** To be restrained from motion, or from customary action, as by friction; as, the wheel *binds.* **4.** To exert a binding or restraining influence.

— *n.* **1.** That which binds or ties; act of binding; state of being bound. **2.** *Music.* A tie, slur, or brace.

bind'er (bīn'dẽr), *n.* One who binds; that which binds, as a machine, a cord or band, a bondstone, a cement, etc.

bind'er-y (bīn'dẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place where books, etc., are bound; a bookbinder's establishment.

bind'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who, or that which, binds. **2.** A thing that binds, as the fastening of the sections of a book, esp. this fastening with the cover.

bind'weed' (bīnd'wēd'), *n.* Any convolvulus.

bine (bīn), *n.* [Var. of BIND.] Any twining stem or flexible shoot; specif.: **a** The stem of the hop. **b** The woodbine. **c** The bindweed.

bin'na-cle (bĭn'ā-k'l), *n.* [For *bittacle*, through Pg., fr. L. *habitaculum* dwelling place.] *Naut.* A case, box, or stand holding a ship's compass and a lamp for use at night.

bin'o-cle (-ō-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bini* two at a time + *oculus* eye.] *Optics.* A binocular telescope, field glass, etc.

bin-oc'u-lar (bĭn-ŏk'ū-lẽr; bī-nŏk'-), *a.* Pertaining to or using both eyes at once; also, adapted to the use of both eyes. — *n.* A binocular glass, as an opera glass. — **bin-oc'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **bin-oc'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

bi-no'mi-al (bī-nō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *nomen* name.] Consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials; as, a *binomial* equation. — *n.* **1.** *Alg.* An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus [+] or minus [—]. **2.** *Biol.* A name consisting of two terms; as, *Ranunculus acris* (the tall buttercup) is a *binomial.*

bi-nu'cle-ar (bī-nū'klē-ẽr), **bi-nu'cle-ate** (-āt), *a.* Having two nuclei.

bi'o-. Combining form from Gr. *βίος* life.

bi'o-blast (bī'ō-blăst), *n. Biol.* See BIOPHORE.

bi-oc'el-late (bī-ŏs'ĕ-lāt), *a.* Having two ocelli.

bi'o-chem'is-try (bī'ō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* The chemistry of living organisms; biological chemistry. — **bi'o-chem'ic** (-kĕm'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-chem'ist,** *n.*

bi'o-dy-nam'ics (bī'ō-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* (See -ICS.) Physiology treating of the active vital phenomena of organisms; — opposed to *biostatics.* — **bi'o-dy-nam'ic** (-ĭk), **bi'o-dy-nam'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

bi'o-gen (bī'ō-jĕn), *n. Biol.* See BIOPHORE.

bi'o-gen'e-sis (jĕn'ĕ-sĭs) } *n. Biol.* The doctrine that the

bi-og'e-ny (bī-ŏj'ĕ-nĭ) } genesis of living organisms can take place only through living germs or parents. — **bi'o-ge-net'ic** (bī'ō-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

bi'o-ge-og'ra-phy (-jē-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *geography.*] The branch of biology which deals with the geographical distribution of animals and plants. It includes both zoögeography and phytogeography. — **bi'o-ge'o-graph'ic** (-jē'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **bi'o-ge'o-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

bi'o-graph (bī'ō-grăf), *n.* A cinematograph.

bi-og'ra-pher (bī-ŏg'rā-fẽr), *n.* One who writes biography.

bi'o-graph'ic (bī'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Biographical.

bi'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to biography. — **bi'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bi-og'ra-phy (bī-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. *βιογραφία*; *βίος* life + *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** The written history of a person's life. **2.** Biographical writings or composition in general.

bi'o-log'i-cal (bī'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or relating to biology. — **bi'o-log'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* — **bi'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bi-ol'o-gist (bī-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in biology.

bi-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of life; the branch of knowledge which treats of the origin, development, structure, functions, distribution, etc., of plants and animals.

bi'o-mag'net-ism (bī'ō-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* Animal magnetism. — **-mag-net'ic** (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

bi-om'e-try (bī-ŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* **1.** Calculation of the probable duration of human life. **2.** *Biol.* The statistical study of variation. — **bi'o-met'ric** (bī'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **-ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bi'on (bī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *βιών* living.] *Biol.* The physiological individual.

bi'o-nom'ics (bī'ō-nŏm'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [*bio-* + *-nomics* as in *economics.*] Ecology. — **bi'o-nom'ic** (-ĭk), — **bi'o-nom'i-cal,** *a.* — **bi-on'o-mist** (bī-ŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.*

bi'o-phore, bi'o-phor (bī'ō-fōr; 57), *n. Biol.* The smallest body of matter capable of life; the hypothetical ultimate supramolecular vital unit (Weismann). The *biophore* more or less nearly answers to *bioblast* (Altmann), *pangen* (de Vries), *plasome* (Wiesner), *biogen* (Verworn).

bi'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* **1.** A view of life; that which gives such a view. **2.** A cinematograph.

bi'o-stat'ics (-stăt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [*Biol.* The study of the structure of organisms in relation to their functions; — opp. to *biodynamics.* — **bi'o-stat'ic, -i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

bi-o't'a (bī-ō't'ā), *n.* [NL. See BIOTIC.] *Biol.* The animal and plant life of a region.

bi-ot'ic (bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *βιωτικός* pert. to life.] *Biol.* Relating to life; as, the *biotic* principle.

bi'o-tite (bī'ō-tīt), *n.* [After J. B. *Biot*, French physicist.] *Min.* A species of mica, generally black or dark green, common in crystalline rocks. It is a silicate of iron, magnesium, potassium, and aluminium. — **bi'o-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

bip'a-rous (bĭp'ā-rŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Bringing forth two young at a birth.

bi-par'tite (bī-pär'tīt), *a.* **1.** Being in two parts; having two correspondent parts, as a legal writing. **2.** Divided into two parts almost to the base, as a leaf.

bi'par-ti'tion (bī'pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Division into two parts.

bi'ped (bī'pĕd), *n.* [L. *bipes; bi-* + *pes, pedis*, foot.] A two-footed animal, as man or a fowl. — **bi'pe-dal** (bī'pē-dăl, bĭp'ĕ-), *a.*

bi-pet'al-ous (bī-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having two petals.

bi-pin'nate (bī-pĭn'āt), **bi-pin'nat-ed** (-āt-ĕd), *a.*, **bi'pin-nat'i-fid** (bī'pĭ-năt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.*, **bi'pin-nat'i-par'tite** (-pär'tīt), *a.*, **bi'pin-nat'i-sect** (-sĕkt), **bi'pin-nat'i-sect'ed,** *a.* Doubly pinnate, pinnatifid, etc.

bi'plane' (bī'plān'), *n. Aëronautics.* An aëroplane having two supporting planes. — *a. Aëronautics.* Having, or consisting of, two superposed planes, aërocurves, or the like; of or pertaining to a biplane; as, a *biplane* rudder.

bi-po'lar (bī-pō'lär), *a.* Having two poles; as, a *bipolar* dynamo; *Anat.*, specif., of cells, running out into a process at each end. — **bi'po-lar'i-ty** (bī'pō-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Bi'pont (bī'pŏnt), **Bi-pon'tine** (bī-pŏn'tĭn), *a.* Relating to Zweibrücken (Lat. *Bipontium*), in Bavaria; — said of certain editions of the classics, the first printed at Zweibrücken, the last at Strassburg, about 1800.

bi-quad'rate (bī-kwŏd'rāt), *n. Math.* The fourth power, or the square of the square. — **bi'quad-rat'ic** (bī'kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a. & n.* [rays.]

bi-ra'di-ate (-rā'dĭ-āt), **-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd ; 24), *a.* Having two

bi-ra'mous (bī-rā'mŭs), *a.* Having, or consisting of, two branches.

birch (bûrch), *n.* [AS. *birce, bierce, beorc.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Betula*) of trees, many of which are valuable for timber, and some of which are cultivated for ornament. The outer bark of most species consists of soft, membranous, easily separable layers. **2.** The wood or timber of the birch. **3.** A birch twig or twigs, for flogging. — *v. t.* To whip with a birch.

birch'en (bûr'ch'n), *a.* Of or relating to birch.

bird (bûrd), *n.* [ME. *brid, bred, bird*, young bird, bird, AS. *bridd.*] **1.** The young of any animal. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Any member of a class (*Aves*) of warm-blooded vertebrates having the body more or less completely covered with feathers. **3.** Among sportsmen, a game bird. **4.** A clay pigeon. **5.** A person or thing of peculiar character, as in excellence, oddity, incapacity, offensiveness, etc. *Colloq. or Slang.*

Bird. 1 Forehead; 2 Crown; 3 Occipital Region; 4 Lore; 5 Auricular Region; 6 Breast; 7-8 Abdomen; 9 Under Tail Coverts; 10 Tail; 11 Primaries; 12 Secondaries; 13 Upper Wing Coverts; 14 Bastard Wing; 15 Scapulars.

bird of paradise, any of a number of very beautiful birds of New Guinea and adjacent islands, notable for their brilliant colors and elegant plumes. — **b. of passage**, a migratory bird. — **b. of prey**, *Zoöl.*, any carnivorous bird of the group chiefly represented by the hawks, eagles, and vultures (order *Raptores*), and the owls (*Striges*, a suborder of *Coraciiformes*, or, with some, of *Raptores*). — *v. i.* To catch or shoot birds.

bird'call' (-kôl'), *n.* The note or cry of a bird, or a sound imitating it; also, an instrument, as a whistle, for imitating a birdcall.

bird'lime' (-līm'), *n.* [*bird* + *lime* viscous substance.] A viscid substance smeared on twigs to catch small birds that light thereon; hence, anything that insnares. — *v. t.* To smear with or as with birdlime; catch with birdlime.

bird'man' (bûrd'măn'), *n.* An aëronaut; aviator. *Colloq.*

bird's'-eye' (bûrdz'ī'), *a.* **1.** Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; hence, general; not minute. **2.** Marked with spots suggesting birds' eyes; as, *bird's-eye* maple. — *n.* Any of various small bright-colored flowers, as a species of primrose (*Primula farinosa*), the germander speedwell, etc.

bird's'-foot', **bird'-foot'**, *n.* Any of various plants having leaves or flowers suggesting the foot of a bird, as a small yellow vetch (genus *Ornithopus*) having bent and jointed pods; — chiefly attributive, as in : **bird's-foot fern**, a small European fern (*Chetlanthes radiata*) ; **bird's-foot trefoil**, a trefoil (esp. *Lotus corniculatus*) with clawlike pods ; **bird's-foot violet** (*Viola pedata*), which includes the pansy violet.

bird'wom'an (bûrd'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* An aviatress. *Colloq.*

bi'reme (bī'rēm), *n.* [L. *biremis; bi-* + *remus* oar.] A galley with two banks of oars.

bi-ret'ta (bĭ-rĕt'ȧ), *or* **ber-ret'ta** (bĕ-rĕt'ȧ), *n.* [From It., fr. LL., fr. L. *birrus, birrum*, a cloak.] A square cap sometimes worn by ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church, and by others.

bir'linn (bĕr'lĭn), **bir'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* [Gael. *biorlinn.*] A galley or large rowing vessel used about the Western Islands (Hebrides), Scotland.

birr (bûr), *n.* **1.** Force, as of the wind or of an onslaught; onward rush; impetus. **2.** Bodily force exerted against something; a blow or push. **3.** A whirring sound. — *v. i.*; BIRRED (bûrd); BIRR'ING. To make, or move with, a whir.

birth (bûrth), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of coming into life, or of being born; also, act of bringing forth. **2.** That which is born or produced. **3.** Lineage; descent; sometimes, noble descent; as, a man of good *birth*. **4.** The condition to which one is born; inherited state, disposition, or tendency; as, an artist by *birth*. **5.** Origin; beginning; as, the *birth* of a new party. — **Syn.** Parentage, extraction, lineage, race, family.

birth'day' (-dā'), *n.* **1.** Day of birth, origin, or commencement. **2.** The anniversary of one's birth.

birth'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth; a nævus.

birth'night' (-nīt'), *n.* The night when a person is born; the anniversary of that night; formerly, in England, specif., the celebration on the evening of a royal birthday.

birth'place' (-plās'), *n.* Place of birth or origin.

birth'right' (-rīt'), *n.* Any right belonging by birth.

birth'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* Trillium, esp. a certain species (*Trillium erectum*) having an astringent rootstock.

birth'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **1.** Any of several species of a genus (*Aristolochia*) of plants the aromatic roots of which are reputed to aid in parturition. **2.** = BIRTHROOT.

bis (bĭs), *adv.* [L. *bis* twice, fr. root of *duo* two.] Twice; — used to direct or ask repetition, as of a passage of music.

Bi-sa'yan (bē-sä'yän). Var. of VISAYAN.

bis'cuit (bĭs'kĭt), *n.; pl.* -CUIT or -CUITS (see PLURAL, *n., Note*). [F., fr. L. *bis* twice + *coctus*, p. p. of *coquere* to cook.] **1.** A kind of unraised bread, baked hard in flat cakes; — usually called *cracker* in the *U. S.* **2.** A small cake of bread raised and shortened, or made light with soda or baking powder. *U. S.* **3.** Unglazed earthenware after the first baking.

‖ **bise** (bēz), *n.* [F.] A cold, dry north wind of southern Europe. It is nearly the same as the *mistral*.

bi-sect' (bī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *bi-* + *secare, sectum*, to cut.] To divide into two parts or, *Geom.*, into two equal parts. — **bi-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* — **bi-sec'tor** (-tẽr ; -tôr), *n.*

bi-sec'trix (-trĭks), *n.; pl.* -TRICES (bī'sĕk-trī'sēz). A bisector; specif., a line bisecting the angle between the optic axes of a biaxial crystal.

bi-ser'rate (bī-sĕr'āt), *a.* **1.** Doubly serrate; having the serratures serrate, as in some leaves. See LEAF, *Illust.* **2.** *Zoöl.* Serrate on both sides.

bi-sex'u-al (-sĕk'shū-ăl), *a.* Of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

bish'op (bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* [AS. *bisceop, biscop*, L. *episcopus* overseer, bishop, Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος ; ἐπί* over + *σκοπός* inspector.] **1.** A spiritual overseer or director. **2.** *Eccl.* A clergyman of the highest order in various Christian churches. **3.** *Chess.* A certain piece that can move diagonally only. **4.** A chief priest of a non-Christian religion. **5.** A beverage of port wine, oranges or lemons, and sugar. — *v. t.* To appoint as bishop; make a bishop of.

bish'op, *v. t.* [From the name of the scoundrel who first practiced it. *Youatt.*] *Far.* To make (a horse) seem younger, by operating on the teeth.

bish'op-ric (-rĭk), *n.* [AS. *bisceoprīce; bisceop* bishop + *rīce* dominion.] **1.** A diocese. **2.** The office of a bishop.

bish'op's-cap', *n.* The miterwort.

Bis'ka-ra boil, Biskara button (bĭs'kȧ-rȧ). [From *Biskra*, in Algeria.] *Med.* = ALEPPO BOIL.

bis'muth (bĭz'mŭth ; bĭs'mŭth), *n.* [G.] *Chem.* A brittle, reddish white metallic element. Symbol, *Bi;* at. wt., 208.0. — **bis'muth-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **bis'muth-ic** (-ĭk ; -mū'thĭk), *a.* — **bis'muth-ous** (bĭz'mŭth-ŭs ; bĭs'-), *a.*

bi'son (bī'sŭn), *n.* [L., a wild ox, fr. Gr. *βίσων*.] Either of two species of large bovine quadrupeds, with massive shaggy fore quarters and head: **a** The European bison, or aurochs (*Bos bonasus*). **b** The American bison, or buffalo (*Bos bison*).

bisque (bĭsk), *n.* [F.] A thick, rich soup made esp. of crawfish or other shellfish or of flesh of birds or rabbits.

bisque, *n.* [Corrupt. of *biscuit.*] = BISCUIT, 3.

bisque, *n.* [F.] In tennis, etc., odds of a point to be taken when desired; in croquet, odds of an extra turn.

bis-sex'tile (bĭ-sĕks'tĭl), *a.* [L. *bissextilis* annus, fr. *bissextus* (*bis* twice + *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six) the sixth of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, by the intercalation of a day.] Containing or designating the day intercalated in leap years in the Julian calendar. — *n.* Leap year.

bis'ter } (bĭs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *bistre.*] *Paint.* A dark brown pig-
bis'tre } ment used in water color; also, its color.

bis'tort (bĭs'tôrt), *n.* [L. *bis* + *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere* to twist.] A European herbaceous plant (*Polygonum bistorta*); also, the American species (*P. bistortoides*). The twisted root is used as an astringent.

bis'tou-ry (-tōō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *bistouri.*] A kind of small slender knife used in surgery.

bi-sul'cate (bī-sŭl'kāt) } *a.* **1.** Having two grooves. **2.**
bi-sul'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd) } Cloven; — of a foot or hoof.

bi-sul'phate (bī-sŭl'fāt), *n.* An acid sulphate.

bit (bĭt), *pret. & p. p.* of BITE.

bit, *n.* [AS. *bite* bite, fr. *bītan* to bite.] **1.** The biting or cutting edge or part of a tool. **2.** Any of various cutting tools or parts; as: **a** The cutting iron of a plane. **b** A tool for drilling or boring. **3.** The part of a key which enters the lock and acts upon the bolt and tumblers. **4.** The part of a bridle, usually of steel, which is inserted in a horse's mouth, together with its appendages. **5.** Anything that curbs or restrains.

—*v. t.;* BIT'TED; BIT'TING. To put a bridle or bit on; curb; check; bridle.

bit, *n.* [AS. *bita*, fr. *bītan* to bite.] **1.** A part of anything such as may be bitten off; morsel; bite. **2.** A small part of anything; little; jot. **3.** Somewhat; something, but not very great. **4.** A short time; a little while; as, to rest a *bit. Colloq.* **5.** Specif., of money: **a** A small coin; as, a threepenny *bit. Eng.* **b** A small silver coin (as the Mexican real, formerly current); now, usually, the sum of 12½ cents (generally in the phrases *two bits, four bits, six bits*). A *long bit* is fifteen cents; a *short bit*, ten cents. *Southern & Western U. S.*

bitch (bĭch), *n.* [AS. *bicce.*] **1.** The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox. **2.** Opprobriously, a woman, esp. a lewd woman. *Now Low.*

bite (bīt), *v. t.; pret.* BIT; *p. p.* BIT'TEN (bĭt''n), BIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIT'ING (bīt'ĭng). [AS. *bītan.*] **1.** To seize with or as with the teeth, jaws, or a jawlike organ, so as to enter, nip, or grip the thing seized; to wound or pierce with a fang, proboscis, or similar organ. **2.** To cut, gash, or pierce, as an edged weapon. **3.** To cause sharp pain or smarting to; also, to act upon harmfully; hurt; as, frosts *bite* the leaves. **4.** To act on chemically; corrode; eat; as, the acid *bites* the plate. **5.** To seize; impress; affect profoundly. **6.** To cheat; trick; take in. *Colloq.*

to bite the dust, to fall in death.

—*v. i.* **1.** To bite something. **2.** To be pungent, as mustard. **3.** To take a bait; take a tempting offer. **4.** To corrode, or eat, as a mordant. **5.** To produce an impression; as, such thoughts *bite.* **6.** To take or keep a firm hold; as, the anchor *bites.*

—*n.* **1.** Act or manner of biting. **2.** A morsel; as much as is taken at a bite. **3.** Food; victuals. **4.** A wound made by biting. **5.** The hold or grip by which friction is created or purchase obtained, as of one part of a machine on another part. **6.** The smart, tang, or penetrating effect of a sharply impinging sensation.

bit'er (bīt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, bites.

bit'ing, *p. a.* That bites; sharp; cutting; sarcastic; caustic. — **bit'ing-ly,** *adv.*

bit'stock' (bĭt'stŏk'), *n.* A stock for rotating a bit; a brace.

bitt (bĭt), *n.* On a ship, a fixed vertical timber or iron casting, usually one of a pair, for securing hawsers, ropes, etc.

—*v. t. Naut.* To put round the bitts, as a cable.

bit'ten (bĭt''n), *p. p.* of BITE.

bit'ter (-ĕr), *a.* [AS. *biter.*] **1.** Having or designating a peculiar, characteristically disagreeable taste, as of hops. **2.** Painful; distressful; grievous. **3.** Characterized by severity or cruelty; harsh; caustic. **4.** Expressing grief or pain; as, *bitter* tears.—**Syn.** Acrid, sharp, pungent; cutting, severe. See SOUR.

to the bitter end. [Perh. from or confused with *bitter end* of a cable (see below).] To the last extremity, however calamitous.

—*v. t. & i.* To make or become bitter.

—*n.* **1.** That which is bitter. **2.** Bitter beer. *Eng.*

bitter end. [See BITT, *n.*] *Naut.* The inboard end of a cable. Cf. *to the bitter end,* under BITTER, *a.*

bit'ter-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter.

bit'ter-ly, *adv.* In a bitter manner.

bit'tern (bĭt'ĕrn), *n.* [From BITTER, *a.*] The bitter liquor in salt works after the salt has crystallized out.

bit'tern, *n.* [From F. *butor.*] Any of certain small or medium-sized birds of the heron family, noted for their booming cry.

European Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*). (1/18)

bit'ter-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being bitter.

bit'ter-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* A portulacaceous plant (*Lewisia rediviva*), giving name to the Bitterroot Mountains and Bitterroot River. It bears handsome pink flowers.

bit'ters (-ĕrz), *n. pl.* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which a bitter herb, leaf, or root is steeped.

bit'ter-sweet' (-ĕr-swēt'), *a.* Mingling bitter and sweet. —*n.* **1.** A climbing poisonous plant (*Solanum dulcamara*) of the nightshade family, with purple flowers and oval red berries. It has a taste at first sweetish and then bitter. **2.** An American climbing shrub (*Celastrus scandens*) the yellow capsule of which opens and discloses a red aril.

bit'ter-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of several American plants containing a bitter principle; as: **a** Ragweed. **b** Horseweed. **c** A sneezeweed (*Helenium tenuifolium*).

bit'u-lith'ic (bĭt'ū-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*bitumen* + Gr. λίθος stone.] Designating a paving of broken stone cemented with bitumen or asphalt. — *n.* Bitulithic pavement.

bi-tu'men (bī-tū'mĕn; bĭ'tū-), *n.* [L. *bitumen.*] Originally, mineral pitch, or asphalt (see ASPHALT); hence, any of a number of inflammable mineral substances including asphalt, the semisolid tars, petroleum, and naphtha.—**bi-tu'mi-nize** (bī-tū'mĭ-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). — **bi-tu'mi-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-), *n.*

bi-tu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Having the qualities of, compounded with, or containing, bitumen.

bi'va'lent (bī'vā'lĕnt; bĭv'ā-), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *valens,* p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of two.—**bi'va'lence** (-lĕns), **bi'va'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

bi'valve (bī'vălv), *n.* A mollusk having a shell consisting of a right and a left valve connected by a hinge, as an oyster. —*a.* Having a shell composed of two such valves.—**bi'valved** (-vălvd), **bi-val'vu-lar** (bī-văl'vū-lăr), *a.*

biv'ouac (bĭv'wăk; bĭv'ōō-ăk), *n.* [F., prob. fr. G. *beiwache,* or *beiwacht; bei* by + *wachen* to watch.] An encampment for a short stay with only an improvised shelter, if any.—*v. i.,* -OUACKED (-wăkt; -ōō-ăkt); -OUACKING. To encamp, as for the night, without tents or housing.

bi'week'ly (bī'wēk'lĭ), *a.* Occurring or appearing every two weeks; also, semiweekly.—*n.* A biweekly publication. — **bi'week'ly,** *adv.*

bi-zarre' (bĭ-zär'), *a.* [F., fr. Sp. *bizarro* gallant, brave, liberal.] Characterized by unnatural or sensational contrasts; fantastical.— **Syn.** See FANCIFUL.

blab (blăb), *v. t. & i.;* BLABBED (blăbd); BLAB'BING. **1.** To talk foolishly or idly; chatter; babble. **2.** To speak, talk, or tell unnecessarily or thoughtlessly.—*n.* **1.** One who blabs, a telltale. **2.** Idle talk; taletelling. — **blab'ber,** *n.*

black (blăk), *a.* [AS. *blæc.*] **1.** Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it; of the darkest or a very dark color, the opposite of *white;* characterized by such a color; as, *black* as ebony. **2.** Having dark skin, hair, and eyes; of a race characterized by dark pigmentation;—said: **a** Of Negroes, Negritos, and native Australians; as, the *black* races; *black* law (a law referring to colored people). **b** Of dark-skinned non-European peoples; as, "the *black* [Hindu] officers." **3.** Soiled with dirt; foul. **4.** Dismal, gloomy, or forbidding, like darkness; as, *black* despair. **5.** Destitute of moral light or goodness; wicked. **6.** Expressing menace or discontent; threatening; sullen; foreboding; as, *black* looks. **7.** Evil or baneful as a result of magic; connected with dark or forbidden practices; as, the *black* art; *black* magic. — **Syn.** Dark, murky, pitchy, inky, dusky, swart, ebon, atrocious.

—*n.* **1.** The darkest color. **2.** A black pigment or dye. **3.** Black clothing; also, formerly (usually in *pl.*), a black garment or dress. **4.** A stain; spot. **5.** A Negro, Negrito, or native Australian; loosely, a person of any dark-skinned race.

—*adv.* Sullenly; threateningly; maliciously.

—*v. t.* **1.** To make black; sully. **2.** To make black and shining, as boots.

black'a-moor (blăk'ă-mōōr), *n.* [*black* + *Moor.*] A black; esp., an African black; a negro or negress.

black art. Art of conjurers and witches; necromancy.

black'-a-vised' (-vīst'; -vīzd'), *a.* Dark-visaged; swart.

black'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A ball of black color, esp. one used as a negative in voting;—usually two words.—*v. t.* To vote against or reject by or as if by voting with a black ball.

black'ber-ry (blăk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The fruit of any of many species of brambles, black or very dark purple when ripe; also, any of the plants.

blackberry lily. An iridaceous garden plant (*Gemmingia chinensis*), with pointed linear leaves and clusters of orange-colored lilylike flowers and a blackberrylike mass of seeds.

black bindweed. **a** The black bryony (*Tamus communis*). **b** A twining herb (*Polygonum convolvulus*), naturalized in America from Europe, and frequently a troublesome weed.

black'bird (-bûrd), *n.* **1.** Any of various birds of which the males are largely or entirely black; as, in the United States, the crow blackbird, the redwing, etc. **2.** A black; esp., *Australia,* a Melanesian or Papuan. *Cant.*

black'bird-er (-bûr-dĕr), *n.* A slave ship. *Cant.*

black'bird-ing, *n.* Kidnaping of blacks to be sold as slaves; also, *Australia,* the act or practice of importing "blackbirds" for service on Queensland plantations. *Cant.*

black'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* Any dark smooth surface for writing on, drawing on, etc., with chalk or crayons.

black book. **a** Any of various official books so called from the color of their binding, the style of their type, or the nature of their contents. **b** A book registering the names of students, soldiers, or others liable to censure or punish-

ment. *Eng.* — **to be in one's black books,** to have incurred one's displeasure.

black'boy′ (-boi′), *n.* See GRASS TREE.

black'cap′ (-kăp′), *n.* **1.** Any of various birds with black crowns, as a small European warbler (*Sylvia atricapilla*), the chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*), etc. **2.** A species of raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) having black fruit.

black'cock′ (-kŏk′), *n.* The male of the black grouse.

black damp. = CHOKE DAMP.

black death. A virulent form of plague which ravaged Asia and Europe in the 14th century.

black diamond. **a** In *pl.* Coal. **b** = CARBONADO.

black dog. The spirit of ill humor, melancholy, or dumps; as, to be under the *black dog*.

black'en (blăk′n), *v. t.* **1.** To make black or dark; darken. **2.** To defame; sully. — **Syn.** Vilify, slander, calumniate. — *v. i.* To grow black or dark. — **black'en-er,** *n.*

black'-eyed′ Su'san. **a** The coneflower, or yellow daisy (*Rudbeckia hirta*). **b** The bladder ketmie.

Black'feet′, *n. pl.* A certain tribe of Algonquian Indians.

black'fel'low (-fĕl′ō), *n.* An Australian aboriginal.

black'fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **1.** **a** Any of several small, toothed whales (genus *Globicephala*). **b** Sometimes, any of certain other larger whales. **c** A small food fish (*Dallia pectoralis*) of Alaska and Siberia, able to revive after having been long frozen. **2.** Any of various dark-colored fishes, as the tautog, the black sea bass of the Atlantic coast, etc.

black flag. The flag of a pirate, often bearing a skull and crossbones; a signal of defiance to society.

black fly. Any of several small, venomous, two-winged flies (genus *Simulium*), having aquatic larvæ. *U. S.*

Black'foot' (blăk′fo͝ot′), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Blackfeet; as, a *Blackfoot* Indian. — *n.* A Blackfoot Indian.

Black Friar. A Dominican friar; sometimes, a Benedictine.

black grouse. A large grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*) of Europe and western Asia. The male (*blackcock*) is chiefly black, with white wing patches.

black'guard (blăg′ärd), *n.* [*black* + *guard.*] **1.** The scullions and lower menials of a great household. *Obs.* **2.** A person of low character, esp. one who is scurrilous or abusive; a scoundrel. — *v. t.* To revile or abuse scurrilously. — *v. i.* To act as a blackguard. — **black'guard,** *a.* — **black'guard-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **black'guard-ly,** *a. & adv.*

black gum. A cornaceous tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*) of the eastern United States, having small blue-black drupaceous fruits; — called also *tupelo, sour gum,* and *pepperidge.*

Black Hand. [A trans. of Sp. *mano negra.*] **a** A former anarchistic society of Spain. **b** A lawless or blackmailing secret society, esp. among Italians. *U. S.*

black haw. **a** A caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum prunifolium*) bearing cymes of white flowers and bluish black drupes. **b** The sheepberry (*V. lentago*), a shrub of somewhat similar appearance.

black'head' (blăk′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** A scaup duck. **2.** **a** *Med.* Comedo. **b** *Veter.* A fatal infectious disease of turkeys, peacocks, etc., attacking esp. the liver and cæcum.

black'heart' (blăk′härt′), *n.* A heart cherry having a dark flesh and skin.

black hole. A dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a military lockup or guardroom; — commonly with allusion to the **Black Hole,** a cell, 14 ft. 10 in. by 18 ft., in a fort at Calcutta, into which 146 English prisoners were crowded on the night of June 20, 1756. Only 23 survived till morning.

black horehound. An ill-smelling European herb (*Ballota nigra*), of the mint family with dark purple flowers.

black'ing, *n.* A preparation that makes things black, esp. one for giving a black luster to boots and shoes or to stoves.

black'ish, *a.* Somewhat black. — **black'ish-ly,** *adv.*

black'jack' (blăk′jăk′), *n., or* **black jack.** **1.** A vessel for beer, ale, etc., originally of tar-coated leather. **2.** *Bot.* A common small oak (*Quercus marilandica*) of the eastern United States. **3.** Caramel or burnt sugar, used to color wines, spirits, etc. **4.** A pirate flag; the black flag. **5.** A small leather-covered club or billy weighted at the head and having an elastic shaft. **6.** *Mining.* Sphalerite, or zinc blende; also, sometimes, dark hornblende.

black knot. See KNOT, *n.*, 6 **b.**

black lead (lĕd). Graphite or plumbago.

black'leg' (-lĕg′), *n.* **1.** A swindler, esp. in gambling. *Colloq.* **2.** A strike breaker; — so called in opprobrium.

black letter. A style of type. See TYPE.

black'-let'ter, *a.* **1.** Printed or written in black letter. **2.** Inauspicious; unlucky; as, *black-letter* days. Cf. BLACK-LETTER, *a.* — **black'-let'tered,** *a.*

black list. A list of persons thought deserving of censure, punishment, or adverse discrimination.

black'list' (blăk′lĭst′), *v. t.* To put in a black list.

black'ly (blăk′lĭ), *adv.* In a black manner: darkly, in color; gloomily; threateningly; atrociously.

black Magellanic cloud. See COALSACK.

black'mail' (-māl′), *n.* [*black* + *mail* tribute.] **1.** A tribute anciently exacted on the Scottish border by freebooting chiefs for protection from pillage. **2.** Extortion by intimidation, esp. by threats of public accusation or exposure. — *v. t.* To exact blackmail from. — **black'mail'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

black Maria. The closed wagon in which prisoners are carried to or from jail. *Colloq.*

black medic. A trailing fabaceous herb (*Medicago lupulina*), closely allied to the hop clover.

Black Monk. A Benedictine monk.

black'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being black.

black'poll' (-pōl′), *n.* A North American warbler (*Dendroica striata*) the male of which, when in full plumage, has the top of the head black.

Black Republican. A member of the Republican party considered as favoring the cause of the negroes; — first applied in Civil War times by proslavery men. *U. S.*

Black Rod. *Abbr.* for *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:* **a** The usher to the Chapter of the Garter, who carries a black rod. *Eng.* **b** In British colonies, an usher in the legislature.

black'root' (blăk′rōo͝t′), *n. Bot.* The Culver's root.

black'smith' (-smĭth′), *n.* [*black* (from the color of the metal) + *smith.*] A smith who works in iron with a forge.

black snake, *or* **black'snake'** (-snāk′), *n.* **1.** Any of several snakes of a black or very dark color. **2.** A long heavy whip of braided leather or rawhide.

black'strap' (blăk′străp′), *n.* **1.** A mixture of spirituous liquor (usually rum) and molasses. **2.** Any common wine of the Mediterranean. *Sailors' Cant.*

black'thorn' (-thôrn′), *n.* **1.** A European thorny tree or shrub of the almond, or plum, family. See SLOE. **2.** In the United States, either of two hawthorns (*Cratægus douglasii* and *C. tomentosa*).

black vomit. *Med.* A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter. It is one of the most fatal symptoms in yellow fever. Also, the disease itself.

black'work' (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Blacksmith's work. **2.** Forgings, rolled work, etc., not having a bright finish.

blad'der (blăd′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *blǽdre, blǽddre.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A membranous sac serving as a receptacle of a fluid or containing gas; often, specif., the urinary bladder. **2.** Fig., something inflated, empty, or unsound. **3.** A vesicle or blister.

bladder campion. A plant (*Silene vulgaris*), of the pink family, having white flowers with a much inflated calyx.

blad'der-fish' (-fĭsh′), *n.* = GLOBEFISH.

bladder ketmie *or* **ketmia.** A malvaceous garden plant (*Hibiscus trionum*), having purple-centered yellow flowers.

blad'der-nose' (-nōz′), *n.* The hooded seal.

bladder nut. The bladderlike seed pod of any of a genus (*Staphylea*) of shrubs bearing white flowers succeeded by inflated capsules.

bladder pod. Any of various plants having inflated pods, as any of certain American brassicaceous herbs (genera *Physaria* and *Lesquerella*), the Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*), etc.

bladder worm. The bladderlike larval stage of a tapeworm; a cysticercus or cœnurus; a hydatid.

blad'der-wort' (-wûrt′), *n.* Any of a large genus (*Utricularia*) of aquatic or bog plants with small saclike vesicles on the leaves, serving as traps for animal life.

blad'der-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having bladders; resembling a bladder.

blade (blād), *n.* [AS. *blæd* leaf, blade (of an oar).] **1.** A leaf of a plant, esp. of an herb. **2.** *Bot.* The flat or expanded portion of a leaf, esp. of grass. See LEAF, *Illust.* **3.** The thin cutting part of an instrument, as of a knife or sword. **4.** A sword; also, one who bears an edged weapon. **5.** An object or part suggestive of the blade of a leaf, sword, etc.; as, the *blade* of an oar, a propeller, screw driver, etc. **6.** *Phon.* The upper surface of the front of the tongue, behind the tip, or point. **7.** A sharp-witted, dashing, wild, or reckless fellow.

blade'bone' (-bōn′), *n.* The scapula; shoulder blade.

blad'ed (blād′ĕd; 24), *a.* Having a blade or blades.

blain (blān), *n.* [AS. *blēgen.*] An inflammatory swelling or sore.

blam'a-ble (blām′ă-b'l), *a.* Faulty; culpable. — **blam'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **blam'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

blame (blām), *v. t.;* BLAMED (blāmd); BLAM'ING (blām′ĭng). [From F., fr. OF., fr. L. *blasphemare* to blaspheme, LL. also, to blame, fr. Gr. βλασφημεῖν to speak ill, blaspheme, βλάσφημος evil speaking.] To censure; find fault with; reproach. — **Syn.** See CENSURE. — *n.* **1.** Expression of disapprobation; censure. **2.** Culpability; fault. — **Syn.** Reprehension, condemnation, reproach.

blame'ful (blām′fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Blameworthy. **2.** Censorious.

blame'less, *a.* Free from blame or fault. — **blame'less-ly,** *adv.* — **blame'less-ness,** *n.*

blame'wor'thy (-wûr′thĭ), *a.* Deserving blame; culpable; reprehensible. — **blame'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*

blanch (blănch), *a.* [F. *blanche,* fem. of *blanc* white. See BLANK, *a.*] **1.** White; pale. *Obs.* **2.** a *Eng. Law.* Designating a white rent, or one paid in silver. **b** *Scots Law.* Specif., designating a nominal or very small duty paid as a quitrent, or the tenure held by such payment. **3.** *Her.* Argent.

blanch, *v. t. & i.* [See BLENCH.] To turn aside or back; blench; as, to *blanch* a deer. — **Syn.** See WHITEN.

blanch (blănch), *v. t.* [F. *blanchir*, fr. *blanc* white.] To take the color out of and make white; bleach; specif.: **a** *Confectionery & Cookery.* To make white by removing the skin of, as by scalding; as, to *blanch* almonds; also, to whiten or scald, as meat, by plunging into boiling water and afterwards into cold. **b** To give a white luster to (silver, before stamping, in the process of coining), with acids, etc. **c** To cover (sheet iron) with a coating of tin. — *v. i.* To grow or become white. — **blanch'er,** *n.*

blanc-mange' (blȧ-mänzh', -mänzh'), *n.* [F. *blanc-manger*, lit., white food.] A dessert made from gelatinous or starchy substances and milk, and shaped in a mold.

bland (blănd), *a.* [L. *blandus.*] **1.** Smooth and soothing; gentle; suave; as, a *bland* temper; *bland* persuasion. **2.** Not drastic or irritating; not stimulating; as, a *bland* oil. — **Syn.** See SUAVE. — **bland'ly,** *adv.* — **bland'ness,** *n.*

blan'dish (blăn'dĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [F. *blandir*, fr. L. *blandiri*, fr. *blandus* mild, flattering.] To flatter; caress; cajole. — **blan'dish-er,** *n.* — **blan'dish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

blank (blăŋk), *a.* [F. *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, fr. OHG. *blanch* shining, bright, white.] **1.** White or pale in color. **2.** Free from writing, printing, or marks;—said of checks, official documents, etc. **3.** Utterly confounded or discomfited; as, he stood dismayed and *blank*. **4.** Empty; void; fruitless; as, a *blank* day. **5.** Lacking characteristics that give variety; as, a *blank* wall; a *blank* existence. **6.** Lacking animation; expressionless; vacant; as, *blank* faces. **7.** Absolute; downright; unmixed; as, *blank* atheism. **8.** Showing an unbroken surface where an opening, notch, or the like, is usual, esp. as a result of being unfinished; hence, not in a finished form; as, a **blank key**, one without the slots; a **blank arch, arcade, window,** etc., that is, a semblance of one without an opening. **9.** *Prosody.* Designating the unrimed iambic pentameter verse (**blank verse**) characteristic of English dramatic and epic poetry. — **Syn.** See EMPTY. — *n.* **1.** Any void space, as in a written or printed instrument; an interval void of action, result, etc.; as, a long *blank* in his history. **2.** A paper not written or printed on, or having blank spaces to be filled in, as a blank ballot or deed. **3.** The bull's-eye of a target; hence, anything aimed at. **4.** A lot or a lottery ticket by which nothing is gained. **5.** *Mech.* A piece of metal prepared to be made into something (as a coin, key, screw, etc.) by a further operation. **6.** Blank verse; unrimed poetry.

— *v. t.* **1.** To nonplus; foil; disconcert. *Archaic.* **2.** To make void; annul; frustrate. **3.** To curse; — a euphemism. **4.** *Sport.* To keep from scoring. *Colloq.*

blan'ket (blăŋ'kĕt; 24), *n.* [From AF., fr. OF. *blanquet*, *blanchet*, a white woolen stuff, dim. of *blanc* white.] **1.** A heavy, loosely woven covering, usually of wool and having a nap, used for beds; also, a similar covering used as a robe, as a cover for a horse or dog, etc. **2.** Any piece of cloth similar in appearance or use.

— *a.* Intended to cover a number of different things, requirements, conditions, etc.; as, a *blanket* policy; a *blanket* clause.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cover with or as with a blanket. **2.** To take the wind out of the sails of (a vessel) by sailing to windward of her. **3.** To toss in a blanket, as by way of punishment.

blank'ly (blăŋk'lĭ), *adv.* In a blank manner; specif.: Vacuously; directly; flatly; point-blank; utterly; completely.

blank'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being blank.

‖ **blan'quette'** (blăn'kĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *blanc* white.] *Cookery.* A white fricassee; also, a mince of white meat, as of chicken, veal, or lamb, served with velouté sauce, etc.

blan-quil'lo (blăŋ-kēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *blanco* white.] Either of two large, valuable food fishes (*Caulolatilus chrysops* of the West Indies, Florida, etc., and *C. princeps* of southern California) related to the tilefish.

blare (blâr), *v. i. & t.*; BLARED (blârd); BLAR'ING. [ME. *blaren* to cry, weep.] To sound loud and harsh, as a trumpet; hence, to proclaim loudly. — *n.* The noise made in blaring; the harsh noise of, or one like that of, a trumpet.

blar'ney (blär'nĭ), *n.* [From *Blarney*, village and castle near Cork, Ireland.] Smooth, wheedling talk; flattery. *Colloq.* **Blarney stone**, a stone in Blarney Castle, Ireland, said to make those who kiss it proficient in the use of blarney.

— *v. t.* To influence by, or subject to, blarney; wheedle.

‖ **bla'sé'** (blȧ'zā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *blaser.*] Having the sensibilities deadened by excess of enjoyment; surfeited.

blas-pheme' (blăs-fēm'), *v. t.*; -PHEMED' (-fēmd'); -PHEM'ING (-fēm'ĭng). [L. *blasphemare.* See BLAME, *v.*] **1.** To speak of, or address, with impious irreverence. **2.** To revile; abuse. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy. — **blas-phem'er,** *n.*

blas'phe-mous (blăs'fē-mŭs), *a.* Uttering blasphemy; profane. — **blas'phe-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **-mous-ness,** *n.*

blas'phe-my (blăs'fē-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [L. *blasphemia*, Gr. *βλασφημία.*] **1.** In Jewish law, cursing or reviling God or the king, who was God's representative; in later usage, pronouncing the forbidden name of God (see TETRAGRAMMATON). **2.** Indignity offered to God in words, writing, or signs; also, act of claiming the attributes or prerogatives of deity. **3.** Abusive expression or action; calumny; vilification.

Syn. Sacrilege; imprecation, execration, anathema, malediction, profanity, cursing, swearing. — **Blasphemy, profanity, cursing, swearing** agree in the idea of impious or irreverent speech. **Blasphemy**, the strongest term, is intentional indignity offered to God or sacred things; **profanity** includes all irreverent reference to holy things. **Swearing** is properly a broader term than **cursing**, which properly implies imprecation.

blast (blăst), *n.* [AS. *blǽst* a puff of wind, a blowing, or the kindred Icel. *blastr.*] **1.** A violent gust of wind. **2.** A forcible stream of air or other gas from an orifice; hence, the continuous blowing to which one charge of ore or metal is subjected in a furnace. **3.** The exhaust steam from an engine, driving a column of air out of a boiler chimney, and thus creating an intense draft through the fire; also, the draft created. **4.** *Mil. & Nav.* The exterior rush of gases and air at the discharge of a cannon, causing a great and sudden air pressure at the sides and rear of the muzzle. **5.** The sound made by blowing a wind instrument; as, a *blast* of a trumpet. **6.** A sudden pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind; blight. **7.** Act of rending, or attempting to rend, masses of rock, earth, etc., by an explosive; also, the charge used. — **Syn.** See WIND.

— *v. i.* To become withered or blighted.

— *v. t.* **1.** To injure as by a noxious wind; wither; blight; ruin. **2.** To rend by an explosive.

-blast (-blăst). [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout, shoot.] A suffix used in naming certain embryonic or formative structures, etc., esp. the germ layers of the embryo; as, epi*blast*, hypo*blast*.

blast'ed (blăs'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Blighted; withered. **2.** Confounded; accursed; detestable; — a mild imprecation.

blas-te'ma (blăs-tē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TEMATA (-tē'mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *βλάστημα* bud, sprout.] *Biol.* The primitive basis of an organ yet unformed, from which it grows.

blast'er (blăs'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, blasts.

blast'ment (blăst'mĕnt), *n.* Blasting process or influence.

blas'to- (blăs'tō-). A combining form from Greek *βλαστός*, *sprout, shoot*, used in biology, botany, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *a bud, budding, a germ*, and esp. *the early stages of the embryo.*

blas'to-cœle (-sēl), *n. Embryol.* The cavity of the blastula, or segmentation cavity. See BLASTULA.

blas'to-cyst (-sĭst), *n. Embryol.* **a** The germinal vesicle. **b** A blastodermic vesicle.

blas'to-derm (-dûrm), *n. Embryol.* A membrane formed by repeated segmentation of the blastomeres; specif., that early formed by the actively segmenting part of the eggs of most vertebrates. — **blas'to-der'mic** (-dûr'mĭk), *a.*

blas'to-disc, *or* **blas'to-disk** (blăs'tō-dĭsk), *n. Embryol.* The germinal disk.

blas'to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n. Biol.* **a** Reproduction by budding. **b** The theory of the transmission of inherited characters by germ plasm; — opposed to *pangenesis.*

blas'to-mere (blăs'tō-mēr), *n. Embryol.* One of the large cells formed as a result of the first few cell divisions of the egg.

blas'to-pore (-pōr; 57), *n. Embryol.* In embryos, the primitive opening into the archenteron or cavity formed by gastrulation. — **blas'to-por'ic** (-pŏr'ĭk), *a.*

blas'to-sphere (-sfēr), *n. Embryol.* **a** A blastula. **b** The blastodermic vesicle of the mammalian egg.

blas'tu-la (-tū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. *βλαστός* sprout.] *Embryol.* A form of embryo in the early development of many animals.

blat (blăt), *v. i.*; BLAT'TED; -TING. To cry, as a calf or sheep; bleat. — *v. t.* To utter raucously or inconsiderately. *Colloq.*

bla'tan-cy (blā'tăn-sĭ), *n.* Blatant quality.

bla'tant (-tănt), *a.* **1.** Bellowing, as a calf; bawling; clamoring. **2.** Offensively obtrusive; coarse. **3.** Conspicuous and unmistakable; evident; as, a *blatant* fraud. — **Syn.** See VOCIFEROUS. — **bla'tant-ly,** *adv.*

blath'er (blăth'ẽr; blăth'-), *v. i. & t.* Also **bleth'er** (blĕth'-). [Icel. *blaðra.*] To talk foolishly. — *n.* Foolish talk.

blath'er-skite (-skīt), *n.* A blustering or noisy, talkative fellow; also, nonsense. *Dial. or Colloq., U. S.*

blat'ter (blăt'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [L. *blaterare.*] To prate; babble; patter. — *n.* A sound of prating, pattering, or the like.

blau'bok' (blou'bŏk'), *n.* [D. *blauwbok*, lit., blue buck.] **1.** A South African antelope (*Ozanna leucophæa*), now exterminated, closely related to the sable antelope. **2.** Any of several small African antelopes (genus *Cephalophus*), some of which are no larger than a hare.

blaze (blāz), *n.* [AS. *blæse, blase.*] **1.** A glowing flame; a fire. **2.** Intense, direct light accompanied with heat; as, the *blaze* of noon. **3.** An active display of any quality; outburst; as, a *blaze* of wrath. **4.** Splendor; effulgence; glare; as, a *blaze* of glory. — *v. i.*; BLAZED (blāzd); BLAZ'ING (blāz'ĭng). **1.** To burn with bright flame; glow. **2.** To be resplendent or conspicuous, as with light.

—*v. t.* **1.** To cause to blaze; burn. **2.** To shine with; be resplendent with. — **Syn.** See FLAME.

blaze, *v. t.* [ME. *blasen* to blow.] **1.** To blow as with a trumpet. **2.** To make public far and wide; render conspicuous; as, to *blaze* a matter abroad.

blaze, *n.* **1.** A white marking on the face of an animal; esp., a white stripe running down the face to the lips. **2.** A spot made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark.—*v. t.* To mark (a tree, path, etc.) by blazes.

blaz'er (blāz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Anything that blazes or glows. **2.** A light jacket, usually bright-colored, for wear at tennis, cricket, or other sport. **3.** The dish used directly over the flame of a chafing-dish lamp or the coals of a brasier.

blazing star. a A comet. *Obs.* **b** A brilliant center of attraction; cynosure. **c** Any of several American plants having conspicuous flower clusters, as a melanthaceous plant (*Chamælirium luteum*), or a purple-flowered asteraceous plant (*Lacinaria squarrosa*).

bla'zon (blā'z'n), *n.* [From F. *blason* coat of arms, OF., shield.] **1.** *Her.* **a** A heraldic shield; also, a coat of arms. **b** The proper description or representation of heraldic or armorial bearings. **2.** Description or representation of anything; esp., ostentatious display or description; show.

—*v. t.* **1.** To depict or inscribe in colors; display. **2.** To deck; adorn. **3.** *Her.* To describe (heraldic or armorial bearings) in technical language; popularly, to delineate (armorial bearings). — **bla'zon-er,** *n.* — **bla'zon-ment,** *n.*

bla'zon-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** = BLAZON, *n.*, **1 a. 2.** A coat of arms; an armorial bearing or bearings. **3.** Artistic or brilliant representation or display.

-ble. A suffix usually appearing as *-able* or *-ible.* See -ABLE.

bleach (blēch), *v. t.* [AS. *blǣcan* to grow pale.] To make white or whiter; blanch; whiten. — **Syn.** See WHITEN.—*v. i.* To grow white or lose color; whiten.—*n.* **1.** Act or process of bleaching; also, a chemical for bleaching. **2.** Color, or degree of whiteness, obtained by bleaching.

bleach'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1. a** One who bleaches. **b** A vessel used in bleaching. **2.** A roofless seat for spectators at outdoor games; — usually in *pl. U. S.*

bleach'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place or an establishment where bleaching is done. [chloride of lime.]

bleaching powder. A powder for bleaching; specif.,

bleak (blēk), *a.* **1.** Exposed and, usually, desolate; swept by cold winds. **2.** Cold and cutting; as, a *bleak* blast.—**bleak'ish,** *a.* — **bleak'ly,** *adv.* — **bleak'ness,** *n.*

bleak, *n.* A small European river fish (*Alburnus lucidus*) of the carp family.

blear (blēr), *a.* **1.** Dim or sore with water or rheum; — said of the eyes. **2.** Causing, or caused by, dimness of sight; dim. — *n.* A bleared state or appearance; that which blears the eyes. — *v. t.* To make blear, as the eyes; dim, as the sight; hence: to deceive; hoodwink. — **blear'-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.*

blear'y (blēr'ĭ), *a.* Somewhat blear; blear-eyed.

bleat (blēt), *v. i.* [AS. *blǣtan.*] To make the noise of, or one like that of, a sheep, goat, or calf.—*v. t.* To utter with a bleat.—*n.* The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, or a sound resembling it.—**bleat'er,** *n.*

bleb (blĕb), *n.* A vesicle; blister; bubble.—**bleb'by,** *a.*

bled (blĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of BLEED.

blee (blē), *n.* [AS. *bléo.*] Complexion; hue. *Archaic.*

bleed (blēd), *v. i.*; BLED (blĕd); BLEED'ING. [AS. *blēdan,* fr. *blōd* blood.] **1.** To emit blood; specif., to lose or shed one's blood by a wound or so as to die; as, to *bleed* for one's country. **2.** Fig., to feel extreme pain or anguish, as from sorrow, sympathy, or pity; —in *my* (*his,* etc.) *heart bleeds for* (*him, me,* etc.). **3.** To draw blood from the body; let blood; as, the old-time doctors *bled* for various ills. **4.** To issue or pass away with the flowing of blood, as from an incision. **5.** *Bot.* To exude water or sap. **6.** To pay or lose money; have money extorted. *Colloq.*

—*v. t.* **1.** To let blood from. **2.** To lose, or let drop, as blood. **3.** To draw money from (one); induce to pay; as, the gamblers *bled* him till his money was gone. *Colloq.* **4.** To draw the sap from (a tree). **5.** To drain or empty of liquid, gas, or other contents that will run out, as a steam cylinder, a leaking buoy, an air reservoir, etc.—**bleed'er,** *n.*

bleeding heart. A garden plant (*Bikukulla spectabilis*) with racemes of deep pink, drooping, heart-shaped flowers.

blem'ish (blĕm'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *blemir* to strike, injure, soil, *bleme* pale.] To injure or impair; mar; sully.—*n.* Any mark of deformity or injury; flaw; defect.—**blem'ish-er,** *n.*

Syn. Spot, stain, taint, defacement, disfigurement, deformity; imperfection, failing, fault; defect, flaw.—**Blemish, defect, flaw. Blemish** applies to what is superficial as marring the appearance of an object; as, a *blemish* of ink. **Defect** implies the lack or want (which may or may not appear superficially) of something essential to completeness or perfection; as, a *defect* in the organs of vision. A **flaw** is a defect in continuity or cohesion; as, a *flaw* in a crystal.

blench (blĕnch), *v. i. & t.* [See BLANCH.] To grow pale.

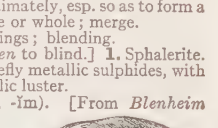
blench, *v. i.* [AS. *blencan* to deceive.] **1.** To flinch; shrink; start back or aside; quail. **2.** To turn aside. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See SHRINK. — **blench'er,** *n.*

blend (blĕnd), *v. t.*; BLEND'ED or BLENT (blĕnt); BLEND'ING. **1.** To mix; mingle; hence, to confuse. **2.** Of whisky, coffee, wine, etc., to prepare by mingling different varieties or grades. — **Syn.** Merge, fuse, amalgamate, commingle. See MINGLE.—*v. i.* To unite intimately, esp. so as to form a uniform or harmonious mixture or whole; merge.

—*n.* A thorough mixture of things; blending.

blende (blĕnd), *n.* [G., fr. *blenden* to blind.] **1.** Sphalerite. **2.** Any of several minerals, chiefly metallic sulphides, with somewhat bright but nonmetallic luster.

Blen'heim span'iel (blĕn'ĕm; -ĭm). [From *Blenheim* Palace, England.] A variety of small spaniel, having a short head and very long ears.



Blenheim Spaniel.

blen'ni-oid (blĕn'ĭ-oĭd), *a.* [*blenny* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the blennies.

blen'ny (blĕn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [L. *blennius,* Gr. βλέννος, fr. βλέννα slime, mucus.] Any of numerous jugular, chiefly salt-water fishes (family *Blenniidæ* and allies), found about rocky shores.

Ocellated Blenny or Butterfly Fish of Europe (*Blennius ocellaris*).

blent (blĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of BLEND, to mix.

bleph'a-ri'tis (blĕf'ă-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βλέφαρον eyelid + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the eyelids. — **-a-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

bles'bok' (blĕs'bŏk'), *n.* [D., fr. *bles* a blaze on the forehead + *bok* buck.] A South African bubaline antelope (*Bubalis albifrons*), resembling the bontebok.

bless (blĕs), *v. t.*; BLESSED (blĕst; *in verse, or in liturgical reading, the p. p. is sometimes pron'd* blĕs'ĕd), BLEST; BLESS'ING. [AS. *blētsian, blēdsian, bloedsian,* fr. *blōd* blood.] **1.** To consecrate or hallow by religious rite or word; as, "God *blessed* the seventh day." **2.** To pray for the happiness of; invoke or confer supernatural favor and well-being upon; as, "*Bless* them which persecute you." **3.** To make happy; confer prosperity or happiness on; as, *blessed* with good health. **4.** To guard; keep; protect. *Obs., exc. in exclamations;* as, "God *bless* me!" **5.** To praise or glorify. **6.** To make the sign of the cross upon, as against evil powers; cross (one's self). *Archaic.*

bless'ed (blĕs'ĕd; 24; *sometimes, as in verse,* blĕst) *p. a.* **1.** Hallowed; holy. **2.** Favored with blessings; happy. **3.** Enjoying, or pert. to, spiritual happiness; *R. C. Ch.,* beatified. **4.** Used euphemistically or ironically (for *cursed* or the like); as, not a *blessed* soul came near.—**bless'ed-ly,** *adv.*

bless'ed-ness, *n.* Blessed state or quality. — **Syn.** Beatitude, felicity, bliss. See HAPPINESS.

bless'er, *n.* One who blesses.

bless'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who blesses; benediction. **2.** A means of happiness or welfare; a beneficent gift. **3.** Hence: **a** *Bib.* A gift. *Gen.* xxxiii. 11. *A Hebraism.* **b** Praise; worship. **c** A curse. *Euphemistic.*

Syn. Blessing, benediction. Blessing is the general term, **benediction** being now practically confined to the official and authoritative invocation of divine favor by a priest or other clergyman, esp. at the close of public worship.

blest (blĕst), *pret. & p. p.* of BLESS. — *p. a.* Blessed.

blet (blĕt), *n.* [F. *blet, blette,* soft from being too ripe.] A kind of internal decay in fruit.

blew (blōō; 86), *pret.* of BLOW.

blight (blīt), *v. t. & i.* To affect, or be affected, with blight; blast; hence: to ruin; frustrate.—*n.* **1.** Any disease or injury of plants resulting in withering, decay, or cessation of growth. **2.** Any insect causing blight. **3.** Act of blighting; state or result of being blighted. **4.** Anything that frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes.

blind (blīnd), *a.* [AS.] **1.** Sightless. **2.** Unable or unwilling to discern, understand, or judge; as, *blind* to defects. **3.** Existing apart from intelligent direction; as, *blind* will. **4.** Difficult or impossible to see; dim; hidden; as, a *blind* path. **5.** Specif.: Designating a ditch, drain, or the like, that consists of a cut in the soil filled with irregular or rounded stones allowing the passage of water between them. **6.** Having no opening for light or passage, as a wall; blank. **7.** Having but one open'ng, as an alley. **8.** Unintelligible; also, illegible; as, *blind* writing. **9.** Of or pert. to blind persons. — **Syn.** See PURBLIND.

—*v. t.* **1.** To make blind. **2.** To daz'le. **3.** To obscure; dim, as by outshining.

—*n.* **1.** Something to hinder sight or keep out light;

a screen; cover, as a window shutter, a blinker for a horse, etc. **2.** A place or means of concealment; ambush. **3.** Something to mislead one, or to conceal a covert design; a subterfuge.

blind'age (blīn'dăj), *n. Mil.* A protection, esp. any earth-covered screen supported by a framework, for an advanced trench or approach.

blind'er (blīn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, blinds. **2.** A blinker for a horse.

blind'fish' (blīnd'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several small fishes with rudimentary, functionless eyes, found in the waters of caves.

Blindfish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*). ½

blind'fold' (blīnd'fōld'), *v. t.* [AS. *blind* blind + prob. *fellan, fyllan*, to fell, strike down.] To cover the eyes of, as with a bandage; hinder from seeing, physically or mentally; as, *blindfolded* by prejudices. — *a.* Having the eyes covered; blinded; hence: thoughtless; heedless; reckless; as, *blindfold* fury.

blind'ing, *p. a.* Making blind or as if blind; obscuring.

blind'ly, *adv.* In a blind manner.

blind'man's buff (blīnd'măn'z). [See BUFF a buffet.] A play in which a blindfolded person tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is.

blind'ness (-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being blind.

blind'sto'ry (-stō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -STORIES (-rĭz). *Arch.* A story without windows; specif., the triforium of a Gothic church without windows in the outer wall.

blind tiger. A place where intoxicants are secretly sold without a license. *Slang, U. S.*

blind'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A small, burrowing, snakelike lizard with minute eyes, esp. a species (*Anguis fragilis*) of Europe, popularly believed to be blind; the slowworm.

blink (blĭnk), *v. i.* **1.** To look or glance with eyes half shut; see indistinctly. **2.** To wink; twinkle with or as with the eye. **3.** To look evasively or with indifference; ignore a thing, though seeing it; as, he *blinks* at their peccadillos. **4.** To shine, esp. intermittently; twinkle. — **Syn.** See WINK. — *v. t.* **1.** To shut out of sight; evade; shirk; ignore; as, to *blink* the question. **2.** To cause to blink. — *n.* **1.** A glimpse or glance. **2.** Glimmer; sparkle; as, a *blink* of light. **3.** *Naut.* The dazzling whiteness about the horizon caused by reflection of light from fields of ice at sea; ice blink.

blink'ard (blĭnk'ărd), *n.* **1.** One who blinks with or as with weak eyes. **2.** One who is stupid or obtuse.

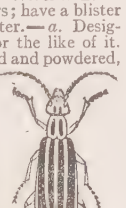
blink'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who blinks. **2.** Either of two flaps on a horse's bridle to prevent sight of objects at his side or behind him; hence, an obstruction to sight or discernment. **3.** In *pl.* A kind of goggles used to shield the eyes.

bliss (blĭs), *n.* [AS. *blīs, blīðs*, fr. *blīðe* blithe.] **1.** Blithesomeness; gladness. **2.** Exalted happiness; heavenly joy. **3.** A cause of bliss or felicity. — **Syn.** Blessedness, beatitude, felicity, joy, enjoyment. See HAPPINESS.

bliss'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, characterized by, or causing, bliss. — **bliss'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **bliss'ful-ness,** *n.*

blis'ter (blĭs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A vesicle of the skin containing watery matter, or serum. **2.** Any cavity resembling a blister (sense 1), as an air bubble in a casting. **3.** A vesicatory; a blistering plaster or other agent. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To affect or be affected with a blister or blisters; have a blister form. **2.** To pain or injure as if by a blister. — *a.* Designating blister steel (which see), or bars or the like of it.

blister beetle. **a** A beetle which, when dried and powdered, is used to raise blisters on the skin, esp. that called *cantharis* (*Cantharis vesicatoria*), or *Spanish fly*, by druggists. **b** Any beetle of the family (*Meloidæ*) to which the cantharis belongs, some being injurious to vegetables.



An American Blister Beetle (*Epicauta vittata*).

blister copper. Metallic copper of a black blistered surface. It should be 96–99 per cent pure.

blister steel. Crude steel formed from wrought iron by cementation; — so called from its blistered surface.

blis'ter-y (blĭs'tĕr-ĭ), *a.* Full of blisters.

blite (blīt), *n.* [L. *blitum*, Gr. *βλίτον*.] Any of several chenopodiaceous herbs including the strawberry blite (*Blitum capitatum*), bearing a red pulpy calyx, and the wild spinach.

blithe (blīth), *a.* [AS. *blīðe* blithe, kind.] Jocund in disposition; joyous; glad; cheerful. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **blithe'ly,** *adv.*

blithe'some (-sŭm), *a.* Cheery; gay. — **-some-ly,** *adv.* — **-some-ness,** *n.*

bliz'zard (blĭz'ărd), *n.* A dry, cold, violent storm, with high wind and fine driving snow. — **bliz'zard-ly,** *a.*

bloat (blōt), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to swell up, as with air or liquid effusion; make turgid. **2.** To inflate; puff up: make vain. — *v. i.* To puff out; swell — *a.* Bloated; puffy. — *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is bloated; esp., a drunkard. *Slang.* **2.** *Veter.* Flatulent distention of the abdomen, due to eating watery foods and eating too rapidly.

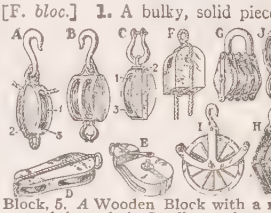
bloat, *v. t.* To cure (herrings) in smoke. See BLOATER.

bloat'er, *n.* **1.** The common herring, esp. when large and cured by being salted, smoked, and half dried. **2.** Also **bloater whitefish.** A North American whitefish (*Argyrosomus prognathus*) of the Great Lakes.

blob (blŏb), *n.* **1.** A small viscid drop, globule, or lump. **2.** A sound as of a bubble breaking, or of something, as a fish, breaking through the surface of the water. — *v. t.* To blot; mark; splotch. — *v. i.* To boil or bubble; also, to make a sound as of breaking the surface of water.

blob'ber (blŏb'ĕr), *n. & v.* Blubber. — *a.* Thick or swollen, as the lips; blubber.

block (blŏk), *n.* [F. *bloc.*] **1.** A bulky, solid piece of wood, stone, or the like, usually with one or more flat faces. **2.** A blockhead. **3.** The wooden block (sense 1) on which condemned persons are beheaded. **4.** A mold or form on which articles are shaped or displayed. **5.** A grooved pulley or sheave in a frame or shell provided with a hook, eye, or strap, by which it may be attached. **6.** A quantity, number, or section of something dealt with as a unit. **7.** A row of houses or shops, esp. when built in contact so as to form one building. **8.** A city square; also, the length of one side of such a square. **9.** A stop; hindrance; obstacle. **10.** In Australia, one of the large lots into which public land, when opened to settlers, is divided by the government. **11.** *Cricket.* The position of a batsman or his bat when the ball is about to be bowled, before the bat is lifted for striking. **12.** *Sports & Games.* An obstruction of an opponent's play.



Block. 5. *A* Wooden Block with a rope passed through the Swallow and over the Sheave (1); 2 Strap; 3 Breech; *B* Double Block; *C* Iron-strapped Block; *D* Long-Tackle Block; *E* Snatch Block; *F* Clewline Block; *G* 4-sheaved Block; *H* Square-cheeked Block; *I* Gin Block; *J* Fiddle Block.

— *v. t.* **1.** To obstruct or stop by obstructing; blockade. **2.** To sketch, plan, or shape without working up details; as, the image was roughly *blocked*; — used with *out* or, sometimes, *in*. **3.** To shape on, or stamp with, a block, as a hat. **4.** To secure, support, or provide, with blocks. **5.** *Sports & Games.* To check or foil, as a play or player, by interposition or a counterplay; specif., *Cricket*, to stop (the ball) with the bat without attempting to hit it.

block-ade' (blŏk-ād'), *n.* **1.** The shutting up of a place by troops or ships so as to prevent ingress or egress. **2.** The force maintaining a blockade. **3.** An obstruction to passage. **Syn. Blockade, siege.** A **blockade** differs from a **siege** in that the latter technically implies attack on the place invested, which the former does not; also, *blockade* commonly refers to operations by water; *siege*, to land operations. — *v. t.*; -AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); -AD'ING (-ād'ĭng). To subject to a blockade. — **block-ad'er** (-ād'ĕr), *n.*

block'head' (blŏk'hĕd'), *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt.

block'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A structure of heavy timbers for military defense, with sides pierced for gun fire and, often, a projecting upper story. **2.** A house of squared logs. *West. & So. U. S.*

One form of Blockhouse.

block'ish, *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull. — **block'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **block'ish-ness,** *n.*

block system. *Railroads.* A system by which the track is divided into short sections, or blocks, as of three or four miles, and trains are run by the guidance of signals (**block signals**) so that no train enters a section until the preceding train has left it. [tially refined.]

block tin. Commercial tin cast into blocks and only par-

block'y (blŏk'ĭ), *a.* Filled with, or characterized by, blocks or patches, as of contrasting light and shade.

blol'ly (blŏl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A nyctaginiaceous shrub or small tree (*Pisonia obtusata*) of Florida and the West Indies, with oval leaves and a hard, 10-ribbed fruit. **2.** = SNOWBERRY, 2.

blond, blonde (blŏnd), *a.* [F., fair, light.] **1.** Of a fair color; light-colored. **2.** *Anthropol.* Having yellowish brown, flaxen, or light auburn hair, blue or gray eyes, and pale or rosy white skin.

blond, *fem.* **blonde,** *n.* [F.] **1.** A blond person; a person of fair complexion with light hair and eyes. **2.** [*In this sense usually* **blonde.**] A kind of pillow-made silk lace, orig. of the color of raw silk, but now usually dyed.

blood (blŭd), *n.* [AS. *blōd.*] **1.** The fluid, commonly red in vertebrates, which circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins of animals. **2.** The shedding of blood; act of killing; as, "His *blood* be on us." **3.** Relationship by descent from a common ancestor (*half blood* when through one parent only, *whole blood* when through both parents); kinship; hence: kindred; race. **4.** Descent; lineage; esp., honorable birth; royal lineage; as, a prince of the *blood.* **5.** Temper; state of the passions; hence, anger; as, my *blood* was up. **6.** A man of fire or spirit; a gay, showy man; a rake. **7.** Animal appetite; fleshly nature. **8.** The juice of anything, esp. if red; as, the *blood* of the grape.
—*v. t.* **1.** To bleed; also, to stain or wet with blood. *Archaic.* **2.** To give (as hounds or soldiers) a taste or sight of blood.

blood'ed (blŭd'ĕd; 24), *a.* Having (such) blood; of approved breed; of the best stock.

blood'guilt'y (-gĭl'tĭ), *a.* Guilty of murder or bloodshed.

blood'hound' (-hound'), *n.* One of a breed of large, powerful dogs remarkable for their acute sense of smell.

blood'i-ly, *adv.* In a bloody manner.

blood'i-ness, *n.* State of being bloody.

blood'less, *a.* [AS. *blōdlēas.*] **1.** Destitute of blood. **2.** Not attended with bloodshed. **3.** Without spirit or activity. **4.** Cold of heart; unfeeling.—**blood'less-ly,** *adv.*

blood'let'ting (-lĕt'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of letting blood, or bleeding, as by opening a vein or by cupping.

blood money. Money obtained as the price, or at the cost, of another's life.

blood'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* **1.** A plant (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), of the poppy family, having a red root and red sap and bearing a white flower. **2.** The tormentil. *Eng.*

Bloodroot, 1. (1/3)

blood'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* Also **blood'shed'ding.** The shedding of blood, esp. human blood; slaughter.

blood'shot' (-shŏt'), *a.* [*blood* + *shot* variegated.] Red and inflamed; suffused with blood; —said of the eye.
—*n.* A bloodshot condition.

blood'stain' (-stān'), *n.* A discoloration caused by blood.

blood'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone consisting of green chalcedony sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood.

blood'suck'er (-sŭk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Any animal that sucks blood; esp., a leech. **2.** An extortioner.

blood'thirst'y (-thûrs'tĭ), *a.* Eager to shed blood; cruel.—**blood'thirst'i-ly,** *adv.*—**blood'thirst'i-ness,** *n.*

blood'wite' (blŭd'wīt'), *n.* Also **blood'-wit'.** [AS. *blōdwīte; blōd* blood + *wīte* fine.] *Early Eng. Law.* **a** A fine (distinct from *weregild*) for the shedding of blood, payable to the king, lord, or other superior. Hence, a penalty. **b** The right to levy the fine; also, exemption from payment of it.

blood'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any of various flowers; as: **a** Any of a family (*Hæmodoraceæ*) of plants with red roots, including one (*Gyrotheca capitata*) of the redroots. **b** = BLOODROOT, 1.

blood'y (-ĭ), *a.;* BLOOD'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling, blood. **2.** Smeared or stained with blood. **3.** Given to, tending to, or involving, the shedding of blood; bloodthirsty; murderous; cruel. **Syn.** Bloodstained, ensanguined, gory, sanguinary; bloodthirsty.—**Bloody, sanguinary.** **4. Bloody** alone applies to that which is covered with blood or is of the nature of blood; as, *bloody* hands. **Sanguinary** applies to that which is attended by, or bent upon, bloodshed; as, a *sanguinary* war. For both these senses of *sanguinary* the more emphatic *bloody* may also be used; as, a *bloody* war.
—*v. t.;* BLOOD'IED (-ĭd); BLOOD'Y-ING. To make bloody; to stain or wet with blood.

bloom (blōōm), *n.* [Icel. *blōm, blōmi.*] **1. a** A blossom; flower; also, flowers collectively. **b** The flowering state. **2.** A state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor. **3.** The rosy color of the cheek; flush; glow. **4.** The delicate powdery coating on some fruits and leaves; also, any surface coating suggestive of this; as, the *bloom* on newly struck coins. **5.** A mineral frequently found as an efflorescence; as, cobalt *bloom;* antimony *bloom.*
—*v. i.* **1.** To produce or yield blossoms; blossom; flower. **2.** To be in a state of vigorous, growing youth. **3.** To be rosy or warm-colored; glow.—*v. t.* **1.** To cause to blossom or flourish. **2.** To bestow a bloom on; make blooming or radiant; impart a bloom to; cloud, as a varnished surface.

bloom, *n.* [AS. *blōma* lump.] *Iron Manuf.* **a** A mass of wrought iron from the forge or puddling furnace. **b** A large bar of steel hammered or rolled from an ingot.

bloom'er (blōōm'ĕr), *n.* [After Mrs. *Bloomer,* an American, who sought to introduce this costume.] **1.** A woman's costume consisting of a short dress and loose trousers gathered at the ankles. **2.** In *pl.* Loose trousers gathered near the knee, worn by women in gymnasium practice, etc.

bloom'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). *Iron Manuf.* A furnace and forge in which blooms are made.

bloom'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Blossoming; flowering. **2.** Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor.—**bloom'ing-ly,** *adv.*

bloom'y (blōōm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of bloom; flourishing. **2.** Covered with bloom, as fruit.

blos'som (blŏs'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *blōstm, blōsma, blōstma.*] **1.** The flower of a seed plant; bloom. *Blossom* is more commonly used than *flower* or *bloom* when the reference is to plants producing edible fruits. **2.** A blooming period or stage of development.—*v. i.* **1.** To flower; bloom. **2.** To flourish and prosper.—**blos'som-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

blot (blŏt), *n.* **1.** *Backgammon.* A single man left exposed. **2.** A weak or exposed point.

blot, *n.* **1.** A spot; stain; blur. **2.** A spot on reputation; stain; disgrace. **3.** An obliteration of something written or printed; an erasure.—*v. t.;* BLOT'TED (-ĕd; 24); BLOT'TING. **1.** To spot, stain, or bespatter. **2.** To impair; mar. **3.** To paint, esp. coarsely; daub. **4.** To obliterate, as writing with ink; cancel; —generally used with *out.* **5.** To obscure; eclipse; as, a dense haze *blotted* everything. **6.** To dry, as writing, with blotting paper or sand.—**Syn.** Expunge, efface, cancel; smutch, tarnish, blur; sully, disgrace.—*v. i.* **1.** To make a blot or blots, as ink. **2.** To take a blot; become blotted; as, this paper *blots* easily.

blotch (blŏch), *n.* **1.** A blot or spot, as of ink. **2.** *Med.* A large pustule, or a coarse eruption.—*v. t.* To cover with blotches; make or cause a blotch.—**blotch'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

blot'ter (blŏt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, blots; esp., something to absorb superfluous ink. **2.** A book in which entries of transactions or occurrences are made as they take place, as in recording accounts, arrests, etc.

blotting paper. An unsized, spongy paper for absorbing ink from fresh manuscript.

blouse (blouz; blous; *F.* blōōz), *n.* [F.] **1.** A loose shirt-like overgarment of various lengths and styles. **2.** Hence: **a** The undress uniform coat of the United States army. **b** A loose waist, usually belted, worn by women or children.

bloused (blouzd), *a.* Wearing a blouse; also, made full like a blouse; as, a *bloused* front to a waist.

blow (blō), *v. i.; pret.* BLEW (blōō; 86); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOW'ING. [AS. *blōwan* to blossom.] To flower; bloom.—*v. t.* To cause to blossom; put forth (blossoms or flowers).—*n.* Blossom; flower; bloom.

blow, *n.* [ME. *blaw, blowe.*] **1.** A forcible stroke with the hand, fist, or some instrument. **2.** A sudden or forcible act or effort; assault. **3.** Something that causes suffering or loss (esp. when sudden); a sudden calamity.
Syn. Buffet, knock, rap, stroke; shock, disaster, reverse.—**Blow, stroke.** **Blow** implies violence or force; **stroke,** rather suddenness or definiteness or precision.

blow, *v. i.; pret.* BLEW (blōō; 86); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn), *Occasional or Dial.* BLOWED (blōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOW'ING. [AS. *blāwan* to blow, as wind.] **1.** To move, as air, esp. rapidly or with power. **2.** To send forth a forcible current of air or gas, as from bellows. **3.** To sound on being blown into, as a trumpet. **4.** To produce a noise by blowing, as in hissing or whistling, etc. **5.** To pant; puff. **6.** Of cetaceans, to eject the moisture-laden air from the lungs through the blowholes or blowhole. **7.** To be carried or moved by the wind. **8.** To talk loudly; boast. *Colloq.* **to blow hot and cold,** to favor a thing at one time and treat it coldly at another.—**to b. over,** to pass away; cease; as, the trouble *blew over.*—**to b. up,** to explode; as, the magazines *blew up.*
—*v. t.;* **1.** To force a current of air upon or through, as with the mouth. **2.** To cause to sound, as an organ or a trumpet **3.** To spread by report; publish; disclose. **4.** To drive by a current of air; impel. **5.** To inflate, as with pride; puff up. **6.** To form by inflating, as with air. **7.** To clear of contents by forcing air through. **8.** To burst, shatter, or destroy by an explosion;—used with *up, down, open,* etc. **9.** To put out of breath; cause to blow from fatigue. **10.** To deposit eggs or larvæ upon or in (meat, etc.). **11.** To spend (money), or spend money upon; esp., to spend freely;—often used with a reflexive or with *in. Slang.* **to blow up,** to inflate.

blow, *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which blows; a blowing. **2.** *Metal.* A single heat, or operation, of the Bessemer converter; also, the quantity of metal so treated. **3.** An egg, or a larva, deposited by a fly on or in flesh, or the act of depositing it. **4.** A boast; also, boasting; brag.

blow'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, blows; as: **a** Any device for producing a current of air, as a rotary fan. **b** A braggart. *Slang.*

blow'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** A puffer or any similar fish which can inflate its body. **2.** The wall-eyed pike.

blow'fly' (-flī'), *n.* Any of various true flies that deposit their eggs or maggots on meat, or in wounds, etc.

blow'gun' (blō'gŭn'), *n.* A tube through which an arrow or other projectile may be blown by the breath.

blow'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole for the escape of air or gas; esp., a nostril or spiracle in the top of the head of a whale or other cetacean. **2.** A hole in the ice to which whales, seals, etc., come to breathe. **3.** *Founding.* A defect in a casting due to a bubble of air.

blow'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or action denoted by BLOW, *v. i. & t.* **2.** *Veter.* A sound produced by the vibration of the nostrils in some horses (called *high blowers*) in breathing. It is not an unsoundness and is not connected with "roaring."

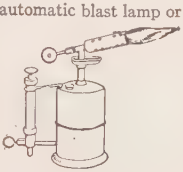
blown (blōn), *p. p. & p. a.* from BLOW, *v.* Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Swollen; inflated; distended, as cattle gorged with green food, which develops gas. **2.** Stale; worthless; tainted. **3.** Out of breath; tired; exhausted. **4.** Flyblown.

blow'–out', *n.* Act of blowing out; place where something has blown out, as in the bursting of an automobile tire.

blow'pipe' (blō'pīp'), *n.* **1.** An instrument for directing a jet of air or gas into a fire or flame so as to increase the heat. **2.** A blowgun; blowtube.

blow'torch' (-tôrch'), *n.* A small automatic blast lamp or torch, used in plumbing, etc.

blow'tube' (-tūb'), *n.* **1.** A blowgun; also, a similar instrument, commonly of tin, used by boys. **2.** *Glass Making.* A long wrought-iron tube, on the end of which the workman gathers a quantity of "metal" (melted glass), and through which he blows to expand or shape it.


Blowtorch.

blow'y (blō'ĭ), *a.*; BLOW'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); BLOW'I-EST. Windy.

blowze (blouz), *n.* A ruddy, fat-faced woman; wench. *Obs.*

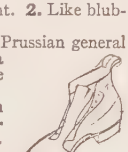
blowzed (blouzd), *a.* Having high color, as from exposure to the weather; ruddy-faced; blowzy; disordered.

blowz'y (blouz'ĭ), *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored; frowzy. — **Syn.** See SLOVENLY.

blub'ber (blŭb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The fat of whales or other large marine mammals yielding oil. **2.** Act of blubbering. — *v. i.* To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face. — *v. t.* To swell or disfigure (the face) with weeping. — *a.* Swollen; thick; as, *blubber* lips.

blub'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Swollen; protuberant. **2.** Like blubber; gelatinous and quivering.

blu'cher (blōō'chẽr; -kẽr), *n.* [From the Prussian general *Blücher.*] A kind of half-boot; also, a shoe in which the tongue and toe are of one piece.


Blucher Shoe.

bludg'eon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* A short club with one end loaded or thicker than the other. — *v. t. & i.* To hit with or as with a bludgeon.

blue (blōō; 86), *a.*; BLU'ER (-ẽr); BLU'EST. [F. *bleu,* OF. also *blou, blau, bléf,* LL. *blavus,* of G. origin.] **1.** Having the color of the clear sky, or a hue resembling it. **2.** Specif.: **a** Of a flame, pale without redness or glare; hence, of the color of burning brimstone, betokening the presence of ghosts or devils; as, the air was *blue* with oaths. **b** Of the skin, livid, esp. with cold or from a blow. **c** Designating venous blood, which shows blue through the skin, as disting. from the *red,* or arterial, blood. **d** *Magnetism.* Designating the south (south-seeking) pole of a magnet, which is usually left of its natural steel-blue color; also, the magnetism of this pole; — opp. to *red.* **3.** Low in spirits; melancholy. **4.** Suited to produce low spirits; gloomy in prospect; as, things looked *blue. Colloq.* **5.** Severe or overstrict in morals; suiting one overstrict in morals. **6.** Literary; — used of women. See BLUESTOCKING. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** A certain color of the spectrum; blue color. **2.** Something blue in color, as a badge of ribbon; specif., the sky or the sea. **3.** A pigment or dye that colors blue. **4.** A person dressed in blue or belonging to an organization whose uniform or badge is blue, as: **a** A Union soldier in the Civil War. **b** An English university athlete, one of Cambridge being called a *light blue,* one of Oxford, a *dark blue.* **5.** In *pl.* [Short for *blue devils.*] Low spirits; melancholy. *Colloq.* **6.** A pedantic woman; a bluestocking. *Colloq.*

— *v. t. & i.*; BLUED (blōōd; 86); BLU'ING or BLUE'ING. To make or turn blue.

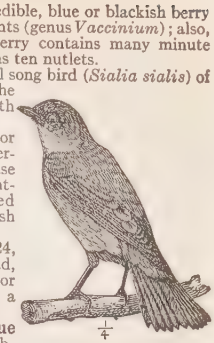
blue baby. *Med.* An infant with congenital heart malformation producing cyanosis.

Blue'beard' (blōō'bērd'; 86), *n.* The hero of a story of the same name. He marries a beautiful maiden, Fatima, who enters a forbidden chamber and discovers the remains of six previous wives. A bloodstain betrays her to Bluebeard, and she is saved from death only by the arrival of her brothers.

blue'bell' (-bĕl'), *n.* Any of various plants bearing blue, more or less bell-shaped, flowers, as a campanula (*Campanula rotundifolia,* often called *bluebell of Scotland* or *harebell*), a European species (*Scilla nonscripta*) of squill; certain American species of clematis, speedwell, etc.

blue'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The edible, blue or blackish berry of any of several species of plants (genus *Vaccinium*); also, the shrub itself. The blueberry contains many minute seeds, the huckleberry contains ten nutlets.

blue'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* A small song bird (*Sialia sialis*) of the northern United States. The male is bright blue above, with the breast reddish.


Bluebird.

blue blood. The blood of noble or aristocratic families; also, a person of such a family. The phrase originated in Spain, where light-complexioned persons claimed freedom from Moorish or Jewish admixture.

blue'bon'net (blōō'bŏn'ĕt; 24, 86), *n.*, *or* **blue bonnet.** A broad, flat Scottish cap of blue wool, or one wearing such a cap; a Scotchman.

blue'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.*, *or* **blue book.** **1.** A parliamentary publication with blue paper covers. *Eng.* **2.** A register or directory of persons of social prominence. *Colloq., U. S.*

blue'bot'tle (-bŏt'l), *n.* **1.** A European plant (*Centaurea cyanus*) of the aster family, having flower heads with blue, pink, or white bottle-shaped rays; bachelor's-button; cornflower. It is a common escape in the eastern United States. **2.** Any of several species of large true flies having the body steel-blue; esp., the blowfly (*Calliphora erythrocephala*), or a more iridescent fly (*Lucilia cæsar*).

blue'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** The blue titmouse (*Parus,* or *Cyanistes, cæruleus*). **2.** A Scotchman; a bluebonnet.

blue'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* One dressed in blue, as a soldier, a sailor, or a policeman. — **blue'–coat'ed,** *a.*

blue'–curls', *n., or, oftener,* **blue curls.** **1.** Any of a genus (*Trichostema*) of plants, of the mint family, having very irregular blue flowers. **2.** The self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*).

blue devil. **1.** A baleful demon. **2.** In *pl.* Apparitions supposed to be seen by persons suffering with delirium tremens; hence, very low spirits.

blue'–eyed', *a.* Having blue eyes.

blue-eyed grass, any of various grasslike iridaceous plants (genus *Sisyrinchium*) having delicate blue flowers.

blue'fish' (blōō'fĭsh'; 86), *n.* A voracious sea fish (*Cheilodipterus saltatrix*), highly valued as a food fish. Also, any of various other fishes, as the saury, the greenfish (*Girella nigricans*), etc.

blue'gill' (-gĭl'). A large sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*) of the Mississippi valley. It is an excellent food fish.

blue grass. Any of several, mostly valuable, grasses (genus *Poa*) having bluish green stems, including the Kentucky blue grass (*P. pratensis*).

blue gum. Any of several Australian eucalypti.

blue'hearts' (blōō'härts'; 86), *n.* An American blue-flowered scrophulariaceous herb (*Buchnera americana*).

blue'ing. Var. of BLUING.

blue'jack' (-jăk'), *n., or* **blue jack.** **1.** Blue vitriol. **2.** An inferior oak (*Quercus brevifolia*) of the southern U. S.

blue'jack'et (-jăk'ĕt; 24), *n.* An enlisted man in the navy; — often as distinguished from a *marine.*

blue jay. The common jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) of the eastern United States, with handsome crest and with upper parts chiefly bright blue; also, in the western United States, any of several other jays.

Bluejacket.

blue laws. Certain laws of extreme rigor early enacted in the New Haven colony; hence, any puritanical laws.

blue'ly, *adv.* With a blue color.

blue mass. *Pharmacy.* A preparation of mercury from which are formed "blue pills."

blue'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being blue.

blue'–pen'cil, *v. t.* To edit, or excise from, with a blue pencil; — said of printer's copy.

blue peter. *Naut.* A blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, etc.

blue pill. *Med.* **a** A pill of prepared mercury, used as an aperient, etc. **b** Blue mass.

blue print. Often **blue'print'** (blōō'print'; 86), *n.* A blue photograph. See CYANOTYPE.

blue'–sky' law. A law to protect the public against dishonest investment companies; — so called because the promises made by some such companies are as boundless or alluring as the blue sky, or because "designed to clear away the clouds and fogs from the simple investor's horizon." *Colloq.* Hence, **blue-sky legislation,** etc. *Colloq.*

blue'stock'ing (blōō'stŏk'ĭng; 86), *n.* A literary woman; a female pedant; — orig. depreciatively so called, alluding to certain 18th-century gatherings attended by literary

"lions," of whom a certain one always wore ordinary blue worsted stockings. *Colloq.* — *a.* Having or affecting learning or literary tastes. — **blue'stock'ing-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

blue'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** Blue vitriol. **2.** A building or paving stone of bluish gray color; specif., a sandstone quarried in New York State, near the Hudson River.

blu'et (blōō'ĕt; 24, 86), *n.* [F., dim. of *bleu* blue.] A delicate rubiaceous plant (*Houstonia cærulea*) of the United States, with bluish flowers and tufted stems. Called also *innocence, quaker-ladies,* etc.

blue vitriol. Sulphate of copper, $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, a blue crystallized salt, used in electric batteries, calico printing, etc.

blue'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* A prickly boraginaceous weed (*Echium vulgare*) of Europe, naturalized in the United States, with handsome blue flowers.

blue'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* A rhamnaceous chaparral shrub (*Condalia obovata*) of western Texas and northern Mexico.

bluff (blŭf), *a.* **1.** Having a broad, flattened front. **2.** Rising steeply with a flat or rounded front, as a coast. **3.** Abrupt; roughly frank; brusque.

Syn. Short, abrupt, unceremonious, uncivil, impolite, rude, surly, blunt, brusque, curt, crusty. — **Bluff, blunt, brusque, curt, crusty** agree in the idea of abruptness. **Bluff** connotes heartiness, good nature, unconventionality; as, *bluff* honesty. **Blunt** implies disregard for others' feelings, and for the amenities of life; as, a *blunt* reply. **Brusque** suggests a (real or apparent) tartness of *temper* and ungraciousness of speech; as, a *brusque* refusal. **Curt** denotes rude conciseness; as, a *curt* answer. **Crusty** adds to *curt* the implication of greater crabbedness or harshness, sometimes belying kindness of heart; as, a *crusty* old bachelor.

— *n.* A high, steep bank.

bluff, *v. t.* **1.** *Poker.* To deter (an opponent) from betting by a show of assurance. **2.** To deceive by manner, speech, or expression, so as to accomplish some hidden purpose or ward off some danger. — *v. i.* To bluff an opponent by a fictitious show of strength. — *n.* Act of bluffing.

bluff'ly, *adv.* Abruptly; bluntly.

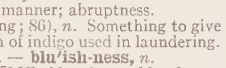
bluff'ness, *n.* Bluntness of manner; abruptness.

blu'ing, *or* **blue'ing** (blōō'ĭng; 86), *n.* Something to give a bluish tint, as a preparation of indigo used in laundering.

blu'ish, *a.* Somewhat blue. — **blu'ish-ness,** *n.*

blun'der (blŭn'dẽr), *v. i.* [ME. *blunderen, blondren,* to stir, confuse, blunder.] **1.** To move clumsily; flounder and stumble. **2.** To make a gross error or mistake, as through ignorance, stupidity, overconfidence, or confusion. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to blunder. **2.** To utter awkwardly; — usually used with *out;* as, he *blundered* out an apology. **3.** To do or treat blunderingly; bungle. — *n.* A gross error. — **Syn.** See ERROR. — **blun'der-er,** *n.*

blun'der-buss (-bŭs), *n.* [Either fr. *blunder* + D. *bus* tube, box, or corrupt. fr. D. *donderbus* (lit.) thunder box, gun.] **1.** An obsolete short firearm, with a flaring muzzle and a large barrel holding a number of balls. **2.** A stupid, blundering fellow.



Blunderbuss.

blunge (blŭnj), *v. t.;* BLUNGED (blŭnjd); BLUNG'ING (blŭn'jĭng). To blend, beat up, or mix in, water, as clay.

blung'er (blŭn'jẽr), *n.* A wooden implement for mixing the clay in potteries; also, a pug mill, or a vat with stirrers.

blunt (blŭnt), *a.* [ME. *blunt* not sharp, stupid.] **1.** Insensitive; obtuse in feeling or spiritual perception. **2.** Dull in understanding; stupid. **3.** Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull. **4.** Abrupt in address or manners.

Syn. Blunt, dull, obtuse, stupid come into comparison primarily as associated with sensibility or perception. **Blunt** so used implies a certain (sometimes temporary) callousness or lack of nice perception. **Dull** implies a heavy, sluggish habit of mind, or a lack of vividness and intensity; **obtuse,** lack of sensitiveness, and even a certain impenetrability to emotions or ideas. **Stupid** denotes excessive dullness, when the faculties are, as it were, benumbed. In reference to pointed or edged tools *blunt* and *dull* (opposed to *sharp, keen*) are sometimes interchanged. In present usage, however, *blunt* appears to be more commonly used of instruments or tools so made that a cross section near the edge subtends a relatively large angle; *dull,* of a tool or instrument whose edge or point has lost its keenness or sharpness by use. An ax, even when sharp, is a *blunt* instrument as compared with a razor; a *dull* pencil is made so by use, but one may purposely put a *blunt* (not a *dull*) point on a pencil in sharpening it. See BLUFF.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make or become blunt. **2.** To repress or weaken, as any appetite, desire, or power.

blunt'ly, *adv.* In a blunt manner or state.

blunt'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being blunt.

blur (blûr), *v. t.;* BLURRED (blûrd); BLUR'RING. **1.** To obscure by making confused and uncertain in form or outline; make indistinct and confused. **2.** To cause imperfect vision in; dim. **3.** To sully; blemish. — **Syn.** Spot, blot, stain, disfigure. — *v. i.* To become blurred or obscure. — *n.* **1.** That which obscures without effacing; a stain; blot. **2.** A dim, confused appearance; indistinctness of vision.

blur'ry, *a.* Full of blurs; blurred.

blurt (blûrt), *v. t.* To utter suddenly and unadvisedly; — commonly used with *out.* — *n.* Act of blurting out something.

blush (blŭsh), *v. i.* [ME. *bluschen* to shine, look, turn red.] **1.** To become red, esp. in the cheeks or face, from some mental shock, as shame or confusion; flush. **2.** To grow or be red or rosy. — *v. t.* **1.** To redden. *Rare.* **2.** To express or make known by blushing. — *n.* **1.** A glance; look; blink. *Obs.,* except in *at,* or *in, first blush.* **2.** A suffusion of the face with red, as from shame or confusion. **3.** A red or rosy tint. — **blush'er,** *n.* — **blush'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.*

blus'ter (blŭs'tẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind; be windy and boisterous, as the weather. **2.** To talk with noisy violence; swagger. — *v. t.* To utter or do with noisy violence; bully. — *n.* **1.** Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm. **2.** Noisy, boastful language. — **Syn.** Boisterousness, tumult, turbulence, boasting, swaggering, bullying. — **blus'ter-er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **blus'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

blus'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Inclined to bluster.

bo'a (bō'ȧ), *n.;* *pl.* BOAS (bō'ȧz). [L., a kind of water serpent.] **1.** Any large snake that crushes it prey. **2.** A long, round scarf of fur, feathers, etc., for the neck.

boa constrictor. A large nonvenomous snake (*Boa constrictor*) of tropical America.

Bo'a-ner'ges (bō'ȧ-nûr'jēz), *n.* [Gr. *βοανεργές,* of Aramaic origin; cf. Heb. *benai hargem,* lit., sons of thunder.] **1.** As a *pl.* An appellation given by Christ to James and John. *Mark* iii. 17. **2.** Construed (erroneously) as a *sing.,* with *pl.* -GES or -GESSES. A declamatory or vociferous preacher or orator.

boar (bōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *bār.*] **1.** The uncastrated male of swine. **2.** The wild hog (*Sus scrofa*). See WILD BOAR.

board (bōrd; 57), *n.* [AS. *bord* board, plank, and also shipboard.] **1.** A piece of timber sawed thin, relatively broad, and long. **2.** A table; esp., a table for food. **3.** Hence: What is served on a table; provision, usually as furnished for pay. **4.** A table at which a council or court is held; hence, a council, or authorized assembly; as, a *board* of trade, of directors, trustees, etc. **5.** A square or oblong of thin material used or arranged for some special purpose, as a chessboard. **6.** Pasteboard; specif., *Bookbinding,* the stiff foundation piece for the side of a book cover. A book bound *in boards* has the outside covering of paper, instead of cloth or leather. **7.** In *pl.* The stage in a theater. **8.** [In this use orig. a different word meaning *border, margin.*] The border or edge of anything; as, seaboard; specif., *Naut.:* **a** The side of a ship. **b** A tack.

by the board, over the board, or side; as, the mast went *by the board.* Fig.: **to go by the board,** to suffer complete destruction. — **on b. a** On shipboard; in a ship or a boat; on board of. **b** In or into a railway car, train, or the like. *U. S.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To cover with boards or boarding. **2.** To come up against, or alongside of (a ship), as to attack. *Obs.* **3.** To go on board of, as a ship. **4.** To enter (a railroad car or similar vehicle). *U. S.* **5.** To furnish with regular meals, or with meals and lodgings, for compensation. **6.** To place at board, for pay; as, to *board* one's horse at a livery stable. — *v. i.* **1.** To obtain or have meals, or meals and lodgings, statedly for compensation. **2.** *Naut.* To tack.

board, *v. t.* [F. *aborder.*] To approach; accost. *Obs.*

board'er (bōr'dẽr; 57), *n.* **1.** One who boards at the table or house of another. **2.** One who boards a ship.

board foot. A volume equal to that of a board 1 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 in., or 144 cubic inches, used in measuring lumber. Thus a board 2″ × 4″ × 12′ contains eight board feet.

board'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BOARD, *v.* Hence: *n.* Boards collectively; a covering of boards.

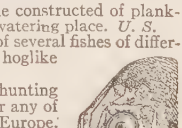
boarding house, a house where boarders are taken. — **b. school,** a school in which pupils are boarded and lodged as well as taught.

board measure. Measurement in board feet.

board rule. A measuring stick, provided with various scales, for finding without calculation the number of board feet in a board, joist, or the like.

board walk. A walk or promenade constructed of planking, esp. one along the beach at a watering place. *U. S.*

boar'fish' (bōr'fĭsh'; 57), *n.* Any of several fishes of different genera which have a projecting hoglike snout.



boar hound. A large dog used in hunting wild boars; esp., the great Dane or any of certain allied breeds of continental Europe.

boar'ish, *a.* Swinish; brutal; cruel.

boast (bōst), *v. i.* [ME. *bosten, boosten,* v., *bost, boost,* n.] To vaunt one's self; brag; as, to *boast* of success.

Syn. Bluster, vapor, crow; swagger, flourish, vaunt, brag. — **Boast,** Boarfish (*Histiopterus recurvirostris*). (2/5) **vaunt, brag** agree in the idea of vainglorious and ostentatious speech. **Boast** is the general term; **vaunt** is more literary and emphasizes the idea of

vain display; **brag** is more colloquial and suggests boastful exaggeration of what one is, has, has done, or can do.

—*v. t.* **1.** To speak of or display ostentatiously or vainglo riously. **2.** To show or exhibit as one's own; as, to *boast* a name. [occasion of exultation.]

—*n.* **1.** Boasting; bragging. **2.** The cause of boasting;

boast, *v. t. Stonecutting.* To shape roughly with a broad chisel (**boaster**) in preparation for finer work.

boast'er, *n.* One who boasts.

boast'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Given to, or full of, boasting; braggart. — **boast'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **boast'ful-ness,** *n.*

boast'ing-ly, *adv.* In a boasting manner.

boat (bōt), *n.* [AS. *bāt.*] **1.** A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars or paddles; any vessel for navigating the water. **2.** A vehicle or utensil suggestive of a boat, as a stone *boat*, gravy *boat*, etc. —*v. t.* To transport or place in a boat. —*v. i.* To go or row in a boat.

boat'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A wading bird (*Cancroma cochlearia*) of South America, related to the night herons, or an allied species (*C. zeledoni*) of Central America.

Boatbill.
1/8

boat hook. *Naut.* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push into place a boat, raft, log, etc.

boat'ing, *n.* **1.** Boats collectively. **2.** Act or practice of rowing or sailing, esp. as an amusement.

boat'man (bōt'măn), *n.* A man who manages a boat. — **boat'man-ship,** *n.*

boat'swain (bōt'swān; *naut.* bō's'n), *n.* On a war vessel, a warrant officer having charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, cordage, etc. Also, on some merchant ships, a superior seaman having similar duties.

bob (bŏb), *n.* [ME. *bob* bunch, *bobben* to strike.] **1.** A bunch or cluster, as of leaves, flowers, or grapes; hence: anything hanging so as to play loosely, or with a short abrupt motion; a pendant. **2.** A knob, ball, or weight at the end of a rod or line; as, the *bob* of a pendulum, the *bob* of a plumb line, etc. **3.** *Angling.* **a** A knot of worms or of rags used in angling, as for eels; a bunch of rags, bait, feathers, and hooks. **b** A float. **4.** A horse's docked tail; a bobtail. **5.** A short, jerking motion; act of bobbing. **6.** A blow; a rap. **7.** [Cf. OF. *bobe* trickery.] A jeer, jibe, or trick. **8.** The refrain of a song; specif., a short and abrupt refrain, often of only two syllables. **9.** (*pl.* BOB.) A shilling. *Slang, Eng.* **10.** A bobsled. *U. S.*

—*v. t.;* BOBBED (bŏbd); BOB'BING. **1.** [OF. *bober* to trick.] To cheat; filch. **2.** To mock; make sport of; jeer; jibe. **3.** To cause to move in a short, jerking manner; move, as the head, with a bob. **4.** To make with a bob, or short, jerky up-and-down motion; as, to *bob* a curtsy. **5.** To cut short, as the hair. **6.** To strike with a quick, light blow.

—*v. i.* **1.** To have a short, jerking motion; play to and fro or up and down. **2.** To angle with a bob. See BOB, *n.*, 3.

bob'ber-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). A squabble; tumult.

bob'bin (-ĭn), *n.* [F. *bobine.*] **1.** One of the small pins or cylinders used to hold the threads in making pillow lace. **2.** A spool or reel used to hold yarn or thread, as in spinning machines, or to hold wire; also, a spool or reel of yarn, thread, or wire. **3.** A fine cord or narrow braid.

bob'bi-net' (bŏb'ĭ-nĕt'; bŏb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* A kind of machine-made lace or netting of cotton or silk.

bob'ble (bŏb''l), *v. i.;* -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). To bob continually. —*n.* A bobbing motion. *Both Colloq.*

bob'by (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [After Sir *Robert* Peel, who reorganized the London police.] A policeman. *Slang, Eng.*

bob'cat' (-kăt'), *n.* A lynx, esp. the bay lynx (*Lynx rufus*).

bob'o-link (-ō-lĭnk), *n.* An American song bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) related to the blackbirds and meadow larks.

Male Bobolink.
1/6

bob'sled' (bŏb'slĕd'), **bob'sleigh'** (-slā'), *n.* A short sled, esp. one of a pair joined by a reach or coupling; also, the compound sled so formed; a double-ripper. *U. S.*

bob'stay' (-stā'), *n. Naut.* A stay to hold the bowsprit down.

bob'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* An animal (as a horse or dog) with a short tail. — *a.* Having the tail cut short; hence: deficient; abbreviated. —*v. t.* To dock the tail of; cut short; curtail. — **bob'tailed',** *a.*

bob veal. Veal too immature to be suitable for food.

bob'white (bŏb'hwīt'), *n.* [From the note.] Any of various species of North American quail; — commonly called *quail* in the North and *partridge* in the South. See QUAIL.

Bobwhite.
1/5

bo-cac'cio (bō-kä'chō), *n.; pl.* -CIOS (-chōz). A large and abundant rockfish (*Sebastodes paucispinis*) of the California coast.

bock (bŏk), *n.*, or **bock beer.** [G. *bockbier*, corrupt. of *einbecker bier*, from *Einbeck* in Germany.] A kind of beer brewed, usually early in spring, from concentrated wort.

bode (bōd), *v. t. & i.;* BOD'ED (bōd'-ĕd; 24); BOD'ING (-ĭng). [AS. *bodian* to announce, tell, *bod* command, message.] To indicate by signs, as future events; portend; augur.

bode, *n.* [AS. *boda.*] A messenger; a herald. *Archaic.*

bode, *pret. & p. p.* of BIDE. Abode.

bode'ment (bōd'mĕnt), *n.* An omen; prophecy.

bod'ice (bŏd'ĭs), *n.* [Prop. pl. of BODY.] **1.** A corset; stays. *Obs.* **2. a** A close-fitting outer waist of a woman's dress. **b** A woman's garment reaching from waist to breast, often worn in some European national costumes; loosely, a wide belt or girdle.

bod'ied (-ĭd), *a.* Having a body; — usually in composition; as, able-*bodied.*

bod'i-less (-ĭ-lĕs), *a.* Having no body; immaterial.

bod'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a body, or material form; physical; corporeal; as: **bodily fear,** apprehension of physical injury. **2.** Of or pertaining to the body.

Syn. Bodily, physical, corporeal, corporal. Bodily has the sense of belonging to the body; it is opposed to *mental;* as, *bodily* pain. **Physical,** often synonymous with *bodily,* applies also to that which the body has in common with all material objects and is thus opposed to *psychical, spiritual, moral;* as, the *physical* universe; *physical* courage. **Corporeal** refers more specifically to substance or nature; it is opposed to *immaterial, spiritual;* as, the *corporeal* frame. **Corporal,** originally synonymous with *bodily,* now applies almost exclusively to bodily infliction of some sort; as *corporal* (never *corporeal*) punishment.

— *adv.* **1.** In bodily form; in the body. **2.** In respect to, or so as to affect, the whole body; all at once; completely.

bod'ing (bōd'ĭng), *n.* Prognostic; omen. —*a.* Foreboding; ominous. — **bod'ing-ly,** *adv.*

bod'kin (bŏd'kĭn), *n.* [ME. *boydekyn* dagger.] **1.** A dagger. *Obs.* **2.** *Needlework.* A sharp-pointed implement for making holes. **3.** A kind of pin used by women to fasten the hair. **4.** A blunt needle with a large eye for drawing tape, etc., through a loop or a hem.

bod'y (bŏd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* BODIES (-ĭz). [AS. *bodig.*] **1.** The total organized substance of an animal or plant, living or dead. **2.** The trunk, or main part, as distinguished from the limbs and the head; the central or principal part, as distinguished from smaller connected parts, as of a tree, army, country, structure, etc. **3.** Specif.: **a** The nave or central portion of a church. **b** The bed or box of a vehicle, on or in which the load is placed. **c** The bull or a section of the hull of a ship; as, the after *body;* the fore *body.* **d** *Print.* The part of a type between the shoulder and feet, by the depth of which the size is indicated; as, a nonpareil face on an agate *body.* See TYPE, *Illust.* **e** *Aëronautics.* The central, longitudinal framework of a flying machine, to which are attached the planes or aëcrocurves, passenger accommodations, controlling and propelling apparatus, fuel tanks, etc. **4.** A person; a human being; — often in composition; as, any*body.* **5.** A kind or form of matter; a material substance. **6.** A number of individuals or things collectively, usually as united, organized, systematized, or acting together, for some purpose; as, a legislative *body;* a *body* of troops. **7.** That part of a garment covering the body. **8.** A distinct mass or portion of matter; as, a *body* of cold air. **9.** *Geom.* A figure that has length, breadth, and thickness; any solid figure. **10.** Consistency; thickness; substance; strength; as, paint of good *body.*

Syn. Body, corpse, carcass. Body refers to the animal organism, living or dead. **Corpse and carcass** (of man and beast respectively) refer to the dead body.

body corporate, *Law,* a corporation. — **b. politic,** a corporation; usually, specif., the state.

—*v. t.;* BOD'IED (-ĭd); BOD'Y-ING. To furnish with or as with a body; embody.

body color *or* **colour.** Pigment that is opaque as laid on paper or canvas, often made so by an admixture of white.

bod'y-guard' (bŏd'ĭ-gärd'), *n.* **1.** A guard to protect the person. **2.** Retinue; attendance.

body snatching. *Law.* The unauthorized removal of a dead body from the grave. — **body snatcher.**

Bœ-o'tian (bē-ō'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Bœo-

tia, noted for its heavy atmosphere and its dull-witted people; hence: stupid; dull.—*n.* One of the people of Bœotia.

Boer (bōōr), *n.* [D., a farmer.] A colonist or farmer in South Africa of Dutch, or rarely, Huguenot descent.

bog (bŏg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *bog* soft, moist.] A piece of wet spongy earth consisting chiefly of decayed vegetable matter; quagmire; marsh; morass.—*v.t.&i.*; BOGGED (bŏgd); BOG'GING (bŏg'ĭng). To sink, as into a bog; mire.

bog asphodel. Either of two melanthaceous bog plants (*Abama ossifraga* of Europe and *A. americana* of the United States) resembling the true asphodel.

bo'gey (bō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GEYS (-gĭz). Also **bogie.** **1.** A goblin; bugbear. **2.** *Golf.* A given score or number of strokes for each hole, against which players compete.

bog'gle (bŏg'l), *n.* Var. of BOGLE.

bog'gle, *v.i.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [See BOGLE, *n.*] **1.** To hesitate as if suddenly frightened or impeded; take alarm; exhibit indecision. **2.** To do anything awkwardly. **3.** To play fast and loose; dissemble.—**Syn.** Double, stickle, demur.—*n.* **1.** Act of boggling. **2.** A scruple; difficulty; demur; also, blunder; botch.—**bog'gler** (-lẽr), *n.*

bog'gy (-ĭ), *a.*; BOG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. Like, consisting of, or containing, a bog or bogs.

bo'gie (bō'gĭ), *n.* **1.** = 1st BOGY. **2.** *Golf.* = BOGEY, *n.*, 2.

bo'gie, *n.* Also **bogey, -gy.** A low, strong truck or cart.

bo'gle (bō'g'l; bŏg'l), *n.* [W. *bwgwl* threatening, fear, *bwg, bwgan,* a bogle.] A goblin; specter; bogey.

bog oak. See BOGWOOD.

bog orchis. A small European orchid (*Malaxis paludosa*) with inconspicuous green flowers.

bog ore. *Min.* Bog iron ore, a variety of hematite.

bog'trot'ter (bŏg'trŏt'ẽr), *n.* One who lives in a boggy country;—applied in derision to the lowest class of Irish.

bo'gus (bō'gŭs), *a.* Spurious; sham. *Colloq., U. S.*

bog'wood' (bŏg'wo͝od'), *n.* The black wood of trees, as oak, preserved in peat bogs, much used for making ornaments.

bo'gy (bō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). Also **bogey, bogie.** A specter; hobgoblin; bugbear.

bo'gy, *n.* A truck. See 2d BOGIE.

bo-hea' (bō-hē'), *n.* [From *Wu-i,* the name of the hills in China where this tea is grown.] A kind of black tea.

Bo-he'mi-an (bō-hē'mĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Bohemia. **2.** Unconventional; free and easy.—*n.* **1.** A native of Bohemia. **2.** The language of the Czechs, a Slavic dialect. **3.** In highly civilized communities, one who makes a livelihood by, or is much interested in, art, literature, or other intellectual pursuits, and who takes an attitude of protest against, or of indifference to, the common conventions of society.—**Bo-he'mi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

boil (boil), *v.i.* [From OF., fr. L. *bullire* to bubble.] **1.** To be agitated by the generation and rising of bubbles of vapor;—said of a liquid. **2.** To be agitated like boiling water; seethe; as, the waves *boil.* **3.** To be excited with passion; as, my blood *boiled* with anger. **4.** To be in boiling water, as food in cooking.—*v.t.* **1.** To heat to the boiling point, which, for water at sea level, is 212° Fahrenheit (100° Centigrade). **2.** To form by boiling; subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid.—*n.* Act or state of boiling.

boil, *n.* [AS. *bȳle.*] A hard, inflamed, suppurating tumor, caused by bacteria.

boil'er (boil'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who boils something. **2.** A vessel in which anything is boiled. **3.** A strong metallic vessel in which steam is generated for driving engines. **4.** A tank or reservoir in which hot water is stored.

boil'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place and apparatus for boiling something.

bois'ter-ous (bois'tẽr-ŭs), *a* [ME. *boistous.*] **1.** Rough or rude; strong. *Obs.* **2.** Tumultuously violent; rough; turbulent.—**Syn.** Loud, roaring, violent, stormy, turbulent, furious, tumultuous, noisy, impetuous, vehement.—**bois'ter-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**bois'ter-ous-ness,** *n.*

bo'la: (bō'lär), *a.* Of or pert. to bole, or clay; clayey.

bo'las (bō'lăs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sp., lit., balls.] A kind of missile weapon consisting of balls fastened to the ends of a thong or cord;—used by the Gauchos of South America, and others, for hurling at and entangling an animal.

bold (bōld), *a.* [AS. *bald, beald.*] **1.** Forward to meet danger; brave. **2.** Exhibiting or requiring spirit and contempt of danger; daring; as, a *bold* deed. **3.** In a bad sense, too forward; rude; impudent. **4.** Somewhat overstepping usual bounds; as, *bold* views; a *bold* imagination. **5.** Steep; abrupt; prominent; as, a *bold* shore. **6.** Confident; certain. *Obs.* **7.** Markedly conspicuous; striking the eye; as, marbles inlaid in *bold* patterns.—**Syn.** Courageous, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, valiant, audacious, stout-hearted, adventurous, confident.

bold'-faced' (bōld'fāst'), *a.* **1.** Bold in manner or expression; indecorously forward. **2.** *Print.* Having a conspicuous or heavy face, as the type used for the words defined in this book.

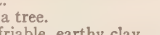
bold'ly, *adv.* In a bold manner or state.

bold'ness, *n.* State or quality of being bold.—**Syn.** Bravery, intrepidity, dauntlessness, hardihood, brazenness, assurance. See CONFIDENCE, COURAGE.

bole (bōl), *n.* The trunk or stem of a tree.

bole, *n.* Any of several varieties of friable, earthy clay.

bo-lec'tion (bō-lĕk'shŭn), **bi-lec'tion** (bī-), *n.* *Arch.* That portion of a group of moldings which projects beyond the general surface of a panel.



bo-le'ro (bō-lā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). Bolection Molding. [Sp.] **1.** *Music.* A Spanish dance in 3–4 time, or the music for it. **2.** A kind of short outer waist garment for women.

bo'lide (bō'lĭd; bŏl'ĭd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bolis,* fr. Gr. *βολίς* missile.] A brilliant meteor, esp. one that explodes.

bol'i-var (bŏl'ĭ-vär; *Sp.* bō-lē'vär), *n.* [Amer. Sp., after Simon *Bolivar,* "the Liberator."] A silver coin and monetary unit of Venezuela, equal to one franc, or 19.295 cents.

Bo-liv'i-an (bō-lĭv'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bolivia, in South America.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Bolivia.

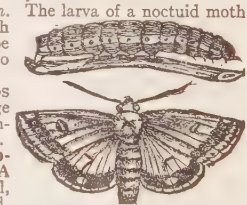
bo'li-via'no (bō'lē-vyä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS- (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [Amer. Sp.] A money of account of Bolivia, = 38.932 cents.

boll (bōl), *n.* [AS. *bolla.*] The pod or capsule of a plant, esp. of flax or cotton.—*v. i.* To form a boll; go to seed.

bol'lard (bŏl'ärd), *n.* An upright wooden or iron post, as in a boat or on a dock, around which to fasten a rope.

boll weevil. A grayish weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) about a quarter of an inch long, which infests the cotton plant, laying its eggs in the squares and bolls.

boll'worm' (bōl'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of a noctuid moth (*Heliothis armigera*) which devours the bolls or unripe pods of the cotton, and also maize, beans, etc.



Bollworm and Adult Moth. (½)

bo'lo (bō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp.] A kind of large single-edged knife, resembling a machete. *Phil. I.*

Bologna sausage, *or* **Bo-lo'gna** (bō-lō'nyä), *n.* A large sausage of beef, veal, and pork, minced, seasoned, and inclosed in a skin.

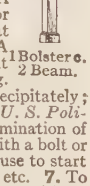
Bo'lo-gnese' (bō'lō-nyēz'; -nyēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Bologna.—*n.* A native of Bologna.

bo'lo-graph (bō'lō-gräf), *n.* [Gr. *βολή* stroke + *-graph.*] An automatic record or tracing made with the bolometer.

bo-lom'e-ter (bō-lŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *βολή* stroke + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An electrical instrument for measuring minute quantities of radiant heat, esp. in different parts of the spectrum, by measuring the changes in resistance of a blackened platinum strip exposed to the radiations.

Bol'she-vik', *or* **bol'she-vik'** (bŏl'shĕ-vĕk'), *n.*; *pl.* BOL-SHEVIKI, BOL- (bŏl'shĕ-vē-kē'; bŏl'shĕ-vē'kĕ), -SHEVIKS (-vĕks'). [Russ. *bolsheviki,* lit., the larger;—because the Bolsheviki orig. were the majority group of the party.] In Russian politics, a member or adherent of the radical wing (the **Bolsheviki**) of the Social Democratic party, so called. Hence, often, any radical socialist, esp. one who advocates the overthrow of the capitalistic system.

bol'ster (bōl'stẽr), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A long pillow or cushion for a bed. **2.** A soft pad, cushion, or support like, or suggestive of, a bolster. **3.** Any of various solid objects suggestive of a bolster, or cushion; as: **a** *Arch.* A rounded projection, as the baluster in the Ionic capital. **b** A plate of iron or a mass of wood under the end of a bridge girder. **c** A short timber or block set horizontally upon a post for a bearing surface, as for girders.



1 Bolster. 2 Beam.

—*v. t.* **1.** To support with a bolster or pillow. **2.** To support, hold up, or maintain, esp. with difficulty;—often used with *up.*

bolt (bōlt), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A shaft or missile for a crossbow or catapult; esp., a short, stout, blunt-headed arrow; a dart. **2.** Lightning; thunderbolt. **3.** A sliding catch or fastening; the portion of a lock shot or withdrawn by the key. **4.** A shackle; fetter. **5.** A strong pin used to fasten or hold something in place, often having a head at one end and a screw thread on the other. **6.** A compact package or roll of cloth, often of about forty yards. **7.** [From *bolt,* v.] Act of bolting.—*v. t.* **1.** To shoot; discharge. **2.** To utter precipitately; blurt out. **3.** To swallow without chewing. **4.** *U. S. Politics.* To refuse to support, as a policy or a nomination of one's party. **5.** To fasten or secure with or as with a bolt or bolts; shackle; restrain. **6.** *Sporting.* To cause to start or spring forth; dislodge, as conies, rabbits, etc. **7.** To absent one's self from, as a recitation or lecture, without leave or notice. *College Slang, U. S.*—*v. i.* **1.** To start forth like a bolt, or arrow; dart off. **2.** *U. S. Politics.* To bolt the nominee, policy, etc., of one's party.

bolt (bōlt), *v. t.* [OF. *buleter*, fr. LL. *buletare, buratare.*] To sift (flour from bran) with a bolter; hence, to separate, assort, refine, or purify, as if by sifting.

bolt, *adv.* In the manner of a bolt; suddenly; straight; unbendingly. — **bolt upright,** perpendicular; straight up.

bol'tel (bōl'tĕl), *n. Arch.* **a** The ovolo or torus. **b** One of the shafts of a clustered column.

bolt'er (bōl'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, bolts; specif., a cloth, sieve, or machine for sifting flour.

bolt'head' (bōlt'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The head of a bolt. **2.** *Chem.* A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations; — called also *matrass* or *receiver.*

bolt'rope' (-rōp'), *n. Naut.* A rope stitched to the edges of a sail, awning, etc., or the fine quality of hemp rope used.

bo'lus (bō'lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LUSES (-ĕz; 24). [LL.] A rounded mass of anything; esp., a large pill, as for a horse.

bomb (bŏm; *or, esp. Brit.,* bŭm), *n.* [F. *bombe,* fr. L. *bombus* a humming, Gr. *βόμβος.*] **1.** *Mil.* A shell; esp., a spherical shell. **2.** Any similar missile or device; as, a dynamite *bomb,* pyrotechnic *bomb.* **3.** A small war vessel carrying bomb-throwing mortars.

bom'ba-ca'ceous (bŏm'bȧ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *bombax* cotton.] Belonging to a family (*Bombacaceæ*) of trees, the silk-cotton trees, having palmate leaves and a capsular fruit containing seeds invested with copious silky hairs.

bom'bard (bŏm'bȧrd; bŭm'-), *n.* [F. *bombarde,* LL. *bombarda,* fr. L. *bombus* + *-ard.* See BOMB.] **1.** An obsolete piece of heavy ordnance. **2.** = BOMB, *n.* 3.

bom-bard' (bŏm-bärd'; bŭm-), *v. t.* To attack with artillery; esp., to throw shells, shot, etc., at or into; also used fig.

bom'bar-dier' (bŏm'bȧr-dēr'; bŭm'-), *n.* [F.] **1.** An artilleryman; gunner. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** Specif., a non-commissioned officer of a certain rank in the British artillery.

bom-bard'ment (bŏm-bärd'mĕnt; bŭm-), *n.* Act of bombarding; a sustained attack upon a fortified place with shot, shell, etc.

bom'bar-don (bŏm'bȧr-dŏn; bŏm-bär'-), *n.* [It. *bombardone.*] *Music.* **a** A deep-toned instrument of the oboe or bassoon family; hence, a bass reed stop on the organ. **b** A valved brass instrument, the bass tuba, resembling the ophicleide in tone. **c** The lowest-toned saxhorn.

bom'ba-sine'. Var. of BOMBAZINE.

bom'bast (bŏm'bȧst; bŭm'-), *n.* [OF. *bombace* cotton, LL. *bombax.*] **1.** Stuffing; padding. *Obs.* **2.** High-sounding words; inflated style; fustian. — *a.* High-sounding; inflated.

bom-bas'tic (bŏm-bȧs'tĭk; bŭm-), *a.* Characterized by bombast. — **Syn.** Tumid, pompous, grandiloquent. See TURGID. — **bom-bas'ti-cal,** *a.* — **bom-bas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bom'ba-zine', *or* **-sine'** (bŏm'bȧ-zēn'; bŭm'-), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *bombycinus* silken, *bombyx* silk, silkworm, Gr. *βόμβυξ.*] A twilled dress fabric with a silk warp and a worsted welt.

bomb'proof' (bŏm'prōōf'; *see* BOMB), *a.* Secure against the explosive force of bombs. — *n.* A bombproof structure.

bomb'shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* An explosive projectile; a shell.

bom'by-cid (bŏm'bĭ-sĭd), *a.* Of or pert. to the family (*Bombycidæ*) including the silkworms of the genus (*Bombyx*) of which the common silkworm moth (*B. mori*) is the type. — *n.* A bombycid worm or moth.

bom'byx (-bĭks), *n.* [L.] The silkworm (genus *Bombyx*).

Bon (bŏn), *n.* [Jap.] A great Buddhist festival of Japan, held July 13 to 16, when the spirits of ancestors are supposed to revisit the household altars; — sometimes called by foreigners *Feast of Lanterns.*

bo'na-ci' (bō'nȧ-sē'), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *bonasi.*] Any of several groupers (genus *Mycteroperca*) of Florida, the West Indies, etc., valuable as food fishes.

Bo'na De'a (bō'nȧ dē'ȧ). [L., good goddess.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient goddess of fertility, worshiped only by women.

‖ **bo'na fi'de** (fī'dē). [L.] In or with good faith; without fraud or deceit; as, he acted *bona fide;* a *bona fide* sale.

bo-nan'za (bō-năn'zȧ), *n.* [Sp., prop., calm, fair weather, prosperity, L. *bonus* good.] In mining, a rich ore body; hence, anything that yields a large income. *Colloq., U. S.*

Bo'na-part'ist (bō'nȧ-pär'tĭst), *n.* One attached to the policy or family of Bonaparte or the Bonapartes. — **Bo'na-part'ism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

bon'bon' (bŏN'bŏN'; bŏn'bŏn'), *n.* [F. *bonbon,* fr. *bon bon* very good, *bon* good.] A sweetmeat; a sugarplum.

‖ **bon'bon'nière'** (bŏN'bŏ'nyȧr'), *n.* [F.] A small fancy box or dish for bonbons.

bond (bŏnd), *n.* [AS. *bonda, bunda,* husband, householder, fr. Icel. *bōndi* husbandman, *būa* to dwell.] **1.** A householder; husband; also, peasant; husbandman. *Obs.* **2.** A vassal; serf; slave. *Archaic.* — *a.* In servitude; captive.

bond, *n.* [Same word as *band* a fastening.] **1.** That which binds; band; ligament; shackle; manacle. **2.** In *pl.* State of being bound; imprisonment. **3.** A binding force or influence; a uniting tie. **4.** Moral or political duty or obligation. **5.** A binding agreement; covenant. **6. a** A writing under seal by which a person binds himself, usually, to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. **b** *Finance.* Such an instrument, or, loosely, an interest-bearing certificate, issued by a government or corporation. **7.** One who acts as bail or surety. **8.** State of goods when a bond has been given that the duty on them will be paid, or of goods stored in a bonded warehouse till the duties are paid. **9.** A connection in which adjacent parts of a structure overlap and are so bound together; a timber, stone, or the like, so overlapping. **10.** *Chem.* A unit of chemical attraction; as, oxygen has two *bonds* of affinity. It is often represented in formulas by a short line or dash. — **Syn.** Chains, fetters, captivity.

— *v. t.* **1.** To dispose in building, as bricks, so as to secure solidity. **2.** To put under bond; specif.: **a** To secure the payment of duties on (goods, etc.) by giving a bond. **b** To mortgage (property). **c** To convert into a debt secured by bonds. **3.** To bind together; connect. — *v. i.* To hold together or solidify by or as by means of a bond or binder.

bond'age (bŏn'dăj), *n.* **1.** *Hist.* Villein service or tenure. **2.** Slavery. **3.** Obligation; tie of duty; subjection to compulsion. — **Syn.** Thralldom, bond service. See SERVITUDE.

bond'ed (bŏn'dĕd; 24), *p. a.* Placed under, or covered by, a bond, as for payment of customs duties.

bonded warehouse, a warehouse for bonded goods.

bond'er (-dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who places goods under bond or in a bonded warehouse. **2.** *Masonry.* A bonding stone or brick; a bondstone.

bond'hold'er (bŏnd'hōl'dĕr), *n.* A person who holds a bond, esp. a holder of a money bond or bonds of a government or corporation. — **bond'hold'ing,** *a. & n.*

bond'maid' (bŏnd'mād'), *n.* A female slave.

bond'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A bond, or peasant; churl. *Hist.* **2.** A serf; villein; man slave.

bond servant. A slave; one bound to service without wages.

bonds'man (bŏndz'măn), *n.* **1.** A bondman. **2.** *Law.* A surety on a bond.

bond'stone' (bŏnd'stōn'), *n. Masonry.* A stone running through a wall from face to face; a binding stone.

bond'wom'an (bŏnd'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman slave.

bone (bōn), *n.* [AS. *bān.*] **1.** One of the pieces or parts of a vertebrate's skeleton, or the tissue composing it. **2.** Any of various other hard animal substances or structures, as whalebone. **3.** In *pl.* The skeleton; the body. **4.** A bone with meat adhering to it, used as an article of food. **5.** Something originally or usually made of bone, ivory, or the like, as (in *pl.*) dice, clappers, dominoes. **6.** A stay of whalebone, steel, etc., as for a corset. **7.** [In form **bones,** but construed as *sing.*] One who performs with bones; specif., one of the end men in a negro minstrel performance.

— *v. t.;* BONED (bōnd); BON'ING (bōn'ĭng). To take out bones from the flesh of.

bone black, *or* **bone'black'** (bōn'blăk'), *n. Chem.* The black substance made by calcining bones in close vessels.

bone oil. An ill-smelling oil distilled from bones. It is used in denaturing alcohol and in preparing certain antiseptics.

bone'set' (bōn'sĕt'), *n.* A coarse herb (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*) of the aster family, with white-rayed flower heads. It is diaphoretic and tonic.

bone'set'ting, *n.* The setting of broken bones.

bon'fire' (bŏn'fīr'), *n.* [Orig., a fire of bones, i. e., for consuming corpses.] A large fire built in the open air as an expression of public joy, for sport, etc.

bon'go (bŏn'gō), *n.; pl.* BONGOS (-gōz). Either of two large antelopes (*Boöcercus eurycerus* of West Africa, and *B. isaaci* of East Africa) whose flesh is esteemed as food.

bon'ho-mie', bon'hom-mie' (bŏn'ō-mē'; *F.* bō'nō'mē'), *n.* [F.] Good nature; pleasant and easy manner.

Bon'i-face (bŏn'ĭ-fās), *n.* [L. *Bonifacius, Bonifatius,* masc. proper name.] The sleek, jolly landlord in Farquhar's "The Beaux' Stratagem"; hence, an innkeeper.

bon'i-ness (bōn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being bony.

bo-ni'to (bō-nē'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [From Sp. or Pg., fr. LL. *boniton.*] Any of several different marine fishes, esp. of the mackerel family.

‖ **bon' mot'** (bôN' mō'); *pl.* BONS MOTS (bôN' mōz'; *F.* mō'). [F., good word.] A witty repartee; a piquant, adroit, or happy expression.

‖ **bonne** (bŏn; *almost* bŭn), *n.; pl.* BONNES. [F.] A maid-servant.

bon'net (bŏn'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *bonet, bonete,* fr. LL. *bonneta, bonetum.*] **1.** A soft woolen cap worn by men and boys in Scotland. **2.** A covering for the head, worn by women and children out of doors, usually tied on with strings. **3.** A headdress analogous to a bonnet, as the feathered headdress of an American Indian. **4.** Something suggestive of a bonnet; as: **a** A cowl for a chimney. **b** A cover for an open fireplace. **c** *Automobiles.* The metal cover or shield over the motor; hood. **d** *Naut.* An additional piece of canvas laced to the foot of a jib or foresail in moderate winds. **5.** An accomplice of a gambler, auctioneer, etc., who entices others to bet or bid; a decoy.

— *v. t.* To dress or provide with a bonnet.

bonnet piece. A gold coin of the time of James V. of Scotland, on which was stamped the bonneted head of the king. Its intrinsic value was about $3.50.

‖ **bon'net' rouge'** (bŏ'nĕ' rōōzh'); *pl.* BONNETS ROUGES (bŏ'nĕ' rōōzh'). [F.] The red cap adopted by extremists in the French Revolution; hence: a revolutionist; a Red Republican.

bon'ny (bŏn'ĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER (-ĕr); -NI-EST. Also **bon'nie.** [Prob. fr. F. *bon*, fem. *bonne*, good.] **1.** Good-looking; comely. **2.** Gay; cheerful; blithe. **3.** Fine; strong. *Obs. or Dial.* — **bon'ni-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **bon'ni-ness,** *n.*

bon'ny-clab'ber (-klăb'ĕr), *n.* [Ir. *bainne* milk + *clabar* mire, bonnyclabber.] Coagulated sour milk.

bon'spiel (bŏn'spēl), *n.* [Scot.] A match between clubs, esp. at curling. *Mostly Scot.*

bon'te-bok (bŏn'tē-bŏk), *n.* [D., lit., spotted buck.] A South African antelope (*Bubalis pygargus*) of a peculiar purplish red color with white face and rump.

‖ **bon' ton'** (bôN' tôN'). [F., good tone, manner.] Fashionable manner or style; high society.

bo'nus (bō'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NUSES (-ĕz; 24). [L. *bonus* good.] Something given beyond what is usual or is strictly due; specif.: **a** A premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company. **b** An extra dividend. **c** Money, or other valuable, given in addition to an agreed compensation. **d** *Life Insurance.* An allotment of surplus to a policyholder; — in America usually called *dividend.*

‖ **bon' vi'vant'** (bôN' vē'väN'); *pl.* BONS VIVANTS (bôN' vē'-väNz'; *F.* -väN'); *fem.* ‖ **bonne' vi'vante'** (bŏn' vē'väNt'); *pl.* BONNES VIVANTES (vē'väNts'; *F.* -väNt'). [F., good living.] A lover of good living; esp., a gourmet.

bon'y (bōn'ĭ), *a.*; BON'I-ER (-ĕr); BON'I-EST. Like, consisting of, full of, or pert. to, bones; having conspicuous bones.

bonze (bŏnz; bŏn'zē), *n.* [Pg. *bonzo*, fr., Jap. *bonzō*.] A Buddhist or Foïst priest, monk, or nun, orig. of Japan.

boo (bōō), *interj.* An exclamation imitative of the low of a cow, used to indicate contempt, aversion, etc., or to frighten. — *v. i.*; BOOED (bōōd); BOO'ING. **1.** To low, as a cow. **2.** To say or utter "boo"; hoot.

boo'by (bōō'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Sp. *bobo* dunce, idiot.] **1.** A dunce; a stupid fellow. **2.** In card playing, etc., the player whose score is lowest.

Boodh (bōōd), **Bood'dha** (-ȧ), etc. Vars. of BUDDHA, etc.

boo'dle (bōō'd'l), *n.* **1.** The whole collection or lot; caboodle. *Contemptuous.* **2.** Bribe money; graft. *Polit. Cant.* — *v. i.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To obtain money by political corruption. *Polit. Cant.* — **boo'dler** (-dlĕr), *n. All U. S.*

boo'hoo' (bōō'hōō'; bōō'hōō'), *n.* The sound or act of loud weeping or laughter. — (bōō'hōō'; bōō'hōō'), *v. i.*; -HOOED' (-hōōd'); -HOO'ING. To bawl; also, to hoot; shout.

book (bŏŏk), *n.* [AS. *bōc*, fr. *bōc, bēce*, beech; because the Saxons wrote runes on pieces of beechen board.] **1.** A written or printed narrative or record, or a series of such; esp., a literary composition. **2.** A collection of tablets or sheets, as of wood, ivory, or paper, strung or bound together; as, a blank *book;* an account *book.* **3.** A part or subdivision of a literary work; as, the tenth *book* of "Paradise Lost." **4.** [*cap.; usually* **the Book.**] The Bible. **5.** A libretto; hence, the text of a play. **6.** A record of bets, esp. of bets on horse races; hence: **to suit one's book,** to meet one's desires, mental attitude, or circumstances. **7.** *Card Playing.* A certain number of tricks or of cards forming a set when taken or held by one side, as six tricks in whist. **8.** A commercial packet of certain commodities, as of gold leaf.

by the book, according to a book regarded as authoritative; in the prescribed way; correctly; as, to speak or play *by the book.* — **in one's bad books,** in disfavor with one. — **in one's books,** *or* **in one's good books,** in favor with one. — **without b.** A By memory. **b** Without authority.

— *v. t.* To enter, write, or register in a book or list, esp. so as to engage service or accommodation; hence, to engage conveyance for. — *v. i.* To register one's name or buy a ticket so as to engage something.

book'bind'er (-bīn'dĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to bind books. — **book'bind'er-y** (-ĭ), *n.* — **book'bind'ing,** *n.*

book'case' (bŏŏk'kās'), *n.* A case with shelves for books.

book'ish, *a.* **1.** Fond of, or learned in, books. **2.** Characterized by or affecting literary form or precision; hence: formal; pedantic. — **book'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **-ish-ness,** *n.*

book'keep'er (bŏŏk'kēp'ĕr), *n.* One who keeps accounts; one whose business or profession is bookkeeping.

book'keep'ing, *n.* Art or practice of keeping, as in account books, a systematic record of business transactions.

book'land (bŏŏk'lănd), *n.* [AS. *bōcland; bōc* book + *land* land.] *O. Eng. Law.* Orig., land granted by a book, or charter; hence, any land not folkland.

book'let, *n.* A little book.

book'mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* A maker of books; as: **a** A compiler. **b** One who makes a book of bets.

book'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A studious man; a scholar. **2.** One who has to do with the sale of books. *Colloq.*

book'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Something placed in a book to guide in finding a particular page or passage.

book'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A label placed upon or in a book, showing its ownership or its position in a library.

book'rack' (bŏŏk'răk'), *n.* A rack for supporting an open book; also, a rack for holding a number of books.

book scorpion. Any of an order (*Pseudoscorpionida*) of minute arachnids found among papers.

book'sell'er (bŏŏk'sĕl'ĕr), *n.* One who sells books.

book'shelf' (-shĕlf'), *n.* A shelf for books.

book'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A bookstore.

book'stack' (-stăk'), *n.* A fixed rack provided with bookshelves; esp., one of a system in a library stack room.

book'stall' (-stôl'), *n.* A stall where books are sold.

book'stand' (-stănd'), *n.* A bookstall; also, a bookrack.

book'store' (-stōr; 57), *n.* A store where books are the main commodity sold. *U. S. and, locally, Canada.*

book'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** An insect larva that injures books. **2.** A person unusually devoted to reading or studying books.

boom (bōōm), *n.* [D. *boom* tree, pole, beam, bar.] **1.** *Naut.* A long spar used esp. to extend the bottom of a sail. **2.** A long spar or beam projecting from the mast of a derrick to support or guide the body to be lifted. **3.** *Mil.* A chain cable or line of connected spars extended across a waterway to obstruct navigation. **4.** *Lumbering.* **a** A line of connected floating timbers used to confine saw logs, or the like; also, the inclosed area. **b** An obstruction of floating logs, or the like, retarding the flow of a stream.

boom, *v. i.* [Imitative.] **1.** To make a hollow sound, as waves or cannon or a bittern. **2.** To move with a booming noise, as a ship. **3.** To have a rapid growth in market value, in resources and population, or in popular favor, as a town or district. — *v. t.* **1.** To give forth with a resonant or booming sound; — usually used with *out.* **2.** To 'cause a rapid growth or increase of in favor, price, etc.; as, to *boom* a stock, town, candidate.

— *n.* **1.** A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon. **2.** A strong, rapid, and expanding growth in market value, development, favor, etc.; as, a *boom* in real estate.

boom'er (bōōm'ĕr), *n.* One who booms; *West. U. S.,* one who joins a rush of settlers, as to a newly opened district.

boom'er-ang (-ăng), *n.* [From native name in Australia.] **1.** A curved or angular club used, mainly by the natives of Australia, as a missile weapon. It can be hurled so that its flight will bring it back near to the place whence it was thrown. **2.** Any story or project, esp. a scandalous one, which reacts against its originator.

Boomerangs.

boon (bōōn), *n.* [Icel. *bōn* petition.] A thing asked, granted, or enjoyed, as a benefit or favor; a gift. — **Syn.** See PRESENT.

boon, *a.* [F. *bon* good, L. *bonus.*] **1.** Kind; bountiful. *Archaic or Poetic.* **2.** Jovial; convivial; — chiefly in *boon companion.*

boor (bōōr), *n.* [D. *boer* farmer, boor.] **1.** A peasant; rustic; esp., a clownish countryman. **2.** A Dutch, German, or Russian peasant; esp. [*cap.*], a Boer. **3.** A rude, ill-bred, or clownish person.

boor'ish (bōōr'ĭsh), *a.* Like a boor; clownish; uncultured. — **boor'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **boor'ish-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Rustic, awkward, clumsy, ungainly; surly, sullen, crabbed, churlish, clownish, loutish. — **Boorish, churlish, clownish, loutish. Boorish** refers to gross lack of breeding or to rudeness of manner; **churlish,** to surliness or incivility, often of speech. **Clownish** suggests ungainly rusticity; **loutish,** stupid clumsiness.

boost (bōōst), *v. t. & i.* To lift or push from behind; give a boost to; hence, to assist or advance; as, to *boost* a candidate; to *boost* prices. — *n.* A push or shove that aids one in rising or advancing, lit. or fig. *Both Colloq., U. S.*

boost'er (bōōs'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, boosts; specif.: *Elec.* An instrument or machine for regulating or modifying the electromotive force in an electric circuit; — so called because used to "boost," or raise, the pressure in the circuit. A dynamo is sometimes so used.

boot (bōōt), *n.* [AS. *bōt* remedy, compensation.] **1.** Remedy; help. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Something given to equalize an exchange; — only in: **to boot,** in addition; into the bargain; besides. **3.** Profit; advantage; avail; use. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* **1.** To remedy. *Obs.* **2.** To profit; avail; as, what *boots* it? — *v. i.* To be of avail; — used impersonally.

boot, *n.* [Cf. BOOT profit, or BOOTY.] Booty. *Obs. or R.*

boot, *n.* [OF. *bote,* LL. *botta.*] **1.** A covering, usually of leather, for the foot and more or less of the leg. Cf. SHOE. **2.** Of a coach: **a** A seat at the side for attendants. *Obs.* **b** A place for baggage at either end of a stagecoach. **3.** A bootlike instrument of torture for the leg. **4.** A partial covering for the hoof and leg of a horse, intended to prevent injury from interference. **5.** An apron or

cover (of leather or rubber cloth) for the driving seat of a vehicle, to protect from rain and mud. **6.** Something like, or suggestive of, a boot (in sense 1); as: **a** In a grain elevator, the box in which the lower pulley runs. **b** A leather case attached to a cavalry saddle to contain a carbine. **c** In a reed pipe of an organ, the box or compartment containing the reed. See REED PIPE, *Illust.*
— *v. t.* **1.** To put boots on, esp. for riding. **2.** To torture with the boot. **3.** To kick with a booted foot. *U. S.*

boot'black' (bo͞ot'blăk'), *n.* One who polishes boots.

boot'ed (bo͞ot'ĕd ; 24), *a.* **1.** Wearing boots, as for riding ; as, a *booted* squire. **2.** *Zoöl.* Having a continuous horny, bootlike covering ; — said of the tarsus of some birds.

boot-ee' (bo͞o-tē'), *n.* A kind of boot or shoe for a woman or child. *Cant.*

Bo-ö'tes (bō-ō'tēz), *n. ; gen.* BOÖTIS (-tĭs). [L., fr. Gr. *βοώτης* herdsman, fr. *βοῦς* ox.] *Astron.* A northern constellation containing the bright star Arcturus.

booth (bo͞oth ; bo͞oth), *n.* [Prob. fr. ODan. *bōð*.] **1.** A frail temporary house or shed. **2.** A covered stall or temporary structure at a fair, polling place, etc.

boot'hose' (bo͞ot'hōz'), *n. sing. & pl.* Outside hose in lieu of boots or as a leg covering in addition to boots.

boot'i-kin (bo͞ot'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [*boot* + *-kin.*] **1.** A little boot ; also, a covering for the foot or hand, worn as a cure for the gout. **2.** An instrument of torture ; the boot.

boot'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A device for pulling off boots.

boot'leg' (-lĕg'), *v. i.* To carry liquor about on the person and sell it where the sale of liquor is prohibited. *Slang, U.S.*

boot'less, *a.* [From BOOT profit.] Unavailing ; useless. — **Syn.** See USELESS. — **boot'less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.*

boots (bo͞ots), *n. ; pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* A servant, as at a hotel, who cleans, blacks, and polishes boots.

boot'–top'ping, *n. Naut.* **a** The process of cleaning a vessel's hull about the water line and coating it with some material to prevent fouling. **b** That portion of a vessel's hull between the light and the load water lines (that portion being usually painted red).

boot'–tree', *n.* An instrument to stretch, or preserve the form of, a boot or shoe.

boo'ty (bo͞o'tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *butin.*] **1.** Spoil, esp. that taken in war ; plunder. **2.** Any rich gain.
Syn. Booty, plunder, loot, pillage, spoil agree in denoting that which is seized by violence. **Booty** and **plunder** are alike used of seizures in war or by robbery or theft. *Booty* often suggests richness, *plunder* the considerable amount or varied character, of the spoil. **Loot** is strictly the booty, sometimes illicitly or dishonorably taken, from a sacked city. **Spoil** (commonly in *pl.*) and **pillage** usually suggest the violence of the seizing. In recent usage *spoil* is often applied to the emoluments of office, regarded as the rightful booty of a victorious political party.

booze (bo͞oz), *v. i. ;* BOOZED (bo͞ozd) ; BOOZ'ING. To drink immoderately, esp. liquor ; tipple. — *n.* A carouse ; also, what is drunk ; liquor. *Colloq.* — **booz'er** (bo͞oz'ẽr), *n.*

booz'y (-ĭ), *a.* Somewhat intoxicated ; fuddled. *Colloq.*

bo-peep' (bō-pēp'), *n.* A sudden looking out and withdrawing, so as to startle some one (as by children in play).

bo'ra (bō'rȧ), *n.* [It., dial. var. of *borea* north wind, L. *boreas.*] A violent, cold, northeast wind of the Adriatic.

bo-rac'ic (bō-răs'ĭk), *a.* = BORIC.

bo'ra-cite (bō'rȧ-sīt), *n. Min.* A borate and chloride of magnesium, $Mg_7Cl_2B_{16}O_{30}$, occurring in glassy crystals and in softer, white masses. It is strongly pyroelectric.

bor'age (bŭr'ăj), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL.] A rough-hairy blue-flowered European herb (*Borago officinalis*), used medicinally, and also in salad.

bo-rag'i-na'ceous (bō-răj'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [NL. See BORAGE.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Boraginaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, or trees, the borage family, including the heliotrope and forget-me-not.

bo'rate (bō'rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of boric acid.

bo'rat-ed (-ĕd), *a.* Impregnated with borax or boric acid.

bo'rax (-răks), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *būraq*, Pers. *būrah.*] A crystalline, slightly alkaline borate of sodium, $Na_2B_4O_7$, used as a flux, cleansing agent, antiseptic, etc.

Bor'deaux' (bôr'dō'), *n.* Wine from the Bordeaux region, France, or any similar wine. White varieties are chiefly the *sauternes;* red varieties are usually called *claret.*

Bordeaux mixture. A fungicidal mixture composed of blue vitriol, lime, and water.

bor'der (bôr'dẽr), *n.* [F. *bordure*, OF. *bordeüre*, fr. *border* to border, *bord* a border.] **1.** The outer part or edge ; margin. **2.** A boundary or frontier. **3.** An ornamental or finishing strip or stripe along or near the edge, as of a garment ; hence, a narrow flower bed.
Syn. Bound, boundary, limit, confine, margin, verge, edge, rim, brink, brim. — **Border, margin, verge, edge, rim, brim, brink** agree in the idea of a bounding or dividing line or surface. A **border** is that part of a surface just within its boundary line or the boundary line itself ; as, the *border* of a rug ; the *border* country. A **margin** is a *border* definite in width or made distinctive ; as, the *margin* of a page. **Verge** denotes an extreme or remote border ; as, on the *verge* of ruin. An **edge** is a sharply defined terminating line or part ; **rim**, usually applies to the edge of something circular or curving ; **brim**, to the upper rim of a hollow vessel ; as, the *edge* of a table ; the *rim* of a cup ; full to the *brim.* **Brink** denotes the edge of something steep ; as, the *brink* of a precipice.

the border, the borders, the contiguous districts of Scotland and England.

— *a.* Pertaining to a boundary district or frontier ; hence : rude ; unconventional ; as, *border* life.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a border. **2.** To be or have next to ; touch or be touched, as by a border. — *v. i.* **1.** To touch at the edge or boundary ; — used with *on* or *upon.* **2.** To approach ; verge ; as, to *border* upon insanity.

bor'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* A dweller on a border or frontier.

border rider. A freebooter on the border of Scotland and England.

bor'dure (bôr'dŭr), *n.* [F. *bordure.* See BORDER, *n.*] **1.** *Her.* A border about the shield. **2.** A border. *Archaic.*

bore (bōr ; 57), *v. t. ;* BORED (bōrd) ; BOR'ING (bōr'ĭng). [AS. *borian.*] **1.** To penetrate (a body), as by turning an auger, gimlet, drill, or the like, against it ; to pierce. **2.** To make (a hole, well, passage, etc.) with or as with an auger. **3.** To make (a passage) by laborious effort ; as, to *bore* one's way through a crowd. **4.** To weary by tedious iteration or by dullness, or by forcing one's presence upon ; afflict with ennui.
— *v. i.* **1.** To bore a hole. **2.** To be pierced by a boring instrument. **3.** Of a horse, to shoot out the nose or toss it in the air.
— *n.* **1.** A hole made by boring, or an opening like, or likened to, one so made. **2.** A round internal cavity, as of a pipe or tube ; specif., the tubular cavity of a firearm ; in modern breechloading ordnance, that in front of the breechblock. **3.** Size, or diameter, of a hole ; caliber. **4.** A person or thing that wearies by prolixity, dullness, etc.

bore, *n.* [Icel. *bāra* wave.] *Phys. Geog.* **a** A tidal flood with high abrupt front, due to a rapidly narrowing inlet or channel. The bores of the Humber, Trent, and Severn in England are commonly called *eagres.* **b** Loosely, a very high and rapid tidal flow, as at the Bay of Fundy.

bo're-al (bō'rē-ăl), *a* Pert. to Boreas ; hence, northern.

bo're-as (bō'rē-ăs), *n.* [L. *boreas*, Gr. *Βορέας.*] The north wind ; — usually [*cap.*] personified.

bore'cole' (bōr'kōl'), *n.* Kale.

bore'dom (bōr'dŭm), *n.* State of being bored ; ennui.

bor'er (bōr'ẽr), *n.* One who bores ; that which bores, as a tool, the shipworm, certain beetles, etc.

bo'ric (bō'rĭk ; 57), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, boron. **boric acid,** any acid derived from boric oxide ; specif., a white crystalline substance, $B(OH)_3$, obtained from its salts.

bo'ride (bō'rīd ; -rĭd), *n. Chem.* A binary compound of boron with a more positive (basic) element or radical.

bor'ing (bōr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who, or that which, bores. **2.** A hole made by boring ; a bore. **3.** A chip or cutting made by boring ; — usually in *pl.*

born (bôrn), *p. p. & p. a.* of BEAR, *v. t.* Hence : *p. a.* Having from birth a certain character ; inborn ; as, a *born* poet. See *Note* at end of BEAR, *v. t.*

borne (bôrn ; 57), *p. p.* of BEAR. Supported ; carried ; brought forth (by the mother) ; defrayed, etc. See BEAR, *v.t.*

bor'ne-ol (bôr'nē-ōl ; -ŏl), *n.* [*Borneo* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A kind of camphor, $C_{10}H_{17}{\cdot}OH$, corresponding to true camphor, into which it is converted on oxidation.

born'ite (bôr'nīt), *n.* [After I. von *Born*, Austrian mineralogist.] *Min.* A brittle, metallic-looking sulphide of copper and iron, Cu_3FeS_3. It is a valuable ore of copper.

bo'ron (bō'rŏn), *n.* [NL. See BORAX.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring naturally only in combination, as in borax and boric acid. Symbol, *B* ; at. wt., 11.

bo'ro-sil'i-cate (bō'rō-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n. Chem.* A double salt of boric and silicic acids, as in the minerals tourmaline, datolite, etc.

bor'ough (bŭr'ō), *n.* [AS. *burh, burg*, fortified place or town.] **1.** In England : **a** A town, or urban constituency, that sends a member or members to Parliament. **b** An incorporated town with special privileges conferred by royal charter. **2.** A form of municipal corporation in general like an incorporated town or village. *Local, U. S.*

bor'ough–Eng'lish, *n. Eng. Law.* A custom or right by which lands and tenements descend to the youngest son, or sometimes to the youngest daughter or collateral heir.

bor'ough-mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who buys or sells the parliamentary seats of boroughs.

bor'rel (bŏr'ĕl), *a.* **1.** Of the laity. *Archaic.* **2.** Unlearned ; rude ; rough. *Archaic.*

bor'row (bŏr'ō), *v. t.* [AS. *borgian*, fr. *borg, borh*, pledge.] **1.** To receive with the implied or expressed intention of returning or giving an equivalent in kind ; — opposite of *lend.* **2.** *Arith.* In subtraction, to take (one or more) from the next higher denomination in order to add it to the

next lower. **3.** To copy; imitate; adopt.—*v. i.* To borrow something.—*n.* **1.** A pledge; surety. *Obs.* **2.** *Early Eng. Law.* A tithing or frankpledge.—**bor'row-er,** *n.*

bors'hold'er (bôrs'hōl'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *borsolder.*] *Eng. Law.* The chief of a borrow, or tithing; headborough. Later, a parish officer corresponding to the petty constable.

bort (bôrt) *n.* Material consisting of imperfectly crystal-

bortz (bôrts)/ lized or coarse diamonds or of fragments made in cutting good diamonds.—**bort'y** (bôr'tĭ), *a.*

bos'cage (bŏs'kăj), *n.* Also **bos'kage.** [OF., grove, fr. LL. *boscus* thicket.] A growth of trees or shrubs; thicket.

bosch'bok (bŏsh'bŏk; *D.* bŏs'-), *n.* [D., *bosch* wood + *bok* buck.] A small South African harnessed antelope (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*) frequenting forests.

bosch'vark' (-värk'; *D.* bŏs'-), *n.* [D., *bosch* wood + *varken* pig.] A South African wild hog (*Potamochœrus africanus*).

bosh (bŏsh), *n.* [Turk.] Empty talk; trash. *Colloq.*

bosh, *n.; pl.* BOSHES (-ĕz; 24). **1.** In *pl.* The lower part of a blast furnace, sloping inward, or the widest space at the top of this. **2.** In forging and smelting, a cooling trough.

bosk (bŏsk), *n.* [See BOSKET.] A thicket; small wood.

bos'kage, *n.* Var. of BOSCAGE.

bos'ket, bos'quet (bŏs'kĕt), *n.* [F. *bosquet.*] A thicket.

bosk'y (bŏs'kĭ), *a.* **1.** Woody or bushy. **2.** Caused by boscage; as, *bosky* shadows.

Bos'ni-an (bŏz'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Bosnia.—*n.* A native of Bosnia, esp. a member of the tall, Slavic-speaking, predominating race.

bos'om (bo͝oz'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *bōsm.*] **1.** The breast of a human being. **2.** The breast as the seat of the passions, affections, and thoughts; as, "anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools." **3.** Affectionate embrace or compass; fold. **4.** Something suggestive of the breast; as, the *bosom* of the earth. **5.** The part of a garment worn over the breast; as, a shirt *bosom.*—*a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the bosom. **2.** Intimate; familiar; trusted; as, a *bosom* friend.—*v. t.* **1.** To inclose or carry in the bosom; cherish. **2.** To conceal; embosom.

bos'quet (bŏs'kĕt), *n.* Var. of BOSKET.

boss (bŏs; 62), *n.* [OF. *boce.*] Any protuberant part; a round, swelling part or body, as a knoll of rock or a pad for smoothing; a knoblike process; a stud; as, a *boss* of wood; a *boss* on a shield.

—*v. t.* **1.** To emboss. **2.** To ornament with bosses; stud.

boss, *n.* [D. *baas* master.] A master workman or superintendent; a manager; specif., a political dictator.—**boss,** *a. Slang, U. S.*—*v. t.* To hold mastery over; direct. *Colloq., chiefly U. S.*—*v. i.* To be master. *Colloq., chiefly U. S.*

boss'ism (bŏs'ĭz'm; 62), *n.* The rule, practices, or system of bosses, esp. political bosses. *Slang, U. S.*

boss'y (-ĭ), *a.* Inclined to play the boss. *Colloq., U. S.*

boss'y (-ĭ), *a.* Ornamented with bosses; studded.

bos'ton (bŏs'tŭn; 62), *n.* [From *Boston,* a city of Massachusetts.] **1.** [F.] A game at cards, played by four persons, with two packs of fifty-two cards each. **2.** A form of the waltz characterized by the dancer's rising on the ball of the foot and descending during the same beat.

Bos-well'i-an (bŏz-wĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Like or pert. to Dr. Johnson's biographer, James Boswell (1740–95), whose hero worship resulted in a faithful but often uncritical record of details.—**Bos'well-ize** (bŏz'wĕl-īz), *v. i. & t.*—**Bos'well-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

bo-tan'ic (bō-tăn'ĭk) *a.* Of or pertaining to botany.—**bo-tan'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) / **bo-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bot'a-nist (bŏt'ă-nĭst), *n.* One who is a specialist in, or a student of, botany.

bot'a-nize (-nīz), *v. i.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To collect plants for botanical investigation; study plants in the field.—**bot'a-niz'er** (-nīz'ĕr), *n.*

bot'a-ny (bŏt'ă-nĭ), *n.* [F. *botanique,* a. & n., fr. Gr. *βοτανικός* botanic, fr. *βοτάνη* plant, fr. *βόσκειν* to feed.] **1.** Science of plants; biology dealing with plants. **2.** A book that treats of this science.

botch (bŏch), *n.* [OF. *boche,* dial. for *boce* a boss.] **1.** A swelling on the skin. *Obs.* **2.** A patch clumsily put on. **3.** Clumsy work; bungle.—*v. t.* **1.** To mark with or as with botches. **2.** To mend; repair; esp., to patch clumsily. **3.** To combine, express, or do in a bungling way; mar.

botch'er (bŏch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who mends or patches, esp. a tailor or cobbler. **2.** A clumsy workman; a bungler.

botch'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Clumsy workmanship.

botch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Botched; poorly done.—**botch'i-ly,** *adv.*

bote (bōt), *n.* [Old form of *boot;*—used in composition. See 1st BOOT.] **1.** = 1st BOOT, *n.* **2.** *Law.* **a** Repair of buildings, fences, bridges, etc., or an assessment for this purpose. **b** A right of a tenant to take timber or other things to make repairs or for other necessaries.

bot'fly' (bŏt'flī'), *n.* Any of many dipterous insects (family *Estridæ*) whose larvæ are parasitic in horses, sheep, etc.

both (bōth), *a.* or *pron.* [ME. *bothe, baþe,* fr. Icel. *bāðir.*] The one and the other; the two.—*conj. & adv.* **1.** As well; not only; equally;—used with *and;* as, *both* the quick and the dead. **2.** As well; also; too; as, "malice mars logic and charity *both.*"

both'er (bŏth'ĕr), *v. t.* To annoy; worry; perplex.—*v. i.* To feel care or anxiety.—*n.* One who, or that which, bothers; state of perplexity or annoyance; embarrassment; worry.

both'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A bothering; state of being bothered; a thing that bothers. *Colloq.*

both'er-some (-sŭm), *a.* Causing bother, or worry.

bo tree (bō). [Singhalese *bo,* Skr. *bōdhi,* prop. enlightenment, akin to *buddha.* Cf. BUDDHA.] The pipal tree; specif. [*cap.*], the sacred tree under which Gautama is said to have received the heavenly light.

bot'ry-oid (bŏt'rĭ-oid) *a.* [Gr. *βότρυς* a cluster of grapes

bot'ry-oi'dal (-oi'dăl) / + *-oid.*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.—**bot'ry-oi'dal-ly,** *adv.*

bot'ry-ose (-ōs), *a. Bot.* Botryoid.

bots, botts (bŏts), *n. pl.; sing.* BOT, BOTT. The larvæ of the botfly, esp. the species infesting the horse. [boot.]

bot-tine' (bŏ-tēn'), *n.* [F.] Small boot; lady's boot; half

bot'tle (bŏt''l), *n.* [From F., fr. LL.] **1.** A hollow vessel, usually of glass or earthenware, with a narrow neck or mouth and without handles. **2.** The contents of a bottle; hence, fig., intoxicating liquor.—*v. t.;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). To inclose in or as in a bottle or bottles.

bot'tle, *n.* [OF *botel,* dim. of F. *botte* bundle.] A bundle, esp. of hay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bot'tle-hold'er, *n.* An attendant on a pugilist in a prize-fight. He holds a bottle of water. Hence, a backer, or second. *Cant. or Colloq.*

bottle imp. = CARTESIAN DEVIL.

bot'tle-nose' (-nōz'), *n.* Any of several cetaceans of the dolphin family, esp. one (*Tursiops tursio*) common in the North Atlantic.

Bottlenose (*Tursiops tursio*). ($\frac{1}{80}$)

bottle pool. A game of pool played with two object balls, one cue ball, and the pool bottle, which is stood upside down. Scoring is done for making a carom, pocketing an object ball, or overturning the bottle after hitting an object ball.

bot'tler (bŏt'lĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, bottles.

bottle tree. **a** Any of several Australian trees (genus *Sterculia,* esp. *S. rupestris*) so called from the swollen trunk. See KURRAJONG. **b** The sour gourd.

bot'tom (bŏt'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *botm.*] **1.** The part of anything under and supporting the contents or bulk; as, the *bottom* of a chair; under surface; base. **2.** That which underlies a thing; foundation; groundwork. **3.** Bed of a body of water. **4.** Low alluvial land along a river; a dale; valley. **5.** The lowest part of anything; foot. **6.** *Naut.* The part of a ship ordinarily under water; hence, a ship. **7.** Power of endurance; as, a horse of good *bottom.*

—*a.* Of or pert. to the bottom; lowest; as, *bottom* prices.

—*v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a bottom, as a chair. **2.** To found or build; base;—used with *on* or *upon.* **3.** To reach to the bottom of; understand fully.—*v. i.* **1.** To rest, as upon an ultimate support; be based or grounded;—usually used with *on* or *upon.* **2.** To reach or impinge against the bottom, as when a piston strikes the end of a cylinder.

bot'tom-less, *a.* Having no bottom; unfathomable.

bot'tom-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [From BOTTOM, sense 6.] *Maritime Law.* A contract by which a ship is hypothecated as security for repayment (upon a successful termination of the voyage) of a loan for the use of the ship.

botts. Var. of BOTS.

bou'doir' (bo͞o'dwär'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouder* to pout, sulk.] A lady's (formerly, sometimes, a gentleman's) private room.

bough (bou), *n.* [AS. *bōg, bōh,* bough, shoulder.] **1.** An arm or branch of a tree, esp. a main branch. **2.** A gallows. *Archaic.*

Syn. Branch, limb, shoot, offshoot, twig, sprig, spray.—**Bough, limb, branch.** **Branch,** the general term, applies to large or small divisions or subdivisions of a tree; **bough,** ordinarily, to the larger ones; a **limb** is commonly a large branch.

bough'pot' (bou'pŏt'; *dial.* bo͞o'pŏt'), *n.* Also **bow'pot'.** A vase for cut flowers or boughs; also, a bouquet.

bought (bôt), *pret. & p. a.* of BUY.

bought'en (bôt''n), *p. a.* Purchased;—now chiefly in *Poetic* use; or (*Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*) applied to things not obtained or produced at home.

bou'gie' (bo͞o'zhē'; bo͞o'jĭ), *n.* [F., fr. *Bougie,* town of North Africa.] **1.** A wax candle. **2.** *Med.* A long flexible instrument for introduction into the urethra, esophagus, etc.

‖ **bou'illa'baisse'** (bo͞o'yà'bĕs'; -bās'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A highly seasoned stew of fish and various vegetables.

‖ **bou'illon'** (bo͞o'yôn'; bo͞o'lyôn'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouillir* to boil.] A kind of clear beef or meat soup or broth.

boul'der (bōl'dĕr), *n.* Var. of BOWLDER.

bou'le (bo͞o'lē), *n.* [Gr. *βουλή.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A legisla-

tive council of elders or chiefs ; a senate. **2.** The legislature of modern Greece.

bou'le-vard (bōō'lĕ-värd ; *F.* bōō'l'-vär'), *n.* [F., fr. G. *bollwerk* bastion.] A public walk or street on the site of demolished fortifications; hence, a broad avenue.

boule'work' (bōōl'wûrk'). Var. of BUHLWORK.

boul'ter (bōl'tĕr), *n.* A long fishing line with many hooks.

boun (boun), *v. t. & i.* To prepare ; dress ; start. *Archaic.*

bounce(bouns), *v. t.* ; BOUNCED (bounst) ; BOUNC'ING (boun'sĭng). [ME. *bunsen.*] **1.** To thump. *Obs.* **2.** To cause to bound or rebound. **3.** To proclaim or address with big talk ; bully. *Colloq.* **4.** To eject violently, as from a room ; discharge unceremoniously, as from employment. *Slang, U. S.*
— *v. i.* **1.** To strike or thump so as to rebound, or to make a sudden noise ; knock loudly. **2.** To leap or spring suddenly ; bound.
— *n.* **1.** A heavy, sudden, often noisy, blow or thump. **2.** A sudden leap or bound ; rebound. **3.** Bluster ; brag ; boasting. **4.** A peremptory discharge or expulsion. *Slang, U. S.*
— *adv.* With a sudden leap ; suddenly.

bounc'er (boun'sĕr), *n.* **1.** One who bounces. **2.** A boaster ; a bully ; a liar ; also, a bold lie. *Colloq.* **3.** Something big ; as, a *bouncer* of a fish. **4.** A man employed at a theater, hotel, etc., to eject disorderly persons. *Slang, U. S.*

bounc'ing (-sĭng), *a.* **1.** Stout ; buxom. **2.** Excessive ; big.

bouncing Bet, common soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*).

bound (bound), *n.* [OF. *bonne, bonde, bodne,* fr. LL. *butina, bodina, bodena, bonna.*] **1.** The limiting line ; hence : that which limits ; limit ; confine ; — usually in *pl.* ; as earth's remotest *bounds.* **2.** In *pl.* Borderland ; also, the tract within bounds ; domain ; as, on my *bounds.*
— **Syn.** Term, termination, barrier, bourne, verge ; border, march, precinct.
— *v. t.* **1.** To limit ; terminate ; inclose ; restrain ; confine. **2.** To name the boundaries of ; as, to *bound* France. — *v. i.* To have its boundary (on) ; adjoin.

bound, *v. i.* [F. *bondir* to leap, OF. *bondir* to leap, resound.] **1.** To move with a sudden spring or leap, or with a succession of springs or leaps. **2.** To rebound, as a ball. — **Syn.** See SKIP. — *v. t.* To cause to rebound ; bounce.
— *n.* **1.** A quick leap ; a spring ; jump. **2.** A rebound.

bound, *a.* [p. p. of ME. *bounen* to prepare, fr. *boun* prepared, fr. Icel. *būinn,* p. p. of *būa* to dwell, prepare.] Prepared ; ready to go ; going ; as, homeward *bound.*

bound, *p. a.* [See BIND.] **1.** Restrained or fastened by a band, bond, or the like ; tied ; confined. **2.** Inclosed in a binding or cover, as a book. **3.** Under legal or moral restraint or obligation. **4.** Constrained or compelled ; destined ; certain ; — followed by the infinitive ; as, it is *bound* to happen. **5.** Resolved ; as, I am *bound* to do it. *Colloq., U. S.* **6.** Constipated ; costive.

bound up in, entirely devoted to ; inseparable from.

bound'a-ry (boun'dȧ-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From BOUND a limit.] That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent, or marks a bound, as of a territory.

bound'en (boun'd'n), *p. p. & a.* [Old p. p. of *bind.*] **1.** Under obligation, as for a favor ; obliged ; beholden. **2.** Made obligatory ; binding ; — chiefly in *bounden duty.*

bound'er (-dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bounds. **2.** An apparently prosperous and inherently vulgar person of obtrusive manners. *Colloq., Eng.*

bound'less, *a.* Without bounds ; illimitable ; infinite.

boun'te-ous (boun'tē-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *bontif,* fr. *bonté.* See BOUNTY.] **1.** Characterized by bounty ; liberal ; munificent ; — of persons or agents ; as, a *bounteous* giver. **2.** Liberally bestowed ; plentiful ; — of things ; as, a *bounteous* harvest. — **boun'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

boun'ti-ful (boun'tĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Free in giving ; liberal. **2.** Plentiful. — **Syn.** Generous, munificent, bounteous. See LIBERAL. — **boun'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **boun'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

boun'ty (-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *bonté* goodness, kindness, fr. L. *bonitas,* fr. *bonus* good.] **1.** Liberality in giving ; generosity. **2.** That which is given liberally. **3.** A reward ; esp., a premium to induce men to enter public service, or to encourage an industry. — **Syn.** Munificence, generosity, beneficence. See SUBSIDY.

bounty jumper. One who, during the latter part of the Civil War, enlisted in the United States service to get the bounty, and then deserted. *Colloq.*

bou-quet' (bōō-kā'), *n.* [F., fr. *bousquet, bosquet,* thicket, dim. of LL. *boscus.*] **1.** A nosegay ; a bunch of flowers. **2.** A perfume ; aroma, as of wine.

Bour'bon (bōōr'bŭn), *n.* **1.** A member of the noble French family of Bourbon, whose members founded dynasties in France (Henry IV., 1589), Spain (Philip V., 1700), and Naples (Charles III., 1735). **2.** A ruler or politician who clings obstinately to ideas adapted to past conditions. **3.** [*l. c.*] Bourbon whisky. — **Bour'bon-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Bourbon lily, the common white lily (*Lilium candidum*).

b. whisky, whisky produced from corn in Bourbon (*local pron.* bûr'bŭn) County, Kentucky ; hence, a similar whisky from a mash of corn only or chiefly corn.

bour'don (bōōr'dŏn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *burdo* mule, esp. one used for carrying litters.] A pilgrim's staff.

bour'don, *n.* [F. See BURDEN a refrain.] *Music.* **a** A drone bass, as in a bagpipe ; a monotonous undersong or accompaniment. See BURDEN (of a song). **b** An organ stop, usually of 16 feet tone.

bourg (bōōr ; bōōrg), *n.* [F.] A town or village, esp. one neighboring a castle, one on the Continent of Europe, or a French market town.

bour-geois' (bûr-jois'), *n. Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

bour'geois' (bōōr'zhwȧ'), *n. masc.* ‖ **bour'geoise'** (-zhwȧz'), *n. fem.* [F., fr. *bourg* town.] In France, a person of middle rank in society, i. e., below a gentleman and above a peasant ; sometimes, in any country, one of similar rank, esp. one of the shopkeeping class. — ‖ **bour'geois',** *a. masc.* ‖ **bour'geoise',** *a. fem.*

‖ **bour'geoi'sie'** (-zhwȧ'zē'), *n.* [F.] Bourgeois people.

bour'geon. Var. of BURGEON.

bourn, bourne (bōrn), *n.* [AS. *burna.*] A rivulet ; a burn.

bourn (bōrn ; bōōrn), *n.* [F. *borne.*] **1.** Bound ; boundary ; limit. **2.** Realm. *Obs. or Poetic.*

bourse (bōōrs), *n.* [F., purse, exchange, fr. LL., fr. Gr. *βύρσα* hide.] An exchange ; esp. [*cap.*], the stock exchange of Paris, or of any of various other European cities.

bouse (bōōz ; bouz), *n.* Drink ; esp., alcoholic drink ; also, a carouse. — *v. i. & t.* To drink ; carouse. See BOOZE.

bouse (bous), *v. t. & i. Naut.* To pull or haul with a tackle.

bou'stro-phe'don (bōō'strō-fē'dŏn ; bou'-), *n.* [Gr. *βουστροφηδόν* turning like oxen in plowing ; *βοῦς* ox + *στρέφειν* to turn.] An ancient mode of writing lines alternately from left to right, and from right to left.

bous'y (bōōz'ĭ ; bouz'ĭ), *a.* Drunken ; sotted ; boozy.

bout (bout), *n.* **1.** A going and returning, as in mowing ; a turn ; a round. **2.** A conflict ; contest ; trial ; set-to.

‖ **bou'ton'nière'** (bōō'tôN'nyâr'), *n.* [F., buttonhole.] A bouquet for the buttonhole.

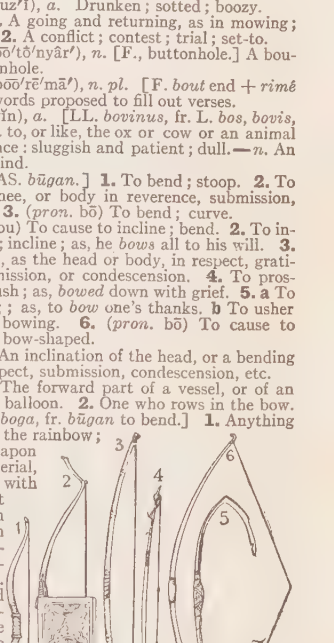
‖ **bouts'-rĭ'més'** (bōō'rē'mā'), *n. pl.* [F. *bout* end + *rimé* rimed.] Riming words proposed to fill out verses.

bo'vine (bō'vīn ; -vĭn), *a.* [LL. *bovinus,* fr. L. *bos, bovis,* ox, cow.] Of, pert. to, or like, the ox or cow or an animal of the ox kind ; hence : sluggish and patient ; dull. — *n.* An animal of the ox kind.

bow (bou), *v. i.* [AS. *būgan.*] **1.** To bend ; stoop. **2.** To bend the head, knee, or body in reverence, submission, civility, or assent. **3.** (*pron.* bō) To bend ; curve.
— *v. t.* **1.** (*pron.* bou) To cause to incline ; bend. **2.** To influence powerfully ; incline ; as, he *bows* all to his will. **3.** To bend or incline, as the head or body, in respect, gratitude, assent, submission, or condescension. **4.** To prostrate ; depress ; crush ; as, *bowed* down with grief. **5. a** To express by bowing ; as, to *bow* one's thanks. **b** To usher (in or out) with bowing. **6.** (*pron.* bō) To cause to become curved, or bow-shaped.
— *n.* (*pron.* bou) An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in respect, submission, condescension, etc.

bow (bou), *n.* **1.** The forward part of a vessel, or of an airship or dirigible balloon. **2.** One who rows in the bow.

bow (bō), *n.* [AS. *boga,* fr. *būgan* to bend.] **1.** Anything bent, or curved, as the rainbow ; a bend. **2.** A weapon made of elastic material, as a strip of wood, with a cord to connect the two ends when bent, and by which an arrow is propelled. **3.** A structure of curved form. **4.** A bow-shaped contrivance or implement, as : **a** The U-shaped piece about the neck of an ox fastening it to the yoke ; the yoke itself. **b** *Music.* The implement (orig. curved), with a number of horsehairs stretched from end to end, used in playing on an instrument of the violin class. **c** A knot, esp. an ornamental slipknot, formed by doubling a ribbon or string into one or two loops. **5.** A stroke of the bow in playing a viol instrument ; as, the up *bow.*



1 Classical (Cupid's) Bow ; 2 Chinese Bow in Quiver ; 3 African Cane Bow ; 4 Brazilian Indian Bow ; 5 Hindu Bow ; 6 Modern Bow.

— *v. t. & i. Music.* To play with a bow.
— *a.* Bent like a bow.

Bow'-bells' (bō'bĕlz'), *n. pl.* The bells of Bow Church, or St. Mary-le-Bow (so called from the bows, or arches, of its steeple), nearly in the center of London ; cockneydom.

bow compass (bō). **a** An arcograph. **b** A small pair of compasses one leg of which carries a pencil, pen, or pivoted. **c** A pair of compasses with a bow or arched plate riveted to one of the legs, and passing through the other.

bowd'ler-ize (boud'lĕr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). After Dr. Thomas *Bowdler*, an English physician, who published an expurgated edition of Shakespeare in 1818.] To expurgate, as a book.

bow'el (bou'ĕl), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *botellus* a small sausage, *botulus* sausage.] **1.** An intestine; entrail, esp. of man; gut; — usually in *pl.* **2.** In *pl.* The interior of anything, as of the earth. **3.** In *pl.* The seat of pity or kindness; tenderness; compassion.

— *v. t.* -ELED or -ELLED (-ĕld); -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To disembowel.

bow'er (bou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bows, or bends. **2.** *Naut.* An anchor carried at the bow.

bow'er, *n.* [G. *bauer* peasant, OHG. *gibūro;* — from the figure sometimes used for the knave in cards.] In euchre, the knave (**right bower**) of the trump suit, or the knave (**left bower**) of the suit of the same color as the trump. The joker is often called the **best bower.**

bow'er (bō'ĕr), *n.* A performer with a bow on the violin, etc.

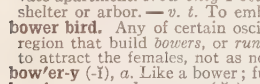
bow'er (bou'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *būr* chamber, cottage.] **1.** A rustic cottage or retreat. **2.** A chamber; esp., a lady's private apartment. *Now only Poetic.* **3.** A leafy or wooded shelter or arbor. — *v. t.* To embower; inclose.

bower bird. Any of certain oscine birds of the Australian region that build *bowers,* or *runs,* used as playhouses and to attract the females, not as nests.

bow'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a bower; full of bowers.

bow'er-y, *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [D. *bouwerij.*] A farm with its buildings (among the Dutch settlers of New York). — *a.* [*cap.*] Characteristic of the Bowery (a certain street in New York City, formerly notorious for cheap resorts, tawdry display, etc.); hence: flashy; vulgar.

bow'fin' (bō'fĭn'), *n.* A voracious ganoid fish (*Amia calva*),



Bowfin (*Amia calva*). ($\frac{1}{8}$)

little valued as food, of the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, etc.; the mudfish.

bow hand. **a** *Archery.* The hand that holds the bow, i. e., the left hand; hence: **on the bow hand,** away from the mark or correct place or opinion. **b** *Music.* The hand (normally the right) that draws the bow.

bow'head' (bō'hĕd'), *n.* The Arctic right whale.

bow'ie knife (bō'ĭ; bōō'ĭ). [From its inventor, Col. James *Bowie* (d. 1836).] A kind of long, strong, curved knife.

bow'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BOW.

bow'knot' (bō'nŏt'), *n.* A kind of knot. See KNOT, 1.

bowl (bōl), *n.* [AS. *bolla.*] **1.** A concave vessel, usually hemispheric, to hold liquids, etc. **2.** Specif., a drinking vessel for wine, etc.; hence, convivial drinking. **3.** The hollowed or bowl-shaped part of a thing, as of a spoon, pipe, etc.

bowl, *n.* [F. *boule,* fr. L. *bulla* bubble, stud.] **1.** A ball for rolling on a level surface in play, esp. one having one side weighted so as to give it a bias. **2.** [In the form **bowls,** construed as a sing.] **a** A game, popular in Great Britain from early times, played with biased balls on a level greensward. **b** Ninepins, skittles, or tenpins. **3.** *Mach.* A cylindrical roller or drum, as for an antifriction bearing, in pairs for pressing, etc. **4.** A delivery of the ball in bowling.

— *v. i.* **1.** To play with or at bowls. **2.** To roll a ball on a plane, as in the game of bowls. **3.** *Cricket.* To serve the ball to the batsman with a smooth movement of the arm; — disting. from *throw* or *jerk.* **4.** To move rapidly and smoothly, as a ball. — *v. t.* **1.** To roll or deliver, as a bowl or cricket ball. **2.** To roll or carry smoothly on or as on wheels. **3.** To pelt or strike with anything rolled; — often used with *over, down.* **4.** *Cricket.* To put out (a batsman) by bowling; — often used with *out.*

bowl'der, boul'der (bōl'dĕr), *n.* Any detached and rounded or worn mass of rock larger than a cobblestone.

bow'leg' (bō'lĕg'), *n.* A crooked leg, esp. one bowed outward. — **bow'-leg'ged** (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.*

bowl'er (bōl'ĕr), *n.* One who bowls.

bowl'er, *n.* [From 2d BOWL.] A derby hat. *Eng.*

bow'line (bō'lĭn; -lĭn), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A rope used to keep the weather edge of the sail taut forward. **2.** A bowline knot. See KNOT, 1. — **on a bowline,** *Naut.,* close-hauled.

bowl'ing (bōl'ĭng), *n.* The sport of playing bowls, or tenpins, or the game itself. — **bowling alley,** an alley for playing bowls. — **b. green,** a level greensward for bowling.

bowls (bōlz), *n.* See 2d BOWL, a ball, 2 **b.**

bow'man (bō'măn), *n.* An archer.

bow'man (bou'măn), *n.* The front oarsman in a boat.

bown, bowne (boun). Vars. of BOUN.

bow pen (bō). Bow compasses one leg of which carries a drawing pen. See BOW COMPASS.

bow'pot' (bou'pŏt'; *dial.* bōō'-). Var. of BOUGHPOT.

bowse. Var. of BOUSE.

bow'shot' (bō'shŏt'), *n.* The distance traversed by an arrow shot from a bow, approximately 300 yards for the English long bow formerly used in war.

bow'sprit (bō'sprĭt; bou'-), *n.* [*bow* + *sprit.*] *Naut.* A large spar projecting forward from the stem of a vessel.

bow'string' (bō'strĭng'), *n.* The string of a bow. — *v. t.;* -STRINGED (-strĭngd') or -STRUNG (-strŭng'). To strangle with a bowstring.

bow window (bō). A bay window, esp. a curved one.

bow'wow' (bou'wou'), *n.* An imitation of a dog's bark; the bark of a dog; also, a dog. — *v. i.* To bark; fig., to snarl.

bow'yer (bō'yĕr), *n.* One who makes or sells bows; also, *Rare,* an archer.

box (bŏks), *n.* A buffet on the head or ear with the hand. — *v. i.* To fight with the fist; specif., to spar with gloves. — *v. t.* To strike with the open hand or the fist.

box (bŏks), *n.* [AS. *box,* L. *buxus,* Gr. πύξος.] An evergreen shrub or small tree (genus *Buxus,* esp. *B. sempervirens*), widely used for hedges and borders.

box, *n.* [AS.] **1.** A receptable of any firm material characteristically having, or adapted for having, a lid or cover. **2.** A present in a box; a gift; esp., a Christmas gift. **3.** The driver's seat on a carriage or coach. **4.** The quantity that a box contains. **5.** A limited compartment in a public place, as in a theater, or its occupants. **6.** In a stable or railroad car, a compartment for a horse. **7.** A boxlike shed; as, a sentry *box.* **8.** A small country house; as, a shooting *box.* **9.** *Mach.* A receptacle like, or suggestive of, a box, as a journal bearing. **10.** A hole cut into the trunk of a tree for collecting its sap. **11.** *Baseball.* The space where the pitcher stands; also, that for the batter.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with boxes or inclose like a box. **2.** To inclose in or as in a box; confine; stow; — often used with *up* or *in.* **3.** *Arch.* To inclose with boarding, lathing, etc., so as to bring to a required form; — usually used with *out* or *up.* **4.** *Naut.* To boxhaul.

to box the compass, *Naut.,* to name the 32 points of the compass in their order; fig., to make a complete turn.

box'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). **2.** Partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*).

box calf. A kind of calfskin tanned with chrome salts; — from the square markings on the grain made in rolling.

box coat. **a** A thick overcoat for driving, sometimes with a cape. **b** A plain outer coat, fitted only at the shoulders.

box elder. A tree (genus *Rulac,* esp. *R. negundo*) of the eastern United States, related to the maple.

box'er (bŏk'sĕr), *n.* One who boxes.

Box'er, *n.* A member of a Chinese secret society (lit., the "righteous league of fists") which in 1900 spread through the northern provinces of China in an uprising which culminated in a siege of the legations in Peking.

box'haul' (bŏks'hôl'), *v. t. Naut.* To put (a square-rigged vessel) on the other tack by luffing into the wind and then veering short round on her heel.

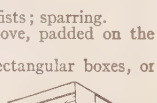
box'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of inclosing in a box. **2.** Material used for boxes or casings. **3.** A boxlike inclosure; casing.

Boxing Day, the first week day after Christmas, a legal holiday on which Christmas boxes are given. The night of this day is **Boxing Night.** *Eng.*

box'ing, *n.* Act of fighting with the fists; sparring.

boxing glove. A large mitten or glove, padded on the back, for use in sparring.

box kite. A kite consisting of two rectangular boxes, or cells open on two sides, horizontally.



Box Kite.

box office. *Theaters.* The office where admission tickets are sold.

box oyster. A choice large oyster.

box plait *or* **pleat.** A plait that doubles both to the right and left.

box stew. A stew of superior oysters.

box tail. *Aëronautics.* In a flying machine, a tail or rudder, usually fixed, resembling a box kite.

box'thorn' (bŏks'thôrn'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lycium*) of solanaceous plants, some of which are cultivated for their evergreen foliage or their ornamental flowers or berries.

box'wood' (bŏks'wŏŏd'), *n.* The very close-grained, tough, hard wood of the box (*Buxus*).

boy (boi), *n.* **1.** A male child from birth to puberty; youth; familiarly, a man. **2.** A male servant; specif., as in China, India, or South Africa, a male servant, laborer, or slave of a native or inferior race; also, a man of such a race.

bo-yar' (bō-yär'; boi'ăr), **bo-yard'** (bō-yär'; boi'ărd), *n.* [Russ. *boyarin.*] **1.** A member of a Russian aristocratic order (abolished by Peter the Great) next below that of the ruling princes. Also, one of a privileged class in Roumania. **2.** Erroneously, a Russian landed proprietor.

boy'cott (boi'kŏt), *v. t.* [From Captain *Boycott*, a land agent in Mayo, Ireland, so treated in 1880.] **1.** To subject to a boycott. **2.** To refrain from the use of; keep aloof from.—*n.* A combining to withhold, or to prevent others from holding, business or social relations with a tradesman, employer, etc. [being a boy.]

boy'hood (boi'hŏŏd), *n.* State, condition, or period of

boy'ish, *a.* Like, pert. to, or after the manner of, a boy. — **Syn.** See YOUTHFUL.

boy scout. Orig., a member of the Boy Scouts, an organization of boys founded in 1908, by Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, to promote good citizenship by creating in them a spirit of civic duty and of usefulness to others. Hence, a member of any similar organization elsewhere.

brab'ble (brăb''l), *v. i.* To dispute noisily; brawl.—*n.* Broil; wrangle.—**brab'ble-ment,** *n. Both Archaic or Dial.*

brace (brās), *n.* [OF., the two arms, embrace, fathom, L. *bracchia* (outstretched) arms, pl. of *bracchium* arm.] **1.** Warlike preparation; harness. *Obs.* **2.** *Print.* A curved line [ ] connecting two or more words or lines; thus, *boll* } *bowl* }; or, in music, connecting staves. **3.** *Mech.* A curved implement for holding and turning bits, etc. **4.** That which connects or fastens, as a clamp. **5.** In *pl.* Suspenders. **6.** A cord or rod for producing or maintaining tension, or a piece of material used to transmit, divert, or resist pressure. **7.** *Naut.* A rope rove through a block at the end of a yard to swing it horizontally. **8.** A pair; a couple; — orig. of dogs. **9.** That which holds anything tightly or supports it firmly, as a bandage or prop. **10.** State of being braced, tight, or resistant; tension. — **Syn.** See COUPLE.

—*v. t.;* BRACED (brāst); BRAC'ING (brās'ĭng). **1.** To bind, connect, support, or gird with or as with braces. **2.** To give tone or firmness to; stimulate; — often used with *up.* **3.** To draw tight; strain; make firm; as, to *brace* a bow; to *brace* the nerves. **4.** To place in a position for resisting pressure; hold firmly.—*v. i.* To get tone or vigor; rouse one's energies; — used esp. with *up. Colloq.*

brace game. A game in which one or more participants are swindled or cheated, esp. by preconcerted action. *Cant.*

brace'let (brās'lĕt; 24), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *bracel* armlet, *braz* arm, L. *bracchium.*] **1.** An ornamental band worn about the arm, chiefly by women. **2.** A handcuff. *Colloq.*

brac'er (brās'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which braces; a brace. **2.** A guard for the arm or wrist. **3.** A tonic or stimulant.

brach (brăch; brăk), *n.* Also **brach'et** (brăch'ĕt; 24). [F. *brachet* a hunting dog.] A bitch of the hound kind.

bra'chi-al (brā'kĭ-ăl; brăk'-), *a.* [L. *brachialis.*] Pert. to, of the nature of, or resembling, a brachium or arm.

bra'chi-ate (-āt), *a. Bot.* Having wide-spreading branches arranged in alternate pairs, as the maple; decussate.

brach'i-o-pod' (brăk'ĭ-ō-pŏd'), *n.* [*brachium* + *-pod.*] Any of a class (*Brachiopoda*) of animals, formerly classed as mollusks, having symmetrical bivalve shells within which is a pair of "arms" bearing tentacles, by which a current of water is made to bring the microscopic food to the mouth.

bra'chi-um (brā'kĭ-ŭm; brāk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CHIA (-ä). [L. *brachium* or *bracchium* arm.] *Anat.* The part of the arm or fore limb from the shoulder to the elbow.

brach'y- (brăk'ĭ-). A combining form from Greek *βραχύς, short;* as, *brachy*cephalic, *brachy*graphy, etc.

brach'y-ce-phal'ic (-sē făl'ĭk) \ *a.* [*brachy-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* **brach'y-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs) / head.] *Anthropom.* Short-headed or broad-headed; having a cephalic index of above 80. — **brach'y-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.*

brach'y-dome (brăk'ĭ-dōm), *n. Cryst.* See DOME, *n.*, 4.

bra-chyg'ra-phy (brā-kĭg'rà-fĭ), *n.* Stenography; — now chiefly used of disused systems.

bra-chyl'o-gy (-kĭl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βραχυλογία.* See BRACHY-; -LOGY.] Conciseness; brevity; a condensed expression.

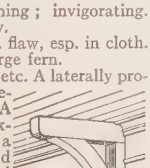
brach'y-u'ran (brăk'ĭ-ū'răn), *a.* [NL. *Brachyura; brachy-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] Of or pertaining to a suborder (*Brachyura*) of decapod crustaceans consisting of the common crabs. — *n.* A brachyuran crustacean.

brac'ing (brās'ĭng), *p. a.* Strengthening; invigorating. —*n.* A brace; also, braces collectively.

brack (brăk), *n.* A crack or breach; a flaw, esp. in cloth.

brack'en (brăk''n), *n.* A brake, or large fern.

brack'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** *Arch., Mech.,* etc. A laterally projecting member to support weight or resist pressure or strain. **2.** Hence: **a** A shelf supported by a bracket. **b** A gas fixture or lamp holder projecting from a wall, column, or the like. **3.** In writing and printing, either of the characters [ ], called also *square brackets,* or, rarely, either of the characters ( ), called also *round brackets* and now commonly *parentheses,* used to set something off from the context. Also, sometimes, a brace.



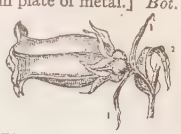
Bracket, 1.

—*v. t.* To place within brackets; connect by, or furnish with, a bracket or brackets.

brack'et-ing (-ĭng), *n. Arch.* A series or group of brackets; brackets collectively.

brack'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* [From *brack* salt water.] Saltish, as water in saline soil; distasteful. — **brack'ish-ness,** *n.*

bract (brăkt), *n.* [L. *bractea* a thin plate of metal.] *Bot.* **a** A leaf from the axil of which a flower or floral axis arises. **b** A leaf borne on the floral axis itself, esp. one subtending the flower; — more properly called *bractlet.* — **brac'te-al** (brăk'tē-ăl), *a.* — **-te-ate** (-āt), *a.* — **bract'ed,** *a.*



Flower of *Campanula medium,* showing: 1 Bractlets; 2 Bract.

brac'te-ole (brăk'tē-ōl), *n.* [L. *bracteola.*] *Bot.* = BRACT, **b.** — **brac'te-o-late** (-ō-lāt), *a.*

bract'let (brăkt'lĕt). = BRACT, **b.**

brad (brăd), *n.* A kind of thin, small nail.

brad'awl' (brăd'ôl'), *n.* A straight awl with chisel edge.

brae (brā; brē), *n.* [Icel. *brā* eyelid.] Hillside; slope; bank; a hill. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

brag (brăg), *v. i.* BRAGGED (brăgd); BRAG'GING. [ME. *braggen* to resound, blow, boast.] To talk boastfully; boast.—**Syn.** See BOAST. — *v. t.* To boast of; vaunt. — *n.* **1.** Boasting; ostentatious pretense or self-glorification. **2.** Thing bragged of. **3.** One who brags; boaster; braggart. **4.** A game at cards similar to poker. — *a. Archaic.* **1.** Brisk; valiant. **2.** Boasting; spirited; conceited. — **brag'ger** (-ẽr), *n.*

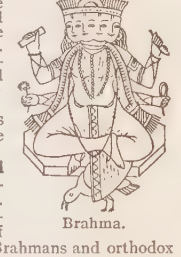
brag'ga-do'ci-o (brăg'ă-dō'shĭ-ō), *n.* [From *Braggadocchio,* a braggart in Spenser's "Faërie Queene."] **1.** A braggart; swaggerer. **2.** Empty boasting; brag.

brag'gart (brăg'ărt), *n.* [OF. *bragard* flaunting, vain, bragging.] A boaster. — *a.* Boastful. — **-gart-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Bra'gi (brä'gē), **Bra'ge,** *n.* [Icel. *Bragi.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the Æsir, god of poetry, and husband of Ithunn.

Brah'ma (brä'mà; *popularly often* brā'mà), *n.* [From *Brahma*putra River, India.] One of a breed of large domestic fowl, having a small comb and feathered legs.

Brah'ma (brä'mà), *n. Hindu Myth.* The first member of the Hindu trinity; the Creator. *Brahmā* (neuter), or *Brahm,* as it is also written, denotes the supreme soul or essence of the universe, and is conceived as comprising the trinity, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. *Brahmā* (masculine) is the personification of the supreme Brahm, and is conceived as the creator of the world.



Brahma.

Brah'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS [Skr. *Brāhmaṇa.*] A Hindu of the highest, or sacerdotal, caste.

Brah-man'ic (brä-măn'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the Brahmans or their doctrines and worship.

Brah'man-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The pantheistic religion or the system of doctrines and institutions of the Brahmans and orthodox Hindus. Socially, the great institution of Brahmanism is the caste system, now dominant throughout India.

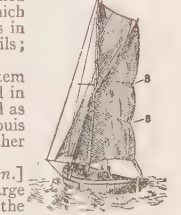
Brah'man-y (brä'măn-ĭ), **Brah'min-y** (brä'mĭn-ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to the Brahmans; Brahmanic.

Brahmany, *or* **Brahminy, kite,** a kitelike bird of prey (*Haliastur indus*) found from India to Australia.

Brah'min (-mĭn), **-min'ic.** Vars. of BRAHMAN, etc.

braid (brād), *v. t.* [AS. *bregdan* to move to and fro, to weave.] **1.** To weave, interlace, or entwine together, as threads; plait. **2.** To bind (the hair) as with a braid. **3.** To trim, ornament, or outline with braid.—*n.* **1.** A plait, band, or narrow fabric formed by intertwining different strands. **2.** A string or band for confining the hair. **3.** A narrow fabric for binding, trimming, etc. — **braid'er,** *n.*

brail (brāl), *n.* [OF. *brail, brailoel, brailel,* a band around the breeches, fr. *braies,* pl., breeches, L. *braca, bracae.*] *Naut.* A rope fastened to the leech or corner of a sail, by which the sail can be hauled up or in, as in furling.—*v. t.* To haul up by the brails; — used with *up.*



A fishing boat with Mainsail partly Brailed up. *BB* Brails.

‖ **Braille** (brā'y'; *E.* brāl), *n.* A system of printing or writing for the blind in which tangible points or dots are used as the characters. It was invented by Louis Braille (1809–1852), a French teacher of the blind.

brain (brān), *n.* [AS. *bragen, brægen.*] **1.** *a* In vertebrate animals, the large mass of nerve tissue inclosed in the skull or cranium, regarded as the seat of consciousness. It includes the *cerebrum* in front and above, and the smaller *cerebellum* below at the back.

b In many invertebrates, a large ganglion more or less corresponding to the brain of a vertebrate. **2.** Understanding; intellect; — often in the *pl.*

—*v. t.* To dash out the brains of; hence: to destroy; defeat.

brain'less, *a.* Without understanding; witless.

brain'pan' (brān'păn'), *n.* The cranium proper.

brain'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Disordered in, or due to disorder of, the mind.— **brain'sick'ly,** *adv.* — **brain'sick'ness,** *n.*

braise(brāz), *v. t.* BRAISED (brāzd); BRAIS'ING. [F. *braiser*, fr. *braise* coals.] *Cookery.* To stew or broil in a covered kettle or pan.—*n.* Charcoal powder; breeze.

brais'er (brāz'ẽr), *n.* A kettle or pan for braising.

brake (brāk), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Pteris*) of ferns (esp.: *P. aquilina* and related species), with ternately compound fronds; less properly, any fern. **2.** A thicket; a brushwood.

brake, *n.* **1.** A machine for bruising the woody part of flax or hemp so as to separate it from the fiber. **2.** Any of various instruments for breaking, bruising, or kneading. **3.** Any of several devices consisting essentially of a lever, as a pump handle, esp. a long one for several persons to use. **4.** A frame for confining a horse while being shod; also, an inclosure to restrain cattle, horses, etc. **5.** Any device for retarding or stopping by friction; as, a *brake* on a wagon wheel, on a bicycle, etc. **6.** = BREAK, a carriage.

—*v. t.* BRAKED (brākt); BRAK'ING (brāk'ĭng). **1.** To crush or break (flax or hemp) in a brake. **2.** To apply a brake to; retard or stop by a brake. **3.** To furnish or equip with a brake or brakes. —*v. i.* To manage a brake.

brake'age (brāk'ăj), *n.* Action of a brake; use of a brake.

brake'man (-măn), *n.* Also, especially *Brit.*, **brakes'man** (brāks'-). A man in charge of a brake or brakes.

brak'y (brāk'ĭ), *a.* Full of brambles, shrubs, or ferns.

Bram'ah (*properly* brăm'*à*; *often* brā'mȧ *or* brä'mȧ), *n.* Joseph Bramah (1748–1814), English inventor; — used attributively to designate certain devices invented by him, as a kind of desk, pen, lock, etc.

bram'ble (brăm'b'l), *n.* [AS. *brēmel, brembel, bræmbel.*] Any of a genus (*Rubus*) of rosaceous, often prickly, shrubs, including the raspberry and blackberry; hence, any rough, prickly shrub.

bram'bling (-blĭng), *n.* A handsome Old World finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

bram'bly (-blĭ), *a.* Full of or like brambles.

bran (brăn), *n.* [OF. *bren.*] The broken coat of the seed of grain separated from flour or meal by sifting or bolting.

branch (brănch), *n.* [F. *branche*, fr. LL. *branca* claw.] **1.** A shoot growing from the main stem of a plant or from one of the primary divisions of the stem. **2.** Any division extending like a branch; ramification. **3.** Specif.: **a** A small stream; a creek. *Local, U. S.* **b** In a bridle, either of the two parallel pieces of metal which act as levers upon the curb chain; — usually in *pl.* **4.** *Genealogy.* A division of a family descended from a particular ancestor. **5.** A member, part, section, or the like, of any complex body, work, department, etc.; as, a *branch* of knowledge, of botany. **6.** A subordinate local office, as of a bank. — **Syn.** Limb, offshoot, twig, sprig. See BOUGH.

—*v. i.* To shoot, spread, or spring off or out, in branches; ramify; diverge. —*v. t.* **1.** To divide into or as into branches. **2.** To embroider with figures of flowers or foliage.

branch'er, *n.* *Falconry.* A young hawk that has left the nest and takes to the branches of the trees.

bran'chi-a (brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. βράγχια, pl. of βράγχιον.] *Zoöl.* A gill. — **bran'chi-al** (-ăl), **bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

bran'chi-o-pod' (-ō-pŏd'), *n.* [Gr. βράγχιον fin, *pl.* βράγχια gills + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Any of a suborder (*Branchiopoda*) of phyllopods. Their feet were supposed to serve as gills.

branch'let (brănch'lĕt), *n.* A little branch.

branch'y (brăn'chĭ), *a.* Full of or bearing branches.

brand (brănd), *n.* [AS. *brand, brond*, brand, sword, from *byrnan, beornan*, to burn.] **1.** A piece of wood partly burnt, whether still burning or not. **2.** A sword. *Archaic.* **3.** A mark put on criminals with a hot iron; hence: any mark of infamy or vice; stigma. **4.** A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as to designate ownership, quality, etc.; any mark made for such a purpose, as with a stencil; hence: quality; grade; sort; class; make; as, a good *brand* of flour. **5.** Bot. Any rust fungus producing a burnt appearance in plants. **6.** A branding iron.

—*v. t.* To make a brand upon; hence: to mark as infamous; stigmatize; as, to *brand* a man as a thief.

brand'er (brăn'dẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, brands.

brand goose. [Prob. *brand* + *goose.*] The European brant.

bran'died (brăn'dĭd), *p. a.* Impregnated with brandy.

bran'dish (-dĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *brandir*, fr. *brand* a sword, OHG. *brant* brand.] To move or wave, as a weapon; to shake or flourish. —*v. i.* To glitter; coruscate.—*n.* A flourish, as with a weapon. — **bran'dish-er,** *n.*

Syn. Flourish, flaunt, wave, shake, flutter. — **Brandish, flourish, flaunt** agree in denoting a waving motion. **Brandish** implies menace or threat; **flourish**, parade, bravado, or triumph; **flaunt**, impudent or brazen ostentation or display.

brand'ling (brănd'lĭng), *n.* [See BRAND, *n.*; -LING.] A small dunghill earthworm (*Allolobophora fœtida*), used as bait. It is yellowish with brownish purple rings.

brand'–new', *a.* Perfectly new; quite new.

bran'dy (brăn'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [From older *brandywine, brandewine*, D. *brandewijn*, fr. *branden* to burn, distill + *wijn* wine.] A spirituous liquor distilled from wine; hence, any similar distilled liquor, as from the fermented juice of peaches, cherries, or apples. — *v. t.*; -DIED (-dĭd); -DY-ING. To flavor, blend, or treat with brandy.

bran'gle (brăn'g'l), *n.* & *v. i.* Wrangle; brawl; squabble.

brank (brăngk), *n.*, *or, more commonly,* **branks** (brăngks), *n. pl.* An iron frame having a triangular piece entering the mouth, formerly used for correcting scolding women.

bran'–new'. Var. of BRAND-NEW.

bran'ny (brăn'ĭ), *a.* Of, like, or containing bran.

brant (brănt), *n.* Any of several species of small dark geese.

bran'tail' (brăn'tāl'), *n.* [For *brandtail.*] The European redstart; — so called from its red tail.

brash (brăsh), *n.* **1.** A fit of sickness; also, rash or eruption. **2.** A burst of rain.

brash, *a.* Hasty; impetuous; hence, saucy. *Colloq.*

brash, *a.* Brittle, as vegetables or, especially, timber. — *n.* **1.** Rubbish, as clippings of hedges, fragments of ice, etc. **2.** Wood that is brash, or brittle. — **brash'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

bra'sier (brā'zhẽr). Var. of BRAZIER.

bras'i-lin (brăz'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A substance, $C_{16}H_{14}O_5$, from brazilwood in yellow crystals, white when pure. It is colored intensely red by alkalies on exposure to air, being oxidized to **bra-sil'e-in** (brȧ-zĭl'ē-ĭn), $C_{16}H_{12}O_5$.

brass (brȧs), *n.* [AS. *bræs.*] **1.** An alloy of copper and zinc, with, sometimes, tin. **2.** Money in general; cash. *Dial. or Colloq.* **3.** In *pl.* Brass utensils, ornaments, musical instruments, etc. **4.** *Mach.* Any of the brass, bronze, or gun-metal linings or steps in a bearing. **5.** An engraved or figured brass plate, as a memorial tablet.

bras'sage (brȧs'ăj), *n.* [F., from *brasser* to stir, as fused metal, OF. *bracier.*] The sum levied to pay the expense of coinage;—sometimes, less properly, called *seigniorage.*

bras'sard (brăs'ärd; brȧ-särd'), *n.* [F.] A brassart; also, a badge worn on the arm; armlet.

bras'sart (brăs'ärt), *n.* [F. *brassard*, fr. *bras* arm.] Armor for the arm, esp. the upper arm. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

brass band. *Music.* A band of musicians who play upon wind instruments made of brass.

bras'si-ca'ceous (brăs'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *brassica* cabbage.] Belonging to the family (*Brassicaceæ*) of herbs including the cabbages, mustards, cresses, turnips, and radishes.

‖ **bras'sière'** (brȧ'syâr'), *n.* [F.] A form of woman's underwaist stiffened with whalebones, or the like, and worn, often over the corsets, to support the breasts.

brass'y (brȧs'ĭ), *a.*; BRASS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, brass. **2.** Impudently bold; brazen. **3.** Degenerate; base. — **brass'i-ly,** *adv.* — **brass'i-ness,** *n.*

brass'y (brȧs'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). *Golf.* A wooden club soled with brass.

brat (brăt), *n.* [AS. *bratt* cloak, fr. Celtic.] A child; offspring; — now usually contemptuous.

bratch'et (brăch'ĕt). Var. of BRACHET.

brat'tice (brăt'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *bretasce, bretage*, parapet, OF. *bretesche* wooden tower, LL. *breteschia, bertresca.*] **1.** *Fort.* A temporary construction of wood erected as an advanced work or on such a work. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A wooden partition, as in a mine for controlling ventilation or as a support to a roof or wall.

—*v. t.*; -TICED (-ĭst); -TIC-ING (-ĭs-ĭng). *Mining.* To provide with a brattice; — often used with *up.*

braun'ite (broun'ĭt), *n.* [After M. *Braun*, of Gotha.] *Min.* A brittle silicate of manganese, $3Mn_2O_3 \cdot MnSiO_3$.

bra-va'do (brȧ-vä'dō; -vā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [Sp. *bravada, bravata*, boast, brag. See BRAVE.] Boastful behavior; ostentatious show of bravery. — **Syn.** See BRAVERY. —*v. i.* To show bravado; storm.

brave (brāv), *a.*; BRAV'ER (brāv'ẽr); BRAV'EST (-ĕst; 24). [F., fr. It. *bravo* (orig.) fierce, wild.] **1.** Courageous; as, a *brave* man, act; — opposed to *cowardly.* **2.** Superior; excellent; fine. *Archaic.* **3.** Making a fine show or display; as, *brave* clothes. — **Syn.** Gallant, daring, valiant, valorous, bold, heroic, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, stout-hearted.

—*n.* **1.** A brave person. **2.** A bully; a bravo. **3.** A North American Indian warrior. **4.** A challenge; defiance. *Archaic.* —*v. t.*; BRAVED (brāvd); BRAV'ING (brāv'ĭng). **1.** To encounter with courage and fortitude; dare. **2.** To adorn; make showy. *Obs.* **3.** To make brave; embolden.—*v. i.* To vaunt or boast. — **brave'ly,** *adv.* — **brave'ness,** *n.*

brav'er-y (brāv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Quality of being brave; courage. **2.** Brave show; fine dress.

Syn. Bravery, bravado. **Bravery** stands for the quality (see COURAGE) of which **bravado** is the pretense.

bra'vo (brä'vō; brä'vō) ; *n.* ; *pl.* -VOES or -VOS (-vōz). [It.] A daring villain ; a bandit or professional assassin.

bra'vo (brä'vō), *interj.* [It.] Well done ! excellent ! good ! —*n.* ; *pl.* BRAVOS (-vōz). An exclamation of "bravo."

bra-vu'ra (brä-vōō'rä), *n.* [It.] **1.** A show of daring or brilliancy ; dash. **2.** A florid, brilliant style of music.

brawl (brôl), *n.* [F. *branle* a sort of dance, shake.] A kind of sprightly dance or its music. *Obs.*

brawl, *v. i.* [ME. *braulen* to quarrel, boast, *brallen* to cry, make a noise.] **1.** To quarrel noisily and outrageously. **2.** To make a loud confused noise, as a stream running over stones. — *n.* Noisy quarrel ; wrangle ; a noise likened to wrangling. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE. — **brawl'er,** *n.*

brawn (brôn), *n.* [OF. *braon* fleshy part, muscle, fr. OHG. *brâto* flesh.] **1.** Full, strong muscles, esp. of the arm or leg ; muscular strength. **2.** Flesh of a boar.

brawn'y (brôn'ĭ), *a.* ; BRAWN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. Muscular ; fleshy ; strong. — **brawn'i-ness,** *n.*

brax'y (brăk'sĭ ; brăk'-), *n.* A fatal infectious disease of sheep, closely resembling anthrax.

bray (brā), *v. t.* [OF. *breier* to pound, grind, OHG. *brehhan* to break.] To pound, beat, rub, or grind small or fine.

bray, *v. i.* [F. *braire* to bray, OF. *braire* to cry.] To utter a loud harsh cry ; —now chiefly used of the ass, or donkey. —*v. t.* To make or utter (a bray). —*n.* A harsh cry or noise ; esp. the cry of an ass. — **bray'er,** *n.*

bray'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, brays, or grinds ; specif., an implement for spreading ink in hand printing.

braze (brāz), *v. t.* ; BRAZED (brāzd) ; BRAZ'ING (brāz'ĭng). [F. *braser.*] **1.** To solder with hard solder, esp. with an alloy of copper and zinc. **2.** To harden.

braze, *v. t.* [AS. *bræsian,* fr. *bræs* brass. See BRASS.] To make, cover, or ornament with or as with brass.

bra'zen (brā'z'n), *a.* [AS. *bræsen.*] **1.** Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, brass. **2.** Sounding harsh and loud, like resounding brass. **3.** Impudent ; shameless.

brazen age, *Myth.,* the bronze age. — **b.,** *or* **molten, sea,** *Jewish Antiq.,* a large laver or basin of copper or bronze in Solomon's temple. 1 *Kings* vii. 23–26 ; 2 *Chron.* iv. 2–5. —*v. t.* **1.** To face brazenly ; carry (out or through) impudently or shamelessly. **2.** To make bold or brazen ; harden. — **bra'zen-ly,** *adv.* — **bra'zen-ness,** *n.*

bra'zen-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Impudent ; shameless.

bra'zier (brā'zhẽr), *n.* [ME. *brasiere.*] An artificer who works in brass.

bra'zier, *n.* [From F., fr. *braise* live coals, OF. *brése.*] A pan for burning coals.

bra-zil' (brä-zĭl'), *n.* [ME. *brasil,* LL. *brasile ;* perh. from Sp. or Pg. *brasa* a live coal (cf. BRAZIER a pan) ; or Ar. *wars* plant for dyeing red or yellow. This name was given to the wood from its color, and King Emanuel of Portugal (1469–1521) is said to have given the name *Brazil* to the country in South America because it produces this wood.] Brazilwood.

Bra-zil'ian (-yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Brazil. —*n.* A native or inhabitant of Brazil.

Bra-zil' nut (brä-zĭl'). An oily 3-angled nut, the seed of a tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of Brazil.

Brazil Nut. 1 Fruit showing arrangement of nuts; 2 Nut.

bra-zil'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* [See BRAZIL.] **1.** The hard, heavy dyewood of a redwood (*Biancæa sappan*). See SAPAN WOOD. **2.** The similar wood of various tropical American cæsalpiniaceous trees.

breach (brēch), *n.* [AS. *brece* (in comp.) a (broken) piece, fr. *brecan* to break.] **1.** Act of breaking ; state of being broken ; gap or opening made by breaking ; rupture ; break. **2.** A breaking of waters, as over a vessel ; the waters themselves ; surge ; surf. **3.** A breaking or infraction of a law, obligation, or tie ; violation ; as, a *breach* of trust. **4.** A breaking up of amicable relations ; rupture ; as, a *breach* of friendship. **5.** A bruise ; wound. — **Syn.** Rent, cleft, chasm, rift, disruption ; fracture ; infringement ; quarrel, dispute, difference.

breach of promise, violation of one's plighted word, esp. of a promise to marry.

— *v. t.* To make a breach or opening in.

breach'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a breach or breaches. **2.** Apt to break fences ; as, *breachy* cattle.

bread (brĕd), *n.* [AS. *bréad* fragment, morsel, bread.] **1.** An article of food made from flour or meal by moistening, kneading, and baking. **2.** A piece or portion of bread ; roll ; loaf ; as, an altar *bread. Now chiefly Eccl.* **3.** Food ; sustenance. **4.** Beebread.

—*v. t. Cookery.* To cover with bread crumbs.

bread and butter, *or (esp. when used adjectively)* **bread-and-butter,** *n.* Bread spread with butter ; hence, *Colloq.,* livelihood. As an attributive adjective phrase : **a** Juvenile ; boyish or girlish. **b** Associated with getting a livelihood ; workaday ; prosaic.

bread'fruit' (-frōōt'), *n.* The large round fruit of a Polynesian moraceous tree (*Artocarpus communis*) ; also, the tree. The fruit, when baked, somewhat resembles bread.

Breadfruit. 1 Fruit; 2, 3 Staminate and Pistillate Flower clusters.

bread'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* The nut of a moraceous tree (*Brosimum alicastrum*) of Jamaica and Mexico. It is roasted and ground into a flour.

bread'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* The edible, farinaceous root of a fabaceous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*). *West. U. S.*

bread'stuff' (brĕd'stŭf'), *n.* That of which bread is made ; also, bread ; biscuit ; — used chiefly in the *pl.*

breadth (brĕdth), *n.* [AS. *brædu,* fr. *brād* broad.] **1.** Distance or measure from side to side ; width. **2.** Anything with reference to, or as measured by, its width, or breadth. **3.** Spaciousness ; extent ; distance. **4.** Largeness ; liberality, as of ideas. **5.** *Fine Arts.* Quality of having the details so massed as to produce an impression of largeness and unity.

breadth'ways' (-wāz') *adv.* In the direction of the **breadth'wise'** (-wīz') } breadth.

bread'win'ner (brĕd'wĭn'ẽr), *n.* A member of a family whose labor supplies its food ; also, a means of livelihood.

break, brake (brāk), *n.* A kind of large wagonette.

break (brāk), *v. t.* ; *pret.* BROKE (brōk), *Archaic* BRAKE ; *p. p.* BRO'KEN (brō'k'n), *Obs. or Archaic* BROKE ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREAK'ING. [AS. *brecan.*] **1.** In general, to separate into parts or fragments by concussion or stress ; separate violently. **2.** Hence : **a** To cut or tear up (game or fowl) ; carve. **b** To rupture the surface of ; specif., to plow (land) preparatory to sowing ; — sometimes used with *in* or *up.* **c** To crack the skin of or bruise, as the head ; wound. **3.** To destroy, impair, disable, or overcome by or as by breaking ; shatter ; crush ; specif., to destroy the completeness or arrangement of ; as, to *break* a set ; to *break* ranks. **4.** To destroy the tone, firmness, or resiliency of ; specif. : **a** To reduce to subjection ; as, to *break* a colt. **b** To bankrupt ; ruin. **c** To cashier ; degrade ; dismiss ; deprive (of). **d** To go beyond or exceed (a record). **5.** To lay open by or as by breaking ; burst in, through, or out ; force a way into ; penetrate. **6.** Hence : **a** To transgress or violate ; as, to *break* a law. **b** To lay open, as a purpose ; disclose. **c** To impart, as news. **7.** To destroy the continuity of ; as : **a** To terminate ; interrupt ; as, to *break* joints (as in bricklaying) ; to *break* silence ; to *break* one's fast ; to *break* one's journey, etc. **b** To open or interrupt (an electric circuit or current) ; —opposed to *make.* **c** To lessen or avert the shock of, as the wind. **d** To change the direction of, as a line. **8.** To cause in (one) the discontinuance (of a habit or practice) ; also, with *off,* to discontinue. — **Syn.** Dispart, rend, tear ; shatter, batter ; violate, infringe, demolish ; burst, dislocate. **to break bread,** to partake of or dispense bread or food, as in the Communion. — **to b. bulk,** to destroy the entirety of a load, package, etc., as in beginning to unload. — **to b. in. a** To force in ; as, to *break in* a door. **b** To train ; discipline ; as, to *break in* a horse. — **to b. on the wheel,** formerly, to execute or torture by stretching upon a wheel or frame and breaking the limbs with an iron bar. — **to b. the ice,** to get through first difficulties ; introduce a subject. — **to b. up,** to dissolve ; put an end to.

—*v. i.* **1.** To come apart, usually with suddenness and violence ; part ; burst asunder ; curl over and fall in foam, as waves. **2.** To disintegrate or dissolve ; as, the frost *breaks* before the sun. **3.** To fail, weaken, or succumb as if by breaking ; specif. : **a** To give way ; as, the enemy *broke* before them. **b** To be overwhelmed with grief ; as, my heart is *breaking.* **c** To lose health or strength. **d** To become bankrupt ; fail. **4.** To burst forth violently ; as, a cry *broke* from his lips **5.** To come suddenly (into sight or notice) ; specif., to dawn. **6.** To change abruptly, as in the gait, in direction, etc. **7.** To cease to have relations ; fall out ; as, to *break* with a friend. **8.** *Music.* To fail in musical quality, as the voice of a singer ; also, to change in tone, as a boy's voice at puberty. **9.** Of fish, to leap wholly or partly out of water, as after the bait.

—*n.* **1.** An act or the action of breaking ; rupture ; fracture ; also, the action of breaking in or forth ; irruption ; as, a *break* for freedom ; *break* of day ; hence, dawn. **2.** An effect of, or the condition produced by, breaking ; a gap, rent, or breach ; specif. : **a** A cessation ; pause ; as, a *break* in the conversation. **b** A cæsura. **c** An interruption in continuity in writing or printing ; also, marks [. . .] indicative of such interruptions. **d** A change of direction, esp. abrupt ; as, a *break* in a wall ; a *break* of a cricket ball. **3.** *a Elec.* An opening or lack of continuity in a circuit, interrupting the

electric current. **b** *Teleg.* A commutator. **c** *Stock Exchange.* A sudden and abrupt decline of prices. *Amer.* **4.** *Music.* **a** An abrupt change in the quality or pitch of a tone. **b** The point where one register changes to another, as of a voice or an instrument. **5.** *Sports and Games.* **a** *Tenpins.* A failure to get a strike or a spare on a frame. **b** *Pool.* The shot that scatters the balls, as at the opening of a game. **c** A sequence of successful shots in billiard or pool games or in croquet; a run. **6.** A blunder, esp. in saying or doing something out of place. *Colloq. Amer.*

break'a-ble (brāk'ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being broken.

break'age (brāk'ĭj), *n.* Act or result of breaking; a break; articles broken; allowance for things broken.

break'bone' fe'ver (-bōn'). Dengue.

break'down' (-doun'), *n.* **1.** A breaking down; downfall; failure. **2.** A noisy, rapid, shuffling dance.

break'er (brāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, breaks. **2.** *Naut.* A small water cask. **3.** A wave breaking into foam, as against the shore. — **Syn.** See WAVE.

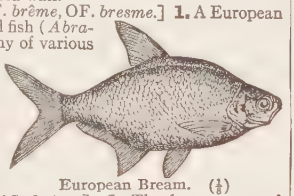
break'fast (brĕk'fȧst), *n.* [*break* + *fast.*] **1.** The first meal of the day, or the food then eaten. **2.** A meal after fasting. — *v. i. & t.* To eat, or to furnish with, breakfast.

break'neck' (brāk'nĕk'), *a.* Involving danger of a broken neck; as, a *breakneck* pace.

break'–up', *n.* Disruption; dispersion.

break'wa'ter (brāk'wô'tẽr), *n.* A structure for breaking the force of waves, as a sea wall.

bream (brēm), *n.* [F. *brême*, OF. *bresme.*] **1.** A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Abramis brama*). **2.** **a** Any of various marine fishes (family *Sparidæ*), as the schnapper, porgy, and scup. **b** Any of various fresh-water sunfishes.



European Bream. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

bream, *v. t. Naut.* To clean, as a ship's bottom.

breast (brĕst), *n.* [AS. *bréost.*] **1.** The fore or ventral part of the body between the neck and the belly. **2.** Either of the two protuberant glands on the chest in man and some other mammals, in which, in the female, the milk is secreted; a mamma; teat. **3.** Something like, or suggestive of, the human breast, or bosom; as, the *breasts* of a hill, specif.: **a** The face of a working in a mine. **b** In a plow, the front part of the moldboard. **4.** The seat of consciousness, esp. of the emotions; hence: courage; spirit. — *v. t.* To meet with the breast; struggle with or oppose manfully; as, to *breast* the waves; to *breast* adversity.

breast'bone' (brĕst'bōn'), *n.* The sternum. [throat.

breast'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* A pin worn on the breast or at the

breast'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* **1.** A plate or the like covering or protecting the breast, as a piece of defensive armor, a piece against which a workman presses in operating a breast drill, a strap across a horse's breast, etc. **2.** *Jewish Antiq.* A vestment of the high priest, set with twelve gems bearing the names of the tribes of Israel.

breast'plow' } (-plou'), *n.* A kind of plow, for cutting
breast'plough' } turf, driven by the breast of the workman.

breast'rail' (-rāl'), *n.* The upper rail of a parapet.

breast'sum'mer (-sŭm'ẽr), *n.* [*breast* + *summer* a beam.] *Arch.* A beam, girder, or lintel placed horizontally over an opening, as a window, to support the superstructure.

breast'work' (-wûrk'), *n. Fort.* A defensive work of moderate height, hastily thrown up.

breath (brĕth), *n.* [AS. *brǽð.*] **1.** Odor. *Obs.* **2.** A vapor or exhalation; esp., a fragrant emanation, or the air charged with it. **3.** Air inhaled and exhaled in respiration. **4.** A very slight breeze. **5.** Power of respiration; hence: life; strength. **6.** A single respiration; hence: a single act; an instant; as, all at one *breath.* **7.** Act or power of breathing naturally or freely; as, out of *breath;* also, time to breathe; respite. **8.** Gentle exercise, quickening respiration. **9.** That which is produced by the breath, as a film of moisture on a cold object, or an utterance; hence: the slightest effort; a trifle. **10.** *Phon.* Voiceless expiration, as in uttering *f, k, p, s, t,* etc. Cf. VOICELESS.

under one's breath, in a whisper or low tone.

breath'a-ble (brēth'ə-b'l), *a.* Fit or suitable for breathing; respirable.

breathe (brēth), *v. i.;* BREATHED (brēthd); BREATH'ING. **1.** To exhale an odor or perfume. **2.** To respire; hence: to take breath; rest; also, to live. **3.** To pass like breath; exhale; blow gently. — *v. t.* **1.** To exhale. **2.** To inject by breathing; infuse; — used with *into.* **3.** To respire. **4.** To utter, esp. softly or secretly; whisper. **5.** To express; manifest; give forth; as, the whole book *breathes* unrest. **6.** To suffer to take breath, or recover natural breathing; rest, as, to *breathe* a horse. **7.** To promote free respiration in; exercise. **8.** To put out of breath; exhaust. **9.** *Phon.* To utter without vocality, as the nonvocal consonants.

breath'er (brēth'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or creature that breathes. **2.** That which puts one out of breath or stimulates breathing, as violent exercise. *Colloq.*

breath'ing (brēth'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Respiration; hence: **a** A pause for respiration; delay. **b** Promotion of respiration; act of exercising. **c** Utterance; communication by words. **2.** Inspiration; also, aspiration or ardent desire. **3.** Air in gentle motion; also, a vent or breathing place. **4.** The sound expressed by the letter *h;* aspirate; aspiration. **5.** *Gr. Gram.* A mark [ʽ], called *rough breathing,* used to indicate aspiration, or a mark [ʼ], called *smooth breathing,* used to indicate the absence of aspiration, as in ὥρα (*pron.* hō'rȧ) and ὥρα (*pron.* ō'rȧ); — called also, respectively, *spiritus asper* and *spiritus lenis.*

breath'less (brĕth'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without breath; hence, dead. **2.** Spent with action; out of breath. **3.** Holding the breath because of fear, expectation, or intense interest.

brec'cia (brĕch'ȧ), *n.* [It.] *Geol.* A rock of angular fragments cemented together. — **brec'ci-at'ed** (-ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*

bred (brĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of BREED.

brede (brēd), *n.* [See BRAID.] Braid; embroidery. *Archaic.*

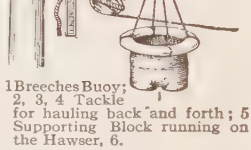
breech (brēch), *n.* [See BREECHES.] **1.** The buttocks. **2.** The hinder or lower part; esp., the rear part of a firearm, behind the bore. **3.** The bottom of a block, or pulley. — (brēch; brĭch), *v. t.* To furnish with breeches or a breech.

breech'block' (brēch'blŏk'), *n. Ordnance.* In the mechanism of breech-loading firearms, the steel block which closes the rear of the bore against the force of the charge.

breech'cloth' (-klŏth'; 62), *n.* A cloth around the breech.

breech'es (brĭch'ĕz; 24), *n. pl.* [AS. *brēc,* pl. of *brōc* breech, breeches.] **1.** An outer garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. **2.** Trousers. *Colloq.*

breeches buoy. In the life-saving service, a pair of canvas short-legged breeches depending from an annular or beltlike life buoy, running on a hawser extending from the ship to the land, to take off passengers.



1 Breeches Buoy; 2, 3, 4 Tackle for hauling back and forth; 5 Supporting Block running on the Hawser, 6.

breech'ing (brĭch'ĭng; brēch'-), *n.* **1.** A whipping on the breech. **2.** Part of a harness which passes round the breech of a horse. **3.** The breech or breech action of a gun.

breech'load'er (brēch'-lōd'ẽr), *n.* A breech-loading firearm.

breech'–load'ing, *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech.

breech plug. *Ordnance.* A plug for closing the breech of a gun, as of a field gun; a breechblock.

breech screw. *Ordnance.* A breechblock having an interrupted screw.

breed (brēd), *v. t.;* BRED (brĕd); BREED'ING. [AS. *brēdan* to nourish, cherish, fr. *brōd* brood.] **1.** To produce as offspring; bear; beget. **2.** To bring up; nurse and foster. **3.** To be the birthplace of; as, a rugged country *breeds* a hardy race. **4.** To cause; produce; as, to *breed* disease. **5.** To propagate, as any kind of stock. — **Syn.** Engender, generate, gender, nourish, rear, train.

— *v. i.* **1.** To bear and nourish young; be with young. **2.** To have birth; originate. **3.** To raise a breed; get progeny. — *n.* **1.** A race or variety related by descent and, in general, similar; stock; strain. **2.** Class; sort; kind. **3.** Brood. *Obs.*

breed'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which breeds.

breed'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who breeds; esp., propagation of animals or plants. **2.** Nurture; bringing up. **3.** Deportment, esp. good deportment, regarded as the result of one's upbringing; manners. — **Syn.** See EDUCATION.

breeze (brēz), *n.,* **breeze fly.** [AS. *briosa.*] Any of various horseflies and botflies that torment animals.

breeze, *n.* [F. *braise* cinders, live coals.] Refuse, as that left in making coke or charcoal.

breeze, *n.* [F. *brise,* or Sp. *briza, brisa.*] **1.** A gentle wind. **2.** A flurry of excitement. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See WIND.

breez'y (brēz'ĭ), *a.;* BREEZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Having breezes; airy. **2.** Fresh; brisk; vivacious. *Colloq.*

breg'ma (brĕg'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. βρέγμα front of the head.] *Craniol.* The point of junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures of the skull. — **breg-mat'ic** (brĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.*

bre'hon (brē'hŏn), *n.* [Ir. *breitheamh* judge.] An ancient Irish lawyer or judge. The brehons were abolished in the reign of James I (1603-25).

bre-loque' (brē-lōk'), *n.* [F.] A seal or charm for a watch chain.

breme (brēm), *a.* Fierce; furious; stormy. *Obs. or Poetic.*

brest'sum'mer. Var. of BREASTSUMMER.

breth'ren (brĕth'rĕn), *n., pl.* of BROTHER; — used in solemn address, and of religious sects or their members.

Bret'on (brĕt'ŭn; brĭt'ŭn; *F.* brə-tôN'), *a.* Of or relating

to Bretagne (Brittany, formerly called Armorica) or the Bretons.—*n.* A native of Bretagne; also, the language of the Bretons, related to Welsh.

breve (brēv), *n.* [It. *breve* or F. *brève*, fr. L. *brevis* short.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A note equivalent to one half (or one third) of the long in the Middle Ages. **b** The longest modern note, rarely used, equivalent to two semibreves. **2.** *Law.* An original writ; any writ or precept under seal, issued out of any court. **3.** A curved mark [˘] used to indicate a short vowel or syllable.

bre-vet' (brē-vĕt'; brĕv'ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *brevis* short.] *Mil.* A commission giving an officer higher nominal rank than that for which he receives pay; an honorary promotion of an officer.—*v. t.;* BRE-VET'TED; -VET'TING; *or* BREV'ET-ED; -ET-ING. To confer rank on by brevet.—*a.* Taking or conferring rank by brevet; as, *brevet* officer; *brevet* rank. [of a brevet officer.

bre-vet'cy (-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). *Mil.* Rank or condition

bre'vi-a-ry (brē'vĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *breviarium* abridgment, fr. *breviarius* abridged.] In the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, a book containing the daily public or canonical prayers for the canonical hours.

bre-vier' (brē-vēr'), *n.* [Prob. orig. used in printing a *breviary.*] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

brev'i-ros'trate (brĕv'ĭ-rŏs'trāt), *n.* [L. *brevis* short + E. *rostrate.*] *Zoöl.* Short-billed.

brev'i-ty (brĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *brevitas*, fr. *brevis* short.] **1.** Shortness of duration; briefness of time. **2.** Shortness in speech or writing; conciseness.

brew (brōō), *v. t.* [AS. *bréowan.*] **1.** To prepare, as beer, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation, or infusion and fermentation. **2.** To foment or prepare as if by brewing; plot; concoct, as mischief.—*v. i.* **1.** To brew beer or other liquor. **2.** To be in preparation; be forming or gathering, as a storm.—*n.* That which is brewed.—**brew'er,** *n.*

brew'age (-ăj), *n.* Malt liquor; also, a brewing.

brew'ers' grains (brōō'ĕrz). The insoluble residue left from the grain in making beer, much used for fodder.

brew'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A building and apparatus for brewing.

brew'house' (-hous'), *n.* A brewery.

brew'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of preparing liquors which are brewed, as beer and ale. **2.** The quantity brewed at once. **3.** A mixing together; concoction.

brew'is (brōō'ĭs), *n.* [OF. & F. *brouet.*] **1.** Broth or pottage, properly that in which beef has been boiled. **2.** Bread soaked in broth, drippings of roast meat, etc.

bri'ar (brī'ĕr). Var. of BRIER.

Bri-a're-an (brī-ā'rē-ăn; 3), *a.* Pertaining to or like **Bri-a're-us** (-ŭs), one of the hundred-handed giants of Greek mythology; hence, hundred-handed or many-handed.

bri'ar-wood' (brī'ār-wōōd'). Var. of BRIERWOOD.

brib'a-ble (brīb'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bribed; venal.

bribe (brīb), *n.* [F., a lump of bread, scraps, LL. *briba* scrap of bread.] **1.** A price, gift, or favor bestowed or promised in order to pervert or corrupt a person in a position of trust, as an official. **2.** That which seduces; seduction; allurement.—*v. t.;* BRIBED (brībd); BRIB'ING (brīb'ĭng). To give promise, influence, or gain by a bribe.—*v. i.* To bribe a person; practice bribery.—**brib'er** (brīb'ĕr), *n.*

brib'er-y (brīb'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act or practice of giving or taking bribes.

bric'-a-brac' (brĭk'ă-brăk'), *n.* [F. *bric-à-brac.*] Curious or antique articles of virtu; odd knickknacks.

brick (brĭk), *n.* [F. *brique.*] **1.** A building and paving material made from moist clay molded into blocks and hardened in the sun or by fire; also, one of these blocks. **2.** Any of various oblong rectangular masses. **3.** *A good fellow. Slang.*—*v. t.* To lay, pave, or the like, with bricks.

brick'bat' (-băt'), *n.* A fragment of a brick.

brick'kiln' (-kĭl'; -kĭln'), *n.* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked, or burnt; also, a pile of green bricks arched to receive underneath the fuel for burning them.

brick'lay'ing, *n.* Act, occupation, or art of laying bricks, or building with bricks.—**brick'lay'er,** *n.*

brick'le (brĭk'l), *a.* [ME. *brekil, brokel, bruchel*, fr. AS. *brecan*, E. *break.*] Brittle. *Obs. or Dial.*

brick'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work of or with bricks.

bri-cole' (brĭ-kōl'; brĭk'ūl), *n.* [F.] **1.** A catapult. **2.** In court tennis, the rebound of a ball from a wall; also, the side stroke or play by which the ball is driven against the wall; fig., indirect action or stroke. **3.** *Billiards.* A shot in which the cue ball is driven first against the cushion.

brid'al (brīd'ăl), *n.* [AS. *brȳdealo.* See 1st BRIDE; ALE.] A nuptial festival or ceremony; a marriage.—*a.* Of or pertaining to a bride or a wedding; nuptial.

bride (brīd), *n.* [AS. *brȳd.*] A woman newly married, or about to be married.

bride, *n.* [F.] **1.** A loop, bar, or tie in needlework, etc. **2.** A bonnet string. [a wedding feast.

bride'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* Rich or highly ornamented cake for

bride'groom' (-grōōm'), *n.* [AS. *brȳdguma; brȳd* bride + *guma* man, the *r* being perhaps due to confusion with *groom.*] A man newly married, or about to be married.

bride'maid'en (-mād'n), *n.* A bridesmaid. *Archaic.*

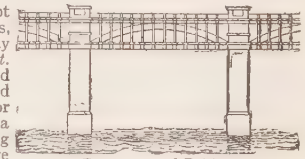
brides'maid' (brīdz'mād'), *n.* A maid or woman who attends a bride at her wedding.

brides'man (-măn), *n.* A groomsman.

bride'well (brīd'wĕl), *n.* A house of correction; loosely, a jail; — from a former house of correction in London. *Eng.*

bridge (brĭj), *n.* [AS. *brycg, bricg.*] **1.** A structure erected over a depression or an obstacle, as a river, railroad, etc., carrying a passageway for foot passengers, vehicles, etc. **2.** A gangway for boats. **3.** *Naut.* A platform elevated above the rail and extending across or over the deck of a vessel. **4.** Anything like, or suggestive of, a bridge; specif.:

Masonry Bridge.



Bottom-road Bridge.

a The upper bony part of the nose. **b** The arch for the strings on a violin, guitar, etc. **c** The pons Varolii. **d** A low separating wall, usually of fire brick, in a furnace. **e** *Dentistry.* A device for securing artificial crowns, in spaces where teeth are missing, by anchorage to natural teeth as abutments. **f** *Elec.* A device to measure the resistance of a wire or other conductor forming part of an electric circuit. **5.** A card game resembling whist, in which one hand is played as a dummy. [bridges on or over.

—*v. t.;* BRIDGED (brĭjd); BRIDG'ING. To build a bridge or

bridge'board' (-bōrd'), *n. Arch.* A notched board to support the treads and risers of wooden stairs.

bridge'head' (-hĕd'), *n. Fort.* A defensive work covering or commanding the extremity of a bridge nearest the enemy; tête-de-pont.

A A Bridgeboards; *T* Tread; *R* Riser.

Bridg'et-tine. Var. of BRIGITTINE.

bridg'ing (brĭj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BRIDGE. Specif.: *vb.n. Arch.* The braces, or system of bracing, used between timbers to stiffen them and distribute the weight.

bri'dle (brī'd'l), *n.* [AS. *brīdel.*] **1.** The headgear with which a horse is governed, consisting of headstall, bit, and reins. **2.** A restraint; curb; check. **3.** A scold's bridle. See BRANK. **4.** The action of a person who bridles, or assumes a dignified or offended air. **5.** Something suggestive of a bridle; as, a strip of metal joining two parts in a machine; a similar piece, as a band or flanges, for restraining motion.

—*v. t.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To equip with a bridle. **2.** To restrain, guide, or govern with or as with a bridle.—**Syn.** Check, curb, control, master, subdue.

—*v. i.* To hold up the head and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment.—**bri'dler,** *n.*

bridle path. A path or way allowing, or open only to, the passage of saddle horses and pack horses.

bri'dle-wise', *a.* Responsive to the action of the reins.

bri-doon' (brĭ-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *bridon.*] The snaffle and rein of a double bridle (one having both snaffle and curb bits).

Brie (brē), *n.*, **Brie cheese.** A kind of cream cheese made in the district of Brie, France; also, any similar cheese.

brief (brēf), *a.* [F. *brief, bref*, fr. L. *brevis.*] **1.** Short; curtailed. **2.** Concise; terse; succinct; condensed.

Syn. Brief, short. Brief commonly refers to duration only; short, to either duration or linear extent or to both; as, a *brief* interview; a *short* sermon, time, man.

—*adv.* Briefly. *Obs. or Poetic.*

—*n.* **1.** A short, concise writing or letter; hence: a summary; epitome. **2.** **a** An apostolic brief, or kind of papal letter less formal than the bull. **b** Any formal letter or dispatch. **3.** *Law.* **a** A writ. **b** A concise statement of a client's case for instruction of counsel, or of the points of a legal argument.

in brief, in short; briefly.

—*v. t.* **1.** To make an abstract or abridgment of. **2.** To provide with, or instruct by, a brief; hence, to retain as counsel *Eng.* **3.** To express briefly.—**brief'ly,** *adv.*—**brief'ness,** *n.*

brief'less, *a.* Having no brief; without clients.

bri'er (brī'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *brēr, brǽr.*] **1.** Any plant with a woody stem bearing thorns or prickles, as the blackberry. **2.** A group of brier bushes; also, a thorn or twig of a brier.

bri'er, *n.* [F. *bruyère.*] **1.** The tree heath (*Erica arborea*) of southern Europe. Its root is used in making tobacco pipes. **2.** A pipe of brierwood.

brier root (brī'ẽr). Brierwood.

bri'er-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** The root wood of the brier; also, any of various other woods used in the manufacture of tobacco pipes. **2.** A pipe made of this wood.

bri'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of briers. — *n.* A briery place.

brig (brĭg), *n.* [Short for BRIGANTINE.] *Naut.* A two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

Brig.

brig, *n.* On a United States man-of-war, the place of confinement for offenders.

bri-gade' (brĭ-gād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *brigata* troop, crew, brigade, *briga* quarrel.] **1.** *Mil.* A body of troops consisting of two or more regiments, or similar units, commanded by a brigadier general. **2.** Any body of persons organized for acting or marching together; as, a fire *brigade*; the Boys' *Brigade*.

— *v. t.*; -GAD'ED (-gād'ĕd ; 24) ; -GAD'ING. **1.** To form into a brigade, or into brigades. **2.** To classify.

brig'a-dier' (brĭg'ȧ-dēr'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* One commanding a brigade; specif. : **a** In the United States army, a brigadier general. **b** In the British service, an officer of any rank temporarily in command of a brigade.

brigadier general. *Mil.* An officer commanding a brigade, ranking next above a colonel. See ARMY.

brig'and (brĭg'ănd), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *brigant* light-armed soldier, LL. *brigans.*] A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; a freebooter. — **brig'and-age** (-ăn-dāj), *n.* — **brig'and-ish,** *a.* — **brig'and-ism** (-dĭz'm), *n.*

brig'an-dine (-ăn-dēn ; -dĭn), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *brigant.*] A medieval coat of body armor consisting of scales or plates.

brig'an-tine (-tēn ; -tĭn), *n.* [F. *brigantin*, fr. It. *brigantino*, orig., a piratical vessel.] A two-masted, square-rigged vessel differing from a brig in not having a square mainsail.

bright (brīt), *a.* [AS. *beorht, bryht.*] **1.** Radiating or reflecting light; not dark. **2.** Transmitting light; clear; transparent. **3.** Resplendent with charms; as, *bright* beauty. **4.** Keen; intelligent; also, cheerful; cheery. **5.** Illustrious; glorious. **6.** Brilliant in color; as, *bright* red. **7.** *Naut.* Of woodwork, scraped and cleaned, but not painted.

Syn. Luminous, lustrous, splendid, resplendent, effulgent, refulgent, radiant, shining, brilliant, sparkling, gleaming, flashing, glittering, glistening, lucid, clear; illustrious, witty, clever, vivacious, sunny. — **Bright, shining, brilliant.** **Bright** (opposed to *dull*) applies to any object which emits or reflects light; as, a *bright* fire, a *bright* sword; **shining**, to objects which emit or reflect light strongly or steadily; **brilliant**, to those which gleam or flash.

— *n.* Splendor; brightness. *Poetic.* — *adv.* Brightly.

bright'en (brīt'n), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make or grow bright. **2.** To improve or relieve; make or become cheerful; as, to *brighten* one's prospects. — **bright'en-er,** *n.*

bright'ly, *adv.* In a bright manner.

bright'ness (brīt'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being bright. — **Syn.** Radiance, luster, resplendence, effulgence, glory.

Bright's' dis-ease' (brīts' dĭ-zēz'). [After Dr. Richard *Bright* of London.] *Med.* Any of several forms of kidney disease attended with albumin in the urine.

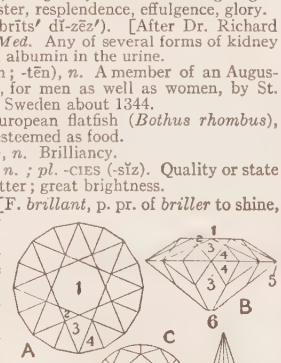
Brig'it-tine (brĭj'ĭ-tĭn ; -tēn), *n.* A member of an Augustinian order founded, for men as well as women, by St. Bridget (or Brigit) of Sweden about 1344.

brill (brĭl), *n.* A European flatfish (*Bothus rhombus*), allied to the turbot, esteemed as food.

bril'liance (brĭl'yăns), *n.* Brilliancy.

bril'lian-cy (-yăn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being brilliant; glitter; great brightness.

bril'liant (-yănt), *a.* [F. *brillant*, p. pr. of *briller* to shine, sparkle, fr. L. *beryllus* beryl.] **1.** Sparkling; very bright. **2.** Distinguished by admirable qualities; splendid; shining. — **Syn.** See BRIGHT. — *n.* **1.** A diamond or other gem cut in a particular form with numerous facets; also, the form itself. **2.** *Print.* Small size (3-point) of type. **3.** A kind of cotton goods, figured in the weaving, and sometimes having a colored design.



Description of Illustration: Brilliant, *A, B* Top and Side View of American cut; 1 Table, 2 Star facets, 3 Main facets, 4 Corner facets, 5 Girdle (all above the girdle is the Bezel, all below is the Pavilion), 6 Culet; *C* Top of 20th-Century cut; *D* Marquise; *E* Briolette.

bril'lian-tine (-yăn-tēn), *n.* [F. *brillantine.*] **1.** An oily composition used to make the hair glossy. **2.** A kind of dress fabric, as of mohair or goat's wool, glossy on both sides, and resembling alpaca.

bril'liant-ly, *adv.* In a brilliant manner.

brim (brĭm), *n.* [AS. *brymme* edge, border.] **1.** Edge or margin, as of a fountain or of the water in it; brink; border. **2.** Rim or upper edge of a dish or other vessel. **3.** The rim of a hat. — **Syn.** See BORDER. — *v. t. & i.*; BRIMMED (brĭmd) ; BRIM'MING. To fill, or be full, to the brim.

brim'ful' (brĭm'fo͝ol' ; *often* — *in poetry usually* — brĭm'-fo͝ol), *a.* Full to the brim; completely full.

brim'mer (-ẽr), *n.* A brimful bowl; a bumper.

brim'stone (-stōn), *n.* [ME. *brimston, bremston, bernston, brenston.* See BURN, *v. t.*; STONE.] **1.** Sulphur. **2.** A spitfire; virago. — **brim'ston'y** (-stōn'ĭ), *a.*

brin'ded (brĭn'dĕd ; 24), *a.* Brindled.

brin'dle (-d'l), *n.* Brindled state or color; also, a brindled animal — **brin'dle,** *a.*

brin'dled (-d'ld), *a.* [Dim. fr. *brinded.*] Having dark streaks or spots on a gray or tawny ground.

brine (brīn), *n.* [AS. *brȳne.*] **1.** Water strongly impregnated with salt; pickle; hence: any strong saline solution; fig., tears. **2.** The ocean; water of an ocean, sea, etc. — *v. t.* To steep or pickle in brine.

bring (brĭng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BROUGHT (brôt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRING'ING. [AS. *bringan.*] **1.** To convey to the place where the speaker is or is to be. **2.** To procure in or as in exchange; fetch; produce; as, coal *brings* 6 dollars a ton; vice *brings* disgrace. **3.** To carry or conduct; move; as, to *bring* into contact. **4.** To persuade; induce; draw; lead; guide; as, they could not *bring* themselves to believe it. **5.** To advance; adduce; *Law*, to prefer, as a charge; institute, as an action. **6.** To cause to come or to become; as, my letter *brought* him. — **bring'er,** *n.*

Syn. Bear, fetch, transport. — **Bring, fetch.** To **bring** is simply to come with; to **fetch** is to go to, get, and bring. **to bring home,** to prove conclusively; cause one to feel or appreciate by personal experience; as, *to bring home* a charge of treason. — **to b. to book.** **a** To compel to give an account. **b** To compare with an admitted authority.

brin'ish (brīn'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat briny.

brink (brĭnk), *n.* [Dan. *brink.*] Edge, margin, or border, esp. of a steep place, as of a precipice. — **Syn.** See BORDER

brin'y (brīn'ĭ), *a.* BRIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. Like brine; salty. — **brin'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

‖ **bri'oche'** (brē'ôsh'), *n.* [F.] A light cake of flour, butter, [yeast, and eggs.

bri'o-lette' (brē'ô-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] An oval or pear-shaped diamond cut in triangular facets. See BRILLIANT, *Illust.*

bri'o-ny. Var. of BRYONY.

bri-quette' (brĭ-kĕt'), *n.* [F., little brick.] A brick-shaped mass, usually of fine stuff with a cementing material.

Bri-se'is (brī-sē'ĭs), *n.* [Gr. Βρισηΐς.] In Homer's "Iliad," a beautiful captive girl whom Agamemnon takes from Achilles to replace Chryseis.

Bri'sin-ga-men' (brē'sĕn-gä-mĕn'), *n.* [From Icel., fr. *brīsingr* flame + *men* necklace.] See FREYA.

brisk (brĭsk), *a.* **1.** Full of activity; lively; spirited; quick. **2.** Effervescing, as liquors; sparkling. — **Syn.** Agile, nimble, quick; sprightly, vivacious, gay, spirited, animated. See ACTIVE. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become brisk. — **brisk'ly,** *adv.* — **brisk'ness,** *n.*

bris'ket (brĭs'kĕt ; 24), *n.* [ME. *bruskette.*] In quadrupeds used as food, the breast.

bris'tle (brĭs''l), *n.* [AS. *byrst.*] A short, stiff, coarse hair. — *v. t.*; -TLED (-ld) ; -TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To cause to stand up, as the bristles of an angry hog. **2.** To furnish with a bristle or bristles. **3.** To make bristly; ruffle. — *v. i.* **1.** To stand erect, like bristles. **2.** To appear as if covered with bristles; as, the fort *bristles* with guns. **3.** To show defiance or indignation.

bris'tle-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* Any of various wingless insects (order *Thysanura*) bearing slender bristlelike appendages at the end of the body.

bris'tly (brĭs'lĭ), *a.* Bristlelike; rough.

Bris'tol board (-tŭl), *n.* A kind of fine, smooth, usually unglazed, pasteboard; — after *Bristol*, in the west of England.

brit, britt (brĭt), *n.* The young of the common herring; also, certain small species of herring.

Bri-tan'ni-a (brĭ-tăn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** Orig., Great Britain, esp. its southern part. Now, *Poetic or Rhetorical*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the female figure symbolizing it. **2.** [*l. c.*] Short for **britannia metal**, a white alloy, usually of tin, antimony, and copper.

Bri-tan'nic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *Britannicus.*] British; — now rare except in *His, or Her, Britannic Majesty.*

Brit'i-cism (brĭt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A linguistic usage, word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Great Britain or the British.

Brit'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Great Britain or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** The language of the ancient Britons; Cymric. **2.** *Collective pl.* The people of Great Britain.

Brit'ish-er, *n.* A subject of Great Britain of British descent.

Brit'on (brĭt'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *Breton*, L. *Britto, Brito.*] **1.** A member of one of the tribes inhabiting Britain before the Anglo-Saxon invasions. **2.** A native, or British-born, subject of Great Britain, esp. an Englishman.

brit'tle (brĭt''l), *a.* [From AS. *bréotan* to break.] Easily broken; fragile; not tough or tenacious.—**brit'tle-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Frangible, breakable; fragile, frail; weak, feeble, infirm, slight. — **Brittle, fragile, frail. Brittle** refers to substances. **Fragile** has a wider range than *brittle* (as, spun glass is both *brittle* and *fragile*; a spider's web is *fragile*, but not *brittle*), and applies esp. to objects easily broken or of delicate constitution. **Frail** and *fragile* are often convertible, but *frail* usually implies the greater weakness.

brittle star. An ophiuran.

britz'ka, brits'ka (brĭts'kȧ), *n.* Also **britzs'ka.** [Pol. *bryczka.*] A long roomy carriage with a calash top.

broach (brōch), *v. i. & t. Naut.* Used only in: **to broach to,** to veer suddenly into the wind, so as to lay the sails aback, and risk capsizing.

broach, *n.* [F. *broche.*] Any of various pointed things; as a spit for roasting meat, a tool for tapping casks, a reamer, a kind of church spire, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To stab; pierce, esp. with a spit; fix on or as on a spit. **2.** To tap, as a cask to draw liquor; hence: **a** To draw, as wine; shed, as blood. **b** To open for the first time, as a mine. **3.** To make public; put forth; introduce in conversation; as, to *broach* a subject.

broach'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, broaches.

broad (brôd), *a.* [AS. *brād.*] **1.** Wide; extended in breadth; —opposed to *narrow.* **2.** Spacious; vast; as, *broad* plains. **3.** Extended, in the sense of diffused or expanded; clear; full; as, *broad* daylight. **4.** Plain; evident; obvious; as, a *broad* hint; also, pronounced; strongly marked; as, a *broad* Scotch accent. **5.** Unrestrained in language; esp., indelicate; coarse. **6.** Extended in amount or range; general; comprehensive; as, honest in the *broadest* sense. **7.** Liberal; catholic, as in ideas. **8.** Main and essential; general; as, the *broad* outlines of a plan. **9.** Of a vowel, uttered with a wide opening of the articulating organs, as *a* in *father, man.*

Syn. Large, ample, wide, roomy, extensive, expanded; tolerant. — **Broad, wide** are often convertible; as, *broad* or *wide* street, ribbon, margin; but **broad** applies esp. to surfaces or areas as such. **Wide** applies also to apertures, or to that which opens or spreads; as, *wide* wounds; *wide*spread. **Broad Church,** *Eccl.*, in the Church of England and affiliated churches, a party holding liberal views as to doctrine and fellowship. — **B. Churchman.**

—*adv.* Broadly; —now chiefly in phrases; as: **broad awake,** fully awake; wide awake.

—*n.* **1.** The broad part of anything, as of the hand. **2.** An expansion of a river; a flooded fen. *Eng.*

broad arrow. An arrow-shaped mark placed on British ordnance and government stores.

Broad Arrow.

broad'ax' } (brôd'ăks'), *n.* An ax with a broad
broad'axe' } blade, as any of various battle-axes, or an ax for hewing.

broad'brim' (-brĭm'), *n.* **1.** A hat with a very broad brim, as that of Quakers. **2.** [*cap.*] Hence: A Friend; a Quaker. *Sportive.*

broad'cast' (-kăst'), *n.* A casting or throwing of seed in all directions. — *a.* Cast or dispersed, or scattering, in all directions; widely diffused. — *adv.* So as to spread widely.

broad'cloth (-klŏth; 62), *n.* A kind of fine smooth woolen cloth, usually of double width.

broad'en (-'n), *v. i. & t.* To grow, or to make, broad.

broad'ish, *a.* Somewhat broad.

broad'ly, *adv.* In a broad manner.

broad'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being broad.

broad'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* An old English gold twenty-shilling piece; —so called after the introduction, in 1663, of the guinea, which was narrower and thicker.

broad seal. The public seal of a country or state.

broad'side' (brôd'sīd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The side of a ship above the water line, from bow to quarter. **2.** A broad surface of any object, as of a house, etc. **3.** All the guns, collectively, that can be trained to fire to one side of a ship, or their simultaneous discharge. **4.** Also **broad'sheet'.** *Print.* A sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only.

broad'sword' (-sōrd'; 57), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge; esp., a claymore.

Brob'ding-nag (brŏb'dĭng-năg), *n.* Incorrectly **Brob'dig-nag.** In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," an imaginary country where everything is on an enormous scale.

Brob'ding-nag'i-an (-năg'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Incorrectly **Brob'dignag'i-an.** Colossal; gigantic. — *n.* A giant.

bro-cade' (brō-kād'), *n.* [Sp. *brocado*, fr. LL. *brocare* to prick, figure (textile fabrics).] Silk stuff woven with gold and silver threads, or ornamented with raised flowers, foliage, etc. — **bro-cad'ed** (-kād'ĕd; 24), *p. a.*

bro'ca-tel (brō'kȧ-tĕl; brŏk'ȧ-), *n.* Also **broc'a-telle'** (brŏk'ȧ-tĕl'). [F. *brocatelle.*] A kind of figured fabric, usually of wool and silk, as for tapestry, upholstery, etc.

broc'co-li (brŏk'ō-lĭ), *n.* [It.] A hardy variety of cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*).

bro'chette' (brō'shĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A small skewer.

‖ **en bro'chette'** (än) [F.], on a brochette; skewered.

bro-chure' (brō-shūr'), *n.* [F., fr. *brocher* to stitch.] A pamphlet; a treatise or article published in pamphlet form.

brock (brŏk), *n.* [AS. *broc*, W. *broch.*] A European badger; —sometimes used as an opprobrious appellation.

Brock'en spec'ter *or* **spec'tre** (brŏk''n). [Trans. of G. *Brockengespenst.*] A mountain specter (which see), esp. that observed on the Brocken, in the Harz Mountains.

bro'gan (brō'găn), *n.* A kind of stout, coarse shoe.

brög'ger-ite (brûg'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After W. C. *Brögger*, Norwegian mineralogist, who discovered it.] *Min.* A radioactive mineral provisionally classed as a variety of uraninite.

brogue (brōg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *brog* shoe.] **1.** A brogan. **2.** A dialect pronunciation or accent, esp. one such as often characterizes the Irish pronunciation of English.

broid'er (broid'ẽr), *v.t.* [F. *broder*, confused with E. *braid.*] To embroider. *Archaic.* — **broid'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n. Archaic.*

broil (broil), *n.* [F. *brouiller* to disorder.] A confused disturbance; a brawl. — **Syn.** Contention, fray, affray, tumult, altercation, dissension, discord. See DISPUTE.

broil, *v. t.* [AF. *broiller* to burn, OF. *bruillir* to be hot.] **1.** To cook by direct exposure to heat over a fire, esp. on a gridiron or live coals. **2.** To subject to great (commonly direct) heat. — *v. i.* To be subjected to heat, as meat over the fire. — *n.* Act of broiling; also, something broiled.

broil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, broils; as: **a** One who cooks by broiling. **b** A utensil used in broiling. **c** A young fowl for broiling. *Colloq.* **d** A very hot day. *Colloq.*

broil'er, *n.* One who excites broils, or brawls.

bro'kage (brō'kăj), *n.* Brokerage. *Brokage* is now little used, exc. in *marriage brokage*, which is the common form.

broke (brōk), *pret. & obsoles. p. p.* of BREAK.

broke, *v. i.*; BROKED (brōkt); BROK'ING (brōk'ĭng). To deal as or through a broker; traffic. *Rare, exc. in comb.*

bro'ken (brō'k'n), *p.p.* of BREAK, *v.t.* Hence: *p.a.* **1. a** Violently separated or fractured. **b** Subdued; crushed; as, a *broken* spirit. **c** Made infirm or weak, as by disease, age, or hardships. **d** Violated, as a vow. **e** Ruined financially; bankrupt. **2.** Disconnected; bent; also, rough; uneven; as, a *broken* surface. **3.** Imperfectly spoken; as, *broken* English. — **bro'ken-ly,** *adv.* — **bro'ken-ness,** *n.*

bro'ken–heart'ed (-härt'ĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Utterly depressed by grief or despair. — **Syn.** Heartbroken, disconsolate, inconsolable, comfortless, woebegone, forlorn.

broken wind. *Veter.* = HEAVES.

bro'ken–wind'ed (109), *a. Veter.* Affected with heaves.

bro'ker (brō'kẽr), *n.* [ME. *brocour.*] **1.** A dealer in money, notes, drafts, stocks, etc. **2.** A go-between in affairs of love or marriage. *Obs., exc. specif.:* A hired marriage agent.

bro'ker-age (-ăj), *n.* The business of a broker, or his fee, reward, or commission.

bro'mal (brō'măl), *n.* [*bromine* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* An oily fluid, $CBr_3{\cdot}COH$, related to bromoform as chloral is to chloroform, and got by action of bromine on alcohol.

bro'mate (brō'māt), *n. Chem.* A salt of bromic acid. — *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with bromine.

brome grass (brōm). Any of a genus (*Bromus*) of mostly coarse, troublesome weeds, having large spikelets.

bro-me'li-a'ceous (brō-mē'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [After Olaf *Bromel* (1639–1705), Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Bromeliaceæ*) of monocotyledonous tropical plants, including the pineapple.

bro'mic (brō'mĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing bromine, esp. in its valence of five (the next to its highest).

bro'mide (brō'mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **bro'mid. 1.** *Chem.* A binary compound of bromine with another element or a radical. **2.** A person conventional and commonplace in his habits of thought and conversation. Cf. PHILISTINE, *n.*, and SULPHITE. *Slang.* — **bro-mid'ic** (brō-mĭd'ĭk), *a. Slang.*

bro'mine (-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **bro'min.** [Gr. *βρῶμος* stink.] *Chem.* An element which at ordinary temperatures is a deep reddish brown, ill-smelling, caustic liquid, emitting a brownish vapor. Symbol, *Br*; at. wt., 79.916.

bro'mism (brō'mĭz'm), *n. Med.* A diseased condition produced by the excessive use of bromine or its compounds.

bro'mo-form (brō'mō-fôrm), *n.* [*bromine* + *formyl.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $CHBr_3$, having an agreeable odor and sweetish taste, and resembling chloroform in its effects.

bro'mo-gel'a-tin (-jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), *a.* [*bromine* + *gelatin.*] *Photog.* Designating a process of preparing dry plates with an emulsion of bromides and silver nitrate in gelatin.

bro'mol (brō'mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *tribromophenol.*] *Pharm.* A crystalline substance (chemically, tribromophenol, $C_6H_2Br_3OH$) used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

bron'chi (brŏn'kī), *n., pl.* of BRONCHUS.

bron'chi-a (-kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρόγχια.*] The bronchior, esp., the subdivisions of them. — **bron'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

bron-chi'tis (brŏn-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bronchus* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the bronchi. — **-chit'ic** (-kĭt'ĭk), *a.*

bron'cho, bron'co (brŏn'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS, -COS (-kōz). [Sp. *bronco* rough, wild.] A small hardy horse or pony of the plains of western North America.

bron'cho-bust'er, bron'co-bust'er (-bŭs'tĕr), *n.* One who breaks bronchos; hence, a cowboy. *Slang, Western U. S.*

bron'cho-cele (brŏn'kō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *βρογχοκήλη; βρόγχος* windpipe + *κήλη* tumor.] *Med.* See GOITER.

bron-chot'o-my (brŏn-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βρόγχος* windpipe + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* An incision into the windpipe or larynx, as in tracheotomy and laryngotomy.

bron'chus (brŏn'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHI (-kī). [NL., fr. Gr. *βρόγχος* windpipe.] *Anat.* One of the subdivisions of the trachea, or windpipe, esp. either of the two primary divisions.

bron'to-graph (brŏn'tō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *βροντή* thunder + *-graph.*] *Meteor.* A tracing showing the phenomena attendant on thunderstorms.

bronze (brŏnz), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bronzo.*] **1.** An alloy chiefly of copper and tin. **2.** A statue, bust, or the like, of bronze. **3.** A yellowish or reddish brown; color of bronze. — *v. t.;* BRONZED; BRONZ'ING. To give the appearance of bronze to.

bronze age. **a** The culture period between the stone and iron ages, characterized by the widespread use of bronze implements. **b** *Myth.* The age of war and lawlessness which succeeded the silver age.

bronz'ite (brŏn'zīt), *n. Min.* A ferriferous variety of enstatite, often having a bronzelike luster.

brooch (brōch; brōōch), *n.* [Var. of BROACH, *n.*] An ornamental clasp, with a tongue, pin, or loop for attaching it.

brood (brōōd), *n.* [AS. *bród.*] **1.** Progeny or young, esp. of such as breed from eggs; specif., those hatched or cared for at one time. **2.** A particular kind bred; breed. — *v. t.* **1.** To sit on or incubate (eggs); hatch. **2.** To think anxiously or moodily upon; ponder. — *v. i.* **1.** To sit on and cover eggs or young to hatch or protect them; hence, to sit quietly, as if brooding. **2.** To have the mind dwell continuously or moodily on a subject; — usually used with *over* or *on.* — *a.* Kept for breeding from; as, a *brood* mare.

brood'er (brōōd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who broods. **2.** A pen or coop capable of artificial heating and used for raising young fowl.

One form of Brooder. 1 Hover; 2 Sun Room.

brood'y (-ĭ), *a.* Inclined to brood.

brook (brŏŏk), *n.* [AS. *brōc.*] A natural stream of water smaller than a river or creek.

brook, *v. t.* [AS. *brūcan* to use, enjoy.] To bear; endure; — chiefly in negative constructions; as, he will *brook* no rival. — **Syn.** See BEAR.

brook'let, *n.* A little brook.

brook'lime' (-līm'), *n.* [ME. *brok* brook + *lemeke, leomeke,* a kind of plant, AS. *hleomoc.*] **1.** A scrophulariaceous plant (*Veronica beccabunga*) having small blue racemose flowers. **2.** The water cress.

brook'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Either of two small white-flowered primulaceous herbs (*Samolus valerandi* of Europe and *S. floribundus* of U. S.); water pimpernel.

brook'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of brooks.

broom (brōōm), *n.* [AS. *brōm.*] **1.** Any of several European fabaceous shrubs, esp. a certain one (*Cytisus scoparius*) having slender branches, small leaves, and yellow flowers. **2.** An implement for sweeping, orig. one made of twigs of broom. — *v. t.* To sweep with or as with a broom.

broom corn. A variety of sorghum having a jointed stem bearing a stiff-branched panicle, of which brooms are made.

broom rape. Any of various orobanchaceous plants, chiefly fleshy yellowish or whitish plants, parasitic on the roots of the broom, clover, etc.

broom'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* The handle of a broom.

broom'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to broom; overgrown with broom; resembling broom or a broom.

broth (brŏth; 63), *n.* [AS. *broð.*] Liquid in which flesh (or, sometimes, barley or rice) has been boiled; thin soup.

broth'el (brŏth'ĕl; brŏth'ĕl), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *bréoðan* to ruin, destroy, p. p. *broðen.*] **1.** A lewd man or woman; prostitute. *Obs.* **2.** A house of lewdness or ill fame.

broth'er (brŭth'ĕr), *n.*; *pl.* -ERS (-ĕrz) or BRETHREN (brĕth'rĕn). See BRETHREN. [AS. *brōðor.*] **1.** A male considered in his relation to another having the same parents (**whole brother**), or one parent only in common (**half brother**). **2.** One of a common family or race; hence, broadly, a fellow man, associate, fellow member of a profession, etc.

broth'er-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being brothers or a brother. **2.** An association of brothers, as monks; a fraternity; guild. **3.** The whole body of men engaged in the same business or profession.

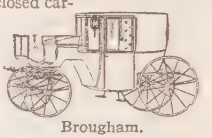
broth'er-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* -ERS-IN-LAW. The brother of one's husband or wife, or the husband of one's sister.

Brother Jonathan. The United States personified; — a humorous appellation.

broth'er-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or becoming to, brothers. **Syn.** Kind, affectionate, tender, fraternal. — **Brotherly,** **fraternal.** **Brotherly** often connotes more warmth of feeling or intimacy than **fraternal.**

— *adv.* Like a brother. — **broth'er-li-ness,** *n.*

brough'am (brōō'ăm; brōōm; brō'ăm), *n.* [After Lord *Brougham.*] A form of light, closed carriage. See *Illust.*



Brougham.

brought (brôt), *pret. & p. p.* of BRING.

brow (brou), *n.* [AS. *brū.*] **1.** The eyebrow. **2.** The forehead. **3.** General air or expression of the countenance; mien. **4.** Edge or projecting upper part of a steep place; as, the *brow* of a hill.

brow'beat' (brou'bēt'), *v. t.* To bear down, or abash, with stern looks or with arrogant speech; bully.

brown (broun), *a.* [AS. *brūn.*] Of any of various shades of dusky color between black and red or yellow. — *n.* **1.** A brown color. **2.** Any pigment or dye which colors brown. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become brown.

brown Bess. The old flintlock smoothbore musket, with bronzed barrel, formerly used in the British army.

brown bill. [*brown* + *bill* cutting tool.] A kind of bill or halberd painted brown, formerly used by foot soldiers.

brown bread. **a** Dark-colored bread now made of unbolted wheat flour; Graham bread. **b** Dark-colored steamed bread made, usually, of rye and Indian meal, Graham or wheat flour, molasses, etc.; — often called *Boston brown bread. U. S.*

brown coal. Lignite.

Brown'i-an (broun'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Dr. Robert Brown, who first demonstrated (about 1827) the commonness of the **Brownian movement** *or* **motion,** or rapid vibration of microscopic particles suspended in a fluid.

brown'ie (-ĭ), *n.* Also **brown'y.** *Folklore.* A good-natured goblin supposed often to work around the house by night.

brown'ish, *a.* Somewhat brown.

brown'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A reddish brown sandstone used for building.

brown study. Reverie.

brown'-tailed' moth. A tussock moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhea*), whose larvæ injure many trees. The moth has white wings, the female having a brown-tipped abdomen.

browse (brouz), *n.* [OF. *brost, broust,* sprout, shoot.] Tender shoots or twigs, fit for food of cattle; green food. — *v. t.;* BROWSED (brouzd); BROWS'ING. **1.** To eat or nibble off, as tender branches. **2.** To graze. — *v. i.* To browse the shoots of shrubs or trees. — **brows'er** (brouz'ĕr), *n.*

bruc'ine (brōōs'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **bruc'in.** [After James *Bruce,* Scottish traveler.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}O_4N_2$, found, with strychnine, in seeds of nux vomica and other plants of the same genus (*Strychnos*).

bruc'ite (-īt), *n.* [After Dr. A. *Bruce,* of New York.] *Min.* Native magnesium hydroxide, $Mg(OH)_2$.

bru'in (brōō'ĭn), *n.* [D. *bruin* brown.] A bear; — so called in popular tales and often [*cap.*] personified.

bruise (brōōz), *v. t.;* BRUISED (brōōzd); BRUIS'ING. [AS. *brȳsan;* or fr. OF. *bruisier, bruser,* to break, shiver.] **1.** To injure, as by a blow, without laceration; contuse. **2.** To batter or indent, as with the fists. **3.** To break, as in a mortar; crush; triturate. — *v. i.* To fight with the fists; box. — *n.* An injury without laceration, as from a blow with a blunt instrument; a contusion. [pugilist.]

bruis'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bruises. **2.** A

bruit (brōōt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *brugitus.*] **1.** Noise; din. *Archaic.* **2.** Report; rumor. **3.** (*Fr. pron.* brwē.) *Med.* An abnormal sound heard on auscultation. — *v. t.* To report; noise abroad.

Bru'maire' (brü'mâr'), *n.* See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

bru'mal (brōō'măl), *a.* [L. *brumalis,* fr. *bruma* winter.] Of or pertaining to winter; winterlike.

brume (brōōm), *n.* [F. *brume* winter, mist, L. *bruma* winter.] Mist; fog. *Rare.* — **bru'mous** (brōō'mŭs), *a. Rare.*

brum'ma-gem (brŭm'ă-jĕm), *a.* [From *Birmingham,* Eng., a great market for gilt toys, etc.] Counterfeit; gaudy but cheap or worthless.

bru-net' (brōō-nĕt'), *a.* [F. *brunet, brunette,* dim. of *brun,* fem. *brune,* brown, fr. OHG. *brūn.*] *Anthropol.* Of dark pigmentation; having brown or olive skin and brown or black hair and eyes; — used esp. of dark Caucasians. — *n.* A person displaying predominant brunet traits.

bru-nette' (-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] A brunet girl or woman.

Brun'hild (brōōn'hĭlt), *n.* [G. *Brunhilde,* MHG. *Prünhilt,* OHG. *Brunihilt,* a Valkyrie.] *Ger. Myth.* In the Nibelungenlied, a queen whom Siegfried, by magic, wins and later tames for Gunther. When she learns the deceit from Siegfried's wife, Kriemhild, she induces Hagen to murder Siegfried.

Brün'ne-hil'de (brün'ĕ-hĭl'dĕ), *n.* See SIEGFRIED.

Bru-no'ni-an (brōō-nō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [LL. *Bruno* Brown.] Of or pert. to Brown, esp., in U. S., to Brown University.

brunt (brŭnt), *n.* **1.** An onset; attack. *Obs.* **2.** The force of a blow; shock or greatest violence, as of an onset or struggle.

brush (brŭsh), *n.* [OF. *brosse, broisse,* LL. *brustia.*] **1.** A kind of implement composed of bristles, or the like, set in a back or handle. **2.** The bushy tail of some animals, esp. of the fox. **3.** Something suggestive of a brush (in sense 1); specif.: *Elec.* **a** One of the pieces of some conducting material, esp. copper or carbon, bearing against a commutator or collector to give passage to an electric current. **b** A brushlike electric discharge. **4.** *Optics.* A striated bundle of light rays. **5.** Act of brushing, rubbing, or grazing.
— *v. t.* **1.** To rub, smooth, clean, paint, etc., with a brush. **2.** To touch or rub as with a brush; graze lightly or quickly. **3.** To remove with or as with a brush. — *v. i.* To move so as to graze, skim over, or sweep anything.

brush, *n.* [From OF.] **1.** Branches of trees lopped off. **2.** A thicket of shrubs or small trees; underbrush.

brush, *v. i.* To move nimbly in haste; rush away.

brush, *n.* **1.** A short, brisk encounter. **2.** A short contest, trial, or spurt of speed. [cutting brush.]

brush hook. A short heavy hook, or cutting implement, for

brush turkey. A large gallinaceous bird (*Talegalla lathami*) of eastern Australia; also, any of several allied species of New Guinea, the Arrou or Aru Islands, etc.

brush wheel. a A toothless wheel used to turn another by the friction of bristles, buff leather, or the like on the edge in contact. **b** A kind of revolving polishing wheel, used by turners, lapidaries, etc.

brush'wood (brŭsh'wo͝od), *n.* A thicket of shrubs and small trees; also, small branches cut off. [brushwood.]

brush'y (-ĭ), *a.* Covered with, or abounding in, brush or

brush'y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling a brush; shaggy; rough.

brusque (brŏŏsk; brŭsk), *a.* [F., fr. It. *brusco* brusque, tart, sour.] Rough and short in manner; abrupt; bluff. — **Syn.** See BLUFF. — **brusque'ly,** *adv.* — **brusque'ness,** *n.*

‖ **brus'que-rie'** (brŭs'kĕ-rē'), *n.* [F.] Brusqueness.

Brus'sels carpet (brŭs'ĕlz). Carpet of worsted yarns fixed in a linen web, the worsted being drawn up in loops to form the pattern; — originally made in Brussels, Belgium.

Brussels sprouts. A variety of cabbage producing numerous little green heads (sprouts) resembling small cabbages.

‖ **brut** (brūt), *a.* [F.] Lit., natural, raw, or crude; — applied orig. to new and unmanipulated sparkling wine, but now to champagne with one to three per cent of liqueur added.

bru'tal (brōō'tăl), *a.* Of, like, or pert. to, a brute; brutish. — **Syn.** Beastly; savage, inhuman. — **bru'tal-ly,** *adv.*

bru-tal'i-ty (brōō-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being brutal; savageness. **2.** A brutal act.

bru'tal-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become brutal; brutify. — **-i-za'tion** (brōō'tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

brute (brōōt), *a.* [F. *brut,* masc., *brute,* fem., L. *brutus* irrational.] **1.** Irrational; unthinking; as, the *brute* creation; *brute* beast. **2.** Without life or sensibility; inanimate; soulless; as, the *brute* forces of nature. **3.** Of, pert. to, or like, a brute beast; hence: brutal; savage; also, coarse; sensual. — **Syn.** Brutish, animal, bestial, beastly.
— *n.* **1.** A beast. **2.** A brutal person. — **Syn.** See ANIMAL.

bru'ti-fy (brōō'tĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*brute* + *-fy.*] To make or become like a brute; brutalize.

bru'ting (brōō'tĭng), *vb. n.* [AS. *bryttian* to divide in fragments.] Process of cutting diamonds by rubbing one against another.

brut'ish (brōōt'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a brute; irrational; stupid; coarse. — **Syn.** Insensible; unfeeling, savage, cruel, brutal, inhuman; gross, sensual, bestial. — **brut'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **brut'ish-ness,** *n.*

Bryn'hild (brŭn'hĭlt), *n.* [Icel. *Brynhildr.*] *Icel. Myth.* A Valkyrie condemned to become a mortal, and placed in an enchanted fortress. Sigurd wakes her from her enchanted sleep, but, as a result of a magic drink, forgets her and marries Gudrun. He later wins Brynhild for his brother-in-law Gunnar. Brynhild procures the murder of Sigurd, but slays herself and is burned on his pyre.

bry-ol'o-gy (brī-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βρύον* moss + *-logy.*] Botany that relates to the mosses. — **bry'o-log'i-cal** (brī'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **bry-ol'o-gist** (brī-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

bry'o-nin (brī'ŏ-nĭn), *n. Chem.* A white substance, $C_{34}H_{48}O_8$, the bitter principle of the root of bryony.

bry'o-ny (brī'ŏ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *bryonia,* Gr. *βρυωνία,* fr. *βρύειν* to swell.] Any of a genus (*Bryonia,* esp. *B. alba* and *B. dioica*) of cucurbitaceous vines, with white or yellowish flowers, and powerfully cathartic roots.

bry'o-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *βρύον* moss + *φυτόν* plant.] *Bot.* Any moss or liverwort (phylum *Bryophyta*). — **bry-o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

bry'o-zo'an (brī'ŏ-zō'ăn), *a. & n.* [NL. *Bryozoa,* the class name; Gr. *βρύον* moss + *ζῷον* animal.] Polyzoan.

bu'ba-line (bū'bă-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Of the genus (*Bubalis*) of antelopes including the bubalis, hartebeest, and allies.

bu'ba-lis (-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βούβαλις* an African antelope.] A large antelope (*Bubalis buselaphus*) of Egypt, the Sahara, Arabia, and Syria.

bub'ble (bŭb''l), *n.* **1.** A thin film of liquid inflated with air or gas. **2.** A small body of air or gas within a liquid. **3.** A globule of air or globular vacuum, in a transparent solid, as glass. **4.** Anything wanting firmness, solidity, or reality; a false show; delusive scheme. **5.** A bubbling, as of water.
bubble and squeak, beef and cabbage fried together.
— *v. i.;* -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). **1.** To rise in or form bubbles. **2.** To run with a gurgling noise, as if forming bubbles; to gurgle or warble, as the nightingale. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to bubble. **2.** To cheat; delude. — **bub'bly,** *a.*

bub'by (bŭb'ĭ), *n.* A woman's breast. *Now vulgar.*

bub'by, *n.* A small boy; — used in familiar address. *U. S.*

bu'bo (bū'bō), *n.; pl.* -BOES (-bōz). [LL. *bubo* groin, swelling in the groin, Gr. *βουβών.*] *Med.* An inflammatory infectious swelling of a lymphatic gland, esp. in the groin.

bu-bon'ic (bū-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to buboes; characterized by or attended with buboes; as, the *bubonic* plague.

bu-bon'o-cele (bū-bŏn'ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *βουβών* groin + *-cele.*] *Med.* An inguinal hernia, esp. the kind in which the hernial pouch descends only to the groin, forming a swelling.

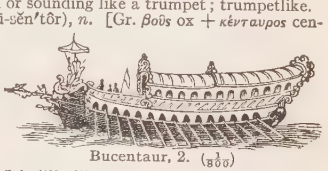
buc'cal (bŭk'ăl), *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the cheeks or the cavity of the mouth.

buc'can (bŭk'ăn; bŭ-kăn'), *n.* [F. *boucan;* a word of American origin.] A wooden frame or grid for roasting, smoking, or drying meat over fire.
— *v. t.* To expose (meat) in strips on a buccan.

buc'ca-neer' (bŭk'ă-nēr'), *n.* [F. *boucanier,* fr. *boucaner* to smoke or broil meat or fish, to hunt wild beasts.] A pirate; esp., one of the piratical adventurers who preyed on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.

buc'ci-nal (bŭk'sĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *bucina, buccina,* a crooked horn.] Shaped or sounding like a trumpet; trumpetlike.

bu-cen'taur (bū-sĕn'tôr), *n.* [Gr. *βοῦς* ox + *κένταυρος* centaur.] **1.** A fabulous monster, half ox, half man. **2.** [It. *bucentoro.*] The state barge of the Venice in the time of the doges.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Bu-ceph'a-lus (bū-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βουκέφαλος,* lit., ox-headed.] The war horse of Alexander the Great; jocosely, any horse.

bu'chu (bū'kŭ; bōō'kōō), *n.* [Zulu *bucu* a mixture of aromatic leaves.] The aromatic leaves of several South African rutaceous shrubs (genus *Barosma*), used in medicine.

buck (bŭk), *n.* Lye or suds for washing clothes; also, *Obs.,* the clothes to be washed. — *v. t.* To wash (clothes) in buck.

buck, *n.* [AS. *bucca, buc,* he-goat.] **1.** The male of deer, antelopes, goats, hares, or rabbits. **2.** A dashing young fellow; a dandy. *Archaic.* **3.** A male Indian or negro. *Col. loq., U. S.* **4.** In various card games, an object passed from one dealer to the next to prevent mistakes as to the position of the deal. *Cant.*

buck, *v. i.* To spring with a quick plunging leap; as, a horse *bucks.* — *v. t.* To throw by bucking. — *n.* Act of bucking.

buck, *v. t.* To butt or charge against. *Colloq. or Slang.*

buck, *v. i.* Used only in: **to buck up,** to dress up, or race up. *Colloq. or Dial.*

buck, *v. t. Mining.* To break up or pulverize, as ores.

buck, *n.* **1.** A sawbuck. **2.** *Gymnastics.* A thick leather-covered vaulting block.

buck basket. A clothes basket.

buck bean. A plant (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) growing in bogs, having racemes of white or reddish flowers.

buck'ber-ry (bŭk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* A huckleberry (*Gaylussacia ursina*) of the southern United States, eaten by deer.

buck'board' (bŭk'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board or frame bearing the seat.

buck-een' (bŭk-ēn'), *n.* In Ireland, a young man of the lesser gentry, or a younger son of the poorer aristocracy aping the style of living of the rich. *Anglo-Irish.*

buck'et (bŭk'ĕt; 24), *n.* [ME. *boket.*] **1.** A vessel in which to hold, hoist, or carry something, as water, coal, etc., or a vessel likened to such a one. **2.** The valved piston of a lifting pump. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw or lift in or as in buckets. **2.** To ride (a horse) hard; *Colloq.,* to drive forward hurriedly.

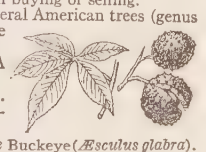
buck'et, *v. t. Stock Gambling.* **1.** To deal with (an order) in or as in a bucket shop. **2.** To cheat; swindle. *Slang.*

bucket shop. A place for making bets on current exchange prices of stocks, grain, etc., by going through the form of a purchase or sale with no actual buying or selling.

buck'eye' (bŭk'ī'), *n.* Any of several American trees (genus *Æsculus,* esp. *Æ. glabra*) of the horse-chestnut family.

buck'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound for hunting deer.

buck'ish, *a.* Dandified; foppish. — **buck'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **-ish-ness,** *n.*


Buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*). Leaf and Fruit. (1/2)

buck'le (bŭk''l), *n.* [OF. *bocle* boss of a shield, ring, fr. L. *buc-*

cula, dim. of *bucca* cheek.] **1.** A device of a frame and tongue used for uniting two loose ends, as of a belt or strap. **2.** A buckle-shaped device used chiefly by women to adorn the hair, waistband, shoes, etc. **3.** A distortion, as a bend or twist in a metal tube. **4.** A curl of hair. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. t.*; -LED (-ld); -LING. **1.** To fasten with a buckle. **2.** To prepare for action; apply; — generally reflexive; as, he *buckled* himself to the work. **3.** To bend permanently; distort by bending. — *v. i.* **1.** To prepare for a contest, as, orig., by buckling on armor; to apply one's self with vigor; as, to *buckle* down to work. **2.** To grapple; struggle; — usually with *with*. **3.** To bend permanently or so as to distort.

buck'ler (bŭk'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *bocler* a shield with a boss, fr. *bocle*, *boucle*, boss. See BUCKLE, *n.*] A kind of shield worn on the arm. — *v. t.* To shield; defend.

buck'o (bŭk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* BUCKOES (-ōz). A blustering, bullying fellow; a bully.

buck'ra (bŭk'rȧ), *n.* [In the language of the Calabar coast, *buckra* means "demon, a powerful and superior being." *J. L. Wilson.*] A white man. — *a.* White; white man's; strong; good. *Both Negro Terms of Southern U. S. & West Indies.*

buck'ram (-rȧm), *n.* [OF. *boqueran.*] **1.** Formerly, a fine fabric for garments, etc. **2.** A coarse stiffened cloth of linen, hemp, or cotton. **3.** Stiffness; precise formality; starchiness of manner. — *a.* **1.** Made of buckram. **2.** Stiff; precise. — *v. t.* To stiffen with buckram; stiffen.

buck'saw' (bŭk'sô'), *n.* A saw set in a frame and used for sawing wood on a sawbuck, or sawhorse.

buck'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* A coarse leaden shot.

buck'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a buck. **2.** A strong, soft dressed leather, usually yellowish or grayish; also, a kind of cream-white closely woven woolen cloth. **3.** *a* A person clothed in buckskin, esp. [*cap.*] an American soldier of the Revolutionary War. *b* In *pl.* Breeches of buckskin.

buck'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Rhamnus*) of trees or shrubs some of which have thorny branches. **2.** A sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia lycioides*) of the southern United States.

buck'tooth' (-tōōth'), *n.* Any tooth that juts out.

buck'wheat' (-hwēt'), *n.* [*buck* beech tree + *wheat.*] An herb (genus *Fagopyrum*) cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are ground into flour. Also, the seed or the flour.

bu-col'ic (bū-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *bucolicus*, Gr. *βουκολικός*, fr. *βουκόλος* cowherd, herdsman.] Pastoral; rustic. — *n.* **1.** A pastoral poem; eclogue; idyl. **2.** A rustic; farmer. *Humorous.* — **Syn.** See RURAL. — **bu-col'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

bud (bŭd), *n.* [ME. *budde.*] **1.** *Bot.* An undeveloped shoot or stem; a small axillary or terminal protuberance on the principal axis of a plant, consisting of rudimentary foliage or floral leaves. **2.** *Biol.* A protuberance which develops into a new organism.

— *v. i.*; BUD'DED; BUD'DING. To put forth buds; begin to develop; hence, to be like a bud in youth, growth, or promise. — **Syn.** Sprout, germinate, blossom.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put forth as buds; cause to bud. **2.** *Hort.* To graft by inserting a bud from one plant into the bark of another.

Bud'dha (bōōd'ȧ), *n.* [Skr. *buddha* wise.] The title of an incarnation of self-abnegation, virtue, and wisdom, or a deified religious teacher of the Buddhists, esp. Gautama Siddhartha (d. about 480 B. C.), the founder of Buddhism.

Bud'dhism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A religion of central and eastern Asia. It teaches that life is sorrow, and presents release from existence (*Nirvana*) as the greatest good, which may only be attained by escape from the causal nexus (*Karma*) whereby the unenlightened suffer endless rebirths. — **Bud'dhist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Bud'dhist, Bud-dhis'tic** (bōōd-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

bud'dle (bŭd''l; *dial.* bōōd''l), *n.* [E. dial., to cleanse ore, also a vessel for this purpose.] *Mining.* An apparatus, esp. an inclined trough or plane, where stamped ore is washed by running water.

budge (bŭj), *n.* A kind of lambskin fur. — *a.* Lined or trimmed with budge, as a scholar's gown; hence, scholastic.

budge, *v. i. & t.*; BUDGED (bŭjd); BUDG'ING. [F. *bouger* to stir, fr. L. *bullire.* See BOIL, *v. i.*] To move; stir; specif., usually with a negative, to give way resistingly.

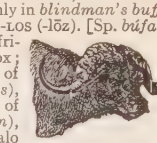
budg'et (bŭj'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *bougette* bag, wallet, dim. of OF. *boge*, *bouge*, leather bag, L. *bulga.*] **1.** A bag or sack with its contents. *Obs.* **2.** A stock; store; accumulation; as, a *budget* of news. **3.** The annual financial statement made, for the ensuing year, in the British House of Commons. **4.** Any similar statement. — **budg'et-a-ry,** *a.*

buff (bŭf), *n.* [Formerly *buffe* buff, buffalo, F. *buffle* buffalo.] **1.** A sort of superior leather made of buffalo skin. **2.** A military coat of buff. **3.** The bare skin. *Colloq.* **4.** The color of buff; a saddened yellowish orange. **5.** A polishing wheel covered with buff leather. **6.** A buff stick. **7.** *Med.* The grayish viscid substance constituting the buffy coat. — *a.* Made of or like buff; of the color of buff.

— *v. t.* **1.** To polish with a buff. **2.** To give a buff or velvety surface to (leather). **3.** To color or stain buff.

buff, *v. t.* To take or deaden the shock of, as a buffer. — *n.* A buffet; blow; — now used only in *blindman's buff.*

buf'fa-lo (bŭf'ȧ-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES or -LOS (-lōz). [Sp. *búfalo*, fr. L. *bubalus*, *bufalus*, a kind of African stag or gazelle; also, the wild ox; fr. Gr. *βούβαλος* buffalo.] **1.** Any of several species of wild ox (genus *Bos*), as the water buffalo (*B. bubalus*) of India, the American bison (*B. bison*), and the South African Cape buffalo (*B. caffer*). **2.** Short for BUFFALO ROBE, BUFFALO FISH.



Head of Cape Buffalo. ($\frac{1}{16}$)

buffalo berry. The edible scarlet berry of either of two shrubs (*Lepargyrea argentea* and *L. canadensis*), of the oleaster family, of the western United States, having silvery foliage; also, either of these shrubs.

buffalo bush. Either shrub bearing the buffalo berry.

buffalo fish. Any of several large fishes of the sucker family, mostly found in the Mississippi valley.

buffalo moth. The larva of the carpet beetle.

buffalo nut. The oily drupaceous fruit of the rabbitwood (*Pyrularia pubera*); also, the shrub itself.

buffalo robe. The skin of the American bison, prepared with the hair on, formerly much used as a lap robe.

buff'er (bŭf'ẽr), *n.* [Prop., a striker. See BUFFET a blow.] Anything serving to deaden a shock or to bear the brunt of opposing forces; as, a *buffer* at the end of a railroad car.

buff'er, *n.* [ME. *buffere* stammerer.] A fellow; esp., an elderly man. *Chiefly Humorous or Disparaging.*

buff'er, *n.* **1.** One who polishes with a buff. **2.** A wheel for buffing; a buff.

buf-fet' (bō͝o-fā'; bŭf'ĕt; *F.* bü'fĕ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A cupboard or set of shelves for displaying plate, china, etc.; sideboard. **2.** (*pron.* bō͝o-fā'; bü'fĕ'). A counter for refreshments; a restaurant, as at a railroad station.

buf'fet (bŭf'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF., a slap in the face, *buffe* blow.] A blow, as with the hand; a slap; hence, any blow or stroke. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike with the hand or fist; box; cuff. **2.** To affect as with blows; strike repeatedly; contend against. — *v. i.* **1.** To box; strike; contend. **2.** To make one's way by blows or struggling. — **buf'fet-er,** *n.*

buf'fle-head' (-'l-hĕd'), *n.* [F. *buffle* buffalo + E. *head.*] A small North American duck (*Charitonetta albeola*) allied to the goldeneye; the butterball.

Bufflehead. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

‖ **buf'fo** (bō͝of'fō), *n. masc.*; *pl.* BUFFI (-fē). [It.] A comic actor or singer in an opera.

buf-foon' (bŭ-fōōn'), *n.* [F. *bouffon*, It. *buffone.*] A man who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, antic gestures, etc.; a clown. — **buf-foon'ish,** *a.*

buf-foon'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Arts and practices of a buffoon.

buff stick. A strip of wood covered with buff leather, used [in polishing.]

buff wheel. An emery wheel. Cf. 1st BUFF, *n.*, 5.

buff'y (bŭf'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of a buff, or somewhat buff, color. **2.** *Physiol.* Pert. to a buffy coat or its color.

buffy coat, the coagulated plasma of blood when the red corpuscles have so settled that the coagulum is nearly colorless.

bug (bŭg), *n.* [W. *bwg*, *bwgan*, hobgoblin, bugbear.] **1.** A bugbear; bogy. *Obs.* **2.** Popularly, an insect of almost any kind; esp., a beetle or an insect that crawls like a beetle. In England, now chiefly *Dial.*, "bug" usually signifying the bedbug. **3.** The bedbug.

bug'a-boo' (bŭg'ȧ-bō͞o'), *n.* [*bug* goblin + *boo*, interj.] An imaginary object of fright; a bugbear; bogy.

bug'bane' (-bān'), *n.* A perennial ranunculaceous herb (*Cimicifuga racemosa*) with a wandlike raceme of white flowers supposed to be distasteful to insects.

bug'bear' (-bâr'), *n.* [*bug* goblin + *bear* the animal.] Something frightful, as a specter; anything imaginary that arouses needless fear.

bug'ger (bŭg'ẽr), *n.* [F. *bougre*, fr. LL. *Bulgarus* a Bulgarian, also, a heretic; — buggery was attributed to Bulgarian heretics.] **1.** A sodomite. **2.** A wretch; — sometimes used playfully. *Low.*

bug'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* Sodomy.

bug'gy (-ĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. Infested with bugs.

bug'gy, *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-ĭz). A light vehicle or carriage.

bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* An oblong glass bead, commonly black, as for ornament on clothing. — **bu'gle,** *a.*

bu'gle, *n.* [F.] Any of a genus (*Ajuga*, esp. *A. reptans*) of annual menthaceous plants.

bu'gle, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *buculus* a steer, dim. of *bos* ox.] **1.** A buffalo; buffalo's horn. *Obs.* **2.** A huntsman's horn. **3.** A brass or copper wind instrument, shorter than the trumpet, curved, and sometimes keyed. — *v. t. & i.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). To sound with or like a bugle; also, to summon by a bugle call. — **bu'gler** (-glẽr), *n.*

1 Huntsman's Bugle; 2 Military Bugle.

bu'gle-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lycopus*) of mints; esp. *L. virginicus*, mildly narcotic and astringent.

bu'gloss (bū'glŏs), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *βούγλωσσος* oxtongue; *βοῦς* ox + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] Any of a genus (*Anchusa*, esp. *A. officinalis*) of rough, hairy, Old World boraginaceous herbs.

bug'seed' (bŭg'sēd'), *n.* A chenopodiaceous annual herb (*Corispermum hyssopifolium*) having flat, oval seeds.

bu'hach (bū'hăch), *n.* [Servian *bukhacha* fleawort.] A yellowish powder, the dried and ground flower heads of certain species of chrysanthemums, used as an insecticide.

buhl (bōōl), **buhl'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* [From A. Ch. *Boulle*, French wood carver.] *Furniture.* Cabinetwork inlaid with tortoise shell, yellow metal, white metal, etc.

buhr'stone', burr'stone' (bûr'stōn'), *n.* Any siliceous rock used for millstones.

build (bĭld), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BUILT (bĭlt), or, *Archaic,* BUILD'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUILD'ING. [AS. *byldan* to build, *bold* house.] **1.** To erect or construct, as an edifice; fabricate; make. **2.** To construct after the manner of a builder; fashion; create by gradual means; as, to *build* a reputation. **3.** To settle, or establish, and preserve; as, he *builds* his hopes on your fidelity. **4.** *Games.* To form (as a member or word) by combination, or to raise (a denomination). — **Syn.** Erect, raise, found, frame. — *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act, or follow the business, of building something. **2.** To rest or depend, as on a foundation; rely.

— *n.* Form of construction; general figure; make.

build'er (bĭl'dẽr), *n.* One who builds; one whose occupation is to build or to manage building operations.

build'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making, erecting, or establishing. **2.** That which is built, as a house, barn, factory, etc. **3.** Art of constructing edifices; architecture.

Syn. Building, edifice, structure. Building is the common term. **Edifice** usually applies to large and elegant buildings only. **Structure** retains more often the sense of something constructed in a particular way, or, like *edifice,* is used of buildings of some size or magnificence.

bulb (bŭlb), *n.* [L. *bulbus,* Gr. *βολβός.*] **1.** A large bud, usually subterranean, emitting roots from below, and bearing overlapping, scalelike leaves, as in the lily, onion, tulip, etc. **2.** A fleshy tuber or corm resembling a bulb. **3.** A bulb-shaped expansion or part; as, the *bulb* of a thermometer; specif., *Anat.,* a rounded enlargement of one end of a part; as, an end *bulb* of a nerve, etc. — **bul-ba'ceous** (bŭl-bā'shŭs), *a.* — **bulb'ar** (bŭl'bär), *a.*

bulb-if'er-ous (bŭl-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Producing bulbs.

bulb'i-form (bŭl'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* Bulb-shaped.

bulb'il (bŭl'bĭl), *n. Bot.* A small or secondary bulb; usually, an aërial bulb or deciduous bud, produced in the leaf axils, as in the tiger lily, or replacing the flowers, as in some onions.

bulb'let, *n. Bot.* A small bulb; a bulbil.

bulb'ous (bŭl'bŭs), *a.* Also **bulb'ose** (-bōs). [L. *bulbosus.*] Having or containing bulbs; bulblike in shape or structure.

bul'bul (bōōl'bōōl), *n.* [Per.] A Persian song bird, probably a kind of nightingale (*Luscinia hafizi*); also, any of several Asiatic and East African singing birds.

Bul'gar (bōōl'gär; bŭl'-), *n.* [Orig. a name for the Tatars settled in what is now Bulgaria.] A Bulgarian.

Bul-ga'ri-an (bōōl-gā'rĭ-ăn; bŭl-; 3), *n.* **1.** One of a people of Bulgaria, of Finnic origin. **2.** The language of the Bulgarians, a Slavonic dialect. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Bulgaria or the Bulgarians.

bulge (bŭlj), *n.* **1.** A swelling, protuberant part, as in a wall. **2.** The bilge of a vessel, or of a cask. **3.** Advantage; esp., a slight but telling advantage; — used chiefly in *to get,* or *have, the bulge on. Slang.* — **Syn.** See PROJECTION. — *v. i. & t.;* BULGED (bŭljd); BULG'ING (bŭl'jĭng). To swell or jut out; bend outward. — **bulg'y** (bŭl'jĭ), *a.* [vex face.]

bulg'er (bŭl'jẽr), *n. Golf.* A driver or a brassy with a con-

bu-lim'i-a (bū-lĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr., fr. *βοῦς* ox + *λιμός* hunger.] *Med.* A morbid, insatiable hunger; also, the disease characterized by it. — **bu-lim'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

bulk (bŭlk), *n.* A small projecting structure, as before a shop; a stall.

bulk, *n.* [ME. *bulke, bolke,* heap.] **1.** Magnitude or volume; spatial dimension; esp., great extent; imposing dimension. **2.** The body of a man or an animal, living or dead; esp., the trunk. **3.** A body; a mass; an aggregate. **4.** The main mass or body; largest or major portion.

Syn. Size, volume, mass, bigness, largeness. — **Bulk, volume, mass. Bulk** commonly implies an object of more or less definite shape; **volume** often applies to that which cannot be considered as having outline (as in a *volume* of water); **mass** stresses the idea of solidity and coherence.

— *v. i.* **1.** To swell or expand; — used with *up.* **2.** To be of bulk; to be weighty, significant, or impressive.

bulk'head' (bŭlk'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Any of the upright partitions separating the compartments of a vessel. **2.** A structure to resist the pressure of earth or water. **3.** A box-like structure rising above a floor, roof, etc., as for a cover for an elevator or stairway. *U. S.*

bulk'y (bŭl'kĭ), *a.;* BULK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Of great bulk; big; large; massive. — **bulk'i-ly,** *adv.* — **-i-ness,** *n.* **Syn. Bulky, massive, ponderous. Bulky** refers to voluminous size; **massive** refers to solidity; **ponderous,** to weight and size together, often implying unwieldiness.

bull (bōōl), *n.* A grotesque blunder in language.

bull, *n.* [L. *bulla* bubble, stud, LL., seal, stamp.] A papal letter sealed with a bulla, or with a red-ink imprint of the device on the bulla. It is more formal than the *brief.*

bull, *n.* [ME. *bule, bul, bole.*] **1.** The male of any bovine or of certain other animals, as of the elephant, whale, fur seal, etc. **2.** One suggestive of a bull, as in size, violence, roaring. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = TAURUS. **4.** *Stock Exchange.* One expecting, or trying to effect, a rise in price.

— *v. t.* To try to raise the price of (stocks).

— *a.* Large or big of its kind; as, a *bull* lathe.

bul'la (bōōl'ȧ; bŭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., bubble. See 2d BULL.] **1.** A round leaden seal attached to a papal bull. **2.** *Med.* A bleb; vesicle.

Bulla, I. of Pope Sixtus IV (½)

bul'lace (bŏŏl'ās), *n.* [F. *beloce.*] A wild or half-domesticated European plum (*Prunus spinosa insititia*).

bul'late (bŏŏl'āt; bŭl'-), *a.* [L. *bullatus,* fr. *bulla* bubble.] Appearing as if blistered; as, a *bullate* leaf.

bull'dog' (bŏŏl'dŏg'; 62), *n.* **1.** One of a variety of short-haired, powerful, courageous dogs; — so named, probably, from being formerly employed in baiting bulls. **2. a** A cannon, esp. on shipboard. *Obs.* **b** A pistol or a revolver, now confined to one of large caliber and short barrel. **3. a** A sheriff's officer. *Obs.* **b** In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, a proctor's attendant. *Colloq.*

— *a.* Characteristic of or like a bulldog; stubborn.

bull'doze' (-dōz'), *v. t.;* -DOZED (-dōzd'); -DOZ'ING (-dōz'-ĭng). To restrain or coerce by intimidation. *Colloq., U. S.*

bull'doz'er (-dōz'ẽr), *n.* One who bulldozes. *Colloq., U. S.*

bul'let (bŏŏl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *boulet* cannon ball, dim. of *boule* ball.] **1.** A small ball. **2.** A missile, usually of lead, to be shot from a firearm.

bul'le-tin (-ĕ-tĭn), *n.* [F., deriv. of It. *bulla, bolla,* a bull. See 2d BULL.] **1.** A brief statement of news to the public, esp. from an acknowledged authority. **2.** A periodical publication, esp. one containing proceedings of a society.

— *v. t.* To state in a bulletin or bulletins.

bull'fight' (bŏŏl'fīt'), **bull'fight'ing,** *n.* A spectacle in which men torment, and fight with, a bull or bulls in an arena for public amusement. — **bull'fight'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

bull'finch' (-fĭnch'), *n.* Any of several fringilline birds, esp. a European species (*Pyrrhula europæa*), having the breast, cheeks, and throat red, and remarkable for its power of learning to whistle musical airs. [leap. *Eng.*]

bull'finch', *n.* A hedge too high for a mounted hunter to

bull'frog' (-frŏg'), *n.* A very large North American frog (*Rana catesbiana* or, sometimes, *R. aurora*).

bull'head' (bŏŏl'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** Any of various large-headed fishes, as certain catfishes (*Ameiurus nebulosus* and *A. melas*), the miller's-thumb, sculpin, etc. **2.** A stupid fellow; lubber. *Colloq.*

bull'head'ed, *a.* Blindly stubborn or impetuous.

bul'lion (bŏŏl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** *Coinage.* Gold or silver considered merely as so much metal; as, the *bullion* in a silver dollar; specif., gold or silver in bars or ingots. **2.** Heavy twisted fringe, esp. of fine gold or silver wire for epaulets.

bul'li-rag. Var. of BULLYRAG.

bull'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Pert. to or resembling a bull; headstrong. **2.** *Stock Exchange.* Inclined to "bull" the market; tending to rise in price; as, a *bullish* feeling or market.

Bull Moose. *U. S. Politics.* [*Often l. c.*] A follower of Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential campaign of 1912, or a member of the Progressive party. *Cant.*

bull'ock (bŏŏl'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *bulluc* young bull.] **1.** A young bull. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** An ox or steer.

bull pen. 1. A pen for a bull or bulls. **2.** The barracks in a lumbering camp. *Cant.* **3.** An inclosure in which prisoners are kept in time of riot. *Colloq., Western U. S.*

bull'pout' (-pout'), *n.* The common bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) or related catfish.

bull'–roar'er, *n.* A slat of wood tied to the end of a thong, making an intermittent roaring when whirled. It is used in religious rites by some savages, and survives as a toy among civilized peoples.

Bull's Eye (bo͝olz). *Astron.* = ALDEBARAN.

bull's'–eye' (bo͝olz'ī'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A small perforated oval wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it. **2.** A disk of glass in a deck, floor, etc., to let in light. **3.** A circular or oval opening for air or light. **4.** A lens of short focal distance, or a lantern with such a lens. **5.** The center of a target; also, a shot which hits it. **6.** A kind of hard globular candy.

bull terrier. One of a breed of dogs produced by crossing the bulldog and terrier, possessing much of the strength and courage of the former with the activity of the latter.

Bull Terrier.

bul'ly (bo͝ol'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). **1.** A sweetheart or darling (of either sex); — often used as an epithet. *Obs.* **2.** A blustering fellow, more insolent than courageous. **3.** Specif.: **a** The protector of a prostitute. **b** A hired ruffian or bravo. *Obsoles.*

— *a.* **1.** Jovial; dashing; — esp. in: **bully boy,** a term of address. **2.** Fine; excellent. *Slang.*

— *interj.* Good! Well done! *Slang.*

— *v. t.*; -LIED (-ĭd); -LY-ING. To intimidate by manner or by threats. — *v. i.* To act the bully. — **Syn.** Bluster, swagger, hector, domineer.

bul'ly (bo͝ol'ĭ), *n.*, **bully beef.** [F. *bouilli* boiled meat, fr. *bouillir* to boil. Formerly *bouilli* was used on the labels of canned beef.] Pickled or canned beef.

bul'ly-rag (bo͝ol'ĭ-răg), *v. t.* To intimidate by bullying; scold abusively; rally contemptuously; badger.

bully tree. Any of several West Indian sapotaceous trees.

bul'rush' (bo͝ol'rŭsh'), *n.* [ME. *bulrysche, bolroysche.*] Any of various large rushes growing in wet or overflowed land, as the common rush (*Juncus effusus*), the club-rush (genus *Scirpus*), etc.

bul'tow (bo͝ol'tō), *n.* A trawl; a boulter; the mode of fishing with a boulter or spiller.

bul'wark (bo͝ol'wȧrk), *n.* **1.** A solid, wall-like, defensive structure; rampart. **2.** Any means of defense or protection. **3.** The side of a ship above the upper deck; — usually in *pl.*

— *v. t.* To fortify or secure with or as with a bulwark.

bum (bŭm), *v. t. & i.* Also **bumb.** To make, or sound with, a humming noise; to din. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bum, *v. i.* To guzzle or drink to excess; sponge upon others, as for drink; lead the life of a vagabond. *Slang, U. S.*

— *n. Slang, U. S.* **a** A spree. **b** A guzzler or idle drunkard or vagabond; a sponger of drinks, or the like.

bum'bail'iff (-bāl'ĭf), *n.* A bailiff; — contemptuous. *Eng.*

bum'ble-bee' (-b'l-bē'), *n.* [ME. *bumblen* to hum + *bee.*] Any of a genus (*Bombus*) of true bees, mostly of large size; — so called from the humming noise made in their flight.

bum'ble-pup'py (-pŭp'ĭ), *n. Card Playing.* Whist played in an unscientific way.

bum'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat conveying provisions, fruit, etc., for sale to vessels in port or off shore.

bum'kin (bŭm'kĭn), *n.* [*boom* a beam + *-kin.*] *Naut.* A bumpkin. [visible means of support. *Slang, U. S.*]

bum'mer (bŭm'ẽr), *n.* An idle, worthless fellow without

bump (bŭmp), *v. i.* To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; boom. — *n.* The noise made by the bittern.

bump, *v. t.* To strike, as against or with something large or solid; thump. — *v. i.* To come in violent contact with something. — *n.* **1.** A thump; heavy blow. **2.** A swelling due to a bump, or blow. **3.** *Phren.* One of the protuberances on the cranium associated with the various "faculties." *Colloq.*

bump'er (bŭm'pẽr), *n.* That which bumps or causes a bump; also, anything deadening a bump or shock.

bump'er, *n.* **1.** A cup or glass filled to the brim, esp. in drinking a toast. **2.** Anything unusually large or great. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To fill brimful, as a cup, wineglass, etc.; also, to toast with a bumper. — *v. i.* To drink bumpers.

bump'kin (bŭmp'kĭn), *n.* [See BUMKIN.] **1.** *Naut.* A projecting beam or boom. **2.** A country lout.

bump'tious (bŭmp'shŭs), *a.* Self-conceited; forward. — **bump'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **bump'tious-ness,** *n.*

bump'y (bŭm'pĭ), *a.* Covered with bumps.

bun, bunn (bŭn), *n.* A kind of cake or bread; commonly, a slightly sweetened, often spiced, raised cake or biscuit.

bunch (bŭnch), *n.* **1.** A protuberance; hump; knob; lump. **2.** A cluster, as of grapes. **3.** A group or number of things of the same kind, as of cattle. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE.

— *v. i. & t.* **1.** To swell out or form into a bunch or bunches. **2.** To gather in a bunch or bunches.

bunch'ber-ry (bŭnch'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The dwarf cornel (*Cornus canadensis*).

bunch'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* A melanthaceous plant (*Melanthium virginicum*), bearing a panicle of small greenish flowers; also, any other species of the same genus.

bunch'y (bŭn'chĭ), *a.* Swelling out or growing in bunches.

bun'co (bŭn'kō). Var. of BUNKO.

bun'combe, bun'kum (-kŭm), *n.* [From *Buncombe,* a county of North Carolina.] Speechmaking to gratify constituents, or to gain public applause; anything said, written, or done for mere show. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*

‖**Bund** (bo͝ont), *n.*; *G. pl.* BÜNDE (bün'dĕ). [G.] A league, esp. that of the German states.

bund (bŭnd), *n.* [Hind. *band.*] **1.** An artificial embankment, as a dike. *India.* **2.** An embanked quay. *China, Japan, etc.*

bun'der (bŭn'dẽr), *n.* [Pers. *bandar* a landing place.] In the East, a landing place; quay; pier; harbor.

‖**Bun'des-rat',** **Bun'des-rath'** (bo͝on'dĕs-rät'), *n.* [G.] Federal council, as formerly in Germany and in Austria still.

bun'dle (bŭn'd'l), *n.* [ME. *bundel.*] **1.** A number of things bound together; a loose package; roll. **2.** A number taken together; a group; lot. **3.** *Bot.* A fascicle composed of strands of conducting tissue traversing the body of a plant. **Syn. Bundle, bunch, parcel, package, pack, packet** apply to things done up for storage or transportation. A **bundle** is a collection of articles bound or rolled together; as, a *bundle* of papers. A **bunch** is a collection of things, usually of the same sort, fastened closely together; as, a *bunch* of keys, of flowers. A **parcel** is a bundle of moderate or small size. A **package** is something packed, esp. for transportation; as, an express *package.* A **pack** is a bundle to be carried on the back, esp. by a peddler; as, a peddler's *pack.* A **packet** is a small package or parcel.

— *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To tie or bind in a bundle or roll. **2.** To hustle or hurry unceremoniously. — *v. i.* **1.** To prepare for departure; hurry. **2.** To sleep or lie, as lovers, on the same bed without undressing. *Hist.*

bung (bŭng), *n.* The stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask; also, the bunghole. — *v. t.* To stop with a bung; hence, *Slang,* to bruise so as to unfit for action.

bun'ga-low (bŭn'gȧ-lō), *n.* [Bengali *bāṅglā.*] A type of single-storied house or cottage, usually with a wide veranda.

Bungalow.

bung'hole' (bŭng'hōl'), *n.* The orifice stopped by a bung.

bun'gle (bŭn'g'l), *v. i. & t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). To act, work, make, or perform in a clumsy or awkward manner. — *n.* A clumsy or awkward performance; botch. — **bun'gler** (-glẽr), *n.* — **bun'gling,** *p. a.*

bun'ion (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* An inflamed swelling on the foot, usually on the first joint of the great toe.

bunk (bŭnk), *n.* A case or frame attached to a wall to serve as a bed, as in a ship. — *v. i.* To go to bed in a bunk. *Colloq.*

bunk'er (bŭnk'ẽr), *n.* [Scot. *bunker, bunkart,* a bench, or low chest, serving for a seat.] **1.** A large bin; esp., one of several large compartments for coal on shipboard. **2.** *Golf.* Any rough hazardous ground on the links; esp., an artificial hazard with built-up faces.

— *v. t. Golf.* To drive (the ball) into a bunker.

bun'ko (bŭn'kō), *n.* Also **bun'co.** A swindling game or scheme. — *v. t.* To swindle by a bunko game.

bun'kum. Var. of BUNCOMBE.

bunn. Var. of BUN, a cake.

bun'ny (bŭn'ĭ), *n.* A rabbit or a squirrel; — a pet name.

Bun'sen burn'er (bo͝on'sĕn). A kind of burner for gas, consisting, usually, of a straight tube, with small holes for the entrance of air at the bottom. The air and gas mix and burn with intense heat and a blue sootless flame. It was invented by W. R. Bunsen, a German chemist.

bunt (bŭnt), *n.* **1.** A disease of wheat changing the kernels to a mass of dark, ill-smelling spores. **2.** Either of the two fungi (*Tilletia tritici* or *T. fœtens*) causing the disease; — more often called *stinking smut* in the U. S.

bunt, *n.* **1.** The bagging portion of a fishing net or the like. **2.** *Naut.* The middle part of a square sail, which bags or bulges when the sail is spread and is gathered in a bunchy roll on the yard when the sail is furled.

bunt, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To butt or push with or as with the horns. **2.** *Baseball.* To bat or tap (the ball) slowly within the infield by meeting it with the bat without swinging at it.

— *n.* Act of bunting; *specif.,* *Baseball,* a bunted ball.

bun'ting (bŭn'tĭng), *n.* [ME. *bonten* to sift.] A thin woolen stuff, used chiefly for flags; also, a cotton stuff imitating this; hence, flags collectively, as of a ship.

bun'ting, *n.* Any of various oscine birds (genus *Emberiza* or an allied genus), usually included in the finch family.

bunt'line (bŭnt'lĭn; -līn), *n.* [*bunt* part of a sail + *line.*] *Naut.* One of the ropes attached to the foot of a sail, used to haul the sail up to the yard for furling.

bun'ya (bŭn'yȧ) *or* **bun'ya-bun'ya,** *n.* [Native name.] An Australian coniferous tree (*Araucaria bidwillii*), bearing edible seeds about two inches long.

bun'yon (bŭn'yŭn). Var. of BUNION.

buoy (boi; bōō'Ĭ; bwoi), *n.* [D. *boei*, fr. F. *bouée*.] **1.** *Naut.* A float; esp., a floating object moored to the bottom to mark a channel, anchor, rock, etc. **2.** A life buoy. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To keep from sinking in a fluid; float; hence: to support; sustain; — with *up*. **2.** To mark by or as by a buoy or buoys.

buoy'age (boi'ăj; bōō'Ĭ-ăj; bwoi'-), *n.* Buoys collectively; a system of buoys; the providing of buoys.

buoy'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Property of floating on the surface of a liquid, or in a fluid, as in the atmosphere. **2.** Power possessed by a fluid of bearing up a body that is in it; upward pressure exerted by a fluid on a body immersed in it or floating on it. It is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. **3.** Cheerfulness; vivacity.

buoy'ant (-ănt), *a.* **1.** Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. **2.** Bearing up, as a fluid. **3.** Light-hearted. — **Syn.** See ELASTIC. — **buoy'ant-ly,** *adv.*

bur, burr (bûr), *n.* [ME. *burre* burdock.] **1.** Any rough or prickly envelope of a fruit, as of the chestnut; also, any weed bearing burs. **2.** Something that clings like a bur. — *v. t.*; BURRED (bûrd); BUR'RING. To remove burs from.

bu-ra' (bōō-rä')\
bu-ran' (-răn')} *n.* A snowstorm resembling the blizzard, on the steppes of Central Asia.

bur'ble (bûr'b'l), *v. i.* To bubble. *Dial. or Colloq.*

bur'bot (-bŏt), *n.* [F. *barbote*, fr. *barbe* beard.] Either of

Burbot of Europe (*Lota lota*). ($\frac{1}{10}$)

two fresh-water fishes (*Lota maculosa* and *L. lota*), of the cod family, having barbels on the nose and chin.

bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* [ME. *burdoun* bass in music, F. *bourdon*.] **1.** The verse repeated in a song; chorus; refrain. **2.** That which is often repeated or dwelt on; main topic; gist. **3.** The drone of a bagpipe.

bur'den, *n.* [AS. *byrđen*.] **1.** Thing borne; load; hence: care; responsibility. **2.** Thing borne with labor or difficulty; hence: a burdensome lot; grievous fate. **3.** The bearing of loads; as, a beast of *burden*. **4.** Capacity of a vessel for carrying cargo; weight of the cargo. — **Syn.** See LOAD. — *v. t.* To encumber with weight; load; hence: to oppress.

bur'den-some (-sŭm), *a.* Grievous to be borne; oppressive. — **Syn.** Weighty, cumbersome, onerous, troublesome. See HEAVY. — **bur'den-some-ly,** *adv.* — **-some-ness,** *n.*

bur'dock (bûr'dŏk), *n.* [*bur* + *dock* the plant.] Any of a genus (*Arctium*) of coarse biennial asteraceous plants with burlike involucres.

bu'reau (bū'rō; bū-rō'), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RI AUS (-rōz), F. -REAUX (E. *pron.* -rōz). [F., a writing table, OF. *burel* drugget, often used to cover a table, *bure* coarse woolen cloth.] **1.** An office where business requiring writing is transacted. **2.** Hence: A government department or office, or subdivision thereof, for the transaction of public business. **3.** A chest of drawers for clothes, often with a mirror. *U. S.*

bu-reau'cra-cy (bū-rō'krȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [*bureau* + *-cracy*.] **1.** A system of carrying on the business of government by departments, or bureaus, each under a chief; loosely, officialism; also, government conducted on this system. **2.** Government officials collectively.

bu'reau-crat (bū'rō-krăt), *n.* An official of a bureau, esp. one confirmed in a narrow and arbitrary routine. — **bu'reau-crat'ic** (-krăt'Ĭk), *a.* — **bu'reau-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bu-rette' (bū-rĕt'), *n.* [F., can, cruet, dim. of *buire* flagon.] *Chem.* An apparatus, essentially a graduated glass tube, for delivering measured quantities of liquid or for measuring the liquid or gas received or discharged.

burg (bûrg), *n.* [AS. *burh, burg*.] **1.** A fortified town. *Obs.* **2.** A town or city. *Colloq., U. S.*

burg'age (bûr'găj), *n.* [From BURG.] *Eng. & Scots Law.* **a** In England, a form of privileged tenure of real property by which lands are held of the king or other lord at a certain yearly rent. **b** In Scotland, a kind of tenure by the service (now nominal) of watching and warding.

bur'gee (bûr'jē), *n.* *Naut.* A swallow-tailed or triangular flag used as a distinguishing pennant.

bur'geon (-jŭn), *v. i.* [F. *bourgeon* a bud.] **1.** To sprout; bud. **2.** To grow forth, as a feather. — *v. t.* To put forth; — used chiefly with *out* or *forth*.

— *n.* A bud; sprout.

bur'gess (-jĕs), *n.* [OF. *burgeis*, fr. *burc* fortified town, fr. LL. *burgus* fort, city.] **1.** An inhabitant or, strictly, a freeman of a borough. **2. a** The person elected to represent a borough, corporate town, or university in Parliament. *Eng.* **b** Before the Revolution, a representative in the popular branch (**House of Burgesses**) of the legislature of Virginia; — now called *delegate*.

burgh (bûrg; *Scot.* bŭr'ō, -ŭ), *n.* [See BOROUGH.] Orig., a borough; usually, a kind of incorporated Scottish town.

burgh'al (bûr'găl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a burgh.

burgh'er (bûr'gĕr), *n.* A freeman of a burgh or borough.

bur'glar (-glẽr), *n.* [LL. *burglator, burgulator*, fr. LL. *burgus* fortified place.] *Law.* One guilty of burglary.

bur-gla'ri-ous (bûr-glā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.*

bur'glar-ize (bûr'glẽr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To enter burglariously. *Colloq.*

bur'gla-ry (-glȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Law.* Breaking and entering the dwelling house of another, in the nighttime, with intent to commit a felony therein, or, as fixed by some statutes, such breaking and entering of any of various buildings by night or day. [*Facetious.*]

bur'gle (-g'l), *v. i. & t.* To commit burglary. *Collog. &*

bur'go-mas'ter (bûr'gō-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* [D. *burgemeester; burg* borough + *meester* master.] A chief magistrate of a municipal town of Holland, Flanders, or Germany, corresponding to *mayor* in the United States.

bur'go-net (-nĕt), *n.* [F. *bourguignotte*, because the Burgundians first used it.] A kind of light steel cap or helmet.

bur'grave (bûr'grāv), *n.* [G. *burggraf; burg* fortress + *graf* count.] *German Hist.* Orig., one appointed to the command of a town or castle; now, one ruling by right a town or castle with the attached hereditary domain.

Bur-gun'di-an (bûr-gŭn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Burgundy, the ancient kingdom or duchy, or the former province in eastern France. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Burgundy.

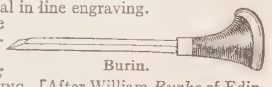
Bur'gun-dy (bûr'gŭn-dĭ), *n.* Wine made in Burgundy, France, or a wine resembling it.

bur'i-al (bĕr'Ĭ-ăl), *n.* [AS. *byrgels*, fr. *byrgan* to bury.] Act of burying; sepulture; interment.

bur'i-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who buries.

bu'rin (bū'rĭn), *n.* [F.] A pointed steel cutting tool, used by an engraver on metal in line engraving.

bu'ri-on (-rĭ-ŏn), *n.* The house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*).



Burin.

burke (bûrk), *v. t.*; BURKED (bûrkt); BURK'ING. [After William *Burke* of Edinburgh, executed for the crime in 1829.] To murder so as to produce few marks of violence, in order to obtain the body to sell for dissection.

burl (bûrl), *n.* [ME. *burle* stuffing, knot in cloth.] **1.** A knot or lump in thread or cloth. **2.** A knot or excrescence on a tree. — *v. t.* To dress or finish up (cloth).

bur'lap (bûr'lăp), *n.* Also **bur'laps** (-lăps). A fabric of jute or hemp, used for bagging, curtains, etc.

bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. *burlesco*, fr. *burla* jest, mockery.] Tending to excite laughter or contempt by extravagant images, or by incongruous contrast, as when a trifling subject is treated with mock gravity or vice versa. — *n.* **1.** Burlesque representation; also, an instance of it. **2.** A composition in burlesque style, as a parody, travesty, caricature, or extravaganza. — **Syn.** See CARICATURE. — *v. t. & i.*; -LESQUED' (-lĕskt'); -LES'QUING (-lĕs'kĭng). To mock or make ludicrous by, or to employ, burlesque.

bur'ly (bûr'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [ME. *burlich, borlich*, strong, excellent.] **1.** Large or stout of body; bulky. **2.** Coarse and rough; boisterous; bluff. — **Syn.** See STOUT. — **bur'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **bur'li-ness,** *n.*

Bur'man (-măn), *a. & n.* Burmese.

bur marigold. Any of a genus (*Bidens*) of coarse asteraceous herbs, the achenes of which are called *beggar ticks*.

Bur'mese' (bûr'mēz'; -mēs'), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Burma. **2.** The language of the Burmese, of which the alphabet is Pali. — **Bur'mese',** *a.*

burn (bûrn), *n.* [See BOURN a stream.] A brook; rivulet. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

burn, *v. t.*; BURNED (bûrnd) or BURNT (bûrnt); BURN'ING. [AS. *bærnan, bernan*, v. t.] **1.** To consume by fire; reduce to ashes by heat or fire. **2.** To injure or change destructively by fire or heat; scorch; scald; blister; singe; char; sear. **3.** To submit to fire or heat for an economic purpose; bake; as, to *burn* clay. **4.** To make or produce by fire or heat; as, to *burn* a hole. **5.** To affect as if by the action of fire or heat; as, to *burn* the mouth with pepper. **6.** *Chem.* To cause to undergo combustion; oxidize. **7.** To cauterize. — *v. i.* **1.** To be on fire; undergo combustion. **2.** To undergo some change, esp. some injury, by fire or heat; as, the meat *burns*. **3.** To feel, or to appear, as if on fire or excessively heated. **4.** *Chem.* To undergo combustion of any kind.

— *n.* **1.** A hurt, injury, or other effect caused by burning. **2.** Process of burning. **3.** A disease in vegetables. See BRAND, *n.*, 5.

burn'er (bûr'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, burns anything. **2.** Part of a lamp, gas fixture, etc., where the flame is produced.

bur'net (bûr'nĕt), *n.* [From F. *brunet* brownish, dim. of *brun* brown.] Any of a genus (*Sanguisorba*) of plants, esp.

the common burnet (*S. sanguisorba*), a species often occurring in fields of sainfoin, which it much resembles.

burning bush. Any of several plants, esp. either of two American shrubs (*Evonymus americanus* and *E. atropurpureus*) having bright red capsules.

burning glass. A convex lens for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays.

bur'nish (bûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *burnir, brunir*, to make brown, polish, *brun* brown, OHG. *brūn.*] To make smooth and bright; polish. — **Syn.** See POLISH. — *n.* Effect of burnishing; gloss; brightness. — **bur'nish-er,** *n.*

bur-noose', or **bur'nous** (bûr-nōōs'; bûr'nōōs), *n.* [Ar. *burnus* a kind of cap.] A cloaklike garment and hood woven in one piece, worn by Arabs and Moors.

burn'sides (bûrn'sīdz), *n. pl.* Side whiskers. *Colloq., U. S.*

burnt (bûrnt), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of BURN.

burr (bûr), *n.* The prickly envelope of a fruit. See BUR.

burr, bur, *n.* **1.** A circle. *Obs.* **2.** *Mech.* **a** A thin flat piece of metal, formed from a sheet by punching. **b** A small washer put on the end of a rivet before it is swaged down. **3.** Any rounded knot or excrescence on a tree. See KNOT. **4.** The external opening of the ear. **5.** A thin ridge or roughness left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal, etc. **6.** *Phon.* A trilled pronunciation of the letter *r*; any rough pronunciation; as, to speak with a *burr.* **7.** A whirr; a rough humming sound. — *v. i.* To speak or pronounce with a burr. — *v. t.* **1.** To form into a burr, or projecting edge; as, to *burr* over the end of a brass tube. **2.** To pronounce with a burr; as, to *burr* one's r's.

burr (bûr), *n.* Also **buhr.** **1.** = BUHRSTONE. **2.** A knob, boss, or mass of siliceous rock in softer formations. **3.** A whetstone. **4.** = 3d CLINKER, 2.

bur reed. A plant (genus *Sparganium*) having elongated linear leaves and globose burlike fruit.

bur'rel (bŭr'ĕl), *n.* A sort of pear. = BEURRÉ.

bur'ro (bŏŏr'ō; bŭr'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-ōz). [Sp.] A donkey, or ass. *Southwestern U. S.*

bur'row (bŭr'ō), *n.* [See BOROUGH a town.] A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, for shelter and habitation; a similar passage, excavation, or place of retreat; a shelter. — *v. i.* **1.** To excavate a hole, as in the earth, esp. one to lodge in. **2.** To lodge or nest in a burrow; hence, to hide. — *v. t.* To make burrows in or to construct by burrowing. — **bur'row-er,** *n.*

burr'stone' (bûr'stōn'). Var. of BUHRSTONE.

bur'ry (bûr'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, containing, or resembling, a bur or burs; prickly.

burr'y, *a.* Characterized by a burr or burrs.

bur'sa (bûr'sȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [LL. See BOURSE.] *Anat.* A sac or saclike cavity.

bur'sar (-sẽr), *n.* [LL. *bursarius*, fr. *bursa.* See BOURSE.] A treasurer, or cash keeper, as of a college; a purser.

bur'sa-ry (bûr'sȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Treasury of a college or monastery. **2.** In Scotland, a scholarship or charitable foundation in a university or school.

‖**Bur'schen-schaft'** (bŏŏr'shĕn-shäft'), *n.*; *pl.* -SCHAFTEN (-shäf'tĕn). [G.] In Germany, any of various associations of university students formed to support liberal ideas, or the organization formed by affiliation of the local bodies.

burse (bûrs), *n.* [LL. *bursa* or F. *bourse.* See BOURSE.] **1.** *Eccl.* An ornamental flat case or pocket of silk or brocade. **2.** A students' hall, or college.

bur'si-form (bûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [LL. *bursa* purse + *-form.*] Shaped like a purse.

bur-si'tis (bûr-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bursa* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a bursa.

burst (bûrst), *v. i.*; BURST, also, *Inelegant or Dial.*, BURST'ED; BURST'ING. [AS. *berstan.*] **1.** To fly apart or in pieces; break open; explode. **2.** To exert pressure that causes something to give way; hence, to appear or depart suddenly and unexpectedly; — usually used with *forth, out, away, into, upon,* etc. **3.** To break into sudden activity; specif., to exclaim; — usually used with *forth, out.* — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to burst. **2.** To produce as an effect of bursting; as, to *burst* a hole through the wall.

— *n.* **1.** Act of bursting; also, that which bursts forth or out; as, a *burst* of thunder, applause, passion. **2.** Any brief violent activity or effort; a spurt. **3.** Result of bursting; a breach. — **burst'er,** *n.*

bur'then (bûr'thn), **-then-some,** etc. Vars. of BURDEN, etc.

bur'ton (bûr't'n), *n.* Any of several kinds of light tackle, usually (when used without a qualifying term) one with a single and a double block.

bur'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any plant having burlike fruit, as the cocklebur, burdock, etc.

bur'y (bĕr'ĭ), *v. t.*; BUR'IED (-ĭd); BUR'Y-ING. [AS. *byrgan, byrigan.*] **1.** To deposit (a corpse) in its resting place, with funeral ceremonies; inter; inhume. **2.** To cover over out of sight. **3.** To put away or out of sight as if in the grave; as: **a** To hide in oblivion or obscurity. **b** To put away finally; to have done with; as, to *bury* strife. **c** To submerge or engross; — used with *in*; as, *buried* in grief. — **Syn.** Entomb, inurn; conceal; overwhelm, repress.

bus (bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BUSSES *or* BUSES (bŭs'ĕz; 24). [Abbrev. from *omnibus.*] An omnibus. *Colloq.*

bus'by (bŭz'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). A kind of British military headdress or cap.

Busby.

bush (bŏŏsh), *n.* [ME. *bosch, busch, bosk, busk.*] **1.** A shrub; esp., a thick, densely branched shrub or a cluster of shrubs. **2.** A shrub cut off, or a shrublike branch of a tree. **3.** A shrub or branch, as of ivy, hung out at vintners' doors, or as a tavern sign; hence, a tavern sign. **4.** A bushlike mass, as of foliage or feathers. **5.** Specif.: *Hunting.* The tail, or brush, of a fox. **6.** Uncleared or uncultivated country, esp. woodland or land covered with shrubby vegetation.

— *v. t.* **1.** To set bushes for; support or cover with bushes; as, to *bush* peas. **2.** To use a bush harrow on (land), or cover (seeds) by using a bush harrow. — *v. i.* To branch thickly like a bush.

bush, *n.* [D. *bus* a box or F. *boucher* to plug.] *Mech.* A detachable lining used esp. as a bearing to reduce friction. — *v. t.* To furnish with a bush, or lining.

bush buck. = BOSCBBOK. [but mostly of upright habit.

bush clover. A plant (genus *Lespedeza*) allied to clover,

bush cranberry. The cranberry tree.

bush'el (bŏŏsh'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *boissel*, deriv. of L. *pyxis* box, Gr. πυξίς.] **1.** A dry measure containing 4 pecks, or 32 quarts. Abbr., *bu.* **2.** A measure holding a bushel. **3.** A weight assumed as the equivalent of the bushel measure.

bush'el, *v. t. Tailoring.* To repair or put in order, as men's garments. — *v. i.* To repair garments. — **bush'el-er, bush'el-ler** (-ẽr), **bush'el-man,** *n. All U. S.*

bush'ham'mer (-hăm'ẽr), *n.* A hammer having a serrated face, as of rows of pyramidal points, for dressing stone.

‖**Bu'shi'do'** (bōō'shē'dō'), *n.* [Jap. *bu* military + *shi* knight + *dō* way, doctrine, principle.] The unwritten code of moral principles regulating the actions of the Japanese knighthood, or Samurai; the chivalry of Japan. [bushy.

bush'i-ness (bŏŏsh'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being

bush'ing (-ĭng), *n. Mech.* A bush, or detachable lining.

Bush'man (bŏŏsh'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One of a native race of nomadic hunters of South Africa. **2.** [*l. c.*] A woodsman; specif., *Australia*, one who lives or travels in the bush, or uncleared country.

bush'rang'er (-rān'jẽr), *n.* One who ranges in the bush; esp., in Australia, an escaped convict living in the bush.

bush'whack'er (-hwăk'ẽr), *n.* One accustomed to beat about through bushes; hence, a guerrilla; orig., as used by the Federal troops, a Confederate guerrilla in the Civil War. *U. S.* — **bush'whack'ing,** *n.*

bush'y (-ĭ), *a.*; BUSH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Full of, or overgrown with, bushes. **2.** Thick and spreading like a bush.

busied (bĭz'ĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of BUSY.

busi'ly (bĭz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a busy manner.

busi'ness (bĭz'nĕs), *n.* [*busy* + *-ness.*] **1.** State of being busy. *Obs.* **2.** That which busies, or engages one's time, attention, or labor, as a principal serious employment; as, the *business* of life; *business* before pleasure. **3.** That which one has to do or should do; duty; mission; as, that is no *business* of ours. **4.** Affair; matter; — used indefinitely; as, a strange *business.* **5.** Mercantile transactions; traffic in general; trade; as, a knowledge of *business.* **6.** A commercial or industrial establishment or enterprise; as, he owns a large *business.* — **Syn.** See TRADE.

busi'ness-like' (bĭz'nĕs-līk'), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting business qualities; hence: practical; thorough.

busk (bŭsk), *n.* [F. *busc.*] A thin elastic strip worn in the front of a corset.

busk, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *búask* to get ready.] To prepare; make ready. *Archaic, Dial., or Scot.* — **busk'er,** *n.*

bus'kin (bŭs'kĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. or D.] **1.** A covering for the foot, coming some distance up the leg; a half-boot. **2.** = COTHURNUS, the high boot of tragic actors in ancient Athens, which is, hence, symbolical of tragedy. Cf. SOCK. **3.** Fig., tragedy; the tragic vein or drama.

bus'kined (-kĭnd), *a.* **1.** Wearing buskins. **2.** Hence, of or pertaining to tragedy; tragic; lofty.

buss (bŭs), *n. & v. t. & i.* Kiss; smack.

buss. Var. of BUS, omnibus.

bust (bŭst), *n.* [F. *buste*, fr. It. *busto.*] **1.** A piece of sculpture representing the upper part of the human body. **2.** The part of the human body between head and waist.

bust, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To burst. *Dial. or Vulgar.* **2.** To be ruined financially. *Slang, U. S.* **3.** To tame; break. *Colloq., Western U. S.*

bus'tard (bŭs'tärd), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *avis tarda*, lit., slow bird.] Any of a family (*Otididæ*) of large Old World game birds, related to the cranes and plovers. The great bustard (*Otis tarda*) is the largest European land bird.

bust'er (bŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** Dial. or vulgar for BURSTER. **2.** Something huge or stupendous. *Slang.* **3.** A roistering blade; also, a spree. *Slang.* **4.** A fierce wind; specif., a cold, violent southwesterly wind in New Zealand or Australia.

bus'tic (bŭs'tĭk), *n.* A sapotaceous tree (*Dipholis salicifolia*) of southern Florida and the West Indies.

bus'tle (bŭs''l), *v. i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). To move about busily and noisily or with commotion. — *n.* Act of one who bustles; stir; agitation. — **Syn.** See STIR.

bus'tle, *n.* A kind of pad or form worn on the back below the waist, by women, to extend the skirts.

bus'tling (bŭs'lĭng), *p. a.* Agitated; tumultuous; characterized by confused activity. — **bus'tling-ly,** *adv.*

bus'y (bĭz'ĭ), *a.*; BUS'I-ER (-ẽr); -I-EST. [AS. *bysig.*] **1.** Engaged in some business; hard at work. **2.** Constantly or actively at work; active; as, *busy* thoughts; *busy* hands. **3.** Crowded with business or activities; as, a *busy* street. **4.** Officious; foolishly or intrusively active. **5.** Characteristic of, pert. to, or indicating, diligence; as, the city's *busy* hum. **6.** *Telephone.* In use; — said of a line.

Syn. Occupied, employed, attentive; industrious, diligent, assiduous, sedulous; laborious, hardworking, painstaking, persevering, indefatigable, tireless, untiring, unwearied, unremitting. — **Busy, industrious, diligent, assiduous, sedulous** agree in the idea of application. One is **busy** who is actively engaged, either habitually or for the time being; as, *busy* as a bee; too *busy* to eat. **Industrious** implies habitual devotion to labor; as, *industrious* habits. **Diligent** implies earnest application to a specific pursuit, not necessarily general *industriousness;* as, a *diligent* student of the classics. **Assiduous** implies studied and unremitting, **sedulous,** painstaking and persevering, application to a business or enterprise; as, *assiduous* in attendance.

— *v. t. & i.*; BUS'IED (bĭz'ĭd); BUS'Y-ING. To make, keep, or be, busy; to employ; occupy.

bus'y-bod'y (bĭz'ĭ-bŏd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). One officious in the affairs of others; a meddling person.

but (bŭt), *prep. & conj.* [AS. *būtan* without, on the outside, except, besides; *be-* + *ūtan* outward, without, fr. *ūt* out.] **1.** Outside of; without; except; save; as, all went *but* me; none *but* the brave. Hence: that (in various negative constructions where *that* alone is now felt to be more logical or natural); as, there is no doubt *but* he is here (now usually, there is no doubt *that* he is here). **2. a** Only; no more than; as, he is *but* young; I can *but* hear. **b** No more or less than; just; as, if they kill us, we shall *but* die. **3.** If not; as, no man may come, *but* he have warrant. **4.** That not; — in expressions where, by ellipsis of a pronoun, *but* has the force of a negative relative; as, "There is no man of worth *but* has a piece of singularity." **5.** On the contrary; yet; however; — introducing a coördinate but adversative term; as, he boasted not of his courage, *but* of his skill.

Syn. But, however, still, nevertheless, yet. But marks opposition without emphasizing it; as, this is not winter, *but* it is almost as cold. **However** is weaker, and throws the opposition into the background. **Still,** like *nevertheless* and *yet,* states more strongly the opposition, implying a concession in what precedes. **Nevertheless** implies that the concession has no real bearing on the question. **Yet** implies that, however extreme the concession, the consequence naturally to be expected does not follow. See EXCEPT.

but, *n.* The conjunction *but;* also, an objection such as is often introduced by *but.*

bu'tane (bū'tān), *n.* [L. *butyrum* butter. See BUTTER.] *Chem.* An inflammable gaseous hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10}, of the methane series.

butch'er (bŏŏch'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *bochier,* orig., slaughterer of buck goats, fr. *boc* a buck goat.] **1.** One whose business is to slaughter animals, or dress their flesh, for market; a dealer in meat. **2.** A slaughterer; one who kills in large numbers or brutally. — *v. t.* **1.** To slaughter as a butcher does. **2.** To garble; botch; mangle. [on thorns.]

butcher bird. Any of certain shrikes that impale their prey

butch'er-ly, *a.* Like a butcher; savage; bloody.

butch'er's-broom', *n.* A European convallariaceous plant (*Ruscus aculeatus*), of which the twigs are used as whisk brooms.

butch'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Slaughterhouse. **2.** The business of a butcher; — now only attributive. **3.** Murder or manslaughter, esp. when extensive or brutal; great or cruel slaughter. — **Syn.** See MASSACRE.

but'ler (bŭt'lẽr), *n.* [F. *bouteillier* bottle bearer, cupbearer.] A manservant in charge of the wines and liquors, now usually the head servant, having charge, also, of the plate, etc. — **but'ler-ship,** *n.*

but'ler-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LERIES (-ĭz). [F. *bouteillerie* storeroom for wine. See BUTLER.] A butler's pantry or buttery.

butt, but (bŭt), *n.* A flounder or flatfish, esp. the halibut.

butt, *n.* [From F. fr. LL. *butta.*] **1.** A large cask or vessel, esp. for wine or beer. **2.** As a measure, two hogsheads.

butt, *n.* [F. *but* butt, aim, at least for senses 4 **a** & 6, but confused with F. *bout,* OF. *bot,* end, extremity, fr. OF. *boter, buter,* to push, butt, strike.] **1.** The thicker end (of anything) or the part at the bottom, source, or the like. **2.** *Carp.* A kind of hinge. **3.** A bound; goal. **4. a** The target in archery; now, usually, a mound or bank on which the mark or target is set up to be shot at in archery; any target. **b** Ground set apart as an archery range; hence, any range for target practice; — called also *the butts.* **5.** A mound of earth, usually in the rear of a target, to catch projectiles from artillery, rifles, etc., which pass through or miss the target, or which are fired in proving. **6.** A person at whom ridicule, jest, or contempt is directed. **7.** A push, thrust, or sudden blow given by the head of an animal. **8.** *Leather Trade.* The part of a hide or skin corresponding to the animal's back and sides.

— *v. i.* [Sense 1 is fr. OF. *boter* to push.] **1.** To strike or thrust, now esp. with the head or horns; hence, to go or drive headfirst. **2.** To project; — used with *out, into,* etc. **3.** To join at the butt end, or outward extremity; abut; — used with *on, against,* etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike, esp. with the head or horns; drive or push by butting. **2.** To touch or meet with the butt, or end; to abut on; also, to cause to abut; — used with *on, upon, against.* **3.** To join end to end without overlapping.

butte (būt), *n.* [F.] A conspicuous isolated steep hill or small mountain. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

but'ter (bŭt'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *butere,* L. *butyrum,* Gr. *βούτυρον.*] **1.** The fatty substance obtained from milk or cream by agitation, as by churning. **2.** Any butterlike substance; as: **a** In old chemistry, an anhydrous chloride, as *butter* of antimony or zinc. **b** Any of certain concrete fatty oils remaining nearly solid at ordinary temperatures, as *butter* of cacao. **c** A preserve of fruit, as apples, peaches, or plums, stewed to a butterlike consistency.

butter and eggs, any of several plants having flowers of two shades of yellow, esp., in the United States, the toadflax (*Linaria linaria*).

— *v. t.* To cover or spread with butter.

but'ter-ball' (-bôl'), *n.* The bufflehead.

but'ter-bur' (-bûr'), *n.* An asteraceous plant (*Petasites petasites*) the broad soft leaves of which are said to have been used in England to wrap up butter.

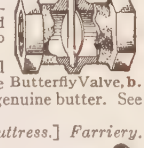
but'ter-cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* Any of various yellow-flowered species of crowfoot (genus *Ranunculus*); esp., the tall buttercup (*R. acris*) or the meadow crowfoot (*R. bulbosus*).

but'ter-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several fishes, mostly so called from their slippery coating of mucus, as the dollarfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*), a common food fish.

but'ter-fly' (-flī'), *n.; pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). [AS. *buter-flēge, buttor-flēoge.*] **1.** Any of various diurnal lepidopterous insects, often brightly colored, having a slender body and very large wings. **2.** Something suggestive of a butterfly.

butterfly fish. Any of various fishes so called from their variegated colors, or broad winglike fins, or both; as: **a** The ocellated blenny (see BLENNY, *Illust.*). **b** Esp., any of numerous small brilliantly colored fishes (family *Chætodontidæ*), of tropical seas, having a narrow deep body and dorsal and anal fins partly covered with scales.

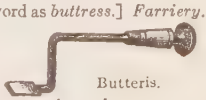
butterfly valve. *Mech.* **a** A kind of double clack valve. **b** A damper or throttle valve in a pipe, consisting of a disk turning on a diametral axis.


Butterfly Valve, b.

butterfly weed. Either of two orange-flowered milkweeds (*Asclepias tuberosa* and *A. decumbens*) of the eastern and southern United States; — called also *pleurisy root.*

but'ter-ine (bŭt'ẽr-ēn; -ĭn), *n.* Artificial butter, or oleomargarine, esp. when made with neutral lard and with addition of genuine butter. See OLEOMARGARINE.

but'ter-is (-ĭs), *n.* [The same word as *buttress.*] *Farriery.* A steel instrument used in paring the hoofs of horses. It is pushed by shoulder pressure.


Butteris.

but'ter-milk' (-mĭlk'), *n.* The liquid remaining from cream or milk from which the butter has been churned.

but'ter-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* **1.** The edible oily nut of a certain American walnut tree (*Juglans cinerea*); also, the tree. **2.** The souari nut. **3.** Something resembling the butternut in color, as the brown homespun clothes of the Confederate soldiers in the American Civil War.

Butternut 1 Odd-pinnate Leaf; 2, 3 Nuts with, and without, Husk. (⅓)

but'ter-scotch' (bŭt'ẽr-skŏch'), *n.* A kind of candy mainly of sugar and butter. *Colloq.*

but'ter-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of

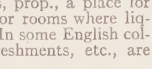
various plants so called from their yellow flowers or their smooth, soft foliage; as: **a** The horseweed. **b** A ragwort (*Senecio lobatus*) of the southern United States.

but'ter-wort′ (bŭt'ĕr-wûrt′), *n.* Any of a genus (*Pinguicula*) of plants so called on account of the mucilage secreted by the leaves to capture insects.

but'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the qualities or look of butter; containing, or spread with, butter.

but'ter-y (bŭt'ĕr-ĭ; *colloq.* bŭt'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BUTTERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *boterie* place for keeping bottles, prop., a place for keeping casks, or *butts*.] **1.** A room or rooms where liquors or other provisions are kept. **2.** In some English colleges, a room where beer, wine, refreshments, etc., are kept for sale to students.

butt joint. *Mech.* Any joint made by fastening the parts together butt to butt, usually with a strengthening strap or straps; hence, a joint so strengthened as a combined lap and butt joint.



1 Butt Joint with double straps; 2 Lap and Butt Joint.

but'tock (-ŭk), *n.* [From BUTT end.] **1.** The part at the back of the hip; in *pl.*, rump. **2.** *Naut.* The convex aftermost part of a ship above the water line; — now often in *pl.*

but'ton (bŭt''n), *n.* [F. *bouton* button, bud.] **1.** A knob, disk, or the like, to be sewn on an article of dress, usually as a catch. **2.** A small fastening, knot, or piece suggestive of a button. **3.** A small knob, piece, or growth suggestive of a button; as: **a** *Fencing.* A guard on the tip of a foil. **b** *Assaying.* A globule of metal remaining after fusion, as at the bottom of a crucible or cupel. **c** In electrical apparatus, a push button. **d** A bud. **e** The rounded receptacle of a rose, the flower head of certain composite plants, a little round seed vessel, etc. **f** A small rounded fruit, as an immature mushroom, etc.

— *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with a button or buttons. — *v. i.* **1.** To admit of being fastened by a button or buttons. **2.** To head prematurely, as cauliflower.

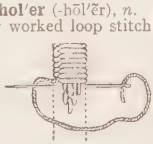
but'ton-ball′ (-bôl′), *n.* = BUTTONWOOD.

but'ton-bush′ (-bo͝osh′), *n.* An American rubiaceous shrub (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*); — from its globular head of flowers.

but'ton-er, *n.* One who, or that which, buttons.

but'ton-hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* The hole or loop for a button. — *v. t.* **1.** To hold by the button, as for conversation. **2.** To furnish with buttonholes. — **but'ton-hol'er** (-hōl'ĕr), *n.*

buttonhole stitch. A kind of closely worked loop stitch used to make a firm finish on the edge of material, as in buttonholes.


Buttonhole Stitch over Couching.

but'ton-hook′ (-ho͝ok′), *n.* A hook for catching a button and drawing it through a buttonhole.

but'ton-mold′, **-mould**′ (-mōld′), *n.* A disk, as of wood, to be made into a button by covering with cloth.

but'tons (bŭt''nz), *n. sing.* A boy servant or page; — alluding to the buttons on his livery. *Colloq.*

button snakeroot. Any of a genus (*Lacinaria*) of plants with long spikes of buttonlike flower heads.

button tree. **a** Any of a genus (*Conocarpus*) of shrubs or trees, having hard, tough wood and buttonlike fruits. **b** The buttonwood.

but'ton-weed′ (bŭt''n-wēd′), *n.* Any of certain weeds (as *Diodia teres* and several species of *Spermacoce*).

but'ton-wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* Any of the plane trees (genus *Platanus*); — from the globose, pendent fruits.

but'ton-y (-ĭ), *a.* Ornamented with buttons; buttonlike.

but'tress (-rĕs), *n.* [OF. *bouterez*, fr. *bouter*, *boter*, to push.] **1.** *Arch.* A projecting structure to support a wall or building. **2.** Something like a buttress in function or appearance; as: **a** A projecting part of a mountain. **b** *Fort.* A counterfort. — *v. t.* To furnish or support with a buttress; prop.

Buttress.

butt shaft. An arrow, blunt or without a barb.

butt weld. *Mech.* A butt joint made by welding. See WELD.

bu'tyl (bū'tĭl), *n.* [L. *butyrum* butter + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Any of four isomeric univalent organic radicals, C_4H_9. With hydroxyl they form butyl alcohols, C_4H_9OH.

bu'ty-lene (bū'tĭ-lēn), *n.* [From *butyl.*] *Chem.* Any one of three isomeric hydrocarbons, C_4H_8, of the ethylene series.

bu'ty-ra'ceous (bū'tĭ-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *butyrum* butter.] Like, or having the qualities of, butter.

bu'ty-rate (bū'tĭ-rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of butyric acid.

bu-tyr'ic (bū-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, butter. **butyric acid,** an acid, $C_3H_7CO_2H$, of the acetic acid series. It gives the disagreeable odor to rancid butter.

bu'ty-rin (bū'tĭ-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of the three glyceryl butyrates, liquid substances derived from glycerin and butyric acid, one, $C_{15}H_{28}O_6$, of which contributes to the peculiar flavor of butter.

bu'ty-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *butyrum* butter + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the amount of fatty matter or butter contained in milk.

bux'om (bŭk'sŭm), *a.* [AS. *būgan* to bend + *-sum*, E. *-some.*] **1.** Pliable; obedient. *Archaic.* **2.** Having health, vigor, and comeliness, with a gay, lively manner; plump and rosy; jolly. — **bux'om-ly,** *adv.* — **bux'om-ness,** *n.*

buy (bī), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BOUGHT (bôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUY'ING (bī'ĭng). [AS. *bycgan.*] **1.** To acquire (property) by giving a price; purchase; — opposed to *sell.* **2.** To get at a price, cost, or sacrifice; as, to *buy* pleasure with pain. **3.** To redeem, as by a ransom; — now only in a figurative theological sense. **4.** To constitute the purchasing equivalent of; as, that which no gold can *buy.* **5.** To hire; bribe; — sometimes used with *over.*

to buy off, to induce to abstain, by some consideration. — **to buy out,** to purchase the share or interest of, as in a business.

— *v. t.* To perform the act of buying something.

to buy in, *or* **into,** to obtain a place, footing, or interest by purchase, as in a stock company or a regiment.

— *n.* A buying; thing bought or to be bought. *Colloq.*

buy'er (bī'ĕr), *n.* One who buys, as a purchasing agent.

buzz (bŭz), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To make a low, continuous humming or sibilant sound, as that made by bees. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter or give forth with a buzz. **2.** To talk to incessantly or confidentially. *Colloq.* **3.** To cause to buzz; as, a fly *buzzing* its wings. — *n.* **1.** A continuous humming sound, as of bees; confused murmur; hum. **2.** A whisper or rumor, as a report spread secretly.

buzz, *v. t.* Also **buz'za** (bŭz'ȧ). To empty to the last drop in drinking; as, to *buzz* a bottle. *Eng.*

buzz'ard (bŭz'ȧrd), *n.* [*buzz*, v. + *-ard.*] Any buzzing insect, as a cockchafer or dor.

buz'zard (bŭz'ȧrd), *n.* [F. *busard*, fr. *buse* buzzard.] **1.** Any of numerous heavy, slow-flying hawks (genus *Buteo* and allied genera). **2.** Any of various other birds of prey; esp., *Southern U. S.*, the turkey buzzard.

Buzzard, 1.

— *a.* Buzzardlike; stupid.

buzz'er, *n.* One who, or that which, buzzes, as a kind of electric call.

buzz saw. A circular saw.

buzz'wig′ (bŭz'wĭg′), *n.* A large bushy wig (in this sense usually written *buzz wig*), or a person wearing it; jocosely, a person of consequence; a bigwig.

by (bī), *prep.* [AS. *bī*, *big*, near to, by, of, from, after, according to.] **1.** In proximity to; near. **2.** Along, over, or through; as, to go *by* the road. **3.** In, on, or at; as, perils *by* sea. **4.** Past; near to and then on beyond; as, he passed *by* him. **5.** Near or through as regards time; as, *by* day, *by* night; also, not later than; as, *by* two o'clock. **6.** To the amount of, involving comparison; as, better *by* far. **7.** After; according to; with. **8.** With respect to; as, he did well *by* her. **9.** Through the medium of; as, to hang *by* a thread. **10.** With the witness or sanction of; — used in oaths.

Syn. By, through, with, as expressing means, instrumentality, agency. **By** emphasizes the idea of agency; **through,** that of means or cause; **with,** that of instrument; as, the mark was made *by* me, *through* inadvertence, *with* a pencil. **by all means,** most assuredly; certainly. — **by and by,** before long; soon; at some future time. — **by no means,** in no possible way; decidedly not. — **by the way,** in passing; incidentally.

— *adv.* **1.** Near; near by. **2.** Near in passing; past; beyond; as, a bird flew *by.* **3.** Aside; as, to put *by.*

— *a.* Out of the way; aside.

— *n.* Less usual var. of BYE; — esp. in *by the by.*

by-. The word *by* (see above), used in composition, and meaning esp.: Aside or apart from the main or common; out of the way; side; private; as, *by*-path, hence: secondary; aside; incidental; extra; as, *by*-play; *by*-name.

by'-bid'der, *n.* One who bids at an auction in behalf of the auctioneer or owner, to run up the price.

bye (bī), *n.* [See BY, *prep.*] **1.** Something aside or secondary. *Obs., exc. in:* **by the bye,** by the way (see below). **2. a** *Cricket.* A run made on a ball that passes the batsman without touching the bat or any part of the person except the hand. **b** In various sports, after pairs are drawn, the position or turn of one left without an opponent, who advances to the next round without playing. **c** *Golf.* The hole or holes of a stipulated course remaining unplayed at the end of a match. — **by the bye,** *or* **by,** apropos; parenthetically, in passing; by the way; it may be said.

— *a.* Aside as regards position, direction, purpose, importance, etc.; incidental; secondary; as, a *bye* consideration.
by'-e-lec'tion *n.* An election held by itself, not at the time of a general election.
bye'-low', *or* **bye'-lo'**, *interj.* Hush; lullaby.
by'-end', *n.* Also **bye'-end'**. A subordinate end; a private end or interest; secret purpose; selfish advantage.
by'gone' (bī'gŏn'; 62), *a.* Past; gone by. — *n.* Something gone by or past.
by'-law', *n.* **1.** A local law. *Obs.* **2.** A law or regulation made by a corporation or an association or unincorporated society. **3.** A secondary law.
by'-name', *n.* **1.** A secondary name; esp., a cognomen, surname, or sobriquet. **2.** A nickname.
by'-pass', *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A side or secondary passage, as for a pipe. **2.** *Elec.* A shunt.
by'past' (bī'pȧst'), *a.* Past; gone by. Cf. BYGONE.
by'path' (bī'pȧth'), *n.*; *pl.* BYPATHS (-pȧthz'). A side, private, indirect, or retired path or way.
by'play' (-plā'), *n.* Action aside or apart, as in conversation, or, on the stage, apart from the main action.
by'-prod'uct, *n.* Something having a market value of its own produced, as in manufacture, from material left over in the production of the chief product.
byre (bīr), *n.* A cow house.
byr'nie (bûr'nĭ), *n.* [Icel. *brynja.*] A coat of linked mail.
by'road' (bī'rōd'), *n.* A side road, or one not a main road.
By-ron'ic (bī-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Having the characteristics, or in the style, of Byron or his writings, which are marked by the portrayal of pride, cynical scorn, irony, and remorse.
bys'sus (bĭs'ŭs), *n.* [L. *byssus* fine linen or cotton, Gr. *βύσσος.*] **1.** A very fine cotton, linen, or silk fabric of the ancients. **2.** *Zoöl.* A tuft of filaments by which certain bivalves, as the mussel, fasten to rocks, etc.
by'stand'er (bī'stăn'dĕr), *n.* One standing near; one present but not taking part. — **Syn.** Looker-on, spectator.
by'-talk' (bī'tôk'), *n.* Talk aside; small talk.
by'way' (-wā'), *n.* A secluded or obscure way; side path.
by'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* **1.** A proverb or proverbial saying. **2.** A person or thing taken proverbially as a type; — usually in a bad sense; hence, an object of scorn or derision. **3.** A by-name; nickname. **4.** A word or phrase often used, as for emphasis, affectation, etc.; a pet expression.
by'work' (bī'wûrk'), *n.* Work aside from regular work.
By-zan'tine (bĭ-zăn'tĭn; bĭz'ăn-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Byzantium or the Byzantine Empire. **2.** *Arch.* Pert. to or designating a style of architecture, developed in the Byzantine Empire chiefly in the 5th and 6th centuries, characterized by a central dome over a square space, brick walls, and marble and mosaic incrustation. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Byzantium (now Constantinople), or, sometimes, of Constantinople.

C

C (sē). **1.** The third letter of the English alphabet. The Latin form was derived from the Greek *Gamma* and Semitic *Gimel*, and in early Latin the letter had the sound of *g* as in *go* and that of *k*. C had orig. only the sound of *k* in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English. In Modern English it has the value *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant other than *h*, and the value *s* before *e*, *i*, or *y*. See *Guide to Pron.* §§ 13–15. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The third in a series; third in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 3; as, Company *C*; A, B, and *C*. **b** *Music.* (1) The keynote of the normal or "natural" major scale, which has neither flats nor sharps in its signature; also, the third note of its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. (4) C after the clef is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve (four fourths or crotchets); for *alla breve* time it is written ₵. **3.** As a *numeral*, C stands for 100. CC stands for 200, CCC 300, and so on. C̄ stands for 100,000.
C *or* **c,** *n.*; pl. c's or cs (sēz). The letter C or its sound.
C, *a.* Having the general form of the letter C.
C, *or* cee, spring, a spring in the form of the letter *C*.
Ca'a-ba (kä'ȧ-bȧ; kä'bȧ), *n.* Also **Kaaba.** [Ar. *ka'bah*, fr. *ka'b* cube.] The small stone building at Mecca, which contains the famous stone fabled to have been changed to black by the sins of those who have touched it. The Caaba is the chief object of pilgrimage of Mohammedans.
cab (kăb), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *cabriolet.*] **1.** A kind of closed carriage, usually a public vehicle; a cabriolet. **2.** The covered part of a locomotive.
cab, *n.* [Heb. *qab*, fr. *qābab* to hollow.] A Hebrew dry measure approximately equal to two quarts.
ca-bal' (kȧ-băl'), *n.* [From F., fr. LL. *cabbala* cabala, fr. Heb. *qabbālēh* reception, tradition, mysterious doctrine.] **1.** The secret artifices of a few persons united in a close design; intrigue. **2.** A secret association of a few designing persons; a junto. — **Syn.** See COMBINATION.
— *v. i.*; -BALLED' (-băld'); -BAL'LING. To unite in or form a cabal; intrigue.
cab'a-la, cab'ba-la (kăb'ȧ-lȧ), *n.* [See CABAL.] **1.** A kind of occult theosophy or mystical interpretation of the Scriptures among Jewish rabbis and certain medieval Christians. **2.** Secret or esoteric doctrine or science in general; occultism; mystic art; mystery. — **cab'a-lism,** *n.* — **cab'a-list,** *n.*
cab'a-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk) *a.* Of or pert. to the cabala or cabalists; mystic.
cab'a-lis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl)
ca-bal'ler (kȧ-băl'ĕr), *n.* One who cabals.
‖ **ca'bal-le'ro** (kä'băl-yā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] **1.** A knight or cavalier; gentleman. **2.** An ancient Spanish dance of stately character.
cab'al-line (kăb'ȧ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *caballinus*, fr. *caballus* a nag.] Of or pert. to horses; equine.
caballine fountain *or* spring, the fountain of Hippocrene. See HIPPOCRENE. Hence, source of inspiration.
cab'a-ret (kăb'ȧ-rĕt; kȧ'bȧ-rĕ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed. *Now Obs. or R., except:* A French drinking house. **2.** A small table or tray with suitable vessels for use as a set or service for tea, coffee, etc. **3.** (*pron. in this sense* kăb'ȧ-rĕt' *or* kȧ'bȧ'rĕ'). In the United States, a café or restaurant where performers dance or sing on the floor between the tables, after the practice of certain French taverns; hence, an entertainment of this nature.
cab'as (kăb'ȧ; kȧ-bä'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A flat basket for figs, etc. **2.** A lady's flat workbasket, reticule, or hand bag.
cab'as-set (kăb'ȧ-sĕt), *n.* [F.] A kind of helmet. See HELMET, *Illust.*
cab'bage (kăb'ăj), *n.* [F. *caboche* head.] **1.** A common vegetable of many varieties, derived from a European cruciferous plant (*Brassica oleracea*). **2.** The terminal bud of certain palm trees; — called also *palm cabbage.*
— *v. i.*; -BAGED (-ăjd); -BAG-ING (-ă-jĭng). To form a cabbagelike head; as, to make lettuce *cabbage.*
cab'bage, *v. t.*; -BAGED (-ăjd); -BAG-ING (-ă-jĭng). To purloin; pilfer. — *n.* Pieces of cloth cut off in cutting out garments and kept by tailors as perquisites.
cabbage tree. Any of several trees the heart of which is eaten like cabbage by the natives of Australasia (as *Nuytsia floribunda* or the fan palms *Livistona australis* and *L. inermis*).
cab'ba-la, cab'ba-lism, etc. Vars. of CABALA, etc.
cab'by (kăb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-Iz). A cabman. *Colloq.*
ca'ber (kā'bĕr), *n.* [Gael. *cabar.*] A pole or beam, esp. one used in Gaelic games for tossing as a trial of strength.
cab'in (kăb'ĭn), *n.* [From F., fr. LL. *capanna.*] **1.** A frail temporary shelter, as a soldier's tent. *Obs.* **2.** A small house, esp. a rude one. **3.** A room in a ship for officers or passengers; specif., in the U. S. navy, the quarters of the captain or admiral. — *v. i. & t.* To lodge in or as in a cabin. [and cabin passengers of a ship.
cabin boy. A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers
cab'i-net (kăb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A little cabin, or hut. *Obs.* **2.** A small room or retired apartment; a boudoir. **3.** A case, set of drawers, or cupboard to contain jewels, specimens, or other articles. **4.** Originally, a private room for consultations, esp. of a sovereign's confidential advisers or of the chief ministers of a government; now, the council meeting or consultation held in such a place. **5.** A body of advisers such as meets in a cabinet (sense 4), esp. the advisory council of the sovereign or of the chief executive of a nation.
— *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cabinet or private place; private; secret. **2.** Suitable, as to size, beauty, value, etc., for a cabinet, or small room; as, a *cabinet* picture; *cabinet* organ. **3.** Of or pertaining to a political cabinet.
cab'i-net-mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or do fine woodwork. — **cab'i-net-work'** (-wûrk'), *n.*
ca'ble (kā'b'l), *n.* [From F., fr. LL. *capulum, caplum*, a rope.] **1.** A strong rope of 10 or more inches in circumference; hence, a very strong wire rope or a chain for hauling, fastening, etc. **2.** *Elec.* A waterproof insulated bundle of wires, often twisted round a core, as for submarine telegraphy. **3.** A cablegram. *Colloq.*
— *v. t. & i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To transmit or communicate by a submarine cable.

cable car. A car made to be moved on a **cable railroad** by an endless cable operated by a stationary motor.

ca'ble-gram' (kā'b'l-grăm'), *n.* [*cable* + *-gram.*] A message sent by a submarine telegraphic cable.

ca'ble-laid' (-lād'), *a. Naut.* Composed of three plain-laid ropes laid together left-handed. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*

ca'ble's, *or* **ca'ble, length** (kā'b'lz). The length of a ship's cable; specif., a maritime measure of about 100 fathoms.

ca'blet (kā'blĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *cable.*] A cable-laid rope less than ten inches in circumference.

cab'man (kăb'măn), *n.* A cab driver.

ca-bob' (kə-bŏb'), *n.* [Hind. *kabāb.*] Meat roasted in small pieces on a skewer and seasoned; also, in India, roast meat in general; — now always in *pl. Oriental.*

ca-boched'. Var. of CABOSHED.

‖ **ca'bo'chon'** (kă'bŏ'shôn'), *n.* [F.] *Jewelry.* A stone of convex form, highly polished, but not faceted; also, the style itself. Such stones are said to be cut **en cabochon.**

ca-boo'dle (kə-bōō'd'l), *n.* A collection; crowd; pack; kit; — used with *whole. Slang, U. S.*

ca-boose' (kə-bōōs'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A deck room for cooking; galley. **2.** *Railroads.* A car used on freight or construction trains for workmen or the train crew. *U. S.*

ca-boshed' (-bŏsht'), *a.* [F. *caboche* head.] *Her.* Of an animal's head, borne full-faced and not showing any neck.

cab'o-tage (kăb'ə-tăj), *n.* [F.] Coast navigation or trade.

ca-bril'la (kä-brĕl'yä; kə-brĭl'ə), *n.* [Sp., prawn.] Any of various edible serranoid fishes (genus *Serranus* and related genera); also, the red hind (*Epinephelus guttatus*) or other grouper.

Cabrilla of California (*Paralabrax clathratus*). ($\frac{1}{8}$)

cab'ri-o-let' (kăb'rĭ-ō-lā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cabriole* a leap, fr. dim. of L. *caper* he-goat.] A kind of light one-horse carriage with two seats and often with a calash, canopy, or extension top; a cab.

ca-ca'o (kə-kā'ō; kə-kä'ō), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *kakauatl.*] **1.** A South American sterculiaceous tree (*Theobroma cacao*), now also cultivated in the West Indies, Mexico, etc., for its seeds. **2.** The seeds of this tree, used in making cocoa and chocolate.

Cacao. 1 Leaves; 2 Pod; 3 Single Seed.

cach'a-lot (kăsh'ə-lŏt), *n.* [F. fr. Sp.] The sperm whale.

cache (kăsh), *n.* [F., fr. *cacher* to hide.] A hiding or storing place, as for goods, treasure, or provisions; esp., a hole or mound for hiding stores of provisions, ammunition, etc.; also, that which is hidden in a cache.

— *v. t. & i.;* CACHED (kăsht); CACH'ING (kăsh'ĭng). To put, hide, or store, in a cache.

ca-chec'tic (kə-kĕk'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, cachexia.

‖ **cache'pot'** (kăsh'pō'; kăsh'pŏt), *n.* [F.; *cacher* to hide + *pot* a pot.] An ornamental casing for a flowerpot.

‖ **ca'chet'** (ka'shĕ'), *n.; pl.* -CHETS (-shĕz'). [F.] **1.** A seal, as of a letter. **2.** Peculiar stamp or character; distinctive mark. **3.** A flat capsule for inclosing ill-tasting medicine.

ca-chex'i-a (kə-kĕk'sĭ-ə) } |*n.* [L. *cachexia,* Gr. καχεξία;
ca-chex'y (kə-kĕk'sĭ) } *κακός* bad + ἕξις condition.] *Med.* General ill health and malnutrition due to a chronic constitutional affection.

cach'in-nate (kăk'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.;* -NAT'ED; -NAT'ING. [L. *cachinnare.*] To laugh loudly or immoderately.

cach'in-na'tion (kăk'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cachinnatio.*] Loud or immoderate laughter, as of a hysterical person.

cach'o-long (kăsh'ō-lŏng), *n.* [F.] *Min.* An opaque bluish white or pale yellow opal, containing a little alumina.

ca'chou' (kə'shōō'), *n.* [F. See CATECHU.] An aromatic pill or pastil used to sweeten the breath.

ca-chu'cha (kə-chōō'chə), *n.* [Sp.] An Andalusian dance in triple time, resembling the bolero.

ca-cique' (-sēk'), *n.* [Sp., from the language of Haiti.] A native chief or petty king in the West Indies, Peru, Mexico, etc.

cack'le (kăk'l), *v. i.;* -LED (-ld); -LING (-lĭng). [Imitative.] **1.** To make the sharp, broken noise or cry of a hen. **2.** To laugh or chatter with a noise like a hen's cackle. **— *v. t.*** To utter with cackles. **— *n.*** Act or noise of cackling; idle talk; prattle. **— cack'ler** (-lẽr), *n.*

cac'o-de'mon, cac'o-dæ'mon (kăk'ə-dē'mŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κακοδαίμων,* lit., bad demon.] An evil spirit; a devil.

cac'o-dyl (kăk'ə-dĭl), *n.* [Gr. *κακώδης* ill-smelling (*κακός* bad + *ὄζειν* to smell) + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** An arsenical radical, $As(CH_3)_2$, whose compounds are noted for their vile smell and poisonous properties. **b** A polymer of the radical, or $As_2(CH_3)_4$, a colorless, poisonous liquid of offensive odor. **— cac'o-dyl'ic** (-dĭl'ĭk), *a.*

cac'o-ë'thes (-ē'thēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κακοήθης* of bad habits.] A bad custom or habit; mania.

ca-cog'ra-phy (kə-kŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κακός* bad + *-graphy.*] Incorrect or bad writing or spelling. **— -cog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* **— cac'o-graph'ic** (kăk'ə-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

cac'o-mix'le (kăk'ō-mĭks''l; -mĭk's'l), *n.* [Mex. *cacomixtl.*] A carnivore (*Bassariscus astutus*) related to and resembling the raccoon.

ca-coph'o-ny (kə-kŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. *κακοφωνία; κακός* bad + *φωνή* sound.] Harsh sound; discord. **— ca-coph'o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* **— ca-coph'o-nous-ly,** *adv.*

cac-ta'ceous (kăk-tā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Cactaceæ*) of plants, the cactus family, having fleshy stems and branches with scales or spines instead of foliage leaves.

cac'tus (kăk'tŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -TUSES (-ĕz), L. -TI (-tī). [L., a kind of prickly plant, Gr. *κάκτος.*] Any cactaceous plant.

ca-cu'mi-nal (kə-kū'mĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *cacumen, -minis,* top, point.] *Phon.* Of certain consonant sounds, formed or articulated with the tip of the tongue turned up and back; cerebral; inverted; as, English *r* in some pronunciations is *cacuminal.*

Ca'cus (kā'kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Myth.* A giant slain by Hercules for stealing from him the cattle of Geryon.

cad (kăd), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *cadet.*] **1.** An inferior assistant or confederate, as of a thimblerigger (*Dial. Eng.*); a familiar friend; chum. *Eng.* **2.** A conductor of an omnibus. *Obs. Eng.* **3.** A man or boy who hangs about to assist the students in sports; at Oxford, any townsman. *English College Cant.* **4.** A lowbred, presuming person; a mean, vulgar fellow. *Colloq.*

ca-das'tral (kə-dăs'trăl), *a.* [F.] Of or pert. to a cadastre or landed property.

cadastral survey, map, *or* **plan,** strictly, a survey, map, or plan for the purpose of making a cadastre; hence, commonly, one made on a very large scale.

cad'as-tra'tion (kăd'ăs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of making a cadastre or cadastral survey.

ca-das'tre) (kə-dăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *cadastre.*] An official state-
ca-das'ter) ment or register of the quantity, value, and ownership of real estate for apportionment of taxes.

ca-da'ver (kə-dā'vẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *cadere* to fall.] A dead body, esp. a human one. **— ca-dav'er-ic** (-dăv'ẽr-ĭk), *a.*

ca-dav'er-ous (-dăv'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a cadaver; esp., pale; ghastly. **— ca-dav'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* **— ca-dav'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

cad'die, cad'dy (kăd'ĭ), *n.* [From CADET.] **1.** One who waits about for chances to do errands or other odd jobs. **2.** An attendant who carries a golf player's clubs, etc.

cad'dis, cad'dice (kăd'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *caddas,* Scot. *caddis* lint, *caddes* a kind of woolen cloth.] Worsted yarn; crewel; esp., a worsted ribbon or binding for garters, etc.

cad'dis, cad'dice, *n.* A caddis worm.

cad'dis fly. Any of an order (*Trichoptera*) of four-winged insects having (except in one genus) aquatic larvæ, called **caddis worms,** which live in, and drag about, a silken case covered with bits of shell, gravel, etc.

cad'dish (kăd'ĭsh), *a.* Like a cad; lowbred and presuming. **— cad'dish-ly,** *adv.* **— cad'dish-ness,** *n.*

cad'dy (kăd'ĭ). Var. of CADDIE.

cad'dy, *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Malay *katī* weight of 1⅓ pounds.] A small box, can, or chest, orig. one for tea.

cade (kād), *n.* [F., fr. Pr.] A European juniper (*Juniperus oxycedrus*). Its wood yields by destructive distillation *oil of cade,* a thick, black, tarry liquid.

cade, *a.* Left by the mother and bred by hand; pet.

ca'dence (kā'dĕns), *n.* [From LL., fr. L. *cadere* to fall.] **1. a** Rhythmical flow or modulation of sound; rhythm. **b** The measure or beat of any rhythmical motion, as of music. **2.** A fall of the voice in utterance. **3.** *Music.* **a** The close or fall of a strain; the subsidence of melody or chord sequence to a harmonic close. **b** A concluding strain. **c** A trill or other closing embellishment. **— ca'denced** (-dĕnst), *a.*

ca'den-cy (kā'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Cadence, or rhythmical flow. **2.** *Her.* Descent of a younger branch of a family from the main line; status of a cadet, or member of a younger branch.

ca'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *cadens, -entis,* p. pr.] **1.** Falling. *Archaic.* **2.** Having cadence, or rhythmical flow.

ca-den'za (kə-dĕnt'sə), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A parenthetic flourish or flight of ornament in the course of an aria, concerto, or other solo piece, commonly just before the final cadence or a final section.

ca-det' (-dĕt'), *n.* [F. (in sense 1), dim. fr. L. *caput* head.]

1. A younger brother or son; youngest son; also, a younger branch of a family, or a member of it. **2.** **a** A gentleman who enlisted in a regiment, as a volunteer private, to acquire military skill and obtain a commission. *Obs. except Hist.* **b** A young man in training for military or naval service. Students at Annapolis are, since a change in the law in 1902, officially called *midshipmen*. **3.** A young man who makes a business of ruining girls to put them in brothels. *Slang.*

ca-det'cy (kə-dĕt'sĭ), *n.* A military or naval cadetship.

ca-det'ship (-shĭp), *n.* Cadet's position, rank, or commission.

‖ **ca'dette'** (kă'dĕt'), *n.* [F., fem. of *cadet.*] A younger daughter or sister.

cadge (kăj; kăj), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To hawk or peddle. *Dial.* **2.** To sponge; beg. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.* — **cadg'er,** *n.*

ca'di (kä'dĭ; kä'dĭ), *n.* [Ar. *qāḍī.*] An inferior magistrate or judge among Mohammedans.

Cad-me'an (kăd-mē'ăn), *a.* Also **Cad-mæ'an** (-mē'ăn). Of or pertaining to Cadmus. — **Cadmean victory,** a victory that ruins the victors as well as the vanquished.

cad'mi-um (kăd'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cadmia* calamine, Gr. *καδμεία.*] *Chem.* A tin-white, malleable, ductile metallic element. Sp. gr., 8.6; symbol, *Cd;* atomic weight, 112.4.

Cad'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κάδμος.*] *Gr. Myth.* A prince of Phœnicia who slew a dragon and sowed its teeth. From these sprang armed men who fought together till but five were left. They, with Cadmus, founded Thebes. Cadmus is said to have introduced the alphabet into Greece.

‖ **ca'dre** (kä'dr'), *n.* [F. *cadre,* It. *quadro* square, from L. *quadrum,* fr. *quatuor* four.] **1.** A frame or framework; scheme. **2.** *Mil.* The framework or skeleton of a regiment or other military unit, usually consisting of at least the commissioned and noncommissioned officers; also, the officers of a regiment forming the staff, or a list of them.

ca-du'ce-us (kə-dū'sē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* **-CEI** (-sē-ī). [L.] *Class. Antiq.* A herald's staff of office; specif., the staff of Hermes, or Mercury. — **ca-du'ce-an** (-sē-ăn), *a.*

Caduceus.

ca-du'ci-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *caducitas.* See CADUCOUS.] **1.** Caducous quality or state; tendency to fall; perishableness; transitoriness. **2.** Senility.

ca-du'cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *caducus* falling, *cadere* to fall.] **1.** Falling off; dropping away; *Bot.,* falling off very early. **2.** Transitory; fleeting.

cæ-cil'i-an (sē-sĭl'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *caecilia* a kind of lizard, fr. *caecus* blind.] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Gymnophiona*) of wormlike limbless amphibians of tropical countries.

cæ'cum (sē'kŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-CA** (-kȧ). [L. *caecus* blind.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cavity open at one end only; esp., the blind pouch or sac in which the large intestine begins and into which the ileum opens; the blind gut. — **cæ'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

Cæ'no-zo'ic. Var. of CENOZOIC.

cæs'al-pin'i-a'ceous (sĕs'ăl-pĭn'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [From Andrea *Cesalpino,* Italian botanist.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Cæsalpiniaceæ*) of shrubs and trees typified by a large genus (*Cæsalpinia*) of tropical trees having showy flowers, bipinnate leaves, and, often, spiny branches.

Cæ'sar (sē'zär), *n.* **1.** The cognomen of Caius Julius Cæsar; hence: **a** Title of the Roman emperor. **b** An emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; a kaiser. **2.** Any emperor or autocrat. — **Cæ-sa're-an, Cæ-sa'ri-an** (sē-zā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.*

Cæsarean operation *or* **section,** *Surg.,* the operation of taking a child from the womb by cutting through the walls of the abdomen and uterus. Julius Cæsar is reported to have been so brought into the world.

Cæ'sar-ism (sē'zär-ĭz'm), *n.* Absolute government such as that of a Roman Cæsar; imperialism. — **Cæ'sar-ist,** *n.*

cæ'si-ous (sē'zĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caesius.*] Bluish gray.

cæ'si-um (sē'zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *caesius* bluish gray.] *Chem.* A soft, silvery metal much like rubidium and potassium. Sp. gr., 1.84; symbol, *Cs;* at. wt. 132.81.

cæs'pi-tose', cæs'pi-tose'ly. Vars. of CESPITOSE, etc.

cæ-su'ra (sē-zū'rȧ; sē-sū'rȧ), *n.; pl.* E. **-RAS** (-răz), L. **-RÆ** (-rē). [L., division, stop, fr. *caedere, caesum,* to cut off.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A break in a verse caused by the ending of a word in a foot at any of certain recognized places near the middle of the verse; — loosely used to include *diæreses.* A cæsura is commonly marked ‖. Thus:

Arma virumque ca|no ‖ Troljæ qui | primus ab | oris.

2. *Modern Pros.* A rhythmic break, usually a sense pause, about the middle of a verse. **3.** *Music.* A pause marking a rhythmic point of division in a melody; also, loosely, the preceding accented note.

cæ-su'ral (-răl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cæsura.

‖ **ca'fé'** (kȧ'fā'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A coffeehouse; restaurant; now, a certain class of restaurant, or often, in the United States, erroneously, a barroom. **2.** Coffee.

caf'e-te'ri-a (kăf'ē-tē'rĭ-ȧ; kȧ'fā-tȧ-rē'ȧ), *n.* A restaurant or café at which the patrons serve themselves with food kept at a counter, taking the food to small tables to eat. *U. S.*

caf-fe'ic (kă-fē'ĭk), *a.* [See COFFEE.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH{:}CHCO_2H$, got in yellow crystals by boiling caffetannic acid with alkali.

caf'fe-ine (kăf'ē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Pharm.* A stimulant alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}O_2N_4$, found in coffee, tea (see THEINE), etc.

caf'fe-ol (kăf'ē-ōl; -ōl), *n. Chem.* The aromatic oil of coffee, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, developed by roasting.

caf'fe-tan'nic (-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [*caffeic* + *tannic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_{18}O_8$, obtained from coffee berries.

Caf'fre (kăf'ĕr). Var. of KAFIR.

caf'tan (kăf'tăn; kȧf-tän'), *n.* [Turk. *qaftān.*] A long-sleeved gown fastened by a girdle, worn in the Levant.

cage (kāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cavea* cavity, cage, fr. *cavus* hollow.] **1.** A box or inclosure, wholly or partly of openwork, for confining birds or other animals. **2.** A place of confinement for malefactors. *Obs.* **3.** Fig., that which confines; place or state of imprisonment. **4.** Something suggestive of a cage in form or purpose; as: **a** The box or inclosed platform of an elevator or lift; a cagelike structure moving in a shaft. **b** The steel and iron skeleton of a modern high building. **c** *Ordnance.* An openwork steel support for rapid-firing or other guns. **d** *Baseball.* The catcher's wire mask; also, a place inclosed for practice. **e** In polo on skates, the structure used as the goal.

— *v. t.;* **CAGED** (kājd); **CAG'ING** (kāj'ĭng). To confine in or as in a cage.

cage'ling, *n.* A bird confined in a cage.

‖ **Ca'got'** (kȧ'gō'), *n.* [F.] One of a people or caste of unknown origin formerly inhabiting the valleys of the Pyrenees. They were, until the French Revolution, political and social outcasts. Sometimes, an outcast or pariah.

‖ **ca'hier'** (kȧ'yā'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cayer,* fr. LL. *quaternum.* See QUIRE of paper. The sheets of manuscript were folded into four parts.] **1.** A number of sheets of paper or leaves of a book put loosely together, as for binding. **2.** A report of legislative proceedings, etc.

ca-hin'ca root (kȧ-hĭŋ'kȧ). Also **cainca root.** [Native name of a Brazilian species of *Chiococca.*] **a** The root of a tropical American rubiaceous shrub (*Chiococca racemosa*), used as a purgative and diuretic. **b** The root of an allied South American species (*C. anguifuga*), a celebrated antidote for snake poison.

ca-hoot' (kȧ-hōōt'), *n.* Partnership; — used in the *sing.,* or sometimes in the *pl.* with sing. meaning, after *in,* or in the *pl.* in: **to go cahoots,** to go shares. *Slang.*

cai'man (kā'măn), *n.* Var. of CAYMAN.

Cain (kān), *n.* The brother of Abel; hence, a murderer.

Cai'no-zo'ic (kī'nō-zō'ĭk). Var. of CENOZOIC.

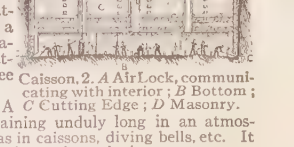
‖ **ca'ïque'** (kȧ'ēk'), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *qāïq* boat.] *Naut.* A light skiff or rowboat used on the Bosporus.

‖ **Ça' i'ra'** (sȧ'ē'rȧ'). [F.] A French popular song of the Revolution with the refrain "*ça ira,*" ("it will go on").

cairn (kârn), *n.* [Gael. *carn,* gen. *cairn,* heap.] A heap of stones for a memorial or mark. — **cairned** (kârnd), *a.*

cairn'gorm' (kârn'gôrm'), *n., or* **Cairngorm stone.** *Min.* A yellowish or smoky-brown variety of quartz crystal found esp. in the Cairngorm (mountain), in Scotland.

cais'son (kā'sŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *caisse* case, chest.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A chest to hold ammunition. **b** An ammunition wagon for mobile artillery. **2.** **a** *Civil Engin.* A water-tight chamber within which submarine construction or the like is carried on. **b** A hollow floating box or boat used as a floodgate for a dock or basin. **c** A "camel" for floating a sunken vessel. See CAMEL, *n.,* 2.



Caisson, 2. *A* Air Lock, communicating with interior; *B* Bottom; *C* Cutting Edge; *D* Masonry.

caisson disease. *Med.* A disease induced by remaining unduly long in an atmosphere of high pressure, as in caissons, diving bells, etc. It is marked by neuralgic pains and paralytic symptoms.

cai'tiff (kā'tĭf), *a.* [OF. *caitif,* fr. L. *captivus* captive.] Base; wicked and mean; despicable. — *n.* A mean, despicable person.

caj'e-put (kăj'ē-pŭt), *n.* **1.** Var. of CAJUPUT. **2.** The California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*).

ca-jole' (kȧ-jōl'), *v. t. & i.;* **-JOLED'** (-jōld'); **-JOL'ING** (-jōl'ĭng). [F. *cajoler.*] To deceive with, or persuade by, fair words or other false persuasives; wheedle; coax.

ca-jole'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of cajoling; cajolery.

ca-jol'er (-jōl'ĕr), *n.* One who cajoles.

ca-jol'er-y (-jōl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Act of cajoling.

Ca'jun (kā'jŭn), *n.* [Corrupt. of ACADIAN.] In Louisiana, a person reputed to be of Acadian French descent.

caj'u-put (kăj'ū-pŭt), *n.* [Of Malayan origin; *kāyu* tree + *pūtih* white.] An East Indian myrtaceous tree (*Melaleuca*

leucadendron) yielding a pungent greenish oil (*oil of cajuput*), used as a stimulant and anodyne.

cake (kāk), *n.* **1.** A small mass of dough baked; esp., such a mass of unleavened dough baked on both sides by turning. **2.** A sweetened mixture of flour and other ingredients baked in a loaf or mass. **3.** A griddlecake; pancake. **4.** Matter congealed or molded into a solid mass, esp. into a rather flat form; as, a *cake* of soap.
—*v. t. & i.*; CAKED (kākt); CAK'ING (kāk'ĭng). To form or harden into a cake or mass.

cake'walk' (-wôk'), *n.* A form of entertainment, of American negro origin, in which a prize of cake is given for what are considered the most accomplished steps and figures in walking, usually to a musical accompaniment.
—*v. i.* To do, or walk as in, a cakewalk. — **cake'walk'er,** *n.*

Cal'a-bar' bean (kăl'ȧ-bär'; kăl'ȧ-bär). The highly poisonous seed of a climbing fabaceous plant (*Physostigma venenosum*) of tropical Africa. It is used as a myotic, and in tetanus, neuralgia, and rheumatic diseases.

cal'a-bash (kăl'ȧ-băsh), *n.* [From Sp., fr. Ar. *qar'* gourd + *aibas* dry.] **1.** A gourd. **2.** The hard-shelled fruit of a certain tropical American tree (**calabash tree**); also, the tree itself (*Crescentia cujete*), of the bignonia family. **3.** A utensil made from a calabash.

cal'a-ba-zil'la (kăl'ȧ-bȧ-sēl'yȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp., dim. of Sp. *calabaza* gourd.] A wild squash (*Cucurbita fœtidissima*) of California and Mexico, having a very large root.

cal'a-ber, cal'a-bar (kăl'ȧ-bĕr), *n.* [F. *Calabre* Calabria.] Orig., a kind of deep-brown squirrel fur, from Calabria; now, in commerce, the gray fur of a Siberian squirrel.

cal'a-boose' (kăl'ȧ-bōōs'), *n.* [Sp. *calabozo* dungeon.] A prison; a jail. *Local, U. S.*

ca-la'di-um (kȧ-lā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *kalādi*, name of a plant.] *Hort.* **a** Any cultivated plant of a genus (*Cyrtospadix*) of South American aroids. **b** The taro, or elephant's-ear.

cal'a-man'co (kăl'ȧ-măn'kō), *n.; pl.* -COES (-kōz). A checkered, satin-twilled woolen stuff; also, a garment of it.

cal'a-man'der wood (kăl'ȧ-măn'dĕr). The hazel-brown wood of an East Indian tree (*Diospyros hirsuta*) of the ebony family.

cal'a-ma-ry (kăl'ȧ-mȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *calamarium* inkstand, fr. L. *calamus* a reed pen.] A squid.

cal'a-mine (-mīn; -mĭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *cadmia.*] *Min.* **a** A native hydrous silicate of zinc, $(ZnOH)_2\,SiO_3$. **b** Native zinc carbonate, $ZnCO_3$; smithsonite.
—*v. t.*; -MINED (-mīnd; -mĭnd); -MIN'ING (-mīn'ĭng). To coat with calamine.

cal'a-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* [L. *calamintha*, Gr. καλαμίνθη, καλάμινθος.] Any of a genus (*Clinopodium*, syn. *Calamintha*) of menthaceous herbs or undershrubs of the north temperate zone; esp., a species (*Clinopodium calamintha*) often called **calamint balm.**

ca-lam'i-tous (kȧ-lăm'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *calamitosus.*] Producing, or attended with, calamity; making wretched. — **Syn.** Deplorable, distressful, afflictive, wretched, grievous, baleful, disastrous, adverse, unhappy, sad, unfortunate. —**ca-lam'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-lam'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

ca-lam'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *calamitas.*] **1.** A state of deep distress or misfortune; misery. **2.** Any great misfortune. — **Syn.** Catastrophe, cataclysm; mishap, mischance; affliction, adversity. See DISASTER.

cal'a-mus (kăl'ȧ-mŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -MI (-mī). [L., a reed.] The sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*) or its aromatic root.

ca-lash' (kȧ-lăsh'), *n.* [F. *calèche;* of Slavonic origin.] **1.** A kind of light, low-wheeled carriage with a top or hood. **2.** A carriage hood or top that can be thrown back. **3.** A kind of hood formerly worn by ladies.

cal'a-thus (kăl'ȧ-thŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -THI (-thī). [L., fr. Gr. κάλαθος.] *Class. Antiq.* A vase-shaped basket; esp., a woman's workbasket. In art it often typifies maidenhood.

cal-ca'ne-um (kăl-kā'nē-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NEA (-nē-ȧ). [L., the heel, fr. *calx, calcis,* the heel.] *Anat.* The great bone of the heel.

cal'car (kăl'kär), *n.; L. pl.* -CARIA (kăl-kā'rĭ-ȧ). [L., a spur, fr. *calx, calcis,* heel.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A spur.

cal'ca-rate (-kȧ-rāt), *a.* [LL. *calcaratus.* See CALCAR.] Having a calcar, or spur; spurred.

cal-ca're-ous (kăl-kā'rē-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *calcarius.* See CALX.] Of the nature of, or consisting of, or containing, calcite or calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime.

cal'ce-ate (kăl'sē-āt), *a.* [L. *calceatus,* p. p. of *calceare* to shoe, *calceus* shoe, *calx, calcis,* heel.] Wearing shoes; shod.

cal'ce-at'ed (kăl'sē-āt'ĕd), *a.* Calceate.

cal'ce-i-form' (-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *calceus* shoe + *-form.*] Shaped like a slipper, as the lip in flowers of certain orchids.

cal'ce-o-la'ri-a (kăl'sē-ō-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calceolarius* shoemaker, fr. *calceolus* a little shoe.] Any of a genus (*Fagelia*) of plants, of the figwort family, cultivated for their pouch-shaped flowers, which are mottled with yellow or purple. They are chiefly natives of South America.

cal'ces (kăl'sēz), *n., L. pl.* of CALX.

Cal'chas (kăl'kăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κάλχας.] *Gr. Myth.* The prophet of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

cal'cic (kăl'sĭk), *a.* [L. *calx, calcis,* lime.] Derived from or containing calcium or lime (calcium oxide).

cal-cif'er-ous (kăl-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calx, calcis,* lime + *-ferous.*] Bearing, producing, or containing calcite, or carbonate of lime.

cal-cif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Calciferous.

cal'ci-fi-ca'tion (kăl'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Process of calcifying; conversion into lime; deposition of insoluble lime salts in a tissue or the like.

cal'ci-fy (kăl'sĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *calx, calcis,* lime + *-fy.*] To make or become stony or calcareous by deposition or secretion of salts of lime.

cal'ci-mine (-mīn; -mĭn), *n.* Also **kalsomine.** [L. *calx, calcis,* lime.] A kind of white or colored wash for a ceiling or other plastering. — *v. t.*; -MINED (-mīnd; -mĭnd); -MIN'ING (-mīn'ĭng). To wash or cover with calcimine.

cal'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or product of calcining.

cal-cin'a-to-ry (kăl-sĭn'ȧ-tō-rĭ; kăl'sĭn-), *a.* Serving for calcination.

cal-cine' (kăl-sīn'; kăl'sĭn), *v. t. & i.*; -CINED' (-sīnd'; -sĭnd); -CIN'ING. [From F., fr. L. *calx, calcis,* lime.] **1.** To make or become powdery or friable by heat. **2.** To oxidize, as by heat.

cal'cite (kăl'sīt), *n.* [L. *calx, calcis,* lime.] *Min.* Native calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, including chalk, marble, etc.

cal'ci-um (-sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calx, calcis,* lime.] *Chem.* A soft silver-white metal, occurring only in combination. Sp. gr. 1.56; symbol, *Ca;* at. wt., 40.07.

calcium carbide. A crystalline solid, CaC_2, colorless when pure, but often resembling gray limestone. It is used for the generation of acetylene.

calcium chloride. *Chem.* A compound, $CaCl_2$, used as a drying agent and in making chlorine.

calcium light. See LIMELIGHT.

calc'-sin'ter, *n.* [G. *kalksinter; kalk* (L. *calx, calcis*) lime + *sinter* sinter.] Calcareous sinter, or travertine.

calc'-spar', calc'spar', *n.* [G. *kalk* (L. *calx*) lime + E. *spar.*] Calcite.

calc'-tu'fa, calc'-tuff', *n.* [G. *kalk* (L. *calx*) lime + E. *tufa.*] *Min.* Calcareous tufa. See TUFA, TRAVERTINE.

cal'cu-la-ble (kăl'kū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be calculated.

cal'cu-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; 24); -LAT'ING. [L. *calculatus,* p. p. of *calculare* to calculate, *calculus* a stone used in reckoning, *calx, calcis,* limestone.] **1.** To determine by mathematical processes; reckon; compute. **2.** To adjust for a purpose; adapt. **3.** To plan; expect; think; "reckon." *Local, U. S.*
—*v. i.* **1.** To forecast consequences; estimate. **2.** To count or rely; — used with *upon* or *on.*

cal'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result of calculating; reckoning; estimate. **2.** An expectation based on circumstances; forecast. — **Syn.** See PRUDENCE.

cal'cu-la-tive (kăl'kŭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to calculation; involving, or inclined to, calculation.

cal'cu-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who calculates. **2.** **a** A set or book of tables for facilitating computations. **b** A calculating machine, i. e., a machine for the mechanical performance of mathematical operations.

cal'cu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Hard like a stone; gritty. **2.** *Med.* Caused or characterized by a calculus or calculi.

cal'cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L. *calculus.* See CALCULATE.] **1.** A solid concretion formed in the body, as in the bladder or kidneys. **2.** A method of computation; esp., a branch of higher mathematics (*differential and integral calculus*) by which problems involving motion or constant variation are solved. **3.** A book containing the principles of this science.

cal-da'ri-um (kăl-dā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *caldus, calidus,* hot.] The hot room of the Roman thermæ.

cal-de'ra (kăl-dā'rȧ), *n.* [Sp., lit., a caldron.] *Phys. Geog.* **a** A very large crater produced by a gigantic explosion, usually open at one side. **b** A crater produced by fusion of the core of a volcano and the falling in of its summit.

cal'dron, caul'dron (kôl'drŭn), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *caldarius* suitable for warming, fr. *caldus, calidus,* warm, *calere* to be warm.] A large kettle or boiler.

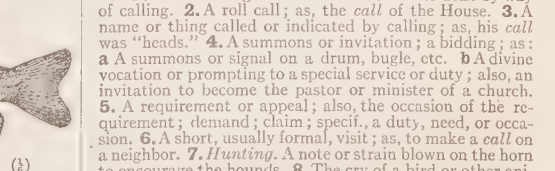
‖ **ca'lèche'** (kȧ'lĕsh'), *n.; pl.* CALÈCHES (-ĕz; *F.* -lĕsh'). [F.] **1.** = CALASH; — usually with reference to continental European countries. **2.** In Quebec, Canada, a two-wheeled vehicle with a folding hood or top.

Cal'e-do'ni-a (kăl'ĕ-dō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Scotland. — **Cal'e-do'ni-an** (-ăn), *a. & n. All Poet. or Rhetorical.*

cal'e-fa'cient (kăl'ĕ-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *calefaciens,* p. pr. of *calefacere* to warm; *calere* to be warm + *facere* to make.] Making warm; heating. — *n.* A calefacient remedy.

cal'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *calefactio.*] A warming; state of being warmed. — **cal'e-fac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

cal'e-fac'to-ry (-făk'tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *calefactorius.*] Making hot; producing or communicating heat. — *n.* An apartment in a monastery warmed and used as a sitting room.
cal'e-fy (kăl'ē-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *calere* to be warm + *-fy.*] To make or grow warm or hot.
cal'en-dar (-ĕn-dăr), *n.* [L. *kalendarium* an account book, *kalendae*, calends.] **1.** A system of reckoning time; an orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as years, months, etc., adapted to civil life. **2.** A table or set of tables showing the divisions of a given year, referring the days of each month to the days of the week, etc. **3.** A pattern. *Obs.* **4.** A list; schedule; esp., *Law*, a list of causes to be tried. — *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar; register.
cal'en-der (-dĕr), *n.* [Per. *qalandar.*] One of a sect or order of wandering mendicant dervishes.
cal'en-der (-dĕr), *n.* [From LL., fr. L. *cylindrus* cylinder.] A machine for calendering cloth, etc. — *v. t.* To press, as cloth, paper, etc., between rollers so as to glaze or water it. — **cal'en-der-er**, *n.*
cal'ends, kal'ends (kăl'ĕndz), *n. pl.* [From AS., fr. L. *kalendae, calendae*, calends.] The first day of the month, among the ancient Romans.
ca-len'du-la (kȧ-lĕn'dū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calendae* the calends, when the plant was supposed to blossom.] Any of a genus (*Calendula*) of asteraceous plants, the pot marigolds, natives of temperate regions.
cal'en-ture (kăl'ĕn-tūr), *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. L. *calere* to be warm.] *Med.* A tropical fever attributed to heat. *Obs.*
ca-les'cent (kȧ-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *calescens*, p. pr. of *calescere*, inchoative of *calere* to be warm.] Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **ca-les'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*
calf (kăf), *n.* The fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.
calf (kăf), *n.*; *pl.* CALVES (kăvz). [AS. *cealf.*] **1.** The young of the cow; also, the young of any of various other large mammals, as of the elephant, rhinoceros, whale, etc. **2.** Leather made of calfskin. **3.** An awkward or silly youth. *Colloq.* **4.** A small mass of ice set free from a coast glacier or from an iceberg or floe.
calf'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a calf. **2.** = CALF, 2.
Cal'i-ban (kăl'ĭ-băn), *n.* A savage and deformed slave in Shakespeare's "Tempest."
cal'i-ber (-bĕr), *n.* [F. *calibre.*] **1.** *Gunnery.* The diameter of a projectile or of the bore of a firearm. **2.** The diameter of a round body; esp., the internal diameter of a hollow cylinder. **3.** Capacity of mind; hence: degree of excellence or importance; quality.
cal'i-brate (-brāt), *v. t.*; -BRAT'ED (-brāt'ĕd); -BRAT'ING. To ascertain the caliber of, as of a thermometer tube; also, to determine or rectify the graduation of. — **cal'i-bra'tion** (-brā'shŭn), *n.*
‖**ca-li'che** (kä-lē'chā), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *caliche*, a pebble in a brick, a flake of lime.] *Min.* Any of various mineral deposits; specif.: **a** Native Chile saltpeter, containing from 50 to 75 per cent of sodium nitrate. **b** A calcareous deposit, sometimes gold-bearing, of Arizona.
cal'i-cle (kăl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *caliculus*, dim. of *calix, -licis*, cup.] *Zoöl.* Any of various cuplike cavities or structures, as one of the cavities of a coral containing the polyps.
cal'i-co (kăl'ĭ-kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [So called because first imported from *Calicut*, in the East Indies.] **1.** Orig., cotton cloth of any kind imported, first in 1631, from India and the East; also, later, any of various cotton stuffs of European make. **2.** Plain white cotton cloth. *Eng.* **3.** A kind of cheap cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern. *U. S.* — *a.* Looking like calico; — often applied to an animal, as a horse, marked with conspicuous patches of color. *Colloq., U. S.*
cal'i-co-back' (-băk'), *n.* The calico bass.
calico bass. An edible fresh-water fish (*Pomoxis sparoides*) of the United States, allied to the sunfishes; — called also *strawberry bass.*
calico bush. The mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*); — called also **calico flower** and **calico tree.** *U. S.*


Calico Bass. ($\frac{1}{6}$)

ca'lif, cal'i-fate, etc. Vars. of CALIPH, etc.
Cal'i-for'ni-an (kăl'ĭ-fôr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to California. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of California.
cal'i-for'nite (-nīt), *n.* [It is found in Siskiyou County, *California.*] *Min.* A compact variety of vesuvianite of an olive-green or grass-green color closely resembling jade.
ca-lig'i-nous (kȧ-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caliginosus.*] Dim; obscure. *Archaic.* — **-i-nos'i-ty** (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Archaic.*
cal'i-pash (kăl'ĭ-păsh; kăl'ĭ-pāsh'), *n.* A fatty greenish part of a turtle next to the upper shell, esteemed as food.
cal'i-pee (kăl'ĭ-pē; kăl'ĭ-pē'), *n.* A fatty yellowish part of a turtle attached to the lower shell, esteemed as food.

cal'i-per, cal'li-per (kăl'ĭ-pĕr), *n.* [From *caliber.*] **1.** An instrument with two legs, usually bent and joined with a hinge or spring, used to measure the thickness of objects or the distance between surfaces; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A graduated rod or rule with one fixed and one sliding jaw; a caliper rule. — *v. t. & i.* To measure by calipers.

Calipers. ‖ Outside; 2 Inside.

caliper, *or* calliper, rule. A rulelike scale with an adjustable jaw.
ca'liph, ca'lif (kā'lĭf; kăl'ĭf), *n.* [From F., fr. Ar. *khalīfah.*] Successor; — a title of the successors of Mohammed as temporal and spiritual rulers, now claimed by the sultans of Turkey.
cal'i-phate (kăl'ĭ-fāt), *n.* Office or dominion of a caliph.
cal'i-sa'ya bark (kăl'ĭ-sā'yȧ). *Pharm.* A yellow variety of Peruvian bark (from *Cinchona calisaya*), containing at least two per cent of quinine. See PERUVIAN BARK.
cal'is-then'ics, cal'lis-then'ics (-ĭs-thĕn'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. *κάλλος* beauty + *σθένος* strength.] Science, art, or practice of bodily exercise to promote strength and graceíulness. — **cal'is-then'ic, cal'lis-then'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*
cal'i-ver (kăl'ĭ-vĕr; kȧ-lē'vĕr), *n.* [From *caliber.*] An early form of harquebus.
ca'lix (kā'lĭks; kăl'ĭks), *n.*; *pl.* CALICES (kăl'ĭ-sēz). [L.] **1.** A cup. **2.** = CALYX. *Rare.*
calk, caulk (kôk), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *calcare*, fr. *calx* heel.] **1.** To drive oakum, cotton, etc., into the seams of (a boat, etc.) to prevent leaking. **2.** *Mech.* To tighten (a joint formed by overlapping metal plates, as in a boiler or a ship's hull) by driving the edge of one plate hard down on or into the surface of the other with a calking iron; hence, to make water-tight or steam-tight, as a boiler, by such means; also, to hammer, as a plate, the edge of a rivet, etc., in so doing. **3.** To stop up the crevices of, as windows.
calk, *n.* **1.** A metal point on the shoe of a horse or an ox to prevent slipping. **2.** An instrument with sharp points, worn on the sole of a shoe or boot, to prevent slipping. *U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with calks. **2.** To wound with a calk, as a horse's leg.
calk'er (kôk'ĕr), *n.* A calk on a shoe.
calk'er, caulk'er, *n.* One who calks ships, etc.
calk'in (kôk'ĭn; kăl'kĭn), *n.* = 2d CALK, 1.
call (kôl), *v. t.* [AS. *ceallian.*] **1.** To utter in a loud or distinct voice; hence: to read over (a list, or roll, of names) loudly; proclaim; announce, esp. with authority; as, to *call* a halt. **2.** To summon with a call; summon; also, *Archaic*, to invite or bid. **3.** To rouse from sleep, or summon to get up, by a call. **4.** To invoke; appeal to. **5.** To call for; bring into action or discussion, as a law case. **6.** To attract (animals) by an imitative call. **7.** To invite or command to meet; convoke, as Congress. **8.** To summon to a particular duty, office, or employment. **9.** To name; address. **10.** To regard or characterize as; consider; as, do you *call* that fair? **11.** To estimate or consider as being approximately; as, they *call* the distance ten miles. **12.** To demand payment of; as, to *call* a loan. **13.** *Poker.* To summon to a show of hands, by seeing the bet. **14.** *Billiards, Pool*, etc. To name or designate the particulars (as to the balls, the pocket, etc.) of (a shot about to be played). *U. S.* — **Syn.** Assemble, collect, convene; invite, bid.
to call back. **a** To recall, or summon back. **b** To take back; retract. — **to c. up.** **a** To summon from below; recall, as to the mind. **b** To summon before a court or the like; to bring under consideration; as, *to call up* a bill in a legislative body.
— *v. i.* **1.** To speak in a loud distinct voice; cry; shout. **2.** To make a brief visit.
— *n.* **1.** Act of calling or that which is made or done by way of calling. **2.** A roll call; as, the *call* of the House. **3.** A name or thing called or indicated by calling; as, his *call* was "heads." **4.** A summons or invitation; a bidding; as: **a** A summons or signal on a drum, bugle, etc. **b** A divine vocation or prompting to a special service or duty; also, an invitation to become the pastor or minister of a church. **5.** A requirement or appeal; also, the occasion of the requirement; demand; claim; specif., a duty, need, or occasion. **6.** A short, usually formal, visit; as, to make a *call* on a neighbor. **7.** *Hunting.* A note or strain blown on the horn to encourage the hounds. **8.** The cry of a bird or other animal; also, a noise or cry, or a pipe, whistle, or other instrument to call birds, etc., by imitating their note or cry. **9.** A demand for the payment of money; an assessment. **10.** The right to demand a certain amount of stock, grain, or other commodity, at a fixed price, at or within a certain time agreed on. In stock gambling the transaction is closed by payment of the difference in value, if any, in favor of the holder of the call. Cf. PUT. *Brokers' Cant.* — **Syn.** Shout, cry; summons, convocation; invitation, bidding; demand, requirement, appeal, requisition; visit.
cal'la (kăl'ȧ), *n., or* **calla lily.** *Hort.* A familiar cultivated

araceous plant (*Aroides æthiopicum*), with a large white spathe and a yellow spadix.

call'er (kôl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, calls.

cal'let (kăl'ĕt ; kăl'ĕt ; 24), *n.* A trull or prostitute. *Obs.*

cal-lig'ra-phy (kă-lĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *καλλιγραφία ; κάλλος* beauty + *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** Fair or elegant writing or penmanship. **2.** Handwriting or penmanship in general; hand. — **cal-lig'ra-pher** (-fẽr), **cal-lig'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

cal'li-graph'ic (kăl'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to calligraphy.

call'ing (kôl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that calls (in any sense); as : **a** A crying aloud. **b** A convocation, as of Parliament. **c** An invitation ; a summons. **2.** Vocation ; business. — **Syn.** See OCCUPATION.

Cal-li'o-pe (kă-lī'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Καλλιόπη ; *κάλλος* beauty + *ὄψ, ὀπός*, voice.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The Muse of eloquence and heroic poetry. **2.** [*l. c.*] A musical instrument consisting of a series of steam whistles played by keys.

cal'li-pash, cal'li-per, cal'lis-then'ic. Vars. of CALIPASH, CALIPER, etc.

Cal-lis'to (kă-lĭs'tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Καλλιστώ.] *Gr. Myth.* A nymph loved by Zeus, and changed into a bear by Artemis. Zeus placed her in the sky as a constellation.

cal'li-thump' (kăl'ĭ-thŭmp'), *n.* A boisterous parade, with blowing of tin horns and other discordant noises ; also, a burlesque serenade ; a charivari. *U. S.*

call loan. A loan repayable on demand.

call money. Money loaned or ready to be loaned on call.

cal-los'i-ty (kă-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being callous ; callousness. **2.** A hard or thickened place on the skin, or on the bark of a plant.

cal'lous (kăl'ŭs), *a.* [L. *callosus*, fr. *callum, callus*, callous skin.] **1.** Hardened ; having a callosity or callosities. **2.** Insensible ; unfeeling. — **Syn.** Hard, indurated. — **cal'lous-ly,** *adv.* — **cal'lous-ness,** *n.*

cal'loused (-ŭst), *a.* Rendered callous ; hardened.

cal'low (kăl'ō), *a.* [AS. *calu.*] **1.** Unfledged, as a bird. **2.** Immature ; green ; as, a *callow* youth. **3.** Pertaining to an unfledged bird or a youth.

cal'lus (-ŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* E. CALLUSES (-ĕz ; 24), L. CALLI (-ī). [L. **1. a** A callosity. **b** A substance exuded around the fragments of a broken bone and aiding repair. **2.** *Bot.* The soft parenchymatous tissue which forms over any wounded surface of a stem. — *v. i.* To form a callus.

calm (käm), *n.* [F. *calme*, prob. fr. LL. *cauma* heat, Gr. *καῦμα* burning heat.] Freedom from motion or disturbance ; tranquillity ; quiet ; serenity. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become calm. — **Syn.** Still, quiet, allay, pacify, tranquilize, soothe, compose. — *a.* **1.** Not stormy ; still ; quiet. **2.** Undisturbed by passion or emotion ; tranquil.

Syn. Cool, composed, collected, unruffled, tranquil, serene, placid, peaceful. — **Calm, tranquil, serene, placid, peaceful. Calm**, primarily applied to sea or weather, usually conveys an implicit contrast with its opposite, *stormy*, and suggests freedom, real or assumed, from agitation of whatever sort. **Tranquil** implies a more settled inherent quiet than *calm*, with less suggestion of previous agitation overcome ; as, "the *tranquil* beauty of Greek sculpture." **Serene** suggests a lofty and unclouded tranquillity ; as, a *serenity* unruffled by cares. **Placid** connotes contentment, and suggests an unruffled and equable aspect or temper ; as, the *placid* common sense of Franklin. **Peaceful** implies repose, or attainment of undisturbed tranquillity.

calm'a-tive (kăl'mȧ-tĭv ; käm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Producing a calming effect ; sedative. — *n.* A calmative medicine.

calm'ly, *adv.* In a calm manner or way.

calm'ness, *n.* State or quality of being calm.

calm'y (käm'ĭ), *a.* [From CALM, *n.*] Calm. *Poetic.*

cal'o-mel (kăl'ō-mĕl), *n.* [Gr. *καλός* beautiful + *μέλας* black.] *Chem.* Mercurous chloride, HgCl, much used in medicine as a mercurial, purgative, and anthelmintic.

cal'o-res'cence (kăl'ō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *calor* heat.] *Physics.* Transmutation of obscure heat rays into light rays.

ca-lor'ic (kȧ-lŏr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *calor* heat.] **1.** *Physics.* The principle of heat, a supposed imponderable fluid to which the phenomena of heat and combustion were formerly erroneously ascribed. **2.** Heat. — *a.* Of or pertaining to heat. — **cal'o-ric'i-ty** (kăl'ō-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cal'o-rie (kăl'ō-rĭ), *n.* [F., fr. L. *calor* heat.] *Physics.* Any of several thermal units ; as : **a** The amount of heat (*small calorie*) required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade. **b** The amount of heat (*large, or great, calorie*) required to raise a kilogram of water one degree centigrade ; i. e., 1,000 small calories.

cal'o-rif'ic (-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *calorificus ; calor* heat + *facere* to make.] Producing heat ; heating.

ca-lor'i-fi-ca'tion (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Production of heat, esp. animal heat.

cal'o-rif'ics (kăl'ō-rĭf'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [See CALORIFIC.] **1.** *Physics.* The science of heat ; esp., the old doctrine ascribing the phenomena of heat and combustion to caloric. **2.** The technics of artificial heating.

cal'o-rim'e-ter (-rĭm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for measuring quantities of heat. — **cal'o-rim'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **ca-lor'i-met'ric** (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

ca-lotte' (kȧ-lŏt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cale* a sort of flat cap.] A close, plain skullcap, as of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, etc.

cal'o-yer (kăl'ō-yẽr ; kȧ-loi'ẽr), *n.* [F., fr. NGr. *καλόγερος*, lit., good old man.] A monk of the Eastern Church.

cal'pac } (kăl'păk), *n.* [Turk. *qalpāg.*] A large cap of
cal'pack} sheepskin, felt, or the like, worn by Orientals.

cal'te-tep'on (kăl'tĕ-tĕp'ŏn), *n.* [Mex. *acaltetepon.*] See GILA MONSTER.

cal'trop (kăl'trŏp) } *n.* [AS. *coltræppe, calcetreppe*, a sort
cal'trap (kăl'trăp) } of thistle.] **1.** *Mil.* An instrument with four iron points so disposed that when it lies on the ground one point always projects upward. **2.** *Bot.* Any of several plants bearing stout spines on the fruit or flower heads ; as : **a** The star thistle. **b** Any species of either of two genera (*Tribulus* and *Kallstræmia*) of the bean-caper family.

Caltrop.

cal'u-met (kăl'ū-mĕt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *calamus* reed.] The ceremonial pipe, or pipe of peace, of the North American Indians.

ca-lum'ni-ate (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. [L. *calumniatus*, p. p. of *calumniari* to calumniate. See CALUMNY.] To accuse falsely and maliciously ; slander. — **Syn.** See ASPERSE. — *v. i.* To utter calumnies.

ca-lum'ni-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of calumniating ; slandering ; also, a calumny.

ca-lum'ni-a'tor (-lŭm'nĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who calumniates.

ca-lum'ni-a-to-ry (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Calumnious.

ca-lum'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Containing or implying calumny ; slanderous. — **Syn.** Defamatory, opprobrious, libelous.

cal'um-ny (kăl'ŭm-nĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *calumnia*, fr. *calvi* to devise tricks, deceive.] False accusation maliciously made or reported to injure another ; slander.

cal-va'ri-a (kăl-vā'rĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [L. *calvaria*. See CALVARY.]
cal-va'ri-um (-vā'rĭ-ŭm) } *Anat.* The domelike upper portion of the cranium. — **cal-va'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Cal'va-ry (kăl'vȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *calvaria* a bare skull, deriv. of *calvus* bald.] **1.** The place, outside the ancient city of Jerusalem, where Christ was crucified. *Luke* xxiii. 33. **2.** [*l. c.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz).] *R. C. Ch.* A representation in the open air, as on a hill near a city, of the crucifixion of Christ ; also, a series of representations, as in a chapel, of the various scenes of Christ's Passion ; sometimes, the church or chapel provided with such representations.

calve (käv), *v. i.* ; CALVED (kävd) ; CALV'ING. [AS. *cealfian.*] **1.** To give birth to a calf ; — said of the cow, doe, etc. **2.** To separate or break so that a calf or calves become detached ; — said of an iceberg or glacier. — *v. t.* To give birth to (a calf).

Cal'vin-ism (kăl'vĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the French theologian John Calvin (1509-64), including election or predestination, limited atonement, total depravity, effectual calling, and the perseverance of the saints. Calvinism emphasizes the sovereignty of God in the bestowal of grace.

Cal'vin-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A follower of Calvin ; an adherent of Calvinism.

Cal'vin-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to Calvin or Cal-
Cal'vin-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } vinism ; following Calvin.

cal-vi'ti-es (kăl-vĭsh'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Baldness.

calx (kălks), *n.* ; *pl.* E. CALXES (kălk'sĕz ; 24), L. CALCES (kăl'sēz). [L., limestone.] The friable residue left when a metal or mineral has been calcined.

cal'y-ces (kăl'ĭ-sēz), *n.*, *L. pl.* of CALYX.

ca-lyc'i-nal (kȧ-lĭs'ĭ-năl) } *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to
cal'y-cine (kăl'ĭ-sĭn ; -sīn) } or resembling a calyx.

cal'y-cle (kăl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *calyculus* small flower bud, dim. of *calyx.*] *Bot.* An epicalyx. — **ca-lyc'u-lar** (kȧ-lĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* — **ca-lyc'u-late** (kȧ-lĭk'ū-lāt), *a.*

Cal'y-do'ni-an (kăl'ĭ-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Calydon, an ancient city of Ætolia, in Greece.

Calydonian boar hunt, *Gr. Myth.*, the pursuit, by a band of heroes, of the boar sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon. Meleager slew the boar.

Ca-lyp'so (kȧ-lĭp'sō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Καλυψώ.] **1.** In Homer's "Odyssey," a sea nymph who kept Odysseus seven years on her island, Ogygia. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Bot.* A bog orchid (genus *Cytherea*), having a single white flower variegated with purple, pink, and yellow.

ca-lyp'tra (kȧ-lĭp'trȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *καλύπτρα* a covering for the head.] *Bot.* **a** In mosses, a thin hood or cap covering the mouth of the capsule. **b** Any caplike covering.

ca'lyx (kā'lĭks ; kăl'ĭks), *n.* ; *pl.* E. CALYXES (-ĕz ; 24), L. CALYCES (kăl'ĭ-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *κάλυξ.*] *Bot.* The external, usually green or foliaceous, part of a flower.

cam (kăm), *n. Mach.* A rotating or sliding piece or pro-

jection, as on a wheel, for moving, or receiving motion from, a roller, pin, or the like, moving against its edge.

A Cam.

ca-mail' (kȧ-māl'), *n.* [F: *camail*, Pr. *capmalh*, fr. L. *caput* head + source of E. *mail*.] A hood or neck guard of chain mail, esp. one hanging from the basinet or other headpiece. See BASINET. — **ca-mailed'** (kȧ-māld'), *a.*

‖ **ca'ma'ra'de-rie'** (kä'mä'rä'd'-rē'; -rȧd'ē-rē), *n.* [F.] Comradeship; good-fellowship.

ca'ma-ril'la (kăm'ȧ-rĭl'ȧ; *Sp.* kä'mä-rēl'yä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A small chamber, as a king's private audience chamber. **2.** A company of secret and irresponsible advisers of one in authority, as a king; cabal; clique; set.

cam'as (kăm'ăs), *n.* [Amer. Indian name.] Any of a genus (*Quamasia*, esp. *Q. quamash*) of liliaceous plants of the western United States.

cam'ber (-bĕr), *n.* [OF. *cambre* bent, curved.] Slight convexity of a member or part; also, a piece of timber having a camber. — *v. t. & i.* To give camber to; to have camber.

cam'bist (-bĭst), *n.* [F. *cambiste*, It. *cambista*, fr. *cambio* exchange. See CHANGE.] A banker or exchange broker; also, a book giving the exchange values of moneys, weights, and measures of various countries.

cam'bi-um (-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., exchange.] *Bot.* The soft tissue from which new wood and bark originate in dicotyledonous and gymnospermous shrubs and trees.

Cam'bri-an (-brĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Wales (LL. Cambria); Welsh. *Poetic.* **2.** *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the earliest division of the Paleozoic era and the lowest systems of Paleozoic rocks. Plant fossils are scarcely recognizable, but every great animal type except the vertebrate is represented in the fossils of the Cambrian. — *n.* **1.** A native of Cambria, or Wales. *Poetic.* **2.** *Geol.* The Cambrian period or system.

cam'bric (kām'brĭk), *n.* [From *Cambrai* (Flemish *Kamerik*), a city of France.] **1.** A fine, thin, white linen fabric. **2.** A similar fabric of hard-spun cotton, often figured.

cambric tea. A beverage of hot water, esp. with milk and sugar, and little or no tea.

came (kām), *pret.* of COME.

came (kām), *n.* A slender grooved rod of cast lead, used, in casements and stained-glass windows, to hold together the panes or pieces of glass; a lead.

cam'el (kăm'ĕl), *n.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κάμηλος*; of Semitic origin.] **1.** Either of two large ruminants peculiarly adapted for life in desert regions. The Arabian camel, or dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*), has one large dorsal hump; the Bactrian camel (*C. bactrianus*) has two. **2.** A water-tight structure used to assist a vessel in passing through shallow water, or to raise sunken ships, remove rocks, etc. By admitting water, the camel may be sunk and attached to an object. As the water is pumped out, the camel tends to rise and lift that to which it is attached.

cam'el-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A camel driver; also, a soldier mounted on a camel.

ca-mel'li-a (kȧ-mĕl'ĭ-ȧ; -mēl'yȧ), *n.* [After G. J. *Kamel*, or *Camelli*, a Jesuit.] An evergreen greenhouse shrub (*Thea japonica*), with red or white double roselike flowers.

ca-mel'o-pard (kȧ-mĕl'ō-pärd'; kăm'ĕl-ō-pärd'), *n.* [LL. *camelopardus*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *καμηλοπάρδαλις*; *κάμηλος* camel + *πάρδαλις* leopard.] **1.** The giraffe. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A northern constellation between Cassiopeia and Ursa Major; the Giraffe.

Cam'e-lot (kăm'ē-lŏt), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the place where King Arthur had his palace and court.

cam'el's hair (kăm'ĕlz). **1.** The hair of the camel. **2.** Cloth made of camel's hair; also, a fabric imitating this.

Ca'mem'bert' (kȧ'măN'bâr'), *n.*, or **Camembert cheese.** A kind of soft, unpressed cream cheese made in the vicinity of Camembert, near Argentan, France.

Ca-me'næ (kȧ-mē'nē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CAMENA (-nȧ). [L.] *Rom. Myth.* Orig., nymphs of fountains or springs, later identified with the Greek Muses.

cam'e-o (kăm'ē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -EOS (-ōz). [It. *cammeo.*] A gem carved in relief; also, relief carving; — opposed to *intaglio.*

cam'er-a (kăm'ĕr-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ERAS (-ȧz), L. -ERÆ (-rē). [LL., chamber. See CHAMBER.] **1.** A chamber; *Law*, a judge's chamber; as, in *camera.* **2.** A camera obscura; esp., *Photog.*, an apparatus so arranged that the image can be thrown on a surface sensitive to light.

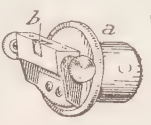
cam'er-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a camera, or chamber; of or pertaining to a council, or chamber, having the management of state expenditures, etc.; hence, of or pert. to cameralistics.

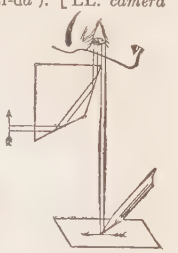
cam'er-al-ist, *n.* An economist who pays undue or exclusive attention to public revenue as a measure of national prosperity. — **cam'er-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

cam'er-al-is'tic (-tĭks'), *a.* Of or pert. to public finance.

cam'er-al-is'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of finance.

cam'e-ra lu'ci-da (kăm'ē-rȧ lū'sĭ-dȧ). [LL. *camera* chamber + L. *lucidus*, *lucida*, lucid, light.] *Optics.* An instrument which, by means of a prism or mirrors, causes an apparent image of an external object to appear as if projected upon a plane surface, so that the outlines may be conveniently traced.




Camera Lucida. 1 Diagram showing path of light rays. 2 Camera Lucida attached to microscope; *a* Eyepiece of Microscope; *b* Prism.

cam'e-ra ob-scu'ra (ŏb-skū'-rȧ). [LL. *camera* chamber + L. *obscurus*, *obscura*, dark.] *Optics.* A darkened chamber or box having an aperture through which light from external objects enters to form an image on the surface opposite.

Cam'er-o'ni-an (-ĕr-ō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A follower of Richard Cameron (d. 1680), Scottish Covenanter and field preacher.

Ca-mil'la (kȧ-mĭl'ȧ), *n.* [L.] In Vergil's "Æneid," a fleet maiden, queen of the Volsci, slain by the Trojans.

‖ **ca-mi'sa** (kä-mē'sä), *n.* [Sp. See CHEMISE.] A shirt or chemise; also, a kind of waist worn by women.

cam'i-sade' (kăm'ĭ-sād'); *pl.* -SADES (-sādz') } *n.* [F. *cami-*
cam'i-sa'do (-ĭ-sä'dō); *pl.* -SADOES (-sä'dōz) } *sade.*] *Mil.* A night attack, orig. one in which the soldiers wore shirts over their armor as a means of recognition. *Archaic.*

Cam'i-sard (kăm'ĭ-zärd), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *camisa* shirt.] One of the French Protestant insurgents of the Cévennes who, in 1702, rebelled against Louis XIV. because of persecutions following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

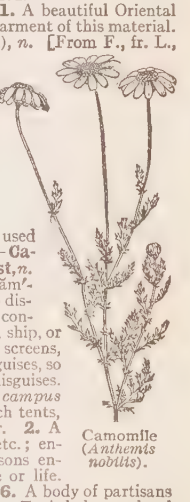
ca-mise' (kȧ-mēz'), *n.* [Ar. *qamīṣ.*] A light, loose shirt, smock, or tunic.

cam'i-sole (kăm'ĭ-sōl), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of jacket or jersey with sleeves, formerly worn by men. **2.** A woman's negligee jacket. **3.** A kind of strait-jacket.

Cam'lan (kăm'lăn), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the battle in which Arthur was mortally wounded.

cam'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *camelot.*] **1.** A beautiful Oriental fabric, or an imitation of it. **2.** A garment of this material.

cam'o-mile, cham'o-mile (-ō-mīl), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *χαμαίμηλον*, lit., earth apple.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Anthemis*) of Old World asteraceous herbs, esp. a certain European species (*A. nobilis*). This and related species contain a bitter antispasmodic and diaphoretic principle. **2.** Any plant of an allied genus (*Matricaria*).


Camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).

Ca-mor'ra (kȧ-mŏr'ȧ; *It.* kä-mŏr'rä), *n.* [It.] A secret organization formed at Naples, Italy, and used for political and for criminal ends. — **Ca-mor'rism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Ca-mor'rist,** *n.*

‖ **ca'mou'flage'** (kȧ'mōō-fläzh'; kăm'-ōō-fläzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *camoufler* to disguise.] *Mil.* The disguising or concealing of a camp, battery, arsenal, ship, or the like by means of shrubbery, screens, paint, etc.; also, a disguise, or disguises, so used, or the art of applying such disguises.

camp (kămp), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *campus* plain, field.] **1.** The spot on which tents, huts, etc., are erected for shelter. **2.** A tent or a collection of tents, huts, etc.; encampment. **3.** The body of persons encamped. **4.** Fig., military service or life. **5.** A camping out or encamping. **6.** A body of partisans or the position defended by them. **7.** A lodge or local division of certain patriotic societies. *U. S.* — *v. i.* To put into camp; to afford lodging for. — *v. i.* To lodge in a camp; — often used with *out.*

cam-paign' (kăm-pān'), *n.* [From F., fr. It., fr. L. *Campania* the plain about Naples, *campus* field.] **1.** A series of military operations forming a distinct stage in a war. **2.** A series of operations to bring about some result. — *v. i.* To serve in, or go on, a campaign. — **cam-paign'er,** *n.*

cam'pa-ni'le (kăm'pä-nē'lā), *n.*; *pl.* It. -NILI (-nē'lē), E. -NILES (-lāz). [It., fr. It. & LL. *campana* bell.] A bell tower, esp. one built separate from a church.

cam'pa-nol'o-gy (kăm'pȧ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [LL. *campana* bell + *logy.*] Science or subject of bells; art of ringing bells.

cam-pan'u-la (kăm-păn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [LL., dim. of *campana* bell.] Any of various herbs bearing bell-shaped flowers.

cam-pan'u-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a.* Belonging to a large

family (*Campanulaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees; the bellflower family, having an acrid juice, alternate leaves, and rather showy flowers.

cam-pan'u-late (kăm-păn'ū-lāt), *a.* Bell-shaped.

Camp'bell-ite (kăm'bĕl-īt; kăm'ĕl-), *n. Eccl.* A member of the denomination called *Disciples of Christ;* — called *Campbellite* from the founder, Alexander Campbell (1788-1866), although the sect repudiates the nickname.

camp chair. A light chair that can be folded compactly.

cam-pes'tral (kăm-pĕs'trăl), *a.* [L. *campester*, fr. *campus* field.] Relating to a level field; specif., growing in or inhabiting a field or an open flat country.

camp follower. A civilian accompanying an army, as a sutler, servant, etc.

cam'phene (kăm'fēn; kăm-fēn'), *n. Chem.* A solid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, resembling, and related to, camphor.

cam'phine (kăm'fēn; kăm-fēn'), *n.* [From CAMPHOR.] **1.** Rectified oil of turpentine. **2.** A mixture of this substance with alcohol, used as an illuminant.

cam'phol (kăm'fōl; -fŏl). See BORNEOL.

cam'phor (kăm'fĕr), *n.* [From F., fr. Ar. *kāfūr.*] A well-known gumlike, crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained from a large evergreen lauraceous tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) found chiefly in Japan and Formosa.

cam'pho-ra'ceous (kăm'fō-rā'shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of camphor; like camphor.

cam'phor-ate (kăm'fĕr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To impregnate or treat with camphor.

cam-phor'ic (kăm-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, camphor.

cam'phor-ous (kăm'fĕr-ŭs), *a.* Camphoraceous.

cam'pi-on (kăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* Any of various plants (genera *Lychnis* and *Silene*), of the pink family, including several handsome garden species.

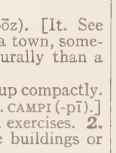
camp meeting. A religious gathering held, esp. by Methodists, for conducting a series of religious services in the open air or in a tent in some retired spot.

cam'po (kăm'pō; käm'pō), *n.; pl.* -POS (-pōz). [It. See CAMPUS, CAMP.] In Italy, an open place in a town, sometimes smaller and less important architecturally than a piazza.

camp stool. A light stool that can be folded up compactly.

cam'pus (kăm'pŭs), *n.* [L., a field.] **1.** [*L. pl.* CAMPI (-pī).] *Roman Antiq.* An open space, as for martial exercises. **2.** The grounds of a college or school about the buildings or within the main inclosure. *U. S.*

cam'py-lot'ro-pous (kăm'pĭ-lŏt'rŏ-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. καμπύλος curved + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Having the nucellus and its integuments so curved that the apex is brought near the base; — said of an ovule or seed like that of the chickweed, goosefoot, etc.



Campylotropous Seed of Chickweed in section. Enlarged.

cam'wood' (kăm'wŏod'), *n.* The hard wood of an African fabaceous tree (*Baphia nitida*) used as a dyewood.

can (kăn), *v. t. & i.; pres. sing., 1st & 3d pers.* CAN, *2d* CANST (kănst), *pl.* CAN; *pret.* ENCOULD (kŏŏd). *Can*, inf., is obs., except Scot. or dial., and the participles are now lacking in standard English. [AS. *cunnan.* The present *I can* (AS. *ic cann*) was orig. a pret.] **1.** To know; understand. *Obs. or, as v. i., Archaic.* **2.** As an auxiliary: To be able (to do, accomplish, etc., what is indicated by the verb — expressed or understood — with which *can* is used); as, he *can* walk; I will do what I *can.*

Syn. Can but, cannot but. **Can but** is equivalent to *can only;* as, I *can but* speak; I can do no more. **Cannot but** is equivalent to *cannot help*, and often expresses moral necessity or constraint; as, we *cannot but* go. See MAY.

can, *n.* [AS. *canne.*] **1.** A drinking cup. **2.** A vessel or case of tinned iron or of sheet metal, of various forms; as, a *can* of tomatoes; an oil *can;* a milk *can.* Also, *U. S.*, a glass or earthenware jar used in preserving food.

— *v. t.;* CANNED (kănd); CAN'NING. To put in a can or cans; to preserve by sealing up in a can or cans. Cf. TIN. *Chiefly U. S.*

Ca'naan (kā'năn), *n.* [L. *Chanaan*, Gr. Χαναάν, Heb. *Kna'an.*] **1.** *Anc. Geog.* A region corresponding vaguely to modern Palestine. It was the "Land of Promise" of the Israelites. **2.** Hence: A land of promise; heaven.

Ca'naan-ite (-īt), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham and grandson of Noah. *Gen.* x. **2.** A member of one of the races or peoples occupying Palestine before the Hebrews.

Ca'naan-it'ess (-ĭt'ĕs), *n* A woman of Canaan.

Ca'naan-it'ish (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites, or like a Canaanite.

‖ **ca-ña'da** (kä-nyä'dä), *n.* [Sp.] A small cañon; a glen; also, an open valley. *Local, Western U. S.*

Can'a-da bal'sam (kăn'ă-dă). The turpentine yielded by the balsam fir. It is a yellowish, viscid liquid, solidifying in time to a transparent mass, and is much used as a transparent cement, esp. in microscopy.

Canada robin. The cedar bird.

Ca-na'di-an (kă-nā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Canada.

Canadian hemp, a common North American plant (*Apocynum cannabinum*) of the dogbane family, bearing greenish white flowers and long linear pods.

— *n.* A native or inhabitant of Canada.

ca-naille' (kă-nāl'; *F.* kà'nä'y'), *n.* [F., prop., a pack of dogs, L. *canis* dog.] The lowest class of people; rabble.

can'a-kin (kăn'ă-kĭn). Var. of CANNIKIN.

ca-nal' (kă-năl'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *canalis.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A duct; a tubular passage or channel. **2.** A watercourse; a channel. *Obs., exc.:* in physical geography, an arm of the sea, approximately uniform in width; — used chiefly in proper names; as, Portland *Canal;* Lynn *Canal.* **3.** An artificial channel filled with water, designed for navigation, irrigation, etc. **4.** Any of various narrow seasonal markings on the planet Mars. They are thought by many astronomers to be due to vegetation.

canal boat. A boat for use on a canal (sense 3).

can'a-lic'u-lar (kăn'ă-lĭk'ū-lăr), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, like, or provided with, a canaliculus or canaliculi.

can'a-lic'u-late (-lĭk'ū-lāt) } *a.* [L. *canaliculatus* chan-
can'a-lic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } neled.] Channeled; grooved.

can'a-lic'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., dim. of *canalis* channel. See CANAL.] Lit., a small groove or channel; *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a minute canal, esp. in bone.

ca-nal'i-za'tion (kă-năl'ĭ-zā'shŭn; kăn'ă-lĭ-), *n.* **1.** Act of canalizing. **2.** A system of canals or conduits.

ca-nal'ize (kă-năl'īz; kăn'ă-līz), *v. t.* To provide with canals; make like a canal.

ca-nal'ler (kă-năl'ĕr), *n.* Also **ca-nal'er.** One who works on a canal boat; also, a canal boat.

‖ **ca'na'pé'** (kà'nà'pā'), *n.* [F., orig., a couch with mosquito curtains. See CANOPY.] **1.** A sofa or divan. **2.** *Cookery.* A slice or piece of bread fried in butter or oil, on which anchovies, mushrooms, etc., are served.

ca-nard' (kă-närd'; *F.* kà'när'), *n.* [F., lit., a duck.] An extravagant or absurd report set afloat to hoax the public.

Can'a-rese'. Var. of KANARESE.

ca-na'ry (kă-nā'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From the *Canary* Islands.] **1.** An antiquated dance resembling the jig. **2.** Wine made on the Canary Islands, resembling Madeira. **3.** A canary bird. **4.** A light yellow color, like that of a canary bird. **5.** Short for CANARY GRASS, etc.

— *v. i.* To perform the canary (dance). *Obs.*

canary bird. A small finch (*Serinus canaria*) native of the Canary Islands, the Azores, etc., now the commonest of all cage birds.

canary grass. **a** A Canary Island grass (*Phalaris canariensis*), producing canary seed. **b** Any species of peppergrass (genus *Lepidium*), the pods of which are sometimes fed to cage birds.

canary seed. The seed of the canary grass, used as food for cage birds.

ca-nas'ter (kă-năs'tĕr), *n.* [Sp. *canasta.* See CANISTER.] A kind of coarse tobacco for smoking, formerly imported from South America in rush baskets.

can'can (kăn'kăn; *F.* kăn'kän'), *n.* [F.] A rollicking French dance accompanied by indecorous or extravagant postures and gestures. — **can'can-ing,** *p. a.*

can'cel (kăn'sĕl), *v. t.;* -CELED (-sĕld), or -CELLED; -CELING or -CEL-LING. [From F., fr. OF., fr. L. *cancellare* to make like a lattice, to cross out, fr. *cancelli* lattice, dim. of *cancer* lattice.] **1.** To cross and deface, as a word; mark out by or as by a cross line or lines; hence: to annul by such marking or in any other way; destroy; revoke. **2.** To neutralize or counterbalance; as, an injustice may *cancel* a previous kindness. **3.** *Print.* To suppress or omit; dele. — **Syn.** Obliterate, efface, expunge; abrogate. See ERASE, ABOLISH.

— *n.* **1.** The suppression of matter in type or in print. **2.** Matter thus suppressed, or the page or passage after new matter has been substituted.

can'cel-er, can'cel-ler (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, cancels; specif., a hand stamp or instrument for canceling.

can'cel-late (-sĕ-lāt) } *a.* **1.** Marked with numerous cross-
can'cel-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } ing lines or ridges; lattice-like; reticulated. **2.** Cancellous.

can'cel-la'tion (-sĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result of canceling. **2.** Act of marking with cross lines, or state of being so marked; reticulation.

can'cel-lous (kăn'sĕ-lŭs), *a. Anat.* Having a spongy or porous structure.

can'cer (kăn'sĕr), *n.* [L., crab, ulcer, a sign of the zodiac.] **1.** [*cap.; gen.* CANCRI (kăŋ'krī).] *Astron.* **a** A northern zodiacal constellation between Gemini and Leo, pictured as a crab; the Crab. **b** The fourth sign [♋] of the zodiac, the first point of which is the summer solstice, or the northern limit of the sun's course in its declination. See SIGN, SOLSTICE, TROPIC. **2.** *Med.* Any of various

malignant tumors characterized by unlimited tendency to proliferation in the tissues and, usually, by a setting up of secondary diseased growths. Cancers are much varied in growth.

— *v. t.* To eat into or eat like a cancer.

can'cer-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'-ĭng). [LL. *canceratus* eaten by a cancer. See CANCER.] To grow into a cancer; become or make cancerous. — **can'-cer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

can'cer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Like a cancer; affected by cancer.

can'cer-root', *n.* Any of several orobanchaceous root parasites, as the squawroot, beechdrops, etc.

can'cri-nite (kăn'krĭ-nīt), *n.* [After Count *Cancrin*, a Russian.] *Min.* A silicate and carbonate of sodium, calcium, and aluminium, occurring in igneous rocks.

can'cri-zans (-zănz), *a.* [LL., p. pr. of *cancrizare*, fr. L. *cancer* crab.] Lit., moving backward, like a crab; specif., *Music*, having the theme or subject repeated backward; — said of a canon.

can'croid (kăn'kroid), *a.* [*cancer* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Resembling a crab. **2.** *Med.* Like a cancer; as, a *cancroid* tumor. — *n. Med.* A form of cutaneous cancer.

can'de-la'brum (kăn'dĕ-lā'brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -BRA (-brà) (CANDELABRA is often used as a *sing.*, with *pl.* CANDELABRAS), E. -BRUMS (-brŭmz). [L., fr. *candela* candle.] A large ornamental candlestick, with several branches.

can'dent (kăn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *candens.*] Incandescent.

can-des'cence (kăn-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* Incandescence.

can-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *candescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *candescere*, v. incho. fr. *candēre* to shine.] Glowing; dazzling; incandescent. — **can-des'cent-ly**, *adv.*

can'did (kăn'dĭd), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *candidus* white, *candēre* to be white.] **1.** White. *Archaic.* **2.** Fig.: **a** Illustrious. *Obs.* **b** Clear; pure; immaculate. *Archaic.* **3.** Free from undue bias; fair; just; impartial. **4.** Open; frank; ingenuous; outspoken. — **Syn.** See FRANK.

can'di-da-cy (-dĭ-dà-sĭ), *n.* State of being a candidate.

can'di-date (-dĭ-dāt), *n.* [L. *candidatus*, prop., clothed in white.] One who offers himself, or is put forward, as an aspirant or contestant for an office, privilege, or honor.

can'did-ly, *adv.* In a candid manner.

can'did-ness, *n.* Quality of being candid.

can'died (-dĭd), *p. a.* **1.** Preserved in or with sugar, as fruit. **2.** Converted into sugar or candy; crystallized; congealed, as sirup. **3.** Fig.: Honeyed; sweet; flattering.

Can'di-ot (kăn'dĭ-ŏt), **Can'di-ote** (-ōt), *a.* Of or pertaining to Candia; Cretan. — *n.* A Cretan.

can'dle (-d'l), *n.* [AS. *candel*, L. *candela*, fr. *candēre* to glitter.] **1.** A slender rounded body of tallow, wax, or the like, containing a wick, burned to give light. **2.** Something suggestive of a candle; as, a Roman *candle*. **3.** *Photom.* A kind of candle used as a standard or unit of illumination. It is usually of spermaceti, and is made, as in the British standard candle, so as to burn at the rate of 120 grains, or 7.8 grams, per hour. See CANDLE POWER, below.

— *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To test or examine, as eggs, by holding between the eye and a candlelight, or (hence) any light.

can'dle-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* **1.** The candlenut. **2.** The wax myrtle or its berry.

can'dle-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A very oily food fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) of the north Pacific, allied to the smelt.

Candlefish.

candle foot. *Photom.* The illumination produced by a British standard candle at a distance of one foot; — used as a unit of illumination.

can'dle-light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** Light of a candle or candles; artificial light. **2.** Nightfall; twilight.

Can'dle-mas (-măs), *n.* [AS. *candelmæsse.*] **1.** The feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary. Candles for sacred uses are then blessed. **2.** More fully **Candlemas Day.** The day or date of this feast (February 2d).

can'dle-nut (-nŭt'), *n.* The fruit of a tree or shrub (*Aleurites moluccana*) of some of the South Sea islands, used by the natives as a candle; also, the tree itself.

can'dle-pin' (-pĭn'), *n. Tenpins.* **1.** A form of pin slender and nearly straight like a candle. **2.** [In form **candlepins**, but construed as *sing.*] The game played with such pins.

candle power. *Photometry.* Illuminating power, reckoned in terms of the light of a standard candle. Cf. CANDLE FOOT.

can'dle-stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A utensil to support a candle.

can'dle-wood (-wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Pine or other resinous wood, split fine for burning, as on a hearth, in place of candles. **2.** Any of several resinous trees or shrubs (as *Fouquieria splendens* and *Amyris balsamifera*).

can'dor, can'dour (kăn'dĕr), *n.* [L. *candor*, fr. *candēre*. See CANDID.] **1.** A disposition to treat subjects with fairness; impartiality. **2.** Outspokenness; frankness.

can'dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *candi*, *sucre candi*, fr. Ar. & Per. *qand* cane sugar.] A preparation, usually flavored, made of sugar or molasses boiled down and crystallized; any sweetmeat made of, or coated with, sugar or molasses. — *v. t.*; -DIED (-dĭd); -DY-ING. **1.** To conserve or preserve by boiling with sugar, as fruit. **2.** Fig., to make appear pleasant, as if covered with candy; sweeten. **3.** To form into sugar crystals; as, to *candy* sirup. **4.** Fig., to incrust or cover with a substance like or suggestive of crystallized sugar or candy, as frost; — often used with *over*; as, plants *candied* over with frost. — *v. i.* To become coated with, or to form, sugar crystals.

can'dy-tuft' (-tŭft'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Iberis*) of brassicaceous plants cultivated for their white or pink flowers.

cane (kān), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *canna*, Gr. *κάννα, κάννη.*] **1.** *Bot.* Any hollow or pithy jointed stem, usually slender and more or less flexible, as the stem of the rattan, of the sugar cane, or of any of various bamboos; also, ore of the plants themselves. **2.** *Hort.* One of the stems of certain bush fruits, esp. a shoot springing directly from the base of the plant, as in the raspberry. **3.** A walking stick; a staff.

— *v. t.*; CANED (kānd); CAN'ING (kān'ĭng). **1.** To beat with a cane. **2.** To make or furnish with cane or rattan, as chairs.

cane'brake' (kān'brāk'), *n.* A thicket of canes.

ca-nel'la (kà-nĕl'à), *n.* [LL., dim. of L. *canna* a reed; — from the shape of the rolls of prepared bark.] The aromatic bark of the whitewood, or wild cinnamon (*Canella winterana*), of South Florida and the West Indies; — called also **canella bark.** It is used as a condiment and in medicine as a tonic.

ca-neph'o-ros (kà-nĕf'ō-rŏs), *n. fem.*, *pl.* -ROE (-rē); *or* **ca-neph'o-rus** (-rŭs), *pl.* -RI (-rī); *or* **ca-neph'o-ra** (-rà), *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. *κανηφόρος; κάνεον* a basket of reed + *φορός* bearing.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* One of the maidens who bore upon their heads baskets containing the sacred utensils and offerings in religious festivals. **2.** *Arch.* A representation of the foregoing, as on a frieze.

Canephoros. From a Greek vase.

can'er (kān'ĕr), *n.* One who canes something, as chairs.

ca-nes'cent (kà-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [From L. *canescens* becoming white.] Growing white or whitish. — **ca-nes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

cangue (kăng), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *canga* yoke.] A square wooden collar, three or four feet across, in which the neck and (usually) the hands are confined; — used in China in punishing certain minor crimes.

Cangue and Prisoner.

Ca-nic'u-la (kà-nĭk'ū-là), *n.* [L., dim. of *canis* dog.] *Astron.* The Dog Star.

ca-nic'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the rising of the Dog Star. **2.** Of or pert. to the dog days (about mid-August).

can'i-cule (kăn'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F.] The period of the dog days.

can'i-kin. Var. of CANNIKIN.

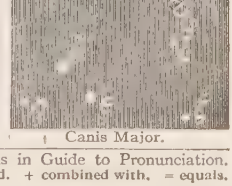
ca-nine' (kà-nīn'; kā'nīn), *a.* [L. *caninus*, fr. *canis* dog.] **1.** Of or pert. to the family (*Canidæ*) consisting of the dogs, wolves, jackals, and foxes; doglike. **2.** *Anat.* Pert. to or designating the pointed tooth next to the incisors, or one of like shape. — *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A canine tooth. **2.** A dog. *Colloq. or Humorous.*

can'ions (kăn'yŭnz), *n.*, *pl.* [Sp. *cañón* or F. *canon*, orig., tube, pipe. See 1st CANNON.] Ornamental rolls formerly worn around the lower ends of the legs of breeches.

Ca'nis (kā'nĭs), *n.* [L., a dog.] *Zoöl.* The principal genus of the dog family (*Canidæ*), including the domestic dogs, and most wild dogs, wolves, and jackals.

‖ **Ca'nis Ma'jor**; *gen.* CANIS MAJORIS (mà-jō'rĭs; 57). [L., larger dog.] *Astron.* A constellation to the southeast of Orion, containing Sirius, the Dog Star.

‖ **Ca'nis Mi'nor**; *gen.* CANIS MINORIS (mĭ-nō'rĭs: 57). [L., lesser dog.] *Astron.* A constellation to the east of Orion, containing Procyon.



Canis Major.

can'is-ter (kăn'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* [L. *canistrum* a reed basket, Gr. *κάναστρον*, fr. *κάννα, κάννη*, reed.] **1.** A small box

or case for tea, coffee, etc. **2.** *Mil.* A kind of case shot for close-range artillery fire.

can'ker (kăn'kĕr), *n.* [AS. *cancer*, fr. L. *cancer* cancer.] **1.** A corroding or sloughing ulcer; esp., a spreading gangrenous ulcer of the mouth. **2.** *Hort.* **a** Any disease of trees causing slow decay of the bark and wood. **b** = CLUBROOT. **3.** A cankerworm. **4.** That which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys. — *v. t.* To affect or consume with canker or as a canker; corrupt; eat away. — *v. i.* To be or become diseased, or as if diseased, with canker.

can'ker-ous (kăn'kĕr-ŭs), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, canker or a canker; gangrenous; also, corroding.

canker rash. Scarlet fever.

can'ker-root', *n.* Any of several plants with astringent roots; as: **a** The marsh rosemary (1). **b** The goldthread.

can'ker-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of various insect larvæ injurious to plants; esp., *U. S.*, the larva of either of two geometrid moths (*Alsophila pometaria* and *Paleacrita vernata*) which injure fruit and shade trees.

can'ker-y (-ĭ), *a.* Cankerous; cankered.

can'na (kăn'ä), *n.* [L., a reed.] Any of a genus (*Canna*, typifying the family *Cannaceæ*) of tropical American plants, with large leaves and irregular flowers; also, a flower of any such plant.

can'na-bin (-ä-bĭn), *n.* [L. *cannabis* hemp.] *Chem.* A resin extracted from hemp. It is regarded as the active principle to which the narcotic effects of hashish are due.

can'nel coal, *or* **can'nel** (kăn'ĕl), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *candle coal.*] A coal containing much volatile matter and burning with a bright flame.

‖ **can'ne-lon'** (kä'n'-lôn'), *n.*; *pl.* -LONS (*F.* -lôn'). [F.] *Cookery.* **a** A hollow stick or roll of baked puff paste. **b** A roll of highly seasoned minced meat baked or fried.

can'ne-lure (kăn'ĕ-lûr), *n.* [F., fr. *canneler* to groove.] A groove or fluting. — **can'ne-lured** (-lûrd), *a.*

can'ner (kăn'ĕr), *n.* One who cans fruit, meat, etc.

can'ner-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A place where the business of canning fruit, meat, etc., is carried on.

can'ni-bal (-ĭ-băl), *n.* [Sp. *caníbal*, *caríbal*, fr. name of the Caribs.] A human being that eats human flesh; hence, any animal that devours its own kind. — **can'ni-bal,** *a.*

can'ni-bal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of cannibals. **2.** Murderous cruelty; bloodthirsty barbarity.

can'nie. Var. of CANNY.

can'ni-kin (-kĭn), *n.* A small can or drinking vessel.

can'ni-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a canny way or manner.

can'ni-ness, *n.* State or quality of being canny.

can'non (kăn'ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* -NONS (-ŭnz), collectively -NON. [From F., fr. It., fr. L. *canna* reed, tube.] **1.** A piece of ordnance or artillery; a firearm discharged from a carriage or mount; a gun. **2.** *Mech.* A hollow spindle or shaft containing another spindle having an independent motion. **3.** [F. *canon*, prop., a hollow bit.] A smooth round horse bit; — called also *cannon, or canon, bit.* **4.** The canon, or ear, of a bell. **5.** *Billiards.* A carom. *Chiefly Eng.* **6. a** The cannon bone. **b** The part of the leg where the cannon bone is situated.

— *v. i.* **1.** To discharge cannon. **2.** To collide or strike violently, esp. so as to rebound; to strike and rebound. — *v. t.* **1.** To cannonade. **2.** To cause to rebound by violent collision.

can'non-ade' (-ād'), *n.* Act of discharging cannon to destroy an army, or to batter a town, fort, etc. — *v. t.*; -AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); -AD'ING. To attack with heavy artillery.

cannon ball. Strictly, a round solid missile for a cannon; popularly, any missile for cannon.

cannon bone. [F. *canon*, prop., a tube.] In hoofed quadrupeds, the bone from the hock joint to the fetlock.

can'non-eer' (kăn'ŭn-ēr'), *n.* An artillery gunner.

can'non-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Cannonading. **2.** Artillery.

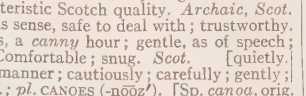
can'not (kăn'nŏt). Am, is, or are, not able; — the more usual form of *can not.*

can'nu-la (kăn'ū-lä), *n.* [L., a small reed, dim. of *canna* a reed, tube.] *Surg.* A small tube, as of metal or India rubber, for insertion into the body, as for drainage.

can'nu-late (kăn'ū lāt) } *a.* Hollow; affording a passage
can'nu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } through its interior length for wire, thread, etc.; as, a *cannulated* (suture) needle.

can'ny, can'nie (kăn'ĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -NI-EST. **1.** Knowing; prudent; cautious. *Archaic, Scot.* **2.** Shrewd; sharp. **3.** Frugal; thrifty; — a sense used by English writers as describing a characteristic Scotch quality. *Archaic, Scot.* **4.** In a superstitious sense, safe to deal with; trustworthy. *Scot.* **5.** Quiet; as, a *canny* hour; gentle, as of speech; careful. *Scot.* **6.** Comfortable; snug. *Scot.* [quietly.] — *adv.* In a canny manner; cautiously; carefully; gently.

ca-noe' (kä-nōō'), *n.*; *pl.* CANOES (-nōōz'). [Sp. *canoa*, orig. due to a misreading of L. [*s*]*capha* boat.] Any light boat of a primitive people, or one of similar type; usually, a frail craft propelled only by paddling. — *v. i.*; -NOED' (-nōōd'); -NOE'ING. To paddle, sail in, or voyage in, a canoe.


Algonquian Canoe.

— **ca-noe'ing,** *n.* — **ca-noe'ist,** *n.*

can'on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* [AS., rule, fr. LL., fr. Gr. *κανών* rule, rod.] **1.** An ecclesiastical law or rule; specif., one enacted by a council and confirmed by the Pope or sovereign. **2.** A law or rule not ecclesiastical; a general rule, law, or truth; as, a *canon* of art. **3.** A critical standard; criterion. **4.** The collection or list of Biblical books received as genuine and inspired. **5.** *Liturgics.* Of the Mass, that part beginning after the Sanctus with the prayer "Te igitur." It contains the fixed rule regulating the two "sacrifice" of the Mass. **6.** *Music.* A composition in two or more voice parts, employing *imitation* (see IMITATION, 3) in its strictest form. **7.** A chronological list or calendar, serving as a basis for early chronology. **8.** *R. C. Ch.* A catalogue of saints. **9.** *Print.* The largest size of type (48 points) having a specific name. **10.** The part of a bell by which it is suspended; — called also *ear* and *shank.*

can'on, *n.* [From OF.,, fr. L. *canonicus*, fr. *canon* canon.] *Eccl.* One of a body of dignitaries forming a sort of council to a bishop, or connected with a collegiate church.

ca'ñon (kăn'yŭn; *Sp.* kä-nyōn'), **can'yon** (kăn'yŭn), *n.* [Sp. *cañón* tube, hollow.] A valley with high, steep sides. *Western U. S. & Mex.* — **Syn.** Chasm, gorge, ravine.

can'on-ess (kăn'ŭn-ĕs), *n.* A woman living in a community or college under a rule but not under a perpetual vow; hence, a woman who holds a canonry in a conventual chapter.

ca-non'i-cal (kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, established by, or conforming to, a canon or canons. — **ca-non'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

canonical hour. **a** *Eccl.* Any of certain times of the day appointed for the offices of prayer and devotion (now seven, viz., matins with lauds, prime, tierce, sect, nones, vespers, and compline); also, any of these offices. **b** In England, any of the hours (now from 8 A.M. to 3 P.M.) before or after which marriage cannot be legally performed in any parish church.

ca-non'i-cals (-kălz), *n. pl.* The dress prescribed by canon to be worn by an officiating clergyman.

ca-non'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* Office of a canon; canonry. [ical.]

can'on-ic'i-ty (kăn'ŭn-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being canon-

can'on-ist (kăn'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* One skilled in the canon law. — **can'on-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **can'on-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

can'on-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). **1.** To declare (a deceased person) a saint; put into the canon of saints. **2.** To glorify. **3.** To include in a canon; make canonical. — **can'on-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

canon law. The body of ecclesiastical law adopted in the early Christian Church, chiefly set forth in the "Corpus Juris Canonici," and, with later additions, still constituting the law of the Roman Catholic Church.

can'on-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Eccl.* The benefice of a canon or a canoness; the dignity or office of a canon.

can'on-ship, *n.* Canonry.

Ca-no'pic (kȧ-nō'pĭk), *a.* [L. *Canopicus.*] Of or pertaining to Canopus, a city of ancient Egypt.

Canopic jar, *Egypt. Archæol.*, any of the four jars containing the principal intestines of a deceased person, and buried with the mummy. — **C. vase.** *Archæol.* **a** A Canopic jar. **b** A kind of Etruscan cinerary urn having a cover in the form of a human head.

Ca-no'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κάνωπος a town of Egypt.] **1.** *Astron.* A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Argo, not visible north of 37° north latitude; Alpha (*α*) Argus. **2.** (*pl.* CANOPI [-pī]). A Canopic jar or vase.

can'o-py (kăn'ŏ-pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [Through OF. & LL., fr. Gr. κωνωπεῖον a bed with mosquito curtains, κώνωψ gnat.] **1.** A covering fixed over a bed, dais, or the like, or carried on poles over an exalted personage or a sacred object, etc., chiefly as a mark of honor. **2.** An overhanging shelter or shade; a covering. **3.** *Arch.* An ornamental rooflike structure projecting from a wall or supported on pillars. — *v. t.*; -PIED (-pĭd); -PY-ING (-pĭ-ĭng). To cover with or as with a canopy.

ca-no'rous (kȧ-nō'rŭs; 57), *a.* [L. *canorus*, from *canor* melody, fr. *canere* to sing.] Melodious; musical; ringing; resonant. — **ca-no'rous-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-no'rous-ness,** *n.*

can't (känt; kănt). Contraction for CANNOT. *Colloq.*

cant (kănt), *n.* [OF., edge, angle.] **1.** An outer or external angle, as of a building. **2.** An oblique line, surface, or face. **3.** A sudden thrust producing a change of direction or position; also, the bias or turn so given. **4.** An inclination or slope; tilt. — *v. t.* **1.** To give a cant to; bevel. **2.** To incline; set at an angle; tip. **3.** To turn or throw off or out by tilting. **Syn.** Incline, slant, slope. — *v. i.* To lean; tilt; turn. — *a.* Having canted corners or sides; also, inclined; oblique; sloping.

cant, *n.* **1.** An affected, singsong mode of speaking; a whine. **2.** The idioms of speech in any sect, class, or occupation, as: **a** The secret jargon of thieves, gypsies, etc.

b The professional or technical jargon of lawyers, doctors, etc. **3.** Phraseology used merely out of convention; esp., affected use of religious or pious phraseology; hypocrisy.

Syn. Cant, jargon, argot, lingo, slang. *Cant, jargon, argot,* and *lingo* apply primarily to the phraseology of a class; *slang* does not. **Cant** usually connotes depreciation or contempt. **Jargon** adds the implication of unintelligibility except to the initiated; as, the *jargon* of astrology. **Argot** denotes specifically the secret *jargon* of thieves. **Lingo** is contemptuous for any foreign language or peculiar dialect (esp. one not understood), and also for technical cant regarded as a dialect. **Slang** usually refers to the popular but unauthorized (and usually ephemeral) vogue of odd, grotesque, or strained words or turns of speech.

— *v. i.* **1.** To speak in a whining voice, or an affected, singsong tone, as a beggar; hence, to beg. **2.** To talk with an affectation of religion, piety, philanthropy, or the like; to practice hypocrisy; as, a *canting* fanatic.

‖ **can-ta'bi-le** (kän-tä'bē-lā), *a.* [It., fr. *cantare* to sing.] *Music.* Suitable for singing; melodious and flowing in style; — opposed to *recitativo* or *parlando.* — *n.* Cantabile style, or a piece or passage of this style. Cf. BRAVURA, 2.

Can'ta-brig'i-an (kăn'tă-brĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Cambridge [in L. form *Cantabrigia*], England, or its university. — *n.* A native or resident of Cambridge; esp., a student or graduate of Cambridge University, England.

can'ta-le'ver (kăn'tă-lē'vĕr; -lĕv'ĕr). Var. of CANTILEVER.

can'ta-loupe, can'ta-loup (-lōōp; -lōp), *n.* [From F., fr. It.; — from the castle of *Cantalupo,* in Italy, where first grown in Europe.] A variety of muskmelon having a furrowed rind and reddish flesh; loosely, any muskmelon.

can-tan'ker-ous (kăn-tăn'kĕr-ŭs), *a.* Exhibiting ill nature; contentious. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n. All Colloq.*

can-ta'ta (kän-tä'tä), *n.* [It., fr. *cantare* to sing.] *Music.* A choral composition arranged somewhat dramatically.

‖ **can'ta-tri'ce** (kän'tä-trē'chā; *F.* kän'tà'trēs'), *n.; pl.* It. -TRICI (-trē'chē), F. -TRICES (*F.* -trēs'). [It. & F. (fr. It.).] A female professional singer.

can-teen' (kăn-tēn'), *n.* [F. *cantine,* fr. It. *cantina* cellar, bottle case.] **1.** *Mil.* A sort of sutler's shop connected with a post, etc., for supplying extra provisions, liquors, etc., to the enlisted men. **2.** *Mil.* A chest or box containing utensils, used by officers, etc. **3.** A small vessel or flask used by soldiers, travelers, etc., for carrying liquid.

cant'er, *n.* One who uses cant, as a beggar or hypocrite.

can'ter (kăn'tĕr), *n.* [Abbr. of *Canterbury.*] A gait resembling the gallop, but moderate and easy. — *v. i. & t.* To move, or cause to go, in or as in a canter. — **can'ter-er,** *n.*

Can'ter-bur-y (-bĕr-ĭ; -bēr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A city in England, seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury (primate of all England). It contained the shrine of Thomas à Becket, to which pilgrimages were formerly made. **2.** A stand with divisions for music, loose papers, etc.

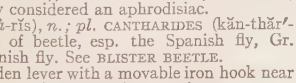
Canterbury bell, any of several species of plants (genus *Campanula,* esp. *C. medium, C. trachelium,* and *C. glomerata*) cultivated for their handsome bell-shaped flowers.

— **C. gallop, pace, rack, trot,** etc., a gentle gallop, etc., such as was supposed to have been used by pilgrims riding to Canterbury; a canter.

can thar'i-des (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [See CANTHARIS.] **1.** Pl. of CANTHARIS. **2.** [Also construed as a *sing.*] *Med.* A preparation of certain dried blister beetles, or Spanish flies (see BLISTER BEETLE), used as a diuretic, vesicatory, etc. It was formerly considered an aphrodisiac.

can'tha-ris (kăn'thă-rĭs), *n.; pl.* CANTHARIDES (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dēz). [L., a kind of beetle, esp. the Spanish fly, Gr. *κανθαρίς.*] The Spanish fly. See BLISTER BEETLE.

cant hook. A wooden lever with a movable iron hook near the end; — used for canting or turning over logs, etc.

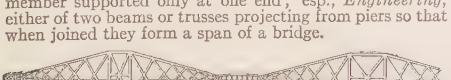


Cant Hook.

can'thus (kăn'-thŭs), *n.; pl.* -THI (-thī). [NL., fr. Gr. *κανθός.*] *Anat.* The corner on each side of the eye where the upper and under eyelids meet.

can'ti-cle (kăn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *canticulum,* dim. of *canticum* song, fr. *canere, cantum,* to sing.] **1.** A song; esp., a Scriptural hymn or chant used in church services. **2.** In *pl.* [*cap.*] In the Old Testament, the Song of Solomon.

can'ti-le'ver (-lē'vĕr; -lĕv'ĕr), *n.* A projecting beam or member supported only at one end; esp., *Engineering,* either of two beams or trusses projecting from piers so that when joined they form a span of a bridge.



Part of Cantilever Bridge over the Firth of Forth.

can'til-late (kăn'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *cantillatus,* p. p. of *cantillare* to sing low, dim. of *ccntare* to sing.] To chant, esp. as in Jewish synagogues. — **can'til-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

can'tle (-t'l), *n.* [OF. *cantel,* dim. of *cant* edge, corner.] **1.** A corner; a segment or slice. **2.** The upwardly projecting rear part of a saddle, opposite to the pommel.

cant'let (kănt'lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *cantle.*] A small cantle; a piece; a fragment.

can'to (kăn'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It.] **1.** A song. *Obs.* **2.** One of the chief divisions of a long poem; a "book."

can'ton (kăn'tŏn; kăn-tŏn'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cant* edge, corner.] **1.** *Her.* A rectangular division of the shield, occupying the upper, usually dexter, corner. **2.** A division, part, or section. **3.** A small territorial division; esp., one of the states of the Swiss confederation. — *v. t.* **1.** To divide into cantons, or districts. **2.** To separate off or out by dividing or cutting; — used with *out* or *from. Archaic or Obs.* **3.** To allot quarters to, as to troops.

Shield with Canton in dexter chief.

can'ton-al (kăn'tŏn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a canton; of the nature of a canton.

Can'ton-ese' (kăn'tŏn-ēz'; -ēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Canton, as Canton, China. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Canton.

Can'ton flan'nel (kăn'tŏn). A stout cotton fabric having a long fleecy nap, used for underclothes, draperies, etc.

can'ton-ment (kăn'tŏn-mĕnt; kăn-tōōn'-), *n.* **1.** The cantoning of troops. **2.** *Mil.* The place, as in a town, assigned to troops for quarters.

can'tor (kăn'tŏr), *n.* [L., a singer, fr. *canere* to sing.] A singer; esp., the leader of a church choir; a precentor.

can'tus (kăn'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *canere* to sing.] *Music.* A song; the plain chant of ancient type; the given melody or theme; also, the principal voice.

Ca-nuck' (kȧ-nŭk'), *n.* In Canada, a French Canadian; in the United States, often, any Canadian. *Slang.*

can'vas (kăn'vȧs), *n.* [From F., fr. LL. *canabacius* hempen cloth. canvas, L. *cannabis* hemp, fr. Gr. *κάνναβις.*] **1.** A strong cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for tents, sails, etc. **2.** Something made of canvas, as a sail, a tent, etc., or on canvas, as a painting. **3.** A coarse cloth so woven as to form regular meshes for working with the needle, as in tapestry or worsted work.

can'vas-back' (-băk'), *n.* A North American wild duck (*Aythya vallisneria*) highly esteemed for its flesh.

can'vass (kăn'vȧs), *v. t.* **1.** To toss in or as in a canvas sheet, etc., for sport or punishment. *Obs.* **2.** To examine in detail mentally; scrutinize; sift; discuss. **3.** To go through (a district), or go to (persons), in order to solicit orders, votes, etc. — *v. i.* To solicit or seek orders, support, votes, etc.; solicit; as, to *canvass* for a book. — *n.* Act of canvassing. — **can'vass-er,** *n.*

can'y (kān'ĭ), *a.* Made or consisting of cane or canes.

can'yon (kăn'yŭn), *n.* Var. of CAÑON.

‖ **can-zo'ne** (kăn-tsō'nā), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It., a song, fr. L. *cantio,* fr. *canere* to sing.] **1.** A song or ballad. **2.** *Music.* A setting of such a poem, or a similar instrumental piece.

can'zo-net' (kăn'zō-nĕt'), *n.* [It. *canzonetta.*] A short song, or vocal piece, commonly light and graceful.

caout'chouc (kōō'chōōk; kou'-), *n.* [F., fr. S. Amer. name.] A tenacious, elastic substance got from the milky juice of many tropical plants; India rubber; gum elastic.

cap (kăp), *n.* [AS. *cæppe,* fr. LL. *cappa.*] **1.** A covering for the head; esp.: **a** One of lace, muslin, or the like, for women or infants. **b** One usually with a visor and without a brim, for men and boys. **c** One used as a badge of rank, office, or dignity. **2.** Something resembling, or suggestive of, a cap; as a covering for the top or end of a thing for protection or ornament, a percussion cap, the pileus of a plant, the kneecap, etc. **3.** A size of writing paper; as, flat *cap;* foolscap; legal *cap.*

— *v. t.;* CAPPED (kăpt); CAP'PING. **1.** To cover with or as with a cap; cover the top or end of. **2.** To crown; overlie. **3.** To match; furnish an equal, or an offset, to; as, to *cap* a proverb. **4.** To salute by removing the cap.

to cap the climax, to top or exceed the climax; reach the utmost limit in action or words, as of absurdity.

— *v. i.* To uncover the head respectfully.

ca'pa-bil'i-ty (kā'pȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being capable; capacity; esp., intellectual power. **2.** Capacity of being used, improved, or developed. **3.** A feature, condition, faculty, or the like, capable of development or improvement; — usually in *pl.*

ca'pa-ble (kā'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *capere* to take, contain.] **1.** Able to receive; having capacity. **2.** Capacious; comprehensive; adequate. *Obs.* **3.** Having ability; efficient; competent. — **Syn.** Fitted, effective, skillful. — **ca'pa-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ca'pa-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

ca-pa'cious (kȧ-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *capax, -acis,* fr. *capere* to take.] Able to contain much; large; spacious. — **Syn.** Full, extensive, wide, broad, roomy, large, considerable. — **ca-pa'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-pa'cious-ness,** *n.*

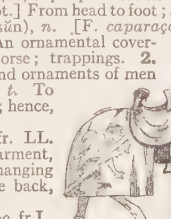
ca-pac'i-tate (kă-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. To render capable; enable; qualify.

ca-pac'i-ty (kă-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Power of receiving or containing; hence: extent of room or space; content; volume. **2.** Power of receiving and holding ideas, knowledge, etc.; active mental power. **3.** Ability; capability; possibility of being or of doing. **4.** Relation; character; position; as, in the *capacity* of a guide. **5.** *Law.* Legal qualification, competency, power, or fitness. — **Syn.** Faculty, talent, skill, efficiency, cleverness.

Cap'a-neus (kăp'ā-nūs; kā-pā'nē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Kapaneús.*] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

cap'–a–pie' (kăp'ā-pē'), *adv.* Often **cap-à-pie,** though not in modern F. [OF. *(de) cap a pié* from head to foot, fr. L. *caput* head + *pes* foot.] From head to foot; at all points.

ca-par'i-son (kā-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *caparaçon,* deriv. of Sp. *capa* cloak.] **1.** An ornamental covering, or housing, for a horse; trappings. **2.** The clothing or dress and ornaments of men or women; outfit. — *v. t.* To cover with a caparison; hence, to dress richly.


Caparison of 13th Century.

cape (kāp), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *cappa.*] A sleeveless garment, or part of a garment, hanging from the neck over the back, arms, and shoulders.

cape, *n.* [F. *cap,* It. *capo,* fr. L. *caput* head, point.] **1.** A point or extension of land jutting out into a sea, lake, or river.

2. [*cap.; usually* **the Cape.**] Some particular cape, as Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope; familiarly, the Cape Province (formerly Cape Colony); — often used attributively; as, *Cape* region, *Cape* diamond, etc.

cap'e-lin (kăp'ĕ-lĭn; kăp'lĭn), *n.* [F. *capelan, caplan, capelin,* lit., needy priest.] A small marine fish (*Mallotus villosus*) of the smelt family, used as food and as a bait for the cod.

Capelin (*Mallotus villosus*). 1/4

cap'e-line (kăp'ĕ-lĭn), *n.* [F., prop., armor for the head.] *Armor.* A small skullcap of steel or iron worn by foot soldiers in the Middle Ages. *Obs. exc. Hist.* See HELMET, *Illust.*

Ca-pel'la (kā-pĕl'ā), *n.* [L., dim. of *caper* a goat.] A star of the first magnitude in Auriga; Alpha (α) Aurigæ.

ca'per (kā'pĕr), *v. i.* [For *capreoll.* See CAPRIOLE.] To leap or jump about in a sprightly way; skip; dance. — *n.* A frolicsome leap; a skip; a jump, as in mirth or dancing; a prank. — **ca'per-er** *n.*

ca'per, *n.* [F. *câpre,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *kápparis.*] Any of a genus (*Capparis*) of shrubs; esp., a low prickly shrub (*C. spinosa*) often cultivated in southern Europe for its greenish flower buds, which are pickled and used in sauces, etc.; also, usually in *pl.*, the flower buds themselves.

cap'er-cail'lie } (kăp'ĕr-kāl'yĭ; -yĭ; -lĭ), *n.* [Gael. *capall-*
cap'er-cail'zie } *coille.*] The largest European grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*).

ca'pi-as (kā'pĭ-ăs; kăp'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., thou mayest take.] *Law.* A writ or process commanding an officer to take the body of the person named.

cap'il-la'ceous (kăp'ĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *capillaceus* hairy, fr. *capillus* hair.] Having long filaments; capillary.

cap'il-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being capillary. **2.** *Physics.* The action, due to surface tension and best observed in capillary tubes, by which the surface of a liquid where in contact with a solid, is elevated or depressed; capillary action.

cap'il-la-ry (kăp'ĭ-lā-rĭ; kă-pĭl'ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *capillaris,* fr. *capillus* hair.] **1.** Resembling a hair; very slender; as, a *capillary* tube. **2.** Pert. to capillary tubes or vessels, or to capillarity.

capillary attraction, c. repulsion, the apparent attraction or repulsion exhibited in capillarity.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A capillary tube or vessel. **2.** *Anat.* A minute, thin-walled vessel; esp., one of the minute blood vessels connecting arteries and veins.

cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [F., fr. L., fr. *caput* head.] **1.** Having reference to, or involving the forfeiture of, the head or life; punishable with death; as, a *capital* offense. **2.** Initial; — now only in *capital letter* (see below). **3.** Of primary importance; vital; chief. **4.** Chief, in a political sense, as being the seat of government; as, a *capital* city. **5.** Of first-rate quality; excellent. **6.** Of or pert. to capital; as, *capital* stock. — **Syn.** Cardinal, leading, prominent. **capital letter,** *Print.*, a leading or heading letter, used at the beginning of a sentence and as the first letter of certain words, usually distinguished from the small (*lower-case*) letters by both different form and larger size. — **c. stock** or **fund.** **a** = CAPITAL, *n.* 3. **b** The amount (whether paid in or not) representing the total face value of all the shares of a corporation; — often called simply *capital.*

— *n.* **1.** A capital letter. **2.** A capital city. **3.** A stock of accumulated wealth; as: **a** The amount of property owned at a specified time. **b** The amount of such property used for business purposes. **c** An aggregation of (economic) goods used to promote the production of other goods, instead of being valuable solely for purposes of immediate enjoyment. **4.** See *capital stock* or *fund,* **b,** under CAPITAL, *a.* **5.** Anything that serves to increase one's power or influence.

cap'i-tal, *n.* [L. *capitellum,* prop., dim. of *caput* head.] The head, or uppermost member, of a column, pilaster, etc.

Roman Doric.

Roman Ionic.

Roman Corinthian.

Composite.

cap'i-tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The state of having capital; the position of a capitalist. **2.** An economic system in which capital or capitalists play the principal part; the power or influence of capital, as when in the hands of a few.

cap'i-tal-ist, *n.* One who has capital; esp., a person of large property which is or may be employed in business. — **cap'i-tal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Romanesque.

Gothic.

cap'i-tal-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result of capitalizing.

cap'i-tal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To convert into, or use as, capital. **2.** To compute the present value of (a periodical payment); to convert, as income, into an equivalent capital sum. **3.** To write or print with an initial capital, or in capital letters.

Moorish.

Byzantine.

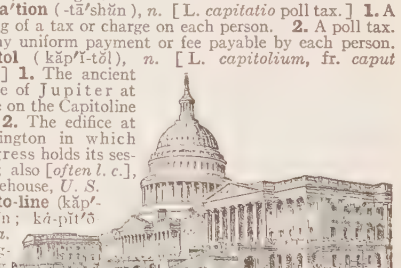
Capitals (*Arch.*).

cap'i-tal-ly, *adv.* In a capital manner or degree.

cap'i-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *capitatus.*] Headlike; specif.: *Bot.* **a** Gathered into a head, as a flower. **b** Enlarged and globose, as a stigma.

cap'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *capitatio* poll tax.] **1.** A levying of a tax or charge on each person. **2.** A poll tax. **3.** Any uniform payment or fee payable by each person.

Cap'i-tol (kăp'ĭ-tŏl), *n.* [L. *capitolium,* fr. *caput* head.] **1.** The ancient temple of Jupiter at Rome on the Capitoline hill. **2.** The edifice at Washington in which Congress holds its sessions; also *[often l. c.],* a statehouse, *U. S.*


The Capitol at Washington.

Cap'i-to-line (kăp'ĭ-tō-līn; kă-pĭt'ō-līn), *a.* Designating or pert. to, one of the seven hills of Rome, the ancient Capitol upon it, or the gods whose cult centered there, esp. Jupiter Optimus Maximus. — *n.* One of the seven hills of Rome.

ca-pit'u-lar (kă-pĭt'ū-lăr), *n.* [L. *capitulum* small head, chapter, dim. of *caput* head.] **1.** *Eccl.* A member of a chapter. **2.** = CAPITULARY, 2. — *a.* **1.** *Eccl.* Of or pert. to a chapter. **2.** *Bot.* Growing in, or pertaining to, a capitulum. **3.** *Anat.* Pertaining to a capitulum.

ca-pit'u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A member of a chapter, esp. of an ecclesiastical or a masonic chapter. **2.** An ordinance; chiefly, in *pl.*, a collection of ordinances. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a chapter, esp. an ecclesiastical or a masonic chapter.

ca-pit'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Having, or consisting of, a capitulum.

ca-pit'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [LL. *capitulatus,* p. p. of *capitulare* to distinguish by chapters.] To surrender on conditions agreed upon; make terms of surrender.

ca-pit'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A statement of the heads of a subject; summary. **2.** The making of terms or conditions; an agreement; a treaty. *Obs. exc. specif.;*

as: Any of the conventions by which the Porte granted special rights to foreigners. **3.** Act or agreement of one who capitulates, or surrenders.

Capitulation Day. The 13th day of August, a legal holiday in the Philippines, commemorating the capitulation of Manila to the American troops in 1898.

ca-pit'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who capitulates.

ca-pit'u-lum (-pĭt'ū-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-lă). [L., a small head.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A knoblike protuberance of any part, as at the end of a bone or cartilage. **2.** *Bot.* An inflorescence consisting of a close rounded or flattened cluster of sessile flowers, as in the clover and daisy. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

ca'ple, ca'pul (kā'p'l), *n.* A horse. *Obs.*

ca'pon (-pŏn), *n.* [AS. *capūn*, L. *capo*, Gr. *κάπων*.] A castrated cock, esp. one fattened for the table.

cap'o-ral', **cap'o-niere'** (kăp'ŏ-rāl'), *n.* [F.] A kind of cut tobacco.

ca-pot' (kă-pŏt'; *formerly* kăp'ŭt), *n.* [F.] *Piquet and Imperial.* A winning of all the tricks. —*v. t.;* -POT'TED; -POT'TING. To win all the tricks from.

‖ **ca'po-tas'to** (kä'pō-täs'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A sort of bar or movable nut attached to the finger board of a lute or other fretted instrument for the purpose of raising uniformly the pitch of all the strings.

ca-pote' (kă-pōt'), *n.* [Sp., fr. LL. *capa* cape, cloak.] **1.** A long cloak or overcoat, properly, one with a hood. **2.** A kind of bonnet with strings, for women and children. **3.** A leather top or hood for a cabriolet or other vehicle.

cap'pa-ri-da'ceous (kăp'ă-rĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *capparis* caper.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Capparidaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, or trees, the caper family, distinguished from the related brassicaceous plants by the 1-celled capsule.

cap'per (kăp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A maker or seller of caps. **2.** One who, or that which, caps (in various senses of the verb). **3.** A by-bidder; a decoy, as for gamblers. *Slang, U. S.*

cap're-o-late (kăp'rē-ō-lāt; kă-prē'-), *a.* [L. *capreolus* tendril.] *Bot.* Having a tendril or tendrils.

cap'ric (kăp'rĭk), *a.* [L. *caper* a goat.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, $C_9H_{19}CO_2H$, occurring in butter, coconut oil, etc., and having a slight goatlike odor.

‖ **ca-pric'cio** (kä-prē'chō), *n.; pl.* It. -CI (-chē), E. -CIOS (-chōz). [It.] A caper; trick; caprice.

‖ **ca'pric-cio'so** (kä'prēt-chō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* In a free, fantastic style; — used as a direction.

ca-price' (kă-prēs'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *caper, capra,* goat.] **1.** An abrupt change in feeling, opinion, or action, due to a whim or fancy; a freak; fantastic notion. **2.** The mental disposition or state which produces or is subject to such changes; capriciousness.

Syn. Humor, fancy, whim, whimsey, quirk, freak, vagary, crotchet. — **Caprice, freak, whim, vagary, crotchet** agree in the idea of a sudden or arbitrary fancy, desire, or change of mind. **Caprice** emphasizes the lack of apparent motive, and implies a certain willfulness or wantonness; this implication is even stronger in the adj. *capricious;* as, they had no reason for the act except the *caprice* of their good pleasure. **Freak** denotes an impulsive, seemingly causeless, change of mind, like that of a child or a lunatic. A **whim** is a mental eccentricity; it suggests not so much a sudden as a quaint, fantastic, or humorous turn or inclination. **Vagary** suggests still more strongly an erratic, extravagant, or irresponsible character. A **crotchet** is a perversely heretical or whimsical opinion on some (often) unimportant or trivial point.

ca-pri'cious (-prĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Fanciful. *Obs.* **2.** Governed or characterized by caprice; freakish; apt to change suddenly and without reason; changeable. — **Syn.** Whimsical, fickle, crotchety, fitful, unsteady, inconstant.—**ca-pri'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-pri'cious-ness,** *n.*

Cap'ri-corn (kăp'rĭ-kôrn) |*n.; L. gen.* -NI (kăp'rĭ-kôr'nī).

Cap'ri-cor'nus (-kôr'nŭs) | [L. *capricornus; caper* goat + *cornu* horn.] *Astron.* **a** A southern zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius, pictured as a goat; the Goat. **b** The tenth sign [♑] of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice, about December 21st.

cap'ri-fi-cate (kăp'rĭ-fĭ-kāt; kă-prĭf'ĭ-), *v. t.* [L. *caprificare.*] To subject to, or cause to ripen by, caprification.

cap'ri-fi-ca'tion (kăp'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *caprificatio,* fr. *caprificare* to ripen figs by caprification, fr. *caprificus* the wild fig; *caper* goat + *ficus* fig.] An artificial method of pollinating the cultivated fig to insure its ripening, by suspending in the tree fruits of the caprifig containing the fig wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*). The insects emerge from the caprifigs and enter the edible figs, effecting cross-pollination.

cap'ri-fi-ca'tor (kăp'rĭ-fĭ-kā'tĕr; kă-prĭf'ĭ-), *n.* One who performs the process of caprification.

cap'ri-fig' (kăp'rĭ-fĭg'), *n.* [L. *caprificus.*] *Bot.* **a** The wild fig (*Ficus carica sylvestris*) of southern Europe and Asia Minor. **b** The fruit of this tree, commonly used for caprificating the edible fig.

cap'ri-fo'li-a'ce-ous (-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *caprifolium* honeysuckle; L. *caper* goat + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Caprifoliaceæ*) of plants, the honeysuckle family, consisting of woody vines, shrubs, or perennial herbs having opposite estipulate leaves and, often, showy flowers.

cap'ri-form (kăp'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *caper* goat + *-form.*] Goat-shaped.

cap'ri-ole (-ōl), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *caper* goat.] **1.** A leap or caper, as in dancing. *Rare.* **2.** A kind of leap that a horse makes with all fours without advancing.

—*v. i.;* CAP'RI-OLED (-ōld); -OL'ING. To perform a caprioles.

ca-pro'ic (kă-prō'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, $C_5H_{11}\cdot CO_2H$, found in company with capric acid. It is a colorless oil with a faint rancid odor.

cap'si-cum (kăp'sĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *capsa* box, chest.] Any of various tropical herbs and shrubs, of the nightshade family, yielding very pungent berries called chilies or peppers; also, the dried and pulverized fruit of these plants.

cap-size' (kăp-sīz'), *v. t. & i.;* -SIZED' (-sīzd'); -SIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To upset or overturn, as a vessel.

cap'stan (kăp'stăn), *n.* [From F. or Pr., fr. Sp., fr. L., fr. *capere* to hold.] A vertical revolving drum or cylinder much used, esp. on shipboard, for exerting power by traction on a cable drawn around it.

Capstan.

cap'su-lar (-sū-lăr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a capsule. — **cap'su-la-ry** (-lă-rĭ), *a.*

cap'su-late (-sū-lāt) |*a.* Inclosed in,

cap'su-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) / or formed into, a capsule.

cap'sule (-sūl), *n.* [L. *capsula* a little box, fr. *capsa* case.] **1.** *Anat.* A membrane or saclike structure inclosing a part or organ. **2.** *Bot.* Any closed vessel containing spores or seeds; specif., in seed plants, a dry, dehiscent, usually many-seeded, fruit composed of two or more carpels. See FRUIT, *Illust.* **3.** *Med.* A small cylindrical or spherical envelope for offensive doses of medicine. **capsules of the brain,** *Anat.,* layers or laminæ of white matter in the cerebrum.

Capsules, 2: *a* Datura; *b* Poppy; *c* Gentian.

cap'tain (-tĭn), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *caput* head.] **1.** A chief or headman; a leader. **2.** *Mil.* An officer of the army or marine corps. See ARMY. **3.** *Nav.* A naval officer entitled to command a man-of-war. See NAVY. **4.** *Naut.* The commanding officer, or master, of a vessel. **5.** A person having authority over others acting in concert; as, in sports, the leader of a side or team. — *v. t.* To act as captain of; to lead. — **cap'tain-cy** (-sĭ), **cap'tain-ship,** *n.*

cap'tion (kăp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *captio,* fr. *capere* to take.] **1.** Act of taking or seizing; seizure; esp.: **a** *Chiefly Scots Law.* Arrest, by legal process. **b** In early times, the taking, by way of tax, by the sovereign of a percentage of goods exported. **2.** *Law.* That part of a legal instrument, as an indictment, which shows where, when, and by what authority, it was taken, found, or executed. **3.** A heading of a chapter, section, page, etc. *Chiefly U. S.*

cap'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Apt or calculated to entrap or entangle subtly; insidious; also, due to a caviling spirit. **2.** Apt to catch at faults; caviling; carping. — **Syn.** Faultfinding, hypercritical, censorious, severe. — **cap'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **cap'tious-ness,** *n.*

cap'ti-vate (-tĭ-vāt), *v. t.;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [L. *captivatus,* p. p. of *captivare* to capture, *captivus* captive.] **1.** To capture; subdue. *Now Rare.* **2.** To acquire ascendancy over by art or attraction; fascinate.

Syn. Charm, fascinate, enchant, bewitch, transport, ravish, enrapture. — **Captivate, charm, fascinate, enchant, bewitch** agree in the idea of a strong attraction. To **captivate** is to enthrall or capture the fancy by some special excellence, with no particular implication of magic influences; as, a hero *captivates* a romantic girl; *captivating* frankness. **Charm** has lost its original connotation of magic and implies simply the attractive power of that which gives delight; as, there was a *charm* in his voice. **Fascinate** still suggests the exercise as it were of an irresistible spell, sometimes with implication of an effort to resist; as, a *fascinating* subject. In **enchant** and **bewitch** the original connotation is often latent; *enchanting* commonly suggesting such compelling qualities as hold and bind, *bewitching,* such engaging graces as draw and allure; as, *enchanting* music, a *bewitching* smile.

cap'ti-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* A captivating. *Chiefly Fig.*

cap'tive (kăp'tĭv), *n.* [L. *captivus*, fr. *capere* to take.] **1.** A prisoner, esp. in war. **2.** One captivated by beauty, excellence, or affection. — *a.* **1.** Made or held prisoner, esp. in war; kept in confinement or bondage; as, to hold one *captive*. **2.** Charmed; captivated. **3.** Of or pert. to captivity. — *v. t.* To capture; captivate.

cap-tiv'i-ty (kăp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being a captive; bondage. — **Syn.** Imprisonment, confinement, servitude, slavery, thralldom, serfdom.

cap'tor (kăp'tôr), *n.* One who captures a person or thing.

cap'ture (kăp'tûr), *n.* [L. *captura*.] **1.** Act of seizing by force or stratagem. **2.** Thing captured; prize; prey. — **Syn.** Seizure, apprehension, arrest. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR-ING. To take captive; seize by force or stratagem.

ca-puche' (kȧ-pōōsh'; -pōōch'), *n.* [Deriv. of LL. *caputium*, fr. *cappa* cloak.] A hood; cowl, esp. of a Capuchin.

Cap'u-chin (kăp'ū-chĭn; kăp'ū-shēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *cappuccio* hood.] **1.** A Franciscan monk of an austere branch wearing a pointed capuche. **2.** [*l. c.*] A hooded cloak for women. **3.** [*l. c.*] Any of a genus (*Cebus*) of long-tailed American monkeys (esp. *C. capucinus*).

Cap'u-let (kăp'ū-lĕt), *n.* See ROMEO.

‖ **ca'put** (kā'pŭt; kăp'ŭt), *n.*; *L. pl.* CAPITA (kăp'ĭ-tȧ). [L., the head.] **1.** *Anat.* Head; specif., a knoblike protuberance. **2.** The top of a thing. **3.** Formerly, a ruling council of the University of Cambridge, Eng.

cap'y-ba'ra (kăp'ĭ-bā'rȧ), *n.* [Sp. *capibara*, fr. the native name.] A large South American rodent (*Hydrochærus hydrochærus*), largely aquatic in habit. It is the largest existing rodent. It is related to the guinea pig.

Capybara.

car (kär), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *carrus*.] **1.** A vehicle moved on wheels; specifically: **a** A chariot of war or of triumph. *Poetic.* **b** A vehicle for use on a railroad; as, freight *car*, trolley *car*, etc. **c** An automobile. **2.** [*cap.*] The seven stars of the Great Bear; — called also *Charles's Wain* or *Wagon*, also often the *Dipper*. **3.** The cage of an elevator, or lift. **4.** The basket, box, or cage of a balloon. **5.** A floating perforated box for keeping fish, lobsters, etc., alive. *U. S.*

‖ **ca'ra-ba'o** (kä'rä-bä'ō), *n.*; *pl.* CARABAOS (-ōz). [Native name.] A water buffalo. *Phil. I.*

car'a-bin (kăr'ȧ-bĭn), **car'a-bine** (-bīn), *n.* A carbine.

car'a-bi-neer', -nier' (kăr'ȧ-bĭ-nēr'), *n.* [F. *carabinier*.] A soldier, esp. a cavalry soldier, armed with a carbine. See SOLDIER, *Illust.*

car'a-cal (kăr'ȧ-kăl), *n.* [F. *caracal*, fr. Turk. *qarahqulaq*; *qarah* black + *qulaq* ear.] A lynx (*Lynx caracal*), native of Africa and Asia, reddish brown in color, with the ears black and tipped with long black hairs.

ca'ra-ca'ra (kä'rȧ-kä'rȧ; kȧ-rä'kȧ-rä'), *n.* [Tupi *caracará*.] Any of certain species of large hawks, mostly South American, of vulturelike habits; as: the common caracara (*Polyborus tharus*), the black caracara (*Ibycter ater*), etc.

car'ack, car'rack (kăr'ăk), *n.* [From F., fr. LL. *carraca*.] A kind of large ship; a galleon. *Obs. or Hist.*

car'a-cole (-ȧ-kōl), **car'a-col** (-kŏl), *n.* [From F., fr. Sp. *caracol*, lit., snail.] *Manège.* A half turn to right or left; any turn in a zigzag course. — *v. i.*; -COLED (-kōld); -COL-ING. To perform a caracole, or move in caracoles.

ca'ra-cul' (kä'rȧ-kōōl'; *pop.* kăr'ȧ-kŭl), *n.* See KARAKUL.

ca-rafe' (kȧ-răf'), *n.* [F.] A kind of glass water bottle.

car'a-geen, car'a-gheen. Vars. of CARRAGEEN.

car'am-bo'la (kăr'ăm-bō'lȧ), *n.* [Pg.] An East Indian tree (*Averrhoa carambola*) of the sorrel family; also, its acid fruit, eaten as a preserve.

car'a-mel (kăr'ȧ-mĕl), *n.* [F.] **1.** Burnt sugar, used for coloring and flavoring. **2.** A kind of confection. — *v. i. & t.* To turn into caramel. — **car'a-mel-ize** (-īz), *v. t. & i.*

ca-ran'goid (kȧ-răn'goid), *a.* [*Carangus*, the type genus + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a large family (*Carangidæ*) of marine acanthopterygian fishes containing the pompanos cavallas, etc.

car'a-pace (kăr'ȧ-pās), *n.* [F., fr. Sp.] A bony or chitinous case covering an animal's back, as the turtle's upper shell.

car'a-pax (-păks), *n.* [NL.] = CARAPACE.

car'at (kăr'ăt), *n.* [F., fr. Ar., fr. Gr. κεράτιον little horn, carob bean, a carat.] **1.** A unit of weight for precious stones, as diamonds, being 200 milligrams (or about $3\frac{1}{6}$ grains troy). **2.** A twenty-fourth part; — used in stating the proportionate fineness of gold; as, 14 *carats* fine, i. e., being 14 parts gold and 10 alloy.

car'a-van (kăr'ȧ-văn; kăr'ȧ-vän'), *n.* [From F., fr. Per. *karwān* a caravan.] **1.** A company traveling together, esp. through a desert or dangerous country. **2.** A covered vehicle of any of various sorts; as: **a** In the 17th and 18th centuries, a vehicle for carrying a number of people; — now called a *van*. **b** Now, a large covered wagon variously used, as for conveying wild beasts for exhibition, for moving furniture, etc., as a traveling house, etc.; a van.

car'a-van'sa-ry (-văn'sȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Also **car'a-van'se-rai** (-sĕ-rī). [From F., fr. Per. *karwānsārāī*; *karwān* caravan + *sarāī* palace, inn.] **1.** A kind of rude inn, in the East, where caravans rest. **2.** A large hotel or inn.

car'a-vel (kăr'ȧ-vĕl), *n.* [Through F., Sp., & L., fr. Gr. κάραβος a kind of ship.] *Naut.* Any of several kinds of vessels, usually small sailing vessels.

car'a-way (-ȧ-wā), *n.* [Through F. & Ar., fr. Gr. κάρον.] A biennial apiaceous plant (*Carum carui*) having seeds with aromatic smell and pungent taste. [acid.]

car'ba-mate (kär'bȧ-māt), *n.* A salt or ester of carbamic

car-bam'ic (kär-băm'ĭk), *a.* [*carbon* + *amido*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $NH_2 \cdot CO_2H$, occurring as a salt of ammonium in commercial ammonium carbonate. It may be regarded as an amino derivative of formic acid.

car'ba-mide (kär'bȧ-mīd; -mĭd), *n.* [*carbonyl* + *amide*.] *Chem.* Urea.

car'bide (kär'bīd; -bĭd), *n.* *Chem.* A binary compound of carbon; specif., calcium carbide (which see).

car'bine (-bīn), *n.* [From F., fr. *carabin* carabineer.] A short, light rifle or, formerly, musket, used esp. by cavalry.

car'bi-neer' (-bĭ-nēr'). Var. of CARABINEER.

car'bo-hy'drate (kär'bō-hī'drāt), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a group of compounds, including the sugars, starches, celluloses, etc., composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

car'bo-late (kär'bō-lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of carbolic acid.

car'bo-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Impregnated with carbolic acid.

car-bol'ic (kär-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *carbo* coal + *oleum* oil.] Designating a substance technically called *phenol*, esp. in solution. See PHENOL.

car'bo-lize (kär'bō-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Med.* To wash or treat with carbolic acid.

car'bon (-bŏn), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *carbo* coal.] **1.** *Chem.* An elementary substance occurring native as the diamond and also as graphite, and forming a constituent of coal and carbonates and of all organic compounds. Symbol, *C*; at. wt., 12.00. **2.** *Elec.* A carbon rod or pencil used in an arc lamp, or a piece of carbon used as an element of a voltaic battery.

car'bo-na'ceous (kär'bō-nā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or containing carbon.

car'bo-na'do (-bō-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [From Sp., fr. L. *carbo* coal.] A piece of flesh or fish scored across, seasoned, and broiled. — *v. t.* **1.** To score across and broil; hence, to broil. **2.** To cut; slash. *Obs.*

car'bo-na'do (-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Pg., carbonated.] An opaque, dark-colored variety of diamond, found in Brazil, and used for drills; — called also *black diamond*.

‖ **Car'bo-na'ro** (-nä'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -NARI (-rē). [It., a coal man.] A member of a secret political association in Italy, organized in the early part of the 19th century for the purpose of changing the government into a republic; — usually in the *pl.* — **Car'bo-na'rism** (-rĭz'm), *n.*

car'bon-ate (kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of carbonic acid. — *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To carbonize. **2.** *Chem.* To convert into a carbonate; impregnate with carbonic acid. — **car'bon-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

carbon dioxide. A heavy colorless and odorless gas, CO_2, which extinguishes flame and is unfit for breathing. Plants absorb it from the air and decompose it, assimilating the carbon, and returning most of the oxygen. See CARBONIC ACID.

car-bon'ic (kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or obtained from, carbon.

carbonic acid, *Chem.*, an acid, H_2CO_3, existing only in solution and reacting with bases to form carbonates. It breaks up readily into water and **carbon dioxide** (often called **carbonic acid or carbonic acid gas**).

car'bon-if'er-ous (kär'bŏn-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*carbon* + *-ferous*.] **1.** Producing or containing carbon or coal. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a Paleozoic period following the Devonian, or the system of rocks formed during this period; — so called from the great coal beds in the system. Specif., designating: **a** The entire period between the Devonian and the Triassic. **b** The period between the Devonian and the Permian. **c** The period of the coal measures; — called also *Pennsylvanian*.

car'bon-ize (kär'bŏn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To reduce to a residue of carbon as by fire; char. **2.** To impregnate or combine with carbon. — **car'bon-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

carbon monoxide. *Chem.* A colorless, odorless gas, CO, a product of the incomplete combustion of carbon. It burns with a pale blue flame, forming carbon dioxide. It is very poisonous.

carbon paper. Thin paper coated with a preparation of

lampblack, or of some color, used in making written copies. Pressure on the back causes the color to be transferred to paper laid against it.

carbon process. *Photog.* A printing process depending on the effect of light on gelatin sensitized with potassium dichromate. Paper coated with a mixture of the gelatin and a pigment is called **carbon paper** *or* **carbon tissue.**

car'bon-yl (kär'bŏn-ĭl), *n.* [*carbon* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical CO, occurring only in compounds, as the aldehydes, the ketones, urea, carbonyl chloride, etc. Though denoted by the same formula as carbon monoxide, it is chemically distinct. — **car'bon-yl'ic** (-ĭl'ĭk), *a.*

carbonyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless gas, $COCl_2$, formed from chlorine and carbon monoxide, under the influence of light, and hence sometimes called *phosgene.*

car'bo-run'dum (-bō-rŭn'dŭm), *n.* [*carbon* + *corundum.*] A compound of carbon and silicon, SiC, harder than emery.

car-box'yl (kär-bŏk'sĭl), *n.* [*carbon* + *oxygen* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical CO·OH, the characteristic group of almost all the organic acids, as formic, acetic, and benzoic acids. — **car'box-yl'ic** (-sĭl'ĭk), *a.*

car'boy (kär'boi), *n.* A large globular glass bottle, esp. one inclosed in wickerwork or a box, as for carrying acids.

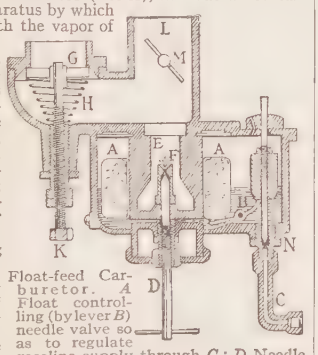
car'bun-cle (-bŭn-k'l), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *carbunculus,* dim. of *carbo* coal.] **1.** Formerly, any of several deep red minerals, as the ruby; now, the garnet cut in convex form without facets. **2.** A painful local inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, larger than a boil and often fatal. **3.** A pimple or red spot due to intemperance.

car-bun'cu-lar (kär-bŭn'kū-lär), *a.* Of or pert. to a carbuncle; like a carbuncle; inflamed.

car'bu-ret (-bū-rĕt), *n.* [From CARBON.] *Chem.* A carbide. *Archaic.* — *v. t.;* -RET'ED or -RET'TED; -RET'ING or -RET'TING. To combine or impregnate with carbon, or, esp., with a volatile carbon compound; as, to *carburet* water gas by passing it over or through benzene, to increase its illuminating power.

car'bu-ret'ant (-rĕt'ănt), *n.* Any carbureting agent.

car'bu-ret'or, car'bu-ret'tor (-rĕt'ĕr), *n.* That which carburets, as an apparatus by which air is mingled with the vapor of petroleum oil.



Float-feed Carburetor. *A* Float controlling (by lever *B*) needle valve so as to regulate gasoline supply through *C*; *D* Needle Valve regulating flow of gasoline to Mixing Chamber *E* through Spraying Nozzle *F*, through which it is drawn by engine; *G* Auxiliary Air Inlet Valve controlled by Spring *H*, adjusted by *K*; *L* Exit to engine; *M* Throttle Valve.

car'bu-rize (-rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To combine or impregnate with carbon; as, to *carburize* iron. — **car'bu-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **car'bu-riz'er** (-rīz'ĕr), *n.*

car'ca-jou (-kȧ-jōō; -zhōō), *n.* [Can. F. corrupt. of an Indian name of the wolverene.] *Zoöl.* The wolverene. Sometimes, the Canada lynx, the cougar, or the American badger.

car'ca-net (-kȧ-nĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. F., fr. LL.] An ornamental chain, necklace, or collar, usually of gold or jeweled. *Archaic.*

car'case (kär'kȧs), *n.* Var. of CARCASS.

car'cass (-kȧs), *n.; pl.* -CASSES (-ĕz; 24). [From F., fr. It. *carcassa.*] **1.** A dead body of a beast or (now only in contempt) of a human being. **2.** The living material, or physical body. *Obs. or Contemptuous.* **3.** Anything from which the vital principle is gone. **4.** The abandoned and decaying remains of some bulky and once comely thing, as a ship; the skeleton of a thing, as of a building. — **Syn.** See BODY.

car'cel (-sĕl), *n. Photom.* A light standard much used in France, being the light from a lamp (*Carcel lamp*) of stated size and construction consuming 42 grams of colza oil per hour with a flame 40 millimeters in height. Its illuminating power is from 8.9 to 9.6 British standard candles.

Carcel lamp. [After B. G. *Carcel* (d.1812), the inventor.] **a** A French mechanical lamp, in which the oil is pumped to the wick tube by clockwork. **b** See CARCEL.

car'ci-no'ma (-sĭ-nō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -NOMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *καρκίνωμα,* fr. *καρκίνος* crab, cancer. See -OMA.] *Med.* Any of a class of cancers, typically painful and tender, arising from epiblastic or hypoblastic epithelia. The neighboring lymphatic glands become large and tender. Carcinomata include the majority of malignant tumors.

card (kärd), *n.* [F. *carte,* L. *charta,* Gr. *χάρτης* a leaf of paper.] **1.** A playing card. **2.** In *pl.* A game or games played with cards; card playing. **3.** A person or thing compared to, or thought of as resembling, some card, the effect of playing which in a game is in mind; — used with adjectives, as *sure, good, safe, likely, doubtful,* etc. **4.** A flat, stiff, usually rectangular, piece of paper or thin pasteboard, variously used; as, a post *card,* indicator *card,* Easter *card,* birthday *card.* **5.** A program of, or a form for keeping a record of, the items of races, games, etc.; hence, an attraction; as, a drawing *card.* **6.** A published note of explanation, request, etc., as in a newspaper. *U. S.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To place or fasten on, or by means of, a card. **2.** To provide with a card.

card, *n.* [F. *carde* teasel, thistle head, card, fr. L. *carduus, cardus,* thistle.] **1.** An implement for raising a nap on cloth. **2.** An instrument for combing cotton, wool, flax, hair, etc. — *v. t.* To comb with or as with a card.

car'da-mom (kär'dȧ-mŭm), *n.* Also **-mum, -mon** (-mŭn). [From L., fr. Gr. *καρδάμωμον.*] **1.** The aromatic capsular fruit of any of several Oriental plants of the ginger family, used as a condiment, etc. **2.** A plant that produces cardamoms (esp. *Elettaria cardamomum* and species of *Amomum*).

card'board' (kärd'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A stiff compact pasteboard of various qualities, for making cards, etc.

card'case' (-kās'), *n.* A case for visiting cards.

car'de-cu (kär'dĕ-kū), *n.* [From *quart d'écu.*] An old French silver coin worth about 24 cents.

card'er (kär'dĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, cards wool, flax, etc.

car'di-ac (-dĭ-ăk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr., fr. *καρδία* heart.] *Anat.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the heart. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or designating, the part of the stomach into which the esophagus opens, or the whole stomach except the narrow pyloric end. **3.** *Med.* Exciting action in the heart; cordial. — *n.* A medicine that excites action in the heart; a cordial. — **car-di'a-cal** (kär-dī'ȧ-kȧl), *a.*

car'di-al'gi-a (kär'dĭ-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *καρδιαλγία; καρδία* heart + *ἄλγος* pain.] *Med.* A burning or gnawing pain, or feeling of distress, usually a symptom of indigestion, referred to the region of the heart; heartburn.

car'di-gan (kär'dĭ-găn), *n.,* or **cardigan jacket.** [After an Earl of *Cardigan.*] A warm jacket of knit worsted.

car'di-nal (-nȧl), *a.* [L. *cardinalis,* fr. *cardo* hinge, that on which anything turns or depends.] **1.** Of fundamental importance; chief; principal. **2.** Of or pert. to a cardinal or the cardinals. **3.** Of or designating the bright red color of a cardinal's hat, cassock, etc.

cardinal bird, *or* **c. grosbeak,** any of several brightly colored American song birds of the finch family. — **c. flower,** the brilliant red flower of an American herbaceous plant (*Lobelia cardinalis*); also, the plant. — **c. number** *or* **numeral,** a primary number or numeral used in simple counting, etc. — **c. points,** *Geog.,* the four principal points of the compass. — **c. virtues,** preëminent virtues; among the ancients, prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude, to which some modern writers add faith, hope, and charity.

Cardinal Bird (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). (½)

car'di-nal, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* One of the ecclesiastical princes appointed by the Pope, and constituting his council. **2.** A woman's short hooded cloak, orig. of bright red cloth. **3.** **a** Cardinal red (see CARDINAL, *a.,* 3). **b** A dyestuff for dyeing cardinal red, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of magenta. — **car'di-nal-ship',** *n.*

car'di-nal-ate (-āt), *n.* Office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal; the cardinals collectively.

car'di-nal-ly, *adv.* In a cardinal manner or degree; fundamentally.

car'di-o- (kär'dĭ-ō-). Combining form from Greek *καρδία, heart,* as in *cardio*graph, *cardio*logy, *cardio*meter, etc.

car'di-o-graph' (-grȧf'), *n. Physiol.* An instrument that, when in contact with the chest, registers graphically the comparative duration and intensity of the heart's movements. — **car'di-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

car'di-oid (kär'dĭ-oid), *n.* [Gr. *καρδιο-ειδής* heart-shaped; *καρδία* heart + *εἶδος* shape.] *Math.* The one-cusped epicycloid traced by any point of a circle that rolls all round on an equal circle.

car'di-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science that treats of the heart and its functions.

car-di'tis (kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καρδία* heart + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

car-doon' (kär-dōōn'), *n.* [From F., fr. LL., fr. L. *carduus, cardus*, thistle.] A kind of large edible thistlelike plant (*Cynara cardunculus*), related to the artichoke.

care (kâr), *n.* [AS. *caru, cearu.*] **1.** Grief; sorrow. *Obs.* **2.** A burdensome sense of responsibility; anxiety; concern. **3.** Serious attention of mind; heed; as, have a *care;* take *care.* **4.** Charge; oversight; as, addressed in *care* of. **5.** A person or thing that is an object of care, or concern. **Syn. Care, concern, solicitude, anxiety** agree in the idea of mental burden or troubled thought. **Care** implies a disquieting sense of oppression; as, a *care*worn face. **Concern** implies anxious thought, often inspired by interest or regard; as, *concern* for a friend's safety. **Solicitude** suggests greater uneasiness than *concern*, but is less distressing than *anxiety;* it often implies fond or tender care; as, he showed a constant *solicitude* for his daughter's welfare. **Anxiety** is a disturbing uneasiness regarding what is future or uncertain. — *v. i.;* CARED (kârd); CAR'ING (kâr'ĭng). **1.** To have, feel, or exercise, care. **2. a** To have an inclination or wish (to); as, I do not *care* to go. **b** To have a fondness or affection; — usually with *for;* as, he does not *care* for me.

ca-reen' (kȧ-rēn'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *carina* keel of a ship.] *Naut.* **a** To cause (a vessel) to lean over on one side; also, to clean, calk, or repair (a vessel in this position). **b** To cause to be off the keel, or to heel over. — *v. i.* To lie or heel over. — *n.* Act or process of careening.

ca-reer' (kȧ-rēr'), *n.* [F. *carrière* race course, highroad, street, L. *carrus* wagon.] **1.** A race course. *Obs.* **2.** A running; course, esp. a swift one hence: speed; full speed; — chiefly in such phrases as *in full career.* **3.** General course of action or conduct, as in a calling or in some undertaking, esp. when notable; as, Washington's *career* as a soldier. — *v. i.* To move or run rapidly. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to career, as a horse. **2.** To go over or across in a career.

care'ful (kâr'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of care; anxious. *Archaic.* **2.** Filling with care; painful. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** Taking care or heed; cautious. **4.** Marked by care; done with care. — **care'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **care'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Watchful, vigilant; guarded, chary; heedful, thoughtful, prudent, judicious, cautious, wary, circumspect, discreet. — **Careful, cautious, wary, circumspect, discreet. Careful** suggests watchfulness, without necessary implication of danger; **cautious** implies some contingency against which one guards; as, *carefully* made preparations; he is too generous to be *cautious.* **Wary** suggests more strongly than *cautious*, suspicion of danger and alertness or vigilance; as, the mouse ran *warily* across the room. **Circumspect** rather implies attentive deliberation or habitual prudence, esp. in matters of peculiar delicacy or difficulty; as, be wise and *circumspect.* **Discreet** suggests esp. caution with respect to speech or conduct; as, a secret may safely be intrusted to a *discreet* man.

care'less (kâr'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Free from care, anxiety, or solicitude; as, *careless* infancy. **2.** Having no care; unconcerned; also, not taking proper care; heedless; inattentive; as, he was *careless* of his clothes. **3.** Not receiving or exhibiting care: **a** Not attended to or cared for; as, a *careless* trifle. **b** Done, made, caused, or the like, without attention to rule or system; unstudied; spontaneous; as, a *careless* speech. **c** Done, said, or caused, without due care; negligent; heedless; as, a *careless* mistake. — **Syn.** Unconcerned, thoughtless, negligent, inattentive, unstudied. — **care'less-ly,** *adv.* — **care'less-ness,** *n.*

car'er (kâr'ẽr), *n.* One who cares.

ca-ress' (kȧ-rĕs'), *n.* [Through F., It., & LL., fr. L. *carus* dear.] An act of endearment; an embracing or touching with tenderness. — *v. t.* To treat with tokens of fondness, affection, or kindness; fondle. — **ca-ress'er,** *n.*

Syn. Pet, coddle, caress, fondle. — **Caress, fondle. Caress** suggests softness of touch, and implies tenderness, but not undue familiarity. To **fondle** is to handle, or toy with, the object of affection, and often suggests lack of dignity.

ca-res'sive (-ĭv), *a.* Of the nature of a caress; expressing endearment.

car'et (kăr'ĕt; kā'rĕt; 3), *n.* [L. *caret* there is wanting.] A mark [^] used by writers and proof readers to indicate that something interlined or in the margin belongs in the place marked.

care'worn' (kâr'wôrn'; 57), *a.* Worn with care.

car'go (kär'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [Sp., fr. *cargar* to load.] The lading or freight of a ship or other vessel; load; freight. — **Syn.** See FREIGHT. [grebe.]

car'goose' (-gōōs'), *n.; pl.* -GEESE' (-gēs'). The crested

Car'ib (kăr'ĭb), *n.* [See CANNIBAL.] An Indian of a linguistic stock now chiefly confined to Brazil and Guiana, but formerly occupying also the Lesser Antilles.

Car'ib-be'an (-ĭ-bē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Caribs, or the Caribbean Sea. — *n.* A Carib.

‖ **ca-ri'be** (kȧ-rē'bā; kăr'ĭ-bē), *n.* [Sp., a cannibal.] Any of several South American fresh-water fishes (genus *Serrasalmo*), remarkable for their voracity.

car'i-bou (kăr'ĭ-bōō; kăr'ĭ-bōō'), *n.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) [Can. F., fr. Amer. Indian, prop., pawer, scratcher.] Any of several species or varieties of reindeer of northern North America and Greenland.

Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*). 1/60

car'i-ca-ture (kăr'ĭ-kȧ-tū̆r), *n.* [It. *caricatura*, fr. *caricare* to charge, overload, exaggerate.] **1.** A distortion by exaggeration, producing a grotesque or ridiculous effect, as in a picture. **2.** A picture, figure, or description showing such exaggeration of the peculiarities of a person or thing.

Syn. Caricature, burlesque, parody, travesty. A **caricature** is a ludicrous exaggeration or distortion of characteristic or peculiar features. A **burlesque** is an imitation made grotesquely incongruous either by treating a trifling subject in mock-heroic vein, or by giving to a serious subject a frivolous turn. A **parody** treats a ridiculous subject in the exact style (esp. in its mannerisms) of some serious and (usually) well-known composition or writer; in a **travesty** the subject remains unchanged, but the style is made extravagant or absurd.

— *v. t.;* -TURED (-tū̆rd); -TURING. To make a caricature of. — **car'i-ca-tur'ist** (kăr'ĭ-kȧ-tū̆'rĭst; kăr'ĭ-kȧ-tū̆'rĭst), *n.*

ca'ri-es (kā'rĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Decay; esp., ulceration of bone in which the bone is carried away piecemeal.

car'il-lon (kăr'ĭ-lŏn; *F.* kȧ'rē'yôN'), *n.* [F., a chime of bells, orig. of four bells.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A set of bells played by machinery or by finger keys. **b** An instrument, or an attachment to one, imitating in sound a carillon of bells. See GLOCKENSPIEL. **2.** A tune adapted for a carillon of bells, or a composition suggesting or using bells.

ca-ri'na (kȧ-rī'nȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., keel.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A keel. — **ca-ri'nal** (-năl), *a.*

car'i-nate (kăr'ĭ-nāt)) *a.* [L. *carinatus*, fr. *carina* keel.]

car'i-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd)) Keel-shaped; as, a *carinate* sepal.

car'i-ole, car'ri-ole (-ōl), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *carrus* wagon.] A small, light, open one-horse carriage.

ca'ri-ous (kā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a. Med.* Affected with caries. — **ca'ri-os'i-ty** (kā'rĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ; kăr'ĭ-), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

cark (kärk), *n.* [F. *carque*, dial. form of *charge.* See CHARGE.] Care; worry. — *v. t. & i.* To burden with care; trouble; fret; labor anxiously. — **cark'ing,** *p. a. All Obs. or Archaic.*

carl (kärl), *n.* [Icel. *karl* a male, a man.] **1.** A man of the peasantry or common people. *Archaic or Hist.* **2.** A base fellow; churl. *Scot. or Archaic.*

car'line this'tle (kär'lĭn). [F. *carline*, It., Sp., & Pg. *carlina.*] Any of a genus (*Carlina*) of thistlelike plants of the Mediterranean region, esp. one (*C. acaulis*) the root of which was formerly valued as a medicine, and one (*C. vulgaris*) used as a weatherglass on account of its hygroscopic involucral scales.

car'ling (kär'lĭng), *n. Naut.* One of the short timbers running lengthwise of a ship, from one transverse deck beam to another; — usually in *pl.*

Car'lism (kär'lĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to Don Carlos of Spain (1788–1855) or his successors, or, formerly, to Charles X., King of France from 1824–30; the principles, plans, or claims of either of these parties. — **Car'list** (-lĭst), *n.*

Car'lo-vin'gi-an (kär'lō-vĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Carolingian.

‖ **car'ma'gnole'** (kär'mȧ'nyōl'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Costume.* Orig., a kind of jacket with short skirts, a large collar, and several rows of metal buttons, worn in the south of France. It was brought to Paris in 1792 and was adopted by the ardent revolutionists. To it were added large black woolen trousers, a waistcoat of scarlet or of blue, white, and red, and a red cap, the name being extended to this costume. **2.** A popular or Red Republican song and dance, of the time of the first French Revolution (1789–1799). **3.** A soldier of the French Revolution.

car'man (kär'măn), *n.* A man employed to drive, or to convey goods in, a car or cart; a carter.

Car'mel-ite (-mĕl-īt), *n. R. C. Ch.* A friar of a mendicant order established on Mt. Carmel, Syria, in the 12th century; a White Friar.

car-min'a-tive (kär-mĭn'ȧ-tĭv; kär'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *carminare* to card, hence, to cleanse, *carmen* a card for wool.] Expelling wind from the alimentary canal; relieving colic or flatulence. — *n.* A carminative agent.

car'mine (kär'mĭn; -mīn), *n.* [F. *carmin.*] The coloring matter of cochineal, having a rich red, crimson, or purplish red color; also, this color.

car'nage (-nāj), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] **1.** Flesh; a collection of carcasses. **2.** Great destruction of life, as in battle; slaughter. — **Syn.** See MASSACRE.

car'nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *carnalis,* fr. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] Of or pertaining to the body as the seat of the appetites; animal; fleshly; hence: material; temporal; worldly; — opp. to *spiritual.*

carnal knowledge, sexual intercourse.

car-nal'i-ty (kär-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Fleshliness; fleshly lust, or indulgence of lust; sensuality; worldliness.

car'nal-ite (kär'năl-īt), *n.* [After von *Carnall,* a Prussian.] *Min.* A native hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium, $KMgCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, valuable as a source of potassium.

car'nal-ly, *adv.* In a carnal manner.

car-nas'si-al (kär-năs'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [F. *carnassier* carnivorous, fr. L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to or designating certain teeth, the last pair of premolars of the upper jaw and the first pair of true molars of the lower jaw. — *n.* A carnassial tooth.

car-na'tion (kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F., the flesh tints in a painting, deriv. of L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] **1.** A light rosy pink, or, often, a deeper crimson color; a shade of red. **2.** In *pl. Paint.* The flesh-tinted parts. **3.** Any of many cultivated, usually double-flowered, varieties of the pink.

car-nau'ba (kär-nou'bȧ), *n.* [Pg., prob. fr. native name.] The Brazilian wax palm. Its wax is used in candles.

car-nel'ian (-nēl'yăn), *n.* [For *cornelian;* influenced by L. *carneus* fleshy, because of its color.] *Min.* A reddish variety of chalcedony, often used for seals.

car'ne-ous (kär'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *carneus,* from *caro, carnis,* flesh.] Consisting of or like flesh.

car'ni-fy (-nĭ-fī), *v. i. & t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [LL. *carnificare,* fr. L. *caro, carnis,* flesh + *facere* to make.] To form, or turn into, flesh; become like flesh. — **car'ni-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

car'ni-val (-văl), *n.* [It. *carnevale,* prob. deriv. of L. *caro, carnis,* flesh + *levare* to take away.] **1.** The season or festival of merrymaking before Lent, observed esp. in Italy. **2.** Any merrymaking, feasting, etc., esp. when indecorous.

Car-niv'o-ra (kär-nĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl. Zoöl.* An order of mammals, mostly carnivorous, including the dogs, cats, bears, seals, etc. — **car'ni-vore** (kär'nĭ-vōr), *n.*

car-niv'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *carnivorus; caro, carnis,* flesh + *vorare* to devour.] **1.** Eating flesh. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Carnivora. — **car-niv'o-rous-ly,** *adv.*

car'nose (kär'nōs; kär-nōs'), *a.* [L. *carnosus,* fr. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] Of, pertaining to, or like, flesh; fleshy.

car-nos'i-ty (kär-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being fleshy. **2.** Fleshy substance or growth; specif., *Med.,* an abnormal fleshy excrescence.

car'no-tite (kär'nō-tīt), *n.* [After *Carnot,* a Frenchman.] *Min.* A hydrous vanadate of uranium, potassium, etc. It is radioactive and has been used as a source of radium.

car'ob (kăr'ŏb), *n.* An evergreen tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) of the Mediterranean region, bearing red racemose flowers; also, its pulpy legume, used esp. as fodder.

ca-roche' (kȧ-rōch'; -rōsh'), *n.* [From OF., fr. It., fr. L. *carrus* wagon.] An old form of stately carriage or coach.

car'ol (kăr'ŭl), *n.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. χορᾰύλης one who accompanies a chorus on the flute.] **1.** A round or ring dance accompanied with song. *Archaic.* **2.** A song, usually of joy, exultation, or mirth; a lay. **3.** A song of praise or devotion; a popular song or ballad of religious joy, or the music of such a song; as, a Christmas *carol.* — *v. i. & t.;* -OLED (-ŭld) or -OLLED; -OL-ING or -OL-LING. **1.** To sing, esp. joyfully. **2.** To praise or celebrate in song. — **car'ol-er, car'ol-ler,** *n.*

Car'o-li'na pink' (-ō-lī'nȧ). **a** The wild pink. **b** Pinkroot.

Car'o-line (kăr'ō-līn; -lĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles (LL. *Carolus*), as Charles the Great (Charlemagne), Charles I. or Charles II. of England, etc.

Car'o-lin'gi-an (-lĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the second Frankish dynasty of kings and emperors, succeeding the Merovingian. The dynasty began with Pepin the Short and continued from 752 to 911 in Germany and to 987 in France. It is so called from Charles Martel, father of Pepin, or from Charlemagne, Pepin's son.

Car'o-lin'i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Charles (LL. *Carolus*), esp. Charles the Great, or Charlemagne. **2.** Of or pertaining to Carolina (as North or South Carolina, or the region in which they are located).

— *n.* A native or inhabitant of North or South Carolina.

car'o-lus (kăr'ō-lŭs), *n.; pl.* E. CAROLUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. CAROLI (-lī). [LL., Charles.] Any of various coins issued under monarchs of this name; specif., an English gold coin of the reign of Charles I., orig. worth 20s. ($4.8665), later 23s. ($5.59).

car'om (kăr'ŭm), *n.* **1.** *Billiards.* A shot in which the cue ball strikes each of two object balls. **2.** A similar shot in other games. — *v. i.* To make a carom.

ca-rot'id (kȧ-rŏt'ĭd), *a.* [Gr. καρωτίδες, pl. fr. κάρος heavy sleep; — from the belief that the carotid arteries caused drowsiness.] *Anat.* Designating the chief artery or pair of arteries which pass up the neck and supply the head; hence, pertaining to or near such artery or arteries. — *n.* A carotid artery. — **ca-rot'id-al** (-ĭ-dăl), *a.*

‖ **ca'rotte'** (kă'rŏt'), *n.* [F., prop., carrot.] A cylindrical roll of tobacco; as, a *carotte* of perique.

ca-rous'al (kȧ-rouz'ăl), *n.* [See CAROUSE.] **1.** A jovial feast or festival; a carouse. **2.** Erroneous for CARROUSEL, 1. — **Syn.** Banquet, revel, orgy, carouse.

ca-rouse' (kȧ-rouz'), *v.* [From F., fr. G. *garaus* finishing stroke, the emptying of the cup in drinking a health; *gar* entirely + *aus* out.] **1.** A cupful drunk up; large draft; a toast. *Obs.* **2.** A drinking match or bout; carousal. — *v. i.;* -ROUSED' (-rouzd'); -ROUS'ING. To drink deeply; take part in a carousal. — **ca-rous'er,** *n.*

ca'rou-sel'. Var. of CARROUSEL.

carp (kärp), *v. i.* [From Scand., but influenced by L. *carpere* to pluck, calumniate.] To talk complainingly, censoriously, or cavilingly; cavil.

carp, *n.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) A kind of soft-finned, freshwater fish (*Cyprinus carpio*), very prolific and tenacious of life; also, any of various allied fishes.

-carp (-kärp). A suffix from Greek καρπός, *fruit;* as, endo*carp,* schizo*carp,* pleuro*carp.*

car'pal (kär'păl), *a.* [From CARPUS.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the wrist. — *n.* A wrist bone.

car-pa'le (kär-pā'lē), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL. See CARPUS.] *Anat.* A carpal bone, esp. one of the distal series articulating with the metacarpals.

Car-pa'thi-an (kär-pā'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to or designating a range of mountains in Austria-Hungary.

car'pel (kär'pĕl), *n.* [NL. *carpellum,* fr. Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* In seed plants, a kind of spore-bearing organ considered as part of the pistil. It is a modified leaf. — **car'pel-la-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a.*

car'pel-late (-āt), *a. Bot.* Having carpels.

car'pen-ter (-pĕn-tẽr), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *carpentum* wagon.] An artificer in timber; a framer and builder of houses, ships, etc. — **car'pen-ter-ing,** *n.*

carpenter bee. Any of various bees (genus *Xylocopa* and allied genera) that gnaw long galleries in sound timber.

car'pen-try (kär'pĕn-trĭ), *n.* The work of a carpenter.

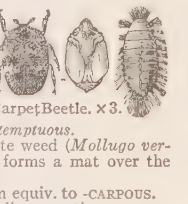
carp'er (kär'pẽr), *n.* One who carps; a faultfinder.

car'pet (kär'pĕt; 24), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL. *carpeta, carpita,* woolly cloths, L. *carpere* to pluck, card (wool).] **1.** A heavy woven or felted fabric; esp., a floor covering made in breadths to be sewed together and nailed to the floor. **2.** A covering suggestive of a carpet, as in softness, etc.; as, a *carpet* of leaves. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with or as with a carpet.

car'pet-bag' (-băg'), *n.* A traveler's portable bag, originally [nally made of carpet.

car'pet-bag'ger (-băg'ẽr), *n.* One traveling with a carpetbag; — a term of contempt orig. for itinerant wildcat bankers of the West, later esp. for Northerners who went south after the Civil War to live, esp. to seek profit under the often corrupt Reconstruction governments. *Slang, U. S.*

carpet beetle *or* **carpet bug.** A small beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*) which, in the larval state, does great damage to carpets, etc.; — called also *buffalo bug.*


Carpet Beetle. ×3.

car'pet-ing, *n.* Cloth or materials for carpets; carpets.

carpet knight. A knight who has spent his time in ease and luxury, as in a lady's boudoir. *Contemptuous.*

car'pet-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* A prostrate weed (*Mollugo verticillata*) of North America, that forms a mat over the ground.

-car'pic (-kär'pĭk). Combining form equiv. to -CARPOUS.

carp'ing (kär'pĭng), *p. a.* Faultfinding; captious.

car'po-go'ni-um (kär'pō-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -GONIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. καρπός fruit + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] *Bot.* In some thallophytes, as the red algæ, the flask-shaped basal portion of the procarp, in which the egg is formed, and which develops into the sporocarp or cystocarp after fertilization. — **car'po-go'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

car-pol'o-gy (kär-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. καρπός fruit + *-logy.*] That branch of plant anatomy which relates to the structure of fruit and seeds. — **car'po-log'i-cal** (kär'pō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **car-pol'o-gist** (kär-pŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

car-poph'a-gous (kär-pŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. καρπός fruit + *-phagous.*] Feeding on fruits.

car'po-phore (kär'pō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. καρπός fruit + *-phore.*] *Bot.* **a** In fungi, the stalk of a sporocarp. **b** A slender prolongation of the floral axis between the carpels, as in the geranium and many apiaccous and brassicaceous plants. **c** Incorrectly, the stipe of an ovary.

-car'pous (-kär'pŭs). [From Gr. καρπός fruit.] A suffix signifying *having* (such) *fruit* or (so many) *fruits;* as, syn*carpous,* mono*carpous.*

car'pus (kär'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CARPI (-pī). [NL., fr. Gr. καρπός wrist.] *Anat.* The wrist, or wrist bones collectively.

car'rack. Var. of CARACK.

car'ra-geen' (kăr'ă-gēn'), *n.* Also **car'ra-gheen'.** [From *Carragheen* or *Carrigeen*, Ireland.] A kind of cartilaginous seaweed which forms commercial Irish moss.

car'riage (kăr'ĭj), *n.* [OF. *cariage* luggage, carriage, fr. *carier* to cart. See CARRY.] **1.** Act of carrying; conveyance, esp. of goods. **2.** The price or expense of carrying. **3.** Act of carrying by assault; capture. **4.** Act or manner of conducting measures or projects; management. **5.** Manner of carrying one's body or self; bearing; demeanor. **6.** That which carries or conveys; as: **a** A wheeled vehicle for persons, esp. one designed for elegance and comfort. **b** A vehicle or support carrying a fixed burden; as, a gun *carriage.*

car'rick bend (kăr'ĭk). *Naut.* See KNOT, 1.

car'rick bitts. *Naut.* The bitts supporting the windlass.

car'ried (kăr'ĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of CARRY.

car'ri-er (-ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, carries, as: **a** A bearer; messenger. **b** One who carries goods for hire. **c** A mechanism by which something is supported and moved or is driven. **d** A carrier pigeon. **e** A conduit for water, etc. **f** *Chem.* A catalytic by whose agency some element or group is transferred from one compound to another; as, iron is a *carrier* of oxygen.

carrier pigeon. Orig., and in popular usage, a pigeon used to carry messages; technically, one of a certain fancy breed of pigeons of large size. The pigeons actually used for carrying messages or flying races are properly called *homing pigeons.* See HOMING PIGEON.

car'ri-ole. Var. of CARIOLE.

car'ri-on (-ŭn), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *caro* flesh.] The dead and putrefying body or flesh of an animal.

— *a.* Of or pertaining to carrion; feeding on carrion.

‖ **car-roc'cio** (kär-rōt'chō), *n.*; *pl.* CARROCCI (-chē). [It. See CAROCHE.] A car which accompanied the army and bore the standard of an Italian free city of the Middle Ages. The carroccio also bore a bell and, usually, a crucifix.

car'rom. Var. of CAROM.

‖ **car'ro-ma'ta** (kär'rō-mä'tä), *n.* [Sp. in Phil. I.] In the Philippines, a kind of light, two-wheeled, boxlike vehicle.

car'ron-ade' (kăr'ŭ-nād'), *n.* [From *Carron*, in Scotland.] A kind of obsolete, short, light iron cannon of large bore.

car'ron oil (kăr'ŭn). A lotion of equal parts of linseed oil and limewater, used as an application to burns and scalds; — first used at the Carron ironworks in Scotland.

car'rot (kăr'ŭt), *n.* [F. *carotte*, L. *carota.*] A biennial apiaceous plant (*Daucus carota*); also, its edible yellow or orange-red, usually spindle-shaped, root. — **car'rot-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

car'rou-sel' (kăr'ōō-zĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It., *carosello.*] **1.** A sort of tournament in which knights or cavalrymen, divided into troops, execute various evolutions, and often, formerly, allegorical dances, scenic shows, etc. **2.** A merry-go-round.

car'ry (kăr'ĭ), *v. t.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [OF. *carier, charier*, fr. *car, char*, car.] **1.** To convey, or transport, while supporting, orig. in a cart or car; to bear; transfer; take. **2.** To conduct; lead; guide; impel; move. **3.** To transfer from one place (as a country, book, or column) to another; as, to *carry* the war into Asia; to *carry* an account to the ledger; to *carry* a number in adding. **4.** *Golf.* To cover (a distance) or pass (an object) at a single stroke; as, to *carry* a bunker from the tee. **5.** To convey by extension or continuance; extend. **6.** *Hunting.* To follow, as the scent. **7.** To get or obtain, as by effort or force; capture. **8.** To succeed in; win; secure the adoption or passage of, as a motion. **9.** To support; sustain; hold; bear; bear about; as, to *carry* a wound; to *carry* an unborn child. **10.** To have as an attribute, property, or the like; to bear the aspect of; to show or exhibit; to imply; to involve. **11.** To bear (one's self); behave. **12.** To hold (a weapon or standard) in a certain prescribed way, practically vertically at the right side; — often used imperatively in commands; as, *carry* sabers! *carry* arms! **13.** To sustain the weight of; bear; as, pillars *carry* an arch. **14.** *Com.* To bear the charges or burden of having. **15.** To produce, as crops; to yield; to support, as cattle. **16.** To make good or valid; support; sustain; as, the decision in this case *carries* the other.

— *v. i.* **1.** To act as bearer. **2.** To have or exert propulsive power; as, some rifles *carry* a mile. **3.** To hold the head, etc.; as, a horse *carries* well when he holds his head high, with arching neck.

to carry on, to keep behaving or acting in a certain way; esp., *Colloq.*, to behave or act in a wild, rude, romping, or boisterous manner.

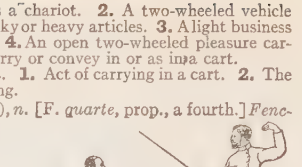
— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Mil.* The position assumed in response to the order "carry arms," "carry sabers," or the like. **2.** Range, as of a gun or projectile. **3.** A portage between navigable waters. *U. S. & Canada.*

car'ry-all' (-ôl'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *cariole.*] A kind of light, covered carriage for four or more persons. *U. S.*

cart (kärt), *n.* [AS. *cræt*, or Icel. *kartr.*] **1.** Any of various vehicles, as a chariot. **2.** A two-wheeled vehicle for transporting bulky or heavy articles. **3.** A light business or delivery wagon. **4.** An open two-wheeled pleasure carriage. — *v. t.* To carry or convey in or as in a cart.

cart'age (kär'tăj), *n.* **1.** Act of carrying in a cart. **2.** The price paid for carting.

carte, ‖**quarte** (kärt), *n.* [F. *quarte*, prop., a fourth.] *Fencing.* A certain position in thrusting or parrying.



Thrust and Parry in Carte.

carte (kärt), *n.* [F. See 1st CARD.] **1.** Bill of fare; — used esp. in *à la carte.* **2.** Short for CARTE DE VISITE.

‖ **c a r t e' b l a n c h e'** (kärt' blänsh') [F., lit., white paper.], blank paper with a person's signature, etc., given to another with permission to superscribe what he pleases; unconditional power. — ‖ **c. de vi'site'** (dĕ vē'zēt') ; pl., CARTES DE VISITE (kärt). [F.] **a** A visiting card. **b** A portrait photograph, about 2¼ x 3¼ in., close-trimmed.

car'tel (kär'tĕl'; kär-tĕl'), *n.* [F., dim. deriv. fr. L. *charta* paper.] **1.** Letter of defiance or challenge, as to a duel. **2.** A written agreement between opposing nations.

cart'er (kär'tĕr), *n.* One who carts; a teamster.

Car-te'sian (kär-tē'zhăn), *a.* [From Renatus *Cartesius*, Latinized form of René *Descartes.*] Of or pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes, his writings, theories, or methods.

Cartesian devil, diver, *or* **imp,** *Physics,* a hollow glass figure placed in a vessel of water having a cover so arranged that pressure forces the water into the figure, which hangs suspended, sinks, or floats, according to the pressure; — called also *bottle imp.*

Cartesian Devil.

— *n.* A follower of Descartes; an adherent of Cartesian philosophy. — **Car-te'sian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Car'tha-gin'i-an (kär'thă-jĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Carthage, in Africa. — *n.* An inhabitant of Carthage.

Car-thu'sian (kär-thū'zhăn), *n.* A member of a very austere religious order, founded near Chartreuse, France, by St. Bruno, in 1086.

car'ti-lage (kär'tĭ-lăj), *n.* [L. *cartilago.*] *Anat.* **1.** A translucent elastic tissue composing most of the skeleton of the embryos and very young of all vertebrates; gristle. **2.** A part or structure composed of cartilage.

car'ti-lag'i-nous (kär'tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Composed of, containing, or pertaining to, cartilage. **2.** *Zoöl.* Having the skeleton mostly of cartilage, as the sharks.

Car'tist (kär'tĭst), *n.* [Sp. *cartista*, fr. *carta* paper, document. See CHART.] In Spain and Portugal, one who supports the Constitution.

car'to-gram (kär'tō-grăm), *n.* [F. *cartogramme.* See 1st CARD; -GRAM.] A map showing statistics geographically, by shades or curves; a statistical map.

car'to-graph (-gråf), *n.* [F. *carte* map + E. *-graph.*] A map or chart.

car-tog'ra-phy (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [See 1st CARD; -GRAPHY.] The making of charts or maps. — **car-tog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **car'to-graph'ic** (kär'tō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal,** *a.*

car'to-man'cy (kär'tō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [See 1st CARD; -MANCY.] Divination by means of playing cards.

car'ton (kär'tŏn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Pasteboard, as for boxes; also, a pasteboard box. **2.** A white disk or circle within the bull's-eye of a rifle target; a shot which strikes this.

car-toon' (kär-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *carton*, fr. L. *charta* paper.] **1.** *Fine Arts.* A full-size design or study to serve as a model, as of a fresco. **2.** A large pictorial sketch. **3.** A pictorial caricature. — **car-toon',** *v. t.* — **car-toon'ist,** *n.*

car-touche', ‖**car-touch'** (-tōōsh'), *n.* [F. *cartouche*, fr. It., fr. L. *charta* paper.] **1.** In some fireworks, the case holding the inflammable materials. **2.** *Arch.* **a** A scroll-shaped ornament. **b** A tablet of ornamental form. **3.** *Astron.* A curve exhibiting the varying visibility of an object, as of a canal on Mars. **4.** *Archæol.* An oval or oblong figure, as on monuments, containing a sovereign's name. See HIEROGLYPHIC, *Illust.*

car'tridge (kär'trĭj), *n.* [From F. *cartouche.* See CARTOUCHE.] **1.** A case, capsule, shell, or bag, as of metal or pasteboard, holding an explosive charge, esp. for a firearm, and in small arms and some cannon holding also the projectile. **2.** *Photog.* **a** A small case or capsule of chemicals. **b** A roll of protected films for insertion in a camera.

car'tu-la-ry (kär'tū-lă-rĭ). Var. of CHARTULARY.

cart'whip' (kärt'hwĭp'), *v. t.* To punish with a cart whip.

— *v. i.* To move with violent sinuosities, like a cart whip.

car'u-cate (kăr'ŏŏ-kāt), *n.* [LL. *carucata, carrucata*, fr. *carruca* plow.] A measure of land and unit for assessment, formerly in use in England, equiv. to the *hide* or *plowgang*.

car'un-cle (kăr'ŭŋ-k'l; kə-rŭŋ'-), *n.* [L. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro* flesh.] **1.** A naked fleshy excrescence, as the wattles and comb of certain birds. **2.** *Bot.* An excrescence or outgrowth from the seed coat at or near the hilum of a seed. — **ca-run'cu-lar** (kə-rŭŋ'kŭ-lər), **ca-run'cu-late** (-lāt), **ca-run'cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

carve (kärv), *v. t.;* CARVED (kärvd), *Obs. or Archaic* CARV'EN; CARV'ING. [AS. *ceorfan.*] **1.** To cut; esp., to cut in an artistic manner; to sculpture. **2.** To cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table. — *v. i.* **1.** To cut up meat. **2.** To divide and assign as in carving at table; serve; minister. — *n.* A carving; a carving stroke or cut.

car'vel (kär'vĕl), *n.* A caravel.

car'vel-built', *a. Shipbuilding.* Built with the planks meeting flush at the seams.

1 Carvel-built; 2 Clinker-built; 3, 4 Section at a rib.

carv'en (kär'v'n), *p. a.* Wrought by carving; ornamented by carving; carved.

carv'er (-vẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, carves.

carv'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of one who carves. **2.** Carved work; decorative sculpture.

car'y-at'id (kăr'ĭ-ăt'ĭd), *n.*; *pl.* E. -IDS (-ĭdz), L. -IDES (-ĭ-dēz). [From L., fr. Gr. Καρυάτιδες, lit., priestesses in the temple of Artemis at Caryæ, in Laconia.] *Arch.* A draped female figure supporting an entablature.

Caryatid from the Erechtheum.

car'y-o-ki-ne'sis (kăr'ĭ-ō-kĭ-nē'sĭs), **car'y-o-ki-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), etc. Vars. of KARYOKINESIS, etc.

car'y-o-phyl-la'ceous (-fĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. καρύοφυλλον clove tree; κάρυον nut + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* **1.** = SILENACEOUS. **2.** Having a corolla of five long-clawed petals inclosed in a tubular calyx, as in the pink.

car'y-op'sis (-ŏp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -OPSES (-sēz), -OPSIDES (-ŏp'sĭ-dēz). [Gr. κάρυον nut kernel + ὄψις appearance.] *Bot.* A small-celled, dry, indehiscent fruit, with fruit and seed in a single grain, as in wheat, barley, and other grasses. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

Ca-sa'ba, *or* **Cas-sa'ba, mel'on** (kə-sä'bə). [From *Kassaba*, in Smyrna, Asia Minor, whence the melon was introduced.] A type of winter muskmelon.

cas'a-reep. Var. of CASSAREEP.

ca-sa'va. Var. of CASSAVA.

cas'ca-bel (kăs'kə-bĕl), *n.* [Sp., prop., a little bell.] In certain muzzle-loading cannon, a projection at the rear of the breech.

cas-cade' (kăs-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *cascata*, fr. *cascare* to fall.] **1.** A waterfall less than a cataract. **2.** Something suggestive of a cascade; specif.: **a** A kind of firework. **b** A fall of gathered lace, etc., on a dress. — *v. i.;* -CAD'ED (-kād'ĕd); -CAD'ING. To fall in a cascade.

cas'ca-ra buck'thorn' (kăs'kə-rä). A buckthorn (*Rhamnus purshiana*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, yielding cascara sagrada; — called also *bearwood.*

cas'ca-ra sa-gra'da (kăs'kə-rä sä-grä'dä; *the drug is popularly called* kăs-kā'rə *or* kăs-kăr'ə). [Sp. *cáscara sagrada*, lit., holy bark.] *Pharm.* The bark of a California buckthorn, used as a mild cathartic or laxative.

cas'ca-ril'la (kăs'kə-rĭl'ə), *n., or* **cascarilla bark.** [Sp. *cascarilla* a small thin bark, Peruvian bark, dim. of *cáscara* bark.] **1.** *Pharm.* The aromatic bark of a West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Croton eluteria*). It is used as a tonic and stomachic. **2.** The shrub itself.

cas'ca-ron' (kăs'kə-rōn'), *n.* [Sp. *cascarón.*] Lit., an eggshell; hence, an eggshell filled with confetti to be thrown by revelers at balls, carnivals, etc. *Western U. S.*

case (kās), *n.* [F. *cas*, fr. L. *casus*, fr. *cadere* to fall, happen.] **1.** An instance of the kind; a special state of affairs; as, a *case* of injustice. **2.** Condition; actual state of things or affairs; as, that being the *case*, we will not go; specif., physical condition. **3.** *Med. & Surg.* A patient under treatment; an instance of sickness or injury. **4.** *Law.* A suit or action; a cause. **5.** A person peculiar in some way; a character. *Slang.* **6.** *Gram.* One of the forms, or of the inflectional changes in form, of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicate its sense relation to other words; as, the objective *case* denotes the relation of object. Loosely, the sense relation itself. — **Syn.** Situation, circumstances; plight, predicament; contingency, conjuncture, event.

case, *n.* [OF. *casse*, fr. L. *capsa*, fr. *capere* to hold.] **1.** A box, sheath, or covering. **2.** A box and its contents; quantity in a box; hence, set. **3.** *Print.* A shallow divided tray for type. The *upper case* contains capitals, accented and marked letters, etc.; the *lower case*, the small letters, figures, etc. **4.** An inclosing frame or framework; as, a window *case.* **5.** A pair; couple; brace; as, a *case* of pistols. **6.** *Bookbinding.* A book cover that is separately made complete before fastening in the stitched sheets. **7.** The cavity in the head of the sperm whale which contains spermaceti and a fine oil. [in a case; incase.] — *v. t.;* CASED (kāst); CAS'ING (kās'ĭng). To inclose or put [in a case; incase.]

ca'se-ate (kā'sē-āt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'-ĭng). [L. *caseatus* mixed with cheese, fr. *caseus* cheese.] *Med.* To become cheesy; undergo caseous degeneration.

ca'se-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Conversion into cheese. **2.** *Med.* Caseous degeneration.

case'-bay', *n. Arch.* Any bay or division of a roof or floor, except a tail-bay, comprising two principals with the joists or purlins between them.

case bottle. **a** A bottle fitting into a case with others. **b** A bottle having a protecting case.

case'hard'en (kās'här'd'n), *v. t.* **1.** To harden superficially, as iron or steel. **2.** To render insensible to good influences or external impressions.

ca'se-in (kā'sē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] A proteid precipitated from milk, esp. by rennet, important in cheese.

ca'se-in'o-gen (-ĭn'ŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*casein* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific proteid of milk. See CASEIN.

case knife. A knife carried, or such as is kept, in a sheath or case, such knives formerly being often used at table; hence, a table knife. [law.]

case law. *Law.* Law made by decided cases; judge-made

case'mate (kās'māt), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Fort.* A bombproof chamber, as for cannon. **2.** In ships of war, an armored inclosure where guns are mounted. — **case'mat'ed,** *a.*

case'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A window sash opening on hinges; hence, chiefly *Poetic*, a window with such a sash or sashes. **2.** An incasement; casing. — **-ment-ed,** *a.*

ca'se-ose (kā'sē-ōs), *n.* [*casein* + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble product, as proteose, formed in the gastric and pancreatic digestion of casein and caseinogen.

ca'se-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] Of, pert. to, or like, cheese; having the qualities of cheese; cheesy. **caseous degeneration,** *Med.*, a morbid process in which the products of inflammation are converted into a cheesy substance.

ca-sern', ca-serne' (kə-zûrn'; kā'zẽrn), *n.* [F. *caserne.*] *Mil.* One of a series of buildings in garrison towns, usually near the ramparts, used as barracks.

case shot. A collection of small projectiles contained in a case. See CANISTER.

case system. *Law.* The system of teaching law in which the instruction is primarily a historical and inductive study of leading or selected cases, with or without the use of textbooks for reference and collateral reading.

case'worm' (kās'wûrm'), *n.* A worm or larva that makes a case or tube to protect its body, as the caddis worm.

cash (kăsh), *n.* [It. *cassa* box, case, fr. L. *capsa.*] **1.** Money, esp. ready money. **2.** Money or its equivalent paid promptly after purchasing; as, to sell goods for *cash.* — *v. t.* To pay or receive cash for; as, to *cash* a check.

cash, *n. sing. & pl.* [Tamil & Kanarese *kāsu.*] **1.** Any of various coins of small value in India, China, etc.; esp., a Chinese (and Japanese) alloyed copper coin, worth about $\frac{1}{7\frac{1}{7}}$ of a cent. **2.** A Chinese money of account, of such value that 48 cash coins equal 100 cash of account.

ca-shaw' (kə-shô'). Var. of CUSHAW. *U. S.*

cash'book' (kăsh'bŏŏk'), *n. Bookkeeping.* A book in which is kept a record of all money received or paid out.

ca-shew' (kə-shōō'), *n.* [F. *acajou*, fr. Brazilian native name.] A tropical tree (*Anacardium occidentale*), native of America, but naturalized in all warm countries; also, its edible nut (**cashew nut**) yielding a sweet oil.

cash-ier' (kăsh-ēr'), *n.* [F. *caissier.*] **1.** One who has charge of money. **2.** One who has charge of payments and receipts (moneys, checks, notes, etc.), as in a bank.

cash-ier', *v. t.* [From D., fr. F., fr. L. *cassare* to annul, *cassus* empty, useless.] **1.** To discharge; dismiss with ignominy from military service or a place of trust. **2.** To discard; cast off.

cash-ier's' check (kăsh-ērz'). *Banking.* A check drawn by a bank upon its own funds, signed by the cashier.

cash'mere (kăsh'mēr, kăsh'mēr'), *n.* **1.** A shawl of cashmere (sense 2). **2.** A rich stuff for shawls, scarfs, etc., originally made in Cashmere (Kashmir), India, from the soft wool of goats; also, a dress fabric imitating it.

ca-shoo' (kə-shōō'). Var. of CATECHU.

cash register. A device for recording the amount of cash received, usually having an automatic adding machine and a money drawer and exhibiting the amount of the sale.

cas'i-mere (kăs'ĭ-mēr), **cas'i-mire.** Vars. of CASSIMERE.

cas'ing (kās'ĭng), *n.* Something that incases, or material for incasing; a case.

ca-si'no (kə-sē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NOS (-nōz), It. -NI (-nē). [It., dim. of *casa* house, L. *casa* cottage.] **1.** In Italy, a kind of country house. **2.** A building or room for social meet-

ings, amusements, etc. **3.** = CASSINO. **4.** In England and the United States, a house designed after the style of an Italian casino, either one-storied or with at least one front pretending to be so.

cask (kăsk), *n.* [Sp. *casco* potsherd, cask.] **1.** A barrel-shaped vessel of staves, hoops, and heads, usually for liquids; — a generic term for *barrel, hogshead, pipe, butt, keg,* etc. **2.** Sometimes, such a vessel larger or smaller than the ordinary barrel, as the hogshead, keg, etc. **3.** A cask and its contents; hence, the quantity a cask will hold.

cas'ket (kăs'kĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A small chest or box, as for jewels. **2.** A coffin, esp. an expensive one. *U. S.*

Cas'pi-an (kăs'pĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Caspian Sea.

casque (kăsk), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *casco.* See CASK.] A piece of armor for the head; a helmet. — **casqued** (kăskt), *a.*

Cas-sa'ba mel'on. See CASABA MELON.

Cas-san'dra (kă-săn'drȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κασσάνδρα.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Priam of Troy. Apollo, who loved her, made her prophetic, but, becoming angry with her, decreed that no one should believe her prophecies.

cas'sa-reep (kăs'ȧ-rēp), *n.* A preparation made, in the West Indies, by boiling the sap of the bitter cassava. It is the basis of the dish called *pepper pot.*

cas-sa'tion (kă-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Act of annulling, canceling, or quashing; abrogation.

cas-sa'va (kă-sä'vȧ), *n.* [From F., fr. Sp., fr. Haitian *kasabi.*] Any of several plants (genus *Manihot,* esp. *Manihot manihot,* the bitter cassava) cultivated in the tropics for their rootstocks, which yield a nutritious starch; also, the starch. Cf. CASSAREEP.

cas'se-role (kăs'ĕ-rōl; kăs'ĕ-rōl'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A saucepan. **2.** *Chem.* A small round dish with a handle. **3.** *Cookery.* A mold of boiled rice, mashed potato, or paste, baked, and filled with vegetables or meat. **4.** A covered earthenware baking dish.

‖**cas'sette'** (kȧ'sĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *casse* case.] **1.** A casket. **2.** *Photog.* A plate holder.

cas'sia (kăsh'ȧ; -ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κασσία;* of Semitic origin.] **1.** An inferior kind of cinnamon; also, any of the trees (genus *Cinnamomum*) that produce it. **2.** Any of various plants (genus *Cassia*), of warm regions, which bear pods having laxative pulp; also, the pulp.

cas'si-mere (kăs'ĭ-mēr), *n.* Also **ker'sey-mere.** A thin twilled woolen cloth, used for men's garments.

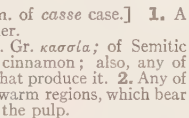
cas'si-nette' (kăs'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A cloth with a cotton warp, and a woof of very fine wool or of wool and silk.

cas-si'no (kă-sē'nō), *n.* [It. *casino* a small house, gaming house. See CASINO.] A certain game at cards.

cas'si-o-ber'ry (kăs'ĭ-ō-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [NL. *cassine,* from the language of the Florida Indians.] **1.** The yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*) or its fruit. **2.** The fruit of a shrub (*Viburnum obovatum*) of the southern United States.

Cas'si-o-pe'ia (kăs'ĭ-ō-pē'yȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κασσιόπεια.] **1.** See ANDROMEDA. **2.** [*gen.* CASSIOPEIÆ (-yē).] *Astron.* A northern constellation between Andromeda and Cepheus; — named in honor of the wife of Cepheus, a fabulous king of Ethiopia.

Cassiopeia's Chair. *Astron.* A group of stars in the constellation Cassiopeia, crudely resembling a chair; also, the entire constellation.



Cassiopeia's Chair.

cas-sit'er-ite (kă-sĭt'ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *κασσίτερος* tin.] *Min.* Native tin dioxide, SnO_2; tinstone, a mineral usually brown or black in color. It is the chief source of metallic tin.

cas'sock (kăs'ŭk), *n.* [From F., fr. It. *casacca.*] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** A long close-fitting garment worn by certain clergy, or their assistants, under their vestments, by vergers as an outer garment, etc. **b** A shorter, light, double-breasted coat or jacket, usually of black silk, worn under the Geneva gown. **2. a** The clerical office, esp. that of an Anglican clergyman. **b** One wearing a cassock; esp., a clergyman. — **cas'socked** (-ŭkt), *p. a.*

cas'so-wa-ry (-ō-wā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Malay *kasuări.*] Any of several large ratite birds (genus *Casuarius*) of New Guinea, Australia, etc., related to the emu.

cast (kăst), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* CAST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAST'ING. **1.** To throw; fling. **2.** Hence: **a** To project or impel as if by throwing; as, to *cast* a shadow. **b** To deposit or place, esp. in a decisive or violent manner; as, to *cast* a man into prison. **c** To deposit (a ballot) formally or officially; give (a vote). **d** To direct or bestow; as, to *cast* a glance upon something. **3.** To throw off, out, or away; as, the horse *cast* a shoe. **4. a** To shed; molt. **b** To bring forth; bear; esp., to slink. **c** To vomit. **d** To reject as unfit or disqualified; throw off; discard. **5.** To throw down; overthrow; specif.: **a** To throw on or to the ground. **b** To defeat in a lawsuit; as, to be *cast* in damages. **c** To find guilty; convict; condemn. *Obs. or Dial.* **6.** To compute; reckon; calculate; specif.: **a** To calculate astrologically; as, to *cast* a horoscope. **b** To conjecture; forecast. **7.** To consider; contrive; plan. *Obs. or R.* **8.** To put into proper shape; arrange; dispose; specif.: **a** *Art.* To arrange, dispose, or adjust (formerly colors, now only draperies). **b** To allot (as the parts of a play among actors); to allot or assign the parts of (a play); also, to assign (an actor) for a part. **9.** To throw up, or form by throwing up, as earth, a mound, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.* **10.** To form (liquid material) by pouring it into a mold and letting it harden; to found; as, to *cast* iron. **11.** Specif., *Print.,* to stereotype or electrotype. **12.** To turn; twist; specif.: **a** *Naut.* To veer or turn. *Obs. or R.* **b** To turn (the balance or scale); hence: to make preponderate; decide; as, a *casting* vote. — **Syn.** See THROW. — **to cast away,** to wreck.

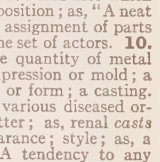
— *v. i.* **1.** To throw; project; specif.: **a** To throw dice. **b** To throw forth a line in angling, esp. one with a fly. **2.** To vomit. **3.** To consider; plan; scheme. **4.** To add figures. **5.** To conjecture; forecast. **6.** To receive form or shape in a mold. **7.** To turn or twist; specif.: **a** To warp; twist out of shape. **b** *Naut.* To turn; veer; also, to tack; wear ship. **8.** *Hunting.* To make a cast (sense 18), as hounds.

— *n.* **1.** The act or manner of casting; a throw. **2.** Distance to which a thing can be thrown. **3. a** A throw of dice; also, the number or aggregate thrown. **b** A stroke of fortune; hence: fortune; chance. **4.** A turn; change of direction or course; specif.: **a** A turn of the eye; hence: a look; glance; expression. **b** A fixed turn, twist, or bent; a warp. **5.** An assistance rendered by giving one a ride on his way; a "lift." **6.** The thing or quantity thrown; as, a *cast* of seed. **7.** A throwing down, off, etc.; also, that which is cast; hence: the mass of undigested feathers, bones, etc., thrown up from a hawk's or owl's stomach; also, the excrement of the earthworm or lugworm ejected in a convoluted mass. **8.** Computation; reckoning; esp., addition; also, conjecture; forecast. **9.** Form into which anything is thrown; arrangement; disposition; as, "A neat *cast* of verse." Hence, specif.: The assignment of parts in a play to the various actors; also, the set of actors. **10.** Act of casting, or founding; also, the quantity of metal cast at a single operation. **11.** An impression or mold; a pattern. **12.** Thing formed in a mold or form; a casting. **13.** *Med.* A formation in cavities of various diseased organs, composed of effused plastic matter; as, renal *casts* from the kidneys. **14.** Form; appearance; style; as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance. **15.** A tendency to any color; a tinge; a hue. **16.** A degree; a dash; a tinge, as of some quality. **17.** Kind; sort; stamp; type. **18.** *Hunting.* A scattering of the hounds in various directions to search for a lost scent; — also fig. **19. a** A throw of a fishing line, net, sounding lead, etc.; also, that which is so thrown or used; specif., *Angling,* the flies attached to the line at one time. **b** A place adapted to fishing or angling. **20.** *Falconry.* The number (a couple) of hawks let go at one time from the hand; hence, of other birds, a couple. — **Syn.** See TURN.

Cas-ta'li-a (kăs-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κασταλία.] A fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Cas-ta'li-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Castalia or the Muses.

cas'ta-net (kăs'tȧ-nĕt'; kăs'tȧ-nĕt'), *n.* [From F., fr. Sp., fr. L. *castanea* chestnut.] An instrument consisting of two small ivory or wooden shells clicked together in accompaniment to dances and music; — usually in *pl.*



Castanets.

cast'a-way' (kăst'ȧ-wā'), *a.* Thrown away; cast adrift. — *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is rejected. **2.** A shipwrecked person.

caste (kăst), *n.* [Pg. *casta* race, prop., unmixed race, L. *castus* pure.] **1.** One of the hereditary classes into which the native society of India is divided. **2. a** Any similar division or class of society. **b** The position conferred by the caste system or principle.

cas'tel-lan (kăs'tĕ-lăn), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *castellanus* of a castle, *castellum* castle.] A governor or warden of a castle.

cas'tel-la-ny (-lă-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). Office or jurisdiction of a castellan; territory or jurisdiction of a castle.

cas'tel-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Built or formed like a castle; battlemented. **2.** Provided or dotted with castles.

cas'tel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A castellated structure.

cast'er (kăs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, casts. **2.** A vial for condiments at the table; a cruet; also, a stand to hold a set of cruets. **3.** A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is supported.

cas'ti-gate (kăs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *castigatus,* p. p. of *castigare; castus* pure + *agere* to drive.] To punish; chastise, as with words or blows.

cas'ti-ga'tion (kăs'tĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* Punishment; esp., severe punishment or reproof.

cas'ti-ga'tor (kăs'tĭ-gā'tĕr), *n.* One who castigates.

cas'ti-ga-to-ry (-gă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a castigator or castigation; punitive; corrective.

Cas'tile soap (kăs'tēl'; kăs-tēl'). [From *Castile*, Spain.] A kind of fine hard soap made from olive oil.

Cas-til'ian (kăs-tĭl'yăn), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or native of Castile, in Spain. **2.** The standard form of the Spanish language. — *a.* Of or pert. to Castile, or its inhabitants.

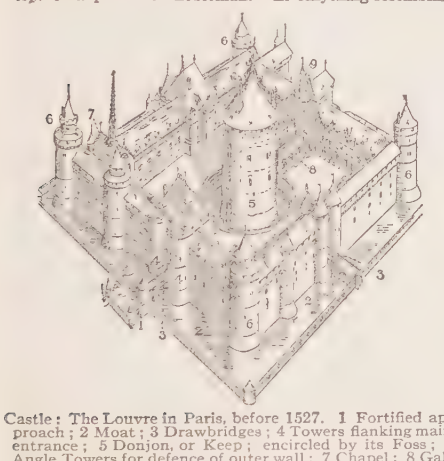
cast'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CAST. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, casts. **2.** That which is cast, as in a mold.

casting vote, c. vote, the decisive voice or vote of a presiding officer when the votes are equally divided.

cast iron. See IRON.

cast'-i'ron, *a.* Made of cast iron; hence: hard; rigid.

cas'tle (kăs''l), *n.* [From AS., fr. OF., fr. L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum* fortified place, castle.] **1.** A large fortified building or set of buildings; fortress; citadel; stronghold, esp. of a prince or nobleman. **2.** Anything resembling



Castle: The Louvre in Paris, before 1527. 1 Fortified approach; 2 Moat; 3 Drawbridges; 4 Towers flanking main entrance; 5 Donjon, or Keep; encircled by its Foss; 6 Angle Towers for defence of outer wall; 7 Chapel; 8 Gallery between the donjon and the north wing; 9 Grand Staircase. The enclosing buildings contain guardrooms, storehouses, living apartments, halls of assembly, etc.

or likened to a castle; as: **a** A massive or imposing house or mansion. **b** A small wooden defensive tower, as on an elephant's back. **c** *Chess.* = ROOK.

— *v. t.*; -TLED ('ld); -TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To put or inclose in or as in a castle. **2.** *Chess.* To cause (the king) to castle. — *v. i. Chess.* To move the king two squares toward a castle and then (as part of the same move) the castle to the square next past the king; also, of the king, to move as above.

cas'tled (kăs''ld), *a.* **1.** Having a castle or castles; supporting a castle. **2.** Fortified; turreted.

cast'-off', *a.* Cast or laid aside; castaway; discarded; as, *cast-off* clothes. — *n.* **1.** Act of casting off. **2.** A person or thing that has been cast off.

cas'tor (kăs'tĕr), *n.* [L., the beaver, Gr. *κάστωρ.*] **1.** The beaver. *Rare.* **2.** Castoreum. **3.** A hat, esp. of beaver fur. **4.** A light drab color.

cas'tor, *n.* A vial or cruet; a caster.

Cas'tor, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κάστωρ.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* See DIOSCURI. **2.** *Astron.* See GEMINI.

cas-to're-um (kăs-tō'rē-ŭm), *n.* [L. See 1st CASTOR.] An orange-brown substance, with a penetrating odor, secreted by the beaver, used in medicine and by perfumers.

cas'tor—oil' plant. A slightly woody Asiatic plant (*Ricinus communis*) naturalized in all the tropics, and bearing **castor beans** which yield a cathartic oil, **castor oil.**

cas'tra-me-ta'tion (kăs'tră-mē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *castra* camp + *metari* to measure off.] *Mil.* The making, or laying out, of a camp.

cas'trate (kăs'trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING. [L. *castratus*, p. p. of *castrare* to castrate.] **1.** To emasculate; geld. **2.** To mutilate; esp. to expurgate, as a book.

cas-tra'tion (kăs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of castrating.

cas'u-al (kăzh'ū-ăl; kăz'-), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *casualis*, fr. *casus.* See CASE.] **1.** Happening without design and unexpectedly; coming by chance. **2.** Coming without regularity; incidental. **3.** Uncertain; precarious. *Obs.* **4.** Having the air of a chance or unpremeditated occurrence; cursory. **5.** Superficial; not penetrating or thorough; also lacking foresight, plan, or method; careless. — **Syn.** Fortuitous, occasional, unforeseen, unpremeditated. See ACCIDENTAL.

cas'u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A condition of things in which chance rules. **2.** The doctrine that all things exist or are controlled by chance. — **cas'u-al-ist,** *n.*

cas'u-al-ly, *adv.* Without design; accidentally; fortuitously; by chance; occasionally; incidentally; by the way.

cas'u-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Chance; accident; contingency. **2.** An unfortunate occurrence; a mishap. **3.** In *pl. Mil. & Nav.* Losses caused by death, wounds, discharge, capture, or desertion. — **Syn.** See ACCIDENT.

cas'u-ist (kăzh'ū-ĭst; kăz'-), *n.* [L. *casus* fall, case.] One skilled in, or given to, casuistry.

cas'u-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to casuists or casu-
cas'u-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } istry. — **cas'u-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cas'u-ist-ry (kăzh'ū-ĭs-trĭ; kăz'-), *n.*; *pl.* -ISTRIES (-trĭz). **1.** Science or doctrine dealing with questions of right or wrong in conduct. **2.** Sophistical, equivocal, or false reasoning or teaching as to duties and morals.

‖ **ca'sus** (kā'sŭs), *n.* [L., lit., a fall, falling.] An event; occasion; combination of circumstances; case. — **ca'sus bel'li** (bĕl'ī) [L.], an event or combination of events which is a cause of war, or may be alleged as a justification of war.

cat (kăt), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A carnivorous domesticated quadruped (*Felis domestica*) which is the type of a family (*Felidæ*) including the lion, tiger, leopard, puma, cheetah, various species of tiger cats, wild cats, lynxes, etc.; also, any member of the family. **2.** A person suggestive in some way of a cat, as a spiteful woman. **3.** Short for CATFISH. **4. a** A strong tackle used to hoist an anchor to the cathead of a ship. **b** A catboat. **5.** Any of certain games, or things used in them: **a** Tipcat. **b** The pointed stick batted in tipcat, etc. **c** The bat used in tipcat. **d** A game of ball, called, according to the number of batters, *one old cat, two old cat,* etc. **6.** A cat-o'-nine-tails.

— *v. t.*; CAT'TED; CAT'TING. *Naut.* **1.** To bring, as an anchor, up to the cathead. **2.** To flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

cata-, cat-, cath-. [Gr. *κατα-, κατ-* (before vowels), *καθ-* (before aspirates), fr. *κατά* down.] A prefix in words of Greek origin (sometimes coming through Latin) and in compounds on Greek analogies. It denotes *down, downward, away, in accordance with, against, very, completely,* but in English its separate force is often not felt.

cat'a-chre'sis (kăt'ă-krē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κατάχρησις; κατά* against + *χρῆσθαι* to use.] Misuse of words or abuse of terms: **a** *Rhetoric.* A figure by which one word is wrongly put for another, or by which a word is wrested from its true signification. **b** *Philol.* The use of a word in an improper form through mistake as to its origin, as *calcariferous* for *calciferous.* — **cat'a-chres'tic** (-krĕs'tĭk), **cat'a-chres'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cat'a-cli'nal (-klī'năl), *a.* [*cata-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.] *Geol.* Descending in the direction toward which strata dip; as, a *cataclinal* valley; — opposed to *anaclinal.*

cat'a-clysm (kăt'ă-klĭz'm), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *κατακλυσμός; κατά* downward, against + *κλύζειν* to wash.] **1.** A flood of water; deluge. **2.** Any violent change involving sudden and great alterations of the earth's surface; hence, fig., an upheaval, esp. social or political. — **cat'a-clys'mal** (-klĭz'măl), **cat'a-clys'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

cat'a-comb (-kōm), *n.* [From It., fr. LL. *catacumba.*] A subterranean place of burial, esp. one consisting of passages with side recesses for tombs; — usually in *pl.*

cat'a-cous'tics (-kōōs'tĭks; -kous'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [*cata-* + *acoustics.*] *Physics.* That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes. See ACOUSTICS.

cat'a-di-op'tric (-dī-ŏp'trĭk) } *a. Physics.* Pert. to, pro-
cat'a-di-op'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } duced by, or involving, both reflection and refraction of light.

cat'a-di-op'trics (-trĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science treating of catadioptric phenomena.

ca-tad'ro-mous (kă-tăd'rō-mŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Living in fresh water, and going to the sea to spawn, as the eel; — opposed to *anadromous.*

cat'a-falque (kăt'ă-fălk), *n.* [F., fr. It. *catafalco* scaffold, funeral canopy.] A temporary structure sometimes used to hold the remains in funeral solemnities.

Cat'a-lan (-lăn), *a.* [Catalan *Català*, fem. *Catalana.*] Of or pert. to Catalonia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Catalonia; also, the language spoken in Catalonia, Valencia, and vicinity, in part of southern France, etc. It is a Romance language, an offshoot of Provençal with affinities toward Spanish.

cat'a-lec'tic (-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *καταληκτικός* incomplete, deriv. of *κατά* down + *λήγειν* to stop.] *Pros.* Wanting a syllable at the end.

cat'a-lep'sy (kăt'ă-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κατάληψις* a seizure; deriv. of *κατά* down + *λαμβάνειν* to seize.] *Med.* A sudden suspension of sensation and volition, with muscular rigidity.

cat'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to catalepsy; resembling catalepsy; affected with catalepsy; as, a *cataleptic* fit, patient, etc. — *n.* A person subject to catalepsy.

cat'a-lep'ti-form (kăt'ă-lĕp'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*cataleptic* + *form.*] *Med.* Like, or of the nature of, catalepsy.

cat'a-logue (kăt'ă-lôg), *n.* Also **cat'a-log.** [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κατάλογος* list; *κατά* down, completely + *λέγειν* to pick out, count.] A list; register; esp., a list of names, titles, or articles arranged, usually, alphabetically. — **Syn.** See LIST. — *v. t.;* -LOGUED (-lôgd); -LOGU'ING (-lôg'ĭng). To make a list or catalogue of; insert in a catalogue. — *v. i.* To make, or work upon, a catalogue. — **cat'a-logu'er** (-lôg'ẽr), *n.* Also **cat'a-log'er.**

‖ **ca'ta'logue' rai'son'né'** (*F. pron.* kà'tà'lôg' rĕ'zô'nā'). [F.] Lit., reasoned catalogue; a catalogue of books, etc., classed according to their subjects.

ca-tal'pa (kă-tăl'pă), *n.* [NL., fr. the language of the Indians of Carolina.] Any of a small genus (*Catalpa*) of American and Asiatic broad-leaved bignoniaceous trees, bearing long pods.

ca-tal'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.;* *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *κατάλυσις* dissolution, deriv. of *κατά* wholly + *λύειν* to loose.] *Chem.* Acceleration of a reaction (orig. decomposition only) produced by the presence of a substance (called the *catalytic agent* or *catalyzer*) which itself appears to remain unchanged.

cat'a-lyt'ic (kăt'ă-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or causing, catalysis. — *n. Chem.* An agent employed in catalysis, as platinum black, aluminium chloride, etc.

cat'a-lyze (kăt'ă-līz), *v. t.;* -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To subject to, or decompose by, catalysis. — **-lyz'er,** *n.*

cat'a-ma-ran' (kăt'ă-mă-răn'), *n.* [Tamil *kaṭṭu* a binding + *maram* tree.] **1.** A kind of raft or float made of logs or pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by paddles or sails. **2.** Any vessel with twin hulls side by side.

cat'a-me'ni-a (-mē'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τὰ καταμήνια.*] *Physiol.* The menses. — **cat'a-me'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

cat'a-mount (kăt'ă-mount), *n.* [*cat* + *a* for *of* + *mount.*] Any of various wild animals of the cat family; in America, usually, the cougar or a lynx. *Now chiefly U. S.*

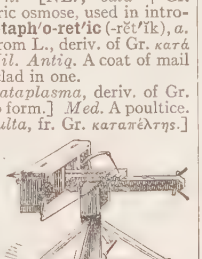
cat'a-moun'tain (kăt'ă-moun'tĭn), *or* **cat'-o'-moun'tain** (kăt'ô-), *n.* Any of various wild animals of the cat family; esp.: **a** The European wild cat. **b** The leopard.

ca-taph'o-re'sis (kă-tăf'ô-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cata-* + Gr. *φόρησις* a bearing.] *Med.* Electric osmose, used in introducing drugs into the body. — **ca-taph'o-ret'ic** (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.*

cat'a-phract (kăt'ă-frăkt), *n.* [From L., deriv. of Gr. *κατά* wholly + *φράσσειν* to inclose.] *Mil. Antiq.* A coat of mail for the whole body, or a soldier clad in one.

cat'a-plasm (-plăz'm), *n.* [L. *cataplasma,* deriv. of Gr. *κατά* down, wholly + *πλάσσειν* to form.] *Med.* A poultice.

cat'a-pult (-pŭlt), *n.* [L. *catapulta,* fr. Gr. *καταπέλτης.*] *Class. Antiq.* **1.** An engine for throwing stones, arrows, spears, etc. **2.** A forked stick with elastic bands for throwing small stones, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To throw from or as from a catapult.


Catapult, 1.

cat'a-ract (-răkt), *n.* [L. *cataracta* a waterfall, Gr. *καταράκτης,* deriv. of *κατά* down + *ῥηγνύναι* to break, or *ἀράσσειν* to strike.] **1.** In *pl.* Sluices; floodgates; — usually in *cataracts of heaven. Obs.* **2.** A waterspout. *Obs.* **3.** A waterfall, esp. a large and precipitous one. **4.** A deluge; flood. **5.** *Med.* An opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule.

ca-tarrh' (kă-tär'), *n.* [L. *catarrhus,* Gr. *κατάρροος* a running down, rheum, deriv. of *κατά* down + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] *Med.* An inflammatory affection of a mucous membrane, esp. of the nose or air passages. — **ca-tarrh'al** (-ăl), *a.*

ca-tas'ta-sis (kă-tăs'tă-sĭs), *n.;* *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *κατάστασις,* fr. *καθιστάναι* to set in order; *κατά* down + *ἱστάναι* to place.] **1.** *Drama.* The height or acme of the action, which is to be followed by the catastrophe. It is preceded by the *protasis* and *epitasis.* **2.** *Rhet.* That part of a speech, usually the exordium, in which is set forth the subject matter to be discussed.

ca-tas'tro-phe (-trō-fē), *n.* [L. *catastropha,* Gr. *καταστροφή; κατά* + *στρέφειν* to turn.] **1.** An event producing a subversion of the order of things; a final event, usually calamitous; hence, sudden calamity. **2.** The final event in a romance, drama, etc., in a drama following the catastasis; dénouement. **3.** *Geol.* A violent and widely extended change in the surface of the earth. See CATASTROPHISM. — **Syn.** See DISASTER.

cat'a-stroph'ic (kăt'ă-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catastrophe.

ca-tas'tro-phism (kă-tăs'trō-fĭz'm), *n. Geol.* The doctrine that the geological changes in the earth's crust have been caused by the sudden action of violent physical causes. Cf. UNIFORMITARIAN. — **ca-tas'tro-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

Ca-taw'ba (kă-tô'bà), *n.* A light-red variety of American grape; also, a light-colored rich-flavored wine made from it.

cat'bird' (kăt'bûrd'), *n.* An American song bird (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*) allied to the mocking bird. Its note resembles at times the mewing of a cat.

Catbird. (⅛)

cat block. *Naut.* A heavy iron-strapped block with a large hook, used in catting the anchor.

cat'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A sailboat rigged with a single mast set far forward and a single large gaff-and-boom sail.

cat brier. Any of several smilaxes; esp., the common greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*) and other prickly species.

cat'call' (-kôl'), *n.* A sound like the cry of a cat, often formerly made in theaters to show dissatisfaction. — *v. i. & t.* To sound a catcall; deride or assail with catcalls.

catch (kăch), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* CAUGHT (kôt). *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATCH'ING. [From OF. deriv. of L. *captare,* v. intens. of *capere* to take.] **1.** To capture or seize, as after pursuit; take; get. **2.** Hence: **a** To insnare; entangle. **b** To reach or get to, esp. in time; overtake; as, to *catch* a train. **c** To come on by surprise; surprise; detect; as, to *catch* one stealing. **3.** To take or contract by sympathy, or by or as if by contagion, infection, or exposure, as a disease. **4.** To lay hold on, as if capturing; as, the fire *caught* the woodwork; to *catch* one's hand. **5.** To reach with a blow; hit or strike; as, he *caught* him a blow on the head. **6. a** To grasp or intercept and hold (anything moving through the air); as, to *catch* a ball. **b** To seize (an occasion or opportunity) when it is passing or presenting itself. **7.** To arrest the attention, fancy, etc., of; please; charm. **8.** To apprehend mentally. **9.** To seize and retain; fasten with or as with a catch; as, to *catch* down a raw edge of cloth with a thread.

— *v. i.* **1.** To make captures. **2.** To take hold, as fire; spread. **3.** To take and retain hold, as a hook. **4.** To be held or impeded by entanglement or obstruction; as, the kite *caught* in the tree. **5.** To make a snatch or catch; move in order to, or as if to, snatch; — often with *at.*

— *n.* **1.** Act or fact of catching; specif.: Act of catching the ball in various games; also, a player who catches; catcher. **2.** That which catches, as a catching or insnaring question, a device for fastening, etc. **3.** That which is, or is to be, caught or taken; as, a good *catch* of fish. **4.** Something or some one desirable to be caught, esp. as a husband or wife. **5.** A snatch, or small fragment; a scrap, as of song. **6.** *Music.* Orig., a round for three or more unaccompanied voices, written out as one continuous melody, each succeeding singer "catching" up a part in turn. Later, such a round on words combined with ludicrous effects. **7.** *Agric.* The germination of a field crop, esp. to such an extent that replanting is unnecessary.

catch'all' (kăch'ôl'), *n.* A general receptacle.

catch crop. Any crop grown between the rows of another crop or intermediate between two successive crops. — **catch'-crop'ping,** *n.*

catch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who catches; specif., *Baseball,* the player who stands behind the batsman to catch the ball when pitched.

catch'fly' (-flī'), *n.; pl.* -FLIES (-flīz). Any of various silenaceous plants having a viscid secretion on the stems or inflorescence to which small insects adhere.

catch'ing, *p. a.* **1.** That catches; of diseases, infectious; contagious. **2.** Captivating; alluring; taking.

catch'ment, *n.* Act of catching; also, what is caught.

catchment area, catchment basin. The entire area from which drainage is received by a reservoir, river, or the like.

catch'pen-ny (-pĕn-ĭ), *a.* Made for getting small sums of money, as from the unwary. — *n.* A catchpenny thing.

catch'pole', catch'poll' (-pōl'), *n.* [From a dial. form of OF. *chacepol, chacipol,* taxgatherer.] A sheriff's officer, esp. one who makes arrests for debt.

catch'up (kăch'ŭp), **cat'sup** (kăt'sŭp), *n.* [Malay *kēchap.*] A table sauce made of tomatoes, mushrooms, or walnuts.

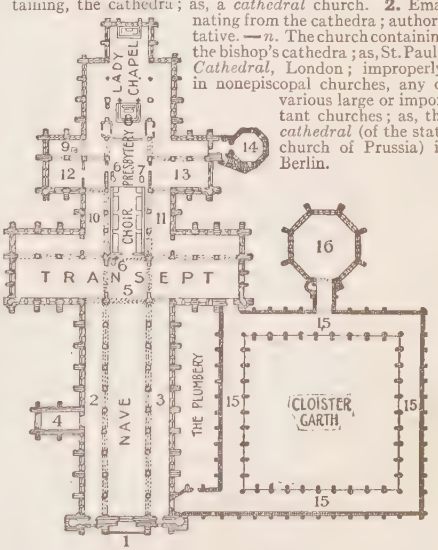
catch'weight' (kăch'wāt'), *n. Sport.* The weight of a contestant as he happens or chooses to be, instead of as fixed by an agreement or by rule.

catch'word' (kăch'wûrd'), *n.* **1.** *Print.* The first word of a page inserted at the right-hand bottom corner of the preceding page, below the line. **2.** A word so placed or used as to catch the eye or attention; as: **a** Either of the words printed over the first and last columns of a page of a dictionary, cyclopedia, etc., being reprints of the headings of the first and last entries or articles on the page. **b** Among theatrical performers, the cue word. **c** A word or phrase caught up and repeated for effect; as, the *catchword* of a political party, etc.

catch'y (-ĭ), *a.;* CATCH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CATCH'I-EST. **1.** Catching; taking. **2.** Entangling. **3.** Fitful.

cate (kāt), *n.* [From earlier *acate,* prop., purchase, fr. OF. *acat.*] A choice viand; a dainty; — usually in *pl.*

cat'e-chet'ic (kăt'ē-kĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gr. *κατηχητικός*. See CATECHIZE.]
cat'e-chet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Of or pertaining to instruction in the rudimentary Christian doctrines. **2.** Pertaining to or using questions and answers, as in teaching.
cat'e-chin (kăt'ē-chĭn ; -kĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound contained in catechu ; — called also *catechuic acid.*
cat'e-chism (kăt'ē-kĭz'm), *n.* [See CATECHIZE.] **1.** Instruction by question and answer. **2.** A book containing a summary of principles, esp. of religious doctrine, in the form of questions and answers. **3.** A set of formal questions put to candidates, etc.
cat'e-chist (-kĭst), *n.* One who instructs by question and answer, especially in religious matters.
cat'e-chis'tic (-kĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to a cate-
cat'e-chis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } chist or catechism.
cat'e-chi-za'tion, cat'e-chi-sa'tion (-kĭ-zā'shŭn ; -kĭ-zā'-shŭn), *n.* Act of catechizing.
cat'e-chize, cat'e-chise (-kīz), *v. t.* ; -CHIZED, -CHISED (-kĭzd) ; -CHIZ'ING, -CHIS'ING (-kĭz'ĭng). [From L., fr. Gr. *κατηχίζειν*, lit., to resound, impress by word of mouth ; *κατά* + *ηχεῖν* to sound.] **1.** To instruct by question and answer, esp. in religion. **2.** To question in detail. **-chiz'er** (-ẽr), *n.*
cat'e-chu (kăt'ē-chōō ; -shōō), *n.* Also **ca-shoo'** (kă-shōō'). [Malay *kāchū*, Kanarese *kāchu.*] Any of several dry, earthy, or resinlike, astringent substances, got from certain tropical plants, and used in tanning, dyeing, etc.
cat'e-chu'ic (-chōō'ĭk ; -shōō'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to catechu ; as, *catechuic* acid, or catechin.
cat'e-chu'men (-kū'mĕn), *n.* [L. *catechumenus*, fr. Gr. *κατηχούμενος* instructed.] One receiving rudimentary instruction, esp. in Christian doctrines ; neophyte.
cat'e-gor'e-mat'ic (-gŏr'ē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κατηγόρημα* predicate.] *Logic.* Capable of being employed by itself as a term ; significant in itself, as not involving by its nature reference to anything else ; as, "man" is a *categorematic* word ; — opposed to *syncategorematic.*
cat'e-gor'i-cal (-gŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or in the form of, a category. **2.** Not hypothetical ; unconditional. — **cat'e-gor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **cat'e-gor'i-cal-ness,** *n.*
cat'e-go-ry (kăt'ē-gō-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *categoria*, deriv. fr. Gr. *κατά* down + root of *ἀγορεύειν* to harangue, assert.] **1.** *Logic.* One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged in a system ; an ultimate conception. **2.** A class or division, as for discussion ; as, species, genus, family, etc., are biological *categories.*
cat'e-lec'trode (kăt'ē-lĕk'trōd), *n.* [*cata-* + *electrode.*] *Physics.* = CATHODE.
cat'e-lec-trot'o-nus (-lĕk-trŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *cata-* + *electro-* + Gr. *τόνος* tone.] *Physiol.* The condition of increased irritability of a nerve in the region of the cathode or negative electrode, on the passage of an electric current through it. — **cat'e-lec'tro-ton'ic** (-lĕk'trō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*
ca-te'na (kă-tē'nă), *n.* ; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., a chain.] A chain ; esp., a series of things connected with each other.
cat'e-na'ri-an (kăt'ē-nā'rĭ-ăn ; 3), *a.* [L. *catenarius*, fr. *catena* chain.] Like or pertaining to a chain or a catenary.
cat'e-na-ry (kăt'ē-nă-rĭ ; kă-tē'nă-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Math.* A certain curve, approximately that assumed by a chain suspended freely by its ends. — **cat'e-na-ry,** *a.*
cat'e-nate (kăt'ē-nāt), *v. t.* ; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING. To connect in a series of links or ties ; form into a catena ; link.
cat'e-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Connection of links, as in a chain ; a regular or connected series.
ca-ten'u-late (kă-tĕn'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena* chain.] Having a chainlike form or appearance.
ca'ter (kā'tẽr), *v. i.* [OF. *acater* to buy, provide.] **1.** To provide food ; to buy, procure, or prepare provisions. **2.** To supply what is needed or desired ; — used with *for* or *to.*
cat'er-an (kăt'ẽr-ăn), *n.* [Gael. *ceatharnach.*] An irregular soldier or marauder of the Scottish Highlands.
ca'ter–cor'nered (kā'tẽr-kôr'nẽrd ; kăt'ẽr-), *a.* [F. *quatre* four + E. *cornered.*] Diagonal. *Dial.*
ca'ter–cous'in (kā'tẽr-kŭz'n), *n.* An intimate friend ; — usually taken as originally meaning a fourth cousin.
ca'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who caters ; esp., a provider of provisions and service at banquets, etc. — **ca'ter-ess,** *n. fem.*
cat'er-pil'lar (kăt'ẽr-pĭl'ẽr), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL. *cattus* cat + L. *pilosus* hairy.] The wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth, or any similar larva of other insects.
cat'er-waul (-wôl), *v. i.* [*cat* + *waul, wawl*, to cry as a cat.] Of cats, to make a kind of harsh cry ; hence, to cry as cats. — *n.* Act of caterwauling.
cates (kāts), *n. pl.* Provisions ; dainties. See CATE.
cat'fall' (kăt'fôl'), *n. Naut.* A rope or chain used in hoisting the anchor to the cathead.
cat'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes, esp. those of certain scaleless species constituting a family (*Siluridæ*), having about the mouth long barbels (which have been likened to a cat's whiskers).
cat'foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd ; 24), *a.* **1.** Having a short high foot with arching toes ; — said of certain dogs, as the pointer. **2.** Soft-footed like a cat ; stealthy or noiseless in walking.
cat'gut' (-gŭt'), *n.* **1.** A tough cord variously used, made from the intestines of animals, esp. of sheep. **2.** A violin ; stringed instruments collectively. **3.** A fabaceous plant (*Cracca virginiana*) of the eastern United States, with attractive yellow and pink flowers.
cath-. Variant of CATA-.
cat'–hammed' (-hămd'), *a.* Thin and flat from side to side of the thigh, with an incurving of the rear line ; — said of some horses and cattle, esp. dairy cattle.
Cath'a-ran (kăth'ă-răn), *n.* One of the Cathari ; a puritan ; a Catharist. — *a.* Catharistic.
Cath'a-ri (-rī), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. Gr. *καθαρός* pure.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., the pure ; hence, the members of any of various sects which aimed at giving a practical protest to real or fancied corruption, as the Novatians of the 3d century, the Manichæans, and any of various dualistic sects of the later Middle Ages.
Cath'a-rine wheel (kăth'ă-rĭn). Var. of CATHERINE WHEEL.
Cath'a-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the Cathari.
Cath'a-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [From LL., fr. Gr. *καθαρός* clean, pure.] One professing greater purity of life than others ; a puritan ; one of the Cathari. — **Cath'a-ris'tic,** *a.*
cat'harp'ing (kăt'hăr'pĭng ; -pĭn), *or, more commonly,* **cat'harp'in,** *n. Naut.* One of the short ropes or iron cramps used to brace in the shrouds toward the masts so as to give freer sweep to the yards.
ca-thar'sis (kă-thär'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κάθαρσις.* See CATHARTIC.] **1.** *Med.* A natural or artificial purgation of any passage, as of the mouth, bowels, etc. **2.** *Philos.* = KATHARSIS. **3.** *Psychotherapy.* The process of relieving an abnormal excitement by reëstablishing the association of the emotion with the memory or idea of the event that first caused it, and of eliminating it by complete expression (called the *abreaction*).
ca-thar'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *καθαρτικός*, fr. *καθαίρειν* to cleanse, *καθαρός* pure.] Cleansing the bowels ; purgative. **cathartic acid,** the bitter purgative principle of senna. — *n.* A cathartic medicine ; often, a mild purgative.
Ca-thay' (kă-thā'), *n.* [LL. *Cataya*, of Tatar origin.] China ; — an old name, now only in literary use.
cat'head' (kăt'hĕd'), *n. Naut.* A projecting timber or iron near the bow of a ship, to which the anchor is hoisted.
ca-the'dra (kă-thē'drä ; kăth'ē-drä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *καθέδρα* seat.] The official chair or throne of a bishop, teacher, or any person in high authority.
ca-the'dral (kă-thē'drăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, the cathedra ; as, a *cathedral* church. **2.** Emanating from the cathedra ; authoritative. — *n.* The church containing the bishop's cathedra ; as, St. Paul's *Cathedral,* London ; improperly, in nonepiscopal churches, any of various large or important churches ; as, the *cathedral* (of the state church of Prussia) in Berlin.



Plan of Salisbury Cathedral, England. 1 Principal West Doorway ; 2, 3 Aisles of Nave ; 4 North Porch ; 5 Tower ; 6, 6 Pulpits ; 7 Throne ; 8 Altar ; 9 Font ; 10, 11 Choir Aisles ; 12, 13 East or Choir Transept ; 14 Sacristy ; 15 Cloister ; 16 Chapter House.

cath'e-drat'ic (kăth'ē-drăt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Law.* Of or pert. to the bishop's cathedra or the episcopal see ; as, *cathedratic* right. **2.** Pronounced ex cathedra ; authoritative.

Cath'er-ine wheel (kăth'ĕr-ĭn). [After St. *Catherine* of Alexandria, who is represented with a *wheel*, in allusion to the attempt to torture her on a spiked wheel or wheels.] **1.** A representation, esp. in heraldry, of a wheel with spikes projecting from the rim. **2.** *Pyrotechny.* A revolving piece of fireworks suggestive of a rose window.

Catherine wheel, 1.

cath'e-ter (kăth'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *καθετήρ* thing let down or put in; deriv. of *κατά* down + *ἵέναι* to send.] *Med.* Any of various instruments for passing along mucous canals; esp. a tubular instrument to draw off the urine. — **cath'e-ter-ize** (-tĕr-īz), *v. t.*

cath'ode (-ōd), *n.* [Gr. *κάθοδος* descent; *κατά* down + *ὁδός* way.] *Elec.* The negative terminal of an electric source, or more strictly, the electrode by which the current leaves an electrolyte on its way back to the source. Cf. ANODE.

cathode rays. *Physics & Chem.* Rays projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube in which an electric discharge takes place. They consist of negative ions or electrons. By impinging on solids they generate Röntgen rays.

ca-thod'ic (kă-thŏd'ĭk), *a.* Also **ka-thod'ic.** *Physics.* Of, pert. to, or emanating from, a cathode; as, a *cathodic* ray.

ca-thod'o-graph (-ō-grăf), *n.* [*cathode* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* A picture produced by the Röntgen rays; a radiograph.

cath'o-lic (kăth'ō-lĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *καθολικός*, fr. *καθ' ὅλου* in general; *κατά* down, concerning + *ὅλος* whole.] **1.** Universal or general; specif., affecting mankind as a whole. **2.** Broad in sympathies or understanding; liberal. **3.** Of or pert. to the church universal. Hence: **a** [*cap.*] Designating, or pertaining to, the Western Church after its separation from the Eastern Church, which assumed the title of *Orthodox.* **b** [*cap.*] Designating, or pertaining to, the Roman Catholic Church or Roman Catholics.

— *n.* [*cap.*] A member of a Catholic church; esp., a Roman Catholic. — **ca-thol'i-cal-ly** (kă-thŏl'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ca-thol'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Faith or system of, or adherence to, the catholic church, or [*cap.*] a Catholic church, esp. the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** Catholicity. *Rare.*

cath'o-lic'i-ty (kăth'ō-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being catholic; liberality. **2.** Catholicism.

ca-thol'i-cize (kă-thŏl'ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZING. To make or become catholic or [*cap.*] Catholic.

ca-thol'i-con (-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. *καθολικός*, neut. *καθολικόν* universal.] A universal remedy; a panacea.

cat'i-on (kăt'ī-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κατά* downward + *ἰόν*, neut., going.] *Chem.* **a** The product evolved at the cathode in electrolysis. **b** In general, a positive ion. Cf. ANION.

cat'kin (-kĭn), *n.* An ament.

cat'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a cat; hence: stealthy; noiseless.

cat'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*cat* + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** A little cat; a kitten. **2.** Catgut; a catgut string. *Rare.*

cat'mint' (-mĭnt'), *n.* Catnip.

cat'nip (-nĭp), *n.* Also **cat'nep** (-nĕp). [*cat* + *nip*, dial. of *nep* catnip.] A common plant (*Nepeta cataria*) of the mint family, having aromatic, strong-scented herbage.

cat'-o'-moun'tain. Var. of CATAMOUNTAIN.

cat'-o'-nine'-tails' (kăt'ō-nīn'tālz'), *n.* An instrument consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, used in flogging.

ca-top'trics (kă-tŏp'trĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. *κατοπτρικός* of or in a mirror.] Optics that deals with reflected light, esp. light reflected from mirrors. — **ca-top'tric** (-trĭk), *a.*

ca-tos'to-mid (kă-tŏs'tō-mĭd), *a.* [Gr. *κάτω* down + *στόμα* mouth.] Of or pert. to a family (*Catostomidæ*) of physostomous fresh-water fishes consisting of the suckers. — *n.* A catostomid fish.

ca-tos'to-moid (-moid), *a. & n.* = CATOSTOMID, *a. & n.*

cat rig. *Naut.* A rig consisting of a single mast placed very far forward and carrying a single large sail extended by a gaff and long boom. — **cat'-rigged'** (kăt'rĭgd'), *a.*

cat's'-claw' (kăts'klô'), *n.* **1.** In the southwestern United States, any of several prickly mimosaceous shrubs (as *Acacia greggii* and *Mimosa biuncifera.*) **2.** In *pl.* In England: **a** The kidney vetch. **b** The bird's-foot trefoil.

cat's cradle. A child's game played with a string looped over the fingers.

Cat's Cradle. First Figure.

cat's'-eye', *n.* A gem opalescent like the eye of a cat.

cat's'-paw', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A light air which ruffles the surface of the water in patches during a calm. **2.** A dupe; tool. **3.** A kind of hitch. See KNOT, *Illust.*

cat'stick' (kăt'stĭk'), *n.* A stick or club used in the game of trapball or of tipcat.

cat'sup (kăt'sŭp). Var. of CATCHUP.

cat'-tail', *n.* A tall marsh plant (*Typha latifolia*), with long, flat leaves, and flowers in a close cylindrical spike.

cat'ta-lo (kăt'ă-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES or -LOS (-lōz). [*cattle* + *buffalo.*] A hybrid produced by breeding a domestic animal of the ox kind with an American buffalo or bison.

cat'tish (kăt'ĭsh), *a.* Catlike; feline.

cat'tle (kăt'l), *n.* [OF. *catel*, LL. *captale, capitale*, goods, property, esp. cattle, fr. L. *capitalis* chief, *caput* head, capital, stock.] **1.** Live stock, now usually quadrupeds, kept as property or for use; esp., bovine animals. **2.** By extension, such animals as vermin, insects, etc. and, contemptuously, human beings. *Obs. or Archaic.*

cat'ty (kăt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CATTIES (-ĭz). [Malay *kati.* See CADDY.] **1.** A weight of the East Indies, China, etc., commonly equal to about (in China by treaty, exactly) $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. av. (604.8 grams). **2.** The Siamese chang of $2\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. av.

Cau-ca'sian (kô-kā'shăn; -kăsh'ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Caucasus or its inhabitants. **2.** Designating, or pertaining to, the division of mankind comprising the chief races of Europe, North Africa, and southwestern Asia, named the **Caucasian race** on the supposition that the people of the Caucasus were typical of the race. — *n.* A member of any of various native peoples of the Caucasus, or of the Caucasian race. — **Cau-cas'ic** (-kăs'ĭk), *a.*

cau'cus (kô'kŭs), *n.* **1.** A meeting of the members or leaders of a party or faction to decide on policies or candidates to be supported. *U. S.* **2.** In England, an organization or committee within a political party, sometimes elected, which exercises more or less control over the political action of the party; also, such a system.

cau'dal (-dăl), *a.* [L. *cauda* tail.] Like, or pertaining to, a tail; having a tail-like appendage.

cau'date (-dāt), **cau'dat-ed** (-dāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *cauda* tail.] Having a tail or tail-like appendage.

cau'dex (-dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* L. -DICES (-dĭ-sēz), E. -DEXES (-dĕk'-sĕz; 24). [L.] *Bot.* The woody base of a perennial plant.

cau'di-cle (kô'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [Dim. of L. *cauda* tail, appendage.] *Bot.* The slender, stalklike appendage of the pollen masses in orchidaceous plants.

cau'dle (-d'l), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *calidus* warm.] A kind of warm drink for sick persons, esp. a mixture of wine or ale with eggs, bread or gruel, sugar, and spices.

caught (kôt), *pret. & p. p.* of CATCH.

caul (kôl), *n.* [ME. *calle, kelle.*] An investing membrane. *Obs., except:* **a** The great omentum. **b** A part of the amnion sometimes covering the head of a child at birth.

caul'dron. Var. of CALDRON.

cau-les'cent (kô-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk, stem.] *Bot.* Having a leafy stem above ground.

cau'li-cle (kô'lĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cauliculus*, dim. of *caulis* stem.] *Bot.* A rudimentary stem.

cau-lic'u-lus (kô-lĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., little stalk.] *Arch.* In the Corinthian capital, one of the eight stalks rising out of the lower leafage and ending in leaves that seem to support the small scrolls.

cau'li-flow'er (kô'lĭ-flou'ĕr), *n.* [From F. *choufleur*, lit., cabbage flower; deriv. of L. *caulis* cabbage and *flos, floris*, flower.] A variety (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*) of the cabbage in which the head consists of the thick flower cluster instead of the leaves; also, the head.

cau'li-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a stem, or caulis.

cau'line (kô'lĭn; -līn), *a.* [From CAULIS.] *Bot.* Growing on, or belonging to, a stem; specif., growing on the upper portion of a stem, as opposed to *basal* or *radical.*

cau'lis (-lĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* CAULES (-lēz). [L., a stem.] *Bot.* The stalk or stem of a plant.

caulk, caulk'er, etc. Vars. of CALK, CALKER, etc.

cau'lome (kô'lōm), *n.* [Gr. *καυλός* stem + *-ome* as in rhizome.] *Bot.* A stem structure or stem axis of a plant, viewed as a whole. — **cau-lom'ic** (kô-lŏm'ĭk), *a.*

cau'ma (kô'mà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *καῦμα* a burning heat.] *Med.* Great heat, as in fever. — **cau-mat'ic** (kô-măt'ĭk), *a.*

caus'a-ble (kôz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being caused.

caus'al (kôz'ăl), *a.* Relating to, implying, containing, or of the nature of, a cause or causes. — *n. Gram.* A causative word or form. — **caus'al-ly,** *adv.*

cau-sal'i-ty (kô-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Causal quality, agency, operation, or relation.

cau-sa'tion (-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of causing; also, act or agency producing an effect. **2.** Causality.

caus'a-tive (kôz'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Acting as a cause; causing. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing causation. — *n.* A causative word or form. — **caus'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **caus'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

cause (kôz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *causa.*] **1.** That which occasions or effects a result. **2.** A person or thing that is the occasion of an action or state; a reason; motive. **3.** *Law.* A ground of action; also, a suit or action in court; case. **4.** Any subject of discussion or debate. **5.** The side of a question, or a movement, advocated and upheld by a person or party; as, the temperance *cause.*

Syn. Cause, reason, motive. **Motive** is used with reference to actions only. A **cause** is that which produces an effect; it is that without which the result would not have

been. **A reason** is that which explains or justifies a result. Thus, the *cause* of a railroad accident may have been the failure of the air brakes to work; the *reason* for the accident, carelessness in inspection; the *motive* in being careless, a desire to get through quickly. See OCCASION.

— *v. t.;* CAUSED (kôzd); CAUS'ING (kôz'ĭng). To be the cause of; effect; bring about. — **Syn.** Create, produce, occasion, originate, induce. — **cause'less,** *a.*

‖ **cause'rie'** (kōz'rē'; kōz'rē), *n.* [F., fr. *causer* to chat.] Informal talk or discussion, as about literary matters.

cause'way (kôz'wā), *n.* [*causey* + *way.*] **1.** A raised way across wet ground. **2.** A highway or paved way. *Hist.* **3.** = CAUSEY, in various senses. — *v. t.* **1.** To pave with cobblestones, pebbles, or the like. **2.** To provide with a causeway; make a causeway through or of.

cau'sey (kô'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz). [OF. *cauchie,* fr. LL. (*via*) *calciata,* fr. *calciare* to make a road.] **1.** A causeway. *Now Rare.* **2.** A highway. *Obs. or Hist.* **3** A paved way. *Now chiefly Scot.* **4.** A paved area or piece of ground as before a door. *Chiefly Scot.*

caus'tic (kôs'tĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. καυστικός, fr. καίειν to burn.] **1.** Capable of destroying, or eating away, by chemical action; corrosive. **2.** Severe; satirical; stinging; cutting; as, *caustic* remarks. **3.** *Optics.* Pertaining to or designating the envelope of rays emanating from a focus and reflected or refracted by a curved surface. The envelope is called a **caustic surface**; a plane section of it, a **caustic curve.** — *n.* A caustic substance.

caus-tic'i-ty (kôs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being caustic; corrosiveness; as, the *causticity* of potash. **2.** Severity of language; as, the *causticity* of a retort.

cau'tel (kô'tĕl), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *cautela* caution, *cavere* to take care.] An artifice; trick. *Obs. or Archaic.*

cau'te-lous (-tē-lŭs), *a.* Crafty; cautious. *Obs.*

cau'ter (kô'tẽr), *n.* [F. *cautère,* fr. L., fr. Gr. καυτήριον a branding iron, fr. καίειν to burn.] A hot iron for searing or cauterizing.

cau'ter-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shĭn), *n. Med.* Act of searing some part by means of a cautery or caustic; also, the effect of such application.

cau'ter-ize (kô'tẽr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To burn or sear with or as with a cautery or caustic.

cau'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-īz). *Med.* A searing, as with a hot iron or a caustic; the agent used in cauterizing.

cau'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., a security, L. *cautio,* fr. *cavere* to be on one's guard.] **1.** Security; also, a surety. *Chiefly Scots Law.* **2.** A warning against evil; a word, act, or the like, that conveys a warning. **3.** Prudence in regard to danger; cautiousness; heedfulness. **4.** A precaution. *Obs.* **5.** Something or somebody so remarkable or extreme as to excite alarm or astonishment; as he's a *caution. Slang.* — **Syn.** Care, watchfulness; counsel, admonition.

— *v. t.* To notify of danger; warn. — **Syn.** See WARN.

cau'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a caution; specif., cautioning; warning; as, *cautionary* signals.

cau'tious (kô'shŭs), *a.* Attentive to examine probable consequences of acts so as to avoid danger; prudent; wary. — **Syn.** Watchful, discreet, guarded, heedful, scrupulous. See CAREFUL. — **cau'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **cau'tious-ness,** *n.*

cav'al-cade' (kăv'ăl-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. LL. *caballicare* to go on horseback, L. *caballus* an inferior horse, Gr. καβάλλης.] A procession of persons on horseback.

cav'a-le'ro, *or* **-lie'ro** (-ä-lē'rō), *n.* [From Sp.] = CAVALIER.

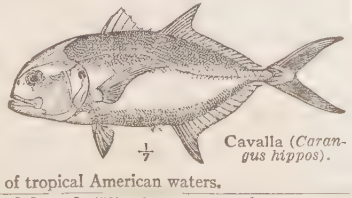
cav'a-lier' (kăv'ä-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. LL., fr. L. *caballus* an inferior horse.] **1.** A horseman; esp., a knight. **2.** A gay, sprightly military man; hence, a gallant. **3.** [*cap.*] One of the court party in England in the time of Charles I.; — contrasted with *Roundhead.* — *a.* **1.** Gay; easy; frank. **2.** Supercilious; disdainful; haughty. **3.** [*cap.*] Of or relating to the Cavaliers. — *v. i.* To play the cavalier; act in a cavalier manner; be haughty.

cav'a-lier'ism (-lĭz'm), *n.* The practice or principles of cavaliers, esp. of the 17th-century Cavaliers; also, an expression characteristic of the Cavaliers.

cav'a-lier'ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a cavalier; knightly; haughty.

‖ **ca'va-lier',** *or* **ca'va-lie're, ser-ven'te** (kä'vä-lyâr' sẽr-vĕn'tā; kä'vä-lyĕ'rā). [It.] Lit., a serving cavalier; a lover of, or a gallant attentive to, a married lady.

ca-val'la (kȧ-văl'ȧ), *n.* Also **ca-val'ly** (-ĭ). [From Pg. or Sp.] Any of various acanthopterygian fishes (genus *Carangus*) allied to the pompano; esp., a marine food fish (*Carangus hippos*) of tropical American waters.



Cavalla (*Carangus hippos*). $\frac{1}{7}$

cav'al-ry (kăv'ăl-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *cavalerie,* fr. It. See CAVALIER.] **1.** Horsemanship, esp. that of a knight. *Obs.* **2.** *Mil.* The part of a military force that serves on horseback. **3.** Horsemen, horses, etc., collectively. — **cav'al-ry-man,** *n.*

ca'va-ti'na (kä'vȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Orig., a melody of simpler form than the aria; — a term now variously and vaguely used.

cave (kāv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cavus* hollow.] **1.** A hollow place in the earth; cavern; den. **2.** *Eng. Politics.* A secession, or a group of seceders, from a political party; — so called from the expression **Cave of Adul'lam** (ȧ-dŭl'ăm), applied by John Bright to a group of seceders from the Liberal party in 1866. See 1 *Sam.* xxii. 1, 2.

— *v. i.;* CAVED (kāvd); CAV'ING (kāv'ĭng). To hollow out. *Obs., exc. in:* **to cave in,** to cause to cave or fall in; hence, also, to fall in or down.

ca've-at (kā'vē-ăt), *n.* [L. *caveat* let him beware.] **1.** *Law.* A notice to an officer not to do a certain act until the party notifying is heard in opposition. Specif.: *U. S. Patent Laws.* A notice formerly given to the Patent Office of the caveator's claim as inventor, to prevent the grant of a patent to another person for the same alleged invention upon an application filed during the life of the caveat without notice to the caveator. **2.** A caution; warning. Abolished in 1910.

‖ **ca've-at emp'tor** (ĕmp'tôr). [L.] *Law.* Let the purchaser beware (that is, he buys at his own risk).

ca've-a'tor (-ā'tôr), *n. Law.* One who enters a caveat.

Cav'en-dish (kăv'ĕn-dĭsh), *n.* A kind of plug tobacco.

cav'ern (-ẽrn), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *caverna,* fr. *cavus* hollow.] An underground cavity; a cave, esp. a large cave.

— *v. t.* **1.** To place in or as in a cavern. **2.** To hollow out, or form by hollowing out.

cav'ern-ous (-ẽr-nŭs), *a.* Full of caverns; of the nature of or like a cavern; hollow. — **cav'ern-ous-ly,** *adv.*

cav'es-son (kăv'ĕ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *caveçon,* fr. It., fr. LL. *capitium* a head covering, hood, fr. L. *caput* head.] A kind of stiff noseband, as of iron, used in breaking and training horses; also, a halter with such a noseband.

‖ **ca-vet'to** (kȧ-vĕt'tō), *n.; pl.* It. -VETTI (-tē), E. -VETTOS (-tōz). [It., fr. *cavo* hollow, L. *cavus.*] *Arch.* A concave molding in which the curve, usually a quarter circle, is much less produced than that of a scotia. See MOLDING.

cav'i-ar' } (kăv'ĭ-är'; kä'vyär'), *n.* Prepared and salted roe of
cav'i-are' } the sturgeon or other large fish, used as a relish.

cav'il (kăv'ĭl), *v. i.;* -ILED or -ILLED (-ĭld); -IL-ING or -IL-LING. [L. *cavillari* to practice jesting, censure, *cavilla* bantering jests, sophistry.] To make captious or frivolous objections or criticism. — *v. t.* To cavil at. — *n.* A captious or frivolous objection; quibble. — **cav'il-er, -il-ler,** *n.*

cav'i-ty (kăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *cavus* hollow.] A hollow place; a hole. — **Syn.** See HOLE.

ca-vort' (kȧ-vôrt'), *v. i.* To prance; caper; — said of a horse or its rider. *Colloq., U. S.*

ca'vy (kā'vĭ), *n.; pl.* CAVIES (-vĭz). [From *cavia,* the generic name, fr. Carib *cabiai.*] **1.** Any of several short-tailed, rough-haired, rodents (family *Caviidæ*), of South America and the West Indies, allied to the porcupines, and including the guinea pig and capybara. **2.** Specif., a guinea pig.

caw (kô), *v. i.* [Imitative.] **1.** Of crows, rooks, ravens, etc.: To utter their call or cry. **2.** To make a sound suggestive of such a cry. — *n.* The cry made in cawing.

Cax'ton (kăks'tŭn), *n.* **1.** *Bibliog.* Any book printed by William Caxton (1422–1491). He used only black-letter type. **2.** *Print.* A kind of type like that used by Caxton.

☞ **This line is in brevier Caxton.**

Cay-enne' (kā-ĕn'; kī-ĕn'), *n.* **1.** A town and island in French Guiana. **2.** [*Usually l. c.*] Cayenne pepper.

Cayenne, *or* **red, pepper,** a very hot, pungent powder made from the fruits or seeds of several species of capsicum.

cay'man (kā'măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-măn). [From the language of Guiana.] Any of several tropical American alligators constituting a genus (*Caiman*).

Ca-yu'ga (kȧ-yōō'gȧ), *n.* An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe formerly inhabiting western New York, now mostly in Ontario, with a few in New York and some in Oklahoma.

Ca-yuse' (kī-ūs'), *n.* **1.** An American Indian of a certain Western tribe. **2.** [*l. c.*] An Indian pony. *Western U. S.*

ca-zique' (kȧ-zēk'). Var. of CACIQUE.

cease (sēs), *v. i.;* CEASED (sēst); CEAS'ING. [F. *cesser,* fr. L. *cessare,* intens. fr. *cedere* to withdraw.] **1.** To come to an end; desist. **2.** To become extinct; pass away. *Obs.*

Syn. Leave off, discontinue, pause, end, stop, quit. — **Cease, stop, quit. Stop** applies primarily to action; **cease** applies also to states; as, a train *stops,* but does not *cease;* the noise it makes both *stops* and *ceases;* one's love may *cease,* but scarcely *stop. Stop* is the everyday, *cease* the more lettered or poetical, word. **Quit,** as a synonym for *stop, cease,* is now an Americanism; as, he *quit* coming.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put a stop or end to. *Obs.* **2.** To leave off; discontinue. — *n.* Cessation; — now only in *without cease.*

cease'less, *a.* Without stop; incessant.

Cecropia moth (sē-krō′pĭ-ȧ). A large silkworm moth (*Samia cecropia*), the largest moth of the eastern United States. Its larva feeds on many forest and fruit trees.

Ce′crops (sē′krŏps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κέκροψ.*] In Greek tradition, a hero said to have been the first king of Attica. He was represented as half snake.

ce′dar (-dĕr), *n.* [F. *cèdre.* fr. L. *cedrus,* Gr. *κέδρος.*] Any of a large number of evergreen trees, chiefly of the pine family, having fragrant, durable wood. [North America.]

cedar bird. A waxwing (*Ampelis cedrorum*) of temperate

ce′darn (-dĕrn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cedar. *Poetic.*

cede (sēd), *v. t.;* CED′ED (sēd′ĕd); CED′ING. [L. *cedere* to withdraw, yield.] To yield; surrender; give up.

ce-dil′la (sē-dĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *cedilla,* dim. of *zeta* the letter *z,* Gr. ζῆτα, because *z* was formerly written after the *c* to indicate sibilancy.] A mark under the letter *c* [thus, ç] to show that it is to be sounded like *s,* as in *façade.*

ced′u-la (sĕd′ū-lȧ; *Sp.* thā′dōō-lä), *n.* [Sp. *cédula.* See SCHEDULE.] In Spanish countries, any of various certificates, etc.; as : **a** A personal registration tax certificate; also, the tax. *Phil. I.* **b** Any of certain securities issued in some South and Central American countries.

cee (sē), *n.* The letter C, c.

ceil (sēl), *v. t.* [OF. *c(i)eler,* prob. fr. L. *caelare* to carve, confused with F. *ciel* sky, canopy, L. *caelum* sky.] **1.** To overlay or line, as a wall; wainscot. *Obs.* **2.** To furnish with a ceiling.

ceil′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who ceils a room, vessel, etc. **2.** The lining or covering of a room, esp. that overhead.

cel′a-don (sĕl′ȧ-dŏn),*n.* [F. *céladon.*] Pale sea-green color

Ce-læ′no (sē-lē′nō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κελαινώ, prop., the black one.] **1.** See HARPY. **2.** See PLEIADES.

cel′an-dine (sĕl′ăn-dīn), *n.* [OF. *celidoine,* fr. L., fr.Gr. χελιδόνιος pert. to the swallow, fr. χελιδών swallow.] An herb (*Chelidonium majus*) of the poppy family, with yellow flowers.

cel′e-brant (-ē-brănt), *n.* One who celebrates a public religious rite; esp., the officiating priest at the Mass.

cel′e-brate (sĕl′ē-brāt), *v. t.;* -BRAT′ED (-brāt′ĕd); -BRAT′ING. [L. *celebratus,* p. p. of *celebrare* to frequent, celebrate, *celeber* famous.] **1.** To perform publicly and with appropriate rites; solemnize. **2.** To honor by, or observe with, solemn rites or ceremonies of joy and respect, or by refraining from business; keep, as a holiday. **3.** To proclaim; publish abroad. **4.** To extol; sound the praises of.

Syn. Celebrate, commemorate, keep, observe, solemnize. Celebrate emphasizes outward ceremonies or demonstrations; **commemorate,** the idea of calling to remembrance in some way; as, we *celebrate* the Fourth of July, and thus *commemorate* the birth of American independence. **Keep,** as also **observe,** applies primarily to religious occasions or ceremonies; as, to *keep* the Sabbath; to *observe* the rites of the church. To **solemnize** is to perform (esp. the marriage ceremony) according to a ritual.

—*v. i.* To perform a religious ceremony (esp. the Eucharist), or to observe a festival, holiday, or the like.

cel′e-brat′ed (sĕl′ē-brāt′ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Distinguished; renowned. — **Syn.** Famous, famed, illustrious. See EMINENT.

cel′e-bra′tion (-brā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of celebrating, or state of being celebrated.

cel′e-bra′tor (sĕl′ē-brā′tĕr), *n.* One who celebrates.

ce-leb′ri-ty (sē-lĕb′rĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being celebrated; renown. **2.** A celebrated person. *Colloq.*

ce-ler′i-ty (-lĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *celeritas,* fr. *celer* swift.] Rapidity of motion; speed. — **Syn.** See VELOCITY.

cel′er-y (sĕl′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *céleri,* fr. Gr. σέλινον parsley.] A European herbaceous apiaceous plant (*Apium graveolens*), the blanched leaf-stalks of which are eaten as a salad and also cooked.

ce-les′ta (sē-lĕs′tȧ), *n.* [F. *célesta.*] A keyboard instrument giving its tones from steel plates struck by hammers.

ce-les′tial (sē-lĕs′chăl), *a.* [From OF., fr. L. *caelestis,* fr. *caelum* heaven.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sky, or visible heavens. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the spiritual heaven; heavenly; divine. **3.** Of or pert. to the Chinese Empire (see CELESTIAL EMPIRE, below), or, *Humorously,* the Chinese people.

Syn. Celestial, heavenly. Celestial usually suggests the more conventionalized notions of heaven, pagan or Christian; as, a *celestial* visitant. **Heavenly** is more apt to suggest spiritual qualities; as, "your *heavenly* Father."

Celestial City, the heavenly Jerusalem. — **C. Empire,** the Chinese Empire; — so called from the Chinese words, *T'ien Ch'ao,* "Heavenly Dynasty," as being the kingdom ruled over by the dynasty appointed by Heaven. — **c. globe,** *Astron.,* a globe on whose surface the constellations, fixed stars, and circles of the celestial sphere are depicted. — **c. horizon, c. latitude, c. longitude.** See HORIZON, LATITUDE, LONGITUDE. **c. sphere,** a sphere of indefinitely great radius, of which the apparent vault or dome of the sky forms half.

—*n.* **1.** An inhabitant of heaven; a heavenly being. **2.** [*cap.*] A native of China; a Chinese. *Colloq.*

ce-les′tial-ly, *adv.* In a heavenly manner.

Cel′es-tine (sĕl′ĕs-tĭn; -tīn; sē-lĕs′tĭn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A monk of an austere branch of the Benedictine Order founded in the 13th century by Pietro di Morone, who became Pope Celestine V.

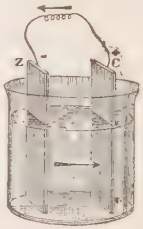
cel′es-tite (sĕl′ĕs-tīt; sē-lĕs′-), **cel′es-tine** (-tĭn; -tīn), *n.* [LL. *caelestinus* blue.] *Min.* Native strontium sulphate, $SrSO_4$, commonly white, but occasionally delicate blue.

ce′li-ac. Var. of COELIAC.

cel′i-ba-cy (sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ; sē-lī′bȧ-sĭ), *n.* State of being unmarried; single life, esp. of a bachelor or of one bound by vows not to marry.

cel′i-bate (sĕl′ĭ-bāt), *n.* [L. *caelibatus,* fr. *caelebs* unmarried.] An unmarried person. — *a.* Unmarried; single.

cell (sĕl), *n.* [OF. *celle,* fr. L. *cella.*] **1.** A very small close apartment, as in a prison. **2.** A small religious house attached to a monastery or convent. **3.** A small hollow receptacle, as in a honeycomb. **4.** *Elec.* A receptacle containing electrodes and an electrolyte for generating electricity or for producing electrolysis. **5.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A small cavity or compartment, as a calicle inclosing a zooid in hydroids and corals. **b** A case or covering for protection of the eggs or young of insects, etc. **c** One of the areas bounded by veins in an insect's wing. **6.** *Bot.* **a** One of the compartments of an ovary, or the whole interior of a simple monocarpellary ovary. **b** = A theca. **7.** *Biol.* The structural unit of which animals and plants are built up, consisting of a minute mass of protoplasm, generally containing a nucleus, and inclosed in a covering, or cell wall.



Cell, 4. *Z* Zinc Plate (negative pole) ; *C* Carbon Plate (positive pole).

cel′la (sĕl′ȧ), *n.;* pl. -LÆ (-ē). [L.] *Arch.* The part of an ancient Greek or Roman temple within the walls, as distinct from open porticoes and other outside parts.

cel′lar (sĕl′ĕr), *n.* [OF. *celier,* fr. L. *cellarium* pantry, *cella* storeroom.] **1.** A room or set of rooms below the surface of the ground, generally under a building, used esp. for keeping provisions and other stores. **2.** Short for WINE CELLAR.

Diagram of an Animal Cell. 1 Attraction Sphere inclosing two Centrosomes ; 2 Plastids lying in the Cytoplasm ; 3 Nucleolus; 4 Chromatin network; 5 Linin network; 6 Karyosome ; 7 Vacuole ; 8 Metaplasmic bodies ; 9 Nuclear Membrane bounding the Nucleus.

—*v. t.* To place or store in or as in a cellar.

cel′lar-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Cellar space. **2.** Charge for storage in a cellar.

cel′lar-er (-ĕr), *n.* A monastic steward or butler.

cel′lar-et′ (-ĕt′), *n.* A cabinet for holding a few bottles of wine or liquor.

cel′list, 'cel′list (chĕl′ĭst), *n.* A player on the cello.

cel′lo, 'cel′lo (chĕl′ō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-ōz). A violoncello.

cel′lu-lar (sĕl′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *cellula* a little cell.] Consisting of, characterized by, or pertaining to, a cell or cells.

cel′lule (-ūl), *n.* A small cell.

cel′lu-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See CELLULAR; -ITIS.] Inflammation of cellular tissue, esp. that next to the skin.

cel′lu-loid (-ū-loid), *n.* [*cellulose* + *-oid.*] A substance, essentially soluble guncotton and camphor, resembling ivory in texture and color, but often variously colored.

cel′lu-lose (-lōs), *n.* [F.] An inert substance, the chief component of the solid part of plants, of linen, paper, etc.

cel′lu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Full of or consisting of cells or cellules; having a cellular form; cellulose.

ce′lom (sē′lŏm). Var. of COELOM.

Cel′si-us (sĕl′sĭ-ŭs; -shĭ-ŭs), *n.* A centigrade scale or thermometer. See CENTIGRADE. Abbr., *Cels.,* or *C.*

celt (sĕlt), *n.* [LL. *celtis* a chisel.] *Archæol.* A primitive chisel or ax-shaped stone or metal implement.

Neolithic Celt.

Celt (sĕlt), **Kelt** (kĕlt), *n.* [L. *Celtae,* Gr. Κελτοί, Κέλται, pl.] **1.** A member of a race of central and western Europe, described by the Romans as tall, blond, and large-bodied. **2.** An individual of any of various Celtic-speaking peoples, including the ancient Gauls and Britons and the modern Bretons, Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic Scotch.

Celt′ic (sĕl′tĭk), **Kelt′ic** (kĕl′tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Celts or their language. — *n.* A group of languages divided into Cymric and Gadhelic.

Celt′i-cism (sĕl′tĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* A Celtic custom, expression, or idiom; also, attachment to Celtic customs.

cel'ti-um (sĕl'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Celtae* Celts.] *Chem.* A supposed new element of the rare-earth group. Symbol, *Ct* (no period).

ce-ment' (sē-mĕnt'; sĕm'ĕnt), *n.* [F. *ciment*, fr. L. *caementum* an unhewn stone, chips of marble, from which mortar was made.] **1.** A substance used in a soft state to join bricks in building, to cover floors, etc., which afterwards becomes hard like stone. **2.** Any substance used for making bodies adhere to each other, as glue, paste, etc. **3.** *Mining.* Gravel consolidated by clay, silica, or other binding material. **4.** *Petrog.* The fine-grained ground mass or glass of a porphyry; residual uncrystallized material; — called also *base*. **5.** The powder used in cementation (which see). **6.** Bond of union; that which unites firmly. — (sē-mĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To unite or stick by or as by a cement. **2.** To overlay with cement; as, to *cement* a cellar bottom. — *v. i.* To become cemented. — **ce-ment'er,** *n.*

cem'en-ta'tion (sĕm'ĕn-tā'shŭn; sē'mĕn-), *n.* **1.** Act or process of cementing; state of being cemented. **2.** Process of surrounding a solid, as iron or green glass, with the powder of some other substance, as charcoal or sand, and heating the whole so that the solid is changed, as into steel or porcelain, by chemical combination with the powder.

cem'e-ter-y (sĕm'ĕ-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *coemeterium*, fr. Gr. κοιμητήριον sleeping chamber, burial place, fr. κοιμᾶν to put to sleep.] A place set apart for burial of the dead; graveyard; necropolis.

ce-nac'u-lum (sē-năk'ŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lă). [L.] *Roman Antiq.* The supper room; a banqueting room.

ce'nes-the'si-a, -the'sis, etc. Vars. of CŒNÆSTHESIA, etc.

cen'o-bite (sĕn'ō-bīt; sē'nō-bīt), *n.* [L. *coenobita*, fr. Gr. κοινόβιος; κοινός common + βίος life.] One of a religious order dwelling in a convent community; — opp. to *anchoret*, or *hermit*.—**cen'o-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), **-bit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

cen'o-bit'ism (sĕn'ō-bīt'ĭz'm; sē'nō-), *n.* State, system, or practice of a cenobite or cenobites.

cen'o-by (sĕn'ō-bĭ; sē'nō-), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [L. *coenobium*, fr. Gr. κοινόβιον community life. See CENOBITE.] A conventual establishment or religious community.

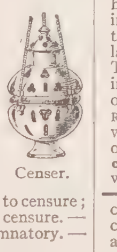
ce'no-gen'e-sis, *or* **cæ'no-** (sē'nō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs; sĕn'ō-), *n.* [Gr. καινός new + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* The processes in the development of an individual which do not repeat the phylogeny of the group to which the individual belongs; — opposed to *palingenesis*. — **-ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

cen'o-taph (sĕn'ō-tăf), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. κενοτάφιον; κενός empty + τάφος burial, tomb.] An empty tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person buried elsewhere.

Ce'no-zo'ic (sē'nō-zō'ĭk; sĕn'ō-), *a.* [Gr. καινός recent + ζωή life.] *Geol.* **a** Pert. to or designating the era extending from the close of the Mesozoic to the present and including the Tertiary and Quaternary; — called also *Age of Mammals*. **b** = TERTIARY. — **Ce'no-zo'ic,** *n.*

cense (sĕns), *v. t.* [For *incense*.] To perfume with odors from burning gums and spices; offer incense to.

cen'ser (sĕn'sĕr), *n.* [For *incenser*.] A vessel for perfumes, esp. one to burn incense in.


Censer.

cen'sor (-sŏr; -sĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *censere* to value, tax.] **1.** One of two magistrates of ancient Rome who took the census, and who became overseers of morals and conduct. **2.** One who acts as an overseer of morals and conduct; esp., an official empowered to examine written or printed matter in order to forbid publication if objectionable. **3.** A faultfinder; censurer. — *v. t.* To subject to the action of a censor.

cen-so'ri-al (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, a censor.

cen-so'ri-ous (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭs; 57), *a.* **1.** Addicted to censure; apt to condemn. **2.** Implying or expressing censure. — **Syn.** Faultfinding, carping, caviling, condemnatory. — **cen-so'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

cen'sor-ship (sĕn'sŏr-shĭp; sĕn'sĕr-), *n.* State, office, or power of a censor.

cen'sur-a-ble (-shŭr-ă-b'l), *a.* Deserving of, or subject to, censure; blamable. — **-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

cen'sure (-shŭr), *n.* [L. *censura*, fr. *censere* to value, tax.] **1.** Judgment; sentence; reprimand. *Obs., exc. Eccl.* **2.** Act of finding fault with, or condemning as wrong; hostile criticism. **3.** Correction; recension, esp. in literary criticism. — **Syn.** Blame, reproof, condemnation, reprobation, disapproval, disapprobation, reprehension, reflection. — *v. t. & i.*; -SURED (-shŭrd); -SUR-ING. **1.** To judge; condemn; sentence. *Obs.* **2.** To find fault with or condemn as wrong; criticize adversely.

Syn. Upbraid, chide, rebuke, reprove, admonish, blame, condemn, reprobate. — **Censure, blame, condemn, reprobate** agree in the idea of an unfavorable opinion. To **censure** is to criticise adversely. To **blame** is to find fault with as culpable. **Condemn** is more judicial, and implies an adverse judgment. To **reprobate** is to condemn strongly or with detestation.

cen'sur-er (sĕn'shŭr-ĕr), *n.* One who censures.

cen'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *censere* to value, tax.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* A numbering of the people, and valuation of their estates, for taxation, etc. **2.** An official enumeration of the population of a country, city, or other place, generally with classified social and economic statistics.

— *v. t.* To take a census of; count in a census.

cent (sĕnt), *n.* [F., hundred, L. *centum*.] **1.** A hundred; — used only in *per cent* (see PER CENT). **2.** The 100th part of the unit in various monetary systems; also, a coin of this value; esp.: In the United States, Canada, Mexico, and elsewhere, the 100th of a dollar, a coin of alloyed copper. The sign ¢, which always follows the numeral (as, 1¢, 10¢), is read *cent* or *cents*. Abbr., *ct.*; *pl. cts.*

cen'tal (sĕn'tăl), *n.* [L. *centum* a hundred.] A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois. — *a.* Relating to a hundred, or to the use of the cental.

cen'tare' (sĕn'târ'; *F.* sän'tàr'). Var. of CENTIARE.

cen'taur (sĕn'tôr), *n.* [L. *Centaurus*, Gr. Κένταυρος.] *Gr. Myth.* One of a race, half man and half horse, of descendants of Ixion, dwelling in the mountains of Thessaly.

Cen-tau'rus (sĕn-tô'rŭs), *n.*; *gen.* CENTAURI (-rī). [L.] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Crux and Hydra; the Centaur. Its brightest star, Alpha (*a*) Centauri, is the nearest known star.

cen'tau-ry (sĕn'tô-rĭ), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. κενταύριον, fr. the *centaur* Chiron.] Either of two Old World gentianaceous herbs (*Chlora perfoliata* and *Erythræa centaurium*) with medicinal properties reputedly discovered by the centaur Chiron; hence, any erythræa.

cen-ta'vo (sĕn-tä'vō; *Sp.* thän-tä'vō), *n.*; *pl.* -VOS (-vōz; *Sp.* -vōs). [Amer. Sp., prop., hundredth.] A small coin and money of account, usually the hundredth of a peso.

cen'te-na'ri-an (sĕn'tĕ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hundred years. — *n.* A person a hundred years old.

cen'te-na-ry (sĕn'tĕ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *centenarius*, fr. *centum* a hundred.] Of or pert. to a period of 100 years; centennial. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A century. **2.** A centennial.

cen-ten'ni-al (sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *centum* hundred + *annus* year.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or completing a space of 100 years. **2.** Lasting or aged 100 years. — *n.* A 100th anniversary or its celebration; a centenary. — **-ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

cen-ten'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ă). [NL.] A space of one hundred years; a century; a centenary.

cen'ter, cen'tre (sĕn'tĕr), *n.* [F. *centre*, fr. L. *centrum*, fr. Gr. κέντρον sharp point, center of a circle.] **1.** The middle point of a circle or sphere, equally distant from every point of the circumference. **2.** Middle or central point or part of anything, or something at or in the middle; as, the *center* of an army. **3.** That about which a body revolves or rotates; hence: a point of concentration; a point about which things, influences, etc., concentrate, or from which they proceed; as, a religious *center*. **4.** The middle point of the earth, or the earth itself as being the middle point of the universe. **5.** *Mech.* **a** One of the two conical steel pins, in a lathe, etc., upon which the work is held, and about which it revolves. **b** A conical recess, or indentation, in the end of a shaft or other work, to receive the point of a center, on which the work can turn, as in a lathe. **6.** [*Usually cap. as used of a particular group.*] Those members of a legislative assembly, as the Moderates in France or the Roman Catholic party in Germany, who occupy benches in the center of the chamber. See LEFT, *a.*, RIGHT, *n.* **7.** *Mil.* That portion of an army between the two wings. **8.** **a** That division of a target between the bull's-eye, or innermost division, and the inner. **b** A shot that strikes it. **center,** *or* **centre,** of **gravity,** that point in a body about which all the parts exactly balance each other.

— *v. i.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tĕrd); -TER-ING or -TRING. To be centered. — *v. t.* **1.** To place or fix in or at the center. **2.** To collect to a point; concentrate. **3.** To furnish or mark with a center; specif., *Optics*, to adjust (a lens or objective) so that its plane is perpendicular to the optical axis.

cen'ter-bit', cen'tre-bit' (-bĭt'), *n.* A bit with a sharp pyramidal center point and two side cutting flanges, used for boring wood across the grain.

cen'ter-board', cen'tre-board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n. Naut.* In a sailing vessel, a device, usually a broad board or slab of wood or metal, pivoted at the forward lower corner so that it can be raised within a watertight casing, or lowered to increase the area of lateral resistance and thus prevent leeway.

cen'ter-ing (-ĭng), **cen'tring** (-trĭng), *n.* Also **cen'tre-ing.** **1.** Act of one that centers. **2.** A substructure on which a masonry arch or vault is built until self-supporting.

cen'ter-piece', cen'tre-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A piece put in the center of anything; specif., an ornament for the center, as of a table, ceiling, etc.; a central article or figure.

cen-tes'i-mal (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *centesimus* hundredth.] Hundredth; pertaining to, or divided into, hundredths. — **cen-tes'i-mal-ly,** *adv.*

cen-tes'i-mo (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-mō), *n.*; *pl.* It. -MI (-mē), Sp. -MOS (-mōz; *Sp.* -mōs). [It. & Sp.] The hundredth part of a lira, or, in Uruguay, of a peso.

cen'ti- (sĕn'tĭ-). **1.** [L. *centi-*, fr. *centum* hundred.] A combining form signifying *hundred*. **2.** [F. *centi-*.] A combining form used, chiefly in the metric system, to signify *hundredth part;* as, *centimeter, centigram*, etc.

cen'ti-are' (sĕn'tĭ-ăr'; *F.* sän'tyar'), *n.* [F. *centiare; centi-* (L. *centum*) + *are.*] A measure of land equal to one square meter.

cen'ti-grade (sĕn'tĭ-grād), *a.* [*centi-* + L. *gradus* degree.] Consisting of a hundred degrees or divisions; specif., of or pert. to the **centigrade thermometer** (abbr., *C.*), on which the distance between the freezing point and boiling point of water is divided into 100 equal parts, or degrees, so that 0° C. corresponds to 32° F., and 100° C. to 212° F. This thermometer is called also *Celsius thermometer*, after its inventor Anders Celsius, a Swedish astronomer.

cen'ti-gram, cen'ti-gramme (-tĭ-grăm), *n.* [F. *centigramme.*] A weight equal to one 100th of a gram.

cen'ti-li'ter, cen'ti-li'tre (-lē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *centilitre.*] A measure of volume equal to one 100th of a liter.

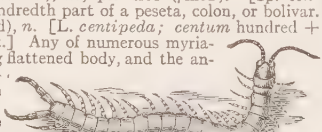
cen'time' (sän'tēm'; sän'tēm), *n.* [F.] The hundredth part of a franc, or about $\frac{1}{5}$ of a cent.

cen'ti-me'ter, cen'ti-me'tre (sĕn'tĭ-mē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *centimètre.*] A measure of length equal to one 100th of a meter.

cen'ti-me'ter–gram'–sec'ond, *a.* See abbr. *C. G. S.*, more commonly used.

cen'ti-mo (sĕn'tē-mō), *n.; pl.* **-MOS** (-mōz). [Sp. *céntimo.*] The hundredth part of a peseta, colon, or bolivar.

cen'ti-pede (-pēd), *n.* [L. *centipeda; centum* hundred + *pes, pedis*, foot.] Any of numerous myriapods with a long flattened body, and the anterior legs modified into poison fangs.



Centipede. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

cen'ti-stere (sĕn'tĭ-stēr; *F.* sän'tē-stâr'), *n.* [F. *centistère.*] One hundredth of a stere, or cubic meter; 0.353 cubic foot.

cent'ner (sĕnt'nĕr), *n.* [G., a hundredweight, fr. L. *centenarius* of a hundred.] **1.** A commercial hundredweight in several Continental countries, generally 50 kilograms, or 110.23 lbs. **2.** A weight (*metric centner*) of 100 kilograms or 220.46 lbs. **3.** The cental.

cen'to (sĕn'tō), *n.; pl.* **-TOS** (-tōz). [L.] **1.** A patchwork. *Obs.* **2.** A literary or musical work formed of selections. **3.** Any work, as a map, composed of incongruous parts.

cen'tral (-trăl), *a.* Relating to, situated in or near, or containing or constituting, the center; equidistant or equally accessible from certain points; fig., chief; dominant.

‖ **cen-tral'** (sĕn-trăl'), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A sugar mill which works for several plantations.

cen'tral-ism (sĕn'trăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Centralization or the centralizing system, or advocacy of this system, esp. in government. — **cen'tral-ist,** *n.* — **cen'tral-is'tic,** *a.*

cen-tral'i-ty (sĕn-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). State of being central; central position.

cen'tral-i-za'tion (sĕn'trăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of centralizing, or state of being centralized.

cen'tral-ize (sĕn'trăl-īz), *v. t.;* **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING** (-īz'ĭng). To bring to a central point; bring under one system or control. — **cen'tral-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

cen'tral-ly, *adv.* In a central manner or situation.

cen're (sĕn'tĕr). Var. of CENTER.

cen'tri- (sĕn'trĭ-). See CENTRO-.

cen'tric (-trĭk), *a.* **1.** Placed in or at the center or middle; central. **2.** Of, pert. to, or characterized by, a center; specif., *Physiol.*, of or pertaining to a nerve center.

cen-tric'i-ty (sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Centric quality or state.

cen'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* Central; centric.

cen-trif'u-gal (sĕn-trĭf'ū-găl), *a.* [*centri-* + L. *fugere* to flee.] **1.** Proceeding from the center; designating a force (**centrifugal force**) directed outward when a body is made to move in a curved path. **2.** *Bot. Inflorescence.* = DETERMINATE. — *n.* **1.** A centrifugal machine, or a drum in such a machine. **2.** Centrifugal sugar; — often in *pl.* **centrifugal sugar,** sugar freed from liquid by a machine acting by centrifugal force.

cen-trif'u-gal-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING** (-īz'ĭng). To subject to centrifugal action, esp. so as to separate substances of different densities or states of aggregation. — **cen-trif'u-gal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

cen-trif'u-gal-ly, *adv.* In a centrifugal manner.

cen-trip'e-tal (-trĭp'ĕ-tăl), *a.* [*centri-* + L. *petere* to move toward.] **1.** Proceeding or directed toward the center; designating a force (**centripetal force**) directed toward the center. **2.** *Bot. Inflorescence.* = INDETERMINATE. — **cen-trip'e-tal-ly,** *adv.*

cen'trist (sĕn'trĭst), *n.* [F. *centriste.*] *Polit.* A member of the center (see CENTER, *n.*, 6); esp., one of the French Moderate party.

cen'tro- (sĕn'trō-), **cen'tri-** (sĕn'trĭ-). Combining forms from Greek *κέντρον*, or Latin *centrum*, E. *center;* as *centrosome, centrifugal*, etc.

cen'tro-bar'ic (-băr'ĭk), *a.* [Deriv. of Gr. *κέντρον* center + *βάρος* weight.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the process of finding it.

cen'tro-some' (sĕn'trō-sōm'), *n.* [*centro-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* A minute protoplasmic body found in the cytoplasm, less often in the nucleus, of many animal and some plant cells, which takes an important part in mitosis.

cen'tro-sphere' (-sfēr'), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The nucleus or central part of the earth, forming most of its mass; — disting. from *lithosphere, hydrosphere*, etc. **2.** *Biol.* The central mass of an aster from which the rays extend and within which the centrosome lies when present; the attraction sphere.

cen'trum (-trŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-TRUMS** (-trŭmz), L. **-TRA** (-trȧ). [L.] **1.** A center. **2.** *Anat.* The body of a vertebra.

cen-tum'vir (sĕn-tŭm'vĕr), *n.; L. pl.* **-VIRI** (-vĭ-rī). [L. *centum* hundred + *vir*, pl. *viri*, man.] *Rom. Hist.* One of a civil court of about 100 judges or jurors. — **-vi-ral,** *a.*

cen-tum'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* The office of a centumvir, or of the centumviri; the centumviri collectively.

cen'tu-ple (sĕn'tū-p'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *centuplex; centum* hundred + *plicare* to fold.] Hundredfold. — *v. t.;* **-PLED** (-p'ld); **-PLING** (-plĭng). To increase a hundredfold.

cen-tu'pli-cate (sĕn-tū'plĭ-kāt), *a. & n.* Hundredfold. — (-kāt), *v. t.* To centuple.

cen-tu'ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), *a.* [See CENTURY.] Of or relating to a century; as, a *centurial* sermon.

cen'tu-ried (sĕn'tŭ-rĭd), *a.* Having lasted for a century or centuries; established for centuries.

cen-tu'ri-on (sĕn-tū'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *centurio*, fr. *centuria.* See CENTURY.] *Roman Hist.* A captain of a century.

cen'tu-ry (sĕn'tŭ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [L. *centuria*, fr. *centum* hundred.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* **a** A division of the Roman army, of varying size, originally of 100 men. **b** A civil division, formed for voting. **2.** Any body of 100 men or of 100 things. **3.** A period of 100 years; specif., one of the hundred-year divisions of the Christian Era.

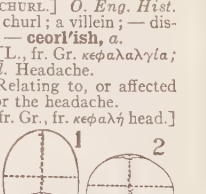
century plant. A Mexican fleshy-leaved species of agave (*Agave americana*), commonly cultivated as a house plant. It does not flower until eight years or more old, whence it was formerly believed not to blossom until 100 years old.

ceorl (kĕôrl; chĕrl), *n.* [AS. See CHURL.] *O. Eng. Hist.* A freeman who was not a noble; a churl; a villein; — distinguished from a noble or a slave. — **ceorl'ish,** *a.*

ceph'a-lal'gi-a (sĕf'ȧ-lăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κεφαλαλγία; κεφαλή* head + *ἄλγος* pain.] *Med.* Headache.

ceph'a-lal'gic (-lăl'jĭk), *a. Med.* Relating to, or affected with, headache. — *n.* A remedy for the headache.

ce-phal'ic (sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr., fr. *κεφαλή* head.] **1.** Of, pert. to, directed toward, or situated near, the head. **2.** Curing or relieving disorders of the head. **cephalic index,** *Craniom.*, the ratio of the breadth of the cranium to the length, usually expressed by a number denoting hundredths of the length, which ordinarily is measured from the glabella to the most prominent part of the occiput. As often used, an index of 80 or above indicates *brachycephaly;* of less than 80, *dolichocephaly.* — *n.* A medicine for headache, or other cephalic disorder.



Cephalic Index. Outline of, 1, a dolichocephalic, 2, a brachycephalic, cranium as seen from above. The dotted lines indicate the measurements from which the index is calculated.

ceph'a-li-za'tion (sĕf'ȧ-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n. Zoöl.* Domination of the head in animal life by localization of important organs or parts in or near the head; — a sign of progress toward higher organization.

ceph'a-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the head or skull. — **ceph'a-lom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

ceph'a-lo-pod' (sĕf'ȧ-lō-pŏd'), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] *Zoöl.* Any of the highest class (*Cephalopoda*) of mollusks, containing the squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses, etc., having around the front of the head a group of muscular arms, usually furnished with prehensile suckers.

ceph'a-lo-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *thorax.*] *Zoöl.* In the Arachnida and the higher Crustacea, the anterior division of the body, consisting of the united head and thorax. [head.]

ceph'a-lous (sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] Having a

Ce'pheus (sē'fūs; sē'fĕ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κηφεύς.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* An Ethiopian king, father of Andromeda, placed among the stars after his death. **2.** *Astron.* [*gen.* CEPHEI (-fĕ-ī).] A constellation between Cygnus and the north pole of the heavens; the Monarch.

ce-ra'ceous (sē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax.] Waxy.

ce-ram'ic (sē-răm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κεραμικός*, fr. *κέραμος* earthenware.] Cf or pertaining to pottery.

ce-ram'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art of making things of baked clay, as pottery, tiles, etc.

ce-rar'gy-rite (sĕ-rär'jĭ-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας* horn + *ἄργυρος* silver.] Native silver chloride, AgCl, a white to pale yellow or gray mineral, darkening on exposure to light; horn silver. It can be cut with a knife, like lead or horn.

ce-ras'tes (sĕ-răs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κεράστης*, prop., horned, *κέρας* horn.] The horned viper. See VIPER.

ce'rate (sē'rāt), *n.* [L. *ceratum*, deriv. of *cera* wax.] *Pharm.* A form of unctuous preparation for external use, consisting of wax, rosin, or the like, mixed with lard. It is stiffer than an ointment.

ce'rat-ed (-rāt-ĕd), *p. a.* [L. *ceratus*.] Covered with wax.

ce-rat'o-dus (sĕ-răt'ō-dŭs; sĕr'ă-tō'dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κέρας, κέρατος*, horn + *ὀδούς* tooth.] An Australian dipnoan fish (genus *Neoceratodus*), known also as *salmon* and *barramundi*. It reaches a length of six feet and is esteemed as food.

cer'a-toid (sĕr'ă-toid), *a.* [Gr. *κέρας, κέρατος*, horn + *-oid*.] Horny; hornlike; also, horn-shaped.

Cer'ber-us (sûr'bĕr-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κέρβερος.] *Class. Myth.* A three-headed dog with a serpent tail, and with serpents about the body, guarding the entrance to the infernal regions. — **Cer-be're-an** (sûr-bē'rē-ăn), *a.*

Hercules carrying off Cerberus. From a vase.

cer-ca'ri-a (sûr-kā'rĭ-ă), *n.; pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. *κέρκος* tail.] *Zoöl.* A larval stage of trematode worms, having the shape of a tadpole with its body terminated by a tail-like appendage. See FLUKE. — **cer-ca'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

cere (sēr), *v. t.*; CERED (sērd); CER'ING (sēr'ĭng). [L. *cerare* to cover with wax.] To wrap in or as in a cerecloth.

cere, *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] *Zoöl.* A soft swollen area, typical in birds of prey and in parrots, in which the nostrils open.

ce're-al (sē'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *Cerealis* pert. to Ceres, and, hence, to agriculture.] Of or pert. to grain or the grasses producing it. — *n.* Any grass yielding grain used for food, as wheat, rice, etc., or the grain so produced.

Ce're-a'li-a (-ā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** The Cerialia. See CERES. **2.** The cereal grasses.

cer'e-bel'lum (sĕr'ē-bĕl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -LUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LA (-ă). [L., dim. of *cerebrum* brain.] A large lobe of the dorsal part of the brain. It is concerned in the coördination of movements. — **cer'e-bel'lar** (-ăr), *a.*

cer'e-bral (sĕr'ē-brăl), *a.* [L. *cerebrum* brain.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the brain; also, of or pert. to the cerebrum. **2.** *Phon.* Designating, or pert. to, a class of consonants in Sanskrit and other Indian languages (written ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ṇ), developed from the dentals by turning the tongue up and inverting the tip so that its under surface touches the hard palate.

— *n. Phon.* A cerebral consonant or sound.

cer'e-brate (-brāt), *v. i.*; -BRAT'ED (-brāt'ĕd); -BRAT'ING (-brāt'ĭng). *Physiol.* To exhibit brain activity or to experience mental activity. [conscious or unconscious.]

cer'e-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* Action of the brain, whether

cer'e-bric (sĕr'ē-brĭk; sē-rēb'rĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the brain or cerebrum.

cer'e-bri'tis (sĕr'ē-brī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cerebrum* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the cerebrum.

cer'e-bro-spi'nal (-brō-spī'năl), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the brain and spinal cord.

cerebrospinal meningitis, *or* **c. fever,** *or, in full,* **epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis,** *Med.*, a dangerous epidemic and endemic febrile disease due to microörganic infection, characterized by inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord. It is not contagious.

cer'e-brum (sĕr'ē-brŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -BRUMS (-brŭmz), L. -BRA (-bră). [L., the brain.] The hemispheres of the brain, in man the largest part of the brain, filling the entire upper portion of the skull. It is the part most concerned in the voluntary and conscious mental processes.

cere'cloth' (sēr'klŏth'; 62), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + E. *cloth*.] Cloth, or a cloth, treated with melted wax, or with glutinous matter, used esp. for wrapping a dead body.

cered (sērd), *a. Zoöl.* Provided with a cere.

cere'ment (sēr'mĕnt), *n.* A cerecloth, or any shroud for the dead; — usually in *pl.*

cer'e-mo'ni-al (sĕr'ē-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to, characterized by, or of the nature of, ceremonies or ceremony.

Syn. Ritual; precise, punctilious, studied, stiff, prim; ceremonious, formal. — **Ceremonial, ceremonious, formal.** *Ceremonial* applies only to things; *ceremonious*, to either persons or things. That is **ceremonial** which relates to, or consists in, outward forms or ceremonies; as, the *ceremonial* gown. **Ceremonious** applies to that which is characterized by ceremony (often elaborate or pompous), or to one addicted to a punctilious observance of formalities; as, they took *ceremonious* leave. **Formal,** as compared with *ceremonial*, suggests set form or procedure rather than external rites (as, a *formal* call); as compared with *ceremonious*, *formal* suggests rigor, stiffness, or restraint, rather than show or pomp; as, his manner is *formal* and old-fashioned. — *n.* **1.** A system of rules and ceremonies enjoined by law or by custom, as in worship; ritual. **2.** A ceremonial usage or formality; a rite. — **cer'e-mo'ni-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **cer'e-mo'ni-al-ist,** *n.* — **cer'e-mo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

cer'e-mo'ni-ous (sĕr'ē-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Ceremonial. **2.** According to prescribed or customary forms; punctilious. — **Syn.** See CEREMONIAL. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

cer'e-mo-ny (sĕr'ē-mō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -MONIES (-nĭz). [From OF., fr. L. *caerimonia*.] **1.** A formal act or series of acts, often symbolical, prescribed by law, custom, or authority in matters of religion, of state, etc. **2.** A rite or observance regarded as a mere form; loosely, anything done ceremoniously. **3.** Ceremonial observances or usages collectively or as an established method; specif., the social behavior required by strict etiquette; formality; also, a formal or conventional act of civility or etiquette. **4.** Ceremonial state or display. *Archaic.* **5.** A ceremonial symbol, as a scepter. *Obs.* **6.** A sign; portent. *Obs.*

Syn. Observance, ritual, solemnity; form, rite. — **Form, ceremony, rite.** A **form** is an established method of procedure; as, social *forms*. **Ceremony** is more specific than *form*, and implies certain outward acts, usually impressive or dignified, associated with some religious, public, or state occasion; as, the marriage *ceremony*. **Rite** suggests more definitely a solemn, religious, or secret character; as, the *rites* of the Greek Church.

Ce're-s (sē'rēz), *n.* [L. *Ceres*, also, corn, grain.] *Roman Relig.* A daughter of Saturn and Ops, goddess of growing vegetation. She was identified with Demeter. Her feast, the **Ce'ri-a'li-a** (sē'rĭ-ā'lĭ-ă), was celebrated on April 19, honoring the young vegetation.

ce're-us (sē'rē-ŭs), *n.* [L., wax candle, *cera* wax; — from the columnar shape of one species.] Any of a genus (*Cereus*) of cactaceous plants of the western United States and tropical America, including the *night-blooming cereus* (*C. grandiflorus*) bearing large fragrant white flowers that open about midnight.

ce'ri-a (sē'rĭ-ă), *n.* See CERIUM.

Ce'ri-a'li-a, *n. pl.* See CERES. [Producing wax.]

ce-rif'er-ous (sē-rĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax + *-ferous*.]

cer'iph (sĕr'ĭf). Var. of SERIF.

ce-rise' (sē-rēz'), *a.* [F., a cherry.] Of the color of the bright red cherry. — *n.* A cerise color.

ce'rite (sē'rīt), *n.* [From CERIUM.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of cerium and allied metals, generally brownish.

ce'ri-um (sē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ceres*, name of an asteroid.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, malleable and ductile. Symbol, *Ce*; at. wt., 140.25. Its oxide, ceria, a rare earth (see EARTH, *n.*, 9), is used in incandescent mantles.

cerium metals. *Chem.* A group of related rare earth metals: cerium, lanthanum, praseodymium, and neodymium.

cer'nu-ous (sûr'nū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cernuus* with the face turned toward the earth.] Inclining; nodding; pendulous.

ce'ro (sē'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Corrupt. fr. Sp. *sierra* saw, sawfish, ceo.] A large food and game fish (*Scomberomorus cavalla*), of the mackerel family, found in the West Indies; also, the related pintado (*S. regalis*).

ce-rog'ra-phy (sē-rŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κηρός* wax + *-graphy*.] Art of making forms or designs in, upon, or with, wax. — **ce-rog'ra-phist** (sē-rŏg'rā-fĭst), *n.*

ce-ro'le-in (sē-rō'lē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + E. *olein*.] A constituent (about 5%) of beeswax — probably a mixture of fatty acids.

ce-roon' (-rōōn'). Var. of SEROON.

ce'ro-plas'tic (sē'rō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κηροπλαστικός* for modeling in wax; *κηρός* wax + *πλάσσειν* to form, mold.] *Fine Arts.* **a** Relating to the art of modeling in wax. **b** Modeled in wax; as, a *ceroplastic* figure.

ce-rot'ic (sē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *cerotum* a pomade, Gr. *κηρωτόν*, fr. *κηρός* wax.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, $C_{26}H_{52}O_2$ (?), occurring free in beeswax.

ce'ro-type' (sē'rō-tīp'), *n.* [Gr. *κηρός* wax + *-type*.] A printing process of engraving on a surface of wax spread on a steel plate, for electrotyping.

ce'rous (sē'rŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Pert. to or resembling a cere.

ce'rous, *a.* [*cerium* + *-ous*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or containing cerium in the trivalent state; as, *cerous* compounds.

-cerous. A combining form from Greek *κέρας, horn*.

cer'tain (sûr'tĭn), *a.* [F., fr. L. *certus*, orig. p. p. of *cernere* to perceive, decide.] **1.** Fixed; stated; settled; as, at a *certain* rate. **2.** Sure or dependable; reliable; unfailing; as, a *certain* remedy. **3.** Not to be doubted or denied; indubitable. **4.** Assured in mind; sure. **5.** Thoroughly established, as a belief or trust; hence, of a person: determined; steadfast. *Obs. or Archaic.* **6.** Destined; sure; — followed by an infinitive; as, it is *certain* to happen. **7.** One or some specific (thing or person not further described); as, a *certain* town. — **Syn.** True, undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, indisputable, undoubting, positive. See SURE.

cer'tain-ly, *adv.* With certainty; without fail; surely.

cer'tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A fact unquestionably established. **2.** Quality, state, or fact of being certain, externally or mentally; certitude.

cer'tes (sûr'tēz; -tĭz; *rarely, in poetry, monosyllabic*), *adv.* [F., prop. a pl. fem.] Certainly; verily. *Archaic.*

cer'ti-fi'a-ble (sûr'tĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being certified.

cer-tif'i-cate (sûr-tĭf'ĭ-kȧt), *n.* [F. *certificat*, fr. LL. *certificatus*, p. p. of *certificare* to certify.] **1.** A certified statement; a written testimony to the truth of any fact; anything that certifies. **2.** A written declaration legally authenticated.

certificate of deposit, a written formal statement from a bank that a person has on deposit an amount stated.

— (-kȧt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kȧt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. **1.** To verify or attest by certificate. **2.** To furnish with, or authorize or license by, a certificate. — **cer-tif'i-ca-to-ry** (-ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

cer'ti-fi-ca'tion (sûr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of certifying; state of being certified. **2.** A certified statement; certificate.

certified check (sûr'tĭ-fīd). *Banking.* A check certified to be good by the bank upon which it is drawn by the signature of (usually) the cashier or paying teller with the word "good," or its equivalent, across the face of the check. *U. S.*

cer'ti-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who certifies.

cer'ti-fy (sûr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *certifier*, fr. LL. *certificare*; L. *certus* certain + *facere* to make.] **1.** To attest authoritatively; verify. **2.** To testify to in writing. **3.** To give certain information to; assure. **4.** *Banking.* To guarantee (a check) as good. *U. S.* See CERTIFIED CHECK.

— *v. i.* To vouch or attest by a certificate.

cer'ti-o-ra'ri (sûr'shĭ-ō-rā'rī; 3), *n.* [From *certiorari* to be certified; — a term in the Latin form of the writ.] *Law.* A writ to call up records, for review or relief.

cer'ti-tude (sûr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* State of being mentally certain; mental assurance as to a belief or opinion.

ce-ru'le-an (sē-rōō'lē-ăn), *a. & n.* [L. *caeruleus.*] Azure.

ce-ru'men (sē-rōō'mĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cera* wax.] Earwax.

ce-ru'mi-nous (sē-rōō'mĭ-nŭs), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to or secreting cerumen; as, the *ceruminous* glands.

ce'ruse (sē'rōōs; sē-rōōs'), *n.* [F. *céruse*, L. *cerussa.*] **1.** White lead. **2.** A cosmetic containing white lead.

ce'rus-site (sē'rŭ-sīt), *n. Min.* Native lead carbonate, $PbCO_3$, occurring in transparent crystals, with an adamantine luster, and also massive.

cer'vi-cal (sûr'vĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *cervix, -icis*, neck.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the neck.

cer'vine (sûr'vīn; -vĭn), *a.* [L. *cervinus*, fr. *cervus* deer.] Of or pertaining to the deer.

cer'vix (-vĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIXES (-ĕz; 24), L. -VICES (-vĭ-sēz). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The back part of the neck; also, the neck, or constricted portion, of an organ or part, as of the womb. [bling a deer.]

cer'void (-void), *a.* [L. *cervus* deer + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resem-

Ce-sa're-an (sē-zā'rē-ăn), **Ce-sa'ri-an,** etc. Vars. of CÆSAREAN, etc.

ces'pi-tose' (sĕs'pĭ-tōs'), *a.* [L. *caespes* turf.] Pert. to or resembling turf; matted or tufted. — **ces'pi-tose'ly,** *adv.*

cess (sĕs), *n.* [For *sess*, fr. ASSESS.] An assessment; tax. *Obs., Local, or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To assess; tax.

cess, *n.* [Contr. fr. *success.*] Luck; — chiefly in: **bad cess to,** bad luck to. *Anglo-Irish.*

ces-sa'tion (sĕ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cessatio*, fr. *cessare.* See CEASE.] Act or fact of ceasing; a stop. — **Syn.** Rest, stay, pause, discontinuance, intermission, interval, respite, interruption, recess, remission.

ces'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cessio*, fr. *cedere* to give way.] A yielding or surrender, as of rights, to another; ceding.

cess'pipe' (sĕs'pīp'), *n.* A pipe for carrying off waste water, etc., from a sink or cesspool.

cess'pit' (-pĭt'), *n.* A pit to receive garbage, night soil, etc.

cess'pool' (-pōōl'), *n.* A cistern in a drain to collect sewage; fig., any receptacle of filth.

cest (sĕst), *n.* [L. *cestus.*] A woman's girdle; a cestus.

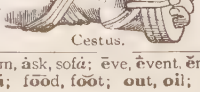
ces'tode (sĕs'tōd), *n.* [Gr. *κεστός* girdle.] *Zoöl.* A member of a certain class (*Cestoda*) of internally parasitic worms, including the tapeworm. — **ces'toid** (-toid), *a. & n.*

‖ **ces'tui** (sĕs'twē), *pron.* [OF.] *Law.* He; the one.

cestui que, *or* qui, trust (kĭ trŭst) [AF., lit., he who trusts], a person who has the equitable and beneficial interest in property held by a trustee. — **c. que, *or* qui, use** (ūs) [AF., lit., he who uses], a person for whose use land, etc., is granted in trust to another.

ces'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., girdle, Gr. *κεστός*, lit., stitched, embroidered.] *Antiq.* A girdle, esp. that of Aphrodite (or Venus), which gave the wearer the power of exciting love.

ces'tus, *n.* [L. *caestus, cestus.*] *Antiq.* A covering for the hands of boxers, made of leather bands, and often loaded with lead or iron.


Cestus.

ce-su'ra, ce-su'ral. Vars. of CÆSURA, CÆSURAL.

ce-ta'cean (sē-tā'shăn), *n.* [L. *cetus* whale, fr. Gr. *κῆτος.*] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Cetacea*) of aquatic, mostly marine, mammals, consisting of the whales, dolphins, porpoises, etc. — *a.* Of or pert. to the cetaceans. — **ce-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cey'lon-ese' (sē'lŏn-ēz'; -ēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ceylon. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Ceylon.

Ce'yx (sē'ĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κήϋξ.*] See HALCYONE.

C. G. S. An abbreviation for CENTIMETER-GRAM-SECOND; — applied to a system of units much employed in physical science, based upon the centimeter as the unit of length, the gram of weight or mass, and the second of time.

chab'a-site (kăb'ȧ-sīt) } *n.* [Gr. *χαβάζιος* prop. *χαλάζιος*,
chab'a-zite (kăb'ȧ-zīt) } a kind of rock.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate, essentially of calcium and aluminium, occurring in glassy crystals varying in color from white to yellow or red.

cha'bouk, cha'buk (chä'bōōk), *n.* [Hind. *chābuk* horse-whip.] In the Orient, a long whip, as for flogging.

chac'ma (chăk'mȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A South African baboon (*Papio porcarius*), — the largest baboon.

chæ'ta (kē'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [NL., fr. Gr. *χαίτη* hair.] *Zoöl.* A spine; bristle; seta; esp. of a chætopod.

chæ'to-dont (kē'tō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. *χαίτη* hair + *-odont.*] Any of a genus (*Chætodon*) of small brilliantly colored carnivorous tropical fishes.

chæ'tog-nath (kē'tŏg-năth), *n.* [Gr. *καίτη* hair + *γνάθος* jaw.] Any of a class (*Chætognatha*) of small free-swimming marine worms.

chæ'to-pod (kē'tō-pŏd), *a.* [Gr. *χαίτη* hair + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a class (*Chætopoda*) of annelids or segmented worms having the segments, or a part of them, provided with unjointed appendages bearing setæ. — *n.* A chætopod worm. — **chæ-top'o-dous** (kē-tŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

chafe (chāf), *v. t.*; CHAFED (chāft); CHAF'ING (chāf'ĭng). [OF. *chaufer*, fr. L. *calefacere, calfacere*, to warm; *calere* to be warm + *facere* to make.] **1.** To rub in order to stimulate and warm. **2.** To rub so as to wear away; fret; gall; as, to *chafe* a cable; *chafe* one's finger. **3.** To anger; fret; irritate. — **Syn.** Vex, excite, inflame. — *v. i.* **1.** To rub; move, as one body on or against another, so as to cause friction. **2.** To be vexed; fret.

— *n.* **1.** Heated state of mind or temper; fret; fury. *Archaic.* **2.** Friction; also, injury or wear caused by friction.

chaf'er (chāf'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *ceafor.*] Any of various scarabæoid beetles, as the June beetle; esp., the cockchafer.

chaf'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [See CHAFE, *v. t.*] *Iron Manuf.* An open furnace or forge in which blooms are reheated before being wrought into bars.

chaff (chăf), *n.* [AS. *ceaf.*] **1.** The husks of grains and grasses separated from the seed by threshing, winnowing, etc. **2.** Anything light and worthless; refuse. **3.** Light, jesting talk; banter; raillery. — *v. t. & i.* To banter; rally. — **Syn.** See RIDICULE. — **chaff'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

chaf'fer (chăf'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *céap* bargain, price + *faru* a journey; hence, orig., a going to bargain, to market.] **1.** Traffic. *Obs.* **2.** Bargaining; haggling about price. — *v. i.* To bargain or negotiate; esp., to haggle about terms. — *v. t.* **1.** To trade in; exchange. *Obs.* **2.** To cause to be, go, pass, etc., by chaffering; — used with *away, down, forth;* as, to *chaffer* away time. — **chaf'fer-er,** *n.*

chaf'finch (chăf'ĭnch; chăf'-), *n.* [AS. *ceafinc.* See CHAFF; FINCH.] A common European finch (*Fringilla cælebs*), having a cheerful song and often kept as a cage bird.

chaff'weed' (chăf'wēd'), *n.* A low, glabrous, branching, primulaceous herb (*Centunculus minimus*) with chafflike leaves; — called also *bastard,* or *false, pimpernel.*

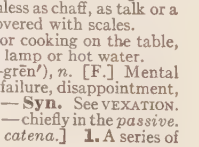
chaff'y (-ĭ), *a.*; CHAFF'I-ER; -I-EST. **1.** Abounding in or resembling chaff. **2.** Light or worthless as chaff, as talk or a letter. **3.** *Bot.* **a** Paleaceous. **b** Covered with scales.

chafing dish (chāf'ĭng). A vessel for cooking on the table, or for keeping food warm, as by a lamp or hot water.

cha-grin' (shȧ-grĭn' *or, esp. Brit.,* -grēn'), *n.* [F.] Mental disquietude due to wounded pride, failure, disappointment, etc.; acute vexation; mortification. — **Syn.** See VEXATION.

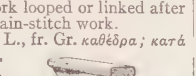
— *v. t.* To excite chagrin in; mortify; — chiefly in the *passive.*

chain (chān), *n.* [F. *chaîne*, fr. L. *catena.*] **1.** A series of links or rings, usually of metal, joined together. **2.** That which confines, fetters, or secures; bond; fetter; hence, esp. in *pl.*, imprisonment; bondage; as, the *chains* of habit. **3.** A series of things connected as if in a chain (sense 1); as, a *chain* of mountains; a *chain* of events. **4.** A chainlike measuring instrument. The **engineer's chain** is 100 ft. long; the **surveyor's** (*or* **Gunter's**) **chain,** 66 ft. long. **5.** *Naut.* An iron link, plate, or bar held (in large vessels) by a chain bolted to the side of a vessel to hold the deadeyes; — usually in *pl.* Also, in *pl.*, the channels.

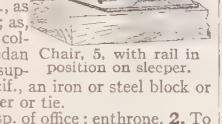


A Closed Kinematic Chain composed of the four Links *a, b, c, d,* carrying respectively the eight Elements $A_1 A_2, B_1 B_2, C_1 C_2, D_1 D_2$, forming the turning Pairs $A_1 B_1$, $B_2 C_2$, $A_2 D_2$, and the sliding Pair $C_1 D_1$.

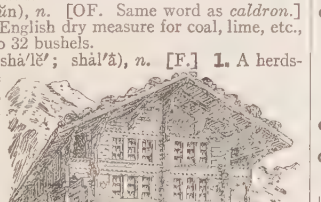
6. *Kinematics.* A mechanical combination consisting of two or more links (see LINK); specif., a **closed chain**, one in which the fixing of one part defines the movement of every other part (thereby making a *machine*).
— *v. t.* **1.** To fasten, secure, or connect with or as with a chain. **2.** Hence : To fetter ; restrain ; enslave.
chain gang. A gang, esp. of convicts, chained together.
chain mail. Flexible armor of interlinked metal rings.
chain pump. A pump operating by an endless chain (usually bearing disks or lifts that fit to a tube through which the ascending part passes).
chain shot. *Mil.* A kind of shot consisting of two balls or half balls united by a short chain.
chain stitch. **1.** A kind of ornamental stitch. **2.** *Machine Sewing.* A loop stitch. Cf. LOCK STITCH ; see STITCH.
chain'work' (chān'wûrk'), *n.* Work looped or linked after the manner of a chain ; specif., chain-stitch work.
chair (châr), *n.* [OF. *chaiere*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *καθέδρα*; *κατά* down + root of *ἕζεσθαι* to sit.] **1.** A movable single seat with a back. **2.** A seat of authority, state, or dignity, as of a chief magistrate ; an office of authority, dignity, etc., as that of professor, or the like ; as, the *chair* of mathematics in a college. **3.** A chairman. **4.** A sedan chair. *Obs.* **5.** *Railroads.* Any support or carriage of a rail ; specif., an iron or steel block or plate securing a rail to a sleeper or tie.


Chair, 5, with rail in position on sleeper.

— *v. t.* **1.** To place in a chair, esp. of office ; enthrone. **2.** To carry in triumph on a chair or seat. *Eng.*
chair'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** The occupant of a chair of authority ; esp., a presiding officer. **2.** One whose business it is to convey persons in a chair. — **chair'man-ship,** *n.* — **chair'wom'an** (châr'wo͝om'ăn), *n. fem.*
chaise (shāz), *n.* [F., chair, chaise, carriage, for *chaire* pulpit.] **1.** A two- or four-wheeled, usually one-horse, carriage with a calash top and the body hung on thorough-braces. **2.** A post chaise ; loosely, any light carriage or pleasure cart.


Chaise.

cha-la'za (kȧ-lā'zȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ZÆ (-zē). [NL., fr. Gr. *χάλαζα* hail.] **1.** *Bot.* The point at which the nucellus and integuments of an ovule are united. **2.** *Embryol.* Either of a pair of spiral bands in the white of a bird's egg, holding the yolk in place.
chal-ced'o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ō-nĭ ; kăl'sē-dō-nĭ'), *n.* ; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *chalcedonius.*] A translucent variety of quartz, commonly pale blue or gray, with waxlike luster.
chal'cid (kăl'sĭd), *n.*, *or* **chalcid fly.** [Gr. *χαλκός* copper ; — referring to their metallic colors.] Any of a very large group of hymenopterous insects, mostly parasitic, in the larval state, on the larvæ or pupæ of other insects.
chal'co-cite (-kō sīt), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός* copper.] *Min.* Native copper sulphide, Cu_2S, a mineral of black or dark gray color and metallic luster, occurring in crystals or massive.
chal-cog'ra-phy (kăl-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός* copper, brass + *-graphy.*] Act or art of engraving on copper or brass, esp. for printing. — **chal-cog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*
chal'co-py'rite (kăl'kō-pī'rīt ; -pĭr'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός* copper + *pyrite* ; — from its color.] A brass-yellow sulphide of copper and iron, $CuFeS_2$, an important ore of copper.
Chal-da'ic (-dā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Chaldea ; Chaldean.
Chal-de'an (-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Chaldea or its people ; hence, of or pert. to astrology, magic, etc. — *n.* **1.** One of an ancient Semitic tribe that became the dominant people of Babylonia. **2.** A person versed in Babylonian lore, esp. astrology ; a soothsayer. **3.** Language of the Chaldeans.
Chal'dee' (kăl'dē' ; kăl-dē'), *a.* Chaldean ; Chaldaic. — *n.* A Chaldean or the Chaldean language ; also, improperly, Biblical Aramaic, which is a western Aramaic.
chal'dron (chôl'drŭn), *n.* [OF. Same word as *caldron.*] A nearly obsolete English dry measure for coal, lime, etc., commonly equal to 32 bushels.
cha-let' (shȧ-lā' ; shȧ'lĕ' ; shăl'ă), *n.* [F.] **1.** A herdsman's cabin in the Swiss mountains, or a small wooden cottage of the Alpine regions, esp. of Switzerland. **2.** A cottage, esp. a country house, built in the style of the Swiss chalets.


Chalet.

chal'ice (chăl'ĭs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *calix* cup.] **1.** A goblet or drinking cup. *Now Poetic or in Elevated Use.* **2.** The cup used in administering the Lord's Supper. **3.** A flower cup.
chal'iced (-ĭst), *a.* Cup-shaped ; having a cup-shaped blossom.
chalk (chôk), *n.* [AS. *cealc* lime, fr. L. *calx* limestone.] **1.** *Min.* A soft limestone, white, gray, or buff in color, chiefly composed of the shells of foraminifers. **2.** Chalk-like material, esp. that used in crayons ; a piece of such material. **3.** A score, or account of credit ; hence : credit ; trust. **4.** A mark or line made with chalk ; specif., a point scored in a game, often recorded with chalk. *Eng.*
— *v. t.* **1.** To treat or mix with chalk ; whiten with chalk ; hence : to make pale ; bleach. **2.** To write or outline with chalk ; specif., *Obs. or Colloq.*, to record in chalk (esp. an account) ; score ; charge. — **chalk'y,** *a.*
chalk'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕss), *n.* Chalky quality. [tophus.
chalk'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** A mass of chalk. **2.** *Med.* A
chal'lenge (chăl'ĕnj ; 24), *v. t.* ; -LENGED (-ĕnjd) ; -LENGING (-ĕn-jĭng). [OF. *chalengier, chalongier*, to claim, dispute, fr. L. *calumniari* to attack with false accusations. See CALUMNY.] **1.** *Mil.* To question, and demand the countersign from. **2.** *Law.* To object to ; take formal exception to. **3.** To object to the reception of the vote of (a voter). *U. S.* **4.** To take exception to ; question ; dispute. **5.** To claim as due, as respect, etc. **6.** To call or invite defiantly, as to a contest ; defy ; dare ; as, to *challenge* criticism.
— *v. i.* **1.** To challenge a person, right, act, or the like. **2.** Of a hound, to give tongue on finding the scent. **3.** To make a challenge ; utter or write a challenge.
— *n.* Act of challenging ; that which is said or done in challenging. — **chal'lenge-a-ble,** *a.* — **chal'leng-er,** *n.*
chal'lis (shăl'ĭ ; chăl'ĭs), *n.* Formerly, a soft and delicate woolen and silk dress fabric without gloss ; now, often spelt **chal'lie** (shăl'ĭ), a cotton or wool dress fabric, usually figured, of very light weight.
‖ **cha'lu'meau'** (shȧ'lü'mō'), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEAUX (-mōz' ; *F.* -mō'). [F. See SHAWM.] *Music.* **a** Anciently, a rural or pastoral pipe or flute. **b** The medieval shawm. **c** The lowest register of the clarinet (e to e').
Chal'y-be'an (kăl'ĭ-bē'ăn ; kȧ-lĭb'ē-ăn), *a.* [L. *chalybeius*, fr. *chalybs* steel, Gr. *χάλυψ.*] Of or pertaining to the **chalybes**, an ancient people of Pontus in Asia Minor, celebrated as workers in iron and steel.
cha-lyb'e-ate (kȧ-lĭb'ē-āt), *a.* [See CHALYBEAN.] Impregnated with salts of iron ; having a taste due to iron. — *n.* A chalybeate water, liquid, or medicine.
chal'y-bite (kăl'ĭ-bīt), *n. Min.* Siderite.
cham (kăm). Var. of KHAN, a ruler.
cha-made' (shȧ-mād'), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *chamada*, fr. *chamar* to call, fr. L. *clamare.*] *Mil.* A signal for a parley made by beat of drum or sound of trumpet. *Archaic.*
cha-mæ'le-on (kȧ-mē'lē-ăn), *n.* Var. of CHAMELEON.
cham'ber (chām'bẽr), *n.* [F. *chambre*, fr. L. *camera* vault, LL., chamber, Gr. *καμάρα* anything with an arched covering.] **1.** A room in a house ; esp., a bedroom. **2.** The reception room of a great personage. **3.** **a** In *pl.* Rooms for single persons in a lodging house or tenement, or arranged in sets for offices, etc. **b** *Law.* A room or rooms where a lawyer or judge transacts business ; — usually in *pl.* **4.** A hall for deliberative meetings. **5.** A legislative, judicial, or deliberative body ; an assembly ; esp., a division of a parliament or legislature ; as, the *Chamber* of Deputies ; also, a voluntary board or council for some business purpose ; as, a *chamber* of commerce. **6.** A vessel for urine ; chamber pot ; — a euphemism. **7.** A compartment ; an inclosed space. **8.** That part of the bore of a piece of ordnance which holds the charge ; in a revolver, any compartment of the cartridge cylinder. — **Syn.** See ROOM.
— *v. t. & i.* To put or lodge in or as in, or to furnish with, a chamber ; inclose ; confine.—**cham'bered** (chām'bẽrd), *p. a.*
chamber concert. A concert of chamber music.
cham'ber-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An attendant in a chamber. *Obs.* **2.** A frequenter of ladies' chambers ; a gallant. *Archaic.*
cham'ber-lain (-lĭn), *n.* [From OF., fr. OHG. *chamerling, chamarlinc ; kammer* chamber (fr. L. *camera*) + *-ling.*] **1.** An attendant on a monarch or nobleman in his bedchamber (*Archaic*), or in his private chambers ; hence, in Europe, one of the high officers of a court. **2.** A steward ; esp.: **a** A treasurer or receiver of public money. **b** A nobleman's high steward or factor. — **cham'ber-lain-ship',** *n.*
cham'ber-maid' (-mād'), *n.* A maidservant who has the care of chambers, making the beds, sweeping, etc.
chamber music. Vocal or instrumental music adapted to performance in a chamber, or small apartment or audience room, esp. concerted music for solo instruments.
‖ **cham'bran'le** (shăn'brăn'l'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* An ornamental bordering or framelike decoration around the sides and top of a door, window, or fireplace.
cham'bray (shăm'brā), *n.* [From *Cambrai*, France.] A gingham woven in plain colors with linen finish.
cha-me'le-on (kȧ-mē'lē-ăn), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *χαμαι-*

λέων; χαμαί on the ground + λέων lion.] **1.** Any of various lizards notable for changing their color. **2.** A person likened to a chameleon, as for changeableness.

Common Chameleon. (½)

cha-me'le-on'ic (kȧ-mē'lĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Like a chameleon; changeable; inconstant.

cham'fer (chăm'fẽr), *n.* [F. *chanfrein*, fr. p. p. of *chanfraindre; chant* edge + OF. *fraindre* to break, L. *frangere.*] The surface formed by cutting away an angle of a timber, stone, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** *Carp.* To furrow; groove; flute. **2.** To make a chamfer on; bevel.

cham'fron (-frŏn), *n.* Also **cham'frain** (-frĭn). [F. *chanfrein.*] In medieval armor, the headpiece for a horse.

cham'ois (shăm'ĭ; shȧ'mwä'; shȧ-moi'; *see note below*), *n.* [F.] **1.** A small goatlike antelope (*Rupicapra tragus*) of the mountain ridges of Europe and southwestern Asia. **2.** Also **chammy, shammy.** A soft, pliant leather, originally of the skin of the chamois.

☞ The meaning of the word rendered *chamois* in *Deut.* xiv. 5 is disputed.

☞ Some distinguish in pronunciation between the word as used to designate the animal and as used to designate the leather or as a verb, using the French pron. (shȧ'mwä') for the name of the animal only.

Chamois.

— (shăm'ĭ; shȧ-moi' : *see note under the noun*), *v. t.;* CHAM'OISED (shăm'ĭd; shȧ-moid'); CHAM'OIS-ING (shăm'ĭ-ĭng; shȧ-moi'ĭng). To prepare or dress after the manner of chamois leather.

cham'o-mile (kăm'ō-mīl). Var. of CAMOMILE.

champ (chămp), *v. t. & i.* To bite and chew with force and noise; munch. — *n.* Act of champing, as of a horse.

cham'pac, -pak (chăm'păk; chŭm'pŭk), *n.* [Hind. *champak*, Skr. *campaka.*] An East Indian tree (*Michelia champaca*) related to the magnolia.

cham-pagne' (shăm-pān'), *n.* [F. See CHAMPAIGN.] A white sparkling wine made in the old province of Champagne, France; also, loosely, any wine of that type.

cham-paign' (-pān'), *n.* [OF. *champaigne;* same word as *campagne.* See CAMPAIGN.] **1.** A plain; level field. **2.** Country that is flat and open. **3.** A battlefield; also, a military campaign. *Obs.* **4.** Open or level expanse, as of water. — *a.* Of, of the nature of, or relating to, flat, open country.

cham'pak. Var. of CHAMPAC. [perty.

cham'per-tor (chăm'pẽr-tẽr), *n. Law.* One guilty of champ-

cham'per-tous (-tŭs), *a. Law.* Of the nature of champerty.

cham'per-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *champart* field rent, L. *campi pars; champ* (L. *campus*) field + *part* (L. *pars*) share.] *Law.* A proceeding by which a person having no legitimate concern in a suit bargains to aid in or carry on its prosecution or defense in consideration of his receiving, in the event of success, a share of the matter in suit. Champertous contracts were formerly always illegal.

cham-pi'gnon (shăm-pĭn'yŭn; chăm-; *F.* shän'pē'nyôn'), *n.* [F., a mushroom, ultimately fr. L. *campus* field. See CAMP.] Orig., any fleshy fungus; now, a certain edible mushroom (*Marasmius oreades*).

cham'pi-on (chăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *campio*, fr. L. *campus* (battle) field.] **1.** A contestant or fighter, esp. in behalf of another or a cause; defender. **2.** One formally acknowledged supreme in a branch of athletics or game of skill, and ready to contend with any qualified challenger. **3.** Anything awarded first prize or place in competition. — *v. t.* **1.** To challenge; defy. *Obs.* **2.** To attend or defend champion. — **cham'pi-on-ess,** *n. fem.*

cham'pi-on-ship', *n.* Act of championing, or state of being champion; position or office of champion; advocacy.

‖ **champ'le-vé'** (shămp'lĕ-vā'; *F.* shän'-), *a.* [F.] *Art.* Having the ground engraved or cut out in parts to be filled with enamel.

chance (chăns), *n.* [OF. *cheance*, fr. LL. *cadentia* a falling (as of the dice), L. *cadere* to fall.] **1.** The happening of events; the way in which things befall; fortune; hap; as, the *chance* of war. **2.** Something that befalls as the result of unknown or unconsidered forces; the issue of uncertain conditions; a fortuity; often, *Archaic,* mishap; misfortune. **3.** That which happens to one; fortune; luck; lot. *Obsoles.* **4.** A possibility or likelihood of anything happening; as, the *chances* are against it; hence, opportunity; as, a *chance* to escape. **5.** A hypothetical agent or mode of activity other than a force, law, or purpose; fortune; fate; — often personified. **6.** Connection of events not relevant to the interest of the observer, or such a connection resulting from accidental causation. **7.** Degree of probability. — *v. i.;* CHANCED (chănst); CHANC'ING (chăn'sĭng). To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation; happen; come to pass. — **Syn.** See HAPPEN. — *v. t.* To risk; — usually used with *it* as object. *Colloq.* — *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

chance'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Dependent on chance; casual. *Archaic.* **2.** Full of chance or chances; eventful.

chan'cel (chăn'sĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *cancelli* lattices, crossbars. The *chancel* was formerly inclosed with lattices or crossbars.] *Eccl. & Arch.* **a** That part of a church reserved for the clergy. **b** All that part of a church east of the nave, including the choir proper and sanctuary.

chan'cel-ler-y (chăn'sĕl-ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The position, court, or department of a chancellor; hence, the office of the secretary or notary of a court or of an embassy, consulate, or other diplomatic legation. **2.** The building or room where a chancellor's office is.

chan'cel-lor (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *chancelier*, fr. LL. *cancellarius* chancellor, fr. L. *cancelli* crossbars, which surrounded the judgment seat.] **1.** A secretary, esp. an official one of a nobleman, prince, or king. **2.** Specif., *Diplomatics,* the chief secretary of an embassy or other legation. **3.** [*cap.*] **a** The **Lord Chancellor,** *or* **Lord High Chancellor,** the chief chancery, or equity, judge in England. **b** Any of various other high officials; esp., the **Chancellor of the Exchequer,** the highest finance minister of the British government. **4.** A law officer who acts as vicar-general for a bishop. **5.** The head of some universities. **6.** The chief minister of state in Austria-Hungary or in the German Empire. **7.** A judge in a statutory court of chancery, specif. the presiding judge. *U. S.* — **chan'cel-lor-ship',** *n.*

chance'-med'ley (chăns'mĕd'lĭ), *n.* [Prop., a mingled (OF. *medlée, meslée,* p. p. fem.) chance.] **1.** *Law.* Accidental homicide, not entirely without fault, but without evil intent. **2.** Haphazard action.

chan'cer-y (chăn'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *chancellerie,* fr. LL. *cancellaria,* fr. L. *cancellarius.* See CHANCELLOR.] **1.** In England, orig., the office or bureau of the king's chancellor; later, the court presided over by the Lord Chancellor, which was the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords until 1875, when it became a division of the High Court of Justice, with equity jurisdiction only. **2.** In the United States, a court of equity. **3.** Chancery practice or principles; equity. **4.** A court of record or office of public records; archives. **5.** A chancellor's court or office, or the building or room where it is; a chancellery.

in chancery. **a** In litigation in a court of chancery; also, under the superintendence of the Lord Chancellor. **b** Fig., in a helpless or awkward position (alluding to the former proverbial dilatoriness of chancery causes).

chan'cre (shăn'kẽr), *n.* [F. See CANCER.] *Med.* A venereal sore or ulcer; specif., the initial lesion of true syphilis; — called also *hard,* or *indurated, chancre.*

chan'croid (-kroid), *n.* [*chancre* + *-oid.*] *Med.* A nonsyphilitic venereal sore, resembling a chancre in some external characters; — called also *soft chancre.*

chan'crous (shăn'krŭs), *a. Med.* Of the nature of a chancre; having chancres.

chanc'y (chăn'sĭ), *a.* [From CHANCE, *n.*] **1.** Lucky; fortunate. *Scot.* **2.** Uncertain; risky. *Colloq. or Dial.*

chan'de-lier' (shăn'dĕ-lēr'), *n.* [F. See CHANDLER.] A branched candlestick, lamp stand, gas fixture, or the like, esp. one hanging from the ceiling.

chan'dler (chăn'dlẽr), *n.* [F. *chandelier* candlestick, maker or seller of candles, deriv. of L. *candela* candle.] **1.** A maker or seller of candles. **2.** A dealer in groceries, provisions, small wares, etc.; as, a ship *chandler.*

chan'dler-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DLERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where candles, etc., are kept, or where a chandler does business. **2. a** Candles and other lighting materials. **b** The commodities sold by, or the business of, a chandler.

chang (chăng), *n.* [Siamese.] A weight; — see CATTY, 2.

change (chānj), *v. t.;* CHANGED (chānjd); CHANG'ING (chān'jĭng). [F. *changer,* fr. LL. *cambiare* to exchange, barter, L. *cambire.*] **1.** To alter by substituting something for, or by giving up for something else; put or take another or others in place of. **2.** Specif., to give or receive smaller denominations of money (technically called *change*) or money of another currency for; as, to *change* a gold coin or a bank bill. **3.** To give and take reciprocally; exchange; — often used with *with.* **4.** To make different; turn; convert. — *v. i.* **1.** To be changed. **2.** Of the moon, to pass from one phase to another. **3.** To make a change of place or circumstances; shift; — often used with *about.* Specif., *Colloq.,* to change vehicles, as cars. **4.** To change one's clothes. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Act or fact of changing, as in conditions or circumstances; variety. **2.** A place where men meet to transact

business; exchange; — now chiefly with *on* or *upon* and often erroneously written *'change*. **3.** Any variation; alteration; mutation. **4.** Changefulness; caprice. *Obs.* **5.** Change of key; modulation in music. **6.** Of the moon, a passing from one monthly revolution to another; also, a passing from one phase to another. **7.** That which makes a variety, or may be substituted; as, a *change* of clothes. **8.a** Money given in exchange for money of a higher denomination. **b** The balance returned when payment is made by a coin or note exceeding the sum due. **9.** *Music.* Any order in which a set of bells is struck, other than that of the diatonic scale, to which the bells are tuned; — chiefly in *pl.* See CHANGE RINGING. **change of life**, the change that takes place in the life of a woman when menstruation ceases, usually between the ages of forty-five and fifty; also, the period of this change; — called also *menopause, climacteric.*

change'a-bil'i-ty (chān'jə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Changeable quality.

change'a-ble (chān'jə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of changing; mutable; variable. **2.** Appearing different in different lights or circumstances. — **-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

change'ful (chānj'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of change; uncertain.

change'less, *a.* That does not change. — **-less-ness,** *n.*

change'ling (chānj'lĭng), *n.* **1.** One apt to change; waverer; turncoat. *Archaic.* **2.** One left or taken in place of another; esp., a child supposed to have been exchanged secretly for another by fairies or elves. **3.** Hence, a simpleton; idiot; imbecile. *Archaic.*

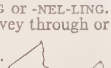
chang'er (chān'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who changes the form of anything. **2.** A money changer. *Archaic.*

change ringing. *Music.* The continual production, without repetition, of changes on bells. When a set (**ring**) of bells for change ringing is struck from *treble*, or highest, to *tenor*, or lowest, the bells are said to be in the position of **rounds.** *Changes* are variations from this striking order according to certain rules. See CHANGE, *n.*, 9.

chan'nel (chăn'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *chanel*, fr. L. *canalis.* See CANAL.] **1.** The bed of a natural stream. **2.** The deeper part of a waterway. **3.** *Geog.* A strait, or narrow sea, between two portions of land. **4.** An artificial hollow bed for water or other flowing substance to run through. **5.** A closed course or conduit, as a tube. **6.** That through which anything passes; means or medium of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, we heard the news through different *channels.* **7** A long gutter, groove, or furrow. **8.** [For CHAIN WALE.] *Naut.* One of the flat ledges bolted to the outside of a vessel, to spread the shrouds.

— *v. t.*; -NELED (-ĕld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING. **1.** To form a channel in; groove. **2.** To convey through or as through a channel.

channel iron. A rolled iron bar of ⌴ section.


Channel Iron.

chan'son (shăn'sŏn; *F.* shän'sôN'), *n.*; *pl.* -SONS (-sŏnz; -sôN'). [F., fr. L. *cantio* song.] A song, esp. a lyric in French intended for singing.

‖ **chan'son' de geste'** (shän'sôN' dĕ zhĕst') [F., prop., song of history], any Old French epic poem having for its subject events or exploits of early French history, real or legendary, and written originally in assonant verse. The most famous one is the *Chanson de Roland.*

‖ **chan'son-nette'** (shăn'sŏn-ĕt'; *F.* shän'sô'nĕt'), *n.*; *pl.* -NETTES (-ĕts'; -nĕt'). [F., dim. of *chanson.*] A little song.

chant (chănt), *v. t.* [F. *chanter*, fr. L. *cantare*, intens. of *canere* to sing.] **1.** To sing. **2.** *Music.* To sing or recite after the manner of a chant; intone. **3.** To talk or tell of monotonously. **4.** To praise (a horse) falsely, or sell by so doing. *Slang or Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To sing. **2.** *Music.* To sing a chant; intone. **3.** To utter or repeat a statement monotonously.

— *n.* **1.** Song; melody. **2.** *Music.* A short, simple melody or phrase characterized by the reciting of an indefinite number of syllables to one tone, used in public worship. **3.** A composition chanted or for chanting. **4.** A singing modulation of the voice in speaking.

‖ **chan'tage'** (shän'tăzh'; chän'tăj), *n.* [F.] Blackmail.

chant'er (chăn'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who chants; a singer or songster; specif., a chorister. **2.** The chief singer or priest of a chantry. **3.** A deceitful horse dealer or jockey. See CHANT, *v. t.*, 4. *Colloq.* **4.** In a bagpipe, the flute or finger pipe on which the melody is played. **5.** The hedge sparrow.

‖ **chan'te-relle'** (*F.* shän'tĕ-rĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. *chanter* to sing. See CHANT, *v. t.*] *Music.* The highest or melody string of some stringed instruments, as the violin, banjo, etc.

chan'te-relle' (shăn'tĕ-rĕl'; chän'tĕ-rĕl'), *n.* [F.] A certain edible mushroom (*Cantharellus cibarius*).

chant'ey (shăn'tĭ; chän'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-tĭz). *Naut.* A song sung by sailors in rhythm with their work.

chan'ti-cleer (chăn'tĭ-klĭr), *n.* [From the name of the cock in the "Romance of Reynard (the Fox)"; F. *chanter* to chant + *clair* clear.] A male barnyard fowl; a cock.

chan'tress (chän'trĕs), *n.* [OF. *chanteresse.*] A female chanter or singer; a songstress.

chan'try (chän'trĭ), *n.* **1.** An endowment for the chanting of Masses and offering of prayers. **2.** A chapel, altar, or part of a church or, a body of priests, so endowed.

cha'os (kā'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χάος, fr. root of χαίνειν to gape.] **1.** A chasm; abyss. *Obs.* **2.** The unorganized state of primordial matter before the creation of orderly forms in the universe. Cf. COSMOS. **3.** Disordered collection or state; confused mixture. **4.** *Philos.* A state of things in which chance is supreme. — **Syn.** See CONFUSION.

cha-ot'ic (kā-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

chap (chăp), *v. t. & i.*; CHAPPED (chăpt) or CHAPT; CHAP'PING. To open or crack in slits or chinks; split; cause the skin of to crack or be rough. — *n.* A cleft, crack, or chink.

chap (chŏp; chăp), *n.* One of the jaws or the fleshy covering of a jaw; — usually in *pl.*

chap (chăp), *n.* [Short for *chapman.*] **1.** A buyer; customer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A man; boy; fellow. *Colloq.*

‖ **cha'pa-ra'jos** (chä'pä-rä'hōs), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Overalls of sheepskin or leather, usually open at the back, worn esp. by cowboys; — often called *chaps.*

chap'ar-ral' (chăp'ə-răl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *chaparro* evergreen oak.] A thicket of dwarf evergreen oaks; any dense thicket of stiff or thorny shrubs, etc. It is esp. characteristic of Mexico and the southwestern United States.

chaparral cock; *fem.* **chaparral hen.** A bird (*Geococcyx californianus*) of southwestern North America, of the cuckoo family, noted for running with great speed; — called also *road runner.*

Chaparral Cock. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

chap'book' (chăp'bo͝ok'), *n.* Any of the small books, as ballads, tracts, tales, etc., formerly sold by chapmen.

chape (chāp), *n.* [F., fr. LL.] **1.** The metal mounting or trimming of a scabbard or sheath at its upper end. **2.** The piece at the back of some buckles by which they are fastened to a strap.

cha'peau' (shä'pō'), *n.*; *pl.* -PEAUX (-pōz'; *F.* -pō'). [F., fr. OF. *chapel* hat. See CHAPLET.] A hat.

‖ **cha'peau' bras'** (brä'). [F. *chapeau* hat + *bras* arm.] A hat made to be compressed and carried under the arm.

chap'el (chăp'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *chapele*, fr. LL. *capella*, orig., a short cloak (*cappa, capa*); later, a reliquary, chapel (because the building where St. Martin's cloak was preserved came to be called *capella*).] **1.** A subordinate place of worship. **2.** A room, recess, or cell, in a church, containing an altar and separately dedicated. **3.** A church used by others than members of an established church. *British.* **4.** A chapel service, as at a college or university. **5.** A choir of singers belonging to a chapel, as of a prince; hence, the choir, or the orchestra, or both, at the court of a prince or nobleman. **6.** *Print.* **a** Formerly, a printing office. **b** An association or meeting of the workmen in a printing office.

chap'el-mas'ter (chăp'ĕl-măs'tĕr), *n.* A director of music in a chapel; the director of a court choir or orchestra.

chap'el-ry (chăp'ĕl-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The district of a chapel. **2.** A chapel with its precinct and appurtenances.

chap'er-on (shăp'ĕr-ōn; -ŏn), *n.* [F.] A person, esp. a matron, who accompanies a young unmarried lady in public, for propriety. — *v. t.* To attend as a chaperon; escort. — **chap'er-on'age** (-ōn'ăj; -ŏn'ăj), *n.*

chap'fall'en (chŏp'fôl'n; chăp'-), *a.* Having the lower chap, or jaw, drooping, as from humiliation.

chap'i-ter (chăp'ĭ-tĕr), *n. Arch.* A capital. *Archaic.*

chap'lain (-lĭn), *n.* [F. *chapelain*, fr. LL., fr. *capella.* See CHAPEL.] **1.** The priest or minister of a chapel. **2.** A clergyman officially attached to the army or navy, to a public institution, or to a family or court. **3.** A clergyman or layman chosen to conduct religious exercises for a society, etc. — **chap'lain-cy** (-sĭ), *n.* — **chap'lain-ship,** *n.*

chap'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *chapelet*, OF. *chapel* hat, garland, dim. fr. L. *cappa.* See CAP.] **1.** A garland or wreath for the head. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A string of beads, a third of a rosary, used in praying. **3.** A string of beads; necklace. **4.** *Arch.* A small molding carved into beads, pearls, etc.

chap'man (-măn), *n.* [From AS., fr. *céap* trade + *man* man.] **1.** One who buys and sells; merchant; dealer. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** A peddler; hawker.

‖ **cha-po'te** (chä-pō'tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., prob. fr. a native name.] The Mexican persimmon (*Diospyros texana*).

chap'py (chăp'ĭ), *a.* Full of chaps; cleft; gaping.

chaps (chăps; shăps), *n.* Short for CHAPARAJOS.

chap'ter (chăp'tĕr), *n.* [F. *chapitre*, fr. L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, lit., head.] **1.** A main division of a book, treatise, or the like, or something suggestive of such. **2.** *Liturgics.* A short passage of Scripture chanted or recited by the officiant between the last psalm and the hymn. **3.** A regular meeting of the canons of a church, or of monks, knights, members of a fraternity, or the like; also, a body of those who hold such a chapter.

— *v. t.* To divide into, or arrange in, chapters, as a book.

‖ **cha-que'ta** (chä-kā'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A jacket; specif., in Texas, a cowboy's heavy jacket of leather or cloth.

char (chär; châr), *n.* A turn of work; a job. *Rare or Dial.* — *v. t. & i.* To do chars. See CHARE.

char (chär), *v. t.;* CHARRED (chärd); CHAR'RING. **1.** To reduce to charcoal or carbon by heat. **2.** To burn partially; scorch. — **Syn.** See SCORCH. — *v. i.* To burn to charcoal; burn. — *n.* A charred substance; charcoal.

char, *n.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) [Gael. *ceara,* lit., blood-colored, *cear* blood. From its red belly.] Any of a genus (*Salvelinus*) of trouts having small scales.

char'-à-bancs' (shà'rà-bäN'), *n.; pl.* CHARS-À-BANCS (*F.* shà'rà-bäN'). [F.] A long, light, open vehicle, with transverse benches or seats facing forward.

char'act (kăr'ăkt), *n.* [OF.] A distinctive mark or stamp; a letter, figure, or sign, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*

char'ac-ter (-ăk-tĕr), *n.* [L., an instrument for marking, character, Gr. *χαρακτήρ,* fr. *χαράσσειν* to make sharp, engrave.] **1.** A sign or token placed on an object to indicate some special fact, as ownership or origin; a brand or stamp. **2.** Hence: **a** A graphic symbol; esp., a graphic symbol used in recording language, as a letter. **b** Writing or printing. **c** Style of writing or printing; as, the German *character.* **d** A private mode of writing; cipher. **3.** Appearance or outward trait viewed as a token of real nature, origin, or the like. **4.** A distinguishing trait or characteristic or the sum of such traits or characteristics; kind; sort; nature; as, a man of fine *character;* the *character* of the soil. **5.** A description of the character (sense 4) of a person or of a thing; esp., a written statement as to behavior, habits, competency, etc., given by an employer to an employee. **6.** Quality, position, rank, or capacity; status; as, in his *character* as a judge. **7.** Reputation; repute. **8.** A person regarded as embodying peculiar or notable traits. **9.** One of the persons of a drama or novel. **10.** Distinctive character; individuality, esp. as distinguished by moral excellence. — **Syn.** See DISPOSITION.

— *v. t.* **1.** To engrave; write. **2.** To symbolize; represent; figure. *Archaic.* **3.** To characterize.

char'ac-ter-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or serving to constitute, the character; distinctive; typical. **2.** Serving as a character. — **Syn.** See DISTINCTIVE. — *n.* **1.** A distinguishing trait, quality, or property; element of character. **2.** *Math.* The index or integral part (whether positive or negative) of a logarithm. — **char'ac-ter-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Peculiarity, mark, lineament, trait, feature. — **Characteristic, trait, feature.** A **characteristic** is a mark or quality which characterizes, or distinguishes. A **trait** is a somewhat sharply defined *characteristic.* A **feature** is a prominent detail or part. [characterizing.

char'ac-ter-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of

char'ac-ter-ize (kăr'ăk-tĕr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To indicate or delineate the character of; describe. **2.** To be a characteristic of; mark the character of. **3.** To give character to.

char'ac-ter-less, *a.* Without character or individuality.

char'ac-ter-y (kăr'ăk-tĕr-ĭ; *formerly also* kâ-răk'tĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-īz). Act of expressing thought by characters or symbolism; characters or symbols collectively.

cha-rade' (shà-rād' *or, esp. in British usage,* shà-rād'), *n.* [F.] A verbal or acted enigma based on a word with two or more significant parts, each of which, as well as the word itself, is to be guessed from the representations.

char'bon (shär'bŏn; *F.* shär'bôN'), *n.* [F., coal, charbon.] The disease anthrax. See ANTHRAX, 2.

char'coal' (chär'kōl'), *n.* **1.** Carbon made from vegetable or animal substance; esp., coal made by charring wood in a kiln, retort, etc., from which air is excluded. **2.** *Fine Arts.* A piece of charcoal used in drawing; also, a drawing made with this. — *v. t.* **1.** To blacken, mark, write, or draw with charcoal. **2.** To asphyxiate with charcoal fumes.

chard (chärd), *n.* **1.** The tender leafstalks of the artichoke, blanched for table use. **2.** A beet (*Beta cicla*) with large leaves and succulent stalks, often cooked as a potherb.

chare (châr), **char** (chär; châr), *n.* [AS. *cerr, cyrr,* turn, occasion, business.] A turn of work, odd job, or task, esp. of household work; a chore; esp., in *pl.,* chores.

— *v. t. & i.* To work at odd jobs; do chores.

charge (chärj), *v. t.;* CHARGED (chärjd); CHARG'ING (chär'jĭng). [OF. *chargier,* fr. LL. *carricare,* fr. L. *carrus* wagon.] **1.** To load; lade. **2.** To place a charge, as of powder, within or upon. **3.** To place a heraldic bearing on, as on a shield. **4.** To task or load mentally; — used with *with;* as, to *charge* the mind with a duty. **5.** To command, instruct, or exhort with authority; as, to *charge* a jury. **6.** To accuse; censure. **7.** To lay to one's charge; impute; ascribe. **8.** To subject to a pecuniary charge or liability; make liable for. **9.** To fix or demand as a price. **10.** To place something as a debt to the account of; debit. **11.** To bring (a weapon) to a position of attack. **12.** To bear down on; attack.

Syn. Charge, accuse. **Charge** implies something laid on one, and often connotes formality or gravity; **accuse** is commonly more immediate and personal, and often suggests rather directness or sharpness of imputation or censure. See REFER.

— *v. i.* **1.** To deliver a charge, as a judge. **2.** To demand or set a price; as, to *charge* high for goods; also, to make a debit, as in an account book. **3.** To make a charge, or impetuous onset; rush. **4.** To squat on its belly, with head on its forepaws, and be still; — said of a dog.

— *n.* **1.** A load; burden. **2.** Quantity, as of powder, electricity, ore, fuel, etc., which any apparatus, as a gun, battery, furnace, etc., is fitted to hold, or holds, at one time. **3.** *Her.* A bearing. **4.** Pecuniary burden; expense; — usually in *pl.* **5.** Price demanded. **6.** An entry or account of something due. **7.** A duty or task laid on a person; responsibility; trust. **8.** A person or thing intrusted to another; a trust. **9.** Order; mandate; an instruction or instructions, esp. official; specif., *Law,* the statement made by the judge to the jury, at the close of a trial, of the principles of law involved, etc. **10.** An accusation of a wrong; allegation. **11.** An impetuous onset or attack, as of troops. — **Syn.** Care, custody; management, office; assault. See PRICE.

char'gé' (shär'zhā'), *n.* [F.] A chargé d'affaires.

charge'a-ble (chär'jà-b'l), *a.* **1.** Burdensome; troublesome. *Archaic.* **2.** That may properly be charged.

char'gé' d'af'faires' (shär'zhā' dà'fâr'), *n.; pl.* CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES (shär'zhā'). [F., charged with affairs.] A temporary substitute for an ambassador or minister plenipotentiary; also, an inferior diplomatic representative accredited to the minister for foreign affairs of another state.

charg'er (chär'jĕr), *n.* A large platter for carrying meat. *Archaic or Literary.*

charg'er, *n.* One who, or that which, charges; esp., a horse ridden in a charge; an officer's horse for battle or parade.

char'i-ly (chär'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully.

char'i-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being chary; caution. **2.** Carefully preserved state; integrity. *Obs.*

char'i-ot (chăr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F., fr. *char* car, L. *carrus.*] A kind of wheeled vehicle, as a light four-wheeled pleasure carriage; esp., among the ancients, a two-wheeled car or vehicle for war, racing, state processions, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To go or ride, or to convey or carry, in or as in a chariot.

char'i-ot-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* **1.** One who drives a chariot. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* See AURIGA. — *v. t.* To drive as charioteer.

char'ism (kăr'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *χάρισμα* gift.] *Theol.* A special divine or spiritual gift; a grace. — **char'is-mat'ic,** *a.*

cha-ris'ma (kà-rĭz'mà), *n.; pl.* CHARISMATA (-mà-tà). [NL.] A charism; — chiefly in *pl.*

char'i-ta-ble (chăr'ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* [F.] **1.** Exhibiting charity, or Christian love. *Archaic.* **2.** Liberal in benefactions; generous. **3.** Of or pertaining to, or springing from, charity; relating to almsgiving. **4.** Liberal in judging others; lenient. — **Syn.** Kind, beneficent, benevolent; forgiving. — **char'i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **char'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

char'i-ty (chăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *charité,* fr. L. *caritas* dearness, love, fr. *carus* dear, loved.] **1.** Christian love and benevolence. **2.** More generally, love; good will; an act or feeling of affection or benevolence. **3.** Liberality in judging men or actions. **4.** Good will to the poor or suffering; generosity; almsgiving; hence, public relief of the poor. **5.** In *pl.* Acts or works of benevolence to the poor. **6.** Whatever is given the needy; alms. **7.** A gift, as by a person's will, for some beneficial public use; also, an institution founded by such a gift, as a hospital, a school, etc.

cha'ri-va'ri (shà'rē-vä'rē; shà-rē'vä-rē'), *n.* [F.] A mock serenade of discordant noises, made by beating kettles, etc.

chark (chärk), *v. t.* To burn to charcoal; char; coke (coal).

char'la-tan (shär'là-tăn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ciarlatano,* fr. *ciarlare* to prate.] One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions; a quack. — **Syn.** See IMPOSTOR. — **char'la-tan'ic** (-tăn'ĭk), *a.*

char'la-tan-ry (shär'là-tăn-rĭ), *n.* Also **char'la-tan-ism.** Undue pretensions to skill; quackery.

Charles's Wain (chärl'zĭz). Also **Charles' Wain.** [*Charles* (*Charlemagne*) + *wain.*] *Astron.* The Dipper.

char'lock (chär'lŏk), *n.* [AS. *cerlic.*] The wild, or field, mustard (*Brassica arvensis*).

char'lotte (shär'lŏt), *n.* [F., fr. *Charlotte,* fem. proper name, fr. *Charles.*] A kind of pudding of fruit, gelatin, or the like, inclosed in cake or bread.

char'lotte russe' (shär'lŏt rōōs'; *F. pron.* shàr'lŏt' rüs'). [F., lit., Russian charlotte.] A dish composed of whipped cream or custard inclosed in sponge cake.

charm (chärm), *n.* [F. *charme,* fr. L. *carmen* song, verse, incantation.] **1.** Orig., the reciting of a magic verse; incantation; hence, any action, process, or thing believed to have such power; talisman; spell. **2.** Anything worn to avert ill or to secure good fortune; amulet. **3.** That which fascinates; alluring quality. **4.** Any small decorative object worn on the person, as a seal on a watch chain. — **Syn.** Spell, conjuration, enchantment; fascination, attraction. See TALISMAN.

— *v. t.* **1.** To affect by or as by a charm; fascinate; bewitch; enchant; as, to *charm* a snake. **2.** To endow with super-

natural powers by means of charms; esp., to protect by spells or charms; as, a *charmed* life. **3.** To subdue by some secret power, or by that which gives pleasure; hence: to allay; assuage. **4.** To attract irresistibly; delight exceedingly; enchant; fascinate; bewitch. — **Syn.** Allure, delight, transport, enrapture. See CAPTIVATE. [fascinating.] — *v. i.* **1.** To use charms or magic. **2.** To act as a charm; be

charm'er, *n.* One who charms, or has power to charm.

charm'ing, *p. a.* Working a charm or charms; hence: pleasing greatly; fascinating. — **Syn.** Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, delightful; lovely, amiable, winning, attractive. — **charm'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **charm'ing-ness,** *n.*

char'nel (chär'nĕl), *a.* [F., carnal, in OF. also as n., a place for corpses, fr. L. *carnalis.* See CARNAL.] Fit for or being a burial place; sepulchral; ghastly. — *n.* A burial place; usually, a charnel house; mortuary chapel.

charnel house. A place for the dead or bones of the dead.

Cha'ron (kā'rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χάρων.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The son of Erebus and Nox. He ferried souls over the Styx. **2.** A ferryman. *Humorous.*

char'poy (chär'poi), *n.* Also **char'pai** (-pī). [Hind. *chārpāī,* fr. Per. *chārpāī; chār* four + *pāī* foot.] The common light bedstead or cot of India. *Anglo-Ind.*

‖ **char'qui** (chär'kē), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name in Peru.] Jerked beef; beef or other meat cut into long strips and dried in the wind and sun.

char'ry (chär'ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to or like charcoal.

chart (chärt), *n.* [F. *charte* charter, formerly also map, fr. L. *charta* sheet of paper.] **1.** A map; esp.: **a** A map for navigators. **b** An outline geographical map. **2.** A graphic representation, as by curves, of fluctuations, as of temperature, prices, etc. **3.** A sheet, as of paper, on which information is given in tabular form. — **Syn.** See MAP.

— *v. t.* To lay down in a chart; map.

char-ta'ceous (kär-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *chartaceus.* See CHARTER.] Resembling, or of the nature of, paper; papery.

char'ter (chär'tẽr), *n.* [OF. & F. *chartre,* fr. L. *chartula* a little paper, dim. of *charta* leaf of paper.] **1.** A deed. *Archaic.* **2.** An instrument in writing from the sovereign power of a state or country, granting or guaranteeing rights. **3.** A writing from the authorities of an order or society (as the Freemasons) creating a lodge or branch. **4.** A special privilege, immunity, or exemption. **5.** *Com.* Short for CHARTER PARTY.

— *v. t.* **1.** To grant a charter to. **2.** To hire or let by charter party. **3.** To hire, esp. for exclusive use. *Colloq.*

char'ter-er (-tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who holds by charter.

charter party. [From F.; lit., a divided, or indentured, charter.] *Commerce.* A mercantile lease of a vessel, as a ship.

Chart'ism (chär'tĭz'm), *n.* [F. *charte* charter.] The principles or practices of a party in England who, from about 1836 to 1848, contended for universal adult male suffrage and other electoral reforms as stated in the *National,* or *People's, Charter.* — **Chart'ist** (chär'tĭst), *n.*

chart'less, *a.* Without a chart; also, uncharted.

char-tog'ra-pher (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fẽr), **char'to-graph'ic, char-tog'ra-phy,** etc. Vars. of CARTOGRAPHER, etc.

‖ **char'treuse'** (shär'trûz'), *n.* [F.] **1.** [*cap.*] A Carthusian monastery. **2.** A liqueur made by Carthusian monks.

char'tu-la-ry (kär'tû-lȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *cartularium, chartularium.*] A register of charters; cartulary.

char'wom'an (chär'wo͝om'ăn; chär'-), *n.* [See CHARE chore.] A woman hired for odd jobs of domestic work, or for such work by the day.

char'y (chär'ĭ; chā'rĭ; 3), *a.;* CHAR'I-ER (-ẽr); -I-EST. [AS. *cearig* careful, *cearu, caru,* care.] **1.** Held, regarded, or done cautiously or with reserve or deliberation; characterized by care or caution. **2.** Reserved; shy; fastidious; also, frugal; sparing. — **Syn.** See FRUGAL.

Cha-ryb'dis (*kȧ*-rĭb'dĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χάρυβδις.] A whirlpool, sometimes dangerous, on the coast of Sicily opposite the rock Scylla on the Italian coast. It was personified by the ancients as a female monster. See SCYLLA.

chase (chās), *v. t. & i.;* CHASED (chāst); CHAS'ING. [OF. *chacier,* deriv. of L. *captare* to strive to seize. See CATCH.] **1.** To cause to depart or flee by threatening evil; put to flight. **2.** To follow (that which flees) in order to, or as if to, harm it; follow persistently or regularly. **3.** Specif., to hunt; as; to *chase* the moose. — **Syn.** See FOLLOW.

— *n.* **1.** Act of chasing or pursuing, as an enemy or game; pursuit; hunting; specif., with *the,* the hunting of wild beasts. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A liberty or franchise to hunt within certain limits of land, or to keep beasts of the chase therein. **3.** An open hunting ground in which game is bred and hunted. *Eng.* **4.** That which is hunted, as an animal. **5.** Those who follow the chase; the hunt.

chase, *n.* [F. *châsse,* fr. L. *capsa* box, case.] **1.** *Print.* A rectangular iron frame into which pages or columns of type are fastened for printing or to make plates. **2.** A prolonged hollow; a groove or furrow; as: **a** The part of a cannon from the trunnions to the mouth or the swell of the muzzle. **b** A groove or channel. — *v. t.* To groove or indent.

chase, *v. t.* [Contr. of ENCHASE.] To ornament (a metal surface) by embossing, engraving, or the like.

chas'er (chās'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, chases; a hunter; pursuer. **2.** A horse for steeplechasing; steeplechaser. **3.** *Naut.* A gun at the bow (*bow chaser*) or in the stern (*stern chaser*) of a vessel, for use when chasing or being chased. **4.** A small potion of a mild drink, as water, taken after liquor. *Colloq., U. S.*

chas'er, *n.* One who, or that which, chases, or engraves.

chas'ing (chās'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Action of pursuing, hunting, etc. **2.** Steeplechasing. **3.** *Dancing.* = CHASSÉ.

chas'ing, *n.* Act or art of ornamenting metal by embossing or engraving; also, the design or piece so produced.

chasm (kăz'm), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. χάσμα, fr. χαίνειν to gape.] A deep breach, as in the earth; cleft; fissure; rift.

chas'my (kăz'mĭ), *a.* Abounding in chasms; also, like, or of the nature of, a chasm; abyssal.

‖ **chasse** (shās), *n.* A small potion of spirituous liquor taken after coffee, tobacco, etc.; — orig. **chasse'-ca'fé'** (shās'-kȧ'fā'). [F.], lit., "coffee chaser."

‖ **chas'sé'** (shȧ'sā'), *n.* [F.] *Dancing.* A kind of gliding step. — *v. i.;* -SÉD' (-sād'); -SÉ'ING. To make a chassé.

chasse'pot' (shās'pō'), *n.* [After Antoine A. *Chassepot,* French inventor.] *Firearms.* A kind of breech-loading center-fire rifle, taking a paper cartridge. It was used by the French in 1870.

chas'seur' (shȧ'sûr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A hunter; huntsman. **2.** *Mil.* One of a body of light troops trained for rapid movements. **3.** An attendant wearing a plume and sword.

chas'sis (shȧ'sē), *n.; pl.* CHASSIS (shȧ'sēz). [F. *châssis.*] **1.** *Ordnance.* In coast-artillery gun mounts, the movable railway along which the top carriage and gun move. **2.** The under part of an automobile, consisting of the frame under the body with the wheels and machinery.

chaste (chāst), *a.* [F., fr. L. *castus* pure, chaste.] **1.** Innocent of unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous. **2.** Unmarried; virgin. *Obs.* **3.** Pure; modest; decent. **4.** Pure in design and expression; refined, as art. — **chaste'ly,** *adv.*

chas'ten (chās'n), *v. t.* [OF. *chastier,* fr. L. *castigare* to chastise; *castus* pure + *agere* to drive.] **1.** To discipline; chastise; — usually of divine chastisement. **2.** To purify from errors or faults; refine. **3.** To keep from excess; subdue; temper. — **Syn.** See PUNISH. — **chas'ten-er,** *n.*

chaste'ness (chāst'nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being chaste (now esp. in sense 4).

chas-tise' (chăs-tīz'), *v. t.;* -TISED' (-tīzd'); -TIS'ING (-tīz'-ĭng). [See CHASTEN; -IZE.] **1.** To punish, as with stripes. **2.** To purify; chasten. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See PUNISH. — **chas-tis'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.* [correction.]

chas'tise-ment (chăs'tĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Action of chastising;

chas'ti-ty (chăs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being chaste (now esp. in senses 1 & 3).

chas'u-ble (chăz'û-b'l; chăs'-), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *casubula, cassibula, casula,* a hooded garment.] *Eccl.* The outer vestment of the celebrant at the Eucharist.

chat (chăt), *v. i.;* CHAT'TED; CHAT'TING. [From CHATTER.] To talk in a light and familiar manner.

Syn. Chat, chatter, prate, prattle. To **chat** is to talk in light, easy, and pleasant fashion; as, we *chatted* over the trifles of our journey. To **chatter** is to talk aimlessly, incessantly, and (often) very rapidly; to **prate** is to talk idly; as, you *chatter* like a crow; "a *prating* fool shall fall." To **prattle** is to talk artlessly and freely, like a child.

— *v. t.* To chatter; prate; also, to tell in a gossipy way. *Obs.*

— *n.* **1.** Light, familiar talk; causerie; gossip. **2.** Any of several birds so called from their notes, as the stonechat.

chat, *n.* [F. *chat* cat, catkin.] The inflorescence or seed of various plants.

‖ **châ'teau'** (shȧ'tō'), *n.; pl.* -TEAUX' (-tōz'; *F.* -tō'). [F., a castle.] **1.** A feudal castle in France. **2.** A manor house or a gentleman's countryseat. — *a.* Designating various French wines made upon private estates or châteaux; as, in **Châ'teau' La'fite'** (lȧ'fēt'), **Y'quem'** (ē'kĕm'), etc.

cha'te-lain' (*F.* shȧ't'-lăN'; *E.* shăt'ē-lān), *n.* [F. *châtelain.*] A castellan. *Obs. as an Eng. title.*

chat'e-laine (shăt'ē-lān'; *F.* shȧ't'-lĕn'), *n.* [F. *châtelaine.*] **1.** Mistress of a château. **2.** An ornamental clasp or brooch worn at a woman's waist, with a chain for keys, etc.

cha-toy'ant (shȧ-toi'ănt; *F.* shȧ'twä'yäN'), *a.* [F. p. pr., deriv. of *chat* cat.] Having a changeable luster, or color like that of a changeable silk, or of a cat's eye in the dark.

— *n.* A hard stone, as the cat's-eye, which presents on a polished surface, and in the interior, a wavy luster.

chat'tel (chăt'l), *n.* [OF. *chatel;* another form of *catel.* See CATTLE.] **1.** *Law.* Any item of movable or immovable property except real estate, or the freehold, or the things which are parcel of it. **2.** Sometimes, a slave.

chat'ter (chăt'ẽr), *v. i.* [Imitative.] **1.** To utter rapid, inarticulate, but speechlike sounds. **2.** To jabber; prate. **3.** To make a noise by rapid collisions, as the teeth. **4.** To vibrate rapidly in cutting, as a tool, causing fine undulations or ripples (*chatter marks*). — **Syn.** See CHAT.

To utter rapidly, idly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly. — *n.* Chattering, as of a magpie or monkey; idle or unintelligible rapid talk; prattle. **2.** The act or noise of a tool that chatters.

chat'ter-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* An incessant chatterer. *Colloq.*

chat'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, chatters. **2.** Any of various passerine birds.

chatter mark. **1.** *Mach.* See CHATTER, *v. i.*, 4. **2.** *Geol.* One of a series of short curved cracks, transverse to the striæ, on a glaciated rock surface.

chat'ty (chăt'ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. Given to chat; talkative. — **chat'ti-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

chauf'fer (shôf'ẽr; chôf'-), *n.* Kind of small portable stove or furnace.

‖ **chauf'feur'** (shō'fûr'), *n.* [F., lit., stoker.] One who manages the running of an automobile, often, specif., one who does so for hire. — ‖ **chauf'feuse'** (-fûz'), *n. fem.*

chaunt, chaunt'er, etc. Vars. of CHANT, etc. *Rare or Arch.*

‖**chausses** (shōs; *formerly, as Eng.*, chou'sĕz), *n. pl.* [F.] The medieval garment or garments, worn by men to cover the legs and feet and the body below the waist; also, the early medieval armor of linked mail for the same parts.

‖ **chaus'sure'** (shō'sür'), *n.* [F.] A foot covering of any kind; a shoe, boot, or the like.

Chau-tau'qua (shȧ-tô'kwȧ), *a.* [From *Chautauqua* lake, town, and county, in western New York.] Of or pert. to the **Chautauqua system** (of education), a system of home study established in connection with the summer schools assembled at Chautauqua, N. Y., by Bishop J. H. Vincent.

‖ **chau'vin'** (shō'văn'), *n.* [F.; — so called from Nicolas *Chauvin* of Rochefort, a veteran soldier of the First Republic and Empire, whose demonstrative patriotism and attachment to Napoleon came to be ridiculed by his comrades.] **1.** *F. Hist.* One of those veterans of the First Empire who, after the fall of Napoleon, professed an unbounded admiration for his person and acts. **2.** Hence, any person affected with exaggerated patriotism, military enthusiasm or the like.

chau'vin-ism (shō'vĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Blind devotion to a lost cause; hence, exaggerated patriotism. — **chau'vin-ist,** *n.* — **chau'vin-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

chaw (chô), *v. t. & n.* Chew. *Now Vulgar.*

chay (shā), *n.* Corruption of CHAISE. *Illiterate.*

chay (chā; chī) / **chay'a** (chī'ȧ; chā'ȧ) } *n.* Also **choy, choya.** [Tamil *shāya.*] The root of an East Indian rubiaceous plant (*Oldenlandia umbellata*) which yields a red dye similar to madder; also, the plant itself.

cheap (chēp), *n.* [AS. *céap* bargain, sale, price.] **1.** A bargain or bargaining. *Obs.* **2.** Market place. *Obs.*

cheap, *a.* [Abbr. fr. "good *cheap*" a good purchase or bargain.] **1.** Of small cost or price. **2.** Of comparatively small value; of slight esteem. **3.** *Finance.* Of money, obtainable at a low rate of interest. — *adv.* Cheaply; as, to work *cheap.* — **cheap'ly,** *adv.* — **cheap'ness,** *n.*

cheap'en (chēp'n), *v. t.* **1.** To bargain or chaffer for. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** To beat down or lower the price of; depreciate. — *v. i.* To become cheap. — **cheap'en-er,** *n.*

cheat (chēt), *n.* [Prob. a form of *escheat.*] **1.** A deception; fraud; imposture. **2.** *Law.* The obtaining of property from another by an intentional active distortion of the truth. **3.** A swindler; impostor. **4.** Anything made primarily for show; a sham. **5.** Chess (the grass). — **Syn.** Delusion, artifice, trick, swindle, humbug, deceit, finesse.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To deceive, esp. so as to defraud; trick. **2.** To beguile. — **cheat'er,** *n.*

Syn. Defraud, swindle, dupe, trick, cozen, gull, chouse, hoax, bamboozle, fool, outwit, circumvent, overreach, beguile, mislead, hoodwink, delude. — **Cheat, defraud, swindle, dupe** imply fraudulent dealings. **Cheat** usually implies a certain degree of cunning or trickery; as, to *cheat* at cards. **Defraud** implies a taking or withholding by fraud; as, to *defraud* one's associates. To **swindle** is to cheat or defraud grossly and deliberately, often by taking advantage of a confidence inspired by plausible misrepresentations; as, to *swindle* customers with false prospectuses. To **dupe** is to delude or cheat by imposing on credulity.

che-bec' (chē-bĕk'), *n.* The least flycatcher.

check (chĕk), *n.* [OF. *eschec*, fr. Ar., fr. Per. *shāh* king.] **1.** *Chess.* A word of warning denoting that the king is in immediate danger. **2.** A rebuke; reprimand. *Archaic or Dial.* **3.** A repulse or reverse; hindrance of progress; a sudden arrest or stop; setback. **4.** *Phon.* A sudden stoppage of the breath as in pronouncing *p, b,* etc.; a stop. **5.** Whatever arrests progress, or limits action; restraining influence. **6.** Short for CHECKREIN. **7.** Control or supervision to secure or insure accuracy, correctness, or the like. **8.** A mark to indicate that something has been examined or compared. **9.** A written order directing a banker to pay money. **10.** A ticket or token by which a thing or person may be identified; as, a trunk *check.* **11.** In certain games at cards, esp. gambling games, a counter, or token for money (cf. CHIP). Hence the slang phrase *to hand, or pass, in one's checks,* that is, to die. *U. S.* **12.** *Arch., Masonry, Cabinetmaking,* etc. A rabbet, or rebate; a rabbet-shaped cutting. **13.** A crack or small chink, as in timber. **14.** A pattern in squares, like those of a checkerboard; a square in such a design; cloth having such a figure. — **Syn.** Setback, interruption, obstruction; censure, reproof; tally, counterbalance; ticket, draft.

— *v. t.* **1.** *Chess.* To put (a king) in check. **2.** To reprimand. *Archaic or Dial.* **3.** To put a sudden restraint on; stop temporarily. **4.** To restrain; curb. **5.** To rein. *Poetic.* **6.** To verify by a token or other check; put a mark against (an item) after verification. **7.** To make checks, or chinks, in (timber). **8.** To mark with a check pattern; checker. — **Syn.** Bridle, repress; obstruct, interrupt; tally. See STOP.

— *v. i.* **1.** *Chess.* To put a king in check. **2.** To make a sharp stop; pause. **3.** a *Falconry.* To turn, when in pursuit of proper game, and fly after other and baser game; — used with *at.* b *Hunting.* To stop or pause, as on losing the scent; — said of dogs. **4.** To draw a check, as upon a banker. *Colloq., U. S.* **5.** To crack open, as wood.

— *a.* **1.** Serving to check, control, secure, or the like; as, *check* weight; *check* stopper; serving to verify or rectify; as, a *check* experiment. **2.** Checkered; checked.

check'er (chĕk'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, checks.

check'er, cheq'uer (chĕk'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *eschequier* chessboard.] **1.** A chessboard. *Obs.* **2.** In form **checkers,** but construed as *sing.* A game played on a checkerboard by two persons, each having 12 pieces, or "men"; — called *draughts* in British usage, except in dialect. **3.** A piece in the game of checkers. *U. S.* **4.** A square or spot suggestive of those of a chessboard; a pattern of such squares or spots.

— *v. t.* **1.** To mark with small squares like a checkerboard. **2.** To variegate or diversify; esp., to subject to frequent alternations of prosperity and adversity.

check'er (chĕk'ẽr), *n.* Also **chequer.** [From the spotted fruit.] **1.** Either of the service trees (genus *Sorbus*) of Europe; — called also *checker tree.* **2.** In *pl.* The fruit of either of these trees.

check'er-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* **1.** The spicy red fruit of the American wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*); also, the plant. **2.** Incorrectly, the partridge berry.

check'er-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board with (usually) 64 squares of alternate colors, used for playing checkers.

check'ered, cheq'uered (-ẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with alternate squares, or checks, of different color or material. **2.** Diversified or variegated; marked by constant alternation, as of bad and good fortune; as, a *checkered* life.

check'ers (-ẽrz), *n.* See 2d CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

check'er-work', cheq'uer-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work checkered in pattern or arrangement.

check line. A checkrein.

check list. **1.** A list by or on which things may be checked off, as a list of voters' names. **2.** A list, usually alphabetic and numbered, of species, genera, etc.

check'mate (chĕk'māt), *interj.* [F. *échec et mat,* fr. Per. *shāh māt* checkmate, lit., the king is dead, fr. Ar. *māta* he died, is dead.] *Chess.* An exclamation by a player when he makes a move that puts the opponent's king in check from which there is no escape; — now commonly *mate.* — *n.* **1.** *Chess.* Act of checkmating an opponent's king; also, state or position of a king checkmated; a mate. **2.** A complete check; utter defeat. — *v. t.*; -MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); -MAT-ING. **1.** *Chess.* To check (an adversary's king) so that escape is impossible; mate. **2.** To defeat completely.

check'rein' (-rān'), *n.* **1.** A short rein fastened to the saddle of a harness to prevent a horse from lowering its head. **2.** A branch rein connecting the driving rein of one horse of a span or pair with the bit of the other horse.

check'row' (-rō'), *n.* One of a series of rows of corn, trees, etc., which divide land into checks or regular squares.

cheek (chēk), *n.* [AS. *céace, céoce.*] **1.** The side of the face below the eye and above, and to the side of, the mouth. **2.** Saucy talk; assurance; impudence. *Colloq. or Slang.* **3.** In general, side. **4.** Something suggestive of, or likened to, the human cheek in position or form; as, a side post of a door, gate, etc., a projection on a mast supporting the trestletrees, etc.; — usually in *pl.*

cheek by jowl, side by side; in close intimacy.

— *v. t.* To speak impudently or saucily to; to face. *Slang.*

cheek'y (chēk'ĭ), *a.* Brazen-faced; impudent. — **cheek'i-ly,** *adv.* — **cheek'i-ness,** *n. All Colloq.*

cheep (chēp), *v. i. & t.* [Imitative.] To utter, or utter in, faint shrill sounds, as a young bird; peep. — *n.* Act or sound of cheeping; peep; squeak. — **cheep'er,** *n.*

cheer (chēr), *n.* [OF. *chiere* face, LL. *cara.*] **1.** Face. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Feeling; state of mind or heart; as, "be of good *cheer.*" **3.** Gayety; animation. **4.** That which is provided for entertainment, esp. at table; viands; food; as, a table loaded with good *cheer.* **5.** That which cheers or gladdens. **6.** A shout or acclamation of joy, applause, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To infuse good cheer or hope into. **2.** To make cheerful; enliven. **3.** To urge on or encourage, now esp. by shouts or cheers. **4.** To salute with shouts of approval, welcome, or the like. — **Syn.** Gladden, inspirit, comfort, console, refresh, exhilarate, animate, applaud.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be in (some) state or temper of mind. *Obs.* **2.** To grow or be cheerful; — used with *up*. **3.** To shout applause, triumph, etc. — **cheer'er,** *n.*

cheer'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Having or showing good spirits. — **Syn.** Lively, animated, gay, lightsome, gleeful, blithe, jocund, jolly, joyous, sunny, happy. — **cheer'ful-ly,** *adv.*

cheer'ful-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cheerful. **Syn.** Cheer, gladness, joy, merriment, jollity, gayety, exhilaration, mirth, hilarity, glee. — **Cheerfulness, mirth, hilarity, glee.** **Cheerfulness** (opposed to *gloom*) implies a bright and equable temper, which shows itself in the face, the voice, the actions; it suggests a strong and spontaneous, but quiet, flow of good spirits. **Mirth** implies less a disposition than a transient state, and suggests outward manifestations of merriment. **Hilarity** implies more boisterous, **glee** livelier, more exultant or demonstrative, merriment than *mirth*. *Glee* sometimes means exultation that is uncanny or sinister; as, ghoulish *glee*.

cheer'less (-lĕs), *a.* Without cheer; joyless; comfortless. — **Syn.** Gloomy, sad, disconsolate, dejected, melancholy, forlorn. — **cheer'less-ly,** *adv.* — **cheer'less-ness,** *n.*

cheer'ly (chēr'lĭ), *adv.* Cheerily; heartily. *Archaic.*

cheer'y (chēr'ĭ), *a.*; CHEER'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Cheerful; lively; gay. — **cheer'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **cheer'i-ness,** *n.*

cheese (chēz), *n.* [AS. *cēse*, fr. L. *caseus*.] **1.** The consolidated curd of milk, used as food; also, a cake of this. **2.** A form like that of a cheese, as a mass of pressed apple pomace, or the fruit of the dwarf mallow. **3.** A low curtsy made, as by schoolgirls, by whirling rapidly and then suddenly sinking the body; — so called from the cheeselike form assumed by the dress as the body sinks.

cheese (chēz), *n.* [Cf. Per. *chīz* thing.] Anything thoroughly satisfactory; the right thing. *Slang.*

cheese, *v. t.* To stop; leave off; — used esp. in the exclamation **cheese it,** stop! look out! *Slang and Dial. Eng.*

cheese'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* Originally, a kind of cake containing cheese; now, one filled with soft curds, sugar, etc.

cheese'cloth' (-klôth'; 62), *n.* A thin, unsized, loose-woven cotton cloth, such as is used in pressing cheese curds.

cheese'par'ing (-pâr'ĭng), *n.* A paring of cheese rind; hence, a worthless bit; fig., miserly economizing; parsimony. — *a.* Scrimping; mean; miserly. *Colloq.*

chees'y (-ĭ), *a.*; CHEES'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Having the taste, consistency, or appearance of cheese.

chee'tah (chē'tȧ), *n.* [Hind. *chītā*.] An animal (*Acinonyx jubatus*) of the cat family, of India, Persia, etc., often trained to hunt. It is of about the size of a leopard.

‖**chef** (shĕf), *n.* [F.] A chief person; esp., a head cook.

‖**chef'-d'œu'vre** (shĕ'dœ'vr'), *n.*; *pl.* CHEFS- (shĕ'-). [F.] A masterpiece; a capital work in art, literature, etc.

chei'lo-plas'ty (kī'lō-plăs'tĭ). Var. of CHILOPLASTY.

chei'ro- (kī'rō-), **chei-rog'ra-phy,** etc. Vars. of CHIRO-, etc.

che'la (chā'lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *chēlā*, orig., slave, fr. Skr. *cēṭa, cēṭaka*, slave, servant.] In India, a disciple or novice.

che'la (kē'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. χηλή claw.] The pincerlike organ or claw borne by certain of the limbs of crustaceans and arachnids. — **che'late** (kē'lāt), *a.*

chel'i-form (kĕl'ĭ-fôrm; kē'lĭ-), *a.* [Gr. χηλή + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like a chela in form; pincerlike, as a crab's claw.

che-lo'ni-an (kē-lō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. χελώνη a tortoise.] Of or pert. to the tortoises or turtles.—*n.* A tortoise or turtle.

chem'ic (kĕm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Alchemic; hence, counterfeit. *Archaic.* **2.** Chemical. *Poet. or Archaic.*—*n.* A chemist. *Obs.*

chem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to chemistry or, formerly, alchemy; characterized by, produced by, or used in, the forces and operations of chemistry. **2.** Acting by chemical agency. — *n.* A substance got by chemical process, or used to produce chemical effect. — **chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

che-mise' (shē-mēz'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *camisa* shirt, thin dress.] A woman's shirtlike undergarment, or shift.

chem'i-sette' (shĕm'ĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A sleeveless undergarment, or bodice, worn by women. **2.** A similarly shaped ornamental adjunct of a dress.

chem'ism (kĕm'ĭz'm), *n.* Chemical activity or affinity; also, chemical property or relationship.

chem'ist (kĕm'ĭst), *n.* [Shortened from *alchemist.*] **1.** One versed in chemistry; formerly, an alchemist. **2.** A druggist. *British.*

chem'is-try (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* **1.** Science of the composition of substances, and of their transformations. **2.** An application of chemical theory and method to a particular subject.

chem'o-tax'is (-ō-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [*chemical* + *-taxis.*] *Biol.* The sensitiveness exhibited by small free-swimming organisms, as bacteria, etc., to chemical substances in solution.

che-mot'ro-pism (kē-mŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*chemical* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The sensitiveness exhibited by various plant organs to dissolved chemical substances.

che-nille' (shē-nēl'), *n.* [F., prop., a caterpillar.] A kind of tufted cord used for trimming, fringes, etc.

che'no-pod (kē'nō-pŏd; kĕn'ō-), *n.* [Deriv. of Gr. χήν, χηνός, goose + πούς, ποδός, foot.] Any of a family (*Chenopodiaceæ*) of plants, the goosefoot family, typified by the genus (*Chenopodium*) of glabrous or mealy herbs, the goosefoots or pigweeds. — **che'no-po'di-a'ceous** (-pō'dĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.*

cheque (chĕk), *n.* A check, or written order to pay money; — the usual spelling in England.

cheq'uer (chĕk'ẽr). Var. of CHECKER.

cher'ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *chérir*, fr. *cher* dear, L. *carus*.] **1.** To hold dear; treat or keep with tenderness and affection; hence: to nurture with care; protect and aid. **2.** To harbor in the mind; cling to. — **Syn.** Nurse; entertain, encourage, comfort, support. See FOSTER.— **cher'ish-er,** *n.*

Cher'o-kee' (chĕr'ō-kē'), *n.* **1.** An Indian of a tribe of Iroquoian stock now mostly settled in Oklahoma, where they have their own newspapers and books, and a native alphabet. **2.** The language of the Cherokees.

che-root' (shē-rōōt'; chē-), *n.* [Tamil *shuruṭṭu*, prop., a roll.] A kind of cigar truncated at both ends.

cher'ry (chĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [OF. *cherise*, dial. form of F. *cerise*, fr. LL., fr. L. *cerasus* cherry tree, Gr. κερασός. The form *cherry* (cf. *pea*) is due to the French form being taken as a plural.] **1.** Any of several species of a genus (*Prunus*) of trees bearing fruit in the form of globose drupes; also, the fruit or wood. **2.** A peculiar shade of red, like that of certain cherries. — *a.* Like a red cherry in color.

cherry bounce. Cherry brandy. *Colloq.*

cherry brandy. Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.

cher'so-nese (kûr'sō-nēz; -nēs), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. χέρσος land + νῆσος island.] A peninsula. *Rare, except in some proper names;* as, the Tauric *Chersonese*, or Crimea.

chert (chûrt), *n.* A mineral of neutral or dark color, closely allied to flint. — **chert'y** (chûr'tĭ), *a.*

cher'ub (chĕr'ŭb), *n.*; *pl.* CHERUBS (-ŭbz), but the Heb. *pl.* CHERUBIM (-ŭ-bĭm; -ōō-bĭm) is also used. In English both CHERUBIM, the Hebrew plural, and CHERUBIN, a form appearing in the Vulgate, have been treated as singular, as plural, and as collective. [Heb. *kerūb.*] **1.** A mysterious composite being described in *Ezekiel* i. and x. Also, a representation of a cherub, esp. the winged figure used in connection with the mercy seat of the Jewish Ark and Temple. *Ex.* xxv. 18. **2.** One of an order of angels, usually below the seraphim. **3.** A conventional representation of a cherub (sense 2). **4.** *a* A beautiful or beloved woman. *b* A beautiful child. — **che-ru'bic** (chē-rōō'bĭk), *a.* — **-bi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cher'vil (chûr'vĭl), *n.* [AS. *cerfille*, fr. L., fr. Gr. χαιρέφυλλον; χαίρειν to rejoice + φύλλον leaf.] **1.** An apiaceous plant (*Anthriscus cerefolium*), with aromatic leaves used in soups and salads. **2.** Any of several other plants of the same genus or family; — usually with an attributive, as the wild, or cow, *chervil* (*A. sylvestris*).

chess (chĕs), *n.* **1.** A kind of grass (*Bromus secalinus*) troublesome in wheat fields. *U. S.* **2.** The darnel. *U. S.*

chess, *n.*; *pl.* CHESS or CHESSES. *Mil.* One of the planks forming the transverse flooring of a pontoon bridge; — usually in the *pl.*

chess, *n.* [OF. *eschès*, acc. pl. of *eschec* check. See 1st CHECK.] A game of pure skill, played on a board (**chessboard**), usually by two persons, with sets of 16 pieces (**chessmen**).

ches'sy-lite (chĕs'ĭ-līt), *n.* *Min.* The mineral azurite, found in fine crystallizations at Chessy, near Lyons, France.

chest (chĕst), *n.* [AS. *cest, cist*, fr. L. *cista*, fr. Gr. κίστη.] **1.** A large box, esp. one with a lid, as for keeping valuables. **2.** The place for the keeping of the money of a public institution; treasury; also, the fund itself. **3.** *Com.* A case in which tea, opium, etc., are transported; hence, the quantity which such a case contains. **4.** The part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breastbone; thorax. **5.** *Mech.* A tight receptacle or box, usually for gas, steam, liquids, etc.; as, the steam *chest* of an engine.

Ches'ter-field'i-an (chĕs'tẽr-fēl'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the fourth Earl of Chesterfield (1694–1773), distinguished for his elegant manners and for his "Letters," on manners, conduct, etc., to his son.

chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt), *n.* [For *chesten-nut*, fr. OF. *chastaigne* chestnut, fr. L., fr. Gr. καστανέα, fr. Gr., Κάστανα, a city of Pontus, where chestnut trees abounded.] **1.** The edible nut of any tree of a genus (*Castanea*) of the beech family; also, any of the trees or the wood of any of them. **2.** Chestnut color; a bright reddish brown. **3.** The horse-chestnut. *Eng.* **4.** A horny callosity on the inner sides of the legs of the horse or the forelegs only of the ass and zebra. **5.** An old joke or retold story. *Slang.*

Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*): 1Leaves and Aments; 2Burs; 3Nut.

— *a.* Reddish brown.

chest register. See REGISTER, *n.*, 3.

‖**che-val'** (shē-vȧl'), *n.*; *pl.* -VAUX (-vō'). [F.] A horse.

che-val'–de–frise' (shĕ-vȧl'dĕ-frēz'), *n.; commonly in pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE (shĕ-vō'-). [F.; *cheval* horse + *Frise* Friesland, where first used.] **1.** *Mil.* A defense consisting of timber or an iron barrel traversed with spikes. **2.** A protecting line of spikes along the top of a wall.

che-val' glass (shĕ-vȧl'). A swinging mirror large enough to reflect the full-length figure.

chev'a-lier' (shĕv'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *caballarius.* See CAVALIER.] **1.** A knight. *Archaic or Hist.* **2.** Esp., in France, a noble of the lowest rank. **3.** A member of any of certain orders of knighthood; also, in France, a member of an order of merit; as, a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor. **4.** A cadet of the old French nobility. **5.** A chivalrous man; cavalier; gallant. **6.** *Her.* A horseman fully armed.

che-vaux'–de–frise', *n., pl.* of CHEVAL-DE-FRISE.

‖**che-ve-lure'** (shĕ-v'lür'), *n.* [F.] A head of hair.

chev'er-el (chĕv'ĕr-ĕl), **chev'er-il** (-ĭl), *n.* [OF. *chevrel* kid, dim. fr. L. *caper* goat.] Kid leather. *Obs.*

‖**che-vet'** (shĕ-vĕ'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *capitium* head covering, fr. *caput* head.] *Arch.* The extreme end of the chancel or choir of a church; the rounded or polygonal part at the east end of a church.

Chev'i-ot (chĕv'ĭ-ŭt; chē'vĭ-ŭt), *n.* **1.** One of a breed of sheep originating in the Cheviot Hills. **2.** [*l. c.*] A fabric made from the wool of Cheviots.

chev'ron (shĕv'rŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *chèvre* goat, L. *capra* she-goat.] **1.** A rafter. *Rare or French.* **2.** A figure or device of two bands meeting at an angle, used in heraldry, or worn on the sleeve as a mark of military rank. **3.** A unit of this shape used in art and architecture, as in a molding.

chevron bones. The **V**-shaped bones articulating with the spinal column in the caudal region of many vertebrates.

chev'ron-wise' (shĕv'rŭn-wīz'), *adv.* Like a chevron.

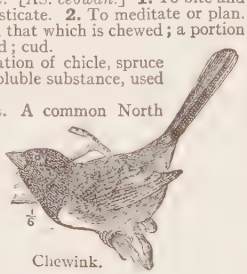
chev'ro-tain (shĕv'rō-tān; -tĭn), *n.* [F. *chevrotain,* OF. *chevrot* little goat, roe, dim. of *chièvre* goat. See CHEVRON.] Any of several very small, hornless, deerlike ruminants (constituting the family *Tragulidæ*) of tropical Asia, the Malay Islands, and West Africa.

chev'y (chĕv'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CHEVIES (-ĭz). *Eng.* **1.** A cry used in hunting. **2.** A hunt; chase.

chev'y, chiv'y (chĕv'ĭ, chĭv'ĭ), *v. t. & i.;* -IED (-ĭd); -Y-ING. To chase or run; pursue; throw. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

chew (chōō; chū), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cēowan.*] **1.** To bite and grind with the teeth; masticate. **2.** To meditate or plan. — *n.* Act of chewing; also, that which is chewed; a portion suitable for chewing; quid; cud.

chewing gum. A preparation of chicle, spruce gum, or other plastic insoluble substance, used as a masticatory.


Chewink.

che-wink' (chĕ-wĭŋk'), *n.* A common North American bird (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) of the sparrow family; — so called from its note.

Chey-enne' (shī-ĕn'), *n.* One of a warlike Algonquian tribe of Indians, now mostly on reservations in Oklahoma and Montana.

chi (kī; kē), *n.* [Gr. χῖ.] The 22d letter [X, χ] of the Greek alphabet, corresp. to Eng. *ch*, as in *chorus*, aspirated.

chi'a (chē'ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several American salvias, from the seeds of which a beverage is prepared; the beverage.

Chi'an (kī'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Chios, an island in the Ægean Sea. — *n.* An inhabitant of Chios; also, Chian wine.

Chi-an'ti (kē-ăn'tē), *n.* [It.] Wine from the region of the Chianti Mountains, Tuscany, esp. a dry red piquant variety.

‖**chia'ro-scu'ro** (kyä'rō-skōō'rō) ‖*n.* [It., clear dark.] **1.** ‖**chia'ro–o-scu'ro** (ō-skōō'rō) / Pictorial art that employs only light and shade. **2.** Arrangement of the light and dark parts, as in a picture. — **chia'ro-scu'rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

chi-as'ma (kī-ăz'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. deriv. of χιάζειν to mark with a χ.] *Anat.* A decussation or intersection; specif., the optic chiasma. — **-as'mal,** *a.*

chi-as'to-lite (kī-ăs'tō-līt), *n.* [Gr. χιαστός marked with a χ + *-lite.*] *Min.* A soft, impure andalusite the crystals of which appear tessellated in cross section; macle.

‖**chiaus** (chous; choush), *n.* [Turk. *chāūsh.*] A Turkish messenger, sergeant, or the like.

chi-bouk' \(chĭ bōōk'; -bōōk'), *n.* [From F., fr. Turk. **chi-bouque'** / *chibūq.*] A Turkish tobacco pipe, usually long-stemmed with a bowl of baked clay.

‖**chic** (shēk), *n.* [F.] Artistic cleverness; good form; style. *Colloq.* — *a.* Characterized by chic. *Colloq.*

‖**chi'ca-lo'te** (chē'kä-lō'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A white-flowered prickly poppy (*Argemone platyceras*), of Mexico and the southwestern United States.

chi-cane' (shĭ-kān'), *n.* [F.] Trickery, esp. in legal proceedings; sophistry. — *v. i.;* -CANED' (-kānd'); -CAN'ING (-kān'ĭng). To use shifts, subterfuges, or artifices; quibble. — *v. t.* To quibble over; also, to affect by chicanery.

chi-can'er-y (shĭ-kān'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Sharp practice; trickery; sophistry. — **Syn.** See DECEIT.

chick (chĭk), *n.* **1.** A chicken, esp. a young one. **2.** A child or young person.

chick'a-dee' (chĭk'ȧ-dē'), *n.* Any of various titmice; — from the note.

Chickadee.

chick'a-ree' (-rē'), *n.* The red squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonicus*); — from its cry.

Chick'a-saw (chĭk'ȧ-sô), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Muskhogean stock, now in Oklahoma.

chick'en (-ĕn; 24), *n.* [AS. *cīcen, cȳcen.*] **1.** A young cock or hen; also, the young of various other birds. **2.** A barnyard fowl of any age. **3.** Short for PRAIRIE CHICKEN (*Western U. S.*) or MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN. **4.** A young or inexperienced person; a child.

chicken breast. *Med.* Abnormal projection of the breastbone and of the sternal region, often a symptom of rachitis. — **–breast'ed,** *a.*

chick'en–heart'ed, *a.* Timid; cowardly.

chicken pox. An acute, contagious, eruptive disease, chiefly of children.

chick'–pea', *n.* [F. *pois chiche,* fr. L. *cicer.*] A fabaceous herb (*Cicer arietinum*) of southern Europe, or its seed.

chick'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various weeds of the pink family, the seeds and young foliage of which birds eat.

chic'le (chĭk''l; chĭk'lē; *Sp.* chē'klā), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A gumlike substance got from the bully tree or the sapodilla, much used in making chewing gum. See BALATA.

chi'co (chē'kō), *n.* The common greasewood. *Western U. S.*

chic'o-ry (chĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* [F. *chicorée,* fr. It., fr. L., fr. Gr. κιχορα, κιχόρεια.] A common perennial plant (*Cichorium intybus*), with blue flowers, cultivated for its roots and as a salad plant; also, its root, roasted for mixing with coffee.

chide (chīd), *v. i. & t.; pret.* CHID (chĭd), sometimes CHID'-ED (chīd'ĕd); *p. p.* CHID (chĭd), CHID'DEN (chĭd'n), CHID'-ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHID'ING (chīd'ĭng). [AS. *cīdan.*] To find fault; scold; make, or effect with, a noise as of scolding or brawling. — **Syn.** Blame, rebuke, censure, reproach, reprehend, reprimand. See REPROVE. — **chid'er** (chīd'ĕr), *n.*

chief (chēf), *n.* [OF., fr. a LL. form for L. *caput* head.] **1.** *Her.* The upper third part of the field of an escutcheon, or a band occupying it. **2.** The head or leader of any body of men; one in authority; the principal actor or agent. **3.** Most valuable portion; as, the *chief* of their strength. **Syn. Chief, chieftain, commander, leader, head.** **Chief** implies hereditary or acquired rank in a tribe or clan or, oftener, superiority in civil, rather than military, office or rank; as, the *chief* of police. **Chieftain** is practically limited to the captain of a band of robbers, or to the head of a Highland (or similar) clan; as, a robber *chieftain.* **Commander** implies authority over a military or naval body; **leader,** influence or directing power, as in a political party or an enterprise; **head,** authority or executive power.

— *a.* **1.** Highest in office or rank. **2.** Principal or most eminent; most distinguished; having most or leading influence; foremost, as in place, importance, etc. — **Syn.** Head, leading, main, paramount, prime, supreme, vital, especial; great, grand, eminent, master.

— *adv.* Chiefly; principally. *Archaic.*

chief'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In the first place; above all; especially. **2.** For the most part; mostly.

chief'tain (-tĭn), *n.* [OF. *chevetain,* fr. LL. *capitanus.*] A chief; commander. — **Syn.** See CHIEF. — **chief'tain-cy** (-sĭ), *n.* — **chief'tain-ship,** *n.*

chif'fon (shĭf'ŏn; *F.* shē'fôN'), *n.* [F., lit., rag.] **1.** An ornament of a woman's dress, as of ribbon, lace, etc. **2.** A kind of soft gauzy silk material.

chif'fo-nier' (shĭf'ō-nēr'), *n.* Also **chif'fon-nier'.** [From F., fr. *chiffon* rag.] An ornamental cabinet; specif., a high chest of drawers, often having a mirror.

‖**chi'gnon'** (shē'nyôN'; shĭn'yŏn), *n.* [F.] A knot or mass of hair worn by a woman at the back of the head.

chig'oe (chĭg'ō) ‖*n.* A species of flea (*Sarcopsylla pene-***chig're** (chĭg'ĕr) / *trans*) of the West Indies and South America. The fertile female burrows under the skin.

chi'la-ca-yo'te (chē'lä-kä-yō'tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *xilotl* ear of corn + *ayotli* gourd.] **1.** Any of several cucurbitaceous plants of Mexico and the southwestern United States. **2.** The fruit of any of these plants, the pulp of which is cooked and eaten as a dessert.

chil'blain' (chĭl'blān'), *n.* A blain, or inflammatory swelling, due to exposure of the feet or hands to cold.

child (chīld), *n.; pl.* CHILDREN (chĭl'drĕn). [AS. *cild.*] **1.** An infant; baby. **2.** A young person of either sex; hence, a person who exhibits innocence, obedience, trustfulness, or the like. **3.** A youth of noble birth. By modern writers spelt archaically *childe* or *chylde* by way of distinction. **4.** A son or daughter; *Law,* a legitimate offspring. **5.** Any descend-

ant. **6.** A person having a characteristic, as of resemblance or dependence, suggestive of the relationship of a child; as, a *child* of God, of toil, of the people.

with child, pregnant; as, to be *with child*.

child'bear'ing, *n.* The bringing forth of a child or children.

child'bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* State of a woman in labor.

child'birth' (-bûrth'), *n.* Act of bearing a child; labor.

childe (chīld), *n.* See CHILD, *n.*, 3.

chil'der (chĭl'dĕr). Obs. or dial. *pl.* of CHILD.

Chil'der-mas (chĭl'dĕr-măs), *n.* [AS. *cildamæsse*; lit. child mass.] Holy Innocents' Day, or December 28; — usually called **Childermas Day** or **Childermastide.**

child'hood (chīld'hŏŏd), *n.* State or time of being a child.

child'ing, *a.* Bearing children; parturient; hence: productive; fruitful. *Archaic.*

child'ish, *a.* **1.** Pert. to or like a child. **2.** Puerile; trifling; weak. — **Syn.** See CHILDLIKE. — **-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

child'less, *a.* Having no child. — **child'less-ness**, *n.*

child'like', *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a child; becoming a child; characteristic of a child; meek; submissive; dutiful. — **child'like'ness**, *n.*

Syn. Simple, innocent, trustful, confiding; childish, infantile, infantine; weak, frivolous, foolish, silly. — **Childlike, childish, infantile, infantine.** **Childlike** suggests those qualities of childhood worthy of respect or emulation; **childish**, its less pleasing and less admirable characteristics. **Infantile** and **infantine**, as designating the qualities of earliest childhood, are practically interchangeable.

child'ly, *a.* Like or belonging to a child; childish.

child'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being a child.

chil'dren (chĭl'drĕn), *n., pl.* of CHILD.

Chil'e-an (chĭl'ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Chile. — *n.* A native or resident of Chile.

chil'i (chĭl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CHILIES (-ĭz). Also **chile, chilli.** [Sp., fr. Mexican *chilli.*] The red pepper.

chil'i-ad (kĭl'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάς, -άδος, fr. χίλιοι a thousand.] **1.** A thousand. **2.** A period of a thousand years.

chil'i-arch (-ärk), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάρχης, χιλίαρχος; χίλιοι a thousand + ἄρχός leader, ἄρχειν to lead.] *Class. Antiq.* The commander of a thousand men.

chil'i-asm (-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. χιλιασμός, fr. χιλιάς. See CHILIAD.] *Theol.* The doctrine of the millennium, or the reign of Christ on earth for a thousand years.

chil'i-ast (-ăst), *n.* [Gr. χιλιαστής. See CHILIASM.] One who believes in chiliasm. — **chil'i-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.*

chili, *or* chilli, sauce. A condiment sauce made with chilies, tomatoes, and spices, cooked in vinegar.

chill (chĭl), *n.* [AS. *cele, cyle.*] **1.** A sensation of cold attended with convulsive shaking. **2.** A moderate but disagreeable degree of cold. **3.** A check to enthusiasm; discouragement. — *a.* **1.** Moderately cold; chilly. **2.** Affected depressingly by cold; shivering. **3.** Cool in manner; formal. **4.** Discouraging; depressing. — *v. i.* **1.** To cool. **2.** To become surface-hardened by sudden cooling, as cast iron. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike with a chill; make chilly. **2.** To check, as enthusiasm; dispirit. **3.** *Metal.* To cool suddenly at the surface so as to harden. — **chill'er**, *n.*

chill'ing, *p. a.* Making chilly or cold; depressing; as, a *chilling* manner. — **chill'ing-ly**, *adv.*

chill'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being chill.

chill'y (chĭl'ĭ), *a.;* CHILL'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Moderately or disagreeably cold. — **chill'i-ly**, *adv.* — **chill'i-ness**, *n.*

chi'lo-plas'ty (kī'lō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [Gr. χεῖλος lip + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* A plastic operation on the lip.

Chiltern Hundreds (chĭl'tĕrn). [AS. *Ciltern* the Chiltern, high hills in Buckinghamshire.] Three hundreds, in Buckinghamshire, England, the stewardship of which is now a nominal office under the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a salary of 20 shillings and the fees of the office. The sole importance of this sinecure lies in the fact that the nomination to it is used to enable a member of Parliament to resign his seat, on the plea that he holds an office of honor and profit under the crown, to do which constitutes a disqualification.

chi-mæ'ra (kĭ-mē'rȧ; kī-), *n.* [L.] **1.** [*cap. & l. c.*] Var. of CHIMERA. **2.** Any of a small group (*Holocephali*), and esp. of a genus (*Chimæra*), of marine elasmobranch fishes.

chim'ar (chĭm'ăr). Var. of CHIMER, robe.

chime, chimb (chīm), *n.* [AS. *cim*, in *cimstān* base of a pillar.] The chamfered edge of a cask, etc.; a chine.

chime (chīm), *n.* [OF. *cymbe, cymble*, fr. L. *cymbalum.* See CYMBAL.] **1.** Mechanical arrangement for chiming a bell or set of bells. **2.** A set of bells musically attuned. **3.** The music from such a set of bells; — usually in *pl.* **4.** Music; melody; harmony. — *v. i.;* CHIMED (chīmd); CHIM'ING (chīm'ĭng). **1.** To sound harmoniously, as bells *Archaic.* **2.** To recite; utter singsong. **3.** To sound, or sound in, chimes. **4.** To harmonize; agree. — *v. t.* **1.** To give forth in chimes. *Archaic.* **2.** To strike, as a bell, so as to produce a musical sound. **3.** To bring, effect, utter, etc., by chiming. — **chim'er** (chīm'ĕr), *n.*

chim'er (chĭm'ĕr; shĭm'ĕr), **chi-mere'** (chĭ-mēr'; shĭ-mēr'), *n.* [OF. *chamarre*, F. *simarre*, fr. Sp. *chamarra, zamarra*, a coat of sheepskins, a sheepskin.] A loose upper robe, esp. one worn by a bishop.

chi-me'ra, chi-mæ'ra (kĭ-mē'rȧ; kī-), *n.;* *pl.* -RAS (-rȧz). [L. *chimaera* chimera, Gr. χίμαιρα, lit., she-goat.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A monster represented as vomiting flames, and, usually, as having a lion's head, goat's body, and dragon's or serpent's tail, killed by Bellerophon. **2. a** A horrible illusion or phantasm; hobgoblin; bogy. **b** A wild fancy; a vain or visionary conception.

chi-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Chimerical.

chi-mer'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Merely imaginary; fantastic. **2.** Inclined to entertain chimeras; fanciful; visionary. — **Syn.** Vain, delusive. See VISIONARY. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

chim'ney (chĭm'nĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [F. *cheminée*, fr. LL., fr. L. *caminus* furnace, fireplace, Gr. κάμινος.] **1.** Fireplace; hearth. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** An upright flue, as of brick or stone, for smoke, often that part above the roof. **3.** A tube, usually of glass, placed around a flame to create a draft. **4.** The smokestack of a locomotive, steamship, etc.

chimney piece. **1.** A picture, piece of tapestry or the like, placed as an ornament over a fireplace. **2.** A decorative construction over and around the opening of a fireplace; often, a mantel or shelf over a fireplace.

chimney pot. A pipe, as of earthenware or sheet metal, placed at the top of a chimney to increase the draft, etc.

chim-pan'zee (chĭm-păn'zē; chĭm'păn-zē'), *n.* [From native name.] An anthropoid ape (*Simia satyrus*) of equatorial Africa, smaller and less ferocious than the gorilla.

chin (chĭn), *n.* [AS. *cin.*] The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth; the point of the under jaw. — *v. t.,* CHINNED (chĭnd); CHIN'NING. To raise (one's self) from a position in which one hangs by the hands with arms fully extended until the chin is level with the hands.

chi'na (chī'nȧ), *n.* Porcelain ware, or porcelain, originally brought from the Far East; loosely, crockery in general.

chi'na bark (kī'nȧ). [See QUININE.] **a** = CINCHONA. **b** Bark of a Brazilian rubiaceous shrub (*Cascarilla hexandra*).

chi'na-ber'ry (chī'nȧ-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A soapberry (*Sapindus marginatus*) of the southern U. S. and Mexico; — called also *wild China tree.* **2.** The China tree or its fruit.

Chi'na-man (-măn), *n.* A male Chinese.

Chi'na-town' (-toun'), *n.* The Chinese quarter in a city.

China tree. A handsome Asiatic meliaceous tree (*Melia azedarach*), planted as a shade tree throughout the southern United States and in tropical countries.

chi'na-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* China.

chin'ca-pin (chĭŋ'kȧ-pĭn). Var. of CHINQUAPIN.

chinch (chĭnch), *n., or* **chinch bug.** **1.** The bedbug. **2.** A fetid hemipterous insect (*Blissus leucopterus*) very destructive to grass and grains.

chin-chil'la (chĭn-chĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A small rodent (*Chinchilla lanigera*), with pearly gray fur, of Peru and Chile; also, its fur. **2.** A long-napped, tufted woolen cloth.

chin'cough' (chĭn'kŏf'; 62), *n.* Whooping cough.

chine (chīn). Var. of CHIME, of a cask.

chine, *n.* [OF. *eschine*, fr. OHG. *skina* needle, prickle, shin.] **1.** The backbone; also, a piece of the backbone of an animal with adjoining parts, cut for cooking. **2.** A ridge; crest. — *v. t.;* CHINED (chīnd); CHIN'ING (chīn'ĭng). To cut through or break the backbone of.

‖ **chi'né'** (shē'nā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *chiner* to dye threads of a fabric so as to produce a figure, fr. *Chine* China.] Colored or figured after a real or supposed Chinese fashion; — applied esp. to fabrics that have a mottled appearance and figures with indistinct outlines. — *n.* Chiné fabric, as silk.

Chi-nese' (chī-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to China or its people.

Chinese puzzle, a puzzle such as those made by the Chinese; hence, fig., something intricate and arbitrary or mechanical in its form or application. — **C. wall,** the famous defensive wall, 35 feet high, 21 feet thick, extending for 1,250 miles between Mongolia and China proper. — **C. white. a** Zinc white. **b** A certain pigment made of barium sulphate. — **C. windlass,** a differential windlass. — *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A native of China. **2.** The monosyllabic language of the Chinese.

chink (chĭŋk), *n.* A small, narrow cleft or fissure; crack. — *v. t.* To crack; also, to fill the chinks of. — **chink'y**, *a.*

chink, *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** A short, sharp sound, as of metal lightly struck. **2.** Coin; money. *Slang.* — *v. t. & i.* To make, or cause to make, a short, sharp, metallic sound.

chin'ka-pin (chĭŋ'kȧ-pĭn). Var. of CHINQUAPIN.

Chi-nook' (chĭ-nōōk'), *n.* **1.** A Flathead American Indian of any of various Western tribes. **2.** A jargon of Chinook and other Indian words mingled with English and French, used by Indians and traders of the Northwest. **3.** [*l. c.*] **a** A warm, moist, southwest wind blowing on the coast of Oregon and Washington. **b** A certain warm, dry wind which descends from the mountains in the Rocky Mountain region.

chin'qua-pin (chĭŋ'kȧ-pĭn), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] **1.** The dwarf chestnut (*Castanea pumila*) of the United States; also, its sweet, edible nut. **2.** A related tree (*Cas-*

tanopsis chrysophylla), of California and Oregon; also, its edible nut.

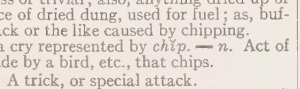
chintz (chĭnts), *n.* [A pl. fr. Hind. *chhint.*] Originally, painted or stained calico from India; now, cotton cloth printed with flowers, etc., and often glazed.

chip (chĭp), *v. t.;* CHIPPED (chĭpt); CHIP'PING. **1.** To pare (bread) by cutting off the crust. *Obs.* **2.** To cut or hew with an ax, chisel, etc. **3.** To break or crack off a bit or bits of, as of crockery. — *v. i.* To break or fly off into bits. **to chip in,** to put chips or money into the pool at cards; hence, to join in with others, as in making a fund. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A fragment or bit, as of wood, etc., chopped, cut, or broken off. **2.** Hence: **a** *Cookery.* A thin slice of a fruit, a potato, etc. **b** A counter in poker, etc. **3.** Wood, palm leaf, straw, etc., split into slips for making hats, etc. **4.** Anything valueless or trivial; also, anything dried up or flavorless. **5.** A piece of dried dung, used for fuel; as, buffalo *chips.* **6.** A crack or the like caused by chipping.

chip, *v. i.* To utter a cry represented by *chĭp.* — *n.* Act of chipping; sound made by a bird, etc., that chips.

chip, *n. Wrestling.* A trick, or special attack.

chip'munk (chĭp'mŭnk), *n.* [From Amer. Indian name.] Any of a genus (*Tamias*) of small striped terrestrial American rodents of the squirrel family; — often called *ground squirrel, striped squirrel.*



Chipmunk. (½)

chip'per (chĭp'ĕr), *a.* Lively; cheerful; brisk. *Colloq., U. S.*

chip'per, *v. i.* To chirp or chirrup; twitter; babble.

Chip'pe-wa (chĭp'ĕ-wä). Var. of OJIBWA.

chipping sparrow *or* **bird.** A small sparrow (*Spizella socialis*) which often builds its nest about dwellings.

chip'py (chĭp'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). The chipping sparrow.

chirk (chûrk), *v. i.* **1.** To make a strident noise; creak. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** To chirp; chirrup. *Archaic or Dial.* **3.** To grow cheerful; — used with *up. Colloq., U. S.*

chirm (chûrm), *v. i.* [AS. *cyrman, cirman,* to cry out.] To chirp; make a chirm, as birds. — *n.* Noise; din; hum, esp. of voices, bird notes, or the like.

chi'ro- (kī'rō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *χείρ, χειρός, hand.*

chi-rog'ra-phy (kī-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art of writing or engrossing; handwriting. — **chi'ro-graph'ic** (kī'rō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **chi-rog'ra-pher** (kī-rŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.*

chi'ro-man'cy (kī'rō-măn'sĭ), *n.* Divination by examination of the hand; palmistry. — **chi'ro-man'cer** (-sĕr), *n.*

Chi'ron (kī'rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χείρων.] *Gr. Myth.* A centaur, son of Cronus, renowned for wisdom and skill in medicine. Accidentally wounded by Hercules, he resigned his immortality as an expiation for Prometheus.

chi-rop'o-dist (kī-rŏp'ō-dĭst), *n.* [*chiro-* + Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; esp., one who removes corns and bunions. — **chi-rop'o-dy,** *n.*

chi-rop'ter (kī-rŏp'tĕr), *n.* [*chiro-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] Any of the order (*Chiroptera*) consisting of the bats.

chirp (chûrp), *v. i.* [Imitative.] **1.** To make a short, sharp sound, as small birds or crickets. **2.** To speak or utter sounds likened to the chirping of birds. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter by chirping. **2.** To salute, or urge on, by or as by chirping. — *n.* A short, sharp note, as of some birds or insects.

chirr (chûr), *v. i.* Also **chirre.** [Imitative.] To make the vibrant or trilled sound peculiar to grasshoppers, cicadas, etc., and some birds, or a sound like it. — *n.* The noise made by one that chirrs.

chir'rup (chĭr'ŭp), *v. i.* [Cf. CHIRP.] To chirp, esp. repeatedly and with a lively effect. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter by chirruping. **2.** To quicken or animate by chirruping; to cheer up. — *n.* Act or sound of chirruping.

chir'rup-y (-ĭ), *a.* Cheerful; lively; chatty.

chi-rur'geon (kī-rûr'jŭn), *n.* [F. *chirurgien,* fr. Gr., fr. *χείρ* hand + *ἔργον* work.] A surgeon. — **chi-rur'ger-y** (-jĕr-ĭ), *n.* — **chi-rur'gi-cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *a. All Archaic.*

chis'el (chĭz'ĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *cisellus.*] A tool with a cutting edge at the end of a blade, used in shaping wood, stone, etc. — *v. t. & i.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To cut or work with a chisel.

chis'eled, chis'elled (-ĕld), *p. a.* **1.** Cut, shaped, or wrought with a chisel. **2.** Appearing as if chiseled; clear-cut.

chit (chĭt), *n.* A child; also, a person likened to a child; esp., a pert girl.

chit, *n.* A shoot or sprout.

chit, chit'ty (chĭt'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *chiṭṭī.*] A short letter; a memorandum; certificate; voucher. *India, China,* etc.

chit'chat (chĭt'chăt), *n.* [From CHAT.] Small talk.

chi'tin (kī'tĭn), *n.* [See CHITON.] The horny substance forming the harder part of the outer integument of insects, crustaceans, etc. — **chi'tin-ous** (-tĭ-nŭs), *a.*

chi'ton (kī'tŏn), *n.* [Gr. *χιτών.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* The garment or wrap commonly worn next the skin by both sexes in classical times. **2.** Any of an order (*Placophora,* type genus *Chiton*) of mollusks that cling to rocks like limpets.

Double Chiton.

chit'ter-ling (chĭt'ĕr-lĭng), *n.* **1.** The smaller intestines of swine, etc., esp. as cooked; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A frill; ruff. *Obs.*

chiv'al-ric (shĭv'ăl-rĭk; shĭ-văl'rĭk), *a.* Relating to chivalry; chivalrous.

chiv'al-rous (shĭv'ăl-rŭs), *a.* [OF. *chevalerus,* fr. *chevalier.* See CHIVALRY.] **1.** Like, or characteristic of, a knight of feudal times; esp., valiant; valorous; warlike. *Obs., exc. as in sense* 3. **2.** Pert. to chivalry or knight-errantry regarded as a system; as, *chivalrous* society or ideals. **3.** Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or possessing the qualities of, the ideal knight of the age of chivalry; disinterestedly devoted to the cause of the weak or oppressed; valorous and generous to foes. — **Syn.** See GALLANT. — **chiv'al-rous-ly,** *adv.*

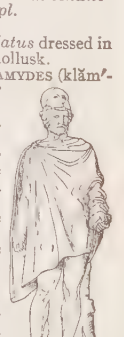
chiv'al-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [F. *chevalerie,* fr. *chevalier* knight. See CHEVALIER.] **1.** Mounted men at arms. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** A body of knights; hence: gallant warriors; brave gentlemen. **3.** Rank or characteristics of a knight; esp., valor, dexterity in arms, honor, courtesy, etc. **4.** The dignity or system of knighthood; the spirit, usages, or manners of knighthood; the practice of knight-errantry. **5.** The traditional qualities of the ideal knight, as honor, protection of the weak, generosity to foes, and gallantry.

chive (chīv), *n.* [OF. *chive,* dial. form of F. *cive,* fr. L. *cepa, caepa,* onion.] A perennial plant (*Allium schœnoprasum*) allied to the onion; — chiefly in *pl.*

chiv'y (chĭv'ĭ). Var. of CHEVY.

chlam'y-date (klăm'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [L. *chlamydatus* dressed in a chlamys.] *Zoöl.* Having a mantle, as a mollusk.

chla'mys (klā'mĭs; klăm'ĭs), *n.;* *pl.* L. CHLAMYDES (klăm'ĭ-dēz), E. CHLAMYSES (klā'mĭs-ĕz; or klăm'ĭs-). [L., fr. Gr. *χλαμύς.*] *Class Antiq.* A short oblong mantle fastened with a clasp.



Phocion wearing a Chlamys.

chlo-an'thite (klō-ăn'thīt), *n.* [Gr. *χλόη* verdure + *ἄνθος* flower.] *Min.* A native arsenide of nickel, $NiAs_2$, white or grayish with metallic luster, and usually massive.

Chlo'e (klō'ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χλόη.] See DAPHNIS AND CHLOE.

chlo'ral (klō'răl), *n.* [F. or G.; F. *chlore* (or G. *chlor*) chlorine + F. *alco(h)ol.*] **1.** *Chem.* A pungent oily liquid, $CCl_3{\cdot}CHO$, obtained by action of chlorine on alcohol. **2.** Chloral hydrate, a white crystalline substance, got by treating chloral (def. 1) with water, and used to induce sleep.

chlo'ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* A morbid condition of the system resulting from habitual use of chloral.

chlor-al'um (klōr-ăl'ŭm), *n.* [*chloro-,* 2 + *aluminium.*] An impure aqueous solution of chloride of aluminium, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

chlo'rate (klō'rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of chloric acid.

chlor'hy'drate (klōr'hī'drāt), *n.* = HYDROCHLORIDE.

chlor'hy'dric (-drĭk), *a.* = HYDROCHLORIC.

chlo'ric (klō-rĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, chlorine, esp. in a valence of five.

chlo'rid-ate (klō'rĭ-dāt), *v. t.* **1.** *Photog.* To treat with a chloride. **2.** *Metal.* = CHLORIDIZE.

chlo'ride (-rīd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A compound of chlorine with another element or radical.

chlo-rid'ic (klō-rĭd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a chloride; containing a chloride.

chlo'rid-ize (klō'rĭ-dīz), *v. t.* **1.** *Metal.* To combine with chlorine. **2.** *Photog.* = CHLORIDATE.

chlo'rin-ate (klō'rĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). *Chem.* To treat, or cause to combine, with chlorine, as for bleaching or for extracting gold from its ores. — **chlo'rin-a'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

chlo'rine (klō'rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** [Gr. *χλωρός* greenish yellow.] *Chem.* An element, ordinarily isolated as a poisonous, greenish yellow, suffocating gas. Symbol, *Cl;* at. wt., 35.46. Chlorine is abundant in common salt.

chlo'rite (-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρῖτις,* fr. *χλωρός* light green.] *Min.* Any of a group of common native hydrous silicates, usually green, associated with, and much like, the micas.

chlo'rite, *n.* [*chlorous* + *-ite.*] *Chem.* A salt of chlorous acid; as, *chlorite* of sodium.

chlo'ri-toid (klō'rĭ-toid), *n.* [*chlorite* + *-oid.*] *Min.* A native silicate of aluminium and ferrous iron (with magnesium), $H_2(Fe,Mg)Al_2SiO_7$, occurring usually in brittle folia.

chlo'ro- (klō'rō-). **1.** Combining form from Greek *χλωρός,*

light green; as *chloro*plast, *chloro*phyll. **2.** *Chem.* A combining form of *chlorine*, as in *chlor*alum, *chloro*form.

chlo'ro-form (-fôrm), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *formyl.*] *Chem.* A colorless sweetish volatile liquid, $CHCl_3$, with ethereal odor, formed (for example) by treating alcohol with chloride of lime and slaked lime. It is a powerful solvent, and is used as an anæsthetic. — *v. t.* To anæsthetize with chloroform.

chlo-rom'e-ter (klō-rŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *-meter.*] An instrument or apparatus for determining the chlorine available for bleaching in chloride of lime or the like.

chlo'ro-phane (klō'rō-fān), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] A variety of fluor spar, which, when heated, emits a beautiful green light.

chlo'ro-phyll, chlo'ro-phyl (-fĭl), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *-phyll.*] The green coloring matter of plants.

chlo'ro-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs) } *a.* Pertaining to, or having the
chlo'ro-phyl'lose (-ōs) } nature of, chlorophyll.

chlo'ro-plast (klō'rō-plăst), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A plastid containing chlorophyll, developed only in cells exposed to the light.

chlo-ro'sis (klō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χλωρός* light green.] **1.** *Med.* An anæmic disease of young women, characterized by a grayish yellow hue of the skin and by menstrual disorders; green sickness. **2.** *Bot.* A disease in plants causing loss of the green color, the chloroplasts not acting.

chlo'ro-spin'el (klō'rō-spĭn'ĕl; -spĭ-nĕl'), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *spinel.*] *Min.* A grass-green variety of spinel, containing aluminium and iron, and colored by copper.

chlo'rous (klō'rŭs), *a.* [See CHLORINE.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, chlorine; — said of compounds of chlorine in which this element has a valence of three.

chock (chŏk), *n.* **1.** A wedge or block to fill in a space or to prevent motion, as of a cask. **2.** *Naut.* A form of casting or a wooden piece, usually at the side of the upper deck, for ropes to run through. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide, fasten, or wedge, with a chock or chocks. **2.** To put (a boat) upon chocks. — *adv.* As close or tight as possible.

chock'a-block' (chŏk'ä-blŏk'), *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Hoisted as high as the tackle will admit. **2.** Hence: crowded; packed full.

chock'–full', choke'–full', *a.* Full to the extreme limit.

choc'o-late (chŏk'ō-lāt), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *chocolatl.*] **1.** A preparation of roasted cacao seeds, or a beverage made with it. **2.** The color of chocolate; dark brown.

Choc'taw (chŏk'tô), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Muskhogean stock, now dwelling in Oklahoma.

choice (chois), *n.* [OF. *chois*, fr. *choisir* to choose.] **1.** Act of choosing; preference of one thing to another; also, right of choosing; option. **2.** Best part; that which is preferable; the pick. **3.** A sufficient number to choose among; also, a choice supply. **4.** Thing or person chosen. **5.** Care in choosing; discrimination. *Obs.* **6.** An alternative. — **Syn.** See ALTERNATIVE.

— *a.* **1.** Worthy of being chosen; select; superior. **2.** Selected with care. **3.** Discriminative. **4.** Preserving or using with care; — used with *of.* — **Syn.** Precious, exquisite, uncommon, rare; chary, careful. See DAINTY. — **choice'ly,** *adv.* — **choice'ness,** *n.*

choir, quire (kwīr), *n.* [OF. *cuer*, F. *chœur*, fr. L. See CHORUS.] **1.** An organized company of singers, esp. in church service. **2.** That part of a church appropriated to the singers. In an oriented cruciform church, it is east of the transept. **3.** Any of the nine orders of angels. **4.** A company of dancers, or dancers and singers; any company; band. — *v. t. & i.* To sing in concert, as a choir. *Poetic.*

choke (chōk), *v. t.;* CHOKED (chōkt); CHOK'ING (chōk'ĭng). [ME. *cheken, choken.*] **1.** To stifle or to strangle; suffocate. **2.** To stop by or as by choking; suppress; smother. **3.** To check the growth, progress, or action of. **4.** To obstruct by filling up or clogging; congest. **5.** To fill chockfull. — **Syn.** Throttle. — *v. i.* **1.** To stifle or strangle. **2.** To be obstructed; stick. — *n.* **1.** Act or sound of choking. **2.** A constriction, as in a chokebore. **3.** A neckcloth; "choker." *Slang.*

choke'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The small berrylike astringent fruit of an American genus (*Aronia*) of malaceous shrubs, with small white or pink flowers; also, the shrub.

choke'bore' (-bōr'; 57), *n.* In a shotgun, a bore narrowed toward the muzzle, to prevent undue scattering of shot.

choke'cher'ry (-chĕr'ĭ), *n.* Any of several species of wild cherries, or their small astringent fruit.

choke damp. A heavy gas essentially carbon dioxide.

choke'–full'. Var. of CHOCK-FULL.

choke pear. Any pear with an astringent taste.

chok'er (chōk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, chokes. **2.** A cravat or necktie that encircles the neck; also, a high collar. *Slang.* **3.** *Elec.* A choking coil. *Colloq.*

chok'ing (chōk'ĭng), *p. pr., p. a., & vb. n.* of CHOKE.

Choking coil, *Elec.,* a coil of small resistance and large inductance, used in an alternating-current circuit to impede or throttle the current, or to change its phase; — called also *reactance coil* or *reactor.*

chok'y, chok'ey (chōk'ĭ), *a.* Tending or inclined to choke, as with emotion.

cho'ky (chō'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). [From Hind. *chaukī* watching, guard.] **1.** A station, as for collection of customs, for palanquin bearers, police, etc. *Anglo-Ind.* **2.** Specif.: a lockup; a jail. *Anglo-Ind., or Slang, Eng.*

chol'a-gogue (kŏl'ä-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. *χολαγωγός; χολή* bile + *ἀγωγός* leading.] A medicine promoting discharge of bile. — **chol'a-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), *a. & n.*

chol'er (kŏl'ĕr), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *χολέρα* cholera, fr. *χόλος, χολή,* bile.] **1.** Bile, formerly thought to cause irascibility. *Obs.* **2.** Biliousness. *Obs.* **3.** Irascibility.

chol'er-a (-ä), *n.* [L., a bilious disease. See CHOLER.] **1.** Choler; bile. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* Any of several diseases; esp.: **a** Cholera morbus. **b** A disease, rapidly developed and commonly fatal, due to a spirillum called the *comma bacillus* (*Microspira comma*), and characterized by vomiting, rice-water discharge, cramps, and collapse; — more fully **Asiatic Cholera.** — **chol'er-a'ic** (kŏl'ĕr-ā'ĭk), *a.* **chol'er-a in-fan'tum** (ĭn-făn'tŭm) [L. *infantum* of children], a disease of infants, attended with vomiting and diarrhea. — **c. mor'bus** (môr'bŭs) [L. *morbus* disease], acute inflammation of the digestive tract, with vomiting and cramps.

chol'er-ic (kŏl'ĕr-ĭk), *a.* **1.** Characterized by choler. Hence: **a** Irascible. **b** Bilious. *Obs.* **2.** Causing biliousness. *Obs.* **3.** Angry; wrathful. — **Syn.** See IRASCIBLE.

chol'er-ine (kŏl'ĕr-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cholérine.*] *Med.* **a** The precursory symptoms of cholera. **b** The first stage of Asiatic cholera. **c** A mild form of cholera.

chol'er-oid (kŏl'ĕr-oid), *a.* [*cholera* + *-oid.*] Like cholera.

cho-les'ter-in (kō-lĕs'tĕr-ĭn) } *n.* [Gr. *χολή* bile + *στερεός*
cho-les'ter-ol (-tĕr-ōl; -ŏl) } stiff, solid.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline alcohol, $C_{27}H_{45}{\cdot}OH + H_2O$, tasteless and odorless, found in numerous animal products and tissues.

chol'ic (kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *χολικός*, from *χολή* bile.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, the bile.

chon'dri-fy (kŏn'drĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage + *-fy.*] To convert, or be converted, into cartilage. — **chon'dri-fi-ca'tion** (kŏn'drĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

chon'dro-dite (kŏn'drō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *χονδρώδης* granular.] *Min.* A member of the humite group, yellow to red, often occurring in granular form in a crystalline limestone.

chon'droid (kŏn'droid), *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage + *-oid.*] Resembling cartilage.

chon-dro'ma (kŏn-drō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -DROMATA (-drō'mȧ-tȧ; -drŏm'ȧ-tȧ). [NL.; Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage + *-oma.*] A cartilaginous tumor or growth.

chon-drot'o-my (kŏn-drŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage + *-tomy.*] The cutting or dissection of cartilage.

choose (chōōz), *v. t.; pret.* CHOSE (chōz); *p. p.* CHO'SEN (chō'z'n), *Obs.* CHOSE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHOOS'ING. [AS. *cēosan.*] **1.** To make choice of. **2.** To think proper; please; — used with infinitive object; as, he did not *choose* to go. **3.** To wish; desire. *Vulgar or Colloq.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To make a selection. **2.** To have choice, or alternative; — now used only with a negative and *but;* as, he cannot *choose* but go. — **choos'er,** *n.*

Syn. Elect, prefer, select, pick, cull, single out. — **Choose, select, pick, cull. Choose** is the generic term; it is to take or fix upon something by an act of the will, esp. in accordance with a decision of the judgment; as, refuse the evil, and *choose* the good. **Select** suggests more definitely a preference based on a discrimination among a number of objects; as, he was *selected* to deliver his class valedictory. **Pick** implies a careful selection; **cull,** a nice or fastidious gleaning.

chop (chŏp), *v. t.;* CHOPPED (chŏpt); CHOP'PING. To cut by striking, esp. repeatedly, with a sharp instrument.

— *v. i.* **1.** To make a quick stroke, or repeated strokes, as with an ax. **2.** To go, come, or make some movement, suddenly or violently; — used esp. with *in* or *into.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of chopping; a cutting stroke. **2.** A piece chopped off; a slice or small piece, as of meat. **3.** A crack, or chap. *Obs.* **4.** A snap of the jaws or mouth. **5.** Of waves etc., a short, abrupt motion. **6.** A stretch of choppy sea.

chop, *v. t.* To change or exchange. *Obs.*

to chop logic, to dispute with an affected use of logical terms; argue sophistically.

— *v. i.* **1.** To make an exchange. *Obs.* **2.** To shift suddenly, as the wind; veer. — *n.* A barter; exchange.

chop, *n.* **1.** A jaw; — usually in *pl.* **2.** In *pl.* The jaws with the space between them; the fleshy parts about the mouth; mouth cavity; fauces. — *v. t.* To utter (words) in a hurried, indistinct fashion.

chop (chŏp), *n.* [Hind. *chhāp* stamp, brand.] **1.** In India and China, an official seal or stamp; also, a license, permit, or clearance. **2.** In the China trade, a brand on goods; hence, a brand of goods. **3.** Quality; brand.

chop'fall'en (chŏp'fôl'n), *a.* = CHAPFALLEN.

chop'house' (chŏp'hous'), *n.* A restaurant where chops, etc., are sold; an eating house.

chop'house', *n.* A customhouse. *China.*

cho-pine' (chŏ-pēn'; chŏp'ĭn), *n.* Also **chop'in** (chŏp'ĭn). [Cf. OF. *chapin*, Sp. *chapin*, Pg. *chapim*.] A clog, or patten, having a thick sole, or raised on a stilt.

chop'per (chŏp'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, chops.

chop'ping, *a.* Large and vigorous; —said of a child.

chop'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (any) CHOP, *v.* Hence : *p. a.* **1.** [From CHOP to barter.] Shifting or changing suddenly, as the wind. **2.** [From CHOP to cut.] Breaking in short, abrupt waves, making boats move jerkily; as, a *chopping* sea.

chop'py (chŏp'ĭ), *a.* Full of cracks, or chaps; chappy.

chop'py, *a.* Rough, with short, tumultuous waves.

chop'py, *a.* Variable; — said of the wind.

chop'stick' (chŏp'stĭk'), *n.* [A Pidgin English translation of the Chinese name, which means : hasteners, speedy ones.] One of two small sticks or slips of wood, ivory, etc., used by the Chinese and some others in taking food.

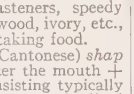
chop su'ey *or* **soo'y** (chŏp sōō'ĭ). [Chin. (Cantonese) *shap suí* odds and ends, fr. *shap* for *sap* to enter the mouth + *suí* small bits pounded fine.] A dish consisting typically of bean sprouts, onions, mushrooms, etc., and sliced meats, fried and flavored with sesame oil. *U. S.*

cho-ra'gus (kō-rā'gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RAGI (-jī). [L., fr. Gr. *χορα-γός*; *χορός* chorus + *ἄγειν* to lead.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A chorus leader. **2.** The leader of a chorus or choir or a band of any kind. — **cho-rag'ic** (kō-răj'ĭk; -rā'jĭk), *a.*

cho'ral (kō'răl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a choir or chorus; adapted to be sung in chorus or harmony. — **cho'ral-ly,** *adv.*

cho-ral', cho-rale' (kō-răl'; kō'răl), *n. Music.* A hymn tune; a simple sacred tune, sung in unison.

chord (kôrd), *n.* [L. *chorda* gut, string of a gut, Gr. *χορδή*.] **1.** String of a musical instrument. *Now chiefly Poet. or Fig.* **2.** *Anat.* A cord. **3.** *Geom.* A right line intersecting a curve; a secant; specif., the segment of the line between two points of its intersection with the curve. **4.** *Engin.* In a truss, one of the chief members, usually horizontal, braced by the web members. **5.** [For ACCORD, *n.*] *Music.* A combination of tones sounding simultaneously and in harmonic relation. — *v. i. Music.* To accord; harmonize.



Chords. 3. *AC*, *AB*, Chords.

chore (chōr), *n.* [Same word as *chare* day work.] A small or odd job; in *pl.*, the daily light work of a household or farm. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

cho-re'a (kō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χορεία* dance.] St. Vitus's dance, a disease attended with convulsive twitchings, etc. — **cho-re'al** (-ăl), **cho-re'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

cho'ri-amb (kō'rĭ-ămb; kŏr'ĭ-), *n.* Also **cho'ri-am'bus** (-ăm'bŭs). [L. *choriambus*, Gr. *χοριαμβος*; *χορεῖος* a trochee + *ἴαμβος* iambus.] *Pros.* A foot of four syllables, the first and last long, and the others short (-◡◡-); that is, a trochee and an iambus united.

cho'ri-am'bic (-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *choriambicus*, Gr. *χοριαμβικός*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, choriambs. — *n.* A choriamb; also, a choriambic verse.

cho'ric, (kō'rĭk; kŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a chorus.

cho'ri-on (kō'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χόριον*.] Membrane enveloping the fetus of mammals, and inclosing the amnion.

cho'rist (kō'rĭst; kŏr'ĭst), *n.* One of a chorus or choir.

chor'is-ter (kŏr'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A singer in a choir; specif., a choir boy. **2.** One who leads a church choir. *U. S.*

cho-rog'ra-phy (kō-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *χωρογρα-φία*; *χῶρος* place + *γράφειν* to describe.] **1.** Art of describing or mapping a particular region. **2.** A description, map, or chart of a particular region, or its physical conformation and features. — **cho-rog'ra-pher** (kō-rŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* — **cho'ro-graph'ic** (kō'rō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

cho'roid (kō'roid; 57), *a.* [Gr. *χοροειδής*; *χόριον* chorion + *εἶδος* form.] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating any of several delicate vascular membranes or structures, as the membrane between the sclerotic and retina of the eye. — *n. Anat.* The choroid coat of the eye.

cho'roid-i'tis (kō'roid-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *choroid* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the choroid of the eye.

chor'tle (chôr't'l), *v. t. & i.*; -TLED; -TLING. A word coined by Lewis Carroll (Charles L. Dodgson), and usually explained as a combination of *chuckle* and *snort. Humorous.*

cho'rus (kō'rŭs; 57), *n.* [L., a dance in a ring or with song, a chorus, a band of dancers and singers, Gr. *χορός*.] **1.** In Greek drama, a company of singers or chanters acting as a unit. **2.** The part of the drama sung by the chorus. **3.** A company like, or a single character in the part or the functions of, the Greek chorus. **4.** *Music.* **a** A company of singers singing in concert; choir. **b** The simultaneous song of a number of persons. **c** A composition to be sung by voices in concert. **d** A part of a song recurring at intervals, as at the end of stanzas; also, a company of singers who join in singing such parts. **5.** Fig., utterance by a number simultaneously or in unison. — *v. i. & t.* To sing or exclaim in chorus.

chose (chōz), *pret. & obs. p. p.* of CHOOSE.

chose (shōz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *causa* reason.] *Law.* A thing; a piece of personal property.

cho'sen (chō'z'n), *p. p.* of CHOOSE. Specif. : *p. a.* Selected from a number; picked out; choice; in *Theol.*, elect.

chough (chŭf), *n.* [ME. *choughe, kowe.*] Any bird of an Old World genus (*Pyrrhocorax*), of the crow family, with red legs and glossy black plumage.

chouse (chous), *v. t.*; CHOUSED (choust); CHOUS'ING. [Said to be fr. Turk *cháush* a messenger or interpreter, one of whom in 1609 cheated Turkish merchants in England.] To cheat. *Colloq.* — *n. Obs.* **1.** A swindler. **2.** A dupe.

chow (chou; chō), *n.* [Chin. *chou.*] A prefecture or district of the second rank in China; the chief city of such a district; — often part of the city's name, as in *Foochow.*

chow'chow' (chou'chou'), *a.* Mixed; miscellaneous. — *n.* **1.** Mixture; hodgepodge; esp., chopped mixed pickles. **2.** One of a Chinese breed of domestic dogs of medium size, with thick close hair of a red or black color, remarkable for having the tongue black.

chow'der (-dẽr), *n.* [F. *chaudière* pot.] A dish of fresh fish or clams, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together.

chow'ry (chou'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Hind. *chauhrī.*] A fly flap, as the tail of a yak, used in India.

chre'ma-tis'tic (krē'mȧ-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or occupied in, the gaining of wealth. — *n.* = CHREMATISTICS.

chre'ma-tis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Gr. *χρηματιστική* (sc. *τέχνη*) the art of traffic, fr. *χρηματα* goods, money.] (See -ICS.) The science of wealth; the science, or a branch of the science, of political economy.

chres-tom'a-thy (krĕs-tŏm'ȧ-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [Gr. *χρηστομάθεια*; *χρηστός* useful + *μαθεῖν* to learn.] A selection of passages to be used in acquiring a language.

chrism (krĭz'm), *n.* [AS. *crisma* or OF. *cresme;* both fr. LL., fr. Gr. *χρῖσμα*, fr. *χρίειν* to anoint.] *East & R. C. Churches.* Consecrated oil used in baptism, etc. — **chris'-mal** (krĭz'măl), *a.*

chris'ma-to-ry (krĭz'mȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *chrismatorium.*] A vessel, or a place, for the chrism.

chris'om (-ŭm), *n.* [See CHRISM.] **1.** = CHRISM. **2.** A white cloth, robe, or mantle thrown over a child when baptized. **3.** A child in its chrisom.

Christ (krīst), *n.* [L. *Christus*, Gr. *Χριστός*, fr. *χριστός* anointed.] **1.** The Messiah, whose coming was prophesied by the Jews. **2.** Jesus, as fulfilling this expectation.

Chris'ta-del'phi-an (krĭs'tȧ-dĕl'fĭ-ăn), *n.* [*Christ* + Gr. *ἀδελφός* brother.] One of a religious sect founded in the United States about 1850 by John Thomas, M. D. They reject the Trinity and the natural immortality of the soul, believing that only the righteous receive eternal life.

christ'cross' (krĭs'krŏs'; 62), *n.* Often written **crisscross.** **1.** The mark of the cross (typically thus, ✠), as formerly put before the alphabet in a hornbook, etc., or as made (thus, ×) by a person as a substitute for his signature. **2.** The alphabet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

christ' cross'-row', **criss'cross'-row'** (-rō'), *n.* The alphabet. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

chris'ten (krĭs'n), *v. t.* [AS. *cristnian* to make a Christian, fr. *cristen* a Christian, L. *christianus.*] **1.** To baptize; also, to name at or as at baptism. **2.** To use for the first time. *Colloq.*

Chris'ten-dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** Christianity (sense 2). *Obs.* **2.** Christians as a body; the church. **3.** The Christian world, in distinction from heathen or Mohammedan lands.

Christ'hood, *n.* State of being Christ.

Chris'tian (krĭs'chăn), *n.* **1.** One who believes, or professes or is assumed to believe, in Jesus Christ. **2.** A human being as distinguished from a brute. *Colloq. or Dial.* **3.** A decent or respectable person. *Colloq. or Slang.* **4.** The hero of Bunyan's "The Pilgrim's Progress."

— *a.* **1.** Professing, or belonging to, Christianity. **2.** Pert. to Christ or His religion. **3.** Characteristic of or becoming Christian people. **4.** Of or pert. to a Christian or Christians. **5.** Human as distinguished from brutal. *Now only Colloq. or Humorous.*

Christian Era, the era in use in all Christian countries, reckoned from the supposed date of Christ's birth. This date is now generally thought to be about four years too late. — **C. name,** the name given in baptism as distinct from the family name; first name; given name. — **C. Science,** a system of healing disease of mind and body which teaches that all cause and effect is mental, and that sin, sickness, and death will be destroyed by a full understanding of the Divine Principle of Jesus' teaching and healing. The system was founded by Rev. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, of Concord, N. H., in 1866, and bases its teaching on the Scriptures as understood by its adherents.

Chris'tian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious system, tenets, or practices of Christians; — often used depreciatively.

Chris'ti-an'i-ty (krĭs'chĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ; krĭs-chăn'-), *n.*; *pl.*, in *sense* 3 *only*, -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The religion of Christians. **2.** State or fact of being a Christian; Christian character. **3.** A Christian religious system.

Chris'tian-i-za'tion (krĭs'chăn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of Christianizing.
Chris'tian-ize (krĭs'chăn-īz), *v. t.* To make Christian. — *v. i.* To become Christian. *Rare.*
Chris'tian-like' } *a.* Befitting a Christian. — *adv.* In a
Chris'tian-ly (-lĭ) } manner becoming a Christian.
Christ'less (krīst'lĕs), *a.* Without Christ or faith in Christ; unchristian. — **Christ'less-ness,** *n.*
Christ'like, *a.* Resembling Christ. — **Christ'like-ness,** *n.*
Christ'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to Christ; Christlike.
Christ'mas (krĭs'măs), *n.* [*Christ* + *mass.*] An annual festival (December 25) in memory of the birth of Christ.
Christ'mas-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* The season of Christmas.
Christmas tree. An evergreen tree, usually set up indoors, decorated with ornaments, hung with presents for distribution, and illuminated on Christmas Eve or Christmas night.
Chris-tol'o-gy (krĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* That department of theology which treats of Christ; a doctrine or theory about Christ. — **Chris'to-log'i-cal** (krĭs'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
Chris-toph'a-ny (-tŏf'ă-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [*Christ* + Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] One or all of the appearances of Christ after resurrection, as recorded in the Gospels.
Christ's'-thorn', *n.* Any of several prickly or thorny shrubs of the jujube and is thought to have been the plant used for the crown of thorns (John xix, 2, 5).
chro'ma- (krō'mă-). See CHROMO-.
chro'ma (krō'mă), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] Color intensity or purity; degree of freedom from gray.
chro'mate (krō'māt), *n.* A salt of chromic acid.
chro-mat'ic (krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *χρωματικός* suited for color (in music, chromatic), fr. *χρῶμα, χρώματος,* color.] **1.** Of or pert. to color or colors. **2.** *Music.* Proceeding by the smaller intervals (semitones) of the scale, instead of the regular intervals of the diatonic scale.
chro-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of colors.
chro'ma-tin (krō'mă-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα, χρώματος,* color.] *Biol.* A protoplasmic substance in the nucleus of cells, which stains deeply with basic stains. Chemically it consists largely of proteid compounds of nucleic acid.
chro'ma-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *χρωματισμός* a coloring.] **1.** *Optics.* Chromatic aberration. **2.** *Bot.* Abnormal coloration of the normally green parts of plants.
chro'ma-to- (krō'mă-tō-). See CHROMO-.
chro'ma-to-phore' (-tō-fōr'), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* A pigment cell, esp. one capable of changing its form or size, causing changes of color in the translucent skin, as in cephalopods. **2.** *Bot.* One of the color bodies or plastids in plant cells. — **chro'ma-to-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), **-toph'o-rous** (-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*
chro'ma-to-scope' (-skōp'), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A reflecting telescope, part of which is made to rotate eccentrically, to produce a ringlike image of a star. **2.** An instrument for combining rays of different colors to form compound colors.
chro'ma-trope (krō'mă-trōp), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for exhibiting certain chromatic effects of light by means of rapidly rotating disks variously colored. **2.** A device in a magic lantern or stereopticon to produce kaleidoscopic effects.
chro'ma-type (-tīp), *n. Photog.* A picture made upon paper sensitized with potassium dichromate or some other chromium compound; also, the process of making such pictures.
chrome (krōm), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] **1.** Chromium. **2.** *Dyeing.* Potassium dichromate. — *v. t. Dyeing.* To treat with a solution of potassium dichromate.
-chrome (krōm). A suffix from Greek *χρῶμα, color.*
chrome alum. *Chem.* A dark violet substance, $KCr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, chromium potassium sulphate, analogous to, and crystallizing like, common alum.
chrome red. Any pigment prepared from the basic chromate of lead.
chrome steel. An alloy of chromium with ordinary steel. It is fine-grained and very hard.
chrome yellow. A brilliant pigment essentially neutral lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$.
chro'mic (krō'mĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, chromium, in its higher valences.
chro'mite (-mīt), *n.* **1.** *Min.* A mineral of the spinel group, usually iron-black, composed of iron, chromium, and oxygen, $FeCr_2O_4$. **2.** *Chem.* A salt of chromous acid.
chro'mi-um (-mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CHROME.] *Chem.* A grayish white metal, hard, brittle, and difficult to fuse; — so called from the varied color of its compounds. Sp. gr., 6.8; symbol, *Cr;* at. wt., 52.0.
chro'mo (-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A chromolithograph.
chro'mo- (krō'mō-), **chro'ma-** (krō'mă-), **chro'ma-to-.** Combining forms from Greek *χρῶμα, χρώματος, color.*
chro'mo-gen (krō'mō-jĕn), *n.* **1.** *Physiol. Chem.* A substance which readily becomes a coloring matter. **2.** *Dyes.* A compound not itself a dye, but containing one or more color-forming groups. **b** A colorless derivative of naphthalene which, when applied to wool and oxidized, dyes the wool brown. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* The color contents of the plant body.
chro'mo-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Producing color; as, *chromogenic* bacteria. **2.** Of or pert. to a chromogen.
chro'mo-gram (krō'mō-grăm), *n.* One of the three partial negatives used in the process of color photography.
chro'mo-lith'o-graph (-lĭth'ō-grăf), *n.* A lithographic picture printed in colors. — **chro'mo-li-thog'ra-phy,** *n.*
chro-mom'e-ter (krō-mŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An apparatus for comparing the color of a substance with some standard.
chro'mo-pho'to-graph (krō'mō-fō'tō-grăf), *n.* A photograph in colors. — **-pho-tog'ra-phy** (-fō-tŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.*
chro'mo-plast (krō'mō-plăst), *n. Bot.* A plastid containing red or yellow pigments.
chro'mo-scope (krō'mō-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument for combining colored images so as to produce a picture in natural colors.
chro'mo-some (-sōm), *n. Biol.* One of the small bodies, ordinarily definite in number in the cells of a given species, into which the chromatin of a cell nucleus resolves itself previous to mitosis.
chro'mo-sphere (-sfēr), *n. Astron.* A ruddy gaseous layer of incandescent hydrogen, helium, etc., surrounding the sun; a similar layer about a star. — **chro'mo-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.*
chro'mous (krō'mŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, chromium; — said esp. of compounds in which this element is bivalent.
chron'ic (krŏn'ĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *χρονικός* concerning time, fr. *χρόνος* time.] **1.** Continuing a long time; of a disease, of long duration; — opposed to *acute.* **2.** Hence (of an invalid or of one having an unpleasant habit, characteristic, or the like), having long had the affliction or habit; confirmed; as, a *chronic* sufferer from gout; a *chronic* grumbler. **3.** Continuous; constant; as, *chronic* war. **Syn.** — See INVETERATE. — **chron'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
chron'i-cle (krŏn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *χρονικά,* neut. pl. fr. *χρονικός.* See CHRONIC.] **1.** A historical account of events in the order of time; a history; esp., a simple chronological record. **2.** In *pl.* [*cap.*] Two books of the Old Testament, following 2 *Kings.* — **Syn.** Register, annals. — *v. t.;* -CLED (-k'ld), -CLING (-klĭng). To record in or as in a chronicle. — **chron'i-cler** (-klĕr), *n.*
chrono-. Combining form from Greek *χρόνος, time.*
chron'o-gram (krŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* **1.** An inscription, sentence, or phrase, in which certain letters express a date or epoch. **2.** A record made by a chronograph.
chron'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* An instrument for measuring and recording time.
chro-nol'o-ger (krō-nŏl'ō-jĕr), *n.* A chronologist.
chron'o-log'ic (krŏn'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Chronological.
chron'o-log'i-cal-ly (-ĭ-kăl), *adv.* Pert. to chronology; arranged in the order of time. — **chron'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
chro-nol'o-gist (krō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who investigates and arranges dates; one versed in chronology.
chro-nol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.* To arrange chronologically.
chro-nol'o-gy (krō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). **1.** Science of measuring time by regular periods, and dating and arranging events. **2.** A chronological table, list, or the like.
chro-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* A timepiece, esp. one of a very exact portable kind.
chron'o-met'ric (krŏn'ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Pert. to a chronome-
chron'o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } ter or chronometry.
chro-nom'e-try (krō-nŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Art of measuring time, esp. by periods or divisions.
chron'o-pho'to-graph (krŏn'ō-fō'tō-grăf), *n.* One of a set of photographs of a moving object taken to exhibit successive phases of the motion.
-chroous. [Gr. *χρώς, χροός,* color.] An adjective suffix denoting *colored.*
chrys'a-lid (krĭs'ă-lĭd), *n.* A chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid,** *a.*
chrys'a-lis (-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LISES (-lĭs-ĕs; 24), L. -SALIDES (krĭ-săl'ĭ-dēz). [From L., fr. Gr. *χρυσαλλίς* the golden pupa of butterflies, *χρυσός* gold.] The pupa stage of insects (esp. butterflies).

Chrysalis of a Swallowtail Butterfly. Nat. Size.

chrys-an'i-line (-ăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός* gold + E. *aniline.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{19}H_{15}N_3$, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline; — called also *phosphine.* It is chiefly used in dyeing leather.
chrys-an'the-mum (-thĕ-mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *χρυσός* gold + *ἄνθεμον* flower.] An ornamental cultivated plant derived from several species of a genus (*Chrysanthemum*) of the aster family; also, its large double flower head of any of many shades of red, yellow, and white.
chrys'a-ro'bin (krĭs'ă-rō'bĭn), *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός* gold + E. *araroba* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A bitter yellow compound, $C_{30}H_{26}O_7$,

forming the essential constituent of Goa powder. It is used locally and internally in skin diseases.

Chry-se'is (krī-sē'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χρυσηΐς.] In Homer's "Iliad," a maiden, daughter of a priest of Apollo, captured by the Greeks and given to Agamemnon. Apollo sent a pestilence on the Greeks which ceased only when she was returned. Cf. BRISEIS.

chrys'el-e-phan'tine (krĭs'ĕl-ē-făn'tĭn), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + ἐλεφάντινος of ivory, ἔλεφας ivory, elephant.] Composed of, or adorned with, gold and ivory.

chry'sene (krī'sēn), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold.] A hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{12}$, white when pure, yellow when impure (whence the name) as obtained from coal tar.

chrys'o-ber'yl (krĭs'ō-bĕr'ĭl), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. ; χρυσός gold + βήρυλλος beryl.] A native compound of aluminium and beryllium, containing a little iron. It is commonly yellow or pale green, and is sometimes used as a gem.

chrys'o-chlore (-klōr ; 57), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + χλωρός light green.] Any of a genus (*Chrysochloris*) of South African moles, remarkable for the iridescent hairs mingled with the fur.

chrys'o-col'la (-kŏl'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χρυσόκολλα gold solder, a mineral used in soldering gold ; χρυσός gold + κόλλα glue.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of copper, $CuSiO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, of a blue to green color.

chrys'o-lite (krĭs'ō-līt), *n.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ; χρυσός gold + λίθος stone.] A magnesium iron silicate, $(Mg \cdot Fe)_2SiO_4$, usually olive-green, often used as a gem; — called also *olivine*. Also, formerly, any of several yellow or greenish gems.

chrys'o-prase (-prāz), *n.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ; χρυσός gold + πράσον leek.] A light green chalcedony.

chrys'o-tile (-tĭl), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + τίλος fiber.] The fibrous variety of serpentine. It is one kind of asbestos.

chtho'ni-an (thō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [*Also cap.*] [Gr. χθόνιος in or under the earth, fr. χθών, χθονός, earth.] Designating, or pertaining to, gods or spirits of the underworld.

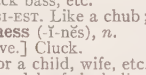
chub (chŭb), *n.* **1.** A common European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus cephalus*). **2.** In America : **a** Any of various cyprinoid fishes. **b** Locally, any of several very different fishes, as the tautog, black bass, etc.

chub'by (chŭb'ĭ), *a.* ; -BI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr) ; -BI-EST. Like a chub ; short, plump, and round. — **chub'bi-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

chuck (chŭk), *v. i., v. t., & n.* [Imitative.] Cluck.

chuck, *n.* A word of endearment, as for a child, wife, etc.

chuck, *n.* **1.** A part of a side of dressed beef, including most of the neck and the parts adjacent. **2.** A contrivance for holding work or a tool in a machine.



Drill Chuck.

chuck (chŭk), *v. t.* **1.** To strike gently ; tap. **2.** To toss or throw, esp. with a short action of the arm. — *n.* **1.** A slight blow or pat under the chin. **2.** A toss or jerk.

chuck'–full'. Var. of CHOCK-FULL.

chuck'le (chŭk'l), *v. i.* ; -LED (-ld) ; -LING (-lĭng). [From CHUCK to cluck.] **1.** To laugh in a suppressed manner, as from inward satisfaction. **2.** To cluck. — *n.* Act or sound of chuckling. — **chuck'ler,** *n.*

chuck'le, *a.* Clumsy ; lumpish.

chuck'le-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A blockhead. *Colloq.*

chuck'–will's–wid'ow, *n.* A goatsucker (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) of the southern United States, resembling, but larger than, the whippoorwill ; — so called from its note.

chud'dar (chŭd'ăr), *n.* [Hind. *chadar* a sheet, a square of cloth.] A sheet or square of cloth, worn as a mantle or shawl, or spread over a Mohammedan tomb. *Anglo-Ind.*

chu'fa (chōō'fä), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of sedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) of southern Europe, cultivated in many countries. It produces small tubers of which hogs are fond.

chuff (chŭf), *n.* A rustic or boor.

chuff'y (-ĭ), *a.* Clownish ; churlish ; rough ; surly. — **chuff'-i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **chuff'i-ness,** *n. All Obs. or Dial.*

chug (chŭg), *n.* A sound represented or imitated by the pronunciation of *chug*.

chuk'ker (chŭk'ĕr), *or* **chuk'kar** (-ăr), *n.*, [Hind. *chakkar, chakar*, Skr. *cakra* a wheel.] A period of play at pony polo.

chum (chŭm), *n.* A roommate, esp. at college ; also, an intimate friend. — *v. i.* ; CHUMMED (chŭmd) ; CHUM'MING. To live or associate as a chum or chums. *Both Colloq.*

chum, *n.* **1.** Chopped fish, lobsters, or the like, thrown overboard to draw fish, as in trolling or fishing with seines. **2.** Refuse or scrap fish, as in a fish cannery ; also, the pulp left after expressing oil from menhaden. *U. S.* — *v. i.* To fish with the aid of chum.

chum'my (-ĭ), *a.* Intimate ; sociable. *Colloq.*

chump (chŭmp), *n.* **1.** A short, thick piece of wood ; block. **2.** Blockhead ; dolt. *Colloq. or Slang.*

chu-nam' (chōō-năm'), *n.* [Hind. *chūnā*, fr. Skr. *cūrṇa* powder, dust ; or a Dravidian word.] Prepared lime, esp. that made of calcined shells, chewed with betel leaves or areca nuts ; also, a fine building plaster, susceptible of high polish. *India & China.*

chunk (chŭnk), *n.* A short, thick piece, person, or horse. *Colloq.* — **chunk'y** (-ĭ), *a. Colloq., U. S.*

church (chûrch), *n.* [AS. *circe, cirice*, fr. Gr. *κυριακόν* the Lord's house, *κύριος* lord, *κῦρος* power.] **1.** A building for public Christian worship. **2.** Christians collectively ; the whole body of Christ's followers. **3.** A body of Christian believers of the same creed, rites, and ecclesiastical authority ; a denomination ; as, the church at Ephesus ; the Roman Catholic Church. **4.** Organized Christianity, as in a nation ; ecclesiastical power, authority, or government ; as, *church* and state. **5.** The clerical profession. **6.** Church service ; divine worship. **7.** Any body of worshipers ; a religious society or organization ; as, the Jewish *church*. — *v. t.* To perform a church service or ceremony for or with, as for a woman after recovery from childbirth.

church'go'er (-gō'ĕr), *n.* One who goes to church, esp. habitually. — **church'go'ing,** *a. & n.*

church'ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or suitable for, church.

church'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastic ; a clergyman. **2.** An adherent of the church, esp. an established church ; in the United States, esp. a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. — **church'man-ship,** *n.*

church text. The Old English or black-letter style of type as used in ecclesiastical work, as on stained glass windows, on monuments, etc. ; also, *Print.*, a tall, slender form of black letter, often used in ecclesiastical work.

☞ *This line is in nonpareil church text.*

church'ward'en (-wôr'd'n), *n.* **1.** A lay officer in Anglican churches whose duties include the care of church property. **2.** A clay tobacco pipe with a long stem. *Slang.*

church'wom'an (-wōōm'ăn), *n.* **1.** A woman member of the church, esp. of an Anglican church. **2.** A woman active in the church.

church'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* The inclosure about a church, often, esp. formerly, used as a burial ground.

churl (chûrl), *n.* [AS. *ceorl* a freeman of the lowest rank, man, husband.] **1.** A freeman without rank. *Now Hist.* **2.** A rustic ; a boor. **3.** A rough, surly, ill-bred fellow. **4.** A selfish miser ; a niggard.

churl'ish (chûr'lĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, a churl. **2.** Wanting pliancy ; unyielding ; as, a *churlish* soil. *Now Fig.* — **Syn.** Surly, sullen, crabbed. See BOORISH. — **churl'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **churl'ish-ness,** *n.*

churn (chûrn), *n.* [AS. *cyrin.*] **1.** A vessel in which milk or cream is agitated in making butter. **2.** Any of various vessels or apparatus suggestive of a butter churn. — *v. t.* **1.** To agitate in a churn, to get butter. **2.** To agitate violently ; make, as foam, by thus doing. — *v. i.* To perform the operation of churning. — **churn'ing,** *n.*

churr (chûr), *n.* A vibrant or whirring noise such as that made by the cockchafer, partridge, etc. — *v. i.* To make a churr. — *v. t.* To utter by churring.

chute (shōōt), *n.* [F. *chute*, prop., a fall.] **1.** A quick or steep descent, as in a river ; rapid. **2.** An inclined plane, channel, or trough for sliding things down ; a flume.

chut'ney (chŭt'nĭ), *n.* Also **chut'nee.** [Hind. *chaṭnī.*] A kind of spicy pickle or condiment.

chy-la'ceous (kī-lā'shŭs), *a. Physiol.* Possessed of the properties of chyle ; consisting of chyle.

chyle (kīl), *n.* [Gr. χυλός juice, chyle, χέειν to pour.] *Physiol.* A modification of lymph occurring in the lacteals, or the lymphatics leading from the small intestine, and in the thoracic duct and right lymphatic duct, from which it is poured into the subclavian veins. It contains globules of emulsified fat, derived from chyme, giving it a milky appearance.

chy'li-fac'tion (kī'lĭ-făk'shŭn ; kĭl'ĭ-), **chy'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*chyle* + L. *facere* to make.] *Physiol.* The formation of chyle.

chy'li-fac'tive (-făk'tĭv), *a. Physiol.* Producing, or converting into, chyle ; having the power to form chyle.

chy-lif'er-ous (kī-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*chyle* + *-ferous.*] *Physiol.* Transmitting, or conveying, chyle ; as, *chyliferous* vessels.

chy'lous (kī'lŭs), *a. Physiol.* Consisting of or like chyle.

chyme (kīm), *n.* [L. *chymus* chyle, Gr. χυμός juice, χέειν to pour.] *Physiol.* The pulpy semidigested food in the small intestine.

chym'ic (kĭm'ĭk), **chym'ist** (-ĭst), **chym'is-try** (-ĭs-trĭ), etc. Obs. or archaic vars. of CHEMIC, etc.

chy-mif'er-ous (kī-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a. Physiol.* Bearing or containing chyme.

chy'mi-fi-ca'tion (kī'mĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn ; kĭm'ĭ-), *n.* [*chyme* + L. *facere* to make.] *Physiol.* The conversion of food into chyme by the digestive action of gastric juice.

chy'mous (kī'mŭs), *a. Physiol.* Of or pert. to chyme.

ci-bo'ri-um (sĭ-bō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIA (-ä). [LL., fr. L. *ciborium* a cup, fr. Gr. *κιβώριον* a seed vessel of the Egyptian bean.] **1.** *Arch.* A canopy, usually standing free and supported on four columns, and covering the high altar. **2.** *E. C. Ch.* A pyx.

ci-ca'da (sĭ-kā'dä), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -DAS (-dăz), L. -DÆ (-dē). [L.] Any of various large homopterous insects (family *Cica-*

ătdæ, esp. genus *Cicada*), often called *locusts*, with stout body and large transparent wings. The male produces long shrill notes by vibrating membranes on the under side of the abdomen. [*ada.*] A cicada.

Cicada.

ci-ca'la (sĭ-kă'lȧ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *cic-*
cic'a-trice (sĭk'ȧ-trĭs), *n.* [F.] A cicatrix.

cic'a-tri'cial (-trĭsh'ăl), *a.* Relating to, or having the character of, a scar, or cicatrix.

cic'a-tri'cle (sĭk'ȧ-trĭk''l), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A cicatrix. **2.** *Embryol.* The small disk of protoplasm on the yolk of an egg, from which the embryo develops; the tread.

ci-ca'trix (sĭ-kā'trĭks; sĭk'ȧ-trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -TRICES (sĭk'ȧ-trī'sēz). [L.] **1.** The skin or film which forms over a wound, later contracting to form the scar. **2.** A scar or scarlike mark, esp. one caused by the previous attachment of a part or organ, as, *Bot.*, the mark left on the stem after the fall of a leaf or the hilum of a seed.

cic'a-trize (sĭk'ȧ-trīz), *v. t. & i.*; -TRIZED (-trīzd); -TRIZING (-trīz'ĭng). To heal with the formation of a cicatrix. — **cic'a-tri-za'tion** (-trĭ-zā'shŭn; -trī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

cic'e-ly (sĭs'ē-lĭ; sīs'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *seselis*, Gr. *σέσελι, σέσελις.*] Any of various apiaceous plants (genera *Myrrhis, Washingtonia*, etc.).

ci'ce-ro'ne (chē'chȧ-rō'nā; *E.* sĭs'ē-rō'nē), *n.*; *pl.* It. -RONI (-nē), E. -RONES (-nēz). [It., fr. L. *Cicero*, the Roman orator.] One who acts as a guide to local curiosities.

Cic'e-ro'ni-an (sĭs'ē-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Cicero or his style; hence, eloquent.

cich'lid (sĭk'lĭd), *n.* [Gr. *κίχλη* a kind of sea fish.] Any of a large family (*Cichlidæ*) of fresh-water acanthopterygian fishes, somewhat resembling the American sunfishes.

ci-cho'ri-a'ceous (sĭ-kō'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cichorium* chicory.] Belonging to a family (*Cichoriaceæ*) of composite herbs or shrubs, the chicory family, having milky juice and all the flowers of the head ligulate.

‖ **ci'cis-be'o** (chē'chĕz-bā'ō; sĭ-sĭs'bē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* It. CICISBEI (-ē), E. -BEOS (-ōz). [It.] The recognized gallant of a married woman; a cavalier servente.

Cid (sĭd; *Sp.* thēth), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *seyid* lord.] In Spanish literature, a title of Ruy, or Rodrigo, Diaz de Bivar, an 11th-century champion of Christianity and of the royalty.

-cide. **1.** [L. *-cida*, fr. *caedere* to kill.] A suffix signifying *killer, destroyer;* as in *matricide.* **2.** [L. *-cidium.*] A suffix signifying *a killing;* as in *homicide.*

ci'der (sī'dẽr), *n.* [F. *cidre*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *σίκερα* **a fermented liquor.**] The expressed juice of apples (or formerly of some other fruits), used for drinking, making vinegar, etc.

ci'der-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [*cider* + *-kin.*] A kind of weak cider made by steeping the refuse pomace from cider making.

‖ **ci'-de-vant'** (sē'dē-vän''), *a.* [F., formerly.] Former.

ci-gar' (sĭ-gär'), *n.* [Sp. *cigarro.*] A small roll of tobacco for smoking.

cig'a-rette' (sĭg'ȧ-rĕt'), *n.* [F.] Lit., a little cigar; a little roll of finely cut tobacco for smoking, usually wrapped in paper; also, such a roll of some other material, as cubebs.

cil'i-a (sĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CILIUM (-ŭm). [L. *cilium* eyelid.] **1.** The eyelashes. **2.** *Biol.* Hairlike processes, as of a cell, capable of a vibratory movement. **3.** Hairlike processes of certain plants forming a fringe, as in mosses.

cil'i-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Anat. & Biol.* **a** Of or pert. to cilia. **b** Pert. to or designating certain structures of the eyeball.

cil'i-ate (-āt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Provided with cilia; as, a *ciliate* leaf; *ciliate* infusorians.

cil'i-at'ed (-āt'ĕd; 24), *a.* Ciliate; as, *ciliated* epithelium.

cil'ice (sĭl'ĭs), *n.* [F. fr. L. *cilicium* a covering, orig. of Cilician goat's hair.] Haircloth; also, a kind of haircloth undergarment; a hair shirt.

Ci-li'cian (sĭ-lĭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Cilicia, in Asia Minor. — *n.* A native of Cilicia.

cil'i-o-late (sĭl'ĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* *Biol.* Minutely ciliate.

cil'i-um, *n.*, *sing.* of CILIA.

ci'mex (sī'mĕks), *n.*; *pl.* CIMICES (sĭm'ĭ-sēz). [L., a bug.] A bedbug (genus *Cimex*). *Obs.*

Cim-me'ri-an (sĭ-mē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Cimmerians or their abode; hence, shrouded in gloom or darkness. — *n.* One of a mythical people described in Homer's "Odyssey" as dwelling in a realm of mist and gloom.

cinch (sĭnch), *n.* [Sp. *cincha*, fr. L. *cingere* to gird.] **1.** A strong girth for a pack or saddle. *Western U. S.* **2.** A tight grip; also, a sure or easy thing. *Slang, U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To girth tightly. **2.** To get a sure hold on. *Slang, U. S.*

cinch, *n.* A variety of auction pitch (see AUCTION PITCH) in which a draw to improve the hand is added. — *v. t.* In the game of cinch, to protect (a trick) by playing a higher trump than the five.

cin-cho'na (sĭn-kō'nȧ), *n.* [From the wife of Count *Chinchón*, viceroy of Peru in the 17th century.] Peruvian bark.

cin-chon'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to cinchona.

cin'cho-nid'i-a (sĭn'kō-nĭd'ĭ-ȧ) } *n.* Also **-din.** [From CIN-
cin-chon'i-dine (-kŏn'ĭ-dĭn) } CHONA.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}ON_2$, found in certain kinds of cinchona, similar to quinine, but less powerful.

cin'cho-nine (sĭn'kō-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** [From CINCHONA.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}ON_2$, found in various species of either of two genera (*Cinchona* and *Remijia*) of rubiaceous trees.

cin'cho-nism (sĭn'kō-nĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A condition produced by excessive use of cinchona or its alkaloids, esp. quinine, and marked by deafness, headache, etc.

cin'cho-nize (-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To impregnate or treat with cinchona or its alkaloids; to produce cinchonism in. — **cin'cho-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

cinct (sĭnkt), *a.* Girt; encircled. *Poetic.*

cinc'ture (sĭnk'tûr), *n.* [L. *cinctura*, fr. *cingere, cinctum*, to gird.] **1.** Act of girding or girdling; surrounding; also, an inclosure. **2.** That which surrounds, as a belt or a girdle. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR-ING. To gird or girdle

cin'der (sĭn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *sinder* slag, dross.] **1.** Slag from a metal furnace; dross. **2.** A partly burned combustible; specif.: **a** A hot coal without flame; ember. **b** A partly burned coal capable of further burning without flame. **c** In *pl.* Loosely, ashes. **3.** Volcanic scoria.

— *v. t.* To burn or reduce to cinders.

Cin'der-el'la (-ĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Dim. fr. *cinder.*] The heroine of a well-known popular tale; hence, a scullery maid, etc.

cin'der-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or like, or composed of, cinders; full of cinders. **2.** Blackened or soiled with cinders.

cin'e-mat'o-graph (-ē-măt'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *κίνημα, κινήματος*, motion + *-graph.*] **1.** A machine for projecting a series of pictures, succeeding each other so rapidly as to produce the illusion of continuous motion. **2.** A camera for taking pictures to be used in this machine. See MOVING PICTURE. — **cin'e-ma-tog'ra-pher** (-mȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* — **cin'e-mat'o-graph'ic** (-măt'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **cin'e-mat'o-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

cin'e-o-graph' (sĭn'ē-ō-grăf'), *n.* [Gr. *κινεῖν* to move + *-graph.*] A picture as projected on a screen by a cinematograph, representing objects in motion; a moving picture.

cin'e-ol (sĭn'ē-ōl; -ōl), *n.* [From NL. *oleum cinæ* oil of wormseed, by transposition.] *Chem.* A liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, of camphorlike odor, contained in many essential oils.

cin'e-ra'ri-a (-rā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cinerarius* pert. to ashes, fr. *cinis* ashes; — from the ash-colored down on the leaves.] A handsome asteraceous pot plant (*Senecio cruentus*), having ample heart-shaped leaves and large clusters of flower heads with white, red, or purple rays.

cin'e-ra'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] A place to receive the ashes of the cremated dead.

cin'er-a-ry (sĭn'ẽr-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *cinerarius.*] Pert. to, or used for, ashes, esp. of the cremated dead.

ci-ne're-ous (sĭ-nē'rē-ŭs) } *a.* [L. *cinereus; cineritius,*
cin'er-i'tious (sĭn'ẽr-ĭsh'ŭs) } *cinericius.*] Like ashes; ash-colored; ashy; ashen.

cin'gu-lum (sĭn'gŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., a girdle.] *Biol.* Any of various bands, zones, or girdlelike structures.

cin'na-bar (sĭn'ȧ-bär), *n.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κιννάβαρι.*] **1.** *Min.* Red mercuric sulphide, HgS, the only important ore of mercury. **2.** Artificial red mercuric sulphide, chiefly used as a pigment.

cin-nam'ic (sĭ-năm'ĭk; sĭn'ȧ-mĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or got from, cinnamon, as in: **cinnamic acid,** $C_6H_5C_2H_2 \cdot CO_2H$, which is found also in storax, balsam of Peru, etc., and is now extensively made from certain benzene derivatives.

cin'na-mon (sĭn'ȧ-mŭn), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr., *κιννάμωμον, κίνναμον.*] **1.** The aromatic bark of any of several lauraceous trees (genus *Cinnamomum*, esp. *C. zeylanicum* of Ceylon), much used as a spice. **2.** Any tree that yields cinnamon.

cinnamon stone. *Min.* A variety of garnet.

cinque (sĭnk), *n.* [F. *cinq*, fr. L. *quinque* five.] Five, esp. in cards or dice.

cin'que-cen'tist (chēn'kwä-chĕn'tĭst), *n.* An Italian, esp. a poet or artist, of the 16th century.

‖ **cin'que-cen'to** (-tō), *n.* [It., five hundred, abbr. for fifteen hundred, and hence the 16th century, i. e., 1501 to 1600.] The 16th century, regarded esp. as a period in the develop-

Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*) Leaves and Flowers. (⅛)

ment of Italian art and literature. In it the Italian renaissance reached its height and began to decline.

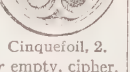
cinque'foil' (sĭŋk'foil'), *n.* [*cinque* five + *foil.*] **1.** Any of several plants of a genus (*Potentilla*) of the rose family, having digitate leaves. **2.** A decorative design likened to the leaf or flower of the cinquefoil, as, *Arch.*, an ornament having five cusps.

Cinquefoil, 2.

cin'que-pace' (sĭŋ'kē-pās'), *n.* [*cinque* + *pace.*] A kind of lively dance. *Obs.*

ci'on (sī'ŏn), *n.* [OF. *cion.* See SCION.] A shoot or bud of a plant; hence, a descendant. See SCION.

ci'pher (sī'fĕr), *n.* [OF. *cifre*, fr. Ar. *çifr* empty, *çafara* to be empty.] **1.** *Math.* A symbol (written 0) denoting absence of all magnitude or quantity; naught; zero. **2.** Loosely, any Arabic figure or number. **3.** A person or thing of no weight, or influence; a nonentity. **4.** A private alphabet, system of characters, or the like, contrived for secret writing; a cryptograph. **5.** A combination of letters; a device or monogram.


Cipher, 5.

— *v. i.* **1.** To use figures in a mathematical process. **2.** To calculate; revolve in the mind. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To write in or as in cipher. **2.** To calculate; figure; — sometimes used with *out.* **3.** Hence, to calculate; contrive; — sometimes used with *out. Colloq., U. S.*

cip'o-lin (sĭp'ō-lĭn), *n.* Also ‖ **ci'pol-li'no** (chē'pōl-lē'nō); *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It. *cipollino*, prop., a little onion; — in allusion to its overlying zones.] A whitish marble, from Rome, with greenish zones and mottles of talc.

Cir-cas'sian (sĕr-kăsh'ăn), *n.* **1.** An individual of a group of tribes of the Caucasus, of Caucasian race but not of Indo-European speech, noted for their physical beauty and bravery. Many have emigrated to Turkish territory to escape Russian oppression. **2.** The language of the Circassian tribes, not known to be related to any other family. **3.** Any native or inhabitant of Circassia.

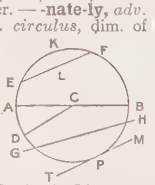
Cir'ce (sûr'sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κίρκη.*] *Gr. Myth.* In Homer's "Odyssey," a sorceress who changed some of the companions of Odysseus into animals. Odysseus, protected by an herb given him by Hermes, compelled her to restore his comrades, and remained with her for a year.

Cir-ce'an, Cir-cæ'an (sĕr-sē'ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, Circe; pleasing, but noxious.

Cir-cen'sian (sĕn'shăn), *a.* [L. *Circensis.*] Of, pertaining to, or held in, the Circus, at Rome.

cir'ci-nate (sûr'sĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *circinatus*, p. p., deriv. of Gr. *κίρκινος* circle.] Ring-shaped; specif., *Bot.*, rolled up on the axis with the apex as a center. — **-nate-ly,** *adv.*

cir'cle (sûr'k'l), *n.* [F. *cercle*, fr. L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus* circle.] **1.** A closed plane curve exactly alike throughout, all of its points being equidistant from a point within called the *center;* a ring. **2.** The surface bounded by such a curve. **3.** Of a heavenly body: **a** Formerly, sphere of revolution; now, orbit; also, period of revolution. **b** The sphere or orb. **4.** A halo, as around the moon. **5.** Something having in general a circular form; as: **a** A ring; circlet. **b** A crown. **c** A circus ring. **d** A group of tiers of seats in a theater; as, the dress *circle.* **e** *Astron.* An instrument of observation, the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle. **6.** Compass; circuit. **7.** A set or connected series; cycle; round, as of pleasures. **8.** *Logic.* A fallacious form of reasoning in which the conclusion is, in some form, assumed in the hypothesis. **9.** A company bound by a common tie; a coterie; set. **10.** A territorial division or district; specif. [G. *kreis*], in Germany, a division for local government, analogous to the English county. **11.** Circuit of action or influence; realm; sphere.



Circle. *AB* Diameter; *C* Center; *CD, CA, CB* Radii; *EKF* Arc on Chord *EF*; *ELFK* (area) Segment on Chord *EF*; *ACD* (area) Sector; *GH* Secant; *TPM* Tangent at point *P*; *EKFBPDA* Circumference.

— *v. t. & i.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). **1.** To encompass by or as by a circle; surround. **2.** To revolve around.

cir'cler (sûr'klĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, circles.

cir'clet (-klĕt; 24), *n.* A little circle; esp., an ornament such as a ring or a bracelet.

cir'cuit (-kĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *circuitus; circum* around + *ire* to go.] **1.** The circumference of any space; compass. **2.** The space within a circle, or within limits. **3.** Act of moving or revolving round, as in a circle or orbit. **4.** A regular or appointed journeying from place to place in the pursuit of one's calling, as of a judge or a preacher. **5.** A route over, or district through, which one periodically journeys, as the district in which a judge or itinerant Methodist preacher works. **6.** In electricity, the complete path, or, by extension, any part of the path, of an electric current, including, usually, the generating device.

— *v. i. & t.* To go or go around in a circuit.

circuit binding. A book binding having flexible projections, **circuit edges**, that close in the edges of the book.

cir-cu'i-tous (sĕr-kū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Going round in a circuit; roundabout. — **cir-cu'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **-tous-ness,** *n.*

cir-cu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A going round in a circle or circuit; circuitousness; roundabout proceeding.

cir'cu-lar (sûr'kū-lăr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a circle; in the form of, bounded by, or moving in, a circle; round. **2.** Moving or happening in a cycle of repetition. **3.** Circuitous; roundabout; indirect. **4.** Addressed to, affecting, or pertaining to, a circle, or number of persons. **5.** Continuing indefinitely by mere repetition; as, respiration is a *circular* process.

circular numbers, *Arith.*, those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the numbers themselves; thus $5^1 = 625$, $6^3 = 216$, $11^2 = 121$. — **c. sailing.** **a** = SPHERICAL SAILING. **b** Great circle sailing. — **c. saw,** a thin steel disk with teeth on its periphery, used by revolving it at high speed; also, the machine comprising such a saw as its chief essential. Called also *buzz saw.*

— *n.* **1.** A circular letter, note, or paper, usually printed and distributed to various persons. **2.** A long sleeveless cloak, not shaped to the figure.

cir'cu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being circular.

cir'cu-lar-ize (sûr'kū-lăr-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make circular. **2.** To send circulars to. — **cir'cu-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **cir'cu-lar-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

cir'cu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a circular manner.

cir'cu-late (-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. **1.** To move or revolve in a circle or circuit, as the blood. **2.** To pass or cause to pass about from place to place, person to person, etc., as money; diffuse; disseminate.

cir'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of circulating. **2.** The movement of the blood in the vessels of the body or of the cytoplasm in plant cells. **3.** Act of passing from place to place or from person to person, or the extent to which this takes place; dissemination or distribution, or the measure of it, as of a book, or a periodical. **4.** Currency; circulating coin, notes, bills, etc.

cir'cu-la-tive (sûr'kū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Promoting or showing circulation; circulating.

cir'cu-la'tor (sûr'kū-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, circulates.

cir'cu-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to circulation, as of the blood, air, etc.

cir'cum- (sûr'kŭm-). A prefix from Latin *circum*, meaning *around, about,* or *round about.*

cir'cum-am'bi-ent (-ăm'bĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Surrounding; inclosing; encompassing. — **cir'cum-am'bi-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

cir'cum-am'bu-late (-bū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *circumambulatus*, p. p. of *circumambulare* to walk around; *circum* + *ambulare* to walk.] To walk around or about. — **cir'cum-am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **-am'bu-la'tor,** *n.*

cir'cum-bend'i-bus (-bĕn'dĭ-bŭs), *n.* A roundabout or indirect way or process; a circumlocution. *Jocular.*

cir'cum-cise (sûr'kŭm-sīz), *v. t.*; -CISED (-sīzd); -CIS'ING. [L. *circumcisus*, p. p. of *circumcidere; circum* + *caedere* to cut.] **1.** To cut off the prepuce of. **2.** *Script.* To purify spiritually. — **cir'cum-cis'er** (-sīz'ĕr), *n.*

cir'cum-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act of circumcising (sense 1), — a religious rite of the Jews, Moslems, etc.

cir-cum'fer-ence (sĕr-kŭm'fĕr-ĕns), *n.* [L. *circumferentia; circum* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** The perimeter of a circle; hence, in general, periphery, circuit, or bound. **2.** Something circular. *Obs.*

cir-cum'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Pertaining to the circumference; encompassing; encircling.

cir'cum-flex (sûr'kŭm-flĕks), *n.* [L. *circumflexus* a bending around, deriv. of *circum* + *flectere* to bend.] *Gram.* A mark (^, ˆ, later ~) orig. used in Greek over long vowels to indicate a compound (rising-falling) tone, and thence in in other languages to mark length, contraction, etc.

— *v. t.* **1.** To flex, or bend, round. **2.** To mark or pronounce with a circumflex.

— *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or relating to, the circumflex. **2.** Bent or bending round.

cir'cum-flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of bending round; also, a winding about; a circuity.

cir-cum'flu-ent (sĕr-kŭm'flōō-ĕnt; 86), *a.* [Deriv. of L. *circum* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing round.

cir-cum'flu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *circumfluus.*] **1.** Circumfluent. **2.** Flowed round; surrounded, as by water.

cir'cum-fo-ra'ne-ous (sûr'kŭm-fō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *circumforanus* found in markets; *circum* + *forum* market.] Going from market to market; hence: vagrant; quack.

cir'cum-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.*; -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *circumfusus*, p. p., deriv. of *circum* +

fundere to pour.] To spread or diffuse round. — **cir'cum-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*

cir'cum-gy-ra'tion (-jī-rā'shŭn), *n.* A turning round; revolution. — **cir'cum-gy'ra-to-ry** (-jī'rə-tō-rĭ), *a.*

cir'cum-ja'cent (-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *circumjacens*, p. pr., deriv. of *circum* + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying round; surrounding.—**cir'cum-ja'cence** (-sĕns), **-ja'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

cir'cum-lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumlocutio*, deriv. of *circum* + *loqui* to speak.] Use of many or several words to express what might be expressed by few or only one; roundabout language. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

cir'cum-loc'u-to-ry (-lŏk'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by circumlocution; periphrastic; roundabout.

cir'cum-nav'i-ga-ble (-năv'ĭ-gə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sailed round.

cir'cum-nav'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *circumnavigatus*, p. p., deriv. of *circum* + *navigare* to navigate.] To sail round. — **-nav'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **-nav'i-ga'tor,** *n.*

cir'cum-nu'tate (-nū'tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); -TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). To exhibit or pass through circumnutation.

cir'cum-nu-ta'tion (-nū-tā'shŭn), *n. Plant Physiol.* The tendency exhibited by the growing portions of a plant to describe irregular curves or ellipses.

cir'cum-po'lar (-pō'lər), *a.* Surrounding a pole.

cir'cum-ro-ta'tion (-rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of turning or going round, as of a wheel; circumvolution; rotation.

cir'cum-ro'ta-to-ry (-rō'tə-tō-rĭ), *a.* Turning round.

cir'cum-scis'sile (-sĭs'ĭl), *a. Bot.* Dehiscing, as a capsule, by a transverse fissure around the circumference.

cir'cum-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v.t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'-ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *circumscribere*, *-scriptum*; *circum* + *scribere* to write, draw.] **1.** To draw a line round; bound; hence, to limit, esp. narrowly. **2.** *Geom.* To draw, or be drawn, round so as to touch at as many points as possible. — **Syn.** Restrict, confine, abridge, restrain; environ, encircle, inclose, encompass. — **-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ĕr), *n.*

cir'cum-script (sûr'kŭm-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *circumscriptus*.] Limited; circumscribed.

cir'cum-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of circumscribing; state of being circumscribed; limitation; restraint. **2.** Outline or periphery of a body. **3.** A circumscribing thing. **4.** A circumscribed space or place; district. **5.** Definition or limitation of meaning. *Archaic.*

cir'cum-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to circumscription.

cir'cum-so'lar (-sō'lər), *a. Astron.* Situated near, surrounding, or revolving about, the sun.

cir'cum-spect (sûr'kŭm-spĕkt), *a.* [L. *circumspectus*, p. p. of *circumspicere* to observe; *circum* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] Watchful on every side; cautious; prudent. — **Syn.** See CAREFUL. — **-spect-ly,** *adv.* — **-spect-ness,** *n.*

cir'cum-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Circumspect action or behavior; caution; prudence; watchfulness; wariness.

cir'cum-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Cautious; watchful.

cir'cum-stance (sûr'kŭm-stăns), *n.* [L. *circumstantia*, fr. *circumstans*, p. pr., deriv. of *circum* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** A condition, fact, or event accompanying or determining the occurrence of another fact or event; specif.: **a** An essential condition of the fact or event; a primary qualification. **b** An accessory condition; a nonessential or casual detail. **2.** In *pl.* Condition in regard to worldly estate or means; as, in easy *circumstances*. **3.** The sum of the essential conditions or attendant facts of a matter or subject; environment; significant state of affairs; — used in *sing.* only; as, "All are the sons of *circumstance*." **4.** Hence, specif.: **a** The formality of any event; the carrying out of code, ceremonial, or convention. **b** Significance; importance; as, a matter of *circumstance*. **5.** An event, detail, or incident; as, *circumstances* in his career. **6.** Copious or circumstantial detail; circumstantiality; — used in *sing.* only; as, he spoke with *circumstance* of his difficulties. — **Syn.** Occurrence, situation, position, item. See EVENT. — *v. t.*; -STANCED (-stănst); -STANC'ING (-stăn'sĭng). To provide with circumstances; esp., to garnish with detail.

cir'cum-stanced (-stănst), *p. a.* Placed in a particular position or in certain circumstances; situated.

cir'cum-stan'tial (-stăn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Consisting in, pert. to, or dependent on, circumstances; as, *circumstantial* evidence. **2.** Incidental; having relation, but not essential. **3.** Abounding with circumstances; particular. **4.** Of or pert. to circumstances, or conditions of material welfare. **Syn.** Detailed, precise, exact, minute, particular. — **Circumstantial, particular, minute. Circumstantial** implies fullness of, **particular** more specific and precise attention to, details in a description or narration; **minute,** the omission of nothing, however trivial or unimportant. **circumstantial evidence,** evidence that tends to prove a fact in issue by proving other events or circumstances which, in common experience, are usually or always attended by the fact in issue.

cir'cum-stan'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, characteristic, or quality of being circumstantial; particularity or minuteness of detail; also, a circumstantial matter; detail.

cir'cum-stan'tial-ly, *adv.* In a circumstantial manner.

cir'cum-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To support by circumstances; exhibit with or in detail.

cir'cum-val'late (-văl'āt), *v. t.*; -LAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -LAT-ING. [L. *circumvallatus*, p. p., deriv. of *circum* + *vallare* to wall, *vallum* rampart.] To surround with or as with a rampart, wall, or line of trenches. — *a.* Surrounded with or as with a wall, etc.; — often in *circumvallate papillæ* (of the tongue). — **cir'cum-val-la'tion** (-vă-lā'shŭn), *n.*

cir'cum-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *circumventus*, p. p., deriv. of *circum* + *venire* to come.] **1.** To surround or encompass, as by craft or stratagem; lay traps for, as in speech. **2.** To gain advantage over by stratagem; delude. **3.** To go round; circuit. — **Syn.** See FRUSTRATE. — **cir'-cum-ven'ter, cir'cum-vent'or,** *n.*

cir'cum-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of circumventing.

cir'cum-ven'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to circumvent.

cir-cum'vo-lant (sĕr-kŭm'vō-lănt), *a.* [L. *circumvolans*, p. pr.] Flying around.

cir'cum-vo-lu'tion (sûr'kŭm-vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A rolling or wrapping round. **2. a** A fold of something rolled or bent. **b** A roundabout procedure; esp., circumlocution.

cir'cum-volve' (-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *circumvolvere*, *-volutum*; *circum* + *volvere* to roll.] To revolve.

cir'cus (sûr'kŭs), *n.* [L. *circus* circle, ring, circus (in sense 1).] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A level oblong space with tiers of seats on three sides, and divided lengthwise by a barrier, around which was a course for chariot races, games, and public shows. **2.** An inclosure for exhibition of feats by horsemen, acrobats, etc. Hence, the company of performers, or the performance. **3.** A circle or ring. *Rare.*

cirl bunting (sûrl). A handsomely marked European bunting (*Emberiza cirlus*).

cirque (sûrk), *n.* [F.] **1.** A circus. *Archaic.* **2.** A circle or circular space or arrangement of objects. **3.** *Geol.* A deep, steep-walled, amphitheatric recess in a mountain.

cir'rate (sĭr'āt), *a.* [L. *cirratus* having ringlets, fr. *cirrus* a curl.] *Zoöl.* Bearing cirri.

cir'rhi-, cir'rho-. For various words beginning *cirrhi-* or *cirrho-*, see the preferable forms in CIRRI- and CIRRO-.

cir-rho'sis (sĭ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κιρρός orange-colored.] *Med.* A change consisting in induration and contraction due to excessive formation of connective tissue, as of the liver. — **cir-rhot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

cir'ri (sĭr'ī), *n., pl.* of CIRRUS.

cir'ri-ped (sĭr'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *cirrus* curl + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] One of an order (*Cirripedia*) of degraded marine crustaceans including the barnacles and certain allies.

cir'ro-cu'mu-lus (sĭr'ō-kū'mū-lŭs), *n.* [*cirrus* + *cumulus*.] *Meteor.* A cloud form of small, white, rounded masses at a high elevation, usually in lines and regular groupings forming the so-called *mackerel sky.*

cir'rose (sĭr'ōs; sĭ-rōs'), *a.* [See CIRRUS.] **1.** Bearing a cirrus or cirri. **2.** Like cirri or tufted or curly hair.

cir'ro-stra'tive (sĭr'ō-strā'tĭv), *a.* Tending to cirrostratus formation.

cir'ro-stra'tus (sĭr'ō-strā'tŭs), *n.* [*cirrus* + *stratus*.] *Meteor.* A fairly uniform layer of high stratus haze, darker than cirrus. It often consists of ice crystals.

cir'rous (sĭr'ŭs), *a.* Cirrose.

cir'rus (sĭr'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CIRRI (-ī). [L., lock, curl.] **1. a** A tendril of a plant. **b** Any of various flexible appendages of animals. **2.** *Meteor.* A white, filmy variety of cloud.

cir'soid (sûr'soid), *a.* [Gr. κιρσός a dilated vein + *-oid*.] *Med.* Varicose.

cis- (sĭs-). [L. *cis* on this side.] A prefix denoting *on this side*, as in *cis*alpine, *cis*atlantic, etc.

cis-al'pine (-ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* [L. *Cisalpinus*; *cis* + *Alpinus* Alpine.] On the hither (Roman) side of the Alps; — opposed to *transalpine.*

cis'at-lan'tic (sĭs'ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* On this side (the side of the writer or speaker) of the Atlantic Ocean.

cis'co (sĭs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōz). The lake herring (*Argyrosomus artedi*); also, any of various other whitefishes of the same genus, as

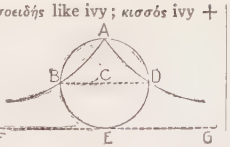
Cisco (*Argyrosomus artedi*). (⅛)

the mooneye cisco (*A. hoyi*) of Lake Michigan, the bloater (*A. prognathus*), etc.

cis-mon'tane (sĭs-mŏn'tān), *a.* [*cis-* + L. *mons* mountain.] On this side (the side of the writer or speaker) of the mountains, esp. of the Alps; — opp. to *ultramontane.*

cis'pa-dane' (sĭs'pā-dān'), *a.* [*cis-* + L. *Padanus* pert. to the *Padus* or Po.] On the hither (usually the Roman) side of the river Po.

cis'soid (sĭs'oid), *n.* [Gr. *κισσοειδής* like ivy; *κισσός* ivy + *εἶδος* form.] *Geom.* A curve invented by Diocles (? 180 B. C.) for the purpose of solving the celebrated Delian problem of the ancient geometry, viz., to duplicate a cube, or to construct two geometrical means between two given line segments.



Cissoid of Diocles. *ABED* Generating Circle; *C* Center; *BCD* Diameter; *FEG* Asymptote.

cist (sĭst), *n.* [L. *cista* box, chest, Gr. *κίστη.*] *Class. Archæol.* A box or chest, esp. for sacred utensils. [pulchral chest or chamber.]

cist (sĭst; *W.* kĭst), *n.* [W., a chest, L. *cista.*] *Archæol.* A sepulchral chest or chamber.

cis-ta'ceous (sĭs-tā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. *κίστος, κίσθος*, rockrose.] *Bot.* Of or belonging to a family (*Cistaceæ*) of shrubs or somewhat woody herbs, the rockrose family, having regular, often showy, flowers.

Cis-ter'cian (sĭs-tûr'shăn), *n.* *Eccl.* A monk of a branch of the Benedictine Order, established in 1098 at Cîteaux (LL. *Cistercium*), in France. — **Cis-ter'cian,** *a.*

cis'tern (sĭs'tĕrn), *n.* [OF., *cisterne* fr. L., fr. *cista* box.] **1.** An artificial reservoir or a tank for water or other liquids. **2.** A sac or cavity containing fluid in an organism.

cist'vaen (kĭst'vīn), *n.* [W. *cistfaen.*] *Archæol.* A chest or box-shaped tomb in a barrow, esp. one designed for urns containing the ashes of the cremated dead.

cit (sĭt), *n.* Short for *citizen;* — usually contemptuous.

cit'a-del (sĭt'ă-dĕl), *n.* [From F., fr. It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città* city, L. *civitas.*] **1.** A fortress in or near a fortified city. **2.** In general, a strong fortress.

ci-ta'tion (sī-tā'shăn), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *citare* to cite.] **1.** An official summons to appear, as before a court; any summons. **2.** Act of citing a passage, as from a book; also, the passage; quotation. **3.** Enumeration; mention.

ci'ta-to-ry (sī'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Citing, or summoning.

cite (sīt), *v. t.;* CIT'ED (sīt'ĕd); CIT'ING. [F. *citer*, L. *citare*, intens. of *cire, ciĕre*, put in motion, excite.] **1.** To summon before a court. **2.** To summon or call, in general; arouse to action. **3.** To quote, as from a book. **4.** To bring forward, or refer to, by way of example, proof, etc.

Syn. Adduce, repeat, quote, extract. — **Cite, quote.** To **quote** is to reproduce exactly the words of another; as, he *quoted* from memory many passages from Shakespeare. To **cite** is to adduce an author or a passage as evidence or as authority; as, he *cited* a case to support his contention.

cith'a-ra (sĭth'ă-rȧ), *n.* [L. *cithara*, Gr. *κιθάρα.*] *Music.* An ancient instrument of the lyre class.

cith'er (sĭth'ĕr), *n.* [See CITHARA.] *Music.* The cithara; loosely, a modification of it, as the cittern, zither, etc.

cith'ern (sĭth'ĕrn). Var. of CITTERN.

cit'ied (sĭt'ĭd), *a.* Like a city; made into a city; containing, or occupied by, a city or cities.

cit'i-fied (sĭt'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Aping or having city manners.

cit'i-zen (sĭt'ĭ-zĕn), *n.* [OF. *citeain*, fr. *cité* city.] **1.** An inhabitant of a city or town, esp. one who enjoys its privileges. **2.** A civilian, as opposed to a soldier, policeman, etc. **3.** A member of a state; one who owes allegiance to a government, and is entitled to protection from it; — opposed to *alien.* **4.** Loosely, an inhabitant of a country; denizen; occupant. — **Syn.** See INHABITANT.

cit'i-zen-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Citizens collectively.

cit'i-zen-ship', *n.* State of being a citizen.

cit'ole (sĭt'ōl; *now often* sĭ-tōl', *after the French*), *n.* [OF. *citole*, fr. L. *cithara.*] *Music.* A kind of small (obsolete) dulcimer. — **cit'ol-er** (sĭt'ō-lĕr), *n.*

cit'ra- (sĭt'rȧ-). A prefix from Latin *citra*, denoting *on this side of, on the hither* or *nearer side; cis-;* — opp. to *ultra-* or *trans-;* as, *citra*montane.

cit'ral (sĭt'răl), *n.* [*citron* + *al*dehyde.] *Chem.* A liquid aldehyde, $C_9H_{15}\cdot CHO$, in oil of lemon, oil of orange, bay leaves, etc., and also formed by oxidation of geraniol. It is used in perfumery.

cit'range (sĭt'rānj), *n.* [*Citrus* + *orange.*] A citrous fruit produced by a cross between the sweet orange and the trifoliate orange (*Citrus trifoliata*).

cit'rate (sĭt'rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of citric acid.

cit're-ous (sĭt'rē-ŭs), *a.* Lemon-colored; citrine.

cit'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [See CITRON.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a tribasic acid, $C_3H_4OH\cdot(CO_2H)_3$, extracted from lemons, currants, etc.

cit'rine (-rĭn), *a.* Like a citron or lemon; specif., yellow. — *n.* A yellow variety of quartz used as a gem.

cit'ron (-rŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κίτρον* citron.] **1.** The fruit of a tree related to the lemon and the orange, originally of tropical Asia; also, the tree itself (*Citrus medica genuina*); also, the thick rind of the fruit as used in preserves and confections. **2.** A citron melon.

cit'ron-el'la (sĭt'rŭn-ĕl'ȧ), *n., or* **citronella grass.** [See CITRON.] A fragrant grass (*Andropogon nardus*) of southern Asia, which yields **citronella oil**, used in perfumery.

citron melon. A kind of watermelon used like the true citron in preserves, etc.

cit'ron-wood' (sĭt'rŭn-wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** The wood of the citron tree. **2.** The wood of the sandarac tree.

cit'rous (-rŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus (*Citrus*) of rutaceous trees including the orange, citron, lemon, lime, etc.

cit'tern (-tĕrn), *n.* [L. *cithara*, Gr. *κιθάρα.*] *Music.* An obsolete lutelike instrument played with a quill.

cit'y (sĭt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CITIES (-ĭz). [F. *cité*, fr. L. *civitas* citizenship, state, city, *civis* citizen.] **1.** A town; esp., loosely, any large or noted town; orig. in British usage, usually, a cathedral town. **2.** In the United States, an incorporated municipality, variously governed. **3.** The citizens of a city. **4.** In Canada, a municipality of the highest class, varying in character in the different provinces. **5.** *Antig.* **a** A central place to which the confederated families living in the vicinity went for common purposes, as worship, protection, etc. **b** The confederacy of clans resorting to such a center; hence: the political body formed by such a community; a city-state.

city editor. **1.** On London newspapers, the editor corresponding to the financial editor of newspapers in the United States. **2.** The editor in charge of city news, having direct control of the local reporters. *U. S.*

cit'y-fied (sĭt'ĭ-fīd). Var. of CITIFIED.

cit'y-state', *n.* A state in which the sovereignty is vested in the free citizens of an independent city and extends over the territories under its direct control. The typical city-state is that of classical antiquity, as Athens and Rome.

civ'et (sĭv'ĕt), *n.* [F. *civette*, deriv. of Ar. *zubād, zabād.*] **1.** A thick yellowish substance, of a strong, musky odor, found in a pouch near the sexual organs in civet cats. It is used in perfumery. **2.** = CIVET CAT.

Civet Cat (*Viverra civetta*). ($\frac{1}{12}$)

civet cat. Any of various catlike carnivorous animals related to the mongooses.

civ'ic (sĭv'ĭk), *a.* [L. *civicus*, fr. *civis* citizen.] Of or pertaining to a citizen, or a city, or citizenship; civil.

civ'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Civic organization or system; principles of civil government. **2.** Devotion, adherence, or conformity, to civic principles, duties, or rights.

civ'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of civil government.

civ'il (-ĭl), *a.* [L. *civilis*, fr. *civis* citizen.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made up of, citizens, or pert. to the state; as, *civil* magistrate; *civil* war; *civil* life. **2.** Characteristic of or befitting a citizen or citizens; esp., courteous; urbane; often, ordinarily polite. **3.** Characteristic of or befitting a developed social community; civilized. **4.** Pert. to civic life and affairs, in distinction from military, ecclesiastical, etc. **5.** *Law.* **a** Relating to the private rights of individuals. **b** Considered as to legal rights or status; legal; — disting. from *natural;* as, *civil* death. **6.** Used and legally recognized for the purposes of ordinary life; — said of divisions of time; as, *civil* year; *civil* day. **7.** Of, pert. to, or in accordance with, the Roman civil law or [*cap.*] the modern Civil law (see in phrases, below).

Syn. Polished, refined, suave, well-bred; polite, courteous, courtly, urbane, affable, complaisant, gracious; elegant, respectful, condescending. — **Civil, polite, courteous, courtly, urbane, affable, complaisant, gracious.** **Civil** commonly suggests the bare fulfillment of the ordinary requirements of social intercourse; as, he was barely *civil* in his answer. **Polite** is more positive than *civil;* it commonly implies thoughtfulness for the feelings of others, united with polish of manners; as, his manner was unembarrassed, his whole demeanor *polite.* **Courteous** implies more considerate and dignified, **courtly** more high-bred, stately, and formal, observance of due civilities; as, he signified his acceptance with *courteous* brevity; a *courtly* and stately old gentleman. **Urbane** adds the implication of suavity and elegance; **affable,** of ease and often condescension; as, the French are noted for their *urbanity;* he takes pains to appear *affable.* **Complaisant** implies an obliging and (sometimes) yielding disposition; **gracious,** a serene and benignant bearing.

civil engineer, one who practices or is versed in **c. engineering,** which deals with the designing, construction, and maintenance of public works, as roads, bridges, tunnels, canals, etc. — **c. law.** **a** *Roman Law.* The peculiar local law of a state, and specif. of Rome; also, the customary law or that adopted by the people. **b** [*Usually written* **Civil law.**] The body of private law that has developed from the Roman law in states where the legal system is still substantially Roman. — **c. service,** broadly, the public service other than that of the army and navy; in a more restricted sense, all branches of the public service that are not military, naval, legislative, or judicial.

ci-vil'ian (sĭ-vĭl'yăn), *n.* **1.** *Law.* A teacher, practitioner, student, or the like, of the civil law of Rome or of the Civil law. **2.** One whose pursuits are those of civil life.

ci-vil'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Polite education or training; hence, good breeding. **2.** Politeness; courtesy, a civil act or expression. — **Syn.** Urbanity, affability, complaisance, courtesy.

civ'i-li-za'tion (sĭv'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of civilizing, or civilized state; relative advancement in social culture.

civ'i-lize (sĭv'ĭ-līz), *v.t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To reclaim from savagery; educate; refine; humanize.

civ'i-liz'er (sĭv'ĭ-līz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, civilizes.

civ'il-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a civil manner.

civ'ism (sĭv'ĭz'm), *n.* Principles of citizenship; the virtues and sentiments of a good citizen; — orig. a translation of F. *civisme*, devotion to, or favorable attitude toward, the French Revolution (1789). [CLABBER.]

clab'ber (klăb'ẽr), *v. i.* To curdle, as milk. Cf. BONNY-.

clack (klăk), *v. i.* **1.** To talk rapidly and continually; chatter. **2.** To cackle; cluck, as a hen. **3.** To make a clack. — *v. t.* To utter inconsiderately; blab. — *n.* **1.** A sharp, abrupt noise, or succession of noises, made by striking something. **2.** Anything causing a clacking noise. **3.** Loud, confused noise, as of voices; loud, continual, importunate or foolish talk; chatter; prattle. **4.** The tongue. *Contemptuous.* **5.** A talkative person; gossip.

clack'dish' (klăk'dĭsh'), *n.* A wooden dish with a movable lid that clacks, formerly carried by beggars.

clack'er, *n.* One who, or that which, clacks.

clack valve. *Mach.* A valve, esp. one hinged at one edge, which, when raised from its seat, falls with a clack.

clad (klăd), *pret. & p. p.* of CLOTHE.

clad'o-phyll (klăd'ō-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. κλάδος *a sprout* + *-phyll.*] A form of phylloclade consisting of a single internode.

claim (klām), *v. t.* [OF. *clamer* to cry out (*il claime* he cries out), fr. L. *clamare* to cry out, call.] **1.** To seek to obtain by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; demand as due; as, to *claim* a reward. **2.** To assert as a fact, right, or relation meriting concession or acknowledgment. See *Syn.* **3.** To ask or call for; require; demand; — used of things; as, this subject *claims* our attention.

Syn. Claim, assert, maintain. It is an error to use **claim** in the sense of *assert* or *maintain* when there is no question of right, title, advantage, etc., thus: "He *asserts*, alleges, or *maintains* (not *claims*) that Plato was Aristotle's teacher."

— *v. i.* To deduce a right or title; to assert a claim.

— *n.* **1.** A demand of a right; assertion of a right or fact as meriting acknowledgment. **2.** A title to a thing in possession of another; also, a title to anything which another should concede to, or confer on, the claimant; as, a *claim* on a house, on one's kindness. **3.** Thing claimed; as, a mining *claim.* — **claim'a-ble,** *a.* — **claim'er,** *n.*

claim'ant (-ănt), *n.* One who asserts a right or title.

clair-au'di-ence (klâr-ô'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* [F. *clair* clear + F. & E. *audience* a hearing. See CLEAR.] Act of hearing, or the ability to hear, sounds not normally audible; — claimed as a special faculty in connection with spiritualistic mediumship, or the like. Cf. CLAIRVOYANCE. — **clair-au'di-ent** (-ĕnt), *a. & n.*

clair'-ob-scure' (klâr'ŏb-skūr'), *n.* = CHIAROSCURO.

clair'schach (klâr'shăĸ), *n.* Also **clair'sho** (-shō). [Gael. & Ir. *clairseach.*] The old Celtic harp with wire strings.

clair-voy'ance (klâr-voi'ăns), *n.* [F.] **1.** A power of discerning objects not normally perceptible, of reading thoughts, etc., as that attributed to certain persons (mediums). **2.** Clear-sightedness; penetration; sagacity.

clair-voy'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F.; *clair* clear + *voyant* seeing.] Having or pert. to clairvoyance. — *n.* A clairvoyant person.

clam (klăm), *n.* Any of various bivalve mollusks, esp. of certain edible species, as the round clam, or quahog (*Venus mercenaria*), and the long, or soft, clam (*Mya arenaria*). — *v. i.* To dig or gather clams.

clam, *v.t.;* CLAMMED (klămd); CLAM'MING. To daub, smear, or clog, as with glutinous matter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Clammy or viscid matter; also, clamminess.

cla'mant (klā'mănt), *a.* [L. *clamans*, p. pr. of *clamare* to call.] **1.** Clamorous. **2.** Demanding notice; crying.

clam'a-to'ri-al (klăm'ă-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [L. *clamator* a bawler.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a large suborder or superfamily (*Clamatores*) of passerine birds with simple vocal muscles and little power of singing, as the flycatchers and kingbirds.

clam'bake' (klăm'bāk'), *n.* The baking of clams, esp. on heated stones with a covering of seaweed, often with other food, as corn; hence, a gathering at which clams are so cooked, or a quantity of clams so cooked. *U. S.*

clam'ber (klăm'bẽr), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *clambren, clameren,* to heap together, climb.] To climb, as by scrambling. — *n.* Act of clambering. — **clam'ber-er,** *n.*

clam'mi-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Clammy state or quality.

clam'my (-ĭ), *a.;* -MI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -MI-EST. Soft and sticky; coldly damp and adhesive.

clam'or, clam'our (-ẽr), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *clamor*, fr. *clamare* to cry out.] **1.** A great outcry or vociferation. **2.** A continued violent expression of discontent; popular outcry. **3.** Any loud, esp. continued, noise. — *v. i.* To make a clamor. — *v. t.* **1.** To disturb with clamor; hence, to address loudly. **2.** To utter clamorously.

clam'or, clam'our, *v. t.* **1.** *Bell Ringing.* To quicken the repetition of the strokes on (bells) just before ceasing to ring them. **2.** To put an end to the noise of; stop; silence.

clam'or-er, clam'our-er, *n.* One who clamours.

clam'or-ous (klăm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Full of, or of the nature of, clamor; vociferous; noisy. — **Syn.** See VOCIFEROUS. — **clam'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **clam'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

clamp (klămp), *n.* **1.** Something rigid that holds or binds things together. **2.** Any of various instruments or appliances having parts brought together, as by a screw or screws, for holding or compressing anything.

— *v. t.* To fasten with or place in, a clamp.

clamp, *n.* A heavy tread, as of a horse's feet; tramp. — *v. i.* To tread heavily; clump.

clamp'er (klăm'pẽr), *n.* An instrument of iron, with prongs, attached to a boot or shoe to prevent slipping; a creeper.

clam'shell' (klăm'shĕl'), *n.* The shell of a clam.

clan (klăn), *n.* [Gael. *clann* offspring.] **1.** A social group comprising a number of households the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor, as in the Scottish Highlands. **2.** A social group all the members of which are of common descent, traced in but one line. **3.** A clique, set, society, or party. *Contemptuous.*

clan-des'tine (klăn-dĕs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *clandestinus*, fr. *clam* secretly.] Conducted with secrecy; private; underhand. — **Syn.** Hidden; stealthy, sly, surreptitious, furtive. See SECRET. — **clan-des'tine-ly,** *adv.* — **-tine-ness,** *n.*

clang (klăng), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. L. *clangere.*] To give out or cry with, a clang; resound. — *v. t.* To strike together with a clang. — *n.* **1.** A loud sound like that made by colliding pieces of metal. **2.** *Music.* Quality of tone; timbre.

clan'gor (klăn'gẽr; klăng'ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *clangere* to resound.] Sharp, harsh, resonant sound, as of a trumpet.

— *v. i.* To make a clangor; clang. — **-gor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

clank (klăŋk), *n.* [Imitative.] A sharp, brief, ringing sound, duller than a *clang*, and deeper and stronger than a *clink.*

— *v. i.* To make, or sound or move with, a clank. — *v. t.* To cause to sound with a clank.

clan'nish (klăn'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a clan; disposed to associate only with one's clan or clique; actuated by the traditions, prejudices, habits, etc., of a clan. — **clan'nish-ly,** *adv.* — **clan'nish-ness,** *n*

clans'man (klănz'măn), *n.* One of a clan.

clap (klăp), *v. i.;* CLAPPED (klăpt) or CLAPT; CLAP'PING. [AS. *clappan.*] **1.** To make a clap, clack, or clatter; come together or to with a clap or bang; as, the door *clapped.* **2.** To strike the hands together in applause. **3.** Fig., to enter upon anything with alacrity and briskness; — used with *to* or *into.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To strike resoundingly; bring together or to with a clap, as a door. **2.** **a** To strike (the hands) together to express applause. **b** To applaud by clapping. **3.** To strike or slap with the hand by way of approbation or encouragement; as, to *clap* a person on the back. **4.** Hence, to strike with a flat surface in order to smooth or flatten; — sometimes used with *out.* **5.** To put, place, apply, set, thrust, etc., vigorously and effectually; as, to *clap* a man into jail; to *clap* a suit on one. **6.** To make or contrive hastily; — used with *together* or *up. Obs. or Colloq.*

to clap eyes on, to set eyes on; see. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** A thing that makes a sharp, explosive noise; a clapper. **2.** A loud noise made by or as by the sudden impact of hard surfaces; esp., a peal, as of thunder. **3.** The sound made by striking the hands together, or the act of so doing, esp. to express applause; hence, applause. **4.** A resounding blow, as with the hand. **5.** A sudden happening; esp., a stroke of fortune, usually bad fortune.

clap'board (klăp'bōrd; *colloq.* klăb'ŏrd, -ẽrd), *n.* **1.** Orig., a narrow size of board. *Eng.* **2.** A narrow board, thicker at one edge than at the other, for weatherboarding frame buildings. *U. S.* — *v. t.* To cover with clapboards. *U. S.*

clap'per (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which claps or makes a noise; specif.: **a** The tongue of a bell. **b** The human tongue, esp. of a loquacious person. *Colloq.* **c** One of a pair of flat sticks, bones, etc., held between the fingers and clapped, as by a negro minstrel; — often called *bones.* **2.** One who claps, or applauds.

clap'per-claw' (klăp'ẽr-klô'; *dial. also* klăp'ẽr-klô', -klä'), *v. t. Archaic or Dial.* **1.** To claw with the hand and nails; thrash. **2.** To abuse with the tongue; revile.

clap'trap' (klăp'trăp'), *n.* A trick, device, or expression designed to gain applause; also, language or show for this purpose.

claque (klăk), *n.* [F.] A body of paid applauders at a theatrical performance; any body of truckling applauders.

claq'uer (klăk'ĕr), *or* ‖ **cla'queur'** (klä'kûr'), *n.* [F. *claqueur.*] One of a claque.

clar'ence (klăr'ĕns), *n.* [From *Clarence*, an English dukedom.] A closed four-wheeled carriage, seating four.

Clar'en-ceux, Clar'en-cieux (klăr'ĕn-sū), *n.* [AF.] Short for *Clarenceux King-of-Arms.* See KING-OF-ARMS.

clar'en-don (klăr'ĕn-dŭn), *n.* A style of type. See TYPE.

clare'-ob-scure' (klâr'ŏb-skūr'), *n.* [L. *clarus* clear + *obscurus* obscure.] = CHIAROSCURO.

clar'et (klăr'ĕt), *n.* [From F., fr. *clair* clear, L. *clarus.*] **1.** Any red Bordeaux wine; also, any of various other red wines. **2.** The color of claret; a purplish red.

claret cup. See CUP, *n.*, 8.

clar'i-bel'la (klăr'ĭ-bĕl'ä), *n.* [NL.; L. *clarus* clear + *bellus* fine.] *Music.* A soft, sweet stop, or set of open wood pipes, in an organ.

clar'i-fi-ca'tion (klăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A clarifying.

clar'i-fy (klăr'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [From F., fr. L., fr. *clarus* clear + *facere* to make.] To make or become pure and clear; clear. — **clar'i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

clar'i-net' (-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *clarinette*, dim. of *clarine* a kind of bell, fr. L. *clarus* clear.] *Music.* A wind instrument consisting of a bell-mouthed tube with a single reed; — sometimes called *clarionet.* — **clar'i-net'ist, -net'tist,** *n.*

clar'i-on (-ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *clario, claro*, fr. L. *clarus* clear.] **1.** A kind of trumpet with clear, shrill tones. *Now Poetic.* **2.** The sound of or as of a clarion. *Poetic.* — *v. i.* To give out a clarion sound; blow the clarion. — *v. t.* To proclaim with or as if with a clarion.

clar'i-o-net' (klăr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* See CLARINET.

clar'i-ty (klăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *claritas*, fr. *clarus* clear.] **1.** Brilliancy; splendor. *Obs.* **2.** Clearness.

cla'ro (klä'rō), *a.* [Sp.] Light-colored and, generally, mild; — said of cigars. *Cant.*

clar'y (klăr'ĭ), *n.* Any of various salvias, as a species (*Salvia sclarea*) of southern Europe cultivated as a pot herb, esp. in England, a species (*S. horminum*) cultivated chiefly for its ornamental floral leaves, etc.

clash (klăsh), *v. i.* [Imitative.] **1.** To make a clash. **2.** To collide. — *v. t.* **1.** To produce, as a sound, by a collision. **2.** To strike with a clash. — *n.* **1.** A loud noise resulting from collision; a collision. **2.** Opposition; conflict.

clasp (klăsp), *v. t.*; CLASPED (klăspt) or CLASPT; CLASP'ING. [ME. *claspen, clapsen.*] **1.** To fasten together with or as with a clasp. **2.** To cling or entwine about; loosely, to surround; inwrap; specif., to embrace. **3.** To seize with or in the hand. — *n.* **1.** Any of various forms of catch or hook. **2.** An embrace; a grasp. — **clasp'er** (klăs'pĕr), *n.*

clasp knife. A large knife with a blade or blades folding into the handle.

class (klăs), *n.* [F. *classe*, fr. L. *classis* class, collection, fleet.] **1.** A group of individuals ranked together as possessing common characteristics or as having the same status; as, the educated *class;* the lower *classes.* **2.** Specif., the system of dividing society thus; caste; social rank, esp. high rank; as, the feeling of *class;* hence, **the classes,** the upper classes. **3. a** A body of students grouped together as pursuing equivalent studies; a form. **b** An assemblage of students, as for recitation. **c** In the United States, a body of students graduating from an institution in the same year; as, the *class* of 1910. **4.** A group of persons, things, qualities, etc., having common characteristics; set; kind. **5.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* A comprehensive group of animals or plants, forming a category ranking above an order and below a phylum. **6.** A division, grouping, or distinction based on grade or quality; as, goods of the second *class;* to travel first *class.* — *v. t.* **1.** To classify. **2.** To refer to a class or its class. — *v. i.* To be classified or classed.

class day. In American colleges and universities, a day of the commencement season on which the senior class celebrates the completion of its course by the reading of the class histories and poem, delivery of the class oration, etc.

class'er (klăs'ĕr), *n.* One who classes or assorts.

clas'sic (klăs'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A work, esp. in literature or art, of the highest class and of acknowledged excellence, or its author; — used esp., usually in *pl.*, of ancient Greek and Latin works or authors. **2.** One who follows classical rules or models. **3.** One learned in the literature of Greece and Rome, or a student of classical literature.

clas'sic (klăs'ĭk) ⟩*a.* [L. *classicus* relating to the classes
clas'si-cal (-ĭ-kăl) ⟩ of the Roman people, and esp. to the first class; hence, of the first rank.] **1.** Of or relating to the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art; standard. **2.** Of or pert. to the ancient Greeks and Romans or their culture, esp. their authors, artists, etc. **3.** Versed in, or devoted to, the classics. **4.** Characteristic of, pert. to, or characterized by, classicism. **5.** Noted because of literary or historical associations; as, *classic* Oxford. **6.** *Eccl.* Of or pert. to a classis, esp. in the Reformed Church, or the system of polity of which it is a part. — **clas'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

clas'si-cal'ism (klăs'ĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to, or practice of, classical scholarship, style of writing, art, etc.

clas'si-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being classical, as in literary or artistic style. **2.** Classical scholarship. **3.** A piece or instance of classical work or style; a classical feature.

clas'si-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Conformity to, or adoption of, classical style. **2.** A classical idiom or expression. **3.** The principles and characteristics of Greek and Roman literature and art, considered as embodying formal elegance, simplicity, dignity, and correctness of style, and just and lucid conception and order; hence, an established and elaborated form or style marked by clearness, finish, and repose.

clas'si-cist (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** An advocate or follower of classicism. **2.** One learned in the classics.

clas'si-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make classic; follow or affect classic style or form.

clas'si-fi'a-ble (-fĭ'ä-b'l), *a.* That may be classified.

clas'si-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of classifying. **2.** Result of classifying; systematic arrangement in classes.

clas'si-fi-ca'to-ry (klăs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tō-rĭ; klă-sĭf'ĭ-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to or involving classification; tending or designed to classify; taxonomic.

clas'si-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, classifies.

clas'si-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd) -FY'ING. [*L. classis* class + E. *-fy.*] To distribute into classes; arrange in classes.

clas'sis (klăs'ĭs), *n.*; CLASSES (-ēz). [L. See CLASS, *n.*] *Eccl.* A judicatory in certain churches, as the Dutch and other Reformed churches, intermediate between the consistory and the synod; formerly, in England, a judicatory consisting of the elders or pastors of the parishes or churches of a district; also, the jurisdiction of a classis.

class'mate' (klăs'māt'), *n.* One belonging to the same class with another, as at school or college.

clas'tic (klăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλαστός broken, fr. κλᾶν to break.] **1.** Capable of being taken apart, as to show internal structure; — applied to anatomical models. **2.** *Geol.* Fragmental; made up of fragments or discrete particles; as, sandstone and conglomerate are *clastic* rocks.

clat'ter (klăt'ĕr), *v. i.* [AS. *clatrung* a rattle.] **1.** To make, or to move with, a clatter; rattle. **2.** To chatter; prattle. — *v. t.* To cause to clatter or rattle. — *n.* **1.** A rattling noise, esp. of hard bodies colliding. **2.** Commotion; disturbance. **3.** Rapid, noisy, or idle talk; chatter.

clat'ter-er, *n.* One who clatters.

Clau'di-an (klô'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to any of several celebrated Romans bearing the name Claudius, or the gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian) to which they belonged; esp., of, pert. to, or connected with, the emperors who belonged to the patrician gens, viz., Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius (esp.), and Nero, or their time (A. D. 14–68); as, *Claudian* literature.

Clau'di-us (klô'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] See VIRGINIA, HAMLET.

clause (klôz), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *clausa*, equiv. to L. *clausula* clause, prop., close of a rhetorical period, close, fr. *claudere* to shut, end.] **1.** A separate portion of a discourse or writing; a distinct article in a formal document. **2.** In grammar, a simple sentence constituting a member of a complex or compound sentence. Clauses are *principal,* when they contain the main verb of the sentence; *subordinate,* when they have merely the value of a single part of speech, or when they serve merely to limit the principal clause.

claus'tral (klôs'trăl), *a.* [See CLOISTER.] Cloistral.

cla'vate (klā'vāt), *a.* [L. *clava* club.] Club-shaped.

clav'e-cin (klăv'ĕ-sĭn), *n.* [F.] The harpsichord.

clav'e-cin-ist, *n.* A player on the clavecin.

clav'i-chord (klăv'ĭ-kôrd), *n.* [L. *clavis* key + *chorda* string.] *Music.* An instrument with a keyboard and set of strings, now superseded by the pianoforte.

clav'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis* key.] *Anat.* A bone of the shoulder girdle, joined to the breastbone and the shoulder blade, and called in man *collar-bone.* — **cla-vic'u-lar** (klă-vĭk'ū-lăr), *a.*

cla'vi-er (klă'vĭ-ĕr; klă-vēr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *clavis* key.] **1.** The keyboard of an organ, pianoforte, or harmonium. **2.** (*pron.* klă-vēr') [G. *klavier.*] A keyboard stringed instrument, as the pianoforte.

clav'i-form (klăv'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *clava* club + *-form.*] Club-shaped; clavate.

claw (klô), *n.* [AS. *clawu, clā, cléa, cléo.*] **1.** A sharp nail on the finger or toe of an animal, esp. when slender and curved. **2.** Any of various similar sharp curved processes, esp. if at the end of a limb, as those on the legs of insects, etc.; sometimes, loosely, the limb, if it ends in such a process. **3.** One of the pincerlike organs terminating certain limbs of some crustaceans (as the lobster), scorpions, etc. **4.** Anything like, or suggestive of, an animal's claw, as the forked end of a hammer.

— *v. t. & i.* To tear, scratch, seize, dig, scrape, or the like, with or as with claws or nails.

clay (klā), *n.* [AS. *clǣg.*] **1.** A widely distributed earth used in making pottery, brick, etc. It is pure kaolin or, more often, a mixture of this with other material, chiefly finely eroded quartz, feldspar, and mica. **2.** Loosely, earth; mud. **3.** *Poetry & Script.* Earth in general, as representing the constituents of the human body; hence, the human body.

— *v. t.* To treat daub, cover, etc., with clay. — **clay'ey** (-ĭ), *a.*

clay'more' (-mōr'), *n.* [Gael. *claidheamh* sword + *mor* large.] A large two-edged sword of the ancient Scottish Highlanders; erron., their basket-hilted broadsword.

clay pigeon. A saucer of baked clay or other material to be thrown with a scaling motion from the trap, for a target in trap shooting.

clay-to'ni-a (klā-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. John *Clayton*, American botanist.] Any of a genus (*Claytonia*) of succulent portulacaceous herbs, having racemose or cymose flowers, as the spring beauty (*C. virginica*).

-cle, -cule. [F., or L. *-culus, -cula, -culum.*] A noun suffix forming diminutives; as in molecule, corpuscle, etc.

clead'ing (klĕd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Clothing. *Scot.* **2.** A lining or covering, of wood, felt, etc., as for an engine cylinder, a shaft, etc.

clean (klēn), *a.* [AS. *clǣne.*] **1.** Free from what defiles; untarnished; unadulterated; unsoiled. **2.** Specif.: **a** Of a ship, having the bottom not fouled; also, having an empty hold. **b** *Print.* Of proofs, having few or no corrections; of copy, legible, free from interlineations, etc. **3.** Free from moral defilement; pure. **4.** *Script.* Free or freed from ceremonial defilement; of food or of animals, not defiling; fit to eat. **5.** Habitually clean; cleanly; as, a *clean* animal. **6.** Free from obstructions, unevenness, or imperfections; as, *clean* timber; a *clean* anchorage. **7.** Free from errors and vulgarisms; correct; chaste; as, a *clean* style. *Obs. or Archaic.* **8.** Without imperfection or remainder; complete; absolute; as, a *clean* sweep. **9.** Well-proportioned; shapely; trim; as, *clean* limbs. **10.** Clever; dexterous; not bungling; as, a *clean* trick; *clean* work.

— *adv.* **1.** Cleanly; as, the floors must be *clean* swept. **2.** Quite; wholly; as, he jumped *clean* over the fence.

— *v. t.* To render clean; purify.

Syn. Clean, cleanse. **Clean** is the word in common and literal use for the removal of dirt; **cleanse**, while sometimes implying a thorough cleaning (as, dyeing and *cleansing*, to *cleanse* silk), is used in the more elevated senses associated with purification.

— *v. i.* To undergo or perform the process of cleaning.

clean'er (klēn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, cleans; specif., any of various devices or machines for cleaning.

clean'ly (klĕn'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. **1.** Habitually clean or kept clean. **2.** Cleansing; conducing to cleanness. — **clean'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **clean'li-ness,** *n.*

clean'ly (klēn'lĭ), *adv.* In a clean manner or degree.

clean'ness (klēn'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being clean.

cleanse (klĕnz), *v. t.*; CLEANSED (klĕnzd); CLEANS'ING. [AS. *clænsian*, fr. *clæne* clean.] To render clean; clean. — **Syn.** See CLEAN, *v. t.* — **cleans'er** (klĕn'zẽr), *n.*

clear (klēr), *a.* [OF. *cler*, fr. L. *clarus* clear, bright, loud, renowned.] **1.** Free from all that dims, blurs, or obscures; luminous; as, the *clear* stars; fair; not cloudy; as, *clear* weather. Hence, unclouded, as by passion; serene; bright or cheerful; as, a *clear* countenance. **2.** Free from contamination or admixture or blemish; clean; pure; as, *clear* white; a *clear* complexion. **3.** Distinctly heard, seen, or understood; audible, perceptible, or discernible; plain; as, a *clear* speech or statement. **4.** Able to see or perceive distinctly or keenly; keen; discriminating; as, *clear* intellect. **5.** Free from doubt; certain; sure; — of persons; as, I am not *clear* about it. **6.** Free from guile, guilt, or stain; unsullied; innocent. **7.** Free from burden, limitation, etc.; as: **a** Free from charges, etc.; net; as, *clear* profit. **b** Without qualification; absolute; sheer. **c** Free from encumbrance or obstruction; as, the rope is *clear*; a *clear* view. **d** Without unevennesses or projections, as knots, branches, etc.; clean; as, *clear* timber. **e** Without, or emptied of, burden, contents, or cargo, as a ship after unloading. **f** Free from debt; unincumbered. **g** Without deduction or diminution; full; entire.

Syn. Intelligible, plain, distinct; luminous, transparent, limpid, pellucid; lucid, perspicuous. — **Clear, perspicuous, lucid** are here compared with reference to qualities of thought or style. *Clear* may apply to both ideas and their expression; *perspicuous* and *lucid*, now only to style. That is **clear** which is free from obscurity; as, that he meant to do right is *clear*. **Perspicuous** lays more stress on the medium of expression regarded for itself; as, *perspicuous* expression is likely to be concise. **Lucid** has special reference to clearness of order or arrangement; as, a short and *lucid* demonstration.

— *adv.* Clearly.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make clear, as by illumination; free from muddiness, clouds or cloudiness, etc.; as, the water soon *cleared* itself. **2.** To make clear mentally; enlighten; as: **a** To make perspicacious; as, to *clear* the reason; to give clear understanding to; as, to *clear* a person in regard to something. **b** To make intelligible and consistent; as, to *clear* one's thoughts; to free from obscurity or doubt; relieve of perplexity. **3.** To free from imputation, as of guilt; vindicate; — often used with *from* or *of* before the thing imputed, or reflexively; as, to *clear* one's self of a false charge. **4.** To remove so as to leave something clear; as, to *clear* snow from a walk. **5.** To render (the eyes or sight) clear or keen, as by strengthening, removing motes, etc. **6.** To free from contact or entanglement; disentangle; as, to *clear* a hawser. **7.** To leap or pass by or over without touching. **8.** To free from obligation or incumbrance; as: **a** To pay or discharge, as a debt; — often used with *off*. **b** To free (a ship or cargo) by payment of customs duties, harbor fees, etc. **9.** To gain without deduction; net. **10.** To pass (a check, ticket, bill, etc.) through the clearing house; loosely, to get the cash for.

— *v. i.* **1.** To become clear. **2.** *Naut.* To get permission to leave port (**clear out** or **outward**) or to discharge cargo (**clear in** or **inward**). **3.** *Banking.* To exchange checks and bills and settle balances.

to clear out, to run away; decamp. *Colloq.* — **to c. up,** to become clear, as the weather.

— *n.* Clearance; unobstructed space. — **clear'er,** *n.*

clear'ance (klēr'ȧns), *n.* **1.** Act of clearing. **2.** *Mech.* The distance by which one object or part clears another, or the clear space between them. **3.** Settlement of debts or claims; passage of checks, etc., through the clearing house.

clear'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that clears. **2.** A tract of land cleared of wood, as for cultivation. **3.** *Com.* **a** A method adopted by banks and bankers for making an exchange of checks, etc., and settling differences of account; also, any similar method for adjusting accounts. **b** In *pl.* The gross amount of the balances so adjusted.

clearing house, an institution for carrying on the business of clearing. See CLEARING, 3. [DISTINCTLY.

clear'ly, *adv.* In a clear manner or degree. — **Syn.** See

clear'ness (klēr'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being clear.

clear'starch' (-stärch'), *v. t.* & *i.* To stiffen and dress with clear, or colorless, starch. — **clear'starch'er,** *n.*

clear'sto'ry. Var. of CLERESTORY.

clear'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* A moth having the wings largely devoid of scales and transparent; esp., any moth of a family (*Sesiidæ*) the larvæ of many of which injure fruit trees and vegetables, or any of certain hawk moths.

cleat (klēt), *n.* [ME. *clete* wedge.] **1.** A wedge-shaped piece fastened on something to act as a support, check, etc., as for a rope on a spar; hence, a device, usually having two arms, used to secure a line. **2.** A strip, as of wood, fastened across something to give strength, hold in position, etc.

— *v. t.* To secure to or by a cleat.

cleav'a-ble (klēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be cleft, or divided.

cleav'age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Act of cleaving, or splitting, or state of being cleft; division. **2.** *Biol.* Cell division; specif.: *Embryol.* The series of mitotic divisions of the egg which results in the formation of the blastomeres and changes the single-celled egg into a multicellular embryo; segmentation; also, any mitotic division of that series.

cleave (klēv), *v. i.*; *pret.* CLEAVED (klēvd), *Archaic* CLAVE (klāv); *p. p.* CLEAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAV'ING. [AS. *cleofian, clifian.*] To adhere closely; cling; hold to.

cleave, *v. t.*; *pret.* CLEFT (klĕft), CLEAVED (klēvd), *Archaic* CLAVE (klāv), *Rare* CLOVE (klōv); *p. p.* CLEFT, CLEAVED, or CLO'VEN (klō'vn), *Obs. or Poetic* CLOVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAV'ING. [AS. *cléofan.*] **1.** To part, divide, or pierce by force, as with a cutting blow or, as water or air, by cutting into or through; split or rive; cut; — also used fig. **2.** To separate as if by cutting; cut into; penetrate; divide in position; as, the ship's prow *cleaves* the waves; a cavern *cleaves* the rock. — **Syn.** See TEAR.

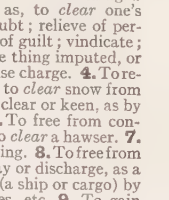
— *v. i.* **1.** To part; separate, as parts of bodies. **2.** To make a way by or as by cutting; — used with *through*.

cleav'er (klēv'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, cleaves, as a butcher's instrument for cutting up carcasses.

cleav'ers (-ẽrz), *n.* Any of various bedstraws (esp. *Galium aparine*) having the stems beset with hooklike prickles.

cleek (klēk), *n.* [Scot., a hook.] A kind of iron-headed golf club.

clef (klĕf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *claris* key.] A character used in musical notation to determine the position and pitch of the scale on the staff.



cleft (klĕft), *pret. & p. p.* of CLEAVE, to part. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Divided; split. **2.** *Bot.* Divided slightly more than halfway to the midrib, with narrow sinuses. See LEAF, *Illust.*

cleft palate, *Med.*, congenital fissure of the roof of the mouth.

cleft, *n.* [ME. *clift.*] **1.** A space or opening made by splitting; fissure. **2.** One of the hollow spaces in the bottom of a horse's hoof. — **Syn.** Crack, crevice, chasm, chink, cranny.

cleis'to-gam'ic (klīs'tō-găm'ĭk) *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting cleistogamy.
cleis-tog'a-mous (-tŏg'ă-mŭs) *a.* Exhibiting cleistogamy.
cleis-tog'a-my (klīs-tŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κλειστός closed + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* The production of, or the state of having (usually in addition to ordinary flowers), small flowers which never open and are self-pollinating, as in the violet.
cleith'ral (klīth'răl), *a.* [Gr. κλεῖθρον a bar for closing; *pl.*, lattice.] *Anc. Arch.* Roofed over; covered in; — said of certain temples. Opposed to *hypæthral.*
clem'a-tis (klĕm'ă-tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κληματίς, fr. κλῆμα twig.] Any of various flowering vines or erect herbs (genera *Clematis* and *Atragene*) of the crowfoot family.
clem'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *clementia*, fr. *clemens* mild, calm.] **1.** Disposition to forgive and spare; leniency or an act or instance of it. **2.** Mildness of the elements. — **Syn.** Mildness, indulgence, lenity. See MERCY.
clem'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; compassionate; lenient. — **clem'ent-ly,** *adv.*
Clem'ent-ine (-ĕn-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* Of or pert. to Clement, esp. St. Clement of Rome, Pope Clement V., or Pope Clement VIII.
clench (klĕnch), *v. t.* [See CLINCH.] **1.** To clinch. **2.** To set closely together, as the teeth, the hands. **3.** To grasp firmly; grip.
— *n.* A thing that clenches; a clinch.
clench'er, *n.* Var. of CHINCHER.
cle-o'me (klē-ō'mē), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Cleome*) of herbs or low shrubs of the caper family, natives of tropical and warm regions. They have rank-scented foliage and mostly showy flowers.
clepe (klēp), *v. t.*; CLEP'ED (klēpˈĕd; klēpt); CLEP'ING (klēp'ĭng). [AS. *cleopian, clipian, clypian.*] To call, or to call upon; esp., to call by name. *Obs. or Archaic.*
clep'sy-dra (klĕp'sĭ-drȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRAS (-drȧz), L. -DRÆ (-drē). [L., from Gr. κλεψύδρα; κλέπτειν to steal + ὕδωρ water.] A contrivance for measuring time by the graduated flow of a liquid, as water, through a small aperture.
clept (klĕpt). Obs. var. of CLEPED, preterit of CLEPE.
clere'sto'ry, clear'sto'ry (klēr'stō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -STORIES (-rĭz). That part of a church above the roofs of the other parts, containing windows for lighting the interior; hence, a similar construction in a building, railroad car, etc.
cler'gy (klûr'jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [From OF., fr. L. *clericus* priest.] *Eccl.* The body of men formally ordained to the service of God, in distinction from the laity. [minister.
cler'gy-man (-măn), *n.* A member of the clergy; an ordained
cler'ic (klĕr'ĭk), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *clericus.* See CLERK.] A clergyman. — *a.* Clerical; of or pert. to the clergy.
cler'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *clericalis.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the clergy or a clergyman. **2.** Of or pert. to a clerk or copyist; consisting of clerks. — *n.* **1.** A clergyman. **2.** One of a party, esp. in politics, favoring ecclesiastical influence in a nation.
cler'i-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Clerical principles; excessive devotion to the clerical interests; undue influence of the clergy; sacerdotalism. — **cler'i-cal-ist,** *n.*
cler'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Clerical quality, office, state, or characteristic. [educated class.
cler'i-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *clericia.*] The literati, or well-
clerk (klûrk; *in England still commonly* klärk), *n.* [Either OF. *clerc*, or AS. *clerc, cleric*, clerk, priest, both fr. L., fr. Gr. κληρικός of the clergy, κλῆρος lot, allotment, clergy.] **1.** A clergyman; ecclesiastic. *Now chiefly Legal or Hist.* **2.** A layman who performs some minor ecclesiastical office. **3.** A person who can read, or read and write; scholar. *Archaic or Hist.* **4.** One employed to keep records, have charge of correspondence, etc. **5.** A salesman or saleswoman, esp. at retail. *U. S.*
— *v. i.* To act or work as a clerk; — used with *it.* — **clerk'li-ness,** *n.* — **clerk'ly,** *a. & adv.* — **clerk'ship,** *n.*
cle'ruch (klē'rōōk; -rŭk), *n.* [Gr. κληροῦχος; κλῆρος lot, allotment + ἔχειν to hold.] *Gr. Antiq.* A citizen who received an allotment of land in a conquered country and (usually) migrated to it, but without loss of his citizenship.
cleve'ite (klēv'īt; klā'vĕ-īt), *n.* [After P. T. *Cleve*, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A crystallized variety of uraninite from Norway. It is rich in helium, and is markedly radioactive.
clev'er (klĕv'ĕr), *a.* **1.** Possessing quickness of intellect, skill, dexterity, or talent. **2.** Showing skill; as, a *clever* trick. **3.** Appropriate; convenient; agreeable; as, a boat *clever* in a seaway. *Obs., Colloq., or Dial.* **4.** Good-natured; obliging. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **Syn.** See DEXTEROUS, SMART. — **clev'er-ly,** *adv.* — **clev'er-ness,** *n.*
clev'is (-ĭs), *n.* A U-shaped piece of metal at the end of the tongue of a plow, wagon, etc.
clew, clue (klōō; 86), *n.* [AS. *cleowen, cliwen.*] **1.** A ball of thread, yarn, or cord; in legend, a ball of thread used in guiding one's way out of a labyrinth. **2.** That which guides in any doubtful or intricate matter. **3.** *Naut.* **a** A lower corner of a square sail, or the after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** A loop and thimbles at the corner of a sail. **c** In *pl.* A combination of small cords by which a hammock is suspended.
— *v. t.*; CLEWED, CLUED (klōōd); CLEW'ING, CLU'ING. **1.** To roll into a ball, as a hedgehog; — used with *up.* **2.** To point by or as by a clew; — used with *out.* **3.** To follow or track as by a clew. **4.** *Naut.* To haul (a sail) up to a yard or mast, as for furling; — used with *up.*
cli-an'thus (klī-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κλει-, akin to κλέος glory + ἄνθος flower.] *Hort.* Any of a genus (*Donia*, esp. *D. speciosa*) of fabaceous vines, often cultivated.
cli'ché' (klē'shā'), *n.*; *pl.* CLICHÉS (*F.*-shā'). [F. *cliché*, fr. *clicher* to stereotype.] A stereotype plate or any similar reproduction of ornament or lettering.
click (klĭk), *n.* *Mach.* A detent, pawl, or ratchet.
click, *n.* **1.** A slight sharp noise, as that made by the cocking of a gun. **2.** *Phon.* Any of a class of sounds made by smacking the tongue, occurring esp. in certain South African languages. **3.** *Wrestling.* A chip, or trick, by which the antagonist is suddenly tripped up.
— *v. i. & t.* To make, or cause to make, a click.
click beetle. A snapping beetle.
click'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, clicks.
cli'ent (klī'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *cliens, -entis*, for *cluens*, fr. L. *cluere* to hear one's self called, to be called.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* One of a class of dependents attached to the patrician families. **2.** A dependent; one under the protection of another. **3.** *Law.* One who consults a legal adviser or submits his cause to his management.
cli'ent-age (klē'ĕn-tăj), *n.* Clientele.
cli-en'tal (klī-ĕn'tăl; klī'ĕn-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a client.
cli'en-tele' (klī'ĕn-tĕl'; -tēl'), *n.* [L. *clientela.*] A body of clients; clients collectively; hence, the body of those who habitually adhere or resort to a person for professional advice or the like; a body of followers or frequenters, as of a theater, hotel, etc.
cliff (klĭf), *n.* [AS. *clif.*] A high, steep face of rock.
cliff dweller. One of the race of American Indians who erected their dwellings upon ledges and in recesses in the walls of cañons and cliffs in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They were doubtless of the same race as the present Pueblo Indians. — **cliff dwelling.**
cliff'y (klĭf'ĭ), *a.* Having, or abounding in, cliffs; craggy.
clift (klĭft), *n.* A cliff. *Now Rare.*
cli-mac'ter-ic (klī-măk'tĕr-ĭk; klĭ'măk-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr., fr. κλιμακτήρ round of a ladder, κλῖμαξ ladder.] **1.** Relating to or constituting a climacteric; critical. **2.** = CLIMACTIC. — *n.* **1.** A period in human life in which some great change (as, in woman, the menopause) in the constitution or health occurs or may occur. **2.** Any critical period. **grand,** *or* (*Obs.*) **great, climacteric,** *or* **the climacteric,** the sixty-third year of human life.
cli'mac-ter'i-cal (klī'măk-tĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Climacteric.
cli-mac'tic (klī-măk'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a climax.
cli'mate (klī'mĭt), *n.* [F. *climat*, fr. L. *clima, -atis*, fr. Gr. κλίμα, -ατος, slope, supposed slope of the earth, a region of the earth, κλίνειν to slope.] The average condition of a place in relation to various atmospheric phenomena as temperature, moisture, etc.
cli-mat'ic (klī-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to climate.
cli'ma-tol'o-gy (klī'mă-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Science of climates and their phenomena. — **cli'ma-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
cli'max (-măks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλῖμαξ ladder, staircase, κλίνειν to lean.] **1.** *Rhet.* A figure in which ideas in a sentence or paragraph are so arranged that each succeeding idea rises above its predecessor in force. **2.** Popularly, the last or highest member of a rhetorical climax; hence: highest point; culmination. — **Syn.** See CULMINATION.
climb (klīm), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *climban.*] **1.** To ascend or mount, esp. by using the hands and feet, or, fig., by or as by continued effort; ascend. **2.** *Bot.* To ascend in growth by twining or by means of tendrils, aërial roots, etc. **3.** To slope upward. — **Syn.** See ASCEND. — *n.* Act of climbing; a place to be climbed. — **climb'a-ble,** *a.*
climb'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, climbs; as: **a** A plant that climbs. **b** A device to assist in climbing poles, as a spurred boot or a spike attached to a boot.
climb'ing, *p. a.* That climbs.
climbing fumitory, a papaveraceous vine (*Adlumia fungosa*) with feathery leaves and large clusters of pretty white or pinkish flowers.
clime (klīm), *n.* [L. *clima.* See CLIMATE.] A region or climate; fig., atmosphere. *Poetic or Rhetorical.*
cli-nan'dri-um (klī-năn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DRIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. κλίνη bed + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] *Bot.* In orchids, a cavity in the apex of the column between the anther sacs, often containing the stigmatic surface.
cli-nan'thi-um (-thĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -THIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. κλίνη bed + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* The receptacle of the florets in the head of a composite plant.
clinch (klĭnch), *v. t.* [AS. *clencan* (in comp.) to hold fast, clinch.] **1.** To fix securely, as with nails; to bend over the point of (something driven through) so as to hold fast;

to fasten in this way. **2.** To make conclusive, as an argument; clench. — *v. i.* **1.** To clinch something. **2.** To seize one another firmly, or to seize another firmly, as in wrestling or fighting. *U. S.*
— *n.* **1.** Act or process of clinching. **2.** A clinched fastening; that which clinches; a clamp; a holdfast; as, to secure anything by a *clinch*. **3.** *Naut.* A kind of knot. **4.** A play upon words; pun. *Now Rare.*

clinch'er (klĭn'chẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, clinches; as: **a** A tool for clinching nails. **b** A clincher tire. **c** That which ends a dispute; a decisive argument. *Colloq.*

clincher tire. A tire having beads or flanges on each side of its inner periphery which fit into the turned-over edges of the wheel rim. See PNEUMATIC TIRE, *Illust.*

cling (klĭng), *v. i.*; CLUNG (klŭng); CLING'ING. [AS. *clingan*, to adhere, shrink, shrivel.] **1.** To adhere closely, as a wet garment; stick or hold fast, as by embracing. **2.** To keep near. — *v. t.* **1.** To shrink; shrivel. *Obs.* **2.** To cause to cling, as by pressing closely. — **cling'er,** *n.*

cling'ing, *p. a.* That clings. — **cling'ing-ly,** *adv.*

cling'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone which in certain varieties of peach adheres closely to the flesh; hence, any peach having such a stone.

cling'y (-ĭ), *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive; tenacious.

clin'ic (klĭn'ĭk), *n. Med.* **a** Instruction of a class by examination and treatment of patients in its presence. **b** The gathering of students at a clinical lecture. **c** An institution connected with a medical college or hospital devoted to the free treatment of patients. — *a.* Clinical.

clin'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [From Gr., fr. *κλίνη* bed.] Of or pertaining to a sick bed or deathbed; specif.: **a** *Med.* Of, pert. to, or by means of, a clinic. **b** *Eccl.* Administered or made on a sick bed or deathbed; as, *clinical* baptism.

cli-ni'cian (klĭ-nĭsh'ăn), *n. Med.* One versed in clinical medicine or surgery.

clink (klĭŋk), *v. i.* **1.** To make a clink, or tinkling sound. **2.** To rime; jingle. **3.** To move with a clinking sound; as, he *clinked* over the pavement. — *v. t.* To cause to clink. — *n.* **1.** A slight, sharp, tinkling sound, as from the collision of sonorous bodies. Cf. CLANK. **2.** Rime; assonance; jingle. **3.** The sharp note of certain birds, as the stonechat.

clink, *n.* A prison or prison cell. *Colloq., Eng.*

clink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, clinks, or makes a sharp, ringing sound; specif., in *pl.* (*Slang*), fetters.

clink'er, *n.* [See CLINCH.] One who, or that which, clinks, or clinches.

clink'er, *n.* [From *clink.*] **1.** A kind of brick. **2.** A brick with vitrified surface, or a mass of bricks run together in the kiln. **3.** Vitrified stony matter, as in a furnace.
— *v. i.* To make clinkers in burning, as slaggy coal.

clinker-built', *a. Shipbuilding & Boilers.* Having the external planks or metal plates so put on that the edges overlap from above downward like clapboards. See CARVELBUILT, *Illust.*

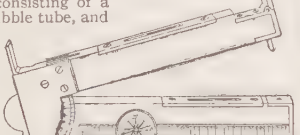
clink'stone' (klĭŋk'stōn'), *n.* [*clink* + *stone;* — alluding to its sonorousness.] A kind of igneous rock. = PHONOLITE.

cli'no-. Combining form from Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.

cli'no-chlore (klī'nō-klōr; 57), *n.* [*clino-* + Gr. *χλωρός* pale green.] *Min.* A silicate of aluminium and magnesium, $H_8Mg_5Al_2Si_3O_{18}$, usually containing iron; ripidolite.

cli'no-graph (-grăf), *n.* **1.** An instrument for ascertaining the deviation of a boring, as for a well or mining shaft, from the vertical. **2.** A drawing instrument having two straight edges united by a hinge, and capable of being set at any desired angle.

cli-nom'e-ter (klī-nŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* Any of various instruments for measuring or indicating angles of slope, elevation, or inclination. The surveying clinometer is a hand instrument consisting of a short telescope, bubble tube, and graduated vertical arc.



Clinometer.

cli'no-met'ric (klī'-nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or ascertained by, the clinometer. **2.** Pert. to oblique crystalline forms, or to solids having oblique angles between the axes.

clin'quant (klĭŋ'kănt), *a.* [OF.] Glittering, as tinsel; tinseled; dressed in, or overlaid with, tinsel finery. — *n.* [F.] Imitation gold leaf; tinsel.

clin-to'ni-a (klĭn-tō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after De Witt *Clinton*, American statesman.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Clintonia*) of convallariaceous plants, bearing large, ribbed, basal leaves and an umbel of yellow or greenish flowers on a naked scape.

Cli'o (klī'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλειώ the proclaimer.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of history.

clip (klĭp), *v. t. & i.*; CLIPPED (klĭpt) or CLIPT; CLIP'PING. [AS. *clyppan* to embrace, clasp.] **1.** To embrace; hug. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** To clutch; hold tightly. — *n.* **1.** Embrace. *Obs.* **2.** That which clips, or clasps; any of various devices for clasping and holding tightly; specif., *Far.*, a crescent-shaped ear drawn up from the outer surface of a horseshoe at the toe or side wall to prevent the shoe from shifting on the foot.

clip, *v. t.* [ME. *clippen.*] **1.** To cut, cut off, or snip; esp., to cut or trim the hair or fleece of; shear. **2.** To curtail; cut short; as, to *clip* one's words. — *v. i.* **1.** To clip or cut anything. **2.** [Perh. a different word.] To fly swiftly. **3.** To move swiftly. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** In *pl.* Shears. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** A clipping; shearing; esp., the product of a single shearing of sheep. **3.** Act of clipping. **4.** A sharp blow, as with the hand. *Colloq.* **5.** A rapid gait. *Colloq.*

clip'per (klĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, clips something. **2.** One who, or that which, clips, moves swiftly, or runs or scuds along; as: **a** A fast horse. **b** *Naut.* A kind of fast-sailing vessel, with a sharp bow. **3.** A person or thing of striking excellence of its kind. *Slang.*

clip'ping, *p. a.* **1.** That clips, or cuts, as with shears; that clips, or moves swiftly. **2.** First-rate; excellent. *Slang.*

clip'ping, *n.* **1.** Act of cutting or trimming. **2.** That which is clipped off or out of something; as, a newspaper *clipping.*

clique (klēk), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cliquier* to click.] **1.** A small, exclusive social set. **2.** Principle or system of cliques. — **Syn.** See COTERIE. — *v. i.* To associate in a clique. *Colloq.* — **cli'quish** (klē'kĭsh), *a.* — **cli'quish-ness,** *n.*

cli'quy, cli'quey (klē'kĭ), *a.* Forming, or given to forming, cliques.

cli'to-ris (klĭ'tŏ-rĭs; klĭt'ŏ-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κλειτορίς*, fr. *κλείειν* to shut up.] *Anat.* A small organ at the upper part of the vulva, homologous to the penis in the male.

clo-a'ca (klō-ā'kà), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L.] **1.** A sewer or a privy. **2.** *Zoöl.* The common chamber into which the intestinal, urinary, and generative canals discharge in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and many fishes. **3.** Fig., a channel or receptacle for moral filth. — **clo-a'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

cloak (klōk), *n.* [OF. *cloque* cloak (from the bell-like shape), bell.] **1.** A loose outer garment. **2.** That which conceals; a blind; disguise; mask. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a cloak; hide; conceal. — **Syn.** See DISSEMBLE.

cloak'ing, *n.* Material of which cloaks are made.

cloak'room' (klōk'rōōm'), *n.* A room where cloaks, overcoats, etc., may be deposited for a time.

‖ **cloche** (klŏsh), *n.* [F., prop., bell.] **1.** A gardener's bell glass. **2.** *Aëronautics.* An apparatus used in controlling certain kinds of aëroplanes, and consisting principally of a steering column supported by a universal joint at the base, which bears a hemispherical flange or bell to which are attached the cables for controlling the wing-warping devices, elevator planes, and the like.

clock (klŏk), *n.* An ornamental figure or figured work on the ankle or side of a stocking. — *v. t.* To ornament with figured work, as the side of a stocking.

clock, *n.* [OF. *cloque* bell, or LL. *clocca.*] Any of various devices for measuring and indicating time; a timepiece, esp. one not intended to be carried on the person.
☞ *What o'clock, nine o'clock,* etc., are for *what of the clock, nine of the clock,* etc.

clock'wise' (-wīz'), *a. & adv.* Like the motion of the hands of a clock; — said of motion that is dextrorotatory.

clock'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* The machinery of, or machinery suggestive of that of, a clock.

clod (klŏd), *n.* [ME. *clodde*, for *clot.* See CLOT.] **1.** A lump or mass, esp. of earth. **2.** The soil; earth. **3.** That which is earthy, as the body in comparison with the soul. **4.** A stupid fellow; dolt. **5.** A part of the shoulder of a beef creature.

clod'dish (klŏd'ĭsh), *a.* Stupid. — **clod'dish-ness,** *n.*

clod'dy (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or full of, clods.

clod'hop'per (-hŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A rude, rustic fellow. **2.** In *pl.* Heavy shoes, as those of plowmen. — **clod'hop'ping,** *a.*

clod'pate' (klŏd'pāt') } *n.* A blockhead; dolt. — **clod'-**
clod'poll' (klŏd'pōl') } **pat'ed** (-pāt'ĕd; 24), *a.*

clog (klŏg), *n.* [ME. *clogge* stump, block.] **1.** A weight, as a log, on a man or an animal to hinder motion. **2.** That which impedes motion; any encumbrance. **3.** A kind of stout shoe with a thick, usually wooden, sole; also, a light form of this used in dancing. **4.** A dance by one wearing clogs. **5.** A **clog almanac,** a primitive kind of calendar, formerly used, made by cutting notches and figures on the four edges of a clog, or square piece of wood, brass, or bone.
— *v. t.;* CLOGGED (klŏgd); CLOG'GING. **1.** To encumber; hamper. **2.** To obstruct; choke up. **3.** To embarrass; perplex. — **Syn.** Impede, obstruct, restrain, restrict. See HAMPER. — *v. i.* To become clogged.

clog dance. A dance performed by a person wearing clogs, or thick-soled shoes. — **clog dancer.**

clog'gy (klŏg'ĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. **1.** Cloglike; characterized by clogs. **2.** Clogging, or tending to clog.

‖ **cloi'son-né'** (klwà'zŏ'nā'; *E.* kloi'zŏ-nā'), *a.* [F., partitioned.] Inlaid between partitions; — said of a kind of surface decoration in enamel.

clois'ter (kloiś'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *cloistre*, fr. LL., fr. L. *claustrum* bar, bolt, bounds, *claudere, clausum*, to close.] **1.** A monastic establishment. **2.** A covered passage on the side of a court, usually having one side walled and the other an open arcade or colonnade.

Syn. Cloister, monastery, nunnery, convent, abbey, priory. **Cloister** stresses the idea of seclusion from the world; **convent**, of community of living. A *cloister* or *convent* for monks is called a **monastery** (a term occasionally synonymous with *convent* in its broader sense); for nuns, a **nunnery** (a sense to which popular usage tends to restrict *convent*). A *monastery* or *nunnery* governed by an abbot or an abbess is an **abbey**; by a prior or prioress, a **priory.**

— *v. t.* **1.** To confine in a cloister; seclude from the world. **2.** To surround with a cloister; make a cloister of.

cloi'stral (-trăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister.

clon (klŏn; klōn), *n.* [Gr. κλών a twig or slip.] *Hort.* A group of cultivated plants composed of individuals propagated vegetatively from a single original seedling or stock. Clons differ from *races* and *strains* in failing to come true from seed. Many so-called varieties are properly clons.

clon'ic (klŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλόνος violent motion.] *Med.* Having an irregular, convulsive motion; as, *clonic* spasm.

cloop (klōōp), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made when a cork is forcibly drawn from a bottle. — *v. i.* To make a cloop.

close (klōs), *a.*; CLOS'ER (-ĕr); CLOS'EST. [OF. *clos*, L. *clausus*, p. p. of *claudere* to close.] **1.** Shut fast; closed. **2.** Narrow; confined; as, *close* quarters. **3.** Strictly confined; guarded. **4.** Out of the way of observation; hidden. **5.** Secretive; reticent. **6.** Oppressive; causing lassitude; as, a *close* room, day, etc. **7.** Near in space, time, or thought; — often with *to*; as, flowers growing *close* to the wall. **8.** Dense; solid; compressed; as, *close* texture; *close* writing. **9.** Fitting tightly or exactly; as, a *close* bonnet; short; as to cut grass *close*. Fig., exact; strict; as, a *close* translation. **10.** Intimate; confidential. **11.** Parsimonious; stingy. **12.** Accurate; precise. **13.** *Phon.* Uttered with a relatively contracted opening of the mouth; as, English ē (ēve) is a *close* vowel, as compared with the "open" ă (măn). **14.** Closed to public competition or admission; as, **a close corporation**, that is, one that fills its own vacancies. **15.** Closed to hunters or fishermen; — of a season when game or fish may not lawfully be taken. **16.** Nearly equal or balanced. **17.** Difficult to obtain; as, money is *close*. — **Syn.** See NEAR, PARSIMONIOUS.

close communion, communion in the Lord's Supper restricted to those baptized by immersion.

— *adv.* Closely.

— (klōz), *v. t.*; CLOSED (klōzd); CLOS'ING (klōz'ĭng). **1.** To stop, or fill up; shut. **2.** To inclose; encompass; confine. **3.** To bring to an end; conclude. **4.** To bring together the parts of; unite; as, to *close* the ranks.

Syn. Close, end, conclude, finish, terminate. **Close** usually implies action on something regarded as in some sense *open*; as, to *close* an account, a debate. **End** conveys a stronger sense of finality, as of a process completed; as, the summer is *ended*. **Conclude** is more formal, and applies esp. to transactions, proceedings, or somewhat methodical writings; as, he *concluded* his speech with an appeal for aid. **Finish** implies that what one set out to do is done; often, therefore, it denotes the completion of the final act in a process; as, I have just *finished* reading this book. **Terminate** implies the setting of a limit in time or space; as, the sickness *terminated* his career. See SHUT.

— *v. i.* **1.** To come together; unite; coalesce, as parts separated. **2.** To come close or near; hence, to grapple; engage at close quarters. **3.** To end; terminate. **4.** To agree; — used with *on, upon, with.*

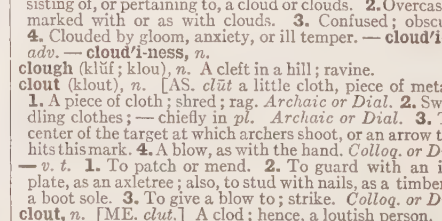
— *n.* Conclusion; ending; end.

close (klōs), *n.* [OF. *clos* inclosure.] **1.** An inclosed place; esp., a plot of inclosed land, as about a building; precinct. **2.** A narrow entry; alley. *Scot. & Local Eng.*

closed chain (klōzd). *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms which is represented in the graphical formula as a chain whose ends are joined, forming a ring; — opp. to *open chain*. See CHAIN, 6.

close'fist'ed (klōs'fĭs'tĕd; 24), *a.* Stingy.

close'-hauled' (-hôld'), *a. Naut.* With sail set for sailing as nearly as possible against the wind.



Close-hauled Sloop.

close'ly (klōs'lĭ), *adv.* In a close manner.

close'ness, *n.* State or quality of being close. — **Syn.** Narrowness, oppressiveness, strictness, secrecy, privacy; compactness, conciseness; nearness, intimacy; tightness, stinginess, penuriousness, parsimony; literalness, fidelity.

clos'er (klōz'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, closes.

clos'et (klŏz'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *closet* little inclosure. See CLOSE, *n.*] **1.** A small room for privacy. **2.** A monarch's or potentate's private chamber for counsel or devotions. **3.** A small apartment, or recess in a room, for clothing, etc. **4.** A water-closet. — *v. t.* To take into a closet for a secret interview. — *a. Used only attributively.* **1.** Secret; private. **2.** Working in, or fitted for use or enjoyment only in, a place of seclusion, private study, or speculation; as, a *closet* reformer.

clo'sure (klō'zhŭr; 87), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *clausura*, fr. *claudere* to shut.] **1.** That which incloses or confines; inclosure. **2.** That which closes or shuts. **3.** A conclusion; end. *Rare.* **4.** *Parliamentary Practice.* A method of ending debate and securing an immediate vote, as by moving that "the question be now put"; cloture. See PREVIOUS QUESTION. — *v. t. & i.*; -SURED (-zhŭrd); -SUR-ING. *Parliamentary Practice.* To subject to, or make use of, a closure; end by closure, as a debate.

clot (klŏt), *n.* [ME. *clot* clod.] A mass; lump, as of coagulated matter. — *v. i. & t.*; CLOT'TED; CLOT'TING. To coagulate, thicken, or form into a clot. [BUR.]

clot'bur' (-bûr'), *n.* **1.** The burdock. *Local.* **2.** = COCKLE-

cloth (klŏth; 62), *n.*; *pl.* CLOTHS (klŏthz; klŏths), except in the sense of garments, when it is CLOTHES (klōthz). [AS. *clāþ.*] **1.** A pliable fabric made by weaving, felting, etc.; commonly, fabric of woven cotton, woolen, or linen fiber, for garments, etc.; esp., a woolen fabric. **2.** Specif.: **a** A tablecloth. **b** *Naut.* Canvas; one of the breadths of canvas sewed together to make a sail. **3. a** Clothing. *Obs.* **b** In *pl.* See CLOTHES. **4.** The distinctive dress of any profession, esp. of the clergy; hence, with *the*, the clergy.

clothe (klōth), *v. t.*; CLOTHED (klōthd) or CLAD (klăd); CLOTH'ING (klōth'ĭng). **1.** To provide with garments, or clothes; to dress. **2.** To cover or invest as with a garment.

clothes (klōthz), *n. pl.* **1.** Covering for the body; dress. **2.** Bedclothes. — **Syn.** Garments, clothing, apparel, attire, vesture, raiment, garb, costume, habit, habiliments.

clothes'line' (-līn'), *n.* A line, as of rope or wire, on which clothes are hung to dry.

clothes'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* A forked piece of wood, or a small spring clamp, used for fastening clothes on a line.

clothes'press' (-prĕs'), *n.* A receptacle for clothes, as a chest or wardrobe. [clothes.]

cloth'ier (klōth'yĕr), *n.* One who makes or sells cloths or

cloth'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Garments in general; clothes; dress.

Clo'tho (klō'thō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλωθώ, lit., the spinner.] *Class. Myth.* The youngest of the three Fates. See FATE.

clot'ty (klŏt'ĭ), *a.* Clotted or inclined to clot.

clo'ture' *or F.* **clô'ture'** (klō'tür'), *n.* = CLOSURE, 4.

cloud (kloud), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *clūd* a rock or hillock.] **1.** A visible mass of fog or haze suspended at some distance above the surface of the earth. The chief varieties of clouds are: *Cirrus, cumulus, stratus, nimbus, cirro-stratus, cirro-cumulus*, and *cumulo-stratus* (see these terms). **2.** A mass or volume of smoke or flying dust. **3.** A dark or opaque vein or spot, as in marble; a blemish or defect. **4.** Something having a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect. **5.** A great crowd; vast collection; as, a *cloud* of witnesses.

— *v. t.* **1.** To overspread or hide with a cloud or clouds. **2.** To darken; obscure; render gloomy or sullen. **3.** To blacken; sully, as one's character. — *v. i.* To grow cloudy.

cloud'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* A raspberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*) of north temperate regions, bearing large white flowers and edible, amber-colored fruit.

cloud'-burst', *n.* A sudden and very copious rainfall.

cloud'land' (-lănd'), *n.* The realm of visionary hypothesis or uncertain speculation; also, realm of poetic imagination.

cloud'less, *a.* Without a cloud; clear; bright.

cloud'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little cloud.

cloud'y (kloud'ĭ), *a.*; CLOUD'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Consisting of, or pertaining to, a cloud or clouds. **2.** Overcast or marked with or as with clouds. **3.** Confused; obscure. **4.** Clouded by gloom, anxiety, or ill temper. — **cloud'i-ly,** *adv.* — **cloud'i-ness,** *n.*

clough (klŭf; klou), *n.* A cleft in a hill; ravine.

clout (klout), *n.* [AS. *clūt* a little cloth, piece of metal.] **1.** A piece of cloth; shred; rag. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** Swaddling clothes; — chiefly in *pl. Archaic or Dial.* **3.** The center of the target at which archers shoot, or an arrow that hits this mark. **4.** A blow, as with the hand. *Colloq. or Dial.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To patch or mend. **2.** To guard with an iron plate, as an axletree; also, to stud with nails, as a timber or a boot sole. **3.** To give a blow to; strike. *Colloq. or Dial.*

clout, *n.* [ME. *clut.*] A clod; hence, a loutish person.

clove (klōv), *n.* [AS. *clufe* ear of grain, clove of garlic.] One of the small bulbs developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb, as in garlic.

clove, *n.* [F. *clou* nail, *clou de girofle* a clove, lit., nail of clove, L. *clavus* nail.] The dried flower bud of a tropical tree (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*) of the myrtle family, used as a spice; also, the tree.

clove (klōv), *pret. & archaic p. p.* of CLEAVE.

clove hitch, *Naut.*, a kind of knot. See KNOT, 1.

clo'ven (klō'v'n), *p. p. & p. a.* from CLEAVE, *v. t.* **cloven foot** *or* **hoof**, a cleft hoof as of ruminants; — often used allusively as implying a devilish character, Satan being often represented with cloven hoofs.

clo'ven-foot'ed, *a.* Having the foot cleft, as the ox.

clove pink. Any variety of pink of a certain species (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) having a rich, clovelike fragrance.

clo'ver (klō'vẽr), *n.* [AS. *clǽfre.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Trifolium*) of low herbs, having trifoliated leaves and flowers in dense heads; trefoil. **2.** Any of several other related plants; as: sweet *clover* (*Melilotus*), bush *clover* (*Lespedeza*), etc.

clown (kloun), *n.* **1.** A rustic; churl. **2.** An ill-bred fellow; a boor. **3.** A buffoon in a play, circus, etc.

clown'er-y (kloun'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Clownish behavior; buffoonery.

clown'ish (kloun'ĭsh), *a.* Of or resembling a clown. — **Syn.** Coarse, rough; uncivil, ill-bred, untutored. See BOORISH. — **clown'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **clown'ish-ness,** *n.*

cloy (kloi), *v. t.* [OF. *cloer* to nail up, OF. *clo* nail, L. *clavus.*] To glut, as the appetite; surfeit. — **Syn.** See SATIATE.

club (klŭb), *n.* [ME. *clubbe, clobbe.*] **1.** A heavy staff of wood; cudgel. **2.** Hence: **a** A weapon of wood, wood and stone, or metal, for delivering rough blows; a war club. **b** A stick or bat used in various games with a ball. **3.** *Naut.* **a** A light spar to which the foot of a gaff topsail is bent to extend its spread beyond the gaff and to improve its set. **b** A small spar at the after part of the foot of a staysail or jib, to which the sheet is attached. **4.** *Playing Cards.* Any card of the suit (called *clubs*) having a figure like the clover leaf, or trefoil. **5.** An association of persons to promote a common object, or for good-fellowship, etc., esp. one jointly supported and meeting periodically. **6.** The house, rooms, or the like, of a club (sense 5). — **Syn.** See ASSOCIATION.

— *v. t.;* CLUBBED (klŭbd); CLUB'BING. **1.** To beat with or as with a club. **2.** To unite in a club; combine. **3.** To raise or defray by a proportional assessment; as, to *club* the expense. **to club a musket,** *Mil.,* to turn the breech uppermost, so as to use it as a club.

— *v. i.* **1.** To form a club; combine for the promotion of some common object; unite. **2.** To pay an equal or proportionate share of a common charge or expense.

club'ba-ble, club'a-ble (klŭb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable for membership in a club; sociable. *Colloq.*

club'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n. Med.* **a** (*pl.* CLUBFEET.) A short, distorted foot. **b** The deformity which such a foot exhibits; talipes. — **club'foot'ed** (-fo͝ot'ĕd; 24), *a.*

club'haul' (-hôl'), *v. t. Naut.* To put (a vessel) on the other tack, when in danger of going into irons, by dropping the lee anchor as the vessel's head comes to the wind and hauling on a hawser from the lee quarter to the anchor until the vessel pays off on the other tack, then cutting the hawser. Clubhauling is done only in an extreme emergency.

club moss. A lycopod; — from the club-shaped strobiles in which the sporangia of some species are borne.

club'root' (-ro͝ot'), *n. Bot.* A common disease of cabbages and related plants, due to a myxomycete or slime fungus (*Plasmodiophora brassicæ*) which develops swellings on the roots, causing their decay.

club'-rush', *n.* **1.** The cat-tail or reed mace. **2.** Any of various sedges (genus *Scirpus*); bulrush.

club topsail. *Naut.* A gaff topsail having its foot bent on a club (see CLUB, *n.*, 3 **a**). It is often of great size and is used principally upon yachts.

cluck (klŭk), *v. i.* To utter the call of a brooding hen. — *v. t.* To call together, or call to follow, as a hen does her chickens. — *n.* The call of a hen to her chickens.

clue (klo͞o; 86), *n. & v.* Clew. See CLEW.

clum'ber (klŭm'bẽr), *n.* [From an estate of the Duke of Newcastle.] A kind of spaniel having short legs and a stout body.

clump (klŭmp), *n.* **1.** An unshaped mass; lump. **2.** Cluster; group. — *v. t.* To arrange in a clump; cluster.

clump, *n.* A heavy tramping sound. — *v. i.* To tread clumsily or heavily. — **clump'ish,** *a.* — **clump'y** (klŭm'pĭ), *a.*

clum'sy (klŭm'zĭ), *a.;* CLUM'SI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); -SI-EST. Without skill or grace; awkward; unhandy; unwieldy; hence: ill-made, misshapen, or inappropriate; as, a *clumsy* person; *clumsy* fingers; *clumsy* gesture; a *clumsy* excuse. — **clum'si-ly,** *adv.* — **-si-ness,** *n.* — **Syn.** See AWKWARD.

clunch (klŭnch; *dial.* klo͝onsh), *n.* Indurated clay.

clung (klŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of CLING.

clu'pe-id (klo͞o'pē-ĭd; 86), *a.* [L. *clupea* a small river fish.] Belonging to a large family (*Clupeidæ*) of soft-finned, mostly marine, teleost fishes, including the herrings, sardines, shad, menhaden, etc. — *n.* A clupeid fish.

clu'pe-oid (klo͞o'pē-oid), *a.* [NL. *Clupea,* the type genus (L. *clupea* a small river fish) + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Pert. to or resembling the herring family (*Clupeidæ*). — *n.* A clupeoid fish.

clus'ter (klŭs'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *cluster, clyster.*] A number of things of the same or a similar kind growing or collected together; bunch; group. — *v. i. & t.* To grow, gather, or unite in a cluster or clusters.

clus'ter-y (klŭs'tẽr-ĭ), *a.* [From CLUSTER, *n.*] Growing in, or full of, clusters; like clusters.

clutch (klŭch), *n.* A nest complement of eggs (i. e., the usual number laid by a bird before beginning to sit); also, a brood of chicks, or, sometimes, geese, etc.

clutch, *v. t.* [AS. *clyccean.*] **1.** To close tightly; clinch. **2.** To seize or gripe with the hand, hands, or claws; — often used fig.; as, to *clutch* power. — *v. i.* To reach (at something) as if to grasp; snatch. — *n.* **1.** A claw, talon, or hand in the act of grasping firmly; — used esp. in *pl.,* and often fig. for power. **2.** A gripe with or as with the fingers or claws; grasp. **3.** A coupling for connecting two working parts; any device for gripping an object.

clut'ter (klŭt'ẽr), *n.* A confused collection; hence: crowded confusion; disorder. — *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder; disarrange. — *v. i.* **1.** To run together in disorder. **2.** To make a confused noise; bustle.

Clydes'dale (klīdz'dāl), *n.* One of a breed of heavy draft horses originally from Clydesdale (Lanarkshire), Scotland.

clyp'e-ate (klĭp'ē-āt) } *a.* [Deriv. of L. *clypeus* shield.] Scu-
clyp'e-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } tate.

clys'ter (klĭs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλυστήρ, fr. κλύζειν to wash off or out.] *Med.* An enema.

Cly'tem-nes'tra (klī'tĕm-nĕs'trȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλυταιμήστρα.] *Gr. Myth.* Half sister of Helen and wife of Agamemnon. During Agamemnon's absence at Troy she took Ægisthus as paramour, and afterwards with him assassinated Agamemnon. See ORESTES.

Cly'ti-e (klĭsh'tĭ-ē; klī'tĭ-ē; *commonly* klī'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλυτίη.] *Class. Myth.* An ocean nymph who pined away for love of Apollo and was changed into the heliotrope.

Clytie knot (klī'tē). In hair dressing, a loose, low coil at the back of the head, like the knot on the head of the bust of Clytie (1868) by George Frederick Watts (1817–1904).

cne'mi-al (nē'mĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. κνήμη the tibia.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the shin or shinbone.

co-, *pref.* [See COM-.] **1.** A form of *com-,* signifying in general *with, together, in conjunction, jointly.* In Latin, it occurred before vowels, *h,* and *gn.* In English, *co-* has become a living formative, and may occur indifferently before vowels or consonants. **2.** *Co-* is specif. used: **a** In mathematics, to indicate the *corresponding function of the complement* of an arc or angle, as in *cosine, cotangent,* etc. **b** In astronomy, to indicate the *complement* of the declination, latitude, etc., that is, the difference between 90° and the declination, latitude, etc., as in *codeclination.*

coach (kōch), *n.* [F. *coche,* fr. G., fr. Hung. *kocsi,* fr. *Kocs,* village in Hungary.] **1.** A kind of large, close, four-wheeled carriage. **2.** **a** One who coaches a student. **b** An instructor in athletics. **3.** *Railroads.* A first-class passenger car, as disting. from a drawing-room car, sleeping car, etc.; sometimes, any passenger car.

— *v. t.* **1.** To convey in, seat in, or provide with, a coach. **2.** To prepare (another) for examination, or for a contest, by private instruction. *Colloq.* **3.** *Baseball.* To direct the movements of (a base runner).

coach dog. One of a breed of dogs trained to accompany carriages; the Dalmatian dog.

Coach Dog.

coach'er (kōch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A coachman. *Obs.* **2.** A coach horse. **3.** One who coaches.

coach'fel'low (kōch'fĕl'ō), *n.* One of a pair of horses used to draw a coach; hence, a comrade.

coach horse. A horse used or adapted for drawing a coach.

coach'man (kōch'mȧn), *n.* **1.** A man whose business is to drive a coach or carriage. **2.** *Angling.* An artificial fly with white wings, peacock-green body, and brown-hackle legs.

co-ac'tion (kō-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coactio.*] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or impelling; control.

co-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Compelling. **2.** Acting together.

co-ad'ju-tant (kō-ăj'o͝o-tănt; 86), *a.* Mutually assisting. — *n.* An assistant.

co'ad-ju'tor (kō'ăj-o͝o'tẽr; 86), *n.* [L. See CO-; AID.] **1.** One who aids or assists. **2.** **a** *R. C. Ch.* The assistant of a bishop or of a priest holding a benefice. **b** *Ch. of Eng.* An assistant to a bishop or lower church dignitary. **c** *Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.* A bishop appointed or consecrated as assistant to a diocesan bishop, with right of succession. — **co'ad-ju'tress, -trix,** *n. fem.*

co-ad'u-nate (kō-ăd'ū-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *coadunatus,* p. p. of *coadunare.*] To unite into one; combine.

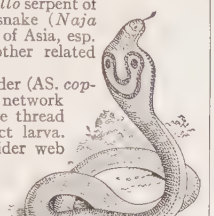
co-ad'u-nate (-nāt), **-u-na-tive** (kō-ăd'ū-nā-tĭv), *a.* United.
co-ad'u-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Union in one body; unity.
co'ad-ven'tur-er (kō'ăd-vĕn'tūr-ĕr), *n.* A fellow adventurer.
co-a'gen-cy (-ā'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Agency in common.
co-a'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* A joint agent; an associate in an act.
co'ag-u-la-ble (kō-ăg'ū-lā-b'l), *a.* That can be coagulated. — **co-ag'u-la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
co-ag'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *coagulatus*, p. p. of *coagulare* to coagulate, deriv. of *cogere*, lit., to drive together.] **1.** To curdle or congeal; esp., to change from a liquid to a curdled state by chemical action. **2.** To compact in a mass. — (-lât), *a.* Coagulated.
co-ag'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Action of coagulating; state of being coagulated; curdling; clotting.
co-ag'u-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Having the power to cause coagulation or the property of coagulating.
co-ag'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* That which causes coagulation.
co-ag'u-lin (-lĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances developed in animal organisms by the injection of bacterial cultures and possessing the property of coagulating albuminous substances.
co-ag'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lă). [L.] A coagulated mass.
coak (kōk), *n. Carp.* **a** A kind of tenon. See SCARF, *Illust.* **b** A dowel or pin of hard wood or metal. — *v. t. Carp.* To fasten or unite by a coak or coaks.
coal (kōl), *n.* [AS. *col.*] **1.** A piece of glowing carbon or charred wood or the like; ember. **2.** = CHARCOAL. **3.** A black, or brownish black, solid, combustible mineral dug from beds or veins in the earth and used as fuel. Coal consists mostly of carbon and has been formed by partial decomposition of vegetable matter without free access of air, under the influence of moisture. — *v. t.* **1.** To char. **2.** To supply with coal. — *v. i.* To take in coal.
coal'er (kōl'ĕr), *n.* One wholly or chiefly employed in transporting or supplying coal, as a vessel, railway, or person.
co'a-lesce' (kō'ă-lĕs'), *v. i.*; CO'A-LESCED' (-lĕst'); -LESC'ING (-lĕs'ĭng). [L. *coalescere, coalitum*; *co-* + *alescere* to grow up, fr. *alere* to nourish.] **1.** To grow together. **2.** To unite in one body or product. — **Syn.** See MINGLE.
co'a-les'cence (-ĕns), *n.* Act or state of growing together, or of uniting by natural affinity or attraction.
co'a-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Growing together; coalescing.
coal'fish' (kōl'fĭsh'), *n.* [From its dark back.] **1.** A fish (*Pollachius carbonarius*) of the cod family; — called also *pollack.* **2.** The beshow. **3.** The sergeant fish.
coal gas. Gas made from coal, esp. by distilling bituminous coal. It is used for lighting and heating.
co'a-li'tion (kō'ă-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A coalescing; union. **2.** A union; alliance. — **co'a-li'tion-ist,** *n.*
co'a-lize (kō'ă-līz), *v. t.* To enter into or form a coalition.
coal measures. *Geol.* Strata of coal with the attendant rocks; specif., a series of the Carboniferous system including the larger part of the workable coal beds of the world.
coal oil. Petroleum, or oil refined from it; esp., kerosene.
coal'pit' (kōl'pĭt'), *n.* **1.** A place where charcoal is made. *Obs. or U. S.* **2.** A pit where coal is dug.
coal'sack' (kōl'săk'), *n.* [*coal* + *sack* a bag.] *Astron.* Any of the spaces in the Milky Way which are very black, owing to nearly complete absence of stars; esp. [*cap.*], the large space near the Southern Cross sometimes called the *Black Magellanic Cloud.*
coal tar. Tar obtained by distillation of bituminous coal.
coal'y (kōl'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or containing, coal.
coam'ing (kōm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A raised frame, as around a scuttle or the like, to keep out water. **2.** *Naut.* One of the raised pieces around a hatchway, skylight, or other opening in the deck, to keep out water; — usually in *pl.*
co'ap-ta'tion (kō'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coaptatio*, fr. *coaptare* to fit together; *co-* + *aptare* to fit.] Adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other, as of a broken bone.
co'arb (kō'ärb), *n.* [Ir. *comharba.*] *Eccl. Hist.* In Celtic, Irish, and Scottish churches, the abbot of a monastery, considered as successor of the founder.
co-arc'tate (kō-ärk'tāt), *a.* [L. *coarctatus*, p. p., deriv. of *co-* + *arctare* to press together.] *Biol.* Pressed together; closely connected; specif., *Entom.*, having the abdomen separated from the thorax only by a constriction.
coarse (kōrs; 57), *a.*; COARS'ER (kōr'sĕr); COARS'EST. [From the noun COURSE; cf. *of course* in the common manner of proceeding, common, and hence, plain, rude, rough, gross.] **1.** Common; of inferior quality or appearance; mean; hence, of metals, unrefined. **2.** Large in bulk, or composed of large particles; gross; — opposed to *fine.* **3.** Harsh or rude, as opposed to *delicate* or *dainty;* unrefined; indelicate; vulgar. — **Syn.** Broad, loose, low; immodest, indecent, sensual, lewd. — **coarse'ly,** *adv.* — **coarse'ness,** *n.*
coars'en (kōr's'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or turn coarse.
coast (kōst), *n.* [OF. *coste* rib, hill, shore, coast, L. *costa* rib, side.] **1.** The seashore, or land near it. **2.** The frontier; border. *Archaic.* **3.** A declivity suited to coasting, as on a sled or bicycle; also, a slide or run down it. — **Syn.** See SHORE. — *v. i.* **1.** To move by the side (of a place); to pass (by, along, etc.); esp., to sail by or near the shore; sail along a coast. **2.** [Cf. OF. *coste* hill, hillside.] To slide downhill, as on a sled. *U. S. & Canada.* **3.** To ride, glide, or move by or as by the force of gravity, as on a bicycle without pedaling, or as an aëroplane. — *v. t.* To sail by or near; follow the coast line of.
coast'al (kōs'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a coast; as, *coastal* traffic; bordering on a coast; as the Atlantic *coastal* plain.
coast'er (kōs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, coasts; esp., a vessel sailing along a coast, or engaged in coasting trade. **2.** A round low tray or stand, usually of silver, formerly often on wheels, for making a decanter "coast" the circuit of the dinner table.
coaster brake. A brake in a freewheel cycle, operated by reverse pressure on the pedals; — so called because it permits coasting with the feet on the pedals. Loosely, the whole arrangement of freewheel clutch and such a brake. *U. S.*
coast guard. **a** A body of men orig. employed along the coast to prevent smuggling; now, under control of the admiralty, drilled as a naval reserve. *Eng.* **b** The force employed in life-saving stations along the coast. *U. S.* **c** Any military or naval force employed in guarding a coast line.
coast'wise' (kōst'wīz'), **coast'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv. & a.* By way of or along the coast.
coat (kōt), *n.* [OF. *cote*, fr. LL. *cota, cotta*, tunic.] **1.** An outer garment fitting the upper part of the body, esp. such a garment worn by men. **2.** A petticoat; skirt; — usually in *pl. Obs. or Dial.* **3.** *Bib.* A tunic. **4.** A coat of arms. **5.** Vesture of a class, profession, or office; cloth. *Obs.* **6.** The natural covering or integument on animals, as of fur, hair, etc., suggestive of a garment. **7.** A covering layer of anything; as, the *coats* of the eyeball; a *coat* of paint. **coat of arms** [F. *cotte d'armes*, a light garment worn over armor in the 15th and 16th centuries, often charged with the heraldic bearings of the wearer], *Her.*, a complete armorial composition; the bearings of any person. — *v. t.* To cover with a coat.
coat card. A card bearing a coated figure; the king, queen, or knave of playing cards. Cf. COURT CARD.
coat'ee' (kōt'ē'), *n.* A close-fitting coat with short flaps.
co-a'ti (kō-ä'tē; kō'ă-tĭ), *n.* [From native name.] Either of the two species of a tropical American genus (*Nasua*) of mammals allied to the raccoon; — called also **co-a'ti-mon'di** (-mŭn'dĭ), **co-a'ti-mun'di,** *n.*
coat'ing, *n.* **1.** A coat, or covering. **2.** Cloth for coats.
co-au'thor, *n.* A joint or associate author.
coax (kōks), *v. t.* **1.** To make a fool of. *Obs.* **2.** To influence by gentle courtesy, flattering, or fondling; wheedle. **3.** To obtain, induce, or effect by such acts; as, to *coax* a smile from a person. — **Syn.** Flatter, entice, beguile, inveigle, fawn. — *v. i.* To coax a person; use coaxing. — *n.* One who coaxes. — **coax'er,** *n. Colloq.*
co-ax'al (kō-ăk'săl) *a. Math.* Having coincident axes, as **co-ax'i-al** (-sĭ-ăl) ellipses and hyperbolas.
cob (kŏb), *n.* [ME.] **1.** A male swan. **2.** A lump or piece of anything, as of coal, ore, or stone, not too large to be handled by one person; also, a rounded heap or mass of something, as of grain or hay, of hair, bread, etc. **3.** = CORNCOB. **4.** A short-legged, stocky, rather small horse, esp. one with an artificially high stylish action. **5.** The old Spanish dollar. *Obs.* Hence, **cob money.** *U. S.*
cob, *v. t.*; COBBED (kŏbd); COB'BING. To strike; thump; specif., to beat on the buttocks with something flat.
cob, cobb (kŏb), *n.* A sea gull; esp., the black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*).
co'balt (kō'bôlt; -bŏlt), *n.* [G. *kobalt*, fr. *kobold, kobel*, goblin, MHG. *kobolt.*] A tough, lustrous, silver-white metal related to, and occurring with, iron and nickel. Symbol, *Co;* at. wt., 58.97.
co-bal'tic (kō-bôl'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to or containing cobalt, esp. in its valence of three.
co'balt-ite (kō'bôlt-īt; kō'bŏlt-), **co'balt-ine** (-ĭn; -īn), *n. Min.* Native sulpharsenide of cobalt, CoAsS, nearly silver-white to grayish in color. It is used in manufacturing smalt.
co-bal'tous (kō-bôl'tŭs; kō'bôl-tŭs; kō'bŏl-), *a.* Pert. to or containing cobalt, esp. in its valence of two.
co'bang. Var. of KOBANG.
cob'ble (kŏb'l), *n.* **1.** A cobblestone. **2.** Cob coal; — chiefly in *pl.* — *v. t.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). To pave with cobblestones.
cob'ble, *v. t. & i.* To make or mend coarsely; patch, as shoes.
cob'bler (-lĕr), *n.* **1.** A mender of shoes. **2.** A clumsy workman; botcher. **3.** A drink made of wine, sugar, lemon, etc., and pounded ice. *U. S.*
cob'ble-stone' (-'l-stōn'), *n.* A naturally rounded stone larger than a pebble, esp. one such as is used in paving.
cob coal. Coal in rounded lumps from the size of an egg to that of a football; — called also *cobbles.*
Cob'den-ism (kŏb'dĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* The political and economic doctrines of Richard Cobden (1804–65), English statesman and economist. His national policy was for peace and free trade.

co'ble (kō'b'l ; kŏb''l), *n.* [From an old form of W. *ceubal* skiff.] **1.** A short flat-bottomed rowboat. *Scot.* **2.** A kind of flat-bottomed boat used in sea fishing. *Eng.*

cob'nut' (kŏb'nŭt'), *n.* The filbertlike fruit of any of several cultivated varieties of hazel; also, any of these plants.

co'bold. Var. of KOBOLD.

co'bra (kō'brȧ ; kŏb'rȧ), *n., or* **co'bra de ca-pel'lo** (kō'brȧ dē kȧ-pĕl'ō). [Pg. *cobra de capello* serpent of the hood.] A very venomous snake (*Naja tripudians*) of the warm parts of Asia, esp. India; also, any of various other related snakes.



Cobra. 1/8

cob'web' (kŏb'wĕb'), *n.* [*cob* spider (AS. *coppa*, in comp.) + *web.*] **1.** The network spread by a spider. **2.** A single thread spun by a spider or by an insect larva. **3.** Anything suggestive of a spider web as being flimsy, clogging, entangling, etc. — *v. t.* To cover with cobwebs. — **cob'web'by** (-ĭ), *a.*

cob'work' (kŏb'wûrk'), *a.* Built of logs, etc., laid horizontally, with the ends joined at the corners, as in a log house.

co'ca (kō'kȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruvian *cuca.*] A certain South American shrub (*Erythroxylum coca*) or its dried leaves, which are a powerful nerve stimulant, and yield cocaine.

co'ca-ine (kō'kȧ-ĭn ; -ēn ; *colloq. and commonly* kō-kān'), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A bitter crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$, obtained from coca leaves, and used as a local anæsthetic.

co-ca'in-ism (kō-kā'ĭn-ĭz'm ; kō'kȧ-), *n. Med.* Morbid condition due to habitual and excessive use of cocaine.

co-ca'in-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To treat or anæsthetize with cocaine. — **co-ca'in-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

coc'coid (kŏk'oid), *a.* [*coccus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling a coccus ; specif., *Bacteriol.*, globose.

coc'co-lith (kŏk'ō-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. *κόκκος* a grain, seed + *-lith.*] *Geol.* A minute calcareous body found in chalk and deep-sea ooze.

coc'cu-lus in'di-cus (kŏk'ū-lŭs ĭn'dĭ-kŭs). [NL. *cocculus* (see COCCUS) + L. *indicus* of India.] The very poisonous berry of an East Indian vine (*Anamirta cocculus*) of the moonseed family.

coc'cus (kŏk'ŭs), *n. ; pl.* COCCI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. *κόκκος* a grain, seed.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** One of the separable carpels of a schizocarp, as that of the mallow. **b** The spore mother cell in certain hepatics. **2.** A spherical bacterium.

coc'cyx (kŏk'sĭks), *n. ; pl.* -CYGES (-sĭ'jēz). [L., cuckoo, Gr. *κόκκυξ* cuckoo, coccyx ; — from resembling in shape the cuckoo's beak.] *Anat.* The lower end of the vertebral column in man and certain apes. — **coc-cyg'e-al** (kŏk-sĭj'ē-ăl), *a.*

Co'chin (kō'chĭn), *n.* [From *Cochin* China.] One of a breed of large domestic fowls, having densely feathered legs and feet. Buff, black, and white varieties are raised.

coch'i-neal (kŏch'ĭ-nēl), *n.* [From F., fr. Sp. *cochinilla*, dim. fr. L. *coccineus, coccinus*, scarlet, *coccum* kermes berry, Gr. *κόκκος* berry, esp. kermes insect, used to dye scarlet. Cochineal was formerly supposed to be a seed.] A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of females of an insect (*Coccus cacti*) native to Mexico, Central America, etc.

cochineal fig. A cactaceous plant (*Nopalea coccinellifera*) widely cultivated as a host for the cochineal insect.

Cochineal Fig.

coch'le-a (kŏk'lē-ȧ), *n. ; pl.* -LEÆ (-ē). [L., snail, snail shell, Gr. *κοχλίας* fr. *κόχλος* shellfish with a spiral shell.] *Anat.* A division of the labyrinth of the ear, like a snail shell in form. — **coch'le-ar** (-ȧr), *a.*

coch'le-ate (kŏk'lē-āt) } *a.* Having the form
coch'le-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } of a snail shell.

cock (kŏk), *n.* A small conical pile of hay, or of dung, turf, etc. — *v. t.* To put into a cock or cocks, as hay.

cock, *n.* [OF. *coque, coche*, ship, vessel.] A cockboat.

cock, *n.* [AS. *coc.*] **1.** The male of the common barnyard fowl; also, the male of any of various, esp. gallinaceous, birds. **2.** A cock's crow ; — chiefly with *first, second,* or *third,* as indicating points of time. **3.** A weathercock. **4.** A chief person ; leader. **5.** A faucet, tap, valve, or the like. **6.** The hammer in the lock of a firearm or its cocked position ; as, at half *cock.* **7.** *Curling.* The tee. [story.

cock-and-bull story, an idle, extravagant, or rambling

— *v. t. & i.* To draw the hammer of (a firearm) fully back and set it for firing. — *a.* Male ; — applied to birds, and, sometimes, to other animals ; as, a *cock* lobster.

cock, *v. i.* **1.** To strut ; swagger. **2.** To turn or stick up, as the ear. — *n.* Act of cocking or the turn or tilt so given.

cock, *v. t.* **1.** To set erect ; turn or set up or to one side, esp. in a pert, knowing, or defiant way ; as, to *cock* the ears. **2.** Specif., to turn (the eye) obliquely and partly close its lid, as an expression of derision, etc. **3.** To turn up the brim of (a hat).

cock'-a-bon'dy (kŏk'ȧ-bŏn'dĭ), *n. ; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [W. *coch a bon ddu* red with a black stem or trunk. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly, without wings.

cock-ade' (kŏk-ād'), *n.* [F. *cocarde*, fr. *coq* cock ; — as suggesting a cock's comb.] A rosette, knot, or similar device, worn on the hat as a badge.

Cock-agne' (-ān'). Var. of COCKAIGNE.

cock'-a-hoop' (kŏk'ȧ-hōōp'), *a.* Boastful ; elated.

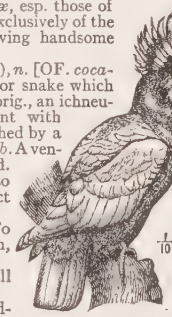
Cock-aigne' (kŏk-ān'), *n.* [F. *cocagne.*] **1.** An imaginary country of idleness and luxury. **2.** The land of cockneys ; cockneydom ; humorously, London and its suburbs.

cock'a-leek'ie (kŏk'ȧ-lēk'ĭ), *n.* [*cock* + *leek.*] A soup of capon boiled with leeks, a favorite Scottish dish.

cock'a-lo'rum (-lō'rŭm ; 57), *n.* A little cock ; hence, a conceited or self-important man, esp. a small one.

cock'a-teel' (kŏk'ȧ-tēl'), *n.* [D. *kaketielje* (Oxf. E. D.), ultimately fr. source of E. *cockatoo.*] A small Australian parrot (*Calopsitta novæ-hollandiæ*), common as a cage bird.

cock'a-too' (-tōō'), *n.* [Malayan *kakatūa.*] Any of various parrots (subfamily *Cacatuinæ*, esp. those of the genus *Cacatua*), almost exclusively of the Australian region, many having handsome crests and brilliant plumage.



Pink Cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*). 1/10

cock'a-trice (kŏk'ȧ-trĭs ; -trīs), *n.* [OF. *cocatriz* crocodile, a kind of fish or snake which is an enemy of the crocodile, orig., an ichneumon.] **1.** A fabulous serpent with deadly glance, said to be hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg. **2.** *Bib.* A venomous serpent not identified.

cock bead. *Joinery.* A bead so molded or applied as to project beyond a surface.

cock'bill' (-bĭl'), *v. t. Naut.* To incline in a vertical direction, as the yards or the anchor.

cock'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A small boat ; esp., a tender.

cock'brain' (-brān'), *n.* A giddy, rash person. — **cock'-brained'** (-brānd'), *a.*

cock'chaf'er (-chāf'ĕr), *n.* A large European scarabæoid beetle (*Melolontha vulgaris*) often destructive to vegetation.

cock'crow' (-krō') } *n.* The time at which cocks first crow ;
cock'crow'ing } early morning.

cocked (kŏkt), *p. a.* Turned or tilted up.

cocked hat. **a** A hat with large, stiff flaps turned up to a peaked crown, thus making its form triangular. **b** A game similar to ninepins, except that only three pins are used.

cock'er (kŏk'ĕr), *v. t.* [ME. *cokeren.*] To pamper.

cock'er, *n.* **1.** One who patronizes or conducts cockfights. *Obs.* **2.** A cocker spaniel.

cock'er-el (-ĕl), *n.* A young domestic cock.

cocker spaniel. One of a breed of small or medium-sized spaniels kept for hunting or for pets.

cock'et (kŏk'ĕt ; 24), *n. Eng. Law.* A certificate, now disused, that goods have been entered and have paid the duty.

cock'eye' (-ī'), *n.* [*cock* to turn up + *eye.*] A squint eye.

cock'fight' (-fīt'), *n.* A contest of gamecocks armed, usually, with metal spurs. — **cock'fight'ing,** *n. & a.*

cock'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

cock'ie-leek'ie (kŏk'ĭ-lēk'ĭ). Var. of COCKALEEKIE.

cock'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cocky. *Colloq.*

cock'ing, *n.* Cockfighting ; also, woodcock shooting.

cock'ish, *a.* Cocklike ; cocky. — **-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

cock'le (kŏk''l), *n.* [AS. *coccel, cocel.*] Any of several plants growing in grainfields, as the darnel.

cock'le, *n.* [F. *coquille* shell, fr. L., fr. Gr. *κογχύλιον.*] **1.** Any of a certain genus (*Cardium*) or allied genera of bivalve mollusks, esp. a common edible European species (*C. edule*). The shell is somewhat heart-shaped and has convex radially ribbed valves. **2.** A cockle-shell. **3.** **a** A small light boat. **b** A confection of flour and sugar, with a motto. *U. S.* **4.** In *pl.* Short for **cockles of the heart,** depths of the heart ; inmost feelings.

Cockle.

cock'le, *n.* Any of various forms of stove.

cock'le, *v. t. & i.* ; -LED (-'ld) ; -LING. To pucker ; wrinkle. — *n.* Pucker ; wrinkle.

cock'le-bur' (kŏk''l-bûr'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Xanthium*) of ambrosiaceous plants including a number of coarse weeds having rough leaves and prickly burlike heads ; — called also *clotbur.* **2.** The burdock.

cock'ler (-lĕr), *n.* One who collects and sells cockles.

cock'le-shell' (-'l-shĕl'), *n.* **1.** One of the shells or valves of a cockle ; loosely, also, a scallop shell, etc., such as that formerly worn by pilgrims. **2.** A light boat ; a cockboat.

cock'loft' (kŏk'lôft' ; 62), *n.* An upper attic ; a loft.

cock'match' (-măch'), *n.* A cockfight.

cock'ney (kŏk'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [Deriv. of ME. *cok* cock + *nay, neye,* for *ey* egg, AS. *æg.*] A native or a long-established resident of London, esp. one native of the East End and talking with a certain characteristic dialectal pronunciation. — *a.* Of or relating to or like cockneys. — **cock'ney-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **-ney-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **-ney-ish,** *a.*

cock'ney-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*cockney* + *-fy.*] To make cockney or like a cockney. *Colloq.*

cock'pit' (-pĭt'), *n.* **1.** An inclosure for cockfights. **2.** The pit of a theater. *Obs.* **3.** *Naut.* **a** An apartment in old sailing war vessels, forming quarters for junior officers, and occupied by the wounded in engagements. **b** In small vessels, a space aft lower than the deck. **4.** In some aëroplanes an inclosure for the pilot or a passenger.

cock'roach' (-rōch'), *n.* [Sp. *cucaracha.*] Any of a family (*Blattidæ*) of orthopterous insects, usually of flattened form and nocturnal habits. Many species are house pests.

cocks'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* **1.** **a** A cock's comb or crest. **b** = COXCOMB, in various senses. **2.** A garden plant (genus *Celosia*) of the amaranth family, having showy blossoms.

cocks'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A fabaceous herb (*Onobrychis caput-galli*), having small spiny-crested pods.

cock'shut' (kŏk'shŭt'), *n.* Evening twilight. *Obs. or Dial.*

cock'shy' (kŏk'shī'), *n.*; *pl.* -SHIES (-shīz). A throw, or shy, at an object set up as a mark; also, the mark or target.

cock'spur' (kŏk'spûr'), *n.* **1.** A cock's spur. **2.** A species (*Cratægus crus-galli*) of hawthorn having long, straight thorns; — called also **cockspur thorn.**

cock'sure' (-shōōr'; kŏk'shōōr'; 109), *a.* **1.** Perfectly safe. *Obs.* **2.** Wholly trustworthy; of certain issue. **3.** Quite certain; as, I felt *cocksure* of going. *Colloq.*

cock'swain. Var. of COXSWAIN.

cock'tail' (kŏk'tāl'), *n.* **1.** **a** A horse with docked tail. **b** A horse nearly but not quite of pure breed. **2.** A person passing for a gentleman, but underbred. *Slang, Eng.* **3.** Any of various spirituous mixed drinks. *Chiefly U. S.*

cock'y (-ĭ), *a.*; COCK'I-ER; -I-EST. Pert; conceited. *Colloq.*

cock'y-ol'ly, *or* **cock'y-ol'y, bird** (kŏk'ĭ-ōl'ĭ). A pet name for any small bird.

co'co (kō'kō), *n.*, *or* (*in sense* 2) **coco palm.** Less correctly, **cocoa.** [Sp. & Pg. *coco.*] **1.** A tall pinnate-leaved palm (*Cocos nucifera*) of the tropics. **2.** The coconut, or fruit of the coco palm.

co'coa (kō'kō; *orig.* kō-kō'ȧ), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *cacao.*] **1.** = CACAO, 1. **2.** The pulverized seeds of the cacao or the beverage prepared from them.

co'coa-nut' (kō'kō-nŭt'), *n.* The coconut.

co'co-bo'lo (kō'kō-bō'lō), *n.* [Sp. *cocobolo,* prob. fr. a native name.] A beautiful dark-colored hard wood of uncertain origin. It is used in cabinetmaking, etc.

co'co-nut (kō'kō-nŭt'), *n.* Also **cocoanut.** The well-known fruit of the coco, or coco palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

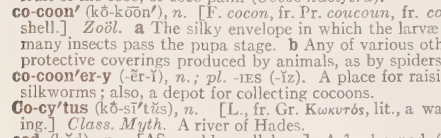
co-coon' (kō-kōōn'), *n.* [F. *cocon,* fr. Pr. *coucoun,* fr. *coco* shell.] *Zoöl.* **a** The silky envelope in which the larvæ of many insects pass the pupa stage. **b** Any of various other protective coverings produced by animals, as by spiders.

co-coon'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A place for raising silkworms; also, a depot for collecting cocoons.

Co-cy'tus (kō-sī'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κωκυτός, lit., a wailing.] *Class. Myth.* A river of Hades.

cod (kŏd), *n.* [AS. *codd* small bag.] A husk; pod (cf. PEASECOD). *Now Chiefly Dial.*

cod, *n.* An important soft-finned food fish (*Gadus callarias*) of the colder parts of the North Atlantic.



Cod. ($\frac{1}{18}$)

co'da (kō'dȧ), *n.* [It., tail.] *Music.* A few closing measures added beyond the the formal end of a composition, esp. of one in canon, rondo, or sonata form.

cod'dle (kŏd'l), *v. t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To parboil, or soften by boiling; stew, as fruit. **2.** To treat with excessive tenderness; pamper.

code (kōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *codex, caudex,* stem of a tree, board smeared with wax to write on; hence: a book; a writing.] **1.** Any systematic body of law, esp. one given statutory force; digest. **2.** Any system of principles or rules relating to one subject, or a formal statement of them. **3.** A system of signals for communication, as in telegraphy; also, a system of words or other symbols arbitrarily used to represent words or phrases for brevity or secrecy.

— *v. t.*; COD'ED (kōd'ĕd); COD'ING (kōd'ĭng). To put in, or into the form of, a code; as, to *code* a system of laws. *Colloq.*

co-dec'li-na'tion (kō-dĕk'lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* See CO-, 2 **b.**

co'de-fend'ant (kō'dē-fĕn'dȧnt), *n.* A joint defendant.

co-de'ine (kō-dē'ĭn; kō'dē-ēn), *n.* Also **co-de'ia** (kō-dē'yȧ), **co-de'in.** [Gr. κώδεια poppy head.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}O_3N$, associated in opium with morphine, and of similar but feebler action.

‖ **co-det'ta** (kō-dĕt'tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *coda* tail.] *Music.* A [short coda.]

co'dex (kō'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* CODICES (kŏd'ĭ-sēz; kō'dĭ-). [L.] **1.** A code. *Rare.* **2.** A manuscript book, as of Scripture.

cod'fish' (kŏd'fĭsh'), *n.* The cod.

codg'er (kŏj'ẽr), *n.* A singular or odd person; a fellow.

cod'i-ces (kŏd'ĭ-sēz; kō'dĭ-), *n.*, *pl.* of CODEX.

cod'i-cil (kŏd'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *codicillus,* dim. of *codex* code.] *Law.* An instrument made subsequently to a will and modifying it in some respect. — **cod'i-cil'la-ry** (-sĭl'ȧ-rĭ), *a.*

co'di-fi-ca'tion (kō'dĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; kŏd'ĭ-), *n.* The act, process, or result of codifying.

co'di-fy (kō'dĭ-fī; kŏd'ĭ-), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*code* + *-fy.*] To reduce to a code, as laws.

cod'ling (kŏd'lĭng), **cod'lin** (-lĭn), *n.* **1.** A small, immature apple; hence, an apple of inferior grade. **2.** A variety of apple elongated in shape, of several horticultural forms.

cod'ling (kŏd'lĭng), *n.* [Dim. of *cod* the fish.] **1.** A young cod. **2.** Any of certain gadoid fishes (genus *Phycis* and allied genera). They are among those called *hake.*

cod'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* [*cod* a bag + *piece.*] A flaplike appendage at the front of men's breeches as formerly made.

co'ed', *or* **co'-ed'** (kō'ĕd'), *n.* A female student in a coeducational institution. *Student Slang, U. S.*

co-ed'u-ca'tion (kō-ĕd'û-kā'shŭn), *n.* Joint education of both sexes at one institution. — **co-ed'u-ca'tion-al** (-ȧl), *a.*

co'ef-fi'cient (kō'ĕ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* Coöperating. — *n.* **1.** A joint agent. **2.** *Math.* Any symbol or group of symbols placed before another or others as a multiplier. **3.** *Physics.* A number, commonly used in computation as a factor, expressing the amount of some change or effect under certain conditions as to temperature, length, volume, etc.; as, the *coefficient* of expansion, friction, etc.

coe'horn (kō'hôrn), *n.* [From its inventor, Baron *Coehorn.*] *Mil.* A kind of small portable bronze mortar.

-cœle (-sēl). [Gr. κοῖλον a hollow, or κοιλία belly.] A suffix denoting *cavity, ventricle,* or *chamber of the body.*

cœ-len'ter-ate (sē-lĕn'tẽr-āt), *n.* [Gr. κοῖλος hollow + ἔντερον an intestine.] *Zoöl.* Any of a phylum (*Cœlenterata*) of invertebrate, usually radially symmetrical, animals, including the corals, sea anemones, jellyfishes, etc.

cœ-len'ter-on (-tẽr-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -TERA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** The internal cavity of cœlenterates, which performs not only the functions of a digestive tract, but also those of the cœlom of higher animals. **b** The archenteron.

cœ'li-ac, ce'li-ac (sē'lĭ-ăk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. κοιλιακός, fr. κοιλία belly, κοῖλος hollow.] Pert. to the cavity of the abdomen.

cœ'lom (sē'lŏm) } *n.* [Gr. κοίλωμα a hollow, κοῖλος hollow.]
cœ'lome (sē'lōm) } *Zoöl.* The body cavity or perivisceral cavity of most metazoans above the sponges and cœlenterates. The body cavity of vertebrates (in mammals having two chief parts, thorax and abdomen) is a true distinct cœlom.

co-emp'tion (kō-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coëmptio,* fr. *coëmere* to buy up.] **1.** Engrossing of commodities. **2.** *Roman Law.* A form of nominal purchase used as a form of marriage or to enable a woman to substitute a fiduciary tutelage for a legal one. [CŒNÆSTHESIS.]

cœ'næs-the'si-a (sē'nĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; sĕn'ĕs-), *n.* [NL.] =

cœ'næs-the'sis (sē'nĕs-thē'sĭs; sĕn'ĕs-), *n.* Also **ce'nes-the'sis.** [NL.; Gr. κοινός common + αἴσθησις sensation.] *Psychol.* The undifferentiated complex of organic sensation forming the essence of our sense of body and bodily condition; the general mass of sensation as distinguished from specific sensations; vital sense.

cœ-nen'chym (sē-nĕn'kĭm) } *n.* [NL. *coenenchyma;* Gr. κοι-
cœ-nen'chy-ma (-kĭ-mȧ) } νός common + παρεγχυμα.] *Zoöl.* The common tissue which unites the polyps or zooids of a compound actinozoan or coral. It may be soft or more or less calcified. — **cœ-nen'chy-mal** (-kĭ-măl), *a.*

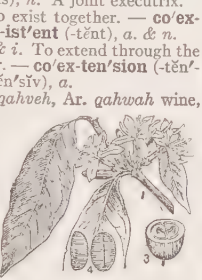
cœ'no-sarc (sē'nō-sărk; sĕn'ō-), *n.* [Gr. κοινός common + σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Zoöl.* The common soft tissue which unites the polyps of a compound hydroid or coral. — **cœ'no-sar'cal** (-sär'kăl), *a.* — **cœ'no-sar'cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

cœ-nu'rus (sē-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κοινός common + οὐρά tail.] The larva of a tapeworm (*Tænia cœnurus*) which forms bladderlike sacs in the brain of sheep, causing the fatal disease known as *water brain, vertigo, staggers,* or *gid.* The adult is parasitic in the dog and wolf.

co-e'qual (kō-ē'kwăl), *a.* Being on an equality, as in rank, age, or extent. — *n.* One coequal with another. — **co'e-qual'i-ty** (kō'ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

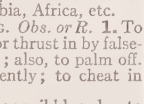
co-erce' (kō-ûrs'), *v. t.*; -ERCED' (-ûrst'); -ERC'ING (-ûr'sĭng). [L. *coercere; co-* + *arcere* to shut up, compress.] To restrain by force, esp. by law or authority; repress; also, to constrain or compel (to do something or to a certain action or state); as, he was *coerced* into obedience; he was *coerced* to vote for them. — *v. i.* To use coercion.

co-er'ci-ble (kō-ûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being coerced.
co-er'cion (-ûr'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or power of coercing; constraint. — **Syn.** See FORCE.
co-er'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Serving or intended to coerce. — **co-er'cive-ly,** *adv.* — **co-er'cive-ness,** *n.*
co'es-sen'tial (kō'ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Having one essence or being. — **co'es-sen'tial-ly,** *adv.* — **-sen'ti-al'i-ty,** *n.*
co'es-tab'lish-ment (-ĕs-tăb'lĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* Joint establishment.
co-e-ta'ne-ous (kō'ĕ-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *coaetaneus; co-* + *aetas* age.] Of the same age or duration; contemporary.
co'e-ter'nal (kō'ĕ-tûr'năl), *a.* Equally eternal. — **co'e-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.* — **co'e-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*
co-e'val (kō-ē'văl), *a.* [L. *coaevus; co-* + *aevum* age.] Of the same age; coetaneous. — *n.* A contemporary.
co'ex-ec'u-tor (kō'ĕg-zĕk'ū-tĕr), *n.* A joint executor.
co'ex-ec'u-trix (kō'ĕg-zĕk'ū-trĭks), *n.* A joint executrix.
co'ex-ist' (kō'ĕg-zĭst'), *v. i.* To exist together. — **co'ex-ist'ence** (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* — **co'ex-ist'ent** (-tĕnt), *a. & n.*
co'ex-tend' (kō'ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To extend through the same space or time with another. — **co'ex-ten'sion** (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* — **co'ex-ten'sive** (-tĕn'sĭv), *a.*
cof'fee (kŏf'ĭ; 62), *n.* [Turk. *qahveh,* Ar. *qahwah* wine, coffee.] **1.** A drink made by infusion or decoction from the roasted and ground or pounded seeds of a certain shrub or small tree (genus *Coffea,* chiefly *C. arabica*) of the madder family. **2.** The seeds obtained from the berry of this shrub; also, the shrub.



Coffee. 1 Flowering Branch with Leaves (1/2); 3 Fruit in section (1/2); 4 Seeds (1/2).

cof'fee-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house of entertainment where coffee and other refreshments are supplied.
coffee nut. The fruit of the Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*); also, the tree itself.
cof'fee-pot' (kŏf'ĭ-pŏt'), *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is prepared, or from which it is served.
cof'fee-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A public room where coffee and other refreshments are served.
coffee tree. **a** The tree that yields coffee. **b** The Kentucky coffee tree. **c** The cascara buckthorn.
cof'fer (-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *cofre,* fr. L. *cophinus,* fr. Gr. *κόφινος.*] **1.** A casket, chest, or trunk, esp. one for valuables. **2.** Fig., treasure or funds; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Something like, or suggestive of, a coffer (sense 1), as the chamber of a canal lock or a cofferdam. — *v. t.* **1.** To put into a coffer. **2.** To form with or in, or to furnish with, a coffer or coffers.
cof'fer-dam' (-dăm'), *n.* **1.** A water-tight inclosure from which the water is pumped to expose the bottom (of a river, etc.). **2.** A water-tight structure fixed on the side of a ship, for making repairs below the water line.
cof'fin (kŏf'ĭn; 62), *n.* [OF. *cofin* basket, receptacle, L. *cophinus.* See COFFER, *n.*] **1.** A chest or case for a corpse. **2.** *Far.* The hollow crust or hoof of a horse's foot, in which is the coffin bone. — *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a coffin.
coffin bone. The foot bone of the horse and allied animals inclosed within the hoof, corresponding to the third phalanx of the middle finger, or toe, of most mammals.
cof'fle (kŏf'l), *n.* [Ar. *qāfilah* caravan.] A train of men or beasts; esp., a slave caravan, as in Arabia, Africa, etc.
cog (kŏg), *v. t.;* COGGED (kŏgd); COG'GING. *Obs. or R.* **1.** To cajole; wheedle; cozen. **2.** To obtrude or thrust in by falsehood or deception; as, to *cog* in a word; also, to palm off. **to cog a die,** to direct its fall fraudulently; to cheat in throwing dice.
— *v. i.* **1.** To deceive; cheat. **2.** To jest or quibble; also, to wheedle; cajole. *Obs.* — *n.* A trick; deception. *Archaic.*
cog, *n. Mach.* A tooth, cam, or the like, for transmitting motion; esp., a gear-wheeled tooth.
cog, *n. Carp.* A kind of tenon or projection on a beam received into a notch or mortise in another beam. — *v. t. & i. Carp.* To connect, as timbers or joists, by means of a tenon or cog; to cock.



Cog (*Carp.*).

cog, *n.* [ME. *cogge.*] **1.** A kind of early ship, broad, with bluff prow and stern. **2.** A cockboat.
co'gen-cy (kō'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being cogent; [conclusiveness.]
co'gent (kō'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *cogens,* p. pr. of *cogere* to drive together, force; *co-* + *agere* to drive.] Compelling or constraining; esp., appealing forcibly to the mind or reason; convincing. — **Syn.** Telling, effective, persuasive; powerful, potent, strong. — **co'gent-ly,** *adv.*
cog'ger (kŏg'ĕr), *n.* One who cogs dice; a sharper.
cog'i-ta-ble (kŏj'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Thinkable.
cog'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t. & i.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *cogitatus,* p. p. of *cogitare* to reflect on; *co-* + *agitare* to drive, agitate, meditate on.] To think; ponder over; plan.
cog'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of cogitating.
cog'i-ta-tive (kŏj'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Having the faculty of thinking or the power to think; also, given to cogitation. — **cog'i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **cog'i-ta-tive-ness,** *n.*
cog'i-ta'tor (kŏj'ĭ-tā'tĕr), *n.* One who cogitates.
co'gnac (kō'nyăk), *n.* [F.] A superior French brandy made from wine produced at or near the town of Cognac.
cog'nate (kŏg'nāt), *a.* [L. *cognatus; co-* + *gnatus, natus,* p. p. of *nasci,* anciently *gnasci,* to be born.] **1.** Allied by blood, esp. on the mother's side. **2.** Proceeding from the same stock or root; allied, as languages. **3.** Of the same or similar nature. — *n.* One cognate with another.
cog-na'tion (kŏg-nā'shŭn), *n.* Cognate relationship.
cog-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cognitio,* fr. *cognoscere, cognitum,* to become acquainted with, know; *co-* + *noscere, gnoscere,* to get a knowledge of.] **1.** Act or fact of knowing; also, knowledge. **2.** That which is known.
cog'ni-tive (kŏg'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to cognition; possessing or characterized by cognition.
cog'ni-za-ble (kŏg'nĭ-zə-b'l; kŏn'ĭ-), *a.* **1.** Capable of being known. **2.** Subject to judicial cognizance.
cog'ni-zance (kŏg'nĭ-zăns; kŏn'ĭ-zăns; *the 2d pron. is still common in legal use*), *n.* [OF. *conoissance,* fr. LL., fr. L. *cognoscere* to know.] **1.** Apprehension by the understanding; conscious recognition or identification; hence: heed; notice; — used esp. in *to have cognizance of.* **2.** The range of what may be known by observation. **3.** *Law.* **a** Jurisdiction, or the power given by law to hear and decide controversies. **b** The judicial hearing of a matter. **c** An acknowledgment of a fine of lands and tenements or confession of a thing done or fact alleged. *Eng.* **4.** A distinguishing mark, emblem, or badge, as a heraldic bearing, crest, etc.
cog'ni-zant (-zănt), *a.* Having cognizance (of); aware. — **Syn.** See SENSIBLE.
cog'nize (kŏg'nīz), *v. t.* To know; perceive; recognize.
cog'ni-zee' (kŏg'nĭ-zē'; kŏn'ĭ-zē'), *n. Law.* One to whom a fine of land is acknowledged. See FINE, *n,* 3.
cog'ni-zor' (kŏg'nĭ-zôr'; kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* [AF. *conissour,* prop., a knower.] *Law.* The party (defendant) who acknowledges the right of the cognizee in a fine.
cog-no'men (kŏg-nō'mĕn), *n.; pl.* E. -MENS (-mĕnz), L. -NOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nă). [L.; *co-* + (*g*)*nomen* name.] **1.** Among the ancient Romans, the last of the three names of a person. Originally this was merely a third personal name, but later denoted his house or family. **2.** A surname. — **cog-nom'i-nal** (-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.*
cog-nosce' (kŏg-nŏs'), *v. t.* [L. *cognoscere.* See COGNITION.] To take judicial cognizance of; inquire into, or determine, judicially, esp. with respect to insanity. *Scots Law.*
cog-nos'ci-ble (kŏg-nŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Cognizable. — *n.* A cognizable thing. — **cog-nos'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
‖ **cog-no'vit** (kŏg-nō'vĭt), *n.* [L., he has acknowledged.] *Law.* A common-law pleading for authorizing entry of judgment and issue of execution.
co-gon' (kō-gŏn'), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. a native name.] A tall, coarse grass (*Imperata arundinacea*) of the Philippine Islands and adjacent countries, used for thatching.
cog'wheel' (kŏg'hwēl'), *n.* A wheel with cogs, or teeth.
co-hab'it (kō-hăb'ĭt), *v. i.* [L. *cohabitare; co-* + *habitare* to dwell.] **1.** To inhabit or live in company, or in the same place. **2.** To live together as husband and wife. — **co-hab'it-ant** (-ănt), *n.* — **co-hab'i-ta'tion** (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.*
co-heir' (kō-ār'), *n.* A joint heir. — **co-heir'ess,** *n. fem.*
co-here' (kō-hēr'), *v. i.;* -HERED' (-hērd'); -HER'ING (-hēr'ĭng). [L. *cohaerere, cohaesum; co-* + *haerere* to adhere.] **1.** To stick together; cleave; be united. **2.** To be united or connected by some common principle or relationship, as by subordination to one purpose or idea; to follow naturally and logically, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in reasoning; to be logically consistent. — **Syn.** See ADHERE.
co-her'ence (-hēr'ĕns) } **co-her'en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ) } *n.* **1.** A sticking together; cohesion. **2.** Connection or congruity due to a common principle or relationship; consistency.
Syn. Coherence, cohesion. Usage tends to restrict **cohesion** to the physical, **coherence** to the figurative, sense; as, the *cohesion* of clay; the *coherence* of an argument.
co-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Sticking together; cleaving. **2.** Composed of mutually dependent or related parts; consistent. **3.** Logically consistent. — **co-her'ent-ly,** *adv.*
co-her'er (-ĕr), *n. Elec.* Any device in which an imperfectly conducting contact between conductors loosely resting against each other is materially improved in conductivity by the influence of Hertzian waves.
co-he'sion (kō-hē'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of cohering. **2.** *Physics.* That form of attraction by which the particles of a body are united throughout the mass, whether like or unlike. Cf. ADHESION. — **Syn.** See COHERENCE.
co-he'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Causing to cohere. **2.** Cohering or sticking together, as in a mass; tending to cohere. — **co-he'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **co-he'sive-ness,** *n.*

co'ho-bate (kō'hō-bāt), *v. t.*; -BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); -BAT'ING (-bāt'ĭng). [LL. *cohobare.*] *Chem.* To repeat the distillation of, pouring back the distilled liquor.

co'hort (-hôrt), *n.* [L. *cohors*, prop., an inclosure.] **1.** In the Roman army, one of the ten divisions of a legion. **2.** Any band or body of warriors; fig., a company; band.

co'hosh (kō'hŏsh; kō-hŏsh'), *n.* Any of several related American medicinal plants, as the **black cohosh** (*Cimicifuga racemosa*), and **blue cohosh** (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), furnishing drugs used in nerve diseases, etc.

co-hune' (kō-hōōn'), *n., or* **cohune palm.** A Central and South American pinnate-leaved palm (*Attalea cohune*). Its very large and hard nuts are made into fancy articles, and also yield an oil used as a substitute for coconut oil.

coif (koif), *n.* [OF. *coife*, fr. LL., fr. OHG. *kuppa, kuppha*, miter.] **1.** A cap; specif.: **a** A close-fitting cap, like a small hood. **b** A defensive skullcap, usually of iron or steel, formerly worn by soldiers, as under the hood of mail. **2.** The order or rank of a sergeant at law, who formerly wore a white coif. — *v. t.* To cover or dress with or as with a coif.

‖ **coif'feur'** (kwà'fûr'), *n.* [F.] A hairdresser.

coif'fure' (kwà'fûr'; koif'ūr), *n.* [F.] A headdress, or manner of dressing the hair.

coign, coigne (koin), *n.* A var. spelling of COIN, QUOIN, a projecting corner, wedge, etc.; — chiefly used in: **coign of vantage**, a position advantageous for action or observation.

coil (koil), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *coillir*, fr. L. *colligere; col-* = *con-* + *legere* to gather.] To wind cylindrically or spirally. — *n.* **1.** A series of rings, or a spiral, of cable, rope, or the like, when coiled; also, a single ring of such a series. **2.** A series of connected pipes in rows, layers, or windings.

coil, *n.* A noise, tumult, bustle. *Archaic.*

coin (koin), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cuneus* wedge.] **1.** A corner, corner stone, or wedge. See QUOIN. **2.** A piece of metal marked and issued by government authority to be used as money; also, such pieces collectively.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make (coins) by stamping; convert (metal) into coins; mint. **2.** To make; fabricate; invent, as a word. — *v. i.* To make coins; mint. — **coin'a-ble,** *a.*

coin'age (-āj), *n.* A coining, or that which is coined.

co'in-cide' (kō'ĭn-sīd'), *v. i.*; -CID'ED (-sīd'ĕd); -CID'ING. [LL. *coincidere; co-* + L. *incidere* to fall on; *in* + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** To occupy the same place in space or the same period in time. **2.** To correspond exactly; agree; concur. — **Syn.** See AGREE.

co-in'ci-dence (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Condition or fact of coinciding. **2.** An instance of coinciding.

co-in'ci-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Having coincidence; concurrent; consonant. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPORARY. — **-dent-ly,** *adv.*

co-in'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* Characterized by coincidence; of the nature of a coincidence. — **-den'tal-ly,** *adv.*

co-in'di-ca'tion (-dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* One of several signs indicating the same fact; as, a *coindication* of disease.

coin'er (koin'ẽr), *n.* One who coins, as a counterfeiter.

co'in-here' (kō'ĭn-hēr'), *v. i.* To inhere or exist together, as in one substance.

co'in-her'ence (-hēr'ĕns), *n.* The concurrent existence of two or more qualities, attributes, or activities, in one subject or substance. — **co'in-her'ent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

co'in-her'it-ance (-hĕr'ĭ-tăns), *n.* Joint inheritance.

co-in'stan-ta'ne-ous (kō-ĭn'stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Simultaneous.

co'in-sur'ance (kō'ĭn-shōōr'ăns), *n.* Insurance jointly with another or others; specif., fire insurance in which the insurer is treated as insuring himself to the extent of that part of the risk not covered by his policy.

co'in-sure' (-shōōr'), *v. t. & i.* To insure jointly with another or others; insure upon the basis of coinsurance.

coir (koir), *n.* [Tamil *kayiru.*] Prepared fiber from the husk of the coconut, used in making cordage, matting, etc.

cois'trel (kois'trĕl) } *n. Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** A lad or
cois'tril (kois'trĭl) } groom in charge of a knight's horses. **2.** A mean, paltry fellow; varlet.

co-i'tion (kō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *coitio.*] Sexual intercourse.

coke (kōk), *n.* Bituminous coal deprived of its volatile constituents by heating in a retort or oven. — *v. t. & i.*; COKED (kōkt); COK'ING. To change into coke.

cokes (kōks), *n.* A simpleton; a gull. *Obs.*

‖ **col** (kŏl; kōl), *n.* [F., neck, fr. L. *collum* neck.] A pass between adjacent peaks in a mountain chain; any such depression; — orig. used of the western Alps.

col- (kŏl-). An assimilated form of COM- (which see).

co'la (kō'lȧ). Var. of KOLA.

‖ **co'la,** *n., L. pl.* of COLON. See 2d COLON & 3d COLON, 2.

co-la'bor-er (kō-lā'bẽr-ẽr), *n.* A fellow, or joint, laborer.

col'an-der (kŭl'ăn-dẽr), *n.* A vessel having the lower part perforated for a sieve or a strainer.

co-lat'i-tude (kō-lăt'ĭ-tūd). See co-, 2 **b.**

col-can'non (kŏl-kăn'ŭn; kŏl'kăn-ŭn), *n.* [See COLE. The *-cannon* part is of uncertain origin.] An Irish dish of potatoes, cabbage, etc., boiled and mashed together.

col'chi-cum (kŏl'kĭ-kŭm; *commonly* kŏl'chĭ-), *n.* [L., a plant with a poisonous root.] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Colchicum*) of melanthaceous bulbous Old World herbs. **2.** A drug, used esp. in rheumatism and gout, prepared from the seeds or corm of a species (*C. autumnale*) of this genus.

col'co-thar (kŏl'kō-thär), *n.* [NL. *colcothar vitrioli*, fr. Ar. *qolqoṭār*, perh. fr. Gr. χάλκανθον.] *Chem.* A reddish brown oxide of iron left as a residue when copperas is highly heated. It is used to polish glass and also as a pigment.

cold (kōld), *a.* [AS. *cald, ceald.*] **1.** Decidedly below the normal temperature, usually taking the sensations of the human body as a standard; specif.: **a** Gelid; frigid. **b** Not heated; as, a *cold* bath. **c** *Medieval Physiol.* Of a nature characterized by cold; as, a *cold* constitution. See COMPLEXION. **d** Destitute of bodily heat; as, the *cold* hand of the dead (cf. COLD-BLOODED). **2.** Markedly deficient in the emotions (ardor, zeal, hearty sympathy, etc.) or passions; indifferent or apathetic; unresponsive; unimpassioned; cold-blooded. **3.** Chilling; discouraging; as, *cold* comfort. **4.** Experiencing the sensation produced by cold; as, to be *cold.* **5.** Deficient in power to warm or kindle fancy, emotion, etc.; spiritless; dull. **6.** *Sports.* **a** Faint; — said of a scent. **b** Distant from anything concealed; — said of one seeking it. **7.** *Fine Arts.* Suggestive of cold. See COOL. — *n.* **1.** The relative absence of heat or warmth; in physics, a temperature below the freezing point of water; as, fifteen degrees of *cold* (17° F., — 15° C., etc.). **2.** Chilliness, or a similar sensation due to fear or depression. **3.** *Med.* A disordered state, generally infectious, and often following exposure; catarrh. **4.** Cold weather; frost.

cold'-blood'ed, *a.* **1.** Having cold blood; — said of animals (esp. of vertebrates of the classes below birds) whose body temperature varies with that of the surrounding medium. **2.** Sensitive to cold; — said of persons. **3.** Lacking in feeling. **4.** Not thoroughbred.

cold chisel. A chisel of peculiar strength and hardness, for cutting cold metal.

cold'-heart'ed, *a.* Wanting human sympathy; unfeeling.

cold'ly, *adv.* In a cold manner; without ardor or feeling.

cold'ness, *n.* State or quality of being cold.

cold'-short', *a. Metal.* Brittle when cold (that is, below a red heat). — **cold'-short'ness,** *n.*

cold sore. A vesicular eruption appearing about the mouth as the result of a cold, or in the course of any febrile disease.

cole (kōl), *n.* [AS. *cāl* or Icel. *kāl*, fr. L. *caulis* stem, cabbage stalk, cabbage.] Any of various species of the genus (*Brassica*) including the cabbage; esp., the rape (*B. napus*).

cole'man-ite (kōl'măn-īt), *n.* [After W. T. *Coleman* of San Francisco.] *Min.* A hydrous borate of calcium occurring massive and in colorless or white monoclinic crystals.

col'e-op'ter (kŏl'ē-ŏp'tẽr; kō'lē-), *n.* [From Gr. κολεός sheath + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* A coleopterous insect; a beetle. — **col'e-op'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

col'e-op'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Belonging to an order (*Coleoptera*) of insects, comprising the beetles and weevils, having the anterior pair of wings (elytra) hard and horny and serving as coverings for the posterior membranous pair.

col'e-o-rhi'za (-ō-rī'zȧ), *n.; pl.* -ZÆ (-zē). [NL.; Gr. κολεός sheath + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* The sheath of the radicle in some plants, through which the roots burst in germination.

cole'slaw' (kōl'slô'), *n.* [D. *kool slaa* cabbage salad.] A salad made of sliced or chopped cabbage.

co'le-us (kō'lē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολεός a sheath; — referring to the manner in which the stamens are united.] Any of a genus (*Coleus*) of menthaceous plants, esp. of species (as *C. blumei*) from which garden varieties with variegated leaves are derived.

cole'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [*cole* + *wort.*] **1.** = COLE. **2.** A variety of cabbage not forming a compact leafy head.

col'i-bri (kŏl'ĭ-brĭ; kō'lē'brē'), *n.* [F., or Sp. *colibrí*, fr. Caribbean name.] Any humming bird.

col'ic (kŏl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the colon or colic.

col'ic, *n.* [F. *colique*, fr. L. *colicus* colicky, deriv. of, Gr. κόλον the colon.] A paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, due to spasm, obstruction, or distention. — **col'ick-y** (-ĭk-ĭ), *a.*

col'ic-root' (kŏl'ĭk-rōōt'), *n.* **1.** Either of two bitter American liliaceous herbs (*Aletris farinosa* and *A. aurea*), with a tuft of basal leaves and a long spike of yellow or white flowers. **2.** Any of several other plants reputed to cure colic, as the blazing star (*Lacinaria squarrosa*).

col'ic-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* In the United States: **a** Dutchman's-breeches. **b** Squirrel corn. **c** A small yellow-flowered weed (*Capnoides flavulum*) of the poppy family.

col'in (kŏl'ĭn), *n.* The American quail or bobwhite (which see); also, a bird of related species.

-co-line (-kō-līn; -līn). See -COLOUS.

Col'i-se'um (kŏl'ĭ-sē'ŭm). Var. of COLOSSEUM.

co-li'tis (kō-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόλον the colon + *-itis.*] *Med.* An inflammation of the large intestine, esp. of its mucous membrane.

col-lab'o-rate (kō-lăb'ō-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *collaborare; col-* + *laborare* to labor.] To labor together; work or act jointly.

col-lab'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of collaborating.
col-lab'o-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* One who collaborates.
col-lapse' (kŏ-lăps'), *v. i.*; -LAPSED' (-lăpst'); -LAPS'ING. [L. *collapsus*, p. p. of *collabi* to collapse; *col-* + *labi* to fall.] **1.** To fall or shrink together abruptly, as the sides of a vessel; cave in; hence, to fall into, or to be reduced to, a more compact form, as for transportation; as, boats made to *collapse*. **2.** To break down or fail abruptly and utterly. — *n.* An act or instance of collapsing.
col-laps'i-ble (-lăp'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of collapsing.
col'lar (kŏl'ăr), *n.* [OF. *colier*, fr. *col* neck, L. *collum*.] **1.** A band, chain, or the like, worn or placed round the neck for dress, ornament, restraint, etc. **2.** An encircling and confining strap or band, or something likened to one; specif., *Mech.*, a ring or round flange used for various purposes, as for restraining motion within given limits. **3.** *Zoöl.* Any of various structures or markings likened to a collar, as a band of specially colored feathers about a bird's neck.
—‖ *v. t.* **1.** To put a collar on. **2.** To seize by the collar. **3.** To lay hold of; get control of. *Colloq.*
collar bone. The clavicle.
col'lards (kŏl'ĕrdz), *n. pl.* [Corrupted fr. *colewort*.] A variety of kale, used as a green vegetable. *Southern U. S.*
col'lar-et' (kŏl'ăr-ĕt'; kŏl'ăr-ĕt), **col'lar-ette'** (kŏl'ăr-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *collerette*. See COLLAR.] A small collar; specif., a woman's collar or cape of lace, fur, or other material.
col-late' (kŏ-lāt'), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [See COLLATION.] **1.** To compare critically, as texts. **2.** To examine (a set of sheets or a book) in order to verify the order and number of signatures and pages. **3.** *Eccl.* To admit and institute (a cleric) to a benefice; — with *to*.
col-lat'er-al (-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [LL. *collateralis*; *col-* + L. *lateralis* lateral.] **1.** Accompanying as a secondary fact, or acting as a secondary agency; subordinate. **2.** Designating, or pertaining to, an obligation or security attached to another to secure its performance; hence, secured by additional obligation or security; as, a *collateral* loan. **3.** Accompanying one another as coördinates, or accompanying another as coördinate with it; — sometimes with *to*. Hence: parallel in space; side by side; as, *collateral* fibers; concomitant in time; as, *collateral* events; coördinate in rank or function; as, *collateral* proofs; corresponding in purport or reference; as, *collateral* histories. **4.** Belonging to the same ancestral stock, but not in a direct line of descent; as, brothers, cousins, etc., are *collateral* relatives; — disting. from *lineal*. — *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is collateral. **2.** Collateral security. — **col-lat'er-al-ly,** *adv.*
col-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [From OF., deriv. of L. *collatus* (as p. p. of *conferre*); *col-* + *latum* (as supine of *ferre* to bear).] **1.** A reading from, or conference upon, some edifying book, at a gathering of the members of a monastery at close of day. **2.** *Eccl.* The refreshment taken at this gathering, which was permitted to the monks, if wearied during fasts; also, now, a slight meal allowed in the morning on fast days. **3.** Hence, any light meal or repast. **4.** A conference or consultation, esp. one held informally; also, an informal treatise, address, sermon, or the like. **5.** *Eccl.* Institution of a cleric to a benefice. **6.** Act of bringing together, as manuscripts, books, etc., for comparison, verification, etc.; act of collating. **7.** *Civil Law.* An act corresponding to the *hotchpot* of the common law.
col-la'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *collativus* brought together.] **1.** Having the quality or power of conferring; — often with *of*. **2.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* Passing, held, or conferred by collation; — said of livings of which the bishop is patron in right of his see, and distinguished from *presentative*.
col-la'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who collates.
col'league (kŏl'ēg), *n.* [F. *collègue*, fr. L. *collega*; *col-* + root of *legare* to send or choose as deputy.] An associate in a profession or a civil or ecclesiastical office or employment; — not used of partners in business. — **Syn.** Helper, assistant, companion, confederate. — **col'league-ship,** *n.*
col-league' (kŏ-lēg'), *v. i.*; -LEAGUED' (-lēgd'); -LEA'GUING (-lē'gĭng). To enter into an alliance; combine.
col'lect (kŏl'ĕkt), *n.* [From LL., fr. L. *collecta* a collection in money, assemblage, fr. *colligere* to collect.] Any of certain short ritual prayers used in the Western churches.
col-lect' (kŏ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *collectus*, p. p. of *colligere* to bind together; *col-* + *legere* to gather.] **1.** To gather into one body or place; assemble. **2.** To demand and obtain payment of. **3.** To gather (specimens or examples), as for study or ornament. **4.** To infer; gather. *Now Rare.* **5.** To regain command of (one's self, one's powers); rally. — **Syn.** See GATHER. — *v. i.* To assemble; accumulate.
col'lec-ta'ne-a (kŏl'ĕk-tā'nē-ă), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. from L. *collectaneus* collected.] Passages collected from various authors; a miscellany, an anthology, or the like; — sometimes used as a collective *sing.*
col-lect'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Gathered together. **2.** Self-possessed. — **Syn.** See COOL. — **col-lect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-ed-ness,** *n.*
col-lect'i-ble (-lĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being collected.
col-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of collecting or gathering. **2.** That which is collected; accumulation. **3.** Act of collecting one's self; state of being collected. — **Syn.** Assembly, assemblage, group; mass, heap, aggregate.
col-lec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Formed by gathering or collecting. **2.** Characteristic of, or relating to, a group of individuals. **3.** Having plurality of origin or authority. **4.** *Gram. & Logic.* Treating a number of objects as a group, whole, or aggregate; thus, a **collective noun** names a collection or aggregate of individuals by a singular form, as *assembly, army, jury*, etc., and takes a singular verb when the aggregate is thought of as a whole (**collective singular**), but often takes a plural verb when the component individuals are in mind (**collective plural**).
collective fruit, *Bot.*, a fruit arising by coalescence of the ripening ovaries of a mass of distinct flowers, as the mulberry, pineapple, etc.; — called also *multiple fruit*. [body.]
— *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A collective noun or name. **2.** A collective
col-lec'tive-ly, *adv.* In a collective manner.
col-lec'tiv-ist (-tĭv-ĭst), *n.* A member or adherent of a school of economists which accepts the theories of the socialists (see SOCIALISM, 1), but withholds approval from revolutionary sentiments or measures. — **col-lec'tiv-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
col'lec-tiv'i-ty (kŏl'ĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being collective. **2.** The collective sum, aggregate, or mass of anything; specif., the people as a body; the state.
col-lec'tor (kŏ-lĕk'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, collects. **2.** An official deputed to collect; as, a tax *collector*.
col-lec'to-rate (-tō-rāt), *n.* The jurisdiction, residence, office, or staff of a collector.
col-lec'tor-ship, *n.* = COLLECTORATE.
col-leen' (kŏ-lēn'; kŏl'ēn), *n.* [Ir. *cailin*.] Girl; maiden.
colleen bawn (bŏn) [cf. Ir. *ban* fair], a blonde girl. *Irish.*
col'lege (kŏl'ĕj), *n.* [F. *collège*, fr. L. *collegium*, fr. *collega*. See colleague.] **1.** A body of persons engaged in common pursuits, or having common interests, and sometimes, by charter, peculiar rights and privileges. **2.** A company; assemblage. **3.** A society of scholars or friends of learning incorporated for study or instruction, esp. in the higher branches of knowledge; also, a building or buildings used by them. **4.** An institution for special instruction, usually of a professional kind; as, a *college* of music. **5.** A course of study, as, in Continental (and formerly Scottish) universities, a series of lectures. **6.** A prison. *Slang, Eng.*
college ice. A portion of plain ice cream served with crushed fruits, sirups, nuts, etc.; a sundae.
col'leg-er (kŏl'ĕj-ĕr), *n.* A member of a college; specif., at Eton, one of the boys on the foundation.
col-le'gi-al (kŏ-lē'jĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a college or a body of colleagues; collegiate.
col-le'gi-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A theory of church polity which defines the church as a society of voluntary members (*collegium*) independent of the state (to which it voluntarily subjects itself), self-governing, and with the highest authority vested in the whole body of members; — contrasting with *episcopalism* and *territorialism*.
col-le'gi-an (-ăn), *n.* **1.** A member of a college; a college student or graduate; also, one on a college foundation. **2.** An inmate of a prison, esp. a debtor's prison. *Slang, Eng.*
col-le'gi-ate (-āt), *a.* Of, pert. to, constituted as, or of the nature of, a college, or a body of colleagues. — **-ate-ly,** *adv.*
collegiate church. **a** A church which, though not a cathedral, or bishop's church, has a *college*, or chapter of canons (and, in the Church of England, a dean), as Westminster Abbey. **b** In Scotland, a church having two or more joint incumbents or pastors. **c** In the U. S., a church or an association of churches possessing common revenues administered under the joint pastorate of several ministers.
col-len'chy-ma (kŏ-lĕŋ'kĭ-mă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κόλλα* glue + *parenchyma*.] *Bot.* A tissue of cells which are thickened at the angles and frequently elongated.
col'let (kŏl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F., dim. fr. L. *collum* neck.] **1.** A metal band, collar, or ring; in a watch, a small collar pierced to receive the inner end of the hairspring. **2.** *Jewelry.* A circle or flange in which a precious stone is set.
— *v. t.* To furnish or surround with a collet, or collar.
col-lide' (kŏ-līd'), *v. i. & t.*; -LID'ED (-līd'ĕd); -LID'ING. [L. *collidere, -lisum*; *col-* + *laedere* to strike.] To come into collision; clash.
col'lie (kŏl'ĭ), *n.* The Scotch shepherd dog.
col'lied (-ĭd), *pret. & p. a.* of COLLY, *v. t.*
col'lier (-yĕr), *n.* **1.** A worker or dealer in coal; esp., a coal miner. **2.** A vessel for carrying coal.
col'lier-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IERIES (-ĭz). Place where coal is dug; a coal mine with its buildings, etc.

Rough-haired Collie. 1/24

col'li-gate (kŏl'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *colligatus*, p. p. of *colligare*; *col-* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To tie or bind together. **2.** To bring together (isolated facts) under one conception or hypothesis.

col'li-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of colligating.

col'li-mate (-ĭ-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); -MAT'ING. [Prob. deriv. of L. *collineare* to direct in a straight line; *col-* + *linea* line.] *Physics & Astron.* To render parallel, as rays of light; adjust the line of sight of (a level, etc.). — **col'li-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.*

col'li-ma'tor (kŏl'ĭ-mā'tẽr), *n. Optics.* **a** A device as a tube with a convex lens for producing a beam of parallel rays for use in a spectroscope, in collimating certain instruments, esp. transits, or the like. **b** A tube having at one end a convex lens, and at its principal focus a slit, — used for producing a beam of parallel rays, as in the spectroscope; also, a lens so used.

col-lin'e-ar (kŏ-lĭn'ē-ẽr), *a.* [See COL-; LINEAR.] Lying in the same straight line. — **col-lin'e-ar-ly,** *adv.*

col-lin'si-a (kŏ-lĭn'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Zaccheus *Collins*, American botanist.] Any of a genus (*Collinsia*) of annual herbs of the figwort family, bearing irregular, whorled flowers of shades of blue, lilac, and white.

col-li'sion (kŏ-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *collisio*, fr. *collidere*. See COLLIDE.] Act or instance of colliding; clash. — **Syn.** Conflict, clashing, encounter, opposition.

col'lo-cate (kŏl'ō-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *collocatus*, p. p. of *collocare*. See COUCH.] To set or place, esp. side by side.

col'lo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of placing, or state of being placed, with something else; arrangement.

col-lo'di-on (kŏ-lō'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* [From Gr. *κόλλα* glue + *εἶδος* form.] *Chem.* A viscous solution of guncotton or pyroxylin in alcohol and ether, used to form films by evaporation, as for photographic use, on a wound, etc.

col-logue' (kŏ-lōg'), *v. i.*; -LOGUED' (-lōgd'); -LO'GUING (-lō'gĭng). To talk or confer secretly; intrigue. *Colloq.*

col'loid (kŏl'oid), *a.* [Gr. *κόλλα* glue + *-oid.*] Resembling glue or jelly; gelatinous. — *n.* A gelatinous or other substance permeable by crystalloid solutions, and not at all or but very slightly diffusible through animal or vegetable membranes. — **col-loi'dal** (kŏ-loi'dăl), *a.*

col'lop (kŏl'ŭp), *n.* [ME. *colloppe, coloppe, colhoppe.*] **1.** A small slice of meat, esp. of bacon, cooked or intended for cooking. **2.** A small portion or slice of anything.

col-lo'qui-al (kŏ-lō'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, conversation, esp. familiar conversation; hence, informal. — **col-lo'qui-al-ly,** *adv.*

col-lo'qui-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A colloquial quality or style; also, a colloquial expression.

col'lo-quy (kŏl'ō-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *colloquium*, fr. *colloqui* to converse; *col-* + *loqui* to speak.] Mutual discourse; conversation; esp., a somewhat formal conference or debate. — **col'lo-quist** (-kwĭst), *n.*

col'lo-type (kŏl'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *κόλλα* glue + *-type.*] A photomechanical print made directly from a hardened film of gelatin or other colloid; also, the process of making such prints. The albertype, phototype, and heliotype are forms of collotype. — **col'lo-typ'y** (-tīp'ĭ), *n.*

col-lude' (kŏ-lūd'), *v. i.*; -LUD'ED (-lūd'ĕd); -LUD'ING. [L. *colludere, -lusum*; *col-* + *ludere* to play.] To have secretly a joint part in an action, esp. a fraudulent or deceitful one; conspire; connive. — **col-lud'er** (-lūd'ẽr), *n.*

col-lu'sion (-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of colluding; deceit; fraud. **Syn. Collusion, connivance.** **Collusion** implies a playing into another's hands for fraud or deceit. **Connivance,** without involving active participation, implies a winking at wrongdoing, or guilty assent to it.

col-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, collusion. — **col-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **col-lu'sive-ness,** *n.*

col'ly (kŏl'ĭ), *v. t.*; -LIED (-ĭd); -LY-ING. [See COAL.] To render black or dark, as if with soot. *Archaic.*

col-lyr'i-um (kŏ-lĭr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LYRIA (-ă), E. -IUMS (-ŭmz). [L., fr. Gr. *κολλύριον* poultice, eye salve.] A medicated, or (loosely) any, application for the eyes; usually, an eyewater.

col'o-cynth (kŏl'ō-sĭnth), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *κολοκυνθίς.*] A Mediterranean and African cucurbitaceous plant (*Citrullus colocynthis*); also, its fruit. The pulp is very bitter, and a strong purgative.

co-logne' (kō-lōn'), *n.* A perfumed toilet liquid, composed of alcohol and aromatic oils; — after Cologne in Germany. Called also **Cologne water** and **eau de Cologne.**

Co-lom'bi-an (kō-lŏm'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Colombia, in South America. — *n.* A native or citizen of Colombia.

co-lon' (kō-lōn'), *n.*; *pl.* E. COLONS (-lōnz'), Sp. COLONES (kō-lō'nās). [Amer. Sp.] Monetary unit of Costa Rica, equal to 46.5 cents; also, a gold coin of Chile, worth $7.30.

co'lon (kō'lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LONS (-lŏnz), L. -LA (-lă). [L., fr. Gr. *κόλον.*] *Anat.* That part of the large intestine extending from the cæcum to the rectum.

co'lon, *n.* [L. *colon* a portion of a poem, Gr. *κῶλον* limb, member, clause of a sentence.] **1.** [*pl.* COLONS.] *Punctuation.* The character [:] used to separate parts of a sentence that are complete in themselves and nearly independent. **2.** [*pl.* COLA.] *Pros.* A member or section of a rhythmical period, composed of a group of from two to six feet, made a rhythmic unit by a principal accent.

colo'nel (kûr'nĕl), *n.* [F., fr. It. *colonnello*, prop., the chief of a column, fr. *colonna* column, L. *columna.*] *Mil.* The commanding officer of a regiment. See ARMY.

colo'nel-cy (-nĕl-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Also **colo'nel-ship.** *Mil.* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

co-lo'ni-al (kŏ-lō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a colony or colonies, specif. the thirteen British colonies which formed the United States of America. — *n.* A citizen or inhabitant of a colony. — **co-lo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

col'o-nist (kŏl'ō-nĭst), *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony; one engaged in the founding of a colony.

col'o-ni-za'tion (kŏl'ō-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nĭ-zā'-), *n.* Act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.

col'o-ni-za'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of colonization, esp., *U. S. Hist.*, of Africa by negroes from the United States.

col'o-nize (-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). **1.** To establish a colony or colonies in. **2.** To gather, settle, or establish in a colony. **3.** To settle (a district, etc.) with illegal voters. — *v. i.* To remove to, and settle in, a distant country; establish a colony. — **col'o-niz'er,** *n.*

col'on-nade' (kŏl'ŭ-nād'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *colonna* column.] *Arch.* A series or range of columns at regular intervals, carrying (usually) an architrave. — **col'on-nad'ed,** *a.*

col'o-ny (kŏl'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *colonia*, fr. *colonus* farmer, *colere* to cultivate, dwell.] **1.** A company of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote land, but remaining subject to the parent state; loosely, any distant territory dependent on a ruling power. **2.** The district colonized; settlement. **3.** A group of people so situated as to resemble a colony (def. 1); as, a *colony* of artists in Paris. **4.** *Biol.* A collection of organisms of the same kind living in close association.

col'o-phon (-fŏn), *n.* [L., finishing stroke, Gr. *κολοφών.*] **1.** An inscription formerly put at the end of a book or manuscript, often with the scribe's name, the title, etc. **2.** An emblem, usually a device assumed by the publishing house, on the title page or at the end of a book.

col'o-pho'ny (-fō'nĭ; kŏ-lŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [From Gr., fr. Κολοφώνιος of Colophon in Ionia.] Rosin.

col'o-quin'ti-da (kŏl'ō-kwĭn'tĭ-dă), *n.* Colocynth.

col'or, col'our (kŭl'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *colour, color*, L. *color.*] **1.** A property of visible phenomena, distinct from form and from light and shade, depending on the effect of light of different wave lengths on the retina. **2.** A particular variety of the above quality; as, the *colors* of the rainbow; — strictly, excluding black and white. **3.** Complexion; esp., the hue of good health; also, the flush caused by blushing. **4.** That which is used to give color; a paint; pigment. **5.** In *pl.* A distinguishing colored badge, dress, or device, as of a jockey. **6.** A national flag, ensign, etc., flown by a ship, or the flag or standard of a body of infantry, cavalry, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **7.** In *pl. U. S. Navy.* A salute to the flag at 8 A. M. or sunset, on hoisting or lowering it. **8.** *Mining.* Valuable mineral; esp., gold shown by washing earth or crushed ore in a pan; also, a particle of the valuable substance. **9.** Outward semblance, esp. such as hides the real character; aspect. **10.** Pretext; show of reason; also, formerly, excuse; disguise. **11.** Variety of character; kind; species. **12.** *Law.* An appearance or semblance of a right, authority, office, or the like. **13.** **a** *Art.* The tone, scheme, or harmony of colors in a painting; coloration in producing effects; as, he is a master of *color;* also, in an engraving or monochrome, an effect of coloration produced by chiaroscuro. **b** *Literature.* The free use of words or descriptions strong in concrete suggestiveness or vivid in respect of the images which they arouse; as, dialect is often employed to give local *color.* **c** *Acoustics.* Timbre; clang.

Syn. Color, hue, tint, tinge, shade. **Color** is the generic term. **Hue,** in poetry or elevated prose, is often synonymous with *color.* More specifically, *hue* suggests some modification of color; as, the shining green changed to a less vivid *hue.* **Tint** suggests a slight or delicate touching with any color; as, a pale *tint* of red; **tinge** implies more of interfusion or stain; as, clouds *tinged* with rose. **Shade** expresses degree of color; as, use a darker *shade* of green.

— *v. t.* **1.** To alter or determine the hue or tint of; give color to; dye; paint; stain. **2.** To alter as if by dyeing or painting; misrepresent, disguise, or give a false, usually a specious, appearance to; gloss; palliate; excuse. **3.** To imbue with a distinguishing quality likened to color, as a literary work. — *v. i.* To acquire or change color.

col'or-a-ble, col'our-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being colored. **2.** Specious; plausible; also, feigned; deceptive. — **Syn.** See SPECIOUS. — **col'or-a-bly, col'our-a-bly,** *adv.*

col'o-ra'do (kŏl'ō-rä'dō), *a.* [Sp., red.] Medium in color and strength; — said of cigars. *Cant.*

col'or-a'tion (kŭl'ẽr-ā'shŭn; kŏl'ō-rā'-), *n.* Act or art of coloring; state or mode of being colored.

‖ **co'lo-ra-tur'** (kō'lō-rä-tōōr'), *n.* [G.] Colorature.

‖ **co'lo-ra-tu'ra** (kō'lō-rä-tōō'rä), *n.* [It.] Colorature.

col'or-a-ture (kŭl'ẽr-ā-tūr; kŏl'ō-rā-), *n. Music.* Florid ornaments, as runs, trills, or rapid passages in vocal music.

col'or-blind', col'our-blind', *a.* Affected with color blindness.

color, *or* **colour, blindness.** Total or (usually) partial inability to distinguish or recognize colors; Daltonism.

col'ored, col'oured (kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having color. **2.** Of some other race than the Caucasian or white; — applied esp. to negroes and persons having negro blood. **3.** Specious; plausible. [who uses colors.]

col'or-er, col'our-er, *n.* One who, or that which, colors; one

col'or-if'ic (kŭl'ẽr-ĭf'ĭk; kŏl'ō-rĭf'-), *a.* [L. *color* color + *facere* to make.] Capable of communicating color or tint; loosely, pertaining to color.

col'or-im'e-ter (kŭl'ẽr-ĭm'ẽ-tẽr; kŏl'ō-rĭm'-), *n.* An instrument for measuring depth of color, as of a liquid, by comparison with a standard; a chromometer.

col'or-im'e-try (-ē-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of the depth of color of a substance by the use of the colorimeter.—**col'or-i-met'ric** (-ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

col'or-ing, col'our-ing, *n.* Act of applying or giving color, the effect so produced, or that which produces color.

col'or-ist, col'our-ist, *n.* One who colors; an artist who excels in the use of color.

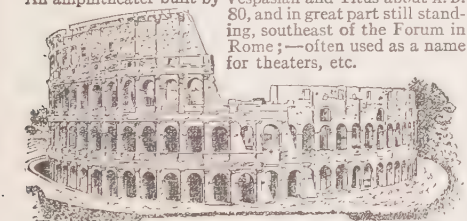
col'or-less, col'our-less, *a.* Without color.

color, *or* **colour, line.** The line of social distinction between white and colored races. *Chiefly U. S.*

color, *or* **colour, sergeant.** A sergeant who carries or attends the colors.

co-los'sal (kŏ-lŏs'ăl), *a.* Of the size of a colossus; gigantic; huge. — **Syn.** See MONSTROUS. — **co-los'sal-ly,** *adv.*

Col'os-se'um (kŏl'ŏ-sē'ŭm), *n.* Also **Col'i-se'um** (kŏl'ĭ-). An amphitheater built by Vespasian and Titus about A. D. 80, and in great part still standing, southeast of the Forum in Rome; — often used as a name for theaters, etc.



Colosseum at Rome.

Co-los'si-an (kŏ-lŏsh'ĭ-ăn; -lŏsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Colossæ, ancient city of Phrygia, Asia Minor. — *n.* **1.** A native of Colossæ; esp., a member of its Christian church. **2.** In *pl.* The Epistle to the Colossians, in the New Testament.

co-los'sus (-lŏs'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-si** (-ī), E. **-suses** (-sŭs-ĕz; 24). [L., fr. Gr. κολοσσός.] **1.** A statue of gigantic size; as, the **Colossus of Rhodes,** the statue of Apollo at Rhodes, made by Chares about 280 B. C., celebrated as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. **2.** Anything of gigantic size or overawing greatness.

co-los'trum (-trŭm), *n.* [L., beestings.] The first milk secreted, up to a few days after delivery. Cf. BEESTINGS.

co-lot'o-my (kŏ-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κόλον colon + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* An operation for opening the colon. [etc.]

col'our, col'our-a-ble, col'our-a'tion, etc. Vars. of COLOR, etc.

-co-lous (-kō-lŭs), **-co-line** (-kō-līn; -lĭn). [L. *colere* to inhabit.] Suffixes used to denote *inhabiting, growing* or *living in, on,* or *among;* as in arenicolous, inhabiting, or burrowing in, sand; saxicoline, inhabiting or growing among rocks. [porteur's work.]

col'por'tage (kŏl'pōr'tăj; kōl'pōr'tăzh'), *n.* [F.] A col-

col'por'teur (kŏl'pōr'tẽr; kōl'pōr'tûr'), *n.* [F., one who carries on his neck, deriv. of *col* (L. *collum*) neck + *porter* (L. *portare*) to carry.] A hawker; specif., one who goes about distributing religious tracts or books.

colt (kōlt), *n.* [AS. *colt.*] **1.** The young of the horse (in its broadest sense). **2.** One resembling a colt, esp. in youth and inexperience. — *v. t.* To befool. *Obs.*

col'ter (kōl'tẽr), *n.* Also **coul'ter.** [AS. *culter,* fr. L. *culter* plowshare, knife.] A cutter on a plow to cut the sward.

colt'ish (kōl'tĭsh), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a colt; frisky.

colts'foot' (kōlts'fo͝ot'), *n.* A perennial herb (*Tussilago farfara*) of the aster family, demulcent and expectorant.

col'u-brine (kŏl'ū-brĭn; -brīn), *a.* [L. *colubrinus,* fr. *coluber* serpent.] **1.** Pert. to or like a snake; hence: cunning; crafty. **2.** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a subfamily (*Colubrinæ*), a family (*Colubridæ*), or a suborder (*Colubrina*), of snakes, esp. those of comparatively small size, with dilatable mouths and no poison glands, including the familiar harmless snakes of Europe and North America.

co-lu'go (kŏ-lōō'gō), *n.*; *pl.* **-gos** (-gōz). The flying lemur.

col'um-ba'ri-um (kŏl'ŭm-bā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* **-baria** (-ȧ). [L., fr. *columba* a dove.] *Roman Antiq.* A vault for cinerary urns, or, in *pl.*, the niches in it.

col'um-ba-ry (kŏl'ŭm-bā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ries** (-rĭz). [See COLUMBARIUM.] A dovecote; a pigeon house.

Co-lum'bi-a (kŏ-lŭm'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* America; the United States; — in honor of Columbus. *Poet.*

Co-lum'bi-an (-ăn), *a.* [From COLUMBIA.] Of or pert. to the United States, or America, or Christopher Columbus. — **Columbian spirit,** a purified form of wood alcohol. — *n.* [*l. c.*] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

Col'um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bīn), *n.* [It. *Colombina.*] The maid beloved by Harlequin, in Italian masked comedy or the English harlequinade.

col'um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bīn; -bĭn), *a.* [L. *columbinus,* fr. *columba* dove.] Of or pertaining to a dove; dovelike.

col'um-bine (-bīn), *n.* [LL. *columbina.*] Any of a genus (*Aquilegia*) of ranunculaceous plants having showy flowers with spurred petals.

Columbine. (⅓)

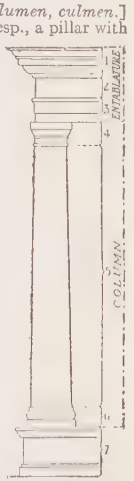
co-lum'bite (kŏ-lŭm'bīt), *n.* [See COLUMBIUM.] *Min.* A native black compound of iron and columbium, $Fe(CbO_3)_2$, often containing manganese, and grading into tantalite.

co-lum'bi-um (-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Columbia* the United States.] *Chem.* A rare metal of steel-gray color; — called also *niobium.* Symbol, *Cb* (or *Nb*); at. wt., 93.1.

Columbus Day. The 12th day of October, on which day in 1492 Columbus discovered America; — called also *Discovery Day.* It is a legal holiday in many States.

col'u-mel'la (kŏl'ū-mĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-læ** (-ē). [L., dim. of *columen* column.] Any of various parts of an animal or flower like, or suggestive of, a column.

col'umn (kŏl'ŭm), *n.* [L. *columna* fr. *columen, culmen.*] **1.** *Arch.* A kind of supporting pillar; esp., a pillar with shaft, base, and capital, the shaft being round. **2.** Anything like, or suggestive of, such a column in form, position, or function; as, a *column* of air, water, etc.; the spinal *column* in man; a *column* of figures. **3.** *Print.* One of two or more upright sections separated by a rule or blank. **4.** *Mil. & Nav.* A formation of soldiers or ships placed one behind another. — **Syn.** See PILLAR. — **col'umned** (kŏl'ŭmd), *a.*



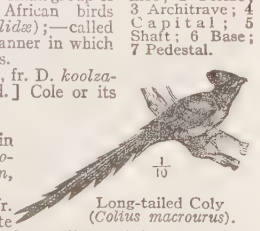
Column. 1 Cornice; 2 Frieze; 3 Architrave; 4 Capital; 5 Shaft; 6 Base; 7 Pedestal.

co-lum'nar (kŏ-lŭm'när), *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of a column or columns.

co-lum'ni-a'tion (kŏ-lŭm'nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Employment or system of arrangement of columns in a structure.

co-lure' (kō-lūr'; kō'lûr), *n.*; *pl.* **-lures** (-lūrz'; -lûrz). [L. *coluri,* pl., fr. Gr. *at κόλουροι* (sc. *γραμμαί* lines) the colures; κόλος docked + οὐρά tail; — because away from the equator (as in Greece) a part is always below the horizon.] Either of two great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting at the poles, one passing through the equinoctial points, the other at right angles to it.

co'ly (kō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COLIES (-lĭz). [NL. *colius,* prob. fr. Gr. κολιός a kind of woodpecker.] Any of a small group of peculiar nonpasserine African birds (genus *Colius,* family *Coliidæ*); — called *mouse birds* from the manner in which they creep about on trees.



Long-tailed Coly (*Colius macrourus*).

col'za (kŏl'zȧ), *n.* [F., fr. D. *koolzaad,* prop., cabbage seed.] Cole or its seed.

colza oil. Rape oil.

com-. A prefix from Latin *cum,* signifying *with, together, in conjunction, very,* etc. See co-.

co'ma (kō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κῶμα lethargy.] A state of profound insensibility, due to disease, injury, or poison.

co'ma (kō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* COMÆ (-mē). [L., hair, fr. Gr. *κόμη*.] **1.** *Astron.* A nebulous mass surrounding the nucleus of a comet, and with it constituting the comet's head. **2.** *Bot.* A tuft or bunch, as of branches, hairs, etc. **3.** A blur of light partly surrounding an image produced by a lens, due to a form of aberration.

‖ **Co'ma Be're-ni'ces** (bĕr'ĕ-nī'sēz); *gen.* COMÆ BERENICES (kō'mē). [L.] *Astron.* A small constellation north of Virgo and between Boötes and Leo; Berenice's Hair.

co'mal (kō'mȧl), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a coma.

Co-man'che (kō-măn'chē), *n.* An Indian of a warlike tribe of nomads of Shoshonean stock, now in Oklahoma.

Co-man'che-an (-ăn), *a.* [From *Comanche*, town and county, Texas.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating a period of the Mesozoic next after the Jurassic; — called also *Lower Cretaceous* and *Shastan.* — **Co-man'che-an,** *n.*

co'mate' (kō'mȧt'; kō'mȧt'), *n.* [*co-* + *mate.*] Companion.

co'mate (kō'mȧt), *a.* [L. *comatus*, deriv. of *coma* hair.] Having hair, esp. a short tuft of hairs; hairy.

com'a-tose (kŏm'ȧ-tōs; kō'mȧ-), *a.* Relating to or like coma; lethargic. — **com'a-tose'ly,** *adv.*

co-mat'u-la (kō-măt'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. L. *comatulus* having hair neatly curled.] *Zoöl.* A crinoid (genus *Antedon* or a related genus) of radiate form. Adult comatulæ become detached and cling to seaweeds, etc. Called also *feather star.*

Comatula (*Antedon rosacea*). *c* Dorsal cirri.

comb (kōm), *n.* [AS. *camb.*] **1.** A toothed instrument for adjusting, cleaning, or confining the hair, or for adornment. **2.** A currycomb. **3.** The fleshy crest, or caruncle, on the head of the domestic fowl and certain other gallinaceous birds. **4.** A thing resembling, or suggestive of, a cock's comb, as the crest of a wave. **5.** Any of various toothed instruments resembling, or suggestive of, a comb (sense 1 or 2). **6.** A honeycomb, or similar mass of cells.

— *v. t.* To disentangle, cleanse, or adjust with or as with a comb. — *v. i. Naut.* To roll over or break, as a wave crest.

comb (kōom; kōm). Var. of COOMB, a valley.

com'bat (kŏm'bȧt; kŭm'bȧt), *v. i.* [F. *combattre; com-* + *battre* to beat, L. *battuere* to strike.] To contend, as with an opposing force; fight. — *v. t.* To oppose by force, argument, etc.; resist. — **Syn.** Withstand, repel. — *n.* **1.** A fight; contest. **2.** A duel; single combat. — **Syn.** Battle, conflict, contention, strife. See CONTEST. — **com'bat-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l; kŏm-bȧt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **com'bat-er,** *n.*

com'bat-ant (-bȧt-ȧnt), *a.* Contending, or disposed to contend. — *n.* One who engages in combat; a combater.

com'ba-tive (-bȧ-tĭv; kŏm-bȧt'ĭv), *a.* Disposed to combat; pugnacious. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

combe. Var. of COOMB.

comb'er (kōm'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, combs, as: **a** One whose occupation is combing wool, flax, etc. **b** A machine for combing wool, etc. **c** A long, curling wave.

com-bin'a-ble (kŏm-bīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may combine or be combined.

com'bi-na'tion (kŏm'bĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of combining; state of being combined. **2.** A union or aggregate made by combining one thing with another, as of persons or states to effect a purpose. **3.** In *pl. Math.* The different sets into which a number of individuals, as letters, may be grouped. **4.** The series of letters or numbers chosen in setting the mechanism of a keyless lock (**combination lock**); also, the mechanism operating by the series. — **com'bi-na'tion-al** (-nā'shŭn-ȧl), *a.*

Syn. Alliance, association, union, league, confederacy, coalition, clique, coterie, gang, combine, party, faction, cabal, junto. — **Combination, combine, party, faction, cabal, junto.** *Combination* and *party* may or may not be opprobrious; *faction, cabal,* and *junto* commonly are. A **combination** is a union for mutual support in effecting a purpose; **combine** is a colloquialism, esp. in the U. S., for *combination;* as, the coal *combine.* A **party** is a number of persons united in support of some opinion, cause, or principle; it usually implies a similar body in opposition. **Faction** often suggests a smaller body than *party,* and commonly implies selfish ends and unscrupulousness. A **cabal** is a small secret combination, seeking private or sinister ends by scheming or intrigue. **Junto** oftener than *cabal* suggests intrigue for party or political, as well as for private, ends. See AGGREGATE.

com'bi-na-tive (kŏm'bĭ-nā-tĭv; kŏm-bīn'ȧ-), *a.* Tending or able to effect combination; marked by, pert. to, or resulting from, combination; specif., *Math.,* combinatorial.

com'bi-na-to'ri-al (kŏm'bĭ-nȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧl; kŏm-bīn'ȧ-), *a. Math.* Of, pertaining to, or effected by, combinations.

com-bine' (kŏm-bīn'), *v. t. & i.*; -BINED' (-bīnd'); -BIN'ING (-bīn'ĭng). [LL. *combinare, combinatum;* L. *com-* + *bini,* pl. *bini,* two and two, double.] To unite or join. — **Syn.** See JOIN. — (kŏm'bīn'; *commonly* kŏm'bīn), *n.* A combination, esp. of persons to effect a commercial or political object. *Colloq., U. S.* — **Syn.** See COMBINATION.

comb'ing (kōm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of using a comb or combs. **2.** Product of combing; specif., hairs combed out; — usually in *pl.*

com-bust' (kŏm-bŭst'), *a.* [L. *combustus,* p. p. of *comburere* to burn up.] *Astrol.* So near the sun as to be obscured or overpowered by the sun's light. *Obs.*

com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty (-bŭs'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being combustible.

com-bus'ti-ble (-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of combustion; inflammable. **2.** Easily kindled or excited; fiery. — *n.* A thing that is combustible. — **com-bus'ti-ble-ness,** *n.*

com-bus'tion (-chŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of burning; chemical combination of a substance with, usually, oxygen so rapidly as, generally, to produce heat and light. **2.** Violent agitation; confusion; tumult.

com-bus'tive (kŏm-bŭs'tĭv), *a.* Tending or able to effect combustion; pertaining to, or marked by, combustion.

come (kŭm), *v. i.*; *pret.* CAME (kām); *p. p.* COME (kŭm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COM'ING (kŭm'ĭng). [AS. *cuman.*] **1.** To approach; as, he *came* to me; — opposed to *go.* **2.** To arrive at, or appear on, a scene of action; to move into, or appear in, the field of interest; as, he *came* to the rescue; his case *came* to trial. **3.** To approach or arrive in time, sequence, or order; as, day *comes;* to *come* of age; after joy *comes* sadness; also, to approach in kind or quality; as, brute pain *comes* near to human. **4.** To appear as issuing from a source or as entering into being; to appear, or get to be, in the course of development or change; follow; emanate; result; also, to happen; befall; occur; as, to *come* into bloom; no harm will *come* to you; an idea *came* into his head; to *come* untied; *come* true; *come* into fashion. **5.** To extend or reach from point to point or along a space; as, breeches *coming* to the knees; also, fig., to extend or reach in relations of interest or of effect on the sensibilities; as, his death *came* very near to me. **6.** To be favorably moved; yield. — **Syn.** See ARRIVE.

to come about. a To come to pass; to arrive; happen. **b** *Naut.* Of a vessel, to turn so as to sail on the other tack. — **to c. by,** to attain; gain; acquire. — **to c. to. a** *Naut.* (with accent on *to*) To luff; bring the ship's head nearer the wind; anchor. CF. TO GO ABOUT, under *go.* **b** (with accent on *to*) To recover, as from a swoon. **c** To reach; amount to; as, the taxes *come to* a large sum.

— *v. t.* To act or practice; as, to *come* a dodge over him. *Slang or Colloq.*

come'-at'-a-ble (kŭm'ăt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being come at, or attained; accessible. *Colloq.*

co-me'di-an (kō-mē'dĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** An actor in comedy. **2.** A writer of comedy.

‖ **co'mé'di-enne'** (kō'mā'dyĕn'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -ENNES (-dyĕn'). [F.] An actress who plays comedy.

co-me-di-et'ta (kō-mē-dĭ-ĕt'ȧ; *It.* kō-mā'dĭ-ĕt'tä), *n.* [It.] *Drama.* A brief or slender comedy.

com'e-do (kŏm'ē-dō), **com'e-don** (-dŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -DONES (-dō'nēz). [L., a glutton. See COMESTIBLE.] *Med.* A small mass of secretory matter occluding the excretory duct of a sebaceous gland, esp. on the face; a blackhead.

come'down' (kŭm'doun'), *n.* A downfall; esp., a degrading or humiliating concession or setback.

com'e-dy (kŏm'ē-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *comédie,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *κωμῳδία; κῶμος* a festal procession, or an ode sung at it + *ἀείδειν* to sing.] **1.** A drama of light and amusing, rather than serious, character, and typically having a happy ending; also, the dramatic quality characteristic of comedies. **2.** Theory or art of composing or acting comedies. **3.** Matter suitable for comedy. **4.** Any literary composition treating a theme suitable for comedy or after the manner of comedy. [comely.

come'li-ness (kŭm'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being

come'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A newcomer; immigrant. *Archaic.*

come'ly (kŭm'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [AS. *cȳmlīc; cȳme* beautiful + *-līc.* See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** Pleasing or agreeable to the sight; good-looking. **2.** Suitable; becoming; decent. *Archaic.*

Syn. Comely, beautiful. Comely, as applied to persons, is a term of lower praise than **beautiful.**

com'er (kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who comes, or has come.

co-mes'ti-ble (kō-mĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *comesus, comestus,* p. p. of *comedere* to eat; *com-* + *edere* to eat.] Eatable. — *n.* A comestible thing; — usually in *pl.*

com'et (kŏm'ĕt; 24), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *κομήτης* comet, prop., long-haired, deriv. of *κόμη* hair.] A kind of heavenly body, often having a long nebulous train, or tail. Comets are now commonly regarded as erratic members of the

solar system, usually of very small mass. Periodic comets move in an ellipse, others in a parabola or hyperbola.
— **com'et-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* — **co-met'ic** (kō-mĕt'ĭk), *a.*

co-meth'er (kō-mĕth'ĕr), *n. Dial. or Colloq., Brit.* **1.** Matter; affair. **2.** Friendly communication or association.
to put the, *or* one's, comether on, to get under one's influence; beguile; wheedle.

com'et-oid (kŏm'ĕt-oid), *a.* Resembling, or connected with, a comet, in either physical appearance or elements of the orbit, as an asteroid or a meteor.

comet seeker, comet finder. A telescope, usually of low power and short focal length, affording a wide field of view and used in searching the sky for comets.

com'fit (kŭm'fĭt), *n.* [F. *confit*, prop. a p. p. fr. *confire* to preserve, L. *conficere* to prepare; *con-* + *facere* to make.] A dry sweetmeat or confection, esp. one consisting of a seed, or a piece of fruit or root, coated with sugar.

— *v. t.* To make into a comfit; preserve. [*Archaic.*]

com'fi-ture (-fĭ-tûr), *n.* [F. *confiture.* A comfit. *Obs. or*

com'fort (kŭm'fĕrt), *n.* [OF. *confort*, fr. *conforter*, v.] **1.** Strengthening aid; solace; consolation. **2.** State or feeling of having relief, cheer, or consolation; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety. **3.** That which gives or brings comfort. — **Syn.** See EASE.

— *v. t.* [F. *conforter*, fr. L. *confortare* to strengthen much; *con-* + *fortis* strong.] **1.** To aid; — now only in legal use, as in *aid and comfort.* **2.** To impart strength and hope to; usually, to relieve of mental distress; console.
Syn. Cheer, revive, encourage, enliven, invigorate, inspirit, refresh, animate, console, solace. — **Comfort, console, solace.** **Comfort** suggests relief afforded by imparting positive cheer, hope, or strength, as well as by diminution of pain; as, a mother *comforts* her sobbing child. **Console**, the more formal term, emphasizes rather the alleviation of grief or the mitigation of the sense of loss than the communication of pleasure; as, the presence of friends *consoles* us in bereavement. **Solace** often suggests relief from weariness, despondency, or loneliness, rather than from grief or pain; as, to *solace* one's self with books when fretted by cares.

com'fort-a-ble (kŭm'fĕr-tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Affording comfort, consolation, or aid. **2.** In a state of comfort; as: **a** Cheerful. *Obs.* **b** In a state of content; at ease. **c** Fairly adequate; sufficient, but not in excess; as, a *comfortable* fortune. *Colloq.* **3.** Marked by an appearance of comfort; easy and undisturbed; as, a motherly, *comfortable* woman. — *n.* A stuffed or quilted cover for a bed. *U. S.* — **com'fort-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **com'for-ta-bly,** *adv.*

com'fort-er (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, gives comfort, as aid, consolation, cheer, etc. **2.** [*cap.*] *Bib.* The Holy Spirit. **3.** = COMFORTABLE, *n. U. S.*

com'fort-less, *a.* Having or affording no comfort or comforts. — **Syn.** Forlorn, desolate, cheerless, miserable.

com'frey (kŭm'frĭ), *n.; pl.* -FREYS (-frĭz). [OF. *confire.*] Any of a genus (*Symphytum*) of boraginaceous plants, esp. a rough hairy perennial (*S. officinalis*) used in cough mixtures, etc.

com'ic (kŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Fr. or m L., fr. Gr. κωμικός.] **1.** Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy. **2.** Causing mirth, as being humorous, witty, etc. — **Syn.** See LAUGHABLE.

com'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Belonging to comedy; hence, trivial; low. *Obs.* **2.** Exciting mirth; droll; laughable. — **Syn.** Humorous, funny. See LAUGHABLE. — **com'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **com'i-cal-ness, com'i-cal'i-ty** (-ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

com'ing (kŭm'ĭng), *p. a.* That comes; approaching. — *n.* **1.** Act of approaching; advent. **2.** The Second Advent of Christ.
coming in, income or revenue; — usually in *pl.* (*comings in*). — **c. out,** a social début. *Colloq.*

co-mi'no (kō-mē'nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp. *camino.*] A path or trail; also, a journey. *Southwestern U. S.*

co-mi'ti-a (kō-mĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Roman Antiq.* An assembly of the people convened to act on matters officially submitted to it. — **co-mi'tial** (-mĭsh'ăl), *a.*

Co-mi'ti-um (kō-mĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [L.; *com-* + *ire, itum*, to go.] In ancient Rome, the place at the foot of the Capitol, between the Rostra and the Senate House, where the comitia and law courts convened.

‖ **co'mi-ti'va** (kō'mē-tē'vä), *n.; pl.* -TIVE (-vā). [It.] A body of followers; — applied to the lawless or brigand bands in Italy and Sicily.

com'i-ty (kŏm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *comitas*, fr. *comis* courteous, kind.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy. — **Syn.** Civility, good breeding, good will.

com'ma (kŏm'ȧ), *n.* [L. part of a sentence, fr. Gr. *κόμμα* clause, *κόπτειν* to cut off.] **1.** [*pl.* COMMATA (kŏm'ȧ-tȧ).] *Pros.* **a** A short phrase or word group less than a colon. **b** Either part of a dactylic hexameter as divided by the cæsura; also, the cæsura itself. **2.** [*pl.* COMMAS (-ȧz).] *Punctuation.* A point [,] used to mark the smallest structural division of a sentence. **3.** [*pl.* COMMAS (-ȧz).] *Music.* A minute interval or difference in pitch.
comma bacillus. A bacterial microörganism (*Microspira comma*) causing Asiatic cholera; cholera bacillus.

com-mand' (kŏ-mănd'), *v. t.* [OF. *comander*, fr. L. *com-* + *mandare* to commit to, command.] **1.** To direct authoritatively; charge; enjoin. **2.** To have at command; have command over; have under control or at disposal; as, to *command* a large vocabulary. **3.** To dominate in situation, as by height; overlook; as, the height *commands* the valley. **4.** To require or demand authoritatively; — sometimes used with *of* or *from.*
Syn. Bid, dictate, require, prescribe, order, enjoin, direct, instruct. — **Command, order, enjoin, direct, instruct.** **Command** implies more formal and official, **order**, more peremptory, sometimes even arbitrary, exercise of authority; as, a captain *commands* or *orders* his men; a landowner *orders* a trespasser off his premises. **Enjoin, direct,** and **instruct** are all less imperative than *command* or *order.* *Enjoin* adds to the idea of authority that of pressing admonition; *direct* and *instruct* suggest rather business or official relations.

— *v. i.* **1.** To have or exercise direct authority; give an order or orders; be commander. **2.** To dominate or overlook, as from a superior position.

— *n.* **1.** Act of commanding; bidding. **2.** A thing commanded; as: **a** An order; a commandment. **b** A force under a commander. **c** A position in which one commands, as a military post. **3.** Faculty or power of commanding; as, a good *command* of language. — **Syn.** Control, sway, power, authority, dominion; mandate, injunction, charge, behest.

com'man-dant' (kŏm'ȧn-dănt'), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr.] A commander; commanding officer.

com'man-deer' (-dēr'), *v. t.* [D. *kommandeeren*, lit., to command.] **1.** *Mil.* To compel to perform military service. **2.** To seize arbitrarily or forcibly. *Colloq.*

com-mand'er (kŏ-măn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who commands: hence, a chief or leader. **2. a** *Navy.* An officer ranking next below a captain. See NAVY. **b** The chief officer of an army or of any division of it. **c** The administrator of a medieval religious (esp. military) commandery; also, the chief officer, or one of certain higher officers, in a secret or honorary order. — **Syn.** See CHIEF.

com-mand'er-y (-dĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The office or rank of a commander, as in an order of knighthood. **2.** The jurisdiction of a commander; specif.: **a** A district or a manor under a commander of an order of knights; a preceptory; later, a pension or benefice attached to the office of a commander. **b** An assembly or lodge in some secret orders.

com-mand'ing, *p. a.* That commands. — **Syn.** Authoritative, imperative, imperious. — **com-mand'ing-ly,** *adv.*

com-mand'ment (-mănd'mĕnt), *n.* Act of commanding; power of command; what is commanded; specif., *Bib.*, one of the Ten Commandments. See *Exodus* xx. 1–17.

com-man'do (kŏ-măn'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS, -DOES (-dōz). [D. See COMMAND, *v. t.*] In South Africa, a military body or command; also, sometimes, an expedition or raid.

com-mem'o-rate (-mĕm'ō-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED; -RAT'ING. [L. *commemoratus*, p. p., deriv. of *com-* + *memorare* to mention, *memor* mindful.] To call to remembrance; serve as a memorial of. — **Syn.** See CELEBRATE. — **com-mem'o-ra'tor,** *n.*

com-mem'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of commemorating; a memorial. — **com-mem'o-ra'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

com-mem'o-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Also **com-mem'o-ra-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ). Intended to commemorate, as a monument.

com-mence' (kŏ-mĕns'), *v. i. & t.;* -MENCED' (-mĕnst'); -MENC'ING (-mĕn'sĭng). [F. *commencer*, fr. L. *com-* + *initiare* to begin.] To originate; start; begin. — **Syn.** See BEGIN. — **com-menc'er** (-mĕn'sĕr), *n.*

com-mence'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or time, of commencing. **2.** The day when, or the ceremonies at which, degrees are conferred by colleges and universities.

com-mend' (kŏ-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *commendare; com-* + *mandare* to intrust, enjoin, command.] **1.** To commit, intrust, or give in charge for care. **2.** To recommend as worthy of confidence or regard. **3.** To mention with approbation; praise. **4.** To mention by way of courteous remembrance. *Archaic.* **5. a** *Eccl.* To bestow in commendam. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Feudalism.* To commit or place as vassal under the protection of a lord; — used reflexively or of land.

com-mend'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of being commended; laudable; praiseworthy. — **com-mend'a-bly,** *adv.*

com-men'dam (kŏm-mĕn'dăm), *n.* [LL. *dare in commendam* to give into trust.] *Eccl.* **a** The custody of a benefice by one to whom it was given in charge (*in commendam*), temporarily or for life; also, the enjoyment of the revenues so received. The practice was abolished in England in 1836. **b** A benefice so held.

com'men-da'tion (kŏm'ĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of commending or that which commends. **2.** Compliments; greeting; — usually in *pl. Archaic.*

com-mend'a-to-ry (kŏ-mĕn'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or serving for, commendation. **2.** Holding a benefice in commendam; also, held in commendam.

com-men'sal (kŏ-mĕn'săl), *n.* [LL. *commensalis*; L. *com-* + *mensa* table.] **1.** One who eats at the same table. **2.** *Biol.* An organism, not truly parasitic, which lives in, with, or on, another. — *a.* Having the character of a commensal; also, pertaining to or designating those who habitually eat together. — **com-men'sal-ism**, *n.*

com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty (-shŏŏ-rə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being commensurable.

com-men'su-ra-ble (-shŏŏ-rə-b'l), *a.* [From L., fr. *com-* + *mensurabilis* measurable.] **1.** Having a common measure. **2.** Proportionable. — **com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

com-men'su-rate (-mĕn'shŏŏ-rāt), *a.* [L. *commensuratus* equal. See COM-; MENSURATE.] **1.** Equal in measure or extent; proportionate; corresponding; — often used with *with* or *to*. **2.** Commensurable; reducible to a common measure. — **Syn.** See PROPORTIONAL. — *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. To make, or to be, commensurate. — **com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **-ra'tion**, *n.*

com'ment (kŏm'ĕnt; kŏ-mĕnt'), *v. i.* [From F. or LL., fr. L. *commentari* to meditate on, explain, v. intens. of *comminisci*, *commentus*, to reflect on, invent.] To make comments; — often used with *on* or *upon*. — *v. t.* To comment on. *Archaic.*

— (kŏm'ĕnt), *n.* **1.** An explanatory, illustrative, or critical note on a writing, book, etc.; annotation; exposition. **2.** A remark or criticism. — **Syn.** See REMARK.

com'men-ta-ry (kŏm'ĕn-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A series of comments or memoranda; specif.: **a** A brief account of transactions or events; — usually in *pl.*; as Cæsar's *Commentaries*. **b** A book of explanations or expositions, as on the whole or a part of the Scriptures. **c** A thing serving for exposition or illustration; a remark or comment. — **com'men-ta'ri-al** (-tā'rĭ-ăl; 3), *a.*

com'men-tate (-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To write comments; annotate; make comment.

com'men-ta'tor (kŏm'ĕn-tā'tĕr), *n.* One who writes a commentary; annotator. [ments.

com'ment-er (kŏm'ĕn-tĕr; kŏ-mĕn'tĕr), *n.* One who com-

com'merce (kŏm'ĕrs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *commercium*; *com-* + *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] **1.** Business intercourse; esp., the exchange or buying and selling of commodities on a large scale between different places or communities. **2.** Social intercourse. **3.** Sexual intercourse. **4.** *Cards.* A game in which each player in succession may exchange one of his cards for another until someone refuses, whereupon the best hand wins.

Syn. Commerce, traffic, trade agree in denoting the exchange of commodities. **Commerce** is the formal term for such exchange viewed as conducted on a large scale; **traffic** often emphasizes the activity of the processes involved; **trade** suggests the more purely business aspects of exchange, and is often the general term for business dealings; as, interstate *commerce*; local *traffic*; the *traffic* of city streets; the Board of *Trade*; free *trade*.

com-merce' (kŏ-mûrs'), *v. i.*; -MERCED' (-mûrst'); -MERC'ING (-mûr'sĭng). **1.** To trade; traffic. *Obs.* **2.** To hold personal intercourse; commune.

com'merce destroyer. *Nav.* A very fast, unarmored, lightly armed vessel designed to capture or destroy merchant vessels of an enemy.

com-mer'cial (kŏ-mûr'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to commerce; mercantile. — **com-mer'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Commercial, mercantile. Commercial suggests the larger aspects of the operations of exchange; **mercantile**, the actual buying and selling of commodities.

com-mer'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Commercial spirit or institutions; a commercial practice or expression.

com-mer'cial-ize(-īz), *v. t.* To make commercial in form, interests, or spirit. — **com-mer'cial-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

com'mi-nate (kŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [See COMMINATION.] To anathematize. — **com'mi-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.*

com'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comminatio*, fr. *comminari* to threaten; *com-* + *minari* to threaten.] A threatening; denunciation of punishment or vengeance. — **com-min'a-to-ry** (kŏ-mĭn'ə-tō-rĭ; kŏm'ĭ-nə-), *a.*

com-min'gle (kŏ-mĭn'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle together.

com'mi-nute (kŏm'ĭ-nūt), *v. t.*; -NUT'ED (-nūt'ĕd); -NUT'ING. [L. *comminutus*, p. p., deriv. of *com-* + *minuere* to lessen.] To reduce to minute particles; pulverize.

com'mi-nu'tion (-nū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of comminuting, or state of being comminuted. **2.** *Surg.* Fracture (of a bone) into a number of pieces. **3.** A gradual diminution; lessening; wearing away.

com-mis'er-ate (kŏ-mĭz'ĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED; -AT'ING. [L. *commiseratus*, p. p., deriv. of *com-* + *miserari* to pity.] To feel or express sorrow or compassion for; pity. — **Syn.** Compassionate, condole with. — **-a-tive**, *a.* — **-a'tor**, *n.*

com-mis'er-a'tion (-ə'shŭn), *n.* Sorrow or compassion for another's wants or sufferings. — **Syn.** See PITY.

com'mis-sa'ri-al (kŏm'ĭ-sā'rĭ-ăl; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissary.

com'mis-sa'ri-at (-ăt), *n.* [F., a body of commissaries.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** The system by which forces are supplied with food and daily necessaries. **b** The department charged with such service. **2.** Food supply.

com'mis-sa-ry (kŏm'ĭ-sā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *commissarius*, fr. L. *commissus*, p. p. of *committere*. See COMMIT.] **1.** A deputy; commissioner. **2.** Hence: **a** *Eccl.* An officer representing the bishop, as in a distant part of the diocese, or in the bishop's absence. **b** *Mil.* An officer of the Subsistence Department charged with providing food for troops or a military post. *U. S.* — **com'mis-sa-ry-ship'**, *n.*

commissary general. *Mil.* An officer in charge of a special department, esp. the commissariat department; specif., in the United States army, the head of the Subsistence Department, having the rank of brigadier general.

com-mis'sion (kŏ-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *commissio*. See COMMIT.] **1.** A formal written warrant, granting certain powers or privileges and authorizing or requiring the performance of certain acts. **2.** *Mil. & Nav.* A certificate conferring military or naval rank and authority; also, the rank and authority so conferred. **3.** Authorization or command made by or as if by such a warrant; instruction; charge. **4.** Authority given to act for, or in behalf and in place of, another; as, a *commission* to buy something. **5.** A body of commissioners. **6.** *Com.* **a** A thing to be done as agent for another. **b** The allowance made to an agent for transacting business. **7.** Condition of being empowered by, or subject to, instructions or authority given, as by a warrant; — used esp. in *in commission* (see phrases, below). **8.** Act of committing, doing, or performing; thing committed or done. — **Syn.** Authority, mandate, office, trust.

— *v. t.* **1.** To give a commission to; appoint and authorize. **2.** *Nav.* To put in commission, or service; — said of a ship. — **Syn.** Depute, empower, delegate, constitute, ordain.

in commission. **a** Vested with delegated authority **b** Placed in charge of a commission, or body of commissioners. **c** Of a vessel, manned and ready for active service. So also **out of c., to go into c.**, etc.

com-mis'sion-aire' (-âr'; kŏ-mē'syŏ-nâr'), *n.* [F. *commissionnaire*.] **1.** One intrusted with small commissions; esp., an attendant in a public office, hotel, or the like, in Continental Europe. **2.** One of a corps of pensioned soldiers, as in London, employed as doorkeepers, messengers, etc.

com-mis'sion-er (kŏ-mĭsh'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One commissioned. **2.** An officer in charge of a department of the public service, as, in the United States, the head of any of various subdivisions (called bureaus) of the Departments. — **com-mis'sion-er-ship**, *n.*

com-mis'su-ral (kŏ-mĭsh'ū-răl; kŏm'ĭ-sū'răl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissure.

com'mis-sure (kŏm'ĭ-shōōr; -ĭs-ūr), *n.* [L. *commissura* a joining together.] A joint, seam, or closure; an interstice, cleft, or juncture.

com-mit' (kŏ-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *committere*, *-missum*, to connect, commit; *com-* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To give in trust; intrust; consign; — used with *to*, *unto*. **2.** To consign for preservation; — in various phrases: as, *to commit to memory* (also, simply, *to commit*); *to commit to writing*. **3.** To consign for safe keeping or disposal; as, to *commit* the body to the grave; the books were *committed* to the flames. **4.** To put in charge of a jailer; imprison. **5.** To refer, as a bill to a committee. **6.** To do; perpetrate, as a sin. **7.** To pledge; bind; — often reflexively; as, to *commit* one's self to a certain course.

com-mit'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of committing; state of being committed; consignment, esp. to prison. **2.** Act of doing, or promise to do, something. **3.** *Law.* A warrant for imprisonment; a mittimus.

com-mit'ta-ble, *a.* That may be committed.

com-mit'tal (-ăl), *n.* Commitment.

com-mit'tee (kŏ-mĭt'ē), *n.* **1.** A person to whom some trust or charge is committed. **2.** A body of persons appointed to deal with some matter, as by a court.

committee of the whole [house], a committee, embracing all the members present, into which a deliberative body resolves itself for purposes of discussion under rules differing from those governing the general proceedings.

com-mix' (-mĭks'), *v. t. & i.* To mix; mingle; blend.

com-mix'ture (-tŭr), *n.* Mixture.

com'mo-da'tum (kŏm'ō-dā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tă). [L., prop. p. p.] *Law.* A gratuitous bailment.

com-mode' (kŏ-mōd'), *n.* [F., fr. *commode* convenient, L. *commodus*; *com-* + *modus* measure, mode.] **1.** A kind of tall headdress worn by ladies about 1670–1780. **2.** **a** A chest of drawers; bureau. **b** A stool inclosing a chamber vessel. **c** A movable sink, or washstand, with a closet.

com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Adapted to its use or purpose; useful; serviceable; esp., spacious and convenient. — **com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

com-mod'i-ty (-mŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being commodious; also, that which is

commodious; convenience; accommodation; opportunity; profit; benefit; advantage; expediency; interest; commodiousness. *Obs. or Archaic, except Legal.* **2.** That which affords convenience or advantage, esp. in commerce, including everything movable that is bought and sold (except animals). **3.** A parcel or quantity of goods. *Obs.*

com'mo-dore' (kŏm'ə-dōr'; 57), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *commander*, or Sp. *comendador* a knight of a military order who holds a commandery.] **1.** *Naval.* An officer next above a captain and below a rear admiral; specif.: **a** In the British navy, a captain commanding a squadron or a division of a fleet. **b** In the United States navy, an officer commanding a squadron, division, ship of the first class, etc., having a rank corresponding to that of brigadier general in the army. Since 1899 the grade has been abolished except as a rank to which captains with Civil War service are retired. **2.** *Naut.* **a** The senior captain of a line of ships. **b** The president or chief officer of a yacht club or boat club.

com'mon (kŏm'ən), *a.* [OF. *comun*, fr. L. *communis; com-* + *munis* ready to be of service.] **1.** Belonging or pertaining to the community at large; public; subject to rights of common; as, the *common* pasture. **2.** Shared equally or similarly by two or more or by all the members of a group, kind, etc.; specif., resulting from, involving, or expressing concordance; as, to make *common* cause against the enemy. **3.** Belonging or pertaining to many or to the majority; general or prevalent; as, a matter of *common* knowledge; specif., *Archaic*, widely known or talked of. **4.** Of frequent occurrence or appearance; familiar. **5.** Hence: **a** Of the usual type or standard. **b** Below the ordinary standards; second-rate. **6.** Designating the more prevalent or familiar type of anything; as, *common* salt. **7.** Habitual, professed, or confessed; as, a *common* scold, nuisance, etc. **8.** *Gram.* **a** As used of nouns in Latin, Greek, etc.: That may be either masculine or feminine. **b** Of variable (short or long) quantity. **9.** Impure; unclean. *Rare.*

Syn. General, public, popular, universal; frequent, customary, usual, familiar; mediocre, mean, cheap, trite, stale, threadbare, commonplace; plebeian, inelegant, ordinary, vulgar. — **Common, ordinary, vulgar. Common**, as here compared (see GENERAL, MUTUAL), implies the lack of distinguishing, conspicuous, or exceptional qualities; positively, it suggests the usual, everyday, or familiar. It often connotes the inferior, plebeian, or cheap; as, the *common* herd. **Ordinary** expresses more definitely accordance with the regular order or run of things. It commonly implies qualities not above, often below, the average; as, above the reach of *ordinary* men. **Vulgar** applies primarily to that which is of the people; as, the *vulgar* tongue. As here compared, it connotes lack of refinement, propriety, or taste; as, a *vulgar* remark.

common carrier, *Law*, one who undertakes the office of carrying goods or persons for hire and for all persons indifferently. — **c. chord.** *Music* = TRIAD (which see). — **c. council**, in a city, the representative (legislative) body, or its lower branch. See ALDERMAN. — **c.**, *or* **vulgar, fraction**, a fraction in which both numerator and denominator are expressed, thus: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{7}$. — **c. law.** **a** The general and ordinary law of a country or community, as distinguished from its subdivisions, local law, equity, etc. **b** The unwritten law (esp. of England) that is binding because of immemorial usage and universal reception; — often in distinction from *statute law*. Hence, any similarly developed system of jurisprudence. — **c. noun**, *Gram.*, a noun or name noting any one of a class; an appellative; as *man, whip, day*. — **C. Pleas.** *Law.* Short for *Court of Common Pleas*. See under COURT. — **c. prayer**, the liturgy, contained in the Book of Common Prayer, which all the clergy of the Church of England are enjoined to use. With some modifications it is used in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. — **c. school**, in the United States, a public elementary school. — **c. sense**, good, sound, ordinary sense; normal intelligence. — **c. stock**, ordinary capital stock not sharing the privileges of preferred stock. — **c. time**, *Music*, that variety of time in which the measure consists of two or of four equal portions, esp. that having four crotchets to the bar, and designated $\frac{4}{4}$.

— *n.* **1.** The people; community; also, commonalty. *Obs.* **2.** Land held in common, as by all members of a community. **3.** *Law.* The right of taking a profit in the land of another, in common either with the owner or with other persons. **4.** *Eccl.* A service suitable for any festival of a certain class; as, the *common* of the dedication of a church; — opposed to *proper*.

common of pasture, the right of feeding beasts on another's land.

— *v. i.* To have something in common; specif.: **a** To participate. *Obs.* **b** To enjoy or exercise a right in common. **c** To board together; to eat at table in common.

com'mon-a-ble (-ə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Held in common. **2.** Allowed to pasture on public commons.

com'mon-age (-āj), *n.* **1.** Right of pasturing on a common; state of being held in common; that which is so held. **2.** The commonalty; also, a body of commoners.

com'mon-al-ty (kŏm'ən-ăl-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The common people; the commons; — distinguished from *nobility*. **2.** The body or general membership of a body corporate; as, the mayor and *commonalty* of London.

com'mon-er (-ər), *n.* **1.** Citizen; burgess. *Obs., exc. specif.*: A member of the London Court of Common Council. **2.** One of the commonalty. **3.** A member of the House of Commons. **4.** In some English colleges, as at Oxford, a student who pays all university charges.

com'mon-ly, *adv.* Usually; ordinarily.

com'mon-ness, *n.* State or quality of being common.

com'mon-place' (-ən-plās'), *n.* **1.** Anything common or trite; a platitude. **2.** A passage noted for reference, in a commonplace book. **3.** That which is commonplace.

Syn. Commonplace, platitude, truism. A **commonplace** is a stock idea or expression, often suggesting little more than the obvious and conventional. **Platitude** adds the suggestion of a flat or trite remark made with an air of importance or novelty. A **truism** is a self-evident truth.

— *a.* Ordinary; trite. — **com'mon-place'ness,** *n.*

commonplace book. A book in which "commonplaces," or passages noted as important for reference, or other matters are recorded.

com'mons (kŏm'ənz), *n. pl.* **1.** The mass of the people, as distinguished from the nobility; commonalty. **2.** [*cap.*] The House of Commons; — usually used with *the*. **3.** Provisions for a common table, as in colleges; fare.

com'mon-weal', *n., or* **common weal.** Commonwealth.

com'mon-wealth' (-wĕlth'), *n.* **1.** Public welfare. *Now Rare.* **2.** The people constituting a state; hence, a state, as the English state under Cromwell, any of the individual States of the United States, etc. — **Syn.** Realm, republic.

com'mo-ran-cy (kŏm'ə-rən-sĭ), *n.* A dwelling, abiding, or ordinary residence in a place; habitation. *Chiefly Law.*

com'mo-rant (-rənt), *a.* [L. *commorans*, p. pr. of *commorari* to abide; *com-* + *morari* to delay.] Ordinarily residing; inhabiting; abiding; dwelling.

com-mo'tion (kŏ-mō'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Disturbed or violent motion; agitation. **2.** Public disturbance; riot; tumult.

com-move' (-mōōv'), *v. t.*; -MOVED' (-mōōvd'); -MOV'ING (-mōōv'ĭng). [From OF., fr. L. *commovere, -motum; com-* + *movere* to move.] **1.** To put in motion; disturb; unsettle. **2.** To stir to emotion; excite.

com'mu-nal (kŏm'ū-năl; kŏ-mū'năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commune; hence, belonging to a simple social life.

com'mu-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* System of political and social organization substantially the same as *communism*, 2. — **com'mu-nal-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **com'mu-nal-is'tic,** *a.*

com'mu-nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render communal; subject to the rights, methods, organization, or ownership of a commune or community. — **com'mu-nal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **com'mu-nal-iz'er** (-īz'ər), *n.*

com'mu-nard (kŏm'ū-närd), *n.* [F.] A communalist; specif. [*cap.*], one who supported or participated in the Commune of Paris in 1871.

com'mune (kŏm'ūn), *n.* [F., fr. *commun* common.] **1.** The common people; the commons; *Hist.*, any of various bodies treated as a unit, as the members of a municipal corporation, etc. **2.** The smallest administrative district in France, or the inhabitants or government of such a district; a similar district elsewhere. **3.** [*cap.*] With *the*: **a** The government in Paris (1792–94) established by usurpation of supreme power by commissioners chosen by the sections of Paris, a part of the rule of which is known as the "Reign of Terror" (1793–94). **b** The insurrectionary government in possession of Paris from March 18 to May 27, 1871.

com'mune, *n.* Communion; intercourse.

com-mune' (kŏ-mūn'; kŏm'ūn), *v. i.*; -MUNED' (-mūnd'); -MUN'ING. [OF. *communer* to put in common.] **1.** To converse together; confer; now, specif., to converse intimately. **2.** To receive the Communion.

com-mu'ni-ca-ble (kŏ-mū'nĭ-kə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of communicating or of being communicated. **2.** Communicative; ready to converse. — **com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty, com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness,** *n.*

com-mu'ni-cant (-mū'nĭ-kənt), *n.* **1.** One who is entitled to partake of the Communion; a church member. **2.** One who communicates. — *a.* Communicating.

com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *communicatus*, p. p. of *communicare* to communicate, *communis* common.] **1.** To impart; convey. **2.** To make known; recount, as a secret. — *v. i.* **1.** *Eccl.* To take part in the Communion. **2.** To have intercourse; hold or afford communication; be connected.

com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-nĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of communicating. **2.** Intercourse by words, letters, etc.; interchange of thoughts or opinions. **3.** That which is communicated or imparted. **4.** Act or means of communi-

cating, or passing from place to place; a connecting passage. — **Syn.** Correspondence, conference, intercourse; news, intelligence, message.

com-mu'ni-ca-tive (kŏ-mū'nĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Inclined to communicate; *Obs.*, diffusive. **2.** Of or pertaining to communication. — **com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness,** *n.*

com-mu'ni-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, communicates.

com-mun'ion (-mūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of sharing; community of condition or relation. **2.** Intercourse between persons; esp., intimate intercourse. **3.** A body of Christians of a common faith and discipline. **4.** [*cap.*] The celebration of the Lord's Supper. **5.** The psalm or antiphon said or sung at Communion. — **Syn.** Share, participation, fellowship, converse; unity, concord, agreement.

com'mu-nism (kŏm'ū-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A system of social organization in which goods are held in common. **2.** A system of social organization where large powers are given to small political units, or communes; communalism. **3.** Any system of social organization involving common ownership of the means of production, and some equality in the distribution of the products of industry.

com'mu-nist (-nĭst), *n.* **1.** An adherent of communism. **2.** [*cap.*] A supporter of the Paris Commune; Communard. — **Syn.** See SOCIALIST.

com'mu-nis'tic (-mū-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to communism or communists; as, *communistic* theories. **2.** Of or pert. to or supporting the Commune of Paris. **3.** *Zoöl.* Living or nesting in common, as certain birds; commensal.

com-mu'ni-ta'ri-an (kŏ-mū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* A member of a communistic or similar body.

com-mu'ni-ty (kŏ-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NITIES (-tĭz). **1.** A body of people or animals living in the same place, under the same conditions. **2.** Society at large; commonwealth; the public. **3.** Joint ownership or participation; as, a *community* of interests. **4.** Common character; likeness.

com'mu-nize (kŏm'ū-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To subject to rights of communism or common property rights; make common. — **-ni-za'tion,** *n.*

com-mut'a-ble (kŏ-mūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being commuted, or interchanged. — **-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

com'mu-tate (kŏm'ū-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. *Elec.* To turn or direct (a current or currents), esp. so as to form a current continuous as to direction.

com'mu-ta'tion (-mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of commuting; substitution, as of a less thing for a greater. **2.** That which is given or paid in substitution.

commutation ticket. A ticket issued by a railway company, etc., at a reduced rate, for a certain number of trips between specified places.

com-mut'a-tive (kŏ-mūt'ă-tĭv; kŏm'ū-tā-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or effecting commutation.

com'mu-ta'tor (kŏm'ū-tā'tĕr), *n.* *Elec.* **a** A device for reversing the direction of an electric current. **b** An attachment for the armature of a dynamo for commutating the induced currents in the armature conductors, or in a motor for conveying the current to the conductors.

com-mute' (kŏ-mūt'), *v. t.*; -MUT'ED (-mūt'ĕd); -MUT'ING. [L. *commutare, -mutatum; com-* + *mutare* to change.] **1.** To exchange; interchange; substitute. **2.** To substitute (for one exaction or obligation) another that is less; as, to *commute* a sentence from death to imprisonment. **3.** *Elec.* To commutate. — *v. i.* **1.** To compensate; serve as a substitute. **2.** To pay, or arrange to pay, in gross, esp. at a reduced rate, instead of part by part.

com-mut'er (-mūt'ĕr), *n.* One who commutes; esp., one who travels on a commutation ticket.

com-mu'tu-al (kŏ-mū'tū-ăl), *a.* Mutual; reciprocal.

co'mose (kō'mōs; kō-mōs'), *a.* [L. *comosus* hairy, from *coma* hair.] *Bot.* Bearing a coma, or tuft of soft hairs.

com'pact (kŏm'păkt), *n.* [L. *compactum*, fr. *compacisci*, p. p. *compactus*, to make an agreement with; *com-* + *pacisci* to make an agreement.] An agreement or covenant; contract. — **Syn.** See CONTRACT.

com-pact' (kŏm-păkt'), *a.* [L. *compactus*, p. p. of *compingere* to join; *com-* + *pangere* to fix.] **1.** Composed or made; — used with *of*. **2.** Closely united or packed; solid; dense; also, lying or arranged in a narrow compass; close. **3.** Brief; pithy; not diffuse. — **Syn.** Firm, close. — *v. t.* **1.** To press closely together; join firmly; consolidate. **2.** To form by connecting firmly. — **com-pact'ly,** *adv.* — **com-pact'ness,** *n.*

com-pan'ion (-păn'yŭn), *n.* *Naut.* **a** The hood or covering at the top of a companionway. **b** A companionway.

com-pan'ion, *n.* [F. *compagnon*, fr. LL. *companio*; L. *com-* + *panis* bread.] **1.** One who accompanies, or is associated with, another or others; associate; comrade. **2.** A fellow; — in contempt. *Obs.* **3.** A member of an order of knighthood; now, one of the lowest grade in certain orders. **4.** One of a pair or set of like or matched things; as, a *companion* to a picture. — **Syn.** Fellow, mate, comrade, compeer. — *v. t.* To attend; accompany.

com-pan'ion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Fitted to be a companion; agreeable; sociable. — **com-pan'ion-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

companion ladder. *Naut.* A ladder leading down a companion hatchway.

com-pan'ion-ship, *n.* Quality or state of being a companion; fellowship; association.

com-pan'ion-way' (-wā'), *n.* *Naut.* A set of steps leading below from the deck; the passageway occupied by them.

com'pa-ny (kŭm'pă-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *compagnie*, OF. *compaignie*, fr. *compaigne* company, fr. (assumed) LL. *companio*. See COMPANION.] **1.** Fellowship; society; friendly intercourse. **2.** An assemblage of individuals; band; retinue. **3.** A companion or companions. **4.** Society in general; people assembled for social intercourse. **5.** Guests or visitors. **6.** An association of persons for a joint purpose, esp. for carrying on business. **7.** Those members of a partnership firm whose names do not appear in the firm name. *Colloq.* **8.** A body of actors in a theater or play. **9.** *Mil.* A body of soldiers; specif., a subdivision of a regiment of infantry under a captain. **10.** Crew of a ship, including the officers.

Syn. Gathering, concourse, assembly, assemblage, body; group, circle, party, coterie, set; throng, crowd, flock, multitude, host; band, troop, crew, gang. — **Company, band, troop, crew, gang. Company** is the general term for either a temporary assemblage or a permanent association of individuals; as, a crowd met him at the train, and the faces of many in the *company* were familiar to him; a military *company*; a joint-stock *company*. A **band** (specif., a company of musicians; as, a brass *band*) is a company united by a common tie or purpose; as, the *band* of exiles who plotted his overthrow. **Troop** (specif., a band of soldiers or, in *pl.*, soldiers collectively; as, the British *troops*) often suggests the idea of a throng or multitude; as *troops* of friends. **Crew**, as here compared, has always a derogatory connotation; as, a *crew* of mischievous critics. **Gang** has a strongly opprobrious or contemptuous connotation; as, a *gang* of robbers.

— *v. t.*; -NIED (-nĭd); -NY-ING. To accompany. *Archaic.*

com'pa-ra-ble (kŏm'pă-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being compared. — **com'pa-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-bly,** *adv.*

com-par'a-tive (kŏm-păr'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to comparison. **2.** Proceeding from or by comparison; as, *comparative* anatomy, philology, etc. **3.** Of an adjective or adverb, expressing an increased (or, with a negative, a less) degree of the attribute or quality denoted by the simple form. **4.** Estimated by comparison; relative. — *n.* *Gram.* The comparative degree or the form denoting it. See COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.*

com-pare' (kŏm-pâr'), *v. t.*; -PARED' (-pârd'); -PAR'ING (-pâr'ĭng). [L. *comparare*, fr. *compar* equal to another; *com-* + *par* equal.] **1.** To represent as similar; liken; — used with *to*. **2.** To examine the qualities of in order to discover resemblances or differences; bring into comparison; — usually used with *with*. **3.** *Gram.* To inflect or otherwise modify (an adverb or adjective) so as to denote degrees of quality, quantity, or relation; to state the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of.

☞ One object is *compared with* another when the two are set side by side, in order to show their relative merits, or to bring out their characteristic qualities; *to* another, because of a real or (frequently) imagined similarity.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be like or equal; admit, or be worthy, of comparison. **2.** To vie; assume a likeness or equality. — *n.* Comparison; — now chiefly in *beyond*, or *past, compare.* — **com-par'er,** *n.*

com-par'i-son (-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of comparing; specif., *Gram.*, modification of an adjective or adverb to denote degrees of quality, quantity, or relation. **2.** State of being compared; also, a state, quality, or relation admitting of being compared. **3.** *Rhet.* A figure by which one person or thing is compared to another, or the two are considered with regard to some common property or quality.

Syn. Comparison, simile, metaphor. Comparison is the general term; it usually implies, as distinguished from *simile*, that the objects compared belong to the same class, or are more alike than different; as in: "The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam." A **simile** is an imaginative comparison between objects essentially unlike, except in certain aspects; as in: "A little cloud like a man's hand." A **metaphor** imaginatively identifies one object with another, and ascribes to one qualities of the other; where the *simile* declares that A is *like* B, the *metaphor* assumes that A *is* B; as in: "The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord." A *metaphor* may usually be expanded into a *simile*, and a *simile* may be condensed into a *metaphor*.

com-part' (kŏm-pärt'), *v. t.* [L. *compartiri; com-* + *partiri* to share.] To mark out into parts or subdivisions.

com-part'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *compartiment*, fr. OF. *compartir* to divide.] One of the parts into which an inclosed space is divided; a separate division, as of a structure.

com'pass (kŭm'păs), *n.* [F. *compas*, fr. LL. *compassus* circle; L. *com-* + *passus* step.] **1.** Boundary or circumference. **2.** An inclosed space; area; extent; hence: limits;

reach; bounds; esp. moderate bounds; as, within the *compass* of his sight. **3.** *Music.* The range of tones within the capacity of a voice or instrument. **4.** A passing round; circuit. **5.** An instrument for describing circles, transferring measurements, etc., essentially consisting of two pointed branches or legs joined at the top by a pivot or (as in the *beam compass* for large circles) connected by a bar on which they may slide;—usually in *pl.* **6.** An instrument for determining directions by a magnetized needle or bar which indicates the magnetic north and south.—**Syn.** See RANGE. —*a.* Circular; curved; specif., semicircular.

—*v. t.* [F. *compasser* to arrange, regulate, ponder.] **1.** To purpose; contrive; plot. *Obs. or Law.* **2.** To make the circuit of. **3.** To inclose on all sides; surround. **4.** To reach; get within control; accomplish. **5.** To curve. *Tech.*

com'pass-a-ble, *a.* That can be compassed.

compass card. The circular card of a mariner's compass, on which are marked the 32 points.

com'pass-es (-ĕz; 24), *n. pl.* See COMPASS, *n.*, 5.

com-pas'sion (kŏm-păsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *compassio*, fr. *compati* to have compassion; *com-* + *pati* to bear, suffer.] Lit., suffering with another; hence: sorrow or pity for another's distress or misfortunes; sympathy.—**Syn.** See PITY.

com-pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Disposed to pity. **2.** Pitiable. *Obs.*—**Syn.** Sympathizing, tender, merciful.—(-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED; -AT'ING. To pity; sympathize with.—**-ate-ly,** *adv.*

compass plant. Any of several plants (as *Silphium laciniatum* and *Lotus americanus*) whose leaves or branches tend to arrange themselves on the axis so as to indicate the cardinal points of the compass.

com-pat'i-bil'i-ty (kŏm-păt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being compatible; as, *compatibility* of tempers.

com-pat'i-ble (kŏm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., deriv. of L. *compati.* See COMPASSION.] Capable of coexisting in harmony;—usually used with. *with.*—**Syn.** See CONSONANT.—**com-pat'i-ble-ness,** *n.*—**com-pat'i-bly,** *adv.*

com-pa'tri-ot (kŏm-pā'trĭ-ŭt), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *compatriota*; *com-* + *patriota* native.] A fellow countryman.—*a.* Of the same country.—**com-pa'tri-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

com-peer' (-pēr'), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *compar*; *com-* + *par* equal.] An equal; a peer; also, companion; mate.

com-pel' (kŏm-pĕl'), *v. t.*; -PELLED' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. [L. *compellere, -pulsum*, to drive together, compel; *com-* + *pellere* to drive.] **1.** To drive or urge irresistibly; constrain. **2.** To take by force; exact. **3.** To drive together or gather in a crowd or company. *A Latinism.* **4.** To force to yield; overpower; subjugate.—**Syn.** Force, oblige, coerce, necessitate, drive, influence, move.—**com-pel'la-ble** (-ă-b'l), *adj.*—**-pel'ler** (-ĕr), *n.*

com'pel-la'tion (kŏm'pĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compellatio*, fr. *compellare* to accost.] Act of addressing or calling upon; style of address or salutation; an appellation.

com-pel'la-tive (kŏm-pĕl'ă-tĭv), *a. & n.* Appellative.

com'pend (kŏm'pĕnd), *n.* A compendium.

com-pen'di-ous (kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *compendiosus.*] Containing the substance in small compass; abridged; summarized; —esp. of literary work.—**Syn.** Short, brief, summary, condensed, succinct. See CONCISE.—**com-pen'di-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**com-pen'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

com-pen'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-ă). [L. *compendium* that which is weighed, saved, or shortened, a short way, *compendere* to weigh; *com-* + *pendere* to weigh.] A condensed summary of the main heads of a subject or work.

Syn. Compendium, abridgment, epitome, abstract, synopsis denote large content in comparatively small compass. **Compendium** implies in general the inclusion within small compass of a large subject or system; **abridgment** always implies the reduction to smaller compass of a larger work, with retention of relative completeness; **epitome** denotes a concise summary, by main heads; an **abstract** is a summary of essential points; a **synopsis** is such an ordered exhibition of the salient points of a subject or treatise as may be apprehended at a glance.

com'pen-sate (kŏm'pĕn-sāt; kŏm-pĕn'sāt), *v. t.*; -SAT'ED (-sāt'ĕd); -SAT'ING. [L. *compensatus*, p. p. of *compensare*, prop., to weigh several things with one another, fr. *compendere* to weigh.] **1.** To be equivalent to; make amends for. **2.** To make equal return to; requite suitably. **3.** *Mech.* To provide with means of counteracting variation; counteract (variation or varying parts).—**Syn.** See PAY.—*v. i.* To make amends; supply an equivalent.

com'pen-sa'tion (kŏm'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or principle of compensating. **2.** That which compensates; equivalent; recompense; amends; remuneration; indemnification.

com-pen'sa-tive (kŏm-pĕn'sā-tĭv), *a.* Compensatory.

com'pen-sa'tor (kŏm'pĕn-sā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, compensates;—applied esp. to various mechanical devices, as, *Elec.*, a transformer in which the primary and secondary are combined as a single coil.

com-pen'sa-to-ry (kŏm-pĕn'sā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving for or to give compensation; making amends; making up for loss.

com-pete' (-pēt'), *v. i.*; -PET'ED (-pēt'ĕd); -PET'ING. [L. *competere, competitum* to strive after together; *com-* + *petere* to seek.] To contend in emulation or rivalry.

com'pe-tence (kŏm'pē-tĕns) } **com'pe-ten-cy** (kŏm'pē-tĕn-sĭ) } **1.** Means sufficient for comfort without superfluity. **2.** State of being competent.

com'pe-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [F. *compétent*, p. pr. of *compéter* to be competent, fr. L. *competere.* See COMPETE.] **1.** Answering to all requirements; adequate; fit · capable. **2.** Properly belonging;—used with *to. Chiefly Law.* **3.** Legally qualified or capable.—**com'pe-tent-ly,** *adv.*

com'pe-ti'tion (-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of competing; emulous contest; rivalry. **2.** *Com. & Economics.* The effort of two or more parties, acting independently, to secure the custom of another party by the offer of the most favorable terms.

Syn. Competition, emulation, rivalry. Competition implies a struggle or contest between two or more persons for the same object; **emulation,** an ardent ambition or desire to equal or excel. Neither term connotes, as a rule, depreciation; *emulation* is commonly regarded as honorable or praiseworthy; as, *emulation* among students incites to industry. **Rivalry** oftener suggests a personal contest for selfish ends, resulting in envy and jealousy; as, the *rivalry* between those who seek public favor.

com-pet'i-tive (kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or based on, competition; competitory; as, a *competitive* examination.—**com-pet'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*—**-tive-ness,** *n.*

com-pet'i-tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who competes; a rival.

com-pet'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Acting in competition; of, pertaining to, or subject to, competition.

com-pet'i-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who competes.

com'pi-la'tion (kŏm'pĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of compiling. **2.** That which is compiled; esp., a literary work compiled from other books or documents.

com-pile' (kŏm-pīl'), *v. t.*; -PILED' (-pīld'); -PIL'ING (-pīl'ĭng). [F. *compiler*, fr. L. *compilare* to plunder.] **1.** To collect (literary materials) into a treatise or volume. **2.** To compose out of existing materials, esp. from other books or documents.—**com-pil'er,** *n.*

com-pla'cence (-plā'sĕns) } *n.* **1.** Calm contentment; esp.,
com-pla'cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ) } self-satisfaction. **2.** Disposition to please; affability; complaisance. **3.** A source of gratification or joy.

Syn. Complacency, complaisance. Complacency implies serene self-satisfaction; **complaisance,** the desire to induce an agreeable sense of satisfaction in others.

com-pla'cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *complacens* very pleasing, p. pr. of *complacere*; *com-* + *placere* to please.] **1.** Satisfied; esp., self-satisfied. **2.** Feeling or showing complaisance; obliging.—**com-pla'cent-ly,** *adv.*

com-plain' (-plān'), *v. i.* [F. *complaindre*, fr. LL.; *com-* + L. *plangere* to strike, beat the breast in grief, lament.] **1.** To give utterance to grief, pain, discontent, or the like. **2.** To make accusation.—**Syn.** Repine, grumble, grieve, murmur.—**-plain'er,** *n.*—**-plain'ing-ly,** *adv.*

com-plain'ant (-ănt), *n.* One who makes complaint, esp. that in an action at law.

com-plaint' (-plānt'), *n.* [F. *complainte.*] **1.** Expression of grief, pain, or resentment. **2.** *Law.* A formal allegation or charge against a party. **3.** Cause or subject of complaint. **4.** Ailment; disease.—**Syn.** Lamentation, murmuring, sorrow, grief; illness, disorder, malady.

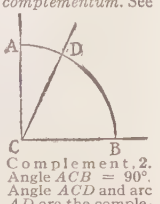
com'plai-sance' (kŏm'plā-zăns'; kŏm-plā'zăns), *n.* Disposition to please; obliging compliance.—**Syn.** Civility, courtesy, affability, good breeding. See COMPLACENCY.

com'plai-sant' (-zănt'; -zānt), *a.* [F. *complaisant*, p. pr. of *complaire* to acquiesce as a favor, fr. L. *complacere.* See COMPLACENT.] Disposed to please; courteous; obliging.—**Syn.** See CIVIL.—**com'plai-sant'ly,** *adv.*

com'pla-nate (kŏm'plā-nāt; kŏm-plā'nāt), *a.* [L. *complanatus*, p. p. of *complanare* to make plane.] Flattened; made level.—**com'pla-na'tion** (kŏm'plā-nā'shŭn), *n.*

com-plect' (kŏm-plĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *complecti.* See COMPLEX, *a.*] To plait together; interweave.—**com-plect'ed,** *a.*

com'ple-ment (kŏm'plĕ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *complementum.* See COMPLETE.] **1.** That which completes or is complete; as: **a** The added word completing a predication; as in, they made Saul *king.* **b** The quantity or number required to fill out or complete a thing; also, full quantity, number, or amount; full allowance; as, the regiment has its *complement* of men. **c** That which is required to supply a deficiency; one of two parts necessary to a perfect whole; as, justice and love are *complements.* **2.** The amount of angle or arc by which a given angle or arc falls short of 90°. **3.** *Nav.* The entire force of officers and crew allowed to a ship. **4.** *Music.* The interval which, with a given interval, completes the octave.



Complement, 2. Angle $ACB = 90°$. Angle ACD and arc AD are the complements respectively of angle DCB and arc DB, and vice versa.

Syn. Complement, supplement. A **complement** is that which makes up or supplies a deficiency; it often implies two things which mutually complete each other and together constitute a whole. **Supplement** implies an addition to what has already relative completeness; it does not imply a mutual dependence of the parts.

com'ple-ment (kŏm'plē-mĕnt'; kŏm'plē-mĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To supply a lack. **2.** (Also *v. i.*) To compliment. *Obs.*

com'ple-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of the nature of a complement.

com'ple-men'ta-ry (-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Forming a complement; serving to complete. **2.** Mutually or reciprocally completing; — said of two or more things.

com-plete' (kŏm-plēt'), *a.* [L. *completus*, p. p. of *complere* to fill up; *com-* + *plere* to fill.] **1.** Filled up; with no part lacking. **2.** Concluded; completed. **3.** Perfectly equipped or skilled. — **Syn.** Entire, perfect, total. See WHOLE. — *v. t.;* -PLET'ED (-plēt'ĕd); -PLET'ING. To bring to entirety or perfection; perfect; fulfill; finish. — **Syn.** Perform, execute; achieve, realize, effect, consummate, accomplish, effectuate. — **com-plete'ly,** *adv.* — **-plete'ness,** *n.*

com-ple'tion (kŏm-plē'shŭn), *n.* Act of making, or state of being, complete.

com-ple'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *completivus.*] Making complete.

com-ple'to-ry (kŏm-plē'tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Eccl.* = COMPLIN. — *a.* Serving to complete.

com'plex (kŏm'plĕks), *a.* [L. *complexus*, p. p. of *complecti* to entwine around, comprise; *com-* + *plectere* to twist.] **1.** Composed of two or more parts; not simple. **2.** Complicated; intricate. — **Syn.** Implicated, entangled, twisted, interlaced, mazy, perplexed, involved.

complex fraction, a fraction having a fraction or mixed number in the numerator or denominator or in each. — **c. sentence,** *Gram.*, a sentence having one principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses (see CLAUSE); as in "The roof is so old that the rain comes through it." — *n.* A whole made up of complicated or interrelated parts.

com-plex' (kŏm-plĕks'), *v. t.*; -PLEXED' (-plĕkst'); -PLEX'ING. To make complex or make into a complex.

com-plex'ion (kŏm-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *complexio.* See COMPLEX, *a.*] **1.** The combination in a certain proportion of the qualities *hot, moist, cold, dry*, in medieval times supposed to determine the nature of a body, plant, etc.; also, the analogous combination of the four bodily humors (blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile). *Hist.* **2.** Constitution or habit of body or mind; temperament. **3.** Hue of the skin, esp. of the face. **4.** General appearance or aspect; character; as, the *complexion* of the news. — **com-plex'ion-al** (-ăl), *a. Now Rare.*

com-plex'ioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having a certain complexion; — often used in composition; as, dark-*complexioned.*

com-plex'i-ty (-sĭ'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being complex. **2.** That which is complex; a complication.

com'plex-ly, *adv.* In a complex manner.

com'plex-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being complex.

com-plex'us (-sŭs), *n.; pl.* COMPLEXUS. [L., an embracing.] **1.** A complex; an aggregate of parts; a complication. **2.** *Anat.* A broad muscle of the back of the neck.

com-pli'a-ble (kŏm-plī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Apt to yield; compliant. — **com-pli'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **com-pli'a-bly,** *adv.*

com-pli'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of complying; yielding; conformity. **2.** Disposition to yield; complaisance. — **Syn.** Concession, submission, consent, obedience, performance, acquiescence, assent. — **com-pli'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

com-pli'ant (-plī'ănt), *a.* Yielding; complaisant. — **Syn.** See OBEDIENT. — **com-pli'ant-ly,** *adv.*

com'pli-ca-cy (kŏm'plĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality of being complicate. **2.** A complicated thing.

com'pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *complicatus*, p. p. of *complicare* to fold together; *com-* + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** Complex; complicated. **2.** a *Bot.* = CONDUPLICATE. b *Zoöl.* Folded longitudinally one or more times; — said of insects' wings. — (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED; -CAT'ING. **1.** To fold or twist together; combine so as to make intricate or difficult. — *v. i.* To become complicated.

com'pli-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Consisting of parts intricately combined; difficult of separation, solution, or the like. — **com'pli-cat'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **com'pli-cat'ed-ness,** *n.*

com'pli-ca'tion (-plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of complicating; state of being complicated; intricate or confused relation of parts; complexity. **2.** *Med.* A disease or diseases, or adventitious circumstances, coexistent with and modifying a primary disease, but not necessarily connected with it.

com'plice (kŏm'plĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *complex, -plicis*, confederate.] An associate; accomplice. *Archaic.*

com-plic'i-ty (kŏm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -PLICITIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being an accomplice. **2.** Complexity. *Rare.*

com-pli'er (-plī'ĕr), *n.* One who complies.

com'pli-ment (kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F., through It. & Sp. fr. L. *complere* to fill up.] **1.** A ceremonious expression of approbation, civility, or admiration; a flattering speech or attention. **2.** A ceremonious greeting; — usually in *pl.* **3.** A complimentary gift; gratuity. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Syn. Praise, commendation, encomium; blandishment, obsequiousness, servility, sycophancy; flattery, adulation. — **Compliment, flattery, adulation.** A **compliment** is a courteous expression of commendation, whether sincere or merely formal. **Flattery** is never sincere; it plays on self-love or vanity by artful or obsequious praise. **Adulation** is servile and fulsome flattery.

— (kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt'; kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To make or pay a compliment to. **2.** To present (one with something) by way of compliment. — *v. i.* To use or pass compliments.

com'pli-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Expressive of compliment. **2.** Given to or using compliment; — said of persons. — **com'pli-men'ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*

com'plin } (kŏm'plĭn), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL. *completa* the
com'pline} religious exercise which closes the day's service.] The last division of the Roman Catholic breviary; the seventh and last of the services of the canonical hours in the Western Church; the last prayer of the day, to be said after sunset.

com'plot (kŏm'plŏt), *n.* [F.] A plotting together.

com-plot' (kŏm-plŏt'), *v. t. & i.* To conspire. — **-plot'ter,** *n.*

Com'plu-ten'sian (kŏm'plōō-tĕn'shăn), *a.* [L. *complutensis.*] Of or pertaining to Complutum, now Alcalá de Henares, Spain; as, the *Complutensian* Polyglot or Bible.

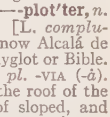
com-plu'vi-um (kŏm-plōō'vĭ-ŭm; 86), *n.; pl.* -VIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Roman Antiq.* A square opening in the roof of the atrium (which see) toward which the roof sloped, and through which the rain fell into the impluvium, or cistern.

com-ply' (kŏm-plī'), *v. i.*; -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING. **1.** To be ceremoniously courteous. *Obs.* **2.** To yield or acquiesce; consent; conform.

com-po'nent (kŏm-pō'nĕnt), *a.* [L. *componens*, p. pr. of *componere.* See COMPOUND, *v. t.*] Serving or helping to form; composing; constituent. — *n.* **1.** A component part; an ingredient. **2.** *Mech.* One of the factors from which a resultant force, velocity, acceleration, etc., may be compounded, or into which it may be resolved.

Syn. Component, constituent, ingredient, element. Component applies to the parts which make up a compound; **constituent**, so far as it differs from *component* (with which it is often exactly synonymous), connotes more definitely the essential or formative character of the parts. **Ingredient** primarily suggests a mixture (such as a drink, a medicine) rather than a compound. **Element** adds to the idea of constituent parts or principles the suggestion of certain basic or ultimate qualities, esp. as applied to immaterial or intangible things.

com-po'ny (-pō'nĭ) } *a.* [F. *componé*, OF. also *couponné.*]
com-po'né (-pō'nā) } *Her.* Divided into squares of two alternate tinctures in a single row; — said of a bearing.


Bordure Compony.

com'port (kŏm'pōrt), *n.* [See COMPOTE.] A kind of dish for use in serving fruit or dessert.

com-port' (kŏm-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* [From F., fr. LL., fr. L. *comportare* to bring together; *com-* + *portare* to carry.] To carry; conduct; — with a reflexive pronoun; as, to *comport* one's self with dignity. — *v. i.* To agree, accord, or suit (with); as, his acts *comport* with his promises.

com-port'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Behavior; deportment.

com-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *composer; com-* + *poser* to place.] **1.** To form by putting together; fashion or construct, as a sentence, a symphony, or a picture. **2.** To constitute; in the *passive;* to be made up (of); as, classics *compose* his library; his library is *composed* of classics. **3.** *Print.* To set (type). **4.** To adjust, regulate, or arrange. **5.** To calm; quiet; esp., to dispose or adjust, as one's self or one's mind, to calmness. — *v. i.* To practice composition, as of literary or musical work, or in printing.

com-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1.** Put together, esp. well or with art. *Obs.* **2.** Free from agitation. — **Syn.** See COOL. — **com-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ed-ness,** *n.*

com-pos'er (-pōz'ĕr), *n.* One who composes; specif., an author; esp., a writer of music.

composing stick. *Print.* A tray, usually of metal, which the compositor holds in his left hand, and in which he arranges the type in words and lines.

Composing Stick.

com-pos'ite (kŏm-pŏz'ĭt; kŏm'pŏ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *compositus*, p. p. of *componere.* See COMPOUND, *v. t.*] **1.** Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded. **2.** [*cap.*] *Arch.* Pert. to or designating a modification of the Corinthian order, combining the Ionic volutes with the Corinthian acanthus-circled bell. See 2d CAPITAL, *Illust.*; ORDER. **3.** *Bot.* Belonging to, or having the characters of, an immense natural group (*Compositæ*) of dicotyledonous plants, embracing the most highly de-

veloped families in the vegetable kingdom, and characterized by having the small flowers or florets borne in dense involucrate heads resembling single flowers, as in the daisy, dandelion, aster, ragweed, etc.

composite number, *Math.*, a product of two or more integers each greater than 1. — **c. photograph** *or* **portrait**, a photograph produced by the combination of several distinct photographs on the same plate, or by making one print from several negatives.

— *n.* A composite thing; a composition, combination, or compound. — **Syn.** See AGGREGATE.

com-pos'ite-ly, *adv.* In a composite manner.

com'po-si'tion (kŏm'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or art of composing; as: **a** Art or practice of writing. **b** *Fine Arts.* Combination of the parts of a work of art to form a harmonious whole. **c** *Print.* The setting up of type. **2.** Manner of being composed; make-up; as, a picture of excellent *composition;* also, of persons, constitution, esp. of the mind; as, there is much good in his *composition.* **3.** State or quality of being put together; conjunction. **4.** An aggregate; a composite substance. **5.** A literary, musical, or artistic production, esp. one showing care in arrangement; often, an essay or translation done as an educational exercise. **6.** An agreement, esp. to settle differences; terms of settlement; compromise.

composition of forces, velocities, etc., *Mech.*, the finding of a single force, velocity, or the like (called the *resultant*), which shall be equal in effect to two or more given ones (called the *components*).

com-pos'i-tor (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who composes; esp., one who sets type.

com'pos men'tis (kŏm'pŏs mĕn'tĭs). [L.] *Law.* Being of sound mind, memory, and understanding.

com'post (kŏm'pōst), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *compositus,* p. p. See COMPOSITE.] **1.** A composition; compound. **2.** A mixture for fertilizing, esp. one composed of peat, leaf mold, manure, lime, or the like, mingled and decomposed.

com-po'sure (kŏm-pō'zhûr), *n.* **1.** Composition; constitution. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Calmness; repose. — **Syn.** See EQUANIMITY.

com'po-ta'tion (kŏm'pō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compotatio; com-* + *potare* to drink.] A drinking or tippling together.

com'pote (kŏm'pōt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *composte.*] **1.** A preparation of fruit in sirup. **2.** A comport.

com'pound (kŏm'pound), *n.* [Malay *kampung* a village.] In the East Indies, etc., an inclosure containing a house, outbuildings, etc., esp. one occupied by foreigners.

com-pound' (kŏm-pound'), *v. t.* [L. *componere, -positum; com-* + *ponere* to put.] **1.** To put or unite together into a whole, or to form in this way; combine; mix. **2.** To compose; constitute. *Obs.* **3.** To adjust by agreement; compromise; specif., to accept a consideration for forbearing prosecution of (a felony). **4.** To modify or change by combination with another thing or part. **5.** *Elec.* To wind the field magnets of (a dynamo) so that it will be excited by both a shunt and a series current.

— *v. i.* To effect a composition; agree; settle by compromise.

com'pound (kŏm'pound), *a.* **1.** Composed of, or formed by union of, several elements or parts; composite. **2.** *Gram.* Being a compound; as, a *compound* word.

compound chain. See CHAIN, *n.*, 6. — **c. control,** *Aëronautics,* a system of control in which one manipulation, as, of a rudder, may be effected by moving a lever in one direction, and a different manipulation by moving it in another direction. Cf. CLOCHE. — **c. engine,** *Mach.*, an engine, esp. a steam engine, in which the working fluid that has been used in a high-pressure cylinder is made to do further service in a larger, low-pressure cylinder. — **c. flower,** the head of flowers in a composite plant. See ANTHODIUM. — **c. interest,** interest both on the original principal and on accrued interest from the time it fell due. — **c. leaf,** *Bot.*, a leaf consisting of two or more distinct leaflets on a common axis, as in pinnate and palmate leaves. — **c. number,** *Math.*, a number involving different denominations, or more than one unit, as 3 *yds.* 2 *ft.* 5 *in.* — **c. sentence,** *Gram.*, a sentence having two or more subjects, predicates, or clauses, esp. one having coördinate principal clauses, as distinguished from a *complex sentence.*

— *n.* **1.** That which is formed by union or mixture of elements or parts; a composition. **2.** A substance formed by chemical union of ingredients in definite proportions by weight. **3.** A word formed of two or more elements, esp. of two or more distinct words; as, *homesick, steamboat, well-known, bull's-eye,* etc., are *compounds.* — **Syn.** See AGGREGATE.

com-pound'er, *n.* One who compounds.

com'pra-dor', -dore' (kŏm'prȧ-dōr'; kŏm'prȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Pg. *comprador* a buyer.] A Chinese agent, adviser, and factotum employed by a foreign establishment to deal with the Chinese, in China, the Philippines, etc.

com'pre-hend' (kŏm'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *comprehendere, -hensum; com-* + *prehendere* to grasp.] **1.** To apprehend the meaning of; understand. **2.** To contain; embrace; include. **3.** To include by construction or implication; imply. — **Syn.** Comprise, inclose, embody, involve; imagine, conceive, grasp. See CONTAIN. [prehensible.]

com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being com-

com'pre-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being comprehended; intelligible. — **com'pre-hen'si-bly,** *adv.*

com'pre-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of comprehending, containing, or comprising. **2.** Comprehensiveness. **3.** *Logic.* The totality of attributes which make up the notion signified by a general term; sum of the characteristics distinguishing a class; intension. **4.** Power, act, or process of grasping with the intellect; understanding; perception.

com'pre-hen'sive (kŏm'prē-hĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Including much; extensive; full; as, a *comprehensive* description. **2.** Of wide comprehension, or mental grasp. — **com'pre-hen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **com'pre-hen'sive-ness,** *n.*

com-press' (kŏm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [OF. *compresser,* L. *compressare,* freq. of L. *comprimere* to compress; *com-* + *premere* to press.] To press or squeeze together; condense. — **Syn.** Consolidate, compact, abridge. See CONDENSE.

com'press (kŏm'prĕs), *n.* **1.** *Med.* A folded cloth or pad applied to a part, esp. with a bandage to give due pressure. **2.** An apparatus for compressing cotton bales, etc.

com-press'i-ble (kŏm-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be compressed. — **com-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

com-pressed' (-prĕst'), *p. a.* **1.** Pressed together; reduced in volume by pressure. **2.** a *Bot.* Flattened lengthwise. **b** *Zoöl.* Specif., narrow from side to side, and deep, as the body of many fishes; — opp. to *depressed.*

com-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of compressing; state of being compressed. — **com-pres'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

com-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Compressing; having power or tendency to compress. — **com-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.*

com-pres'sor (-ẽr), *n.* [L.] Anything that serves to compress, as a muscle, a surgical instrument, a machine for compressing, etc.

com-pres'sure (-prĕsh'ûr), *n.* Compression.

com-prise', com-prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.;* -PRISED', -PRIZED' (-prīzd'); -PRIS'ING, -PRIZ'ING (-prīz'ĭng). [F. *compris,* p. p. of *comprendre,* L. *comprehendere.* See COMPREHEND.] To comprehend or include. — **Syn.** Embrace, encircle, inclose, involve, imply. See CONTAIN.

com'pro-mise (kŏm'prŏ-mīz), *n.* [F. *compromis,* fr. L. *compromissum* a mutual promise to abide by an award, deriv. of *com-* + *promittere* to promise.] **1.** A settlement reached by mutual concessions. **2.** A committal to something discreditable, hazardous, or objectionable; a prejudicial concession; surrender; as, a *compromise* of character. **3.** The result of concession or adjustment; hence, *Colloq.*, a thing intermediate between two different things; as, the bird looks like a *compromise* between a hawk and an owl.

— *v. t.;* -MISED (-mīzd); -MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). **1.** To bind by mutual agreement. *Obs.* **2.** To adjust and settle by mutual concessions. **3.** To imperil or injure (the reputation, credit, etc., of a person) by exposure to suspicion, or discredit. — *v. i.* To come to agreement by concession. — **com'pro-mis'er** (-mīz'ẽr), *n.*

compt (kount), **compt'a-ble,** etc. Obs. vars. of COUNT, etc.

comp'to-graph (kŏmp'tŏ-grăf; koun'-), *n.* [F. *compter* to count + *-graph.*] A machine for adding numbers and making a printed record of the sum.

☞ *Comptograph* is a trade-mark name.

comp-tom'e-ter (kŏmp-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [See COUNT; -METER.] A calculating machine; an arithmometer.

☞ *Comptometer* is a trade-mark name.

comp-trol'ler (kŏn-trōl'ẽr), *n.* [Erroneous for *controller.*] A controller; a public officer whose duty it is to examine and certify accounts. — **comp-trol'ler-ship,** *n.*

com-pul'sion (kŏm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compulsio.* See COMPEL.] Act of compelling; state of being compelled; subjection to force. — **Syn.** See FORCE.

com-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Compelling; exercising compulsion. — **com-pul'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **com-pul'sive-ness,** *n.*

com-pul'so-ry (-pŭl'sŏ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Obligatory; enforced. **2.** Compulsive. — **com-pul'so-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **-so-ri-ness,** *n.*

com-punc'tion (-pŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *compunctio,* fr. *compungere, -punctum,* to prick; *com-* + *pungere* to prick, sting.] Poignant uneasiness due to a sense of guilt; remorse; now often, mere regret for slight wrong. — **Syn.** See REGRET. — **com-punc'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* — **-tious-ly,** *adv.*

com'pur-ga'tion (kŏm'pŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compurgatio,* fr. *compurgare* to purify wholly.] *Law.* The clearing of an accused person by the oaths of persons who swear to his veracity or innocence.

com'pur-ga'tor (kŏm'pŭr-gā'tẽr), *n.* A witness to the veracity of an accused person.

com-pur'ga-to-ry (kŏm-pûr'gȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a compurgator or compurgation.

com-put'a-ble (kŏm-pūt'a-b'l; kŏm'pū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being computed. — **com-put'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

com'pu-ta'tion (kŏm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act, system, or result, of computing. — **Syn.** Reckoning, calculation.

com-pute' (kŏm-pūt'), *v. t. & i.*; -PUT'ED (-pŭt'ĕd); -PUT'ING. [L. *computare*. See COUNT, *v. t.*] To determine by calculation; reckon. — **Syn.** Number, estimate, enumerate. — *n.* Computation; — now chiefly in *beyond compute*.

com-put'er (-pūt'ĕr), *n.* One who computes.

com'pu-tist (kŏm'pū-tĭst; kŏm-pūt'ĭst), *n.* One skilled or employed in computing; formerly, an accountant.

com'rade (kŏm'răd; -rād), *n.* [Sp. *camarada*, fr. L. *camara*, *camera*, chamber, chamber fellow.] Orig., a chamber fellow; hence: a mate; close companion. — **-rade-ship,** *n.*

com'rade-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Camaraderie; the spirit of familiarity, etc., existing between comrades; comradeship.

Com'ti-an (kŏm'tĭ-ăn; kōn'-), *a.* Relating to the French philosopher Auguste Comte (1798–1857), his writings, or doctrines. Cf. POSITIVISM.

Com'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* = POSITIVISM. — **Com'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

Co'mus (kō'mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κῶμος* a revel.] *Roman Myth.* The god of festive joy and mirth, represented as a winged youth with face flushed with wine. In Milton's "Comus," he is a son of Circe and Bacchus, and tries to entrap the innocent by his "brewed enchantments."

con (kŏn) *v. t.*; CONNED (kŏnd); CON'NING. [Orig. same as *can* am able, perh. also confused somewhat with ME. *cunnen* to try, AS. *cunnian*.] To study; commit to memory; regard studiously.

con, *adv.* [Abbr. from L. *contra* against.] Against; on the negative side; — the antithesis of *pro.* — *n.* The opposing argument, voter, etc.

con, conn, *v. t. & i.* [F. *conduire*, fr. L. *conducere*. See CONDUCT.] *Naut.* To direct the steering of (a vessel).

con-. A prefix meaning *with, together.* See COM-.

co-na'tion (kō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conatio.*] *Psychol.* The power or act which directs or impels to effort of any kind, whether muscular or psychical.

con'a-tive (kŏn'ā-tĭv; kō'nā-), *a.* **1.** Pert. to conation. **2.** *Gram.* Expressive of endeavor; as, a *conative* verb.

co-na'tus (kō-nā'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *conari* to attempt.] **1.** Striving; inclination; conation. **2.** An inborn or natural tendency, impulse, or effort.

con-cat'e-nate (kŏn-kăt'ē-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *concatenatus*, p. p. of *concatenare* to concatenate; deriv. of *con-* + *catena* chain.] To link together; unite in a series or chain. — *a.* Linked together; forming a chain or series, as certain unicellular organisms.

con-cat'e-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Union in a linked series. **2.** A series or order of things depending on each other, as if linked together; a chain.

con'cave (kŏn'kāv), *a.* [L. *concavus; con-* + *cavus* hollow.] **1.** Hollow; void. *Obs.* **2.** Hollow and curved or rounded; — said of the interior of a curved surface or line, in opposition to *convex.* — *n.* A concave line or surface. — *v. t.*; -CAVED (-kāvd); -CAV-ING (-kāv-ĭng). To make concave.

con-cav'i-ty (kŏn-kăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being concave; a concave.

con-ca'vo-con'cave (kŏn-kā'vō-kŏn'kāv), *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides; double concave. See LENS, *Illust.*

con-ca'vo-con'vex, *a.* **1.** Concave on one side and convex on the other, as an eggshell or some lenses. See LENS, *Illust.* **2.** Specif., in optics, having the concave side with a smaller radius of curvature than that of the convex side.

con-ceal' (kŏn-sēl'), *v. t.* [OF. *conceler* (3d sing. pres. *conceile*), fr. L. *concelare; con-* + *celare* to hide.] To hide or withdraw from observation or sight; withhold knowledge of. — **Syn.** See HIDE. — **con-ceal'a-ble,** *a.*

con-ceal'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *concelement.*] Act or practice of concealing; also, state of being concealed.

con-cede' (-sēd'), *v. t.*; -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -CED'ING. [L. *concedere, concessum; con-* + *cedere* to yield.] **1.** To yield or suffer to pass; surrender; admit to be true; acknowledge. **2.** To grant, as a privilege. — *v. i.* To yield; make concessions. — **Syn.** See GRANT. — **con-ced'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

con-ceit' (-sēt'), *n.* [ME. *conseyte, conceyte, conceipt.*] **1.** Conception; personal judgment or opinion; as, wise in one's own *conceit.* **2.** Favorable opinion; — esp. in: *out of conceit with,* dissatisfied with; *conceit of one's self,* self-confidence. **3.** An overweening pride; vanity. **4.** A fanciful, odd, or extravagant notion; a witty thought or turn of expression; whim; quip. **5.** Imagination; lively fancy. **6.** A fancy article. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See PRIDE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To conceive; apprehend. *Obs.* **2.** To imagine; suppose. *Archaic.* **3.** To take a fancy to. *Obs. or Dial.* **4.** To think to (one's self); flatter (one's self).

con-ceit'ed (kŏn-sēt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Intelligent; imaginative; clever. *Obs.* **2.** Having a flattering opinion of one's self; vain. **3.** Whimsical; notional. *Obs. or Dial.* — **Syn.** Vain, proud, opinionated, egotistical. — **con-ceit'ed-ly,** *adv.*

con-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty (-sēv'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being conceivable.

con-ceiv'a-ble (kŏn-sēv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood. — **con-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*

con-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.*; -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'ING. [OF. *conceivre, conceveir*, fr. L. *concipere, -ceptum*, to take, conceive; *con-* + *capere* to seize.] **1.** To become pregnant with; produce in the womb. **2.** To take into one's mind; form a conception of; imagine. **3.** To apprehend by reason or imagination; comprehend; understand.

Syn. Think, suppose, fancy, suspect, imagine, realize. — **Conceive, imagine, realize** (in their nontechnical uses) imply the formation of a mental representation. **Conceive** suggests the apprehension or grasping of something as a notion; **imagine**, its more or less definite picturing as an image; as, one can *conceive*, but scarcely *imagine*, a world of four dimensions. *Conceive* is often used in modest, *imagine*, in vague, indefinite, and (really or ironically) cautious expressions of opinion; as, there is, I *conceive*, a better plan; I *imagine* his case is the worst. To **realize** is to bring before the mind as real; as, shadowy forms which the imagination *realizes.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To become pregnant. **2.** To have a conception, idea, or opinion; think. — **con-ceiv'er,** *n.*

con-cent' (kŏn-sĕnt'), *n.* [L. *concentus*, deriv. of *con-* + *canere* to sing.] Concert of voices; harmony. *Archaic.*

con-cen'ter (-sĕn'tĕr), *v. t. & i.* To draw or direct to a common center; concentrate.

con'cen-trate (kŏn'sĕn-trāt; kŏn-sĕn'trāt), *v. t. & i.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING. [*con-* + L. *centrum* center.] **1.** To bring to or toward, or to approach, a common center; gather into one body or force; fix; as, to *concentrate* the attention on a subject; to *concentrate* troops at a certain point. **2.** To increase in strength by diminishing bulk or by purifying; condense; as, *concentrated* ammonia, *concentrated* ore. — **Syn.** Consolidate, compact, intensify. See CONDENSE.

— *n.* That which has been concentrated, as in mining or [chemistry.

con'cen-tra'tion (kŏn'sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of concentrating; state of being concentrated. **2.** Specif., close mental application, absorption, or exclusive attention.

con-cen'tra-tive (kŏn-sĕn'trā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to concentrate; marked by concentration. — **-cen'tra-tive-ness,** *n.*

con'cen-tra'tor (kŏn'sĕn-trā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, concentrates.

con-cen'tric (kŏn-sĕn'trĭk) *a.* Having a common center. — **con-cen'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl) } **con-cen'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

con'cen-tric'i-ty (kŏn'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being concentric.

con'cept (kŏn'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *conceptus*, fr. *concipere* to conceive.] A notion, thought, or mental impression; idea.

con-cep'ta-cle (kŏn-sĕp'tă-k'l), *n.* [L. *conceptaculum*, fr. *concipere* to receive. See CONCEIVE.] *Bot.* **a** Orig., a follicle. **b** In certain plants, a cavity, opening outward, containing reproductive cells.

con-cep'tion (kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of becoming pregnant; state of being conceived. **2.** That which is conceived; esp., the embryo or fetus. **3.** Power or function of forming abstract and universal ideas. **4.** The image, idea, or notion of anything formed in the mind. **5.** Original idea; design. — **Syn.** Idea, notion, apprehension, comprehension.

con-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Capable of, or pert. to, conceiving.

con-cep'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* [See CONCEPT.] Of or pertaining to conception or concepts.

con-cep'tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Metaph.* A theory, intermediate between realism and nominalism, that universals exist in the mind as subjects of discourse or as predicates which may be properly affirmed of reality. See NOMINALISM, REALISM. — **-cep'tu-al-ist,** *n.* — **-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

con-cern' (-sûrn'), *v. t.* [F. *concerner*, fr. LL., fr. L. *concernere* to mix together; *con-* + *cernere* to separate, sift, perceive, see.] **1.** To relate or belong to; affect the interest of. **2.** To engage by feeling or sentiment; make anxious; interest; — usually reflexive or passive; as, do not *concern* yourself. **3.** To implicate; give (one) a share in; — now only in the passive; as, to be *concerned* in a riot. **Syn. Concern, affect.** **Concern** implies the bearing or influence, **affect**, the direct operation or action, of one thing on another.

— *v. i.* To be of importance. *Obs.*

— *n.* **1.** That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; as, everyday *concerns.* **2.** That which affects the welfare or happiness; interest; as, all mankind's *concern* is charity. **3.** Regard; solicitude. **4.** A business organization; as, a banking *concern.* **5.** A contrivance or thing, esp. one that causes some difficulty or perplexity. — **Syn.** Anxiety; matter; moment. See CARE.

con-cern'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding.

con-cern'ment (-sûrn'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That in which one is concerned; concern. *Archaic.* **2.** Relation; bearing. **3.** Importance; consequence. **4.** Concern; participation; interposition. **5.** Solicitude; anxiety.

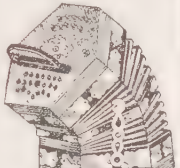
con-cert' (-sûrt'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *concerter*, It. *concertare*, prob. fr. L. *concertare* to contend; *con-* + *certare* to strive.] **1.** To plan together: settle by agreement. **2.** To plan; devise. **3.** To arrange (music) in parts. *Rare*, exc. [in *p. p.*, *concerted*, arranged in parts for several voices or instruments.

con'cert (kŏn'sĕrt), *n.* **1.** Agreement in a design or plan; simultaneous action; harmony; as, to work in *concert*. **2.** Musical accord or harmony. **3.** A musical entertainment in which several voices or instruments take part.
concert of Europe, *or* **European concert**, an agreement or understanding between the chief European powers to take only joint action in the (European) Eastern Question.

con'cer-ti'na (-sĕr-tē'nȧ), *n.* A small musical instrument on the principle of the accordion.

‖ **con'cer-ti'no** (kŏn'chĕr-tē'nō), *n.*; *pl.*, It. -TINI (-tē'nē), E. -TINOS (-tē'nōz). [It., dim. of *concerto*.] *Music.* A small concerto.

‖ **Con-cert'meis'ter** (kŏn-tsĕrt'-mīs'tĕr), *n.*, *or* **concert master.** [G. *concert-meister*.] *Music.* The first violinist or leader of the strings in an orchestra, who sits next to the conductor and transmits his wishes to the players.


Concertina.

‖ **con-cer'to** (kŏn-chĕr'tō; kŏn-sûr'-), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It.] *Music.* A composition in which one instrument (or, sometimes, more than one) stands out in bold relief.

con-ces'sion (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *concessio*. See CONCEDE.] **1.** Act of conceding or yielding; admission. **2.** A thing or point yielded; acknowledgment; admission; grant.

con-ces'sion-aire' (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn-ârʹ) ‖ **con'ces'sion'naire'** (kŏnʹsĕsʹyŏnârʹ) } *n.* [F. *concessionnaire*.] The beneficiary of a concession or grant.

con-ces'sion-a-ry (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a concession. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A concessionaire.

con-ces'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* = CONCESSIONAIRE. *U. S.*

con-ces'sion-ist, *n.* One who favors concession.

con-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or making for, concession. **2.** *Gram.* Expressive of concession, as "though" in: "let justice be done, *though* the heavens fall."

conch (kŏnk; *also*, kŏnch *or* kŏnsh), *n.*; *pl.* CONCHS (kŏnks); CONCHES (kŏn'chĕz; -shĕz; 24). [L. *concha*, Gr. κόγχη.] **1.** Any of various large spiral marine shells of several genera (as *Strombus* and *Cassis*). Conchs are often converted into a kind of horn. **2.** In works of art, the shell used by Tritons as a trumpet. **3.** One of the lower class of whites of the Bahama Islands or Florida Keys; — from their gathering the conch. *Colloq.* **4.** = 1st CONCHA, 1.

con'cha (kŏn'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHÆ (-kē). [See CONCH.] **1.** *Arch.* The plain semidome of an apse; sometimes, the apse as a whole. **2.** The external ear; also, the deep concavity of the external ear. See EAR, *Illust.*

‖ **con'cha** (kōn'chä), *n.* [Sp., shell.] A cigar of small size and tapered at both ends. Small Conch of Florida. (⅔)

con-chif'er-ous (kŏn-kĭfʹĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *concha* conch + E. *-ferous*.] **1.** Producing or having shells. **2.** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a class of mollusks (*Conchifera*, now equiv. to *Lamellibranchiata*) including the oyster, clam, etc.

con'choid (kŏn'koid), *n.* [Gr. κογχοειδής; κόγχη shell + εἶδος form.] *Math.* A curve of the fourth degree, invented and mechanically constructed by Nicomedes (? 180 B. C.) as serving both to trisect an angle and to duplicate a cube.

con-choi'dal (kŏn-koi'dăl), *a.* [From Gr., fr. κόγχη shell + εἶδος form.] *Min.* Having elevations or depressions in form like one half of a bivalve shell.

con-chol'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*conch* + *-logy*.] Zoölogy dealing with shells or mollusks. — **con-chol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

con'cho-scope (kŏn'kŏ-skōp), *n.* [L. *concha* mussel shell + *-scope*.] An instrument for examining parts of the nose.

‖ **con'cierge'** (kŏNʹsyĕrzhʹ), *n.* [F.] In France (and other foreign countries), a doorkeeper; janitor. [of a concierge.

‖ **con'cier'ge-rie'** (-syĕr'zhĕ-rē'), *n.* [F.] The office or lodge

con-cil'i-ate (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *conciliatus*, p. p. of *conciliare* to draw together, unite, fr. *concilium* council.] **1.** To gain (good will or favor, etc.). **2.** To render accordant; reconcile. **3.** To win over from hostility; gain the good will of. — **Syn.** Reconcile, propitiate, appease. See PACIFY.

con-cil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of conciliating; state of being conciliated.

con-cil'i-a-tive (-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Conciliatory.

con-cil'i-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who conciliates.

con-cil'i-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to conciliate.

con-cin'ni-ty (-sĭn'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *concinnitas*, fr. *concinnus* skillfully put together, beautiful.] Harmony or fitness; skillful adaptation of parts; elegance of style; literary or artistic.

con-cise' (-sīs'), *a.* [L. *concisus* cut off, short, p. p. of *concidere* to cut to pieces; *con-* + *caedere* to cut.] Expressing much in few words; condensed; brief. — **con-cise'ly,** *adv.* — **con-cise'ness,** *n.*
Syn. Summary, compendious, pregnant, sententious; laconic, curt; pointed, neat, terse, succinct, pithy, crisp. — **Concise, terse, succinct, compendious, sententious, laconic, curt** imply brevity in speech. **Concise** (opposite of *diffuse*) implies clean-cut brevity due to excision of the superfluous; as, "that energy of epithet, so *concise* and telling." **Terse** adds to *concise* the implication of finish, elegance, or point; as, *terse* as an epigram. **Succinct** implies compression, often with a touch of crispness. **Compendious** emphasizes rather the large or weighty inclusiveness of the matter summarized; as, man is a *compendious* image of the world. **Sententious** suggests the pithiness of an aphorism; as, the Chinese are grave and *sententious*. **Laconic** implies a certain disdain for mere words and a determination to use no more of them than may be necessary; it often suggests pithiness and sometimes brusqueness; as in Cæsar's *Veni, vidi, vici* (I came, I saw, I conquered). **Curt** denotes excessive brevity or rude conciseness; as, a *curt* answer.

con-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A cutting off. **2.** Conciseness.

con'clave (kŏn'klāv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conclave* a room that may be locked up; *con-* + *clavis* key.] **1.** A set of rooms in which the Roman Catholic cardinals are secluded while choosing a pope. **2.** The meeting of cardinals to choose a pope; hence, the body of cardinals. **3.** A private meeting.

con'clav-ist (-klāv-ĭst), *n.* One of the two persons, a secretary (usually an ecclesiastic) and a servant, allowed to attend a cardinal in the conclave.

con-clude' (kŏn-klōōd'; 86), *v. t.*; -CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); -CLUD'ING. [L. *concludere*, *-clusum*; *con-* + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To include; confine. *Obs.* **2.** To shut off; restrain; limit; estop; bar; as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea. **3.** To bring to an end; close; finish. **4.** To reach as an end of reasoning; infer, as from premises; as, to *conclude* that a statement is true. **5.** To bring about as a result; effect. **6.** To make a final determination or judgment concerning; judge; decide. — **Syn.** Decide, determine, arrange, settle; terminate, end. See CLOSE, INFER.
— *v. i.* **1.** To come to an end; terminate. **2.** To form a final judgment; reach a decision or agreement. — **-clud'er,** *n.*

con-clu'sion (kŏn-klōō'zhŭn; 86), *n.* **1.** The last part of anything; close; end. **2.** Final decision; result; outcome. **3.** The summing up of a discourse. **4.** An inference or deduction; a reasoned judgment; as, he came to the *conclusion* that he must go. **5.** *Logic.* The inferred proposition of a syllogism; the necessary consequence of the conditions asserted in two related propositions called *premises*. See SYLLOGISM. **6.** *Law.* An estoppel or bar.

con-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Putting an end to debate or question; decisive; final. — **Syn.** Ultimate, convincing, unanswerable. — **con-clu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **-sive-ness,** *n.*

con-coct' (-kŏkt'), *v. t.* [L. *concoctus*, p. p. of *concoquere* to cook together, digest; *con-* + *coquere* to cook.] **1.** To digest. *Obs.* **2.** To perfect or refine by heat. *Obs.* **3.** To prepare by combining ingredients; to invent; make up. — **con-coct'er, con-coc'tor,** *n.* — **con-coc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

con-coc'tion (-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* Act of concocting; that which is concocted.

con-com'i-tance (-kŏm'ĭ-tăns) } *n.* State, fact, or instance
con-com'i-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ) } of being concomitant.

con-com'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *concomitans*, p. pr. of *concomitari* to accompany; *con-* + *comitari* to accompany, *comes* companion.] Accompanying; conjoined; attending; as, *concomitant* circumstances.
Syn. Attendant, accessory; coincident, synchronous, concurrent. — **Concomitant, concurrent.** **Concomitant** emphasizes the idea of attendance or association; **concurrent**, that of synchronous existence, often of coöperation. — *n.* That which accompanies. — **con-com'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*

con'cord (kŏn'kôrd; kŏn'-), *n.* [F. *concorde*, L. *concordia*, fr. *concors* agreeing; *con-* + *cor, cordis*, heart.] **1.** State of agreement; — opp. to *discord*. **2.** Agreement by stipulation; covenant; treaty. **3.** *Music.* An agreeable combination of tones simultaneously heard; harmony. **4.** *Gram.* Agreement in inflection between words grammatically connected, as in gender, number, person, case.

Con'cord (kŏn'kôrd), *n.* An American variety of grape with large dark blue, firm-fleshed, and well-flavored fruit.

con-cord'ance (kŏn-kôr'dăns), *n.* **1.** Agreement; accordance, as of opinion. **2.** An alphabetical index of the principal words in a book, citing the passages in which they occur.

con-cord'ant (-dănt), *a.* Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious. — **con-cord'ant-ly,** *adv.*

con-cor'dat (-kôr'dăt), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *concordare* to agree, bring into union.] **1.** A compact; covenant. **2.** An agreement between the Pope and a government for regulating ecclesiastical matters.

Con-cor'di-a (kŏn-kôr'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* Concord, a goddess to whom temples were dedicated, usually at the conclusion of peace after civil war.

con-cor'po-rate (-pô-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. To unite in one body; incorporate. *Archaic.*

con'course (kŏn'kōrs; kŏn'-; 57), *n.* [F. *concours*, L. *concursus*, fr. *concurrere* to run together.] **1.** A flocking together, as of people; any moving, flowing, or running together. **2.** An assemblage; a gathering. **3.** An open space, as in a park, where several roads or paths meet. **4.** Concurrence; coöperation.

con-cres'cence (kŏn-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *concrescentia.*] *Biol.* A growing together; a union or coalescence of parts originally separate.

con'crete (kŏn'krēt; kŏn-krēt'), *a.* [L. *concretus*, p. p. of *concrescere* to grow together; *con-* + *crescere* to grow.] **1.** United in growth; compounded or coalesced. **2.** Of the nature of, or characterized by, direct experience; belonging to actual things or events; real; not abstract, ideal, or general; as, the taste of sugar is a *concrete* example of sweetness. **3.** Specific in application; particular; — opp. to *abstract* or *general;* as, names of individuals (as *John, Mary*) are *concrete*, those of classes (as *boy, girl*) are *abstract.* — **Syn.** See SPECIAL.

concrete number, a number applied to a particular object or magnitude; as in *three* men, *five* yards, etc. Cf. ABSTRACT NUMBER, under *abstract, a.*

— *n.* **1.** A mass formed by concretion of particles. **2.** A mixture of sand, gravel, or the like, with cement or tar, etc., used for sidewalks, buildings, etc. **3.** *Logic.* A concrete term, idea, or thing. **4.** A concrete form or object.

con-crete' (kŏn-krēt'), *v. t.*; -CRET'ED (-krēt'ĕd); -CRET'ING. **1.** To form into a mass, as by cohesion or coalescence; solidify. **2.** To cover with, or form of, concrete. — *v. i.* To unite or coalesce; solidify, harden, or congeal.

con'crete-ly, *adv.* In a concrete manner.

con'crete-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being concrete.

con-cre'tion (kŏn-krē'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of concreting; state of being concreted; also, a concreted mass.

con-cre'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or formed by, concretion; producing or containing concretions.

con-cre'tive (kŏn-krē'tĭv), *a.* Promoting, or tending to, concretion. — **con-cre'tive-ly,** *adv.*

con-cu'bi-nage (-kū'bĭ-nāj), *n.* The cohabiting of a man and a concubine; state of being a concubine. The practice of concubinage is lawful under some primitive systems, as the ancient Hebrew.

con-cu'bi-na-ry (-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Relating to, living in, or sprung from, concubinage.

con'cu-bine (kŏn'kū-bīn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *concubina; con-* + *cubare* to lie down.] A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a kept mistress.

con-cu'pis-cence (kŏn-kū'pĭ-sĕns), *n.* Lust, esp. sexual lust.

con-cu'pis-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *concupiscens*, p. pr. of *concupiscere*, deriv. of *con-* + *cupere* to desire.] Lustful.

con-cu'pis-ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Concupiscent.

con-cur' (kŏn-kûr'), *v. i.*; -CURRED' (-kûrd'); -CUR'RING. [L. *concurrere* to run together, agree; *con-* + *currere* to run.] **1.** To run together; meet. *Obs.* **2.** To happen together; coincide. **3.** To act jointly; combine. **4.** To unite or agree (in nature, opinion, etc.); accord. — **Syn.** Combine, coincide, acquiesce, approve. See AGREE.

con-cur'rence (-kŭr'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of concurring. **2.** Competition or rivalry. *Rare.* **3.** A coincidence, as of events, of jurisdiction, etc. **4.** *Geom.* The meeting of lines, surfaces, etc.; also, a point common to three or more lines.

con-cur'ren-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Concurrence.

con-cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Running together; conjoined; associate; existing or happening at the same time. **2.** Meeting in, or directed to, the same point; as, *concurrent* lines. **3.** Acting in conjunction; agreeing; coöperating. **4.** Joint and equal in authority or jurisdiction. — **Syn.** Uniting, accompanying, coincident, united. See CONCOMITANT.

— *n.* **1.** A joint or contributory cause. **2.** A rival; an opponent. *Rare.* — **con-cur'rent-ly,** *adv.*

con-cuss' (-kŭs'), *v. t.*; -CUSSED' (-kŭst'); -CUSS'ING. [L. *concussus*, p. p. of *concutere.* See CONCUSSION.] **1.** To shake; agitate; jar. **2.** *Law.* To coerce. *Rare or Scot.*

con-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *concussio*, fr. *concutere, -cussum*, to shake violently; *con-* + *quatere* to shake.] **1.** A shaking; agitation; shock of collision. **2.** *Med.* A condition of lowered functional activity, without visible structural change, produced in an organ by a shock. — **Syn.** See SHOCK. — **con-cus'sive** (-kŭs'ĭv), *a.*

cond (kŭnd; kŏnd), **cund,** *v. t.* [F. *conduire* to conduct, fr. L. *conducere.* See CONDUCT.] *Naut.* To con (a ship).

con-demn' (kŏn-dĕm'), *v. t.*; -DEMNED' (-dĕmd'); -DEMN'ING (-dĕm'ĭng; -dĕm'nĭng). [L. *condemnare; con-* + *damnare* to condemn.] **1.** To pronounce to be wrong; censure. **2.** To declare the guilt of; make manifest the faults or unworthiness of. **3.** To pronounce guilty; also, to sentence; doom; — often used with *to* before the penalty. **4.** To fine; amerce; — with *in* before the penalty. *Obs. or Bib.* **5.** To pronounce or find guilty; convict; — with *of* before the crime or fault. **6.** To pronounce to be unfit for use; adjudge to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned.* **7.** To pronounce incurable; as, he had been *condemned* by several physicians. **8.** *Law.* To pronounce to be taken for public use, under the right of eminent domain. **9.** To block or shut up, as a window. *A Gallicism.* — **Syn.** Blame, reprove, reproach, upbraid; convict. See CENSURE. [condemnation.]

con-dem'na-ble (-dĕm'nȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy or capable of

con'dem-na'tion (kŏn'dĕm-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of condemning; state of being condemned. **2.** Ground for condemning.

con-dem'na-to-ry (kŏn-dĕm'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Condemning; imposing condemnation.

con-demn'er (-dĕm'ĕr; -dĕm'nĕr), *n.* One who condemns.

con-den'sa-bil'i-ty (kŏn-dĕn'sȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being condensable.

con-den'sa-ble (-dĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be condensed.

con-den'sate (-sāt), *a.* Made dense; condensed. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *n. Chem. & Physics.* A product of condensation. — (-sāt) *v. t. & i.* To make or become dense. *Obs. or Archaic.*

con'den-sa'tion (kŏn'dĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of condensing or of being condensed; state of being condensed; also, a product of condensation. **2.** *Physics.* Reduction from one form to another and denser form, as air to the condition of a liquid, or steam to water. **3.** *Chem.* A rearrangement or concentration of the different constituents of one or more substances into a distinct compound; as, the *condensation* of oxygen into ozone.

con-dense' (kŏn-dĕns'), *v. t. & i.*; CON-DENSED' (-dĕnst'); -DENS'ING. [L. *condensare; con-* + *densare* to make dense, *densus* dense.] **1.** To make or become more close, compact, or dense; compress; concentrate. **2.** *Chem. & Physics.* To subject to condensation.

Syn. Compact, unite, combine; harden, thicken, solidify; boil down, intensify; reduce, diminish, lessen; concentrate compress, contract; abridge, epitomize. — **Condense, concentrate, compress, contract** imply reduction in compass, but not necessarily in content. **Condense** denotes reduction to greater compactness, usually of what is more or less homogeneous; **concentrate** implies reduction either by massing about a single point, or by elimination of all save essential elements; as, to *concentrate* troops, a chemical solution; **compress** implies reduction by relatively uniform pressure or by other influence applied or exerted from without; as, to *compress* air, a bale of cotton; **contract** implies a drawing together, usually through some force exerted from within, sometimes by combination or elision.

con-dens'er (-dĕn'sĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, condenses. **2.** Specif. : **a** An instrument for compressing air or gases. **b** An apparatus for concentrating electricity by induction, as the Leyden jar. **c** A lens or mirror for concentrating light upon an object. **d** Any of various apparatus for condensing vapors to a liquid or solid state.

con-den'si-ble (-dĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Less correct form of CONDENSABLE.

con'de-scend' (kŏn'dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.* [F. *condescendre*, L. *condescendere; con-* + *descendere.* See DESCEND.] **1.** To stoop or descend; waive the privilege of rank or dignity. **2.** To defer; assent. *Obs.*

Syn. Condescend, deign, vouchsafe. Condescend implies a courteous or patronizing waiving of real or assumed superiority; as, his insolent *condescension.* **Deign** implies gracious condescension; it often occurs in negative sentences implying a haughty or contemptuous refusal; as, he did not *deign* to answer my very proper question. **Vouchsafe** (often ironical) implies the granting or concession of something as a favor or indulgence.

con'de-scend'ence (-dē-sĕn'dĕns), *n.* **1.** Condescension; concession. **2.** A specification of particulars. *Scot.*

con'de-scend'ing-ly, *adv.* In a condescending manner.

con'de-scen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of condescending; voluntary descent from one's rank or dignity in intercourse with an inferior. — **Syn.** Complaisance, courtesy, affability.

con-dign' (kŏn-dīn'), *a.* [F. *condigne*, L. *condignus* very worthy; *con-* + *dignus* worthy.] **1.** Deserved; adequate: suitable. *Archaic, exc. of punishment.* **2.** Worthy, deserving. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **con-dign'ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Condign is often wrongly used, of punishment, as if exactly synonymous with **severe.** *Condign* punishment will be *severe* only when the crime merits severity.

con'di-ment (kŏn'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *condimentum*, fr. *condire* to pickle, season.] Something to give relish to food; a pungent appetizer, as pepper; seasoning.

con'dis-ci'ple (kŏn'dĭ-sī'p'l), *n.* [L. *condiscipulus.* See DISCIPLE.] A fellow disciple or student; a schoolfellow.

con-di'tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conditio* agreement, condition.] **1.** Something established or agreed upon as a requisite to the doing or taking effect of something else; a stipulation or provision; hence, an agreement determining one or more such prerequisites. **2.** That

which exists or takes place as an occasion or requisite of something else; prerequisite. **3.** That which limits or modifies the existence or character of something; a qualification; as, the new *conditions* of his life. **4.** A mode or state of being; as: **a** Social estate; rank. **b** Character; disposition. *Archaic.* **5.** A characteristic; trait. *Obs.* **6.** State of being fit, as for work; — used in *in*, or *out of*, *condition*. **7.** *Logic.* A proposition on the truth of which the truth of another proposition is directly dependent. **8.** *Gram.* A clause expressing a condition, or prerequisite. **9.** In colleges, etc., the requirement made of a student who is conditioned; also, the subject in which he is conditioned. See CONDITION, *v. t.*, 3. *U. S.* — **Syn.** Situation, station, case, plight, predicament; requisite, article, arrangement. See STATE. — *v. i.* To make conditions; stipulate. — *v. t.* **1.** To stipulate; bargain for. **2.** To limit by, or subject to, conditions. **3.** In an educational institution, to require a student to pass a new examination, or to make up a specified study, as a condition of retaining a certain standing. *U. S.*

con-di'tion-al (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Containing, implying, subject to, or depending on, a condition or conditions; not absolute; as, a *conditional* promise. **2.** Specif.: *Gram. & Logic.* Expressing, containing, or implying a condition or supposition. — **con-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-di'tion-al'i-ty (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being conditional.

con-di'tioned (-dĭsh'ŭnd), *p. a.* Subjected to conditions.

con-dole' (-dōl'), *v.i.*; -DOLED' (-dōld'); -DOL'ING (-dōl'ĭng). [L. *condolere*; *con-* + *dolere* to feel pain, grieve.] **1.** To lament. *Obs.* **2.** To express or feel sympathetic sorrow; — usually used with *with*. — *v. t.* To express one's sympathetic sorrow at (another's misfortune) or for (another).

con-dole'ment, *n.* **1.** Condolence. **2.** An expression of sympathy; — in this sense chiefly in *pl.*

con-do'lence (-dō'lĕns), *n.* Expression of sympathetic sorrow or grief. — **Syn.** See PITY.

con-dol'er (-dōl'ĕr), *n.* One who condoles.

con'do-min'i-um (kŏn'dō-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CON- ; DOMINIUM.] Joint dominion or sovereignty; specif., *Roman Law*, joint ownership.

con'do-na'tion (kŏn'dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of condoning.

con-done' (kŏn-dōn'), *v. t.*; -DONED' (-dōnd'); -DON'ING. [L. *condonare, -donatum*, to remit, forgive; *con-* + *donare* to give.] To forgive (an offense), esp. tacitly, by treating the offender as if the offense had not been committed. — **Syn.** See EXCUSE.

con'dor (kŏn'dŏr), *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruvian *cuntur*.] **1.** A very large American vulture (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*) of the highest Andes. It has the head and neck bare, with a white neck ruff. **2.** A large bird of prey (*Gymnogyps californianus*) of California, now nearly extinct. It is related to the South American condor **3.** (*Sp. pron.* kŏn-dōr'); *Sp. pl.* CONDORES (kŏn-dō'rās). A gold coin of South America, worth $7.30 in Chile and $4.866 in Ecuador; — so called from the figure of a condor which it bears.

Condor.

‖ **con'dot-tie're** (kŏn'dŏt-tyâr'ā), *n.*; *pl.* -TIERI (-ē). [It., captain.] In the 14th and 16th centuries, a military adventurer who sold his services, and those of his followers, to any party.

con-duce' (kŏn-dūs'), *v. i.* [L. *conducere* to bring together, conduce; *con-* + *ducere* to lead.] To lead or tend, esp. with reference to a favorable result; contribute; — used with *to* or *toward*.

con-duc'i-ble (-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Conducing; tending; contributing. — **con-duc'i-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Advance, promote, forward, subserve, contribute, redound. — **Conduce, contribute, redound.** To **conduce** (to) is to lead to or make for, some (usually desirable) result. To **contribute** (to) is more directly to take part in effecting a result. To **redound** (to) is to contribute, as if by the returning of an action or influence upon itself, esp. to a result considered as advantageous or prejudicial.

con-du'cive (-dū'sĭv), *a.* Leading or tending; helpful; contributive. — **con-du'cive-ness,** *n.*

con'duct (kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* [LL. *conductus* defense, escort, fr. *conducere, conductum*. See CONDUCE.] **1.** Act or method of conducting; guidance. **2.** Convoy; escort; also, guide. *Obs.* **3.** Act or manner of carrying on, as a business; management; direction. **4.** Manner of conducting or carrying one's self; behavior. — **Syn.** See BEHAVIOR.

con-duct' (kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To lead; guide; escort. **2.** To have the direction of; manage; carry on. **3.** Specif.: *Music.* To direct (a musical performance) as leader. **4.** To behave (one's self). **5.** To be a channel or medium for.

Syn. Regulate, superintend, supervise, **administer, direct,** manage. — **Conduct, direct, manage.** **Conduct** emphasizes the idea of immediate supervision or personal leadership; as, to *conduct* negotiations. **Direct** emphasizes the idea of authority, and implies issuance of orders or instructions; as, to *direct* the construction of a ship. **Manage** suggests primarily the handling of details; it often implies contrivance or address; as, to *manage* a theater. — *v. i.* **1.** To be, or show, the way. **2.** To act as a conductor, as of heat, electricity, a musical performance, etc. **3.** To conduct one's self; behave. *Chiefly U. S.*

con-duct'ance (kŏn-dŭk'tăns), *n.* [*conduct*, v. + *-ance*.] *Elec.* Conducting power; — the reciprocal of *resistance*.

con-duct'i-ble (-dŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of conducting or being conducted. — **con-duct'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

con-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of conducting or conveying, as water through a pipe. **2.** *Physics.* Transmission through a conductor; also, conductivity; — disting., in the case of heat, from *convection* and *radiation*.

con'duc-ti'tious (kŏn'dŭk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *conducticius, -itius*, hired.] Hired; open to, or kept for, hire.

con-duc'tive (kŏn-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Possessing conductivity.

con'duc-tiv'i-ty (kŏn'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Physics.* Quality or power of conducting, as heat.

con-duc'tor (kŏn-dŭk'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, conducts. **2.** A guide; director. **3.** A person who conducts, manages, or carries on, as a business; a director. **4.** *Music.* The director of an orchestra or chorus. **5.** One in charge of a public conveyance, as a street car, or, *U. S.*, a railroad train. **6.** Something that forms a channel or the like, as, *esp. U. S.*, a nearly vertical leader for rain water on a building. **7.** *Physics.* A substance or body readily transmitting electricity, heat, or the like. **8.** A lightning rod. — **con-duc'tor-ship,** *n.* — **con-duc'tress** (-trĕs; 24), *n. fem.*

con'duit (kŏn'dĭt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *conductus* escort, conduit.] **1.** A channel, as a pipe or a natural passage, for conveying fluid; aqueduct; canal. **2.** A structure from which water issues, as for distribution; specif., a fountain. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** A tube or trough for receiving and protecting electric wires, as for telephones, electric railways, etc.

con-du'pli-cate (kŏn-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *conduplicatus*, p. p. of *conduplicare*. See DUPLICATE.] *Bot.* Folded lengthwise; — of leaves or petals.

con'dyle (kŏn'dĭl), *n.* [L. *condylus* joint, Gr. *κόνδυλος*.] An articular prominence on a bone, esp. when occurring in pairs. — **con'dy-lar** (-dĭ-lär), *a.* — **con'dy-loid** (-loid), *a.*

con'dy-lo'ma (-dĭ-lō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LOMATA (-lō'mȧ-tȧ; -lŏm'ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *κονδύλωμα*, fr. *κόνδυλος* knuckle.] *Med.* A wartlike growth on the skin or adjoining mucous membrane, usually near the anus or genitals. — **con'dy-lom'a-tous** (-lŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -lō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

cone (kōn), *n.* [L. *conus*, Gr. *κῶνος*.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** A solid generated by rotating a right triangle about one of its legs. **b** A solid bounded by a circular or other closed plane base and the surface formed by line segments joining every point of the border of the base to a common point called the *vertex*. **c** A conical surface; any surface traced by a moving right line passing through a fixed vertex. **2.** Anything more or less like a geometrical cone; specif., *Mach.*, a conical or conoidal piece or part, as for a pulley or to form a race for ball bearings. **3.** In trees of the pine family and in certain tropical trees, as the sago palm, a mass of ovule-bearing or pollen-bearing scales; a strobile. — *v. t.*; CONED (kōnd); CON'ING (kōn'ĭng). To render cone-shaped; bevel like the circular segment of a cone.

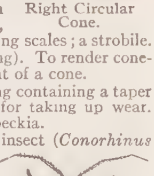
Right Circular Cone.

cone bearing. *Mach.* A journal bearing containing a taper sleeve capable of endwise movement for taking up wear.

cone'flow'er (kōn'flou'ĕr), *n.* A rudbeckia.

cone'-nose', *n.* A large hemipterous insect (*Conorhinus sanguisuga*) often found in houses, esp. in the southern and western United States. It bites severely, and is a species of kissing bug.

co'ne-pa'te } (kō'nā-pä'tā; -t'l), *n.*
co'ne-pa'tl } [Mex. *conepatl.*] A large skunk (*Conepatus mapurito*) of Mexico and Central and South America having the whole back white.



Cone-nose. Nat. size.

co'ney (kō'nĭ; kūn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CONEYS (-nĭz). Var. of CONY.

con'fab (kŏn'făb; kŏn-făb'). Colloq. for CONFABULATE, CONFABULATE.

con-fab'u-late (kŏn-făb'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *con-* + *fabulari* to speak, fr. *fabula*. See FABLE.] To talk familiarly together; chat.

con-fab'u-la'tion (kŏn-făb'û-lā'shŭn), *n.* Conversation; chat. [familiar talk; colloquial.

con-fab'u-la-to-ry (-făb'û-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of

con-far're-a'tion (-făr'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confarreatio*, fr. *confarreare* to marry; *con-* + *farreum* (sc. *libum* cake) a spelt cake, fr. *far* a sort of grain.] The most sacred form of marriage among the Romans, characterized esp. by the initiation of the bride into the household worship of her husband, thus coming under his manus.

con-fect' (kŏn-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *confectus*, p. p. of *conficere* to prepare. See COMFIT.] To prepare, or make up, by compounding; form; make; specif.: **a** To preserve or pickle; make a confection of. **b** To construct; form; make.

con'fect (kŏn'fĕkt), *n.* A confection; comfit.

con-fec'tion (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A making or preparing by combining ingredients. **2.** A composition of drugs, esp. one with a sweetening agent. **3.** A preparation of fruits or roots, etc., with sugar; sweetmeat; preserve. **4.** A ready-made or made-up piece of apparel, esp. a woman's stylish coat, mantle, or the like, furniture, etc. *A Gallicism.*

— *v. t.* To mix or prepare as a confection.

con-fec'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A confectioner. *Archaic.* **2.** A place where confections are made or kept. **3.** A comfit; a sweetmeat.

— *a.* Of or pert. to confections or their making.

con-fec'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or sell confections, candies, etc.

con-fec'tion-er-y (-ĕr-ĭ, -ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Sweetmeats in general; confections; candies. **2.** The confectioner's art, business, or place of business.

con-fed'er-a-cy (kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-ă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** A league or compact for mutual support or common action; alliance. **2.** A combination of persons for unlawful purposes. **3.** The body formed by persons, states, etc., united by a league; confederation. **4.** [*cap.*] *Hist.* With *the*, the Confederate States of America.

con-fed'er-ate (-ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *confoederatus*, p. p. of *confoederare* to join by a league; *con-* + *foederare* to establish by treaty or league, *foedus* league, compact.] **1.** United in a league; confederated. **2.** [*cap.*] Designating, or pert. to, the Confederate States of America. — *n.* **1.** One united with others in a confederacy or confederation; an ally; also, an accomplice, in a bad sense. **2.** [*cap.*] An adherent of the Confederate States of America or their cause. — **Syn.** See ABETTOR.

— (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To unite in a league or confederacy.

con-fed'er-a'tion (-ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confederating; state of being confederated; league; alliance. **2.** Confederacy; a body of independent states more or less permanently united for joint action. — **Syn.** See ALLIANCE.

con-fed'er-a-tive (-fĕd'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to a confederation or confederates.

con-fer' (-fûr'), *v. t.*; -FERRED' (-fûrd'); -FER'RING. [L. *conferre*, lit., to bring together; *con-* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To grant; bestow. **2.** To compare. Abbr., *cf. Archaic, exc. imperatively.* — **Syn.** See GIVE. — *v. i.* To converse; consult; compare views. — **Syn.** Counsel, advise.

con'fer-ee' (kŏn'fĕr-ē'), *n.* **1.** One conferred with, or taking part in a conference. *U. S.* **2.** One upon whom something is conferred.

con'fer-ence (kŏn'fĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of conferring; serious consultation or discussion; formerly, conversation in general. **2.** A bestowing; bestowal. **3.** A meeting for consultation or discussion; specif.: **a** A meeting of the two branches of a legislature, by their committees, to adjust differences between them. **b** [*cap.*] *Meth. Church.* A stated meeting of preachers and others invested with authority to take cognizance of ecclesiastical matters. **c** A voluntary association of Congregational churches of a district; also, the district. [conference.

con'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Relating to conference or a

con-fer'ment (kŏn-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* A conferring.

con-fer'ra-ble (kŏn-fûr'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be conferred.

con'fer-ree' (kŏn'fĕr-ē'). Var. of CONFEREE.

con-fer'rer (kŏn-fûr'ĕr), *n.* One who confers.

con-fer'va (kŏn-fûr'vă), *n.*; *pl.* -VÆ (-vē). [L., a kind of water plant.] Any of the threadlike green algæ that form a scum in ponds or ditches.

con-fer'void (-void), *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, any confervalike alga. — *n.* An alga of this type.

con-fess' (kŏn-fĕs'), *v. t.* [F. *confesser*, fr. L. *confessus*, p. p. of *confiteri*; *con-* + *fateri* to confess.] **1.** To acknowledge, own, or admit, as a crime, a fault, a debt. **2.** To admit as true; assent to; concede, as a judgment. **3.** To profess belief in; declare adhesion to. **4.** To disclose, as a cause; manifest. *Now Poetical.* **5.** *Eccl.* **a** To make known or acknowledge (one's sins) or to tell or acknowledge the sins of (one's self), as to God, or to a priest in order to receive absolution. **b** To hear or receive such confession from; shrive. — **Syn.** See ACKNOWLEDGE. — *v. i.* **1.** To make confession, esp. to God or to a priest; also, of a priest, to hear confession. **2.** To make acknowledgment; own; — used with *to*. — **con-fess'er,** *n.*

con-fes'sed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By confession; admittedly

con-fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confessing; acknowledgment; admission of a debt, obligation, or crime; admission or concession, as of a statement open to question. **2.** *Eccl.* Acknowledgment of sin, esp. to a priest to obtain absolution. **3.** Acknowledgment of belief; profession of faith. **4.** What one confesses. **5.** A form, as in public worship, for general acknowledgment of sinfulness. **6.** A confession of faith. **7.** A church or body of Christians having a particular confession of faith; a communion. **8.** *Eccl.* **a** The tomb of a martyr or confessor. **b** An altar built over the tomb. **c** The crypt or shrine, or the part of the altar, in which the relics are placed. **d** The high altar in a basilica which stood directly over the altar on the martyr's tomb. **e** The building inclosing these two altars.

con-fes'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a confession, esp. a confession of faith. — *n.* **1.** The recess, seat, or inclosed place where a priest sits to hear confessions. **2.** Act or practice of confessing to a priest.

con-fes'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ) *a.* Of or pertaining to confession.

con-fes'sor (-fĕs'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who confesses, as a fault. **2.** One who avows belief, esp. in religion or in Christ. **3.** A priest who hears confessions. — **con-fes'sor-ship,** *n.*

‖ **con-fet'ti** (kŏn-fĕt'tē), *n., pl.*; *sing.* -FETTO (-tō). [It.] Bonbons; confections; also, plaster or paper substitutes for bonbons, often thrown at carnivals, weddings, etc.

con'fi-dant', *n. masc.*, **con'fi-dante',** *n. fem.* (kŏn'fĭ-dănt'; kŏn'fĭ-dänt'). [F.] One to whom secrets are confided.

con-fide' (kŏn-fīd'), *v. i.*; -FID'ED (-fīd'ĕd); -FID'ING. [L. *confidere*; *con-* + *fidere* to trust.] To put or have faith (in); trust. — *v. t.* **1.** To tell or impart confidentially. **2.** To intrust; commit; — used with *to*.

con'fi-dence (kŏn'fĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of confiding; trust; belief. **2.** State of feeling sure; assurance. **3.** State of mind characterized by reliance on one's self or one's circumstances; self-confidence. **4.** Assurance; boldness. **5.** That in which faith is put or reliance had. **6.** Relation or state of trust or intimacy; as, to speak to one in *confidence*. **7.** A communication made in confidence.

Syn. Audacity, effrontery, impudence, impertinence, presumption, assurance, boldness, hardihood, aplomb. — **Confidence, assurance, boldness, hardihood, aplomb** suggest cool or unabashed bearing or behavior. **Confidence** may imply either proper self-reliance or obtrusive self-sufficiency. **Assurance** is stronger than *confidence;* it implies either quiet self-possession (as, "I take *assurance* to be the faculty of possessing a man's self, or of saying and doing indifferent things without . . . uneasiness") or cool impudence. **Boldness** adds to *assurance* the implication of brazen or shameless demeanor. **Hardihood** implies presumption or audacity. **Aplomb** suggests assurance of poise and imperturbability. See TRUST.

confidence game, trick (or the like). Any swindling operation in which advantage is taken of the victim's confidence in the swindler. Hence, **confidence man,** one who practices the confidence game.

con'fi-dent (-fĭ-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Trustful; confiding. *Obs.* **2.** Having confidence. — **Syn.** Well assured, sure; self-reliant, undaunted; impudent, presumptuous. See HOPEFUL, SURE. — *n.* A person in whom one confides; a confidant.

con'fi-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Communicated in confidence; secret. **2.** Indicating, or inclined to, close intimacy or communication in confidence. **3.** Enjoying, or treated with, confidence. — **con'fi-den'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **con'fi-den'tial-ly,** *adv.* — **con'fi-den'tial-ness,** *n.*

con'fi-dent-ly (kŏn'fĭ-dĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* With confidence.

con-fid'er (kŏn-fīd'ĕr), *n.* One who confides.

con-fid'ing (kŏn-fīd'ĭng), *a.* That confides; trustful. — **con-fid'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **con-fid'ing-ness,** *n.*

con-fig'u-ra'tion (-fĭg'û-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *configuratio*, fr. *configurare* to form from or after.] Relative disposition of parts; the form which this produces; figure; contour. — **Syn.** See FORM. [may be confined.

con-fin'a-ble (kŏn-fīn'ă-b'l), *a.* Also **con-fine'a-ble.** That

con-fine' (kŏn-fīn'), *v. i.*; -FINED' (-fīnd'); -FIN'ING (-fīn'ĭng). [F. *confiner*.] To be contiguous; border; — used with *on, with,* or *to. Rare.* — *v. t.* To restrain within limits; imprison; inclose; keep close; secure. — **Syn.** Bound, limit; immure; circumscribe, restrict.

to be confined, to be in childbed; to be brought to bed.

con'fine (kŏn'fīn; *in senses 3 and 4,* kŏn-fīn'), *n.* [F. *confins*, pl., fr. L., fr. *confinis* bordering; *con-* + *finis* end, border.] **1.** A boundary; limit; also, a frontier; — now in *pl.* **2.** Region; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Confinement. *Poetic.* **4.** Prison. *Obs.* — **con-fine'less** (kŏn-fīn'lĕs; kŏn'fīn-), *a.*

con-fine'ment (kŏn-fīn'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of confining, or state of being confined; restraint. **2.** Restraint within doors, esp. by sickness, as from childbirth.

con-firm' (-fûrm'), *v.t.* [OF. *confermer*, fr. L. *confirmare*; *con* + *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm.] **1.** To make firm or firmer; establish; strengthen, as in a habit or

opinion. **2.** To validate by formal assent; ratify. **3.** *Eccl.* To administer confirmation to. **4.** To give new assurance of the truth of; verify.

Syn. Authenticate, corroborate, establish, strengthen, sustain, make good, ratify, attest, seal.— **Confirm, corroborate, authenticate.** To **confirm** is to give certainty, often to that before regarded as doubtful; as, his conduct *confirms* my suspicions. **Corroborate** suggests particularly the strengthening of one statement or piece of evidence by another; as, the bystanders *corroborated* his story. To **authenticate** is to confirm as genuine or entitled to credit. See RATIFY.

con-firm'a-ble (-fûr'mȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of confirmation.

con'fir-ma'tion (kŏn'fĕr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confirming. **2.** Corroboration or verification; as, the report lacked *confirmation.* **3.** Validation by formal assent; ratification. **4.** That which confirms, as a statement or circumstance; a corroboration; proof; convincing testimony. **5.** *Eccl.* A rite supplemental to baptism and admitting to full church privileges. In the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, it is one of the seven sacraments.

con-firm'a-tive (kŏn-fûr'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* Confirmatory.

con-firm'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to confirm; corroborative; — commonly used with *of* when predicative.

con-firmed' (-fûrmd'), *p. a.* Made firm or firmer; as: **a** Fortified. **b** Of a disease, chronic. **c** Inveterate; habitual. — **Syn.** See INVETERATE. [firms.]

con-firm'er (kŏn-fûr'mĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, con-

con'firm-or' (kŏn'fĕr-môr'; kŏn-fûr'mĕr), *n. Law.* He who makes a confirmation of title to another.

con-fis'ca-ble (kŏn-fĭs'kȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to confiscation.

con'fis-cate (kŏn'fĭs-kāt; kŏn-fĭs'-), *a.* [L. *confiscatus,* p. p. of *confiscare* to confiscate, prop., to lay up in a chest; *con-* + *fiscus* basket, treasury.] Confiscated.

— *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. **1.** To seize as forfeited to the public treasury; appropriate to the public use. **2.** To seize by or as by public authority; — a loose use.

con'fis-ca'tion (kŏn'fĭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* A confiscating; state of being confiscated; properly, the seizure of private property to the public use as being forfeited.

con'fis-ca'tor (kŏn'fĭs-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who confiscates.

con-fis'ca-to-ry (kŏn-fĭs'kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Effecting, or of the nature of, confiscation; characterized by confiscations.

‖ **con-fi'te-or** (kŏn-fĭt'ē-ôr), *n.* [L., I confess. See CONFESS.] *R. C. Ch.* A form of prayer in which public confession of sins is made; — from its opening word in Latin.

con'fi-ture (kŏn'fĭ-tûr), *n.* [F.] A confection. *Obs.*

con-fla'grant (kŏn-flā'grănt), *a.* [L. *conflagrans,* p. pr. of *conflagrare; con-* + *flagrare* to blaze.] Burning; blazing.

con'fla-grate (kŏn'flȧ-grāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *conflagratus,* p. p.] To burst into, or set on, fire; burn.

con'fla-gra'tion (kŏn'flȧ-grā'shŭn), *n.* A fire; esp., a large, destructive fire.

con-flate' (kŏn-flāt'), *v. t.*; -FLAT'ED (-flāt'ĕd); -FLAT'ING (-flāt'ĭng). [L. *conflatus,* p. p. of *conflare* to blow together; *con-* + *flare* to blow.] To blow or fuse together; join; weld. *Rare.* — *a.* Blown or brought together; consolidated in one. — **con-fla'tion** (-flā'shŭn), *n.*

con-flict' (-flĭkt'), *v. i.* [L. *conflictus,* p. p. of *confligere* to conflict; *con-* + *fligere* to strike.] **1.** To maintain a conflict; contend; strive. **2.** To meet in collision or opposition; clash. — **Syn.** Contest, combat, battle.

con'flict (kŏn'flĭkt), *n.* **1.** A strife for mastery; fight; battle; esp., a prolonged contest. **2.** Competition or opposing action; antagonism, as of ideas or acts. **3.** A dashing together; violent meeting. — **Syn.** Collision, combat, contention, battle, encounter. See CONTEST.

con-flict'ing, *p. a.* Being in conflict, collision, or opposition; contending; contradictory; incompatible.

con-flic'tion (kŏn-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of conflicting, or state of being in conflict.

con-flic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to conflict; conflicting.

con'flu-ence (kŏn'flōō-ĕns; 86), *n.* **1.** A flowing together; junction of streams, or the stream or body so formed; a place of meeting. **2.** Act of flocking, or coming together; concourse; as, a vast *confluence* of people.

con'flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *confluens, -entis,* p. pr. of *confluere, -fluxum; con-* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing together; united or blended in a combined whole; combining to form one. — *n.* A confluent stream; loosely, a tributary.

con'flux (-flŭks), *n.* A flowing together; confluence.

con-fo'cal (kŏn-fō'kăl), *a. Math.* Having the same foci.

con-form' (kŏn-fôrm'), *v. t.* [F. *conformer,* L. *conformare, -formatum; con-* + *formare* to form, *forma* form.] To make like; bring into harmony or agreement, as with law. **Syn.** Accommodate, adapt, adjust, agree, correspond, harmonize, suit, fit; reconcile, settle, compose. — **Conform, adapt, adjust, accommodate** imply a bringing or coming into correspondence. To **conform** (to) is to bring into harmony or accordance with something, usually a pattern, example, or principle; as, to *conform* one's life to certain rules of conduct. To **adapt** (to) is to fit or suit to something; it implies (esp.) modification, often with the added suggestion of pliability or address; as, to *adapt* one's self to a new environment. **Adjust** (to) implies close and exact conformity or correspondence, esp. such as exists between the parts of a mechanism; it suggests less of flexibility or tact, more of ingenuity or calculation, than *adapt;* as, to *adjust* one's expenditures to one's means. **Accommodate** (to) implies, rather more than *adjust,* a somewhat marked variance or discrepancy between the objects brought into (often merely superficial) agreement or harmony; as, to *accommodate* one's self to one's surroundings.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be in accord or harmony; comply; — used with *to* or *with.* **2.** To be a conformist.

con-form', *a.* [L. *conformis; con-* + *forma* form.] Of the same form; similar in import; consistent; conformable.

con-form'a-bil'i-ty (kŏn-fôr'mȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being conformable.

con-form'a-ble (-fôr'mȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That conforms; similar; consistent; proper. **2.** Ready to follow directions; submissive; compliant. **3.** *Geol.* Parallel (or nearly so) and continuous; — said of strata. — **con-form'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **con-form'a-bly,** *adv.*

con-form'ance (-mȧns), *n.* Act of conforming; conformity.

con'for-ma'tion (kŏn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of conforming; adaptation. **2.** Fashioning of anything by symmetrically arranging its parts; shaping. **3.** State or quality of being conformed; agreement; structure or form as dependent upon the arrangement of parts. — **Syn.** See FORM.

con'for-ma'tor (kŏn'fôr-mā'tĕr), *n.* [L., a framer.] An apparatus for taking the conformation of anything, as of the head for fitting a hat.

con-form'er (kŏn-fôr'mĕr), *n.* One who conforms.

con-form'ist (-mĭst), *n.* One who conforms; esp., in England, one who conforms to the Established Church.

con-form'i-ty (-mĭ'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Correspondence in form, manner, or character; agreement; — followed by *to, with,* or *between.* **2.** Action, or an act, of conforming to something established, as law or fashion; compliance. **3.** Religious compliance; esp., in England, compliance with Established Church usages.

con-found' (kŏn-found'), *v. t.* [F. *confondre,* fr. L. *confundere, -fusum,* to pour together; *con-* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To bring to ruin or naught. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To waste; spend. *Obs.* **3.** To damn; — used in the imperative as a mild imprecation; as, *Confound* you! **4.** To put to shame; abash; — usually in passive. **5.** To confute. *Archaic.* **6.** To throw into confusion or disorder; perplex; dismay. **7.** To mix up; mistake for another; confuse; as, the verbs *sit* and *set* are often *confounded.* — **Syn.** Bewilder, baffle; astonish, amaze, astound. See EMBARRASS.

con-found'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Confused; abashed; discomfited; perplexed. **2.** Damned; — commonly used as a mild imprecation or as an intensive. — *adv.* Confoundedly.

con-found'ed-ly, *adv.* In a confounded manner.

con-found'er (-foun'dĕr), *n.* One who confounds.

con'fra-ter'ni-ty (kŏn'frȧ-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *confraternitas.* See FRATERNITY.] A body of men united for some purpose, esp. for religious or charitable service or in some profession; brotherhood.

con'frere' (kŏn'frâr'; kŏn-), *n.* [F. *confrère.*] A fellow member of a brotherhood or society; colleague. *Obs. or R., except as French,* **con'frère'** (kŏn'frâr').

con-front' (kŏn-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [F. *confronter,* LL. *confrontare;* L. *con-* + *frons* forehead, front.] **1.** To face, esp. hostilely. **2.** To cause to face or meet; as, to *confront* one with a fact. **3.** To contrast; compare.

con'fron-ta'tion (kŏn'frŭn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of confronting.

con-front'ment (kŏn-frŭnt'mĕnt), *n.* Confrontation.

Con-fu'cian (kŏn-fū'shăn), *a.* Of or relating to Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher and teacher (551–478 B. C.), or his teaching or followers. — *n.* A Confucianist.

Con-fu'cian-ism (-shăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The system of morality taught by Confucius and his disciples, based on ancestor worship and filial piety. — **Con-fu'cian-ist,** *n.*

con-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.*; -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [F. *confus* confused, L. *confusus,* p. p. of *confundere.* See CONFOUND.] **1.** To bring to ruin or naught. *Obs.* **2.** To perplex; disconcert; abash. **3.** To throw into disorder; mix or blend indiscriminately; render indistinct or obscure. **4.** To mistake for another; as, to *confuse* wealth with money. — **Syn.** Disorder, disarrange, confound, obscure, distract. See EMBARRASS. [ner.

con-fus'ed-ly (-fūz'ĕd-lĭ; -fūzd'lĭ), *adv.* In a confused man-

con-fus'ed-ness, *n.* State of confusion.

con-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Overthrow; ruin. *Obs. or R.* **2.** State of being disconcerted or abashed; discomfiture. **3.** Act of confusing; state of being confused. — **Syn.** Disarray, jumble; tumult, turmoil; bewilderment, embarrassment, abashment. — **con-fu'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

con'fu-ta'tion (kŏn'fū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confuting. **2.** That which confutes.

con-fute' (kŏn-fūt'), *v. t.*; -FUT'ED (-fūt'ĕd); -FUT'ING. [L. *confutare* to check (a boiling liquid), repress, confute.] **1.**

To overwhelm by argument; prove false or defective; silence; refute. **2.** To bring to naught; confound. — **Syn.** See DENY. — **con-fut'er** (kŏn-fūt'ĕr), *n.*

‖ **con'gé'** (kôN'zhā'; *E.* kŏn'jē), *n.* Also, as Anglicized, **con'gee.** [F., leave, fr. L. *commeatus* a leave of absence, deriv. of *com-* + *meare* to go.] **1.** A ceremonious leave-taking. **2.** A bow or curtsy, originally on taking leave. **3.** Unceremonious dismissal; — only in the form **congé.** **4.** *Arch.* A molding of concave, quarter-round profile, tangent to a vertical surface and followed by a fillet parallel to that surface. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

con-geal' (kŏn-jēl'), *v. t.* [F. *congeler*, L. *congelare*, *-gelatum*; *con-* + *gelare* to freeze, *gelu* frost.] To change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold; freeze. — *v. i.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick, as from cold, coagulation, or crystallization. — **con-geal'a-ble,** *a.*

con-geal'ment, *n.* Act or process of congealing; congelation.

con'gee (kŏn'jē), *n.* Anglicized form of CONGÉ.

con-gee' (kŏn-jē'), *v. i.* To make one's congee. *Archaic.*

con'gee, con'jee (kŏn'jē), *n.* [Tamil *kañji.*] Water in which rice has been boiled, used for starching, for invalids' diet, etc. *Anglo-Ind.*

con'ge-la'tion (kŏn'jē-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of congealing; state of being congealed. **2.** Product of congealing.

con'ge-ner (kŏn'jē-nĕr), *n.* [L., of the same race or kind; *con-* + *genus, -neris*, birth, kind, race.] One allied in nature, character, or action; one of the same genus.

con-ge-ner'ic (-nĕr'ĭk), **con-gen'er-ous** (kŏn-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Allied, as in cause or origin; kindred; *Biol.*, of the same genus.

con-gen'ial (kŏn-jēn'yăl), *a.* [*con-* + *genial.*] **1.** Partaking of the same nature; kindred; sympathetic. **2.** Naturally adapted; suited to the disposition.

Syn. Congenial, kindred, sympathetic. Congenial, as used of persons, implies similarity or community of disposition, temperament, interests, or tastes; as applied to things, it expresses suitability or adaptation; as, *congenial* companions. **Kindred** implies affinity in nature, or the possession of cognate or allied qualities; as, *kindred* souls, phenomena. **Sympathetic** is used, often somewhat colloquially, to suggest more subtle or esoteric affinities than *congental* or *kindred*; as, a *sympathetic* appreciation.

con-ge'ni-al'i-ty (kŏn-jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; -jēn-yăl'-), *n.* Quality of being congenial.

con-gen'i-tal (-jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *congenitus.* See CON-; GENITAL.] Existing at, or dating from, birth; connate. — **Syn.** See INNATE. — *n.* A person having some congenital disease or defect. — **con-gen'i-tal-ly,** *adv.*

con'ger (kŏn'gĕr), *n.*, *or* **conger eel.** [F. *congre*, L. *conger, congrus.*] A kind of large sea eel (*Leptocephalus conger*).

con-ge'ri-es (kŏn-jē'rĭ-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *congerere.* See CONGEST.] A collection of particles, parts, or bodies into one mass; heap; aggregation.

con-gest' (-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *congestus*, p. p. of *congerere* to bring together; *con-* + *gerere* to bear.] **1.** To aggregate; accumulate. *Obs.* **2.** To cause overfullness of the blood vessels of (an organ or part). **3.** To affect with overcrowding. — *v. i.* To gather; become congested.

con-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* **1.** *Med.* Overfullness of the capillary and other blood vessels in any locality or organ; local hyperæmia. **2.** Overcrowded state. [congestion.]

con-ges'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, indicating, or attended with,

con'gi-us (kŏn'jĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CONGII (-ī). [L.] *Roman Antiq.* A liquid measure, about three quarts.

con-glo'bate (kŏn-glō'bāt), *a.* [L. *conglobatus*, p. p. of *conglobare* to conglobate.] Conglobated. — *v. t. & i.*; -BAT-ED (-bāt-ĕd); -BAT-ING. To collect or form into a ball or rounded mass. — **con'glo-ba'tion** (kŏn'glō-bā'shŭn), *n.*

con-globe' (kŏn-glōb'), *v. t. & i.* To conglobate.

con-glom'er-ate (-glŏm'ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *conglomeratus*, p. p. of *conglomerare* to roll together; *con-* + *glomerare* to wind into a ball.] **1.** Gathered into a ball or a mass, or consisting of parts so collected; clustered. **2.** *Geol.* Of the nature of a conglomerate. — *n.* **1.** That which is compacted or massed together from various sources; accumulation. **2.** *Geol.* A rock composed of gravel or shingle embedded in a finer material, as sand, which acts as a natural cement; pudding stone. [mass.

— (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED; -AT'ING. To gather into a coherent

con-glom'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of conglomerating; state of being conglomerated. **2.** A collection; a mixed coherent mass.

con-glu'ti-nate (kŏn-glōō'tĭ-nāt; 86), *a.* [L. *conglutinatus*, p. p. of *conglutinare* to glue; *con-* + *glutinare* to glue, *gluten* glue.] Glued together; adhesively united.

— *v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. To glue or stick together. — **con-glu'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

con-glu'ti-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to conglutinate; exhibiting conglutination.

con'go (kŏn'gō), **con'gou** (-gōō), *n.* [Chin. *kung-fu* labor.] A kind of black tea.

Con'go group (kŏn'gō). [From CONGO RED.] A group of artificial dyes with an affinity for vegetable fibers, so that no mordant is required; called also *benzidine dyes.*

Congo red. *Chem.* An artificial red dye from which the Congo group received its name.

Congo snake. An eel-like amphibian (*Amphiuma means*), of the southeastern United States, having two pairs of very short limbs, each ending in two or three toes.

con-grat'u-lant (kŏn-grăt'ū-lănt), *a.* Congratulating.

con-grat'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *congratulatus*, p. p. of *congratulari* to wish joy abundantly; *con-* + *gratulari* to wish joy, *gratus* pleasing.] **1.** To rejoice together (with). *Obs.* **2.** To offer congratulations. — *v. t.* **1.** To feel or express sympathetic satisfaction at. *Obs.* **2.** To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure at some event happily affecting the person addressed; felicitate. **3.** To salute; greet. *Obs.*—**Syn.** See FELICITATE.

con-grat'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A congratulating; an expression of sympathetic pleasure.

con-grat'u-la'tor, *n.* One who congratulates.

con-grat'u-la-to-ry (-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressive of, or disposed to, congratulation.

con'gre-gate (kŏn'grē-gāt), *a.* [L. *congregatus*, p. p. of *congregare* to congregate; *con-* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, *grex* flock.] Assembled; congregated.

— (-gāt), *v. t. & i.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. To collect into a crowd, mass, or assemblage; assemble.

con'gre-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of congregating; state of being congregated. **2.** A collection or mass of separate things. **3.** An assembly of persons, esp. one meeting for religious worship and instruction. **4.** *Anc. Jewish Hist.* The whole body of the Jewish people. **5.** *New Eng. Hist.* In the colonies in which the Congregational Church was established, the whole body of people of a settlement, town, or parish having its particular place of worship, now called the *society* or *parish*;—distinguished from the *church*, or body of communicants. **6.** **a** A company or order of religious persons. **b** *R. C. Ch.* A body of cardinals to which is intrusted some department of the church business; as, the *Congregation* of the Propaganda, which has charge of missions.

con'gre-ga'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a congregation; conducted, or shared in, by a congregation. **2.** [*cap.*] Belonging to Congregationalism or Congregationalists.

con'gre-ga'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Church organization which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church. **2.** [*cap.*] The faith and polity of a large body of evangelical Trinitarian churches which recognize each local church as independent in ecclesiastical matters, but which are united in fellowship and joint action. — **Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ist,** *n.*

con'gre-ga-tive (kŏn'grē-gā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to congregate; marked by congregating. — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

con'gre-ga'tor (-gā'tĕr), *n.* One who congregates.

con'gress (kŏn'grĕs), *n.* [L. *congressus*, fr. *congredi*, p. p. *-gressus*, to assemble; *con-* + *gradi* to go, *gradus* step.] **1.** Meeting; encounter; interview. **2.** A gathering or assembly, esp. of representatives to consider matters of common interest. **3.** The body of senators and representatives of a nation, esp. of a republic, constituting its chief legislative body. The Congress of the United States is a bicameral body consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house. The united body of Senators and Representatives for any term of two years for which the whole body of Representatives is chosen is one *Congress.* **4.** [*cap.*] The lower house of the Spanish Cortes. **5.** Sexual commerce; coition.

Syn. Convention, convocation, council, diet, conclave, parliament, legislature.

— *v. i.* To meet in a congress. [rial in the sides.]

con'gress boot *or* **gaiter.** A high shoe having elastic mate-

con-gres'sion-al (kŏn-grĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a congress, esp. [*cap.*] the Congress of the United States. — **con-gres'sion-al-ist, con-gres'sion-ist,** *n.*

Con'gress-man (kŏn'grĕs-măn), *n.* A member of the Congress of the United States, esp. of the House of Representatives.

con'greve (kŏn'grēv), *n.* [After Sir William *Congreve* (1772–1828), English inventor.] **1.** Short for **Congreve rocket,** a form of rocket formerly used in war. **2.** Short for **Congreve match,** an early friction match.

con'gru-ence (kŏn'grōō-ĕns), *n.* Congruity; harmony.

con'gru-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Congruence.

con'gru-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *congruens*, p. pr.] Possessing congruity; suitable; agreeing. — **con'gru-ent-ly,** *adv.*

con-gru'i-ty (kŏn-grōō'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being congruous; agreement; correspondence; also, an instance of being congruous. **2.** *Geom.* Exact coincidence throughout; — said of figures superposed.

con'gru-ous (kŏn'grōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *congruus*, fr. *congruere* to come together; agree.] **1.** Suitable; accordant; harmonious; correspondent; consistent. **2.** Accordant with what is proper, reasonable, or right; hence, fitting, proper,

or the like. **3.** *Math.* **a** Congruent. **b** *Geom.* Superposable so as to be coincident throughout. — **Syn.** See CONSONANT. — **con'gru-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **con'gru-ous-ness,** *n.*

con'ic (kŏn'ĭk), *n. Math.* A conic section.

con'ic (kŏn'ĭk) **con'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Gr. *κωνικός.* See CONE.] In the form of or resembling a geometrical cone; round and tapering to a point; pert. to a cone.

conic section, *Geom.,* a curve formed by the intersection of a right cone and a plane, as the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola. — **c. sections,** that branch of geometry which treats of the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola.

con'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) *Math.* The doctrine of conic sections.

co-nid'i-a (kō-nĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n., pl.* of CONIDIUM.

co-nid'i-al (kō-nĭd'ĭ-ăl) } *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, resembling,
co-nid'i-an (kō-nĭd'ĭ-ăn) } or producing, conidia.

co-nid'i-o-phore' (-nĭd'ĭ-ō-fōr'), *n.* [*conidium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A special enlarged hyphal branch of the mycelium in certain fungi, which produces successive conidia.

co-nid'i-um (kō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *κόνις* dust.] *Bot.* An asexual spore separated off from the summit of a conidiophore.

co'ni-fer (kō'nĭ-fĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *conus* cone + *ferre* to bear.] Any of an order (*Pinales*) of mostly evergreen trees and shrubs, including not only those of the pine family, bearing true cones, but those of the yew family, bearing a berrylike or drupaceous fruit.

co-nif'er-ous (kō-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing cones, as the pine and fir; also, belonging to the order (*Pinales*) of conifers.

co'nine (kō'nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **co'nin, co'ni-ine, co'ni-a,** etc. [From L. *conium* hemlock, Gr. *κώνειον.*] *Chem.* A liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{17}N$, with a stupefying odor, found in the poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). It is a powerful poison, producing paralysis of the motor nerves.

con-jec'tur-a-ble (kŏn-jĕk'tŭr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be conjectured. — **con-jec'tur-a-bly,** *adv.*

con-jec'tur-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, conjecture. **2.** Given to conjecturing. — **-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-jec'ture (-tŭr), *n.* [L. *conjectura,* fr. *conjicere, -jectum,* to throw together, infer, conjecture; *con-* + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** Inference from signs or omens; divination. *Obs.* **2.** Inference from defective or presumptive evidence; surmise; guess. — *v. t.;* -TURED (-tŭrd); -TUR-ING. To arrive at by conjecture; infer; surmise. — *v. i.* To form conjectures. — **con-jec'tur-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

Syn. Suspect, imagine, fancy, presume, think, suppose, surmise, guess. — **Conjecture, surmise, guess.** To **conjecture** is to form an opinion or judgment on what is recognized as insufficient evidence. To **surmise** is to imagine, or to indulge a suspicion, on still slighter grounds. To **guess** is, properly, to hit on (or to attempt to hit on) either at random or from uncertain or ambiguous evidence; as, to *guess* a riddle.

con'jee. Var. of 3d CONGEE.

con-join' (kŏn-join'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *conjoindre,* fr. L. *conjungere, -junctum; con-* + *jungere* to join.] To join together, as in action, purpose, etc.; combine; unite.

con-joint' (-joint'), *a.* [F.] **1.** United; connected; associated. **2.** Pert. to, made up of, or carried on by, two or more in combination; joint. — **con-joint'ly,** *adv.*

con'ju-gal (kŏn'jŏō-găl), *a.* [L. *conjugalis,* fr. *conjux* husband, wife, consort, fr. *conjungere* to unite, marry.] Pertaining to marriage; appropriate to matrimony; connubial. — **Syn.** See MATRIMONIAL. — **con'ju-gal-ly,** *adv.*

con'ju-gal'i-ty (-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Conjugal state.

con'ju-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *conjugatus,* p. p. of *conjugare* to unite; *con-* + *jugare* to join, yoke, marry, *jugum* yoke.] **1.** United, esp. in pairs or in marriage; coupled. **2.** *Gram.* Of the same derivation, and, hence, generally, of kindred signification; — said of words. **3.** *Bot.* Bijugate. **4.** *Math.* Presenting themselves simultaneously and being interchangeable in the enunciation of properties; — used with reference to two quantities, points, lines, axes, curves, etc. — *n.* A word of the same derivation with another, and therefore, generally, resembling it in meaning.

— (-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. *Gram.* To inflect (a verb), or give in order its forms in the several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons. — *v. i. Biol.* To unite in conjugation.

con'ju-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of joining, or state of being joined, together; union; conjunction. **2.** *Gram.* **a** A schematic arrangement of the inflectional forms of a verb. **b** A class of verbs having the same type of inflectional forms. **c** Act of conjugating, or inflecting, a verb. **3.** *Biol.* The fusion of two unicellular organisms by a process analogous to fertilization among higher organisms. — **con'ju-ga'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **-ga'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

con'ju-ga-tive (kŏn'jŏō-gā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. or tending to conjugation; characterized by, or having power of, conjugation.

con-junct' (kŏn-jŭnkt'), *a.* [L. *conjunctus,* p. p. See CONJOIN.] United; associated; combined.

con-junc'tion (-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of conjoining; state of being conjoined; union. **2.** The meeting or passing of two or more heavenly bodies in the same degree of the zodiac. **3.** An instance of conjunction; union; association. **4.** Occurrence together; concurrence or combination, as of events. **5.** *Gram.* An indeclinable word which joins sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. A **coördinating conjunction,** as *and, but, or,* joins expressions that are coördinate, or equal in rank; a **subordinating conjunction,** as *though, if, as, since,* introduces a phrase as subordinate to another. — **con-junc'tion-al,** *a.* — **-al-ly,** *adv.*

con'junc-ti'va (kŏn'jŭnk-tī'vȧ), *n.* [NL.] The mucous membrane which lines the eyelid and is reflected over the fore part of the eyeball. — **con'junc-ti'val** (-văl), *a.*

con-junc'tive (kŏn-jŭnk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Connective. **2.** Done or existing in conjunction. **3.** Specif.: *Gram.* **a** Of the nature of a conjunction. **b** Connecting the meaning as well as the construction; copulative. **c** Designating, or pertaining to, the mood of the verb capable of use only in conjunction with another verb; subjunctive. — *n. Gram.* **a** A conjunctive word; a conjunction. **b** The conjunctive mood, or a verb in that mood. — **con-junc'tive-ly,** *adv.*

con-junc'ti-vi'tis (-jŭnk'tĭ-vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *conjunctiva* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

con-junct'ly, *adv.* Conjointly; together.

con-junc'ture (kŏn-jŭnk'tŭr), *n.* **1.** A joining together; conjunction. **2.** Now usually, a complication or combination of events or circumstances; esp., a crisis; juncture.

con'ju-ra'tion (kŏn'jōō-rā'shŭn; 86), *n.* **1.** Act of conjuring; now usually, the practice of magic; incantation. **2.** Solemn entreaty or appeal. *Archaic.* **3.** A magic expression used in conjuring; conjuring trick; charm; spell.

con-jure' (see below), *v. i.;* -JURED'; -JUR'ING. [F. *conjurer,* fr. L. *conjurare* to swear together, conspire; *con-* + *jurare* to swear.] **1.** To conspire. *Obs.* **2.** (kŭn'jĕr) To summon or command a devil, spirit, etc., by invocation or a spell; practice magic; juggle. — *v. t.* **1.** (kŏn-jōōr') To charge or call on solemnly. *Obs.* **2.** (kŏn-jōōr') To entreat earnestly; implore. **3.** (kŭn'jĕr) To summon or constrain, as a devil, by invocation or a spell. **4.** (kŭn'jĕr) To affect or effect by conjuration; call forth or send away by magic. — **Syn.** Supplicate, pray, beseech; invoke.

to conjure up (kŭn'jĕr), to call up or cause to exist or appear to exist as if by magic; as, *to conjure up* a story.

con'jur-er, con'jur-or (kŭn'jĕr-ĕr; *defs.* 2, 3 kŏn-jōōr'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A magician; also, a juggler. **2.** One bound by a common oath with others. **3.** One who solemnly entreats or charges. ☞ In sense 1 usually *conjurer;* 2, 3 usually *conjuror.*

con'jur-y (kŭn'jĕr-ĭ), *n.* Practice of magic; conjurer's art.

conn (kŏn), *n. & v. Naut.* Var. of CON; — now apparently the more usual form.

con'nate (kŏn'āt; kŏ-nāt'), *a.* [L. *connatus; con-* + *natus* born, p. p. of *nasci.*] **1.** Congenital; inborn. **2.** Born or originated together. **3.** Agreeing in nature; cognate; congenial. **4.** *Biol.* Congenitally united; firmly united. See LEAF, *Illust.* — **con'nate-ly,** *adv.* [nate.]

con-na'tion (kŏ-nā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being con-

con-nat'u-ral (kŏ-năt'ū-răl), *a.* **1.** Connected by nature; united in nature; inborn; inherent; natural. **2.** Of the same nature; allied; cognate. — **-nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv.*

con-nect' (-nĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *connectere, -nexum; con-* + *nectere* to bind.] **1.** To join together, as by something intervening; associate; combine. **2.** To associate (a person or thing, or one's self) with another person, thing, business, or affair. — *v. i.* **1.** To join, unite, or cohere. **2.** To meet or make connections for transference of passengers, or change of means of communication.

con-nect'ed-ly, *adv.* In a connected manner.

con-nect'er, con-nec'tor (-nĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, connects.

con-nec'tion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of connecting; state of being connected; junction; union; relationship. **2.** Specif.: **a** Continuity or coherence of words or ideas. **b** Contextual relation; context. **c** Relation of things mutually involved; as, knowledge and wisdom may have no *connection.* **3.** That which connects; bond; tie. **4.** A relation of personal intimacy; specif.: **a** Sexual relation or intercourse. **b** Relation in a practical or active way; a having to do; as, the affair may succeed in spite of his *connection* with it. **c** Relationship by family ties; as, a man of good *connections.* **5.** A person connected with others by some tie, esp. by marriage or remote blood relationship. **6.** A body of persons associated, or with whom one is associated, in some common interest. **7.** [In Eng., officially and invariably spelled *connexion.*] A denomination; sect; — used of Methodists or related bodies. **8.** The act, event, or means of communication or of continuation of a journey; as, I hope to make *connections* at Boston. — **Syn.** Junction; association, dependence; intercourse. — **con-nec'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

con-nec'tive (kŏ-nĕk'tĭv), *a.* Connecting, or adapted to connect. — **connective tissue,** *Anat.,* a tissue, typically of white, elastic fibers, that binds together other tissues. — *n.* That which connects; esp., *Gram.,* a conjunction.

con'nec-tiv'i-ty (kŏn'ĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being connected.

con-nec'tor (kŏ-nĕk'tĕr), *n.* = CONNECTER.

con'ner (kŭn'ĕr ; kŏn'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *cunnian* to examine, tempt.] One who tests or examines; a tester. *Archaic.*

con'ner (kŏn'ĕr), *n.* One who cons; a peruser.

con'ner, *n.* [From CON to conduct. See COND.] *Naut.* One who cons, or conds.

con-nex'ion (kŏ-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Connection. *British.*

con-nip'tion (kŏ-nĭp'shŭn), *n.* A fit of passion, rage, hysteria, or the like; a paroxysm. *Vulgar or Colloq., U. S.*

con-niv'ance (-nīv'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of conniving; feigning of ignorance. **2.** *Law.* Specif., corrupt or guilty assent to wrongdoing, not involving actual participation in it, but knowledge of it, and failure to prevent or oppose it.—**Syn.** See COLLUSION.

con-niv'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Act of conniving; connivance.

con-nive' (-nīv'), *v. i.*; -NIVED' (-nīvd'); -NIV'ING (-nīv'ĭng). [L. *connivere* to shut the eyes, connive.] **1.** To feign ignorance; pretend not to look (at something distasteful or irregular). **2.** Hence, sometimes, to have a secret understanding (with). — **con-niv'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

con-niv'ent (kŏ-nīv'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *connivens,* p. pr.] *Biol.* Brought close together; converging.

con'nois-seur' (kŏn'ĭ-sûr' ; -sūr'), *n.* [F. (obs. spelling), deriv. of L. *cognoscere* to become acquainted with.] One competent to act as a critical judge of an art or in a matter of taste.

Syn. Connoisseur is often contrasted with *amateur* and *dilettante* (see AMATEUR). It implies trained and discriminating judgment of what is rare or choice, esp. in art.

con'no-ta'tion (kŏn'ō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *con-* + *notatus,* p. p. of *notare* to mark.] Act of connoting; that which is connoted. — **Syn.** See DENOTATION.

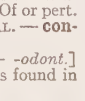
con-no'ta-tive (kŏ-nō'tā-tĭv ; kŏn'ō-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Implying something additional; pert. to connotation. **2.** *Logic.* Bearing connotation. — **connotative term.** *Logic.* A term which denotes a subject and implies one or more attributes.

con-note' (kŏ-nōt'), *v. t.*; -NOT'ED (-nōt'ĕd) ; -NOT'ING. [See CON- ; NOTE.] To suggest; indicate, or mean along with, or in addition to, the essential or primary signification.

con-nu'bi-al (kŏ-nū'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *connubialis,* fr. *connubium* marriage ; *con-* + *nubere* to veil, marry.] Of or pert. to marriage; conjugal. — **Syn.** See MATRIMONIAL. — **con-nu'bi-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **-nu'bi-al-ly,** *adv.*

co'no-dont (kō'nō-dŏnt), *n.* Gr. [κῶνος cone + *-odont.*] *Paleon.* Any of certain minute toothlike fossils found in Paleozoic rocks, probably the jaws of annelids.

co'noid (kō'noid), *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδής conical ; κῶνος cone + εἶδος form.] *Geom.* A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. — *a.* Like a conoid. — **co-noi'dal** (kō-noi'dăl), *a.*



con'quer (kŏn'kĕr), *v. t.* [OF. *conquerre,* fr. L. *conquirere, -quisitum,* to seek for, bring together, LL., to conquer ; *con-* + *quaerere* to seek.] **1.** To gain or acquire by or as by force; vanquish; overcome. **2.** To gain in war, or by overcoming obstacles; win. **3.** To subdue or overcome by mental or moral power; surmount; as, to *conquer* difficulties, temptation, etc. — *v. i.* To be victorious. — **con'quer-a-ble,** *a.*

Syn. Overpower, overthrow, discomfit, beat, crush, subject, humble, master, vanquish, defeat, subdue, subjugate, reduce, overcome, surmount. — **Conquer, vanquish, defeat, subdue, subjugate, reduce, overcome, surmount** imply a bringing under one's power by energy or force. **Conquer** usually implies the gaining possession or mastery of something (less often of some one) ; **vanquish,** the complete overthrow or discomfiture of some one (less often of something) by force ; as, *conquered* territory, to *conquer* a bad temper ; he was *vanquished* in single combat. *Vanquish* is more likely than *conquer* to refer to a single engagement. To **defeat** is to beat or check, esp. for the time being ; it does not imply the finality of *vanquish.* **Subdue** implies reduction to (often) permanent submission or subserviency ; **subjugate,** complete subjection, as under a yoke. **Reduce** implies a bringing to capitulation or surrender ; it applies esp. to a beleaguered town or fortress. **Overcome** implies esp. the getting the better of objects other than material ; **surmount** applies esp. to difficulties and obstacles.

con'quer-or, *n.* One who conquers. — **Syn.** See VICTOR.

con'quest (-kwĕst), *n.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *conquirere.* See CONQUER.] **1.** Act or process of conquering. **2.** That which is conquered ; specif. : **a** Territory definitively appropriated in war. **b** A person whose favor or hand has been won. **3.** *Feudal Law.* Acquisition of property by purchase or other means than inheritance ; acquisition ; also, the property so acquired. — **Syn.** Triumph, mastery, subjection, subjugation, reduction. See VICTORY.

the Conquest, *Eng. Hist.,* the Norman Conquest.

con'san-guin'e-ous (kŏn'săn-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consanguineus ; con-* + *sanguis* blood.] Of the same blood ; akin ; descended from the same ancestor ; of or pert. to persons so related. See HALF BLOOD. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.*

con'san-guin'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Relationship by blood ; kinship. **2.** Close relation ; affinity. — **Syn.** See AFFINITY.

con'science (kŏn'shĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conscientia,* fr. *conscience,* p. pr. of *conscire* to know, to be conscious ; *con-* + *scire* to know.] **1.** Consciousness of the moral goodness or badness of one's own conduct or motives, together with a feeling of obligation to do right or be good ; — often used esp. with reference to feelings of remorse for ill-doing. Hence, a faculty, power, or principle conceived to decide as to the moral quality of one's own thoughts or acts, enjoining what is good. **2.** Conformity to the dictates of conscience ; conscientiousness. **3.** Inmost thought or sense ; consciousness. *Obs. or Archaic.*

in conscience, in all conscience, in deference or obedience to conscience or reason ; in reason ; reasonably.

conscience clause. A clause in a general law exempting persons whose religious scruples forbid compliance therewith, — as from taking judicial oaths, service, etc.

con'science-less, *a.* Having no conscience ; unprincipled.

conscience money. Money paid to relieve the conscience by rendering or restoring, usually anonymously, what has been wrongfully acquired or withheld.

con'sci-en'tious (-shĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* Influenced or governed by, or conformed to, the dictates of conscience. — **Syn.** Exact, faithful, just, upright. See SCRUPULOUS. — **con'sci-en'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **con'sci-en'tious-ness,** *n.*

con'scion-a-ble (kŏn'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Accordant with good conscience ; just ; reasonable. — **con'scion-a-bly,** *adv.*

con'scious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *conscius ; con-* + *scire* to know.] **1.** Knowing jointly or mutually. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Aware or sensible (of an inward state or outward fact). **3.** Having a sense of guilt or fault. **4.** Self-conscious. **5.** Mentally awake ; in, belonging to, or endowed with, consciousness. **6.** Involving consciousness of something ; as, *conscious* guilt. **7.** Deliberate ; intentional. — **con'scious-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Conscious, aware. Conscious applies primarily to that which is felt as within one's self ; **aware,** to that which is perceived as without one's self.

con'scious-ness, *n.* **1.** Direct knowledge or perception of the presence of any object, state, or sensation. **2.** That which includes knowledge, esp. knowledge of one's own existence, condition, sensations, actions, etc. **3.** That state of being, or form of existence, characterized by sensation, emotion, thought, etc. ; mind in the broadest sense. **4.** A totality of conscious states ; a mind. **5.** A state of consciousness or a form of mental activity.

con'script (kŏn'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *conscriptus,* p. p. of *conscribere* to write together, enroll ; *con-* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** Enrolled ; chosen. **2.** Enlisted by compulsion, as a soldier or an army.

conscript fathers. **a** The senators of ancient Rome. **b** The legislators or administrators of any political unit.

— *n.* A recruit secured by conscription.

con-script' (kŏn-skrĭpt'), *v. t.* To enroll by compulsion for military or naval service ; draft.

con-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* Act of conscripting.

con'se-crate (kŏn'sĕ-krāt), *a.* [L. *consecratus,* p. p. of *consecrare* to consecrate ; *con-* + *sacrare* to consecrate, *sacer* sacred.] Consecrated ; sacred. — *v. t.*; -CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd) ; -CRAT'ING. **1.** To make or declare sacred ; set apart, dedicate, or devote to God's service or worship. **2.** To hallow ; sanctify. — **Syn.** See DEDICATE. — **-cra'tor** (-krā'tĕr), *n.* — **con'se-cra-to-ry** (kŏn'sĕ-krā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

con'se-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* Act or ceremony of consecrating ; state of being consecrated ; dedication.

con'se-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consecutio.* See CONSEQUENT.] **1.** Logical sequence ; chain of reasoning. **2.** A succession ; series ; sequence.

con-sec'u-tive (kŏn-sĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* [See CONSEQUENT.] **1.** Following in regular order ; with no interval ; successive ; as, fifty *consecutive years.* **2.** Made up of successive elements ; marked by logical sequence. **3.** *Gram.* Expressing consequence ; as, a *consecutive* clause. **4.** *Music.* Having a parallel sequence ; — said of certain interval progressions forbidden in strict harmony ; as, *consecutive* fifths. — **con-sec'u-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **con-sec'u-tive-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Consecutive, successive apply to objects which follow one another in order or uninterruptedly. **Consecutive** is more emphatic, emphasizing the immediacy of the succession and the regularity or fixedness of the order.

con-sen'su-al (kŏn-sĕn'shū-ăl), *a.* [See CONSENSUS.] **1.** *Law.* Existing or made by mere mutual consent, without the intervention of any further act or of writing. **2. a** *Physiol.* Designating involuntary action or movement accompanying, or correlative with, voluntary action or movement. **b** *Psychol.* Designating involuntary action or movement accompanied by sensation or consciousness. **3.** Involving sensation apart from thought or volition ; involving organic feelings and the like. — **-sen'su-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-sen'sus (-sĕn'sŭs), *n.* [L. See CONSENT.] Agreement in opinion, custom, or function ; accord.

con-sent' (-sĕnt'), *v. i.* [F. *consentir,* fr. L. *consentire, -sensum,* to feel together, agree ; *con-* + *sentire* to feel.]

1. To give consent; agree. **2.** To give approval; comply. — **Syn.** See ASSENT. — *n.* **1.** Voluntary accordance with, or concurrence in, what is done or proposed by another; acquiescence; approval; permission; assent. **2.** Agreement as to action or opinion; accord; sympathy; — now chiefly in *with one consent, by common consent.* **3.** Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations; harmony. *Archaic.*

con-sen'ta-ne'i-ty (kŏn-sĕn'tȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Consentaneous quality or state.

con'sen-ta'ne-ous (kŏn'sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consentaneus.*] **1.** Agreeing; consistent. **2.** Unanimous. — **con'sen-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **con'sen-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

con-sent'er, *n.* One who consents.

con-sen'ti-ence (kŏn-sĕn'shĭ-ĕns; -shĕns), *n.* **1.** Sensuous impression apart from intellectual admixture; also, unity of consciousness felt as arising from mere sensation apart from intellectual processes. **2.** Agreement; coördination.

con-sen'ti-ent (kŏn-sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt), *a.* Agreeing; concurring.

con'se-quence (kŏn'sē-kwĕns), *n.* **1.** That which is consequent; that which follows something on which it depends; result. **2.** *Logic.* An inference. **3.** Chain of causes and effects; consecution. **4.** Act of following something else as a result; relation of an effect to its cause. **5.** Assumed importance; consequentiality. **6.** Importance with respect to what comes after; value; moment; hence: importance in rank or position; social distinction. — **Syn.** Result, end. See IMPORTANCE.

in consequence, as a result or effect; consequently; hence. — **in c. of,** by reason of; as the effect of.

con'se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *consequens, -entis,* p. pr. of *consequi* to follow; *con-* + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Following as a result, inference, or natural effect. **2.** Observing, or marked by, logical sequence.

consequent drainage, *Phys. Geog.,* a system of stream courses developed in harmony with the general slope of the surface, and therefore descending from axes of elevation or toward axes of depression; — opp. to *antecedent drainage.*

— *n.* **1.** An event or phenomenon which follows another without implication of causal connection. **2.** *Logic.* An inference. **3.** *Math.* The second term of a ratio.

con'se-quen'tial (-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or following as, a consequence, result, or logical inference. **2.** Of consequence; important. **3.** Assuming consequence; self-important. — **-se-quen'tial-ly,** *adv.* — **-tial-ness,** *n.*

con'se-quen'ti-al'i-ty (-kwĕn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Consequential quality or state; specif.: **a** Logical consecution. **b** Air of importance; self-importance.

con'se-quent-ly (kŏn'sē-kwĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* By consequence; by natural or logical sequence. — **Syn.** See THEREFORE.

con-serv'an-cy (kŏn-sûr'vȧn-sĭ), *n.* Conservation (2 **a**).

con'ser-va'tion (kŏn'sĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A conserving, preserving, or protecting; preservation. **2. a** Official supervision, as of a river or forest. **b** A division, as of a forest, under such supervision. — **con'ser-va'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

conservation of energy, *or* c. of force, the principle that the total energy of any material system, though transformable, can be neither increased nor diminished by any action between the parts.

con-serv'a-tism (kŏn-sûr'vȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Conservative principles, practices, or disposition; opposition to change. **2.** [*cap.*] Specif.: The principles and practice of the Conservative party in Great Britain; Toryism.

con-serv'a-tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Conserving; preservative. **2.** [*cap.*] Designating, or pertaining to, a political party which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government; as, the *Conservative* party in Great Britain was formerly called the Tory party. **3.** Tending or disposed to maintain existing institutions or views; opposed to change or innovation.

— *n.* **1.** A conservative person or thing. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Conservative party. — **con-serv'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **con-serv'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

con'ser'va'toire' (kŏn'sĕr'vȧ'twär'; kŏn-sûr'vȧ-twär'), *n.* [F.] A public place of instruction in any special branch, esp. music and the arts; a conservatory.

con'ser-va'tor (kŏn'sĕr-vā'tĕr), *n.* One who preserves from injury; a preserver; keeper; guardian; custodian.

con-serv'a-to-ry (kŏn-sûr'vȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Fitted to conserve; preservative. — *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** A place for safekeeping of things. *Obs.* **2.** A greenhouse; specif., a small greenhouse attached to a dwelling. **3.** A public place of instruction, esp. for music. *Chiefly U. S.*

con-serve' (kŏn-sûrv'), *v. t.;* **-SERVED'** (-sûrvd'); **-SERV'ING.** [F. *conserver,* L. *conservare; con-* + *servare* to guard.] **1.** To keep in a safe or sound state; preserve. **2.** To preserve, as fruits, etc. *Obsoles.* — **Syn.** Save, maintain, sustain, uphold; defend, protect, shield, secure.

— (kŏn-sûrv'; kŏn'sûrv), *n.* **1.** That which is conserved; a sweetmeat prepared and preserved with sugar; in *pl.,* preserves. **2.** *Pharm.* A medicinal confection made of undried vegetable substances mixed with finely powdered refined sugar so as to form a uniform mass. See CONFECTION, 2. — **con-serv'er,** *n.*

con-sid'er (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* [F. *considérer,* L. *considerare, -sideratum.*] **1.** To look, or to look at, attentively; examine. *Archaic.* **2.** To think; ponder; study. **3.** To heed or regard; treat with consideration; variously: **a** To show sympathetic regard for. **b** To requite; remunerate. *Obs.* **c** To regard highly; respect; esteem. **4.** To view, as in a certain relation; as, *considered* as plays they are failures; also, to look upon as being; think; believe; as, he is *considered* rich.

Syn. Contemplate, cogitate, weigh, revolve, reflect, deliberate, ponder, muse, meditate, ruminate. — **Consider, reflect, deliberate, ponder, muse, meditate, ruminate.** To **consider** is to view with fixed thought. To **reflect** is to turn one's thoughts back upon something; it implies quiet or serious consideration. To **deliberate** is to weigh mentally; the word usually implies a pause for mature consideration. To **ponder** is to weigh with long and anxious attention. To **muse** is to be immersed in silent reflection. **Meditate** implies a more definite direction or focusing of thought. To **ruminate** is to muse or to reflect (often placidly, sometimes stolidly) on the same recurring themes.

con-sid'er-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of consideration; of importance; notable. **2.** Rather large in amount, extent, etc. — *n.* A considerable amount, extent, etc. *Colloq., U. S.* — **con-sid'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

con-sid'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* Given to or showing sober reflection; regardful, or taking account of, consequences; careful, esp. of others' rights, feelings, etc. — **Syn.** See THOUGHTFUL. — **con-sid'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

con-sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of considering; careful thought; deliberation. **2.** Attentive respect or notice; appreciative or sympathetic regard. **3.** Claim to notice or regard; importance; as, a man of high *consideration.* **4.** Result of considering; matured opinion. **5.** That which is, or should be, considered as a ground of opinion or action; motive; reason. **6.** A recompense; fee; compensation. — **Syn.** See REPUTATION.

con-sid'er-ing, *prep.* In view of; taking into account.

con-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* [F. *consigner,* fr. L. *consignare, -signatum,* to seal, sign; *con-* + *signare,* fr. *signum* mark.] **1.** To mark with the sign of the cross, as in confirmation. *Obs.* **2.** To give, transfer, or deliver, formally. **3.** To give in charge; intrust. **4.** *Com.* To send or address (as by bill of lading) to an agent, to be used, cared for, or sold. **5.** To assign; set apart. — **Syn.** Hand over, resign. — *v. i.* To yield consent; subscribe. *Obs.* — **con-sign'a-ble,** *a.*

con'sig-na'tion (kŏn'sĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consigning.

con'sign-ee' (kŏn'sī-nē'; -sī-nē'), *n.* One to whom something is consigned or shipped.

con-sign'er (kŏn-sīn'ĕr), *n.* = CONSIGNOR.

con-sign'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of consigning; also, that which is consigned. **2.** The writing by which anything is consigned. [something.]

con-sign'or (-sīn'ĕr; kŏn'sĭ-nôr'), *n.* One who consigns

con-sist' (kŏn-sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *consistere* to stand still or firm; *con-* + *sistere* cause to stand, *stare* to stand.] **1.** To stand firm; hold together. *Archaic.* **2.** To be comprised (in); to inhere (in) as the cause, substance, or foundation. **3.** To be composed or made up (of). **4. a** To exist, or be capable of existing (with). **b** To be consistent or harmonious (with).

Syn. Consist of, consist in. To **consist of** is used in indicating the parts or material of which a thing is composed; to **consist in** is used in defining its nature (esp. when immaterial or abstract), or designating that in which it is comprised or on which it depends.

con-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns) } *n.; pl.* **-ENCES** (-ĕz), **-ENCIES**
con-sist'en-cy (-sĭs'tĕn-sĭ) } (-sĭz). **1.** A standing or adhering together; firmness or degree of firmness. **2.** Firmness of constitution or character; durability; persistency. **3.** A solid part, substance, or particle. *Obs. or Archaic.* **4.** Agreement or harmony; congruity; correspondence.

con-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* **1.** Possessing firmness; solid. **2.** Having agreement with itself or with something else; having harmony among its parts; congruous. **3.** Living or acting conformably to one's own belief or professions. — **Syn.** See CONSONANT. — **con-sist'ent-ly,** *adv.*

con'sis-to'ri-al (kŏn'sĭs-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to a consistory.

con-sis'to-ry (kŏn-sĭs'tō-rĭ; kŏn'sĭs-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [L. *consistorium* meeting place, fr. *consistere.* See CONSIST.] **1.** A place of assembly; esp., a council chamber; hence, any solemn assembly or council. *Now Chiefly Hist.* **2.** Any of various church tribunals or governing bodies. See senses below. **3.** In the Church of England, the spiritual court of a diocesan bishop held before his chancellor or commissary; also, the place of holding its sessions. **4.** In the Roman Catholic Church, the papal senate or a session of it. **5.** In some Reformed churches, the lowest court, composed

of the minister and elders of an individual church. In the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, the deacons also are included. **6.** *Freemasonry.* The organization which confers the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry from the 19th to the 32d inclusive.

con-so'ci-ate (kŏn-sō'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *consociatus*, p. p. of *consociare* to associate, unite; *con-* + *sociare* to join, unite. See SOCIAL.] Consociated; associate. — *n.* An associate. — (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To associate together.

con-so'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn; -sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consociating; also, an association, as of churches.

con-sol' (kŏn-sōl'; kŏn'sōl), *n., sing.* of CONSOLS.

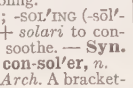
con-sol'a-ble (kŏn-sōl'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be consoled.

con'so-la'tion (kŏn'sō-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of consoling; state of being consoled; also, one who, or that which, consoles. **2.** In some card games, a fine paid by the loser. — **Syn.** Comfort, solace, alleviation, relief.

con-sol'a-to-ry (kŏn-sōl'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Consoling.

con-sole' (kŏn-sōl'), *v. t.*; -SOLED' (-sōld'); -SOL'ING (-sōl'-ĭng). [L. *consolari*, p. p. *-atus*; *con-* + *solari* to console.] To cheer in distress or depression; soothe. — **Syn.** Solace, sustain, support. See COMFORT. — **con-sol'er,** *n.*

con'sole (kŏn'sōl), *n.* [F., a bracket.] **1.** *Arch.* A bracket-like member used to support a cornice or a bust, or used for ornament. **2.** A table with ornamental supports. **3.** *Music.* An organ key desk, when bracketed out, or separate from the body of the organ.



Consoles support a cornice.

con'sole ta'ble. A table whose top is carried, at least in part, by one or more consoles; pier table.

con-sol'i-date (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [L. *consolidatus*, p. p. of *consolidare* to make firm; *con-* + *solidare* to make firm, *solidus* solid.] Consolidated. — *v. t. & i.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. To make or become solid; unite or press into a compact mass; bring or come into close union. — **Syn.** Combine, compact, compress, solidify. See JOIN. — **con-sol'i-da'tor,** *n.*

con-sol'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of consolidating; state of being consolidated; combination.

con-sols' (kŏn-sŏlz'; kŏn'sŏlz), *n. pl.* [From *consolidated* (annuities).] The British funded government securities.

‖ **con'som'mé'** (kŏn'sŏ'mā'; kŏn'sō-mā'), *n.* [F., lit., finished.] Concentrated broth of meat and vegetables; often, a thin soup such as a dilution of this.

con'so-nance (kŏn'sō-năns), *n.* **1.** Agreement or congruity; harmony; accord. **2.** *Physics.* Sympathetic vibration; resonance. Some apply *resonance* to the sympathetic vibrations of connected parts, as the strings and sounding boards of an instrument, and *consonance* to that of independent things, as two unconnected musical strings, or two electrical circuits. — **Syn.** Consistency, unison, suitableness, agreeableness.

con'so-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Consonance.

con'so-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *consonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *consonare* to sound together, agree; *con-* + *sonare* to sound.] **1.** Having agreement; consistent; according. **2.** Harmonizing; accordant, as tones. **3.** Consonantal. **4.** *Physics.* Pert. to or exhibiting consonance; resonant.

Syn. Consonant, accordant, consistent, compatible, congruous. Consonant (with or to) and **accordant** (with or to), express agreement or harmony with a concurrent circumstance, or conformity to an accepted standard; they imply the negation of discord; as, her sentiments were *consonant* with their inclinations; this is *consonant* to our observation; a sense quite *accordant* with the text. **Consistent** (with) denotes such agreement or harmony as implies the negation of contradiction; as, be as complaisant as is *consistent* with uprightness and self-respect. Those things are **compatible** which are capable of existing together in harmony. **Congruous** (with or to) implies agreement or correspondence in nature or qualities; as, his ideas and his diction are *congruous*.

— *n.* An articulate sound characterized by friction, squeezing, or stoppage of the breath in some part of the mouth. It is usually sounded with a more open sound called a *vowel*. Also, a letter or character representing such a sound.

con'so-nan'tal (-năn'tăl), *a.* Of the nature of a consonant; pertaining to, or marked by, consonants.

con'so-nant-ly, *adv.* In consonance; in accord.

con'sort (kŏn'sôrt; -sôrt), *n.* [L. *consors, -sortis; con-* + *sors* lot, fate, share.] **1.** A partner, companion, or colleague. *Obs.* **2. a** A wife or husband; spouse. **b** Of animals, a mate. **3.** *Naut.* A ship accompanying another. **4.** A company; group; combination. *Obs. or R.* **5.** Concurrence or accord; association. **6.** [Perh. confused with *concert.*] Harmony of sounds; concert. *Obs. or Hist.*

con-sort' (kŏn-sôrt'), *v. i.* To unite; associate; also, to accord; agree. — *v. t.* To escort or attend; accompany. *Obs.*

con-spec'tus (-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A general survey; esp., a sketch or outline of a subject; synopsis.

con-spic'u-ous (-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *conspicuus*, fr. *conspicere* to get sight of, perceive; *con-* + *spicere, specere*, to look.] Obvious to the eye or mind; manifest; hence: striking; eminent; distinguished. — **Syn.** See PROMINENT. — **con-spic'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-u-ous-ness,** *n.*

con-spir'a-cy (-spĭr'ă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Act of conspiring; combination for an evil purpose; a plot. **2.** A general tendency, as of circumstances, to one event; harmonious action. **3.** *Law.* An agreement by which two or more persons confederate to do something unlawful.

Syn. Conspiracy, plot, intrigue, machination. A **conspiracy** is a combination, usually secret, of persons for evil or unlawful ends. **Plot** stresses more the idea of a carefully devised and secret plan or contrivance for mischievous or treacherous ends; it may or may not involve more than one person. **Intrigue** usually implies more complicated scheming than *plot*, and more petty or underhand dealings. **Machination** (usually in *pl.*) emphasizes the crafty and tortuous processes of plotting.

con-spir'a-tor (-spĭr'ă-tĕr), *n.* One engaged in a conspiracy. — **Syn.** See ABETTOR. — **-spir'a-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

con-spire' (kŏn-spīr'), *v. i.*; -SPIRED' (-spīrd'); -SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [F. *conspirer*, L. *conspirare* to blow together, harmonize, agree, plot; *con-* + *spirare* to breathe, blow.] **1.** To make an agreement, esp. a secret one to do something wrong; plot together. **2.** To concur or work to one end; agree. — **Syn.** Unite, combine, complot, confederate. — *v. t.* To plot; plan. — **con-spir'er** (-spīr'ĕr), *n.*

con'sta-ble (kŭn'stă-b'l), *n.* [OF. *conestable*, fr. LL. *conestabulus, comes stabuli*, orig., count of the stable, equerry; *comes* count (L., companion) + L. *stabulum* stable.] **1.** A high medieval court officer; orig., the chief groom of the stable; later, the chief officer of the household, army, or the like; as, the *Constable* of France; the Lord High *Constable* of England. **2.** The keeper of a royal castle or a fortified town. **3.** Orig., a military officer; now, any of various officers charged with the keeping of the peace, execution of judicial warrants, etc. — **con'sta-ble-ship',** *n.*

con-stab'u-la-ry (kŏn-stăb'ū-lă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to constables. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Constables collectively. **2.** An armed force of a government, distinct from the regular army; a police force organized on military lines.

con'stan-cy (kŏn'stăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Steadfastness or firmness of mind; fidelity. **2.** State of being constant; stability. **Syn.** Attachment, adherence, faith; loyalty, fealty, allegiance; truth, honesty, integrity; devotedness, ardor, eagerness, earnestness, zeal; fidelity, faithfulness. — **Constancy, fidelity, faithfulness. Constancy** (see also FIRMNESS) implies steadfastness of attachment or adherence, esp. in love or friendship; as a fellow of plain and unaffected *constancy.* **Fidelity** implies unswerving loyalty or allegiance, not only to a person, but also to a principle, a duty, a trust; as, he never thought of swerving from his *fidelity* to the exile. *Fidelity* is often used of exact adherence or literal correspondence to an original; as, extreme *fidelity* in a translation. **Faithfulness** often implies a warmer or more personal relation than *fidelity.*

con'stant (-stănt), *a.* [L. *constans, -antis*, p. pr. of *constare* to stand firm, be consistent; *con-* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Firm or steadfast; resolute; also, faithful; true; **2.** Fixed; invariable; uniform; invariable under given conditions. **3.** Continually recurring; regular; persistent. **4.** Confident; positive; also, certain. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See CONTINUAL. — *n.* **1.** That which is unchanging or invariable. **2.** A numerical quantity expressing some relation, property, or condition, that retains the same value provided conditions remain unchanged. — **con'stant-ly,** *adv.*

con'stel-late (kŏn'stĕ-lāt; kŏn-stĕl'āt), *v. i. & t.* To shine with united radiance; unite in one luster, as stars.

con'stel-la'tion (kŏn'stĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *constellatio; con-* + *stellatus.* See STELLATE.] **1.** Configuration of the stars, esp. at one's birth (cf. HOROSCOPE); hence, *Obs.*, character as determined by "one's stars." **2.** Any of various arbitrary groups of fixed stars, or a division of the sky including such a group; — also used figuratively.

con-stel'la-to-ry (kŏn-stĕl'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, relating to, or resembling, an asterism or group of stars.

con'ster (kŏn'stĕr). Obs. or dial. var. of CONSTRUE.

con'ster-na'tion (-stĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consternatio*, fr. *consternare* to overcome, *consternere* to prostrate; *con-* + *sternere* to throw down.] Amazement or horror that confounds the faculties; dismay. — **Syn.** See FEAR.

con'sti-pate (kŏn'stĭ-pāt), *v. t.*; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); -PAT'ING. [L. *constipatus*, p. p. of *constipare; con-* + *stipare* to crowd together.] **1.** To compress; condense. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Med.* To render costive.

con'sti-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Condensation; compression. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Med.* A state of the bowels in which the evacuations are infrequent and difficult, or the intestine becomes filled with hardened feces; costiveness.

con-stit'u-en-cy (kŏn-stĭt'ū-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CIES (-sĭz). A body of constituents, as the voters in a given district; loosely, the residents of such a district; also, the district.

con-stit'u-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *constituens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Serving to form or make up; component. **2.** Having

power to elect or appoint. **3.** Having power to form or revise a constitution. — *n.* **1.** One who constitutes another his agent; a principal; specif., one of those who elect a representative to a legislature. **2.** That which constitutes, or composes; component; element. — **Syn.** See COMPONENT.

con'sti-tute (kŏn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.*; -TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); -TUT'ING. [L. *constitutus*, p. p. of *constituere* to constitute; *con-* + *statuere* to place.] **1.** To station in a given place, state, or character; esp., to appoint or ordain to the office or function of; as, we *constituted* him captain; *constituted* authorities. **2.** To set up; establish, as a law, a proceeding, etc. **3.** To form; make up, as being the constitutive element or elements. — **con'sti-tut'er,** *n.*

con'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of constituting, esp. of enacting, establishing, or appointing. **2.** Natural structure, texture, or conformation. **3.** The aggregate of the physical and vital powers of an individual; also, temperament; disposition. **4.** Mode of organization of a social group. **5.** An authoritative ordinance; also, an established law or custom. **6.** The fundamental, organic law or principles of government of a nation, society, or other organized body of men, embodied in written documents or implied in institutions and customs; also, a written instrument embodying such organic law.

con'sti-tu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, inherent in, or affecting the constitution (of body or mind). **2.** Pertaining to the composition of anything; essential. **3.** In accordance with, or relating to, the constitution of a state, etc. **4.** Regulated by, dependent on, or secured by, a constitution; as, *constitutional* government or rights. **5.** Loyal to or supporting the constitution. — *n.* An exercise; esp., a walk for one's health or constitution. *Colloq.*

con'sti-tu'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to, or government according to, constitutional principles or forms; also, a constitutional system of government.

con'sti-tu'tion-al-ist, *n.* An adherent of some particular constitution, or an advocate or student of, or a writer on, constitutionalism or constitutions.

con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being constitutional; esp., accordance with the governmental constitution.

con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with, or in respect of, the constitution; naturally. **2.** In accordance with the governmental constitution; legally.

con'sti-tu'tive (kŏn'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or assisting to constitute, or compose; elemental; essential. **2.** Having power to enact, establish, or create. **3.** Being a formative element or necessary attribute. — **con'sti-tu'tive-ly,** *adv.*

con-strain' (kŏn-strān'), *v. t.* [OF. *constreindre*, fr. L. *constringere*; *con-* + *stringere* to draw tight.] **1.** To compel; force. **2.** Hence, to force or produce unnaturally. **3.** To secure by bonds; confine. **4.** To clasp tightly; compress. **5.** To hold back by force; restrain. — **Syn.** Drive, impel, urge, press. — **con-strain'a-ble,** *a.*

con-strained' (kŏn-strānd'), *p. a.* Marked by constraint; forced. — **con-strain'ed-ly,** *adv.*

con-straint' (-strānt'), *n.* [OF. *constrainte*,] **1.** Act of constraining; state of being constrained; also, that which constrains; compulsion. **2.** Repression; embarrassment; unnaturalness. — **Syn.** Coercion, necessity. See FORCE.

con-strict' (-strĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *constrictus*, p. p. of *constringere*. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; bind; cramp. — **Syn.** Contract, tighten, squeeze.

con-stric'tion (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of constricting; state of being constricted; hence, anything that constricts or a part that is constricted. [tion.]

con-stric'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or marked by, constric-

con-stric'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** That which constricts. **2.** *Zoöl.* A serpent that kills its prey by crushing it in its coils.

con-stringe' (-strĭnj'), *v. t.*; -STRINGED' (-strĭnjd'); -STRING'ING (-strĭn'jĭng). [L. *constringere*. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; contract; constrict.

con-strin'gent (-strĭn'jĕnt), *a.* Causing constriction.

con-stru'a-ble (kŏn-strōō'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be construed.

con-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *constructus*, p. p. of *construere* to bring together, construct; *con-* + *struere* to pile up, set in order.] **1.** To put together the constituent parts of (something); build. **2.** To devise; set in order. — **Syn.** Erect, make, fabricate. — **con-struct'er,** *n.*

con-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Process or art of constructing; composition; also, a thing constructed; structure. **2.** Form or manner of constructing; structure; arrangement. **3.** *Gram.* Arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; syntactical arrangement; also; act of construing, esp. in translating. **4.** Interpretation or explanation of a declaration or fact. — **con-struc'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

con-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who puts a certain construction on some instrument, as the United States Constitution.

con-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Qualified for, or given to, constructing. **2.** Pert. to or resembling construction. **3.** Derived from, or depending on, construction, or interpretation; as, a *constructive* crime. — **con-struc'tive-ly,** *adv.*

con-struc'tive-ness, *n.* Tendency or ability to construct.

con-struc'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who constructs; constructer.

con'strue (kŏn'strōō), *v. t.*; -STRUED (-strōōd'; -strōōd'); -STRU-ING. [L. *construere*. See CONSTRUCT.] **1.** *Gram.* To apply the rules of syntax to (a sentence or clause) so as to exhibit the structure or discover the sense; also, to translate. **2.** To put a construction on; explain the sense or intention of; interpret. — *v. i.* **1.** To analyze syntax, esp. in connection with translating; also, to admit of being construed. **2.** To infer; — formerly used with *of*. — *n. Gram.* An act of construing; also, the statement or translation made in accordance with a given construction. — **con'stru-er** (kŏn'strōō-ĕr; kŏn-strōō'ĕr), *n.*

con'sub-stan'tial (-sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* [L. *consubstantialis*.] Of the same kind or nature; having the same substance or essence. — **con'sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* — **-stan'tial-ly,** *adv.*

con'sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To regard as, or make to be, united in one common substance or nature. — *v. i.* **1.** To adhere to the *doctrine* of consubstantiation. **2.** To become united in substance.

con'sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n. Theol.* The actual substantial presence of the body of Christ with the Eucharistic bread and wine.

con'sue-tude (kŏn'swĕ-tūd), *n.* [L. *consuetudo*. See CUSTOM.] Custom; habit.

con'sue-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* Customary.

con'sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* Either of the two joint chief magistrates of the republic. **2.** *Fr. Hist.* One of the three joint chief magistrates of the republic from 1799 to 1804. **3.** An official of a government residing in some foreign country to care for the commercial interests of the citizens of the appointing government, and to protect its seamen. [consul; as, *consular* dignity.]

con'su-lar (-sū-lăr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a

con'su-late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *consulatus*.] Consular jurisdiction, term of office, or official premises.

con'sul-ship (-sŭl-shĭp), *n.* Office or state of a consul.

con-sult' (kŏn-sŭlt'), *v. i.* [L. *consultare*, fr. *consulere* to consult.] To seek another's opinion or advice; confer. — *v. t.* **1.** To take counsel to bring about; devise; contrive; *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To ask the advice or opinion of; refer to. **3.** To have regard to; consider; as, to *consult* one's wishes. — (kŏn-sŭlt'; kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* A consultation. *Rare.*

con-sult'ant (-sŭl'tănt), *n.* One who consults; specif., a consulting physician.

con'sul-ta'tion (kŏn'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consulting or conferring; a council or conference.

con-sult'a-tive (kŏn-sŭl'tă-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to consultation; having the privilege or right of conference; advisory.

con-sult'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Advisory; consultative.

con-sult'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who consults.

con-sum'a-ble (-sūm'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being consumed.

con-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.*; -SUMED' (-sūmd'); -SUM'ING (-sūm'ĭng). [L. *consumere* to take wholly, consume; *con-* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to buy.] **1.** To destroy, as by decomposition, waste, or fire. **2.** To use up; expend; devour. — **Syn.** Swallow up, engulf, waste, spend, squander, lavish, dissipate, burn up. — *v. i.* To waste away or suffer destruction. — **con-sum'er** (-sūm'ĕr), *n.*

con-sum'ed-ly (-sūm'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Excessively.

con-sum'ing (-sūm'ĭng), *p. pr. & p. a.* from CONSUME. — **con-sum'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **con-sum'ing-ness,** *n.*

con-sum'mate (kŏn-sŭm'ăt; kŏn'sŭ-mât), *a.* [L. *consummatus*, p. p. of *consummare* to accomplish, sum up; *con-* + *summa* sum.] Consummated; carried to the utmost; complete; perfect. — **con-sum'mate-ly,** *adv.*

con'sum-mate (kŏn'sŭ-mât; kŏn-sŭm'ăt), *v. t. & i.*; -MAT'ED (-mât'ĕd); -MAT'ING. **1.** To bring to, or arrive at, completion; finish; perfect; achieve. **2.** To complete by intercourse; — said of marriage.

con'sum-ma'tion (kŏn'sŭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consummating; state of being consummated; completion.

con'sum-ma-tive (kŏn'sŭ-mā-tĭv; kŏn-sŭm'ă-tĭv), *a.* Serving to consummate; completing.

con'sum-ma'tor (-mā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who consummates.

con-sump'ti-ble (kŏn-sŭmp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *consumptus*, p. p. of *consumere* to consume + *-ible*.] Capable of being consumed, as by wear, decay, etc., in being used. — *n.* Any consumptible object.

con-sump'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of consuming; state of being consumed; waste; destruction. **2.** *Med.* Wasting of the body, esp. from pulmonary tuberculosis; hence, tuberculosis itself. **3.** *Economics.* The use of (economic) goods resulting in the diminution or destruction of their utilities; — opposed to *production*.

con-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to wasting; affected with, or inclined to, consumption. — *n.* One affected with consumption. — **-sump'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

con'tact (kŏn'tăkt), *n.* [L. *contactus*, fr. *contingere -tactum*, to touch on all sides. See CONTINGENT.] **1.** A touching or meeting of bodies. **2.** *Elec.* The junction of two conductors through which a current passes; also, a spe-

cial part made for a temporary or momentary connection. **3.** *Mil.* Proximity sufficiently close to permit of constant communication or observation. — *v. t. & i.* To bring into contact; enter into, or be in, contact; touch.

con-ta'gion (kŏn-tā'jŭn), *n.* [L. *contagio.* See CONTACT.] **1. a** Transmission of a disease by direct or indirect contact. **b** A contagious disease. **c** A medium to transmit disease, as a virus. **2.** Hence: **a** Poison. **b** Contagious influence, as of miasmata. **3.** Communication of any influence to the mind or heart; as, the *contagion* of enthusiasm.

con-ta'gious (-jŭs), *a.* [L. *contagiosus.*] **1.** Communicable or spreading by contagion. See *infectious disease,* under INFECTIOUS. **2.** Conveying contagion; hence, noxious. — **con-ta'gious-ly,** *adv.* — **con-ta'gious-ness,** *n.*

con-ta'gi-um (-jĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -GIA (-jĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Med.* Contagion; contagious matter.

con-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* [F. *contenir,* fr. L. *continere, -tentum; con-* + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To hold within fixed limits; include. **2.** To have capacity for; hold; be equivalent to. **3.** To restrain (one's self). **4.** To be a multiple of; or to be divisible by, (generally) without a remainder.

Syn. Have, keep, retain; hold, include, inclose; comprehend, comprise, embrace, embody, take in, cover. — **Contain, hold, comprehend, comprise, embrace, include.** To **contain** is to have (something) within, or as an element, fraction, or part; **hold** stresses the idea of capacity to contain, or of keeping or retaining; as, the bookcase *contains* (i. e., actually has in it) fifty volumes, but *holds* (i. e., is capable of containing) a larger number; the compound *contains* iron, which it *holds* in solution. But the distinction is often disregarded. To **comprehend** (so also **comprise**) is to contain, usually within a more or less definite (often compendious) class, scope, or limit; **embrace** usually implies a somewhat more extensive compass; as, his discussion of heredity is *comprehended* in one chapter; this essay *comprises* much that is witty, learned, and wise; his works *embrace* a large circle of topics. To **include** is to comprise, esp. as a constituent or subordinate element of a whole, or as a part of a total; as, thirty days, *including* Sundays. — *v. i.* To restrain one's self.

con-tain'er, *n.* One who, or that which, contains.

con-tam'i-nate (-tăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *contaminatus,* p. p. of *contaminare* to bring into contact, contaminate, *contamen* contagion; *con-* + root of *tangere* to touch.] To soil, stain, or corrupt by contact; defile; pollute. — **Syn.** Sully; infect; poison; befoul, desecrate, debauch, dishonor, taint. — (-ăt), *a.* Contaminated. *Archaic.* — **con-tam'i-na'tor,** *n.*

con-tam'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of contaminating; state of being contaminated; also, that which contaminates.

con-tam'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to contaminate.

con-tan'go (kŏn-tăn'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz). *London Stock Exchange.* Premium or interest paid on a settlement day by a buyer to the seller to be allowed to defer payment until a future settlement; — the opposite of *backwardation.*

‖ **conte** (kônt), *n.; pl.* CONTES (*F.* kônt). [F.] A short narrative or tale, esp. of surprising or marvelous events.

con-temn' (kŏn-tĕm'), *v. t.;* -TEMNED' (-tĕmd'; *formerly* -tĕm'nĕd); -TEMN'ING (-tĕm'ĭng; -tĕm'nĭng). [L. *contemnere, -temptum; con-* + *temnere* to slight, despise.] To view or treat with contempt; scorn. — **Syn.** See DESPISE.

con-tem'per (-tĕm'pĕr), *v. t.* [L. *contemperare, -temperatum; con-* + *temperare* to temper.] To temper; blend; moderate. *Obs. or R.*

con'tem-plate (kŏn'tĕm-plāt; kŏn-tĕm'plāt), *v. t.;* -PLAT'ED (-plāt'ĕd); -PLAT'ING. [L. *contemplatus,* p. p. of *contemplari* to contemplate; *con-* + *templum* temple.] **1.** To view or consider with continued attention; meditate on. **2.** To have in view as contingent or probable, or as an end or intention; look forward to. — **Syn.** Behold, study, ponder, muse, reflect on; intend, design, plan, propose, purpose. — *v. i.* To think studiously; ponder; meditate.

con'tem-pla'tion (kŏn'tĕm-plā'shŭn), *n.* Act of contemplating; meditation; expectation; intention.

con-tem'pla-tive (kŏn-tĕm'plȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or addicted to, contemplation. — **Syn.** See PENSIVE. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.* [plates.]

con'tem-pla'tor (kŏn'tĕm-plā'tĕr), *n.* One who contem-

con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (kŏn-tĕm'pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contemporaneus; con-* + *tempus* time.] Contemporary. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPORARY. — **con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

con-tem'po-ra-ry (-tĕm'pō-rȧ-rĭ), *a.* [*con-* + L. *temporarius* belonging to time, *tempus* time.] **1.** Living, occurring, or existing at the same time; contemporaneous; hence, historically present. **2.** Of the same age; coeval.

Syn. Contemporary, contemporaneous, synchronous, simultaneous, coincident agree in the idea of existing, living, or occurring at the same time. In **contemporary** and **contemporaneous** (of which *contemporary* is applied more often to persons, *contemporaneous* to events) the time regarding which agreement is implied is indefinite; as, a history of one's *contemporartes*; their reigns were *contemporaneous.* **Synchronous** implies an exact correspondence between the (usually brief) periods of time involved; **simultaneous** more often denotes agreement in the same point or instant of time. **Coincident** applies to events regarded as happening (sometimes in a notable or singular manner) at the same time.

— *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One contemporary with another.

con-tempt' (-tĕmpt'), *n.* [L. *contemptus,* fr. *contemnere.* See CONTEMN.] **1.** Act of contemning; the feeling with which one regards something esteemed mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn. **2.** State of being despised; disgrace. **3.** An act or expression denoting contempt. **4.** *Law.* Willful disobedience to, or open disrespect of, a court of justice or a legislative body. — **Syn.** Derision, mockery, contumely, neglect.

con-tempt'i-ble (-tĕmp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of, or held in, contempt; despicable. **2.** Scornful; contemptuous. *Obs.* — **con-tempt'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **con-tempt'i-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Vile, low, mean base, despicable, pitiful, paltry, sorry, insignificant, inferior, groveling. — **Contemptible, despicable, pitiful, paltry. Contemptible** applies to whatever is worthy of contempt; **despicable** often implies keen and scornful, sometimes indignant, disapprobation. **Pitiful** suggests such littleness or insignificance as stirs contemptuous pity. **Paltry** suggests pettiness or worthlessness.

con-temp'tu-ous (-tĕmp'tū-ŭs), *a.* Expressing contempt or disdain. — **con-temp'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Haughty, scornful, disdainful, arrogant, insolent, supercilious, contumelious. — **Contemptuous, scornful, disdainful. Contemptuous** expresses one's attitude toward what is deemed contemptible, or mean, vile, or worthless; as, he replied with *contemptuous* brevity. **Scornful** implies proud, often mocking, sometimes scathing, contempt; as, *scornful* rejection of the offered conditions of peace. **Disdainful** implies haughty, sometimes even insolent, disregard or contempt.

con-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. i.* [OF. *contendre,* fr. L. *contendere, -tentum; con-* + *tendere* to stretch.] To strive in opposition or rivalry; compete; also, to strive in debate; argue. — *v. t.* To maintain; assert; argue. — **con-tend'er,** *n.*

con'tent (kŏn'tĕnt; kŏn-tĕnt'), *n.; usually in pl.,* CONTENTS. [L. *contentum,* p. p. neut. of *continere.* See CONTAIN.] **1.** That which is contained, as in a cask, bale, or room; the matter treated in a document or the like. **2.** Constituent or significant part or element; the substance (of a discourse, idea, etc.) as opposed to the form; real meaning. **3.** Power of containing; capacity; extent; size. **4.** *Geom.* Quantity of space or matter within certain limits. **5.** Amount contained; as, the sulphur *content* of a sample of coal.

con-tent' (kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *contentus,* p. p. of *continere* to hold together, restrain. See CONTAIN.] **1.** Having the desires limited by what one has; satisfied. **2.** Willing; assenting. — *n.* **1.** State of being content; esp., habitual satisfaction or mental ease and quietude; contentment. **2.** That which makes one content.

— *v. t.* To make content.

Syn. Suffice, satisfy, appease, gratify. — **Content, satisfy.** To **content** is to bring to the point where one is not disquieted or disturbed by desire, even though not every wish is gratified; to **satisfy** is to appease fully one's desires.

con-tent'ed (-tĕn'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* Content. — **con-tent'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **con-tent'ed-ness,** *n.*

con-ten'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of contending; a violent effort to obtain, or to resist, something. **2.** A point or position taken in contending, or arguing.

Syn. Struggle, strife, contest, conflict, combat, quarrel, feud; controversy, dissension, litigation, variance, disagreement, debate; competition, rivalry, emulation. — **Contention, strife** imply a struggle between two or more parties and are occasionally used in a good or a neutral sense. More commonly, **strife** is the stronger word, implying violent or angry discord, **contention** suggesting rather altercation in words, or a factious or quarrelsome temper.

con-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Given to, relating to, involving or characterized by, contention. — **Syn.** Quarrelsome, pugnacious, dissentious, wrangling, perverse. See BELLIGERENT. — **con-ten'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **con-ten'tious-ness,** *n.*

con-tent'ment (kŏn-tĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of contenting; state or fact of being contented.

con-ter'mi-nous (kŏn-tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *conterminus.*] Having the same bounds, or limits. — **-mi-nous-ly,** *adv.*

con-test' (kŏn-tĕst'), *v. t.* [F. *contester,* fr. L. *contestari* to call to witness; *con-* + *testari* to be a witness, *testis* witness.] **1.** To contend about or for; oppose; dispute; as: to **contest an election,** that is, to dispute the declared result. **2.** To strive earnestly to gain, hold, or maintain. **3.** *Law.* To litigate. — **Syn.** Controvert, debate, argue. — *v. i.* To engage in contention, or emulation; contend; strive; vie; — used with *with.*

con'test (kŏn'tĕst), *n.* Earnest struggle for superiority, victory, defense, etc.; competition; strife; argument; an encounter, as in arms.

Syn. Battle, conflict, combat, fight, affray, fray, dispute, altercation, contention. — **Contest, conflict, combat, fight, affray, fray. Contest** is now applicable to any struggle, whether friendly or hostile, for a common object.

Conflict implies a closer engagement, as in actual fighting. **Combat** is less commonly used in a fig. sense; it implies esp. an armed encounter, often for the determination of a dispute. **Fight** literally implies a hand-to-hand conflict; it ranges in dignity from a spiritual struggle to actual fisticuffs. **Affray** and **fray** (occasionally more dignified in connotation) commonly refer to a tumultuous disturbance or brawl.

con-test'a-ble (kŏn-tĕs'tā-b'l), *a.* That may be contested.

con-test'ant (kŏn-tĕs'tănt), *n.* One who contests.

con'tes-ta'tion (kŏn'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Contention.

con-test'er, *n.* One who contests.

con'text (kŏn'tĕkst), *n.* [L. *contextus*, fr. *contexere* to weave, join together; *con-* + *texere* to weave.] The part or parts of a discourse that precede, follow, or are intimately associated with, any particular passage or word and determine its meaning.

con-tex'tu-al (kŏn-tĕks'tū-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the context. — **con-tex'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-tex'ture (kŏn-tĕks'tŭr), *n.* **1.** Arrangement and union of constituent parts; constitution; texture. **2.** A body or structure made by the interweaving of parts; a fabric.

con'tig-na'tion (kŏn'tĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contignatio*, fr. *contignare* to join with beams; *con-* + *tignum* beam.] A framing together or joining, as of beams and boards; also, a framework; formerly, a stage or floor. *Archaic.*

con'ti-gu'i-ty (kŏn'tĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being contiguous; intimate association or relation. **2.** A continuous mass or series; a stretch.

con-tig'u-ous (kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contiguus.*] In contact; touching; also, loosely, near, though not in contact; adjoining. — **Syn.** Conterminous, abutting. See ADJACENT. — **con-tig'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **con-tig'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

con'ti-nence (kŏn'tĭ-nĕns), *n.* Self-command; self-restraint, esp. as to sexual indulgence.

con'ti-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Continence.

con'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *continens, -entis*, prop., p. pr. of *continere* to hold together, to repress.] **1.** Exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions; temperate; specif., self-restrained as to sexual indulgence. **2.** Restrictive. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** That which contains anything; receptacle. **2.** A continuous extent or mass, esp. of land; mainland. **3.** One of the grand divisions of land on the globe, usually regarded as six: — North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. **the Continent,** the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the islands, esp. the British Isles.

con'ti-nen'tal (-nĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a continent. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the mainland of Europe. **3.** [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* Of or pert. to the confederated colonies in the time of the Revolution. — *n.* **1.** One belonging to a continent or the Continent. **2.** *Amer. Hist.* [*cap.*] A soldier in the Continental army.

con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* In a continent manner.

con-tin'gence (kŏn-tĭn'jĕns), *n.* Contact; touching.

con-tin'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being contingent. **2.** That, as a result or an event, which is contingent. **3.** An adjunct or accessory; an incidental. — **Syn.** Casualty, accident, chance.

con-tin'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *contingens, -entis*, p. pr. of *contingere* to touch on all sides, happen; *con-* + *tangere* to touch.] **1.** Liable, but not certain, to occur; possible. **2.** Happening from unforeseen causes, or subject to unforeseen conditions; chance. **3.** Dependent (on a preceding uncertain event or situation); conditional. **4.** Dependent for effect on something that may or may not occur, as; a *contingent* estate. — **Syn.** Provisional, casual, fortuitous. — *n.* **1.** That which is contingent. **2.** That which falls to one in a division or apportionment; esp., a quota of troops.

con-tin'u-a-ble (-ū-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be continued.

con-tin'u-al (-ū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Marked by continuity; continuous. **2.** Occurring in steady and rapid succession; very frequent; often repeated. — **con-tin'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Uninterrupted, uninterrmitted, unremitting, unbroken, connected, continued; uniform, regular, invariable; unceasing, ceaseless, continuous, constant, incessant; eternal, endless, everlasting; perpetual, perennial; undying, imperishable, enduring, permanent. — **Continual, continuous, constant, incessant, perpetual, perennial. Continual** implies a close or unceasing succession or recurrence, **continuous**, an uninterrupted continuity or union, of objects or parts; as, terms of *continual* recurrence; a *continuous* series. As applied to objects in the singular, *continual* also often stresses the idea of going on in time, rather than (like *continuous*) that of unbroken connection or substance; thus, *continual* industry implies that one is always at it; *continuous* labor, that the work itself is performed at a stretch. *Continuous* refers to both time and space; *continual*, only to time; as, a *continuous* (not *continual*) expanse; a *continual* (or *continuous*) noise. **Constant** implies a uniform, persistent, or "standing" occurrence; as, *constant* mistakes. **Incessant** implies ceaseless activity; **perpetual**, unfailing repetition or lasting duration; as, an *incessant* cough; *perpetual* colds. **Perennial** suggests exhaustlessness or constant renewal; as, "the *perennial* feeling of silent worship."

con-tin'u-ance (-tĭn'ū-ăns), *n.* **1.** A continuing in a state or course; duration; stay. **2.** Uninterrupted succession; continuation. **3.** *Law.* Adjournment to a fixed future day. **4.** A continuation or sequel. — **Syn.** See CONTINUATION.

con-tin'u-ant (-ănt), *n.* [L. *continuans*, p. pr.] *Phon.* A consonant sound which may be prolonged in utterance, as the sound of *f, v*, etc.; — opp. to *abrupt* sounds, or stops, as *p, b*, etc. Also, a letter representing such a sound.

con-tin'u-ate (-ăt), *a.* Uninterrupted; continued.

con-tin'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of continuing; state of being continued. **2.** Act of carrying on or resuming after an interruption; also, that which extends, increases, supplements, or carries on. **3.** In *pl.* Trousers; gaiters; stockings. *Slang.*

Syn. Continuation, continuance, continuity. Continuation suggests prolongation or resumption; **continuance**, duration, perseverance, or stay; **continuity**, uninterrupted or unbroken connection, sequence, or extent.

con-tin'u-a-tive (-tĭn'ū-ā-tĭv), *a.* Causing or expressing continuance; specif., *Gram.*, serving to connect the parts of the sentence, or to continue it. — *n. Gram.* A continuative word or particle. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

con-tin'u-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* A continuer.

con-tin'ue (kŏn-tĭn'ū), *v. i.*; -TIN'UED (-ūd); -TIN'U-ING. [F. *continuer*, L. *continuare, -tinuatum*, to connect, continue, fr. *continuus.* See CONTINUOUS.] **1.** To remain in a given place or condition; abide; stay. **2.** To be durable; endure; last. **3.** To be constant in any course; persist; persevere. — *v. t.* **1.** To protract or extend in duration; persist in. **2.** To carry onward; extend; prolong; produce; of a legal proceeding, to keep on the calendar or undecided. **3.** To retain; suffer or cause to remain; as, *continued* in office. **continued fraction,** *Math.*, a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction, and so on. — **c. proportion,** *Math.*, a proportion in which the consequent of each ratio is the antecedent of the next; as,

$$\cfrac{a}{a'+\cfrac{b}{b'+\cfrac{c}{c'+}}} \quad \ldots$$

$$4 : 8 :: 8 : 16 :: 16 : 32, \text{ or } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{c}{d} = \cdots$$

con-tin'u-er (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ĕr), *n.* One who continues.

con'ti-nu'i-ty (kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being continuous. — **Syn.** See CONTINUATION.

con-tin'u-ous (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *continuus*, fr. *continere* to hold together.] Having contiguity of parts; without break, cessation, or interruption; unbroken; continued. — **Syn.** See CONTINUAL. — **con-tin'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*

con-tin'u-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CONTINUA (-ă). [L., neut. of *continuus* continuous.] That which is continuous and self-same, or in which a continuous and fundamental common character is discernible.

con'to (kŏn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* CONTOS (-tōz). [Pg.] Lit., a million; specif., one million reis, worth $546.15 in Brazil, or $1,081.44 in Portugal.

con-tort' (kŏn-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *contortus*, p. p. of *contorquere* to twist; *con-* + *torquere* to twist.] To twist; twist together; turn awry; bend. — **Syn.** Wrest, pervert, distort.

con-tor'tion (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Act of contorting, or state of being contorted; a twisting or writhing.

con-tor'tion-ist, *n.* An acrobat who contorts his body into unnatural postures.

con-tor'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Causing, characterized by, or tending to, contortions or twisting.

con'tour' (kŏn'tōōr'; kŏn'tōōr'), *n.* [F., fr. *contourner* to mark the outlines; *con-* + *tourner* to turn.] The outline of a figure or body; esp., the outline of a coast, mountain, or the like; also, a line or lines representing such an outline. — **Syn.** See FORM.

con-tour' (kŏn-tōōr'), *v. t.* **1.** To make in contour; also, to construct, as a road, in conformity to a contour, as of a hill. **2.** To form the contour of.

con'tour' feath'ers. The feathers that form the general covering of a bird, determining the contour of the body.

con'tour' line. A line connecting the points on a surface, as of a mountain, that have the same elevation.

con'tra- (kŏn'trə-). A prefix from Latin *contra*, signifying *against, contrary, in opposition*, etc.

con'tra-band (-bănd), *n.* [It. *contrabbando*; *contra* + *bando* ban, proclamation.] **1.** Illegal or prohibited traffic. **2.** Contraband goods; also, smuggled goods. **3.** Short for CONTRABAND OF WAR. **4.** A negro slave who, during the Civil War, escaped to, or was brought within, the Union lines; — from a decision of General Butler's that such slaves were contraband of war. *U. S.*

contraband of war, that which, by international law, cannot be supplied to one belligerent except at the risk of seizure and condemnation by the other.

— *a.* Prohibited or excluded by law or treaty; forbidden.

con'tra-band-ist (kŏn'trə-băn-dĭst), *n.* One engaged in contraband traffic, as a smuggler.

con'tra-bass' (-bās'), *a. Music.* Double bass; — applied to any instrument of the same deep range as the stringed double bass. — *n. Music.* The largest and deepest-toned instrument of the viol family; the violone. — **con'tra-bass'-ist** (-bās'ĭst; kŏn'trə-bās'ĭst), *n.*

con'tra-bas'so (-bäs'ō), *n.* [It. *contrabbasso.*] *Music.* = CONTRABASS.

con'tra-clock'wise (-klŏk'wīz'), *a. & adv.* Opposite to the motion of the hands of a clock; — said of levorotatory motion.

con-tract' (kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *contractus*, p. p. of *contrahere* to contract; *con-* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To establish or undertake by contract. **2.** To betroth; affiance. **3.** To bring on; incur; acquire. **4.** To draw together; reduce; shorten or lessen; specif., *Gram.*, to shorten by omitting a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more vowels or syllables to one, as in *ne'er* for *never*. **5.** To draw together so as to wrinkle; to knit (the brow). — **Syn.** Abridge, epitomize. See INCUR. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a contract. **2.** To become contracted or reduced; shrink. — **Syn.** See CONDENSE.

con'tract (kŏn'trăkt), *n.* **1.** *Law.* An agreement, esp. one legally enforceable, between two or more persons to do or forbear something; bargain; covenant; also, the written evidence of such an agreement. **2.** The formal agreement of marriage or of betrothal. **3.** The department or principles of law having to do with contracts (in sense 1). **Syn.** Arrangement, agreement, bargain, compact, covenant, understanding, convention, pact. — **Contract, agreement, bargain, compact, covenant** imply a mutual arrangement between two parties. **Agreement** is the most general term; it often implies little more than a mutual understanding. **Contract** applies esp. to such formal agreements as are legally binding; **bargain**, esp. to agreements regarding purchase and sale. A **compact** is a stronger and more solemn contract, often applying to alliances between states; **covenant** often has specific reference to solemn religious engagements.

con-tract'ed (kŏn-trăk'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Drawn together; shrunken; wrinkled; shortened. **2.** Narrow; illiberal. **3.** Bargained for; betrothed. — **-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-ed-ness,** *n.*

con-tract'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of contraction. — **con-tract'i-bil'i-ty, con-tract'i-ble-ness,** *n.*

con-trac'tile (-trăk'tĭl), *a.* Tending or able to contract; contractive. — **con'trac-til'i-ty** (kŏn'trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

con-trac'tion (kŏn-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of contracting; state of being contracted. **2.** The shortening of a word, or of two words, by omission of a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more syllables to one; also, the result of such a shortening; as, *ne'er* for *never*; *don't* for *do not*.

con-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending or able to contract; pertaining to or causing contraction.

con-trac'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who contracts to do anything for another, esp. to perform work or supply articles on a large scale at a certain price or rate. **2.** That which contracts, shortens, or narrows, as a muscle.

con'tra-dance', con'tra-danse' (kŏn'trə-dăns'). Vars. of CONTREDANCE.

con'tra-dict' (-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *contradictus*, p. p. of *contradicere* to speak against; *contra* + *dicere* to speak.] **1.** To assert the contrary of; deny the truth of; impugn. **2.** To resist; oppose. *Obs.* **3.** To be contrary or opposed to; go counter to. — *v. i.* To oppose in words; gainsay. — **con'tra-dict'a-ble** (-dĭk'tə-b'l), *a.* — **con'tra-dict'er,** *n.*

con'tra-dic'tion (kŏn'trə-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An assertion of the contrary. **2.** Direct opposition; absolute logical incompatibility, as of a statement that a thing *is* and *is not* in the same way and at the same time; inconsistency. **3.** That which is contradictory.

con'tra-dic'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Self-contradictory. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Inclined to contradict or cavil.

con'tra-dic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Contradictory.

con'tra-dic'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who contradicts; contradicter.

con'tra-dic'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to contradict; of the nature of, or given to, contradiction. — **Syn.** See OPPOSITE. — **-dic'to-ri-ly,** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-dic'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

con'tra-dis-tinc'tion (-dĭs-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* Act of contradistinguishing; distinction by contrast; — chiefly in *in contradistinction to*. — **con'tra-dis-tinc'tive** (-tĭŋk'tĭv), *a.*

con'tra-dis-tin'guish (-tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* To distinguish by a contrast of opposite qualities.

con'tra-fa-got'to (-fä-gŏt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-tos** (-tōz), It. **-ti** (-tē). [It.] *Music.* The double bassoon.

con'tra-in'di-cant (-ĭn'dĭ-kănt), *a. Med.* Rendering a (particular) method of treatment unadvisable. — *n.* Any contraindicant symptom or condition.

con'tra-in'di-cate (-ĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t. Med.* To indicate a remedy or treatment contrary to (that which the general tenor of the case would seem to require). — **con'tra-in'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

con-tral'to (kŏn-trăl'tō; -trâl'tō), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-tos** (-tōz), It. **-ti** (-tē). [It., fr. *contra* + *alto* alto.] *Music.* **a** The part sung by the lowest female voice, intermediate between tenor and soprano. **b** A contralto voice or singer.

con'tra-plex (kŏn'trə-plĕks), *a.* [*contra-* + *-plex*, as in *duplex.*] *Teleg.* Pertaining to the sending of two messages in opposite directions at the same time. See DIPLEX.

con'tra-po-si'tion (kŏn'trə-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A placing over against; opposition; antithesis.

con-trap'tion (kŏn-trăp'shŭn), *n.* A contrivance; a newfangled device. — **con-trap'tious** (-shŭs), *a. Both Colloq.*

con'tra-pun'tal (kŏn'trə-pŭn'tăl), *a.* [It. *contrappunto* counterpoint.] *Music.* Of, or according to the rules of, counterpoint. — **-pun'tal-ly,** *adv.*

con'tra-pun'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.

con'tra-ri'e-ty (-rĭ'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being contrary. **2.** Something contrary to something else; an inconsistency; discrepancy. [manner.

con'tra-ri-ly (kŏn'trə-rĭ-lĭ; kŏn'trâ-), *adv.* In a contrary

con'tra-ri-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Contrariety.

con-tra'ri-ous (kŏn-trā'rĭ-ŭs; kŏn-trâr'ĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* Having contrariety; perverse. *Archaic.*

con'tra-ri-wise' (kŏn'trə-rĭ-wīz'; kŏn'trâ-rĭ-), *adv.* **1.** On the contrary. **2.** Conversely. **3.** Perversely; contrarily.

con'tra-ry (kŏn'trə-rĭ; kŏn'trâ-rĭ), *a.* [F. *contraire*, fr. L. *contrarius*, fr. *contra* against.] **1.** Opposed; contradictory; inconsistent. **2.** Opposed to one's interests or desires; unfavorable; — now only of wind, weather, etc. **3.** Opposite in direction. **4.** Given to opposition; perverse. — **Syn.** Adverse, repugnant, hostile, inimical. See OPPOSITE. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** Either of two things or objects having contrary or opposite qualities. **2.** The opposite of what has been already said or posited.

by contraries, by way of opposition; contrary to expectation. — **on the c.,** on the contrary, in opposition; on the other hand. — **to the c.,** to an opposite purpose or intent; on the other side.

con'tra-ry (kŏn'trə-rĭ; kŏn-trā'rĭ; -trâr'ĭ), *v. t.*; **-RIED** (-rĭd); **-RY-ING.** To act contrary to; oppose; contradict. *Obs.* — (kŏn'trə-rĭ; kŏn'trâ-), *adv.* Contrarily; contrariwise; counter.

con-trast' (kŏn-trăst'), *v. i.* [F. *contraster*, fr. It., fr. LL., fr. L. *contra* + *stare* to stand.] To form a contrast. — *v. t.* To put in, or set off by, contrast.

con'trast (kŏn'trăst), *n.* **1.** Opposition or unlikeness of associated things or qualities, esp. as shown by comparison. **2.** A thing or quality in such contrast to another.

con'tra-val-la'tion (-trə-vă-lā'shŭn), *n. Fort.* A series of works confronting the walls of an invested place to isolate completely the defenders and safeguard the besiegers against sallies; also, their construction.

con'tra-vene' (kŏn'trə-vēn'), *v. t.*; **-TRA-VENED'** (-vēnd'); **-VEN'ING** (-vēn'ĭng). [LL. *contravenire*; L. *contra* + *venire* to come.] **1.** To go or act contrary to; infringe, as a law. **2.** To oppose in principle or effect; defeat. — **Syn.** See DENY. — **con'tra-ven'er** (-vēn'ĕr), *n.*

con'tra-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of contravening; transgression; violation.

con'tra-yer'va (kŏn'trə-yûr'və), *n.* [Sp. *contrayerba*, lit., a counter herb, hence, an antidote for poison, fr. L. *contra* + *herba* herb.] **1.** A tropical American moraceous plant (*Dorstenia contrayerva*), the aromatic root of which is stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. **2.** A West Indian plant (genus *Aristolochia*) similarly used.

con'tre-dance', con'tre-danse' (kŏn'trĕ-dăns'), *n.* [Cf. F. *contredanse* (fr. E. country-dance).] A form of dance based upon the country-dance, in which the partners are face to face, or in opposite lines.

‖ **con'tre-temps'** (kôn'tr'-tän'), *n.*; *pl.* **-TEMPS** (*F.* **-tän'**). [F.; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *temps* time, fr. L. *tempus*.] An untoward accident; hitch.

con-trib'ut-a-ble (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tă-b'l), *a.* That may contribute or be contributed.

con-trib'ute (kŏn-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.*; **-UT-ED** (-ū-tĕd); **-UT-ING** (-ū-tĭng). [L. *contributus*, p. p. of *contribuere* to bring together, add; *con-* + *tribuere* to grant.] To give in common with others. — *v. i.* To give a part to a common stock; lend aid to a common purpose. — **Syn.** See CONDUCE.

con'tri-bu'tion (kŏn'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A levy or impost, esp. an extraordinary one; tax. **2.** Act of contributing; that which is contributed. **3.** Specif., a writing for a publication, as a periodical or other joint work.

con-trib'u-tive (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* Contributing, or tending to contribute. — **con-trib'u-tive-ly,** *adv.*

con-trib'u-tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, contributes; specif., a writer of articles for a periodical, etc.

con-trib'u-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Contributing; subject to levy. **2.** Of the nature of or forming a contribution; entering, given, occurring, or acting as a contribution, share, or aid, as in effecting an end or result. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). One who, or that which, contributes, as toward bearing a burden, in payment of rents, etc.

con'trite (kŏn'trĭt), *a.* [L. *contritus* bruised, p. p. of *con-*

terere to grind, bruise; *con-* + *terere* to rub, grind.] **1.** Broken down with grief and penitence; humbly penitent; repentant; sorrowful. **2.** Proceeding from contrition; as, *contrite* sighs. — **con'trite-ly,** *adv.* — **-trite-ness,** *n.*

con-tri'tion (kŏn-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* State of being contrite. **Syn.** Regret, compunction, penitence, repentance, self-reproach. — **Contrition, penitence, repentance.** In theological usage, **contrition** denotes deep sorrow for sin, growing out of love toward God; but it has, also, a more general application. **Penitence** and **repentance** imply sorrow for what is past, and purposed amendment, — *penitence* emphasizing the element of feeling; *repentance,* new purpose.

con-triv'a-ble (-trĭv'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be contrived.

con-triv'ance (kŏn-trĭv'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act or faculty of contriving; also, disposition of parts or causes by design; adaptation. **2.** A thing contrived or used in contriving; a device. — **Syn.** Plan, scheme, project, design, artifice, shift; invention, machine. See DEVICE.

con-trive' (kŏn-trīv'), *v. t.;* CON-TRIVED' (-trīvd'); -TRIV'-ING (-trĭv'ĭng). [OF. *controver,* fr. *con-* + *trover* to find.] **1.** To form, fabricate, or make, by ingenuity; devise. **2.** To effect; bring about by device, scheme, or stratagem. — **Syn.** Invent, discover, plan, design, project, plot. — *v. i.* To make devices; plan; scheme; plot. — **con-triv'er** (-trīv'ĕr), *n.*

con-trol' (-trōl'), *v. t.;* -TROLLED' (-trōld'); -TROL'LING. [F. *contrôler,* fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *rôle* roll, catalogue.] **1.** To check or regulate (payments, etc.). **2.** To exercise restraining or directing influence over; curb. — **Syn.** Restrain, rule, govern, guide, hinder, direct; counteract, subdue.

— *n.* **1.** Power or authority to control. **2.** One that serves to control; as: **a** Reserve; restraint. **b** A check; controller. **c** *Mach.* The complete apparatus used to control a mechanism or machine in operation; also, any of the mechanisms of a control system. **d** *Climatology.* Any of the physical factors determining the climate of a place, as latitude, distribution of land and water, etc.

con-trol'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being controlled.

con-trol'ler (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** An officer for checking expenditure; a comptroller. **2.** One who, or that which, controls, or governs; as, *Elec.,* any electric device for controlling a circuit or system. — **con-trol'ler-ship,** *n.* [trol.]

con-trol'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Power or act of controlling; con-

con'tro-ver'sial (kŏn'trō-vûr'shăl), *a.* Subject or relating to, or consisting of, controversy; disputatious. — **con'-tro-ver'sial-ist,** *n.* — **con'tro-ver'sial-ly,** *adv.*

con'tro-ver'sy (kŏn'trō-vûr'sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [L. *controversia,* fr. *controversus* turned against, disputed; *contro-* = *contra* + *versus,* p. p. See VERSION.] Act or instance of controverting; esp., a discussion, dispute, or debate; sometimes, a quarrel. — **Syn.** Disputation, disagreement, altercation, contention, strife. See DISPUTE.

con'tro-vert (kŏn'trō-vûrt; kŏn'trō-vûrt'), *v. t.* To debate, dispute, or oppose in words; contest; oppose. — **Syn.** See DENY. — **con'tro-vert'er,** *n.* — **-vert'ist,** *n.*

con'tu-ma'cious (kŏn'tū-mā'shŭs), *a.* Exhibiting contumacy; obstinate. — **Syn.** Stubborn, unyielding, headstrong, perverse, disobedient; unruly, refractory, intractable, insubordinate. — **-ma'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-cious-ness,** *n.*

con'tu-ma-cy (kŏn'tū-mă-sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *contumacia,* fr. *contumax, -acis,* insolent.] Quality or state of being contumacious; pertinacious resistance to authority.

con'tu-me'li-ous (-mē'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* Exhibiting contumely. — **Syn.** See OPPROBRIOUS. — **con'tu-me'li-ous-ly,** *adv.*

con'tu-me-ly (kŏn'tū-mē-lĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *contumelia.*] **1.** Rudeness compounded of haughtiness and contempt; scornful insolence; disdain. **2.** An instance or exhibition of contumely (sense 1); insult.

con-tuse' (kŏn-tūz'), *v. t.;* -TUSED' (-tūzd'); -TUS'ING (-tūz'-ĭng). [L. *contusus,* p. p. of *contundere* to beat, crush; *con-* + *tundere* to beat.] To bruise; injure or disorganize a part of without breaking the skin.

con-tu'sion (kŏn-tū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of contusing; state of being contused. **2.** A bruise.

co-nun'drum (kō-nŭn'drŭm), *n.* **1.** A kind of riddle or puzzling question of which the answer is a pun or involves a pun. **2.** A thing that puzzles. — **Syn.** See ENIGMA.

con'va-lesce' (kŏn'vă-lĕs'), *v. i.;* -LESCED' (-lĕst'); -LESC'-ING. [L. *convalescere; con-* + *valescere* to grow strong, *valere* to be strong.] To recover health and strength, esp. gradually, after sickness; get better.

con'va-les'cence (-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* The gradual recovery of health and strength after disease or weakness; period during which such recovery takes place; state of the body during this period.

con'va-les'cent (-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Recovering from sickness or debility; partially restored to health or strength. **2.** Of or pert. to convalescence or convalescents. — *n.* One who is recovering from illness.

con'val-la'ri-a'ceous (kŏn'vă-lā'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *convallis* a valley.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Convallariaceæ*) of monocotyledonous herbs, including the asparagus. They have a fleshy, baccate fruit and perfect flowers.

con-vec'tion (kŏn-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *convectio,* fr. *convehere* to bring together; *con-* + *vehere* to carry.] A conveying or transmitting; esp., *Physics,* transfer or transmission, as of heat, by means of currents in liquids or gases. Cf. CONDUCTION, 2. — **con-vec'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

con-vec'tive (-vĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving for conveying; transporting; as, the *convective* force of water. **2.** Pert. to, of the nature of, or caused by, convection. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **con've-nance'** (kŏn'v'-nănsʹ), *n.* [F., fitness.] Propriety; conventional usage; in *pl.,* the conventionalities.

con-vene' (kŏn-vēn'), *v. t.;* -VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING. [L. *convenire; con-* + *venire* to come.] To come together, as in one body; assemble. — **Syn.** Meet, congregate, collect, unite. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to assemble; convoke. **2.** To summon before a tribunal. — **con-ven'er** (-vēn'ĕr), *n.*

con-ven'ience (-vēn'yĕns), *or, now less commonly,* **con-ven'ien-cy** (-yĕn-sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CES (-sĕz), -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State or quality of being convenient, as of place, time, etc. **2.** Freedom from discomfort or trouble; personal ease. **3.** A convenient condition or time. **4.** That which promotes comfort or advantage; specif., an appliance or utensil for personal ease or comfort.

con-ven'ient (-yĕnt), *a.* [L. *conveniens, -entis,* suitable, p. pr. of *convenire.* See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** Fit; adapted; proper. *Archaic.* **2.** Suited to or affording ease, comfort, or advantage; saving trouble. **3.** Near at hand; easy of access. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **Syn.** Suitable, adapted, fitted, handy, commodious. — **con-ven'ient-ly,** *adv.*

con'vent (kŏn'vĕnt), *n.* [L. *conventus* a meeting, LL. also a convent. See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** A community of recluses, as monks, friars, or esp. (popularly) nuns, devoted to a religious life under a superior. **2.** A monastery or nunnery; esp. (popularly), a nunnery. — **Syn.** See CLOISTER.

con-vent' (kŏn-vĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To convene. *Obs.*

con-ven'ti-cle (-vĕn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *conventiculum,* dim. of *conventus.*] **1.** An assembly. *Obs.* **2.** An assembly for religious worship, esp. a secret or illegal one.

con-ven'ti-cler (-klĕr), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles; opprobriously, a separatist.

con-ven'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of convening. **2.** A body of persons, as delegates, members of a party, etc., met for a common purpose; as, a political *convention.* **3.** Agreement or an agreement; contract; covenant. **4.** General concurrence as the basis of any custom, opinion, or the like; hence: fixed custom or usage; conventionality. **5.** A rule or usage based on general agreement; a conventionalism.

con-ven'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, convention or a convention; growing out of, or depending on, custom or general agreement; formal. **2.** *Fine Arts.* Following conventions in design, technique, or conception.

con-ven'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to that which is conventional; that which is conventional.

con-ven'tion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to a convention. **2.** One who is conventional; a formalist.

con-ven'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being conventional, esp. in social intercourse; also, that which is established by conventional use; a conventional usage, practice, or thing.

con-ven'tion-al-ize (-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To make conventional; conform to conventional rules. — **con-ven'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn).

con-ven'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a conventional manner.

con-ven'tu-al (-vĕn'tū-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a convent. — *n.* **1.** An inmate of a convent. **2.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* One of a branch of the order of Franciscans noted for their convents and mitigated rule.

con-verge' (-vûrjʹ), *v. i.;* -VERGED' (-vûrjdʹ); -VERG'ING. [L. *convergere; con-* + *vergere* to turn, incline.] To tend to one point or line; incline and approach nearer together: — opp. to *diverge.* — *v. t.* To cause to converge.

con-ver'gence (-vûr'jĕns) } *n.;* *pl.* -GENCES (-jĕn-sĕz), -GEN-**con-ver'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ) } CIES (-sĭz). Act, condition, or quality of converging; tendency to one point.

con-ver'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* Tending to one point or focus or line; approaching each other.

con-vers'a-ble (-vûr'să-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being readily conversed with; also, disposed to converse. **2.** Pertaining to, or suitable for, converse or social intercourse. — **con-vers'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **con-vers'a-bly,** *adv.*

con'ver-sance (kŏn'vĕr-săns), *n.* State or quality of being conversant; familiar acquaintance.

con'ver-sant (kŏn'vĕr-săntʹ), *a.* [L. *conversans,* p. pr. of *conversari* to associate with.] **1.** Accustomed to dwell. *Obs.* **2.** Having frequent or familiar intercourse; intimately acquainted. **3.** Familiar by use or study; well-informed. — **Syn.** Acquainted, learned, versed, practiced.

con'ver-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *conversacion,* fr. L. *conversatio.* See CONVERSE.] **1.** An abiding. *Obs.* **2.** Manner of living; conduct. *Archaic.* **3.** Social interchange or intercourse. **4.** Sexual intercourse; as, criminal *conversation* (see under CRIMINAL). **5.** Colloquial discourse; also, an instance of this; talk. **6.** Occupation, as with an object of

study; hence, close intimacy. — **Syn.** Communion, familiarity; conference, dialogue, colloquy, chat.

con'ver-sa'tion-al (kŏn'vĕr-sā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Ready to converse; given to conversation. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, conversation.—**con'ver-sa'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

con'ver-sa'tion-al-ist, *n.* A conversationist.

con'ver-sa'tion-ist, *n.* One who converses much or well.

‖ **con'ver-sa'zi-o'ne** (kŏn'vĕr-sät'sĕ-ō'nā), *n.; pl.* E. -zi-ones (-nāz), It. -zioni (-nē). [It.] A meeting, esp. in the evening, for conversation and social recreation.

con-verse' (kŏn-vûrs'), *v. i.*; -versed' (-vûrst'); -vers'ing. [F. *converser*, fr. L. *conversari* to associate with; *con-* + *versari* to be turned, live, *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To hold intercourse; deal; traffic; associate familiarly: — usually used with *with*. **2.** To be occupied; be familiar from intercourse or study; as, to *converse* with books. *Archaic.* **3.** To interchange thoughts and opinions in speech; talk; — used with *with* before a person; with *on, about, concerning*, etc., before a thing. — **Syn.** See talk.

con'verse (kŏn'vûrs), *n.* **1.** Intercourse; intimate association. **2.** Familiar discourse; conversation; talk.

con'verse, *a.* [L. *conversus*, p. p. See convert, *v. t.*] Turned about; reversed or opposite in order or relation; acting oppositely or contrarily. — *n.* **1.** In general, that which is related to something else in a way that is converse, or turned; the opposite. **2.** *Logic.* A proposition obtained by conversion; as, the *converse* of "no virtue is vice" is "no vice is virtue"; the *converse* of "all men are animals" (the universal affirmative) is "some animals are men" (conversion in this case being called **conversion per accidens**). — **con'verse-ly** (kŏn'vĕrs-lĭ; kŏn-vûrs'-), *adv.*

con-vers'er (kŏn-vûr'sĕr), *n.* One who converses.

con-ver'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of converting; state of being converted. **2.** *Theol.* A spiritual and moral change attending a change of belief, with conviction, from what is false or worldly to what is true or godly. **3.** *Law.* **a** A wrongful appropriation of, and dealing with, the property of another as if it were one's own. **b** *Equity.* The exchange of property of one nature to property of another nature, as of real to personal. **4.** *Logic.* Act of interchanging the terms of a proposition, as by putting the subject in the place of the predicate, or the contrary. See 3d converse 2. **5.** *Math.* A change or reduction of the form of a proposition or expression; esp., the reduction by multiplication from a fractional to an integral form.

con-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *convertere, -versum; con-* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn. *Obs., exc.: Logic.* To change (a proposition) so that the subject becomes the predicate. See 3d converse, 2. **2.** To change or turn from one belief or course to another. **3.** *Theol.* To produce spiritual conversion in (any one). **4.** To change from one state to another; transform; transmute. **5.** To divert from one use to another; *Law*, to appropriate dishonestly or illegally. **6.** To exchange for an equivalent; make conversion of; as, to *convert* goods into money; to *convert* paper, or fiat, money, that is, change it for specie. **7.** To change the chemical nature of, in manufacture; as, to *convert* starch into sugar. — **Syn.** See transform. — *v. i.* To be converted.

con'vert (kŏn'vûrt), *n.* A person converted in opinion or practice; esp., *Theol.*, one who experiences conversion. **Syn. Convert, proselyte.** **Convert** implies a hearty, usually genuine, embracing of a creed, opinion, or doctrine previously rejected or, at least, not accepted. **Proselyte** is properly an adherent of one system (esp. religious) who has transferred himself or been gained over, to another, often suggesting unworthy or ulterior motives.

con-vert'er (kŏn-vûr'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, converts; specif.: **a** *Steel Manuf.* The vessel used in the Bessemer process. **b** *Elec.* A device for changing electrical energy from one form to another, now only by mechanical rotation; as, a frequency *converter*, a phase *converter*, etc.

con-vert'i-bil'i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Convertible quality.

con-vert'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted. — **Syn.** See reciprocal. — **-vert'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-i-bly,** *adv.*

con'vert-ite (kŏn'vĕr-tīt), *n.* A convert. *Archaic.*

con'vex (-vĕks), *a.* [L. *convexus* vaulted, arched, convex, concave, fr. *convehere* to bring together.] Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form; regularly protuberant or bulging; — in opposition to *concave.* — *n.* A convex body, surface, or part. — **con'vex-ly,** *adv.*

con-vex'i-ty (kŏn-vĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Convex state or quality.

con-vex'o-con'cave (kŏn-vĕk'sō-kŏn'kāv), *a. Optics.* Convex on one side and concave on the other. [ble convex.]

con-vex'o-con'vex, *a. Optics.* Convex on both sides; dou-

con-vey' (kŏn-vā'), *v.t.* [OF. *conveier, convoier*, to escort, convey, fr. LL. *conviare;* L. *con-* + *via* way.] **1.** To bear from one place to another; carry; transport. **2.** To carry away or remove, esp. secretly; euphemistically, to steal. *Cant. or Archaic.* **3.** To serve as a medium or conduit for; transmit. **4.** To impart, as by language. **5.** To transfer or deliver to another, as the title to property by a deed. **6.** To manage, esp. with privacy or craft. *Obs.*

con-vey'a-ble (kŏn-vā'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be conveyed.

con-vey'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of conveying. **2.** Means or way of conveying; esp.: **a** A written instrument for conveying the title to property. **b** A vehicle; carriage.

con-vey'anc-er (-ăn-sĕr), *n. Law.* One whose business is **conveyancing**, or the drawing of deeds, leases, or the like, for transferring the title to property.

con-vey'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, conveys.

con-vey'or (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, conveys; a conveyer; esp., a mechanical carrier.

con-vict' (kŏn-vĭkt'), *p. a.* [L. *convictus*, p. p. See convince.] Proved or found guilty. — *v. t.* To prove or find guilty. — **Syn.** Confute, convince, confound.

con'vict (kŏn'vĭkt), *n.* One convicted of, and under sentence for, a crime. — **Syn.** Malefactor, criminal, felon.

con-vic'tion (kŏn-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A convicting; state of being convicted. **2.** A convincing of error, or compelling admission of a truth; confutation. **3.** State of being convinced; strong persuasion or belief. — **Syn.** See belief.

con'vict-ism (kŏn'vĭk-tĭz'm), *n.* The system of transporting convicts to penal settlements; also, the convict class.

con-vic'tive (kŏn-vĭk'tĭv), *a.* Producing conviction.

con-vince' (-vĭns'), *v. t.*; -vinced' (-vĭnst'); -vinc'ing (-vĭn'sĭng). [L. *convincere, -victum*, to refute, convict, prove; *con-* + *vincere* to conquer.] **1.** To overpower. *Obs.* **2.** To overcome and persuade by argument; satisfy by proof. **3.** To convict. *Archaic.*

con-vince'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Mental or religious conviction.

con-vinc'er (-vĭn'sĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, convinces.

con-vin'ci-ble (-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being convinced.

con-vinc'ing-ly (-sĭng-lĭ), *adv.* In a convincing manner.

con'vive (kŏn'vīv; *F.* kôN'vēv'), *n.* [L. *conviva.*] A fellow banqueter or feaster; a comrade at table.

con-viv'i-al (kŏn-vĭv'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *convivialis*, fr. *convivium* feast; *con-* + *vivere* to live.] Of or relating to a feast or entertainment; festive; gay. — **Syn.** See social.

con-viv'i-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The good humor or mirth indulged in on festive occasions; convivial spirit or humor.

con-viv'i-al-ly, *adv.* In a convivial manner.

con'vo-cate (kŏn'vō-kāt), *v. t.* To convoke.

con'vo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See convoke.] **1.** Act of convoking. **2.** An assembly of persons convoked. **3.** *Ch. of Eng.* A provincial assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. **4.** *Prot. Epis. Ch.* **a** A diocesan convention of a voluntary organization of clergy and some of the laity, to promote interest in diocesan missions, etc.; hence, the organization itself, or the territorial division represented. **b** Any similar meeting. — **Syn.** Meeting, assembly, congregation, congress, diet, convention, synod, council. — **con'vo-ca'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

con'vo-ca'tor (kŏn'vō-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who convokes an assembly; also, a member of a convocation.

con-voke' (kŏn-vōk'), *v. t.*; con-voked' (-vōkt'); -vok'ing (-vōk'ĭng). [L. *convocare*, p. p. *-atus; con-* + *vocare* to call.] To call together; assemble by summons; summon.

con-vok'er (kŏn-vōk'ĕr), *n.* One who convokes.

con'vo-lute (kŏn'vō lūt), *a.* [L. *convolutus*, p. p. of *convolvere.* See convolve.] Rolled together, one part on another. — **con'vo-lut'ed** (-lūt'ĕd), *a.* — **-lute-ly,** *adv.*

con'vo-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A rolling or coiling together; a winding. **2.** A winding or fold, as of something rolled or folded on itself; a coil, whorl, or sinuosity.

con-volve' (kŏn-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.*; con-volved' (-vŏlvd'); -volv'ing. [L. *convolvere, -volutum; con-* + *volvere* to roll.] To roll or wind together.

con-vol'vu-la'ceous (-vŏl'vū-lā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Convolvulaceæ*), the morning-glory family, of trailing or twining vines, erect herbs, shrubs, or even trees.

con-vol'vu-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -luses (-ĕz; 24), L. -li (-lī). [L., bindweed, fr. *convolvere* to roll around; — from its twining stems.] Any of a genus (*Convolvulus*) of erect, trailing, or twining herbs (typifying the family *Convolvulaceæ*) including species called *bindweed* or, sometimes, *morning-glory.*

con-voy' (-voi'), *v. t.* [F. *convoyer.* See convey.] **1.** To accompany; guide; conduct. *Archaic or Scot.* **2.** To accompany for protection, by sea or land; escort.

con'voy (kŏn'voi), *n.* **1.** Act of convoying, or attending for defense; state of being so attended. **2.** One that convoys another; escort. **3.** Conducting channel, medium, or way. *Obs.* **4.** One that is convoyed; esp., a merchant vessel or wagon train having an armed escort.

con-vulse' (kŏn-vŭls'), *v. t.*; -vulsed' (-vŭlst'); -vuls'ing. [L. *convulsus*, p. p. of *convellere* to tear up, shake; *con-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull.] To shake violently, lit. or fig.; agitate greatly. — **Syn.** Disturb, shake, tear, rend.

con-vul'sion (-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A violent and involuntary contraction or series of contractions of the muscles; spasm; — usually in *pl.* **2.** Any violent irregular agitation; tumult. — **Syn.** See paroxysm.

con-vul'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or of the nature

of, convulsion. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Convulsionaries. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who has convulsions; specif. [*cap.*], one of a body of Jansenist fanatics in France, early in the 18th century, who in their religious mania exhibited convulsions and effected supposed cures.

con-vul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Of the nature of a convulsion; characterized by, or attended with, convulsions or spasms. — **con-vul'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **con-vul'sive-ness,** *n.*

co'ny, co'ney (kō'nĭ; kŭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES or -NEYS (-nĭz). [OF. *connin, connil,* fr. L. *cuniculus* a rabbit, cony.] **1.** A rabbit; esp., the European rabbit. **2.** A hyrax. **3.** A pika.

coo (kōō), *v. i.* [Imitative.] **1.** To make the characteristic cry of the pigeon, or a sound suggestive of it. **2.** To converse in a loving way; as, billing and *cooing.* — *v. t.* To utter, express, or effect with a coo or coos. — *n.* The sound made in cooing. — **coo'er,** *n.* — **coo'ing-ly,** *adv.*

coo'ey, coo'ee (kōō'ĭ; -ē), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] A peculiar cry uttered by the Australian aborigines as a call to attract attention, and also in common use among the Australian colonists.

cook (kŏŏk), *n.* [AS. *cōc,* fr. L. *cocus, coquus,* fr. *coquere* to cook.] One who prepares food to eat by cooking.

— *v. t.* **1.** To prepare (food) by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc.; prepare or treat (anything) by heat. **2.** To prepare; hence : tamper with; falsify; — often with *up;* as, to *cook* up a story. *Colloq.* **3.** To ruin; spoil. *Slang.* — *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of a cook. **2.** To be cooked.

cook'er, *n.* One who, or that which, cooks something; esp., a special vessel or apparatus in which something is cooked.

cook'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Art, process, or practice of cooking. **2.** A place for cooking.

cook'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* An eating house.

cook'y, cook'ie (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A form of small cake; in the U. S., a small, flat, usually sweetened cake.

cool (kōōl), *a.* [AS. *cōl.*] **1.** Moderately cold; lacking in warmth. **2.** Not retaining or admitting heat; as, a *cool* dress. **3.** Not ardent or passionate; deliberate; self-possessed. **4.** Manifesting coldness or dislike; as, a *cool* manner. **5.** Quietly impudent; audacious. **6.** Stated, estimated, or the like, with calm deliberation or without exaggeration; as, he left him a *cool* million. **7.** *Fine Arts.* Producing a sense of coolness; — applied to green, blue, and violet colors or tones; — contrasted with *warm.*

Syn. Calm, composed, collected, self-possessed, unruffled, unmoved, imperturbable, nonchalant, tranquil. — **Cool, composed, collected, imperturbable, nonchalant. Cool** (see OFFICIOUS) implies freedom from heat, passion, or excitement; as, *cool* as a veteran. **Composed** suggests calmness or tranquillity; **collected,** self-possession, esp. in the face of difficulty or danger; both are opposed to *distracted.* That is **imperturbable** which is not readily abashed or disconcerted; as, *imperturbable* common sense. **Nonchalant** implies indifference or unconcern.

— *v. i. & t.* **1.** To become or make cool. **2.** To calm; allay. — *adv.* In a cool manner; coolly. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Something that is cool; cool time, place, etc. **2.** Coolness.

cool'er (kōōl'ẽr), *n.* That which cools something; as : **a** Something that abates heat or, fig., passion. **b** A vessel used to cool liquids, etc. **c** A cooling drug. **d** A prison. *Slang.*

coo'lie, coo'ly (kōō'lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [Cf. Hind. *kūlī, qulī.*] In India, China, etc., a native unskilled laborer or porter; also, elsewhere, a cheap laborer from the Orient.

cool'ish, *a.* Somewhat cool.

cool'ly (kōōl'lĭ), *adv.* In a cool manner.

cool'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cool.

coom, coomb (kōōm), *n. Scot. or Local, Eng.* **1.** Soot. **2.** Refuse, as coal dust, grease from axle boxes, etc.

coomb, combe, comb (kōōm; kōm), *n.* [AS. *cumb.*] **1.** A narrow ravine-like valley. *Eng.* **2.** A hollow in a hillside. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

coon (kōōn), *n.* **1.** A raccoon. **2.** A negro. *Slang, U. S.*

coon'can (kōōn'kăn), *n. Card Playing.* A game in which each player tries to form three or four of a kind or sequences.

coop (kōōp), *n.* **1.** A cage or small inclosure, as for poultry; pen. **2.** A place of confinement. — *v. t.* To confine in a coop; confine narrowly; — used esp. with *up* or *in.*

coop'er (kōōp'ẽr; kōp'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or repairs barrels, casks, etc. — *v. t.* To do the work of a cooper on.

coop'er-age (-ăj), *n.* Work done by a cooper, or the pay for it; also, a cooper's shop.

co-ŏp'er-ate (kō-ŏp'ẽr-āt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *coöperatus,* p. p. of *coöperari* to coöperate; *co-* + *operari* to work.] **1.** To act or operate jointly with another or others. **2.** To join in coöperation (sense 2).

co-ŏp'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A coöperating; concurrent effort or labor. **2.** The association, or collective action, of persons for their common benefit, esp. in an industry.

co-ŏp'er-a-tive (-ŏp'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Operating jointly to the same end; of or pert. to coöperation; as : a **coöperative store,** one where the owners make their purchases and share in the profits and losses. — **co-ŏp'er-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

co-ŏp'er-a'tor (kō-ŏp'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who coöperates.

coop'er-y (kōōp'ẽr-ĭ; kōōp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A cooper's work, or place of work; also, the product of his work.

co-ŏpt' (kō-ŏpt'), *v. t.* [L. *coöptare; co-* + *optare* to choose.] To choose or elect to be a fellow member.

co'ŏp-ta'tion (kō'ŏp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of coöpting; selection; choice. — **co-ŏp'ta-tive** (kō-ŏp'tà-tĭv), *a.*

co-ör'di-nal (kō-ôr'dĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Of the same order. **2.** *Math.* Having, or determined by, (so many) coördinates.

co-ör'di-nate (-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [*co-* + L. *ordinatus,* p. p. of *ordinare* to regulate.] **1.** Equal in, or of the same, rank, order, or importance; not subordinate; as, *coördinate* clauses. **2.** Pert. to or involving coördination or coördinates. — *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is coördinate. **2.** *Math.* Any of two or more magnitudes that determine position, as of points, with reference to certain fixed points, lines, or planes. — (-nāt), *v. t. & i.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. **1.** To make or become coördinate. **2.** To adjust; harmonize. — **co-ör'di-nate-ly,** *adv.*

co-ör'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of coördinating; state of being coördinate; harmonious adjustment. [coördinate.

co-ör'di-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Coördinating, or tending to

coot (kōōt), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Fulica*) of ducklike birds of the rail family, with lobes along the sides of the toes. **2.** Any North American species of scoter.

cop (kŏp), *n.* [AS., top.] **1.** Top; crest. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A conical mass of thread, yarn, etc., wound on a spindle, tube, etc. **3.** A tube or quill upon which silk is wound.

cop, *n.* A policeman. *Slang.*

co-pai'ba (kō-pā'bà; -pī'bà), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. Braz. *cupaíba.*] *Pharm.* A stimulant and diuretic oleoresin got from several species of a genus (*Copaiva*) of South American and African cæsalpiniaceous trees.

co-pai'va (-và), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* = COPAIBA.

co'pal (kō'păl), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *copalli* resin.] A resin from any of various tropical trees, used in varnishes.

co'palm' (kō'päm'), *n.* The yellowish, fragrant balsam yielded by the sweet gum; also, the tree. See STORAX.

co-par'ce-na-ry (kō-pär'sẽ-nā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** *Law.* Joint heirship. **2.** Copartnership; joint ownership.

co-par'ce-ner (kō-pär'sẽ-nẽr), *n. Law.* A joint heir.

co-par'ce-ny (-nĭ), *n. Law.* Coparcenary.

co-part'ner (kō-pärt'nẽr), *n.* Joint associate; partner; sharer. — **co-part'ner-ship,** *n.*

cope (kōp), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. ME. *coupen* to strike, OF. *couper.* See COUP.] **1.** To contest hostilely; struggle; now usually, to contend on equal terms or with some success; match; — used with *with.* **2.** To meet with; encounter. *Archaic.* — *v. t. Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To encounter; meet. **2.** To requite; match (with). [the end of a beam.

cope, *v. t.* To notch; hence, *Arch. & Engin.,* to shape, as

cope, *n.* [LL. *capa.*] **1.** A kind of ecclesiastical hooded cloak. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a cope, as a vault or canopy; esp., the vault of heaven; hence : vertex; height. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a cope or coping.

co'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* Var. of KOPECK.

cope'mate' (kōp'māt'), **copes'mate** (kōps'-), *n. Obs.* **1.** An antagonist. **2.** A partner; comrade; associate.

co'pe-pod (kō'pē-pŏd), *a.* [Gr. *κώπη* an oar + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Of, like, or pert. to, a large order (*Copepoda*) of mostly minute crustaceans, found in both fresh and salt water and important as food for fishes. — *n.* A copepod crustacean. — **co-pep'o-dan** (kō-pĕp'ō-dăn), *a. & n.* — **-o-dous,** *a.*

cop'er (kōp'ẽr), *n.* A dealer; specif., a horse dealer, esp. one of doubtful integrity. *Eng.*

Co-per'ni-can (kō-pûr'nĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Copernicus (1473–1543), who taught the relationship of sun and planets now accepted as the true one. [ing touch.

cope'stone' (kōp'stōn'), *n.* A stone for a coping; fig., finish-

cop'i-er (kŏp'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who copies, as from an original; a copyist. **2.** An imitator. [with a sloping top.

cop'ing (kōp'ĭng), *n.* The highest course of a wall, often

co'pi-ous (kō'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *copiosus,* fr. *copia* abundance.] **1.** Having or yielding an abundance; abounding (in); hence : full of thought, information, or the like; profuse in words. **2.** Large in amount; plentiful; abundant. — **Syn.** Ample, plenteous, rich, exuberant, overflowing. See PLENTIFUL. — **co'pi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **co'pi-ous-ness,** *n.*

cop'per (kŏp'ẽr), *n.* [LL. *cuper,* fr. L. *cuprum,* fr. *Cyprus,* anciently renowned for its copper mines.] **1.** A common metal, reddish in color, ductile, malleable, and very tenacious, and one of the best conductors of heat and electricity. Symbol, *Cu;* at. wt., 63.57. **2.** Something made of copper, as: **a** A copper (or bronze) coin. **b** A vessel, esp. a large boiler. — *v. t.* To cover, coat, or sheathe with copper.

cop'per, *n.* [Cf. 2d. COP.] A policeman; a cop. *Slang.*

cop'per-as (-ăs), *n.* [F. *couperose.*] Ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, a green substance used in ink, in dyeing blacks, etc.; — called also *green vitriol.*

☞ The term *copperas* formerly included the green, blue, and white vitriols, the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.

cop'per ba-ril'la (bà-rĕl'yà). Native copper in granular form mixed with sand. It is an ore brought from Bolivia.

copper glance. = CHALCOCITE.

cop'per-head' (kŏp'ĕr-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A poisonous snake (*Agkistrodon contortrix*) of the eastern United States, allied to the rattlesnake, but without rattles. **2.** [*cap.*] A Northerner who sympathized with the South during the Civil War; — a nickname. *U. S.*

cop'per-ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat coppery.

cop'per-nick'el, *n.* Niccolite.

cop'per-plate' (-plāt'), *n.* **1.** A plate of copper on which a design or writing is engraved or etched. **2.** An impression from such a plate. **3.** Copperplate engraving or printing.

copper pyrites. = CHALCOPYRITE.

cop'per-smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* **1.** A worker in copper. **2.** A barbet (*Xantholæma hæmatocephala*) of India; — so called from its ringing notes.

cop'per-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* The teredo.

cop'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* Containing or like copper.

cop'pice (-ĭs), *n.* [OF. *copeiz*, fr. *coper* to cut, fr. *cop*, *colp*, a blow, fr. L., fr. Gr. κόλαφος a blow, buffet.] **1.** A thicket or grove of small trees; copse. **2.** Coppice wood collectively; underwood; brushwood. — *v. t.*; -PICED (-ĭst); -PIC-ING (-ĭs-ĭng). To cause to grow in the form of a coppice; cut back so as to produce shoots from old stumps.

cop'ple-crown' (kŏp'l-kroun'), *n.* A crested crown; a bird's crest, as that of the lapwing; also, *U. S.*, a fowl having a crest. — **cop'ple-crowned'** (-kround'), *a.*

cop'ra (kŏp'rà), *n.* [Malayalam *koppara* or Hind. *khōprā*.] Dried coconut meat, yielding coconut oil.

cop-ræ'mi-a, cop-re'mi-a (kŏp-rē'mĭ-à), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόπρος dung + -æmia.] *Med.* Blood poisoning due to retention of feces. — **cop-ræ'mic, cop-re'mic** (-rē'mĭk), *a.*

cop'ro-lite (kŏp'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. κόπρος dung + -lite.] *Paleon.* A piece of petrified dung; a fossil excrement.

co-proph'a-gous (kō-prŏf'à-gŭs) *a.* [Gr. κόπρος dung + -phagous.] Feeding upon dung, as do certain insects.

copse (kŏps), *n.* [Contr. from *coppice*.] A coppice.

Copt (kŏpt), *n.* An Egyptian of the native race descended from the ancient Hamites; a member of the Coptic Church, the native Christian church of Egypt.

Cop'tic (kŏp'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. Ar. *qibṭ* Egypt, Copts, *qibṭī*, *qubṭī*, Copt.] Of or pert. to the Copts or Coptic. — *n.* The Hamitic language of the Copts, extinct except in liturgical use.

cop'u-la (kŏp'ū-là), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-làz), L., *Rare*, -LÆ (-lē). [L., bond.] *Gram.* **1.** A word (esp. a form of the verb *be*) used as expressing simply the relation between subject and predicate. **2.** *Logic.* The term or verbal sign expressing affirmation or negation. [in sexual intercourse.]

cop'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. To unite

cop'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of coupling or joining; union; conjunction. **2.** Coition.

cop'u-la-tive (-là-tĭv), *a.* [L. *copulativus*.] Serving to connect; as, a *copulative* conjunction. Hence, *Gram.*: **a** Involving or containing connected clauses. **b** Of the nature of a copula; as, a *copulative* verb, that is, an intransitive verb taking a noun complement, as in: John *became* king; he *seemed* a hero. — *n.* A copulative word. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.*

cop'u-la-to-ry (-là-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to copulation.

cop'y (kŏp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COPIES (-ĭz). [F. *copie*, fr. L. *copia* abundance, number, LL. also, a transcript; *co-* + root of *opes* riches.] **1.** An imitation or reproduction of an original work. **2.** That which is to be imitated or reproduced; pattern of example, as of penmanship. **3.** Manuscript or printed matter to be set up in type. **4.** An individual one of a number of books, engravings, or the like, reproducing the same composition or work. — **Syn.** Transcript, counterfeit. See DUPLICATE.

— *v. t. & i.*; COP'IED (-ĭd); COP'Y-ING. **1.** To make a copy or copies of; write, print, engrave, or paint, after an original; reproduce. **2.** To imitate.

copy book. A book in which copies, as of penmanship, are written or printed for learners to imitate.

cop'y-hold' (-hōld'), *n.* In England and Ireland, tenure of lands by copy of the roll or record of a manorial court.

cop'y-hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* One holding land in copyhold. **2. a** A device for holding copy. **b** *Print.* One who reads copy for a proof reader.

cop'y-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COPY, *v.*

copying ink, any ink suitable for writings of which copies by impression are to be taken on **copying paper** by pressure in a **copying press.**

cop'y-ist, *n.* A copier; transcriber; imitator.

cop'y-right' (-rīt'), *n.* The exclusive right to reproduce, publish, and sell, etc., the matter and form of a literary or artistic work. — *v. t.* To secure a copyright on. — **cop'y-right'a-ble** (-rīt'à-b'l), *a.* — **cop'y-right'er,** *n.*

coque'li-cot' (kōk'lĕ-kō'), *n.* [F.] The corn poppy (*Papaver rhœas*); also, its bright orange-scarlet color.

co-quet' (kō-kĕt'), *n.* A coquette; — formerly the common spelling. — *v. t. & i.*; -QUET'TED; -QUET'TING. To treat or act as, or like, a coquette; flirt. — *a.* Coquettish.

co'quet-ry (kō'kĕt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Conduct, art, or appearance of, or like that of, a coquette.

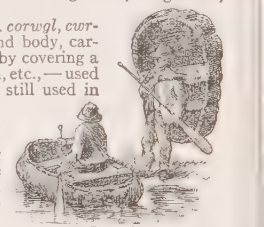
co-quette' (kō-kĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *coquet*, *coquette*, coquettish, orig., cocklike, strutting, fr. *coq* cock.] A woman who seeks to attract men's admiration or affection for mere self-gratification, as to gratify vanity; a flirt. — **co-quet'tish** (-kĕt'ĭsh), *a.* — **co-quet'tish-ly,** *adv.*

co-quil'la nut (kō-kēl'yà). [Pg. *coquilho* or Sp. *coquillo*, dim. of *coco* a coconut.] The fruit or nut of a piassaba palm (*Attalea funifera*) of Brazil. Its hard, brown shell is much used by turners.

co-qui'na (kō-kē'nà), *n.* [Sp., shellfish, cockle.] A soft, whitish stone, formed of broken shells and corals cemented together, found in the southern United States.

cor-. Var. of COM-.

cor'a-ci'i-form (kŏr'à-sī'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. κόραξ crow, raven + *-form.*] Of or pert. to a large and heterogeneous order (*Coraciiformes*) of arboreal nonpasserine birds including the rollers, owls, nightjars, humming birds, kingfishers, woodpeckers, etc.


Coracles.

cor'a-cle (kŏr'à-k'l), *n.* [W. *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, fr. *corwg*, *cwrwg*, round body, carcass.] A small boat made by covering a wicker frame with hide, cloth, etc., — used by the ancient Britons, and still used in Wales and Ireland.

cor'a-coid (-koid), *a.* [From Gr. κορακοειδής; κόραξ crow + εἶδος form.] Designating a process or a cartilage bone of any of many vertebrates, extending from the scapula to or toward the sternum.

End of a Branch of coral. Red Coral with expanded Polyps.

cor'al (-ăl), *n.* [OF. *coral*, L. *corallum*, Gr. κοράλλιον.] **1.** The calcareous or horn-like skeleton of any of various mostly compound marine animals (chiefly actinozoans), the individual polyps of which arise by budding; also, the entire animal. **2.** Ovaries of a lobster; — from their color when cooked. **3.** A child's toy of coral or the like. — *a.* Red like coral.

cor'al-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* An American caprifoliaceous dwarf shrub (*Symphoricarpos symphoricarpos*), with clusters of white flowers succeeded by red berries.

cor'al-lif'er-ous (kŏr'ă-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corallum* coral + *-ferous.*] Producing Red Coral with coral.

cor'al-line (kŏr'ă-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Composed of coral or corallines; also, coral-red. — *n.* **1.** A kind of red calcareous alga. **2.** Any coral-like animal.

cor'al-lite (-līt), *n.* [L. *corallum* coral.] *Zoöl.* That part of the skeleton of a coral formed by a single polyp.

cor'al-loid (-loid), *a.* Like coral in form or appearance.

cor'al-loi'dal (-loi'dăl), *a.* Coralloid.

co-ral'lum (kō-răl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-à). [L.] *Zoöl.* The entire skeleton of a compound coral, consisting of corallites.

coral reef. *Phys. Geog.* A reef, often of great extent, made up chiefly of fragments of corals, coral sands, and the solid limestone resulting from their consolidation.

cor'al-root' (kŏr'ăl-rōōt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Corallorhiza*) of root-parasitic orchids that send up yellow or white stems from large bunches of coralloid roots.

‖ **cor' an'glais'** (kōr' ăn'glĕ'). [F.] *Music.* **a** = ENGLISH HORN. **b** An organ stop of similar tone.

co-ran'to (kō-răn'tō), *n.* = COURANTE, a dance.

cor'ban (kôr'băn), *n.* [Heb. *qorbān*.] *Jewish Antiq.* An offering devoted to God. See *Mark* vii. 11, *R. V.*

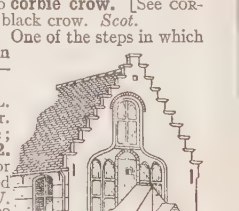
cor'beil (kôr'bĕl), *n.* [F. *corbeille*, fr. L. *corbicula* little basket.] *Arch.* A sculptured basket of flowers, fruit, etc.

cor'bel (-bĕl), *n.* [OF., prop., raven, dim. of *corp*, L. *corvus*, raven.] **1.** A supporting projection from the face of a wall. **2.** A short timber placed lengthwise under a girder to afford a bearing, as on the cap of a trestle. — *v. t.*; -BELED (-bĕld) or -BELLED; -BEL-ING or -BEL-LING. To furnish with, or support by, a corbel. [tion of corbels.]

cor'bel-ing, cor'bel-ling, *n.* Corbel work or the construc-

cor'bie, cor'by (kôr'bĭ), *n.* Also **corbie crow.** [See CORBEL.] A raven, or the common black crow. *Scot.*

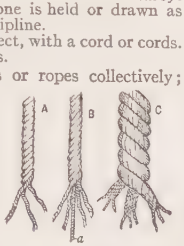
cor'bie-step' (-stĕp'), *n.* *Arch.* One of the steps in which a gable wall is often finished in place of a continuous slope; — called also *crowstep.*


Gable with Corbiesteps.

cord (kôrd), *n.* [F. *corde*, fr. L. *chorda* catgut, chord cord, Gr. χορδή.] **1.** A string or small rope; also, such string as a material. **2.** A hangman's rope. **3.** A tendon or nerve. **4.** A cubic measure used esp. for cut wood, now legally, *U. S.*, a pile 8 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft. (128 cu. ft.). **5.** A cordlike rib on a textile fabric; also, a ribbed fab-

ric, esp. corduroy ; in *pl.*, trousers or breeches of corduroy. **6.** Any moral influence by which one is held or drawn as if by a cord ; as, the *cords* of discipline.
—*v. t.* **1.** To furnish, bind, or connect, with a cord or cords. **2.** To pile up (wood, etc.) in cords.

cord'age (kôr'dăj), *n.* **1.** Cords or ropes collectively ; esp., the ropes in a ship's rigging. **2.** The number of cords, as of wood, on a given area.



Cordage. *A* Plain-laid, or Hawser-laid, Rope ; *B* Shroud-laid Rope, four strands and a heart or core, *a* ; *C* Cable-laid Rope, three plain-laid ropes laid together with a left-handed twist.

cor'date (-dāt), *a.* [L. *cor, cordis*, heart.] Heart-shaped ; as, a *cordate* leaf. See LEAF, *Illust.* — **cor'date-ly,** *adv.*

cord'ed (kôr'dĕd ; 24), *a.* **1.** Bound, fastened, or wound about, with cords. **2.** Made of, having, or provided with, cords, or cordlike ridges ; in form of cords. **3.** Striped or ribbed with cords or cordlike lines ; twilled ; as, a *corded* cloth.

Cor-de'li-a (kôr-dē'lĭ-ȧ ; -dēl'yȧ), *n.* See LEAR.

Cor'de-lier' (kôr'dĕ-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. *cordelle* small cord, dim. fr. *corde* string, rope. See CORD.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A Franciscan ;—so called from the girdle of knotted cord. **2.** A member of a French political club of the first Revolution, which met in an old Cordelier convent in Paris.

cord'er (kôr'dẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, applies a cord.

cor'dial (kôr'jăl ; kôrd'yăl), *a.* [LL. *cordialis*, fr. L. *cor* heart.] **1.** Of the heart ; hence : vital ; internal. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate. **3.** Hearty ; sincere ; warm ; as, *cordial* words.
Syn. Real, unfeigned ; ardent, zealous, vigorous, hearty. — **Cordial, hearty.** **Cordial** implies warmth and sincerity of feelings and manner ; **hearty** adds the suggestion of honesty and simplicity, often, also, of vigor or energy ; as, a *cordial* greeting ; a *hearty* welcome, handshake.
—*n.* **1.** Any invigorating and stimulating preparation. **2.** An aromatized and sweetened spirituous beverage ; a liqueur. — **cor'dial-ly,** *adv.* — **cor'dial-ness,** *n.*

cor-dial'i-ty (kôr-jăl'ĭ-tĭ ; kôr'dĭ-ăl'-), *n.* Cordial quality ; warmth of regard ; heartiness.

cor'di-form (kôr'dĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cor, cordis*, heart + *-form.*] Heart-shaped.

cor'dil-le'ra (kôr'dĭl-yā'rȧ ; kŏr-dĭl'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [Sp., lit., little rope or cord.] A mountain range or system, orig. one of the ranges of the Andes ; sometimes, the main mountain axis of a continent. — **cor'dil-le'ran** (-răn), *a.*

cord'ite (kôr'dīt), *n. Mil.* A smokeless powder composed of nitroglycerin, guncotton, and mineral jelly.

cór'do-ba (kôr'dō-vä), *n.* [Prob. fr. the Spanish explorer Francisco Hernández de Córdoba.] The monetary unit of Nicaragua, equivalent to the United States gold dollar.

cor'don (kôr'dŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *corde* cord.] **1.** *Fort.* **a** In stone works, an ornamental projecting course along the line of a parapet. **b** The coping of the scarp wall. **2.** *Arch.* A stringcourse. **3.** A line of sentinels, guards, or the like, or of military posts, around a place. **4.** A cord or ribbon worn as a badge or decoration.

cor'don-net' (kôr'dō-nĕt' ; *F.* kôr'dô'nĕ'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cordon.* See CORDON.] Thread, or small cord, made of linen, cotton, or silk, used for tassels, fringes, etc.

Cor'do-van (kôr'dō-văn), *a.* Of or pert. to Cordova (Sp., Córdoba), Spain ; hence [*l. c.*], made of the leather called cordovan. —*n.* [*l. c.*] A soft, fine-grained, colored leather, orig. made at Cordova ; Cordovan leather ; cordwain.

cor'du-roy' (kôr'dŭ-roi' ; kôr'dŭ-roi'), *n.* [Prob. for F. *corde du roi* king's cord.] **1.** A durable cotton fabric, with piled surface, like velvet, raised in ridges. **2.** In *pl.* Trousers or other garments of corduroy. *Colloq.* —*a.* **1.** Made of or like corduroy. **2.** Designating a road, bridge, or the like, formed of logs laid side by side transversely. —*v. t.* To form (a road, etc.) of logs laid side by side transversely.

cord'wain (kôrd'wān), *n.* [OF. *cordouan*, fr. Sp. *cordobán.*] Cordovan leather. *Archaic.*

cord'wain-er (-ẽr), *n.* A worker in cordwain ; shoemaker.

cord'y (kôr'dĭ), *a.* ; CORD'I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr) ; CORD'I-EST. Of or like cord ; having cords or cordlike parts.

core (kōr ; 57), *n.* **1.** The carpel, or hard central part, in fruits of the apple family. **2.** The central part of anything, esp. as being a residue ; a part enveloped in something different ; essential part. **3.** Portion of a mold which shapes the interior of a hollow casting. **4.** *Elec.* **a** The central, conducting wires (of a cable). **b** A bar of iron, a bundle of iron wires, or the like, used to concentrate and intensify an induced magnetic field, as in a transformer, induction coil, or armature. **5.** The heart or most vital part, as of timber. —*v. t.* ; CORED (kōrd) ; COR'ING. To take out the core of.

co're-li'gion-ist (-rē-lĭj'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* One of the same religion.

co're-op'sis (kō'rē-ŏp'sĭs ; kŏr'ē-), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *κόρις* bug + *ὄψις* sight, in allusion to the achene.] Any of a large genus (*Coreopsis*) of asteraceous plants, including several garden plants having heads with yellow or crimson rays.

cor'e-plas'ty (kŏr'ē-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κόρη* pupil + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation on the pupil of the eye, as for forming an artificial pupil. — **-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

cor'er (kōr'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, cores ; an instrument for coring fruit ; as, an apple *corer.*

co're-spond'ent (kō'rē-spŏn'dĕnt), *n.* A joint respondent, as in a divorce suit. — **co're-spond'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*

corf (kôrf), *n.* ; *pl.* CORVES (kôrvz). **1.** Formerly, any basket ; now, a kind of large round basket. *Eng. & Scot.* **2.** *Mining.* Formerly, a basket of hazel rods for handling ore, coal, etc. ; now, the "tub," wagon, or truck, so used. *Eng. & Scot.*

Cor'fi-ote (kôr'fĭ-ōt), *n.* A native of the island of Corfu.

Cor'fute (kôr'fūt), *n.* Var. of CORFIOTE.

co'ri-a'ceous (kō'rĭ-ā'shŭs ; kŏr'ĭ-), 57), *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, fr. *corium* leather.] Leatherlike ; tough.

co'ri-an'der (-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [F. *coriandre*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *κορίαννον.*] A certain apiaceous herb (*Coriandrum sativum*). Its aromatic seeds are stomachic and carminative.

Co-rin'thi-an (kō-rĭn'thĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Corinth, a city of ancient Greece, noted for luxury and licentiousness ; hence, profligate. **2.** *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the lightest and most ornate of the three Greek orders, characterized esp. by its bell-shaped capital enveloped with acanthus leaves. **3.** *Yachting.* Amateur. *U. S.*
Corinthian brass *or* **bronze,** a celebrated metal of antiquity, an alloy of gold, silver, and copper.
—*n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Corinth. **2.** A gay, licentious person. *Obs.* **3. a** A fashionable man about town ; esp., a man of means, given to sport. **b** A yachtsman ; esp., one who sails his own yacht. *U. S.* **4.** In *pl. Bib.* Either of the two Epistles to the Corinthians.

co'ri-um (kō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., leather.] The derma, or deeper vascular and sensitive layer of the skin ; also, the corresponding layer of the mucous membranes.

cork (kôrk), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A tissue in the stems of most woody plants, making up the greater part of what is known as bark. **2.** The thick light tissue of this kind in the cork oak of southern Europe and northern Africa. **3. a** A piece of cork, or any of various objects made of cork. **b** Esp., a stopper cut out of cork for a bottle, cask, etc., also, a similar stopper of other material. —*v. t.* **1.** To furnish, fit, or stop with cork or a cork ; hence : to hold in reserve, as if sealed ; restrain ; confine ; — often used with *up.* **2.** To blacken with burnt cork. —*v. i.* To become corked, as wine.

cork'age (kôr'kăj), *n.* A charge for each bottle of wine uncorked and served, as at an inn, esp. when bought elsewhere.

cock cambium. *Bot.* = PHELLOGEN.

corked (kôrkt), *a.* Tainted or spoiled by the cork (supposedly) ; — said of wine and other liquors.

cork'er (kôr'kẽr), *n.* Something conclusive ; a "settler" ; also, a person or thing of an extraordinary kind. *All Slang.*

cork'screw' (kôrk'skrōō'), *n.* An instrument with a screw or a spiral for drawing corks from bottles. —*v. t.* **1.** To cause to proceed or to press forward in a winding way. *Colloq.* **2.** To give a spiral form to. —*v. i.* To proceed in a winding course. *Colloq.*

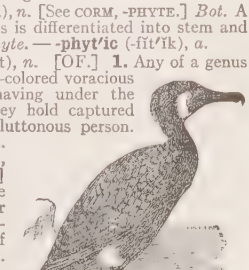
cork'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any one of several trees or shrubs having light or corky wood ; esp., in the United States, a small tree (*Leitneria floridana*), with shining deciduous leaves, flowers borne in aments, and a drupaceous fruit.

cork'y (kôr'kĭ), *a.* ; CORK'I-ER (-ẽr) ; -I-EST. Of the nature of or like cork ; hence : **a** Dry ; shriveled up. **b** Light, buoyant, or skittish. *Colloq.* — **cork'i-ness,** *n.*

corm (kôrm), *n.* [Gr. *κορμός* trunk of a tree (with the boughs cut off), fr. *κείρειν* to shear.] *Bot.* A short, bulblike fleshy stem invested with a few thin membranes or scale leaves, as in the crocus and gladiolus.

cor'mo-phyte (kôr'mō-fīt), *n.* [See CORM, -PHYTE.] *Bot.* A vascular plant whose axis is differentiated into stem and root ; — opp. to *thallophyte.* — **-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

cor'mo-rant (kôr'mō-rănt), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Phalacrocorax*) of dark-colored voracious totipalmate sea birds having under the beak a sac in which they hold captured fish. **2.** A greedy or gluttonous person. —*a.* Ravenous ; voracious.


Cormorant.

cor'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κορμός* tree trunk.] **1** *Bot.* **a** = CORM. **b** The plant body in the higher plants, exhibiting segmentation into stem and leaf units ; — opp. to *thallus.* **2.** *Zoöl.* The entire body, colony, or polypary of a compound animal.

corn (kôrn), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A grain, as of powder. *Now*

Chiefly Dial. **2.** A small, hard seed, esp. of a cereal grass, as wheat, rye, etc. **3.** Collectively, the seeds of any cereal grass used for food; grain; in the United States, usually, specif., Indian corn; maize. **4.** Any plant that produces corn. — *v. t.* **1.** To preserve and season with salt in grains; now, to salt slightly, as in brine; as, to *corn* beef. **2.** To granulate, as gunpowder. **3.** To feed with (in the U. S.) Indian corn or (in Scotland) oats.

corn (kôrn), *n.* [L. *cornu* horn.] **1.** A horny induration and thickening of the epidermis at some point, esp. on the toes, due to friction or pressure. **2.** *Veter.* An affection, or affected part, of the fore hoofs of horses, due to bruises.

cor-na'ceous (kôr-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cornus* cornel, fr. *cornu* horn.] Belonging to a family (*Cornaceæ*) of trees, shrubs, or herbs, the dogwood family, including as the most important members the cornels and sour gums.

corn'cob' (kôrn'kŏb'), *n.* The chaffy axis on which the kernels of Indian corn, or maize, are arranged. *U. S.*

corn cockle. An annual hairy weed (*Agrostemma githago*) of the pink family, having bright red flowers. It is common in grainfields.

corn crake. A common European short-billed rail (*Crex crex*) which frequents grainfields.

corn'dodg'er (kôrn'dŏj'ẽr), *n.* A cake made of the meal of Indian corn, baked hard under embers. *U. S.*

cor'ne-a (kôr'nē-ȧ), *n.* [Fem. sing., fr. L. *corneus* horny, *cornu* a horn.] *Anat.* The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball covering iris and pupil. — **cor'ne-al** (-ăl), *a.*

cor'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *cornille*, fr. LL. *cornolium* cornel tree, L. *cornus*, fr. *cornu* horn, from its hard wood.] Any of a genus (*Cornus*) of shrubs and small trees, rarely herbs, typifying a family (*Cornaceæ*) and including the dogwoods.

cor-nel'ian (kŏr-nēl'yăn), *n.* [F. *cornaline*, OF. *corneline.*] *Min.* A variety of chalcedony. = CARNELIAN.

cor'ne-ous (kôr'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corneus.*] Horny.

cor'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *corniere, cornier*, fr. LL. fr. L. *cornu* horn, end, point.] **1.** The point or place where two converging lines, sides, or edges meet; angle. **2.** A position from which retreat is impossible; as, to get a person in a *corner.* **3.** A secluded place; a nook. **4.** An edge or extremity; hence, any quarter or part; as, the four *corners* of the earth. **5.** A piece designed for a corner, as a protecting cap for the corner of a book; also, a design for a corner ornament. **6.** *Com.* The state of things produced by persons who buy up the whole or the available part of any stock or property, and thus compel those who need such stock or property to buy of them at their own price.

Syn. Corner, angle. **Corner** commonly applies to the space included, or the projection formed, by the converging sides of a material structure. **Angle** has usually the more technical sense of the space included between, or the degree of inclination of, two converging lines or planes.

— *v. t.* **1.** To provide with corners. **2.** To put or set in a corner. **3.** To drive into a corner (in sense 2). **4.** *Com.* To bring about a corner in. — *v. i.* To form, have, or come to, a corner or angle. *U. S.*

corner stone. **1.** A stone in a corner, esp. such a stone at the foundation of a principal angle, laid at the formal inauguration of the erection of a building. **2.** Hence: Something of fundamental importance.

cor'ner-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* So as to form a corner; also, from corner to corner; diagonally.

cor'net (kôr'nĕt; kŏr-nĕt'), *n.* [From F., fr. LL., fr. L. *cornu* horn.] **1.** *Music.* = CORNET-À-PISTONS. **2.** A hollow cone formed of a sheet of paper rolled up, as to hold candy, etc. **3.** The white headdress of Sisters of Charity. **4.** *Mil.* Formerly, a commissioned officer in a British cavalry troop, who carried the standard. **5.** *Naut.* A pennant or flag (in the U. S. navy only the latter) used in signaling.

cor'net-à-pis'tons (kôr'nĕt-ȧ-pĭs'tŏns; *F.* kôr'nĕ'ȧ-pēs'-tôN'), *n.*; *pl.* CORNETS-À-PISTONS (kôr'nĕts-; *F.* kôr'nĕ'zȧ-). [F.] *Music.* A treble brass wind instrument, like the trumpet, having a cupped mouthpiece and valves moved by small pistons or sliding rods; a cornet.

Cornet-à-pistons.

cor'net-cy (kôr'nĕt-sĭ), *n.* Commission or rank of a cornet.

cor'net-ist, cor-net'tist, *n.* A player on the cornet.

corn'field' (kôrn'fēld'), *n.* A field in which corn is grown.

corn'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* Corn cockle; also, the bluebottle.

cor'nice (kôr'nĭs), *n.* [F. *corniche*, It. *cornice.*] **1.** *Arch.* A horizontal member (typically molded and projecting) which crowns a composition, as a façade (see COLUMN, *Illust.*); hence, the top course of the wall when treated as a crowning member. By extension, a similar member in a piece of furniture, as a cabinet or bookcase. **2.** In upholstery, etc., a decorative band to conceal curtain hooks or rings, support picture hooks, etc. — *v. t.*; -NICED (-nĭst); -NIC-ING (-nĭs-ĭng). To crown with or as with a cornice.

cor-nic'u-late (kôr-nĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *corniculatus.*] Having horns or small hornlike processes.

Cor-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *-ferous.*] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating an epoch, or a formation (called also *Onondaga limestone*), of the Middle Devonian; — from the hornlike nodules of chert contained in its limestone.

Cor'nish (kôr'nĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Cornwall in England, Cornishmen, or Cornish. — *n.* The Celtic dialect which survived in Cornwall until the 18th century. [wall.]

Cor'nish-man (-măn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Corn-

corn lily. See IXIA.

corn mayweed. **a** The field camomile (*Anthemis arvensis*). **b** The scentless camomile (*Matricaria inodora*).

corn meal. Meal made of corn; specif.: in Scotland, oatmeal; in U. S., Indian meal.

corn pith. The central portion of the stalk of Indian corn, used for making paper, packing the hulls of war vessels, etc.

corn pone. Corn bread, esp. when made without milk or eggs; also, a loaf of it. *Southern U. S.* [ping corn.]

corn popper. A sievelike utensil with a lid, used in pop-

corn rose. **a** The field poppy (*Papaver rhœas*); — called also **corn poppy.** **b** The corn cockle.

corn salad. Any of several half-succulent herbs (genus *Valerianella*) sometimes used for salad.

corn'stalk' (kôrn'stôk'), *n.* A stalk of corn.

corn'starch' (-stärch'), *n.* Starch made from Indian corn, esp. a fine white flour used for puddings, etc. *U. S.*

cor'nu (kôr'nū), *n.*; *pl.* CORNUA (-nū-ȧ). [L.] A horn, or anything shaped like or resembling a horn.

cor'nu-co'pi-a (-nū-kō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *cornu copiae* horn of plenty.] **1.** The horn of Amalthæa, or horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance. **2.** An abundance. **3.** A hollow cone.

cor'nus (kôr'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *cornu* horn.] A cornel.

cor-nute' (kôr-nūt'), *v. t.* To bestow horns upon; esp., to cuckold. *Archaic.*

cor-nut'ed (-nūt'ĕd), *p. a.* [L. *cornutus* horned, fr. *cornu* horn.] **1.** Horned; horn-shaped. **2.** Cuckolded. *Rare.*

cor-nu'to (kôr-nū'tō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *cornutus* horned.] A man that wears the horns; a cuckold. *Obs. or Archaic.*

corn'y (kôr'nĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to corn. **2.** Producing, or abounding in, corn or grain; having grains of corn.

corn'y, *a.* Pertaining to or having corns on the feet.

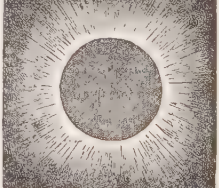
cor'o-dy (kŏr'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [LL. *corrodium, corredium, conredium*, furniture, provision.] *Old Law.* An allowance of provisions for maintenance, as of meat, drink, or clothing; also, the hereditary right to this.

co-rol'la (kō-rŏl'ȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *corona* crown.] *Bot.* The petals of a flower collectively; the inner, usually bright-colored perianth, or floral envelope immediately surrounding the sporophylls.

cor'ol-la-ry (kŏr'ŏ-lā-rĭ *or, esp. Brit.*, kŏ-rŏl'ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *corollarium* gift, corollary, fr. *corolla.* See COROLLA.] **1.** A deduction, consequence, or additional inference, from a proved proposition. **2.** Something that naturally follows; a result.

cor'ol-late (kŏr'ŏ-lāt) } *a. Bot.* Having a corolla; like a
cor'ol-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; 24)} corolla.

co-ro'na (kŏ-rō'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧz). [L., crown.] **1.** A crown. **2.** *Meteor.* A circle sometimes seen around a luminous body, as the sun or moon. It is due to diffraction by suspended particles of ice or of moisture. **3.** *Astron.* A luminous envelope around the sun, seen only during a total eclipse. **4.** *Arch.* The projecting part of a classic cornice. **5.** The top or crown, as of a tooth or of a skull; also, *Bot.*, an appendage at the top, as the pappus of the dandelion.



Corona. *Astron.*

Co-ro'na Aus-tra'lis (ôs-trā'lĭs) ; *gen.* CORONÆ AUSTRALIS (kŏ-rō'nē) [L., southern crown], *Astron.*, a southern constellation, adjoining Sagittarius on the south; the Southern Crown. — **C. Bo're-a'lis** (bō're-ā'lĭs; 57); *gen.* CORONÆ BOREALIS (kŏ-rō'nē) [L., northern crown], *Astron.*, a northern constellation between Hercules and Boötes; the Northern Crown.

cor'o-nach (kŏr'ŏ-năk), *n.* [Gael. *coranach; comh* with + *ranaich* a roaring.] A dirge. *Scot. & Irish.*

cor'o-nal (kŏr'ŏ-năl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a corona, as the sun's corona, a king's crown, etc. **2.** *Anat.* Lying in the direction of the coronal suture.

coronal suture, *Anat.*, a suture extending across the skull between the parietal and frontal bones.

— (kŏr'ŏ-năl), *n.* A circlet for the head; crown; coronet.

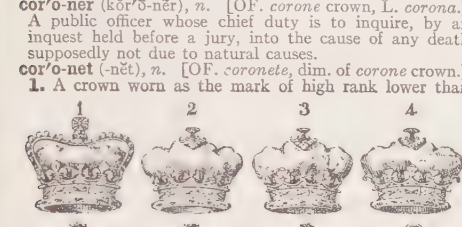
cor'o-na-ry (kŏr'ŏ-nā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a crown. **2.** *Anat.* Resembling, or situated like, a crown or circlet. **coronary cushion**, in the horse and allied animals, the band of tissue which secretes the horny wall of the hoof.

cor'o-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *coronare* to crown, fr. *corona*. See CROWN.] To crown.

cor'o-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or solemnity of crowning; also, the crowning part or feature of something.

cor'o-ner (kŏr'ŏ-nĕr), *n.* [OF. *corone* crown, L. *corona*.] A public officer whose chief duty is to inquire, by an inquest held before a jury, into the cause of any death supposedly not due to natural causes.

cor'o-net (-nĕt), *n.* [OF. *coronete*, dim. of *corone* crown.] **1.** A crown worn as the mark of high rank lower than



English Coronets: 1 Prince of Wales; 2 Younger Son and Brother of the Blood Royal; 3 Nephew, etc., of the Blood Royal; 4 Duke; 5 Marquis; 6 Earl; 7 Viscount; 8 Baron.

sovereignty. **2.** An ornamental fillet or wreath worn round the temples, esp. as part of a woman's headdress. **3.** The part of a horse's pastern where skin and horn adjoin.

co-ro'ni-form (kō-rō'nĭ-fôrm; kŏ-rŏn'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *corona* crown + *-form.*] Crown-shaped.

co-ro'ni-um (kŏ-rō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *corona* + *-ium.*] A gaseous and probably nonterrestrial substance forming the chief constituent of the solar corona.

cor'po-ral (kôr'pŏ-răl), *n.* [F. *caporal*, formerly also *corporal*, fr. It., fr. *capo* head, chief, L. *caput.*] **1.** *Mil.* The lowest noncommissioned officer. See ARMY. **2.** *Nav.* An assistant to the master-at-arms,— now called *master-at-arms, 1st, 2d,* or *3d class.*

cor'po-ral, *a.* [F. *corporel*, L. *corporalis*, fr. *corpus* body.] **1.** Bodily; personal. **2.** Corporeal. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See BODILY. — **cor'po-ral-ly,** *adv.*

cor'po-ral, *n.* Also **cor'po-ra'le** (-rā'lē). [LL. *corporale.*] *Eccl.* A linen cloth used in the Eucharist; communion cloth.

cor'po-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being a body or having a body; corporeality.

corporal's guard. A detachment such as would be in charge of a corporal for guard duty, etc.; hence, derisively, a very small number of persons.

cor'po-rate (kôr'pŏ-rāt), *a.* [L. *corporatus*, p. p. of *corporare* to shape into a body, *corpus* body.] **1.** Combined into one body; united. **2.** *Law.* Incorporated; as, a *corporate* town. **3.** Belonging to a corporation, or incorporated body; as, *corporate* property. **4.** Pert. to or having a body; corporeal. *Archaic.* [regards, the body.]

cor'po-rate-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a corporate capacity. **2.** In, or as

cor'po-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Law.* Any body consisting of one or more individuals treated by the law as a unit; esp., such a body consisting of persons and endowed by law with the right to perpetual succession and to act as a single person; as, a municipal *corporation*, business *corporation*, etc. The rights and liabilities of a corporation are distinct from those of the individuals composing it. **2.** The abdomen, or belly, esp. when protuberant. *Colloq. & Vulgar.*

cor'po-ra-tive (kôr'pŏ-rā-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a corporation.

cor'po-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* A member of a corporation.

cor-po're-al (kŏr-pō'rē-ăl; 57), *a.* [L. *corporeus*, fr. *corpus* body.] **1.** Of the nature of, consisting of, or pert. to, matter or a material body; physical. **2.** Corporal. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See BODILY. — **cor-po're-al-ly,** *adv.* — **-al-ness,** *n.*

cor-po're-al'i-ty (kŏr'pō-rē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Corporeal state or quality.

cor'po-re'i-ty (kôr'pŏ-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of having a body or being a body.

cor'po-sant (kôr'pŏ-zănt), *n.* [It. or Pg. *corpo santo* holy body, or L. *corpus sancti* body of a saint.] St. Elmo's fire.

corps (kôr; *pl.*, kôrz; 57), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. L. *corpus* body.] **1.** (*pron.* kôrs; *later* kôrps). A corpse. *Obs.* **2.** A body of men organized or under common direction; esp., an organized military division; as, the Marine *Corps*. An army *corps* is a main body containing two or more divisions of a large army, organized as a complete army, and comprising all arms.

corpse (kôrps; *rarely* kôrs), *n.* [ME. *cors, corps*, body, OF. *cors*, later *corps*, fr. L. *corpus* body.] The dead body of a human being. — **Syn.** See BODY.

cor'pu-lence (kôr'pŭ-lĕns), **-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Bodily bulk; esp., excessive fatness; fleshiness; obesity.

cor'pu-lent (kôr'pŭ-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus* body.] Bulky; very fat; obese. — **Syn.** See STOUT.

cor'pus (kôr'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CORPORA (-pŏ-rà). [L.] **1.** The body of a man or an animal, esp. when dead. *Now Humorous.* **2.** A body or collection of writings or the like. **3.** The main body; esp., the principal of a fund, estate, etc.

cor'pus cal-lo'sum (kă-lō'sŭm); *pl.* CORPORA CALLOSA (-să) [NL., callous body], *Anat.*, the great band of commissural fibers uniting the cerebral hemispheres in man and the higher mammals. — **C. Chris'ti** (krĭs'tĭ; -tī) [L., body of Christ], *R. C. Ch.*, a festival in honor of the Eucharist, observed on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday. — **C. Ju'ris Ca-no'ni-ci** (kà-nŏn'ĭ-sī), the body of canon law. It was orig. compiled by Gratian, a monk of Bologna, and there were later included in it various compilations. — **C. Ju'ris Ci-vi'lis** (sĭ-vī'lĭs), the body or the Civil or Roman Law, made up of the Code or Codex, Pandects or Digest, Institutes, and Novels, compiled and promulgated under Justinian's authority, A. D. 528–534. Cf. CIVIL LAW. — **c. stri-a'tum** (strī-ā'tŭm); *pl.* CORPORA STRIATA (-tà) [NL., striate body], *Anat.*, either of a pair of large ganglia of the brain situated beneath and external to the anterior cornua of the lateral ventricles and forming part of their floor.

cor'pus-cle (kôr'pŭs-l), *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus* body.] **1.** A minute particle; specif., an electron. **2.** *Anat.* A protoplasmic cell, as those floating free in the blood, lymph, or pus.—**cor-pus'cu-lar** (kŏr-pŭs'kŭ-lăr), *a.*

cor-pus'cule (kŏr-pŭs'kūl), *n.* A corpuscle.

cor-rade' (kŏ-rād'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *corradere, -rasum*, to scrape together; *cor-* + *radere* to rub.] *Geol.* To erode.

cor-ral' (kŏ-răl'; *Sp.* kŏ-räl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *corro* ring, L. *currere* to run.] An inclosure for confining or capturing animals, as cattle; also, one for defense and security. — (kŏ-răl'), *v. t.*; -RALLED' (-răld'); -RAL'LING. **1.** To confine in or as in a corral. **2.** To form (wagons) into a corral. **3.** Hence: To get and keep; capture. *Colloq., U. S.*

cor-ra'sion (kŏ-rā'zhŭn), *n.* [See CORRADE.] *Geol.* The detachment and removal of rock material by running water or by glaciers, waves, or wind.

cor-rect' (kŏ-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *correctus*, p. p. of *corrigere* to make straight, correct; *cor-* + *regere* to lead straight.] **1.** Conforming to a just, acknowledged, or conventional standard, as of manners or morals, of artistic style, of taste, etc. **2.** Conforming to fact or truth; as, a *correct* copy; of reasoning, according with logical principles.

Syn. Accurate, exact, precise, nice, right, proper, true, faultless, perfect, strict, definite, rigorous, scrupulous, particular, punctilious, prim. — **Correct, accurate, exact, precise, nice** imply conformity to standard, fact, or truth. **Correct** denotes scarcely more than freedom from fault or error as judged by some (usually) conventional or acknowledged standard; as, *correct* dress, style, deportment. **Accurate** implies, more positively, conformity to fact or truth attained by the exercise of care; as, an *accurate* investigation, statement, observer. **Exact** emphasizes the strictness or rigor of the agreement, which neither exceeds nor falls short of the fact or standard; as an *exact* likeness; his *exact* words. **Precise** stresses rather sharpness of definition, or such scrupulous exactness as often verges on excess; as, he says *precisely* what he means. **Nice** implies still greater, occasionally excessive, fineness of observation or discrimination; as, the distinction, though *nice*, is of importance.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make or set right; bring to the standard, as of truth or propriety; remove the faults of; amend. **2.** To reprove or punish for faults; chastise. **3.** To counteract by opposite qualities or tendencies; neutralize. **4.** *Physics, etc* To alter or adjust so as to bring to some standard or required condition.

Syn. Mend, emend, reform, better, improve, rectify. — **correct, rectify.** **Correct** is to bring into conformity with some standard or rule; **rectify**, to set right, make good, or remedy, with special reference to a mistake or defect or its results; as, to *correct* proof; to *rectify* an error in an account.

cor-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of correcting; as: **a** Amendment; rectification. **b** Rebuke; punishment; discipline; chastisement. **c** Neutralization of noxious qualities. **2.** That which is substituted for something wrong; an emendation. **3.** A quantity applied by way of correcting, as for inaccuracy in an instrument; as, azimuth *correction*.

cor-rec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to correction; reformatory.

cor-rec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to rectify or amend. — *n.* A corrective agent; something that corrects.

cor-rect'ly, *adv.* In a correct manner.

cor-rect'ness, *n.* State or quality of being correct. — **Syn.** Accuracy, exactness, precision, propriety.

cor-rec'tor (-rĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, corrects.

cor're-late' (kŏr'ē-lāt'; kŏr'ĕ-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [*cor-* + *relate.*] To have correlation. — *v. t.* To connect by disclosure of a mutual relation.

cor're-late (kŏr'ē-lāt), *n.* Either of two related things, esp. such that one directly implies the other.

cor're-la'tion (kŏr'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A mutual or reciprocal relation, as of part to part or of a part to a whole; also, act of bringing into or determining such relation.

cor-rel'a-tive (kŏ-rĕl'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having, indicating, or involving a reciprocal relation; mutually related. **2.** *Gram.* Having a mutual relation; corresponding and regularly used together; as, "either" and "or" are *correlative* conjunctions. — **Syn.** See RECIPROCAL. — *n.* **1.** That which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Gram.* Either of two correlative words or expressions. **b** *Physics, etc.* A correlative force. **c** *Biol.* A correlated characteristic structure, etc. — **cor-rel'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

cor-rep'tion (kŏ-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *correptio*, fr. *corripere* to chide, to shorten.] A shortening in pronunciation; in *Class. Pros.*, the shortening of a syllable to less than its normal time.

cor're-spond' (kŏr'ĕ-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [*cor-* + *respond.*] **1.** To answer in character, function, amount, etc.; to suit, agree, or match; — used with *with* or *to.* **2.** To have intercourse, esp. by letters; — used with *with.* — **Syn.** Comport, accord, harmonize.

cor're-spond'ence (-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of corresponding; mutual adaptation, relation, or agreement. **2.** Intercourse by letters; also, the letters.

cor're-spond'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Correspondence (now only in sense 1).

cor're-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* Answering (to something) in fitness, quality, size, function, etc.; corresponding. — *n.* **1.** Something that corresponds; a correlative. **2.** One with whom intercourse is carried on by letters. **3.** A person who contributes news regularly to a periodical. **4.** *Com.* One who has regular commercial relations with another, esp. with a business house at a distance.

cor're-spond'ing (-spŏn'dĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Correspondent. **2.** Communicating by letters.—**cor're-spond'ing-ly,** *adv.*

cor're-spon'sive (-spŏn'sĭv), *a.* Mutually responsive.

cor'ri-dor (kŏr'ĭ-dôr; -dōr; 57), *n.* [F., fr. It. or Sp.; prop., a runner, hence, a long line, gallery, fr. L. *currere* to run.] A gallery or passageway connecting several apartments.

cor'ri-gen'dum (-jĕn'dŭm), *n.; pl.* -GENDA (-dă). [L.] A fault or error to be corrected.

cor'ri-gi-ble (kŏr'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [From LL., fr. L. *corrigere* to correct.] Capable of, or submissive to, correction. — **cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty** (-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cor'ri-gi-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

cor-ri'val (kŏ-rī'văl), *n. & a.* [L. *corrivalis.*] Rival.

cor-rob'o-rant (-rŏb'ō-rănt), *a.* Corroborating; of medicines, invigorating; tonic. — *n.* Anything that is corroborant; specif., a tonic.

cor-rob'o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *corroboratus*, p. p. of *corroborare* to corroborate; *cor-* + *roborare* to strengthen, *robur* strength.] To make more certain; confirm; establish. — **Syn.** See CONFIRM.

cor-rob'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of corroborating; also, that which corroborates. [tending to corroborate.]

cor-rob'o-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv; -ră-tĭv), *a.* Corroborating or

cor-rob'o-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* One who corroborates.

cor-rob'o-ra-to-ry (-rā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Tending to corroborate; corroborative.

cor-rob'o-ree' (kŏ-rŏb'ŏ-rē'), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** A nocturnal festivity of the Australian aborigines, with dances, etc. **2.** A festivity or social gathering, esp. one of a noisy character; tumult; uproar. *Australia.*

cor-rode' (kŏ-rōd'), *v. t.;* -ROD'ED (-rōd'ĕd); -ROD'ING. [L. *corrodere, -rosum; cor-* + *rodere* to gnaw.] **1.** To eat away by degrees, as if by gnawing; diminish gradually by chemical action or the like; — now disting. from *erode.* **2.** To consume; wear away. — **Syn.** Canker, rust, waste. — **cor-rod'i-ble** (kŏ-rōd'ĭ-b'l), *a.*

cor-ro'sion (-rō'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or effect of corroding. **2.** A product of corroding.

cor-ro'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Corroding, as an acid. **2.** Having the quality of fretting or vexing. — *n.* That which corrodes. — **cor-ro'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **-sive-ness,** *n.*

corrosive sublimate. See BICHLORIDE.

cor'ru-gate (kŏr'ŏŏ-gāt), *a.* [L. *corrugatus*, p. p. of *corrugare; cor-* + *rugare* to wrinkle.] Wrinkled; furrowed. — (-gāt), *v. t. & i.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. To form or shape in wrinkles or folds, or alternate ridges and grooves; wrinkle; furrow.

cor'ru-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of corrugating; also, a wrinkle or groove of a corrugated surface.

cor-rupt' (kŏ-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *corruptus*, p. p. of *corrumpere* to corrupt; *cor-* + *rumpere* to break.] **1.** Changed from a sound to a putrid state; tainted. **2.** Changed from a state of uprightness, correctness, truth, etc., to a bad state.

Syn. Adulterated, spoiled, polluted, contaminated, vicious, debased, depraved, perverted, vitiated, unsound.— **Corrupt, vitiated, depraved, perverted. Corrupt** implies a loss of original soundness, integrity, or purity; **vitiated,** that an object is faulty, defective, or invalid; **depraved,** marked or unnatural deterioration; **perverted,** a turning from the proper course.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make putrid or putrescent; putrefy; taint. **2.** To change from good to bad; vitiate; debase. **3.** To draw aside from rectitude and duty; pervert. **4.** To falsify, as a text. **5.** To spoil; consume; as, "where moth and rust doth *corrupt.*" — *v. i.* To become putrid, or vitiated or debased.

cor-rupt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, corrupts.

cor-rupt'i-ble (-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being corrupted; subject to decay or vitiation. — **cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cor-rupt'i-bly** (-blĭ). *adv.*

cor-rup'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of corrupting; state of being corrupt; as: **a** Decay. **b** Putrid matter. **c** Loss of purity or integrity; depravity. — **Syn.** Putrescence, pollution, defilement, contamination, adulteration, taint.

corruption of blood, *Law,* the taint or impurity of blood of a person which at common law was held to result from attainder of treason or felony, so that the attainted person's estate escheated at once, and he was disabled from retaining or transmitting any estate, rank, or title.

cor-rup'tion-ist, *n.* One whose practices are corrupt or whose influence is corrupting, esp. in politics.

cor-rup'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Corrupting, tainting, or vitiating.

cor-rupt'ly, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

cor-rupt'ness, *n.* State or quality of being corrupt.

cor'sage (kôr'sāj; *F.* kôr'säzh'), *n.* [F. See CORSET.] The waist or bodice of a woman's dress.

cor'sair (kôr'sâr), *n.* [F. *corsaire*, fr. LL. *cursarius, corsarius*, fr. L. *cursus* a running, course.] A privateer, esp. of the Barbary Turks or Saracens. In Europe generally a corsair was regarded as a pirate; hence, a pirate.

corse (kôrs), *n.* [OF. *cors.* See CORPSE.] Corpse. *Archaic.*

corse'let, cors'let (kôrs'lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors* body. See CORPSE.] Armor for the body.

cor'set (kôr'sĕt; 24), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors* body.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, a kind of outer garment with laced waist or bodice. **2.** A woman's inner laced bodice or waist used chiefly to shape or support the body; stays; — often in *pl.* — *v. t.* To dress in a corset.

Cor'si-can (kôr'sĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Corsica or its inhabitants, who are typical of the Mediterranean race. — *n.* A native of Corsica; also, the Corsican dialect of Italian.

‖ **cor'tège'** (kôr'tĕzh'), *n.* Also **cor-tege'** (kôr-tĕzh'). [F. *cortège*, fr. It. *corteggio*, fr. *corte* court.] A train of attendants; procession.

Cor'tes (kôr'tĕs), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., pl. of *corte* court.] In Spain, the national legislature.

cor'tex (-tĕks), *n.; pl.* CORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L., bark.] **1.** *Bot.* Bark. **2.** *Anat.* The outer or superficial part of an organ, as a kidney; esp., the outer layer of gray matter of the brain.

cor'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, cortex, esp. the cortex of the brain or kidneys.

cor'ti-cate (kôr'tĭ-kāt) } *a.* [L. *corticatus.*] Covered with
cor'ti-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd) } bark or with a cortex.

cor'ti-cose (-kōs) } *a.* [L. *corticosus.*] **1.** Resembling
cor'ti-cous (-kŭs) } bark. **2.** Having a cortex; corticate.

co-run'dum (kŏ-rŭn'dŭm), *n.* [From Hind., fr. Skr. *kuruvinda* ruby.] Native alumina, or aluminium oxide, Al_2O_3, the hardest mineral except the diamond. When pure and transparent it constitutes the sapphire, Oriental ruby, Oriental amethyst, etc.

co-rus'cant (-rŭs'kănt), *a.* Glittering intermittently.

cor'us-cate (kŏr'ŭs-kāt; kŏ-rŭs'kāt), *v. i.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *coruscare* to flash.] To glitter or gleam in flashes. — **Syn.** Glisten, sparkle, flash. See SCINTILLATE.

cor'us-ca'tion (kŏr'ŭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* A coruscating; a sudden flash or play of light.

‖ **cor'vée'** (kôr'vā'), *n.* [F. *corvée*, fr. LL. *corvada, corrogata*, fr. L. *corrogare* to entreat together; *cor-* + *rogare* to ask.] **1.** *Feudal Law.* Unpaid labor due from a vassal to his lord. **2.** *Economics.* Unpaid or but partially paid labor exacted from laboring classes, esp. for the construction or repair of highways, bridges, etc.

cor'vet (kôr'vĕt) } *n.* [F. *corvette*, fr. L. *corbita* a ship
cor-vette' (kôr-vĕt') } of burden, *corbis* basket.] *Naut.* A war vessel, usually with but one tier of guns, ranking next below a frigate in the old sailing navies.

cor'vine (kôr'vīn; -vĭn), *a.* [L. *corvinus*, fr. *corvus* raven.] Of or pertaining to the crow; crowlike.

Cor'vus (-vŭs), *n.; gen.* CORVI (-vī). [L., raven.] *Astron.* A constellation adjoining Virgo on the south and containing four bright stars which make the corners of a quadrilateral.

Cor'y-bant (kŏr'ĭ-bănt), *n.; pl.* L. -BANTES (-băn'tēz), E. -BANTS. [L. *Corybas*, Gr. *Κορύβας.*] *Gr. Relig.* One of the mythical attendants of Cybele, supposed to accompany her with wild music and dances in her wanderings by torchlight over the mountains; also, one of the priests of Cybele, who with orgiastic processions and rites simulated her wild train. — **Cor'y-ban'tic** (-băn'tĭk), *a.*

co-ryd'a-lis (kŏ-rĭd'ă-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κορυδαλλίς* a crested lark, fr. *κόρυς* helmet.] Any of a large genus (*Capnoides*) of papaveraceous herbs, with very irregular flowers.

Cor'y-don (kŏr'ĭ-dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κορυδών.*] A rustic swain; — a proper name used in poetry, etc.

cor'ymb (kŏr'ĭmb ; -ĭm), *n.* [From L., fr Gr. *κόρυμβος* cluster of flowers.] *Bot.* A form of inflorescence in which the outermost flowers expand first. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

co-rym'bose (kŏ-rĭm'bōs ; kŏr'ĭm-bōs'), *a. Bot.* Pert. to or resembling a corymb ; borne in a corymb. — **-bose-ly**, *adv.*

cor'y-phæ'us (kŏr'ĭ-fē'ŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -PHÆI (-ī). [L., fr. Gr. *κορυφαῖος* leader of the chorus, fr. *κορυφή* head, top.] The leader of the chorus, esp. in the Greek drama.

‖ **co'ry'phée'** (kŏ'rĕ'fā'), *n.* ; *pl.* -PHÉES (*E.* -fāz' ; *F.* -fā'). [F.] A leading ballet dancer.

co-ry'za (kŏ-rī'zà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κόρυζα* catarrh.] *Med.* Nasal catarrh ; cold in the head.

co-se'cant (kō-sē'kănt), *n.* [For *co. secans*, an abbr. of NL. *complementi secans.*] *Trig.* The secant of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr., *cosec* or *csc* (no period).

co-seis'mal (kō sīs'măl) } *a.* Pert. to or designating a line
co-seis'mic (kō-sīs'mĭk) } or zone at all points of which the intensity of shock produced by an earthquake is the same ; as, *coseismal* lines ; a *coseismic* chart. — **co-seis'mal**, *n.*

co'sey (kō'zĭ). Var. of COZY.

cosh'er (kŏsh'ĕr), *v. t.* [Ir. *coisir* feast.] To pet ; pamper.

co-sig'na-to-ry (kō-sĭg'nà-tō-rĭ), *a.* Signing jointly or in common. — *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One of the joint signers of a document, as a treaty.

co'si-ly. Var. of COZILY.

co'sine (kō'sīn), *n.* [For *co. sinus*, an abbr. of NL. *complementi sinus.*] *Trig.* The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr., *cos* (no period).

co'si-ness (kō'zĭ-nĕs). Var. of COZINESS.

cos-met'ic (kŏz-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κοσμητικός* skilled in decorating, fr. *κόσμος* order, ornament.] Beautifying, esp. the complexion or hair. — *n.* Any external application intended to beautify the complexion or hair.

cos'mic (kŏz'mĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to the cosmos ; hence, expansively vast, catholic, and grandiose. **2.** Harmonious ; orderly. **3.** Of or pert. to cosmism.

cosmic dust, fine particles, probably meteoric, constantly falling in small amount upon the earth from space.

cos'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = COSMIC. **2.** Occurring near sunrise. — **cos'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cos'mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of cosmic evolution, esp. as interpreted by John Fiske, 1842–1901.—**cos'mist**, *n.*

cos-mog'o-nal (kŏz-mŏg'ō-năl), **cos'mo-gon'ic** (kŏz'mō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

cos-mog'o-ny (kŏz-mŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. *κοσμογονία* ; *κόσμος* world + root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] The creation or origination of the world or universe, or a theory regarding this. — **cos-mog'o-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

cos-mog'ra-pher (-rà-fĕr), *n.* One who studies or practices cosmography.

cos'mo-graph'ic (kŏz'mō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to cos-
cos'mo-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } mography.

cos-mog'ra-phy (kŏz-mŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. *κοσμογραφία* ; *κόσμος* world + *γράφειν* to write.] A general description of the world or of the universe, or the science that treats of the constitution of the whole system of worlds.

cos'mo-log'i-cal (kŏz'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to cosmology.

cos-mol'o-gist (kŏz-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in cosmology.

cos-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*cosmos* + *-logy.*] Metaphysics which treats of the character of the universe as an orderly system, or cosmos.

cos'mo-plas'tic (kŏz'mō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*cosmos* + *-plastic.*] Pert. to a plastic force as operative in the formation of the world independently of God ; world-forming.

cos'mo-pol'i-tan (-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [See COSMOPOLITE.] **1.** Belonging to all, or most of, the world ; not local. **2.** At home in any country ; without local prejudices. — *n.* One who is cosmopolitan. — **cos'mo-pol'i-tan-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

cos-mop'o-lite (kŏz-mŏp'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *κοσμοπολίτης* ; *κόσμος* world + *πολίτης* citizen, *πόλις* city.] **1.** A cosmopolitan person. **2.** A plant or animal found in most parts of the world. — **cos-mop'o-li-tism** (-lĭ-tĭz'm), *n.*

cos'mo-ra'ma (kŏz'mō-rà'mà), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος* world + *ὅραμα* sight.] An exhibition of views of various parts of the world. — **cos'mo-ram'ic** (-răm'ĭk), *a.*

cos'mos (kŏz'mŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κόσμος* order, harmony, the world.] **1.** The universe conceived as an orderly and harmonious system ; — contrasted with *chaos.* **2.** Any harmonious and complex system complete in itself. **3.** Order ; harmony. **4.** Any of a genus (*Cosmos*) of asteraceous plants, usually with very showy flowers, natives of tropical and subtropical America.

coss. Var. of KOS.

Cos'sack (kŏs'ăk), *n.* [Russ. *kozak, kazak.*] One of a warlike, pastoral people of Russia, skillful as horsemen, often employed in the Russian cavalry and field artillery.

Cossack post. *Mil.* An outpost of four men, forming one of a single line of posts substituted for the more formal sentinels and pickets. [treat as a pet ; pamper.

cos'set (-ĕt ; 24), *n.* A pet lamb ; hence, a pet.—*v. t.* To
cost (kŏst ; 62), *v. i.* ; *pret. & p. p.* COST ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COST'ING. [OF. *coster*, fr. L. *constare* to stand at, cost ; *con-* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** To require to be given, expended, or laid out therefor, as in barter, purchase, etc. ; to be in price. **2.** To require or cause to be borne or suffered. **3.** To estimate the cost of production of an article. *Brit.*

☞ The intransitive nature of *cost* is shown by the fact that it cannot be used in the passive with either the price or the indirect object as subject ; thus, "this *cost* you a dollar" cannot be changed into "a dollar was *cost* you by this" nor into "you were *cost* a dollar by this."

— *n.* **1.** The amount or equivalent paid, given, or charged, or engaged to be paid or given, for anything ; also, that which is sacrificed to get anything. **2.** Loss of any kind ; detriment. **3.** Outlay, as of money, time, labor, etc. **4.** In *pl. Law.* In a general sense, expenses incurred in litigation ; as : **a** Those payable to the attorney or counsel by his client, esp. when fixed by law ; — commonly called *fees.* **b** Those given by the law or the court to the prevailing party against the losing party. — **Syn.** See PRICE.

cos'ta (kŏs'tà), *n.* ; *pl.* COSTÆ (-tē). [L.] *Anat.* A rib or a part likened to a rib. — **cos'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

cos'tard (-tărd), *n.* **1.** A large English variety of apple. **2.** The head. *Contemptuous or Humorous.*

cos'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *costatus*, fr. *costa* rib.] Ribbed.

cos'ter-mon'ger (-tĕr-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* [*costard* + *monger.*] Apple seller ; hawker of fruit or vegetables. *Chiefly Eng.*

cos'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [OF. *costevé*, p. p., fr. L. *constipare.* See CONSTIPATE.] Retaining hardened fecal matter in the bowels ; constipated ; also, causing constipation. — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

cost'ly (kŏst'lĭ ; 62), *a.* ; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr) ; -LI-EST. **1.** Of great cost ; expensive. **2.** Gorgeous ; sumptuous ; rich. *Poetic.* **3.** Extravagant. *Archaic.* — **cost'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. High-priced, expensive, dear ; splendid. — **Costly, expensive, dear. Costly** applies to that which costs much ; it usually implies sumptuousness, rarity, or the like ; as, *costly* apparel. **Expensive** applies to that which is high-priced, esp. beyond the thing's value or the buyer's means ; as, *expensive* habits ; an *expensive* luxury. **Dear** (as opposed to *cheap*) commonly suggests exorbitance of price.

cost'ma-ry (kŏst'mā-rĭ ; 3), *n.* [L. *costum* an Oriental aromatic plant + *Maria* Mary.] An asteraceous garden plant (*Chrysanthemum balsamita*) closely allied to tansy.

cos'trel (kŏs'trĕl), *n.* [OF. *costerel*, LL. *costerellum* a liquid measure.] A bottle of leather, earthenware, or wood, with ears for suspending it at one's waist ; pilgrim's bottle.

cos'tume (kŏs'tūm ; kŏs-tūm'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *consuetudo* custom.] **1.** Manner or kind of dress, arms, furniture, etc., of a place, period, class, etc., esp. as represented in art. **2.** Dress in general, including ornaments and the style of wearing the hair. **3.** A character dress of a particular period or locality, worn in the drama, at fancy balls, etc. **4.** A suit or dress of outer garments, esp. for a woman.

cos-tume' (kŏs-tūm'), *v. t.* ; -TUMED' (-tūmd') ; -TUM'ING (-tūm'ĭng). To provide with, or to put on, a costume.

cos-tum'er (kŏs-tūm'ĕr ; kŏs'tūm-ĕr), *n.* One who makes, or deals in, costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls, etc.

cos-tum'i-er (kŏs-tūm'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F.] A costumer.

co'sy (kō'zĭ). Var. of COZY.

cot (kŏt), *n.* [AS. *cot, cote*, cottage.] **1.** A small house ; cottage. **2.** A cover or sheath ; as, a *cot* for a sore finger.

cot, *n.* [Hind. *khāṭ* bedstead, bier.] A portable or small bed, as of canvas stretched on a frame.

co-tan'gent (kō-tăn'jĕnt), *n.* [For *co. tangens*, abbr. of NL. *complementi tangens.*] *Trig.* The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr., *cot* (no period). — **co'-tan-gen'tial** (kō'tăn-jĕn'shăl), *a.*

cote (kōt), *n.* [See COT a small house.] **1.** A cottage or hut. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A shed or inclosure for small domestic animals, as sheep or doves.

cote, *v. t.* To pass by ; outstrip. *Obs. or Archaic.*

‖ **co'teau'** (kŏ'tō'), *n.* ; *pl.* COTEAUX (*F.* -tō' ; *E.* -tōz'). [F., a hill.] *Canada & U. S.* **1.** A hilly upland including the divide between two valleys. **2.** The side of a valley.

co-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (kō-tĕm'pō-rā'nē-ŭs), **co-tem'po-ra-ry,** etc. Vars. of CONTEMPORANEOUS, etc.

co-ten'ant (kō-tĕn'ănt), *n.* A tenant in common, or a joint tenant. — **co-ten'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* — **co-ten'ure** (-ûr), *n.*

co'te-rie (kō'tē-rĭ ; -rē ; *F.* kŏ't'-rē'), *n.* [F.] A set or circle of persons who meet familiarly, as for social purposes.

Syn. Coterie, clique, set. Coterie stresses the notion of selectness or of congeniality ; **clique** heightens the implication of an often selfish or arrogant exclusiveness ; **set** is more colloquial ; as, we three formed a little *coterie* in the household ; the London exclusive *clique* ; the fast *set.*

co-ter'mi-nous (kō-tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Conterminous.

co-thur'nus (kō-thûr'nŭs), *n.* Also **co'thurn** (kō'thûrn ; kō-thûrn'). [L., fr. Gr. *κόθορνος.*] A high, thick-soled, laced boot, worn by ancient Greek and Roman tragic actors.

co-tid'al (kō-tīd'ăl), *a.* Indicating an equality in the tides, esp. high tides ; as : **cotidal lines**, lines passing through places that have high tide at the same time.

co-til'lion } (kō-tĭl'yŭn ; *F.* kŏ'tē'yôN'), *n.* [F. *cotillon,*
‖ **co-til'lon** } orig., petticoat, OF. *cote* coat.] **1.** Orig., a

lively French quadrille; also, any of various quadrilles; in the United States, a series of round dances with fanciful evolutions; a german. **2.** Music for a cotillion.

cot'quean (kŏt'kwēn), *n.* [*cot* cottage + *quean* woman.] **1.** A vulgar scolding woman. *Archaic.* **2.** A man who busies himself with household affairs.

cots'wold (kŏts'wōld), *n.* One of a breed of large, long-wooled sheep; — so called from the Cotswold Hills, in England.

cot'ta-bus (kŏt'ă-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κότταβος*.] An amusement at ancient Greek drinking parties, consisting in throwing wine from a cup into some vessel, aiming to have it strike without spilling, so as to give out a ringing sound.

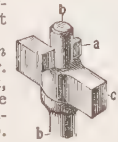
cot'tage (kŏt'ăj), *n.* [From COT a cottage.] A small house; loosely, any of various dwelling houses, as a modest country or suburban dwelling, or a house of any size or cost at the seashore or other resort.

cot'tag-er (-ă-jĕr), *n.* One who lives in a cottage; specif., in Great Britain, a rural laborer.

cot'ter, cot'tar (-ĕr), *n.* [LL. *cottarius, coterius.*] **1.** A cottager; cottier. **2.** In Scotland, a peasant occupying a small holding. **3.** An Irish cottier.

cot'ter, *n.* A pin or a taper piece of wood or metal used to fasten together parts of a machine or structure; a key.

cot'ti-er (-ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *cotier.*] A cottager; specif., in Ireland, formerly, a tenant holding a small farm on a rack rent.



Cotter. *a* Cotter, fastening together parts *b* and *c*.

cot'ton (kŏt'n), *n.* [F. *coton*, Sp. *algodón* cotton, *cotón* printed cotton, cloth, Ar. *qutun, alqutun*, raw cotton.] **1.** A soft, white, fibrous substance composed of the hairs clothing the seeds of various malvaceous plants (esp. of the genus *Gossypium*). **2.** The cotton plant or crop. **3.** Fabric made of cotton. **4.** Thread spun from cotton. **5.** Any downy cottonlike substance produced by plants.

— *v. i.* **1.** To succeed; develop well. *Obs.* **2.** To agree; make friends; — usually used with *with. Colloq.* **3.** To take a liking; — used with *to. Colloq.*

Cotton. 1 Flowering Branch; 2 Fruit; 3 Seed. (⅓)

cotton batting. Cotton in sheets or rolls for quilting, upholstering, etc. [NEL.]

cotton flannel. = CANTON FLANNEL.

cotton gin. A machine to separate the seeds from cotton.

cotton grass. Any of a genus (*Eriophorum*) of cyperaceous plants. Delicate capillary bristles surround the achenes and elongate at maturity, resembling tufts of cotton.

cotton seed, *or, usually collectively,* **cot'ton-seed'** (-sēd'), *n.* The seed of the cotton plant. See COTTON.

cottonseed meal. A meal made from hulled cotton seeds after the oil has been expressed.

cot'ton-tail' (kŏt'n-tāl'), *n.* The common American rabbit (*Lepus floridanus*).

cotton waste. Refuse yarn of cotton mills.

cot'ton-weed' (kŏt'n-wēd'), *n.* = CUDWEED.

cot'ton-wood' (-wōod'), *n.* Any of various American species of poplar having a cottony tuft about the seeds.

cotton wool. Raw cotton.

cot'ton-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered with hairs, like cotton; downy. **2.** Of or pertaining to cotton; soft, like cotton.

cot'y-le'don (kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [L., navelwort, Gr. *κοτυληδών* a cup-shaped hollow, *κοτύλη* anything hollow.] *Bot.* The first leaf, or one of the first pair or whorl of leaves, developed in seed plants; — called also *seed leaf.*

cot'y-le'don-al (-lē'dŭn-ăl; -lĕd'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Cotyledonous.

cot'y-le'don-ous (-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or having a cotyledon or cotyledons.

cot'y-loid (kŏt'ĭ-loid), *a.* [L. *cotyla, cotula*, cup + *-oid.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Shaped like a cup. **b** Pert. to a cotyloid cavity. — **cotyloid cavity,** an acetabulum.

couch (kouch), *n.* [F. *couche.* See COUCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A structure, as a bed or lounge, for repose or sleep. **2.** Any place for repose, as the lair of a beast, etc.

— *v. t.* [F. *coucher* to lay down, lie down, L. *collocare* to lay, put; *col-* + *locare* to place.] **1.** To lay on a bed or resting place. **2.** To deposit in a bed or layer. **3.** To overlay; embroider or set (with). *Obs. or R.* **4.** To lower; bend down; depress, as a part of the body, a lance, etc. **5.** To put into language; express; — with *in* or *under.* **6.** To conceal; include or involve darkly. **7.** *Obs. Med.* To treat (a cataract) by turning down the opaque lens of the eye with a needle.

— *v. i.* **1.** To lie down or recline; lie. **2.** To lie down for concealment; hide; be included or involved darkly. **3.** To crouch. *Obs.* **4.** To lie or be situated; as, *couching* close together. [squatting.]

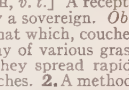
couch'ant (kouch'ănt), *a.* Lying down; often, of an animal,

cou'chee (kōō'shā; kōō'shā'), *n.* [F. *couchée* a sleeping place, taken for F. *coucher.* See COUCH, *v. t.*] A reception held at the time of going to bed, as by a sovereign. *Obs.*

couch'er (kouch'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, couches.

couch grass. [See QUITCH GRASS.] Any of various grasses having creeping rhizomes by which they spread rapidly.

couch'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one who couches. **2.** A method of embroidery by which a design is wrought by means of threads, cords, etc., laid upon the surface of a material and secured by fine stitches.


Couching.

cou'gar (kōō'gär), *n.* [F. *couguar*, fr. a native name in South America.] A large tawny quadruped (*Felis concolor*) of the cat family, found from British America to Patagonia.

Cougar. ($\frac{1}{30}$)

cough (kŏf; 62), *v. i.* To expel air, or obstructing or irritating matter, from the lungs or air passages, in a sudden, noisy manner. — *v. t.* **1.** To expel by coughing; — used with *up* or *out.* **2.** To bring to a specified state by coughing; as, he *coughed* himself hoarse.

— *n.* **1.** Act of coughing. **2.** The more or less frequent repetition of coughing, a symptom of disease; an ailment manifesting itself in involuntary coughing. — **cough'er,** *n.*

could (kŏod), *pret. & dial. & obs. p. p.* of CAN. [AS. *cūðe.* The *l* was inserted under influence of *should, would.*] Was, should be, or would be, able; — used as an auxiliary.

cou'lee \(kōō'lĭ, *F.* kōō'lā'), *n.* [F. *coulée*, fr. *couler* to
‖ **cou'lée'** / flow.] **1.** *Geol.* A stream or sheet of lava. **2.** The bed of a stream when deep and having inclined sides; — distinguished from *cañon. Western North America.*

cou-lisse' (kōō-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. *couler* to glide.] **1.** A grooved piece of timber, as an upright of a sluice. **2.** A side scene in a theater, or the space between the side scenes.

‖ **cou'loir'** (kōō'lwär'), *n.* [F., a strainer.] **1.** A deep gorge; gully on a mountain side. **2.** A dredging machine.

cou-lomb' (kōō-lŏm'), *n.* [After Charles A. de *Coulomb*, French physicist.] The practical unit of quantity in electrical measurements; the quantity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

coul'ter (kōl'tĕr). Var. of COLTER.

cou-mar'ic (kōō-măr'ĭk; kōō'mă-rĭk), *a.* [From COUMARIN.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_9H_8O_3$, of which coumarin is the anhydride.

cou'ma-rin (kōō'mă-rĭn), *n.* [F.] *Chem.* The concrete essence of the tonka bean, a white crystalline substance, $C_9H_6O_2$, of vanillalike odor, used in flavoring. Coumarin occurs also in some other plants, and is made artificially.

cou'ma-rou (-rōō), *n.* [F.] The tonka-bean tree; its seeds.

coun'cil (koun'sĭl), *n.* [F. *concile*, fr. L. *concilium*; *con-* + *calare* to call.] **1.** An assembly convened for consultation, advice, or agreement. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Eccl.* An assembly of ecclesiastics convened to consider doctrine or discipline or questions between church and state. **b** In the New Testament, an assembly of the authorities, esp. the Sanhedrin. *Matt.* x. 17, *Mark* xiv. 55, *etc.* **3.** A body constituted as a more or less permanent advisory or legislative body; specif.: **a** A council of state. **b** In the British colonies, etc., a body assisting the governor in executive or legislative matters (or in both). **c** A legislative or administrative body of a society, institution, or corporation, esp. of a municipal corporation; as, a city or county *council.* **4.** Deliberation in a council or council chamber; consultation; — used after *to, in,* etc.

coun'cil-man (-măn), *n.* A member of a council, esp. of the common council of a city; a councilor. See ALDERMAN.

coun'ci-lor, coun'cil-lor (-sĭ-lĕr), *n.* A member of a council, as of a council advisory to a chief magistrate.

coun'sel (-sĕl), *n.* [F. *conseil*, fr. L. *consilium*, fr. root of *consulere* to consult.] **1.** Mutual advising; deliberation together. **2.** Exercise of deliberate judgment; prudence. **3.** Advice, esp. that given as the result of consultation. **4.** *Theol.* One of the advisory declarations of Christ, by some held not to be absolutely binding, but to have been given as an aid to attaining approximate moral perfection. **5.** Deliberate purpose; design. **6.** A secret opinion or purpose; hence, a secret or confidence. *Obs.* **7.** One who gives advice, esp. a lawyer who gives advice in legal matters; a barrister; collectively, the legal advocates united in conducting a case. — **Syn.** See ADVICE.

to keep one's counsel, to be reticent as to knowledge, opinion, or intentions.

— *v. t.*; -SELED (-sĕld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. **1.**

To give advice to; advise. **2.** To recommend, as an act or course. — *v. i.* To take counsel; deliberate.

coun'se-lor, coun'sel-lor (-sĕ-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who counsels; an adviser. **2.** A lawyer acting as counsel; barrister.

count (kount), *v. t.* [OF. *conter*, later *compter*, fr. L. *computare* to reckon, compute; *com-* + *putare* to reckon, settle.] **1.** To tell or name one by one, or by groups, in order to find the whole number of units in a collection; number. **2.** To take into account; include in reckoning. **3.** To name the numerals in regular succession up to and including (a specified numeral). **4.** To ascribe; impute. *Archaic.* **5.** To esteem; consider. — *v. i.* **1.** To count articles; also, to name numerals in order. **2.** To take account or note; — used with *of*. *Obs.* **3.** To reckon; rely; depend; — with *on* or *upon*. **4.** To be of account or value; as, every vote *counts*. — *n.* **1.** Act of numbering, or the number ascertained by counting. **2.** A reckoning; accounting. **3.** Regard, notice, or value. *Archaic.* **4.** *Law.* A particular allegation or charge, in a declaration or indictment, separately stating the cause of action or prosecution.

count, *n.* [F. *comte*, fr. L. *comes, comitis*, associate, companion.] A nobleman on the continent of Europe, corresponding in rank to an English earl or a German graf.

count palatine. **a** Formerly, the proprietor (earl) of a county palatine. *Eng.* See COUNTY PALATINE. **b** In Germany, orig., a high judicial officer of the emperors; afterward, the holder of a fief, to whom was granted the right to exercise certain imperial powers within his own domains.

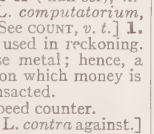
count'a-ble (kount'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being numbered.

coun'te-nance (-tē-năns), *n.* [F. *contenance* demeanor, fr. L. *continentia* continence, LL., also, demeanor, fr. L. *continere* to hold together, repress, contain.] **1.** Mien or conduct. *Obs.* **2.** Look or expression of the face, esp. as indicative of a mental state; as, his *countenance* fell. **3.** The face; visage. **4.** Bearing or facial aspect giving approval; hence: favor; support; aid. — **Syn.** See FACE. — *v. t.*; -NANCED (-nănst); -NANC'ING (-năn'sĭng). To give countenance to; favor. — **coun'te-nanc-er** (-năn-sẽr), *n.*

count'er (-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *contouer*, fr. LL. *computatorium*, prop., computing place, L. *computare*. See COUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** A device, as a piece of metal or ivory, used in reckoning. **2.** An imitation or token coin of base metal; hence, a coin. **3.** A kind of table, as in a shop, on which money is counted and over which business is transacted.

count'er, *n.* **1.** One who counts. **2.** A speed counter.

coun'ter (koun'tẽr), *adv.* [F. *contre*, fr. L. *contra* against.] **1.** In the wrong way; contrary to the right course. **2.** Contrary; contrariwise. — *a.* Contrary; opposite; opposed. — *n.* **1.** The opposite or contrary. **2.** *Naut.* The portion of a vessel's stern from the water line to the extreme outward swell or overhang of the body. **3.** The breast of a horse.



Counter. *Naut.* *c* Counter.

coun'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To meet. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To encounter, oppose, combat, or the like. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a counter move, attack, or the like. **2.** To deliver a counter (sense 2). — *n.* **1.** *Fencing.* A kind of circular parry. **2.** Act of giving a blow when receiving or parrying one, as in boxing; also the blow given.

coun'ter- (koun'tẽr-). A prefix denoting: **a** In combination with a verb: action *opposite, reciprocal, retaliatory*, or *complementary* to the action of the verb. **b** In combination with nouns or adjectives: *opposition, reciprocalness*, etc.

coun'ter-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to; hinder, defeat, or neutralize by contrary agency. — **Syn.** See NEUTRALIZE. — **coun'ter-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* — **coun'ter-ac'tive** (-ăk'tĭv), *a.*

coun'ter-bal'ance (-băl'ăns), *v. t.* To oppose with an equal weight or power; countervail; balance.

coun'ter-bal'ance (koun'tẽr-băl'ăns), *n.* **1.** A weight that balances another; a counterpoise. **2.** Influence or power which offsets another.

coun'ter-blast' (-blăst'), *n.* A blast in opposition to another; specif., a vigorous controversial speech or writing.

coun'ter-bore' (-bōr'; 57), *n.* A flat-bottomed enlargement of the mouth of a cylindrical hole. Cf. COUNTERSINK, *n.*

coun'ter-bore' (koun'tẽr-bōr'), *v. t.* To form a counterbore in; also, to enlarge, as a hole, by means of a counterbore.

coun'ter-change' (-chānj'), *v. t.* **1.** To exchange; change; shift. **2.** To checker; diversify.

coun'ter-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* To charge in opposition, contradiction, or reply.

coun'ter-charge' (koun'tẽr-chärj'), *n.* An opposing charge.

coun'ter-check' (koun'tẽr-chĕk'), *n.* **1.** A check; stop; rebuke. **2.** A check to restrain or control a check.

coun'ter-check' (koun'tẽr-chĕk'), *v. t.* To check by counteraction. [See RECOUPMENT.]

coun'ter-claim' (koun'tẽr-klām'), *n.* An opposing claim.

coun'ter-claim' (koun'tẽr-klām'), *v. t. & i. Law.* To present or demand by way of counterclaim. — **coun'ter-claim'ant** (-ănt), *n.*

coun'ter-clock'wise' (-klŏk'wīz'), *a.* Contraclockwise.

coun'ter-cur'rent (koun'tẽr-kŭr'ĕnt), *n.* A current running in an opposite direction.

coun'ter-feit (-fĭt), *a.* [F. *contrefait*, p. p. of *contrefaire* to counterfeit; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *faire* to make, L. *facere*.] Given or assuming the appearance of something genuine or original; spurious; as, *counterfeit* coins; a *counterfeit* virtue. — **Syn.** Forged, fictitious, false. See ARTIFICIAL. — *n.* **1.** That which is made in imitation of something with a view to deceive. **2.** An impostor; a cheat. **3.** Likeness; portrait; counterpart. *Obs. or Rare.*

Syn. Counterfeit, forgery. **Counterfeit** is chiefly used of imitations of coin, paper money, etc., which depend upon engraved designs for identity. **Forgery** is more properly applied to the fraudulent making, change, or imitation of a written or printed document.

— *v. t.* To imitate, esp. for deceiving; make a counterfeit of. — *v. i.* **1.** To dissemble; pretend. **2.** To make counterfeits, esp. of money. [maker of false money.]

coun'ter-feit'er (-fĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who counterfeits; esp., a

coun'ter-foil' (koun'tẽr-foil'), *n.* [*counter-* + *foil* a leaf.] The part of a writing (as the stub of a bank check) in which are noted the main particulars of the part issued.

coun'ter-fort' (-fôrt'), *n.* [F. *contrefort.*] A kind of buttress to strengthen a revetment, cofferdam, etc.

coun'ter-glow' (-glō'), *n. Astron.* A faint patch of nebulous light near the ecliptic and opposite the sun.

coun'ter-ir'ri-tant (-ĭr'ĭ-tănt), *n.* An irritant to produce irritation so as to relieve another existing irritation.

coun'ter-jump'er (koun'tẽr-jŭm'pẽr), *n.* A salesman in a shop; a shopman; — used contemptuously. *Colloq.*

coun'ter-mand' (koun'tẽr-mănd'; koun'tẽr-mänd'), *v. t.* [From F., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *mander* to command L. *mandare.*] To revoke (a former command); cancel (an order) by a contrary order.

coun'ter-mand (koun'tẽr-mänd; koun'tẽr-mănd'), *n.* A contrary order; a revoking order or act.

coun'ter-march' (koun'tẽr-märch'), *n.* **1.** A marching back; retrocession. **2.** *Mil.* An evolution by which a body reverses its direction. **3.** Reversal of conduct or action.

coun'ter-march' (koun'tẽr-märch'; koun'tẽr-märch'), *v. i. & t. Mil.* To execute a countermarch.

coun'ter-mine' (koun'tẽr-mīn'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An underground gallery excavated to intercept and destroy an enemy's mine. **2.** A stratagem for defeating a stratagem or attack.

coun'ter-mine' (koun'tẽr-mīn'), *v. t. & i.* To oppose or frustrate by a countermine. [plementary wall.]

coun'ter-mure' (koun'tẽr-mūr), *n. Mil.* A second or sup-

coun'ter-mure' (koun'tẽr-mūr'), *v. t. & i.* To fortify with a wall behind another wall.

coun'ter-pane' (koun'tẽr-pān'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *counterpoint* a coverlet.] A coverlet for a bed.

coun'ter-part' (-pärt'), *n.* **1.** A part or thing corresponding to another; a copy; facsimile. **2.** A person closely resembling another. **3.** A thing that serves to complete or complement something else.

coun'ter-plot' (-plŏt'), *n.* A plot opposing a plot.

coun'ter-plot' (koun'tẽr-plŏt'; koun'tẽr-plŏt'), *v. t. & i.* To oppose (a plot) by plotting.

coun'ter-point' (koun'tẽr-point'), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *culcita* cushion, mattress + *puncta* pricked; — properly, a quilted covering.] A coverlet. *Obs. or Archaic.*

coun'ter-point', *n.* [F. *contrepoint.*] *Music.* **a** A melody added to a melody as an accompaniment. **b** The art of composite melody.

coun'ter-poise' (-poiz'), *n.* **1.** A counterweight. **2.** An equal opposing power or force. **3.** Equilibrium.

— *v. t.*; -POISED' (-poizd'); -POIS'ING. **1.** To counterbalance. **2.** To weigh (one thing) against another.

coun'ter-ref'or-ma'tion, *n.* An opposing reformation; specif. [*cap.; usually written* **Counter Reformation**], the reformatory movement in the Roman Catholic Church which followed the Protestant Reformation.

coun'ter-scarp' (koun'tẽr-skärp'), *n. Fort.* The exterior slope or wall of the ditch.

coun'ter-shaft' (koun'tẽr-shăft'), *n. Mach.* An intermediate shaft for receiving and transmitting motion.

coun'ter-sign' (koun'tẽr-sīn'; koun'tẽr-sīn'), *v. t.* To sign on the opposite side of (an instrument or writing); hence, to sign in addition to the signature of another, for authentication or confirmation.

coun'ter-sign' (koun'tẽr-sīn'), *n.* **1.** The signature of a person to a writing already signed by another, as to authenticate it. **2.** *Mil.* A secret signal, as a word or phrase, which must be given by any one wishing to pass a sentry or guard.

coun'ter-sig'na-ture (-sĭg'nȧ-tūr), *n.* The signature made by one who countersigns anything.

coun'ter-sink' (koun'tẽr-sĭnk'), *v. t.* **1.** To chamfer (a hole)

to receive the head of a screw, bolt, etc. **2.** To cause (a screw, bolt, etc.) to sink even with or below the surface. — *n.* A countersunk hole; a tool for countersinking a hole.

coun'ter-stroke′ (-strōk′), *n.* A stroke or blow in return.

coun'ter-ten'or (-tĕn′ẽr), *n. Music.* A high tenor.

coun'ter-vail′ (koun′tẽr-vāl′), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *valoir* to avail, L. *valere* to be strong, avail.] To act against with equal force; counterbalance; compensate. — **Syn.** See NEUTRALIZE. [fronting. *Obs.*]

coun'ter-view′ (koun′tẽr-vū′), *n.* Act or position of con-

coun'ter-weigh′ (koun′tẽr-wā′), *v. t. & i.* To weigh against; counterbalance.

coun'ter-weight′ (koun′tẽr-wāt′), *n.* An equivalent opposing weight; a counterpoise. — **coun'ter-weight'ed**, *p. a.*

coun'ter-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Any work done counter to another work, as in fortifications.

coun'ter-work' (koun′tẽr-wûrk′), *v. t.* To work in opposition to; counteract. — *v. i.* To work to the contrary.

count'ess (koun′tĕs), *n.* [F. *comtesse.*] The wife or widow of an earl (British or Irish), or of a count (on the Continent); also, a lady having the same dignity in her own right.

count'ing-house′ (koun′tĭng-hous′) } *n.* Place where a
count'ing-room′ (koun′tĭng-rōōm′) } merchant, trader, or manufacturer keeps his books and transacts business.

count'less, *a.* Incapable of being counted; innumerable.

count palatine. See under 2d COUNT, *n.*

coun'tri-fied (kŭn′trĭ-fīd), *or, less properly,* **coun'try-fied,** *p. a.* Having a rustic look and manners; rustic.

coun'try (-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *contrée,* fr. LL. *contrata,* fr. L. *contra* on the opposite side.] **1.** A region or tract of land of undefined extent; a district; as, wild *country.* **2.** An inhabited region of more or less definite limits, or the people of a region; as, the *country* of the MacGregors. **3.** The territory of a nation; a state distinct as to name and people (as England or Germany). **4.** Land of one's birth, allegiance, or citizenship. **5.** The people of a state or district; the nation. **6.** Rural regions, as opposed to city or town. **7.** *Law.* A jury; — so called because originally the jury was a body of men chosen from the country or neighborhood, a jury trial being called **trial by the country,** and the litigants being said to **put themselves upon the,** *or* **their, country.**

— *a.* **1.** Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country; native. **2.** Rural; rustic; as, *country* life. **3.** Destitute of refinement; unpolished; not urbane; as, *country* manners.

coun'try-dance', *n.* A kind of dance in which some of the couples dance between parallel lines formed by others.

coun'try-man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A man or inhabitant of a (given) country; also, a compatriot. **2.** A rustic; farmer.

coun'try-seat' (-sēt′), *n.* A country residence of some pretensions.

coun'try-side' (-sīd′), *n.* A country neighborhood.

coun'try-wom'an (-wo͝om′ăn), *n.* **1.** A woman of a (given) country; also, a woman of the same country. **2.** A woman of the country, or rural districts.

coun'ty (koun′tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *conté,* fr. LL. *comitatus.* See COUNT.] **1.** An earldom. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** In Great Britain and Ireland: **a** The inhabitants of a county (sense **b**). **b** The chief administrative territorial division. **3.** In the United States, the largest division for local government in all States except Louisiana, where it is called *parish.* **4.** = COUNT, the title. *Obs.* **5.** One of the larger administrative divisions in various British colonies, as Canada, Jamaica, New Zealand, and Australia.

county palatine. In England, a county of which the earl (count) originally had royal powers with exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. The counties palatine are now Lancashire, Cheshire, and Durham.

county seat. In the United States, a town where the county business is transacted; — in England, called *county town* or *shire town.*

‖ **coup** (kōō), *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κόλαφος* a buffet.] Lit., a blow; esp., a sudden or unexpected stroke or stratagem.

coup de grâce' (dĕ grä′s'), a stroke given in mercy to end the suffering of a victim or condemned person; hence, a decisive, finishing stroke.

cou'pé' (kōō′pā′), *n.* [F., fr. *coupé,* p. p., cut.] **1.** A four-wheeled closed carriage for two persons inside, with an outside seat for the driver. Also, an automobile of similar character. **2.** An end compartment of a Continental diligence; also, a half compartment at the end of a car or carriage on British railways.

Coupé.

cou-pee' (kōō-pē′; kōōp′ē), *n.* [F. *coupé,* n., properly p. p. of *couper* to cut.] A salute in dancing made by resting on one foot and passing the other forward or backward.

cou'ple (kŭp′l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *copula* bond, band; *co-* + *apere, aptum,* to join.] **1.** That which links two things together; bond; tie; leash. **2.** Two of the same kind connected or considered together; pair; brace. **3.** A male and female paired together; esp., a man and woman married or betrothed, or acting as partners at a dance. **4.** *Elec.* A pair of substances capable of acting together as an electric source when dipped in an electrolyte; — called also *voltaic couple.* **5.** *Mech.* A pair of equal parallel forces, acting in opposite directions, and tending to produce rotation.

Syn. Couple, pair, brace, yoke. Couple applies to two things of the same sort, regarded as in some way associated; but it often means no more than *two.* **Pair** applies to two things which belong or are used together, often so that one is useless or defective without the other; it also applies to a single object composed of two corresponding or complementary parts. **Brace** commonly applies to a pair of certain birds or animals (as, a *brace* of ducks); occasionally, to a pair of inanimate objects (as, a *brace* of pistols); rarely, to persons, with contemptuous or humorous connotation (as, a *brace* of scoundrels). **Yoke** applies to a pair of animals (or, contemptuously, persons) linked together.

— *v. t.;* -PLED (kŭp′ld); -PLING (-lĭng). **1.** To link or tie; join. **2.** To marry. *Obs. or Collog.* — *v. i.* **1.** To wed. **2.** To come together, forming a pair or pairs.

cou'ple-ment (kŭp′l-mĕnt), *n.* Union; a pair. *Obs.*

cou'pler (-lẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, couples, as a link, ring, or shackle, to connect cars.

cou'plet (-lĕt), *n.* [F., a stanza, dim. of *couple.*] **1.** Two successive lines of verse that rime. **2.** A pair; couple.

cou'pling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of bringing or coming together; connection. **2.** *Mach.* A contrivance to couple adjacent parts or objects. **3.** The joining of, or the part of the body joining, the hind and fore quarters of a dog, horse, etc.

cou'pon (kōō′pŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *couper* to cut.] **1.** *Com.* A certificate of interest due, to be cut from a bond and presented for payment. **2.** A section of a ticket showing the holder to be entitled to something.

cour'age (kŭr′āj), *n.* [OF. *corage,* fr. a LL. derivative of L. *cor* heart.] **1.** Mind; spirit; temper; disposition. *Obs.* **2.** That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties without fear, or with firmness; valor. **Syn.** Daring, fearlessness, resolution, hardihood, audacity, firmness, mettle, pluck, bravery, dauntlessness, gallantry, boldness, intrepidity, valor, prowess, fortitude, heroism. — **Courage, bravery, dauntlessness, gallantry, boldness, intrepidity, valor, prowess, fortitude, heroism. Courage** (the generic term) is that firmness of spirit which meets danger without fear. **Bravery** is daring, often defiant, courage; **dauntlessness,** lofty and unintimidated, **gallantry,** dashing and adventurous, courage. **Boldness** is the opposite of (sometimes the outgrowth of resistance against) timidity; **intrepidity** is cool fearlessness; **valor,** personal bravery, esp. in battle; **prowess,** valor united with skill. **Fortitude** is passive courage, esp. in enduring pain or adversity. **Heroism** is contempt of danger from a noble and self-forgetful devotion.

cou-ra'geous (kŭ-rā′jŭs), *a.* Possessing, or characterized by, courage; brave. — **Syn.** Gallant, bold, daring, valiant, valorous, intrepid, fearless, hardy, stout. — **cou-ra'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **cou-ra'geous-ness,** *n.*

cou-rante' (kōō-rănt′; *F.* kōō′ränt′), *n.* [F. *courante,* fr. *courant,* p. pr. of *courir* to run, L. *currere.*] An old-fashioned dance with a running or gliding step; also, its music

cou'ri-er (kōō′rĭ-ẽr; kōōr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *courrier,* fr. *courir* to run, L. *currere.*] **1.** A special, swift messenger. **2.** An attendant on travelers who looks out for their convenience at hotels and on the way.

cour'lan (kōōr′lăn), *F.* kōōr′läN′), *n.* [F., prob. fr. native name.] Either of two large long-billed, rail-like American birds (constituting the genus *Aramus* and family *Aramidæ*) noted for their loud cries.

course (kōrs; 57), *n.* [F. *cours, course,* fr. (*cours* through L. *cursus*) L. *currere, cursum,* to run.] **1.** Act of running or moving from one point to another; progress; passage. **2.** Ground or path traversed; track; way. **3. a** A single charge of opposing knights in a tourney. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** Hence: Any round or bout in sport. **4.** Motion or progress considered as to its direction, goal, or manner, or with regard to time; as, to steer a *course;* the *course* of an argument; in the *course* of a year. **5.** Customary or established sequence of events; succession; order; turn. **6.** Method of procedure; conduct; behavior. **7.** An orderly or regular series of motions, acts, or proceedings; as, a *course* of medicine, lectures, etc. **8.** That part of a meal served at one time with its accompaniments. **9.** *Arch. & Engin.* A continuous level range or layer, as of masonry, cement, concrete, etc. **10.** *Naut.* **a** The lowest sail on any square-rigged mast of a vessel. **b** A point of the compass. **11.** In *pl.* The catamenia. — **Syn.** Road, route; career.

— *v. t.;* COURSED (kōrst); COURS'ING. **1.** To pursue. **2.** To cause, as dogs, to pursue game. **3.** To run through or over. — *v. i.* **1.** To take or follow a course. **2.** To run as in a race or in hunting. **3.** To move with speed; race; as, the blood *courses* through the veins.

cours'er (kōr'sĕr; 57), *n.* **1.** One who courses or hunts. **2.** [Through F. & LL.] A swift or spirited horse; a racer or a war horse. *Poet.* **3.** Any of a small genus (*Cursorius*) of birds related to the plovers, inhabiting Africa and southern Asia, and remarkable for speed in running.

Courser (*Cursorius gallicus*). (⅛)

cours'ing, *n.* The pursuit of running game with dogs that follow by sight instead of by scent.

court (kōrt; 57), *n.* [OF. *court, cort,* fr. LL., fr. L. *cohors, cors,* gen. *cohortis, cortis,* inclosure, court, crowd.] **1.** An uncovered area partly or wholly inclosed by buildings, walls, etc. **2.** A building or buildings in a courtyard; hence, a stately country house. *Obs., exc. in proper names.* **3.** An inclosed open space like a short street. **4.** A space for playing one of various games with a ball, as tennis; also, a base division in such a court. **5.** A courtlike section of a museum or exhibition. **6.** The residence of a sovereign or other dignitary; palace. **7.** The retinue of a sovereign or person high in authority; also, a prince or sovereign and his officials as a political body; as, the *court* of France. **8.** Any formal assembling of the retinue of a sovereign. **9.** Attention shown to a person in power or to one whose favor, affection, or interest is sought; homage; courtship; as, to make *court;* to pay *court.* **10. a** The place where justice is administered. **b** The persons duly assembled under authority of law to administer justice; a judicial tribunal, or those constituting it. **c** The session of a judicial assembly. **11.** A body of directors, delegates, or the like, qualified to superintend the affairs of an organization (cf. GENERAL COURT). **12.** A local branch or lodge, as of a secret society.

Court of Common Pleas. a *Eng. Law.* One of the former three superior courts of common law at Westminster. **b** In some States of the United States a similar common-law court.

— *v. t.* **1.** To seek the favor of by attention or flattery. **2.** To seek the affections of; woo. **3.** To attempt to gain; solicit; seek; as, to *court* favor. **4.** To allure; attract. — *v. i.* To play the lover; woo.

court'–bar'on, *n. Eng. Law.* Orig., the court in which a lord exercised his private jurisdiction; later, a civil court only, presided over by his steward. The court of criminal jurisdiction, presided over by the steward, was the **court–leet.**

court card. A corrupted form of COAT CARD.

cour'te-ous (kûr'tē-ŭs; kōrt'yŭs; 57), *a.* [OF. *curteis, corteis,* F. *courtois.* See COURT.] Of courtlike manners; characterized by courtesy. — **Syn.** See CIVIL. — **cour'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **cour'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

cour'te-san, *or* **-zan** (kōr'tē-zăn; kûr'-), *n.* [F. *courtisane,* fr. *courtisan* courtier; or fr. It. or Sp. See COURT.] A court mistress; loose woman; prostitute.

cour'te-sy (kûr'tē-sĭ; kōr'tē-sĭ; 57), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [From OF. *curteisie.* See COURTEOUS.] **1.** Politeness; civility; courtliness. **2.** An act of civility or respect. **3.** Favor or indulgence, as disting. from *right;* as, a title given by *courtesy.* **4.** = CURTSY. — **Syn.** Urbanity, complaisance, affability, courteousness, refinement. — *v. i.* = CURTSY.

courtesy title. A title assumed by a person, or popularly conceded to him, but to which he has no valid legal claims, as the title "Lord" for the younger sons of British dukes and marquises.

court hand. A handwriting used in records, as of a court.

court'house' (kōrt'hous'; 57), *n.* **1.** A building for courts and public meetings. **2.** A county town; — so called in some of the Southern States, as Virginia. *U. S.*

court'ier (kōrt'yĕr; 57), *n.* **1.** One in attendance at the court of a prince. **2.** One who courts favor; flatterer.

court'–leet', *n.* See COURT-BARON.

court'ly, *a.* **1.** Elegant; polite; flattering. **2.** Disposed to favor the policy or party of the court. — **Syn.** See CIVIL. — *adv.* Politely; elegantly. — **court'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

court'–mar'tial (kōrt'mär'shăl), *n.; pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL. A court of military or naval officers for the trial of one belonging to the army or navy, or of offenses against military or naval law. — *v. t.;* -TIALED (-shăld), -TIALLED; -TIALING, -TIALLING. To subject to trial by a court-martial.

court'–plas'ter, *n.* Sticking plaster of silk or other fabric coated, usually, with a mixture of isinglass and glycerin.

court'ship (kōrt'shĭp; 57), *n.* **1.** Act of paying court; esp., act of wooing. **2.** Courtliness. *Obs.*

court'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A court or inclosure attached to a house, castle, or palace.

cous'in (kŭz''n), *n.* [F. *cousin, cousine,* fr. LL. fr. L. *consobrinus* the child of a mother's sister, cousin; *con-* + *sobrinus* a cousin by the mother's side, *soror* sister.] **1.** Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; also, *Law,* any of the next of kin except parent or child; *Obs.,* exc. as in def. 2, or as fig.; as in "our American *cousins.*" **2.** The son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt, called more fully *own, first,* or *full, cousin,* or *cousin-german;* also, a relative descended the same number of steps by a different line from a common ancestor. The children of first cousins are *second cousins* to each other. The child of one's first cousin is properly called *first cousin once removed.* **3.** A person or thing akin to, or of the same kind as, another. **4.** A title used by a sovereign in addressing a nobleman of his own country or another sovereign.

— *v. t.* To call (one) cousin as if akin. *Archaic.*

cous'in–ger'man (-jûr'măn), *n.; pl.* COUSINS-GERMAN. [F. *cousin germain.* See GERMAN, *a.*] A first cousin.

cous'in-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* State or condition of a cousin; also, the collective body of cousins; kinsfolk.

cous'in-ly, *a. & adv.* Like or becoming a cousin.

cous'in-ry (kŭz''n-rĭ) *n.* Cousins or kinsfolk collectively.

cous'in-ship, *n.* Quality, state, or relationship of a cousin.

‖ **cou'teau'** (kōō'tō'), *n.; pl.* -TEAUX (*F.* -tō'; *E.* -tōz'). [F.] A knife; esp., a large knife.

couth (kōōth), *obs. pret. & p. p.* of CAN. Specif., as *p. a.* [See COULD.] Known; familiar; noted. Cf. UNCOUTH. *Obs.*

cou-til' (kōō-tĭl'; *F.* kōō'tē'), *n.* Also **cou-tille'** (kōō-tĭl'), **cou-telle'** (-tĕl'). [F. *coutil.*] A close-woven fabric used for mattresses, corsets, etc.

cou-vade' (kōō-väd'), *n.* [F., Pr. *couvado.* See COVEY.] A primitive custom in accordance with which when a child is born the father takes to his bed or submits to fasting and purification.

cove (kōv), *n.* [AS. *cofa* room.] **1.** A retired nook, esp. a sheltered inlet. **2.** A strip of prairie extending into woodland; also, a recess in the side of a mountain; a gap. *Chiefly U. S.* **3.** *Arch.* **a** A concave molding. **b** A member whose section is a concave curve, as of a ceiling.

— *v. t. & i.;* COVED (kōvd); COV'ING. To arch over.

cove, *n.* [A Gypsy word, *covo* that man, *covi* that woman.] A boy or man of any age or station; chap. *Slang.*

co-vel'line (kō-vĕl'ĭn; -ĭn) } *n.* [After *Covelli,* discoverer.]

co-vel'lite (kō-vĕl'ĭt) } *Min.* A native sulphide of copper, CuS, occurring commonly in dark blue masses.

cov'e-nant (kŭv'ē-nănt), *n.* [OF., fr. *covenir* to agree, L. *convenire.* See CONVENE.] **1.** An agreement or stipulation. **2.** The promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures. **3.** The solemn compact between members of a church. **4.** [*cap.*] *Hist.* Any of several agreements, for the defense and furtherance of Presbyterianism, made by the Scottish Presbyterians, esp. one called the *National Covenant,* made in 1638 against episcopacy, or, more commonly, one called *The Solemn League and Covenant,* agreed to in 1643 by the English and Scottish Parliaments. **5.** *Law.* **a** An undertaking or promise of legal validity. **b** The common law form of action to recover for breach of such a contract. — **Syn.** See CONTRACT.

— *v. i. & t.* To enter into, or promise by, a covenant. — **Syn.** Agree, contract, bargain, stipulate.

cov'e-nant-er (-năn-tẽr), *n.* One who covenants; specif.: [*cap.*] *Scot. Hist.* An adherent of the National Covenant (1638) or the Solemn League and Covenant (1643).

cov'e-nan-tor' (-năn-tôr'), *n.* The party to a covenant who is bound to perform the obligation.

Cov'en-try (kŭv'ĕn-trĭ), *n.* A town in Warwickshire, Eng. **to send to,** *or* **bein, Coventry,** to exclude, or be excluded, from society or from the society to which one belongs.

cov'er (-ẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *covrir,* fr. L. *cooperire; co-* + *operire* to cover.] **1.** To place a covering over; also, to overspread or envelop; clothe. **2.** To invest (one's self with something); — used with *with;* as, he *covered* himself with glory. **3.** To hide from sight; conceal. **4.** To brood or sit on; incubate. **5.** To extend thickly over; as, soldiers *covered* the country. **6.** To overwhelm; spread over. **7.** To shelter, as from evil; protect; as, cavalry *covered* the retreat. **8.** To remove from remembrance; remit. **9.** To be sufficient for; include; embrace; as, money to *cover* expenses. **10.** To put the usual covering or headdress on. **11.** To copulate with (a female); — said usually of a stallion. **12.** To pass over (a distance), as a train. **13.** To bring or hold within range, as of a gun. **14.** To place one's money or stake upon or in equal jeopardy with (the money or stake of one's opponent) in wagering. **15.** *Mil.* To stand or march directly behind (another man or unit). — **Syn.** Screen, shield.

— *n.* **1.** Something laid, set, or spread on, about, or over another thing; envelope; lid. **2.** Anything which veils or conceals; screen; cloak. **3.** Shelter; protection. **4.** Covert for game. **5.** The table requisites for one person at a meal.

cov'er-age (kŭv'ẽr-ăj), *n.* The aggregate of risks covered by the terms of a contract of insurance.

cover crop. A catch crop planted, esp. in orchards, as a protection to the soil in winter, as well as for the benefit of the soil when plowed under in spring.

cov'er-er, *n.* One who, or that which, covers.

cov'er-ing (kŭv'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* Anything which covers or conceals, as a roof, a screen, wrap, lid, etc.

cov'er-let (-lĕt), **cov'er-lid** (-lĭd), *n.* [ME. *coverlyte*, prob. fr. F. *couvrir* to cover + *lit* bed, fr. L. *lectus.*] The uppermost cover of a bed or of any piece of furniture.

cov'er–point', *n.* The fielder or player in the games of cricket, lacrosse, or ice hockey who supports "point."

co-versed' sine (kō-vûrst'). [*co-* (= *co-* in cosine) + *versed sine.*] *Geom.* The versed sine of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr., *covers* (no period).

cov'ert (kŭv'ĕrt), *a.* [OF., p. p. of *covrir.* See COVER, *v. t.*] **1.** Covered over; secret. **2.** Sheltered; retired. **3.** *Law.* Under cover, authority, or protection (of her husband); — said of a married woman. — **Syn.** Covered, insidious, concealed. See SECRET. — *n.* **1.** A covering; esp., a place that covers and protects. **2.** A thicket affording cover for game. **3.** *Zoöl.* One of the special feathers covering the bases of a bird's wing and tail quills. — **cov'ert-ly,** *adv.*

covert cloth, a twilled diagonal, usually waterproof and made in mixtures, for tailoring. — **c. coat,** a short light overcoat for wear as a dust coat, or in riding, shooting, etc.

cov'er-ture (-ĕr-tûr), *n.* **1.** Covering; defense; hiding. **2.** *Law.* Status of a woman during marriage.

cov'et (-ĕt; 24), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *coveitier*, fr. a deriv. of L. *cupidus* eager, *cupere* to desire.] To wish for, or to wish, with eagerness or inordinate desire, esp. culpably. — **Syn.** Desire. See ENVY. — **cov'et-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.*

cov'et-er, *n.* One who covets.

cov'et-ous (-ĕ-tŭs), *a.* [OF. *coveitos.*] **1.** Very desirous. *Archaic.* **2.** Inordinately eager to obtain (esp. money); avaricious. — **cov'et-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **cov'et-ous-ness,** *n.* **Syn. Covetous, avaricious. Covetous** implies esp. excessive desire for what belongs to another; **avaricious,** greed of wealth with a view to hoarding it.

cov'ey (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). [OF. *covée*, fr. *cover* to brood on, L. *cubare* to lie down.] **1.** A brood or hatch of birds; a small flock, as of partridges. **2.** A company; bevy. — **Syn.** See FLOCK.

cov'in (-ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [OF. See COVENANT.] **1.** Private compact. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* Conspiracy. **3.** Deceit. *Archaic.*

cov'ing (kō-v'ĭng), *n.* [See 1st COVE, 3.] *Arch.* **a** A cove or series of coves. **b** The splayed jambs of a flaring fireplace.

cov'in-ous (kŭv'ĭn-ŭs), *a. Law.* Collusive; fraudulent.

cow (kou), *v. t.* To depress with fear. — **Syn.** See FRIGHTEN.

cow (kou), *n.*; *pl.* cows (kouz); *old pl., now chiefly poetic,* KINE (kīn). [AS. *cū.*] The mature female of any bovine animal, or of any animal the male of which is called *bull.*

cow'age (kou'ăj). Var. of COWHAGE.

co'walk'er (kō'wôk'ĕr), *n.* A phantasmic or "astral" body considered separable from the physical body.

cow'ard (kou'ĕrd), *a.* [OF. *couard*, fr. *coe, coue* (L. *coda*), tail + *-ard*; orig., short-tailed, as an epithet of the hare, or perh., turning tail, like a scared dog.] **1.** Destitute of courage; cowardly. **2.** Due to, or expressive of, base fear. — *n.* A person who lacks courage; poltroon; craven; dastard.

cow'ard-ice (-ĕr-dĭs), *n.* Want of courage; pusillanimity.

cow'ard-ly, *a.* **1.** Wanting courage; pusillanimous; not brave. **2.** Befitting a coward. — **cow'ard-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* **Syn. Cowardly, pusillanimous, poltroon, craven, dastardly, recreant. Cowardly** implies a weak or ignoble, **pusillanimous,** a mean-spirited and contemptible, lack of courage. **Poltroon, craven,** and **dastardly** are terms of extreme opprobrium. *Poltroon* implies arrant cowardice; *craven,* abject pusillanimity; *dastardly,* esp. the cowardly or skulking execution of an outrageous or malicious design. **Recreant,** as here compared, implies cowardly submission.

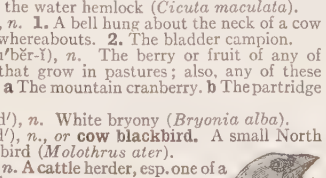
cow'bane' (kou'bān'), *n.* Any of several poisonous apiaceous plants, as the water hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*).

cow'bell' (-bĕl'), *n.* **1.** A bell hung about the neck of a cow to indicate her whereabouts. **2.** The bladder campion.

cow'ber-ry (kou'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The berry or fruit of any of several shrubs that grow in pastures; also, any of these shrubs; specif.: **a** The mountain cranberry. **b** The partridge berry. *U. S.*

cow'bind' (-bīnd'), *n.* White bryony (*Bryonia alba*).

cow'bird' (-bûrd'), *n., or* **cow blackbird.** A small North American blackbird (*Molothrus ater*).


Cowbird. (½)

cow'boy' (-boi'), *n.* **A** cattle herder, esp. one of a class of mounted herdsmen of the western United States.

cow'catch'er (-kăch'-ĕr), *n.* A strong inclined frame in front of a locomotive to throw aside obstructions. *U. S.*

cow'er (-ĕr), *v. i.* [ME. *couren.*] To stoop by bending the knees; crouch; hence: to crouch in fear; quail. — **Syn.** See FAWN.

cow'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** **a** Any of various small cetaceans. **b** A sirenian. **2.** Any of various trunkfishes.

cow'hage(-ăj), *n.* Also **cow'age.** [Hind. *kawānch, koānch.*] A fabaceous plant (*Stizolobium pruriens*), with pods covered with barbed hairs that cause intense itching.

cow'herb' (-hûrb'; -ûrb'), *n.* A silenaceous herb (*Vaccaria vaccaria*), with corymbose pink flowers.

cow'herd' (-hûrd'), *n.* One who tends cows at pasture.

cow'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* **1.** The hide of a cow or leather from it. **2.** A coarse whip of rawhide or of braided leather. — *v. t.* To flog with a cowhide.

cowl (koul), *n.* [AS. *cuhle, cugle, cugele,* fr. L. *cuculla, cucullus,* hood.] **1.** A monk's hood. **2.** A kind of elaborate chimney pot. — *v. t.* **1.** To garb with a cowl; make monkish. **2.** To cover as with a cowl.

cowl, *n.* [AS. *cufl,* fr. L. *cupella,* dim. of L. *cupa* tub.] A large water tub, esp. one with two ears, or handles, for carrying. *Archaic or Dial.*

cowled (kould *or, esp. in poetry,* kou'lĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Wearing a cowl; hooded. **2.** *Bot.* Hood-shaped; cucullate.

cow'lick' (kou'lĭk'), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up or awry (usually over the forehead), as if licked by a cow.

cowl'staff' (koul'stăf'), *n.* [*cowl* a vessel + *staff.*] A staff or pole on which a vessel, as a cowl, or other burden, is supported between two persons, for carrying. *Archaic & Dial.*

co'work'er (kō'wûr'kĕr), *n.* One who works with another.

cow parsnip. Any of a genus (*Heracleum*) of coarse apiaceous herbs, with compound umbels of, generally, white flowers.

cow'pea' (kou'pē'), *n.* A fabaceous plant (*Vigna sinensis*) more nearly related to the bean than to the pea; also, its edible seed.

Cow'per's gland (kou'pĕrz; kōō'pĕrz). [After the discoverer, William *Cowper,* Eng. surgeon.] *Anat.* Either of two small glands discharging into the male urethra.

cow'-pi'lot, *n.* A handsomely banded coral-reef fish (*Abudefduf saxatilis*) of Florida and the West Indies.

cow'pox' (-pŏks'), *n.* A pustular disease of a cow's udder, which, by vaccination, protects man from smallpox.

cow'-punch'er, *n.* A cowboy. *Colloq. U. S.*

cow'rie (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Hind. *kaurī.*] The shell of any of various marine gastropods (genus *Cypræa*), used as money in parts of Africa and Asia.

cow'slip' (-slĭp'), *n.* [AS. *cūslyppe.*] **1.** A species of primrose (*Primula officinalis*), with drooping umbels of fragrant yellow flowers. *Great Brit.* **2.** Marsh marigold. *U. S.*

cow tree. [Cf. Sp. *palo de vaca.*] **a** A South American moraceous tree (*Brosimum galactodendron*) yielding a rich milky juice which can be used as food. **b** Any of several other trees yielding a similar juice, whether edible or not.

cow'wheat' (-hwēt'), *n.* Any plant of a hemiparasitic genus (*Melampyrum*) of the figwort family; specif., a certain weed (*M. arvense*) found in European wheat fields.

cox'a (kŏk'sȧ), *n.*; *pl.* COXÆ (-sē). [L., the hip.] **1.** *Anat.* The hip or hip joint. *Rare.* **2.** *Zoöl.* The first segment of the leg of an insect or other arthropod.

cox-al'gi-a (-săl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *coxa* hip + Gr. λγος pain.] *Med.* Pain in the hip. — **cox-al'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

cox'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* [For *cock's comb.*] **1.** *Hist.* **a** A strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, which licensed jesters wore in their caps. **b** The jester's cap with a coxcomb. **2.** The top of the head, or the head itself. *Humorous.* **3.** A vain, showy fellow; fop. **4.** *Bot.* = COCKSCOMB. — **cox-comb'i-cal** (kŏks-kŏm'ĭ-kăl; -kōm'ĭ-), *a.*

cox'comb'ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The manners, or an act characteristic, of a coxcomb; foppishness.

cox'swain, cock'swain (kŏk'swān; *naut.* kŏk's'n), *n.* [*cock* a boat + *swain*; hence, the master of a boat.] The steersman of a ship's boat, a racing shell, etc.

coy (koi), *a.* [OF. *coi,* fr. L. *quietus* quiet.] **1.** Shrinking from approach or familiarity; reserved; shy; — usually applied to a girl or young woman, sometimes with the implication of coquetry. **2.** Disdainful. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Modest, bashful, demure. See SHY. — *v. t.* To caress; stroke. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be coy; — used chiefly with *it. Rare.* — **coy'ly,** *adv.* — **coy'ness,** *n.*

coy-o'te (kī-ō'tē; kī'ōt), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Mex. *coyotl.*] The prairie wolf (*Canis latrans*) of North America.

‖ **co'yo-til'lo** (kō'yō-tēl'yō; kī'ō-), *n.* [Mex. Sp. dim. See COYOTE.] A low rhamnaceous shrub (*Karwinskia humboldtiana*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico.

coy'pu (koi'pōō), *n.* [Native name.] A South American aquatic rodent (*Myocastor coypus*). It produces the fur called *nutria.*

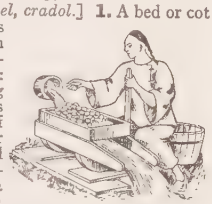
Coypu. (1/10)

coz (kŭz), *n.* Cousin; — used in familiar address.

coze (kōz), *n.* A friendly chat.

coz'en (kŭz'n), *v. t. & i.* [From *cousin,* hence, lit., to deceive through pretext of relationship.] To cheat; deceive, esp. by petty arts or some paltry deceit.

coz'en-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** The art or practice of cozening; artifice; fraud. **2.** An act of deceit or fraud.
coz'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who cheats or defrauds.
co'zy (kō'zĭ), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); -ZI-EST. Also **co'sy, co'sey.** **1.** Snug; comfortable. **2.** Chatty. *Eng.* — **Syn.** See SNUG. — *n.* A wadded covering for a teapot to keep the contents hot. — **co'zi-ly,** *adv.* — **co'zi-ness,** *n.*
C Q D In radiotelegraphy, the letters signified by the code call formerly used (cf. S O S) by ships in distress, formed by combining the code call C Q (formerly used as a general call for all stations) with D for "distress."
crab (krăb), *n.* [AS. *crabba.*] **1.** Any of a suborder (*Brachyura*) of crustaceans having a short, broad, and, usually, flattened shell, a small abdomen curled up under the body, and short antennæ. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CANCER. **3.** A crab louse. **4.** Any of various machines, orig. with claws, for moving heavy weights. **5.** In *pl.* [Origin uncertain.] At hazard, the lowest throw, or two aces.
to catch a crab. Of a rower: **a** To fail to raise the oar clear of the water on the recovery. **b** To miss the water altogether in making a stroke.
— *v. i.*; CRABBED (krăbd); CRAB'BING. To fish for or catch crabs; — chiefly in *crabbing.*
crab, *n.* [Perh. fr. 1st *crab*; cf. CRAB, *a.*] **1.** A crab apple. **2.** A sour, or crabbed, ill-tempered person. — *a.* [Cf. CRABBED.] Of or pert. to the crab apple or crab tree; like the crab apple; sour; harsh-tasting; rough.
crab, *v. t. & i.* **1.** Of hawks, to scratch or claw; fight. **2.** To find fault with; criticize adversely. *Colloq. Eng.*
crab apple. a A small, wild, sour apple. **b** Any of several cultivated apples having rather small acid fruit.
crab'bed (krăb'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* [See CRAB the animal, CRAB crab apple.] **1.** Characterized by or manifesting peevishness, moroseness, or sourness; cross. **2.** Obscure or intricate, as a book. **3.** Cramped; irregular, as writing. — **Syn.** See SULLEN. — **crab'bed-ly,** *adv.* — **-bed-ness,** *n.*
crab'ber (-ẽr), *n.* One who fishes for crabs; also, a kind of boat used in crab fishing.
crab'stick' (krăb'stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A stick, cane, or cudgel, of crab-tree wood. **2.** Fig., a crabbed, ill-natured person.
crab tree. A crab-apple tree.
crack (krăk), *v. i.* [AS. *cracian.*] **1.** To make a sharp, sudden sound in or as in breaking. **2.** To brag; boast. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** To talk; gossip. *Scot. or Dial.* **4.** To break with or without complete separation into parts. **5.** To become cracked; — said of the voice (see CRACK, *v. t.*, 8). — *v. t.* **1.** To break or burst with a sharp sound; break or fracture (anything hard or brittle) with or without separation of the parts. **2.** Hence: **a** To rend or burst, as the heart with grief; make unsound; craze. **b** To empty, as a bottle of wine, as if by cracking; open and drink. **c** To break into; esp. in: **to crack a crib,** to break into a house, store, etc. *Thieves' Cant.* **3.** To utter smartly and sententiously, as a joke. **4.** To strike with a sharp noise; slap. *Colloq.* **5.** To cause to make a sharp noise; snap, as a whip. **6.** To move sharply or with a jerk; snatch or whip. *Colloq.* **7.** To damage irreparably; destroy practically, as a reputation or credit. **8.** To impair the musical quality or clearness of; — said of the voice. **9.** To laud; extol; praise; — used with *up. Colloq.* **10.** *Chem.* To dissociate by the process of cracking.
— *n.* **1.** A sharp, sudden sound; the sound of anything suddenly burst or broken. **2.** Hence: **a** A shot, as with a rifle. *Colloq.* **b** A sharp, resounding blow. *Colloq.* **3** The time a crack lasts; instant. *Colloq.* **4.** A boast; boasting; also, a lie. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* **5.** Talk; gossip; also, a good story; joke; in *pl.*, news. *Scot. & Dial.* **6.** A partial separation of parts, with or without a perceptible opening; chink; crevice. **7.** Rupture; flaw; breach or unsoundness. **8.** A broken tone of the voice, as when changing at puberty. **9.** Mental flaw; a touch of craziness; also, *Obs.*, a crack-brained person. **10.** A thing or person fit to be boasted of; a racer, athlete, vessel, etc., of superior excellence. *Colloq.* **11.** A burglar; also, burglary. *Thieves' Cant.*
— *a.* Of superior excellence; having qualities to be boasted of. *Colloq.*
crack'a-jack' (krăck'ə-jăk'), *n.* Also **crack'er-jack'.** An individual of marked ability, esp. in some sport. *Slang.*
— *a.* Of marked ability or excellence. *Slang.*
crack'brain' (-brān'), *n.* A crack-brained person.
crack'-brained' (krăk'brānd'), *a.* Crazy; reasonless.
cracked (krăkt), *p. p. & p. a.* of CRACK.
cracked spirits, *Chem.*, spirits made in cracking.
crack'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, cracks. **2.** A boaster; braggart. **3.** A firecracker. **4.** A bonbon or package of sweets, etc., containing an explosive to be exploded by pulling the ends sharply; — called also **cracker bonbon.** **5.** One of the lower class of whites of the southern United States, esp. Georgia and Florida, inhabiting the hills or backwoods; — a nickname. *U. S.* **6.** A thin, dry biscuit, usually hard or crisp. *U. S.* **7.** The cracking, or snapping, part at the end of a whiplash; a snapper; — also used fig.
crack'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRACK, *v.* Specif.: *n.* A process in which the complex hydrocarbons composing petroleum, or other similar oils, are broken up by heat and, usually, pressure, into lighter hydrocarbons of simpler formulæ. Cracking is extensively used in producing commercial gasoline, and in enriching illuminating gas.
crack'le (-l), *v. i.*; -LED (-ld); -LING (-lĭng). [Dim. of *crack.*] To make small, sharp, sudden noises, frequently repeated; crepitate. — *v. t.* To crack or break with slight crushing rapidly repeated. — *n.* **1.** The noise of slight and frequent cracks, or reports; crackling. **2.** *Fine Arts.* A peculiar cracked surface, as in some kinds of pottery, etc.; also, pottery (called also **crackleware**) having such a surface.
crack'led (-ld), *a.* **1.** *Fine Arts.* Having the appearance of being covered with minute cracks. See CRACKLE, *n.*, 2. **2.** Having the rind crisp and brittle; — said of roast pork.
crack'ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** The making of repeated small, sharp cracks, or reports. **2.** The crisp rind of roasted pork. **3.** [*Usually in pl.*] **a** Refuse of tallow melting, used as food for dogs. **b** The crisp residue of fat, esp. hogs' fat, after the lard or fat has been removed. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*
crack'nel (-nĕl), *n.* **1.** A hard, brittle kind of cake or biscuit. **2.** A piece of pork fried crisp.
cracks'man (krăks'măn), *n.* A housebreaker or burglar.
crack'y (krăk'ĭ), *a.* [From CRACK, *n.*] Having cracks; inclined to crack.
-cracy. [Gr. *-κρατία* (as in *δημοκρατία* democracy), fr. *κράτος* strength, rule.] A suffix denoting *government, sway,* or *authority*; as in aut*ocracy,* democ*racy,* etc.
cra'dle (krā'd'l), *n.* [AS. *cradel, cradol.*] **1.** A bed or cot for a baby, usually on rockers or pivots; hence, place of origin or nurture. **2.** Something suggestive of a baby's cradle; as: **a** A supporting or protecting framework, as a workman's suspended scaffold or part of one, a support or backing for work, as the ribbing of a vaulted ceiling to be covered with plaster, etc. **b** An attachment on a scythe to lay the grain in a swath; also, the scythe and attachment together. **c** *Surg.* A protecting framework for an injured part, as to keep the weight of the bedclothes from a broken leg. **d** A framework or apparatus moving upon ways or rollers, to support, lift, or carry vessels, heavy guns, etc. **e** A tool used in mezzotint engraving, which, by a rocking motion, raises burrs on the surface of the plate. **f** *Mining.* A rocking device used in washing out auriferous earth by hand.


Cradle, *Mining.*

— *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dl'ĭng). **1.** To lay to rest or rock in or as in a cradle. **2.** To nurse or train in infancy. **3.** To mow with a cradle scythe. **4.** To place or support in or on a cradle; raise or transport, as a vessel by means of a cradle. **5.** *Mining.* To wash in a cradle. — *v. i.* To mow grain with a cradle. See CRADLE, *n.* 2 **b.**
craft (krăft), *n.* [AS. *cræft* strength, skill, art, cunning.] **1.** Art or skill; hence: an occupation requiring this; a manual art. **2.** A power; faculty; aptitude; knack. **3.** Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense; artifice; guile. **4.** Those engaged in any trade collectively; guild. **5.** *Naut.* A vessel; vessels of any kind collectively. — **Syn.** See TRADE.
craft'i-ly (krăf'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a crafty manner.
craft'i-ness, *n.* Crafty quality.
crafts'man (krăfts'măn), *n.* One who practices some trade or manual occupation; artificer; artisan; sometimes, an artist. — **Syn.** See WORKMAN. — **crafts'man-ship,** *n.*
craft'y (krăf'tĭ), *a.*; CRAFT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Skillful; ingenious. *Archaic.* **2.** Skillful at deceiving others; cunning; wily; artful. — **Syn.** See CUNNING.
crag (krăg), *n.* [W. *craig* or Ir. & Gael. *creag.*] A steep, rugged, broken cliff or projecting rock. — **crag'ged** (krăg'ĕd; 24), *a.* — **crag'gy** (-ĭ), *a.* — **crag'gi-ness,** *n.*
crags'man (krăgz'măn), *n.* One accustomed to, or expert in, climbing crags or cliffs.
crake (krāk), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of various rails, esp. the corn crake and other short-billed kinds.
cram (krăm), *v. t.*; CRAMMED (krămd); CRAM'MING. [AS. *crammian.*] **1.** To press, esp. in filling, or in thrusting one thing into another; stuff. **2.** To fill to satiety with or as with food. **3.** To fill the mind of (a person), as with false stories. *Slang.* **4.** To prepare (a person) in a subject by hasty and superficial study, as for an examination; also, (usually with *up*) to get a knowledge of (a subject) by cramming. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To eat greedily and to satiety; stuff. **2.** To cram a subject (see CRAM, *v. t.*, 4). *Colloq.*
— *n.* **1.** A crammed state; crush. **2.** Act of cramming, or information so acquired. *All Colloq.*
cram'bo (krăm'bō), *n.* **1.** A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rime. **2.** A riming word; rime. *Contemptuous.*
cram'mer (krăm'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, crams.

cram'oi-sy, cram'oi-sie (krăm'oi-zĭ; -ē-zĭ), *a.* [F. *cramoisi* crimson.] Crimson. *Archaic.*

cramp (krămp), *n.* **1.** A device, usually of iron bent at the ends, to hold together blocks of stone, timbers, etc. **2.** A tool, esp. a frame with a tightening screw, for holding things together. **3.** That which confines or contracts; a restraint; hindrance. **4.** Cramped state or part; a constraint. **5.** [F. *crampe.*] *Med.* **a** Spasmodic and painful involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles. **b** A paralysis of certain muscles, due to excessive use; as, writer's *cramp.*

Cramp, 2.

— *a.* **1.** Knotty; hard to understand or decipher. **2.** Contracted; confined.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to have a cramp. **2.** To compress; restrain; hamper. **3.** To cause (the front wheels of a vehicle) to be out of line with the hind wheels, as in making a turn. **4.** To fasten or hold with or as with a cramp.

cramp'et, cramp'ette (krămp'ĕt), *n.* **1.** The chape of a sword scabbard. **2.** = CRAMPON, 2.

cramp'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* The torpedo (fish).

cramp iron. An iron cramp. = CRAMP, *n.*, 1.

cram'pon (krăm'pŏn), *n.* Also **cram-poon'** (krăm-pōōn'). [F., fr. OHG. *chramph* crooked.] [*Usually in pl.*] **1.** A form of hooked clutch, or dog, for raising objects. **2.** An iron plate with sharp points, worn on the shoe to gain or keep a foothold.

cran'ber-ry (krăn'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Prop. *crane-berry;* the blossom and stem are fancied to resemble the head and neck of a crane.] The bright red, acid berry produced by any of a genus (*Oxycoccus*) of plants of the heath family; also, any of the plants (esp. *O. macrocarpus* and *O. oxycoccus*).

cranberry tree. A tree or shrub (*Viburnum opulus*) of the honeysuckle family, with white flowers and red berries. It is cultivated under the names *guelder-rose* and *snowball tree.*

cran'dall (krăn'dăl), *n. Stonecutting.* A kind of hammer for dressing soft stone.

crane (krān), *n.* [AS. *cran.*] **1.** Any of a small family (*Gruidæ*) of tall wading birds superficially like the herons, but more nearly related to the rails. **2.** The great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*); — called also *blue crane. U. S.* **3.** A machine for raising, transporting, and lowering heavy weights, commonly by a projecting swinging arm. **4.** Any arm that swings about a vertical axis at one end, used for supporting a weight.

European Crane.

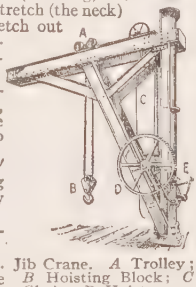
— *v. t.;* CRANED (krānd); CRAN'ING (krān'ĭng). **1.** To raise or lift by or as by a crane. **2.** To stretch (the neck) as a crane does. — *v. i.* To stretch out one's neck, as in order to see better; hence: to look before leaping; hesitate.

crane fly. Any of a family (*Tipulidæ*) of very long-legged, slender, dipterous insects which resemble large mosquitoes, though they do not bite.

crane's'-bill', cranes'bill' (krānz'bĭl'), *n.* [From the long slender beak of the carpels.] Any species of geranium.

cra'ni-al (krā'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cranium.

cra'ni-ate (krā'nĭ-āt), *a. Zoöl.* Having a skull or cranium, as the mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes (*Craniata*). — *n.* A craniate animal.


Jib Crane. *A* Trolley; *B* Hoisting Block; *C* Chain; *D* Hoist operated by Crank *E.*

cra'ni-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or a student of, craniology.

cra'ni-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science which deals with the shape, size, indications, etc., of skulls (esp. human skulls). — **cra'ni-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

cra'ni-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring skulls.

cra'ni-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The science or technic of the measurement of skulls. — **cra'ni-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **cra'ni-o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cra'ni-os'co-py (-ŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* Examination of the skull; formerly, phrenology; now, a department of craniology. — **cra'ni-os'co-pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

cra'ni-um (krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-NIUMS** (-ŭmz), L. **-NIA** (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. κρανίον.] *Anat.* **a** The skull of a vertebrate. **b** The part of the skull inclosing the brain; brainpan.

crank (krăngk), *n.* [ME. *cranke.*] **1.** *Mach.* A part or arm at right angles to a shaft to impart or receive motion. **2.** A bend; turn; winding. *Obs.* **3.** A twist or turn in speech, or anything fantastic in action, manner, etc. **4.** A turn of the mind; crotchet; caprice; also, a person having a crank. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To bend into the shape of a crank. **2.** To furnish with, or move or operate by, a crank. — *v. i.* **1.** To crook; wind and turn. **2.** To turn a crank.

crank, *a.* **1.** Out of gear; loose; shaky. **2.** *Naut.* Very easily inclined by any external force, as that of the wind on the sails; — said of a vessel.

crank, *a.* Vigorous; sprightly; inclined to exult. *Obs. or Dial.*

crank'i-ly (krăngk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a cranky manner.

crank'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cranky.

cran'kle (krăng'k'l), *v. t. & i.;* **-KLED** (-k'ld); **-KLING** (-klĭng). To bend, turn, or wind. *Obs.* — *n.* A bend or turn.

crank shaft, *or* **crank'shaft',** *n.* A shaft that turns, or is driven by, a crank.

crank'y (krăngk'ĭ), *a.;* **CRANK'I-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); **-I-EST.** **1.** Out of gear or order; crank, as machinery. **2.** Ill-tempered; irritable; also, eccentric; crotchety. **3.** *Naut.* Crank.

cran'nied (krăn'ĭd), *a.* Having crannies.

cran'nog (krăn'ŏg), *n.* Erroneously also **cran'noge** (krăn'-ŏj). [From Celtic.] *Scot. & Irish Antiq.* A hut built upon piles in a lake or bog; by extension, a platform or artificial island apparently used as a stronghold, and perhaps supporting several huts. Cf. LAKE DWELLING.

cran'ny (krăn'ĭ), *n. pl.;* **-NIES** (-ĭz). A small, narrow opening; crevice.

crape (krāp), *n.* [F. *crêpe,* fr. L. *crispus* curled, crisped.] **1.** A kind of thin, crimped fabric, made of raw silk; also, a similar cotton or woolen fabric. Black crape is much used as a sign of mourning. **2.** A piece of crape for some purpose, as a mourning band. — *v. t.;* CRAPED (krāpt); CRAP'ING (krāp'-ĭng). To make crimped or crinkled; crimp, as the hair.

crap'pie (krăp'ĭ), *n.* A North American fresh-water fish (*Pomoxis annularis*) related to the sunfish, black bass, etc.

craps (krăps), *n.* A gambling game played with two dice; — called also **crap shooting, crap game.** The odds are 251 to 244 against the caster.

crap'u-lence (krăp'ū-lĕns), *n.* **1.** Sickness occasioned by intemperance. **2.** Great intemperance, esp. in drinking.

crap'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *crapulentus.*] Of or pertaining to crapulence; also, crapulous.

crap'u-lous (-ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *crapulosus.*] **1.** Marked by gross intemperance in drinking or eating. **2.** Sick from indulgence in liquor; also, resulting from drunkenness. — **crap'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

crap'y (krāp'ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or abounding in, crape.

crash (krăsh), *n.* Coarse, heavy linen cloth, as for towels.

crash (krăsh), *v. t.* [ME. *craschen.*] **1.** To break violently and noisily; smash; shatter. **2.** To cause to crash, or sound noisily; also, to force, or force to go, with a crashing noise; as, to *crash* one's way through a thicket. — *v. i.* To break with violence and noise; make a crash, or loud sound.

— *n.* **1.** A loud, sudden, confused sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once; the shock of collision and breaking. **2.** Ruin; failure, as of a business house.

cra'sis (krā'sĭs), *n.* [LL., temperament, fr. Gr. κρᾶσις a mixing, combination.] *Gram.* A contraction of two vowels into one long vowel or diphthong; synæresis.

crass (krăs), *a.* [L. *crassus* thick, fat, gross.] Gross; very stupid or unrefined. — **Syn.** See CRUDE. — **crass'ly,** *adv.* — **crass'ness,** *n.* [obtuseness.]

cras'si-tude (krăs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Coarseness; grossness; mental

cras'su-la'ceous (-ū-lā'shŭs), *a.* [From NL. *Crassula,* the type genus, dim. fr. L. *crassus* thick.] *Bot.* Of or belonging to a family (*Crassulaceæ*) of succulent herbs including the orpine and other stonecrops, the common houseleek, etc.

cratch (krăch), *n.* [F. *crèche,* fr. OHG. *krippa.*] A crib or rack, esp. for fodder; specif., the manger at Bethlehem where Christ was laid. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial. Eng.*

crate (krāt), *n.* [L. *cratis* hurdle.] **1.** A large wickerwork basket to transport china, crockery, etc. **2.** A box or case made of wooden slats, with interspaces. — *v. t.;* CRAT'ED (krāt'ĕd; 24); CRAT'ING. To pack in a crate.

cra'ter (krā'tĕr), *n.* [L., Gr. κρατήρ, fr. κεραννύναι to mix.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A somewhat bowl-shaped vessel, orig. for mixing wine. **2. a** *Geol.* The funnel-shaped opening of a volcano or geyser. **b** [*cap.; genitive* CRATERIS (krăt'ĕr-ĭs).] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Corvus and Leo; — called also the *Cup.*

cra-ter'i-form (krȧ-tĕr'ĭ-fôrm; krā'tĕr-), *a.* [L. *crater* + *-form.*] Having the form of a crater, or bowl.

craunch (krânch; krônch), *v. t. & i. & n.* Crunch.

cra-vat' (krȧ-văt'), *n.* [F. *cravate,* fr. *Cravate* a Croat, one of a body of Austrian troops from whom in 1636 the cravat was adopted in France.] A neckcloth, chiefly for men.

crave (krāv), *v. t.;* CRAVED (krāvd); CRAV'ING (krāv'ĭng). [AS. *crafian.*] **1.** To ask earnestly; beg. **2.** To long for; hence: to require; need. — **Syn.** Seek, beseech, implore, entreat, supplicate. See LONG. — *v. i.* To desire strongly.

cra'ven (krā'v'n), *a.* [ME. *cravant, cravaunde.*] Avowedly defeated or afraid; cowardly; spiritless. — **Syn.** See COWARDLY. — *n.* An avowed coward; a recreant. — **Syn.** Poltroon, dastard, caitiff. — *v. t.* To make craven.

cra'ven-ette' (krā'v'n-ĕt'), *n.* Cloth (or sometimes leather) made waterproof by special chemical processes.

☞ *Cravenette* is a trade-mark name.

cra'ven-ly (krā'v'n-lĭ), *adv.* In a craven manner.

cra'ven-ness, *n.* Craven quality or state; cowardliness.

crav'er (krāv'ẽr), *n.* One who craves.

craw (krô), *n.* [ME. *crawe.*] **1.** The crop of a bird or insect. **2.** The stomach of an animal.

craw'fish' (krô'fĭsh'), **cray'fish'** (krā'-), *n.* [OF. *crevice,* fr. OHG. *krebiz* crab. The ending *-fish* arose from confusion with E. *fish.*] Any of a family (*Astacidæ*) of numerous fresh-water crustaceans closely resembling the lobster, but much smaller.

crawl (krôl), *n.* [Cf. KRAAL.] An inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the seacoast, for holding fish, turtles, etc.

crawl, *v. i.* [Dan. *kravle,* or Icel. *krafla,* to paw, scrabble with the hands.] **1.** To move slowly by drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; of a person, to move slowly on hands and knees; creep. **2.** Hence: To move or advance like a worm, as slowly, abjectly, etc. **3.** To advance or spread by extending stems or branches, as a plant; creep; trail. **4.** To feel as if, or to be, swarming with crawling things. — **Syn.** See CREEP.

— *n.* Act or motion of crawling; creep.

crawl'er, *n.* One who crawls.

crawl stroke. *Swimming.* A racing stroke, in which the swimmer, lying flat on the water with face submerged, takes alternate overhand arm strokes while moving his legs up and down alternately from the knee.

cray'fish'. Var. of CRAWFISH.

cray'on (krā'ŏn), *n.* [F., a crayon, lead pencil, fr. *craie* chalk, L. *creta.*] **1.** A drawing implement of clay, plumbago, chalk, or the like. **2.** A crayon drawing. — *v. t.* To draw or sketch, or to draw upon, with or as with a crayon.

craze (krāz), *v. t. & i.*; CRAZED (krāzd); CRAZ'ING (krāz'-ĭng). [ME. *crasen* to break.] **1.** To crush; shatter. *Obs.* **2.** *Pottery.* To produce minute cracks on the surface or glaze of. See CRACKLE, *n.*, 2. **3.** To weaken or destroy, as one's health. *Obs. or Archaic.* **4.** To render insane or to become insane.

— *n.* **1.** A break or defect. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A mania, or temporary passion or infatuation. **3.** Craziness; insanity. **4.** In pottery, a crack in the glaze or enamel. — **Syn.** See FASHION.

cra'zi-ly (krā'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a crazy manner.

cra'zi-ness, *n.* State of being crazy.

cra'zy (krā'zĭ), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); -ZI-EST. **1.** Full of cracks or flaws; unsound; liable to break down. **2.** Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; insane. **3.** Distracted with desire, excitement, etc.; inordinately desirous. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See INSANE.

crazy bone, a place at the back of the elbow where the ulnar nerve rests against the inner condyle of the humerus. When it is struck a curious and painful tingling is felt. — **c. weed,** the loco weed.

creak (krēk), *v. i.* [ME. *creken* to croak.] To make a prolonged sharp, squeaking sound. — *v. t.* To cause to creak. — *n.* The sound of creaking. — **creak'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

cream (krēm), *n.* [F. *crème,* fr. LL. *chrisma* chrism. See CHRISM.] **1.** The rich, oily, and yellowish part of milk. **2.** Hence: **a** A fancy dish prepared from cream, etc., or so as to resemble cream. **b** A creamlike emulsion or cosmetic. **c** The part of any liquor that rises and collects on the surface. **d** A sirupy liqueur. See CRÈME. **3.** The choicest part of a thing. **4.** The color of cream; a very light yellow. **cream of tartar,** purified tartar. See TARTAR, 1.

— *v. i.* To form, or become covered with, cream; hence: to mantle; froth. — *v. t.* **1.** To skim the cream from. **2.** To furnish with or as with cream.

cream'cups' (-kŭps'), *n.* Any of several Californian papaveraceous annual plants (esp. *Meconella californica*) having pale yellow flowers.

cream'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Something for separating cream from milk. **2.** A vessel for holding cream, esp. a small pitcher.

cream'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** An establishment where butter is made or where milk and cream are sold or prepared for market. **2.** A place or an apparatus in which milk is set for creaming.

cream'y (-ĭ), *a.*; CREAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Containing or resembling cream; creamlike; luscious.

cre'ance (krē'ăns), *n.* [F. *créance,* lit., credence, fr. L. *credere* to trust.] *Falconry.* A fine, small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured.

crease (krēs). Var. of CREESE, a dagger.

crease, *n.* **1.** A line or mark made by folding any pliable substance; any similar mark. **2.** *Cricket.* One of the lines defining the limits of the bowler and the batsman.

— *v. t.*; CREASED (krēst); CREAS'ING. To make a crease in or on; wrinkle. — *v. i.* To become creased.

creas'er (krēs'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, creases, as any of various tools for creasing cloth, leather, metal, etc.

creas'y (krēs'ĭ), *a.* Characterized by, or full of, creases.

cre-ate' (krē-āt'), *a.* [L. *creatus,* p. p. of *creare* to create.] Created. *Archaic.* — *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To bring into being; cause to exist; produce. **2.** To produce as a work of thought or imagination. **3.** To invest with a new form, office, or character; constitute; appoint.

cre-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of creating; fact of being created. Specif., act of causing to exist, or fact of being brought into existence, as by divine power; esp. [*often cap., and with "the"*], the act of bringing the universe or this world into existence. **2.** That which is created; that which is caused to exist by God or man, as the world or a work of art; also, creatures collectively.

cre-a'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to creation.

cre-a'tion-ism (krē-ā'shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that the world came into being out of nothing through an act (or series of acts) of a transcendent Creator. **2.** *Theol.* The doctrine that the human soul is separately created in each individual born; — opposed to *traducianism.*

cre-a'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* An adherent of creationism; also, one who believes that distinct species of animals or plants were separately created. — **cre-a'tion-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

cre-a'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the power or quality of creating; originative. **2.** Productive; — used with *of.*

cre-a'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, creates. **2.** Specif.: [*cap.*] The Supreme Being; — used with *the.* — **cre-a'tor-hood, cre-a'tor-ship,** *n.*

crea'tur-al (krē'tûr-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a creature or creatures.

crea'ture (krē'tûr), *n.* [F. *créature,* L. *creatura.*] **1.** Anything created; anything not self-existent; esp.: **a** A living created being. **b** A domestic animal. *Rural U. S.* **c** A thing that promotes man's comfort, esp. food or drink; hence, humorously, liquor, esp. whisky. **2.** A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; a servile dependent.

creature comforts. Things, as food or drink, that minister to the comfort of the body.

crea'ture-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Creatural; characteristic of a creature.

‖ **crèche** (krĕsh), *n.* [F.] **1.** = DAY NURSERY. **2.** Sometimes, a foundling hospital.

cre'dence (krē'dĕns), *n.* [LL. *credentia,* fr. L. *credens, -entis,* p. pr. of *credere* to believe.] **1.** Belief; credit; — usually said of belief formed lightly on the basis of indirect, esp. oral, testimony; as, to give *credence* to gossip. **2.** A kind of sideboard, of the Renaissance, used chiefly as a repository for valuable plate and vessels. **3.** A small table beside the Communion table, holding the bread and wine before they are consecrated. [ble. *Obs.*]

cre'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Believing; trustful. *Rare.* **2.** Credi-

cre-den'tial (krē-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Giving a title to credit or confidence; accrediting. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** That which gives a title to credit or confidence. **2.** Testimonials accrediting a person; — usually in *pl.*

cred'i-bil'i-ty (krĕd'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being credible, or an instance of it.

cred'i-ble (krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being credited or believed; trustworthy. — **cred'i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

cred'it (-ĭt), *n.* [F. *crédit,* L. *creditum* loan, prop. neut. of *creditus,* p. p. of *credere* to trust, lend, believe.] **1.** Reliance on the truth or reality of something; belief; faith. **2.** Quality of being generally believed or worthy of belief; trustworthiness. **3.** Reputation; esp., good reputation. **4.** A source of honor; as, to be a *credit* to one's family. **5.** *Commerce.* **a** Trust given or received; mercantile reputation entitling one to be trusted. **b** Time given for payment, as for anything sold on trust. **6.** *Bookkeeping.* **a** Entry, in an account, of a payment or other value received. Cf. DEBIT. **b** The side (right-hand) of an account on which such entries are made. **7.** Balance in a person's favor in an account.

— *v. t.* **1.** To confide in the truth of; believe. **2.** To bring into credit; bring honor or repute upon. **3.** *Bookkeeping.* To enter on the credit side; give credit for. **4.** To give credit for; attribute or ascribe; — used with *to* or *with;* as, to *credit* a man with good intentions; to *credit* good intentions to a man.

Syn. Credit, accredit. To **credit** is to believe; to **accredit,** to invest with credit or authority; as, to *credit* a legend; and *accredited* agent.

cred'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem; estimable. — **cred'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

‖ **cré'dit' fon'cier'** (krā'dĕ' fôN'syā'). [F.; *crédit* credit + *foncier* relating to land, landed.] A variety of credit, consisting of a loan upon landed property.

‖ **cré'dit' mo'bi'lier'** (krā'dĕ' mō'bē'lyā'; *Eng.* krĕd'ĭt mō-bēl'yẽr). [F.; *crédit* + *mobilier* personal, pert. to personal property.] A variety of credit, consisting of a loan upon personal movables, or personal property.

cred'i-tor (krĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gives mercantile credit; hence, one to whom money is due; — opp. to *debtor.* **2.** *Bookkeeping.* The credit side of an account. Abbr., *Cr.*

cre'do (krē'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [L., I believe.] **1.** [*Usually cap.*] Either the Apostles' or the Nicene Creed, in church service, or a musical setting for it. **2.** A creed.

cre-du'li-ty (krē-dū'lĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Belief; esp., a disposition to believe on insufficient evidence.

cred'u-lous (krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *credulus*, fr. *credere* to believe.] **1.** Inclined to believe, esp. on slight evidence. **2.** Based upon, or proceeding from, credulity; as, *credulous* superstition. — **cred'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **-lous-ness,** *n.*

Cree (krē), *n.* An Indian of a certain Algonquian tribe living in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

creed (krēd), *n.* [AS. *creda*, fr. L. *credo* I believe (beginning the Apostles' Creed), *credere* to believe.] **1.** An authoritative formula of the essential articles of Christian faith; esp., the Apostles', the Nicene, or the Athanasian Creed. **The creed** usually means the Apostles' Creed. **2.** Any formula of faith or opinions, as in science, politics, etc.

creed'al, *a.* Of or pert. to a creed or creeds.

creek (krēk), *n.* **1.** A small inlet or bay, narrower and extending farther inland than a cove. **2.** A stream of water, smaller than a river; a rivulet. *U. S. & British Colonies.* **3.** A narrow or winding passage. *Obs.*

Creek, *n.* An Indian of one of a number of confederated tribes, mostly of Muskhogean stock, now in Oklahoma.

creel (krēl), *n.* **1.** A wickerwork basket, as for fish. **2.** *Spinning.* A bar or set of bars with skewers for holding unwinding bobbins; any frame for holding the bobbins or spools from which a machine is fed.

creep (krēp), *v. i.*; CREPT (krĕpt); CREEP'ING. [AS. *crēopan.*] **1.** To move along with the body prone or close to the ground or floor; crawl. **2.** To move at a creeper's gait or in a creeper's manner, as slowly, stealthily, or timorously. **3.** Of plants, to spread by means of prostrate or clinging stems. **4.** To have a sensation as of insects creeping on the skin. **5.** To slip or become slightly displaced longitudinally; as, a belt *creeps* on a pulley, or a rail *creeps* on the sleepers.

Syn. Creep, crawl are often interchanged. In modern usage **crawl,** more commonly than **creep,** is applied to worms and reptiles. Fig., **creep** emphasizes the idea of slowness or stealthiness; **crawl,** abjectness or servility.

— *n.* **1.** Act of creeping. **2.** A distressing sensation, like that occasioned by the creeping of insects; a feeling of apprehension or horror; — often, *Colloq.*, in *pl.*, with *the*, **the creeps.**

creep'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that creeps, as an insect or a reptile. **2.** Any of various (mostly small) birds, which creep about on trees, bushes, etc. **3.** *Bot.* A creeping plant. **4.** Any of various tools, implements, etc.; as: **a** A kind of grapnel or drag. **b** A fixture with iron points worn on a shoe to prevent slipping. **c** Either of a pair of spikes fastened at the foot to aid in climbing poles, etc.; — usually in *pl. U. S.* **d** Any device for causing material to move steadily from one part of a machine to another. **e** A small, low iron, or dog, between the andirons. *Obs.* [manner.]

creep'ing-ly, *adv.* By a creeping movement; in a creeping

creep'y (krēp'ĭ), *a.*; CREEP'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Marked by creeping, or slow motion. **2.** Having or producing a creeping sensation.

creese, *or* **kris** (krēs), *n.* [Malay *kris.*] A dagger used by the Malays, having a serpentine blade.

cre-mate' (krē-māt'; krē'māt), *v.t.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'-ĕd; krē'māt-ĕd); -MAT'ING. [L. *crematus*, p. p. of *cremare* to burn.] To burn; incinerate, as a corpse. — **cre-ma'tor** (krē-mā'tẽr), *n.*

cre-ma'tion (krē-mā'shŭn), *n.* A burning, esp. of the dead.

crem'a-to-ry (krĕm'ȧ-tō-rĭ; krē'mȧ-), *a.* Of or pert. to cremation. — *n.* A furnace or an establishment for cremating dead bodies or refuse.

‖ **crème** (krâm), *n.* [F.] Cream; specif., any of various sirupy liqueurs, the principal flavoring being usually specified; as, **crème de menthe** (dĕ mänt'), cream of mint.

Cre-mo'na (krē-mō'nȧ), *n.* A superior kind of violin, formerly made at Cremona, Italy, esp. one of those made by the Amati family, Guarnerius, or Stradivarius.

Creese.

cre'nate (krē'nāt), *a.* [NL. *crena* notch.] Having a scalloped edge, as a leaf. See LEAF, *Illust.*

cre-na'tion (krē-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A crenate formation; a rounded projection, as on the edge of a leaf. **2.** State of being crenate.

cren'a-ture (krĕn'ȧ-tûr; krē'nȧ-), *n.* A crenation; also, sometimes, a notch or indentation, as between crenations.

cren'el (krĕn'ĕl), *n.* Also **cre-nelle'** (krē-nĕl'). [OF., deriv. of (assumed) L. *crena* notch.] One of the embrasures in a battlement. See BATTLEMENT, *Illust.* — *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To crenelate.

cren'el-ate, cren'el-late (-āt), *v. t.*; To furnish with battlements. [ating; also, a battlement.

cren'el-a'tion, cren'el-la'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of crenel-

cren'u-late (krĕn'ū-lāt) } *a.* [Dim. of *crenate.*] Minutely
cren'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } crenate.

cren'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A minute crenation. **2.** State of being minutely crenate or scalloped.

cre'o-dont (krē'ō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. *κρέας* flesh + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Paleon.* Any of an order (*Creodonta*) of primitive carnivorous mammals showing relationship to the primitive ungulates.

cre'ole (krē'ōl), *n.* [F. *créole*, Sp. *criollo*, fr. an American negro word.] **1.** [*Usually cap.*] **a** A person of French or Spanish descent born and raised in a colonial or remote region, esp. a tropical region. **b** A white descendant of the French or Spanish settlers of Louisiana or some other of the Gulf States, preserving their speech and culture. **c** The French patois spoken in Louisiana. **2.** A negro born in America; — more properly, **creole negro.** **3.** A person of mixed Creole and negro blood, speaking a dialect of French or Spanish. — *a.* [*Usually cap.*] **1.** Designating a Creole; of Creole blood and culture. **2.** Pert. to, or characteristic of, a Creole or Creoles.

Cre'on (krē'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Κρέων.] *Gr. Myth.* Brother-in-law of Œdipus, who espoused the cause of Eteocles against Polynices. He became king of Thebes after the death of his nephews. See ANTIGONE.

cre'o-sol (krē'ō-sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [*creosote* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless aromatic liquid, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, resembling carbolic acid, got from beechwood tar and gum guaiacum.

cre'o-sote (-sōt), *n.* [Gr. *κρέας*, gen. *κρέως*, flesh + *σώζειν* to preserve.] **1.** An oily, antiseptic liquid got by distillation of wood tar. It is a complex mixture of various phenols and their ethers. **2.** A similar substance from coal tar.

creosote bush. A shrub (*Covillea mexicana*) of the beancaper family, found in American desert regions, having very resinous foliage with a strong odor of creosote.

‖ **crêpe** (krâp; *E.* krāp), *n.* [F.] Crape; also, any of various crapelike fabrics.

crêpe de Chine (dˈ-shēnˈ) [F. *de Chine* of China], Canton crape or an inferior gauzy fabric resembling it. — **c. lisse** (lēs) [F. *lisse* smooth], smooth, or unwrinkled, crape.

crep'i-tant (krĕp'ĭ-tănt), *a.* Crackling; rattling.

crep'i-tate (-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *crepitare* to crackle, v. intensive of *crepare* to crack.] To make a crackling sound; crackle. [crackling noise.

crep'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of crepitating; crackling; a

crept (krĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of CREEP.

cre-pus'cle (krē-pŭs'l) } *n.* [L. *crepusculum*, fr. *creper*
cre-pus'cule (-pŭs'kūl) } dusky.] Twilight.

cre-pus'cu-lar (-kŭ-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Pert. to or like twilight; dim. **2.** Flying by twilight. — **cre-pus'cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

cre-scen'do (krē-shĕn'dō; -sĕn'dō), *a. & adv.* [It., fr. *crescere* to increase.] *Music.* Gradually increasing in force and fullness of tone; — a direction, indicated by the mark <, by the word *crescendo*, or by *cresc.* or *cres.* — *n.* An increase in force, stress, or volume of sound, or a passage rendered with such.

cres'cent (krĕs'ĕnt), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *crescere* to increase.] **1.** The increasing moon, or new moon, or a representation of it. **2.** A crescent-shaped object; specif., the emblem of the Turkish empire. — *a.* **1.** Increasing; growing. **2.** Shaped like the new moon.

Turkish Crescent.

cres'cive (krĕs'ĭv), *a.* Increasing; growing.

cre'sol (krē'sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [From CREOSOTE.] *Chem.* Any one of three isomeric substances, $CH_3 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot OH$, resembling phenol. They are obtained from coal tar and wood tar as colorless, oily liquids or solids, and are used as disinfectants.

cress (krĕs), *n.* [AS. *cresse, cerse.*] Any of numerous brassicaceous plants, mostly with edible pungent leaves, often used in garnishing food, etc.

cres'set (krĕs'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF.] An iron vessel for holding an illuminant, as burning oil or pitchy wood.

Cres'si-da (-ĭ-dȧ), *n.* The beautiful daughter of Calchas, proverbial for infidelity to her lover. See TROILUS.

cress'y (krĕs'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in cresses.

crest (krĕst), *n.* [OF. *creste*, L. *crista.*] **1.** A tuft or process on the upper part of the head of a bird or animal, as the comb of a cock. **2.** The plume, or other decoration, worn on a helmet, as by a knight; hence, a helmet. **3.** *Her.* A bearing worn, not upon the shield, but usually above it, or separately as an ornament for plate, liveries, and the like. **4.** High spirits; pride; courage. **5.** Something suggestive of a crest, esp. as being the head, crown, or top; as: **a** A peak, summit, or ridge, as of a mountain or hill. **b** The ridge or top of a wave. **c** The upper curve or ridge of the neck of a horse or other quadruped; sometimes, specif., the mane on this part. **d** *Arch.* The ornamental ridging of a roof, canopy, etc.; also, a finial.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with, or surmount as, a crest; to top; crown. **2.** To reach the crest of, as a wave. — *v. i.* To form or rise to or in a crest.

crest'fall'en (krĕst'fôl''n), *a.* With drooping crest; hence: dispirited; dejected; cowed.

cre-syl'ic (krĕ-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [From CREOSOTE.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cresol, creosote, etc.

cre-ta'ceous (krĕ-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, fr. *creta* chalk.] **1.** Having the qualities of, or abounding in, chalk. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the last Mesozoic period and the corresponding system of rocks, either: (1) the entire period between the Jurassic and the Tertiary, divided into *Upper* and *Lower*; or (2) the upper of these divisions, the lower being called the *Comanchean*. Chalk and coal deposits mark this era. — *n.* [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Cretaceous period or system.

Cre'tan (krē'tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Crete. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Crete.

cre'tic (-tĭk), *n.* [L. *Creticus* (sc. *pes* foot), Gr. Κρητικός (sc. *πούς* foot), prop., a Cretan foot.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of one short syllable between two long ones (– ◡ –).

cre'tin (krē'tĭn), *n.* [F. *crétin*, fr. a dial. form meaning prop., Christian, hence, human being, fr. L. *Christianus*.] One afflicted with cretinism. — **cre'tin-ous** (-tŭs), *a.*

cre'tin-ism (-tĭz'm), *n.* Endemic or inherited idiocy accompanied by physical deformity (esp. goiter), frequent in certain mountain valleys, esp. of the Alps.

cre-tonne' (krē-tŏn'; krē'tŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *Creton*, village in Normandy.] A strong unglazed cotton cloth often used for covering furniture, for curtains, etc.

Cre-ü'sa (krē-ū'sȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κρέουσα.] See MEDEA.

cre-vasse' (krē-vȧs'), *n.* [F.] A deep crevice, as in a glacier or in an embankment; *U. S.*, a break in a levee. — *v. t.*; -VASSED' (-vȧst'); -VASS'ING. To open or fissure with crevasses.

crev'ice (krĕv'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *crevace*, fr. *crever* to break, fr. L. *crepare* to crack, break.] A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack. — **crev'iced** (-ĭst), *a.*

crew (krōō), *pret.* of CROW.

crew, *n.* [From older *accrue* accession, reënforcement, hence, company, crew.] **1.** Any band or force of armed men. **2.** A company; assemblage; throng. **3.** Those who man a ship, collectively. **4.** Any small body of men regarded as associated, as by common occupation; as, a train *crew*. **5.** *Naut. & Nav.* A small body of men working under a petty officer or assigned to a particular duty; as, the carpenter's *crew*, boat's *crew*. — **Syn.** Gang, party. See COMPANY.

crew'el (-ĕl), *n.* Worsted yarn slackly twisted.

crew'el-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Embroidery in crewels.

crib (krĭb), *n.* [AS. *cribb.*] **1.** A manger or rack for feeding animals. **2.** A stall for oxen or other cattle. **3.** A hut or hovel, or a small, narrow room. **4.** An osier or wickerwork basket; a crate or bin. **5.** A small bedstead with high sides, often of openwork, for a child. **6.** A box, bin, building, etc., usually of open or slat construction, as for storing grain, salt, etc., to form a weir, etc. **7.** *Card Playing.* In cribbage, the cards discarded for the dealer to use in scoring. **8.** A small theft; anything purloined; hence, *School Cant*, an illegitimate aid to a student, as a translation, key, etc. **9.** A house, store, etc.; as, to "crack a *crib*." *Thieves' Cant.*

— *v. t.*; CRIBBED (krĭbd); CRIB'BING. **1.** To shut up or confine in a narrow habitation; cage; hence, to cramp. **2.** To provide with, or put in, a crib or cribs. **3.** To pilfer; steal; plagiarize. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To steal; plagiarize; esp., *School Cant*, to use a crib. **2.** = CRIB-BITE.

crib'bage (krĭb'ăj), *n.* [From *crib* to pilfer.] A certain game at cards, played by two, three, or four persons.

crib'ber, *n.* One who, or that which, cribs.

crib'-bite', *v. i. Veter.* To exhibit the vice of crib biting.

crib biting. *Veter.* A vice in some horses in which the animal grasps the manger or other object with the teeth and swallows air; — called also *cribbing* and *wind sucking*.

crib'ri-form (krĭb'rĭ-fôrm; krĭ'brĭ-), *a.* [L. *cribrum* sieve + *-form.*] Resembling a sieve; pierced with holes.

crib'work' (krĭb'wûrk'), *n.* Framework formed by logs arranged as in the walls of a log cabin or as in a crib; a structure made with cribs; also, a crib.

crick (krĭk), *n.* A painful spasmodic affection of the muscles, as of the back. — *v. t.* To turn so as to cause a crick.

crick'et (krĭk'ĕt; 24), *n.* A low stool.

crick'et, *n.* [OF. *crequet, criquet.*] Any of a family (*Gryllidæ*) of leaping orthopterous insects, noted for the chirping notes produced by the males by rubbing together specially modified parts of the fore wings.

crick'et, *n.* A certain outdoor game played with bats, ball, wickets, etc. — *v. i.* To play cricket. — **crick'et-er,** *n.*

cri'coid (krī'koid), *a.* [Gr. κρίκος ring + *-oid.*] Designating, or pert. to, a cartilage of the larynx, with which the arytenoid cartilages articulate.

— *n.* The cricoid cartilage.

cried (krīd), *pret. & p. p.* of CRY.

cri'er (krī'ĕr), *n.* One who cries or makes proclamation.

crime (krīm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *crimen* judicial decision, charge, fault, crime.] **1.** An omission of a duty commanded, or the commission of an act forbidden, by a public law. **2.** Gross violation of human law, in distinction from misdemeanor or other minor offense; hence: any aggravated offense against morality or the public welfare; any sin; wrongdoing. — **Syn.** Wickedness, iniquity, wrong.

Cri-me'an (krī-mē'ăn; krĭ-), *a.* Of or pert. to the Crimea, a peninsula in southern Russia.

crim'i-nal (krĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Involving, or of the nature of, a crime. **2.** Relating to crime or its punishment. **3.** Guilty of crime. — *n.* One who has committed a crime. **criminal conversation,** *Law*, unlawful intercourse with a married woman (considered as a tort); adultery; — usually abbreviated, *crim. con.* — **c. law,** that branch of jurisprudence which relates to crimes.

crim'i-nal'i-ty (-ĭ-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or fact of being criminal. [to a criminal degree.]

crim'i-nal-ly (krĭm'ĭ-năl-ĭ), *adv.* In a criminal manner, or

crim'i-nal-oid (-oid), *n. Criminol.* A person born with criminal tendencies.

crim'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *criminatus*, p. p. of *criminare* to criminate. See CRIME.] To accuse of crime; incriminate; censure strongly.

crim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of criminating; accusation; strong censure.

crim'i-na-tive (krĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Leading to or involving crimination; charging with crime.

crim'i-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Relating to, or involving, crimination; accusing; as, a *criminatory* conscience.

crim'i-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *crimen* crime + *-logy.*] Study of crime or criminals. — **crim'i-no-log'ic** (-nō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **crim'i-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

crimp (krĭmp), *n.* One whose business is to lure, entrap, or force men into nautical, or, formerly, military service.

crimp, *v. t.* **1.** To fold or plait in small regular undulations; give a wavy appearance to. **2.** To pinch and hold; seize. **3.** To fold the edge of (a cartridge case) inward so as to confine the charge. **4.** To gash, as the flesh of a fish to render it more crisp when cooked. **5.** To form (leather) into the required shape, as in making boot uppers or saddles. **6.** [Cf. CRIMP one who entraps.] To entrap into military or sea service; impress.

— *n.* **1.** Act or product of crimping; a small undulation or wrinkle or a formation due to a series of them. **2.** Hair which has been crimped; — usually in *pl.* — **crimp'er,** *n.*

crim'ple (krĭm'p'l), *v. i. & t.* [Dim. of *crimp*, v. t.] To wrinkle; curl. *Now Chiefly Dial., or in form* **crim'pled,** *p. a.*

crimp'y (krĭm'pĭ), *a.*; CRIMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Having a crimped appearance; frizzly.

crim'son (krĭm'z'n), *n.* [Deriv. of Ar. *qermazī*, fr. *qermez* crimson, kermes (which see), fr. Skr. *krmija* produced by a worm; *krmi* worm + *jan* to generate.] **1.** A deep red color tinged with blue; also, red color in general. **2.** Any pigment or dye which colors crimson. — *a.* Of the color crimson; deep red; hence, bloody.

— *v. t. & i.* To make or become crimson.

cringe (krĭnj), *v. i.*; CRINGED (krĭnjd); CRING'ING (krĭn'jĭng). **1.** To contract one's muscle involuntarily; shrink; cower. **2.** To draw one's self together in fear or servility; wince; hence, to show servile deference. — **Syn.** See FAWN.

— *n.* Servile civility. — **cring'er** (krĭn'jĕr), *n.*

crin'gle (krĭŋ'g'l), *n. Naut.* An iron or rope thimble or grommet at the edge or corner of a sail, for making it fast; also, in light sails, an eyelet in the sail itself.

cri'nite (krī'nīt), *a.* [L. *crinitus*, p. p. of *crinire* to provide or cover with hair, fr. *crinis* hair.] Having hair or a hairlike tail; hairy.

cri'nite (krī'nīt; krĭn'ĭt), *n.* A fossil crinoid.

crin'kle (krĭŋ'k'l), *v. i. & t.*; -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-klĭng). **1.** To turn or wind in and out; also, to move in waves; ripple. **2.** To rustle, as stiff cloth. — *n.* A winding; wrinkle. — **crin'kly** (-klĭ), *a.*

crin'kle-root' (krĭŋk'l-rōōt'), *n.* An American toothwort (*Dentaria diphylla*), with a knotted succulent and pungent rootstock.

Crinkleroot. (½)

crin'kum-cran'kum (-kŭm-krăŋ'kŭm), *n.* Something full of twists and turns; a twist; a whimsey or whim. *Colloq.*

cri'noid (krī'noid; krĭn'oid), *n.* [Gr. κρίνον lily + *-oid.*] Any of a large group (*Crinoidea*) of echinoderms, mostly attached by the part opposite the mouth and having, typically, a more or less cup-shaped body with five or more featherlike arms; a sea lily, stone lily, or feather star.

— *a.* Of or pertaining to crinoids; crinoidal.

cri-noi'dal (krī-noi'dăl; krĭ-), *a.* Of or pert. to crinoids; consisting of or containing crinoids.

crin'o-line (krĭn'ō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [F., fr. *crin* hair, L. *crinis.*] **1.** A kind of stiff cloth. **2.** A woman's skirt of any stiff material; also, a hoop skirt.

cri'num (krī'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κρίνον* lily.] Any of a large genus (*Crinum*) of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, of tropical and subtropical regions, bearing showy flowers.

cri'o-sphinx' (krī'ō-sfĭnks'), *n.* [Gr. *κριός* ram + *σφίγξ* sphinx.] A ram-headed sphinx.

crip'ple (krĭp'l), *n.* [AS. *crypel*, fr. AS. *créopan* tocreep.] **1.** One who creeps, halts, or limps; a lame person; one partially disabled. **2.** Swampy ground, often covered with thickets; bog. *Local, U. S.* — *a.* Lame; halting. — *v. t.;* -PLED (-'ld); -PLING (-lĭng). To deprive of the proper use of a limb, esp. of a leg; to lame; disable.—**crip'pler** (krĭp'lĕr), *n.*

cris (krēs). Var. of CREESE.

cri'sis (krī'sĭs), *n.; pl.* CRISES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *κρίσις*, fr. *κρίνειν* to separate.] **1.** That change in a disease which indicates whether the result is to be recovery or death. **2.** Decisive moment; turning point; also, time of difficulty or danger; as, a *crisis* in his career. — **Syn.** See JUNCTURE.

crisp (krĭsp), *a.* [AS. *crisp*, fr. L. *crispus.*] **1.** Curly; in curls or ringlets; as, *crisp* hair. **2.** Roughened into small curls, frets, waves, or folds. **3.** Brittle; friable; short; as, *crisp* pastry. **4.** Having characteristics of crisp substances; sharp and clear; as, a *crisp* style; *crisp* remarks; also, firm and fresh, as vegetables. — **Syn.** See SHARP.— *n.* That which is crisp, as a brittle kind of candy.

— *v. i. & t.* **1.** To form into curls; ripple. **2.** To make or become crisp, as in cooking.

cris'pate (krĭs'pāt) } *a.* [L. *crispatus* curled.] Having a
cris'pat-ed (-pāt-ĕd) } crisped appearance.

cris-pa'tion (krĭs-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A curling, or state of being curled; undulation. **2.** A very slight contraction.

crisp'er (krĭs'pĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, crisps.

Cris'pin (-pĭn), *n.* A shoemaker; — so called from Saint Crispin, the patron of shoemakers.

crisp'ly (krĭsp'lĭ), *adv.* In a crisp manner.

crisp'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being crisp.

crisp'y (krĭs'pĭ), *a.;* CRISP'I-ER (-pĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Formed into short, close ringlets; curly. **2.** Crisp; brittle.

cris'sal (krĭs'săl), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the crissum.

criss'cross' (krĭs'krŏs'; 62), *n.* [Corrupt. of *Christcross.*] **1.** A crosslike mark made for a signature. **2.** A child's game played with crossed lines. — *a.* Crossed; marked by crossings. — *adv.* In a way to cross something else. — *v. t.* To mark or cover with cross lines.

criss'cross'-row'. Var. of CHRISTCROSS-ROW.

cris'sum (krĭs'ŭm), *n.; pl.* CRISSA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* That part of a bird surrounding the cloacal opening, or the feathers covering that region; the under tail coverts.

cris'tate (krĭs'tāt) } *a.* [L. *cristatus*, fr. *crista* crest.] Hav-
cris'tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd) } ing a crest; crested.

cri-te'ri-on (krī-tē'rĭ-ŭn), *n.; pl.* L. -RIA (-ȧ), E. -RIONS (-ŭnz). [Gr. *κριτήριον* a means for judging, *κριτής* decider, judge, *κρίνειν* to separate.] A standard of judging; rule; test.—**Syn.** Measure, rule, test. See STANDARD.

crith (krĭth), *n.* [Gr. *κριθή* a barleycorn, a small weight.] *Physics.* A unit for estimating the weight of gaseous substances; — the weight of a liter of hydrogen at 0° centigrade, and 760 millimeters barometric pressure. It is 0.0899 of a gram, or 1.387 grains.

crit'ic (krĭt'ĭk), *n.* [L. *criticus*, Gr. *κριτικός*, prop., able to discuss, *κρίνειν* to judge, discern.] One who expresses a judgment on any matter with respect to its value, truth, beauty, etc.; esp., one skilled in judging the merits of literary or artistic works; also, opprobriously, one given to harsh or captious judgment. — *a.* Critical.

crit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Inclined to criticize; esp., captious; censorious. **2.** Exercising, or qualified to exercise, careful judgment; nicely judicious. **3.** Of the nature of, or pert. to, criticism or critics; as, a *critical* essay. **4.** Pert. to or indicating a crisis, or turning point; decisive; crucial; as, the *critical* moment; attended with risk; dangerous; as, a *critical* situation. **5.** *Physics, Math.,* etc. Pert. to or designating a transition point at which some property suffers a finite change; as, the parabola is a *critical* curve through which a conic passes from an ellipse into a hyperbola. — **crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **crit'i-cal-ness,** *n.* **critical temperature,** *Physics,* any temperature marked by a transition; specif., the temperature above which a substance can exist only in the gaseous state, no matter what the pressure.

crit'ic-as'ter (krĭt'ĭk-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [See -ASTER.] An inferior or contemptible critic. — **crit'ic-as'try** (-ăs'trĭ), *n.*

crit'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A critical judgment, or detailed examination and review; esp., an unfavorable judgment or opinion; censure. **2.** The rules and principles which regulate the practice of the critic. — **Syn.** See ANIMADVERSION, REVIEW.

crit'i-cize, crit'i-cise (-sīz), *v. i. & t.;* -CIZED, -CISED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING, -CIS'ING. To judge as a critic; esp., to find fault. — **crit'i-ciz'a-ble, crit'i-cis'a-ble** (-sīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*

crit'i-ciz'er, crit'i-cis'er (-sīz'ĕr), *n.* One who criticizes.

cri-tique' (krĭ-tēk'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A critical essay; careful analysis of any subject; criticism; review. **2.** Act or art of criticism. — **Syn.** See REVIEW.

croak (krōk), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To make, or utter with, a croak, or similar hoarse, dismal sound. **2.** To grumble; forebode (evil), esp. habitually. — *n.* The hoarse, harsh cry of a frog or raven; any similar sound.

croak'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** An animal that croaks; as: **a** A frog. **b** Any of various fishes that produce croaking or grunting noises, as certain grunts and surf fishes. **2.** One who croaks; a habitual grumbler; a foreboder of evil.

croak'y, *a.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, a croak.

Cro'at (krō'ăt), *n.* A native of Croatia, in Austria-Hungary; esp., one of the native Slavic-speaking race.

Cro-a'tian (krō-ā'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Croatia.— *n.* A Croat; also, the Slavic language spoken in Croatia.

cro'ce-in (krō'sē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *croceus* yellow, fr. *crocus* saffron.] Any of several yellow or scarlet artificial dyes.

cro-chet' (krō-shā'; *British commonly* krō'shā), *n.* [F. *crochet* small hook.] A kind of knitting done with a hooked needle. — *v. t. & i.;* -CHETED' (-shād'); -CHET'ING (-shā'ĭng). To knit with a crochet needle or hook.

cro-cid'o-lite (krō-sĭd'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *κροκίς* nap on cloth + *-lite.*] A lavender-blue or leek-green mineral of the amphibole group, essentially a silicate of iron and sodium.

crock (krŏk), *n.* **1.** The loose black particles collected from combustion; soot; smut. **2.** Coloring matter that rubs off from cloth. — *v. t. & i.* To soil with, or give off, crock.

crock, *n.* [AS. *croc, crocca.*] A piece of crockery, esp. of coarse earthenware; an earthen pot, jar, or pitcher.

crock'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Earthenware; crocks collectively.

crock'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *croquet*, dial. form of F. *crochet.* See CROCHET.] *Arch.* An ornament, often resembling curved foliage, on the sloping edge of a gable, spire, etc.

croc'o-dile (-ō-dīl), *n.* [L. *crocodilus*, fr. Gr. *κροκόδειλος.*] Any of a genus (*Crocodilus*) of large, thick-skinned, long-tailed, aquatic reptiles, of tropical Africa, Asia, Australia, and America. Cf. ALLIGATOR. Also, in a wider sense, any crocodilian.

crocodile bird. An African ploverlike bird which alights upon the crocodile and devours its insect parasites.

crocodile tears. False or affected tears; hypocritical sorrow; — derived from the old fiction that crocodiles weep over those they devour, or to allure human prey.

croc'o-dil'i-an (-dĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to an order (*Crocodilia*) of reptiles including the crocodiles, gavials, alligators, and related extinct forms. — **croc'o-dil'i-an** (-ăn), *n.*

cro'co-ite (krō'kō-īt), **cro-co'i-site** (krō-kō'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *κρόκος* saffron.] *Min.* Native lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$; — called also *red lead ore.*

cro'cus (krō'kŭs), *n.* [L., saffron, fr. Gr. *κρόκος.*] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Crocus*) of bulbous plants of the iris family, with solitary long-tubed flowers. **2.** *Chem.* A deep yellow powder; esp., oxide ferric, used as a polishing powder and pigment. Cf. ROUGE.

Crocus. (½)

Cre'sus (krē'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κροῖσος.*] A king of Lydia of the 6th century B. C., renowned for his vast wealth; hence, a very rich man.

croft (krŏft; 62), *n.* [AS.] A small inclosed field or agricultural holding, esp. one adjoining a house. *Great Britain.*

croft'er (krŏf'tĕr), *n.* One who rents and tills a croft. *Chiefly Scot.*

crom'lech (krŏm'lĕk), *n.* [W. *cromlech; crom* bent, concave + *llech* flat stone.] *Archæol.* **a** A dolmen. **b** A circle of monoliths, usually inclosing a mound.

cro-mor'na (krō-môr'nȧ), *n.* [F. *cromorne*, fr. G. *krummhorn* crooked horn, cornet, an organ pipe turned like a trumpet.] *Music.* A certain reed stop in the organ, resembling the oboe in quality of tone.

crone (krōn), *n.* [OD. *kronie* an old sheep, OF. *carogne* carrion.] A withered old woman.

Cro'nus (krō'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κρόνος.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, son of Uranus and Gæa, who dethroned his father and was in turn dethroned by his own son Zeus. His wife was Rhea. He was a god of harvests and was identified by the Romans with Saturn.

cro'ny (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). An intimate companion.

crook (krŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *crok.*] **1.** Any bent or hooked appendage, part, contrivance, or implement; as: **a** A hook; esp., a pothook. **b** A shepherd's staff. **c** A bishop's staff; crosier. **d** A crooked piece of timber; a knee. **2.** Act of crooking; state of being crooked; a bend or turn; specif., bow of

courtesy or reverence. **3.** A sharper, swindler, thief, forger, or the like. *Cant.* —*v. t. & i.* To turn from a straight line; bend.

crook'back', *n.* A crooked back; hence, a hunchback.

crook'ed (krŏŏk'ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Characterized by a crook, or curve; bent. **2.** Not straightforward; deviating from rectitude. **3.** False; dishonest; fraudulent; as, *crooked* dealings. — **crook'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **crook'ed-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Curved, oblique, aslant, asquint, twisted, distorted, wry, awry, askew. — **Crooked**, **awry**, **askew**. **Crooked** is the general term for that which (lit.) is itself not straight or which (fig.) deviates from rectitude. **Awry** applies to that which is out of a straight line; in its fig. sense it suggests error or perversity. **Askew** implies decided slant or obliquity; in its fig. sense it suggests contempt or disdain.

Crookes space (krŏŏks). [After Sir William *Crookes*, Eng. chemist.] *Physics.* The dark space within the negative-pole glow at the cathode of a vacuum tube, observed only when the vacuum is high enough to give a striated discharge.

Crookes tube. [See CROOKES SPACE.] *Physics.* A vacuum tube in which the vacuum (**Crookes vacuum**) is so nearly complete that molecular actions have free play.

crook'neck' (krŏŏk'nĕk'), *n.* Either of two varieties of squash with recurved necks.

crool (krōōl), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a repeated, low, liquid or gurgling sound.

croon (krōōn), *v. i.* [ME. *croinen.*] **1.** To make a continuous hollow sound, as cattle in pain; bellow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To hum or sing in a low tone. — *v. t.* To sing in a low tone; hum. — *n.* The sound made in crooning.

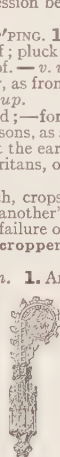
crop (krŏp), *n.* [AS. *crop, cropp*, craw, top, bunch, ear of corn.] **1.** A pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of many birds, serving to receive food; craw. **2.** The top, head, or highest part, esp. of a plant or tree. *Now Chiefly Dial.* **3.** The handle of a whip; specif., a riding whip with a loop instead of a lash. **4.** Of grain or fruit, that which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, or of a single kind, or in a single season; the product of the field, whether gathered or growing; harvest. Also used fig., as, the ice *crop*. **5.** [From the *v.*] Act or product of cropping; as: **a** Hair cut short. **b** An earmark made by cropping. **6.** An entire tanned cowhide. **7.** The depression behind the shoulders of a cow.

— *v. t.*; CROPPED (krŏpt), *or, rarely*, CROPT; CROP'PING. **1.** To cut off the tops or tips of; bite, pull, or snip off; pluck; reap. **2.** To clip the ears or, sometimes, hair, etc., of. — *v. i.* **1.** To yield a crop or crops. **2.** To come or appear, as from concealment; — usually used with *out, forth*, or *up*.

crop'-eared' (-ērd'), *a.* **1.** Having the ears cropped; — formerly done as a means of identification, or, in persons, as a punishment. **2.** Having the hair cropped, so that the ears are conspicuous; — used esp. of the English Puritans, or Roundheads.

crop'per (krŏp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, crops, or snips off. **2.** One who raises a crop, esp. on another's land. **3.** A severe fall, as from a horse; hence, a failure or collapse; — chiefly in **to come (fall, get) a cropper.** *Colloq. or Slang.*

cro-quet' (krō-kā'; *Brit. commonly* krō'kā, -kĭ), *n.* **1.** An outdoor game in which wooden balls are driven with mallets through a series of arches set in the ground. **2.** Act of croqueting. — *v. t. & i.*; -QUETED' (-kād'); -QUET'ING (-kā'ĭng). To drive away (an opponent's ball), after placing one's own against it, by striking one's own ball with the mallet.

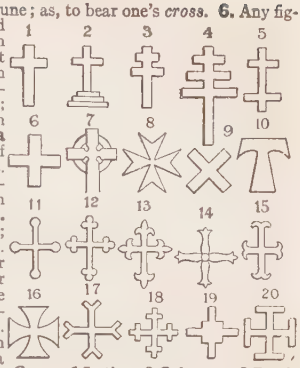

Crosier.

cro-quette' (krō-kĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *croquer* to crunch.] *Cookery.* A fried ball made of minced meat, rice, etc.

crore (krōr; 57), *n.* [Hind. *karōr*, Skr. *kōṭi*.] Ten million; specif., ten million rupees (written *Rs.* 1,00,00,000), or about $3,244,300. *Anglo-Ind.*

cro'sier, cro'zier (krō'zhĕr), *n.* [OF. *croce*, fr. LL. *crocea, crocia*. The word was confused with F. *croisier* cross-bearer, fr. OF. *crois* cross.] The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot, being the symbol of his office as a shepherd of the flock of God.

cross (krŏs; 62), *n.* [ME. *crois*, fr. OF. *crois*, fr. L. *crux*; also, ME. *cros*, AS. *cros*, Oir. *cros*, fr. L. *crux*.] **1.** A gibbetlike structure, anciently used in crucifying malefactors; specif., with *the*, the cross on which Christ was crucified. **2.** A representation of the cross, as for the symbol of Christ's death or for a heraldic bearing. Also, the ensign and chosen symbol of Christianity; fig., the Christian religion or religious experience. See *Illust.*, in next column. **3.** Specif.: **a** A monument in the form of a cross, or surmounted by a cross; as, a boundary *cross;* esp., a cross in a market place. **b** A cruciform badge, ornament, etc., as a staff borne before an archbishop as a sign of his office. **c** The crusader's symbol; hence: **to take the cross**, to take the crusader's vows. **4.** A cross on a coin; a coin. *Obs.* **5.** Affliction or trial as a test of Christian patience or virtue; also, trial; misfortune; as, to bear one's *cross*. **6.** Any figure or mark formed by the intersection of two straight lines; specif., such a cross as a signature. **7.** A crossing; a crossed position or state; specif.: **a** The intersection of two lines or ways. **b** *Elec.* An accidental contact between two conductors. **8.** A mixing of breeds; crossbreed; hybrid. — *v. t.* **1.** To put or lay across or athwart; also, to lie or pass across; intersect. **2.** *Naut.* To set in position across the mast (a yard or, formerly, a sail) on a square-rigged vessel. **3.** To make the sign of the cross on or over. **4.** To cancel by marking crosses on or over, or drawing a line across; — usually used with *out* or *off*. **5.** To draw or write something, as a line, across; as, to *cross* one's t's. **6.** To move across or past; as: **a** To traverse; as, to *cross* a stream. **b** To cause to pass or move over; as, the general *crossed* his army at this ford. **c** To meet and pass; as, your letter *crossed* mine. **7.** To meet or confront, as something in one's way; to encounter, esp. in opposition. **8.** To cause to interbreed; hybridize. — *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be athwart. **2.** To move or pass, or to extend, from side to side or from place to place; — often used with *over*. **3.** To meet and pass, as letters. **4.** To interbreed. — *prep.* Across. *Archaic or Colloq.* — *a.* **1.** Not parallel; lying, falling, or passing athwart; transverse. **2.** Contrary; adverse. **3.** Ill-humored. **4.** Involving mutual interchange; reciprocal. **5.** Crossbred. — **Syn.** See PEEVISH.

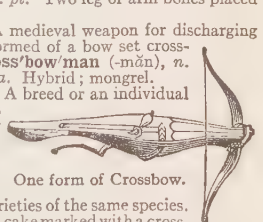

Cross. 1 Latin; 2 Calvary; 3 Patriarchal or Archiepiscopal; 4 Papal; 5 Lorraine; 6 Greek; 7 Celtic; 8 Maltese; 9 St. Andrew's; 10 Tau; 11 Pommée; 12 Botonée; 13 Fleury; 14 Avellane; 15 Moline; 16 Pattée; 17 Fourchée; 18 Crosslet; 19 Quadrate; 20 Potent (Jerusalem).

cross'bar' (krŏs'bär'), *n.* **1.** A transverse bar or piece. **2.** A transverse line or stripe. — *v. t.*; -BARRED' (-bärd'); -BAR'RING. To provide or mark with crossbars.

cross'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Loxia*) of finches having mandibles strongly curved and crossing each other.

cross'bones' (-bōnz'), *n. pl.* Two leg or arm bones placed or depicted crosswise.

cross'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A medieval weapon for discharging quarrels, stones, etc., formed of a bow set crosswise on a stock. — **cross'bow'man** (-măn), *n.*


One form of Crossbow.

cross'bred' (-brĕd'), *p. a.* Hybrid; mongrel.

cross'breed' (-brēd'), *n.* A breed or an individual produced from parents of different breeds or kinds; hybrid. — *v. t. & i.*; -BRED' (-brĕd'); -BREED'ING. To hybridize; cross; specif., *Hort.*, to breed between two varieties of the same species.

cross'-bun', *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross, commonly eaten on Good Friday.

cross'cut' (krŏs'kŭt'), *a.* **1.** Made or used for crosscutting; as: **crosscut saw**, one set to cut across the grain of wood, as distinguished from a *splitsaw* or *ripsaw*. **2.** Cut across, or transversely; having transverse or oblique cuts; as: **crosscut file**, one with two crossing series of cuts, one finer than the other. — *n.* A cut across; a direct path or way transverse or oblique to the main path or way. — *v. t.* To cut across.

crosse (krŏs; 62), *n.* [F., crosier, hooked stick.] The racket used to throw and catch the ball in lacrosse.

cross'-ex-am'ine, *v. t. & i. Law.* To examine or question, esp. as a check to a previous examination. — **cross'-ex-am'i-na'tion**, *n.* — **-ex-am'in-er**, *n.*

cross'-eye', *n.* See STRABISMUS. — **cross'-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.*

cross'-fer'ti-li-za'tion, *n. Bot.* Fertilization by cross-pollination. — **cross'-fer'ti-lize**, *v. t.*

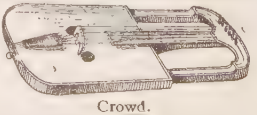
cross'-grained' (-grānd'), *a.* **1.** Having the grain or fibers transverse or irregular. **2.** Perverse; contrary.

cross'hatch' (krŏs'hăch'), *v. t. & i.* To cut, engrave, or furrow with two sets of parallel lines crossing one another.

cross'head' (krŏs'hĕd'), *n. Mach.* A beam or bar across the head or end of a rod, etc., or a block attached to it and carrying a knuckle pin.

cross'ing, *n.* **1.** A point of intersection, as where two roads cross. **2.** A place where anything is crossed; esp., a paved walk across a street. **3.** Contradiction; opposition.

cross'let (krŏs'lĕt ; 24), *n.* A small cross, esp. heraldic.
cross'ly, *adv.* In a cross manner.
cross'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cross.
cross'piece' (krŏs'pēs'), *n.* A crosswise piece.
cross'-pol'li-na'tion, *n. Bot.* Deposition of pollen from one flower on the stigma of another, as by insects.
cross'-pur'pose, *n.* A counter or opposing purpose.
cross'-ques'tion, *v. t.* To cross-examine ; question closely.
cross'-re-fer', *v. t. & i.* To refer across or from one place to another ; make cross references.
cross reference. A reference made from one part of a book or register to another part.
cross'road' (krŏs'rōd' ; 62), *n.* **1.** A road that crosses a main road or runs across country between main roads. **2.** Place where two or more roads intersect ; — often in *pl.*
cross'ruff' (-rŭf'), *n. Whist.* The play in which partners trump different suits, and lead for that purpose.
cross'-stitch', *n.* A form of stitch, or a kind of needlework, in which the stitches are diagonal and in pairs, the thread of one stitch crossing that of the other, forming a square.
cross'tie' (-tī'), *n.* A tie placed across something for support, as a railroad sleeper. — **cross'tied'**, *a.*
cross'trees' (-trēz'), *n. pl. Naut.* Two horizontal pieces of timber or metal supported by trestletrees at a masthead, and spreading the upper shrouds to support the mast.
cross'way' (-wā'), *n.* A crossroad or crosscut.
cross wires. Fine wires or threads, usually of spider-web platinum wire or ruled on glass, mounted as a reticle in the focus of the objective of optical instruments, and used to define the line of sight with accuracy.
cross'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the form of a cross ; also, athwart ; across ; hence : perversely ; contrarily.
crotch (krŏch), *n.* **1.** A fork ; esp., a forked pole or stake to prop something. **2.** The angle formed by the parting of two legs or branches ; fork. — **crotched** (krŏcht), *a.*
crotch'et (krŏch'ĕt ; 24), *n.* [F. *crochet*, prop., a little hook.] **1.** A small hook or hooklike instrument. **2.** *Music.* A quarter note. See NOTE. **3.** A perverse fancy ; whimsey. — **Syn.** See CAPRICE.
crotch'et-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Given to, or full of, crotchets. **2.** Of the nature of a crotchet. — **crotch'et-i-ness,** *n.*
cro'ton (krō'tŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κρότων* a tick (which the seeds resemble).] Any of a genus (*Phyllaurea*, esp. *P. variegata*) of plants, cultivated for their ornamental foliage.
Cro'ton bug (krō'tŭn). [From the *Croton* water of New York.] A small, active, winged species of cockroach (*Phyllodromia germanica*) ; — called also *water bug.*
croton oil. A viscid, acrid fixed oil got from the seeds of a small East Indian euphorbiaceous tree (*Croton tiglium*).
crouch (krouch), *v. i.* **1.** To bend or stoop low, with bent legs, as an animal waiting for prey, or in fear. **2.** To bend servilely ; fawn ; cringe. — *v. t.* To bow or bend low.
croup (krōōp), *n.* [F. *croupe.*] The posterior part of the back of a quadruped, esp. the horse.
croup, *n.* [Scot.] An affection of the larynx or trachea, marked by a sharp, ringing cough and difficult breathing.
crou'pi-er (krōō'pĭ-ĕr ; krōō-pēr'), *n.* [F., prop., one who sits on the croup, and, hence, in the second place.] **1.** One who presides at a gaming table and collects and, usually, pays the stakes. **2.** One who, at a public dinner, sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman.
croup'ous (krōōp'ŭs), **croup'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to croup.
‖ **crou'stade'** (krōō'stăd'), *n.* [F., fr. *croûte* a crust, OF. *crouste.*] *Cookery.* A kind of crisp patty, made of bread, rice, cornstarch, hominy, etc., to receive some filling.
‖ **crou'ton'** (krōō'tŏN'), *n.* [F. *croûton*, fr. *croûte* a crust.] *Cookery.* A small piece of bread toasted or fried crisp, used in soups, in garnishing, etc.
crow (krō), *v. i. ; pret.* CREW (krōō), chiefly in sense 1, or CROWED (krōd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROW'ING. [AS. *crāwan.*] **1.** To make the loud shrill sound characteristic of a cock. **2.** To utter an expression of joy, exultation, or defiance.
crow, *n.* [AS. *crāwe* a crow (sense 1), fr. *crāwan* to crow.] **1.** Any of various species (genus *Corvus* and allies) of large, usually entirely glossy black, oscine birds, with harsh and unmusical notes. **2.** The cry of the cock ; crowing. **3.** A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or claw ; esp., a crowbar.
as the crow flies, in a straight line.
crow'bar' (-bär'), *n.* A bar of iron, usually wedge-shaped at the working end, used as a lever, etc.
crow'ber-ry (krō'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A heathlike arctic shrub (*Empetrum nigrum*) ; also, its black, insipid berry. **2.** The large cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*). *U. S.*
crow blackbird. Any of several black-plumaged grackles.
crowd (kroud), *n.* [Corn. *crowd* or W. *crwth.*] **1.** An ancient Celtic musical instrument with a shallow body and six strings. **2.** (*dial.* krōōd.) A fiddle or fiddler. *Obs. or Dial.*


Crowd.

crowd (kroud), *v. i.* [AS. *crūdan.*] **1.** To push or drive on ; hasten. **2.** To urge forward ; force one's self. **3.** To collect in numbers ; throng. — *v. t.* **1.** To shove or push. **2.** To press, force, or thrust, as into a smaller space or time ; cram ; as, to *crowd* a day's work into an hour. **3.** To fill or occupy to excess or obstruction ; as, a *crowded* room. **4.** To put pressure upon ; press by solicitation ; urge. *Colloq.*
to crowd sail, *Naut.*, to carry an extraordinary amount of sail, with a view to accelerate the speed of the vessel.
— *n.* **1.** A large number of persons or things closely massed together. **2.** A great number of persons ; esp., the people ; populace. — **Syn.** See MULTITUDE.
crowd'er (kroud'ĕr ; *dial.* krōōd'ĕr), *n.* One who plays on a crowd ; a fiddler. *Obs., Hist., or Dial. Eng.*
crowd'er (kroud'ĕr), *n.* One that crowds, or shoves.
crow'foot' (krō'fo͝ot'), *n. ; pl., except sense* 1, -FEET (-fēt'). **1.** [*pl.* -FOOTS (-fo͝ots') ; incorrectly, -FEET.] Any of a genus (*Ranunculus*) of plants, typifying a family (*Ranunculaceæ*), of which some have lobed leaves suggestive of a crow's foot ; a buttercup. Also, any of various other plants with parts suggestive of a bird's foot, as a species of geranium, plantain, etc. **2.** *Naut.* A number of divergent small cords roved through a long block. **3.** *Mil.* A caltrop. **4.** A zinc electrode, somewhat resembling a crow's foot, used in some electric cells.

Crowfoot, 4.

crow'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* A person employed to scare off crows ; hence, a scarecrow. *Obs.*
crown (kroun), *n.* [OF. *corone*, fr. L. *corona* crown, wreath.] **1.** A garland or fillet for the head, esp. as a reward of victory or a mark of distinction ; hence : something given for successful effort ; reward. **2.** A royal headdress or cap of sovereignty ; a diadem. Cf. TIARA. **3.** Hence : **a** Imperial or regal power ; sovereignty. **b** The sovereign in a monarchy or autocracy ; — used with *the.* **4.** Something suggestive of a crown ; as, the *crown* of a hill ; the *crown*, or top part, of a tooth, a cut gem, an arch, or arched surface, etc. **5.** Anything that imparts beauty, dignity, or finish ; also, the highest state or quality of anything. **6.** Top of the head ; the head. **7.** The part of a hat or other headwear covering the crown of the head. **8.** Any of several coins (orig., one bearing a crown), as : **a** A certain British coin worth 5 shillings. **b** A krone. **c** A krona. **9.** A representation of a crown as a heraldic bearing, a watermark, etc. **10.** *Bot.* **a** = CORONA. **b** The junction of stem and root in a seed plant. **c** The head of foliage in a tree or shrub. **11.** *Naut.* The end of the shank of an anchor next to the arms. **12.** = CORONA, in various senses, as a halo, a tonsure, etc. **13.** Short for CROWN LENS. — *v. t.* **1.** To place a crown upon ; invest with a crown ; hence, to invest with royalty. **2.** To bestow something on as a mark of honor, dignity, or recompense ; adorn. **3.** To top, cap, or surmount, as with a crown. **4.** To form or furnish the topmost or finishing part of ; perfect ; glorify. **5.** *Checkers.* To make a king of a man that has reached an opponent's king row, as by placing another piece on it to indicate that it is a king. **6.** To make convex, as a road or a roof ; — often used with *up.*

1 Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's). 2 Crown of England.

crown'al (-ăl), *n.* A coronet ; crown ; coronal. *Archaic.*
crown colony. A colony of the British Empire not having responsible self-government.
crown'er (kroun'ĕr), *n.* One who crowns.
crown'er (kroun'ĕr ; krōōn'ĕr), *n.* A coroner. *Obs. or Dial.*
crown'et (kroun'ĕt), *n.* A coronet. *Obs.*
crown glass. Window glass blown and whirled into a disk, with a central knot, the *bull's-eye*, left by the worker's rod ; hence, a glass (an alkali-lime glass) the same as this in composition. Cf. FLINT GLASS. [*laria imperialis*).]
crown imperial, *n.* A handsome species of fritillary (*Fritil-*
crown'land' (kroun'lănd'), *n.* **1.** Land of the crown. **2.** In Austria, one of the provinces, or largest administrative divisions, as Bohemia.
crown lens. The convex lens of an achromatic lens, made of crown glass (see ACHROMATIC LENS, *Illust.*)
crown'piece' (kroun'pēs'), *n.* **1.** A piece or part forming the crown, or top, as of a bridle. **2.** [*Properly* **crown piece.**] A coin. See CROWN, 8.
crown prince. The heir apparent to a crown or throne.
crown princess. The wife of a crown prince.
crown saw. A cylindrical rotary saw.
crown wheel. *Mach.* A wheel with cogs or teeth set in its rim at right angles to its plane.
crown'work' (kroun'wûrk'), *n. Dentistry.* The application of artificial crowns to teeth ; also, a piece of such work.
crow's'-foot', *n. ; pl.* CROW'S-FEET. **1.** Something suggestive of a crow's foot ; as, one of the small wrinkles that appear

with age at the outer corners of the eyes. **b** A contrivance consisting of two pieces fastened together crosswise to support a post. **2.** = CROWFOOT, in various senses.

crow's nest. *Naut.* A box or perch near the top of a mast, esp. in whalers, built for the man on the lookout.

croze (krōz), *n. Coopering.* The groove in the staves of casks, barrels, etc., for receiving the edge of the head; also, a tool for making it.

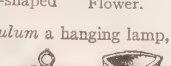
cro'zier (krō'zhĕr). Var. of CROSIER.

cru'cial (krōō'shăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *crux, crucis*, cross.] **1.** Having the form of a cross; cruciform. **2.** Of the nature of, or relating to, a supreme trial or a final choice; decisive; as, a *crucial* test; a *crucial* moment.

Cruciate Flower.

cru'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *cruciatus*, p. p., deriv. of *crux, crucis*, cross.] Cross-shaped or marked with a cross.

cru'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *n.* [LL. *crucibulum* a hanging lamp, earthen crucible.] **1.** A pot, as of clay, porcelain, or platinum, for melting and calcining metals, ores, etc. **2.** A hollow at the bottom of a furnace, to receive the melted metal. **3.** A severe trial or test; as, the *crucible* of affliction.



Crucibles.

crucible steel. A superior cast steel made either by melting blister steel in crucibles, or by fusing together wrought iron, carbon, and flux in crucibles.

cru'ci-fer (-fĕr), *n.* [L. See CRUCIFEROUS.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who carries a cross. **2.** Any brassicaceous plant; a cress; — in allusion to the four petals, which resemble a Maltese cross.

cru-cif'er-ous (krōō-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *-ferous.*] **1.** Bearing a cross. **2.** *Bot.* Brassicaceous.

cru'ci-fix (krōō'sĭ-fĭks), *n.* [F. *crucifix* or LL. *crucifixus*; L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *figere, fixum*, to fix.] A representation of Christ on the cross; loosely, the cross.

cru'ci-fix'ion (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of crucifying; esp., the execution of Christ on the cross. **2.** Death on a cross.

cru'ci-form (krōō'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *-form.*] Cross-shaped; as, a *cruciform* flower.

cru'ci-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *crucifier*, deriv. of L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *figere* to fix.] **1.** To put to death by nailing or otherwise fastening to a cross of execution. **2.** Fig., to subdue; mortify.

crud'dle (krŭd'l; krōōd'l). Obs. or dial. var. of CURDLE.

crude (krōōd), *a.*; CRUD'ER (krōōd'ĕr); CRUD'EST. [L. *crudus* raw.] **1.** In a natural state; not cooked or prepared by heat; raw. **2.** Unripe; immature; imperfect. **3.** Wanting finish, grace, tact, taste, or other quality characteristic of maturity or culture. **4.** Unalleviated; undisguised; bare; as, *crude* facts or necessities.—**crude'ly,** *adv.*—**crude'ness,** *n.*

Syn. Undigested, green, inexperienced, unrefined, raw, crass. — **Crude, raw, crass.** **Crude** and **raw** suggest lack of finish, polish, or assimilation, *raw* often also suggesting lack of seasoning or experience. **Crass** adds to the implication of *crude*, that of density or grossness; as, *crass* materialism.

cru'di-ty (krōō'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being crude; crudeness. **2.** That which is crude.

cru'el (krōō'ĕl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *crudelis*, fr. *crudus*. See CRUDE.] **1.** Disposed to give pain to others; destitute of mercy or pity; savage; merciless. **2.** Causing, fitted to cause, or attended by, pain, grief, or misery; as, a *cruel* fate; *cruel* war. — **Syn.** See FEROCIOUS. — **cru'el-ly,** *adv.*

cru'el-ty (-ĕl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being cruel. **2.** A cruel deed; inhuman treatment.

cru'et (krōō'ĕt; 24), *n.* [AF., dim. fr. OF. *crue, cruie.*] A bottle; esp., a small glass bottle for vinegar, pepper, or the like, for the table; a caster.

cruise (krōōz), *v. i.*; CRUISED (krōōzd); CRUIS'ING. [Prob. fr. D. *kruisen* to zigzag, cruise, deriv. of OF. *crois* cross.] To sail about or to and fro, as in search of an enemy or for pleasure. — *v. t.* To cruise over or about.

— *n.* A sailing to and fro, as for pleasure.

cruis'er (krōōz'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, cruises; specif., a man-of-war less heavily armed and armored than a battleship and, hence, of superior speed. A **battle cruiser** is comparable in displacement with the dreadnought and superdreadnought, and has in its main battery guns of equal caliber, but fewer of them.

crul'ler (krŭl'ĕr), *n.* A small sweet cake made of a rich egg batter, twisted and fried brown in deep fat.

crumb (krŭm), *n.* Also, commonly till 19th century, **crum.** [AS. *crūma.*] **1.** A small fragment or piece, as of bread. **2.** Fig., a little; bit. **3.** The soft part of bread; — disting. from *crust.* — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To break into crumbs, as bread. **2.** *Cookery.* To cover, thicken, or dress with crumbs. **3.** To remove crumbs from; as, to *crumb* the table. *Colloq.*

crum'ble (krŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [Freq. of *crumb*, v. t.] To break into small pieces; hence, to fall to decay. — *n.* Crumbling or crumbled substance.

crum'bly (-blĭ), *a.* Easily crumbled; friable.

crum'my (krŭm'ĭ), *a.*; -MI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -MI-EST. **1.** Full of crumbs; soft, as the crumb of bread. **2.** *Slang.* **a** Plump; comely; buxom. *Eng.* **b** Inferior; cheap. *U. S.*

crump (krŭmp; krŏŏmp), *v. t. & i.* To crunch. [griddle.

crump'et (krŭm'pĕt; 24), *n.* A kind of cake cooked on a

crum'ple (-p'l), *v. t. & i.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). [Dim. fr. AS. *crump, crumb*, crooked, bent.] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; rumple. — *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or crease made by crumpling; a crumpled part.

crum'pled (krŭm'p'ld), *p. a.* Wrinkled, creased, or furrowed by or as if by pressing or crushing; also, bent, as in a spiral curve; as, the cow with the *crumpled* horn.

crunch (krŭnch), *v. i. & t.* To chew, or to grind or press, with force and noise; as, the wheels *crunched* through the snow. — *n.* Act or noise of crunching.

cru'node (krōō'nōd), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *crux* a cross + E. *node.*] *Geom.* A point where a curve crosses itself; a double point with two real tangents.

cru'or (krōō'ôr), *n.* [L., blood.] *Physiol.* The clotted portion of coagulated blood; gore.

crup'per (krŭp'ĕr; krŏŏp'ĕr), *n.* [From OF., fr. *croupe* croup.] **1.** *Harness.* A leather loop passing under a horse's tail to hold the saddle. **2.** The rump of a horse; croup.

cru'ra (krōō'rȧ), *n., pl.* of CRUS.

cru'ral (krōō'răl), *a.* Of or pert. to the leg.

crus (krŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CRURA (krōō'rȧ). [L., the leg.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** That part of the hind limb between the femur, or thigh, and the ankle, or tarsus; shank. **2.** Any of various parts likened to a leg, or (in *pl.*) to a pair of legs, as the tendinous attachments of the diaphragm to the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ.

cru-sade' (krōō-sād'), *n.* [F. *croisade*, for OF. *croisiée*, fr. a verb signifying to mark (one's self) with a cross, fr. L. *crux* cross.] **1.** Any of the seven (some reckon nine) military expeditions undertaken between 1096 and 1270 by Christian powers to recover the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. **2.** Any hostile expedition under papal sanction. **3.** Any enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm.

— *v. i.*; -SAD'ED (-sād'ĕd); -SAD'ING. To engage in a crusade.

cru-sad'er (-sād'ĕr), *n.* One engaged in a crusade.

cru-sa'do (-sā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [Pg. *cruzado*, prop., marked with a cross.] An old Portuguese coin of gold or silver, of various values.

cruse (krōōs; krōōz), *n.* A vessel for water, oil, etc.

crush (krŭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *cruissir*, fr. LL. *cruscire.*] **1.** To compress or bruise between two hard bodies; squeeze so as to destroy the natural condition or shape. **2.** To reduce to fine particles by pounding or grinding. **3.** To overwhelm as if by pressure or weight. **4.** To force by pressure; squeeze. **5.** To drink, as wine. — *v. i.* To be or become crushed.

— *n.* **1.** Act of crushing; violent compression. **2.** Violent crowding, or a great crowd.

crush'er, *n.* One who, or that which, crushes.

crush hat. A hat not injured by compressing, as a soft felt hat; specif., an opera hat.

crust (krŭst), *n.* [L. *crusta.*] **1.** The hardened surface part of bread; also, a piece of this or of any dry or hard bread. **2.** The cover or case of a pie. **3.** A hard external covering; shell; incrustation; as: **a** *Med.* A hard mass of dried secretions, blood, or pus. **b** *Geol.* The exterior, relatively cool portion of the earth. **c** A hardened surface upon snow. **d** An incrustation on the inside of bottles of wine; a deposit of tartar, etc. Cf. BEESWING.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To incrust; become incrusted. **2.** To form or harden into crust; as, the dirt was *crusted* on the glass.

Crus-ta'ce-a (krŭs-tā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *crusta* rind, shell.] *Zoöl.* A large class of arthropods, principally aquatic, comprising the lobsters, shrimps, crabs, barnacles, etc., commonly having the body covered with a firm crustlike shell. — **crus-ta'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.*

crus-ta'ceous (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, forming, or of the nature of, crust or shell; having a crustlike shell, covering, or scab. **2.** *Zoöl.* Belonging to the Crustacea. *Obs.*

crust'y (krŭs'tĭ), *a.*; CRUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Having the nature of crust; characterized by a crust. **2.** Having a harsh exterior, or a short, rough manner. — **Syn.** See BLUFF. — **crust'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **crust'i-ness,** *n.*

crutch (krŭch), *n.* [AS. *crycc.*] **1.** A staff with a cross-piece at the top, used to support the lame in walking. **2.** The part of a saddletree that supports the pommel, or a forked leg rest constituting the pommel of a sidesaddle. **3.** Something resembling a crutch in shape or use, as, *Naut.*, a support for a fore-and-aft boom when the sail is stowed. **4.** The crotch of a human being.

— *v. t.* To support on a crutch or crutches; prop up.

crutched (krŭcht), *a.* Marked with the sign of the cross.

crux (krŭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CRUXES (-ĕz; 24), L. CRUCES (krōō'sēz); *gen. sing.* CRUCIS (krōō'sĭs). [L., cross, torture, trouble.] **1.** [*Used as a Latin word.*] A cross, as in heraldry; specif. [*cap.*], *Astron.*, the Southern Cross. **2.** Anything very puzzling or difficult to explain.

crux an-sa'ta (ăn-sā'tȧ), a tau cross with a loop at the top.

cry (krī), *v. i.*; CRIED (krīd); CRY'ING. [F. *crier*, L. *quiritare* to cry, scream.] **1.** To make a loud call or cry, as in prayer, pain, anger, etc.; shout. **2.** To lament audibly; shed tears with or without sound; weep. **3.** Of an animal, to utter its characteristic call. — *v. t.* **1.** To implore; — now used chiefly in *to cry quarter*. **2.** To utter loudly; shout; proclaim. **3.** To affect, effect, or cause to be, by weeping; as, to *cry* one's self to sleep.

to cry down, to decry; depreciate. — **to cry quits**, to declare one's self clear, or declare one's self even with another, as for past favors or injuries.

— *n.*; *pl.* CRIES (krīz). **1.** A loud utterance expressing strong and, usually, somewhat sudden emotion, as of pain, fear, joy, etc. **2.** A loud calling out of words, as for announcement or entreaty. **3.** A loud shout; an outcry. **4.** Importunate supplication; entreaty. **5.** Common report; fame. **6.** The utterance of the general opinion, feeling, or desire; the public voice. **7.** A watchword or battle cry. **8.** A characteristic call of an animal. **9.** The giving voice of hounds in chase; hence, a pack of hounds. **10.** A fit of weeping.

cry'ing (krī'ĭng), *p. a.* That cries; hence: calling for notice; compelling attention; notorious; as, a *crying* evil.

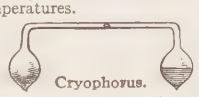
cry'o- (krī'ō-). A combining form from Greek *κρύος*, *icy cold, frost*.

cry'o-gen (-jĕn), *n.* A substance for obtaining low temperatures; a freezing mixture. — **cry'o-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

cry'o-lite (krī'ō-līt), *n. Min.* A fluoride of sodium and aluminium, Na_3AlF_6, found in Greenland, usually in white cleavable icy-looking masses. H., 2.5; sp. gr., 2.95–3.0.

cry-om'e-ter (krī-ŏm'ē-tēr), *n. Physics.* A thermometer for the measurement of low temperatures.

cry-oph'o-rus (krī-ŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cryo-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to bear.] *Physics.* An instrument to illustrate the freezing of water by its own evaporation.



Cryophorus.

cry-os'co-py (-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* The determination of the freezing points of liquids.

crypt (krĭpt), *n.* [L. *crypta*, Gr. *κρύπτη*, fr. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden.] **1.** A vault wholly or partly under ground; esp., a vault under the main floor of a church, as for burial. **2.** *Anat.* A simple gland or glandular cavity; follicle.

cryp'tic (krĭp'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Hidden; secret; occult. **2.** *Zoöl.* Adapted to conceal; as, *cryptic* coloring.

cryp'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Cryptic.

cryp'to- (krĭp'tō-). Combining form from Greek *κρυπτός*, *hidden, covered, secret*.

cryp'to-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [*crypto-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] *Petrog.* Made up of extremely minute fragmental particles.

cryp'to-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* Indistinctly crystalline.

cryp'to-gam (krĭp'tō-găm), *n. Bot.* Orig., any cryptogamous plant; now, in popular usage, a plant of any group below the seed plants, or spermatophytes. Cf. PHANEROGAM.

cryp'to-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk), *a.* Cryptogamous.

cryp-tog'a-mous (krĭp-tŏg'ă-mŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to a subkingdom (*Cryptogamia*) of older systems of classification, embracing all plants not producing flowers or seeds; — contrasted with *phanerogamous*.

cryp'to-gen'ic (krĭp'tō-jĕn'ĭk), **cryp-tog'e-nous** (krĭp-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a. Med.* Of obscure origin, as certain diseases.

cryp'to-gram (krĭp'tō-grăm), *n.* A writing in cipher. — **cryp'to-gram'mic** (-grăm'ĭk), *a.*

cryp'to-graph (-grăf), *n.* Cryptogram, or cipher.

cryp-tog'ra-phy (krĭp-tŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* Act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters, or cipher. — **cryp'to-graph'ic**, *a.* — **cryp-tog'ra-phist**, *n.*

cryp'to-nym (krĭp'tō-nĭm), *n.* [*crypto-* + Gr. *ὄνυμα* name.] A secret name; a name by which a person is known only to the initiated. — **cryp-ton'y-mous** (krĭp-tŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.*

crys'tal (krĭs'tăl), *n.* [F. *cristal*, L. *crystallum* crystal, ice, Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, fr. *κρύος* icy cold, frost.] **1.** Quartz transparent or nearly so, or a piece of it, as one cut for ornament or for use in magic. **2.** Something resembling crystal, as clear water, etc. **3.** A body formed by an element or compound solidifying so that it is bounded by plane surfaces symmetrically arranged, which are the external expression of a definite internal structure. **4.** Glass of superior brilliancy, made into articles for the table, etc.; flint glass; also, a piece of this material, or such glassware collectively; — called also *crystal glass*. **5.** The glass over a watch dial. — *a.* Consisting of or resembling crystal; clear.

crystal gazing. The practice of crystal vision (which see), conceived as a method of divination.

crys'tal-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs) } *a.* [L. *crystallum* crystal +
crys'tal-lig'er-ous (-lĭj'ĕr-ŭs) } *-ferous, -gerous*.] Producing, or containing, crystals.

crys'tal-line (krĭs'tăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* **1.** Consisting or made of crystal. **2.** Resembling crystal; pure; transparent. **3.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a crystal or crystals.

crystalline lens, *Anat.*, a transparent lens-shaped body in the eye, which serves to focus the rays of light.

crys'tal-lite (-tăl-īt), *n.* [See CRYSTAL.] *Min.* A minute mineral form like those in glassy volcanic rocks, not having a definite crystalline outline, but marking the first step in crystallization. — **crys'tal-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Crystallites. *a* Trichite; *b*, *c*, *d* other forms.

crys'tal-li'tis (-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κρύσταλλος* crystal + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

cry'stal-liz'a-ble (-līz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being crystallized.

crys'tal-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of crystallizing; state of being crystallized. **2.** The body formed by the process.

crys'tal-lize (-līz), *v. t. & i.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). **1.** To form into crystals; assume crystalline character or form. **2.** To assume, or cause to assume, a fixed and definite form.

crys'tal-lo-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Pert. to crystallography.
crys'tal-lo-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } — **-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

crys'tal-log'ra-phy (-ŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* crystal + *-graphy*.] Science treating of the system of forms among crystals, their structure, and forms of aggregation.

crys'tal-loid (krĭs'tăl-oid), *a.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* crystal + *-oid*.] Crystal-like; of the nature of a crystalloid. — *n. Chem.* A substance which in solution diffuses readily through animal membranes and, generally, is capable of being crystallized. Cf. COLLOID.

crys'tal-lo-man'cy (-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* crystal + *-mancy*.] Divination by crystal gazing.

crys'tal-lose (-ōs), *n. Chem.* The sodium salt of saccharin, like saccharin intensely sweet.

crystal vision. *Psychol.* Visual images aroused by concentrated gazing upon a crystal in or on which the objects seem to be seen; also, the faculty of seeing such images.

cte'noid (tē'noid; tĕn'oid), *a.* [Gr. *κτείς*, *κτενός*, comb + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Having a comblike margin.

cten'o-phore (tĕn'ō-fōr; tē'nō-), *n.* [Gr. *κτείς*, *κτενός*, comb + *-phore*.] **1.** Any of a class (*Ctenophora*) of cœlenterates consisting of free-swimming jellyfishes that swim chiefly by means of meridional bands bearing comblike plates. **2.** One of these bands.

Ctenoid Scale.

cuar'ta (kwär'tä), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A long whip of rawhide; a quirt. *Southwestern U. S.*

cub (kŭb), *n.* **1.** The young of the fox, bear, wolf, lion, tiger, etc., or, sometimes, of the whale. **2.** A boy or girl; esp., an awkward, ill-mannered boy. *Jocose or Contemptuous.*

Cu'ban (kū'băn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cuba or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Cuba.

cub'by-hole' (kŭb'ĭ-hōl'), *n.* A snug place, as for hiding.

cube (kūb), *n.* [F. *cube*, L. *cubus*, Gr. *κύβος* a cube, a cubical die.] **1.** *Geom.* The regular solid of six equal square faces. **2.** *Math.* The third power; the product got by taking a number or quantity three times as a factor; as, 8 is the *cube* of 2, for $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$. — *v. t.*; CUBED (kūbd); CUB'ING (kūb'ĭng). To raise to the third power; form the cube of.

Cube.

cu'beb (kū'bĕb), *n.* [F. *cubèbe*, fr. Ar. *kabābah*.] The aromatic berry of a climbing shrub (*Piper cubeba*) of the pepper family, native to Java and Borneo.

cube root. That factor of a quantity which when cubed produces the quantity; thus, 2 is the *cube root* of 8. See ROOT, *n.*, 3.

cu'bic (kū'bĭk) } *a.* **1.** Having the form or properties of a
cu'bi-cal (-bĭ-kăl) } cube. **2.** [*In this sense usually* **cubic**.] Three-dimensional; esp., as used with a unit of length, denoting the volume of a cube one edge of which has the length of that unit; as, a *cubic* foot, *cubic* centimeter, etc. Abbr., *c.* or *cu.* **3.** *Math.* Of third degree, order, or power.

cu'bi-cle (kū'bĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cubiculum*, fr. *cubare* to lie down.] A sleeping place, esp. one partitioned off from a large dormitory.

cub'ism (kūb'ĭz'm), *n. Painting.* A movement or phase in postimpressionism (which see). — **cub'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

cu'bit (kū'bĭt), *n.* [L. *cubitum*, *cubitus*, elbow, ell, cubit.] A linear measure, orig. the length from the elbow to the end of the middle finger; in English measure, 18 inches.

cu'bit-al (kū'bĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *cubitalis*.] **1.** *Anat.* Of or pert. to the cubitus. **2.** Of the length of a cubit.

cu'bi-tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., elbow.] *Anat.* **a** The forearm. **b** The ulna.

cu'boid (kū'boid), *a.* Approximately cubic in shape; specif., *Anat.*, designating the outermost of the distal row of tarsal bones of many of the higher vertebrates. — *n.* **1.** *Math.* A rectangular parallelepiped. **2.** *Anat.* The cuboid bone. — **cu-boi'dal** (kū-boi'dăl), *a.*

cuck'ing stool (kŭk'ĭng). A kind of chair in which, for-

merly, scolds, dishonest tradesmen, etc., were strapped, to be pelted and hooted, or, sometimes, to be ducked.

cuck'old (kŭk'ŭld), *n.* [OF. *coucuol, cucuault.*] A man whose wife is unfaithful to him. — *v. t.* To make a cuckold of (a husband). — **cuck'old-ly,** *a. Archaic.*

cuck'old-ry (kŭk'ŭld-rĭ), *n.* State or quality of being a cuckold; also, practice of making cuckolds.

cuck'oo (kōōk'ōō), *n.* [Imitative.] **1. a** A European bird (*Cuculus canorus*) that lays its eggs in the nests of other birds for them to hatch. **b** Any bird of the same family (*Cuculidæ*) as the above, as the common North American cuckoos (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus,* the black-billed, and *C. americanus,* the yellow-billed), which usually incubate their own eggs. **2.** The call of the cuckoo.

Cuckoo.

— *v. t.* To repeat monotonously, as a cuckoo does its call. — *v. i.* To utter the call of the cuckoo, or a sound like it.

cuck'oo–flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A bitter cress (*Cardamine pratensis*) of Europe and America, with lilac-purple flowers. **2.** The ragged robin. **3.** The wood sorrel.

cuck'oo-pint' (-pĭnt'), *n.* A common European arum (*Arum maculatum*), with lanceolate erect spathe and short purple spadix; — in England, called also *wake-robin.*

cuckoo spit. 1. A frothy secretion exuded on plants by the larvæ of spittle insects; — called also *toad spittle* and *frog spit.* **2.** An insect secreting this; a spittle insect.

cu'cul-late (kū'kŭ lāt; kū-kŭl'āt) } *a.* [L. *cucullatus,* fr.
cu'cul-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -āt-ĕd) } L. *cucullus* hood.] Hooded or hood-shaped, as the leaf of a violet.

cu-cul'li-form (kū-kŭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cucullus* hood + *-form.*] Hood-shaped; cowl-like.

cu'cum-ber (kū'kŭm-bĕr), *n.* [L. *cucumis, cucumeris.*] The oblong succulent fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucumis sativus*), cultivated as a vegetable; also, the vine.

cucumber tree. a Any of several American magnolias (esp. *Magnolia acuminata*), said to be so called on account of a slight resemblance of the young fruit to a small cucumber. **b** The tulip tree.

cu-cu'mi-form (kū-kū'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cucumis* cucumber + *-form.*] Having the form of a cucumber.

cu-cur'bit (-kûr'bĭt), *n.* In sense 1, also **cu-cur'bite.** [L. *cucurbita* a gourd.] **1.** *Chem.* A vessel for distillation, used with, or forming part of, an alembic. *Archaic.* **2.** A cucurbitaceous plant.

cu-cur'bi-ta'ceous (-bĭ-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cucurbita* a gourd.] Belonging to a family (*Cucurbitaceæ*) of chiefly herbaceous tendril-bearing vines, mostly tropical, including the cucumber, melon, squash, pumpkin, and gourd.

cud (kŭd), *n.* [AS. *cudu, cwudu.*] A portion of food brought up into the mouth from the first stomach by a ruminating animal, to be chewed a second time.

cud'bear (kŭd'bâr), *n.* [After Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon, a Scot, who first brought it into notice.] A dyestuff, a form of archil; also, the lichen yielding it. See ARCHIL.

cud'dle (kŭd'l), *v. t.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To embrace closely; fondle. — *v. i.* To lie close or snug; nestle. — *n.* A close embrace; act of nestling.

cud'dy (kŭd'ĭ), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A small cabin; also, the galley or pantry of a small vessel. **2.** Any small room or closet.

cudg'el (kŭj'ĕl), *n.* [AS. *cycgel.*] A short club.

to take up the cudgels for, fight or contend vigorously in behalf of.

— *v. t.;* -ELED, -ELLED; -EL-ING, -EL-LING. To beat with a cudgel. [think.

to cudgel one's brains, to exercise one's wits; try to

cudg'el-er, *or* **cudg'el-ler** (-ĕr), *n.* One who cudgels.

cud'weed' (kŭd'wēd'), *n.* A plant with silky or cottony herbage, as any of various asteraceous plants (genera *Gnaphalium, Antennaria, Filago,* etc.)

cue (kū), *n.* [F. *queue,* fr. L. *coda* tail.] **1.** A tail-like twist or plait of hair worn at the back of the head; queue. **2.** A tapering rod used to impel the balls in billiards, etc. **3.** A file of persons waiting; queue.

cue, *n.* [Prob. fr. letter *Q,* as the initial sound of some word, perh. L. *quando,* when.] **1.** The last words of a speech, or the end of an action, in a play, as indicating the time for the next speaker or actor. **2.** Any catchword; hint; intimation. **3.** The part one has to perform in or as in a play; the proper or expedient course to take; as, his *cue* is to magnify the importance of his work. **4.** Humor; mood; disposition; as, nobody was in the *cue* to dance.

— *v. t.;* CUED (kūd); CU'ING (kū'ĭng). To braid; twist.

‖ **cuer'po** (kwĕr'pō), *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo,* fr. L. *corpus* body.] The body; — in phrase **in cuerpo,** dressed so that the figure is exposed; hence, naked or uncovered.

cuff (kŭf), *v. t.* To strike with or as with the palm or flat of the hand; buffet; slap. — *n.* A blow so made.

cuff, *n.* An ornamental band covering the wrist, as a stiff linen band attached to the shirt sleeve.

Cu'fic. Var. of KUFIC.

cui-rass' (kwĕ-rās'), *n.* [F. *cuirasse,* deriv. of L. *coriaceus* of leather, *corium* leather, hide.] **1.** A piece of armor, orig. of leather, covering the body; also, the breastplate of such a piece. **2.** *Zoöl.* An armor of bony plates, or other protective structure.

— *v. t.* To cover or armor with or as with a cuirass.

cui'ras-sier' (kwĕ'rà-sēr'), *n.* [F.] A mounted soldier wearing a cuirass. See SOLDIER, *Illust.*

‖ **cuir'-bou'illi'** (kwēr'bōō'yē'), *n.* [F.] Leather softened by boiling or soaking and pressed into shape.

‖ **cui-sine'** (kwē-zēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *coquina* kitchen.] The kitchen; culinary department; also, style of cooking.

cuisse (kwĭs), **cuish** (kwĭsh), *n.* [From OF., fr. *cuisse* thigh, L. *coxa* hip.] In *pl.* [CUISSES (kwĭs'ĕz) *or, Obs.,* CUISHES], defensive plate armor for the thighs, esp. in front; in *sing.,* a thigh piece.

culch. Var. of CULTCH.

Cul'dee (kŭl'dē), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gael. *cuilteach;* cf. Ir. *ceilede.*] One of a class of early anchorets of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. — **Cul-de'an** (kŭl-dē'ăn), *a.*

‖ **cul'-de-sac'** (kŭ'd'-săk'; kŭl'dē-săk'), *n.;* *pl.* CULS-DE-SAC (kŭ'-; kŭlz'-). [F., lit., bottom of a bag.] A passage with only one outlet, as a blind alley.

-cule. See -CLE.

cu'let (kū'lĕt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *cul* bottom, breech, L. *culus.*] **1.** *Jewelry.* The small horizontal facet forming the bottom of a brilliant; collet. **2.** In medieval armor, the part over the rear of the body below the waist.

cu'li-cid (-lĭ-sĭd), *a.* [L. *culex, -icis,* gnat.] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the mosquito family (*Culicidæ*). — *n.* A mosquito.

cu'li-na-ry (kū'lĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *culinarius,* fr. *culina* kitchen.] Of, pert. to, or suited for, the kitchen or cookery.

cull (kŭl), *v. t.* [OF. *cuillir, coillir.* See COIL.] **1.** To separate; select; choose and gather or collect, as flowers. **2.** To subject to culling; as, to *cull* a field; to *cull* a book. — **Syn.** See CHOOSE. — *n.* Something, esp. something inferior or worthless, culled out.

cul'len-der (kŭl'ĕn-dĕr), *n.* Var. of COLANDER.

cul'lion (kŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *couillon,* fr. *coil* scrotum, L. *coleus.*] A mean or base fellow. — **cul'lion-ly,** *a.*

cul'ly (-ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). A dupe; a gull. — *v. t.;* CUL'LIED (-ĭd); CUL'LY-ING. To trick, cheat, or impose on.

culm (kŭlm), *n.* [L. *culmus* stalk.] *Bot.* The jointed stem of a grass. — *v. i. Bot.* To form or grow into a culm.

culm, *n.* **1.** Soot; smut. *Obs.* **2. a** Refuse coal or coal dust. **b** Anthracite, esp. in small nodules. [impure anthracite.

cul-mif'er-ous (kŭl-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Abounding in culm, as

cul'mi-nate (kŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *culmen* top.] **1.** To reach its highest altitude or the meridian. **2.** To reach the highest point, as of rank, number, size, power, glory, etc.

cul'mi-na'tion (kŭl'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of culminating; also, culminating position or degree; summit; acme.

Syn. Culmination, climax, acme, zenith. Culmination designates the attainment by anything of its highest point. **Climax** suggests more definitely the movement or ascent which leads to the culminating point; **acme,** the culminating point itself; as, the *climax* of a play; the *acme* of his fame. **Zenith,** the point of the heavens highest overhead, differs from *acme* (in its fig. sense) in connoting more of luster or splendor; as, the *zenith* of his career.

cul'pa-bil'i-ty (-pà-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being culpable.

cul'pa-ble (kŭl'pà-b'l), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *culpabilis,* fr. *culpare* to blame, *culpa* fault.] Deserving censure or blame; censurable. — **cul'pa-ble-ness,** *n.* — **cul'pa-bly,** *adv.*

cul'prit (-prĭt), *n.* **1.** One accused of, or arraigned for, a crime, as in court. **2.** One guilty of a crime or a fault.

cult (kŭlt), *n.* [F. *culte,* L. *cultus* care, culture, *colere* to cultivate.] **1.** Worship, esp. according to specific rites; as, the *cult* of Apollo. **2.** Hence: **a** The rites and ceremonies of a religion. **b** Great devotion to a person, idea, or thing, esp. such devotion viewed as a sort of intellectual fad.

cultch, culch (kŭlch), *n.* **1.** Rubbish; débris; refuse. *Local.* **2.** Oyster shells and other objects laid down on oyster grounds to furnish points for the attachment of the spawn of the oyster; also, the spawn.

cul'ti-va-ble (kŭl'tĭ-và-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cultivated. — **-va-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cul'ti-vat'a-ble,** *a.*

cul'ti-vate (kŭl'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [LL. *cultivatus,* p. p. of *cultivare* to cultivate, *cultivus* cultivated, fr. L. *cultus,* p. p. of *colere* to till, cultivate.] **1.** To prepare, or to prepare and use, or to work (land), for the raising of crops; till. **2.** To raise, or foster the growth of, by tillage or by labor and care. **3.** To civilize; refine; as, to

cultivate one's mind. **4.** To devote time and thought to; foster; cherish; as, to *cultivate* friendship, art. **5.** To seek the society of; court intimacy with.

cul'ti-va'tion (kŭl'tĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Art or act of cultivating; state of being cultivated; culture.

cul'ti-va'tor (kŭl'tĭ-vā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who cultivates. **2.** An implement or machine used to loosen the earth and kill weeds around crops growing in hills, rows, or drills.

cul'trate (kŭl'trāt) } *a.* [L. *cultratus* knife-shaped, from
cul'trat-ed (-trāt-ĕd) } *culter* knife.] Sharp-edged and pointed; shaped like a pruning knife, as a crow's beak.

cul'tur-al (-tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to culture.

cul'ture (-tŭr), *n.* [L. *cultura*, fr. *colere* to till, cultivate.] **1.** Cultivation; tillage. **2.** Cultivation of microorganisms, as bacteria, for scientific study or medical use; also, the product of such cultivation. **3.** Act of improving or developing by education, discipline, etc. **4.** The enlightenment and discipline acquired by mental and moral training; refinement. **5.** The characteristic attainments of a people or social order; as, Greek *culture*. **6.** *Cartography.* Those details of a map, collectively, which represent other than natural features, as symbols for bridges, meridians, and parallels. [*Poetic or Fig.*]
— *v. t.;* -TURED (-tŭrd); -TUR-ING. To cultivate. *Chiefly*

cul'tured (-tŭrd), *p. a.* **1.** Cultivated. **2.** Characterized by mental and moral training; refined.

cul'tur-ist, *n.* A cultivator; also, an advocate of culture.

cul'tus (-tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.; E. pl.* -TUSES (-ĕz; 24). [L., cultivation, culture.] A cult.

cul'ver (kŭl'vĕr), *n.* [AS. *culfre.*] A dove; a pigeon.

cul'ver-in (-vĕr-ĭn), *n.* [From F., fr. *couleuvre* adder, L. *coluber*, *colubra.*] Originally, a rude sort of musket, later (16th and 17th centuries), a long cannon.

Cul'ver's root *or* **phys'ic** (kŭl'vĕrz). [After a Dr. *Culver*, who used it.] **a** The root of a tall scrophulariaceous herb (*Leptandra virginica*) common in eastern North America, used as an active cathartic and emetic. **b** The plant itself.

cul'vert (-vĕrt), *n.* A transverse drain under a road, railroad, canal, etc.; an arched drain or sewer.

Cu-mæ'an (kū-mē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Cumaeus.*] Of or pert. to the ancient city of Cumæ, orig. a Greek colony, in Italy; as, the *Cumæan* sibyl, said to have sold the Sibylline Books.

cum'ber (kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* [From *encumber*, or fr. OF. *combre* barrier, fr. LL. *cumbrus, combrus.*] **1.** To trouble; harass; perplex. **2.** To hinder; embarrass; rest on as a troublesome or useless load; burden.—*n.* **1.** That which cumbers. **2.** State or quality of being cumbered; hindrance.

cum'ber-some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious. **2.** Uselessly troublesome; unwieldy.

cum'brous (-brŭs), *a.* Rendering action or motion difficult; unwieldy; burdensome.

cum'in (kŭm'ĭn), *n.* Also **cum'min.** [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κύμινον.*] A dwarf apiaceous plant (*Cuminum cyminum*), native to Egypt and Syria, grown for its pungent aromatic seeds.

cum'mer-bund' (kŭm'ĕr-bŭnd'), *n.* [Hind. *kamarband*, fr. Per. *kamar* loins + *band* fastening.] A sash; girdle. *India.*

cum'quat. Var. of KUMQUAT.

cum'shaw (kŭm'shô), *n* [Amoy *kam sia*, Chin. *kan hsieh*, grateful thanks; — a phrase used by beggars.] A present; a gratuity; — a term used in Chinese ports.

cu'mu-late, (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *cumulatus*, p. p. of *cumulare* to heap up, *cumulus* heap.] To heap together; accumulate.

cu'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of cumulating; a heap; accumulation. — (-lāt), *a.* Heaped up.

cu'mu-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Composed of accumulated parts; formed or increasing by additions. **2.** Subject to cumulation; that is to be, or may be, added to something else; as, *cumulative* evidence. Specif., *Finance,* of dividends, etc., accruing, if unpaid when due, so as to be added to what is to be paid in the future.

cu'mu-lo- (kū'mū-lō-), *Meteor.* Combining form of *cumulus;* as in : **cu'mu-lo—cir'rus,** a small cumulus cloud at a high elevation, having the whiteness or delicacy of the cirrus; **cu'mu-lo—cir'ro—stra'tus,** the rain cloud of the thunderstorm; **cu'mu-lo—nim'bus,** a mountainous cloudy mass of condensed vapor from whose base fall showers of rain, snow, etc.; **cu'mu-lo—stra'tus,** a cloud combining the features of cumulus and stratus.

cu'mu-lous (kū'mū-lŭs), *a.* Like cumulus clouds.

cu'mu-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a heap.] **1.** A heap. **2.** A massy cloud form having a flat base and rounded outlines, often piled up like a mountain.

cunc-ta'tion (kŭnk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cunctatio*, fr. *cunctari* to delay.] Delay. *Rare.* — **cunc'ta-tive,** *a. Rare.*

cunc-ta'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who delays, or lingers. Cf. FABIAN, *a.*

cu'ne-al (kū'nē-ăl), *a.* [L. *cuneus* a wedge. See COIN.] Pertaining to a wedge; wedge-shaped.

cu'ne-ate (kū'nē-āt), **cu'ne-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *cuneatus.*] Wedge-shaped; as, a *cuneate* leaf. See LEAF, *Illust.*

cu'ne-at'ic (kū'nē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Cuneate; cuneiform.

cu-ne'i-form (kū-nē'ĭ-fôrm; kū'nē-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *cuneus* a wedge + *-form.*] Wedge-shaped; — applied esp. to the characters anciently used in writing in Persia, Assyria, etc., or to the writing itself.

— *n.* Cuneiform characters or writing.

Cuneiform Writing.

cu-nic'u-lus (kū-nĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -ULI (-lī). [L., rabbit, rabbit burrow.] An underground passage, as of a drain.

cun'ner (kŭn'ĕr), *n.* Either of two species of wrasse: one (*Crenilabrus melops*) found on the British coasts, the other (*Tautogolabrus adspersus*) abundant on the rocky shores of New England.

Cunner. (⅛) (*Tautogolabrus adspersus.*)

cun'ning (-ĭng), *a.* [From the p. pr. & vb. n. fr. AS. *cunnan* to know, be able.] **1.** Skillful; dexterous. **2.** Wrought with or exhibiting skill or ingenuity. **3.** Crafty, sly, or artful. **4.** Prettily or piquantly interesting. *U. S.*

Syn. Deceitful, designing, crafty, tricky, politic, sharp, subtle, insidious, stealthy, foxy, artful, sly, wily.— **Cunning, crafty, artful, sly, wily** agree in implying an aptitude for attaining an end by secret or devious means. **Cunning** implies skill, esp. in overreaching or circumventing; it often suggests a low order of intelligence; as, a dark, *cunning,* roguish countenance. **Crafty** implies more secret or underhand devices than *cunning,* and frequently suggests an adroitness at deception acquired by experience. **Artful** implies more insinuating indirectness of dealing; as, she had, by *artful* conduct, insinuated herself into his favor. **Sly** implies a somewhat vulgar turn for what is covert or double; as, words of *sly* import. **Wily** implies the subtle use of tricks and stratagems, esp. in attack or defense; as, the *wily* fox.

— *n.* **1.** Skill; dexterity. *Archaic.* **2.** Faculty or act of using stratagem; deceit; craft.

cun'ning-ly, *adv.* In a cunning manner.

cup (kŭp), *n.* [AS. *cuppe,* LL. *cuppa* cup.] **1.** A small vessel used chiefly to drink from. **2.** The containing part of a drinking vessel that has a stem and a foot. **3.** A thing suggestive of a cup (in sense 1), as a cupping glass; a cup-shaped organ or part, as a socket or recess in which something turns. **4.** A drinking vessel and its contents; a cupful. **5.** The wine of the Communion. **6.** Fig., something allotted to one as a portion to be received or endured; as, "let this *cup* pass from me." **7.** In *pl.* Repeated potations; indulgence in intoxicating drinks. **8.** A beverage made of liquor, sweetened and flavored and, usually, iced; — specif. named from the base; as, claret *cup,* etc. **9.** *Sporting.* An ornamental cup or other vessel offered as a prize. — **in one's cups,** drunk.

— *v. t.;* CUPPED (kŭpt); CUP'PING. **1.** *Med.* To subject to cupping. **2.** To receive, take, or place in or as in a cup.

cup'bear'er (-bâr'ĕr), *n.* One whose office it is to fill and hand the cups in which drink is served.

cup'board (kŭb'ĕrd), *n.* [*cup* + *board.*] A closet with shelves for cups, dishes, food, etc.; any small closet.

cu'pel (kū'pĕl), *n.* [F. *coupelle,* dim. of *coupe* cup.] A small, shallow, porous cup, esp. of bone ash, used in assaying. — (kū'pĕl; kū-pĕl'), *v. t.;* -PELED (-pĕld), -PELLED' (kū-pĕld'); -PEL-ING, -PEL'LING. To refine in a cupel.

cu'pel-la'tion (kū'pĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of refining gold or silver, etc., in a cupel.

cup'ful (kŭp'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* CUPFULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a cup will hold; in cookery, a half pint.

Cu'pid (kū'pĭd), *n.* [L. *Cupido,* lit., desire.] *Roman Myth.* The god of love, son of Venus, represented as a naked, winged boy with bow and arrow. See EROS, PSYCHE.

cu-pid'i-ty (kū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *cupidité,* L. *cupiditas,* fr. *cupidus* longing, *cupere* to long for.] Eager desire, esp. for wealth; avarice.

Syn. Lust, appetite, longing, greed, avidity. — **Cupidity, greed, avidity** agree in the idea of inordinate desire. **Cupidity** applies to covetousness of wealth; **greed,** to insatiate and selfish craving or desire; **avidity** (commonly in "with *avidity*"), to eager or ardent relish or appetite.

cu'po-la (kū'pō-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LAS (-lȧz). [It., fr. L. *cupola* little tub, small vault, *cupa* tub.] **1.** A roof, less often a ceiling, hemispherical or nearly so. **2.** Loosely, a small structure on top of a roof or building for a lookout, to complete a design, etc. **3.** A furnace resembling a blast furnace, but smaller, used for melting metals, as in foundries.
— *v. t.;* -LAED (-lȧd); -LA-ING (-lȧ-ĭng). To construct or furnish with a cupola. [operation.

cup'per (kŭp'ĕr), *n.* One who performs the cupping

cup'ping (kŭp'ĭng), *n.* The drawing of blood to the surface of, or from, the body to relieve internal congestion.

cupping glass. A glass cup in which a partial vacuum is produced, in the process of cupping.

cup plant. A tall yellow-flowered asteraceous plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*) of the United States having the upper leaves connate around the stem.

cup'py (kŭp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Hollow; cuplike; also, full of cups, or small depressions. **2.** Characterized by cup shakes.

cu'pram (kū'prăm), *n.* [L. *cuprum* copper + E. *ammonia.*] Ammoniacal copper carbonate, used as a fungicide.

cu'pre-ous (kū'prē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cupreus*, fr. *cuprum* copper.] Containing copper, or resembling copper; coppery.

cu'pric (-prĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or containing copper, in its valence of two. [*-ferous.*] Yielding copper.

cu-prif'er-ous (kū-prĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cuprum* copper +]

cu'prite (kū'prīt), *n. Min.* Native cuprous oxide, or red oxide of copper, Cu_2O, an important ore; — called also *red copper* and *red*, or *ruby copper ore.* [valence of one.]

cu'prous (-prŭs), *a. Chem.* Of or containing copper, in its

‖ **cu'prum** (kū'prŭm), *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Copper.

cup'seed' (kŭp'sēd'), *n.* A handsome menispermaceous vine (*Calycocarpum lyoni*) of the southern United States.

cup shake. A fissure that sometimes forms between the annual rings of a tree or timber.

cu'pule (kū'pūl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *cupa* cup.] *Bot.* A cup-shaped involucre with hard, coherent bracts, as an acorn cup.

cur (kûr), *n.* **1.** A mongrel or inferior dog. **2.** A worthless, snarling fellow. *Contemptuous.*

cur'a-ble (kūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cured. — **cur'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **cur'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **cur'a-bly,** *adv.*

cu'ra-çao' (kū'rȧ-sō'; kōō'-), *n.* [From *Curaçao*, island of the Dutch West Indies, prob. from use of bitter peel of oranges from Curaçao.] A liqueur flavored, chiefly, with the dried peel of the bitter Curaçao orange.

cu'ra-cy (kū'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CURACIES (-sĭz). The office or employment of a curate.

cu-ra're (kōō-rä'rē), *n.* A resinoid extract prepared by

cu-ra'ri South American Indians as an arrow poison, which paralyzes the motor nerves; also, the plant (*Strychnos toxifera* or a related species) whose bark yields this.

cu'ra-rize (kū'rȧ-rīz; kōō-rä'rĭz), *v.t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZING (-rīz'ĭng). To bring under the influence of curare. — **cu'ra-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

cu'ras-sow (kū'rȧ-sō; kū-răs'ō), *n.* [From the island of *Curaçao.*] Any of a subfamily (*Cracinæ*) of large arboreal gallinaceous birds of South and Central America.

Crested Curassow.

cu'rate (kū'rāt), *n.* [LL. *curatus*, prop., one having the cure (L. *cura*) of souls.] Orig., any clergyman; now, usually, an assistant of a rector or vicar.

cur'a-tive (kūr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Relating or tending to the cure of diseases. — *n.* A remedy.

cu-ra'tor (kū-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *curare* to take care of, *cura* care.] **1.** *Law.* In various legal systems, as the Roman and Scots law, a kind of guardian, as one appointed to manage the affairs of a minor past the age of puberty or of any person legally incompetent, as a lunatic. **2.** A person having the care of anything; a keeper or custodian of a museum, library, or the like. — **cu'ra-to'ri-al** (kū'rȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* — **cu'ra-tor-ship,** *n.*

cu'ra-to-ry (kū'rȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The office, duties, or jurisdiction of a curator. **2.** A body of curators.

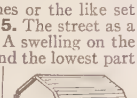
curb (kûrb), *v. t.* [F. *courber* to bend, curve, L. *curvare*, fr. *curvus* bent, curved.] **1.** To guide and manage, or restrain, as with a curb; restrain; confine. **2.** To furnish with a curb, as a sidewalk. **3.** *Teleg.* To make (transmitted signals) shorter and sharper by reducing the retardation, thus increasing the speed of transmission.

— *n.* **1.** A chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of a bit, used for restraint by drawing against the lower jaw of the horse. **2.** That which restrains or subdues; check. **3.** An inclosing frame, border, or edging, orig. and usually, one curvilinear in shape; as: the coaming round the mouth of a well or shaft; a flat ring, usually of wood, on which a complete section of the lining for a shaft or well is built, etc. **4.** An edging of upright stones or the like set along a margin as a limit or protection. **5.** The street as a market for stocks and bonds. **6.** *Veter.* A swelling on the back of the hind leg of a horse, just behind the lowest part of the hock joint. [for leverage.]

curb bit. A bit with side pieces (branches)

curb roof. A roof having a double slope.

curb'stone', *n.* A stone set as a curb to a sidewalk.



Curb Roof.

cur-cu'li-o (kûr-kū'lĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LIOS (-ōz). [L., a grain weevil.] Any snout beetle, esp. one that injures fruit, as the plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).

cur'cu-ma (kûr'kŭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *kurkum.*] Any of a genus (*Curcuma*) of zinziberaceous tropical plants with tuberous roots. Some species yield starch or arrowroot; one (*C. longa*) yields turmeric.

cur'cu-min (-kŭ-mĭn), *n. Chem.* **1.** A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{20}O_6$, the coloring principle of turmeric, or curcuma root. **2.** An artificial orange-yellow dye.

curd (kûrd), *n.* The coagulated substance formed from milk; — disting. from the *whey.* — *v. t. & i.* To coagulate or thicken; curdle.

cur'dle (kûr'd'l), *v. t. & i.*; -DLED (-d'ld), -DLING (-dlĭng). [From CURD.] **1.** To change into curd; coagulate. **2.** To congeal; thicken. [**ness,** *n.*]

curd'y (-dĭ), *a.* Like, or full of, curd; coagulated. — **curd'i-**

cure (kūr), *n.* [OF. *cure* care, L. *cura* care, medical care, cure.] **1.** Spiritual charge; care of souls; hence, a curacy. **2.** Medical care; method of medical treatment. **3.** Act of healing, or state of being healed. **4.** Means of removing disease or evil; remedy. **5.** Process or method of curing (fish, pork, etc.).

— *v. t.*; CURED (kūrd); CUR'ING (kūr'ĭng). **1.** To heal; restore to health, soundness, or sanity. **2.** To subdue or remove (an ailment) by remedial means; heal. **3.** To prepare for keeping; preserve, as by drying. **4.** To vulcanize (caoutchouc, gutta percha, etc.).

Syn. Cure, heal. Cure and **heal,** in their literal senses, apply to both wounds and diseases and are often interchanged. In modern usage, however, *cure* is oftener applied to restoration to health after disease; *heal,* to restoration to soundness after a wound or lesion. Fig. a similar distinction often holds; as, to *cure* (not *heal*) mistrust, to *heal* (not *cure*) a breach between friends.

— *v. i.* **1.** To restore health. **2.** To become healed. **3.** To be or become cured, as hay.

‖ **cu'ré'** (kü'rā'), *n.* [F.] A parish priest.

cure'-all', *n.* A remedy for all diseases or ills; panacea.

cure'less, *a.* Incurable. — **cure'less-ly,** *adv.*

cu-ret'tage (kū-rĕt'ăj; *F.* kü'rĕ'tȧzh'), *n.* [F.] *Surg.* Scraping or cleaning by means of a curette.

cu-rette' (kū-rĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *curer* to cleanse.] *Surg.* A scoop for removing foreign bodies, growths, etc., from the walls of a cavity. — *v. t. Surg.* To scrape with a curette.

cur'few (kûr'fū), *n.* [OF. *covrefeu; covrir* to cover + *feu* fire, fr. L. *focus* hearth.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, a regulation that fires be covered or put out on the ringing of a bell at a fixed hour in the evening; hence, the ringing, time of ringing, or the bell. **2.** The ringing of an evening bell as a signal, as for children to retire from the streets.

‖ **cu'ri-a** (kū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CURIÆ (-ē). [L., in sense 1, in LL., court.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* **a** A political subdivision of a tribe in early Rome. **b** The place of assembly of such a division or of the senate. **2.** Formerly, in England: **a** The lord's house, or the courtyard about it; specif., the king's hall. **b** Any court held in the king's name. **3.** [*cap.*] The papal court. — **cu'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

cu'ri-al-ism (-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The system or policy of a curia or court, esp. of the papal Curia; Vaticanism; ultramontanism. — **cu'ri-al-ist,** *n.* — **-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk) *a.*

Cu'rie' point (kü'rē'). *Physics.* The temperature, lying above the red heat, at which certain bodies, such as iron, nickel, magnetite, etc., lose the property of ferromagnetism, and become paramagnetic.

Cu'rie's' law (kü'rēz'). *Physics.* The law, established by Pierre Curie (1859–1906), that magnetic susceptibility is inversely proportional to the absolute temperature.

cu'ri-o (kū'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* CURIOS (-ōz). [Abbr. of *curiosity.*] A curiosity, or article of virtu.

cu'ri-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk) | *a.* [Gr. κυριολογικός speaking lit-
cu'ri-o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) | erally (applied to curiologic hieroglyphics).] Designating, or pert. to, hieroglyphics representing things by their pictures instead of by symbols.

cu'ri-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Careful attention; fastidiousness. *Obs.* **2.** Disposition, often a meddling disposition, to inquire into anything. **3.** That which is curious, or fitted to excite or reward attention.

cu'ri-ous (kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *curios*, L. *curiosus* careful, inquisitive, *cura* care.] **1.** Scrupulous; nice. *Obs.* **2.** Exhibiting nicety; artfully or elaborately constructed. **3.** Careful or anxious to learn, habitually inquisitive; prying. **4.** Exciting attention or inquiry; strange; rare. — **cu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **cu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Inquiring, inquisitive, prying, meddling, intrusive. — **Curious, inquisitive, prying. Curious** implies desire to learn (esp.) what does not concern one; **inquisitive,** habitual and impertinent curiosity; **prying,** officious or meddling inquisitiveness.

curl (kûrl), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To twist, bend, or form into ringlets, as the hair. **2.** To deck with or as with curls. *Obs.* **3.** To form into a curved shape; twist; coil. — *n.* **1.** A spiral lock of hair; ringlet. **2.** A spiral or winding form, as of smoke; coil. **3.** Act of curling; state of being curled. **4.** A disease of potatoes in which the leaves are curled and malformed; any similar plant disease.

curl'er (kûr'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, curls anything. **2.** A player at the game called *curling*.

cur'lew (kûr'lū), *n.* [F. *courlieu, courlis.*] Any of a genus (*Numenius*) of birds of the snipe family.

European Curlew. (*Numenius arquata*).

curl'i-cue (kûr'lĭ-kū), *n.* Also **curl'y-cue.** Something curled or spiral, as a flourish made with a pen or with skates. *Colloq.*

curl'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being curly.

curl'ing (kûr'lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or state of one that curls. **2.** A game in which rounded stones are hurled along ice toward a mark, or tee.

curl'y (kûr'lĭ), *a.*; CURL'I-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Curling or tending to curl; having curls.

curl'y-cue. Var of CURLICUE.

cur-mudg'eon (kŭr-mŭj'ŭn), *n.* An avaricious, churlish fellow; niggard; miser. — **cur-mudg'eon-ly,** *a.*

curr (kûr), *v. i.* To make a murmuring sound, as of doves, owls, or cats. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cur'rach } (kŭr'ă; kōōr'ăk), *n.* [Gael. *curach* or Ir. *cura-*
cur'ragh } *chan.*] A coracle. *Scot. & Ireland.*

cur'ra-jong. Var. of KURRAJONG.

cur'rant (kŭr'ănt), *n.* [F. *corinthe* (raisins de *Corinthe* raisins of Corinth) currant (in sense 1), fr. *Corinth* in Greece, whence, probably, the raisins were first imported, the berry receiving the name from its resemblance to these raisins.] **1.** A small seedless raisin, produced chiefly in the Levant. **2.** The acid berry of any of several shrubs of a genus (*Ribes*) of the gooseberry family, used chiefly for jellies and jam; also, any of the shrubs.

cur'ren-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Continuous flowing; course. *Now Rare.* **2.** State of being current; general acceptance or reception; circulation, as of bank notes. **3.** A circulating medium of exchange, including coin, government notes, and bank notes.

cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [OF. *curant*, p. pr. of *curre* to run, L. *currere.*] **1.** Running; moving; fluent. *Archaic.* **2.** Now passing, as time; belonging to the present time; as, the *current* month. **3.** Passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; as, a *current* coin. **4.** Fitted for general acceptance or circulation; not counterfeit. **5.** Commonly acknowledged or accepted; in vogue; as, the *current* meaning of a word. — **Syn.** See PREVAILING. — *n.* **1.** A flowing or passing; onward motion; hence: a body of fluid moving in a certain direction; a stream. **2.** General course or movement. **3.** *Elec.* A movement of electricity analogous to the motion of a stream of liquid, or the rate of such a movement. — **Syn.** See STREAM.

cur'rent-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a current. *Now Rare.* **2.** In current use; usually; prevailingly.

cur'ri-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *curriculum* a running, race course, *currere* to run.] A two-wheeled, two-horse chaise.

cur-ric'u-lum (kŭ-rĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lă). [L. See CURRICLE.] A specified or regular course of study, as at a university.

cur'ri-er (kŭr'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who curries leather.

cur'ri-er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* The trade of a currier of leather, or the place where currying is done.

cur'rish (kûr'ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to or like a cur; quarrelsome; also, base; ignoble. — **cur'rish-ly,** *adv.* — **-rish-ness,** *n.*

cur'ry (kŭr'ĭ), *v. t.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [OF. *conreer, correer*, to prepare, furnish, curry (a horse); *cor-* (L. *com-*) + *roi, rei*, arrangement, order.] **1.** To dress the hair or coat of (a horse, ox, etc.) with a currycomb and brush. **2.** To dress or prepare (leather) by scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring. **3.** To beat (a person); bruise; drub.

to curry favor [orig. *to curry favel*, in which *favel* means a fallow or yellowish horse], to seek or gain favor by flattery or attentions.

cur'ry (kŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Tamil *kari.*] **1.** A kind of highly spiced condiment. It originated in India. **2.** A stew, as of fowl, fish, or game, cooked with curry. — *v. t.*; CUR'RIED (-ĭd); CUR'RY-ING. To flavor or cook with curry.

cur'ry-comb' (-kōm'), *n.* A kind of comb used in grooming a horse. — *v. t.* To comb with a currycomb.

curry powder. *Cookery.* A powder containing some of the chief ingredients of curry as turmeric, spices, etc.

curse (kûrs), *v. t.*; CURSED (kûrst) or CURST; CURS'ING. [AS. *cursian.*] **1.** To call on divine or supernatural power to send injury upon; swear at. **2.** To use profanely insolent language against; blaspheme. See BLASPHEMY, *Syn.* **3.** To bring great evil on; harass; torment; as, he was *cursed* with intemperance. — *v. i.* To utter curses; swear. — *n.* **1.** A prayer or invocation for injury to come upon one; malediction; oath. **2.** That which is cursed or accursed. **3.** Evil that comes as if in response to imprecation, or as retribution. **4.** The cause of great harm, evil, or misfortune.

Syn. Curse, imprecation, execration, malediction, oath, anathema. Curse implies desire or threat of evil, declared solemnly or upon oath. **Imprecation** denotes an invocation of evil or calamity; **execration**, an expression of intense hatred or utter detestation. **Malediction** is a more general term for bitter reproach or proclamation of evil against some one. **Oath**, as here compared, denotes a blasphemous calling to witness of God or sacred things. **Anathema** is specif. the solemn curse of the church; in ordinary usage it has become a synonym for *imprecation.*

curs'ed (kûr'sĕd; 24; *the pret. and p. p. are ordinarily pron'd* kûrst), *p. a.* **1.** Being under a curse; damned. **2.** Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful. **3.** Of a vicious disposition; cantankerous; — usually *curst. Archaic or Dial.*

curs'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CURSE. — **Syn.** See BLASPHEMY.

cur'sive (kûr'sĭv), *a.* [LL. *cursivus.* See COURSE.] Of writing, running; having the letters joined and the angles often rounded. Cf. UNCIAL. — *n.* A cursive character or a manuscript written in cursive characters. — **cur'sive-ly,** *adv.*

cur-so'ri-al (kûr-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Adapted to running.

cur'so-ry (kûr'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *cursorius*, fr. *cursor* a runner.] Characterized by haste; superficial; careless. — **cur'so-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **cur'so-ri-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Hasty, passing; unmethodical, disconnected irregular, fitful, desultory; rambling, roving, discursive. — **Cursory, desultory, discursive. Cursory** implies hasty, often superficial, running over a subject; as, he dismissed the matter with a *cursory* mention. **Desultory** implies a disconnected or aimless leaping or passing from one thing to another; as, *desultory* studies. **Discursive** suggests a ranging or rambling, sometimes digressively, over a wide field; as, his lecture was a *discursive* consideration of education in general.

curst. See CURSED.

curt (kûrt), *a.* [L. *curtus.*] **1.** Short; abbreviated. **2.** Short or brief in language; esp., short to a fault; rudely concise. — **Syn.** See BLUFF, CONCISE.

cur-tail' (kûr-tāl'; *formerly* kûr'tāl), *v. t.* [See CURTAL.] To cut off the end, or any part, of; shorten; abridge. — **cur-tail'er,** *n.* — **cur-tail'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

cur'tail (kûr'tāl), *n.* *Arch.* The scroll termination of any architectural member, as of a step (**curtail step**), usually at the foot of a flight, etc.

cur'tain (kûr'tĭn; -t'n), *n.* [OF. *cortine, curtine*, fr. LL. *cortina* curtain.] **1.** A hanging screen, usually admitting of being drawn back or up at pleasure. **2.** *Fort.* That part of a bastioned front connecting two neighboring bastions. **3.** *Arch.* That part of a wall between two pavilions, towers, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish or inclose with a curtain or curtains.

curtain lecture. A querulous "lecture" by a wife to her husband within the bed curtains, or in bed.

curtain raiser. *Theat.* A short piece, usually of one scene, with few characters, used to open a performance.

cur'tal (kûr'tăl), *a.* [OF. *courtault* having a docked tail, *court* short, L. *curtus.*] Made or being short; curt; brief; laconic. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *n.* Anything cut short. *Obs.*

cur'tal ax *or* **axe, cur'tle ax** *or* **axe, cur'tel-asse** (kûr'tĕl-ăs). Corruptions of CUTLASS.

cur'te-sy (-tē-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [See COURTESY.] *Law.* The life estate or the tenure which a husband has in the lands of his deceased wife.

cur'ti-lage (-tĭ-lāj), *n.* [From OF., fr. *cortil* courtyard, LL. *cortis* court.] A yard within the fence about a dwelling.

curt'ly (kûrt'lĭ), *adv.* In a curt manner.

curt'ness, *n.* The quality of being curt.

curt'sy } (kûrt'sĭ); *pl.* -SIES, -SEYS (-sĭz). A var. of COUR-
curt'sey } TESY. *Rare, exc. specif.:* An act of civility performed by women, consisting of a slight depression of the body with bending of the knees. — *v. i. & t.*; -SIED, -SEYED (-sĭd); -SY-ING, -SEY-ING. To make a curtsy (to).

cu'rule (kū'rōōl), *a.* [L. *curulis.*] *Roman Hist.* **1.** Designating a kind of seat, in form like a camp stool with curved legs and ornamented with ivory or made of ivory, appropriated to the highest dignitaries. **2.** Privileged to sit in a curule chair; of the highest rank. [curved; a bend; curve.]

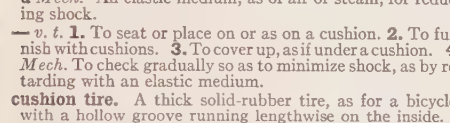
cur'va-ture (kûr'vă-tûr), *n.* Act of curving; state of being

curve (kûrv), *a.* [L. *curvus* bent, curved.] Bent continuously without angles; curved. — *n.* **1.** A curving; a bending continuously without angles; also, that which is curved; a line that bends continuously without angles; flexure. **2.** *Math.* Analytically, a line or lines that can be precisely defined by an equation or equations; geometrically or kinematically, the path of a point gliding along an axis round which turns a plane while the axis turns around the point in the plane. — *v. t. & i.*; CURVED (kûrvd); CURV'ING. **1.** To move in a curve; to take or have the form of a curve; bend; crook. **2.** To deviate, or cause to deviate, from the ordinary projectile path, as a baseball. — **curv'ed-ness,** *n.*

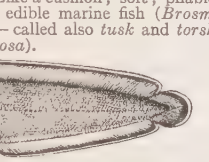
cur'vet (kûr'vĕt; kŭr-vĕt'), *n.* [It. *corvetta*, dim. fr. L. *curvus* curved.] *Manège.* A certain leap of a horse.

cur-vet' (kûr-vĕt'; kûr'vĕt), *v. i.*; CUR-VET'TED or -VET-ED; -VET'TING or -VET-ING. **1.** To make a curvet; leap; bound. **2.** To frisk; frolic. — *v. t.* To cause to curvet.

cur'vi-lin'e-al (kûr'vĭ-lĭn'ē-ăl) *a.* Made up of, or bounded by, curved lines.
cur'vi-lin'e-ar (kûr'vĭ-lĭn'ē-ər) *a.* Same as CURVILINEAL.
cur'vi-ty (kûr'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being curved. *Obs. or R.*
Cush (kŭsh), *n. Bib.* The eldest son of Ham; hence, also, the "land of Cush," usually identified with Ethiopia.
cush'at (kŭsh'ăt; kōōsh'ăt), *n.* [AS. *cusceote.*] The ringdove, or wood pigeon, of Europe.
cu-shaw' (kŭ-shô'), *n.* [Cf. Chin. *ku shou* ripened gourd.] A long-necked squash (*Cucurbita moschata*) grown in the Southern United States; — called also *China squash.*
cush'ion (kōōsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *coissin, cuissin,* deriv. of L. *coxa* hip.] **1.** A soft pillow or pad to rest on or against. **2.** Anything resembling a cushion in properties or use; as: **a** A pillow used in making lace. **b** A pincushion. **c** The elastic lining on the inner side of the rim of a billiard table. **d** *Mech.* An elastic medium, as of air or steam, for reducing shock.
— *v. t.* **1.** To seat or place on or as on a cushion. **2.** To furnish with cushions. **3.** To cover up, as if under a cushion. **4.** *Mech.* To check gradually so as to minimize shock, as by retarding with an elastic medium.
cushion tire. A thick solid-rubber tire, as for a bicycle, with a hollow groove running lengthwise on the inside.
cush'ion-y (kōōsh'ŭn-ĭ), *a.* Like a cushion; soft; pliable.
cusk (kŭsk), *n.* **1.** A large edible marine fish (*Brosme brosme*) allied to the cod; — called also *tusk* and *torsk.* **2.** The burbot (*Lota maculosa*).


Cusk.

cusp (kŭsp), *n.* [L. *cuspis, -idis,* point, pointed end.] **1.** *Astrol.* The first entrance of any "house." **2.** A pointed end; apex; peak; as: **a** *Astron.* Either point, or horn, of the crescent moon or other crescent-shaped luminary. **b** *Arch.* A triangular projection, as from the intrados of an arch. **c** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A prominence or point, esp. on the crown of a tooth. **d** *Bot.* A sharp and rigid point.


Cusps, *Arch.*

— *v. t.* To furnish with a cusp or cusps.
cus'pat-ed (-pāt-ĕd), *a.* Also **cusped** (kŭspt). Having a cusp or cusps; also, cusp-shaped; cuspidate.
cus'pid (kŭs'pĭd), *n. Anat.* A canine tooth.
cus'pi-dal (-pĭ-dăl), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a cusp; also, pertaining to, or furnished with, a cusp.
cus'pi-date (-pĭ-dāt) *a.* [L. *cuspidatus* pointed.] Having a cusp or cusps; also, cusp-shaped; cuspidate.
cus'pi-dat'ed (-dāt'ĕd) *a.* Same as CUSPIDATE.
cus'pi-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A cusp or cusps; terminating in a point. See LEAF, *Illust.* — **cus'pi-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*
cus'pi-dor (-dôr; 57), *n.* [Pg. *cuspideira,* fr. *cuspir* to spit.] A spittoon. *U. S.*
cuss (kŭs), *n.* [See CURSE.] *Slang, U. S.* **1.** A curse. **2.** Fellow; beast; — by way of reproach or contempt, or humorously, or with no definite meaning.
cuss'ed, *a.* Cursed. — **cuss'ed-ly,** *adv. Both Vulgar, U. S.*
cuss'ed-ness (-ĕd-nĕs), *n.* Disposition to willful wrongdoing; perversity; obstinacy. *Slang or Colloq., U. S.*
cus'so (kōōs'ō; kŭ'sō), *n. Pharm.* The dried pistillate flowers of an Abyssinian rosaceous tree (*Hagenia abyssinica*), used as an anthelmintic, esp. to expel the tapeworm.
cus'tard (kŭs'tărd), *n.* [Prob. same word as ME. *crustade* a pie with a crust, fr. L. *crustatus* crusted.] A sweetened mixture of milk and eggs, baked or boiled.
custard apple. **a** A small West Indian tree (*Annona reticulata*; also, its yellowish fruit, the soft, rather insipid pulp of which is edible. **b** The sweetsop (*A. squamosa*).
cus-to'di-al (kŭs-tō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Relating to custody.
cus-to'di-an (-ăn), *n.* One who has custody, as of a public building; a keeper. — **cus-to'di-an-ship',** *n.*
cus'to-dy (kŭs'tō-dĭ), *n.* [L. *custodia,* fr. *custos* guard.] **1.** A keeping or guarding. **2.** Judicial or penal safe-keeping; as to persons, imprisonment; as to things, charge. **3.** State of being guarded; restraint; confinement.
cus'tom (-tŭm), *n.* [OF. *custume, costume,* fr. L. *consuetudo, -dinis,* fr. *consuescere* to accustom, deriv. of *con-* + *suere* to be accustomed.] **1.** A habitual or usual course of action; a usage or practice. **2.** The whole body of practices or conventions which regulate social life; recognized usage. **3.** *Law.* Long-established practice considered as unwritten law. **4.** A rent from a feudal tenant to his lord; also, the obligation to render, or right to receive, this. **5.** In *pl.* Duties, tolls, or imposts imposed on imports or (rarely) exports. **6.** Habitual buying of goods; business support or patronage. — **Syn.** See HABIT. — *a.* **1.** Made or done to order; as, *custom* clothes; *custom* work. **2.** Dealing in things made to order, or doing work only when it is ordered; as, a *custom* shoemaker.
cus'tom-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Subject to customs; dutiable.
cus'tom-a-ri-ly (-ă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a customary manner.
cus'tom-a-ri-ness, *n.* Quality of being customary.
cus'tom-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Agreeing with, or established by, custom; habitual. **2.** *Law.* **a** Liable to, or holding by payment of, customs or dues; as, *customary* tenure, lands, etc. **b** Holding, or held by, or owing its validity as law to, custom; as, *customary* tenants; *customary* service or estate. — **Syn.** See USUAL.
— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A book or body of customary laws, as of a manor or district.
cus'tom-er (-ẽr), *n.* [A doublet of *customary, a.*] **1.** One who regularly or repeatedly deals in business with a tradesman or business house; a purchaser. **2.** A fellow; chap; — usually with qualifying adjective, as *queer, ugly,* etc.
cus'tom-house' (kŭs'tŭm-hous'), *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid, and vessels entered or cleared.
‖ **cus'tos** (kŭs'tŏs), *n.*; *pl.* CUSTODES (kŭs-tō'dēz). [L., guard, keeper.] Custodian; superintendent.
cus'tu-mal (kŭs'tū-măl), *a.* Of or pert. to the customs of a manor, city, etc., or to customs duties. — *n.* A customary.
cut (kŭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* CUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUT'TING. [ME. *cutten, kitten, ketten.*] **1.** To penetrate, divide, or sever with or as with an edged instrument; cleave; gash; slash; as, to *cut* bread, hay, flowers, etc. **2.** To divide, separate, or sever in a way suggesting the action of an edged instrument or its result. **3.** Specif., to divide or separate (a pack of cards) by removing cards from the top. **4.** To make less or reduce, as if by cutting off some part; as: to *cut* a play; to *cut* rates. **5.** To intersect; cross, as lines. **6.** To form by cutting, as a garment, etc. **7.** To strike sharply as in cutting, as with a whip. **8.** To hurt the sensibilities of; as, the rebuke *cut* him. **9.** To perform a surgical operation upon, as castration or lithotomy. **10.** To refuse to recognize; to ignore socially; as, to *cut* a person in the street. *Colloq.* **11.** To absent one's self from; as, to *cut* an appointment, a recitation, etc. *Colloq.* **12.** To perform; as, to *cut* a caper, etc. *Colloq.* **13.** *Sports.* **a** *Cricket.* To deflect (a bowled ball) to left of the player at point, with a chopping movement of the bat. **b** *Billiards,* etc. To drive (an object ball) to either side by hitting it fine. **c** *Lawn Tennis, etc.* To strike (a ball) with the racket inclined so as to put a certain spin on it.
to cut a figure, to be conspicuous; show prominently. — **to cut a tooth** *or* **one's teeth,** to have a tooth or teeth cut through the gum in developing. — **to cut off.** **a** To end; specif., to cause to die an untimely death; destroy; as, *cut off* in his youth. **b** To interrupt; as, *to cut off* communication, steam. **c** To intercept; as, *to cut off* retreat.
— *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of an edged tool; as, this knife *cuts* well. **2.** To admit of incision or severance, as by a cutting instrument; as, cheese *cuts* easily. **3.** To use a cutting instrument. **4.** To go across something; make a short cut; — usually used with *across.* **5.** To move away quickly; to make off; — formerly used with *away* or *off. Colloq.* **6.** To make a stroke as with a sword or whip. **7.** To divide a pack of cards into two portions in order to decide the deal or trump, or in order to change the order of the cards. **8.** In lawn tennis, cricket, etc., to make a cut.
— *n.* **1.** An opening made with an edged instrument; cleft; gash; slash. **2.** An excavated notch, passage, or channel; furrow; groove. **3.** A straight or easy passage or course. **4.** Manner in which a thing is cut or formed; style; fashion. **5.** That which is cut or cut off; a severed portion. **6.** An engraved block or plate for printing or the impression therefrom. **7.** Act of cutting; as: **a** A blow with a knife edge, whiplash, etc. **b** Act of removing a part, as of a writing; act of reducing or dividing as if by use of a knife; also, the part removed. **8.** *Sports.* The act of cutting the ball, or the spin so given to the ball. See CUT, v. t. 13 **c.** **9.** That which wounds the feelings; a slight. **10.** Absence at a time appointed for attendance. **11.** [Perh. a different word.] One of several pieces, as of straw, as used in drawing lots.
— *p. a.* **1.** That has been subjected to the action of cutting; specif.: **a** Formed, shaped, or fashioned by cutting; as, *cut* stone; *cut* nails. **b** Castrated. **c** Reduced, as prices or rates. **2.** *Bot.* Separated into sharp-pointed lobes; — said of foliage or floral leaves. **3.** Drunk; tipsy. *Slang.*
cut glass, glass shaped or ornamented by cutting, or grinding, and polishing. — **cut money,** money consisting of coins cut into pieces, formerly often used for lack of the smaller denominations.
cu-ta'ne-ous (kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cutis* skin.] Of or pertaining to the skin; existing on or affecting the skin.
cut'a-way' (kŭt'ă-wā'), *a.* Of a coat, having the skirts cut away in front so as not to meet at the bottom. — *n.* A cutaway coat. *Colloq.*
cutch (kŭch), *n.* Catechu.

cut-cher'ry (kŭ̆-chĕr'ĭ), **cutch'er-y** (kŭch'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *kachahri.*] A public office for administrative or judicial business; also, any administrative office. *India.*

cute (kūt), *a.*; CUT'ER (kūt'ĕr); -EST. [Abbr. of *acute.*] *Colloq.* **1.** Clever or shrewd. **2.** Attractive by reason of daintiness or picturesqueness, as a child. — **cute'ly,** *adv.* — **cute'ness,** *n.*

cut'-grass', *n.* Any grass having the edges of the leaf blade beset with minute hooked prickles.

cu'ti-cle (kū'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cuticula,* dim. of *cutis* skin.] **1.** A skin or membrane; in vertebrates, the epidermis. See SKIN. **2.** A very thin skin or film covering the surface of a plant body. — **cu-tic'u-lar** (kū-tĭk'ŭ-lăr), *a.*

cu'tin (-tĭn), *n.* [L. *cutis* skin, outside.] *Plant Physiol.* A waxy substance which, combined with cellulose, constitutes the cuticle in plants. [or deeper layer of the skin.

cu'tis (-tĭs), *n.*, *or* ‖ **cu'tis ve'ra** (vē'rȧ). [L.] The derma,

cut'lass (kŭt'lăs), *n.* Also **cut'las.** [F. *coutelas,* fr. L. *cultellus* small knife, *culter* knife.] A short, heavy, curved sword, used esp. as a weapon for sailors.

cut'ler (-lẽr), *n.* [F. *coutelier,* fr. LL., fr. L. *cultellus.* See CUTLASS.] One who makes, deals in, or repairs, cutlery.

cut'ler-y (-ĭ), *n.* Edged or cutting instruments collectively.

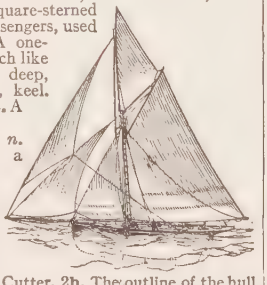
cut'let (-lĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *côtelette,* prop., little rib, dim. of *côte* rib, L. *costa.*] A small piece of meat, as of veal, cut from the ribs or leg, for broiling or frying.

cut'-off', *n.* **1.** That which shortens, as a nearer road. **2.** *Engin.* Act of shutting off the working fluid, as steam, from an engine cylinder; also, the point at which this occurs, or the mechanism for effecting it.

cut'-out', *n.* **1.** *Elec.* A device by which a circuit or part of a circuit may be disconnected; a circuit breaker. **2.** A device for allowing an internal-combustion engine that regularly exhausts through a muffler to exhaust directly into the air.

cut'purse' (kŭt'pûrs'), *n.* One who cuts purses to steal them or their contents (an act common when men wore purses at their girdles); hence, a pickpocket.

cut'ter (kŭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, cuts. **2.** *Naut.* **a** A broad, square-sterned boat for stores and passengers, used by ships of war. **b** A one-masted vessel rigged much like a sloop, and having a deep, often heavily weighted, keel. **c** = REVENUE CUTTER. **3.** A small, light sleigh.



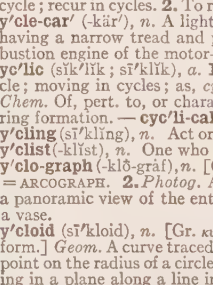
Cutter, 2b. The outline of the hull is shown, and the mass of lead.

cut'throat' (kŭt'thrōt'), *n.* One who cuts throats; a murderer; an assassin. —*a.* **1.** Murderous; cruel. **2.** *Cards.* Designating a game or play, as in euchre, played by three, each playing for himself.

cut'ting (kŭt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that cuts. **2.** Something cut, cut off, or cut out. **3.** *Hort.* Any severed portion of a plant used for propagation. — *a.* **1.** Adapted to cut. **2.** Chilling; piercing; as, a *cutting* wind. **3.** Severe; sarcastic; as, a *cutting* remark. — **Syn.** See SHARP.

cut'tle (-t'l), *n.* A cuttlefish.

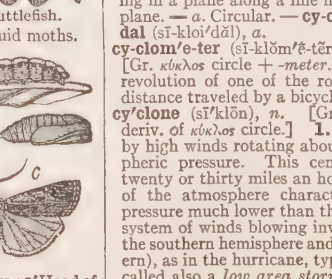
cut'tle-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [AS. *cudele.*] Any member of any of several genera (esp. *Sepia*) of ten-armed dibranchiate cephalopods, differing from the squids in having a calcareous internal shell, known in commerce as **cuttle bone.**



Cuttlefish.

cut'wa'ter (kŭt'wô'tẽr), *n.* The fore part of a ship's stem.

cut'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A caterpillar which eats off young plants of cabbage, corn, etc., by night, usually at the ground. The common cutworms are larvæ of certain genera (esp. *Agrotis*) of noctuid moths.



Cutworm. *a* Larva; *a'* Head of Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Moth.

cy'an-am'ide (sī'ăn-ăm'īd; sī-ăn'ȧ-mīd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [See CYANIC; AMIDE.] *Chem.* A crystalline, weakly basic substance, $CN \cdot NH_2$, variously got, as by action of ammonia gas on cyanogen chloride.

cy'a-nate (sī'ȧ-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of cyanic acid.

cy-an'ic (sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κύανος* a dark blue substance.] **1.** Pertaining to or containing cyanogen. **2.** Blue. **cyanic acid,** *Chem.,* a strong colorless acid, HOCN, got by heating cyanuric acid.

cy'a-nide (sī'ȧ-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* A compound of cyanogen with an element or radical; esp., potassium cyanide. — *v. t.* To treat with a cyanide.

cy'a-nite (-nīt), *n.* [See CYANIC.] *Min.* A native silicate of aluminium, Al_2SiO_5, occurring commonly in blue thin-bladed triclinic crystals and crystalline aggregates.

cy-an'o-gen (sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [See CYANIC; -GEN.] *Chem.* **a** A radical, CN, composed of carbon and nitrogen, in hydrocyanic acid and the cyanides. Some of its compounds are intensely blue. See PRUSSIAN BLUE. **b** A certain colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas, $(CN)_2$.

cy'a-nop'a-thy (sī'ȧ-nŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [See CYANIC; -PATHY.] *Med.* A disease in which the body is colored blue on its surface, arising from imperfect arterialization of the blood.

cy'a-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See CYANIC.] *Med.* A condition in which, from insufficient aëration of the blood, the surface of the body becomes blue; cyanopathy.

cy-an'o-type (sī-ăn'ō-tīp), *n.* [See CYANIC; TYPE.] A method of producing photographic prints, usually blue, by the use of paper, linen, or the like, coated with a compound of cyanogen and iron; also, a print so obtained; a blue print.

cy'a-nu'ric (sī'ȧ-nū'rĭk), *a.* [See CYANIC; URIC.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline acid, $C_3N_3(OH)_3$, obtained from cyanic acid by polymerization.

Cyb'e-le (sĭb'ē-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυβέλη.] The great nature goddess of the ancient peoples of Asia Minor, — primarily, a deification of the earth as the sustainer and reproducer; secondarily, the nourishing mother of man, giver of the arts of life, and founder and upholder of cities and nations. See CORYBANT.

cy'cad (sī'kăd), *n.* [From *Cycas,* the type genus.] Any of a family (*Cycadaceæ*) of mostly tropical gymnospermous plants, including the sago palm, intermediate in appearance between tree ferns and palms.

cyc'a-da'ceous (sĭk'ȧ-dā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the family (*Cycadaceæ*) comprising the cycads.

cyc'la-men (sĭk'lȧ-mĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κυκλάμινος, κυκλαμίς.*] Any of a small genus (*Cyclamen*) of primulaceous plants, having pretty, nodding, white or pink flowers; also, a flower of this genus.

cy'cle (sī'k'l), *n.* [L. *cyclus,* fr. Gr. *κύκλος* ring, circle, cycle.] **1.** An imaginary circle in the heavens; one of the celestial spheres. **2.** An interval or period of time occupied by one round or course of events recurring in the same order in a series; as, the *cycle* of the seasons. **3.** A complete course of operations returning to the original state; circle; round. **4.** An age; a long period. **5.** The circle of subjects connected with the exploits of a hero or heroes; as, the Arthurian *cycle.* **6.** *Thermodyn.* A series of operations in which heat is imparted to (or taken away from) a working substance which by its expansion gives up a part of its internal energy in the form of mechanical work (or being compressed increases its internal energy) and is again brought back to its original state. See FOUR-CYCLE, TWO-CYCLE. **7.** Short for *bicycle, tricycle,* etc.

— *v. i.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). **1.** To pass through a cycle; recur in cycles. **2.** To ride a cycle. — **cy'cler** (-klẽr), *n.*

cy'cle-car' (-kär'), *n.* A light four-wheeled vehicle, usually having a narrow tread and propelled by an internal-combustion engine of the motor-cycle type.

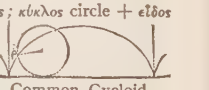
cyc'lic (sĭk'lĭk; sī'klĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a cycle or circle; moving in cycles; as, *cyclic* time; a *cyclic* poem. **2.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, a closed chain or ring formation. — **cyc'li-cal,** *a.* [a bicycle.

cy'cling (sī'klĭng), *n.* Act or practice of riding a cycle, esp.

cy'clist (-klĭst), *n.* One who rides a cycle, esp. a bicycle.

cy'clo-graph (-klō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος* circle + *-graph.*] **1.** = ARCOGRAPH. **2.** *Photog.* A special form of camera giving a panoramic view of the entire periphery of an object, as a vase.

cy'cloid (sī'kloid), *n.* [Gr. *κυκλοειδής; κύκλος* circle + *εἶδος* form.] *Geom.* A curve traced by a point on the radius of a circle rolling in a plane along a line in the plane. — *a.* Circular. — **cy-cloi'dal** (sī-kloi'dăl), *a.*



Common Cycloid. *p.* Tracing point.

cy-clom'e-ter (sī-klŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος* circle + *-meter.*] A device, actuated by the revolution of one of the road wheels, for indicating the distance traveled by a bicycle or similar vehicle.

cy'clone (sī'klōn), *n.* [Gr. *κυκλῶν* moving in a circle, deriv. of *κύκλος* circle.] **1.** A violent storm characterized by high winds rotating about a calm center of low atmospheric pressure. This center moves onward, often at twenty or thirty miles an hour. **2.** In general, a condition of the atmosphere characterized by a central area of pressure much lower than that of surrounding areas, and a system of winds blowing inward and around (clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the northern), as in the hurricane, typhoon, and tropical storms; — called also a *low area storm.* Cf. ANTICYCLONE. **3.** A tornado. *Middle U. S.* — **cy-clon'ic** (sī-klŏn'ĭk), **-i-cal,** *a.*

Cy'clo-pe'an (sī'klō-pē'ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Cyclopes; huge; massive.

cy'clo-pe'di-a (-pē'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κύκλος* circle + **cy'clo-pæ'di-a** *παιδεία* the bringing up of a child, education, deriv. of *παῖς* child.] An encyclopedia.

cy'clo-pe'dic (sī'klō-pē'dĭk; -pĕd'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to the **cy'clo-pæ'dic** circle of the sciences, or to a cyclopedia; of the nature of a cyclopedia; hence, of great range, extent, or amount; as, a man of *cyclopedic* knowledge.

cy'clo-pe'dist (sī'klō-pē'dĭst), *n.* A maker of, or writer for, **cy'clo-pæ'dist** a cyclopedia.

Cy'clops (sī'klŏps), *n.*; *pl.* CYCLOPES (sī-klō'pēz). [L., fr. Gr. *Κύκλωψ*, lit., round-eyed.] *Class. Myth.* One of a race of giants having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead, fabled to inhabit Sicily, and, in later tradition, said to assist in the workshops of Hephæstus (Vulcan), under Mt. Etna. Homer makes them shepherds.

cy'clo-ra'ma (sī'klō-rä'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος* circle + *ὅραμα* sight.] A pictorial view extended circularly, so that the spectator is surrounded as if by things in nature.

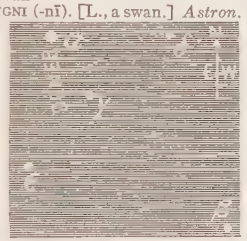
cy-clos'to-mate (sī-klŏs'tō-māt), **cy'clo-stom'a-tous** (sī'klō-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Having a circular mouth; specif., cyclostome.

cy'clo-stome (sī'klō-stōm), *a.* [Gr. *κύκλος* circle + *στόμα*, *-ατος*, mouth.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the lowest class (*Cyclostomata*) of craniate vertebrates, consisting of the lampreys and hagfishes. — *n.* A cyclostome animal.

cy'clo-style (-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος* circle + *style* a pen.] A kind of manifolding apparatus. A stencil is made by writing or drawing with a pen containing at its end a small wheel which makes minute punctures in the paper.

cyg'net (sĭg'nĕt; 24), *n.* [Dim. of F. *cygne* swan, fr. L., fr. Gr. *κύκνος*.] A young swan.

Cyg'nus (-nŭs), *n.*; *gen.* CYGNI (-nī). [L., a swan.] *Astron.* A northern constellation between Lyra and Pegasus, in the Milky Way; the Swan. It contains the bright star Deneb.



Cygnus, *Astron.*

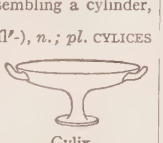
cyl'in-der (sĭl'ĭn-dẽr), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κύλινδρος*, fr. *κυλίνδειν* to roll.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The surface traced by one side of a rectangle rotated round the parallel side as axis. **b** The volume generated by a rectangle so rotated. **2.** Any body having the form of a cylinder; as : **a** *Mech.* The piston chamber in an engine. **b** The barrel of a pump. **c** *Print.* The revolving platen or bed which produces the impression or carries the type in a cylinder press. **d** The turning chambered breech of a revolver. **3.** *Archæol.* A cylindrical seal used esp. by the Babylonians and Assyrians, as a means of signing clay tablets, or as an amulet; also, a cylindrical clay tablet with cuneiform inscriptions. — *v. t.* To furnish with a cylinder, or to subject to the action of a cylinder.

Cylinder.

cy-lin'dric (sĭ-lĭn'drĭk), **-dri-cal** (-drĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having the form of, a cylinder. — **-dri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cyl'in-droid (sĭl'ĭn-droid), *n.* [Gr. *κύλινδρος* cylinder + *-oid.*] A surface, volume, or body resembling a cylinder, but having elliptic right sections.

cy'lix (sī'lĭks; sĭl'ĭks), **ky'lix** (kī'-, kĭl'-), *n.*; *pl.* CYLICES (sĭl'ĭ-sēz), KYLIKES (kĭl'ĭ-kēz). [Gr. *κύλιξ*.] *Class. Archæol.* A two-handled drinking cup with a shallow bowl set on a stem and foot.



Cylix.

Cyl-le'ni-an (sĭ-lē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Mt. Cyllene, in southern Greece, fabled birthplace of Hermes; hence, of or pert. to Hermes, god of commerce, thieving, lying, etc.; as, the *Cyllenian* art, or thievery.

cy'ma (sī'mȧ), *n.*; L. *pl.* **-mæ** (-mē). [NL., fr. Gr. *κῦμα*. See CYME.] *Arch.* A member or molding having a wavelike profile. It is common in Greek and Greco-Roman art.

The ‖**cy'ma rec'ta** is hollow above and swelling below; the ‖**cy'ma re-ver'sa** is swelling above and hollow below.

cy-mar' (sĭ-mär'), *n.* [F. *simarre.*] A loose robe or garment, esp. a chemise, worn by women; — a literary word.

cy-ma'ti-um (sĭ-mā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIA** (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *κυμάτιον*, dim. of *κῦμα* wave.] A capping or crowning molding in classic architecture. Also, often, a cyma.

cym'bal (sĭm'băl), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κύμβαλον*, fr. *κύμβη*, *κύμβος* hollow vessel.] *Music.* One of a pair of brass half globes or flat plates for clashing together. — **cym'baled** (-băld), *a.* — **cym'bal-er, cym'bal-ist,** *n.*

cyme (sīm), *n.* [L. *cyma* cabbage sprout, Gr. *κῦμα*, prop., anything swollen, hence, also, cyme, wave.] *Bot.* **a** Any determinate, or centrifugal, inflorescence. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.* **b** Hence : Any flat or convex inflorescence of this type containing many flowers, as in the forget-me-not.

cy'mene (sī'mēn), *n.* [Gr. *κύμινον* cumin.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, $CH_3 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot C_3H_7$, disting. as *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *paracymene.* **Par'a-cy'mene,** or ordinary cymene, is a colorless liquid of pleasant odor obtained from oil of cumin, oil of caraway, camphor, etc.

cy'mo-gene (sī'mō-jēn), *n.* An inflammable gaseous petroleum product used for producing low temperatures.

cy'mo-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*cyma* + *-graph.*] **1.** An instrument for making tracings of the outline of profiles, moldings, etc. **2.** Var. of KYMOGRAPH. — **cy'mo-graph'ic,** *a.*

cy-mom'e-ter (sī-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *κῦμα* wave + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument to determine the frequency of electric wave oscillations, esp. in connection with wireless telegraphy.

cy'mo-phane (sī'mō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *κῦμα* wave + *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] *Min.* Chrysoberyl, esp. an opalescent kind.

cy'mo-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *κῦμα* wave + *-scope.*] Any of various devices to detect the presence of electric waves.

cy'mose (sī'mōs; sĭ-mōs'), *a.* [L. *cymosus* full of shoots. See CYME.] *Bot.* Of the nature of, or derived from, a cyme; bearing, or pert. to, a cyme. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

Cym'ric (kĭm'rĭk), **Kym'ric,** *a.* [W. *Cymru* Wales.] Of, pert. to, or designating, the Celtic tribes of Wales or their speech, or peoples speaking Celtic of the same branch as Welsh. — *n.* The Welsh language or group of languages.

Cym'ry (-rĭ), **Kym'ry,** *n.* [W., *pl.*] The Welsh race.

cyn'ic (sĭn'ĭk), *n.* [See CYNIC, *a.*] **1.** [*cap.*] *Philos.* One of a Greek school of philosophers who taught that virtue is the only good, and that its essence is self-control and independence. Later, the term symbolized, popularly, moroseness and contempt for others' opinions. **2.** Hence : A misanthrope; esp., one who believes human conduct to be directed wholly by self-interest or self-indulgence.

cyn'ic (sĭn'ĭk) **cyn'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *κυνικός*, prop., dog-like, fr. *κύων*, *κυνός* dog.] **1.** Surly; snarling; currish. *Rare.* **2.** Of or pert. to the Dog Star. **3.** [*cap.*] Of, pert. to, or resembling the doctrines of, the Cynics. **4.** Of the character of a cynic; disbelieving in the sincerity or unselfishness of human motives. — **cyn'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **cyn'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Cynical, misanthropic, pessimistic. Cynical implies a sneering disbelief in sincerity and rectitude; **misanthropic,** a rooted dislike of men and aversion to society; **pessimistic,** a distrustful and gloomy view of things.

cyn'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Cynical quality, theory, or practice.

cy'no-sure (sī'nō-shōor; sĭn'ō-), *n.* [L. *Cynosura* the constellation Cynosure, Gr. *κυνόσουρα*, lit., dog's tail; *κύων*, *κυνός*, dog + *οὐρά* tail.] **1.** [*cap.*] The constellation Ursa Minor, or Lesser Bear, containing the North Star. **2.** A center of attraction or attention.

Cyn'thi-a (sĭn'thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κυνθία.*] Artemis; — from Mt. Cynthus, where she and Apollo were born; hence, the moon personified.

Cyn'thi-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] Apollo. Cf. CYNTHIA.

cy'per-a'ceous (sī'pẽr-ā'shŭs; sĭp'ẽr-), *a.* [Gr. *κύπειρος* sedge.] Belonging to a family (*Cyperaceæ*), of monocotyledonous plants, the sedge family, distinguished from the grasses chiefly by the solid stems, and by the fruit, which is an achene instead of a grain.

cy'pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* Cipher.

cy' pres' (sē' prā'). Also **cy'pres',** *adv.* [OF. *si près* so nearly (as may be).] *Law.* Lit., as nearly (as may be); — used of a certain rule for equitably construing wills.

cy'press (sī'prĕs), *n.* [OF. *ciprès*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *κυπάρισσος.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Cupressus*) of pinaceous trees, having dark evergreen scalelike leaves and symmetrical habit; also its wood. The species commonly cultivated in southern Europe and western Asia (*C. sempervirens*), being often planted about tombs, has become an emblem of mourning. **2.** Any of several pinaceous trees of allied genera as the bald cypresses (*Taxodium distichum* and *T. imbricatum*) of the southern United States.

cy'press (sī'prĕs), *n.* Also **cy'prus** (-prŭs). [ME. *cipres*, *cypirs.*] Any of various early fine textile fabrics; esp., a thin, transparent stuff like crape. *Obs. or Hist.*

cypress vine. A convolvulaceous garden plant (*Quamoclit quamoclit*), with red or white tubular flowers and finely dissected leaves.

Cyp'ri-an (sĭp'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cyprus, the island, as being the reputed birthplace of Aphrodite; also (in allusion to Aphrodite worship), lewd or licentious. — *n.* **1.** One of the people of Cyprus. **2.** A lewd woman.

cy-prin'o-dont (sĭ-prĭn'ō-dŏnt; sĭ-prī'nō-), *n.* [Gr. *κυπρῖνος* a kind of carp + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, tooth.] Any of a large family (*Cyprinodontidæ*) of small soft-finned fishes, including the killifishes and related minnows.

cyp'ri-noid (sĭp'rĭ-noid; sĭ-prī'noid), *a.* [Gr. *κυπρῖνος* a kind of carp + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to fishes of the carp family (*Cyprinidæ*). — *n.* One of the carp family.

Cyp'ri-ote (sĭp'rĭ-ōt), **Cyp'ri-ot** (-ŏt), *a.* [F. *Cypriot.*] Of or pertaining to Cyprus; Cyprian. — *n.* An inhabitant of Cyprus; also, the Cypriote Greek dialect.

cyp'ri-pe'di-um (sĭp'rĭ-pē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Cypris* Venus + *pes, pedis,* foot.] Any of a genus (*Cypripedium*) of orchids including the lady's-slippers.

cy'prus, *n.* See 2d CYPRESS.

cyp'se-la (sĭp'sē-lä), *n.; pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. κυψέλη hollow vessel.] *Bot.* An achene having two carpels and with adherent calyx tube, as in the asters. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

A Cypripedium. ¼

Cy're-na'ic (sī'rē-nā'ĭk ; sĭr'ē-), *a.* Pert. to Cyrenaïca, an ancient country of northern Africa, or Cyrene, its chief city, or a school of philosophy founded by Aristippus (436?–356? B. C.), a native of Cyrene. — *n.* A native of Cyrenaica ; also, a disciple of the school of Aristippus, who taught that pleasure is the chief end of life.

cy-ril'lic (sĭ-rĭl'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to or designating the old Slavic alphabet reputed to have been invented by Cyril, a missionary to the Slavs in the 9th century. In its present form it is the alphabet of Russia, Bulgaria, and Servia.

cyst (sĭst), *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder, sac.] **1.** *Med.* A closed abnormally developed sac containing fluid or semifluid morbid matter. **2.** *Bot.* **a** In many algæ, a resting spore formed by the breaking up of portions of the filaments or the inclosing of cell groups, and their investment by a sheath or envelope. **b** An air vesicle in certain algæ. **c** The spore case in certain fungi. **3.** *Zoöl.* A sac or capsule ; — usually including the contained organisms, as reproductive bodies, embryos, etc.

cys-tec'to-my (sĭs-tĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n. Surg.* Excision of a cyst.

cysti-. Var. of CYSTO-.

cyst'ic (sĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a cyst ; also, of or pertaining to the gall bladder or urinary bladder.

cys'ti-cer'cus (-tĭ-sûr'kŭs), *n.; pl.* **-CERCI** (-sûr'sī). [NL. ; *cysti-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* The larval form of certain species of tapeworms having the head and neck of a tapeworm attached to a saclike body filled with fluid. [der.]

cys-ti'tis (sĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the bladder.

cys'to- (sĭs'tŏ-), **cys'ti-** (-tĭ-). [Gr. κύστις bladder.] Combining forms used in *Anat. & Biol.*, usually to denote *likeness to, or connection with, a bladder or cyst.*

cys'to-carp (sĭs'tŏ-kärp), *n. Bot.* The form of sporocarp produced in the red algæ (*Rhodophyceæ*) after fertilization of the procarp. — **cys'to-car'pic** (-kär'pĭk), *a.*

cys'to-cele (-sēl), *n. Med.* Hernia in which the urinary bladder protrudes ; vesical hernia.

cyst'oid (sĭs'toid), *a.* Bladderlike ; resembling a cyst.

cys'to-scope (sĭs'tŏ-skōp), *n. Med.* An instrument for inspecting the interior of the bladder.

cys-tot'o-my (sĭs-tŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* Operation of cutting into the bladder, esp. to remove stones.

cy'tas-ter (sī'tăs-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + *aster.*] *Biol.* An achromatic aster (see ASTER, 2), as distinguished from a *karyaster.*

-cyte (-sīt). A suffix from Greek κύτος, *hollow vessel,* used to denote a *cell ;* as leuco*cyte,* phago*cyte,* etc. [rodite.

cyth'er-e'a (sĭth'ĕr-ē'ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυθέρεια.] Aph-

cy-tol'o-gy (sī-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + *-logy.*] Biology treating of cells.

cy-tol'y-sis (sī-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + *-lysis.*] *Physiol.* The dissolution or degeneration of cells or neurons.

cy'to-plasm (sī'tŏ-plăz'm), *n.* [Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + πλάσμα a mold.] *Biol.* The protoplasm of the cell exclusive of the nucleus. — **cy'to-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

czar (zär ; tsär), **tsar** (tsär), *n.* [Russ. *tsar',* fr. L. *Caesar* Cæsar.] A king ; an emperor ; specif., the popular title of the former emperors of Russia ; officially, their title as kings of Poland and some other parts of their empire ; Nicholas II. (abdicted 1917) was the last czar of Russia. — **czar'dom** (-dŭm), **tsar'dom,** *n.*

czar'e-vitch (zär'ĕ-vĭch ; tsär'-), **tsar'e-vitch** (tsär'ĕ-vĭch ; *Russ.* tsä-rā'vĭch), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevich.*] A son of a czar of Russia ; — orig. a title, later replaced by *grand duke.*

cza-rev'na (zä-rĕv'nȧ ; tsä-), **tsa-rev'na** (tsä-rĕv'nȧ), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna.*] A daughter of a czar of Russia ; — orig. a title, later replaced by *grand duchess.*

cza-ri'na (zä-rē'nȧ ; tsä-), **tsa-ri'na** (tsä-rē'nȧ), *n.* The wife of a czar of Russia.

czar'ism (zär'ĭz'm ; tsär'-), **tsar'ism** (tsär'-), *n.* Autocratic government such as that of Russia under the czars.

Czech (chĕk), *n.* An individual of the most westerly branch of the Slavs, chiefly inhabiting Bohemia and Moravia. Also, the language of the Czechs ; Bohemian.

D

D (dē). **1.** The fourth letter of the English alphabet, into which it comes through the Latin and Greek from the Phœnician and Hebrew. Etymologically *d* is related most nearly to *t* and *th ;* as, E. *deep,* G. *tief ;* E. *daughter,* G. *tochter,* Gr. θυγάτηρ, Skr. *duhitr.* See *Guide to Pron.* § 20. **2.** As a symbol, used to denote or indicate : **a** Fourth in order or class ; as, Class *D.* **b** *Math.* [*l. c.*] Differentiation. **c** [*cap.*] *Music.* The second tone in the model major scale (that of C) ; also, a key giving this tone, or a symbol representing it. **3.** As a numeral, D stands for 500.

D (dē), *n.; pl.* D's, Ds (dēz). Also **dee** ; *pl.* **DEES** (dēz). **1.** The letter D, d, or its sound. **2.** An object like the letter D in shape or outline, as an eye of metal at the end of a harness trace. — *a.* Having the general form of the (capital) letter D ; as, D valve.

dab (dăb), *v. t. & i.* ; DABBED (dăbd) ; DAB'BING. **1.** To strike or hit with a sudden motion ; to peck. **2.** To strike or touch gently, as with a soft or moist substance ; tap ; also, to apply by striking in that way ; to strike or pat with a dabber. — *n.* **1.** A gentle blow, as with some soft substance ; also, a peck, thrust, or sharp slap. **2.** A flattish soft or moist mass. **3.** A small amount, portion, or the like.

dab (dăb), *n.* Any flatfish ; esp., any of several flounders.

dab, *n.* An expert. *Colloq.*

dab'ber (dăb'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, dabs, as a pad used by printers, engravers, etc., to apply ink, color, etc., evenly to a surface.

dab'ble (dăb''l), *v. t.* ; **-BLED** (-'ld) ; **-BLING** (-lĭng). [Freq. of *dab.*] To wet by splashing or by little dips or strokes ; spatter. — *v. i.* **1.** To paddle or splash in water, as with the hands. **2.** To work superficially.

dab'bler (-lĕr), *n.* One who dabbles ; a dilettante.

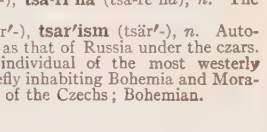
dab'chick' (-chĭk'), *n.* The little grebe (*Podiceps fluviatilis*), or the pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*), both remarkable for quickness in diving.

dab'ster (-stĕr), *n. Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** One who is skilled ; an expert ; adept. **2.** A dabbler at anything ; an unskilled hand.

da ca'po (dä kä'pō). [It., from (the) head or beginning.] *Music.* From the beginning ; — a direction to repeat.

dace (dās), *n.* Any of various fishes of the carp family.

dachs'hund' (däks'hŏŏnt' ; däks'hŏŏnd), *n.* [G., lit., badger dog.] One of a breed of hounds used for hunting the badger, fox, etc.

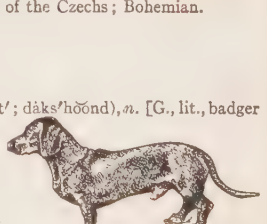


Dachshund. (1/10)

Da'cian (dā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Dacia (country north of the Danube) or its inhabitants.

da'cite (-sīt), *n.* [From L. *Dacia.* See DACIAN.] A volcanic or intrusive rock of plagioclase and quartz, with biotite, hornblende, or pyroxene.

da-coit' (dȧ-koit'), *n.* [Hind. *ḍakait.*] One of a class of murderous robbers, in India, who act in gangs. Cf. THUG.



Dactylology.

da-coit'y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-IES** (-ĭz). [Hind. *ḍakaitī.*] Robbery by dacoits in armed gangs.

dac'tyl (dăk'tĭl), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. δάκτυλος finger, dactyl.] *Prosody.* A foot of three syllables (- ∪ ∪), one long and two short, or, in modern verse, one accented and two unaccented ; as, L. *tēgmĭnĕ,* E. *mer'ci-ful.* — **dac-tyl'ic** (dăk-tĭl'ĭk), *a.*

dac'ty-lol'o-gy (dăk'tĭ-lŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [See DACTYL ; **-LOGY.**] Art of communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the manual alphabets of deaf-mutes.

dad (dăd), *n.* Father ; — a familiar term.

dad'dle (dăd'l). Var. of DIDDLE, to cheat.

dad'dy (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). Dad; — a familiar diminutive.

daddy longlegs. The harvestman (an arachnid).

da'do (dā'dō; dä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [It. *dado* die, cube, pedestal.] **1.** That part of an architectural pedestal between base and surbase. **2.** The lower part of the wall of an apartment when specially decorated.

a Surbase; *b* Dado, 1; *c* Base.

dæ'dal (dē'dăl), *a.* [L. *daedalus*, fr. Gr. *δαίδαλος*; — also alluding to Dædalus.] **1.** Cunningly formed or working; ingenious; intricate. **2.** Variegated; rich.

Dæd'a-lus (dĕd'ă-lŭs; dē'dă-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δαίδαλος*, lit., the cunning worker.] *Class. Myth.* An Athenian expelled for murder to Crete, where he designed the Labyrinth. Cast into the Labyrinth by Minos, he escaped, with his son Icarus, by means of artificial wings. Dædalus reached Sicily in safety; but Icarus flew too near the sun, the wax of his wings melted, and he was drowned in the sea thenceforth called Icarian. — **Dæ-dal'ian** (dē-dāl'yăn), *a.*

dæ'mon (dē'mŏn), **dæ-mon'ic,** etc. Vars. of DEMON, etc.

daff (dăf), *v. t.* **1.** To doff. *Obs.* **2.** To thrust (aside); put off; — used esp. in *to daff the world aside.*

daf'fo-dil (dăf'ō-dĭl), *n.* [Formerly *affodylle*, prop., the asphodel, LL. *affodillus*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀσφόδελος*.] A species of narcissus (*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*) with large yellow single or double flowers.

daf'fo-dil'ly (dăf'ō-dĭl'ĭ), **daf'fy-down-dil'ly** (dăf'ĭ-doun-). Dial. or poetic vars. of DAFFODIL. [imbecile; also, insane.

daft (dăft), *a.* [ME. *dafte, defte*, stupid, also, meek.] Foolish;

dag (dăg), *n.* A kind of large pistol. *Obs.*

Da'gan (dā'găn), *n. Babylonian. Myth.* God of the earth.

dag'ger (dăg'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A short weapon used for stabbing. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a dagger; as, in printing, a mark of reference [†]; obelisk. — *v. t.* To pierce with a dagger; stab.

dag'gle (dăg"l), *v. t. & i.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). To clog or soil with mud or mire; trail about in mud or wet.

dag'lock' (dăg'lŏk'), *n.* A dirty or clotted lock of wool on a sheep, hair on a dog, or the like.

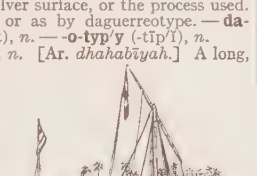
Da'go (dā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). [*Also l. c.*] A person of Spanish, Portuguese, or, now usually, Italian, descent. *Slang, U. S.*

da'go-ba (dā'gō-bà), *n.* [Singhalese *dāgaba.*] In India, a shrine, usually architectural, over sacred relics.

Da'gon (dā'gŏn), *n.* [Heb. *Dagōn.*] *Bib.* A god of the Philistines, probably an agricultural deity. The common supposition that he was represented as half man and half fish rests on a doubtful etymology of the name.

da-guerre'o-type (dă-gĕr'ō-tīp), *n.* [From L. J. M. *Daguerre*, French inventor + *-type.*] An early kind of photograph produced on a silver surface, or the process used. — *v. t.* To represent by or as by daguerreotype. — **da-guerre'o-typ'ist** (-tīp'ĭst), *n.* — **-o-typ'y** (-tīp'ĭ), *n.*

da'ha-be'ah (dä'hà-bē'à), *n.* [Ar. *dhahabīyah.*] A long, light-draft house boat, lateen-rigged, and now often propelled wholly or partly by engines, used on the Nile.


Dahabeah.

dahl'ia (dăl'yà; *also often* dāl'yà *or* dăl'yà), *n.* [NL., after A. *Dahl*, Swedish botanist.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Dahlia*) of asteraceous tuberous-rooted herbs, cultivated for their flowers. **2.** A flower or tuber of this genus.

Da-ho'man (dä-hō'măn), *a.* Of or pert. to Dahomey, in West Africa, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A Dahoman Negro.

da-hoon' (dà-hōōn'), *n.* An evergreen shrub or small tree (*Ilex cassine*) of the southern United States, bearing red drupes; — called also **dahoon holly.**

dai'ly (dā'lĭ), *a.* Happening, belonging to, done, or issued, each or every day. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A daily newspaper. — *adv.* Every day; day by day.

Syn. Daily, diurnal. **Daily** is used of ordinary matters; **diurnal** is commonly either astronomical or poetic.

dai'mi-ate (dī'mĭ-āt), **dai'mio-ate** (-myō-āt), *n.* Also **dai'mi-ote.** Territory, jurisdiction, or office of a daimio.

dai'mio (dī'myō), *n.*; *pl.* DAIMIO or -MIOS (-myōz). [Jap., fr. Chin., lit., great name.] One of the feudal nobles of Japan under the old régime. Cf. SHOGUN.

dai'mon (dī'mŏn), *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων.*] = DEMON; — a transliteration of the Greek. — **dai-mon'ic** (dī-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

dain'ti-ly (dān'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a dainty manner.

dain'ti-ness (-nĕs; 24), *n.* Quality of being dainty.

dain'ty (dān'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *deintié* delicacy, orig., dignity, honor, L. *dignitas*, fr. *dignus* worthy.] Something that arouses favor or pleasure; now esp., a delicacy. — *a.*; -TI-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. **1.** Delicious to the palate; toothsome. **2.** Of a delicate beauty or charm. **3.** Having or exhibiting delicate taste; nice; fastidious, esp. as to food or material comforts.

Syn. Dainty, delicate, exquisite, choice, rare. **Dainty** implies slightness and elegance; **delicate,** fineness, subtlety, or (often) fragility; **exquisite,** consummate niceness or delicacy of workmanship, perception, or susceptibility; **choice,** picked excellence, the result of a finely discriminating selection; **rare,** uncommon merit or excellence.

dai'ry (dā'rĭ; dâr'ĭ; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *deierie*, fr. *deie, daie*, maid, AS. *dæge.*] **1.** A place, as a room or building, where milk is kept and made into butter or cheese. **2.** The business of producing milk, butter, and cheese. **3.** Hence: A dairy farm, or the cows of a farm. — **dai'ry-maid'**, *n.* — **dai'ry-man** (-măn), *n.* — **-wom'an,** *n.*

dai'ry-ing, *n.* The business of conducting a dairy.

da'is (dā'ĭs; dās), *n.* [OF. *deis* table, L. *discus* quoit, dish, LL., table, fr. Gr. *δίσκος* quoit, dish.] A raised platform in a hall or large room.

dai'sy (dā'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [AS. *dæges-ége*, lit., day's eye.] **1.** A low European plant (*Bellis perennis*) of the aster family, having heads with small white or pink rays and yellow disks; — called, in U. S., **English daisy.** This is the daisy of classical literature. **2.** A rather tall leafy-stemmed plant (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*) of the same family, having larger heads with long white rays; — called also **oxeye daisy.**

dak, dawk (dôk; däk), *n.* [Hind. *ḍāk.*] Prop., transport by relays of men and horses; hence: post; mail; also, any arrangement for transportation by relays. *India.*

da'ker hen (dā'kĕr). The corn crake.

Da-ko'ta (dà-kō'tà), *n.* An Indian of the Siouan tribes inhabiting the plains of Dakota. See SIOUX, SIOUAN.

dal (däl), *n.* [Hind. *dāl.*] Split pulse. *East Indies.*

dale (dāl), *n.* [AS. *dæl.*] A vale; valley.

dales'man (dālz'măn), *n.* One living in a dale; specif., one of the inhabitants of the valleys in the north of England.

dalles (dălz), *n. pl.* [F. *dalle* trough.] A rapid, esp. one in a rocky gorge. *Northwestern U. S. & Canada.*

dal'li-ance (dăl'ĭ-ăns), *n.* Act of dallying; trifling; play; esp., amorous or wanton play.

dal'ly (dăl'ĭ), *v. i.*; -LIED (-ĭd); -LY-ING. [OF. *dalier.*] **1.** To act playfully; sport; esp., to play amorously. **2.** To trifle, play, or be light (with a person or matter). **3.** To waste time; idle. — **Syn.** See TRIFLE. — **dal'li-er,** *n.*

Dal-ma'tian (dăl-mā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Dalmatia. — *n.* **1.** One of the Slavic-speaking people inhabiting Dalmatia. **2.** The coach dog; — in full **Dalmatian dog.**

dal-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *n.* [LL. *dalmatica.*] **1.** In the Western Church, a vestment of deacons and bishops, resembling the chasuble. **2.** A similar robe for state occasions.

‖**dal se'gno** (dăl sā'nyō). [It., from the sign.] *Music.* A direction to go back to the sign 𝄋 and repeat from it.

Dal'ton-ism (dôl'tŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Color blindness, esp. blindness to the color red; — so called from, and described by, the chemist John Dalton (1766–1844), who had this infirmity. — **Dal-to'ni-an** (dôl-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.*

dam (dăm), *n.* **1.** A barrier to prevent the flow of a liquid; esp., a bank or wall across a watercourse. **2.** A body of water confined or held by a dam; specif., a mill pond. **3.** A barrier to keep back water, fire, or gas, as in mining.

— *v. t.*; DAMMED (dămd); DAM'MING. To provide with, or obstruct or restrain by or as by, a dam.

dam, *n.* [See DAME.] Female parent, esp. of a quadruped.

dam'age (dăm'ăj), *n.* [OF. deriv. of L. *damnum* damage.] **1.** Loss or detriment due to injury; hurt; harm. **2.** In *pl. Law.* The estimated reparation in money for detriment or injury sustained. — **Syn.** See INJURY.

— *v. t.*; -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). To occasion damage to; harm; impair. — *v. i.* To receive damage; be injured or impaired. — **dam'age-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.*

dam'an (-ăn), *n.* A small, herbivorous, ungulate mammal (*Procavia syriaca*) of Palestine, Syria, etc.; the cony of the Old Testament; also, any of various other allied species.

Da-ma'ra (dä-mä'rä), *n.* A native of Damaraland.

Dam'a-scene (dăm'ă-sēn; dăm'ă-sēn'), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Damascus, a city of Syria. **2.** [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to damask or damascening. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Damascus. **2.** [*l. c.*] Damascene work.

dam'a-scene' (dăm'ă-sēn'; dăm'ă-sēn), **dam'as-keen'** (-ăs-kēn'), *v. t.* To decorate, as iron, steel, etc., with a peculiar wavy marking produced in the manufacture, or with designs inlaid in another metal, or etched, etc.

da-mas'cus (dà-măs'kŭs), *n.* Short for **Damascus blade,** a blade of damask steel; or for **Damascus steel,** damask steel.

dam'ask (dăm'ăsk), *n.* [From the city *Damascus*, famous for its silks and steel.] **1.** Silk woven with an elaborate pattern of flowers, etc. **2.** Linen with a pattern made by difference in direction of threads of uniform color. **3.** Damask steel, or its peculiar markings. **4.** A deep rose color.

— *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or coming from, Damascus. **2.** Made of, or provided with, damask. **3.** Made of or resembling damask steel. **4.** Of or designating the color of a damask rose. **damask rose**, a large, pink, very fragrant, hardy rose (*Rosa damascena*), native to Asia Minor. — **d. steel**, an elastic steel of the kind originally made at Damascus, ornamented with wavy lines, formerly much valued for sword blades; Damascus steel.
— *v. t.* **1.** = DAMASCENE. **2.** To weave or adorn with the ornamentation characteristic of damask.

dam'as-keen', *v. t.* = DAMASCENE.

dam'bon-ite (dăm'bŏn-īt), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_6H_{16}O_6 \cdot 3H_2O$, a dimethyl derivative of inosite, found in a certain kind of caoutchouc.

dame (dām), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *domina* mistress, lady, *dominus* master, lord.] **1. a** A woman of rank, station, or authority, as the wife of a lord, the mistress of a household, etc. *Archaic.* **b** A schoolmistress. *Rare.* **2.** [*cap.*] A title equivalent to *Lady, Madam, Mistress, Miss,* used in address. *Obs. or Archaic, except in personifications;* as, *Dame* Nature, etc. **3.** A matron; an elderly woman.

dame's gilliflower, rocket, *or* **violet.** The garden rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*). See ROCKET, *n.*

dam'i-a-na (dăm'ĭ-ā'nȧ; -ăn'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; of uncertain origin.] *Pharm.* A Mexican drug obtained from several plants and used as a stimulant, tonic, and aphrodisiac.

dam'mar (dăm'ăr; dȧ-mär'), *n.* Also **dam'mer.** [Jav. & Malay. *damar.*] **1.** A resin derived from various pinaceous trees (genus *Dammara*), in Australia, New Zealand, and the East Indies, used largely for making colorless varnish. **2.** A similar resin got from various other East Indian trees.

damn (dăm), *v. t.;* DAMNED (dămd); DAMN'ING (dăm'ĭng; dăm'nĭng). [OF. *damner*, fr. L. *damnare, damnatum,* to condemn, *damnum* damage, penalty.] **1.** To adjudge guilty; sentence; doom. *Archaic.* **2.** *Theol.* To doom to eternal punishment. **3.** To condemn as invalid, illegal, wicked, or faulty; usually, to condemn as a failure; esp., to pronounce adverse judgment on (a work of art or literature, esp. a play). **4.** To bring ruin upon; be the ruin of. **5.** To swear at, using "damn." — *v. i.* To curse; swear.
— *n.* Utterance of the word "damn" as an oath.

dam'na-ble (dăm'nȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Deserving to be condemned or reprobated. **2.** Worthy of imprecation; execrable. — **dam'na-ble-ness,** *n.* — **dam'na-bly,** *adv.*

dam-na'tion (dăm-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of damning; state of being damned. **2.** A cause of being damned; a sin deserving of, or exposing one to, everlasting punishment.

dam'na-to-ry (dăm'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing, imposing, or causing condemnation or damnation.

damned (dămd; *poet. or rhetorical,* dăm'nĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* from DAMN; — now chiefly used profanely as an expression of strong dislike, or execration.

Dam'o-cles (dăm'ō-klēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δαμοκλῆς.*] A flatterer whom Dionysius I., tyrant of Syracuse, rebuked, for his constant praise of the happiness of kings, by seating him at a banquet beneath a sword hung by a single hair.

dam'oi-selle' (dăm'ĭ-zĕl'), **dam'o-sel',** **dam'o-zel'** (dăm'ō-zĕl'), etc. Vars. of DAMSEL. *Archaic.*

Da'mon (dā'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δάμων.*] A Pythagorean whose friend Pythias (properly Phintias) was condemned to death by Dionysius I., of Syracuse (430–367 B. C.). When Pythias asked for time to arrange his affairs, Damon pledged his life for his friend's return. Pythias returned, and Dionysius pardoned him.

damp (dămp), *n.* **1.** A noxious exhalation or gas. *Obs., exc.:* A gaseous product formed in coal mines, etc. Cf. FIRE DAMP. **2.** Moisture; humidity. **3.** Dejection; depression of spirits.
— *a.* **1.** Dejected; stupefied. *Archaic.* **2.** Moist; humid.
— **Syn.** See MOIST. — *v. t.* **1.** To affect with or as with a noxious exhalation; choke; stifle, as a fire or a sound. **2.** To depress; deaden; restrain, as action. **3.** To render damp.

damp'en (dăm'p'n), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To depress or deaden. **2.** To make or become damp or moist. — **damp'en-er,** *n.*

damp'er (-pĕr), *n.* One that damps, or checks; as: **a** A valve or plate to regulate the draft in a stove, furnace, etc. **b** A contrivance, as in a pianoforte, to deaden vibrations. **c** *Elec.* A device, as a nonmagnetic conductor, to diminish or destroy the oscillation of a suspended magnetic needle or freely moving coil. **d** *Elec.* A copper piece placed around, or embedded in, each of the pole pieces of a synchronous machine, or placed between them, to decrease hunting.

damp'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being damp.

dam'sel (dăm'zĕl), *n.* [OF. *damoisele* gentlewoman, ¶fr. LL., dim. fr. L. *domina,* fem., *dominus,* masc. See DAME.] **1.** A young maid or a young man of gentle birth. *Obs. or Poetic.* **2.** A young unmarried woman; a girl; maiden.

dam'son (-z'n), *n., or* **damson plum.** [ME. *damasin* the Damascus plum.] A small dark purple plum, originally from Asia Minor; also, the tree producing it.

Dan (dăn), *n.* [OF. *danz, dan,* master, L. *dominus.* See DAME.] A title equivalent to *Master* or *Sir. Obs. or Archaic, except in personification;* as, *Dan* Cupid.

Dan (dăn), *n.* [Heb. *Dān.*] *Bib.* **1.** A son of Jacob. **2.** A Hebrew tribe, part of which settled in northern Palestine. **from Dan to Beersheba,** from limit to limit; throughout, — Dan and Beersheba being respectively the northern and southern limits of ancient Palestine.

Dan'a-ë (dăn'ā-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δανάη.*] *Class. Myth.* The mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her as a golden shower in the tower where her father had imprisoned her.

Da-na'i-des (dȧ-nā'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δαναΐδες.*] *Gr. Myth.* The fifty daughters of Danaüs, all but one (Hypermnestra) of whom slew their husbands, the sons of Ægyptus, at their father's command. For this they were forever doomed to fill a broken cistern (or to draw water in a sieve) in Hades. — **Dan'a-ĭd** (dăn'ā-ĭd), *n.* [NAÏDES.

Dan'a-üs (dăn'ā-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δαναός.*] See DA-

dance (dăns), *v. i.;* DANCED (dănst); DANC'ING (dăn'sĭng). [OF. *dancier.*] **1.** To perform a regulated series of movements, commonly to music; to trip, glide, or leap rhythmically. **2.** To move nimbly or merrily.
— *v. t.* **1.** To perform, or take part in, as a dance. **2.** To cause to dance. **3.** To cause to be, or to effect, by dancing.
— *n.* **1.** A measured leaping, tripping, or stepping in unison with music or rhythmic beats. **2.** A round of dancing; also, a social assembly for dancing; a ball. **3.** *Music.* A tune for dancing. **4.** The complicated aërial movements of a swarm of some insects, as midges, gnats, and certain butterflies.

danc'er (dăn'sĕr), *n.* One who dances.

dan'de-li'on (dăn'dē-lī'ŭn), *n.* [F. *dent de lion* lion's tooth, fr. L. *dens* tooth + *leo* lion.] A well-known cichoriaceous weed (*Taraxacum taraxacum*).

dan'der (-dĕr), *n.* Anger or temper; — used esp. in: **to have one's dander up,** to be angry. *Colloq.*

dan'di, *n.* Var. of 2d DANDY.

Dan'die Din'mont (dăn'dĭ dĭn'mŏnt), *or* **Dan'die,** *n.* One of a breed of terriers originating in the country about the English and Scottish border.

Dandie Dinmont Terrier. 1/16

dan'di-fy (-dĭ-fī), *v. t.* To cause to resemble a dandy; make dandyish.

dan'di-prat (-prăt), *n.* **1.** A small coin current in England in the 16th century. **2.** A little, insignificant, or young person; a pygmy; — usually in sport or contempt. *Archaic.*

dan'dle (dăn'd'l), *v. t.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To move up and down in affectionate play, as an infant. **2.** To fondle; toy with; pamper. — **dan'dler** (-dlĕr), *n.*

dan'druff (-drŭf), *n.* Also **dan'driff.** A scurf that forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles.

dan'dy (-dĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). **1.** One who gives undue attention to dress; fop. **2.** Anything especially excellent of its class. *Slang or Colloq.* **3. a** A light two-wheeled cart, as an iron handcart for carrying ore, fuel, etc. *Eng.* **b** Short for DANDY ROLL. — **dan'dy-ish,** *a.* — **-dy-ism,** *n.*

dan'dy, dan'di (dăn'dĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz), -DIS (-dĭz). [Hind. *ḍāṇḍi,* fr. *ḍāṇḍ* an oar.] *Anglo-Ind.* **1.** A boatman of the Ganges. **2.** A member of an order of mendicants. **3.** A kind of litter consisting of a cloth hammock hung from a bamboo pole.

dan'dy-prat. Var. of DANDIPRAT.

dandy roll, dandy roller. *Paper Making.* A roller which impresses the watermark.

Dane (dān), *n.* [LL. *Dani,* pl.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Denmark, or person of Danish descent. **2.** = GREAT DANE.

Dane'law' (dān'lô'), *n.* Also **Dane'lagh'** (-lăk'; -lä'). [AS. *Dena lagu.*] *Eng. Hist.* The Danish law anciently in force in the northeastern part of England held by the Danes during their invasion; also, that part of England.

Dane'wort' (dān'wûrt'), *n.* A dwarf herbaceous elder (*Sambucus ebulus*) of Europe, with purplish flowers and a nauseous odor; — called also **Dane's-blood.**

dan'ger (dān'jĕr), *n.* [OF. *dangier,* deriv. of L. *dominium* power, property.] **1.** Authority; jurisdiction; hence, reach or range, as of a missile. *Archaic.* **2.** Exposure or liability to loss, pain, or other evil; risk; also, a case or cause of danger.
Syn. Danger, peril, jeopardy, hazard, risk. **Danger** implies some contingent evil (esp. harm or injury) in prospect. **Peril** is instant or impending danger. **Jeopardy** implies exposure to extreme or dangerous chances. **Hazard** implies danger from something fortuitous or beyond one's control; it is not so strong a term as *jeopardy.* **Risk,** more often than *hazard,* implies a voluntary taking of doubtful or adverse chances.

dan'ger-ous (dān'jĕr-ŭs), *a.* Attended with danger; perilous. — **dan'ger-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **dan'ger-ous-ness,** *n.*

dan'gle (dăn'g'l), *v. i.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To hang loosely with a swinging or jerking motion. **2.** To be a hanger-on or dependent; to hang about any one. — *v. t.* To

cause to dangle. — *n.* Act of dangling; also, anything that dangles; as, a *dangle* of curls. — **dan'gler** (-glĕr), *n.*

Dan'iel (dăn'yĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Dāniyēl.*] *Bib.* A Hebrew prophet, captive at Babylon. *Dan.* ii. 14, v. 17, vi. 16.

Dan'ish (dān'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the Danes or their language or country. — *n.* The language of the Danes.

Dan'ite (dăn'ĭt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Dan; an Israelite of the tribe of Dan. *Judges* xiii. 2. **2.** [In remembrance of the prophecy in Gen. xlix. 17, "*Dan* shall be a serpent by the way," etc.] One of an alleged secret association (the **Danite Band**) of Mormons, formed about 1837, to which many crimes and atrocities have been attributed.

dank (dăŋk), *a.* Damp; wet; esp., disagreeably moist. — **Syn.** See MOIST. — **dank'ish,** *a.* — **dank'ly,** *adv.*

Dan'ne-brog (dăn'ĕ-brŏg), *n.* [Dan.] The national flag of Denmark. See FLAG, *Illust.*

‖ **dan'seuse'** (dän'sûz'), *n.*; *pl.* -SEUSES (*F.* -sûz'). [F., fr. *danser* to dance.] A female dancer; esp., a ballet dancer.

Dan'te-an (dăn'tē-ăn; dän-tē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the poet Dante (1265–1321) or his writings; Dantesque (which see). — *n.* A student or admirer of Dante.

Dan-tesque' (dän-tĕsk'), *a.* [It. *Dantesco.*] Of or pert. to Dante; Dantean; esp., characteristic of or resembling Dante or his work, which is distinguished by sublimity and vividness of imagination, austerity of feeling, and brooding and subtle reflection.

Da-nu'bi-an (dȧ-nū'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to or bordering [on the river Danube.

dap (dăp), *v. i.*; DAPPED (dăpt); DAP'PING. **1.** *Angling.* To drop, or fish by dropping, the bait gently on the water; to dibble. **2.** To dip gently or quickly into water, as a bird.

Daph'ne (dăf'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δάφνη.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A nymph pursued by Apollo, from whom she escapes by being transformed into a laurel tree. **2.** *[l. c.]* **a** The laurel. **b** Any of a genus (*Daphne*) of thymelæaceous shrubs, often with fragrant apetalous flowers, including the mezereon and spurge laurel.

Daph'nis (-nĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δάφνις.*] *Class. Myth.* A Sicilian shepherd, son of Hermes and inventor of bucolic poetry. — **Daphnis and Chlo'e** (klō'ē), a pair of lovers, in a certain Greek pastoral romance.

dap'per (dăp'ẽr), *a.* [ME. *daper.*] Little and active; spruce; trim. — **Syn.** See FINICAL.

dap'ple (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Dappled state or appearance; spotting; clouding. **2.** A dappled animal, as a horse. — *v. t.*; DAP'PLED (-ĭld); -PLING (-lĭng). To variegate with spots.

dar'bies (där'bĭz), *n. pl.* Manacles; handcuffs. *Cant.*

Dar'by and Joan (där'bĭ ănd jōn; jō-ăn'). A married couple, esp. an elderly couple, who live in conjugal felicity.

Dar'dan (där'dăn), **Dar-da'ni-an** (där-dā'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* [L. *Dardanus, Dardanius.*] Trojan.

dare (dâr), *v. i.*; *pret.* DURST (dûrst) or DARED (dârd); *p. p.* DARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAR'ING. [AS. *ic dear* I dare, imp. *dorste,* inf. *durran.*] To have sufficient courage for a purpose; not to be afraid; venture.

☞ The present *dare* is an original preterit, so that the 3d pers. sing. is *dare,* now often replaced by *dares.*

— *v. t.*; DARED (dârd); DAR'ING. **1.** To have courage for; venture to do, meet, or undertake. **2.** To meet defiantly; challenge.

— *n.* **1.** Act of daring; challenge. **2.** Daring. *Rare.*

dare, *v. t. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To terrify; to daunt. **2.** To daze; paralyze; dazzle and fascinate; as, to *dare* larks by means of mirrors, etc.

dare'-dev'il, *n.* A recklessly bold fellow. — *a.* Reckless.

dar'er (dâr'ẽr), *n.* One who dares.

dar'ic (dăr'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. *δαρεικός,* of Per. origin.] A gold coin of ancient Persia worth about $5.50 and bearing on one side the figure of an archer; also, a silver coin bearing the same design.

dar'ing (dâr'ĭng), *p. a.* Bold; audacious; venturesome. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **dar'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **dar'ing-ness,** *n.*

da'ri-ole' (dȧ'rĭ-ōl'), *n.* [F.] A shell or cup of pastry filled with custard, whipped cream, crushed macaroons, etc.

dark (därk), *a.* [AS. *deorc.*] **1.** Destitute, or partially destitute, of light; not receiving, reflecting, or radiating light; not light-colored; as, a *dark* room. **2.** Destitute of moral or spiritual light; wicked; as, *dark* deeds. **3.** Destitute of sunniness or cheer; gloomy; as, the *dark* side of things. **4.** Not clear to the understanding; obscure; hidden; secret; as, a *dark* saying. **5.** Reticent; secretive; silent; as, keep *dark* about it. **6.** Destitute of knowledge; unenlightened; as, the *Dark* Ages.

Syn. Unintelligible, mysterious, enigmatical, recondite, abstruse, indistinct, faint; ambiguous, uncertain; dim, vague; opaque, obscure. — **Dark, opaque, obscure, dim, vague. Dark** implies total or partial absence of light; **opaque,** imperviousness to light; **obscure,** insufficiency of light, as when something is overclouded or covered; **dim,** lack of brightness, clearness, or distinctness; **vague** (archaic in its literal sense) is synonymous with the others in its fig. sense only; as, a *dark* room; an *opaque* substance; a misty and *obscure* atmosphere; a *dim* light; "*vague,* unseeing eyes."

Dark Ages (ā'jĕz; 24). See MIDDLE AGES. — **d. horse,** in racing, and hence in political cant, a little-known competitor that unexpectedly wins. *Colloq.* — **d. lantern,** a lantern with a single round opening which closes to conceal the light. — **d. room,** a room that can be kept closed to daylight or other strong light, for the developing of photographic plates. — **d. star,** Astron., an invisible or very feebly luminous star.

— *n.* **1.** Absence of light; darkness; a dark place or time; night; nightfall. **2.** A dark color or shade, as in a painting. **3.** State of being secret or obscure; often, underhand secrecy; as, to plot in the *dark;* also, ignorance; as, to be in the *dark* about anything.

— *v. i. & t.* To darken; obscure; cloud. *Archaic.*

dark'en (där'k'n), *v. i.* To grow dark; become obscure. — *v. t.* **1.** To make dark or black; obscure. **2.** To dim; blind; as, "Let their eyes be *darkened.*" **3.** To cloud, obscure, or perplex; as, to *darken* counsel by ill-considered words. **4.** To cast a gloom on; as, a life *darkened* by disease. **5.** To make foul; sully. — **dark'en-er,** *n.*

dark'ey. Var. of DARKY.

dark'ish, *a.* Somewhat dark. [grow, or make, dark.

dark'le (därk'l), *v. i. & t.*; -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING. To be,

dark'ling (därk'lĭng), *adv.* In the dark. — *a.* Occurring in darkness; darksome; obscure.

dark'ly, *adv.* In a dark manner.

dark'ness (därk'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being dark; as: **a** Blackness; gloom. **b** Dark quality in color. **c** State of ignorance or error; hence, wickedness. **d** State of trouble. **e** Privacy; secrecy. **f** Obscurity. **2.** Blindness.

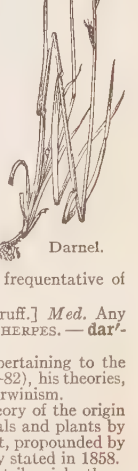
dark'some (-sŭm), *a.* Darkish; gloomy. *Chiefly Poetic.*

dark'y, dark'ey (där'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DARKIES, DARKEYS (-kĭz). A negro. *Colloq.*

dar'ling (där'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *déorling,* fr. *déore* dear + 1st *-ling.*] One dearly beloved. — *a.* Dearly beloved.

darn (därn), *v. t.* To mend with interlacing stitches. — *v. i.* To do darning. — *n.* Act or result of darning; place darned.

dar'nel (där'nĕl), *n.* An annual grass (*Lolium temulentum*) having awned flowering glumes. It is a common weed in grainfields.



Darnel.

darning needle. **a** A long strong needle used in darning. **b** A dragon fly.

dar'rein (dăr'ăn; dă-rān'), *a.* [OF. *darrein, derrain,* deriv. of L. *de* + *retro* back, backward.] *Law.* Last; dernier; as in: **darrein presentment,** the last presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; **darrein resort,** dernier, or last, resort.

dart (därt), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A short lance or javelin; hence, any sharp-pointed missile weapon, as an arrow; — also used fig. **2.** Something resembling a dart, as an insect's sting; specif., *Dressmaking,* a short seam uniting two edges where a piece has been cut away in order to fit a garment to the figure, as in a bodice or skirt. **3.** A darting movement.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To throw with a sudden effort, as a dart; hurl. **2.** To throw or move suddenly or rapidly; shoot.

dart'er (därt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, darts; as: **a** = SNAKEBIRD. **b** Any of many small American fresh-water fishes (genus *Etheostoma* and allied genera).

dar'tle (därt'l), *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). To dart repeatedly; — frequentative of *dart. Rare.*

dar'tre (därt'r), *n.* [F., eruption, dandruff.] *Med.* Any herpetic disease of the skin; tetter. See HERPES. — **dar'trous** (därt'rŭs), *a.*

Dar-win'i-an (dăr-wĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the naturalist Charles Robert Darwin (1809–82), his theories, or his followers. — *n.* An advocate of Darwinism.

Dar'win-ism (dăr'wĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory of the origin and perpetuation of new species of animals and plants by natural selection and survival of the fittest, propounded by Charles Robert Darwin, and first publicly stated in 1858.

dash (dăsh), *v. t.* [ME. *daschen.*] **1.** To strike violently or crushingly; hence: to shatter; crush. **2.** To knock, throw, hurl, or thrust (something away or out, or against, upon, or into something else) violently or suddenly. **3.** To hurl against so as to splash; hence: to throw on roughly, as color on a canvas; to splash or give a splashed appearance to. **4.** To ruin; bring to naught, as one's hopes. **5.** To put to shame; also, to abash; depress; as, to *dash* one's spirits. **6.** To qualify or adulterate by throwing in something; as, to *dash* truth with fiction. **7.** To form, write, or sketch rapidly or carelessly; as, to *dash* off a letter. — *v. i.* To rush; hurl itself or one's self, esp. so as to strike violently.

— *n.* **1.** Violent collision of two bodies; crash. **2.** A sudden or discouraging check; abashment. **3.** The striking or

breaking of a liquid in violent motion, or the sound of this. **4.** A small quantity dashed, or appearing as if dashed, into or on anything; touch; tinge; as, a *dash* of pepper in soup. **5.** A stroke or line [—] used to denote a sudden pause, an omission, etc. **6.** A sudden onset or rush. **7.** Energy in style or action; spirit. **8.** An ostentatious show. *Colloq.* **9. a** A dashboard. **b** A churn dasher. — **Syn.** See VEIN.

dash'board' (dăsh'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A screen on the fore part of a vehicle, to intercept mud, etc.

dash'een' (dăsh'ēn'), *n.* A tropical aroid (genus *Caladium*), having an edible farinaceous root.

dash'er (dăsh'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who dashes; specif., one who makes a display; a dashing person. *Colloq.* **2.** That which dashes or agitates; as, the *dasher* of a churn. **3.** A dashboard or splashboard. *U. S.*

dash'ing, *a.* **1.** Characterized by dash, or spirit; spirited. **2.** Given to display; showy; stylish.

dash'pot' (-pŏt'), *n. Mach.* A pneumatic or hydraulic device for cushioning a movement.

Section of Dashpot. The piston *a* falls freely until, passing the large air holes *b*, it is checked by the resistance of the remaining air, which escapes slowly through the cock *c*.

dash'y (-ĭ), *a.*; DASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr), -I-EST. Characterized by dash or dashes; esp., ostentatiously fashionable; showy.

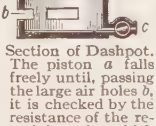
das'tard (dăs'tărd), *n.* [ME. *dastard* dullard, coward.] A coward; poltroon; esp., one who slyly does malicious acts. — *a.* Cowardly; dastardly.

das'tard-li-ness (-tărd-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being dastardly.

das'tard-ly, *a.* Characteristic of a dastard; marked by arrant cowardice. — **Syn.** See COWARDLY.

das'tard-y (dăs'tăr-dĭ), *n.* Dastardliness. *Archaic.*

das'y-ure (dăs'ĭ-ūr), *n.* [Gr. *δασύς* thick, shaggy + *οὐρά* tail.] Any of a genus (*Dasyurus*) of arboreal, carnivorous, marsupial mammals of the Australian region, resembling the martens in habits.


Dasyure (*Dasyurus viverrinus*). 1/2

da'ta (dā'tà), *n., pl.* of DATUM.

da-ta'ri-a (dà-tā'rĭ-à), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *datum* given.] *R. C. Ch.* See DATARY.

da'ta-ry (dā'tà-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *datarius.*] *R. C. Ch.* **a** The chief officer, now a cardinal, of the papal curia, charged esp. with investigating the fitness of candidates for benefices in the gift of the papal see. **b** The office or function of a datary; — called also *dataria.*

date (dāt), *n.* [F. *datte*, L. *dactylus*, fr. Gr. *δάκτυλος.*] **1.** The fruit of a species of palm tree (*Phœnix dactylifera*), constituting a staple food in northern Africa and western Asia, and also largely imported into other countries. **2.** The palm (**date palm**, a tall tree with pinnate leaves) which yields this fruit.

date, *n.* [F., fr. LL. *data*, fr. L. *datus* given, p. p. of *dare* to give.] **1.** That statement affixed to a writing, coin, etc., which specifies the time, and often the place, of making. **2.** A given point or period of time; as, books of an early *date.* **3.** Duration; age. **4.** A time to which anything is referred as present, as to usage, style, knowledge, etc.; — chiefly in: **out of date,** obsolete; antiquated; and **up,** *or* **down, to date,** up to the modern or present standard of style. **5.** An appointment for a specified time. *Colloq.* — *v. t.*; DAT'ED (dāt'ĕd); DAT'ING. **1.** To express the time of execution in; as, to *date* a letter, bond, etc. **2.** To ascertain, estimate, or give the date of. — *v. i.* **1.** To reckon chronologically. **2.** To be dated; bear date; — usually with *from.*

date'less (dāt'lĕs), *a.* Without date; as: **a** Undated. **b** Endless. **c** So old as not to be assignable to any age.

date plum. The persimmon (genus *Diospyros*).

da'tive (dā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *dativus* appropriate to giving.] **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case of a noun which expresses the relation of indirect or remoter object, generally indicated in modern English by *to* or *for* with the objective. **2.** *Law.* **a** In one's gift; capable of being given, appointed, or disposed of at will, as an office. **b** Removable, as distinguished from *perpetual;* — said of an officer. — *n.* The dative case, or a word in it.

‖**da'to** (dā'tō), **dat'to** (dăt'ō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōs; *E.* -tōz). [Tag. & Sp.] *Phil. I.* **1.** The headman of a barrio or town. **2.** The chief of a Moro tribe, usually subject to a sultan.

dat'o-lite (dăt'ō-līt), *n.* [From Gr. *δατεῖσθαι* to divide + *-lite;* in ref. to the granular structure of a massive variety.] *Min.* A native basic borosilicate of calcium commonly occurring in glassy, greenish crystals. It is used as a gem.

da'tum (dā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* DATA (-tà). [L.] Something given or admitted, as a fact on which an inference is based.

☞ The use of *data* as a singular is erroneous.

datum plane *or* **level,** a plane or level assumed or used as a basis of reckoning in measuring heights and depths.

da-tu'ra (dà-tū'rà), *n.* [NL., fr. Hind. *dhatūrā*, Skr. *dhattūra.*] The thorn apple (genus *Datura*). See JIMSON WEED.

Branch of Datura. *a* Section of Capsule.

daub (dôb), *v. t.* [OF. *dauber* to plaster, fr. L. *dealbare* to whitewash, plaster; *de* + *albare* to whiten, *albus* white.] **1.** To cover, coat or smear with soft, adhesive matter, as plaster, mud, etc.; plaster; besmear. **2.** To paint unskillfully. — *v. i.* **1.** To do daubing; apply plaster, paint, etc., coarsely and unskillfully. **2.** To put on a false show. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** Material, as plaster, used to daub masonry walls, etc. **2.** Anything daubed on; a smear. **3.** An act or case of daubing. **4.** A picture unskillfully painted.

daub'er, *n.* One who, or that which, daubs.

daub'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Daubing; specious practice.

daub'y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a daub; of the nature of a daub; also, given to daubing.

daugh'ter (dô'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *dohtor, dohter.*] **1.** A human female considered with reference to her parents or either of them, or, more remotely, to any ancestor or ancestors; a female descendant; also, a woman of a given country, faith, etc.; as, *daughters* of Egypt, of the church, etc. **2.** A daughter-in-law. **3.** A maiden. *Archaic.* **4.** Anything (regarded as feminine) considered with reference to its origin.

daugh'ter-in-law', *n.; pl.* DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW. The wife of one's son.

daugh'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a daughter; filial.

daunt (dânt; dônt), *v. t.* [OF. *danter* to tame, L. *domitare,* v. intens. of *domare.*] To repress or subdue the courage of; cow; intimidate. — **Syn.** See DISMAY.

daunt'less, *a.* Not to be daunted; undaunted.

daunt'less-ly, *adv.* In a dauntless manner.

daunt'less-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dauntless. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.

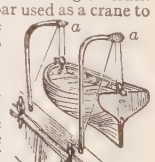
dau'phin (dô'fĭn), *n.* [F., prop., a dolphin, fr. L. *delphinus.* See DOLPHIN.] The eldest son of the king of France; — a title used from 1349 to 1830.

dau'phin-ess (-ĕs), *or* **dau'phine** (-fēn), *n.* Wife of the dauphin.

dav'en-port (dăv'ĕn-pōrt; 57), *n.* **1.** A kind of small writing desk, usually ornamental. **2.** A kind of large square settle or divan.

Da'vid (dā'vĭd), *n.* [Heb.] *Bib.* The youngest son of Jesse of Bethlehem. While a shepherd boy, he slew Goliath with his sling, and charmed Saul with his harping; later, he was driven with his bosom friend Jonathan, Saul's son, into outlawry. After Saul's death, David became king of Israel.

dav'it (dăv'ĭt; dā'vĭt), *n. Naut.* **a** A spar used as a crane to hoist the anchor flukes to the top of the bow. **b** One of a pair of curved arms having a tackle to hoist or lower boats, stores, etc.



a a Davits **b**.

Da'vy Jones' (dā'vĭ jōnz'). The spirit of the sea; sea devil.

Davy Jones's locker (jōn'zĭz), the ocean, or ocean bottom, esp. as the final resting place of those drowned or buried at sea.

Da'vy lamp'. See SAFETY LAMP.

daw (dô), *n.* [ME. *dawe.*] **1.** A jackdaw. **2.** A simpleton.

daw'dle (-d'l), *v. i. & t.* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To waste time in trifling employment; trifle; to waste by trifling. — **Syn.** See TRIFLE. — **daw'dler** (dô'dlĕr), *n.*

dawk. Var. of DAK.

dawn (dôn), *v. i.* **1.** To begin to grow light in the morning. **2.** To begin to appear, develop, or give promise; as, *dawning* youth. **3.** To begin to make a sensible mental impression; — used with *on* or *upon;* as, the fact began to *dawn* on him. — *n.* **1.** Daybreak. **2.** First appearance; rise.

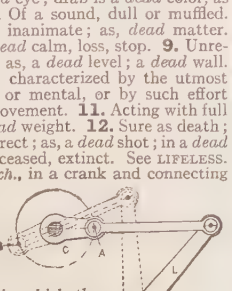
day (dā), *n.* [AS. *dæg.*] **1.** The time of light between one night and the next; hence: the light; sunshine. **2.** The period of the earth's, or, *Astron.,* of any heavenly body's, revolution on its axis. **3.** The mean, or average, solar day of 24 hours, used in the ordinary reckoning of time. **4.** Those hours allotted by usage or law for work. **5.** The conflict or contention of the day; as, to win the *day.* **6.** A specified time or period; age; as, in Chaucer's *day.*

day of grace. a Time for repentance. **b** In *pl.* In commerce, the days (3 or more) immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due according to its face, which are allowed to the debtor to make payment in. They are now abolished in most States.

day'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book in which events or transactions of the day are recorded; a journal.

day'break' (-brāk'), *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning, or the time of it; dawn.

day'dream' (dā'drēm'), *n.* A pleasant reverie; hence, a delusional experience, as of unsubstantial happiness.
day'flow'er (dā'flou'ĕr), *n.* Any of a genus (*Commelina*) of monocotyledonous plants, mostly with bright blue ephemeral flowers in small cymes.
day'fly' (-flī'), *n.* A shad fly or May fly. See EPHEMERID.
day laborer *or* **labourer.** One who works by the day or for daily wages, esp. an unskilled laborer.
day letter, day lettergram. See LETTERGRAM.
day'light' (dā'līt'), *n.* **1.** The light of day. **2.** Daytime.
day lily. a Any of various liliaceous plants (genus *Hemerocallis*, esp. *H. fulva* and *H. flava*) having long narrow basal leaves and yellowish flowers; also, the flower. **b** Any plant or its white or violet flower of a related genus (*Niobe*).
day nursery. A public nursery, where young children are cared for while their mothers are at work.
days'man (dāz'măn), *n.* [From *day* in the sense of *day fixed for trial.*] An umpire; mediator. *Archaic.*
day'spring' (dā'spring'), *n.* Beginning of the day; dawn.
day'-star', *n.* **1.** The morning star. **2.** The sun. *Poetic.*
day'time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time during which there is daylight.
daze (dāz), *v. t.*; DAZED (dāzd); DAZ'ING. [M.E. *dasen.*] To stupefy with excess of light, with a blow, with cold, or with fear, grief, etc.; stun; dazzle. — *n.* State of being dazed.
daz'zle (dăz'l), *v. i.*; -ZLED (-ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *daze.*] **1.** To be overpowered by light. **2.** To excite admiration by brilliancy; to "shine." — *v. t.* **1.** To confuse the vision of by excess of light, by moving lights, etc. **2.** To bewilder or surprise with brilliancy or display of any kind. — *n.* Act of dazzling; state of being dazzling; dazzling light.
de-. [L. *de* from, down, away; also fr. F. *dé-*, OF. *des-*, deriv. of L. *de-* or L. *dis-*. See DIS-.] A prefix denoting: **1.** *Down*; as in *depose.* **2.** *Separation; off; away;* as in *desist.* **3.** *Intensification; completely; quite;* as in *denude.* **4.** *Reversing* or *undoing of* an action, or *depriving* or *ridding of*, or *freeing from*, what is expressed by the second part of the word; as in *decapitate, denaturalize.*
dea'con (dē'k'n), *n.* [AS. *diacon*, fr. L., fr. Gr. διάκονος servant, minister.] A subordinate officer of varying functions in Christian churches. — *v. t.* **1.** To read aloud each line of (a psalm or hymn) before singing it; — usually used with *off. U. S.* **2.** To pack (fruit, etc.) with the best on top; falsify. *Colloq. U. S.* — **dea'con-ess,** *n. fem.* — **-con-ship,** *n.*
dea'con-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The office of deacon; also, diaconate; deaconship; deacons collectively.
dead (dĕd), *a.* [AS. *dēad.*] **1.** Deprived or destitute of life. **2.** Hence: Extinct; extinguished; disused; obsolete. **3.** Resembling the dead as being devoid of activity, energy, power, or effect; as: **a** Lifeless; without warmth or fervor; as, *dead* conservatism; also, lacking in elasticity or resilience; as, a *dead* ball. **b** Inactive, inoperative, or ineffectual; as, a *dead* law. **c** Dull; tame; quiet; as, a *dead* social season. **d** Having lost its meaning, significance, or usefulness; as, a *dead* religious form. **e** Unproductive; unprofitable; unsalable; as *dead* stock in trade. **f** *Sports.* Out of play (permanently or temporarily); — said of a ball, piece, or player under certain conditions in various games. **g** *Elec.* Carrying no current, or producing no useful effect; — said of a conductor or a wire. **h** *Print.* Having been used, or not to be used; — said of copy after composition and of type ready to be distributed. **4.** Numb or insensible, as a limb; unconscious; as, a *dead* faint; deathlike; as, a *dead* sleep. **5.** Bereft or devoid of intellectual or spiritual powers or sensibilities; indifferent; as, *dead* to human pity; wanting in religious spirit and vitality; as, *dead* faith; *dead* works. **6. a** Without tang or taste; as, a *dead* wine. **b** Having no fire, warmth, or glow; as, a *dead* coal; a *dead* cigar. **c** Dull; lusterless; as, a *dead* eye; drab is a *dead* color, as compared with crimson. **d** Of a sound, dull or muffled. **7.** Not endowed with life; inanimate; as, *dead* matter. **8.** Entire; absolute; as, a *dead* calm, loss, stop. **9.** Unrelieved; unbroken; uniform; as, a *dead* level; a *dead* wall. **10.** Of pulls, strains, etc.: characterized by the utmost effort or exertion, physical or mental, or by such effort without the production of movement. **11.** Acting with full or unrelieved force; as, a *dead* weight. **12.** Sure as death; quite certain; also, exact; direct; as, a *dead* shot; in a *dead* line. — **Syn.** Inanimate, deceased, extinct. See LIFELESS.
dead center *or* **point,** *Mach.,* in a crank and connecting rod, either of the two positions at the ends of a stroke when the crank and rod are in the same straight line. — **d. dog,** a person or thing whose value has departed. — **d. heat,** a heat or course between horses, boats, etc., in which they reach the goal at the same instant, so that neither wins. — **d. letter. a** That which has lost its force or authority; as, that law has become a *dead letter.* **b** A letter which is undeliverable because of defective address, lack of postage, or contravention of some postal regulation. Dead letters are sent to a department of the general post office (the **dead-letter office**) to be opened, and returned to the writer or destroyed. — **d. line,** a limiting line the crossing of which by certain persons, as military prisoners, subjects them to the penalty or liability of being instantly shot. — **d. nettle,** any of a genus (*Lamium*) of menthaceous plants having leaves resembling those of the nettle, but destitute of stinging hairs. — **d. reckoning,** *Naut.,* the method of finding a ship's position, without celestial observations, from the distances and courses sailed.



Dead Center. *A, B* Dead Centers; *C* Crank; *L* Lever.

— *n.* **1.** One who is dead; — now usually with *the*, and meaning, chiefly collectively, those who are dead. **2.** The most quiet or deathlike time; as, the *dead* of winter.
— *adv.* **1.** Absolutely; utterly; as, *dead* ripe; *dead* tired. **2.** With sudden and entire, or almost entire, stoppage of motion or action; as, he stopped *dead.* **3.** Directly; exactly; as, they ran *dead* away from us.
dead'beat' (dĕd'bēt'), *a. Physics.* Making a beat without recoil; giving indications by a single beat or excursion.
dead'en (dĕd'n), *v. i.* [From DEAD, *a.*] To become dead; lose life, force, or the like. — *v. t.* **1.** To make as dead; impair in vigor or sensation; blunt. **2.** To lessen the velocity of. **3.** To make vapid or spiritless, as wine. **4.** To deprive of gloss or brilliancy. **5.** To render impervious to sound, as a wall. — **dead'en-er,** *n.*
dead'en-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, deadens anything. **2.** That which deadens anything.
dead'eye' (-ī'), *n. Naut.* A wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, with holes to receive the lanyard, as in fastening a shroud to a chain plate on a vessel's side (see CHAIN, *n.*, 5).

d d Deadeyes; *c* Chain Plate.

dead'fall' (dĕd'fôl'), *n.* A trap constructed so that a gate, log, or other weight falls upon the animal and kills or disables it.
dead'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* One who is admitted without payment to theaters, trains, etc. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.* To treat as a deadhead; act or play the deadhead. *Colloq.*
dead'house' (-hous'), *n.* A morgue; a mortuary.
dead'light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** A strong shutter to fit ports or cabin windows and keep out water. **b** A piece of heavy glass in a deck or ship's side to admit light. **2.** A skylight made so as not to open.
dead'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being deadly.
dead'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* Such a clashing or opposition of affairs or interests as renders progress impossible; a complete obstruction of action.
dead'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Causing, or capable of causing, death; as, a *deadly* blow. **2.** Aiming or willing to destroy; implacable; as, *deadly* hatred or enemies. **3.** Like or pertaining to death; deathly.
Syn. Deadly, mortal, fatal. Deadly applies to what causes, or is capable of causing, death, or is relentless or to the death. **Mortal** applies to the immediate cause of death, but not to a death-dealing instrument or agency; as, a *mortal* wound, a *mortal* disease (but not, a *mortal* arrow or poison). Like *deadly*, it may refer to that which is implacable or to the death. **Fatal** applies to that which will cause, or has caused, death.
deadly nightshade. = BELLADONNA, 1. — **d.,** *or* **mortal, sin,** *R. C. Ch.,* a willful and deliberate transgression that takes away divine grace and involves the death of the soul; — disting. from *venial sin.*
— *adv.* **1.** In a fatal manner; mortally. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** In a manner or degree resembling, or as if due to, death; as, *deadly* pale.
dead'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being dead. — **Syn.** Lifelessness; inertness, languor; spiritlessness, coldness, indifference; flatness, insipidity, vapidness.
dead'wood' (dĕd'wŏod'), *n.* **1.** Wood dead on the tree; dead trees or branches; hence, useless material. **2.** *Shipbuilding.* The vertical flat supporting portion at either end of a wooden ship; hence, the vertical flat part of an iron or steel ship at the stern.
deaf (dĕf), *a.* [AS. *dēaf.*] **1.** Wanting, or deprived of, the sense of hearing, wholly or in part. **2.** Unwilling to hear; determinedly inattentive. — **deaf'ly,** *adv.* — **deaf'ness,** *n.*
deaf'en (dĕf'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make deaf. **2.** To make inaudible; drown; — said of sounds. **3.** To deaden, as a wall.
deaf'-mute', *n.* A person both deaf and dumb.
deal (dēl), *n.* [AS. *dǣl.*] **1.** A portion; share; an indefinite amount. **2.** A good or great deal. *Colloq.*
deal, *v. t.*; DEALT (dĕlt); DEAL'ING. **1.** To give in portions or as one's portion; distribute; apportion; — often used with *out.* **2.** To bestow; deliver, as blows. **3.** *Card Playing.* To distribute (cards) to the players, as at the beginning of a game; to give, as a particular card, in distributing; as, to *deal* the cards; to *deal* one an ace. — *v. i.* **1.** To make distribution of shares. *Obs., except specif.: Card Playing.* To make distribution of the cards; act as dealer.

2. To contend; treat in opposition; — used with *with*. **3.** To have to do; variously : to have intercourse, have business relations, be concerned, or be occupied; — used with *with* or *in*. **4.** To conduct one's self; behave. **5.** To do a distributing or a retailing business; — used with *in*; as, he *deals* only in silks.

— *n.* Act of dealing; hence : **a** Apportionment. **b** *Card Playing.* The process of dealing cards to the players; also, a single round of play, ending when all the cards dealt at one time are used; a hand. **c** An act of buying and selling; a bargain. *Colloq.* **d** A secret arrangement, as in political bargains. *Cant, U. S.*

deal, *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *deel* a plank.] **1.** A board of fir or pine, cut to any of several specified sizes. *Eng.* **2.** Pine or fir wood; deals collectively.

deal'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who deals; specif., a trader; esp., one who buys and sells goods without altering their condition.

deal'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [From *deal* a plank.] Any of several very long, thin, deep-sea fishes (genus *Trachypterus*).

deal'ing, *n.* **1.** Intercourse; traffic; — usually in the *pl.* **2.** Method of business or manner of conduct.

dean (dēn), *n.* [OF. *deien,* fr. L. *decanus* chief of ten, *decem* ten.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** A head over ten monks in a monastery. **b** In a cathedral church, or any church having a chapter of canons, the head of the chapter. **2.** Any of certain college supervisors of junior students. *Eng.* **3.** The chief administrative officer, under the president, of a college or university faculty or department. The dean often has supervision of the conduct and studies of the students. **4.** The chief or senior of a body of men, as of a diplomatic corps; — so called by courtesy. — **dean'ship,** *n.*

dean'er-y (dēn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Office, jurisdiction, or official residence of a dean.

dear, dere (dēr), *a.* [AS. *dēor* brave, severe. *Oxf. E. D.*] Hard; severe; grievous; dire. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dear (dēr), *a.* [AS. *dēore.*] **1.** Worthy; honorable. *Obs.* **2.** Highly valued or esteemed; loved; — in forms of address merely an expression of politeness; as, *dear* sir. **3.** Costly; expensive; high-priced. **4.** Heartfelt; earnest. — **Syn.** See COSTLY. — *n.* A dear one; darling. — *adv.* Dearly; at a high price; fondly.

dear'born (-bŭrn), *n.* A kind of four-wheeled carriage with [curtained sides. *U. S.*]

dear'ly, *adv.* In a dear manner.

dear'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dear.

dearth (dûrth), *n.* **1.** Dearness; costliness. *Obs.* **2.** Scarcity which renders dear; want; lack; esp., famine.

dear'y, dear'ie (dēr'ĭ), *n.* A little dear; darling. *Familiar.*

death (dĕth), *n.* [AS. *dēaþ.*] **1.** Cessation of all vital functions without capability of resuscitation; act or fact of dying. **2.** *Theol.* Cessation of spiritual life. **3.** [*Often cap.*] Personified : The destroyer of life, conventionally represented as a skeleton with a scythe. **4.** State of being dead; as, with eyes closed in *death.* **5.** Anything so dreadful as to be like death. **6.** Loss of life in society; the being deprived of certain rights and privileges; civil death (see CIVIL, 5 **b**). **7.** Total privation or loss; extinction; annihilation; as, the *death* of a language. **8.** Murder; bloodshed; as, a man of *death.* **9.** Cause or occasion of loss of life; as, that blow was the *death* of him.

Syn. Death, decease, demise. **Death** is the general word for the termination of any form of existence; **decease** and **demise** apply only to human beings. **Decease** is the legal term; in ordinary use it is slightly euphemistic or rhetorical. **Demise** refers esp. to the death of a ruler or illustrious person; or ordinary persons it is grandiloquent.

death'bed' (dĕth'bĕd'), *n.* The bed in which a person dies; hence : the closing hours of life; last sickness.

death bell. A bell tolled to announce a death.

death'blow' (-blō'), *n.* A mortal or crushing blow.

death cup. A very poisonous mushroom (*Amanita phalloides*) of wide distribution.

death'ful (dĕth'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Deadly; bloody; as, a *deathful* scene. **2.** Like death; as, *deathful* stillness.

death'less (-lĕs), *a.* Not subject to death; immortal.

death'less-ness, *n.* State or quality of being deathless.

death'like', *a.* **1.** Deadly. *Obs.* **2.** Like death; deathly.

death'ly, *a.* **1.** Deadly; mortal. **2.** Like death. **3.** Pert. to death. *Poetic.* — *adv.* Deadly; as, *deathly* pale.

death mask. A cast of the face of a dead person.

death rattle. A rattling sound sometimes made by air passing through mucus collected in the throat of a dying person.

death's'-head' (dĕths'hĕd'), *n.* A human skull as the emblem of death.

deaths'man (-măn), *n.* An executioner. *Archaic.*

death warrant. **1.** A warrant for the execution of a death sentence. **2.** Fig., that which puts an end to hope or joy.

death'watch' (dĕth'wŏch'), *n.* **1.** Any of several small insects that make, with the head, a ticking sound, superstitiously thought to presage death, esp., any of several small beetles (family *Ptinidæ*). **2.** The guard set over a criminal before his execution.

death'y (dĕth'ĭ), *a.* & *adv.* Deathly; as, *deathy* paleness.

de-ba'cle (dē-bä'k'l; -băk'l), *n.* [F. *débâcle,* fr. *débâcler* to unbar; *dé-* + *bâcler* to bolt, L. *baculum* stick.] **1.** A breaking up of ice in a stream, or the rush of water, etc. that follows; a violent and destructive flood. **2.** A sudden break-up; stampede; rout.

de-bar' (dē-bär'), *v. t.*; -BARRED' (-bärd'); -BAR'RING. [F. *débarrer.*] To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar; exclude; deny; — usually used with *from.* — **-bar'ment,** *n.*

de-bark' (-bärk'), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *débarque; dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *barque* bark.] To disembark. — **de'bar-ka'tion,** *n.*

de-base' (dē-bās'), *v. t.*; -BASED' (-bāst'); -BAS'ING (-bās'ĭng). [*de-* + *base.*] To reduce to a lower state or grade of worth, dignity, purity, etc.; degrade; depreciate. — **Syn.** See ABASE. — **de-bas'er** (-bās'ẽr), *n.*

de-base'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of debasing; state of being debased; anything involving or causing degradation.

de-bat'a-ble (-bāt'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be debated; open to question or dispute; disputable.

de-bate' (-bāt'), *v. i.*; -BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); -BAT'ING. [OF. *debatre,* fr. L. *de* + *batuere* to beat.] To dispute; hence: to deliberate; consider; to discuss or examine by argument. — *v. t.* **1.** To strive or fight for; contest. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To strive to maintain by reasoning; dispute; discuss the arguments on both sides of (a question). **3.** To discuss with one's self; consider; deliberate upon. — **Syn.** See DISCUSS. — *n.* **1.** Contest; strife. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Contention in words or arguments; discussion; controversy.

de-bat'er (dē-bāt'ẽr), *n.* One who debates.

de-bauch' (-bôch'), *v. t.* [F. *débaucher.*] **1.** To lead away; seduce; render disloyal. *Obs.* **2.** To lead away from purity, virtue, or excellence; corrupt; pollute; seduce. — *v. i.* To indulge to excess in sensual pleasures, esp. eating and drinking. — *n.* **1.** An act or occasion of debauchery. **2.** Debauchery.—**de-bauched'** (-bôcht'), *p. a.*—**de-bauch'er,** *n.*

deb'au-chee' (dĕb'ô-shē'), *n.* [F. *débauché.*] One given to debauchery.

de-bauch'er-y (dē-bôch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Excessive indulgence of the sensual appetites. **2.** Corruption of fidelity; seduction from virtue or duty.

de-bauch'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of debauching; state of being debauched; debauchery.

de-beige' (dē-bāzh'), *n.* [F. *de* of + *beige* the natural color of wool.] A kind of woolen or mixed dress goods.

de-ben'ture (dē-bĕn'tū̆r), *n.* [L. *debentur* (they) are due.] A writing or certificate acknowledging, and serving as a voucher for, a debt; often, specif., any of various instruments (often called **debenture bonds**) issued, esp. by a corporation, as evidences of debt, usually under seal and secured by a charge on property.

de-bil'i-tate (-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *debilitatus,* p. p. of *debilitare* to debilitate, fr. *debilis* weak.] To weaken. — **de-bil'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

de-bil'i-tat'ed (-tāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Enfeebled. — **Syn.** See WEAK.

de-bil'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *debilitas,* fr. *debilis* weak; *de* + *habilis* able.] Weakness; feebleness.

deb'it (dĕb'ĭt), *n.* [L. *debitum* what is due, debt, fr. *debere* to owe.] *Bookkeeping.* An entry, in an account, of something owed; also, the left-hand, or debtor, side of an account. Cf. CREDIT. — *v. t.* To charge with, or as, a debt.

deb'o-nair', deb'o-naire' (dĕb'ô-nâr'), *a.* Also **deb'on-naire'.** [OF. *de bon aire, debonaire,* of good disposition; *de* of (L. *de*) + *bon* good (L. *bonus*) + *aire* disposition.] **1.** Of good disposition; kindly. **2.** Affable and courteous; characterized by grace and light-heartedness. — **deb'o-nair'ly,** *adv.* — **deb'o-nair'ness,** *n.*

Deb'o-rah (dĕb'ô-rä), *n.* [Heb. *Debōrāh.*] *Bib.* A Hebrew prophetess who helped free the Israelites, and celebrated the victory in a famous song of triumph. See *Judges* iv., v.

de-bosh' (dē-bŏsh'). Archaic or Scot. var. of DEBAUCH.

de-bouch' (dē-bo͞osh'), *v. i.* [F. *déboucher; dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *bouche* mouth, L. *bucca* cheek.] **1.** *Mil.* To march out from a confined spot, as a wood, into open ground. **2.** To emerge; issue. — *v. t.* To cause to debouch.

de-bouch' (dē-bo͞osh'), ‖ **dé'bou'ché'** (dā'bo͞o'shā'), *n.* [F. *débouché.*] *Mil.* An outlet in works for the debouching of troops. [ing.]

de-bouch'ment (dē-bo͞osh'mĕnt), *n. Mil.* Act of debouch-

‖ **dé'bris'** (dā'brē'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *debrisier* to break.] **1.** Rubbish, esp. such as results from destruction; ruins. **2.** *Geol.* Accumulation of detached fragments.

debt (dĕt), *n.* [F. *dette,* fr. LL., fr. L. *debitus* owed, p. p. of *debere* to owe, prop., have on loan; *de* + *habere* to have.] **1.** That which is due from one person to another; obligation; liability. **2.** A sin; trespass.

debt'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who owes a debt. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* The debit side of an account, or an entry there made.

‖ **dé'but'** (dā'bū'; dē-bū'), *n.* [F., fr. *débuter* to begin.] A beginning; hence, a first appearance before the public, as of an actor; specifically, entrance into society.

‖ **dé'bu'tant'** (dā'bū'tänt'; dĕb'ū-tänt'), *n. masc.,* ‖ **dé'bu'tante'** (-tänt'; -tänt'), *n. fem.* [F.] One making a début.

dec'a- (dĕk'ă-). A prefix from Gr. *δέκα, ten.*

dec'ad (dĕk'ăd), *n.* A decade. *Now Rare.*

dec'ade (-ād), *n.* [F. *décade*, L. *decas, -adis*, Gr. *δεκάς*, fr. *δέκα* ten.] A group of ten; esp., a period of ten years.

de-ca'dence } (dĕ-kā'dĕns, -dĕn-sĭ; dĕk'ă-), *n.* [From
de-ca'den-cy } LL., fr. L. *de* + *cadere* to fall.] A falling away; decay; decline; a period of retrogression or decline in art or letters. — **Syn.** See DETERIORATION.

de-ca'dent (dĕ-kā'dĕnt; dĕk'ă-), *a.* Characterized by decadence. — *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is decadent. **2.** Specif.: One of a school of French writers of the end of the 19th century, who cultivated the abnormal, artificial, and neurotic, as the poets Baudelaire, Verlaine, and Mallarmé. Their cult is now commonly called *symbolism.*

dec'a-gon (dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* [*deca-* + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] A polygon, esp. a plane polygon of ten angles and ten sides. — **de-cag'o-nal** (dē-kăg'ō-năl), *a.*

dec'a-gram } (dĕk'ă-grăm), *n.* [F. *décagramme.*] A met-
dec'a-gramme } ric measure of weight equal to 10 grams, or 0.3527 oz. Abbr., *Dg.*

dec'a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). Also, less correctly, **-hē'dron.** [*deca-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* base.] A polyhedron of ten faces. — **dec'a-he'dral,** *a.*

de-cal'ci-fy (dē-kăl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -CI-FIED (-fīd); -CI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To deprive of calcareous matter; thus, to *decalcify* bones is to remove the mineral, and leave only the organic, part. — **de-cal'ci-fi-ca'tion** (dē-kăl'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

de-cal'co-ma'ni-a (dē-kăl'kō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [F. *décalcomanie.*] Art or process of transferring pictures and designs, as from specially prepared paper, to china, glass, etc.; also, a picture or design prepared to be so transferred.

de'ca-les'cence (dē'kȧ-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *decalescens, -entis*, growing warm.] *Metal.* The sudden absorption of heat observed when metals in process of heating pass certain temperatures. Cf. RECALESCENCE. — **de'ca-les'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

dec'a-li'ter } (dĕk'ȧ lē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *décalitre.*] A metric
dec'a-li'tre } measure of volume equal to 10 liters, or 610.25 cu. in., or 2.64 gals. Abbr., *Dl.*

Dec'a-logue (-lŏg), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. *δέκα* ten + *λόγος* speech.] [*Sometimes l. c.*] The Ten Commandments.

dec'a-me'ter } (dĕk'ă-mē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *décamètre.*] A metric
dec'a-me'tre } measure of length equal to 10 meters, or 32.809 ft. Abbr., *Dm.*

de-camp' (dē-kămp'), *v. i.* [F. *décamper; dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *camp* camp.] **1.** To break up a camp, esp. secretly. **2.** To depart suddenly; run away;—generally used disparagingly or humorously. — **de-camp'ment,** *n.*

dec'a-nal (dĕk'ă-năl; dē-kā'năl), *a.* [L. *decanus* dean.] Pertaining to a dean or deanery.

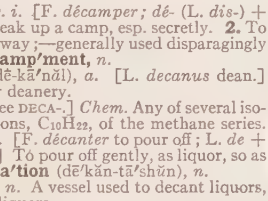
dec'ane (dĕk'ān), *n.* [See DECA-.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric liquid hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{22}$, of the methane series.

de-cant' (dē-kănt'), *v. t.* [F. *décanter* to pour off; L. *de* + *canthus* lip of a vessel.] To pour off gently, as liquor, so as not to roil. — **de'can-ta'tion** (dē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.*

de-cant'er (dē-kăn'tĕr), *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors, or to receive decanted liquors.

de-cap'i-tate (-kăp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [LL. *decapitatus*, p. p. of *decapitare*; L. *de* + *caput* head.] To behead. — **de-cap'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

dec'a-pod (dĕk'ă-pŏd), *a.* [*deca-* + *-pod.*] Having ten feet or legs. — *n.* One of an order (*Decapoda*) of decapod crustaceans which includes the shrimps, lobsters, crabs, etc.



de-car'bon-ate (dē-kär'bŏn-āt), *v. t.* To deprive of carbon or carbonic acid.

A Decapod (*Palæmonetes vulgaris*) of the Atlantic coast of America.

de-car'bon-ize (-īz), *v. t.* Also **de-car'bu-rize** (-bŭ-rīz). To deprive of carbon. — **-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

dec'are' (dĕk'âr'; dĕk-âr'), *n.* [F. *décare.*] A metric measure of surface equal to 10 ares, or 0.2471 acre.

dec'a-stere (dĕk'ă-stēr), *n.* [F. *décastère.*] A metric measure of capacity equal to 10 steres, 10 cubic meters, or 13.08 cu. yd.

dec'a-style (dĕk'ă-stīl), *a.* [Gr. *δεκάστυλος; δέκα* ten + *στῦλος* column.] *Arch.* Having ten columns across the front. — *n.* A decastyle building.

dec'a-syl'la-ble (dĕk'ă-sĭl'ȧ-b'l), *n.* A line of ten syllables. — **dec'a-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.*

de-cath'lon (dē-kăth'lŏn), *n.* [See DECA-; PENTATHLON.] In the modern Olympic games, a composite contest consisting of ten events: a 100-meter run, a broad jump, putting the shot, a running high jump, a 400-meter run, throwing the discus, a 100-meter hurdle race, pole vaulting, throwing the javelin, and a 1500-meter run.

de-cay' (dē-kā'), *v. i.* [OF. *decaeir, decaïr*, to decline, fall, L. *de* + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** To pass gradually from a sound or prosperous state to one of imperfection, adversity, or dissolution; decline; fail. **2.** To decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity, or in health or vigor. **3.** To rot.

Syn. Deteriorate, decline, wither, waste, spoil; decompose, putrefy, rot. — **Decay, decompose, putrefy, rot** imply dissolution or disintegration. **Decay** and **decompose** do not necessarily convey repulsive implications; **putrefy** always, **rot** frequently, implies offensive odor. **Decay,** the general term, suggests such deterioration or decline as is incident to the nature of things. **Decompose** stresses the idea of disintegration, but is sometimes euphemistic for *putrefy* or *rot.* **Putrefy,** in nontechnical usage, suggests offensively decaying animal matter. **Rot,** the most vigorous term, may or may not imply offensiveness or foulness; fig., it differs from *decay* in suggesting stagnation or corruption rather than decline.

— *v. t.* To cause to decay.

— *n.* **1.** Gradual failure; corruption; rottenness; decline. **2.** Decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity. **3.** Ruin; dilapidation. **4.** A decline in health; a disease; esp., phthisis.

de-cease' (dē-sēs'), *n.* [F. *décès*, fr. L. *decessus* departure, death, *decedere* to depart, die; *de* + *cedere* to withdraw.] Death. — **Syn.** See DEATH. — *v. i.* To die.

de-ce'dent (dē-sē'dĕnt), *n.* A deceased person. *U. S., and chiefly Legal.*

de-ceit' (-sēt'), *n.* [OF. *deceite*, fr. L. *decipere, deceptum.*] An attempt or disposition to deceive; a trick; fraud.

Syn. Fraud, imposture, trickery, chicanery; double-dealing, duplicity, dissimulation; craft, artifice, treachery, wiliness, cunning, deception, deceitfulness, guile; sophistry, intrigue, tergiversation. — **Deceit, deception, deceitfulness, duplicity, guile, chicanery. Deceit** commonly emphasizes the habit or practice, **deception,** the act, of deceiving; *deceit* always implies design, *deception* may be unintentional. *Deception,* not *deceit,* applies to the state of being deceived. **Deceitfulness** implies a disposition or tendency to deceive. **Duplicity** is intentional and (often) sustained double-dealing. **Guile** implies esp. craft and insidiousness of artifice. **Chicanery** (or **chicane**) implies subterfuge, sophistry, and trickery, esp. in legal proceedings.

de-ceit'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of deceit; fraudulent; insincere. — **Syn.** Deceptive, misleading. See FALLACIOUS. — **de-ceit'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **de-ceit'ful-ness,** *n.*

de-ceiv'a-ble (-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Deceitful. *Archaic.* **2.** Capable of being deceived. — **de-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*

de-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.*; -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'ING. [OF. *deceivre*, fr. L. *decipere* to catch, deceive; *de* + *capere* to take, catch.] **1.** To lead into error; impose upon; mislead. **2.** To beguile; while away. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To use or practice deceit. — **de-ceiv'er,** *n.*

De-cem'ber (-sĕm'bĕr), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *December*, fr. *decem* ten;—this being the 10th month among the early Romans.] The 12th and last month of the year, having 31 days.

De-cem'brist (-brĭst), *n. Russian Hist.* One of those who conspired for constitutional government against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession at the death of Alexander I., in December, 1825.

de-cem'vir (-vĕr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIRS (-vĕrz), L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L., fr. *decemviri*, pl.; *decem* ten + *vir* a man.] **1.** One of a body of ten magistrates in ancient Rome. **2.** A member of any body of ten men in authority. — **de-cem'vi-ral,** *a.*

de-cem'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* **1.** The office or term of office of the Roman decemvirs. **2.** A body of ten rulers.

de-cen'a-ry, de-cen'na-ry (dē-sĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *decennarius*, fr. *decena, decenna*, a tithing.] *Eng. Hist.* Of or pertaining to a tithing. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A tithing.

de'cen-cy (dē'sĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being decent in words or behavior; proper formality; modesty. **2.** That which is decent, or proper.

de-cen'na-ry (dē-sĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *decennis* of ten years; *decem* ten + *annus* year.] A period of ten years.

de-cen'ni-al (-ĭ-ăl), *a.* Consisting of ten years; happening every ten years. — **de-cen'ni-al,** *n.*

de-cen'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -NIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *decennis* of ten years; *decem* ten + *annus* year.] A period of ten years; as, the present *decennium.*

de'cent (dē'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *decens, -centis*, p. pr. of *decere* to be fitting.] **1.** Suitable in words, behavior, etc.; becoming; fit. **2.** Free from immodesty or obscenity; modest. **3.** Comely; shapely. *Archaic.* **4.** Moderate, but competent; hence: respectable; fairly good; as, a *decent* fortune. — **de'cent-ly,** *adv.* — **de'cent-ness,** *n.*

de-cen'ter, de-cen'tre (dē-sĕn'tĕr), *v. t.* To place out of center; render or make eccentric.

de-cen'tral-i-za'tion (-trăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act of decentralizing, or state of being decentralized.

de-cen'tral-ize (-sĕn'trăl-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of centralization; — said esp. of authority.

de-cep'tion (dē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [F. *déception*, L. *deceptio*, fr. *decipere.* See DECEIVE.] **1.** Act of deceiving; fact of being deceived. **2.** That which deceives or is intended to deceive; artifice; cheat; fraud. — **Syn.** See DECEIT.

de-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to deceive. — **Syn.** See FALLACIOUS. — **de-cep'tive-ly,** *a.* — **de-cep'tive-ness,** *n.*

de-cern' (dē-sûrn'), *v. t.* [L. *decernere.* See DECREE.] *Scots Law.* To decree; adjudge.
— *v. i.* To distinguish; specif., to discern clearly.
dec'i- (dĕs'ĭ-). [F. *déci-*, L. *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem* ten.] A prefix signifying *tenth;* specif., *Metric System,* signifying a *tenth* of the unit following it; as, *deciare, decigram.*
dec'i-are' (dĕs'ĭ-âr'), *n.* [F. *déciare.*] A metric measure of surface equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ are, 10 sq. meters, or 11.96 sq. yd.
de-cide' (dē-sīd'), *v. t. & i.;* -CID'ED (-sīd'ĕd); -CID'ING. [L. *decīdere, decīsus; de* + *caedere* to cut, cut off.] To determine; settle; conclude. — **de-cid'a-ble** (-sīd'ă-b'l), *a.*
de-cid'ed (dē-sīd'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Free from ambiguity; clear. **2.** Free from doubt or wavering; determined. — **de-cid'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **de-cid'ed-ness,** *n.*
Syn. Decided, decisive. **Decided** denotes, as applied to things, that which is definite or beyond mistake, doubt, or question; with personal application, it characterizes one that is resolute or determined. **Decisive** is usually applied to things to imply finality or conclusiveness.
de-cid'u-a (dē-sĭd'ū-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *deciduus.* See DECIDUOUS.] *Anat.* The portion of the mucous membrane lining the uterus which undergoes special modifications in preparation for and during pregnancy, and is cast off at parturition. — **de-cid'u-al** (-ăl), *a.*
de-cid'u-ous (-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *deciduus,* fr. *decidere* to fall off; *de* + *cadere* to fall.] **1. a** Falling off at maturity, or at certain seasons, as the antlers of deer, or leaves, fruits, etc. Cf. PERSISTENT. **b** *Bot.* Having leaves of this type; — opp. to *evergreen.* **2.** Transitory. — **-ous-ness,** *n.*
dec'i-gram } (dĕs'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [F. *décigramme.*] A met-
dec'i-gramme } ric weight, equal to .1 gram, or 1.5432 grains. Abbr., *dg.*
dec'i-li'ter } (-lē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *décilitre.*] A metric measure of
dec'i-li'tre } volume, equal to .1 liter, or 6.1 cu. in. Abbr., *dl.*
de-cil'lion (dē-sĭl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *decem* ten + the ending of *million.*] The number denoted by a unit with 33 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 60 zeros annexed (in English notation).—**de-cil'lionth** (-yŭnth), *a.*
dec'i-mal (dĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [F. *décimal,* fr. L. *decimus* tenth, *decem* ten.] Numbered or proceeding by tens, each unit being ten times the unit next smaller. — **-mal-ly,** *adv.* **decimal fraction,** a fraction in which the denominator is some power of 10, usually signified by a point or dot (**decimal point**) put at the left of the numerator, as $.2 = \frac{2}{10}$, $.25 = \frac{25}{100}$. — **d. system,** a system of decimal notation.
— *n.* A decimal fraction.
dec'i-mal-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To reduce to a decimal system; as, to *decimalize* the currency.
dec'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.;* -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); -MAT'ING. [L. *decimatus,* p. p. of *decimare* to decimate, *decimus* tenth.] **1.** To take the tenth part of. **2.** To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of. **3.** To destroy a considerable part of. — **-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* — **-ma'tor,** *n.*
‖ **dé'cime'** (dā'sēm'), *n.* [F.] A French copper coin equal to ten centimes.
dec'i-me'ter } (dĕs'ĭ-mē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *décimètre.*] A metric
dec'i-me'tre } measure of length, equal to .1 meter, or 3.937 in. Abbr., *dm.*
de-ci'pher (dē-sī'fĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To translate from secret characters, or ciphers, into intelligible terms. **2.** To find out the meaning of; make out, as words partly obliterated. **3.** To depict. *Obs.* — **de-ci'pher-a-ble,** *a.*
de-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deciding; settling by a judgment; settlement; conclusion. **2.** A report of a conclusion, esp. of legal determination of a question or cause. **3.** Quality of being decided; ready determination.
Syn. Firmness, constancy, steadfastness, fortitude, courage, determination, resolution, resoluteness, resolve, mettle, pluck, grit, nerve, backbone. — **Decision, determination, resolution, pluck, grit.** **Decision** is the power or habit of promptly and definitely deciding, esp. on a course of action; as, *decision* of character. **Determination** implies adherence with a fixed, sometimes obstinate, purpose to a course of action once settled on; as, a man of dogged *determination.* **Resolution** implies constancy and courage, esp. in the face of difficulty or danger; as, he fought with *resolution.* **Pluck** implies spirited and indomitable resolution, esp. against odds; as, manly *pluck.* **Grit** implies stamina and staying power.
de-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Able to decide a question; final; conclusive. **2.** Marked by prompt decision. — **Syn.** See DECIDED. — **de-ci'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-ci'sive-ness,** *n.*
dec'i-stere (dĕs'ĭ-stēr), *n.* [F. *décistère.*] A metric measure of capacity = .1 stere (.1 cu. meter), or 3.53 cu. ft. Abbr., *dst.*
deck (dĕk), *v. t.* [D. *dekken* to cover.] **1.** To cover; overspread. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To dress; array; adorn. **3.** To furnish with a deck, as a vessel. — **Syn.** See ADORN. — *n.* **1.** A floorlike platform of a ship. **2.** A flat space or floor likened to a ship's deck. **3.** A pack of playing cards. **4.** *Aëronautics.* A main aëroplane surface, esp. of a biplane or multiplane.
deck'er, *n.* A vessel having a deck or decks; — used esp. in composition; as, a single-*decker.*
deck hand. A common sailor, esp. one employed on steamers or coasting vessels.
deck'le (dĕk'l), *n.* Also **deck'el.** *Paper Making.* **a** A separate thin wooden frame used to form the border of a hand mold. **b** A curb on either side of the apron in a paper machine to confine the flowing pulp.
deckle edge. The rough edge of paper left by the deckle, or one imitating this. — **deck'le-edged',** *a.*
de-claim' (dē-klām'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *declamare; de* + *clamare* to cry out.] To speak or deliver rhetorically; make, or utter in, a formal speech; harangue. — **de-claim'er,** *n.*
dec'la-ma'tion (dĕk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or art of declaiming; rhetorical delivery. **2.** A set speech or harangue.
de-clam'a-to-ry (dē-klăm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to declamation. **2.** Pretentiously rhetorical; bombastic; noisy.
dec'la-ra'tion (dĕk'lă-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of declaring. **2.** That which is declared or proclaimed, or the instrument containing it. **3.** *Law.* **a** In common-law practice, the first pleading in an action, consisting of the plaintiff's statement of his cause of complaint and demand for relief. **b** A solemn statement allowed to be made by witnesses, etc., instead of the oath, in most jurisdictions, and involving the penalties of perjury for its violation. **4.** *Card Playing.* **a** In bézique and other games, an announcement during the play of points scored by a player. **b** The announcement of the trump suit. — **Syn.** Proclamation, announcement, avowal.
de-clar'a-tive (dē-klăr'ă-tĭv), **de-clar'a-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Making declaration; explanatory; affirmative.
de-clare' (-klâr'), *v. t.;* -CLARED' (-klârd'); -CLAR'ING (-klâr'ĭng). [F. *déclarer,* fr. L. *declarare; de* + *clarare* to make clear, *clarus* clear, bright.] **1.** To make known explicitly and plainly; proclaim. **2.** To make declaration of; assert; affirm. **3.** To make full statement of (goods, etc., subject to duties, etc.) as being in one's possession or ownership. **4.** *Card Playing.* **a** In bézique and other games, to announce (the points already made by a player), usually by laying the scoring cards face upward on the table. **b** To make (a certain suit) trumps, as at bridge.
Syn. Aver, asseverate, maintain, protest; announce, proclaim, promulgate, advertise, herald, blazon, bruit. — **Declare, announce, proclaim, promulgate.** To **declare** is to make known explicitly and plainly, esp. formally and publicly; as, to *declare* one's intentions. To **announce** is to declare by anticipation or to make known publicly, esp. for the first time; as, to *announce* the arrival of a guest. To **proclaim** is to announce with the widest publicity; as, to *proclaim* peace. To **promulgate** is to proclaim or make known more widely (often officially) what is already known by some persons; as, to *promulgate* a decree.
— *v. i.* To make a declaration; proclaim one's self.
de-clen'sion (-klĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Descent; slope. **2.** Deterioration; decline. **3.** Act of declining; refusal. **4.** *Gram.* Inflection of nouns, adjectives, etc., according to the grammatical cases; also, the inflectional class of a word declined by cases; as, a noun of the first *declension.*
de-clen'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Belonging to declension.
de-clin'a-ble (-klīn'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be declined.
dec'li-na'tion (dĕk'lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of declining; as: deviation or swerving; decay or decline; refusal or withdrawal; *Gram.,* declension. **2.** *Astron.* The angular distance of any object north or south from the celestial equator. **3.** The angle made by the magnetic needle with the true north-and-south line. [a declination or refusal.]
de-clin'a-to-ry (dē-klīn'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing or involving
de-clin'a-ture (-tûr), *n.* Act of declining or refusing.
de-cline' (dē-klīn'), *v. i.;* -CLINED' (-klīnd'); -CLIN'ING (-klīn'ĭng). [F. *décliner,* fr. L. *declinare* to turn aside, inflect (a part of speech), avoid; *de* + *clinare* to incline.] **1.** To turn aside; deviate; stray. **2.** To draw toward a close, decay, or extinction; fail; sink; diminish; as, *declining* strength; the day *declines.* **3.** To bend or lean downward; hang down; hence, to sink or stoop (to). **4.** To turn away; refuse. — *v. t.* **1.** To bend downward; depress. **2.** To put or turn aside; to refuse; reject; avoid. **3.** *Gram.* To inflect (a noun or adjective).
Syn. Reject, repudiate, repel, refuse. — **Decline, refuse** agree in expressing the opposite of *consent.* **Decline** is the more courteous term; **refuse** is more positive, often implying decided, even ungracious, rejection of what is offered.
— *n.* **1.** A falling off; diminution or decay; also, the period when a thing nears extinction. **2. a** A gradual sinking and wasting away. **b** Any wasting disease; esp., pulmonary consumption. **3.** Declivity.
de-clin'er (-klīn'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, declines.
dec'li-nom'e-ter (dĕk'lĭ-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.
de-cliv'i-tous (dē-klĭv'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Moderately steep.
de-cliv'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *declivitas, fr. declivis* sloping, downhill; *de* + *clivus* a slope, a hill.] **1.** Deviation from the horizontal; gradual descent; slope. **2.** A descending surface; slope; — opposed to *acclivity.*
de-cli'vous (dē-klī'vŭs), *a.* Sloping, esp. downward.

de-clutch' (dē-klŭch'), *v. i.* To disengage a clutch, esp. of an automobile.

de-coct' (dē-kŏkt'), *v. t.* [L. *decoctus*, p. p. of *decoquere* to boil down; *de*+*coquere* to cook, boil.] To prepare by boiling; digest, as in hot water.

de-coc'tion (-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of decocting. **2.** An extract got from a body by boiling it in water.

de'co-here' (dē'kō-hēr'), *v. t. Elec.* To restore (a coherer) to the normal condition. — *v. i.* Of a coherer, to return to the normal condition. See DECOHERER.—**de'co-her'ence,** *n.*

de'co-her'er (dē'kō-hēr'ĕr), *n. Elec.* A device for restoring a coherer to its normal condition after it has been affected by an electric wave.

de'co-he'sion (-hē'zhŭn), *n. Elec.* Act of decohering.

de-col'late (dē-kŏl'āt), *v. t.*; -LAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -LAT-ING. [L. *decollatus*, p. p. of *decollare* to behead; *de* + *collum* neck.] To behead. — **de'col-la'tion** (dē'kŏ-lā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **dé'col'le-tage'** (dā'kŏ'l'-tàzh'), *n.* [F. See DÉCOLLETÉ.] *Costume.* The upper border or part of a décolleté corsage.

‖ **dé'col'le-té'** (dā'kŏ'l'-tā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *décolleter* to bare the neck and shoulders.] **1.** Leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered. **2.** Wearing a décolleté gown.

de-col'or, de-col'our (dē-kŭl'ĕr), *v. t.* To deprive of color; bleach. — **de-col'or-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

de-col'or-ant (-ănt), *a.* Capable of removing color; bleaching. — *n.* A substance that removes color, or bleaches.

de-col'or-ize, -col'our-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To decolor; whiten. — **-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

de'com-pose' (dē'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t. & i.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). To separate into the constituent parts; to resolve into original elements or into simpler compounds; bring to dissolution; rot; decay. — **Syn.** See DECAY. — **de'com-pos'a-ble** (-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.*

de-com'po-si'tion (dē-kŏm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or process of decomposing; decomposed state; decay.

de'com-pound' (dē'kŏm-pound'), *v. t.* **1.** To compound with a compound. **2.** To decompose. — *a.* **1.** Compound of what is already compounded. **2.** *Bot.* Having divisions themselves compound; — said of leaves. See LEAF, *Illust.*

dec'o-rate (dĕk'ō-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *decoratus*, p. p. of *decorare*, fr. *decus* ornament.] **1.** To deck; adorn; embellish. **2.** To award a decoration of honor to. — **Syn.** See ADORN.

dec'o-rat'ed (-ō-rāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Ornamented; embellished. **Decorated Style,** *Arch.*, the matured English Gothic of the middle period, corresponding to the French *Rayonnant.*

dec'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of adorning; decorating. **2.** An embellishment; ornament. **3.** A mark of honor, as a medal, to be worn on the person.

Decoration Day. = MEMORIAL DAY. *U. S.*

dec'o-ra-tive (dĕk'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Suited to decorate; adorning. — **dec'o-ra-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

dec'o-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* One who decorates; specif., an artist or artisan who decorates houses, esp. in the interior.

de-core' (dē-kōr'), *v. t.* To decorate. *Archaic.*

de-co'rous (dē-kō'rŭs; dĕk'ō-rŭs; 57), *a.* [L. *decōrus*, fr. *decor* comeliness, beauty.] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; proper; seemly; befitting. — **de-co'rous-ly,** *adv.* — **de-co'rous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Decent, fitting, seemly; demure, sedate, staid, sober. — **Decorous, demure, sedate, staid.** That is **decorous** (see DECORUM) which is proper and becoming, esp. as judged by formal or conventional standards. **Demure** implies an affectation of decorum or modesty, often with a suggestion of coyness. **Sedate** implies composure and soberness of character or speech. **Staid** implies a more settled gravity, an even stronger negation of volatility or frivolity, than *sedate.*

de-cor'ti-cate (dē-kôr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -TI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *decorticatus*, p. p., deriv. of *de* + *cortex* bark.] To divest of the bark, husk, or coating.

de-co'rum (dē-kō'rŭm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RUMS (-rŭmz). L. -RA (-rà). [L., prop. neut. of *decōrus.* See DECOROUS.] **1.** Propriety of manner or conduct; dignity; seemliness; that which is seemly. **2.** A seemly and fitting act.

Syn. Decency; dignity, loftiness, stateliness, majesty; fitness, propriety, appropriateness; modesty.—**Decorum, dignity, propriety. Decorum** (see DECOROUS) applies esp. to that which is decent or becoming in manners or conduct; it often implies little more than absence of all that is unseemly. **Dignity** suggests such becoming elevation of style, manner, or conduct as arises from inner nobility or worth, or from a proper consciousness of one's position or responsibilities. **Propriety** refers more to consonance with recognized standards of what is fitting or correct.

de-coy' (dē-koi'), *n.* [D. *kooi* cage, inclosure for trapping wild fowl.] **1.** A place into which wild fowl, esp. ducks, are enticed. **2.** Anything intended to lead into a snare; lure; bait; specif., a fowl, or imitation of one, used to entice birds within gunshot. **3.** One employed to lead a person into a position where he may be swindled or the like.

— *v. t.* To lead into danger by artifice; entrap; insnare; allure; entice. — **Syn.** Entice, lure, inveigle. See ALLURE.

de-crease' (dē-krēs'), *v. i. & t.*; -CREASED' (-krēst'); -CREAS'ING. [OF. *decreistre*, fr. L. *decrescere* to grow less; *de* + *crescere* to grow.] To diminish gradually in size, degree, number, duration, or the like, or in strength or quality.

Syn. Lessen, decline, diminish, dwindle, wane, fall off, shrink, waste, abate, subside. — **Decrease, diminish, dwindle** agree in the idea of lessening. **Decrease** commonly suggests a process going on in that which grows less; **diminish** often suggests a lessening by taking something away; consequently *decrease* is chiefly used as an intransitive verb, referring to the process, and *diminish* as a transitive verb, implying the operation of an outside agent; as, a flood, the cold, the length of the autumn days, *decreases;* the army was *diminished* by disease. **Dwindle** implies becoming smaller and smaller, usually to insignificance or even contemptibleness.

de-crease' (dē-krēs'; dē'krēs), *n.* **1.** A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay. **2.** Amount of diminution.

de-cree' (dē-krē'), *n.* [OF. *decré, decret*, fr. L. *decretum*, neut. of *decretus*, p. p. of *decernere* to decide; *de*+*cernere* to decide.] **1.** An authoritative order or decision deciding what is, or is to be, done; edict. **2.** *Theol.* An eternal purpose of God foreordaining some event or condition.—**Syn.** Law, regulation, edict, ordinance.

— *v. t. & i.*; -CREED' (-krēd'); -CREE'ING. To command authoritatively; appoint by decree; ordain.

dec're-ment (dĕk'rē-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State, act, or process of becoming gradually less; decrease; diminution; waste; loss. **2.** The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; decrease; — opp. to *increment.*

de-crep'it (dē-krĕp'ĭt), *a.* [L. *decrepitus.*] Broken down with age; feeble; infirm; worn-out. — **Syn.** See WEAK.

de-crep'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To roast or calcine so as to cause crackling. — *v. i.* To crackle, as salt from the presence of moisture when heated.

de-crep'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of decrepitating; a crackling noise made by salt or a mineral when roasting.

de-crep'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* State of being decrepit.

de-cres'cence (dē-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *decrescentia.*] Act or process of decreasing; state or quality of being decrescent.

de'cre-scen'do (dā'krĕ-shĕn'dō; -sĕn'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* = DIMINUENDO; — indicated by the sign ⟩ or by the abbr. *dec.*, or *decresc.* — *n.* A decrease in force, stress, or volume of sound.

de-cres'cent (dē-krĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *decrescens*, p. pr. of *decrescere.* See DECREASE.] Decreasing; waning.

de-cre'tal (-krē'tăl), *a.* [L. *decretalis*, fr. *decretum.* See DECREE.] Pertaining to or containing a decree. — *n. Eccl.* An authoritative order or decree, esp. one issued by a pope.

de-cre'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the force of a decree; decretory.

dec're-to-ry (dĕk'rē-tō-rĭ; dē-krē'-), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or established by, a decree. **2.** Decisive; final.

de-cri'al (dē-krī'ăl), *n.* A crying down; decrying.

de-cry' (dē-krī'), *v. t.*; -CRIED' (-krīd'); CRY'ING. [F. *décrier*, OF. *descrier; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *crier* to cry.] To cry down; censure as faulty, mean, or worthless.—**de-cri'er,** *n.*

Syn. Discredit, disparage, run down, condemn, traduce; depreciate, belittle, undervalue, lower, degrade.— **Decry, depreciate, disparage** agree in the idea of diminishing or lessening in estimation or value. To **decry** is to discredit or run down by open or public censure; to **depreciate,** to belittle or underrate by representing as of small worth; to **disparage,** to lower (or attempt to lower) in esteem by slighting or invidious reference or faint praise.

dec'u-man (dĕk'ū-măn), *a.* [L. *decumanus*, lit., of the tenth, *decem* ten.] Large;—used of an extraordinary billow, supposed by some to be every tenth. — **dec'u-man,** *n.*

de-cum'bent (dē-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *decumbens, -entis*, p. pr., deriv. of *de* + *cumbere* (only in comp.), *cubare*, to lie down.] Lying down; prostrate; trailing. *Rare, exc. Bot.* — **de-cum'bence** (-bĕns), **de-cum'ben-cy** (-bĕn-sĭ), *n.*

dec'u-ple (dĕk'ū-p'l), *a.* [F. *décuple*, L. *decuplus*, fr. *decem* ten.] Tenfold. — *n.* A number ten times repeated. — *v. t.* To make tenfold; multiply by ten.

de-cu'ri-on (dē-kū'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *decurio*, fr. *decuria* squad of ten, *decem* ten.] *Roman Hist.* **a** A head or representative of a division of ten. **b** A municipal or colonial **senator.**

de-cur'rent (-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *decurrens, -entis*, p. pr., deriv. of *de* + *currere* to run.] Running or flowing downward; specif., *Bot.*, extending downward; — said of a leaf with base extending downward and forming a wing or ridge. See LEAF, *Illust.*

dec'u-ry (dĕk'ū-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *decuria*, fr. *decem* ten.] *Roman Hist.* A division or company of ten persons, or later of any number; in general, a division, company, or class, as of soldiers, judges, etc.

de-cus'sate (-kŭs'āt; dĕk'ŭs-), *v.t.*; -SAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -SAT-ING. [L. *decussatus*, p. p. of *decussare* to cross like an X, fr. *decussis* the number ten, which the Romans represented by X.] To cross at an acute angle; intersect in the form of X. — **de'cus-sa'tion** (dē'kŭ-sā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **de-dans'** (dē-dăN'), *n.* [F.] *Tennis.* An open gallery, at

the service end of a tennis court, for spectators; hence, the spectators; as, the *dedans* applauded.

ded'i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *dedicatus*, p. p. of *dedicare; de* + *dicare* to declare, dedicate.] Dedicated. *Archaic.* — (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. **1.** To set apart and consecrate; devote solemnly. **2.** To devote, as one's self, to a duty or service. **3.** To inscribe by way of compliment, as a book.

Syn. Dedicate, devote, consecrate. To **dedicate** is to give up to (or as if to) sacred or serious uses; to **devote** is to dedicate solemnly and (esp.) exclusively. To **consecrate** is to set apart as itself sacred or exalted.

ded'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dedicating. **2.** An address, as to a patron or friend, prefixed to a book or the like.

ded'i-ca'tor (dĕd'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who dedicates.

ded'i-ca-to-ry (dĕd'ĭ-kā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Constituting, or serving as, a dedication. — **ded'i-ca-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

de-duce' (dē-dūs'), *v. t.;* -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *deducere; de* + *ducere* to lead, draw.] **1.** To obtain or arrive at, as an opinion or a truth, as the result of reasoning; derive; infer; — used with *from* or *out of*. **2.** To trace the course or derivation of. — **Syn.** See INFER.

de-duc'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be deduced or inferred.

de-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *deductus*, p. p. of *deducere* to deduct, deduce. See DEDUCE.] To take away in numbering or calculating; subtract. — **de-duct'i-ble,** *a. Rare.*

Syn. Deduct, subtract. Now, **deduct** applies specifically to amounts or quantities; **subtract,** to numbers.

de-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of deducing; — opp. to *induction*. **2.** Act of deducting, or taking away; subtraction. **3.** That which is deducted; abatement. **4.** That which is deduced; inference; conclusion.

Syn. Deduction, induction. Deduction, as contrasted with **induction,** is reasoning from the general to the particular or from the implicit to the explicit, as distinguished from reasoning from particular facts to general truths or from a part to a whole. *Deduction* gives explicit knowledge, as in a geometrical demonstration; *induction* gives general principles, as in the formulation of a natural law.

de-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to deduction; deducible.

de-duc'tive-ly, *adv.* By deduction; by way of inference.

dee (dē), *n.* **1.** The letter *d* or D. **2.** A **D**-shaped object. See D, *n.*, 2.

deed (dēd), *n.* [AS. *dǣd.*] **1.** That which is done; act; action. **2.** Illustrious act; exploit; feat. **3.** A sealed instrument in writing, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract; usually, a conveyance of real estate. **4.** Performance; action, esp. as contrasted with words. — **Syn.** See ACTION.

in deed, in fact; in truth. See INDEED.

— *v. t.* To convey, or transfer, by deed. *U. S.* — **deed'less,** *a.*

deem (dēm), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *dēman* to judge, condemn, *dōm* doom.] To think; suppose; opine. — *n.* Judgment. *Obs.*

deem'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*deem* + *-ster.*] A judge. *Obs., except in the Isle of Man.*

deep (dēp), *a.* [AS. *dēop.*] **1.** Extending comparatively far below the surface; of great, or a specified, perpendicular dimension (measured downward). **2.** Extending far back, or a specified distance, from the front or outer part. **3.** Low or far back in situation; lying far below the general surface or distant from the exterior or front; as, a *deep* valley; the *deep* wilderness. **4.** Hard to comprehend; profound; also, mysterious; — opposed to *shallow* or *superficial;* as, a *deep* subject or plot. **5.** Of action, motion, influence, etc.: coming from, or extending to, a depth. **6.** Serious; grave; also, intense; heavy; profound; as, a *deep* sleep. **7.** Penetrating; skilled; cunning; as, a *deep* person. **8.** Of colors: strong; intense. **9.** Of low tone; grave; heavy. **10.** Heavy; extreme; excessive; as, *deep* drinking. Also, of persons, acting, feeling, etc., profoundly; as, a *deep* student. **11.** Immersed; absorbed; involved; as, *deep* in debt.

Syn. Deep, profound (in figurative uses). As applied to persons or to mental states or processes, **deep** implies the presence or need of penetration or subtlety, sometimes of craft; **profound,** the presence or need of thoroughness; as, a *deep* politician, *deep* designs, meditation; a *profound* treatise, thinker, etc. As expressing intensity, *profound* is commonly the stronger. *Deep* only is used of sound or color; as, a *deep* voice, a *deep* blue.

— *n.* **1.** That which is deep; esp., the sea or ocean; abyss. **2.** A deep channel in a strait or estuary. **3.** The middle, or intense, part, as of winter. **4.** That which is profound or incomprehensible. **5.** *Naut.* Any of the fathom points on a sounding, or lead, line not designated by "marks."

— *adv.* **1.** To a great depth; profoundly. **2.** Far on (in time); as, they sat *deep* into the night.

deep'en (-'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become deep or deeper.

deep'ly (dēp'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** At or to a great depth; far below the surface. **2.** Profoundly; thoroughly; not superficially. **3.** Very; intensely; — of color. **4.** Gravely; with low tone. **5.** With profound skill; with art or intricacy.

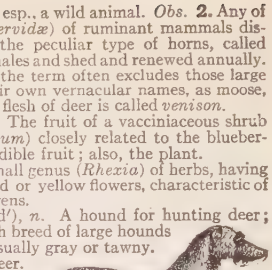
deep'ness, *n.* State or quality of being deep; depth.

deer (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL, *n., Note.*) [AS. *dēor.*] **1.** Any animal; esp., a wild animal. *Obs.* **2.** Any of a numerous family (*Cervidæ*) of ruminant mammals distinguished chiefly by the peculiar type of horns, called *antlers,* borne by the males and shed and renewed annually. In popular language, the term often excludes those large species which have their own vernacular names, as moose, elk, and caribou. The flesh of deer is called *venison.*

deer'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The fruit of a vacciniaceous shrub (*Polycodium stamineum*) closely related to the blueberries, but having an inedible fruit; also, the plant.

deer grass. Any of a small genus (*Rhexia*) of herbs, having 3-nerved leaves and red or yellow flowers, characteristic of the Southern pine barrens.

deer'hound' (dēr'hound'), *n.* A hound for hunting deer; specif., one of a Scottish breed of large hounds having a rough coat, usually gray or tawny.



Deerhound ($\frac{1}{22}$).

deer'let, *n.* **1.** A little deer. **2.** A chevrotain.

deer'skin' (dēr'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a deer, or leather made from it.

deer'stalk'er (-stôk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stalks deer. **2.** A close-fitting hat with low crown, such as is worn in deer-stalking.

deer'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* A bushy fabaceous herb (*Lotus glaber*) of southern California, with trifoliate leaves and yellow flowers.

de-face' (dē-fās'), *v. t.;* -FACED' (-fāst'); -FAC'ING (-fās'ĭng). [OF. *desfacier;* L. *dis-* + *facies* face.] To destroy or mar the face or appearance of; disfigure; injure, spoil, or mar by effacing or obliterating important features or portions of.

Syn. Disfigure, mar, deform, injure, spoil, ruin, distort. — **Deface, disfigure, deform** agree in the idea of marring. To **deface** is primarily to mar the face or external appearance of anything; it often implies the effacement, obliteration, or removal of some part or detail. **Disfigure,** as applied to a surface, implies deeper or more permanent injury than *deface;* as applied to figure or conformation, it often suggests such impairing of beauty or attractiveness as results from other than structural injury. **Deform** applies esp. to deep-seated or structural distortion.

de-face'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of defacing; state of being defaced. **2.** That which disfigures.

de-fac'er (-fās'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, defaces.

‖ **de fac'to** (dē făk'tō). [L.] Actually; in fact; — distinguished from *de jure.*

de-fal'cate (dē-făl'kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING. [LL. *defalcatus,* p. p. of *defalcare* to deduct, cut off with a sickle; L. *de* + *falx, falcis,* sickle.] To deduct (part). *Now Rare.* — *v. i.* To embezzle money held in trust.

de'fal-ca'tion (dē'făl-kā'shŭn; dĕf'ăl-), *n.* **1.** A diminution; abatement. *Now Rare.* **2.** That which is deducted or abated. **3.** An abstraction or misappropriation of money, etc., in breach of trust; embezzlement. [cation; embezzler.]

def'al-ca'tor (dĕf'ăl-kā'tẽr; dē'făl-), *n.* One guilty of defal-

def'a-ma'tion (dĕf'ă-mā'shŭn; dē'fă-), *n.* Act of defaming another; calumny; libel; slander.

de-fam'a-to-ry (dē-făm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing defamation; slanderous; as, *defamatory* words.

de-fame' (-fām'), *v. t.;* -FAMED' (-fāmd'); -FAM'ING. [F. *diffamer,* fr. L. *diffamare; dis-* + *fama* a report.] **1.** To harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of; speak evil of maliciously. **2.** To render infamous; bring into disrepute. **3.** To charge; accuse. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See ASPERSE.

de-fam'er, *n.* One who defames.

de-fault' (-fôlt'), *n.* [OF. *defaute, defalte,* fr. LL., fr. a verb meaning, to be deficient, fail, fr. L. *de* + *fallere* to deceive.] **1.** A failing or failure; neglect to do what duty or law requires. **2.** Fault; offense. **3.** *Law.* In practice, the failure of a defendant or plaintiff to appear at the required time to defend or prosecute an action or proceeding.

in default of, in case of failure or lack of.

— *v. i.* **1.** To fail in fulfilling an agreement, obligation, or duty, esp. a financial obligation; specif., to fail to account properly for trust property. **2.** To fail to appear in court; let a case go by default. — *v. t.* To fail to perform or pay.

de-fault'er (dē-fôl'tẽr), *n.* One who makes or commits a default; specif.: **a** One who fails to appear duly in court. **b** One who fails to account for money or property intrusted to his care; defalcator; embezzler. **c** One who fails to pay his debts. **d** A soldier guilty of a military offense. *Brit.*

de-fea'sance (-fē'zăns), *n.* [AF. *defesance,* fr. *defesant,* p. pr. of *defaire* to undo.] A rendering null or void; also, a condition the fulfillment of which avoids an instrument.

de-fea'si-ble (dē-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be annulled.

de-feat' (-fēt'), *v. t.* [OF. *desfait,* p. p. of *desfaire* to undo; L. *dis-* + *facere* to do.] **1.** To undo; destroy; deface. *Obs.* **2.** To render null and void; frustrate; balk. **3.** To overcome; vanquish. — **Syn.** Baffle, disappoint. See CONQUER.

— *n.* **1.** An undoing; destruction. *Obs.* **2.** Frustration by

nullifying or preventing success. **3.** An overthrow, as of an army; — opposed to *victory*.

de-fea'ture (dē-fē'tūr), *n.* [OF. *desfaiture* a killing, a ruining.] **1.** Overthrow; defeat. *Obs.* **2.** Disfigurement; defacement. *Now Rare.*

def'e-cate (dĕf'ē-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED; -CAT'ING. [L. *defaecatus*, p.p. of *defaecare*; *de* + *faex*, *faecis*, dregs, lees.] To clear from impurities; purify; refine.—*v. i.* **1.** To cast off impurities; become pure. **2.** To void excrement.—**def'e-ca'tion,** *n.*

def'e-ca'tor (dĕf'ē-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, defecates, as a tank in which cane juice is defecated.

de-fect' (dē-fĕkt'), *n.* [L. *defectus*, fr. *deficere*, *defectum*, to desert, fail, be wanting; *de* + *facere* to make, do.] **1.** Want of something necessary to completeness; deficiency; — opp. to *excess*. **2.** Failing; fault; imperfection. — **Syn.** See BLEMISH.

de-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Failing; failure. **2.** Failure in duty or allegiance; desertion; apostasy; backsliding.

de-fec'tive (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Incomplete; imperfect; faulty. **2.** *Gram.* Lacking one or more of the usual forms of inflection. — *n.* One who, or that which, is defective; as: **a** One markedly lacking, physically or mentally. **b** *Gram.* A defective word. — **de-fec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-fec'tive-ness,** *n.*

de-fence'. Var. of DEFENSE.

de-fend' (-fĕnd'), *v. t.* [F. *défendre*, fr. L. *defendere*; *de* + *fendere* (only in comp.) to strike.] **1.** To repel danger or harm from; protect; maintain against force or argument. **2.** To oppose or resist, as a claim at law; contest, as a suit. **Syn.** Shield, cover, shelter, screen, protect, secure, watch, guard, keep, preserve, save. — **Defend, protect, guard, preserve.** To **defend** is to ward off actual attack or present danger; to **protect** is to shield or secure against either actual or prospective danger; to **guard** is to stand watch over or keep in safety; to **preserve** is to keep, in whatever way, from injury or destruction; as, those in a fortress are *defended* by its guns, *protected* by its walls, and *guarded* against surprise by sentries; one's life may be *preserved* by presence of mind. See ASSERT.

— *v. i.* To make a defense.

de-fend'ant (-fĕn'dănt), *a.* **1.** Defending. **2.** Defensive. *Obs.* — *n.* One required to make answer in a legal action.

de-fend'er, *n.* One who defends; a champion; an advocate; a vindicator.

de-fen'es-tra'tion (dē-fĕn'ĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *de* + *fenestra* window.] A throwing out from a window. *Rare.*

de-fense', de-fence' (-fĕns'), *n.* [F. *défense*, fr. L. *defensa*, fr. *defendere*. See DEFEND.] **1.** Act of defending; state of being defended. **2.** That which defends or protects; a guard. **3.** Protecting plea; vindication; justification. **4.** *Law.* The defendant's denial, answer, or plea. **5.** Art or skill in making defense. — **de-fense'less, de-fence'less,** *a.*

de-fen'si-ble (-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being defended, or of offering defense. — **de-fen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

de-fen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to defend or protect. **2.** Carried on by resisting attack or aggression; — opposed to *offensive*. **3.** In a state or posture of defense. — *n.* That which defends; a defensive position. — **-sive-ly,** *adv.*

de-fen'sor (dē-fĕn'sĕr; -sôr), *n.* [L.] *Roman Hist.* A magistrate (from about A. D. 379) of provincial cities, appointed to protect the people from oppression by the rulers.

de-fer' (dē-fûr'), *v. t.*; -FERRED' (-fûrd'); -FER'RING. [OF. *differer*, F. *différer*. See DIFFER.] To put off; postpone; withhold. — *v. i.* To wait; procrastinate.

Syn. Delay, postpone, put off, procrastinate, adjourn, stave off, retard. — **Defer, postpone, put off, procrastinate** agree in the idea of delaying. **Defer** is the most general term; it implies no more than a putting aside until some future time; as, "hope *deferred* maketh the heart sick." **Postpone** is more definite, and often refers to a particular time; as, the meeting was *postponed* for a week. **Put off** is more colloquial than *postpone*; it often implies disinclination to act at once. To **procrastinate** is to put off habitually or in a dilatory fashion, esp. from day to day; as, to *procrastinate* until it is too late.

de-fer', *v. t. & i.* [F. *déférer* to pay deference, yield, bring before a judge, fr. L. *deferre* to bring down; *de* + *ferre* to bear.] To submit for determination; yield to the opinion or wishes of another, or to authority; — used with *to*.

def'er-ence (dĕf'ĕr-ĕns), *n.* Act of deferring; courteous or complaisant regard for another's wishes.

Syn. Submission, complaisance, consideration; regard, respect, esteem, honor, reverence. — **Deference, respect, reverence.** **Deference** implies a courteous yielding or submission of one's own judgment, opinion, or preference to that of another; as, in *deference* to the court. **Respect** implies regard for something, esp. a person or quality, as worthy of honor or confidence; it does not imply, and is sometimes even contrasted with, warmth of feeling; as, though unpopular, he won the *respect* of all. **Reverence** implies profound respect, often mingled with awe or devotion; as, *reverence* for God, authority, a holy person.

def'er-ent (dĕf'ĕr-ĕnt), *a.* Deferential.

def'er-ent, *a.* [L. *deferens*, p. pr. of *deferre*. See 2d DEFER.] **1.** Serving to carry; bearing. *Rare.* **2.** *Anat.* Of or pert. to the vas deferens; as, the *deferent* arteries.

def'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Characterized by deference.

de-fer'ment (dē-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* Delay; postponement.

de-fer'rer (dē-fûr'ĕr), *n.* One who defers, or puts off.

de-fi'ance (dē-fī'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of defying; a challenge. **2.** Disposition to resist; contempt of opposition.

de-fi'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *défiant*, p. pr. of *défier*. See DEFY.] Full of defiance; bold; insolent. — **de-fi'ant-ly,** *adv.*

de-fi'cience (-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Deficiency. *Now Rare.*

de-fi'cien-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or quality of being deficient; inadequacy; failure; defect; deficit.

de-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [L., *deficiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *deficere* to be wanting. See DEFECT.] Lacking some element of completeness; insufficient; defective; incomplete.

def'i-cit (dĕf'ĭ-sĭt), *n.* [Lit., it is wanting, 3d person pres. indic. of L. *deficere*.] A falling short, esp. of income.

de-fi'er (dē-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who defies.

def'i-lade' (dĕf'ĭ-lād'), *v. t. & i.*; -LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd); -LAD'ING. *Fort.* To arrange (fortifications) so as to protect the lines from enfilading fire and the interior from plunging or reverse fire. — *n.* Act or process of defilading.

de-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. t. & i.*; DE-FILED' (-fīld'); -FIL'ING (-fīl'ĭng). [F. *défiler*; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *file* a row or line.] To march off in a line, file by file; to file off.

de-file' (dē-fīl'; dē'fīl), *n.* A long pass or gorge.

de-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. t.* [OF. *defouler* to trample; *de-* + *fouler* to trample; hence, under the influence of *foul*, a., ME. *defoulen* to defile, and finally *defile*, influenced by ME. *filen*, *fulen*, to make foul, AS. *fȳlan*, fr. *fūl* foul.] **1.** To make foul; pollute. **2.** To corrupt the chastity of; violate. **3.** To make ceremonially unclean. **4.** To soil; tarnish, as reputation. — **de-fil'er** (-fīl'ĕr), *n.*

de-file'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of defiling; state of being defiled; pollution; uncleanness.

de-fin'a-ble (-fīn'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being defined.

de-fine' (-fīn'), *v. t.*; -FINED' (-fīnd'); -FIN'ING (-fīn'ĭng). [OF. *definer* to end, to finish, fr. L. *definire*; *de* + *finire* to limit, end, *finis* limit.] **1.** To determine the boundaries or limits of; hence, to fix or prescribe clearly and authoritatively. **2.** To fix the meaning of; explain; expound; interpret. **3.** To characterize; distinguish by special marks; mark; as, good manners *define* the gentleman.

de-fin'er (-fīn'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, defines.

def'i-nite (dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *definitus*, p. p. of *definire*. See DEFINE.] **1.** Having certain or distinct limits; limited; fixed. **2.** Having certain limits in meaning; precise; exact. **3.** Limiting; determining; as, the *definite* article. — **def'i-nite-ly,** *adv.* — **def'i-nite-ness,** *n.*

Syn. **Definite, definitive** are sometimes confused. That is **definite** which has itself fixed limits; that is **definitive** which fixes or settles something else; as, a *definite* judgment (one which is clear and explicit); a *definitive* judgment (one which is decisive and final).

def'i-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of defining; esp., act of making definite or clear; specif., the capability of an optical instrument to form sharply defined images. **2.** Distinctness, as of an optical image. **3.** A description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term.

de-fin'i-tive (dē-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Determinate; positive; final; express. **2.** Limiting; determining; as, a *definitive* word. **3.** *Biol.* Complete; fully developed; as, a *definitive* organ. — **Syn.** See DEFINITE. — *n.* A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun, such as the definite article and some pronouns. — **de-fin'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-fin'i-tive-ness,** *n.*

def'la-grate (dĕf'lă-grāt), *v. t. & i.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd), -GRAT'ING. [L. *deflagratus*, p. p. of *deflagrare* to burn up; *de-* + *flagrare* to burn.] *Chem.* To burn with sudden and sparkling combustion; burn or vaporize suddenly.

def'la-gra'tor (-grā'tĕr), *n.* A device for producing deflagration; esp., a voltaic battery for producing rapid and powerful combustion.

de-flate' (dē-flāt'), *v. t.*; -FLAT'ED (-flāt'ĕd); -FLAT'ING. [*de* + L. *flare*, *flatum*, to blow.] To reduce from inflation by releasing the air or gas. — **de-fla'tion** (-flā'shŭn), *n.*

de-flect' (-flĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *deflectere*, *deflexum*; *de* + *flectere* to bend or turn.] To turn aside; bend; deviate.

de-flec'tion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Also, *Brit.*, **de-flex'ion.** **1.** A turning, or state of being turned, aside; a turning from a straight line or from a usual or proper position or course; a bending, esp. downward; deviation. **2.** A bending of rays, as of light, from a straight line; specif., diffraction. **3.** *Physics.* The deviation from zero of the moving system of a galvanometer or other instrument.

de-flec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Causing deflection.

de-flec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* A device for causing deflection.

de-flex' (dē-flĕks'), *v. t.* [L. *deflexus*, p. p. of *deflectere*.] To bend or curve downward.

de-flex'ion. Var. of DEFLECTION.

def'lo-ra'tion (dĕf'lō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deflowering.

de-flow'er (dē-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* [F. *déflorer*, fr. LL. *deflorare*; L. *de* + *flos, floris*, flower.] **1.** To violate (a virgin); also, fig., to ravage; desecrate; spoil. **2.** To strip of flowers.

de-flux'ion (-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *defluxio.*] *Med.* A downflow, as a copious catarrhal discharge from the nose. *Obs.*

de-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *defoliare* to strip of leaves; L. *de* + *folium* leaf.] To strip or deprive of leaves.

de-fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Falling or shedding of leaves.

de-force' (-fōrs'; 57), *v. t.*; -FORCED' (-fōrst'); -FORC'ING. [OF. *deforcier; de-* or *des-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *forcier* to force.] *Law.* **a** To withhold wrongfully, as lands. **b** To eject (a person) or keep (him) out of possession by force. — **de-force'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

de-for'ciant (-fōr'shănt), *n.* One who deforces.

de-for'est (-fŏr'ĕst; 24), *v. t.* To clear of forests. — **de-for'est-a'tion** (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.*

de-form' (-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *deformis; de* + *forma* form.] Deformed; shapeless; hideous. *Archaic.*

de-form', *v. t.* [L. *deformare; de* + *formare* to form, shape, *forma* form.] **1.** To spoil the form or appearance of; disfigure. **2.** To deprive of beauty, grace, or perfection. **3.** To disarrange; change the shape of; specif., *Mech.*, to change the shape of (a body) by the action of forces or stresses which exceed the elastic limit and cause permanent strain or rupture. — *v. i.* To become disfigured; lose its original form. — **Syn.** See DEFACE. — **de-form'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **de-form'a-ble** (-fôr'mȧ-b'l), *a.*

def'or-ma'tion (dĕf'ŏr-mā'shŭn; dē'fŏr-), *n.* **1.** Act of deforming, or state of being deformed. **2.** Transformation or change for the worse. **3.** *Physics, etc.* Alteration of form; also, the product of such alteration.

de-formed' (dē-fôrmd'), *p. a.* Misshapen; disfigured.

de-form'i-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being deformed; distortion. **2.** A thing that deforms; malformation; disfigurement. **3.** A deformed person or thing.

de-fraud' (dē-frôd'), *v. t.* [L. *defraudare; de* + *fraudare* to cheat, *fraus* fraud.] To deprive of some right, interest, or property, by deceit; cheat; — used with *of*. — **Syn.** See CHEAT. — **de'frau-da'tion** (dē'frô-dā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

de-fraud'er, *n.* One who defrauds.

de-fray' (-frā'), *v. t.* [F. *défrayer; dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *frais*, pl., expense.] **1.** To expend. *Obs.* **2.** To pay or discharge, as a debt, costs, etc. **3.** To bear the expenses of. *Obs. or R.* — **de-fray'er**, *n.*

de-fray'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of defraying; payment.

de-fray'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Payment of charges.

deft (dĕft), *a.* [ME. *dafte, defte*, becoming, mild, gentle, stupid.] Apt; dexterous; clever; neat in action. — **Syn.** See DEXTEROUS. — **deft'ly**, *adv.* — **deft'ness**, *n.*

de-funct' (dē-fŭnkt'), *a.* [L. *defunctus*, p. p. of *defungi* to acquit one's self of, finish, depart, die; *de* + *fungi* to perform.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. — *n.* A dead person; generally, one recently deceased; — usually used with *the*.

de-fy' (-fī'), *v. t.*; -FIED' (-fīd'); -FY'ING. [F. *défier*, LL. *disfidare* to dissolve the bond of allegiance, hence, to challenge, defy; L. *dis-* + *fidus* faithful.] **1.** To provoke to strife; challenge; set at defiance; as, to *defy* an enemy or public opinion. **2.** To challenge (to do something, usually something considered impossible by the challenger). Hence, of things, to withstand completely; resist successfully; as, that cloth *defies* the hardest wear.

— *n.*; *pl.* -FIES (-fīz'). A challenge. *Obs. or Colloq.*

‖ **dé'ga'gé'** (dā'gȧ'zhā'), *a.* [F., p. p.] Unembarrassed; unconstrained; easy; free.

de-gen'er-a-cy (dē-jĕn'ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, degenerate; deterioration.

de-gen'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *degeneratus*, p. p. of *degenerare* to degenerate, *degener* base, degenerate; *de* + *genus* race, kind.] Having become worse than one's kind, or one's former state; degraded; low. — *n.* One having the characteristics of degeneracy, esp. by birth. — (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To become or grow worse than one's kind, or than one was originally; deteriorate. **2.** *Biol.* To undergo progressive deterioration; become of a lower type. See DEGENERATION, 3. — **-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **-ate-ness**, *n.*

de-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A growing or a being worse; degeneracy; debasement. **2.** That condition of a tissue or organ in which its vitality has become diminished or perverted. **3.** Progressive deterioration, as a return to a less highly organized condition in the evolution of animals or plants. — **Syn.** See DETERIORATION.

deg'lu-ti'tion (dĕg'lōō-tĭsh'ŭn; dē'glōō-; 86), *n.* [L. *deglutire* to swallow down; *de* + *glutire* to swallow.] Act or process of swallowing.

deg'ra-da'tion (dĕg'rȧ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of degrading; state of being degraded. — **Syn.** Dismissal, deposition; abasement, disgrace; degeneration.

de-grade' (dē-grād'), *v. t.*; -GRAD'ED (-grād'ĕd); -GRAD'ING. [F. *dégrader*, LL. *degradare; L. de* + *gradus* step, degree.] **1.** To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; deprive of office, dignity, or position. **2.** To reduce in character or reputation; lessen the value of; lower the physical, moral, or intellectual character of; debase; disgrace. **3.** *Geol.* To wear down by erosion. — **Syn.** Humiliate, humble, dishonor, depose. See ABASE.

— *v. i.* To pass from a higher to a lower grade; degenerate.

de-grad'ed (-grād'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Debased; degenerate.

‖ **dé'gras'** (dā'grȧ'), **deg'ras** (dĕg'rȧs), *n.* [F.] A semi-solid emulsion produced by treating certain skins with oxidized fish oil, which extracts their soluble albuminoids. It is valuable as a dressing for hides.

de-gree' (dē-grē'), *n.* [F. *degré*, LL. (assumed) *degradus.*] **1.** A step, stair, rung, tier, or the like. *Obs.* **2.** A step or station in a series; point or stage of advancement or retrogression; as, to advance by *degrees*. **3.** Relative quantity, quality, or intensity; as, *degrees* of heat and cold. **4.** *Gram.* One of the three grades (positive, comparative, superlative) in comparing an adjective or adverb. **5.** Relative rank or attainment, development, etc.; grade; also, academical rank or grade. **6.** A remove in the chain of relationship; as, a relation in the third *degree*. **7.** *Math.* A 360th part of the circumference of a circle or of a round angle; — often indicated by the sign °; thus, 10°. **8.** One of a series of divisions marked on a mathematical or other instrument. **9.** *Alg.* Rank as defined by the sum of exponents; as, a^2b^3c is a term of the 6th *degree* the exponent being 1 when unexpressed). **by degrees**, step by step; by little and little. — **to a d.**, to a considerable extent; exceedingly.

de-gres'sive (dē-grĕs'ĭv), *a. Taxation.* Designating, or pert. to, a plan of taxation in which the rate is constant on sums above a certain limit, but diminishes on sums counted downward below the limit; — the converse of *progressive.*

de-gum' (dē-gŭm'), *v. t.* To free from, or deprive of, gum.

de-gust' (dē-gŭst'), *v. t.* [L. *degustare; de* + *gustus* taste, gust.] To taste, esp. with care. *Rare.* [of tasting.]

de'gus-ta'tion (dē'gŭs-tā'shŭn; dĕg'ŭs-), *n.* Act or function

de-hisce' (dē-hĭs'), *v. i.*; -HISCED' (-hĭst'); -HISC'ING (-hĭs'ĭng). [L. *dehiscere; de* + *hiscere* to gape.] To gape open; open by dehiscence.

de-his'cence (-hĭs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** A gaping open. **2.** *Biol.* Act of opening along a definite line to discharge contents, as a capsule or pod. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

de-his'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Characterized by dehiscence.

de-horn' (dē-hôrn'), *v. t.* To deprive of horns.

de-hort' (dē-hôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *dehortari*; de + *hortari* to urge.] To urge to abstain or refrain. *Obs. or R.* — **de'-hor-ta'tion**, *n.* — **de-hor'ta-tive**, *a.*

de-hu'man-ize (dē-hū'mȧn-īz), *v. t.* To divest of human qualities, as pity, tenderness, etc.

de-hy'drate (dē-hī'drāt), *v. t. & i. Chem.* To deprive, or to be freed, of water or the elements of water; as, to *dehydrate* alcohol. — **de'hy-dra'tion** (dē'hī-drā'shŭn), *n.*

de-hy'dro-gen-ize (-drō-jĕn-īz), *v. t. Chem.* To deprive (a compound) of, or free from, hydrogen. [NESSUS.]

De'ia-ni'ra (dē'yȧ-nī'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δηϊάνειρα.] See

de'i-cide (dē'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *deicida* (in sense 1); *deus* god + *caedere* to cut, kill.] **1.** One who kills a god; esp., one concerned in killing Christ. **2.** Act of killing a god.

deic'tic (dīk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δεικτικός serving to show or point out, fr. δείκνυναι to show.] Showing or pointing out directly; *Logic*, direct; proving directly; — applied to reasoning, and opposed to *elenctic.*

de-if'ic (dē-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *deificus; deus* god + *facere* to make.] Deifying; making divine; god-making.

de'i-fi-ca'tion (dē'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deifying, or state of being deified; apotheosis.

de'i-form (dē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Godlike; of a godlike form.

de'i-fy (dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *déifier*, LL. *deificare*, fr. L. *deificus.* See DEIFIC.] **1.** To make a god of; apotheosize. **2.** To treat as an object of supreme regard.

deign (dān), *v. i.* [OF. *deignier*, fr. L. *dignari*, fr. *dignus* worthy.] To think worthy; vouchsafe; condescend; — followed by an infinitive; as, he did not *deign* to reply. — **Syn.** See CONDESCEND. — *v. t.* **1.** To consider, or treat as, worthy of notice. *Obs.* **2.** To condescend to give or bestow; vouchsafe; as, he *deigned* no reply.

Dei'no (dī'nō), *n.* [Gr. Δεινώ.] See GRÆÆ.

De-iph'o-bus (dē-ĭf'ō-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δηΐφοβος.] Gr. *Myth.* Priam's son, who married Helen after Paris died, and was himself slain by Menelaus.

deip-nos'o-phist (dīp-nŏs'ō-fĭst), *n.* [Gr. δειπνοσοφιστής; δεῖπνον a meal + σοφιστής a wise man, sophist.] One adept in table talk or the art of social dining; — so called from the "Δειπνοσοφισταί" of Athenæus, in which he detailed the conversation of a company of learned men dining together. — **deip-nos'o-phis'tic** (-fĭs'tĭk), *a.*

de'ism (dē'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *deus* god.] **1.** Belief in a personal God, with disbelief in Christian revelation. **2.** Doctrine that God exists apart from the physical universe.

de'ist, *n.* A believer in deism. — **de-is'tic** (dē-ĭs'tĭk), **de-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

de'i-ty (dē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *déité*, fr. L. *deitas*,

fr. *deus* god.] **1.** Divine nature or rank; divinity; godhead. **2.** A god or goddess.
the Deity, God; the Supreme Being.

de-ject' (dē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *dejectus*, p. p. of *dejicere* to throw down; *de* + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To cast down; overthrow; bend down. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To cast down the spirits of; dishearten.

de-jec'ta (dē-jĕk'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. from L. *dejectus*, p. p.] Excrements; as, the *dejecta* of the sick.

de-ject'ed (-jĕk'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* Cast down; depressed; sad. — **de-ject'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ject'ed-ness**, *n.*

de-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Lowness of spirits; depression; melancholy. **2.** *Physiol.* **a** The discharge of excrement. **b** Feces; excrement. — **Syn.** See MELANCHOLY.

‖ **dé'jeu'ner'** (dā'zhŭ'nā'), *n.* [F. *déjeuner* breakfast.] A breakfast; sometimes, a luncheon.

‖ **de ju're** (dē jōō'rē). [L.] By right; by lawful title.

dek'a- (dĕk'ȧ-). *Metric System.* A prefix signifying *ten* (see DECA-); as in **dek'a-gram**, **dek'a-li'ter**, **dek'a-me'ter**, **dek'a-stere'** (vars. of DECAGRAM, etc.).

de-laine' (dē-lān'), *n.* [F. *de laine* of wool; for *muslin de laine.*] A light woolen, or woolen and cotton, dress fabric.

de-lam'i-nate (dē-lăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To laminate or split into layers. — **de-lam'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

de-late' (-lāt'), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *delatus*, used as p. p. of *deferre*; *de* from + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To charge; inform against; accuse; denounce. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** To make public; report. — **de-la'tor**, *n.*

de-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Accusation, esp. by an informer.

Del'a-ware (dĕl'ȧ-wâr), *n.* **1.** An American grape, with small, sweet-flavored, red or reddish-amber berries. **2.** An Indian of an Algonquian tribe (now mostly in Oklahoma and Ontario), formerly inhabiting the Delaware valley.

de-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* [OF. *delaiier.*] **1.** To put off; postpone; defer. **2.** To retard; stop, detain, or hinder, for a time. — *v. i.* To move slowly; stop for a time; linger.
Syn. Keep back, stop, stay, arrest, detain; check, impede, retard, hinder, obstruct, confine. — **Delay, detain, retard** agree in the idea of stopping or hindering. **Delay** applies to whatever keeps back or impedes, esp. from completion or arrival at a set or given time; as, *delayed* by an accident. To **detain** is more explicitly to keep from proceeding, often with implication of holding or confining; as, I was *detained* by business. To **retard** (opposed to *accelerate*) is to keep delaying or hindering; it applies esp. to motion; as, to *retard* the revolution of a wheel.

— *n.* Act of deferring; stop; detention. — **de-lay'er**, *n.*

‖ **del cred'er-e** (dĕl krĕd'ĕr-ē; krā'dĕ-rā). [It., of belief or trust.] *Mercantile Law.* Designating the obligation of an agent or factor who warrants or guarantees to his principal the due payment or performance by those with whom he deals on credit as such agent or factor, his commission being higher than in other cases.

de'le (dē'lē), *imperative sing.* of L. *delere*, to destroy. Erase; remove; omit; — a direction to cancel something in type. It is usually expressed by a form of *d*, thus: ꝺ.

— *v. t.*; -LED (-lēd); -LE-ING. To erase; cancel.

de-lec'ta-ble (dē-lĕk'tȧ-bl), *a.* [From OF., fr. L. *delectabilis*, fr. *delectare* to delight.] Highly pleasing; delightful. — **de-lec'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-lec'ta-bly**, *adv.*

de-lec'tate (dē-lĕk'tāt), *v. t.* To delight. *Rare.*

de'lec-ta'tion (dē'lĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Great pleasure; delight. — **Syn.** See PLEASURE.

del'e-ga-cy (dĕl'ē-gȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Act of delegating; state of being delegated; delegated power.

del'e-gate (-gāt), *n.* [L. *delegatus*, p. p. of *delegare* to delegate; *de* + *legare* to send with a commission, depute.] One sent and empowered to act for another; deputy; representative; specif.: **a** A representative of a Territory in the House of Representatives, having the right to debate, but not to vote. *U. S.* **b** A member of the lower, or popular, branch of the legislature of Virginia; — formerly called *burgess.*

— (-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. **1.** To send as one's representative; commission; depute. **2.** To intrust to another's care or management; commit. **3.** *Civil Law.* To assign (a debtor of one's self) to a creditor as a debtor in place of one's self.

del'e-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of delegating. **2.** One or more persons commissioned to represent others, as in a convention; a body of delegates.

de-lete' (dē-lēt'), *v. t.*; DE-LET'ED (-lēt'ĕd); -LET'ING. [L. *deletus*, p. p. of *delere* to destroy.] To dele.

del'e-te'ri-ous (dĕl'ē-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From LL., fr. Gr. *δηλητήριος*, fr. *δηλεῖσθαι* to damage.] Hurtful; noxious; pernicious. — **del'e-te'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-te'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

de-le'tion (dē-lē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deletio*, fr. *delere*. See DELETE.] A deleting; that which is deleted; extinction.

delf (dĕlf), *n.* Delftware.

delft'ware' (dĕlft'wâr'), *or* **delft**, *n.* Pottery made at Delft (formerly *Delf*), in Holland; esp.: **a** Brown pottery covered with an opaque, decorated white glaze. **b** In England, popularly, common glazed pottery for table use, etc.

De'li-a (dē'lĭ-ȧ; dēl'yȧ), *n.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* Artemis; — from Delos, where she and Apollo were born.

De'li-an (dē'lĭ ăn), *a.* [L. *Delius*, Gr. *Δήλιος*.] Of or pert. to Delos. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Delos.

de-lib'er-ate (dē-lĭb'ĕr-ăt), *a.* [L. *deliberatus*, p. p. of *deliberare* to deliberate; *de* + *liberare* to weigh.] **1.** Formed or taken with deliberation; carefully considered; not sudden or rash; as, *deliberate* plans. **2.** Weighing facts and arguments; careful and slow in determining; — applied to persons. **3.** Not hasty or sudden; slow; as, *deliberate* speech. — **Syn.** See VOLUNTARY.

— (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To weigh in the mind; reflect on; ponder. — *v. i.* To take counsel; reflect; also, to weigh matters in deciding. — **Syn.** See CONSIDER. — **de-lib'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lib'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

de-lib'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deliberating; consideration of the reasons for and against a measure. **2.** Quality or state of being deliberate.

de-lib'er-a-tive (-lĭb'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, or marked by, deliberation; deliberating. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

de-lib'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who deliberates.

del'i-ca-cy (dĕl'ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Pleasure; gratification; also, luxury; luxuriousness. *Obs.* **2.** A luxury; dainty, as for food. **3.** Nicety or fineness of form or constitution; tenderness; hence, frailty or weakness; as, the *delicacy* of a thread or a watch. **4.** Nicety of touch; as, the *delicacy* of a painter's stroke; also, necessity for delicate or tactful management; as, the *delicacy* of a situation. **5.** Nice perception; fastidious accuracy; sensitiveness. **6.** Nice propriety; refinement. **7.** A refinement; nicety.
Syn. Fastidiousness, scrupulousness, tact, discrimination; precision, exactness, nicety; subtlety, penetration, acuteness, acumen; refinement, polish. — **Delicacy, nicety, subtlety, refinement** are here compared as qualities of perception or feeling. **Delicacy** implies fine, often exquisite, sensitiveness of feeling or critical tact; as, *delicacy* of feeling. **Nicety** suggests rather exactness and precision of observation and perception; as, *nicety* of discernment. **Subtlety** implies acutenesss or penetration; **refinement,** elegance or polish; as, finespun *subtlety* of discrimination; great *refinement* of taste. Both *subtlety* and *refinement* are also used of that which results from the extreme or affected exercise of acuteness or elaboration.

del'i-cate (-kăt), *a.* [L. *delicatus* pleasing the senses, voluptuous, soft and tender.] **1.** Characterized by ease or pleasure; self-indulgent; luxurious. *Obs.* **2.** Characterized by daintiness, softness, or effeminacy; as, a *delicate* appetite; hence: tender; frail; as, *delicate* health. **3.** Characterized by nice appreciation or discrimination; exquisitely sensitive; hence: **a** Fastidious; as, *delicate* in the choice of friends. **b** Refined; considerate; as, *delicate* manners. **4.** Hence, of instruments: Showing very slight changes; as, a *delicate* thermometer. **5.** Pleasing to a nice or cultivated taste; as, *delicate* food; hence: of a mild or subtle quality; not strong or rank; as, a *delicate* odor. **6.** Of a quality opposed to coarse, rough, gross, etc.; fine; as, *delicate* lace. **7.** Marked by or requiring ingenuity or fine skill; as, a *delicate* operation. — **Syn.** See DAINTY.

— *n.* **1.** A luxurious person. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A delight; luxury. *Obs.* **3.** A dainty; delicacy. *Rare.* — **del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **del'i-cate-ness**, *n.*

del'i-ca-tes'sen (-kȧ-tĕs'ĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] Prepared foods, such as cooked meats, preserves, pickles, relishes, etc.

de-li'cious (dē-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *delicieus*, L. *deliciosus*, fr. *deliciae* delight, *delicere* to allure.] Affording exquisite pleasure or entertainment; delightful; esp., very pleasing to the taste. — **-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-cious-ness**, *n.*

de-lict' (dē-lĭkt'), *n.* [L. *delictum* fault.] *Law.* An offense against law; a misdemeanor or a tort.

del'i-ga'tion (dĕl'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* A bandaging. *Rare.*

de-light' (dē-līt), *v. t.* [OF. *deleitier* (3d sing. pres. *delite*), fr. L. *delectare* to entice away, delight, deriv. of *de* + *lacere* to entice.] To give delight to; please highly. — *v. i.* To be greatly pleased or rejoiced; — used with an infinitive, or with *in*. — *n.* [From OF. *delit*, fr. *deleiter* to delight.] **1.** A high state of pleasurable feeling; extreme satisfaction; joy. **2.** Anything that gives delight; also, faculty or quality of delighting; charm. — **Syn.** See PLEASURE.

de-light'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Endowed with delight; delightful. *Obs.* **2.** Highly pleased. — **Syn.** Glad, pleased, gratified.

de-light'er, *n.* One who gives or takes delight.

de-light'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Highly pleasing; giving delight. — **de-light'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-light'ful-ness**, *n.*

de-light'some (-sŭm), *a.* Very pleasing; delightful. — **de-light'some-ly**, *adv.* — **de-light'some-ness**, *n.*

De-li'lah (dē-lī'lȧ), *n.* *Bib.* Samson's mistress, who betrayed him (*Judges* xvi.); hence: a harlot; temptress.

de-lim'it (-lĭm'ĭt), *v. t.* To fix the limits of; bound.

de-lim'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [From p. p. of L. *delimitare.*] To delimit. — **de-lim'i-ta'tion** (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.*

de-lin'e-ate (dē-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *delineatus*, p. p. of *delineare* to delineate; *de* + *lineare* to draw, *linea* line.] **1.** To represent by a sketch,

design, or diagram; sketch out; portray. **2.** To set forth in words; describe.

de-lin'e-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, sketches, etc. **2.** A sketch; verbal description. — **Syn.** Sketch, portrait, outline.

de-lin'e-a'tor (dē-lĭn'ē-ā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, delineates; a sketcher. **2.** Specif.: *Tailoring.* A pattern adjustable to varying sizes.

de-lin'quen-cy (-lĭŋ'kwĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Failure, omission, or violation, of duty; fault; misdeed; offense.

de-lin'quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *delinquens, -entis*, p. pr. of *delinquere* to fail, default, do wrong; *de* + *linquere* to leave.] Failing in, or neglectful of, duty. — *n.* One who is delinquent; an offender; a transgressor.

del'i-quesce' (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'), *v. i.*; -QUESCED' (-kwĕst'); -QUESC'ING. [L. *deliquescere* to melt; dissolve; *de* + *liquescere* to become fluid, *liquere* to be fluid.] To become liquid gradually by absorbing moisture from the air, as do certain salts, acids, and alkalies. [deliquescing.]

del'i-ques'cence (-kwĕs'ĕns), *n.* Act, state, or process of

del'i-ques'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* That deliquesces; deliquescing.

de-liq'ui-um (dē-lĭk'wĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a want, defect, eclipse.] A failure of vitality; a fainting or sinking away; specif., *Med.*, failure or weakness of the mind.

del'i-ra'tion (dĕl'ĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deliratio.*] Aberration of mind; delirium; madness.

de-lir'i-ant (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ănt), *n.* [See DELIRIUM.] *Med.* A poison which causes a persistent delirium, or mental aberration, as belladonna, alcohol, etc.

de-lir'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having a delirium; light-headed; raving. — **de-lir'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **de-lir'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

de-lir'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -IA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *delirare* to rave, prop., to go out of the furrow; *de* + *lira* furrow.] **1.** A more or less temporary state of mental disturbance, marked by delusions, hallucinations, disordered speech, etc. **2.** Strong excitement; wild enthusiasm; madness. — **Syn.** Insanity, frenzy, fury. See MANIA.

delirium tremens (trē'mĕnz) [L., trembling delirium], violent delirium induced by excessive and prolonged use of intoxicants, and characterized by terrifying hallucinations and by tremor of the hands and tongue.

del'i-tes'cent (dĕl'ĭ-tĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *delitescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *delitescere* to lie hid.] Lying hid; concealed. — **del'i-tes'cence,** *n.*

De'li-us (dē'lĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δήλιος, lit., Delian.] *Class. Myth.* Apollo. See DELIA.

de-liv'er (dē-lĭv'ĕr), *v. t.* [F. *délivrer*, LL. *deliberare* to liberate, give over; L. *de* + *liberare* to set free.] **1.** To set at liberty; save; rescue from evil. **2.** To give or transfer; part with (to); surrender; resign; as, to *deliver* a letter; to *deliver* up, or over, a prisoner, money, etc. **3.** To disburden (a woman) of young; — often used with *of.* **4.** To give forth in words; utter; hence: to communicate; impart; as, to *deliver* a lecture, opinion, etc. **5.** To give forth in action or exercise; discharge (a blow, etc.). — **Syn.** See RELEASE.

de-liv'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being delivered.

de-liv'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of delivering; state of being delivered, as from restraint, peril, etc.; rescue; release; specif.: **a** Delivery in childbirth. *Archaic.* **b** Act of speaking; utterance. *Archaic.* **2.** Anything delivered or communicated; esp., an opinion or decision expressed publicly.

Syn. Deliverance, delivery. **Deliverance** oftener refers to the state of being delivered, **delivery,** to the act of delivering, from restraint or peril. *Delivery* only is used in the sense of transfer or conveyance.

de-liv'er-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, delivers.

de-liv'er-ly, *adv.* Actively; quickly; nimbly; hence: cleverly; deftly. *Obs. or Archaic.*

de-liv'er-y (dē-lĭv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of delivering, or being delivered; as: **a** Rescue; release. **b** Parturition. **c** Utterance; manner of speaking. **d** Act or manner of discharging, throwing, or the like. **2.** That which is delivered. — **Syn.** See DELIVERANCE.

dell (dĕl), *n.* [AS. *del.*] A small, retired valley; vale.

Del'la–Crus'can (dĕl'ȧ-krŏŏs'kăn; -krŭs'-), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or after the style of, the Accademia della Crusca. **2.** Designating, or pertaining to, a school of affected and sentimental English poets, most of whom lived in Florence, Italy, about 1785; — from the pseudonym "Della Crusca," adopted by one of them. [or from the limitations of locality.]

de-lo'cal-ize (dē-lō'kăl-īz), *v. t.* To remove from its place,

Del'phi-an (dĕl'fĭ-ăn), **Del'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Delphi in ancient Greece or its oracle. The oracular utterances were delivered by a priestess seated on a tripod above a chasm whence issued noxious vapors. **2.** Oracular.

Del'phin (-fĭn), *a.* [See DAUPHIN.] Pert. to the dauphin; **Del'phine** as, the *Delphin* classics, an edition of the Latin classics, prepared in the reign of Louis XIV. of France, for the use of the dauphin.

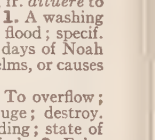
del'phi-nine (-fĭ-nĭn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{35}O_6N$, obtained from various larkspurs (genus *Delphinium*).

Del-phi'nus (dĕl-fī'nŭs), *n.*; *gen.* DELPHINI (-nī). [L., a dolphin, fr. Gr. δελφίς, δελφίν.] *Astron.* A northern constellation nearly west of Pegasus; the Dolphin.

Del-sarte' (dĕl-särt'), *n.*, *or* **Delsarte system.** A system of calisthenics; — from F. Delsarte, a French teacher.

del'ta (dĕl'tȧ), *n.* [Gr. δέλτα.] **1.** The fourth letter [Δ, δ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *D, d.* **2.** Something Δ-shaped; esp., an alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river.

del'toid (-toid), *a.* [From Gr., fr. δέλτα delta (Δ) + εἶδος form.] Shaped like a capital delta (Δ); triangular; as, a *deltoid* leaf; the *deltoid* muscle, which covers the shoulder joint and serves to raise the arm laterally.



Deltoid Leaf.

de-lude' (dē-lūd'), *v. t.*; -LUD'ED (-lūd'ĕd); -LUD'ING. [L. *deludere, delusum; de* + *ludere* to play, mock.] **1.** To lead from truth or into error; impose upon; mislead the mind or judgment of. **2.** To disappoint; also, to evade; elude. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Mislead, deceive, beguile, cajole, cheat, dupe. — **de-lud'er,** *n.*

del'uge (dĕl'ūj), *n.* [F. *déluge*, L. *diluvium*, fr. *diluere* to wash away; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere* to wash.] **1.** A washing away; an overflowing of the land by water; flood; specif. [*cap.*, and with *the*], the great flood in the days of Noah (*Gen.* vii.). **2.** Fig., something that overwhelms, or causes great destruction; as, a *deluge* of rhetoric.

— *v. t.*; -UGED (-ūjd); -UG-ING (-ū-jĭng). **1.** To overflow; inundate. **2.** To overwhelm as with a deluge; destroy.

de-lu'sion (dē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deluding; state of being deluded; esp., a misleading of the mind. **2.** False belief; misconception.

Syn. Delusion, illusion, hallucination agree in the idea of false seeming. **Delusion** is, in general, a much stronger word than **illusion.** It often carries an implication of being deceived, imposed on, or even consciously misled and bemocked. Further, **delusion** implies a false (often harmful) impression, commonly regarding things themselves real; **illusion,** an ascription of reality (often pleasing) to what exists only in fancy; as, a poor *deluded* fool; to labor under a *delusion; illusions* of fancy, an optical *illusion.* **Hallucination,** as here compared, emphasizes the groundlessness of the impression.

de-lu'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to or marked by delusions.

de-lu'sive (dē-lū'sĭv), *a.* Apt or fitted to delude; deceptive. — **de-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-lu'sive-ness,** *n.*

de-lu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Delusive.

‖ **de luxe'** (*F.* dĕ lüks'). [F.] Lit., of luxury; luxurious; sumptuous; as, an edition *de luxe* of Shakespeare.

delve (dĕlv), *v. t.*; DELVED (dĕlvd); DELV'ING. [AS. *delfan* to dig.] **1.** To dig. *Now Chiefly Scot.* **2.** Hence: **a** To make by digging; as, to *delve* a hole. *Archaic.* **b** To exhume. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To labor with or as with a spade; seek laboriously (in books, etc.) for information. — *n.* Excavation; pit; den. *Now Rare.* — **delv'er,** *n.*

de-mag'net-ize (dē-măg'nĕt-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of magnetic properties. See MAGNETIZE. — **-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **-mag'net-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

dem'a-gog'ic (dĕm'ȧ-gŏj'ĭk), **dem'a-gog'i-cal** (-gŏj'ĭ-kăl) *a.* Of, relating to, or like, a demagogue; pit; den. *Now Rare.* — **del'er,** *n.* factious.

dem'a-gog-ism (dĕm'ȧ-gŏg-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or practices of demagogs.

dem'a-gogue (dĕm'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. δημαγωγός, δῆμος the people + ἀγωγός leading.] **1.** A popular leader or orator. *Hist.* **2.** An insincere politician, orator, or leader who stirs up popular prejudice to gain office or influence. — **dem'a-gogue-ry** (-gŏg-rĭ; -ĕr-ĭ), *n.*

dem'a-gog-y (-gŏj-ĭ; -gŏg-ĭ), *n.* Demagogism; also, rule of demagogs; demagogs collectively.

de-mand' (dē-mănd'), *v. t.* [F. *demander*, fr. LL. *demandare* to demand, summon, L. *demandare* to give in charge, intrust; *de* + *mandare* to commit to one's charge, command.] **1.** To ask or call for with authority or peremptorily; claim as due. **2.** To inquire authoritatively or earnestly; question. **3.** To call for; require; need; as, the case *demands* care. **4.** To summon; require to appear. — *v. i.* To make a demand; inquire.

— *n.* **1.** Act of demanding; requisition. **2.** Earnest inquiry. *Archaic.* **3.** Desire to possess; manifested want; a call (for a commodity). **4.** *Economics.* Quantity of an article demanded at a given price. **5.** That which one demands or has a right to demand; claim.

de-mand'a-ble (-măn'dȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be demanded.

de-mand'ant (dē-măn'dănt), *n.* One who demands; specif., a plaintiff. *Now Rare.*

de-mand'er, *n.* One who demands.

de-man'toid (dē-măn'toid), *n.* [G. *demant* diamond + *-oid.*] *Min.* A yellow-green garnet, transparent and brilliant, found in the Urals. [bounds; delimit.

de-mar'cate (dē-mär'kāt; dē'mär-), *v. t.* To mark by

de'mar-ca'tion (dē'mär-kā'shŭn), *n.* [From F., fr. Sp., fr. *de-* (L. *de*) + *marcar* to mark.] A marking by bounds; ascertaining and settling of a limit; separation; distinction.

de'march (dē'märk), *n.* [Gr. *δήμαρχος; δῆμος* people + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] In classical Greece, the ruler of a deme.

de'mar-ka'tion. Var. of DEMARCATION.

deme (dēm), *n.* [Gr. *δῆμος.*] *Gr. Hist.* One of the hundred townships or administrative units (ten to each tribe) into which Cleisthenes divided Attica (about 508 B. C.). Later, the number was increased. Cf. PHYLE.

de-mean' (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *mean*, a.] To debase, lower, or degrade; — usually reflexive; as, to *demean* one's self. ☞ Though sometimes found in good authors, this word is, in present usage, colloquial and lacking in distinction. *Humble, lower, degrade,* etc., are more appropriate.

de-mean', *v. t.* [OF. *demener* to conduct, manage; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *mener* to lead, conduct, L. *minare* to drive (animals) by threatening cries, *minari* to threaten.] **1.** To manage. *Obs.* **2.** To behave or comport (one's self).

de-mean'or, de-mean'our (-ẽr), *n.* [For *demeanure*, fr. 2d *demean.*] Behavior; carriage. — **Syn.** See DEPORTMENT.

de-ment' (dē-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *dementare*, fr. *demens, -mentis*, out of one's mind, mad; *de* + *mens* mind.] To deprive of reason; derange. *Rare.*

de'men-ta'tion (dē'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dementing; state of being demented; madness.

de-ment'ed (dē-mĕn'tĕd), *p. a.* Insane; mad. — **de-ment'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **de-ment'ed-ness,** *n.*

de-men'ti-a (dē-mĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *demens, -mentis*, insane, mad; *de* + *mens* mind.] Insanity, usually that characterized by more or less apathy or indifference.

de-mer'it (-mẽr'ĭt), *n.* [OF. *demerite*, fr. L. *demerere, -meritum*, to deserve well, LL., to deserve well or ill; *de* + *merere* to deserve.] Merit; desert; — now only in a bad sense; that which deserves blame; fault; — opp. of *merit.*

de-mes'mer-ize (dē-mĕz'mẽr-īz), *v. t.* To bring out of the mesmeric state.

de-mesne' (dē-mān'; -mēn'), *n.* [AF. See DOMAIN.] **1.** Possession (of land) as one's own. **2.** *Eng.* **a** An estate or land possessed. **b** Specif., a lord's chief manor house with its adjoining lands. **3.** Region in general; place.

De-me'ter (-mē'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δημήτηρ.*] *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of fruitful soil and of agriculture; hence, goddess of the fruitfulness of mankind and guardian of civil life, esp. of marriage; — identified by the Romans with Ceres.

dem'i- (dĕm'ĭ-). [F. *demi-*, fr. L. *dimidius* half; *di-* = *dis-* + *medius* middle.] A prefix signifying literally *half-, semi-*, and, hence, often *briefer, shorter,* or *decidedly less* (in size, number qualities, etc.) *than is usual full,* or *normal.*

Examples: *demi*groat, *half* a groat; *demi*bastion, a work in the form of a *half* bastion; *demi*robe, a robe *shorter* than the usual form; *demi*train, a train *shorter* than a full train.

dem'i-god' (dĕm'ĭ-gŏd'; 62), *n.* An inferior deity; a hero. — **dem'i-god'dess,** *n. fem.*

dem'i-john (-jŏn), *n.* [F. *dame-jeanne*, i. e., Lady Jane.] A large glass bottle, usually inclosed in wickerwork.

dem'i-lance' (-lăns'), *n.* A light lance, used chiefly in the 15th and 16th centuries; also, a demilancer. [demilance.]

dem'i-lanc'er (-lăn'sẽr), *n.* A light cavalryman bearing a

dem'i-lune' (dĕm'ĭ-lūn'), *n.* [F. *demi-lune.*] **1.** A half-moon, or crescent. **2.** *Fort.* A work at first designed to defend the entrance to a fort, and of crescent or redan shape and inside the line of the main ditch, but later developed into the *ravelin* (which see).

dem'i-monde (dĕm'ĭ-mŏnd; dē-mē'mŏnd'), *n.* [F.; *demi* + *monde* world, L. *mundus.*] Women of doubtful reputation; hence, the class of society to which they belong.

dem'i-pique' (dĕm'ĭ-pēk'), *n.* [*demi-* + *peak*, confused with F. *pique* pike.] A kind of war saddle.

dem'i-re-lief' (-rē-lēf'), **dem'i-re-lie'vo** (-lē'vō), **dem'i-ri-lie'vo** (-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* Half relief. See RELIEF.

dem'i-rep' (-rĕp'), *n.* [Contr. fr. *demi-reputation.*] A woman of doubtful reputation; an adventuress.

de-mise' (dē-mīz'), *n.* [F. *démettre*, p. p. *démis, démise*, to put away, lay down; *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *mettre* to put, L. *mittere* to send.] **1.** *Law.* The conveyance of an estate, usually by will or lease. **2.** Transfer of the crown or sovereignty to a successor, as by death or abdication. **3.** Decease of a royal or princely person; hence, grandiloquently, decease. — **Syn.** See DEATH.

— *v. t. & i.;* -MISED' (-mīzd'); -MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). **1.** *Law.* To convey or pass, as an estate, by will or lease; esp., to lease. **2.** To transmit, esp. sovereignty, or pass by succession or inheritance. — **de-mis'a-ble** (-mīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*

dem'i-sem'i-qua'ver, *n. Music.* A thirty-second note.

de-mis'sion (dē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Relinquishment; abdication.

de-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED (-tĕd); -MIT'TING. **1.** To dismiss or let go. *Archaic.* **2.** To resign (an office, etc.). *Scot. or R.* — *v. i.* To resign. — *n.* Act of demitting; also, a letter, certificate, or the like, certifying that a person has (honorably) demitted, as from a Masonic lodge.

‖ **de-mi'-tasse'** (dē-mē'tăs'; *E.* dĕm'ĭ-tăs'), *n.* [F.; *demi* half + *tasse* cup.] A small cup for, or of, black coffee.

dem'i-tint' (dĕm'ĭ-tĭnt'), *n. Fine Arts.* A tone intermediate between high light and deep shade; a medium tone; also, that part of a painting, engraving, or the like, which exhibits the same; — called also *half tint.*

dem'i-urge (dĕm'ĭ-ûrj; dē'mĭ-), *n.* Also **de'mi-ur'gos** (dē'mĭ-ûr'gŏs; dĕm'ĭ-) and **de'mi-ur'gus** (-gŭs); *pl.* DEMIURGI (-jī). [Gr. *δημιουργός* a worker for the people, a workman, esp. the maker of the world, the Creator; *δήμιος* belonging to the people (fr. *δῆμος* the people) + *ἔργον* a work.] **1.** In some of the Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, a magistrate or executive officer. **2.** [*cap.*] *Philos.* **a** With Plato, the creator or fashioner of the world. **b** With some Gnostics, the creator or fashioner of the material world, sometimes conceived as the author of evil, identified with the Jehovah of the Old Testament, but inferior to the supreme God. — **dem'i-ur'gic** (-ûr'jĭk), *a.*

dem'i-volt (dĕm'ĭ-vōlt), *n.* Also **dem'i-volte.** *Manège.* A half vault with the forelegs raised.

dem'i-wolf' (-wo͝olf'), *n.* A creature half wolf; wolflike dog.

de-mo'bi-lize (dē-mō'bĭ-līz; -mōb'ĭ-), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Mil.* To disband, as troops. — **de-mo'bi-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -līz-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-moc'ra-cy (dē-mŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From F., fr. Gr. *δημοκρατία; δῆμος* people + *κρατεῖν* to be strong, rule.] **1.** Government by the people; government in which the supreme power is retained by the people and exercised by representation, as in a republic; — opposed to *aristocracy.* **2.** A community or state so governed. **3.** [*cap.*] The principles and policy of the Democratic party, so called; also, that party, or its members. *U. S.*

dem'o-crat (dĕm'ō-krăt), *n.* **1.** An adherent of democracy. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Democratic party. *U. S.*

dem'o-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to or of the nature of democracy. **2.** Designating or pert. to a political party called *democratic,* esp. [*cap.*], *U. S. Politics,* one of the two great political parties since 1828.

dem'o-crat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Democratic.

dem'o-crat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a democratic manner.

De'mo-gor'gon (dē'mō-gôr'gŏn; dĕm'ō-), *n. Myth.* A mysterious, terrible, and evil divinity, commanding the spirits of the lower world, and appearing in medieval literature as a demon of magic or as a primordial creative power (cf. DEMIURGE, 2 **b**, GORGON).

de-mog'ra-phy (dē-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δῆμος* the people + *-graphy.*] The statistical study of populations, as to births, marriages, mortality, health, etc.; — usually restricted to physical conditions or vital statistics, though sometimes applied to studies of moral and intellectual conditions — **de-mog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **de'mo-graph'ic** (dē'mō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **de'mo-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dem'oi-selle' (dĕm'wȧ-zĕl'; *F.* dē-mwȧ'zĕl'), *n.* [F. See DAMSEL.] **1.** Young lady; damsel. **2.** The Numidian crane (*Anthropoides virgo*), a crane of rather small size, found in Asia, North Africa, and southeast Europe. **3.** Any of numerous slender-bodied dragon flies. They hold their wings vertically when at rest.

Demoiselle, 2 (*Anthropoides virgo*).

de-mol'ish (dē-mŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *démolir*, fr. L. *demoliri*, p. p. *demolitus; de* + *moliri* to construct, *moles* a huge mass or structure.] To throw or pull down; hence: to ruin; destroy. — **Syn.** See DESTROY. — **-ish-er,** *n.* — **-ish-ment,** *n. R.*

dem'o-li'tion (dĕm'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of demolishing or state or fact of being demolished.

de'mon (dē'mŏn), *n.* [L. *daemon* spirit, evil spirit, Gr. *δαίμων* a divinity.] **1.** A supernatural being intermediate between a man and a deity; hence, a familiar spirit or genius. **2.** An evil spirit; a devil.

de-mon'e-ti-za'tion (dē-mŏn'ĕ-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -mŭn'-; -tī-zā'-shŭn), *n.* Act of demonetizing; state of being demonetized.

de-mon'e-tize (dē-mŏn'ĕ-tīz; -mŭn'-), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To deprive of standard value as money.

de-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* One supposedly possessed by an evil spirit.

de-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'nĭ-ăk) } *a.* [*daemoniacus.*] **1.** Influenced, produced, or possessed by a demon. **2.** Pert. to, or characteristic of, a demon; devilish. — **Syn.** See FIENDISH. — **de'mo-ni'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

de-mo'ni-an (dē-mō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Demonic. *Rare.*

de-mon'ic (dē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a demon, or demons. — **Syn.** See FIENDISH.

de'mon-ism (dē'mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in demons; also, demonology. — **de'mon-ist,** *n.*

de'mon-ize (dē'mŏn-īz), *v. t.;* IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To convert into a demon; imbue with demonic life or power. **2.** To control or possess by a demon.

de'mon-ol'a-ter (-ōl'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* A demon worshiper.

de'mon-ol'a-try (dē'mŏn-ŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [*demon* + *-latry.*] Worship of ghosts, spirits, and demonic powers.

de'mon-ol'o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*demon* + *-logy.*] The study of demons, or popular beliefs in demons; also, belief in, or theory of, demons. — **de'mon-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

de-mon'stra-bil'i-ty (dē-mŏn'strȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being demonstrable.

de-mon'stra-ble (-mŏn'strȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That can be demonstrated. **2.** Evident. *Obs.* — **-mon'stra-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

dem'on-strate (dĕm'ŏn-strāt; dē-mŏn'strāt), *v. t.*; -STRAT'ED (-strāt'ĕd); -STRAT'ING. [L. *demonstrare*, p. p. *-atus*, to demonstrate; *de* + *monstrare* to show.] **1.** To point out. *Obs.* **2.** To make evident; prove. **3.** To exhibit by way of proof or example.

dem'on-stra'tion (dĕm'ŏn-strā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of demonstrating; proof; also, a proof. **2.** An expression, as of the feelings, by outward signs; manifestation; show. **3.** A public display by way of proof, example, or instruction. **4.** An exhibition of military force, or a movement indicating an attack. **5.** A procession, mass meeting, or the like, to manifest interest in some public matter. **6.** *Math.* A course of reasoning showing that a certain result is a necessary consequence of assumed premises.

de-mon'stra-tive (dē-mŏn'strȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Making evident; exhibiting clearly. **2.** *Gram.* Serving to designate or point out the thing referred to or intended; as, a **demonstrative pronoun** *or* **adjective,** as *this* or *that.* **3.** Expressing, or apt to express, much; given to the display of feeling or sentiment. — *n. Gram.* A word having a demonstrative function, as a demonstrative pronoun. — **de-mon'stra-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-mon'stra-tive-ness,** *n.*

dem'on-stra'tor (dĕm'ŏn-strā'tĕr), *n.* One who makes, or joins in, a demonstration; one who demonstrates.

de-mor'al-i-za'tion (dē-mŏr'ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of demoralizing, or state of being demoralized.

de-mor'al-ize (dē-mŏr'ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *démoraliser.*] **1.** To corrupt in morals; pervert or deprave. **2.** To render untrustworthy in discipline, efficiency, spirit, or the like. **3.** Hence, to disorganize. — **de-mor'al-iz-er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

de'mos (dē'mŏs), *n.*; *pl.* DEMI (-mī). [L., fr. Gr. *δῆμος.*] **1.** A deme. **2.** The commons or commonalty of an ancient Greek state; hence: the common people; the populace.

de-mote' (dē-mōt'), *v. t.*; DE-MOT'ED (-mōt'ĕd); -MOT'ING (-mōt'ĭng). [*de-* + *mote*, as in *promote.*] To reduce to a lower grade, as in school; — opposed to *promote. Colloq.* — **de-mo'tion** (-mō'shŭn), *n. Colloq.*

de-mot'ic (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *δημοτικός*, fr. *δῆμος* the people.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the people; popular. **2.** *Archæol.* Designating, or pert. to, a simplified form of the hieratic character, used for books, deeds, etc. Cf. HIERATIC.

de-mot'ics (dē-mŏt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Sociology in its broadest sense; — used in library cataloguing.

de-mount'a-ble (dē-moun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [See DE-; MOUNT.] Permitting of removal from the wheel without separation from the tire; — said of a certain form of automobile wheel rim.

demp'ster (dĕmp'stĕr), *n.* = DEEMSTER.

de-mul'cent (dē-mŭl'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *demulcens*, p. pr. of *demulcere.*] Softening; mollifying; soothing. — *n. Med.* A substance capable of soothing an inflamed or abraded mucous membrane, or of protecting it from irritation.

de-mur' (-mûr'), *v. i.*; -MURRED' (-mûrd'); -MUR'RING. [OF. *demurer, demorer*, fr. L. *demorari* to linger; *de* + *morari* to delay, stay, *mora* delay.] **1.** To suspend action; delay; hesitate. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To scruple or object; take exception. **3.** *Law.* To interpose a demurrer. — **Syn.** See HESITATE. — *n.* **1.** Pause; irresolution; hesitation. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Objection; scruple; demurrer.

de-mure' (dē-mūr'), *a.* [OF. *meür* mature, L. *maturus.*] **1.** Of sober or serious mien; staid; grave. **2.** Affectedly modest, serious, or grave. — **Syn.** Sedate, staid. See DECOROUS. — **de-mure'ly,** *adv.* — **de-mure'ness,** *n.*

de-mur'rage (-mûr'ăj), *n.* **1.** Detention of a vessel, a railroad car, etc., by the freighter beyond the time allowed for loading, unloading, etc. **2.** A payment or charge made for such detention.

de-mur'ral (-ăl), *n.* Demur; delay.

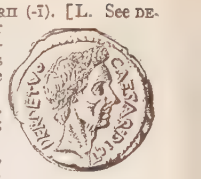
de-mur'rer (-mûr'ĕr), *n.* One who demurs.

de-mur'rer, *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. infinitive *demorer.* See DEMUR.] *Law.* A pleading which, assuming the truth of the matter alleged by an opponent, sets up that it is insufficient in law, or that there is some other patent and material defect in the pleadings constituting a legal reason for staying or dismissing the action.

de-my' (dē-mī'), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mīz'). [See DEMI-.] **1.** One having a scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford; — so called because a demy received *half* the allowance of a fellow. **2.** A size of paper, about 16 × 21 inches.

den (dĕn), *n.* [AS. *denn.*] **1.** A lair, esp. of a beast of prey; hence, a cavern as a place of resort or concealment. **2.** A squalid place of resort; haunt. **3.** Any snug and private retreat, as for reading. — *v. i.* To live in or as in a den.

de-na'ri-us (dē-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ī). [L. See DENIER, the coin.] **1.** A Roman silver coin, the "penny" of the New Testament, worth originally *ten* of the pieces called *as.* **2.** A Roman gold coin of the same weight as the silver denarius.



Denarius of Julius Cæsar, 44 B. C.

den'a-ry (dĕn'ȧ-rĭ; dē'nȧ-), *a.* [L. *denarius.*] Containing ten; tenfold; based on, or proceeding by, tens.

de-na'tion-al-ize (dē-năsh'ŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To deprive of national character or rights. — **-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-nat'u-ral-ize (-năt'ŭ-răl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render unnatural; change in nature; denature. — **de-nat'u-ral-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

de-na'ture (-nā'tûr), *v. t.*; -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR-ING (-tûr-ĭng). To change the nature of; to render unfit for eating or drinking without impairing usefulness for other purposes; as, *denatured* alcohol. — **de-na'tur-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

den'dri-form (dĕn'drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. *δένδρον* tree + *-form.*] Resembling a tree in structure.

den'drite (-drīt), *n.* [Gr. *δενδρίτης* of a tree.] A figure resembling a shrub or tree, in a mineral or stone; also, the mineral or stone so marked.

den-drit'ic (-drĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to dendrite or to arborescent crystallization; arborescent.

den'droid (dĕn'droid) *a.* [Gr. *δενδροειδής* treelike; *δένδρον* tree + *εἶδος* form.] Resembling a tree in form; arborescent.

den-drol'o-gy (-drŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δένδρον* tree + *-logy.*] The study of trees and shrubs. — **den-drol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

-den'dron (-dĕn'drŏn). A suffix fr. Greek *δένδρον, tree.*

dene (dēn), *n.* A sandy tract or low hill by the sea. *Eng.*

Den'eb (dĕn'ĕb), *n.* [Ar. *al danab al dajājah* the tail of the hen.] A star of the first magnitude in Cygnus.

den'e-ga'tion (dĕn'ē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *dénégation*, L. *denegatio*, fr. *denegare* to deny.] Contradiction; denial.

dene'hole' (dēn'hōl'), *n. Archæol.* One of a class of ancient excavations, chiefly found in Essex and Kent in England and in the valley of the Somme in France, consisting of a shaft sunk to the chalk formation and there enlarged into a chamber or chambers.

den'gue (dĕŋ'gā), *n.* [West Indian Sp.] A specific epidemic disease, chiefly tropical, attended by fever, eruptions, and severe pains; — called also *breakbone fever.*

de-ni'al (dē-nī'ăl), *n.* **1.** Refusal to grant; rejection of a request; an instance of such denying; — the opposite of *compliance.* **2.** Refusal to admit the truth, or assertion of the untruth, of a thing stated; contradiction; — the opposite of *affirmation.* **3.** Refusal to acknowledge; disavowal; disowning. **4.** A restriction or disappointment; a cross; a hindrance; — the opposite of *indulgence;* as, a *denial* of one's appetites.

de-ni'er (dē-nī'ĕr), *n.* One who denies.

de-nier' (dē-nēr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *denarius* a Roman silver coin orig. equiv. to ten asses, *deni* ten by ten.] Any of several old French coins, mostly of small value.

den'i-grate (dĕn'ĭ-grāt), *v. t.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'-ING (-grāt'ĭng). [L. *denigrare; de* + *nigrare* to blacken, *niger* black.] To blacken; hence: to sully; defame. — **den'i-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.*

den'im (dĕn'ĭm), *n.* [F. *serge de Nîmes* serge of Nîmes. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, carpeting, etc. **2.** A finer variety used for cushions, hangings, etc.

de-ni'trate (dē-nī'trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). To deprive of nitric acid, nitrates, or oxides of nitrogen. — **de'ni-tra'tion** (dē'nī-trā'shŭn), *n.*

de-ni'tri-fi-ca'tion (dē-nī'trĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of denitrifying; specif., a process by which nitrates are reduced, with the formation of nitrites, oxides of nitrogen, ammonia, or free nitrogen; — opp. to *nitrification.*

de-ni'tri-fy (-nī'trĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'-ĭng). [*de-* + *nitrogen* + *-fy.*] To deprive of, or free from, nitrogen or its compounds; to subject to denitrification.

den'i-za'tion (dĕn'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making one a denizen, or state of being made a denizen.

den'i-zen (dĕn'ĭ-zĕn), *n.* [OF. *denzein*, prop. one living, within (a city or country), fr. *denz* within, L. *de intus*, prop., from within.] **1.** An inhabitant. **2.** One admitted to residence in a foreign country; esp., an alien admitted to rights of citizenship. **3.** One naturalized in any society, fellowship, or region; — often applied to a word, animal, or plant. — **Syn.** See INHABITANT. — *v. t.* **1.** To constitute (one) a denizen. **2.** To provide with denizens.

de-nom'i-nate (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *denominatus*, p. p.; *de* + *nominare* to call by name.] To give a name to; call. — (-nāt), *a.* Having a specific name; concrete; thus, 7 *feet* is a *denominate* quantity, but 7 is a mere abstract quantity or number.

de-nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of denominating.

2. A name, designation, or title; esp., a general name for a class. **3.** A class or society having a specific name; sect. **4.** One of a series of related units or values denoted by special names; as, the *denominations* of United States money ($1, $2, $5, etc.). — **Syn.** See NAME.

de-nom'i-na-tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to a denomination, esp. a sect; sectarian. — **de-nom'i-na-tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

de-nom'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Conferring a denomination, or name. **2.** Derived from a substantive or an adjective; as, a *denominative* verb. —*n.* A denominative word.

de-nom'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that denominates; hence, origin or source of a name. **2.** The part of a fraction below the horizontal line. In simple fractions it shows into how many equal parts the unit is divided.

de-not'a-ble (dē-nōt'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be denoted.

de'no-ta'tion (dē'nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The marking off or separation of anything; a sign, indication, or token; name; designation. **2.** Meaning or signification. **3.** *Logic.* The individuals or instances falling under any conception or term and so, partly at least, definable by it; — contrasted with *connotation.*

Syn. Denotation, connotation. The **denotation** of a word is its actual meaning; its **connotation,** that which it suggests or implies in addition to its actual meaning. Thus, in the line: "Nor all the drowsy sirups of the world," the *denotation* of "sirup" is the idea of a thick, viscid, saccharine solution. The following comment brings out its *connotation*: " 'Sirup' . . . is not 'juice,' or 'potion,' or 'essence,' or 'extract,' nor anything but that heavy liquid sweetness whose very sluggishness suggests its power in reserve, whose inertness by contrast renders its essence more quick, and it is redolent of its home in the East."

de-not'a-tive (dē-nōt'ă-tĭv), *a.* Having power to denote; designating or marking off.

de-note' (dē-nōt'), *v. t.*; -NOT'ED (-nōt'ĕd); -NOT'ING. [L. *denotare; de* + *notare* to mark.] **1.** To mark out plainly; indicate. **2.** To betoken; signify. **3.** *Logic.* To signify by way of denotation. — **de-note'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

‖ **dé-noue'ment** (dā-nōō'măn; dā'nōō'măn'), *n.* [F., fr. *denouer* to untie; *dé* (L. *dis-*) + *nouer* to tie, L. *nodus* knot.] **1.** The unraveling or solving of a plot, esp. the plot of a drama or a romance; catastrophe. **2.** Outcome or solution, as of a situation or a mystery.

de-nounce' (dē-nouns'), *v. t.*; -NOUNCED' (-nounst'); -NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [F. *dénoncer,* fr. L. *denuntiare, denunciare; de* + *nuntiare, nunciare,* to announce, *nuntius* messenger, message.] **1.** To proclaim (esp. an evil); of things, to portend. *Archaic.* **2.** To threaten by some outward sign or expression. **3.** To give notice of the termination of (a treaty, etc.). **4.** To invoke censure on; stigmatize; accuse; also, to inform against. — **de-nounce'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **de-nounc'er** (dē-noun'sẽr), *n.*

dense (dĕns), *a.*; DENS'ER (dĕn'sẽr); DENS'EST. [L. *densus.*] **1.** Having its parts crowded together; compact; close. **2.** Of ignorance, etc., impenetrable; hence, of persons, stupid. **3.** *Photog.* Highly opaque; as, a *dense* negative. — **dense'ly,** *adv.* — **dense'ness,** *n.*

den-sim'e-ter (dĕn-sĭm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *densus* dense + *-meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity or density of a substance.

den'si-ty (dĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being dense; — opposed to *rarity.* **2.** The ratio of mass to bulk or volume; ratio of the mass of any volume of a substance to the mass of an equal volume of some standard substance, as water, or hydrogen or air.

dent (dĕnt), *n.* [Var. of DINT.] Slight depression as from a blow or pressure; indentation. — **Syn.** See DINT. — *v. t.* To make a dent on; indent. — *v. i.* To become indented.

dent, *n.* [F., fr. L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] A toothlike notch, as of a card, gear wheel, etc.; also, in *pl.,* the projections between a series of such notches.

den'tal (dĕn'tăl), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] **1.** Pertaining to the teeth or to dentistry. **2.** *Phon.* Articulated with the tip of the tongue applied to the back of the upper front teeth, or to the gum above; — said of certain consonants, as *t, d, n.* — *n.* A dental consonant.

den'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *dentatus.*] Having a toothed margin or toothlike projections. See LEAF, *Illust.*

den-ta'tion (dĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being dentate; also, a toothlike projection. See LEAF, *Illust.*

den'te-lat'ed, den'tel-lat'ed (dĕn'tĕ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [F. *dentelé,* fr. a dim. of OF. & F. *dent* tooth, L. *dens, dentis.*] **1.** Having small teeth or indentations; finely notched. **2.** Marked with irregular hatchings, festoons, or lacelike figures producing toothlike markings. [jecting point; *Arch.,* a dentil.

den'ti-cle (-tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *denticulus.*] Small tooth or pro-

den-tic'u-late (dĕn-tĭk'ū-lāt) }
den-tic'u-lat'ed (-tĭk'ū-lāt'ĕd) } *a.* **1.** Having very small toothlike projections, as a leaf. **2.** *Arch.* Cut into dentils. — **den-tic'u-late-ly,** *adv.* — **den-tic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

den'ti-form (dĕn'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *form.*] Tooth-shaped.

den'ti-frice (-frĭs), *n.* [L. *dentifricium; dens, dentis,* tooth + *fricare* to rub.] A tooth powder, paste, or wash.

den'til (-tĭl), *n.* [F. (16th century) *dentille.*] *Arch.* A small rectangular block in a series projecting like teeth, as on the under side of a cornice.

den'tine (-tĭn), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] A calcareous material composing the main part of a tooth; ivory.

den'ti-phone (-tĭ-fōn), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *-phone.*] An instrument which, placed against the teeth, conveys sound to the auditory nerve.

den'tist (-tĭst), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] One whose profession it is to treat the teeth and to make and supply artificial ones; a dental surgeon.

den'tist-ry (-tĭs-trĭ), *n.* The art or profession of a dentist.

den-ti'tion (dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *dentitio,* fr. *dentire* to cut teeth.] **1.** The development of teeth; teething. **2.** The number, kind, and arrangement of teeth of an animal.

den'ture (dĕn'tûr), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] A set of teeth; specif., *Dentistry,* a set of artificial teeth.

de-nud'ate (dē-nūd'āt; dĕn'ū-dāt), *a.* Bare; denuded.

den'u-date (dĕn'ū-dāt; dē-nūd'āt), *v. t.* To denude.

den'u-da'tion (dĕn'ū-dā'shŭn; dē'nū-), *n.* Act of denuding; state of being denuded.

de-nude' (dē-nūd'), *v. t.*; -NUD'ED (-nūd'ĕd); -NUD'ING. [L. *denudare; de* + *nudare* to denude, *nudus* naked.] To divest of all covering; strip; *Geol.,* to lay bare by erosion.

de-nun'ci-ate (-nŭn'shĭ-āt; -sĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *denuntiatus, -ciatus,* p. p. See DENOUNCE.] To denounce.

de-nun'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of denouncing; as: **a** Proclamation. *Obs.* **b** Announcement, threat, or warning, as of impending evil. **c** Public accusation; arraignment. **2.** That by which anything is denounced; a threat of evil; a public menace or accusation.

de-nun'ci-a-tive (-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tĭv; -sĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Denunciatory; apt to denounce. — **de-nun'ci-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

de-nun'ci-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who denounces.

de-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or given to, denunciation; accusing; threatening.

de-ny' (dē-nī'), *v. t.*; -NIED' (-nīd'); -NY'ING. [OF. *deneier* (3d. sing. pr. *il denie*), F. *denier,* fr. L *denegare; de* + *negare* to deny.] **1.** To declare not to be true; contradict; — opp. to *affirm, allow,* or *admit.* **2.** To disclaim connection with or responsibility for; disown. **3.** To reject as a false conception. **4.** To refuse to grant or gratify, as a request or one requesting. **5.** To refuse (to do, or to accept, something); decline. *Obs.*

Syn. Gainsay, dispute, oppose, contest, disprove, contravene, controvert, refute, confute, overthrow. — **Deny, contravene, controvert, refute, confute** agree in the idea of opposing by words or arguments. To **deny** is to declare to be untrue or untenable; to **contravene** is in general to run counter to or to conflict with (often by act as well as word); as, to *deny* a report, *contravene* a truth. To **controvert** is to dispute or oppose; to **refute,** to disprove or overthrow; to **confute,** to prove (a reason or opinion) to be wrong or false, or to overwhelm and put to silence (an opponent) — all by words or arguments; as, to *controvert* a point of law; to *refute* a charge, an argument, an opponent; to *confute* an error, a sophistry.

to deny one's self, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to practice self-denial.

de-ob'stru-ent (dē-ŏb'strōō-ĕnt), *a. Med.* Removing obstructions; aperient. — *n.* A medicine which removes obstructions; an aperient.

de'o-dand (dē'ō-dănd), *n.* [From LL., fr. L. *Deo dandum* to be given to God.] A thing to be given or forfeited to God; *Eng. Law,* a thing which, having caused the death of a person, was forfeited to the crown for pious uses.

de'o-dar' (-där'), *n.* [Native name, fr. Skr. *dēvadāru,* prop., timber of the gods.] An East Indian species (*Cedrus deodara*) of cedar.

de-o'dor-ant (dē-ō'dẽr-ănt), *n.* A deodorizing agent.

de-o'dor-ize (dē-ō'dẽr-īz), *v.t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To deprive of odor, esp. offensive odor. — **de-o'dor-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **de-o'dor-iz'er,** *n.*

de'on-tol'o-gy (dē'ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δέον, δέοντος,* necessity, obligation (p. neut. of *δεῖ* it is necessary) + *-logy.*] The science or theory of duty or moral obligation; the ethics of duty. — **de-on'to-log'i-cal** (dē-ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **de'on-tol'o-gist** (dē'ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

de-ox'i-dize (dē-ŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.* To deprive of oxygen; reduce from the state of an oxide. — **de-ox'i-di-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn; -dī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **de-ox'i-diz'er** (-dīz'ẽr), *n.*

de-paint' (dē-pānt'), *v. t.* [From F.] To paint; depict. *Archaic.*

de-part' (dē-pärt'), *v. i.* [F. *départir* to divide, *se départir* to depart; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *partir* to part, depart, L. *partire, partiri,* to divide, *pars, partis,* part.] **1.** To go forth or away; leave; — opp. to *arrive.* **2.** To pass away; die. **3.** To turn aside; deviate; — used with *from.* — *v. t.* To leave. *Archaic.* — *n.* A departure; specif., death. *Obs.*

de-part'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A part or subdivision. **2.** A distinct division or course of something, as of action, study,

etc. ; sphere ; province. **3.** A subdivision of business or official duty ; esp., a division of governmental administration. **4.** A territorial division ; a district, as one under military regulation.

de′part-men′tal (dē′pärt-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a department or departments ; organized by departments ; as, a *departmental* school, in which each teacher teaches a single subject. [arranged in departments.

department store. A store keeping a great variety of goods.

de-par′ture (dē-pär′tûr), *n.* **1.** A departing, or going away ; a setting out or beginning. **2.** Death ; decease. **3.** Deviation or abandonment, as from or of a course of action. **4.** *Navig.* **a** The distance due east or west made by a ship in its course. **b** A ship's position in latitude and longitude at the beginning of a voyage as a point from which to begin the dead reckoning. **5.** *Surv.* The distance to which a course extends east or west.

de-pas′ture (dē-păs′tûr), *v. t. & i.* To pasture ; graze.

de-pau′per-ate (dē-pô′pĕr-āt), *v. t. & i.* ; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [LL. *depauperatus*, p. p. of *depauperare* to impoverish ; L. *de* + *pauperare* to make poor, *pauper* poor.] To make poor ; impoverish ; pauperize. — (-ăt), *a.* Impoverished. *Obs., exc. Bot.:* Stunted from being impoverished or starved.

de-pend′ (-pĕnd′), *v. i.* [F. *dépendre*, fr. L. *dependēre*, confused with *pendĕre* to hang, v. t. ; *de* + *pendēre*, *pendĕre*, to hang.] **1.** To hang down. **2.** To be pending, or undetermined. **3.** To rely for support ; be conditioned or contingent (on or upon) ; to be in subjection (to). **4.** To trust ; rely (on or upon).

de-pend′a-ble (dē-pĕn′dȧ-b'l), *a.* Trustworthy.

de-pend′ant (dē-pĕn′dănt). Var. of DEPENDENT.

de-pend′ence (-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of depending, or hanging ; suspension. **2.** State of being influenced and determined by, or of being conditional on, something else. **3.** Mutual connection and support ; interdependence. **4.** State of depending, or being subject ; subjection ; inability to provide for one's self. **5.** That which depends ; anything attached as subordinate to, or contingent on, something else. **6.** Reliance ; trust. **7.** That on which one depends or relies.

de-pend′en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being dependent ; dependence. **2.** That which depends ; a thing attached to something else as its consequence, subordinate, satellite, or the like ; a dependence (sense 5). **3.** A subject territory, esp. a distinct, often remote, province.

de-pend′ent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Hanging down. **2.** Relying on something else for support ; not self-sustaining ; contingent or conditioned ; subordinate.

de-pend′ent (-dĕnt), **de-pend′ant** (-dănt), *n.* **1.** That which depends ; a dependency. **2.** One sustained by another or relying on another for support or favor.

de-phase′ (dē-fāz′), *v. t.* ; -PHASED′ (-fāzd′) ; -PHAS′ING (-fāz′-ĭng). *Elec.* To put out of phase, as the two parts of a single alternating current.

de′phlo-gis′ti-cate (dē′flŏ-jĭs′tĭ-kāt), *v. t. Old Chem.* To deprive of phlogiston.—**de′phlo-gis′ti-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*

de-pict′ (dē-pĭkt′), *v. t.* [L. *depictus*, p. p. of *depingere* to depict ; *de* + *pingere* to paint.] **1.** To represent by a picture. **2.** To portray in words ; describe. [sentation.

de-pic′tion (-pĭk′shŭn), *n.* Act of depicting ; also, a repre-

de-pic′ture (-tûr), *v. t.* To picture ; depict.—*n.* A depiction ; painting.

dep′i-late (dĕp′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* ; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd) ; -LAT′ING. [L. *depilatus*, p. p. of *depilare* to depilate ; *de* + *pilare* to put forth hairs, *pilus* hair.] To strip of hair.

dep′i-la′tion (dĕp′ĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of depilating.

de-pil′a-to-ry (dē-pĭl′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the quality or power of depilating. — *n.* A depilatory substance or agent.

de-plete′ (dē-plēt′), *v. t.* ; -PLET′ED (-plēt′ĕd) ; -PLET′ING. [L. *deplere* to empty out ; *de-* + *plere* to fill.] **1.** To empty or unload, as the vessels of the body by blood-letting or purgation. **2.** To exhaust, as of strength or resources. — **de-ple′tive** (-plē′tĭv), *a. & n.* — **-ple′to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [depleted.

de-ple′tion (-plē′shŭn), *n.* Act of depleting ; state of being

de-plor′a-ble (-plōr′ȧ-b'l ; 57), *a.* Worthy of being deplored ; lamentable ; sad ; grievous. — **de-plor′a-bly,** *adv.*

de-plore′ (dē-plōr′ ; 57), *v. t.* ; DE-PLORED′ (-plōrd′) ; -PLOR′ING. [L. *deplorare* ; *de* + *plorare* to cry out, lament.] To feel or express deep grief for ; lament ; mourn.

Syn. Deplore, lament, bewail, bemoan. To **deplore** is to regret profoundly. **Lament** commonly implies a strong or demonstrative expression of sorrow. **Bewail** and **bemoan** imply poignant distress, *bewail* commonly suggesting louder, *bemoan*, more lugubrious, expression of grief.

de-ploy′ (dē-ploi′), *v. t. & i.* [F. *déployer* ; *dé-* = *dés* (L. *dis-*) + *ployer*, equiv. to *plier* to fold, fr. L. *plicare*.] *Mil.* To extend the front ; spread out in front. — *n.* Act of deploying ; state of being deployed. — **de-ploy′ment,** *n.*

de-plume′ (-plōōm′ ; 86), *v. t.* ; DE-PLUMED′ (-plōōmd′) ; -PLUM′ING (-plōōm′ĭng). [From LL., fr. L. *de* + *plumare* to cover with feathers, *pluma* feather.] To strip of feathers ; pluck. — **de′plu-ma′tion** (dē′plōō-mā′shŭn), *n.*

de-po′lar-ize (dē-pō′lär-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of polarization. — **-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ī-zā′-), *n.* — **-iz′er,** *n.*

de-pone′ (dē-pōn′), *v. t. & i.* ; -PONED′ (-pōnd′) ; -PON′ING. [L. *deponere*, *depositum*, to put down, LL., to assert under oath ; *de* + *ponere* to put.] **1.** To deposit ; also, to wager. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To testify under oath ; depose.

de-po′nent (dē-pō′nĕnt), *n.* [L. *deponens.*] **1.** One who testifies under oath, usually in writing. **2.** A deponent verb. — *a. Gram.* Having the form of the passive voice with an active meaning, as certain Latin and Greek verbs.

de-pop′u-late (-pŏp′ū-lāt), *a.* Depopulated. *Archaic.*

de-pop′u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* ; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd) ; -LAT′ING. [L. *depopulatus*, p. p., deriv. of *de* + *populari* to ravage, *populus* people.] To deprive of inhabitants, wholly or in part. — **-pop′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* — **-pop′u-la′tor,** *n.*

de-port′ (-pōrt′ ; 57), *v. t.* [F. *déporter*, fr. L. *deportare* to carry away ; *de* + *portare* to carry.] **1.** To behave ; — used reflexively ; as, to *deport* one's self well. **2.** To banish ; transport ; remove. — *n.* Bearing ; deportment. *Obs.*

de′por-ta′tion (dē′pōr-tā′shŭn ; dĕp′ōr-), *n.* Act of deporting ; state of being deported ; specif., removal, from a country, of an alien considered inimical to the public welfare ; — distinq. from *transportation* and *extradition*.

de-port′ment (dē-pōrt′mĕnt ; 57), *n.* Manner of deporting one's self ; behavior ; demeanor ; bearing.

Syn. Deportment, demeanor, bearing, port, air, mien, manner. Deportment applies esp. to one's actions in relation to the external, often conventional, amenities of life ; **demeanor**, rather to one's attitude or behavior with reference to others ; as, lessons in *deportment* ; a polite *demeanor*. **Bearing** is more particularly the manner of carrying or conducting one's self ; as, a military *bearing*. **Port** is chiefly elevated or poetical for *bearing*. **Air** suggests rather look or appearance, considered (esp.) as peculiar, significant, or expressive ; as, an *air* of indifference. In the plural, *air* suggests affectation ; as, to put on *airs*. **Mien** is chiefly elevated or poetical for *air* or *aspect*. **Manner** denotes characteristic or customary mode of acting, esp. as to attitude, gesture, or address ; as, something in the boy's *manner* attracted attention. In the plural, *manner* suggests the outward signs of conformity to the conventions of polite intercourse ; as, the *manners* of a lady.

de-pos′a-ble (dē-pōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be deposed.

de-pos′al (-pōz′ăl), *n.* Act of deposing, as from office.

de-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.* ; -POSED′ (-pōzd′) ; -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *déposer*, fr. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *poser* to place.] **1.** To remove from a throne or other high station ; deprive of office. **2.** To remove. *Obs.* **3.** To say under oath, esp. by an affidavit. — **Syn.** Degrade, reduce. — *v. i.* To bear witness ; make deposition.

de-pos′it (-pŏz′ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *depositus*, p. p. of *deponere*. See DEPONE.] **1.** To lodge for safe-keeping or as a pledge ; intrust ; put on deposit in a bank. **2.** To lay down ; place ; to let fall or throw down (as sediment). — *n.* **1.** Something intrusted to another ; esp. : **a** Money lodged with a banker, subject to order. **b** A pledge or security. **2.** That which is deposited, or laid or thrown down. **3.** A depository. **4.** State of being deposited ; as, money on *deposit*.

de-pos′i-ta-ry (-ĭ-tȧ-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The one receiving a deposit. **2.** A storehouse ; depository.

dep′o-si′tion (dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn ; dē′pō-), *n.* **1.** Act of deposing, as a sovereign. **2.** A testifying or testimony under oath, esp. in writing. **3.** An opinion, statement, etc., laid down or asserted ; testimony ; evidence. **4.** Act of depositing ; a putting down or laying aside ; a committing for safe-keeping ; a throwing down ; precipitation. **5.** That which is deposited ; sediment.

de-pos′i-tor (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who makes a deposit.

de-pos′i-to-ry (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** = DEPOSITARY, 1. **2.** Place where anything is deposited, as for storage or sale.

de′pot (dē′pō ; dă′pō ; dĕp′ō), *n.* [F. *dépôt*, fr. L. *depositum* a deposit. See DEPOSIT.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A place where ammunition, provisions, etc., are kept. **b** A station where recruits are assembled and trained. **2.** A warehouse ; storehouse. **3.** A railroad station. *U. S.* — **Syn.** See STATION.

dep′ra-va′tion (dĕp′rȧ-vā′shŭn ; dē′prȧ-), *n.* Act of depraving ; corruption ; depravity.

de-prave′ (dē-prāv′), *v. t.* ; DE-PRAVED′ (-prāvd′) ; -PRAV′ING (-prāv′ĭng). [L. *depravare*, *depravatum* ; *de* + *pravus* crooked, perverse, wicked.] **1.** To malign. *Obs.* **2.** To vitiate ; corrupt ; pervert ; — chiefly with reference to morals. — **Syn.** Contaminate, pollute. — **de-prav′er** (-prāv′ẽr), *n.*

de-praved′ (-prāvd′), *p. a.* Characterized by debasement, corruption, or degeneration. — **Syn.** See CORRUPT.

de-prav′i-ty (-prăv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being depraved. **2.** A depraved act or practice.

dep′re-cate (dĕp′rē-kāt), *v. t.* ; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd) ; -CAT′ING. [L. *deprecatus*, p. p. of *deprecari*, to avert by prayer, deprecate ; *de* + *precari* to pray.] **1.** To pray against, as an evil ; seek to avert as by supplication. *Archaic.* **2.** To express disapproval of. — **dep′re-cat′ing-ly,** *adv.*

dep're-ca'tion (dĕp'rĕ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deprecating; strong expression of disapprobation.
dep're-ca-tive (dĕp'rĕ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Deprecatory. [tive.
dep're-ca-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to deprecate; deprecative.
de-pre'ci-ate (dē-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *depretiatus*, p. p. of *depretiare*; *de* + *pretiare* to prize, *pretium* price.] To lessen in price or estimated value (cf. APPRECIATE); also, to disparage. — **Syn.** See DECRY.
de-pre'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depreciating; state of being depreciated.
de-pre'ci-a-tor, de-pre'ci-a-to-ry, *n.* One who depreciates. [ciate.
de-pre'ci-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to depre-
dep're-date (dĕp'rē-dāt), *v. t. & i.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [L. *depraedatus*, p. p. of *depraedari*; *de* + *praedari* to plunder, *praeda* plunder.] To plunder; despoil; lay waste; prey upon.
dep're-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depredating; a despoiling or destructive operation; as, the sea makes *depredations* on the land.
dep're-da'tor (dĕp'rē-dā'tĕr), *n.* One who depredates.
de-press' (dē-prĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *depressus*, p. p. of *deprimere*; *de* + *premere* to press.] **1.** To overcome; also, to repress. *Obs.* **2.** To press down; let fall; lower. **3.** To lessen the activity, amount, or the like, of; make dull, as trade, etc. **4.** To lower the pitch of, as the voice. **5.** To lessen in value or price. **6.** To sadden. — **Syn.** Sink, lower, abase, cast down, discourage. See OPPRESS.
de-press'ant (-ănt), *a.* That lowers functional or vital activity. — *n.* An agent that does this, as tobacco or aconite.
de-pressed' (-prĕst'), *a.* **1.** Pressed or forced down; lowered; sunk; hence, dejected, dispirited, etc. **2.** *Bot.* Vertically flattened; concave on the upper surface. **3.** *Zoöl.* Having the vertical diameter, as of the body, shorter than the horizontal. Cf. COMPRESSED, 2 **b.**
de-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of depressing; state of being depressed; also, that which is depressed or is made by depressing. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Astron.* Angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon; negative altitude. **b** *Surv.* Angular distance of an object beneath the horizontal plane of the observer. **c** *Med.* Lowering of vitality or functional activity; state of being subnormal in physical and mental vitality or force. **d** *Music.* The flatting or lowering of a tone.
de-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Depressing or tending to depress.
de-pres'so-mo'tor (dē-prĕs'ō-mō'tĕr), *a. Med.* Depressing or diminishing the capacity for movement; as, *depressomotor* nerves, which lower or inhibit muscular activity. — *n.* Any agent that depresses the activity of the motor centers, as a bromide.
de-pres'sor (dē-prĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, depresses, as a muscle that depresses or draws down a part.
depressor nerve. A nerve which lowers the activity of an organ; as, the *depressor nerve* of the heart.
de-priv'a-ble (dē-prīv'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be deprived.
de-priv'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of depriving; deprivation.
dep'ri-va'tion (dĕp'rĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depriving; state of being deprived; privation.
de-prive' (dē-prīv'), *v. t.*; -PRIVED' (-prīvd'); -PRIV'ING (-prīv'ĭng). [L. *de* + *privare* to bereave, deprive.] **1.** To take away; destroy. *Obs.* **2.** To dispossess; bereave; debar; divest, as of a title to property or an office or dignity.
depth (dĕpth), *n.* [From DEEP.] **1.** That which is deep; specif., the watery deep. **2.** The innermost part of anything; also, the mid time of a dark or cold season. **3.** Quality of being deep; deepness; also, distance from the point of view or from a given point, as upward from the surface or backward from the front; as, the *depth* of the sky; the *depth* of a body of troops. **4.** Profoundness; degree of intensity. **5.** Lowness of pitch.
dep'u-rate (dĕp'ū-rāt; dē-pū'rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd; -rāt-ĕd); -RA'TING (-ĭng). [LL. *depuratus*, p. p. of *depurare* to purify; L. *de* + *purare* to purify, *purus* clean, pure.] To free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; purify; cleanse. — **dep'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*
dep'u-ra-tive (dĕp'ū-rā-tĭv), *a. Med.* Tending to depurate; purifying the blood; cleansing. — *n.* A depurative remedy or agent.
dep'u-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* That which depurates.
dep'u-ta'tion (dĕp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deputing; appointment; delegation. **2.** A person or persons deputed to act in one's behalf; a delegation. **3.** An appointment as gamekeeper. *Obs. or Hist., Eng.*
de-pute' (dē-pūt'), *v. t.*; -PUT'ED (-pūt'ĕd); -PUT'ING. [F. *députer*, fr. L. *deputare* to esteem, consider, in LL., to allot; *de* + *putare* to set in order, think.] **1.** To appoint as deputy; delegate. **2.** To assign to or as to a deputy.
dep'u-tize (dĕp'ū-tīz), *v. t.* To depute. *Chiefly U. S.*
dep'u-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *député*, prop. p. p.] **1.** One appointed to act for another; a substitute in office; delegate. **2.** A member of a legislative chamber of deputies. — **Syn.** Representative, legate, envoy, agent, factor.

de-rac'i-nate (dē-răs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [F. *déraciner*; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *racine* root, L. *radix, radicis.*] To pluck up by the roots; extirpate. *Rare.* [R.]
de-rac'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Eradication; extirpation.
de-raign' (-rān'), *v. t.* [OF. *deraisnier, desraisnier*, fr. LL. *derationare, disrationare*; *de* or *dis-* + *rationare* to discourse, contend in law, fr. L. *ratio* reason, in LL., legal cause.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** *Law.* To prove or vindicate, esp. by wager of battle; also, to dispute or defend (a claim, demand, etc.); contest. **2.** To lay or vindicate a claim to, esp. by wager of battle, legal proceedings, etc.
de-rail' (-rāl'), *v. t.* [F. *dérailler*; *dé* (L. *dis-*) + *rail* rail.] To cause to run off the rails. — **de-rail'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
de-range' (dē-rānj'), *v. t.*; -RANGED' (-rānjd'); -RANG'ING (-rān'jĭng). [F. *déranger*, fr. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *ranger* to range.] **1.** To disarrange; disturb. **2.** To render insane. **3.** To disturb in action or function, as a part or organ, or the whole of a machine or organism. — **Syn.** Disorder, displace, confuse, discompose, ruffle, disconcert.
de-ranged' (dē-rānjd'), *p. a.* Disordered; insane.
de-range'ment (-rānj'mĕnt), *n.* Act of deranging; state of being deranged; esp., mental disorder; insanity; madness.
de-ray' (-rā'), *n.* [OF. *desrei*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *rei* order.] Disorder; esp., disorderly merriment. *Archaic.*
Der'by (dûr'bĭ; *in England usually* där'bĭ, *the southern English pron.*), *n.* **1.** A certain race (instituted by an Earl of Derby in 1780) for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom (near London), England. **2.** [*l. c.*] A stiff felt hat usually with a dome-shaped crown.
dere. Var. of DEAR, hard.
der'e-lict (dĕr'ĕ-lĭkt), *a.* [L. *derelictus*, p. p. of *derelinquere* to abandon; *de* + *relinquere* to leave.] **1.** Abandoned by the natural owner or guardian. **2.** Unfaithful; neglectful of duty. *Chiefly U. S.* — *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a** A thing voluntarily abandoned, esp. a vessel at sea. **b** A tract of land left dry by water receding from its bed. **2.** A person abandoned, or without the pale of respectable society. **3.** One guilty of unfaithfulness to duty. *Chiefly U. S.*
der'e-lic'tion (-lĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A forsaking; abandonment. **2.** A failure in duty. **3.** State of being abandoned. **4.** *Law.* A retiring of the sea or a body of water, so that land above high-water mark is gained. See DERELICT, *n.*, 1 **b.**
de-ride' (dē-rīd'), *v. t.*; -RID'ED (-rīd'ĕd); -RID'ING. [L. *deridere, derisum*; *de* + *ridēre* to laugh.] To laugh at with contempt; mock. — **Syn.** Insult, taunt, jeer, banter, rally. See RIDICULE. — **de-rid'er** (-rīd'ĕr), *n.*
de-ris'i-ble (-rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Deserving derision or scorn.
de-ri'sion (-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deriding; state of being derided; mockery. **2.** An object that is derided. — **Syn.** Scorn, mockery, contempt, insult, ridicule.
de-ri'sive (-rī'sĭv), *a.* Expressing, or serving for, derision. — **de-ri'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-ri'sive-ness,** *n.*
de-ri'so-ry (dē-rī'sō-rĭ), *a.* Derisive.
de-riv'a-ble (-rīv'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be derived.
der'i-va'tion (dĕr'ĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of deriving anything from a source. **2.** That from which a thing is derived; origin; extraction. **3.** *Philol.* Development of a word from its more original or radical elements; also, a statement of the origin and history of a word. **4.** *Math.* The operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law; specif., the operation of differentiation or of finding the derivative. — **der'i-va'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*
de-riv'a-tive (dē-rĭv'ă-tĭv), *a.* Derived, transmitted, or deduced; hence, not radical, original, or fundamental. — *n.* **1.** That which is derived. **2.** *Gram.* A word derived from another by any process of word development; any simple word not a primitive or root. **3.** *Music.* A chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another, esp. by inversion; or, *vice versa*, a ground tone or root implied in its harmonics in an actual chord. **4.** *Chem.* A substance so related to another substance by modification or partial substitution as to be regarded as derived from it, even when not obtainable from it in practice; as, the amido compounds are *derivatives* of ammonia. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.*
de-rive' (dē-rīv'), *v. t.*; -RIVED' (-rīvd'); -RIV'ING (-rīv'ĭng) [F. *dériver*, L. *derivare*; *de* + *rivus* stream, brook.] **1.** To receive, as from a source; obtain by descent or transmission; deduce. **2.** To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of, as of a word. **3.** To bring; to bring down (upon). *Obs.* **4.** *Chem.* To obtain (one substance) from another by actual or theoretical substitution; as, to *derive* an organic acid from its corresponding hydrocarbon.—**Syn.** Trace, deduce, infer. — *v. i.* To originate; proceed. — **de-riv'er,** *n.*
-derm. A suffix signifying *skin, integument, covering*, fr. Gr. *δέρμα, -ατος*, skin.
der'ma (dûr'mà), *n.* [See -DERM.] *Anat.* The sensitive layer of the skin beneath the epidermis. — **der'mal** (-măl), *a.*
der-mat'o-gen (dĕr-măt'ō-jĕn; dûr'mà-tō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα, -ατος*, skin + *-gen.*] *Bot.* The thin external layer of meristematic tissue covering the growing points of plants, and giving rise to the epidermis.

der'ma-toid (dûr'mȧ-toid), *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα, -ατος*, skin + *-oid.*] Resembling skin.

der'ma-tol'o-gy (-mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα, -ατος*, skin + *-logy.*] The science treating of the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases. — **der'ma-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **der'ma-tol'o-gist** (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

der'ma-to-phyte' (dûr'mȧ-tō-fīt'), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα, -ατος*, skin + *-phyte.*] *Med.* Any fungus parasitic upon the skin, as the ringworm fungus. — **-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

der'mis (-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] The derma. — **der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

der'moid (-moid), *a.* Dermatoid.

dern (dûrn; *Scot.* dĕrn), *a.* [AS. *derne, dyrne, dierne*, hidden, secret.] Drear; dark; somber. *Archaic.*

der'ni-er (dûr'nĭ-ĕr; *F.* dĕr'nyā'), *a.* [F., fr. OF., fr. LL.; L. *de* + *retro* back, backward.] Last; final.

‖ **der-nier' res-sort'** (dĕr'nyā' rĕ-sôr'] [F.] last resort.

der'o-gate (dĕr'ō-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *derogatus*, p. p. of *derogare* to derogate; *de* + *rogare* to ask, ask the people about a law.] **1.** To annul (a law) in part. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To lessen in value, rank, influence, etc.; detract from; disparage. **3.** To take away (from) so as to cause injury or impairment; as, to *derogate* honor from a person. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To take away; detract; — usually used with *from.* — **der'o-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

de-rog'a-tive (dē-rŏg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Derogatory. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.*

de-rog'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to derogate; detracting; — used with *from, to,* or *unto.* — **de-rog'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-rog'a-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

der'rick (dĕr'ĭk), *n.* [Orig., a gallows or hangman or hanging, from a hangman named *Derrick.*] **1.** Any of various hoisting apparatus employing a tackle rigged at the end of a spar or beam. **2.** The framework or tower over a deep drill hole, such as that of an oil well, for supporting the tackle for boring or hoisting or lowering.

der'ring do' (dĕr'ĭng dōō'). Daring; desperate courage; — used as an (erroneous) archaism.

der'rin-ger (dĕr'ĭn-jĕr), *n.* [After the American inventor.] A short-barreled pocket pistol, of large caliber.

der'ry (dĕr'ĭ), **der'ry-down'** (-doun'), *n.* A word (now and perhaps orig. meaningless) sung in, or as a refrain or chorus in, old songs; hence, a ballad or set of verses.

der'vish (dûr'vĭsh), *n.* [Per. *dervēsh.*] A member of any of various Mohammedan orders taking vows of poverty and austerity, and living in monasteries or wandering as friars.

des'cant (dĕs'kănt), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *discantus*; L. *dis-* + *cantus* singing, melody, *canere* to sing.] **1.** *Music.* **a** Originally, melody or counterpoint sung above the plain song of the tenor; a variation of an air; a variation by ornament of the main subject or plain song. **b** The art of composing or singing part music; the music so composed or sung. **c** The soprano or treble. **2.** A discourse formed on its theme, like variations on a musical air; dissertation.

des-cant' (dĕs-kănt'), *v. i.* **1.** *Music.* To sing or play an accompanying air. **2.** To discourse with fullness and particularity; discourse at large. — **Syn.** See EXPATIATE.

de-scend' (dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.* [F. *descendre*, L. *descendere, descensum; de* + *scandere* to climb.] **1.** To pass or come down from a higher to a lower place, station, scale, etc.; hence, to pass from a more distant point to one nearer; — the opposite of *ascend.* **2.** To make an attack or incursion, esp. suddenly or with violence; — used with *on* or *upon.* **3.** To pass from the more general or important to the particular or less important. **4.** To come down to a humbler or lower rank, place, etc. **5.** To come down, as from a source or stock; as, he is *descended* from Puritan ancestors; fall or pass by inheritance; as, his estate *descended* to his son. **6.** *Astron.* To move toward the south; also, to approach the horizon. — *v. t.* To go down upon or along; as, to *descend* a river, a ladder, etc.

de-scend'ant (dē-sĕn'dănt), *a.* Descendent. — *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remotely; — opposed to *ancestor* or *ascendant.*

de-scend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Descending; falling. **2.** Proceeding from an ancestor or source.

de-scend'i-ble (-dĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may descend, as an estate. **2.** Capable of being descended.

de-scen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Descent. *Now Rare.*

de-scen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to descend.

de-scent' (dē-sĕnt'), *n.* [F. *descente*, fr. *descendre* to descend.] **1.** Act of descending; change from higher to lower. **2.** Incursion; sudden attack. **3.** Progress downward, as in station, virtue, etc. **4.** Derivation, as from an ancestor; lineage; also, a generation. **5.** *Law.* Transmission of an estate by inheritance. **6.** That which is descended; issue. **7.** A step or remove downward in any scale of gradation; a degree in the scale of genealogy; a generation. **8.** Inclination downward; slope; a descending way. — **Syn.** Degradation; extraction; assault, invasion.

de-scrib'a-ble (dē-skrīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be described.

de-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.;* -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *describere, descriptum; de* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To represent by words written or spoken; give an account of. **2.** To trace or traverse the outline of, as of a circle. **3.** By confusion, for DESCRY. — **Syn.** Set forth, relate, recount, narrate, sketch, express; depict, portray, delineate, characterize. — **de-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ĕr), *n.*

de-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or result of describing; a sketch or account of anything in words. **2.** A class to which a certain representation is applicable; kind; sort. — **Syn.** Account, relation, narrative, sketch, narration; definition, delineation, representation; kind, sort.

de-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving to describe; characterized by description. — **de-scrip'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

de-scry' (dē-skrī'), *v. t.;* -SCRIED' (-skrīd'); -SCRY'ING. [ME. *descrien*, fr. OF. *descrier* to proclaim, decry. Confused with ME. *descriden*, fr. OF. *descrire, descrivre*, fr. L. *describere* to describe.] **1.** To spy out or discover by the eye, as objects distant or obscure; catch sight of; espy; discern. **2.** To disclose. *Obs.*

Des'de-mo'na (dĕz'dē-mō'nȧ), *n.* See OTHELLO.

des'e-crate (dĕs'ē-krāt), *v. t.;* DES'E-CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd); -CRAT'ING. [L. *desecratus*, p. p. of *desecrare* to consecrate; but taken in the sense of to divest of a sacred character; *de* + *sacrare* to consecrate, *sacer* sacred.] To divert from a sacred purpose; violate the sanctity of; profane. — **des'e-crat'er** (-krāt'ĕr), **des'e-cra'tor,** *n.*

des'e-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* Act of desecrating; state of anything desecrated. — **Syn.** See PROFANATION.

de-sert' (dē-zûrt'), *n.* [OF. *deserte* merit, recompense. See DESERVE.] **1.** Worthiness of reward or punishment; merit or demerit. **2.** That which is deserved; due reward or punishment. **3.** Excellence; worth; also, a worthy deed. **Syn. Desert, merit, worth. Desert** stresses the idea of something due. **Merit** suggests more, **worth** most, of intrinsic excellence.

des'ert (dĕz'ĕrt), *n.* [F. *désert*, fr. L. *desertum*, fr. *deser tus* solitary, desert, p. p. of *deserere* to desert; *de* + *serere* to join together.] **1.** A deserted or forsaken region; a wilderness; solitary place. **2.** A barren tract almost destitute of moisture and vegetation.

Syn. Desert, wilderness. A **desert** is not only relatively uninhabited, but commonly uninhabitable, through barrenness. A **wilderness** is an unreclaimed, but not necessarily irreclaimable, tract of land; it often suggests pathlessness. — *a.* **1.** (*pron.* dē-zûrt'). Deserted; forsaken. *Archaic.* **2.** Of or pert. to a desert; waste; barren; wild.

de-sert' (dē-zûrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To leave (esp. something which one should stay by); abandon. **2.** *Mil.* To abandon (the service) without leave. — **Syn.** See ABANDON. — *v. i.* To abandon a service without leave. — **de-sert'er** (-zûr'tĕr), *n.*

de-ser'tion (-zûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deserting; abandonment. **2.** State of being forsaken; desolation.

de-serve' (dē-zûrv'), *v. t.;* -SERVED' (-zûrvd'); -SERV'ING. [OF. *deservir*, L. *deservire* to serve zealously; *de* + *servire* to serve.] To earn by service; merit; be entitled to. — *v. i.* To be worthy of recompense. — **de-serv'er,** *n.*

de-serv'ed-ly (-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* According to desert.

de-serv'ing (-vĭng), *n.* Desert; merit. — *p. a.* Meritorious; worthy. — **de-serv'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **-ing-ness,** *n.*

des'ha-bille' (dĕz'ȧ-bēl'), *n.* See DISHABILLE.

des'ic-cant (dĕs'ĭ-kănt; dē-sĭk'ănt), *a.* Drying; desiccative. — *n. Med.* An agent for drying up a sore.

des'ic-cate (dĕs'ĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *desiccatus*, p. p. of *desiccare* to dry up; *de* + *siccare* to dry, *siccus* dry.] To dry up; preserve by drying, as fish. — **-ca-tive** (dĕs'ĭ-kā-tĭv; dē-sĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a. & n.*

des'ic-ca'tion (dĕs'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of desiccating; state of being desiccated.

des'ic-ca'tor (dĕs'ĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, desiccates; specif.: **a** *Chem., etc.* An air-tight jar containing some desiccating agent, as calcium chloride, above which is placed the material to be dried. **b** An apparatus for drying fruit, milk, etc.; an evaporator.

de-sid'er-a'ta (dē-sĭd'ĕr-ā'tȧ), *n., pl.* of DESIDERATUM.

de-sid'er-ate (-sĭd'ĕr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *desideratus*, p. p. of *desiderare* to desire, miss.] To desire; feel the want of; lack. — **de-sid'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

de-sid'er-a-tive (dē-sĭd'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to or denoting desire; as, *desiderative* verbs. — *n.* **1.** An object of desire. **2.** *Gram.* A verb, as in Sanskrit, formed from another verb by a change of termination, and expressing desire.

de-sid'er-a'tum (-ā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -ATA (-tȧ). [L.] Anything desired or lacking; a want felt and acknowledged.

de-sign' (-zīn'), *v. t.* [F. *désigner*, fr. L. *designare* to designate; *de* + *signare* to mark, mark out, *signum* mark.] **1.** To intend or purpose; outline, as action. **2.** To indicate; show; appoint. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To draw the preliminary outline or main features of; to sketch for a pattern or model; delineate. **4.** To create or produce, as painting; form in idea; project. — *v. i.* To produce a plan for the making of anything; to make a design or designs.

— *n.* **1.** A plan; an idea intended to be expressed in visible form or carried into action. **2.** Purpose, as in adaptation of means to an end; aim; object. **3.** A preliminary sketch of

something to be executed, as of a picture; a plan. **4.** Arrangement of details. **5.** A piece of decorative art considered as to its form, colors, etc. — **Syn.** Aim, object, end. See INTENTION; PLAN.

des'ig-nate (dĕs'ĭg-nāt), *a.* [L. *designatus*, p. p. of *designare*. See DESIGN, *v. t.*] Designated; appointed or chosen; as, a bishop *designate*, but not installed.

des'ig-nate (dĕs'ĭg-nāt; dĕz'-), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED; -NAT'ING. **1.** To mark out and make known; indicate; show; specify. **2.** To name. **3.** To indicate or set apart for a purpose or duty; — used with *to* or *for*; as, to *designate* an officer for or to a command. — **Syn.** Denominate, style, entitle, describe.

des'ig-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of designating; indication. **2.** That which designates; distinctive title; appellation. **3.** Signification, as of a word. — **Syn.** See NAME.

des'ig-na-tive (dĕs'ĭg-nā-tĭv; dĕz'-), *a.* Serving to designate; pointing out.

des'ig-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who designates.

de-sign'ed-ly (dē-zīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By design; purposely.

de-sign'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who designs; a contriver; also a schemer. **2.** One who produces original works of art.

de-sign'ing, *n.* Act or art of one who designs. — *a.* Planning; esp., artful; scheming. — **de-sign'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-sign'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Design or designing. *Obs.*

de-sil'ver-ize (dē-sĭl'vẽr-īz), *v. t.* To free from silver; remove silver from.

des'i-nence (dĕs'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *desinere, desitum*, to leave off; *de* + *sinere* to let, allow.] Termination; ending.

de-sip'i-ence (dē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns), **de-sip'i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *desipientia.*] Folly; trifling.

de-sip'i-ent (dē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *desipiens, -entis; de* + *sapere* to be wise.] Foolish; silly; trifling. *Rare.*

de-sir'a-bil'i-ty (dē-zīr'ā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being desirable.

de-sir'a-ble (-zīr'ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of desire or longing; pleasing; agreeable. — **-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly**, *adv.*

de-sire' (dē-zīr'), *v. t.*; -SIRED' (-zīrd'); -SIR'ING (-zīr'ĭng). [F. *désirer*, fr. L. *desiderare.*] **1.** To long for; covet. **2.** To express a wish for; ask.

Syn. **Desire, wish, want** are arranged in the order of formality of use, *want* being chiefly colloquial. **Desire** (emphasizing strength or ardor of feeling) is the stronger term; **wish** (often directed toward the unattainable), the broader; **want** (see LACK) often suggests imperiousness of craving or need; as, he shall have his heart's *desire*; I *want* work.

— *n.* **1.** Act of desiring; longing. **2.** An expressed wish; a request; petition. **3.** Anything desired; an object of longing. **4.** Excessive or morbid longing; lust; appetite. — **Syn.** Craving, inclination, eagerness, aspiration, longing.

de-sir'er (-zīr'ẽr), *n.* One who desires.

de-sir'ous (-zīr'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Feeling, or characterized by, desire; solicitous; covetous. **2.** Desirable. *Obs.*

de-sist' (-zĭst'; -sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *desistere; de* + *sistere* to stand, stop, *stare* to stand.] To cease to proceed or act; stop. — **de-sist'ance**, *n. Rare.* [ending.

de-si'tion (dē-sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A cessation of being; an end or

desk (dĕsk), *n.* [ME. *deske*; cf. LL. *desca*, It. *desco* table; ult. fr. L. *discus* disk.] **1.** A table, frame, or case with a sloping or a flat top for the use of writers or readers. **2.** A reading table or lectern to support the book from which the liturgical service is read; also (esp. in the United States), a pulpit; hence, symbolically, the clerical profession.

des'man (dĕs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-măn*z*). Either of two molelike, aquatic, insectivorous mammals (*Desmana moschata* of Russia and *D. pyrenaica* of the Pyrenees).

Desman.

des'mid (-mĭd), *n.* [Dim. fr. Gr. δεσμός chain.] *Bot.* Any of a family (*Desmidiaceæ*) of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algæ.

des'moid (dĕs'moid), *a.* [Gr. δεσμός bond, ligament + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Resembling a ligament; ligamentous.

des'o-late (dĕs'ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *desolatus*, p. p. of *desolare* to leave alone, forsake; *de* + *solare* to make lonely, *solus* alone.] **1.** Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; deserted; hence, gloomy. **2.** Laid waste; in a ruinous or neglected state; as, *desolate* fields. **3.** Left alone; forsaken. — **Syn.** Desert, uninhabited, lonely, waste. See SOLITARY.

— (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. **1.** To make desolate; ravage. **2.** To forsake; leave alone. **3.** To make joyless or wretched. — **des'o-late-ly**, *adv.* — **des'o-late-ness**, *n.* — **des'o-lat'er** (-lāt'ẽr), **des'o-la'tor**, *n.*

des'o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of desolating. **2.** State of being desolated or desolate; state of being laid waste; variously: ruin; solitariness; destitution; gloominess. **3.** A place wasted and forsaken. **4.** Loneliness. — **Syn.** Waste, destruction, havoc, devastation, ravage; sadness, melancholy, gloom.

de-spair' (dē-spâr'), *v. i.* [OF. *desperer* (3d sing. pres. *il despeire*), fr. L. *desperare; de* + *sperare* to hope.] To be hopeless; give up hope. — *v. t.* To despair of. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** Loss of hope; hopelessness. **2.** That which is despaired of, or which causes despair. — **Syn.** Desperation. See DESPONDENCY.

de-spair'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Hopeless. — **de-spair'ful-ly**, *adv.*

de-spair'ing, *p. a.* Feeling or expressing despair; hopeless. — **Syn.** See HOPELESS. — **de-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.*

des-patch', des-patch'er, etc. Vars. of DISPATCH, etc.

des'per-a'do (dĕs'pẽr-ā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [OSp. *desperado*, p. p.] A reckless criminal or ruffian.

des'per-ate (dĕs'pẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *desperatus*, p. p. of *desperare.* See DESPAIR.] **1.** Without hope; given to despair. *Archaic.* **2.** Beyond or almost beyond hope; causing despair; past cure, or extremely precarious. **3.** Proceeding from, suggested by, or expressing, despair. **4.** Extreme, in a bad sense; outrageous. — **Syn.** Despairing, desponding; rash, headlong, precipitate; irretrievable, forlorn; mad, furious, frantic. See HOPELESS. — **des'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **des'per-ate-ness**, *n.*

des'per-a'tion (dĕs'pẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of despairing; a giving up of hope; state of despair; hopelessness leading to extreme recklessness. — **Syn.** See DESPONDENCY.

des'pi-ca-ble (dĕs'pĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *despicabilis*, fr. *despicari* to despise.] Fit or deserving to be despised; contemptible. — **Syn.** Mean, vile, worthless, low, base. See CONTEMPTIBLE. — **-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-ca-bly**, *adv.*

de-spight'. Obs. var. of DESPITE.

de-spise' (dē-spīz'), *v.t.*; -SPISED' (-spīzd'); SPIS'ING (-spīz'ĭng). [OF. *despis* —, in some forms of *despire* to despise, fr. L. *despicere, despectum*, to despise; *de* + *spicere, specere*, to look.] To look down upon with disfavor or with contempt; contemn; scorn.

Syn. Disregard, slight, scout, spurn, contemn, scorn, disdain. — **Despise, contemn, scorn, disdain.** To **despise** is to regard as mean, petty, or contemptible; as, to *despise* meanness. **Contemn** is now bookish; it applies to objects or qualities (rarely to persons) deemed contemptible. **Scorn** implies quick, indignant, or profound contempt; as, to *scorn* dishonorable advantage. **Disdain** suggests pride and haughtiness (sometimes unwarrantable), or aversion to what is base.

de-spis'er (-spīz'ẽr), *n.* One who despises.

de-spite' (-spīt'), *n.* [OF. *despit*, L. *despectus* contempt, fr. *despicere.* See DESPISE.] **1.** Scorn; contempt; malice. **2.** An act of insult, malice, or defiance; contemptuous defiance or injury. [injure; outrage.]

in despite of, in defiance of; in spite of. — **to do d. to**, to

— *v. t.* **1.** To despise. **2.** To annoy; offend. *Obs.* — *prep.* Inspite of; notwithstanding. — **Syn.** See NOTWITHSTANDING.

de-spite'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of despite; insulting; malicious. — **de-spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

des-pit'e-ous (dĕs-pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* Feeling or showing despite; malicious. — **des-pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv.*

de-spoil' (dē-spoil'), *v. t.* [OF. *despoillier*, fr. L. *despoliare, despoliatum; de* + *spoliare* to strip, rob, *spolium* spoil.] To strip of belongings; plunder; rob; divest (of). — **Syn.** Bereave rifle. — **de-spoil'er**, *n.* — **de-spoil'ment**, *n.*

de-spo'li-a'tion (dē-spō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Spoliation.

de-spond' (dē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [L. *despondere, -sponsum*, to promise away, give up, lose (courage); *de* + *spondēre* to promise solemnly.] To be much disheartened. — *n.* Despondency. *Obs.*

de-spond'ence (-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* Despondency.

de-spond'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being despondent; loss of hope; discouragement; depression; dejection.

Syn. **Despondency, despair, desperation.** **Despondency** implies discouragement or depression, due to partial or temporary abandonment of hope; **despair** denotes utter loss of hope; **desperation**, such despair as impels to violent or desperate action.

de-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *despondens*, p. pr.] Marked by, or given to, despondency. — **de-spond'ent-ly**, *adv.*

de-spond'ing, *p. a.* Despondent. — **de-spond'ing-ly**, *adv.*

des'pot (dĕs'pŏt), *n.* [From F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. δεσπότης lord.] **1.** A title signifying "master" or "lord," formerly applied to the Byzantine emperor and princes of the imperial house, bishops and patriarchs of the Greek Church, etc. **2.** An absolute ruler; autocrat; now usually, a tyrant.

des-pot'ic (dĕs-pŏt'ĭk) } (*a.* Having the character of, or per-
des-pot'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to, a despot; tyrannical; arbitrary. — **des-pot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Syn. **Autocratic, despotic, tyrannical, tyrannous.** **Autocratic** implies assumption or exercise of absolute power or authority; it is not necessarily a term of opprobrium. **Despotic** implies the arbitrary (often imperious) exercise, **tyrannical**, the abuse, of absolute power. **Tyrannous** is more often used of things than of persons.

des'pot-ism (dĕs'pŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* The power, spirit, principles, or government of a despot; tyranny; autocracy.

des'pot-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To act the despot.

de-spu'mate (dē-spū'māt; dĕs'pū-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT-ED (māt-ĕd); -MAT-ING. [L. *despumatus*, p. p. of *despumare* to skim; *de* + *spumare* to foam, *spuma* froth.] To skim.

— *v. i.* To throw off impurities in spume or scum.

des'pu-ma'tion (dĕs'pū-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of throwing up froth or scum; clarification.

des'qua-mate (dĕs'kwā-māt; dē-skwā'māt), *v. i.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); -MAT'ING. [L. *desquamatus*, p. p. of *desquamare* to scale off; *de* + *squama* scale.] *Med.* To peel off in scales. — **des'qua-ma'tion** (dĕs'kwā-mā'shŭn), *n.*

des-sert' (dē-zûrt'), *n.* [F., fr. *desservir* to remove from the table, clear the table; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *servir* to serve.] A service of fruits or sweetmeats, or, in the United States, often of pastry or pudding, at the close of a repast.

dessert spoon. A spoon used in eating dessert; a spoon intermediate in size between a teaspoon and a tablespoon, holding about 2.5 fluid drams. — **des-sert'-spoon'ful**, *n.*

des'ti-na'tion (dĕs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of destining, or appointing. **2.** Purpose for which anything is destined; ultimate design. **3.** The place set for the end of a journey, or to which something is sent.

des'tine (dĕs'tĭn), *v.t.*; -TINED (-tĭnd); -TIN-ING. [F. *destiner*, L. *destinare*.] **1.** To decree beforehand, as by divine will; predetermine; foreordain. **2.** To appoint (to) or design (for a given end, use, or purpose). — **Syn.** Ordain, determine, intend, devote, consecrate, doom.

des'ti-ny (-tĭ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *destinée*.] **1.** That to which any person or thing is destined; lot; doom. **2.** The predetermined course of events, often conceived as a resistless power or agency; fate. **3.** [*cap.*] The goddess of destiny; in *pl.*, the three Fates. See FATE, *n.*

Syn. Fate, doom, fortune, lot. — **Destiny, fate, doom.** **Destiny** stresses the idea of what is irrevocable; **fate**, the idea of fixed or ruthless, often blind, necessity; **doom**, that of final, esp. unhappy or calamitous, award or fate.

des'ti-tute (-tūt), *a.* [L. *destitutus*, p. p. of *destituere* to set away, leave alone, forsake; *de* + *statuere* to set.] **1.** Abandoned; forsaken; forlorn. *Obs.* **2.** Bereft or not in possession (of something needed or desired); lacking. **3.** Not possessing the necessaries of life; in a condition of extreme want; having no resources. — **Syn.** See DEVOID.

des'ti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* State of being destitute; lack; extreme poverty; utter want. — **Syn.** See POVERTY.

des'trer (dĕs'trĕr), **des'tri-er** (dĕs'trĭ-ĕr; dĕs-trĕr'), *n.* [OF. *destrier*, fr. L. *dextra* on the right side, on which the squire led his master's horse.] A war horse. *Archaic.*

de-stroy' (dē-stroi'), *v. t.* [OF. *destruire*, fr. L. *destruere, -structum; de* + *struere* to pile up, build.] **1.** To unbuild; to break up the structure and organic existence of; demolish. **2.** To ruin; bring to naught; put an end to. **3.** To kill; slay. **4.** To counteract; nullify.

Syn. Destroy, demolish, annihilate. **Destroy** is the most general term. That is **demolished** which had possessed a mass or structure that is now rent in pieces or ruined; that is **annihilated** which is reduced (really or virtually) to nothing, or of which the collective existence or distinctive form or aspect is destroyed.

de-stroy'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, destroys. **2.** = TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER.

de-struct'i-ble (-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed. — **de-struct'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

de-struc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of destroying; demolition; ruin. **2.** State of being destroyed. **3.** A destroyer. — **Syn.** Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, extinction, devastation, downfall, extermination, havoc.

de-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who delights in, or advocates, destroying, esp. present political systems or the like.

de-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Causing destruction; ruinous. **2.** Designed or tending to destroy or clear away; as, *destructive* criticism. — **Syn.** Mortal, deadly, fatal, baleful, pernicious. — **de-struc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

destructive distillation, decomposition of a substance (as wood, coal, bone) by heat in a closed vessel and collection of the volatile products evolved.

de-struc'tor (dē-strŭk'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *destruere*. See DESTROY.] **1.** A destroyer. *Rare.* **2.** A furnace or oven for the burning or carbonizing of refuse.

des'u-da'tion (dĕs'ū-dā'shŭn; dē'sū-), *n.* [L. *desudatio*, fr. *desudare* to sweat greatly; *de* + *sudare* to sweat.] *Med.* A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating.

des'ue-tude (dĕs'wē-tūd), *n.* [L. *desuetudo*, fr. *desuescere* to become accustomed.] **1.** Discontinuance. *Obs.* **2.** State of disuse.

de-sul'phur-ize (dē-sŭl'fŭr-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of, or free from, sulphur. — **de-sul'phur-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

des'ul-to-ry (dĕs'ŭl-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *desultorius*, fr. *desultor* leaper, *desilire, desultum*, to leap down; *de* + *salire* to leap.] **1.** Jumping, or passing, from one thing to another without rational connection; disconnected; immethodical; aimless. **2.** Being out of course or by the way; constituting a digression; as, a *desultory* remark. — **Syn.** See CURSORY. — **des'ul-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

de-tach' (dē-tăch'), *v. t.* [F. *détacher.*] To part; separate; disunite; disengage. — **Syn.** Sever, disjoin; withdraw, draw off. — **-tach'er**, *n.* — **-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **-a-ble**, *a.*

de-tached' (-tăcht'), *p. a.* Separate; unconnected.

de-tach'ment (-tăch'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of detaching; state of being detached. **2.** That which is detached, as troops sent from the main body on special service. **3.** Aloofness; abstraction from worldly things.

de-tail' (dē-tāl'; dē'tāl), *n.* [F. *détail*, fr. *détailler* to cut in pieces, tell in detail; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *tailler* to cut.] **1.** A minute portion; particular; item; — chiefly in *pl.* **2.** *Mil.* Act of detailing; also, the person or body detailed. **3.** *Arch. & Mach.* **a** A minor part, as, in a building, the cornice, cap of a buttress, capital of a column, etc., or (called collectively *larger details*) a porch, a gable with its windows, a pavilion, etc. **b** A detail drawing.

in detail, item by item; circumstantially.

— (dē-tāl'), *v. t.* **1.** To relate in particulars; report minutely and distinctly. **2.** *Chiefly Mil.* To tell off or appoint for a particular service, as an officer.

de-tain' (dē-tān'), *v. t.* [F. *détenir*, L. *detinere, detentum; de* + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To keep under restraint; keep prisoner. **2.** To keep back; withhold, as what is due. **3.** To restrain from proceeding; delay. — **Syn.** Retain; stop, stay, arrest, check, retard, hinder. See DELAY. — **de-tain'er**, *n.* — **de-tain'ment**, *n.*

de-tain'er, *n.* [OF. inf. *detenir* used as a n.] *Law.* **a** A keeping in one's possession, esp. of what is another's. **b** A writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

de-tect' (-tĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *detectus*, p. p. of *detegere* to uncover, detect; *de* + *tegere* to cover.] **1.** To uncover; reveal. *Obs.* **2.** To discover (something obscure); find out; expose. **3.** To discover the identity, whereabouts, character, or actions of (a person or animal); as, to *detect* a murderer.

de-tect'a-ble (-tĕk'tȧ-b'l), **-i-ble** (-tĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being detected. — **de-tect'er** (-tĕk'tĕr), *n.*

de-tec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* A detecting; state of being detected.

de-tec'tive (dē-tĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Fitted for, serving toward, or used for, detection. **2.** Relating to, or characteristic of, detectives or detection. — *n.* One whose occupation it is to detect concealed matters, as crimes.

de-tec'tor (-tĕk'tĕr), *n.* [L., a revealer.] One who, or that which, detects; a detecter; specif.: **a** An indicator showing the depth of the water in a boiler. **b** *Elec.* (1) A galvanometer, usually portable, for indicating the direction of a current. (2) Any of various devices for detecting the presence of electric waves, as by means of the rectifying action of the surface of contact between certain crystals, the changes caused by electric oscillations; in the internal resistance of some forms of the electrolytic cell, the change in the strength of magnetized needles effected by electric waves, etc. Cf. ANTICOHERER; COHERER.

de-tent' (dē-tĕnt'). *n.* [F. *détente*, fr. *détendre* to unbend, relax; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *tendre* to stretch, L. *tendere.*] *Mech.* That which locks or unlocks a movement, as a pawl.

de-ten'tion (dē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of detaining; state of being detained. **2.** Confinement; custody.

de-ter' (-tûr'), *v. t.*; -TERRED' (-tûrd'); -TER'RING. [L. *deterrere; de* + *terrere* to frighten, terrify.] To turn aside or discourage, or to hinder or prevent by fear.

de-terge' (-tûrj'), *v. t.*; -TERGED' (-tûrjd'); -TERG'ING (-tûr'jĭng). [L. *detergere, detersum; de* + *tergere* to wipe off.] To cleanse; purge away, as foul matter.

de-ter'gen-cy (-tûr'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* A cleansing quality or power.

de-ter'gent (-tûr'jĕnt), *a.* Cleansing; purifying. — *n.* A substance that cleanses the skin, as water or soap; a medicine to cleanse wounds, sores, etc.

de-te'ri-o-rate (-tē'rĭ-ō-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED; -RAT'ING. [L. *deterioratus*, p. p. of *deteriorare* to deteriorate, *deterior* worse.] To make or grow worse; impair; degenerate.

de-te'ri-o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of deteriorating, or state of being deteriorated.

Syn. Degradation, debasement, declension, decline, degeneration, decadence, perversion, decay. — **Deterioration, degeneration, decadence** agree in the idea of becoming worse. **Deterioration** implies impairment of quality, character, or value. **Degeneration** suggests declension from a higher to a lower type or kind. **Decadence** implies a falling away in excellence. [rate; deteriorating.]

de-te'ri-o-ra-tive (dē-tē'rĭ-ō-rȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to deterio-

de-ter'ment (-tûr'mĕnt), *n.* A deterring; that which deters.

de-ter'mi-na-ble (-mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being determined, or definitely ascertained. **2.** Terminable.

de-ter'mi-nant (-nănt), *n.* That which determines.

de-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *determinatus*, p. p. See DETERMINE.] **1.** Having defined limits; fixed, as by a rule; established; definite. **2.** Conclusive; decisive. **3.** Determined upon; decided.

determinate inflorescence, *Bot.*, a form of inflorescence, as the cyme, in which the primary, as well as each secondary, axis is terminated by a flower; — called also *centrifugal inflorescence*, the development being from the center outward. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

— *v. t.* To determine. *Obs.* — **de-ter'mi-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ter'mi-nate-ness**, *n.*

de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *determinatio* boundary, end.] **1.** A bringing or coming to an end; termination; limit. *Archaic.* **2.** State of decision; a judicial decision, settling controversy; a conclusion. **3.** A delimitation; a fixing of the extent, position, or character of anything. **4.** *Logic.* **a** Act of defining a concept or notion by giving its essential constituents. **b** The addition of a differentia to a concept or notion, thus limiting its extent; — opp. to *generalization.* **5.** Act, process, or result of any accurate measurement; as, the *determination* of the wave length of light. **6.** Direction or tendency to a certain end; impulsion. **7.** *Med.* A flow, rush, or tendency to a particular part; as, a *determination* of blood to the head. **8.** Act of coming to a decision; that which is determined upon; purpose; conclusion; fixed resolution. **9.** The quality of mind which reaches definite conclusions; decision; resoluteness. **Syn.** —Conclusion, judgment, purpose; resolution, resolve, firmness. See DECISION.

de-ter'mi-na-tive (-tûr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Having power or tendency to determine. — **de-ter'mi-na-tive-ness,** *n.*

de-ter'mine (-tûr'mĭn), *v. t.;* -MINED (-mĭnd); -MIN-ING. [F. *déterminer,* L. *determinare, determinatum; de* + *terminare* to limit, *terminus* limit.] **1.** To fix the boundaries or limit of; limit; bound. **2.** To bring to a conclusion; settle by authoritative or judicial sentence; decide, as a legal case. **3.** To resolve or to cause to resolve; have, or cause to come to, a conclusion or decision; decide definitely. **4.** To fix the form or character of beforehand; ordain. **5.** To impel; give direction or impulse to. **6.** To conclude or to decide as the result of investigation, reasoning, etc.; as, I am unable to *determine* what it means. **7.** To obtain knowledge of as to location, quantity, etc.; as, to *determine* a route. — *v. i.* **1.** To end; terminate. *Now Chiefly Law.* **2.** To come to a decision; decide; resolve. — **de-ter'min-er,** *n.*

de-ter'mined (-mĭnd), *p. a.* Decided; resolute. — **de-ter'mined-ly,** *adv.* — **de-ter'mined-ness,** *n.*

de-ter'min-ism (-mĭn-ĭz'm), *n. Metaph.* The doctrine that the will is not free, but is inevitably and invincibly determined by psychical and physical conditions. — **de-ter'min-ist,** *n. & a.* — **de-ter'min-is'tic,** *a.*

de-ter'rent (-tĕr'ĕnt; -tûr'ĕnt), *a.* Serving to deter. — *n.* That which deters or prevents. — **de-ter'rence** (-ĕns), *n.*

de-ter'sive (-tûr'sĭv), *a. & n.* Detergent.

de-test' (-tĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *detestare, detestatum,* and *detestari,* to curse while calling a deity to witness, execrate, detest; *de* + *testari* to be a witness, *testis* witness.] To hate intensely; abhor; abominate; loathe. — **Syn.** See HATE.

de-test'a-ble (-tĕs'tə-b'l), *a.* Execrable; abominable; odious. — **Syn.** Hateful, abhorred. — **de-test'a-bil'i-ty** (-tə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **de-test'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **de-test'a-bly,** *adv.*

de'tes-ta'tion (dē'tĕs-tā'shŭn; dĕt'ĕs-), *n.* **1.** Act or feeling of detesting; loathing. **2.** That which is detested.

de-test'er, *n.* One who detests.

de-throne' (dē-thrōn'), *v. t.* To depose from a throne. — **de-throne'ment,** *n.* — **de-thron'er,** *n.*

det'i-nue (dĕt'ĭ-nū), *n.* [OF. *detenue* detention, fr. *detenir* to detain.] *Law.* **a** Detention of something due. **b** A common-law form of action, or the writ used, for the recovery of a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained.

det'o-nate (dĕt'ō-nāt; dē'tō-), *v. i. & t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *detonare,* v. i., to thunder down; *de* + *tonare* to thunder.] To explode with a sudden report.

det'o-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Explosion with a sudden report; as, the *detonation* of guncotton.

det'o-na'tor (dĕt'ō-nā'tĕr), *n.* That which detonates.

de-tort' (dē-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *detortus,* p. p. of *detorquere* to turn away.] To distort. *Obs. or R.*

de-tour' (dē-tōor'), *or* ‖ **dé'tour'** (dā'tōor'), *n.* [F. *détour,* fr. *détourner* to turn aside; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *tourner* to turn.] A turning; deviation from a direct course.

de-tract' (dē-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *detractus,* p. p. of *detrahere* to detract; *de* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To withdraw; subtract. **2.** To take credit or reputation from; defame. — **Syn.** Derogate, disparage, depreciate, asperse, vilify, traduce. — *v. i.* To take away a part or something, esp. from one's credit or reputation; derogate.

de-trac'tion (dē-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Act of detracting; esp., a taking away from the reputation of another; depreciation; calumny. — **Syn.** Disparagement, derogation; slander, libel, aspersion, defamation, censure.

de-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to detract; defamatory.

de-trac'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who detracts. — **-tress,** *n. fem.*

de-trac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Defamatory; derogatory.

de-train' (dē-trān'), *v. t. & i.* To cause to leave, or to leave, a railroad train; — used esp. as a military term.

det'ri-ment (dĕt'rĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *detrimentum,* fr. *deterere, detritum,* to rub away; *de* + *terere* to rub.] Injury or damage, or that which causes it; mischief; harm. — **Syn.** Loss, damage, disadvantage, prejudice.

det'ri-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Hurtful or harmful. — **Syn.** Injurious, prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious. — **det'ri-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

de-tri'tal (dē-trī'tăl), *a.* Pert. to, or composed of, detritus.

de-tri'tion (dē-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A rubbing off or away.

de-tri'tus (-trī'tŭs), *n.* [L., a rubbing away.] **1.** *Geol.* Alluvial material worn off from solid bodies. **2.** Hence: Any product of disintegration.

de-trude' (dē-trōod'), *v. t.;* -TRUD'ED (-trōod'ĕd); -TRUD'ING (-trōod'ĭng). [L. *detrudere, detrusum; de* + *trudere* to thrust, push.] To thrust or force down, out, or away.

de-trun'cate (-trŭn'kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED; -CAT-ING. [L. *detruncatus,* p. p., deriv. of *de* + *truncare* to maim, cut off.] To shorten by cutting; lop off. — **de'trun-ca'tion,** *n.*

de-tru'sion (-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *detrusio.* See DETRUDE.] Act of thrusting or driving down or outward; outward thrust. — **de-tru'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

‖ **de'tur** (dē'tŭr; dā'tōor), *n.* [L., let it be given.] A specially bound book awarded to each undergraduate who has done work of a certain grade during the preceding year, and has not before received this honor. *Harvard College.*

Deu-ca'li-on and Pyr'rha (dū-kā'lĭ-ŏn, pĭr'ə). [L. *Deucalion,* fr. Gr. Δευκαλίων; L. *Pyrrha,* fr. Gr. Πύρρα.] *Class. Myth.* A king and queen of Thessaly, the only human pair that survived a great deluge sent by Zeus. They floated in a ship for nine days, came to rest on a mountain, and, in obedience to an oracle, cast behind them stones from which sprang men and women.

deuce (dūs), *n.* [F. *deux* two, OF. *deus,* fr. L. *duos,* acc. of *duo* two.] **1.** Two; a card or a die with two spots. **2.** A certain tie score in lawn tennis. **3.** [Prob. fr. *deuce,* two at dice as the lowest throw.] Bad luck; the devil; — an expletive.

deuce ace. A throw, with two dice, of deuce and ace; hence, this being a low throw, bad luck.

deu'ced (dū'sĕd; dūst; 24), *a.* Excessive; confounded; devilish; as, a *deuced* shame. *Slang.* — *adv.* Deucedly.

deu'ced-ly, *adv.* Exceedingly; devilishly. *Slang.*

deu'ter-ag'o-nist (dū'tĕr-ăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *δευτεραγωνιστής; δεύτερος* second + *ἀγωνιστής* actor, combatant, fr. *ἀγών* contest.] The actor taking the part of second importance in an ancient Greek drama, as distinguished from the *protagonist.*

deu'ter-o-ca-non'i-cal (-ō-kə-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *δεύτερος* second + E. *canonical.*] Of, pert. to, or constituting, a second (or later) canon; — used esp. of certain Scriptural books included in the canon fixed by the Council of Trent, as follows: In the New Testament, the epistle to the *Hebrews,* the 2d of *St. Peter,* the 2d and 3d of *St. John,* those of *St. James* and *St. Jude,* and the *Revelation,* or *Apocalypse of St. John;* in the Old Testament, the books of *Tobit* (or *Tobias*), *Judith, Wisdom* (or *Wisdom of Solomon*), *Ecclesiasticus* (or *Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Strach*), *Baruch,* and 1 and 2 *Maccabees.* Those of the Old Testament are included only in the Roman Catholic canon, and in general correspond to the Protestant Apocrypha.

deu'ter-og'a-my (-ŏg'ə-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δευτερογαμία; δεύτερος* second + *γάμος* marriage.] A second marriage, after the death of the first spouse. — **deu'ter-og'a-mist,** *n.*

Deu'ter-on'o-my (-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. Δευτερονόμιον; *δεύτερος* second + *νόμος* law.] The fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains a repetition of the law of Moses.

deu'to-plasm (dū'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτερος* second + E. *plasm.*] *Biol.* The food matter in the cytoplasm of an egg, as disting. from the active or true protoplasm; yolk.

de'va (dā'və), *n.* [Skr. *dēva.*] *Hinduism.* A divine being or deity; a god.

dev'as-tate (dĕv'ăs-tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *devastatus,* p. p. of *devastare* to devastate; *de* + *vastare* to lay waste, *vastus* waste.] To lay waste; desolate. — **Syn.** Waste, demolish, plunder, pillage. See RAVAGE.

dev'as-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of devastating; state of being devastated. [tates.]

dev'as-ta'tor (-tā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, devastates.

de-vel'op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* [F. *développer,* fr. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *voloper* to wrap.] **1.** To lay open or unfold by degrees or in detail; disclose; reveal; discover. **2.** To unfold more completely; evolve the possibilities of; make active (something latent); as, to *develop* our resources. **3.** To form or expand by or as by a process of growth; as, to *develop* the mind. **4.** *Photog.* To subject to the action of chemical agents to bring out the latent image on a sensitized surface; also, to render visible in this way. — **Syn.** Promote, project; exhibit. — *v. i.* **1.** To advance to a more complex form; evolve. **2.** To become apparent gradually, as a photographic image. — **de-vel'op-a-ble,** *a.*

de-vel'op-er, *n.* One who, or that which, develops; esp. a chemical agent for developing photographic pictures.

de-vel'op-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of developing; also, result of developing, or a developed state. — **de-vel'op-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

de-vest' (dē-vĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *devestire; de* + *vestire* to dress.] **1.** To undress; hence: to divest; strip. *Obs.* **2.**

Law. **a** To take away, as an authority, title, etc.; to alienate; divest. **b** To deprive, as of a vested right.

De'vi (dā'vē), *n.* [Skr. *Dēvī.*] *Hinduism.* Consort of Siva and daughter of Himavat (the Himalaya Mountains).

de'vi-ate (dē'vĭ-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *deviare* to deviate; *de* + *viare* to go, travel, *via* way.] To turn aside, as from a course or method; stray; err; digress. — **Syn.** Wander, depart, diverge, deflect, swerve, veer. — *v. t.* To cause to deviate. *Rare.* — **de'vi-a'tor** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

de'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deviating; turning aside, as from a way, rule, position, etc.

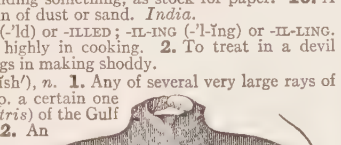
de-vice' (dē-vīs'), *n.* [From OF. *devis* division, plan, wish, difference. Confused with ME. *devise*, fr. OF. *devise.* Both F. words are fr. *deviser.* See DEVISE, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is devised, or formed by design; contrivance; scheme; often, a scheme to deceive; stratagem. **2.** An emblematic design, esp. one used as a heraldic bearing. **3.** Will; desire; — now used only in phrases; as, left to his own *devices.* **4.** Act or power of devising; invention. **5.** Anything fancifully devised for dramatic representation; a masque or show. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Syn. Design, project, expedient, shift; tool, instrument, contrivance, appliance, adjunct. — **Device, contrivance, appliance. Device** implies ingenuity or cleverness of invention; **contrivance**, rather skill in adapting means to an end; **appliance**, utility for a given purpose. *Device* and (less often) *contrivance* may be used in a bad sense.

dev'il (dĕv'l), *n.* [AS. *dēofol, dēoful,* fr. L. *diabolus,* Gr. *διάβολος,* lit., slanderer, fr. *διαβάλλειν* to slander, orig. to throw across; *διά* across + *βάλλειν* to throw.] **1.** [*cap. or l. c.*] In Jewish and Christian theology, the personal supreme spirit of evil and unrighteousness. **2.** A lesser evil or malignant spirit; fiend; demon. **3.** A malignantly wicked person; a human fiend. **4.** Jocosely or familiarly, a dashing, reckless person. **5.** A wretched fellow; — usually used with *poor.* **6.** A printer's devil. **7.** Used as an oath, imprecation, or expletive. **8.** A dish broiled and very highly seasoned. **9.** Any of various machines, as one for tearing or grinding something, as stock for paper. **10.** A moving column of dust or sand. *India.*

— *v. t.*; -ILED (-'ld) or -ILLED; -IL-ING (-'l-ĭng) or -IL-LING. **1.** To season highly in cooking. **2.** To treat in a devil (def. 9), as rags in making shoddy.

dev'il-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of several very large rays of warm seas esp. a certain one (*Manta birostris*) of the Gulf of Mexico. **2.** An octopus or other large cephalopod.



Devilfish, 1. (1/30)

dev'il-ish, *a.* Resembling, characteristic of, or pert. to, the Devil; diabolical. — **Syn.** Infernal, hellish, satanic, wicked, malicious, detestable. See FIENDISH. — *adv.* Excessively; extremely. *Colloq.* — **dev'il-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **dev'il-ish-ness,** *n.*

dev'il-kin (-kĭn), *n.* A little devil; an imp.

dev'il-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Devilish action; devilry.

dev'il-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Devilish magic or action; reckless or wicked conduct; mischief.

dev'il's ad'vo-cate (dĕv'lz). [L. *advocatus diaboli.*] **a** *R. C. Ch.* The person nominated to point out defects in the evidence upon which a demand for beatification or canonization rests, or in the character of the person for whom the honor is sought. **b** Hence, a critic who says the worst that can be said, as of something held to be good.

devil's darning needle. *Zoöl.* Any dragon fly with a long, cylindrical body.

dev'il-ship, *n.* Office or quality of a devil.

devil's tattoo. A drumming with the fingers or feet.

dev'il-try (dĕv'l-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). Devilry.

dev'il-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* A small oleaceous tree (*Osmanthus americanus*) of the southern United States.

de'vi-ous (dē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *devius; de* + *via* way.] **1.** Out of a straight line; winding; varying from directness; — often used fig.; as, *devious* ways. **2.** Going out of the right or common course; going astray; wandering. — **de'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **de'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

de-vis'a-ble (dē-vīz'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be devised.

de-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t. & i.*; -VISED' (-vīzd'); -VIS'ING (-vīz'-ĭng). [OF. *diviser* to distribute, regulate, fr. L. *divisus* divided, distributed, p. p. of *dividere* to divide.] **1.** To divide or distribute. *Obs.* **2.** To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, etc.; contrive; invent; scheme. **3.** To imagine; guess. *Obs.* **4.** *Law.* To give by will; — now esp. of real estate. — **Syn.** Discover, imagine, plan.

— *n.* **1.** Act of disposing of property, esp. real property, by will; also, a will or clause of a will making such disposal. **2.** Property devised. — **de-vis'er** (-vīz'ĕr), *n.* [made.

dev'i-see' (dĕv'ĭ-zē'; dē-vīz'ē'), *n.* One to whom a devise is

de-vi'sor (dē-vī'zŏr; -zôr), *n.* One who devises property.

de-vi'tal-ize (dē-vī'tăl-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of vitality. — **de-vi'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

de-vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (dē-vĭt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of devitrifying, or state of being devitrified; specif., the conversion of glassy matter into crystalline rock by slow cooling, pressure, action of water, etc.

de-vit'ri-fy (dē-vĭt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'-ĭng). To deprive of glasslike luster and transparency; to change from a vitreous to a crystalline condition.

de-vo'cal-ize (-vō'kăl-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of sonant, or vocal, quality. — **de-vo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-void' (dē-void'), *a.* [From OF. *desvoidier* to empty out. See DE-; VOID.] Destitute; not in possession; — used with *of.*

Syn. Devoid, void, destitute agree in the idea of entire want or lack. **Void** and **devoid** differ chiefly in that *void* may be used absolutely, in the sense of *empty,* whereas *devoid* is followed by *of* with its object. *Devoid* is often. **destitute** rarely, used of the lack of evil qualities or attributes; as, *devoid* (not *destitute*) of malice; *devoid* (or *destitute*) of charity. *Destitute* is stronger than *devoid;* it often implies utter privation or (as it were) bareness.

de-voir' (dē-vwär'; -vwôr'; dĕv'wŏr), *n.* [F. See DUE.] Duty; hence, due act of civility or respect; — now used in *pl.*

dev'o-lu'tion (dĕv'ŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Transference from one to another; a passing to, or devolving on, a successor. **2.** Retrograde development or evolution; degeneration.

de-volve' (dē-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.*; -VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'); -VOLV'-ING. [L. *devolvere, -lutum,* to roll down; *de* + *volvere* to roll.] **1.** To roll on or down. **2.** To transfer or pass from one person to another, as by transmission or succession; hand down.

Dev'on (dĕv'ŏn), *n.* One of a breed of rather small, active, hardy beef cattle, usually red in color, originating in the county of Devon, England.

De-vo'ni-an (dē-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Devon, or Devonshire, in England. **2.** *Geol.* Pert. to or designating that period of the Paleozoic which follows the Silurian, and the system of rocks formed during this period; — from Devon, England, where these rocks were first studied. The Devonian is sometimes called the *Age of Fishes.* The Upper Devonian of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, etc., yields oil and gas.

de-vote' (dē-vōt'), *v. t.*; -VOT'ED (-vōt'ĕd); -VOT'ING. [L. *devotus,* p. p. of *devovere; de* + *vovere* to vow.] **1.** To appropriate or dedicate by a vow; consecrate; also, to doom. **2.** To give up wholly; addict; attach. — **Syn.** Destine; resign; apply. See DEDICATE. — *a.* Devoted. *Obs.*

de-vot'ed (-vōt'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Consecrated to a purpose; strongly attached; zealous. **2.** Dedicated; also, doomed. — **Syn.** See ADDICTED. — **de-vot'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

dev'o-tee' (dĕv'ŏ-tē'), *n.* One zealously devoted, esp. to religious duties and ceremonies; also, a religious fanatic.

de-vote'ment (dē-vōt'mĕnt), *n.* Act of devoting, or state of being devoted, or set apart by a vow; dedication.

de-vo'tion (dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being devoted; zeal; esp., feelings toward God expressed in worship; devoutness. **2.** An act evincing devotedness; act of worship; prayer. **3.** Act of devoting; consecration; dedication. — **Syn.** Religiousness, piety; attachment, devotedness, earnestness.

de-vo'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, suited to, or used in, devotion; as, a *devotional* attitude or spirit. — **-al-ly,** *adv.*

de-vo'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotional character.

de-vo'tion-al-ist, *n.* One given to devotion; religious devotee.

de-vour' (-vour'), *v. t.* [F. *dévorer,* fr. L. *devorare; de* + *vorare* to eat greedily.] **1.** To eat up greedily or ravenously; prey upon. **2.** To seize and destroy, or appropriate greedily or wantonly; consume; waste; annihilate. **3.** To appropriate, or take in, eagerly by the senses; as, to *devour* a book. **4.** To prey upon; absorb; as, to be *devoured* by fear. — **de-vour'er,** *n.*

de-vout' (dē-vout'), *a.* [F. *dévot,* fr. L. *devotus* devoted, p. p. See DEVOTE, *v. t.*] **1.** Devoted to religion or religious feelings, duties, or exercises; pious; religious. **2.** Expressing devotion or piety. **3.** Warmly devoted; sincere. — **de-vout'ly,** *adv.* — **de-vout'ness,** *n.*

Syn. Devout, pious. Devout suggests esp. a solemn or reverent attitude toward religious observances; **pious,** a faithful and dutiful performance of religious obligations.

dew (dū), *n.* [AS. *dēaw.*] **1.** Moisture condensed on the surfaces of cool bodies, esp. at night; — often in *pl.* **2.** Fig., something that falls or comes lightly or refreshingly; as, "the golden *dew* of sleep." **3.** An emblem or characteristic of morning, or fresh vigor; as, "the *dew* of his youth." **4.** Any moisture that appears in small drops, as tears, sweat, etc.

— *v. t.* To wet with or as with dew; bedew.

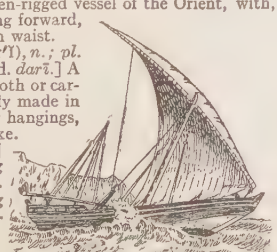
de-wan' (dē-wän'). Var. of DIVAN, DIWAN.

dew'ber-ry (dū'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* Any of certain blackberries, with low-growing trailing stems.

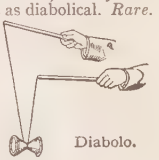
dew'claw' (dū'klô'), *n.* A short rudimentary digit on the foot of a quadruped, or a claw or hoof terminating such a digit, as the so-called *false hoof* of the deer, etc.
dew'drop' (dū'drŏp'), *n.* A drop of dew.
dew'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being dewy.
dew'lap' (-lăp'), *n.* The hanging fold of skin under the neck of various animals, esp. bovines.—**dew'lapped'** (-lăpt'), *a.*
dew point. The temperature at which dew begins to form.
dew pond. An artificial pond on the downs, filled and kept up by the condensation of dews, mist, etc. *Eng.*
dew'y (dū'ĭ), *a.*; DEW'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Of or pert. to dew; hence, suggestive of, consisting of, or moist with, dew.
dex'ter (dĕks'tẽr), *a.* [L.] **1.** Pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand; — opp. to *sinister*. **2.** *Her.* Pert. to the side of a shield, or escutcheon, at the right of the person wearing it. See ESCUTCHEON, *Illust.* **3.** Appearing or observed on the right side; hence: auspicious; fortunate.
dex-ter'i-ty (dĕks-tẽr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Readiness and grace in physical or mental activity; adroitness. — **Syn.** Nimbleness, expertness, skill, cleverness, art, ability, address, tact, facility, aptness, aptitude, faculty.
dex'ter-ous (dĕks'tẽr-ŭs), **dex'trous** (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Skillful and active, physically or mentally; ready. **2.** Done with dexterity; skillful; artful. — **dex'ter-ous-ly, dex'trous-ly,** *adv.* — **dex'ter-ous-ness, dex'trous-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Adept, expert, adroit, deft, clever, apt, quick. — **Dexterous, adroit, deft, clever.** **Dexterous** implies sureness and lightness in manipulation or contrivance, without especially suggesting resistance to be overcome; **adroit** implies skill and address in handling a situation, esp. in difficulty or danger. *Dexterous* connotes expertness; *adroit*, rather nicety of perception or tact. **Deft** adds to *dexterous* the implication of neatness, esp. in manipulation. While *deft* is rarely figurative, **clever** has almost wholly transferred its sense of readiness, quickness, from the hand to the head, but often suggests absence of the higher organizing or creative powers.
dex'tral (-trăl), *a.* **1.** Right, as opposed to *sinistral*, or *left*. **2.** Of omens, favorable; auspicious.—**dex'tral-ly,** *adv.*
dex'trin (-trĭn), *n.* Also **-trine.** A dextrorotatory gummy substance formed from starch by heat, acids, or ferments, used as a substitute for gums, for sizing, etc.
dex'tro-glu'cose (dĕks'trō-glōō'kōs; 86), *n.* [L. *dexter* right + E. *glucose*.] *Chem.* Ordinary glucose.
dex'tro-ro-ta'tion (-rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dexter* right + E. *rotation*.] Right-handed, or clockwise, rotation; — applied chiefly to the turning of the plane of polarization of light, and opp. to *levorotation*. — **-ro'ta-to-ry,** *a.*
dex'trorse' (dĕks'trôrs'; dĕks-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *dextrorsum* toward the right side, fr. *dexter* right + *versus, vorsus*, p. p., turned.] Twining in a spiral from left to right as seen from without, as the stem of the morning-glory; — opp. to *sinistrorse*. — **dex-tror'sal** (-trôr'săl), *a.* — **dex'trorse'ly,** *adv.*

Dextrorse Stem of Morning-glory.

dex'trose (dĕks'trōs), *n.* Dextroglucose.
dex'trous (dĕks'trŭs), *a.*, **dex'trous-ly,** *adv.*, **dex'trous-ness,** *n.* = DEXTEROUS, etc.
dey (dā), *n.* [Turk. *dāi*, orig., a maternal uncle.] **1.** The governor of Algiers (before the French conquest in 1830). **2.** A ruler or pasha of Tunis or Tripoli, as in the 16th century.
dhak (däk; dôk), *n.* [Hind. *dhāk*.] An East Indian fabaceous tree (*Butea frondosa*).
dhar'ma (där'mă; dŭr'-), *n.* [Skr., law.] *Hinduism & Buddhism.* **a** Religious law; doctrine; duty; religion; also, conformity to law; religious observance; virtue. **b** [*cap.*] *Hindu Myth.* An ancient sage whose numerous progeny are personifications of virtues and religious rites.
dhar'na (dŭr'nä), *n.* [Hind. *dharnā*.] In India, the practice, formerly common, of sitting fasting at a house door to enforce redress, esp. the payment of a debt, from an inmate; — chiefly used with *sit*; as, *to sit dharna* or *to sit in dharna*.
dhole (dōl), *n.* A wild dog (*Cuon dukkunensis*) of India, which hunts the tiger, etc., in packs.
dhow (dou), *n.* A lateen-rigged vessel of the Orient, with, usually, a long overhang forward, a high poop, and open waist.


Dhow.

dhur'rie, dhur'ry (dŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DHURRIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *darī*.] A kind of thick cotton cloth or carpet from India, usually made in rectangular pieces, for hangings, sofa covers, and the like.
di- (dī-). [Gr. *δίς* twice.] A prefix, signifying *twofold, double, twice*.
di-. A prefix denoting *separation* or *reversal*. See DIS-.
di'a- (dī'ă-), **di-.** [Gr. *διά* through; orig., dividing into two parts.] A prefix denoting *through*; also, *between, apart, asunder, across*.
di'a-base (dī'ă-bās), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *διάβασις* a crossing over, passage.] *Petrog.* **a** Formerly, diorite. **b** A dark, basic, igneous rock, of a greenish color, consisting of a triclinic feldspar and augite, with magnetite, and, often, olivine, etc. It is included under the general names of *trap* and *greenstone*. — **di'a-ba'sic** (-bā'sĭk), *a.*
di'a-be'tes (-bē'tēz; *colloq.* -tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διαβήτης*, fr. *διαβαίνειν* to pass through.] A disease attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine; esp., a grave form, **di'a-be'tes mel-lī'tus** (mĕ-lī'tŭs), in which the urine contains sugar and which is attended by excessive thirst and hunger and progressive emaciation.
di'a-bet'ic (-bĕt'ĭk; -bē'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to, afflicted with, or indicating, diabetes. — *n.* A person having diabetes.
di-a'ble-rie (dĭ-ä'blē-rĭ; *F.* dyà'blē-rē'), *n.* Also **di-ab'ler-y** (dĭ-ăb'lẽr-ĭ). [F.] Sorcery; diabolical deeds; mischief; also, lore of devils.
di'a-bol'ic (dī'ă-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *διαβολικός*.
di'a-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } See DEVIL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Devil or devils. **2.** Appropriate to devils; devilish. — **Syn.** See FIENDISH. — **di'a-bol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
di-ab'o-lism (dī-ăb'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Action instigated or aided by the Devil; also, action befitting the Devil; devilishness. **2.** Doctrine of devils; esp., a perversion involving the worship of devils. Cf. SATANISM. **3.** The character, nature, or condition of a devil. — **di-ab'o-list,** *n.*
di-ab'o-lize (-līz), *v. t.* To render diabolical; to subject to diabolical influence; also, to represent as diabolical. *Rare.*
di-ab'o-lo (dĭ-ăb'ō-lō), *n.* An old game or sport (revived under this name) consisting in whirling on a string, fastened to two sticks, a small spool-shaped object (the *diabolo*) so as to balance it on the string, toss it in the air and catch it, etc.


Diabolo.

di'a-caus'tic (dī'ă-kôs'tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a caustic surface or curve caused by refraction. — *n.* A diacaustic surface or curve. See CAUSTIC, *a.*, 3.
di-ach'y-lon (dī-ăk'ĭ-lŏn) } *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LA** (-lă). [NL.
di-ach'y-lum (dī-ăk'ĭ-lŭm) } *diachylum*, fr. Gr. *διάχυλος* very juicy; *διά* thoroughly + *χυλός* juice.] A plaster containing lead salts of the fatty acids, used for wounds, etc.
di-ac'id (dī-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [1st *di-* + *acid*.] *Chem.* Able to combine with two molecules of a monobasic, or one of a dibasic, acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.
di-ac'o-nal (dī-ăk'ō-năl), *a.* [LL. *diaconalis*. See DEACON.] Of or pert. to a deacon.
di-ac'o-nate (-nāt), *n.* Office of a deacon; a body of deacons.
di'a-cous'tics (dī'ă-kōōs'tĭks; -kous'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [*di-, dia-* + *acoustics*.] Science treating of sound as affected by different mediums. — **di'a-cous'tic,** *a.*
di'a-crit'ic (-ă-krĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *διακριτικός*, fr. *διακρίνειν* to distinguish; *διά* + *κρίνειν* to separate.] Diacritical. — *n.* A diacritical mark or point.
di'a-crit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Serving to separate or distinguish, as a point or sign applied to a letter to distinguish it in form or sound. — **di'a-crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
di'ac-tin'ic (dī'ăk-tĭn'ĭk), *a. Physics.* Capable of transmitting the actinic rays of light.
di'a-del'phous (-ă-dĕl'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *ἀδελφός brother*.] *Bot.* United by the filaments into two bundles or fascicles, as in Dutchman's-breeches (*Bikukulla*) and most plants of the bean family; — said of stamens.

Diadelphous Stamens.

di'a-dem (dī'ă-dĕm), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *διάδημα*, fr. *διαδεῖν* to bind round; *διά* through, across + *δεῖν* to bind.] **1.** A crown; specif., an ornamental headband or fillet worn by Eastern monarchs. **2.** Regal power or dignity. — *v. t.* To adorn with a diadem; to crown.
di-ær'e-sis, di-er'e-sis (dī-ĕr'ĕ-sĭs; dī-ē'-rĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ESES (-sēz). [L. *diaeresis*, fr. Gr. *διαίρεσις*, fr. *διαιρεῖν* to divide; *διά* + *αἱρεῖν* to take.] **1.** *Gram.* The resolution of one syllable into two, esp. by separating a diphthong into its component vowels. **2.** A mark, consisting of two dots [··], placed over a vowel to indicate its pronunciation in a separate syllable, as in *zoölogy*. **3.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The break caused by the coincidence of the end of a foot with the end of a word.
di'ag-nose' (dī'ăg-nōs'; -nōz'), *v. t. & i.*; -NOSED' (-nōst'; -nōzd'); -NOS'ING. To ascertain by, or to make, a diagnosis.
di'ag-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NOSES (-sēz). [Gr. *διάγνωσις*, fr. *διαγιγνώσκειν* to distinguish; *διά* + *γιγνώσκειν* to know.] **1.** Art or act of recognizing disease from its symptoms; also, the decision arrived at. **2.** Scientific determination; critical scrutiny, or judgment based on it.
di'ag-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *διαγνωστικός* able to distinguish, fr. *διαγιγνώσκειν*.] Pert. to or furthering a

diagnosis; indicating the nature of a disease. — *n.* A diagnostic mark or symptom.

di'ag-nos'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To diagnose.

di'ag-nos-ti'cian (-nŏs-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One who makes diagnoses, esp. an expert. [of medicine.]

di'ag-nos'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Diagnosis as a branch

di-ag'o-nal (dī-ăg'ō-năl), *a.* [L. *diagonalis*, fr. Gr. διαγώνιος from angle to angle; διά through + γωνία angle.] **1.** *Geom.* Joining two not adjacent vertices of a rectilinear or polyhedral figure; running across from corner to corner. **2.** Having an oblique direction or extension. **3.** Having diagonal parts or markings.

— *n.* **1.** A diagonal right line or plane. **2.** A diagonal direction, row, or arrangement, or a part of a structure placed diagonally. **3.** Short for **diagonal cloth**, a plain twilled fabric with diagonal stripes, ridges, or welts.

di-ag'o-nal-ly, *adv.* In a diagonal manner or position.

di'a-gram (dī'ă-grăm), *n.* [Gr. διάγραμμα, fr. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines; διά through + γράφειν to draw.] **1.** A line drawing, as for scientific purposes. **2.** Any graphic representation; a scheme, chart, or plan. — *v. t.*; -GRAMED (-grămd) or -GRAMMED; -GRAM'ING or -GRAM'MING. To represent by, or put into the form of, a diagram.

di'a-gram-mat'ic (-gră-măt'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, or of the
di'a-gram-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } nature of, a diagram; showing by diagram. — **di'a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di'a-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. διαγράφειν to draw.] A drawing instrument, combining a protractor and a scale.

di'al (dī'ăl), *n.* [LL. *dialis* daily, L. *dies* day.] **1.** An instrument for showing the time of day by the shadow of a style, or gnomon; esp., a sundial. **2.** Any timepiece. *Obs.* **3.** A certain kind of compass used in surveying. **4.** The graduated face of a timepiece. **5.** A plate or face having a pointer or pointers for indicating something; as, the *dial* of a steam gauge.

— *v. t.*; DI'ALED (-ăld) or DI'ALLED; -AL-ING or -AL-LING. To measure with a dial; also, to survey or lay out with a dial.

di'a-lect (dī'ă-lĕkt), *n.* [F. *dialecte*, L. *dialectus*, fr. Gr. διάλεκτος, fr. διαλέγεσθαι to converse. See DIALOGUE.] **1.** Language; tongue; phraseology. **2.** A form of speech marked by local peculiarities; esp., a local form of a language differing from the standard, or literary, form. **3.** The cant or jargon of a class, profession, trade, or the like. — **Syn.** Idiom, patois, vernacular.

di'a-lec'tal (-lĕk'tăl), *a.* Relating to a dialect; dialectical.

di'a-lec'tic (-lĕk'tĭk) } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to dialectics;
di'a-lec'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } logical. **2.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dialect. — **di'a-lec'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di'a-lec-ti'cian (-lĕk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in dialectics.

di'a-lec'ti-cism (-lĕk'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The practice of dialectics. **2.** The nature or characteristics of dialect; dialectal influence; also, a dialectal expression.

di'a-lec'tics (-lĕk'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; systematic analysis of conceptions to develop what is implied in them.

di'al-ing, di'al-ling (dī'ăl-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Art of constructing the dials; the science treating of measuring time by dials. **2.** A method of surveying, esp. in mines.

di'al-lage (dī'ă-lăj), *n.* [Gr. διαλλαγή change; — alluding to its dissimilar planes of fracture.] *Min.* A dark green or bronze-colored laminated pyroxene, common in certain igneous rocks.

di-al'o-gism (dī-ăl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. διαλογισμός.] An imaginary or actual dialogue. — **-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.*

di-al'o-gist (dī-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* **1.** One who participates in a dialogue. **2.** A writer of dialogues.

di-al'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To dialogue.

di'a-logue (dī'ă-lŏg), *n.* Also, *Ref. Sp.*, **di'a-log.** [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. διάλογος, fr. διαλέγεσθαι to converse; διά + λέγειν to speak.] **1.** A written composition representing two or more persons as conversing or reasoning; as, Plato's *Dialogues*. **2.** A conversation between two or more.

— *v. i.*; -LOGUED (-lŏgd); -LOGU'ING (-lŏg'ĭng). To take part in a dialogue. — *v. t.* To express in dialogue.

di-al'y-sis (dī-ăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., separation, fr. Gr. διάλυσις, deriv. of διά through + λύειν to loose.] Dissolution; separation; specif., *Chem.*, the separation of crystalloids and colloids in solution, by means of their unequal diffusion through certain membranes.

di-a-lyt'ic (dī'ă-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dialysis.

di'a-lyze (dī'ă-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Chem.* To separate, prepare, or obtain, by dialysis; to pass through a suitable membrane; subject to dialysis.

di'a-lyz'er (dī'ă-līz'ẽr), *n.* A vessel used in dialyzing.

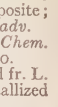
di'a-mag-net'ic (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Physics.* Possessing, or pert. to, the property of being repelled by a magnet and of tending to take a position at right angles to the lines of force in a magnetic field, as is the case with bismuth. — *n.* A diamagnetic substance. — **di'a-mag'net-ism,** *n.*

di-am'e-ter (dī-ăm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *diamètre*, fr. L., fr. Gr. διάμετρος; διά + μέτρον measure.] **1.** *Geom.* Any chord passing through the center of a figure or body. **2.** The length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side; width; thickness. — **di-am'e-tral** (-trăl), *a.*

di'a-met'ric (dī'ă-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a diameter. **2.** As remote as possible; opposite; adverse. — **di'a-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di-am'i-no (dī-ăm'ĭ-nō; dī'ă-mē'-), *a. & prefix. Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, two amino groups. See AMINO.

di'a-mond (dī'ă-mŭnd), *n.* [F. *diamant*, corrupted fr. L. *adamas* steel, diamond, Gr. ἀδάμας.] **1.** Native crystallized carbon, highly valued as a gem when transparent and free from flaws; also, a piece of this material. **2.** A plane figure formed by four equal straight lines bounding two acute and two obtuse angles; a lozenge. **3.** *Playing Cards.* A red lozenge stamped on a card; a card, or (in *pl.*) the suit, so marked. **4.** A tool holding a diamond, used for cutting glass. **5.** *Baseball.* The infield. **6.** *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE. — **di'a-mond-ed,** *a.*


Diamond, 2.

diamond anniversary. See WEDDING, *n. Note.*

Di'an (dī'ăn), *n.* [F. *Diane.*] Diana. *Poetic.*

Di-an'a (dī-ăn'ă; *L.* dī-ā'nà), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess worshiped as a deity of the wood and as helper of women in childbirth. Diana became identified with Artemis, and like her was represented as a huntress, and associated with the moon. **2.** The moon; — a personification being Diana (as Artemis) a moon goddess. **3.** *Alchem. & Old Chem.* Silver.

Diana of Ephesus, the tutelary goddess of ancient Ephesus, primarily a fertility goddess, but identified with the Roman Diana.

di-an'drous (-ăn'drŭs), *a. Bot.* Having two stamens.

di'a-no-ĕt'ic (dī'ă-nō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διανοητικός; διά through + νοεῖν to revolve in the mind.] Of or pertaining to reasoning, esp. discursive reasoning. — **di'a-no-ĕt'ic,** *n.*

di'a-pa'son (dī'ă-pā'zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαπασῶν; διά through + πασῶν, gen. pl. of πᾶς all.] *Music.* **a** A part sounding the consonance of the octave; concord; harmony. **b** The entire compass of tones. **c** Either of the two chief foundation stops (**open diapason** and **stopped diapason**) in the organ. **d** A standard of pitch; a tuning fork.

di'a-per (dī'ă-pẽr), *n.* [From OF. *diaspre, diapre*, fr. LL. *diasprus.*] **1.** A fabric of linen, cotton, or the like, usually white and of simple pattern; also, the pattern, consisting of the repetition of one or more units of design. **2.** **a** A towel or napkin for wiping the hands, etc. *Archaic.* **b** A cloth for an infant's breech. — *v. t.* To ornament with figures, etc., in the diaper pattern, as cloth in weaving; also, to introduce (a figure) in diaper pattern.

di'a-pha-ne'i-ty (dī'ă-fà-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being diaphanous.

di-aph'a-nous (dī-ăf'ă-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. διαφανής, deriv. of διά + φαίνειν to show.] Translucent or transparent. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT. — **di-aph'a-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **di-aph'a-nous-ness,** *n.*

di'a-pho-re'sis (dī'ă-fō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαφόρησις; διά + φορεῖν to carry.] Perspiration, esp. when artificial and profuse.

di'a-pho-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* Having power to promote perspiration. — *n.* A diaphoretic agent.

di'a-phragm (dī'ă-frăm), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. διάφραγμα, fr. διαφράγνυναι to fence by a partition wall; διά through + φραγνύναι, φράσσειν, to fence.] **1.** A dividing membrane or thin partition. **2.** *Anat.* The muscular and tendinous partition separating the chest from the abdomen; midriff. **3.** **a** A partition in a tube or pipe. **b** A porous partition, often in the form of a cup, for separating solutions, as in electrolytic processes. **c** A vibrating disk or membrane, as in an ear trumpet, a phonograph, or a telephone. **4.** In an optical instrument, a perforated plate to regulate the amount of light received or reduce the field of view.

— *v. t.* To furnish, fit, or apply a diaphragm to.

di'a-phrag-mat'ic (-frăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a diaphragm.

di-aph'y-sis (dī-ăf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr., Gr. διάφυσις a growing through; διά through + φύειν to grow.] *Anat.* The shaft or main part of a long bone, — the part first ossified; — distinguished from *epiphysis*.

di'a-poph'y-sis (dī'ă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See DIA-; APOPHYSIS.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The transverse process of a vertebra (see VERTEBRA); — when there are more than one pair of transverse processes, used of the dorsal pair. — **di'a-po-phys'i-al** (-pō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

di'a-rist (dī'ă-rĭst), *n.* One who keeps a diary.

di'ar-rhe'a } (dī'ă-rē'ă), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. διάρροια
di'ar-rhœ'a } deriv. of διά + ῥεῖν to flow.] *Med.* A morbid purging or looseness of the bowels. — **di'ar-rhe'al, -rhœ'al** (-ăl), **-rhe'ic, -rhœ'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

di'ar-thro'sis (dī'ăr-thrō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. διάρθρωσις, deriv. of διά through, asunder + ἄρθρον joint.] *Anat.* A form of articulation which admits of considerable motion. — **di'ar-thro'di-al** (-dĭ-ăl), *a.*

di'a-ry (dī'ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *diarium*, fr. *dies* day.] A daily record, esp. of personal memoranda; also, a blank book dated for recording daily memoranda.

Di-as'po-ra (dī-ăs'pō-rȧ), *n.* [Gr. *διασπορά* a scattering; *διά* asunder + *σπείρειν* to sow.] Lit., "Dispersion"; — applied to: **a** The whole body of Jews scattered through the Old World after the Exile. **b** Jewish Christians living among heathen in the apostolic age. Cf. *James* i. 1.

di'a-spore (dī'ȧ-spōr), *n.* [See DIASPORA.] *Min.* A hydroxide of aluminium, $AlO{\cdot}OH$; —so named on account of its decrepitating strongly before the blowpipe.

di'a-stase (dī'ȧ-stās), *n.* [Gr. *διάστασις* separation, deriv. of *διά* through, apart + *ἱστάναι* to set.] *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme, occurring in germinating seeds, leaves, saliva, and pancreatic juice, capable of converting starch and glycogen into sugar (chiefly maltose) and dextrins.

di'a-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a. Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to, or having the properties of, diastase; converting starch into sugar.

di-as'ter (-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. *ἀστήρ* star.] A stage in mitotic cell division when the chromosomes, having split and separated, group themselves near the poles of the spindle preparatory to forming the new nuclei. See MITOSIS.

di-as'to-le (dī-ăs'tō-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *διαστολή*, deriv. of *διά* apart + *στέλλειν* to set.] **1.** The rhythmical expansion or dilatation of the heart and arteries. Cf. SYSTOLE. **2.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A figure by which a syllable regularly short is made long, esp. before a pause or at the ictus.

di'as-tol'ic (dī'ăs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to diastole.

di-as'tro-phism (dī-ăs'trō-fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *διαστροφή* distortion; *διά* through + *στρέφειν* to turn.] *Geol.* The process or processes by which the earth's crust is deformed, producing continents, ocean basins, mountains, etc. — **di'as-troph'ic** (dī'ăs-trŏf'ĭk), *a.*

di'a-style (dī'ȧ-stīl), *a.* [L. *diastylus*, Gr. *διάστυλος*; *διά* asunder + *στῦλος* column.] *Arch.* Designating an arrangement of columns in which the intercolumniation is three diameters. —*n.* A diastyle colonnade.

di'a-tes'sa-ron (dī'ȧ-tĕs'ȧ-rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *διατεσσάρων* the interval of a fourth.] **1.** *Anc. Music.* The interval of a fourth. **2.** *Bible Hist.* A combination of the four Gospels into a single and consecutive narrative.

di'a-ther'ma-cy (dī'ȧ-thûr'mȧ-sĭ), *n.* Diathermancy.

di'a-ther'man-cy (-măn-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *διαθερμαίνειν* to warm through.] The property of transmitting radiant heat. Cf. ATHERMANCY. — **-ther'ma-nous** (-mȧ-nŭs), **-ther'mic**, *a.*

di-ath'e-sis (dī-ăth'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διάθεσις*, deriv. of *διά* + *τιθέναι* to place.] *Med.* Bodily condition predisposing to a particular disease.

di'a-thet'ic (dī'ȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to or dependent on, a diathesis, or special constitution, as, *diathetic* diseases.

di'a-tom (dī'ȧ-tŏm), *n.* [Gr. *διάτομος* cut in two.] A microscopic, unicellular, marine or fresh-water alga (order *Bacillariales*) found on submerged objects, as wood, stones, etc. The siliceous skeletons form kieselguhr. — **di'a-to-ma'ceous** (-tō-mā'shŭs), **di'a-tom'ic** (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

di-at'o-mite (dī-ăt'ō-mīt), *n. Min.* Tripoli.

di'a-ton'ic (dī'ȧ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [From L., deriv. of Gr. *διά* through, out + *τείνειν* to stretch.] *Music.* Pert. to or designating a standard major or minor scale of 8 tones without chromatic modification. — **di'a-ton'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di'a-tribe (dī'ȧ-trīb), *n.* [L. *diatriba* a learned discussion, Gr. *διατριβή*, prop., a wearing away of time, deriv. of *διά* through + *τρίβειν* to rub.] **1.** A prolonged discussion. **2.** A violent criticism; an invective.

di-au'los (dī-ô'lŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -AULI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. *δίαυλος*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *αὐλός* pipe, race course.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The double course for foot races, extending down one side of the stadium, around the goal, and back on the other side to the starting point. **b** A double flute, formed of two single flutes joined at the mouthpiece. — **di-au'lic** (-lĭk), *a.*

di-az'ine (dī-ăz'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [*di-* + *azo-* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large class of compounds containing a ring of four carbon and two nitrogen atoms. See AZINE.

di-az'o- (dī-ăz'ō-). [*di-* + *azo-*.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence* in a compound of a group *of two nitrogen atoms*, N_2, in direct union with *one* hydrocarbon radical and also (usually) with some other group or an atom; as, *diazo*benzene, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}OH$. Diazo compounds are obtained by the action of nitrous acid on salts of certain amino compounds.

di-az'o-tize (-ō-tīz), *v. t. Chem.* To convert into diazo compounds, or their derivatives.

dib (dĭb), *v. i.*; DIBBED (dĭbd); DIB'BING. **1.** To dip. **2.** *Angling.* To let the bait bob and dip lightly.

di-bas'ic (dī-bās'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of acids, having two hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms, or radicals, in forming salts.

dib'ber (dĭb'ĕr), *n.* A dibble.

dib'ble (dĭb'l), *n.* A pointed implement to make holes in the ground, esp. for plants or seeds. —*v. t.*; -BLED (-ld); -BLING. To plant, or make holes in (soil), with or as with a dibble.

dib'ble, *v. i.*; DIB'BLED; DIB'BLING. *Angling.* To dib.

di-bran'chi-ate (dī-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a. Zoöl.* Belonging or pert. to a subclass or order (*Dibranchiata*) including all living cephalopods except those of one genus (*Nautilus*). They have two gills.

di-bu'ty-rin (dī-bū'tĭ-rĭn), *n.* See BUTYRIN.

di'cast (dī'kăst), *n.* [Gr. *δικαστής*, fr. *δικάζειν*, to judge, *δίκη* right, judgment, justice.] *Gr. Antiq.* A member of the body that composed the highest court of the Athenian democracy, performing the functions of both modern judge and jury. — **di-cas'tic** (dī-kăs'tĭk), *a.*

dice (dīs), *n.*; *pl.* of DIE. Small cubes marked, usually, with spots from one to six, used in gaming; also, gaming with dice. — *v. t.*; DICED (dīst); DIC'ING (dīs'ĭng). **1.** To lose or bring into some condition by playing at dice; — usually used with *away*. **2.** To ornament or make with markings or a pattern resembling dice or small squares; checker. — *v. i.* To play games with dice.

di-cen'tra (dī-sĕn'trȧ), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *κέντρον* spur.] Any of a genus (*Bikukulla*) of papaveraceous herbs; esp., the bleeding heart (*B. spectabilis*).

dic'er (dīs'ĕr), *n.* A player at dice; a gamester.

di-cha'si-um (dī-kā'zhĭ-ŭm; -zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -SIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *δίχασις* division, *δίχα* in two, *δίς* twice.] *Bot.* A form of cymose inflorescence in which each axis produces two branches. Cf. MONOCHASIUM, POLYCHASIUM; see CYME and INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.* — **di-cha'si-al** (-ăl), *a.*

di-chlo'ride (-klō'rīd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical.

di-chog'a-my (-kŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα* in two + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* Maturation of stamens and pistils at different periods, thus insuring cross-pollination, as in certain perfect or monoclinous flowers. — **di-chog'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

di'cho-tom'ic (dī'kŏ-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* Dichotomous.

di-chot'o-mize (dī-kŏt'ō-mīz), *v. t. & i.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [See DICHOTOMY.] **1.** To cut or divide into two, or, loosely, into several, parts; part into two divisions; divide into pairs. **2.** *Astron.* To exhibit as an apparent half disk. See DICHOTOMY, 2. — **-mi-za'tion,** *n.*

di-chot'o-mous (-mŭs), *n.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, dichotomy. — **di-chot'o-mous-ly,** *adv.*

di-chot'o-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [Gr. *διχοτομία*; *δίχα* in two + *τέμνειν* to cut.] **1.** Division into two subordinate parts; hence: a cutting in two; a division. **2.** *Astron.* The phase of the moon or an interior planet in which just half its disk appears illuminated. **3.** *Biol.* **a** A forking or bifurcation, esp. repeated bifurcation, as of a vein of the body. **b** *Bot.* A system of branching in which the main axis forks repeatedly into two uniformly developed branches.

di-chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), *a.* [See DICHROISM.] **1.** Having the property of dichroism. **2.** = DICHROMATIC.

di'chro-ism (dī'krō-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *δίχροος* two-colored; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *χρόα* color.] *Crystallography.* **1.** The property of presenting different colors in two different directions by transmitted light. **2.** *Physics.* The property possessed by some bodies of differing in color with the thickness of the transmitting layer, or, in the case of liquids, with the degree of concentration of the solution.

di'chro-ite (-īt), *n.* [See DICHROISM.] *Min.* Iolite.

di'chro-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Dichroic.

di-chro'mate (dī-krō'māt), *n.* See DICHROMIC ACID.

di'chro-mat'ic (dī'krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Having two colors. **2.** *Psychol.* Pertaining to, or affected with, dichromatism.

di-chro'ma-tism (dī-krō'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Dichromatic state; specif., *Psychol.*, the condition of seeing, or being able to see, only two of the fundamental colors, or two colors and their combinations.

di-chro'mic (dī-krō'mĭk), *a. Chem.* Containing two atoms or equivalents of chromium.

dichromic acid, an acid, $H_2Cr_2O_7$, existing separately only in solution, if at all, but forming a series of stable salts called *dichromates*, or *bichromates*.

di'chro-scope (dī'krō-skōp), *n.* [See DICHROISM; -SCOPE.] An instrument for examining the dichroism of crystals.

dic'ing (dĭs'ĭng), *n.* Playing or gambling with dice.

dick-cis'sel (dĭk-sĭs'ĕl), *n.* The black-throated bunting (*Spiza americana*), common in the central United States.

Dickcissel.

dick'ens (dĭk'ĕnz; 24), *n.* or *interj.* The devil; the deuce; — a euphemism.

dick'er (dĭk'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* To barter. *U. S.* — *n.* A chaffering, barter, or exchange, of small wares. *U. S.*

dick'er, *n.* [From L. *decuria* a division consisting of ten, fr. *decem* ten.] *Com.* Orig., the number or quantity of ten, as of hides or skins; now, any of various numbers or quantities, esp. twelve; a quantity or number; a lot.

dick'ey } (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -EYS, -IES (-ĭz). **1.** Any of various
dick'y } articles of clothing, as a false shirt front or a shirt collar. **2.** Any of various animals, as a donkey or a small bird. **3.** In a carriage : **a** A seat for the driver. **b** A seat at the back for servants.

dick'ey } *a.* Of poor quality; in bad condition; inferior;
dick'y } sorry; poor. *Slang, Eng.*

di'cli-nous (dī'klĭ-nŭs; dī-klī'nŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *κλίνη* bed.] *Bot.* Having the androecium and gynoecium in separate flowers. Cf. MONOCLINOUS, MONOECIOUS, DIOECIOUS.

di-cot'y-le'don (dī-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* A dicotyledonous plant.

di-cot'y-le'don-ous (-lē'dŭn-ŭs; -lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a. Bot.* **a** Having two cotyledons. **b** Belonging to one (*Dicotyledones*) of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants, including all with two cotyledons. Most deciduous trees and the great majority of herbs and shrubs are dicotyledons. Cf. MONOCOTYLEDONOUS.

di-crot'ic (dī-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *κροτεῖν* to beat.] *Physiol.* **a** Of or pertaining to dicrotism; as, a *dicrotic* pulse. **b** Of or pertaining to the second expansion of the artery in the dicrotic pulse; as, the *dicrotic* wave.

di'cro-tism (dī'krō-tĭz'm; dĭk'rō-), *n. Physiol.* A condition in which there are two beats, or waves, of the arterial pulse to each beat of the heart.

dic'ta (dĭk'tȧ), *n., L. pl.* of DICTUM.

dic'ta-graph (dĭk'tȧ-grăf). Var. of DICTOGRAPH.

dic'ta-phone (tȧ-fōn), *n.* [*dictate* + *-phone*, as in *telephone.*] A form of phonographic recorder and reproducer for use in the dictation of letters, etc., which the machine records and reproduces at will for transcription. ☞ *Dictaphone* is a trade-mark name.

dic'tate (dĭk'tāt; dĭk-tāt'), *v. t.;* -TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd; -tāt'-ĕd); -TAT-ING. [L. *dictatus*, p. p. of *dictare*, freq. of *dicere* to say.] **1.** To tell or utter so that another may write down. **2.** To utter authoritatively; deliver (a command) to a subordinate; declare with authority; impose; as, to *dictate* the terms of a treaty. — **Syn.** Prescribe, enjoin, command. — *v. i.* To practice dictation.

dic'tate (dĭk'tāt), *n.* A statement delivered with authority; an authoritative rule or principle.

Syn. Dictate, dictum. A **dictate** is an authoritative rule, prescription, or injunction; as, the *dictate* of utility; the *dictates* of conscience. A **dictum** is a brief remark expressing a judgment or opinion dogmatically; the word often suggests a casual judgment or an opinion unsupported by evidence.

dic-ta'tion (dĭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dictating. **2.** That which is dictated.

dic-ta'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One appointed to exercise, or one exercising, absolute authority in government, esp. in a republic. **2.** Hence: One vested with supreme authority in any line. **3.** One who dictates to a writer.

dic'ta-to'ri-al (dĭk'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Pert. or suited to, or characteristic of, a dictator; overbearing. — **dic'ta-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* — **dic'ta-to'ri-al-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Autocratic, peremptory, domineering; positive, categorical, dogmatic, opinionated, pragmatic. — **Dictatorial, dogmatic, opinionated.** **Dictatorial** suggests a tendency to imperiousness; as, a *dictatorial* manner or tone. One is **dogmatic** who is unduly, often offensively, positive in expression of opinion; one is **opinionated** who is obstinately tenacious of one's own views; as, *dogmatic* assertions; an *opinionated* bore.

dic-ta'tor-ship (dĭk-tā'tĕr-shĭp), *n.* **1.** Office, term, or dignity of a dictator. **2.** Absolute authority.

dic-ta'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female dictator.

dic'tion (dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dictio* saying, word, fr. *dicere, dictum*, to say.] Choice of words for expression of ideas; mode of verbal expression; as, Milton's flawless *diction.*

Syn. Diction, phraseology, style. **Diction** applies to words, esp. as selected to express ideas. **Phraseology** applies to words in their grouping or arrangement, or (within narrower limits than *style*) to a peculiar or particular manner of expression. **Style** applies to expression as individual or characteristic, or (esp.) as possessed of high artistic distinction.

dic'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *dictionarium.* See DICTION.] A book containing the words of a language, or of any system or province of knowledge, usually arranged alphabetically, with their meanings; a lexicon.

dic'to-graph (dĭk'tō-grăf), *n.* [L. *dictum* a thing said + *-graph.*] A telephonic instrument having a sound-magnifying device making the ordinary mouthpiece unnecessary. Much use has been made of it for overhearing conversations in order to obtain evidence for use in litigation. ☞ *Dictograph* is a trade-mark name.

dic'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -TA (-tȧ), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L., neuter of *dictus*, p. p., said.] An assertion; a statement which claims to be or is authoritative; *Law*, a judicial opinion on a point immaterial to the matter being decided. — **Syn.** See DICTATE.

did (dĭd), *pret.* of DO.

Did'a-che (dĭd'ȧ-kē), *n.* [Gr. *διδαχή* teaching.] *Eccl.* An important Christian treatise of the first or second century; — called more fully the "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles." The earliest known manuscript was discovered in 1873, at Constantinople.

di-dac'tic (dī-dăk'tĭk; dĭ-) } *a.* [Gr. *διδακτικός* fr. *διδά-*
di-dac'ti-cal (-dăk'tĭ-kăl) } *σκειν* to teach.] Fitted or intended to teach; instructive. — **di-dac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di-dac'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Didactic method or system.

di-dac'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art or science of teaching.

did'dap'per (dĭd'dăp'ĕr), *n.* A dabchick or other small grebe.

did'dle (dĭd''l), *v. i.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng.) To move jerkily up and down or back and forth. *Colloq. or Dial.*

did'dle, *v. t. & i. Colloq. or Dial.* **1.** To cheat; swindle. **2.** To waste (time). — **did'dler** (dĭd'lĕr), *n.*

Di'do (dī'dō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Διδώ.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A Tyrian princess, reputed founder and queen of Carthage. In Vergil's "Æneid," she entertains Æneas and his followers, falls in love with him, and on his desertion kills herself. **2.** [*l. c.*] *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). A trick; an antic; a caper. *Colloq., U. S.*

di-drach'ma (dī-drăk'mȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -DRACHMAS (-mȧz), L. -DRACHMÆ (-mē). [Gr. *δίδραχμον.*] An ancient Greek silver coin worth two drachmas.

didst (dĭdst). The 2d pers. sing. pret. of DO.

di-dym'i-um (dī-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm; dĭ-), *n.* Also **di'dym** (dī'-dĭm). [NL., fr. Gr. *δίδυμος* twin.] *Chem.* A rare substance usually associated with lanthanum,— hence its name. Formerly supposed to be an element, it has since been separated into *neodymium* and *praseodymium.*

did'y-mous (dĭd'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *δίδυμος* twofold, twin.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Growing in pairs; twin or twofold.

Did'y-mus (-mŭs), *n. Bib.* A surname of the apostle Thomas. See *John* xi. 16, xx. 24, xxi. 2.

die (dī), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* DIED (dīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DY'-ING (dī'ĭng). [ME. *deyen, dien*, of Scand. origin.] **1.** To cease to live; become dead; perish; — said of any living organism; as, to *die* of a fever, old age, etc. **2.** To suffer the pains of or as of death. **3.** To pass out of existence; cease. **4.** To sink, faint, or pine away; languish; as, his heart *died* within him. **5.** To become indifferent or as if dead to; as, to *die* to the world. **6.** To recede and grow fainter; become imperceptible; vanish; pass; — often used with *out, down,* or *away.* — **Syn.** Expire, decease, depart.

die (dī), *n.; pl.,* in senses 1 and (usually) 2 and (rarely) 3, DICE (dīs); in 4 & 5, DIES (dīz). [F. *dé,* fr. L. *datus* given, thrown, p. p. of *dare* to give, throw.] **1.** One of the small cubes used in gaming. **2.** Any small cubical body. **3.** That which is, or might be, determined by a throw of the die; chance. **4.** *Arch.* The dado of a pedestal. **5.** *Mech.* **a** A metal block or plate (often one of a pair) so shaped as to give a certain desired form to an object by pressure or a blow, as in forging metals, coining, etc. **b** A perforated block, used in connection with a punch, for punching holes, etc. **c** A hollow internally threaded screw-cutting tool, for forming screw threads on bolts, etc. **d** A knife or cutter of some particular shape.

— *v. t.;* DIED (dīd); DIE'ING. To cut or stamp with a die; — often used with *out;* as, a *dieing*-out machine.

di-e'cious, di-e'cious-ly. Vars. of DIŒCIOUS, DIŒCIOUSLY.

di'e-lec'tric (dī'ĕ-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*dia-* + *electric.*] *Elec.* Pert. to or having the property of transmitting electric force without conduction. — *n.* An insulator; a nonconductor. — **di'e-lec'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di-er'e-sis (dī-ĕr'ĕ-sĭs). Var. of DIÆRESIS.

‖ **di'es** (dī'ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] Day.

Di'es Iræ (ī'rē) [L., day of wrath], a famous Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment. It is sung in Masses for the dead.

— **d. non** (nŏn) *or, rarely, in full,* **di'es non ju-rī'di-cus** (jōō-rĭd'ĭ-kŭs) [L.], *Law*, a day on which the business of courts cannot be lawfully carried on.

Die'sel en'gine *or* **mo'tor** (dē'zĕl). [After Dr. Rudolf *Diesel,* of Munich, the inventor.] A type of internal-combustion engine in which only air is drawn in by the suction stroke, and the air is so highly compressed that the heat generated ignites the fuel (usually crude oil), which is automatically sprayed into the cylinder under high pressure. The Diesel engine has a very high thermal efficiency.

die'sink'er (dī'sĭnk'ĕr), *n.* An engraver of dies, as for stamping coins, medals, etc. — **die'sink'ing,** *n.*

di'e-sis (dī'ĕ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *δίεσις,* deriv. of *διά* through + *ἱέναι* to let go, send.] *Print.* The mark ‡; — called also *double dagger.*

die'stock' (dī'stŏk'), *n.* A stock to hold the dies used for cutting screws.

Diestock with Dies.

di'et (dī'ĕt), *n.* [F. *diète,* L. *diaeta,* fr. Gr. *δίαιτα* manner of living.] **1.** Course of living or nourishment; also, what is eaten and drunk habitually; fare. **2.** A course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health; prescribed regimen.

— *v. t. & i.* To cause to eat and drink, or to eat and drink, sparingly or by prescribed rules; to regulate the food of.

di'et, *n.* [F. *diète,* LL. *dieta, diaeta,* assembly, day's journey; the same word as *diet* course of living, but with the sense changed by L. *dies* day.] **1.** A day set, as for a meeting or appearance; also, a session or sitting. *Scot.* **2.** A formal public assembly; — used specif. as the English name for various national or local assemblies, as the legislatures of Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Japan, and Sweden, the great formal assembly of councillors of the old German or Holy Roman Empire, etc.

di'et-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to diet, or to the rules of diet. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [A rule of, or a treatise on, diet; also, a fixed allowance of food, as in a workhouse.

di'et-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who diets.

di'e-tet'ic (dī'ē-tĕt'ĭk) *a.* Of or pertaining to diet; dietary. — **di'e-tet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di'e-tet'ics (-tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Medical or hygienic art relating to diet.

diet kitchen. A kitchen in which diet is prepared for invalids; esp., a charitable establishment that provides proper food for the sick poor.

dif'fer (dĭf'ĕr), *v. i.* [OF. *differer,* fr. L. *differre* to carry apart, postpone, be different; *dif-* = *dis-* + *ferre* to bear, carry.] **1.** To be or stand apart; disagree; be unlike. **2.** To be of unlike or opposite opinion; disagree.

Syn. Differ with, differ from. To express divergence of opinion, either **differ with** or **differ from** may be used. To express unlikeness, **differ from** alone is used.

dif'fer-ence (-ĕns), *n.* **1.** State, quality, or measure of being different or unlike; dissimilarity or unlikeness, or an instance of such. **2.** Mental discrimination; — in *to make a difference,* that is, to discriminate. **3.** Disagreement in opinion; dissension; hence: cause of dissension; matter in controversy. **4.** Distinguishing peculiarity; mark of distinction. *Obs. or R.* **5.** *Her.* An addition to, or change in, a coat of arms to distinguish the bearings of two persons, which would otherwise be the same. **6.** *Logic.* The quality or attribute which is added to those of the genus to constitute a species; a differentia. **7.** *Math.* The remainder left after subtracting one magnitude or quantity from another.

Syn. Difference, distinction. Difference (the objective term) denotes an unlikeness or dissimilarity in point of fact; **distinction** (the subjective term), a difference as constituted or perceived.

— *v. t.;* -ENCED (-ĕnst); -ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). **1.** To cause to differ; discriminate; distinguish. **2.** *Her.* To make a heraldic difference in; as, arms *differenced* by a label.

dif'fer-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; partially or totally unlike; dissimilar; as, *different* kinds of food or drink; — usually used with *from,* but also with *to,* esp. colloquially in England, and with *than.* The constructions with *to* and *than* have long literary usage to support them, but are considered incorrect or less elegant by many. **2.** Distinct; separate; other; as, five *different* churches.

Syn. Unlike, variant, divergent, diverse, disparate, various; diversified, variegated, manifold, several, divers, sundry, many. — **Different, diverse, disparate, various. Different** (*from;* also *to, than* — see def. 1) may denote unlikeness of whatever sort. **Diverse** (cf. DIVERS, which now expresses little more than plurality; as, on *divers* occasions) is stronger, and implies marked difference, or even divergence; as, at *different* times; *diverse* interests, pronunciations. **Disparate** implies absolute or essential difference, often as between incongruous or incompatible things or ideas; as, *divergent,* but not necessarily *disparate* views. **Various** commonly lays more stress than *different* on the number of kinds; it often suggests diversified character rather than absolute diversity; as, this mineral occurs in *various* forms. *Various,* like *divers* (also *sundry, several*), is sometimes a mere indefinite expression of number.

dif'fer-en'ti-a (-ĕn'shĭ-ă), *n.; pl.* -TIÆ (-ē). [L., difference.] The distinguishing attribute of a species; specific difference.

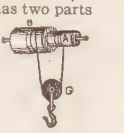
dif'fer-en'ti-a-ble (-b'l), *a.* That may be differentiated.

dif'fer-en'tial (-shăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to or indicating difference; discriminating. **2.** Of or pert. to a differential or differentials, or differentiation. **3.** *Mach.* Relating to differences of motion or leverage; producing effects by such differences. **4.** *Econ.* Resulting from, or pertaining to, an advantage which one competitor has over another; as, a *differential* rate.

— *n.* **1.** *Math.* An infinitesimal or arbitrarily small change assigned to a variable. **2.** A small difference, esp. between the rates, as of a railroad, over two routes between the same points. — **dif'fer-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

differential calculus. See CALCULUS. — **d. coefficient** *or* **quotient,** *Math.,* the limit of the ratio of the corresponding changes of function and argument as the latter change approaches 0. — **d. equation,** *Math.,* an equation with one or more differential coefficients. — **d. gear** *or* **gearing,** *Mach.,* an arrangement of gear wheels, as in an automobile axle, forming an epicyclic train for connecting two shafts or axles in the same line, acting as an ordinary coupling under normal conditions, but permitting one shaft to revolve faster than the other. — **d. thermometer,** a thermometer for indicating difference in temperature. — **d., or Chinese, windlass,** a windlass whose barrel has two parts of different diameters.

dif'fer-en'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'-ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To mark by a specific difference; develop differential characteristics in. **2.** To ascertain or express the specific difference of; discriminate. **3.** *Math.* To form the differential, or differential coefficient of; as, to *differentiate* an expression or equation. — *v. i.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. [or result of differentiating.]



Differential Windlass. *A B* Drums; *C* Pulley.

dif'fer-en'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn,) *n.* Act, process,

dif'fer-ent-ly, *adv.* In a different manner.

dif'fi-cile' (dĭf'ĭ-sēl'; *formerly* dĭ-fĭs'ĭl *or* dĭf'ĭ-sĭl), *a.* [L. *difficilis.*] Difficult; hard, as of accomplishment or management; stubborn. *Obs. or R.*

dif'fi-cult (dĭf'ĭ-kŭlt), *a.* [From DIFFICULTY.] **1.** Hard to do or to make; beset with difficulty; also, hard to understand; obscure. **2.** Hard to manage or please; exacting. — **Syn.** Arduous, painful, crabbed, laborious, unaccommodating, troublesome. See HARD. — **dif'fi-cult-ly,** *adv.*

dif'fi-cul-ty (-kŭl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *difficultas,* fr. *difficilis* difficult; *dif-* = *dis-* + *facilis* easy.] **1.** Quality or state of being difficult. **2.** A thing hard to do or to understand; a hard enterprise. **3.** Show of reluctance; feeling of objection; demur. **4.** Embarrassment of affairs.

Syn. Bar, barrier, check, clog, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment, stumblingblock. — **Difficulty, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment. Difficulty** is the widest term for that which requires effort or skill to do or overcome. **Hindrance** is the general term for that which checks or holds back from movement or progress. **Obstacle** and **obstruction** designate respectively that which stands, and that which is put, in the way — *obstacle* (often fig.) implying more of fixedness, *obstruction* (rarely fig.) of impassability. An **impediment** effectually retards action or progress.

dif'fi-dence (dĭf'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* State or quality of being diffident. — **Syn.** Humility, bashfulness; distrust, suspicion, doubt, fear, timidity, apprehension, hesitation.

dif'fi-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *diffidens, -entis,* p. pr. of *diffidere; dif-* = *dis-* + *fidere* to trust.] **1.** Wanting confidence in others; distrustful. *Archaic.* **2.** Wanting confidence in one's self; not self-reliant; timid; modest. — **Syn.** Reserved, retiring, shrinking, bashful. See SHY. — **dif'fi-dent-ly,** *adv.*

dif-fract' (dĭ-frăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *diffractus,* p. p. of *diffringere* to break in pieces; *dif-* = *dis-* + *frangere* to break.] To cause to undergo diffraction.

dif-frac'tion (-frăk'shŭn), *n.* A modification which light undergoes, as in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits, in which the rays appear to be deflected, producing fringes of parallel light and dark or colored bands; also, the analogous phenomenon in the case of sound, electricity, etc.

diffraction grating. A grating, of fine parallel lines, used to produce spectra by diffraction. See GRATING, *n.,* 2.

dif-frac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* That produces diffraction.

dif-fuse' (dĭ-fūz'), *v. t. & i.;* -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *diffusus,* p. p. of *diffundere* to pour out; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To pour out and spread, as a fluid; spread; disseminate. **2.** To render confused; perplex. *Obs.* **3.** *Physics.* To subject to, or admit of, diffusion. — **Syn.** Expand, disperse; disseminate.

dif-fuse' (-fūs'), *a.* Poured out; widespread; esp., of style, verbose; prolix. — **dif-fuse'ly,** *adv.* [See REDUNDANCY.]

dif-fuse'ness, *n.* State or quality of being diffuse. — **Syn.**

dif-fus'er (-fūz'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, diffuses.

dif-fus'i-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capacity of being diffused.

dif-fus'i-ble (-fūz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being diffused.

dif-fu'sion (dĭ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of diffusing; state of being diffused. **2.** Diffusedness; prolixity; — of speech or writing. **3.** *Physics.* The spontaneous process whereby the particles of substances forming a solution tend to uniform intermingling, as when two gases or two miscible liquids are brought into contact. — **Syn.** Spread, propagation, dissemination, dispersion, expansion.

dif-fu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to diffuse, or marked by diffusion; diffusedly. — **dif-fu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **dif-fu'sive-ness,** *n.*

dig (dĭg), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* DUG (dŭg) or DIGGED (dĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIG'GING (dĭg'ĭng). **1.** To turn up, or delve in (earth), with a spade, hoe, etc.; pierce, open, or loosen, as if with a spade; as, to *dig* a garden. **2.** To bring to the surface or get by digging; exhume; as, to *dig* gold. **3.** To form or hollow out by or as by digging. **4.** To thrust; poke; give a prod or nudge. *Chiefly Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To dig anything; delve. **2.** To work hard; drudge; specif., *U. S.,* to study ploddingly and laboriously.

Colloq. — *n.* **1.** A thrust; poke. *Colloq.* **2.** A plodding and laborious student. *Cant, U. S.*

di-gam'ma (dī-găm'ă), *n.* [Gr. *δίγαμμα; δι-* = *δίς* twice + *γάμμα* the letter Γ; — from resemblance to two *gammas* one above the other.] A letter (Ϝ, *ϝ*) of the original Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse. Its sound was probably like that of the English *w.* — **di-gam'mat-ed,** *a.*

dig'a-my (dĭg'ă-mĭ), *n.* [L. *digamia,* Gr. *διγαμία* a second marriage.] Act or state of being twice married. Cf. BIGAMY.

di-gas'tric (dī-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *γαστήρ* belly.] *Anat.* Having two bellies; — applied to muscles which are fleshy at each end and have a tendon in the middle, as one of the depressors of the lower jaw.

di-gen'e-sis (dī-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*di-* + *-genesis.*] Successive reproduction by sexual and asexual methods.

di'ge-net'ic (dī'jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to digenesis.

di-gest' (dĭ-jĕst'; dī-), *v. t.* [L. *digestus,* p. p. of *digerere* to separate, arrange, dissolve, digest; *di-* = *dis-* + *gerere* to bear, carry, wear.] **1.** To distribute methodically; classify; as, to *digest* laws. **2.** To arrange methodically in the mind; consider carefully; comprehend. **3.** To convert (food) into an absorbable form. **4.** To take in or assimilate mentally. **5.** To bear comfortably or patiently; brook. **6.** *Chem.* To soften by heat and moisture; to heat or warm (a liquid, or a solid in contact with liquid). — *v. i.* **1.** To digest food. **2.** To undergo digestion.

di'gest (dī'jĕst), *n.* A body of information or written matter that is digested, or classified and arranged under proper heads or titles; esp., *Law,* a compilation of legal rules, statutes, or decisions arranged analytically or according to some other system; specif., the compilation otherwise known as the Pandects of Justinian (see PANDECT).

di-gest'ant (dĭ-jĕs'tănt), *n. Med.* Any agent that promotes digestion, as pepsin, hydrochloric acid, etc.

di-gest'er (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, digests.

di-gest'i-ble (dĭ-jĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being digested.— **di-gest'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **di-gest'i-bly** (-tĭ-blĭ), *adv.*

di-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Act or process of digesting; also, power or faculty of digesting food.

di-ges'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to digestion; having the power to cause or promote digestion. — **di-ges'tive,** *n.*

dig'ger (dĭg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, digs. **2.** [*cap.*] An Indian of any of various degraded tribes of California Indians, who dig roots for food; — called also *Digger Indian.* **3.** A drudge; a dig.

dig'ging (dĭg'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or action of one who, or that which, digs. **2.** In *pl.* The materials excavated. **3.** A place of excavating; in *pl.* (often construed as *sing.*), land or a place where ore, metals, or precious stones are got by digging; esp., a locality at which gold is got by placer mining. **4.** Hence: In *pl.* **a** Region; locality. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** Quarters, lodgings. *Colloq.*

dight (dīt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* DIGHT or DIGHT'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIGHT'ING. [AS. *dihtan* to dictate, command, dispose, fr. L. *dictare* to say often, dictate, order.] To furnish out or equip; deck; dress. *Archaic.*

dig'it (dĭj'ĭt), *n.* [L. *digitus* finger.] **1.** A finger. *Humorous.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A finger or toe. **3.** *Math.* Any of the ten figures or symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which all numbers may be expressed. Many authorities do not include 0 with the digits.

dig'it-al (-ĭ-tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a finger, or digit; digitate. — *n.* A digit or finger. *Obs. or Humorous.*

dig'i-ta'lin (dĭj'ĭ-tā'lĭn; dĭj'ĭ-tă-lĭn), *n. Pharm.* Any of several extracts of foxglove (*Digitalis*).

dig'i-ta'lis (dĭj'ĭ-tā'lĭs), *n.* [NL. *Digitalis,* name of the genus, from the finger-shaped corolla of the foxglove (see DIGIT).] The leaves of the purple foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), an important drug, used esp. as a stimulant in derangements of the circulatory system.

dig'i-tate (dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* **1.** Having fingers, or digits. **2.** Resembling a finger or fingers, as the leaves of some plants. — **dig'i-tat'ed** (dĭj'ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *a.* — **dig'i-tate-ly,** *adv.*

Digitate Leaf.

dig'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* State of being digitate; a fingerlike process.

dig'i-ti-form (dĭj'ĭ-tĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Finger-shaped.

dig'i-ti-grade' (-grād'), *a.* [L. *digitus* finger + *gradi* to step, walk.] Walking on the digits; designating animals in which only the digits bear on the ground, as cattle and many other mammals; — opp. to *plantigrade.* — *n.* A digitigrade animal.

di-glad'i-a'tion (dī-glăd'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *digladiari* to contend fiercely, dispute; *di-* = *dis-* + *gladius* a sword.] Act of fencing, wrangling, or disputing. *Archaic.*

di'glot (dī'glŏt), *a.* [Gr. *δίγλωττος* speaking two languages; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *γλῶττα, γλῶσσα,* tongue.] Having, using, or expressed in, two languages; bilingual; as, a *diglot* Bible. — *n.* A diglot edition, as of a book.

dig'ni-fied (dĭg'nĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Marked with dignity; stately.

dig'ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [OF. *dignifier,* fr. LL. *dignificare;* L. *dignus* worthy + *-ficare* (in comp.), *facere,* to make.] **1.** To invest with dignity; honor. **2.** To give a semblance of dignity to, as by a name.

dig'ni-ta-ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having, a dignity, esp. ecclesiastical. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One of exalted rank or holding a position of dignity or honor.

dig'ni-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *dignité,* fr. L. *dignitas,* fr. *dignus* worthy.] **1.** State, character, or quality of being worthy or honorable; worth; nobleness. **2.** Elevated rank; high office; also, an office, rank, or title of honor. **3.** Nobleness of manner, aspect, or style. **4.** A dignitary; a body of dignitaries. — **Syn.** See DECORUM.

di'graph (dī'grăf), *n.* A group of two letters representing a single simple speech sound, as *ea* in *head* (**vowel digraph**), or *th* in *bath* (**consonant digraph**).

di-graph'ic (dī-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or written with, a digraph. **2.** Written in two kinds of characters.

di-gress' (dĭ-grĕs'; dī-), *v. i.* [L. *digressus,* p. p. of *digredi* to deviate; *di-* = *dis-* + *gradi* to step, walk.] To turn aside; deviate, esp. from the main subject of discourse.

di-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of digressing, or an instance or exemplification of digressing, as a part of a discourse deviating from its main subject. — **-sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Syn. Digression, episode, excursus are often confused. A **digression** is a deviation, often at the expense of unity of effect, from the main subject of a discourse; an **episode** is an incidental narrative which, though separable from the main subject, arises naturally from it, and often forms a necessary part of its development; an **excursus** is an avowed and usually formal *digression* (often as an appendix) elucidating at some length an incidental point.

di-gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Digressing, or of the nature of digression. — **di-gres'sive-ly,** *adv.*

di-he'dral (dī-hē'drăl), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* a seat, base.] **1.** Having, or formed by, two plane faces; as, a *dihedral* angle. **2.** Of a kite or an aëroplane, having wings that make a dihedral angle, esp. when the angle between the upper sides is less than 180°. **3.** *Aëronautics.* Of wing pairs, inclined at an upward angle to each other.

dike (dīk), *n.* Also **dyke.** [AS. *dīc.*] **1.** A ditch; channel dug for water. **2.** A bank of earth thrown up from a ditch; hence, a causeway. **3.** A bank, as of earth, thrown up to form a barrier, line of demarcation, or the like; esp., a levee. **4.** *Geol. & Mining.* A wall-like body of igneous rock or, loosely, in mining, of any other material intruded into a fissure or crack in older rock.

— *v. t.;* DIKED (dīkt); DIK'ING (dīk'ĭng). **1.** To surround or protect with a dike or dikes; as, to *dike* low lands. **2.** To drain by a dike or ditch. [or dikes.]

dik'er (dīk'ẽr), *n.* One who dikes; one who makes a dike

di-lac'er-ate (dĭ-lăs'ẽr-āt; dī-), *v. t.* [L. *dilaceratus* torn apart.] To rend asunder; tear to pieces. — **di-lac'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

di-lap'i-date (dĭ-lăp'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.;* LAP'I-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [L. *dilapidare* to scatter like stones; *di-* = *dis-* + *lapidare* to throw stones, *lapis* stone.] To bring (a building) into a state of decay or partial ruin by neglect or misuse; hence: to impair by waste and abuse; squander. — *v. i.* To become dilapidated.

di-lap'i-dat'ed (-dāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Fallen into partial ruin; decayed. — **Syn.** See RUINED.

di-lap'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dilapidating; also, condition of being in ruins, disrepair, etc.

di-lat'a-ble (dĭ-lāt'ă-b'l; dī-), *a.* Capable of dilation.

di-lat'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Property of being dilatant; specif., *Physics,* the property, exhibited by granular masses under certain conditions, of increasing in volume when changed in shape, owing to wider spacing of the particles.

di-lat'ant (-ănt), *a.* Expanding; having the property of dilating, or increasing in volume; characterized by dilatancy.

dil'a-ta'tion (dĭl'ă-tā'shŭn; dī'lă-), *n.* Fact or state of being dilated; also, a dilated part or formation.

di-late' (dĭ-lāt'; dī-), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [F. *dilater,* L. *dilatare;* either fr. *di-* = *dis-* + *latus* wide (see LATITUDE); or fr. *dilatus,* used as p. p. of *differre* (see DIFFER).] **1.** To enlarge upon; relate at large. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To enlarge or extend in bulk or size; expand. — *v. i.* **1.** To dwell in narration; expatiate. **2.** To expand.

Syn. Dilate, expand, distend, inflate. To **dilate** is to widen or enlarge, esp. in diameter; as, to *dilate* the eyes. To **expand** is to spread or open out; as, the bud is *expanding* into a flower. That is **distended** which is (lit. or fig.) stretched out by pressure from within; as, a *distended* bladder. That is **inflated** which is distended with air or gas, or which is (fig.) puffed up or turgid; as, an *inflated* balloon; an *inflated* style. See EXPATIATE.

di-lat'er (-lāt'ẽr), *n.* One that dilates; a dilator.

di-la'tion (dĭ-lā'shŭn; dī-), *n.* Act of dilating; state of being dilated; dilatation.

di-la'tive (dĭ-lā'tĭv ; dī-), *a.* Causing dilatation ; tending to dilate ; expansive.

di-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dilates.

dil'a-to-ry (dĭl'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dilatorius*, fr. *dilator* delayer, fr. *dilatus*, used as p. p. of *differre* to defer, delay. See DIFFER.] **1.** Designed to cause delay ; delaying. **2.** Characterized by, or given to, procrastination ; tardy ; slow. — **Syn.** Sluggish, inactive, behindhand, procrastinating. See SLOW. — **dil'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **dil'a-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

dil'do (dĭl'dō), *n.* ; *pl.* DILDOS (-dōz). A word used meaninglessly in the refrains of popular songs. *Obs.*

di-lem'ma (dĭ-lĕm'ă ; dī-), *n.* [L. *dilemma*, Gr. *δίλημμα* ; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] **1.** *Logic.* An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives (or "horns"), but is equally conclusive against him, whichever he chooses. **2.** A vexatious predicament ; difficult choice or position. — **Syn.** See PREDICAMENT.

dil'et-tant' (dĭl'ĕ-tänt' ; dĭl'ĕ-tänt'), *a.* & *n.* Dilettante.

dil'et-tan'te (dĭl'ĕ-tän'tē ; *It.* dē'lĕt-tän'tā), *n.* ; *pl.* It. -TANTI (-tē), E. -TANTES (-tēz). [It., prop. p. pr. of *dilettare* to take delight in.] A lover of the fine arts ; esp., one who follows an art or a branch of knowledge desultorily, or for amusement only. Cf. CONNOISSEUR. — **Syn.** See AMATEUR. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a dilettante ; amateur. — **dil'et-tan'te-ism** (-ĭz'm), **dil'et-tant'ism,** *n.*

dil'i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jĕns ; *F.* dē'lē'zhänS'), *n.* [F.] A public stagecoach ; — now only of Continental stagecoaches.

dil'i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being diligent ; careful attention. **2.** Persevering effort ; assiduity. **3.** *Scots Law.* A kind of legal process, as for seizing goods for debt.

dil'i-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [F. *diligent*, L. *diligens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *diligere*, *dilectum*, to esteem highly ; *di-* = *dis-* + *legere* to choose.] **1.** Assiduous ; industrious. **2.** Prosecuted with careful attention and effort ; not careless or negligent. — **Syn.** Active, sedulous, laborious ; constant, persevering, attentive. See BUSY. — **dil'i-gent-ly,** *adv.*

dill (dĭl), *n.* [AS. *dile.*] A European apiaceous herb (*Anethum graveolens*), the anise of Scripture. Its seeds are used to flavor pickles, etc.

dil'ly (dĭl'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [From SAPODILLA.] A small sapotaceous tree (*Mimusops sieberi*) of Florida and the West Indies, having hard dark brown wood susceptible of a fine polish, and small edible, globose fruits.

dil'ly-dal'ly (-dăl'ĭ), *v. i.* To loiter or trifle.

dil'u-ent (-ū-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *diluens*, p. pr. See DILUTE.] **1.** Diluting. **2.** That dissolves ; solvent. — *n.* A diluent agent.

di-lute' (dĭ-lūt' ; dī-), *v. t.* ; -LUT'ED (-lūt'ĕd) ; -LUT'ING. [L. *dilutus*, p. p. of *diluere* to wash away, dilute ; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere* to wash.] To make thinner by admixture ; weaken by mixing, esp. with water ; as, to *dilute* acid. — *v. i.* To become diluted. — *a.* Diluted ; weak.

di-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* Act of diluting, or state of being diluted ; something diluted.

di-lu'vi-al (-lū'vĭ-ăl), **-vi-an** (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a flood, esp. the Deluge. **2.** *Geol.* Of or pert. to diluvium.

di-lu'vi-an-ism (-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *diluvium* deluge.] The theory that many geological phenomena are to be explained by a former universal deluge, esp. the Deluge.

di-lu'vi-um (-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -VIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -VIA (-ă). [L. *diluvium.* See DILUTE, DELUGE.] *Geol.* Drift ; also, any deposit produced by aqueous agencies of more than ordinary power ; — distinguished from *alluvium.*

dim (dĭm), *a.* ; DIM'MER (-ẽr) ; DIM'MEST. [AS. *dim.*] **1.** Not bright or distinct ; dusky ; faint ; dull. **2.** Of obscure vision ; hence : dull of apprehension ; obtuse. — **Syn.** Obscure, indistinct ; dark, mysterious. See DARK. — *v. t. & i.* ; DIMMED (dĭmd) ; DIM'MING. **1.** To render or become dim ; dull ; obscure. **2.** To deprive of, or to lose, distinct vision.

dime (dīm), *n.* [F. *dîme* tithe, L. *decima*, fr. *decimus* tenth, *decem* ten.] A United States silver coin, worth ten cents.

di-men'sion (dĭ-mĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dimensio*, fr. p. p. of *dimetiri* to measure out ; *di-* = *dis-* + *metiri* to measure.] **1.** Measure in a single line ; usually, in *pl.*, measure in length and breadth, or in length, breadth, and thickness ; size. **2.** In *pl.* Extent ; importance. **3.** In *pl.* Measurable parts ; parts that give proportion ; as, the *dimensions* of a man. — *v. t.* **1.** To measure ; also, to reduce to required dimensions, as by cutting. **2.** To figure with dimensions, as a plan. — **di-men'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

dim'er-ous (dĭm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] **1.** Consisting of two parts. **2.** *Bot.* Having two members in each whorl ; — applied to flowers, and often written 2-*merous.*

dim'e-ter (dĭm'ē-tẽr), *a.* [L., fr. Gr. *δίμετρος* ; *δι-* twice + *μέτρον* measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of two measures, whether feet or dipodies. — *n.* A verse of two measures.

di-mid'i-ate (dĭ-mĭd'ĭ-āt ; dī-), *a.* [L. *dimidiatus*, p. p. of *dimidiare* to halve, fr. *dimidius* half.] Divided into halves ; halved. — *v. t.* To halve or reduce to the half.

di-min'ish (dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [*di-* (L. *dis-*) + *minish.*] **1.** To make smaller or less ; reduce ; lessen. **2.** To lessen the authority or dignity of ; degrade. **3.** *Music.* To render (an interval) less than a perfect or a minor interval by a semitone ; as, a *diminished* seventh. — **Syn.** Abate, lower, contract, curtail, impair. See DECREASE.

di-min'ish-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being diminished.

di-min'u-en'do (dĭ-mĭn'ū-ĕn'dō ; *It.* dē-mē-nwĕn'-), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* With gradually diminishing volume ; — a direction noted by *Dim.*, or *Dimin.*, or the sign >.

dim'i-nu'tion (dĭm'ĭ-nū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diminutio.*] Act of diminishing ; state of being diminished. — **Syn.** Reduction, decrease, decrement ; degradation, abasement.

di-min'u-ti'val (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tī'văl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive. — *n.* A diminutive.

di-min'u-tive (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tĭv), *a.* [F. *diminutif*, L. *deminutivus*, fr. L. *deminuere* to diminish.] **1.** Expressing diminution, as a word. **2.** Below the average size ; very small ; little. — **Syn.** See SMALL. — *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A derivative denoting something small or young of the kind denoted by the primitive, as *gosling, eaglet, lambkin.* **2.** A diminutive form or variety ; also, formerly, something very small. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

dim'is-so-ry (dĭm'ĭ-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dimissorius.*] Dismissing ; — chiefly of a letter given by an ecclesiastical superior authorizing withdrawal from his own jurisdiction.

dim'i-ty (dĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From LL., fr. Gr. *δίμιτος* ; *δι-* twice + *μίτος* warp thread.] **1.** A kind of cotton fabric with raised stripes. **2.** A fine, thin, corded fabric, white or colored and often figured, used for dresses.

dim'ly, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner.

dim'mer (dĭm'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dims.

dim'mish, dim'my, *a.* Somewhat dim.

dim'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dim.

di-mor'phic (dī-môr'fĭk), *a.* Having the property of dimorphism ; dimorphous.

di-mor'phism (dī-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* Difference of form, color, or structure between members of the same species ; in *Bot.*, specif., the occurrence of two distinct forms of leaves, flowers, etc., upon the same plant, or upon other plants of the same species. **2.** Crystallization in two independent forms of the same chemical compound.

di-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. *δίμορφος* two-formed ; *δίς* twice (see DI-) + *μορφή* form.] Characterized by dimorphism ; occurring under two distinct forms ; dimorphic.

dim'ple (dĭm'p'l), *n.* **1.** A slight natural indentation in the body, esp. in the cheek or chin. **2.** A slight indentation on any surface. — *v. i. & t.* ; -PLED (-p'ld) ; -PLING (-plĭng). To form, or mark with, dimples.

dim'ply (dĭm'plĭ), *a.* Having dimples ; dimpled.

din (dĭn), *n.* [AS. *dyne, dyn.*] Loud, confused, or clanging noise ; clamor. — *v. t.* ; DINNED (dĭnd) ; DIN'NING. To assail, or to utter, with a din. — *v. i.* To make a din.

di-nar' (dē-när'), *n.* [Ar. *dīnār*, fr. Gr., fr. L. *denarius.* See DENIER.] **1.** Any of various old Oriental coins. **2.** A Servian silver coin, equivalent to the franc.

dine (dīn), *v. i.* ; DINED (dīnd) ; DIN'ING (dīn'ĭng). [F. *dîner*, deriv. of L. *dis-* + L. *jejunare* to fast, *jejunus* fasting.] To take dinner. — *v. t.* To give a dinner to.

din'er (dīn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dines ; a guest at dinner. **2.** A dining car.

di-ne'ro (dē-nā'rō), *n.* ; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., money, coin.] A Peruvian silver coin, equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ sol, or about 5 cents U. S.

ding (dĭng), *v. t. Archaic or Dial.* **1.** To throw violently ; dash. **2.** To excel ; beat.

ding, *v. i. & t.* **1.** To sound, as a bell ; ring. **2.** To talk, urge, or impress with vehemence, importunity, or reiteration. *Colloq. or Dial.* — *n.* The noise of dinging.

ding'dong' (dĭng'dŏng'), *n.* The sound of or as of repeated strokes on a metallic body, as a bell.

dinge (dĭnj), *n.* A depression on a surface, made by a blow, esp. with a blunt object. — *v. t.* ; DINGED (dĭnjd) ; DINGE'ING. To make a dinge or dinges in. *Both Chiefly Eng.*

din'ghy, din'gey (dĭn'gĭ), *n.* ; *pls.* -GHIES, -GEYS (-gĭz). [Bengali *dingi.*] Any of various boats used in the East Indies, varying in form from that of a canoe to that of a wherry ; hence, any of various small boats.

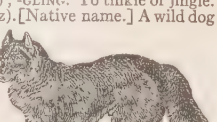
din'gi-ly (dĭn'jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a dingy manner.

din'gi-ness (nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being dingy.

din'gle (dĭŋ'g'l), *n.* Narrow dale or dell, esp. a small one.

din'gle, *v. t. & i.* ; -GLED (-g'ld) ; -GLING. To tinkle or jingle.

din'go (-gō), *n.* ; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Native name.] A wild dog (*Canis dingo*) of Australia.



Dingo. 1/32

din'gy (dĭn'jĭ), *a.* ; -GI-ER (-ẽr) ; -GI-EST. Dark ; dusky ; grimy ; soiled.

di-ni'tro- (dī-nī'trō-). [*di-* + *nitro-.*] *Chem.* A combining form denoting *the presence of two nitro* (NO_2) *groups*, esp. replacing hydrogen, as in **di-ni'tro-ben'zene** (-bĕn'-zēn ; -bĕn-zēn'), any of three isomeric compounds, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$, formed by the action of concentrated nitric acid on benzene or on nitrobenzene.

din'ner (dĭn'ẽr), *n.* [F. *dîner*, fr. *dîner* to dine.] The chief meal of the day, or a formal repast or feast answering to this, as one in honor of some person or event.

di'no-cer'a-tan (dī'nō-sĕr'ă-tăn), *a.* [Gr. *δεινός* terrible + *κέρας* horn.] Pertaining or belonging to a genus (*Dinoceras*) of large extinct herbivorous ungulate mammals. They approached the elephants in size, and had three pairs of bony protuberances on the skull.

di'no-saur (dī'nō-sôr), *n.* [Gr. *δεινός* terrible + *σαῦρος* lizard.] *Paleon.* Any of a subclass (*Dinosauria*) of extinct reptiles, varying in length from 2 feet to 70 feet.

di'no-sau'ri-an (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the dinosaurs. — *n.* A dinosaur.

di'no-there (dī'nō-thẽr), *n.* [Gr. *δεινός* terrible + *θηρίον* beast.] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (*Dinotherium*) of extinct proboscidean mammals, remarkable for a pair of tusks directed downward from the lower jaw.

dint (dĭnt), *n.* [AS. *dynt* a blow.] **1.** A blow; a stroke. *Obs.* **2.** Force; power; — esp. in *by dint of*. **3.** A dent.
Syn. Dint, dent, indentation, nick, notch. *Dint* and *dent* apply chiefly to surfaces; *indentation, nick,* and *notch* more to edges. **Dint** and **dent** refer to a depression made by a blow. An **indentation** is a toothlike or angular recess or incision. **Nick** and **notch** are less formal than *indentation; nick* usually suggests a slighter cut or hollow (often accidental) than *notch* (commonly intentional).
— *v. t.* To dent; also, to press or imprint, as a dent.

di-o'bol (dī-ŏ'bŏl; -ōb'ōl), **di-ob'o-lon** (-ŏb'ō-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *διώβολον.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A small silver coin and also a weight, equal to two oboli.

di-oc'e-san (dī-ŏs'ẽ-săn; dī'ō-sē'săn), *a.* Of or pertaining to or governing a diocese. — *n.* **1.** One in charge of a diocese. **2.** One of the clergy or the people of a diocese.

di'o-cese (dī'ō-sēs; -sēs), *n.* [OF. *diocise*, fr. LL., fr. Gr. *διοίκησις* housekeeping, province, diocese, deriv. of *διά* through + *οἰκεῖν* to manage a household, *οἶκος* house.] The district in which a bishop has authority.

di-œ'cious, di-e'cious (dī-ē'shŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *οἶκος* house.] Having the male reproductive organs in one individual, the female in another.

Di'o-med (dī'ō-mĕd), *or* **Di'o-me'des** (-mē'dēz), *n.* [L. *Diomedes*, fr. Gr. *Διομήδης.*] *Gr. Myth.* **a** One of the Greek warriors before Troy, who helped Ulysses steal the horses of Rhesus and the Palladium. **b** A Thracian king who possessed man-eating mares, the carrying off of which was one of the "labors" of Hercules.

di'o-næ'a (dī'ō-nē'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Διώνη* a name of Aphrodite.] The Venus's-flytrap.

Di-o'ne (dī-ō'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Διώνη.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Titaness who, according to Homer, was mother of Aphrodite by Zeus,

Di'o-ny'si-a (dī'ō-nĭsh'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Διονύσια.*] *Gr. Relig.* Any of the festivals of Dionysus, specif. those of Attica, in connection with which Greek drama developed.

Dionæa (*D. muscipula*) (Venus's-flytrap). 1 Whole plant ($\frac{1}{8}$); 2 Leaves, showing traps ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Di'o-nys'i-ac (dī'ō-nĭs'ĭ-ăk) } *a.* [L. *Dionysiacus*, Gr. *Διο-*
Di'o-ny-si'a-cal (-nĭ-sī'ă-kăl) } *νυσιακός.*] Of or pert. to Dionysus or the Dionysia; Bacchic. — **-si'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Di'o-ny'sian (-nĭsh'ăn; -nĭs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Dionysius, as: the elder or the younger Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse; the Roman abbot Dionysius Exiguus, of the 6th century. **2.** Dionysiac.

Di'o-ny'sus (-nī'sŭs), **Di'o-ny'sos** (-sŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Διόνυσος.*] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Semele, originally a god of vegetation; later, the god and giver of the grape and its wine, in which character he was worshiped with orgiastic rites. In art he is figured as a bearded man; later, as youthful and somewhat effeminate. The thyrsus, ivy, panther, and vine are his commonest attributes. Cf. BACCHUS.

di-op'side (dī-ŏp'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. *ὄψις* a sight.] *Min.* A variety of pyroxene of varying color. When transparent it is often cut for use in jewelry.

di-op'tase (dī-ŏp'tās), *n.* [*di-* = *dia-* + Gr. *ὀπτάζειν* to see.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of copper, occurring in emerald-green crystals, also massive.

di-op'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [See DIOPTRICS.] *Optics.* A unit of refractive power equal to that of a glass whose principal focal distance is one meter.

di'op-tom'e-ter (dī'ŏp-tŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* An instrument used in measuring the accommodation and refraction of the eye.

di-op'tric (dī-ŏp'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *διοπτρικός* belonging to the use of the *δίοπτρα* an instrument for taking altitudes; *δι-* = *διά* through + the root of *ὄψομαι* I shall see.] **1.** Of or pert. to dioptrics; operating, or assisting vision, by means of the refraction of light; refractive; as, a *dioptric* glass or telescope. **2.** Of or pert. to a diopter or the metric system of numbering optical glasses.

di-op'trics (dī-ŏp'trĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Optics treating of the refraction of light, esp. by lenses.

di'o-ra'ma (dī'ō-rä'mă), *n.* [Gr. *διορᾶν* to see through; *διά* through + *ὁρᾶν* to see.] A scenic representation in which a painting, partly translucent, is seen through an opening with scenic effect. — **di'o-ram'ic** (-răm'ĭk), *a.*

di'o-rite (dī'ō-rīt), *n.* [From Gr. *διορίζειν* to distinguish.] *Petrog.* A granular, crystalline, igneous rock, commonly of soda-lime feldspar and hornblende. [ing diorite.]

di'o-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of diorite; contain-

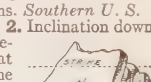
Di'os-cu'ri (dī'ŏs-kū'rī), **Di'os-ku'roi** (-roi), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Διόσκουροι; Ζεύς*, gen. *Διός*, Zeus + *κοῦρος, κόρος*, boy, son.] *Class. Myth.* The twins Castor and Pollux (or Polydeuces). Castor was mortal; Pollux, immortal. See LEDA.

di-os'mose (dī-ŏs'mōs; dī'ŏs-mōs'), *v. t.* To diffuse by osmosis. [Osmosis.]

di'os-mo'sis (dī'ŏs-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dia-* + *osmosis.*]

di-ox'ide (dī-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** An oxide having two atoms of oxygen in each molecule.

dip (dĭp), *v. t.*; DIPPED (dĭpt) or DIPT; DIP'PING. [AS. *dyppan.*] **1.** To plunge or immerse; esp. to put momentarily or partially into a liquid, or the like. **2.** To baptize by immersion. **3.** To wet. *Poetic.* **4.** To take out as by lading. **5.** To lower and raise quickly, as a flag. **6. a** To make (a candle) by repeated dipping of a wick in melted fat or wax. **b** To immerse in a dye, in a plating or galvanizing solution, etc. **c** To immerse (as a sheep or hog) in an antiseptic or other solution, as for the cure of the itch.
— *v. i.* **1.** To immerse one's self, as in a liquid, and then quickly emerge. **2.** To drop down, as if immersing one's self in water; sink. **3.** To plunge a ladle or the like into a liquid or a soft substance and remove a part. **4.** To penetrate; enter slightly or cursorily; engage or interest one's self temporarily or slightly; — followed by *in* or *into*; as, to *dip* into the future; *dip* into a book. **5.** To incline downward; slope. **6.** To take snuff in the mouth on a brush or stick and rub it on the teeth and gums. *Southern U. S.*
— *n.* **1.** Act of dipping or immersing. **2.** Inclination downward; pitch. **3. a** Candle made by repeated dipping of a wick in melted fat or wax. *Colloq.* **4.** Specif.: **a** *Geol.* The angle of steepest inclination of a stratum to the horizon; as, a *dip* of 30° to the northeast (see also PITCH). **b** *Magnetism.* The angle formed with the horizon by a magnetic needle free to move vertically in the plane of the magnetic meridian; — called also *inclination.* **5.** Any liquid into which objects may be dipped, as for cleansing, coloring, etc. **6.** *Aëronautics.* A sudden drop followed by a climb.


Dip, *Geol.*

di'phase' (dī'fāz') } *a.* Having two phases; specif., *Elec.*,
di'phas'ic (-făz'ĭk) } pert. to or designating a circuit carrying, or a machine producing, or operated by, two alternating currents of the same period, but differing in phase by one quarter of a period; two-phase.

di-phe'nyl-am'ine (-fē'nĭl-ăm'ĭn; *-ă-mēn'*), *n.* [*di-* + *phenyl* + *amine.*] *Chem.* An aromatic crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, got by heating aniline with aniline hydrochloride, and otherwise. It is used in the manufacture of many dyes, and as a test for nitric acid.

diph-the'ri-a (dĭf-thē'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διφθέρα* leather.] A febrile infectious disease in which the air passages, esp. the throat, become coated with a false membrane. It is caused by a specific bacillus. — **diph-ther'ic** (-thĕr'ĭk), *a.*

diph'the-rit'ic (dĭf'thẽ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or connected with, diphtheria. **2.** Having characteristics resembling those of diphtheria, esp. the formation of a false membrane.

diph'thong (-thŏng), *n.* [L., *diphthongus*, Gr. *δίφθογγος; δι-* = *δίς* twice + *φθόγγος* voice, sound.] **1.** A union of two vowels forming a compound sound pronounced in one syllable, as *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *oil*; — often called a **proper diphthong.** **2.** A vowel digraph; — often called an **improper diphthong.** **3.** Popularly, either of the ligatures *æ*, *œ*, which now represent simple sounds. — **diph-thon'gal** (dĭf-thŏn'găl), *a.* — **diph-thong'ic** (-thŏng'ĭk), *a.*

diph'thong-ize, *v. t. & i.* To change into a diphthong, as a simple vowel. — **diph'thong-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shăn), *n.*

di'plex (dī'plĕks), *a.* [*di-* + *-plex*, as in *duplex.*] *Teleg.* Pertaining to the sending of two messages in the same direction at the same time. *Diplex* and *contraplex* are the two varieties of *duplex.*

dip'lo-coc'cus (dĭp'lō-kŏk'ŭs), *n.; pl.* **-COCCI** (-kŏk'sī). [NL.; Gr. *διπλόος* double + *κόκκος* grain, seed.] Any of various bacteria exhibiting paired, or twin, cells.

dip-lod'o-cus (dĭp-lŏd'ō-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *διπλόος* double

+ δοκός a bearing beam.] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (*Diplodocus*) of gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs, from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado and Wyoming.

dip'lo-ë (dĭp'lō-ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διπλόη fold fr. διπλόος twofold, double.] *Anat.* The cancellous bony tissue between the tables of the skull.

di-plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-mȧz), L. -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. δίπλωμα, fr. διπλοῦν to double, διπλόος twofold.] **1.** A writing conferring some privilege, honor, or power; esp., a document bearing record of a degree conferred by a literary society or educational institution. **2.** A historical or state writing or document.

— *v. t.* To furnish with a diploma.

di-plo'ma-cy (-mȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [F. *diplomatie*. See DIPLOMA.] **1.** Art of conducting negotiations between nations, as in arranging treaties. **2.** Dexterity in securing advantages; tact.

dip'lo-mat (dĭp'lō-măt), *n.* One employed or skilled in international diplomacy; a diplomatist.

dip'lo-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to international diplomacy, or the foreign ministers (diplomatic body) at a court or capital. **2.** Characterized by, or skilled in, diplomacy; tactful; artful. — **dip'lo-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dip'lo-mat'ics (-măt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) **1.** Diplomacy. *Rare.* **2.** The art of deciphering ancient writings, and determining their age, authenticity, etc.; paleography.

di-plo'ma-tist (dĭ-plō'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* **1.** A diplomat. **2.** One tactful or crafty in affairs, esp. in managing others.

di-plo'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To practice diplomacy.

dip-lo'pi-a (dĭp-lō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. διπλόος double + -opia.] Double vision of a single object, esp., *Med.*, when constituting a disorder of sight. — **dip-lop'ic** (dĭp-lŏp'ĭk), *a.*

dip'no-an (dĭp'nō-ăn), *a.* [Gr. δίπνοος with two breathing apertures; δι- = δίς twice + πνοή breath.] Of or pert. to a group (*Dipnoi*) of remarkable fishes, which besides gills have a lung or pair of lungs.

dip'o-dy (dĭp'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Gr. διποδία, fr. δίπους two-footed; δι- = δίς twice + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Pros.* Two metrical feet taken together, or in one measure.

dip'per (dĭp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, dips; esp., a ladle for water or other liquid. **2.** Any of various diving birds. **3.** *Eccl.* An immersionist; a Baptist or Anabaptist; specif. [*cap.*], a Dunker; — so called by other denominations. **4.** [*cap.*] The group formed by the seven principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; — from their dipperlike arrangement. See URSA MAJOR, *Illust.*

dipping needle. A magnetic needle suspended at its center of gravity, and moving freely in a vertical plane.

dip'sas (dĭp'sȧs), *n.*; *pl.* DIPSADES (dĭp'sȧ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. δίψας, fr. δίψα thirst.] A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce intense thirst.

dip'sey, dip'sie, dip'sy (-sĭ), *a.* Deep-sea. *Sailor's Cant.*

dip'so-ma'ni-a (dĭp'sō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δίψα thirst + μανία mania.] A morbid uncontrollable craving for drink, esp. for alcoholic liquors. — **dip'so-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

dip'so-ma-ni'a-cal (-sō-mȧ-nī'ȧ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or affected with, dipsomania.

Dip'ter-a (dĭp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. δίπτερος with two wings; δι- = δίς twice + πτερόν feather, wing.] *Zoöl.* An order consisting of the dipterous insects. [all around.]

dip'ter-al (-ăl), *a.* *Arch.* Having a double row of columns]

dip'ter-an (-ăn), *a.* Dipterous. — *n.* A dipterous insect.

dip'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having two wings or winglike appendages. **2.** *Zoöl.* Belonging to an order (*Diptera*) of insects comprising the true or winged flies (as the house fly), the mosquitoes, gnats, etc. Excepting wingless parasitic forms, they have two wings, the posterior pair of other insects being represented by small club-shaped organs (balancers).

dip'tych (dĭp'tĭk), *n.* [L. *diptycha*, pl., fr. Gr. δίπτυχος folded, doubled; δι- = δίς twice + πτύσσειν to fold, double up.] Anything consisting of two leaves or folds; specif.: **a** *Rom. Antiq.* A two-leaved, hinged writing tablet protecting the writing by folding together. **b** A similar tablet bearing the names of those commemorated in the eucharistic service in the early church; hence, the list of such persons or the intercession in which the commemoration was made; — usually in *pl.* **c** A picture or series of pictures, as an altar piece, painted on two hinged tablets. See TRIPTYCH.

Dir-cæ'an (dûr-sē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Dircaeus.*] Pertaining to, or named from, the fountain Dirce, near Thebes, in Bœotia, which city was the home of the poet Pindar (called the "**Dircæan Swan**" by Horace); hence: Pindaric; poetic.

Dir'ce (dûr'sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δίρκη.] *Gr. Myth.* A queen of Thebes who, for maltreating Antiope, was tied by the latter's sons to the horns of a wild bull.

dire (dīr), *a.*; DIR'ER (-ĕr); DIR'EST (dīr'ĕst). [L. *dirus.*] **1.** Ill-boding; fearful. **2.** Dreadful; horrible.

di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *directus*, p. p. of *dirigere* to direct. See DRESS.] **1.** Straight; leading by the shortest way to a point or end. **2.** Straightforward; not swerving from truth and openness. **3.** Immediate; plain; unambiguous; as, *direct* accusations. **4.** In the line of descent; lineally related, not collaterally. **5.** *Astron.* In the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east; in the order of the signs; not retrograde; — said of the motion of a celestial body. **6.** *Polit. Science.* Pert. to, or effected immediately by, action of the people through their votes, instead of through one or more representatives or delegates; as, *direct* nomination (see below); *direct* legislation.

Syn. Direct, immediate, as applied to relations, though often used with little distinction, are apt to retain their etymological connotations. **Direct** suggests unbroken connection or a bearing straight upon the object; **immediate**, the absence of any intervening medium or influence; as, *direct* descent, a *direct* reference, a *direct* tax; *immediate* contact, proximity, an *immediate* inference.

direct action. *Trade-Unionism.* See SYNDICALISM. — **d. current,** *Elec.*, a current flowing in one direction only; — distinguished from *alternating current.* — **d. examination,** *Law*, the first examination of a witness in the orderly course, by the party calling him and upon the merits of the case. — **d. nomination,** *Political Science*, the nomination of candidates for public office by direct popular vote rather than through the action of a convention or body of elected nominating representatives or delegates. — **d. primary,** *Political Science*, a primary by which direct nominations of candidates are made. — **d. tax,** *Econ.*, as generally defined, a tax exacted directly from the person on whom the ultimate burden of the tax is expected to fall; — opp. to *indirect tax.*

— *adv.* Directly; as, to go *direct* to France.

— *v. t.* **1.** To address; impart. *Archaic.* **2.** To put a direction or address on, as on a letter. **3.** To arrange in a direct or straight line, as toward a mark; point; aim. **4.** To show to (any one), as the right way; guide, as by pointing out the way. **5.** To determine the course of; guide; govern. **6.** To instruct as a superior, order. **7.** To give instruction or an order for (something to be done); as, the judge *directed* a verdict for the defendant. — **Syn.** Lead, dispose, manage, regulate; order. See COMMAND, CONDUCT, GUIDE. — *v. i.* To give direction; point out a course.

di-rect'er, *n.* One who directs; a director.

di-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of directing; guidance; management. **2.** Instruction; order; command. **3.** The superscription or address, as of a letter. **4.** The line on which anything is moving or aimed to move, or in which anything is lying or pointing; direct line or course. **5.** That property of space by which, given two positions, others may be generated or determined in the same dimension and relation. — **Syn.** Administration, guidance, management, superintendence, oversight, government.

di-rec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to direct.

di-rect'ly (-rĕkt'lĭ), *adv.* In a direct manner or line.

Syn. Forthwith, straightway, promptly, immediately, instantly, instantaneously, soon, presently, by and by. — **Directly, immediately, instantly, instantaneously** (with reference to time). **Directly**, like **immediately**, implies absence of intervening time. Now, however, *directly* (and, to a less degree, *immediately*) has acquired the sense of "soon, before long" (cf. the similar development of *presently, by and by*). **Instantly** retains the implication of absolutely immediate sequence. **Instantaneously** implies an imperceptible interval of time between the beginning and end of an action or process.

di-rect'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being direct.

‖ **Di'rec'toire'** (dē'rĕk'twär'), *n.* [F.] *Fr. Hist.* The French Directory. See DIRECTORY, 4.

Directoire style. A style of dress prevalent at the time of the French Directory, marked by great extravagance of design, and imitating Greek and Roman costumes.

di-rec'tor (dĭ-rĕk'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, directs; specif., a manager. **2.** One of a body appointed to manage the affairs of a company or corporation. — **di-rec'tor-ship,** *n.*

di-rec'to-rate (-tō-rāt), *n.* **1.** Office of director; a body of directors. **2.** Management by a director or directors.

di-rec-to'ri-al (dĭ-rĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a director; directive.

di-rec'to-ry (dĭ-rĕk'tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to direct; directive.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which directs; esp., a body of directions or rules; also, a body of directors. **2.** *Eccl.* A book of directions for the conduct of worship. **3.** A book or list containing the names and residences or places of business of the inhabitants of any place, or of classes of them. **4.** [*cap.*] [F. *Directoire.*] *Fr. Hist.* The body of five men which held the executive power, under the constitution of 1795, from 1795 to 1799 in the First Republic.

di-rec'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman director.

di-rec'trix (-trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. DIRECTRIXES (-trĭk-sĕz). L. DIRECTRICES (-trĭ-sēz). [NL.] **1.** A directress. *Rare.* **2.** *Geom.* A fixed line or curve used as a guide in describing a curve or surface; specif.: **a** The polar of a focus; **a** line whose distance from any point of a conic is in fixed ratio to the distance of the same point from a focus. **b** A

curve along which the generatrix glides in describing a surface.

dire'ful (dīr'fo͝ol), *a.* Dire; terrible. — **dire'ful-ly,** *adv.*

dire'ly, *adv.* In a dire manner.

dire'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dire.

dirge (dûrj), *n.* [Contr. of L. *dirige* (direct thou), beginning the opening antiphon in Latin.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The Office for the Dead; also, a psalm sung for a departed soul, or a requiem Mass. **2.** A piece of music, esp. a mournful song, to accompany funeral or memorial rites.

dir'i-gi-ble (dĭr'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be directed; steerable, as a balloon. — *n.* A dirigible balloon or torpedo.

dir'i-ment (dĭr'ĭ-mĕnt), *a.* [L. *dirimens*, p. pr. of *dirimere* to interrupt, destroy.] *Law.* Absolutely nullifying; — chiefly in **diriment impediment**, an impediment that nullifies marriage ab initio, as an existing marriage.

dirk (dûrk), *n.* Kind of dagger. — *v. t.* To stab with a dirk.

dirt (dûrt), *n.* [ME. *drit.*] **1.** Any foul substance, as mud, dust, etc. **2.** Loose earth or soil. *Colloq.* **3.** Meanness; sordidness. **4.** *Mining.* In placer mining, alluvial earth, gravel, etc. **5.** Dirtiness in condition, action, or speech. — *v. t.* To make foul; dirty.

dirt'i-ly (dûr'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a dirty manner.

dirt'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being dirty.

dirt'y (-tĭ), *a.*; DIRT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Defiled with dirt, or serving to defile. **2.** Of color, sullied; clouded. **3.** Base; sordid. **4.** Muddy; foggy; stormy.

Syn. Dirty, foul, filthy, nasty, squalid. Dirty (opposed to *clean*) is the general term for what is sullied or defiled with dirt of any kind. **Foul** commonly conveys an implication of offensiveness or disgust. **Filthy** applies to what is besmeared or polluted with dirt or filth. **Nasty** applies to what is grossly or revoltingly offensive, esp. to touch or smell. In British colloquial usage, it has been softened to a mere synonym for "objectionable, disagreeable"; in the U. S., it has commonly been tabooed in polite speech, but is now somewhat affected in its British sense. **Squalid** adds to the idea of dirtiness that of extreme slovenliness or neglect. In their ethical senses, esp. as applied to language, the first four words connote indecency or obscenity.

— *v. t.*; DIRT'IED (-tĭd); DIRT'Y-ING. **1.** To foul; soil. **2.** To tarnish; sully, as a reputation.

Dis, *n., or* **Dis pa'ter** (dĭs pā'tẽr). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An underworld god, identical with the Greek Pluto.

dis- (dĭs-). A prefix from Greek *δίς, twice.* See DI-.

dis-, [L. *dis-*, sometimes through OF. *des-*. As a living prefix in English, *dis-* is the invariable form.] A prefix used: **1.** To denote *away, apart, asunder, between,* in words derived from French or Latin.

Examples: *dismiss,* to send *away; dissuade, discern.*

2. To denote *undoing, reversal, privation,* or *negation.* Specifically: **a** To form verbs denoting *to undo, destroy, reverse,* or *do the reverse of.* Derivative or analogous nouns, adjectives, etc., are similarly formed.

Examples: *diselectrify, to undo* or *destroy* the electrification of; *diselectrification, act of undoing* or *destroying* electrification; *disedify, to do the reverse of* edifying; *disedification, action the reverse of* edification; *disconnect, to undo* or *destroy* the connection of; *disconnection.*

b To form verbs (also analogous or derivative nouns, adjectives, etc.) denoting *to strip* or *divest of* something (designated by the noun to which *dis-* is prefixed); and, hence, *to expel from; to divest of the character, rank,* or *status of;* also, *to free from,* or *relieve of.*

Examples: *disrobe, to strip of* a robe; *disfrock, to divest of* a frock (priestly character or privilege); *disbrother, to deprive of the character* or *status of* brother; *disbar, to expel from* the bar; *disburden, to free from,* or *relieve of,* a burden.

c To form nouns denoting *the opposite of; the absence of.*

Examples: *disbelief, the absence* or *opposite of* belief.

d To form adjectives, in which *dis-* has the sense of *not, non-, in-, un-.*

Examples: *disconsonant, not* consonant, *inconsonant.*

e As a simple intensive, with the force of *entirely, completely,* or the like, when the part to which *dis-* is prefixed implies separation, reversal, or negation.

Example: *disannul, to annul entirely* or *completely.*

dis'a-bil'i-ty (dĭs'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being disabled; absence of competent power, means, fitness, capacity, qualification, or the like; also, that the existence of which constitutes such a state. — **Syn.** Weakness, impotence; incompetence, incompetency, incapacity, disqualification. See INABILITY.

dis-a'ble (dĭs-ā'b'l), *v. t.*; -A'BLED (-b'ld); -A'BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To render unable or incapable; destroy the force, vigor, or power of action of. **2.** *Law.* To disqualify. — **Syn.** Weaken, incapacitate. — **dis-a'ble-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis-a'bled (-ā'b'ld), *p. a.* Rendered incapable; crippled.

dis'a-buse' (dĭs'ă-būz'), *v. t.* To undeceive; set right.

dis'ac-cord' (dĭs'ă-kôrd'), *v. i.* To refuse assent; to disagree; lack accord. — *n.* Disagreement.

dis'ac-cus'tom (dĭs'ă-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* To destroy the force of habit in; wean from a custom.

dis'ad-van'tage (-ăd-vän'tăj), *n.* **1.** That which hinders success, or causes loss or injury. **2.** Loss; detriment; prejudice to fame, profit, or other good. — **Syn.** Injury, hurt, loss, damage. — *v. t.* To injure the interest of.

dis-ad'van-ta'geous (dĭs-ăd'vän-tā'jŭs), *a.* Attended with disadvantage; unfavorable; prejudicial. — **dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **-geous-ness,** *n.* [from.]

dis'ad-vise' (dĭs'ăd-vīz'), *v. t.* To advise against; dissuade.

dis'af-fect' (dĭs'ă-fĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To diminish the affection of; fill with discontent. **2.** To disorder.

dis'af-fect'ed (-fĕk't'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Alienated in feeling or allegiance, esp. from those in authority; estranged.

dis'af-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being disaffected; unfriendliness; disloyalty. **2.** Physical disorder; disease. — **Syn.** Dislike, discontent, alienation, hostility.

dis'af-firm' (dĭs'ă-fûrm'), *v. t.* **1.** To assert the contrary of; contradict; deny; — said of something asserted. **2.** *Law.* To refuse to confirm; to repudiate; annul or reverse, as a judicial decision; — opposed to *affirm.*

dis'af-firm'ance (-fûr'măns), *n.* Act of disaffirming; denial; negation; repudiation; annulment.

dis-af'fir-ma'tion (dĭs-ăf'ẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disaffirming; negation; refutation; repudiation.

dis'af-for'est (dĭs'ă-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* To exempt from forest laws. **2.** To deforest.

dis'a-gree' (-ă-grē'), *v. i.* **1.** To fail to agree; be unlike; — used with *with* or, formerly, but now rarely, *to* or *from.* **2.** To differ in opinion; quarrel. **3.** To be unsuited; — used with *with;* as, his work *disagrees* with him.

dis'a-gree'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Exciting repugnance; offensive; unpleasant in temper or mood. — **dis'a-gree'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **dis'a-gree'a-bly,** *adv.*

dis'a-gree'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or state of disagreeing. — **Syn.** Difference, diversity, unlikeness, variance; misunderstanding, dissension; dispute, difference, discord.

dis'al-low' (-ă-lou'), *v. t.* To refuse to allow; reject.

dis'al-low'ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of disallowing.

dis-an'i-mate (dĭs-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To deprive of life. *R.*

dis'an-nul' (dĭs'ă-nŭl'), *v. t.* To annul completely.

dis'an-nul'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Complete annulment.

dis'a-noint' (dĭs'ă-noint'), *v. t.* To invalidate the consecration of; as, to *disanoint* a king.

dis'ap-pear' (-ă-pēr'), *v. i.* **1.** To cease to appear or to be perceived; pass from view; vanish. **2.** To cease to be or exist; be lost. [ing.]

dis'ap-pear'ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of disappearing; a vanish-

dis'ap-point' (-point'), *v. t.* [OF. *desapointier; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *apointier* to appoint.] **1.** To defeat of expectation or hope; balk; — used with *of* of a thing not obtained, or with *in* of a thing obtained. **2.** To frustrate; foil; defeat. — **Syn.** Fail, frustrate, balk, baffle, delude, foil, defeat.

dis'ap-point'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of disappointing; state of being disappointed or emotion caused by being disappointed; frustration. **2.** That which disappoints.

dis-ap'pro-ba'tion (dĭs-ăp'rō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act, state, or fact of disapproving; state of being disapproved.

dis-ap'pro-ba-to-ry (dĭs-ăp'rō-bā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing disapprobation; serving to disapprove.

dis'ap-prov'al (dĭs'ă-prōōv'ăl) *n.* Disapprobation; censure; adverse judgment.

dis'ap-prove' (dĭs'ă-prōōv'), *v. t.* **1.** To pass unfavorable judgment on; regard as wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient; censure. **2.** To refuse official approbation to; decline to sanction. — *v. i.* To feel or express disapprobation (of).

dis-arm' (dĭs-ärm'), *v. t.* [F. *désarmer; dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *armer* to arm.] **1.** To deprive of arms or weapons. **2.** To deprive of means or disposition to harm; render harmless.

dis-ar'ma-ment (-är'mă-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disarming; esp., the reduction of a military establishment approximately to a peace footing.

dis'ar-range' (dĭs'ă-rānj'), *v. t.* To disturb the arrangement of; disorder. — **dis'ar-range'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'ar-ray' (-ă-rā'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw into disorder. **2.** To unrobe; despoil; strip. — *n.* **1.** Disorder. **2.** Confused or incomplete attire; undress.

dis'ar-tic'u-late (-är-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To disjoint; separate joint from joint. — **-la'tion,** *n.* — **-la'tor,** *n.*

dis'as-so'ci-ate (-ă-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'-ING. To disconnect from association; dissociate.

dis-as'ter (dĭz-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *désastre; dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *astre* star, L. *astrum.*] **1.** A baleful aspect of a planet or star; hence, an ill portent. *Obs.* **2.** An unfortunate event; esp., a sudden extraordinary misfortune; calamity.

Syn. Mishap, mischance, misadventure; calamity, catastrophe, ruin, extremity, reverse, blow, stroke. — **Disaster, calamity, catastrophe.** A **disaster** is an unforeseen and ruinous mischance or misadventure which happens, often suddenly, either through culpable lack of foresight or through adverse external agency; a **calamity** is a grievous misfortune, particularly one which produces great or far-reaching

personal or (esp.) public loss. **Catastrophe** (properly, any dénouement) is here compared in the sense of a disastrous conclusion; it emphasizes the idea of finality.

dis-as'trous (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of unpropitious stellar influences (cf. ASTROLOGY); ill-boding. *Obs.* **2.** Attended with disaster; calamitous. — **dis-as'trous-ly,** *adv.*

dis'a-vow' (dĭs'ă-vou'), *v. t.* [F. *désavouer; dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *avouer* to avow.] To refuse to own or acknowledge; deny responsibility for, approbation of, and the like; disclaim; disown.

dis'a-vow'al (-ăl), *n.* A disavowing; repudiation.

dis-band' (dĭs-bănd'), *v. t.* To break up the organization of, as an army. — *v. i.* To disperse; esp., to quit military service by breaking up organization. — **-band'ment,** *n.*

dis-bar' (-bär'), *v.t. Law.* To deprive of the status and privileges of a member of the bar. — **dis-bar'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'be-lief' (dĭs'bē-lēf'), *n.* Act or state of disbelieving; refusal of assent, credit, or credence. — **Syn.** See UNBELIEF.

dis'be-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. t. & i.* To refuse credence to.

dis'be-liev'er (-lēv'ĕr), *n.* One who disbelieves; an unbeliever, esp. in the doctrines of a religion.

dis-bench' (dĭs-bĕnch'), *v. t.* To remove from a bench, or seat; hence, *Eng. Law,* to deprive (a bencher) of his status.

dis-bow'el (-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* To disembowel. *Rare.*

dis-branch' (-brănch'), *v. t.* To tear off, as a branch.

dis-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* **1.** To rid of a burden; disencumber. **2.** To put off (a burden); discharge. — **Syn.** Unload, unburden, free. — *v. i.* To relieve one's self of a burden. — **dis-bur'den-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis-burse' (dĭs-bûrs'), *v. t.;* -BURSED' (-bûrst'); -BURS'ING. [OF. *desbourser; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *bourse* purse.] To pay out; expend. — **dis-burs'a-ble,** *a.*

dis-burse'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disbursing; also, that which is disbursed.

dis-burs'er, *n.* One who disburses.

dis-bur'then (dĭs-bûr'th'n), *v. t.* = DISBURDEN. *Archaic.*

disc (dĭsk). Var. of DISK.

dis-calced' (dĭs-kălst'), *a.* Unshod; barefooted; — in distinction from *calced.*

dis'cant (dĭs'kănt). Var. of DESCANT.

dis-card' (dĭs-kärd'), *v. t.* **1.** *Card Playing.* **a** To reject from the hand (a card or cards) as superfluous. **b** To play (a card, not a trump, of a different suit from the card led). **2.** To cast off as useless; turn away; reject.

Syn. Throw aside, lay aside, cast off; refuse, decline, reject, repel. — **Discard, reject.** To **discard** is to put or throw aside or away, esp. as useless or outworn; as, *discarded* clothing; to **reject** is more commonly to repel, or refuse to receive or to employ, something offered; as, to *reject* an offer.

dis-card' (dĭs-kärd'; dĭs'kärd), *n. Card Playing.* Act of discarding, or the card or cards discarded. — *v. i. Card Playing.* To make a discard.

dis-case' (dĭs-kās'), *v. t.* To remove the case or sheath of.

dis-cern' (dĭ-sûrn'), *v. t.* [F. *discerner,* L. *discernere, -cretum; dis-* + *cernere* to distinguish.] **1.** To see and identify by noting differences; discriminate; distinguish. **2.** To see by the eye or by the understanding; perceive and recognize. — **Syn.** Discover, espy, descry, detect. See PERCEIVE. — *v. i.* To make distinction; distinguish.

dis-cern'er, *n.* One who, or that which, discerns.

dis-cern'i-ble (-zûr'nĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discerned. — **dis-cern'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **dis-cern'i-bly,** *adv.*

dis-cern'ing, *p. a.* Acute; shrewd. — **dis-cern'ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-cern'ment (-zûrn'mĕnt), *n.* Act or faculty of discerning.

Syn. Perception, discrimination, acuteness, astuteness, perspicacity, sagacity, shrewdness, sharpness, penetration, insight, acumen, divination. — **Discernment, perception, penetration, insight, acumen, divination. Discernment** implies keenness and discriminating accuracy; **perception,** the direct or immediate exercise of mental vision. **Penetration** emphasizes acuteness and subtlety; **insight,** depth, or understanding sympathy, of discernment. **Acumen** suggests astuteness of intellect and nicety of discrimination; **divination,** instinctive or intuitive insight.

dis-cerp' (dĭ-sûrp'), *v. t.* [L. *discerpere, discerptum; dis-* + *carpere* to pluck.] *Rare.* **1.** To tear in pieces; rend. **2.** separate off; disunite. — **dis-cerp'tion** (-shŭn), *n.*

dis-cerp'ti-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be discerped.

dis-charge' (dĭs-chärj'), *v. t.;* DIS-CHARGED' (-chärjd'); -CHARG'ING. [OF. *deschargier;* fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *chargier* to charge.] **1.** To relieve of a charge, or burden; unload, as a vessel. **2.** To let fly, as an arrow; shoot; fire off, as a gun. **3.** To relieve, as of a debt, responsibility, accusation, etc.; absolve; clear. **4.** To send away from service; dismiss. **5.** To release legally from confinement as a prisoner. **6.** To put forth or remove, as a charge or burden; as, to *discharge* a cargo. **7.** To throw off the obligation of, esp. by performance; hence : to perform, as a duty; pay, as a debt. **8.** To pay one's debt or obligation to (a creditor); also, to pay or settle for (a thing). *Obs.* **9.** To give forth; emit; as, a pipe *discharges* water; to *discharge* an oath. **10.** *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* To bleach out or to remove or efface, as by a chemical process; as, to *discharge* the color from a dyed fabric; also, to remove the color from in this way. **11.** *Arch.* **a** To receive and distribute, as the weight or pressure of a wall above an opening. **b** To relieve, as an opening or the lintel spanning an opening, from the weight of the wall above. — **Syn.** See RELEASE, EFFECT.

— *v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden; emit or give vent to fluid or other contents; as, the water pipe *discharges* freely.

— *n.* **1.** Act of dischargng; unloading, as of a cargo. **2.** Firing off, as of artillery. **3.** Act of relieving, or state of being relieved, of an obligation or other burden; acquittance. **4.** Act of getting rid of an obligation, liability, etc.; fulfillment, as by payment. **5.** Release or dismissal, as from office. **6.** Legal release from confinement. **7.** The state of being discharged or relieved of a debt, liability, obligation, duty, or the like; acquittal. **8.** That which discharges or releases from imprisonment, an obligation, liability, penalty, or the like. **9.** A flowing or issuing out or a rate of flow; emission; as, a rapid *discharge* of water. **10.** That which is discharged or emitted; as, a total *discharge* of 1,000 gallons. **11.** *Elec.* The equalization of a difference of electric potential between two points. [charges.]

dis-charg'er (-chär'jĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, dis-

dis-ci'ple (dĭ-sī'p'l), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *discipulus,* fr. *discere* to learn.] A pupil or scholar; now esp., a follower who has learned to believe in the doctrine of his teacher.

Syn. Disciple, pupil, scholar, student. Disciple, through the influence of its Biblical sense, has ceased to be an exact synonym for *pupil* or *scholar;* it always implies personal adherence to the views of one's master or teacher. **Pupil,** as here compared, suggests more of the teacher's personal care than **scholar,** which emphasizes the idea of instruction or tuition. **Student** is the general term for those in attendance at a higher institution of learning. See FOLLOWER.

Disciples of Christ, *Eccl.,* a Christian denomination which rejects human creeds and sectarian names, holds the Bible only to be the rule of faith and practice, celebrates the Lord's Supper every Sunday, and baptizes believers only by immersion. They are trinitarian and congregational, and are called also *Christians* and *Campbellites.* — **the disciples,** *or* **the twelve disciples,** the twelve selected companions of Jesus; — called also *the apostles.*

— *v. t.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To teach; train. *Obs.* **2.** To make a disciple of. *Rare.*

dis-ci'ple-ship, *n.* State or quality of being a disciple.

dis'ci-plin-a-ble (dĭs'ĭ-plĭn-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being disciplined or instructed. **2.** Liable or deserving to be disciplined; subject to disciplinary punishment.

dis'ci-plin-al (dĭs'ĭ-plĭn-ăl; dĭs'ĭ-plī'năl), *a.* Of or relating to discipline.

dis'ci-plin-ant (-plĭn-ănt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A flagellant, esp. one of a Spanish order noted for its severe discipline.

dis'ci-plin-a'ri-an (dĭs'ĭ-plĭn-ā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to discipline. — *n.* One who disciplines; one who excels or is rigorous in training, esp. as to order and obedience.

dis'ci-plin-a-ry (dĭs'ĭ-plĭn-ă-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline; corrective; belonging to a course of training or learning.

dis'ci-pline (-plĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *disciplina,* fr. *discipulus* disciple.] **1.** The treatment suited to a disciple or learner; education; training; drill. **2.** Subjection to rule; control; habit of obedience. **3.** Correction; chastisement by way of correction and training; hence, training through suffering. **4.** The subject matter of instruction; a course of study; a branch of knowledge. **5.** *Eccl.* A system of essential rules and duties; as, the Roman Catholic or Anglican *discipline.* — **Syn.** See EDUCATION.

— *v. t.;* -PLINED (-plĭnd); -PLIN-ING. **1.** To develop by instruction and exercise; train. **2.** To accustom to regular and systematic action; drill. **3.** To improve by corrective and penal methods; chastise. — **Syn.** Form, teach, instruct, chasten, punish. — **dis'ci-plin-er,** *n.*

dis-claim' (dĭs-klām'), *v. i.* [AF. *desclamer.* See DIS-; CLAIM.] *Law.* To renounce or repudiate a legal claim; make a disclaimer; — formerly used with *in, out of,* and *from.* — *v. t.* **1.** To disavow any connection with or responsibility for; to deny ownership or authorship of; repudiate; disown. **2.** To deny the right or authority of; refuse to admit; disallow; as, to *disclaim* the authority of Jesus.

dis-claim'er (dĭs-klām'ĕr), *n.* [AF. *desclamer,* inf. used as n.] Act of disclaiming; a denial or disavowal of claim.

dis'cla-ma'tion (dĭs'klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* Disavowal or renunciation; disclaimer.

dis-close' (dĭs-klōz'), *n.* Disclosure. *Obs.* — *v. t.;* -CLOSED' (-klōzd'); -CLOS'ING (-klōz'ĭng). [From OF. *desclos,* p. p., opened, deriv. of *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *clore* to shut, fr. L. *claudere.*] **1.** To uncover. **2.** To lay open or expose to view; reveal; expose; divulge. — **Syn.** See REVEAL.

dis-clos'er (-klōz'ĕr), *n.* One who discloses.

dis-clo'sure (-klō'zhûr), *n.* **1.** Act of disclosing, uncovering, or revealing; exposure. **2.** That which is disclosed.

dis-cob'o-lus (dĭs-kŏb'ō-lŭs), **dis-cob'o-los** (-kŏb'ō-lŏs), *n.* [L. *discobolus*, Gr. *δισκοβόλος*; *δίσκος* discus + *βάλλειν* to throw.] A discus thrower.

Discobolus.

dis'coid (dĭs'koid), *a.* [Gr. *δισκοειδής*; fr. *δίσκος* a round plate + *εἶδος* form.] Like a disk; flat and circular; specif., *Bot.*, having a tubular instead of a ligulate corolla, as the florets in the yellow center of a daisy, in distinction from those on the margin, bearing white rays, which are called *radiate*.

— *n.* Anything having the form of a discus or disk. — **dis-coi'dal** (-koi'dăl), *a.*

dis-col'or, dis-col'our (dĭs-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *descolorer*, fr. L. *dis-* + *colorare* to color.] To alter the natural color of, esp. for the worse; stain.

dis-col'or-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of discoloring; state of being discolored. **2.** A discolored spot; stain.

dis-col'or-ment, -our-ment (-ẽr-mĕnt), *n.* Discoloration.

dis-com'fit (-kŭm'fĭt), *v. t.* [OF. *descomfit*, p. p. of *desconfire*, fr. L. *dis-* + *conficere* to make ready.] **1.** To put to rout; defeat. *Archaic.* **2.** To balk; disconcert. — **Syn.** Overthrow, conquer, baffle, confuse. See EMBARRASS.

dis-com'fi-ture (-fĭ-tūr), *n.* Act of discomfiting; state of being discomfited; rout; overthrow; frustration.

dis-com'fort (-fẽrt), *v. t.* [OF. *desconforter*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conforter* to comfort.] **1.** To discourage; deject. *Obs.* **2.** To disturb the comfort of; make uneasy; pain. — *n.* **1.** Want of comfort; uncomfortable condition; pain; distress; sorrow. **2.** That which causes distress.

dis-com'fort-a-ble (-kŭm'fẽr-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not affording comfort; uncomfortable; comfortless.

dis'com-mend' (dĭs'kŏ-mĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To mention with disapprobation; blame; disapprove; — opp. of *commend. Rare.* **2.** To expose to censure or ill favor; put out of the good graces of any one; — opp. of *recommend.*

dis'com-mend'a-ble (-mĕn'dȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving disapprobation, blame, or unfavorable comment.

dis-com'men-da'tion (dĭs-kŏm'ĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* Blame; censure; reproach; dispraise.

dis'com-mode' (dĭs'kŏ-mōd'), *v. t.* To incommode.

dis'com-mod'i-ty (-kŏ-mŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Disadvantageousness; inconvenience. **2.** Disadvantage; inconvenience; something injurious or that it is desired to avoid or get rid of; — the opposite of *commodity.*

dis-com'mon (dĭs-kŏm'ŭn), *v. t. Law.* **a** To deprive of the right of common, as of pasture. **b** To deprive of commonable quality, as lands by inclosing them.

dis'com-pose' (dĭs'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* To throw into disorder; agitate; perturb; disarrange; disorder. — **Syn.** Derange, unsettle, disturb, ruffle, fret. [posed.]

dis'com-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr), *n.* State of being discom-

dis'con-cert' (dĭs'kŏn-sûrt'), *v. t.* To throw into disorder or confusion; discompose; confuse. — **Syn.** Disturb, unbalance, defeat, frustrate, thwart. See EMBARRASS.

dis'con-cer'tion (-sûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of disconcerting, or state of being disconcerted; discomposure; perturbation.

dis'con-form'i-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of conformity or correspondence; disagreement; — often with *to* or *with.*

dis'con-nect' (-kŏ-nĕkt'), *v. t.* To undo the connection of; disunite.

dis'con-nect'ed (-nĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* Disjoined; not connected. — **Syn.** Rambling, desultory, disjointed, broken, scattered. — **dis'con-nect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-nect'ed-ness,** *n.*

dis'con-nec'tion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being disconnected.

dis'con-nex'ion, *n.* Disconnection. *British.*

dis-con'so-late (dĭs-kŏn'sō-lât), *a.* [From LL., fr. L. *dis-* + *consolatus*, p. p. of *consolari* to console. See CONSOLE, *v. t.*] **1.** Destitute of consolation; deeply dejected; sad. **2.** Causing dejection; cheerless. — **Syn.** Forlorn, melancholy, sorrowful, woeful, hopeless. — **dis-con'so-late-ly,** *adv.* — **-late-ness,** *n.*

dis-con'so-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Disconsolate state.

dis'con-tent' (dĭs'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* Not content; dissatisfied. — *n.* Want of content; uneasiness; dissatisfaction. — **Syn.** See DISSATISFACTION. — *v. t.* To dissatisfy; displease.

dis'con-tent'ed (-tĕn'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* Dissatisfied; uneasy in mind. — **dis'con-tent'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-tent'ed-ness,** *n.*

dis'con-tent'ment (-tĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* State, fact, or feeling of discontent.

dis'con-tin'u-ance (-tĭn'ū-ăns), *n.* **1.** A discontinuing; state of being discontinued; interruption. **2.** In legal practice, the termination of an action by the failure of the plaintiff properly to continue it or by the entry ot a discontinuing order on his motion; — usually distinguished from a *dismissal.* — **Syn.** Cessation, intermission, separation, disjunction, disruption, break.

dis'con-tin'u-a'tion (-tĭn'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Discontinuance.

dis'con-tin'ue (-tĭn'ū), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To interrupt the continuance of; break off; stop; leave off. **2.** *Law.* To abandon or terminate (an action or proceeding) by a discontinuance (which see). — **dis'con-tin'u-er,** *n.*

dis-con'ti-nu'i-ty (dĭs-kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Want of continuity or cohesion. **2.** A break in continuity; a gap.

dis'con-tin'u-ous (dĭs'kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not continuous; interrupted; intermittent; broken. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.*

dis-cord' (dĭs-kôrd'), *v. i.* [OF. *descorder*, L. *discordare*, fr. *discors*, *-cordis*, discordant; *dis-* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] To disagree; clash.

dis'cord (dĭs'kôrd), *n.* **1.** Want of concord or agreement; disagreement. **2. a** Want of concord or harmony. **b** A combination of musical sounds which strikes the ear harshly owing to incommensurability of vibrations of the component sounds. **3.** A harsh or confused noise; uproar. — **Syn.** Variance, difference, opposition, clashing, dissension, contention, strife, dissonance.

dis-cord'ance (dĭs-kôr'dăns), **dis-cord'an-cy** (-dăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pls.* -ANCES (-dăn-sĕz), -ANCIES (-sĭz). **1.** State or quality of being discordant; disagreement. **2.** A discord of sounds.

dis-cord'ant (-dănt), *a.* Characterized by discord; not in harmony; clashing; inharmonious. — **Syn.** Disagreeing, incongruous, contradictory, opposing, repugnant, opposite, contrary, inconsistent, harsh, jarring, irreconcilable. See DISSONANT. — **dis-cord'ant-ly,** *adv.*

dis'count (dĭs'kount; dĭs-kount'), *v. t.* [OF. *desconter*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conter*. See COUNT.] **1.** To deduct from an account, debt, charge, or the like. **2.** To lend money on, deducting in advance the discount, or allowance for interest; as, to *discount* a promissory note. **3.** To take into consideration beforehand; diminish by anticipation; as, to *discount* the effect of news. **4.** To make allowance for exaggeration in (a tale, etc.).

— (dĭs'kount), *n.* **1.** Act of discounting; esp.: **a** A deduction from a gross sum on an account. **b** A deduction for interest in advancing money on or purchasing a bill or note not due. **2.** The rate of interest charged in discounting. **at a discount,** below par, or below the nominal value; hence, *Colloq.*: out of favor; poorly esteemed.

dis-count'a-ble (dĭs-koun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be discounted.

dis-coun'te-nance (dĭs-koun'tē-năns), *v. t.* **1.** To put out of countenance; abash. **2.** To refuse to countenance, or approve; discourage. — *n.* Unfavorable aspect or act; disapprobation.

dis-cour'age (dĭs-kŭr'ăj), *v. t.*; -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). **1.** To lessen the courage of; dishearten; deject; — opp. to *encourage.* **2.** To dishearten one with respect to; deter one from; discountenance. — **Syn.** Dispirit, depress; dissuade, disfavor.

dis-cour'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of discouraging; state of being discouraged; depression. **2.** That which discourages; a deterrent. [courages.]

dis-cour'ag-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dis-

dis-course' (dĭs-kōrs'; 57), *n.* [L. *discursus*, lit., a running to and fro, fr. *discurrere*, *-cursum*, lit., to run to and fro; *dis-* + *currere* to run.] **1.** The power of the mind to reason or infer by running, as it were, from fact to fact, or reason to reason; reasoning power. **2.** The joining of ideas in rational expression, whether mental or verbal. **3.** Conversation; talk. **4.** Art and manner of speaking. **5.** Consecutive speech on a given line of thought; treatise; dissertation; as, a long *discourse* on duty.

— *v. i.*; -COURSED' (-kōrst'); -COURS'ING (-kōr'sĭng). To express one's self in discourse; speak; converse. — *v. t.* **1.** To narrate; tell; discuss. *Archaic.* **2.** To utter or give forth, as music. — **dis-cours'er,** *n.*

dis-cour'te-ous (-kûr'tē-ŭs; -kōrt'yŭs), *a.* Uncivil; wanting in courtesy. — **dis-cour'te-ous-ly,** *adv.*

dis-cour'te-sy (-kûr'tē-sĭ), *n.* Lack of courtesy; incivility.

dis-cov'er (-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *descouvrir*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *couvrir* to cover.] **1.** To lay open to view; reveal; make known. *Archaic.* **2.** To manifest, esp. unintentionally; show; exhibit; betray; as, the boy *discovered* a taste for art. **3.** To obtain sight or knowledge of, for the first time, as of a thing already existing, but hitherto not perceived or known; detect; descry. — **dis-cov'er-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **Syn.** Find out, detect; contrive, devise, originate, invent. — **Discover, invent.** One **discovers** what existed before, but had remained unknown; one **invents** by forming combinations either entirely new or attaining their end by means unknown before; as, Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; Edison *invented* the phonograph. See REVEAL.

dis-cov'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who first comes to the knowledge of something; one who makes a discovery.

dis-cov'ert (-ẽrt), *a.* [OF. *descovert* uncovered. See COVERT.] *Law.* Not covert; not under coverture; — said of an unmarried woman or a widow. See COVERTURE, 2.

dis-cov'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of discovering. **2.** That which is discovered. — **Syn.** Disclosure.

Discovery Day. = COLUMBUS DAY.

dis'cre-ate' (dĭs'krē-āt'), *v.* To annihilate; reduce to chaos. — **dis'cre-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

dis-cred'it (dĭs-krĕd'ĭt), *n.* **1.** Lack of credit or reputation; disesteem. **2.** Lack of belief or confidence; disbelief. **3.** Lack of commercial credit. — **Syn.** Disrepute, dishonor, disgrace, ignominy, scandal, distrust.

— *v. t.* **1.** To refuse credence to; disbelieve; as, the rumor is *discredited*. **2.** To destroy confidence in; as, the theory is *discredited* by modern science. **3.** To deprive of credit or good repute; bring reproach upon.

dis-cred'it-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Not creditable; injurious to reputation; disreputable. — **dis-cred'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

dis-creet' (dĭs-krēt'), *a.* [F. *discret*, L. *discretus* separated, p. p. of *discernere* to discern. See DISCERN.] Possessed of discernment, esp. in avoiding error or evil, circumspect; prudent. — **Syn.** See CAREFUL. — **dis-creet'ly,** *adv.* — **dis-creet'ness,** *n.*

dis-crep'an-cy (-krĕp'ăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Also **dis-crep'ance** (dĭs-krĕp'ăns; dĭs'krē-păns), *n.* State or quality of being discrepant, or an instance of this.

dis-crep'ant (dĭs-krĕp'ănt; dĭs'krē-pănt), *a.* [L. *discrepans, -antis*, p. pr. of *discrepare* to sound discordantly; *dis-* + *crepare* to rattle, creak.] Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; contrary; different.

dis-crete' (dĭs-krēt'; dĭs'krēt), *a.* [L. *discretus*. See DISCREET.] **1.** Separate; distinct; disjunct. **2.** Composed of distinct parts; discontinuous. — **dis-crete'ly,** *adv.* — **dis-crete'ness,** *n.*

dis-cre'tion (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Disjunction; separation; distinction. **2.** Act or faculty of discerning; discernment; decision. **3.** Freedom to decide or act, unrestrained exercise of choice or will. **4.** Quality of being discreet, esp. as to matters of propriety and self-control; prudence; circumspection. [pleasure.

at discretion, at will; according to one's judgment or

dis-cre'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment. — **-tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

dis-cre'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Discretional.

dis-cre'tive (dĭs-krē'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Disjunctive. **2.** Marking distinction; distinguishing.

dis-crim'i-nate (-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *discriminatus*, p. p. of *discriminare* to divide, deriv. of *discernere* to discern.] **1.** Distinguished by certain tokens; distinct. **2.** Marked by or showing discrimination.

— (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. **1.** To mark as different; differentiate. **2.** To separate by discerning differences; distinguish. — **Syn.** See DISTINGUISH. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a difference or distinction; distinguish. **2.** To make a difference in treatment or favor (of one as compared with others).

dis-crim'i-nate-ly, *adv.* With discrimination.

dis-crim'i-nat'ing (-nāt'ĭng), *p. a.* Marking or noting a difference or differences; distinguishing; often esp., capable of making acute discriminations; keen; discerning; as, a *discriminating* critic. — **dis-crim'i-nat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-crim'i-na'tion (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of discriminating; state of being discriminated. **2.** A distinction, as in treatment; esp., an unfair or injurious distinction. **3.** Quality of being discriminating; acute discernment. **4.** That which discriminates; mark of distinction. — **Syn.** Penetration, clearness, acuteness, acumen, judgment, discernment, distinction.

dis-crim'i-na-tive (-krĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive. **2.** Observing distinctions; discriminating.

dis-crown' (dĭs-kroun'), *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

dis-cur'sive (dĭs-kûr'sĭv), *a.* Passing from one thing to another; digressive; desultory. — **Syn.** See CURSORY. — **dis-cur'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-cur'sive-ness,** *n.*

dis'cus (dĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CUSES (-ĕz), L. -CI (dĭs'ī). [L. See DISH.] A heavy circular plate, or quoit, to be thrown or hurled as a trial of strength and skill; also, the exercise or game of throwing the discus.

dis-cuss' (dĭs-kŭs'), *v. t.* [L. *discussus*, p. p. of *discutere* to strike asunder; *dis-* + *quatere* to strike.] **1.** To drive away, as a tumor. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To declare. *Obs.* **3.** To examine in detail or by disputation; debate; investigate. **4.** To try the quality of by eating or drinking; as, they *discussed* a cold fowl. *Colloq.* **5.** *Civil Law.* To exhaust a remedy against, as a principal debtor or his property before proceeding against the surety.

Syn. Discuss, argue, debate. To **discuss** is to sift or examine by presenting considerations pro and con; as Elizabeth could *discuss* poetry with Spenser or euphuism with Lyly. To **argue** (the stronger term) is to adduce arguments or reasons in support of one's cause or position; as, he tried to *argue* himself out of his despondency. To **debate** is to argue formally or publicly or (sometimes) to deliberate with one's self; as, the measure was *debated* at length.

dis-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of discussing; debate.

dis-cu'tient (-kū'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *discutiens*, p. pr. of *discutere*. See DISCUSS.] *Med.* Serving to disperse morbid matter; as, a *discutient* lotion. — *n.* A discutient agent.

dis-dain' (-dān'), *n.* [OF. *desdain, desdaing*, fr. the verb.] A feeling of contempt and aversion; scorn; — often implying haughtiness. — **Syn.** Haughtiness, scorn, contempt, arrogance, pride.

— *v. t.* [OF. *desdeignier, desdaignier; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *deignier* to deign, fr. L. *dignari* to deem worthy.] **1.** To think unworthy; deem unsuitable or unbecoming. **2.** To reject as not deserving one's notice, scorn. — **Syn.** See DESPISE.

dis-dain'ful (-dān'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of or expressing disdain; scornful; contemptuous. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPTUOUS. — **dis-dain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-dain'ful-ness,** *n.*

dis-ease' (dĭ-zēz'), *n.* [OF. *desaise; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *aise* ease.] **1.** Lack of ease; discomfort. *Obs.* **2.** Any departure from health presenting marked symptoms; malady; illness; disorder. **3.** An affection, usually caused by microorganisms, impairing the quality of certain products; as, the *diseases* of wine.

— *v. t.*; -EASED' (-zēzd'); -EAS'ING. **1.** To disquiet; distress. *Obs.* **2.** To afflict with disease or sickness; disorder.

dis-eased' (dĭ-zēzd'), *p. a.* Afflicted with disease.

dis'em-bark' (dĭs'ĕm-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* To remove or go ashore from on board a vessel; land.

dis-em'bar-ka'tion (dĭs-ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disembarking.

dis'em-bar'rass (dĭs'ĕm-băr'ăs), *v. t.* To free from embarrassment; clear; disentangle. — **Syn.** See DISENGAGE.

dis'em-bed' (dĭs'ĕm-bĕd'), *v. t.* To extricate (that which is embedded). [ment.

dis'em-bel'lish (-bĕl'ĭsh), *v. t.* To deprive of embellish-

dis'em-bod'y (-ĕm-bŏd'ĭ), *v. t.* To divest of the body or corporeal existence. — **dis'em-bod'i-ment** (-ĭ-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'em-bogue' (-bōg'), *v. t. & i.*; -BOGUED' (-bōgd'); -BO'GUING. [Sp. *desembocar; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *embocar* to put into the mouth, fr. *en* (L. *in*) + *boca* mouth, L. *bucca* cheek.] To discharge at the mouth, as a stream; flow (into); vent; as, where the river *disembogues*.

dis'em-bow'el (-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* To take or let out the bowels of; eviscerate. — **dis'em-bow'el-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'em-broil' (-broil'), *v. t.* To disentangle; free from embroilment; extricate from confusion.

dis'em-ploy' (dĭs'ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* To dismiss from, or throw out of, employment. — **dis'em-ploy'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'en-a'ble (dĭs'ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* To render unable; disable.

dis'en-chant' (-chănt'), *v. t.* To free from enchantment, fascination, or delusion. — **dis'en-chant'er,** *n.*

dis'en-chant'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disenchanting; state or fact of being disenchanted.

dis'en-cum'ber (-kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* To free from encumbrance. — **Syn.** See DISENGAGE. — **-cum'brance** (-brăns), *n.*

dis'en-dow' (-dou'), *v. t.* To deprive of endowments. — **dis'en-dow'er,** *n.* — **dis'en-dow'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'en-fran'chise (-frăn'chīz), *v. t.* To disfranchise.

dis'en-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t.* To release from that with which anything is engaged, engrossed, involved, or entangled; extricate; clear.

Syn. Disengage, disentangle, disembarrass, disencumber, extricate, all imply release or detachment; **disengage,** from that by which one is held, or in which one is involved; **disentangle,** from more intricate complications; **disembarrass,** from that which hampers or restrains; **disencumber,** from that which burdens or clogs. **Extricate** implies more definitely effort or exercise of force.

— *v. i.* To release or free one's self; become detached.

dis'en-gage'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of disengaging, or setting free; state of being disengaged. **2.** Freedom from engrossing occupation; leisure. **3.** Freedom from constraint; ease of manner.

dis'en-no'ble (-nō'b'l), *v. t.* To lower; degrade.

dis'en-tail' (-tāl'), *v. t. Law.* To free from entail; break the entail of (an estate). — *n.* Act of disentailing.

dis'en-tan'gle (-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To free from entanglement; free from embarrassing connection or intermixture; set free. — **Syn.** See DISENGAGE. — **-tan'gle-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'en-thrall', dis'en-thral' (dĭs'ĕn-thrôl'), *v. t.* To release from thraldom; free.

dis'en-throne' (-thrōn'), *v. t.* To dethrone; depose.

dis'en-ti'tle (-tī't'l), *v. t.* To deprive of title or claim.

dis'en-tomb' (-to͞om'), *v. t.* To disinter. [chantment.

dis'en-trance' (-trăns'), *v. t.* To free from a trance or en-

dis'en-twine' (-twīn'), *v. t. & i.* To untwine.

dis'es-tab'lish (-ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To break up (anything established); deprive, as a church, of its connection with the state. — **dis'es-tab'lish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'es-teem' (dĭs'ĕs-tēm'), *n.* Want of esteem; disfavor. — *v. t.* To hold in disesteem; slight.

dis-fa'vor (-fā'vĕr), *n.* **1.** Want of favor or favorable regard; disesteem. **2.** State of not being in favor. **3.** An unkind or disobliging act. — *v. t.* To withhold or withdraw favor from; regard with disesteem.

dis-fea'ture (dĭs-fē'tûr), *v. t.* To deface.
dis-fig'u-ra'tion (-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; disfigurement.
dis-fig'ure (-fĭg'ûr), *v. t.*; -URED (-ûrd); -URING. [OF. *desfigurer, des-* (L. *dis-*) + *figurer* to fashion, shape, fr. L. *figurare*, fr. *figura* figure.] To mar the figure or appearance of; render less complete, perfect, or beautiful in appearance. — **Syn.** See DEFACE. — **-fig'ur-er**, *n.*
dis-fig'ure-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured. **2.** Something that disfigures (by its presence); a defacement.
dis-for'est (-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* **1.** To disafforest. **2.** To deforest.
dis-fran'chise (dĭs-frăn'chīz), *v. t.* To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen, or of a particular privilege, as of voting.
dis-fran'chise-ment (-chīz-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised.
dis-fur'nish (-fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* To deprive of that with which anything is furnished; strip; divest. — **-nish-ment**, *n.*
dis-gav'el (dĭs-găv'ĕl), *v. t.* [See GAVELKIND.] *Eng. Law.* To deprive of, or relieve from, the tenure of gavelkind.
dis-gorge' (-gôrj'), *v. t. & i.*: -GORGED' (-gôrjd'): -GORG'ING. [OF. *desgorgier; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *gorge* gorge.] **1.** To discharge by the throat and mouth; vomit. **2.** To give up unwillingly something wrongfully appropriated.
dis-grace' (-grās'), *n.* [F. *disgrâce*, It. *disgrazia; dis-* (L. *dis-*) + *grazia* grace, L. *gratia*.] **1.** Condition of being out of favor. **2.** State of being dishonored; shame; ignominy. **3.** Cause of dishonor or shame. — **Syn.** Disfavor, discredit, infamy, humiliation. See DISHONOR.
— *v. t.*; -GRACED' (-grāst'); -GRAC'ING (-grās'ĭng). **1.** To put out of favor; dismiss with dishonor. **2.** To bring reproach or shame on; dishonor. — **Syn.** Degrade, humble, humiliate; abase, debase. — **dis-grac'er** (-ĕr), *n.*
dis-grace'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Bringing or involving disgrace; shameful. **dis-grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* **-dis-grace'ful-ness**, *n.*
dis-grun'tle (-grŭn't'l), *v. t.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). To put in bad humor; render dissatisfied.
dis-guise' (dĭs-gīz'), *v. t.*; -GUISED' (-gīzd'); -GUIS'ING. [OF. *desguiser; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *guise* guise.] **1.** To change the appearance of so as to conceal or mislead, esp. by an unusual dress. **2.** To hide or obscure by a counterfeit appearance; cloak; conceal; mask; as, to *disguise* one's feelings or an unpleasant taste. — **Syn.** Dissimulate. See DISSEMBLE.
— *n.* **1.** A dress put on for concealment or deception. **2.** Artificial language or manner assumed for deception. **3.** Any concealment of real by ostensible character; also, that which serves to disguise. — **dis-guis'er** (-gīz'ĕr), *n.*
dis-gust' (-gŭst'), *v. t.* [OF. *desgouster; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *goust* taste, L. *gustus*.] **1.** To provoke disgust or strong distaste in; esp., to offend the taste, reason, or sensibilities of; —often used with *at*, *with*, or *by*. **2.** To inspire with a disgust (*of*, *from*, or *against* anything).
— *n.* Aversion or repugnance produced by something loathsome; loathing. — **Syn.** Nausea, abomination, abhorrence; distaste, dislike. See ANTIPATHY.
dis-gust'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Exciting or feeling disgust.
dis-gust'ing, *p. a.* Exciting disgust. — **-ing-ly**, *adv.*
dish (dĭsh), *n.* [AS. *disc*, L. *discus*, fr. Gr. *δίσκος* quoit, *δικεῖν* to throw.] **1.** A vessel, as a platter, used for serving food at table. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a dish, as a shallow concave vessel or a natural hollow. **3.** The food served in a dish; hence, any particular food; as, a dainty *dish*. **4.** State of being concave, or like a dish, or the degree of such concavity; as, the *dish* of a wheel; also, a concavity. **5.** The contents or capacity of a dish; a dishful.
— *v. t.* **1.** To put into a dish or dishes. **2.** To make concave like a dish; as, to *dish* a wheel by inclining the spokes. **3.** To make (a hole) like a dish; countersink (a hole). **4.** To frustrate; cheat, circumvent; ruin. *Colloq.*
dis'ha-bille' (dĭs'ă-bēl'; -bĭl'), **des'ha-bille'** (dĕz'ă-bēl'), *n.* [F. *déshabillé*, prop., undressed.] A loose, negligent garment; state of being dressed in a loose or careless style.
dis-hal'low (dĭs-hăl'ō), *v. t.* To violate; profane.
dis'har-mo'ni-ous (dĭs'här-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Unharmonious.
dis-har'mo-nize (dĭs-här'mō-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To put, or to be, out of harmony. — **dis-har'mo-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*
dis-har'mo-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Want of harmony; discord.
dish'cloth' (dĭsh'klŏth'; 62), *n.* A cloth for washing dishes.
dish'clout' (-klout'), *n.* A dishcloth. *Archaic or Dial.*
dis-heart'en (dĭs-här't'n), *v. t.* To discourage; dispirit.
dis-helm' (-hĕlm'), *v. t. & i.* To deprive of, or to remove, the helmet.
dis-her'i-son (dĭs-hĕr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [OF. *desheriteison. Oxf. E. D.*] A disinheriting; disinheritance.
dis-her'it (-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* To disinherit; dispossess. *Obs.*
di-shev'el (dĭ-shĕv'ĕl), *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [OF. *descheveler*, LL. *discapillare; dis-* + L. *capillus* hair of the head.] To permit or cause (the hair) to hang loosely or disorderly; hence: to spread or throw (one's costume, etc.) in disorder or disarray; ruffle; tousle — **di-shev'el-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* [will hold.]
dish'ful (dĭsh'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a dish
dis-hon'est (dĭs-ŏn'ĕst; 24), *a.* **1.** Wanting in honesty or integrity; not trustworthy. **2.** Characterized by fraud; knavish; unjust. — **dis-hon'est-ly**, *adv.*
dis-hon'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Want of honesty, probity, or integrity. **2.** A dishonest act; violation of trust or justice.
dis-hon'or (-ŏn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** The reverse of honor; as: **a** **dis-hon'our** Disgrace; shame; ignominy. **b** Indignity; insult. **2.** *Law.* The nonpayment or nonacceptance of commercial paper by the party on whom it is drawn. — **dis-hon'or-er, dis-hon'our-er,** *n.*
Syn. Indignity, opprobrium, disparagement; shame, obloquy, reproach, disgrace, ignominy, infamy. — **Dishonor, disgrace, ignominy, infamy** express loss of good fame. **Dishonor** retains, to a greater degree than *disgrace*, a negative force, and expresses deprivation or violation of honor, reputation, or dignity. **Disgrace** expresses positive shame or reproach. **Ignominy** connotes public, **infamy**, notorious, disgrace or dishonor.
— *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of honor; disgrace; bring reproach or shame on. **2.** To refuse to accept or pay (a draft, check, etc.). — **Syn.** Shame, humble, humiliate, degrade; debauch.
dis-hon'or-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Wanting in honor; bring- **dis-hon'our-a-ble** ing or deserving dishonor; disgraceful; base. **2.** Wanting in honor or esteem; disesteemed; as, "dishonorable graves." — **-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly**, *adv.*
dis-horn' (dĭs-hôrn'), *v. t.* To remove the horns of.
dis'il-lu'sion (dĭs'ĭ-lū'zhŭn), **dis'il-lu'sion-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* To free from illusion. — **dis'il-lu'sion,** *n.*
dis'im-pas'sioned (-ĭm-păsh'ŭnd), *a.* Free from warmth of passion or feeling; unimpassioned.
dis'im-pris'on (-prĭz'n), *v. t.* To release from prison.
dis-in'cli-na'tion (dĭs-ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* State of being disinclined. — **Syn.** Unwillingness, disaffection, alienation, dislike, indisposition, distaste, aversion, repugnance.
dis'in-cline' (dĭs'ĭn-klīn'), *v. t.* To incline away the affections of; alienate. — *v. i.* To be unwilling (to do something); be averse or indisposed.
dis'in-cor'po-rate (-kôr'pŏ-rāt), *v. t.* To deprive of corporate powers, rights, or privileges. [a disinfectant.]
dis'in-fect' (-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To free from infection; treat with
dis'in-fect'ant (-fĕk'tănt), *n.* An agent, as heat, carbolic acid, chloride of lime, etc., used to destroy pathogenic or putrefactive bacteria. A *disinfectant* differs from an *antiseptic* in not being intended for use upon the living body.
dis'in-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of disinfecting; state or fact of being disinfected.
dis-in-gen'u-ous (-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not ingenuous; artful. — **dis'in-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis'in-gen'u-ous-ness**, *n.*
dis'in-her'i-son (-hĕr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* Disherison.
dis'in-her'it (-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* To cut off from, or deprive of, an inheritance. — **dis'in-her'it-ance** (-ĭ-tăns), *n.*
dis-in'te-gra-ble (dĭs-ĭn'tĕ-grā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disintegrated.
dis-in'te-grate (-ĭn'tĕ-grāt), *v. t. & i.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'ING. [L. *dis-* + *integratus*, p. p. of *integrare* to repair, *integer* entire.] To separate or decompose into integrant, or component, parts; reduce to fragments or powder.
dis-in'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated; esp., the wearing away, or falling to pieces, of rocks by action of rain, frost, etc.
dis'in-ter' (dĭs'ĭn-tûr'), *v. t.* **1.** To take out of the grave or tomb. **2.** To bring out from obscurity.
dis-in'ter-est'ed (dĭs-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd; 24), *a.* Not influenced by self-interest; free from selfish motive. — **Syn.** See FAIR. — **dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **-ter-est-ed-ness**, *n.*
dis'in-ter'ment (dĭs'ĭn-tûr'mĕnt), *n.* Act of disinterring; state of being disinterred.
dis-ject' (dĭs-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *disjicere, disjectum*, to throw asunder, disperse; *dis-* + *jacere* to throw.] To separate by force; tear apart; scatter violently.
dis-join' (-join'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *desjoindre*, fr. L. *disjungere; dis-* + *jungere* to join.] To dissolve or prevent the joining of; separate; sunder; disunite; disconnect.
dis-joint' (-joint'), *a.* [OF. *desjoint*, p. p. of *desjoindre*. See DISJOIN.] *Archaic.* **1.** Disjointed; disconnected. **2.** Disjoined; unconnected. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To separate the joints of; separate at the joints. **2.** To break the natural order and relations of; make incoherent.
dis-joint'ly, *adv.* In a disjointed state; separately.
dis-junct' (-jŭngkt'), *a.* [L. *disjunctus*, p. p. of *disjungere*. See DISJOIN.] Characterized by disjunction.
dis-junc'tion (-jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* Act of disjoining; state of being disjoined; disunion; separation. — **dis-junc'ture,** *n.*
dis-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disjoin; involving disjunction. — *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A disjunctive conjunction, as *but, yet, although*. **2.** *Logic.* A disjunctive proposition or one in which the parts are connected by disjunctive conjunctions; as, it is *either* day *or* night.
disk (dĭsk), *n.* Also **disc.** [L. *discus*. See DISH.] **1.** A

flat circular plate. **2.** *Astron.* The seemingly flat figure of a celestial body. **3.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Any of various disk-shaped structures, as the central portion of the head, composed of tubular flowers, in daisies, asters, etc.

dis·leaf' (dĭs-lēf'), **dis·leave'** (-lēv'), *v. t.* To remove the leaves from; bare of leaves.

dis·like' (dĭs-līk'), *v. t.* To regard with dislike; disapprove. — *n.* A feeling of aversion to something uncongenial or offensive; repugnance; distaste. — **Syn.** Disinclination, disapprobation, disfavor, disaffection, displeasure, aversion, reluctance, disgust, antipathy. — **dis·lik'a-ble,** *a.*

dis·limn' (-lĭm'), *v. t. & i.* To efface; fade, as a picture.

dis'lo·cate (dĭs'lō-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [LL. *dislocatus,* p. p. of *dislocare;* L. *dis-* + *locare* to place, *locus* place.] **1.** To displace (esp. a bone from its natural connections with a neighboring bone); disjoint. **2.** To disarrange, as plans.

dis'lo·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Displacement, esp.: **a** *Surg.* The displacement of a bone, or the resulting condition; luxation. **b** *Geol.* The displacement of rocks or strata, resulting in a fissure or fault.

dis·lodge' (dĭs-lŏj'), *v. t. & i.* To drive from a lodge or place of rest; hence, to drive from a place of hiding or defense. — **dis·lodg'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis·loy'al (-loi'ăl), *a.* Not loyal; false where allegiance is due; faithless. — **dis·loy'al·ly,** *adv.*

dis·loy'al·ty (-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being disloyal; lack of loyalty; esp., violation of allegiance.

Syn. Untrue, recreant, traitorous; deceitful, insidious, treacherous, perfidious, perjured, inconstant, forsworn. — **Disloyal, traitorous, treacherous, perfidious.** One is **disloyal** who is untrue (it may be only passively) to one's allegiance; one is **traitorous** who is guilty of actual treason. Of persons, **treacherous** implies readiness to betray trust; of things, aptness to allure to peril or disaster by false or delusive appearances. **Perfidious** implies base and deliberate treachery.

dis'mal (dĭz'măl), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *di* day (L. *dies*) + *mal* bad, evil (L. *malus*).] **1.** In *pl.* The blues; low spirits; also, gloomy or depressing surroundings or circumstances. **2.** A swamp. *Southern U. S.*

— *a.* **1.** Unlucky; ill-omened; ill-boding; as, a *dismal* threatening sound. **2.** Disastrous or calamitous; dreadful; as, *dismal* accidents. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Gloomy to the eye or ear; cheerless; dreary. — **Syn.** Lonesome, gloomy, dark, fatal, doleful, lugubrious, funereal, dolorous, sorrowful, sad, melancholy, unhappy. — **dis'mal·ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

dis·man'tle (dĭs-măn'tl), *v. t.;* -MAN'TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). **1.** To strip of dress or covering; divest; uncloak. **2.** To strip of furniture and equipments, guns, etc., as a house or a fort. — **dis·man'tle·ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis·mast' (-măst'), *v. t.* To deprive of a mast or masts.

dis·may' (-mā'), *v. t.* [OF. *esmaier; es-* (L. *ex*) + OHG. *magan* to be strong or able.] To disable with alarm; depress the spirits of; daunt; appall; terrify.

Syn. Alarm, fright, affright, frighten, scare, intimidate, daunt, appall, shock, horrify. — **Dismay, daunt, appall.** To **dismay** is to deprive of spirit, courage, or initiative, esp. by an alarming or disconcerting prospect; to **daunt** is to cow or intimidate, esp. by that which awes or subdues; to **appall** is to overwhelm or confound with sudden fear or horror.

— *n.* Loss of spirit through fear. — **Syn.** See FEAR.

dis·mem'ber (-mĕm'bĕr), *v. t.* [OF. *desmembrer; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *membre* limb.] To tear limb from limb; hence: to tear or cut in pieces; mangle; mutilate. — **Syn.** Disjoint, dislocate, divide. — **dis·mem'ber·ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis·miss' (-mĭs'), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *missus,* p. p. of *mittere* to send.] **1.** To send away; cause or permit to go. **2.** To send or remove from office, service, or employment; discharge. **3.** To put away; esp., to put out of consideration; as, to *dismiss* idle fears. **4.** *Law.* In practice, to put (an action or party) out of consideration; refuse to hear further; — said of the court.

dis·miss'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of dismissing; state or fact of being dismissed.

dis·miss'ion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Dismissal.

dis·mount' (-mount'), *v. i.* **1.** To come down; descend. *Poetic.* **2.** To alight from a horse, camel, or the like (formerly, from a vehicle). — *v. t.* **1.** To throw or remove from the carriage, or mount; — said esp. of artillery. **2.** To unhorse. **3.** To remove from a setting, as a jewel. **4.** *Mech.* To take apart (a machine).

— *n.* Act or method of dismounting. [natural.]

dis·na'ture (-nā'tûr), *v. t. & i.* To make or become unnatural.

dis'o·be'di·ence (dĭs'ō-bē'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition.

dis'o·be'di·ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory. — **dis'o·be'di·ent·ly,** *adv.*

dis'o·bey' (-ō-bā'), *v. t. & i.* To refuse or neglect to obey.

dis'o·bey'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who disobeys.

dis·ob'li·ga'tion (dĭs-ŏb'lĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disobliging; offense; also, state of being disobliged; grudge.

dis'o·blige' (dĭs'ō-blīj'), *v. t.;* -BLIGED' (-blījd'); -BLIG'ING (-blīj'ĭng). To refuse to oblige; be unaccommodating to.

dis'o·blig'ing (-blīj'ĭng), *p. a.* Not obliging; unaccommodating. — **dis'o·blig'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **-blig'ing·ness,** *n.*

dis·orb' (dĭs-ôrb'), *v. t.* To throw out of the proper orbit.

dis·or'der (-ôr'dĕr), *n.* **1.** Want of order; confusion; disarray. **2.** Neglect of order or system; irregularity. **3.** Breach of public order; tumult. **4.** Disturbance of the functions of the bodily organs, or of the mind. — **Syn.** Disarrangement, bustle, commotion, disturbance; disease, illness, indisposition, sickness, ailment, malady, distemper.

— *v. t.* **1.** To disturb the order of; disarrange; confuse. **2.** To disturb the regular and natural functions of (either body or mind); derange.

dis·or'dered (-dĕrd), *p. a.* Thrown into disorder; affected with disorder or disease; specif., morbid; crazed.

dis·or'der·ly (-dĕr-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or contributing to, disorder. **2.** *Law.* Offensive to good morals and public decency; notoriously offensive; as, *disorderly* conduct. **Disorderly houses** include common bawdy houses, common gaming houses, etc. A **disorderly person** is one guilty of any one of various acts (against the public peace, order, morals, or safety) declared by statute to be offenses. — **Syn.** Disarranged, immethodical, irregular, lawless, tumultuous, confused.

— *adv.* In a disorderly manner; confusedly. — **dis·or'der·li·ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

dis·or'di·nate (-dĭ-nāt), *a.* Immoderate; inordinate. *Obs.*

dis·or'gan·i·za'tion (dĭs-ôr'găn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disorganizing, or state of being disorganized.

dis·or'gan·ize (dĭs-ôr'găn-īz), *v. t.* To destroy the organic structure or regular system of; throw into disorder; disarrange. — **dis·or'gan·iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

dis·own' (-ōn'), *v. t.* To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to or concerning one's self; repudiate; disavow. — **Syn.** Disclaim, deny, renounce.

dis·par'age (dĭs-păr'ăj), *v. t.;* -AGED (-ăjd); -AG·ING (-ă-jĭng). [OF. *desparagier* to marry unequally; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *parage* extraction, lineage, L. *par* equal.] To bring, or attempt to bring, discredit upon; speak slightingly of; depreciate. — **Syn.** Cheapen, degrade, debase; vilify, discredit, defame. See DECRY.

dis·par'age·ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Diminution of esteem or standing; dishonor; disgrace. **2.** Act of expressing a low degree of estimation; detraction; depreciation. — **Syn.** Indignity, derogation, reproach; debasement, disgrace.

dis·par'ag·er, *n.* One who disparages.

dis·par'ag·ing·ly, *adv.* In a disparaging manner.

dis'pa·rate (dĭs'pā-rāt), *a.* [L. *disparatus,* p. p. of *disparare* to part; *dis-* + *parare* to prepare.] Unequal; dissimilar; distinct in quality or ultimate character. — **Syn.** See DIFFERENT. — **-rate·ly,** *adv.* — **-rate·ness,** *n.*

dis·par'i·ty (dĭs-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Inequality; difference in age, rank, condition, excellence, etc.

Syn. Disparity, inequality. **Disparity** adds to **inequality** the implication of unlikeness or incongruity.

dis·park' (-pärk'), *v. t.* To throw open (a park or inclosure); to treat (a private park) as a common.

dis·part' (-pärt'), *v. t. & i.* To part asunder; separate.

dis·part', *n.* A piece of metal placed on the muzzle, or near the trunnions, on the top of a piece of ordnance, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore; — called also **dispart sight,** and **muzzle sight.**

dis·part'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A parting or division.

dis·pas'sion (-păsh'ŭn), *n.* Freedom from passion.

dis·pas'sion·ate (-ăt), *a.* Free from passion; not warped, prejudiced, swerved, or carried away by passion. — **Syn.** Calm, cool, collected, composed, serene, unruffled; temperate, moderate, impartial, fair; sober, grave. — **dis·pas'sion·ate·ly,** *adv.* — **dis·pas'sion·ate·ness,** *n.*

dis·patch' (-păch'), *v. t.* [Sp. *despachar.*] **1.** To send off or away, as a message or messenger. **2.** To send out of the world; put to death. **3.** To dispose of speedily, as business; execute quickly; finish. — **Syn.** Expedite, hasten, speed, accelerate; conclude; slay. See KILL.

— *v. i.* To make haste; conclude an affair.

— *n.* **1.** A dispatching; specif.: **a** The sending of a message or messenger, usually on an affair of importance. **b** Dismissal or discharge, esp. official. **c** Act of putting to death; killing. **d** Prompt disposal; quick riddance; esp., the speedy finishing up of a business; hence: diligence; haste. **2.** A message dispatched or sent with speed; esp., an important official letter or a telegram. **3.** An agency, as a company or organization, for sending goods promptly to their destination. — **Syn.** Promptness, celerity, speed, hurry. See HASTE. — **dis·patch'er,** *n.*

dis·pau'per (dĭs-pô'pĕr), *v. t.* To deprive of a pauper's claim to public support free from costs; deprive of the privilege of suing. [pers.]

dis·pau'per·ize (-īz), *v. t.* To free from pauperism or pau-

dis·peace' (dĭs-pēs'), *n.* Lack of peace; dissension.

dis·pel' (dĭs-pĕl'), *v. t.;* -PELLED' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. [L.

dispellere; dis- + *pellere* to drive.] To drive away by scattering; clear away; banish; dissipate.

Syn. Dispel, dissipate, disperse, scatter. To **dispel** (used only of vague or intangible objects) is to drive away, usually without violence; as, the incident *dispelled* his fears. **Dissipate** suggests more definitely the idea of vanishing, or of complete disintegration or dissolution; as, to *dissipate* mists, clouds, darkness. **Disperse**, the more formal, and **scatter**, the more vivid, stress the idea of separation, or of driving in different directions; as, to *disperse* a crowd; the wind *scattered* the leaves.

dis-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [OF. *despendre*, L. *dispendere*. See DISPENSE.] To expend; dispense. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dis-pen'sa-ble (-pĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** *Eccl.* Admitting dispensation; condonable. **2.** Capable of being dispensed or administered. **3.** Capable of being dispensed with. — **dis-pen'sa-bil'i-ty** (-pĕn'sȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dis-pen'sa-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A place where medicines are dispensed, esp. gratuitously or at a nominal price. **2.** In South Carolina, a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors, not to be drunk on the premises.

dis'pen-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dispensing; distribution; hence, esp., distribution of good and evil by God to man. **2.** That which is dispensed or appointed; esp., *Theol.*, a system of principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered; as, the Christian *dispensation*. **3.** A specific arrangement; provision; as, a *dispensation* of Providence. **4.** A dispensing with, or doing without, something; exemption, as from an ecclesiastical law or an obligation. — **dis'pen-sa'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

dis'pen-sa'tor (dĭs'pĕn-sā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who dispenses or distributes; also, rarely, an administrator.

dis-pen'sa-to-ry (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.*, -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A book of systematic descriptions of drugs. **2.** A dispensary.

dis-pense' (-pĕns'), *v. t.*; -PENSED' (-pĕnst'); -PENS'ING. [F. *dispenser*, L. *dispensare*, intens. of *dispendere* to weigh out, dispense; *dis-* + *pendere* to weigh.] **1.** To deal out in portions; distribute. **2.** To apply, as laws; administer. **3.** To exempt; absolve; — used with *from*. — *v. i.* To grant dispensation; make exemption or exception.

to dispense with, to permit the neglect or omission of, as a form; to give up or do without; forego.

dis-pens'er, *n.* One who, or that which, dispenses, or deals out, etc.; specif.: **a** A steward of a household. *Archaic.* **b** *Wireless Teleg.* A transmitting instrument for converting the Morse signals made by the operator into a properly arranged series of wave trains.

dis-peo'ple (dĭs-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To depopulate.

dis-pers'al (dĭs-pûr'sȧl), *n.* Act or result of dispersing, or scattering; dispersion; distribution.

dis-perse' (dĭs-pûrs'), *v. t.*; -PERSED' (-pûrst'); -PERS'ING. [L. *dispersus*, p. p. of *dispergere* to disperse; *dis-* + *spargere* to strew.] **1.** To cause to separate and go different ways; scatter; distribute. **2.** To distribute from a fixed or constant source; dispense; disseminate. **3.** To dissipate or dispel, as a vapor. — **Syn.** See DISPEL.

— *v. i.* To separate and go different ways; hence, be dissipated; vanish.

dis-pers'ed-ly (-pûr'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* In a dispersed manner.

dis-pers'er (-pûr'sẽr), *n.* One who disperses; that which disperses, as a revolving contact device in a kind of transmitter used in wireless telegraphy.

dis-per'sion (-pûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dispersing; state of being dispersed. **2.** *Physics.* Separation of complex light, as by a prism, into its different-colored rays.

dis-per'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to disperse.

dis-pir'it (-pĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To deprive of cheerful spirits; dishearten; discourage. — **Syn.** Damp, depress, cast down, intimidate, daunt, cow. — **-pir'it-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-ed-ness,** *n.*

dis-pir'it-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State of being dispirited.

dis-pit'e-ous (dĭs-pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* Full of despite; pitiless.

dis-place' (-plās'), *v. t.* **1.** To remove from the usual or proper place. **2.** To crowd out; take the place of. **3.** To remove from a state, office, dignity, or the like; discharge.

Syn. Displace, misplace, mislay. To **displace** is to put out of the usual or proper place, often by putting (or in order to put) something else in it; to **misplace**, to put in a wrong place, or (often) to set or fix on an unworthy object; to **mislay**, to put in a place which one cannot recollect.

dis-place'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of displacing; state of being displaced. **2.** The volume or weight of a fluid, as water, displaced by a floating body. **3.** The difference between the initial position of a moving body and any later position, as of the rock masses in a geological fault. **4.** *Elec.* An inductive transfer of electricity.

dis-plant' (-plănt'), *v. t.* To displace; dislodge. *Obs.*

dis-play' (-plā'), *v. t.* [OF. *despleier; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *pleier* to fold, L. *plicare*.] **1.** To unfold; spread out; expand. **2.** To spread before the view; manifest. **3.** *Print.* To make conspicuous by large or prominent type or varying length of lines. — **Syn.** Show, parade, flaunt. See EXHIBIT.

— *n.* **1.** An unfolding; exhibition; manifestation. **2.** Ostentatious show; parade. — **Syn.** See PARADE.

dis-please' (dĭs-plēz'), *v. t.* To incur the disapproval of; excite unpleasant feelings in; be offensive to. — **Syn.** Offend, disgust, vex, annoy, dissatisfy, chafe, anger, provoke, affront. — *v. i.* To give displeasure or offense.

dis-pleased' (-plēzd'), *a.* Not pleased; vexed; angry.

dis-pleas'ure (-plĕzh'ūr), *n.* **1.** The feeling of one displeased. **2.** That which displeases; offense; injury. — **Syn.** Disapprobation, distaste, hate, aversion, indignation.

dis-plode' (-plōd'), *v. t. & i.*; -PLOD'ED (-plōd'ĕd); -PLOD'ING. To explode. — **dis-plo'sion** (-plō'zhŭn), *n. Both Obs.*

dis-plume' (-plōōm'; 86), *v. t.* To strip of or as of plumes.

dis-pone' (dĭs-pōn'), *v. t. & i.*; -PONED' (-pōnd'); -PON'ING (-pōn'ĭng). [L. *disponere*. See DISPOSITION.] To dispose of; to make disposition. *Obs. or Scot.*

dis-ponge' (dĭs-pŭnj'). Obs. var. of DISPUNGE.

dis-pope' (-pōp'), *v. t.* To deprive of the popedom.

dis-port' (-pōrt'; 57), *n.* [OF. *desport*, fr. *desporter*, v. t.] Play, sport, or diversion; hence, a game; also, playfulness; merriment. *Archaic.*

— *v. t.* [OF. *desporter; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *porter* to carry, orig., to carry away from work.] To divert or amuse; make merry; — used reflexively, as in *to disport one's self, itself*, etc. — *v. i.* To indulge in gayety; to wanton; sport.

dis-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to disposal.

dis-pos'al (-ăl), *n.* **1.** A disposing; arrangement. **2.** Ordering; management. **3.** Transfer or conveyance of anything, as of property. **4.** Power or authority to dispose of; control; — used esp. in *at*, or *in, the disposal of*.

Syn. Disposal, disposition. **Disposal** more commonly emphasizes the idea of disposing of, dealing with, settling (with special reference to the power of so doing); **disposition**, that of arranging or ordering (with emphasis on the action, esp. regarded as the fulfillment of a plan); as, the *disposal* of one's books (their bestowal or assignment); my books are at your *disposal* (to use as you see fit); the *disposition* of one's library (the ordering of its distribution or destination); my library is at your *disposition* (subject to your direction or arrangement).

dis-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *disposer; dis-* + *poser* to place.] **1.** To arrange; as, the ships were *disposed* in a half circle. **2.** To regulate; determine. **3.** To deal out; bestow for an object or purpose; employ; dispose of. **4.** To give a tendency to; incline the mind of. — **Syn.** Set, order, distribute, adjust, adapt, fit; incline; bestow, give. — *v. i.* To arrange or settle matters finally; make disposition.

to dispose of. a To determine the fate, condition, or use of. **b** To get rid of; put out of the way.

— *n. Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** Act of disposing. **2.** Disposition; behavior; demeanor.

dis-pos'ed-ness (-ĕd-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being disposed; inclination; disposition.

dis-pos'er (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, disposes.

dis'po-si'tion (dĭs'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *dispositio*, fr. *disponere* to dispose; *dis-* + *ponere* to place.] **1.** Act or power of disposing; state of being disposed; as: **a** The ordering, regulating, or administering of anything; management; often, esp., divine administration or dispensation. **b** The getting rid, or making over, of anything, or the power to do so; control; as, money at one's *disposition*. **c** The placing in order or arranging of anything, or the state of being ordered or arranged, esp. with reference to some general design; arrangement; as, the *disposition* of troops. **2.** Tendency, resulting from natural constitution; aptitude. **3. a** Natural or prevailing spirit, or temper of mind. **b** Mood; humor. **c** Conscious inclination; propensity.

Syn. Humor, temperament, temper, character, bent, turn, bias; idiosyncrasy, constitution, organization, nature. — **Disposition, temperament, temper, character.** **Disposition** is the predominating bent or constitutional habit of one's mind; as, a cheerful *disposition*. **Temperament** is disposition regarded from the point of view of physical organization; as, a nervous, or a bilious, *temperament*. **Temper** (esp. as applied to nations or periods) often adds the suggestion of mental or moral fiber; as, Elizabeth knew the national *temper*. More commonly *temper* suggests irascibility; as, a display of *temper*. **Character** is individual disposition, esp. in its ethical aspects, regarded as fixed or modified by training or the exercise of the will; as, *character* is largely determined by habits. See DISPOSAL.

dis-pos'i-tive (dĭs-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Disposing, or having to do with the disposition or direction of something; of or pertaining to disposal or control.

dis'pos-sess' (-pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.* To put out of possession, esp. of land; eject; oust. — **dis'pos-ses'sion** (-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.*

dis'pos-ses'sor (-ẽr), *n.* One who dispossesses.

dis'pos-ses'so-ry (-ō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to dispossession.

dis-po'sure (dĭs-pō'zhûr; 87), *n.* Disposal. *Now Rare.*

dis-praise' (-prāz'), *v. t.* To notice with disapprobation or blame; disparage; depreciate. — *n.* Act of dispraising; disparagement. — **dis-prais'er,** *n.* — **dis-prais'ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-pread', **dis-spread'** (dĭs-prĕd'), *v. t.* To spread abroad, or different ways; spread apart; open; expand.
dis-prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.* To fail to prize; undervalue.
dis-prof'it (-prŏf'ĭt), *v. i. & t.* To be, or cause to be, without profit. *Archaic.* — *n.* Damage, detriment. *Archaic.*
dis-proof' (-prōōf'), *n.* A proving to be other than is maintained; confutation; refutation.
dis-pro-por'tion (dĭs'prō-pōr'shŭn; 57), *n.* Want of proportion; lack of symmetry or of due relation. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable in quantity, form, or fitness; mismatch.
dis'pro-por'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Not having due proportion; disproportionate. — **dis'pro-por'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
dis'pro-por'tion-ate (-ăt), *a.* Not proportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, value, or extent. — **dis'pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **-por'tion-ate-ness**, *n.*
dis-prov'a-ble (-prōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be disproved.
dis-prov'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of disproving; disproof.
dis-prove' (dĭs-prōōv'), *v. t.* To prove to be false.
dis-punge' (-pŭnj'), *v. t.* To sprinkle as with water from a sponge; also, to expunge. *Archaic.*
dis'pu-ta-ble (dĭs'pū-tă-b'l; dĭs-pūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be disputed, controverted, or contested. — **-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
dis'pu-tant (dĭs'pū-tănt), *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. — *n.* One who disputes; a controversialist.
dis'pu-ta'tion (dĭs'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of disputing; controversy; debate. **2.** Conversation. *Obs.*
dis'pu-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Inclined to dispute; contentious. — **dis'pu-ta'tious-ness**, *n.*
dis-put'a-tive (dĭs-pūt'ă-tĭv), *a.* Disputatious.
dis-pute' (-pūt'), *v. i.*; **-PUT'ED** (-pūt'ĕd); **-PUT'ING.** [OF. *desputer*, L. *disputare, -tatum; dis-* + *putare* to clear up, reckon, think.] To contend in argument; discuss; debate; often, to argue irritably; wrangle. — *v. t.* **1.** To make (something) a subject of disputation; discuss. **2.** To oppose by argument or assertion; controvert; as, to *dispute* assertions. **3.** To contend about; contest; as, to *dispute* possession of the land. — **Syn.** Gainsay, doubt, question; impugn.
—*n.* **1.** Verbal controversy; controversial discussion; debate. **2.** Contest; struggle; quarrel.
Syn. Dispute, quarrel, altercation, controversy, wrangle, squabble, bicker, brawl, broil. A **dispute** is commonly a heated verbal contention; a **controversy**, a contention carried on in writing, or at some length. A **quarrel** is an angry or violent dispute, often resulting in strained or severed relations; an **altercation**, a quarrelsome bandying of words. A **wrangle** is an undignified, confused, and noisy, a **squabble**, a childish, unseemly, and petty, altercation; a **bicker**, a petulant interchange of sharp words on trivial provocation. A **brawl** is a turbulent quarrel, esp. in a public place; a **broil** is a more general disturbance than a *brawl.*
dis-put'er (-pūt'ĕr), *n.* One who disputes.
dis-qual'i-fi-ca'tion (dĭs-kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of disqualifying, or state of being disqualified; incapacitation. **2.** That which disqualifies.
dis-qual'i-fy (-kwŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the qualities necessary for some purpose; render unfit; incapacitate. **2.** To deprive of some power, right, or privilege, as by positive restriction; disable legally; as, to *disqualify* a voter.
dis-qui'et (-kwī'ĕt), *v. t.* To render unquiet; deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; make uneasy or restless; disturb. — **Syn.** Harass, disturb, vex, fret, excite, agitate.
— *a.* Unquiet. *Rare.* — *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness.
dis-qui'et-ing, *p. a.* Causing disquiet, uneasiness, or alarm.
dis-qui'e-tude (-ĕ-tūd), *n.* Want of quiet; disquiet.
dis'qui-si'tion (dĭs'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *disquisitio*, fr. *disquirere* to inquire diligently; *dis-* + *quaerere* to seek.] A formal inquiry or discussion; an elaborate dissertation.
dis-quis'i-tor (dĭs-kwĭz'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* One who makes disquisitions or dissertations; an investigator.
dis-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To reduce to a lower rating or rank.
dis're-gard' (dĭs'rē-gärd'), *v. t.* Not to regard, notice, or observe; hence, to slight as unworthy of regard. — **Syn.** See NEGLECT. — *n.* A disregarding; state of being disregarded; esp., intentional neglect; slight. — **-gard'er**, *n.*
dis're-gard'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Neglectful; heedless.
dis-rel'ish (dĭs-rĕl'ĭsh), *n.* Want of relish; distaste. — *v. t.* Not to relish; to feel disgust at. [*Dial.*]
dis're-mem'ber (dĭs'rē-mĕm'bĕr), *v. t.* To forget. *Chiefly*
dis're-pair' (-pâr'), *n.* State of being in need of repair.
dis-rep'u-ta-ble (dĭs-rĕp'ū-tă-b'l), *a.* Not reputable; dishonorable; low; shameful. — **dis'rep'u-ta-bil'i-ty, dis-rep'u-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*
dis-rep'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Disrepute. *Archaic.*
dis're-pute' (dĭs'rē-pūt'), *n.* Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor.
dis're-spect' (-rē-spĕkt'), *n.* Want of respect; incivility. — *v. t.* To have or show disrespect for.
dis're-spect'a-ble (-spĕk'tă-b'l), *a.* Not worthy of respect. — **dis're-spect'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
dis're-spect'ful (-fo͝ol'), *a.* Wanting in respect; uncivil. — **dis're-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*
dis-robe' (dĭs-rōb'), *v. t. & i.* To divest of a robe; undress.
dis-robe'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Action of disrobing.
dis-root' (-ro͞ot'), *v. t.* To uproot.
dis-rupt' (-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *disruptus, diruptus*, p. p. of *dis-rumpere, dirumpere*, to break asunder; *dis-* + *rumpere* to break, burst.] Broken or burst asunder; disrupted.
— *v. t. & i.* To break asunder; rend.
dis-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* Act of rending asunder, or state of being rent asunder; breach; rupture.
dis-rup'tive (-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, disruption; also, caused by disruption. [rupt. *Rare.*
dis-rup'ture (-tūr), *n.* Disruption. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To dis-
dis-sat'is-fac'tion (dĭs-săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* State of being dissatisfied, unsatisfied, or discontented.
Syn. Dissatisfaction, discontent. **Dissatisfaction** has usually a specific cause, and is often temporary; **discontent** is commonly more general and deep-rooted; as, *dissatisfaction* with one's position, one's meals; a feverish restlessness and *discontent*; a fixed *discontent.*
dis-sat'is-fac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Causing dissatisfaction.
dis-sat'is-fy (-săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING.** To render unsatisfied; displease by lack of something.
dis-seat' (-sēt'), *v. t.* To unseat. *Rare.*
dis-sect' (dĭ-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *dissectus*, p. p. of *dissecare; dis-* + *secare* to cut.] **1.** To divide into separate parts, as an animal or a plant, esp. for examination; anatomize. **2.** To analyze, for purposes of science or criticism.
dis-sect'ed, *p. a.* Cut into several parts; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Cut deeply into many fine lobes or divisions; as, a *dissected* leaf. **b** *Phys. Geog.* Divided into ridges, as by valleys or gorges; as, a *dissected* plateau.
dis-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dissecting. **2.** Something dissected, as an anatomical specimen.
dis-sec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who dissects.
dis-seize', **dis-seise'** (dĭ-sēz'), *v. t.*; **-SEIZED'** or **-SEISED'** (-sēzd'); **-SEIZ'ING** or **-SEIS'ING.** [F. *dessaisir; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *saisir* to seize, put in possession.] To deprive of seizin, or possession; usually, to oust wrongfully.
dis-sei'zee', **dis-sei'see'** (dĭ-sē'zē'), *n. Law.* A person disseized; — correlative of *disseizor.*
dis-sei'zin, **dis-sei'sin** (-sē'zĭn), *n.* Act of disseizing; state of being disseized. [disseizes another.
dis-seiz'or, **dis-sei'sor** (-zĕr; -zôr), *n. Law.* One who
dis-sem'blance (-sĕm'blăns), *n.* Act or art of dissembling.
dis-sem'blance, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.
dis-sem'ble (-sĕm'b'l), *v. t.*; **-BLED** (b'ld); **-BLING** (-blĭng). [*dis-* (L. *dis-*) + (prob.) *resemble.*] **1.** To hide under a false semblance; disguise; mask; as, to *dissemble* one's purposes. **2.** To simulate; feign; as, to *dissemble* fondness for one. **3.** To pass as if unnoticed; ignore; as, to *dissemble* wrongs.
Syn. Hide, conceal, cover, cloak, mask, disguise, counterfeit. — **Dissemble, disguise, cloak** agree in the idea of simulation in order to conceal. **Dissemble** implies an assumed or artfully feigned semblance or pretense; **disguise**, a more unequivocal counterfeiting or change of outward appearance. **Cloak** stresses the idea of hiding or concealment.
— *v. i.* To conceal the real fact, intention, or sentiments by pretense; act the hypocrite. — **dis-sem'bler** (-blĕr), *n.*
dis-sem'i-nate (-ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; **-NAT'ED** (-nāt'ĕd); **-NAT'ING.** [L. *disseminatus*, p. p. of *disseminare* to disseminate; *dis-* + *seminare* to sow, *semen* seed.] To sow broadcast or as seed; spread abroad; diffuse, as opinions or ideas. —**Syn.** Propagate, circulate, disperse, scatter.—**dis-sem'i-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.*
dis-sem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disseminating; state of being disseminated; diffusion.
dis-sem'i-na-tive (dĭ-sĕm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disseminate, or to become disseminated.
dis-sen'sion (dĭ-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Disagreement in opinion; esp., partisan and contentious division; discord; quarrel.
dis-sent' (-sĕnt'), *v. i.* [L. *dissentire, dissensum; dis-* + *sentire* to feel, think.] **1.** To differ in opinion; disagree; —used with *from.* **2.** *Eccl.* To differ from an established church as to doctrines, rites, or government.
—*n.* **1.** Act of dissenting; disagreement. **2.** *Eccl.* Separation from an established church, esp. that of England; nonconformity. — **Syn.** Difference, nonconcurrence.
dis-sent'er (-sĕn'tĕr), *n.* One who dissents; specif., one who separates from an established church; esp., in England, a Protestant (formerly also a Roman Catholic) who disputes the authority of the Church of England; a nonconformist.
dis-sen'tient (-sĕn'shĕnt), *a.* Declaring dissent; dissenting. —*n.* One who dissents. — **dis-sen'tience** (-shĕns), *n.*
dis-sen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.
dis-sep'i-ment (dĭ-sĕp'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *dissaepimentum*, fr. *dissaepire; dis-* + *saepire* to hedge in, inclose.] A separating tissue; a partition; a septum, as in a compound ovary of a flower.
dis-sert' (-sûrt'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *dissertus*, p. p. of *disserere; dis-* + *serere* to join.] To discourse. *Rare.*

dis'ser-tate (dĭs'ĕr-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *dissertatus*, p. p. of *dissertare* to discuss, freq. fr. *disserere*. See DISSERT.] To give a dissertation; discourse. *Rare.*

dis'ser-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A formal or elaborate argumentative discourse; a disquisition.

dis-serv' (dĭs-sûrv'), *v. t.* To serve badly; injure.

dis-serv'ice (-sûr'vĭs), *n.* Injury; harm; mischief.

dis-serv'ice-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Calculated to do disservice or harm; not serviceable; injurious; harmful.

dis-sev'er (dĭ-sĕv'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* To sever thoroughly; disunite. — **dis-sev'er-ance** (-ăns), **dis-sev'er-ment,** *n.*

dis'si-dence (dĭs'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* Disagreement; dissent.

dis'si-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *dissidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissidere* to sit apart, disagree; *dis-* + *sedere* to sit.] Not agreeing; different. — *n.* One who dissents; a dissenter.

dis-sil'i-ent (dĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *dissiliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissilire* to leap asunder; *dis-* + *salire* to leap.] Starting asunder; specif., *Bot.*, bursting open or dehiscing violently, as the ripe capsules of the garden balsam.

dis-sim'i-lar (dĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lăr), *a.* Not similar; unlike.

dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Difference in appearance or nature; unlikeness; heterogeneity.

dis-sim'i-lar-ly, *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

dis-sim'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making, or process of becoming, dissimilar.

dis'si-mil'i-tude (dĭs'ĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilarity.

dis-sim'u-late (dĭ-sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *dissimulatus*, p. p. of *dissimulare*.] To dissemble; feign; pretend.

dis-sim'u-la'tion (dĭ-sĭm'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dissembling; hypocrisy. — **Syn.** See SIMULATION.

dis-sim'u-la-tive (-sĭm'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dissimulation.

dis-sim'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who dissimulates.

dis'si-pate (dĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v. t.*; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); -PAT'ING. [L. *dissipatus*, p. p. of *dissipare*; *dis-* + *sipare, supare*, to throw.] **1.** To break up and drive off; disperse; scatter; dispel. **2.** To scatter aimlessly or foolishly; as, to *dissipate* one's energies. **3.** To scatter or lose by extravagance; squander, as wealth. — **Syn.** Spend, expend, squander, waste, lavish. See DISPEL. — *v. i.* **1.** To separate into parts and disappear; scatter; vanish. **2.** To be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute in pursuit of pleasure.

dis'si-pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Scattered; esp., wasted. **2.** Wasteful in pursuit of pleasure; dissolute; intemperate.

dis'si-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dissipating; state of being dissipated; dispersion; diffusion; also, wasteful expenditure. **2.** Diversion or distraction, esp. in frivolity. **3.** A dissolute course of life; dissoluteness.

dis'si-pa-tive (dĭs'ĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to dissipation; tending to dissipate.

dis-so'cia-ble (dĭ-sō'shă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not well associated; incongruous. **2.** Unsociable. **3.** Separable.

dis-so'cial (-shăl), *a.* Unfriendly to society; unsocial.

dis-so'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *dissociatus*, p. p. of *dissociare*; *dis-* + *sociare* to associate, *socius* companion.] **1.** To separate; disunite; disjoin. **2.** *Chem.* To subject to, or undergo, dissociation.

dis-so'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn; -sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dissociating; state of being dissociated; separation; disunion. **2.** *Chem.* The process by which a compound body breaks up into constituents; — said esp. of the action of heat, etc., on gaseous or volatile substances, and of solvents on certain substances. — **dis-so'ci-a-tive** (-shĭ-ă-tĭv), *a.*

dis'so-lu-ble (dĭs'ŏ-lū-b'l; dĭ-sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* Dissolvable.

dis'so-lute (dĭs'ŏ-lūt), *a.* [L. *dissolutus*, p. p. of *dissolvere* to loosen, dissolve.] Loosed from restraint; esp., loose in morals and conduct; profligate. — **Syn.** Uncurbed, unbridled, wild; vicious, licentious, rakish. See ABANDONED. — **dis'so-lute-ly,** *adv.* — **dis'so-lute-ness,** *n.*

dis'so-lu'tion (dĭs'ŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of dissolving or breaking up; specif.: **a** Separation into component parts; disintegration; decay. **b** Destruction by breaking down, disrupting, disorganizing, invalidating, or the like; as, the *dissolution* of a republic, corporation, partnership, marriage, treaty, etc. **c** Separation of the soul from the body; death. **d** The dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions.

dis'so-lu-tive (dĭs'ŏ-lū-tĭv; dĭ-sŏl'ū-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, dissolution. [solved.]

dis-solv'a-ble (dĭ-zŏl'vă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dis-

dis-solve' (dĭ-zŏlv'), *v. t.*; -SOLVED' (-zŏlvd'); -SOLV'ING. [L. *dissolvere, -solutum*; *dis-* + *solvere* to loose, free.] **1.** To separate into component parts; break up; disintegrate; hence, to destroy. **2.** To break the continuity of; destroy the binding force or validity of (a tie, organization, partnership, marriage, etc.); specif., *Law*, to annul; rescind; discharge; as, to *dissolve* an injunction. **3.** To cause to pass, or to pass, into solution. **4.** To bring to an end by dispersal, as an assembly. **5.** To solve; clear up; as, to *dissolve* a mystery. — **Syn.** See ADJOURN. — *v. i.* **1.** To waste away; be dissipated; be discomposed. **2.** To pass into solution; also, *Obsoles.*, to become melted or liquefied. **3.** To fade away; fall to nothing; lose power.

dis-solv'ent (-zŏl'vĕnt), *a.* Solvent. — *n.* A solvent.

dis-solv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, dissolves.

dis-solv'ing view. A magic-lantern view which grows dim and is gradually replaced by another, from a separate lens.

dis'so-nance (dĭs'ŏ-năns), *n.* **1.** A mingling of discordant tones or sounds; discord; a combination of tones giving beats. **2.** Want of agreement; incongruity.

dis'so-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *dissonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *dissonare* to disagree in sound, be discordant; *dis-* + *sonare* to sound.] **1.** Marked by dissonance; discordant. **2.** Disagreeing; incongruous; discrepant; as, *dissonant* faiths. — **dis'so-nant-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Discordant, harsh, jarring, grating, jangling, unmelodious, inharmonious, out of tune; inconsistent, contradictory. — **Dissonant, discordant.** As applied to sounds, **dissonant** more often emphasizes the harshness or unmelodiousness of the sound considered in itself; **discordant,** its jarring quality with reference to one's sense of harmony or accord. In their general application, *dissonant* is more commonly used of the disagreement of one thing with another; *discordant*, of mutual variance or incongruity; as, opinions *dissonant* from truth, *discordant* views.

dis-suade' (dĭ-swād'), *v. t.*; -SUAD'ED (-swād'ĕd); -SUAD'ING. [L. *dissuadere, -suasum*; *dis-* + *suadere* to advise.] **1.** To advise or exhort against (a course or enterprise). *Obsoles.* **2.** To divert by persuasion; turn from a purpose.

dis-sua'sion (-swā'zhŭn), *n.* Act of dissuading.

dis-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to dissuade.

dis-syl'la-ble (dĭ-sĭl'ă-b'l), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *δισύλλαβος*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *συλλαβή* syllable.] A word of two syllables. — **dis'syl-lab'ic** (dĭs'ĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.*

dis-sym'me-try (dĭs-sĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Absence or defect of symmetry. — **dis'sym-met'ri-cal** (dĭs'sĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

dis'taff (dĭs'tăf), *n.*; *pl.* -TAFFS (-tăfs), *rarely* -TAVES (-tāvz). [AS. *distæf.*] **1.** The staff for holding the bunch of flax, tow, or wool in spinning. **2.** Woman's work, authority, or domain; also, a woman or women collectively.

dis-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* [OF. *desteindre*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *teindre* to tinge, L. *tingere*.] To stain; discolor. *Archaic.*

dis'tal (dĭs'tăl), *a.* [From DISTANT.] Remote from the point of attachment or origin; — opposed to *proximal.*

dis'tance (-tăns), *n.* **1.** Discord; quarrel. *Obs.* **2.** The space between two objects; measure of separation in place; hence, length or interval of time. **3.** Quality or condition of being distant, literally or figuratively; remoteness. **4.** Representation of distance or spatial separation; perspective; as, the landscape is admirable for its *distances.* **5.** Specif.: **a** *Music.* The interval between two notes; as, the *distance* of a fourth or seventh. **b** *Racing.* An extent of track or a limit specially marked, as by a post or flag, in the last part of a race course which a horse in a heat race must have reached when the winner of the heat has covered the full course or be disqualified for later heats.

— *v. t.*; -TANCED (-tănst); -TANC-ING (-tăn-sĭng). **1.** To place or keep at a distance. **2.** To outstrip; leave far behind; surpass greatly. **3.** To cause to appear remote.

dis'tant (-tănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *distans, -antis*, p. pr. of *distare* to stand apart, be distant; *dis-* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Separated; away. **2.** Far off; not near; remote. **3.** Different in kind; discrepant. **4.** Reserved or repelling in manners; not cordial. **5.** Indistinct; obscure, as from distance. **6.** At, from, or into, a distance. — **dis'tant-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. **Distant, far, remote.** **Distant** is opposed to *close;* it implies separation in space or time. **Far** (the native word) is opposed to *near*, and ordinarily applies to what is a long way off. **Remote** applies to what is far removed, esp. from something regarded as a center or vantage ground. Fig., *distant* implies slightness of connection (so also, esp. in negative phrases, *remote*) or aloofness of manner.

dis-taste' (dĭs-tāst'), *v. t.* **1.** To dislike the taste of; disrelish. **2.** To cause distaste in; displease. — *n.* **1.** Dislike of food or drink; disrelish. **2.** Aversion; dislike; repugnance. — **Syn.** Disinclination, displeasure; dissatisfaction, disgust.

dis-taste'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Unpleasant to the taste. **2.** Displeasing to the feelings; disagreeable. — **Syn.** Nauseous, unsavory, unpalatable, offensive, displeasing. — **dis-taste'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-taste'ful-ness,** *n.*

dis-tem'per (-tĕm'pĕr), *n.* **1.** An undue or unnatural temper, as showing loss of balance; disaffection. **2.** A morbid state of the animal system; malady; esp., any of various infectious diseases of brutes, as, in horses, the strangles. **3.** Political disorder; tumult.

— *v. t.* **1.** To derange the bodily, mental, or spiritual functions of; disorder; disease; also, to disarrange; disturb; as, "Sin, that first *distemper'd* all things." **2.** To deprive of temper or moderation; disturb; ruffle; make disaffected, ill-humored, or malignant; as, *distempered* spirits.

dis-tem'per, *v. t.* [OF. *destemprer, destremper*, to mix, soak; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *temprer, tremper*, to temper, L. *temperare* to mingle in due proportion.] **1.** To dilute,

soak, or the like. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Paint.* **a** To mix (colors) in the way of distemper. **b** To paint in distemper.
— *n.* Painting in which the pigments are mixed, or tempered, with size, the white of egg, or the like, as a vehicle, usually for scene painting or mural decoration. Also, the paint or the prepared ground so used, or a painting done in it.

dis-tem'per-a-ture (dĭs-tĕm'pĕr-ȧ-tûr), *n.* A disordered condition; distemper; derangement. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dis-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *distendere, -tentum, -tensum; dis-* + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To extend; stretch. **2.** To stretch out in all directions; enlarge; swell. — **Syn.** Expand, inflate. See DILATE.

dis-ten'si-ble (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be distended.

dis-tent' (-tĕnt'), *a.* [L. *distentus.*] Distended.

dis-ten'tion, dis-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of distending; state of being distended.

dis'tich (dĭs'tĭk), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *δίστιχον; δι-* twice + *-στιχος* row, verse.] *Pros.* A strophic group of two lines.

dis'tich-ous (-tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. *δίστιχος.*] *Nat. Hist.* Disposed in two vertical rows. — **dis'tich-ous-ly,** *adv.*

dis-till', dis-til' (dĭs-tĭl'), *v. i.;* -TILLED' (-tĭld'); -TILL'ING. [L. *distillare; de* + *stillare* to drop, *stilla* drop.] To drop; trickle. — *v. t.* **1.** To let fall in drops; let fall (drops). **2.** To obtain by or as by distillation; as, to *distill* brandy from wine. **3.** To subject to distillation; as, to *distill* wine in making brandy.

dis-till'a-ble (-tĭl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being distilled.

dis-till'ate (dĭs-tĭl'ȧt; dĭs'tĭ-lȧt), *n. Chem.* A product of distillation; specif., a hydrocarbon, intermediate between kerosene and gasoline, distilled from crude petroleum.

dis-til-la'tion (dĭs'tĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result of distilling. **2.** Specif.: The operation of driving off gas or vapor from liquids or solids, as by heat, in a retort and condensing the products in a receiver. **3.** Hence, the abstract or essence of anything.

dis-till'er (-tĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, distills.

dis-till'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). The works where distilling is carried on.

dis-till'ment, dis-til'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Distillation.

dis-tinct' (-tĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *distinctus,* p. p. of *distinguere.* See DISTINGUISH.] **1.** Distinguished; marked out; as, a place *distinct* by name. *Obs.* **2.** Distinguished by nature or station; not the same; individual; as, he was charged with three *distinct* offenses; unlike others; distinctive; as, a *distinct* type of mind. **3.** That may be clearly seen or discerned; clear. **4.** Marked; variegated. *Poetic.*

dis-tinc'tion (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Division; also, a section. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Act of distinguishing a difference or differences; discrimination; also, the object or result of distinguishing; a difference. **3.** State or quality of being distinguishable or distinct; as, *distinction* of birth or breeding. **4.** A distinguishing quality or mark. **5.** Act of giving special recognition, or the mark of such recognition; state of being so recognized; eminence; honor; as, a man of *distinction.* **6.** Regard to differences or distinguishing circumstances; as, to honor all without *distinction.* — **Syn.** See DIFFERENCE, REPUTATION.

dis-tinc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Marking or expressing distinction; distinguishing. — **dis-tinc'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*
Syn. Distinctive, characteristic. Distinctive refers primarily to that which marks or distinguishes one thing regarded in its relation to other things; **characteristic,** to that which constitutes or expresses the character or quality of the thing itself, without necessary reference to other things; as, they have *distinctive* traits of their own; he spoke with *characteristic* courtesy.

dis-tinct'ly (-tĭŋkt'lĭ), *adv.* With distinctness; clearly.
Syn. Distinctly, clearly. Distinctly suggests sharpness of definition or freedom from confusion; **clearly,** absence of dimness, obscurity, or obstructing influence.

dis-tinct'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being distinct. — **Syn.** Plainness, clearness, precision, perspicuity.

‖ **dis-tin'gué** (-tăN'gā), *a.,* ‖ **dis-tin'guée** (-gā), *a. fem.* [F.] Distinguished; of superior manner or bearing.

dis-tin'guish (-tĭŋ'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *distinguere, -tinctum; di-* = *dis-* + *stinguere* to extinguish.] **1.** To set apart by visible marks; mark off by some characteristic; as, the faculty of speech *distinguishes* man from the beasts. **2.** To separate mentally into kinds, classes, or categories; as, to *distinguish* sounds into high and low. **3.** To recognize or discriminate (one thing among or from others) by marks, signs, or characteristics; as, to *distinguish* good from evil. **4.** To perceive clearly; discern, esp. by a physical sense; as, I *distinguish* a light in the distance. **5.** To make eminent; confer distinction upon.
Syn. Distinguish, discriminate come into comparison in the sense of drawing or recognizing distinctions. **Distinguish** is the more general; **discriminate** often implies greater precision or nicer discernment.
— *v. i.* To make distinctions; exercise discrimination; — commonly used with *between.* — **dis-tin'guish-a-ble,** *a.*

dis-tin'guished (-gwĭsht), *p. a.* Marked; notable. — **Syn.** Noted, famous, celebrated, illustrious. See EMINENT.

dis-tin'guish-er (dĭs-tĭŋ'gwĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, distinguishes.

dis-tin'guish-ing, *p. a.* Distinctive; characteristic.

dis-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *distortus,* p. p. of *distorquere* to twist, distort; *dis-* + *torquere* to twist.] **1.** To twist out of natural or regular shape physically; deform; hence, to twist aside mentally or morally. **2.** To pervert in meaning. — **dis-tort'er,** *n.*

dis-tor'tion (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Act of distorting; state of being distorted; degree to which a thing is distorted. — **dis-tor'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

dis-tract' (-trăkt'), *a.* [L. *distractus,* p. p. of *distrahere* to draw asunder; *dis-* + *trahere* to draw.] Distracted or distraught; hence: mad; insane. *Archaic.*
— *v. t.* **1.** To draw (the sight, mind, or attention) to a different object or in different directions; divert. **2.** To agitate by conflicting passions; harass. **3.** To unsettle the reason of; craze. — **Syn.** See PUZZLE. — **dis-tract'ed-ly,** *adv.*

dis-trac'tion (dĭs-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of distracting; state of being distracted; confusion; disorder; violent agitation of feeling; — esp. in **to distraction,** that is, to madness; as, she loves him *to distraction.* **2.** That which diverts attention; a diversion. — **Syn.** Perplexity, disturbance, dissension, tumult, madness, raving.

dis-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Distracting; perplexing.

dis-train' (-trān'), *v. t.* [OF. *destreindre* to oppress, force, L. *distringere, -trictum,* to draw asunder, molest; *di-* = *dis-* + *stringere* to press together.] **1.** *Law.* **a** Orig., to coerce or punish by levying a distress; later, to levy a distress upon (a person). **b** To seize as security or for indemnification. — *v. i.* To levy a distress. — **dis-train'a-ble,** *a.* — **dis-train'er** (-ẽr), **dis-train'or** (-ẽr; -ôr), *n.*

dis-traint' (-trānt'), *n. Law.* Act of distraining.

‖ **dis'trait'** (dĕs'trā'), *a.; F. fem.* **dis'traite'** (-trât'). [F.] Absent-minded; abstracted.

dis-traught' (dĭs-trôt'), *p. a.* [For *distract.*] Distracted.

dis-tress' (-trĕs'), *n.* [OF. *destrece,* fr. L. *districtus,* p. p. See DISTRAIN.] **1.** Oppressed or distressed state; suffering; anguish. **2.** That which occasions suffering; misfortune; misery. **3.** A state of danger or necessity. **4.** *Law.* **a** Seizure and detention of the goods of another as a security, in order to obtain satisfaction of a claim, as for rent, taxes, or injury by sale of the goods seized. **b** That which is thus seized to procure satisfaction.
Syn. Affliction, sorrow, grief, anguish, pain, torture, torment, agony, pang, throe. — **Distress, anguish, agony. Distress** implies severe physical or mental strain or oppression; **anguish,** excruciating or torturing distress; **agony,** intense or acute anguish, under which one writhes or struggles. *Anguish* is now almost restricted to mental suffering.
— *v. t.* **1.** To affect with distress; pain; afflict; harass. **2.** To compel by pain or suffering. **3.** *Law.* To levy a distress upon; distrain. — **Syn.** Pain, harass, trouble, perplex, afflict, worry, annoy.

dis-tress'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of distress; causing, indicating, or attended with, distress. — **dis-tress'ful-ly,** *adv.*

dis-tress'ing, *p. a.* Causing distress; painful. — **dis-tress'-ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-trib'ut-a-ble (-trĭb'ŭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being distributed.

dis-trib'ute (dĭs-trĭb'ût), *v. t.;* -UT-ED (-ût-ĕd); -UT-ING (-ût-ĭng). [L. *distributus,* p. p. of *distribuere* to distribute; *dis-* + *tribuere* to allot.] **1.** To divide among several or many; apportion; allot. **2.** To dispense; administer, as justice. **3.** To spread out; as, to *distribute* ink over a pad. **4.** To divide or separate; classify; as, to *distribute* books into classes. **5.** *Print.* To separate (type which has been used) and return it to its compartments. **6.** *Logic.* To employ (a term) in its whole extent.

dis-trib'ut-er (-ût-ẽr), *n.* A distributor.

dis'tri-bu'tion (dĭs'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of distributing; state of being distributed. **2.** That which is distributed. **3.** Mode or manner in which things are distributed.
— **Syn.** Apportionment, allotment, division, dispensation, disposal, dispersion, classification, arrangement.

dis-trib'u-tive (dĭs-trĭb'ŭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or serving to distribute. **2.** *Logic.* Taken in its full extension; — said of a term. **3.** *Gram.* Expressing separation among or into individuals or individual groups; as, a *distributive* adjective, as *either, every.* — *n.* A distributive word or numeral. — **dis-trib'u-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

dis-trib'u-tor (dĭs-trĭb'ŭ-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, distributes.

dis'trict (dĭs'trĭkt), *n.* [LL. *districtus* district, fr. L. *districtus,* p. p. See DISTRAIN.] **1.** A defined portion of a state, city, etc., set apart for administrative or other purposes. **2.** Any portion of territory of undefined extent; region. — **Syn.** Circuit, quarter, province, tract, country.
— *v. t.* To divide or organize into districts.

dis-trust' (dĭs-trŭst'), *v. t.* To feel a lack or the absence of trust in; mistrust.
Syn. Distrust, mistrust. To **distrust** is to have no

trust or confidence in a person or thing. In this more positive sense it has almost displaced **mistrust**. — *n.* Lack of trust, as in one's sincerity. — **Syn.** See DOUBT.

dis-trust'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Marked by or having distrust; self-distrusting; diffident; also, distrusting others; suspicious; mistrustful. — **dis-trust'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-trust'ful-ness,** *n.*

dis-turb' (-tûrb'), *v. t.* [OF. *destorber, desturber,* fr. L. *disturbare, -turbatum; dis-* + *turbare* to disturb, *turba* disorder, crowd.] **1.** To throw into disorder or confusion; interrupt the peace or quiet of; agitate; unsettle. **2.** To agitate the mind of; disquiet. **3.** To turn from a settled course; cause to shift, stop, or go awry; as, nothing *disturbed* the even tenor of his life.

Syn. Upset, discompose, agitate, perturb. — **Disturb, perturb.** To **disturb** is to throw into either physical or mental confusion or disorder; as, do not *disturb* my papers; a piece of *disturbing* intelligence; **perturb** implies stronger agitation or disquietude than *disturb,* and is confined to mental disturbance; as, she was *perturbed* by his violence.

dis-turb'ance (-tûr'băns), *n.* **1.** Act of disturbing; state or fact of being disturbed; uproar; confusion. **2.** Violent agitation in the body politic; public commotion or disorder; tumult. — **Syn.** Tumult, brawl, turmoil, hubbub; agitation, perturbation.

dis-turb'er (-bẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, disturbs.

dis'tyle (dĭs'tīl; dī'stīl), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* Having two columns across the front; as, a *distyle* portico. — *n.* A distyle building.

di-sul'phate (dī-sŭl'fāt), *n. Chem.* **a** A salt of disulphuric acid; a pyrosulphate. **b** A bisulphate.

di-sul'phide (-fīd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-phid.** *Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of sulphur combined with an element or radical.

di'sul-phu'ric (dī'sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_7$, called also *pyrosulphuric acid.* The pure acid is crystalline, the commercial article is a thick, oily, fuming liquid.

dis-un'ion (dĭs-ūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Termination of union; separation; disjunction. **2.** Dissension.

dis-u'nion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors or promotes disunion; as: **a** *U. S. Hist.* A secessionist. **b** *Eng. Politics.* One opposed to the continuance of the Act of Union with Ireland. Cf. UNIONIST. — **dis-un'ion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

dis'u-nite' (dĭs'ū-nīt'), *v. t.* **1.** To destroy the union or unity of; divide. **2.** To alienate. — *v. i.* To part; fall asunder.

dis-use' (dĭs-ūs'), *n.* Cessation of use; desuetude. [of.]

dis-use' (-ūz'), *v. t.* To cease to use; discontinue the practice

dis'u-til'i-ty (dĭs'ū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Econ.* Quality of causing inconvenience, discomfort, or pain; the quality of thwarting the satisfaction of desires; — the opposite of *utility.*

dis-u'til-ize (dĭs-ū'tĭ-līz), *v. t.* To deprive of utility.

dis-val'ue (dĭs-văl'ū), *v. t.* To undervalue; depreciate.

dis-war'ren (dĭs-wŏr'ĕn), *v. t. Law.* To change (land) from use for a warren to some other use, as for tillage.

di'syl-lab'ic (dī'sĭ-lăb'ĭk; dĭs'ĭ-), **di-syl'la-ble,** etc. Vars. of DISSYLLABIC, DISSYLLABLE, etc.

dit (dĭt), *n.* [OF.] A ditty; a song. *Archaic.*

di'ta (dē'tä), *n.* [Tag. *ditâ.*] An apocynaceous forest tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of eastern Asia and the Philippines, with warty bark. Also, its bark, **dita bark,** used as a tonic.

ditch (dĭch), *n.* [Orig. same word as *dike.*] A trench dug in the earth, as for drainage. — *v. t.* **1.** To dig a ditch or ditches in or around, as for drainage or defense. **2.** To throw into a ditch. *U. S.* — **ditch'er,** *n.*

di'the-ism (dī'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in, or theory of, the existence of two gods or two original principles, one good and one evil. — **di'the-ist,** *n.* — **di'the-is'tic** (dī'thē-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

di'thi-on'ic (dī'thī-ŏn'ĭk; dĭth'ĭ-), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_6$, known only in solution and in the form of salts.

dith'y-ramb (dĭth'ĭ-rămb; -răm), *n.* Also **dith'y-ram'bus.** [From L., fr. Gr. *διθύραμβος* dithyramb (sense 1).] **1.** A kind of lyric poetry in honor of Dionysus. **2.** A poem in a wild, irregular strain. — **dith'y-ram'bic** (-răm'bĭk), *a.*

dit'ta-ny (dĭt'ă-nĭ), *n.; pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). [OF. *ditan,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *δίκταμνον, -νος,* a plant abundant on Mount *Dicte* in Crete.] Any of various herbs: **a** Cretan dittany (*Amaracus dictamnus*), a native of Crete, and the dittany of the United States (*Cunila origanoides*), bearing small purple or white flowers with two exserted stamens; — both plants of the mint family. **b** Fraxinella (*Dictamnus albus*) a plant of the rue family.

dit'tied (-ĭd), *p. a.* Set, sung, or composed as a ditty.

dit'to (-ō), *n.; pl.* **-TOS** (-ōz). [It. *detto, ditto,* fr. L. *dictum* dictum.] The aforesaid thing; the same (as before); — often contracted to *do.,* or represented by two "turned commas" (″), or small marks. Used in bills, tables, etc., to save repetition. — *adv.* As before; as aforesaid; in the same way, place, etc.; also; as, I will act *ditto.*

dit-tog'ra-phy (dĭ-tŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* The unintentional repetition of one or more letters or words in copying, as literatature for literature. — **dit'to-graph'ic** (dĭt'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

dit'ty (dĭt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-ĭz). [OF. *ditié,* fr. L. *dictatum,* p. p. neut. of *dictare* to compose. See DICTATE, *v. t.*] **1.** A saying; esp., a short and often repeated utterance; a theme. *Obs.* **2.** A song; a little simple poem, intended to be sung.

dit'ty-bag', *or* **dit'ty-box'** (dĭt'ĭ-), *n.* A sailor's small bag or box to hold thread, needles, tape, etc.

di'u-re'sis (dī'ū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See DIURETIC.] *Med.* Free or excessive excretion of urine.

di'u-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *diureticus,* Gr. *διουρητικός,* deriv. of *διά* through + *οὐρεῖν* to urinate, *οὖρον* urine.] Tending to increase secretion and discharge of urine. — *n.* A diuretic medicine.

di-ur'nal (dī-ûr'năl), *a.* [L. *diurnalis,* fr. *dies* day.] **1.** Daily, recurring every day. **2.** Relating to the daytime; — opp. to *nocturnal.* — **Syn.** See DAILY. — *n.* A daybook; journal; also, a newspaper. *Archaic.* — **di-ur'nal-ly,** *adv.*

di'u-tur'nal (dī'ū-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *diuturnus,* fr. *diu* a long time, by day.] Of long continuance; lasting. *Rare.*

‖ **di'va** (dē'vä), *n.; It. pl.* DIVE (-vā). [It., prop. fem. of *divo* divine, L. *divus.*] A prima donna.

di'va-gate (dī'vă-gāt), *v. i.;* **-GAT'ED** (-gāt'ĕd); **-GAT'ING.** [L. *divagari; di-* = *dis-* + *vagari* to stroll about.] To wander about; stray. — **di'va-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

di-van' (dĭ-văn'; *in sense* 3, *commonly* dī'văn), *n.* [Per. *dīwān* a book of many leaves, a senate, council.] **1.** In Turkey and other Oriental countries: A council of state; a royal court. **2.** A hall where a divan, or council, is held. **3.** A cushioned seat, or a large, low sofa or couch. **4.** A coffee and smoking saloon. **5.** A book; esp., a collection of poems written by one author; as, the *divan* of Hafiz. *Persia.*

di-var'i-cate (dī-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.;* **-CAT'ED** (-kāt'ĕd); **-CAT'ING.** [L. *divaricatus,* p. p. of *divaricare* to stretch apart; *di-* = *dis-* + *varicare* to straddle, *varicus* straddling, *varus* stretched outward.] To part into two branches; fork. — *a.* Forking widely. — **di-var'i-cate-ly,** *adv.*

di-var'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A stretching apart; a straddling. **2.** A forking; divergence. **3.** Disagreement or difference in opinion.

dive (dīv), *v. i.;* **DIVED** (dīvd); **DIV'ING** (dīv'ĭng); *Colloq. pret., chiefly U. S.,* **DOVE** (dōv). [AS. *dȳfan* to sink, v. t., fr. *dūfan,* v. i.] **1.** To plunge into water, esp. headforemost. **2.** To penetrate into anything with the body or hand, esp. hastily or suddenly. **3.** To plunge deeply into any subject, business, etc. [*U. S.*] — *n.* Act of one who dives. **2.** A place of low resort. *Chiefly*

div'er (dīv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, dives. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any species of loon; also, any of various other birds skillful in diving, as grebes, sea ducks, auks, penguins, etc.

di-verge' (dĭ-vûrj'), *v. i.;* **-VERGED'** (-vûrjd'); **-VERG'ING** (-vûr'jĭng). [*di-* = *dis-* + L. *vergere* to bend, incline.] **1.** To extend from a common point in different directions; deviate (as from a given direction); as, the rays of light *diverge;* — opp. to *converge.* **2.** To differ from a typical form; dissent from a (given) position, opinion, etc.

di-ver'gence (dĭ-vûr'jĕns) *n.; pl.* **-GENCES** (-jĕn-sĕz; 24),
di-ver'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ) **-GENCIES** (-sĭz). Act of diverging; state of being divergent; disagreement; deviation.

di-ver'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* **1.** That diverges; diverging. **2.** Relating to, or characterized by, divergence or disagreement.

di'vers (dī'vẽrz), *a.* [F. *divers,* L. *diversus* turned in different directions, different, p. p. See DIVERT.] **1.** Different in kind or species; diverse. *Obs.* **2.** Several; sundry; various; — used in *pl.;* as, "We have the *divers* statements of St. Paul and St. James — *divers* but not diverse." — **Syn.** See DIFFERENT.

di-verse' (dĭ-vûrs'; dī'vẽrs), *a.* [Same word as *divers.*] **1.** Different; unlike; separate. **2.** Capable of various forms; multiform. — **Syn.** See DIFFERENT. — **di-verse'ly,** *adv.*

di-ver'si-fi-ca'tion (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of diversifying, or state of being diversified.

di-ver'si-form (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *diversus* different + *-form.*] Of a different form; of varied forms.

di-ver'si-fy (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fī), *v. t.;* **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING** (-fī'ĭng). To make diverse, or various, in form or quality; variegate; as, woods and lakes *diversify* the landscape.

di-ver'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of diverting. **2.** That which diverts, or relaxes and amuses; pastime. — **Syn.** Amusement, entertainment, recreation, sport, game, play.

di-ver'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** A state of difference. **2.** Difference; variety. — **Syn.** See VARIETY.

di-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [F. *divertir,* fr. L. *divertere, -versum,* to go different ways, turn aside; *di-* = *dis-* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn aside (from or to); deflect. **2.** To turn away from any occupation, business, or study; amuse. — **Syn.** Entertain, recreate, delight. See AMUSE.

di-vert'er, *n.* One who, or that which, diverts.

di'ver-tic'u-lum (dī'vẽr-tĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* **-ULA** (-lä). [L. a bypath.] *Anat.* A blind tube or sac branching off from a cavity or canal; a cæcum. — **di'ver-tic'u-lar** (-lär), *a.*

‖ **di-ver'ti-men'to** (dē-vẽr'tē-mĕn'tō), *n.; pl.* **-TI** (-tē). [It.] = DIVERTISSEMENT, 2.

‖ **di'ver'tisse'ment'** (dē'vẽr'tēs'mänⁿ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An enter-

tainment; diversion; amusement. **2. a** A short ballet or other entertainment, between the acts of a play. **b** A light, diverting piece of music. **c** An episode in a fugue.

di-ver'tive (dĭ-vûr'tĭv), *a.* [From DIVERT.] Tending to divert; diverting; amusing; interesting.

Di'ves (dī'vēz), *n.* [L., rich.] **1.** The rich man in the parable of "the rich man and Lazarus" (*Luke* xvi. 19–31); — commonly so called from the occurrence of the Latin adj. *dives* in this passage in the Vulgate. **2.** [*pl.* DIVESES (-ēz).] A rich man; rich worldling.

di-vest' (dĭ-vĕst'), *v.t.* [LL. *divestere*; *di-* = *dis-* + L. *vestire* to dress.] **1.** To unclothe; strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage. **2.** Fig., to deprive; dispossess, as of rights.

di-vest'i-ture (-vĕs'tĭ-tûr), *n.* Act of divesting (a person or thing); state of being divested.

di-vest'ment (-vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* Divestiture.

di-vid'a-ble (dĭ-vīd'ă-b'l), *a.* Divisible.

di-vide' (dĭ-vīd'), *v. t.*; DI-VID'ED (-vīd'ĕd); -VID'ING. [L. *dividere, divisum.*] **1.** To part asunder (a whole); sever. **2.** To cause to be separate; keep apart by a partition, imaginary line, or limit. **3.** To make partition of among a number; apportion. **4.** To disunite; set at variance. **5.** To separate into classes or parts; classify, specif. in order to ascertain the votes for and against a measure; as, to *divide* a legislative house upon a question. **6.** *Math.* To subject to mathematical division. **7.** *Mech.* To mark divisions on; graduate; as, to *divide* a sextant.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be separated; branch. **2.** To have a share; partake. **3.** To vote, as in the British Parliament, by separating into two parties, that is, the "ayes" dividing from the "noes." [shed.

— *n.* A dividing ridge between two drainage areas; a water-

di-vid'ed (-ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Parted; disunited; distributed; as: *Bot.* Cut into distinct parts by incisions extending to the base or midrib; — said of a leaf. See LEAF, *Illust.*

div'i-dend (dĭv'ĭ-dĕnd), *n.* [L. *dividendum* thing to be divided.] **1.** A sum of money or quantity of commodities to be divided and distributed, or the share that falls to each individual; a distributive sum, share, or percentage. **2.** Specif.: *Life Insurance.* The share of surplus earned by, and allocated to, any policy. **3.** *Math.* A number or quantity that is to be divided.

di-vid'er (dĭ-vīd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, divides. **2.** An instrument for dividing lines, etc.; compasses; — usually in *pl.*

div'i–div'i (dĭv'ĭ-dĭv'ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** A small tree (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*) of tropical America; also, its astringent pods, yielding a large proportion of tannic and gallic acids. **2.** A related species (*C. tinctoria*) or its pods.

di-vid'u-al (dĭ-vĭ-d'ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *dividuus* divisible, divided.] **1.** Separate; distinct. **2.** Divided, shared, or participated in. *Rare.* — **di-vid'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

div'i-na'tion (dĭv'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *divinatio,* fr. *divinare -natum,* to foresee, foretell, *divinus* divine.] **1.** Act of divining; a foreseeing or foretelling of future events or discovering of hidden knowledge. **2.** Augury; conjectural presage; omen. — **Syn.** See DISCERNMENT. [to, divination.

di-vin'a-to-ry (dĭ-vĭn'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Professing, or relating

di-vine' (dĭ-vīn'), *a.*; -VIN'ER (-vīn'ĕr); -VIN'EST. [OF. *divin, devin,* L. *divinus* divine, divinely inspired, *divus, dius,* of a deity.] **1.** Of or pertaining to God. **2.** Proceeding from God; as, the fiction of the *divine* right of kings. **3.** Addressed or appropriated to God; religious; as, *divine* service. **4.** Pertaining to a deity; of the nature of a god or gods; as, the *divine* heroes of the ancients. **5.** Godlike; heavenly; apparently superhuman. **6.** Relating to divinity or theology. — **Syn.** Supernatural, celestial; pious, holy, sacred.

— *n.* A priest; clergyman; theologian.

— *v. t.*; -VINED' (-vīnd'); -VIN'ING (-vīn'ĭng). **1.** To perceive through reasoning, sympathy, or intuition; detect. **2** To foretell; presage; portend. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** Guess, conjecture, surmise. — *v. i.* **1.** To use or practice divination; prophesy. **2.** To have or feel a foreboding. **3.** To conjecture or guess.

di-vine'ly, *adv.* In a divine manner.

di-vine'ness, *n.* State or quality of being divine.

di-vin'er (-vīn'ĕr), *n.* One who divines.

div'ing (dĭv'ĭng), *p. a.* That dives or is used for diving.

diving beetle, any of various beetles that live habitually under water. — **d. bell,** a hollow inverted vessel in which men work under water.

divining rod. A rod, commonly of witch hazel, used by some to aid in discovering water or metals under ground; a dowser.

di-vin'i-ty (dĭ-vĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being divine; deity; godhead. **2.** A deity; a god. **3.** [*cap.*] The Deity; God; — usually with *the.* **4.** A celestial being, inferior to God, but superior to man. **5.** Divine attribute; supernatural power or virtue. **6.** Theology.

div'i-nize (dĭv'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To deify. — **div'i-ni-za'tion,** *n.*

di-vis'i-bil'i-ty (dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being divisible; capability of being divided into parts.

di-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being divided. — **di-vis'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **di-vis'i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

di-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of dividing; state of being divided; separation; partition. **2.** That which divides or keeps apart; a partition. **3.** The portion separated by dividing. **4.** Disunion; dissension; discord. **5.** Difference of condition; distinction; contrast. **6.** Separation of the members of a deliberative body, esp. of the Houses of Parliament, to ascertain the vote. **7.** *Math.* Process of, or rule for, finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another. The sign of division is ÷, read *divided by.* **8.** *Mil.* Two or more brigades under a general officer. **9.** *Naval.* **a** One of the groups, usually of four vessels, into which a fleet or large squadron is divided. **b** A section of a ship's company detailed for a particular duty. — **Syn.** Compartment, section; share, allotment; distribution; disjunction, disconnection; difference, variance, discord, disunion. See PART.

di-vi'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to division or a division.

di-vi'sive (-vī'sĭv), *a.* Indicating, creating, or tending to create, division. [dend is divided.

di-vi'sor (-zĕr), *n.* *Math.* The number by which the divi-

di-vorce' (-vōrs'; 57), *n.* [F., fr. L. *divortium,* fr. *divortere, divertere.* See DIVERT.] **1.** A legal dissolution of the marriage relation. **2.** Separation; disunion. — *v. t.*; -VORCED' (-vōrst'); -VORC'ING (-vōr'sĭng). **1.** To put away or separate by divorce. **2.** To disunite; sunder.

‖ **di'vor'cé'** (dē'vōr'sā'), *n. masc.,* ‖ **di'vor'cée'** (-sā'), *n. fem.* [F.] A divorcee.

di-vor'cee' (dĭ-vōr'sē'), *n.* A person divorced.

di-vorce'ment (dĭ-vōrs'mĕnt), *n.* Divorce; separation.

di-vorc'er (-vōr'sĕr), *n.* One who procures or produces a divorce.

div'ot (dĭv'ŭt), *n.* **1.** A thin oblong or square turf. *Scot.* **2.** *Golf.* A piece of turf cut out in making a stroke.

di-vul'gate (dĭ-vŭl'gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); -GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *divulgatus,* p. p. of *divulgare.* See DIVULGE.] To publish abroad; disclose. — **di-vul'gat-er** (-gāt-ĕr), *n.*

div'ul-ga'tion (dĭv'ŭl-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of divulgating; disclosure.

di-vulge' (dĭ-vŭlj'), *v. t.*; -VULGED' (-vŭljd'); -VULG'ING (-vŭl'jĭng). [L. *divulgare*; *di-* = *dis-* + *vulgare* to spread among the people, *vulgus* the populace.] **1.** To indicate publicly; proclaim. *Rare.* **2.** To make public; reveal; disclose. — **Syn.** Discover, uncover, communicate, impart, tell. See REVEAL.

di-vulge'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Divulgence.

di-vul'gence (-vŭl'jĕns), *n.* Act of divulging; revelation; disclosure; publication abroad.

di-vulg'er (dĭ-vŭl'jĕr), *n.* One who divulges.

di-vul'sion (dĭ-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *divulsio,* fr. *divulsus,* p.p. of *divellere* to rend.] Act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder. — **di-vul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

di-wan', **de-wan'** (dē-wän', dē-wŏn'), *n.* [See DIVAN.] **1.** A royal court, state council, or tribunal of justice. = DIVAN. *India.* **2.** A chief officer or steward; as: a minister of finance, or local fiscal governor, under the Mohammedan rule; the head native officer of certain government departments; a native chief steward of a business house, etc. *India.*

Dix'ie (dĭk'sĭ), *n., or* **Dix'ie's Land** (-sĭz). **1.** The Southern States of the United States. **2.** Any of various songs, esp. one composed in 1859 by D. D. Emmett, which became a popular Confederate war song.

dix'it (dĭk'sĭt), *n.* [L., he has said. See DICTION.] A person's (unsupported) statement or affirmation.

diz'en (dĭz'n; dī'z'n), *v. t.* To bedizen; deck out.

diz'en-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State of being dizened.

diz'zi-ly (dĭz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a dizzy manner.

diz'zi-ness, *n.* Giddiness; vertigo.

diz'zy (-ĭ), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -ZI-EST. [AS. *dysig* foolish.] **1.** Giddy; hence, mentally confused or unsteady. **2.** Causing, or tending to cause, giddiness or vertigo; as, a *dizzy* height. **3.** Thoughtless; heedless. — *v. t.*; -ZIED (-ĭd); -ZY-ING. To make dizzy. — **diz'zi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **diz'zi-ness,** *n.*

Do., *or* **do.** *Abbr.* Ditto; the same.

do (dō), *n. Music.* The first of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the first tone of the diatonic scale.

do (dōō), *v. t. or auxiliary*; *pret.* DID (dĭd); *p. p.* DONE (dŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DO'ING (dōō'ĭng). [AS. *dōn.*] **1.** To bring about; produce, as an effect or result; render; pay; as, to *do* him reverence. **2.** To perform, as an action; execute; transact; administer. **3.** To bring to an end by action; finish; — used in the *p. p.*; as, I have *done* weeping. **4.** To put forth; exert; as, to *do* one's best. **5.** To treat or deal with; as, to *do* one's hair, a room, a poem, a mile, etc. **6.** To serve; answer; as, this will *do* me very well. *Colloq.* **7.** To put or bring into a form or state; — esp. in: **to do to death,** to put to death; **to do away** (*often* **do away with**), to put away; **to do for; to do up,** etc.

☞ *Do* is often used to add emphasis (as, but I *do* see; *do* help me) and is the normal form in inverted construc-

tion (as, rarely *did* he sleep), and in negative sentences with *not* (as, we *do* not see), and in interrogative sentences (as, *did* he go?). *Do* is often substituted for verbs to save repetition; as, "when beauty lived and died as flowers *do* now."

— *v. i.* **1.** To act or behave; conduct one's self; as, *do* as you are told. **2.** To fare; prosper; as, how do you *do*? **3.** To act; work; achieve; as, to *do* or die. **4.** To avail; answer the purpose; serve; as, I tried the key, but it would not *do*. — *n.* **1.** Ado; bustle. *Obs.* **2.** Deed; act; feat. *Rare.* **3.** A cheat; swindle. *Slang, Eng.*

do'a-ble (dōō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being done.

do'-all' (dōō'ôl'), *n.* General manager; factotum.

doat'y, *or* **dot'y** (dōt'ĭ), *a.* Discolored by incipient or partial decay; — used of timber, esp., birch, beech, and oak. — **doat'i-ness,** *n.*

dob'ber (dŏb'ẽr), *n.* A float to a fishline. *Local, U. S.*

dob'bin (dŏb'ĭn), *n.* [For *Robin, Robert.*] A farm horse; a gentle family horse; sometimes, a worn-out horse.

dob'by, dob'bie (dŏb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). An imaginary spirit similar to a brownie, but often malicious. *Scot.*

do'bla (dō'blä), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *duplus* double.] An ancient Spanish gold coin.

do-blon' (dō-blōn'), *n.*; *Sp. pl.* DOBLONES (*Sp.* dō-blō'nās). [Sp. *doblón.*] A gold coin of Spain and Spanish America; a doubloon (see DOUBLOON). The present doblon (or ten-peso piece) of Chile is worth about $3.65.

do'bra (dō'brä), *n.* [Pg.] Any of various former Portuguese coins; specif., a gold coin having twice the value of the johannes. See JOHANNES.

dob'son (dŏb's'n), *n.* = HELLGRAMITE. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

do'by (dō'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DOBIES (-bĭz). Short for ADOBE.

‖ **do-cent'** (dō-tsĕnt'; *E.* dō'sĕnt), *n.* [G., fr. L. *docens,* p. pr.] Lit., a teacher or lecturer; — usually short for PRIVATDOCENT. — **do-cent'ship,** *n.*

doch'mi-us (dŏk'mĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MII (-mĭ-ī). [L., fr. Gr. *δόχμιος.*] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of five syllables, typically having the first and fourth short, and the rest long (⏑ – – ⏑ –). — **doch'mi-ac** (-ăk), *a.*

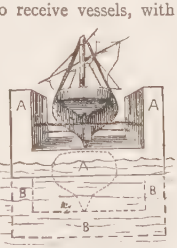
doc'ile (dŏs'ĭl; *Brit. commonly* dō'sīl), *a.* [L. *docilis,* fr. *docere* to teach.] Disposed to be taught or trained; tractable; easily managed. — **doc'ile-ly,** *adv.*

do-cil'i-ty (dŏ-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tractableness.

doc'i-ma-sy (dŏs'ĭ-mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δοκιμασία* an assay, examination.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A judicial inquiry into the character of candidates for office or citizenship. **2.** Art or practice of applying tests to ascertain the nature, quality, etc., as of metals, medicines, physiological facts, etc.

dock (dŏk), *n.* [AS. *docce.*] Any of a genus (*Rumex*) of plants of the buckwheat family, as the sour dock, or common sorrel (*R. acetosa*), the yellow dock (*R. obtusifoltus* or *R. crispus*). The docks are mostly troublesome weeds with long taproots.

dock, *n.* **1.** An artificial basin to receive vessels, with gates to keep in, or shut out, the water. **2.** A slip or waterway, as between two piers, for the reception of ships, sometimes including the piers themselves.



Floating Dock, supporting a ship. *A A A* Tanks filled with air; *B B B* Tanks filled with water when the Dock is submerged to allow the ship to float in or out.

— *v. t.* To haul (a ship) into a dock. — *v. i.* To come or go into dock.

dock, *n.* The place in court where a prisoner is placed.

dock, *n.* The solid part of an animal's tail, as distinguished from the hair; the part of a tail left after clipping or cutting. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut off, as the end of a thing; clip. **2.** To shorten; deduct from. **3.** To cut off, bar, or destroy; as, to *dock* an entail. [deduction.]

dock'age (-ăj), *n.* Curtailment;

dock'age, *n.* *Naut.* **a** A charge for the use of a dock. **b** Docking facilities. **c** The docking of vessels.

dock'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, docks (in any sense); esp.: **a** A dock laborer; longshoreman. **b** One who lives on or near a dock.

dock'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** *Law.* An abridged entry of a proceeding in an action, or a register of such entries; specif., a list of causes coming to trial (a *trial docket*). **2.** A calendar of matters for action in an assembly. *U. S.* **3.** A bill tied to goods, containing some direction; a label; ticket; on a document, a memorandum of its contents.

— *v. t.* **1.** To indorse with an abstract, as a letter. **2.** *Law.* To enter in a docket.

dock'mack-ie (dŏk'măk-ĭ), *n.* A North American caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum acerifolium*) with maplelike leaves and cymes of white flowers succeeded by red berries.

dock'yard' (dŏk'yärd'), *n.* A yard or storage place for all sorts of naval stores and timber for shipbuilding, with facilities for repairing ships; in England, a navy yard.

doc'tor (dŏk'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *doctur,* L. *doctor,* teacher, fr. *docere* to teach.] **1.** A teacher; learned man. *Archaic.* **2.** One who has received the highest degree conferred by a university or college; orig., one competent to teach; — an academical title. **3.** **a** One licensed to practice medicine; a physician or surgeon. **b** A wizard or medicine man in a savage tribe. **4.** Any of various mechanical contrivances intended to remedy a difficulty or serve some purpose in an exigency, as a donkey engine, a thin blade to scrape off color, lint, etc., in calico printing, paper making, etc. **5.** A cook, as on shipboard or in a camp. *Colloq.* **6.** A loaded die. *Obs. Slang.* **7.** *Angling.* Any of several brightly colored artificial flies.

— *v. t.* **1.** To treat as a physician does; apply remedies to. *Colloq.* **2.** To tamper with, and arrange for one's own purposes; falsify. *Slang.* — *v. i.* **1.** To practice medicine. *Colloq.* **2.** To take medicine or medical treatment. *Colloq.*

doc'tor-ate (-ăt), *n.* The degree, title, or rank of doctor.

doc'tor-ship, *n.* **1.** Doctorate. **2.** The position, function, or characteristics of a doctor. **3.** Learning; scholarship.

doc'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female doctor. *Now Rare.*

doc'tri-naire' (-trĭ-nâr'), *n.* [F.] One who would apply to practical concerns abstract doctrines or theories without enough regard for actual conditions; a dogmatic theorist.

doc'tri-nair'ism (-nâr'ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or practices of a doctrinaire.

doc'tri-nal (dŏk'trĭ-nȧl), *a.* Pert. to or containing doctrine.

doc'tri-nal-ly, *adv.* In a doctrinal manner or form; in respect of doctrine; by way of teaching.

doc'trine (-trĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *doctrina,* fr. *doctor.* See DOCTOR.] **1.** Teaching; instruction. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** That which is taught; a principle, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; tenet; a principle of faith.

Syn. Teaching, opinion, article, maxim, rule, dogma, tenet, precept. — **Doctrine, dogma, tenet, precept.** **Doctrine** applies to any speculative truth or working principle, esp. as taught or recommended to others; a **dogma** is a doctrine laid down with authority; as, the *doctrines* of Pythagoras; the Monroe *Doctrine;* theological *dogmas.* In their ecclesiastical usage, it is usual to distinguish between *doctrine,* any teaching, and *dogma,* such teaching as is part of the confession of a church; as, the *doctrines* of the New Testament; the *dogma* of the Trinity. *Dogma* often suggests an arrogant insistence on authority. **Tenet** stresses the idea of maintaining as true. A **precept** is a rule (esp. of conduct) laid down to be obeyed; as, observe the *precepts* of your parents.

doc'u-ment (dŏk'ū-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *documentum,* fr. L. *docere* to teach.] **1.** An example or warning; also, evidence; proof. *Obs.* **2.** An original or official paper relied on as a basis or support; any writing conveying information. — *v. t.* **1.** To teach. *Obs.* **2.** To evidence by documents; furnish documentary evidence of. **3.** To furnish with documents.

doc'u-men'tal (-mĕn'tȧl), *a.* Documentary.

doc'u-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or of the nature of, documents; contained or certified in writing.

doc'u-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* The use of historical documents, or conformity to the facts established by the study of documents.

dod'der (dŏd'ẽr), *n.* Any of a genus (*Cuscuta*) of leafless parasitic plants with yellow or whitish threadlike stems.

dod'der, *v. i.* To shake; tremble; totter; potter.

dod'dered (-ẽrd), *a.* Deprived of branches through age or decay, as an oak; hence: shattered; infirm.

dod'der-ing, *a.* Senile; foolish; inane. *Colloq.*

do-dec'a-gon (dō-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [From Gr., fr. *δώδεκα* twelve + *γωνία* angle.] *Geometry.* A polygon of twelve angles and therefore twelve sides.

do'dec-a-he'dron (dō'dĕk-ȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). [From Gr., fr. *δώδεκα* twelve + *ἕδρα* seat, base.] A solid having twelve plane faces. — **-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

Rhombic Dodecahedron.

do-dec'a-style (dō-dĕk'ȧ-stīl), *a.* [Gr. *δώδεκα* twelve + *στῦλος* column, pillar.] *Arch.* Lit., twelve-columned; — said of a building having twelve columns across the front.

dodge (dŏj), *v. i.* & *t.*; DODGED (dŏjd); DODG'ING. **1.** To start suddenly aside, or evade by so doing. **2.** To evade, as a duty, by low craft; to use tricky devices; quibble. [ceive, or cheat.

— *n.* Act of dodging; also, an artful device to evade, de-

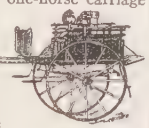
dodg'er (dŏj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dodges or evades; one who plays fast and loose, or uses tricky devices. **2.** A small handbill. *U. S.* **3.** = CORNDODGER.

do'do (dō'dō), *n.*; *pl.* DODOES or -DOS (-dōz). [Pg. *doudo* silly.] A flightless bird (*Didus ineptus*), now extinct, related to the pigeons, but larger than a turkey. It was formerly found in great numbers on the island of Mauritius.

Do'do-næ'an, Do'do-ne'an (dō'dō-nē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dodona, in Epirus, the seat of a famous oracle of Zeus, where the responses were read in the rustling of the leaves of a sacred oak and the bubbling of a brook.

doe (dō), *n.* [AS. *dā.*] The female of various animals, esp. of the deer, antelope, hare, and rabbit.

do'er (dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who does; an actor; an agent.
does (dŭz), *3d pers. sing. indicative pres.* of DO.
doe'skin' (dō'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of the doe, or a leather made of it. **2.** A kind of soft, firm woolen cloth.
doff (dŏf), *v. t.* [*do* + *off*.] To put off, as dress; remove or lift (the headgear); fig., to put away; rid one's self of.
doff'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* In a carding machine, a device which doffs, or strips off, the fiber from the cards. **2.** *Spinning.* A worker who replaces full bobbins by empty ones.
dog (dŏg; 62), *n.* [AS. *docga.*] **1.** A carnivorous domesticated mammal (*Canis familiaris*), the type of the family (*Canidæ*) which includes also the wolves, jackals, and foxes; also, in a wider sense, any member of the family. **2.** A male dog; hence, used attributively to designate the male of other animals, as *dog* fox. **3.** A mean, worthless fellow. **4.** A fellow; — used humorously or contemptuously; as, a sly *dog*; a lazy *dog*. *Colloq.* **5.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* Either Canis Major or Canis Minor. **6.** Short for DOGFISH, PRAIRIE DOG, etc. **7.** Any of various devices for holding, gripping, or fastening something, as a bar with a ring, hook, or claw at the end. **8.** *Meteor.* A sundog, fogdog, or the like. **9.** An andiron; firedog.
dog in the manger, an ill-natured person who willfully prevents others from enjoying something useless to himself.
— *adv.* Extremely; very; — in combination; as, *dog*-tired.
— *v. t.*; DOGGED (dŏgd); DOG'GING (dŏg'ĭng). To hunt or track like a hound; to worry as if by dogs.
dog ape. A baboon or allied ape.
dog'bane' (dŏg'bān'; 62), *n.* Any of a genus (*Apocynum*) of perennial flowering herbs with poisonous milky juice.
dog'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The fruit of the European dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*); also, the tree or shrub itself. **2.** Any of several other trees or shrubs or their fruit, as, in the United States, the chokeberry.
Dog'ber-ry, *n.* An absurd, self-satisfied, and loquacious constable in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."
dog'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* A kind of light one-horse carriage with two seats set back to back.
dog days. A period variously placed between July and early September; popularly, the sultry, close part of the summer. Hence, **dog day**, one of these days.


Dogcart.

doge (dōj), *n.* [It., fr. L. *dux, ducis*, leader.] The chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice and Genoa.
— **doge'dom, doge'ship,** *n.*
dog'–ear', *n.* & *v.* = DOG'S-EAR. [United States.]
dog fennel. a Mayweed. b The heath aster of the eastern
dog'fish' (dŏg'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various species of small sharks, as the common piked, or spiny, dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*), the smooth dogfish (*Cynias canis*), etc.
dog fox. A male fox.
dog'ged (-ĕd; 24), *a.* Obstinately persistent. — **Syn.** See OBSTINATE. — **dog'ged-ly,** *adv.* — **dog'ged-ness,** *n.*
dog'ger (-ẽr), *n.* A broad-bowed, two-masted fishing vessel, used in the North Sea.
dog'ger-el (-ĕl), *a.* Also **dog'grel** (-rĕl). Of verse, low in style and often irregular in measure; trivial. — *n.* A sort of loose or irregular verse, esp. burlesque or comic. — **dog'ger-el, dog'ger-el-ize** (-īz), *v. t. & i.*
dog'ger-y (dŏg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Doglike behavior; mean or mischievous action or doings. **2.** Dogs collectively; rabble; canaille.
dog'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a dog; esp., currish; snarling.
dog'gy, dog'gie (dŏg'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-ĭz). A small dog; also, a pet name or calling name for any dog.
dog Latin. Barbarous Latin; a jargon in imitation of Latin.
dog'ma (dŏg'mȧ; 62), *n.*; *pl.* E. DOGMAS (-mȧz), L. -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *δόγμα, pl. -ματα*, fr. *δοκεῖν* to think.] **1.** That which is held as an opinion; tenet; doctrine. **2.** A doctrine formally stated and authoritatively proclaimed or laid down, as by a church. **3.** An arbitrary dictum. — **Syn.** See DOCTRINE.
dog-mat'ic (dŏg-măt'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to dogma. **2.**
dog-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Characterized by dogmatism; hence, positive, often unduly positive, in manner or utterance. — **Syn.** Magisterial, opinionated, pragmatic. See DICTATORIAL. — **dog-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-i-cal-ness,** *n.*
dogmatic theology. = DOGMATICS.
dog'ma-ti'cian (dŏg'mȧ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A dogmatist; a student of dogmatics.
dog-mat'ics (dŏg-măt'ĭks; 62), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science which treats of religious, esp. Christian, doctrines; doctrinal theology.
dog'ma-tism (dŏg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Positiveness in assertion in matters of opinion; derogatorily, such positiveness when unwarranted or arrogant.
dog'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who dogmatizes.
dog'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To speak or write dogmatically. — **dog'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **dog'ma-tiz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.*
dog'–rose', *n.* A common European wild rose (*Rosa canina*); wild brier.
dog's'–ear' (dŏgz'-), *n.* The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down. — *v. t.* To disfigure, as a book, by turning down leaves at the corner. [of it.]
dog'skin' (dŏg'skĭn'), *n.* Skin of a dog, or leather made
dog'sleep' (dŏg'slēp'), *n.* Pretended, seeming, or easily broken sleep such as a dog takes; fitful sleep or dozing.
dog's letter. The letter *r*, esp. when trilled.
dog's'–tail', *n.*, *or* **dog's–tail grass.** **1.** Any of a small Old World genus (*Cynosurus*) of grasses having spikelike or capitate one-sided panicles; esp. the crested dog's-tail (*C. cristatus*). **2.** Yard grass (*Eleusine indica*).
Dog Star. Sirius, the brightest star in Canis Major.
dog's'–tongue', *n.* Hound's-tongue.
dog'tooth' (dŏg'tōōth'), *n. or* (in sense 1) **dog tooth.** **1.** A canine, or eye, tooth. *Rare.* **2.** *Arch.* An ornament common in early English Gothic, usually of four leaves radiating from a raised point at the center.
dog'tooth' spar. *Min.* A variety of calcite in acute crystals, resembling the tooth of a dog.
dog'tooth' vi'o-let. Also **dog's'–tooth' vi'o-let.** **a** A European bulbous herb (*Erythronium dens-canis*) of the lily family with a single nodding purple flower. **b** Any of several related American species, esp. one (*E. americanum*) bearing a yellow flower and one (*E. albidum*) bearing a white flower. [of a dog.]

Dogtooth Violet. (⅔)

dog'trot' (-trŏt'), *n.* A gentle trot, like that
dog'vane' (-vān'), *n.* *Naut.* A small vane of any light material, carried on the weather rail to indicate the direction of the wind.
dog'watch' (dŏg'wŏch'), *n.* A watch of two hours on shipboard. There are two, from 4 to 6 P. M. and from 6 to 8 P. M.
dog'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus (*Cornus*) including the European cornel (*C. sanguinea*) and the flowering cornel (*C. florida*) of the United States. **2.** Any of various other plants resembling the dogwood (sense 1).
doi'ly (doi'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A small napkin, or ornamental piece of linen, lace, or the like, for a table.
do'ing (dōō'ĭng), *n.* Anything done; a deed; an action, good or bad; hence, conduct; — usually in *pl.*
doit (doit), *n.* [D. *duit*, Icel. *þveit*, prop., piece cut off.] A former Dutch coin worth a ½ cent; hence, a trifle.
do-lab'ri-form (dō-lăb'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dolabra* mattock + *-form.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Shaped like the head of an ax or hatchet, as some leaves, and the foot of certain bivalves.
dol'ce (dōl'chā), *a.* [It., fr. L. *dulcis* sweet, soft.] *Music.* Soft; sweet; with soft, smooth execution.
dol'drums (dōl'drŭmz), *n. pl.* **1.** Dullness; the dumps; as in : **in the doldrums,** in a state of listlessness, ennui, or tedium. **2.** *Naut.* A part of the ocean, near the equator, abounding in calms, squalls, and light, baffling winds.
dole (dōl), *n.* [OF. *dol*, fr. *doloir* to suffer, L. *dolere.*] Grief; lamentation. *Archaic.*
dole, *n.* [AS. *dāl* portion; same word as *dǣl*. See DEAL.] **1.** A part; share; lot; hence, a fate or destiny. **2.** A distribution, esp. of gifts of charity; also, that which is so distributed; a portion of what is distributed, esp. a limited or sparing portion.
— *v. t.*; DOLED (dōld); DOL'ING (dōl'ĭng). To deal out in small portions; distribute, as a dole.
dole'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of dole, or grief; sad; gloomy. — **dole'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **dole'ful-ness,** *n.*
Syn. **Doleful, lugubrious, rueful** have all weakened from their original meaning, and are often used with a half-humorous connotation. **Doleful** and **lugubrious** are often applied to what is exaggeratedly dismal or dreary. **Rueful** often implies a somewhat quizzical self-pity or regret.
dol'er-ite (dōl'ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *δολερός* deceptive, because easily confounded with diorite.] *Petrog.* **a** A dark, crystalline, igneous rock, chiefly pyroxene with labradorite. **b** Coarse-grained basalt. **c** Diabase. **d** Any dark, igneous rock composed chiefly of silicates of iron and magnesium, with some feldspar. — **dol'er-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*
dole'some (dōl'sŭm), *a.* Doleful.
dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic (dŏl'ĭ-kō-sē-făl'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός* long
dol'i-cho-ceph'al-ous (-sĕf'ăl-ŭs) } + *κεφαλή* head.] *Craniol.* Having the cranium, or skull, long in proportion to its breadth; long-headed. — **-cho-ceph'al** (-sĕf'ăl), *a. & n.*
dol'i-cho-ceph'al-ism (-sĕf'ăl-ĭz'm), **dol'i-cho-ceph'a-ly** (-ă-lĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being dolichocephalic.
do'li-um (dō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* DOLIA (-ȧ). [L., large jar.] *Class. Archæol.* An earthenware cask or jar, sometimes large enough to hold a man, anciently used by the Italians for storing wine, grain, corn, etc.
doll (dŏl), *n.* [For *Dorothy*, the proper name.] **1.** A

child's puppet; a toy baby for a child. **2.** A pretty but empty-headed woman.

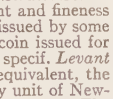
dol'lar (dŏl'ẽr), *n.* [LG., or OD. *daler*, fr. G. *thaler*, for *Joachimsthaler*, i. e., a piece of money first coined, about 1518, in the valley (G. *thal*) of St. *Joachim*, in Bohemia.] **1.** Orig., the German thaler; hence, any of various similar large silver coins as in the following definitions. **2.** The former Spanish peso, or piece of eight (= 8 reals), or the modern Spanish peso (nominally worth $.965). **3. a** A United States silver coin, since 1837 of 412.5 grains (26.730 grams) of silver .900 fine, of the legal value of 100 cents; also, a coin composed of 25.8 grains (1.6718 grams) of gold, .900 fine, formerly coined by the U. S. The value of the gold dollar is the monetary unit (since 1873) of the U. S. and of various other countries. **b** A bank note, treasury note, or the like, of the legal value of 100 cents. **4.** A U. S. coin similar to the standard silver dollar (3 **a**), but weighing 420 grains, issued for use in Oriental trade and called specif. *trade dollar;* — not coined since 1887. **5.** The Mexican peso, a silver coin, since 1904 of a legal value equivalent to 49.8 cents U. S. **6.** A silver coin, formerly legal tender in the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, etc., equiv. to the Mexican dollar (def. 5); — called specif. *British dollar.* **7.** A silver coin of the Straits Settlements, superseding the British dollar as legal tender there, having a value of 56.77 cents U. S.; — called specif. *Straits Settlements dollar.* **8.** A coin of the same weight and fineness (nominally) as the Mexican dollar (def. 5), issued by some Chinese provinces. **9.** An Austrian silver coin issued for trade purposes from the year 1780; — called specif. *Levant dollar, Maria Theresa dollar.* Also, its equivalent, the talari of Abyssinia. **10.** The gold monetary unit of Newfoundland, equivalent to about $1.014 U. S. **11.** The value of a dollar; one hundred cents. Symbol, $, usually placed before the sum; as, $10. Abbr., *dol.;* pl. *dols.*

dol'lar-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A small, laterally compressed marine food fish (*Poronotus triacanthus*); butterfish.

doll'ish (dŏl'ĭsh), *a.* Doll-like; pretty but rather empty-headed. — **doll'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **doll'ish-ness,** *n.*

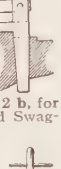
dol'lop (dŏl'ŭp), *n.* A lump; large piece or quantity. *Colloq.*

doll'y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* DOLLIES (-ĭz). **1.** A doll; — a child's name. **2. a** *Mining.* A contrivance, turning on a vertical axis, for stirring ore; also, a large mortar and pestle for crushing ore. **b** *Mach.* A tool with a cupped head to hold against the made head of a rivet while the other end is headed. **c** A small platform on a wide roller, used as a truck for moving beams, logs, etc. **d** A compact, narrow-gauge locomotive. **e** A wooden instrument used to beat or stir clothes in the process of washing.



Dolly, 2 b, for Round Swaging.

— *v. t.;* DOLL'IED (-ĭd); DOLL'Y-ING. To treat in or with a dolly.



Dolly, 2 e.

Doll'y Var'den (vär'dĕn). **1.** In Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," a beautiful, lively, and coquettish girl who wore a cherry-colored mantle and cherry-colored ribbons. **2.** A style of dress with pointed bodice and skirt of bright-colored flowered material draped over a skirt of plain color. **3.** A large flower-trimmed hat for women, having one side bent down.

dol'man (dŏl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS. [Turk. *dōlāmān.*] A woman's cloak with capelike pieces instead of sleeves.

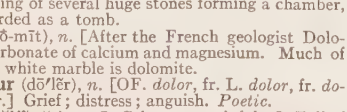
dol'men (-mĕn), *n.; pl.* -MENS. [F.] *Archæol.* A monument consisting of several huge stones forming a chamber, usually regarded as a tomb.

dol'o-mite (-ō-mīt), *n.* [After the French geologist Dolomieu.] A carbonate of calcium and magnesium. Much of the common white marble is dolomite.

do'lor, do'lour (dō'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *dolor*, fr. L. *dolor*, fr. *dolere* to suffer.] Grief; distress; anguish. *Poetic.*

dol'or-ous (dŏl'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Grievous; painful. **2.** Full of grief; sad. — **dol'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **dol'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

dol'phin (-fĭn), *n.* [F. *dauphin* dolphin, dauphin, fr. L. *delphinus* dolphin, Gr. δελφίς dolphin.] **1.** Any of various small-toothed cetaceans (genus *Delphinus*, etc.). The common dolphin (*D. delphis*) reaches a length of about seven feet. The bottle-nosed dolphin (*Tursiops tursis*) is commonly called *porpoise.* **2.** Either of two pelagic fishes (genus *Coryphæna*), noted for the brilliant and changing colors assumed when out of the water and dying. **3.** A mooring spar, buoy, or post.



Dolphin, 1. 1/45

dolphin striker. *Naut.* A vertical spar under the end of the bowsprit, to extend and support the martingale, or a stay supporting the jib boom; — called also *martingale.*

dolt (dōlt), *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow. — **dolt'ish,** *a.*

-dom (-dŭm). [AS. *-dōm;* from same root as *doom* judgment.] A suffix used to form nouns signifying: **1.** *Dignity, office, dominion, realm, world,* or *jurisdiction, of.*

Examples: earl*dom*, the *dignity, dominion,* or *jurisdiction of* an earl; Yankee*dom*, the *realm of* Yankees; doll*dom*, the *realm* or *world of* dolls, etc.

2. *State, condition,* or *fact of being.*

Examples: martyr*dom*, *state of being* a martyr; serf*dom*, *state* or *fact of being* a serf.

3. Collectively, *those having the office* or *character of,* or *those in the state of.* [*dom*, scoundrels collectively.]

Examples: official*dom*, officials collectively; scoundrel-

do-main' (dō-mān'), *n.* [F. *domaine*, L. *dominicus* of a lord or master, fr. *dominus* master, owner.] **1.** Possession, or right of possession; demesne; — now chiefly used in *eminent domain* (which see). **2.** An estate held in possession; landed estate; demesne of a lord. **3.** The territory over which dominion is exerted; hence, fig., sphere of action, thought, influence, or the like; scope.

dome (dōm), *n.* [L. *domus* a house.] **1.** A building; mansion. *Now Poetic or Rhetorical.* **2.** [F. *dome*, fr. Pr., fr. L. *doma* a roof, house, Gr. δῶμα; akin to δέμειν.] *Arch.* A cupola, esp. one on a large scale. **3.** Any erection or natural formation resembling the cupola of a building. **4.** *Cryst.* A form composed of planes parallel to a lateral axis which meet above in a horizontal edge, like the roof of a house. If the planes are parallel to the longer lateral axis, it is called a *macrodome;* if parallel to the shorter, it is a *brachydome.* — *v. t.;* DOMED (dōmd); DOM'ING (dōm'ĭng). To cover with or as with a dome. — *v. i.* To swell like a dome.

domed (dōmd), *a.* **1.** Dome-shaped; vaulted. **2.** Roofed with or having a dome.

domes'day' (dōmz'dā'; dōōmz'dā'), *n.* A day of judgment; — a var. of DOOMSDAY, now chiefly used in: **Domesday Book,** the ancient record of the Grand, or Great, Inquest or Survey of the lands of England, made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086.

do-mes'tic (dō-mĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *domesticus*, fr. *domus* house.] **1.** Of or pert. to one's house, home, or family. **2.** Of, pert. to, or made in, a nation considered as a family or home, or one's own country; native; not foreign; as, *domestic* manufactures. **3.** Remaining much at, or devoted to, home. **4.** Living in association with man; domesticated; not wild; as, *domestic* animals (horse, dog, cow, etc.).

— *n.* **1.** A hired household assistant. **2.** In *pl. Commerce.* Articles of home production or manufacture, esp., *U. S.,* common cotton cloths. — **do-mes'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

do-mes'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. To make or become domestic.

do-mes'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of domesticating, or state of being domesticated. [being domestic.

do'mes-tic'i-ty (dō'mĕs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or character of

dom'i-cal (dŏm'ĭ-kăl; dŏm'-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or shaped like a dome.

dom'i-cile (dŏm'ĭ-sīl), **dom'i-cil,** *n.* [L. *domicilium; domus* house + (perh.) root of *celare* to conceal.] A dwelling place; residence. — **Syn.** See HABITATION. — *v. t. & i.;* -CILED (-sīld); -CIL-ING. To establish in a domicile, or fixed residence; as, many aliens are *domiciled* in America. — **dom'i-cil'i-a-ry** (-sĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ; -ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.*

dom'i-cil'i-ate (-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* To domicile.

dom'i-nance (dŏm'ĭ-năns) } *n.* Quality or state of being
dom'i-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ) } dominant.

dom'i-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *dominans, -antis,* p. pr. See DOMINATE.] **1.** Ruling; prevailing; controlling. **2.** *Music.* Based on, related to, or in the key of, the dominant.

Syn. Ascendant, governing, predominant; superior, principal, preëminent, paramount, chief; preponderant, overbalancing, preponderating, outweighing. — **Dominant, predominant, paramount, preponderating.** That is **dominant** which is thought of as (esp. fig.) ruling or commanding; as, beauty is the *dominant* idea of his work. **Predominant** emphasizes ascendancy or prevailing influence; as, various subjects of which no one is *predominant.* **Paramount** implies rather preëminence or supremacy in order, rank, or jurisdiction; as, the influence of Napoleon became *paramount.* **Preponderating** applies to that which outweighs or overbalances; as, the *preponderating* tendency.

— *n. Music.* The fifth note of the scale.

dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *dominatus,* p. p. of *dominari* to dominate, *dominus* master, lord.] To predominate, or have controlling power, over; rule; govern. — *v. i.* To control; predominate.

dom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dominating; dominion; sovereignty; supremacy; often, arbitrary or insolent sway. **2.** In *pl.* A high order of angels.

dom'i-na-tive (dŏm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Ruling; imperious.

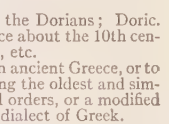
dom'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who dominates.

dom'i-ne (dŏm'ĭ-nē; dō'mĭ-), *n.* [See DOMINIE.] **1.** A clergyman; minister; specif., a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church. *Obs., except in U. S.,* where it is now chiefly colloq. and spelled *dominie.* **2.** = DOMINIE, 1.

dom'i-neer' (dŏm'ĭ-nēr'), *v. i. & t.* [OD. *domineren* to feast luxuriously, fr. F. *dominer*. See DOMINATE.] To rule insolently or arbitrarily; tyrannize; swagger.
dom'i-neer'ing, *p. a.* That domineers; tyrannical. — **Syn.** See MASTERFUL. — **dom'i-neer'ing-ly,** *adv.*
do-min'i-cal (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *dominicalis*, L. *dominicus* of a master or lord, *dominus* master, lord.] **1.** Of or pert. to Jesus Christ as Lord. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, the Lord's Day, or Sunday; as, the *dominical* letter in almanacs. — *n.* A dominical letter.
Do-min'i-can (-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Dominic (Domingo de Guzmán, 1170–1221), or the religious communities named after him. — *n. R. C. Ch.* One of an order of mendicant preaching friars, founded (1215) by St. Dominic.

Dominican Friar.

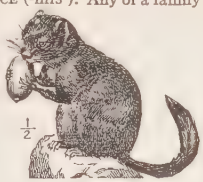
dom'i-nie (dŏm'ĭ-nĭ; dō'mĭ-nĭ), *n.* [L. *domine*, vocative of *dominus* master.] **1.** A schoolmaster. **2.** = DOMINE, 1.
do-min'ion (dō-mĭn'yŭn), *n.* [LL. *dominio*, equiv. to L. *dominium*.] **1.** Supreme authority; sovereignty; supremacy. **2.** That which is subject to sovereignty or control; territory governed. **3.** In *pl.* = DOMINATION, 2. **4.** *Law.* Dominium. — **Syn.** Control, rule, jurisdiction.
Dom'i-nique' (dŏm'ĭ-nēk'), *n.* [F., Dominica.] One of a breed of domestic fowls, having a rose comb, yellow legs, and grayish white feathers with narrow dark bars, giving a bluish look to the plumage.
do-min'i-um (dō-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See DOMAIN.] *Law.* Ownership; control; authority.
dom'i-no (dŏm'ĭ-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS or (esp. the game or pieces for it) -NOES (-nōz). [From F., It., or Sp., fr. L. *dominus* master. The *domino* was orig. a hood worn by cathedral canons.] **1.** A masquerade costume consisting of a robe, with adjustable hood, and a light half mask. **2.** A kind of mask, esp. a half mask. **3.** [In form **dominoes,** but construed as a *sing.*] A well-known game played with, usually, flat, oblong pieces, or men, dotted on one side after the manner of dice. **4.** One of the pieces, or men, used in playing the game of dominoes. **5.** A person wearing a domino.
don (dŏn), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *dominus* master.] **1.** [*cap.*] Sir; Mr.; — a title in Spain, now common to all classes. **2.** A Spanish nobleman or gentleman. **3.** A grand personage; esp., *Eng. Univ. Cant*, a college head or university fellow.
don, *v. t.*; DONNED (dŏnd'); DON'NING. [*do* + *on*; — opposed to *doff*.] To put on; dress in.
‖**Do'na** (dō'nȧ), *n.* [Pg.] **1.** Portuguese title of courtesy corresponding to the Sp. *Doña*. **2.** [*l. c.*] A Portuguese lady.
‖**Do'ña** (-nyä), *n.* [Sp. See DON, DUENNA.] **1.** Lady; mistress; madam; — a title of respect used in Spain, prefixed to the Christian name of a lady. **2.** [*l. c.*] A Spanish lady.
do'nate (dō'nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING. [L. *donatus*, p. p. of *donare* to donate, *donum* gift.] To make a donation of; bestow. *Chiefly U. S.* ☞ The use of *donate* in a general sense as equivalent to *give* is vulgar.
do-na'tion (dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of giving, or that which is given, as a present; a grant; gift. — **Syn.** See PRESENT.
Don'a-tism (dŏn'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* The tenets of the **Donatists,** a body of North African schismatics and purists, chiefly active in the 4th century.
don'a-tive (-tĭv), *n.* [L. *donativum*.] A gift; largess; present. — *a.* Of the nature of, or subject to, donation.
done (dŭn), *p. p.* of DO.
do-nee' (dō-nē'), *n.* One to whom a gift is made.
Don'go-la (dŏn'gō-lȧ), *n.* **1.** A province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. **2.** Dongola kid.
Dongola kid, D. leather, leather made by the **D. process,** a process of tanning goatskin, and now also calfskin and sheepskin, so that it resembles kid.
don'jon (dŭn'jŭn; dŏn'jŏn), *n.* [See DUNGEON.] A massive chief tower in medieval castles. See CASTLE, *Illust.*
Don Ju'an (dŏn jū'ăn; *Sp.* dōn hwän'). In Spanish legend, a profligate nobleman of Seville who kills in a duel the father of a lady whom he has wronged.
don'key (dŏng'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). **1.** The ass. **2.** A stupid or obstinate fellow; an ass.
donkey engine. *Mach.* A small auxiliary engine.
Don'na (dŏn'ȧ; *It.* dōn'nä), *n.* [It., fr. L. *domina*. See DAME.] Lady; — title given to an Italian lady.
don'nish (dŏn'ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to, or thought to resemble, a university don; pedantic; formal. — **don'nish-ness,** *a.*
do'nor (dō'nŏr), *n.* [OF. *donear*, fr. L. *donator*, fr. *donare* to give.] One who gives, or presents; a giver.
Don Quix'ote (dŏn kwĭk'sŏt; *Sp.* dōn kē-hō'tā), *n.* [Sp.] The hero of a Spanish romance (1605 and 1615) by Cervantes parodying the romances of chivalry. He is a gaunt country gentleman, honorable, gentle, and lovable, but so crazed by reading books of chivalry that he goes forth to do deeds of knight-errantry.
don't (dōnt). Colloq. contraction of *do not*. Sometimes used incorrectly instead of *doesn't*, contr. of *does not*.
don'zel (dŏn'zĕl), *n.* [See DAMSEL.] A young squire; a page. *Archaic.*
doo'ly, doo'lie (dōō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [Hind. *ḍolī*.] A kind of litter hung from men's shoulders. *India.*
doom (dōōm), *n.* [AS. *dōm*.] **1.** A statute; law; decree *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** Judgment; sentence. **3.** That to which one is doomed; destiny or fate, esp. unhappy destiny; hence: ruin; death. **4.** The final judgment, at the end of the world; — now chiefly in *crack of doom* and *day of doom.* — **Syn.** Fate, lot; ruin, destruction. See DESTINY.
— *v. t.* **1.** To pronounce judgment upon; condemn. **2.** To destine; fix; appoint, as by decree or by fate; ordain.
doom palm (dōōm). [Ar. *daum, dūm*.] Also **doum palm.** A large African fan palm (*Hyphæne thebaica*) remarkable for its branching trunk. The fruit, about the size of an apple, has the flavor of gingerbread (whence the name *ginger-bread tree*).
dooms'day' (dōōmz'dā'), *n.* [AS. *dōmes dæg*.] **1.** The day of the final judgment of mankind. **2.** A day of judgment. **3.** = DOMESDAY.
Doomsday Book. = DOMESDAY BOOK.
door (dōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *duru*.] **1.** The movable hinged or sliding frame or barrier by which an opening for access, as into a house, may be closed. **2.** A doorway. **3.** Passage; means of approach.
door'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* One who keeps or guards a door.
door'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* A large-headed nail; — now chiefly in various phrases, as "dead as a *doornail*," etc.
door'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A plate on a door of a house or apartment, giving the occupant's name, etc.
door'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A jamb, or sidepiece, of a doorway.
door'sill' (-sĭl'), *n.* The sill, or threshold, of a door.
door'way' (-wā'), *n.* The passageway or opening which a door closes; entranceway into a house or a room; portal.
door'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* The yard about a house door. *U. S.*
dope (dōp), *n.* [D. *doop* a dipping, *doopen* to dip.] **1.** Any thick liquid or pasty preparation, as of opium for medicinal purposes, of grease, etc. **2.** Any preparation, as a drug, used to stupefy or, in the case of a race horse, to stimulate. *Slang or Cant.* **3.** An absorbent material, as that mixed with some high explosives to render them less dangerous to transport. **4.** Information concerning race horses which may be of assistance in judging of their chances of winning future races; also, similar information concerning other sports, contingencies, etc. *Slang.*
— *v. t.*; DOPED (dōpt); DOP'ING (dōp'ĭng). **1.** To treat or affect with dope. **2.** To judge or guess; predict the result of, as by the aid of dope. See DOPE, *n.*, 4. *Slang.*
dop'ey (dōp'ĭ), *a.* Affected by "dope"; esp., sluggish or dull as though under the influence of a narcotic. *Slang.*
dop'pel-gäng'er (dŏp'ĕl-gĕng'ĕr), *n.* [G.] A spiritual or ghostly double or counterpart; a doubleganger; wraith.
dor (dôr), *n.* A trick or deception; mockery. *Archaic.*
dor, *n.*, *or* **dor'bee'tle** (dôr'bē'tl), *n.* A kind of beetle, esp. one that makes a buzzing noise when flying.
Do-ra'do (dō-rä'dō), *n.* [Sp. *dorado* gilt.] *Astron.* A small southern constellation, embracing the south pole of the ecliptic.
dor bug. A dor, as the June beetle. *U. S.*
Dor'cas (dôr'kȧs), *n.* [Gr. *δορκάς* gazelle.] *Bib.* A Christian woman who made "coats and garments" for the poor. See *Acts* ix. 36–41.
Do'ri-an (dō'rĭ-ăn; 57), *a.* Pert. to the Dorians; Doric. — *n.* One of a race that invaded Greece about the 10th century B. C., settling in Doris, Laconia, etc.
Dor'ic (dŏr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to Doris, in ancient Greece, or to the Dorians. **2.** Pert. to or designating the oldest and simplest of the three Greek architectural orders, or a modified Roman form of it. — *n.* The Doric dialect of Greek.
Dor'i-cism (dŏr'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Doric phrase or idiom.
Dor'king (dôr'kĭng), *n.* [From the town of *Dorking* in England.] One of an English breed of large-bodied domestic fowls, highly esteemed for the table.
dor'man-cy (dôr'măn-sĭ), *n.* Dormant state.
dor'mant (-mănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *dormir* to sleep, L. *dormire*.] **1.** Sleeping; asleep, or as if asleep; hence: inactive; quiescent. **2.** *Her.* In a sleeping posture; as, a lion *dormant*; — distinguish from *couchant* in that the head of the *dormant* animal rest on the forepaws. — **Syn.** See LATENT.
dor'mer (-mĕr), *n.*, *or* **dormer window.** [Lit., the window of a sleeping apartment, OF. *dormeor*.] A vertical window in a sloping roof; also, the projecting part in which it is contained.


Dormer Window.

dor'mi-ent (dôr'mĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *dormiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dormire* to sleep.] Dormant; sleeping.
dor'mi-to-ry (-mĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *dormitorium*, fr. *dormi-*

torium, fr. *dormitorius* of or for sleeping] A sleeping room, or a building containing sleeping rooms; a sleeping apartment capable of containing many beds.

dor'mouse′ (-mous′), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs′). Any of a family (*Muscardinidæ*) of small Old World rodents somewhat resembling small squirrels.


Dormouse.

dor'my (dôr′mĭ), *a. Golf.* Up, or ahead, as many holes as remain to be played; — said of a player or side.

dor'nick, **dor'nock** (-nŭk), *n.* [From Tournai (Flemish *Doornick*), Belgium.] A coarse damask, used for hangings, carpets, etc.; also, a stout figured linen made in Scotland.

dorp (dôrp), *n.* [LG. & D. *dorp*.] A hamlet.

dorr, dorr'bee'tle. Vars. of DOR, DORBEETLE.

dor'sal (dôr′săl), *a.* [F. *dorsal*, LL. *dorsalis*, fr. L. *dorsum* back.] **1.** Pert. to, or situated near or on, the back, or dorsum, of an animal or of one of its parts; — opposed to *ventral*. **2.** *Bot.* Designating, or pert. to, the surface turned away from the axis, as the under side of a leaf.

dor'si-ven'tral (-sĭ-vĕn′trăl), *a.* [L. *dorsum* back + E. *ventral*.] **1.** *Bot.* Having distinct dorsal and ventral surfaces, as most foliage leaves. **2.** *Zoöl.* = DORSOVENTRAL.

dor'so-ven'tral (-sō-vĕn′trăl), *a.* [L. *dorsum* back + E. *ventral*.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Extending from the dorsal toward the ventral side; as, the *dorsoventral* axis. **2.** *Bot.* = DORSIVENTRAL. [animal or of a part of an animal.]

dor'sum (-sŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SA (-sȧ). [L.] The back of an

do'ry (dō′rĭ; 57), *n.*; *pl.* DORIES (-rĭz). A kind of flat-bottomed boat.

Dories.

dor'y, *n.* [From its color, F. *dorée*, lit., gilded.] A john dory or an allied fish.

‖ **dos'-à-dos'** (dō′zȧ-dō′), *adv.* [F.] Back to back. — *n.* A sofa, open carriage, or the like, so constructed that the occupants sit back to back.

dos'age (dōs′ăj), *n.* **1.** *Med.* Administration of medicine in doses; specif., a scheme of grading doses of medicines according to age, etc. **2.** The process of adding some ingredient, as to wine, to give flavor, character, or strength.

dose (dōs), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. δόσις a giving, dose, fr. δίδόναι to give.] **1.** The measured quantity of a medicine to be taken at one time or in a given period of time. **2.** A definite quantity of anything regarded as having a beneficial influence. **3.** Anything nauseous that one is obliged to take. **4.** An ingredient added to wine in dosage. — *v. t.*; DOSED (dōst); DOS'ING (dōs′ĭng). **1.** To give doses or medicine to. **2.** To give anything nauseous to. **3.** To treat by dosage, as champagne. [*Slang. Chiefly Eng.*

doss (dŏs), *n.* A place to sleep in; a bed; hence, sleep.

dos'sal (dŏs′ăl), **dos'sel,** *n.* [OF. *dossel*.] A cloth put over the back of a seat or altar as a cover.

dos'ser (dŏs′ẽr), *n.* [F. *dossier* part of a basket resting on the back, fr. L. *dorsum* back.] **1.** A basket to be carried on a person's back, or in pairs, by a beast of burden; a pannier. **2.** A cloth or tapestry for the back of a throne or chair or for a hanging; a dossal.

dos'sil (-ĭl), *n.* [OF. *dosil*, spigot, deriv. of L. *dux* leader.] **1.** A pledget of lint, for a sore, wound, etc.; a tent. **2.** *Print.* A roll of cloth for wiping excess ink from a copperplate.

dost (dŭst), *2d pers. sing. indicative pres.* of DO. Now used only in the poetic or elevated style.

dot (dŏt), *n.* **1.** A small point or spot made with a pointed instrument. **2.** Anything small; a speck. **3.** *Music.* A point placed after a note or rest to indicate that its length is increased one half (two dots are used if the length is increased by three quarters).

— *v. t.*; DOT'TED; DOT'TING. **1.** To mark with or as with dots. **2.** To scatter or disperse like dots. — *v. i.* To make a dot or dots.

dot, *n.* [F., fr. L. *dos, dotis*, dowry.] *Civil Law.* A woman's marriage portion, or dowry, the income of which belongs to the husband during coverture. — **do'tal** (dō′tăl), *a.*

dot'age (dōt′ăj), *n.* [From DOTE, *v. i.*] **1.** Feebleness of mind, esp. in old age; senility. **2.** Excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection.

do'tard (dō′tȧrd), *n.* [From DOTE, *v. i.*] A foolish or imbecile person; esp., one whose mind is impaired by age.

do-ta'tion (dō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *dotatio*.] Endowment.

dote (dōt), *v. i.*; DOT'ED (dōt′ĕd); DOT'ING. **1.** To be weak-minded, esp. from age. **2.** To be foolishly fond; love to excess; — used with *on* or *upon*. — **dot'er** (dōt′ẽr), *n.*

doth (dŭth), *3d pers. sing. indic. pres.* of DO. Now used only in the poetic or elevated style.

dot'ing (dōt′ĭng), *a.* **1.** That dotes; silly; senile; imbecile; excessively fond. **2.** Decaying from age, as trees or plants. — **Syn.** See FOND. — **dot'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **dot'ing-ness,** *n.*

dot'ted (dŏt′ĕd), *p. a.* Marked with dots; diversified with small detached objects; scattered like dots.

dotted note, d. rest, *Music*, a note or rest lengthened by a dot. See 1st DOT, 3.

dot'ter (dŏt′ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dots; specif., a tool or machine for making dots.

dot'ter-el (-ĕl), *n.* Also **dot'trel.** [From DOTE, *v. i.*] **1.** A kind of plover (*Eudromias morinellus*). **2.** A silly fellow; dupe.

dot'tle, dot'tel (-'l), *n.* A wad of half-smoked tobacco left in a pipe. *Brit.*

Dotterel.

dot'ty (dŏt′ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. [From DOT a point.] **1.** Composed of, or characterized by, dots. **2.** Unsteady in gait; hence: feeble; half-witted. *Colloq.*

dot'y. Var. of DOATY.

dou'ble (dŭb′'l), *a.* [OF. *doble, duble, double*, fr. L. *duplus*, fr. root of *duo* two.] **1.** Two-fold; made or being twice as great, as large, as much, as many, as strong, as valuable, etc. **2.** Being in pairs; coupled. **3.** Two-fold in relation or character; as, a *double* meaning. **4.** Folded; doubled. **5.** Acting in two ways, or deceitfully; insincere. **6.** *Bot.* Having the floral leaves considerably increased beyond the natural number, usually by cultivation; as, a *double* carnation. **7.** *Music.* Sounding an octave below (the normal instrument or stop named); as, a *double* bassoon.

double bass, *Music*, the contrabass. — **d. bassoon,** *Music*, a bassoon an octave lower in pitch than the common bassoon. — **d. chin,** a fleshy or fatty fold under the chin. — **d. counterpoint,** *Music*, that in which two of the parts may be inverted, by setting one of them an octave higher or lower. — **d. dagger,** a certain mark [‡] of reference, used next to the dagger [†] in order. — **d. entry,** a method of bookkeeping in which two entries of every transaction are made in the ledger, one on the debtor and one on the creditor side. — **d. first,** *Eng. Univ.*, the distinction of obtaining a first-class honors degree in two different subjects, esp. in classics and mathematics. — **d. salt,** *Chem.* **a** A salt formed by any polybasic acid with two different bases or basic radicals. **b** A salt regarded as a molecular combination of two distinct salts. — **d. star,** *Astron.*, two stars very near to each other (actually or apparently), so as generally to be perceived as separate only by means of a telescope or by astrophotography. Cf. BINARY STAR. — **d. time,** *Mil.*, a time or step in marching which is the quickest next to a run; — formerly called *double quick*.

— *adv.* Doubly; in a pair.

— *n.* **1.** Twice as much; twice the number, quantity, value, or the like. **2.** The counterpart of another; duplicate. **3.** Thing doubled over or together; plait; fold. **4.** A turn in running to escape; hence: a trick; shift. **5.** A player or singer who prepares to act as a substitute; an understudy. **6. a** *Sports.* (1) In lawn tennis and similar games, a match in which there are two players on each side; — usually in *pl.* (2) *Baseball.* A base hit that enables the batter to reach second base. **b** *Dominoes.* A domino of the same denomination on each half. **c** *Astron.* A double star.

— *v. t.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (dŭb′lĭng). **1.** To multiply by two; make twice as great. **2.** To make of two thicknesses by bending together; fold. **3.** To be the double of. **4.** To pass around or by; as, to *double* the cape. **5.** To avoid by doubling. — *v. i.* **1.** To be doubled; as, the population *doubled* in ten years. **2.** To return on one's track. **3.** To bend over; become bent or folded together; as, his legs *doubled* up under him.

dou'ble-banked', *a.* Having two banks of rowers.

dou'ble-breast'ed, *a.* Folding or lapping over on the breast, with a row of buttons and buttonholes on each side; as, a *double-breasted* coat.

dou'ble-deal'ing, *n., or* **double dealing.** Duplicity. — **dou'ble-deal'er,** *n., or* **double dealer.**

dou'ble-deck'er, *n.* Something with two decks; as: **a** *Naut.* A man-of-war having two gun decks. **b** A ship, car, pier, building, etc., having two decks, floors, or stories.

‖ **dou'ble-en'ten'dre** (dōō′bl'-äN′täN′dr'), *n.* [F. *double* double + *entendre* to mean (inf. used substantively); the usual form is *double entente* ambiguity.] A word or expression admitting of two interpretations, one often indelicate.

dou'ble-faced' (dŭb′'l-fāst′; 109), *a.* Hypocritical.

dou'ble-gang'er (-găng′ẽr), *n.* [G. *doppelgänger; doppel* double + *gänger* walker.] An apparition or double of a living person.

dou'ble-mind'ed, *a.* Having different "minds" at different times; vacillating.

dou'ble-ness (dŭb′'l-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being double or doubled; specif., duplicity; insincerity.

dou'ble-quick', *a.* Of, or performed in, the fastest time or step in marching next to a run. — *n.* Double-quick time, step, or march.

dou'ble-rip'per, *n.* A kind of coasting sled made of two sleds, one before the other, connected by a board. *U. S.*

dou'ble-sur'faced (-sûr'fâst), *a.* Having two surfaces; — said specif. of aëroplane wings or aërocurves that are covered on both sides with fabric, etc.

dou'blet (dŭb'lĕt; 24), *n.* [F., dim. of *double* double.] **1.** A close-fitting body garment for men, worn in western Europe from about the 15th to the 17th century. **2.** A counterfeit gem, composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them, or of a piece of paste or glass covered by a veneer of real stone. **3.** One of a pair; specif., one of two words in the same language derived from the same original; as, *crypt* and *grotto*. **4.** In *pl.* Two thrown dice each of which has the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost. **5.** A pair.

dou'ble-tongue', *v. i. Music.* To play with a peculiar vibratory action of the tongue in articulating staccato or rapidly repeated notes, as in flute or cornet playing.

dou'ble-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject; deceitful; insincere.

dou'ble-tree' (-trē'), *n.* The bar, or crosspiece, of a carriage, to which the singletrees are attached.

dou'bling (dŭb'lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that doubles. **2.** The process of redistilling spirits. **3.** A lining, as, *Her.*, of a coat.

dou-bloon' (dŭb-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *doublon*, Sp. *doblón*, fr. *doble* double.] A Spanish gold coin orig. worth about $16, but in 1853 reduced to $5. It is no longer issued.

‖ **dou'blure'** (dōō'blür'), *n.* [F.] *Bookbinding.* The lining of a book cover, esp. a lining of unusual sort, as of tooled leather, painted vellum, rich brocade, or the like.

dou'bly (dŭb'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. **2.** Deceitfully. *Archaic.* **3.** In a twofold manner; twice; in two degrees.

doubt (dout), *v. i.* [OF. *duter, douter*, fr. L. *dubitare.*] To waver in opinion; hesitate in belief; be undecided. — *v. t.* **1.** To question or hold questionable; be inclined not to believe; distrust. **2.** To be apprehensive of; fear; also, to suspect. *Obsolescent or Dial.*

— *n.* **1.** A fluctuation of mind arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; unsettled state of opinion concerning the reality of an event, or the truth of an assertion, etc. hesitation. **2.** Uncertainty of condition; state of not being certainly known; question; as, to bring one's sincerity in *doubt;* the result is in *doubt.* **3.** Suspicion; fear; dread. *Obs.* **4.** A difficulty expressed or urged for solution; an uncertain matter.

Syn. Uncertainty, mistrust, misgiving, distrust, suspicion. — **Doubt, distrust, suspicion. Doubt** implies lack of certainty; **distrust,** want of confidence; **suspicion** is more or less hostile distrust, esp. on insufficient evidence; as, his mind was full of *doubt;* his *distrust* offended them; he was uneasy because of his *suspicion* that they *doubted* his loyalty.

doubt'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being doubted.

doubt'er, *n.* One who doubts.

doubt'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain. **2.** Characterized by ambiguity; dubious. **3.** Not settled in opinion; undetermined. **4.** Of uncertain issue or event. — **doubt'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Wavering, vacillating, hesitating, distrustful, uncertain, dubious; problematical, questionable; equivocal, ambiguous. — **Doubtful, dubious. Doubtful** is commonly the more positive; **dubious** conveys an implication of vagueness, ambiguity, vacillation, or suspicion; as, a *doubtful* expression; *dubious* prospects, actions.

Doubting Castle. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a castle belonging to Giant Despair, in which Christian and Hopeful were confined, and from which at last they made their escape by means of the key called Promise.

doubt'less, *a.* **1.** Free from doubt. **2.** Free from fear. *Obs.* — *adv.* Undoubtedly. — **doubt'less-ly,** *adv.*

dou'cet (dōō'sĕt), *n.* [F., sweet, dim. of *doux*, masc., *douce*, fem.] **1.** A custard. *Obs.* **2.** In *pl.* The testicles of a deer.

‖ **dou'ceur'** (dōō'sûr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Gentleness of manner. *Obs., except as French.* **2.** A gratuity; tip; bribe.

douche (dōōsh), *n.* [F., fr. It. deriv. of L. *ducere* to lead.] A jet of water or vapor directed upon or into a part of the body; also, a bath taken by means of a douche. — *v. t. & i.;* DOUCHED (dōōsht); DOUCH'ING. To give or take a douche.

dough (dō), *n.* [AS. *dāh.*] **1.** Paste of bread, pie, or the like. **2.** Anything of the consistency of such paste.

dough'boy' (dō'boi'), *n.* **1.** A flour dumpling. *Colloq.* **2.** *Mil.* An infantryman. *Slang, U. S.*

dough'face' (dō'fās'), *n.* A timid, yielding politician, or a person easily molded. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

dough'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* A small cake usually sweetened, often made with yeast, fried brown in deep fat.

dough'ty (dou'tĭ), *a.;* -TI-ER (-ẽr); -TI-EST. [AS. *dohtig.*] Able; strong; valiant. *Now Archaic or Humorous.* — **dough'ti-ly,** *adv.* — **dough'ti-ness,** *n.*

dough'y (dō'ĭ), *a.;* DOUGH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DOUGH'I-EST. Like dough; soft and heavy; pasty; flabby and pale.

Doug'las spruce (dŭg'lȧs). [After David *Douglas*, Scottish botanist in America.] A pinaceous timber tree (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) of the western United States, reaching a height of 300 feet; — called also *Oregon pine, red fir, Douglas fir,* and *Douglas pine.*

Dou-kho-bors' (dōō-kō-bôrz'). Var. of DUKHOBORS.

dou'ma (dōō'mä). Var. of DUMA.

dour (dōōr), *a.* [Cf. F. *dur*, L. *durus.*] Hard; fierce; bold; sour in aspect. *Scot.*

dou'ra (dōō'rȧ), **dou'rah, dour'ra.** Vars. of DURRA.

dou'rine (dōō'rēn), *n. Veter.* A contagious disease of equines transmitted only by copulation and caused by an animal parasite (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*).

douse, dowse (dous), *v. t. & i.* To duck; immerse.

douse, dowse, *v. t.* **1.** *Naut.* To lower in haste, as a sail; to close, as a port. **2.** To take off; doff. *Colloq.* **3.** To extinguish. *Slang or Cant.* — *n.* A blow; stroke. *Rare.*

dou'ze-pers' (dōō'zĕ-pârz'), *n. pl.* Also **dou'se-peers'.** [F. *les douze pairs* (OF. *per*).] A body of twelve peers or companions in French romance and history. In the Charlemagne stories they are twelve paladins, or great warriors, who form Charlemagne's guard of honor.

dove (dŭv), *n.* [From AS.] **1.** A pigeon; any of numerous birds of the pigeon family. **2.** One regarded as pure and gentle, as a woman or child. **3.** In Christian symbolism, the emblem of the Holy Spirit; [*cap.*] the Holy Spirit.

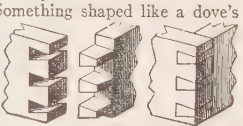
dove (dōv), *colloq. pret.* of DIVE.

dove'cot' (dŭv'kŏt') } *n.* An elevated box, with compart-
dove'cote' (-kōt'; -kŏt') } ments, for doves.

dove'kie (dŭv'kĭ), *n.* [Dim. of DOVE.] **1.** The black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*). **2.** The rotche.

Do'ver's pow'der (dō'vẽrz). [After Thomas *Dover* (1660–1742), English physician.] *Med.* An anodyne diaphoretic powder containing ipecac and opium.

dove'tail' (dŭv'tāl'), *n.* Something shaped like a dove's tail; in carpentry, a flaring tenon or a mortise making an interlocking joint. — *v. t.* **1.** *Carp.* **a** To cut to a dovetail. **b** To join by dovetails. **2.** To fit in or connect strongly or nicely.



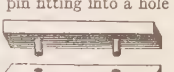
Dovetails.

dow'a-ble (dou'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being endowed; entitled to dower.

dow'a-ger (dou'ȧ-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *douagiere*, fr. *douage* dower. See DOWER.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* A widow in the enjoyment of some property, esp. a title, coming from her deceased husband. **2.** A dignified elderly woman. *Colloq.*

dow'dy (-dĭ), *a.;* -DI-ER (-ẽr); -DI-EST. [ME. *doude* a slovenly woman.] Untidy in dress; wearing dingy finery. — **Syn.** See SLOVENLY. — *n.;* *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). A dowdy woman. — **dow'di-ly,** *adv.* — **dow'di-ness,** *n.* — **dow'dy-ish,** *a.*

dow'el (-ĕl), *n.* Also **dowel pin.** A pin fitting into a hole in an abutting piece to prevent motion or slipping. — *v. t.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To fasten by, or furnish with, dowels.



Dowels.

dow'er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *douaire*, LL. *dotarium*, fr. L. *dos* dower.] **1.** *Law.* That portion of, or interest in, the real estate of a deceased husband which the law gives for life to his widow. **2.** Dowry. **3.** That with which one is endowed; endowment. — *v. t.* To supply with a dower or dowry; endow.

dow'er-y (-ĭ). Var. of DOWRY.

dow'itch-er (dou'ĭch-ẽr), *n.* [From Amer. Ind.] An American long-billed snipe (genus *Macrorhamphus*) intermediate between the true snipe and the sandpipers.

dow'las (dou'lȧs), *n.* [From *Daoulas*, in Brittany. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

down (doun), *n.* [Icel. *dūnn.*] **1.** A covering of soft fluffy feathers, as of young birds or under the ordinary feathers of adult birds; also one of the soft feathers composing it. **2.** A soft hairy outgrowth, as on the face or on a plant; pubescence. **3.** Something feathery or fluffy.

down, *n.* [AS. *dūn.*] **1.** A hill; esp., a hillock of sand cast up by the wind along the shore; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A tract of open upland; — usually in *pl.;* esp., in *pl.,* treeless chalk uplands along the south coast of England. **3.** [*cap.*] In *pl.* A roadstead in the North Sea, near Deal.

down, *adv.* [For older *adown*, AS. *adūn, adūne, of dune;* prop., from or off the hill.] **1.** In the direction of gravity; toward or in a lower place or position, or one regarded as lower; below; — opposite of *up.* **2.** From a past or remote time or period. **3.** From a greater to a less bulk, amount, or strength, or from a thinner to a thicker consistence; as, to *boil down* in cookery.

— *prep.* In a descending direction along; from a higher to a lower place, or to a place regarded as lower, on or within; as *down* a hill or a well.

— *v. t.* To cause to go down; put or bring down; overthrow. *Archaic or Colloq.*

— *a.* **1.** Downward; descending; sloping. **2.** *Golf.* Behind one's opponent one or more holes; — opposed to *up.* **3.**

Football. Of the ball, not in play because either (1) its holder cries "down," (2) its progress is wholly stopped, or (3) the officials stop the play for any reason. *U. S.*
— *n.* **1.** The refrain of a song. *Obs.* **2.** A descent; a reverse of fortune; low state. **3.** *Football.* The period between the beginning of a play and the moment when the ball is next declared down or the play ceases. *U. S.*

down'cast' (doun'kăst'), *a.* **1.** Cast down; dejected. **2.** Of looks, cast downward, as from bashfulness or guilt.
— *n.* A casting down or downward.

down'come' (-kŭm'), *n.* **1.** A coming down; downfall; overthrow. **2.** = DOWNCOMER.

down'com'er (-kŭm'ĕr), *n.* A pipe to conduct something downward, as hot gases from the top of a blast furnace.

down'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* **1.** A sudden fall or descent; hence, ruin. **2.** A body falling. — **down'fall'en** (-fôl'n), *a.*

down'flow' (doun'flō'), *n.* A flowing down; also, that which flows or runs down.

down'haul' (-hôl'), *n. Naut.* A rope to haul down, or to assist in hauling down, a sail; as, a staysail *downhaul.*

down'heart'ed (-härt'ĕd; 109), *a.* Dejected; low-spirited.

down'hill' (-hĭl'), *adv.* Down the slope of a hill; downward.
— (*pron.* doun'hĭl') *n.* Declivity; slope. — *a.* Sloping.

down'pour' (doun'pōr'; 57), *n.* A pouring or streaming downward; esp., a heavy or continuous rain.

down'right' (doun'rīt'; doun'rīt'), *adv.* **1.** Straight down; perpendicularly. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** In plain terms. **3.** Thoroughly; completely. — (*pron.* doun'rīt'), *a.* **1.** Directed vertically downward; descending straight down. **2.** Plain; direct; positive. **3.** Absolute; thorough; as, a *downright* lie. — **down'right'ly,** *adv.* — **down'right'ness,** *n.*

down'stairs' (-stârz'), *adv.* Down the stairs; on or to a lower floor. — (*pron.* doun'stârz'), *a.* Below stairs. — *n.* The part of the house below stairs; the lower floor or floors.

down'take' (-tāk'), *n. Engin.* A pipe, duct, or flue, which leads downward, as for air, gas, or water.

down'throw' (-thrō'), *n.* Act or process of throwing down; state of being overthrown; overthrow.

down'trod' (doun'trŏd') } *a.* Trampled down; abused
down'trod'den (-trŏd''n; 87) } by superior power.

down'ward' (-wĕrd'), *adv.* Also **-wards** (-wĕrdz). **1.** From a higher to a lower place, condition, etc.; in a descending course. **2.** From an earlier time; from an ancestor or predecessor. — *a.* **1.** Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place. **2.** Descending from a head or source. **3.** Tending to a lower state; dejected. — **down'ward-ly,** *adv.*

down'y (doun'ĭ), *a.*; DOWN'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Covered with down. **2.** Made of or resembling down; hence: soft; quiet; as, "Time steals on with *downy* feet".

dow'ry (dou'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Contr. from *dowery.* See DOWER.] **1.** A widow's dower. **2.** The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; dot. **3.** A gift of property by a man to or for his bride; dower. **4.** Gift of nature; talent; endowment.

dowse (dous). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOUSE.

dowse (douz), *v. i.*; DOWSED (douzd); DOWS'ING. To use the dipping or divining rod, as in search of water, ore, etc.

dows'er (douz'ĕr), *n.* A divining rod for dowsing; also, one who uses the divining rod.

dox'o-log'i-cal (dŏk'sō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to a doxology; giving praise to God. — **dox'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dox-ol'o-gy (dŏk-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [LL. *doxologia,* Gr. δοξολογία; deriv. of δόξα opinion, glory, praise + λέγειν to speak.] A hymn or formula expressing praise to God; as: the *greater doxology* (the *Gloria in Excelsis*), the *lesser doxology* (the *Gloria Patri*), or the stanza beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!" See GLORIA, 1.

dox'y (dŏk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DOXIES (-sĭz). A loose wench. *Slang.*

dox'y, *n.* [See ORTHODOXY, HETERODOXY, etc.] Opinion; doctrine; esp., religious opinion. Cf. ISM, *n.*

‖ **doy'en'** (*F.* dwà'yăN'), *n.* [F. See DEAN.] Lit., a dean; the senior member of a body or group.

doy'ley, doy'ly. Vars. of DOILY.

doze (dōz), *v. i.*; DOZED (dōzd); DOZ'ING (dōz'ĭng). To sleep lightly; be drowsy or dull. — *v. t.* To pass in drowsiness; as, to *doze* away one's time. — *n.* A light sleep.

doz'en (dŭz''n), *n.*; *pl.* DOZEN (before another noun), DOZENS (-'nz). [OF. *doseine,* fr. *douze* twelve, fr. L. *duodecim; duo* two + *decem* ten.] A collection of twelve objects.

doz'enth (dŭz''nth), *a.* Twelfth.

doz'er (dōz'ĕr), *n.* One who dozes, or drowses.

doz'i-ness (dōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being dozy.

doz'y (dōz'ĭ), *a.*; DOZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); DOZ'I-EST. Drowsy.

drab (drăb), *n.* [AS. *drabbe* dregs, lees.] **1.** A slatternly woman. **2.** A strumpet. — *v. i.*; DRABBED (drăbd); DRAB'BING. To associate with drabs.

drab, *n.* [F. *drap* cloth, LL. *drappus.*] **1.** A kind of thick woolen cloth of a dull brownish yellow, or yellowish gray, color. **2.** A dull brownish yellow or yellowish gray. — *a.* Of the color of drab.

drab'bet (-ĕt), *n.* [See DRAB cloth.] A coarse drab linen fabric, or duck, used for smock frocks, etc. *Eng.*

drab'ble (drăb''l), *v. t. & i.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING. To draggle.

drachm (drăm), *n.* **1.** A drachma. **2.** = DRAM.

drach'ma (drăk'mà), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-màz), L. -MÆ (-mē). [L., fr. Gr. δραχμή. See DRAM.] **1. a** A small ancient Greek weight of various values. **b** Any of several modern weights; esp., a dram. **2.** An ancient Greek silver coin weighing a drachma. **3.** The gold monetary unit of modern Greece, worth 19.3 cents; also, a silver coin of this value.

Dra'co (drā'kō), *n.*; *gen.* DRACONIS (drā-kō'nĭs). [L. See DRAGON.] *Astron.* A northern circumpolar constellation within which is the north pole of the ecliptic; the Dragon.

Dra-co'ni-an (drā-kō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Draco, an Athenian archon reputed to have framed (about 621 B. C.) a reformed code of laws which later seemed so severe that they were said to be written in blood; hence: barbarously severe; harsh; cruel.

dra-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *draco, -onis,* dragon, Gr. δράκων.] Pertaining to or like a dragon.

Dra-con'ic (drā-kŏn'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Draconian.

draff (drăf), *n.* Refuse; lees; dregs. — **draff'y,** *a.*

draft, draught (drăft), *n.* [AS. *dragan* to draw.] **1.** Act of drawing, or hauling; the thing or quantity drawn; a load. **2.** Act of drinking or inhaling, as liquor, smoke, etc. **3.** A current of any sort; current of air. **4.** Act of drawing a mark or stroke; the mark or stroke so made; hence, a representation, as a map or sketch; esp., a preliminary sketch or outline, whether in words or lines. **5.** Act of drawing out, or stretching, or that which is drawn out, as a thread. **6.** An allowance made from the gross weight of goods. **7.** A drawing of money from a fund or stock; an order directing the payment of money. **8.** A demand; claim. **9.** The detaching or seiecting of any persons, animals, or things, from a mass, or those so detached or selected. **10.** Depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, esp. when laden. **11.** [In form **draughts** or, rarely, **drafts,** but construed as *sing.*] Checkers (the game). **12.** *Technical & Mech.* **a** Angle or taper; specif., *Pattern Making,* the taper given to a pattern to enable it to be easily withdrawn from the mold. **b** Any contrivance for regulating the draft of air in a furnace, stove, etc. **c** *Hydraul.* Area of the opening for the discharge of water. **d** *Masonry.* A narrow sunken border cut and dressed to a practically plane surface on the edge of a squared stone.

on draft *or* **draught,** so as to be drawn (from a cask, barrel, etc.), in distinction from being bottled; as, ale *on draft.*
— *v. t.* **1.** To draw the preliminary sketch or plan of. **2.** To draw by selection for a particular purpose; detach for service; select. **3.** To draw away or off. **4.** *Masonry.* To cut a draft or drafts upon.

draft, *or* **draught, horse.** A horse for drawing loads, esp. heavy loads, as disting. from a saddle or carriage horse.

draft'i-ness, *or* **draught'i-ness,** *n.* Drafty condition,

drafts'man, draughts'man (drăfts'măn), *n.* **1.** One who draws pleadings or other writings. **2.** One who makes mechanical plans or sketches, or other drawings.

draft'y, draught'y (drăf'tĭ), *a.*; -I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Pertaining to, or exposed to, a draft, or current of air.

drag (drăg), *v. t.*; DRAGGED (drăgd); DRAG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** To draw slowly or heavily; haul. **2.** To dredge or search by means of a drag, grapnel, or the like. **3.** To draw along, as something burdensome; hence: to pass in pain or with difficulty; to continue tediously; — usually used with *on* or *out.* **4.** To catch with a dragnet or trawl. — **Syn.** See DRAW.
— *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn along on the ground; trail. **2.** To move on heavily or slowly. **3.** To hang behind; lag.
— *n.* **1.** Act of dragging; anything dragged. **2.** A kind of heavy harrow, for breaking up ground. **3.** A device for dragging along the bottom under water, for dredging, etc. **4.** A kind of sledge. **5.** A kind of heavy coach with seats on top. **6.** Something used to drag a body with, as a dragrope of a gun. **7.** Something that retards; a clog. **8.** Motion effected with slowness and difficulty; as, a *drag* in one's walk. **9.** *Hunting.* **a** The scent; trail. **b** Something drawn over the ground to leave a scented trail.

drag'gle (drăg''l), *v. t.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (drăg'lĭng). [Freq. of *drag.*] To wet and soil by dragging on the ground or in the wet; drabble; trail. — *v. i.* **1.** To be draggled. **2.** To follow slowly; straggle.

drag'gle-tail', *n.* **1.** A slattern who allows her gown to trail in the mire. **2.** Skirts that draggle.

drag'hound' (-hound'), *n. Hunting.* A hound trained to follow a scent made with a "drag," or artificial scent.

drag'line', *n. Aëronautics.* A guide rope; dragrope.

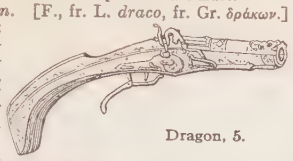
drag link. A link joining the cranks of two shafts.

drag'net' (-nĕt'), *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a body of water or along the ground to catch something.

drag'o-man (drăg'ō-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-măn*z*). [Deriv.

of LGr. δραγούμανος, Ar. *tarjumān.*] An interpreter; — so called in the Levant and other parts of the East.

drag'on (drăg'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *draco*, fr. Gr. δράκων.] **1.** A huge serpent; python. **2.** A fabulous animal, generally a monstrous, crested, winged, scaly serpent, lizard, or saurian. **3.** A violent or very strict person, esp. such a woman; a duenna. **4.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* Draco. **5.** *Mil. Antiq.* **a** A short musket carried hooked to a soldier's belt. **b** A soldier carrying such a musket. **6.** Any of several plants, of the arum family, popularly associated with dragons. **7.** Any of a genus (*Draco*) of small arboreal lizards of the East Indies and southern Asia. Some of the hind ribs are prolonged and covered with weblike skin, aiding them in leaping from tree to tree; — called also *flying dragon.* **8.** A word used in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament to translate several Hebrew forms, some of which are translated by *jackal* or *serpent* in the Revised Version.



Dragon, 5.

Dragon (*Draco volans*). ¼

drag'on-et (-ĕt), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A little dragon. **2.** A small gobylike British marine fish (*Callionymus draco*); also, any of various related fishes.

dragon fly. Any of an order (*Odonata*) of large harmless insects that feed on gnats, mosquitoes, etc.

Dragon Fly. (½)

drag'on-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Dracocephalum*) of mints.

drag'on-nade' (drăg'ŏ-nād'), *n.* [F., fr. *dragon* dragoon.] The persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV., usually by dragoons; hence, persecution by troops; — usually in *pl.*

drag'on's blood (drăg'ŭnz). Any of several resinous substances, mostly dark red, derived from various trees or their fruits. It is used for coloring varnishes, etc.

dragon's head, *or, chiefly in sense* 1, **drag'on's-head',** *n.* **1.** = DRAGONHEAD. **2.** *Astron.* The ascending node of the moon or a planet. Symbol, ☊. See DRAGON'S TAIL.

dragon's tail. *Astron.* The descending node of the moon or a planet. Symbol, ☋. See DRAGON'S HEAD.

dragon tree. A liliaceous tree (*Dracæna draco*) of the Canary Islands. It yields a variety of dragon's blood.

dra-goon' (drà-gōōn'), *n.* [F. *dragon* dragon, dragoon. See DRAGON.] **1.** An ancient form of musket; a dragon. **2.** Formerly, a mounted infantryman; now, a cavalryman, usually heavily equipped. See SOLDIER, *Illust.* — *v. t.* **1.** To harass by dragoons; persecute with troops. **2.** To harass; persecute.

drag'rope' (drăg'rōp'), *n.* A rope with which anything is dragged or that drags from a thing; as: **a** A rope sometimes used in dragging an artillery carriage. **b** *Aëronautics.* (1) The rope suspending the grappling iron from a balloon. (2) A guide rope.

drag sail. A sea anchor made from a sail or piece of canvas.

drag'-stone' mill. *Metal.* A mill in which ores, etc., are ground by means of a heavy stone dragged around on a circular or annular stone bed.

drain (drān), *v. t.* [AS. *drēhnigean, dréahnian.*] **1.** To draw off by degrees; draw off utterly; exhaust. **2.** To make gradually dry or empty; hence, to empty of wealth, resources, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To flow off gradually. **2.** To become emptied or dry by the flowing or dripping off of contents. — *n.* **1.** Act or process of draining. **2.** That by means of which anything is drained; a channel, trench, or the like.

drain'age (-āj), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or mode of draining; also, that which is drained off. **2.** A system of drains. **3.** Area or district drained; as, the *drainage* of the Po.

drain'er (drān'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, drains.

drain'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* A pipe for drainage.

drake (drāk), *n.* The male of the duck; a male duck.

drake, *n.* [AS. *draca* dragon, L. *draco.* See DRAGON.] **1.** A dragon; a battle standard in the form of, or having the representation of, a dragon. *Archaic.* **2.** A small piece of artillery anciently used. **3.** Short for DRAKE FLY.

drake fly. A May fly, sometimes used in angling.

dram (drăm), *n.* [OF. *drame*, fr. L. *drachma* drachm, drachma, Gr. δραχμή, prop., a handful, δράσσεσθαι to grasp.] **1.** **a** A weight: (1) In apothecaries' weight, 1-8th of an ounce, or 60 grains (3.888 grams); — denoted by the sign ʒ. (2) In avoirdupois weight, 1-16th of an ounce, or 27.34 grains (1.77 grams). **b** Short for FLUID DRAM. **2.** A small drink or draft, esp. of spirit. **3.** A little; mite; bit. — *v. i.* & *t.*; DRAMMED (drămd); DRAM'MING. To drink drams; ply with drams.

dra'ma (drä'mà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. δρᾶμα, fr δρᾶν to do, act.] **1.** A composition in prose or verse intended to portray life or character, esp. one designed to be performed on the stage. **2.** Dramatic art, literature, or affairs. **3.** A series of real events having dramatic unity and interest.

dra-mat'ic (drà-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the drama; suited to the drama; vivid; theatrical.

Syn. Dramatic, theatrical, melodramatic. That is **dramatic** which is appropriate to the drama, esp. as suggesting vividly expressive action or gesture, unexpected conjunctions, or a striking dénouement; as, the *dramatic* struggle between Hildebrand and Henry IV. That is **theatrical** which is exaggerated, artificial, or tawdry in its dramatic effect; as, a *theatrical* display of grief. That is **melodramatic** which is sensationally dramatic.

dra-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Dramatic. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dra-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* (See -ICS.) Dramatic writings or performances; collectively, the drama.

‖ **dra'ma-tis per-so'næ** (drăm'à-tĭs pĕr-sō'nē). [L.] The characters or actors in a drama or play.

dram'a-tist (drăm'à-tĭst), *n.* A playwright.

dram'a-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dramatizing; a dramatized version, as of a novel.

dram'a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* **1.** To relate in the form of the drama; make into a drama. **2.** To represent dramatically.

dram'a-tur'gic (-tûr'jĭk) } *a.* Relating to dramaturgy;
dram'a-tur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } dramatic; theatrical.

dram'a-tur'gy (drăm'à-tûr'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. δραματουργία dramatic composition.] Art of dramatic composition and representation. — **dram'a-tur'gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

dram'shop' (drăm'shŏp'), *n.* A barroom.

drank (drăŋk), *pret.* of DRINK.

drape (drāp), *v. t.*; DRAPED (drāpt); DRAP'ING (drāp'ĭng). [F. *draper*, fr. *drap* cloth.] **1.** To cover or adorn with or as with drapery. **2.** To arrange in folds; hang. — *v. i.* To design or arrange drapery; hang.

dra'per (drā'pĕr), *n.* [F. *drapier.*] Formerly, a maker of cloth; now, a dealer in cloths.

dra'per-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Cloth, or woolen stuffs in general. **2.** The occupation of a draper. **3.** A textile fabric for decorative purposes, esp. for hangings or loose vestments; hence, hangings or loose coverings. **4.** The disposition of hangings, garments, etc., as in painting.

dras'tic (drăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δραστικός, fr. δρᾶν to do, act.] Acting rapidly and violently; extreme in effect.

draught (drăft), *n.* & *v.*, **draught horse,** etc. See DRAFT, DRAFT HORSE, etc.

draughts (drăfts), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* [Checkers (the game).

drave (drāv). Archaic or dial. pret. of DRIVE.

Dra-vid'i-an (drà-vĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Dravidians, or their languages. — *n.* **1.** An individual of the oldest of the known races of India, numerous in the south. **2.** The group of related tongues forming the speech of the Dravidians, including Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, etc.

draw (drô), *v. t.*; *pret.* DREW (drōō); *p. p.* DRAWN (drôn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAW'ING. [AS. *dragan.*] **1.** To pull so as to cause to follow; haul; drag. **2.** To pull off; remove; retire; withdraw; as, **to draw the cloth,** i. e., to remove the tablecloth. **3.** To call toward itself; attract; allure; induce. **4.** To inhale; also, to utter or produce with inhalation; heave; as, to *draw* breath or a sigh. **5.** To cause to come out; extract; bring forth; take out; elicit; as, to *draw* water, lots, a card, (fig.) oaths from a person, etc.; specif., to receive from a lottery by the drawing out of the numbers for prizes or blanks; hence: to win; gain; as, he *drew* a prize. Hence: To select by the drawing of lots. **6.** To derive, deduce, or take, as from premises, a source, a fund, etc. **7.** To conduct, convey, bring, take, divert, etc., as if by pulling; hence, to bring about or bring on. **8.** To disembowel; eviscerate; as, to *draw* a chicken. **9.** To lengthen, protract, or stretch; specif., *Mech.*, to make (wire) by pulling a metal rod through a series of holes of diminishing size; also, to shape (metal) by passing through dies or by stamping successively, as with a series of dies. **10.** To produce by or as by tracing a pen or pencil over a surface; hence: to represent by words; depict; describe. **11.** To write in due form; as, to *draw* a deed. **12.** To formulate; as, to *draw* comparisons. **13.** To require (so great a depth) for floating; sink so deep; — of a vessel. **14.** In various games: **a** *Cricket.* To play (a short-length ball directed at the leg stump) with an inclined bat so as to deflect the ball between the legs and the wicket. **b** *Golf.* To hit (the ball) with the toe of the club so that it is deflected toward the left. **c** *Billiards.* To strike (the cue ball) below the center so as to give it a backward rotation which causes it to take a backward direction on striking another ball. **d** *Curling.* To throw up (the stone) gently. **15.** To leave (a contest) undecided.

Syn. Draw, drag, haul. **Draw** is the general term for traction of any sort. To **drag** is to *draw* with toil, difficulty, or violence, esp. against resistance; as, to *drag* a coach through the mire. To **haul** is to pull or tug, or (esp.) to transport by drawing; as, to *haul* down the sails, to *haul* in a net, to *haul* a load of wood.

to draw a, *or* the, long bow, to exaggerate. *Colloq.* — **to d. back,** to receive back, as duties on goods for export. — **to d.** (one) **out,** to lead (one) to speak out freely. — **to d. up. a** To compose in due form; draft; form in writing. **b** To arrange in order, as troops; array.

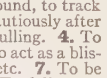
— *v. i.* **1.** To move; come or go; literally, to draw one's self; — with prepositions and adverbs. **2.** Of a hound, to track game by scent; also, to approach the game cautiously after pointing. **3.** To pull; move something by pulling. **4.** To contract; shrink. **5.** To attract; entice. **6.** To act as a blistering agent; — said of a plaster, poultice, etc. **7.** To be drawn or pulled; admit of being drawn. **8.** To delineate; sketch; practice drawing. **9.** To make a written demand for payment of money deposited or due; — also used fig. **10.** To get information, supplies, etc. **11.** To sink (to a certain depth) in water when floating. **12.** To produce, or admit of, a draft, or current, as a chimney.

— *n.* **1.** Act or process of drawing. **2.** The result of drawing; state of being drawn; a drawn battle, game, etc. **3.** That which is drawn or is subject to drawing; as: **a** An amount drawn. **b** A lot or chance drawn. **c** The movable part of a drawbridge. *U. S.*

draw'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** Money paid back or remitted after collection; esp., duties or customs (whether import duties or internal revenue taxes) remitted or paid back by the government on the exportation of that on which they were levied. **2.** Loss; hindrance; objectionable feature.

draw'bar' (-bär'), *n. Railroads.* A bar used to connect rolling stock, as a bar with a single eye at each end for coupling together a locomotive and its tender.

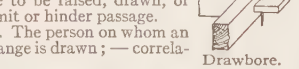
draw'bore' (-bōr'), *n. Joinery.* A hole bored through a tenon so that a tapering pin or bolt (**draw-bore pin**) will draw the shoulder of the tenon against the cheeks of the mortise.


Drawbore.

draw'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge of which all or part is made to be raised, drawn, or moved aside, to admit or hinder passage.

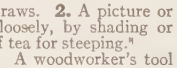
draw-ee' (drô-ē'), *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; — correlative of *drawer.*

draw'er (drô'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, draws; as: **a** One who draws liquor. **b** A draftsman. **c** One who issues an order or bill of exchange; — correlative of *drawee.* **2.** A boxlike receptacle, as in a table or stand, arranged to be drawn out. **3.** In *pl.* An undergarment for the legs and lower body.


Swing Drawbridge.

draw'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that draws. **2.** A picture or representation made by lines or, loosely, by shading or color; sketch. **3.** A small portion of tea for steeping.

drawing knife, *or* **draw'knife',** *n.* A woodworker's tool having a blade with a handle at each end, used to shave off surfaces, by drawing it toward one.


Drawing Knife.

draw'ing-room', *n.* [Abbr. fr. *with-drawing room.*] **1.** A room for the reception of company; the room to which the ladies withdraw from the dining room. **2.** The company assembled, or a reception of company, in such a room.

drawl (drôl), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. *draw.*] To speak in a slow, lengthened tone.

— *n.* A drawling utterance. — **drawl'er,** *n.*

drawn (drôn), *pret. & p. p.* of DRAW. Hence *p. a.*

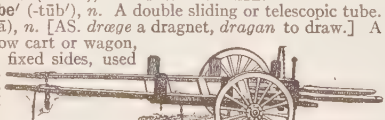
drawn butter, butter melted and, usually, mixed with flour and hot water, for use as a sauce. — **d. game** *or* **battle,** one in which neither side wins; a draw.

draw'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A die plate through which wires are formed, lengthened, or shaped by drawing. See DRAW, *v. t.*, 9.

draw'shave' (-shāv'), *n.* = DRAWING KNIFE.

draw'tube' (-tūb'), *n.* A double sliding or telescopic tube.

dray (drā), *n.* [AS. *dræge* a dragnet, *dragan* to draw.] A strong low cart or wagon, without fixed sides, used for carrying heavy loads. — *v. t. & i.* To carry on a dray.


One form of Dray.

dray'age (drā'ăj), *n.* **1.** Use of a dray. **2.** Charge, or sum [paid, for the use of a dray.]

dray'man (drā'măn), *n.* A man in charge of a dray.

dread (drĕd), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *drædan,* in comp.] **1.** To fear greatly; also, to regard, or look forward to, with great apprehension. **2.** To stand in awe of. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** Great fear, esp. of impending evil. **2.** Reverential or respectful fear; awe. **3.** An object of dread, fear, or reverence. — **Syn.** See FEAR. — *a.* **1.** Exciting great fear; dreadful. **2.** Inspiring with reverential fear; venerable.

dread'ful (drĕd'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Fearful; inspiring dread; terrible. **2.** Awful. — **Syn.** Frightful, terrific, terrible, horrible, horrid; formidable, tremendous, awful, venerable. See FEARFUL. — *n.* A morbidly sensational story or periodical; as, a penny *dreadful.*—**dread'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**dread'ful-ness,** *n.*

dread'naught', **dread'nought'** (-nôt'), *n.* **1.** A fearless person; also, an outer garment of very thick cloth, or the cloth itself. **2.** [In this sense **dreadnought.**] Any battleship having its main battery entirely of big guns all of one caliber; — so called from the British battleship "Dreadnought," completed in 1906–07, with a displacement of 17,900 tons, a main battery of ten 12-inch guns, and a speed of 21 knots. Since the "Dreadnought" was built the caliber of the heaviest guns and the displacement of the largest battleships have increased greatly. The term *superdreadnought* is popularly applied to battleships of this type with such increased displacement and gun caliber.

dream (drēm), *n.* **1.** A series of thoughts, images, or emotions occurring during sleep; any seeming of reality occurring to one sleeping. **2.** Any experience of waking life suggestive of a dream (sense 1); esp., a visionary creation of the imagination; state of mind marked by abstraction or confusion of the sense of reality; reverie.

Syn. Dream, vision, reverie. **Dream** is the general term for the ideas or images present to the mind in sleep; a **vision** is an appearance (commonly thought of as supernatural, mysterious, or symbolic) presenting itself to the inner (or sometimes the bodily) eye, either in sleep or in an exalted waking mood. Fig., **dream** suggests vague or idle, commonly happy, anticipation; **vision,** more definite or elaborate pictures conjured up by the fancy. **Reverie** is a waking dream.

— *v. i.*; DREAMED (drēmd) or DREAMT (drĕmt); DREAM'ING. **1.** To have a dream or dreams. **2.** To indulge in daydreams or reverie. **3.** To conceive or think (of), esp. as a plan or possibility. — *v. t.* **1.** To have a dream of. **2.** To fancy or think of as if in a dream. — **dream'er,** *n.*

to dream away, out, through, etc., to pass in reverie or inaction; spend in idle vagaries; as, *to dream away* an hour.

dream'ful (drēm'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of dreams; dreamy.

dream'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a dreamy manner; as in a dream.

dream'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being dreamy.

dream'land' (-lănd'), *n.* An unreal, delightful country such as is sometimes pictured in dreams; fairyland.

dream'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a dream; vague; unreal.

dreamt (drĕmt), *pret. & p. p.* of DREAM.

dream'y (drēm'ĭ), *a.*; DREAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Abounding in dreams or given to dreaming; causing dreams. **2.** Like a dream; soft; languid; as, *dreamy* music, eyes.

drear (drēr), *a.* [See DREARY.] Melancholy; gloomy.

drear'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *a.* In a dreary manner.

drear'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dreary.

drear'i-some (-sŭm), *a.* Of a dreary nature.

drear'y (-ĭ), *a.*; DREAR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. [AS. *dréorig* sad.] **1.** Sad; doleful. *Archaic.* **2.** Exciting cheerless sensations, feelings, or associations; dismal; gloomy.

dredge (drĕj), *n.* **1.** A dredging machine. **2.** An oblong iron frame, with a net attached, for dragging over the sea bottom, as to gather shellfish. — *v. t.*; DREDGED (drĕjd); DREDG'ING (drĕj'ĭng). To gather with a dredge; to excavate or deepen with a dredging machine.

dredge, *v. t.* To sprinkle (as a roast) with flour, etc.; also, to sift or sprinkle (flour, etc.).

dredg'er, *n.* A box with perforated lid to sprinkle flour, etc.

dredg'er (drĕj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a dredge. **2.** A boat employed in dredging. **3.** A dredging machine.

dredging machine. A machine to scoop up or remove earth, as in excavating or deepening stream channels, etc.

dree (drē), *v. t.*; DREED (drēd); DREE'ING. [AS. *dréogan.*] To undergo; endure; suffer. *Scot. or Archaic.*

dreg (drĕg), *n.* [Prob. fr. Icel. *dregg.*] **1.** Corrupt matter in or from a liquid; grounds; lees; hence, the most worthless part of anything; — usually in *pl.* **2.** Residue. — **dreg'gy** (-ĭ), *a.*

‖**Drei'bund'** (drī'bo͝ont'), *n.* [G.; *drei* three + *bund* league.] A triple alliance; specif., the alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed in 1882, and terminated on the part of Italy in 1915.

drench (drĕnch), *v. t.* [AS. *drencan* to give to drink, to drench.] **1.** To cause to drink; esp., to dose by force; also, to purge violently by physic; scour. **2.** To wet through and through; soak. — **Syn.** See SATURATE. — *n.* **1.** A draft, often one forced down the throat; also, a potion that causes purging. **2.** Act of drenching. **3.** Something that drenches, or wets through and through. — **drench'er,** *n.*

dress (drĕs), *v. t.* [OF. *drecier* to make straight, prepare, arrange, fr. L. *dirigere, directum,* to direct; *dis-* + *regere* to rule.] **1.** To arrange in exact line, as soldiers; align.

2. To make ready; prepare (food, lumber, stone, etc.) for use, for the market, etc. **3.** To till, prune, or the like, as land, trees, etc. **4.** To curry (as a horse); comb and brush (the hair); do up. **5.** To prepare for display; array; deck; as to *dress* a shop window. **6.** To clothe; specif., to clothe in formal dress. **7.** To treat with remedies, bandages, etc., as a wound. **8.** To rebuke; scold; beat; — often used with *down*. — **Syn.** Attire, apparel, accouter, robe, trim, embellish.

to dress a ship, *Naut.*, to ornament her by hoisting the national colors and running lines of signal flags and other bunting from point to point. — **to d. up** *or* **out,** to dress elaborately, artificially, or pompously.

— *v. i.* **1.** *Mil.* To arrange one's self in due position in a line of soldiers; — the word of command to form alignment in ranks; as Right, *dress!* **2.** To make ready; arrange; specif., to clothe one's self.

— *n.* **1.** Act of dressing. **2.** Attire; clothes; garments; esp., fine or distinctive apparel. **3.** A lady's gown. **4.** Attention to, or skill in, dress; as, "men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry." — **Syn.** Clothing, vesture, raiment, garb, costume.

dress coat. A man's coat with open front and with skirts behind only, worn in the evening.

dress'er (drĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dresses.

dress'er, *n.* [F. *dressoir.*] **1.** A bench on which something, as meat, is dressed. **2.** A cupboard for dishes and cooking utensils. **3.** Chest of drawers, or bureau, with mirror. *U. S.*

dress goods. Fabrics for gowns.

dress'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who dresses. **2.** That which is used to dress anything, as an application to a sore, manure for land, a condiment or sauce for food, stuffing, or force-meat, for fowls or other baked meat, etc. **3.** Castigation; scolding; — often used with *down*.

dressing gown, a loose gown, such as is worn while making one's toilet or while resting.

dress'mak'er (drĕs'māk'ẽr), *n.* A maker of dresses.

dress'mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *n.* Art, process, or occupation of making dresses.

dress'y (-ĭ), *a.*; DRESS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Attentive to dress. **2.** Of garments, etc., stylish; modish. *Colloq.*

drew (drōō), *pret.* of DRAW.

drib (drĭb), *v. t.*; DRIBBED (drĭbd); DRIB'BING. [A modification of DRIP.] To do, take, drop, etc., little by little. *Obs.*

drib'ble (drĭb'l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-ld); -BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of DRIB.] **1.** To let fall in drops. **2.** In various games, to propel (the ball) by successive slight hits or kicks so as to keep control of it. — *v. i.* **1.** To fall in drops; trickle. **2.** To slaver; drivel. **3.** In football, etc., to dribble the ball.

— *n.* **1.** A dribbling; a trickling stream; a small quantity of liquid. **2.** A drizzling shower. *Colloq.* **3.** An act of dribbling a ball.

drib'let, drib'blet (-lĕt; 24), *n.* A small piece or part; a small quantity or sum.

dried (drīd), *pret. & p. p.* of DRY.

dri'er, dry'er (drī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, dries. **2.** A substance mixed with the oil for paints, varnishes, etc., to make it dry more quickly.

dri'er, *compar.*, **dri'est,** *superl.*, of DRY, *a.*

drift (drĭft), *n.* [From *drive.*] **1.** Act of driving; propulsion; controlling influence. **2.** That which is forced or urged along; as: **a** Anything driven at random. **b** A mass of matter which has been driven onward or heaped up, etc., esp. by wind or water; as, a *drift* of snow, ice, sand, etc. **3.** Specif.: *Geol.* Material moved from one place and deposited in another, as by a river or glacier. **4.** State of being driven; act or motion of drifting. **5. a** Deviation of a ship from her course caused by currents. **b** A slow movement of oceanic waters, esp. of surface waters, subject to diversion or reversal by the wind. **6.** Tendency of an act, argument, or the like; purport; also, meaning; aim. **7. a** *Civil Engin.* A small tunnel driven to connect two larger tunnels or shafts, or to serve as a guide for subsequent excavation. **b** *Mining.* A horizontal passage, excavated underground; strictly, one that follows the course of a vein or stratum. **8.** In South Africa, a ford in a river. — **Syn.** See TENDENCY.

— *v. i. & t.* **1.** To float or drive along by or as by water or air. **2.** To heap up by the force of wind. **3.** *Mining.* To make a drift; drive.

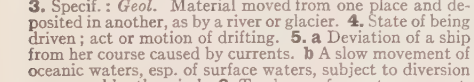
drift'age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Process of drifting; drift. **2.** Anything that drifts or has drifted.

drift'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A bolt for driving out other bolts.

drift'wood' (-wōod'), *n.* Wood drifted by water; fig., whatever is drifting or floating as on water.

drift'y (drĭf'tĭ), *a.* Full of drifts; tending to form drifts, as snow; also, of a motion, drifting or having a random direction.

drill (drĭl), *n.* [See DRILL to bore.] **1.** An instrument for boring holes in hard substances. **2.** A marine gastropod (*Urosalpinx cinerea*) destructive of oysters. **3.** Act or exercise of training soldiers, as in the manual of arms, etc.; hence, art of drilling in anything. **4.** Any exercise, physical or mental, enforced with regularity.



1 Flat Drill; 2 Flute; 3 Single-twist; 4 Two-groove.

— *v. t. & i.* [D. *drillen* to bore, drill (soldiers).] **1.** To pierce or bore with or as with a drill. **2.** To train in the military art, as soldiers. **3.** To instruct or practice thoroughly in any art or branch of knowledge; discipline; hence, to impart (ideas) in this way.

drill, *n.* [Cf. MANDRILL.] A West African baboon (*Papio leucophæus*), smaller than the mandrill.

drill, *v. t.* **1.** To sow, as seeds, by dribbling them along, esp. with a drill. **2.** To sow (ground) in drills.

— *n.* **1.** A rill. *Obs.* **2.** *Agric.* **a** An implement for making holes or furrows into which it sows seeds. **b** A light furrow into which seed is sown, or the row of sown seed.

drill, *n.* = DRILLING, a cloth.

drill'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, drills.

drill'ing, *n.* [G. *drillich*, fr. L. *trilix* having three threads.] A heavy twilled linen or cotton fabric.

drill'ing, *n.* Action of one who, or that which, drills.

drill'mas'ter (-mās'tẽr), *n.* One who teaches drill or teaches by drilling; esp., one who directs military drill.

drill press. A machine for drilling holes in metal, the drill being pressed to the metal by the action of a screw.

drill'stock' (drĭl'stŏk'), *n. Mach.* A contrivance for holding a drill.

dri'ly (drī'lĭ). Var. of DRYLY.

drink (drĭŋk), *v. t.; pret.* DRANK (drăŋk), formerly DRUNK (drŭŋk); *p. p.* DRUNK and (chiefly used as an adjective) DRUNK'EN (-'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRINK'ING. [AS. *drincan.*] **1.** To swallow (a liquid); imbibe. **2.** To take in (a liquid) in any manner; absorb; imbibe. **3.** To take in through the senses; inhale, hear, see, etc.; as, to *drink* in the beauty of a scene. **4.** To drink a toast to; as, to *drink* the President.

— *v. i.* **1.** To swallow anything liquid; imbibe; partake of something as if in satisfying thirst or taking a potion. **2.** To drink alcoholic liquors, esp. to excess; tipple.

to drink to, to salute or pledge in drinking.

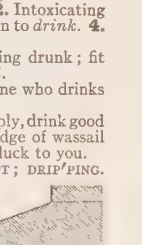
— *n.* **1.** Liquid to be swallowed; beverage. **2.** Intoxicating liquor. **3.** Excessive drinking; as, he has taken to *drink*. **4.** A potion; draft. — **in drink,** drunk.

drink'a-ble (drĭŋk'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being drunk; fit to drink. — *n.* A beverage; — usually in *pl.*

drink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who drinks; specif., one who drinks alcoholic liquors to excess; a drunkard.

drink'-hail', *n.* [Icel. *heill* good luck.] The reply, drink good health or good luck, formerly made to a pledge of wassail (AS. *wæs hāl*), that is, good health or good luck to you.

drip (drĭp), *v. t.;* DRIPPED (drĭpt) or DRIPT; DRIP'PING. To let fall in drops. — *v. i.* **1.** To let fall drops of moisture or liquid. **2.** To fall in drops. — *n.* **1.** Act of dripping; that which drips. **2.** *Arch.* That part of a cornice, sill course, etc., which projects to throw off the rain water; also, an overlapping metal strip for the same purpose.


Drip, *Arch.*

drip'ping, *n.* **1.** A falling in drops; the sound so made. **2.** That which so falls.

dripping pan, a pan for catching the drippings from meat in roasting.

drip'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A stone drip. **2.** Calcium carbonate in the form of stalactites or stalagmites.

drive (drīv), *v. t.; pret.* DROVE (drōv), *Archaic* DRAVE (drāv); *p. p.* DRIV'EN (drĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIV'ING (drīv'ĭng). [AS. *drīfan.*] **1.** To impel away from, or along before, the impelling force; to urge or push onward. **2.** Specif., in tennis, baseball, etc., to propel (the ball) swiftly by a direct stroke or forcible throw. **3.** To clear, by forcing away, or rousing from covert, what is contained; esp., to search (a district) for game. **4.** To urge on and direct the motions of, as horses; hence, also, to convey in a vehicle. **5.** To advance by excavation or the like, as a tunnel. **6.** To carry on or through energetically, as a trade. **7.** To urge, press, or bring to a point or state; as, to *drive* one mad. **8.** To urge to effort; overtask.

— *v. i.* **1.** To rush and press with violence. **2.** To be forced along; be driven. **3.** To go by, or pass in, a vehicle whose course is wholly or partly under one's direction. **4.** To aim, or tend, to a point; — usually used with *at*. **5.** *Golf.* To make a stroke from the tee. See DRIVE, *n.*, 6. **6.** *Mining.* To cut a gallery or tunnel. — **Syn.** See RIDE.

— *n.* **1.** Act of driving; esp., a trip in a vehicle wholly or partly under one's control. **2.** A road prepared esp. for driving. **3.** Violent or rapid motion; esp., a hurried dispatch of business. **4.** A collection of objects driven, as of animals or floating logs. **5.** In tennis, cricket, etc., the act of driving the ball; the stroke or blow; the flight of the ball so driven. See DRIVE, *v. t.*, 2. **6.** *Golf.* A stroke from the tee, generally a full shot made with a driver; also, the distance covered by such a stroke. **7.** *Mining.* A driven passage or

tunnel. **8.** *Mach.* A driving gear; as, a belt *drive*, a chain *drive*, etc. **9.** An offering of goods or stocks at a low price, as in attempting to force prices down. *Cant.*

driv'el (drĭv'l), *v. i.*; -ELED (-'ld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [AS. *dreflian.*] **1.** To slaver or slobber, like a child or an idiot. **2.** To flow from the mouth like spittle. **3.** To be silly in speech. — *v. t.* **1.** To make flow, or let flow, from the mouth. **2.** To utter in an infantile or imbecile way. — *n.* **1.** Slaver or slobber. **2.** Foolish talk; twaddle.

driv'el-er, driv'el-ler (drĭv'l-ẽr), *n.* One who drivels.

driv'en (drĭv'n), *p. a.* Forced or urged on.

driven well, a well made by driving a tube into the earth to an aqueous stratum.

driv'er (drĭv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who drives, as a coachman, an overseer, etc. **2.** *Mach.* A piece for imparting motion to another piece, either directly or indirectly; specif.: **a** The first of a train of wheels, giving motion to the rest. **b** A locomotive driving wheel. **3.** An implement used for driving, as a wooden-headed golf club for the longest strokes.

drive'way' (drīv'wā'), *n.* A passage, or way, along which vehicles or animals are driven.

driv'ing (drīv'ĭng), *p. a.* Having great force of impulse; as, a *driving* wind; also, communicating force; impelling; as, a *driving* shaft.

driving wheel, *Mach.*, a wheel that communicates motion; specif., one of the large wheels of a locomotive to which the coupling rods are attached and which are driven by the engine connecting rods; driver.

driz'zle (drĭz'l), *v. i.*; -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (drĭz'lĭng). [Prob. freq. of ME. *dresen* to fall, AS. *dréosan.*] To rain in minute drops. — *v. t.* **1.** To shed in minute drops. **2.** To wet with minute drops. — *n.* Fine rain like mist.

driz'zly (-lĭ), *a.* Characterized by fine rain or snow.

droit (droit), *n.* [F. See DIRECT.] A right; also, that to which one has a right; a due; in *pl.*, dues; duties.

droi'tu-ral (droi'tū-răl), *a.* [F. *droiture* straightforwardness.] *Law.* Relating to right or title of property, as distinguished from right of possession; as, *droitural* actions.

droll (drōl), *a.* [F. *drôle.*] Queer, and fitted to provoke laughter; ludicrous from oddity. — **Syn.** Comic, comical, diverting, humorous, ridiculous, odd, facetious. See LAUGHABLE. — *n.* One who raises mirth by odd tricks; a buffoon. — *v. i.* To jest or make sport; play the buffoon.

droll'er-y (drōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A droll thing; as: **a** A comic picture. *Obs. or R.* **b** A comic entertainment, as a puppet show; also, a puppet. *Obs.* **c** A jest. **2.** Jesting; buffoonery. **3.** Quality of being droll; humor.

-drome (-drōm). [Gr. *δρόμος* a running, *δραμεῖν* to run.] A suffix signifying a *running, course*; as in hippo*drome*.

drom'e-da-ry (drŭm'ẽ-dâ-rĭ; drŏm'-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *dromadaire*, LL. *dromedarius*, fr. L. *dromas* (sc. *camelus*), fr. Gr. *δρομάς* running.] Orig., any fleet camel bred esp. for riding; now, more often, the Arabian, or one-humped, camel (*Camelus dromedarius*).

drom'ond (drŏm'ŭnd; drŭm'-), *or* **drom'on** (-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *dromont*, L. *dromo*, fr. Gr. *δρόμων* light vessel.] A large, swift galley or cutter of medieval times. *Hist. or Archaic.*

drom'os (drŏm'ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* DROMI (-ī), or DROMOI (-oi). [L., fr. Gr. *δρόμος*, fr. root of *δραμεῖν* to run.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A course for foot races. **2.** *Archæol.* A straight passage or avenue of approach, as to a temple or tomb.

-dromous. [See -DROME.] A suffix signifying *running.*

drone (drōn), *n.* [AS. *drān.*] **1.** The male of bees, esp. of the honeybee, which has no sting and gathers no honey. **2.** A sluggard. — *v. i.* To move sluggishly; live in idleness. — *v. t.* To spend in sluggish idleness.

drone, *v. i. & t.*; DRONED (drōnd); DRON'ING (drōn'ĭng). To make, or sound with, a low, dull, monotonous, murmuring sound; to speak monotonously. — *n.* **1.** A bagpipe or similar instrument; also, one of the lowest tubes of a bagpipe, or its tone. **2.** One who speaks monotonously, as with a drawl. **3.** A humming; a deep sustained monotone.

dron'go (drŏn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Native name in Madagascar.] Any of a family (*Dicruridæ*) of oscine passerine birds native to Asia, Africa, and Australia; — called also **drongo shrike.**

dron'ish (drōn'ĭsh), *a.* Like a drone; indolent; slow.

drool (drōol), *v. i.* [Contr. fr. DRIVEL.] To drivel.

droop (drōop), *v. i.* [Icel. *drūpa.*] **1.** To sink or hang down, as from exhaustion. **2.** To be dispirited or depressed; languish. **3.** To decline to its end or close, as the day. — *v. t.* To let droop or sink. — *n.* A drooping.

droop'y (-ĭ), *a.* Tending to droop; drooping.

drop (drŏp), *n.* [AS. *dropa.*] **1.** The quantity of fluid that falls in one spherical mass; liquid globule. **2.** **a** A modicum of drink. **b** In *pl.* Any medicine measured by drops; as, eye *drops.* **c** A minute quantity. **3.** That which resembles a liquid drop, as an earring, a sugarplum, etc. Cf. GUTTA, *n.*, 2. **4.** A sudden fall; descent. **5.** Whatever is arranged to drop or fall from an elevated position; also, a contrivance for lowering something; as: **a** A trapdoor. **b** A curtain which drops in front of a stage. **c** A kind of press or hammer. **6.** Depth to which, or distance through which, one drops; specif., *Naut.*, the distance from the head to the foot of a course; the height which is called *hoist* in all sails except courses. **7.** An abrupt fall in level.

— *v. t.* DROPPED (drŏpt) or DROPT; DROP'PING. **1.** To let fall in or like a drop or drops; release to a downward motion. **2.** To cover with drops; as, a coat *dropped* with gold. **3.** To let go; dismiss; also, to quit. **4.** To omit (as a letter) in writing or speaking. **5.** To give birth to; as, to *drop* a lamb. **6.** To fell or bring down, as by a blow. **7.** To lower, as one's eyes, voice, etc. **8.** *Naut.* To leave behind; — often with *astern.* — *v. i.* **1.** To fall in drops. **2.** To fall, or fall away; sink. **3.** To lower, as the voice. **4.** To fall dead, or to fall as in death; die. **5.** To come unexpectedly or casually; as, my friend *dropped* in. **6.** To cease, as a quarrel. **7.** To be deep in extent; as, her main topsail *drops* seventeen yards. **8.** **a** To move (easily) down a river or out to sea; — usually used with *down.* **b** To fall to the rear; — used with *behind, astern,* or the like. **9.** To be born; also, to let young fall in giving birth; — said of animals.

drop curtain. = DROP, *n.*, 5 **b.**

drop'-forge' (drŏp'fōrj'), *v. t.* To forge between dies by a drop hammer or drop press. — **drop forging.**

drop hammer. *Mech.* A hammer for forging, striking up metal, etc., the weight being raised and then released to drop on the metal resting on an anvil or die.

drop kick. *Football.* A kick given to the ball as it rebounds after having been dropped from the hands; also, the resulting flight of a ball or the distance covered.

drop'let, *n.* A little drop.

drop letter. A letter to be delivered from the office where posted. *U. S.*

drop'light' (drŏp'līt'), *n.* An attachment to a gas fixture or electrolier for bringing light down nearer to a table or desk; a pendant.

drop'per (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, drops.

drop'ping (drŏp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of causing to drop or of letting drop; falling. **2.** That which falls in drops, as fat from roasting meat, the dung of animals, etc.

drop press. A drop hammer.

drop scene. A drop c rtain on which a scene is painted.

drop'si-cal (drŏp'sĭ-kăl), *a.* Affected with, or subject to dropsy; pertaining to dropsy. — **drop'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

drop'sy (drŏp'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [OF. *idropisie*, L. *hydropisis*, fr. Gr. *ὕδρωψ*, fr. *ὕδωρ* water.] An unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in any serous cavity of the body, or in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. — **drop'sied** (-sĭd), *a.*

drop'wort' (drŏp'wŭrt'), *n.* **1.** A British rosaceous plant (*Filipendula filipendula*), with odorless white or reddish flowers. **2.** Any of a genus (*Œnanthe*) of apiaceous plants; — usually with an attributive word, as water *dropwort.*

drosh'ky (drŏsh'kĭ), **dros'ky** (drŏs'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). [Russ. *drozhki.*] A low, four-wheeled, open carriage, used in Russia, in which the passengers ride as on a saddle.

dross (drŏs; 62), *n.* [AS. *drōs* filth, lees.] **1.** The scum or refuse matter thrown off from molten ore or metal. **2.** Waste matter; leavings; refuse.

dross'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling dross; full of dross; worthless. — **dross'i-ness,** *n.*

drought (drout), **drouth** (drouth), *n.* [AS. *drūgað*, fr. *drūgian* to dry.] **1.** Dryness; want of rain or water. **2.** Parched or desert land. *Rare.* **3.** Thirst. **4.** Lack.

drought'y (drout'ĭ) } *a.* Characterized by drought; wanting
drouth'y (drouth'ĭ) } rain; arid; also, thirsty.

drove (drōv), *n.* [AS. *drāf*, fr. *drīfan* to drive.] **1.** A collection of cattle driven or collected for driving. **2.** Any collection of animals or a crowd of people, esp. when moving along together. **3.** *Masonry.* **a** A broad chisel used to bring stone to a nearly smooth surface; — called also **drove chisel.** **b** The grooved surface of stone finished by the drove chisel; — called also **drove work.** — **Syn.** See FLOCK.

Drove Chisel.

drove, *pret.* of DRIVE.

dro'ver (drō'vẽr), *n.* One who drives domestic animals to market; hence, a dealer in cattle.

drown (droun), *v. i.* To be suffocated or to perish in water or other liquid. — *v. t.* **1.** To immerse in water or other liquid, or to kill by so doing. **2.** To overwhelm; overpower; as, cheers *drowned* his voice.

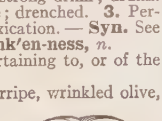
drowse (drouz), *v. i. & t.*; DROWSED (drouzd); DROWS'ING. [AS. *drūsian, drūsan*, to sink, become inactive.] **1.** To be or make heavy with sleepiness; doze. **2.** To pass (time) as in drowsing. — *n.* A doze.

drow'si-head (drou'zĭ-hĕd), *n.* Drowsiness. *Archaic.*

drow'sy (-zĭ), *a.*; -SI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); -SI-EST. **1.** Inclined to drowse. **2.** Disposing to sleep; soporific. — **Syn.** See SLEEPY. — **drow'si-ly** (-zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **drow'si-ness,** *n.*

drub (drŭb), *v. t.*; DRUBBED (drŭbd); DRUB'BING. **1.** To beat, as with a stick; thrash; cudgel. **2.** To stamp (the feet). — *v. i.* To tap or stamp; drum. — *n.* A blow with a cudgel; thump. — **drub'ber** (drŭb'ẽr), *n.*

drudge (drŭj), *v. i.*; DRUDGED (drŭjd); DRUDG'ING. To perform drudgery. — *n.* One who drudges; a servant; a hack.
drudg'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Work or toil that is mean, irksome, or distasteful. — **Syn.** See WORK.
drug (drŭg), *n.* [F. *drogue.*] **1.** Any substance used medicinally, or, formerly, in dyeing, chemistry, or the arts. **2.** A commodity in little or no demand; as, a *drug* on the market. — *v. t.*; DRUGGED (drŭgd); DRUG'GING (drŭg'ĭng). To affect with drugs; esp., to stupefy by a narcotic.
drug'get (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *droguet.*] **1. a** Formerly, a woolen or mixed stuff for clothing. **b** Now, a coarse woolen felt or woven cloth. **2.** Anything, as a floor covering, of drugget.
drug'gist (-ĭst), *n.* One who deals in drugs; an apothecary.
dru'id (drōō'ĭd), *n.* [L. *Druides, Druidae,* pl.] One of a religious order among the ancient Celts. — **-ess,** *n. fem.*
dru-id'ic (drōō-ĭd'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the
dru-id'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } druids.
dru'id-ism (drōō'ĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction received and taught by the druids; the rites and ceremonies of the druids.
drum (drŭm), *n.* [Gael. *druim* ridge of a hill.] **1.** A long, narrow hill or ridge. *Ir. & Scot.* **2.** *Geol.* = DRUMLIN.
drum, *n.* **1.** A musical instrument having a stretched skin or vellum head or heads, beaten with a stick or pair of sticks in playing. **2.** The sound of this instrument. **3.** *Mil.* A drummer. **4.** Anything suggestive of a drum, as the tympanum of the ear, a cylindrical part of a machine, etc. **5.** A noisy, tumultuous assembly of fashionable people at a private house; a rout. *Obs. or Hist.*
— *v. i.*; DRUMMED (drŭmd); DRUM'MING. **1.** To beat or play on a drum. **2.** To beat with the fingers as with drumsticks; make a noise like that of a beaten drum. — *v. t.* **1.** To assemble by or as by beat of drum; to collect; — used with *up.* **2.** To expel ignominiously with beat of drum; — usually used with *out.* **3.** To drive or force by reiteration. **4.** To strike or thump as in beating a drum.
drum'beat' (-bēt'), *n.* The sound of a beaten drum.
drum'ble (drŭm'b'l; -'l), *v. i.* To be sluggish or lazy; be confused; move sluggishly. *Obs. or Dial.*
drum'fish' (drŭm'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes (family *Sciænidæ*) which are capable of making a drumming noise.
drum'head' (drŭm'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The parchment or skin stretched over one end of a drum. **2.** The tympanic membrane. **3.** The top of a capstan, which is pierced with sockets for levers used in turning it.
drumhead court-martial. *Mil.* A summary court-martial to try offenses on the battlefield or the line of march. It is sometimes held round a drumhead as table.
drum'lin (drŭm'lĭn), *n.* [Gael. *druim* the ridge of a hill.] *Geol.* An elongate or oval hill of glacial drift.
drum major. The marching leader of a band or drum corps.
drum'mer (drŭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who beats or plays the drum, as in a band. **2.** A commercial traveler. *Chiefly U. S.*
Drum'mond light (-ŭnd). [From Thomas *Drummond,* British naval officer.] **a** = LIMELIGHT. **b** A kind of heliostat.
drum'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A stick for beating a drum. **2.** The segment of a fowl's leg between thigh and tarsus.
drunk (drŭnk), *p. p.* (formerly also *pret.*) of DRINK. Hence: *a.* **1.** Intoxicated with strong drink, or, fig., with a narcotic, with anger, etc. **2.** Drenched with moisture or liquid.
Syn. Drunk, drunken, intoxicated, inebriated. Drunk is the plain-spoken, direct, and inclusive term; **intoxicated** may be exactly synonymous with *drunk,* but is often applied more or less euphemistically to one who is but slightly under the influence of liquor; **inebriated,** in common parlance, is chiefly euphemistic; as, (colloq.) *drunk* as a fiddler, dead *drunk;* he was slightly *intoxicated.* **Drunk** and **drunken** differ in that *drunk* is commonly used predicatively, while *drunken* is chiefly attributive. *Drunken* often suggests habitual inebriation; it also applies to whatever pertains to, or proceeds from, intoxication; as, an idle, *drunken* loafer; a *drunken* sleep.
— *n.* A drunken condition; a spree; also, a drunken person. *Slang.*
drunk'ard (-ărd), *n.* [*drunk* + *-ard.*] One who habitually drinks strong liquors to excess.
drunk'en (-'n), *a.* **1.** Overcome by strong drink; drunk. **2.** Saturated with liquid or moisture; drenched. **3.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, intoxication. — **Syn.** See DRUNK. — **drunk'en-ly,** *adv.* — **drunk'en-ness,** *n.*
dru-pa'ceous (drōō-pā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, drupes; bearing drupes.
drupe (drōōp) *n.* [L. *drupa* an overripe, wrinkled olive, Gr. *δρύπα.*] A fruit consisting of a pulpy, leatherlike, or fibrous outer covering and a woody or bony inner shell, or stone, inclosing a single seed, as in the plum, cherry, and peach. See FRUIT, *Illust.*


Drupe of Peach.

drupe'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small drupe, as one of the pulpy grains of the blackberry. See FRUIT, *Illust.*
Druse (drōōz), *n.* [Ar. *durūz,* pl.] One of a people and religious sect of Mohammedan origin, dwelling chiefly in the Lebanon Mountains of Syria. — **Dru'se-an** (drōō'zē-ăn), *or* **Dru'si-an** (-zĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Druse'dom** (drōōz'dŭm), *n.*
druse (drōōz), *n.* [G. *druse* crystallized piece of ore, Bohem. *druza.*] *Min.* **a** A surface covered with small projecting crystals. **b** A cavity in a rock, as in a geode, having its interior studded with crystals and sometimes filled with water. — **dru'sy** (drōō'zĭ), **drused** (drōōzd), *a.*
dry (drī), *a.*; DRI'ER (drī'ẽr); DRI'EST. [AS. *drȳge.*] **1.** Free from moisture; not wet or moist. **2.** Designating, pert. to, or characterized by, absence, dissipation, etc., of moisture or fluid; as: **a** Of animals, not giving milk. **b** Thirsty; needing drink. **c** Not shedding, or accompanied by, tears. **d** Of war, death, injuries, etc., without bloodshed. **e** Of commodities, solid, as opposed to liquid. **f** Having the sale of intoxicating liquor prohibited; as, a *dry* town; a *dry* Sunday. *Slang, U. S.* **g** Of toast, without butter. **3.** Characterized by a quality somewhat severe, grave, or hard; hence: sharp; shrewd; quaint; as, *dry* wit. **4.** Barren; unembellished; jejune; plain; as, a *dry* speech. **5.** Free from sweetness; — said esp. of wines.
Syn. Uninteresting, insipid, vapid, jejune, sterile, dull, pointless, tiresome, fruitless, unprofitable, arid. — **Dry, arid. Dry** is the general term for what is destitute of moisture; **arid** suggests definitely a parched or dried-up condition, esp. with reference to regions or tracts of land; as, *dry* grass, eyes; a *dry* season; an *arid* waste, desert.
dry battery, *Elec.,* a battery of dry cells. — **dry cell,** *Elec.,* a primary cell, generally of the Leclanché type, in which the electrolyte is absorbed in a porous material, so that the contents of the cell are made practically solid. — **dry dock,** a dock from which the water may be shut or pumped out; — used in constructing or repairing ships. The name includes several varieties, as *graving docks, floating docks, hydraulic docks,* etc. — **dry goods,** textile fabrics, — in distinction from *groceries. Chiefly U. S.* — **dry measure,** a system of measures of volume for dry or coarse articles, esp. the system in which 2 pints = 1 quart, 8 quarts = 1 peck, 4 pecks = 1 bushel. — **dry nurse,** a nurse who attends and feeds a child by hand. — **dry point,** *Fine Arts,* an engraving made with the needle instead of the burin, and finished without acid; also, the needle. — **dry rot,** **a** A decay of seasoned timber, caused esp. by any of several species of fungus. **b** Loosely, any of various fungous diseases of vegetables or fruits, or the fungus causing it.
— *v. t. & i.*; DRIED (drīd); DRY'ING. To make or become dry. — *n.*; *pl.* DRIES (drīz). **1.** Dry condition. **2.** That which is dry. **3.** A prohibitionist. *Slang, U. S.*
dry'ad (-ăd), *n.* [L. *dryas,* pl. *-ades,* Gr. *δρυάς,* fr. *δρῦς* oak, tree.] *Class. Myth.* A wood nymph; a nymph whose life is bound up with that of her tree. — **-ad'ic** (-ăd'ĭk), *a.*
dry'as (drī'ăs), *n.*; *pl.* DRYADES (-ă-dēz). [L. See DRYAD.] *Class. Myth.* A dryad.
dry'-clean' } *v. t.* To cleanse (a garment) with gasoline,
dry'-cleanse' } benzine, or the like.
dry'er. Var. of DRIER.
dry'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Adapted or tending to exhaust moisture; as, a *drying* wind. **2.** Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry, as certain oils.
dry'ly (drī'lĭ), *adv.* In a dry manner.
dry'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dry.
dry'nurse' (drī'nûrs'), *v. t.* To tend as a dry nurse.
dry'salt'er (drī'sôl'tẽr), *n.* A dealer in products that are salted or dried, or, also, in drugs, dyes, resins, etc. *Eng.*
dry'salt'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* The articles kept by a drysalter; also, the business of a drysalter. *Eng.*
dry'-shod', *a.* Without wetting the shoes or the like.
du'ad (dū'ăd), *n.* [See DYAD.] A union of two; a pair.
du'al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *dualis,* fr. *duo* two.] **1.** Pertaining to two; as, the *dual* number. **2.** Twofold; double. — *n.* The dual number, as in Greek; a word in that form.
du'al-in (dū'ăl-ĭn), *n.* [*dual,* a. + *-in.*] A kind of dynamite consisting of nitroglycerin, sawdust, and saltpeter.
du'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State of being dual, or twofold; duality. **2.** Any system founded on a dual principle, or a twofold distinction. **3.** Specif.: **a** *Theol.* (1) The doctrine that the universe is under the dominion of two opposing principles, a good and an evil. (2) A view of man as constituted of two original and independent elements, as matter and spirit. **b** *Philos.* Any theory which considers the ultimate nature of the universe to be twofold, or to be constituted by two mutually irreducible elements, as, for example, thought and matter; — contrasted with *monism* and *pluralism.* **4.** *Gram.* Expression of duality, as by the dual. — **du'al-ist,** *n.* — **du'al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*
du-al'i-ty (dū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being dual.
dub (dŭb), *v. t.*; DUBBED (dŭbd); DUB'BING. [AS. *dubban* to dub a knight, fr. OF.] **1.** To confer knighthood on. See ACCOLADE. **2.** To invest with any dignity or new character; call; style. **3.** To dress or work smooth, as a timber.
dub, *v. t. & i.* To thrust or make a thrust; poke. — *n.* **1.** A drumbeat or like sound. **2.** A blow. *Rare.*

dub′–a–dub′ (dŭb′ȧ-dŭb′), *n.* The sound of drum beating; also, a drummer. — *v. t. & i.* To drum.

dub′bing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of dubbing. **2. a** A dressing of flour and water used by weavers; a mixture of oil and tallow for dressing leather. **b** The body substance of an angler's fly.

du-bi′e-ty (dū-bī′ĕ-tĭ), **du′bi-os′i-ty** (dū′bĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Dubiousness or an instance of it.

du′bi-ous (dū′bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dubiosus, dubius,* fr. *duo* two.] **1.** Occasioning doubt; as, a *dubious* answer. **2.** Doubtful, or not settled in opinion. **3.** Of uncertain event or issue; as, in *dubious* battle. **4.** Of questionable character; as, a *dubious* transaction. — **Syn.** Doubting, undetermined; equivocal. See DOUBTFUL. — **du′bi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **du′bi-ous-ness,** *n.*

du′bi-ta-ble (-tȧ-bl), *a.* Liable to be doubted; uncertain.

du′bi-tate (dū′bĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd), -TAT′ING. [L. *dubitatus,* p. p. of *dubitare.* See DOUBT.] To doubt. *R.*

du′bi-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dubitatio.*] Act or state of doubting; doubt; an instance of doubting.

du′bi-ta-tive (dū′bĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *dubitativus.*] **1.** Tending or given to doubt; doubtful. **2.** Expressing doubt; as, a *dubitative* conjunction. — **-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

duc′al (-kăl), *a.* [F.] Of or pert. to a duke or dukedom.

duc′at (dŭk′ăt), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. LL., fr. L. *dux* leader.] **1.** A former gold coin worth about $2.28, first coined in Venice in 1284. **2.** An old Venetian money of account. *Obs.*

duc′a-toon′ (dŭk′ȧ-tōōn′), *n.* [F. or Sp. *ducaton.* See DUCAT.] A silver coin of varying value, formerly current in Europe.

duch′ess (dŭch′ĕs), *n.* [F. *duchesse,* fr. *duc* duke.] The wife or widow of a duke; also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

duch′y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DUCHIES (-ĭz). [F. *duché,* fr. L. *dux* leader.] The territory of a duke or duchess; a dukedom.

duck (dŭk), *n.* [D. *doek* cloth, canvas.] **1.** A linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric, finer and lighter than canvas. **2.** In *pl.* Light clothes, esp. trousers, of duck. *Colloq.*

duck, *n.* [AS. *dūce.*] **1.** Any of numerous flat-billed waterfowl of the family (*Anatidæ*) including the geese, swans, and mergansers. **2.** A female duck as distinguished from the male, or drake. **3.** A pet; darling. *Colloq.* **4.** A disabled person or thing; — esp. in *a lame duck.*

duck and drake, *or* **ducks and drakes,** the sport or pastime of throwing flat stones or shells so that they will skim or bound along the surface of the water; hence: **to play,** *or* **play at, ducks and drakes with,** *or* **to make ducks and drakes of,** to throw away heedlessly or squander foolishly.

duck, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *duken, douken,* to dive.] **1.** To thrust or plunge under water or other liquid and suddenly withdraw. **2.** To bow; bob down, as one's head. **3.** To cringe or to avoid, as a blow, by ducking. *Colloq.* — *n.* A sudden inclination, as of the head; a dip or quick plunge.

duck′bill′ (-bĭl′), *n.* A small aquatic monotreme (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) of Australia and Tasmania, having a bill resembling that of a duck.

duck′er (dŭk′ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, ducks.

duck′er, *n.* One who raises ducks; a hunter of ducks.

duck′–foot′ed, *a. Poultry.* Having the hind toe more or less forwardly directed; — said of domestic fowls.

ducking stool. A stool or chair in which common scolds, disorderly women, or the like, were formerly tied, and plunged into water, as a punishment. See CUCKING STOOL.

duck′ling, *n.* A young or little duck.

duck mole. The duckbill.

duck′pin′ (dŭk′pĭn′), *n. Tenpins.* **a** A short, stout form of pin bowled at with small balls. **b** [In form **duckpins,** but construed as a *sing.*] The game played with such pins.

duck′weed′ (dŭk′wēd′), *n.* [So called because it is eaten by ducks.] Any of a family (*Lemnaceæ*) of very small, free-floating aquatic plants, esp. any of a genus (*Lemna*) which includes some of the smallest seed plants.

duct (dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ductus* a conducting, conduit, fr. *ducere, ductum,* to lead.] **1.** *Anatomy.* A tube or vessel, esp. one that carries off the secretion of a gland. **2.** Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substances is conducted or conveyed.

duc′tile (dŭk′tĭl), *a.* [L. *ductilis,* fr. *ducere* to lead.] **1.** Capable of being permanently drawn out or hammered thin; — said esp. of metals, as gold. **2.** Easily led; tractable. — **Syn.** Pliant, pliable, flexible; compliant, docile, facile.

duc-til′i-ty (dŭk-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being ductile.

dud (dŭd), *n.* **1.** A garment or article of clothing; in *pl.,* clothes, esp. old or cast-off ones. *Colloq. or Slang.* **2.** In *pl.* Things in general; "traps"; belongings. *Slang or Dial.*

dude (dūd), *n.* A dandy; exquisite; fop. *Colloq.*

du-deen′ (dōō-dēn′), *n.* [Ir. *duidín.*] A short tobacco pipe.

dudg′eon (dŭj′ŭn), *n.* Anger; ill humor; as, in *dudgeon;* in high *dudgeon,* etc. — **Syn.** See RESENTMENT.

dudg′eon, *n.* A haft or handle of a dagger, made of a certain wood; also, a dagger with such a handle. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dud′ish (dūd′ĭsh), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a dude.

duds (dŭdz), *n. pl.* See DUD.

due (dū), *a.* [OF. *deü,* p. p. of *devoir* to owe, L. *debere.*] **1.** Owed or owing as a debt, necessity, or right; inevitable; as, money *due;* death is *due* to mortals. **2.** Capable of satisfying an obligation; sufficient; as, in *due* time; also, appointed; regular; as, *due* process of law. **3.** Owing or attributable (to something); as, death *due* to pneumonia. **4.** Appointed to arrive (at a given time); as, the steamer is *due* to-morrow.

— *n.* That which is due or owed; as, to give one his due. — *adv.* **1.** Duly. *Archaic.* **2.** Directly; as, *due* east.

due′bill′ (dū′bĭl′), *n. Com.* A written acknowledgment of a debt, not made payable to order like a promissory note.

du′el (dū′ĕl), *n.* [It. *duello,* fr. L. *duellum,* orig., a contest between two, *duo* two.] A combat between two persons fought with deadly weapons by agreement, usually before witnesses (*seconds*) on each side. — *v. i. & t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To fight or kill in a duel. — **du′el-er, du′el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.*

du′el-ist, du′el-list, *n.* One who fights in single combat, esp. in formal duels.

du-el′lo (dōō-ĕl′ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [It.] **1.** A duel. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The rules of dueling.

du-en′na (dū-ĕn′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *dueña,* fr. L. *domina.* See DAME.] **1.** An elderly lady in charge of the younger ladies in a Spanish family. **2.** A governess; chaperon.

du-et′ (-ĕt′), *n.* [It. *duetto,* dim. of *duo* duet, It. & L. *duo* two.] *Music.* A composition for two performers.

duff (dŭf), *n.* [Same word as *dough.*] A stiff flour pudding, boiled in a bag; as, plum *duff.*

duff, *n.* **1.** The ground covering of decayed vegetable matter in forests. *Chiefly U. S.* **2.** Fine coal; slack.

duff, *v. t.* To give a specious appearance to; fake; hence, to cheat. *Colloq. or Slang.*

duf′fel (dŭf′ĕl), *n.* [D., fr. *Duffel,* a town near Antwerp.] A kind of coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap.

duff′er (dŭf′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A peddler or hawker, esp. of cheap, flashy articles. *Slang, Eng.* **2.** A stupid, awkward, inefficient person. *Colloq.*

dug (dŭg), *pret. & p. p.* of DIG.

dug, *n.* A teat, pap.

du′gong (dōō′gŏng), *n.* [Malay *dūyōng,* or Jav. *duyung.*] An aquatic herbivorous mammal (*Dugong dugong*), allied to the manatee, inhabiting the Red Sea, Indian Ocean, etc. The male has tusklike upper incisors.

Dugong ($\frac{1}{80}$).

dug′out′ (dŭg′out′), *n.* **1.** A boat made by hollowing out a log. *Chiefly U. S.* **2.** A rude shelter, as one dug in a hillside. *U. S.*

dui′ker, dui′ker-bok (dī′kẽr-bŏk), *n.* [D. *duiker* diver + *bok* a buck, lit., diver buck; — from its habit of diving suddenly into the bush.] Any of a genus (*Cephalophus*) of African antelopes.

duke (dūk), *n.* [F. *duc,* fr. L. *dux, ducis,* leader, commander, *ducere* to lead.] **1.** In some European countries, a sovereign prince, ruler of a duchy. **2.** In Great Britain and some other countries, a nobleman of the highest hereditary rank after that of prince. — *v. i.* To play the duke.

duke′dom (-dŭm), *n.* A duchy or the title of a duke.

Du-kho-bors′ (dōō-kō-bôrz′), **Du-kho-bor′tsy** (-bôr′tsĭ), *n. pl.* [Russ. *dukhobortsy* spirit wrestlers; *dukh* spirit + *bortsy* wrestlers.] A Russian religious and communistic sect of peasants, many of whom have emigrated to Canada.

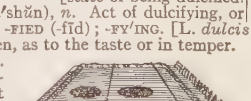
dul′cet (dŭl′sĕt), *a.* [OF. *doucet,* dim. of *douz* sweet, L. *dulcis.*] **1.** Sweet to the taste. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Sweet to the eye, feeling, or, usually, the ear; melodious; soothing. — *n. Music.* **a** A wind instrument. **b** An organ stop like the dulciana, but an octave higher.

dul′ci-an′a (dŭl′sĭ-ăn′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *dulcis* sweet.] An organ stop having metal pipes, and a tone of soft, sweet, stringlike quality.

dul′ci-fi-ca′tion (-sĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of dulcifying, or [state of being dulcified.]

dul′ci-fy (dŭl′sĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [L. *dulcis* sweet + *-fy.*] To sweeten, as to the taste or in temper.

dul′ci-mer (-mẽr), *n.* [OF. *doulcemer, doulcemele,* fr. L. *dulcis* sweet + *melos* song, Gr. μέλος.] **1.** A musical instrument having metallic strings, played with two light hammers. **2.** An ancient Jewish musical instrument, thought to have been a kind of bagpipe.



Dulcimer.

Dul-cin′e-a (dŭl-sĭn′ē-ȧ; dŭl′sĭ-nē′ȧ), *n.* **1.** Short for **Dul-cin′e-a del To-bo′so** (dĕl tō-bō′sō; *Sp.* dōōl′thē-nā′ä dĕl tō-bō′sō), a name given by Don Quixote to his ladylove, Aldonza Lorenzo, a peasant girl of Toboso. **2.** A mistress; sweetheart.

du-li'a (dū-lī'ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *δουλεία* servitude, fr. *δοῦλος* slave.] *R. C. Ch.* An inferior kind of veneration given to the angels and saints;—distinguished from *latria*.

dull (dŭl), *a.* **1.** Slow of understanding; stupid. **2.** Slow in perception or sensibility; hence: unfeeling; insensible; as, the *dull* clods. **3.** Slow in action; sluggish; as, *dull* trade; hence: heavy; listless; inert. **4.** Furnishing little delight, spirit, or variety; uninteresting; gloomy; as, a *dull* story; a *dull* day. **5.** Not keen or sharp in edge or point. **6.** Not bright or clear to the eye; obscure; dim; as, *dull* colors. **7.** Muffled; not clear, as sounds. — **Syn.** Lifeless, inanimate, dead; gross, obtuse; sleepy, drowsy; tedious, irksome; clouded, tarnished. See BLUNT.

— *v. t. & i.* To make or become dull.

dull'ard (dŭl'ȧrd), *n.* A stupid person; a dunce.

dull'ness (dŭl'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being dull.

dul'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a dull manner.

dulse (dŭls), *n.* [Gael. *duileasg.*] Any of several coarse red seaweeds (esp. *Rhodymenia palmata*) used as food, as in Scotland and Iceland.

du'ly (dū'lĭ), *adv.* In a due, fit, or becoming manner.

du'ma (dōō'mä), *n.* In Russia, a council; specif. [*cap.*], the Russian parliament, created by imperial ukase in 1905.

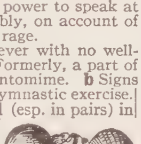
dumb (dŭm), *a.* [AS. *dumb.*] **1.** Destitute of the power of speech. **2.** Not willing to speak; mute; silent. **3.** Lacking in something usual or normal; as, a *dumb* piano, a keyboard instrument giving no notes; *dumb* chamber, one with no opening for light or air; *dumb* barge, one depending on outside power, as of a tow or the tide, for locomotion. **4.** Dull; stupid. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. Silent, still, quiet, mute, speechless, inarticulate. — **Dumb, mute, speechless, inarticulate.** **Dumb** and **mute** are often used interchangeably; as, deaf and *dumb*, deaf *mutes*. **Dumb**, oftener than *mute*, implies lack of the power or ability to speak, esp. as in the case of brute animals and inanimate objects; **mute** emphasizes the fact of silence, from whatever cause; as, *dumb* brutes, idols, stones; he stood *mute* before his accusers. **Speechless** commonly implies deprivation of the power of speech. **Inarticulate** implies either lack of the power to speak at all, or (esp.) inability to speak intelligibly, on account of powerful emotion; as, *inarticulate* with rage.

dumb ague, a form of intermittent fever with no well-defined "chill." *U. S.* — **d. show**, **a** Formerly, a part of a dramatic representation shown in pantomime. **b** Signs and gestures without words. [gymnastic exercise.]

dumb'-bell', *n.* A kind of weight used (esp. in pairs) in

dumb'found', **dumb'found'er.** Vars. of DUMFOUND, DUMFOUNDER.



Dumb-Bell.

dumb'ly, *adv.* In a dumb manner.

dumb'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dumb.

dumb'-wait'er, *n.* **1.** A portable serving table or stand. **2.** A kind of lift, or elevator, for dishes, etc.

dum'dum (dŭm'dŭm), *n., or* **dumdum bullet.** [From *Dumdum*, India.] A kind of expanding bullet.

dum'found', **dumb'found'** (dŭm'found'), *v. t.* [*dumb* + con*found*.] To strike dumb, as with astonishment.

dum'found'er, dumb'found'er, *v. t.* = DUMFOUND.

dum'my (dŭm'ĭ), *a.* [From *dumb.*] **1.** Silent; mute; noiseless; as, a *dummy* engine. **2.** Fictitious or sham; feigned. **3.** Apparently acting for one's self, but really for another; as, a *dummy* director. **4.** *Card Playing.* Played with a dummy; as, *dummy* whist.

— *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). **1.** One dumb; hence, one habitually silent and inactive. **2.** In various four-handed card games, as bridge, an exposed hand played by the opposite player. **3.** A dolt. *Colloq.* **4.** One ostensibly acting for himself, but really acting for another. **5.** An imitation or copy of something, to be used as a substitute; a sham. **6.** Hence, variously: **a** A model or lay figure on which clothing is exhibited. **b** *Railroads.* A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without a blast pipe. **c** Dummy whist.

— *v. t. & i.* To get, take, or act as a dummy.

dump (dŭmp), *n.* **1.** A dull, gloomy state of the mind; low spirits; — now only in *pl.* and often humorous. **2.** A melancholy strain or tune in music; a tune. *Obs.*

dump, *n.* A thick, ill-shaped piece, as a clumsy leaden counter used by boys in games, or a globular confection.

dump, *v. t.* **1.** To drop or throw down; hence, to unload, as coal from a cart by tilting it. **2.** *Com.* To offer for sale in quantity at a very low price or practically regardless of the price. — *v. i.* **1.** To drop down. **2.** To deposit something in a heap or mass, as from a cart. *Chiefly U. S.* — *n.* A place for dumping anything, as rubbish; also, that which is dumped. *Chiefly U. S.* — **dump'er,** *n.*

dump'i-ness (dŭm'pĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being dumpy.

dump'ish (dŭmp'ĭsh), *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy. — **dump'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **dump'ish-ness,** *n.*

dump'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*dump* an ill-shaped piece + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** A roundish mass of dough boiled in soup, or as a sort of pudding; often, a cover of paste inclosing fruit and boiled or baked. **2.** A fat dumpy person or animal. *Colloq.*

dump'y (dŭmp'ĭ), *a.*; DUMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. [From DUMP sadness.] Sullen or discontented. *Colloq.*

dump'y, *a.* Short and thick; of proportionately low stature.

dun (dŭn), *v. t. & i.*; DUNNED (dŭnd); DUN'NING. To ask or beset for payment; urge importunately. — *n.* **1.** One who duns. **2.** An urgent request or demand of payment.

dun, *a.* [AS. *dunn.*] Yellowish or grayish brown. — *n.* **1.** Dun color. **2. a** A May fly. **b** *Angling.* A dun fly.

dunce (dŭns), *n.* [From Joannes *Duns* Scotus, a Schoolman called the *Subtle Doctor*, who died in 1308.] One backward in book learning; a dullard; dolt; — alluding to the fact that the followers of Duns Scotus were violently opposed to the new studies in the Renaissance.

Dun'ci-ad (dŭn'sĭ-ăd), *n.* The epic of dunces; — title of a famous satirical poem by Pope.

dun'der-head' (dŭn'dẽr-hĕd'), **dun'der-pate'** (-pāt'), *n.* A dunce; numskull. — **dun'der-head'ed,** *a.*

dune (dūn), *n.* [F.] A hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind. Dunes are common along shores.

dun fly (dŭn). *Angling.* Any of various dun, or dark-colored flies, natural or artificial, used as bait.

dung (dŭng), *n.* [AS. *dung.*] Manure; feces.

dun'ga-ree (dŭn'gȧ-rē), *n.* Also **dun'ga-ri** (-rē). [Hind. *dungrī.*] A coarse kind of East Indian cotton stuff worn by the poorer classes, and also used for tents, sails, etc.

dun'geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* [F. *donjon*, fr. LL. *domnio, dominio*, for L. *dominium*, fr. *dominus* lord.] **1.** A donjon. **2.** A close, dark prison or vault, commonly underground.

dung'hill' (dŭng'hĭl'), *n.* **1.** A heap of dung. **2.** Any mean situation, condition, or thing; a vile abode.

dung'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of dung; filthy; vile.

dun'ite (dŭn'īt), *n.* [From *Dun* Mountain, New Zealand.] *Petrog.* A granitoid igneous rock consisting chiefly of olivine with a little chromite or other spinel.

Dun'ker (dŭn'kẽr), **Dun'kard** (-kȧrd), *n.* [G. *tunken* to dip.] One of a religious denomination whose tenets and practices are mainly those of the Baptists; — called officially *German Baptist Brethren.*

dun'lin (dŭn'lĭn), *n.* A species (*Pelidna alpina*) of sandpiper.

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Dunlin.

dun'nage (dŭn'ăj), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** Loose stuff used under or around the cargo to prevent injury. **2.** Baggage or personal effects; — so called esp. by sailors.

dunn'ite (-īt), *n.* [After Major B. W. *Dunn*, the inventor.] An explosive resembling maximite.

‖ **du'o** (dōō'ō), *n.*; *pl.* It. DUI (-ē), E. DUOS (-ōz). [It.] A duet, esp. an instrumental duet.

du'o- (dū'ō-). Combining form from Latin *duo*, or (irregularly) Greek *δύο, two.*

du'o-dec'i-mal (dū'ō-dĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *duodecim* twelve. See DOZEN.] Proceeding by, or expressed in the scale of, twelves. — *n.* **1.** A twelfth part. **2.** In *pl. Arith.* A system of numbers whose denominations rise in a scale of twelves.

du'o-dec'i-mo (-mō), *a.* [L. *in duodecimo* in twelfth.] Having 12 leaves to a sheet, as a book. — *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A size (commonly about 5×7½ inches) of a book, or of its pages, resulting, originally, from folding each sheet into 12 leaves; also, a book of such size; — often written 12*mo* or 12°.

du'o-de'nal (-dē'năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the duodenum.

du'o-den'a-ry (-dĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *duodenarius*, fr. *duodeni* twelve each.] Containing twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves; duodecimal; having the radix twelve.

du'o-de-ni'tis (-dē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *duodenum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the duodenum.

du'o-de'num (dū'ō-dē'nŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [NL., fr. L. *duodeni* twelve each; — because about twelve fingers' breadth in length.] The part of the small intestine next below the stomach, that is, between the pylorus and jejunum.

du'o-graph (dū'ō-grăf), *n.* *Photo-engraving.* A picture printed from two half-tone plates made with the screen set at different angles, and usually printed in two shades of the same color or in black and one tint.

du'o-logue (dū'ō-lôg), *n.* [*duo-* + *-logue*, as in mono*logue*.] A dialogue between two. [Italian cathedral.]

‖ **duo'mo** (dwō'mō; *It.* dwō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mē). [It.] An

du'o-tone (dū'ō-tōn), *n.* *Photo-engraving.* Any picture printed in two shades of the same color.

du'o-type (-tīp), *n.* *Photo-eng.* A print from two half-tone plates from the same negative, but etched differently.

dup (dŭp), *v.t.* [Contr. fr. *do up*, that is, to lift up the latch.] To open; as, to *dup* the door. *Obs. or Dial.*

dup'a-ble (dūp'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being duped.

dupe (dūp), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *duppe*, equiv. to F. *huppe* hoopoe, a foolish bird, easily caught.] One who has been deceived or one who is easily deceived; a gull. — *v. t.;*

DUPED (dūpt), DUP'ING (dūp'ĭng). To deceive; trick; gull. — **Syn.** See CHEAT.

dup'er (dūp'ẽr), *n.* One who dupes. [is duped.]

dup'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Act or practice of duping; state of one who

du'ple (dū'p'l), *a.* [L. *duplus.*] Double.

du'plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L.; *duo* two + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** Double; twofold. **2.** *Machinery.* Having two parts that operate at the same time or in the same way, where the simpler form has but one.

duplex telegraphy, a system for sending two messages over the same wire simultaneously in opposite directions.

du-plex'i-ty (dū-plĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Duplex quality or state.

du'pli-cate (dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, p. p. of *duplicare* to double, fr. *duplex*. See DUPLEX.] Double; twofold; also, duplex.

duplicate whist, a form of whist in which the hands are preserved as dealt and played again by other players.

— *n.* That which exactly resembles or corresponds to something else; hence, a copy; counterpart.

Syn. Duplicate, copy, transcript, facsimile, replica. **Duplicate** may be used of that which exactly corresponds to, or is the counterpart of, any object; as, a *duplicate* key, book, bill. A **copy** is a reproduction of something else, often without exact correspondence; as, he made a rough *copy* of the design. **Transcript** is commonly confined to the copy of a writing. A **facsimile** is an exact reproduction; it differs from *duplicate* in implying that the one object is an imitation of the other; as, two First Folio Shakespeares may be *duplicates*, and two *facsimiles* of the First Folio may be *duplicates*, but the *facsimiles* are not *duplicates* of the original. A **replica** is a copy of a work of art, (properly) by the maker of the original.

— (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. **1.** To double; render double. **2.** To make a duplicate of (something).

du'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of duplicating, or state of being duplicated; a doubling; a fold.

du'pli-ca-tive (dū'plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of duplicating; tending to duplication.

du'pli-ca'tor (dū'plĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a doubler.] A copying machine, as a device for duplicating typewriting.

du-plic'i-ty (dū-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *duplicité*, L. *duplicitas*, fr. *duplex*. See DUPLEX.] Doubleness; esp., deception by pretending to entertain one set of feelings while acting under the influence of another; double-dealing.

— **Syn.** Dissimulation, deception, falsehood. See DECEIT.

du'ra (dū'rȧ), *n.* Short for DURA MATER.

du'ra-bil'i-ty (dū'rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being durable; lastingness; durableness.

du'ra-ble (dū'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *durabilis*, fr. *durare* to last. See DURE.] Able to endure; lasting; enduring. — **Syn.** Permanent, firm, stable, continuing, constant, persistent. See LASTING. — **-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-ra-bly**, *adv.*

du'ra ma'ter (dū'rȧ mā'tẽr). Often called simply **du'ra.** [L., lit., hard mother; it was formerly thought to give rise to every membrane of the body.] The tough, fibrous outermost membrane of the brain and spinal cord.

du-ra'men (dū-rā'mĕn), *n.* [L. hardness, a hardened, i. e., ligneous, vine branch, fr. *durare* to harden.] *Bot.* The hard, tough heartwood of dicotyledonous trees, consisting of compacted dead tissues, rendered darker by development of tannins and coloring matter. The duramen is surrounded by the living sapwood, or alburnum.

dur'ance (dūr'ȧns), *n.* [OF., duration.] **1.** Duration. *Archaic.* **2.** Imprisonment; duress.

du-ra'tion (dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. See DURE.] State or quality of lasting; continuance; time during which anything exists.

dur'bar (dûr'bär), *n.* [Hind. *darbār*, fr. Per. *darbār* house, court, hall of audience; *dar* door, gate + *bār* court, assembly.] An audience hall; the court of a native prince; a state levee; a formal reception of native princes, given by the governor general. *India.*

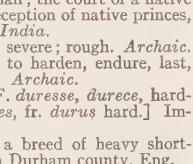
dure (dūr), *a.* [L. *durus.*] Hard; severe; rough. *Archaic.*

dure, *v. i.* [F. *durer*, L. *durare* to harden, endure, last, *durus* hard.] To endure; last. *Archaic.*

du'ress (dū'rĕs; dū-rĕs'), *n.* [OF. *duresse, durece*, hardship, severity, L. *duritia, duricies*, fr. *durus* hard.] Imprisonment; also, constraint.

Dur'ham (dûr'ȧm), *n.* One of a breed of heavy short-horned beef cattle, originating in Durham county, Eng.

du'ri-an (dōō'rĭ-ăn; dōō-rē'ăn), *or* **du'ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [Malay. *durĭan*, fr. *dūrī* thorn.] The large oval or globose fruit of a sterculiaceous tree (*Durio zibethinus*) of the East Indies; also, the tree. The fruit has a hard prickly rind, containing a pulp of delicious flavor, though unpleasant odor. The seeds are roasted and eaten like chestnuts.



1 Durian; 2 Section. ($\frac{1}{6}$)

dur'ing (dūr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DURE. Hence: *prep.* In the time of; as long as the action or existence of; as, *during* life. — **Syn.** See PENDING.

dur'mast (dûr'mȧst), *n.* Either of two European oaks (*Quercus sessiliflora* and *Q. pubescens*), having dark, heavy, tough, elastic wood of great economic value.

du'ro (dōō'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., short for *peso duro* hard peso.] The Spanish peso, or dollar. See DOLLAR, 2.

dur'ra (dōōr'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *dhorra.*] A variety of a grain-yielding sorghum (*Andropogon sorghum*); — called also *Indian millet* and *Guinea corn.*

durst (dûrst), *pret.* of DARE.

dusk (dŭsk), *a.* Tending to darkness; moderately dark; dusky. — *n.* **1.** The darker part of twilight or dawn. **2.** Quality of being, or that which is, dusk; dusk color or shade; gloom; duskiness. — *v. i.* To grow or appear dusk. — *v. t.* To make dusk; darken. *Archaic.*

dusk'y (dŭs'kĭ), *a.*; DUSK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Somewhat dark, as in color or from lack of light. **2.** Gloomy; sad. — **dusk'i-ly** (-kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-i-ness**, *n.* — **dusk'ish**, *a.*

Syn. Dusky, swarthy, tawny. **Dusky** applies to what is somewhat dark whether with reference to light or color; as, *dusky* caves; a *dusky* hood. **Swarthy** and **tawny** apply to hue or color only; *swarthy*, to a shade verging on blackness; *tawny*, to a yellowish brown or tan color. *Swarthy* is commonly restricted to the complexion.

dust (dŭst), *n.* [AS. *dūst.*] **1.** Fine, dry, powdery particles of earth; hence, any fine powder. **2.** The earthy remains of bodies once alive, esp. of human bodies. **3.** Fig.: **a** Something worthless. **b** A low or mean condition; as, to raise him from the *dust*. **4.** A cloud of dust in the air; as, to raise a *dust*. **5.** The earth; surface of the ground. **6.** A single particle, as of earth. *Rare.* **7.** Gold dust; hence, *Slang*, cash.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make dusty; soil with dust. **2.** To free from dust or the like. **3.** To strew or sprinkle as, or in the form of, dust.

dust'er (dŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, dusts. **2.** A light overgarment to protect clothing from dust. **3.** A device, as a box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling a dust or powder; as, a pepper *duster.*

dust'i-ly (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a dusty manner or condition.

dust'i-ness, *n.* Dusty condition.

dust'man (dŭst'măn), *n.* **1.** One whose employment is to remove dirt and refuse. **2.** *Folklore.* The genius of sleep, whose coming is marked by one's winking or rubbing the eyes as if to remove dust.

dust'pan' (dŭst'păn'), *n.* A shovel-like utensil for receiving and conveying away dust brushed from the floor.

dust storm. A hot, dry, dust-laden whirlwind moving across an arid region.

dust'y (dŭs'tĭ), *a.*; DUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Filled, abounding, or covered, with dust; clouded with dust. **2.** Like dust; dust-colored. **3.** Powdery; dustlike.

Dutch (dŭch), *a.* [D. *duitsch* German; or G. *deutsch*, orig., popular, national, OHG. *diutisk*, fr. *diot, diota*, a people, nation.] **1.** German; Germanic; Teutonic. *Now Local or Slang.* **2.** Of or pertaining to the Netherlands, esp. Holland, or their inhabitants. **3.** Characteristic of the Dutch.

Dutch cheese, a small, round, hard cheese, made from skim milk; also, cottage cheese. — **D. courage** due to the influence of intoxicants. *Colloq.* — **D. foil, leaf,** *or* **gold**, tombac rolled or beaten into thin sheets, used in Holland to ornament toys and paper. — **D. oven**, a tin screen for roasting before an open fire or kitchen range; also, (*U. S. A.*) a shallow iron kettle for baking, with a cover to hold burning coals. — **D. treat**, one in which each person treats himself or pays his own way. *Colloq., U. S.*

— *n.* **1.** The language of the Dutch. **2.** *Collective pl.* Dutch people; — usually used with *the.*

Dutch'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A man of Dutch birth. **2.** *Naut.* A Dutch vessel. **3.** In mechanics, carpentry, etc., an odd piece inserted to fill an opening, hide a defect, or strengthen a weak part.

Dutch'man's-breech'es (dŭch'măn'z-brĭch'ĕz; 24), *n.* A delicate spring-flowering herb (*Bikukulla cucullaria*) of the poppy family, of the eastern U. S.

Dutch'man's-pipe', *n.* An aristolochiaceous vine (*Aristolochia macrophylla*), with large leaves, and flowers having the tube of the calyx curved like the bowl of a pipe.

du'te-ous (dū'tē-ŭs), *a.* Fulfilling duty; dutiful; obedient. — **du'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **du'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

du'ti-a-ble (-tĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to a duty, as imports.

du'ti-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Performing, or ready to perform, duties; obedient, as to parents. **2.** Controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty; as, *dutiful* affection. — **Syn.** Duteous, submissive, docile, respectful. — **du-ti'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **du'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

du'ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From DUE.] **1.** Conduct due to parents or superiors, as shown in obedience or submission; respect or an act of respect. **2.** That which is required by one's station or occupation; any assigned service or business; as, the *duties* of a soldier. **3.** That which a person is morally obliged to do or forbear. **4.** Any payment, service, or other render, esp. to the government, imposed and recoverable by law, as a tax on imports. **5.** *Steam Engin.* The efficiency of an engine, boiler, and

furnace, considered as one machine, expressed as the work done by a definite amount of fuel. **6.** Generally, work done by a given machine under given conditions. **7.** Amount of water required per acre for irrigation; — called specif. **duty of water.**

Syn. Duty, obligation, in ordinary usage, differ chiefly in that **obligation** commonly implies a more immediate constraint or more specific reference than **duty**; as, a sense of *duty* (regarding what one in general ought to do), a sense of *obligation* (regarding what one feels bound to do for some particular reason or in some particular case).

du-um'vir (dū-ŭm'vĕr), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-virs** (-vĕrz), L. **-viri** (-vĭ-rī). [L.] *Roman Antiq.* Either member of a commission or board of two men.

du-um'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* The union of two men in the same office; also, office or government of two men so associated.

dwarf (dwôrf), *n.* [AS. *dweorg.*] An animal (esp. a human being) or plant much below the normal size of its kind.

Syn. Dwarf, pygmy. Dwarf often (though not necessarily) suggests stunted growth; **pygmy** commonly implies merely diminutive size or insignificance.

— *v. t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; stunt; hence, to diminish in real or apparent size, scope, importance, etc. — *v. i.* To become dwarfed or small.

— *a.* Of less than the usual or normal size; stunted; puny.

dwarf alder, a small American buckthorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia*) with alderlike leaves.

-ish, -ness, *n.*

dwarf'ish (dwôr'fĭsh), *a.* Like a dwarf; puny. — **dwarf'-dwell** (dwĕl), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* DWELT (dwĕlt), now less usually DWELLED (dwĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DWELL'ING. [AS. *dwellan, dwelian,* to deceive, hinder, delay, err.] **1.** To delay; linger; pause or tarry. **2.** To abide; continue. *Archaic.* **3.** To abide as a resident; live; reside. — **Syn.** Inhabit, sojourn, stay, rest. See RESIDE.

to dwell on *or* **upon,** to continue long on or in; make much of; as, to *dwell upon* a subject; a singer *dwells on* a note.

—*n.* A short intermission in the motion of a part of a machine.

dwell'er, *n.* One who dwells; esp., an inhabitant; resident.

dwell'ing, *n.* Habitation; abode. — **Syn.** See HABITATION.

dwelling house. A house occupied as a residence, in distinction from a store, office, or other building.

dwelt (dwĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of DWELL.

dwin'dle (dwĭn'd'l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). [AS. *dwīnan* to languish.] To diminish; become less; waste away or consume. — **Syn.** See DECREASE. — *v. t.* To make less; bring low.

dy'ad (dī'ăd), *n.* [L. *dyas, dyadis,* the number two, Gr. *δυάς.*] **1.** Two units treated as one; a couple; a pair. **2.** *Chem.* A dyad element, atom, or radical. See VALENCE. **3.** *Biol.* One of the groups of two chromosomes formed by the division of a tetrad (which see); also, in morphology, a secondary unit formed of an aggregate of monads.

— *a.* **1.** Consisting of two; dyadic. **2.** *Chem.* Having a valence of two. See VALENCE.

dy-ad'ic (dī-ăd'ĭk), *a.* Of two parts or elements; binary.

Dy'ak (dī'ăk), *n.* One of the aboriginal inhabitants of Borneo, a group of tribes of Malayan speech, but differing from the Malays in their greater stature, more Caucasic features, and lower civilization.

dye (dī), *n.* [AS. *déah.*] **1.** Color produced by dyeing. **2.** Material for dyeing; dyestuff. — *v. t.*; DYED (dīd); DYE'ING. **1.** To stain; color, esp. with dyestuffs. **2.** To impart (a given color) by dyeing. — *v. i.* To take or impart color in dyeing. — **dye'ing** (dī'ĭng), *n.* — **dy'er** (dī'ĕr), *n.*

dye'house' (-hous'), *n.* A building where dyeing is done.

dyer's weed. Any of several dye-yielding plants; as: the yellowweed (*Reseda luteola*); the dyeweed (*Genista tinctoria*); the dyer's woad.

dye'stuff' (-stŭf'), *n.* A dye, or a material that yields one.

dye'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **1.** The woadwaxen. **2.** A small cosmopolitan asteraceous herb (*Eclipta alba*).

dye'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any wood, such as logwood, from which coloring matter is extracted for dyeing.

dy'ing (dī'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** In the act of dying; moribund; mortal. **2.** Of or pertaining to dying or death.

dyke (dīk). Var. of DIKE.

dy'na-graph (dī'nȧ-grăf; dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις* power + *-graph.*] *Railroads.* An apparatus in a railroad car for exhibiting and recording the condition of a line of track and the resistance of a train, its speed, etc.

dy-nam'e-ter (dī-năm'ĕ-tĕr; dĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις* power + *-meter.*] *Optics.* An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

dy-nam'ic (dī-năm'ĭk; dĭ-), *a.* [Gr. *δυναμικός* powerful, *δύναμις* power, *δύνασθαι* to be able.] **1.** *Physics.* **a** Of or pertaining to physical forces or energy; as, the *dynamic* theory of heat. **b** Of or pert. to dynamics; active; — opposed to *static* and *potential.* **2.** Belonging to or having energy or effective action; forceful.

dy-nam'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Dynamic. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

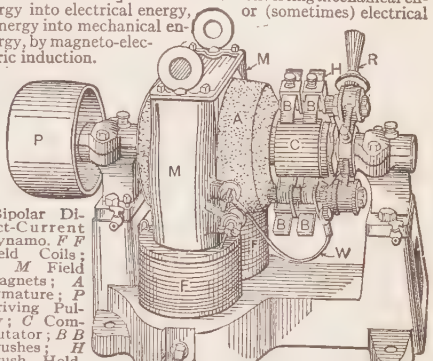
dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) **1.** Mechanics treating of the motion of bodies (*kinematics*) and of the action of forces in producing or changing their motion (*kinetics*). Some hold that dynamics includes statics but not kinematics. **2.** The moving forces, moral or physical, in any sphere, or the laws relating to them; as, the *dynamics* of politics.

dy'na-mism (dī'nȧ-mĭz'm; dĭn'ȧ-), *n. Philos.* Any theory which views the universe as essentially or immanently constituted by forces.

dy'na-mite (dī'nȧ-mīt; dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις* power.] An explosive consisting of nitroglycerin absorbed in a porous material. — *v. t.* To shatter with dynamite.

dy'na-mit'er (-mīt'ĕr), **-mit'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who uses dynamite, esp. as a means of unlawful attack or destruction.

dy'na-mo (dī'nȧ-mō), *n.*; *pl.* **-mos** (-mōz). [For *dynamo-electric machine.*] A machine for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy, or (sometimes) electrical energy into mechanical energy, by magneto-electric induction.



Bipolar Direct-Current Dynamo. *F F* Field Coils; *M M* Field Magnets; *A* Armature; *P* Driving Pulley; *C* Commutator; *B B* Brushes; *H* Brush Holder; *R* Handle to Rocker Arm; *W* Wire conveying current to Field Coils.

dy'na-mo- (dī'nȧ-mō-; dĭn'ȧ-). A combining form from Greek *δύναμις, power, force.*

dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk) *a.* Pertaining to conver-
dy'na-mo-e-lec'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) sion, by induction, of mechanical energy into electrical energy, or vice versa.

dy-nam'o-graph (dī-năm'ō-grăf; dĭ-), *n. Physiol.* A dynamometer to which is attached a device for automatically registering muscular power.

dy'na-mom'e-ter (dī'nȧ-mŏm'ĕ-tĕr; dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* An apparatus for measuring force.

dy'na-mom'e-try (-ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Art or process of measuring forces doing work. — **dy'na-mo-met'ric, -ri-cal,** *a.*

dy'na-mo'tor (dī'nȧ-mō'tĕr; dĭn'ȧ-), *n. Elec.* A special form of motor generator combining the motor and generator (dynamo) in a single machine.

dy'nast (dī'năst; dĭn'ăst), *n.* [L. *dynastes,* Gr. *δυνάστης, fr. δύνασθαι* to be able.] A ruler; prince.

dy'nas-ty (dī'năs-tĭ; dĭn'ăs-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). A race or succession of kings of the same line or family, or their continued lordship. — **dy-nas'tic** (dī-năs'tĭk; dĭ-), **dy-nas'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **dy-nas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dyne (dīn), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις* power.] *Physics.* The force which, acting on a gram for a second, imparts to it a velocity of a centimeter per second, or, approximately, that exerted by a milligram weight under the influence of gravity.

dys- (dĭs-). A prefix, coming from Greek *δυς-, hard, ill,* and signifying *ill, bad, hard, difficult,* and the like.

dys'æs-the'si-a, -es-the'si-a (dĭs'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Impairment of any of the senses, esp. of touch.

dys-cra'si-a (dĭs-krā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δυσκρασία; δυς-* bad + *κρᾶσις* mixture, fr. *κεραννύναι* to mix.] *Med.* Disordered bodily condition; distemper.

dys'cra-site (dĭs'krȧ-sīt), *n.* [*dys-* + Gr. *κρᾶσις* compound.] *Min.* A native compound of antimony and silver.

dys'en-ter-y (dĭs'ĕn-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *δυσεντερία; δυς-* bad + *ἔντερον,* pl. *ἔντερα,* intestines.] *Med.* A specific disease, of several types, marked by inflammation of the large intestine, attended with griping pains and frequent bloody, mucous stools. — **dys'en-ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.*

dys'lo-gis'tic (dĭs'lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [*dys-* + Gr. *λόγος* discourse, fr. *λέγειν* to speak.] Unfavorable; not commendatory; — opposed to *eulogistic.* — **-gis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dys-men'or-rhe'a, dys-men'or-rhœ'a (dĭs-mĕn'ō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + Gr. *μήν* month + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Difficult and painful menstruation.

dys-pep'si-a (dĭs-pĕp'sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *δυσπεψία; δυς-* hard + *πέπτειν* to digest.] Difficult or deranged digestion; indigestion.

dys-pep'sy (-sĭ), *n.* Dyspepsia. *Obsolete.*

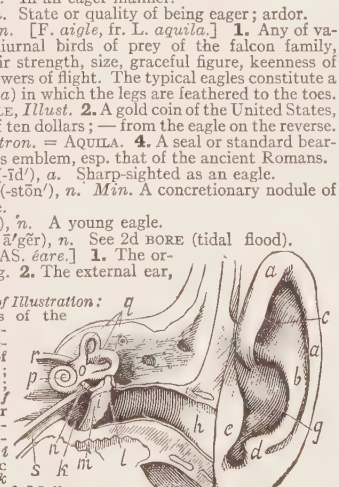
dys-pep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Also **dys-pep'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). Pert. to dyspepsia; having dyspepsia. — **dys-pep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dys-pep'tic, *n.* A person having dyspepsia.

dys-pha'gi-a (dĭs-fā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Med.* Difficulty in swallowing.
dys-pha'si-a (dĭs-fā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + Gr. *-φασία* (as in *ἀφασία* aphasia), fr. *φάναι* to speak.] *Med.* Imperfection of speech due to brain disease.
dys-pho'ni-a (dĭs-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δυσφωνία*; *δυς-* hard + *φωνή* sound, voice.] *Med.* Difficulty in producing vocal sounds. — **dys-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk; -fō'nĭk), *a.*
dysp-nœ'a, dysp-ne'a (dĭsp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [L. *dyspnoea*, fr. Gr. *δύσπνοια*, fr. *δύσπνοος* short of breath; *δυς-* hard + *πνοή, πνοιή*, breathing.] *Med.* Difficult or painful breathing. — **dysp-nœ'al, dysp-ne'al** (-nē'ăl), **dysp-nœ'ic, dysp-ne'ic** (-nē'ĭk), *a.*
dys-pro'si-um (dĭs-prō'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δυσπρόσιτος* hard to get at.] *Chem.* An element of the rare-earth group. Symbol, *Dy*; at. wt., 162.5.
dys-u'ri-a (dĭs-ū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *δυσουρία*; *δυς-* + *οὖρον* urine.] *Med.* Difficult or painful discharge of urine.
dzig'ge-tai (dzĭg'ĕ-tī), *n.* [Mongolian *tchikhitei* long-eared. *Oxf. E. D.*] A wild ass of Mongolia.

E

E (ē). **1.** The fifth letter of the English alphabet. It derives its form, name, and value from the Latin, the form and value being further derived from the Greek, into which it came from the Phœnician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. Etymologically *e* is most closely related to *i, a,* and *o,* as illustrated by *fall, fell; man, men; drink, drank, drench; dint, dent; doom, deem; goose, geese; beef,* OF. *boef,* L. *bos;* and E. *cheer,* OF. *chiere,* LL. *cara.* E has in English several sounds, the two principal being its long or name sound, as in *eve, me,* and the short, as in *end, best.* For its other values and functions see *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 21–32. **2.** As a symbol, used to denote or indicate : **a** [*cap. or l. c.*] The fifth in a series; fifth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 5; as, Company *E*. **b** *Music.* The third tone of the model major scale (that in C), or the fifth tone in its relative minor scale (that in A minor).
e-. Prefix meaning *out, out of, from,* etc. See EX-. [sound.]
E or **e,** *n.; pl.* EES, E'S, or ES (ēz). The letter E, e, or its
each (ēch), *a.* or *a. pron.* [AS. *ælc; ā* always + *gelīc* like.] Every (individual of two or more) considered separately. **each other,** a phrase used as a reciprocal pronoun in oblique cases; as, we saw *each other's* faces. *Each other* is generally used of two; *one another,* of more than two.
ea'ger (ē'gẽr), *a.* [F. *aigre,* fr. L. *acer* sharp, sour, spirited, zealous.] **1.** Sharp; keen; — applied esp. to things affecting the senses. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Spirited or strenuous; sharply contested, as a fight. **3.** Keenly desirous to pursue, perform, or obtain; ardent. — **Syn.** Earnest, vehement, hot, impetuous, fervent, intense, zealous, forward.
ea'ger-ly, *adv.* In an eager manner.
ea'ger-ness, *n.* State or quality of being eager; ardor.
ea'gle (ē'g'l), *n.* [F. *aigle,* fr. L. *aquila.*] **1.** Any of various large diurnal birds of prey of the falcon family, noted for their strength, size, graceful figure, keenness of vision, and powers of flight. The typical eagles constitute a genus (*Aquila*) in which the legs are feathered to the toes. See BALD EAGLE, *Illust.* **2.** A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars; — from the eagle on the reverse. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = AQUILA. **4.** A seal or standard bearing an eagle as emblem, esp. that of the ancient Romans.
ea'gle-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle.
ea'gle-stone' (-stōn'), *n. Min.* A concretionary nodule of clay ironstone.
ea'glet (ē'glĕt), *n.* A young eagle.
ea'gre (ē'gẽr; ā'gẽr), *n.* See 2d BORE (tidal flood).
ear (ēr), *n.* [AS. *ēare.*] **1.** The organ of hearing. **2.** The external ear,



Description of Illustration: *a* to *g* Parts of the Pinna, *a a* Helix; *b* Antihelix; *c* Fossa of the Antihelix; *d* Antitragus; *e* Tragus; *f* Lobule or Lobe; *g* Concha; *h* Auditory Canal; *i* Tympanic Membrane; *k* Tympanum; *l* Malleus; *m* Incus; *n* Stapes; *o* Vestibule; *p* Cochlea; *q* Three semicircular Canals; *r* Auditory Nerve; *s* Eustachian Tube.
Diagrammatic section of Human Ear.

as of man and most mammals. **3.** The sense or act of hearing; also, a discriminating, refined, or acute sense of hearing; as, an *ear* for music. **4.** Something resembling an ear, as the tufts on the head of most owls. **5.** That which resembles in shape or position the ear of an animal, as a projecting lug, plate, handle, etc. **6.** Attention, esp. favorable attention; audience.
about one's ears, all around one, as something falling. — **by the ears,** in close contest; at variance; as, to be *by the ears;* set *by the ears.* — **up to the ears,** deeply submerged; almost overwhelmed; as, in trouble *up to one's ears. Colloq.*
ear, *n.* [AS. *ēar.*] The fruiting spike of any cereal (as Indian corn, or maize, rye, etc.) including the kernels, or grains. — *v. i.* To put forth ears; form ears.
ear, *v. t.* [AS. *erian.*] To plow; till. *Archaic or Dial.*
ear'drop' (ēr'drŏp'), *n.* A pendant for the ear.
ear'drum' (-drŭm'), *n.* The tympanum or tympanic membrane of the ear.
eared (ērd), *a.* Having ears. [sea lions and fur seals.
eared seal, any seal of the family (*Otariidæ*) comprising the
earl (ûrl), *n.* [AS. *eorl* man, noble.] In the United Kingdom, a nobleman next below a marquis. The rank of earl corresponds to that of count in France, and the wife of an earl is called *countess.* [for the ear. *U. S.*
ear'lap' (ēr'lăp'), *n.* **1.** The lobe of the ear. **2.** A cover
earl'dom (ûrl'dŭm), *n.* The jurisdiction, territorial possessions, title, or dignity of an earl.
ear'li-ness (ûr'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being early.
Earl Marshal. The head of the Heralds' College in England, whose office is now hereditary in the line of the dukes of Norfolk. He arranges the order of state processions, and appoints kings-of-arms, etc.
ear'lock' (ēr'lŏk'), *n.* [AS. *ēar-locca.*] A lock or curl of hair near the ear; a lovelock. See LOVELOCK.
ear'ly (ûr'lĭ), *adv.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [AS. *ærlīce; ær* sooner + *-līce* -ly.] In a time or position that is early : **a** Near the beginning of a period or a series; hence, in history, etc., anciently; as, *early* in life, *early* in history. **b** In good season; betimes; as, to arrive *early.*
Syn. Early, soon, betimes. That which happens **early** precedes, that which happens **soon** follows, the point of time referred to; as, come *early* (in advance of a set time); come *soon* (shortly after the present time). In its more general use, *early* applies to that which so far precedes the end of any division or period of time as to be near the beginning. **Betimes** (now somewhat bookish) has less specific reference to a given point of time.
— *a.* **1.** Coming near or comparatively near the beginning of a period or series; specif., belonging to remote past time; ancient; primitive; as, an *early* style of art. **2.** Coming or occurring in advance of the usual or appointed time; in good season; prior in time; among or near the first; — opposed to *late;* as, the *early* bird; an *early* spring.
ear'mark' (ēr'märk'), *n.* A mark of identification on the ear; any mark of identification. — *v. t.* To put an earmark on.
ear'-mind'ed (ēr'mīn'dĕd), *a.* Having one's mental imagery predominantly auditory; thinking most readily in sounds, as of words. See AUDILE. — **ear'-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*
earn (ûrn), *v. t.* [AS. *earnian.*] To merit, or to acquire, by labor or performance, as wages. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN.
earn, *v. i. & t.* To yearn. *Obs.*
ear'nest (ûr'nĕst; 24), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. F. *arrhes,* L. *arrha, arrhabo,* Gr. *ἀρραβών,* of Semitic origin.] **1.** Something of value given by a buyer to a seller to bind the bargain; as, *earnest* money. **2.** Something given beforehand as a pledge; handsel.
Syn. Earnest, pledge (in their fig. uses). An **earnest** gives assurance, or establishes a strong probability, of something more to come, usually of the same kind; a **pledge** (the stronger term) affords security, often for something quite different; as, a rebuke may be an *earnest* of future punishment; a ring is a *pledge* of affection.
ear'nest, *n.* [AS. *eornost, eornest.*] An aroused and intent mental state; — chiefly in the phrase *in earnest.* — *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or proceeding from, an intense and serious state of mind; as, an *earnest* person or plea. **2.** Important; not trivial; as, life is *earnest.* — **ear'nest-ly,** *adv.* — **ear'nest-ness,** *n.*
Syn. Eager, zealous, ardent, sincere, hearty; staid, sedate, thoughtful, serious, sober, grave, solemn. — **Earnest, serious, sober, grave, solemn. Earnest** implies tempered or restrained eagerness; it always connotes sincerity; as, an *earnest* preacher; *earnest* prayers. **Serious** (opposed to *jocose, sportive*) implies an appearance of (sometimes troubled) thought or reflection; **sober** (opposed to *gay, volatile*), staidness, or the absence of exhilaration; **grave**

(opposed to *vivacious, hilarious*), sobriety or austerity, as if from weighty interests; **solemn** suggests extreme or impressive gravity.

earn'ing (ûr'nĭng), *n.* Act or process of earning, or what is earned; esp., in *pl.*, money earned.

ear'ring' (ēr'rĭng'), *n.* A ring through the lobe of the ear, with or without a pendant; loosely, an eardrop or the like.

ear shell. The abalone.

ear'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* Hearing distance.

ear stone. An otolith.

earth (ûrth), *n.* [AS. *eorðe.*] **1.** The globe or planet which we inhabit. **2.** The world as the home of man, in distinction from heaven and hell. **3.** The land as a mere solid surface, in distinction from the air or water. **4.** The softer part of the land, in distinction from rock; soil or dirt. **5.** A part of this globe; a country. *Obs. or R.* **6.** Worldly things, as opposed to spiritual. **7.** The people on the globe. **8.** The hole of a burrowing animal. **9.** *Chem.* Any of several difficultly reducible metallic oxides, as alumina, zirconia, yttria. Cf. ALKALINE EARTHS. The **rare earths** include scandia, yttria, zirconia, lanthana, ceria, gadolinia, etc. **10.** *Elec.* = GROUND.

Syn. Earth, world. Earth commonly refers to the globe in its planetary relations, or as contrasted with heaven or hell; **world** usually suggests the sum of human concerns. — *v. t. & i.* To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth.

earth'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Springing originally from the earth. **2.** Born on the earth; human. **3.** Relating to, or occasioned by, earthly objects.

earth'en (ûr'thn), *a.* Made of earth, as earthenware.

earth'en-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Vessels, ornaments, etc., made of baked clay, esp. the coarser and less artistic kinds.

earth'i-ness (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being earthy.

earth'light' (ûrth'līt'), *n. Astron.* The sunlight reflected from the earth to the moon, by which we see faintly that part of the moon's disk unillumined by direct sunlight.

earth'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being earthly.

earth'ling (ûrth'lĭng), *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

earth'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [AS. *eorþlīc.*] **1.** Of, like, or pert. to, the earth or man's existence on the earth; not heavenly or spiritual. **2.** Possible; conceivable; as, of what *earthly* use is it?

Syn. Earthly, terrestrial, mundane, worldly, secular, temporal. Earthly (opposed to *heavenly*) is the more homely and general, **terrestrial** (opposed to *celestial*), the more formal and sonorous, term; as, *earthly* dignities, to talk of *earthly* things; the *terrestrial* sphere. **Mundane** often connotes the transitoriness, **worldly** (under the influence of the New Testament sense of "world"), the pomp and vanity, of earthly things; as, *mundane* affairs; *worldly* amusements. **Secular** is opposed to *sacred, ecclesiastical*; **temporal**, to *eternal, spiritual.*

earth'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* **1.** Any of various roots, tubers, or subterranean pods, as the peanut. **2.** A truffle.

earth'pea' (-pē'), *n.* A fabaceous vine (*Falcata comosa*) which ripens its pods underground like the peanut.

earth plate. = GROUND PLATE.

earth'quake' (-kwāk'), *n.* A trembling of the earth's surface, due esp. to faulting of rocks and volcanic explosions.

earth'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* = EARTHLIGHT.

earth'star' (-stär'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Geaster*) of fungi, the outer layer of whose peridium splits into the shape of a star, and the inner forms a ball containing the spores.

earth'ward (-wĕrd) } *adv.* Toward the earth; — opposed
earth'wards (-wĕrdz) } to *heavenward* or *skyward.*

earth'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* Any construction chiefly of earth. **2.** In engineering, the operations connected with excavations and embankments of earth.

earth'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** Any member of numerous genera (esp. *Lumbricus*) of hermaphroditic worms found in damp soil. **2.** A mean, sordid person.

Earwig. Enlarged.

earth'y (ûr'thĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of or resembling earth; earthlike. **2.** Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial; esp., worldly. **3.** Gross; unrefined.

ear'wax' (ēr'wăks'), *n.* The waxlike secretion of the glands of the external ear.

ear'wig' (ēr'wĭg'), *n.* [AS. *ēarwicga; ēare* ear + *wicga* beetle, worm.] Any of a numerous family (*Forficulidæ*) of harmless beetlelike insects, popularly supposed to creep into the human ear. — *v. t.* To influence, or attempt to influence, by insinuations or private talk.

ease (ēz), *n.* [F. *aise*, OF. also, free space about one, elbowroom, LL. *aicis, aiace.*] **1.** State of being comfortable; freedom from pain, effort, trouble, or the like; as, *ease* of body. **2.** Freedom from constraint, formality, difficulty, etc.; facility; liberty; naturalness, as of manner.

Syn. Rest, repose, quiet, satisfaction, content, comfort, enjoyment. — **Ease, comfort. Ease** implies freedom or relaxation from toil or strain; **comfort**, such positive well-being as results in quiet enjoyment or content.

— *v. t. & i.*; EASED (ēzd); EAS'ING (ēz'ĭng). **1.** To free from anything that pains, disquiets, or oppresses; relieve. **2.** To render less painful or oppressive; alleviate. **3.** To lessen the pressure or tension of, as by slackening, lifting, or shifting; as, to *ease* a bolt. **4.** To make less difficult; facilitate. — **Syn.** Disburden, quiet, calm, tranquilize, assuage, allay, mitigate, pacify, soothe.

to ease a ship, *Naut.*, to put the helm alee, or regulate the sail, so as to meet a wave bow on. — **to e. off** *or* **away**, *Naut.*, to slacken a rope gradually. — **to e. the helm**, *Naut.*, to let the tiller come back a little after having been put hard over.

ease'ful (ēz'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of ease; comfortable; restful.

ea'sel (ē'zĕl), *n.* [D. *ezel* ass, donkey, hence, easel (cf. similar use of *horse*); fr. L. *asinus* ass. See ASS.] A frame to support a painter's canvas, or on which to stand a picture or object of art.

ease'ment (ēz'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That which gives ease. **2.** *Law.* Any of several rights which one person may have in the land of another.

eas'i-ly (ēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an easy manner; readily.

eas'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being easy.

east (ēst), *n.* [AS. *ēast*, adv.] **1.** The direction of sunrise; the direction to the right of one facing north; accurately, that point where the center of the sun is seen to rise at the equinox. **2.** [*cap.*] Regions, countries, or peoples, lying to the east; specif., the countries of Asia and the Asiatic archipelagoes; the Orient; — so called as being east of Europe.

— *a.* **1.** Toward or at the east; also, from the east, as a wind. **2.** *Eccl.* Toward, or in the direction of, the altar as situated with respect to the nave; designating, or situated in, that part or end of a church containing the choir or chancel. — *adv.* Eastward.

East'er (ēs'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *ēaster, ēastron*, pl., paschal feast, Easter, fr. *Ēastre* a goddess for whom a festival was celebrated in April.] An annual church festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on the Sunday following Good Friday and corresponding to the Jewish Passover; also, the festival day, the first Sunday after the full moon that falls on or next after the 21st of March.

Easter egg. An egg given as a present at, or used to celebrate, Easter.

east'er-ling (ēs'tĕr-lĭng), *n.* A native of a country or region eastward of another. *Obs. or Hist.*

east'er-ly, *a. & adv.* Situated, directed, or moving toward the east; also, of winds, blowing from the east.

east'ern (ēs'tĕrn), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Pert. to, or characteristic of, the East; Oriental. **2.** East or easterly.

Eastern Church, the Christian church prevailing in Russia, Greece, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, etc., which separated from the Roman Catholic Church in 1054. — **E. Hemisphere.** See HEMISPHERE, 2. — **E. Question**, the problem of international politics arising from the relations of the Turkish government with its Christian subjects and with the other European powers, and from Russia's need of a southern seaport.

east'ern-er (ēs'tĕr-nĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the east, esp. [*cap.*] of the eastern part of the United States.

East'er-tide' (ēs'tĕr-tīd'), *n.* The period from Easter to Ascension Day (40 days), or, sometimes, to Whitsunday (50 days), or to Trinity Sunday (57 days).

east'ing (ēs'tĭng), *n. Navig. & Surv.* Departure in an easterly direction. See DEPARTURE, 4.

east'ward (ēst'wĕrd) } *adv.* Toward the east; in the direc-
east'wards (-wĕrdz) } tion of east from some point or place.

east'ward (ēst'wĕrd), *a.* Moving or looking toward the east, or situated in an eastern part. [from the east.

east'ward-ly (-lĭ), *adv. & a.* Toward the east, or, of winds,

eas'y (ēz'ĭ), *a.*; EAS'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [OF. *aisié*, prop. p. p. of *aisier* to ease.] **1.** At ease; free from trouble, care, anxiety, constraint, etc. **2.** Causing, or attended with, little difficulty or discomfort. **3.** Of persons, moods, etc.: **a** Not difficult to influence; tractable. **b** Not harsh or exacting; lenient. **4.** Supportable with ease; not burdensome or oppressive. **5.** Giving ease, freedom from care, or comfort; as, *easy* circumstances. **6.** Given to ease or to idleness. — **Syn.** Comfortable, quiet, tranquil, calm, unconcerned; yielding, compliant, complaisant, manageable; facile; unconstrained, smooth; mild, moderate.

eas'y-go'ing, *a.* Moving easily; hence, getting along easily; not strenuous or exacting; ease-loving.

eat (ēt), *v. t.; pret.* ATE (āt; *in England, commonly* ĕt), *Obsoles. & Colloq.* EAT (ĕt; ēt); *p. p.* EAT'EN (ēt'n), *Obs. or Colloq.* EAT (ĕt; ēt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EAT'ING. [AS. *etan.*] **1.** To take in through the mouth as food; ordinarily, to chew and swallow, as solid food. **2.** To devour; consume; destroy, as by eating; hence, to ravage. **3.** To consume gradually; waste away; corrode; also, to form by corrosion. **4.** To gnaw, perforate, or bore into.

to eat crow, to submit to, or put up with, something offensive, humiliating, or the like. — **to eat humble pie**, to yield or retract submissively. — **to eat one's words**, to retract what one has said.

—*v. i.* **1.** To take food or a meal; hence, to board. **2.** To admit of being eaten. **3.** To wear or waste away; corrode.

eat'a-ble (ēt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be, or is fit to be, eaten; edible. —*n.* Something fit to be eaten; —usually in *pl.*

eat'age (-ăj), *n.* Eatable growth of grass for horses and cattle, esp. that of aftermath.

eat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, eats.

‖**eau** (ō), *n.*; *pl.* EAUX (ōz). [F.] Water.

eau de Cologne (dē kō-lōn'). See COLOGNE.—**eau de vie'** (vē') [lit., water of life; *eau* + *de* of + *vie* (L. *vita*) life], French name for brandy. Cf. AQUA VITÆ.

eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [AS. *efes* eaves, brim, brink.] The projecting lower edges of a roof.

eaves'drop' (-drŏp'), *older form* **eaves'drip'**, *n.* The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house; also, the space, on the ground, within which the water falls.

eaves'drop' (-drŏp'), *v. i.* To stand under, or as if under, the eaves of a house, to listen; hence, to listen secretly. —**eaves'drop'per** (-ẽr), *n.* —**eaves'drop'ping**, *n.*

ebb (ĕb), *n.* [AS. *ebba.*] **1.** Reflux, or flowing back, of the tide toward the sea; — opposed to *flood.* **2.** State or time of passing away; low state; decline; decay. —*v. i.* **1.** To flow back; return, as the tide toward the ocean; — opposed to *flow.* **2.** To fall back to a worse state; decline; sink; as, his *ebbing* fortunes. — **Syn.** Recede, retire, subside, withdraw, decrease, wane, lower. [opp. to *flood tide.*]

ebb tide. The reflux of tide water; the outgoing tide; —‖

eb'en-e'zer (ĕb'ĕn-ē'zẽr), *n.* [Heb. *Eben-hā-ezer* stone of the help.] *Eccl.* **a** A memorial stone (1 *Sam.* vii. 12); also, any commemoration of divine assistance. **b** Among dissenters, often, a house of worship. *England.*

E'bi-o-nite (ē'bĭ-ō-nīt), *n.* [Heb. *ebyōnīm* poor people.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of heretics which appeared in the 1st century and whose doctrine was a mixture of Judaism and Christianity. —**E'bi-o-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Eb'lis (ĕb'lĭs), *n.* [Ar. *iblis.*] *Arabian Myth.* The prince of the apostate angels, who had been turned into a devil for refusing to worship Adam at God's command; Satan. Before his fall he was called *Azazel* (which see).

eb'on (ĕb'ŭn), *a.* Consisting of or like ebony; esp., black; dark. —*n.* Ebony. *Both Now Poetic.*

eb'on-ite (-īt), *n.* A black variety of hard rubber.

eb'on-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make black, or stain black, in imitation of ebony.

eb'on-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ONIES (-ĭz). [L. *ebenus*, fr. Gr. *ἔβενος.*] A hard, heavy, durable wood, the most highly prized being black, yielded by various trees of tropical Asia and Africa; also, any of a genus (*Diospyros*) of trees yielding this wood. —*a.* Made of ebony; as, an *ebony* handle; resembling ebony; black; as, an *ebony* countenance.

e-brac'te-ate (ē-brăk'tē-āt), *a. Bot.* Without bracts.

e-bul'lience (ē-bŭl'yĕns) } *n.* A boiling up or over; effer-
e-bul'lien-cy (-yĕn-sĭ) } vescence.

e-bul'lient (ē-bŭl'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *ebulliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *ebullire* to boil up; *e* out + *bullire* to boil.] Boiling up, or causing such action; hence, manifesting excitement.

eb'ul-li'tion (ĕb'ŭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act, process, or state of boiling or bubbling up; hence, agitation or excitement.

e'bur-na'tion (ē'bŭr-nā'shŭn; ĕb'ŭr-), *n.* [L. *eburnus* of ivory, *ebur* ivory.] *Med.* A diseased condition of bone or cartilage marked by an unnatural, ivorylike density.

e-bur'ne-an (ē-bûr'nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *eburneus*, fr. *ebur* ivory. See IVORY.] Made of, relating to, or like, ivory.

é'car'té' (ā'kär'tā'), *n.* [F.] A certain game at cards for two persons.

‖**ec'ce ho'mo** (ĕk'sē hō'mō). [L.] Behold the man! — Pilate's words in presenting Christ, crowned with thorns, to the Jews (*John* xix. 5); also, a representation of this.

ec-cen'tric (ĕk-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [From F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. *ἔκκεντρος*; *ἐκ* out of + *κέντρον* center.] **1.** Not having the same center; — opposed to *concentric.* **2.** Deviating from the center, or from the line of a circle, as an orbit. **3.** Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms; irregular; odd; as, an *eccentric* person or idea. — **Syn.** Peculiar, erratic, whimsical. See STRANGE.

—*n.* **1.** A circle not having the same center as another contained in some measure within it. **2.** One who, or that which, is eccentric. **3.** *Mach.* A device consisting of a disk through which a shaft is keyed eccentrically so that the disk gives a crank motion to an encircling strap that gives a reciprocating motion to an attached rod. — **ec-cen'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Eccentric, 3. *a* Eccentric; *b* Strap; *c* Rod.

ec'cen-tric'i-ty (ĕk'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being eccentric; esp., deviation from customary conduct; oddity. **2.** *Math.* The ratio of the distances from any point of a conic to a focus and to the corresponding directrix, — in the ellipse, < 1; in the hyperbola, > 1; in the parabola, $= 1$; in the circle, $= 0$.

Syn. Peculiarity, oddity, aberration, idiocrasy; idiosyncrasy. — **Eccentricity, idiosyncrasy. Eccentricity** emphasizes divergence from the usual or customary; **idiosyncrasy** (properly one's own peculiar temperament or bent), that of the personal, characteristic, and individual, esp. in trait, trick, or habit.

ec'chy-mose (ĕk'ĭ-mōz), *v. t.*; -MOSED (-mōzd); -MOS'ING (-mōz'ĭng). *Med.* To discolor by the production of an ecchymosis, or effusion of blood, beneath the skin.

ec'chy-mo'sis (ĕk'ĭ-mō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐκχύμωσις*, deriv. of *ἐκ* out of + *χέειν* to pour.] *Med.* A livid, or black-and-blue spot, produced by the extravasation of blood into the areolar tissue from a contusion. — **ec'chy-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

ec-cle'si-a (ĕ-klē'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐκκλησία.*] **1.** In ancient Greek states, a political assembly of the citizens. **2.** A church, either the body of members or the building.

ec-cle'si-arch (-zĭ-ärk), *n.* [LL. *ecclesiarcha*, fr. Gr. *ἐκκλησία* church + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] A ruler of a church.

Ec-cle'si-as'tes (ĕ-klē'zĭ-ăs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής* a preacher.] A certain book of the Old Testament. Abbr., *Eccl.* or *Eccles.*

ec-cle'si-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, fr. *ἐκκλησία* assembly of citizens called out by the crier, also, the church, deriv. of *ἐκ* out + *καλεῖν* to call.] Ecclesiastical. —*n.* A clergyman; priest; minister.

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the church or its organization or government; not secular.

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Ecclesiastical principles, forms, or practices; also, attachment to these.

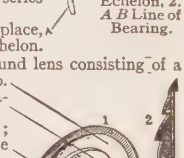
Ec-cle'si-as'ti-cus (-ăs'tĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L.] A book of the Apochrypha; — called also *Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach.* Abbr., *Ecclus.*

ec-cle'si-ol'a-try (-ōl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία* church + *-latry.*] Worship of the church; hence, excessive devotion to the authority, ceremonial, and traditions of the church.

ec-cle'si-ol'o-gy (-ōl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία* church + *-logy.*] Science or study of church institutions, functions, etc.; science or theory of church building and decoration. — **ec-cle'si-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ec'dy-sis (ĕk'dĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐκδυσις* a getting out.] *Zoöl.* Act of molting, or shedding an outer cuticular layer, as in the case of insects, crustaceans, etc.

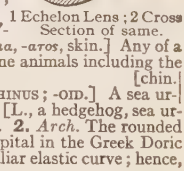
ech'e-lon (ĕsh'ē-lŏn; *F.* ā'sh'-lôn'), *n.* [F. *échelon*, fr. *échelle* ladder, fr. L. *scala.*] **1.** *Mil.* An arrangement of troops with the divisions in parallel lines each to the left or right of the one in the rear; also, one of the divisions. **2.** *Nav.* An arrangement of vessels in a line of bearing at an angle to the way the ship heads. See ILLUST. **3.** *Optics.* An apparatus, of high dispersive and resolving power, consisting of a series of plane parallel glass plates. — (ĕsh'ē-lŏn), *v. t.* & *i. Mil.* To place, arrange, or take position, in echelon.


Echelon, 2. *A B* Line of Bearing.

echelon lens. *Optics.* A compound lens consisting of a succession of annular lenses, esp. used in large lenses to avoid aberration.

e-chid'na (ē-kĭd'nȧ), *n.* [L., a viper; Gr. *ἔχιδνα.*] A toothless monotreme (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea, having spines mingled with the hair; the porcupine anteater.

ech'i-nate (ĕk'ĭ-nāt) } *n.* [L. *echi-*
ech'i-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } *natus.* See ECHINUS.] Prickly, like a hedgehog; bristled.



1 Echelon Lens; 2 Cross Section of same.

e-chi'no-derm (ē-kī'nō-dûrm; ĕk'-Ī-), *n.* [Gr. *ἐχῖνος* hedgehog + *δέρμα, -ατος*, skin.] Any of a phylum (*Echinodermata*) of marine animals including the starfishes and sea urchins. [chin.]

e-chi'noid (ē-kī'noid), *n.* [See ECHINUS; -OID.] A sea urchin.

e-chi'nus (-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., a hedgehog, sea urchin, Gr. *ἐχῖνος.*] **1.** A sea urchin. **2.** *Arch.* The rounded molding forming the bell of the capital in the Greek Doric order, where it has in profile a peculiar elastic curve; hence, a similar member in other orders.

ech'o (ĕk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -OES (-ōz). [L. *echo*, Gr. *ἠχώ* echo, sound.] **1.** Repetition of a sound, caused by the reflection of the sound waves. **2.** [*cap.*] The personification of echo; esp., *Gr. Myth.*, a nymph, daughter of Air and Earth, who, for love of Narcissus, pined away until nothing was left of her but her voice. **3.** *Music.* **a** A soft, echolike repetition of a phrase. **b** An echo organ or echo stop. **4.** Any repetition, as of the style or thought of another; also, one who imitates or repeats another's words, ideas, or acts. **5.** Response, esp. as implying sympathetic appreciation. **6.** *Versification.* A line consisting of one or more syllables riming with the last syllable of the preced-

ing line. **7.** *Whist.* A signal, of various meanings, played in the same manner as a trump signal.
— *v. t.* **1.** To send back or repeat (a sound). **2.** To repeat or imitate, as words or thoughts. — *v. i.* To give an echo; resound. — **ech'o-er** (ĕk'ō-ẽr), *n.*
e-cho'ic (ĕ-kō'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of an echo; imitative; onomatopœic; as, an *echoic* word.
ech'o-ism (ĕk'ō-ĭz'm), *n.* Onomatopœia.
é'clair' (ā'klâr'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A small oblong cake filled with flavored cream and glazed or, often, frosted.
‖**é'clair-cisse'ment** (ā'klâr-sēs'män), *n.* [F., fr. *éclaircir* to explain.] An explanation or clearing up.
ec-lamp'si-a (ĕk-lămp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκλαυψις a shining forth; ἐκ out + λάμπειν to shine.] *Med.* A sudden attack of convulsions, esp. during pregnancy or parturition.
é'clat' (ā'klä'), *n.* [F. *éclat*, lit., fragment, explosion.] **1.** Ostentation. **2.** Brilliancy of success or effort; glory.
ec-lec'tic (ĕk-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, fr. ἐκλέγειν to pick out, choose out.] **1.** Selecting; choosing from various sources or systems. **2.** Consisting of what is selected; as, an *eclectic* magazine. — *n.* One who follows a selective method; esp., an eclectic philosopher, physician, or painter.
ec-lec'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* In an eclectic manner.
ec-lec'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The use of an eclectic method; the practice of choosing doctrines from various or diverse systems of thought in the formation of a body of acceptable doctrine, or the advocacy of this practice.
e-clipse' (ĕ-klĭps'), *n.* [F. *éclipse*, L. *eclipsis*, fr. Gr. ἔκλειψις, prop., a forsaking, deriv. of ἐκ out + λείπειν to

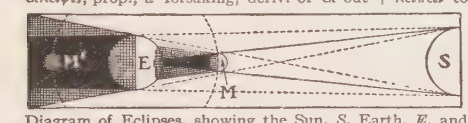


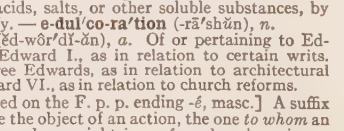
Diagram of Eclipses, showing the Sun, *S*, Earth, *E*, and Moon, the latter being at *M* in a Solar, and at *M*1 in a Lunar, Eclipse.

leave.] **1.** *Astron.* The interposition of a dark celestial body between a luminous one and the eye, or the passing of a luminous body into the shadow of another body. Thus, a **solar eclipse** is caused by the moon's passing between sun and earth; a **lunar eclipse**, by the moon's entering the earth's shadow. **2.** An obscuration; esp., a temporary obliteration; as, an *eclipse* of one's powers.
— *v. t.*; E-CLIPSED' (ĕ-klĭpst'); E-CLIPS'ING. **1.** To cause obscuration of; darken. **2.** Fig.: To obscure the luster, etc., of; cloud; throw into the shade.
e-clip'tic (ĕ-klĭp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *ecliptica* of an eclipse, Gr. ἐκλειπτικός.] Pert. to an eclipse or the ecliptic. — *n.* **1.** *Astron.* That great circle of the celestial sphere which is the apparent path of the sun or of the earth as seen from the sun; the plane of the earth's orbit extended to meet the celestial sphere and inclined to the celestial equator at an angle of about 23° 27′. **2.** *Geog.* A great circle drawn on a terrestrial globe, making an angle of about 23° 27′ with the equator, and used for illustrating and solving astronomical problems.
ec'lo-gite (ĕk'lô-jīt), *n.* [See ECLOGUE.] *Petrog.* A beautiful crystalline schist consisting of a bright green amphibole or pyroxene, red garnet, and minor minerals.
ec'logue (ĕk'lŏg), *n.* [L. *ecloga*, Gr. ἐκλογή a selection, choice extracts, ἐκλέγειν to select.] A poem in which shepherds are introduced conversing; bucolic; idyl.
e-col'o-gy (ĕ-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. οἶκος house + *-logy.*] Biology dealing with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment; bionomics. — **ec'o-log'ic** (ĕk'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **ec'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **e-col'o-gist** (ĕ-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
e'co-nom'ic (ē'kō-nŏm'ĭk ; ĕk'ō-), *a.* [L. *oeconomicus* orderly, methodical, Gr. οἰκονομικός economical. See ECONOMY.] **1.** Of or pert. to the management of a household or a private estate or income; hence, *Rare or Obs.*, thrifty. = ECONOMICAL, **a** & **b**. **2.** Of or pert. to the management of the affairs of a government or community with reference to its source of income, its expenditures, the development of its natural resources, etc.; hence, of or pert. to the science of economics; as, *economic* questions, policy, etc. **3.** Of or pert. to the satisfaction of man's needs; utilitarian; as, *economic* botany.
economic man, *Econ.* a hypothetical man supposed to be free from altruistic sentiments and motives interfering with the effects of a purely selfish pursuit of wealth.
e'co-nom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, economy; specif.: **a** Of or pert. to the household; domestic. *Archaic.* **b** Managing or managed with frugality; frugal; saving; as, *economical* use of money or time. **c** *Theol.* Pertaining to, or manifested in, the economy (or work) of creation and redemption. — **Syn.** See FRUGAL.
e'co-nom'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In an economical manner.
e'co-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science that investigates the conditions and laws affecting the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, or the material means of satisfying human desires; political economy.
e-con'o-mist (ĕ-kŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* **1.** A manager, esp. a frugal one; one who economizes money, time, labor, etc. **2.** One conversant with, or a student of, economics.
e-con'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To manage with economy; use prudently, frugally, or the like. — *v. i.* To expend prudently; be frugal and saving. — **e-con'o-miz'er** (-mīz'ẽr), *n.*
e-con'o-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [F. *économie*, L. *oeconomia* household management, Gr. οἰκονομία fr. οἰκονόμος one managing a household; οἶκος house + a derivative of νέμειν to manage.] **1.** The management of domestic affairs, esp. as to disbursement. **2.** Management of the affairs of a community, estate, or establishment, directly concerned with its maintenance or productiveness. **3.** Thrifty administration; also, an economizing act, move, or means; economizing disposition or faculty. **4.** The system by which anything is managed; system of operation; organization; as, the *economy* of nature. **5.** The natural ordering, or system of operation, of the processes of assimilation and waste in organic bodies; also, the body of an animal or plant as an organized whole. **6.** *Theol.* Divine government or regulation of human affairs; a dispensation; broadly, the divine plan of creation and redemption.
‖**é'cra'seur'** (ā'krá'zûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *écraser* to crush.] *Surg.* An instrument for the amputation of parts, esp. the removal of certain tumors, by the gradual tightening of a steel chain, so that hemorrhage rarely follows.
‖**é'cru** (ā'krōō ; ĕk'rōō ; *F.* ā'krü'), *a.* [F.] Having the nature, appearance, or pale brown color of raw or unbleached stuff, as of raw silk, linen, or the like.
— *n.* Écru cloth; also, its characteristic brownish color.
ec'sta-sy (ĕk'stȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [OF. *extasie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. ἔκστασις, fr. ἐξίστάναι to put out of place, derange; ἐξ = ἐκ out + ἱστάναι to set, stand.] **1.** State of being beside one's self, or beyond all reason and self-control, as when given over to an engrossing emotion. **2.** Hence: **a** A mystic, prophetic, or poetic trance. **b** State of overmastering feeling, esp. joy; rapture.
Syn. Ecstasy, rapture, transport imply intense, sometimes excessive or extreme, mental exaltation. **Ecstasy** applies commonly to engrossing or entrancing joy, occasionally to other overmastering and violent emotions; **rapture**, to bliss, or to its enthusiastic expression, only; **transport**, to any vehement emotion that carries one out of one's self; as, an *ecstasy* of terror, grief, joy; he heard with speechless *rapture*; a *transport* of enthusiasm.
— *v. t.*; -SIED (-sĭd); -SY-ING (-sĭ-ĭng). To fill with ecstasy.
ec-stat'ic (ĕk-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, ecstasy; of the nature, or in a state, of ecstasy. — *n.* **1.** One subject to ecstasy. **2.** In *pl.* Unduly emotional expressions. — **ec-stat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ec-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ec'to- (ĕk'tō-). [Gr. ἐκτός outside.] Combining form signifying *without, outside, external.*
ec'to-blast (-blăst), *n. Biol.* **a** The epiblast. **b** The outer envelope of a cell. — **ec'to-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*
ec'to-derm (-dûrm), *n.* The investing cellular membrane of a multicellular animal, including also any other tissue derived from the epiblast. — **-der'mal** (-dûr'măl), **-der'mic,** *a.*
ec'to-gen'ic (ĕk'tō-jĕn'ĭk) } *a. Bacteriol.* Capable of de-
ec-tog'e-nous (ĕk-tŏj'ē-nŭs) } velopment apart from the host; — said of certain pathogenic bacteria.
ec'to-mere (ĕk'tō-mēr), *n. Embryol.* A blastomere that forms ectoderm. — **ec'to-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.*
-ec'to-my (-ĕk'tō-mĭ). [Gr. -εκτομία, fr. ἐκτομή excision, ἐκτέμνειν to excise; ἐκ out + τέμνειν to cut.] A suffix used in surgery to denote *excision;* as, gastrectomy, etc.
ec'to-par'a-site (-păr'ȧ-sīt), *n. Zoöl.* Any parasite which lives on the exterior of animals; — opp. to *endoparasite.*
ec'to-plasm (ĕk'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [*ecto-* + protoplasm.] *Biol.* An external or cortical modified layer of protoplasm in a cell. — **ec'to-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*
ec'to-sarc (ĕk'tō-särk), *n.* [*ecto-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Biol.* Ectoplasm, as in the amœba.
ec'tos-to'sis (ĕk'tŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ecto-* + *ostosis.*] *Anat.* Ossification that begins under the perichondrium; bone formation from without.
ec-tro'pi-on (ĕk-trō'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκτροπιον, fr. ἔκτροπος turning aside; ἐκ from + τρέπειν to turn.] *Med.* An abnormal eversion, esp. of the eyelid.
ec'ty-pal (ĕk'tĭ-păl), *a.* [L. *ectypus* worked in high relief, Gr. ἔκτυπος; ἐκ out + τύπος stamp, figure. See TYPE.] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an ectype, or copy.
ec'type (ĕk'tīp), *n.* A copy from an original; an imitation or reproduction of an archetype or prototype.
‖**é'cu'** (ā'kü'), *n.*; *pl.* ÉCUS (*F.* ā'kü'). [F., deriv. of L. *scutum* shield.] Any of several French gold and silver coins, esp. the large silver crown of the 17th and 18th centuries, or the current five-franc piece.
Ec'ua-do'ri-an (ĕk'wȧ-dō'rĭ-ăn ; 57), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ecuador. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ecuador.

ec'u-men'ic, œc'u-men'ic (ĕk'ū-mĕn'ĭk), *a.* Ecumenical.
ec'u-men'i-cal, œc'u-men'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *oecumenicus*, Gr. *οἰκουμενικός*, fr. *οἰκουμένη* (sc. *γῆ*) the inhabited world *οἰκεῖν* to inhabit, *οἶκος* dwelling.] General; universal; usually, *Eccl.*, pert. to or representing the whole church.
ec'ze-ma (ĕk'zĕ-mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔκζεμα*; *ἐκ* out + *ζεῖν* to boil.] An inflammatory itching disease of the skin.
ec-zem'a-tous (ĕk-zĕm'ă-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to eczema; having the characteristics of eczema.
-ed. [AS. *-ede, -ode, -ade.*] The ending of the preterit tense of regular, or weak, verbs in English. Some regular verbs ending in a surd (except *t*) and some others are often spelt with *-t* for *-ed* in both preterit and past participle.
-ed. [AS. *-ed, -ad, -od.*] A suffix forming: **a** The past participle of regular, or weak, verbs (see 1st -ED). **b** Analogous adjectives from nouns, having the sense of *possessed of, provided or furnished with, characterized by*; as, cultured, moneyed, balconied, etc.; sometimes also, *having the characteristics of*; as, bigoted, wretched.
ô-da'cious (ē-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *edax, edacis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Pert. to eating; devouring.—**e-dac'i-ty** (ē-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
E'dam (ē'dăm), *n., or* **Edam cheese.** A Dutch pressed cheese of yellow color, made in large balls and usually colored crimson outside; — from Edam, near Amsterdam.
Ed'da (ĕd'ă), *n.; pl.* EDDAS (-ăz). [Icel.] Either of two works in the Old Norse, or Icelandic, language; **a** The *Elder*, or *Poetic, Edda*, consisting of mythological and heroic songs, probably composed bet. the 10th and 13th centuries. **b** The *Younger*, or *Prose, Edda*, treating of the Norse mythology, language, etc., and usually ascribed to Snorri Sturluson (1179–1241).—**Ed-da'ic** (ĕ-dā'ĭk), **Ed'dic,** *a.*
ed'dish (ĕd'ĭsh), *n.* [AS. *edisc* pasture.] Aftermath. *Dial.*
ed'do (ĕd'ō), *n.; pl.* -DOES (-ōz). The root of the taro; also, the edible root or stem of any of several related aroids.
ed'dy (ĕd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. Icel. *iða.*] A current of air or water running contrary to the main current; a body of air or water moving circularly; a whirlpool.—*v. i. & t.;* -DIED (-ĭd); -DY-ING. To move as an eddy or as in an eddy.
eddy current. *Elec.* An induced electric current circulating wholly within a mass of metal. Such currents are converted into heat, causing serious waste in dynamos, motors, and transformers; — called also *Foucault current.*
e'del-weiss (ā'dĕl-vīs), *n.* [G., fr. *edel* noble + *weiss* white.] A small Alpine perennial plant (*Leontopodium leontopodium*) of the aster family.
e-de'ma (ē-dē'mă). Var. of ŒDEMA.
E'den (ē'd'n), *n.* [L. *Eden*, fr. Heb. *'ēden* delight, a place of pleasure, Eden.] **1.** *Bib.* The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; Paradise. See *Gen.* ii. 8. **2.** Hence, a place or state of bliss; a paradise.
e-den'tate (ē-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [L. *edentatus* rendered toothless; *e* out + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] **1.** Destitute of teeth. **2.** *Zoöl.* Belonging to the edentates. — *n.* A member of an order (*Edentata*) of placental mammals, some toothless, consisting of the sloths, armadillos, and anteaters.

One of the Edentates. The two-toed Anteater (*Cyclopes didactylus*).

edge (ĕj), *n.* [AS. *ecg.*] **1.** The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument. **2.** Sharpness; hence: keenness, as of passion or language; penetrating force. **3.** Extreme verge, brink, crest, or the like, as of a cliff. **4.** Any sharp terminating border or the part adjacent; margin; as, the water's *edge.* — **Syn.** Margin, verge, rim, brim, brink. See BORDER.
on edge, eager, impatient, or anxious.
edge tool. A tool having a sharp cutting edge, as a chisel, knife, etc.
edge'ways' (-wāz'), **edge'wise'** (-wīz') *adv.* With the edge toward or foremost; on, by, or with, the edge.
edg'ing (ĕj'ĭng), *n.* That which forms an edge or border; lace or embroidery used for edge trimming.
edg'y (ĕj'ĭ), *a.* [From EDGE.] Having an edge or edges; sharp; of painting or sculpture, disagreeably sharp.
edh, eth (ĕth), *n.* An Anglo-Saxon letter (ð, capital Ð) formed with a stroke across the simple *d*, and answering in general to modern *th.*
ed'i-ble (ĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *edibilis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent.—*n.* Anything edible. — **ed'i-ble-ness, ed'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
e'dict (ē'dĭkt), *n.* [L. *edictum*, fr. *edicere, edictum*, to declare, proclaim; *e* out + *dicere* to say.] A public notice issued by official or state authority; the proclamation of a law or rule of conduct made by competent authority. — **Syn.** Decree, law, ordinance, order, manifesto, command.
e-dic'tal (ē-dĭk'tăl), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, edicts; as, the Roman *edictal* law. — **e-dic'tal-ly,** *adv.*
ed'i-fi-ca'tion (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of edifying; state of being edified. [to edification.]
ed'i-fi-ca'to-ry (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tō-rĭ; ē-dĭf'ĭ-kă-), *a.* Tending
ed'i-fice (ĕd'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [F. *édifice*, fr. L. *aedificium.* See EDIFY.] A building; structure; esp., a large or elegant building. — **Syn.** See BUILDING. — **ed'i-fi'cial** (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.*
ed'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who edifies.
ed'i-fy (ĕd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *édifier*, L. *aedificare; aedes* a building, house, orig. a fireplace + *-ficare* to make.] **1.** To build; construct; hence: to organize; establish. *Archaic.* **2.** To instruct and improve, esp. morally, spiritually, or religiously; teach.
e'dile (ē'dīl), **e-dil'i-ty.** Var. of ÆDILE, ÆDILITY.
ed'it (ĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *editus*, p. p. of *edere* to give out, publish; *e* out + *dare* to give.] To superintend or direct the publication of; revise for publication.
e-di'tion (ē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The form in which a literary work or group of works is published. **2.** The whole number of copies of a work published at one time. Cf. IMPRESSION.
ed'i-tor (ĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who edits, as a text, book, newspaper, etc.; also, one who writes editorials.
ed'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to, or sanctioned by, an editor.—*n.* An article in a newspaper or magazine giving the editor's views; a leading article. — **-al-ly,** *adv.*
E'dom-ite (ē'dŭm-īt), *n. Bib.* One of the descendants of Esau, or Edom, the brother of Jacob; an Idumean.
ed'u-ca-ble (ĕd'ū-kă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being educated.
ed'u-cate (ĕd'ū-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *educatus*, p. p. of *educare* to bring up a child, educate, fr. *educere.* See EDUCE.] To develop and cultivate mentally or morally; fit for a calling by systematic instruction; teach; develop; train; as, to *educate* a child, the eye.
ed'u-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of educating; the impartation or acquisition of knowledge, skill, or development of character, as by study or discipline. **2.** The sum of the qualities acquired through individual instruction and social training. **3.** Pedagogics.
Syn. Education, training, discipline, breeding. Education is the general and formal word for schooling, esp. in an institution of learning; **training** suggests exercise or practice to gain skill, endurance, or facility; **discipline,** severe and systematic training, esp. with a view to right conduct or prompt and effective action; **breeding,** training in the amenities and courtesies of life (esp. through habitual intercourse with those who practice them).
ed'u-ca'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to education.
ed'u-ca'tion-al-ist, *n.* An educationist.
ed'u-ca'tion-ist, *n.* One who is versed in the theories of, or who advocates and promotes, education.
ed'u-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to educate; educating.
ed'u-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who educates.
e-duce' (ē-dūs'), *v. t.;* E-DUCED' (-dūst'); E-DUC'ING (-dūs'-ĭng). [L. *educere* to lead forth; *e* out + *ducere* to lead.] To bring or draw forth; elicit; evolve.
e-duc'i-ble (ē-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be educed.
e'duct (ē'dŭkt), *n.* [L. *eductum*, fr. *educere.*] **1.** That which is educed, as by analysis. **2.** *Chem.* A substance separated from material in which it already existed, as disting. from a *product*, which is got through chemical change.
e-duc'tion (ē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of educing, or thing educed; a bringing or drawing forth. **2.** Exhaust, as of steam; — chiefly in *eduction* pipe, etc.
e-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to draw out; extractive.
e-dul'co-rate (ē-dŭl'kō-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *e* out + *dulcoratus*, p. p. of *dulcorare* to sweeten, *dulcor* sweetness, *dulcis* sweet.] **1.** To sweeten. **2.** *Chem.* To free from acids, salts, or other soluble substances, by washing; purify. — **e-dul'co-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*
Ed-war'di-an (ĕd-wôr'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Edward; as: **a** Edward I., as in relation to certain writs. **b** The first three Edwards, as in relation to architectural styles. **c** Edward VI., as in relation to church reforms.
-ee (-ē). [Formed on the F. p. p. ending *-é*, masc.] A suffix used to indicate the object of an action, the one *to whom* an act *is done* or *on whom* a right *is conferred*; as in assignee.
eel (ēl), *n.* [AS. *æl.*] **1.** Any of an order (*Apodes*) of numerous voracious, elongated, snakelike fishes having a smooth, slimy skin and no pelvic fins. **2.** Any of various other elongated fishes, as the electric eel (which see), or the lamprey, often called *lamper eel*; also, an eelworm.


Common Eel. (⅛)

eel'grass' (ēl'grăs'), *n.* A submerged plant (*Zostera marina*) with very long narrow leaves, abundant in shallow bays along the North Atlantic coast. *U. S.*

eel'pout' (-pout'), *n.* [AS. *ælepute.*] Any of a family (*Zoarcidæ*) of marine blennylike fishes having, usually, the body laterally compressed and tapering behind.

eel'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of various small nematode worms, as the vinegar eel.

eel'y (ēl'ĭ), *a.* Resembling an eel; wriggling.

e'en (ēn), *adv.* Even; — a contraction.

-eer (-ēr). [F. *-ier*, fr. L. *-arius.*] A noun suffix denoting agency, and meaning *one who deals in* or *is concerned with, one who conducts, manages,* or *produces, professionally;* as in charioteer, muleteer, cannoneer; and (formed from English nouns) auctioneer, pamphleteer, sonneteer, often with a derogatory implication in the English formations. See **-IER.**

e'er (âr; ār; 3), *adv.* Ever; — a contraction.

ee'rie (ē'rĭ), *a.* [Scot., fr. AS. *earh* timid.] **1.** Affected with fear, as of ghosts; timid. **2.** Serving to inspire fear, as of ghosts; weird; uncanny. — **Syn.** See **WEIRD.** — **ee'ri-ly** (ē'rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ee'ri-ness,** *n.*

ef'fa-ble (ĕf'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *effabilis; ex* out + *fari* to speak.] Capable of being expressed. *Rare.* Cf. **INEFFABLE.**

ef-face' (ĕ-fās'), *v. t.;* **-FACED'** (-fāst'); **-FAC'ING** (-fās'ĭng). [F. *effacer; es-* (L. *ex*) + *face* face; prop., to deface.] To rub out, strike out, or erase (anything impressed or inscribed on or as on a surface). — **Syn.** Blot out, expunge, obliterate. See **ERASE.** — **-a-ble,** *a.* [being effaced.]

ef-face'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Process of effacing; state of

ef-fect' (ĕ-fĕkt'), *n.* [L. *effectus,* fr. *efficere, effectum,* to effect; *ex* + *facere* to make.] **1.** That which is produced by an agent or cause; immediate result. **2.** Purport; intent; as, to this *effect.* **3.** State or fact of being operative or realized; execution; performance; as, to give *effect* to, to take *effect,* etc. **4.** A distinctive impression produced, as by a work of art, by conduct, etc.; as, to act for *effect.* **5.** In *pl.* Goods; personal estate. — **Syn.** Consequence.

— *v. t.* **1.** To produce; do; make. **2.** To bring about or to pass; execute; accomplish. — **ef-fect'er,** *n.*

Syn. Execute, perform, discharge, accomplish, achieve, realize, consummate, compass, fulfill. — **Effect, execute, perform, discharge, accomplish, achieve** agree in the idea of carrying out to a proposed end. To **effect** is to bring about, often in the face of resistance or obstacles; as, the passage was *effected* by force. To **execute** is to carry into effect, often formally; as, to *execute* a decree. To **perform** (sometimes merely a formal synonym for *do*) often implies protracted or regular activity; as, to *perform* our duties well. **Discharge** implies an obligation; as, he *discharged* his duty as judge fairly. To **accomplish** is to complete, often by perseverance or skill. **Achieve** commonly suggests an undertaking of difficulty or importance.

ef-fec'tive (ĕ-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Able to produce an effect; efficient; operative. — *n.* **1.** One, esp. a soldier, fit for active service or duty. **2.** The serviceable soldiers of a country collectively; an army or military body; as, France's *effective.* **3.** *Com.* Specie or coin, as disting. from paper currency. — **ef-fec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **ef-fec'tive-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Effectual, efficient, efficacious, active, operative, capable, competent, adequate. — **Effective, effectual, efficient, efficacious. Effective** emphasizes the actual production of an effect, whose continuance it often suggests; as, the law becomes *effective* at once, *effective* capital. **Effectual** also refers to a present result, but regards it more as adequately fulfilling a purpose, and so often becomes synonymous with "decisive" or "final," and looks backward rather than forward; as, an *effectual* measure, retort. **Efficient** applies to what is actively operative through the exercise of energy, so that it often is synonymous with "capable" or "competent"; as, an *efficient* cause, workman. **Efficacious** emphasizes the possession of such quality as renders effective; as, an *efficacious* remedy. *Efficacious* and *efficient* refer the result to some inherent power or quality; an object may be *effective* or *effectual* through some agency outside itself.

ef-fec'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* Producing, or able to produce, an intended effect.—**Syn.** See **EFFECTIVE.**—**ef-fec'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* **effectual calling,** *Theol.,* the work of the Holy Spirit in producing conviction of sin and acceptance of salvation by Christ, — one of the five points of Calvinism.

ef-fec'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* **-AT'ED** (-āt'ĕd); **-AT'ING.** To effect.

ef-fec'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of effectuating.

ef-fem'i-na-cy (-fĕm'ĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). Womanish quality, as softness or weakness, unbecoming a man.

ef-fem'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *effeminatus,* p. p. of *effeminare* to make a woman of; *ex* out + *femina* woman.] Having womanlike traits of character to an inappropriate degree; wanting in manly strength or aggressiveness; as, an *effeminate* man; esp., marked by weakness, softness, and love of voluptuous ease; as, an *effeminate* civilization. — **Syn.** See **FEMALE.**

— (-nāt) *v. t. & i.* To make or become womanish or weak.

ef-fem'i-nate-ly, *adv.* In an effeminate manner.

ef-fen'di (ĕ-fĕn'dĭ), *n.* [Turk. *efendi,* deriv. of Gr. *αὐθέντης* a chief.] Master; sir; — a Turkish title of respect.

ef'fer-ent (ĕf'ĕr-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *efferens, -entis,* p. pr., deriv. of *ex* out + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** Bearing out or away, or discharging, as certain blood vessels. **2.** Conveyed outward, as a nerve impulse; — opposed to *afferent.*

ef'fer-vesce' (-vĕs'), *v. i.;* **-VESCED'** (-vĕst'); **-VESC'ING.** [L. *effervescere; ex* + *fervescere* to begin boiling, *fervere* to boil.] **1.** To bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors. **2.** To exhibit liveliness or exhilaration; be gay, merry, etc.

ef'fer-ves'cence (-vĕs'ĕns) *n.* Action or state of effervescing.

ef'fer-ves'cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ) } ing.

ef'fer-ves'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Effervescing.

ef-fete' (ĕ-fēt'), *a.* [L. *effetus* that has brought forth, exhausted; *ex* + *fetus* that has brought forth. See **FETUS.**] No longer capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth; hence: worn out, as with age; exhausted of energy.

ef'fi-ca'cious (ĕf'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *efficax, -acis,* fr. *efficere.* See **EFFECT,** *n.*] Productive of, or powerful to produce, the effect intended. — **Syn.** See **EFFECTIVE.** — **ef'fi-ca'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **ef'fi-ca'cious-ness,** *n.*

ef'fi-ca-cy (ĕf'ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* Power to produce effects; efficient action. — **Syn.** Virtue, potency, force, efficiency.

ef-fi'cien-cy (ĕ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or degree of being efficient; efficient power or action. **2.** *Mech.* The ratio of the energy or work that is got out of a machine, a storage battery, etc., to the energy put in.

ef-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *efficiens, -entis,* p. pr. of *efficere.* See **EFFECT,** *n.*] **1.** Serving as, or characteristic of, the working or moving cause; causative; operant; as, the *efficient* action of heat. **2.** Characterized by energetic and useful activity; as, an *efficient* officer. — **Syn.** See **EFFECTIVE.** — **ef-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **ef-fi'gi-es** (ĕ-fĭj'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] An effigy.

ef'fi-gy (ĕf'ĭ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). [L. *effigies,* fr. *effingere* to form; *ex* + *fingere* to form.] An image or representation, esp. of a person. — **Syn.** See **IMAGE.**

to burn, *or* **hang, in effigy,** to burn, or hang, an image or picture of (a person), as a token of public odium.

ef'flo-resce' (ĕf'lō-rĕs'), *v. i.;* **-RESCED'** (-rĕst'); **-RESC'ING.** [L. *efflorescere* to bloom; *ex* + *florescere,* deriv. of *flos* flower.] **1.** To flower. **2.** *Chem.* **a** To change, as on the surface, to a powdery form from loss of water of crystallization. **b** To form, or become covered with, a powdery crust, as a saline solution by evaporation.

ef'flo-res'cence (-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result of efflorescing. **2.** *Med.* A redness of the skin; eruption.

ef'flo-res'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Efflorescence.

ef-flo-res'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** That effloresces, or is liable to effloresce on exposure; as, an *efflorescent* salt. **2.** Covered with or forming an efflorescence.

ef'flu-ence (ĕf'lōō-ĕns; 86), *n.* Outflow; emanation; efflux.

ef'flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *effluens, -entis,* p. pr., deriv. of *ex* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing out. — *n.* Outflow; efflux.

ef-flu'vi-um (ĕ-flōō'vĭ-ŭm; 86), *n.; pl.* **-VIA** (-ȧ). [L., a flowing out, fr. *effluere.* See **EFFLUENT.**] **1.** A subtle or invisible emanation, esp. a noxious one. **2.** *Physics.* A hypothetical imponderable medium to the efflux of which from electrified bodies, magnets, etc., their powers of attraction and repulsion were formerly ascribed.

ef'flux (ĕf'lŭks), *n.* [See **EFFLUENT, FLUX.**] Outflow; effusion; emanation.

ef'fort (ĕf'ŏrt; -ĕrt), *n.* [F., deriv. of LL. *exfortiare,* fr. L. *ex* + *fortis* strong.] **1.** Exertion of power, physical or mental. **2.** A production, as of art or oratory.

Syn. Exertion, endeavor, attempt, essay, trial, application; struggle, strain, pains; labor, toil, trouble. — **Exertion, effort, application, pains, trouble. Exertion** is in general the active (often vigorous or laborious) exercise of any power or faculty; **effort** commonly suggests a single action (often with a definite object in view) rather than continued activity; as, to be wearied by *exertion;* to make a supreme *effort.* **Application** is assiduous exertion; as, intense *application.* **Pains** is toilsome or solicitous effort; **trouble** implies exertion that inconveniences or incommodes; as, the dumb may, by sufficient *pains,* be taught to speak; it was no *trouble* to do so.

ef-front'er-y (ĕ-frŭn'tĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). [F. *effronterie,* deriv. of L. *effrons, -ontis,* barefaced, shameless.] Impudent transgression of the bounds of duty or decorum; shameless boldness. — **Syn.** See **AUDACITY.**

ef-fulge' (ĕ-fŭlj'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *effulgere; ex* + *fulgere* to shine.] To shine forth; beam. *Rare.*

ef-ful'gence (ĕ-fŭl'jĕns), *n.* Effulgent quality or state.

ef-ful'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* Diffusing a flood of light; shining; splendid; radiant. — **ef-ful'gent-ly,** *adv.*

ef-fuse' (ĕ-fūz'), *a.* [L. *effusus,* p. p. of *effundere* to pour out; *ex* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** Profuse. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Bot.* **a** Diffuse; loosely spreading. **b** Spread out flat without definite form. **3.** *Zoöl.* Having the lips of the aperture separated by a gap; — said of certain shells.

— (ĕ-fūz'), *v. t.;* **-FUSED'** (-fūzd'); **-FUS'ING** (-fūz'ĭng). To pour out or forth, as a liquid; hence, to disseminate. — *v. i.* **1.** To emanate; issue. **2.** *Physics.* To flow out through an aperture; — said of the passage of gases

through an opening of sufficient size to permit of a movement of the fluid as a mass.

ef-fu'sion (ĕ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of effusing, or pouring out. **2.** That which is effused; esp., an unrestrained utterance.

ef-fu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Pouring out; pouring forth freely. **2.** Unduly emotional or demonstrative. **3.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the pouring forth of lava; as, *effusive* rocks (volcanic rocks or surface lavas as distinguished from so-called *intrusive* or *plutonic* rocks). — **ef-fu'sive-ly,** *adv.*

ef-fu'sive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being effusive.

eft (ĕft), *n.* [AS. *efete* lizard.] A newt.

eft, *adv.* [AS.] Again; afterwards. *Archaic.*

eft-soon' (-sōōn') } *adv.* [ME. *eftsone, eftsones;* AS.
eft-soons' (-sōōnz') } *eft* + *sōna* soon.] Again; afterwards; also, forthwith; at once. *Archaic.*

e-gad' (ē-găd'), *interj.* Euphemism for "by God!"

e'gal, e'gall (ē'găl), *a.* [F. *égal.*] Equal. *Obs.*

e-gest' (ē-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *egestus,* p. p. of *egerere* to carry out, to discharge; *e* out + *gerere* to carry.] *Physiol.* To cast or throw out; void; excrete.

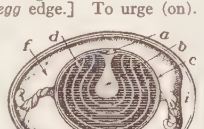
e-ges'ta (ē-jĕs'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. from p. p. of L. *egerere.* See EGEST.] *Physiol.* That which is egested; excrements; — opposed to *ingesta.*

e-ges'tion (-chŭn), *n. Physiol.* Act or process of egesting.

e-ges'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to egestion.

egg (ĕg), *v. t.* [Icel. *eggja,* fr. *egg* edge.] To urge (on).

egg, *n.* [Icel. *egg.*] **1. a** The reproductive body of birds and many reptiles; esp., in common usage, that of the domestic hen. **b** *Biol.* A female germ cell; an ovum. **2.** Something egglike, as in form or function.



Hen's Egg (Diagrammatic Section). *a* Tread; *b* White Yolk; *c* Yolk Membrane; *d* Yellow Yolk; *e* Shell; *f* Albumen or White; *gg* Chalazæ; *i* Air Space.

egg and anchor, *or* **tongue,** *Arch.,* an egg-shaped ornament, alternating with another in the form of a dart, ancho , or tongue, used to enrich the ovolo. See *Illust.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To cover or mix with eggs, as for cooking. **2.** To pelt with eggs. *Colloq.*

Egg and Dart.

eg'ger (ĕg'ẽr), *n.* Any of various moths (*Lasiocampidæ*) whose larvæ are destructive to foliage.

egg'nog' (ĕg'nŏg'), *n.* A drink of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and wine or spirits.

egg'plant' (-plănt'), *n.* A solanaceous plant (*Solanum melongena*) producing a large ovoid fruit; also, the fruit, esteemed as a vegetable. [of an egg.

egg'shell' (ĕg'shĕl'), *n.* The shell or hard exterior covering

e'gis (ē'jĭs). Var. of ÆGIS.

eg'lan-tine (ĕg'lăn-tīn), *n.* [F. *églantine.*] Also, *Archaic,* **eg'la-tere'** (ĕg'lȧ-tēr'). **1.** The sweetbrier. **2.** In Milton's "L'Allegro," perhaps, the honeysuckle.

e'go (ē'gō; ĕg'ō), *n.* [L., lit., I.] **1.** *Schol. Philos.* The entire man considered as union of soul and body. **2.** *Metaph.* The conscious and permanent subject of all psychical experiences. **3.** *Psychol.* The self, whether as an organization or system of mental states, or as the consciousness of the individual's distinction from other selves.

e'go-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *égoïsme,* fr. L. *ego* I.] **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all the elements of knowledge are in the *ego* and the relations which it implies or provides for. **2.** Excessive love and thought of self; also, the ethical theory that self-interest or self-development is the end of moral action; — opp. to *altruism.* **3.** Excessive reference to one's own experience, customs, or opinions. **4.** = EGOTISM, 1.

Syn. Egoism, egotism agree in implying intense concentration on one's self. But **egoism** (often opp. to *altruism*) is less likely than **egotism** to suggest offensive self-conceit.

e'go-ist, *n.* [F. *égoïste.* See EGOISM.] **1.** One given overmuch to egoism. **2.** A believer in egoism.

e'go-is'tic (ē'gō-Ĭs'tĭk; ĕg'ō-) } *a.* **1.** Pert. to egoism;
e'go-is'ti-cal (ē'gō-Ĭs'tĭ-kăl; ĕg'ō-) } imbued with self-love. **2.** Of or pert. to an ego, self, or consciousness.

e'go-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *ego* I + *-tism* for *-ism.*] **1.** The practice of too often using the word *I;* hence, self-exultation; self-praise. **2.** Living in and for one's own ideas, appetites, or interests. — **Syn.** See EGOISM.

e'go-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One addicted to egotism.

e'go-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Addicted to or manifesting ego-
e'go-tis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } tism. — **e'go-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e-gre'gious (ē-grē'jŭs; -jĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *egregius,* lit., chosen from the herd; *e* out + *grex, gregis,* herd.] **1.** Prominent; distinguished. *Obs.* **2.** Remarkable for bad quality; flagrant; gross; as, an *egregious* fool; an *egregious* mistake. — **e-gre'gious-ly,** *adv.* — **e-gre'gious-ness,** *n.*

e'gress (ē'grĕs), *n.* [L. *egressus,* fr. *egredi* to go out; *e* out + *gradi* to go.] **1.** Act of going out, or leaving; departure; exit. **2.** *Astron.* The emergence of a heavenly body from eclipse, occultation, or transit. **3.** A way of exit; outlet.

e-gres'sion (ē-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of going out; egress.

e'gret (ē'grĕt; ĕg'rĕt), *n.* [F. *aigret.*] **1.** Any of various herons which, during the breeding season, bear long plumes (the aigrettes of commerce). **2.** An aigrette.

E-gyp'tian (ē-jĭp'shăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Egypt or the Egyptians. **2.** Gypsy. *Hist.* — *n.* **1.** A native of Egypt. **2.** The language of the ancient Egyptians. Demotic Egyptian was succeeded by Coptic. **3.** A gypsy.

E-gyp'tian-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make Egyptian, as in character.

E'gyp-tol'o-ger (ē'jĭp-tŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* An Egyptologist.

E'gyp-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in Egyptology.

E'gyp-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. Αἴγυπτος Egypt + *logy.*] Science of Egyptian antiquities. — **E-gyp'to-log'i-cal,** *a.*

eh (ā; ĕ), *interj.* An expression of inquiry or slight surprise.

ei'der (ī'dẽr), *n., or* **eider duck.** Any of various large sea ducks (genus *Somateria* and allied genera) of northern Europe, Asia, and America. The female lines the nest with very soft down (**eider down**) plucked from her body.

ei-do'lon (ī-dō'lŏn), *n.; L. pl.* **-LA** (-lȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. εἴδωλον image. See IDOL.] An image; form; phantom.

eight (āt), *a.* [AS. *eahta.*] Seven plus one; being one more than seven; as, *eight* boys; *eight* were present. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seven. **2.** A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii. **3.** Something having as an essential feature eight units or members, as a playing card with eight pips, a crew of eight oarsmen, etc.

eight'een' (ā'tēn'; ā'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *eahtatȳne, eahtatēne.*] Eight plus ten. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seventeen. **2.** A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

eight'een'mo' (ā'tēn'mō'), *a. & n.* = OCTODECIMO. *Cant.*

eight'eenth' (ā'tēnth'; ā'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the seventeenth; — the ordinal of *eighteen.* Abbr., *18th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Constituting one of eighteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eighteen; an eighteenth part. **2.** An eighteenth unit or object.

eight'fold' (āt'fōld'), *a.* Eight times a quantity or number; having eight parts or divisions. — **eight'fold',** *adv.*

eighth (ātth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the seventh; — the ordinal of *eight.* Abbr., *8th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Constituting one of eight equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eight; an eighth part. **2.** An eighth unit or object.

eighth note. *Music.* A quaver (which see).

eight'i-eth (ā'tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the seventy-ninth; — the ordinal of *eighty.* Abbr., *80th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Constituting one of eighty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eighty; an eightieth part. **2.** An eightieth unit or object.

eight'score' (āt'skōr'), *a. & n.* Eight times twenty.

eight'y (ā'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *eahtatig.*] Eight times ten; fourscore. — *n.* **1.** The number equal to the sum of eight tens. **2.** A symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or lxxx.

ei'kon (ī'kŏn). Var. of ICON.

ei-kon'o-gen (ī-kŏn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. εἰκών image + *-gen.*] *Photog.* The sodium salt of a sulphonic acid of amino naphthol, $C_{10}H_5(OH)(NH_2)SO_3Na$, used as a developer.

eis-tedd'fod (ās-tĕth'vōd), *n.* [W., session, fr. *eistedd* to sit.] An annual congress of bards, minstrels, and literati of Wales; — in its present form a revival of an old custom.

ei'ther (ē'thẽr; ī'thẽr), *a. & pron.* [AS. *æghwæðer, æghwæðer,* each; *ā* always + *gehwæðer* each.] **1.** Each of two; the one and the other; as, she kissed him on *either* cheek. **2.** One of two; the one or the other; as, he did not play on *either* side.

— *conj.* A disjunctive connective used: **a** Before two or more words or phrases indicated as coördinate alternatives, and joined by the correlative *or;* as, *either* he is busy *or* he is away. **b** After an alternative to emphasize an expressed or implied negation; as, nor you, *either.*

e-jac'u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.;* **-LAT'ED** (-lāt'ĕd); **-LAT'ING.** [L. *ejaculatus,* p. p. of *ejaculari* to throw out; *e* out + *jaculari* to throw, *jaculum* dart, *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To eject suddenly or swiftly. *Archaic or Med.* **2.** To throw out, as an exclamation; utter by a brief, sudden impulse.

e-jac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An ejaculating; an ejaculated utterance, as of exclamation.

e-jac'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Casting or throwing out. **2.** Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as, an *ejaculatory* prayer.

e-ject' (ē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *ejectus,* p. p. of *eicere; e* out + *jacere* to throw.] To throw, thrust, or drive out; expel.

e'ject (ē'jĕkt), *n. Psychol.* A mental state (of another) as directly inferred from physical action, or the like.

e-jec'ta (ē-jĕk'tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *ejectus* cast out.

See EJECT.] Matter ejected; material thrown out; as, the *ejecta* of a volcano or of the body.

e-jec'tion (ē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of ejecting; state of being ejected. **2.** Ejected matter, as lava.

e-jec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to eject.

e-ject'ment (ē-jĕkt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An ejecting; dispossession; ejection. **2.** *Law.* A mixed action for the recovery of possession of real property and damages and costs.

e-jec'tor (ē-jĕk'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, ejects.

e'ka- (ā'kă-). [Skr. *ĕka* one.] *Chem.* A combining form prefixed to the name of a known element to designate provisionally a predicted element which should stand in the same group in the table of the periodic system.

eke (ēk), *v. t.;* EKED (ēkt); EK'ING (ēk'ĭng). [AS. *ēcan, ȳcan.*] **1.** To increase; enlarge. *Archaic.* **2.** To add to, or piece out, by a laborious, inferior, or scanty addition; — used with *out;* as, to *eke* out a scanty supply.

eke (ēk), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *ēac.*] Also; too. *Archaic.*

e-lab'o-rate (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), *a.* [L. *elaboratus,* p. p. of *elaborare* to work out; *e* out + *laborare* to labor, *labor* labor.] Wrought out with great care or detail; studied; complicated; perfected; as, to make *elaborate* preparations. — (-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. **1.** To produce with labor. **2.** To work out in detail; perfect with painstaking care; as, a theory *elaborated* with great care. — **e-lab'o-rate-ly,** *adv.* — **e-lab'o-rate-ness,** *n.*

e-lab'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of elaborating; improvement by successive operations.

e-lab'o-ra-tive (ē-lăb'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to elaborate; constructing with labor and attention to details.

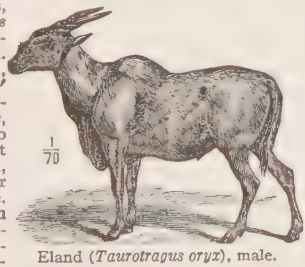
e-læ'o-lite (ē-lē'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil, oil + *-lite.*] *Min.* A variety of nephelite, usually massive.

el'æ-op'tene (ĕl'ē-ŏp'tēn), *n.* Also **el'e-op'tene.** [Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil, oil + πτηνός winged, fleeting.] *Chem.* The liquid portion of natural essential oils, as distinguished from *stearoptene,* the part which solidifies.

E-laine' (ē-lān'), *n.* Any of several ladies in Arthurian romance; esp., "the lily maid of Astolat," the story of whose unrequited love for Lancelot is told by Tennyson.

E'lam-ite (ē'lăm-īt), *n.* A dweller in Elam, an ancient kingdom in the mountainous country east of Babylonia. — **E'lam-ite, E'lam-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), **E'lam-it'ish** (-īt'ĭsh), *a.*

e'land (ē'lănd), *n.* [D., elk.] The largest of the South African antelopes, (*Taurotragus oryx*), now practically exterminated.



Eland (*Taurotragus oryx*), male.

e-lapse (ē-lăps'), *v. i.;* E-LAPSED' (-lăpst'); E-LAPS'ING. [L. *elapsus,* p. p. of *elabi* to glide away; *e* out + *labi* to fall, slide.] To glide or pass away, as time.

e-las'mo-branch (ē-lăs'mō-brăngk; ē-lăz'-), *n.* [Gr. ἐλασμός a metal plate + L. *branchia* a gill.] *Zoöl.* Any of a subclass, in some classifications a class (*Elasmobranchii*), of fishes having the skeleton mainly cartilaginous, comprising the sharks and rays, their extinct allies, and, according to the most recent views, the chimæras.

e-las'tic (ē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [Formed fr. Gr. ἐλαύνειν to drive.] **1.** Springing back; springy; of solids, capable of recovering size and shape after deformation; of gases, indefinitely expansive. **2.** Of temperaments, etc., able to recover quickly, after being depressed or overtaxed; buoyant. **3.** *Econ.* Enlarging or decreasing readily in response to a change in stimulus, demand, etc.; as, *elastic* prices.

Syn. Elastic, buoyant (in their fig. senses). **Elastic** suggests, more strongly than *buoyant,* recovery from depression, and implies swift response to removal of pressure; as, a boy of *elastic* spirits. **Buoyant** implies such lightness or vivacity of heart as is incapable of depression or else readily shakes it off; as, his *buoyant* hope cheered him in adversity.

— *n.* Fabric made elastic by the use of India rubber; also India rubber in cords or bands, or a piece of it in such form.

e-las'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* In an elastic manner.

e'las-tic'i-ty (ē'lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being elastic; capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation. Popularly, a body is said to possess great elasticity when it is easily deformed and is quick in recovering. Scientifically, elasticity is that property of a body which causes it to resist deformation and afterwards to recover its original shape and size.

e-late' (ē-lāt'), *a.* [L. *elatus* elevated, fig., elated, proud; *e* out + *latus,* used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear.] Elated; exultant. — **Syn.** See ELATED. — *v. t.;* E-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); E-LAT'ING. To exalt the spirit of; elevate or flush with success.

e-lat'ed (-ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* of ELATE. — **e-lat'ed-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Elated, elate, exultant. Elated commonly suggests excitement or exultation of spirit following upon success or good fortune; it often connotes undue self-satisfaction; **exultant** emphasizes rather the outward expression of triumph or joy; as, *elated* by success; his voice was *exultant* with victory. **Elate** is poetical or elevated.

el'a-ter (ĕl'ă-tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐλατήρ driver, fr. ἐλαύνειν to drive.] **1.** Elasticity. *Obs.* **2.** *Bot.* A filament or filamentous appendage for dispersing spores, as any of the elastic spirally thickened filaments in the capsule of a liverwort. **3.** *Zoöl.* **a** Any of a family (*Elateridæ*) of beetles of characteristic elongated tapering form, and, usually, serrate or pectinate antennæ; a snapping, or click, beetle. **b** One of the caudal springing organs of the springtails.

e-lat'er-id (ē-lăt'ẽr-ĭd), *a.* Of or pert. to a large family (*Elateridæ*) of beetles, having an elongated tapering form. Most of them have the power to jump, with an accompanying slight noise, when laid on the back or held by the abdomen, whence they are called **snapping,** or **click, beetles.**

e-lat'er-in (ē-lăt'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white, crystalline, neutral substance, $C_{20}H_{28}O_5$, with a slightly bitter taste. It is the active principle of elaterium.

e-lat'er-ite (-īt), *n.* *Min.* A dark brown elastic mineral resin, occurring in soft, flexible masses.

el'a-te'ri-um (ĕl'ă-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐλατήριον, neut. of ἐλατήριος driving.] A cathartic and diuretic substance obtained as the dried residue of the juice of the wild, or squirting, cucumber (*Ecballium elaterium*).

e-la'tion (ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being elated; a lifting up of the mind or mood by success or hope of success; exaltation.

el'bow (ĕl'bō), *n.* [AS. *elboga, elnboga; eln* ell (orig., forearm) + *boga* a bending.] **1.** The joint or bend of the arm; the outer curve in the bent arm. **2.** Any bend like that of the elbow. — *v. t.* To hit, jostle, or force with or as with the elbow or elbows. — *v. i.* To elbow one's way.

el'bow-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; ample room; free scope.

eld (ĕld), *n.* [AS. *yldu, yldo, eldo,* old age, fr. *ald, eald,* old.] *Obs. or Poetic.* **1.** Age; esp., old age; as, "Great Nature, ever young, yet full of *eld.*" **2.** Old times; former days; antiquity; as, "like Druids of *eld.*"

eld'er (ĕl'dẽr), *a.* [AS. *yldra, eldra, ieldra,* compar. of *eald* old.] **1.** Older; born, made, or having come into being, before another; as, an *elder* son. **2.** Later; later on; later in life; as, a man's *elder* years. **3.** Prior or above in rank, validity, etc., esp. as of longer standing; senior; as, an *elder* title. **4.** Earlier or early; former; ancient; hence, of or pertaining to former time. — **Syn.** See OLD.

— *n.* **1.** One who lived at an earlier period; esp., an ancestor. **2.** A senior; — chiefly in *pl.;* as, to heed one's *elders.* **3.** An aged person. **4.** One who by reason of his age is a chief, ruler, or judge; hence, one holding an office, esp. a church office, suited to the experience and dignity that age confers.

el'der (ĕl'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *ellen, ellærn.*] Any of a genus (*Sambucus*) of caprifoliaceous shrubs, having pinnate leaves, broad clusters of white or pink flowers, and black or red drupes, or berries, which are diaphoretic and aperient.

el'der-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* The berry of the elder.

eld'er-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; also, of or pertaining to later life.

eld'er-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being older; seniority. **2.** Office of an elder; collectively, a body of elders.

eld'est (-dĕst; 24), *a.* Oldest. — **eldest,** *or* **elder, hand,** *Card Playing,* the player on the dealer's left. See AGE, *n.,* 10.

El Do-ra'do (ĕl dō-rä'dō); *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp., lit., the gilded.] An imaginary place abounding in gold, located by the 16th-century Spaniards in South America.

el'dritch (ĕl'drĭch), *a.* Weird; eerie; uncanny.

El'e-at'ic (ĕl'ē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *eleaticus,* from *Elea* (or *Velia*) in Italy.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, a school of Greek philosophers, of the 6th century B. C., who taught the unity of being and the unreality of motion or change. — **El'e-at'ic,** *n.* — **El'e-at'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

el'e-cam-pane' (ĕl'ē-kăm-pān'), *n.* [L. *inula* elecampane + LL. *campana* (perh.) a bell.] A large, coarse herb (*Inula helenium*) of the aster family, with yellow-rayed heads of flowers.

Elecampane.

e-lect' (ē-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *electus,* p. p. of *eligere* to elect; *e* out + *legere* to choose.] **1.** Chosen; picked. **2.** Chosen to an office, but not inducted. **3.** *Theol.* Chosen by election, or divine choice. — **Syn.** See SELECT.

— *n.* One chosen or set apart.

— *v. t.* **1.** To choose; select; specif., *Theol.,* to choose by election. **2.** To select for an office by vote.

e-lec'tion (ē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of choosing; selection; choice, as between alternatives. **2.** A choosing by vote, as to an office. **3.** *Theol.* Divine choice; esp., as one of the "five points" of Calvinism, predestination of individuals as

objects of divine mercy and salvation; also, those elected. — **Syn.** See ALTERNATIVE.

e-lec'tion-eer' (ē-lĕk'shŭn-ēr'), *v. i.* To work for, or in the interest of, a person, ticket, or the like, in an election.

e-lec'tive (ē-lĕk't'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Appointed or bestowed by election, as an office. **2.** Exerting a power of choice; choosing. **3.** Pert. to, or consisting in, choice; electoral; as, the *elective* franchise. **4.** Tending to combine with, or act upon, one substance rather than another; as, chemical attraction is sometimes called *elective* affinity. — *n.* A study or course of study which a student may choose from several alternatives. *U. S.* — **e-lec'tive-ly,** *adv.*

e-lec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who elects, or has the right to elect. **2.** In the Holy Roman Empire, a prince entitled to vote for the king. **3.** One of the persons chosen, by popular vote, to form a body (the *electoral college*) which elects the president and vice president. *U. S.*

e-lec'to-ral (-tŏ-răl), *a.* Pertaining to election, electors, or an elector; consisting of electors; as, *electoral* college.

e-lec'to-rate (-tŏ-rāt), *n.* **1.** The jurisdiction or dignity of an elector of the Holy Roman Empire. **2.** The whole body of persons entitled to vote in an election, or any distinct class or division of them; also, an electoral district.

E-lec'tra (ē-lĕk'trȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ηλέκτρα.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** A daughter of Agamemnon. She urges Orestes to avenge the murder of Agamemnon. **b** One of the Pleiades.

e-lec'tress (-trĕs; 24), *n.* **1.** The wife or widow of an elector (sense 2). **2.** A female voter.

e-lec'tric (-trĭk), *n.* **1.** A nonconductor of electricity, as amber, glass, etc., used to excite or store electricity. **2.** An electric vehicle. *Colloq.*

e-lec'tric (ē-lĕk'trĭk) ⟩*a.* [L. *electrum* amber, Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*;
e-lec'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl)⟩ from the production of electricity by rubbing amber.] **1.** Pert. to electricity; consisting of, containing, producing, or produced or operated by, electricity. **2.** Designating any of several fishes capable of giving an electric shock; as, the **electric eel** (*Electrophorus electricus*, not a true eel), the **electric ray,** etc.

electric candle, an arc lamp in which the carbon rods are arranged side by side at a distance suitable for the formation of the arc at the tip; — called also *Jablochkoff candle.*

e-lec'tri-cal-ly, *adv.* In an electrical manner; also, with suddenness, as of electricity.

e-lec-tri'cian (ē-lĕk-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1.** One versed in the science or practice of electricity. **2.** One who makes, repairs, or sets up, electric instruments, machinery, etc.

e-lec-tric'i-ty (ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The agency or force in nature, to which are due numerous phenomena, such as those observed when certain substances are rubbed or heated (attraction and repulsion), those in connection with moving magnets (as in the production of electric light), and metallic circuits (as in telegraphy), those connected with various chemical actions (as in electrolysis), etc. These phenomena were formerly ascribed to the action of certain hypothetical media, or "fluids," but are now regarded as arising from strains or displacements in the luminiferous ether. **2.** Electrical science.

e-lec'tri-fi-ca'tion (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of electrifying, or state of being electrified; also, a system of electrical equipment. [electrifies.]

e-lec'tri-fi'er (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which,

e-lec'tri-fy (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*electric* + *-fy.*] **1.** To charge or shock with electricity. **2.** To equip for using electric power. **3.** To excite suddenly and violently; thrill; as, *electrified* by the news of war.

e-lec'trize (-trīz), *v. t. & i.* To electrify. — **e-lec'tri-za'tion** (-trĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **e-lec'triz-er** (-trīz-ẽr), *n.*

e-lec'tro- (ē-lĕk'trō-). Combining form for *electric, electrical;* as in *electro*negative, *electro*meter, etc. [TROPLATE.]

e-lec'tro (ē-lĕk'trō), *n. & v.* Short for ELECTROTYPE, ELEC-

e-lec'tro-cap'il-lar'i-ty (-kăp'ĭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Physics.* The occurrence or production of certain capillary effects by the action of an electric current or charge.

e-lec'tro-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* The science which treats of the relation of electricity to chemical changes. — **e-lec'tro-chem'i-cal** (-kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-lec'tro-cute (ē-lĕk'trō-kūt), *v. t.;* -CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd); -CUT'ING. [*electro-* + *execute.*] To execute (a criminal) by electricity; hence, *Colloq.,* to kill by an electric shock. — **e-lec'tro-cu'tion** (-kū'shŭn), *n.*

☞ *Electrocute* is a hybrid, and is considered inelegant by many, but it is widely used and has no accepted equivalent.

e-lec'trode (-trōd), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. *ὁδός* way, path.] Either terminal of an electric source; esp., either conductor by which the current enters or leaves an electrolyte.

e-lec'tro-de-pos'it (-trō-dē-pŏz'ĭt), *n.* A deposit made by electrical action. — *v. t.* To deposit (copper, nickel, etc.) electrolytically. — **-dep'o-si'tion** (-dēp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn; -dē'pō-), *n.*

e-lec'tro-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* (See -ICS.) The dynamics of electricity; science of the action of electric currents on themselves and on one another, and of the interaction of currents and magnets. — **-dy-nam'ic,** *a.*

e-lec'tro-dy'na-mom'e-ter (-dĭ'nȧ-mŏm'ē-tẽr; -dĭ'n'ȧ-), *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by its electrodynamic attraction or repulsion.

e-lec'tro-graph (ē-lĕk'trō-grăf), *n.* **1.** A record or tracing made by the action of electricity, as by an electrometer. **2.** An apparatus, controlled by electric devices, used to trace designs for etching. **3.** An instrument for the electric transmission of pictures, maps, etc. Cf. TELAUTOGRAPH. **4.** An image made by the Röntgen rays; a skiagraph. **5.** A cinematograph using the arclight. — **e-lec'tro-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **e-lec'trog'ra-phy** (ē-lĕk-trŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

e-lec'tro-ki-net'ics (ē-lĕk'trō-kī-nĕt'ĭks; -kĭ-nĕt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Electrical science which treats of electricity in motion; — contr. with *electrostatics.* — **-ki-net'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-lier' (-lēr'), *n.* [*electro-* + chandel*ier.*] A support or fixture for electric lamps, esp. one like a chandelier.

e-lec-trol'y-sis (ē-lĕk-trŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* Chemical decomposition by the action of the electric current; subjection to such decomposition.

e-lec'tro-lyte (ē-lĕk'trō-līt), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. *λυτός* dissoluble.] A compound decomposable, or subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.

e-lec'tro-lyt'ic (-lĭt'ĭk) ⟩*a.* Pertaining to electrolysis or
e-lec'tro-lyt'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl)⟩ an electrolyte. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e-lec'tro-lyze (ē-lĕk'trō-līz), *v. t.;* -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To subject to electrolysis. — **e-lec'tro-ly-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n.* — **e-lec'tro-lyz'er** (-līz'ẽr), *n.*

e-lec'tro-mag'net (-măg'nĕt; 24), *n.* A core of magnetic material (in practice soft iron) surrounded by a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize it by induction. — **e-lec'tro-mag-net'ic** (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Magnetism developed by a current of electricity. **2.** Science of the physical relations between electricity and magnetism.

e-lec'tro-met'al-lur'gy (-mĕt'ăl-ûr'jĭ), *n.* That department of metallurgy employing the electric current, either for the electrolytic separation and deposition of metals from solutions, or as a source of heat in smelting, refining, welding, annealing, etc. — **e-lec'tro-met'al-lur'gi-cal** (-ûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.* — **e-lec'tro-met'al-lur'gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

e-lec-trom'e-ter (ē-lĕk-trŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring differences of electric potential; also, sometimes, an electroscope.

e-lec-trom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of making electrical measurements. — **e-lec'tro-met'ric** (ē-lĕk'trō-mĕt'rĭk), **e-lec'tro-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-lec'tro-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Motion of electricity as in a voltaic circuit. **2.** Mechanical motion produced by electricity.

e-lec'tro-mo'tive (-mō't'ĭv), *a.* Pertaining to electromotion; producing, or tending to produce, an electric current; as, *electromotive* force.

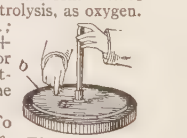
electromotive force, *Elec.,* the force which, by reason of difference in potential, produces electric currents; difference in potential. Abbr., *E. M. F.*

e-lec'tro-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *n.* **1.** An exciter of electricity; apparatus for generating electricity. **2.** An electric motor.

e-lec'tron (ē-lĕk'trŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον.* See ELECTRIC.] **1.** = ELECTRUM. **2.** *Physics & Chem.* One of those particles (having about $\frac{1}{1845}$ of the mass of a hydrogen atom) projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube as the cathode rays and from radioactive substances as the beta rays. See ATOM. — **e-lec-tron'ic** (ē-lĕk-trŏn'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-neg'a-tive (-trō-nĕg'ȧ-tĭv), *a. Physics & Chem.* **a** Charged with negative electricity; tending to pass to the anode in electrolysis; hence, acid, not basic. **b** Capable of acting as the negative element of a voltaic cell. — *n.* A body which passes to the anode in electrolysis, as oxygen.

e-lec-troph'o-rus (ē-lĕk-trŏf'ŏ-rŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -TROPHORI (-rī). [NL.; *electro-* + *-phorous.*] *Physics.* An instrument for the induction of electric charges, consisting of a disk of shellac, ebonite, or the like, and a metal plate.



Electrophorus. *a.* Metal Plate; *b.* Disk of Ebonite.

e-lec'tro-plate' (ē-lĕk'trō-plāt'), *v. t.* To plate, as with silver, by electrolysis. — *n.* Electroplated ware, or a piece of it.

e-lec'tro-poi'on (-poi'ŏn), *n., or* **electro-poion fluid.** [NL.; *electro-* + Gr. *ποιῶν,* p. pr. of *ποιεῖν* to make.] *Elec.* An exciting and depolarizing acid solution used in certain cells or batteries.

e-lec'tro-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Charged with positive electricity; tending to pass to the cathode in electrolysis; *Chem.,* basic. **2.** Capable of acting as the positive element of a voltaic cell. — *n.* A body which passes to the cathode in electrolysis, as potassium.

e-lec'tro-scope (ē-lĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for detecting electricity, or the species of electricity present, or changes in electric state, by electric attraction and repulsion. — **e-lec'tro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-stat'ics (-stăt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of statical electricity; — contr. with *electrokinetics.* — **-stat'ic,** *a.*

e-lec'tro-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *electro-* + *-taxis.*] *Biol.* The responsive movement of small organisms to the stimulus of the electric current.—**e-lec'tro-tac'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-ther'a-peu'tics (-thĕr'ə-pū'tĭks), *n. Med.* Use or science of electricity as a curative agent.

e-lec'tro-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Pertaining to or designating a supposed state of electric tension. *Obs.* **2.** *Physiol.* Relating to electrotonus.

e-lec-trot'o-nus (ē-lĕk-trŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *electro-* + Gr. *τόνος* tension.] *Physiol.* The modified condition of a nerve when a constant electric current passes through it.

e-lec'tro-type (ē-lĕk'trō-tīp), *n.* **1.** A facsimile plate for printing, made by electroplating a wax impression; also, a print from such a plate. **2.** Electrotypy. — *v. t.* To make facsimile plates of by electrotypy. — **e-lec'tro-typ'er** (-tīp'ər), *n.* — **e-lec'tro-typ'ing,** *n.* [trotype plates.]

e-lec'tro-typ'y (-tīp'ĭ), *n.* The process of producing elec-

e-lec'trum (-trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον.* See ELECTRIC.] **1.** Amber. *Obs.* **2.** An ancient alloy of gold and silver.

e-lec'tu-a-ry (-tū-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *electuarium,* prob. fr. Gr. *ἐκλεικτόν, ἔκλειγμα,* a medicine that is licked away.] A medicine incorporated with honey or sirup so as to form a doughy or pasty mass.

el'ee-mos'y-na-ry (ĕl'ē-mŏs'ĭ-nā-rĭ; ĕl'ē-ē-mŏs'-), *a.* [LL. *eleemosynarius,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη.* See ALMS.] **1.** Relating or devoted to charity, alms, or almsgiving. **2.** Given in charity or alms. **3.** Supported by charity.

el'e-gance (ĕl'ē-găns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being elegant. **2.** That which is elegant.

el'e-gan-cy (-găn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GANCIES (-sĭz). Elegance.

el'e-gant (-gănt), *a.* [L. *elegans, -antis.*] **1.** Marked by niceties of manner, dress, or the like; as, *elegant* society. **2.** Characterized by grace, propriety, and refinement; as, an *elegant* vase. **3.** Neat or simple and apt; as, an *elegant* analysis. **4.** Keenly appreciative of what is elegant; as, a person of *elegant* tastes. **5.** Excellent; fine; as, *elegant* butter. *Vulgar.* — **Syn.** Tasteful, polished, refined, handsome, richly ornamental, fine. — **el'e-gant-ly,** *adv.*

e-le'gi-ac (ē-lē'jĭ-ăk; ĕl'ē-jī'ăk), *a.* **1.** Designating Greek poetry in a certain meter used chiefly in elegies. **2.** Pert. to, or written in, elegy or elegiacs; mournful. **3.** Used in, or suited to, elegies. — *n.* Elegiac verse: **a** The "elegiac pentameter," the second line of the elegiac distich, which has the scheme (anciently scanned: – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – – | ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ –) of a dactylic hexameter and consists of a (so-called) pentameter. **b** In *pl.* A series of, or a poem or poems in, such distichs. — **el'e-gi'a-cal** (ĕl'ē-jī'ə-kăl), *a.*

el'e-gist (ĕl'ē-jĭst), *n.* The writer of an elegy.

e-le'git (ē-lē'jĭt), *n.* [L., he has chosen, *eligere* to choose.] *Law.* A writ of execution for delivering a defendant's property to the plaintiff, to be held till the claim is satisfied.

el'e-gize (ĕl'ē-jīz), *v. t. & i.* To lament or celebrate in elegy.

el'e-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *elegia,* Gr. *ἐλεγεία,* fr. *ἐλεγεῖος* elegiac, *ἔλεγος* a song of mourning.] **1.** A mournful or plaintive poem; a funeral song. **2.** Elegiac verse, or any poem in such measure.

e-lek'tron. Var. of ELECTRON.

el'e-ment (ĕl'ē-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *élément,* L. *elementum.*] **1.** One of the simple substances (generally earth, air, fire, and water) formerly erroneously believed to compose the physical universe. **2. a** One of the four elements (def. 1) in its natural form; as, the watery *element,* or water. **b** In *pl.* Conditions of weather viewed as activities of the elements; — now usually implying violent weather. **c** One of the four elements (def. 1) viewed as a natural habitat; as, water is the *element* of fishes; hence, the sphere suited to any person or thing. **3.** *Chem.* A substance not separable into substances different from itself, at least by ordinary chemical processes, as carbon, copper, gold, iron, lead, mercury, nitrogen, oxygen, silver, sulphur, etc. Eighty-three such elements are now recognized. Every material substance consists of one or more elements. **4.** One of the constituent parts or principles of anything. **5.** In *pl.* **a** The fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments. **b** The bread and wine used in the Eucharist. **6.** = GENERATRIX, 2. **7.** *Kinematics.* Either component of a pair. **8.** *Elec.* Either of the pieces constituting a voltaic couple; also, the couple; a cell. — **Syn.** See COMPONENT.

el'e-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the elements (see ELEMENT, 1, 2) or to one of them; hence: simple; pure; primal; as, *elemental* fire; ruling or animating the elemental or an element; as, *elemental* spirits; pertaining to the phenomena of physical nature in general; as, *elemental* worship. **2.** *Chem.* Elementary. **3.** Pert. to rudiments, or first principles; elementary. **4.** Forming a constituent. — **Syn.** See ELEMENTARY. — **el'e-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

el'e-men'ta-ry (-tə-rĭ), *a.* **1.** = ELEMENTAL, 1. **2.** *Chem.* Of or pert. to an element or elements (see ELEMENT, 3); consisting of a single element. **3.** Pert. to, or treating of, the first principles of anything; introductory. — **el'e-men'ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **el'e-men'ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Elementary, elemental. That is **elementary** which pertains to rudiments, or first principles; that is **elemental** which pertains to ultimate constituents or forces; as, an *elementary* treatise; *elemental* passions.

el'e-mi (ĕl'ē-mĭ), *n.* A fragrant oleoresin obtained from various tropical trees and used in making varnishes, also medicinally in ointments and plasters.

e-lench' (ē-lĕnk'), *n.*; *pl.* ELENCHS (-lĕnks'). [L. *elenchus,* Gr. *ἔλεγχος.*] *Logic.* A refutation cast in syllogistic form; hence: an argument in refutation; a disproof.

e-lenc'tic (ē-lĕnk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐλεγκτικός.*] *Logic.* Serving to refute; refutative; — applied to indirect modes of proof, and opposed to *deictic.*

el'e-phant (ĕl'ē-fănt), *n.* [OF. *olifant, elefant,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐλέφας, -αντος.*] Any of various mammals (genus *Elephas,* group *Proboscidea*) of Africa and India, having the snout prolonged into a prehensile proboscis. There are two existing species (*E. indicus* and *E. africanus*); they are the largest existing land animals.

Fore part of Indian Elephant.

el'e-phan-ti'a-sis (-făn-tī'ə-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐλεφαντίασις,* fr. *ἐλέφας* elephant.] A disease of the skin, in which it becomes very thick and dry.

el'e-phan'tine (-făn'tĭn; -tīn), *a.* Like an elephant; hence: huge; very heavy.

el'e-phant's-ear' (ĕl'ē-fănts-ēr'), *n.* **1.** The begonia. **2.** *Hort.* The taro.

el'e-phant's-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* A South African plant (*Testudinaria elephantipes*). It has a massive rootstock the edible interior of which is known as *Hottentot bread.*

El'eu-sin'i-a (-ū-sĭn'ĭ-ə), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Ελευσίνια.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A festival, with games, kept at Eleusis, in Attica, in honor of Demeter and Persephone; also, this festival with the Eleusinian mysteries. [Attica.]

El'eu-sin'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Eleusis in **Eleusinian mysteries,** certain religious mysteries which originated at Eleusis and became part of the Athenian state religion.

El'eu-the'ri-a (-thē'rĭ-ə), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἐλευθέρια (τά),* fr. *ἐλεύθερος* free.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival celebrated at Platæa with athletic contests.

el'e-vate (ĕl'ē-vāt), *a.* [L. *elevatus,* p. p. of *elevare; e* out + *levare* to lift up.] Elevated. *Obs. or Poetic.*

— *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. **1.** To lift up; raise. **2.** To raise in rank or station; exalt; ennoble. **3.** To raise (the voice). **4.** To elate; exhilarate. — **Syn.** Dignify, heighten; erect; hoist; cheer, flush, animate. See RAISE.

el'e-vat'ed (-vāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Raised up. **2.** Exalted; sublime; lofty; dignified; as, an *elevated* style.

el'e-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of elevating; state of being elevated; height; exaltation. **2.** An elevated place. **3.** *Astronomy.* Altitude. **4.** Height above sea level. **5.** *Drawing.* A geometrical projection on a vertical plane. — **Syn.** See HEIGHT.

el'e-va'tor (ĕl'ē-vā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, raises anything; as: **a** A contrivance, as an endless chain with buckets, for raising grain to a loft. **b** A cage or platform for conveying persons, goods, etc., to or from different levels; a lift. **c** A building for elevating, storing, and discharging grain. **d** *Aëronautics.* A movable plane or group of planes used to control the altitude or the fore-and-aft poise or inclination of an airship or flying machine.

e-lev'en (ē-lĕv'n), *a.* [AS. *endleofan, endlufon.*] Being one more than ten. — *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and one. **2.** A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi. **3.** Eleven players forming a team or side, as in cricket or football.

e-lev'enth (-nth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the tenth; — the ordinal of *eleven.* Abbr., *11th.* See ORDINAL, n., *Note.* **2.** Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eleven; an eleventh part. **2.** An eleventh unit or object.

elf (ĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* ELVES (ĕlvz); *Rare,* ELFS (ĕlfs). [AS. *ælf, ylf.*] **1.** A mythical being, commonly a sprite. Fairies, pixies, mermen, mermaids, and nixes are elves. **2.** An elflike human being. [duced or ruled by elves. — *n.* An elf.]

elf'in (ĕl'fĭn), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling elves; pro-

elf'ish (-fĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the elves; mischievous; impish; weird. — **elf'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **elf'ish-ness,** *n.*

elf'lock' (ĕlf'lŏk'), *n.* Hair matted, or twisted into a knot.

E'li (ē'lī), *n.* [Heb., *'Ēlī.*] *Bib.* A high priest of Israel, in whose care Samuel was trained. See 1 *Sam.* i. 25.

e-lic'it (ē-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *elicitus,* p. p. of *elicere* to elicit; *e* out + *lacere* to entice.] To draw out or forth; educe; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion; draw or entice forth; evoke; as, to *elicit* a reply.

Syn. Deduce, induce; extract, exact, extort, wrest, wring. — **Elicit, extract, exact, extort.** **Elicit** and **extract** have in common the idea of drawing out; *elicit* applying, without suggestion of force, to what is latent or implicit; *extract* implying (lit. or fig.) pressure, urgency, etc.; as,

you may *elicit* interest by a show of earnestness; the cross-examination failed to *extract* a single admission. To **exact** is rigorously to enforce a demand, esp. as for a thing due; to **extort** is to wring or wrest, esp. from one reluctant or resisting, as a tyrant *exacts* submission; his courage *extorted* admiration from his enemies.

e-lic'i-ta'tion (ē-lĭs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of eliciting.

e-lide' (ē-līd'), *v. t.*; E-LID'ED (-līd'ĕd); E-LID'ING. [L. *elidere* to strike out or off; *e* + *laedere* to hurt by striking.] **1.** To strike out; nullify. *Rare, exc. in Scots Law.* **2.** *Gram.* To cut off, as a syllable, usually the final one.

el'i-gi-bil'i-ty (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being eligible.

el'i-gi-ble (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *éligible*, fr. L. *eligere*. See ELECT.] Fitted or qualified to be chosen. — *n.* One who, or that which, is eligible. — **el'i-gi-bly,** *adv.*

E-li'jah (ē-lī'jà), *n.* [Heb. *Ēliyāh.*] *Bib.* A great Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B. C. See 1 & 2 *Kings.*

e-lim'i-nate (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *eliminatus*, p. p. of *eliminare*; *e* out + *limen* threshold.] **1.** To expel; exclude. **2.** To set aside as unimportant or inapplicable; ignore. **3.** *Physiol.* To expel from the system; excrete. **4.** *Alg.* To cause (an unknown quantity) to disappear from an equation. — **Syn.** See EXCLUDE.

e-lim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of eliminating; state of being eliminated. [or carrying on, elimination.]

e-lim'i-na-tive (-lĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, tending to,

E-li'sha (-lī'shà), *n.* [Heb. *Ēlīshā'.*] *Bib.* A great prophet, disciple and successor of Elijah. See 1 & 2 *Kings.*

e-li'sion (ē-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *elisio*, fr. *elidere, elisum*, to strike out. See ELIDE.] A cutting off or suppression, esp. of a vowel or syllable, for meter or euphony; in poetry, the dropping of a final vowel before an initial vowel.

é'lite' (ā'lēt'), *n.* [F., fr. *élire* to choose, L. *eligere.* See ELECT.] **1.** A choice or select body; the flower. **2.** [*cap.*] The active army of Switzerland.

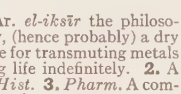
e-lix'ir (ē-lĭk'sẽr), *n.* [LL., fr. Ar. *el-iksīr* the philosopher's stone, prob. fr. Gr. ξηρός dry, (hence probably) a dry powder.] **1.** *Alchemy.* A substance for transmuting metals into gold; also, one for prolonging life indefinitely. **2.** A strong extract or tincture. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** *Pharm.* A compound tincture. **4.** Refined spirit; quintessence.

E-liz'a-be'than (ē-lĭz'ā-bē'thĕn; ē-lĭz'ā-bĕth'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Queen Elizabeth (1533–1603) or her times.

elk (ĕlk), *n.* **1.** The largest existing deer (*Alces alces*) of Europe and Asia, having broad palmate antlers. **2.** In America, the wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*).

ell (ĕl), *n.* [AS. *eln.*] A measure, chiefly for cloth, now little used, varying, in different countries, from 27 to 48 inches.

el-lipse' (ē-lĭps'), *n.* [Gr. ἔλλειψις defect.] *Geom.* A plane curve which is the path of a point the sum of whose distances from two fixed points (foci) is constant; a conic section, the closed intersection of a plane with a right circular cone.



Ellipse. FF′ Foci; PP′ P″any point in bounding curve. FP + PF′ = FP″ + P″F′ = FP′ + P′F′.

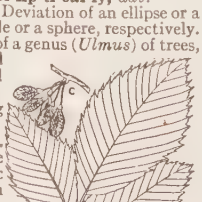
el-lip'sis (ĕ-lĭp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LIPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἔλλειψις a leaving, defect, ἐλλείπειν to leave in, fall short; ἐν + λείπειν to leave.] **1.** *Gram.* Omission of a word or words obviously understood, but necessary to make the construction grammatically complete, as in "virtues I admire" for "virtues *that* I admire." **2.** *Print.* A mark or marks, as . . . or * * *, showing omission of letters or words.

el-lip'soid (-soid), *n.* A surface all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles; also, the solid bounded by such a surface. — **el-lip'soid, el'lip-soi'dal** (ĕl'ĭp-soi'dăl), *a.*

el-lip'tic (ĕ-lĭp'tĭk) } *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or having the form of,
el-lip'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } an ellipse. **2.** *Gram.* Pert. to ellipsis; having a part omitted. — **el-lip'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

el'lip-tic'i-ty (ĕl'ĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Deviation of an ellipse or a spheroid from the form of a circle or a sphere, respectively.

elm (ĕlm), *n.* [AS. *elm.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Ulmus*) of trees, mostly of large size and graceful habit. **2.** The hard, tough wood of the elm.



Elm (*Ulmus americana*). *a* Mature Leaves; *b* Staminate Flowers; *c* Young Fruit.

elm'y (ĕl'mĭ), *a.* Abounding with elms.

el'o-cu'tion (ĕl'ō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elocutio*, fr. *eloqui.* See ELOQUENT.] **1.** Art of public speaking or reading, esp. with reference to the graces of intonation, gesture, etc.; style or manner of speaking or reading in public. **2.** Good literary expression or style. *Obs.*

Syn. Elocution, oratory, eloquence. **Elocution** emphasizes external graces of delivery, esp. of voice, sometimes also of gesture; **oratory** suggests persuasive or elaborate rhetoric in public speech; **eloquence** is lofty, noble, or impassioned utterance, oral or written; it implies complete fusion of thought or feeling with verbal expression.

el'o-cu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to elocution.

el'o-cu'tion-ist, *n.* One versed in elocution; esp. a professional reciter or reader.

E-lo'him (ē-lō'hĭm; -hēm), *n.* [Heb. *elōhīm.*] God, or the gods; — a term used in the Hebrew Scriptures.

E-lo'hist (-hĭst), *n.* Formerly, the author of all Elohistic material in the Hexateuch; later, the Elohistic Prophetic Document or its author.

El'o-his'tic (ĕl'ō-hĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by the use of *Elohim* as a name of God, and so distinguished from *Yahwistic*, as certain passages in the Old Testament, or a certain ancient document (the "Elohistic Prophetic Document") giving Jewish anecdotal history.

e-loign' (ē-loin'), *v. t.* Also **e-loin'.** [F. *éloigner*, OF. *esloigner*; *es-* (L. *ex*) + OF. & F. *loin*, far, far off, L. *longe*, fr. *longus* long.] **1.** To remove afar off; withdraw. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Law.* To convey beyond the jurisdiction, or to conceal, as goods liable to distress. — **e-loign'ment,** *n.*

e-lon'gate (ē-lŏn'gāt; ē'lŏn-gāt), *v. t. & i.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); -GAT-ING. [L. *elongatus*, p. p. of *elongare* to prolong, remove; *e* + L. *longus* long, *longe* far off.] To lengthen; extend; stretch out. — (ē-lŏn'gāt), *a.* Elongated.

e'lon-ga'tion (ē'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of elongating; protraction. **2.** That which lengthens out; continuation.

e-lope' (ē-lōp'), *v. i.*; E-LOPED' (-lōpt'); E-LOP'ING (-lōp'ĭng). [AF. *aloper.*] **1.** To run away from one's spouse or home with a lover. **2.** To run away from one's place or duty. — **e-lope'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **e-lop'er** (-lōp'ẽr), *n.*

el'o-quence (ĕl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* Discourse characterized by force, art, and persuasiveness; also, the art of employing such discourse. — **Syn.** See ELOCUTION.

el'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [F. *éloquent*, L. *eloquens*, p. pr. of *eloqui* to declaim; *e* out + *loqui* to speak.] Expressing or able to express one's self eloquently; marked by eloquence.

el'o-quent-ly, *adv.* In an eloquent manner.

else (ĕls), *a. & pron.* [AS. *elles* otherwise, gen. sing. of an adj. meaning *other.*] Other; other one. When used with *anybody, everybody, some one*, etc., in the possessive, *else* usually takes the *'s;* as in, somebody *else's;* no one *else's.* — *adv.* **1.** In a different manner, place, time, or respect; as, to go somewhere *else;* how *else* can he do it? **2.** In another or a contrary case; otherwise.

else'where' (ĕls'hwâr'), *adv.* In or to some other place.

e-lu'ci-date (ē-lū'sĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [LL. *elucidatus*, p. p. of *elucidare; e* + *lucidus* full of light, clear.] To make clear or manifest; illustrate. — **Syn.** See EXPLAIN. — **e-lu'ci-da'tor** (-dā'tẽr), *n.*

e-lu'ci-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A making clear; act of elucidating, or that which elucidates.

e-lu'ci-da-tive (ē-lū'sĭ-dā-tĭv), *a.* Making clear; tending to elucidate; as, an *elucidative* note.

e-lude' (ē-lūd'), *v. t.*; E-LUD'ED (-lūd'ĕd); E-LUD'ING. [L. *eludere, elusum; e* + *ludere* to play.] **1.** To avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; as, to *elude* a blow, danger, pursuit, etc. **2.** To evade, or baffle, by reason of being recondite, inconspicuous, or the like; as, an idea *eludes* one; so small as to *elude* our observation. — **Syn.** See EVADE.

E-lul' (ĕ-lōōl'), *n.* [Heb.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

e-lu'sion (ē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of eluding; evasion.

e-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to elude; adroitly evading; of ideas, etc., not easily understood or defined; baffling. — **e-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **e-lu'sive-ness,** *n.*

e-lu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to elude; elusive; evasive.

e-lu'tri-ate (ē-lū'trĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *elutriatus*, p. p. of *elutriare.*] To cleanse or wash, or to purify by washing and straining or decanting. — **e-lu'tri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

elves (ĕlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of ELF.

elv'ish (ĕl'vĭsh), *a.* **1.** Elfin. **2.** Elfish; esp., mischievous.

E-ly'sian (ē-lĭzh'ăn; ē-lĭz'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; delightful.

E-ly'si-um (ē-lĭzh'ĭ-ŭm; ē-lĭz'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. ELYSIA (-à). [L., fr. Gr. Ἠλύσιον (πεδίον) Elysian field.] **1.** *Class Myth.* The dwelling place of the happy souls after death, placed by Homer on the western margin of the earth, by Hesiod and Pindar in the Isles of the Blessed in the Western Ocean, and by later poets in the lower world. **2.** Any similarly conceived place or state of delight; a paradise.

el'y-troid (ĕl'ĭ-troid), *a. Zoöl.* Resembling an elytrum.

el'y-trum (ĕl'ĭ-trŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRA (-trà). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔλυτρον, fr. ἑλύειν to roll round.] *Zoöl.* One of the anterior pair of wings in coleopterous and some other insects, protecting the posterior pair of wings.

El'ze-vir (ĕl'zē-vẽr; -vẽr), *a. Bibliog.* Designating, or pertaining to, books or editions printed and published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam, Leiden, etc., from about 1592 to 1680; also, designating a round open type introduced by them. See TYPE.

em (ĕm), *n.* [L. *em*, the letter.] **1.** The letter *m.* **2.** The

portion of a line formerly occupied by the letter *m*, then a square type, used as a unit to measure printed matter.

'em (ĕm). [Orig., the unstressed form of obs. *hem*, them, late regarded as a contraction of *them*.] Them. *Colloq.*

em-. See EN-.

e-ma'ci-ate (ē-mā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *emaciatus*, p. p. of *emaciare* to make lean; *e* + *maciare* to make lean, fr. *macies* leanness.] To cause to lose flesh so as to become very lean. [ciated condition.]

e-ma'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Process of emaciating; ema-

em'a-nant (ĕm'ā-nănt), *a.* [L. *emanans, -antis*, p. pr. of *emanare*.] Issuing or flowing forth; emanating.

em'a-nate (ĕm'ā-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *emanare, -natum*; *e* out + *manare* to flow.] To issue from a source; arise; proceed; originate.

em'a-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of emanating. **2.** That which emanates; efflux. **3.** *Philos.* The process of creation conceived as a series of effluxes flowing forth from the Godhead; also, that which has come into being by this process. **4.** *Chem.* A gaseous substance produced by a radioactive transformation; as, the radium *emanation*.

em'a-na-tive (ĕm'ā-nā-tĭv), *a.* Causing, caused by, or relating to, emanation.

e-man'ci-pate (ē-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.*; -CI-PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); -PAT'ING. [L. *emancipatus*, p. p. of *emancipare*; *e* out + *mancipare* to transfer ownership in, *manceps* purchaser; *manus* hand + *capere* to take.] **1.** *Law.* **a** *Roman Law.* To free (a child) from paternal power. **b** To set free from paternal power; — chiefly used in Civil-law systems. **2.** To free from power or control, esp. from bondage; liberate.

e-man'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of freeing; liberation. **2.** Specif. [*cap.*], the freeing (1829) of the Roman Catholics in England from civil disabilities.

e-man'ci-pa'tor (-pā'tẽr), *n.* One who emancipates.

e-mar'gi-nate (ē-mär'jĭ-nāt) } *a.* Having the margin notched;
e-mar'gi-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } specif., *Bot.*, notched at the apex. See LEAF, *Illust.*

e-mas'cu-late (ē-măs'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -CU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *emasculare*; *e* out, from + *masculus* male.] **1.** To castrate; geld. **2.** To deprive of masculine vigor or spirit; weaken. — (-lāt), *a.* Deprived of virility or vigor.

e-mas'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of emasculating; state of being emasculated.

em-balm' (ĕm-bäm'), *v. t.* [F. *embaumer*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *baume* balm.] **1.** To treat (a dead body), as with aromatic oils, etc., to prevent decay. **2.** To perfume. **3.** To preserve as if with balm; keep in remembrance. — **em-balm'er**, *n.*

em-balm'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of embalming; a preparation used in embalming.

em-bank' (-băŋk'), *v. t.* To protect or confine by a bank.

em-bank'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of embanking. **2.** A structure of earth, gravel, etc., raised to retain or hold back water, to carry a roadway, etc. [hinder; block up.

em-bar' (ĕm-bär'), *v. t.* **1.** To bar or shut in. **2.** To stop;

em'bar-ca'tion. Var. of EMBARKATION.

em-bar'go (ĕm-bär'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Sp., fr. *embargar* to restrain; *em-* (L. *in*) + *barra* bar.] **1.** An edict of a government prohibiting the departure or entry of ships of commerce at a port or ports. **2.** Any prohibition imposed by law on commerce. **3.** Stoppage; impediment; prohibition. — *v. t.* To lay an embargo on, as on ships.

em-bark' (-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *embarquer*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *barque* bark.] **1.** To put or go on shipboard for a voyage. **2.** To engage, enlist, or invest (as persons, money, etc.) in any affair or business.

em'bar-ka'tion (ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of embarking; as, the *embarkation* of troops.

em-bar'rass (ĕm-băr'ăs), *v. t.* [F. *embarrasser*; *em-* (L. *in*) + LL. *barra* bar.] **1.** To perplex; disconcert; nonplus. **2.** To impede; complicate; as, affairs are *embarrassed*. **3.** To involve in financial difficulties.

Syn. Mortify, shame; abash, disconcert, discomfit, confuse, confound, discompose, upset. — **Embarrass, abash, disconcert, discomfit, confuse, confound** imply a derangement, usually sudden, of one's mental processes. **Embarrass** implies some influence which impedes freedom, causing uneasiness or constraint; as, to be *embarrassed* before strangers. **Abash** implies also utter loss of self-possession, often from a sudden sense of inferiority or shame; as, he was *abashed* in the king's presence. **Disconcert** suggests such loss of presence of mind or disturbance of poise as leaves one for the moment nonplused; as, a *disconcerting* question. **Discomfit** regards as permanent the state which *disconcert* describes as momentary. **Confuse** and **confound** imply temporary (and in the case of *confound*, complete) suspension of one's powers (esp. speech), often from some overwhelming revelation; as, he was *confused* by contradictory signals; the accused was *confounded* by the evidence. *Abash* and *confound* are somewhat bookish.

em-bar'rass-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Embarrassed condition; that which embarrasses.

em-bas'sa-dor (ĕm-băs'ā-dẽr). Var. of AMBASSADOR.

em'bas-sage (ĕm'bā-sāj), *n.* Embassy (defs. 1 & 2). *Archaic.*

em'bas-sy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [OF. *ambassée, embascée*, LL. *ambasciata*, fr. *ambasciare* for *ambactiare* to go on a mission, L. *ambactus* vassal, dependent.] **1.** The function, business, or position of an ambassador; the sending of ambassadors. **2.** The ambassador and his suite; envoys. **3.** The residence or office of an ambassador.

em-bat'tle (ĕm-băt'l), *v. t.*; -TLED (-ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [OF. *embattaillier*; *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *bataille*. See BATTLE.] To arrange in order of battle; prepare for battle.

em-bat'tle, *v. t.* To furnish with battlements.

em-bay' (-bā'), *v. t.* To shut in or shelter as in a bay.

em-bay'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Formation of a bay; also, a bay or a baylike conformation.

em-bed' (-bĕd'), *v. t.* To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter.

em-bel'lish (-bĕl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *embellir*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *bel, beau*, beautiful.] **1.** To make beautiful or elegant, as by ornaments; decorate; adorn. **2.** Hence, to set out with fanciful enlargements, as a story. — **Syn.** See ADORN.

em-bel'lish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of embellishing. **2.** That which embellishes; ornament.

em'ber (ĕm'bẽr), *n.* [AS. *æmerge.*] A lighted coal smoldering in ashes; in *pl.*, smoldering ashes.

em'ber, *a.* [AS. *ymbren, ymbryne*, prop., running around; *ymbe* around + *ryne* a running; *rinnan* to run.] *R. C. & Ang. Ch.* Designating, or pert. to, days (**ember days**) set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons of the year. The weeks in which these days fall are called **ember weeks.**

em-bez'zle (ĕm-bĕz'l), *v. t.*; -ZLED (-ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). [AF. *embeseiller* to destroy.] **1.** To make away with; squander; dissipate. *Obs.* **2.** To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as property intrusted to one's care. — **Syn.** See STEAL. — **em-bez'zler** (-lẽr), *n.*

em-bez'zle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of embezzling.

em-bit'ter (-bĭt'ẽr), *v. t.* To make bitter or more bitter.

em-blaze' (-blāz'), *v. t.* [*em-* + *blaze* to make public.] To set forth in, or adorn with, heraldic devices; hence: to adorn sumptuously; embellish.

em-blaze' (-blāz'), *v. t.* To cause to blaze; kindle.

em-bla'zon (-blā'zn), *v. t.* **1.** To depict (heraldic bearings). **2.** To deck in bright colors; display sumptuously; also, to extol. — **em-bla'zon-er,** *n.* — **em-bla'zon-ment,** *n.*

em-bla'zon-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Act or art of emblazoning; brilliant decoration, as figures on standards, etc.

em'blem (ĕm'blĕm), *n.* [L. *emblema, -atis*, thing put in, inlaid work, Gr. *ἔμβλημα* a thing put in; deriv. of *ἐν* in + *βάλλειν* to throw.] **1.** Inlaid work. *Obs.* **2.** A visible sign of an idea; symbol. **3.** A picture with a motto, a set of verses, or the like, intended as a moral lesson. See SYN. **Syn.** Symbol, type, token, device, badge, figure, image, prototype. — **Emblem, symbol, type, token** imply a significant representation. An **emblem** is a visible object representing another by a natural suggestion, or by a habitual or recognized association; as, the dove is an *emblem* of peace. A **symbol** may be entirely arbitrary or conventional (as in algebra, astronomy, etc.); as a synonym for *emblem, symbol* often suggests profounder or more recondite significance; as, the universe is a *symbol* of God. **Type** stresses the idea of representative character, and often implies prefigurement. A **token** is a symbol which serves esp. as a memorial or a guarantee; as, my gift is sent as a *token* of my respect.

— *v. t.* To represent by an emblem; image.

em'blem-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* Pert. to an emblem; sym-
em'blem-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } bolic. — **-at'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

em-blem'a-tize (ĕm-blĕm'ā-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To represent by or as by an emblem.

em'ble-ment (ĕm'blĕ-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *emblaement*, deriv. of LL. *imbladare* to sow with grain; *in-* + LL. *bladum* grain.] *Law.* The growing crop, or profits of a crop, which has been sown or planted; — usually in the *pl.*

em-bod'i-ment (-bŏd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* An embodying; state of being embodied; thing embodying or embodied; incarnation.

em-bod'y (ĕm-bŏd'ĭ), *v. t.* **1.** To give a body to, as a spirit; incarnate. **2.** To render concrete and definite; as, to *embody* ideas in words. **3.** To cause to become a body or part of a body; incorporate; organize; as, to *embody* a treaty in a law; to *embody* a group of states in a federation.

em-bold'en (-bōl'd'n), *v. t.* To make bold or courageous.

em-bol'ic (ĕm-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [See EMBOLUS, EMBOLISM.] **1.** *Med.* Of or pertaining to an embolus or embolism. **2.** *Embryol.* Pushing or growing in; — applied to typical invagination or gastrulation. See INVAGINATION.

em'bo-lism (ĕm'bō-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *embolismus*, fr. Gr. *ἐμβολισμός* intercalated, fr. *ἐμβάλλειν* to throw or put in.] **1.** Intercalation, as of a day or month in the year. **2.** *Med.* Occlusion of a blood vessel, as by a clot.

em'bo-lis'mic (-lĭz'mĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or formed by, intercalation; intercalated; as, an **embolismic year**, the period of 13 lunar months, or 384 days.

em'bo-lus (ĕm'bō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. *ἔμβολος* anything pointed so as to be put or thrust in, fr. *ἐμβάλλειν*.

See EMBLEM.] *Med.* A plug, as a clot of fibrin, brought by the blood current and lodged in a blood vessel so as to obstruct the circulation.

‖ **em'bon'point'** (äN'bôN'pwăN'), *n.* [F., fr. *en bon point* in good condition.] Plumpness of person; stoutness.

em-bos'om (ĕm-bo͝oz'ŭm), *v. t.* **1.** To take into the bosom; cherish; foster. **2.** To inclose; shelter closely.

em-boss' (-bŏs'), *v. t.* **1.** To hide in a thicket. *Obs.* **2.** To exhaust (a hunted animal) by the chase; also, to make frothy, as the mouth of a hunted beast. *Obs. or Poetic.*

em-boss', *v. t.* **1.** To raise bosses, or protuberances, on the surface of; esp., to ornament with bosses or raised work. **2.** To raise in relief from a surface. **3.** To adorn with rich ornamentation. — **-boss'er,** *n.* — **-boss'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

em'bou'chure' (ăN'bo͞o'shu̇r'), *n.* [F., fr. *emboucher* to put to the mouth; *em-* (L. *in*) + *bouche* mouth.] **1.** The mouth of a river; also, mouth of a cannon, or the like. **2.** *Music.* The mouthpiece of a wind instrument.

em-bow' (ĕm-bō'), *v. t.* To bend into or like a bow.

em-bowed' (-bōd'), *p. a.* Curved; arched; vaulted.

em-bow'el (-bou'ĕl), *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To disembowel. *Rare.* **2.** To embed; bury.

em-bow'er (-bou'ẽr), **im-bow'er** (ĭm-), *v. t. & i.* To shelter, lodge, or seclude, as in a bower.

em-brace' (-brās'), *v. t.*; EM-BRACED' (-brāst'); -BRAC'ING. [OF. *embracier*, fr. *em-* (L. *in*) + *braz* arm, L. *brachium.*] **1.** To clasp in the arms. **2.** To encircle; inclose. **3.** To undertake. *Obs.* **4.** To take up; adopt; as, to *embrace* the profession of law. **5.** To accept; receive; welcome; avail one's self of, as an opportunity. **6.** To include as parts of a whole; comprehend; take in; as, his essay *embraces* many topics. — **Syn.** Hug; encompass; include, comprise, involve; espouse. See CONTAIN.

— *v. i.* To join in an embrace.

— *n.* An encircling with the arms; clasp; hug.

em-brace', *v. t.* [See 2d EMBRACER.] *Law.* To attempt, or act so as, to influence corruptly, as a jury or court.

em-brace'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of embracing.

em-brac'er (-brās'ẽr), *n.* One who embraces, clasps, etc.

em-brac'er (-brās'ẽr) } *n.* [OF. *embraseor* one who fires, in-
em-brace'or (-ôr) } stigator, fr. *embraser* to set fire to.] *Law.* One who attempts, or acts so as, to influence a court, jury, etc., corruptly. — **em-brac'er-y** (-brās'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*

em-branch'ment (ĕm-brănch'mĕnt), *n.* A branching forth, off, or out; a branch; division.

em-bran'gle (ĕm-brăŋ'g'l), *v. t.* To confuse; entangle. — **em-bran'gle-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

em-bra'sure (ĕm-brā'zhu̇r; 87), *n.* [F., fr. *embraser* to widen an opening.] **1.** A splay of a door or window. **2.** *Fort.* An opening in a wall for cannon, with sides flaring outward.

em'bro-cate (ĕm'brō-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'-ING. [LL. *embrocatus*, p. p. of *embrocare*, fr. Gr. *ἐμβροχή* lotion, fomentation, deriv. of *ἐν* in + *βρέχειν* to wet.] *Med.* To moisten and rub with a lotion, as with spirit, oil, or the like.

em'bro-ca'tion (ĕm'brō-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of embrocating (a diseased part); also, the liquid or lotion so used.

em-broid'er (ĕm-broid'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [See EM-; BRODER.] **1.** To ornament or make with the needle; as, to *embroider* a scarf; to *embroider* a motto. **2.** To ornament; to embellish, as a story; hence, to exaggerate. — **em-broid'er-er,** *n.*

em-broid'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Needlework to enrich fabrics, etc.; also, art of embroidering. **2.** Diversified ornamentation, esp. by contrasted figures and colors.

em-broil' (-broil'), *v. t.* [F. *embrouiller.* See 1st BROIL.] **1.** To confuse or stir up by discord; involve in difficulties by strife. **2.** To implicate in confusion; complicate; as, a history *embroiled* with legend. — **Syn.** Perplex, disorder, trouble.

em-broil'ment, *n.* Act of embroiling; state of being embroiled; uproar; commotion; quarrel.

em-brown' (-broun'), *v. t.* To brown; imbrown.

em-brue' (-bro͞o'). Var. of IMBRUE.

em'bry-o (ĕm'brĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -OS (-ōz). [Gr. *ἔμβρυον.*] **1.** *Biol.* An organism in the early stages of development, as before hatching from an egg. When used of mammals, *embryo* is usually restricted to the earlier stages of uterine development; *fetus*, to the subsequent stages (in human embryology, usually those after the fifth week). **2.** *Bot.* In seed plants, the young sporophyte. **3.** A beginning or undeveloped stage of anything.

in embryo, in an incipient or undeveloped state.

— *a.* Incipient; undeveloped.

em'bry-og'e-ny (ĕm'brĭ-ŏj'ẽ-nĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + root of Gr. *γεννᾶν* to produce.] *Biol.* The formation of the embryo and its course of development. — **em-bry-o-ge-net'ic,** *a.*

em'bry-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Biology dealing with the embryo. — **em'bry-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

em'bry-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in embryology.

em'bry-o-nal (ĕm'brĭ-ō-năl), *a.* *Biol.* Pert. to an embryo or the early stages of development; embryonic.

em'bry-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to an embryo; fig., undeveloped or rudimentary.

embryo sac. *Bot.* The megaspore in seed plants; a large cell within the nucellus of the ovule, in which the egg (after fertilization becoming an embryo) is developed.

e-meer' (ẽ-mẽr'). Var. of EMIR.

e-mend' (ẽ-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *emendare*; *e* out + *menda*, *mendum*, fault.] To free from faults; specif., to correct (a literary work). — **Syn.** Amend, improve, rectify. See MEND. — **e-mend'a-ble** (ẽ-mĕn'dȧ-b'l), *a.*

e'men-date (ē'mĕn-dāt), *v. t.* To rectify (a text) by removing errors, etc. — **e'men-da'tor** (ē'mĕn-dā'tẽr; ĕm'ĕn-), *n.*

e'men-da'tion (ē'mĕn-dā'shŭn; ĕm'ĕn-), *n.* Act of emending; correction; specif., critical alteration or correction, as of a literary text. [tion.

e-mend'a-to-ry (ẽ-mĕn'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to emenda-

em'er-ald (ĕm'ẽr-ăld), *n.* [OF. *esmeraude*, *esmeralde*, fr. L. *smaragdus*, Gr. *σμάραγδος.*] **1.** *Min.* A gem: **a** A variety of beryl, of various shades of green. H. 7.5–8. **b** The *Oriental emerald*, a green variety of transparent corundum, differing from the sapphire in color only. **2.** *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

— *a.* Of a rich green color, like that of the emerald.

Emerald Isle, Ireland; — so called from its verdure.

e-merge' (ẽ-mûrj'), *v. i.*; E-MERGED' (-mûrjd'); E-MERG'ING (-mûr'jĭng). [L. *emergere, emersum*; *e* out + *mergere* to dip.] To rise from or as from an enveloping fluid; come out into view; as, the sun *emerged* from behind the clouds.

e-mer'gence (ẽ-mûr'jẽns), *n.* **1.** Act of emerging. **2.** An emergency. *Rare.* **3.** *Bot.* Any of various outgrowths, as a prickle, from the fundamental tissue below the epidermis.

e-mer'gen-cy (-jẽn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** An emerging; emergence. **2.** An unforeseen occurrence or condition calling for immediate action; exigency. — **Syn.** See JUNCTURE.

e-mer'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* **1.** Rising or emerging out of a fluid or out of anything that covers or conceals. **2.** Arising unexpectedly; calling for prompt action; urgent.

e-mer'i-tus (ẽ-mẽr'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L., having served out his time, p. p. *emerere, emereri*, to obtain by service, serve out one's time. See E-; MERIT.] Retired without charge of rank from active duty, because of age, infirmity, or long faithful service; — esp. of a clergyman or college professor.

em'er-ods (ĕm'ẽr-ŏdz) } *n. pl.* [OF. *emmeroides.* See HEM-
em'er-oids (-oidz) } ORRHOIDS.] Hemorrhoids. *Archaïc.*

e-mersed' (ẽ-mûrst'), *a.* [L. *emersus*, p. p. See EMERGE.] Standing out of, or rising above, a surface, as of water.

e-mer'sion (ẽ-mûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of emerging; emergence.

em'er-y (ĕm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *émeri*, fr. It., fr. Gr. *σμῆρις.*] A dark granular variety of corundum, used as an abrasive.

em'e-sis (ĕm'ẽ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔμεσις.* See EMETIC.] *Med.* Vomiting.

e-met'ic (ẽ-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *emeticus*, Gr. *ἐμετικός*, fr. *ἐμεῖν* to vomit.] Inducing to vomit. — *n.* An emetic agent.

em'e-tine (ĕm'ẽ-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin.** [See EMETIC.] *Chem.* An emetic alkaloid got from ipecacuanha root.

e'meu (ē'mū). Var. of EMU.

-e'mi-a. Var. of -EMIA.

em'i-grant (ĕm'ĭ-grănt), *a.* Removing from one country to another; emigrating. — *n.* One who emigrates.

Syn. Emigrant, immigrant. Emigrant is used with reference to the country *from* which, **immigrant** with reference to the country *into* which, migration is made.

em'i-grate (-grāt), *v. i.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'ING. [L. *emigratus*, p. p. of *emigrare* to remove; *e* out + *migrare* to migrate.] To remove from one country or state for life or residence in another; migrate.

em'i-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of emigrating. **2.** A body of emigrants; emigrants collectively; the whole body of those who emigrate, as from a particular country or within a specified time, etc.

‖ **é'mi'gré'** (ā'mē'grā'), *n.*; *pl.* ÉMIGRÉS (*F.* -grā'). [F.] An emigrant; specif., one of the Royalist fugitives from France at the time of the French Revolution.

em'i-nence (ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* **1.** That which is eminent; a height; also, a projection. **2.** An elevated station; high rank; distinction. **3.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A title of honor, borne by cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church.

em'i-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being eminent; eminence.

em'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *eminens, -entis*, p. pr. of *eminere* to stand out; *e* + *minere* (in comp.) to project.] **1.** Lofty; prominent. **2.** Being above others by birth, merit, talent, or virtue; distinguished. **3.** Standing out clearly; signal; evident; as, *eminent* fairness. — **em'i-nent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Distinguished, celebrated, illustrious, noted, famous, renowned, marked, conspicuous, prominent, signal. — **Eminent, distinguished, celebrated, illustrious.** One is **eminent** who stands high as compared with others, esp. in his own calling; **distinguished,** who has received conspicuous public recognition; **celebrated,** who is widely and favorably spoken of (implying less discriminating judgment than *distinguished*); **illustrious,** who has achieved high prestige. **eminent domain,** the sovereign power to take property for a necessary public use, with reasonable compensation.

e-mir' (ĕ-mēr'); **e'mēr), e-meer'** (ĕ-mēr'), *n.* [Ar. *emīr, amīr*, commander.] An Arabian chieftain or ruler; also, a title given to the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; also, a Turkish title. See AMEER.

em'is-sa-ry (ĕm'ĭ-sā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *emissarius*, fr. *emittere* to send out. See EMIT.] An agent employed to further certain interests or to gain information; esp., a secret agent. — *a.* Pert. to, or acting as, an emissary.

e-mis'sion (ĕ-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of emitting. **2.** That which is emitted; discharge; emanation.

e-mis'sive (ĕ-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Sending out; emitting.

em'is-siv'i-ty (ĕm'ĭ-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tendency to emission; the comparative facility or the rate of emission.

e-mit' (ĕ-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *emittere* to send out; *e* out + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To throw or give out or off; eject; discharge. **2.** To issue, as an order; to print and send into circulation. — **e-mit'ter,** *n.*

em-men'a-gogue (ĕ-mĕn'ă-gŏg; ĕ-mē'nă-), *n.* [Gr. *ἔμμηνα*, n. pl., menses (*ἐν* in + *μήν* month) + *ἀγωγός* leading.] *Med.* Any agent that promotes the menstrual discharge.

em'met (ĕm'ĕt; 24), *n.* [AS. *æmete.*] An ant. *Archaic.*

em'me-tro'pi-a (ĕm'ĕ-trō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἔμμετρος* in measure, suitable (*ἐν* in + *μέτρον* measure) + *ὤψ, ὠπός*, eye.] *Med.* The normal refractive condition of the eye, in which vision is perfect; —opp. to *hypermetropia, myopia*, and *astigmatism.* — **em'me-trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

e-mol'lient (ĕ-mŏl'yĕnt; -ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *emolliens, -entis*, p. pr., deriv. of *e* out + *mollire* to soften, *mollis* soft.] Softening; making supple. — *n.* An application to allay irritation, soreness, etc.

e-mol'u-ment (-ū-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *emolumentum* exertion, profit.] Profit from office, employment, or labor; perquisites, fees, or salary. — **Syn.** See WAGES.

e-mo'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or characterized by, emotion; easily moved; as, an *emotional* nature. **2.** Appealing to or arousing emotion; as, an *emotional* play.

e-mo'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Emotional character; tendency to, or cultivation of, morbid emotion.

e-mo'tion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who is excessively emotional. **2.** One who endeavors to arouse, or work upon, the emotions of others. **3.** One who employs emotional effects in art, or bases theory or practice, as in art, ethics, religion, etc., on emotional phenomena. [of being emotional.

e-mo'tion-al'i-ty (ĕ-mō'shŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state

e-mo'tion-al-ize (ĕ-mō'shŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To make emotional; treat emotionally.

e-mo'tive (ĕ-mō'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Attended by, having the character of, or causing emotion; as, *emotive* expression. **2.** Referring to or considering emotion; as, an *emotive* theory of art. — **e-mo'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **e-mo'tive-ness,** *n.*

e'mo-tiv'i-ty (ē'mō-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Emotional capacity.

em-pale', etc. Vars. of IMPALE, IMPANEL, etc.

em'pen-nage (ĕm'pĕ-nāj), *n.* [F.] *Aëronautics.* The arrangement of stabilizing planes fixed at the stern of a dirigible, and functioning as feathers do on an arrow; also, a fixed stabilizing tail of an aëroplane or flying machine.

em'per-or (ĕm'pĕr-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *empereor*, L. *imperator*, fr. *imperare* to command; *in* in + *parare* to order.] The sovereign or monarch of an empire. — **em'per-or-ship',** *n.*

em'per-y (ĕm'pĕr-ĭ), *n.* [L. *imperium*, influenced by OF. *emperie, empire.* See EMPIRE.] State or dominion of an emperor; hence: sovereignty; empire. *Literary.*

em'pha-sis (ĕm'fȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἔμφασις* significance, fr. *ἐμφαίνειν* to indicate; *ἐν* in + *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** In reading or speaking, a stress or force of utterance given to important words or syllables. **2.** Special impressiveness of expression or weight of thought.

em'pha-size (ĕm'fȧ-sīz), *v. t.*; -SIZED (-sīzd); -SIZ'ING (-sīz'-ĭng). To give emphasis to; stress.

em-phat'ic (ĕm-făt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐμφατικός.*] **1.** Uttered with emphasis; impressive; strong. **2.** Attracting special attention; striking; as, he received *emphatic* honors. **3.** Using emphasis or decisive action; as, an *emphatic* debater. — **Syn.** Forcible, earnest; important. — **em-phat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

em'phy-se'ma (ĕm'fĭ-sē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐμφύσημα* inflation, deriv. of *ἐν* in + *φυσᾶν* to blow.] *Med.* **a** A swelling produced by gas in the cellular tissue. **b** *Veter.* Heaves.

em'phy-teu'sis (-tū'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐμφύτευσις*; deriv. of *ἐν* in + *φυτεύειν* to plant.] *Civil Law.* A kind of conditional grant of a right to the possession and enjoyment of land; also, the right so granted, or the tenure by which it is held.

em'pire (ĕm'pīr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imperium* sovereignty, empire.] **1. a** A group of nations or states under a single sovereign power; as, the *empire* of Alexander the Great; the British *Empire.* **b** A state including broad territories and various peoples united under one rule; as, the (former) Russian *Empire*; a state having its ruler styled *emperor*; as, the (former) French *Empire.* **2.** Imperial organization, rule, or domain; hence, dominion; control.

— *a.* [*cap.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the first French Empire (1804–15); as, **Empire gown** (one with a short waist, short puffed sleeves, and long flowing drapery). **2.** *Furniture.* Designating a dignified style developed in France under Napoleon I.

Empire Day. May 24, birthday of Queen Victoria (d. 1901), extensively celebrated in the British Empire.

em-pir'ic (ĕm-pĭr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *empiricus*, Gr. *ἐμπειρικός* experienced; *ἐν* in + *πεῖρα* experiment.] **1.** One who follows an empirical method or relies on practical experience. **2.** In medicine, a quack; charlatan.

em-pir'ic (ĕm-pĭr'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or founded on, experi-
em-pir'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ment or experience. **2.** Depending on observation alone, without due regard to science and theory; as, *empiric* remedies. — **em-pir'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

em-pir'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Method or practice of an empiric, esp. in medicine; hence, quackery. **2.** The philosophical theory which attributes the origin of all our knowledge to experience. — **em-pir'i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

em-place'ment (-plās'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A putting in, or assigning to, a definite place; localization. **2. a** Space in a fortification assigned to a gun or group of guns. **b** The gun platform, parapet, and accessories.

em-ploy' (-ploĭ'), *v. t.* [F. *employer*, L. *implicare* to infold, involve, engage; *in* + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** To make use of; use. **2.** To occupy; devote; as, to *employ* time advantageously. **3.** To give employment or work to. **Syn. Employ, hire. Employ** is specifically used to emphasize the idea of service to be rendered; **hire,** of wages to be paid. See USE.

— *n.* State of being employed; employment.

em-ploy-ee' (ĕm-ploĭ-ē'), **em'ploy'é'** (*F.* ăN'plwà'yā'; *E.* ĕm-ploĭ-ā'), *n.* [F. *employé*, p. p. of *employer.*] One employed by another, as a clerk, workman, etc. [or others.

em-ploy'er (ĕm-ploĭ'ẽr), *n.* One who employs another

em-ploy'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of employing; state of being employed. **2.** That which engages or occupies; occupation. — **Syn.** Work, business, vocation, calling, office, service, trade, profession. See OCCUPATION.

em-poi'son (-poĭ'z'n), *v. t.* To poison (*Archaic*); taint.

em-po'ri-um (-pō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐμπόριον*, fr. *ἐμπόριος* of commerce, *ἔμπορος* traveler, trader; *ἐν* in + *πόρος* way.] A place of trade; a market place; a mart; commercial center; often, esp., a principal center of trade.

em-pow'er (-pou'ẽr), *v. t.* To give power or authority to; authorize. — **Syn.** See ENABLE.

em'press (ĕm'prĕs), *n.* [OF. *emperesse.*] The consort of an emperor; a female sovereign of an empire; hence, fig., a sovereign mistress.

‖ **em'presse'ment'** (ăN'prĕs'mäN'), *n.* [F., fr. *s'empresser* to hasten.] Demonstrative warmth or cordiality.

em-prise', **em-prize'** (ĕm-prīz'), *n.* [OF. *emprise*, fr. *emprendre* to undertake; *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere, prendere.*] *Archaic.* **1.** Enterprise; adventure. **2.** Chivalric devotion or prowess. — **Syn.** See ENTERPRISE.

emp'ti-ly (ĕmp'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an empty manner.

emp'ti-ness (-nĕs), *n.* State of being empty; vacuity.

emp'ty (-tĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. [AS. *ēmtiġ* empty, idle, *ǣmta, ǣmetta*, quiet, leisure, rest.] **1.** Containing nothing. **2.** Vacant; unoccupied; as, an *empty* house; the *empty* desert. **3.** Hungry. *Colloq.* **4.** Having nothing to carry; unburdened. **5.** Destitute or devoid (of); hence, devoid of substance, effect, sense, feeling, sincerity, etc.; as, *empty* pleasure, words, brains, etc.

Syn. Unoccupied, unfilled, void, vacant, blank. — **Empty, vacant, blank.** That is **empty** (opposed to *full*) which has nothing in it; that is **vacant** (opposed to *occupied*) which has been, or is intended to be, occupied; as, an *empty* (never *vacant*) bucket, stomach; *empty*-handed; a *vacant* (it may be, also, *empty*) lot, house; cf. an *empty* room (without furniture), a *vacant* room (without inmates). That (esp. a surface) is **blank** which is free from writing or marks of any kind, or which has vacant spaces that are left to be filled in.

— *v. t. & i.*; -TIED (-tĭd); -TY-ING. To make or become empty; of a river, or the like, to discharge (itself).

emp'ty-ing, *n.* A making empty, or that which is emptied.

emp'ty-ings (ĕmp'tĭ-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Yeast. *U. S.*

em-pur'ple (ĕm-pûr'p'l), *v. t.*; -PUR'PLED (-p'ld); -PUR'-PLING (-plĭng). To tinge with or color purple.

em'py-e'ma (ĕm'pĭ-ē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐμπύημα*, fr. *ἐμπυεῖν* to suppurate, *ἐν* in + *πύον* pus.] *Med.* An accumulation of pus, usually in the pleural cavity.

em-pyr'e-al (ĕm-pĭr'ē-ăl; ĕm'pĭ-rē'ăl), *a.* [L. *empyrius*, Gr. *ἐμπύριος, ἔμπυρος*, in fire, fiery; *ἐν* in + *πῦρ* fire.] **1.** Of or pert. to the empyrean; celestial; as, the *empyreal* blue. **2.** Composed of or like elemental fire; as, *empyreal* clouds.

em'py-re'an (ĕm'pĭ-rē'ăn), *n.* The highest heaven, an-

K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

ciently supposed to be composed of a kind of sublimated fire. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the empyrean; empyreal.

em'py-reu'ma (-rōō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα* a live coal covered with ashes, *ἐμπυρεύειν* to set on fire, fr. *ἔμπυρος*. See EMPYREAL.] The peculiar smell and taste of animal or vegetable substances burnt in close vessels. — **em'py-reu-mat'ic** (-rōō-măt'ĭk), **-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

e'mu, e'meu (ē'mū), *n.* Either of two Australian ratite birds (*Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ* and *D. irroratus*). They have rudimentary wings and are the largest existing birds after the ostrich, to which they are closely related.

1/50
Emu with young.

em'u-late (ĕm'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *æmulatus*, p. p. of *æmulari*, fr. *æmulus* emulous.] Emulous. *Obs.* — (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. To strive to equal or excel; vie with; rival.

Syn. Emulate, vie with. Emulate emphasizes conscious effort to equal or surpass; **vie with** is also used often, in a fig. sense, of things.

em'u-la'tion (ĕm'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Endeavor to equal or excel; rivalry. **2.** Jealous rivalry. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See COMPETITION.

em'u-la-tive (ĕm'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to emulation; emulating; rivaling; as, an *emulative* person or effort.

em'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who emulates.

em'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *æmulus*.] **1.** Ambitious to equal or excel another. **2.** Jealously rivaling; envious. *Obs.*

em'u-lous-ly, *adv.* In an emulous manner.

e-mul'si-fy (ē-mŭl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To convert into an emulsion; form an emulsion with. — **-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

e-mul'sin (-sĭn), *n.* [See EMULSION.] *Chem.* An enzyme occurring in certain fungi and in almonds, etc.

e-mul'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [From L. *emulgere, emulsum*, to milk out; *e* out + *mulgere* to milk.] A liquid preparation of the color and consistency of milk, or one in which minute particles, esp. of a liquid, remain in suspension as the fat globules do in milk. — **e-mul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

e-munc'to-ry (ē-mŭŋk'tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *emunctorium* a pair of snuffers, fr. *emungere, emunctum*, to blow the nose, hence, to cleanse; *e* out + *mungere* to blow the nose.] Any organ or part of the body (as the kidneys, skin, etc.) which carries off wastes. — *a.* Excretory.

en (ĕn), *n.* [Name of the letter *n*, L. *en*.] *Print.* Half of the width of an em. See EM.

en-. [F. *en-*, L. *in*.] A prefix signifying *in, into*, or sometimes used as a mere intensive; — generally *em-* before *p, b*, and *m*.

en- (ĕn-). A prefix from Greek *ἐν, in*, meaning *in*.

-en (-ĕn; -n). [AS. *-an*.] A suffix forming the plural of nouns, as in *oxen* and in many words now obsolete or dialectal.

-en. [AS. *-en*.] The past-participle ending of many strong verbs; as in *broken, sunken, spoken*.

-en. [AS. *-en*.] An adjective suffix meaning *made of*, or, secondarily, *like* or *resembling*; as in *oaken, ashen*, etc.

-en. [AS. *-nian*.] A suffix meaning *to make, to render*; as in *blacken, redden, whiten*, etc.

en-a'ble (ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To make able; give (one) power, strength, or competency (to be or do something). **2.** To make possible; as, electricity *enables* rapid transit. *Obsoles.*

Syn. Enable, empower. To **enable** is to provide with means or opportunity; to **empower**, to delegate power, or authority, to do something; as, his income *enabled* him to live in elegance; the letter *empowered* him to sell the horse.

en-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To make into an act or law; decree. **2.** To act; do. *Obs.* **3.** To act the part of; represent.

en-ac'tive (ĕn-ăk'tĭv), *a.* Having power to enact or establish as a law; enacting.

en-act'ment (-ăkt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enacting; state of being enacted. **2.** Thing enacted; law; decree; requirement.

en-ac'to-ry (ĕn-ăk'tō-rĭ), *a. Law.* Enacting, or pertaining to enactment; specif., creating a new right or duty.

en'a-lid (ĕn'ȧ-lĭd), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνάλιος* of the sea + 2d *-id*.] *Phytogeog.* A submerged marine plant growing in the loose soil of the sea bottom, or benthos, as eel grass.

en-al'la-ge (ĕn-ăl'ȧ-jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐναλλαγή* exchange, deriv. of *ἐν* in + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] *Gram.* A substitution, as of one part of speech for another, or of one gender, number, tense, etc., of the same word for another.

en-am'el (-ăm'ĕl), *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [*en-* + OF. *esmaillier* to enamel, *esmail* enamel.] **1.** To lay enamel on; decorate with enamel. **2.** To variegate with colors as if with enamel. **3.** To form a glossy, enamel-like surface on.

— *n.* **1.** A glassy composition, usually opaque, for coating the surface of metal, glass, or pottery. Cf. GLAZE. **2.** Any of various enamel-like varnishes, etc. **3.** A cosmetic intended to give the appearance of a smooth and beautiful complexion. **4.** That which is enameled or like enamel; enameled ware. **5.** The very hard calcareous outer layer of the teeth.

en-am'el-er, en-am'el-ler, *n.* One who enamels.

en-am'el-ist, en-am'el-list, *n.* An enameler.

en-am'or, en-am'our (-ăm'ĕr), *v. t.* [OF. *enamourer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *amour* love, L. *amor*.] To inflame with love; charm; captivate.

en-am'ored, en-am'oured (ĕn-ăm'ĕrd), *p. a.* Much in love; charmed. — **Syn.** See FOND.

en'ar-thro'sis (ĕn'ăr-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις*, fr. *ἔναρθρος* jointed; *ἐν* in + *ἄρθρον* joint.] *Anat.* An articulation in which the rounded head of one bone fits into a cuplike cavity of the other; a ball-and-socket joint.

‖ **en' bloc'** (äN' blŏk'). [F.] In a lump; as a whole.

en-cæ'ni-a (ĕn-sē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* [LL., fr. Gr. *ἐγκαίνια* a feast of dedication; *ἐν* in + *καινός* new.] A festival commemorative of the founding of a city or consecration of a church; also [*cap.*], at Oxford University, England, the ceremonies held in June commemorative of founders. It corresponds to commencement at Cambridge and in America.

en-cage' (-kāj'). Var. of INCAGE.

en-camp' (-kămp'), *v. i. & t.* To form, or form into, a camp.

en-camp'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of encamping; state of being encamped. **2.** A camp.

en-car'nal-ize (-kär'năl-īz), *v. t.* To incarnate. *Rare.*

en-case' (-kās'). Var. of INCASE.

en-caus'tic (-kôs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *encausticus*, Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*, deriv. of *ἐν* in + *καίειν* to burn.] *Fine Arts.* Prepared by heat; burned in; having decorations burned in, as pottery. — *n.* The method of painting in heated wax or in any way in which heat is used to fix the colors; also, material so made.

en-cave' (-kāv'), *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a cave.

-ence. See -ANCE.

‖ **en'ceinte'** (äN'sĂNt'; än-sānt'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *in* not + *cinctus*, p. p. of *cingere* to gird about.] Pregnant; with child.

‖ **en'ceinte'**, *n.* [F., fr. *enceindre* to gird about, L. *incingere; in* (intens.) + *cingere* to gird.] The line of works inclosing a fortified place; also, the place inclosed.

En-cel'a-dus (ĕn-sĕl'ȧ-dŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἐγκέλαδος*.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the hundred-armed giants who fought the gods. Zeus killed him and buried him under Mt. Etna.

en'ce-phal'ic (ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a. Anat.* **a** Pertaining to the encephalon, or brain. **b** Situated in the cranial cavity.

en-ceph'a-li'tis (ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *encephalon* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the brain. — **-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

en-ceph'a-lon (ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*; *ἐν* in + *κεφαλή* head.] The brain.

en-chain' (-chān'), *v. t.* **1.** To bind with, or hold in, chains; fetter. **2.** To hold fast; restrain; confine; as, to *enchain* the attention. — **en-chain'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-chant' (-chănt'), *v. t.* [F. *enchanter*, L. *incantare* to chant a magic formula against one, bewitch; *in* against + *cantare* to sing.] **1.** To act on by charms or sorcery; esp., to lay under a spell; bewitch. **2.** To delude. *Obs.* **3.** To delight greatly; charm. — **Syn.** See CAPTIVATE.

en-chant'er (ĕn-chăn'tĕr), *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer; also, one who delights as by an enchantment.

en-chant'er's night'shade'. Any of a genus (*Circæa*, esp. *C. lutetiana*) of plants of the evening primrose family, fabled to have been used by the enchantress Circe.

en-chant'ment (-chănt'mĕnt), *n.* Act of enchanting; state of being enchanted; that which enchants. — **Syn.** Magic, sorcery, witchcraft; spell, charm, fascination, witchery.

en-chant'ress (-chăn'trĕs), *n.* A sorceress; also, a fascinating woman.

en-chase' (-chās'), *v. t.*; -CHASED' (-chāst'); -CHAS'ING (-chās'ĭng). [F. *enchâsser*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *châsse* frame, case, L. *capsa* box, case.] **1.** To surround with an ornamental casing, as a gem with gold; give a setting to. **2.** To ornament by embossing, inlaying, or engraving; chase. **3.** To incase; inclose. *Obs.*

en'chon-dro'ma (ĕn'kŏn-drō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DROMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; Gr. *ἐν* in + *χόνδρος* cartilage + *-oma*.] *Med.* A tumor consisting of cartilaginous tissue. — **en'chon-drom'a-tous** (-drŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -drō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

en-cho'ri-al (ĕn-kō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγχώριος* domestic, native; *ἐν* in + *χώρα* place, country.] Belonging to, or used in, a country; native; domestic; — used esp. of demotic writing. See DEMOTIC, 2.

en-ci'na (ĕn-sē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp.] The California live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), or the common live oak (*Q. virginiana*).

en-cir'cle (-sûr'k'l), *v. t.* To circle, or form a circle, about; surround; move completely around.

en-clasp' (-klăsp'). Var. of INCLASP.

en-clave' (ĕn-klāv'; *F.* äN'klȧv'), *n.* [F.] A tract or territory inclosed within a foreign territory. See EXCLAVE.

en-clit'ic (-klĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *encliticus*, Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός*, fr.

ἐγκλίνειν to incline; ἐν in + κλίνειν to bend.] *Grammar.* Leaning or dependent (with reference to accent); — used of a word which, losing its own accent, is attached in pronunciation to a preceding word, as *que* in Latin *hominesque, tirne* in English *prithee*, etc.
— *n.* An enclitic word or particle.

en-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [F. *enclos*, p. p. of *enclore* to enclose; *en-* (L. *in*) + *clore* to close. See CLOSE, *a.*] To inclose.

en-clo'sure (-klō'zhŭr), *n.* Var. of INCLOSURE.

en-co'mi-ast (-kō'mĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστής. See ENCOMIUM.] One who praises; a panegyrist; eulogist.

en-co'mi-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk) } *a.* Bestowing praise; praising;
en-co'mi-as'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } eulogistic; laudatory.

en-co'mi-um (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκώμιον (a song) chanted in a Bacchic festival in praise of the god; ἐν in + κῶμος a revel.] Warm or high praise.
Syn. Encomium, eulogy, panegyric imply more or less formal expression of praise. **Encomium** may apply to either persons or things; **eulogy** implies warmer praise and (often) more studied form, esp. of persons. A **panegyric** is an elaborate public eulogy (often extravagant).

en-com'pass (-kŭm'păs), *v. t.* **1.** To encircle; surround. **2.** To inclose; contain. **3.** To outwit. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Include, environ, invest, inclose. — **en-com'pass-ment**, *n.*

en-core' (ăn'kōr'; äŋ-kōr'), *adv. & interj.* [F.] Once more; again; — used as a call for a repetition of a part of a play, concert, etc., or a song, etc. — (*pron.* ăn'kōr'; äŋ'kōr), *n.* The demand for repetition, as by applause; also, the repetition or, now esp., something given in place of a repetition.

en-core' (ăn-kōr'; äŋ'kōr), *v. t.*; -CORED' (-kōrd'); äŋ'-); -COR'ING. To call for a repetition of or from.

en-coun'ter (ĕn-koun'tĕr), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *encontrer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *contre* against, L. *contra*.] To meet, esp. in opposition or with hostile intent. — *n.* **1.** A meeting face to face, esp. with hostile purpose; hence, a combat; battle. **2.** Behavior on meeting; address. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Contest, rencounter, conflict, combat, fight, engagement, onset, attack. **Syn.** Skirmish, brush. **Encounter**, **skirmish**, **brush**. In their military senses, an **encounter** is a hostile meeting, often unexpected; a **skirmish**, a slight and desultory, often preliminary, *encounter*, commonly between light detachments of troops; a **brush**, a short but brisk *skirmish*. All three words are used of other than military contests; as, a sharp *encounter* of wits, a *skirmish* preliminary to the Presidential campaign, a smart *brush* between opposing counsel. See BATTLE, CONTEST, DISPUTE.

en-cour'age (ĕn-kŭr'ăj), *v. t.*; -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). [F. *encourager*.] **1.** To inspire with courage, spirit, or hope; inspirit; — opp. to *discourage*. **2.** To give help or patronage to, as an industry; foster. — **Syn.** Animate, hearten, incite, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate, instigate, countenance, promote, advance, forward, strengthen.

en-cour'age-ment (-ăj-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of encouraging; state of being encouraged. **2.** That which encourages.

en-cour'ag-ing (-ă-jĭng), *p. a.* Giving hope; inspiriting; favoring. — **en-cour'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*

en-crim'son (-krĭm'z'n), *v. t.* To make or dye crimson.

en'cri-nite (ĕn'krĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐν in + κρίνον a lily.] A fossil crinoid; sometimes, in a general sense, any crinoid.

en-croach' (ĕn-krōch'), *v. i.* [OF. *encrochier* to seize; *en-* in + source of F. *croc* hook.] **1.** To enter gradually or by stealth into the rights of another; trespass; intrude; as, to *encroach* upon a neighbor's property; the sea is *encroaching* upon the land. **2.** To advance beyond desirable or normal limits. — **Syn.** See TRESPASS. — **en-croach'er**, *n.*

en-croach'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or process of encroaching. **2.** That which is taken by encroaching.

en-crust' (-krŭst'). Var. of INCRUST.

en-cum'ber (-kŭm'bĕr), **in-cum'ber** (ĭn-), *v. t.* [F. *encombrer*.] **1.** To impede in motion or action; retard; embarrass. **2.** To render awkward, obstructive, or disagreeable, by superfluous parts, etc. **3.** To place a burden on, as a debt or legal claim. — **Syn.** Load, clog, oppress, overload, burden, overburden; embarrass, perplex, hinder, obstruct.

en-cum'brance (-brăns), **in-cum'brance** (ĭn-), *n.* **1.** That which encumbers. **2.** A dependent person; specif., a child. **3.** *Law.* A claim or lien on an estate.

en-cum'branc-er, in-cum'branc-er (-brăn-sĕr), *n. Law.* One who holds an encumbrance. [*state.* See -ANCE.]

-en-cy. [L. *-entia*.] A noun suffix signifying *quality* or *state*.

en-cyc'lic (ĕn-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a. & n.* Encyclical.

en-cyc'li-cal (-sĭk'lĭ-kăl; -sī'klĭ-), *a.* [L. *encyclios* of a circle, general, Gr. ἐγκύκλιος; ἐν in + κύκλος circle.] Sent to many persons or places; general. — *n.* An encyclical letter, esp. from the Pope.

en-cy'clo-pe'di-a } (-sī'klō-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκυ-
en-cy'clo-pæ'di-a } κλοπαιδεία, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, instruction in the circle of arts and sciences. See CYCLOPEDIA.]
1. The circle of arts and sciences; a summary of knowledge; esp., a work in which the branches of learning are treated in separate articles. **2.** [*cap.*] Specif., the work of the Encyclopedists, the *Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers* (1751–65). The editors were Diderot and d'Alembert. It exerted an almost revolutionary influence on the culture of Europe.

en-cy'clo-pe'dic, -pæ'dic (ĕn-sī'klō-pē'dĭk-; -pĕd'ĭk) } *a.* Per-
en-cy'clo-pe'di-cal, -pæ'di-cal (-pē'dĭ-kăl; -pĕd'ĭ-) } taining to, or of the nature of, an encyclopedia; embracing a wide range of subjects.

en-cy'clo-pe'dism, -pæ'dism (-pē'dĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The art of writing or compiling encyclopedias; also, encyclopedic learning. **2.** [*cap.*] The writings, views, and influence of the Encyclopedists.

en-cy'clo-pe'dist, -pæ'dist (-pē'dĭst), *n.* The compiler of an encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation; also, one whose knowledge is encyclopedic.
the Encyclopedists, the writers of the great French Encyclopedia (see ENCYCLOPEDIA, 2).

en-cyst' (-sĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To form, or inclose or become inclosed in, a cyst, or capsule. — **en-cyst'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

end (ĕnd), *v. t.* To put (corn, hay, etc.) into a barn, stack, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

end, *n.* [AS. *ende.*] **1.** A limit or boundary; esp., a limiting or extreme region or part; as, the *ends* of the earth. **2.** Extreme or last point or part; conclusion; termination; as, the *end* of a road, sermon; hence: issue; result; also, ultimate state. **3.** Death. **4.** The object aimed at in any effort; purpose; aim. **5.** That which is left; remnant; scrap. **6.** A player stationed on the end of a line or team, as in football. — **Syn.** See INTENTION.
in the end, finally. — **to the end that**, in order that. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bring or come to an end. **2.** To form, or be at, the end of. **3.** To destroy; die. — **Syn.** See CLOSE.

end'-all', *n.* That which ends all.

en-dam'age (ĕn-dăm'ăj), *v. i.* To damage; harm; injure.

en-dan'ger (-dān'jĕr), *v. t.* To bring into danger; imperil.

en-dear' (-dēr'), *v. t.* **1.** To make or hold dear, or beloved. **2.** To win the affection of. *Obs.* — **en-dear'ing-ly**, *adv.*

en-dear'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of endearing, or state of being endeared; also, that which endears; a caress.

en-deav'or } (-dĕv'ĕr), *v. t.* [From *en-* + F. *devoir* duty.]
en-deav'our } To strive to achieve or reach; try; attempt; as, to *endeavor* a cure. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To exert one's self for a certain end; attempt; — usually used with the infinitive; as, to *endeavor* to defeat an opponent. — **Syn.** Strive, struggle, essay. See TRY.
— *n.* A systematic or continuous attempt; an effort; a trial.

en-deav'or-er, -our-er, *n.* One who endeavors.

en-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* Also **en-dem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [Gr. ἔνδημος, ἐνδήμιος; ἐν in + δῆμος the people.] Peculiar to a district or particular locality, or class of persons; as, an *endemic* disease. — *n.* That which is endemic.

end'er, *n.* One who, or that which, ends.

en-der'mic (ĕn-dûr'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐν in + δέρμα skin.] *Med.* Acting through the skin, or by direct application to the skin; as, *endermic* medication.

end'ing (ĕn'dĭng), *n.* **1.** Termination; conclusion; also, death. **2.** *Gram.* The final syllable or letter of a word, esp. when inflectional. — **Syn.** See TERMINATION.

en'dive (ĕn'dĭv; -dīv), *n.* [F., fr. a deriv. of L. *intibus* endive.] A salad herb (*Cichorium endivia*) related to chicory.

end'less (ĕnd'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without end or ends; boundless; of time, eternal; of space, infinite. **2.** Continuous by reason of the ends being united; as, an *endless* chain. — **Syn.** Everlasting, interminable, perpetual, continual, unending, unlimited, undying, imperishable. See ETERNAL. — **end'less-ly**, *adv.* — **end'less-ness**, *n.*

end'long' (-lŏŋg'; 62), *adv.* **1.** Lengthwise. **2.** On end.

end man. The last man in a row; specif., the man at either end of the line of performers in a minstrel show.

end'most (ĕnd'mōst), *a.* Farthest; remotest.

en'do- (ĕn'dō-). Combining form from Greek ἔνδον, *within*.

en'do-blast (-blăst), *n. Biol.* Hypoblast. — **-blas'tic,** *a.*

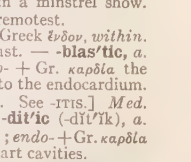
en'do-car'di-al (-kär'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. καρδία the heart.] Within the heart; of or pert. to the endocardium.

en'do-car-di'tis (-kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the endocardium. — **-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

en'do-car'di-um (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] A thin membrane lining the heart cavities.

en'do-carp (ĕn'dō-kärp), *n.* The inner layer of the pericarp, as in the apple, plum, etc.

en'do-derm (-dûrm), *n. Zoöl.* The epithelial membrane lining most of the digestive tract. — **en'do-der'mal** (-dûr'măl), **en'do-der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*



Section of a Plum. *a* Epicarp; *b* Sarcocarp; *c* Endocarp, or Stone; *d* Seed.

en-dog'a-my (ĕn-dŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* Marriage within the group or clan only; — opp. to *exogamy*. — **en'do-gam'ic** (ĕn'dō-găm'ĭk), **en-dog'a-mous** (ĕn-dŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.*

en'do-gen (ĕn'dō-jĕn), *n. Bot.* Any of an obsolete class (*Endogenæ*) of seed plants including the monocotyledons, and so named by Lindley on the incorrect supposition that the growth of the stem proceeds from within.

en-dog'e-nous (ĕn-dŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** *Biology.* **a** Developed internally; growing from within. **b** Designating formation of new cells or spores within the wall of the parent cell. **2.** *Bot.* Belonging to the endogens. [nous cell formation.]

en-dog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n. Biol.* Growth from within; endoge-

en'do-lymph (ĕn'dō-lĭmf), *n. Anat.* The watery fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

en'do-morph (-môrf), *n. Min.* A crystal of one species inclosed within one of another.

en'do-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* **1.** *Petrog.* Occurring within; internal. **2.** *Min.* Of or pertaining to an endomorph.

en'do-par'a-site (-păr'ă-sīt), *n. Zoöl.* Any parasite which lives in the internal organs of an animal, as a tapeworm, trichina, etc.; — opp. to *ectoparasite.*

en'do-phyte (ĕn'dō-fīt), *n. Bot.* A plant which grows within another plant, upon which it may or may not be parasitic, as a fungus which develops its mycelia within the host.

en'do-plasm (ĕn'dō-plăz'm), *n. Biol.* The inner or central portion of the cytoplasm in a cell;—opposed to *ectoplasm.* — **en'do-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

end'-or'gan, *n. Physiol.* An organ forming the terminus of a path of conduction for nervous excitations; esp., a peripheral terminus; as, the eye is the *end-organ* of sight.

en-dorse' (ĕn-dôrs'), *v. t.;* -DORSED' (-dôrst'); -DORS'ING. [From F. *endosser,* lit., to put on the back; *en-* (L. *in*) + *dos* back, L. *dorsum.*] To write on the back of; to sanction, etc. See INDORSE. — **en-dors'a-ble, -dorse'ment,** etc.

en'do-sarc (ĕn'dō-särk) *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός,* flesh.] *Zoöl.* Endoplasm, as in the amœba.

en'do-scope (-skōp), *n. Med.* An instrument for examining the interior of a hollow organ, as of the rectum, the urethra, or the bladder. — **en-dos'co-py** (ĕn-dŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.*

en'do-skel'e-ton (ĕn'dō-skĕl'ĕ-tŭn), *n. Anat. & Zoöl.* An internal skeleton or supporting framework; — opp. to *exoskeleton.* The greater part of the skeleton of most vertebrates is of this nature.

en'dos-mo'sis (ĕn'dŏs-mō'sĭs), *n.* Also **en'dos-mose'** (ĕn'dŏz-mōs'; ĕn'dŏs-). [NL. *endosmosis.*] See OSMOSIS. — **en'dos-mos'mic** (-mŏs'mĭk), **-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

en'do-sperm (ĕn'dō-spûrm), *n. Bot.* The nutritive tissue formed within the embryo sac in seed plants.

en'do-spore (-spōr; 57), *n. Bot.* **a** = ENDOSPORIUM. **b** *Bacteriol.* An asexual spore developed within the cell; — opposed to *arthrospore.* — **en-dos'po-rous** (ĕn-dŏs'pō-rŭs), *a.*

en'do-spo'ri-um (ĕn'dō-spō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.;* *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NL.] *Bot.* The inner layer or coating of the spore wall.

en-dos'te-um (ĕn-dŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -TEA (-ă). [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* a bone.] *Anat.* The layer of vascular connective tissue lining the medullary cavities of bone.

en'dos-to'sis (ĕn'dŏs-tō'sĭs), *a.* [NL.; *endo-* + *ostosis.*] *Anat.* Ossification beginning within the substance of a cartilage.

en'do-the'ci-um (ĕn'dō-thē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.;* *L. pl.* -CIA (-ă). [NL. See ENDO-; THECA.] *Bot.* **a** The inner lining of an anther cell. **b** In mosses, the central mass of cells within the young sporogonium, giving rise to the archespore.

en'do-the'li-al (-lĭ-ăl), *a.* Relating to endothelium.

en'do-the'li-oid (-oid), *a.* Resembling endothelium.

en'do-the'li-o'ma (ĕn'dō-thē'lĭ-ō'mă), *n.;* *L. pl.* -OMATA (-ō'mă-tă). [NL.; *endothelium* + *-oma.*] A tumor, either benign or malignant, arising from the endothelium of the lesser blood or lymph channels.

en'do-the'li-um (-thē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.;* *L. pl.* ENDOTHELIA (-ă). [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *θηλή* nipple.] *Anat.* A thin epithelium of mesoblastic origin lining the serous cavities, the interior of the heart, the blood vessels, lymphatics, etc.

en'do-ther'mic (ĕn'dō-thûr'mĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a reaction which occurs with absorption of heat; formed by such a reaction; as, an *endothermic* substance; — opposed to *exothermic.*

en-dow' (ĕn-dou'), *v. t.* [OF. *endouer; en-* (L. *in*) + F. *douer* to endow, L. *dotare.*] **1.** To furnish with a permanent fund or source of income for support. **2.** To furnish with a dower or dowry. **3.** To enrich or furnish with anything of the nature of a gift, as a quality or faculty; as, man is *endowed* with reason.

Syn. Invest, clothe, endue. — **Endow, endue** are often interchangeable. But **endow** emphasizes the idea of that which is bestowed on one (often permanently) as a gift; **endue,** the implication of something with which one is invested as a quality; as, a mind richly *endowed* by nature; work *endues* us with strength for enduring hardships.

en-dow'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of endowing. **2.** That which is settled on a person or an institution; property permanently devoted to any object. **3.** Natural capacity; talents; gifts; — usually in *pl.* — **Syn.** See GIFT.

endowment insurance. Insurance providing for the payment of an endowment, or fixed sum, at the expiration of a fixed term of years or also, usually at prior, death.

en-due' (ĕn-dū'), *v. t.;* -DUED' (-dūd'); -DU'ING. [See INDUE.] To invest; endow; indue. — **Syn.** See ENDOW.

en-dur'a-ble (-dûr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being endured.

en-dur'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of enduring, or lasting; continuance. **2.** Act of bearing or suffering; a continuing or the power of continuing under pain, hardship, or distress without being overcome; as, the *endurance* of seasoned troops; beyond *endurance.* **3.** A thing endured; hardship. *Now Rare.*

en-dure' (-dūr'), *v. i.;* -DURED' (-dūrd'); -DUR'ING (-dūr'ĭng). [F. *endurer,* fr. L. *indurare* to harden; *in* + *durare* to harden, endure.] **1.** To continue in the same state without perishing; last. **2.** To remain firm, as under trial; to suffer or bear up patiently. — *v. t.* **1.** To remain firm under; sustain; as, to *endure* hardship. **2.** To put up with; tolerate; as, to *endure* a nuisance. **3.** To be compatible with; allow. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Abide, stand, brook, tolerate, suffer. See BEAR.

en-dur'ing, *p. a.* Lasting; durable; long-suffering. — **en-dur'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **-ing-ness,** *n.*

end'ways' (ĕnd'wāz'), **end'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* **1.** On end; upright. **2.** With the end forward. **3.** Lengthwise.

En-dym'i-on (ĕn-dĭm'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἐνδυμίων.*] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by the moon goddess, Selene, by whom he was thrown into a sleep that he might not know of her caresses. One story makes him a shepherd or hunter who was given eternal youth and unbroken slumber by Zeus, and to whom Selene descended nightly.

en'e-ma (ĕn'ĕ-mă; ē-nē'mă), *n.;* *pl.* E. -MAS (-măz), L. ENEMATA (ē-nĕm'ă-tă). [L., fr. Gr. *ἔνεμα,* fr. *ἐνιέναι* to send in.] *Med.* A liquid injected into the rectum.

en'e-my (ĕn'ĕ-mĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [OF. *enemi,* fr. L. *inimicus; in-* (negative) + *amicus* friend.] **1.** One hostile to another; one who seeks the overthrow or failure of that to which he is opposed. **2.** A military foe.

Syn. Adversary, antagonist, opponent, foe. — **Enemy, foe** imply hostility (often personal), and are now practically synonymous, *foe* being chiefly poetical or rhetorical. **the enemy. a** *Mil.* The hostile force (see COLLECTIVE, *a.,* 4.); also, a hostile ship; as, we have sunk *the enemy.* **b** [*cap.*] The Devil.

— *a.* **1.** Hostile; inimical. *Obs.* **2.** Of or pertaining to a hostile force or nation; as, an *enemy* ship.

en'er-ge'sis (ĕn'ĕr-jē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐνεργεῖν* to be in activity.] *Plant Physiol.* The chemical process or series of processes within the plant cell by which energy is released through katabolic changes.

en'er-get'ic (-ĕr-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* [See ENERGY.] **1.** Having energy or energies; active. **2.** Exhibiting energy; forcible; efficacious; as, *energetic* measures. — **Syn.** Potent, effective, strenuous. See VIGOROUS. — **en'er-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

en'er-get'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Theory or science of the conditions and laws governing manifestation of energy.

en'er-gize (ĕn'ĕr-jīz), *v. i.;* -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To put forth energy. — *v. t.* To impart energy to.

en'er-giz'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, energizes.

en'er-gu'men (ĕn'ĕr-gū'mĕn), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἐνεργούμενος* possessed by an evil spirit.] A demoniac.

en'er-gy (ĕn'ĕr-jĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *energia,* fr. Gr. *ἐνέργεια,* fr. *ἐνεργός* active; *ἐν* in + *ἔργον* work.] **1.** Strength or vigor of expression. **2.** Internal or inherent power, as of the mind; capacity of acting, or producing an effect. **3.** Power forcibly exerted; force of action. **4.** *Physics.* Capacity for performing work. — **Syn.** See POWER.

en'er-vate (ĕn'ĕr-vāt; ē-nûr'vāt), *v. t.;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd; -vā-ĕd); -VAT'ING. [L. *enervatus,* p. p. of *enervare,* fr. *enervis* nerveless, weak; *e* out + *nervus* nerve.] To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage; to effeminate; weaken morally. — **Syn.** Weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. See UNNERVE. — **en'er-va'tor** (ĕn'ĕr-vā'tĕr), *n.*

e-ner'vate (ē-nûr'vāt), *a.* Enervated.

en'er-va'tion (ĕn'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Action or process of enervating; state of being enervated.

en-face' (ĕn-fās'), *v. t.* To write or print on the face of (a draft, bill, etc.); also, to write or print (a memorandum, direction, etc.) on the face of a draft, bill, etc. — **en-face'ment** (ĕn-fās'mĕnt), *n.*

en-fee'ble (ĕn-fē'b'l), *v. t.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To make feeble; weaken. — **en-fee'ble-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-feoff' (-fēf'), *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To invest with a fief, or fee; invest with a freehold by feoffment. **2.** To give in, or subject to, vassalage. — **en-feoff'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-fet'ter (-fĕt'ĕr), *v. t.* To bind in fetters; enchain.

en'fi-lade' (ĕn'fĭ-lād'), *n.* [F., fr. *enfiler* to thread, rake with shot; *en-* (L. *in*) + *fil* thread, L. *filum.*] A firing along a trench, a line of troops, etc.; a raking fire. — *v. t.;* -LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd); -LAD'ING. To rake, or be in a position to rake, with gun fire in the direction of the length.

en'fleu'rage' (äN'flûˈräzhˈ), *n.* [F., fr. *en-* (L. *in*) + *fleur* flower.] A process of extracting perfumes by exposing absorbents, as fixed oils, to the exhalations of the flowers.

en-fold' (ĕn-fōld'), *v. t.* To enwrap; envelop. = INFOLD.

en-force' (ĕn-fōrs'; 57), *v. t.* [OF. *enforcier* to strengthen, force.] **1.** To force; compel. **2.** To make or gain by force.

3. To drive by force. *Obs.* **4.** To give force to. **5.** To put in force or effect, as a law. **6.** To urge; ply hard; lay much stress upon. — **Syn.** See EXECUTE.

en-force'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being enforced.

en-force'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of enforcing.

en-forc'er (ĕn-fôr'sĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, enforces.

en-fran'chise (ĕn-frăn'chīz ; -chĭz), *v. t.* ; -CHISED (-chīzd ; -chĭzd) ; -CHIS-ING. [OF. *enfranchir.*] **1.** To set free ; release from slavery. **2.** To endow with a franchise ; admit to citizenship, esp. the right to vote. **3.** *Feudal Law.* To make (lands) freehold.

en-fran'chise-ment (-chĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enfranchising ; state of being enfranchised.

en-gage' (ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* ; -GAGED' (-gājd') ; -GAG'ING (-gāj'-ĭng). [F. *engager* ; *en-* (L. *in*) + *gage* pledge, pawn. See GAGE.] **1.** To deliver as a pledge. *Obs.* **2.** To put under pledge ; pledge, as by a promise. **3.** To betroth. **4.** To secure or bespeak (services, etc.). **5.** To win and attach ; draw. **6.** To employ the attention and efforts of ; as, to *engage* one in conversation. **7.** To entangle ; involve. *Archaic.* **8.** To enter into contest with ; also, to join or interlock (weapons). **9.** *Machinery.* To come into gear with ; interlock with. — **Syn.** See PROMISE.

— *v. i.* **1.** To promise or pledge one's self ; warrant. **2.** To embark in a business ; involve one's self. **3.** To enter into conflict. **4.** *Machinery.* To interlock and interact.

en-gaged' (ĕn-gājd'), *p. a.* **1.** Occupied ; employed. **2.** Pledged ; esp., betrothed. **3.** Involved, esp. in a hostile encounter. **4.** *Arch.* Partly embedded or bonded, as a column in a wall.

en-gage'ment (-gāj'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of engaging ; state of being engaged ; as : **a** Betrothal. **b** Hostile encounter. **c** *Machinery.* State of being in gear. **2.** That which engages, as an occupation, obligation, enterprise, etc. **3.** A promise to be present at a specified time and place ; appointment. **4.** In *pl.* Pecuniary liabilities. **5.** Employment, esp. for a stated time. — **Syn.** See BATTLE.

en-gag'ing (-gāj'ĭng), *p. a.* Tending to draw the attention or affections ; attractive. — **en-gag'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-gar'land (ĕn-gär'lănd), *v. t.* To encircle with a garland or garlands.

en-gen'der (-jĕn'dĕr), *v. t.* [F. *engendrer*, L. *ingenerare* ; *in* + *generare* to beget.] **1.** To beget. **2.** To bear ; bring forth ; produce ; as, angry words *engender* strife. — **Syn.** Breed, generate, procreate, propagate ; occasion, cause, excite. — *v. i.* To assume form ; be produced.

en'gine (ĕn'jĭn), *n.* [F. *engin* skill, machine, engine, L. *ingenium* natural capacity, invention ; *in* in + root of *gignere* to produce.] **1.** (*In this sense pronounced* ĕn-jīn'.) Natural capacity ; ability. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Any device, agent, means, or method. *Archaic.* **3.** Any mechanical instrument ; specif., an instrument of war (esp. a piece of artillery) or of torture. **4.** Any of numerous machines for converting a physical force, as heat, into mechanical power. **5.** Specif., a locomotive engine, as used on railroads.

en'gi-neer' (ĕn'jĭ-nēr'), *n.* **1.** One skilled in engineering. **2.** One who manages a stationary orlocomotive engine. **3.** One of a corps of men in the army or navy who perform engineering work, as in building forts, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To lay out or manage as an engineer ; as, to *engineer* a road. **2.** To guide the course of ; manage ; as, to *engineer* a business deal.

en'gi-neer'ing, *n.* The art of managing engines ; now usually, the art and science by which the mechanical properties of matter are utilized in structures and machines.

en'gin-er. Obs. var. of ENGINEER.

en'gine-ry (ĕn'jĭn-rĭ), *n.* Engines or machines in general, esp. instruments of war.

en-gird' (ĕn-gûrd'), *v. t.* To gird ; encompass.

en-gla'cial (ĕn-glā'shăl ; -glā'shĭ-ăl), *a.* [F. *en-* in + *glacier.*] *Phys. Geog.* Embedded in, or traversing the body of, a glacier ; as, *englacial* drift or streams.

Eng'land-er (ĭŋ'glăn-dĕr), *n.* An Englishman.

Eng'lish (ĭŋ'glĭsh), *a.* [AS. *Englisc*, fr. *Engle, Angle,* Engles, Angles, a tribe of Germans from the southeast of Schleswig, Germany, who settled in Britain and gave it the name *England.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, England or its inhabitants or citizens. **2.** In, or belonging to, the English language. — **English daisy.** = DAISY, 1. — **E. horn,** *Music,* the tenor oboe. Its tone has the reedy, pastoral quality of the oboe, but is fuller and less penetrating.

— *n.* **1.** *Collective pl.* The people of England. **2.** The language of the English and of the people of the United States and most of the British colonies. It is commonly divided by periods into *Anglo-Saxon,* or *Old English* (about 450–1150), *Middle English* (about 1150–1550), and *Modern English* (from about 1550). **3.** An English translation or rendering, as an equivalent of a foreign word ; also, the plain sense of something obscure or involved. **4.** *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE. **5.** [*Often l. c.*] *Billiards, etc.* A spinning or rotary motion round the vertical axis given to a ball by striking it to the right or left of its center. *U. S.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To translate into English ; hence, formerly, to interpret or set forth plainly. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] *Billiards.* To impart English to (a ball). *U. S.*

Eng'lish-er (ĭŋ'glĭsh-ĕr), *n.* An Englishman.

Eng'lish-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A quality, characteristic, or method peculiar to the English. **2.** A form of expression peculiar to English as spoken in England ; an Anglicism. **3.** Attachment to that which is English.

Eng'lish-man (-măn), *n.* A native-born or a naturalized citizen of England.

Eng'lish-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** State or fact of being of English birth. **2.** People of English descent, esp. in Ireland. *Hist.*

Eng'lish-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n. Fem.* of ENGLISHMAN.

en-glut' (ĕn-glŭt'), *v. t.* [F. *engloutir*, L. *ingluttire.* See EN- ; GLUT to swallow.] To swallow or gulp down. *Archaic.*

en-gorge' (-gôrj'), *v. t.* [F. *engorger* to cram, OF. also to devour, gorge. See GORGE, *n.*] **1.** To gorge ; glut ; — chiefly reflexive. **2.** To swallow greedily ; devour. **3.** To congest. — *v. i.* To feed voraciously.

en-gorge'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of glutting. **2.** An overfullness of bodily vessels ; congestion.

en-graft' (-grăft'), *v. t.* To graft ; ingraft.

en-grail' (-grāl'), *v. t.* [F. *engrêler.*] To ornament, esp. with a pattern indented on the edge.

en-grain' (ĕn-grān'), *v. t.* [ME. *engreynen* to dye scarlet, OF. *en grain,* fr. *graine* seed, kermes ; confused with E. *grain* texture.] **1.** To dye in grain. = INGRAIN. **2.** To incorporate with the grain or texture (of) ; infuse deeply ; — chiefly fig. ; as, superstition was *engrained* in his character.

en-grave' (ĕn-grāv'), *v. t.* ; -GRAVED' (-grāvd') ; -GRAV'ING (-grāv'ĭng) ; also, *p. p.* -GRAV'EN (-grāv''n). **1.** To carve, or grave, figures, letters, or devices on ; mark with incisions. **2.** To form by incisions, as on wood, stone, or metal, esp. for printing. **3.** To impress deeply ; infix, as if with a graver.

en-grav'er (-grāv'ẽr), *n.* One who engraves ; one whose business is engraving.

en-grav'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or art of producing on hard material incised or raised figures, esp. on metal or wood. **2.** An engraved plate or block. **3.** An impression from an engraving, as an engraved plate ; a print.

en-gross' (-grōs'), *v. t.* [F. *en-* (L. *in*) + *gros* gross, *grosse,* n., an engrossed document, writing in large letters. See GROSS.] **1.** To copy or write in a large hand ; to write a fair copy of, as of a decree. **2.** To buy up (commodities) so as to control the market. **3.** Hence, fig., to concentrate in one's possession ; take the whole of ; absorb ; monopolize. — **en-gross'er,** *n.*

en-gross'ing, *p. a.* That engrosses ; esp., absorbing the attention, faculties, etc. — **en-gross'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-gross'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of engrossing ; that which has been engrossed. [into or as into a gulf.]

en-gulf' (-gŭlf'), *v. t.* To swallow up as in a gulf ; plunge

en-hance' (-hăns'), *v. t. & i.* ; -HANCED' (-hănst') ; -HANC'ING (-hăn'sĭng). [AF. *enhauncer,* fr. OF., fr. *en-* (L. *in*) + *haucier* to lift, L. *altus* high.] To advance ; augment ; elevate ; heighten ; intensify. — **Syn.** See RAISE.

en-hance'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Increase ; advance.

en'har-mon'ic (ĕn'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *enharmonicus,* Gr. *ἐναρμονικός, ἐναρμόνιος,* fitting, accordant ; *ἐν* in + *ἁρμονία* harmony.] **1.** *Gr. Music.* Of or pert. to that kind of genus or scale which employed quarter tones. **2.** *Music.* Of or pert. to intervals smaller than a semitone ; esp., pert. to a change of notes to the eye where a keyed instrument can mark no difference to the ear, as A♭ for G♯.

enharmonic diesis. **a** *Gr. Music.* A quarter tone or quarter step. **b** *Modern Music.* The difference between three major thirds and an octave (ratio 125 : 128).

en'har-mon'i-cal (-mŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Enharmonic.

e-nig'ma (ē-nĭg'mȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -MAS (-mȧz). [L. *aenigma,* Gr. *αἴνιγμα,* fr. *αἰνίσσεσθαι* to speak darkly, *αἶνος* tale, fable.] **1.** An obscure or inexplicable saying ; riddle. **2.** Anything inexplicable ; puzzle.

Syn. Enigma, riddle, conundrum. An **enigma** hides its meaning under obscure or ambiguous allusions ; a **riddle** commonly involves paradoxical or contradictory statements, and is definitely proposed to be guessed ; a **conundrum** is properly a riddle depending on a play on words. Fig., **enigma** suggests something inexplicable ; **riddle,** something which mystifies or puzzles, esp. by its contradictions ; **conundrum,** (often) a puzzle scarcely worth the guessing ; as, Emerson is sometimes *enigmatical* ; "Man . . . the . . . *riddle* of the world" ; metaphysical *conundrums.*

e'nig-mat'ic (ē'nĭg-măt'ĭk ; ĕn'ĭg-), **e'nig-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to or resembling an enigma ; obscure ; puzzling. — **e'nig-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

en-isle' (ĕn-īl'), *v. t.* ; -ISLED' (-īld') ; -ISL'ING (-īl'ĭng). To isolate, as on an island ; also, to make an island of.

en-jamb'ment (-jămb'mĕnt), *n.* Also **en-jambe'-ment.** [F. *enjambement,* fr. *enjamber* to stride, encroach.] *Pros.* Continuation of a sentence beyond the end of a verse or couplet, so that closely related words fall in different lines.

en-join' (ĕn-joĭn'), *v. t.* [F. *enjoindre,* L. *injungere* to join into, charge ; *in* + *jungere* to join.] **1.** To com-

mand; charge. **2.** To forbid; prohibit. — **Syn.** See COMMAND. — **en-join'er,** *n.*

en-joy' (-joi'), *v. t.* [OF. *enjoir* to enjoy; *en-* (L. *in*) + *joir* to enjoy, L. *gaudere.*] **1.** To take pleasure in; feel or perceive with pleasure. **2.** To have and use with satisfaction. **3.** To have sexual intercourse with (a woman). — **en-joy'er,** *n.* [— **en-joy'a-bly,** *adv.*

en-joy'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed or of giving joy.

en-joy'ment (ĕn-joi'mĕnt), *n.* Act or state of enjoying anything; that which gives pleasure. — **Syn.** Satisfaction, gratification, fruition, happiness, felicity. See PLEASURE.

en-kin'dle (-kĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To kindle.

en-lace' (-lās'), *v. t.* [F. *enlacer.*] **1.** To bind, encircle, or cover with lace; lace; encircle; enfold. **2.** To entangle; entwine.

en-large' (-lärj'), *v. t. & i.*; -LARGED' (-lärjd'); -LARG'ING (-lär'jĭng). [OF. *enlargier; en-* (L. *in*) + F. *large* wide. See LARGE.] To increase in quantity, capacity, dimensions, or extent; extend in limits of space or time; dilate; expand. — **Syn.** Spread, magnify. See INCREASE.

en-large'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of enlarging; state of being enlarged; esp., increase in material extent or expansion of mental powers. **2.** That which enlarges or is enlarged; *Photog.*, an enlarged photograph.

en-leve'ment (ĕn-lēv'mĕnt; äN'lĕv'mäN'), *n.* [F. *enlèvement.*] *Scots Law.* Abduction.

en-light'en (ĕn-lī't'n), *v. t.* **1.** To supply with light; light. *Archaic.* **2.** To shed the light of truth and knowledge upon; instruct; also, to supply with spiritual light; give insight to. — **en-light'en-er,** *n.* [being enlightened.

en-light'en-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enlightening; state of

en-link' (-lĭnk'), *v. t.* To chain or link together.

en-list' (-lĭst'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To enter on a list; enroll. **2.** To engage for military or naval service. **3.** To engage one's support and aid in behalf of, as if by enrolling; as, to *enlist* a person in a cause. [enlisted.

en-list'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enlisting; state of being

en-liv'en (-lī'v'n), *v. t.* [*en-* + *live,* a., or *life,* n.] **1.** To give life, action, or motion to; excite; quicken. **2.** To give spirit or vivacity to; animate. — **Syn.** Rouse, inspire, cheer, exhilarate, inspirit, invigorate. — **en-liv'en-er,** *n.*

en-mesh' (-mĕsh'), *v. t.* To entangle in or as in meshes.

en'mi-ty (ĕn'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *enemistié, enemisté.* See ENEMY.] Quality or state of being hostile; hatred; ill will; animosity. — **Syn.** See HOSTILITY.

en're-ad (ĕn'rē-ăd), *n.* [Gr. *ἐννεάς, -άδος,* fr. *ἐννέα* nine.] The number nine or a group of nine.

en're-a-style' (-ă-stīl'), *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *στῦλος* pillar.] *Arch.* Having nine columns across the front.

en-no'ble (ĕ-nō'b'l; ĕn-nō'-), *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To make noble; elevate; dignify. **2.** To raise to the nobility. — **Syn.** Raise, exalt. — **en-no'ble-ment,** *n.*

en'nui' (äN'nwē'; äŋ-nwē'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *in odio* in hatred.] A feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction arising from satiety; tedium. — (äŋ-nwē'), *v. t.*; -NUIED' (-nwēd'); -NUY'ING (-nwē'ĭng). To afflict with ennui; bore.

‖ **en'nuy'é'** (äN'nwē'yā'), *a. masc.,* ‖ **en'nu'yée'** (-yā'), *a. fem.,* [F., p. p. of *ennuyer.*] Affected with ennui.

E'noch (ē'nŭk), *n.* [Heb. *Khanōk,* through L. *Henoch,* or Gr. *Ἐνώχ.*] *Bib.* **a** A patriarch said to have "walked with God." See *Gen.* v. 24. **b** A son of Cain.

e-norm' (ē-nôrm'), *a.* Enormous; monstrous. *Archaic.*

e-nor'mi-ty (ē-nôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *enormitas,* fr. *enormis* enormous. See ENORMOUS.] **1.** State or quality of exceeding a measure or rule, or of being immoderate or outrageous; monstrousness. **2.** That which is enormous; esp., an atrocious offense or crime.

Syn. Enormity, enormousness. Enormity applies to abnormal or monstrous wickedness; **enormousness,** to vast or excessive size or amount.

e-nor'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *enormis; e* out + *norma* rule.] **1.** Exceeding the usual rule, norm, or measure; monstrous. **2.** Greatly exceeding the usual size, number, or degree; immense. **3.** Exceedingly wicked; monstrous. *Now Rare.* — **e-nor'mous-ly,** *adv.* — **e-nor'mous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Prodigious, stupendous, gigantic, colossal, excessive, immense, huge, vast. — **Enormous, immense, huge, vast.** That is **enormous** which is excessive, abnormal, or inordinate in size or degree; that is **immense** which exceeds ordinary measurements or standards; as, *enormous* strength, wickedness; *immense* height, sea. Commonly, **huge** suggests bulk and **vast** extent.

e-nough' (ē-nŭf'), *a.* [AS. *genōh, genōg,* a. & adv.] Satisfying desire; giving content; adequate; sufficient. — **Syn.** Satisfactory, ample. See ADEQUATE. — *adv.* In a degree or quantity that satisfies; sufficiently; hence, tolerably. — *interj.* Short for *it is enough,* denoting sufficiency. — *n.* A sufficiency; an adequate quantity.

e-nounce' (ē-nouns'), *v. t.* [F. *énoncer,* L. *enuntiare; e* out + *nuntiare* to announce, *nuntius* messenger.] **1.** To set forth, as an argument; state formally or publicly. **2.** To utter; enunciate; pronounce.

e-now' (ē-nou'), *a. & adv.* Enough. *Archaic or Poetic.*

‖ **en' pas'sant'** (äN' pä'säN'). [F.] In passing; in the course of any procedure; — said specif., *Chess,* of the taking of an adverse pawn which makes a first move of two squares by a pawn already so advanced as to threaten the first of these squares. The pawn which takes *en passant* is advanced to the threatened square.

en-quire' (ĕn-kwīr'), **en-qui'ry,** etc. Vars. of INQUIRE, etc.

en-rage' (ĕn-rāj'), *v. t.* [F. *enrager* to be enraged.] To fill with rage; infuriate; madden.

en-rapt' (ĕn-răpt'), *p. a.* Thrown into ecstasy; rapt.

en-rap'ture (ĕn-răp'tûr), *v. t.*; -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR-ING. To transport or delight beyond measure; enravish.

en-rav'ish (ĕn-răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* To enrapture.

en-reg'is-ter (ĕn-rĕj'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* To register; enroll.

en-rich' (ĕn-rĭch'), *v. t.* [F. *enrichir.*] **1.** To make rich or richer. **2.** To ornament; adorn. **3.** To fertilize.

en-rich'ment, *n.* Act or process of enriching; state of being enriched; also, that which enriches.

en-ring' (ĕn-rĭng'), *v. t.* To encircle.

en-robe' (-rōb'), *v. t.* To invest or adorn with a robe; attire.

en-roll', en-rol' (ĕn-rōl'), *v. t.*; -ROLLED' (-rōld'); -ROLL'ING. [F. *enrôler.*] **1.** To insert in a roll, list, or catalogue; hence, to record; as, to *enroll* men for service; also, to enlist (one's self). **2.** To engross (a document).

en-roll'ment, en-rol'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enrolling; registration. **2.** A writing in which anything is enrolled.

en-root' (-rōōt'), *v. t.* To fix by the root; implant deep.

‖ **en' route'** (äN' rōōt'). [F.] On the way or road.

‖ **ens** (ĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* ENTIA (ĕn'shĭ-ă). [LL. *ens, entis,* a thing.] *Scholastic.* Being, in the most abstract sense; being which is not necessarily existent and which requires the addition of a category to yield reality.

en-sam'ple (ĕn-săm'p'l), *n.* [OF. *ensample,* for *essample.* See EXAMPLE.] An example; pattern. *Archaic.* [blood.

en-san'guine (-săŋ'gwĭn), *v. t.* To stain or cover with

en-sconce' (-skŏns'), *v. t.* [*en-* + *sconce.*] **1.** To shelter, as with a fort; conceal. **2.** To establish or settle snugly.

en-seal' (-sēl'), *v. t.* [OF. *enseeler.*] To seal up.

‖ **en'sem'ble** (äN'säN'bl'), *n.* [F.] The whole; all the parts taken together, as in music; also, the total or general effect, as of a musical performance. [a sepulcher.

en-sep'ul-cher, *or* **-chre** (ĕn-sĕp'ŭl-kẽr), *v. t.* To put into

en-shrine' (-shrīn'), *v. t.* To inclose in a shrine; hence, to reserve or cherish as sacred. — **en-shrine'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-shroud' (ĕn-shroud'), *v. t.* To shroud.

en'si-form (ĕn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ensis* sword + *-form.*] Sword-shaped, as a leaf.

en'sign (-sīn), *n.* [F. *enseigne,* L. *insignia,* neut. pl. of *insignis* distinguished; *in* + *signum* mark, sign.] **1.** A flag; banner; esp., the national flag, or a banner indicating nationality. **2.** A signal displayed like a standard, to give notice. **3.** Sign; badge of office, rank, or power. **4.** *Mil. & Nav.* (*pron. usu.* -sĭn). **a** In the British army, prior to 1871, the standard bearer of a company or regiment. **b** A commissioned officer in the United States navy, corresponding to second lieutenant in the army. See NAVY. — **-ship,** *n.*

Ensiform equitant Leaves of Iris.

en'sign-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Rank or office of ensign.

en'si-lage (-sĭ-lāj), *n.* [F.] Preservation of green fodder (as cornstalks) by compressing it in a silo; fodder thus preserved; silage.

en-sile' (ĕn-sīl'; ĕn'sīl), *v. t.*; -SILED' (-sīld'; ĕn'-); -SIL'ING (-sĭl'ĭng; ĕn'-). [F. *ensiler.* See SILO.] To store (green fodder) in a silo.

en-slave' (ĕn-slāv'), *v. t.* To make a slave or slaves of. [bondage.

en-slave'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enslaving;

en-slav'er (-slāv'ẽr), *n.* One who enslaves.

en-snare' (-snâr'), *v. t.* To catch in a snare. See INSNARE.

en-sor'cell, en-sor'cel (-sôr'sĕl), *v. t.* [F. *ensorceler.* See SORCERY.] To bewitch; enchant. *Archaic.*

en-soul' (ĕn-sōl'), **in-soul'** (ĭn-), *v. t.* **1.** To indue or imbue with a soul; animate. **2.** To receive or put in the soul.

en-sphere' (ĕn-sfēr'), *v. t.* To place in a sphere; encircle.

en'sta-tite (ĕn'stă-tīt), *n.* [From Gr. *ἐνστάτης* an adversary, because infusible before the blowpipe.] *Min.* An orthorhombic mineral of the pyroxene group, consisting of magnesium silicate, $MgSiO_3$, usually occurring massive.

en-sue' (-sū'), *v. t.*; -SUED' (-sūd'); -SU'ING. [OF. *ensivre* 3d sing. pres. *ensiut,* fr. L. *insequi; in* + *sequi* to pursue.] To follow; pursue; seek after. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To follow; to come afterwards or as a consequence; as, the *ensuing* year; silence *ensued.* — **Syn.** See FOLLOW.

en-sure' (ĕn-shōōr'), *v. t.* [AF. *enseurer.*] = INSURE.

en-swathe' (-swāth'), **in-swathe'** (ĭn-), *v. t.* To swathe.

en-tab'la-ture (ĕn-tăb'lă-tûr), *n.* [OF., deriv. of L. *in* + *tabula* a board.] *Arch.* The wall resting on the capitals of

the columns and consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice; the analogous part in post-and-lintel construction.

en-ta'ble-ment (ĕn-tā'b'l-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *entablement*, LL. *intabulamentum.*] **1.** = ENTABLATURE. **2.** The platform or platforms supporting a statue and above the dado.

en-tail' (-tāl'), *v. t.* **1.** To settle, as lands, in fee tail, or inalienably on a person and his descendants. **2.** To impose as a necessary accompaniment or result; as, the work *entails* great expense.

— *n.* An entailing; something, as an estate, entailed; also, the rule by which the descent is fixed.

en-tail'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of entailing, or state of being entailed. **2.** A thing entailed.

en-tan'gle (-tăng'g'l), *v. t.* **1.** To tangle. **2.** To involve; insnare; hence: to perplex; bewilder.

en-tan'gle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of entangling; state of being entangled; that which entangles.

en'ta-sis (ĕn'tă-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔντασις a stretching, deriv. of ἐν in + τείνειν to extend.] *Arch.* A slight convexity of the shaft of a column.

en-tel'e-chy (ĕn-tĕl'ĕ-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [L. *entelechia*, Gr. ἐντελέχεια, prob. fr. ἐν τέλει ἔχειν to be complete.] *Metaph.* Realization of form-giving cause or energy, as contrasted with mere potential existence; a condition in which actuality or complete expression has succeeded potentiality.

en-tel'lus (ĕn-tĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., the specific name.] An East Indian long-tailed bearded monkey (*Presbytis entellus*), held sacred by the natives.

en'ter (ĕn'tĕr), *v. i.* [F. *entrer*, fr. L. *intrare.*] **1.** To go or come in, to a place or a condition; make or effect an entrance. **2.** To penetrate mentally; consider attentively; treat fully, as in discussion; — used with *into.* **3.** To make a beginning; engage; start; as, to *enter* into business; also, to get admission or to be admitted; as, to *enter* into society. **4.** To make one's self a party; — used with *into;* as, to *enter* into a treaty. **5.** To form a constituent part; become a part or partaker. **6.** *Drama.* To come upon the stage; as, *Enter* Sir Toby.

— *v. t.* **1.** To come or go into; penetrate; of time, to pass within the limits of; as, to *enter* a new era. **2.** To make a beginning in; take up; begin. **3.** To become a member of; join. **4.** To cause to go (into), or to be received (into) or admitted; put in; insert; as, to *enter* a boy at college, a horse for a race, etc. **5.** To instruct or exercise initially; train. **6.** To inscribe; enroll; record. **7.** *Law.* To place in regular form before the court, usually in writing. **8.** To make report of (a vessel or her cargo) at the customhouse.

en'ter-al'gi-a (-ăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *-algia*, fr. Gr. -αλγία, fr. ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* Intestinal pain of a spasmodic character; colic.

en'ter-ec'to-my (-ĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* Excision of a part of the intestine.

en-ter'ic (ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐντερικός.] Of or pert. to the alimentary canal; intestinal.

enteric fever, *Med.*, typhoid fever.

en'ter-i'tis (ĕn'tĕr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the intestines. [*an intestine.*]

en'ter-o- (ĕn'tĕr-ŏ-). A combining form from Greek ἔντερον,

en'ter-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Anatomy treating of the viscera.

en'ter-on (ĕn'tĕr-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔντερον an intestine]. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The alimentary, or enteric, canal, or cavity.

en'ter-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n. Surg.* Incision of the intestine.

en'ter-prise (ĕn'tĕr-prīz), *n.* [F. *entreprise*, fr. *entreprendre* to undertake; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere.*] **1.** That which is, or is to be, undertaken; project; esp., a bold or arduous attempt. **2.** Willingness or eagerness to engage in what requires boldness, energy, etc.

Syn. Enterprise, emprise. **Enterprise** is the general term; **emprise** is poetical or elevated.

en'ter-pris'ing (-prīz'ĭng), *p. a.* Having a disposition for enterprise; characterized by enterprise.

en'ter-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* [F. *entretenir; entre* between (L. *inter*) + *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.*] **1.** To keep up, as a correspondence. *Archaic.* **2.** To take or keep in one's service; harbor. *Obs.* **3.** To give hospitable reception or maintenance to. **4.** To receive. *Obs.* **5.** To receive and take into consideration; admit, as a proposal. **6.** To keep in the mind; harbor, as a grudge. **7.** To engage the attention of agreeably; amuse. — **Syn.** See AMUSE. — *v. i.* To receive, or provide entertainment for, guests.

en'ter-tain'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who entertains; specif., one who gives public or professional entertainments.

en'ter-tain'ing, *p. a.* Affording entertainment; amusing; pleasing. — **-tain'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **-tain'ing-ness**, *n.*

en'ter-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of entertaining; reception; esp., act of receiving as host. **2.** State of being entertained; esp., *Obs.*, state of being in service; also, maintenance in service; pay. **3.** That which entertains, or diverts; that with which one is entertained: **a** Hospitality; hospitable provision for the wants of a guest; specif., a hospitable feast; feast; banquet. **b** That which amuses or diverts, as a public or private performance; amusement. — **Syn.** Diversion, recreation, pastime, sport.

en-thet'ic (ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐνθετικός fit to insert; ἐν in + τιθέναι to place.] *Med.* Caused by an implanted morbific virus; zymotic; as, an *enthetic* disease, like syphilis.

en-thrall', en-thral' (ĕn-thrôl'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold in thrall, or reduce to thralldom; enslave. **2.** To charm; hold spellbound. — **en-thrall'ment, en-thral'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-throne' (-thrōn'), *v. t.* To seat on or as on a throne; invest with sovereignty. — **en-throne'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-thuse' (-thūz'), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, enthusiastic. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*

en-thu'si-asm (-thū'zĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός, fr. ἐνθουσιάζειν to be inspired by the god, ἔνθεος, ἔνθους, inspired. See EN-; THEISM.] **1.** Divine possession or inspiration. **2.** Impassioned emotion; exaltation of soul. **3.** Eagerness on behalf of a cause or a subject; fervor.

en-thu'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* One moved by enthusiasm.

Syn. Enthusiast, fanatic, zealot, bigot. An **enthusiast** is a person of keen and ardent interests; the term sometimes implies a subordination of judgment to enthusiasm; as, the dreams of an *enthusiast.* A **fanatic** is an extreme or unreasonable enthusiast, esp. in matters of religious belief or opinion; as, he is a *fanatic* in his zeal. A **zealot** is a fanatical devotee or partisan. A **bigot** is obstinately, often blindly, devoted to his own (esp. religious) beliefs or opinions; as compared with *fanatic* and *zealot, bigot* implies dogged intolerance rather than misguided zeal.

en-thu'si-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk) } *a.* Filled with, or charac-
en-thu'si-as'ti-cal (-ăs'tĭ-kăl) } terized by, enthusiasm; ardent; as, an *enthusiastic* lover of art; also, inducing or expressing enthusiasm; as, *enthusiastic* poetry.

en-thu'si-as'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* In an enthusiastic manner.

en'thy-meme (ĕn'thĭ-mēm), *n.* [L. *enthymema*, Gr. ἐνθύμημα, fr. ἐνθυμεῖσθαι to keep in mind, consider; ἐν in + θυμός mind, soul.] *Logic.* An argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and its consequent.

en-tice' (ĕn-tīs'), *v. t.*; -TICED' (-tĭst'); -TIC'ING (-tīs'ĭng). [OF. *enticier; en-* (L. *in*) + deriv. of L. *titio* firebrand.] To draw on by exciting hope or desire; lure; allure. Often in a bad sense: To induce to evil; tempt. — **Syn.** Coax, decoy, inveigle. See ALLURE. — **en-tic'er,** *n.* — **en-tic'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-tice'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enticing; state of being enticed. **2.** That which entices. — **Syn.** Allurement, attraction, temptation, seduction, inveiglement.

en-tire' (-tīr'), *a.* [F. *entier*, L. *integer* entire, lit., untouched. See TANGENT.] **1.** Complete in all parts; whole; full and perfect. **2.** Complete in one piece; continuous; one and undivided; having a margin not broken by teeth or serration. *Now Chiefly Bot.* See LEAF, *Illust.* **3.** Without mixture or alloy; unqualified. **4.** Not gelded; — said of male animals. **5.** Designating a kind of malt liquor. See ENTIRE, *n.*, 2. — **Syn.** Total, perfect. See WHOLE.

— *n.* **1.** Entirety; the whole. **2.** *Brewing.* Porter. *Eng.* — **en-tire'ly,** *adv.* — **en-tire'ness,** *n.*

en-tire'ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being entire; completeness; also, that which is entire; the whole.

en-ti'tle (ĕn-tī't'l), *v. t.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). [OF. *entituler.*] **1.** To give a title to; hence: to dignify by an honorary designation; style; call. **2.** To give a right or title to; qualify for; as, an officer's knowledge *entitles* him to command. — **Syn.** Name, designate; empower, enable.

en'ti-ty (ĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *entitas*, fr. *ens, entis*, thing, prop. p. pr. of *esse* to be.] Something that has a real existence; being; existence.

en'to- (ĕn'tŏ-). [Gr. ἐντός within, from ἐν in.] A combining form signifying *within;* as, *entozoa.*

en'to-blast (-blăst), *n. Biol.* **a** The endoderm. **b** A blastomere-forming endoderm. — **en'to-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

en'to-derm (-dûrm), *n. Biol.* = ENDODERM.

en-toil' (ĕn-toil'), *v. t.* To bring into toils; insnare.

en-tomb' (-tōōm'), *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb; bury.

en-tomb'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of entombing; burial.

en'to-mo-log'i-cal (ĕn'tŏ-mŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or relating to entomology.

en'to-mol'o-gist (-mŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in entomology.

en'to-mol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To study or practice entomology.

en'to-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. ἔντομον insect (because nearly cut in two, ἔντομος cut in; ἐν in + τέμνειν to cut) + *-logy.*] Zoölogy that treats of insects; also, a treatise on that subject.

en'to-mos'tra-can (-mŏs'trā-kăn), *a.* [Gr. ἔντομος cut in pieces + ὄστρακον shell.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a subclass (*Entomostraca*) which, together with another subclass (*Malacostraca*), constitutes the Crustacea. Its members are of comparatively simple organization, and usually of small, often minute, size. — **en'to-mos'tra-can,** *n.*

en'to-phyte (ĕn'tŏ-fīt), *n. Bot.* A plant living within the body of an animal or of another plant. Entophytes are usually parasites, as various pathogenic bacteria and certain fungi. — **en'to-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ent-op'tic (ĕnt-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [*ento-* + *optic.*] *Physiol.* Relating to objects situated within the eye; esp., relating to the perception of objects in one's own eye.

en-tot'ic (ĕn-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*ento-* + Gr. *οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear.

‖ **en'tou'rage'** (ăn'tōō'rȧzh'), *n.* [F.] Surroundings; esp., collectively, one's attendants or associates.

en'to-zo'a (ĕn'tō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* -ZO'ON (-ŏn). [NL.; *ento-* + *-zoa.*] Internal parasites collectively; esp., the intestinal worms. The entozoa are not a natural group. — **en'to-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

‖ **en'tr'acte'** (ăn'trȧkt'), *n.* [F.] The interval, or a dance, piece of music, or interlude, between two acts of a play.

en'trails (ĕn'trālz), *n. pl.* [F. *entrailles*, LL. *intralia, intranea*, fr. L. *interaneum* intestine, *interaneus* inward, *inter* within.] Viscera; intestines; the bowels.

en-train' (ĕn-trān'), *v. t.* [F. *entraîner.*] To draw along; bring on.

en-train', *v. t. & i.* To put or go aboard a railroad train.

en-tram'mel (-trăm'ĕl), *v. t.* To trammel; hamper.

en'trance (ĕn'trăns), *n.* [OF., fr. *entrer* to enter. See ENTER.] **1.** Act of entering; ingress; esp., the entering into or upon duties, an office, etc. **2.** Beginning. **3.** Means or place for entering, as a door. **4.** Power or permission to enter; entree.

en-trance' (ĕn-trȧns'), *v. t.*; -TRANCED' (-trȧnst'); -TRANC'ING (-trȧn'sĭng). **1.** To put into a trance. **2.** To ravish with delight or wonder; enrapture. — **en-trance'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **en-tranc'ing-ly**, *adv.*

en'trant (ĕn'trȧnt), *n.* One who, or that which, enters.

en-trap' (ĕn-trăp'), *v. t.* To catch in or as in a trap; insnare. — **Syn.** Inveigle, tangle, decoy, entangle.

en-treas'ure (-trĕzh'ûr), *v. t.* To store in a treasury.

en-treat' (-trēt'), *v. t.* [OF. *entraitier* to treat of; *en-* (L. *in*) + *traitier* to treat.] **1.** To treat; deal with; use. *Obs.* **2.** To ask earnestly; beseech. **3.** To prevail on by solicitation. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See BEG. — *v. i.* To make entreaty; plead. — **en-treat'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-treat'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-treat'y (-trēt'ĭ), *n.* Act of entreating; earnest petition. — **Syn.** Suit, supplication, importunity.

en'trée' (ăn'trā'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Entrance. **2.** *Cookery.* In French usage, a dish served at the beginning of dinner to give zest to the appetite; in English usage, a side dish, served with a joint, or between courses.

‖ **en'tre-mets'** (ăn'tr'-mā'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F.; *entre* between + *mets* a dish, mess. See MESS, *n.*] A side dish or dainty, usually eaten after the principal dish.

en-trench' (ĕn-trĕnch'). Var. of INTRENCH.

‖ **en'tre-pôt'** (ăn'tr'-pō'), *n.* [F.] A warehouse; also, a mart or place where merchandise is deposited.

‖ **en'tre-pre-neur'** (ăn'tr'-prĕ-nûr'), *n.* [F. See ENTERPRISE.] **1.** An employer in his character of one who assumes the risk and management of business. **2.** A musical director or manager.

en'tre-sol (ĕn'tĕr-sŏl; *F.* ăn'tr'-sôl'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A low story between two higher ones, usually between the ground floor and the first story; mezzanine.

en-tro'pi-on (ĕn-trō'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐντροπή* a turning towards.] *Med.* The inversion, or turning inward against the eyeball, of the border of the eyelids.

en'tro-py (ĕn'trō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντροπή* a turning in; *ἐν* in + *τροπή* a turn, fr. *τρέπειν* to turn.] *Thermodyn.* A kind of conventional thermodynamic element relating to the property or condition of a substance.

en-trust' (ĕn-trŭst'). Var. of INTRUST.

en'try (ĕn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *entrée*, fr. *entrer* to enter. See ENTER.] **1.** Act of entering; entrance; beginning or first attempt. **2.** Act of making or entering a record or an item entered. **3.** That by which entrance is made; a vestibule, adit, hallway, or the like. **4.** *Law.* The actual taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on them. **5.** The exhibition or depositing by a ship's officer of the required papers, at the customhouse, to procure license to land goods.

en'try-man (ĕn'trĭ-măn), *n.* One who enters upon public land with intent legally to secure an allotment.

en'try-way' (-wā'), *n.* A passage for entrance; an entry.

en-twine' (ĕn-twīn'), **in-twine'** (ĭn-), *v. t. & i.*; -TWINED' (-twīnd'); -TWIN'ING. To twine together or round.

en-twist' (ĕn-twĭst'), **in-twist'** (ĭn-), *v. t.* To entwine.

e-nu'cle-ate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *enucleatus*, p. p. of *enucleare* to enucleate; *e* out + *nucleus* kernel.] **1.** To bring or peel out, as a kernel, from an enveloping cover. **2.** To remove without cutting into it (as a tumor, the eyeball, etc.). **3.** To bring to light; explain. **4.** To deprive of a nucleus. [cleated.

— (-āt), *a. Biol.* Deprived of, or without, a nucleus; enu-

e-nu'cle-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of enucleating; elucidation; exposition.

e-nu'mer-ate (ē-nū'mĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *enumeratus*, p. p. of *enumerare* to enumerate; *e* out + *numerare* to count.] To tell by numbers; number; count; hence: to mention one by one; name over. — **Syn.** Recount, relate, rehearse, recapitulate; detail.

e-nu'mer-a'tion (ē-nū'mĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of enumerating. **2.** A detailed account, in which each item is specified.

e-nu'mer-a-tive (ē-nū'mĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Enumerating, or concerned with enumeration.

e-nu'mer-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who enumerates, as a collector of data for a census.

e-nun'ci-ate (ē-nŭn'shĭ-āt; -sĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *enuntiatus, -ciatus*, p. p. of *enuntiare, -ciare.* See ENOUNCE.] **1.** To make a formal statement of; announce; declare. **2.** To utter articulately; pronounce.

e-nun'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-), *n.* **1.** Act or mode of enunciating. **2.** Thing enunciated; announcement.

e-nun'ci-a-tive (ē-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tĭv; -sĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to enunciation; serving to enunciate; declarative. [ates.

e-nun'ci-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, enunci-

en-ure' (ĕn-ūr'). Var. of INURE.

en-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp), *v. t.* [OF. *envoluper*, F. *envelopper; en-* (L. *in*) + *voloper, voleper*, envelop, wrap.] To put a covering about; wrap up or in.

en've-lope (ĕn'vĕ-lōp; ăn'vĕ-lōp) *n.* [F. *enveloppe.*] **1.** **en-vel'op** (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp; ĕn'vĕ-lōp) That which envelops, surrounds, or wraps; a wrapper; cover; esp., the wrapper of a document, as of a letter. **2.** *Astron.* A vaporous mass surrounding the nucleus of a comet on the side toward the sun and appearing like a bow or parabola. It is considered a part of the coma. **3.** *Geom.* The locus of the intersections of consecutive elements of a family of curves or surfaces.

en-vel'op-ment (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enveloping; state of being enveloped; also, an envelope.

en-ven'om (ĕn-vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.* [F. *envenimer.*] To taint with venom; poison.

en'vi-a-ble (ĕn'vĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite envy.

en'vi-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who envies.

en'vi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *envios*, fr. L. *invidiosus*, fr. *invidia.* See ENVY.] **1.** Spiteful. *Obs.* **2.** Feeling, or actuated by, envy; maliciously grudging; — used with *of*, *at*, or *against.* **3.** Emulous. *Obs. or Poetic.* — **en'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* **Syn.** Suspicious, distrustful, jealous. — **Envious, jealous.** One is **envious** who discontentedly desires or covets the good fortune or attainments of others; one is **jealous** who suspects and resents the diversion to another (esp. to one regarded as a rival) of what one loves or prizes as one's own.

en-vi'ron (ĕn-vī'rŭn), *v. t.* [F. *environner*, fr. *environ* about; *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *viron* circuit.] To form the environment of; surround; encompass; encircle; envelop.

en-vi'ron-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of environing. **2.** That which environs; the surrounding conditions, influences, or forces. — **en-vi'ron-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

en-vi'rons (ĕn-vī'rŭnz; ĕn'vĭ-rŏnz), *n. pl.* [F.] The parts or places which surround another place; suburbs.

en-vis'age (ĕn-vĭz'ăj), *v. t.* [F. *envisager.*] **1.** To confront; face. **2.** To apprehend; see mentally; visualize.

en'voy (ĕn'voi), *n.* [F. *envoyé* envoy, fr. *envoyer* to send; *en-* (L. *in*) + *voie* way, L. *via.*] **1.** One dispatched on an errand or mission; a messenger; esp., a person deputed to represent one sovereign or government in its intercourse with another. **2.** [F. *envoi*, fr. *envoyer* to send.] A postscript to a poem, essay, or book; esp., a short stanza concluding certain fixed metrical forms, as to point a moral.

en'vy (ĕn'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). [F. *envie*, L. *invidia*, fr. *invidus* envious; *in* against + *videre* to see.] **1.** Malice; spite. *Obs.* **2.** Chagrin or discontent at another's excellence or good fortune; malicious grudging. **3.** An object of envious notice or feeling; as, his dog is the *envy* of the neighborhood.

— *v. t.*; -VIED (-vĭd); -VY-ING. **1.** To feel envy at or toward; be envious of. **2.** To feel envy on account of; begrudge. **3.** To long after; covet.

Syn. **Envy, covet, grudge.** To **envy** is to be discontented at another's possessing what one would like for one's self; to **covet** is to long inordinately to have as one's own what belongs to another; to **grudge** is to grant unwillingly or to acquiesce in reluctantly.

— *v. i.* To be filled with envious feelings.

en-wind' (ĕn-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind about; encircle.

en-womb' (-wōōm'), *v. t.* To bury or contain, as in a womb.

en-wrap' (-răp'). Var. of INWRAP.

E-ny'o (ē-nī'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἐνυώ.*] See GRÆÆ.

en'zo-ŏt'ic (ĕn'zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐν* in + *ζῷον* an animal.] Peculiar to a district or particular class; — corresponding to *endemic* as applied to diseases of man.

en'zyme (ĕn'zīm), *n.* [LGr. *ἔνζυμος* leavened; Gr. *ἐν* in + *ζύμη* leaven.] Any of a number of complex organic substances, as diastase, pepsin, etc., capable of transforming by catalytic action some other compound; a soluble ferment.

e'o- (ē'ō-). A combining form from Greek *ἠώς dawn, daybreak*, used, as in paleontology and geology, to indicate *connection with, or relation to, an early period of time.*

E'o-cene (-sēn), *a.* [*eo-* + Gr. *καινός* recent.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the earliest principal subdivision of the Tertiary period or system, commonly the period preceding

the Oligocene, but sometimes all of the Cenozoic era preceding the Miocene. — *n.* Eocene epoch or series.

E-o'li-an, E-ol'ic, e-o'ni-an. Vars. of ÆOLIAN, ÆOLIC, etc.

e'o-lith (ē'ō-lĭth), *n. Archæol.* The rudest type of celt; a stone implement characteristic of eolithic culture.

e'o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*eo-* + Gr. *λίθος* stone.] *Archæol.* Pert. to or designating the earliest stage of the paleolithic period represented by the use of worked stone implements.

e'on (ē'ŏn). Var. of ÆON.

E'os (ē'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ηώς.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of dawn, corresponding to the Roman Aurora.

e'o-sin (ē'ō-sĭn), *n.* Also **e'o-sine** (-sĭn; -sēn). [Gr. *ἠώς* dawn.] *Chem.* **a** A dyestuff, $C_{20}H_8O_5Br_4$, obtained by the action of bromine on fluorescein, and named from the fine rose-red which it imparts to silk. **b** Any of several similar dyes got from fluorescein. — **e'o-sin'ic** (-sĭn'ĭk), *a.*

E'o-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* [See EOZOÖN.] *Geol.* **a** Pre-Cambrian. **b** Proterozoic, or Algonkian.

e'o-zo'ön (-zō'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ZOÖNS (-ŏnz), L. -ZOA (-ȧ). [NL.; *eo-* + Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] *Geol.* A peculiar arrangement of the components of certain limestones associated with the Laurentian gneiss of Canada, formerly considered to be the remains of an animal and the oldest known fossil.

e'pact (ē'păkt), *n.* [F. *épacte*, fr. Gr. *ἐπακτός* added, *ἐπάγειν* to bring in.] In chronology, the period which must be added to harmonize the lunar with the solar calendar.

ep'arch (ĕp'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *ἔπαρχος*; *ἐπί* over + *ἀρχός* chief, *ἀρχή* supreme power, dominion.] In Greece: **a** Anciently, a Greek official answering to the Roman prefect; a prefect. **b** Now, the administrative official of an eparchy; subprefect.

ep'arch-y (ĕp'ȧr-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). A province or territory under an eparch; a prefecture; esp., in modern Greece, one of the larger subdivisions of a nomarchy.

ep'au-let } (ĕp'ô-lĕt), *n.* [F. *épaulette*, dim. of *épaule*
ep'au-lette } shoulder, fr. L. *spatula*. See SPATULA.] A shoulder ornament worn on uniforms, chiefly by military and naval officers. [See ARMOR, *Illust.*]

‖ **é'pau'lière'** (ā'pō'lyâr'), *n.* [F.] *Armor.* A shoulder piece.

e-pei'ro-ge-net'ic (ē-pī'rō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **e-pei'ro-gen'ic** (-jĕn'-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἤπειρος* mainland + *-genetic, -genic.*] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, causing, or designating, the rising or sinking of extensive tracts of the earth's crust.

ep'ei-rog'e-ny (ĕp'ī-rŏj'ē-nĭ), *n. Geol.* The deformation of the earth's crust by which the broader features of relief, such as continents, ocean basins, and greater plateaus, are produced. See DIASTROPHISM.

ep'en-ceph'a-lon (ĕp'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐπί* upon, near + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain.] *Anat.* The segment of the brain next behind the midbrain, including the cerebellum and pons Varolii. — **ep'en-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

ep-en'the-sis (ĕp-ĕn'thē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπένθεσις*; *ἐπί* + *ἐντιθέναι* to put or set in.] *Phon.* **a** The insertion of a letter, syllable, or sound in the body of a word, as of the *b* in *nimble* from ME. *nimel.* **b** The sound change which consists in the shifting of a semivowel from the syllable in which it originally occurred to the preceding syllable. — **ep'en-thet'ic** (ĕp'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

e-pergne' (ē-pûrn'; ā'pĕrn'), *n.* [F. *épargne* a saving, a treasury.] A centerpiece, usually of several dishes, for table ornament.

ep-ex'e-ge'sis (ĕp-ĕk'sē-jē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπεξήγησις* a detailed narrative; *ἐπί* + *ἐξηγεῖσθαι* to lead, point out. See EXEGESIS.] A full or additional explanation; the act of subjoining such an elucidation. — **ep-ex'e-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), **ep-ex'e-get'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ephah, e'pha (ē'fȧ), *n.* [Heb. *ēphāh.*] A Hebrew dry measure equal to a little more than a bushel.

e-phe'bus (ē-fē'bŭs), **e-phe'bos** (-bŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -BI (-bī), -BOI (-boi). [L. *ephebus*, fr. Gr. *ἔφηβος*; *ἐπί* upon, to + *ἥβη* youth, puberty.] *Gr. Hist.* A youth entering manhood or just enrolled as a citizen. — **e-phe'bic** (-bĭk), *a.*

e-phem'er-a (ē-fĕm'ĕr-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -ERÆ (-ē), E. -ERAS (-ȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐφήμερον* a day fly, *ἐφήμερος* daily; *ἐπί* over + *ἡμέρα* day.] Any of a family (*Ephemeridæ*) of very short-lived, delicate insects; hence, anything very short-lived.

e-phem'er-al (ē-fĕm'ĕr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Beginning and ending in a day; diurnal. **2.** Short-lived; continuing for a short time only. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT. — **e-phem'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

e-phem'er-id (-ĭd), *n.* An ephemeral fly; any of a group (*Ephemerida*) of slender, delicate insects with membranous wings. Their adult life is only a few hours or days, though the larval stages often last from one to three years.

e-phem'er-is (-ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* EPHEMERIDES (ĕf'ē-mĕr'ĭ-dēz). [L., a diary, Gr. *ἐφήμερις*, also, a calendar, fr. *ἐφήμερος*. See EPHEMERA.] **1.** A diary; also, an almanac. *Archaic.* **2.** *Astron.* **a** An astronomical almanac. **b** A tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body.

e-phem'er-on (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -ERA (-ȧ), E. -ERONS (-ŏnz). [NL. See EPHEMERA.] **1.** An ephemerid; an ephemeral. **2.** Anything ephemeral, or short-lived, as *ephemeral* poems.

E-phe'sian (ē-fē'zhăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Ephesus, in Asia Minor. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Ephesus. **2.** A jolly companion. *Obs.* **3.** In *pl.* The Epistle to the Ephesians, in the New Testament.

eph'od (ĕf'ŏd), *n.* [Heb. *ēphōd*, fr. *āphad* to put on.] In Jewish antiquity, an official garment for the high priest.

eph'or (ĕf'ôr), *n.*; *pl.* E. EPHORS (-ôrz), L. EPHORI (-ō-rī). [L. *ephorus*, Gr. *ἔφορος*, fr. *ἐφοράω* to oversee; *ἐπί* + *ὁράω* to see.] A kind of magistrate in various ancient Dorian states; esp., one of a body of five Spartan magistrates.

E'phra-im (ē'frā-ĭm), *n.* [Heb. *Ephrayim.*] *Bib.* **a** The younger son of the patriarch Joseph. **b** The tribe Ephraim founded. **c** The Northern Kingdom, or Kingdom of Israel.

epi- (ĕp'ĭ-). [Gr. *ἐπί* on, upon, to.] A prefix meaning *upon, beside, among, on the outside, above, over.*

ep'i-blast (ĕp'ĭ-blăst), *n. Biol.* The outer layer of the blastoderm; the ectoderm, or outer germ layer, of the embryo. — **ep'i-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

ep'i-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk), *a. Embryol.* Characterized by epiboly.

ep-ib'o-ly (ĕp-ĭb'ō-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιβολή* a throwing upon, deriv. of *ἐπί* upon + *βάλλειν* to throw.] *Embryol.* The growing of one part around another so as to inclose it, in gastrulation or invagination. See GASTRULA.

ep'ic (ĕp'ĭk), *a.* [L. *epicus*, Gr. *ἐπικός*, fr. *ἔπος* speech, tale, song.] Designating, pert. to, or characteristic of, narrative poetry treating a theme of action in heroic style. — *n.* An epic poem or an epiclike composition or subject.

ep'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Epic; proper to or like epic poetry.

ep'i-ca'lyx (ĕp'ĭ-kā'lĭks; ĕp'ĭ-kăl'ĭks), *n. Bot.* An involucre which resembles an exterior calyx.

ep'i-car'di-um (ĕp'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *καρδία* heart.] *Anat.* The visceral part of the pericardium, closely investing the heart.

ep'i-carp (ĕp'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* The outermost layer of the pericarp of a fruit.

ep'i-ce'di-um (-sē'dĭ-ŭm; -sē-dĭ'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* EPICEDIA (-ȧ). [L. *epicedion*, Gr. *ἐπικήδειον*, fr. *ἐπικήδειος* funereal; *ἐπί* + *κῆδος* sorrow.] A funeral song or ode; dirge; elegy.

ep'i-cene (-sēn), *a.* [L. *epicoenus*, Gr. *ἐπίκοινος*; *ἐπί* in + *κοινός* common.] **1.** Common to both sexes; specif., *Gram.*, having but one form to indicate both masculine and feminine genders. **2.** Having characteristics of, or adapted to, both sexes; hence, neither one thing nor the other.

ep'i-cen'ter, *or* -cen'tre (-sĕn'tĕr), *n. Seismol.* The earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake.

ep'i-cot'yl (-kŏt'ĭl), *n.* [*epi-* + *cotyledon.*] *Bot.* The upper portion of the axis of an embryo or seedling, above the cotyledons. Cf. HYPOCOTYL.

ep'i-cure (ĕp'ĭ-kūr), *n.* [From *Epicurus*, a famous Greek philosopher, who has been regarded, but erroneously, as teaching a doctrine of refined voluptuousness.] One devoted to luxurious sensual enjoyments, esp. of the table.

Syn. Epicure, gourmet, gourmand, glutton. An **epicure** is choice and dainty, and also voluptuous, in enjoyment (esp.) of food and drink; a **gourmet** is a connoisseur in delicate viands. A **gourmand** is less fastidious than a *gourmet*, less voracious than a **glutton**.

ep'i-cu-re'an (-kū-rē'ăn), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Pert. to Epicurus or his philosophy. **2.** Given or adapted to luxurious sensual enjoyments; esp., pert. to, or self-indulgent in, good eating. — *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A follower of Epicurus. **2.** One given to epicurean indulgence. — **Ep'i-cu-re'an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

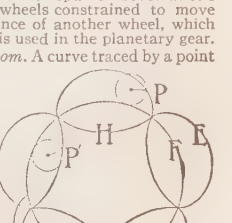
ep'i-cur-ism (ĕp'ĭ-kūr-ĭz'm; *in sense* 1, ĕp'ĭ-kū'rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Epicureanism. **2.** Epicurean habits or tastes.

ep'i-cy'cle (ĕp'ĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* **1.** A circle whose center moves round in the circumfcrence of a greater circle. **2.** *Geom.* A circle which generates an epicycloid or hypocycloid.

ep'i-cyc'lic (ĕp'ĭ-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk) } (*a.* Pertaining to, re-
ep'i-cyc'li-cal (-sĭk'lĭ-kăl; -sī'klĭ-kăl) } sembling, or having the motion of, an epicycle.

epicyclic train, *Mach.*, a train of spur or bevel wheels having one or more of the wheels constrained to move bodily around the circumference of another wheel, which may be fixed or moving. It is used in the planetary gear.

ep'i-cy'cloid (-sī'kloid), *n. Geom.* A curve traced by a point of a circle that rolls on the outside of a fixed circle.



E Epicycloid traced by point *P* in circle rolling on the *epidemus*, fr. Gr. *ἐπίδημος*, Fixed Circle *F*; *H* Hypo-*ἐπιδήμιος*; *ἐπί* in + *δῆμος* peo- cycloid traced by *P'* in circle ple.] Common to, or affecting rolling within *F*.
at the same time, many in a community; general.

ep'i-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *epidemicus*, Gr. *ἐπιδήμιος*, *ἐπιδήμιος*; *ἐπί* in + *δῆμος* people.] Common to, or affecting at the same time, many in a community; general.

— *n.* **1.** An epidemic disease. **2.** A similarly general attack of anything, as of fear. — **ep'i-dem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ep'i-dem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ep'i-der'mal (-dûr'măl) } *a.* Pertaining to, or arising from,
ep'i-der'mic (-dûr'mĭk) } the epidermis.

ep'i-der'mis (-dûr'mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιδερμίς; ἐπί* + *δέρμα* skin.] **1.** The outer epithelial layer of an animal's skin; in vertebrates, the nonsensitive and nonvascular layer over the dermis; in the higher animals and man, the cuticle. **2.** Any of various other integuments; esp., the outer covering of the shells of many mollusks. **3.** The thin layer of cells forming the outer integument in seed plants and ferns.

ep'i-der'moid (-moid), *a.* Pert. to or resembling epidermis.

ep'i-did'y-mis (-dĭd'ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπιδίδυμίς; ἐπί* upon + *δίδυμος* testicle.] *Anat.* An elongated mass at the back of the testicle, composed chiefly of the convoluted efferent tubes of that organ. — **ep'i-did'y-mal** (-măl), *a.*

ep'i-di'o-rite (-dī'ō-rīt), *n. Petrog.* A variety of diorite formed by metamorphism from pyroxenic igneous rocks.

ep'i-do'site (-dō'sīt; ĕ-pĭd'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίδοσις* a giving besides (see EPIDOTE) + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A schistose rock composed of bright green epidote, with some quartz.

ep'i-dote (ĕp'ĭ-dōt), *n.* [F. *épidote,* fr. Gr. *ἐπιδιδόναι* to give besides; from the enlargement of the base in some crystal forms.] *Min.* A native silicate of calcium, aluminium, and iron, commonly of a yellowish green (pistachio) color.

ep'i-fo'cal (-fō'kăl), *a. Seismol.* Over the focus of an earthquake; as, an *epifocal* district. Cf. EPICENTER.

ep'i-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιγάστριος* over the belly; *ἐπί* on + *γαστήρ* belly.] Lying upon or over the stomach; pertaining to the anterior walls of the abdomen.

ep'i-gas'tri-um (-trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπιγάστριον.*] The epigastric region.

ep'i-gene (ĕp'ĭ-jēn), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born, grow.] **1.** *Cryst.* Foreign; unusual; — said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found. **2.** *Geol.* Formed, originating, or taking place, on the earth's surface; — opp. to *hypogene;* as, *epigene* rocks.

ep'i-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n. Biol.* The theory of generation holding that the germ or embryo is created entirely new, not merely expanded and unfolded by the procreative power; — opposed to *preformation.*

ep'i-ge'ous (ĕp'ĭ-jē'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπίγειος* of the earth.] *Bot.* **a** Growing upon or above the surface of the ground. **b** Borne above ground after germination; — applied to cotyledons. Cf. HYPOGEOUS.

ep'i-glot'tis (-glŏt'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπιγλωττίς;* fr. *ἐπί* on + *γλῶττα, γλῶσσα* tongue.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A thin plate of yellow elastic cartilage in front of the glottis, which folds back over and protects the glottis during swallowing.

Ep-ig'o-nus (ĕp-ĭg'ō-nŭs), *n.; pl.* **-NI** (-nī). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπίγονος,* lit., born after.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the sons of the seven heroes defeated before Thebes (see SEVEN AGAINST THEBES). Thirty years after their fathers' defeat they conquered and destroyed the city. Usually in *pl.*

ep'i-gram (ĕp'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [L. *epigramma,* fr. Gr. *ἐπίγραμμα* inscription, epigram, deriv. of *ἐπί* on + *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** A short poem treating concisely and pointedly of a single thought or event, now usually ending with a witticism, and often satirical. **2.** A witty thought tersely expressed; also, concise and pointed expression. — **ep'i-gram-mat'ic** (-gră-măt'ĭk), **-gram-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ep'i-gram'ma-tism (-grăm'ă-tĭz'm), *n.* The use of epigrams; epigrammatic style. — **-gram'ma-tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

ep'i-gram'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To make an epigram of; express epigrammatically. — *v. i.* To write epigrams.

ep'i-graph (ĕp'ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγραφή.* See EPIGRAM.] **1.** An inscription, as on a building, a statue, etc. **2.** A motto placed at the beginning of a book, chapter, etc.

ep'i-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to epigraphs or epig-
ep'i-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } raphy. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e-pig'ra-phy (ē-pĭg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Epigraphs or inscriptions collectively; also, the study or science of inscriptions.

e-pig'y-nous (ē-pĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman.] *Bot.* Adnate to the surface of the ovary, as if inserted on the top of it, as stamens, petals, etc. — **e-pig'y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

ep'i-lep'sy (ĕp'ĭ-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [L. *epilepsia,* Gr. *ἐπιληψία,* deriv. of *ἐπί* on, besides + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] *Med.* A chronic functional disease characterized by paroxysms or fits, occurring at intervals, and attended by sudden loss of consciousness and convulsive motions of the muscles; the "falling sickness," alluding to the (usual) sudden falling down of the patient.

ep'i-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *n.* One having epilepsy. — *a.* Pert. to, having, or of the nature of, epilepsy.

ep'i-lep'toid (-lĕp'toid), *a. Med.* Resembling epilepsy.

ep'i-logue (ĕp'ĭ-lôg), *n.* [F. *épilogue,* L. *epilogus,* fr. Gr. *ἐπίλογος* conclusion, deriv. of *ἐπί* on, besides + *λέγειν* to say.] **1.** *Rhet.* The conclusion of a discourse. **2.** *Drama.* A speech or short poem recited by an actor after a play.

Ep'i-me'theus (ĕp'ĭ-mē'thūs; -thē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἐπιμηθεύς,* lit., afterthought.] See PANDORA.

ep'i-nas'tic (-năs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, epinasty.

ep'i-nas'ty (ĕp'ĭ-năs'tĭ), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. *ναστός* pressed close.] *Plant Physiol.* That state of a growing dorsiventral organ, as a foliage leaf, in which the upper surface develops more vigorously than the lower, causing a downward curvature; — opp. to *hyponasty.*

ep'i-neu'ri-um (-nū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] *Anat.* The external connective-tissue sheath of a nerve trunk.

E-piph'a-ny (ē-pĭf'ă-nĭ), *n.; pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). [F. *épiphanie,* L. *epiphania,* fr. Gr. *ἐπιφάνια* (sc. *ἱερά* holy), for *ἐπιφάνεια* appearance, deriv. of *ἐπί* + *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** A church festival, celebrated January 6th, commemorating the coming of the Magi to Jesus at Bethlehem; Twelfthtide. **2.** [*l.c.*] An appearance, or a becoming manifest, esp. of a deity.

ep'i-phe-nom'e-non (ĕp'ĭ-fē-nŏm'ē-nŏn), *n.; pl.* **-NOMENA** (-nă). [NL.] An attendant or secondary phenomenon; something that appears in connection with something else and is thought of as only indirectly occasioned by the latter.

ep-iph'y-sis (ĕp-ĭf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπίφυσις,* deriv. of *ἐπί* upon + *φύειν* to grow.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A part or process of a bone, which ossifies separately and subsequently becomes ankylosed to the main part of the bone. Cf. DIAPHYSIS. — **ep'i-phys'e-al** (ĕp'ĭ-fĭz'ē-ăl), *a.*

ep'i-phyte (ĕp'ĭ-fīt), *n.* A plant, as a moss, lichen, etc., growing on other plants, but deriving the moisture for its development from the air; air plant.

ep'i-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk) } *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or having the na-
ep'i-phyt'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ture of, an epiphyte.

ep-ip'o-dite (ĕp-ĭp'ō-dīt), *n.* [See EPIPODIUM.] *Zoöl.* A branch of the basal joint of the protopodite of the thoracic limbs of many crustaceans.

ep'i-po'di-um (ĕp'ĭ-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* **-DIA** (-ă). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot.] *Zoöl.* In certain gastropods, a lateral lobe of the foot, sometimes developed into a broad swimming organ.

e-pis'co-pa-cy (ē-pĭs'kō-pă-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Government of the church by bishops, priests, and deacons. **2.** State of being a bishop; episcopal rank. **3.** = EPISCOPATE, 2 & 3.

e-pis'co-pal (-păl), *a.* [L. *episcopalis,* fr. *episcopus.* See BISHOP.] **1.** Of or pert. to bishops; governed by bishops. **2.** [*cap.*] Episcopalian.

e-pis'co-pa'li-an (-pā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to bishops, or government by bishops; episcopal; specif. [*cap.*], of or pert. to the Protestant Episcopal Church. — *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to episcopal church government; *U. S.* [*cap.*], a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. — **E-pis'co-pa'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

e-pis'co-pal-ism (ē-pĭs'kō-păl-ĭz'm), *n. Eccl.* The theory that in church government supreme authority resides in a body of bishops, and not in any individual, such as the Pope. This theory was rejected by the Roman Catholic Church at the Vatican Council (1869–70).

e-pis'co-pal-ly, *adv.* In an episcopal manner.

e-pis'co-pate (-pāt), *n.* **1.** A bishopric. **2.** The collective body of bishops. **3.** Term of a bishop's office.

ep'i-sode (ĕp'ĭ-sōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπεισόδιον,* neut. of *ἐπεισόδιος* coming in besides; *ἐπί* + *εἴσοδος* a coming in; *εἰς* in + *ὁδός* way.] **1.** *Gr. Drama.* The part of a tragedy between two choric songs. **2.** A separate incident in narration; a digression naturally arising. **3.** A prominent occurrence or incidental experience; as, an *episode* in history. **4.** *Music.* A digressive subdivision in a musical composition. — **Syn.** See DIGRESSION.

ep'i-sod'ic (-sŏd'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to an episode; casual;
ep'i-sod'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } adventitious. — **-sod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ep'i-spas'tic (-spăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπισπαστικός,* fr. *ἐπισπᾶν* to draw to, attract; *ἐπί* upon, to + *σπᾶν* to draw.] *Med.* Causing a blister or producing a serous discharge by exciting inflammation. — *n.* A blistering agent; a vesicatory.

ep'i-stax'is (-stăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *στάζειν* to drop.] *Med.* Bleeding at the nose; nosebleed.

ep'i-ste-mol'o-gy (ĕp'ĭ-stē-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιστήμη* knowledge + *-logy.*] The theory or science of the method and grounds of knowledge, esp. with reference to its limits and validity. — **ep'i-ste-mol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

e-pis'tle (ē-pĭs'l), *n.* [AS. *epistol,* L. *epistola,* fr. Gr. *ἐπιστολή* message, letter, *ἐπιστέλλειν* to send to; *ἐπί* to + *στέλλειν* to send.] **1.** A writing directed or sent to a person; a letter. **2.** [*Usually cap.*] One of the Apostles' letters in the New Testament. **3.** [*Usually cap.*] *Eccl.* A selection, usually from the Epistles of the New Testament, appointed to be read or sung between the collect and the Gospel in the Communion service of liturgical churches.

e-pis'tler (ē-pĭs'lẽr; -tlẽr), *n.* **1.** A writer of epistles, or of an Epistle of the New Testament. **2.** = EPISTOLER, 2.

e-pis'to-la-ry (ĕ-pĭs'tō-lā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining or suitable to letters. **2.** Contained in, or carried on by, letters.

e-pis'to-ler (-lĕr), *n.* **1.** A letter writer. **2.** The ecclesiastic who reads the Epistle in the Communion service.

ep'i-style (ĕp'ĭ-stīl), *n.* [L. *epistylium*, Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον; ἐπί* upon + *στῦλος* column.] *Arch.* = ARCHITRAVE, **a.**

ep'i-taph (-tăf), *n.* [F. *épitaphe*, L. *epitaphium* a funeral oration, fr. Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, orig. an adj., at a tomb; *ἐπί* on + *τάφος* tomb.] **1.** An inscription on or at a tomb or grave in memory of the one buried there. **2.** A brief writing of the nature of such inscriptions. — **ep'i-taph'ic,** *a.*

ep-it'a-sis (ĕp-ĭt'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπίτασις* a stretching; *ἐπί* upon + *τείνειν* to stretch.] That part of a play which develops the main action and leads on to the catastrophe; — opposed to *protasis.*

ep'i-tha-la'mi-um (ĕp'ĭ-thă-lā'mĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -MIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -MIA (-ă). Also **-mi-on** (-ŏn). [L., fr. Gr., fr. *ἐπί* at + *θάλαμος* bride chamber.] A nuptial song or poem in honor of the bride and bridegroom.

ep'i-the'li-al (-thē'lĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to epithelium.

ep'i-the'li-oid (-thē'lĭ-oid), *a.* Resembling epithelium.

ep'i-the'li-o'ma (-ō'mă), *n.; L. pl.* -OMATA (-tă). [NL.; *epithelium* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A malignant growth consisting mainly of epithelial cells; — called also *epithelial cancer.*

ep'i-the'li-um (-thē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -LIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LIA (-ă). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *θηλή* nipple.] A cellular tissue or membrane, with little intercellular substance, covering a free surface or lining a cavity.

ep'i-thet (ĕp'ĭ-thĕt), *n.* [L. *epitheton*, Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, deriv. of *ἐπίθετος* added, *ἐπί* on, to + *τιθέναι* to put.] **1.** An adjective expressing some quality or relation appropriate to a person or thing; as, a *just* man. **2.** An appellative.

ep'i-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιθετικός* added.] Of, pert.
ep'i-thet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to, or abounding with, epithets.
Syn. Epithet, adjective are often used interchangeably. More properly an **epithet** is an **adjective** regarded as fitly or aptly describing or characterizing its noun.

e-pit'o-me (ē-pĭt'ō-mē), *n.; pl.* -OMES (-mēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιτομή* incision, also, an abridgment, deriv. of *ἐπί* upon + *τέμνειν* to cut.] **1.** A brief statement of the contents of a topic or a work; an abstract. **2.** A compact representation of anything. — **Syn.** Synopsis, syllabus, brief. See COMPENDIUM. — **e-pit'o-mist** (ē-pĭt'ō-mĭst), *n.*

e-pit'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.;* -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To make an epitome of; abridge; summarize.

ep'i-trite (ĕp'ĭ-trīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίτριτος* containing one and one third; *ἐπί* upon, over + *τρίτος* the third.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three long syllables and a short syllable.

ep'i-troch'le-a (-trŏk'lē-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The internal condyle at the distal end of the humerus.

ep'i-zeux'is (-zūk'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr., deriv. of *ἐπί* + *ζευγνύναι* to join.] *Rhet.* Emphatic repetition.

ep'i-zo'ön (-zō'ŏn), *n.; pl.* -ZOA (-ă). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] *Zoöl.* An external parasite.

ep'i-zo-öt'ic (-zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] Of the nature of a disease which attacks many animals at the same time; — corresponding to *epidemic* as applied to diseases of man. — *n.* An epizoötic disease; esp., an influenza among horses.

ep'och (ĕp'ŏk; ē'pŏk), *n.* [LL. *epocha*, Gr. *ἐποχή* stop, epoch, *ἐπέχειν* to hold on, check; *ἐπί* + *ἔχειν* to hold.] **1.** Any event or time of an event marking the beginning of a period in reckoning or, usually, of relatively new development; as, Chaucer's poetry marks an *epoch* in English literature. **2.** *Astron.* An instant of time or a date fixed as a point of reference in tabulating the elements of an orbit or a variable star; also, the orbit longitude of a planet at that date. **3.** A period of time characterized by a distinctive development or by memorable events; as, the years 1861–65 form an important *epoch* in American history. **4.** A minor subdivision of geologic time. See GEOLOGY.

ep'och-al (ĕp'ŏk-ăl), *a.* Belonging to, characterizing, or of the nature of, an epoch; as, *epochal* points.
Syn. Epoch, era, age. An **epoch** is properly the starting point of a new period, esp. as marked by striking events; an **era** is a period extending from an *epoch* and characterized esp. by a new order of things. But *epoch* and *era* are often used with little distinction. **Age** is commonly more specific and definite than *era;* it is often used of a period dominated by some central figure or clearly marked feature.

ep'ode (ĕp'ōd), *n.* [L. *epodos*, Gr. *ἐπῳδός* singing to, sung or said after; *ἐπί* upon, to + *ᾄδειν* to sing.] *Anc. Pros.* **a** A species of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter. **b** Part of a lyric ode following the antistrophe.

ep'o-nym (ĕp'ō-nĭm), *n.* [See EPONYMOUS.] **1.** The person from whom a family, race, city, or nation takes its name; also, such person's name. **2.** *Assyriology.* An official whose name was used in chronology to designate his year of office.

ep'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as, an eponym; eponymous; as, *eponymic* myths.

ep-on'y-mous (ĕp-ŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπώνυμος; ἐπί* upon, to + *ὄνυμα* for *ὄνομα* name.] Giving name to a people, country, etc.

ep-on'y-my (-mĭ), *n.* **1.** Derivation of the name of a race, tribe, etc., from an eponym. **2.** *Assyriology.* The year of office of an eponym.

ep'o-pee' (ĕp'ō-pē') } *n.* [F. *épopée*, fr. Gr. *ἐποποιία; ἔπος* song
ep'o-pœ'ia (-pē'yă) } + *ποιεῖν* to make.] An epic poem.

ep'opt (ĕp'ŏpt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπόπτης.*] An initiate in the highest grade of the Eleusinian mysteries; hence, one instructed in a secret system. — **ep-op'tic** (ĕp-ŏp'tĭk), *a.*

ep'os (ĕp'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἔπος.*] An epic.

ep'si-lon (ĕp'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἒ ψιλόν* a mere *e.*] The fifth letter [E, *ε*] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English short *E, e.*

Ep'som salts *or* **salt** (ĕp'sŭm). [From *Epsom*, Eng.] A hydrated magnesium sulphate, having cathartic qualities.

e'qua-bil'i-ty (ē'kwă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; ĕk'wă-), *n.* Quality or condition of being equable.

e'qua-ble (ē'kwă-b'l; ĕk'wă-), *a.* [L. *aequabilis*, fr. *aequare* to make level or equal, *aequus* even, equal.] Uniform; even; as, an *equable* style; tranquil; as, an *equable* temper. — **e'qua-ble-ness,** *n.* — **e'qua-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
Syn. Equable, even, uniform, steady. **Equable** and **even** are often interchangeable. But **equable** frequently suggests an inherent quality, where **even** merely states a fact; as, an *equable* disposition; *equable* movement; an *even* voice, gait. **Uniform** emphasizes absence of variation of any sort, esp. with reference to an implied standard; **steady,** regularity and lack of deviation, esp. in movement.

e'qual (ē'kwăl), *a.* [L. *aequalis*, fr. *aequus* even, equal.] **1.** Exactly the same or equivalent in measure, amount, number, degree, value, quality, etc. **2.** Characterized by justice; impartial. *Archaic.* **3.** Uniform; equable; as, an *equal* motion. **4.** Level; as, the *equal* plains of Sicily. **5.** Evenly balanced or proportioned; as, an *equal* battle. **6.** Adequate; having competent power or means; as, *equal* to the task. — **Syn.** Even; fair, just, equitable. See IDENTICAL. — *n.* One having the same or a similar age, station, talents, or other quality or condition; an equal quantity. — *v. t.;* **E'QUALED** (ē'kwăld) or **E'QUALLED**; **E'QUAL-ING** or **E'QUAL-LING.** **1.** To make equal; hence: to regard as equals; put on equality. *Archaic.* **2.** To have the same quantity, value, rank, or the like, with. **3.** To recompense fully.

e-qual'i-ty (ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Character or condition of being equal. The sign of equality is =, read *equals* or (*is*) *equal to.*

e'qual-ize (ē'kwăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make equal. **2.** To make uniform; as, to *equalize* motion. — **e'qual-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

e'qual-iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, equalizes; specif.: **a** A conductor of low resistance joining the armature ends of the series field coils of dynamos in parallel. **b** *Aëronautics.* A sliding panel to preserve the lateral stability of an aëroplane.

e'qual-ly (ē'kwăl-ĭ), *adv.* In an equal manner or degree.

e'qua-nim'i-ty (ē'kwă-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aequanimitas*, fr. *aequanimus; aequus* equal + *animus* mind.] Evenness of mind; composure. — **e-quan'i-mous** (ē-kwăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.*
Syn. Evenness, equability, calmness, serenity, tranquility, self-possession, composure. **Equanimity, composure.** **Equanimity** is a settled and equable temper of the mind; **composure** commonly implies the conquest of mental agitation; as, his placidity of demeanor arises from true *equanimity; composure* in an angry man is impressive.

e-quate' (ē-kwāt'), *v. t.;* E-QUAT'ED (-kwāt'ĕd); E-QUAT'ING. [L. *aequatus*, p. p. of *aequare* to make equal, *aequus* equal.] **1.** To make equal, or to represent as equal or equivalent, as two propositions. **2.** To correct so as to reduce to a common standard of comparison or to a mean.

e-qua'tion (ē-kwā'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making, or state of being, equal; equilibrium. **2.** In mathematics, etc., an expression of equality between two magnitudes or operations, the sign = being put between them.
equation of payments, *Arith.,* the process of finding the mean time of payment of several sums due at different times. — **e. of time,** *Astron.,* the difference between mean solar time and apparent or true solar time.

e-qua'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [L. *aequator* one who equalizes.] **1.** An imaginary great circle on the earth, everywhere equally distant from the poles. **2.** *Astron.* The great circle of the celestial sphere, in the same plane as the earth's equator.

e'qua-to'ri-al (ē'kwă-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or near, the equator. — *n.* A telescope so mounted as to have two axes of motion at right angles, one parallel to the earth's axis.

eq'uer-ry (ĕk'wĕr-ĭ; ē-kwĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [F. *écurie* stable, deriv. of LL. *scutarius.* See ESQUIRE.] An officer of a prince or noble, charged with the care of his horses. In England *equerries* are officers of the royal household in the department of the Master of the Horse.

e-ques'tri-an (ē-kwĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *equester*, fr. *eques* horseman, fr. *equus* horse.] **1.** Of or pertaining to horses or horsemen, or horsemanship. **2.** Being on horseback; mounted; of a statue or a portrait, representing a person as on horseback. **3.** Of, pert. to, or composed of, knights. — *n.* One who rides on horseback; a rider.

e-ques'tri-enne' (ĕ-kwĕs'trĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [After analogy of the French language.] A female equestrian.

e'qui- (ē'kwĭ-). A prefix from L. *aequus*, equal.

e'qui-an'gu-lar (ē'kwĭ-ăn'gū-lär), *a.* Having equal angles.

e'qui-dis'tance (-dĭs'tăns), *n.* Equal distance.

e'qui-dis'tant (-tănt), *a.* Equally distant. — **-tant-ly,** *adv.*

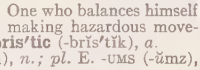
e'qui-lat'er-al (-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [From L., fr. *aequus* equal + *latus, lateris*, side.] Having all the sides equal. — *n.* An equilateral figure, or one of its sides. — **-lat'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

e'qui-li'brate (ē'kwĭ-lī'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *aequilibratus* in equilibrium; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance.] **1.** To balance, as two scales. **2.** To be balanced with; counterbalance. — **e'qui-li'bra-tor,** *n.*

e'qui-li-bra'tion (-lĭ-brā'shŭn), *n.* Act of keeping a balance; state of being balanced.

e-quil'i-brist (ē-kwĭl'ĭ-brĭst), *n.* One who balances himself in unnatural positions or while making hazardous movements; a balancer. — **e-quil'i-bris'tic** (-brĭs'tĭk), *a.*

e'qui-lib'ri-um (ē'kwĭ-lĭb'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-UMS** (-ŭmz), L. **-RIA** (-ä). [L. *aequilibrium*, fr. *aequilibris* in equilibrium, level; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance.] **1.** *Phys. Science.* A state of balance between opposing forces or actions. **2.** Hence, a state of balance, or even adjustment, between opposing forces, influences, interests, etc.



Equilibrium. 1 Stable; 2 Unstable; 3 Neutral; *g* Center of Gravity.

e'qui-mul'ti-ple (-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *n.* *Math.* One of the products of two or more quantities multiplied by the same quantity. Thus, 14 and 35 are *equimultiples* of 2 and 5.

e'quine (ē'kwīn), *a.* [L. *equinus*, fr. *equus* horse.] Of, pert. to, or resembling a horse. — *n.* A horse.

e'qui-noc'tial (ē'kwĭ-nŏk'shăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the equinoxes, or to a state or the time of equal day and night. **2.** Pert. to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line; in or near that line. **3.** Pert. to the time when the sun's position coincides with either equinoctial point; as, an *equinoctial* gale or storm, that is, one occurring at or near the time of the equinox. **4.** Opening at fixed periods, as certain flowers.

equinoctial line, the celestial equator. = EQUATOR, 2. When the sun is on it, night and day are equal all over the world. — **e. points,** the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic cross; — called respectively *vernal point* and *autumnal point.*

— *n.* **1.** The equinoctial line. **2.** An equinoctial storm.

e'qui-nox (ē'kwĭ-nŏks), *n.* [L. *aequinoctium; aequus* equal + *nox, noctis*, night.] The time when the sun's center crosses the celestial equator, that is, about March 21 or Sept. 22. See *equinoctial points* under EQUINOCTIAL, *a.*

e-quip' (ē-kwĭp'), *v. t.*; E-QUIPPED' (-kwĭpt'); E-QUIP'PING. [F. *équiper* to supply, fit out.] **1.** To furnish for service; fit out. **2.** To dress; array. — **Syn.** See FURNISH.

eq'ui-page (ĕk'wĭ-pāj), *n.* **1.** Furniture or outfit, as of a vessel, an army, a single soldier; equipments; accouterments. **2.** A set of small toilet or table articles, or the like; also, a case to hold them. **3.** A carriage of state or of pleasure with its horses, liveried servants, etc.; hence, a carriage.

e-quip'ment (ē-kwĭp'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of equipping; state of being equipped. **2.** Anything used in equipping.

e'qui-poise (ē'kwĭ-poiz), *n.* **1.** Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium. **2.** Counterpoise.

e'qui-pol'lence (-pŏl'ĕns), **e'qui-pol'len-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being equipollent.

e'qui-pol'lent (-pŏl'ĕnt), *a.* [From L., fr. *aequus* equal + *pollens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pollere* to be strong, able.] Equal in force, signification, etc.; equivalent. — *n.* An equivalent.

e'qui-pon'der-ant (-pŏn'dĕr-ănt), *a.* Being of the same weight; — used with *to* or *with.* — **-pon'der-ance** (-ăns), *n.*

e'qui-pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.* To be or make equal in weight; counterbalance. — (-ăt), *a.* Equiponderated.

e'qui-po-ten'tial (-pō-tĕn'shăl), *a.* Having equal potentiality or capability.

eq'ui-se'tum (ĕk'wĭ-sē'tŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-TUMS** (-tŭms), L. **-TA** (-tä). [L. *equisaetum, -setum*, the horsetail; *equus* horse + *saeta, seta*, bristle.] Any of a genus (*Equisetum*) of perennial pteridophytic herbs, the horsetails or scouring rushes, with hollow, grooved, and jointed stems.

e'qui-so'nance (ē'kwĭ-sō'năns; ĕ-kwĭs'ō-), *n.* [*equi-* + L. *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound.] *Music.* Consonance of the unison and its octaves. — **e'qui-so'nant** (-nănt), *a.*

eq'ui-ta-ble (ĕk'wĭ-tä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Possessing or exhibiting equity; fair; just. **2.** *Law.* That can be sustained or made effective in a court of equity, or upon principles of equity jurisprudence; existing or valid in equity as distinguished from law. — **Syn.** Reasonable, right, honest, upright. — **eq'ui-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **eq'ui-ta-bly,** *adv.*

eq'ui-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *equitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *equitare* to ride.] *Bot.* Overlapping each other; — said of leaves whose bases overlap and bestride the leaves within or above them, as in the iris. See ENSIFORM, *Illust.*

eq'ui-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *equitatio*, fr. *equitare* to ride, fr. *equus* horse.] Horsemanship.

eq'ui-tes (ĕk'wĭ-tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *eques* a horseman.] *Roman Hist.* Members of a military order serving as cavalry and vested with special privileges and emoluments.

eq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). [F. *équité*, L. *aequitas*, fr. *aequus* even, equal.] **1.** State or quality of being equal or fair; fairness; impartiality. **2.** That which is equitable or fair. **3.** Equality of rights; natural justice or right. **4.** *Law.* **a** A system of law originating in the extraordinary justice formerly administered by the chancellor of the English king, and developed into a body of rules supplementary to, but now often incorporated with, the common and statute law. **b** Any body of laws similarly developed. **5.** *Law.* An equitable claim or right. — **Syn.** See JUSTICE.

equity of redemption, *Law,* the right, which is enforced in equity, of a mortgagor to redeem the mortgaged land by payment of the principal and interest.

e-quiv'a-lence (ē-kwĭv'ä-lĕns), **e-quiv'a-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Condition or fact of being equivalent. **2.** Equal power, force, or amount. **3.** *Chem.* a Equality of valence. b = VALENCE.

e-quiv'a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *aequivalens, -entis*, p. pr., deriv. of *aequus* equal + *valere* to be strong, be worth.] **1.** Equal in worth, power, effect, import, etc. **2.** *Geom.* Equal in measure but not superposable. — **Syn.** See IDENTICAL. — *n.* Something equivalent. — **e-quiv'a-lent-ly,** *adv.*

e-quiv'o-cal (-ō-kăl), *a.* [L. *aequivocus; aequus* equal + *vocare* to call.] **1.** Having two or more significations equally applicable; ambiguous; as, *equivocal* words; hence: suspicious; dubious; as, *equivocal* actions. **2.** Uncertain as an indication or sign; doubtful; as, an *equivocal* test. — **e-quiv'o-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Indeterminate, uncertain, puzzling, perplexing, problematic, enigmatic, ambiguous. — **Equivocal, ambiguous.** That is **ambiguous** which admits of more than one interpretation; that is **equivocal** which conveys (often with intent to deceive), along with a given idea, another quite different one with equal clearness and propriety; the responses of the Delphic oracle were often both *ambiguous* and *equivocal.*

e-quiv'o-cate (-ō-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [LL. *aequivocatus*, p. p. of *aequivocare*, fr. L. *aequivocus.* See EQUIVOCAL.] To use equivocal language; be willfully misleading by double meanings.

Syn. Equivocate, prevaricate. To **equivocate** is properly to say one thing and mean another; to **prevaricate** is to evade the truth, esp. by shuffling or quibbling.

e-quiv'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Use of equivocal expressions, esp. so as to mislead; prevarication; quibbling.

e-quiv'o-ca'tor (ē-kwĭv'ō-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who equivocates.

eq'ui-voque (ĕk'wĭ-vōk; ē'kwĭ-), *n.* [L. *aequivocus* equivocal.]

eq'ui-voke } cal.] **1.** Double meaning; ambiguity; also, a case of this; an equivocation. **2.** An equivocal term.

-er (-ĕr). **1.** [AS. *-ere.*] A suffix forming nouns, and denoting: **a** *One who has to do with* (something indicated) *by way of occupation, trade,* or the like.

Examples: tinner, *one who has to do with* tin *by way of occupation* or *trade;* hatter, slater, potter, etc.

b *A thing related* (arbitrarily) *to* (a thing indicated).

Examples: fiver, a five-dollar bill; pounder, a thing that weighs a pound.

c *A resident* or *inhabitant of* (some place referred to).

Examples: southerner, *a resident* or *inhabitant of* the south; Londoner, *a resident* or *inhabitant of* London.

d *One who, one that* (does what is implied by the part of the word to which *-er* is affixed); *one who; an implement that; a device that; a machine that,* etc.

Examples: doer, *one who* does; binder, *one who,* or *an implement, device,* or *machine, that,* binds.

☞ In words in *-er* naming implements the implement is often one used for doing what is implied by the first part of the word; as in poker, *an implement for use in* poking, as well as *one who,* or *an implement that,* pokes.

2. [AF. *-er,* OF. *-ier,* L. *-arius, -arium.*] A suffix forming nouns denoting a *person* (*-arius*) or *thing* (*-arium*) *connected with;* as in mariner, officer. **3.** [AS. *-ra* (in adjectives; *-or* in adverbs).] A suffix forming the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs; as in warmer, sooner.

e'ra (ē'rä), *n.* [LL. *aera* an era, in L., the items of an account, counters, pl. of *aes, aeris*, brass, money.] **1.** A point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; epoch. **2.** A period of time reckoned from a given date as a basis; as, the Christian *Era,* computed from the assumed date of the birth of Christ. **3.** A period of time during which certain influences, social conditions, or the like, prevail; epoch; as, the *era* of Alexander. **4.** A major subdivision of geologic time; as, the Paleozoic *era.* — **Syn.** See EPOCH.

e-rad'i-ate (ē-rā'dĭ-āt), *v. i. & t.* To shoot forth, as rays of light; radiate. — **e-ra'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

e-rad'i-ca-ble (ē-răd'ĭ-kä-b'l), *a.* That can be eradicated.

e-rad'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *eradicatus*, p. p. of *eradicare* to eradicate; *e* out + *radix,*

radicis, root.] To pluck up by the roots; hence: to destroy utterly; extirpate. — **Syn.** See EXTERMINATE.

e-rad'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of eradicating. [cate.]

e-rad'i-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Eradicating or tending to eradi-

e-ras'a-ble (ē-rās'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being erased.

e-rase' (ē-rās'), *v. t.*; E-RASED' (-rāst'); E-RAS'ING (-rās'ĭng). [L. *erasus*, p. p. of *eradere* to erase; *e* out + *radere* to scrape.] To rub or scrape out, as written or engraved characters; efface; expunge.

Syn. Expunge, cancel, efface, obliterate, blot out, rub out, wipe out, cross out, strike out, delete. — **Erase, expunge, cancel, efface, obliterate** imply removal or deletion. To **erase** is to rub or scratch out. To **expunge** is to strike or blot out something wholly, so that it becomes as if it had never existed. To **cancel** is, literally, to cross out by lines. To **efface** is to make indistinct or illegible. **Obliterate** is a stronger synonym for *efface*.

e-ras'er (ē-rās'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, erases; specif., a sharp instrument or a piece of rubber or cloth used to erase marks made with ink, pencil, chalk, or the like.

e-ra'sion (ē-rā'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Erasure. *Rare.* **2.** *Surg.* The removal of diseased tissue by scraping or curetting.

E-ras'tian (ē-rās'chăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thomas Erastus, a German physician and Zwinglian theologian of the 16th century, or his doctrines; pert. to or advocating the doctrine (attributed to Erastus) favoring state supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs.

— *n.* A supporter or maintainer of (real or supposed) Erastian doctrines or tenets. — **E-ras'tian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

e-ra'sure (ē-rā'zhŭr), *n.* Act, or an instance, of erasing.

Er'a-to (ĕr'ā-tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἐρατώ*, fr. *ἐράασθαι* to love.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

er'bi-um (ûr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element. Symbol, *Er*; at. wt., 167.7.

ere (âr), *prep.* & *conj.* [AS. *ǣr*, prep., adv., & conj., prop. adv. in the comparative.] **1.** As a preposition: Before (in time); as, he was stirring *ere* daybreak. **2.** As a conjunction: **a** Before; as, Come *ere* I die. **b** Sooner than; rather than; as, he will die, *ere* he will yield.

Er'e-bus (ĕr'ē-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἔρεβος*.] *Gr. Myth.* The gloomy space through which the souls pass to Hades. Personified, Erebus was a son of Chaos and brother of Nox, and father by Nox of Æther (the pure air) and Day.

Er'ech-the'um (ĕr'ĕk-thē'ŭm), **Er'ech-thei'on** (-thī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *Ἐρέχθειον*.] A temple of the tutelary deities of Athens, esp. Athena Polias, Poseidon, and Erechtheus, situated on the Acropolis, and noted as the best preserved and most consummate structure in the Ionic style. It was built toward the end of the 5th century, B. C.

E-rech'theus (ē-rĕk'thūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἐρεχθεύς*, lit., the Render; *ἐρέχθειν* to rend, break.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Athens, son of Gæa and Hephæstus. He was the reputed builder of the Erechtheum.

e-rect' (ē-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *erectus*, p. p. of *erigere* to erect; *e* out + *regere* to lead straight.] **1.** Upright, or having a vertical position; not leaning, bent, or prone. **2.** Directed upward; uplifted. **3.** Free from depression; also, watchful.

— *v. t.* **1.** To raise and place in an upright or perpendicular position. **2.** To raise, as a building; construct. **3.** *Machinery.* To put together for use; set up. **4.** To elevate; exalt. *Archaic.* **5.** To set up or establish; found; institute; as, to *erect* a new commonwealth. **6. a** *Biol.* To remove to a higher category; as, to *erect* a species into a genus. **b** *Geom.* To draw or construct (a perpendicular or figure) upon a given base. **c** *Optics.* To change (an image) from an inverted to a normal position.

e-rect'er (ē-rĕk'tĕr), *n.* An erector.

e-rec'tile (ē-rĕk'tĭl), *a.* Susceptible of being erected.

e'rec-til'i-ty (ē'rĕk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being erectile.

e-rec'tion (ē-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of erecting; state of being erected. **2.** Anything erected. **3.** *Physiol.* The state of a part which has become hard and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the erectile tissue.

e-rect'ly, *adv.* In an erect manner.

e-rect'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being erect.

e-rec'tor (ē-rĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, erects.

ere'long' (âr'lŏng'; 62), *adv.* Before long; soon.

er'e-mite (ĕr'ē-mīt), *n.* [L. *eremita.* See HERMIT.] A hermit; religious recluse. — **er'e-mit'ic** (-mĭt'ĭk), **er'e-mit'i-cal, er'e-mit'ish** (-mīt'ĭsh), *a.*

ere'now' (âr'nou'), *adv.* Ere now; heretofore.

er'e-thism (ĕr'ē-thĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρεθισμός* irritation, fr. *ἐρεθίζειν* to stir, rouse.] *Med.* Excessive irritability.

ere'while' (âr'hwīl'), **ere'whiles'** (-hwīlz'), *adv.* Some time ago; a little while before; heretofore. *Archaic.*

erg (ûrg), *n.* [Gr. *ἔργον* work.] *Physics.* A theoretical unit of work or energy, being the work done by a dyne working through a distance of one centimeter.

er'gal (ûr'găl), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *ἔργον* work, action.] *Physics.* Potential energy; negative value of the force function.

erg'me'ter (ûrg'mē'tĕr), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for measuring energy in ergs.

‖ **er'go** (ûr'gō), *conj.* & *adv.* [L.] Therefore; hence.

er'go-graph (ûr'gō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *ἔργον* work + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording the work done by a single muscle or set of muscles, the rate of fatigue, etc.

er-gom'e-ter (ĕr-gŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ἔργον* work + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A device for measuring, or an instrument for indicating, energy expended or work done; a dynamometer.

er'gon (ûr'gŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔργον* work.] *Physics.* **a** Work, measured in terms of the quantity of heat to which it is equivalent. **b** = ERG.

er'got (ûr'gŏt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *argot*, lit., a spur.] **1.** A fungous disease of rye and other cereals, in which the grains are replaced by black or dark purple growths. **2.** One of these growths. Ergot contains several poisonous compounds; it contracts unstriped muscle fibers, esp. those of the uterus.

er'got-ism (ûr'gŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* [From ERGOT, *n.*] **1.** *Med.* A diseased condition produced by eating rye affected with the ergot fungus. **2.** The diseased condition of grain or cereal grasses due to the ergot fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*).

er'got-ize (ûr'gŏt-īz), *v. t.* To infest or poison with ergot.

er'i-ca'ceous (ĕr'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [From L. *erice* heath, Gr. *ἐρείκη*.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Ericaceæ*), the heath family, of herbs, shrubs, or trees, including the rhododendrons, the azaleas, and, sometimes, the huckleberries and wintergreens.

e-rig'er-on (ē-rĭj'ĕr-ŏn), *n.* [L., the groundsel, Gr. *ἠριγέρων*; *ἦρι* early + *γέρων* old man; — from the hoary pubescence of many species.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Erigeron*) of asteraceous plants, having white or purple flower rays, the flower heads resembling wild asters.

E'rin (ē'rĭn; ĕr'ĭn), *n.* Ireland. *Now Poetic.*

e-rin'go (ē-rĭŋ'gō), *n.* Var. of ERYNGO.

E-rin'ys (ē-rĭn'ĭs; ē-rī'nĭs; ĕr-), *n.*; *pl.* ERINYES (ē-rĭn'ĭ-ēz). [L., fr. Gr. *Ἐρινύς*.] *Gr. Religion.* One of the avenging spirits, snaky-haired women who pursue evildoers and inflict madness. At first indefinite in number, they were finally three, Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone.

E'ris (ē'rĭs; ĕr'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἔρις*.] *Gr. Myth.* See APPLE OF DISCORD.

er-is'tic (ĕr-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐριστικός*, fr. *ἐρίζειν* to strive, *ἔρις* strife.] Controversial. — *n.* A controversialist.

erl'king' (ûrl'kĭng'), *n.* [G. *erlkönig*, Dan. *ellekonge* elf-king.] A personification, in German and Scandinavian folklore, of a spirit or natural power supposed to work mischief and ruin, esp. to children.

er'mine (ûr'mĭn), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Any of several species of weasels (genus *Putorius*), of the northern parts of both hemispheres, which assume a pure white coat in winter, except for the black tip of the tail; also, the fur when white. **2.** Fig., the office or functions of a judge, whose state robe, lined with ermine, is emblematic of purity.

er'mined (-mĭnd), *a.* Clothed or adorned with ermine.

ern, erne (ûrn), *n.* [AS. *earn* eagle.] A sea eagle.

e-rode' (ē-rōd'), *v. t.*; -ROD'ED (-rōd'ĕd); -ROD'ING. [L. *erodere, erosum*; *e* out + *rodere* to gnaw.] To eat into or away; destroy by slow disintegration; specif., *Geol.*, to wear away as land by the action of water; form by such action.

E'ros (ē'rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἔρως* love, *Ἔρως* Eros.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of love; — by Hesiod represented as the first of the gods, by later writers as the son of Aphrodite, equivalent to the Latin god Cupid.

e-rose' (ē-rōs'), *a.* [L. *erosus*, p. p. See ERODE.] **1.** Irregular or uneven as if eaten or worn away. **2.** *Bot.* Having the margin irregularly notched as if nibbled out.

Flower of Fringed Orchid, showing Erose Lip of Corolla.

e-ro'sion (ē-rō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of eroding; state of being eroded.

e-ro'sive (-sĭv), *a.* That erodes, or eats away; tending to erode; corrosive.

e-rot'ic (ē-rŏt'ĭk; ĕr-ŏt'-), *a.* [Gr. *ἐρωτικός*. See EROS.] Of or pertaining to sexual love; amatory. — **e-rot'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-rot'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Erotic character or sentiment.

err (ûr), *v. i.* [F. *errer*, L. *errare.*] To go astray; fall into error.

er'rand (ĕr'ănd), *n.* [AS. *ærende.*] **1.** A special business intrusted to a messenger; a commission; also, one's purpose in going anywhere. **2.** A trip to carry a message or do some special business.

er'rant (-ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr., fr. OF. *errer* to travel, LL. *iterare*, fr. L. *iter* journey.] **1.** Wandering, or given to wandering, esp. for adventure or on missions of chivalry; as, a knight-*errant*; hence: adventurous; chivalric; as, *errant* deeds. **2.** Deviating from what is true or correct; as, *errant* conceptions. **3.** Arrant. *Obs.* — **er'rant-ly,** *adv.*

er'rant-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Errant character, condition, or deed; conduct characteristic of knights-errant.

er-ra'ta (ĕ-rā'tà), *n.*, *pl.* of ERRATUM.

er-rat'ic (ē-răt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *erraticus*, fr. *errare* to wander.] **1.** Having no certain course; wandering; — hence, applied

to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars. **2.** Deviating from a wise or common course in opinion or conduct; eccentric; queer. **3.** *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, material, as masses of stone or gravel, transported from their original resting places by water, ice, etc. — **Syn.** See STRANGE. — **er-rat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

er-ra'tum (ĕ-rā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-TA** (-tȧ). [L., p. p. neut. of *errare* to err.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

er'rhine (ĕr'ĭn; -īn) *n.* [Gr. *ἔρρινον; ἐν* in + *ῥίς, ῥινός,* nose.] *Med.* A medicine designed to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharge of mucus; a sternutatory. — *a.* Causing or increasing secretion of nasal mucus.

err'ing-ly, *adv.* In an erring manner.

er-ro'ne-ous (ĕ-rō'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *erroneus.*] Containing error; incorrect. — **er-ro'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

er'ror (ĕr'ẽr), *n.* [OF. & L., fr. L. *errare* to err.] **1.** Belief in what is untrue, state of holding such belief, or an instance of it. **2.** A moral offense; fault. **3.** An act involving a departure from truth or accuracy; a deviation from, or failure to achieve, the right course or standard; a mistake; an inaccuracy; as, an *error* in spelling, interpretation, etc.; a clerical *error.* **4.** *Baseball.* A fault of a player of the side in the field, which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or allows a base runner to advance one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. Passed balls and wild pitches are not scored as errors.

Syn. Error, mistake, blunder. An **error** is a deviation from that which is right or correct; as, a typographical *error;* an *error* of judgment. **Mistake** implies misunderstanding or inadvertence; it expresses less severe judgment than *error;* as, he made a *mistake* in suspecting the judge. **Blunder** is harsher than *mistake* or *error;* it commonly implies ignorance or stupidity, sometimes blame; as, the wreck was due to the *blunder* of a switchman.

Erse (ûrs), *n.* [A var. of *Irish.*] The language of the Scottish Highlanders; Gaelic; also, Irish. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Highland Celts of Scotland or their language; also, Irish.

erst (ûrst), *adv.* [Orig. superlative of *ere;* AS. *ǣrest.*] **1.** First; in the first place. *Archaic.* **2.** Erstwhile; in the distant past; sometimes, not long ago; in the time just past. *Archaic or Poetic.* — *a.* First; former. *Archaic.*

erst'while' (ûrst'hwīl'; ûrst'hwīl'), *adv.* Also, *Rare,* **erst'whiles'** (-hwīlz'; -hwīlz'). At a time past; formerly; heretofore. *Archaic or Poetic.*

er'u-bes'cence (ĕr'ŏŏ-bĕs'ĕns), *n.* Process of becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.

er'u-bes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *erubescens,* p. pr. of *erubescere* to grow red; *e* out + *rubescere.* See RUBESCENT.] Red, or reddish; blushing.

er'u-bes'cite (-bĕs'ĭt), *n. Min.* Bornite.

e-ruct' (ē-rŭkt'), **e-ruc'tate** (ē-rŭk'tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *eructare; e* out + *ructare* to belch.] To eject, as wind, from the stomach; belch, as a volcano.

e'ruc-ta'tion (ē'rŭk-tā'shŭn; ĕr'ŭk-), *n.* Act of eructating, or that which is eructated.

er'u-dite (ĕr'ŏŏ-dīt), *a.* [L. *eruditus,* p. p. of *erudire* to free from rudeness, polish, instruct; *e* out + *rudis* rude.] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; learned; scholarly. — **er'u-dite'ly,** *adv.* — **er'u-dite'ness,** *n.*

er'u-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The result of thorough instruction; state of being erudite. — **Syn.** See LEARNING.

e-rum'pent (ē-rŭm'pĕnt), *a.* [L. *erumpens, -entis,* p. pr. of *erumpere.*] *Bot.* Breaking out or bursting forth.

e-rupt' (ē-rŭpt'), *v. i.* [L. *eruptus,* p. p. of *erumpere* to break out; *e* out + *rumpere* to break.] To burst forth; break out. — *v. t.* To cause to burst forth, as lava.

e-rup'tion (ē-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of bursting out or forth; as : **a** Ejection of lava, etc., from a volcano. **b** A violent commotion; outbreak; also, (*now Rare*) a sudden hostile sallying forth of armed men. **2.** That which bursts forth. **3.** A rash breaking out on the skin or mucous membrane.

e-rup'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Attended by, or inclined to, eruption.

-er-y (-ĕr-ĭ). [ME. *-erie,* F. *-erie,* fr. *-ier* (L. *-arius*) + *-ie* (L. *-ia*).] A suffix forming nouns, and signifying : **1.** *Characteristics* or *qualities of, collectively; characteristic manners, conduct, practices, principles,* or the like, *of.*

Examples: grotesquery, grotesque *qualities, manners,* or *practices;* prudery, *qualities* or *conduct of* a prude; demagoguery, *practices* or *principles of* a demagogue.

2. *Art, trade, occupation,* or the like, *of; exercise* or *practice of, as an art, trade, occupation,* or the like.

Examples: archery, *art* or *practice of* an archer; pottery, *art, trade,* or *occupation of* a potter.

3. *Place of business of; working place of;* hence: *breeding, growing,* or *gathering place, of; place where* (something) *is kept.*

Examples: pottery, printery, *place of business,* or *working place, of* a potter, printer; rookery, *breeding place of* rooks; piggery, *place where* pigs *are kept.*

4. *Products* or *wares of, collectively; a number of* (things of an indicated kind), *collectively.*

Examples: pottery, *products* or *wares of* a potter *collectively;* soldiery, *a number of* soldiers *collectively.*

5. *State* or *condition of.*

Examples: slavery, *state of* a slave; savagery, savage *state.*

Er'y-man'thi-an (ĕr'ĭ-măn'thĭ-ăn), *a. Gr. Myth.* Denoting a devastating boar which wandered about Mount Erymanthus in Arcadia. Its capture was one of the "labors" of Hercules.

e-ryn'go (ē-rĭŋ'gō), *n.*; *pl.* **-GOES** (-gōz). [Gr. *ἐρυγγος* sea holly.] **1.** A sweetmeat consisting of candied sea-holly root, formerly regarded as an aphrodisiac. *Obs.* **2.** The plant itself, or any plant of the same genus (*Eryngium*).

er'y-sip'e-las (ĕr'ĭ-sĭp'ē-lăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐρυσίπελας.*] An acute, febrile, infectious disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes. It is caused by a bacterium (*Streptococcus pyogenes*).

er'y-si-pel'a-tous (-sĭ-pĕl'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* Resembling erysipelas or partaking of its nature. [DES.]

Er'y-the'a (-thē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἐρύθεια.*] See HESPERI-

er'y-the'ma (-thē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐρύθημα,* fr. *ἐρυθαίνειν* to redden, fr. *ἐρυθρός* red.] *Med.* Abnormal redness of the skin due to capillary congestion, as in inflammation.

er'y-the-mat'ic (-thĕ-măt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Marked by, or causing, abnormal redness of the skin; relating to erythema.

er'y-thræ'a (-thrē'ȧ), *n.* Any of a genus (*Erythræa*) of gentianaceous annual herbs, having showy pink or red flowers.

er'y-thre'an, -thræ'an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *erythraeus,* Gr. *ἐρυθραῖος,* fr. *ἐρυθρός* red.] Red; also, of or designating the Red Sea.

e-ryth'rin (ē-rĭth'rĭn; ĕr-ĭth'-), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$, extracted from certain lichens and yielding certain red compounds. **b** A methyl derivative of eosin, obtained as a green powder and used to dye silk a fluorescent red.

e-ryth'rism (ē-rĭth'rĭz'm; ĕr-ĭth'-), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red.] A condition of excessive redness, esp. in the plumage of birds, or hair of mammals, independently of age, sex, or season. — **er'y-thris'mal** (ĕr'ĭ-thrĭz'măl), *a.*

e-ryth'rite (-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red.] **1.** *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_4H_6(OH)_4$, of a sweet, cooling taste, extracted from certain lichens and algæ, and obtained by the decomposition of erythrin. **2.** *Min.* A native red hydrous arsenate of cobalt, $Co_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$.

er'y-throl (ĕr'ĭ-thrōl; -thrŏl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* = ERYTHRITE, 1.

E'sau (ē'sô), *n.* [Heb. *'Esāv.*] *Bib.* The elder son of Isaac and Rebekah, who sold his birthright to his brother Jacob. See *Gen.* XXV. 25–34.

es'ca-lade' (ĕs'kȧ-lād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. deriv. of LL. *scalare* to scale, fr. L. *scala* ladder.] A mounting by ladders; esp., an attack on a fortified place in which ladders are used. — *v. t.* To mount and pass or enter by ladders; scale.

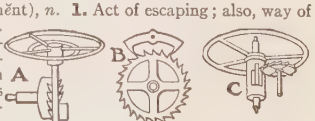
es'ca-la'tor (ĕs'kȧ-lā'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] A stairway or incline arranged like an endless belt so that the steps or treads ascend or descend continuously; — a trade term.

es-cal'op, es-cal'lop (ĕs-kŏl'ŭp; ĕs-kăl'-), *n.* [OF. *escalope* shell. See SCALLOP.] The scallop or its shell.

es'ca-pade' (ĕs'kȧ-pād'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Act of escaping from confinement or control. **2.** A prankish adventure; prank.

es-cape' (ĕs-kāp'), *v. i.*; **-CAPED'** (-kāpt'); **-CAP'ING.** [OF. *escaper, eschaper,* fr. LL. *ex cappa* out of one's cape or cloak; hence, to slip out of one's cape and escape.] **1.** To get away, as by flight. **2.** To issue from confinement or inclosure of any sort; as, gas *escapes.* **3.** To avoid a threatened ill; pass safely through peril; as, they *escaped* safely to land. — *v. t.* **1.** To issue from (one) involuntarily; as, a sigh *escaped* him. **2.** To get or be out of the way of; succeed in averting; avoid; elude; as, to *escape* an enemy; *escape* disease. **3.** To fail of (notice); fail of being noticed or recalled by (a person); as, his hint *escaped* me. — *n.* **1.** Act of escaping; state of having escaped; evasion of harm or notice; deliverance from evil; also, means of escape; as, a fire *escape.* **2.** Leakage; outflow. **3.** A plant run wild from cultivation.

es-cape'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of escaping; also, way of escape; vent. *Rare.* **2.** The contrivance in a timepiece through which the wheels impart the impulse to the pendulum or balance; — so called because it allows a tooth to *escape* from a pallet at regular intervals.



Escapements. *A* Verge; *B* Anchor; *C* Cylinder.

es-cap'er (-kāp'ẽr), *n.* One who escapes.

es-carp' (ĕs-kärp'), *n.* [F. *escarpe.*] *Fort.* The scarp.

es-carp'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A steep slope, esp. if wide; ground about a fortified place, cut away nearly vertically to prevent approach.

-esce (-ĕs). [L. *-escere.*] A suffix forming inchoative, or inceptive, verbs; as in convalesce, effervesce, etc.

-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns). [L. *-escentia.*] A suffix of nouns; as in convale*scence*, deliques*cence*, adoles*cence*.

-es'cent (-ĕs'ĕnt). [L. *-escens, -escentis*, the p. pr. ending of Latin inchoative verbs.] An adjective suffix, denoting *beginning, beginning to be, slightly;* as in adoles*cent*, arbores*cent*, effer*vescent*.

esch'a-lot' (ĕsh'ă-lŏt'), *n.* Shallot. See SHALLOT.

es'char (ĕs'kär), *n. Geol.* = ESKER.

es'char (ĕs'kär), *n.* [L. *eschara.* See SCAR.] *Med.* A dry slough, crust, or scab.

es'cha-rot'ic (ĕs'kă-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *escharoticus*, Gr. *ἐσχαρωτικός.*] *Med.* Serving or tending to form an eschar; caustic; —*n.* An escharotic substance.

es'cha-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔσχατος* the furthest, last + *-logy.*] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, and the events connected therewith. — **es'cha-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **es'cha-tol'o-gist** (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

es-cheat' (ĕs-chēt'), *n.* [OF. *escheeite*, fr. *escheeir* to fall to, fall to the lot of; *es-* (L. *ex*) + *cheeir* to fall, L. *cadere.*] **1.** In the English feudal law, the reversion of lands to the lord of the fee on failure of heirs heritable under the original grant. **2.** Reversion of land to the crown, or the state, by failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same. **3.** Property falling to the lord, king, or state by escheat; also, the right of taking property by escheat.

— *v. i.* To revert, lapse, or pass by escheat. — *v. t.* To cause to escheat. — **es-cheat'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.*

es-chew' (-chōō'), *v. t.* [OF. *eschiver, eschiver*, fr. OHG. *sciuhen.*] To avoid, as something wrong or distasteful.

es-chew'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of avoiding or shunning.

es'co-pette', es'co-pet' (ĕs'kō-pĕt'), *n.* [Sp. *escopeta;* cf. F. *escopette.*] A short rifle; a carbine.

Es-co'ri-al (ĕs-kō'rĭ-ăl; Sp. ĕs-kō'rē-äl'), *n.* [Sp. *escorial*, prop., a hill or heap of rubbish, earth, and stones brought out of a mine, fr. *escoria* dross of metal, L. *scoria*, fr. Gr. *σκωρία.*] A vast structure, twenty-seven miles northwest of Madrid, Spain, comprising a royal palace, a royal mausoleum, a church, a college, and a monastery, and containing many works of art. It was built in 1563–84.

es'cort (ĕs'kôrt), *n.* [F. *escorte*, It. *scorta* guard, guide, fr. *scorgere* to discern, lead, L. *ex* out, quite + *corrigere* to correct.] **1.** A body of persons (originally of armed men) or an individual accompanying or attending another or others for protection or as a mark of honor or courtesy. **2.** Protection, care, or safeguard on a journey.

es-cort' (ĕs-kôrt'), *v. t.* To attend with a view to guard or to show civility. — **Syn.** See ACCOMPANY.

es'cri-toire' (ĕs'krĭ-twär'), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *scriptorium.* See SCRIPTORIUM.] A secretary or writing desk.

es-crol', es-croll' (ĕs-krōl'), *n.* [See ESCROW.] *Her.* A scroll.

es'crow' (ĕs'krō'; ĕs'krō'), *n.* [OF. *escroe, escroue*, a roll of writings, bond. See SCROLL.] *Law.* A deed, bond, or other written engagement, delivered to a third person, to be delivered by him to the grantee only upon the performance or fulfillment of some condition. The deposit of the escrow places it beyond the control of the grantor; but no title passes until the fulfillment of the condition.

es'cu-age (ĕs'kū-ăj), *n.* [OF. *escuage*, F. *écuage*, from OF. *escu* shield, F. *écu.* See ESQUIRE.] *Feud. Law.* **a** The military service incident to a knight's fee. **b** = SCUTAGE.

‖ **es-cu'do** (ĕs-kōō'thō), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp. & Pg., lit., shield, L. *scutum.*] **1.** Any of several gold and silver coins of Spanish countries. **2.** (*pron.* ĕs-kōō'dō). The gold monetary unit (since 1911) of Portugal, with the par value, $1.08046, or 4/9 of a British sovereign; also, a silver coin of this value.

es'cu-lent (ĕs'kū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *esculentus*, fr. *esca* food, *edere* to eat.] Suitable for use by man as food; edible. — *n.* Anything fit for food, esp. human food.

Es-cu'ri-al (ĕs-kū'rĭ-ăl). Var. of ESCORIAL.

es-cutch'eon (-kŭch'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *escuchon, escuçon*, fr. *escu* shield, L. *scutum.*] **1.** *Her.* The variously shaped surface, usually a shield, on which armorial bearings are depicted and displayed. The surface of the escutcheon is the *field.* The upper part is the *chief*, the lower part the *base*, and the sides, *dexter* and *sinister*, respectively on the right and left of the wearer of the shield, i. e., on the left and right of the observer. Other points (see cut) are: A, B, C, *dexter, middle*, and *sinister, chief points*, respectively; D, *honor*, or *color, point;* E, *fess*, or *heart, point;* F, *nombril* or *navel;* G, H, I, *dexter, middle*, and *sinister, base points*, respectively. **2.** *Zoöl.* An area on the rump (extending forward on the belly) of many quadrupeds, disting. by its color or by the character and direction of the hair. **3.** The part of a vessel's stern on which her name is displayed. **4.** *Arch. & Carp.* A shield to protect wood, or for ornament, as the metal shield around a keyhole.

Escutcheon, *Her.*

-ese (-ēz; -ēs). [OF. *-eis*, fr. L. *-ensis.*] A suffix signifying: *of, pertaining to*, or *originating in* (a certain place or country); hence, *having the (peculiar) literary style or diction of* (a certain person); also, *a native or an inhabitant*, or *the natives* or *inhabitants*, or *the language, of* (a certain place or country).

Examples: Cantonese, *of, pertaining to*, or *originating in*, Canton; also, (*n. sing. & pl.*) *a native* or *an inhabitant*, or *the natives* or *inhabitants, of* Canton; Johnsonese, *having the literary style or character peculiar to* (Samuel) Johnson.

es'ker (ĕs'kĕr), *n.* [Ir. *eascra.*] Also **eskar.** *Geol.* A narrow ridge of gravelly and sandy drift deposited by a stream in association with glacier ice.

Es'ki-mau'an (ĕs'kĭ-mō'ăn; -mō'ĭăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Eskimos, or designating their linguistic stock.

Es'ki-mo (ĕs'kĭ-mō), *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). [Originally applied by Algonquins to northern Indians, and meaning *eaters of raw flesh.*] One of a race whose main habitat is the Arctic coasts of America. Eskimos have short to medium stature, yellow complexion, straight eyes, and prominent cheek bones.

Eskimo dog, one of a breed of large dogs used by the Eskimos to draw sledges.

Es'ki-mo'an (-mō'ăn). Var. of ESKIMAUAN.

es'ne (ĕz'nĕ), *n.* [AS.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, a domestic slave of a certain class.

e'so-phag'e-al, œ'so-phag'e-al (ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the esophagus.

e-soph'a-gus, œ-soph'a-gus (ē-sŏf'ă-gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *οἰσοφάγος;* root of *οἴσω* I will bear + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach; gullet.

es'o-ter'ic (ĕs'ō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐσωτερικός*, fr. *ἐσώτερος* inner.] Designed for, and understood by, the initiated only; secret; private; —opp. to *exoteric.* — **Syn.** See RECONDITE.

es-pal'ier (ĕs-păl'yĕr), *n.* [F., deriv. of It. *spalla* shoulder.] *Hort.* **a** A trellis on which fruit trees or shrubs are trained flat. **b** A tree or row of trees so trained. — *v. t.* To form an espalier of, or to protect by an espalier.

es-par'to (-pär'tō), *n.*, **esparto grass.** [Sp.] A Spanish grass (*Stipa tenacissima*) used in making cordage, paper, shoes, baskets, coarse cloth, etc.

es-pe'cial (-pĕsh'ăl), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *specialis*, fr. *species.* See SPECIES.] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind; special; particular. — **Syn.** Peculiar, particular, uncommon, chief. — **es-pe'cial-ly,** *adv.*

Es'pe-ran'to (ĕs'pĕ-rän'tō), *n.* An artificial language, intended to be universal, devised by Dr. Zamenhof, a Russian, who adopted the pseudonym "Dr. Esperanto" in his first pamphlet regarding it (1887). The vocabulary is based as far as possible upon words common to the chief European languages, and sounds peculiar to any one language are eliminated. — **Es'pe-ran'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

es-pi'al (ĕs-pī'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of espying; notice; discovery. **2.** One who spies; a spy; a scouting party. *Obs.*

es'pi-o-nage (ĕs'pĭ-ō-näj; ĕs-pī'-), *n.* [F. *espionnage*, fr. *espionner* to spy, *espion* spy, It. *spione*, augm. of *spia* spy.] The practice of spying, or the employment of spies.

es'pla-nade' (ĕs'plă-nād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. *explanar* to level, L. *explanare* to flatten or spread out. See EXPLAIN.] Any clear, level space, esp. one for public walks or drives.

es-pous'al (ĕs-pouz'ăl), *n.* [OF. *espousailles*, pl., L. *sponsalia*, fr. *sponsalis* of espousal, fr. *sponsare.* See ESPOUSE.] **1.** Act of espousing; esp., in *pl.*, the plighting of troth between a man and woman; a wedding; also, a betrothal ceremony. **2.** Act of espousing, or taking up as a supporter; adoption.

es-pouse' (ĕs-pouz'), *v. t.;* -POUSED' (-pouzd'); -POUS'ING. [OF. *espouser*, L. *sponsare* to betroth, fr. *sponsus* betrothed, p. p. of *spondere* to promise solemnly.] **1.** To betroth. **2.** To marry. **3.** To take to one's self with a view to maintain; adopt, as a cause; embrace. — **es-pous'er,** *n.*

es-prin'gal (ĕs-prĭn'găl), *n.* [See SPRINGAL.] *Mil. Antiq.* An engine of war used for throwing vires, large stones, etc.

‖ **es'prit'** (ĕs'prē'), *n.* [F. See SPIRIT.] Spirit; sprightly wit; bright intelligence.

es'prit' de corps (dĕ kôr') [F.], the spirit of sympathy, enthusiasm, etc., pervading a corps of persons.

es-py' (ĕs-pī'), *v. t.;* -PIED' (-pīd'); -PY'ING. [OF. *espier*, fr. OHG. *spehōn* to watch, spy.] To catch sight of; perceive with the eyes; descry; spy. — *v. i.* To watch; spy.

-esque (-ĕsk). [F., fr. It. *-esco.*] A suffix forming adjectives, and denoting: *after the manner* or *style of; like; having the characteristics of; appropriate to*, or *fitted to form.*

Examples: Dantesque, *after the manner* or *style of* Dante; *like*, or *having the characteristics of*, Dante (or his work); picturesque, *appropriate to*, or *fitted to form*, a picture.

Es'qui-line (ĕs'kwĭ-līn), *n.* [L. *Esquilinus*, a.] One of the seven hills of Rome. — **Es'qui-line,** *a.*

Es'qui-mau (-kĭ-mō), *n.; pl.* -MAUX (-mō; -mōz). [F.] Var. of ESKIMO.

es-quire' (ĕs-kwīr'), *n.* [OF. *escuyer, escuier*, fr. LL. *scutarius* shield bearer, L. *scutum* shield.] **1.** Orig., a shield bearer; esp., in chivalry, a candidate for knighthood attendant on a knight. **2.** A man of the English rank of gentry next below a knight. **3.** A landed proprietor; a "country squire." *Archaic.* **4.** [*cap.*] A title of courtesy (usually abbr. to *Esq.*) now written after the surname with no title, as *Mr., Dr.*, prefixed. **5.** A gentleman publicly escorting a lady.
— *v. t. Rare.* **a** To raise to esquire's rank. **b** To address as *Esquire.* **c** To wait on as an esquire; attend. *Colloq.*

-ess (-ĕs). [OF. *-esse*, LL. *-issa*, Gr. *-ισσα.*] A suffix denoting the *female* corresponding to the male named by the noun to which the suffix is added; as in author*ess*, *a female* author; huntr*ess*, *a female* hunter; lion*ess*, *a female* lion; governess (for *governoress*), etc. See -ER, -OR.

ess (ĕs), *n.*; *pl.* ESSES (ĕs'ĕz; 24). The letter S; also, something resembling that letter in shape.

es'say (ĕs'ā; *formerly often* ĕ-sā'), *n.* [F. *essai*, fr. L. *exagium* a weighing, weight, balance; *ex* out + *agere* to drive, do.] **1.** An effort to do anything; trial; attempt. **2.** A literary composition, analytical or interpretative, dealing with its subject from a more or less limited or personal standpoint. **3.** A trial specimen, as of a coin. — **Syn.** Endeavor, effort; tract, dissertation, disquisition.

es-say' (ĕ-sā'), *v. t.* To exert one's power or faculties on; attempt; endeavor; test. — **Syn.** See TRY. — **es-say'er,** *n.*

es'say-ette' (ĕs'ā-ĕt'), *n.* A short essay.

es'say-ist (ĕs'ā-ĭst), *n.* A writer of essays.

es'sence (-ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *essentia*, formed as if fr. a p. pr. of *esse* to be.] **1.** That which makes a thing what it is; a necessary constituent; element; as, the *essence* of belief is faith. **2.** A spiritual or immaterial being; as, "fanciful speculations on spiritual *essences.*" **3.** Fundamental or intrinsic being; prime or ultimate nature. **4.** A substance having in a high degree the qualities or virtues of a plant, drug, or the like, from which it is extracted; specif., an alcoholic solution of an essential oil; as, *essence* of mint. **5.** Perfume, or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

Es-sene' (ĕ-sēn'), *n.* [Gr. 'Εσσηνοί, pl., of Heb. or Aramaic origin.] One of a sort of brotherhood or monastic order among the Jews of Palestine from the 2d century B. C. to the 2d century A. D., characterized by strict asceticism, abstention from marriage, and scrupulous observance of the Sabbath and rites of purification.

es-sen'tial (ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* [See ESSENCE.] **1.** Having the character of an essence; as: **a** Being what it is in the most perfect degree; as, *essential* bliss of angels. **b** Existent. **2.** Forming, or of or relating to, the inner or constituent character of anything; as, an *essential* right. **3.** Most important; indispensable. **4.** Containing, or of the nature of, an essence; as, an *essential* oil. — **Syn.** See INTRINSIC, NEEDFUL.

essential oil, *Chem.*, any of a class of volatile odoriferous oils found in plants and used in essences, perfumery, etc.
— *n.* That which is essential; first or constituent principle.
— **es-sen'tial-ly,** *adv.* — **es-sen'tial-ness,** *n.*

es-sen'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being essential.

es-soin' (ĕ-soin'), *v. t.* [OF. *essoignier, essonier*, LL. *essoniare, exoniare; ex-* + *sunnis, sunnia, sonia*, hindrance, excuse, of Germanic origin.] *Eng. Law.* To excuse, or make excuse in behalf of, for nonappearance in court.

es'so-nite (ĕs'ō-nīt), *n.* Properly **hes'so-nite.** [From Gr. ἧσσων inferior, because not so hard as some minerals it resembles.] *Min.* A variety of garnet; cinnamon stone.

-est (-ĕst). [AS. *-ost, -est.*] A suffix used to form the superlative of adjectives and adverbs. See COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3.

es-tab'lish (ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *establir*, fr. L. *stabilire*, fr. *stabilis* stable.] **1.** To make stable, or firm; fix firmly; settle; as, to *establish* one's health by diet. **2.** To appoint, enact, or ordain for permanence, as officers, laws, etc. **3.** To found; institute, as a colony, institution, etc. **4.** To put on a firm basis; prove and cause to be accepted as true; as, to *establish* a reputation for honesty; to *establish* a fact. **5.** To place advantageously in a fixed condition; — reflexive; as, the enemy *established* themselves in the town. **6.** To make a national or state institution of (a church). **7.** *Card Playing.* To gain complete control of (a plain suit). — **Syn.** See FIX. — **es-tab'lish-er,** *n.*

es-tab'lish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of establishing; state or fact of being established. Esp.: **a** Permanent arrangement or constitution; organization. **b** Regular means of support or subsistence; settled income. **2.** That which is established; as: **a** A settled arrangement or order; esp., a law or code of laws. **b** A form of government; esp., an established ecclesiastical system or church. **c** A permanent civil, military, or commercial force or organization. **d** Permanent place of residence or business; esp., a residence, including grounds, furniture, servants, etc.; hence, a household.

es'ta-cade' (ĕs'tă-kād'; -kăd'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A dike of piles or any arrangement of stakes or similar objects in the sea, a river, etc., to check the approach of an enemy or to protect bridges against floating objects.

es'ta-fette' (ĕs'tă-fĕt'), *n.* Also **es'ta-fet'.** [F. *estafette*; fr. It. *staffetta*, fr. *staffa* stirrup, fr. OHG. *stapho* footstep, footprint.] A courier; esp., a mounted messenger.

es-tate' (ĕs-tāt'), *n.* [OF. *estat*, L. *status*, fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** State or condition of being; as, of man's *estate.* **2.** Social standing or rank, esp. of a high order; quality. **3.** Pomp; state. *Archaic.* **4.** A social or political class; specif., one of the great classes (called **estates of the realm**) vested with distinct political powers. In England, historically, there are three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and commons, but practically only two, the lords and commons. **5.** *Law.* The degree, quality, nature, and extent of one's interest in land or other tenements. **6.** A person's property in lands or tenements or both; loosely, fortune; possessions.
estate of inheritance, *Law*, an estate capable of descending to one's heirs.
— *v. t.* To establish in, or endow with, an estate; as, "*Estate* them with large land." *Archaic.*

es-teem' (-tēm'), *v. t.* [F. *estimer*, L. *aestimare* to value, estimate.] **1.** To set a value on; appraise; hold; as, her poetry is lightly *esteemed.* **2.** To set a high value on; prize. **3.** To deem; think.
Syn. Appreciate, value, regard, respect, honor, revere, venerate, reverence. — **Esteem, respect, regard** apply commonly to persons or personal qualities. To **esteem** is to value or prize, esp. for real or intrinsic worth; it commonly implies some warmth of feeling or attachment; as, a noble generosity is an object of general *esteem.* **Respect** implies honor and deference, but less warmth than *esteem;* as, no one *respects* the sensual. **Regard** (often somewhat formal or conventional) implies perception or recognition of what is estimable or admirable; as, I *regard* him highly.
— *v. i.* To form an estimate; consider. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** Estimate; appraisal. *Obs.* **2.** Opinion of merit or value; estimation. **3.** High estimation; great regard. **4.** Worth; value; standing; rank. *Archaic.*

es'ter (ĕs'tĕr), *n.* [Coined by L. Gmelin, a German chemist.] *Chem.* A compound which may be regarded as formed by replacement of the acid hydrogen of an acid by a hydrocarbon radical. When the radical is not specified, *ethyl* is often understood; as, acetic *ester*, or ethyl acetate.

Es'ther (ĕs'tĕr), *n.* [From OF. or LL., fr. L. *Esther*, Heb. *Estēr.*] *Bib.* A Jewess in the Old Testament book of this name, who delivered her people. See MORDECAI.

es-the'si-a, es-the'sis, es-thete', es-thet'ic, etc. Vars. of ÆSTHESIA, etc.

Es-tho'ni-an (ĕs-thō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of a Caucasian people dwelling chiefly in Esthonia and Livonia, in Russia; also, their language, a Finnic tongue. — **Es-tho'ni-an,** *a.*

es'ti-ma-ble (ĕs'tĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be estimated. **2.** Valuable. *Rare.* **3.** Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving good opinion. — **es'ti-ma-bly,** *adv.*

es'ti-mate (-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); -MAT'ING. [L. *aestimatus*, p. p. of *aestimare.*] **1.** To form an opinion of; gauge; judge. **2.** To fix the worth, size, etc., of, esp. roughly; appraise. **3.** To calculate approximately some particulars of, as the cost of work, space to be filled, etc.
Syn. Regard, rate, value, appreciate, prize. — **Estimate, value, appreciate.** To **estimate** is to place an (indeterminate) value on; to **value** is to prize or estimate highly; to **appreciate** is to exercise a nice perception of worth or value; as, you *estimate* his worth too highly; he *values* the vase chiefly for its associations, though he *appreciates* its excellence.
— (-māt), *n.* **1.** A valuing or rating, esp. from incomplete data. **2.** A statement of the amount for which certain work will be done by one who wishes to do it. **3.** A judgment or opinion, usually implying careful consideration; as, to form an *estimate* of a person's character.

es'ti-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of estimating. **2.** Result of estimating; a rough judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of anything. **3.** Favorable opinion based on a recognition of value or worth; esteem; honor. — **Syn.** Calculation, computation, appraisement; esteem, regard.

es'ti-ma-tive (ĕs'tĭ-mā-tĭv), *a.* Inclined, or able, to estimate; serving for, or capable of being used in, estimating.

es'ti-ma'tor (-mā'tĕr), *n.* One who estimates.

e-stip'u-late (ē-stĭp'ū-lāt), *a. Bot.* Without stipules; as, an *estipulate* leaf.

es'ti-val, es'ti-vate, es'ti-va'tion. Vars. of ÆSTIVAL, etc.

es-toile' (ĕs-toil'; ĕs-twäl'), *n.* [OF., star, F. *étoile.*] *Her.* A star conventionally represented.

es-top' (ĕs-tŏp'), *v. t.*; -TOPPED' (-tŏpt'); -TOP'PING. [OF. *estoper* to stop, plug, LL. *stuppare* to close with tow, L. *stuppa* tow, oakum.] **1.** To plug up; bar; stop. *Archaic.* **2.** *Law.* To impede or bar by estoppel.

es-top'pel (-tŏp'ĕl), *n. Law.* A bar to one's alleging or denying a fact because of one's own previous action by which the contrary has been admitted, implied, or determined.

es-to'vers (ĕs-tō'vĕrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *estoveir, estovoir*, nec-

essary, necessity, need, prop. an infin. meaning to suit, be fit, be necessary.] *Law.* Necessary supplies, as wood to a tenant for fuel, implements, repairs, etc.

es-trange' (-trānj'), *v. t.*; -TRANGED' (-trānjd'); -TRANG'-ING (-trān'jĭng). [OF. *estrangier* to remove, L. *extranearе* to treat as a stranger, *extraneus* strange. See STRANGE.] **1.** To cause to be strange; keep at a distance; withdraw; withhold; as, long *estranged* from his native land. **2.** To divert from a given use, purpose, or possession; alienate. **3.** To alienate the affections or confidence of.

es-trange'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of estranging, or state of being estranged; alienation.

es-tray' (-trā'), *v. i.* [See STRAY.] To wander; stray. — *n.* **1.** *Law.* Any valuable animal, not wild, found wandering from its owner; a stray. **2.** Anything that has gone out of its usual place.

es-treat' (ĕs-trēt'), *n.* [OF. *estraite*, fr. p. p. of *estraire* to extract. See EXTRACT.] *Law.* A true copy, duplicate, or extract of an original writing or record, esp. of amercements or penalties. — *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To extract from the records of a court so as to enforce or prosecute. **2.** To exact or take by way of a levy, fine, etc.

es'tu-a-ry (ĕs'tŭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *aestuarium*, fr. *aestus* swell of the sea, tide.] A passage where the tide meets a river current; esp., a narrow arm of the sea at the lower end of a river; a frith.—**es'tu-a-rine** (-ā-rĭn; -rīn), *a.*

e-su'ri-ent (ē-sū'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *esuriens*, p. pr. of *esurire*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Inclined to eat; hungry; greedy. — **e-su'ri-ence** (-ĕns), **e-su'ri-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

-et (-ĕt). [OF. *-et, -ete*, F. *-et, -ette.*] A noun suffix, occurring in diminutives from the French; as, crotch*et*, islet, bille*t*. In English the diminutive force is often lost; as, hatch*et*, pull*et*, pock*et*; cf. *hache, poule, poche.*

e'ta (ē'tȧ; ā'tȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἦτα.] The seventh letter (H, η) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to Eng. long *E, e.*

e-tæ'ri-o (ē-tē'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -RI-OS (-rĭ-ōz). [Gr. ἑταιρία a club, an association.] *Bot.* An apocarpous fruit consisting of a mass of achenes, drupelets, or follicles, as that of the buttercup, strawberry, or magnolia, respectively. See FRUIT, *Illust.* [for bric-a-brac.]

‖ **é'ta'gère'** (ā'tȧ'zhâr'), *n.* [F.] An open shelved cabinet.

et'a-mine (ĕt'ȧ-mēn), *n.* [F. *étamine.*] A light textile fabric, like a fine bunting.

‖ **é'tape'** (ā'tȧp'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A public storehouse. **2.** Supplies issued to troops on the march; hence, *Mil.*, the place where troops on the march halt over night; also, by extension, the distance marched during a day. **3.** In Russia, a prison or stockade for prisoners in transit.

et cet'er-a, *or* **et cæt'er-a** (ĕt sĕt'ĕr-ȧ). [L. *et* and + *cetera* other things.] And others (of the like kind); and so on; and so forth; — sometimes written as one word; usually abbreviated to *etc.* or *&c.*

etch (ĕch), *v. t.* [D. *etsen*, G. *ätzen* to feed, corrode, etch, MHG. *etzen*, causative of *ezzen* to eat.] **1.** To produce, as designs, on metals, glass, etc., by lines eaten in by a corrosive, as nitric acid. **2.** To subject to etching, as a plate. — *v. i.* To practice etching. — **etch'er,** *n.*

etch'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** The art or process by which designs or pictures are etched; also, a picture or design so produced. **2.** An impression taken in ink from an etched plate.

E-te'o-cles (ē-tē'ō-klēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐτεοκλῆς.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Œdipus and Jocasta, and king of Thebes. See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES. Cf. ANTIGONE.

E-te'o-clus (-klŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐτέοκλος.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

e-ter'nal (ē-tûr'nȧl), *a.* [F. *éternel*, L. *aeternalis*, fr. *aeternus.* See ETERNE.] **1.** Of infinite duration; everlasting; as, life *eternal.* **2.** Continuous; perpetual; as, the fires *eternal* of Vesta. **3.** Valid or existing at all times; immutable; as, the *eternal* objects of poetry. **4.** Incessant; perpetual; — implying tediousness, monotony, or the like; as, *eternal* nonsense. *Colloq.* — **the Eternal City,** Rome. **Syn.** Ceaseless, unceasing, incessant, never-ending, everlasting, uninterrupted, unintermitted, interminable, endless, boundless; immortal, imperishable, enduring. — **Eternal, everlasting, endless. Eternal,** as used of duration, strictly implies absence of either beginning or end, commonly as the result of inherent quality; **everlasting,** though often interchangeable with *eternal*, more often applies to future duration alone, and is less often thought of as implying essential quality; as, the *eternal* God; *everlasting* punishment. **Endless** applies to length as well as duration, and conveys least implication of inherent quality; as, an *endless* succession of waves.

— *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] God; — with *the.* **2.** In *pl.* Eternal things. — **e-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.* — **e-ter'nal-ness,** *n.*

e-terne' (ē-tûrn'), *a.* [OF. *eterne*, L. *aeternus*, for *aeviternus*, fr. *aevum* age.] Eternal. *Poetic.*

e-ter'ni-ty (ē-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *éternité*, L. *aeternitas*, fr. *aeternus.* See ETERNE.] **1.** Character or quality of being eternal; infinite duration. **2.** Condition which begins at death; immortality. **3.** Seeming endlessness; an age, or indefinite expanse of time.

e-ter'nize (ē-tûr'nīz; *also, esp. formerly,* ē'tĕr-), *v. t.* **1.** To make eternal; prolong everlastingly or indefinitely. **2.** To immortalize in fame.

e-te'sian (ē-tē'zhăn), *a.* [L. *etesiae*, pl., periodic winds, Gr. ἐτησίαι, fr. ἔτος year.] *Often cap.*] Periodical; annual; — applied to certain Mediterranean winds.

-eth (-ĕth; 24). [AS. *-eð, -að; -ð.*] The Middle English ending of the present indicative third person singular. *Obs., Archaic, or Poetic.*

eth'ane (ĕth'ān), *n.* [From ETHER.] *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, forming a constituent of natural and ordinary illuminating gas, and burning with a pale flame.

e'ther (ē'thĕr), *n.* [L. *aether*, Gr. *αἰθήρ.*] **1.** The upper regions of space or the rarefied element supposed to fill them; — often spelt *æther.* **2.** *Physics.* A medium supposed to fill all space, even that occupied by fluids and solids, and to transmit light waves, electric waves, etc. **3.** A volatile inflammable liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2O$, of a peculiar aromatic odor, got by distilling alcohol with sulphuric acid. It is chiefly used as an anæsthetic.

e-the're-al (ē-thē'rē-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the ether (sense 1); celestial. **2.** Formed of ether; hence: exceedingly light; tenuous; extremely delicate; as, *ethereal* form, manner, thought, etc. **3.** Pert. to, containing, or resembling ether (sense 3).—**e-the're-al-ly,** *adv.*—**e-the're-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* — **e-the're-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ethereal salt, *Chem.*, an ester.

e-the're-al-ize (ē-thē'rē-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To render ethereal or spiritlike; spiritualize. — **e-the're-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

e-ther'i-fi-ca'tion (ē-thĕr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; ē'thĕr-), *n. Chem.* Act or process of making ether.

e'ther-i-za'tion (ē'thĕr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Administration of ether to produce anæsthesia; also, the condition so produced.

e'ther-ize (ē'thĕr-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To convert into ether. **2.** To render insensible with ether. — **e'ther-iz'er** (-ĭz'ĕr), *n.*

eth'ic (ĕth'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ethicus*, Gr. *ἠθικός*, fr. *ἦθος* usage, character.] Ethical. — *n.* Science of ethics; also, an ethical system; — the earlier term for *ethics*, still sometimes used.

eth'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to moral action, motive, or character; also, treating of moral feelings or conduct; moral. — **Syn.** See MORAL. — **eth'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ethical dative, *Gram.*, a colloquial use of the dative of a pronoun for the person regarded as having an interest in the matter in question; as, in Latin, *Quid* mihi *Celsus agit?* (How does *my* Celsus do?); "He plucked *me* ope his doublet and offered them his throat to cut."

eth'i-cize (ĕth'ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* To make ethical; consider as an ethical being or in ethical relations.

eth'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) **1.** A treatise on morals. **2.** Science of moral duty; broadly, science of the ideal human character. **3.** Moral principles, quality, or practice.

E'thi-op (ē'thĭ-ŏp), *n.* [L. *Aethiops*, Gr. *Αἰθίοψ.*] An Ethiopian.

E'thi-o'pi-an (-ō'pĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Ethiopia. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, one of the five divisions of mankind, the **Ethiopian race.** As now used, the term includes the Negro, Bantu, and Negrito peoples of Africa, together with their descendants, the darker races of Oceania, and (usually) the Australian and (extinct) Tasmanian blacks. — *n.* **1.** A native of Ethiopia. **2.** A negro; blackamoor. **3.** *Ethnol.* A member of the Ethiopian race.

E'thi-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Ethiopian. **2.** Designating, or relating to, the language of the Semitic conquerors of Abyssinia. — *n.* The Ethiopic language.

eth'moid (ĕth'moid), *a.* [Gr. *ἠθμοειδής* like a sieve; *ἠθμός* sieve + *εἶδος* form.] Designating one or more bones forming a part of the walls and septum of the nasal cavity. — *n.* An ethmoid bone. — **eth-moi'dal** (ĕth-moi'dăl), *a.*

eth'narch (ĕth'närk), *n.* [Gr. *ἐθνάρχης; ἔθνος* nation + *ἀρχός* chief.] The governor of a province or people.

eth'narch-y (-när-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NARCHIES (-kĭz). The dominion of an ethnarch, or his office or rank.

eth'nic (ĕth'nĭk) } *a.* [L. *ethnicus*, fr. Gr. *ἐθνικός*, fr. *ἔθνος*
eth'ni-cal (-nĭ-kăl) } nation, *τὰ ἔθνη* the nations, heathens, gentiles.] **1.** Heathen; pagan. **2.** Pert. or peculiar to race; pert. to groups of mankind discriminated by common customs and characters. — **eth'ni-cal-ly,** *adv.* [phy.]

eth-nog'ra-pher (-nŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.* A specialist in ethnogra-
eth'no-graph'ic (ĕth'nō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to ethnog-
eth'no-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } raphy. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eth-nog'ra-phy (ĕth-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*ethnic* + *-graphy.*] Descriptive anthropology; sometimes, loosely, ethnology.

eth'no-log'ic (ĕth'nō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to ethnology. —
eth'no-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } **eth'no-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eth-nol'o-gist (ĕth-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in ethnology.

eth-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ethnic* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of races and peoples, their origin, distribution, relations, and peculiarities.

eth'nos (ĕth'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος* nation.] *Sociol.* A group of kindred in clan and tribal organization; — contrasted with *demos.*

e'thos (ē'thŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἦθος* character.] **1.** The character, sentiment, or disposition of a community or people,

considered as a natural endowment; also, the characteristic tone or genius of an institution or social organization. **2.** *Æsthetics.* The traits in a work of art which express ideal or typic character rather than realistic or emotional situations or individual character in a narrow sense; — opp. to *pathos.*

eth'yl (ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [*ether* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_5.

eth'yl-ate (-ĭ-lāt), *v. t. Chem.* To treat so as to cause the introduction of one or more ethyl groups, C_2H_5; as, to *ethylate* alcohol.

eth'yl-ene (-ĭ-lēn), *n.* [From ETHYL.] *Chem.* A colorless, gaseous, unsaturated hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, or $CH_2{:}CH_2$, forming an important ingredient of illuminating gas, and also obtained by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on alcohol. It forms an explosive mixture with air.

e'ti-o-late (ē'tĭ-ō-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [F. *étioler* to blanch.] To whiten, pale, bleach, or blanch, as from exclusion of sunlight or from disease.

e'ti-o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The operation or process of, or the condition produced by, etiolating

e'ti-o-log'i-cal, e'ti-ol'o-gy. See ÆTIOLOGICAL, ÆTIOLOGY.

et'i-quette (ĕt'ĭ-kĕt), *n.* [F., prop., a label, ticket, OF. *estiquete.* See TICKET.] The system of conventional forms required by good breeding, or to be observed in official or social life.

et'na (-nä), *n.* A vessel to heat liquids, consisting of a cup fixed in a saucer in which alcohol is burned.

Et-ne'an (ĕt-nē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mt. Etna.

E'ton coat *or* **jack'et** (ē'tŭn). **1.** A kind of jacket having an open front and broad lapels and cut square at the hips. It was originally and is still worn by students at Eton College, England. **2.** A large stiff turnover collar is usually worn with the coat. **2.** A similar jacket worn by women.

E-to'ni-an (ē-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A student or former student of Eton College, England.

E-tru'ri-an (ē-trōō'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* Etruscan.

E-trus'can (ē-trŭs'kăn), *a.* [L. *Etruscus.*] Of or pert. to ancient Etruria or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Etruria; also, the language (of unknown affinities) of the Etruscans.

-ette (-ĕt). [F. *-ette,* fem. of *-et.*] A diminutive suffix in nouns of recent borrowing from the French; as, cigar*ette,* statu*ette,* pian*ette.* The diminutive force is often lost; as in etiqu*ette,* serv*iette.* The suffix *-ette* has been added to some native words, and, as in leather*ette,* is sometimes used to form names of imitation or substitutive material.

et'tle (ĕt'l), *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-ld); -TLING. [Icel. *ætla.*] To intend, plan, or design. — *v. i.* To take aim (at). — *n.* An attempt; aim; intent. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

‖ é'tude' (ā'tüd'), *n.*; *pl.* ÉTUDES (*F. pron.* ā'tüd'). [F. See STUDY.] A study; specif., *Music,* a piece for practice of some special point of technique.

e-tui', *or* **et-wee'** (ā-twē'; ĕt-wē'), *n.* [F. *étui.*] A case for small articles, as toilet articles.

et'y-mo-log'i-cal (ĕt'ĭ-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to etymology. — **-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

et'y-mo-log'i-con (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL.] An etymological dictionary or manual.

et'y-mol'o-gist (-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A student of etymology.

et'y-mol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.* To give the etymology of (a word). — *v. i.* To study or form etymologies.

et'y-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *etymologia,* Gr. *ἐτυμολογία.* See ETYMON; -LOGY.] **1.** The origin or derivation of a word as shown by its analysis or by referring it to an earlier form or word; also, an account of such origin or derivation. **2.** The branch of philology concerned with etymologies.

ət'y-mon (ĕt'ĭ-mŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MONS, L. -MA. [L., fr. Gr. *ἔτυμον* the etymological sense of a word, an etymon, *ἔτυμος* true, real, *ἐτεός* true, real.] A primitive, or root word.

Et'zel (ĕt'sĕl), *n.* [G.] In German legend, a wise king representing the historical Attila. See KRIEMHILD.

eu- (ū-). [Gr. *εὖ* well, orig. neut. of *ἐύς* good.] A prefix meaning *well, good, advantageous;* — the opposite of *dys-.*

eu'ca-ine (ū'kă-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [*eu-* + *cocaine.*] *Pharm.* Either of two distinct artificial organic bases, distinguished as **eucaine A** ($C_{15}H_{21}O_4N$) and **eucaine B** ($C_{15}H_{21}O_2N$) and used, in the form of hydrochlorides, as local anæsthetics.

eu'ca-lypt (ū'kă-lĭpt), *n.* A eucalyptus. [*Chem.* Cineol.]

eu'ca-lyp'tol (-lĭp'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*Eucalyptus* + *-ol,* 2.]

eu'ca-lyp'tus (-lĭp'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tī). [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. *καλυπτός* covered, alluding to the covering of the buds.] Any of a genus (*Eucalyptus*) of myrtaceous trees, including the most important trees of Australia.

eu'cha-ris (ū'kă-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *eucharis* agreeable, Gr. *εὐχαρις.* See EUCHARIST.] *Bot.* Any of a small genus (*Eucharis*) of South American plants of the amaryllis family, bearing handsome white flowers; Amazon lily.

Eu'cha-rist (ū'kă-rĭst), *n.* [L. *eucharistia,* Gr. *εὐχαριστία,* deriv. of *εὖ* + *χαρίζεσθαι* to show favor, *χάρις* favor, thanks.] **1.** *Eccl.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Communion; also, the consecrated elements, esp. the bread. **2.** [*l. c.*] Act of giving thanks; thanksgiving. — **eu'cha-ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), **-ris'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

eu'chre (ū'kĕr), *n.* **1.** A certain game at cards. **2.** Failure to take three tricks in a hand at euchre by a player who made the trump. — *v. t.*; -CHRED (-kĕrd); -CHRING (-krĭng). To defeat in a hand at euchre (an opponent who named the trump); hence, *Slang,* to defeat by scheming.

eu'clase (ū'klās), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. *κλάσις* a breaking.] *Min.* A brittle silicate of beryllium and aluminium, $HBeAlSiO_5$, occurring in pale yellow, green, or blue prismatic crystals.

Eu'clid (ū'klĭd), *n.* A Greek geometer (flourished 300 B. C.); also, his treatise on geometry, and hence, the principles of geometry in general.

Eu-clid'e-an (ū-klĭd'ē-ăn; ū'klĭ-dē'ăn), **Eu-clid'i-an** (ū-klĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Euclid; specif., *Geom.,* adopting Euclid's assumptions with respect to space; pert. to geometry as developed in Euclid's "Elements."

eu-dæ'mon, eu-de'mon (ū-dē'mŏn), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. *δαίμων* one's demon.] A good demon, or spirit.

eu'dæ-mon'ic, eu'de-mon'ic (ū'dē-mŏn'ĭk) | *a.* [See EUDÆ-

eu'dæ-mon'i-cal, eu'de-mon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) | MONICS.] Producing happiness; based on the idea of happiness as the proper end of conduct; pert. to eudæmonics.

eu'dæ-mon'ics, eu'de-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. *εὐδαιμονικός* conducive to happiness. See EUDÆMONISM.] **1.** Practice of eudæmonism; art or means of attaining happiness. **2.** The science of happiness.

eu-dæ'mon-ism, eu-de'mon-ism (ū-dē'mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονισμός* a thinking happy, fr. *εὐδαίμων* blessed with a good genius, happy. See EU-; DEMON.] That system of ethics which defines and enforces moral obligation by its relation to happiness or personal well-being. — **-mon-ist,** *n.*

eu'di-om'e-ter (ū'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδία* clear weather (*εὔδιος* fine, clear) + *-meter.*] *Chem.* An instrument for the volumetric measurement and analysis of gases; — so named because formerly used to determine the purity of the air. Cf. BURETTE. — **eu'di-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **eu'di-om'e-try** (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

eu-gal'lol (ū-găl'ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*eu-* + *gallic* + *-ol,* 3.] *Pharm.* A brownish yellow sirupy mass, used externally (in acetone solution) in psoriasis. It is pyrogallol mono-acetate.

eu-gen'ic (ū-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *εὐγενής.*] Pertaining to improvement of offspring; also, well born; of high birth.

eu-gen'ics (ū-jĕn'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science which deals with the influences that improve the inborn or native qualities of a race or breed, esp. of the human race.

eu'ge-nol (ū'jē-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [NL. *Eugenia* caryophyllata, synonym of *Caryophyllus* aromaticus, the clove plant + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless aromatic liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, related to phenol. It is a chief constituent of oil of cloves.

eu-he'mer-ism (ū-hē'mĕr-ĭz'm; ū-hĕm'ĕr-), *n.* [L. *Euhemerus,* Gr. *Εὐήμερος,* a philosopher, about 300 B. C.] The theory that the gods of mythology were but deified mortals; hence, interpretation of myths as traditional accounts of historical personages and events. — **eu-he'mer-ist,** *n.* — **eu-he'mer-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

eu-he'mer-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To interpret (mythology) on the theory of euhemerism.

eu'lo-gist (ū'lō-jĭst), *n.* One who eulogizes; a panegyrist.

eu'lo-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk) | *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, eulogy; laudatory.

eu'lo-gis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) |

eu'lo-gi-um (ū-lō'jĭ-ŭm), *n. pl.*; E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -GIA (-ä). [LL. See EULOGY.] A eulogy; also, eulogy.

eu'lo-gize (ū'lō-jīz), *v. t.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To speak or write in strong commendation of; praise.

eu'lo-giz'er (-jīz'ĕr), *n.* A eulogist.

eu'lo-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *εὐλογία,* fr. *εὔλογος* well speaking; *εὖ* well + *λέγειν* to speak.] A composition, esp. a set oration, in commendation of something, as of the character of a deceased person; also, expression characteristic of eulogies; praise. — **Syn.** See ENCOMIUM.

Eu-men'i-des (ū-mĕn'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐμενίδες.*] *Gr. Relig.* Lit., gracious ones; — euphemistic for *Erinyes.*

eu'nuch (ū'nŭk), *n.* [L. *eunuchus,* Gr. *εὐνοῦχος,* prop., guarding the couch; *εὐνή* couch + *ἔχειν* to keep.] A castrated male person, orig. one in charge of a harem or employed in a palace as chamberlain; hence, formerly, a chamberlain.

eu'pa-to'ri-um (ū'pă-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὐπατόριον* hemp agrimony, fr. *Eupator,* king of Pontus.] *Bot.* Any of an immense genus (*Eupatorium*) of asteraceous herbs, chiefly tropical, with white or purplish flowers in cymose clusters. The hemp agrimony (*E. cannabinum*) and the boneset (*E. perfoliatum*) are used medicinally.

eu-pat'rid (ū-păt'rĭd; ū'pă-trĭd), *n.* [Gr. *εὐπατρίδης,* fr. *εὖ* well + *πατήρ* father.] One of the eupatridæ. — **eu'pa-trid,** *a.*

eu-pat'ri-dæ (ū-păt'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *εὐπατρίδαι,* pl. of *εὐπατρίδης.*] The hereditary aristocrats of ancient Athens and other states of Greece, who in early times exclusively made and administered the law.

eu-pep'si-a (ū-pĕp'sĭ-ă; -shă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὐπεψία.* See EU-; DYSPEPSIA.] Good digestion; — opp. to *dyspepsia.*

eu-pep'tic (ū-pĕp'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having good digestion; easy of digestion.

eu'phe-mism (ū'fĕ-mĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, fr. *εὐφημίζειν* to use words of a good omen; *εὖ* well + *φάναι* to speak.] A rhetorical figure in which an inoffensive word or expression is substituted for one unpleasant; a way of describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression; as, "passing away" for "dying." — **eu'phe-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

eu'phe-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to euphemism;
eu'phe-mis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } containing a euphemism; softened in expression. — **eu'phe-mis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eu'phe-mize (ū'fĕ-mīz), *v. t. & i.* To express by a euphemism; to make use of euphemistic expressions.

eu-phon'ic (ū-fŏn'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consonant
eu-phon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } with, euphony. — **-i-cal-ness,** *n.*

eu-pho'ni-ous (ū-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pleasing or sweet in sound; smooth-sounding. — **eu-pho'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*

eu-pho'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See EUPHONY.] *Music.* **a** An instrument consisting of glass tubes and graduated steel bars sounded by the moistened finger. **b** A small bass instrument of the saxhorn class.

eu'pho-ny (ū'fō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *euphonia*, Gr. *εὐφωνία*, fr. *εὔφωνος* sweet-voiced; *εὖ* well + *φωνή* sound, voice.] **1.** A pleasing or sweet sound; the acoustic effect produced by words so combined and uttered as to please the ear **2.** *Phon.* Tendency to greater ease of pronunciation, resulting in various combinatory changes, due to increased speed of utterance or economy of effort rather than to a striving after a pleasing effect, as formerly supposed.

eu-phor'bi-a (ū-fôr'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *euphorbea, euphorbeum* an African plant, Gr. *εὐφόρβιον*; named from *Euphorbus*, a Greek physician.] Any of the spurges, constituting an immense genus (*Euphorbia*) of herbs or shrubs of wide distribution.

eu-phor'bi-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Euphorbiaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, or trees of which the euphorbias are the type.

eu'phra-sy (ū'frȧ-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *eufrasia*, fr. Gr. *εὐφρασία* delight, deriv. of *εὖ* well + *φρήν* heart, mind.] The eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*).

eu'phroe (ū'frō; ū'vrō), *n.* Also **u'phroe.** [D. *juffrouw*, prop., young lady; *jong* young + *vrouw* lady, woman.] A block or long slat of wood, perforated for the passage of the crowfoot, or cords, of an awning.

Eu-phros'y-ne (ū-frŏs'ĭ-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐφροσύνη.*] *Gr. Myth.* One of the three Graces; — lit., mirth or joy.

eu'phu-ism (ū'fū-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Properly, the affected style of conversation and writing fashionable in the time of Elizabeth, imitating that of Lyly's "Euphues," and characterized by antithesis, alliteration, similes drawn from fabulous natural history, and a pervading effort after elegance. **2.** Hence, any similar affectation of speech; high-flown diction.

eu'phu-ist, *n.* One who practices euphuism.

eu'phu-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of euphuism; characterized by euphuism. — **eu'phu-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eu-plas'tic (ū-plăs'tĭk), *a. Physiol.* Having the capacity of becoming organized readily; adapted to the formation of tissue. — *n.* A euplastic substance.

eup-nœ'a (ŭp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὔπνοια* easy breathing; *εὖ* well + *πνεῖν* to breathe.] *Physiol.* Normal respiration; — opposed to *dyspnœa.*

Eur-a'sian (ūr-ā'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Eurasia (Europe and Asia taken together) or Eurasians. — *n.* A person of mixed European and Asiatic descent.

eu-re'ka (ū-rē'kȧ), *interj.* [Gr. *εὕρηκα.*] "I have found (it)"; — an exclamation attributed to Archimedes on finding a method of determining (by specific gravity) the purity of the gold in Hiero's crown. It is the motto of California.

eu-rhythm'y. Var. of EURYTHMY.

eu-ri'pus (ū-rī'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* EURIPI (-pī). [L., fr. Gr. *εὔριπος*; *εὖ* well + *ῥιπή* a rushing motion.] A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide, or a current, flows and reflows with violence, as the ancient frith (*Euripus*) between Eubœa and Bœotia; hence, a flux and reflux.

Eu-roc'ly-don (ū-rŏk'lĭ-dŏn), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *εὐροκλύδων.*] A tempestuous northeast wind of the Mediterranean, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; hence, a tempestuous, esp. northeast, wind in general.

Eu-ro'pa (ū-rō'pȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐρώπη.*] *Class. Myth.* A Phœnician princess, whom Zeus, in the form of a white bull, carried off, swimming with her to Crete, where she became mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon.

Eu'ro-pe'an (ū'rō-pē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Europe or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Europe.

European concert. = Concert of Europe. — **E. plan,** in hotels, the plan of furnishing lodging, leaving to the guest the option of taking in the hotel such meals as he chooses. Cf. AMERICAN PLAN.

Eu'ro-pe'an-ize (-īz) *v. t.* To cause to become like Europeans in manners, character, or habits.

eu-ro'pi-um (ū-rō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Europe* + *-ium.*] *Chem.* A rare metallic element. Symbol, *Eu*; at. wt., 152.0.

Eu'rus (ū'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὖρος.*] The east wind.

Eu-ry'a-le (ū-rī'ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Εὐρυάλη.*] See GORGON.

Eu-ryd'i-ce (ū-rĭd'ĭ-sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐρυδίκη.*] See ORPHEUS.

eu-ryp'ter-id (ū-rĭp'tĕr-ĭd), *n.* [Gr. *εὐρύς* broad + *πτερόν* wing.] *Paleon.* Any of an order (*Eurypterida*) of remarkable aquatic, exclusively Paleozoic arthropods, related to the arachnids and especially to the king crabs. Some species were over six feet in length, being the largest known arthropods.

Eu-rys'theus (ū-rĭs'thūs; -thĕ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐρυσθεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Mycenæan king to whose service Hercules was bound. See HERCULES.

eu-ryth'my, eu-rhyth'my (ū-rĭth'mĭ; ū'rĭth-mĭ), *n.* [L. *eurythmia*, Gr. *εὐρυθμία*; *εὖ* well + *ῥυθμός* rhythm, measure, proportion, symmetry.] *Fine Arts.* Just or harmonious proportion or movement.

Eu-se'bi-an (ū-sē'bĭ-ăn), *a. Eccl. Hist.* Of or pertaining to Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia (d. 342), who was a friend and protector of Arius. — *n.* A follower of Eusebius.

Eu-sta'chi-an (ū-stā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Eustachio*, an Italian physician (d. 1574).] Discovered by Eustachio; relating to the **Eustachian tube,** *Anat.*, a tube between the ear and the pharynx. See EAR, *Illust.*

eu-tec'tic (ū-tĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *εὐτηκτος* easily melted; *εὖ* well + *τήκειν* to melt.] *Physics & Chem.* Of maximum fusibility; — said of an alloy or solution having the lowest melting point possible with the given components.

eu-tec'toid (-toid), *a.* [*eutectic* + *-oid.*] Like a eutectic; — applied to *pearlite*, a certain alloy of carbon and iron. — *n.* Pearlite.

Eu-ter'pe (ū-tûr'pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐτέρπη.*] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of music. — **Eu-ter'pe-an** (-pē-ăn), *a.*

eu'tha-na'si-a (ū'thȧ-nā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὐθανασία*; *εὖ* well + *θάνατος* death.] An easy death or mode of dying.

eu-then'ics (ū-thĕn'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [From Gr. *εὐθηνεῖν* to thrive; *εὖ* well + *τιθέναι* to set, place, make.] The science aiming at the betterment of living conditions, through conscious endeavor, in order to secure efficient human beings. *Euthenics* deals with race improvement through environment; *eugenics*, through heredity.

eux'e-nite (ūk'sĕ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *εὔξενος* hospitable; — so named because it contains a number of rare elements.] A brownish black mineral of metallic luster, containing niobium, titanium, yttrium, erbium, cerium, and uranium.

e-vac'u-ant (ē-văk'ū-ănt), *a. Med.* Emetic, diuretic, or cathartic. — *n.* An evacuant agent, esp. a cathartic.

e-vac'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *evacuatus*, p. p. of *evacuare* to empty, nullify; *e* out + *vacuus* empty.] **1.** To empty. **2.** To free or clear (a place), as of inhabitants. **3.** To discharge, as excrement; void. **4.** To withdraw from; quit (a country, town, fort, etc.).

e-vac'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of emptying, clearing of the contents, or discharging; specif.: **a** *Mil.* Withdrawal of troops from a town, fortress, etc. **b** *Med.* Voidance of matter by the natural passages of the body or by an artificial opening or, also, by means of cathartics, venesection, etc. **2.** That which is evacuated or discharged.

Evacuation Day. The anniversary of the day on which the British army evacuated the city of New York, Nov. 25, 1783. [evacuates.]

e-vac'u-a'tor (ē-văk'ū-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which,

e-vad'a-ble (ē-vād'ȧ-b'l), **e-vad'i-ble** (-I-b'l), *a.* Capable of being evaded.

e-vade' (ē-vād'), *v. i.*; E-VAD'ED (-vād'ĕd); E-VAD'ING. [L. *evadere, evasum*; *e* out + *vadere* to go, walk.] **1.** To escape; slip away. *Rare.* **2.** To attempt to escape; practice artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding. — *v. t.* To get away from by artifice; escape from cleverly.

Syn. Avoid, escape, elude, shun; baffle, foil. — **Evade, elude.** To **evade** is to escape or avoid, often by skill, dexterity, or contrivance; to **elude** (implying less of volition), to slip away from or baffle, often slyly, cunningly, or adroitly; as, I *evaded* a direct answer; the right word *eludes* me.

e-vag'i-nate (ē-văj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *evaginatus*, p. p. of *evaginare* to unsheathe; *e* out + *vagina* sheath.] To turn inside out; protrude, or cause to protrude, by eversion of an inner surface. — **e-vag'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

e-val'u-ate (ē-văl'ū-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [See E-; VALUATION.] To ascertain the value or amount of; appraise carefully; specif., *Math.*, to express numerically.

e-val'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Process or result of evaluating.

ev'a-nesce' (ĕv'ȧ-nĕs'), *v. i.*; -NESCED' (-nĕst'); -NESC'ING (-nĕs'ĭng). [L. *evanescere*; *e* out + *vanescere* to vanish, *vanus* empty, vain.] To vanish; dissipate and disappear.

ev'a-nes'cence (-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* Action of evanescing.

ev'a-nes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Tending to evanesce; vanishing. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT. — **ev'a-nes'cent-ly,** *adv.*

e-van'gel (ē-văn'jĕl), *n.* [F. *évangile*, L. *evangelium*, Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον* glad tidings, fr. *εὖ* well + *ἀγγέλλειν* to bear a message.] The message or "good news" of salvation

through Christ; hence [*cap.*], any one of the four Gospels. **2.** Good news; glad tidings. *Literary.* **3.** One who proclaims the gospel message; an evangelist.

e′van-gel′ic (ē′văn-jĕl′ĭk; ĕv′ăn-), *a.* Evangelical.

e′van-gel′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels. **2.** Belonging to, agreeable to, or contained in, the gospel, or the truth taught in the New Testament; as, *evangelical* doctrines. **3.** Attached to that interpretation of Christianity which emphasizes man's fallen condition, the atonement of Christ, necessity of new birth, and redemption through faith; as, the *evangelical* churches, in distinction from Unitarian, Universalist, etc. **Evangelical Association,** a religious body, Methodist in polity and doctrine, founded in 1800 by Jacob Albright in Pennsylvania.

— *n.* One holding evangelical principles. **—-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e′van-gel′i-cal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Evangelical principles or beliefs or adherence to the party or churches holding them.

e-van′gel-ism (ē-văn′jĕl-ĭz′m), *n.* Preaching or promulgation of the gospel.

e-van′gel-ist (ē-văn′jĕl-ĭst), *n.* A bringer of the gospel; specif.: **a** [*cap.*] A writer of any of the four Gospels. **b** A preacher of the gospel: (1) In the primitive church, a traveling missionary or teacher. (2) One who converts, as a nation, to Christianity. (3) An occasional preacher having no fixed charge; esp., a revivalist, either minister or layman. **c** *Mormon Ch.* A patriarch.

e-van′gel-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the four evangelists; fitted to evangelize; evangelical.

e-van′gel-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* Act of evangelizing; state of being evangelized.

e-van′gel-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel; convert to Christianity. **— e-van′gel-iz′er** (-ĭz′ẽr), *n.*

e-van′ish (ē-văn′ĭsh), *v. i.* To vanish; cease to be.

e-vap′o-ra-ble (ē-văp′ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor or dissipated by evaporation.

e-vap′o-rate (ē-văp′ō-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING. [L. *evaporatus,* p. p. of *evaporare; e* out + *vapor* steam or vapor.] **1.** To pass off in, or change to, vapor, as a fluid; hence: to pass off without effect; be dissipated; as, his courage *evaporated.* **2.** To give forth vapor.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to evaporate; as, the sun *evaporates* water. **2.** To expel moisture from, as by heat, leaving the solid portion; as, to *evaporate* fruit. **— e-vap′o-ra′tor,** *n.*

e-vap′o-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of evaporating. **2.** The product or result of evaporating.

e-vap′o-ra-tive (ē-văp′ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to or producing evaporation.

e-vap′o-rim′e-ter (-rĭm′ē-tẽr), **e-vap′o-rom′e-ter** (-rŏm′-), *n.* [L. *evaporare* to evaporate + *-meter.*] = ATMOMETER.

e-va′sion (ē-vā′zhŭn), *n.* Act of evading, esp. by an argument, charge, or interrogation; also, a means of evading; a subterfuge. **— Syn.** Shift, shuffling, equivocation.

e-va′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to, or marked by, evasion; elusive. **— e-va′sive-ly,** *adv.* **— e-va′sive-ness,** *n.*

eve (ēv), *n.* [See EVEN, *n.*] **1.** Evening. *Poet.* **2.** The evening before a holiday, a saint's day, etc., as Christmas *Eve;* also, the period preceding some event; as, on the *eve* of the battle.

Eve (ēv), *n.* [LL. *Eva,* L. *Heva* or Gr. *Eũa, Eũa;* fr. Heb. *Khavvāh.*] *Bib.* The wife of Adam, and the mother of mankind.

e-vec′tion (ē-vĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *evectio* a going up, fr. *evehere* to carry out; *e* out + *vehere* to carry.] **1.** Elevation. *Obs.* **2.** *Astron.* An inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit, due to the attraction of the sun. **— e-vec′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* [EVE, *n.*, 2. *Obs. or Dial.*]

e′ven (ē′v'n), *n.* [AS. *æfen.*] **1.** Evening. *Poetic.* **2.** =

e′ven, *a.* [AS. *efen, efn.*] **1.** Without elevation or depression; level. **2.** Free from inequality, irregularity, or fluctuation; uniform; as, *even* motion; specif., equable; as, an *even* temper. **3.** Hence: **a** Fair; equitable; impartial; as, an *even* trade. **b** Straightforward; direct. **c** Equal in quality or station. *Obs.* **4.** Equal in size, number, or quantity; as, *even* shares. **5.** Exact; precise; as, an *even* mile. **6.** In the same plane, or in line (with); as, snow *even* with the eaves. **7.** Of numbers, not odd; divisible by two without a remainder. **— Syn.** EQUABLE, LEVEL.

of even date, of the same date.

— *adv.* [AS. *efne.*] **1.** In an even manner; evenly. **2.** In or to such (indicated) degree or kind; as: **a** Precisely; just; as, *even* so. **b** Fully; quite; as, faithful *even* to the end. **c** Of time: just; at the very time; as, *even* now. **3.** As an intensive particle: **a** Emphasizing identity; as, I have debated *even* in my soul. **b** Serving to indicate what might not be expected; as, his work is admired *even* by his enemies. **— even if,** notwithstanding; although

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make, be, or become, even; level. **2.** To equal or make equal; specif., to make even, or quits, with.

e′ven-fall′ (-fôl′), *n.* Beginning of evening.

e′ven–hand′ed (-hăn′dĕd; 109), *a.* Fair or impartial.

eve′ning (ēv′nĭng), *n.* [AS. *æfnung,* fr. *æfnian* to grow toward evening, *æfen* evening.] **1.** The latter part and close of the day and early part of darkness or night; specif.: **a** Locally in England and the Southern States of the United States, the period from noon to and including sunset and twilight. **b** The period from sunset or from the evening meal to ordinary bedtime, no definite later limit being fixed; — now the general use, esp. in cities and towns. **2.** Latter portion, as of life; declining period, as of strength or glory. **evening prayer.** *Eccl.* The evening service of the Anglican Communion; even-song.

evening primrose. An erect, biennial herb (*Onagra biennis*), type of a family (*Onagraceæ*), with yellow vespertine flowers. Also, any of various other related plants.

evening star. The bright star, esp. Venus, of early evening in the western sky; — called also *Vesper* and *Hesperus.*

e′ven-ly (ē′v'n-lĭ), *adv.* In an even manner, spirit, etc. **— Syn.** Equally, uniformly, justly, serenely, equably.

e′ven-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being even.

e′ven-song′ (-sŏng′; 62), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* Vespers. **2.** The time of evensong. **3.** A song at evening.

e-vent′ (ē-vĕnt′), *n.* [L. *eventus,* fr. *evenire* to happen, come out; *e* out + *venire* to come.] **1.** The fact of taking place or occurring; occurrence; as, in the *event* of his death, his wife will receive the insurance. **2.** That which comes, arrives, or happens; any incident, esp. one of importance or note. **3.** Consequence; issue; conclusion. **4.** Any of the contests in a series or program of sports.

Syn. Occurrence, incident, circumstance, adventure; result, termination. **— Event, occurrence, incident, circumstance. Occurrence** is the general term for that which takes place; it implies no particular relation to other happenings; an **event** is a more or less important or noteworthy *occurrence;* as, the day's *occurrences;* the course of human *events.* An **incident** is commonly an occurrence of secondary importance; but an *incident* is often thought of as a detached event; as, the *incidents* of a journey; a mere *incident* in his career. A **circumstance** is esp. an incident or occurrence regarded as a detail; the word is often used as a synonym for *event* in its more general sense; as, curious *circumstances* in his history; an unforeseen *circumstance* intervened.

e-vent′ful (ē-vĕnt′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of events; also, momentous. **— e-vent′ful-ly,** *adv.* **— e-vent′ful-ness,** *n.*

e′ven-tide′ (ē′v'n-tīd′), *n.* Evening. *Archaic or Poetic.*

e-vent′less, *a.* Uneventful.

e-ven′tu-al (ē-vĕn′tū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or determined by, the outcome or issue; ultimate. **2.** Dependent on events; contingent. **— Syn.** See LAST.

e-ven′tu-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The coming as a consequence; a contingency; also, an event that comes as a consequence.

e-ven′tu-al-ly, *adv.* In the event; finally.

e-ven′tu-ate (ē-vĕn′tū-āt), *v. i.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. To come out finally; result. **— e-ven′tu-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

ev′er (ĕv′ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *æfre.*] **1.** At all times; always. **2.** At any time; as, seldom if *ever.* **3.** In any case; at all. ☞ *Ever,* as used in many idiomatic phrases and constructions with more or less modified sense, often constitutes no more than an intensive or emphatic particle. Thus **ever and anon, for ever and ever, for ever and a day,** etc., indicate indefinite repetition or continuation. In **or ever** (see under 1st OR), **before ever, ever so,** etc., *ever* has chiefly an intensive force.

ev′er-glade (-glād), *n.* A low tract of swampy land; — chiefly in **the Everglades,** a great tract of this nature in Florida.

ev′er-green′ (-grēn′), *a. Bot.* Remaining verdant through the winter, or retaining leaves unwithered until the next season. Cf. DECIDUOUS. **—** *n.* **1.** An evergreen plant. The word *evergreen* is often used loosely as a synonym of *conifer;* but many evergreens, as the laurel, are not conifers and some conifers, as the larch, are deciduous. **2.** In *pl.* Twigs and branches of evergreen plants used for decorations.

ev′er-last′ing (ĕv′ẽr-lăs′tĭng), *a.* **1.** Lasting forever. **2.** Continuing long or indefinitely; hence, wearisome from repetition. **— Syn.** Endless, unceasing. See ETERNAL.

— *n.* **1.** Eternal duration; eternity. **2.** [*cap.*] God; — with *the.* **3.** Any of various plants the flowers of which dry without losing form or color. **4.** A stout cloth; lasting. **5.** A certain game at cards which continues until one player has all the cards. **— ev′er-las′ting-ly,** *adv.*

ev′er-more′ (-mōr′; *sometimes* ĕv′ẽr-mōr′), *adv.* Forever; at all times; — often used substantively with *for;* as, "I am alive for *evermore.*"

e-ver′sion (ē-vûr′shŭn), *n.* Act of turning, or state of being turned, inside out; as, *eversion* of the eyelids.

e-vert′ (ē-vûrt′), *v. t.* [L. *evertere, eversum; e* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn outward, or inside out.

ev′er-y (ĕv′ẽr-ĭ; ĕv′rĭ), *a. & a. pron.* [AS. *æfre* ever + *ælc* each.] **1.** Each (one), without exception, of a group; as, his *every* word. **2.** All, taken severally; as, *every* of the said sums of money. *Obs.* or *Legal.*

every other, each alternate; as, *every other* day.

ev′er-y-bod′y (-bŏd′ĭ), *n.* Every person.

ev′er-y-day′ (-dā′; -dā″), *a.* Used or fit for, or coming, every day; usual; routine; as, *everyday* affairs.

every one, *or* **ev'er-y-one'** (-wŭn'), *n.* **1.** Each; — used after a noun or pronoun, usually with distributive force; or with *of*; as, *every one* of us has faults. **2.** Everybody; as, his words are in *everyone's* mouth; — in this sense preferably written *everyone.*

ev'er-y-thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* All that pertains to the subject under consideration; all things.

ev'er-y-where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In every place; in all places; hence: in every part; thoroughly.

e-vict' (ē-vĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *evictus,* p. p. of *evincere* to overcome completely, recover one's property by judicial decision. See EVINCE.] *Law.* To put out (a person) by legal process, or by virtue of a paramount right; eject; — often used with *of, from, out of.* [state of being evicted.]

e-vic'tion (ē-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of evicting;

ev'i-dence (ĕv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** State of being evident; clearness. **2.** That which makes evident, or tends to prove or disprove something; proof. See PROOF, *n.* **3.** One who bears witness. *Rare.* **4.** *Law.* That which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it.

in evidence, in a situation to be readily seen; conspicuous. — *v. t.* To render evident or clear.

ev'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *evidens, -entis; e* out + *videns,* p. pr. of *videre* to see.] Clear to the vision or understanding, and satisfactory to the judgment. — **Syn.** Plain, obvious, manifest, visible, apparent, conclusive, indubitable, palpable, notorious. — **ev'i-dent-ly,** *adv.*

ev'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Of the nature of, relating to, or affording evidence; also, relying on evidence.

e'vil (ē'vl), *a.* [AS. *yfel.*] **1.** Injurious or mischievous; not good; as, an *evil* beast. **2.** Bad morally; wicked; vicious; as, *evil* words. **3.** Producing or threatening pain, injury, or calamity; calamitous; as, *evil* days. **4.** Arising from bad character, actual or imputed; as, he has an *evil* name.

evil eye, according to an ancient superstition, an eye which inflicts blight or injury by merely looking upon a person. — **the E. One,** the Devil; Satan.

Syn. Pernicious, hurtful; sinful, corrupt. See BAD.

— *n.* **1.** Anything impairing happiness or welfare; affliction; misfortune; — opposed to *good.* **2.** Moral badness or offense; wickedness; sin. **3.** A malady or disease, esp. scrofula, called *king's evil.* — *adv.* In an evil manner; badly.

e'vil-ly, *adv.* In an evil manner.

e'vil-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being evil.

e-vince' (ē-vĭns'), *v. t.;* E-VINCED' (-vĭnst'); E-VINC'ING (-vĭn'sĭng). [L. *evincere* to vanquish completely, prevail, prove; *e* out, quite + *vincere* to vanquish.] **1.** To conquer. *Obs.* **2.** To show clearly; prove beyond any reasonable doubt; make evident; as, experience will *evince* the truth of this. **3.** To show forth, as a quality or trait; exhibit; display; as, his conversation *evinced* great learning. — **Syn.** See EXHIBIT.

e-vin'cive (ē-vĭn'sĭv), *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate; demonstrative; indicative.

e'vi-rate (ē'vĭ-rāt; ĕv'ĭ-), *v. t.* [L. *eviratus,* p. p. of *evirare* to castrate; *e* out + *vir* man.] To emasculate. *Obs. or R.*

e-vis'cer-ate (ē-vĭs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *evisceratus,* p. p. of *eviscerare* to eviscerate; *e* + *viscera* bowels.] To disembowel. — **e-vis'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ev'i-ta-ble (ĕv'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *evitabilis.*] Avoidable.

e-vite' (ē-vīt'), *v. t.* [L. *evitare.*] To avoid. *Archaic.*

ev'o-ca-ble (ĕv'ō-kă-b'l), *a.* That may be called forth.

ev'o-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *evocatus,* p. p. of *evocare.* See EVOKE.] To evoke. *Rare.*

ev'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of calling out or forth, as from seclusion or burial. **2.** *Law.* The evoking, or summoning, of a cause from an inferior by a superior court, as on appeal. [serving to evoke; developing.]

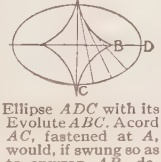
e-voc'a-tive (ē-vŏk'ă-tĭv; ē-vō'kă-tĭv), *a.* Calling forth;

ev'o-ca'tor (ĕv'ō-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who calls forth; esp., one who summons spirits.

ev'o-e (ĕv'ō-ē), **ev'o-he,** *interj.* [L. *euhoe, euoe,* less correctly *evoe;* Gr. εὐοῖ.] A cry or utterance of bacchanals.

e-voke' (ē-vōk'), *v. t.;* E-VOKED' (-vōkt'); E-VOK'ING. [L. *evocare; e* out + *vocare* to call, *vox, vocis,* voice.] To call out; summon forth, as from the grave.

ev'o-lute (ĕv'ō-lūt), *n.* [L. *evolutus* unrolled, p. p. of *evolvere.* See EVOLVE.] *Geom.* The locus of the center of curvature, or the envelope of the normals, of a related curve called the *involute.* See INVOLUTE.



Ellipse *ADC* with its Evolute *ABC.* A cord *AC,* fastened at *A,* would, if swung so as to enwrap *AB,* describe the arc *CD* of the Ellipse.

ev'o-lu'tion (ĕv'ō-lū'shŭn *or, esp. Brit.,* ē'vō-), *n.* [L. *evolutio* an unrolling. See EVOLVE.] **1.** An unfolding; hence: a process of developing something contained or implied in something else; a development, esp. as leading up to a definite end or result; as, the *evolution* of the flower from the bud, or the butterfly from the caterpillar. **2.** A thing evolved. **3.** A prescribed movement or one of a series; as, the *evolution* of troops or of a flying machine. **4.** A process of "rolling out" or disengaging so as to expose or free; also, the product of such a process; as, the *evolution* of gas from limestone. **5.** *Biol.* The development of a race, species, or other group; in general, the history of the steps by which any living organism or group of organisms has acquired its distinguishing characters; hence, the theory that the various types of animals and plants have developed from preëxisting types, as opp. to the theory of separate creation of each species.

ev'o-lu'tion-al (ĕv'ō-lū'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, evolution. — **ev'o-lu'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

ev'o-lu'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Evolutional. **2.** Pertaining to evolutions or maneuvers.

ev'o-lu'tion-ist, *n.* One who holds a theory of evolution.

e-volve' (ē-vŏlv'), *v. t.;* E-VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'); E-VOLV'ING. [L. *evolvere, evolutum; e* out + *volvere* to roll.] To throw out; emit; as, to *evolve* odors. — *v. i.* To unfold or unroll; develop; educe; exhibit or produce by evolution. **2.** To become open, disclosed, or developed; pass through a process of evolution. [evolved; evolution.]

e-volve'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of evolving, or state of being

e-volv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, evolves.

ev-vul'sion (ē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evulsio,* fr. *evellere, evulsum,* to pluck out; *e* out + *vellere* to pluck.] Act of plucking out; a rooting out.

ewe (ū), *n.* [AS. *eowu, ewe.*] The female of the sheep.

ewe neck. In horses, a thin, insufficiently arched neck suggesting that of a sheep. — **ewe'-necked'** (-nĕkt'), *a.*

ew'er (ū'ĕr), *n.* [AF. *ewer,* L. *aquaria,* fem. of *aquarius* relating to water, *aqua* water.] A kind of wide-mouthed pitcher or jug, esp. one to hold water for the toilet.

ex (ĕks), *prep.* [L.] Out; from; without; — used in commercial phrases; as: **a** Without the right to have (any dividend, bonus, or the like that has been declared on, or annexed to, the stock); as, *ex* dividend. **b** Free out of, that is, free of charges until taken out of the vessel or other place referred to; as, *ex* ship, or free overside, *ex* store, etc.

ex-. [L. *ex* out of, from.] A prefix denoting: **1. a** *Out of,* as in *exhale.* **b** *Off, from,* as in *exclude.* **c** *Beyond;* as in *exceed, excel.* **d** *Away from, out of;* as in *expatriate, exonerate.* **e** *Thoroughly, completely;* as in *excruciate, exasperate.* **f** As annexed (with a hyphen) to a name implying officer or condition: *formerly holding or in, but now out of,* the office, condition, class, or the like; *formerly, but not now;* as in: *ex*-president, *a person formerly* president *but now out of office; ex*-convict, *ex*-mayor, etc. **2.** [Gr ἐξ out of.] In words from the Greek: *out of;* as, *exarch, exodus.*

ex-ac'er-bate (ĕg-zăs'ĕr-bāt), *v.t.* [L. *exacerbatus,* p. p. of *exacerbare; ex* out (intens.) + *acerbare* to irritate.] To render more violent or bitter; irritate; exasperate.

ex-ac'er-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exacerbating; state of being exacerbated; increase of violence, as in a disease.

ex-act' (ĕg-zăkt'), *a.* [L. *exactus* precise, p. p. of *exigere* to drive out, demand, enforce, finish, determine, measure; *ex* out + *agere* to drive.] **1.** Strict; undeviating; rigorous; as, *exact* laws. **2.** Marked by agreement with fact, the truth, or a standard; precise or correct; as, *exact* knowledge of the law; an *exact* copy. **3.** Capable of great nicety; as, *exact* instruments. — **Syn.** See CORRECT.

exact science, a mathematical science, or a science that admits of absolute precision in results.

— *v. t.* **1.** To require authoritatively or peremptorily; compel to yield or furnish; hence, to extort; — usually used with *from* or *of;* as, to *exact* a ransom from a person. **2.** To call for; require; as, gray hairs *exact* reverence. — **Syn.** See ELICIT. — *v. i.* To practice exaction. *Obs.*

ex-act'a-ble (-zăk'tă-b'l), *a.* That may be exacted.

ex-act'er, *n.* One who, or that which, exacts.

ex-act'ing, *p. a.* Unreasonably severe in making demands or requiring the fulfillment of obligations.

ex-ac'tion (-zăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of exacting; hence, extortion. **2.** That which is exacted.

ex-act'i-tude (-zăk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality of being exact.

ex-act'ly, *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely.

ex-act'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being exact.

ex-ac'tor (-zăk'tĕr), *n.* One who exacts, esp. by authority.

ex-ag'ger-ate (-zăj'ĕr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *exaggeratus,* p. p. of *exaggerare* to heap up; *ex* out + *aggerare* to heap up, *agger* heap.] **1.** To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth; overstate. **2.** To enlarge beyond the normal; as, an *exaggerated* development.

ex-ag'ger-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exaggerating; state of being exaggerated; overstatement.

ex-ag'ger-a-tive (-zăj'ĕr-ă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to exaggerate; given to exaggeration; involving exaggeration; as, an *exaggerative* person or statement.

ex-ag'ger-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who exaggerates.

ex-ag'ger-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Exaggerative.

ex-alt' (ĕg-zôlt'), *v. t.* [L. *exaltare; ex* out (intens.) + *altus* high.] **1.** To raise high; elevate; as, "I will *exalt* my throne above the stars of God." *Arch. or Rhetorical in*

the literal sense. **2.** To elevate in rank, power, character, or the like; dignify; glorify; as, "Righteousness *exalteth* a nation." **3.** To elevate by praise or estimation; extol. **4.** To lift up with joy, pride, or success; elate. **5.** To raise in degree or power; to intensify; heighten; as, to *exalt* the imagination. — **Syn.** See RAISE.

ex'al-ta'tion (ĕg'zôl-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An exalting; state of being exalted; elevation. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Astrol.* That place of a planet in the zodiac where it exerts its strongest influence. **b** Abnormal intensification of a mental state or of the power of an organ or function.

ex-alt'ed, *p. a.* Raised to a state of exaltation; elevated, refined, dignified, sublime, etc.; as, an *exalted* mind; *exalted* thoughts, language, etc. — **ex-alt'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-alt'ed-ness,** *n.*

ex-alt'er (ĕg-zôl'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, exalts.

ex-a'men (ĕg-zā'mĕn), *n.* [L. *examen, -aminis,* tongue of a balance, examination, for *exagmen,* fr. *exigere.* See EXACT, *a.*] Examination; inquiry; investigation.

ex-am'in-a-ble (-ăm'ĭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be examined.

ex-am'i-nant (ĕg-zăm'ĭ-nănt), *n.* [L. *examinans, -antis,* examining.] One who examines; an examiner.

ex-am'i-na'tion (ĕg-zăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of examining; state of being examined; investigation; inspection. **2.** The statements made in an examination.

Syn. Test, trial, interrogation, inquiry, inquisition, investigation, inspection, scrutiny, research; discussion, debate, consideration. — **Examination, inquiry, inquisition, investigation, inspection, scrutiny, research. Examination** is the general term for testing or searching; an **inquiry** is a search for truth or information conducted by or as by questioning; an **inquisition** is (usually) a judicial inquiry, and often suggests severity or even hostility; as, the *examination* of a witness, an entrance *examination.* An **investigation** is a searching inquiry often to determine a given point; an **inspection,** an official examination; as, an *investigation* of a bankrupt's accounts; an *inspection* of troops. **Scrutiny** suggests minute and critical inspection; **research,** laborious and (esp.) learned investigation; as, his conduct will not bear close *scrutiny;* scientific *research.*

ex-am'ine (ĕg-zăm'ĭn), *v. t.;* -INED (-ĭnd); -IN-ING. [F. *examiner,* fr. L. *examinare, examinatum,* fr. *examen.* See EXAMEN.] **1.** To test by any appropriate method; inquire or search into; investigate; test. **2.** To interrogate closely, as in a judicial proceeding; try or test, as by question, as a student. — **Syn.** Search into, explore, inspect; discuss, debate, consider. — **ex-am'in-er** (-ĭn-ẽr), *n.*

ex-am'plar, ex-am'pler. Obs. vars. of EXEMPLAR.

ex-am'ple (-zăm'p'l; -zäm'p'l), *n.* [For *ensample,* fr. OF. *example, essample,* fr. L. *exemplum,* orig., what is taken out, as a *sample,* fr. *eximere* to take out. See EXEMPT.] **1.** One or a portion taken to show the quality of all; a sample; specimen. **2.** Something to be followed; pattern. **3.** A precedent, model, or parallel case. **4.** A warning case, esp. of punishment; as, to make an *example* of a person. **5.** An instance illustrating a rule or precept; esp., a problem to be solved, as in arithmetic.

Syn. Sample, specimen, instance, illustration, exemplification, case. — **Example, sample, specimen, instance.** An **example** is a typical, representative, or illustrative case; a **sample** is a part of a thing designed to show the quality of the whole; as, Kant's work is an *example* of abstract reasoning; *samples* of butter. A **specimen** is commonly representative of a class of things rather than of an individual object; but *sample* and *specimen* are often used without distinction; as, *specimens* of gold ore. **Instance** applies only to illustrative facts, cases, or occurrences, never to objects as such; as, the plot to murder Cæsar is a notable *instance* of conspiracy.

— *v. t.* To set, or act as, an example for; give a precedent for; exemplify; give an instance of; instance; — now chiefly in passive; as, he devoted himself to the task with a fervor not often *exampled.*

ex-an'i-mate (ĕg-zăn'ĭ-mât), *a.* [L. *exanimatus,* p. p. of *exanimare* to deprive of life or spirit; *ex* out + *anima* air, breath, life, spirit.] Inanimate; lifeless. *Now Rare.*

ex-an'them (ĕg-zăn'thĕm; ĕk-săn'-), *n.* Exanthema.

ex'an-the'ma (ĕk'săn-thē'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -THEMATA (-thĕm'ȧ-tȧ; -thē'mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἐξάνθημα, fr. ἐξανθεῖν to burst forth as flowers, break out as ulcers; ἐκ, ἐξ, out + ἀνθεῖν to bloom, ἄνθος flower.] *Med.* **a** An eruption on the skin. **b** Any eruptive disease, esp. when febrile, as measles, smallpox, scarlatina, herpes, lichen, etc. — **ex-an'them-at'ic** (ĕk-săn'thĕ-măt'ĭk; ĕg-zăn'-), **ex'an-them'a-tous,** *a.*

ex'arch (ĕk'särk), *n.* [L. *exarchus,* Gr. ἔξαρχος a commander; ἐκ, ἐξ, out + ἄρχειν to rule.] **1.** A viceroy (of a Byzantine emperor). **2.** *Eastern Ch.* Orig., the head of a chief see; later, a bishop of high rank; now, a deputy of a patriarch, usually a bishop. [province of an exarch.

ex'arch-ate (ĕk'särk-kât; ĕk-särk'kât), *n.* The office or the

ex-as'per-ate (ĕg-zăs'pẽr-ât), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-ât'ĕd); -AT'-ING. [L. *exasperatus,* p. p. of *exasperare; ex* out (intens.) + *asperare* to roughen, *asper* rough.] **1.** To excite the anger of; irritate; enrage. **2.** To make grievous, or more grievous or malignant; to aggravate; embitter; as, to *exasperate* enmity. — **Syn.** See IRRITATE. — **ex-as'per-at'er** (-ât'ẽr), *n.* — **ex-as'per-at'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex-as'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exasperating; state of being exasperated; keen anger; great irritation.

Ex-cal'i-bur (ĕks-kăl'ĭ-bŭr), *n.* [OF. *Escalibor,* of Celtic origin.] The name of two famous swords of King Arthur.

‖ **ex ca-the'dra** (ĕks kȧ-thē'drȧ; kăth'ē-drȧ). [L., from the chair.] By virtue of, or in the exercise of, one's office; with authority. — **ex-ca-the'dra,** *a.*

ex'ca-vate (ĕks'kȧ-vāt), *v. t.;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [L. *excavatus,* p. p. of *excavare* to excavate; *ex* out + *cavare* to hollow, *cavus* hollow.] **1.** To hollow out by cutting or digging. **2.** To form by hollowing, as a cellar. **3.** To cut or dig out, as earth. **4.** To expose by digging.

ex'ca-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excavating; a cavity formed by excavating.

ex'ca-va'tor (ĕks'kȧ-vā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, excavates, as a steam shovel, a dredger, etc.

ex-ceed' (ĕk-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *excéder,* L. *excedere, excessum,* to go beyond; *ex* out + *cedere* to go.] **1.** To go or be beyond the limit or measure of; overdo; as, to *exceed* one's authority. **2.** To be greater than or superior to; surpass.

Syn. Exceed, excel, surpass, transcend, outdo. Exceed commonly suggests a going beyond in quantity or extent; **excel** implies superiority in quality or action; as, his cruelties *exceed* belief; woman *excels* in beauty, man in strength. **Surpass** applies oftener to quality than quantity; it implies comparison with a definite object; as, they *surpass* us in dexterity. To **transcend** is greatly to surpass or go beyond. To **outdo** is to surpass (esp.) in performance.

ex-ceed'ing, *a.* Extraordinary. — *adv.* In a very great degree. *Archaic.* — **ex-ceed'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex-cel' (ĕk-sĕl'), *v. t. & i.;* -CELLED' (-sĕld'); -CEL'LING. [L. *excellere, -celsum; ex* out + root of *culmen* top.] To go beyond or surpass, esp. in good qualities. — **Syn.** See EXCEED.

ex'cel-lence (ĕk'sĕ-lĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being excellent; exalted merit. **2.** An excellent quality; a virtue. **3.** [*Usually cap.*] Excellency (sense 2). — **Syn.** Superiority, preëminence, worth, value, goodness, purity, greatness.

ex'cel-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Excellence; virtue; worth. **2.** [*Usually cap.*] A title of honor given to certain high dignitaries, as viceroys and ambassadors.

ex'cel-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *excellens, -entis,* p. pr.] **1.** Excelling; superior. *Archaic.* **2.** Very good of its kind; first-class; hence: of great worth; eminently good. — **Syn.** Worthy, choice, prime, valuable, select, transcendent, admirable, first-rate. — *adv.* Excellently; eminently. *Archaic.* — **ex'cel-lent-ly,** *adv.*

ex-cel'si-or (ĕk-sĕl'sĭ-ôr), *a.* [L., compar. of *excelsus* elevated, lofty, p. p. of *excellere.* See EXCEL, *v. t.*] More lofty; still higher; ever upward; — used as a motto (as by the State of New York), and by various writers as an expression suggesting sustained aspiration. — *n.* A material of curled shreds of wood used for stuffing, packing, etc.

ex-cept' (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [L. *exceptus,* p. p. of *excipere* to take or draw out, except; *ex* out + *capere* to take.] To take or leave out (anything) from a number or a whole as not belonging to it; exclude; omit. — *v. i.* To take exception; object. — *prep.* With exclusion of; excepting.

Syn. Except, excepting, but, save. Except (less often **excepting**) marks exclusion more pointedly than **but; save** is chiefly poetical; as, I have finished all the letters *except* one (or, more casually, *but* one).

— *conj.* Unless; if it be not so that.

ex-cept'ing, *prep. & conj.* With rejection or exception of; excluding; except. — **Syn.** See EXCEPT.

ex-cep'tion (ĕk-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of excepting; exclusion. **2.** That which is excepted, or taken out, from others. **3.** Objection; hence: disapproval; complaint; as, to take *exception* to an act.

ex-cep'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to exception. — **Syn.** See EXCEPTIONAL. — **ex-cep'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

ex-cep'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Forming an exception; rare; hence, superior. — **ex-cep'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Exceptional, exceptionable are often confused. That is **exceptional** which is an exception, or out of the ordinary; that is **exceptionable** to which exception may be taken, and which is therefore objectionable.

ex-cep'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Disposed to except; captious. *Rare.*

ex-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to exception.

ex-cep'tor (-tôr; -tẽr), *n.* One who excepts.

ex-cerpt' (-sûrpt'), *v. t.* [L. *excerptus,* p. p. of *excerpere; ex* out + *carpere* to pick.] To select, as a literary passage; extract; quote.

ex'cerpt (ĕk'sûrpt; ĕk-sûrpt'), *n.* An extract; a selected or copied passage.

ex-cerp'tion (-sûrp'shŭn), *n.* An excerpting, or selecting; also; that which is selected; an extract.

ex-cess' (-sĕs'), *n.* [F. *excès*, fr. L. *excessus* a going out, loss of self-possession, fr. *excedere*. See EXCEED.] **1.** State of surpassing limits; that which exceeds what is usual or proper; immoderateness; as, *excess* of spirits; guilty of *excesses* in war. **2.** Undue indulgence, esp. in gratifying carnal appetites; intemperance. **3.** The amount or degree by which one thing or number exceeds another.

Syn. Superfluity, redundancy, exuberance, extravagance. — **Excess, superfluity, redundancy.** **Excess** is that which passes limits; it usually (but not always) conveys a derogatory implication; **superfluity** is more than is needed or desired; **redundancy** is superabundance without necessary implication (as commonly in the case of *superfluity*) of waste or uselessness; as, the medium between sufficiency and *excess*; verbiage consists in using a *superfluity* of words; in the tropics there is a *redundancy* of vegetation.

— *a.* More than or above the usual or specified amount.

ex-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting excess; exceptional; very great. — **ex-ces'sive-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Exorbitant, inordinate, extravagant, immoderate, extreme, intemperate, unreasonable. — **Excessive, exorbitant, inordinate, extravagant, immoderate.** **Excessive** is the general term for what goes beyond just measure or amount. **Exorbitant** applies to that (esp. price, charges, etc.) which is grossly excessive; **inordinate** often retains the implication of that which exceeds prescribed rules or limits; as, an *exorbitant* charge; *inordinate* desires. That is **extravagant** which passes the bounds of use or propriety, or which is prodigal in expenditure; as, to call Cowper a great poet is *extravagant* praise. **Immoderate** often implies lack of restraint, esp. in the feelings or their expression; as, *immoderate* zeal or laughter.

ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *n.* [OF. *eschange*, fr. *eschangier* to exchange; *es-* (L. *ex* out) + F. *changer*. See CHANGE.] **1.** Act of giving or taking one thing in return for an equivalent. **2. a** The process of settling accounts by exchanging bills of exchange. **b** A bill of exchange. **c** The amount paid for the collection of a draft, check, etc. **d** (1) Interchange or conversion of the money of two countries, or of current and uncurrent money, with allowance for difference in value. (2) Short for *rate*, or *course, of exchange*, that is the price or sum per unit at which the currency of one country is exchanged for that of another, or uncurrent money for current. (3) The amount of the difference in value between two currencies, or between values at two places. **e** In *pl.* In a clearing house, the items (drafts, checks, etc.) which are presented for settlement by mutual interchange of credits and debits and payment of balances. **3.** Act of substituting one thing for another; as, an *exchange* of grief for joy; also, act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as, an *exchange* of views or blows. **4.** The thing given or received in return; esp., a publication exchanged for another. **5.** A place where things or services are exchanged; specif.: **a** The place where merchants, brokers, bankers, or the like, meet to do business; as, a stock *exchange*, cotton *exchange*, etc. **b** A headquarters or central office or place of business (of a designated sort); as, a telephone *exchange*. — **Syn.** Barter, dealing, trade, traffic, interchange.

— *v. t.;* -CHANGED' (-chānjd'); -CHANG'ING (-chān'jĭng). **1.** To part with, give, or transfer to another for an equivalent. **2.** To lay aside, quit, or resign (one thing for another). **3.** To give and receive or lose and take reciprocally, as things of the same kind; to barter; swap; as, to *exchange* prisoners.

Syn. Exchange, interchange. **Interchange,** as compared with **exchange,** emphasizes more strongly the mutual or reciprocal nature of the transaction.

— *v. i.* To make an exchange, or to pass in exchange. — **ex-change'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ex-change'a-ble,** *a.*

exchange editor. An editor who culls items for his own publication from exchanges (see EXCHANGE, *n.* 4).

ex-cheq'uer (ĕks-chĕk'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *eschekier, eschequier*, a chessboard. See CHECKER.] **1.** [*cap.*] Formerly, in England, an office which managed the royal revenue and decided revenue cases. **2.** [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* Short for *Court of Exchequer*, a court arising from the Exchequer Office, now merged in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. **3.** [*Often cap.*] In the United Kingdom, the department of state in charge of the national revenue; hence, the national banking account or purse. **4.** A treasury, esp. of a nation. **5.** Pecuniary resources; purse; finances.

ex-cide' (ĕk-sīd'), *v. t.;* -CID'ED (-sīd'ĕd); -CID'ING. [L. *excidere, excisum;* ex out + *caedere* to cut.] To cut out; excise.

ex-cip'i-ent (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *excipiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *excipere*. See EXCEPT, *v. t.*] **1.** One who, or that which, receives. **2.** *Pharm.* A substance used in preparing remedies to give them a suitable form or consistency.

ex-cis'a-ble (-sīz'ä-b'l), *a.* Liable to excise duty, or (of persons) the imposition of excise duty.

ex-cise' (-sīz'), *n.* [Prob. under the influence of L. *excidere, -cisum* (see EXCIDE), fr. an OF. word.] **1.** An inland duty levied on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of commodities within the country; also, a tax on the pursuit of certain sports or occupations. **2.** The branch of the public service charged with the collection of excise taxes. *Eng.*

— *v. t.* To impose an excise on.

ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *v. t.* [See EXCIDE.] To cut out or off.

ex-cise'man (-măn), *n.* An officer who collects excise taxes and enforces excise laws. *British.*

ex-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act or operation of excising, or cutting out or off; hence: extirpation; destruction.

ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty (-sīt'ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being readily excitable. **2.** *Physiol.* Irritability, as of the nerves.

ex-cit'a-ble (-sīt'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being excited; easily stirred up. — **ex-cit'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

ex-cit'ant (-ănt), *a.* Tending to excite; exciting. — *n.* Something that excites.

ex'ci-ta'tion (ĕk'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exciting; state of being excited; excitement.

ex-cit'a-tive (ĕk-sīt'ä-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to excite.

ex-cit'a-to-ry (ĕk-sīt'ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to excite; containing, or marked by, excitement; excitative.

ex-cite' (ĕk-sīt'), *v. t.;* -CIT'ED (-sīt'ĕd); -CIT'ING. [L. *excitare; ex* out + *citare* to move rapidly, rouse.] To call or stir to activity in any way; rouse. — **Syn.** Arouse, stir, stimulate, animate, kindle, inflame, provoke, impel, prompt, spur, instigate. — **ex-cit'ed-ly,** *adv.*

ex-cite'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of exciting; state of being excited; agitation. **2.** That which excites or rouses.

ex-cit'er (ĕk-sīt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, excites; specif.: *Elec.* **a** A small auxiliary dynamo or other source of electricity used to excite the field magnets of some dynamos. **b** A device for producing jump sparks to excite electric waves of definite and determinable wave length.

ex-cit'ing (ĕk-sīt'ĭng), *p. a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; as, *exciting* events.

ex-ci'to- (ĕk-sī'tō-). [L. *excitare* to excite.] A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, excitation* or *stimulation*, esp. to reflex action, as in: **ex-ci'to—mo'tion,** *n.* *Physiol.*, reflex action; **ex-ci'to—mo'tor,** *a.*, etc.

ex-ci'tor (ĕk-sī'tŏr; -tẽr), *n.* An exciter; specif., *Physiol.*, an afferent nerve arousing reflex action.

ex-claim' (ĕks-klām'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *exclamare, -clamatum; ex* out + *clamare* to cry out.] To cry out, utter, or speak, in strong or sudden emotion; as, to *exclaim* with wonder. —*n.* Outcry; clamor. *Archaic.* —**ex-claim'er,** *n.*

ex'cla-ma'tion (ĕks'klä-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exclaiming; a sharp utterance of strong feeling. **2.** *Gram.* A word of outcry; an interjection. **3.** *Punct.* A sign [!] by which outcry is marked; — called also **exclamation point.**

ex-clam'a-to-ry (ĕks-klăm'ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing, expressing, using, or pertaining to, exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* phrase or person.

ex'clave (ĕks'klāv), *n.* [Formed fr. *enclave* by substitution of *ex-* for *en-*.] A portion of a country which is separated from the main part and surrounded by politically alien territory. The same territory is an *enclave* in respect to the surrounding country and an *exclave* with respect to the country to which it is politically attached.

ex-clude' (ĕks-klōōd'; 86), *v. t.;* EX-CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); -CLUD'ING. [L. *excludere, exclusum; ex* out + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To shut out; refuse enjoyment, consideration, or inclusion, to. **2.** To expel. — **ex-clud'er** (-klōōd'ẽr), *n.*

Syn. Debar, shut out; eliminate, thrust out. — **Exclude, eliminate.** To **exclude**, as here compared, is to keep out what is already outside; to **eliminate** is to get rid of what is already in, esp. as a constituent element or part.

ex-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of excluding; state of being excluded; debarring; rejection.

ex-clu'sion-ist, *n.* One who would exclude another from some right or privilege.

ex-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Able to prevent entrance; enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, *exclusive* privileges or circles. **2.** Inclined to exclude outsiders; as, an *exclusive* clique. **3.** Not taking into the account; — opposed to *inclusive*. — **Syn.** See SELECT. — **ex-clu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-clu'sive-ness,** *n.*

ex-cog'i-tate (-kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *excogitatus*, p. p. of *excogitare*. See EX-; COGITATE.] To think out; contrive.

ex-cog'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excogitatio.*] Act of excogitating; a devising in the thoughts; invention; contrivance; also, a thing thought out; a contrivance.

ex-cog'i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to excogitation.

ex'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (ĕks'kŏ-mū'nĭ-kä-b'l), *a.* Liable to, deserving of, or punishable by, excommunication.

ex'com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *excommunicatus*, p. p. of *excommunicare* to excommunicate. See EX-; COMMUNICATE.] Excommunicated. — *n.* One excommunicated. — (-kāt), *v. t.* To cut off, or shut out, from communion with the church, by ecclesiastical sentence.

ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excommunicating; an ecclesiastical censure whereby the person against whom it is pronounced is, for the time, cast out of the communion of the church.

ex'com-mu'ni-ca-tive (ĕks'kŏ-mū'nĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending toward, decreeing, or favoring, excommunication. [cates.]
ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who excommuni-
ex'com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry (-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, causing, or declaring, excommunication.
ex-co'ri-ate (ĕks-kō'rĭ-āt ; 57), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. [L. *excoriare; ex* out + *corium* hide.] To strip or wear off the skin of ; skin ; abrade ; gall.
ex-co'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excoriating, or state of being excoriated.
ex'cre-ment (ĕks'krē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *excrementum*, fr. *excernere.* See EXCRETE.] Waste discharged from the body, esp. from the alimentary canal ; fecal matter.
ex'cre-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), **ex'cre-men-ti'tious** (-mĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, excrement ; like, or of the nature of, excrement.
ex-cres'cence (ĕks-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** A growing out ; esp., abnormal increase ; hence, excess. **2.** An outgrowth : **a** A natural appendage. **b** An abnormal outgrowth, as a wart.
ex-cres'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State of being excrescent ; also, esp., an abnormal protrusion or growth.
ex-cres'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *excrescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *excrescere, excretum*, to grow out ; *ex* out + *crescere* to grow.] Growing out or forming an outgrowth ; esp., forming an abnormal or useless outgrowth ; superfluous.
ex-crete' (-krēt'), *v. t.* ; -CRET'ED (-krēt'ĕd) ; -CRET'ING. [L. *excretus*, p. p. of *excernere* to sift out, discharge ; *ex* out + *cernere* to sift.] To separate and eliminate or discharge (waste or harmful material) from the blood or tissues ; as, sweat is *excreted* from the skin.
ex-cre'tion (-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of excreting. **2.** That which is excreted ; useless, superfluous, or harmful material (esp. sweat or urine) eliminated from the body. An *excretion* is a form of *secretion*, but differs from the ordinary form in not being produced to serve a useful function.
ex'cre-to-ry (ĕks'krē-tō-rĭ ; ĕks-krē'tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, excretion ; as, *excretory* organs.
ex-cru'ci-ate (ĕks-krōō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. [L. *excruciatus*, p. p. of *excruciare* to excruciate ; *ex* + *cruciare* to crucify, *crux* cross.] To inflict agonizing pain on ; torture ; rack ; as, to *excruciate* the ears with discords.— **ex-cru'ci-at'ing-ly,** *adv.*
ex-cru'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excruciating, or state of being excruciated ; agony ; torture ; torment.
ex-cul'pate (ĕks-kŭl'pāt ; ĕks'kŭl-pāt), *v. t.* ; -PAT-ED (-pāt-ĕd ; -pāt'ĕd) ; -PAT-ING. [L. *ex* out + *culpatus*, p. p. of *culpare* to find fault with, blame, *culpa* fault.] To clear from alleged fault or guilt ; relieve of blame.
Syn. Absolve, exonerate, release, discharge, remit ; excuse, pardon, forgive ; acquit, vindicate, justify. — **Exculpate**, **absolve**, **exonerate**, **acquit** agree in the idea of freeing from a charge or burden. **Exculpate** denotes simply a clearing from blame. **Absolve** implies a setting free either from obligations or responsibilities that bind the conscience, or from the consequences of their violation ; as, to *absolve* from allegiance, from blame. **Exonerate** denotes relief, in a moral sense, from what is regarded as a burden ; as, to *exonerate* from a charge of falsehood. **Acquit** implies a decision in one's favor, either by a jury or by disinterested persons, with reference to a specific charge ; as, to *acquit* of murder. [that which exculpates ; excuse.
ex'cul-pa'tion (ĕks'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exculpating ;
ex-cul'pa-to-ry (ĕks-kŭl'pā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Clearing, or tending to clear, from alleged fault or guilt ; excusing.
ex-cur'rent (ĕks-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *excurrens*, p. pr. of *excurrere, excursum ; ex* out + *currere* to run.] *Bot.* **a** Having the axis prolonged, forming an undivided main stem, as in conifers. **b** Projecting beyond the apex, as the midrib of certain leaves. [excursion or a digression.
ex-curse' (ĕks-kûrs'), *v. i.* [See EXCURRENT.] To make an
ex-cur'sion (-kûr'shŭn ; -zhŭn), *n.* [L. *excursio*. See EXCURRENT.] **1.** A going forth ; expedition ; sally. **2.** A journey chiefly for recreation ; pleasure trip. **3.** Deviation ; hence, a digression. **4.** *Mech.* A movement outward, or from a mean position or axis ; a single vibratory motion ; also, the distance traversed in such a movement ; amplitude ; as, the *excursion* of a particle in a wave motion or of a piston rod. — **Syn.** Tour, ramble, jaunt, trip. See JOURNEY.
ex-cur'sion-ist, *n.* One who goes on an excursion.
ex-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Prone to make excursions ; digressive ; wandering ; as, an *excursive* fancy. — **ex-cur'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-cur'sive-ness,** *n. All Now Chiefly Fig.*
ex-cur'sus (-sŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* E. EXCURSUSES (-ĕz ; 24) ; L. (now less usual) EXCURSUS. [L., fr. *excurrere, excursum.* See EXCURRENT.] **1.** An appended dissertation. **2.** A digression. — **Syn.** See DIGRESSION.
ex-cus'a-ble (ĕks-kūz'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be excused.
ex-cus'a-to-ry (ĕks-kūz'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Apologetic.
ex-cuse' (-kūz'), *v. t.* ; -CUSED' (-kūzd') ; -CUS'ING (-kūz'ĭng). [OF. *escuser, excuser*, fr. L. *excusare; ex* + *causa* cause.] **1.** To offer excuse for ; apologize for. **2.** To serve as excuse for ; exculpate ; justify ; as, ignorance of the law *excuses* no one. **3.** To pardon (a fault) ; forgive. **4.** To seek or obtain exemption or release for or from ; as, to *excuse* one's self from attendance. **5.** To free (from an obligation or duty) ; as, to *excuse* a pupil from reciting. **6.** To remit ; refrain from exacting ; as, to *excuse* a fine.
Syn. Pardon, forgive, condone, exculpate, exonerate, absolve, acquit. — **Excuse**, **pardon**, **forgive**, **condone.** One **excuses** (either as a superior or as an equal) small faults, minor omissions, or neglects, esp. in social or conventional obligations ; one **pardons** (as a superior or by an act of mercy or generosity) serious faults, crimes, or grave offenses, esp. against law or morals ; as, he readily *excused* my oversight ; the thief was *pardoned*. *Pardon* is often used as a conventional term of courtesy for *excuse*, as, *pardon* my interruption. **Forgive** applies to offenses against one's self, and emphasizes more strongly than *pardon* the element of personal feeling, often with the implication that resentment is extinguished ; as, *forgive* your enemies. To **condone** is to forgive tacitly or by implication, or to overlook foibles ; as, to *condone* a falsehood.
ex-cuse' (ĕks-kūs'), *n.* **1.** Act of excusing. **2.** Reason offered for being excused ; apology. **3.** That which excuses. — **Syn.** See APOLOGY.
ex-cus'er (ĕks-kūz'ĕr), *n.* One who excuses.
ex'e-cra-ble (ĕk'sĕ-kră-b'l), *a.* **1.** Deserving to be execrated ; detestable. **2.** Bad ; wretched.— **ex'e-cra-bly,** *adv.*
ex'e-crate (-sĕ-krāt), *v. t.* ; -CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd) ; -CRAT'ING. [L. *execratus, exsecratus*, p. p. of *execrare, exsecrare*, to execrate ; *ex* out + *sacrare* to consecrate, curse, *sacer* sacred.] To curse ; call down evil upon ; hence : to detest utterly ; abominate. — **ex'e-cra'tor** (-krā'tĕr), *n.*
ex'e-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of execrating ; also, a curse ; imprecation. **2.** That which is execrated ; as, they are an *execration* and reproach. — **Syn.** See CURSE. — **ex'e-cra-tive** (ĕk'sĕ-krā-tĭv), *a.* [tion ; imprecatory.
ex'e-cra-to-ry (ĕk'sĕ-krā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of execra-
ex-ec'u-tant (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tănt), *n.* One who executes, or performs ; esp., a musical performer.
ex'e-cute (ĕk'sĕ-kūt), *v. t.* ; -CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd) ; -CUT'ING. [F. *exécuter*, L. *executus, exsecutus*, p. p. of *exsequi* to follow to the end, pursue ; *ex* out + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** To follow out or through to the end ; complete ; perform ; as, to *execute* a plan, design, etc. **2.** To produce by carrying out a design ; as, a picture *executed* by an unknown artist ; also, to perform, as music. **3.** To give effect to ; do what is provided or required by ; as, to *execute* a decree. **4.** To complete, as a legal instrument ; to perform what is necessary to make valid, as by signing ; as, to *execute* a will. **5.** To put to death in conformity to a legal sentence.
Syn. Carry out, accomplish, effect, manage, conduct, direct, administer, enforce. — **Execute**, **administer**, **enforce.** To **execute** is to carry out or into effect ; to **administer**, to manage or direct the process of execution ; to **enforce**, to bring about the execution of something ; as, to *execute* a warrant ; to *administer* a charity ; to *enforce* the laws. See EFFECT. [perform, as musically.
— *v. i.* To perform the work on a product of art or skill ;
ex'e-cut'er (ĕk'sĕ-kūt'ĕr), *n.* One who executes.
ex'e-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or manner of executing. **2.** Effective, esp. destructive, action ; as, the enemy's guns did great *execution*. **3.** *Law.* A judicial writ directing the enforcement of a judgment. **4.** Formerly, any legal punishment ; now, esp., capital punishment.
ex'e-cu'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** An executer. *Rare.* **2.** One who puts to death, esp. in conformity to legal warrant.
ex-ec'u-tive (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tĭv ; ĕk-sĕk'-), *a.* **1.** Active or skillful in execution. *Chiefly U. S.* **2.** Designed or fitted for, or pert. to, execution, or carrying into effect ; as, *executive* talent ; qualified for, or pert. to, the execution of the laws or the conduct of affairs ; as, *executive* power ; an *executive* officer ; *executive* duties. Cf. JUDICIAL, LEGISLATIVE.
— *n.* **1.** The executive branch of a government, or those who administer the government. **2.** Any person or body charged with administrative or executive work.
ex-ec'u-tor (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tĕr ; ĕk-sĕk'- ; *sense* 1, ĕk'sĕ-kū'tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who executes something ; a doer, performer, etc. **2.** One appointed by a testator to execute his will.
ex-ec'u-to'ri-al (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tō'rĭ-ăl ; ĕk-sĕk'- ; 57), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to an executor ; executive. **2.** Of or pert. to the execution of a mandate or of legal process. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
ex-ec'u-to-ry (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tō-rĭ ; ĕk-sĕk'-), *a.* **1.** Executive. **2.** *Law.* Designed, or of such a nature as, to be executed, or carried into effect, in time to come, or to take effect on a future contingency ; as, an *executory* contract, gift.
ex-ec'u-trix (-trĭks), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -TRICES (-trī'sēz), E. -TRIXES (-trĭk'sĕz ; 24). [LL.] A woman executor.
ex'e-dra (ĕk'sĕ-drȧ ; ĕk-sē'drȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -DRÆ (-drē). [L., fr. Gr. ἐξέδρα ; ἐξ out + ἕδρα seat.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A room for conversation, more or less open, like a portico. **2.** An out-of-door seat or bench, nearly semicircular and usually having a high, solid back.
ex'e-ge'sis (ĕk'sĕ-jē'sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -GESES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξήγησις, fr. ἐξηγεῖσθαι to interpret ; ἐξ out + ἡγεῖσθαι to guide.] Exposition ; esp., critical explanation of Scripture.

ex'e-gete (ĕk'sĕ-jēt), *n.* One skilled in exegesis.
ex'e-get'ic (-jĕt'ĭk) }*a.* [Gr. *ἐξηγητικός.*] Pertaining to
ex'e-get'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl)/ exegesis; explanatory; expository. — **ex'e-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ex'e-get'ics (-jĕt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of exegesis.
ex-em'plar (ĕg-zĕm'plăr), *n.* [L. *exemplar,* fr. *exemplum.* See EXAMPLE.] **1.** One that serves as a model or pattern; esp., an ideal model. **2.** An instance or example; specimen. **3.** A copy of a book or writing. — **Syn.** See PATTERN.
ex'em-pla-ry (ĕg'zĕm-plă-rĭ; ĕg-zĕm'plă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Serving as a pattern; deserving imitation; commendable. **2.** Serving as a warning; monitory; as, *exemplary* damages. **3.** Serving as a type, instance, or illustration; exemplifying; as, an *exemplary* passage. — **ex'em-pla-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ex'-em-pla-ri-ness,** *n.*
ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion (ĕg-zĕm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exemplifying; that which exemplifies; an example. **2.** A copy legally attested.
ex-em'pli-fy (-zĕm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *exemplum* example + *-fy.*] **1.** To show or illustrate by example. **2.** To transcribe; make an attested copy of, under seal, as of a record. — **-pli-fi-ca-tive** (-fĭ-kă-tĭv), *a.*
ex-empt' (-zĕmpt'), *a.* [L. *exemptus,* p. p. of *eximere* to take out, remove, free; *ex* out + *emere* to buy, take.] **1.** Cut off; excepted. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Free or released from some liability. — *v. t.* **1.** To set apart; except. *Obs.* **2.** To release from some liability; grant immunity to; release. — *n.* One exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.
ex-emp'tion (-zĕmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of exempting; state of being exempt; immunity; privilege.
Syn. Exemption, immunity. Exemption commonly suggests the act of freeing or releasing, esp. from some charge or obligation imposed by others; **immunity** emphasizes the state of freedom, esp. from some liability imposed by nature or general conditions; as, *exemption* from taxation; *immunity* from pain, disease, annoyance.
ex-en'ter-ate (ĕks-ĕn'tĕr-āt), *v. t.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἐξ* out + *ἔντερον* intestine.] To disembowel; eviscerate. *Rare.*
ex'e-qua'tur (ĕk'sĕ-kwā'tŭr), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi, exsequi,* to perform, execute.] **1.** A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent by the government to which he is accredited granting him permission to act in the place to which he is assigned. **2.** Similar permission granted by a sovereign to exercise a bishop's functions under papal authority, or for publication of papal bulls.
ex'e-quy (ĕk'sĕ-kwĭ), *n.; pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *exequiae, exsequiae,* a funeral procession, fr. *exsequi* to follow out. See EXECUTE.] A funeral rite or ceremony; obsequies; sometimes, funeral procession; — usually in *pl.*
ex'er-cis'a-ble (ĕk'sĕr-sīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exercised, employed, or enforced.
ex'er-cise (-sīz), *n.* [F. *exercice,* L. *exercitium,* fr. *exercere, exercitum,* to drive on, keep busy; *ex* out + *arcere* to shut up, inclose.] **1.** Act of exercising; a putting into action, use, or practice; use; habitual activity or practice; as, the *exercise* of religion, wit, one's trade or calling, etc. **2.** Exertion for the sake of training or improvement; also, that which gives practice, training, etc.; as, physical *exercise;* a musical *exercise.* **3.** Performance, as of an office, ceremony, or the like; as, graduating *exercises.*
Syn. Effort, exertion, application, practice; custom, usage, habit, manner. — **Exercise, practice** come into comparison in the sense of activity or exertion for the sake of improvement, in either strength or health (as in the case of **exercise**) or in skill or dexterity (as implied in **practice**); as, *exercise* is good for the muscles; *practice* makes perfect. But the distinction does not always hold. As referring to the use of a given power or faculty, *practice* implies more often than *exercise* regular or habitual performance.
— *v. t.;* -CISED (-sīzd); -CIS'ING. **1.** To employ actively; use; train; exert repeatedly; as, to *exercise* the fingers, the judgment, authority, etc. **2.** To practice in order to develop; as, to *exercise* troops. **3.** To occupy the attention and effort of; task; harass; worry; as, he was greatly *exercised* over the affair. **4.** To put in practice; perform the duties of, as an office. — *v. i.* To drill; take exercise.
ex'er-cis'er (-sīz'ĕr), *n.* One who takes exercise; also, an apparatus for use in physical exercise.
ex-er'ci-ta'tion (ĕg-zûr'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exercitatio,* deriv. of *exercere* to exercise.] **1.** Exercise; use, as of faculties, powers, etc. **2.** An exercise; a performance, esp. literary or oratorical; an essay; discourse.
ex-ergue' (ĕg-zûrg'; ĕk-sûrg'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *ἐξ* out + *ἔργον* work; lit., out work, i. e., accessory work.] *Numis.* The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, usually containing the date, place, engraver's name, etc.; also, the matter there inscribed.
ex-ert' (-zûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *exertus, exsertus,* p. p. of *exserere, exserere,* to thrust out; *ex* out + *serere* to join together.] **1.** To thrust forth; emit; reveal. *Obs.* **2.** To put forth, as strength, ability, etc.; put in vigorous action.
to exert one's self, to exercise one's powers; strive.
ex-er'tion (-zûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of exerting; exercise of any power; effort, esp. a perceptible effort. — **Syn.** See EFFORT.
ex-er'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having power or a tendency to exert.
‖ **ex'e-unt** (ĕk'sĕ-ŭnt). [L., 3d pers. pl. pres. indic. of *exire* to go out. Cf. 1st EXIT.] They go out.
exeunt omnes (ŏm'nēz). [L.] All go out, or retire.
ex-fo'li-ate (ĕks-fō'lĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *exfoliare* to strip of leaves; *ex* from + *folium* leaf.] To split into, or throw off in, scales or splinters; scale or flake off.
ex-fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Process of exfoliating, or state of being exfoliated; also, an exfoliated piece.
ex-fo'li-a-tive (-ă-tĭv), *a.* Causing exfoliation.
ex-hal'ant (ĕks-hāl'ănt; ĕgz-), *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating; emissive; as, the *exhalant* siphon of a clam. — *n.* An exhaling duct.
ex'ha-la'tion (ĕks'hă-lā'shŭn; ĕk'să-), *n.* **1.** Act of exhaling; also, that which is exhaled; emanation. **2.** A vaporous or luminous body; esp., a meteor. *Obs.*
ex-hale' (ĕks-hāl'; ĕgz-), *v. t.;* -HALED' (-hāld'); -HAL'ING (-hāl'ĭng). [OF. *exaler,* F. *exhaler,* or L. *exhalare; ex* out + *halare* to breathe.] **1.** To breathe out; emit, as vapor. **2.** To draw out; evaporate; as, the sun *exhales* the dew. — *v. i.* **1.** To rise or pass off as vapor. **2.** To emit breath or vapor.
ex-haust' (ĕg-zôst'), *v. t.* [L. *exhaustus,* p. p. of *exhaurire; ex* out + *haurire, haustum,* to draw, esp. water.] **1.** To draw or let out wholly; drain off completely. **2.** To empty by drawing out the contents; esp., to create a vacuum in. **3.** To deprive wholly of strength or virtue; use up; wear out. **4.** To develop completely; discuss thoroughly. **5.** To subject to the action of various solvents in order to remove all soluble substances or extractives; as, to *exhaust* a drug successively with water, alcohol, and ether. — **Syn.** See TIRE.
— *n.* **1.** *Engin.* **a** The escape of the working fluid, as steam, from an engine cylinder at the end of the stroke. **b** The exhaust port or ports leading from the cylinder. **c** The exhaust working fluid. **2.** Generation of air currents by creating a partial vacuum; also, an exhausting apparatus for such a purpose; also, matter so carried off, as dust.
ex-haust'ed (ĕg-zôs'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Consumed; spent; as, his *exhausted* means; *exhausted* resources. **2.** Emptied; as, an *exhausted* well. **3.** Deprived of essential properties; as, *exhausted* tea. **4.** Worn out; tired out.
ex-haust'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, exhausts.
ex-haust'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be exhausted.
ex-haust'ing, *p. a.* Producing exhaustion.
ex-haus'tion (ĕg-zôs'chŭn), *n.* Act or process of exhausting; state of being exhausted.
ex-haus'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust; hence, thorough. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*
ex-haust'less, *a.* Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible.
ex-her'e-date (ĕks-hĕr'ĕ-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *exheredatus,* p. p. of *exheredare.* See EX-; HEIR.] To disinherit.
ex-hib'it (ĕg-zĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *exhibitus,* p. p. of *exhibere* to hold forth, to tender, exhibit; *ex* out + *habere* to have.] **1.** *Med.* To administer as a remedy. **2.** To hold forth or present to view; show; display. **3.** *Law.* To submit or present officially or in legal form to a court.
Syn. Show, manifest, reveal, disclose, display, expose, evince. — **Exhibit, display, expose, evince** agree in the idea of presenting more or less prominently to view. To **exhibit** is to show so as to invite notice; to **display** is to exhibit conspicuously or ostentatiously; to **expose** is to display openly (esp.) something hitherto concealed. To **evince,** as here compared, is to exhibit or reveal (esp.) the presence of some quality.
— *v. i.* To make a public exhibition. — *n.* **1.** An article, or articles exhibited; display. **2.** A document identified in court for use as evidence. **3.** Act of showing, as of the state of affairs under inquiry; as, an *exhibit* of account books. — **Syn.** See EXHIBITION. — **ex-hib'it-er** (-ĭ-tĕr), *n.*
ex'hi-bi'tion (ĕk'sĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exhibiting. **2.** That which is exhibited; also, any public show; a display, as of works of art, or of feats of skill, etc.
Syn. Manifestation, show, display, exhibit, exposition. — **Exhibition, exhibit, exposition.** An **exhibition** is a public display, esp. of objects of art, commerce, etc. An **exhibit** is an object or objects displayed in an *exhibition.* **Exposition** is now often used for *exhibition,* esp. where the display is large.
ex'hi-bi'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Univ.* One who has a pension or allowance granted for support. **2.** An exhibitor.
ex-hib'i-tive (ĕg-zĭb'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by exhibition, or serving to exhibit; — used with *of.*
ex-hib'i-tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who exhibits. [exhibition.]
ex-hib'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Exhibiting; making or procuring
ex-hil'a-rant (ĕg-zĭl'ă-rănt), *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure. — *n.* That which exhilarates.
ex-hil'a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *exhilaratus,* p. p. of *exhilarare; ex* + *hilarare* make merry, *hilaris* merry.] To make merry; enliven; cheer.
ex-hil'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exhilarating; state of

being exhilarated; enlivenment; high spirits. — **Syn.** Animation, gayety, hilarity, merriment, jollity.

ex-hil'a-ra-tive (-zĭl'ə-rā-tĭv), *a.* Producing exhilaration.

ex-hort' (ĕg-zôrt'; ĕgz-hôrt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *exhortari*; *ex* out + *hortari* to incite, encourage.] To incite by words or advice; urge strongly, as to a good deed; hence: to advise; warn; caution.

ex'hor-ta'tion (ĕk'sŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of exhorting; incitement to that which is good. **2.** Language used in exhorting; advice; counsel.

ex-hor'ta-tive (ĕg-zôr'tə-tĭv), **ex-hor'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to exhortation.

ex-hort'er, *n.* One who exhorts.

ex'hu-ma'tion (ĕks'hū-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exhuming.

ex-hume' (ĕks-hūm'), *v. t.*; -HUMED' (-hūmd'); -HUM'ING (-hūm'ĭng). [LL. *exhumare*; L. *ex* out + *humus* ground.] To dig out of the ground; disinter.

ex'i-gence (ĕk'sĭ-jĕns), *n.* Exigency.

ex'i-gen-cy (ĕk'sĭ-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State or quality of being exigent; urgent want; a case demanding immediate action or remedy; as, an unforeseen *exigency*. **2.** Such need or necessity as belongs to the occasion; requirements. — **Syn.** Urgency, emergency. See JUNCTURE.

ex'i-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *exigens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *exigere* to drive out, exact. See EXACT.] **1.** Requiring immediate aid or action; pressing; critical. **2.** Requiring much; exacting.

ex'i-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [See EXIGENT.] That may be exacted; requirable; demandable; chargeable.

ex-ig'u-ous (ĕg-zĭg'ū-ŭs; ĕk-sĭg'-), *a.* [L. *exiguus*.] Scanty; small; slender. — **ex'i-gu'i-ty** (ĕk'sĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ex'ile (ĕk'sīl), *n.* [L. *exilium*, *exsilium*.] **1.** Forced, or sometimes voluntary, separation from one's native country; banishment. **2.** One expelled from his country; also, one who separates himself from his home. — *v. t.*; -ILED (-sīld); -IL-ING (-sīl-ĭng). To banish or expel from one's own country or home; drive away. — **Syn.** See BANISH.

the Exile, the captivity of the Jews deported by Nebuchadrezzar into Babylon in 597 and 586 B. C., terminating more than fifty years later with the return of many under Sheshbazzar and later under Ezra.

ex-il'ic (ĕg-zĭl'ĭk; ĕk-sĭl'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to exile.

ex-im'i-ous (ĕg-zĭm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *eximius* taken out, i. e., select, fr. *eximere* to take out. See EXEMPT.] Select; choice; hence: extraordinary; excellent. *Now Rare.*

ex-in'a-ni'tion (ĕg-zĭn'ə-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *exinanitio*. See EX-; INANE.] An emptying; an enfeebling; exhaustion; humiliation.

ex-ist' (ĕg-zĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *existere*, *exsistere*, to emerge, appear, exist; *ex* out + *sistere* to cause to stand, fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** To have actual being; to be; as, the world has *existed* for ages. **2.** To have being in any specified condition or place; as, the notion still *exists* in his mind; salt *exists* in solution in the sea. **3.** To continue to be.

ex-ist'ence (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* **1.** Continuance in life; life; as, human *existence*. **2.** Continued or repeated manifestation; actual occurrence; as, the *existence* of a state of war. **3.** That which exists; as, "an *Existence* more exalted than man."

ex-ist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Having being or existence. — *n.* An existing being or state; something that really exists.

‖ **ex'it** (ĕk'sĭt). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of *exire* to go out. See EX-; ISSUE.] He (or she) goes out, or retires from the scene; as, *exit* Macbeth.

ex'it, *n.* [From 1st *exit*, or fr. L. *exitus* a going out.] **1.** Departure of a player from the stage. **2.** Any departure; death. **3.** A passage out; way of egress.

ex'o- (ĕk'sō-). [Gr. ἔξω out of, outside, ἐξ out.] Prefix signifying *out of, outside;* as in *exo*carp, *exo*genous.

ex'o-carp (-kärp), *n. Bot.* = EPICARP.

ex'o-dus (-dŭs), *n.* [L., the book of Exodus, Gr. ἔξοδος a going out; ἐξ out + ὁδός way.] **1.** A going out; esp. (**the Exodus**), the journey of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses; hence, any large migration. **2.** [*cap.*] The second book of the Old Testament.

‖ **ex of-fi'ci-o** (ĕks ŏ-fish'ĭ-ō); *pl.* EX OFFICIIS (-ĭs). [L.] From office; by virtue or because of an office; officially.

ex'o-gam'ic (ĕk'sō-găm'ĭk), **ex-og'a-mous** (ĕk-sŏg'ə-mŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, exogamy.

ex-og'a-my (ĕk-sŏg'ə-mĭ), *n.* The custom, or tribal law, which prohibits marriage between members of the same group or clan; marriage outside of the tribe or clan; — opposed to *endogamy*.

ex'o-gen (ĕk'sō-jĕn), *n.* Any of an obsolete class (*Exogenæ*) of seed plants, including the dicotyledons. The stem grows by annual outside rings.

ex-og'e-nous (ĕk-sŏj'ē-nŭs), *a. Biol.* Growing from or on the outside; growing by addition to the exterior; also, belonging to the exogens.

ex'on (ĕk'sŏn) *n.* [F. *exempt* an under officer. See EXEMPT.] One of four officers of the Yeomen of the Guard ranking below ensign, who in turn act as resident commanders in the absence of superior officers.

ex-on'er-ate (ĕg-zŏn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *exoneratus*, p. p. of *exonerare* to free from a burden; *ex* out, from + *onerare* to load, *onus* load.] **1.** To relieve, as of a charge; clear. **2.** To free from blame; exculpate. — **Syn.** Absolve, acquit. See EXCULPATE.

ex-on'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exonerating; state of being exonerated.

ex-on'er-a-tive (ĕg-zŏn'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation; tending to exonerate.

ex'o-path'ic (ĕk'sō-păth'ĭk), *a. Med.* Having its source external; as, an *exopathic* disease.

ex'oph-thal'mic (ĕk'sŏf-thăl'mĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to exophthalmos. — **exophthalmic goiter**, Basedow's disease.

ex'oph-thal'mos, *or* **-mus** (ĕk'sŏf-thăl'mŏs; -mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξόφθαλμος with prominent eyes; ἐξ out + ὀφθαλμός the eye.] *Med.* Protrusion of the eyeball in consequence of disease.

ex'o-ra-ble (ĕk'sō-rə-b'l), *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, fr. *exorare* to persuade by entreaty; *ex* + *orare* to pray.] Capable of being moved by entreaty. — **ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ex-or'bi-tance (ĕg-zôr'bĭ-tăns, *n.*; *pl.* -TANCES (-sĕz). } An
ex-or'bi-tan-cy (-bĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.*; -TAN-CIES (-sĭz). } exorbitant action, procedure, state, or quality; excessiveness; greed; esp., excessiveness of demands, charges, prices, etc.

ex-or'bi-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *exorbitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *exorbitare* to go out of the track; *ex* out + *orbita* track.] **1.** *Law.* Not within the orbit, or scope, of the law; illegal. *Rare.* **2.** Going beyond established limits of right or propriety; inordinate. — **Syn.** See EXCESSIVE.

ex-or'bi-tant-ly, *adv.* In an exorbitant manner or degree.

ex'or-cise, -cize (ĕk'sŏr-sīz; ĕg-zôr'sīz), *v. t.*; -CISED (-sīzd) or -CIZED; -CIS'ING or -CIZ'ING. [L. *exorcizare*, Gr. ἐξορκίζειν; ἐξ out + ὁρκίζειν to bind by an oath, ὅρκος oath.] **1.** To drive off (an evil spirit) by adjuration; hence, to deliver from an evil spirit. **2.** To address, conjure, or conjure up, as an evil spirit. *R.*

ex'or-cis'er, -ciz'er, *n.* One who exorcises.

ex'or-cism (ĕk'sŏr-sĭz'm; ĕg-zôr'-), *n.* Act or process of exorcising; also, a formula used in exorcising.

ex'or-cist (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** One who exorcises. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A member of a minor order, next below that of acolyte.

ex-or'di-um (ĕg-zôr'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-ə). [L., fr. *exordiri* to begin a web, begin; *ex* out + *ordiri* to begin a web, begin.] A beginning; introduction, esp., of a discourse, treatise, etc. — **ex-or'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ex'o-skel'e-ton (ĕk'sō-skĕl'ē-tŭn), *n. Zoöl.* A hard supporting or protective structure developed on, or secreted by, the outside of the body, as the shell of a crustacean; — opposed to *endoskeleton*.

ex'os-mo'sis (ĕk'sŏs-mō'sĭs; ĕk'sŏz-), *n.* Also **ex'os-mose** (ĕk'sŏs-mōs; ĕk'sŏz-). [NL. *exosmosis*.] See OSMOSIS. — **ex'os-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), **ex-os'mic** (ĕk-sŏs'mĭk; -sŏz'-), *a.*

ex'os-to'sis (ĕk'sŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξόστωσις; ἐξ out + ὀστέον bone.] *Med.* Any excrescence or morbid enlargement of a bone.

ex'o-ter'ic (ĕk'sō-tĕr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *exotericus*, Gr. ἐξωτερικός,
ex'o-ter'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } fr. ἔξω outside, ἐξ out.] External; public; easily comprehended; — opp. to *esoteric*.

ex'o-ther'mic (ĕk'sō-thûr'mĭk), *a. Chem.* Characterized by, or formed with, evolution of heat; as, an *exothermic* reaction; — opposed to *endothermic*.

ex-ot'ic (ĕg-zŏt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *exoticus*, Gr. ἐξωτικός, fr. ἔξω outside.] Introduced from a foreign country; not native; foreign. — *n.* An exotic thing, as a plant or a word.

ex-pand' (ĕks-pănd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *expandere*, *expansum*; *ex* out + *pandere* to spread out, open.] **1.** To lay open by extending; open wide. **2.** To make to occupy more space; dilate; distend; — opp. to *contract*. **3.** To express in greater detail; develop, as in argument. — **Syn.** See DILATE.

ex-pand'er, *n.* One who, or that which, expands.

ex-panse' (ĕks-păns'), *n.* That which is expanded or its extent; spread; a wide extent; esp., with *the*, the firmament.

ex-pan'si-ble (-păn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expanded.

ex-pan'sile (-sĭl), *a.* **1.** Expansible. **2.** Pert. to, or characteristic of, expansion; as, *expansile* movements.

ex-pan'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of expanding; state of being expanded; dilatation. **2.** That which is expanded; expanse. **3.** Extent of expansion; also, pure space. **4.** *Math.* The developed result of an indicated operation; as, the *expansion* of $(a + b)^2$ is $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$. **5.** *Engin.* The spreading out (increasing in volume) of the working fluid, as steam, in an engine cylinder after cut-off, or, in an internal-combustion engine, after explosion.

ex-pan'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Having a capacity or tendency to expand; also, of wide expanse; wide-extending; hence, of persons, feelings, etc.: effusive; comprehensive, esp. in sympathies. — **ex-pan'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-pan'sive-ness,** *n.*

‖ **ex par'te** (ĕks pär'tē). [L. See EX-; PART.] Upon, from, or in the interest of, one side only.

ex-pa'ti-ate (ĕks-pā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *expatiatus*, *exspatiatus*, p. p. of *expatiari*, *exspatiari*, to expatiate; *ex* out + *spatiari* to walk about, *spa-*

tium space.] **1.** To range at large, or without restraint. *Rare.* **2.** To enlarge in discourse or writing; be copious in discussion or description; as, he *expatiated* on her charms. —**ex-pa'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **Syn. Expatiate, dilate, descant.** To **expatiate** is to wander at will over, or discourse copiously upon, a subject; to **dilate** is to enlarge upon it; to **descant**, to comment freely upon it.

ex-pa'tri-ate (-trĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [LL. *expatriatus*, p. p. of *expatriare*; L. *ex* out + *patria* fatherland, *pater* father.] **1.** To banish; exile. **2.** To withdraw from one's native country; become a citizen of another country; — used reflexively; as, to *expatriate* one's self. — (-āt), *a.* Expatriated. — *n.* An exile.

ex-pa'tri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expatriating, or state of being expatriated.

ex-pect' (-pĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *expectare, exspectare, -tatum*, to look out for, await, expect; *ex* out + *spectare* to look at.] **1.** To wait for; await. *Obs.* **2.** To look for (mentally); look forward to; look for with some confidence.

Syn. Expect, anticipate, hope, regard some future event as about to take place. **Expect** is the strongest, and implies some ground or reason in the mind for considering the event as likely to happen; as, when we throw a stone, we *expect* it will fall. To **anticipate** is to look forward to, esp. in such fashion as to realize to one's self what is to come; as, he already *anticipates* the pleasure of coming. In a weaker sense, to *anticipate* is merely to look for, and implies less definite grounds than *expect;* as, I *anticipate* a pleasant time; but this use is less approved. **Hope** adds to expectation the implication of desire; as, the accused *hopes* for an acquittal.

— *v. i.* To await; stay. *Obs.*

ex-pect'ance (ĕks-pĕk'tăns), *n.* Expectancy.

ex-pect'an-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Act or state of expecting; expectation. **2.** That which is expected, or that from which something is expected. **3.** State of being expected or a subject of expectation.

ex-pect'ant (-tănt), *a.* Expecting; having expectations; prospective. — *n.* One who expects. — **ex-pect'ant-ly,** *adv.*

ex'pec-ta'tion (ĕks'pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of expecting; anticipation. **2.** That which is expected. **3.** The prospect of the future; prospect of anything good to come, esp., in *pl.*, of property or rank; as, he has *expectations.* **4.** State of being expected; — used in *in expectation.*

expectation of life, the average duration of the life of individuals, after any specified age, as shown by mortality tables.

ex-pect'a-tive (ĕks-pĕk'tă-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to or constituting an object of expectation; contingent.

ex-pec'to-rant (ĕks-pĕk'tō-rănt), *a.* Tending to facilitate expectoration or to promote discharges of mucus, etc., from the lungs or throat. — *n.* An expectorant medicine.

ex-pec'to-rate (-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *expectorare* to drive from the breast; *ex* out + *pectus, -toris*, breast.] To eject, or discharge matter, from the trachea or lungs; to discharge, as phlegm, by coughing, or hawking, and spitting.

Syn. Expectorate, spit. The use of **expectorate** for **spit** is common among those who regard the latter word as indelicate, but is contrary to good usage.

ex-pec'to-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expectorating, or that which is expectorated.

ex-pede' (ĕks-pēd'), *v. t.* [See EXPEDITE.] *Scots Law.* To obtain, issue, or take out, officially, as a writ, summons, etc.

ex-pe'di-ence (ĕks-pē'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* Expediency.

ex-pe'di-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being expedient; fitness. **2.** Cultivation of, or adherence to, expedient methods; subordination of moral principle to what is politic or advantageous for facilitating an end.

ex-pe'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *expediens, -entis*, p. pr. of *expedire* to be expedient, release, extricate. See EXPEDITE.] **1.** Fit or suitable to the end in view; advisable under the circumstances; as, it is *expedient* for us to go. **2.** Of persons, guided by expediency rather than principle. — **Syn.** See WISE.

— *n.* **1.** That which is expedient; suitable means for an end. **2.** Means devised in an exigency; shift.

Syn. Expedient, shift. An **expedient** is a device or contrivance which serves (often in lieu of something better) to accomplish a given end; a **shift** is commonly more tentative or temporary than an *expedient*, and often implies evasiveness or trickery; as, his show of resentment was merely an *expedient* for disarming suspicion; he was put to awkward *shifts* to keep up appearances.

ex-pe'di-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Characterized or governed by expediency; as, an *expediential* policy.

ex-pe'di-ent-ly, *adv.* In an expedient manner; conveniently.

ex-ped'i-tate (ĕks-pĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [From LL., deriv. of L. *ex* out + *pes, pedis*, foot.] To deprive of three of the claws or of the ball of each of the fore feet; to law; as, to *expeditate* a dog that he might not chase deer. *Hist.* — **ex-ped'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

ex'pe-dite (ĕks'pē-dīt), *v. t.*; -DIT'ED (-dīt'ĕd); -DIT'ING. [L. *expeditus*, p. p. of *expedire* to free one caught by the foot, extricate, make ready; *ex* out + *pes, pedis*, foot.] **1.** To hasten the process or progress of; facilitate; help forward; as, to *expedite* the passage of the tariff bill. **2.** To execute with dispatch; as, to *expedite* a piece of business. **3.** To send forth; issue officially. *Rare.*

— *a.* Free of impediment; hence: **a** Free; easy. **b** Quick; prompt. **c** Handy; convenient. *All Obs.*

ex'pe-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of expediting; state of being expedited; efficient promptness; as, to carry the mail with *expedition.* **2.** A sending forth or setting forth for some object; esp., an important journey or excursion for a particular purpose, as for war, trade, or exploration; also, the body of persons, etc., making such an excursion. — **Syn.** See HASTE.

ex'pe-di'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting an expedition; as, an *expeditionary* army.

ex'pe-di'tious (-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Possessed of, or characterized by, efficiency and rapidity; speedy. — **Syn.** Ready, quick. See PROMPT. — **ex'pe-di'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **-tious-ness,** *n.*

ex-pel' (ĕks-pĕl'), *v. t.*; -PELLED' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. [L. *expellere, -pulsum; ex* out + *pellere* to drive.] **1.** To drive or force out or away; eject; as, to *expel* air from a bellows. **2.** To cut off from membership in, or from the privileges of, an institution or society; as, to *expel* a student from college. — **Syn.** Exile, banish. See BANISH.

ex-pel'lant (ĕks-pĕl'ănt) } *a.* Tending or serving to expel.
ex-pel'lent (ĕks-pĕl'ĕnt) } — *n.* An expellant medicine.

ex-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *expendere, -pensum*, to weigh out, pay out; *ex* out + *pendere* to weigh.] To lay out, put forth, or distribute so as to use up or consume; spend.

ex-pend'i-ture (-pĕn'dĭ-tûr), *n.* **1.** An expending; disbursement. **2.** That which is expended; expense.

ex-pense' (-pĕns'), *n.* [L. *expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), or *expensum*, fr. *expensus*, p. p. of *expendere.* See EXPEND.] **1.** Act of expending; disbursement; extravagance; hence, a using up. *Archaic.* **2.** That which is expended; outlay; hence: charge; cost. **3.** A source of expenditure; as, his automobile is a great *expense* to him. — **Syn.** See PRICE.

ex-pen'sive (-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Occasioning expense; costly. — **Syn.** See COSTLY. — **ex-pen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **-sive-ness,** *n.*

ex-pe'ri-ence (-pē'rĭ-ĕns), *n.* [F. *expérience*, fr. L. *experientia*, fr. *experiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *experiri, -pertus*, to try; *ex* out + root of *peritus* experienced.] **1.** The actual living through an event or events; actual enjoyment or suffering; as, to know by *experience.* **2.** Skill or practical wisdom gained by personal knowledge, feeling, or action; as, a man of *experience.* **3.** Something experienced; as, an unpleasant *experience.* **4.** The sum total of the conscious events which compose an individual life.

— *v. t.*; -ENCED (-ĕnst); -ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). To have the lot or fortune of; undergo; feel.

to experience religion, to realize and appropriate the ideas and motives of religion; undergo conversion.

ex-pe'ri-enced (-ĕnst), *p. a.* Having experience; esp., made skillful or wise by trials, use, or observation.

ex-pe'ri-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Derived from, or pertaining to, experience; empirical. — **ex-pe'ri-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

ex-per'i-ment (-pĕr'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *experimentum*, fr. *experiri* to try. See EXPERIENCE.] **1.** A trial made to confirm or disprove something doubtful; practical test; proof; as, an *experiment* in bread making. **2.** The conducting of a test or tests; as, scientific knowledge is advanced by *experiment.* **3.** Experience. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See TRIAL. — *v. i.* To make experiment.

ex-per'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to, or based on, experience, esp. personal experience, as distinct from theory. **2.** Of the nature of, pert. to, or founded on, experiment; as, *experimental* science. — **-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

ex-per'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of experimenting; practice by experiment.

ex-per'i-ment-er, *n.* One who experiments.

ex-pert' (-pûrt'), *a.* [L. *expertus*, p. p. of *experiri* to try. See EXPERIENCE.] Knowing and ready from much practice; clever. — **Syn.** Adroit, dexterous, proficient, facile, ready. See SKILLFUL.

ex'pert (ĕks'pûrt), *n.* An expert or experienced person; hence, one having special skill in a subject; a specialist. **Syn. Expert, adept** agree in the idea of masterly proficiency. One is an **expert** whose knowledge and experience make him an authoritative specialist. **Adept** retains associations derived from its older sense of one who has penetrated the secrets of his art.

ex-pert'ly, *adv.* In an expert manner.

ex-pert'ness, *n.* Quality of being expert or an expert; skill.

ex'pi-a-ble (ĕks'pĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expiated.

ex'pi-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *expiatus*, p. p. of *expiare* to expiate; *ex* out + *piare* to seek to appease, purify with sacred rites, *pius* pious.] To atone for, as a sin. — **ex'pi-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

ex'pi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of expiating. **2.** Means of atonement; expiatory sacrifice. — **Syn.** See PROPITIATION.

ex'pi-a-to-ry (ĕks'pĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having power to make, or intended to make, expiation; atoning.

ex'pi-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of expiring; esp., the act or process of emitting air from the lungs; a breathing out; — opp. to *inspiration*. **2.** A coming to a close; cessation; end. **3.** That which is expired; matter breathed forth; that which is produced by breathing out, as a sound.

ex-pir'a-to-ry (ĕk-spīr'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, expiration of air from the lungs.

ex-pire' (ĕk-spīr'), *v. t.*; -PIRED' (-spīrd'); -PIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [L. *expirare, exspirare, -atum; ex* out + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To breathe out; emit from the lungs; — opp. to *inspire*. **2.** To give forth, as an odor; emit. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To emit the breath. **2.** To die. **3.** To come to an end; cease, terminate; as, the lease *expires* today.

ex-pir'er (ĕk-spīr'ẽr), *n.* One who expires.

ex-pi'ry (ĕk-spī'rĭ; ĕks'pĭ-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Death; hence: extinction. *Archaic.* **2.** A coming to an end; termination.

ex-plain' (ĕks-plān'), *v. t.* [L. *explanare* to flatten, explain; *ex* out + *planare* to make level or plain, *planus* level or plain.] To make plain; clear of obscurity; expound. **Syn.** Expound, interpret, elucidate, unfold, develop, clear up. — **Explain, expound, interpret, elucidate.** To **explain**, the most general term, is to make plain or intelligible; to **expound** is to set forth, esp. learnedly, elaborately, or dogmatically; to **interpret** is to bring out the meaning of something, esp. by sympathetically entering into it; to **elucidate** is to throw light on, esp. by clear or luminous exposition or illustration.

— *v. i.* To give an explanation.

ex-plain'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being explained.

ex'pla-na'tion (ĕks'plȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of explaining. **2.** That which explains. **3.** A mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to reconcile differences; reconciliation. — **Syn.** Definition, description, explication, exposition.

ex-plan'a-to-ry (ĕks-plăn'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to explain; as, *explanatory* notes. — **ex-plan'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *a.*

ex'ple-tive (ĕks'plē-tĭv), *a.* [L. *expletivus*, fr. *expletus*, p. p. of *explere* to fill up; *ex* out + *plere* to fill.] Filling up; hence: superfluous; redundant; — used esp. of words and phrases. — *n.* Something added merely as a filling, as a word, letter, or syllable; also, an oath.

ex'ple-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expletive.

ex'pli-ca-ble (-plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of explanation.

ex'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *explicatus*, p. p. of *explicare*. See EXPLOIT.] To unfold the sense of; explain.

ex'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Explanation. **2.** A detailed statement; full account.

ex'pli-ca-tive (ĕks'plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to explicate; tending to lay open to the understanding; analytical.

ex'pli-ca-to-ry (ĕks'plĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Explicative.

ex-plic'it (ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *explicitus*, p. p. of *explicare* to unfold. See EXPLOIT.] **1.** Having no folds; smooth. *Obs.* **2.** Distinctly stated so as to leave nothing to be implied; express; unequivocal; as, an *explicit* reply. **3.** Having no disguised meaning or reservation; unreserved; outspoken; — said of persons; as, he was earnest and *explicit* in his statement. **4.** Clearly developed; with all its elements apparent; as, the conversion of implicit into *explicit* experience. — **Syn.** Open, unambiguous, precise, exact; fixed, absolute, unconditional, positive. — **ex-plic'it-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-plic'it-ness,** *n.*

ex-plode' (ĕks-plōd'), *v. t.*; -PLOD'ED (-plōd'ĕd); -PLOD'ING. [L. *explodere, -plosum*, to drive out, as a player by clapping; *ex* out + *plaudere, plodere*, to clap, applaud.] **1.** To drive from the stage by noisy disapprobation, as an actor. *Obs.* **2.** To drive from notice and acceptance, as a theory. **3.** To cause to burst noisily; detonate. — *v. i.* To burst; burst forth violently and noisily. — **ex-plod'er,** *n.*

ex-plod'ent (ĕks-plōd'ĕnt), *n. Phon.* An explosive consonant.

ex-ploit' (-ploit'), *n.* [OF. *esploit*, fr. L. *explicitum*, prop. p. p. neut. of *explicare* to unfold, display; *ex* + *plicare* to fold.] A deed or act; esp., a heroic act; a deed of renown. — **Syn.** See FEAT. — *v. t.* **1.** To utilize; get the value out of; as, to *exploit* a mine. **2.** To draw an illegitimate profit from; as, to *exploit* a business or workers or an office.

ex-ploit'a-ble (-ploit'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exploited.

ex'ploi-ta'tion (ĕks'ploi-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exploiting; utilization. **2.** Selfish or unfair utilization.

ex-ploi'ta-tive (ĕks-ploi'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to exploitation; exploiting. [illegitimately.]

ex-ploi'ter (-tẽr), *v. t.* To exploit, esp. so as to profit

ex-ploit'er, *n.* One who exploits.

ex'plo-ra'tion (ĕks'plō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exploring, as new countries.

ex-plor'a-tive (ĕks-plōr'ȧ-tĭv; 57), *a.* Exploratory.

ex-plor'a-to-ry (ĕks-plōr'ȧ-tō-rĭ; ĕks-plōr'-), *a.* Of or pert. to exploration; intended for exploration.

ex-plore' (-plōr'; 57), *v. t.*; -PLORED' (-plōrd'); -PLOR'ING (-plōr'ĭng). [L. *explorare* to explore; *ex* out + *plorare* to cry out.] **1.** To seek for or after. *Obs.* **2.** To search through or range over for discovery, as new countries or seas. — *v. i.* To make or conduct a systematic search.

ex-plor'er, *n.* One who, or that which, explores.

ex-plo'sion (ĕks-plō'zhŭn), *n.* [See EXPLODE.] **1.** Act of exploding; a violent bursting or expansion, with noise. **2.** A violent outburst of feeling.

ex-plo'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, operated by, or suited to cause, explosion. **2.** Tending to explosion; as, an *explosive* temper. **3.** *Phon.* Characterized in pronunciation by a slight explosion of breath; as, *p, b, t, d, k, g* are *explosive* consonants.

— *n.* **1.** An explosive agent, as gunpowder. **2.** *Phon.* An explosive consonant; a stop. — **ex-plo'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-plo'sive-ness,** *n.*

ex-po'nent (-pō'nĕnt), *n.* [L. *exponens, -entis*, p. pr. of *exponere* to set forth. See EXPOUND.] **1.** *Alg.* A symbol written above another symbol and on the right, denoting how many times the latter is taken as a factor; thus, a^2 means $a \times a$. **2.** One who expounds or explains, or that which explains. **3.** One who, or that which, stands as a type or index; as, he is the *exponent* of his party.

ex'po-nen'tial (ĕks'pō-nĕn'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to exponents.

ex-port' (ĕks-pōrt'; *often* ĕks'pōrt, *esp. in contrast with import*), *v. t.* [L. *exportare, -tatum; ex* + *portare* to carry.] To carry or send abroad in the way of commerce; — the opposite of *import*.

ex'port (ĕks'pōrt; 57), *n.* **1.** Act of exporting; exportation. **2.** That which is exported; — usually in *pl.*

ex-port'a-ble (ĕks-pōr'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable for exportation.

ex'por-ta'tion (ĕks'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exporting.

ex-port'er, *n.* One who exports.

ex-pos'al (ĕks-pōz'ăl), *n.* Exposure.

ex-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *exposer; ex-* (L. *ex* out) + *poser* to place. See POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To lay open, as to attack, danger, test; render accessible to something that may prove detrimental; hence, to submit or subject to any action or influence; as, to *expose* a photographic plate to the action of light. **2.** To turn or cast out; abandon, as an infant. **3.** To lay open to, or set out for, inspection; disclose; as, to *expose* goods for sale. **4.** To deprive of concealment; disclose or unmask (something criminal, shameful, or the like); disclose the faults or crimes of (a person); as, to *expose* a sharper. — **Syn.** See EXHIBIT.

‖ **ex'po'sé'** (ĕks'pō'zā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *exposer*.] An exposure of something discreditable. — **Syn.** See EXPOSITION.

ex-posed' (ĕks-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1.** Open to view. **2.** Unprotected, as from the weather, danger, etc.

ex-pos'er (ĕks-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who exposes.

ex'po-si'tion (ĕks'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A setting forth of the meaning or purpose of a writing, discourse, law, etc. **2.** Hence, presentation of a subject matter in detail, apart from criticism, argument, or development; elucidation. **3.** Act or practice of exposing; exposure. **4.** Condition of being exposed; exposure. **5.** A public exhibition or show.

Syn. Exposition, exposure, exposé. An **exposition** is particularly a setting forth for purposes of explanation or display; an **exposure** is particularly a laying bare, esp. to detrimental or injurious influences, or to reprobation or contempt; an **exposé** is a formal *exposure*. See EXHIBITION.

ex-pos'i-tive (ĕks-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Descriptive; expository.

ex-pos'i-tor (ĕks-pŏs'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. See EXPOUND.] One who explains; an expounder; also, that which explains, as a book.

ex-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to exposition.

‖ **ex post fac'to,** *or* ‖ **ex post'fac'to** (ĕks pōst'făk'tō). [L. *ex postfacto* from what is done afterwards.] Done or made after a thing but retroacting on it; retrospective; — used adjectively, esp. in *ex post facto law*.

ex-pos'tu-late (ĕks-pŏs'tū-lāt), *v. i.*; -TU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *expostulatus*, p. p. of *expostulare* to demand vehemently; *ex* out + *postulare* to ask, require.] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct; remonstrate; — usually used with *with*. — **Syn.** See REMONSTRATE.

ex-pos'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expostulating; remonstrance; earnest and kindly protest.

ex-pos'tu-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing expostulation.

ex-pos'tu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who expostulates.

ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to or containing expostulation; as, an *expostulatory* discourse.

ex-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr), *n.* [From EXPOSE.] **1.** Act of exposing; state of being exposed; exposition. **2.** Position as to points of the compass, influences of climate, etc.; as, a southern *exposure*. — **Syn.** See EXPOSITION.

ex-pound' (-pound'), *v. t.* [From L. *exponere* to set out, expose, expound; *ex* out + *ponere* to put.] **1.** To set forth, as a theory. **2.** To lay open the meaning of; interpret; as, to *expound* Scripture. **3.** To give the motives of; as, to *expound* one's self. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See EXPLAIN.

ex-pound'er, *n.* One who expounds.

ex-press' (-prĕs'), *a.* [F. *exprès*, L. *expressus*, p. p. of *exprimere* to express; *ex* out + *premere* to press.] **1.** Directly and distinctly stated, so that nothing is left to be inferred; definite; explicit; as, an *express* statement. **2.** Specific; as, his *express* purpose. **3.** Sent on a particular errand, or with special speed; specially quick or direct; as, an *express* train. **4.** Of, pert. to, or controlling an express (see EXPRESS, *n.*, 2); as, an *express* company. **5.** Exact; precise; as, "the *express* image of his person." **6.** Adapted to its purpose. —**Syn.** Clear, unambiguous, outspoken.
— *adv.* Expressly; by express; as, sent *express*.
— *n.* **1.** A messenger or a dispatch specially sent. **2.** A company or system for the transportation of parcels, money, or goods. **3.** Short for *express* rifle, *express* train.
— *v. t.* [LL. *expressare*, fr. L. *expressus*, *p.p.* See EXPRESS, *a.*] **1.** To press or press out, as fruit or its juice; hence, to extort. **2.** To delineate; represent; make known, esp. by words. **3.** To make known the opinions or feelings of; — used reflexively; as, he *expressed* himself freely. **4.** To represent by a sign or symbol; as, the sign = *expresses* equality. **6.** To send by express. — **Syn.** Declare, utter, signify.

ex-press'age (-ăj), *n.* The carrying of parcels by express; also, the charge for such carrying.

ex-press'er, *n.* One who, or that which, expresses.

ex-press'i-ble (ĕks-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be expressed. — **ex-press'i-bly,** *adv.*

ex-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or product of pressing out. **2.** Act or process of representing, esp. by language. **3.** That which expresses or symbolizes a thought, feeling, or quality; as, a common *expression*. **4.** Manner, means, or act of expressing, or representing; esp., expressive utterance or exposition of thoughts or ideas; as, to read with *expression*. **5.** Quality or fact of being indicative of character, feeling, mood, or sentiment; as, his eyes possessed great *expression*; also, look or appearance as indicating thought or feeling; as, a smiling *expression*.

ex-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or marked by, expression. **2.** Serving to express, or represent; indicative; as, words *expressive* of his feelings. **3.** Full of expression; significant; as, *expressive* eyes. — **Syn.** See SIGNIFICANT. — **ex-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **-sive-ness,** *n.*

ex-press'ly, *adv.* **1.** In an express manner; explicitly. **2.** For the express purpose; particularly.

ex-press'man (ĕks-prĕs'măn), *n.* One in the express business, esp. a man in charge of an express wagon.

express rifle. A sporting rifle using a large charge of powder and a light (short) bullet.

ex-pres'sure (-prĕsh'ûr), *n.* Expression. *Obs.*

ex-pro'pri-ate (-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *ex* out, from + *proprius* one's own.] **1.** To deprive (a person) of property. **2.** To take or transfer the ownership of from one owner to another. — **ex-pro'pri-a'tor,** *n.*

ex-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expropriating, or state of being expropriated; specif., the action of the state in taking or modifying the property rights of individuals in the exercise of its sovereignty, as where property is sold under eminent domain.

ex-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* Act of expelling; state of being expelled; a driving or forcing out.

ex-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Expelling, or tending to expel.

ex-punc'tion (ĕks-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* Act of expunging, or state of being expunged; erasure.

ex-punge' (ĕks-pŭnj'), *v. t.*; -PUNGED' (-pŭnjd'); -PUNG'ING (-pŭn'jĭng). [L. *expungere*, *-punctum*, to prick out, mark for erasure by dots; *ex* out + *pungere* to prick.] To blot out, as with a pen; rub out; obliterate; strike out. — **Syn.** Efface, cancel; destroy, annihilate. See ERASE.

ex'pur-gate (ĕks'pŭr-gāt; ĕks-pûr'gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd; -gāt-ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *expurgatus*, p. p. of *expurgare* to purge, purify; *ex* out, from + *purgare* to cleanse.] To clear from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; cleanse; purge. — **ex'pur-ga'tor,** *n.*

ex'pur-ga'tion (ĕks'pŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expurgating, purging, or cleansing; purification.

ex-pur'ga-to'ri-al (ĕks-pûr'gȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Expurgatory; pertaining to expurgation or expurgators.

ex-pur'ga-to-ry (ĕks-pûr'gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to purify from anything noxious or erroneous; cleansing; purifying.

ex'qui-site (ĕks'kwĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *exquisitus*, p. p. of *exquirere* to search out; *ex* out + *quaerere* to search.] **1.** Select; choice. *Obs.* **2.** Exact in operation; accurate. *Archaic.* **3.** Carefully wrought; highly elaborated; hence, of surpassing quality. **4.** Highly accomplished; perfected; as, an *exquisite* gentleman. **5.** Keenly appreciative; delicate; as, *exquisite* taste. **6.** Pleasing by reason of beauty, delicacy, or excellence. **7.** Keen; intense; as, *exquisite* pain. — **Syn.** Refined, rare, consummate, perfect. See DAINTY.
— *n.* One overnice in dress, etc.; a fop. — **ex'qui-site-ly,** *adv.* — **ex'qui-site-ness,** *n.*

ex-san'guine (ĕks-săn'gwĭn), *a.* Bloodless; anæmic.

ex-scind' (ĕk-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *exscindere*; *ex* out, from + *scindere* to cut.] To cut off or out; excise; extirpate.

ex-sect' (ĕk-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *exsectus*, p. p. of *exsecare* to cut out.] To cut out. — **ex-sec'tion** (ĕk-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*

ex-sert' (ĕks-sûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *exsertus*, p. p. of *exserere* to stretch forth. See EXERT.] To thrust out; protrude.

ex-sert'ed (ĕk-sûr'tĕd), *p. a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Projecting beyond some inclosing organ or part; — opp. to *included*.

ex-ser'tile (-sûr'tĭl), *a. Biol.* Capable of being protruded.

ex-ser'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of exserting, or state of being exserted; protrusion.

ex'sic-cate (ĕk'sĭ-kāt; ĕk-sĭk'āt), *v. t. & i.*; EX'SIC-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -āt-ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *exsiccatus*, p. p. of *exsiccare* to dry up; *ex* out + *siccare* to make dry, *siccus* dry.] To exhaust or evaporate moisture from; dry up.

ex'sic-ca'tion (ĕk'sĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A drying; dryness.

ex-sic'ca-tive (ĕk-sĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying. — *n.* An exsiccative agent.

ex'sic-ca'tor (ĕk'sĭ-kā'tĕr), *n. Chem.* An apparatus for drying substances or preserving them from moisture.

ex-stip'u-late (ĕks-stĭp'ū-lāt), *a. Bot.* Without stipules.

ex-suf'flate (ĕks-sŭf'lāt), *v. t.* [L. *exsufflare* to blow at or upon; *ex* out + *sufflare*. See SUFFLATE.] *Eccl.* To exorcise or drive off (a demon) by blowing. *Obs. or Hist.*

ex'tant (ĕks'tănt), *a.* [L. *extans*, *exstans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *extare*, *exstare*, to stand out; *ex* out + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Projecting; hence: visible; conspicuous. *Now Rare.* **2.** In existence or still existing; not destroyed, lost, or obsolete.

ex-tem'po-ral (ĕks-tĕm'pō-răl), *a.* [L. *extemporalis*, fr. *ex tempore*.] Extemporaneous. — **ex-tem'po-ral-ly,** *adv.*

ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Unpremeditated; extemporary, as a speech. **2.** Made for the occasion, as a shelter. — **Syn.** See EXTEMPORE. — **ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

ex-tem'po-ra-ry (-tĕm'pŏ-rȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Composed, performed, or uttered on the spur of the moment; unpremeditated; impromptu, as a speech. **2.** Originated for or at the occasion; hence, sudden or unexpected. — **Syn.** See EXTEMPORE. — **-ra-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ra-ri-ness,** *n.*

ex-tem'po-re (-rē), *adv.* [L.; *ex* out + *tempore*, abl. of *tempus* time.] Without previous study or meditation; extemporaneously; as, to speak *extempore*. — *a.* Extemporary. **Syn. Extempore (extemporary, extemporaneous), impromptu, unpremeditated.** **Extempore** (still often interchangeable with *impromptu*) is now more often applied to that which is spoken without the use of a manuscript, if it has not been memorized; the word does not necessarily exclude preparation; **impromptu** applies to that which is composed or uttered on the spur of the moment. **Unpremeditated** emphasizes less strongly than *extempore* and *impromptu* the immediate stimulus of an occasion; it often applies to action; as *unpremeditated* murder.

ex-tem'po-ri-za'tion (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or product of extemporizing; an extemporary performance.

ex-tem'po-rize (-rīz), *v. t. & i.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To do, make, speak, or perform extemporary, or offhand; improvise. — **ex-tem'po-riz'er** (-rīz'ĕr), *n.*

ex-tend' (ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *extendere*, *extentum*, *extensum*; *ex* out + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To stretch or draw out; hence, to lengthen either in space or time. **2.** To straighten out, as a limb; — opp. to *flex*. **3.** To enlarge; expand, as a surface, or as power, influence, etc. **4.** To exaggerate. *Obs.* **5.** To hold out or reach forth; as, to *extend* the hand, sympathy, etc. **6.** To increase in quantity by weakening or adulterating additions; as, to *extend* liquors. **7.** *Law.* **a** In Great Britain, to assess or value; specif., to value the lord's rights in (a manor) by an extent. **b** To take, assign, or levy upon by, or in execution of, a writ of extent; to levy upon. **8.** To take by force; seize. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Increase, enlarge, expand, widen, diffuse.
— *v. i.* To stretch or stretch out; spread; reach.

ex-tend'ed-ly, *adv.* In an extended manner.

ex-tend'i-ble (-tĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Extensible.

ex-ten'si-ble (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being extended.

ex-ten'sile (-sĭl), *a.* Extensible.

ex'ten-sim'e-ter (ĕks'tĕn-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* = EXTENSOMETER.

ex-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of extending; state of being extended. **2.** *Physics.* That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. **3.** *Logic.* Applicability of a term to a greater or smaller number of objects; denotation. **4.** *Surgery.* Operation of stretching a fractured or dislocated limb, so as to restore it to its natural position. **5.** *Physiol.* The straightening of a limb, in distinction from *flection*. See EXTEND, 2. **6.** *Com.* A written engagement of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time in which to pay a debt.

extension table. A table that can be lengthened by pulling the ends apart and inserting a leaf or leaves.

ex-ten'si-ty (ĕks-tĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The quality of extension. **2.** *Psychol.* Spatial quality or voluminousness attached to sensation and forming a part of its original character.

ex-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or characterized by, extension. **2.** Having wide extent; wide; comprehensive. **3.** Designating, or pert. to, any system of land cultivation

in which large areas are used, with relatively little expense of capital and labor; — opposed to *intensive*. — **ex-ten'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-ten'sive-ness,** *n.*

ex'ten-som'e-ter (ĕks'tĕn-sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*extension* + *-meter.*] *Mech.* An instrument for measuring any more or less minute deformation of a test specimen as caused by tension, compression, bending, twisting, etc.

ex-ten'sor (ĕks-tĕn'sôr), *n.* [L., one who stretches.] A muscle which serves to extend or straighten a limb or part; — opposed to *flexor*.

ex-tent' (-tĕnt'), *n.* [LL. *extenta*, fr. L. *extendere*. See EXTEND.] **1.** In Great Britain, valuation or assessment, esp. of land. **2.** *Law.* **a** In Great Britain, a certain writ to recover debts of record to the crown. **b** A writ giving to a creditor temporary possession of his debtor's lands. *Local, U. S.* **c** A levy or seizure made under a writ of extent. **3.** Space or amount to which a thing is extended; hence: compass; size; length. **4.** Degree; measure. **5.** *Logic.* Extension; extension considered as a characteristic or function. **6.** *Math.* Continuous magnitude, esp. geometrical, of any number of dimensions, as a line, surface, space; a spread.

ex-ten'u-ate (-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *extenuatus*, p. p. of *extenuare* to make thin, loosen, weaken; *ex* + *tenuare* to thin, *tenuis* thin.] **1.** To attenuate. *Rare.* **2.** To diminish; weaken. **3.** To underrate; *Obs.*, to disparage. **4.** Hence, to treat or represent (a fault, crime, or the like) as less than it appears; excuse. — **Syn.** See PALLIATE. — **ex-ten'u-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

ex-ten'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An extenuating; state of being extenuated; esp., act of palliating or lessening; also, something urged or done in palliation of a fault or the like.

ex-ten'u-a-to-ry (ĕks-tĕn'ū-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Extenuating.

ex-te'ri-or (-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L. *exterior*, compar. of *exter* or *exterus* on the outside, foreign, a compar. fr. *ex* out.] **1.** External; outward. **2.** Being or occurring without; extrinsic. **3.** Foreign. — **Syn.** See OUTER. — *n.* **1.** The outward surface or part of a thing; outside. **2.** Outward or external deportment, form, or ceremony.

ex-te'ri-or-ly, *adv.* On the outside; as regards the outside or externals; in an exterior position or direction.

ex-ter'mi-nate (ĕks-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED; -NAT'ING. [L. *exterminatus*, p. p. of *exterminare* to abolish; *ex* out + *terminus* limit.] To destroy utterly; annihilate.

Syn. Extirpate, eradicate, abolish, root out, uproot. — **Exterminate, extirpate, eradicate.** To **exterminate** is to destroy utterly; to **extirpate** implies a violent and intentional rooting out; **eradicate** implies a less violent uprooting than *extirpate*.

ex-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exterminating; total destruction; eradication; extirpation.

ex-ter'mi-na-tive (ĕks-tûr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Exterminatory.

ex-ter'mi-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, exterminates; a destroyer. [tion; tending to exterminate.]

ex-ter'mi-na-to-ry (-nā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to extermina-

ex-tern' (-tûrn'), *n.* An outsider; specif., a person connected with an institution but not living or boarding in it.

ex-ter'nal (-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *externus*, fr. *exter*, *exterus*, on the outside, outward. See EXTERIOR.] **1.** Outward; exterior. **2.** Outwardly perceptible; visible; corporeal, as disting. from mental or moral. **3.** *Metaph.* Having existence apart from sensation or perception; existing independently of processes of experience. **4.** Not intrinsic or essential; superficial. **5.** Foreign; as, *external* trade. — **Syn.** See OUTER. — *n.* Something external; — usually in *pl.*

ex-ter'nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being manifest to the senses. **2.** Regard for, or absorption in, externals.

ex'ter-nal'i-ty (ĕks'tĕr-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being external. **2.** Externalism (in sense 2).

ex-ter'nal-ize (ĕks-tûr'năl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make external or externally manifest.

ex-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* In an external manner.

‖ **ex'terne'** (ĕks'tĕrn'), *n.* [F.] An extern; esp., a doctor or medical student who is in attendance upon, or is assisting at, a hospital, but who does not reside in it.

ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Beyond the territorial limits or jurisdiction. [exterritorial.]

ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being

ex-tinct' (-tĭngkt'), *a.* [L. *extinctus*, *exstinctus*, p. p. See EXTINGUISH.] **1.** Extinguished; quenched. **2.** No longer living or active; obsolete; as, an *extinct* species; an *extinct* volcano. **3.** Having no qualified heritor; lapsed, as a title.

ex-tinc'tion (-tĭngk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of extinguishing; state of being extinguished. **2.** Destruction; suppression.

ex-tinc'tive (-tĭngk'tĭv), *a.* Serving to extinguish.

ex-tin'guish (-tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *extinguere*, *exstinguere*, p. p. *-tinctus*; *ex* out + *stinguere* to quench.] **1.** To put out, as a light or fire; hence: to cause to die out; destroy. **2.** *Law.* To nullify. **3.** To obscure; eclipse, as by superior splendor. — **-guish-a-ble,** *a.* — **-guish-er,** *n.*

ex-tin'guish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or fact of extinguishing; state of being extinguished.

ex'tir-pate (ĕks'tĕr-pāt; ĕks-tûr'pāt), *v. t.;* -PAT'ED (**-pāt'ĕd**; -pāt-ĕd); -PAT'ING. [L. *extirpatus*, *exstirpatus*, p. p. of *extirpare*, *exstirpare*; *ex* out + *stirps* stem, root.] To pluck up by or as by the stem or root; eradicate; fig., to destroy. — See EXTERMINATE. — **ex'tir-pa-tive** (ĕks'tĕr-pā-tĭv), *a.* — **ex'tir-pa'tor** (ĕks'tĕr-pā'tĕr; ĕks-tûr'pā-tĕr), *n.*

ex'tir-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of extirpating; eradication; total destruction.

ex-tol' (ĕks-tōl'; -tōl'), *v. t.;* -TOLLED' (-tōld'; -tōld'); -TOL'LING. [L. *extollere*; *ex* out + *tollere* to raise.] To elevate by praise; laud. — **Syn.** Praise, applaud, celebrate, glorify. — **ex-tol'ler** (-ĕr), *n.* — **ex-tol'ment, ex-toll'ment,** *n.*

ex-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *extortus*, p. p. of *extorquere* to twist out, extort; *ex* out + *torquere* to twist.] To wrest by force, duress, or any undue or illegal power or ingenuity; wring; exact. — **Syn.** See ELICIT. — **ex-tort'er,** *n.*

ex-tor'tion (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of extorting. **2.** *Law.* The offense committed by an officer who unlawfully, by color of his office, claims and takes money or other thing of value that is not due, or more than is due, or before it is due. **3.** That which is extorted. — **Syn.** Oppression, rapacity, exaction, overcharge. — **ex-tor'tion-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

ex-tor'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Extortionate.

ex-tor'tion-ate (-ăt), *a.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive; hard.

ex-tor'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or using, extortion.

ex'tra (ĕks'trà), *a.* or *adv.* Beyond what is due, usual, or necessary; additional; hence: superior; better or larger than the ordinary. — *n.* **1.** Something in addition to what is due, expected, or usual. **2.** An edition of a newspaper other than a regular one. **3.** *Cricket.* A run made otherwise than from a hit. **4.** Something of an extra quality or grade.

ex'tra- (ĕks'trà-). [L., fr. *exter*. See EXTERIOR.] A Latin preposition, used as a prefix to denote *beyond, outside of, outside the scope of*; as in *extra*mural, *extra*judicial.

ex'tra-ca-non'i-cal (-kà-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a. Eccl.* Not included in the canon, or list of authorized books.

ex-tract' (ĕks-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *extractus*, p. p. of *extrahere* to extract; *ex* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw out or forth; hence: to derive as if by drawing out; deduce. **2.** To withdraw by expression, distillation, etc. **3.** To select; cite; quote, as a text. — **Syn.** See ELICIT. — *v. i.* To yield to action for drawing out.

to extract the root, *Math.*, to find the root.

ex'tract (ĕks'trăkt), *n.* **1.** Something extracted; esp., something prepared by expression, decoction, or the like. **2.** Specif.: **a** A selection from a writing or discourse; a quotation. **b** *Pharm.* A solid preparation obtained by evaporating a solution of a drug, etc., or the fresh juice of a plant; — distinguished from *abstract*.

ex-tract'a-ble (ĕks-trăk'tà-b'l), **ex-tract'i-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may or can be extracted; suitable for extraction.

ex-trac'tion (ĕks-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of extracting, or drawing out. **2.** Derivation from a stock or family; lineage; birth. **3.** That which is extracted; extract; essence.

ex-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** That can be extracted. **2.** Tending or serving to extract. — *n.* A thing extracted; extract.

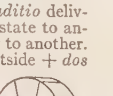
ex-trac'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, extracts.

ex'tra-di'ta-ble (ĕks'trà-dī'tà-b'l), *a.* Subject or liable to extradition; also, making liable to extradition.

ex'tra-dite (ĕks'trà-dīt), *v. t.;* -DIT'ED (-dīt'ĕd); -DIT'ING. To make or procure extradition of.

ex'tra-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *ex* out + *traditio* delivery.] Surrender of an alleged criminal by one state to another; surrender of a prisoner by one authority to another.

ex-tra'dos (ĕks-trā'dŏs), *n.* [F., fr. *extra-* outside + *dos* (L. *dorsum*) back.] *Arch.* The exterior curve of an arch. Cf. INTRADOS.



a Intrados, or Soffit; *b* Extrados.

ex'tra-ju-di'cial (ĕks'trà-jōō-dĭsh'ăl), *a.* Beyond the proper authority of a court or judge. — **ex'tra-ju-di'cial-ly,** *adv.*

ex'tra-lat'er-al (-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Designating that which is beyond the side; — in United States mining law, said of a mine owner's right in certain circumstances to parts of the vein beyond the side lines of his claim, but lying within vertical cross planes through the end lines.

ex'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Beyond the material world.

ex'tra-mu'ral (-mū'răl), *a.* Outside of the walls, as of a university or a city or town; as, *extramural* instruction.

ex-tra'ne-ous (ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *extraneus*, from *extra*. See STRANGE.] Not belonging to, or dependent on, a thing; not essential or intrinsic; foreign. — **Syn.** See EXTRINSIC. — **ex-tra'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-tra'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

ex'tra-of-fi'cial (ĕks'trà-ō-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* Outside the duties, rights, etc., of an office.

ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly (ĕks-trôr'dĭ-nă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an extraordinary manner or degree; exceptionally.

ex-traor'di-na-ry (-trôr'dĭ-nă-rĭ; ĕks'trà-ôr'dĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *extraordinarius*. See EXTRA-; ORDINARY.] **1.** Be-

yond, or out of, the common order or method; not ordinary. **2.** Exceeding the common degree, measure, or condition; uncommon; remarkable. **3.** Employed on a special service; as, an ambassador *extraordinary*.

ex'tra-pro-fes'sion-al (-prō-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Beyond the ordinary limits of professional duty or business.

ex'tra-red', *a. Physics.* Infra-red.

ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Exterritorial.

ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or privilege of being extraterritorial. See EXTERRITORIALITY.

ex'tra-u'ter-ine, *a. Anat. & Med.* Outside the uterus.

ex-trav'a-gance (ĕks-trăv'ə-găns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being extravagant; excess; esp., undue expenditure of money. **2.** An instance of prodigality or excess; an extravagant action or thing. — **Syn.** Prodigality, waste, lavishness.

ex-trav'a-gan-cy (-găn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES. Extravagance.

ex-trav'a-gant (-gănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *extra* outside + *vagans, -antis*, p. pr. of *vagari* to wander, *vagus* wandering.] **1.** Straying; roving. *Obs.* **2.** Excessive; unrestrained; as, *extravagant* acts. **3.** Profuse in expenditure; prodigal. **4.** Excessively high; exorbitant; as, an *extravagant* price. — **Syn.** See EXCESSIVE. — **-gant-ly**, *adv.*

ex-trav'a-gan'za (-găn'zə), *n.* [*extravagance* with an Italian ending: cf. It. *stravaganza*.] **1.** A wildly irregular musical or dramatic composition; esp., a musical caricature. **2.** Extravagant flight of sentiment or language.

ex-trav'a-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* To rove; to be extravagant.

ex-trav'a-sate (-sāt), *v. t. & i.* [*extra-* + L. *vas* vessel.] To force, let, or pass, by infiltration or effusion, out of a normal channel, as a blood vessel or lymphatic, into surrounding tissue; — said of blood, lymph, etc.

ex-trav'a-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; effusion; also, the matter so discharged.

ex-treme' (-trēm'), *a.;* EX-TREM'ER (-ĕr); -TREM'EST (-ĕst). [L. *extremus*, superl. of *exter, exterus*. See EXTERIOR.] **1.** At the utmost point or border; utmost; most remote. **2.** Last; final; as, *extreme* unction. **3.** Far out; far toward the extreme. **4.** Existing in, or going to, the greatest degree; greatest. **5.** Very great; hence: excessive; immoderate. **6.** Radical; as, *extreme* opinions. — **Syn.** See LAST. **extreme unction**, *R. C. Ch.*, the sacrament of anointing in the last hours of life or when a person is in imminent danger of death, — done for remission of sins.

— *n.* **1.** The utmost point; extremity. **2.** Utmost limit; furthest degree; undue departure from the mean; esp., in *pl.*, things at an extreme distance from each other, etc.; as, *extremes* meet. **3.** An extreme condition; hence: danger, distress, etc. **4.** An excessive degree, measure, or expedient. **5.** *Math.* The first or the last term of a proportion or series. **6.** *Logic.* A term appearing in only one of the premises of a syllogism. — **ex-treme'ly**, *adv.* — **ex-treme'ness**, *n.*

ex-trem'ism (ĕks-trēm'ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being extreme or radical; tendency to go to extremes.

ex-trem'ist (ĕks-trēm'ĭst), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice; one who holds extreme opinions.

ex-trem'i-ty (-trĕm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The utmost limit, point, or part. **2.** A limb of the body, or, esp., the end part of a limb; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Highest degree; most intense form. **4.** Utmost degree of intensity, pain, or the like; greatest peril or need; also, dying. **5.** An extremely severe act or measure; — usually in *pl.*; as, to resort to *extremities*.

ex'tri-ca-ble (ĕks'trĭ-kə-b'l), *a.* That can be extricated.

ex'tri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *extricatus*, p. p. of *extricare; ex* + *tricae* trifles, impediments, perplexities.] **1.** To free, as from difficulties; disentangle. **2.** To cause to be emitted or evolved; as, to *extricate* heat. — **Syn.** See DISENGAGE.

ex'tri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An extricating or disentangling; disentanglement.

ex-trin'sic (ĕks-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*, adv., on the outside; *exter* outside + *secus* otherwise, beside.] Not in or of a body; belonging to what is foreign to, or outside of, what is under consideration; external; unessential.

Syn. Outward, foreign, extraneous. — **Extrinsic, extraneous.** That is **extrinsic** (opposed to *intrinsic*) which is not inherent or essential; that is **extraneous** which is more definitely or concretely external or foreign; as, *extrinsic* advantages of birth; considerations *extraneous* to our subject.

ex-trin'si-cal (-sĭ-kăl), *a.* Extrinsic. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ex-trorse' (-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *extrorsus* in an outward direction; *extra* on the outside + *versus* toward.] Facing or turned outward; specif., *Bot.*, turned away from the axis of growth.

ex'tro-ver'sion (ĕks'trō-vûr'shŭn), *n. Med.* State of being turned inside out; as, *extroversion* of the bladder.

ex-trude' (ĕks-trōōd'), *v. t.* -TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); -TRUD'ING. [L. *extrudere, extrusum; ex* out + *trudere* to thrust.] **1.** To force, press, or push out; expel. **2.** Specif.: *Metallurgy.* To shape or form by forcing metal heated to a semi-plastic condition through dies by the use of hydraulic power; as, *extruded* rods. — *v. i.* To be extruded.

ex-tru'sion (ĕks-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of extruding.

ex-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Extruding. **2.** *Geol.* Forced out at the surface; as, *extrusive* rocks. Cf. INTRUSIVE.

ex-u'ber-ance (ĕgz-ū'bĕr-ăns) } *n.* **1.** State or quality of be-
ex-u'ber-an-cy (-bĕr-ăn-sĭ) } ing exuberant; copious supply. **2.** An instance of exuberant action, growth, or the like. — **Syn.** Abundance, plenty, copiousness, profusion, overflow, excess; rankness, wantonness, luxuriance.

ex-u'ber-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *exuberans, -antis*, p. pr. of *exuberare* to be abundant; *ex* + *uberare* to be fruitful, *uber* fruitful.] Characterized by abundance or superabundance. — **Syn.** See PLENTIFUL. — **ex-u'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

ex-u'ber-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To be in exuberance; abound.

ex'u-date (ĕks'ū-dāt), *n.* Exuded matter. [exuded.]

ex'u-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exuding; that which is

ex-ude' (ĕks-ūd'; ĕgz-ūd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *exudare, exsudare, -atum*, to sweat out; *ex* + *sudare* to sweat, *sudor* sweat.] To discharge from a body through pores or incisions, as sweat, moisture, or other liquid.

ex-ult' (ĕg-zŭlt'), *v. i.* [L. *exultare, exsultare, -atum*, to leap vigorously, exult, intens. fr. *exsilire* to spring out; *ex* + *salire* to leap.] **1.** To leap. *Obs.* **2.** To be in high spirits; rejoice exceedingly; triumph.

ex-ult'an-cy (-zŭl'tăn-sĭ), *n.* Exultation.

ex-ult'ant (-zŭl'tănt), *a.* Characterized by or expressing exultation. — **Syn.** See ELATED. — **ex-ult'ant-ly**, *adv.*

ex'ul-ta'tion (ĕk'sŭl-tā'shŭn; ĕg'zŭl-), *n.* Act of exulting; esp., lively joy at success or victory; delight; triumph.

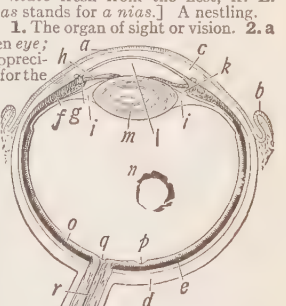
ex-ult'ing-ly, *adv.* In an exulting manner.

ex-u'vi-æ (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *exuere* to draw out or off.] Cast or molted integuments of animals, as skins of snakes, shells of lobsters, etc. — **ex-u'vi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ex-u'vi-ate (-vĭ-āt), *v. i. & t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To shed an old covering; molt. — **ex-u'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ey'as (ī'ăs), *n.* [F. *niais* fresh from the nest, fr. L. *nidus* nest. E. *an eyas* stands for *a nias*.] A nestling.

eye (ī), *n.* [AS. *ēage*.] **1.** The organ of sight or vision. **2. a** Vision; as, he has a keen *eye;* often, trained or appreciative vision; as, an *eye* for the beautiful. **b** Look; glance; as, to make *eyes* at one; close regard; hence: oversight; watch; as, keep an *eye* on him. **c** Discernment; judgment; estimation; as, a crime in the *eye* of the law. **3.** The field or range of vision; view; sight; as, the accident occurred in the *eye* of the whole audience. **4.** Fig., a seat of intellectual light. **5.** An object suggestive of the organ of sight; as, the bull's-eye of a target, a bud of a plant, the hole through a needle, etc. **in the eye of the wind**, *Naut.*, in a direction almost directly opposed to the wind; very close to the wind.



Horizontal section of Right Human Eyeball, seen from above. Somewhat enlarged. *a b* Conjunctiva; *c* Cornea; *d* Sclerotic; *e* Choroid; *f* Ciliary Muscle; *g* Ciliary Process; *h* Iris; *i* Suspensory Ligament; *k* Posterior Aqueous Chamber between *h* and *i*; *l* Anterior Aqueous Chamber; *m* Crystalline Lens; *n* Vitreous Humor; *o* Retina; *p* Yellow Spot; *q* Center of Blind Spot; *r* Artery of Retina in the center of the Optic Nerve.

— *v. t.;* EYED (īd); EY'ING (ī'ĭng) or EYE'ING. To view; esp., to watch narrowly. — *v. i.* To appear; look. *Obs.*

eye'ball' (ī'bôl'), *n.* The ball, or globe, of the eye.

eye'bright' (ī'brīt'), *n.* A small European herb (*Euphrasia officinalis*), of the figwort family, formerly used for diseases of the eye.

eye'brow' (ī'brou'), *n.* The arch or ridge over the eye; also, the hair growing on this ridge.

eye'cup' (ī'kŭp'), *n.* An oval porcelain or glass cup having a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye, and used in applying liquid remedies to the eyes; — called also *eyeglass*.

eyed (īd), *a.* Having eyes or eyelike spots.

eye'glass' (ī'glăs'), *n.* **1.** A lens of glass or rock crystal used to correct defects of vision; — when used in pairs, commonly called *eyeglasses* or *pince-nez*. Cf. LORGNETTE. **2.** The eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc. **3.** = EYECUP.

eye'hole' (ī'hōl'), *n.* **1.** The orbit of the eye. **2.** A peephole. **3.** A circular opening to receive something, as a hook, cord, or rope; an eyelet; an eye.

eye'lash' (ī'lăsh'), *n.* The fringe of hair that edges the eyelid; also, a single hair of this fringe.

eye'less (ī'lĕs), *a.* Without eyes; blind; as, "*Eyeless* rage."
eye'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *oillet*, F. *œillet*, dim. of *œil* eye, L. *oculus*.] **1.** A small hole, to receive a cord. **2.** A metal ring, used to line an eyelet hole. **3.** A loophole. **4.** A small eye; an ocellus. — *v. t.* To make or place eyelets in.
eye'let-eer' (ī'lĕt-ēr'), *n.* A stiletto; bodkin.
eye'lid' (ī'lĭd'), *n.* The portion of movable skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eyeball at pleasure.
ey'en (ī'ĕn). Archaic or Scot. pl. of EYE.
eye opener. That which makes the eyes open, as startling news, or, *U. S. Slang*, a drink of liquor.
eye'piece' (ī'pēs'), *n.* The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of an optical instrument.
eye'serv'ant (ī'sûr'vănt), *n.* A servant who does his duty faithfully only when watched.
eye'serv'er, *n.* An eyeservant.
eye'serv'ice (-vĭs), *n.* **1.** Service performed only under inspection. **2.** Admiring looks; regard.
eye'shot' (ī'shŏt'), *n.* Range or reach of the eye; view.
eye'sight' (ī'sīt'), *n.* Sight; view; observation.
eye'sore' (ī'sōr'), *n.* Something offensive to the sight.
eye'spot' (-spŏt'), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A simple eye or visual organ, in many invertebrates, consisting of pigment cells covering a sensory nerve termination. **b** An eyelike spot of color. **2.** An eyelike spot, as in a potato or coconut.
eye'stalk' (ī'stôk'), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the movable peduncles which, in lobsters, shrimps, and other decapod crustaceans, bear the eyes at the tip.
eye'stone' (ī'stōn'), *n.* A small lenticular calcareous body, used to remove a foreign substance from the eye.
eye'strings' (ī'strĭngz'), *n. pl.* The muscles, tendons, or nerves of the eye, formerly thought to break at death or on loss of sight.
eye'tooth' (ī'tōōth'), *n.* An upper canine tooth.
eye'wash' (ī'wŏsh'), *n.* Eyewater.
eye'wa'ter (ī'wô'tẽr), *n.* A wash or lotion for the eyes.
eye'wink' (ī'wĭnk'), *n.* **1.** A wink. **2.** A glance.
eye'wink'er, *n.* An eyelash.
eye'wit'ness (ī'wĭt'nĕs; ī'wĭt'nĕs), *n.* One who sees an object or act; esp., one who testifies to what he has seen.
ey'ra (ā'rȧ; ī'rȧ), *n.* [Native South American name.] *Zoöl.* A tropical American wild cat (*Felis eyra*).
eyre (âr), *n.* [OF. *eirre, eire*, journey, way, fr. L. *iter, itineris*, way. See ITINERARY.] A journey in circuit; — used in *justices in eyre*, judges who, in the Middle Ages, rode circuit to hold courts.
ey'rie, ey'ry (ā'rĭ; ē'rĭ). Vars. of AERIE.
E-ze'ki-el (ē-zē'kĭ-ĕl; -zēk'yĕl), *n.* [L. *Ezechiel*, fr. Heb. *Yekhezqēl*.] *Bib.* **1.** A great Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B. C. **2.** The Book of Ezekiel in the Old Testament.
Ez'ra (ĕz'rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *'Ezrā*.] *Bib.* **1.** A famous Hebrew prophet of the 5th century B. C. **2.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

F

F (ĕf). **1.** The sixth letter of the English, as also of the Roman, early Greek, and Semitic alphabets. Its present form and sound are from the Latin, which borrowed the form from the early Greek digamma, Ϝ. Etymologically *f* is most closely related to *p, k, v*, and *b*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 35. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The sixth in a series; sixth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 6; as, Company *F*. **b** *Music.* The fourth tone of the model major scale (that of C), or the sixth of its relative minor scale (that of A minor). Also, any key giving this tone. **3.** As a medieval Roman numeral, F = 40, and F = 40,000.
F (ĕf), *or* **f,** *n.*; *pl.* F's or Fs (ĕfs). The letter F or f; also, an object shaped like an F.
fa (fä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The fourth of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the fourth tone of the diatonic scale.
fa-ba'ceous (fȧ-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fabaceus* of beans, fr. *faba* bean.] Belonging to an immense family (*Fabaceæ*) of plants, the bean family, including herbs, shrubs, and trees, the fruit of which is a true pod, or legume.
Fa'bi-an (fā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** In the manner of the Roman general Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, called *Cunctator*, who avoided decisive contests; cautious; dilatory. **2.** Designating, or pertaining to, a society of socialists organized in England, in 1884, to spread socialistic principles gradually without violent agitation.
— *n.* A member of, or sympathizer with, the Fabian Society.
fa'ble (-b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fabula*, fr. *fari* to speak, say.] **1.** A fictitious narrative or statement; specif.: **a** Untruth. **b** A story of supernatural or marvelous happenings. **c** A narration enforcing some useful truth, esp. one in which animals speak and act like human beings. **d** Talk; common talk. **2.** Plot or story of an epic or dramatic poem.
— *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To compose fables; write or speak fiction; talk idly; lie. — *v. t.* To feign; invent; tell of falsely. — **fa'bler** (fā'blẽr), *n.*
fa'bled (fā'b'ld), *p. a.* **1.** Told in fable; mythical; legendary. **2.** Having no real existence; fictitious.
‖ **fa'bli'au'** (fä'blē'ō'), *n.*; *pl.* -AUX (*E.* -ōz'). [F.] *F. Lit.* One of a kind of short metrical tales of the 12th–13th centuries. They are usually satirical and frankly coarse.
fab'ric (făb'rĭk), *n.* [L. *fabrica* fabric, workshop. See FORGE.] **1.** A structure. **2.** Act of constructing; erection; specif., construction and maintenance of churches. *Eng.* **3.** The structure of anything; texture, as of goods, a rock, etc. **4.** Cloth woven or knit from fibers.
fab'ri-cant (-rĭ-kănt), *n.* One who fabricates; manufacturer.
fab'ri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kā'tĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *fabricatus*, p. p. of *fabricari, -care*, to build, forge, fr. *fabrica*. See FABRIC.] **1.** To construct; manufacture; build. *Archaic.* **2.** To form by art and labor; manufacture; produce; as, to *fabricate* woolens. **3.** To invent (a fiction, legend, etc.); devise falsely, as a lie. — **Syn.** See FASHION. — **fab'ri-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.*
fab'ri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of fabricating. **2.** That which is fabricated; a falsehood. — **Syn.** See FICTION.
fab'u-list (făb'ū-lĭst), *n.* A writer or inventor of fables.
fab'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *fabulosus*.] **1.** Feigned, as a fable; fictitious; legendary. **2.** Like a fable, esp. in exaggeration; astonishing. — **fab'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **fab'u-lous-ness,** *n.*
Syn. Fabulous, mythical, apocryphal are here compared in their secondary senses. **Fabulous** connotes that which is incredible or beyond sober reality; as, *fabulous* wealth. **Mythical** is often euphemistic for what is feigned or nonexistent; as, a *mythical* tale. **Apocryphal** adds the implication of spuriousness or sham; as, *apocryphal* books.
fa-çade' (fȧ-säd'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *facies*. See FACE.] *Arch.* Front of a building; esp., the principal front.
face (fās), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *facia*, L. *facies* form, shape, face.] **1.** The front part of the head; of man, the part including the eyes, cheeks, nose, mouth, forehead, and chin. **2.** Expression; look. **3.** Boldness; effrontery. **4.** Presence; view; sight. **5.** Outside appearance; aspect; hence, pretense. **6.** The physical features of a country. **7.** A surface; esp., the front, upper, or outer part. **8.** The principal side, as a front of a building, the marked side of a playing card, the "right," or finished, side, of cloth, leather, etc., the inscribed or printed side of a document. **9.** Any bounding plane of a polyhedron. **10.** The acting surface, esp. of a tool or implement; specif.: **a** The edge of a cutting implement. **b** The striking surface of the head of a hammer, a mallet, etc. **c** The grinding surface of a molar tooth. **d** The upper surface of an anvil. **11.** *Print.* **a** The upper or printing surface of a type, plate, etc. **b** The style or cut of type. See TYPE. **12.** *Mining.* **a** The end or wall of the tunnel, drift, or excavation at which work is progressing or was last done; breast. **b** The principal cleavage plane at right angles to the stratification. **13.** The exact amount expressed on a note, bond, etc. **14.** *Fort.* **a** The portion of a work forming one side of a salient angle. **b** The front between two neighboring bastions or other salient works. **15.** *Mil.* One of the sides of a formation, esp. of a square.
Syn. Face, countenance, visage, physiognomy. Face is the simple and direct word; **countenance** is more elevated, and often retains the implication of looks or expression. **Visage** is now chiefly poetical; it often emphasizes outward appearance. **Physiognomy** denotes the face esp. as expressive of mind or disposition, or, fig., significant aspect.
in the face of. a In the immediate presence of. **b** In opposition to; in defiance of; despite.
— *v. t.*; FACED (fāst); FAC'ING (fās'ĭng). **1.** To confront impudently. **2.** To meet in front; oppose firmly; resist. **3.** To stand with the face toward. **4.** To cause to present a face, as in a certain direction. **5.** *Card Playing.* To turn (a card) face upward so as to expose the markings. **6.** To cover with anything, as for ornament or protection; put a face or facing on. **7.** To line near the edge, esp. with a different material. **8.** *Mech.* To make the surface of (anything) flat or smooth; to dress the face of (a stone, a casting, etc.); — often used with *up*. **9.** To give a specious appearance, or "face," to; as, to *face* tea with coloring matter.
to face down, to put down by bold or impudent opposition; as, to *face* a person down. — **to f.** (a thing) **out,** to persist boldly or impudently in an assertion or in conduct.
— *v. i.* To present a face (in a certain direction).
face card. *Playing Cards.* A king, queen, or knave.

face'–hard'en, *v. t.* To harden the face or surface of (iron or steel), as by casehardening, casting in chills, or the like.

fac'er (fās'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A blow in the face, as in boxing; — also fig. *Colloq.* **2.** One who, or that which, faces; specif., *Mach.*, an attachment to a machine tool to hold a cutter for facing or surfacing.

fac'et (fās'ĕt), *n.* [F. *facette.*] **1.** A little face; esp., one of the small plane surfaces of a cut gem. **2.** *Arch.* The fillet between the flutes of a column. **3.** *Zoöl.* The surface of one of the small eyes in a compound eye; also, one of the small eyes, or ocelli. — *v. t.* To cut facets on.

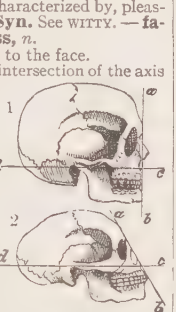
fa-cete' (fȧ-sēt'), *a.* [L. *facetus* elegant, fine, facetious.] Facetious; witty. *Archaic.*

fa-ce'ti-æ (fȧ-sē'shĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *facetus* elegant, fine, facetious.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings.

fa-ce'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, pleasantry; sportive; jocose; jocular. — **Syn.** See WITTY. — **fa-ce'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **fa-ce'tious-ness,** *n.*

fa'cial (fā'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the face.

facial angle, the angle made by the intersection of the axis of the face with the axis of the skull.



Facial Angles, 1, of an Orthognathous Skull (Camper) and, 2, of a Prognathous Skull. *a b* Axis of the Face; *c d* Axis of the Skull.

fa'ci-end (fā'shĭ-ĕnd), *n.* [From neut. of L. *faciendus*, gerundive of *facere* to do.] *Math.* Multiplicand.

fac'ile (fās'ĭl), *a.* [L. *facilis*, prop., capable of being done; hence, facile, fr. *facere* to do.] **1.** Easily done; not difficult. **2.** Easily surmounted, removed, or mastered. **3.** Approachable; affable. **4.** Easily persuaded; yielding; pliant. **5.** Ready; fluent. —**fac'ile-ly,** *adv.*—**fac'ile-ness,** *n.*

fa-cil'i-tate (fȧ-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. To make easy or less difficult. — **fa-cil'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

fa-cil'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being easily done; ease. **2.** Readiness from skill or practice; dexterity; address; expertness. **3.** The quality of being easily persuaded; pliancy. **4.** That which facilitates any action; aid; — usually in *pl.*; as, *facilities* for trade, study, travel, etc.

fac'ing (fās'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A covering in front, for ornament or protection; exterior covering; as, a *facing* of stone over brick. **2.** A lining near the edge of a garment for ornament or protection. **3.** In *pl. Mil.* The collar, cuffs, and trimmings of a military coat.

fa-cin'o-rous (fȧ-sĭn'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *facinorosus*, fr. *facinus* bad deed, *facere* to do.] Very wicked. *Obs. or R.*

fac-sim'i-le (făk-sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *fac simile* make like.] An exact copy or likeness. — **Syn.** See DUPLICATE. — *v. t.*; -LED (-lēd); -LE-ING. To make a facsimile of.

facsimile telegraph. A telegraphic apparatus reproducing messages in autograph, or transmitting to a distance a copy of drawings, pictures, etc. See TELAUTOGRAPH.

fact (făkt), *n.* [L. *factum*, fr. *facere* to do.] **1.** A thing done; deed; — now *Rare*, exc. in *accessories after the fact*, etc. **2.** An event, occurrence, quality, or relation, manifestly real. **3.** The quality of being actual; actuality; as, a question of *fact.* **4.** The statement of a thing done or existing; loosely, the thing supposed to be done or to exist. **5.** *Law.* Specif.: Any of the circumstances or matters of a case as alleged; also, that which is of actual occurrence; reality as an event or events; — usually in *pl.*

fac'tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *factio* a doing, faction. See FACT.] **1.** A set or class of persons. **2.** A combination or clique (generally contentious or self-seeking) in a state, party, etc. **3.** Party in general; party tumult; dissension. — **Syn.** See COMBINATION. [by faction.]

fac'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a faction; characterized

fac'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *factiosus.*] **1.** Given to faction, or dissension; seditious. **2.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, faction; as, *"factious fury."* — **fac'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **fac'tious-ness,** *n.*

fac-ti'tious (făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *facticius*, fr. *facere* to make.] **1.** Artificial; sham. **2.** Formed by, or adapted to, an artificial standard or rule; not natural; as, a *factitious* taste. — **fac-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **-tious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Factitious, unnatural. That is **unnatural** which departs in any way from a normal state; that is **factitious** (see ARTIFICIAL) which is brought about or wrought up by labor and effort; as, a *factitious* demand (one "worked up"); *unnatural* excitement, *factitious* excitement.

fac'ti-tive (făk'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See FACT.] *Gram.* Pert. to or designating a verb which expresses an idea of making or rendering anything to be of a certain character; as in, he *made* the water *wine;* ye *call* me *chief.* — **-tive-ly,** *adv.*

fac'tor (făk'tẽr), *n.* [L. *factor* a doer.] **1.** One who does business for another; agent; esp., a commission merchant. **2.** A steward or bailiff of an estate. *Obs. or Scot.* Hence, *Law:* **a** One appointed by law to have charge of forfeited or sequestered property. *Scot. & Local U. S.* **b** The garnishee in the proceeding called factorizing or, more commonly, garnishment. *U. S.* **3.** The agent in charge of a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. **4.** *Math.* Any of the quantities which, multiplied together, form a product. **5.** One of the elements that contribute to produce a result; a constituent. — *v. t.* To resolve into factors.

fac'tor-age (-ăj), *n.* Agency or commission of a factor.

fac-to'ri-al (făk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Related to factors or factorials. — *n.* The product of an integer by all other smaller integers; as, *factorial* 4 (written $\lfloor 4$ or 4!) equals 4 x 3 x 2 x 1.

fac'tor-ize (făk'tŏr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. **1.** *Law, Vt. & Conn.* To garnish. **2.** *Math.* To bring into the form of a product of factors; resolve into factors.

fac'to-ry (făk'tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A trading station where factors, or agents, reside and transact business. **2.** A building, or collection of buildings, usually with equipment, for the manufacture of goods; manufactory.

fac-to'tum (făk-tō'tŭm), *n.* [L., do everything; *fac*, imperative of *facere* to do + *totus* all.] **1.** A busybody. *Obs.* **2.** One employed to do all kinds of work.

fac'tu-al (făk'tū-ăl), *a.* Relating to or containing facts; actual. — **fac'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

fac'ture (făk'tūr), *n.* [L. *factura* a making.] Act or manner of making or doing anything; — now used esp. of an artistic production.

fac'u-la (-ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *fax, facis*, a torch.] A spot or streak on the surface of the sun brighter than the surrounding regions of the photosphere.

fac'ul-ta-tive (-ŭl-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Involving, bestowing, or having more or less freedom of choice, action, or the like; as, *facultative* enactments, or such as convey a "faculty," or permission; hence, optional; as, *"facultative* celibacy." **2.** Of such a character as to admit of existing under various forms or conditions, or of happening or not happening, or the like; specif., *Biol.*, having the power to live under different conditions; — opp. to *obligate.* **3.** Pert. to a faculty or faculties.

fac'ul-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *faculté*, L. *facultas*, fr. *facilis* easy, *facere* to make.] **1.** Ability to act or do. **2. a** That in which one is trained; trade; profession. *Archaic.* **b** Special endowment; knack. **3. a** One of the powers of mind or sense; as, in possession of one's *faculties.* **b** In *pl. Phrenol.* Aptitudes supposed to be indicated by the conformation of the skull. **4.** Power, authority, or prerogative given or conferred. **5.** A department of learning or instruction in a university. **6.** The members of a profession or calling; as, the legal *faculty.* **7.** The president, professors, and tutors in a university or college. *Chiefly U. S.* **8.** Ability in property; means; resources; as, the *faculty* theory demands that every man should be taxed according to his ability. **9.** Executive ability; efficiency. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Talent, aptitude; dexterity, cleverness. See GIFT.

fad (făd), *n.* A custom, amusement, etc., followed for a time with exaggerated zeal; hobby; craze. — **Syn.** See FASHION. — **fad'dist** (făd'ĭst), *n.*

fad'dy (făd'ĭ), *a.* Addicted to fads; like a fad. *Colloq.*

fade (fād), *v. i.*; FAD'ED (fād'ĕd; 24); FAD'ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *fader*, fr. *fade* feeble, pale.] **1.** To grow weak; decay; wither. **2.** To lose freshness or brightness; grow dim. **3.** To sink away; vanish. — *v. t.* To cause to fade.

fade (fād; *as French* fȧd), *a.* [OF. *fade* feeble, languishing, pale, F. *fade* insipid, prob. fr. L. *vapidus* vapid.] **1.** Pale; wan; languishing. *Archaic.* **2.** (*pron.* fād) Weak; insipid; commonplace. *A Gallicism.*

fade'less, *a.* Unfading. — **fade'less-ly,** *adv.*

fadge (făj), *v. i.* To suit; succeed; thrive. *Obs.*

fæ'cal, fæ'ces. Vars. of FECAL, FECES.

fa'ër-y, fa'ër-ie (fā'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The world of fairies, esp. of such as were first depicted by Spenser. *Archaic.* **2.** A fairy. *Obs.* — *a.* Of or like faëry. — **Syn.** See FAIRY.

Faf'nir (fäv'nẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Fáfnir.*] *Icel. Myth.* A treasure-guarding giant who, in dragon's form, was slain by Sigurd.

fag (făg), *v. i.*; FAGGED (făgd); FAG'GING. **1.** To labor to weariness; drudge. **2.** To become weary; to flag; droop. *Now Rare.* **3.** To act as a fag. — *v. t.* **1.** To tire by labor; exhaust. **2.** To use or treat as a fag. — **Syn.** See TIRE. — *n.* **1.** Toil; drudgery. *Colloq., Eng.* **2.** *Eng. Schools.* A boy who does service for another of a higher form; a drudge.

fa-ga'ceous (fȧ-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fagus* beech.] *Bot.* Belonging to an important family (*Fagaceæ*) of trees and shrubs, the beech family. They have staminate flowers, usually in aments, and one-seeded nuts. The family contains the oak, beech, and chestnut.

fag'–end', *n.* The end of a web of cloth, of a rope, etc.; an end of poorer quality; a remnant.

fag'ger, *n.* **1.** One who fags another. **2.** A hard worker.

fag'got, fag'got-ing. Vars. of FAGOT, etc.

Fa'gin (fā'gĭn), *n.* In Dickens's "Oliver Twist," a villainous old Jew who acts as a "fence," and who trains boys and girls to be pickpockets and sneak thieves.

fag'ot, fag'got (făg'ŭt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A bundle of sticks or twigs, as for fuel or a fascine. **2.** *Iron Manuf.* A bundle of pieces of wrought iron to be worked over into bars or other shapes by rolling or hammering at a welding heat; a pile. — *v. t.* To make a fagot of; bind in a fagot, or bundle.

fag'ot-ing, fag'got-ing, *n. Embroidery.* A process of drawing out horizontal threads from a fabric, such as linen, and tying the remaining cross threads into hourglass-shaped bunches; also, the work itself.

‖ **fahl'band'** (fäl'bänt'; -bänd'), *n.* [G. *fahl* dun-colored + *band* a band.] *Mining.* A band or stratum, in crystalline rock, containing metallic sulphides; — so called because by decomposition it assumes a pale color.

Fah'ren-heit (fä'rĕn-hīt), *a.* Designating, or conforming to, the scale used by G. D. Fahrenheit (1686–1736) in graduating his thermometer. — *n.* The Fahrenheit thermometer or scale (abbr., *F.*), so graduated that the freezing point of water is at 32° above 0°, the boiling point at 212° above.

‖ **fa'ïence'** (fä'yänss'), *n.* [F., fr. *Faenza*, a town in Italy.] Fine, richly colored, glazed earthenware.

fail (fāl), *v. i.* [F. *faillir*, fr. L. *fallere, falsum*, to deceive.] **1.** To be wanting; fall short; come to an end. **2.** To lose vigor, resources, etc.; become weaker. **3.** To be found wanting or to come short, in an action, duty, result, etc. **4.** To err in judgment. **5.** To become bankrupt or insolvent. — *v. t.* **1.** To be wanting to; disappoint; desert. **2.** To omit or neglect; — now only with *to* and the infinitive; as, he *failed* to come.

— *n.* Failure; — now *Rare*, exc. in *without fail*.

fail'ing, *vb. n.* A falling short; failure; hence: a deficiency; infirmity; weakness. — **Syn.** See FAULT.

faille (fä'y'; *E.* fāl), *n.* [F.] A soft corded silk, heavier than a foulard and not glossy.

fail'ure (fāl'ŭr), *n.* [Earlier *failer*, fr. F. *faillir*, the inf. used as n. *Oxf. E. D.* See FAIL.] **1.** A failing; default; deficiency. **2.** Omission to perform; as, *failure* to keep a promise. **3.** Want of success; state of having failed. **4.** Breaking down; decline; decay; as, the *failure* of sight or memory. **5.** A becoming insolvent or bankrupt. **6.** One who, or that which, has failed.

fain (fān), *a.* [AS. *fægen.*] **1.** Well-pleased; glad. **2.** Relatively contented; constrained. **3.** Inclined; desirous. — *adv.* With joy; gladly; — now used with *would*.

fai'ne-ance (fā'nē-ăns) } *n.* Do-nothingness; inactivity;
fai'ne-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ) } indolence.

‖ **fai'né'ant'** (fā'nā'ăn'), *a.* [F.; *faire* to do + *néant* nothing.] Inactive; idle. — *n.* An idler; a sluggard.

faint (fānt), *a.* [F. *feint*, p. p. of *feindre* to feign, in OF. also to remain inactive. See FEIGN.] **1.** Wanting in courage; timorous; depressed. **2.** Lacking strength; weak; languid. **3.** Lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible; as, a *faint* color. **4.** Performed weakly or feebly; slight. **5.** Producing a sensation of faintness; oppressive; as, *faint* air. — *n.* Act or state of fainting; swoon.

— *v. i.* **1.** To sink into dejection; lose courage or spirit. **2.** To grow feeble. *Archaic.* **3.** To swoon; — often used with *away*. **4.** To decay; grow dim. — **faint'er,** *n.*

faint'–hear'ed (fānt'här'tĕd; 109), *a.* Cowardly; timorous.

faint'ish, *a.* Somewhat faint, or weak; having a feeling somewhat like that of fainting. — **faint'ish-ness,** *n.*

faint'ly, *adv.* In a faint manner.

faint'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being faint.

faints (fānts), *n. pl.* Also **feints.** [See FAINT weak.] The weak and impure spirit which comes over last in the distillation of whisky or other liquor.

fair (fâr), *a.* [AS. *fæger.*] **1.** Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. **2.** Elegant; desirable; favorable. **3.** Free from spots, specks, dirt, or imperfection; unblemished. **4.** Distinct; legible, as writing. **5.** Without irregularity or unevenness of surface or direction; smooth; flowing; — said of the figure of a vessel, and of surfaces, water lines, and other lines. **6.** Characterized by frankness, honesty, or impartiality; open; just. **7.** Open to legitimate pursuit; — chiefly in *fair game*. **8.** Light; blond; as, *fair* skin. **9.** Without marked merit or defect; average; middling. **10.** Not stormy; favorable; also, clear; cloudless; — said of the sky, weather, etc. **11.** *Meteorol.* Specif., free from rain, hail, or snow; — so used by the U. S. Weather Bureau. **12.** Unobstructed; clear; as, a *fair* view. **13.** Promising; propitious.

Syn. Just, equitable, unprejudiced, impartial, unbiased, disinterested. — **Fair, impartial, unbiased, disinterested** imply freedom from undue influence. **Fair** implies, negatively, absence of injustice or fraud; positively, the putting of all things on an equitable footing. **Impartial** implies absence of favor for one party more than the other. **Unbiased** expresses even more strongly lack of prejudice or prepossession. **Disinterested** denotes that freedom from bias due to absence of selfish interest.

fair ball, *Baseball*, a batted ball that first strikes the ground beyond first or third base and within the foul lines, or a batted ball that comes to rest before passing first or third base and within the foul lines, or a batted ball that after striking the ground passes first or third base within the foul lines. — **f. catch,** *Football*, a catch made by a player on side who makes a prescribed sig. al that he will not attempt to advance the ball when caught. He may not then be interfered with. — **f. copy,** a perfect copy of a document; also, the condition of such a copy. — **f. green,** *Golf*, that part of the links or golf course between tees and putting greens (exclusive of long grass and hazards) where the grass is kept short either by mowing or grazing.

— *adv.* **1.** In a fair manner. **2.** Equitably; impartially. **3.** Prosperously; promisingly; — now only in *to bid* (or *promise*) *fair*. **4.** Quietly; moderately. *Obs.* **5.** Evenly; squarely; also, full; plump; as, he was struck *fair* between the eyes. — **Syn.** Attractively, pleasantly, agreeably.

fair and square, justly; honestly. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** Fairness; beauty. *Archaic.* **2.** A fair woman; sweetheart. *Archaic.* **3.** That which is fair or fortunate.

— *v. i.* To clear; — said of the weather.

fair, *n.* [OF. *feire*, fr. L. *feria* holiday, pl. *fèriae* days of rest, holidays, festivals.] **1.** A gathering of buyers and sellers at a stated season. **2.** A festival, and sale of fancy articles, etc., usually for charity. **3.** A competitive exhibition of wares, products, etc.; as, an agricultural *fair*.

fair'ground' (-ground'), *n.* An inclosure where outdoor fairs, trotting races, etc., are held; — usually in *pl. U. S.*

fair'ing, *n.* A present; originally, one from a fair.

fair'–lead' (fâr'lēd') } *n. Naut.* A block, ring, or strip of
fair'–lead'er (-lēd'ẽr) } plank with holes, serving as a guide for running rigging or for a rope, as to prevent fouling.

fair'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a fair manner; justly; equitably; impartially. **2.** Handsomely; beautifully. *Obs.* **3.** Courteously. **4.** Suitably; auspiciously. **5.** Peaceably; quietly. *Obs.* **6.** Plainly; clearly; distinctly. **7.** Actually; positively; completely; as, he *fairly* gasped in surprise. **8.** Tolerably; moderately; rather; as, she sings *fairly* well.

fair'–mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Unprejudiced; just; judicial; honest. — **fair'–mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

fair'ness, *n.* State or quality of being fair.

fair'–spo'ken (-spō'kĕn; 109), *a.* Using fair speech; uttered with fairness; courteous; plausible.

fair'way' (-wā'), *n.* The navigable and unobstructed part of a harbor, river, etc.

fair'y (fâr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FAIRIES (-ĭz). [OF. *faierie, faerie*, enchantment, fairy folk, fr. LL. *fata* one of the Fates, hence, fairy, fr. L. *fatum* fate. See FATE.] **1.** Faërry. *Obs.* **2.** An imaginary supernatural being, supposed to assume a human form (usually diminutive), and to meddle in human affairs; a fay. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, fairies.

Syn. Fairy, faëry. Under the influence of the "Faerie Queene," the spelling **faëry** has come to connote (as contrasted with the more concrete and definite implications of **fairy**) such an unreal, romantic, and visionary world as one associates with Spenser's poem.

fair'y-hood (fâr'ĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** Fairy state or nature; enchantment. **2.** Fairies collectively.

fair'y-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State of being a fairy or like one; fairy nature and power. **2.** Belief in fairies; fairy tales.

fair'y-land' (-lănd'), *n.* Land or abode of fairies; faëry.

fairy ring. In lawns and meadows, a circle formed of luxuriant grass or of certain mushroom fungi.

faith (fāth), *n.* [OF. *feid, feit, fei*, fr. L. *fides.*] **1.** Firm belief or trust (in a person, thing, doctrine, statement, etc.); as, *faith* in God; *faith* in medicine. **2.** Recognition of spiritual realities and moral principles as supreme. **3.** *Theol.* **a** *Historical faith*, or belief in the truthfulness and authority of the Scriptural narrative and teachings. **b** *Saving*, or *practical, faith*, or the acceptance by the intellect, affection, and will of God's favor extended to man through Christ. **4.** That which is believed; esp., a system of religious beliefs; as, the Christian *faith*. **5.** Quality or state of being faithful; fidelity; loyalty. — **Syn.** See BELIEF.

— *interj.* By my faith! verily!

faith cure. A method of treating diseases by prayer and the exercise of faith in God; a cure wrought by this method.

faith'ful (fāth'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of faith; disposed to believe, esp. in God. **2.** Firm in adherence to promises and other engagements. **3.** True in affection or allegiance. **4.** Worthy of confidence and belief; accurate, as a story. — **Syn.** Trusty, honest, upright; trustworthy, steadfast, constant.

faith'ful-ly, *adv.* In a faithful manner.

faith'ful-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being faithful. — **Syn.** See CONSTANCY.

faith'less, *a.* **1.** Not believing, esp. in God or the Christian religion. **2.** False to promises; disloyal. **3.** False to duty or service. **4.** Not to be relied on or trusted; delusive; unstable. — **faith'less-ly,** *adv.* — **faith'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Disloyal, treacherous, perfidious, false; inconstant, fickle, changeable, changeful, variable, mutable, wavering, fluctuating, vacillating, unsteady, unstable, volatile, mercurial, veering, shifting. — **Faithless, inconstant, fickle. Faithless,** the strongest term, commonly connotes deception or treachery. **Inconstant** implies changeableness and instability; **fickle** adds the implication of capriciousness.

fai'tour (fā'tĕr; -tōor), *n.* [OF. *faitor* a doer, L. *factor*.] A cheat; impostor. *Obs.*

fake (fāk), *n. Naut.* A single turn or wind of a coiled rope, cable, etc. — *v. t.*; FAKED (fākt); FAK'ING. To coil in fakes.

fake, *v. t.* To do, make, or work upon, in some way, esp. so as to invent fictitiously, falsify, or the like. — *v. i.* To practice faking anything. — *n.* Any person or thing that, through trickery or device, is made to appear otherwise than he or it really is. *All Colloq. or Slang.*

fake'ment (fāk'mĕnt), *n.* A thing faked up; a contrivance or device used by way of deception, etc. *Slang.*

fak'er (fāk'ĕr), *n.* Erron. **fakir.** *Slang.* One who fakes; as: **a** A peddler at fairs, etc. **b** A fraud; petty swindler.

fa-kir' (fä-kēr'; fā'kēr), *n.* Also **fa-keer'** (fä-kēr'). [Ar. *faqīr* poor.] A dervish; a member of any of the religious orders of Islam; loosely, esp. in India, a beggar or itinerant wonder-worker of other religions.

fa la, *or* **fa-la** (fä lä), *n. Music.* **a** A refrain in old songs. **b** Hence, an old kind of part song with such a refrain.

fal'ba-la (făl'bä-lä), **fal'be-lo** (-bē-lō), *n.* A furbelow.

fal'cate (făl'kāt), *a.* [L. *falcatus*, fr. *falx, falcis*, sickle, scythe.] Hooked or curved like a sickle, as a claw.

fal'chion (fôl'chŭn; -shŭn), *n.* [OF. *fauchon*, fr. LL., fr. L. *falx, falcis*, sickle.] A broad-bladed, medieval sword, slightly curved; hence, chiefly *Poetic*, any sword.

fal'ci-form (făl'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *falx, falcis*, sickle + *-form.*] Having the shape of a scythe or sickle.

fal'con (fô'k'n; fŏl'-), *n.* [OF. *faucon, falcon*, fr. L. *falco.*] Formerly, any of various hawks, prop. a female, used in hawking, esp. a peregrine falcon; now, any of various long-winged hawks with a notch and tooth on the edge of the upper mandible.

fal'con-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who hunts with falcons; a breeder or trainer of hawks for hunting.

fal'co-net (fô'kō-nĕt; făl'kō-), *n.* [Dim. of *falcon.*] **1.** One of the smaller cannon used in the 15th century and later. **2.** Any of several small Asiatic falcons (genus *Microhierax*).

fal'con–gen'til } *n.* [F. *faucon-gentil.* See FALCON; GEN-
fal'con–gen'tle } TEEL.] The female peregrine falcon.

fal'con-ry (fô'k'n-rĭ), *n.* Art of training falcons to pursue game; also, the sport of hunting with falcons.

fal'de-ral' (făl'dĕ-răl'; făl'dĕ-răl'), **fal'de-rol'** (-rŏl'), **fol'de-rol'** (fŏl'-), *n.* **1.** A meaningless word used as a refrain in old songs. **2.** A trifle; bit of finery; nonsense.

fald'stool' (fôld'stōōl'), *n.* **1.** A movable folding stool or small desk at which worshipers kneel during devotions. **2.** In the practice of the Church of England, the reading desk from which the Litany is read; a Litany stool.

fall (fôl), *v. i.*; *pret.* FELL (fĕl); *p. p.* FALL'EN (fôl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FALL'ING. [AS. *feallan.*] **1.** To pass downward freely; drop; hence, to hang or depend freely; as, his cloak *falls* from his shoulders. **2.** Hence: **a** To lose dignity, character, or the like. **b** To come to pass as if by descending; as, night *falls.* **c** To be uttered, as words. **d** To be lowered, as the glance. **e** To be born or "dropped"; — said of the young of certain animals. **f** To sound less loud or high; to sound with lower pitch; as, his voice *fell.* **3.** To cease to be erect; become prostrate; as, a tree *falls.* **4.** Hence: **a** To stumble; be entrapped; as, to *fall* into error. **b** To die, esp. by violence. **c** To be captured or destroyed. **5.** To move or extend downward. **6.** Hence: **a** To subside, abate, decline, as flame; to ebb, as the tide. **b** To decline in activity, strength, price, etc., as stocks. **c** To become or appear dejected; — said of the face. **7.** To strike; impinge; as, the shot *fell* near him. **8.** To pass somewhat suddenly (into a new state); as, to *fall* asleep; hence, to begin; as, to *fall* to work. **9.** To come or become; occur; arrive; as, Christmas this year *falls* on Saturday. **10.** Specif.: **a** To happen; come by chance; light. **b** To come, pass, or be transferred, as by lot or inheritance. **c** To come in a fitting manner or order; as, the men *fell* into position. **11.** To find or have its place or station; as, the accent *falls* on the ultima. **12.** To be arranged or divisible (into).

to fall aboard, *Naut.*, to collide with; strike the side of; — usually used with *of.* — **to f. back,** to recede or retreat; give way. — **to f. behind** *or* **behindhand,** to drop to the rear; lag behind; be in arrears. — **to f. flat,** to fail of the intended effect; as, his speech *fell flat.* — **to f. foul of. a** *Naut.* To collide with; become entangled with. **b** To attack; assault. **c** To quarrel with; have trouble with. — **to f. from,** to recede or depart from; not to adhere to. — **to f. home,** *Shipbuilding,* to curve inward; — said of the timbers or upper parts of a ship's sides. — **to f. in. a** To sink inward; as, the roof *fell in.* **b** *Mil.* To take one's proper or assigned place in line. **c** To come together; to meet; agree. — **to f. off. a** To drop; as, fruits *fall off* when ripe. **b** To withdraw; separate; step aside. **c** To become estranged; as, friends *fall off.* **d** To depreciate; deteriorate; become less valuable, abundant, etc.; as, a *falling off* in the wheat crop. — **to f. out. a** To quarrel. **b** To happen; chance; come to pass. **c** *Mil.* To leave one's place in the ranks. — **to f. through,** to come to nothing; fail. — **to f. to,** to begin; proceed. — **to f. upon. a** To attack. **b** To hit upon; chance upon. **c** To devolve upon as a charge or responsibility.

— *n.* **1.** Act of falling; a dropping, esp. by gravity; descent. **2.** Downfall; destruction; overthrow; ruin. **3.** A thing or quantity that falls or has fallen; as, a two-inch *fall* of snow. **4.** A dropping or shedding, as of leaves. **5. Autumn. 6.** Birth; "dropping"; as, the *fall* of lambs; also, the number born. **7.** A sinking; subsidence, as of the tide. **8.** The discharge of a river or current of water; as, the *fall* of the Po into the Gulf of Venice. **9.** Descent of water; a cascade; — usually in *pl.* **10.** A downward direction; declivity. **11.** Distance which anything falls. **12.** Decrease in price or value; depreciation. **13.** Act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture; as, he slipped on the ice and had a *fall.* **14.** Lapse from goodness; spiritual ruin; esp., the act (**fall of man**) of Adam and Eve in eating of the forbidden fruit. **15.** Surrender of a besieged place; as, the *fall* of Troy. **16. a** Formerly, a kind of neck ruff or band. **b** A woman's veil. **17. a** That part of the rope of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting. **b** In *pl. Naut.* The tackle used to lower or hoist a ship's boat.

fal-la'cious (fă-lā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Embodying a fallacy; misleading. **2.** Disappointing; delusive; as, *fallacious* hopes. — **fal-la'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **fal-la'cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Misleading, deceptive, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, cheating, deceiving, guileful, crafty, wily. — **Fallacious, misleading, deceptive, deceitful, fraudulent** imply delusion. That is **fallacious** which deludes (esp.) by false appearance or false reasoning; that is **misleading** which leads into error, esp. of judgment. **Deceptive** applies only to objects, **deceitful,** to either persons or things; the former does not always, the latter commonly does, imply intent to deceive. **Fraudulent** adds the implication of deliberate cheating or trickery.

fal'la-cy (făl'ă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *fallacia*, fr. *fallax* deceitful, *fallere* to deceive.] **1.** False appearance; deception. **2.** A false reasoning or idea; also, fallaciousness.

Syn. Fallacy, sophism, sophistry (in their nontechnical senses). A **fallacy** is a misleading or illusory argument; a **sophism,** a fallacy designed to deceive; **sophistry** is intentionally fallacious reasoning, commonly subtle or specious.

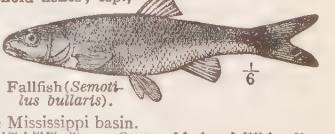
fal'–lal' (făl'lăl'; făl'lăl'), *n.* A bit of finery; a falderal.

fall dandelion. A cichoriaceous scapose herb (*Leontodon autumnale*) with heads of yellow flowers.

fall'en (fôl'n), *p. a.* Dropped; prostrate; degraded; ruined; shrunken; decreased; dead; etc.

fall'er (fôl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, falls. **2.** *Mach.* A part or device that acts by falling.

fall'fish' (fôl'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several common North American cyprinoid fishes; esp., either of two chubs, one (*Semotilus corporalis*) of the streams of the Atlantic slope, and one (*S. bullaris*) of the Mississippi basin.



Fallfish (*Semotilus bullaris*). 1/6

fal'li-bil'i-ty (făl'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being fallible; liability to deceive or to be deceived.

fal'li-ble (făl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *fallibilis*, fr. L. *fallere* to deceive.] **1.** Liable to err or to be deceived. **2.** Liable to be erroneous. — **fal'li-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

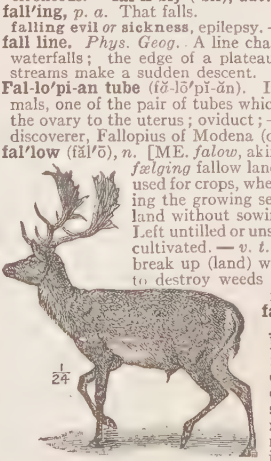
fall'ing, *p. a.* That falls.

falling evil *or* **sickness,** epilepsy. — **f. star.** A meteor.

fall line. *Phys. Geog.* A line characterized by numerous waterfalls; the edge of a plateau, in passing which the streams make a sudden descent.

Fal-lo'pi-an tube (fă-lō'pĭ-ăn). In man and other mammals, one of the pair of tubes which conduct the egg from the ovary to the uterus; oviduct; — from the name of the discoverer, Fallopius of Modena (d. 1562).

fal'low (făl'ō), *n.* [ME. *falow*, akin to AS. *fealh* a harrow, *fælging* fallow land.] **1.** Land, ordinarily used for crops, when allowed to lie idle during the growing season. **2.** The tilling of land without sowing it for a season. — *a.* Left untilled or unsowed after plowing; uncultivated. — *v. t.* To plow, harrow, and break up (land) without seeding, in order to destroy weeds and insects and render mellow.



Fallow Deer (male). 1/24

fal'low, *a.* [AS. *fealu, fealo.*] Pale; pale yellow; — now chiefly in **fallow deer** [from its color], a European species of deer (*Cervus,* subgenus *Dama, dama*), much smaller than the red deer. In summer it is spotted with white.

fall'way' (fôl'wā'), *n.* **A**

well or opening, through successive floors, as of a warehouse, through which goods are raised or lowered. *U. S.*

false (fôls), *a.*; FALS'ER (fôl'sẽr); FALS'EST. [L. *falsus*, p. p. of *fallere* to deceive.] **1.** Uttering falsehood; untruthful; dishonest. **2.** Not faithful or loyal; untrue; treacherous. **3.** Not according with truth or reality; not true. **4.** Not genuine or real; counterfeit; artificial; feigned; as, *false* teeth; *false* modesty. **5.** Not well founded; erroneous; wrong. **6.** Not essential or permanent, as temporary or supplemental structures. **7.** *Chiefly Mech.* Designating a part fastened to or fitting over a main part to strengthen or protect it; as, a *false* deck, floor, keel, etc. **8.** Not properly so called; apparent or imitating; pseudo; as, *false* stratification. **9.** *Music.* Not in tune; wrong in pitch; as, a *false* note.

false face, a mask. — **f. glottis**, *Anat.*, the opening between the false vocal cords (see VOCAL CORDS). — **f. imprisonment**, *Law*, the imprisonment of a person contrary to law. — **f. keel**, *Naut.*, a thin keel, or strip, below the main keel. — **f. pretenses**, false representations concerning past or present facts or events, for defrauding another. — **f. ribs**, *Anat.*, those ribs the cartilages of which do not unite directly (or at all) with the sternum. They are the last five pairs in man, including the two pairs of floating ribs.

false'-heart'ed (-härt'ẽd), *a.* Treacherous; perfidious.

false'hood (fôls'ho͝od), *n.* **1.** Want of truth or accuracy; falsity. **2.** A lie; lying. **3.** Treachery. *Obs. or R.* **4.** A counterfeit; forgery. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See FALSITY.

false'ly, *adv.* In a false manner; erroneously; perfidiously.

false'ness, *n.* State or quality of being false; inaccuracy; deceitfulness; treachery. — **Syn.** See FALSITY.

fal-set'to (fôl-sẽt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [It., dim. fr. L. *falsus*. See FALSE.] **1.** A false or artificial voice; esp., that voice of a man which lies above his natural voice. **2.** A falsetto singer. — *a.* Of the quality and compass of falsetto. Also used adverbially; as, to sing *falsetto*. — **fal-set'tist**, *n.*

fal-sid'i-cal (fôl-sĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *falsidicus* speaking falsely.] Deceptive; illusory; — used esp. of false images, premonitions, etc., in contrast with *veridical*.

fal'si-fi-ca'tion (fôl'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A falsifying.

fal'si-fi'er (fôl'sĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who falsifies.

fal'si-fy (fôl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *falsifier*, LL. *falsificare*. See FALSE, *a.*; -FY.] **1.** To make false; as: **a** To represent falsely. **b** To make false by change or addition. **c** To alter from the normal form or correct standard. **2.** To prove false; disprove. — *v. i.* To lie.

fal'si-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being false, or untrue. **2.** That which is false; a falsehood.

Syn. Falsity, falseness, falsehood, lie, untruth, mendacity. **Falsity** and **falseness** both express lack of conformity to truth; but *falsity* may or may not suggest blame, *falseness* (sometimes a synonym for *faithlessness*) commonly does. A **falsehood** is a false declaration designedly made; a **lie** (a term of extreme opprobrium) is a gross falsehood; an **untruth** (sometimes euphemistic for *falsehood* or *lie*) may arise from ignorance or misconception; the word is sometimes used (like *falseness*) in the sense of *unfaithfulness*. **Mendacity** is habitual lying.

Fal-staff'i-an (fôl-stăf'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, Shakespeare's Sir John Falstaff, a fat, sensual, and cowardly soldier, of great wit and impudence; also, like the regiment of ragged rapscallions formed by him.

fal'ter (fôl'tẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To move or act unsteadily or waveringly; hesitate; as, his step, tongue, courage *faltered*. **2.** To fail in distinctness or regularity of exercise; — said of the mind or of thought. — **Syn.** See HESITATE. — *v. t.* To utter hesitatingly or brokenly. — *n.* A broken sound; a quaver. — **fal'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

fame (fām), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *fama*, fr. *fari* to speak.] **1.** Public report; common talk. **2.** General opinion; reputation. **3.** Lofty reputation; renown. — **Syn.** Celebrity, notoriety. See REPUTATION. — *v. t.*; FAMED (fāmd); FAM'ING (fām'ĭng). **1.** To report currently, widely, or honorably. *Rare.* **2.** To make famous by speech and report; — usually in the *p. p.*

fa'meuse' (fā'mūz'; *E.* fā-mūz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *fameux* famous.] A late autumn apple, having deep red stripes and a spicy subacid flavor.

fa-mil'iar (fă-mĭl'yẽr), *a.* [F. *familier*, fr. L. *familiaris*, fr. *familia* family. See FAMILY.] **1.** Of or pert. to a family; domestic. *Archaic.* **2.** Closely acquainted; intimate. **3.** Like an intimate friend; hence: not formal; unconstrained. **4.** Well-known; common; frequent; as, a *familiar* practice; — opp. to *novel*. **5.** Unduly or wrongly intimate. **6.** Of animals: tame; domesticated.

Syn. Familiar, intimate. **Familiar**, as here compared, implies the informality and freedom of continued acquaintance or intercourse; it occasionally suggests the taking of undue liberties; **intimate** denotes close and confidential relations; as, though *intimate* for many years, they seldom addressed each other in *familiar* terms.

familiar spirit, a spirit in intimate relation with an individual; esp., in former use, an evil spirit more or less under the control of a witch.

— *n.* **1.** An intimate; a companion. **2.** A member of a family. *Obs., exc. specif.: R. C. Ch.* A member of the household of a high church dignitary who renders domestic but not menial services. **3.** A familiar spirit. **4.** *Court of Inquisition.* A confidential officer of the tribunal, employed esp. in apprehending and imprisoning the accused.

fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty (-ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ; -yăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being familiar; intimacy. **2.** Anything said or done in a familiar, or informal, manner; esp., in *pl.*, such actions and words as propriety does not warrant; liberties. **3.** Close acquaintance with, or knowledge of, anything.

fa-mil'iar-i-za'tion (fă-mĭl'yăr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of familiarizing; result of becoming familiar.

fa-mil'iar-ize (-mĭl'yăr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make (a person or one's self) familiar or intimate (with); as, to *familiarize* one's self with poetry. **2.** To make well known, or familiar.

fa-mil'iar-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a familiar manner.

‖ **fa'mi'li'stère'** (fà'mē'lē'stâr'), *n.* [F.] An establishment where many families live together under one roof.

fam'i-ly (făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *familia*, fr. *famulus* servant.] **1.** The body of persons who live in one house, and under one head; a household; also, fig., of animals, as in *happy family* (see under HAPPY). **2.** *a* Those descended from a common progenitor; a tribe, clan, or race; kindred. **b** Lineage; esp., honorable lineage; noble stock. **3.** A group comprising immediate kindred, esp. of parents and children. **4.** Hence, a group of animals similarly related. **5.** A group of kindred things; as, a *family* of languages. **6.** *Biol.* A group of related plants or animals ranking in classification above a genus and below an order.

fam'ine (-ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fames* hunger.] **1.** General scarcity of food; dearth; destitution. **2.** Extreme scarcity of something; as, a coal *famine*. **3.** Lack of food; starvation.

fam'ish (-ĭsh), *v. t.* To starve, destroy, or distress with hunger. — *v. i.* To die of hunger; starve. **2.** To suffer extreme hunger or deprivation. — **fam'ish-ment** (-mẽnt), *n.*

fa'mous (fā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *famosus*, fr. *fama* fame. See FAME.] **1.** Celebrated in fame; renowned. **2.** Notorious. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** Excellent; first-rate; as, a *famous* dinner. *Colloq.* — **fa'mous-ly**, *adv.* — **fa'mous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Famous, notorious. **Famous** is used in a good sense; **notorious**, now almost always in a bad; as, a *famous* preacher; a *notorious* criminal.

fam'u-lus (făm'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] A servant or attendant, as upon a scholar or magician.

fan (făn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *fanatic*.] An enthusiastic devotee of any sport. *Slang.*

fan (făn), *n.* [AS. *fann*, fr. L. *vannus* fan, van for winnowing.] **1.** A basket or shovel used to toss grain into the air that the chaff might be blown away. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** An instrument for producing currents of air by the motion of a broad surface; as: **a** *Mach.* A revolving vane or vanes. **b** An instrument for cooling the person, made of feathers, paper, etc., and often mounted on sticks all turning about the same pivot, so as to become sector-shaped when opened. **3.** Something shaped like a fan (2 **b**). **4.** A small vane or sail used on smock windmills to keep the large sails in the direction of the wind. **5.** A propeller or one of its blades. — *v. t.*; FANNED (făn'd); FAN'NING. **1.** To winnow. **2.** To move or impel with a fan. **3.** To direct a current of air upon with or as with a fan, as upon a fire; hence: to stir to activity; stimulate. **4.** To blow or breathe upon; as, the breeze *fans* one. **5.** To spread out like a fan; widen.

fa-nat'ic (fă-năt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fanaticus*, inspired by divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, fr. *fanum* fane.] Governed or produced by excessive and mistaken enthusiasm; excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects. — *n.* A fanatic person; a visionary zealot. — **Syn.** See ENTHUSIAST.

fa-nat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Fanatic. — **fa-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fa-nat'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Excessive enthusiasm or unreasoning zeal, esp. as to religion.

fa-nat'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To imbue with fanaticism; infuriate. — *v. i.* To act or feel like a fanatic.

fan blower. A wheel with vanes on a rotating shaft in a case or chamber, used to create a blast of air; a fanner.

fan'ci-er (făn'sĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One governed by fancy. **2.** One who fancies, or takes a special interest in, something, as birds; hence, one who breeds and keeps for sale birds or other animals; as, a dog *fancier*.

fan'ci-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of, or guided by, or based on, fancy, rather than reason; whimsical. **2.** Curiously shaped or constructed. — **fan'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fan'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Imaginative, ideal, visionary, chimerical, odd, queer, fantastic, grotesque, bizarre, strange, wild. — **Fanciful, fantastic, grotesque, bizarre.** **Fanciful** suggests such a license to one's conceits or fancies as subordinates taste and judgment to them. That is **fantastic** which is excessively or extravagantly *fanciful*; **grotesque** adds to *fantastic* the implication of violent incongruity or distortion; **bizarre** suggests rather oddness or eccentricity.

fan'ci-less, *a.* Without ideas or imagination.

fan'cy (făn'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Contr. fr. *fantasy*, fr. OF. *fantasie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *φαντασία* appearance, imagination, *φαντάζειν* to make visible, *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** An apparition; illusion; hallucination. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The faculty by which the mind forms an image of anything not present; the power of readily and happily creating and recalling imagery; imagination. **3.** An image formed in the mind; thought; idea. **4.** A caprice; whim; impression. **5. a** Inclination; liking formed by caprice; esp. in *to take a fancy to, to take,* or *catch, the fancy of,* etc. **b** Specif., love; — now used only in *fancy-free.* **6.** Judgment or taste in art, dress, etc. **7.** That which pleases or entertains the taste or caprice without much use or value; as, the plant is a pretty *fancy* for borders. **8. a** Collectively (usually with *the*), those as a class who pursue, or are enthusiastic over, a particular art, practice, or amusement; also, the object of their pursuit or attachment; specif.: (1) Sporting characters, or sport in general. (2) The followers of pugilism. *Now Rare.* (3) The breeders of animals, esp. birds and dogs, for points, as of beauty or usefulness. **b** (1) The art and practice of fancy breeding. (2) Pugilism.

Syn. Fancy, fantasy, phantasy, originally the same word, have become differentiated in sense. **Fancy** (see IMAGINATION) denotes the faculty itself; **fantasy** implies its capricious exercise. In its learned spelling, **phantasy,** the word sometimes suggests the image-forming power.

— *a.*; -CI-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); -CI-EST. **1.** Adapted to please the fancy; not plain; as, *fancy* goods. **2.** Above real value; as, a *fancy* price. **3.** Bred for special points, as an animal. **4.** Based on conceptions of the fancy; as, a *fancy* sketch. **5.** Dependent on fancy; whimsical; irregular; as, *fancy* steps, *fancy* skating. **6.** Superior; selected, as fruits, etc.

fancy ball, a ball in which persons appear in fancy dress. — **f. dress,** dress arranged according to fancy, generally representing the costume of some previous period or of a nation or noted character. — **f. goods,** fabrics of various colors, patterns, etc., as ribbons, silks, laces, etc., as distinguished from those of a simple or plain color or make.

— *v. t.*; -CIED (-sĭd); -CY-ING. **1.** To form a conception of; imagine. **2.** To have a fancy for; like; formerly, to be or fall in love with. **3.** To believe without being certain, as in *I fancy* (so and so).

fan'cy-free', *a.* Free from the power of fancy, or love.

fan'cy-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Ornamental work done with a needle or hook, as embroidery, crocheting, netting, etc.

fan-dan'go (făn-dăn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance, or a tune with its rhythm.

fan delta. = ALLUVIAL FAN.

fane (fān), *n.* [L. *fanum* a place dedicated to some deity, a sanctuary.] A temple; church. *Archaic or Poetic.*

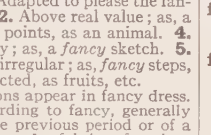
fa-ne'ga (fä-nā'gä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A dry measure in Spain (1.58 bu.) and Spanish America (various). **2.** A Spanish land measure equal to about 1.6 acres, or 0.65 hectare.

fan'fare' (făn'fâr'), *n.* [F.] A flourish of trumpets.

fan'fa-ron (-fä-rŏn), *n.* [F., fr. Sp.] A braggart.

fan'fa-ron-ade' (-rŏn-ād'), *n.* [F. *fanfaronnade*, fr. Sp., fr. *fanfarrón* braggart.] Brag; bluster; ostentation.

fang (făng), *v. t.* [AS. *fōn.*] **1.** To seize, as with the teeth. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** [From the *n.*] To strike fangs into; of an anchor, to catch. *Rare.*



Fangs and part of head of Rattlesnake. *f* Fangs; *s* Poison Bag or Sac; *d* Its Duct; *m m'* Muscles.

— *n.* **1.** A long sharp tooth by which the prey of an animal is seized and held; any long pointed tooth; esp., one of the long hollow or grooved, and usually erectile, teeth of venomous serpents. **2.** The root of a tooth or one of the prongs into which it divides; hence, fig., any sharp prolongation or projection of an object.

fanged (făngd), *a.* Furnished with fangs.

fan'gle (făn'g'l), *n.* Something new or novel; a novelty.

fan'gled (-g'ld), *a.* Showily decorated; foppish; — usually used with *new.* See NEWFANGLED.

fan'light' (făn'līt'), *n. Arch.* A semicircular window with radiating sash bars like the ribs of a fan, over a door or window; loosely, any window over a door or window.

fan'ner (făn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fans. **2.** A fan blower; a machine for separating seed from chaff, etc.

fan'on (făn'ŭn), *n.* [F. *fanon*, LL. *fano*, fr. OHG. *fano* banner, cloth.] *Eccl.* Any of various articles, as: **a** A peculiar striped scarf worn by the Pope at Mass, and by Eastern bishops. **b** A maniple.

fan palm. *Bot.* Any palm having simple, fan-shaped leaves, as the cabbage palmetto (*Inodes palmetto*) of the southern United States, the Washington palm (*Neowashingtonia filamentosa*) of California, etc.

fan'tail' (făn'tāl'), *n.* **1.** A tail or end in the shape of a fan. **2. a** One of a fan-tailed variety of the domestic pigeon. **b** Any of a genus (*Rhipidura*) of Australian flycatchers having a fantail. **3.** *Arch.* A fan-shaped structural part; specif., a centering, as of an arch, of radiating struts.

fan'–tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a broad rounded tail; — said of birds or fishes.

fan'–tan' (făn'tăn'), *n.* [Chinese (of Canton), in *fan-tan-kun* gambling house.] **1.** A Chinese gambling game in which counters (as coins) are placed under a bowl and the players bet on what the remainder will be when the sum of the counters is divided by four. **2.** A game with playing cards in which the cards are played in sequence upon the table, the player who first gets rid of his cards being the winner.

fan'ta-si'a (fän'tä-zē'ä; făn-tä'zĭ-ä), *n.* [It. See FANCY.] *Music.* A composition in which the author's fancy roves unrestricted by set form; specif.: **a** An improvised prelude. **b** A kind of potpourri of familiar airs floridly set with interludes and embellishments.

fan'tasm (făn'tăz'm), *n.* Var. of PHANTASM. *Rare.*

fan'tast (făn'tăst), *n.* **1.** A visionary; a dreamer. **2.** One who is fantastic or eccentric in thought or style.

fan-tas'tic (făn-tăs'tĭk), *a.* [F. *fantastique*, fr. LL., fr. Gr. *φανταστικός* able to represent, *φαντάζειν* to make visible. See FANCY.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, fantasy, or imagination. *Obs.* **2. a** Imaginary. **b** Grotesque; quaint; whimsical; extravagantly fanciful. **3.** Due to fancies; capricious; as, *fantastic* acts. — **Syn.** See FANCIFUL.

— *n.* One who indulges in fantastic ideas; one given to fantastic dress, manners, etc.

fan-tas'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = FANTASTIC, *a.*, 1. **2.** Marked by fantasy; given to fantasies. — **fan-tas'ti-cal'i-ty** (-tĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **fan-tas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

fan'ta-sy (făn'tä-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [See FANCY.] **1.** Imagination; fancy. **2.** A product of imagination, as: **a** A mental image; phantasm; hallucination. **b** An ingenious or fantastical design or invention. **3.** Whimsical or capricious mood. **4.** *Music.* = FANTASIA. — **Syn.** See FANCY.

— *v. t.*; -SIED (-sĭd); -SY-ING (-sĭ-ĭng). To fancy; imagine.

fan'toc-ci'ni (făn'tŏ-chē'nē), *n. pl.* [It., dim. fr. *fante* child.] Puppets in a puppet show; also, the representations in which they are used.

fan'tom. Var. of PHANTOM. *Rare or Reformed Spelling.*

fan tracery. *Arch.* The decorative tracery on **fan vaulting,** a vaulting in which the ribs diverge like a fan.

fan window. A window, as a fanlight, with radiating sash bars, and, usually, semicircular or semiellipticaI in shape.

fan'wort' (făn'wûrt'), *n.* A nymphæaceous plant (*Cabomba caroliniana*) of the eastern United States, common in aquariums.

far (fär), *adv.* [AS. *feor.*] **1.** At or to a great extent or distance of space or time; widely; remotely. **2.** In or to a great degree. **3.** In a great proportion; by a great interval; greatly. **4.** To or at a definite distance, point, or degree; as, so *far* I will go.

by far, by much; greatly. — **far and away,** by much.

— *a.*; FAR'THER (fär'thẽr); FAR'THEST (-thĕst). **1.** Distant; hence, remote or widely different. **2.** Long; protracted. **3.** The more distant. **4.** Advanced, as in years. — **Syn.** See DISTANT.

☞ The distinction between the adjectival and adverbial use of *far* is sometimes not easily discriminated.

a far cry, a long distance; a very long way.

far'ad (făr'ăd), *n.* [After Michael *Faraday*, English electrician (1791–1867).] The practical unit of electrical capacity; the capacity of a condenser which, charged with one coulomb, gives a difference of potential of one volt.

fa-rad'ic (fä-răd'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Faraday (see FARAD, *Ety.*); — applied esp. to induced currents of electricity, as produced by certain forms of inductive apparatus.

far'a-dism (făr'ä-dĭz'm), **far'a-di-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn; -dĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Med.* The application of faradic electricity.

far'a-dize (-dīz), *v. t. Med.* To stimulate with, or subject to, faradic electric currents. — **far'a-diz'er** (-dīz'ẽr), *n.*

‖ **fa'ran'dole'** (fä'rän'dōl'; fä-răn'dōl), *n.* Also **fa-ran'do-la** (fä-răn'dō-lä). [F. *farandole*, Pr. *farandoulo.*] A rapid dance in 6-8 time in which a large number join hands and execute various figures. It originated in Provence.

far'–a-way' (fär'ä-wā'), *a.* **1.** Distant in time, space, or kinship. **2.** Dreamy; abstracted; — said of a look or eyes.

farce (färs), *v. t.*; FARCED (färst); FARC'ING (fär'sĭng). [OF. *farcir*, fr. L. *farcire.*] **1.** To stuff with forcemeat; stuff. *Obs.* **2.** To season, or "spice" (a book, speech, etc.).

— *n.* **1.** *Cookery.* Stuffing, or mixture of viands, like that used in dressing a fowl; forcemeat. **2.** A light dramatic composition of satirical or humorous cast. **3.** Ridiculous or empty show; mockery.

‖ **far'ceur'** (fär'sûr'), *n.* [F.] A joker; wag; one who writes, or acts in, a farce.

far'ci-cal (fär'sĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to farce; ludicrous; unreal. — **far'ci-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **far'ci-cal-ly,** *adv.*

far'cy (-sĭ), *n.* [F. *farcin*, deriv. of L. *farciminum* a disease of horses.] *Veter.* A form of glanders characterized by hard, prominent cutaneous swellings (**farcy buds**).

fard (färd), *n.* [F.] Paint for use on the face. — *v. t.* To paint; gloss over. *Both Obs. or Archaic.*

far'del (fär'dĕl), *n.* [OF.] A bundle; burden. *Archaic.*

fare (fâr), *v. i.*; FARED (fârd); FAR'ING (fâr'ĭng). [AS. *faran* to travel, fare.] **1.** To go; pass; esp., to journey. **2.** To happen, well or ill; — used impersonally; as, "How *fares* it with the happy dead?" **3.** To be in any state, or pass through any experience; as, to *fare* well, or ill. **4.** To be treated at table, or with bodily comforts; live.

— *n.* **1. a** The price of transportation for a person. **b** A passenger or, formerly, the passengers collectively, hiring passage on a public vehicle. **2.** State of things; fortune. *Archaic.* **3.** Food; provision; as, coarse *fare.* [*farer*, etc.]

far'er (fâr'ĕr), *n.* A traveler; — chiefly in sea*farer*, way-|

fare'well' (fâr'wĕl'; *sometimes*, fâr'wĕl'), *interj.* [*fare* (thou, you) + *well.*] Go well! good-by! — often separated by the pronoun; as, *fare* you *well!* — *n.* **1.** A wish of welfare at parting; a good-by. **2.** Departure; leavetaking.

fare'well' (fâr'wĕl' ; fâr'wĕl'), *a.* Parting; final.

far'-fetched' (fär'fĕcht' ; fär'fĕcht'), *p. a.* **1.** Brought from afar. **2.** Not naturally deduced or introduced; forced.

far'-forth', *adv.*, or **far forth.** Far; to a great or definite distance, degree, or extent.

fa-ri'na (fȧ-rī'nȧ; fȧ-rē'nȧ), *n.* [L., meal, flour, fr. *far* spelt.] **1.** A fine flour or meal of starchy material, as cereals, nuts, etc. **2.** Starch. **3.** A powdery or flourlike substance.

far'i-na'ceous (fär'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Consisting or made of, or yielding, meal or flour. **2.** Mealy.

far'i-nose (fär'ĭ-nōs), *a.* **1.** Yielding farina. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Covered with a whitish powder.

far'kle-ber'ry (fär'k'l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* A vacciniaceous shrub or small tree (*Batodendron arboreum*) of the southeastern United States. It has black, astringent berries.

farm (färm), *n.* [F. *ferme*, LL. *firma*, fr. L. *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm.] **1.** A fixed sum or due payable by way of rent, tax, or the like. *Hist.* **2.** A district leased (or farmed) out for collecting government revenues. **3.** Orig., a piece of land leased for cultivation; hence, any tract devoted to agricultural purposes. **4.** A piece of land devoted to the raising of domestic or other animals; as, a chicken *farm.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To collect and take the fees or profits of (a business) on payment of a fixed sum. **2.** To give up to another, as an estate, the revenue, etc., for a fixed sum. **3.** To lease or let for a term on payment of a specified sum. *Rare.* **4.** To devote (land) to agriculture; to till, as a farm. **5.** To contract for the maintenance and care of (a person or thing) at a fixed price; as, the town *farms* its paupers.

— *v. i.* To till the soil; manage a farm.

farm'er (fär'mĕr), *n.* One who farms; as: **a** One who takes taxes, customs, etc., to collect, paying a fixed sum for the privilege. **b** One who tills the soil; an agriculturist.

farm'er-gen'er-al (fär'mĕr-gĕn'ĕr-ăl), *n.*; *pl.* FARMERS-GENERAL. [F. *fermier général.*] *French Hist.* One of the men who farmed certain taxes during the period from 1697 to the time of the National Assembly.

farm'er-y (fär'mĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). The buildings and yards of a farm; a homestead. *Eng.*

farm'house' (färm'hous'), *n.* A dwelling house on a farm.

farm'ing, *p. a.* Devoted to, adapted to, or engaged in, farming, or agriculture. — *n.* Act or business of cultivating land.

farm'stead (färm'stĕd), *n.* A farm with its buildings.

farm'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* The yard or inclosure attached to a barn, or the space inclosed by the farm buildings.

far'o (fâr'ō ; fă'rō), *n.* A gambling game at cards, in which all the other players oppose the dealer.

Far'o-ese' (-ēz' ; -ēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of the Faroe Islands.

far'-off' (fär'ôf' ; fär'ŏf' ; 62), *a.* Remote; distant.

far-rag'i-nous (fȧ-răj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See FARRAGO.] Formed of various materials; mixed; hotchpotch. *Now Rare.*

far-ra'go (fȧ-rā'gō), *n.* [L. *farrago, -aginis*, mixed fodder, medley, fr. *far* spelt.] A medley; mixture.

far'ri-er (fär'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *ferrier*, L. *ferrarius* blacksmith, *ferrum* iron.] **1.** A horseshoer. **2.** A veterinarian. *Obsolescent.*

far'ri-er-y (-ĭ), *n.* The farrier's art.

far'row (-ō), *n.* [AS. *fearh* a little pig.] A young pig; litter of pigs. — *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (young); — of swine.

far'row, *a.* [Cf. Scot. *ferry cow* a cow not with young, Flem. *varvekoe, vervekoe.*] Not bearing young in a given year; — of cows.

far'see'ing (fär'sē'ĭng ; fär'sē'ĭng ; 109), *a.* **1.** Able to see far; farsighted. **2.** Having foresight.

far'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd ; 109), *a.* **1.** Seeing to a great distance; sagacious. **2.** Hypermetropic. — **-sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

far'ther (-thĕr), *a.*, *compar.* of FAR. [For *farrer*, ME. *ferrer*, compar. of *far*; confused with *further.*] **1.** Tending to a greater distance; further. **2.** More distant or remote.

— *adv.* **1.** At or to a greater distance in space or time; more remotely. **2.** More completely; to a greater degree. **3.** Moreover; in addition. See *note* under FURTHER.

far'ther-most (-mōst), *a.* Most remote; farthest.

far'thest (fär'thĕst ; 24), *a.*, *superl.* of FAR. [See FARTHER.] **1.** Most distant or remote. **2.** Longest; most extended. — *adv.* At or to the greatest distance.

far'thing (fär'thĭng), *n.* [AS. *féorðung*, fr. *féorða* fourth, *féor, féower*, four.] **1.** The fourth of a penny, a small British bronze coin. It is worth half a cent U. S. **2.** A very small quantity or value. *Obs.*

far'thin-gale (-thĭn-gāl), *n.* [OF. *vertugale*, fr. Sp. *verdugado*, so called fr. its hoops, fr. *verdugo* young shoot of a tree, fr. *verde* green, fr. L. *viridis.* See VERDANT.] A hoop skirt or hoop petticoat, or a light hooped frame to extend the petticoat.

Farthingale.

fas'ces (făs'ēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fascis* bundle.] *Roman Antiq.* A bundle of rods, having among them an ax with the blade projecting, borne before Roman magistrates as a badge of authority.

fas'ci-a (făsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIÆ (-ē). [L., a band.] **1.** A band, sash, or fillet; in surgery, a bandage or roller. **2.** *Arch.* A flat member of an order or building, like a flat band; esp., one of the three bands making up the architrave in the Ionic order. **3.** *Anat.* A sheet of connective tissue covering, supporting, or binding together, internal parts of the body; also, tissue of this character. **4.** *Zoöl.* A broad and well-defined band of color.

fas'ci-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the fasces.

fas'ci-al, *a.* Relating to a fascia.

fas'ci-ate (-āt) | *a.* [L. *fasciatus*, p. p. of *fasciare* to
fas'ci-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) | envelop with bands, fr. *fascia* band.] **1.** Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Fascicled. **b** Exhibiting fasciation. **3.** Broadly banded with color.

fas'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or manner of binding up; also, state of being fasciated. **2.** *Bot.* A common malformation in plants, esp. in stems, which become enlarged and flattened, as if several were fused.

fas'ci-cle (făs'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis* bundle.] **1.** A small bundle; cluster. **2.** One of the divisions of a book published in parts; a fasciculus. — **fas-cic'u-lar** (fă-sĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [roots. See ROOT, *Illust.*]

fas'ci-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Arranged in fascicles; as, *fascicled* |

fas-cic'u-late (fă-sĭk'ū-lāt), *a. Bot.* Fascicled.

fas-cic'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] A fascicle.

fas'ci-nate (făs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; FAS'CI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *fascinare*, fr. *fascinum* a spell.] **1.** To bewitch; enchant. *Obs.* **2.** To influence by some powerful charm. **3.** To excite and allure powerfully; charm; captivate. — **Syn.** See CAPTIVATE. — **fas'ci-nat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

fas'ci-na'tion (făs'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of fascinating; enchantment; unseen, inexplicable influence. **2.** Quality of fascinating; charm. **3.** State of being fascinated.

fas'ci-na'tor (făs'ĭ-nā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who fascinates. **2.** A crocheted head covering for women.

fas-cine' (fă-sēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fascina* a bundle of sticks.] A long fagot for raising batteries, filling ditches, etc.

fash'ion (făsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *façon*, orig., a making, L. *factio* a making, *facere* to make.] **1.** Act or process of making; hence, craftsmanship. *Obs.* **2.** The make or form of anything. **3.** Mode of action; manner; way. **4.** The prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress. **5.** A pretense; mere form; show. *Obs.* **6.** Polite or fashionable life or, collectively persons. **7.** Something fashionable; a fad.

Syn. Fashion, mode, style, vogue, rage, craze, fad. Fashion is the general term for current or conventional usage, esp. in polite society; **mode** emphasizes elegance (sometimes affected); **style** suggests an approved fashion, and often connotes a certain distinction in one's manner of conforming to it. **Vogue** suggests temporary prevalence or currency; **rage, craze,** and **fad** add the implication of extravagant and even more short-lived enthusiasm. See MANNER.

— *v. t.* **1.** To form; mold. **2.** To contrive. *Rare.* **3.** To fit; adapt; accommodate; — used with *to.* **4.** To forge. *Obs.*

Syn. Shape, construct, frame, fabricate. — **Fashion, frame, fabricate. Fashion** emphasizes the idea of shaping or modeling; **frame,** that of constructing or contriving; **fabricate** is now almost exclusively to forge or frame falsely.

fash'ion-a-ble (făsh'ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Well-appearing. *Obs.* **2.** Conforming to the custom, fashion, or established mode. **3.** Of or pert. to the world of fashion. — *n.* A fashionable person. — **fash'ion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

fash'ion-er (făsh'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* One who fashions; specif., *Obs. or Archaic,* a maker of dress; a tailor; costumer.

fashion plate. A pictorial design showing the prevailing style or a new style of dress.

fast (fȧst), *v. i.* [AS. *fæstan.*] To abstain from food, or to eat sparingly and only of certain kinds of food, as by way of religious discipline. — *n.* **1.** Abstinence from food, or from certain kinds of food. **2.** A time of fasting.

fast, *a.* [ME., firm, strong, not loose, AS. *fæst.* The sense *swift* comes from the idea of keeping close to what is pur-

sued. **1.** Firmly fixed; securely attached. **2.** Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful. **3.** Tenacious; retentive; as, he laid *fast* hold of the thief. **4.** Permanent; not liable to fade, as a color. **5.** Not easily disturbed; sound, as a sleep. **6.** Moving, or capable of moving, rapidly; rapid; swift. **7.** Indicating the time of day as more advanced than it is; — said of a timepiece. **8.** Making quick action possible; as, a *fast* track. **9.** Occupying comparatively little time; as, a *fast* trip. **10.** Pleasure-seeking; dissipated; dissolute.

Syn. Firm, secure; durable, lasting; rapid, swift, fleet, quick, speedy, hasty, expeditious, brisk, nimble, lively, prompt, hurried. — **Fast, rapid, swift, fleet, quick, speedy, hasty.** **Fast** and **rapid** are often used without distinction; but **fast** often applies to the moving object, whereas **rapid** is apt to characterize or suggest the movement itself. **Swift** suggests great rapidity, often with ease or facility of movement; **fleet** (commonly poetical) connotes lightness or nimbleness. **Quick** applies esp. to that which happens promptly or occupies but little time; it suggests celerity rather than velocity. **Speedy** is opposed to dilatory; **hasty** suggests hurry rather than speed.

fast and loose, now cohering, now disjoined; inconstant; — esp. in *to play at fast and loose, to play fast and loose,* to act with reckless inconstancy or in a tricky manner; to say one thing and do another.

— *adv.* [AS. *fæste* firmly, strongly.] **1.** In a fast or fixed manner. **2.** Close; — now only in *fast by, fast beside.* **3.** Immediately; hence, *as fast as,* as soon as. *Obs.* **4.** Rapidly; swiftly; also, extravagantly; dissipatedly.

fast day. A day appointed for fasting, humiliation, and religious offices, as a means of invoking the favor of God.

fas'ten (făs''n), *v. t.* [AS. *fæstnian.*] **1.** To fix firmly; secure, as by a knot, lock, etc. **2.** To cause to hold fast; attach or unite firmly. **3.** To thrust; impose; as, to *fasten* a quarrel on some one. **4.** To hold steadily and intently; as, to *fasten* the eyes on something.

— *v. i.* **1.** To fix one's self; seize; cling; — used with *on.* **2.** To become fast or fixed. **3.** To become firm; set, as plaster. **4.** To perform an act of fastening. — **fas'ten-er,** *n.*

fas'ten-ing, *n.* That which makes fast, as a lock, bolt, etc.

fas-tid'i-ous (făs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fastidiosus* disdainful, fr. *fastidium* loathing, aversion.] Difficult to please; squeamish; overnice. — **Syn.** Dainty, finical, critical. See NICE. — **fas-tid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **fas-tid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

fas-tig'i-ate (-tĭj'ĭ-āt) | *a.* [L. *fastigium* gable end, top,
fas-tig'i-at'ed (-āt-ĕd) | height, summit.] Narrowing toward the top; hence: **a** *Bot.* Erect and parallel, as branches. **b** *Zoöl.* United into a conical bundle.

fast'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being fast. **2.** A stronghold.

fat, *a.*; FAT'TER (-ĕr); -TEST. [AS. *fætt.*] **1.** Abounding with fat; as: **a** Fleshy; corpulent; plump. **b** Oily; unctuous; rich; — said of food. **2.** Coarse; heavy; dull; slow-witted. **3.** Characterized by some element of richness; as, *fat,* or resinous, wood; *fat* coal (rich in volatile matter), etc. **4.** Fertile; as, a *fat* soil. **5.** Profitable; as, a *fat* office. **6.** Rich; affluent. **7.** Well stocked; as, a *fat* larder. **8.** Thick; well filled out; extended; as, a *fat*-faced type.

— *n.* **1.** Any animal tissue consisting chiefly of cells distended with greasy or oily matter, or the oily or greasy matter itself. **2.** The best or richest productions; best part. **3.** Especially lucrative or advantageous work.

— *v. t. & i.*; FAT'TED; FAT'TING. To make or grow fat.

fa'tal (fā'tăl), *a.* [L. *fatalis,* fr. *fatum.* See FATE.] **1.** Fated; inevitable. *Rare.* **2.** Fateful. **3.** Prophetic; esp., ominous. *Obs.* **4.** Causing death; deadly; mortal. — **Syn.** See DEADLY.

fa'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that all things are subject to fate. **2.** Submission to fate.

fa'tal-ist, *n.* One who believes in fatalism.

fa'tal-is'tic (fā'tăl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to fatalism.

fa-tal'i-ty (fā-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being fatal; invincible necessity free of rational control. **2.** That which is decreed by fate; destiny. **3.** State or quality of being fatal, or destructive; fatal influence; mortality. **4.** A calamity; disaster, esp. one resulting in death.

fa-tal'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner proceeding from, or determined by, fate. **2.** In a manner issuing in death or ruin.

Fa'ta Mor-ga'na (fā'tä môr-gä'nä). [It., i. e., Morgan the fay.] **1.** A fairy celebrated in the tales of chivalry and in medieval romances. **2.** [*l. c.*] A mirage, particularly one noticed at the Strait of Messina; — so called because formerly regarded as the work of the fairy of this name.

fat'bird' (făt'bûrd'), *n.* The guacharo; also, locally, any of various other birds, as the pectoral sandpiper.

fate (fāt), *n.* [L. *fatum* an oracle, what is ordained by the gods, fate, *fari* to speak.] **1.** The necessity, or compelling principle, of nature; destiny. **2.** Appointed lot; predetermined event; esp., a disastrous lot; ruin; death. **3.** Fortune as shaped by extraneous forces; as, his happy *fate.* **4.** [*cap.*] *Class Myth.* The or a goddess of fate, or destiny; esp., in *pl.*, the three goddesses supposed to determine the course of human life. In Greek mythology they are called the *Mœræ,* their names being *Clotho* (Spinner), who spins the thread of life, *Lachesis* (Disposer of Lots), who determines its length, and *Atropos* (Inflexible One), who cuts it off. — **Syn.** See DESTINY.

— *v. t.* To foreordain; destine.

fat'ed (fāt'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Decreed by fate; destined; doomed.

fate'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Fraught with fate; momentous in consequences. **2.** Significant of fate; ominous. **3.** Controlled by irresistible foreordained forces; as, the *fateful* Greek tragedies. — **fate'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **fate'ful-ness,** *n.*

fa'ther (fä'thẽr), *n.* [AS. *fæder.*] **1.** One who has begot a child; a male parent. **2.** A forefather; esp., a first ancestor; in *pl.*, ancestors. **3.** One who gives origin; a producer, author, or contriver. **4.** [*cap.*] The Supreme Being and Creator; God. **5.** As a title: **a** A dignitary of the church, as a bishop. **b** A confessor; — called also *father confessor.* **c** A priest. **6.** [*Often cap.*] *Eccl.* Any early Christian writer accepted as an authentic source of the early history or teachings of the Church. **7.** One who acts as a father or to whom filial affection and respect are due. **8.** The oldest member of a profession or of a legislative assembly, etc.; as, the *father* of the bar or the Senate. **9.** **a** A senator of ancient Rome. **b** In *pl.* The leading men of a city or council.

— *v. t.* **1.** To beget. **2.** To bring into existence; originate. **3.** To take as one's own child; adopt; hence, to assume or acknowledge to be the result of one's own work or act. **to father on** *or* **upon,** to ascribe to, or charge upon, as one's offspring or work; put or lay upon as being responsible.

fa'ther-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* State of being a father.

fa'ther-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* FATHERS-IN-LAW (fä'thẽrz-). The father of one's husband or wife.

fa'ther-land' (-lănd'), *n.* One's native land; the native land of one's fathers, or ancestors.

fa'ther-less, *a.* Destitute of a living father.

fa'ther-like, *a. & adv.* Fatherly.

father longlegs. A crane fly.

fa'ther-ly, *a.* Like or pertaining to a father, as in affection, care, or demeanor; paternal. — *adv.* In the manner of a father. *Archaic.* — **fa'ther-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

fath'om (făth'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *fæðm.*] A measure of length containing six feet (orig., the space to which a man can extend his arms), used chiefly to measure cables, cordage, and depth of water by soundings.

— *v. t.* To measure by sounding; sound; hence: to get to the bottom of; comprehend; as, to *fathom* one's meaning.

fath'om-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being fathomed.

fath'om-less, *a.* Incapable of being fathomed.

fa-tid'ic (fā-tĭd'ĭk) | *a.* [L. *fatidicus; fatum* fate +
fa-tid'i-cal (-tĭd'ĭ-kăl) | *dicere* to say, tell.] Prophetic.

fat'i-ga-ble (făt'ĭ-gā-b'l), *a.* Easily fatigued.

fa-tigue' (fā-tēg'), *n.* [F., fr. *fatiguer* to fatigue, L. *fatigare.*] **1.** Weariness from labor or exertion; also a cause of weariness; labor. **2.** *Physiol.* Condition of cells or organs which have undergone excessive activity with resulting loss of power. **3.** *Mech.* Deterioration of a member in a structure or machine due to a continued repetition of stress.

— *v. t.*; -TIGUED' (-tēgd'); -TI'GUING (-tē'gĭng). **1.** To weary; tire. **2.** *Mech.* To induce a condition of fatigue in (a material of construction). See FATIGUE, *n.*, 4. — **Syn.** See TIRE.

fatigue duty. *Mil.* Work (such as cleaning grounds, etc.) done by soldiers aside from strictly military duty.

Fat'i-ma (făt'ĭ-mä; fä'tē-mä), *n.* See BLUEBEARD.

fat'ling (făt'lĭng), *n.* A calf, lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter.

fat'ly, *adv.* In a fat fashion; like a fat person.

fat'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being fat; corpulency. **2.** Richness or fertility, or a cause of it. *Archaic.*

fat'ten (făt''n), *v. t.* **1.** To make fat; to fat. **2.** To enrich; fertilize. — *v. i.* To grow fat. — **fat'ten-er,** *n.*

fat'tish (făt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat fat.

fat'ty (făt'ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. Containing fat; having the qualities of fat. — **fat'ti-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

fatty acid, *Chem.,* any one of a series of saturated acids the higher members of which, as stearic and palmitic acids, occur in the natural fats, and are fatlike. — **f. degeneration,** *Med.,* cell degeneration associated with the formation of fat. — **f. tumor,** *Med.,* lipoma.

fa-tu'i-tous (fā-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by fatuity.

fa-tu'i-ty (fā-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *fatuitas,* fr. *fatuus* foolish.] **1.** Stupidity; folly; self-complacent dullness. **2.** Imbecility; idiocy. *Rare.*

fat'u-ous (făt'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fatuus.*] **1.** Silly; often, self-complacently stupid. **2.** Without reality; illusory. — **Syn.** See FOOLISH. — **fat'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **fat'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

fat'-wit'ted, *a.* Dull; stupid.

‖ **fau'bourg'** (fō'bo͝or'; *E.* fō'bo͝org), *n.* [F.] A suburb.

fau'cal (fô'kăl), *a.* [L. *fauces* throat.] Pertaining to the fauces; faucial.

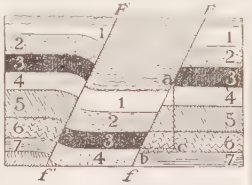
fau'ces (fô'sēz), *n. pl.* [L.] *Anat.* The narrow passage from mouth to pharynx.

fau'cet (-sĕt), *n.* [F. *fausset.*] A fixture for drawing a liquid from a pipe, cask, etc.; a tap; cock. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

fau'cial (-shăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the fauces.

faugh (fô), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust, contempt, etc.

fault (fôlt), *n.* [F. *faute*, deriv. of L. *fallere* to deceive.] **1.** Defect; lack. *Archaic.* **2.** Anything that fails, is wanting, or impairs excellence; a failing; flaw. **3.** A moral failing less serious than a vice. **4.** A failure in doing or forbearing something; negligence; also, culpability; blame. **5.** *Geol. & Mining.* A dislocation caused by a slipping of rock masses along a plane of fracture (**fault plane**) or the resulting dislocated structure. **6.** *Hunting.* A lost scent; act of losing the scent; a check. **7.** *Tennis, Lawn Tennis, etc.* Failure to serve the ball legitimately into the proper court.



Faults. *F* Normal; *F′* Reverse. *Ff, Ff′* Fault Planes; the inclination in the direction *af*, measured by the angle *fac*, is the Hade; *ac* Throw; *bc* Heave; *ab* Displacement. Parts having the same number are of the same stratum.

Syn. Error, blemish, defect, flaw, imperfection; weakness, foible, peccadillo, frailty, failing, infirmity; blunder, delinquency, indiscretion, slip, lapse. — **Fault, failing, foible, peccadillo.** A **fault** is a defect or imperfection in character, disposition, or habits; **failing** is more negative, and implies shortcoming, often weakness; a **foible** is a harmless, and usually amiable, weakness or failing; a **peccadillo** is a petty or venial fault.

at fault. **a** Unable to find the scent and continue chase; hence: in trouble or embarrassment, and unable to proceed; puzzled; thrown off the track. **b** In fault. — **in f.,** culpable; having offended. — **to a f.,** excessively; very; as, gentle *to a fault.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To find fault with; blame. **2.** *Geol.* To produce a fault in. — *v. i.* To commit a fault; err. *Archaic.*

fault′i-ly (fôl′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a faulty or blamable manner.

fault′i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* The state of being faulty.

fault′less, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; perfect. — **fault′less-ly,** *adv.* — **fault′less-ness,** *n.*

fault′y (fôl′tĭ), *a.;* FAULT′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Of the nature of, or marked by, fault or faults; imperfect. **2.** Culpable; blamable. *Rare.*

faun (fôn), *n.* [L. *Faunus.*] One of a class of rural Italian deities represented as of human shape, with pointed ears, small horns, and sometimes a goat's tail, or as half goat and half man.

fau′na (fô′nȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -NAS (-nȧz), L. -NÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. *Fauna*, a sister of *Faunus.*] **1.** The aggregate of the animals of a given region or geological period or formation. **2.** A treatise upon the animals of a given area or period.

fau′nal (-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a fauna or faunas.

Fau′nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* A rural deity, god of animal life and fruitfulness, patron of husbandry, hunting, and herding, and guardian of the secret lore of nature. He was identified with Pan. Hence, [*l. c.*] a faun.

Faust (foust), *n.* The hero of a drama by Goethe. Faust is an elderly student who, weary of seeking knowledge, deserts his studies, and sells his soul to the Devil (Mephistopheles), who agrees to fulfill all his wishes.

‖ **fau′teuil′** (fō′tûl′y′), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. OHG. *faldstuol.*] An armchair.

‖ **faux′ pas′** (fō′ pä′); *pl.* FAUX PAS. [F.] A false step; now, esp., an offense against social convention.

fa-ve′o-late (fā-vē′ō-lāt), *a.* [From dim. of L. *favus* honeycomb.] Honeycombed; having cavities, or cells, somewhat resembling those of a honeycomb; alveolate.

fa-vo′ni-an (fā-vō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Favonius* the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind; mild; favoring.

fa′vor, fa′vour (fā′vẽr), *n.* [OF. & L. *favor*, fr. L. *favere* to be favorable.] **1.** Kind regard; commendation; approving disposition; as, to find *favor* in the sight of another. **2.** Act of countenancing; state of being countenanced; support; aid. **3.** A kind act; kindness; an act of grace or good will, as by way of privilege or permission. **4.** Partiality; as, without fear or *favor.* **5.** Beauty; charm. *Archaic.* **6.** Appearance; look. **7.** A gift or present; token, as of love, affection, loyalty. **8.** A letter; — complimentary and now chiefly in business correspondence.

Syn. Countenance, good will, patronage; grace, benefit, benevolence. — **Favor, good will** may often be used indistinguishably. But **favor** is often the manifestation of *good will*, and suggests graciousness, or even condescension; **good will** more commonly connotes heartiness or zeal; as, he was promoted by my *favor;* they owe us only *good will.* **in favor of.** **a** Favorable to. **b** *Commerce.* So as to be payable to; as, to draw a check *in favor of* John Doe.

— *v. t.* **1.** To regard with favor; countenance; show partiality to. **2.** To be advantageous to; facilitate. **3.** To tend to confirm or sustain; as, these facts *favor* his contention. **4.** To resemble in features. **5.** To oblige; show favor to.

fa′vor-a-ble, fa′vour-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Full of favor; favoring; propitious; approving. **2.** Advantageous; tending to promote or facilitate. — **fa′vor-a-ble-ness, fa′vour-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **fa′vor-a-bly, fa′vour-a-bly,** *adv.*

fa′vored, fa′voured (-vẽrd), *a.* **1.** Countenanced; aided. **2.** Of a (certain) favor, or appearance; as, ill-*favored.*

fa′vor-er, fa′vour-er (-vẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who favors, furthers, or promotes; a well-wisher; supporter.

fa′vor-ite, fa′vour-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [OF. *favorit* favored, fr. p. p. of It. *favorire* to favor.] **1.** One regarded with peculiar favor, or partiality. **2.** *Sporting.* The competitor judged most likely to win. — *a.* Regarded with particular affection.

fa′vor-it-ism, fa′vour-it-ism (-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The disposition to favor one to the neglect of others; partiality. **2.** State of being a favorite.

fa′vus (fā′vŭs), *n.* [L., honeycomb.] *Med.* A contagious disease of the skin produced by a vegetable parasite.

fawn (fôn), *n.* [OF. *faon* young one of any beast, a fawn, deriv. of L. *fetus.* See FETUS.] **1.** A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year. **2.** A fawn color. — *a.* Of the color of a fawn; light yellowish brown.

fawn, *v. i.* [AS. *fagnian, fahnian,* to rejoice; var. of *fægnian.* See FAIN.] **1.** To show delight or fondness by crouching, wagging the tail, etc.; — said of dogs. **2.** To court favor by a cringing and servile demeanor. — *n.* A fawning; a cringe. *Obs.*

Syn. Creep, crawl, crouch, cringe, cower, bow, stoop, truckle, curry favor. — **Fawn, cringe, cower** (in their fig. senses). **Fawn** implies servile truckling or flattery, esp. in order to court favor; **cringe** adds to the idea of base humility or deference the implication of cowardly fear; **cower** suggests a timorous shrinking from danger or crouching for shelter.

fawn′-col′ored, *or* **-col′oured,** *a.* Of the color of a fawn; light yellowish brown.

fawn′er, *n.* One who fawns; a sycophant; toady.

fay (fā), *n.* [OF. *fei.* See FAITH.] Faith. *Archaic or Scot.*

fay, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *fēgan* to join.] To fit; join or unite closely. *Obs. or Dial., exc. in Shipbuilding.*

fay, *n.* [AF. *faie.*] A fairy; elf.

fay′al-ite (fā′ăl-īt), *n.* [From the island *Fayal.*] *Min.* A silicate of iron, Fe_2SiO_4, belonging to the chrysolite group.

faze (fāz), *v. t.;* FAZED (fāzd); FAZ′ING (fāz′ĭng). To disconcert; worry; daunt. *Colloq. or Dial.*

feal (fēl), *a.* [OF. *feeil,* L. *fidelis* faithful, fr. *fides* faith.] Faithful; loyal. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fe′al-ty (fē′ăl-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *feaute,* OF. *feauté, feeuté, feelté,* fr. L. *fidelitas,* fr. *fidelis* faithful.] **1.** Fidelity to one's lord; the obligation or oath of a feudal tenant or vassal to be faithful to his lord. **2.** Fidelity; faithfulness. — **Syn.** See LOYALTY.

fear (fēr), *n.* [AS. *fær* danger.] **1.** The painful emotion caused by a sense of impending danger or evil; apprehension; dread. **2.** Apprehension of incurring, or solicitude to avoid, the wrath or violence of someone, as of God; hence, the dread reverence felt toward God. **3.** That which causes, or is the object of, apprehension; danger. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in *no fear;* as, he will not fail, no *fear.*

Syn. Fear, dread, fright, alarm, dismay, consternation, panic, terror, horror. **Fear** is the most general term. **Dread** emphasizes apprehension or anxiety; as, Dr. Johnson had an awful *dread* of death. **Fright** implies the shock of sudden, startling, and commonly short-lived fear; as, he fled shuddering, and died of *fright.* **Alarm** suggests the surprise and agitation excited by imminent or unexpected danger; as, he shook with vague *alarms.* **Dismay** implies deprivation of spirit, courage, or initiative, esp. by an alarming or disconcerting prospect; as, distracted with deep *dismay.* **Consternation** heightens the implication of prostration or confusion; as, dumb with *consternation.* **Panic** is overmastering and unreasoning, often groundless, fear or fright; as, he was in a perpetual *panic* lest I should expose his ignorance. **Terror** suggests the extremity of consternation or (often violent) dread; as, the "*terror* by night." **Horror** adds the implication of shuddering abhorrence or aversion; as, "the *horror* of supernatural darkness."

— *v. t.* **1.** To affright; terrify. *Archaic.* **2.** To be afraid; — used reflexively; as, I *fear* me he is gone. *Archaic.* **3.** To be afraid of. **4.** To have a reverential awe of (God). — **Syn.** Apprehend, dread; reverence, venerate.

— *v. i.* To be afraid; be fearful or apprehensive.

fear′er, *n.* One who fears.

fear′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of fear; afraid. **2.** Inclined to fear; timid. **3.** Full of reverence and awe. **4.** Indicating, or caused by, fear. **5.** Inspiring fear; dreadful. **6.** Extremely bad, etc. See *Syn.* — **fear′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Apprehensive, timid, timorous; horrible, shocking. — **Fearful, dreadful, terrible, horrible, frightful, appalling, awful** are often used colloquially with little distinction as terms of extravagant hyperbole. See AFRAID.

fear′less, *a.* Free from fear; betraying no fear. — **Syn.** Bold, daring, courageous, intrepid, valorous, brave, undaunted, dauntless. — **fear′less-ly,** *adv.* — **fear′less-ness,** *n.*

fear'naught', fear'nought' (fēr'nôt'), *n.* **1.** A fearless person. **2.** A kind of stout woolen cloth.

fear'some (-sŭm), *a.* Frightful; causing fear.

fea'sance (fē'zăns), *n.* [F. *faisance.*] *Law.* The doing or performance of a condition, duty, etc.

fea'si-bil'i-ty (-zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being feasible.

fea'si-ble (fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *faisible*, fr. *faire* to make or do, L. *facere.* See FACT.] **1.** Capable of being done, or effected; practicable. **2.** Fit to be dealt with successfully; suitable. — **Syn.** See POSSIBLE. — **fea'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **fea'si-bly,** *adv.*

feast (fēst), *n.* [OF. *feste* festival, fr. L. *festum*, pl. *festa*, fr. *festus* joyful, festal.] **1.** A festival; esp., a religious festival, as opposed to a *fast.* **2.** Act or occasion of making an elaborate meal; banquet. **3.** A meal, or repast, of abundant and satisfying food; hence, any rich treat.

Syn. Feast, banquet, festival. Feast suggests rich and abundant viands; **banquet** adds the implication of sumptuousness or ceremony; **festival** commonly implies the celebration of an anniversary or occasion of special moment.

— *v. i.* To eat of a feast; — often fig. — *v. t.* **1.** To entertain with sumptuous or abundant provisions. **2.** Fig., to delight; gratify. — **feast'er** (fēs'tẽr), *n.*

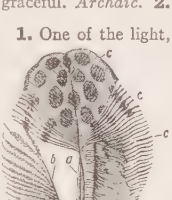
feast'ful (fēst'fo͝ol), *a.* Festive; festal; fond of feasting.

feat (fēt), *n.* [OF. *fet, fait*, fr. L. *factum*, prop. p. p. of *facere* to do.] **1.** An act; deed. *Obs.* **2.** A noble deed; exploit. **3.** A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning.

Syn. Feat, exploit, achievement. Feat commonly suggests an act of strength or dexterity; an **exploit** is an adventurous, heroic, or brilliant *feat;* **achievement** emphasizes the idea of distinguished endeavor, commonly in the face of difficulty or opposition; as, *feats* of strength; the *exploits* of Achilles; the *achievements* of science.

feat, *a.* [F. *fait* made, shaped, fit, p. p. of *faire* to make or do. See FEAT, *n.*] **1.** Skillful; apt; graceful. *Archaic.* **2.** Becoming; well-fitting.

feath'er (fĕth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *feðer.*] **1.** One of the light, horny, epidermal outgrowths which make up the external covering, or plumage, of birds. **2.** Plumage; hence, attire. **3.** Kind; nature; — from the phrase, *birds of a feather,* that is, of the same species. **4.** A feathery tuft or fringe of hair. **5.** In *pl.* Wings. *Obs.* **6.** One of the fins or wings on the shaft of an arrow. **7.** A projecting strip, rib, fin, or flange. **8.** A flaw, in appearance suggestive of a feather, in the eye or in a precious stone. **9.** Act of feathering an oar, etc.



Feather. *a* Shaft, from which part of the barbs have been cut away on the left; *b* Aftershaft with barbs cut away on the right; *c c c* Barbs; *d* Quill.

a feather in the cap, an honor, trophy, or mark of distinction. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a feather or feathers, as an arrow. **2.** To clothe or deck, as with feathers. **3.** *Rowing.* To turn (an oar) after a stroke so that the blade is almost horizontal and carry it thus to the position for the next stroke. **4.** To join by a groove and tongue.

to feather one's nest, to provide for one's self, esp. from another's property confided to one's care.

— *v. i.* **1.** To grow feathers; become feathered; move, or float, like feathers. **2.** To feather oars in rowing.

feath'ered (fĕth'ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Clothed, covered, or fitted with or as with feathers or wings. **2.** Winged; swift; fleet.

feath'er-edge' (-ĕr-ĕj'), *n.* A very thin edge easily broken or bent. — **feath'er-edged'** (-ĕjd'), *a.*

feath'er-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A frivolous or light-headed person. **2.** An empty or light head. — **feath'er-head'ed,** *a.*

feath'er-i-ness (fĕth'ẽr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being feathery or light.

feather star. A comatula, (a kind of crinoid).

feath'er-veined' (-vānd'), *a.* Having veins diverging from the midrib to the margin. See LEAF, *Illust.*

feath'er-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* **1.** A very light weight; specif.: **a** *Horse Racing.* In a handicap, the lightest weight that a horse may carry. **b** *Boxing.* A boxer who is very light, not exceeding 126 lbs. under British rules, or 115 lbs., American rules. **2.** A very small or insignificant thing or person.

feath'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling feathers; covered with or as with feathers.

feat'ly (fēt'lĭ), *a.* Neat; graceful. *Rare.* — *adv.* **1.** Fitly. **2.** Neatly; nimbly. *Archaic.* — **feat'li-ness,** *n.*

fea'ture (fē'tūr), *n.* [OF. *faiture* fashion, make, fr. L. *factura* a making, fr. *facere, factum,* to make.] **1.** Make, form, or appearance, esp. of a person; esp., good appearance. *Archaic.* **2.** The cast or appearance of the human face, esp. of a part of it, as the nose, mouth, etc.; in *pl.*, the face. **3.** Any marked characteristic; anything especially prominent or important. — **Syn.** See CHARACTERISTIC.

— *v. t.;* -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tŭr-ĭng). **1.** To resemble in features; favor. *Colloq.* **2.** To delineate the features of; also, to stand as a distinctive mark upon. **3.** To give prominence to. *Cant.*

fea'tured (-tūrd), *a.* **1.** Shaped; fashioned. **2.** Having formed into, or expressed by, features.

fea'ture-less, *a.* Having no distinct or distinctive features.

feaze (fēz), *v. t. & i.;* FEAZED (fēzd); FEAZ'ING (fēz'ĭng). To untwist; to unravel.

feaze (fēz; fāz). Var. of FEEZE, *v. & n.*

fe-bric'i-ty (fē-brĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Med.* Quality or state of being feverish.

fe-bric'u-la (fē-brĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *febris* fever.] *Med.* A slight and transient fever.

feb'ri-fa'cient (fĕb'rĭ-fā'shĕnt; fē'brĭ-), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *faciens* making.] Febrific.

fe-brif'ic (fē-brĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *-ficus* (in comp.) making.] Producing or causing fever.

feb'ri-fuge (fĕb'rĭ-fūj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *febris* fever + *fugare* to put to flight.] A remedy serving to abate or remove fever.

— **feb'ri-fuge, fe-brif'u-gal** (fē-brĭf'ū-gȧl; fĕb'rĭ-fū'-), *a.*

fe'brile (fē'brĭl; fĕb'rĭl), *a.* [F. *fébrile.*] Feverish.

Feb'ru-a-ry (fĕb'rōō-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *Februarius,* fr. *februa,* pl., the Roman lustral festival on Feb. 15.] The second month in the year, having 28 days, or, in leap year, 29.

fe'cal, fæ'cal (fē'kȧl), *a.* Relating to or containing feces.

fe'ces, fæ'ces (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *faex,* pl. *faeces,* dregs.] **1.** Sediment; dregs. **2.** Excrement.

feck (fĕk), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *effect.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Efficacy; force; value. **2.** Amount; quantity.

feck'less, *a.* Spiritless; weak.

fec'u-la (fĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L. *faecula* burnt tartar or salt of tartar, dim. of *faex, faecis,* dregs.] A starch obtained from plants by agitation with water, and subsidence; — called also *amylaceous fecula.*

fec'u-lence (fĕk'ū-lĕns), *n.* State or quality of being feculent; muddiness; also, that which is feculent; dregs; feces.

fec'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *faeculentus,* fr. *faecula.* See FECULA.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; turbid; fetid.

fec'und (fĕk'ŭnd; fē'kŭnd), *a.* [F. *fécond,* fr. L. *fecundus,* fr. root of *fetus.* See FETUS.] Fruitful; prolific; fertile.

fec'un-date (fĕk'ŭn-dāt), *v. t.;* -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [L. *fecundare,* fr. *fecundus.*] To make fruitful or prolific; fertilize; impregnate.

fec'un-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Process of fecundating; fertilization; impregnation.

fe-cun'di-ty (fē-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fruitfulness; fertility.

fed (fĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of FEED.

fed'er-al (fĕd'ẽr-ȧl), *a.* [L. *foedus* league, treaty, compact.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a compact, esp. one between states surrendering their individual sovereignty and consolidating into a new state; as, a *federal* union. **2. a** Pertaining to a state consolidated of several states which retain limited powers; as, a *federal* government. **b** Hence: Of, pertaining to, or involving the principle of, the government of such a state; as, *federal* officers. **3.** [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* **a** Friendly to the principles of a federal government with strong centralized powers. **b** Of, pertaining to, or loyal to, the United States in the Civil War (1861–65); as, the *Federal* troops.

Federal party, a name given to the group of men most prominent in urging the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and adopted by the political party favoring a strong centralized federal power.

— *n.* [*cap.*] **1.** A Federalist. *Rare.* **2.** *U. S. Hist.* A supporter of the United States in the Civil War; specif., a soldier in the Federal armies.

Fed'er-al-ist, *n. U. S. Hist.* An advocate of a federal union between the colonies after the War of Independence (1775–83). — **Fed'er-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

fed'er-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To unite in compact, as different states; also, to bring under the sole jurisdiction of a federal government. — **fed'er-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

fed'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *foederatus,* p. p. of *foederare* to establish by league, fr. *foedus.* See FEDERAL.] Confederate.

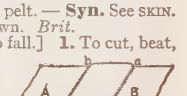
— (-āt), *v. t. & i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To unite in a league or federation; organize under a federal government.

fed'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A confederation; esp., act of uniting to form a sovereign power so that each of the uniting states remains self-governing in local affairs. **2.** A confederacy, esp. of several states under a central government.

fed'er-a-tive (fĕd'ĕr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to a federation; based on or inclined to federation.

fee (fē), *n.* [OF. *fié, fieu,* fief, payment.] **1.** *Feudal Law.* Any feudal benefice, or estate in land held of a feudal lord. **2.** *Common Law.* An estate of inheritance in land, being an absolute fee (**fee simple**) or a fee limited to a class of heirs (**fee tail**). **3.** A territory held in fee. **4.** A charge fixed by law for certain services or privileges; as, license *fees.* **5.** Pay; wage; salary. *Obs.* **6.** Reward or compensation. **7.** A

payment for admission to a place of amusement or instruction, an association, etc. **8.** A gratuity; tip.
— *v. t.;* FEED (fēd) ; FEE'ING. **1.** To give a fee to. **2.** To hire; employ. *Chiefly Scot.*
fee'ble (fē'b'l), *a.;* -BLER (-blĕr) ; -BLEST (-blĕst). [OF. *feible, foible,* fr. L. *flebilis* lamentable, *flere* to weep.] **1.** Weak physically. **2.** Fragile; slight. **3.** Wanting force; vigor, or efficiency. — **Syn.** See WEAK. — **fee'ble-ness,** *n.* — **fee'bly,** *adv.*
fee'ble-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd ; 24, 109), *a.* **1.** Wanting firmness; irresolute. **2.** Incapable of normal mental development, though not an idiot. — **fee'ble-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*
feed (fēd), *v. t.;* FED (fĕd) ; FEED'ING. [AS. *fēdan,* fr. *fōda* food.] **1.** To give food to. **2.** To gratify or minister to, as a sense, talent, or desire. **3.** To supply with that which is used or wanted; as, to *feed* a furnace. **4.** To nourish, in a general sense; to foster. **5.** To produce, or serve as, food for; as, the field will *feed* ten head of cattle. **6.** To give for food; furnish for consumption; as, to *feed* turnips to cows. **7.** To supply (material to be operated on) to a machine.
— *v. i.* **1.** To take food; eat. **2.** To feed one's self; prey; — used with *on* or *upon.* **3.** To be nourished or satisfied, as if by food; as "He *feeds* upon the cooling shade."
— *n.* **1.** Act of eating; hence, a meal. *Archaic or Colloq.* **2.** That which is eaten; esp., fodder. **3. a** The act of carrying forward the stuff to be operated on, as in a machine. **b** Material supplied, as coal to a furnace. **c** The mechanism for feeding, as in a machine.
feed'er, *n.* One who, or that which, feeds, as a steward, a tributary stream, a branch railroad, etc.
fee'–faw'–fum' (fē'fô'fŭm'), *interj. & n.* Also **fee** (*or* **fe**), **fi, fo, fum.** A nonsensical exclamation attributed to giants and ogres; hence, a bogy.
feel (fēl), *v. t.;* FELT (fĕlt) ; FEEL'ING. [AS. *fēlan.*] **1.** To perceive by the touch. **2.** To examine by touching; test. **3.** To be conscious of; experience, as pleasure, pain, etc. **4.** To be convinced of; believe; as, he *felt* the justice of it.
— *v. i.* **1.** To have perception by touch. **2.** To have the sensibilities affected; as, to *feel* for another; to *feel* kindly toward a friend. **3.** To have a sense of being (in a certain state); as, to *feel* grieved, angry, etc. **4.** To grope. **5.** To appear; seem; as, it *feels* cold.
— *n.* **1.** Feeling. *Rare.* **2.** A sensation communicated by touch. **3.** Sense of touch; as, soft to the *feel.*
feel'er (fēl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, feels; esp., a tactile organ of an animal, as a tentacle. **2.** Anything, as a remark, etc., put forth to ascertain the views of others.
feel'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Sentient. **2.** Having or expressing great sensibility; as, a *feeling* heart, a *feeling* story.
— *n.* **1.** Act or condition of a person or animal that feels. **2.** That sense of which sensations of touch, temperature, pressure, etc., are characteristic; esp., touch. **3.** A sensation; perception; consciousness. **4.** Any emotional state; emotion; in *pl.,* general susceptibility; as, to hurt one's *feelings.* **5.** Susceptibility to emotion, esp. refined emotion. **6.** Emotional attitude in a matter of opinion; sentiment. **7.** State or quality of that which causes or expresses feeling conceived as embodying the feeling; objectified feeling; as, the *feeling* of a tomb, of a picture. **8.** *Psychol.* In the broadest sense, a state of consciousness, or consciousness in general considered in itself and apart from any reference to an object of perception or of thought. In a narrower sense, consciousness apart from conation and cognition. **9.** That quality of a work of art which embodies the emotion of the artist, and is calculated to affect similarly the spectator.
Syn. Feeling, emotion, sentiment, passion. Feeling, the general term, suggests less of agitation or excitement than **emotion**; it is often sharply contrasted with *judgment,* and often implies little more than susceptibility to, or capacity for, sympathetic emotion; as, a *feeling* of sadness. **Sentiment** connotes a larger intellectual element; it often suggests refined, sometimes romantic, occasionally affected, feeling; as, opinions due to *sentiment* rather than belief. **Passion** suggests powerful emotion; as, man's ruling *passion.*
feel'ing-ly, *adv.* In a feeling manner.
fee simple, fee tail. See FEE, *n.,* 2.
feet (fēt), *n., pl.* of FOOT.
feeze (fēz ; fāz), *v. t.* [AS. *fēsian, fȳsian.*] **1.** To drive; put to flight. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To frighten; worry; discomfit. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. & Colloq., U. S.*
— *n.* Fretful excitement or alarm. *Colloq., U. S.*
feign (fān), *v. t.* [F. *feindre* (p. pr. *feignant*), fr. L. *fingere* to touch, form, arrange.] **1.** To imagine; hence: to pretend; imagine and relate as if true. **2.** To sham. — *v. i.* To pretend; dissemble. — **Syn.** See ASSUME.
feigned (fānd), *p. a.* Not real; counterfeit; insincere.
feign'er, *n.* One who feigns.
feint (fānt), *a.* [F., p. p. of *feindre* to feign.] Feigned; sham. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* [F. *feinte,* fr. *feindre.*] **1.** That which is feigned; pretense; stratagem. **2.** A mock attack on one part when another part is the real object of attack. — **Syn.** See PRETENSE. — *v. i.* To make a mock attack.
feints (fānts), *n. pl.* Var. of FAINTS.
feist (fīst), *n.* A fice. *U. S.*
feld'spar' (fĕld'spär'), *or, now Rare,* **feld'spath'** (fĕld'-spăth'), *n.* [G. *feldspath; feld* field + *spath* spar.] *Min.* Any of a group of crystalline minerals, all silicates of aluminium, with potassium, sodium, calcium, or barium. — **feld-spath'ic** (fĕld-spăth'ĭk), **feld-spath'ose** (-ōs), *a.*
feld-spath'oid (fĕld-spăth'oid), *n.* Any of a group of minerals similar to the feldspars, as sodalite.
fe'li-cif'ic (fē'lĭ-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *felix, -icis,* happy + *facere* to make.] Making happy; causing happiness.
fe-lic'i-tate (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd) ; -TAT'ING. [L. *felicitatus,* p. p. of *felicitare,* fr. *felix, -icis,* happy.] **1.** To make happy. *Rare.* **2.** To congratulate.
Syn. Felicitate, congratulate. Felicitate is the more formal term; **congratulate** commonly implies a heartier and more genuine expression of sympathetic joy.
fe-lic'i-ta'tion (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of felicitating; a wishing of joy or happiness; congratulation.
fe-lic'i-tous (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Happily expressed; apt. — **fe-lic'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **fe-lic'i-tous-ness,** *n.*
fe-lic'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *félicité,* fr. L. *felicitas,* fr. *felix, -icis,* happy, fruitful.] **1.** State of being happy; blessedness. **2.** That which promotes happiness; blessing; also (*now Rare*), prosperity. **3.** A pleasing faculty, esp. in art or language; aptness; grace. **4.** A happy achievement; an apt expression. — **Syn.** See HAPPINESS.
fe'line (fē'līn), *a.* [L. *felinus,* fr. *feles, felis,* cat.] **1.** Of or pert. to the cat family (*Felidæ*). **2.** Catlike; sly; stealthy; treacherous; as, a *feline* nature. — *n.* An animal of the cat family; a cat. — **fe'line-ly,** *adv.*
fell (fĕl), *pret.* of FALL.
fell, *n.* [AS. *fell.*] A skin or hide; pelt. — **Syn.** See SKIN.
fell, *n.* [Icel. *fjall.*] A moor; down. *Brit.*
fell, *v. t.* [AS. *fellan,* fr. *feallan* to fall.] **1.** To cut, beat, or knock, down. **2.** [Perh. different word.] To sew or hem down in a certain way. — *n.* **1.** Timber cut down in one season. **2.** A seam formed by felling. See *Illust.*



Fell, 2. *a* Original Seam joining pieces *A* and *B; b* Hemmed-down Fold.

fell, *a.* [OF. *fel* cruel, fierce, perfidious, fr. LL. *felo, fello.* See 2d FELON.] **1.** Cruel; ruthless; inhuman; fierce; savage. **2.** Deadly; dire; piercing; destructive; very painful; as, *fell* poison; *fell* disease. *Poetic.* — **Syn.** See FEROCIOUS.
fel'lah (fĕl'ä), *n.; pl.* Ar. FELLAHIN or -HEEN (fĕl'ä-hēn'), E. FELLAHS (fĕl'äz). [Ar. *fellāh.*] A peasant or cultivator in Egypt, Syria, or other Arabic-speaking country.
fell'er (fĕl'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, fells; esp. : **a** A machine for felling trees. **b** A sewing-machine attachment for felling seams.
fell'mon'ger (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A dealer in skins or hides, esp. sheepskins. *Chiefly Brit.*
fell'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being fell, or cruel; fierce barbarity; destructiveness.
fel'loe (fĕl'ō), *n.* Var. of FELLY.
fel'low (fĕl'ō), *n.* [ME. *felawe, felaghe,* Icel. *fēlagi.*] **1.** A sharer; partner. *Obs.* **2.** A companion; comrade; associate; contemporary. **3.** An equal in power, rank, character, etc. **4.** One of a pair, or of two things used together or suited to each other; a mate. *Obs. as to man and animals.* **5.** A person; individual; one. *Chiefly Colloq.* **6.** A man of low breeding or of little worth. **7.** In English universities, an incorporated member of a college, or a scholar holding a fellowship. **8.** In American universities and colleges, a member of the corporation; also, a graduate appointed to a fellowship. **9.** A member of an incorporated literary or scientific society.
— *a.* Being a companion; associated; as, *fellow* citizens.
— *v. t.* **1.** To produce a fellow or equal to; match. **2.** To represent as equal with. [by the same Creator.]
fellow creature. One of the same race or kind; one made
fellow feeling. Sympathy; a like feeling.
fel'low-ship (-shĭp), *n.* **1.** State or relation of being a fellow or associate. **2.** Partnership; membership (in a society). **3.** Companionship; familiar intercourse; comradeship. **4.** An association; esp., a company of equals or friends. **5.** *Universities.* A foundation to maintain a scholar called a *fellow;* position and emoluments of a fellow. **6.** *Eccl.* Communion; mutual relation between members or branches of the same church. **7.** *Arith.* The rule for dividing profit and loss among partners, based on proportion by composition; — called also *partnership, company,* and *distributive proportion.*
— *v. t. Eccl.* To acknowledge as in communion according to standards of faith and practice; admit to Christian fellowship. — *v. i. Chiefly Eccl.* To join in fellowship; be in communion (with a church or church member).
fel'ly (fĕl'ĭ), *adv.* In a fell manner; cruelly; savagely.

fel'ly (fĕl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). Also **fel'loe.** [AS. *felg.*] The exterior wooden rim, or a segment of the rim, of a wheel, supported by the spokes.

‖ **fe'lo-de-se'** (fē'lō-dē-sē'), *n.; pl.* FELOS- (fē'lōz-). [LL. *felo*, E. *felon* + *de* of + *se* self.] One who commits suicide; a suicide.

fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* A kind of whitlow.

fel'on, *n.* [F. *félon* traitor, in OF., also, villain, fr. LL. *felo*, better *fello.*] **1.** One guilty of a felony. **2.** A wicked person; a villain. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Criminal, convict, malefactor. — *a.* Characteristic of a felon; wicked; cruel.

fe-lo'ni-ous (fē-lō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to, or having the quality of, felony; malicious; villainous; traitorous. — **fe-lo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **fe-lo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

fel'on-ry (fĕl'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* The class of felons; specif., the convict population of a penal colony.

fel'o-ny (fĕl'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). **1.** Any of various crimes more serious than those called *misdemeanors.* **2.** *Common Law.* **a** In the early common law (with possibly some small anomalies), any crime that could be prosecuted by an appeal. **b** An offense which occasions a total forfeiture of either lands or goods, or both, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be superadded, according to the degree of guilt. With the abolition of forfeiture for crime there remained no serviceable criterion for distinguishing a felony from a misdemeanor; and in some States of the United States the distinction has been abolished by statute.

fel'site (-sīt), *n.* [G. *feldstein*, earlier *felsstein, felsenstein.*] A dense fine-grained igneous rock almost entirely feldspar and quartz in minute crystals. — **fel-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

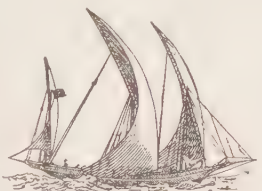
fel'spar' (fĕl'spär'), **fel'spath'** (-spăth'), etc. Vars. of FELD-

felt (fĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of FEEL.

felt, *n.* [AS. *felt.*] **1.** A stuff of matted wool, or wool and fur or hair, compacted by rolling and pressure. **2.** Any article of felt, esp. a hat. **3.** A material resembling felt, as a fireproof fabric of asbestos. — *v. t.* **1.** To make into felt; to mat. **2.** To cover with or as with felt.

felt'ing, *n.* The material of felt; also, felted cloth or the process by which it is made.

fe-luc'ca (fē-lŭk'ä), *n.* [It. *feluca.*] A fast, lateen-rigged vessel, used chiefly in the Mediterranean.



Felucca.

fe'male (fē'māl), *n.* [F. *femelle,* fr. L. *femella,* dim. of *femina* woman.] **1.** A female human being; also, a female animal. **2.** *Bot.* A pistillate plant.

☞ The symbol ♀ is used, as with an illustration, to indicate a female, whether animal or plant.

Syn. Female, woman, lady. Female (the correlative of *male*) emphasizes the idea of sex; it applies alike to human beings, animals, and plants. Its use as a synonym for *woman,* once frequent among good writers, is now commonly tabooed. As compared with **woman** (the correlative of *man*), which emphasizes essential qualities, **lady** (the correlative of *gentleman*) connotes rather the externals of social position or refinement. *Lady* is often used as a mere courteous synonym for *woman* (as, Please allow these *ladies* to pass); but its indiscriminate substitution for *woman* is vulgar.

— *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or belonging to, the sex that bears offspring. **2.** Characteristic of woman; feminine. **3.** Effeminate. *Obs.* **4.** *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to any reproductive organ or portion of a plant body in which large gametes requiring fertilization by smaller gametes are organized. **b** Pert. to any plant organ or reproductive body which produces, or is concerned in the production of, fruit after fecundation. Of seed plants, loosely, pistillate. **5.** *Machinery.* Designating a hollow part, tool, etc., into which is inserted a corresponding or male, part; as, a *female* gauge.

Syn. Female, feminine, womanly, womanlike, womanish, effeminate, ladylike. Female (opposed to *male*) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; **feminine** (opposed to *masculine*) denotes that which belongs to, or is characteristic of, women, and often suggests gender rather than sex; it has now practically displaced all except the more strictly physiological senses of *female;* as, the *female* bee; the *female* ivy; a *female* slave; *feminine,* maternal hands; *feminine* virtues. **Womanly** (often opposed to *girlish*) suggests esp. a woman's deeper, tenderer, more gracious qualities; as, a *womanly* grace. **Womanlike** is more apt to suggest characteristically feminine faults or foibles; as, *womanlike,* she acted on impulse. **Womanish** (compare *mannish, childish*) is a term of contempt; as, your tears are *womanish.* **Effeminate** emphasizes unmanly delicacy, luxuriousness, or enervation; as, *effeminate* foppery. **Ladylike** is often used sarcastically to imply a dainty and finical affectation of the proprieties; as, fops of *ladylike* mien.

female rime. = FEMININE RIME.

feme (fĕm), *n.* [OF. *feme,* F. *femme,* L. *femina.*] **1.** *Law.* Wife; — chiefly in *baron and feme.* **2.** A woman. *Obs.*

feme covert (kŭv'ĕrt) [OF. *coverte,* fem. of *covert* covered], *Law,* a married woman. — **f. sole** (sōl) [OF. *sole* alone], *Law,* a single woman, whether spinster, widow, or a divorcée. — **f. sole trader** *or* **merchant,** *Law,* a married woman who engages in business independently of her husband and is, with respect to her trading, treated at law as a feme sole.

fem'i-ne'i-ty (fĕm'ĭ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *femineus* feminine, fr. *femina* woman.] Womanliness; femininity.

fem'i-nie (fĕm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *femenie, feminie,* the female sex, realm of women.] Womankind; a class of women; specif., the Amazons or their country. *Archaic.*

fem'i-nine (-nĭn), *a.* [L. *femininus.*] **1.** Female; of the female sex. **2.** Of or pert. to a woman or women. **3.** *Gram.* Conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words distinguished primarily as denoting females. — **Syn.** See FEMALE, *a.*

feminine rime, *Pros.,* a double rime; one in which two syllables, one accented and one unaccented, correspond at the end of each line, as *motion, ocean.* [nine gender.] — *n. Gram.* A word or inflectional form or class of the femi-

fem'i-nine-ly, *adv.* In a feminine manner.

fem'i-nin'i-ty (-nĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Also **fe-min'i-ty** (fē-mĭn'ĭ-tĭ). Quality or nature of the female sex; womanliness.

fem'i-nism (fĕm'ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* Feminine character or characteristics.

‖ **femme** (fäm), *n.* [F.] A woman. [bermaid.]

femme de chambre (dĕ shän'br'), a lady's maid; cham-

fem'o-ral (fĕm'ō-răl), *a.* [L. *femur, femoris,* thigh.] Pertaining to the femur or thigh; as, the *femoral* artery.

fe'mur (fē'mŭr), *n.; pl.* E. -MURS (-mŭrz), L. FEMORA (fĕm'ō-rä). [L., thigh.] The proximal bone of the hind limb; thigh bone.

fen (fĕn), *n.* [AS. *fen, fenn,* marsh, mud, dirt.] Low swampy or boggy land; specif., **the Fens,** marshy, low-lying districts in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and some other English counties.

fence (fĕns), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *defence.*] **1.** Act of defending; a defense; protection. *Archaic.* **2.** Self-defense with the sword; fencing; hence, skill in debate and repartee. **3.** An inclosure; esp., an inclosing barrier, as about a field, to prevent intrusion or egress. **4.** A receiver of stolen goods, or a place where such goods are received. *Colloq.*

to be on the fence, to be undecided or uncommitted in respect to two opposing parties or policies. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.;* FENCED (fĕnst); FENC'ING (fĕn'sĭng). **1.** To fend off danger from; protect; guard. **2.** To keep out; repel. *Archaic.* **3.** To inclose with or as with a fence. **4.** To close; make prohibited, as a stream against fishing. *Brit.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To guard; — used with *against.* **2.** To practice fencing. **3.** To contest like fencers; esp., to baffle, or try to baffle, inquiry or argument by equivocation or evasion.

fence'less, *a.* Without a fence; open; unfortified; defenceless. — **fence'less-ness,** *n.*

fenc'er (fĕn'sẽr), *n.* One who fences; esp., one who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil.

fen'ci-ble (fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of defending or defense. *Archaic.* — *n.* A soldier enlisted for home service. *Hist.*

fenc'ing (fĕn'sĭng), *n.* **1.** Art or practice of one who fences. **2. a** Materials for fences. *U. S.* **b** Fences collectively.

fend (fĕnd), *v. t.* [For *defend.*] **1.** To defend. *Archaic.* **2.** To keep or ward off. — *v. i.* **1.** To act on the defensive; resist; parry. **2.** To strive; make shift. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fend'er (fĕn'dẽr), *n.* One that defends by warding off harm; as: **a** A cushion or pad to deaden a shock. **b** The device in front of locomotives, electric cars, etc., to throw off obstructions or lessen injury in case of collision. **c** A low metal frame, often ornamental, placed in front of the hearth of an open fireplace to keep falling coals from rolling into the room, and to serve as a rest for fire irons.

fen'es-tel'la (fĕn'ĕs-tĕl'ä), *n.* [L., dim. of *fenestra* window.] A small window or windowlike opening; specif., one in an altar front, allowing the relics within to be seen.

fe-nes'tra (fē-nĕs'trä), *n.; pl.* -TRÆ (-trē). [L., window.] **1.** *Anat.* A small opening; esp., either of two apertures in the bone between the tympanum and internal ear. **2.** *Zoöl.* A transparent spot, as in the wing of a moth. — **fe-nes'tral** (-trăl), *a.*

fe-nes'trate (-trāt), **fe-nes'trat-ed** (-trāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *fenestratus,* p. p., furnished with openings and windows.] Having numerous openings; irregularly reticulated.

fen'es-tra'tion (fĕn'ĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The arrangement and proportioning of windows. **2.** State of being fenestrated.

Fe'ni-an (fē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [Ir. *fiann.*] **1.** In Gaelic legend, one of a band of heroes; — from their leader *Finn,* or *Finn mac Cool.* **2.** A member of a secret organization, mainly of

Irishmen, having for its aim the overthrow of English rule in Ireland. — **Fe'ni-an, Fe'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

fen'nec (fĕn'ĕk), *n.* [Ar. *fanek.*] *Zoöl.* A small African fox (*Vulpes zerda*) of a pale fawn color, remarkable for its large ears.

Fennec.

fen'nel (-ĕl), *n.* [AS. *fenol, finol*, deriv. of L. *feniculum, faeniculum*, dim. of *fenum, faenum*, hay.] A perennial apiaceous plant (*Fœniculum fœniculum*), with yellow flowers, cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

fennel flower. Any of a genus (*Nigella*) of ranunculaceous herbs or its flower. One species (*N. sativa*) yields **fennel seed**, used as a condiment, etc., in India. These seeds are the "fitches" mentioned in *Isaiah* xxviii. 25.

fen'ny (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a fen; boggy.

fen'u-greek (fĕn'ū-grēk), *n.* [L. *faenum Graecum*, lit., Greek hay.] An Asiatic annual fabaceous plant (*Trigonella fœnumgræcum*), cultivated for its aromatic mucilaginous seeds.

feod (fūd), *n.* [Var. of FEUD.] A feudal estate; a fee. — **feod'al,** *a.* — **feo-dal'i-ty, feod'a-to-ry,** *n.* See FEUD, etc.

feod'a-ry (fūd'ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A feudal tenant; vassal. **2.** An accomplice. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

feoff (fĕf). Var. of FIEF.

feoff, *v. t.* [See FIEF.] *Law.* To enfeoff. — **feoff-ee'** (-ē'), *n.* — **feoff'ment** (fĕf'mĕnt), *n.* — **feof'for, feof'fer** (-ẽr), *n.*

-fer (-fẽr). [L. *-fer*, as in *crucifer* cross bearer; *ferre* to bear.] A suffix denoting *bearer, carrier.* It forms nouns corresponding to adjectives in *-ferous.*

fe-ra'cious (fē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ferax, -acis*, fr. *ferre* to bear.] Fruitful; fertile. — **fe-rac'i-ty** (fē-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

fe'ral (fē'răl), *a.* [L. *fera* a wild animal, fr. *ferus* wild.] Untamed or uncultivated; wild; savage.

Fe-ra'li-a (fē-rā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *feralis* belonging to the dead.] *Rom. Relig.* Public religious ceremonies held in honor of the dead upon the last day (Feb. 21) of the Parentalia. See PARENTALIA.

fer'-de-lance' (fâr'dē-lĀNS'), *n.* [F., the iron of a lance.] *Zoöl.* A large venomous serpent (*Lachesis lanceolatus*) of tropical America. It is allied to the rattlesnake.

fere (fēr), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *gefēra*, fr. root of *faran* to travel.] Mate; companion. *Archaic* or *Scot.*

fer'e-to-ry (fĕr'ē-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *fertre*, OF. *fiertre*, L. *feretrum* bier, Gr. *φέρετρον*, fr. *φέρειν* to bear.] **1.** A bier or shrine variously adorned, and usually adapted to be carried in ceremonial processions, used to inclose relics of saints. **2.** A bier. *Rare.* **3.** A room or chapel in which a feretory was kept.

fe'ri-a (fē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* FERIÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** In *pl.* As a Latin word, festival days; holidays; as, **fe'ri-æ Jo'vi** (jō'vī), festivals of Jupiter. **2.** *Eccl.* A week day, esp. one neither a festival nor a fast. — **fe'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

fe'rine (fē'rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [L. *ferinus.*] Feral; wild.

Fe-rin'gi (fē-rĭn'gē), *n.* Also **Fe-rin'ghee, Fe-rin'gee.** [Per. *Farangī*, or Ar. *Firanjī*, prop., a Frank.] In India, a European; also, a Eurasian, esp. one of Portuguese-Indian blood; — usually derogatory.

fer'i-ty (fĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *feritas*, fr. *ferus* wild.] Wild or untamed state; hence: savageness; fierceness; brutality.

fer'mail (fûr'māl), *n.* [OF. *fermail, fermaille.*] *Antiq. or Her.* A clasp; buckle; setting.

fer'ment (fûr'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *fermentum.*] **1.** An agent capable of producing fermentation, as yeast. **2.** Fig.: Tumult; agitation. **3.** Fermentation.

fer-ment' (fẽr-mĕnt'), *v. i.* **1.** To undergo fermentation; "work." **2.** Fig.: To be agitated or excited. — *v. t.* To cause fermentation in.

fer-ment'a-ble (-mĕn't*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of fermentation.

fer'men-ta'tion (fûr'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A chemical change with effervescence, as that produced by yeast. **2.** Agitation; excitement.

fer-ment'a-tive (fẽr-mĕn't*ȧ*-tĭv), *a.* Causing, having power to cause, or produced by, fermentation; fermenting.

fer'me-ture (fûr'mē-tûr), *n.* [F., fr. *fermer* to close.] In breech-loading firearms, the breech-closing mechanism.

fern (fûrn), *n.* [AS. *fearn.*] Any of an order (*Filicales*) of cryptogamic plants. Ferns, like seed plants, are differentiated into root, stem, and leaves (fronds) and have vascular tissue, but do not bear seeds. Cf. FERN SEED.

fern'er-y (fûr'nẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). An artificial plantation or collection of ferns.

fern seed. The dustlike asexual spores of ferns, formerly taken for seeds, and reputed to render one invisible.

fern'wort' (fûrn'wûrt'), *n. Bot.* Any pteridophytic plant; a fern or fern ally. See PTERIDOPHYTE.

fern'y (fûr'nĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or abounding in, ferns.

fe-ro'cious (fē-rō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ferox, -ocis*, fierce.] Fierce; savage; cruel. — **fe-ro'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Fierce, savage, truculent, cruel, fell, barbarous, inhuman, brutal, merciless, pitiless, ruthless, remorseless, relentless, implacable, bloody, bloodthirsty, sanguinary, murderous, rapacious. — **Ferocious, fierce, savage, truculent, cruel, fell. Ferocious** is always unfavorable in sense, and implies rapacity, wanton cruelty, or (often) formidable aspect; **fierce** suggests excessive vehemence, sometimes pitilessness, of temper or action; it may also express extreme eagerness; **savage** implies also barbarity or inhumanity. **Truculent** often suggests ostentatious ferocity; **cruel** implies indifference to others' suffering, or even pleasure in it; **fell** (now poetical or rhetorical) connotes dire or baleful cruelty.

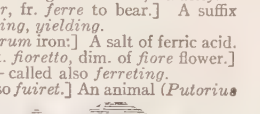
fe-roc'i-ty (fē-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty.

-fer-ous (-fẽr-ŭs). [L. *-fer*, fr. *ferre* to bear.] A suffix signifying *bearing, producing, yielding.*

fer'rate (fĕr'āt), *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron:] A salt of ferric acid.

fer'ret (fĕr'ĕt; 24), *n.* [It. *fioretto*, dim. of *fiore* flower.] A kind of narrow tape; — called also *ferreting.*

fer'ret, *n.* [F. *furet*, OF. also *fuiret.*] An animal (*Putorius furo*), of the weasel family, native of Africa, but bred in Europe and America for hunting rabbits, etc. — *v. t.* To drive or hunt out of a lurking place; search out. — *v. i.* To hunt with ferrets; fig., to search about. — **fer'ret-er,** *n.* — **fer'ret-y,** *a.*



Ferret. (⅛)

fer'ri- (fĕr'ĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form indicating *ferric iron* as an ingredient; as *ferri*cyanide.

fer'ri-age (fĕr'ĭ-ăj), *n.* **1.** The fare for passage over a ferry. **2.** Conveyance over a ferry.

fer'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing iron; specif., *Chem.*, denoting those compounds of iron in which it has a higher valence than in the *ferrous* compounds, or iron with such a valence.

ferric acid, an acid, H_2FeO_4, not known in the free state, but obtained as a red powder, potassium ferrate, by fusing a mixture of iron and saltpeter.

fer'ri-cy-an'ic (fĕr'ĭ-sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a brown crystalline acid, $H_3Fe(CN)_6$, obtained by treating ferricyanides with strong acids.

fer'ri-cy'a-nide (-sī'ȧ-nīd; -nĭd), *n. Chem.* A salt of ferricyanic acid. [Containing iron; ironbearing.]

fer-rif'er-ous (fĕ rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron + *-ferous.*]

Fer'ris wheel (fĕr'ĭs). An amusement device consisting of a giant power-driven wheel, revolvable on a stationary axle, and carrying a number of swinging passenger cars on the rim; — so called after the inventor, G. W. G. Ferris.

fer'rite (fĕr'īt), *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron + *-ite.*] **1.** *Micros.* **a** In rocks, any yellowish, reddish, or brownish amorphous substance, apparently of iron compounds, but not certainly referable to a particular mineral. **b** In iron and steel, pure metallic iron. **2.** *Chem.* Any of several compounds which may be regarded as metallic derivatives of the ferric hydroxide, $Fe_2O_2(OH)_2$, analogous to aluminates; as, franklinite is zinc *ferrite.*

fer'ro- (fĕr'ō-). A combining form indicating: **a** In general, *presence of,* or *connection with, iron;* as, *ferro*nickel, an alloy of iron and nickel; *ferro*type. **b** Specif., *Chem., ferrous iron* as an ingredient; as, *ferro*cyanide.

fer'ro-cal'cite (-kăl'sīt), *n. Min.* Calcite containing ferrous carbonate. It turns brown on exposure.

fer'ro-chrome (fĕr'ō-krōm), **fer'ro-chro'mi-um** (-krō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and chromium.

fer'ro-con'crete (-kŏn'krēt), *n.* Reënforced concrete.

fer'ro-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $H_4Fe(CN)_6$, got by treating ferrocyanides with acids. [rocyanic acid.]

fer'ro-cy'a-nide (-sī'ȧ-nīd; -nĭd), *n. Chem.* A salt of ferro-

fer'ro-mag-ne'sian (-măg-nē'shăn), *a. Min.* Containing iron and magnesium.

fer'ro-mag-net'ic (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Physics.* **a** Formerly, paramagnetic, as distinguished from *diamagnetic.* **b** Now, usually, magnetic in a high degree, like iron, nickel, and cobalt; — distinguished from *paramagnetic.* — **fer'ro-mag'net-ism** (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.*

fer'ro-man'ga-nese (-măn'gȧ-nēz; -măn'gȧ-nēs'), *n.* An alloy of iron and manganese usually containing 25–85 per cent of manganese and some carbon, used in steel making.

fer'ro-mo-lyb'de-num (-mō-lĭb'dē-nŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and molybdenum, used in steel making.

fer'ro-nick'el (-nĭk'ĕl), *n.* An alloy of iron and nickel.

fer'ro-sil'i-con (-sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* An alloylike substance consisting of iron and silicon. It is added to molten iron to increase the percentage of silicon.

fer'ro-tung'sten (-tŭng'stĕn), *n.* An alloy of iron and tungsten, used in steel making.

fer'ro-type (-ō-tīp), *n.* A photograph taken on a thin iron plate by a collodion process; a tintype; also, the process.

fer'rous (fĕr'ŭs), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron.] Pertaining to, or derived from, iron, esp., *Chem.*, in its lower valence.

fer'ro-va-na'di-um (fĕr'ō-vȧ-nā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and vanadium, used in steel making.

fer-ru'gi-nous (fĕ-rōō'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ferruginus, -neus*, fr. *ferrugo, -ginis*, iron rust, *ferrum* iron.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or containing iron. **2.** Resembling iron rust; brownish red.

fer'rule (fĕr'ōōl ; -rĭl), *n.* [F. *virole* LL. *virola*, L. *viriola* little bracelet, dim. of *viriae*, pl., bracelets. The spelling with *f* is due to confusion with L. *ferrum* iron.] A metal ring or cap on a cane, tool handle, etc., to strengthen it, or to prevent splitting. — *v. t.* To supply with a ferrule.

fer'ry (fĕr'ĭ), *v. t.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [AS. *ferian* to convey, fr. *fær* a journey.] To transport over a river, strait, etc., in a boat. — *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat or by a ferry. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where, or a vessel in which, persons or things are carried across a river, etc. **2.** A franchise or right to ferry passengers or goods, charging tolls. — **fer'ry-boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* — **fer'ry-man,** *n.*

fer'tile (fûr'tĭl ; -tīl), *a.* [L. *fertilis*, fr. *ferre* to bear, produce.] **1.** Producing in abundance; fruitful; prolific; — used chiefly of plants. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Capable of producing fruit; as, *fertile* flowers. **b** Containing pollen; — used of anthers. **c** Developing spore-bearing organs; as, a *fertile* frond. **3.** Produced in abundance. *Obs.* **4. a** As applied to seeds or eggs, capable of growing or developing. **b** Capable of breeding, or producing offspring. **5.** Causing fertility; promoting production or fecundity.

Syn. Fruitful, prolific, teeming, productive. — **Fertile, fruitful, prolific.** That is **fertile** (used esp. of soil or plants) which has the inherent power of producing; that is **fruitful** which actually does produce; that is **prolific** (used esp. of animals) which produces abundantly.

fer-til'i-ty (fĕr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being fertile; fecundity; richness; readiness; productive power.

fer'ti-li-za'tion (fûr'tĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of rendering fertile. **2.** *Biol.* The union of a male germ cell with the female germ cell or egg; fecundation; impregnation. **3.** *Bot.* Incorrectly, the process of pollination in seed plants. See POLLINATION.

fer'ti-lize (fûr'tĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING. To make fertile; enrich; to make fruitful or productive.

fer'ti-liz'er (-līz'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, fertilizes; esp., a commercial manure for land, as guano or bone dust.

fer'u-la (fĕr'ōō-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-lȧz). [L. See FERULE.] **1.** Any of a very large genus (*Ferula*) of Old World apiaceous plants, yielding various medicinal gum resins, as galbanum and asafetida. **2.** A ferule; a rod; hence, school discipline. **3.** A scepter.

fer'ule (fĕr'ōōl ; -ĭl), *n.* [L. *ferula* giant fennel (its stalks were used in punishing schoolboys), rod, whip.] A piece of wood, as a ruler, for striking children, esp. on the hand, in punishment. — *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.

fer'ven-cy (fûr'vĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being fervent; heat; ardor; eagerness.

fer'vent (-vĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *fervens, -entis*, p. pr. of *fervere* to be boiling hot, glow.] **1.** Hot; glowing; burning. **2.** Warm in feeling; zealous. — **fer'vent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Fervid, ardent, fiery, vehement, impassioned, passionate, intense, eager, keen, fierce. — **Fervent, fervid, ardent.** **Fervent** suggests great warmth or earnestness of feeling (esp. as manifested in zeal, piety, etc.); **fervid** is stronger, and expresses vehement, impassioned, or (often) overheated feeling (esp. with reference to imagination, eloquence, etc.); **ardent** connotes eagerness and fine enthusiasm; as, *fervent* prayers; *fervid* intensity of expression; *ardent* desires.

fer'vid (-vĭd), *a.* [L. *fervidus*, fr. *fervere*. See FERVENT.] **1.** Very hot; burning; boiling. **2.** Ardent; fervent. — **Syn.** See FERVENT. — **-vid-ly,** *adv.* — **-vid-ness,** *n.* [ENDAR.

Fer'vi'dor' (fĕr'vē'dôr'), *n.* [F.] See REVOLUTIONARY CAL-

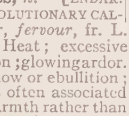
fer'vor, fer'vour (fûr'vĕr), *n.* [OF. *fervor, fervour*, fr. L. *fervor*, fr. *fervere*. See FERVENT.] **1.** Heat; excessive warmth. **2.** Intensity of feeling or expression; glowing ardor.

Syn. Fervor, ardor. **Fervor** suggests glow or ebullition; **ardor**, fiery, or burning heat. **Fervor** is often associated with zeal, devotion, piety, and connotes warmth rather than impetuosity; but **ardor** commonly suggests the eagerness and enthusiasm of high-minded impulses; as, exhorting with *fervor* to repentance; burning with *ardor* for the fight.

Fes'cen-nine (fĕs'ĕ-nīn ; -nĭn), *a.* [L. *Fescenninus*, fr. *Fescennia*, a city of Etruria.] Pert. to or resembling the inhabitants of Fescennia; esp., scurrilous; obscene.

fes'cue (fĕs'kū), *n.* [OF. *festu*, deriv. of L. *festuca* stalk, straw.] **1.** A straw, wire, stick, or the like, used to point out letters to pupils. **2.** Any of a certain genus (*Festuca*) of grasses; — called also *fescue grass.*

fess (fĕs), *n.* Also **fesse.** [OF. *fesse*, fr. L. *fascia* band.] *Her.* A broad horizontal band across the middle of an escutcheon.



a Fess.

fess point. See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

fess'wise', fesse'wise' (fĕs'wīz'), *adv. Her.* In the manner of a fess.

fes'tal (fĕs'tăl), *a.* [L. *festum* holiday, feast.] Of or pertaining to a holiday or a feast; joyous; festive. — **fes'tal-ly,** *adv.*

fes'ter (fĕs'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *festre*, L. *fistula* a sort of ulcer.] **1.** A small suppurating sore; pustule. **2.** A festering or rankling. — *v. i.* **1.** To generate pus; suppurate. **2.** To cause increasing inflammation of surrounding parts; rankle. **3.** To putrefy; rot. — *v. t.* To cause to fester.

fes'ti-nate (-tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *festinatus*, p. p. of *festinare* to hasten.] To hasten. — *a.* Hasty. *Rare.*

fes'ti-na'tion (fĕs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Haste.

fes'ti-val (fĕs'tĭ-văl), *a.* [OF. *festival, festivel*, fr. L. *festivum* festive jollity. See FESTIVE.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or appropriate to, a festival. **2.** Festive. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** A time of feasting or celebration. **2.** A periodical season of entertainment of some kind; as, a music *festival.* — **Syn.** See FEAST.

fes'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *festivus*, fr. *festum* feast.] Pert. to or befitting a feast; festal; joyous; gay. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.*

fes-tiv'i-ty (fĕs-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being festive; gayety. **2.** A festive celebration.

fes'ti-vous (fĕs'tĭ-vŭs), *a.* Festive.

fes-toon' (-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *feston.*] A decorative garland hanging in a curve, or a carved or molded ornament representing one. — *v. t.* To form in, adorn with, or connect by, festoons.

fet (fĕt), *v. t.* [AS. *fetian.*] To fetch. *Obs.*

fe'tal, fœ'tal (fē'tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fetus.

fe-ta'tion, fœ-ta'tion (fē-tā'shŭn), *n.* The formation of a fetus in the womb; pregnancy.

fetch (fĕch), *v. t.* [AS. *feccan.*] **1.** To bring, or to go and bring; get. **2.** To cause to come; to bring down, or to a particular state. **3.** To bring to accomplishment; achieve; hence: to draw (a breath); heave (a sigh). **4.** To bring or get within reach by going; reach, as by sailing. **5.** To bring as price or equivalent; sell for. **6.** To interest; please. *Chiefly Colloq.* **7.** To derive; deduce. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See BRING. — *v. i.* **1.** To get and bring things. **2.** *Naut.* To go or come; make headway; hold a course.

— *n.* **1.** Act of fetching or reaching after; also, the distance so spanned or the effort involved. **2.** A stratagem; trick; sophism; as, a *fetch* of wit or of argument.

fetch, *n.* Apparition of a living person; wraith; double.

fetch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, fetches.

fetch'ing, *p. a.* Pleasing; attractive; fascinating.

fête (fāt ; *F.* fât), *n.* [F. See FEAST.] A festival; esp., an outdoor entertainment on a more or less lavish scale.

fête (fāt), *v. t.*; FÊT'ED (fāt'ĕd); FÊT'ING. To feast; to honor with a festival or fête.

fe'tial (fē'shăl), *a.* [L. *fetialis.*] Of or pertaining to the fetiales; hence: heraldic; pertaining to declarations of war and treaties of peace. — *n.* One of the fetiales.

fe'ti-a'les (fē'shĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -LIS (-lĭs). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A college of twenty priests, whose office was the sanctioning of treaties and the declaration of war.

fe'tich, fe'tich-ism, etc. Vars. of FETISH, etc.

fe'ti-cide, fœ'ti-cide (fē'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*fetus* + *-cide.*] Act of killing a fetus. — **fe'ti-cid'al, fœ'ti-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

fet'id (fĕt'ĭd ; fē'tĭd), *a.* [L. *fetidus, foetidus*, fr. *fetere, foetere*, to stink.] Having an offensive smell; stinking. — **fet'id-ly,** *adv.* — **fet'id-ness,** *n.*

fe'tish, fe'tich (fē'tĭsh ; fĕt'ĭsh), *n.* [F. *fétiche*, fr. Pg. *feitiço*, adj., artificial, n., charm, L. *facticius* artificial.] **1.** An inanimate object, supposed to possess magic powers, as in preserving from injury, disease, etc. **2.** Any object of special or unreasoning devotion.

Eskimo Whale Fetish of Wood.

fe'tish-ism, fe'tich-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in, or devotion to, fetishes.

fe'tish-ist, fe'tich-ist, *n.* A believer in fetishes.

fe'tish-is'tic, fe'tich-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to fetishism.

fet'lock (fĕt'lŏk), *n.* The tufted cushionlike projection above the hoof of the horse and similar animals; also, the tuft of hair or the joint at this point.

fe'tor, fœ'tor (fē'tôr), *n.* [L. *fetor, foetor.*] A stench.

fet'ter (fĕt'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *fetor, feter.*] A chain or shackle for the feet; a shackle; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To put fetters on; shackle; enchain. — **Syn.** See HAMPER.

fet'ter-bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* A handsome evergreen ericaceous shrub (*Pieris nitida*) of the southern United States, bearing fragrant white flowers.

fet'ter-lock (-lŏk), *n.* [For *fetlock.*] A fetlock. *Obsoles.*

fet'tle (-tl), *v. t.* **1.** To put in order. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** *Metal.* To cover or line with a mixture of ore, cinders, etc., as the hearth of a puddling furnace. **3.** To beat.

— *n.* **1.** State of being fettled, or made ready; condition; trim; — esp. in **in fine fettle,** etc. **2.** The fettling for a furnace.

fet'tling (-tlĭng), *n.* Material used to line the hearth of a puddling furnace, as sand, or a mixture of ore, cinder, etc.

fe'tus, fœ'tus (fē'tŭs), *n.* [L., a bringing forth, offspring.] The young or embryo of an animal in the womb or egg.

feu (fū), *n.* [OF. *feu, fieu,* fief.] *Scots Law.* **a** A fee, or feudal benefice. **b** A tenure where the vassal, in place of military services, makes a return in grain or money; also, a grant of land to be so held; hence, inaccurately, a perpetual lease for a fixed rent. **c** A piece of land held under one of these tenures.

— *v. t. Scots Law.* To grant (land) upon feu.

feu'ar (fū'ăr), *n. Scots Law.* One who holds a feu.

feud (fūd), *n.* [An alteration of ME. *feide,* fr. OF. *faide, feide,* of G. origin.] A quarrel; esp., an inveterate strife between families, clans, or the like. — **Syn.** Affray, fray, broil, contest, dispute, strife; vendetta.

feud, *n.* [LL. *feudum, feodum,* prob. of same origin as E. *fee* a fief.] *Law.* A fee; feudal benefice; fief.

feu'dal (fū'dăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, feuds, fiefs, or fees. **2.** Of or pert. to the feudal system.

feudal system, the system of polity in Europe, in the Middle Ages, based on the relation of lord to vassal, with the holding of land in feud; feudalism.

feu'dal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The feudal system, or its principles, relations, or usages. — **feu'dal-ist,** *n.* — **-is'tic,** *a.*

feu-dal'i-ty (fū-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES. **1.** Quality or state of being feudal; feudal principles or practice. **2.** A fief.

feu'dal-ize (fū'dăl-īz), *v. t.* To conform to, or bring under, feudalism. — **feu'dal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

feu'dal-ly, *adv.* In a feudal manner.

feu'da-ry (fū'dā-rĭ). Var. of FEODARY.

feu'da-to-ry (-dā-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES. **1.** One holding lands by feudal tenure; a feudal vassal. **2.** A feud or fief; a feudatory state. — *a.* Standing in, or pert. to, the relation of a feudal vassal to his lord. [feudal law.

feud'ist (fūd'ĭst), *n. Law.* A writer on feuds; one versed in

Feu'illants' (fû'yäN'), *n. pl.* [F.] **1.** A branch of the Cistercians founded in 1577 at Feuillans, near Toulouse, France. **2.** *Fr. Hist.* A political club of supporters of constitutional monarchy, formed in 1791, which met in the old convent of the Feuillants in Paris.

‖ **feu'ille-ton'** (fû'yĕ-tôN'), *n.* [F., fr. *feuille* leaf.] A part of a French newspaper (usually the bottom of the page) devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.; also, an article in this section. — **feu'ille-ton-ism** (fû'yĕ-tŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* — **feu'ille-ton-ist,** *n.* — **feu'ille-ton-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

fe'ver (fē'vĕr), *n.* [AS. *fēfor,* fr. L. *febris.*] **1.** A disease or morbid condition marked by increased heat, accelerated pulse, and general functional derangement, usually with thirst and loss of appetite. **2.** Excessive excitement due to strong emotion. — *v. t.* To put into, or affect with, a fever.

fe'ver-few (-fū), *n.* [AS. *fēferfuge,* fr. L. *febrifugia.* See FEVER; FUGITIVE.] A perennial plant (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*) of the aster family, having finely divided leaves and small white flowers.

fe'ver-ish, *a.* **1.** Having, indicating, pertaining to, or causing fever. **2.** Disordered as by fever; excited; restless. — **fe'ver-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **fe'ver-ish-ness,** *n.*

fe'ver-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Feverish.

fe'ver-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* An American herb (*Triosteum perfoliatum*), of the gentian family, with reddish flowers; — often called *horse gentian.*

fever sore. A carious ulcer or necrosis; also, a cold sore.

fever tree. **a** The blue gum. **b** An ornamental rubiaceous tree (*Pinckneya pubens*) of the southeastern U. S. Its bark (*Georgia bark*) is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

fe'ver-weed' (fē'vĕr-wēd'), *n.* Any of several coarse thistle-like apiaceous plants (genus *Eryngium,* esp. *E. aquaticum*); — so called from their use in medicine.

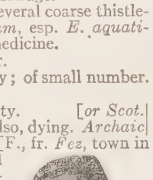
fe'ver-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* = FEVERROOT.

few (fū), *a.* [AS. *féawe,* pl.] Not many; of small number. — **Syn.** See LESS.

few'ness, *n.* State of being few; paucity. [*or Scot.*

fey (fā), *a.* [AS. *fæge.*] Fated to die; also, dying. *Archaic.*

fez (fĕz), *n.; pl.* FEZZES (fĕz'ĕz; 24). [F., fr. *Fez,* town in Morocco.] A form of cap, usually red and having a tassel, the national headdress of the Turks.



Turkish Fez.

‖ **fi'an'cé'** (fē'äN'sā'), *n. masc.,* ‖ **fi'an'cée'** (-sā'), *n. fem.* [F.] A betrothed person.

fi'ar (fē'ăr), *n. Scots Law.* One in whom a fee simple is vested.

fi-as'co (fē-ăs'kō), *n.; pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [It., orig., bottle.] A complete or ridiculous failure, as of a play.

fi'at (fī'ăt), *n.* [L., let it be done.] Originally, a sanction or indorsement consisting of or including the word *fiat;* hence, an authoritative sanction, order, or proclamation.

fiat money. Paper currency which is made legal tender by *fiat* or law, does not represent, or is not based upon, specie, and contains no promise of redemption. *U. S.*

fib (fĭb), *n.* [Prob. fr. *fable.*] A falsehood concerning a trivial matter. — *v. i.;* FIBBED (fĭbd); FIB'BING. To tell a fib.

fib'ber, *n.* One who tells fibs.

fi'ber, fi'bre (fī'bĕr), *n.* [F. *fibre,* L. *fibra.*] **1.** A thread or threadlike structure or object. **2.** *Bot.* **a** One of the elongated thick-walled cells forming the bast. **b** A slender threadlike root, as that of a grass. **3.** Any tough threadlike substance capable of being spun and woven; as, silk *fiber.* **4.** Fibrous structure; hence, texture.

fi'bril (-brĭl), *n.* [NL. *fibrilla,* dim. of L. *fibra,* fiber.] A small fiber or thread.

fi'bril-lar (fī'brĭl-ăr) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, fibrils or
fi'bril-la-ry (-ă-rĭ) } fibers; as, *fibrillar* twitchings.

fi-bril'li-form (fī-brĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a fibril.

fi'bril-lose (fī'brĭl-ōs; fī-brĭl'ōs), *a. Bot.* Furnished with fibrils, or hairlike appendages.

fi'brin (fī'brĭn), *n. Chem.* **a** A white insoluble fibrous proteid, formed esp. in the coagulation of blood. **b** Gluten; — called *plant* or *vegetable fibrin.*

fi-brin'o-gen (fī-brĭn'ō-jĕn; fī'brĭn-ō-jĕn'), *n.* [*fibrin* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble proteid existing in the blood, and in other animal fluids, which by the action of fibrin ferment, or thrombin, yields the insoluble substance fibrin, thus producing coagulation. — **fi'bri-nog'e-nous** (fī'brĭ-nŏj'ē-nŭs), **fi'brin-o-gen'ic** (-nō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

fi'brin-ous (fī'brĭn-ŭs), *a.* Having, or partaking of the properties of, fibrin; as, *fibrinous* exudation.

fi'broid (-broid), *a.* Resembling or forming fibrous tissue; made up of fibers; as, a *fibroid* tumor.

fi-bro'ma (fī-brō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *fibrous* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting mainly of fibrous tissue, or of some modification of such tissue. — **fi-brom'a-tous** (fī-brŏm'ȧ-tŭs; fī-brō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

fi'brous (fī'brŭs), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or like, fibers; as, a *fibrous* root. See ROOT, *Illust.*

fib'ster (fĭb'stĕr), *n.* One who fibs. *Jocular.*

fib'u-la (-ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., clasp.] **1.** *Antiq.* A brooch, clasp, or buckle. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The outer, usually smaller, of the two bones of the human leg or an animal's hind limb, below the knee. — **fib'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

-fic. [L. *-ficus* (as in *somnificus* somnific), fr. *facere* to make.] A suffix signifying *making, causing;* as, morbi*fic,* sopori*fic,* etc.

-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn). [L. *-ficatio, -onis,* fr. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] A suffix denoting *a making, causing.*

fice (fīs), *n., or* **fice dog.** [Prop. a fisting dog, from dial. or obs. *fist* to break wind.] A small, worthless dog; a cur. *U. S.*

Fich'te-an (fĭĸ'tē-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762–1814) or his Kantian philosophy. — *n.* An idealist of the school of Fichte. — **Fich'te-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

fich'u (fĭsh'ōō; *F.* fē'shü'), *n.* [F., neckerchief.] A light three-cornered cape for women's wear.

fick'le (fĭk'l), *a.* [AS. *ficol* cunning, tricky.] Not fixed or firm; of a changeable mind; inconstant. — **Syn.** Wavering, irresolute, unsettled, vacillating, unstable, unsteady, variable, mutable, changeful, capricious, veering, shifting. See FAITHLESS. — **fick'le-ness,** *n.*

fi'co (fē'kō), *n.; pl.* -COES (-kōz). [It., a fig. fr. L. *ficus.*] A fig; an insignificant trifle; snap of one's thumb; a sign of contempt made with the fingers. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fic'tile (fĭk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *fictilis.* See FICTION.] Molded, or moldable, into form by art; relating to pottery, etc.

fic'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fictio, fr. fingere, fictum,* to form, invent, feign.] **1.** Act of fashioning; hence: a fabric; device. *Obs.* **2.** Deceit. *Obs.* **3.** A feigning or imagining. **4.** That which is feigned or imagined; esp., a feigned story. **5.** Fictitious literature; esp., novels and romances. **6.** *Law.* An assumption of a possible thing as a fact.

Syn. Invention, figment, fabrication, fabrication (in the general sense of invention). **Fiction** (see NOVEL) suggests imaginative fashioning, whether with or without intent to deceive; it is opposed to *fact, truth, reality;* **figment** implies more irresponsible invention; it often suggests a somewhat transparent fiction, esp. to keep up appearances; **fabrication** commonly implies something made up to deceive.

fic'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to fiction; fictitious. — **-al-ly,** *adv.*

fic'tion-ist, *n.* A writer of fiction; a story-teller.

fic-ti'tious (fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *ficticius.* See FICTION.] **1.** Feigned; pretended; false. **2.** Of, pert. to, or like, fiction. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICIAL. — **fic-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **fic-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

fic'tive (fĭk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of, or pertaining to, imaginative creation. **2.** Imaginary; fictitious; sham.

fid (fĭd), *n.* **1.** A bar or pin to support or steady something, as, *Naut.,* the topmast. **2.** A pin of hard wood used to open rope strands in splicing, etc.

-fid. [L. *-fidus,* as in bi*fidus* bifid, fr. root of *findere* to split.] *Bot.* A suffix signifying *lobed* or *cleft.*

fid'dle (fĭd'l), *n.* [AS. *fiðele.*] **1.** A violin; — now familiar or contemptuous. **2.** *Naut.* A rack or light railing of cords, or the like, to keep dishes from sliding off a cabin table in rough weather. — *v. i. & t.;* -DLED (-ld); -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To play on a fiddle; — now

Fid.

familiar or contemptuous. **2.** To make aimless or idle motions, as with the fingers; hence, to trifle; engage busily in trivial and ineffectual work or pursuits.

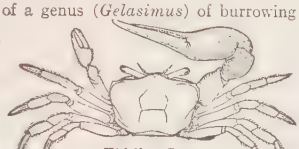
fid'dle-dee-dee' (fĭd'l-dē-dē'), *interj.* An exclamatory word or phrase, equivalent to *nonsense! Colloq.*

fid'dle-fad'dle, *n.* A trifle; trifling talk; — also used as adj. and interj. — *v. i.* To fuss; fiddle with trifles. *Both Colloq.*

fiddle head, *or* **fid'dle-head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* An ornament on a ship's bow, curved like the scroll at the head of a violin.

fid'dler (-lẽr), *n.* One who fiddles; a violinist; — now familiar or contemptuous.

fiddler crab. Any of a genus (*Gelasimus*) of burrowing crabs of the Atlantic coast; — so called from the position in which the male often holds the enlarged claw.



Fiddler Crab.

fid'dle-stick' (fĭd'-'l-stĭk'), *n.* **1.** The bow used in playing the fiddle; — now familiar or contemptuous. **2.** A mere nothing; — used, esp. in *pl.*, as an interjection.

fid'dle-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Citharexylum*) of verbenaceous West Indian trees, or its hard wood. **2.** Any of several other trees of the same family.

fi'de-i-com'mis-sa-ry (fī'dē-ī-kŏm'ĭ-sā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *fideicommissarius.*] *Civil Law.* The beneficiary of a fideicommissum; — nearly equiv. to *cestui que trust* of common law. — *a. Civil Law.* Of or pertaining to a fideicommissum; taking or holding something by virtue of a fideicommissum. — **fi'de-i-com'mis-sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

fi'de-i-com-mis'sion (-kŏ-mĭsh'ŭn), *n. Civil Law.* The making of a fideicommissum.

fi'de-i-com-mis'sum (-kŏ-mĭs'ŭm), *n.* [L., prop., a thing intrusted to faith. See FAITH; COMMIT.] *Roman & Civil Law.* A bequest which a decedent effects by begging or requesting his heir (whether an heir by law or by testament) to turn over to another a portion of the decedent's estate.

fi'de-jus'sion (fī'dē-jŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *fidejussio,* fr. *fidejubere* to be surety; *fides* faith + *jubere* to order.] *Civil Law.* The contract of guaranty or suretyship.

fi-del'i-ty (fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ; fī-dĕl'-), *n.* [L. *fidelitas,* fr. *fidelis* faithful.] Faithfulness; careful observance of duty or obligations; esp.: **a** Loyalty. **b** Adherence to the marriage contract. **c** Exactness; accuracy. — **Syn.** See CONSTANCY.

fidge (fĭj), *v. t. & i.;* FIDGED (fĭjd); FIDG'ING. To fidget.

fidg'et (fĭj'ĕt; 24), *v. i.* To move about uneasily, as if restless. — *v. t.* To cause to fidget; make nervous. — *n.* **1.** Uneasiness; restlessness. **2.** In *pl.* A general nervous restlessness. **3.** A fidgety person. [**fidg'et-i-ness,** *n.*]

fidg'et-y (-ĭ), *a.* Restless; uneasy; inclined to fidget. —

fi-du'cial (fĭ-dū'shăl), *a.* [L. *fiducia* trust, confidence.] **1.** Having faith or trust; confident. **2.** Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary, as a power. **3.** *Physics, etc.* Taken as a standard of reference; as, a *fiducial* line.

fi-du'ci-a-ry (-shĭ-ă-rĭ; -shă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Holding, founded, or held, in trust; as, *fiduciary* estates. **2.** Of the nature of a trust; confidential; as, in a *fiduciary* capacity. **3.** Resting upon public confidence for value or currency; — used of fiat money and the like.

— *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One in a fiduciary relation to another.

fie (fī), *interj.* An exclamation denoting disgust, etc.

fief (fēf), *n.* [F.] *Law.* A feudal estate; a fee; feud.

field (fēld), *n.* [AS. *feld.*] **1.** Open country. *Archaic.* **2.** Cleared land; land suitable, and often inclosed, for tillage or pasture. **3.** A piece of land put to a special use or yielding particular products; as, gold *fields;* wheat *fields.* **4.** A place where a battle is fought; also, the battle; as, Flodden *Field.* **5.** A piece of land, usually inclosed, devoted to some sport, esp. the part used by the players; in *Baseball,* the infield and the outfield, esp. the latter. **6.** Collectively, all competitors in an athletic or sporting contest, or all except one or more specified. **7.** A sphere or range of activity, influence, observation, or opportunity; as, a scholar eminent in his *field.* **8.** An open space; extent; expanse; as, a *field* of ice. **9.** A surface or ground on which something is portrayed as, *Her.,* that of an escutcheon. **10.** *Physics.* The region or space throughout which an exerted force is felt, as that exerted by a magnetic pole or electric current (magnetic force). **11.** *Elec.* Short for FIELD MAGNET, FIELD WINDING.

☞ *Field* is often used attributively in the sense of *belonging to,* or *used in, the fields;* esp. with reference to the operations and equipments of an army away from permanent camps and fortifications. **Field sports** are hunting, fishing, athletic games, esp. those not contested on a track, etc.

field of force. *Physics.* = FIELD, *n.,* 10. — **f. of magnetic force.** See MAGNETIC FIELD.

— *v. t. & i. Baseball & Cricket.* To catch, stop, throw, etc. (the ball), as a fielder.

field artillery. Ordnance light or mobile enough to accompany an army in ordinary field operations.

field battery. A battery of field artillery.

field colors *or* **colours.** *Mil.* Small flags for marking out the positions for squadrons and battalions in camp, during parade or maneuvers or on the battlefield; camp colors; also, colors carried in the field or on parade.

field day. **1.** A day when troops are exercised in field evolutions. **2.** An open-air athletic meeting. *U. S.*

field'er (fēl'dẽr), *n. Baseball, etc.* A player stationed in the field.

field'fare' (fēld'fâr'), *n.* A medium-sized European thrush (*Turdus pilaris*), in color partly ash-colored and partly chestnut.

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Fieldfare.

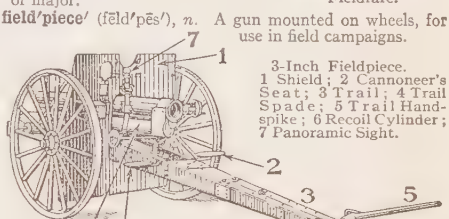
field glass. A compact binocular telescope.

field magnet. A magnet used for producing and maintaining a magnetic field, esp. an exciting magnet of a dynamo or electric motor.

field marshal. *Mil.* In some armies, an officer next in rank below the commander in chief.

field officer. A military officer of the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major.

field'piece' (fēld'pēs'), *n.* A gun mounted on wheels, for use in field campaigns.



3-Inch Fieldpiece.
1 Shield; 2 Cannoneer's Seat; 3 Trail; 4 Trail Spade; 5 Trail Handspike; 6 Recoil Cylinder; 7 Panoramic Sight.

field winding. *Elec.* The winding of the field magnet of a dynamo or motor.

field'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* Any temporary fortification thrown up by an army in the field; — usually in *pl.* **2.** [In this sense better written **field work.**] Work in the field; esp., surveying, exploring, etc.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* [AS. *féond.*] **1.** A malicious foe; one diabolically wicked; a monster; specif., the Devil; a demon. **2. a** A person hopelessly addicted to some harmful practice, as to the excessive use of a drug; as, an opium *fiend. Slang.* **b** In student slang, a student devoted to, or very clever in, some study; as, a *fiend* in mathematics. *U. S.*

fiend'ish, *a.* Like a fiend; diabolically wicked or cruel, — **fiend'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **fiend'ish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Fiendish, devilish, diabolical, demoniacal, demonic agree (except sometimes *demonic*) in the idea of superhumanly evil qualities. **Fiendish** commonly implies excessive cruelty or malignity; as, *fiendish* tortures; *fiendish* glee. **Devilish,** which often suggests abnormal wickedness, is often loosely used as an intensive with a coarsely humorous connotation; as, a "*devilish* good dinner." **Diabolical** often (and sometimes *devilish*) connotes colder and more calculating malevolence than *fiendish;* as, *diabolical* ingenuity, crimes. **Demoniacal** often suggests frenzy or excesses; as, *demoniacal* laughter; **demonic** more often suggests the inexplicable or superhuman element in life or esp. genius; as, *demonic* power.

fierce (fĭrs), *a.;* FIERC'ER (fĭr'sẽr); FIERC'EST (-sĕst). [OF. *fier,* nom. *fiers,* fr. L. *ferus* wild, savage, cruel.] **1.** Furious; violent; impetuous; as, a *fierce* wind. **2.** Vehement in anger or cruelty; of a nature to inspire terror; ferocious; as, a *fierce* tyrant; *fierce* looks. **3.** Eager; furiously ardent. — **Syn.** Savage, cruel, fell. See FEROCIOUS. — **fierce'ly,** *adv.* — **fierce'ness,** *n.*

‖ **fi'e-ri fa'ci-as** (fī'ē-rī fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., cause it to be done.] *Law.* A common-law writ lying for one who has recovered judgment in debt or damages.

fi'er-i-ly (fī'ẽr-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a fiery manner.

fi'er-i-ness (-nĕs; 24), *n.* Quality or state of being fiery.

fi'er-y (fī'ẽr-ĭ; fīr'ĭ), *a.;* FI'ER-I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Consisting of, containing, attended by, or resembling fire. **2.** Ardent; impetuous; passionate; as, a *fiery* spirit or temper. **3.** Heated by or as by fire; feverish; inflamed; as, a *fiery* face or boil. **4.** Inflammable. — **Syn.** See SPIRITED.

‖ **fies'ta** (fyĕs'tä), *n.* [Sp. See FEAST, *n.*] A religious festival; a saint's day; also, any holiday or festivity.

fife (fīf), *n.* [F. *fifre,* OHG. *pfîfa* pipe, fr. LL., fr. L. *pipare* to peep, chirp, as a chicken.] A small shrill musical pipe, of the flute class. — *v. i. & t.;* FIFED (fīft); FIF'ING (fīf'ĭng). To play a fife. — **fif'er** (fīf'ẽr), *n.*

fife rail. *Naut.* A rail about the mast, near the deck, to which running gear is belayed.

fif'teen' (fĭf'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *fīftȳne, fīftēne.*] Being five and ten. — *n.* **1.** The sum of five and ten; fifteen units or

objects. **2.** A symbol representing fifteen units, as 15 or xv. **the fifteen**, the Jacobite rebellion in Scotland in 1715. *Scot.*

fif'teenth' (fĭf'tēnth'; fĭf'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fourteenth; — the ordinal of *fifteen*. Abbr., *15th*. See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note*. **2.** Constituting one of fifteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A fifteenth part. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* A tax of one fifteenth forming part of a subsidy formerly (from about 1272 to 1626) granted annually to the king. The subsidy was a **fifteenth and tenth**, that is, a tenth of the value of all movables of the inhabitants of cities, boroughs, and ancient demesnes, a fifteenth from all others. **3.** A fifteenth unit or object.

fifth (fĭfth), *a.* [AS. *fīfta*] **1.** Next in order after the fourth; — the ordinal of *five*. Abbr., *5th*. See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note*. **2.** Constituting one of five equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A fifth part. **2.** A fifth unit or object. **3.** *Music.* **a** The interval embracing five diatonic degrees. **b** The tone at this interval. **c** The fifth tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic; the dominant. — **fifth'ly**, *adv.*

fifth monarchy, a universal monarchy, supposed to be prophesied in *Daniel* ii., the four preceding monarchies being the Assyrian, Persian, Greco-Macedonian (of Alexander the Great), and Roman. See FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN. — **F.–Monarchy Men**, *Hist.* A fanatical sect in England, of the time of the Commonwealth, who maintained that the fifth monarchy, during which Christ would reign on earth a thousand years, was at hand and that they must help establish it by force. — **f. wheel. a** A horizontal wheel or segment of two parts rotating on each other above the fore axle of a carriage, forming a support to prevent careening. **b** An extra wheel carried to replace a possible broken one; hence, fig., a supernumerary or superfluous person or thing.

[a Fifth Wheel, a.

fif'ti-eth (fĭf'tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the forty-ninth; — the ordinal of *fifty*. Abbr., *50th*. See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note*. **2.** Constituting one of fifty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A fiftieth part. **2.** A fiftieth unit or object.

fif'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. *fīftig*.] Being five times ten. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of five tens; fifty units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing fifty units, as 50 or l.

fig (fĭg), *n.* [F. *figue*, fr. Pr., fr. L. *ficus* fig tree, fig.] **1.** An oblong or pear shaped fruit, pulpy when ripe, and eaten raw or preserved or dried with sugar; also, the moraceous tree (*Ficus carica*) which bears this fruit, native of southwestern Asia. Cf. CAPRIFIG. **2.** In Australia, any one of several trees resembling the true fig or having figlike fruit. **3.** In the West Indies: The cochineal fig. **4.** The value of a fig, almost nothing; a fico. — *v. t.* To insult with a fico. *Obs.*

Common Fig. Leaves and Fruit.

fig (fĭg), *n.* Dress; array. *Colloq.* — *v. t.*; FIGGED (fĭgd); FIG'GING (-ĭng). To dress; furbish; rig.

fig'eat'er (fĭg'ēt'ẽr), *n.* The beccafico.

fight (fīt), *n.* [AS. *feoht*.] **1.** Act or method of fighting. *Archaic.* **2.** A battle; combat. **3.** Any contest. **4.** Strength or disposition for fighting; pugnacity; as, to show *fight*. **5.** A screen for the combatants in ships. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Struggle, encounter, action. See CONTEST.

— *v. i.*; FOUGHT (fôt); FIGHT'ING. **1.** To attempt to defeat or destroy an enemy, by either blows or weapons. **2.** To act in opposition to anything. — **Syn.** Battle, struggle, contend, strive. — **to fight shy**, to avoid meeting fairly or at close quarters; — used with *of*.

— *v. t.* **1.** To carry on or wage, as a conflict; sustain, win, or gain by fighting, as a cause or one's way. **2.** To contend with in battle; war against. **3.** To cause to fight; as, to *fight* cocks. — **fight'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

fig marigold. Any of several plants (genus *Mesembryanthemum*) of the carpetweed family, cultivated for their showy white or pink flowers.

fig'ment (fĭg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *figmentum*, fr. *fingere* to invent; form.] **1.** Something fashioned or molded. *Obs.* **2.** An invented statement, etc.; a fiction. — **Syn.** See FICTION.

fig'u-line (fĭg'ū-lĭn; -līn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *figulina* pottery, *figulinus* fictile, *figulus* potter, *fingere* to shape.] A piece of pottery. — *a.* **1.** Suitable for pottery; fictile; as, *figuline* earth. **2.** Made of clay; as, *figuline* ware.

fig'u-rant (fĭg'ū-rănt; fē'gü'räN'), *n. masc.* [F., prop. p. pr. of *figurer* to figure, represent, make a figure.] One who dances at the opera, not singly, but with others in groups or figures; an accessory character on the stage, who has nothing to say; hence, one who figures in any scene without taking a prominent part.

fig'u-rante' (fĭg'ū-rănt'; fē'gü'räNt'), *n. fem.* [F.] A female figurant; esp., a ballet girl.

fig'ur-ate (fĭg'ûr-āt), *a.* [L. *figuratus*, p. p. of *figurare*. See FIGURE.] **1.** Of a definite form or figure. *Rare.* **2.** Representing a geometrical figure or figures. *Rare.* **3.** *Music.* Florid; involving passing discords by the freer melodic movement of one or more voice parts; — opposed to *simple*; as, *figurate* counterpoint or descant.

fig'u-ra'tion (fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of giving figure, or definite form. **2.** Form; shape. **3.** Act of representation in figures and shapes; emblematical or typical representation. **4.** *Music.* **a** Mixture of concords and discords by the use of passing notes. **b** The figuring of a thorough bass.

fig'ur-a-tive (fĭg'ûr-ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical; emblematical; as, a *figurative* ceremonial. **2.** Metaphorical; not literal; also, abounding in figures of speech; florid; as, *figurative* language. **3.** Relating to the representation of form or figure by drawing, carving, etc. — **fig'ur-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

fig'ure (fĭg'ûr; *Brit. usually* fĭg'ẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *figura*.] **1.** A written symbol, esp. one representing a number; numeral; digit; as, 1, 2, 3, etc. **2.** Hence, value as expressed in numbers; price. *Colloq.* **3.** Form; shape; outline. **4.** An object having shape or form. **5. a** Appearance or impression made by a person's conduct or career; as, a sorry *figure*. **b** Distinguished appearance; show. **c** A personage; character. **6.** An imagined form; phantasm. *Obs.* **7.** The representation of any form, esp. of the human body; a likeness. **8.** *Geom.* A drawing representing a magnitude or the relation of two or more magnitudes; an inclosed surface or space. **9.** An analogue or type; as, the olive branch is a *figure* of peace. **10.** *Rhet.* A mode of expressing abstract ideas by words which suggest pictures or images; pictorial language; a trope. **11.** A diagram or drawing illustrating the text of a book; a cut; — abbr., *fig*. **12.** *Astrol.* A horoscope; a diagram of the aspects of the houses. **13.** *Logic.* The form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term. **14.** A pattern or design, as in cloth or paper. **15.** *Dancing.* A set of evolutions in a dance. **16.** *Music.* **a** Any short succession of notes, either as melody or as a group of chords, which produces a single, complete impression. **b** A form of melody or accompaniment kept up through a strain or passage; a musical phrase or motive. — **Syn.** See FORM.

— *v. t.*; -URED (-ûrd); -UR-ING. **1.** To represent by a figure; specif., to form or mold. **2.** To embellish with figures, or designs. **3.** To indicate by numerals; also, to compute. **4.** To express by a metaphor; symbolize. **5.** *Music.* **a** To write figures over or under (the bass), in order to indicate the accompanying chords. **b** To embellish with passing notes or figures.

— *v. i.* **1.** To make a figure; be conspicuous; appear. **2.** To calculate; esp., to reckon in figures. *Colloq.* **3.** To contrive; scheme; as, to *figure* for office. *Colloq.*

fig'ured (fĭg'ûrd; cf. FIGURE, *n.*), *a.* **1.** Adorned with, formed into, or marked with, a figure or figures. **2.** Specif.: *Music.* **a** = FIGURATE, 3. **b** Indicated by figures.

fig'ure-head' (-ûr-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The figure on the prow of a ship. **2.** A nominal head; esp., a person who holds an office in an enterprise but exercises no power.

fig'u-rine' (fĭg'ū-rēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *figurina*.] A small carved or molded figure; esp., a painted, ceramic statuette.

fig'wort' (fĭg'wûrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Scrophularia*) of plants, chiefly coarse herbs with small flowers; also, any plant of the family (*Scrophulariaceæ*) including this genus.

Fi'ji (fē'jē), *n.* One of the native race of the Fiji Islands. The Fijis are Melanesians with Polynesian intermixture.

Fi'ji-an (fē'jē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Fiji Islands or their inhabitants. — *n.* A native of the Fiji Islands; also, the language of the Fijis.

fil'a-ment (fĭl'ā-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *filum* thread.] A thread or threadlike object; specif., *Bot.*, the anther-bearing stalk of a stamen. — **fil'a-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tā-rĭ), *a.*

fil'a-men'tous (-tŭs), *a.* Threadlike; composed of filaments. [thread or line.

fi'lar (fī'lär), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread.] Of or pertaining to a

fi-la'ri-a (fĭ-lā'rĭ-ä), *n.*; *pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L., *filum* a thread.] *Zoöl. & Med.* Any of a genus (*Filaria*) of slender nematode worms parasitic in the blood and tissues of vertebrates, having also various invertebrate animals as intermediate hosts. Also, any of various other genera, as the guinea worm (which see). — **fi-la'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

fil'a-ri'a-sis (fĭl'ā-rī'ā-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The presence of filariæ in the blood; infection with filariæ.

fil'a-ture (fĭl'ā-tûr), *n.* **1.** A drawing out into threads; hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons, or a reel for this purpose. **2.** An establishment for reeling silk.

fil'bert (fĭl'bẽrt), *n.* [F. dial.] **1.** Either of two European

hazels (*Corylus avellana* and *C. pontica*); also, in some parts of the United States, a native hazel. **2.** The fruit, or nut, of a filbert.

filch (fĭlch), *v. t.* To pilfer; steal. — **Syn.** See STEAL.

filch'er, *n.* One who filches.

file (fīl), *n.* [F., row, prob. deriv. of L. *filum* thread.] **1.** A line, wire, or other contrivance by means of which papers may be kept in order. **2.** An orderly collection of papers. **3.** A roll; list. *Obs.* **4.** *Mil.* **a** A row of soldiers ranged one behind another; — opp. to *rank*. **b** A small number of soldiers detailed as a detachment. **5.** A row of objects arranged one behind the other. **6.** *Chess.* A row of squares from one player to his opponent across the chessboard.

— *v. t.*; FILED (fīld); FIL'ING (fīl'ĭng). To arrange, or lay away, as papers methodically for preservation and reference; place on file. — *v. i.* To march in a file, as soldiers, one after another.

file (fīl), *n.* [AS. *féol.*] **1.** A hardened steel instrument with cutting ridges, or teeth, on its surface, for abrading substances. **2.** Anything used to smooth, polish, or rasp. — *v. t.* **1.** To rub, smooth, or cut, with a file. **2.** To remove with a file; — used with *off, away.*

file, *v. t.* [AS. *fȳlan*, fr. *fūl* foul.] To defile. *Rare or Scot.*

file'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A member of any of several genera (*Monacanthus, Alutera*, and allies) of plectognath fishes having roughly granulated, leathery skin.

fil'er (fīl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, files.

fil'ial (fĭl'yăl; -ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *filialis*, fr. *filius* son, *filia* daughter.] Of or pert. to a son or daughter; as, *filial* obedience. — **fil'ial-ly,** *adv.*

fil'i-ate (fĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To affiliate.

fil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *filiatio.* See FILIAL.] **1.** The relationship of a son or child to a parent, esp. to a father. **2.** Descent from or as if from a parent; as, to determine the *filiation* of a language. **3.** The formation of branches or offshoots. **4.** *Law.* Act of fixing the paternity of an illegitimate child upon some person; affiliation.

fil'i-beg (fĭl'ĭ-bĕg), *n.* [Gael. *feileadhbeag*, i. e., little kilt; *feileadh* kilt + *beag* little, small.] A kilt. *Scot.*

fil'i-bus'ter (-bŭs'tẽr), *n.* [Sp. deriv., of D. *vrijbuiter.* See FREEBOOTER.] **1.** An irregular military adventurer, esp. one in quest of plunder; freebooter. **2.** A member of a legislative or deliberative body who filibusters. *U. S.* — *v. i.* **1.** To act as a filibuster, or military freebooter. **2.** To delay legislation by the use of extreme dilatory tactics. — **fil'i-bus'ter-er,** *n. U. S.*

fil'i-cide (fĭl'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *filius* son, *filia* daughter + *-cide.*] Act of murdering a son or a daughter; also, the parent who does this. — **fil'i-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

fil'i-form (fĭl'ĭ-fôrm; fī'lĭ-), *a.* [L. *filum* thread + *-form.*] Having the shape of a thread or filament.

fil'i-grain (fĭl'ĭ-grān), *n.* [F. *filigrane*, fr. It., fr. L. *filum* thread + *granum* grain.] Filigree. *Archaic.*

fil'i-gree (-grē), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *filigrane.*] Ornamental work, formerly with grains or beads, but now composed of fine wire, and used chiefly in decorating gold and silver. — *v. t.* To adorn with, or work in, filigree.

fil'ing (fīl'ĭng), *n.* A fragment filed off; as, iron *filings.*

Fil'i-pi'no (fĭl'ĭ-pē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). *Fem.* **Fil'i-pi'na** (-nă); *pl.* -NAS (-năz). [Sp.] A member of a native tribe, esp. of a Christianized tribe, of the Philippine Islands.

fill (fĭl), *n.* [See THILL.] A thill of a vehicle. *Obs. or Dial.*

fill, *v. t.* [AS. *fyllan*, fr. *full* full.] **1.** To make full; to put or pour into, till no more can be received. **2. a** *Naut.* (1) To dilate; distend, as a sail. (2) To trim (a yard) to the wind. **b** To make an embankment in, or raise the level of (a low place), as with earth. **3.** To furnish an abundant supply to; pervade; occupy the whole of. **4.** To feed; satisfy; satiate. **5.** To pour, or put in any way, into a receptacle as if to fill it; hence, to pour out; as, to *fill* the wine. *Obs. or Archaic.* **6.** To stop up the crevices, pores, etc., of (cloth, wood, etc.) with a foreign substance. **7. a** To execute (a business order). **b** *Med.* To compound (a prescription). *U. S.* **8.** To have and perform the duties of; officiate in, as an incumbent; occupy. **9.** To supply with an incumbent, as an office.

to fill in. a To insert; as, he *filled in* the figures. **b** To complete by supplying omissions. — **to f. out,** to extend or enlarge to the desired limit; make complete. — **to f. up,** to make full; occupy completely; complete; fill (a vacancy, post, etc.); stop up, as a hole. [for drinking.]

— *v. i.* **1.** To become full; be filled. **2.** To fill a cup or glass **to fill away,** *Naut.*, to trim the sails so that the wind will catch them full; to proceed on the course after having been brought up in the wind.

— *n.* A full supply; as much as supplies a want or need; as, to eat one's *fill*; a *fill* of tobacco.

fil'la-gree. Var. of FILIGREE.

fill'er (fĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fills; a filling; as: **a** The tobacco used for the inside of cigars. **b** *Arch. & Engin.* Any extra member, as an iron bar, introduced into a composite or conglomerate structure to strengthen it. **c** A composition, as of silica and oil, to fill the pores of wood before applying paint, varnish, or the like.

fil'let (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *filet* thread, fillet of meat, dim. of *fil* thread, L. *filum.*] **1.** A little band, esp. one to encircle the hair. **2.** A thin narrow strip of any material, or a narrow flat part or ornament, as a border in bookbinding, any raised rim, etc. **3.** *Anat.* A band of fibers, esp. of white matter in the brain. **4.** In *pl.* The loins, esp. of a horse. **5.** *Cookery.* A piece of lean meat without bone; also, a long strip rolled up and tied. **6.** *Arch.* A narrow flat member; esp., a flat molding separating other moldings; also, the space between two flutings in a shaft. **7.** *Her.* An ordinary equaling in breadth one fourth of the chief, to the lowest portion of which it corresponds in position. **8.** A concave junction or molding of two surfaces forming a reëntrant angle.

— *v. t.* To bind, furnish, or make, with or as with a fillet.

fill'ing (fĭl'ĭng), *vb. n.* That which is used to fill an empty space, or supply a deficiency.

fil'lip (-lĭp), *v. t.* **1.** To strike or snap in a certain quick way with the finger. **2.** To snap; project as by a fillip. **3.** To strike smartly; stimulate; urge. — *v. i.* To make a fillip. — *n.* **1.** A smart blow or tap with the finger. **2.** Something serving to rouse or excite.

fil'li-peen' (-ĭ-pēn'), *n.* See PHILOPENA.

fil'lis-ter (fĭl'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* An adjustable rabbeting plane; also, a rabbet, as on the outer edge of a window-sash bar.

fil'ly (fĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). A female foal or colt.

film (fĭlm), *n.* [AS. *fylmen*, fr. *fell* skin.] **1.** A thin skin. **2.** Any thin, slight covering, layer, or sheet, as the layer holding the sensitized salts of a glass photographic plate, or flexible sheet, as of celluloid, bearing such a layer. **3.** A slender thread, as that of a cobweb. — *v. t. & i.* To cover, or become covered, with or as with a film.

film'y (fĭl'mĭ), *a.*; FILM'I-ER (-mĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Of, resembling, or covered with, a film. — **film'i-ness,** *n.*

fil'o-plume (fĭl'ō-plōōm; fī'lō-; 86), *n.* [L. *filum* a thread + *pluma* a soft feather.] *Zoöl.* A hairlike feather.

fi'lose (fī'lōs; fĭ-lōs'), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread.] Terminating in a threadlike process.

fil'o-selle' (fĭl'ō-zĕl'; -sĕl'), *n.* [F., floss silk.] A kind of silk thread, much used in embroidery instead of floss.

fil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* [LL. *filtrum, feltrum*, felt, fulled wool, this being used for filters.] **1.** Anything porous through which liquid is passed to cleanse or strain it. **2.** Something which allows certain rays to pass but is impervious to others; as, a color *filter.*

— *v. t.* To subject to, or remove by, the action of a filter. — *v. i.* To pass through a filter; percolate.

filth (fĭlth), *n.* [AS. *fȳlð*, fr. *fūl* foul.] **1.** Foul matter; repulsive dirt; nastiness. **2.** Moral defilement; corruption.

filth'y (fĭl'thĭ), *a.*; FILTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Defiled with filth; foul; impure; obscene. — **Syn.** Unclean, squalid, nasty. See DIRTY. — **filth'i-ly,** *adv.* — **filth'i-ness,** *n.*

fil'trate (fĭl'trāt), *v. t. & i.*; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING. To filter. — *n.* The liquid which has been filtered.

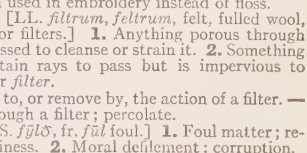
fil-tra'tion (fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of filtering.

‖ **fi'lum** (fī'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* FILA (-lă). [L., a thread.] *Anat.* A filament or threadlike structure.

fim'bri-ate (fĭm'brĭ-āt), *a.* Also **fim'bri-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd). [L. *fimbriatus* fibrous, fringed, *fimbria* fiber, fringe.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Fringed. — *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To hem; fringe. — **fim'bri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

fim-bril'late (fĭm-brĭl'āt), *a. Bot.* Having a fine fringe.

fin (fĭn), *n.* [AS. *finn.*] **1.** A membranous winglike or paddlelike process of a fish or other aquatic animal, used in propelling, balancing, or guiding the body. **2.** A finlike organ, attachment, appendage, or part; as: **a** *Mech.* A feather or spline. **b** A finlike appendage of a boat, esp. of a submarine; also a fin keel. **c** *Mech.* Any of the projecting ribs on a radiator or on the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine. **d** *Aëronautics.* A fixed stabilizing surface, usually vertical, similar in purpose to a bilge keel on a ship.



Fins. 1 Pectoral; 2 Pelvic or Ventral; 3 First Dorsal; 4 Second Dorsal; 5 Caudal; 6 Anal.

— *v. t.*; FINNED (fĭnd); FIN'NING. To cut up, as a chub; to cut off the fins of. — *v. i.* To move, or to lash with, the fins.

fi'nal (fī'năl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *finalis*, fr. *finis* limit, end.] **1.** Pert. to, or occurring at, the end; last. **2.** Conclusive; decisive; as, *final* judgment. **3.** Respecting, or constituted by, an end or object in view; — used chiefly in *final cause.* — **Syn.** See LAST. — *n.* That which is final.

fi-na'le (fē-nä'lā), *n.* [It.] Termination; concluding part.

fi'nal-ist (fī'năl-ĭst), *n. Sports.* Any of the players who meet in the final round of a tournament.

fi-nal'i-ty (fī-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being final, finished, or settled. **2.** That which is final; a final action or state. **3.** Relation of end to means; teleology.

fi'nal-ly (fī'năl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** At the end; ultimately. **2.** Lastly; terminally. **3.** Conclusively; beyond recovery.

fi-nance' (fĭ-năns'; fī-), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *finer* to finish, furnish, come to terms, pay, *fin* end.] **1.** Pecuniary resources, esp. of a ruler or of a state; — usually in *pl.* **2.** The management of money or conduct of monetary affairs.

— *v. t.*; -NANCED (-nănst'); -NANC'ING (-năn'sĭng). To conduct the finances of; provide the capital for.

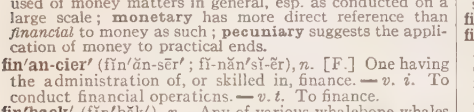
fi-nan'cial (fĭ-năn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to finance, or money matters. **2.** Of a member of a society, paying dues, in distinction from honorary; in good standing as to payment of dues. — **fi-nan'cial-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Financial, monetary, pecuniary. Financial is used of money matters in general, esp. as conducted on a large scale; **monetary** has more direct reference than *financial* to money as such; **pecuniary** suggests the application of money to practical ends.

fin'an-cier' (fĭn'ăn-sēr'; fī-năn'sĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F.] One having the administration of, or skilled in, finance. — *v. i.* To conduct financial operations. — *v. t.* To finance.

fin'back' (fĭn'băk'), *n.* Any of various whalebone whales having a prominent dorsal fin; a rorqual.

The common one (*Balænoptera physalis*)



Finback Whale.

on the Atlantic coast of the United States attains a length of 50 or 60 feet.

finch (fĭnch), *n.* [AS. *finc.*] Any of a numerous family (*Fringillidæ*) of singing birds, including the sparrows, grosbeaks, crossbills, goldfinches, linnets, buntings, etc.

find (fīnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* FOUND (found); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FIND'ING. [AS. *findan.*] **1.** To meet with, come upon, or light upon; as: **a** To discover by study or experiment; as, water is *found* to be a compound substance. **b** To gain, as the object of desire or effort; procure; as, to *find* time. **c** To attain to; arrive at; reach; as, to *find* one's level. **2.** To arrive at, as a conclusion; determine and declare; as, to *find* a verdict. **3.** To learn by experience; perceive; experience; feel; as, he *found* the argument absurd. **4.** To gain, or regain, the use of; as, to *find* one's tongue. **5.** To provide; supply; maintain; as, to *find* food for workmen; to *find* a person in money.

to find fault, to discover and proclaim some defect or fault; criticize unfavorably. — **to f. one's self. a** To be; — often used in speaking of health. **b** To provide one's own living, or food and lodging. **c** To come to a consciousness of one's powers or capacities or into conditions that make possible the exercise of them. — **to f. out,** to detect (a thief); discover (a secret); understand.

— *v. i. Law.* To determine and declare an issue of fact by its verdict or decision, as a jury or court.

— *n.* A finding, or something found.

find'er (fīn'dĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, finds; specif.: **a** *Astron.* A small telescope of low power and large field of view, attached to a larger telescope, for finding an object. **b** *Photog.* A camera attachment which shows in miniature the view thrown by the camera lens on the plate.

‖ **fin' de siè'cle** (făN' dĕ syĕ'kl'). [F.] Lit., end of the century, esp. the 19th century; —used chiefly adjectively, in English, to signify: modern, "up-to-date"; as, *fin-de-siècle* ideas.

find'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** That which is found, discovered, or provided; esp., in *pl.*, that which an artisan provides for himself, as tools, trimmings, etc.; as, shoemakers' *findings* include tools and materials except leather. **2.** *Law.* The result of a judicial inquiry, esp. into some matter of fact.

fine (fīn), *a.*; FIN'ER (fīn'ĕr); FIN'EST (fīn'ĕst). [F. *fin,* prob. fr. L. *finis* end (followed by a genitive) in the sense of the *ne plus ultra* of a quality.] **1.** Finished; refined; free from impurity; superior. **2. a** Not coarse, gross, or heavy; as, *fine* sand; a *fine* thread; a *fine* edge; *fine* linen. **b** Of an athlete or animal, trained close to the limit of efficiency. **3.** Of senses, emotions, etc.: subtle; sensitive; delicate; refined. **4.** Of marked excellence or great merit; as, a *fine* man; a *fine* view.

fine art, art concerned with the creation of objects of imagination and taste for their own sake without relation to utility. — **f. arts,** painting, drawing, architecture, and sculpture. Poetry, music, dancing, and dramatic art are often included. — **f. gentleman,** a gentleman of fashion; now, esp., a fop; exquisite. — **f. lady,** a woman of fashion; esp., a showy woman or one who affects the habits and manners of a more fashionable class.

— *adv.* **1.** Finely; well. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.* **2.** *Billiards & Pool.* In a manner so that the driven ball strikes the object ball so far to one side as to be deflected but little.

— *v. t. & i.*; FINED (fīnd); FIN'ING (fīn'ĭng). To make or grow finer; as, to *fine* the soil; the weather *fined.*

fine, *n.* [OF. *fin* end, settlement, L. *finis* end, also in LL., a *final* agreement between a lord and vassal; money paid at the *end* so as to *end* a proceeding.] **1.** End; conclusion. *Obs., except in:* **in fine,** in conclusion or in short. **2.** A sum paid by way of composition, settlement, or punishment, as for an offense. **3.** *Law.* A compromise of a fictitious suit used as a form of conveyance of lands.

— *v. t.* To set a fine on by decree or judgment of a court; punish by fine.

fine'draw' (fīn'drô'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see DRAW. **1.** To draw or sew closely together two edges of (a fabric). **2.** To draw out finely, or tenuously; as, to *finedraw* a wire.

fine'drawn' (fīn'drôn'), *p. a.* Drawn fine; drawn out to extreme thinness or subtlety; — often fig.; as, *finedrawn* speculations.

fine'ly, *adv.* In a fine manner or degree.

fine'ness (fīn'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being fine. **2.** The proportion of pure silver or gold in jewelry, bullion, or coins, often expressed in parts per thousand. The fineness of United States coin is $\frac{9}{10}$, or 900 fine; that of English gold coin is $\frac{11}{12}$, or 917 fine; and that of English silver coin is $\frac{925}{1000}$, or 925 fine.

fin'er-y (fīn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Ornament; decoration; esp., showy dress. **2.** In *pl.* Refinements.

fin'er-y, *n. Ironworks.* = REFINERY.

fine'spun' (fīn'spŭn'), *a.* Spun or drawn so as to be fine; attenuated; hence, unsubstantial; oversubtle; visionary; as, *finespun* theories.

fi-nesse' (fĭ-nĕs'), *n.* [F., fr. *fin* fine.] **1.** Delicate skill; refinement. **2.** Subtlety of contrivance; cunning; stratagem. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE. — *v. i.*; -NESSED' (-nĕst'); -NESS'ING. **1.** To use finesse, artifice, or stratagem. **2.** *Card Playing.* To attempt, when second or third player, to take a trick with a lower card, when a higher, not in sequence with it, is held, in the hope that the intermediate card or cards may be with the right-hand adversary. — *v. t. Card Playing.* To play (a card) as a finesse.

fin'-foot'ed, *a.* Having palmate feet or lobate toes.

fin-gan' (fĭn-găn'). Var. of FINJAN.

fin'ger (fĭŋ'gĕr), *n.* [AS. *finger.*] **1.** One of the five terminal members of the hand, esp. one other than the thumb. **2.** Something that resembles, or does the work of, a finger, as a pointer, a pawl, etc. **3.** The breadth, or the length, of a finger, or nearly an inch and about four and a half inches respectively. **4.** A part of a glove into which a finger is inserted.

— *v. t.* **1.** To touch with the fingers; handle. **2.** To take thievishly; pilfer; purloin. **3.** *Music.* **a** To perform on (an instrument) with the fingers. **b** To perform with a certain fingering. **c** To mark the notes of (a piece) so as to guide the fingers in playing. — *v. i.* **1.** *Mus.* To use the fingers in playing. **2.** To touch or handle something with the fingers.

finger board. *Music.* **a** The part of a stringed instrument, usually a flat or slightly rounded wooden strip, against which the fingers press the strings to vary the tone. **b** The keyboard of a piano, etc.

finger bowl *or* **glass.** A bowl to hold water for rinsing the fingers at table.

fin'ger-er, *n.* One who fingers; specif., a pilferer.

fin'ger-ling (fĭŋ'gĕr-lĭng), *n.* [*finger* + 1st *-ling.*] Anything very small; specif., in Great Britain, the parr.

finger post. A guidepost bearing an index finger.

fin'i-al (fĭn'ĭ-ăl), *n.* [L. *finis* end.] *Arch.* The ornament terminating a Gothic pinnacle, canopy, gable, etc.

fin'i-cal (-kăl), *a.* [From FINE, *a.*] Affectedly fine; unduly fastidious. — **fin'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **fin'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Fastidious, finical, nice, dainty, effeminate, trim, spruce, dapper, jaunty, foppish, smug, brisk, smart, alert. — **Finical, spruce, dapper, jaunty, foppish** (esp. with reference to costume or appearance). **Finical** (see NICE) suggests fussy or affected nicety of dress or manner. **Spruce** implies a somewhat vulgar neatness and smartness; **dapper** suggests a rather consequential trimness and briskness, esp. on the part of a small person. **Jaunty** connotes airy and complacent sprightliness; **foppish,** ostentatious and overnice finery of dress, etc.

fin'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Finical quality. **2.** Something finical.

fin'ick-ing (fĭn'ĭ-kĭng), **fin'ick-y** (-kĭ), **fi'nik-in** (-kĭn), *a.* Finical; unduly particular; mincing; trivial.

fi'nis (fī'nĭs), *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion.

fin'ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *finir,* fr. L. *finire* to limit, finish, end, *finis* limit, end.] **1.** To arrive at the end of; end; terminate. **2.** To bestow the last required labor upon; complete; perfect; accomplish. **3.** To dispose of completely. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* — **Syn.** Conclude, accomplish. See CLOSE. — *v. i.* **1.** To come to an end; terminate; cease; to reach the end of a course, task, or undertaking; as, the favorite *finished* in front. **2.** To end; die. *Rare.*

— *n.* **1.** The conclusion; end. **2.** That which finishes, completes, or perfects; as: **a** *Arch.* The joiner work and other

finer work required for the completion of a building, esp. of the interior. **b** *Painting.* A material used in finishing; as, oil *finish.* **3.** The condition resulting from completed labor, as on the surface of an object; manner or style of finishing.

fin'ished (-ĭsht), *p. a.* **1.** Concluded; perfected. **2.** Polished to the highest degree of excellence; perfect.

fin'ish-er (-ĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, finishes, completes, or perfects.

finishing school. A school where young women are prepared for entrance into society.

fi'nite (fī'nīt), *a.* [L. *finitus,* p. p. of *finire.* See FINISH.] **1.** Having definable limits. **2.** Having a character or being completely determinable either as an object of thought, or as an object susceptible of complete enumeration or of physical measurement. **3. a** Of numbers, attainable or surpassed by counting; less than an integer that may be assigned. **b** Of a magnitude, neither infinite nor infinitesimal. — **fi'nite-ly,** *adv.* — **fi'nite-ness,** *n.*

f. verb, *Gram.,* the predicative forms of a verb, taken collectively, as opposed to the verbals; a verb form limited as to person and number. Cf. INFINITE VERB, INFINITIVE.

fin'i-tude (fĭn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Finite state.

fin-jan' (fĭn-jän'), *n.* [Ar. *finjān.*] In the Levant, a small coffee cup without a handle.

fin keel. *Naut.* A projection downward from the keel of a yacht, resembling in shape the fin of a fish, though often with a cigar-shaped mass of lead at the bottom. Its use is to ballast the boat and enable her to sail close to the wind with little leeway. [Finland. Cf. FINN.]

Fin'land-er (fĭn'lănd-dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Finland.

Finn (fĭn), *n.* A native of Finland; also, a member of any of various allied races or of races speaking tongues allied to the Finnish.

fin'nan had'die *or* **had'dock** (fĭn'ăn). A smoked haddock; — so called from Findon (or Finnan) or Findhorn, towns in Scotland.

finned (fĭnd), *a.* Having a fin or fins.

Finn'ic (fĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Finns, or of or designating Finnish or related languages.

fin'nick-ing, fin'nick-y. Vars. of FINICKING, FINICKY.

Finn'ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Finland, the Finns, or their language. — *n.* Language of the Finns of Finland.

Fin'no-U'gric (fĭn'ō-ōō'grĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Finns and the Ugrians. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, a subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages containing the Finnish and Magyar languages.

fin'ny (fĭn'ĭ), *a.* Having, abounding in, or resembling, fins; hence, pertaining to, or abounding in, fishes.

Fin'sen light (fĭn'sĕn). [After Prof. Niels R. *Finsen* (b. 1860), Danish physician.] *Med.* Highly actinic light, derived from sunlight or from some form of electric lamp, used in the treatment of lupus and other cutaneous affections.

fiord (fyôrd), *n.* Also **fjord.** [Dan. & Norw. *fiord.*] A narrow inlet of the sea, between high banks.

fip'pence (fĭp'ĕns), *n.* Corruption of FIVEPENCE. *Colloq., Eng.*

fip'pen-ny (fĭp'ĕn-ĭ; fĭp'nĭ), *a.* Fivepenny; — a corruption. *Dial. U. S. & Eng.*

fippenny bit. The Spanish half real, a silver coin taken at one sixteenth of a dollar (6.25 cents); — formerly so called in Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

fir (fûr), *n.* [Dan. *fyr, fyrr,* or Icel. *fyri-* (in comp.).] Any of a genus (*Abies*) of pinaceous trees, of graceful shape and often of large size; also, their wood.

Western Balsam Fir (*Abies concolor*).

fire (fīr), *n.* [AS. *fȳr.*] **1.** The principle of combustion as manifested in light and heat, esp. flame, formerly regarded as one of the elements. **2.** Fuel in combustion, as on a hearth. **3.** A destructive burning, as of a house. **4.** Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Archaic.* **5.** An inflammable composition or a device for producing a fiery display; as, red *fire.* **6.** Torture by or as by burning; hence: severe trial; affliction. **7.** Fever; inflammation. **8. a** Liveliness of imagination or fancy. **b** Ardor of passion. **c** Ardor of spirit or temperament; fervor. **9.** Brilliancy; hence, a glowing object, as a star. **10.** The discharge of firearms; firing. **on fire,** burning; hence: ardent; passionate; eager. — **under f.,** exposed to an enemy's fire; in battle.

— *v. t.;* FIRED (fīrd); FIR'ING (fīr'ĭng). **1.** To set on fire; kindle; ignite. **2.** Hence: **a** To subject to intense heat; bake, as pottery. **b** To tend the fire of; as, to *fire* a boiler. **3. a** To animate; give life to; as, to *fire* the imagination. **b** To inflame; irritate, as the passions. **4.** To light up; illuminate. **5.** To drive away or out by or as by fire. *Obs.* or *R.* **6.** To cause to explode, as a mine; discharge, as a gun; also, to project by discharging from a gun or firearm. **7.** To project forcibly as if from a gun; hurl; throw. *Colloq.* **8.** To eject; discharge from a position. *Slang.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To take fire; hence: to glow; redden. **2.** To be inflamed with passion. **3.** To discharge artillery or firearms. **4.** To hurl. *Colloq.* [irritated or angry.]

to fire up. a To kindle a fire, as in a furnace. **b** To grow

fire action. *Mil.* Artillery or small-arm fire considered as an element of attack or defense. Cf. SHOCK TACTICS.

fire'arm (fīr'ärm'), *n.* Any weapon, esp. one that is portable, from which a shot is discharged by an explosive.

fire'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A ball filled with powder or other combustibles. **2.** A luminous meteor, resembling a ball of fire, and sometimes exploding.

fire beetle. Any of various beetles having light-producing organs; popularly, any of a genus (*Pyrophorus*) of elaterid beetles (called also *cucujos*) of tropical America.

fire'bird' (fīr'bûrd'), *n.* The Baltimore oriole.

fire box. a A tinder box. *Obs.* **b** The chamber of a furnace, steam boiler, etc., for the fire.

fire'brand' (-brănd'), *n.* **1.** A piece of burning wood. **2.** One who inflames factions or causes contention.

fire brick. A refractory brick, capable of sustaining high heat without fusion, used for lining fire boxes, etc.

fire bug. An incendiary; a pyromaniac. *U. S.*

fire clay. Clay capable of standing high heat without fusing or softening, used for fire brick, crucibles, etc.

fire company. a A company of men organized for extinguishing fires. **b** A fire-insurance company. *Chiefly Eng.*

fire'crack'er (-krăk'ẽr), *n.* A paper cylinder containing an explosive, discharged to make a noise, esp. on festivals.

fire damp. A combustible gas formed esp. in coal mines and consisting chiefly of methane; also, the explosive mixture formed by this gas with air.

fire'dog' (fīr'dôg'; 62), *n.* An andiron.

fire'drake' (-drāk'), **fire'drag'on** (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* A mythological fire-breathing drake or dragon.

fire drill. A practice drill with fire-extinguishing apparatus or in the conduct and manner of exit to be followed in case of fire.

fire eater. a A juggler who pretends to eat fire. **b** A quarrelsome person who seeks affrays; a hotspur.

fire engine. An apparatus for throwing a jet of water to extinguish fires, esp. a steam engine and pump on wheels.

fire escape. Any device for escape from a burning building.

fire'flaught' (fīr'flôt'; *Scot.* -flăkt'), *n.* [*fire* + *flaught* a flake, flash.] Lightning; a gleam; flash. *Chiefly Scot.*

fire'fly' (-flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). Any nocturnal winged light-producing insect, esp. any of either of two genera (*Photinus* and *Photuris*) of small soft-bodied beetles. The wingless females and luminescent larvæ are popularly called *glowworms.*

fire'lock' (fīr'lŏk'), *n.* An old form of gunlock, as the wheel lock or flintlock; hence, a gun having such a lock.

fire'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A man employed to extinguish fires. **2.** A man who tends fires; stoker.

fire'–new', *a.* Fresh from the forge; brand-new.

fire pink. A scarlet-flowered catchfly (*Silene virginica*) of the eastern United States.

fire'place' (fīr'plās'), *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire, usually an open recess in a wall; a hearth.

fire'proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Proof against fire; relatively incombustible. — *v. t.* To render fireproof. [cendiary.]

fir'er (fīr'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fires; specif., an in-

fire'room' (fīr'rōōm'), *n.* A room containing a fireplace or a furnace; a stokehole; also, a fire box or chamber.

fire ship. A vessel carrying combustibles or explosives, sent among the enemy's ships or works to set them on fire.

fire'side' (-sīd'), *n.* Place near the fire or hearth; home.

fire'stone' (fīr'stōn'), *n.* [AS. *fȳrstān* flint; *fȳr* fire + *stān* stone.] **1.** Iron pyrites, formerly used for striking fire; also, a flint. **2.** A stone that will endure high heat; esp. a certain sandstone found in the south of England.

fire trap. A place, esp. a building, so constructed as to make egress especially difficult or hazardous in case of fire.

fire'ward'en (-wôr'd'n), **fire'ward'** (fīr'wôrd'), *n.* An officer who has authority to order precautions against fires or to direct putting them out, as in towns or forests. *U. S.*

fire water. Ardent spirits; — a name attributed to the American Indians, commonly in jocular use.

fire'weed' (fīr'wēd'), *n.* Any of several weeds troublesome in clearings or burned districts.

fire'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** Wood for fuel. **2.** The iron-wood (*Cyrilla racemiflora*) of the southern United States.

fire'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A device for producing a striking display of light or a figure or figures in fire; — usually in *pl.* **2.** In *pl.* A pyrotechnic exhibition. *Obs. in singular.*

fire'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** The larva of a small tortricid moth, which eats the leaves of the cranberry, so that the vines look as if burned. **2.** A glowworm.

fir'ing (fīr'ĭng), *n.* **1. a** Act of discharging a firearm, a mine, etc. **b** Act or mode of introducing fuel into the furnace and

working it. **c** Application of fire, or of a cautery. **d** *Ceram.* Exposure to intense heat in a kiln in order to harden or glaze. **2.** Fuel; firewood or coal.

firing line, *Mil.*, the main body of troops engaged in fire action within effective range of the enemy, or the position held by such body at any given moment. — **f. pin,** in the breech mechanism of a firearm, the pin that strikes the head of the cartridge and explodes it.

fir'kin (fûr'kĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *vierde* fourth + *-kin.*] **1.** A small wooden vessel or cask, for butter, lard, etc. **2.** A measure of capacity, usually one fourth of a barrel.

firm (fûrm), *a.* [F. *ferme*, fr. L. *firmus.*] **1.** Fixed; hence: closely compressed; solid; unyielding; as, *firm* flesh, wood. **2.** Not easily moved or disturbed; steady; established; loyal. **3.** Solid; — opp. to *fluid.* **4.** Indicating firmness; as, a *firm* voice. **5.** Steady; not fluctuating markedly; — used of prices, etc.

Syn. Fixed, stable, steady, secure, immovable; hard, impenetrable, rigid, solid; resolute, constant, determined. — **Firm, hard, solid. Firm** (opposed to *loose, flabby*) suggests steadiness or consistency under pressure; **hard** (opposed to *soft*) implies impenetrability or relatively complete resistance to pressure; **solid** (opposed to *fluid, open, hollow*) implies fixity of form and density of mass; it suggests the negation of empty space. Fig., **firm** implies stability, fixedness, or resolution; **hard**, obduracy or lack of feeling; **solid**, substantial or genuine qualities.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make fast; to make solid or compact. **2.** To fix; confirm. *Obs. or Archaic.*

firm (fûrm), *n.* [It., Pg., or Sp. *firma* signature, LL. *firmare* to sign, confirm, in L., to make firm, *firmus*, adj., firm.] The name, title, or style under which a company transacts business; also, a partnership; commercial house.

fir'ma-ment (fûr'mȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, fr. *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm.] The vault or arch of the sky; the heavens. — **fir'ma-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

fir'man (fûr'măn; fẽr-măn'), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz; -mänz'). [Per. *fermān.*] In the Orient, a sovereign decree.

firm'er (fûr'mẽr), *a.* [F. *fermoir.*] *Mech.* Designating a chisel, gouge, or the like, short in length and adapted for heavier work than the longer paring tools.

firm'ly, *adv.* In a firm manner.

firm'ness, *n.* State or quality of being firm.

Syn. Firmness, constancy. Firmness is esp. a quality of the will, and connotes resolution; **constancy** belongs rather to the affections and principles, and implies steadfastness and fidelity, often fortitude or endurance; as, *firmness* in discipline; the *constancy* of martyrs.

firn (fĭrn), *n.* [G., fr. *firn*, a., of last year.] = NÉVÉ.

fir'ry (fûr'ĭ), *a.* Made of fir; abounding in firs.

first (fûrst), *a.* [AS. *fyrst.*] Preceding all others; preceding all others in time or a series, position, or rank; — used as the ordinal of *one.* Abbr., *1st.* See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note.*

Syn. Primary, primordial, primitive, primeval, pristine; highest, chief, principal, foremost.

at first blush, *or* **at the first blush,** at the first appearance, view, or consideration. — **at f. hand,** from the original source. — **f. aid,** emergency treatment given to sufferers from accident, etc., before professional care can be given.

— *adv.* **1.** Before any or some other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc. **2.** For the first time. **3.** In preference to anything else; sooner.

— *n.* **1.** Anything that is first. **2. a** = FIRST CLASS; as, he took a *first* in classics. **b** The winning place in a race or other athletic contest. **3.** *Music.* **a** The upper voice part of a duet, trio, etc. **b** The highest or chief voice or instrument of its class. **c** The prime, or unison. **4.** The first year of a reign or the first day of a month.

at first, at the first, at the beginning.

first'-born', *a.* First brought forth; eldest; hence, most excellent. — *n.* One that is born first; hence, an heir.

first'-class', *a.* Of the best or highest class, rank, or quality. — *adv.* By a first-class conveyance, etc.

first'-hand' (-hănd'), *adv.* At first hand; — written also *first hand.* — *a.* Obtained directly from the source.

first'ling (-lĭng), *n.* The first of a class or kind; the first produce, offspring, or result of anything.

first'ly, *adv.* In the first place; — commonly used in connection with *secondly*, etc. Many prefer *first* in this use.

first'-rate' (-rāt'; 109), *a.* Of the first rate; hence, very efficient or good. — *adv.* Very or quite well. *Colloq.*

firth (fûrth), *n.* [See FRITH.] A narrow arm of the sea; a frith.

fisc (fĭsk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fiscus* basket, money basket, treasury.] Any state or royal treasury; an exchequer.

fis'cal (fĭs'kăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. See FISC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue. **2.** Financial. — *n.* In some European countries and their colonies, any of various officials acting in part as public prosecutors.

fish (fĭsh), *n.*; *pl.* FISHES (-ĕz; 24), or, collectively, FISH (see PLURAL, *n.*, *Note*). [AS. *fisc.*] **1.** Broadly, any animal living in the water. **2.** Specif., any completely aquatic, water-breathing vertebrate having the limbs (when present) developed as fins and, typically, a scaly, somewhat spindle-shaped body. **3.** [*cap.*] In *pl. Astron.* = PISCES. **4.** The flesh of fish used as food. **5.** A rigid strip used to strengthen a part, as a mast, rail joint, etc., or to join two meeting pieces.

— *v. i.* **1.** To attempt to catch fish, as by angling or drawing a net; — often used with *for.* **2.** To search (for anything submerged or hid) with hook, dredge, extended arm, etc. **3.** To seek to get by artifice or indirectly; — often used with *for*; as, to *fish* for compliments.

— *v. t.* **1.** To catch or try to catch; draw (out or up); as, to *fish* pearls; to *fish* out a coin. **2.** To fish in, as a stream. **3.** To strengthen (a mast, rail, etc.) by a fish.

fish'a-ble (fĭsh'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be fished in.

fish ball. Shredded fish, mixed with mashed potato, and fried in the form of a round or flat cake. *U. S.*

fish'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A bolt for securing a fish or fishplate.

fish'er (fĭsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, fishes. **2.** A carnivorous animal (*Mustela pennanti*) of the weasel family, of eastern North America.

fish'er-man (-măn), *n.* One whose occupation is to catch fish; also, a ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod fishery.

fish'er-y (fĭsh'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act, process, occupation, right, season, or place of fishing.

fish hawk. The osprey.

fish'hook' (fĭsh'ho͝ok'), *n.* A hook for catching fish.

fish'i-ly, *adv.* In a fishy manner.

fish'i-ness, *n.* Fact or quality of being fishy.

fish'ing, *n.* Act of one who fishes; also, a fishery.

fish'line', *n.* A line used in fishing.

fish'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in fish.

fish'plate' (-plāt'), *n. Mech.* A plate used as a fish (see FISH, *n.*, 5), esp. in joining abutting railroad rails.

fish story. An extravagant or incredible story. *Colloq.*

fish tackle. A tackle or purchase used to raise the flukes of the anchor up to the gunwale.

fish'wife' (fĭsh'wīf'), *n.*; *pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz'). Also, **fish'wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn). A woman who sells fish at retail.

fish'y (fĭsh'ĭ), *a.*; FISH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Consisting of, or having the qualities, taste, or odor of, fish; abounding in fish. **2.** Questionable; improbable; as, a *fishy* story. *Colloq.* **3.** Dull; lusterless, as the eye, or a jewel.

fis'sile (fĭs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fissilis*, fr. *fissus*, p. p. of *findere* to split.] Capable of being split; cleavable.

fis-sil'i-ty (fĭ-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being fissile.

fis'sion (fĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *fissio.* See FISSURE.] **1.** A cleaving into parts. **2.** *Biol.* Reproduction by spontaneous division of the body into two parts, each of which becomes a complete organism. [fission.]

fis-sip'a-rism (fĭ-sĭp'ȧ-rĭz'm), *n. Biol.* Reproduction by

fis'si-par'i-ty (fĭs'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fissiparism.

fis-sip'a-rous (fĭ-sĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fissus* cleft + *-parous.*] Reproducing by fission.

fis'sure (fĭsh'ûr; 87), *n.* [L. *fissura*, fr. *findere, fissum*, to split.] **1.** A narrow opening made by separation of parts; cleft. **2.** A cleaving; state of being cleft. — *v. t. & i.*; -SURED (-ûrd); -SUR-ING. To break into fissures; cleave.

fist (fĭst), *n.* A fice. *U. S.*

fist (fĭst), *n.* [AS. *fȳst.*] **1.** The closed hand, esp. as clenched for a blow. **2.** The hand when closed as if to grasp; hence: clutch; grasp. *Archaic or Colloq.* **3.** The hand. *Colloq.* **4.** Handwriting. *Colloq.* **5.** *Print.* The index mark [☞]. — *v. t.* To strike or grip with the fist.

fist'ic (fĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to boxing; pugilistic. *Colloq.*

fist'i-cuff' (-tĭ-kŭf'), *v. t. & i.* To cuff or strike with the fist; to resort to fisticuffs. — **fist'i-cuff'er** (-kŭf'ẽr), *n.*

fist'i-cuffs' (-kŭfs'), *n. pl.* A fight with the fists.

fis'tu-la (fĭs'tŭ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** A reed; a pipe. **2.** *Med.* An abnormal opening or narrow cavity in a normal canal, organ, or other part of the body. **3.** *Veter.* An external but deep-seated ulcerous lesion connected with some internal cavity; specif., such lesion on the withers. [*lar* corolla.]

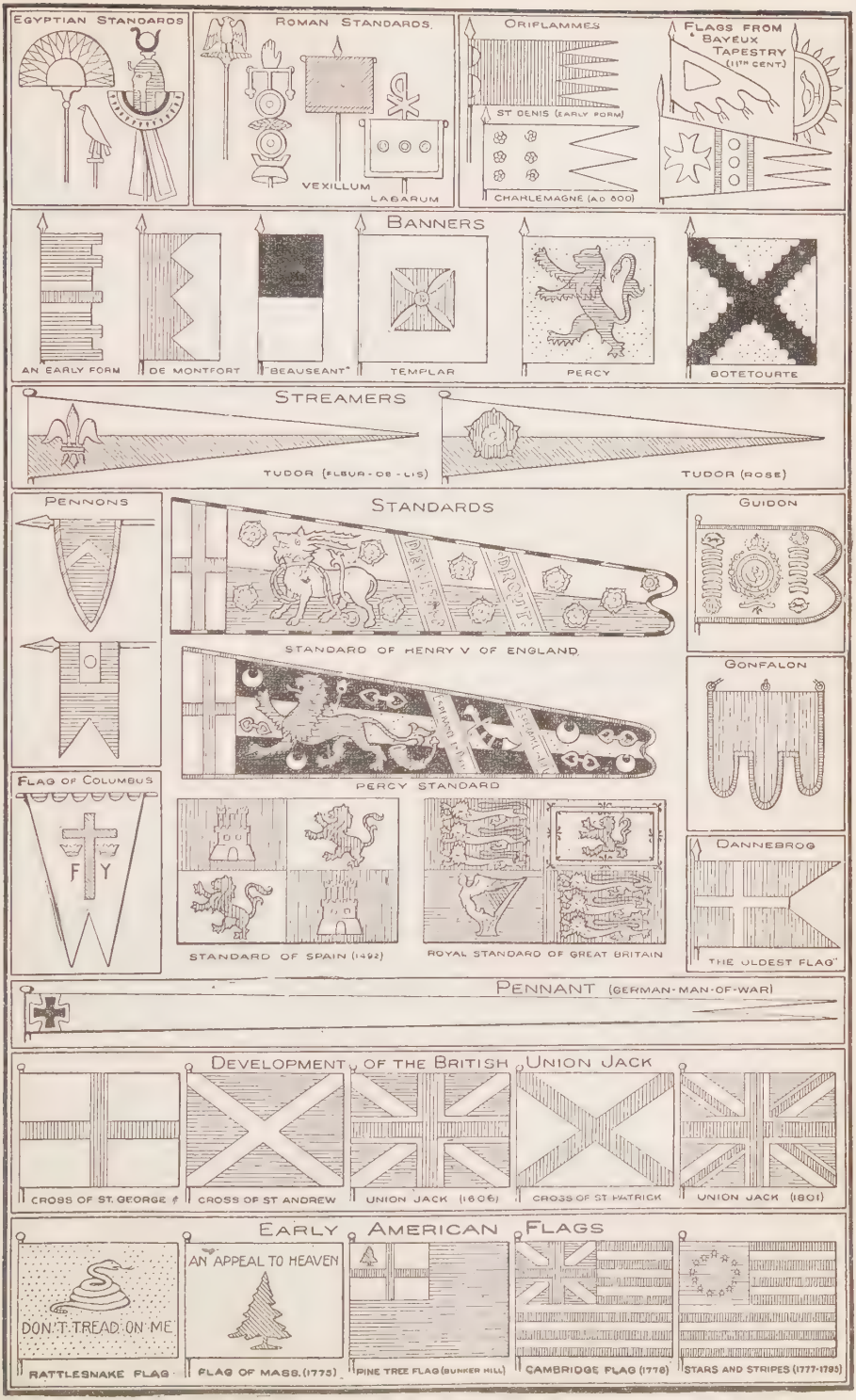
fis'tu-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Tubular like a reed or pipe; as, a *fistu-*

fis'tu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Fistular. **2.** *Med.* Having the form or nature of a fistula. [a canto. *Archaic.*]

fit (fĭt), *n.* [AS. *fitt* a song.] A division of a poem or song; a canto. *Archaic.*

fit, *a.*; FIT'TER (-ẽr); -TEST. [ME. *fyt*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Adapted to an end, object, or design; qualified. **2.** Convenient; meet; proper; becoming. **3.** Prepared; ready; — commonly used with *to* or *for.* **4.** In fine physical condition and training; — said of an athlete, race horse, etc.; hence, in good health.

Syn. Suitable, appropriate, proper, becoming, seemly, congruous, consonant, correspondent, adapted, competent, adequate; apt, pertinent, apposite. — **Fit, suitable, appropriate, proper. Fit** implies adaptation, competence, or (often) conformity to a standard; **suitable** suggests that which accords with or becomes (esp.) a position, occasion, etc.; **appropriate** emphasizes more strongly fitness or propriety as to taste or good judgment; that is **proper**


EGYPTIAN STANDARDS
ROMAN STANDARDS.
VEXILLUM
LABARUM
ORIFLAMMES
ST DENIS (EARLY FORM)
CHARLEMAGNE (A.D. 800)
FLAGS FROM BAYEUX TAPESTRY (11TH CENT.)
BANNERS
AN EARLY FORM
DE MONTFORT
"BEAUSEANT"
TEMPLAR
PERCY
BOTETOURTE
STREAMERS
TUDOR (FLEUR-DE-LIS)
TUDOR (ROSE)
PENNONS
STANDARDS
STANDARD OF HENRY V OF ENGLAND
PERCY STANDARD
GUIDON
GONFALON
DANNEBROG
THE OLDEST FLAG
FLAG OF COLUMBUS
F
Y
STANDARD OF SPAIN (1492)
ROYAL STANDARD OF GREAT BRITAIN
PENNANT (GERMAN-MAN-OF-WAR)
DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRITISH UNION JACK
CROSS OF ST. GEORGE
CROSS OF ST ANDREW
UNION JACK (1606)
CROSS OF ST PATRICK
UNION JACK (1801)
EARLY AMERICAN FLAGS
DON'T TREAD ON ME
RATTLESNAKE FLAG
AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN
FLAG OF MASS. (1775)
PINE TREE FLAG (BUNKER HILL)
CAMBRIDGE FLAG (1776)
STARS AND STRIPES (1777-1795)

FLAGS

which is appropriate inherently or by common consent, or which is as it should be.

—*v. t.;* FIT'TED (-ĕd ; 24) ; FIT'TING. **1.** To be suitable to ; befit. **2.** To make fit. **3.** To cause to conform or be suited (to). **4.** To bring to a required form and size ; shape aright ; adjust. **5.** To supply with something fit.

—*v. i.* **1.** To be fit or becoming ; as, it *fits* well to ask the question. **2.** To suit or be adapted as to shape or size ; as, his coat *fits* very well.

—*n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being fit or of fitting. **2.** *Mach.* **a** Coincidence of parts in contact ; tightness of adjustment of adjacent parts. **b** A part upon which another part fits tightly. **3.** A making fit ; preparation. *Colloq., U. S.*

fit, *n.* [AS. *fit* strife, fight.] **1.** A sudden violent attack of a disorder, esp. epilepsy or apoplexy ; a convulsion ; paroxysm. **2.** A sudden transitory effort or outburst ; as, a *fit* of industry ; a *fit* of laughter. **3.** A transient mood, passing humor, or caprice ; as, a *fit* of anger.

by fits, by fits and starts, by intervals of action and repose ; intermittently.

fitch (fĭch), *n.* The fitchet or its fur.

fitch (fĭch), *n.* [See VETCH.] **1.** A vetch. *Obs.* **2.** In *pl. Bib.* In *Isaiah,* black caraway (*Nigella sativa*) ; in *Ezekiel,* a plant which in the Revised Version is called *spelt.*

fitch'ée, fitch'é (fĭch'ā), *a.* [F. *fiché,* lit., p. p. of *ficher* to fasten.] *Her.* Pointed at its lower extremity ; — said of a cross.

fitch'et (-ĕt), **fitch'ew** (-ōō), *n.* The European polecat.

fit'ful (fĭt'fo͝ol), *a.* [From FIT a paroxysm.] Spasmodic ; impulsive and unstable. — **fit'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **fit'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Irregular, intermittent, variable, capricious, spasmodic ; convulsive. — **Fitful, spasmodic. Fitful** suggests an irregular and (often) capricious succession, as by fits and starts ; **spasmodic** implies violent, but intermittent and unsustained, activity ; as, *fitful* flashes ; *spasmodic* zeal.

fit'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a fit manner or at a fit time ; suitably.

fit'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being fit or fitted.

fit'ter (fĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who fits or makes to fit.

fit'ting, *n.* Anything used in fitting up ; esp., in *pl.,* fixtures. — *a.* Fit ; suitable. — **fit'ting-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **fiu-ma'ra** (fū-mä'rȧ), *n. ; pl.* It. -MARE (-rā), E. -MARAS (-rȧz). [It., fr. *fiume* river, L. *flumen.*] A torrent ; also, the bed of a stream, whether covered with water or dry.

five (fīv), *a.* [AS. *fīf, fīfe.*] Four and one added ; — a cardinal numeral used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun ; as, *five* were found. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than four. **2.** A symbol representing five units, as 5 or v. **3.** Something having as an essential feature five units or members, as a playing card marked with five pips. **Five Civilized Nations** *or* **Tribes,** the Cherokee (with the affiliated Delawares), Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole nations of Oklahoma. — **F. Nations,** a confederacy of Indians of Iroquoian stock comprising the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Senecas.

five'-fin'ger, *n.* **1. a** The cinquefoil. **b** The oxlip. **c** The bird's-foot trefoil. **2.** A five-rayed starfish.

five'fold' (fīv'fōld'), *a. & adv.* In fives ; consisting of five in one ; five times repeated ; quintuple.

five'pence (fīv'pĕns ; *colloq.* fĭp'ĕns), *n.* Money worth five English pennies. — **five'pen-ny** (fīv'pĕn-ĭ ; fĭp'ĕn-ĭ), *a.*

fiv'er (fīv'ĕr), *n. Slang.* **1.** A five-dollar bill, or a five-pound note. **2.** Something that counts as five.

fives (fīvz), *n.* A game somewhat similar to handball.

fix (fĭks), *v. t.* [From L. *fixus,* p. p. of *figere* to fix, perh. through F. *fixer* or LL. *fixare.*] **1.** To make firm, stable, or fast. **2.** To render permanent or lasting. **3.** To set or place definitely ; establish ; settle. **4. a** To set or place in order ; adjust. **b** To put to rights ; repair. *Colloq.* **5.** *Chem.* To render nonvolatile or solid ; to cause to make a nonvolatile or solid compound ; as, to *fix* nitrogen. **6.** *Micros.* To kill, harden, and preserve, as organisms or fresh tissues for microscopical study. **7.** To place or settle (responsibility, authorship, blame, etc., on or upon) ; as, the crime was *fixed* on him. **8.** To "settle" or "do for" (a person) ; also, to bring (one) round, as by bribery ; to "square." *Colloq.*

Syn. Determine, settle, establish, place, set, confirm, limit, delimit. — **Fix, establish.** To **fix** is to give permanence to something, esp. as it already exists ; **establish** often implies as well the origination, institution, or demonstration of that which is fixed (esp. firmly) ; as, a language that has become *fixed* has ceased to grow ; he *established* his innocence.

—*v. i.* To become fixed, firm, or stable.

—*n.* A predicament ; dilemma. *Colloq.*

fix'a-ble (fĭk'sȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being fixed.

fix'ate (fĭk'sāt), *v. t. & i.* ; -AT-ED (-sāt-ĕd) ; -AT-ING. [See FIX, *v. t.*] To render, or become, fixed ; fix.

fix-a'tion (fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fixing ; state of being fixed.

fix'a-tive (fĭk'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Fixing or tending to fix, or make permanent. — *n.* That which fixes, or sets, anything, as a mordant.

fixed (fĭkst), *p. a.* Also, *Chiefly Poetic,* **fixt. 1.** Securely placed. **2.** *Chem.* **a** Nonvolatile ; as, a *fixed* oil. **b** Permanent in form or state ; as, a *fixed* gas. — **fix'ed-ly** (fĭk'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **fix'ed-ness,** *n.*

fixed ammunition, ammunition in which the projectile, powder charge, primer, and, also, in certain forms, the fuse and bursting charge, are made up in the form of one cartridge. — **f. charge,** in general, a charge that cannot be escaped, shifted, or altered ; specif., such a charge becoming due at stated intervals, as rentals, taxes, etc. ; — opp. to *floating charge.* — **f. oil,** *Chem.,* a nonvolatile oil, as olein, which leaves a permanent greasy stain and cannot be distilled unchanged ; — opp. to *volatile,* or *essential, oil.* — **f. star,** *Astron.,* a star whose apparent position relative to surrounding stars seems unvarying ; — opp. to *planet* or *comet.*

fix'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that fixes. **2.** In *pl.* Arrangements ; trimmings ; accompaniments. *Colloq.* [is fixed.

fix'i-ty (fĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being fixed or that which

fix'ture (fĭks'tūr), *n.* **1.** Act of fixing ; state of being fixed. **2.** Thing or person firmly fastened or established. **3.** That which is fixed or attached permanently or firmly ; as, the electric *fixtures* of a room.

fix'ure (-ūr), *n.* Fixed position ; firmness. *Archaic.*

fiz'gig' (fĭz'gĭg'), *n.* **1.** A gadding, flirting girl or woman. **2.** A firework which fizzes or hisses when it explodes ; also, a whirligig ; a kind of noisy toy.

fizz, fiz (fĭz), *v. i.;* FIZZED (fĭzd) ; FIZZ'ING. To hiss, as a burning fuse. — *n.* A hissing sound ; effervescing drink.

fiz'zle (fĭz'l), *v. i.* ; -ZLED (-ld) ; -ZLING (-lĭng). **1.** To fizz. **2.** To burn with a fizz and then go out ; hence, to fail ignominiously after a good beginning. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A hissing. **2.** A failure. *Colloq.*

fizz'y (fĭz'ĭ), *a.;* FIZZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr) ; -I-EST. Effervescing.

fjeld (fyĕld), *n.* [Norw. or Dan.] *Geog.* A barren plateau of the Scandinavian upland.

fjord (fyôrd). Var. of FIORD.

flab'ber-gast (flăb'ĕr-găst), *v. t.* To astonish, esp. by extraordinary statements. *Colloq.*

flab'by (flăb'ĭ), *a.;* -BI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr) ; -BI-EST. [See FLAP.] Wanting firmness ; flaccid ; fig., feeble ; weak. — **Syn.** See LIMP. — **flab'bi-ly,** *adv.* — **flab'bi-ness,** *n.*

fla-bel'late (flȧ-bĕl'āt), *a.* Flabelliform.

fla-bel'li-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *flabellum* fan + *-form.*] Having the form of a fan ; fan-shaped. See LEAF, *Illust.*

fla-bel'lum (-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L., a fan, dim. of *flabrum* a breeze, *flare* to blow.] A fan or fan-shaped part ; the feather fan carried before the Pope on state occasions.

flac'cid (flăk'sĭd), *a.* [L. *flaccidus,* fr. *flaccus* flabby.] Lacking stiffness ; soft and weak ; flabby. — **Syn.** See LIMP. — **flac-cid'i-ty** (flăk-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **flac'cid-ly,** *adv.*

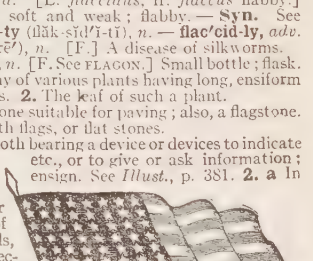
‖ **flache'rie'** (flăsh'rē'), *n.* [F.] A disease of silkworms.

‖ **fla'con'** (flȧ'kôn'), *n.* [F. See FLAGON.] Small bottle ; flask.

flag (flăg), *n.* **1.** Any of various plants having long, ensiform leaves ; esp., an iris. **2.** The leaf of such a plant.

flag, *n.* Any hard stone suitable for paving ; also, a flagstone. — *v. t.* To lay with flags, or flat stones.

flag, *n.* **1.** A light cloth bearing a device or devices to indicate nationality, party, etc., or to give or ask information ; standard ; banner ; ensign. See *Illust.,* p. 381. **2. a** In *pl.* The long feathers on the lower part of the legs of certain hawks, owls, etc. **b** In *pl.* The secondaries of a bird's wing. **c** The bushy tail of certain dogs, as setters ; also the tail of a deer. — **Syn.** Colors, pennon, pennant, streamer, signal.



The United States Flag.

flag of truce, *Mil.,* a white flag displayed to an enemy as an invitation to a parley or a desire to make some communication not hostile ; also the bearer of such a flag. It renders the bearer inviolate.

—*v. t.* **1.** To put a flag or flags on. **2.** To signal with or as with a flag. **3.** To convey, as a message, by means of flag signals. **4.** To decoy (game) by waving a flag, or the like, to arouse the animal's curiosity.

flag, *v. i.* **1.** To hang loose ; be limp. **2.** To grow spiritless ; lose vigor ; lag. — **Syn.** Droop, decline, fail, languish, pine. — *v. t.* To let droop or cause to droop.

flag'el-lant (flăj'ĕ-lănt ; flȧ-jĕl'ănt), *n.* [L. *flagellans,* p. pr. See FLAGELLATE.] One who flagellates ; esp., a fanatic who scourges himself. — *a.* Flagellating ; lashing.

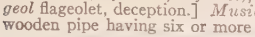
flag'el-late (flăj'ĕ-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING. [L. *flagellatus,* p. p. of *flagellare* to scourge, fr. *flagellum* whip.] To whip ; scourge ; flog. — *a.* Having flagellums ; shaped like a flagellum.

flag'el-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A beating ; scourging.

fla-gel'li-form (flȧ-jĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*flagellum* + *-form.*] Long, slender, round, flexible, and (commonly) tapering.

fla-gel'lum (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS, L. -LA. [L., a whip.] *Biol.* A whiplike process or appendage, as of a cell.

flag'eo-let' (flăj'ō-lĕt'; flăj'ō-lĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *flageol* flageolet, deception.] *Music.* A small shrill-sounding wooden pipe having six or more holes and a mouthpiece.



Flageolet.

flag'ging (flăg'ĭng), *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flagstones; flagstones collectively.

flag'ging, *p. a.* Languid; weak; spiritless; drooping.

flag'gy (flăg'ĭ), *a.* Abounding with, or like, the flag (plant).

flag'gy, *a.* [From FLAG the stone.] Pert. to flagstone; like flags; laminate; as, stone with *flaggy* structure.

flag'gy, *a.* [From FLAG to hang loose.] Drooping; limp.

fla-gi'tious (flă-jĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium* a shameful act.] **1.** Grossly wicked; shamefully criminal; — said of acts, crimes, etc. **2.** Guilty of, or characterized by, enormous crimes or scandalous vices; villainous; corrupt. — **Syn.** See FLAGRANT. — **fla-gi'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

flag'man (flăg'măn), *n.* One who carries a flag or signals with a flag.

flag officer. *Naval.* An officer commanding a fleet or squadron, or one entitled to display a flag indicative of his command rank, as an admiral, vice admiral, or rear admiral.

flag'on (flăg'ŭn), *n.* [F. *flacon*, OF. also *flagon*, fr. LL. *flasco.*] A vessel for liquors, esp. one with a handle and a spout and, usually, a lid, but sometimes merely a large bulging bottle.

fla'gran-cy (flā'grăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Also, *Rare*, **fla'grance** (-grăns). State or quality of being flagrant.

fla'grant (-grănt), *a.* [L. *flagrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *flagrare* to burn.] **1.** Flaming; burning. *Rare.* **2.** Flaming into notice; notorious; heinous; glaringly wicked.

Syn. Glaring, nefarious; flagitious, heinous, atrocious, villainous, profligate, abandoned, hateful, odious, monstrous, wanton, violent, outrageous. — **Flagrant, flagitious, heinous, atrocious, outrageous.** That is **flagrant** which is glaring or notorious; that is **flagitious** which is grossly or scandalously wicked; as, *flagrant* affronts; *flagitious* crimes. **Heinous** suggests hateful and (often) monstrous, **atrocious,** violent or wantonly savage, wickedness; as, *heinous* sins; *atrocious* cruelty. **Outrageous** suggests gross violation of right or decency.

fla'grant-ly, *adv.* In a flagrant manner.

flag'ship' (flăg'shĭp'), *n. Naval.* The ship that carries the commander of a fleet or squadron and flies his flag.

flag'staff' (flăg'stăf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAFFS (-stăfs') or -STAVES (-stāvz'). A staff on which a flag is hoisted.

flag'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A flat stone used in paving; a flag.

flail (flāl), *n.* [From L. *flagellum* whip, scourge, flail, dim. of *flagrum* whip, scourge.] An instrument for threshing grain by hand. — *v. t. & i.* To beat with or as with a flail.

flair (flâr), *n.* [OF. & F. *flair* odor, deriv. of L. *fragrare.* See FRAGRANT.] Sense of smell; scent; fig., discriminating or sagacious sense; instinctive discernment.

flake (flāk), *n.* A rack or stage, esp. for drying fish.

flake, *n.* **1.** A loose filmy mass or a thin chiplike layer of anything. **2.** *Hort.* Any of a race of carnations having only two colors in the flower, the petals having large stripes. — *v. t. & i.*; FLAKED (flākt); FLAK'ING (flāk'ĭng). To form or separate into, or to cover or mark with, flakes.

flake (flāk), *n.* A flat layer, or fake, of a coiled cable.

flak'er (flāk'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, flakes.

flake white. Pure white lead deposited in flakes, and ground with oil or gum water as a pigment for artists.

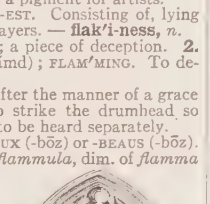
flak'y (flāk'ĭ), *a.*; FLAK'I-ER; -I-EST. Consisting of, lying in, or cleaving off in, flakes, or layers. — **flak'i-ness,** *n.*

flam (flăm), *n.* **1.** A falsehood; a piece of deception. **2.** Humbug. — *v. t.*; FLAMMED (flămd); FLAM'MING. To deceive, as by lying; trick; cheat.

flam, *n.* A drumbeat executed after the manner of a grace note, by allowing the sticks to strike the drumhead so nearly at the same time as just to be heard separately.

flam'beau (flăm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BEAUX (-bōz) or -BEAUS (-bōz). [F., fr. OF. *flambe* flame, fr. L. *flammula*, dim. of *flamma* flame.] A flaming torch.

flam-boy'ant (flăm-boi'ănt), *a.* [F.] **1.** *Arch.* Marked by waving or flamelike curves, as the tracery of the later French Gothic windows. **2.** Gorgeous; showy. — **flam-boy'ant-ly,** *adv.*



Flamboyant Tracery from Church at Rouen, France.

flame (flām), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *flamma.*] **1.** A body of burning gas or vapor, as from wood or other substance undergoing combustion. **2.** State of blazing combustion; blaze; also, any flame-like state or appearance; glow. **3.** Burning zeal; passion; ardor. **4.** A sweetheart. *Colloq.* **Syn. Flame, blaze, flare, glare, glow** (esp. in their fig. senses). **Flame** suggests a sudden or violent (often intermittent) outburst, as of anger or zeal; **blaze** commonly connotes greater steadiness and intensity. To **flare** is to shine or (esp.) burst out with a spreading, unsteady, and often unpleasant light; to **glare** is to shine with a lurid or painfully dazzling light; as, the torches *flared;* the sun *glared* on the white sand. In their adj. uses, **flaring** connotes gaudy, ostentatious, or flaunting display; **glaring,** whatever is flagrant or notorious; **flaming** often suggests vividness, sometimes gaudiness, of color. **Glow** suggests strong and continued heat, and (often) heightened color; fig., it suggests fervor or strong emotion.

— *v. i.*, FLAMED (flāmd); FLAM'ING (flām'ĭng). **1.** To burn with a flame. **2.** To burst forth like flame, or with zeal or ardor. **3.** To have a flamelike appearance; glow. — *v. t.* To kindle; inflame; excite.

fla'men (flā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MENS (-mĕnz), L. FLAMINES (flăm'ĭ-nēz). [L.] *Roman Relig.* A priest.

fla-min'go (flă-mĭn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). [Sp. *flamenco.*] Any of a family (*Phœnicopteridæ*) of tropical or semitropical aquatic birds with very long legs and neck.

Flamingo. ($\frac{1}{40}$)

Fla-min'i-an (flă-mĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Roman censor Caius Flaminius (d. 217 B. C.) or his public works; as, the *Flaminian* Way.

flam'y (flām'ĭ), *a.* Flaming or flamelike.

flan (flăn; *F.* flän), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. OHG. *flado* a sort of pancake.] **1.** A cake with a filling of cheese, fruit, or cream. **2.** *Numis.* A blank.

‖ **flâ'ne-rie'** (flä'n'-rē'), *n.* [F.] Strolling; hence: aimlessness; idleness.

‖ **flâ'neur'** (flä'nûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *flâner* to stroll.] One who strolls about aimlessly; a stroller.

flange (flănj), *n.* A rib or rim for strength, for a guide, or for attachment to another object. — *v. t.*; FLANGED (flănjd); FLANG'ING (flăn'jĭng). *Mach.* To make a flange on; to furnish with a flange.

flank (flăngk), *n.* [F. *flanc.*] **1.** The side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. **2.** Hence, the side of anything. **3.** *Mil. & Naval.* **a** The right or left of an army, fleet, or any command. **b** *Fort.* That part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face. **c** The right or left side of a fortification.

— *v. t.* **1.** *Mil.* **a** To command or guard the flank of. **b** To attack the flank of. **c** To pass around, or turn, the flank of. **2.** To be situated at the flank, or side, of; border.

— *v. i.* To be placed, or to act, at the flank.

flank'er (flăng'kĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, flanks.

flan'nel (flăn'ĕl), *n.* [W. *gwlanen* flannel, *gwlan* wool.] **1.** A soft woolen cloth, of loose texture. **2.** In *pl.* Flannel clothing. — *v. t.* To clothe in, or rub with, flannel.

flan'nel-ette', flan'nel-et' (flăn'ĕl-ĕt'), *n.* A soft narrow flannel; also, a cotton imitation of flannel.

flan'nel-ly (flăn'ĕl-ĭ), *a.* Resembling flannel.

flap (flăp), *n.* [ME. *flappe, flap,* blow, fly flap.] **1.** Anything broad and limber, or flat and thin, that hangs loose, as a hinged leaf of a table. **2.** *Surg.* A portion of flesh, partly severed from the adjoining tissues, as for covering a denuded surface. **3.** The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke or sound made with it.

— *v. t. & i.*; FLAPPED (flăpt); FLAP'PING. **1.** To beat or rouse with a flap. **2.** To move with a beating motion; as, to *flap* the wings. **3.** To turn, fold, or throw suddenly or violently. **4.** To furnish with a flap or flaps.

flap'doo'dle (flăp'dōō'd'l), *n.* Food for fools; hence: specious talk; nonsense. *Colloq.*

flap'drag'on (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* A game in which tidbits are caught out of burning brandy and put blazing into the mouth; a thing so caught and eaten.

flap'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A griddlecake. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*

flap'per (flăp'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, flaps.

flare (flâr), *v. i.*; FLARED (flârd); FLAR'ING. **1.** To burn or blaze out with a sudden unsteady light. **2.** To open or spread outward, as the bows of a ship. — **Syn.** See FLAME. **to flare up,** to show sudden excitement or passion. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* To cause to flare; display flaringly; also, to signal by means of fires or flares.

— *n.* **1.** An unsteady, glaring light. **2.** A blaze of fire or light, usually brief, used as a signal, often repeated at intervals. **3.** A spreading outward, or a place or part that spreads. **4.** *Photog.* A defect in a photographic objective such that an image of the stop, or diaphragm, appears as a fogged spot in the center of the developed negative.

flare'-up', *n.* A bursting into flame, or, fig., into anger.

flash (flăsh), *v. i.* **1.** To dash or splash, as waves. *Archaic.* **2.** To break forth in or like a sudden flame; to gleam; light up. **3.** To come or pass like a flash. **4.** To break suddenly into intense action, consciousness, or the like; to break forth or out in a sudden or unexpected display.

Syn. Flash, sparkle, glitter, gleam, glance, glint, glimmer, shimmer, glisten. Flash implies a sudden and transient outburst of light; **sparkle** suggests quick, bright flashes or scintillation; **glitter** connotes greater

brilliancy or showiness than *sparkle*, sometimes with the implication of something sinister. **Gleam** commonly applies to light which shines through a medium, or against a background of relative darkness. **Glance** implies darting or obliquely reflected light; **glint**, quickly glancing or gleaming light. **Glimmer** suggests faint and wavering light; **shimmer**, soft, tremulous, and lustrous light; **glisten**, faintly scintillating light.

—*v. t.* **1.** To dash or splash (water). *Archaic.* **2.** To send out in or as in, or by, flashes; as, the news was *flashed* from town to town. **3.** To display showily. *Colloq.* **4. a** To coat (glass) with a film of tinted glass. **b** To apply (this colored glass) to glass or glassware; —often used with *on*. **5.** *Arch.* To protect against rain, by sheet metal or a substitute, laid under or over the roofing, such as tiles or slate; as, to *flash* the valley or the edge of a roof. Cf. FLASHING, 2.

—*n.* **1.** A sudden burst or blaze of light. **2.** A sudden brilliant burst, as of wit. **3.** The duration of a flash; a brief time. **4.** Show; display, esp. when vulgar or ostentatious; also, a "flashy" person. *Obsoles.* **5.** [From FLASH, *a.*] The slang or cant of thieves and prostitutes. **6. a** A stream or rush of water, as at a shoal or weir for letting a boat descend. **b** A device used to procure a flash of water, as a sluiceway. **7.** A layer of glass flashed on. **8.** A preparation for coloring liquors.

flash in the pan, the flashing of the priming in the pan of a flintlock without discharging the piece; hence, sudden, spasmodic effort that accomplishes nothing.

—*a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to thieves, tramps, and the like; as, *flash* language. **2.** Showy; cheap, pretentious, and vulgar; as, *flash* jewelry. **3.** Wearing showy, counterfeit ornaments; vulgarly pretentious; — applied esp. to thieves, gamblers, and prostitutes.

flash'board' (flăsh'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A board placed on a milldam to increase the depth of the water.

flash'er (flăsh'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, flashes.

flash'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a flashy manner.

flash'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being flashy.

flash'ing, *n.* **1.** *Engineering.* The creation of an artificial flood by the sudden letting in of a body of water; — called also *flushing*. **2.** *Arch.* Covering material of metal or, loosely, of other waterproofing used to protect the joints of a wall, the valleys of roofs, etc.

flash light. A flash of light or a light that flashes, as a kind of revolving light for lighthouses, a sudden or intermittent light used as a signal, etc. — **flash'-light',** *a.*

flash'y (flăsh'ĭ), *a.*; FLASH'I-ER; -I-EST. **1.** Flashing; dazzling for a moment. **2.** Showy; gaudy. — **Syn.** See GAUDY.

flask (flăsk), *n.* [F. *flasque* powder flask, deriv. of LL. *flasca*.] **1.** A narrow-necked or bottle-shaped vessel, variously used; as, a powder *flask*, oil *flask*. **2.** *Founding.* The frame which holds the sand, etc., forming the mold used in a foundry.

One form of Flask, 2.

flask, *n.* [F. *flasque* cheek of a gun carriage.] *Ordnance.* Formerly, the bed of a gun carriage; now, the plates forming the sides of the trail of a gun carriage. [2. A small flask.]

flask'et (flăs'kĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A long, shallow basket. *Eng.*

flat (flăt), *n.* [Scot. *flet*, fr. AS. *flet* ground, floor. *Oxf. E. D.*] A story in a building; esp., a story, or suite of rooms in one story, forming a complete residence.

flat, *a.*; FLAT'TER (-ẽr); FLAT'TEST. [Akin to Icel. *flatr*, and AS. *flet* floor.] **1.** Having a surface level and smooth, or relatively so. **2.** Lying spread out; prostrate; hence: laid low; ruined. **3.** Having a smooth or even surface, whether horizontal or not; as, the *flat* face of a rock; also, having relatively even surface. **4.** In painting, uniform or monotonous in light and shade or in color; also, free from gloss. **5.** Having broad smooth surfaces and little thickness; as, a *flat* bone; to be squeezed *flat*. **6. a** Clear; positive; downright; as, a *flat* decision; hence: unvarying; esp., without discount; as, a *flat* rate. **b** Dull; uninteresting; monotonous. **c** Commercially inactive; dull; as, a *flat* market. **d** Tasteless; insipid, as a drink. **7. a** Lacking clearness or sonority; — said esp. of sounds. **b** Of consonant sounds, soft or voiced. **8.** *Music.* Below the true pitch; hence, minor, or lower by a half step; as, A *flat*. **9.** *Shipbuilding.* Without bevel; — said of timbers. **10.** *Gram.* Not having an inflectional ending or sign, as a noun used as an adjective, or an adjective used as an adverb, without the addition of a formative suffix, or an infinitive used without *to*. Many flat adverbs, as in run *fast*, buy *cheap*, are from AS. adverbs in *-ĕ*, the loss of this ending having made them like the adjectives. Some, as *exceeding*, *wonderful*, are archaic, the forms in *-ly* being usual. — **Syn.** See LEVEL, INSIPID.

flat foot. *Med.* **a** A foot in which the arch of the instep is flattened so that the entire sole rests on the ground. **b** [*Written* **flatfoot.**] The deformity exhibited by such a foot.

—*adv.* **1.** Flatly. **2.** *Finance.* Without interest. **3.** Without excess; exactly; as, to run 100 yards in ten seconds *flat*.

—*n.* **1.** A level surface; a plain. **2.** A shoal; shallow. **3.** Something flat or the flat part of anything, as of a sword blade. **4.** *Music.* A flat tone or note. **5.** A surface of paint that is not glossy. [flat.]

—*v. t. & i.*; FLAT'TED; FLAT'TING. To make or become

flat'boat' (flăt'bōt'), *n.* A boat with a flat bottom and square ends, used esp. in shallow waters.

flat'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of a large group of fishes, including the flounder, halibut, sole, etc., that swim on one side, and, in the adults, have both eyes on the upper side.

flat'-foot'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a flat foot (see under FLAT, *a.*). **2.** Firm-footed; determined. *Slang, U. S.*

Flat'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** One of a small tribe of American Indians, specifically so called. **2.** A Chinook Indian.

flat'i'ron (-ī'ŭrn), *n.* An iron for ironing clothes; a sadiron.

flat'ling (-lĭng), *a.* Dealt with the flat side of a weapon; hence, falling or pressing down on one.

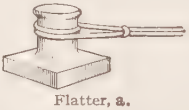
flat'ling, *adv.* Also **flat'lings,** and, *Obs.*, **flat'long.** Flat; with the flat side. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

flat'ly, *adv.* In a flat manner.

flat'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being flat.

flat'ten (-n), *v. t.* **1.** To make flat. **2.** To throw down; prostrate; hence: to depress; deject. — *v. i.* To become or grow flat. — **flat'ten-er,** *n.*

flat'ter (flăt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, makes flat; specif.: **a** *Smithing.* A flat-faced swage. **b** *Metal Working.* A drawplate for drawing flat strips.



Flatter, **a.**

flat'ter, *v. t.* [ME. *flateren*: cf. F. *flatter*.] **1.** To treat with flattery. **2.** To encourage with favorable, but sometimes unfounded, representations; beguile; charm. **3.** To represent too favorably, as a portrait. — *v. i.* To use flattery.

flat'ter-er, *n.* One who flatters.

flat'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLATTER. — **-ing-ly,** *adv.*

flat'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *flaterie*, F. *flatterie*, fr. *flater* to flatter, F. *flatter*.] Act of pleasing by artful compliments; false, insincere, or excessive praise; also, blandishment. — **Syn.** See COMPLIMENT.

flat'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLAT.

flat'tish (flăt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat flat.

flat'u-lence (flăt'ū-lĕns), *n.* State of being flatulent.

flat'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Flatulence.

flat'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *flatus* a blowing, *flatus ventris* windiness.] **1.** Generating gas in the alimentary canal; marked by or affected with flatus. **2.** Pretentious without substance; inflated. — **flat'u-lent-ly,** *adv.*

fla'tus (flā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -TUS. [L., fr. *flare* to blow.] **1.** A puff of wind. **2.** Gas generated in the stomach, intestines, or other body cavity.

flat'ware' (flăt'wâr'), *n.* Articles, as of china or silver, for the table that are more or less flat, as plates, saucers, etc.; —disting. from *hollow ware*, as bowls, tureens, etc.

flat'ways' (flăt'wāz'), **flat'wise'** (-wīz'), *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward, or next to another object.

flat'worm' (-wûrm'), *n. Zoöl.* **a** Any platyhelminth. **b** In a narrower sense, any planarian.

flaught (flôt; *Scot.* flăkt), *n.* A flake; esp., a flake, or flash, of fire. *Archaic or Scot.*

flaunt (flänt; flônt), *v. i. & t.* To wave, flutter, or move ostentatiously; display obtrusively or ostentatiously. — **Syn.** See BRANDISH. — *n.* Act of flaunting; *Obs.*, anything flaunted. — **flaunt'er,** *n.* — **flaunt'ing-ly,** *adv.*

flaunt'y (flän'tĭ; flôn'-), *a.* Boastfully showy; flaunting.

flau'tist (flô'tĭst), *n.* [It. *flautista*. See FLUTE.] A flutist.

fla-ves'cent (flā-vĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *flavescens* turning yellow, *flavus* yellow.] Turning yellow; yellowish.

Fla'vi-an (flā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the house of Flavius; specif., designating three Roman emperors, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.

fla'vin (flā'vĭn), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow.] *Chem.* A preparation of the coloring matter of quercitron.

fla'vone (flā'vōn), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow + *-one*.] *Org. Chem.* **a** A colorless crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_2$. It is the parent substance of various yellow dyestuffs. **b** By extension, any of the derivatives of the above compound.

fla'vo-pur'pu-rin (flā'vō-pûr'pū-rĭn), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow + E. *purpurin*.] A yellowish red dye found in commercial alizarin, and closely related to it.

fla'vor, fla'vour (flā'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *fleur, flaur* (two syllables), odor.] **1.** Odor; fragrance. **2.** That quality of anything which affects the taste, or gratifies the palate; relish; savor. **3.** A flavoring substance. **4.** A predominant or characterizing quality of anything. — **Syn.** See TASTE. — *v. t.* To give flavor, relish, or savor, to.

fla'vor-ing, fla'vour-ing, *n.* Anything, as an essence or extract, used to give a particular flavor.

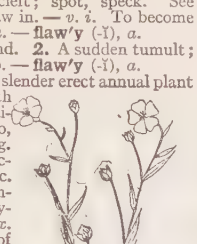
fla'vor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Imparting flavor; pleasant in taste.

flaw (flô), *n.* **1.** A crack; gap; fissure. **2.** A defect; a

fault; esp., in a legal paper, a fault that may nullify it. — **Syn.** Fracture, breach, rift, cleft; spot, speck. See BLEMISH. — *v. t.* To make a flaw in. — *v. i.* To become defective; crack. — **flaw'less,** *a.* — **flaw'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

flaw, *n.* **1.** A sudden gust of wind. **2.** A sudden tumult; uproar. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See WIND. — **flaw'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

flax (flăks), *n.* [AS. *fleax.*] **1.** A slender erect annual plant (*Linum usitatissimum*), with blue flowers, commonly cultivated for its fiber and seed; also, its fiber prepared for spinning. The fiber is used in the manufacture of linen thread, cloth, etc. **2.** Any of several plants resembling flax; — usually with qualifying word, as toad*flax*, white *flax*.



Common Flax (½). 1 Section of Flower; 2 Capsule.

flax'en (flăk's'n), *a.* **1.** a Made of flax; as, *flaxen* thread. b Resembling flax; of a light straw color. **2.** Pert. to flax; as, *flaxen* manufacture.

flax'seed' (flăks's*ē*d'); *commonly* flăk's*ē*d'), *n.* The seed of flax, widely used in medicine, and yielding an oil (*linseed oil*) used in paints, printer's ink, linoleum, etc.

flax'y (flăk's*ĭ*), *a.* Like flax; flaxen; as, *flaxy* filaments.

flay (flā), *v. t.* [AS. *flēan.*] To strip off the skin or surface of; fig., to criticize severely; also, to pillage. — **flay'er,** *n.*

flea (flē), *n.* [AS. *flēa, fléah.*] Any of an order (*Siphonaptera*, syn. *Aphaniptera*), sometimes regarded as a single family (*Pulicidæ*), of hard-bodied wingless bloodsucking insects with extraordinary powers of leaping.

a flea in the ear, an unwelcome hint or unexpected reply, annoying like a flea; an irritating repulse.

flea'bane' (flē'bān'), *n.* Any of various plants of the aster family, supposed to drive away fleas.

flea'bite' (flē'bīt'), *n.* **1.** The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite. **2.** A trifling wound or pain.

flea'bit'ten (-bĭt''n), *a.* **1.** Bitten by a flea. **2.** White, flecked with minute dots of bay or sorrel; — said of a horse.

fleam (flēm), *n.* [OF. *flieme, fr.* LL. *fledomum, flevotomum, phlebotomum.* See PHLEBOTOMY.] **1.** *Surg.* A kind of lancet. **2.** Angle of bevel of the edge of a saw tooth with respect to the plane of the blade.

flea'wort' (flē'wûrt'), *n.* **1.** A European asteraceous aromatic herb (*Inula squarrosa*) with rough leaves and corymbose flower heads. **2.** A southern European plantain (*Plantago psyllium*), whose seeds are used in medicine.

‖ **flèche** (flĕsh), *n.* [F. *flèche*, prop., an arrow.] **1.** *Fort.* A salient outwork of two faces with an open gorge. **2.** *Arch.* A spire, esp. a slender one above the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church.

fleck (flĕk), *n.* **1.** A spot, as a freckle; a streak; speckle. **2.** A flake; particle. — *v. t.* To spot; streak; stripe; dapple.

fleck'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having flecks; also, wavy.

flec'tion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of flexing. **2.** A bend; a part bent. **3.** *Gram.* Inflection. [flection.]

flec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Capable of, or pert. to, flection or in-

fled (flĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of FLEE.

fledge (flĕj), *a.* [AS. *flycge.*] Feathered; equipped or able to fly. *Obs.* — *v. i.;* FLEDGED (flĕjd); FLEDG'ING (flĕj'ĭng). To acquire the feathers necessary for flight. — *v. t.* **1.** To care for (a bird) until its plumage is developed. **2.** To provide or cover with mature plumage, or with something feathery, as pubescent down. **3.** To feather (an arrow).

fledg'ling, fledge'ling (flĕj'lĭng), *n.* A bird just fledged.

fledg'y (flĕj'ĭ), *a.* [See FLEDGE, *a.*] Feathered; downy.

flee (flē), *v. i.;* FLED (flĕd); FLEE'ING. [AS. *flēon.*] **1.** To run away, as from danger; — often used with *from.* **2.** To pass away swiftly; vanish; as, the shadows *flee* away. **3.** To fly, as a bird or an arrow; speed. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To run away from; shun; as, fortune *fled* her favorite child.

fleece (flēs), *n.* [AS. *flēos.*] **1.** The coat of wool that covers a sheep; the wool shorn from a sheep at one time. **2.** A fleecelike covering. **3.** A textile fabric having a silky pile, used for linings; also, the pile or nap. — *v. t.;* FLEECED (flēst); FLEEC'ING (flēs'ĭng). **1.** To shear (sheep). **2.** To strip of money or other property. **3.** To spread over, or fleck, as with wool. — **fleec'er** (flēs'ẽr), *n.*

fleece'-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being fleeced.

fleeced (flēst), *a.* Furnished with a fleece, as a sheep.

fleec'y (flēs'ĭ), *a.;* FLEEC'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Of, like, or covered with, a fleece. — **fleec'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

fle'er (flē'ẽr), *n.* One who flees.

fleer (flēr), *v. i. & t.* To laugh, grin, or grimace, coarsely; mock; gibe. — **Syn.** See SCOFF. — *n.* **1.** A word or look of derision or mockery. **2.** A leer. *Obs.* — **fleer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

fleet (flēt), *n.* [AS. *flēot* place where vessels float.] **1.** A creek, inlet, or river. *Obs. or Dial, exc. in place names;* as, *Fleet* Street in London. **2.** [*cap.*] A former prison in London, long used as a debtors' prison.

fleet, *n.* [AS. *flēot,* ship, fr. *flēotan* to float, swim.] **1.** A number of war vessels under one command; also, the navy of a country. **2.** Any group of vessels in company.

fleet, *v. i.* **1.** To float; sail. *Obs.* **2.** To glide along or away; hence: to flit; vanish. **3.** To fly swiftly; hasten. **4.** *Naut.* To move, shift, or change in position; as, the crew *fleeted* aft. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass (time). **2.** *Naut.* To move or change (in some certain way); as, to *fleet* aft the crew.

— *a.* **1.** Swift in motion; quick; hence: evanescent; fleeting. **2.** Shallow. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See FAST. — **fleet'ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

fleet'ing, *p. a.* Passing swiftly. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT.

Flem'ing (flĕm'ĭng), *n.* A Flemish-speaking Belgian.

Flem'ish, *a.* Pert. to Flanders, the Flemings, or Flemish. — *n.* The Low German language of northern Belgium. It is closely related to Dutch. [from a whale.]

flense (flĕns), *v. t.* To strip the blubber or skin from, as

flesh (flĕsh), *n.* [AS. *flæsc.*] **1.** Broadly, the soft parts of an animal, esp. a vertebrate animal, usually excluding the skin and most viscera. **2.** Animal food; meat; esp., the body of beasts and birds used as food, as disting. from *fish,* and sometimes excluding *fowl.* **3.** The surface or external appearance of the body, esp. as to color; as, a person of fair *flesh.* **4.** The human body, as distinguished from the soul. **5.** Human nature: **a** In a good sense, tenderness of feeling; gentleness. **b** In a bad sense, desire for sensual gratification; carnality. **6.** Kindred; race. **7.** Mankind. **8.** Living beings generally; animal life. **9.** The pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, etc., which is fit to be eaten.

— *v. t.* **1.** To feed (as dogs) with flesh so as to incite to exertion. **2.** To initiate in, or inflame with a desire for, bloodshed; hence, to incite to passion, lust, etc., by a foretaste of it. Also, to thrust into flesh, as a sword. **3.** To glut; hence: to harden; accustom. **4.** To clothe or cover with or as with flesh; hence, to fatten. **5.** *Leather Manuf.* To remove flesh, membrane, etc., from, as from hides.

flesh'er (flĕsh'ẽr), *n.* A butcher. *Chiefly Scot.*

flesh fly. Any of a genus (*Sarcophaga*) or family (*Sarcophagidæ*) of true flies, whose larvæ or maggots feed on flesh.

flesh'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being fleshy.

flesh'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Flesh-colored tights.

flesh'less, *a.* Destitute of flesh; emaciated; lean.

flesh'ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the flesh or body; corporeal; carnal; sensual. **2.** Having, or composed of, flesh; also, *Obs.,* having much flesh. — **flesh'li-ness,** *n.*

flesh'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, in *pl.:* plenty; high living.

flesh'y (-ĭ), *a.;* FLESH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, flesh; marked by abundant or excessive flesh; plump; fat. **2.** Human; carnal. *Obs.*

fletch (flĕch), *v. t.* To feather, as an arrow; fledge.

fletch'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *flechier,* fr. *flèche* arrow.] One who fletches arrows; a maker of arrows or of bows and arrows. *Hist. or Archaic.*

Fletch'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of thorough mastication of the food advocated by Horace Fletcher (b. 1849). — **Fletch'er-ize,** *v. i.*

‖ **fleur'-de-lis'** (flûr'dẽ-lē'), *n.;* *pl.* FLEURS-DE-LIS (flûr'-). [F., flower of the lily.] **1.** The iris. **2.** *Heraldry.* A conventionalized flower (see *Illust.*), perhaps suggested by the iris.

Fleur-de-lis, 2.

‖ **fleu'ron'** (flû'rôn'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *floron.*] A flower-shaped ornament.

fleu'ry (flōō'rĭ), *a.* [F. *fleuri* covered with flowers, p. p. of *fleurir.* See FLOURISH.] *Her.* **a** Semé with fleurs-de-lis; — said of the field. **b** Of a cross, having a fleur-de-lis issuing from each of its arms.

flew (flōō; sō), *pret.* of FLY.

flews (flōōz), *n. pl.* The chaps, or pendulous lateral parts of the upper lip, of dogs, esp. hounds.

flex (flĕks), *v. t. & i.* [L. *flexus,* p. p. of *flectere* to bend.] To bend; as, to *flex* an arm; — opp. to *extend.*

flex'i-bil'i-ty (flĕk'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being flexible; pliancy; pliability.

flex'i-ble (flĕk'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being flexed; pliable; not stiff. **2.** Ready to yield; tractable; compliant. **3.** Capable of being adapted or molded; pliant; plastic; as, a *flexible* language. **4.** Responsive to, or readily adjustable to meet the requirements of, changing conditions; as, gas is more *flexible* than electric light. — **flex'i-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Flexile, elastic; pliable, pliant, yielding, ductile, complaisant, docile, facile, supple, limber, lithe, lissom. — **Flexible, pliable, pliant, supple, limber, lithe, lissom.** That is **flexible** (opposed esp. to *rigid, brittle*) which is easily bent, or which readily adapts itself readily to change of shape; that is **pliable** (opposed esp. to *stiff, hard*) which is easily bent, folded, or (esp.) worked; **pliant** suggests more of inherent quality, less of susceptibility to external influence; as *flexible* leather made *pliable* by soaking. Fig., **flexible** connotes susceptibility to impression, modification, or adaptation; **pliable,** esp. susceptibility to (often evil) influence or control; **pliant** often adds the implication of complaisance. **Supple** suggests esp. ease or

freedom of movement; **limber** is chiefly used in reference to bodily movements; **lithe** often connotes grace and activity; **lissom** is poetical. Fig., **supple** connotes obsequiousness and fawning; **limber**, weak compliance.

flex'ile (flĕk'sĭl), *a.* Flexible; pliant; tractable.

flex'ion, flex'ion-al. Vars. of FLECTION, FLECTIONAL.

flex'or (-sôr), *n.* [NL.] A muscle which bends a limb; — opp. to *extensor*.

flex'u-os'i-ty (flĕk'shū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ; flĕks'ū-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being flexuous; a winding part.

flex'u-ous (flĕk'shū-ŭs; flĕks'ū-), *a.* [L. *flexuosus*, fr. *flexus* a bending.] **1.** Having turns or windings; sinuous. **2.** Wavering; undulating.

flex'ur-al (flĕk'shûr-ăl; flĕks'fûr-), *a.* Of or pert. to flexure.

flex'ure (flĕk'shûr; flĕks'fûr), *n.* [L. *flexura*.] **1.** A flexing, or state of being flexed; flexion. **2.** A turn; bend; fold.

flib'ber-ti-gib'bet (flĭb'ĕr-tĭ-jĭb'ĕt; 24), *n.* A gossip or chatterer; one who is giddy or frivolous, esp. a woman.

flic'flac' (flĭk'flăk'), *n.* [F., of imitative origin.] The noise of repeated light blows, or the repeated motion accompanying them, as of steps in dancing.

flick (flĭk), *v. t.* **1.** To whip lightly or with a quick jerk. **2.** To snap or toss with a jerk; flirt. — *v. i.* To flutter; flit. — *n.* A flicking stroke, or the sound of it.

flick'er (flĭk'ĕr), *v. i.* [AS. *flicerian*, *flicorian*, to flutter, hover.] **1.** To flutter; flap the wings without flying. **2.** To waver unsteadily like a dying flame; flutter. — *v. t.* To cause to flicker, waver, or palpitate. — **Syn.** See FLIT.

— *n.* **1.** A flickering; a sudden and brief increase of brightness. **2.** A rapidly intermittent or scintillating light. — **flick'er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Flicker, male. 1/5

flick'er, *n.* A well-known woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) of eastern North America; — called also *yellow-hammer*.

fli'er (flī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, flies. = FLYER.

flight (flīt), *n.* [AS. *fliht*, *flyht*, a flying, *flēogan* to fly.] **1.** Act or mode of flying; as, the *flight* of a bird, kite, time, etc. **2.** Power of flying or distance covered at a flight. **3.** A passing above or beyond ordinary bounds; as, a *flight* of wit. **4.** A number of beings or things passing through the air together; as, a *flight* of arrows; a *flight* of birds. **5.** A light arrow for long-distance shooting; a contest with such arrows. **6.** The stairs from one landing to the next. **7.** *Angling.* Any arrangement for causing the bait to spin or revolve rapidly.

flight, *n.* [ME. *fliht*, *fluht*, fr. AS. *flēon* to flee.] Act of fleeing; hasty departure. — *v. i.* To take flight; move in flights; as, wild ducks *flight* thither.

flight'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a flighty manner.

flight'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being flighty. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.

flight'less, *a.* Incapable of flying.

flight'y (flīt'ĭ), *a.*; FLIGHT'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Fleeting; swift. *Rare.* **2.** Indulging in flights, or sallies, of imagination, caprice, etc.; volatile. **3.** Mildly insane.

flim'flam' (flĭm'flăm'), *n.* **1.** A trifle or conceit; also, a trick. **2.** Nonsense; deception; humbug. — *a.* Tricky; deceptive; nonsensical. — *v. t.* To trick. *Colloq.* — **flim'-flam'mer** (-ĕr), *n. Colloq.*

flim'si-ly (flĭm'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

flim'si-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being flimsy.

flim'sy (flĭm'zĭ), *a.*; -SI-ER (-zĭ-ĕr); -SI-EST. Weak; slight; vain; unsubstantial. — **Syn.** Feeble, superficial, shallow. See LIMP. — *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). Thin or transfer paper, or manuscript on such paper. *Newspaper Cant.*

flinch (flĭnch), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. OF. *flenchir* to bend, give way.] To draw back, as from pain or danger; wince. — **Syn.** See SHRINK. — *v. t.* To draw back from; as, to *flinch* the flagon, that is, to refrain from drinking. — *n.* Act of flinching.

flin'der (flĭn'dĕr), *n.* [Scot. *flenders*, *flendris*.] A splinter; fragment; — usually in *pl.*

fling (flĭng), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* FLUNG (flŭng); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLING'ING. **1.** To cast from or as from the hand; throw; hurl. **2.** To put or send violently or suddenly; as, to *fling* one into prison. **3.** To project or extend suddenly or impetuously; toss; as, to *fling* back the head. **4.** To throw off or down; as, the rider was *flung* by his horse. **5.** To send forth; emit. **6.** To throw aside; cast off. — **Syn.** See THROW.

— *v. i.* **1.** To throw one's self violently or hastily; rush. **2.** To utter abusive language.

— *n.* **1.** A throw; flounce; kick. **2.** A harsh or contemptuous remark. **3.** A lively gesticulatory dance; as, the Highland *fling*. **4.** Unconstrained, esp. violent, action; a time of indulgence; as, to have one's *fling*. — **fling'er,** *n.*

flint (flĭnt), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A massive, very hard kind of quartz, which strikes fire with steel. **2.** A piece of flint for striking fire. **3.** Anything hard and unyielding, like flint. — *v. t.* To supply with flint.

flint glass. A heavy brilliant glass, essentially a silicate of lead and potassium or sodium.

flint'i-ness (flĭn'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being flinty.

flint'lock' (flĭnt'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** An old-fashioned gun or pistol lock having a flint in the cock, or hammer, for striking a spark to ignite the charge. **2.** A firearm with such a lock.

flint'y (flĭn'tĭ), *a.*; FLINT'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling flint.

flip (flĭp), *n.* A beverage of spiced and sweetened liquor, sometimes with egg in it, heated, as with a hot iron.

flip, *v. t.*; FLIPPED (flĭpt); FLIP'PING. **1.** To toss; fillip. **2.** To flick; flirt. — *v. i.* **1.** To snap, as with a finger. **2.** To move with a jerk or flirt; flap. — *n.* Act of flipping.

flip'pan-cy (flĭp'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being flippant. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.

flip'pant (-ănt), *a.* [Cf. dial. E. *flip* nimble, pliant, smooth-spoken.] **1.** Of fluent speech; talkative. *Obs.* **2.** Speaking confidently without knowledge or consideration; shallow and impertinent; trifling; pert. — **flip'pant-ly,** *adv.* — **flip'pant-ness,** *n.*

flip'per (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A broad flat limb adapted for swimming, as of seals, whales, etc. **2.** The hand. *Slang.*

flirt (flûrt), *v. t.* **1.** To throw with a jerk; fling suddenly; fillip. **2.** To toss about jerkily; open out or close briskly; as, to *flirt* a fan. — *v. i.* **1.** To move jerkily; dart; hence, to trifle. **2.** To play at courtship; coquet. — *n.* **1.** A sudden jerk; quick throw. **2.** One who flirts, or coquets.

flir-ta'tion (flĕr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A flirting; coquetry.

flir-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Inclined to flirt; coquettish.

flit (flĭt), *v. i.*; FLIT'TED; FLIT'TING. **1.** To move rapidly; dart along; fleet. **2.** To flutter; rove on the wing. **3.** To be unstable, shifting, evanescent, or the like.

Syn. Flit, flutter, flicker, hover. To **flit** is to pass (esp. to fly) lightly and swiftly; to **flutter**, to move (esp. the wings) rapidly, with little or no forward movement; the word often connotes agitation; to **flicker** (once common of birds, now chiefly of light or flame) is to flutter lightly or (esp.) to waver fitfully; to **hover** is to hang suspended, or fluttering, over something; the word often connotes irresolution, sometimes menace, sometimes solicitude; as, the bat *flitted* by; the fledgling *fluttered* its wings; the flame *flickered* and went out; the humming bird *hovered* over the flower; to *hover* betwixt hope and despair.

— *v. t.* To change the place or direction of. *Archaic or Scot.*

— *n.* Act or motion of flitting; flutter.

flitch (flĭch), *n.* [AS. *flicce*.] **1.** The side of a hog salted and cured; side of bacon. **2.** One of the parts secured together, side by side, to make a large girder or built beam.

— *v. t.* To cut into, or off in, flitches or strips.

flite, flyte (flīt), *v. i.*; FLIT'ED, FLYT'ED (flīt'ĕd; 24); FLIT'ING, FLYT'ING (flīt'ĭng). [AS. *flītan* to strive, contend, quarrel.] To contend or quarrel, esp. in words; scold; wrangle. — *v. t.* To quarrel with; scold.

— *n.* Strife; a scolding match. *All Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flit'ter (flĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, flits.

flit'ter, *v. i.* & *t.* [Freq. of *flit*.] To flutter. *Rare or Scot.*

flit'ter-mouse' (-mous'), *n.* [*flitter*, v. i. + *mouse*.] A bat. *Now Dial.*

float (flōt), *n.* [AS. *flota* ship, *flēotan* to float.] **1.** Act or state of floating. *Now Rare.* **2.** Anything that floats on a fluid, as : **a** hollow metallic ball, at the end of a lever, in a cistern for regulating the level of the water; also, a similar device in a carburetor. See CARBURETOR, *Illust.* **3. a** A flat-topped vehicle without sides for carrying a display; also, the vehicle with the display. **b** A trowel, file, or rasp, for smoothing. **4.** The footlights in a theater.

—*v. i.* **1.** To rest on the surface of a fluid. **2.** To move quietly or gently on or as on the water; drift along; also, to be suspended, or move within, a fluid; as, specks *floating* in water. **3.** *Com.* To be or become current; receive public support; as, the stock of the company would not *float*.

Syn. Float, sail, soar. In their associations, **float** suggests light and buoyant, **sail**, smooth and gliding (sometimes ostentatious), **soar**, loftily rising or exalted, movement.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to float. **2.** To flood. **3.** To get (a scheme or company) started. **4.** To grind and pass through running water, as pigments, as a refining or levigating process.

float'age, float-a'tion, *n.* See FLOTAGE, FLOTATION.

float'er (flōt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, floats.

2. *U. S.* **a** A voter who shifts from party to party, esp. one who is venal. **b** One who votes illegally in various places.

float'-feed', *a. Mech.* Having a feed (as in a carburetor) regulated by a float. See FLOAT, *n.*, 2.

float'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Buoyed on or in a fluid. **2.** Free or loose from attachment. **3.** Shifting from place to place; not permanent. **4.** Variable; not funded; as, a *floating* debt. **floating axle**, *Vehicles*, a live axle for a self-propelled vehicle, in which the revolving part serves only to turn the wheels, the dead weight of the vehicle being carried on the ends of a fixed axle housing or casing. — **f. dock**, a dock which floats on the water and can be partially submerged to permit a ship to enter it and afterwards floated to raise the ship high and dry as in a dry dock; — called also *floating dry dock*. — **f. heart**, a small aquatic menyanthaceous plant (*Limnanthemum lacunosum*) of the eastern United States; — so called from its heart-shaped leaves. — **f. island**, a dessert, consisting of custard with floating masses of whipped cream or white of eggs. — **f. kidney.** = WANDERING KIDNEY. — **f. ribs**, *Anat.*, ribs whose ventral ends are not connected with the sternum or cartilages of other ribs. In man they are the last two (11th and 12th) pairs.

float'y (flōt'ĭ), *a.* Floating readily; buoyant; light.

floc'cil-la'tion (flŏk'sĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *floccus* a flock of wool.] A delirious picking of bedclothes by a sick person.

floc'cose (flŏk'ōs; flŏk-ōs'), *a.* [L. *floccosus.*] Woolly; flocculent; specif., *Bot.*, having tufts of soft woolly hairs.

floc'cule (flŏk'ūl), *n.* [See FLOCCULUS.] A detached mass of loosely fibrous structure like a shredded tuft of wool; one of the flakes of a flocculent precipitate.

floc'cu-lence (flŏk'ū-lĕns), *n.* State of being flocculent.

floc'cu-lent (flŏk'ū-lĕnt), *a.* **1.** Like wool. **2.** Containing, or consisting of, soft flakes or flocks; as, a *flocculent* precipitate. **3.** Covered with tufts of woolly material.

floc'cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *floccus* flock of wool.] **1.** A small tuft or bunch, as of wool; flake; floccule. **2.** *Astron.* One of the tufty masses or cloudlike shapes in the solar atmosphere.

flock (flŏk), *n.* [ME. *flokke.*] **1.** A lock of wool or hair. **2.** Woolen or cotton refuse, etc., cut up and used in upholstering, etc. **3.** Fine sifted woolen refuse, or dust of vegetable fiber, used as a coating for wall paper to give it a clothlike appearance. **4.** A tuftlike mass, as of a chemical precipitate. — *v. t.* **1.** To fill with flock, as a bed. **2.** To coat with flock, as wall paper.

flock, *n.* [AS. *flocc* flock, company.] **1.** A company of people; in *pl.*, multitudes. **2.** A number of birds or of animals of one kind living or herded together. See SYN. **3.** All Christians in their relation to Christ, the "Good Shepherd," or a congregation in relation to the pastor.

Syn. Flock, herd, drove, pack, bevy, covey, swarm, shoal (in their transferred senses). **Flock** (lit. chiefly of sheep, goats, or geese) commonly connotes care and guidance, it also suggests a large company or crowd. **Herd** (lit. chiefly of cattle or larger animals), **drove** (lit. chiefly of cattle or swine driven in a body), and **pack** (lit. chiefly of hounds or wolves) are terms of derogation or contempt; as, "the common *herd*"; a *drove* of heresies; a *pack* of fools. **Bevy** (lit. of quails, roes, larks) — less often **covey** (lit. of partridges) — is applied esp. to a band or galaxy of ladies. **Swarm** (lit. of insects, esp. in motion) and **shoal** (esp. of fish) connote thronging numbers; as, a *swarm* of flatterers beset him. [*flock* to hear him.]

— *v. i.* To gather or move in companies or crowds; as, people **flock'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or abounding with, flock or flocks (see 1st FLOCK); floccose.

floe (flō), *n.* The floating ice formed in a sheet or field on the sea, etc.; also, a low, flat, free mass of floating ice.

flog (flŏg), *v. t.*; FLOGGED (flŏgd); FLOG'GING (flŏg'ĭng). To beat or strike with a rod or whip; whip. — *n.* Act of flogging; also, the sound or impact as of a blow in flogging.

flog'ger (flŏg'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, flogs.

flood (flŭd), *n.* [AS. *flōd.*] **1.** A great flow of water; body of water overflowing land not usually covered; a deluge; inundation. **2.** The flowing in of the tide; — opposed to *ebb.* **3.** The watery element; specif., the sea; — often contrasted with *fire* and *field.* **4.** A great stream of or as of a fluid; as, a *flood* of light; a great quantity widely diffused; a superabundance; as, a *flood* of catchpenny literature.

the Flood, the Deluge (*Gen.* vii.).

— *v. t.* **1.** To overflow; inundate; deluge. **2.** To cause or permit to be inundated; fill full or to excess. — *v. i.* To pour or issue like a flood.

flood'gate' (flŭd'gāt'), *n.* A gate for shutting out, admitting, or releasing, a body of water; — often used figuratively.

flood tide. The rising tide; — opposed to *ebb tide.*

floor (flōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *flōr.*] **1.** The bottom or lower part of a room, on which one treads. **2.** Hence, any ground surface, as the bottom of the sea. **3.** The structure dividing a building horizontally into stories; hence, a story of a building. **4.** The surface of a structure, as a bridge, on which to walk or travel. **5.** *Shipbuilding.* The bottom of a vessel on either side of the keelson or vertical keel; esp., the flat part of the hull next to the keel. **6.** The main part of an exchange, legislative chamber, etc., in distinction from a platform or gallery; hence, the right to speak from the floor of a legislative chamber at a given time in preference to other members.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a floor. **2.** To lay level with the floor; knock down; hence, to silence or defeat.

floor'age (flōr'ăj), *n.* Floor space.

floor'cloth' (flōr'klŏth'; 62), *n.* Any of various kinds of heavy fabrics for covering floors, as oilcloth, linoleum, etc.

floor'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** A floor. **2.** Material for a floor.

floor'walk'er (flōr'wôk'ẽr), *n.* One who walks about in a large retail store as an overseer and director. *U. S.*

flop (flŏp), *v. i.*; FLOPPED (flŏpt); FLOP'PING. [Variant of *flap.*] **1.** To strike about with something broad and flat, as a fish with its tail; rise and fall loosely, as the brim of a hat. **2.** To throw one's self heavily. **3.** To change over suddenly, as from one party to another. — *v. t.* **1.** To flap or strike heavily or clumsily. **2.** To turn or drop suddenly and heavily. — *n.* Act or sound of flopping. *All Colloq.*

flop'py (-ĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. Flopping; tending to flop. — **flop'pi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-pi-ness,** *n. All Colloq.*

Flo'ra (flō'rȧ; 57), *n.* [L., fr. *flos, floris,* flower.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of flowers. **2.** [*l. c.*] The aggregate of the native plants of a given region or period; also, a book describing such plants in systematic order.

flo'ral (flō'rȧl; 57), *a.* [L. *Floralis* belonging to *Flora.*] **1.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to Flora. **2.** Of or pert. to flowers.

Flo'ré'al' (flō'rā'ăl'), *n.* [F.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

Flor'ence flask (flŏr'ĕns). A round or pear-shaped glass flask with a long neck, in which olive oil or wine is brought from Italy; also, a chemist's vessel of similar shape.

Flor'en-tine (flŏr'ĕn-tēn; -tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to Florence, in Italy. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Florence. **2.** [*l. c.*] A kind of twilled silk dress fabric.

flo-res'cence (flō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *florescens,* p. pr. of *florescere* to begin to blossom, fr. *florere* to blossom, *flos, floris,* flower.] State of bloom.

flo-res'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Flowering; blooming.

flo'ret (flō'rĕt; 57), *n.* [OF. *florete,* dim. of OF. *flor* flower.] A small flower; esp., one of the numerous small flowers which form the head in composite plants, as the daisy.

flo'ri-at'ed (flō'rĭ-āt'ĕd; 24), *a.* Having floral ornaments.

flo'ri-cul'ture (flō'rĭ-kŭl'tūr; flŏr'ĭ-; 57), *n.* [L. *flos, floris,* flower + *cultura* culture.] Cultivation of ornamental flowering plants. — **flo'ri-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

flor'id (flŏr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *floridus,* fr. *flos, floris,* flower.] **1.** Flowery. *Rare.* **2.** Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; excessively ornate. **3.** *Music.* Flowery; embellished. **4.** Bright in color; flushed with red; as, a *florid* face.

Syn. Florid, flowery (in their rhetorical uses). A **florid** style is excessively, often heavily, ornate; a **flowery** style abounds in (esp.) romantic or sentimental figures of speech. But the words are often indistinguishable in meaning.

Flor'i-da moss (flŏr'ĭ-dȧ). The long moss.

flo-rid'i-ty (flō-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Floridness.

flor'id-ly (flŏr'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* In a florid manner.

flor'id-ness (-nĕs; 24), *n.* Quality or state of being florid.

flo-rif'er-ous (flō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *florifer; flos, floris,* flower + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing flowers.

flor'in (flŏr'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fiorino,* orig., a Florentine coin with a lily on it, fr. *fiore* a flower, fr. L. *flos* flower.] Orig. a gold coin with a lily on it, first struck in Florence in 1252. Later: **a** An English gold six-shilling coin of Edward III. **b** An Austrian silver coin worth 48.2 cents, last coined in 1892. **c** The Dutch gulden. **d** A British silver coin worth 2 shillings (48.7 cents).

Florentine Florin of 1252.

[in, flowers.]

flo'rist (flō'rĭst; flŏr'ĭst; 57), *n.* A cultivator of, or dealer in, flowers.

-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs). [L. *-florus,* fr. *flos, floris,* flower.] A suffix used to signify *having* (such or so many) *flowers; -flowered;* as, *multiflorous, uniflorous.*

flos fer'ri (flŏs fĕr'rī). [L., flower of iron.] *Min.* A variety of aragonite, occurring in delicate white coralloid forms. It is common in beds of iron ore.

floss (flŏs; 62), *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *floscio* flabby, soft, *seta floscia* floss silk.] **1.** Waste silk fibers, esp. the short loose threads forming the outer part of a cocoon. **2.** The styles of the pistillate flowers of maize. **3.** = FLOSS SILK. **4.** A fluffy substance or surface. [broidery.]

floss silk. Lustrous untwisted silk thread used in em-

floss'y (flŏs'ĭ), *a.*; FLOSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Pertaining to, made of, or resembling floss; hence: light; downy.

flo'tage (flō'tăj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *flotage,* F. *flottage,* fr. *flotter* to float.] **1.** Act or state of floating; capacity for floating or buoying up. **2.** That which floats.

flo-ta'tion (flō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or state of floating. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Com. & Finance.* Act of floating, or financing, a commercial venture or an issue of bonds, stock, or the like. **b** *Ore Dressing.* The separation of the particles of a mass of finely pulverized ore according to their relative capacity for floating on a given liquid.

flo-til'la (-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *flota* fleet.] A small fleet or a fleet of small vessels.

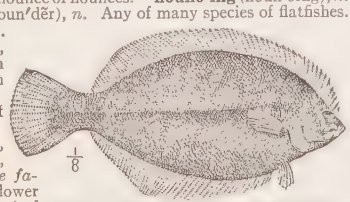
flot'sam (flŏt'sȧm), *n.* [OF. *flotaison*, prop., a floating.] Wreckage of a ship or its cargo found floating on the sea.

flounce (flouns), *v. i.*; FLOUNCED (flounst); FLOUNC'ING (floun'sĭng). To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to flounder; flop, often as in displeasure. — *n.* A flouncing; a sudden jerking of the body.

flounce, *n.* [See FROUNCE.] A strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge only, as on a woman's skirt. — *v. t.* To deck with a flounce or flounces. — **flounc'ing** (floun'sĭng), *n.*

floun'der (floun'dĕr), *n.* Any of many species of flatfishes.

floun'der, *v. i.* To struggle, as a horse in mire or a fish on land. — *n.* Act of floundering.



Winter Flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*).

flour (flour), *n.* [OF. *flor*, F. *fleur de farine* the flower (i. e., the best) of meal. See FLOWER.] Finely ground meal of grain; esp., fine meal separated by bolting; hence, any fine soft powder. — *v. t.* **1.** To grind and bolt; convert into flour. **2.** To sprinkle with flour.

flour'ish (flŭr'ĭsh), *v. i.* [From OF., fr. L. *florere* to bloom, *flos, floris*, flower.] **1.** To bear flowers; blossom. *Obs.* **2.** To grow luxuriantly; thrive. **3.** To increase in wealth, honor, etc.; to be in one's prime, as an author, or at its best, as an art. **4.** To make bold and sweeping or fanciful movements, for show, bravado, etc. **5.** To make ornamental strokes with the pen. **6.** To execute irregular or fanciful music, as for a prelude. **7.** To boast; brag. — *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures; ornament. **2.** To swing about; brandish. — **Syn.** See BRANDISH. — *n.* **1.** Act or state of blooming; luxuriant growth. *Obs.* **2.** Flourishing condition; prosperity. **3.** Ostentatious embellishment; parade; show. **4.** A fanciful stroke, as of the pen. **5.** A fantastic or showy musical passage; a fanfare. **6.** A waving, as of a weapon; a brandishing.

flour'ish-er, *n.* One who, or that which, flourishes.

flour'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* In a flourishing manner.

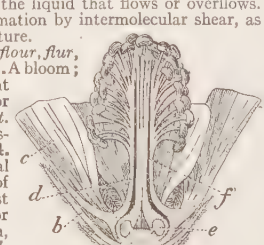
flour'y (flour'ĭ), *a.* Of, like, or covered with, flour; mealy.

flout (flout), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. ME. *flouten* to play the flute.] To mock; insult; treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To practice mocking; behave with contempt; sneer. — *n.* An insult; jeer; mockery. — **flout'er,** *n.*

flow (flō), *v. i.* [AS. *flōwan.*] **1.** To move or circulate, as a liquid; to run. **2.** To liquefy. *Obs.* **3.** To proceed; issue forth. **4.** To glide along smoothly; sound smoothly; be uttered easily. **5.** To hang loose and waving. **6.** To rise, as the tide; — opposed to *ebb.* **7.** To abound; be full, so as to run over. — *v. t.* To cause to flow; also, to flood. — *n.* **1.** Act or manner of flowing or streaming. **2.** *Physics.* The type of motion characteristic of fluids. **3.** A stream of water or other fluid, or a mass of matter that has flowed when molten, as of lava. **4.** The quantity that flows in a certain time, as of water; hence, rate of flowing. **5.** The tidal flood. **6.** Any gentle, gradual movement of thought, diction, music, etc.; also, a copious outpouring, as of words.

flow'age (flō'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act of flowing or flooding, or state of being flooded; also, the liquid that flows or overflows. **2.** *Mech.* Flow; deformation by intermolecular shear, as distinguished from fracture.

flow'er (flou'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *flour, flur, flor*, fr. L. *flos, floris.*] **1.** A bloom; blossom. **2.** Any plant grown or esteemed for its blossoms. **3.** *Bot.* That part of a plant destined to produce seed. **4.** An ornament, as a floral design; hence, a figure of speech. **5.** The choicest part of anything; state or time of freshness, bloom, or vigor; prime. **6.** In *pl.* *Old Chem.* A substance in the form of a powder, esp. when condensed from sublimation; as, *flowers* of sulphur. **7.** In *pl.* [OF. *flours*, F. *fleurs*, L. *fluor* a flowing. See FLUOR.] Menstrual discharges.



Flower of Marshmallow in Section. *a* Epicalyx; *b* Calyx; *c* Petal; *d* Stamens and their Appendages; *e* Ovule; *f* Pistils.

— *v. i.* **1.** To blossom; produce flowers. **2.** To come into the finest or fairest condition. — *v. t.* To adorn with or as with flowers. [floral ornament.

flow'er-age (-ăj), *n.* State of flowering; flowers in general; [Corrupted fr. *fleur-de-lis.*] The iris; specif., the form chosen for the royal emblem of France by Charles V.

Flower-de-luce.

flow'er-de-luce' (-dē-lūs'), *n.*

flow'er-er, *n.* A plant that flowers.

flow'er-et, *n.* A small flower; a floret.

flower head. *Bot.* A capitulum.

flow'er-i-ly, *adv.* In a flowery manner.

flow'er-i-ness, *n.* Quality of being flowery.

flowering maple. See ABUTILON.

flow'er-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A vessel, esp. of pottery, for earth in which to grow plants.

flow'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of flowers or blossoms. **2.** Of language, florid. — **Syn.** See FLORID.

flow'ing-ly, *adv.* In a flowing manner.

flow'ing-ness, *n.* Quality of being flowing.

flown (flōn), *p. p.* of FLY. Inflated.

flown, *p. a.* [Prop. p. p. of FLOW.]

fluc'tu-ant (flŭk'tū-ănt), *a.* [L. *fluctuans* fluctuating.] Moving like a wave; wavering; undulating.

fluc'tu-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *fluctuare* to wave, move as waves, *fluctus* wave, *fluere, fluctum*, to flow.] **1.** To move as a wave; roll back and forth. **2.** To waver; vacillate. — *v. t.* To cause to move as a wave or to waver.

Syn. Fluctuate, oscillate, vibrate, undulate, vacillate, waver. Fluctuate suggests irregular or alternating movement (esp. up and down); to **oscillate** is to swing within or between relatively fixed limits; to **vibrate** is to oscillate rapidly, or to quiver; fig., all three words connote irresolution or instability; *vibrate* also often suggests responsiveness; as, the *fluctuation* of prices; the *oscillation* of a pendulum; the *vibration* of a bowstring. **Undulate** usually suggests a waving or wavelike surface. *Vacillate* and *waver* are now used chiefly of persons; to **vacillate** is to fluctuate weakly between two opinions, courses, or states of mind; to **waver** is to hesitate or shrink back, esp. with implication of the shaking of previous determination; as, *vacillating* between hope and fear; to *waver* in purpose.

fluc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of fluctuating.

flue (flōō; 86), *n.* A fluke or barb, as of an anchor or harpoon; also, a barb of a feather.

flue (flōō; 86), *n.* Light down; fluff.

flue, *n.* An inclosed passage for a current of air, gases, etc., as in a chimney; specif.: **a** In a steam boiler, a pipe for conveying flame and hot gases around or through water. **b** In an organ flue pipe, the opening between the lower lip and the languet. See FLUE PIPE.

flue (flōō; 86), *n.* A kind of fishing net, fixed or dragged.

flu'en-cy (flōō'ĕn-sĭ; 86), *n.* Quality of being fluent; smoothness; volubility.

flu'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fluens, -entis*, p. pr. of *fluere* to flow.] **1.** Flowing, or capable of flowing; easily moving; unstable; as, a *fluent* stream; public opinion is *fluent.* **2.** Ready in the use of words; voluble; hence: flowing; smooth; as, a *fluent* speaker or speech. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **flu'ent-ly,** *adv.*

flue pipe. *Music.* A pipe, esp. an organ pipe, whose tone is produced by the impinging of a current of air upon an edge, or lip, causing a wave motion in the air within.

flue'y (flōō'ĭ), *a.* [From 2d *flue.*] Downy; fluffy. *Rare.*

fluff (flŭf), *n.* Nap; down, as from cotton, fur, etc.; flue. — *v. i.* To become fluffy; move lightly like fluff.

fluff'y (flŭf'ĭ), *a.*; FLUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Soft and downy; also, covered with fluff. — **fluff'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

flu'id (flōō'ĭd; 86), *a.* [L. *fluidus*, fr. *fluere* to flow.] Having particles which easily move and change their relative position without separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous.

Syn. Fluid, liquid. Taken strictly, **fluid** and **liquid** are both opposed to *solid*; but **liquid** is also opposed to *gaseous*, whereas **fluid** applies to both liquid and gaseous substances. *Liquid*, more often than *fluid* (which suggests esp. freedom of flow or movement), is associated with drinking. Fig., **fluid** is opposed to *rigid*; **liquid,** to *harsh.*

fluid dram, *or* **f. drachm,** $\frac{1}{8}$ fluid ounce. — **f. ounce,** a measure for liquid medicines, etc.; 8 fluid drams. In the U. S. it equals $\frac{1}{16}$ pint (29.6 c. c.); in Great Britain, $\frac{1}{20}$ imperial pint (28.4 c. c.). — **f. pressure,** pressure of the nature of that exerted by a fluid. It is a thrust which is everywhere normal and of equal intensity. — *n.* A fluid substance. Fluids include liquids (which are nearly incompressible) and gases (which are compressible).

flu-id'ic (flōō-ĭd'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a fluid; fluid.

flu-id'i-ty (flōō-ĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being fluid.

flu'i-drachm' (flōō'ĭ-drăm'), *n.* A fluid dram.

fluke (flōōk; 86), *n.* [AS. *flōc.*] **1.** A flatfish or flounder. **2.** Any of various flattened, parasitic, trematode worms.

fluke, *n.* **1.** That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. **2.** The barbed head or one of the barbs of a harpoon, lance, arrow, etc. **3.** A lobe of a whale's tail.

fluke, *n.* An accidentally successful stroke, as at billiards; hence, any chance advantage. *Cant or Slang.*

fluke'worm' (-wûrm') *n.* = 1st FLUKE, 2.

fluk'ey (flŭk'ĭ). Var. of FLUKY.

fluk'y (flōōk'ĭ; 86), *a. Slang.* **1.** Happening or got by chance. **2.** Uncertain; capricious; as, a *fluky* wind.

flume (flōōm; 86), *n.* [OF. *flum* river, fr. L. *flumen,* fr. *fluere* to flow.] **1.** A mill tail. **2.** An inclined channel, usually of wood, to convey water from a distance. **3.** A ravine or gorge with a stream running through it. *U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To transport in a flume. **2.** To divert by a flume, as a stream.

flum'mer-y (flŭm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MERIES (-ĭz). [W. *llymru* a food made of steeped oatmeal.] **1.** A sort of pap. **2.** A kind of custard or blancmange. **3.** Trash; nonsense.

flump (flŭmp), *v. t. & i.* [Imitative.] To set, move, or fall, suddenly and heavily; to plump. — *n.* Act of flumping; the dull sound or thud caused by the act.

flung (flŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of FLING.

flunk (flŭnk), *v. i.* To fail, as on examination; to back out through fear. — *v. t.* **1.** To fail in; shirk. **2.** To cause to flunk. — *n.* A failure or backing out. *All Colloq., U. S.*

flunk'y, flunk'ey (flŭnk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* FLUNKIES, -EYS (-ĭz). **1.** A liveried servant; esp., a footman. *Contemptuous.* **2.** A person who is obsequious or cringing; a toady. — **flunk'ey-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* [taining fluorine, as fluorapatite.]

flu'o-phos'phate (flōō'ō-fŏs'fāt), *n. Min.* A phosphate con-

flu'or (flōō'ŏr; 86), *n.* [L., flux, fr. *fluere* to flow.] Fluorite.

flu'or-ap'a-tite (-ăp'ā-tīt), *n. Min.* Common apatite, containing fluorine but little or no chlorine.

flu'o-resce' (flōō'ō-rĕs'; 86), *v. i.;* -RESCED' (-rĕst'); -RESC'-ING (-rĕs'ĭng). To produce or exhibit fluorescence.

flu'o-res'ce-in (-rĕs'ē-ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** *Chem.* A yellowish red crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$, giving a very brilliant yellowish green fluorescence to its alkaline solutions; also, any of several compounds of which this is a type.

flu'o-res'cence (-ĕns), *n.* [From FLUOR.] *Physics.* That property which some bodies have of emitting light while exposed to the action of certain rays of the spectrum, or of Röntgen rays, etc.; also, the light so produced. The light of fluorescence is distinct from that reflected at the surface of the body, which gives it its surface color, and also from that transmitted by the body.

flu'o-res'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Having or showing fluorescence.

flu-or'ic (flōō-ŏr'ĭk; 86), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, obtained from, or containing fluorine.

flu'or-ide (flōō'ŏr-īd; -ĭd; 86), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A compound of fluorine with an element or radical.

flu'or-ine (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [NL. *fluorina;* — from its occurrence in *fluorite.*] *Chem.* An element of the chlorine family, isolated as a pungent, corrosive, pale greenish yellow gas. Symbol, *F;* at. wt., 19.0. It combines with every element except oxygen.

flu'or-ite (-īt), *n.* [From FLUOR.] *Min.* Native calcium fluoride, CaF_2, a transparent or translucent mineral of many colors, used as a flux.

flu-or'o-scope (flōō-ŏr'ō-skōp), *n.* [*fluor*escence + *-scope.*] An instrument for observing or exhibiting fluorescence, esp. in fluoroscopy.

Fluoroscope.

flu'or-os'co-py (flōō'ŏr-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* Examination of an object, as the hand, by exposing it to the Röntgen, or X, rays.

fluor spar. The mineral fluorite.

flu'o-sil'i-cate (flōō'ō-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of fluosilicic acid.

flu'o-si-lic'ic (-sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* [*fluor*ine + *silicic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable dibasic acid, H_2SiF_6, known only in aqueous solution, being formed by the action of silicon fluoride, SiF_4, on water.

flur'ry (flûr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** A sudden, brief commotion of the air. **2.** A light shower or snowfall with wind. **3.** Nervous commotion; flutter. **4.** The spasms of a dying whale. — *v. t.;* To agitate; excite, as by haste.

flush (flŭsh), *v. i.* **1.** To flow and spread suddenly and freely; as, blood *flushes* into the face. **2.** To turn red or hot; blush; glow; as, her face *flushed.* — *v. t.* **1.** To animate; encourage; as, *flushed* with victory. **2.** To draw water from, or pour it over or through (a meadow, sewer, etc.); cleanse, overflow, fill, or the like, by a rush of water. **3.** To make suddenly or temporarily red, rosy, or glowing. — *n.* **1.** A sudden flowing; a rush, as of water, which fills or overflows. **2.** A sudden increase or expansion; esp., a sudden or abundant growth; as, the *flush* of grass. **3.** A sudden rush of feeling; a thrill. **4.** Any tinge of red, as due to blushing; glow; vigor.

flush, *v. i.* To start up suddenly; fly like a startled bird. — *v. t.* To cause to start up and fly, as a startled bird.

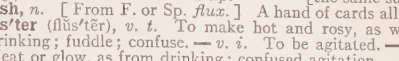
flush, *a.* **1.** Fully supplied; well-filled; affluent. **2.** Full of vigor; hence, ruddy. **3.** Abundant; lavish; prosperous. **4.** Unbroken in surface; level with the adjacent surface; as, a *flush* panel, joint, or deck. **5.** *Naut.* Of a vessel, having a flush deck. **6.** Direct; full; unswerving; as, a *flush* blow. — *adv.* So as to be level or even; in the same plane. — *n.* A flush surface. See FLUSH, *a.*, 4. — *v. t.* To make flush or level, as joints in masonry by pointing; — sometimes used with *up.* [the same suit.]

flush, *n.* [From F. or Sp. *flux.*] A hand of cards all of

flus'ter (flŭs'tĕr), *v. t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; fuddle; confuse. — *v. i.* To be agitated. — *n.* Heat or glow, as from drinking; confused agitation.

flus'ter-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), **flus-tra'tion** (flŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of flustering, or state of being flustered. *Colloq.*

flute (flōōt; 86), *n.* [OF. *flehute, flaüte*] **1.** *Music.* A



Flute.

kind of wind instrument having smooth, sweet, and full tones in the lower register, brilliant or shrill in the higher. **2.** A groove or channel of curved section. — *v. i.;* FLUT'ED (flōōt'ĕd; 24); FLUT'ING. To play on or as on a flute. — *v. t.* **1.** To play, whistle, or sing, with a flute-like note. **2.** To form flutes or channels in, as in a column.

flut'ed (flōōt'ĕd; 24, 86), *p. a.* **1.** Thin; flutelike; as, *fluted* notes. **2.** Decorated with or as with flutes; channeled; grooved; as, a *fluted* column.

flut'er (flōōt'ĕr; 86), *n.* **1.** A flutist, or flautist. **2.** One who, or that which, makes grooves or flutings.

flut'ing, *n.* Decoration with flutes; flutes collectively.

flut'ist (flōōt'ĭst; 86), *n.* A performer on the flute; flautist.

flut'ter (flŭt'ĕr), *v. i.* [AS. *flotorian* to float about.] **1.** To flap the wings rapidly, without flying. **2.** To move with quick vibrations; as, a flag *flutters.* **3.** To move about agitatedly, with little result. **4.** To be agitated; quiver with excitement or indecision. — **Syn.** See FLIT. — *v. t.* **1.** To vibrate or move quickly. **2.** To throw into confusion. — *n.* **1.** A fluttering; quick and irregular motion. **2.** Agitation; confusion. — **flut'ter-er,** *n.*

flut'ter-y (flŭt'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* Fluttering; apt to flutter.

flut'y (flōōt'ĭ; 86), *a.* Having a tone like that of a flute.

flu'vi-al (flōō'vĭ-ăl; 86), *a.* [L. *fluvialis,* fr. *fluvius* river, *fluere* to flow.] Of or pertaining to rivers; living in streams or ponds; produced by river action.

flu'vi-a-tile (-ā-tĭl), *a.* [L. *fluviatilis,* fr. *fluvius* river.] Belonging to, or produced by, river action; fluvial.

flu'vi-o-graph' (-ō-grăf'), *n.* [L. *fluvius* river + E. *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording automatically the rise and fall of a river.

flu'vi-o–ma-rine' (-mȧ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *fluvius* river + E. *marine.*] *Geol.* Formed by the joint action of a river and the sea, as deposits at the mouths of rivers.

flux (flŭks), *n.* [L. *fluxus,* fr. *fluere, fluxum,* to flow.] **1.** An excessive and morbid fluid discharge, as from the bowels. **2.** A flowing; constant succession; change. Hence, *Physics,* flow or rate of flow of a fluid, or, by analogy, the transfer or rate of transfer of energy either by conduction in the form of heat, or by radiation. **3.** Inflow of the tide. **4.** State of being liquid through heat; fusion. **5.** *Chem. & Metal.* Any substance, as borax, lime, alkalies, etc., used to promote fusion of metals or minerals. **6.** A fusible glass used as a base for enamels; also, an easily fusible enamel used as a ground for enamel painting. — *a.* Flowing; unstable; variable. — *v. t.* **1.** To fuse; treat with a flux. **2.** To purge. — *v. i.* To flow freely. *Archaic.*

flux density. *Elec.* The number of lines of force per unit area of cross section normal to the lines.

flux'ion (flŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A flowing. **2.** A flux (def. 2). **3.** *Med.* An unnatural or excessive flow of blood or fluid toward any organ. **4.** *Math.* A differential.

flux'ion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, fluxion or fluxions; variable; inconstant. — **flux'ion-al-ly,** *adv.*

flux'ion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Fluxional.

fly (flī), *v. i.; pret.* FLEW (flōō); *p. p.* FLOWN (flōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLY'ING. [AS. *flēogan.*] **1.** To move in the air with wings, as a bird. **2.** To move or be driven through the air, as before the wind. **3.** To move or pass swiftly. **4.** To float, wave, or soar in the air, as a kite or flag. **5.** To be rapidly spent, as money; to seem to pass rapidly, as time. **6.** *Hawking.* To hunt with a hawk; to be engaged in hunting, as a hawk. **7.** To run from danger; flee.

to fly in the face of, to act in direct opposition to; resist. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to fly or float in the air, as a kite, flag, etc. **2.** To fly or flee from; shun. **3.** To hunt with a hawk; hunt in the air, as a hawk. **4.** To manage (an aircraft) in flight. — *n.; pl.* FLIES (flīz). **1.** The course through the air of anything projected, as, esp., a batted ball; also, the ball in

flight. **2. a** A passenger coach or parcels cart. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A public covered one-horse carriage. *Eng.* **3.** *Mach.* **a** A contrivance of radial vanes, capable of rotating on an axis, to act as a fanner, or to govern motion, as of clockwork. **b** A flywheel. **c** The arrangement consisting of a lever with end weights used to operate fly presses by its momentum when turned rapidly at the end of the screw; also, a fly press. **4.** Length of an extended flag. **5.** The outer canvas of a tent with a double top. **6.** A lap on a garment, to conceal buttons. **7.** In *pl.* The space over a stage with paraphernalia for handling scenery, etc.

on the fly, flying; hence: moving; without coming to a rest, or, of a batted ball, before it strikes the ground.

fly, *n.* [AS. *flȳge, flēoge,* fr. *flēogan* to fly.] **1.** Originally, any winged insect; — now only in *butterfly, firefly,* etc. **2.** A two-winged insect of a family (*Muscidæ*) of which the house fly (*Musca domestica*) is the most familiar form, or any of a closely allied family; popularly, almost any flylike insect; as, a dragon *fly*. **3.** A fish hook dressed with feathers, tinsel, etc., to imitate a fly. **4.** *Print.* A vibrating frame with fingers for taking the printed sheets from a power printing press.

fly, *a.* Knowing; wide-awake; keen; artful. *Slang.*

fly agaric *or* **amanita.** A common very poisonous mushroom (*Amanita muscaria*) of Europe and America having a warty white or yellow pileus.

fly'a-way' (flī'ȧ-wā'), *a.* Flighty; unrestrained.

fly'blow' (flī'blō'), *n.* An egg or young larva deposited by a blowfly. — *v. t.* To deposit eggs on, as a blowfly does on meat; hence, to taint. — **fly'blown'** (-blōn'), *a.*

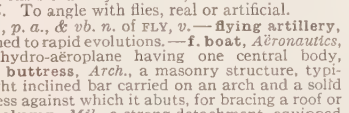
fly'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* Any of various fast vessels, including frigates, fishing boats, and ship's boats.

fly'catch'er (-kăch'ẽr), *n.* Any of numerous small birds that feed on insects, which they take on the wing.

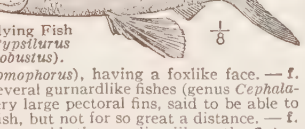
fly'er, fli'er (flī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, flies; specif., an aëroplane or flying machine. **2.** *Arch.* Any of a flight of steps parallel to each other. **3.** An operation not in the line of one's ordinary business; a venture. *Cant.*

fly'–fish', *v. i.* To angle with flies, real or artificial.

fly'ing, *p. pr., p. a., & vb. n.* of FLY, *v.* — **flying artillery,** artillery trained to rapid evolutions. — **f. boat,** *Aëronautics,* a compact hydro-aëroplane having one central body, or hull. — **f. buttress,** *Arch.,* a masonry structure, typically a straight inclined bar carried on an arch and a solid pier or buttress against which it abuts, for bracing a roof or vault. — **f. column,** *Mil.,* a strong detachment, equipped lightly to insure rapid movement, which operates at a distance from the main force. — **F. Dutchman.** **a** A fabled Dutch mariner condemned for his crimes to sail the seas till the judgment day. **b** His spectral ship, the seeing of which is considered a bad omen by sailors. — **f. fish,** any of certain fishes (genus *Exocœtus* and allied genera) having winglike pectoral fins, and capable of moving some distance through the air. — **f. fox,** any of various large fruit-eating bats, esp. those of two genera (*Pteropus* and *Epomophorus*), having a foxlike face. — **f. gurnard,** any of several gurnardlike fishes (genus *Cephalacanthus*) having very large pectoral fins, said to be able to fly like the flying fish, but not for so great a distance. — **f. jib,** *Naut.,* a sail set outside the standing jib, on the **flying jib boom,** an extension of the jib boom. **f. lemur,** an East Indian mammal (genus *Cynocephalus*) of the size of a cat, having a broad fold of skin, from the neck to the tail on each side, used in making long sailing leaps. — **f. machine,** an apparatus designed for navigating the air. The term is sometimes restricted to a machine heavier than air and dependent upon its own motors. — **f. mouse,** a very small Australian flying phalanger (*Acrobates pulchellus*). — **f. phalanger,** any of various phalangers having a parachute-like membrane used in leaping. — **f. squirrel.** Any of certain squirrels having folds of skin connecting the fore and hind legs, enabling them to make very long leaps.



Flying Fish (*Cypsilurus robustus*). 1/8



African Flying Squirrel.

fly'leaf' (flī'lēf'), *n.* An unprinted leaf at the beginning or end of a book, circular, program, etc.

fly'speck' (-spĕk'), *n.* A spot made by the excrement of a fly; any insignificant dot. — *v. t.* To soil with flyspecks.

flyte. Var. of FLITE. *Archaic or Scot.*

fly'trap' (flī'trăp'), *n.* A trap for catching flies; also, a fly-catching plant, as the Venus's-flytrap.

fly'wheel' (-hwēl'), *n.* A heavy wheel for equalizing by its inertia the speed of machinery with which it revolves.

foal (fōl), *n.* [AS. *fola.*] The young of the horse family; a colt; filly. — *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (a colt or foal).

foam (fōm), *n.* [AS. *fām.*] The white substance, of minute bubbles, formed on liquids, or in the mouth or on the skin of an animal, by violent agitation, fermentation, or perspiration; froth; spume. — *v. i.* To gather or form foam; froth. — *v. t.* To cause to foam; cover with foam.

foam'y (-ĭ), *a.;* FOAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Covered with foam; frothy. **2.** Full of, consisting of, or like, foam.

fob (fŏb), *n.* **1.** A little pocket in men's trousers for a watch, etc. **2.** A short watch chain or ribbon. *U. S.*

fob, *v. t.;* FOBBED (fŏbd); FOB'BING. To trick. *Archaic.*

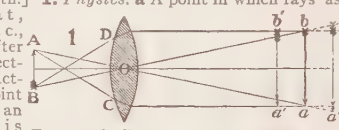
to fob off, to shift off by an artifice; put aside.

fo'cal (fō'kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a focus.

f. distance, or length, of a lens *or* **mirror,** *Optics,* the distance of the focus from the surface of the lens or mirror, or more exactly, in the case of a lens, from its optical center.

fo'cal-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To bring to a focus. — **fo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

fo'cus (-kŭs), *n.;* *pl.* E. -CUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -CI (fō'sī). [L. *focus* hearth.] **1.** *Physics.* **a** A point in which rays as of light, heat, sound, etc., meet, after being reflected or refracted; the point at which an image is formed. **b** A point from which diverging rays appear to issue, or a point at which converging rays would meet if not reflected or refracted before they reach it; — called *virtual focus,* as distinguished from the *true,* or *real, focus.* **2. a** Focal length. **b** Adjustment, as of the eye or an eyepiece, requisite for distinct vision. **3.** *Math.* **a** Either of two certain points on the principal axis of an ellipse. See ELLIPSE. **b** Any analogous point in other conic sections. **4.** A central point; point of concentration.



Focus. 1. Rays from any point of an object *AB*, as *AO, AC* from *A, BO, BD* from *B*, after refraction by Lens *DC* meet at some point, as *a, b*, the *Real Foci* for *A, B*. A screen at *ba* would receive the rays of all points in *AB*, and show a clear inverted image of *AB*. At *b'a'* or at *b''a''* the screen would receive the rays from each point of *AB* at more than one point, and the image would be blurred (out of focus). 2. Parallel rays *AC, BD* refracted by Lens *CD* to *ab* appear to issue from *F*, the *Virtual Focus*.

— *v. t.;* -CUSED (fō'kŭst), or -CUSSED; -CUS-ING or -CUS-SING. **1.** To bring to a focus; focalize. **2.** To adjust the focus of (the eye, a lens, etc.).

fod'der (fŏd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *fōdder, fōddor.*] Coarse food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, vegetables, etc.

— *v. t.* To feed with or as with fodder.

foe (fō), *n.* [AS. *fāh* hostile.] **1.** One who has personal enmity, hatred, or malice, against another; an enemy. **2.** An enemy in war; adversary. **3.** One who opposes on principle; an ill-wisher; as, a *foe* to religion. **4.** Anything prejudicial or injurious; as, bad drainage is a *foe* to health. — **Syn.** See ENEMY.

foehn (fûn), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), fr. L. *Favonius* west wind.] A warm dry wind of the northern Alpine valleys.

foe'man (fō'măn), *n.* A foe in war.

fœ'tal, fœ-ta'tion, fœ'tus, etc. Vars. of FETAL, FETUS, etc.

fog (fŏg), *n.* **1.** Aftermath; rowen. **2.** Moss. *Scot.*

fog, *n.* **1.** Vapor condensed to fine particles of water near the ground. **2.** Any murky condition of the atmosphere, or any substance causing it. **3.** State of mental confusion. — **Syn.** See HAZE. — *v. t.;* FOGGED (fŏgd); FOG'GING (fŏg'-ĭng). **1.** To envelop with or as with fog; hence: to perplex; confuse. **2.** *Photog.* To render semiopaque or cloudy, as a plate, by exposure to stray light, overexposure to developer, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To become obscured with or as with fog. **2.** *Photog.* To show indistinctly or become indistinct, as the image on a negative.

fog'dog' (-dŏg'; 62), *n.* A luminous spot sometimes seen in fog near the horizon; — called also *sea dog.*

fog'fruit' (-frōōt'; 86), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lippia,* esp. *L. lanceolata* and *L. nodiflora*) of mainly tropical American verbenaceous shrubs, having small spicate flowers.

fog'gy (-ĭ), *a.;* -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. **1.** Filled or abounding with fog; misty. **2.** Beclouded; muddled. **3.** *Photog.* Fogged. See FOG, *v. t.,* 2. — **fog'gi-ly,** *adv.* — **fog'gi-ness,** *n.*

fog'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A horn sounded as a warning signal during a fog.

fo'gram (fō'grăm), **fo'grum** (-grŭm), *a.* Old-fashioned; behind the times. *Colloq.* — *n.* A fogy. *Colloq.*

fo'gy (fō'gĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). Also **fo'gey.** A dull fellow; one behind the times, or overconservative. *Colloq.* — **fo'gy-ish,** *a.* — **fo'gy-ism,** *n.*

foh (fō), *interj.* Poh ! bah ! — an exclamation of disgust.

foi'ble (foi'b'l), *n.* [OF. *foible* feeble. See FEEBLE.] **1.** A failing ; weak point ; frailty. **2.** The part of a sword blade or foil blade between the middle and point ; — opposed to *forte*. — **Syn.** See FAULT.

foil (foil), *v. t.* [F. *fouler* to trample, press, oppress.] **1.** To trample. *Obs. or Hunting.* **2.** To defeat ; overthrow ; baffle ; frustrate. — **Syn.** See FRUSTRATE. — *n.* **1.** Failure ; frustration. **2.** A light blunt sword with a button at the point, for fencing. **3.** The track or trail of an animal.

foil, *n.* [OF., leaf, fr. L. *folium.*] **1.** A leaf, or very thin sheet, of metal ; as, gold *foil*, tin *foil*. **2.** *Jewelry.* A thin leaf of silvered, burnished, and colored metal, used to give color or brilliancy to pastes and inferior stones ; formerly, a setting. **3.** Anything that adorns or sets off by contrast. **4.** The space between the cusps in Gothic architecture ; a rounded or leaflike ornament, in windows, niches, etc.

Foils, 4.

— *v. t.* **1.** To back, or cover, with foil. **2.** To enhance, or set off, by contrast. **3.** *Arch.* To adorn with foils.

foin (foin), *v. i.* To thrust with a sword or spear ; lunge. *Archaic.* — *n.* A lunge. *Obs.*

Fo'ism (fō'iz'm), *n.* [From *Fo*, the Chinese name of Buddha.] Chinese Buddhism. — **Fo'ist,** *n.*

foi'son (foi'z'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fusio.* See FUSION.] **1.** Rich harvest ; plenty. *Archaic.* **2.** Strength ; in *pl.*, resources. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

foist (foist), *v. t.* To insert surreptitiously ; interpolate ; pass off (something spurious) as genuine ; — usually used with *on*, *into*, or *in*.

fold (fōld), *v. t.* [AS. *fealdan.*] **1.** To lap or lay in plaits or folds. **2.** To lay or clasp together ; lay close to the body ; as, the bird *folds* its wings. **3.** To inclose within or as within folds ; envelope ; embrace ; as, hills *folded* in mist. — *v. i.* To become folded or doubled.

— *n.* **1.** A doubling ; plait. **2.** That which is folded together, or which infolds ; embrace.

fold, *n.* [AS. *fald*, *falod.*] **1.** An inclosure for sheep. **2.** A flock of sheep ; fig., the church or a church. **3.** Farmyard ; yard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To confine in a fold, as sheep.

-fold. [AS. *-feald.*] A suffix meaning *times* ; — used with numerals to denote multiplication ; as, two*fold* (double), etc.

fold'er (fōl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, folds. **2.** A circular, as a time-table, of one or more folded sheets.

fol'de-rol' (fŏl'dē-rŏl'). Var. of FALDERAL.

fold'ing, *n.* [From FOLD an inclosure.] The keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, etc.

fo'li-a (fō'lĭ-ȧ), *n., Lat. pl.* of FOLIUM.

fo'li-a'ceous (fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] **1.** *Bot.* Belonging to or like a foliage leaf. **2.** Consisting of leaves ; having the form of a leaf.

fo'li-age (fō'lĭ-āj), *n.* [OF. *feillage*, fr. *feille* leaf, L. *folium.*] **1.** The leaves of a plant collectively ; leafage. **2.** The representation of leaves and branches for ornamentation or decoration. — **fo'li-aged** (-ājd), *a.*

fo'li-ar (fō'lĭ-ȧr), *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, leaves.

fo'li-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *foliatus* leaved, leafy, *folium* leaf.] Furnished with leaves ; leafy. — (-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'-ĕd) ; -AT'ING. **1.** To coat with tin amalgam or foil. **2.** *Arch.* To ornament with foils. — *v. i.* **1.** To divide into laminæ or leaves. **2.** To put forth leaves.

fo'li-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Resembling a leaf ; having leaves, laminæ, or leaflike projections ; separable into thin plates.

fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of foliating. **2.** Process of forming into a leaf or leaves ; state of being in leaf. **3.** Act of beating metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil. **4.** *Bot.* Vernation. **5.** *Arch.* Ornamentation with foils, as in trefoils, or with foliage ; also, one of these ornaments. **6.** *Petrog.* Foliated structure ; division into laminæ or plates. **7.** The numbering of the leaves of a book, etc., (rather than the pages).

Foliations, 5.

fo'li-a-ture (fō'lĭ-ȧ-tūr), *n.* Foliage, in reality or ornamental representation.

fo'li-o (fō'lĭ-ō ; fōl'yō), *n.* ; *pl.* -os (-ōz ; -yōz). [Ablative of L. *folium* leaf.] **1.** A leaf of a book or manuscript. **2.** A sheet of paper once folded. **3.** A book made of sheets of paper each folded once (4 pages to the sheet) ; a book of the largest-sized pages. **4.** The size or form of a folio book. Abbr., *fol.* **5.** The page number in a book. **6.** A page in an account book ; sometimes, two opposite pages bearing the same serial number. **7.** *Law.* In a document, a certain number of words taken as a unit or division for measurement or reference.

— *a.* Formed of sheets each folded once, making two leaves, or four pages ; as, a *folio* edition. See FOLIO, *n.*, 3. — *v. t.* To mark with its number each folio or page of (a book or manuscript).

fo'li-o-late (fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* [From *foliole*, dim. of L. *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Pert. to, or consisting of, leaflets ; — in composition, as in bi*foliolate*.

-fo'li-ous (-fō'lĭ-ŭs). An adjective suffix fr. L. *folium*, leaf.

fo'li-um (fō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* FOLIA (-ȧ). [L., a leaf.] *Geol.* A very thin stratum or layer ; — usually in *pl.*

folk (fōk), *n.* [AS. *folc.*] **1.** [*pl.* FOLKS.] A group of kindred people forming a tribe or nation. **2.** [*Now only in pl.* FOLK (*Archaic*) *or* FOLKS (*Colloq.*).] People in general or of a special class ; as, fine *folks* ; *folks* say. **3.** [*Only in pl.* FOLKS.] The persons of one's own family ; relatives. *Colloq.*

‖ **Fol'ke-thing'** (fōl'kĕ-tĭng'), *n.* [Dan. See FOLK ; THING.] The lower house of the Danish legislature.

folk etymology. The popular transformation of words so as to give them an apparent relationship to better known or better understood words, as the dialectal change of *asparagus* to *sparrowgrass*. — **folk'-e'ty'mo-log'i-cal,** *a.*

folk'land' (fōk'lănd'), *n.* [AS. *folcland.*] *O. Eng. Law.* Land held by folkright, that is, by customary law, without written title, as opposed to *bookland*.

folk laws. The customary laws of the Germanic peoples of western Europe.

folk'lore' (fōk'lōr' ; 57), *n.*, *or* **folk lore.** Traditional customs, beliefs, etc., of a people, or the study of them.

folk'moot' (fōk'mōōt'), **folk'mote'** (-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *folcmōt* folk meeting.] An assembly of the people. *Hist.*

folk'right' (-rīt'), *n.* *O. Eng. Hist.* The public right, that is, the right of the people under the folk laws.

folk song. **a** A song originating and traditional among the common people. **b** A song imitating such a song.

fol'li-cle (fŏl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *folliculus* small bag, husk, pod, dim. of *follis* bellows, inflated ball.] **1.** *Bot.* A one-celled simple fruit, dehiscent by one suture only, as the fruits of the milkweed. See FRUIT, *Illust.* **2.** *Anat.* A small nearly or entirely closed, cavity or gland.

fol-lic'u-lar (fō-lĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* **1.** Like, pert. to, or consisting of, follicles. **2.** *Med.* Affecting the follicles.

fol-lic'u-late (-lĭk'ū-lāt) } *a.* Having, consisting of, or in-
fol-lic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } closed in, a follicle or follicles.

fol'low (fŏl'ō), *v. t.* [AS. *folgian*, *fylgean*, *fylgan.*] **1.** To go or come after ; attend. **2.** To succeed in order of time, rank, etc. **3.** To result from ; as, punishment *follows* wrongdoing. **4.** To walk in or proceed along, as a road or course ; attend on closely, as a calling. **5.** To endeavor to overtake ; pursue ; strive after. **6.** To pursue with hostility ; punish ; press to a conclusion. *Obs. or R.* **7.** To accept as authority ; obey ; as, to *follow* good advice. **8.** To copy after ; take as an example. **9.** To watch, as a receding object ; keep the mind on while in progress, as a speech. **Syn. Follow, pursue, chase** are often interchangeable. **Follow** is the general term ; to **pursue** is to attempt to overtake, esp. eagerly, persistently, or in enmity ; to **chase** is to pursue in order to, or as if to, catch or drive away. **to follow out,** to follow to a conclusion ; as, he determined *to follow out* his own ideas. — **to f. suit,** *Card Playing,* to play a card of the same suit as the card led ; hence, colloquially, to follow an example set. — **to f. up,** to pursue closely or indefatigably ; to strengthen the effect of by further action ; as, *to follow up* a victory.

— *v. i.* **1.** To go or come after a person or thing in place, time, or sequence ; hence, to attend. **2.** To result or occur as a consequence. **3.** To pursue ; strive for attainment. **Syn. Follow, succeed, ensue. Follow** is the general term for the idea of coming after ; **succeed** commonly implies a regular order or succession ; **ensue,** some logical connection or principle of sequence ; as, night *follows* day ; a new love *succeeded* the old ; misery *ensued* from his failure.

— *n.* Act or process of following ; specif., *Billiards,* a stroke made by hitting the cue ball so that it will follow the object ball after hitting it.

fol'low-er (fŏl'ō-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who follows ; pursuer ; adherent ; retainer. **2.** A sweetheart ; beau. *Colloq.* **3.** A part of a machine that receives motion from another part. **Syn. Follower, disciple, adherent, partisan, satellite. Follower** is any one who attaches himself to another or his opinions ; **disciple** implies esp. allegiance to the doctrines of one looked on as a master ; **adherent** connotes closer attachment than *follower* ; a **partisan** is a zealous, often prejudiced, adherent, esp. of a party or interest ; a **satellite,** an obsequious, often sycophantic, follower.

fol'low-ing, *n.* One's followers collectively. — *p. a.* **1.** Next after ; succeeding. **2.** That is now immediately to follow or be mentioned, treated of, or the like.

fol'ly (fŏl'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [F. *folie*, fr. *fol*, *fou*, foolish, mad. See FOOL.] **1.** Want of good sense ; levity or weakness of mind. **2.** A foolish act or idea ; light-minded conduct. **3.** Scandalous crime ; sin ; lewdness. *Archaic.* **4.** An excessively costly or unprofitable undertaking ; esp., a building left unfinished because its expense proved too great for the builder's resources.

Syn. Folly, infatuation. Folly implies lack of sense; **infatuation**, blind and insensate folly, esp. with reference to opinions or personal attachments.

fo-ment' (fō-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [F. *fomenter*, fr. L. *fomentare*, fr. *fomentum* a warm application, *fovere* to warm.] **1.** To apply a warm lotion, heated cloths, or the like, to. **2.** To nurse to life or activity; cherish, or stir up, by excitements; rouse; instigate; as, to *foment* rebellion.

fo'men-ta'tion (fō'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Med.* **a** Act of fomenting; the application of warm, moist substances to the body for easing pain. **b** The lotion thus applied. **2.** Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

fo-ment'er, *n.* One who, or that which, foments.

fond (fŏnd), *a.* [For *fonned*, p. p. of ME. *fonnen* to be foolish.] **1.** Foolish; simple; weak. *Archaic.* **2.** Foolishly tender and loving; weakly indulgent. **3.** Affectionate; tender; — in a good sense. **4.** Greatly pleased; prizing highly; desirous; much inclined to; — used with *of*, or (*Chiefly Scot.*) with *to* and the infinitive (formerly also with *on*); as, *fond* of sports; *fond* to whistle. **5.** Doted on; cherished; as, his *fondest* wishes.

Syn. Loving, amorous, enamored, doting, ardent, passionate. — **Fond, loving, amorous, enamored, doting. Fond** (sometimes connoting foolish tenderness) implies affectionate attachment; **loving** implies stronger affection than *fond;* **amorous**, a propensity to love. One is **enamored** who is inflamed with love; one is **doting** who is excessively or weakly fond.

fond (fŏn; *E.* fŏnd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fundus.* See FUND.] Groundwork; basis; fundamental character. *Obs., or used as a French word.*

fon'dant (fŏn'dănt; *F.* fôn'dän'), *n.* [F., lit., melting, p. pr. of *fondre* to melt, L. *fundere.* See FOUND to cast.] A creamy, moldable preparation of sugar, used as the basis of much confectionery.

fon'dle (fŏn'd'l), *v. t.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). [Freq. of obs. *fond* to dote.] **1.** To coddle. *Archaic.* **2.** To treat or handle tenderly or lovingly; caress. — **Syn.** See CARESS. — *v. i.* To show fondness, esp. by caresses.

fon'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who fondles.

fond'ling (fŏnd'lĭng), *n.* One fondly treated; a pet.

fond'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Foolishly. *Archaic.* **2.** Affectionately; tenderly. **3.** In a willingly credulous manner; as, he *fondly* expected peace.

fond'ness, *n.* **1.** Foolishness; folly. *Obs.* **2.** Doting affection; also, appetite, propensity, or relish.

fon'du' (fŏn'dü'), *a.* [F. *fondu*, p. p. of *fondre* to melt, blend. See FOUND to cast.] Blended; — said of colors or of the surface or material on which the colors are laid.

fon'due' (fŏn'dü'), *n.* Also, erroneously, **fon'du'.** [F. See FONDU.] *Cookery.* A dish made of cheese, eggs, butter, etc., melted together.

font (fŏnt), *n.* [F. *fonte*, fr. *fondre.* See FOUND to cast.] A full assortment of type of one size and style; fount.

font, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *fons, fontis*, spring, fountain.] **1.** A vessel to hold water for baptizing. **2.** A fountain; spring. **3.** A receptacle for holy water.

font'al (fŏn'tăl), *a.* Pertaining to a font, source, or origin; original; primary. *Rare.*

fon'ta-nel', *or* **fon'ta-nelle'** (fŏn'tȧ-nĕl'), *n.* [F. *fontanelle*, prop., a little fountain, fr. *fontaine* fountain. See FOUNTAIN.] **1.** *Anat.* One of the intervals closed by membranous structures between the incompleted angles of the parietal bones and the neighboring bones of a fetal or young skull; — so called from its rhythmical pulsation. **2.** An opening for the discharge of secretions; — often used fig.

food (fōōd), *n.* [AS. *fōda.*] **1.** Nutriment taken into an organism for growth or repair and to maintain life. **2.** Nutriment in solid form, as opp. to *drink.* **3.** Something that nourishes, develops, or sustains. **4.** Act of eating. *Obs.*

Syn. Food, victuals. Food is the generic term; **victuals** (now rare in elegant use) applies esp. to prepared food.

fool (fōōl), *n.* [OF. *fol* foolish, mad, a fool, fr. L. *follis* a bellows, wind bag, an inflated ball.] **1.** One deficient in judgment; one who acts absurdly or stupidly; a simpleton; dolt; — in Biblical use often implying impiety. **2.** A professional jester, formerly kept as a retainer and dressed in motley with cap and bells and bauble. **3.** One made to appear foolish; butt; dupe. **4.** An imbecile or idiot. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* **5.** [Perh. a different word.] A compound of fruit scalded and crushed, with cream.

— *v. i.* To play the fool. — *v. t.* To make a fool of; dupe.

to fool away, to spend foolishly or unprofitably.

fool'er-y (fōōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Habit or practice of fooling; behavior of a fool; foolish act or thing.

fool'har'dy (-här'dĭ), *a.* Daring without judgment; foolishly bold. — **Syn.** Venturesome, reckless, incautious. See RASH. — **fool'har'di-ly,** *adv.* — **fool'har'di-ness,** *n.*

fool'ing, *n.* Act of fooling or jesting; humor for fooling.

fool'ish, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting folly; unwise. **2.** Proceeding from folly, weakness of mind, or silliness. **3.** Paltry; humble. *Archaic.* — **fool'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **fool'ish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Irrational, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious; silly, fatuous, senseless, brainless, witless, shallow, shallow-brained, simple; laughable, ridiculous, nonsensical. — **Foolish, silly, fatuous. Foolish** implies lack of judgment; **silly** adds the implication of weakness of intellect, witlessness, or pointlessness; that is **fatuous** which is vacantly or stupidly silly.

fools'cap' (fōōlz'kăp'), *n.* **1.** [Often **fool's cap.**] A cap or hood, usually with bells, worn by fools (see FOOL, *n.*, 2). **2.** [Often **fool's cap.**] A cone-shaped cap, sometimes worn as a punishment by school children. **3.** Paper for writing, printing, etc., in sheets about 13 × 16 or 17 inches; — from the old watermark of a fool's cap and bells.

fool's gold. Iron or copper pyrites; — from its color.

fool's paradise. A state of illusive or deceptive happiness; pleasure based on unreal conditions or false hopes.

fool's parsley. A European apiaceous weed (*Æthusa cynapium*) resembling parsley, but nauseous and poisonous.

foot (fo͝ot), *n.; pl.* FEET (fēt). [AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēt.*] **1.** The terminal part of the leg; that part of an animal on which it stands or moves. **2.** The foot as the organ of locomotion; hence, fig.: motion or power of walking or running; tread; step; pace. **3.** Soldiers who go on foot; infantry; — now always used as a collective plural. Cf. HORSE. **4.** That part of anything designed to accommodate the body that is in proximity to or covers the feet; as, the *foot* of a stocking; the *foot* of a bed. **5.** Something resembling an animal's foot in position or use; lowest part or base; also, the last of a row; end or extremity. **6.** Specif.: *Mech.* **a** In a sewing machine, the piece that holds the cloth steady; — called also *presser foot.* **b** *Naut.* The lower edge (of a sail). **7.** That which is placed or appears at the bottom or foot, as the sum of an account. **8.** [*pl.* FOOTS] In refining processes, the bottom portion; sediment; dregs; residue. **9.** A measure of length derived from the length of the human foot; in English-speaking countries, ⅓ of a yard, or 12 inches, 30.48 cm. Abbr., *ft.* In this sense *foot* is used as a collective plural when preceded by a designation of the number taken; as, a ten-*foot* pole. **10.** A group of syllables constituting a metrical unit of verse, corresponding to a *measure* in music.

on foot. **a** Walking or running; afoot. **b** In motion; astir. — **under f.,** under the feet; fig., in subjection.

— *v. i.* **1.** To tread to measure or music; dance. **2.** To walk, as disting. from *ride* or *fly;* — usually used with *it.* **3.** To move, esp. as a ship; as, the yacht *foots* fast. — *v. t.* **1.** To tread on, over, or through. **2.** To kick; spurn. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To seize or strike with the talons, as does a hawk, etc. **4.** To make or renew the foot of, as of a stocking. **5.** To sum up, as the numbers in a column. **6.** To pay (a bill, expenses, etc.). *Colloq.*

foot-and-mouth disease. A contagious disease (*eczema epizoötica*) of cattle, sheep, swine, etc., marked by the formation of vesicles and ulcers in the mouth and about the hoofs.

foot'ball' (fo͝ot'bôl'), *n.* **1.** An inflated ball to be kicked in sport. **2.** A field game played with a football, in which each of two contesting teams tries to kick or carry the ball to or through their opponent's goal or goal line. There are three principal varieties: **Rugby football,** in which the ball may be carried, or kicked, or thrown backward, and a player holding it may be tackled bodily; **Association football,** in which all use of the arms or hands is prohibited except to the goal keeper; and **American football,** which is a development of the Rugby game.

foot'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** A board or narrow platform to support the feet. **2.** A board across the foot of a bedstead.

foot'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A page; lackey; attendant in livery.

foot'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge for foot passengers only.

foot candle. *Photometry.* The amount of illumination produced by a standard candle at a distance of one foot.

foot'cloth' (-klôth'; 62), *n.* **1.** Formerly, a caparison for a horse. **2.** A carpet; rug.

foot'ed, *a.* Having a foot or feet; or (such or so many) feet.

foot'er (fo͝ot'ẽr), *n.* One who goes on foot; a walker.

foot'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A footstep; sound of a footstep.

foot'gear' (-gēr'), *n.* Covering for the feet, as stockings, shoes, or boots.

Foot Guards (gärdz). Infantry soldiers belonging to select regiments called the *Guards. British.*

foot'hill' (-hĭl'), *n.* A hill at the foot of mountains.

foot'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A hold for the feet; footing.

foot'ing, *n.* **1.** Standing; stable position of the feet. **2.** Place for the foot to rest on; foothold. **3.** Relative position; condition; as, on a friendly *footing.* **4.** A moving on foot, as in walking or dancing. **5.** Act of one who, or that which, foots. **6.** The amount of a column of figures as footed up. **7.** *Arch.* A course or series of courses projecting at the base of a wall, abutment, etc.

foot'less (fo͝ot'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no feet; hence: without foundation; unsubstantial. **2.** Clumsy; stupid; inapt. *Slang or Colloq.*

foot'lick'er (fo͝ot'lĭk'ẽr), *n.* A sycophant; toady.

foot'lights' (-līts'), *n. pl.* A row of lights at the front of the stage, and on a level therewith, in a theater, etc.

foot'ling (-lĭng), *adv. & a.* [*foot* + 2d *-ling.*] With or having the feet foremost.

foot'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A man on foot; pedestrian. *Archaic.* **2.** A foot soldier. *Rare.* **3.** **a** A male servant who attends the door, carriage, table, etc. **b** Formerly, a servant who ran before his master's carriage. **4.** A metallic stand for holding anything before a fire.

foot'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A footprint.

foot'note' (-nōt'), *n.* A note at the foot of a page.

foot'pace' (-pās'), *n.* A walking pace or step.

foot'pad' (-păd'), *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

foot'path' (-pāth'), *n.* A narrow path, for pedestrians only.

foot pound. *Mech.* A unit of energy or work, being equal to the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois against the force of gravity to the height of one foot.

foot poundal. A unit of work, the work done when a force of one poundal acts through a distance of one foot.

foot'print' (-prĭnt'), *n.* An impression of the foot; footmark.

foot'rope' (-rōp'), *n. Naut.* **a** The rope rigged below a yard, on which men stand when reefing or furling. **b** That part of the boltrope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed.

foot'sore' (-sōr'; 57), *a.* Having sore or tender feet.

foot'stalk' (-stôk'), *n. Bot.* A petiole, pedicel, or peduncle.

foot'stall' (fo͝ot'stôl'), *n.* **1.** The stirrup of a woman's saddle. **2.** *Arch.* The plinth, base, or pedestal of a pillar.

foot'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* **1.** A footfall; length of a step. **2.** Footprint; track. **3.** A step on which to go up or down.

foot'stock' (-stŏk'), *n. Mach.* A tailstock or loose headstock, as of a lathe.

foot'stool' (-sto͞ol'), *n.* A low stool to support the feet.

foot ton. *Mech.* A unit of energy or work, being equal to the work done in raising one ton against the force of gravity to the height of one foot.

foot'way' (-wā'), *n.* A way for persons going on foot.

foot'wear' (-wâr'), *n.* Clothing for the feet, as shoes and stockings. *Colloq.*

foot'worn' (-wôrn'; 57), *a.* Worn by, or wearied in, the feet.

foo'ty (fo͞o'tĭ), *a.* [Cf. FOOTER.] Poor; mean; paltry; insignificant. *Dial. Eng.*

foo'zle (fo͞o'z'l), *v. t. & i.*; -ZLED (-z'ld); -ZLING (-zlĭng). To bungle; manage or play unskillfully; as, to *foozle* a stroke in golf. — *n.* **1.** A fogy. **2.** Act of foozling.

fop (fŏp), *n.* **1.** A foolish person. *Obs.* **2.** A coxcomb; dandy. — *v. t.* To fool. *Obs.* [other indication of a fop.]

fop'per-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PERIES (-ĭz). Behavior, dress, or

fop'pish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a fop; dandyish. — **Syn.** See FINICAL. — **fop'pish-ly,** *adv.* — **-pish-ness,** *n.*

for (fôr), *prep.* [AS. *for, fore.*] In the most general sense, indicating that with reference to which anything is, is done, or takes place; as: **1.** Before. *Obs.* **2.** With reference to (something) as an end or goal; in connection with (something) as to use, being, etc. **3.** Instead of; in requital of. **4.** In behalf of; in support of; in honor of. **5.** Used with an object followed by an infinitive to form an idiomatic equivalent of a noun clause; as, *for* him to submit (that he should submit) would be shameful. **6.** As being; as, to take *for* granted. **7.** Because of; on account of; also, because of the lack of; as, to be pinched *for* room. **8.** Notwithstanding; in spite of; — usually used with *all.* **9.** In equality or proportion to; as, *for* one hero there are a dozen cowards. **10.** As regards; concerning; as far as concerns; as, so much *for* that. **11.** During; throughout.

for all the world, wholly; exactly. — **for as much as,** *or* **forasmuch as,** in consideration that; seeing that; since. — **for ever,** eternally. See FOREVER. — **for ever and a day,** emphatically forever.

— *conj.* Because. — **Syn.** See BECAUSE.

for-. [AS. *for-.*] A prefix, no longer active in English, denoting *off, away.* It sometimes indicates prohibition, neglect, or refusal to do, and may imply affliction, detriment, or intensity.

for'age (fŏr'ăj), *n.* [OF. *fourage, forrage,* fr. *forre, fuerre,* fodder, straw, LL. *foderum, fodrum.*] **1.** Food for animals, esp. for horses and cattle. **2.** A foraging; search for provisions, etc. — *v. t.*; -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). **1.** To strip of provisions; collect forage from; ravage. **2.** To supply with forage. **3.** To get by foraging. — *v. i.* To wander in search of forage; secure forage; ravage; raid.

for'ag-er (fŏr'ă-jĕr), *n.* One who forages.

fo-ra'men (fō-rā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RAMINA (-răm'ĭ-nă), E. -RAMENS (-rā'mĕnz). [L., fr. *forare* to pierce.] A small opening, perforation, or orifice.

‖ **fo-ra'men mag'num** [L., great opening], *Anat.,* the opening in the skull through which the spinal cord passes.

for'a-min'i-fer (fŏr'ă-mĭn'ĭ-fĕr), *n.* [L. *foramen, -aminis,* foramen + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Foraminifera*) of rhizopods having a calcareous shell often pierced with minute holes for protrusion of slender pseudopodia. They are mostly marine and very small. — **fo-ram'i-nif'er-al** (fō-răm'ĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ăl), — **-er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

for'as-much' (fôr'ăz-mŭch'), *conj.* Used with *as* to denote: In consideration that; because. See under FOR, *prep.*

for'ay (fŏr'ā), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. deriv. fr. OF. *forrer* to pillage.] To ravage in search of spoils; pillage. — *n.* A sudden or irregular incursion for war or for spoils; a raid.

for'ay-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who forays; a raider.

for-bade', for-bad' (fôr-băd'), *pret.* of FORBID.

for-bear' (fôr-bâr'; fōr'bâr), **fore'bear** (fōr'bâr'), *n.* [*fore-* + *be* + *-er.*] An ancestor; forefather.

for-bear' (fôr-bâr'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -BORE' (-bōr'), *Archaic* -BARE' (-bâr'); *p. p.* -BORNE' (-bōrn'; 57); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BEAR'ING. [AS. *forberan; for-* off + *beran* to bear.] **1.** To endure. *Obs.* **2.** To do without; give up; abstain or refrain from. — *v. i.* **1.** To refrain; abstain; hold back. **2.** To control one's self; be patient.

for-bear'ance (-bâr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of forbearing; exercise of patience. **2.** A refraining from enforcement of what is due. **3.** Quality of being forbearing; long-suffering. — **Syn.** Abstinence, self-restraint; mildness. See PATIENCE.

for-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -BADE' (-băd'), -BAD'; *p. p.* -BID'DEN (-bĭd'n); *Archaic p. p.* -BID'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BID'DING. [AS. *forbéodan; for-* off + *béodan* to bid.] **1.** To prohibit; interdict. **2.** To exclude from, or warn off, by express command. **3.** To oppose or prevent; as, a river *forbade* further advance. **4.** To curse. *Obs.*

Syn. Prohibit, interdict, inhibit, debar, preclude, disallow, proscribe. — **Forbid, prohibit, interdict, inhibit. Forbid** (the Saxon term) is the more direct and familiar; **prohibit** (the Latin term), the more formal or official; as, he *forbade* me to go; the law *prohibits* gambling. To **interdict** is to debar, cut off, or preclude, esp. by authoritative command. **Inhibit** now always connotes a checking or restraint; as, to *inhibit* desires; to *inhibit* reflex action by pressure on a nerve.

for-bid'dance (-bĭd'ăns), *n.* A forbidding; prohibition.

for-bid'der (-ĕr), *n.* One who forbids.

for-bid'ding, *p. a.* Repellent; prohibiting or interdicting. — **Syn.** Offensive, repulsive, odious, abhorrent. — **for-bid'ding-ly,** *adv.* — **for-bid'ding-ness,** *n.*

for-bore' (-bōr'; 57), *pret.*, **for-borne',** *p. p.* of FORBEAR.

for-by', for-bye' (fôr-bī') } *prep. & adv.* [*for* + *by.*]

fore-by', fore-bye' (fōr-bī') } *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Close by; near; past or close past. **2.** Besides.

force (fôrs; 57), *n.* [F. *force,* LL. *fortia, fortia,* fr. L. *fortis* strong.] **1.** Strength or energy; active power; vigor; as: **a** Physical strength or vigor. **b** Power to affect strongly in physical relations or conditions. **c** Power to persuade or convince or impose obligation; validity; special signification. **2.** Strength for war; hence, any body of soldiers or sailors; — often in the *pl.* Hence, a body of men prepared for action; as, the police *force* (often, *Colloq.*, called *the force*). **3.** Power, violence, compulsion, or constraint exerted on a person or thing. **4.** *Physics.* Any action between two bodies which changes, or tends to change, their relative condition as to rest or motion, or as to any physical interrelation; as, the *force* of gravity; cohesive *force.*

Syn. Force, violence, compulsion, coercion, constraint, restraint imply the exertion of power against will, wish, or consent. *Force* and *violence,* regularly in this connection physical, may be used on either persons or things; *compulsion, coersion, constraint, restraint,* either physical or moral, on personal agents only (except in certain figurative uses) — *compulsion* and *coercion* being usually exercised on others than one's self, *constraint* or *restraint* on either. **Force** (see POWER), the most general term, implies physical power exerted on persons or things. **Violence** denotes unjust or unwarranted exercise of force, usually with vehemence or outrage. **Compulsion** and, still more, **coercion** imply the application, usually by an active agent, of physical or (in case of *coercion* more often) moral force to control the action of a voluntary agent. **Constraint** and **restraint** may be exercised either by an active agent or by force of circumstances; *constraint* sometimes denotes driving to action, but more often its forcible restriction or confinement; *restraint* suggests its hindrance or curbing.

— *v. t.*; FORCED (fôrst); FORC'ING (fôr'sĭng). **1.** To do violence to; esp., ravish; violate. **2.** To constrain or compel; coerce. **3.** To exert to the utmost; urge; hence: to strain; to urge to, or produce, by unnatural effort; as, to *force* a metaphor, a smile. **4.** To get by strength; take by violence; pass through by force; as, to *force* a door. **5.** To impel, wrest, extort, etc., by violence; — used with *along, away, from,* etc.; as, to *force* confession from a prisoner. **6.** To impose or cause by necessity. **7.** To enforce. *Obs.* **8.** To reënforce; strengthen. *Obs.* **9.** To allow the force of; care for. *Obs.* **10.** *Card Playing.* To cause (a player) to trump by leading a suit of which he has no cards, or to cause a player to play (a particular card). **11.** To cause (flowers or fruits) to develop by artificial means. — **Syn.** Oblige, necessitate, drive, press.

forced (fôrst; 57), *p. a.* **1.** Compelled by force; compulsory; as, *forced* labor. **2.** Done or produced laboriously; strained; as, a *forced* march; a *forced* smile.

force'ful (fôrs'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of force; forcible; effective.

force'meat' (fôrs'mēt'; 57), *n.* [Corrupt. for *farce-meat,* fr. F. *farce* stuffing.] *Cookery.* Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, served alone or used as a stuffing.

for'ceps (fôr'sĕps), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CEPS or, rarely, -CEPSES (-ĕz), L. FORCIPES (-sĭ-pēz). [L. *forceps, -cipis.*] A pair of pincers or tongs, esp. for delicate operations.

force pump. A pump with a solid plunger for drawing a liquid on the upstroke and, on the return, forcing it through valves; — disting. from a *lift pump* with a valved plunger. It is adapted for delivering liquid at a height above the pump or under pressure.

forc'er (fôr'sẽr; 57), *n.* One who, or that which, forces.

for'ci-ble (fôr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Effected by force used against resistance; got by compulsion; as, *forcible* entry. **2.** Characterized by force, efficiency, or energy; powerful. — **Syn.** Strong, energetic, mighty; potent, impressive, convincing. — **for'ci-ble-ness,** *n.* — **for'ci-bly,** *adv.*

forc'ite (fôr'sīt; 57), *n.* [From FORCE strength.] A gelatin dynamite in which the base is a low explosive composed principally of sodium nitrate.

ford (fôrd), *n.* [AS.] Place where a river, or other water, may be crossed by wading. — *v. t.* To cross by a ford.

ford'a-ble (fôr'dȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being forded.

for-do' (fôr-dōō'), **fore-do'** (fōr-; 57), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see DO. [AS. *fordōn.*] *Archaic.* **1.** To kill or destroy; undo. **2.** To fatigue utterly; exhaust; — only in *p. p.*

fore (fōr; 57), *interj.* [Short for BEFORE.] *Golf.* A word cried by a player when about to strike the ball, to warn the persons in the probable line of its flight.

fore (fōr; 57), *adv.* [AS. *fore,* adv. & prep., another form of *for.*] **1.** In the part that precedes or goes first; — now only as opposed to *aft.* **2.** Formerly; afore. *Obs.*

fore and aft. *Naut.* **a** From stem to stern; lengthwise of the vessel. **b** In, at, or toward bow and stern. — **fore-and-aft rigged,** *Naut.,* not rigged with square sails attached to yards, but with sails bent to gaffs or set on stays in the midship line of the vessel, as a schooner.

— *prep. & conj.* Before; — sometimes written *'fore,* as if a contraction of *afore* or *before. Obs.*

— *a.* Advanced; toward the front; first; earlier; forward.

— *n.* The front; hence, that which is in front.

fore- (fōr-; 57). [See FORE, *adv.*] A prefix denoting *before,* in either position or time; used: **1.** (*Accent usually on verbal element.*) In verbs, verbal adjectives and nouns, and nouns of agency or action, with the sense of: **a** *In front;* as, *fore*runner. **b** *Beforehand;* as, *fore*tell. **2.** (*Accent usually on prefix.*) In other nouns, with the sense of: **a** *Front;* as, *fore*lock or *fore*arm. **b** *Preceding in time;* as, *fore*father.

fore'-and-aft', *a. Naut.* Lying, running, or acting in the general line of the length of a vessel; as, *fore-and-aft* sails.

fore'-and-aft'er, *n. Naut.* **a** A vessel, esp. a schooner, with a fore-and-aft rig. **b** Anything arranged fore and aft, as a longitudinal timber dividing a hatchway.

fore'arm' (fōr'ärm'; 57), *n.* The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

fore-arm' (fōr-ärm'), *v. t.* To arm beforehand.

fore'bear'. Var. of FORBEAR, an ancestor.

fore-bode' (fōr-bōd'; 57), *v. t. & i.*; -BOD'ED (-bōd'ĕd); -BOD'ING. **1.** To foretell; portend. **2.** To have a premonition or presentiment of; augur despondingly. — **Syn.** Predict, prognosticate, presage, betoken. See FORETELL. — **fore-bode'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **fore-bod'er** (fōr-bōd'ẽr), *n.*

fore-bod'ing (-bōd'ĭng), *n.* Presage, prediction, or presentiment, esp. of evil; portent. — **Syn.** See APPREHENSION.

fore'brain' (fōr'brān'), *n. Anat.* **a** The anterior of the three primary vesicles or divisions of the developing brain of vertebrates; also, that part of the brain of the adult (the prosencephalon and thalamencephalon) which develops from it. **b** In a narrower sense, the prosencephalon only.

fore-by' (fōr-bī'; 57). Var. of FORBY.

fore-cast' (-kȧst'; 57), *v. t. & i.*; -CAST', *also* -CAST'ED; -CAST'ING. **1.** To plan beforehand; project. **2.** To foresee; calculate beforehand. **3.** To serve as a forecast of; as, these events *forecast* war. — **Syn.** See FORETELL.

fore'cast' (fōr'kȧst'), *n.* **1.** Previous contrivance; hence, plan. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Foresight; forethought. *Now Rare.* **3.** A prophecy or estimate of a future happening or state.

fore-cast'er (fōr-kȧs'tẽr; 57), *n.* One who forecasts; esp., one who forecasts the weather officially.

fore'cas-tle (fōr'kȧs-'l; *naut.* fōk's'l), *n. Naut.* **a** That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast, or of the fore channels. **b** In merchant vessels, the forward part or compartment where the sailors live.

fore'cit'ed (fōr'sīt'ĕd), *a.* Cited or quoted before.

fore-close' (fōr-klōz'), *v. t.*; -CLOSED' (klōzd'); -CLOS'ING. [F. *forclos,* p. p. of *forclore* to exclude; OF. *fors* outside (L. *foris*) + *clore* to close. See CLOSE.] **1.** To shut out; bar. **2.** *Law.* To subject to foreclosure.

fore-clo'sure (-klō'zhŭr), *n. Law.* A proceeding, which extinguishes a mortgagor's right to redeem a mortgaged estate.

fore'course' (fōr'kōrs'; 57), *n. Naut.* The lowermost sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel; the foresail.

fore'date' (-dāt'), *v. t.* To antedate. [the main deck.]

fore'deck' (-dĕk'), *n. Naut.* The fore part of a deck, esp.

fore-do' (-dōō'). Var. of FORDO.

fore'doom' (fōr'dōōm'), *n.* Doom or sentence in advance.

fore-doom' (fōr-dōōm'; 57), *v. t.* **1.** To doom beforehand; predestinate. **2.** To predict as a doom; forecast. *Rare.*

fore'fa'ther (fōr'fä'thẽr; 57), *n.* An ancestor.

Fore'fa'thers' Day. The anniversary of the day (December 21, 1620) on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the New England coast where the town of Plymouth, Mass., now stands. Owing to a mistake in changing from Old to New Style, it has generally been celebrated on December 22. *U. S.*

fore-feel' (fōr-fēl'), *v. t.* To feel beforehand.

fore-fend'. Var. of FORFEND.

fore'fin'ger (fōr'fĭn'gẽr), *n.* The finger next the thumb.

fore'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.*; *pl.* -FEET (-fēt'). **1.** One of the front feet of a quadruped or multiped. **2.** In wooden ships, a timber connecting the forward end of the keel to the stem.

fore'front' (-frŭnt'), *n.* Foremost part or place.

fore-gath'er. Var. of FORGATHER.

fore-go' (fōr-gō'; 57), *v. t. & i.* To leave, etc. See FORGO.

fore-go', *v. t. & i.*; for prin. parts see GO. [AS. *foregān; fore* + *gān* to go.] To go before; precede. — **fore-go'er,** *n.*

fore-go'ing, *p. a.* Preceding. — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT.

fore-gone' (fōr-gŏn'; 62), *p. a.* That has gone before; previous; past. — **fore-gone'ness,** *n.*

foregone conclusion. **a** A predetermined conclusion. **b** A result that was inevitable.

fore'ground' (fōr'ground'), *n.* In nature or art, that part of the scene nearest to, and in front of, the spectator.

fore'hand' (fōr'hănd'), *n.* **1.** Superior position; advantage. **2.** That part of a horse which is before the rider. — *a.* **1.** Done beforehand; anticipative. **2.** Heading; front.

fore'hand'ed, *a.* Mindful of the future; thrifty; well-to-do. *Now U. S.* — **fore'hand'ed-ness,** *n.*

fore'head (fŏr'ĕd), *n.* [AS. *forhēafod.*] **1.** The part of the face above the eyes. **2.** Front, or fore, part of anything.

for'eign (fŏr'ĭn), *a.* [F. *forain,* fr. L. *foras, foris,* out of doors, abroad, without.] **1.** Outside of a place or country, esp. of one's own country. **2.** Not of, or not pertaining to, one's home or household. *Obs.* **3.** Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, some other person or thing; as, a man cannot save himself by *foreign* aid. **4.** Not native or domestic; as, our *foreign* population. **5.** Related to, or dealing with, other countries; as, *foreign* trade. **6.** Alien in character; not connected; not pertinent; not appropriate; — now used only with *to* or *from;* as, *foreign* to the purpose. **7.** Not organically connected or naturally related; as, a *foreign* body. **8.** *Law.* Not within the sphere of operation of the laws of the country under consideration; — opposed to *domestic.* — **Syn.** Outlandish, alien, exotic; remote, distant; extraneous, extrinsic.

foreign attachment, *Law,* a process by which the property of a foreign or absent debtor is attached for the satisfaction of a debt due from him to the plaintiff.

for'eign-er (-ẽr), *n.* One not native in the country or jurisdiction under consideration or not naturalized there.

for'eign-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Anything peculiar to a foreign language or people; the imitation of foreign usage.

for'eign-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being foreign; irrelevancy; want of relation or appropriateness.

fore-judge' (fōr-jŭj'; 57), *v. t.* To judge beforehand.

fore-know' (-nō'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see KNOW. To know beforehand. — **fore-know'a-ble** (fōr-nō'ȧ-b'l), *a.*

fore-knowl'edge (-nŏl'ĕj; 24), *n.* Previous knowledge.

fore'land (fōr'lănd), *n.* **1.** A promontory; headland. **2.** Land in front; — in political use, opposed to *hinterland.*

fore'leg' (-lĕg'), *n.* A fore or forward leg.

fore'lock' (fōr'lŏk'; 57), *n.* A cotter or split pin; a linchpin.

fore'lock', *n.* The lock of hair growing from the fore part of the head.

fore'man (fōr'mȧn; 57), *n.* The chief man; specif.: **a** The chief man of a jury, who acts as its speaker and chairman. **b** A head; overseer. — **fore'man-ship,** *n.*

fore'mast (fōr'mȧst), *n. Naut.* The mast nearest the bow.

fore'most (-mōst), *a.* [AS. *formest, fyrmest,* superl. of *forma* first, which is a superl. fr. *fore* fore.] First in time or place; most advanced; chief in rank or dignity. — *adv.* First; in the first place.

fore'name' (-nām'), *n.* A name that precedes the family name, or surname; a first name; Christian name.

fore'noon' (fōr'nōōn'), *n.* The early part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon.

fo-ren'sic (fō-rĕn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *forensis,* fr. *forum* a public place, market place.] Belonging to law courts or to public debate; argumentative; rhetorical. — **fo-ren'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

fore'or-dain' (fōr'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain beforehand; predestinate. — **fore'or-dain'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

fore-or'di-nate (fōr-ôr'dĭ-nāt; 57), *v. t.* To foreordain.

fore'or-di-na'tion (-dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predestination.

fore part, *or* **fore'part'** (fōr'pärt'; 57), *n.* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place.

fore-passed', **fore-past'** (-pȧst'), *a.* Bygone. *Obs. or R.*
fore'rank' (fōr'rȧŋk'), *n.* The first rank; the front.
fore-reach' (fōr-rēch'; 57), *v. t.* To pass; gain on.
fore-run' (fōr-rŭn'; 57), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see RUN. **1.** To run before; outrun; precede. **2.** To come before as an earnest of something; announce.
fore-run'ner (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A messenger to give notice of the approach of others; harbinger. **2.** A predecessor; ancestor. **Syn.** Prognostic, omen, sign. — **Forerunner**, **precursor**, **harbinger**, **herald**. **Forerunner** (Saxon) and **precursor** (Latin) apply to both persons and things: *forerunner*, more frequently to the former; *precursor* (often in the sense of prognostic, omen), to the latter; as, John the Baptist was a *forerunner* of Christ; lightning is the *precursor* of thunder. A **harbinger** is one who goes before, esp. to provide lodgings; the word is now chiefly used fig. of things. **Herald** connotes proclamation or announcement.
fore'sail' (fōr'sāl'; *naut.* fōr's'l *or* fō's'l), *n.* *Naut.* **a** The lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel. **b** The gaff sail set on the foremast of a schooner. **c** The forestaysail of a sloop, yawl, etc.
fore-see' (fōr-sē'; 57), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see SEE. [AS. *foreséon*; *fore* + *séon* to see.] To see or have knowledge of beforehand. — **fore-se'er**, *n.*
fore-shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; prefigure. — **fore-shad'ow-er** (-ĕr), *n.*
fore'-sheet', *n.* *Naut.* **a** One of the sheets of a foresail. **b** In *pl.* The forward part of an open boat.
fore'shore' (fōr'shōr'; 57), [*n.* The part of the shore between high- and low-water marks.
fore-short'en (fōr-shôr'tn), *v. t.* *Fine Arts.* To shorten, or to represent as shortened, as the effect of perspective.
fore-show' (fōr-shō'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see SHOW. To show beforehand; foretell.
fore'side' (fōr'sīd'), *n.* **1.** Front side or part. **2.** A stretch of country fronting the sea; as, Falmouth *Foreside*.
fore'sight' (-sīt'), *n.* **1.** Act or power of foreseeing. **2.** Act of looking forward. **3.** Action in reference to the future; provident care. — **Syn.** See PRUDENCE.
fore'skin' (fōr'skĭn'; 57), *n.* *Anat.* The prepuce.
for'est (fŏr'ĕst; 24), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *forestis*, prop., open ground for the chase, L. *foris*, *foras*, out of doors.] **1.** A large tract of woodland. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A tract of woodland and waste, usually belonging to the sovereign, set apart for game. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a forest; sylvan. — *v. t.* To cover with trees.
fore-stall' (fōr-stôl'; 57), *v. t.* [From ME. *forstal* obstruction, AS. *forsteal*, *forestall*, prop., a placing one's self before another. See FORE; STALL.] **1.** To intercept; obstruct. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* To prevent the normal trading in (goods or a market) by buying up or diverting goods, or persuading others to enhance the price. **3.** To exclude, hinder, or prevent, by prior measures or occupation. **4.** To get ahead of; anticipate. — **fore-stall'er**, *n.*
Syn. **Forestall**, **anticipate** have the idea of being (or getting) ahead, or of prior action; **forestall** often emphasizes more than **anticipate** the implication of precluding, preventing, or rendering nugatory or useless; as he *anticipated* my purpose; to *forestall* criticism by making excuses.
for'est-a'tion (fŏr'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Practical application of the study of forestry. **2.** Establishment of new forests.
fore'stay' (fōr'stā'; 57), *n.* *Naut.* A stay reaching from the foremast head to the bowsprit, to support the mast.
fore'stay'sail (fōr'stā'sāl; -s'l), *n.* *Naut.* A triangular head sail directly forward of the foremast, set on the forestay; in a sloop, yawl, etc., usually called *foresail*.
for'est-er (fŏr'ĕs-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One trained in forestry, esp. one in charge of forest trees. **2.** A denizen of a forest.
for'est-ry (fŏr'ĕs-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Forest land; forest. **2.** The science and art of forming, caring for, or cultivating forests.
fore'taste' (fōr'tāst'), *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.
fore-taste' (fōr-tāst'), *v. t.* To taste beforehand; anticipate.
fore-tell' (fōr-tĕl'; 57), *v. t. & i.*; for prin. parts see TELL. To tell beforehand; prophesy; foreshow. — **fore-tell'er**, *n.*
Syn. **Foretell**, **predict**, **prophesy**, **forecast**, **presage**, **forebode**, **portend**, **augur**, **prognosticate**. **Foretell** (Saxon) and **predict** (Latin) are often interchangeable; but **predict** is now commonly used when inference from facts (rather than occult processes) is involved. **Prophesy** connotes inspired, or mysterious knowledge, or great assurance of prediction. **Forecast** connotes conjecture rather than inference; **presage**, shrewd forecast, sometimes presentiment or warning. **Forebode** implies obscure prescience or premonition (esp. of evil); **portend**, threatening or ominous foretokening. To **augur** is to presage from or as from omens; to **prognosticate**, from or as from symptoms.
fore'thought' (fōr'thôt'), *a.* Thought of, or planned, beforehand. *Now Rare.* — *n.* A thinking, or planning beforehand; provident care. — **Syn.** See PRUDENCE.
fore'thought'ful (fōr'thôt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or having, forethought; provident. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*
fore'time' (fōr'tīm'), *n.* Former or past time.
fore'to'ken (-tō'k'n), *n.* Prognostic; premonitory sign.
fore-to'ken (fōr-tō'k'n; 57), *v. t.* To prognosticate.
fore'-tooth', *n.* Tooth in the fore part of the mouth; incisor.
fore'top' (fōr'tŏp'), *n.* **1.** Forelock; fore part of a wig. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* The platform at the head of the foremast.
fore'-top-gal'lant (-tŏp-găl'ănt; *naut.* -t'găl'ănt), *a.* Designating mast, sail, yard, etc., next above the fore-topmast.
fore'-top'mast, *n.* A mast next above the foremast.
fore'-top'sail, *n.* The sail set on the fore-topmast.
for-ev'er (fōr-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* *In England usually written* **for ever.** **1.** Through eternity; eternally. **2.** At all times; incessantly. — **Syn.** Constantly, continually, always, perpetually, unceasingly, everlastingly, endlessly.
for-ev'er-more (-mōr; 57), *adv.* Forever; — emphatic.
fore-warn' (fōr-wôrn'), *v. t.* To warn beforehand.
fore'wom'an (fōr'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman at the head of other women, as in a workshop.
fore'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* A word said beforehand; preface.
fore-worn' (fōr-wôrn'; 57), *p. a.* See FORWORN.
fore'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* *Naut.* Lowest yard on a foremast.
for'feit (fôr'fĭt), *n.* [F. *forfait* crime, prop. p. p. of *forfaire* to forfeit, transgress, fr. LL. *forisfacere*, prop., to act beyond; L. *foris* abroad, beyond + *facere* to do.] **1.** A crime. *Obs.* **2.** A thing forfeited; what is, or may be, taken in requital of a misdeed; fine; penalty. **3.** In play, something deposited for making some mistake and redeemable by a sportive fine; — hence the game of *forfeits*. **4.** Forfeiture. — *a.* Forfeited; as, "Thy wealth being *forfeit* to the state." — *v. t.* To lose, or lose the right to, by error, fault, or offense. — **for'feit-er**, *n.* [forfeiture.
for'feit-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to
for'fei-ture (fôr'fĭ-tūr), *n.* **1.** Act of forfeiting. **2.** That which is forfeited; a penalty; fine; mulct.
for-fend' (fôr-fĕnd'), *v. t.* Also **fore-fend'.** To prohibit; forbid; also, to avert; prevent. *Archaic.*
for'fi-cate (fôr'fĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *forfex*, *forficis*, shears.] *Zoöl.* Deeply forked, as the tail of certain birds.
for-gath'er (fôr-gȧth'ĕr), **fore-gath'er** (fōr-; 57), *v. i.* **1.** To convene; assemble. **2.** To meet, esp. accidentally. **3.** To fraternize; consort socially.
for-gave' (fôr gāv'), *pret.* of FORGIVE.
forge (fōrj; fôrj; 57), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fabrica* artisan's workshop, *faber* artisan, smith, as adj., skillful.] **1.** A furnace, or a place with its furnace where metal is wrought by heating and hammering; a smithy. **2.** A workshop where wrought iron is produced directly from the ore, or where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling.

Down-draft Forge. 1 Down-draft pipe for hot gases, etc. 2 Pipe for blast to quicken combustion. 3 Water Tank.

— *v. t.*; FORGED (fōrjd; fôrjd); FORG'ING (fōr'jĭng; fôr'-). [F. *forger*, fr. L. *fabricare*, *fabricari*, to fashion, fr. *fabrica*. See FORGE, *n.*] **1.** To form by heating and hammering, as a metal. **2.** To form, or shape out, in any way; produce; invent; devise; as, to *forge* a lie. **3.** To make or imitate falsely; fabricate; counterfeit, as a signature. — **Syn.** Feign, falsify. — *v. i.* **1.** To forge metals; work as a smith. **2.** To fabricate falsely; commit forgery. **3.** To move forward; — esp. in *to forge ahead*. **4.** To make a clicking noise by overreaching so that a hind shoe hits a fore shoe; click; — said of horses.
forg'er (fōr'jĕr; fôr'-), *n.* One who forges; as: **a** Formerly, an author or maker, now a fabricator; falsifier. **b** One who forges metals. **c** One guilty of the crime of forgery.
for'ger-y (fōr'jĕr-ĭ; fôr'-; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of inventing; esp., feigning; fiction. *Obs. or Poetic.* **2.** Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely. **3.** That which is forged, or counterfeited. — **Syn.** See COUNTERFEIT.
for-get' (fôr-gĕt'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -GOT' (-gŏt'), *Archaic*, -GAT' (-găt'); *p. p.* -GOT'TEN (-gŏt''n), -GOT'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GET'TING. [AS. *forgietan*, *forgitan*; *for-* + *gietan*, *gitan* (only in comp.), to get.] **1.** To lose the remembrance of; be unable to recall; as, to *forget* a name; also, to lose the power or use of; cease from doing; as, "Hath thy knee *forgot* to bow?" **2.** To omit or disregard unintentionally; hence: to neglect; slight.
to forget one's self. **a** To become unmindful of one's self. **b** To become absent-minded. **c** To be guilty of what is unworthy of one. **d** To become unconscious, as in sleep. — *v. i.* To cease remembering or noticing.
for-get'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Apt to forget. **2.** Heedless; neglectful. **3.** Causing to forget; inducing oblivion. *Poetic.* — **for-get'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **for-get'ful-ness**, *n.*
Syn. **Forgetfulness**, **oblivion**. **Forgetfulness** (Saxon)

oftener signifies aptness to forget or the state of forgetting; **oblivion** (Latin), the state of being forgotten. **Forgetful** oftener than *oblivious* suggests defective memory; **oblivious** commonly implies profound forgetfulness (its use, however, as an exact synonym for *unconscious* is erroneous).

for'ge-tive (fôr'jĕ-tĭv; fôr'-; 57), *a.* [From FORGE.] Inventive; imaginative; — a Shakespearean word.

for-get'–me–not' (fôr-gĕt'mē-nŏt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Myosotis*) of small herbs, of the borage family, having bright blue or white flowers, widely treated as the emblem of friendship and fidelity. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

for-get'ta-ble (-gĕt'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be forgotten.

for-get'ter, *n.* One who forgets.

for-giv'a-ble (fôr-gĭv'ă-b'l), *a.* That may or can be forgiven.

for-give' (fôr-gĭv'), *v. t.; pret.* -GAVE' (-gāv'); *p. p.* -GIV'EN (-gĭv''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GIV'ING. [AS. *forgiefan, forgifan; for-* + *giefan, gifan,* to give.] **1.** To give up resentment or claim to requital for (an offense or wrong); pardon. **2.** To cease to feel resentment against (a person) for wrong committed; absolve; pardon. — *v. i.* To grant forgiveness. — **Syn.** See EXCUSE. — **for-giv'er,** *n.*

for-give'ness, *n.* Act of forgiving; state of being forgiven.

for-giv'ing, *p. a.* That forgives or shows forgiveness; placable. — **for-giv'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **for-giv'ing-ness,** *n.*

for-go' (fôr-gō'), **fore-go'** (fōr-gō'; 57), *v. t.; for* prin. parts see GO. [AS. *forgān* prop., to go past; *for-* + *gān* to go.] **1.** To go past; pass by; hence : to neglect; overlook. *Archaic.* **2.** To depart from; leave; forsake. *Archaic.* **3.** To abstain from; resign; renounce. — **Syn.** See RELINQUISH. — *v. i.* To refrain; forbear. — **for-go'er, fore-go'er,** *n.*

for-got', for-got'ten. See FORGET.

for-judge' (fôr-jŭj'), **fore-judge'** (fōr-), *v. t.* [OF. *for(s)-jugier; fors* outside + *jugier* to judge.] To expel, oust, or put out by judgment of a court; — used with *from,* or *of,* or with a double object. *Obs. exc. Law.*

fork (fôrk), *n.* [AS. *forc,* fr. L. *furca.*] **1.** An implement having two or more prongs, or tines, for piercing, holding, taking up, or pitching anything. **2.** Anything like, or suggestive of, a fork in shape. **3.** A barbed point, as of an arrow. **4.** One of the parts into which anything divides or branches; the place where anything branches. **5.** A choice of alternatives; a dilemma.

— *v. i.* To divide into branches. — *v. t.* **1.** To make fork-shaped. **2.** To raise, pitch, dig, or turn over, with a fork. **to fork over** *or* **out,** to hand or pay over. *Slang.*

forked (fôrkt; *poet. or rhet. often* fôr'kĕd), *p. a.* Formed into a forklike shape; having a fork; zigzag; as, *forked* lightning. — **fork'ed-ly** (fôr'kĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ed-ness,** *n.*

fork'y (fôr'kĭ), *a.* Dividing into two or more branches.

for-lorn' (fôr-lôrn'), *a.* [AS. *forloren,* p. p. of *forlēosan* to lose utterly.] **1.** Deserted; forsaken. **2.** In pitiful plight; wretched. **3.** Almost hopeless; desperate. — **Syn.** Lost, abandoned, helpless, friendless, abject, wretched, miserable. — **for-lorn'ly,** *adv.* — **for-lorn'ness,** *n.*

forlorn hope. [D. *verloren hoop,* prop., a lost band, or troop.] **1.** A body of men selected for very perilous service; hence, a desperate enterprise. **2.** Hence, by a play upon, or misunderstanding of, words: A vain or faint hope; an almost hopeless undertaking.

form (fôrm), *n.* [F. *forme,* fr. L. *forma.*] **1.** An image; likeness. *Obs.* **2.** The shape and structure of anything; configuration; figure. **3. a** A body, esp. of a human being. **b** Pleasing external appearance; beauty. *Archaic.* **4.** One of the different modes or aspects of existence, action, or manifestation of the same thing or substance; a kind; variety; as, graphite, soot, and the diamond are *forms* of carbon. **5.** Specif., *Gram.,* one of the different aspects a word may take as a result of inflection or change in spelling or pronunciation; as, an obsolete *form;* participial *forms;* verbal *forms.* **6.** A manner or method, esp. as regulative or prescriptive; as, a matter of *form.* **7. a** Conduct regulated by custom, etiquette, etc.; often, mere empty ceremony; hence : a formality, ceremony, or conventionality; as, social *forms.* **b** Manner or conduct as tested by a prescribed standard; as, such behavior is very bad *form. Society Cant.* **c** Manner of performing something. **8.** Physical and mental condition; esp., fitness to do anything; condition; as, an athlete or a race horse is in or out of *form* or in bad *form. Sporting or Colloq.* **9.** The ideal or intrinsic character of anything, or that which imposes this character; hence, a pattern or schema; specif., *Metaph.,* that assemblage or disposition of qualities which makes a conception, or that internal constitution which makes an existing thing, to be what it is; — called *essential* or *substantial form,* and contradistinguished from *matter;* hence, active or formative nature. **10.** Order, as in presenting ideas; orderly arrangement; also, a particular species of such arrangement; as, the sonnet is a poetical *form.* **11.** The seat, bed, or lair of a hare. **12.** A long seat; bench. **13.** A rank of students in a school; class. **14.** That by which shape is given or determined; mold; pattern. **15.** *Print.* Matter, as type, secured in a frame so that an impression may be taken therefrom.

Syn. Form, figure, shape, conformation, configuration, outline, contour, profile. *Form, figure,* and *shape* (in their nontechnical uses) are constantly interchanged. In general, **form** is the aspect under which a thing appears, esp. as distinguished from substance or color; **figure** is oftener form as defined by outline; **shape** is more familiar and colloquial than *form;* it often suggests form as given or acquired. **Conformation** and **configuration** denote form as dependent on arrangement or disposition of parts. **Outline** suggests the bounding line of a figure; **contour** connotes rather body or mass as (esp. gracefully) outlined. **Profile** is esp. outline in side view. See CEREMONY.

— *v. t.* **1.** To give form to; make; fashion. **2.** To give a particular form to; hence, to train. **3.** To develop; contract, as a habit. **4.** To go to make up; act as constituent of; as, a club *formed* of actors. **5.** *Gram.* To derive by grammatical rules; as, the past tense of regular verbs is *formed* by adding *-ed* to the present. **6.** *Mil. & Nav.* To arrange in order; draw up as a line of battle.

— *v. i.* **1.** To become formed or shaped. **2.** To take form; arise. **3.** To take a form, definite shape, or arrangement.

-form (-fôrm). A suffix denoting *form, shape, resemblance.*

for'mal (fôr'măl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to form, or a form, esp. established form or custom; conventional. **2.** Of the nature of form; of the nature of the inner form or reality; essential; of the nature of the external form or appearance; apparent. **3.** *Metaph.* Belonging to the essential constitution of a thing, as distinguished from the matter composing it; constituent; essential. **4. a** Characterized by due form or order; regular. **b** Done in due form, or with solemnity; ceremonial. **5.** Devoted to forms or rules; orderly; exact; prim; stiff. **6.** Having the form without the substance; external; as, *formal* worship. — **Syn.** Precise, punctilious, affected, ceremonious, outward. See CEREMONIAL.

form-al'de-hyde (fôr-măl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* [*formic* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A pungent gaseous compound, H·CHO, formed by the partial combustion of methyl alcohol and in other ways. It is an effective preservative and disinfectant, often used in aqueous solution. [dehyde.]

for'ma-lin (fôr'mă-lĭn), *n.* An aqueous solution of formal-

for'mal-ism (fôr'măl-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice or doctrine of strict adherence to prescribed forms, as in religion, art, etc.; also, an instance of it. — **for'mal-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

for-mal'i-ty (fôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Condition or quality of being formal; esp., ceremonious, precise, etc. **2.** Form without substance; external form. **3.** Compliance with formal rules; form; ceremony. **4.** An established order or form; a ceremony. **5.** That which is formal; a form.

for'mal-ize (fôr'măl-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To give definite form to; shape. **2.** To render formal. — **for'mal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

for'mal-ly, *adv.* In a formal manner.

for'mat' (fôr'mă'; fôr-măt'), *n.* [F. or G.] Shape and size of a book; general style or get-up of a book.

for-ma'tion (fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of forming, or shaping. **2.** That which is formed. **3.** The manner in which a thing is formed; conformation; structure. **4.** *Mil.* The arrangement of a body of troops, as in a line, square, column, etc. **5.** *Geol.* An aggregate of mineral deposits or rock masses of similar origin or composition.

form'a-tive (fôr'mă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Giving, or tending to give, form; plastic. **2.** *Gram.* Serving to form. — *n. Gram.* **a** That which serves merely to give form and is no part of the radical, as a prefix or termination. **b** A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root.

form'er (fôr'mĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, forms.

for'mer (fôr'mĕr), *a.* [A compar. due to ME. *formest.* See FOREMOST.] **1.** Preceding in time or order; previous; earlier. **2.** Anterior in place; forward; foremost. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Prior, foregoing. See ANTECEDENT.

for'mer-ly, *adv.* **1.** In time past; of old; heretofore. **2.** In time just preceding; just before. *Obs.*

for'mic (fôr'mĭk), *a.* [L. *formica* an ant.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, H·CO_2H, a colorless, mobile, vesicatory liquid, of pungent odor, occurring in various insects, as ants, and in plants.

for'mi-ca-ry (fôr'mĭ-kā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *formicarium,* fr. L. *formica* ant.] An ants' nest; ant hill.

for'mi-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *formicatio,* fr. *formica* ant.] *Med.* A sensation as of ants creeping on the skin.

for'mi-da-ble (fôr'mĭ-dă-b'l), *a.* [L. *formidabilis,* fr. *formidare* to fear.] Exciting fear or dread; adapted to excite fear or deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking; alarming. — **Syn.** Dreadful, fearful, menacing, threatening, redoubtable. — **for'mi-da-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-da-bly,** *adv.*

form'less, *a.* Without determinate form; wanting regularity of shape. — **form'less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.*

for'mu-la (fôr'mŭ-lă), *n.; pl.* E. -LAS (-lăz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *forma* form.] **1.** A set form; established rule; conventional method; a set form of words for use in any ceremony; a form; — often somewhat derogatory. **2.** *Eccl.* A formal statement of doctrines. **3.** A prescription or recipe, esp. for a medicinal compound. **4.** *Math.* Any general fact,

rule, or principle expressed in algebraic symbols. **5.** *Chem.* A symbolic expression of the composition of a substance.

for'mu-la-ry (fôr'mū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to formulas. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A book of prescribed forms, as of oaths, prayers, etc. **2.** Prescribed form; formula.

for'mu-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. To express in or as in a formula; state definitely and clearly.

for'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of formulating.

for'mu-lism (fôr'mū-lĭz'm), *n.* Attachment to, or reliance on, formulas; a system of formulas.

for'mu-lize (-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED; -LIZ'ING. To formulate.

for'myl (fôr'mĭl), *n.* [*formic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical (H·C:O) of formic acid. See BENZOYL.

for-nent', for-nenst' (fôr-nĕnt', -nĕnst'), *prep.* [*fore*, adv. + *anent.*] **1.** Opposite to; facing; over against; alongside. **2.** For; respecting. **3.** Opposed to; against. **4.** Toward; in connection with. *All Obs., Scot., or Dial.*

for'ni-cate (fôr'nĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *fornicatus*, p. p. of *fornicare* to fornicate, fr. *fornix, -icis*, vault, underground brothel.] To commit fornication.

for'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Unlawful sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person; — sometimes, esp. in the Bible, used to include adultery. **2.** Fig., esp. in Scripture, idolatry. — **for'ni-ca'tor** (fôr'nĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.*

for'nix (-nĭks), *n.*; *pl.* FORNICES (-nĭ-sēz). [L., an arch or vault.] *Anat.* **a** An arch or fold. **b** A lamella composed of longitudinal white fibers, beneath the corpus callosum.

for-sake' (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-SOOK' (-sŏŏk'); *p. p.* -SAK'EN (-sāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SAK'ING. [AS. *forsacan* to oppose, refuse; *for-* + *sacan* to contend. See FOR-; SAKE.] **1.** To reject. *Obs.* **2.** To renounce; surrender. **3.** To desert; abandon. — **Syn.** See ABANDON.

for-sooth' (-sōōth'), *adv.* [AS. *forsōð*; *for*, prep. + *sōð* sooth.] In truth; indeed. *Now Ironical or Contemptuous.*

for-spend' (-spĕnd'), **fore-spend'** (fōr'-), *v. t.* [AS. *for-spendan* to consume.] To waste in strength. *Archaic.*

for-swear' (-swâr'), *v. t.* [AS. *forswerian.*] **1.** To reject or renounce on oath; hence, to renounce earnestly. **2.** To deny on oath. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE, PERJURE.

to forswear one's self, to swear falsely; perjure one's self. — *v. i.* To swear falsely; commit perjury. — **for-swear'er**, *n.*

for-syth'i-a (fôr-sĭth'ĭ-ȧ; -sī'thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after William *Forsyth*, who brought it from China.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Forsythia*) of oleaceous shrubs. Two species (*F. suspensa* and *F. viridissima*) are cultivated for their yellow bell-shaped flowers appearing in earliest spring, before the leaves.

fort (fôrt), *n.* [F., fr. *fort* strong, L. *fortis.*] A strong or fortified place, esp. one occupied only by troops, surrounded with a ditch, rampart, parapet, or the like; a fortification.

for'ta-lice (fôr'tȧ-lĭs), *n.* [LL. *fortalitia* or OF. *fortelesce.*] *Mil.* A fort; now, a small fort.

forte (fôrt), *n.* [F. *fort.*] **1.** Strong point; that in which one excels. **2.** The part of a sword blade nearest the hilt; — opposed to *foible.* [Loud. Abbr., *f.*

‖ **for'te** (fôr'tā), *a. & adv.* [It. *forte*, a. & adv.] *Music.*

for'te, *n.* A tone or a passage played forte.

forth (fôrth; 57), *adv.* [AS. *forð*, fr. *for.* See FOR.] **1.** Forward; onward in time, place, or order. **2.** Out, as from concealment. **3.** Away; out. *Obs.* — *prep.* Forth from. *Archaic.*

forth'com'ing (fôrth'kŭm'ĭng; fôrth'kŭm'-; 109), *p. a.* About to appear; making appearance; approaching.

forth'com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *n.* A coming forth; approach.

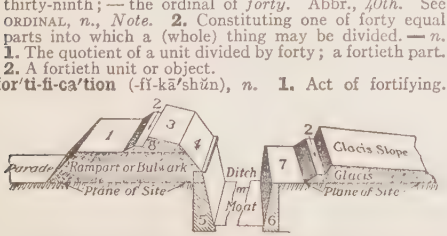
forth'right' (fôrth'rīt'; fôrth'rīt'), **forth'rights'** (-rīts'; -rĭts'), *adv.* **1.** Directly forth or ahead. **2.** Immediately.

forth'right' (fôrth'rīt'; fôrth'rīt'; 57), *a.* Going straight on; direct. *Archaic.* — *n.* A straight path. *Archaic.*

forth'with' (fôrth'wĭth'; -wĭth'; 57), *adv.* Immediately; directly; with reasonable dispatch.

for'ti-eth (fôr'tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the thirty-ninth; — the ordinal of *forty.* Abbr., *40th.* See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note.* **2.** Constituting one of forty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by forty; a fortieth part. **2.** A fortieth unit or object.

for'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of fortifying.



Section of Fortification. 1 Terreplein (connected with the Parade by the Interior Slope); 2 Banquette (connected with 1 by the Banquette Slope); 3 Superior Slope; 4 Exterior Slope (between 3 and 4 is the Exterior Crest); 5 Scarp Wall surmounted by the Berm; 6 Counterscarp Wall; 7 Covered Way, 8 Parapet.

2. That which fortifies, defends, or strengthens; esp., a work erected to defend a place against attack.

for'ti-fi'er (fôr'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fortifies.

for'ti-fy (fôr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F., *fortifier.* L. *fortificare*; *fortis* strong + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To strengthen, as: **a** To give physical strength to; invigorate. **b** To add mental or moral strength to; confirm; corroborate. **c** To strengthen by forts or batteries; render defensible against attack.

‖ **for-tis'si-mo** (fôr-tĭs'ĭ-mō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Very loud. Abbr., *ff.*

for'ti-tude (fôr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, fr. *fortis* strong.] **1.** Strength; firmness. *Obs.* **2.** Passive courage; firmness in confronting danger or enduring trouble. — **Syn.** Resolution, resoluteness, bravery. See COURAGE.

fort'night (fôrt'nīt; -nĭt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *fourteen nights.*] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

fort'night-ly (-nīt-lĭ), *a.* Occurring or appearing once in a fortnight; biweekly. — *adv.* Once in a fortnight.

for'tress (fôr'trĕs), *n.* [F. *forteresse*, OF. *forterece*, *fortrece*, fr. L. *fortis* strong.] A fortified place; a fort. — *v. t.* To fortify.

for-tu'i-tism (fôr-tū'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or belief that evolutionary adaptations are the chance results of the operations of natural law. — **for-tu'i-tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

for-tu'i-tous (fôr-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *fortuitus*; fr. *forte*, adv., by chance, prop. abl. of *fors, fortis*, chance.] Happening by chance or accident; chance. — **Syn.** Casual. See ACCIDENTAL. — **for-tu'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **for-tu'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

for-tu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Fortuitousness; accident; chance; casualty.

For-tu'na (-nȧ), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* Goddess of fortune.

for'tu-nate (fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* [L. *fortunatus*, p. p. of *fortunare* to make fortunate, *fortuna* fortune.] **1.** Coming by good fortune; bringing good not foreseen as certain; auspicious; as, a *fortunate* event, investment, etc. **2.** Receiving some unexpected good; favored by fortune; lucky. — **Syn.** Prosperous, successful, happy. See LUCKY. — **for'tu-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **for'tu-nate-ness,** *n.*

for'tune (-tūn), *n.* [F. *fortune*, L. *fortuna.*] **1.** The arrival of something, or that which arrives or happens, in a sudden or unexpected manner; luck; hap; also, the personified or deified power of chance. **2.** That which falls to one; luck; esp., favorable issue; success. **3.** That which is to befall one; destiny; as, to tell one's *fortune.* **4.** Condition in life as indicated by wealth; wealth; also, a more or less ample stock or amount of wealth. — **Syn.** Chance, accident, fate. — *v. t.* To provide with a fortune or dower. — *v. i.* To happen.

fortune hunter. One who seeks to win a fortune, esp. by marriage.

fortune teller. One who professes to tell future events in the life of another.

for'ty (fôr'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *féowertig*; *féower* four + suff. *-tig* ten.] Being thirty-nine and one more; four times ten. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The number equal to the sum of four tens. **2.** A symbol representing forty units, as 40 or xl.

Forty Thieves. See ALI BABA.

fo'rum (fō'rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RUMS (-rŭmz), L. -RA (-rȧ). [L.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* The market place or public place of a city. It was the center of judicial and other public business, and a place of popular assembly. **2.** Tribunal; court.

for'ward (fôr'wẽrd), *a.* [AS. *foreweard, forweard*, a. & adv.; *for, fore* + *-weard* -ward.] **1.** Near, at, or belonging to, the fore part; in advance. **2.** Moving, tending, or leading to the front; onward. **3.** *Com.* Of, pertaining to, or for, the future; as, *forward* buying; *forward* produce. **4.** Advanced, esp. beyond the usual degree; specif., precocious. **5.** Ready; prompt; also, overready. **6.** Ardent; eager; also, bold; confident; pert. **7.** Extreme; ultra; radical; as, *forward* statesmen or measures.

— *adv.* Toward what is before or in front; on or onward. — **Syn.** See ONWARD.

— *v. t.* **1.** To help onward; advance; promote; also, hasten. **2.** To send forward; transmit. **3.** Specif.: To send onward from an intermediate post or station in transit; of a letter, to send from the post office of address to another. **4.** *Bookbinding.* To put (a book) into its cover and otherwise prepare for the finisher by trimming, lining, etc.

— *n.* In certain games, as football, polo, hockey, etc., one of the players who are stationed at, or relatively near, the front of their side or team, and whose chief duty is to carry on the offensive play. Cf. 2d BACK, 5 **d.**

for'ward-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, forwards; esp., one who sends forward anything; *Com.*, one who receives goods for transportation and delivers them to the carrier by whom they are to be transported, but does not assume, and is not paid for, the transportation.

for'ward-ly, *adv.* In a forward manner; readily; promptly; eagerly; boldly; presumptuously.

for'ward-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being forward; as: **a** Readiness; promptness; eagerness. **b** Advancement; earliness; precocity. **c** Boldness; confidence; assurance.

for'wards (fôr'wẽrdz), *adv.* [See -WARDS.] Forward.

for-why' (fôr-hwī'), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *for hwī; for* for + *hwī, hwȳ.* See WHY.] *Archaic, Colloq., or Dial.* **1.** As an adverb : Why ; wherefore. **2.** As a conjunction : Because ; for ; since.

for-worn' (fôr-wôrn'), **fore-worn'** (fōr- ; 57), *a.* [wasted ; hackneyed. *Archaic.*] Worn out ;

fos'sa (fŏs'ȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -sæ (-ē). [L., a ditch.] *Anat.* A pit, cavity, or depression, as of the skull.

fosse (fŏs), *n.* Also **foss.** [F. *fosse*, fr. L. *fossa*, fr. *fodere, fossum*, to dig.] A canal ; a ditch, esp. in a fortification.

fos-sette' (fŏ-sĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fosse* a fosse.] A little hollow ; hence : a dimple ; depression.

fos'sick (fŏs'ĭk), *v. i.* [Dial. E. *fussick* to potter over one's work, *fussock* to bustle about.] **1.** *Mining.* To search for gold by picking in isolated spots or over abandoned workings, etc. **2.** To search about ; rummage. — *v. t.* To hunt ; dig. *All Australian.*

fos'sil (fŏs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fossilis*, fr. *fodere* to dig.] **1.** Of the nature of a fossil. **2.** Antiquated ; dead to change or progress. — *n.* **1.** Originally, any rock, mineral, or other object dug out of the earth. **2.** Now, any remains, impression, or trace of an animal or plant of past geological ages, preserved in a stratified deposit or in a cave. The term includes footprints and other tracks left on the surface of the strata. **3.** A person with antiquated opinions ; also, a fossilized thing. *Chiefly Colloq.*

fos'sil-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Containing fossils.

fos'sil-ize (fŏs'ĭl-īz), *v. t. & i.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). **1.** To convert into, or to become, a fossil ; petrify. **2.** To cause to become, or to become, antiquated, rigid, or fixed ; mummify.—**fos'sil-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

fos-so'ri-al (fŏ-sō'rĭ-ăl ; 57), *a.* [L. *fossor* a digger.] Fitted for digging ; adapted for burrowing or digging, as a foot.

fos'ter (fŏs'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *fōstre*, fr. *fōster, fōstor*, nourishment, fr. *fōda* food.] A foster parent ; a fosterer. *Archaic.* — *a.* Affording, receiving, or sharing nourishment or nurture, though not related by blood ; as, *foster* parent, child, brother, nurse, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To nourish ; support ; rear. **2.** To cherish ; sustain and promote.

Syn. Cherish, indulge, encourage, gratify, nurse, harbor. — **Foster, cherish, harbor** (in their fig. senses). **Foster** commonly implies the promotion of growth ; **cherish,** fondness or indulgence ; **harbor,** entertainment or lodging (esp. of evil thoughts or designs) ; as, courage *fosters* other virtues ; the mother *cherishes* her child ; he *harbors* a spirit of resentment.

fos'ter-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Care of, or state of being, a foster child. **2.** Act of encouraging or promoting.

fos'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who fosters.

fos'ter-ling, *n.* [AS. *fōstorling.*] A foster child.

fos'tress (fŏs'trĕs), *n.* A woman who fosters ; a nurse.

Fou'cault' cur'rent (fōō'kō'). [After J. B. L. *Foucault* (1819–68), French physicist.] *Elec.* An eddy current.

fou-droy'ant (fōō-droi'ănt ; *F.* fōō'drwȧ'yäN'), *a.* [F.] **1.** Thundering ; stunning ; dazzling. **2.** *Med.* Fulminant.

fought (fôt), *pret. & p. p.* of FIGHT.

fought'en (-'n). Archaic *p. p.* of FIGHT.

foul (foul), *a.* [AS. *fūl.*] **1.** Very offensive to the senses ; loathsome ; hence, charged or clogged with filth ; as, a *foul* sewer ; *foul* air. **2.** Covered with or containing dirt, etc. ; soiled ; smeared. **3. a** Disfigured. *Obs.* **b** Defaced, as by changes or markings ; covered with corrections of errors ; as, *foul* proof. *Obs. or Cant.* **4.** Hateful ; odious. **5.** Scurrilous ; obscene or profane. **6.** Unfavorable ; unpropitious ; stormy, as weather. **7.** Unattractive ; ugly. *R.* **8.** Entangled, as a rope ; — opp. to *clear.* **9.** Not conforming to the rules of a game, test, etc. ; also, unfair ; dishonorable. **10.** *Baseball.* That is not fair (see FAIR BALL) ; as, a *foul* ball ; pertaining to, or having to do with, fouls ; as, the *foul* lines. — **Syn.** See DIRTY.

foul play, unfair play, conduct, or dealing ; specif., implying murder, as in to *meet with foul play.*

— *adv.* In a foul manner ; foully. *Now Rare.*

— *n.* **1.** That which is foul. **2.** A foul hit, play, or the like. See FOUL, *a.*, 9 & 10.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make foul ; soil. **2.** To disgrace ; dishonor. **3.** To incrust (the bore of a gun) with burnt powder in the process of firing. **4.** To cover (a ship's bottom) with anything that impedes its sailing ; as, a bottom *fouled* with barnacles. **5.** To entangle, as a rope ; collide with ; as, one boat *fouled* another. — *v. i.* **1.** To become foul. **2.** To become entangled, as ropes ; to collide, as boats. **3.** To make a foul (see FOUL, *n.*, 2).

fou-lard' (fōō-lärd' ; *F.* fōō'lȧr'), *n.* [F.] A thin, soft material of silk, or silk and cotton, having a satin finish.

foul'ly (foul'lĭ), *adv.* In a foul manner.

foul'-mouthed' (-mouthd' ; -moutht'), *a.* Using scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane language ; abusive.

foul'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being foul ; also, that which is foul or which defiles.

fou'mart (fōō'mȧrt), *n.* [ME. *folmard ;* AS. *fūl* foul + *mearð* marten.] The European polecat.

found (found), *pret. & p. p.* of FIND.

found, *v. t.* [F. *fondre*, L. *fundere* to found, pour.] To melt and pour into a mold, or to form thus ; cast.

found, *v. t.* [F. *fonder*, L. *fundare*, fr. *fundus* bottom.] **1.** To set or place, as on something solid, for support ; ground ; establish ; fix. **2.** To take the first steps in erecting ; to furnish the materials for beginning ; originate ; as, to *found* a college. — *v. i.* To be founded or based.

foun-da'tion (foun-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of founding, or establishing, fixing, etc. ; state of being founded. **2.** That on which anything is founded ; groundwork. **3.** *Arch.* The supporting part of a wall or structure, including the base course and footing courses ; in a frame house, the whole substructure of masonry. **4.** A donation to support a charitable institution ; endowment. **5.** An endowed institution or charity. **6.** A body, stock, or ground material, upon which something is built up or by the modification of which something is formed. — **Syn.** See BASE.

found'er (foun'dĕr), *n.* One who founds, or establishes.

found'er, *n.* One who founds, or casts, metals.

foun'der (foun'dĕr), *v. i.* [OF. *fondrer* to fall in.] **1.** To fall ; stumble ; esp., to stumble and go lame, as a horse. **2.** *Naut.* To fill with water and sink, as a ship. **3.** To fail ; miscarry. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to become disabled ; esp., to cause (a horse) to become affected with founder. **2.** To dismay ; dumfounder.

foun'der, *n.* Act of foundering, or sliding away.

foun'der, *n. Veter.* = LAMINITIS.

foun'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Causing foundering ; likely to founder an animal, as because of mud, holes, or the like.

found'ling (found'lĭng), *n.* [ME. See FIND ; -LING.] An infant found after its (unknown) parents have deserted it.

found'ry (foun'drĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-drĭz). [F. *fonderie.*] **1.** Act, process, or art of casting metals ; also, founders' work ; castings. **2.** A building or works where founding is done.

fount (fount), *n. Print.* A font ; — usual British spelling.

fount, *n.* [OF. *font, funt*, fr. L. *fons, fontis*, fountain.] Fountain ; source.

foun'tain (foun'tĭn), *n.* [F. *fontaine*, L. *fontana*, fr. *fontanus* of a spring, L. *fons, fontis*, a fountain.] **1.** A spring of water. **2.** An artificial jet of water or the structure from which it flows. **3.** A reservoir for a liquid, as ink, which can be drawn off as needed. **4.** Spring ; source.

foun'tain-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A fountain, or spring, which is the source of a stream. **2.** Primary or principal source.

four (fōr ; 57), *a.* [AS. *fēower.*] Being one more than three ; twice two. — *n.* **1.** The number equal to the sum of four units. **2.** A symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv. **3.** Something having as an essential feature four units or members, as a playing card with four pips, crew of four oarsmen.

four'chée', four'ché' (fōōr'shā'), *a.* [F., fr. *fourche* fork, L. *furca.*] *Her.* Forked, or divided into two parts at or near the end or ends, as a tail.

four'chette' (fōōr'shĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fourche*, fr. L. *furca* fork.] **1.** A fork ; — a sense not naturalized. **2.** Hence : **a** *Anat.* (1) A small fold of membrane forming the posterior junction of the labia majora. (2) The wishbone, or furculum, of birds. (3) The frog of a hoof. **b** *Glove Making.* The bifurcated piece between two adjacent fingers. **c** *Card Playing.* The combination of the card next above and the one next below a given card.

four'-cy'cle, *n. Thermodyn.* A cycle for an internal-combustion engine comprising four strokes for each piston (1, intake ; 2, compression ; 3, explosion ; 4, exhaust) performed during two revolutions of the crank shaft.—**four'-cy'cle,** *a.*

Four-drin'i-er (fōōr-drĭn'ĭ-ĕr), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a machine for making paper in an endless web, developed in England by Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier, assisted by Bryan Donkin, and since improved and developed by others. — *n.* A Fourdrinier machine.

four'fold' (fōr'fōld'), *a.* Consisting of four things or parts ; quadruple. — *adv.* In quadruple degree ; four times. — *n.* An amount four times as many or as much. [wagon.

four'gon' (fōōr'gôN'), *n.* [F.] An ammunition or baggage

Fou'ri-er-ism (fōō'rĭ-ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* The coöperative socialistic system of F. M. Charles Fourier (1772–1837), a French socialist who recommended the reorganization of society into small communities.

Fou'ri-er-ist (fōō'rĭ-ĕr-ĭst) } *n.* A believer, advocate, or prac-
Fou'ri-er-ite (fōō'rĭ-ĕr-īt) } ticer of Fourierism.

four'-in-hand', *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or drawn by, four horses controlled by one person. **2.** Designating a kind of necktie tied with a slipknot. — *n.* **1.** A four-in-hand team or vehicle. **2.** A four-in-hand necktie.

four'-o'clock', *n.* Any of a genus (*Mirabilis*) of nyctaginiaceous plants, esp. the common garden species (*M. jalapa*) having flowers which open late in the afternoon.

four'pence (fōr'pĕns ; 57), *n.* The sum of four pence, or a British silver coin of this value. — **four'pen-ny,** *a. & n.*

four'-post'er, *n.* A large bedstead with tall posts at the corners to support curtains.

four'score' (fōr'skōr' ; 57), *a.* Four times twenty ; eighty. — *n.* Eighty units, objects, or years.

four'some (-sŭm), *a.* Consisting of four; requiring four participants. *Scot. or Golf.* — *n. Golf.* A game between four players, with two on each side and each side playing but one ball, the partners striking alternately.

four'square' (-skwâr'), *a. & adv.* Square; in a square form. — *n.* A foursquare figure; square.

four'teen' (fōr'tēn'; fōr'tēn'; 57), *a.* [AS. *féowertýne, féowertēne.*] Being four and ten more; twice seven. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than thirteen. **2.** A symbol representing fourteen units, as 14 or xiv.

four'teenth' (fōr'tēnth'; fōr'tēnth'; 57), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the thirteenth;—the ordinal of *fourteen.* Abbr., *14th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Constituting one of fourteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by fourteen; a fourteenth part. **2.** A fourteenth unit or object.

fourth (fōrth; 57), *a.* [From FOUR.] **1.** Next in order after the third; — the ordinal of *four.* Abbr., *4th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Constituting one of four equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

— *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by four; a fourth part. **2.** A fourth unit or object. **3.** *Music.* **a** The interval embracing four diatonic degrees. **b** The tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a fourth apart. **d** The fourth tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic; the subdominant. **4.** [*cap.*] In the United States, the fourth day of July, which is the anniversary of the declaration, in 1776, of American independence.

four'-way', *a.* Allowing passage in any of four directions; as, a *four-way* cock, or valve.

four'-wheel'er, *n.* A vehicle with four wheels; specif., *Eng.*, a public cab with four wheels. *Colloq.*

fou'ter, fou'tre (fōō'tĕr), *n.* [F. *foutre* to lecher, L. *futere.*] Used only in : **a fouter for**; a fig for; a straw for; **(to care) not a f.**, (to care) not a fig.

fo've-a (fō'vē-ȧ), *n.; pl.* **-æ** (-ē). [L., a small pit.] A small depression or pit; a fossa; specif., in the human retina, the central depression (*fovea centralis retinæ*) of the yellow spot (*macula lutea*).

fo've-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fovea; in the fovea.

fo've-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *fovea* a pit.] Pitted; having foveæ.

fo-ve'o-la (fō-vē'ō-lȧ), *n.; pl.* **-læ** (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *fovea.*] A very small depression or pit; a small fovea.

fo've-o-late (fō'vē-ō-lāt) } *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having small
fo've-o-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } pits, or depressions.

fowl (foul), *n.; pl.* FOWLS, or, collectively, FOWL. (See PLURAL, *Note.*) [AS. *fugol.*] **1.** A bird; esp., a large or edible bird; — now chiefly in combination, as in wild *fowl*, water-*fowl*, etc. **2.** When used alone, commonly, the domestic cock or hen. **3.** The meat of fowls, esp. of the domestic fowl, used as food; often, in cookery, the flesh of a mature fowl.

— *v. i.* To take or kill wild fowl. — **fowl'er** (foul'ĕr), *n.*

fowling piece. A light gun, esp. for shooting birds, etc.

fox (fŏks), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Any of certain carnivorous mammals of different genera (esp. *Vulpes*) of the dog family, smaller than the wolves and noted for craftiness. **2.** A sly, cunning fellow. **3.** *Naut.* Rope yarn twisted and tarred, for seizings, mats, etc. **4.** A kind of sword. *Obs.* **5.** [*cap.*] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly dwelling about Green Bay, Wisconsin. The Foxes were eventually combined with the Sac Indians.

— *v. t.* **1.** To discolor by decay, etc., as book leaves. **2.** To make sour, as beer, by causing it to ferment. — *v. i.* To become discolored by decay, etc., as book leaves.

fox'glove (fŏks'glŭv), *n.* Any of a genus (*Digitalis*) of herbs of the figwort family. The common foxglove (*D. purpurea*) is an ornamental European plant with dotted white or purple flowers. See DIGITALIS.

fox'i-ness (fŏk'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being foxy.

fox'tail' (fŏks'tāl'), *n.* **1.** The tail or brush of a fox. **2.** Any of several grasses with brushlike spikes.

fox terrier. One of a breed of small active terriers, developed for use in fox hunting to drive the fox from his hole.

fox trot. a An easy pace, or gait, in which the steps are short, as those of a horse when passing from a walk into a trot, or from a trot into a walk. **b** A modern dance in 4–4 time including walking steps, short quick running (trotting) steps, balance steps, etc.

fox'y (fŏk'sĭ), *a.;* FOX'I-ER (-sĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Like or pert. to the fox; esp., wily; cunning. **2.** Having the color of a fox; of a yellowish or reddish brown; as, a *foxy* painting. **3.** Defective as to color or quality, as from age.

foy (foi), *n.* [OD.] A feast, gift, etc., given by or to one about to leave a place. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

‖ **foy'er'** (fwȧ'yā'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *focarium* fireplace.] A lobby, as in a theater.

fra (frä), *n.* [It., for *frate*, fr. L. *frater.*] Brother; — a title of a monk or friar; as, *Fra* Angelo.

fra'cas (frā'kȧs; *F.* frȧ'kȧ'; *the first is usual in the U. S.; the second, in England*), *n.* [F., crash, din, tumult, It. *fracasso*, fr. *fracassare* to shatter.] Uproar; brawl.

frac'tion (frăk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fractio* a breaking, fr. *frangere, fractum*, to break.] **1.** A breaking. **2.** A part or piece broken off; hence: a separate portion; a fragment; scrap. **3.** One or more aliquot parts of a unit or integer; an expression for a definite portion of a unit or magnitude, or for any indicated but unexecuted division.

— *v. t.* To separate into fractions; fractionate.

frac'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to fractions or a fraction. **2.** Relatively small; inconsiderable. — **-al-ly,** *adv.* **fractional currency,** small coin, or paper notes, in circulation, of less value than the monetary unit. — **f. distillation,** a method of gradually separating the constituents of a mixture, as of water and alcohol, by subjecting it to distillation, collecting the distillate in several portions, or fractions, as the temperature rises, and repeating the process with these.

frac'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Fractional.

frac'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To separate into different portions or fractions, as in the distillation of liquids; to subject to fractional distillation, crystallization, or the like. — **frac'tion-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

frac'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To separate into fractions.

frac'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; cross; ugly; unruly. — **Syn.** Peevish, waspish, irritable, perverse, pettish. — **frac'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **-tious-ness,** *n.*

frac'ture (-tûr), *n.* [L. *fractura*, fr. *frangere, fractum*, to break.] **1.** Act of breaking; state of being broken; breach. **2.** The breaking of a bone or (less often) a cartilage. In a **compound fracture** an open wound is produced through which the bone often protrudes. **3.** That which is produced by breaking; crack. **4.** The texture, etc., of a freshly broken surface, as of glass or a mineral.

Syn. Fracture, rupture. Fracture commonly applies to hard, **rupture** to soft, objects. *Rupture* alone is used fig.

— *v. t. & i.* -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR-ING (-tûr-ĭng). To break; crack; burst asunder.

fræ'num, *or* **fre'num** (frē'nŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-NUMS** (-nŭmz), L. **-NA** (-nȧ). [L., a bridle.] *Anat.* A supporting or restraining fold of membrane, as that which binds down the under side of the tongue.

frag'ile (frăj'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fragilis*, fr. *frangere* to break.] Easily broken; frail; delicate. — **Syn.** See BRITTLE.

fra-gil'i-ty (frȧ-jĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being fragile.

frag'ment (frăg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, fr. *frangere* to break.] A part broken off; a small detached portion. — **Syn.** See PART.

frag-men'tal (frăg-mĕn'tăl; frăg'mĕn-tăl), *a.* Fragmentary.

frag'men-ta-ry (frăg'mĕn-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Composed of fragments; not complete. — **-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

fra'grance (frā'grȧns), *n.* Quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; a pleasing odor. — **Syn.** See SMELL.

fra'gran-cy (frā'grȧn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). Fragrance.

fra'grant (-grȧnt), *a.* [L. *fragrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *fragrare* to emit a fragrance.] Sweet of smell; of an agreeable perfume. — **Syn.** Odorous, odoriferous, sweet-scented, balmy, spicy, aromatic. See REDOLENT.

fra'grant-ly, *adv.* With fragrance.

frail (frāl), *n.* [OF. *fraiel, freel, frael.*] A rush basket; also, the quantity, as of figs or raisins, in such a basket.

frail, *a.* [OF. *fraile, frele*, fr. L. *fragilis.* See FRAGILE.] **1.** Fragile; weak. **2.** Liable to be led into sin. — **Syn.** See BRITTLE. — **frail'ly,** *adv.* — **frail'ness,** *n.*

frail'ty (-tĭ), *n.;* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being frail; frailness. **2.** A fault or sin due to weakness.

fraise (frāz), *n.* [F. *fraise*, orig., a ruff.] **1.** A ruff for the neck. **2.** *Fort.* A defense consisting of pointed stakes fixed in the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position.

fram-bœ'si-a, fram-be'si-a (frăm-bē'zhĭ-ȧ; -bē'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *framboise* raspberry.] *Med.* A contagious disease of the skin, which occurs in tropical countries, esp. in the Antilles and in Africa; — called also *yaws.*

frame (frām), *v. t.;* FRAMED (-frāmd); FRAM'ING (frām'-ĭng). [ME. *framen, framien*, to profit, to be of use, to fashion (in building), AS. *framian* to profit, fr. *fram, from*, forth, from.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** To resort; proceed; go. **2.** To be capable; to contrive; manage.

— *v. t.* **1.** To shape or fashion; also, to fit or adjust, esp. to a specific end. **2.** To direct, as one's steps. *Obs.* **3.** To construct; make. **4.** To plan, devise, or compose; as, to *frame* a law. **5.** To provide with a frame, as a picture. — **Syn.** See FASHION.

— *n.* **1.** Anything composed of parts fitted together; a structure; esp., the skeleton of a building, vessel, etc. **2.** The bodily structure; make or build of a person. **3.** A kind of open case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting something, as a window, picture, etc. **4.** *Mach.* Formerly, a loom; now, any of certain machines built upon or within framework; as, a spinning *frame.* **5.** An inclosing border. **6.** In games: **a** In pool, the triangular form used in setting up the balls. **b** In bowling, one of the several innings forming a game. **7.** The form in which anything is framed; shape. **8.** Particular state or disposition, as of the mind; humor; mood.

frame house. A house of which the form and support is made of framed timbers, whether filled in or sheathed.

fram'er (frām'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, frames.

frame'-up', *n.* A conspiracy or plot, esp. for an evil purpose, as to incriminate a person on false evidence. *Slang.*

frame'work' (frām'wûrk'), *n.* The work of framing, or the completed work; the frame, or skeleton, of anything.

fram'ing (frām'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or style of putting together a frame, or of constructing or contriving anything. **2.** A framework, or a system of frames.

franc (frăngk), *n.* [F., fr. *Franc* a Frank. See FRANK.] **1.** An old French gold coin; also, an old French silver coin. **2.** A silver coin and the monetary unit of France, now worth 19.3 cents. It equals 100 centimes.

fran'chise (frăn'chīz; -chĭz), *n.* [F., fr. *franc*, fem. *franche*, free. See FRANK.] **1.** Immunity from some burden, restriction, or the like; an exemption; hence, a particular privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or government, and vested in an individual or individuals; usually a positive right or privilege to do something in respect to which they are otherwise legally incompetent, as the right to operate a ferry or a railroad. **2.** Jurisdiction over which a franchise or privilege extends; hence, an asylum or sanctuary. **3.** A constitutional or statutory right or privilege, esp. a political one, as the right to vote. [*Obs.*]

— *v. t.*; -CHISED (-chĭzd; -chĭzd); -CHISING. To enfranchise.

Fran-cis'can (frăn-sĭs'kăn), *a. R. C. Ch.* Of or pert. to the Order of St. Francis. — *n.* A monk or friar of the Order of St. Francis, a large and widely distributed mendicant order founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi.

Fran'co- (frăn'kō-). [L. *Francus* a Frank.] A combining form signifying *Frankish* or *French; pert. to the French* or *France;* as: **Fran'co-Chi-nese'**, pert. to France and China; **Fran'co-Ger'man**, pert. to France and Germany; as, the *Franco-German* war of 1870–71.

fran'co-lin (frăn'kō-lĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *francolino.*] Any of numerous partridges of Asia and Africa (genus *Francolinus* and allied genera).

franc'-ti'reur' (frăn'tē'rûr'), *n.*; *pl.* FRANCS-TIREURS (frăn'-tē'rûr'). [F., lit., free shooter.] *Mil.* A French partisan soldier, or one belonging to a corps of detached light troops engaged in forays, skirmishes, scouting, etc.

fran'gi-bil'i-ty (frăn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Frangible quality.

fran'gi-ble (frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be broken; breakable.

fran'gi-pane (frăn'jĭ-pān), *n.* [F. *frangipane;* — supposedly so called from the inventor, Marquis *Frangipani*, major general under Louis XIV.] Frangipani.

fran'gi-pan'i (frăn'jĭ-păn'ĭ; -jĭ-pā'nĭ), **fran'gi-pan'ni** (-păn'ĭ), *n.* [See FRANGIPANE.] A perfume derived from, or imitating the odor of, the flower of the red jasmine.

frank (frăngk), *a.* [F. *franc* free, frank, L. *Francus* a Frank, OHG. *Franko* a member of the Germanic people on the Rhine who afterwards founded the French monarchy.] **1.** Free (in any of various senses). *Obs.* **2.** Liberal; generous. *Now Rare.* **3.** Free in uttering one's real sentiments; candid; open.

Syn. Candid, open, plain, free, outspoken, straightforward, direct, unreserved, honest, sincere, artless, ingenuous, naïve, unsophisticated. — **Frank, candid, open, plain, ingenuous, naïve** agree in the idea of freedom in speech. **Frank**, the most general term, implies freedom in expressing one's real sentiments; as, a *frank* manner, reproof. **Candid** implies particularly freedom from bias or partiality (cf. FAIR); as, a *candid* opinion, account, friend. **Open** suggests freedom from reserve or concealment; as, an *open* avowal. **Plain** connotes freedom from disguise or affectation; as, to be *plain* with one. **Ingenuous** implies freedom of speech arising from a generous and honorable, sometimes artless or innocent, simplicity of nature; as, an *ingenuous* confession, an *ingenuous* youth. **Naïve** adds to *ingenuous* a suggestion of something unsophisticated or unconventional; as, a *naïve* remark, question.

— *v. t.* **1.** To send by public conveyance free of expense, as a letter, telegram, etc. **2.** To facilitate the passage of; enable to pass easily. **3.** To exempt; free.

— *n.* **1.** The signature, mark, or sign of a franked letter, package, etc.; also, a letter, etc., having such an indication. **2.** Privilege of franking letters, packages, etc.

Frank, *n.* [See FRANK, *a.*] **1.** A member of the confederated Germanic tribes that founded the Frankish empire, which in the 9th century broke up into parts forming the foundations of the modern states of France, Germany, and Italy. **2.** A native or inhabitant of western Europe; a European; — a term used in the Levant.

frank'al-moign', **frank'al-moin'** (frăngk'ăl-moin'), *n.* [*frank* free + *almoign, almoin* (*Obs.*) alms, fr. OF. *almosne* alms (see ALMONER).] *Eng. Law.* A tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands, usually on condition of praying for the soul of the donor and his heirs; — called also *tenure in,* or *by, free alms.*

Frank'en-stein (frăngk'ĕn-stīn), *n.* A student of physiology in Mrs. Shelley's romance of the same name, who constructed a monster and gave him a sort of life. The monster inflicted the most dreadful retribution upon his creator. Hence, one destroyed by his own works. The name is often incorrectly used allusively as if it were that of the monster himself.

frank'er, *n.* One who franks something, as a letter.

Frank'furt-er (frăngk'fŭr-tĕr), *n.* Also **Frank'fort-er.** [G. prop. a., pertaining to Frankfurt, Germany.] A kind of highly seasoned sausage, usually of a reddish color; — called also **Frankfurt,** *or* **Frankfort, sau'sage.**

frank'in-cense (frăngk'ĭn-sĕns), *n.* [OF. *franc* free, pure + *encens* incense.] A fragrant gum resin obtained from various balsameaceous trees (genus *Boswellia*) of India and northern Africa. It is burned as incense.

Frank'ish, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the Franks. — *n.* The language of the Franks, a Teutonic tongue.

frank'lin (frăngk'lĭn), *n.* [ME. *frankelein.*] Formerly, in England, a freeholder, or substantial householder; in the 14th and 15th centuries, a middle-class landowner.

frank'lin-ite (frăngk'lĭn-īt), *n.* [From *Franklin,* N. J., its locality.] *Min.* An iron-black slightly magnetic oxide of iron, zinc, and manganese. It is a valuable ore. Cf. FERRITE, 2.

frank'ly (frăngk'lĭ), *adv.* In a frank manner; freely.

frank'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being frank.

frank'pledge' (frăngk'plĕj'), *n.* [*frank* free + *pledge.*] *O. Eng. Law.* The system under which, with certain exceptions, each male member of a tithing of 12 years of age or upward was responsible for the conduct of other members of the tithing; also, the member himself, or the tithing.

fran'tic (frăn'tĭk), *a.* [OF. *frenetique,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *φρενιτικός.* See FRENZY.] Frenzied; distracted. — **fran'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **fran'tic-ly,** *adv.* — **-tic-ness,** *n.*

frap (frăp), *v. t.*; FRAPPED (frăpt); FRAP'PING. [F. *frapper* to strike, bind.] *Naut.* To draw or bind tightly together.

‖ **frap'pé'** (frà'pā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *frapper* to strike, chill.] Iced; frozen. — *n.* A frappé mixture or beverage.

fratch (frăch), *v. i. & n.* Dispute, quarrel. *Dial. Eng.*

fra'ter, *n.* [OF. *freitor, refraitor, refeitor.* See REFECTORY.] A refectory of a monastery. *Obs. or Hist.*

fra-ter'nal (frà-tûr'năl), *a.* [LL. *fraternalis,* fr. L. *fraternus,* fr. *frater* brother.] Of, pert. to, or involving brethren; brotherly; of or pert. to a fraternal society. - **Syn.** See BROTHERLY. — **fra-ter'nal-ism,** *n.* — **-nal-ly,** *adv.*

fra-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *fraternité,* L. *fraternitas.*] **1.** State of being brothers or a brother; state or quality of being fraternal. **2.** A body of men associated together, as for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a brotherhood.

frat'er-nize (frăt'ĕr-nīz), *v. i. & t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING. To associate, or bring into fellowship, as brothers. — **frat'er-ni-za'tion** (frăt'ĕr-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'), *n.* [ernizes.

frat'er-niz'er (-nīz'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, frat-

Fra'tres Ar-va'les (frā'trēz är-vā'lēz). See ARVAL, *a.*

frat'ri-cid'al (frăt'rĭ-sīd'ăl; frā'trĭ-), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, fratricide.

frat'ri-cide (frăt'rĭ-sīd; frā'trĭ-), *n.* [L. *fratricidium* a brother's murder, *fratricida* a brother's murderer; *frater, fratris,* brother + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** Act of one who kills his own brother. **2.** One who kills his own brother.

‖ **Frau** (frou), *n.*; *pl.* FRAUEN (frou'ĕn). [G.] A married woman; a wife; — as a title, equiv. to *Mrs., Madam.*

fraud (frôd), *n.* [F. *fraude,* L. *fraus, fraudis.*] **1.** Deceitfulness; trickery. **2.** Artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; trick. **3.** Cheat; humbug. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Deception, deceit, guile, craft; wile, sham, stratagem, imposition, cheat.

fraud'ful (frôd'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of fraud; trickish; treacherous; fraudulent. — **fraud'ful-ly,** *adv.*

fraud'u-lence (frôd'ū-lĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being fraudulent; deliberate deceit; trickishness.

fraud'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Fraudulence

fraud'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *fraudulentus.*] **1.** Using fraud; deceitful. **2.** Characterized by fraud; as, a *fraudulent* description; obtained or proceeding from fraud; as, *fraudulent* gains. — **Syn.** Guileful, crafty, wily, cunning, deceiving, cheating, treacherous, dishonest, designing. See FALLACIOUS. — **fraud'u-lent-ly,** *adv.*

fraught (frôt), *n.* Freight; load; burden. *Obs. or Scot.* — *v. t.* To freight; load. *Obs.* — *p. a.* Freighted; laden.

‖ **Fräu'lein** (froi'līn), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., dim. of *frau* woman.] A young lady; an unmarried woman; — as a title, equivalent to *Miss.*

Fraun'ho-fer lines (froun'hō-fĕr). *Physics.* The lines of the spectrum; properly, the dark lines of the solar spectrum, first accurately observed by J. von Fraunhofer.

frax'i-nel'la (frăk'sĭ-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL. dim. of L. *fraxinus* the ash tree; — alluding to its leaves.] A perennial rutaceous herb (*Dictamnus albus*), with pinnate leaves and white flowers; — called also *gas plant* and *dittany.*

fray (frā), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *affray.*] A commotion; affray; fight. — **Syn.** See CONTEST. — *v. t.* To frighten. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To brawl; fight; attack. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fray, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *freier, fraier,* fr. L. *fricare.*] To rub; wear, wear off, or wear into shreds, by rubbing.

fraz'zle (frăz'l), *v. t. & i.*; -ZLED (-ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). To fray; tatter. — *n.* Act or result of frazzling; state or quality of being frazzled. *All Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

freak (frēk), *v. t.* To variegate; streak. *R.* — *n.* Streak. *R.*

freak, *n.* **1.** A whim; fancy; vagary. **2.** Freakish quality or disposition; caprice. **3.** An irregular or abnormal product of some process, or, esp., of nature; a monstrosity. — **Syn.** Crotchet, sport. See CAPRICE.

freak'ish, *a.* **1.** Full of freaks; capricious; queer. **2.** Of the nature of a freak. — **freak'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

freak'y (frēk'ĭ), *a.*; -IER (-ĭ-ĕr); -IEST. Freakish.

freck (frĕk), *v. t.* To checker; dapple. *Rare & Poetic.*

freck'le (frĕk'l), *n.* A small yellowish or brownish spot of pigment in the skin, esp. on the face, neck, or hands. — *v. t.*; -LED (-ld); -LING. To mark with or as with freckles. — *v. i.* To become marked with or as with freckles.

freck'ly, *a.* Full of freckles; freckled.

free (frē), *a.*; FRE'ER (-ĕr); FRE'EST. [AS. *fréo, fréoh, frī.*] **1.** Not subject to an arbitrary external power or authority; independent; as: **a** Not held in slavery; having the rights of a citizen. **b** Not subject to a parent or guardian. **c** Enjoying civil and political liberty. **d** Enjoying political independence, as a nation. **2.** Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, that which is free, or independent; specif., *O. Eng. Law.*, of or belonging to a man who was called free; — the opposite of *base;* as, *free* service; *free* socage. **3.** Not subject to some particular authority, obligation, or restriction; exempt or released, as from a tax, duty, etc. **4.** **a** Invested with a particular franchise or use; admitted to special rights; — usually used with *of.* **b** Without cost or payment; free of charge; gratuitous; as, *free* admission; a *free* seat. **5.** Not determined by anything beyond its own nature or being; choosing or capable of choosing for itself; spontaneous or independent. **6.** Not held in forcible restraint. **7.** Not united or combined with anything else; dissevered; unattached. **8.** Not obstructed; clear; unimpeded; as, a *free* passage. **9.** Not held to strict laws of form; allowing latitude, as of form, expression, etc.; as, *free* verse; a *free* translation. **10.** Devoid; without; void; also, outside; beyond; — used with *from* or *of.* **11.** *Naut.* Favorable; — said of a wind blowing from a direction more than six points from straight ahead. **12.** Characteristic of one not under restraint; unconstrained; as: **a** Voluntary; spontaneous. **b** Not close or parsimonious; liberal; also, not gained by importunity, as a gift. **c** Profuse; copious. **d** Unconstrained by timidity or distrust; frank; often, bold; forward. **e** Outspoken; hence, immoderate.

free coinage, in the fullest sense, the conversion of bullion (of any specified metal) into legal-tender coins for any person who chooses to bring it to the mint; in a modified sense, such coinage when done at a certain fixed charge proportionate to the cost of the operation. — **f. companion,** in the Middle Ages, one of a band of mercenaries who could be hired by any prince or country. — **f. company,** a band of free companions. — **f. grace,** the undeserved and unrestrictedly bestowed grace of God. — **f. lance,** formerly, a knight or roving soldier whose services were purchasable by any state or leader; hence, a person who acts on his own responsibility without regard to party lines or deference to authority. — **f. list.** **a** The schedule of commodities admitted to a country free of duty. **b** A list of persons entitled to something, as admission, a periodical, etc., without payment. — **f. love,** the doctrine or practice of living openly with one of the opposite sex at pleasure, without marriage. — **f. port.** *Com.* **a** A port where goods may be received and shipped free of customs duty. **b** A port where goods are received from ships of all nations under equal conditions as respects rates of duty, etc. — **f. silver,** *Economics,* the free coinage of silver; often, specif., the free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio with gold, as at the ratio of 16 to 1, which for some time represented nearly or exactly the ratio of their market values. — **f. Thought, f. trade.** See in Vocabulary. — *adv.* **1.** Freely. **2.** Without charge; as, admitted *free.* **3.** *Naut.* With the wind more than six points from dead ahead; as, sailing *free.* Cf. FREE, *a.*, 11. — *v. t.*; FREED (frēd); FREE'ING. To make free; set at liberty; exempt; relieve; disengage; clear; — often used with *from* or *of.* — **Syn.** See RELEASE.

free'board' (frē'bōrd'; 57), *n. Naut.* A vessel's side, or the distance between water line and gunwale.

free'boot'er (-bo͞ot'ĕr), *n.* [D. *vrijbuiter,* fr. *vrijbuiten* to plunder; *vrij* free + *buit* booty.] One who goes about plundering as a pirate; buccaneer. — **free'boot',** *v. i.*

free'-born', *a.* Born free; not born in vassalage; also, pertaining or suitable to one born free. [from slavery.]

freed'man (frēd'măn), *n.* A man who has been set free

free'dom (frē'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *fréodōm.*] Quality or state of being free; as: **a** Liberty; independence. **b** Exemption from necessity in choice or action; as, *freedom* of the will. **c** Frankness; unreservedness. **d** Improper familiarity; undue liberty. **e** Facility; as, to speak with *freedom.* **f** Boldness of conception or performance. **g** Exemption; immunity; as, *freedom* from error. **h** An exemption; a franchise. **i** Possession of the privileges of a member, as of a company, or of a citizen, as of a city, conferred on one not a member or resident as a mark of honor; also, a document conferring it. **j** Unrestricted use; as, the *freedom* of my house is his. **Syn. Freedom, liberty, independence, license.** *Freedom* and *liberty* are often interchanged. But **Freedom** oftener implies absence of restraint or repression; **liberty** commonly suggests previous restraint; as, the *freedom* of the press; to set a slave at *liberty.* **Independence** is freedom from dependence or subjection; as, the Declaration of *Independence.* **License** is freedom regarded as permission or concession; it sometimes denotes the abuse of freedom; as, *liberty* is too often taken to mean *license.*

freed'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n. fem.* A woman freed from slavery.

free'-hand', *a.* Done by the hand without support, the guidance of instruments, measurements, or the like.

free'-hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Generous; liberal.

free'-heart'ed, *a.* Having a free heart; frank; spontaneous.

free'hold' (frē'hōld'), *n. Law.* A tenure of real property by which an estate of inheritance or for life is held, or the estate itself. — **free'hold'er** (-hōl'dĕr), *n.*

free liver. One who gratifies his appetites without stint.

free'-liv'ing, *a.* Given to free gratification of the appetites.

free'ly (frē'lĭ), *adv.* In a free manner. — **Syn.** Independently, voluntarily, spontaneously, unconditionally, unobstructedly, readily; liberally, munificently, bounteously, bountifully, largely, copiously, plentifully, plenteously.

free'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** One who enjoys liberty, esp. civil or political liberty. **2.** A citizen.

free'mar'tin (-mär'tĭn), *n.* A sexually imperfect female calf, twinborn with a male.

Free'ma'son (-mā'sn), *n.* A member of a well-known secret society (called more fully *Free and Accepted Masons*), consisting of persons united for fraternal purposes. — **free'ma-son'ic** (-mā-sŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Free'ma'son-ry (-mā'sn-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The principles, institutions, or practices of Freemasons. **2.** [*l. c.*] Fig., natural or instinctive fellowship or sympathy.

free'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being free. *Now Rare.*

free'si-a (frē'zhĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after E. M. *Fries,* Swedish botanist.] Any of a genus (*Nymanina*) of South African iridaceous plants; also, a bulb of this genus.

free'-soil', *a. U. S. Hist.* Pert. to or advocating the nonextension of slavery; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to a political party active during the period 1846–56. — **free'-soil'er,** *n.*

free'-spo'ken, *a.* Outspoken. — **free'-spo'ken-ness,** *n.*

free'stone' (frē'stōn'), *n.* **1.** Any stone, esp. sandstone or limestone, that may be cut freely without splitting. **2.** A peach of the freestone type. — *a.* Having the flesh readily separating from the stone, as in certain peaches.

free'-swim'ming, *a. Zoöl.* Able to swim about; — opposed to *attached.* — **free'-swim'mer,** *n.*

free'think'er (frē'thĭŋk'ĕr), *n.* One who forms opinions independently, esp. independently of the authority of revelation or of the church. — **Syn.** Skeptic, unbeliever. See INFIDEL. — **free'think'ing,** *n. & a.*

free thought. Thought free of traditional or external authority in matters of opinion, esp. in respect of religion.

free trade. **a** Commerce not subjected to burdens or restrictions of any kind. **b** Specif., trade free from any governmental restrictions, burdens, or differences in treatment intended to change its natural course; also, the system, policy, or maintenance of this state of trade; — opposed to *protection.* **c** Smuggling. *Archaic.*

free trader, *or* **free'trad'er** (frē'trād'ĕr), *n.* One who practices, supports, or advocates free trade.

free'wheel' (frē'hwēl'), *n. Mach.* A clutch fitted in the rear hub of a cycle, which engages the rear sprocket with the rear wheel when the pedals are rotated forward, but permits the rear wheel to run on free from the rear sprocket when the pedals are stopped or rotated backward.

free'will' (frē'wĭl'), *a.* Voluntary; spontaneous.

freeze (frēz), *v. i.*; *pret.* FROZE (frōz); *p. p.* FRO'ZEN (frō'zn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FREEZ'ING. [AS. *fréosan.*] **1.** To become congealed by cold; harden into ice or a similar solid. **2.** To become chilled with or as with cold. **3.** To adhere by or as by freezing. — *v. t.* **1.** To congeal; harden into ice. **2.** To chill; hence, to paralyze as with fear. **3.** To harden, damage, kill, or the like, by frost. — *n.* Act of freezing; state of being frozen. — **freez'er,** *n.*

freezing point. That degree of temperature at which a fluid begins to freeze; — used esp. of water, of which the freezing point is at 32° F., or 0° C.

freight (frāt), *n.* [F. *fret.*] **1.** The compensation paid for the transport of goods. **2.** That with which anything is laden for or as for transportation; lading; cargo. **3.** **a** Freight transportation, or freight line; esp., the ordinary transportation of goods afforded by a common carrier, as distinguished from *express.* **b** A freight train.

Syn. Freight, cargo, lading. **Freight** is goods, orig. as carried by sea, now also as transported by land; **cargo** is

the freight of a ship; **lading** (now chiefly poetic, or in *bill of lading*) applies to either freight or cargo. Fig., **freight** is poetic or elevated for *load*; **cargo** is often humorous.
— *v. t.* **1.** To load with goods for transportation; in general, to load or burden. **2.** To transport by freight.

freight'age (frāt'ăj), *n.* **1.** Charge for transportation. **2.** Freight; cargo. **3.** The transportation of freight.

freight'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who loads a ship. **2.** One who receives and forwards freight. **3.** One for whom freight is transported. **4.** A vessel used mainly to carry freight.

fre-mes'cent (frẽ-mĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fremere* to roar, murmur + E. *-escent.*] Becoming murmurous, or noisy. *R.*

frem'i-tus (frĕm'ĭ-tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a murmuring, roaring.] *Med.* Palpable vibration or thrill.

French (frĕnch), *a.* [AS. *frencisc.*] Of or pert. to France or its inhabitants; like the French people.

French chalk, a soft variety of steatite used for marking on cloth, etc. — **F. horn**, a kind of metallic wind instrument. — **F. leave**, a hasty or secret departure. *Colloq. or Jocular.* — **F. pancake**, a kind of pancake, fried thin and rolled up, often being spread with jelly or jam before rolling. — **F. roof**, *Arch.*, a form of curb roof much like the mansard, having a nearly flat deck for the upper slope.

French Horn.

— *n.* **1.** *Collective pl.* The people of France. **2.** The chief language of the French people, descended from Latin. — **French'man**, *n.* — **French'wom'an**, *n. fem.*

French'i-fy (frĕn'chĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make or become French.

French'y (-chĭ), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, the French.

fre-net'ic (frẽ-nĕt'ĭk; *formerly* frĕn'ẽ-tĭk), *a.* Also **fre-net'i-cal.** Frantic. — *n.* A frantic person. See PHRENETIC.

fre'num. Var. of FRÆNUM.

fren'zy (frĕn'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ZIES (-zĭz). [OF. *frenesie*, L. *phrenesis*, fr. Gr. *φρενῖτις* disease of the mind, *φρήν* mind.] Any violent mental agitation approaching to distraction; delirious rage, excitement, or enthusiasm. — **Syn.** Madness, delirium. See MANIA. — *v. t.*; -ZIED (-zĭd); -ZY-ING. To affect with frenzy; drive to madness. — **fren'zied,** *p. a.*

fre'quence (frē'kwĕns), *n.* Frequency.

fre'quen-cy (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** A crowded state; also, a crowd. *Archaic.* **2.** Fact or condition of returning frequently; occurrence often repeated.

fre'quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *frequens, -entis*, crowded, frequent.] **1.** Of a place, thronged. *Obs.* **2.** Often met with; happening at short intervals. **3.** Common; familiar. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Habitual; persistent; iterative.

fre-quent' (frẽ-kwĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To visit often; associate with, be in, or resort to, often or habitually.
Syn. Frequent, haunt. To **frequent** is to resort to frequently or habitually; to **haunt** (often of ghosts or apparitions), to frequent continually or (esp.) pertinaciously. In present usage *frequent* is commonly restricted to places.

fre'quen-ta'tion (frē'kwĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or habit of frequenting; visiting often; resort.

fre-quen'ta-tive (frẽ-kwĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a. Gram.* Denoting frequent repetition of an action. — *n.* A frequentative verb.

fre-quent'er, *n.* One who frequents.

fre'quent-ly, *adv.* At frequent or short intervals.

fres'co (frĕs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [It., fr. *fresco* fresh.] **1.** Coolness; shade. *Obs.* **2.** *Fine Arts.* **a** Art or method of painting on plaster, esp. when not yet dried. **b** A fresco painting.
— *v. t.* To paint in fresco, as walls. — **fres'co-er,** *n.*

fresh (frĕsh), *a.* [ME. *fresch, fersch;* the latter fr. AS. *fersc;* the former fr. OF. *fres, freis,* fem. *fresche.*] **1.** Newly produced, gathered, or made. **2.** Not salt; as, *fresh* water. **3.** Pure; refreshing; cool; brisk; as, *fresh* air. **4.** Having its original qualities unimpaired; as: **a** Not stale, sour, decayed, etc. **b** Not faded, worn, obliterated, etc. **c** Not exhausted or fatigued; vigorous; active. **5.** Refreshed; freshened; as, *fresh* for combat. **6.** Newly met with or experienced; novel; recent; hence: additional; further. **7.** Inexperienced; unpracticed. **8.** Intoxicated; tipsy. *Slang.* **9.** Presumptuous; forward. *Slang, U. S.* — **Syn.** Sound; unfaded, ruddy, sweet, good; unpracticed, unused; lively, strong. See NEW.
fresh breeze, *Naut.*, a breeze between a stiff breeze and a moderate gale; one blowing about twenty miles an hour. — **f. gale,** *Naut.*, a gale blowing about thirty miles an hour.
— *n.* **1.** A freshet. **2.** A stream, spring, or pool of fresh water. **3.** A stream of fresh water running into salt water; the mingling or mingling place of such waters.
— *v. t. & i.* To refresh; recruit; increase; freshen. *Archaic.*

fresh'en (frĕsh''n), *v. t.* **1.** To make fresh; esp., to refresh; revive. **2.** *Naut.* To relieve, as a rope, by change of place where friction wears it. — *v. i.* **1.** To grow or become fresh, brisk, or strong; as, the wind *freshens.* **2.** To become fresh in appearance; brighten. — **fresh'en-er,** *n.*

fresh'et (frĕsh'ĕt; 24), *n.* [Dim. fr. *fresh*, n.] **1.** A stream of fresh water. *Obs. or Poetic.* **2.** A flood of a stream.

fresh'ly, *adv.* In a fresh manner. [first year, as in a college.]

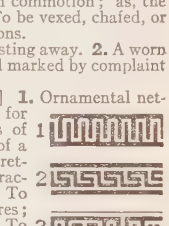
fresh'man (-măn), *n.* A novice; esp., a student during the

fresh'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being fresh.

fresh'-wa'ter, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or living in, water not salt. **2.** Accustomed to navigate fresh waters only; unskilled as a seaman. **3.** Untrained; raw. *Obs.*

fret (frĕt), *v. t.*; FRET'TED; FRET'TING. [AS. *fretan*, for *foretan; for-* + *etan* to eat.] **1.** To eat away; gnaw; wear away; rub. **2.** To make by wearing away a substance; as, to *fret* a passage. **3.** To roughen; agitate; disturb; as, to *fret* the surface of water. **4.** To tease; irritate; vex. — **Syn.** See HARASS.
— *v. i.* **1.** To be worn away; chafe; fray; as, a cuff *frets* at the edge. **2.** To be agitated or in commotion; as, the brook *frets* between the rocks. **3.** To be vexed, chafed, or irritated; to utter peevish expressions.
— *n.* **1.** Act or state of erosion; a wasting away. **2.** A worn or eroded spot. **3.** Agitation of mind marked by complaint and impatience; irritation.

fret, *n.* [OF. *frete* interlaced work.] **1.** Ornamental network, esp. a kind of headdress for women. **2.** Any of the ridges, as of wire, fixed across the finger board of a guitar or similar instrument. **3.** Fretwork. **4.** An ornamental pattern characterized by lines or bars. — *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with interlacing lines or figures; hence: to variegate; diversify. **2.** To enrich or furnish with frets.


1, 2, 3, 4 Greek Frets; 5 Japanese Fret.

fret'ful (frĕt'fo͝ol), *a.* Disposed to fret, or such as to cause fretting; peevish. — **Syn.** Irritable, waspish, captious, petulant, spleeny. See PEEVISH. — **fret'fully,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

fret'ty (frĕt'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Fretful. **2.** Festering; inflamed, as a sore. *Colloq.*

fret'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Ornamental openwork or work in relief, esp. when elaborate; hence, any intricate play of light and shade or the like.

Frey (frā), *n. Teut. Myth.* One of the Vanir, a deity of fruitfulness, love, prosperity, and peace. See VANIR.

Frey'a (frā'ȧ), **Frey'ja** (frā'yȧ), *n.* [Icel. *Freja.*] *Norse Myth.* The goddess of love and beauty, who also presides over the regions of the dead. She is one of the Vanir and daughter of Njorth and sister of Frey. She has a jewel, or necklace, Brisingamen, obtained from the dwarfs, which Loki tried to steal and Heimdall defended. See VANIR.

fri'a-bil'i-ty (frī'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Friable quality.

fri'a-ble (frī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *friabilis*, fr. *friare* to rub or crumble into small pieces.] Easily crumbled or pulverized.

fri'a-ble-ness, *n.* Friability.

fri'ar (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *frére*, L. *frater* brother.] *R. C. Ch.* A brother of a religious order, esp. of one of the four mendicant orders, viz.: the Franciscans, Augustinians, Dominicans, and Carmelites. — **Syn.** See MONK.

friar bird. An Australian honey eater (*Philemon corniculatus*), having no feathers on the head.

friar's lantern. The ignis fatuus.

Friar Tuck (tŭk). A fat and jovial friar, a constant associate of Robin Hood, to whom he acted as father confessor.

fri'ar-y (frī'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Like or pertaining to friars or a convent. — *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-ĭz). A convent or brotherhood of friars.

Friar Bird.

frib'ble (frĭb'''l), *a.* Frivolous; trifling. — *n.* A frivolous person or thing. — *v. i.* **1.** To act frivolously. **2.** To totter; falter. *Obs.* — **frib'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*

fric'an-deau', *or* **-do'** (frĭk'ăn-dō'), *n.* [F. *fricandeau.*] A ragout or fricassee of veal.

fric'as-see' (-ȧ-sē'), *n.* [F. *fricassée*, fr. *fricasser* to fry, fricassee.] A dish of meat cut into pieces, and stewed in a gravy. — *v. t.*; -SEED'; -SEE'ING. To cook as a fricassee.

fric'a-tive (frĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [See FRICTION.] Characterized by frictional rustling of the breath in utterance; — used of certain consonants, as *f, v, s, z*, etc. — *n.* A fricative consonant.

fric'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *frictio*, fr. *fricare, frictum*, to rub.] **1.** Act of rubbing one body on another. **2.** *Mechanics.* A resistance to motion between two surfaces in contact. **3.** A clashing between two persons or parties in opinions or work.

fric'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, friction; as, *frictional* electricity. — **fric'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

Fri'day (frī'dă), *n.* [AS. *frīgedæg*, fr. *Frīg*, name of a goddess + *dæg* day. Cf. FRIGG.] The sixth day of the week.

fried (frīd), *pret. & p. p.* of FRY.

friend (frĕnd), *n.* [AS. *fréond*, prop. p. pr. of *fréon*,

fréogan, to love.] **1.** One attached to another by esteem and affection; an intimate. **2.** One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, kin, etc. **3.** A favorer; promoter; as, a *friend* to commerce. **4.** A kinsman; — now only in *pl.* **5.** [*cap.*] One of a religious sect popularly called *Quakers*.

friend'less, *a.* Having no friend; forsaken.

friend'ly (frĕnd'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *fréondlīce.*] Amicably.

friend'ly (frĕnd'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *fréondlīc.*] **1.** Amicable; kind; favorable; not hostile. **2.** Favorable; propitious. — **Syn.** See AMICABLE. — *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A friendly person; — usually applied to natives friendly to settlers or invaders. — **friend'li-ly,** *adv.* — **friend'li-ness,** *n.*

friendly society. See BENEFIT SOCIETY.

friend'ship, *n.* State of being friends; friendly attachment; friendliness; amity.

fri'er (frī'ĕr), *n.* Var. of FRYER.

Fries'ic (frēs'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Friesland or the Frisians or their language. — *n.* The language of the Frisians, a Low German tongue.

frieze (frēz), *n.* [F. *frise.*] A kind of coarse woolen cloth.

frieze, *n.* [F. *frise.*] **1.** That part of an entablature between the architrave and the cornice. It is a flat member, either uniform or broken by triglyphs, and often enriched with sculpture. See COLUMN, *Illust.* **2.** An ornamental band, as on a wall.

frig'ate (frĭg'ât), *n.* [F. *frégate*, fr It. *fregata.*] Originally, a light vessel propelled by sails and oars. Later, a ship-rigged war vessel intermediate between a corvette and a ship of the line.

Sailing Frigate (1800–40).

frigate bird. Either of two species of long-winged totipalmate sea birds (genus *Fregata*) noted for rapacious habits and great powers of flight; — called also *man-of-war bird.*

Frigg (frĭg) } *n.*
Frig'ga (frĭg'gä) } [Icel. *Frigg.*] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Odin, and goddess of the sky. She presides over marriage and domestic life, and has dominion in heaven and in the abode of the dead. She was often confused with Freya.

fright (frīt), *n.* [AS. *fyrhto, fyrhtu.*] **1.** Sudden and violent fear; a sudden alarm. **2.** A thing that frightens; hence, something ugly or shocking. — **Syn.** See FEAR.

— *v. t.* To alarm suddenly; terrify; affright; scare. — **Syn.** Affright, dismay. [fright; to affright; terrify.]

fright'en (frīt'n), *v. t.* To throw into a state of alarm or. **Syn. Frighten, scare, intimidate, cow.** To **frighten** is to alarm suddenly; **scare** is more colloq., less dignified, than *frighten*, or else is felt to be archaic; to **intimidate** is esp. to awe or deter by a display of force; **cow** heightens the implication of disheartenment or broken spirit.

fright'ened (-nd), *p. a.* Alarmed. — **Syn.** See AFRAID.

fright'en-er (-ĕn-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, frightens.

fright'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Terrifying; shocking. — **Syn.** Terrible, dreadful, alarming, terrific, awful, horrid, horrible. See FEARFUL. — **fright'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **fright'ful-ness,** *n.*

frig'id (frĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L. *frigidus*, fr. *frigere* to be cold.] **1.** Very cold; as, a *frigid* climate. **2.** Wanting warmth, ardor, fire, vivacity, etc.; unfeeling; stiff and formal; as, a *frigid* look or manner. — **frig'id-ly,** *adv.* — **frig'id-ness,** *n.*

frigid zone. See ZONE. [frigid; coldness.]

fri-gid'i-ty (frĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition or quality of being

frig'o-rif'ic (frĭg'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *frigorificus; frigus, frigoris*, cold + *facere* to make.] Causing cold; cooling.

fri'jol, fri'jole (frē'hōl; frē-hōl'), *n.; pl.* -LES (frē-hō'lās). [Sp. *fríjol.*] Any of various beans, esp. a certain black bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) used in Mexico, etc.

frill (frĭl), *n.* **1.** A border or edging usually fluted or crimped. **2.** A showy accomplishment, mannerism, or the like; useless adornment; as, *frills* of style. **3.** A fold of membrane or fringe of hair or feathers on an animal; as about the neck. **4.** *Photog.* A wrinkling of the edge of the gelatin film, as of a plate.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To decorate with a frill. **2.** *Photog.* To wrinkle at the edge, as the gelatin film.

frill'ing, *n.* Strips with a gathered edge for frills.

Fri'maire' (frē'mâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *frimas* hoarfrost.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

fringe (frĭnj), *n.* [OF. *frenge, fringe*, fr. L. *fimbria* fiber, fringe.] **1.** A trimming consisting of projecting ends of a fabric twisted or plaited together, or of loose threads or strips, etc. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a fringe; a border; margin; as, a *fringe* of houses, of hair, etc. **3.** *Optics.* One of a number of light or dark bands, produced by the interference of light; a diffraction band.

— *v. t.;* FRINGED (frĭnĭd); FRING'ING (frĭn'jĭng). To furnish with or as with a fringe; also, to serve as a fringe for.

fringe tree. A small oleaceous tree (*Chionanthus virginica*) of the southern United States, bearing white flowers with long slender petals.

frin-gil'line (frĭn-jĭl'ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [L. *fringilla* a chaffinch.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to the family (*Fringillidæ*) of birds including the finches; finchlike.

fring'y (frĭn'jĭ), *a.* Adorned with fringes; like fringe.

frip'per-y (frĭp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PERIES (-ĭz). [F. *friperie.*] **1.** Cast-off clothes, or a place for their sale. *Obs.* **2.** Second-hand finery; cheap tawdry ornament; affected elegance or ostentation.

fri-sette' (frĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F., a curl.] A fringe of hair or curls worn about the forehead by women. [dresser.]

fri'seur' (frē'zûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *friser* to curl.] A hair-

Fri'sian (frĭzh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Friesland, the Frisians, or Friesic. — *n.* **1.** One of an ancient Teutonic tribe of Holland; also, an inhabitant of Friesland. **2.** = FRIESIC.

frisk (frĭsk), *a.* [OF. *frisque.*] Frisky. — *n.* **1.** A caracole; caper. *Obs.* **2.** A frolic; fit of wanton gayety. — *v. i.* To skip, dance, or gambol, as in frolic. — **frisk'er,** *n.*

frisk'y (frĭs'kĭ), *a.;* FRISK'I-ER (-kĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Inclined to frisk; frolicsome. — **frisk'i-ly,** *adv.* — **frisk'i-ness,** *n.*

frit (frĭt), *n.* [F. *fritte*, fr. *frit* fried.] **1.** Material of which glass is made, after it is calcined, but before vitrification. **2.** *Ceramics.* **a** A partially fused composition used as a basis for glazes. **b** The composition from which soft porcelain is made.

— *v. t. & i.;* FRIT'TED; FRIT'TING. To prepare by heat (materials for glass); fuse partially.

frit fly. Any of certain members of a genus (*Oscinis*, esp. *O. frit*) of small dipterous flies, injurious to grain in Europe.

frith (frĭth), *n.* [Icel. *fjörðr.*] An estuary; firth.

frit'il-la-ry (frĭt'ĭ-lā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *fritillus* dicebox, from the checkered markings of the petals.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Fritillaria*) of liliaceous herbs, bearing nodding flowers with the corolla often curiously mottled. **2.** Any of certain genera (*Argynnis* and allied genera) of butterflies; — so called from their spotted coloration.

frit'ter (-ĕr), *n.* [F. *friture* frying, a thing fried, *frire* to fry. See FRY.] A small quantity, or little cake, of batter (often inclosing another substance, as fruit, meat, etc.) fried in deep fat or in a frying pan.

frit'ter (frĭt'ĕr), *n.* A fragment; shred; trifle. — *v. t.* To cut or break into fritters; hence: to disperse; scatter; waste. **to fritter away,** to diminish; waste piecemeal.

friv'ol (frĭv'l), *v. i.* To act frivolously; trifle. — **friv'ol-er, friv'ol-ler** (-ĕr), *n. All Colloq.*

fri-vol'i-ty (frĭ-vŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Condition or quality of being frivolous. **2.** An act or thing that is frivolous. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.

friv'o-lous (frĭv'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *frivolus.*] **1.** Of little weight or importance; not worth notice. **2.** Given to trifling; marked with unbecoming levity; silly; interested esp. in trifles. — **Syn.** Trifling, trivial, petty. — **friv'o-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **friv'o-lous-ness,** *n.*

friz, frizz (frĭz), *v. t. & i.;* FRIZZED (frĭzd); FRIZ'ZING. **1.** To curl closely, as hair; to crisp. **2.** To form into little burrs or tufts, as the nap of cloth. — *n.* State of being frizzed; something frizzed, as a wig or hair. [sizzle.]

frizz, *v. t. & i.* To fry, cook, or sear with a sizzling noise; **friz'zle** (frĭz'l), *v. t. & i.;* -ZLED (-ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). To cook with a sputtering or sizzling noise; — also used fig.

friz'zle (frĭz'l), *v. & n.* Friz. — **friz'zly** (frĭz'lĭ), *a.*

friz'zy (-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling a friz.

fro (frō), *adv.* [Of Scand. origin.] From; away; back; — now only in *to and fro.* — *prep.* = FROM. *Archaic or Scot.*

frock (frŏk), *n.* [F. *froc* a monk's cowl, coat, garment, LL. *froccus.*] **1.** A monk's coarse gown, having a hood and girded by a cord; hence, clerical office. **2. a** A tunic or mantle. **b** A smock frock. **c** A sailor's woolen jersey. **d** A frock coat. **e** A military coat like a frock coat. **3.** A gown; dress. — *v. t.* **1.** To clothe in a frock. **2.** To make a monk of; to invest with priestly office.

frock coat. A body coat for men, usually double-breasted, having long skirts of an equal length before and behind.

frog (frŏg), *n.* [AS. *frogga, frocga* (in sense 1).] **1.** Any of numerous webfooted tailless amphibians (genus *Rana* and allied genera) of aquatic habits. The young hatch out as tadpoles. **2.** The triangular elastic horny pad in the middle of the sole of the foot of the horse. **3.** *Railroads.* A device for connecting one track with another branching from or crossing it. **4.** [Perh. a different word.] An oblong covered cloak button fastening into a loop. **5.** The loop, as on a belt, for receiving a sword, bayonet, etc.

— *v. i.* To catch, or look for, frogs.

frog'bit' (frŏg'bĭt'), *n.* Also **frog's-bit. 1.** A European hydrocharidaceous plant (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ*), floating on still water and propagating by runners. **2.** A related American plant (*Limnobium spongia*) of similar habit.

frog'-eye' (frŏg'ī'), *n.* A disease of tobacco due to a parasitic fungus (*Cercospora nicotianæ*), causing white spots on the leaves. — **frog'-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.*

frog'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of certain fishes, as the angler, so called from their broad mouth and limblike fins.

frog'ger-y (frŏg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). A gathering of frogs; also, a place where frogs abound.

frog'gy (-ĭ), *a.*; FROG'GI-ER (-Ĭ-ĕr); -GI-EST. Abounding in frogs; of, like, or pertaining to, frogs.

frog'hop'per (-hŏp'ĕr), *n.* A spittle insect; also, any of the small leaping homopterous insects constituting the family (*Cercopidæ*) to which the spittle insects belong. They feed upon the juices of plants.

frog lily. The yellow water lily.

frog'mouth' (frŏg'mouth'), *n.* Any of a subfamily (*Podarginæ*) of the goatsuckers of the Oriental and Australian regions. They are so called from their broad, flat bill.

frog spit, *or* **frog spittle.** See CUCKOO SPIT.

frol'ic (frŏl'ĭk), *a.* [D. *vroolijk.*] Full of fun or mirth; frolicsome; merry. — *n.* **1.** A prank; flight of gayety or mirth. **2.** A merrymaking. — *v. i.*; -ICKED (-ĭkt); -ICK-ING. To play wild pranks; sport; make merry. — **frol'ick-er,** *n.*

frol'ick-y (frŏl'ĭk-ĭ), *a.* Frolicsome.

frol'ic-some (frŏl'ĭk-sŭm), *a.* Full of gayety; sportive.

from (frŏm), *prep.* [AS. *fram, from.*] Forth out of; away from contact with or proximity to; out of (whether with an idea of motion or of origin, source, or cause); as, released *from* prison; 100 miles *from* here; three years *from* now; to hang *from* a limb; excluded *from* the plan; to rouse *from* lethargy; a present *from* him; suffering *from* neglect.

fro'men-ty (frō'mĕn-tĭ). Var. of FRUMENTY.

frond (frŏnd), *n.* [L. *frons, frondis,* a leafy branch.] *Bot.* **a** A compound leaf, esp. that of a palm. *Obs. or Poetic.* **b** A leaflike expansion not differentiated into stem and foliage. **c** Specif., the leaf of a fern, including both stipe and blade; — used both of foliage leaves and of sporophylls.

‖ **Fronde** (frŏnd), *n.* [F.] *French Hist.* A political party in France, during the minority of Louis XIV., which opposed the government and made war upon the court party.

frond'ed, *a.* Furnished with fronds; as *fronded* palms.

fron-des'cence (frŏn-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *frondescere,* incho. of *frondere* to put forth leaves.] The period or condition of developing leaves; also, foliage.

front (frŭnt), *n.* [F. *front* forehead, L. *frons, frontis.*] **1.** The forehead or brow; sometimes, the whole face. **2.** The countenance or personal bearing, as expressive of character and esp. of boldness; as, a bold *front.* **3.** A part that is foremost or that faces in a given direction; — opp. to *back* or *rear;* as : **a** *Mil.* The foremost rank; van; also, most advanced position or field of operations. **b** Any face of a building; esp., the face containing the principal entrance. **c** Land which faces or abuts on a piece of water, a river, a road, etc.; frontage. **4.** A position directly before one; as, to go in *front* of a person. **5.** The beginning; as, summer's *front.* **6.** A thing attached in front; as : **a** A shirt front, or dicky. **b** A cravat. **7.** A call boy. *Hotel Cant.*

— *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the front, or forward part; foremost; as, a *front* view; *front* seats. **2.** *Phon.* Pronounced with closure or narrowing of the oral passage at the front of the mouth, or between the tongue and the front, or hard, palate, as are the sounds of *p, b, ē* (*ēve*), *ā* (*āle*), etc.

— *v. t.* **1.** To oppose face to face; confront. **2.** To appear before; meet. **3.** To face toward. **4.** To adorn in front; give a front to. — *v. i.* To have or turn the face or front (in a named direction); face.

front'age (frŭn'tăj), *n.* **1.** The front part of a building or lot; extent of front, as of land along a road. **2.** Act or fact of fronting or facing a given way; exposure.

fron'tal (frŭn'tăl; frŏn'-), *n.* [OF. *frontel, frontal,* fr. L. *frontale* an ornament for the forehead, frontlet.] **1.** A frontlet. **2.** A decorative covering for the front of an altar. **3.** A façade. *Rare.* **4.** The bone of the forehead.

— *a.* Belonging to the front part or to the forehead.

front'ed (frŭn'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Formed with a front; drawn up in line. **2.** Having (such) a front, or brow.

fron'tier (frŏn'tēr; frŭn'tēr), *n.* [F. *frontière,* LL. *frontaria.* See FRONT.] **1.** That part of a country facing another country or an unsettled region; the border or extreme part of a country. **2.** A stronghold or protecting settlement on a frontier. *Obs.* — *a.* **1.** Lying on the exterior part; bordering. **2.** Of or relating to a frontier.

fron'tiers-man (-tērz-măn), *n.* A man living on the frontier.

fron'tis-piece (frŭn'tĭs-pēs; frŏn'-), *n.* [F. *frontispice,* LL. *frontispicium* beginning, front of a church, L. *frons* front + *spicere, specere,* to view.] The part which first meets the eye; as : **a** *Arch.* (1) The principal front of a building. (2) A pediment over a door, gate, window, or the like. **b** An illustration fronting the first page, or title-page, of a book; formerly, the first page itself. **c** A forehead. *Jocular.*

front'less (frŭnt'lĕs), *a.* Shameless; impudent. *Now Rare.*

front'let (-lĕt), *n.* [OF. *frontelet.*] **1.** A band for the forehead. **2.** The forehead, esp. of an animal. **3.** In birds, the forehead, when distinguished by difference in color or texture of plumage. **4.** *Horse Armor.* A frontstall.

fron'to- (frŏn'tō-). [L. *frons, frontis,* the forehead.] *Zoöl. & Anat.* A combining form used to designate *connection with the frontal bone* or *region,* as : **fron'to-ma'lar,** pert. to the frontal and malar bones or regions.

front'stall' (frŭnt'stôl'), *n. Horse Armor.* A plate attached to the bridle, with holes for eyes and nostrils. *Hist.*

frore (frōr), *p. a.* [AS. *froren.*] Frozen; frosty. *Archaic.*

frost (frôst; 62), *n.* [AS. *forst, frost,* fr. *fréosan* to freeze.] **1.** Act or process of freezing. **2.** Temperature which occasions freezing; freezing weather. **3.** Frozen dew; — called also *hoar frost* or *white frost.* **4.** Coldness of temperament; severity; *Colloq.,* an indifference; a coolness.

— *v. t.* **1.** To injure by frost; freeze. **2.** To cover with hoarfrost; produce a frostlike surface on.

frost'bite' (frôst'bīt'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see BITE. To blight or nip with frost. — *n.* The freezing, or effect of a freezing, of some part of the body.

frost'ed (frôs'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* Covered with or as with hoarfrost; ornamented with frosting; also, frostbitten.

frost'fish' (frôst'fĭsh'), *n.* The tomcod (*Microgadus tomcod*), abundant on the New England coast in early winter.

frost'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* A small liliaceous bulbous plant (*Milla biflora*); also, its white star-shaped flower.

frost'i-ly (frôs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a frosty manner.

frost'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being frosty.

frost'ing, *n.* **1.** A composition of sugar, as with beaten egg, used to cover or ornament cake, pudding, etc. **2.** A lusterless finish of metal or glass; mat.

frost'weed' (frôst'wēd'), *n.* Any American plant of a genus (*Helianthemum,* esp. *H. canadense*) of the rockrose family.

frost'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Delicate figurework formed by frost, esp. on glass; also, an imitation of this, as on silver.

frost'y (frôs'tĭ), *a.*; FROST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Attended with or producing frost; freezing. **2.** Covered with frost. **3.** Without warmth of feeling. **4.** Hoary; gray; hence, belonging to, or characteristic of, old age.

froth (frŏth; 62), *n.* **1.** Bubbles collected on liquids from fermentation, agitation, etc.; spume; foam; esp., a spume of saliva from disease or excitement. **2.** Something light or unsubstantial, as words without thought.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to foam. **2.** To eject as froth. **3.** To cover with froth. — *v. i.* To throw up or throw out froth; foam.

froth'y (-ĭ), *a.*; FROTH'I-ER (-Ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Full of or consisting of froth; foamy. **2.** Of the nature of froth; light; unsubstantial. — **froth'i-ly,** *adv.* — **froth'i-ness,** *n.*

‖ **frou'frou'** (frōō'frōō'), *n.* [F.] A rustling, esp. of a skirt.

frounce (frouns), *v. t. & i.*; FROUNCED (frounst); FROUNC'-ING. [OF. *froncier.*] To gather into folds; curl; frizzle, as hair. — *n.* An empty or showy affectation.

frou'zy. Var. of FROWZY. [hence : a woman; wife.]

frow (frou), *n.* [D. *vrouw.*] A Dutch or German woman;

fro'ward (frō'wẽrd), *a.* [*fro* + *-ward.*] **1.** Perverse; obstinately willful. **2.** Adverse. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Untoward, ungovernable, refractory, obstinate; petulant, cross, peevish. See WAYWARD. — **fro'ward-ly,** *adv.* — **fro'ward-ness,** *n.*

frown (froun), *v. i.* **1.** To contract the brow, as in displeasure or sternness; scowl. **2.** To look with disfavor or threateningly; lower.

Syn. Frown, scowl, lower. Frown commonly implies disapprobation, severity, or anger; **scowl,** ill humor, sullenness, or discontent; **lower,** menace or gloom.

— *v. t.* To affect, express, or drive, by a frown; as, he was *frowned* down.

— *n.* **1.** A wrinkling of the brow, as in anger; a sour or stern look; scowl. **2.** Any expression of displeasure.

frown'ing-ly, *adv.* In a frowning manner.

frow'y (frou'ĭ), *a.* Musty; stale; rancid. *Dial.*

frow'zy, frou'zy (frou'zĭ), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); -ZI-EST. Offensive to the smell or sight; musty; slovenly; unkempt. — **Syn.** See SLOVENLY.

froze, *pret.* of FREEZE. [and severe cold.]

froz'en (frō'z'n), *p. a.* Congealed with, or subject to, long

Fruc'ti/dor' (frŭk'tē/dôr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fructus* fruit + Gr. δῶρον gift.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

fruc-tif'er-ous (frŭk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fructifer; fructus* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit.

fruc'ti-fi-ca'tion (frŭk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Action of producing or bearing fruit; a fruiting. **2.** *Bot.* A fruit.

fruc'ti-fy (frŭk'tĭ-fī), *v. i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *fructifier,* L. *fructificare; fructus* fruit + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To bear fruit. — *v. t.* To make fruitful; fertilize.

fruc-tose' (frŭk-tōs'; frŭk'tōs), *n.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] *Chem.* A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, occurring in three optically different forms, the best known being dextro fructose, or fruit sugar.

fruc'tu-ous (frŭk'tū-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *fructueux,* F. *fructueux,* L. *fructuosus.*] Fruitful; productive; profitable.

fru'gal (frōō'găl), *a.* [L. *frugalis,* fr. *frugi* for fruit; hence, fit for food, useful, fit, temperate, the dative of *frux, frugis,* fruit.] **1.** Economical in using resources; saving; sparing.

TRUE FRUIT – INDEHISCENT

MONOCARPELLARY

ACHENE — BUTTERCUP

UTRICLE — GOOSEFOOT

DRUPE — ALMOND, PEACH, RASPBERRY

POLYCARPELLARY

CYPSELA — DANDELION, SUNFLOWER

CARYOPSIS — INDIAN CORN, WHEAT

NUT — ACORN, CHESTNUT

BERRY — TOMATO, CURRANT, ORANGE

PEPO — CUCUMBER

SCHIZOCARP — MAPLE, MALLOW

TRUE FRUIT – DEHISCENT

MONOCARPELLARY

FOLLICLE — COLUMBINE, MILKWEED

LEGUME — PEA, BEAN

LOMENT — TICK TREFOIL

POLYCARPELLARY

CAPSULE — JIMSON WEED, POPPY, PLANTAIN

SILIQUE — BITTER CRESS

SILICLE — SHEPHERD'S PURSE

STROBILE — SPRUCE

SPURIOUS FRUIT

POME — APPLE

ETAERIO — STRAWBERRY (SEE ALSO BUTTERCUP AND RASPBERRY ABOVE), MAGNOLIA

COLLECTIVE FRUIT

SOROSIS — PINEAPPLE, MULBERRY

SYCONUS — FIG

FRUIT

2. Got by, or appropriate to, economy; as, *frugal* fare. **Syn.** Saving, provident, careful.—**Frugal, thrifty, chary, sparing, economical.** **Frugal** is opposed to wasteful, luxurious, or lavish; **thrifty** implies industry, good management, and prosperity; as, though affluent, he is *frugal;* he has a *thrifty* habit of saving. **Chary** implies a cautious, discriminating, sometimes unwilling, attitude; **sparing** connotes abstention or restraint; as, he is *chary* of recommending others; a sententious man is *sparing* of words. **Economical** (opposed to *extravagant*) implies esp. the use of money or resources to the best advantage.

fru-gal'i-ty (frōō-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being frugal; thrift.

fru'gal-ly, *adv.* In a frugal manner.

fru'gal-ness, *n.* Frugality.

fru-giv'o-rous (frōō-jĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *frux, frugis,* fruit + E. *-vorous.*] Feeding on fruit.

fruit (frōōt; 86), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fructus* enjoyment, product, fruit, fr. *frui,* p. p. *fructus,* to enjoy.] **1.** Any product of plant growth useful to man or animals, as grain, vegetables, cotton, flax, etc.; — usually in the *pl.* **2.** The edible product of a perennial or woody plant, consisting of the ripened seeds and adjacent or surrounding tissues, or of the latter alone. In popular use, there is no exact distinction between a *fruit* and a *vegetable,* except where the latter consists of the stem, leaves, or root of the plant. **3.** *Bot.* In general, any product of fertilization with its modified envelopes or appendages; esp., the ripened ovary of a seed plant and its contents, as the pod of a pea, a nut, grain, berry, etc. See *Illust.,* p. 405. **4.** Offspring. *Archaic.* **5.** Effect; consequence; product; advantage; profit; as, the *fruits* of labor. — *v. t. & i.* To bear or cause to bear fruit; develop fruit on.

fruit'age (-ăj), *n.* [F.] **1.** Fruit collectively. **2.** The state or process of bearing fruit. **3.** Product of any action.

fruit'er, *n.* **1.** A ship to carry fruit. **2.** A tree that bears fruit.

fruit'er-er, *n.* One who deals in fruit. — **-er-ess,** *n. fem.*

fruit'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). [F. *fruiterie* place where fruit is kept, in OF. also, fruitage.] **1.** Place where fruit is stored. *Obs.* **2.** Fruit collectively; fruitage. *Now Rare.*

fruit'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly; bearing results; prolific. — **Syn.** See FERTILE. — **fruit'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **fruit'ful-ness,** *n.*

fru-i'tion (frōō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *fruition,* L. *fruitio* enjoyment, fr. L. *frui,* p. p. *fruitus,* to use or enjoy.] Use or possession of anything; pleasure from possession or use.

fruit'less, *a.* **1.** Lacking or not bearing fruit; barren. **2.** Vain; idle; unprofitable. — **Syn.** Abortive, profitless. See USELESS. — **fruit'less-ly,** *adv.* — **fruit'less-ness,** *n.*

fruit sugar. *Chem.* A kind of sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, occurring in honey and in most sweet fruits. It is a form of fructose.

fruit tree. A tree cultivated for its edible fruit. [of fruit.]

fruit'y (frōōt'ĭ), *a.* Having the odor, taste, or appearance

fru'men-ta'ceous (frōō'mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *frumentaceus* fr. *frumentum* corn or grain.] Made of or resembling wheat or other grain.

fru'men-ty (frōō'mĕn-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *fromentée,* fr. L. *frumentum* grain.] Hulled wheat boiled in milk with sugar, plums, etc.

frump (frŭmp), *n.* **1.** In *pl.* Sulky actions; sulks. *Now Dial.* **2.** A cross, old-fashioned person, esp. an old woman; a dowdy. *Colloq.* — **frump'ish,** *a.* — **frump'y** (frŭm'pĭ), *a.*

frush (frŭsh), *n.* The frog of a horse's foot; also, a discharge from it; thrush.

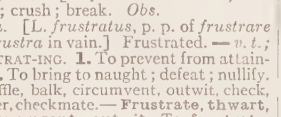
frush (frŭsh; frōōsh), *v. t.* [F. *froisser* to bruise, OF. *froissier.*] To batter; crush; break. *Obs.*

frus'trate (frŭs'trāt), *a.* [L. *frustratus,* p. p. of *frustrare* to deceive, frustrate, *frustra* in vain.] Frustrated. — *v. t.;* **-TRAT-ED** (-trāt-ĕd); **-TRAT-ING.** **1.** To prevent from attaining a purpose; balk. **2.** To bring to naught; defeat; nullify. **Syn.** Thwart, foil, baffle, balk, circumvent, outwit, check, disappoint, cross, hinder, checkmate.—**Frustrate, thwart, foil, baffle, balk, circumvent, outwit.** To **frustrate,** is to render vain or ineffectual; to **thwart** is to frustrate, esp. by crossing or running counter to; **foil** commonly implies repulse or discomfiture. To **baffle** is to frustrate, esp. by confusing or puzzling; to **balk,** by interposing obstacles. **Circumvent** implies stratagem; **outwit,** craft or cunning.

frus-tra'tion (frŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* A frustrating; defeat.

frus'tule (-tūl), *n.* [L. *frustulum,* dim. of *frustum* a piece.] *Bot.* The siliceous shell of a diatom.

frus'tum (frŭs'tŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-TUMS** (-tŭmz), L. **-TA** (-tȧ). [L., piece, bit.] *Geom.* The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; or the part of any solid (cone, pyramid, etc.), between any two cutting planes.



Frustums: *C* of Cone; *P* of Pyramid.

fru-tes'cent (frōō-tĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *frutex, fruticis,* shrub, bush.] Shrubby. — **fru-tes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

fru'ti-cose (frōō'tĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *fruticosus,* fr. *frutex, fruticis,* shrub.] Pertaining to or resembling a shrub.

fry (frī), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** Offspring; seed. *Obs.* **2.** The young of fishes; — used chiefly as a collective. Also, occasionally, the young of other animals, or of man. **3.** Very small adult fishes, esp. in schools. **4.** A swarm or brood of young; a crowd of small creatures, persons, or things.

fry, *v. t.;* **FRIED** (frīd); **FRY'ING.** [F. *frire,* fr. L. *frigere* to roast, parch, fry.] To cook in a pan with fat over a fire; cook in boiling fat; — disting. from *broil.* — *v. i.* **1.** To undergo the process of frying. **2.** To burn with passion; as, to *fry* with vexation.

— *n.; pl.* **FRIES** (frīz). **1.** A dish of anything fried. **2.** An internal part or organ of an animal that is usually eaten fried, as pig's liver, calf's pluck, or lamb's testicles; — usually in *pl. Local.*

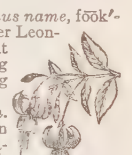
fry'er, fri'er (frī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fries; also, something intended for frying.

fu (fōō), *n.* [Chin.] A department or prefecture in Chiña; also, the chief city of a department; — often forming the last part of a place name; as, Paoting*fu.*

fub (fŭb), *v. t.;* **FUBBED** (fŭbd); **-BING.** **1.** To trick; cheat. **2.** To put off deceitfully or with a pretense. *Archaic.*

fub'sy (fŭb'zĭ), *a.* Plump; chubby; short and stuffy; as, a *fubsy* sofa. *Colloq., Eng.*

fuch'si-a (fū'shĭ-ȧ; fū'shȧ; *as a Latin genus name,* fōōk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.; E. pl.* **-SIAS** (fū'shȧz). [NL., after Leonhard *Fuchs,* German botanist.] Any plant of a large genus (*Fuchsia*) of the evening primrose family, having handsome nodding flowers, usually red or pink.


Fuchsia.

fuch'sine (fōōk'sĭn; -sēn), **fuch'sin,** *n.* [*fuchsia* + *-ine;* — named from its color in solution.] A dyestuff produced by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and toluidines. It is metallic green superficially, but when dissolved yields a brilliant dark red.

fu'coid (fū'koid), *a.* [*fucus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pert. to or resembling seaweeds, esp. algæ of the family (*Fucaceæ*) containing the rockweeds and gulfweed. — *n.* A fucoid seaweed.

fu'cus (fū'kŭs), *n.; pl.* **FUCI** (-sī). [L., orchil, used as a red dye.] **1.** A paint; dye. *Obs.* **2.** Any of a certain genus (*Fucus*) of olive-green or brown algæ; a rockweed.

fud'dle (fŭd''l), *v. t.;* **-DLED** (-'ld); **-DLING.** To make foolish or confused, as with drink; muddle; confuse. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To tipple. *Colloq.*

fudge (fŭj), *n.* **1.** A made-up story; nonsense; bosh; — often an exclamation of contempt. **2.** A patch of print, as of colored print or a piece of late matter, inserted in a newspaper page; also, a machine or cylinder for printing such patches. **3.** A kind of soft candy.

fudge, *v. t.;* **FUDGED** (fŭjd); **FUDG'ING.** To devise; concoct.

Fu-e'gi-an (fū-ē'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tierra del Fuego, or its native Indians. — *n.* An Indian of Tierra del Fuego.

fu'el (fū'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *fouialle, fuaille,* LL. *focalia,* fr. L. *focus* fireplace, in LL., fire.] Anything that feeds fire; hence, that which increases passion or the like. — *v. t.* To feed or furnish with fuel.

fu-ga'cious (fū-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fugax, fugacis,* fr. *fugere* to flee.] **1.** Flying, or disposed to fly; lasting but a short time; fleeting. **2.** *Bot.* Falling soon after full bloom.

fu-gac'i-ty (-găs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being fugacious.

fu'gi-tive (fū'jĭ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *fugitif,* fr. L. *fugitivus,* fr. *fugere* to flee.] **1.** Fleeing, as from danger. **2.** Strolling; roaming; vagabond. **3.** Not fixed; not durable; evanescent; liable to fade; as, *fugitive* colors. **4.** Dealing with topics of temporary interest; occasional; as, *fugitive* verse. — **Syn.** Fleeting, unstable, uncertain, volatile, fugacious. See TRANSIENT.

— *n.* **1.** One who flees from pursuit, danger, service, etc. **2.** **a** A deserter. *Obs.* **b** A refugee. — **fu'gi-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **fu'gi-tive-ness,** *n.*

fu'gle (fū'g'l), *v. i.* To act as fugleman, guide, or model; also, to make motions as if signaling. *Colloq.*

fu'gle-man (fū'g'l-măn), *n.* [G. *flügelmann* file leader; *flügel* wing + *mann* man.] A well-drilled soldier placed in front of a company, as a guide for the others in their exercises.

fugue (fūg), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fuga,* fr. L. *fuga* a fleeing, flight.] A musical composition in several parts, simultaneous and harmonizing, but independent in melody.

-ful (-fo͝ol). [See FULL, *a.*] **1.** A suffix forming adjectives, and denoting *full of, abounding in, characterized by,* also *able to,* or *tending to.* **2.** A suffix forming nouns, and denoting *quantity that would fill;* as in cup*ful.*

Fu'lah (fo͝o'lä), *n.* A Sudanese of a race of Hamitic stock with Negro admixture.

ful'crum (fo͝ol'krŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-CRUMS** (-krŭmz), L. **-CRA** (-krȧ). [L., bedpost, fr. *fulcire* to prop.] **1.** A prop. **2.** The support, as a wedge, about which a lever turns.

ful-fill', ful-fil' (fo͝ol-fĭl), *v. t.;* **-FILLED'** (-fĭld'); **-FILL'ING.**

[AS. *fulfyllan.*] To accomplish or carry out, as a promise; satisfy, as a desire; perform; bring to pass, as a purpose.

ful-fill'ment, ful-fil'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of fulfilling; accomplishment; completion; execution; performance.

ful'gent (fŭl'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *fulgens, -entis,* p. pr.] Shining brightly; resplendent. — **ful'gent-ly,** *adv.*

ful'gid (-jĭd), *a.* [L. *fulgidus.*] Shining; glittering.

ful'gor, ful'gour (fŭl'gŏr; -gĕr), *n.* [L. *fulgor,* fr. *fulgere* to shine.] Dazzling brightness; splendor. *Rare.*

ful'gu-rant (fŭl'gū-rănt), *a.* [L. *fulgurans,* p. pr. of *fulgurare.*] Resembling lightning; flashing.

ful'gu-rate (fŭl'gū-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *fulgurare* to flash, fr. *fulgur* lightning, fr. *fulgere* to shine.] To flash as lightning.

ful'gu-rat'ing (-rāt'ĭng), *p. a. Med.* Resembling lightning; — used to describe sudden intense lancinating pains.

ful'gu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of flashing or lightening; a lightning flash. *Now Rare.*

ful'gu-rite (fŭl'gū-rīt), *n.* [L. *fulgur* lightning.] *Geol.* A glassy irregular tube produced by the passage of lightning through loose sand, or even compact rock.

ful'gu-rous (fŭl'gū-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fulgur* lightning.] Emitting lightning; flashing; fulgurant.

ful'ham (fōōl'ăm), *n.* A loaded die. *Slang.*

fu-lig'i-nous (fū-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fuliginosus,* fr. *fuligo* soot.] Smoky; sooty; dusky. — **fu-lig'i-nous-ly,** *adv.*

full (fōōl), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *fuler, fouler,* fr. LL., fr. L. *fullo* a fuller.] To thicken by moistening, heating, and pressing, as cloth; scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

full, *a.* [AS. *ful.*] **1.** Filled; abundantly supplied. **2.** Satisfied in appetite; sated; also, satisfying; as, a *full* meal. **3.** Absorbed in and enthusiastic over (something); as, to be *full* of a plan. **4.** Occupying completely the space or accommodation; as, a *full* audience; a *full* cargo. **5.** Complete; entire; of maximum quality, force, development, etc.; as, a *full* jury; *full* weight; the *full* moon, etc. **6.** Rounded or plump. **7. a** Of sounds, having volume or depth. **b** Of colors, pure. **c** Of wines, etc., having good body. **8.** Plenteous; copious; as, *full* notes. **9.** Having the mind filled with information. **10.** Having so much material that it hangs in folds; as, *full* sleeves. **11.** Filled or distended by wind; as, *full* sails.

Syn. Full, replete. Replete (with), the more bookish term, as compared with **full** (of), heightens the implication of abundant supply or of being fraught with something; as, *full* of ambition; *replete* with anecdote.

full back. *Football.* See BACK, *n.*, 5 **d.** — **f. blood. a** Unmixed descent; as, a negro of *full blood.* **b** Relationship through both parents. — **f. dress,** the style of dress prescribed for occasions of ceremony; esp. the customary formal dress for evening. — **f. hand,** *or* **f. house,** *Poker,* a hand containing three of a kind and a pair, as three kings and two tens. — **f. stop,** *Punct.,* a period.

— *n.* Complete measure; highest state or degree.

— *adv.* **1.** Quite; entirely. **2.** To the utmost; — chiefly in combination; as, *full*-blown.

— *v. t.* To make full, as a garment; to sew with gathers, as trimming. — *v. i.* **1.** To be or become full; as, the moon *fulls* to-night. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To have fullness; gather; pucker.

full'er (fōōl'ẽr), *n.* [From FULL to make full.] A set hammer for grooving and spreading iron.

full'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to full cloth.

full'er's earth (-ẽrz). A soft earthy substance, resembling clay, used in cleansing cloth and wool of grease.

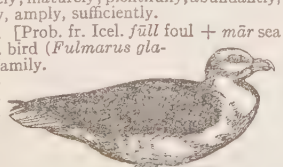
full'er-y (fōōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place or works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

full'ing, *n.* Process of cleansing, shrinking, and thickening cloth by moisture, heat, and pressure.

full'ness, *n.* State or quality of being full.

ful'ly (fōōl'ĭ; -lĭ), *adv.* In a full manner or degree; completely.—**Syn.** Entirely; maturely; plentifully, abundantly, plenteously, copiously, amply, sufficiently.

ful'mar (fōōl'mär), *n.* [Prob. fr. Icel. *fūll* foul + *mār* sea mew.] An Arctic sea bird (*Fulmarus glacialis*) of the petrel family.



Fulmar.

ful'mi-nant (fŭl'mĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *fulminans,* p. pr. of *fulminare* to lighten.] **1.** Fulminating. **2.** *Med.* Coming on suddenly with great severity; foudroyant.

ful'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i. & t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *fulminatus,* p. p. of *fulminare* to lighten, strike with lightning, *fulmen* thunderbolt, *fulgere* to shine.] **1.** To thunder and lighten. *Rare.* **2.** To detonate; explode violently. **3.** To issue (decrees, etc.) authoritatively; thunder forth (menaces). [a fulminate.

fulminating powder, any violently explosive powder, esp.

— *n.* **1.** A salt of fulminic acid. **2.** A fulminating powder.

ful'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of fulminating. **2.** That which is fulminated, or thundered forth.

ful'mi-na-to-ry (-nà-tō-rĭ), *a.* Thundering; striking terror.

ful'mine (fŭl'mĭn), *v. i. & t.* To fulminate.

ful-min'ic (fŭl-mĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a strong acid, C:N·OH, the salts of which explode on percussion.

ful'mi-nous (fŭl'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fulmen* thunderbolt.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling thunder and lightning.

ful'some (fŭl'sŭm), *a.* [*full, a.* + *-some.*] **1.** Offensive; repulsive; esp., offensive from excess of display or from insincerity. **2.** Lustful; obscene. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See SUAVE. — **ful'some-ly,** *adv.* — **ful'some-ness,** *n.*

ful'vous (fŭl'vŭs), *a.* [L. *fulvus.*] Tawny; dull yellow.

fu-mar'ic (fū-mär'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fumus* smoke, fume.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_2H_2(CO_2H)_2$, occurring in fumitory and other plants.

fu'ma-role (fū'mà-rōl), *n.* [It. *fumaruola,* fr. *fumo* smoke, L. *fumus.*] A hole or spot, as in a volcanic region, emitting fumes.

fu'ma-to'ri-um (fū'mà-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-à). [NL., fr. L. *fumare, fumatum,* to smoke.] An air-tight compartment in which vapor may be generated to destroy germs or insects, as scale insects on nursery stock.

fu'ma-to-ry (fū'mà-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See FUMATORIUM.] Pert. to, or concerned with, smoking. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place for subjecting things to the action of smoke or vapor.

fum'ble (fŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To feel or grope about clumsily; seek awkwardly. — *v. t.* To handle or manage awkwardly; in ball games, to fail to handle (the ball) properly. — *n.* Act of fumbling.

fum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who fumbles.

fume (fūm), *n.* [L. *fumus.*] **1.** Aromatic smoke, as of incense. **2.** A vaporous or odorous exhalation, esp. if offensive; reek; as, sulphurous *fumes.* **3.** Anything unsubstantial or airy; idle conceit. **4.** An emotional outburst; esp., a fit of anger or vexation; as, to be in a *fume.*

— *v. i.*; FUMED (fūmd); FUM'ING (fūm'ĭng). **1.** To smoke; throw off fumes; rise up, as vapor. **2.** To show anger or irritation. — *v. t.* **1.** To fill or treat with fumes. **2.** To burn incense in or to. **3.** To throw off as in vapor.

fu'met (fū'mĕt) } *n.* [F. *fumet* odor, fume of wine or
fu-mette' (fū-mĕt') } meat, fr. L. *fumus* smoke.] Odor of game, etc., that has been kept long, or of meat in cooking.

fu'mi-gate (fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED; -GAT'ING. [L. *fumigatus,* p. p. of *fumigare,* fr. *fumus* smoke.] **1.** To apply smoke or vapor to, esp. for disinfecting. **2.** To perfume.

fu'mi-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of making or using fumes or perfume, as in incantation. **2.** Act of fumigating, as for disinfection. **3.** Vapor raised in the process of fumigating; also, a preparation used for fumigating purposes.

fu'mi-ga'tor (fū'mĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fumigates; an apparatus for fumigating.

fuming box. *Photog.* A box or chamber in which sensitized paper is subjected to action of ammonia fumes, to improve color and increase speed in printing.

fu'mi-to-ry (fū'mĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *fumeterre;* L. *fumus* smoke + *terra* earth.] Any of a genus (*Fumaria*) of erect or climbing papaveraceous herbs, with small irregular flowers; esp., a delicate purple-flowered garden annual (*F. officinalis*).

fum'y (fŭm'ĭ), *a.* Producing fumes; vaporous.

fun (fŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *fonnen* to be foolish, to act foolishly. Cf. FOND.] Sport; merriment; playful action or speech. — *v. i.* To act in fun; to make fun; joke; fool. *Colloq.*

fu-nam'bu-list (fū-năm'bū-lĭst), *n.* [L. *funambulus; funis* rope + *ambulare* to walk.] A ropewalker or rope dancer. — **fu-nam'bu-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

func'tion (fŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *functio,* fr. *fungi* to perform.] **1.** The proper action of anything; office; duty; specif., the normal and characteristic action of any organ or part of an animal or plant; as, the *function* of the lungs. **2.** Power of acting; faculty. **3.** Activity; performance. *Obs. or R.* **4.** A religious, public, or social ceremony or gathering, esp. if elaborate or formal. **5.** *Math.* A magnitude so related to another magnitude that to values of the latter there correspond values of the former; as, x is a *function* of x^2.

— *v. i.* To fulfill a function; act; operate.

func'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or connected with, a function or functions. **2.** *Biol.* Performing its regular function, as an organ.

functional disease, *Med.,* a disease of which the symptoms cannot be referred to any organic lesion or change of structure; — opposed to *organic disease.*

func'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One charged with the performance of a function.

fund (fŭnd), *n.* [F. *fond* bottom, foundation, *fonds* fund, deriv. of L. *fundus* bottom.] **1.** Bottom; foundation. *Obs.* **2.** An accumulation or deposit of resources; stock; supply. **3.** A sum of money, esp. one the principal or interest of which is appropriated to a specific object, as the carrying on of a commercial undertaking; stock or capital; in *pl.*,

available pecuniary resources. **4.** In *pl.* The stock of a national debt; public securities; — with *the*.
— *v. t.* **1.** To provide a fund to pay interest or principal of. **2.** To convert into a more or less permanent debt at interest. **3.** To place in a fund; accumulate. **4.** To provide funds or means for carrying on; finance.

fun'da-ment (fŭn'dă-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *fundement, fondement*, fr. L. *fundamentum* foundation, *fundus* bottom.] **1.** Foundation. *Obs.* **2.** The buttocks; anus.

fun'da-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the foundation or basis; essential; elementary; primary; basal. — *n.* A principle, rule, law, or article which serves as the groundwork of a system; essential part. — **-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

fun'dus (fŭn'dŭs), *n.* [L., bottom.] The bottom or base of (or part opposite the aperture of) the internal surface of a hollow bodily organ, as of the bladder or the eye.

fu'ner-al (fū'nĕr-ăl), *n.* [LL. *funeralia*, prop. neut. pl. of *funeralis* of a funeral, fr. L. *funus, funeris*, funeral.] **1.** The rites used in the disposition, as by interment, of a dead human body; obsequies; burial. **2.** A procession attending the burial of the dead. — *a.* Pert. to or befitting a funeral; used at the burial of the dead.

fu-ne're-al (fū-nē'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *funereus.*] Appropriate to a funeral; sad and solemn. — **fu-ne're-al-ly,** *adv.*

fu-nest' (fū-nĕst'), *a.* [L. *funestus*, fr. *funus* a funeral, destruction.] Portentous; lamentable; doleful. *Rare.*

fun'gal (fŭng'găl), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, a fungus or fungi.

fun'gi (fŭn'jī), *n., L. pl.* of FUNGUS. [gible.

fun'gi-bil'i-ty (-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being fun-

fun'gi-ble (fŭn'jĭ-b'l), *n.* [LL. (*res*) *fungibiles*, fr. L. *fungi* to discharge.] A thing that is fungible. — *a. Civil Law.* Such that one specimen or part may be used in place of another in the satisfaction of an obligation, as money, food, etc.

fun'gi-cide' (fŭn'jĭ-sīd'), *n.* [*fungus* + *-cide.*] Any substance that destroys fungi. — **fun'gi-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

fun'gi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*fungus* + *-form.*] Shaped like a fungus or mushroom.

fun'goid (fŭn'goid), *a.* [*fungus* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or characteristic of, a fungus; fungal. — *n.* A fungus.

fun-gos'i-ty (fŭn-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Fungous quality; a fungous excrescence.

fun'gous (fŭn'gŭs), *a.* [L. *fungosus.*] Pert. to, relating to, or resembling a fungus, its texture, or its growth.

fun'gus (-gŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -GI (fŭn'jī), E. -GUSES (fŭn'gŭs-ĕz; 24). [L., a mushroom.] **1.** Any of a group of thallophytic plants comprising the molds, mildews, rusts, smuts, mushrooms, etc. They are destitute of chlorophyll and reproduce mainly by means of asexual spores. **2.** *Med.* A morbid spongy growth, esp. of granulations.

fu'ni-cle (fū'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis* cord.] **1.** A small cord. **2.** *Bot.* The stalk of an ovule or seed.

fu-nic'u-lar (fū-nĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or pert. to, a funicle. **2.** Pert. to, or dependent on, the tension of a cord.

fu-nic'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little cord. See FUNICLE.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** A cord, band, or bundle of fibers. **b** The umbilical cord. **2.** *Bot.* A funicle.

funk (fŭnk), *v. i.* To shrink back through fear; flinch. *Colloq.* — *v. t. Colloq.* **1.** To funk at; flinch at; shrink from; as, to *funk* a task. **2.** To frighten; cause to flinch. — *n.* A shrinking back through fear; panic. *Colloq.*

fun'nel (fŭn'ĕl), *n.* [From L. *fundibulum, infundibulum*, funnel, deriv. of *in* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** A vessel shaped like a hollow cone, tapering into a tube, through which liquids, powders, etc., may be run into another vessel. **2.** A flue, or passageway for air, light, smoke, or vapor; a smokestack, esp. of a steamship.

fun'ni-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a funny manner. Common

fun'ny (-ĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -NI-EST. [From FUN.] Funnel.
1. Droll; comical; laughable. **2.** Strange; queer; odd. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See LAUGHABLE.
funny bone. See CRAZY BONE.

fur (fûr), *v. t.*; FURRED (fûrd); FUR'RING. [OF. *forrer*, fr. *fuerre, forre*, sheath, case, of G. origin.] **1.** To line, face, cover, or clothe with fur. **2.** *Arch.* To apply furring to.
— *n.* **1.** A piece of the dressed pelt of any of certain animals (as the seal, beaver, mink, etc.) worn as a trimming or lining to a garment; hence, such a dressed pelt or pelts as a material. **2.** An article of clothing made of, or trimmed or lined with, fur; as, a set of *furs.* **3.** The hairy coat of a mammal, when fine, soft, and thick. **4.** In *pl.* Skins of animals with the fur; peltry. **5.** *Her.* Any of several patterns or diapers used as tinctures. See TINCTURE. **6.** Any coating like, or suggestive of, fur, as of morbid matter on the tongue.

fur'be-low (fûr'bĕ-lō), *n.* A plaited or gathered flounce on a woman's garment; hence, any showy or fussy trimming.
— *v. t.* To ornament, as with a furbelow.

fur'bish (-bĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *forbir, furbir*, fr. OHG. *furban* to clean.] To scour to brightness; burnish; cause to look fresh; renovate. — **Syn.** See POLISH. — **fur'bish-er,** *n.*

fur'cate (fûr'kāt), *a.* [L. *furca* fork.] Forked; branching.
— (-kāt), *v. i.* To branch like a fork.

fur-ca'tion (fûr-kā'shŭn), *n.* A branching like a fork.

fur'cu-lum (fûr'kū-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-lă). [NL., dim. of L. *furca* a fork.] *Anat.* A forked part; esp., the wishbone.

fur'fur (fûr'fŭr), *n.* [L.] Scurf; dandruff.

fur'fu-ra'ceous (-fū-rā'shŭs), *a.* Of or like bran; scurfy.

fur'fu-rane (fûr'fū-rān), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran.] *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, C_4H_4O, of peculiar odor, obtained from wood tar by distillation, and in other ways.

fu'ri-bund (fū'rĭ-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *furibundus*, fr. *furere* to rage.] Full of fury; raging; frenzied.

fu'ri-ous (fū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *furiosus*, fr. *furia* rage, fury.] **1.** Full of, or transported with, passion or fury; frantic: raging. **2.** Moving with violence or impetuosity; rushing; violent. — **Syn.** Vehement, fierce, turbulent, angry, mad, frenzied. — **fu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **fu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

furl (fûrl), *v. t.* [Contracted fr. obs. *furdle*, fr. *fardel* bundle.] To draw up into close compass; wrap or roll (a sail) close to a spar.

fur'long (fûr'lŏng; 62), *n.* [AS. *furlang, furlung; furh* furrow + *lang* long.] A measure of length, now legally ⅛ of a mile; that is, 40 rods or 220 yards (201.16 meters).

fur'lough (-lō), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *verlof*, fr. a prefix akin to E. *for-* + the root of E. *lief.*] Leave of absence, esp. to a soldier. — *v. t.* To grant a furlough to.

fur'men-ty (fûr'mĕn-tĭ), **fur'me-ty.** Vars. of FRUMENTY.

fur'nace (-nās), *n.* [OF. *fornais, fornaise*, fr. L. *fornax.*] An apparatus or structure in which heat is produced for reducing ores, warming a house, baking pottery, or the like.

fur'nish (-nĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *furnir, fornir*, fr. OHG. *frumjan* to further, execute, do.] **1.** To provide for; equip; fit out or fit up. **2.** To provide; supply; give; afford.
Syn. Furnish, equip, appoint. To **furnish** is to provide with whatever is necessary, esp. for use; to **equip** is to furnish with appliances or instruments, esp. for action; **appoint** suggests complete or elegant equipment, and is now rare, except in p. p.; as, to *furnish* a house; to *equip* an expedition; a house beautifully *appointed.*

fur'nish-er, *n.* One who furnishes.

fur'nish-ings, *n. pl.* Furniture, fixtures, apparatus, etc.

fur'nish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of furnishing, or state of being furnished. **2.** A supply of furniture or equipment; in *pl.*, supplies; equipments. *Now Rare.*

fu'ni-ture (fûr'nĭ-tûr), *n.* [F. *fourniture.*] **1.** Act of furnishing; state of being furnished. *Archaic.* **2.** That with which anything is furnished; supplies; outfit; equipment. **3.** The necessary appendages to anything, as to a machine, ship, etc. **4.** Household furnishings.

fu'ror (fū'rôr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Fury; frenzy; also, madness. **2.** A prevalent and excited admiration; "rage"; craze.

fur'ri-er (fûr'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* A dealer in furs.

fur'ri-er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Furs, in general. **2.** The business of a furrier; trade in furs.

fur'ring (fûr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Fur trimmings or lining. **2.** *Arch.* **a** The application of thin strips, as of wood, to a surface to level it, as for lathing, plastering, etc., or to make an air space, etc. **b** The material so applied.

fur'row (fûr'ō), *n.* [AS. *furh.*] **1.** A trench made by or as by a plow. **2.** Plowed land; field. *Poetic.* **3.** Any narrow channel, or groove; a wrinkle. — *v. t.* To cut a furrow in; to plow. — *v. i.* To make furrows; to plow.

fur'ry (fûr'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered with fur; dressed in fur; furred. **2.** Consisting of or resembling fur.

fur seal. Any of certain eared seals having under the hair a dense soft coat of fur, which, being highly valued, has caused the practical extermination of the animals except at certain breeding places (called *rookeries*) where they are under a certain amount of government protection.

fur'ther, (fûr'thĕr) *a. compar.; positive wanting; superl.* FUR'THEST. [A comparative from *fore;* AS. *furðra.*] **1.** More remote; farther. **2.** Beyond; additional. — *adv.* **1.** To or at a greater distance; to a greater extent or degree. **2.** In addition; furthermore. — *v. t.* To promote; forward.
☞ *Further* usually refers to time, quantity, or degree; *farther*, to space. They are not always differentiated.

fur'ther-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of furthering, or helping forward; promotion; advancement; progress.

fur'ther-er, *n.* One who, or that which, furthers.

fur'ther-more' (-mōr'), *adv. & conj.* Moreover; besides.

fur'ther-most (-mōst), *a.* Most remote; furthest.

fur'thest (-thĕst), *a. & adv. superl.* [Formed as a superlative, under influence of *further.*] Most remote; farthest.

fur'tive (fûr'tĭv), *a.* [L. *furtivus*, fr. *furtum* theft, *fur* thief.] Done by stealth; hence: sly; secret; stealthy. — **Syn.** See STEALTHY. — **fur'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **fur'tive-ness,** *n.*

fu'run-cle (fū'rŭn-k'l), *n.* [L. *furunculus* a petty thief, a boil, dim of *fur* thief.] A boil. — **fu-run'cu-lar,** *a.*

fu'ry (fū'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *furia*, fr. *furere* to rage.] **1.** Violent anger; rage. **2.** Fierceness; violence. **3.**

Overmastering agitation or enthusiasm; frenzy. **4.** [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* One of the Erinyes; hence, any avenging spirit. **5.** A turbulent person, esp. a woman; virago; termagant. — **Syn.** Indignation, wrath, ire. See ANGER.

furze (fûrz), *n.* [AS. *fyrs.*] A spiny evergreen fabaceous shrub (*Ulex europæus*) with yellow flowers, common in Europe; — called also *gorse* and *whin.* — **furz'y** (fûr'zĭ), *a.*

Furze Twig, much reduced.

‖ **fu'sain'** (fü'zăN'), *n.* [F., the spindle tree; also, charcoal made from it.] *Fine Arts.* Fine charcoal used in drawing, or a drawing made with it.

fu'sa-role (fū'zā-rōl; -sā-rōl), *n.* [F. *fusarolle*, fr. It. *fusaruolo*, fr. *fuso* spindle, shaft of a column. See FUSEE.] *Arch.* A rounded and usually beaded convex molding, generally placed under the echinus of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian capitals.

fus'cous (fŭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *fuscus.*] Brown or grayish black; darkish.

fuse (fūz), *v. t. & i.*; FUSED (fūzd); FUS'ING (fūz'ĭng). [L. *fusus*, p. p. of *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To liquefy by heat; melt. **2.** To unite or blend, as if melted together.

fuse, fuze, *n.* [See FUSEE.] **1.** A tube, cord, or the like, filled or impregnated with combustible matter, for igniting an explosive. **2.** A strip or piece of fusible metal inserted in an electric circuit. When the current increases beyond safety, the metal melts, thus interrupting the circuit.

fu-see', fu-zee' (fū-zē'), *n.* [F. *fusée* a spindle of tow, fusee, fr. LL., fr. L. *fusus* spindle.] **1.** *Horol.* A conoidal spirally grooved pulley from which a chain or gut is unwound on to the barrel which contains the spring. The lessening of the power of the spring is compensated for by the increasing diameter of the fusee. **2.** *Railroads.* A signal consisting of a tube filled with a composition which burns with a bright colored light for a definite time. **3.** A kind of friction match with a bulbous head, not easily blown out.

F Fusee. *B* Barrel.

fu'sel (fū'zĕl), *n.*, **fusel oil.** [G. *fusel* bad liquor.] An acrid, oily liquid, often occurring in distilled alcoholic liquors consisting chiefly of amyl alcohol; hence, amyl alcohol.

fu'se-lage (fū'zĕ-lāj), *n.* [F.] *Aëronautics.* An elongated body or frame of an aëroplane or flying machine; sometimes, erroneously, any kind of frame or body. Many aëroplanes have no fuselage, properly so called.

fu'si-bil'i-ty (fū'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being fusible, or degree of this quality.

fu'si-ble (fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being melted.

fusible metal *or* **alloy,** any easily fusible metal or alloy, as those composed of bismuth, lead, and tin, or of these three metals and cadmium. They are used for soft solders, etc.

fu'si-form (fū'zĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle + E. *-form.*] Spindle-shaped; tapering at each end, as certain roots. See ROOT, *Illust.*

Fusiform Root of Radish.

fu'sil (fū'zĭl), *n.* [F. *fusil*, OF. also *foisil, fuisil*, steel for striking fire, deriv. of L. *focus* hearth, in LL., fire.] A light flintlock musket. *Obs. or Hist.*

fu'sil, fu'sile (fū'zĭl), *a.* [L. *fusilis* molten, fluid, fr. *fundere, fusum*, to pour.] **1.** Fusible; also, fusing; melting; flowing. *Rare.* **2.** Made liquid or fluid by heat.

fu'sil-eer' ⎫ (-zĭ-lēr'), *n.* **1.** Formerly, a soldier
fu'sil-ier' ⎭ armed with a fusil. See SOLDIER, *Illust.* **2.** Hence: In *pl.* A title now borne by some British regiments.

fu'sil-lade' (-lād'), *n.* [F. See FUSIL, *n.*] A simultaneous or rapidly repeated discharge of firearms. — *v. t.*; -LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd); -LAD'ING. To shoot down or attack by a fusillade.

fu'sion (fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *fusio*, fr. *fundere, fusum*, to pour, melt.] **1.** Act or operation of melting, or of melting together. **2.** State of fluidity or flowing from heat. **3.** Union or blending of things melted or as if melted together. **4.** *Politics.* Coalition (of parties or factions).

fu'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Politics.* Policy, advocacy, or practice of fusion. — **fu'sion-ist,** *n.*

fuss (fŭs), *n.* **1.** A tumult; unnecessary ado. **2.** A fussy person. — **Syn.** See STIR. — *v. i.* To be overbusy or unduly anxious about trifles. — *v. t.* To put into a fuss; to disturb or annoy with trifles; bother. *Colloq.*

fuss'er, *n.* One who fusses.

fuss'y (fŭs'ĭ), *a.*; FUSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Disposed to fuss; overnice; fidgety. **2.** Showing much detail or nicety.

fus'tian (fŭs'chăn), *n.* [OF. *fustaigne*, fr. *Fustāt*, a suburb of Cairo, where it was made.] **1.** Formerly, a cotton-and-linen cloth; now, a kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, as corduroy, velveteen, etc. **2.** Inflated style of discourse or writing; bombast; claptrap. — *a.* **1.** Made of fustian. **2.** Pompous; bombastic. **3.** Worthless.

fus'tic (-tĭk), *n.* [F. *fustoc*, fr. Ar. *fustuq* pistachio, fr. Per. *pistah.*] **1.** The wood of a moraceous tree (*Chlorophora tinctoria*) of Mexico and the West Indies, yielding a light yellow dye much used in the arts; also, the tree itself. **2.** Any of several other dyewoods.

fus'ti-gate (fŭs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *fustigare*, fr. *fustis* stick.] To cudgel.

fus'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A cudgeling.

fust'y (fŭs'tĭ), *a.*; FUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [OF. *fust* cask, wood, fr. L. *fustis* stick.] **1.** Moldy; musty. **2.** Old-fashioned; obstinately fogyish. — **fust'i-ness,** *n.*

fu'thorc ⎫ (fōō'thôrk), *n.* Also **fu'tharc, fu'thark** (-thärk).
fu'thork ⎭ The runic alphabet; — so called from the first six letters, *f, u, þ (th), o* (or *a*), *r, c* (= *k*).

fu'tile (fū'tĭl; *or, esp. Brit.*, fū'tīl), *a.* [L. *futilis, futtilis*, that easily pours out, vain, worthless.] **1.** Useless; vain; as, a *futile* struggle. **2.** Of no importance; trifling; frivolous; as, *futile* talk. — **Syn.** See VAIN. — **fu'tile-ly,** *adv.*

fu-til'i-ty (fū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being futile.

fut'tock (fŭt'ŭk), *n.* [Prob. for *foothook.*] *Naut.* One of the crooked timbers scarfed together to form the lower part of the compound rib of a vessel.

futtock shroud. One of the short, usually iron, shrouds connecting the topmast rigging with the lower mast.

fu'ture (fū'tûr), *a.* [F. *futur*, L. *futurus*, used as fut. p. of *esse* to be.] **1.** That is to be or come hereafter; as, at some *future* day. **2.** Expressing futurity; as, the *future* tense. — *n.* **1.** Time to come. **2.** The period or condition following mortal life; the future state; life to come. **3.** *Gram.* The future tense, or a verb in it. **4.** In *pl.* Things bought and sold for future delivery, esp. in speculation, as in grain, cotton, or stocks.

fu'ture-less, *a.* Without prospect of future achievement.

fu'tur-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Painting.* A movement or phase of postimpressionism (which see). — **fu'tur-ist,** *n.*

fu-tu'ri-ty (fū-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being yet to come; future state. **2.** Future time; time to come. **3.** An event to come.

futurity race. *Racing.* A race for futurity stakes.

futurity stakes. *Racing.* Stakes to be raced for long after the nominations or entries are made; also, loosely, a race for such stakes.

fuze, fu-zee'. Vars. of FUSE, FUSEE.

fuzz (fŭz), *n.* Fine, light particles or fibers; loose volatile matter. — *v. i. & t.* To fly off in, or cover with, minute particles; to become, or cause to be, fuzzy.

-fy (-fĭ). [Through F. verbs in *-fier*, L. *-ficare*, akin to *facer* to do, make.] Suffix meaning *to make, form into*, etc.

fy, fye (fī). Obs. vars. of FIE.

fyke (fīk), *n.* [D. *fuik* a bow net.] A long bag net for catching fish.

fyl'fot (fĭl'fŏt), *n.* The swastika.

G

G (jē); *pl.* G'S, GS, GEES (jēz). **1.** The seventh letter of the English, as of the Latin, alphabet. It was originally a differentiated form of C, devised by the Romans when the sounds of *g* "hard" (as in *go*) and *k* (as in king), both until then represented by C, became distinguished. G has in modern English two chief sounds, commonly called "hard" *g* and "soft" *g*. See *Guide to Pron.* §§ 36–39. Etymologically, G is most closely related to *c* "hard," *k, y*, and *w*; as in *corn, grain, kernel*; *kin*, L. *genus*, Gr. *γένος*; E. *garden, yard*; *drag, draw*; also to *ch* and *h*; as in *get*, pre*hensile*; *guest, host* (an army); *gall, choler*; *gust, choose.* **2.** As a *symbol* [no period], used to denote or indicate: **a** The seventh in a series; seventh in order or class; sometimes, the numeral **7**; as, Company *G.* **b** *Music.* The fifth tone of the model major scale (that of C), or the seventh tone of its relative minor scale (that of A minor).

gab (găb), *n. & v.* Prate; chatter. *Colloq.*

gab'bard (găb'ărd), **gab'bart** (-ărt), *n.* [F. *gabare, gabarot.*] A lighter, barge, or similar vessel. *Obs. or Scot.*

gab'ble (găb'l), *v. i. & t.*; -BLED (-ld); -BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *gab* to prate.] **1.** To chatter; jabber. **2.** To utter inarticulate sounds rapidly, as geese. — *n.* Act of gabbling, or the sound so made. — **gab'bler** (-lĕr), *n.*

gab'bro (găb'rō), *n.* [It.] Any of various granular, igneous rocks, essentially plagioclase feldspar rich in lime.

ga-belle' (gȧ-bĕl'), *n.* Also **ga-bel'** (gȧ-bĕl'; găb'ĕl), **gabell, gable.** [F. *gabelle.*] A tax; specif., the impost levied on salt in France for several centuries until finally abolished in 1790. — **ga-belled'** (gȧ-bĕld'), *a.*

gab'er-dine', gab'ar-dine' (găb'ẽr-dēn'; găb'ẽr-dēn), *n.* [Sp. *gabardina.*] A coarse loose frock or coat, chiefly in medieval costume, as of the Jews.

ga'bi-on (gā'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *gabbione,* fr. *gabbia* cage, L. *cavea.*] A hollow cylinder of wickerwork, strap iron, or the like, to be filled with earth and used in building field-works, in mining, etc.

ga'bi-on-ade' (gā'bĭ-ŭn-ād'; gā'bĭ-ŭn-ād'), *n.* [F. *gabionnade.*] A work made with gabions.

ga'ble (gā'b'l), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* **a** A vertical triangular portion of the end of a building, from the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof. Also, a similar end when not triangular in shape. **b** The end wall of a building, as distinguished from the front or rear side. **c** A decorative member having the shape of a triangular gable, such as that above a Gothic arch in a doorway, or above a form of window.

Gable.

— *v. t. & i.* To furnish with gables; terminate in a gable; as, a *gabled* roof.

gable roof. A roof forming a gable at each end.

gable window. A window in a gable, or one with a gable.

Ga'bri-el (gā'brĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Gabrīēl.*] *Bib.* An angel of comfort and sympathy to man (*Dan.* viii., ix.); the herald of good tidings, declaring the coming of the predicted Messiah (*Luke* i.). In Jewish and Christian tradition he is one of the seven archangels. He is believed by Mohammedans to have dictated the Koran to the Prophet.

ga'by (gā'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). A simpleton. *Colloq.*

gad (găd), *n.* [Icel. *gaddr* goad, sting.] **1.** A metal spike or bar. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A goad; as, upon the *gad,* that is, suddenly, as if goaded; as, "Done upon the *gad.*" Cf. GAD, *n.*, below.

gad, *v. i.* To wander about idly. — *n.* A gadding, or rambling; — used in *on,* or *upon, the gad. Colloq.*

Gad, *n. Bib.* **a** Son of Jacob and Zilpah. **b** One of the twelve tribes of Israel. [oath.]

Gad, *n.* A minced form of the word *God;* — used as a mild

gad'a-bout' (găd'ȧ-bout'), *a.* Gadding; roving. *Colloq.* — *n.* One who gads about. *Colloq.*

gad'bee' (-bē'), *n.* A gadfly.

gad'der (-ẽr), *n.* One who roves about idly; a gadabout.

gad'fly' (-flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (flīz'). A fly that bites or annoys cattle; a breeze fly or horsefly.

Ga-dhel'ic (gȧ-dĕl'ĭk; găd'ĕl-ĭk), *a.* [See GAEL.] Of, belonging to, or designating that division of the Celtic languages which includes the Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

ga'doid (gā'doid), *a.* [NL. *gadus* cod + *-oid.*] Like or pert. to the cod family. — *n.* Any fish of the cod family.

gad'o-lin'i-a (găd'ō-lĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See GADOLINITE.] A rare earth regarded as the oxide of gadolinium.

gad'o-lin-ite (găd'ō-lĭn-īt), *n.* [After J. *Gadolin* (1760–1852), Finnish chemist.] *Min.* A black or brown vitreous silicate of iron, beryllium, yttrium, cerium, erbium, etc. H., 6.5–7. Sp. gr., 4.–4.5. It is a source of rare earths.

gad'o-lin'i-um (-lĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A metallic element with an assigned atomic weight of 157.3. Symbol, *Gd.*

ga-droon' (gȧ-drōōn'), *n.* A godroon.

Gads'woons' (gădz'wōōnz'), **Gad'zooks'** (găd'zōōks'), *interjections.* Euphemistic for *God's wounds!* — chiefly used as a mild oath.

gad'wall (găd'wôl), *n.* A wild duck (*Chaulelasmus streperus*), of about the same size as the mallard, widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere.

Gæ'a (jē'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Γαῖα.] *Gr. Myth.* The earth as a goddess, the eldest-born of Chaos.

Gaek'war (gīk'wär), *n.* [Marathi *gāekvār,* prop., a cowherd.] The title of the ruling prince of Baroda, India.

Gael (gāl), *n.* [Gael. *Gaidheal.*] Originally, a Scottish Highlander, esp. one of Celtic speech; now, any Gadhelic Celt.

Gael'ic (gāl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Gaels, esp. the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland; also, of or designating their language. — *n.* The Celtic speech of the Scottish Highlanders; Erse; loosely, any Gadhelic language.

gaff (găf), *n.* [F. *gaffe.*] **1.** A barbed spear or a hook used in securing heavy fish. **2.** *Naut.* The upper spar of a fore-and-aft sail. **3.** A metal spur for a gamecock. — *v. t.* To strike or secure with a gaff; as, to *gaff* a salmon.

gaff, *n.* A cheap place of amusement. *Slang, Eng.*

gaf'fer (găf'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *gramfer,* for *grandfather.*] An old man; aged rustic; a master. *Dial. Eng.*

gaff'–top'sail, *n. Naut.* A topsail, usually triangular, having its foot extended upon the gaff and its luff upon the topmast.

gag (găg), *v. t.*; GAGGED (găgd); GAG'GING (-ĭng). To stop the mouth of, by something thrust in, and hinder speaking; hence: to silence by authority or by violence; to prevent from free speech. — *v. i.* To heave as with nausea; retch. — *n.* **1.** Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking; — often used fig. **2.** A mouthful that makes one retch, a choking bit.

gag, *n.* **1.** A joke or hoax. **2.** An offhand interpolation by an actor in his part; hence, a joke of this sort. — *v. t.* **1.** To perpetrate a gag or gags upon; impose upon; hoax. **2.** To use gags in; as to *gag* a part in a play. — *v. i.* To introduce gags, or interpolations, in acting. *All Slang.*

gage (gāj), *n.* [F. *gage,* OF. also *guage, wage,* LL. *wadium.*] **1.** A security; pledge. **2.** A pledge (as a glove, cast on the ground) of one's intention to fight to support his claims; hence: a challenge; defiance. — *v. t.*; GAGED (gājd); GAG'ING (gāj'ĭng). **1.** To deposit as a pledge. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** To wager. *Archaic.* **3.** To bind as by a pledge. *Archaic.*

gage, *n.* [An English family named *Gage* imported the greengage from France, in the 18th century.] A type of plum, including the greengage.

gage, gag'er (gāj'ẽr). Vars. of GAUGE, GAUGER.

gag'ger (găg'ẽr), *n.* One who gags.

gag'gle (găg'l), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a noise like a goose; cackle; gabble; babble.

gahn'ite (gän'ĭt), *n.* [After *Gahn,* Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A mineral of the spinel group, varying from dark green or gray to black. It is essentially a zinc aluminate, $ZnAl_2O_4$, but often contains manganese and iron.

gai'e-ty. Var. of GAYETY.

gail-lar'di-a (gā-lär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Gaillard de* Marentonneau, French botanist.] Any of a genus (*Gaillardia*) of American asteraceous plants, having hairy foliage and long-peduncled heads of flowers with showy rays.

gai'ly. Var. of GAYLY.

gain (gān), *n.* A notch, mortise, or groove, as in a timber, wall, etc., to receive and support the end of a joist, girder, or the like. — *v. t.* To make a gain or gains in; to support with, or fit into, gains, or notches; to join or secure by means of a gain or gains; — used with *into,* etc.; as, to *gain* stringers into girders and joists of a floor.

gain, *n.* [Icel. *gagn;* — influenced by F. *gain* gain.] **1.** Increase or addition to what one has of that which is of profit, advantage, or benefit; profit; — opposed to *loss.* **2.** Act of gaining something; acquisition; accumulation.

gain, *v. t.* [F. *gagner,* fr. OF. *gaaignier* to cultivate, OHG. *weidenen* to pasture, hunt, *weida* pasturage.] **1.** To get; acquire; procure; primarily, to get (a profit or advantage) as by earning. **2.** Ironically, to incur; as, to *gain* harm, **3.** To get in competition; come off winner or victor in; as, to *gain* a battle. **4.** To win to an interest or party; — often used with *over.* **5.** To reach; attain to; as, to *gain* the top of a mountain. **6.** To get as by development, increment, etc.; as, to *gain* ten pounds. — **Syn.** Secure, earn, attain, achieve. See OBTAIN.

to gain ground, to make progress; to advance in any undertaking; also, to encroach or make gains (on or upon). — **to g. time,** to obtain or effect a delay, as by pretexts. — *v. i.* **1.** To secure advantage or profit; acquire gain. **2.** To gain ground; also, to encroach.

to gain on *or* **upon. a** To encroach on; as, the ocean *gains on* the land. **b** To obtain influence with. **c** To win ground upon; move faster than. **d** To get the better of.

gain'er, *n.* One who gains.

gain'ful (gān'fo͝ol), *a.* Profitable; advantageous. — **gain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **gain'ful-ness,** *n.*

gain'giv'ing (-gĭv'ĭng), *n.* A misgiving. *Archaic.*

gain'less, *a.* Producing no gain; unprofitable; unavailing.

gain'ly (gān'lĭ), *a.* [ME. *gain* good, near, quick + *-ly,* 1.] Having good form or appearance; shapely; graceful; as, a *gainly* person; *gainly* action.

gain'say' (gān'sā'; gān'sā'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see SAY. To contradict; dispute; forbid. — **gain'say'er,** *n.*

gain'say' (gān'sā') *n.* Contradiction. *Rare.*

gainst (gĕnst), *prep.* Against; — now commonly *'gainst.*

gait (gāt), *n.* [See GATE a way.] **1.** A going; walk; way. **2.** Manner of walking or otherwise moving on foot. — *v. t.* **1.** To train so as to have a regular gait; as, to *gait* a horse. **2.** To prepare for work; as, to *gait* a loom.

gait'ed, *a.* Having a (certain) gait; as, slow-*gaited.*

gai'ter (gā'tẽr), *n.* [F. *guêtre.*] **1.** A covering for the ankle and instep, or for the leg from knee to instep. **2.** A kind of shoe with elastic strips at the sides. *U. S.*

ga'la (gā'lȧ), *n.* [F. *gala* show, pomp, It. *gala* finery.] **1.** a Festive dress; — now only in *in gala.* **b** Festivity. *Obs.* **2.** A festival; — chiefly attrib., as in *gala day,* etc.

ga-lac'ta-gogue (gȧ-lăk'tȧ-gŏg), *a.* [Gr. γάλα, *-ακτος,* milk + ἀγωγός leading.] *Med.* Galactopoietic. — *n.* Any galactagogue agent.

ga-lac'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γαλακτικός milky, fr. γάλα, *-ακτος,* milk.] **1.** = LACTIC. **2.** Pert. to the Galaxy, or Milky Way.

gal'ac-tom'e-ter (găl'ăk-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk + *-meter.*] A hydrometer specially designed for testing milk; a form of lactometer.

ga-lac'to-poi-et'ic (gȧ-lăk'tō-poi-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γάλα, *-ακτος,* milk + ποιητικός creative.] Increasing the flow of milk.

ga-lac'tose (gă-lăk'tōs), *n.* [Gr. *γάλα, -ακτος*, milk + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, one form of which is obtained by decomposition of milk sugar and also from certain gums.

Gal'a-had, Sir (găl'ă-hăd). A knight of the Round Table, called "the chaste," who achieved the quest of the Grail.

ga-lan'gal (gă-lăn'găl) } *n.* [OF. *galingal*, fr. Ar. *khalan-*
gal'an-gale (găl'ăn-gāl) } *jān.*] The rootstock of various plants of the ginger family.

gal'an-tine (găl'ăn-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [F.] Veal, chicken, or other white meat, boned, tied up, boiled, and served cold.

ga-lan'ty show (gă-lăn'tĭ; găl'ăn-tĭ). A kind of pantomime made by throwing shadows of puppets on a wall or screen.

gal'a-tea (găl'ă-tē'ă), *n.* [After the *Galatea*, a British man-of-war, the material being used for children's sailor suits (*Oxf. E. D.*).] A kind of striped cotton fabric.

Gal'a-te'a, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γαλάτεια.] *Class. Myth.* **a** A Nereid beloved by Polyphemus. **b** An ivory statue of a maiden, by Pygmalion, a king of Cyprus. He fell in love with it, and at his prayer Aphrodite gave it life.

Ga-la'tian (gă-lā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Galatia, in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** A native of Galatia. **2.** In *pl.* The Epistle to the Galatians, in the New Testament.

gal'a-vant' (găl'ă-vănt'). Var. of GALLIVANT.

ga'lax (gā'lăks), *n.* [NL.] A low evergreen shrub (*Galax aphylla*) having a slender raceme of small white flowers. Its leaves are used by florists for decoration.

gal'ax-y (găl'ăk-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -AXIES (-sĭz). [F. *galoxie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. γαλαξίας (sc. *κύκλος* circle), fr. *γάλα, -ακτος*, milk.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The Milky Way. **2.** An assemblage of brilliant or noted persons or things.

gal'ba-num (-bă-nŭm), *n.* [L. *galbanum*, Gr. χαλβάνη.] A fetid yellowish or brownish gum resin, derived from certain Asiatic plants. It resembles asafetida, and is used for similar medicinal purposes, also in making varnish, etc.

gale (gāl), *n.* **1.** A strong wind, between a stiff breeze and a hurricane. Its velocity lies between 25 and 75 miles an hour. **2.** A breeze. *Chiefly Poetic.* **3.** A state of excitement, passion, or hilarity.

gale, *n.* [AS. *gagel.*] A myricaceous shrub (*Myrica gale*), having bitter fragrant leaves; — often called *sweet gale.*

gale, *n.* **1.** A periodical payment, or the amount paid. *Rare, or Local, U. S.* **2.** Specif.: An amount paid periodically as rent. *Eng.*

ga'le-a (gā'lē-ă), *n.*; *pl.* -LEÆ (-ē). [L., a helmet.] Any helmet-shaped part, as the upper lip of a labiate corolla.

Galeae

ga'le-ate (-āt), **ga'le-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Helmet-shaped; also, having a helmet.

ga-le'i-form (gă-lē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *galea* helmet + *-form.*] Helmet-shaped.

Ga'len (gā'lĕn), *n.* A famous ancient Greek physician (A. D. 130 or 131–200); hence, humorously, a physician.

ga-le'na (gă-lē'nă), *n.* [L. *galena* lead ore.] Native lead sulphide, PbS, a bluish gray mineral occurring in crystals or masses. It is the chief ore of lead, and often contains enough silver to rank as a silver ore. — **ga-len'ic** (gă-lĕn'ĭk), *a.*

Ga-len'ic (gă-lĕn'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to Galen; relating to
Ga-len'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } his medical principles or method.

ga-le'nite (gă-lē'nīt), *n.* = GALENA.

Ga-li'cian (gă-lĭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Galicia, Spain, or its inhabitants; also, designating, or relating to, the dialect of the Galicians. — *n.* A native of Galicia; also, the language of the Galicians, a dialect of Portuguese.

Ga-li'cian, *a.* Of or pert. to Galicia, Austria.

Gal'i-le'an (găl'ĭ-lē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Galileo Galilei (1564–1642), who was the founder of experimental physics and astronomy.

Gal'i-le'an (-lē'ăn), *a.* Also **Gal'i-læ'an.** Of or pert. to Galilee, the northern province of Palestine under the Romans. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee; hence, contemptuously, a Christian.

gal'i-lee (găl'ĭ-lē), *n.* *Arch.* In certain English churches, a chapel or porch at the entrance.

gal'i-ma'ti-as (găl'ĭ-mā'shĭ-ăs; -măt'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [F.] Nonsense; gibberish; confused and unmeaning talk; jargon.

gal'in-gale (găl'ĭn-gāl), *n.* **1.** = GALANGAL. **2.** An English sedge (*Cyperus longus*) with an aromatic root.

gal'i-ot, gal'li-ot (găl'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *galiote.* See GALLEY.] *Naut.* **a** A small swift galley, formerly used in the Mediterranean. **b** A long, narrow, light-draft Dutch merchant vessel. **c** A Roman galley. *Obs.*

gal'i-pot, gal'li-pot (găl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [F. *galipot.*] The crude turpentine resin exuded from a pine (*Pinus pinaster*) of southern Europe, esp. France.

gall (gôl), *n.* [AS. *gealla.*] **1.** Bile, esp. that from the ox, used in the arts and in medicine. **2.** The gall bladder. **3.** Anything extremely bitter to endure. **4.** Bitterness of spirit; rancor. **5.** Impudence; effrontery. *Slang, U. S.*

gall, *n.* [AS. *gealla* a sore spot.] **1.** A sore in the skin from chafing, esp. on a horse's back. **2.** A cause or a state of irritation. **3.** A bare or weak spot; flaw. — *v. t.* **1.** To wear away by friction; chafe. **2.** To vex. **3.** To injure. — *v. i.* To become sore or worn by chafing.

gall, *n.* [F. *galle*, noix de *galle*, fr. L. *galla.*] A swelling or excrescence on plants due to certain parasites, esp. larvæ of gallflies and gall gnats and certain aphids. Many galls contain much tannic acid, as those on certain oaks.

gal'lant (găl'ănt; *see sense* 4), *a.* [F. *galant*, fr. OF. *galer* to rejoice.] **1.** Showy; gay, esp. in dress. **2.** Stately; grand; as, a *gallant* ship. **3.** Noble in bearing or spirit; brave. **4.** (*pron., usually* gă-lănt'). Polite and attentive to ladies; hence: amorous; amatory.

Syn. Gallant, chivalrous. **Gallant,** as here compared (see COURAGE), suggests attentive, sometimes rather ornate or florid, courtesy to women; **chivalrous** often adds the implication of high-minded and disinterested, sometimes self-sacrificing, devotion.

—(gă-lănt'; găl'ănt), *n.* **1.** A gay, fashionable man; a young blood. **2.** One gallant to ladies; hence: a lover; paramour.

gal-lant' (gă-lănt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bestow gallant attentions on (a lady). **2.** To escort; conduct. — *v. i.* To act the gallant.

gal'lant-ly (găl'ănt-lĭ; gă-lănt'lĭ), *adv.* In a gallant manner.

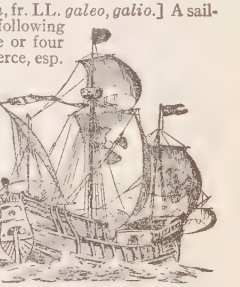
gal'lant-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gallant.

gal'lant-ry (găl'ănt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Gallants collectively; people of style. *Obs.* **2.** Gallant appearance; ostentatious finery; display; hence: something showy; a bit of finery. *Archaic.* **3.** Bravery. **4.** A gallant action or speech. **5.** Life or conduct of a gallant. **6.** Civility or polite attention to ladies; also, amorous intrigue. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.

gall bladder. The sac which receives the bile. In man it is lodged on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver.

gal'le-ass (găl'ē-ăs), *n.* [F. *galéasse*, fr. It. See GALLEY.] A large galley mounting heavy guns in broadside, now obsolete.

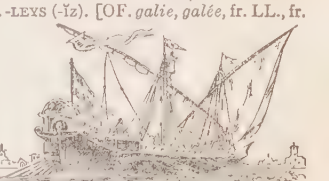
gal'le-on (-ŭn), *n.* [Sp. *galeón*, fr. LL. *galeo, galio.*] A sailing vessel of the 15th and following centuries, often having three or four decks, used, for war or commerce, esp. by the Spaniards.



Galleon.

gal'ler-y (găl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LERIES (-ĭz). [F. *galerie*, fr. LL. *galeria.*] **1.** A long, narrow room, hall, or passage, orig. one open at the sides; hence, a room (usually long and narrow) for showing pictures, shooting, taking photographs, etc.; also, an important collection, as of pictures. **2.** In an auditorium, a platform, supported on brackets or columns, usually for part of the audience; specif., in a theater, the highest of such platforms. **3.** The occupants of a gallery (sense 2); esp., the part of the audience in the cheapest seats of a theater; hence, the less refined or educated part of the public; also, any body of spectators at a game, as of golf or tennis, or of auditors of a speech or debate. **4.** *Naut.* A platform at the quarters or around the stern (the *quarter gallery* and *stern gallery*), common in old-time vessels; — called also *balcony.* **5.** Specif.: **a** *Mining.* A working drift or level. **b** A passage made by an animal, as by moles or ants underground. **c** *Fort.* Any sunk or cut passageway which is covered overhead as well as at the sides. **6.** A roofed promenade; esp. in the Southern United States, a veranda.

gal'ley (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). [OF. *galie, galée*, fr. LL., fr. LGr. γαλέα.] **1.** An ancient or medieval vessel, usually low and one-decked, propelled orig. by oars, or, later, by oars and sails. **2.** A large rowboat. **3.** The cookroom of a vessel. **4.** [F. *galée.*] *Printing.* **a** An oblong tray to hold type set but not made up into pages. **b** A galley proof.



Venetian Galley.

galley proof. *Printing.* A proof from type on a galley.

galley slave. A slave who works at the oar on board a galley; also, a criminal condemned to such work.

gall'fly' (gôl'flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). An insect that deposits its eggs in plants, and occasions galls.

gal'liard (găl'yărd), *a.* [F. *gaillard.*] *Archaic.* **1.** Gay; lively. **2.** Hardy; valiant. — *n.* **1.** A galliard man. *Archaic.* **2.** An old gay and lively dance, or its music.

gal'liard-ise' (-ēz'), *n.* [F. *gaillardise.* See GALLIARD, *a.*] Excessive gayety; merriment. *Archaic.*

gal'li-ass (găl'ĭ-ăs). Var. of GALLEASS.

gal'lic (găl'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing gallium.

gal'lic, *a.* [From 3d GALL.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline astringent acid, $C_6H_2(OH)_3 \cdot CO_2H$, widely distributed among plants, esp. in galls.

Gal'lic (găl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Gallicus*, fr. *Galli* Gauls, *Gallia* Gaul.] Of or pert. to Gaul or France; Gallican; French.

Gal'li-can (-ĭ-kăn), *n.* Gallic.

Gal'li-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory, esp. as formerly held in the French church, that the church has only spiritual jurisdiction and that the Pope's judgments are not irreversible until confirmed by the church.

Gal'li-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the French; a French idiom; also, a French mode or custom.

Gal'li-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Gallic.

gal'li-gas'kin (-găs'kĭn), *n.* **1.** In *pl.* Loose hose or breeches. *Often Jocose.* **2.** A gaiter or legging. *Dial.*

gal'li-mau'fry (-mô'frĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -FRIES (-frĭz). [F. *galimafrée* a ragout of meats.] Any absurd medley; hodgepodge.

gal'li-na'cean (-nā'shăn), *n.* A gallinaceous bird.

gal'li-na'ceous (-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *gallinaceus*, fr. *gallina* hen, fr. *gallus* cock.] Resembling domestic fowls; of or pert. to an order (*Gallinæ*) of birds including the barnyard fowls, and, also, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quails, etc.

gal'li-nip'per (găl'ĭ-nĭp'ĕr), *n.* A large mosquito or other biting or stinging insect. *Colloq.*

gal'li-nule (-nūl), *n.* [L. *gallinula* chicken, dim. of *gallina* hen.] Any of certain birds of the rail family, related to the coots, as the water (or moor) hen (*Gallinula chloropus*) of Europe.

gal'li-ot (-ŏt). Var. of GALIOT, a galley.

gal'li-pot (-pŏt), *n.* A resin; — var. of GALIPOT.

gal'li-pot (găl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [Prob. *galley* + *pot*, as being brought in galleys.] A small earthern pot, esp. as used by druggists and apothecaries to hold medicines, etc.; hence, a nickname for a druggist.

gal'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A metallic element occurring widely, but in minute amounts, remarkable for its low melting point (86° F., 30° C.). Symbol, *Ga*; at. wt. 70.1.

gal'li-vant' (găl'ĭ-vănt'), *v. i.* **1.** To play the gallant. **2.** Hence, to roam about for pleasure.

gal'li-wasp' (-wŏsp'), *n.* **1.** A lizard (*Diploglossus monotropis*) of Jamaica and eastern Central America. It is about a foot long and harmless. **2.** A lizard fish (*Synodus fœtens*) of the southern United States and West Indies.

gall'nut' (gôl'nŭt'), *n.* A nutlike gall.

gal'lo-glass', **gal'low-glass'** (găl'ō-glăs'), *n.* [Ir. *gallóglach*; *gall* foreigner + *óglach* servant, youth, soldier.] An armed follower of an Irish or Gaelic chief. *Obs. or Hist.*

Gal'lo-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [L. *Galli* Gauls + *mania* madness.] A strong prejudice in favor of what is French.

gal'lon (găl'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *galon*, *jalon*, fr. LL. *galo*, *galona*, fr. *galum* a liquid measure.] A measure of capacity, containing four quarts. The standard gallon of the United States is the old English **wine gallon**, containing 231 cubic inches (3.7853 liters); the old **ale gallon** or **beer gallon** contained 282 cubic inches (4.62 liters); the English **imperial gallon** contains about 277.42 cubic inches (4.5436 liters). Abbr., *gal.* In apothecaries' measure, it is denoted by the sign *C* (L. *Congius*).

gal-loon' (găl-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *galon*.] A narrow binding or trimming, esp. one of rich material, as silk or gold lace. — **gal-looned'** (-lōōnd'), *a.*

gal'lop (găl'ŭp), *v. i.* [F. *galoper*.] To go or ride at or as at a gallop. — *v. t.* To cause to gallop. — *n.* **1.** A springing gait of various quadrupeds, esp. the horse. **2.** A ride on a galloping animal. **3.** Rapid or hasty progression, as if by springs or leaps. — **gal'lop-er,** *n.*

gal'lo-pade' (-ō-pād'; -pād'), *n.* [F. *galopade*. See GALLOP, *n.*] A kind of lively dance or music for it; a galop.

Gal'lo-way (-ō-wā), *n.* **1.** One of a breed of small hardy horses originating in Galloway; hence, a small horse. **2.** One of a breed of medium-sized, hornless, usually chiefly black, beef cattle, native to southwestern Scotland.

gal'lows (găl'ōz; -ŭs), *n. sing.*; *pl.* GALLOWSES (-ĕz; 24), or, *Archaic*, GALLOWS. [ME. *galwes*, pl., AS. *galga*, *gealga*, gallows, cross.] **1.** A frame, in simplest form a crossbar on two posts, on which criminals are hanged. **2.** A gallows bird. *Obs.* **3.** Any frame with uprights and crosspiece. — (*dial.* găl'ŭs), *a.* Deserving the gallows; hence: villainous; rascally; bad; mischievous; wild; impudent, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *adv.* Extremely; very. *Slang or Dial.*

gallows bird. A person who deserves hanging. *Colloq.*

gallows, *or* **gal'low** (găl'ō), **tree.** The gallows.

gall'stone' (gôl'stōn'), *n.* A concretion, or calculus, formed in the gall bladder or biliary passages.

gal'ly-gas'kin (găl'ĭ-găs'kĭn). Var. of GALLIGASKIN.

gal'op (găl'ŭp; găl'ō), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A kind of lively dance, in 2-4 time; also, the music for the dance.

ga-lore' (gă-lōr'; 57), *adv.* [Gael. *gu leòr* enough, or Ir. *goleor*.] In abundance; plentifully. *Chiefly Colloq.*

ga-losh', **ga-loche'** (gă-lŏsh'), *n.* [F. *galoche*.] **1.** A clog; a shoe with a heavy sole; hence, a boot or shoe of any sort. *Obs.* **2.** An overshoe, now of rubber, worn in wet weather. *Rare in U. S.*

gal-van'ic (găl-văn'ĭk), *a.* [After Luigi *Galvani*, of Bologna, because of his connection (about 1780) with the discovery of dynamical electricity.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or exhibiting galvanism; voltaic. *Rare or Hist.* **2.** Affected or affecting as by an electric shock or stimulus. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

galvanic battery. = BATTERY, *n.*, 6 **a.**

gal'va-nism (găl'vă-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* Dynamical, or current, electricity, esp. as produced by chemical action; also, the science treating of this. *Rare or Hist.* **2.** *Med.* The use of the uninterrupted electric current for therapeutic purposes, as in treating nervous disorders.

gal'va-ni-za'tion (găl'vă-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of galvanizing.

gal'va-nize (-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). **1.** To affect with galvanism; hence: to excite as if by an electric shock; electrify. *Chiefly Med., Hist., or Fig.* **2.** To plate, as with gold, silver, etc., by means of an electric current; by extension, to coat (iron) with zinc by means of heat. — **gal'va-niz'er** (-nīz'ĕr), *n.*

gal'va-no-cau'ter-y (găl'vă-nō-kô'tĕr-ĭ), *n. Med.* Cautery effected by a wire heated by an electric current.

gal'va-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*galvanic-* + *-meter*.] *Elec.* An instrument to determine the intensity of an electric current or its presence or direction, usually by deflection of a magnetic needle. — **gal'va-no-met'ric** (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **gal'va-nom'e-try** (-nŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.*

gal'va-no-plas'ty (găl'vă-nō-plăs'tĭ; găl-văn'ō-), *n.* [*galvanic* + *-plasty*.] Electrometallurgy, esp. that branch of it known as electrotypy. — **gal'va-no-plas'tic,** *a.*

gal'va-no-scope' (găl'vă-nō-skōp'; găl-văn'ō-), *n.* [*galvanic* + *-scope*.] *Elec.* An instrument or apparatus, as a magnetic needle, for detecting the presence and direction of electric currents, esp. feeble ones. — **gal'va-no-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **gal'va-nos'co-py** (-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.*

Gal'ways (gôl'wāz), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. *Galway*, county in Ireland.] Whiskers following the line of the chin from ear to ear. *Slang, U. S.*

gam (găm), *n. Naut.* **a** A herd, or school, of whales. **b** A visit between whalers at sea, or, *Local, U. S.*, between persons ashore. — *v. i.*; GAMMED (gămd); GAM'MING. *Naut.* **a** To gather in a gam; — said of whales. **b** To engage in a gam, or, *Local, U. S.*, in social intercourse anywhere. — *v. t. Naut.* To have a gam with; to pay a visit to, esp. among whalers at sea.

ga-mash'es (gă-măsh'ĕz; găm'ăsh-), *n. pl.* [F. *gamaches*.] A kind of protective leggings or gaiters. *Archaic or Dial.*

gamb, **gambe** (găm'bē), *n.* [OF. *gambe*, variant of OF. & F. *jambe* leg.] A leg or shank; specif., *Her.*, the foreleg of a beast; also, the leg of an eagle, etc.

gam-ba'do (găm-bā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS or -DOES (-dōz). [See GAMBOL.] **1.** A spring or bound of a horse. **2.** A caper, as in dancing.

gam-ba'do, *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [It. or Sp. *gamba* leg.] A kind of long boot attached to a saddle instead of stirrups; any long gaiter; — usually in *pl.*

gam'be-son (găm'bĕ-sŏn), *n.* [OF. *gambeson*, *gambaison*, fr. *gambais*, *wambais*, of Ger. origin.] A medieval garment of cloth or leather, stuffed and quilted, orig. worn under the habergeon, later as the principal defensive garment.

gam'bier (-bēr), *n.* [Malayan *gambīr*, name of the plant.] A yellowish catechu derived from a Malayan rubiaceous climbing shrub (*Ourouparia gambir*). It is used for chewing with the betel nut, and for tanning and dyeing.

gam'bit (-bĭt), *n.* [It. *gambitto* gambit, *gambetto* gambit, a tripping up, fr. *gamba* leg.] A chess opening in which the first player voluntarily gives up a pawn or a piece, or several successively, for the sake of an advantage in position.

gam'ble (-b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To game for money or other stake. **2.** To hazard something on a chance; wager. — *v. t.* To lose by gaming. — *n.* A transaction involving gambling or similar risk. *Colloq.*

gam'bler, *n.* One who gambles, esp. habitually.

gam'bling (-blĭng), *n.* The action of one who gambles; the act of playing or gaming for stakes; loosely, any wagering.

gam-boge' (găm-bōj'; -bōōj'), *n.* [From *Cambodia*, Indo-China.] A gum resin used as a yellow pigment and in medicine as a strong emetic and cathartic.

gam'bol (găm'bŏl), *n.* [F. *gambade* gambol, It. *gambata* kick, *gamba* leg.] A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a hop. — *v. i.*; -BOLED (-bŏld) or -BOLLED; -BOL-ING or -BOLLING. To bound or spring as in dancing or play; frisk.

gam'brel (găm'brĕl), *n.* [OF. *gamberel* a crooked stick or iron used by butchers, fr. *gambe*, *jambe*, leg.] **1.** The hock of an animal, esp. of a horse. **2.** A gambrel roof.

gambrel roof. A form of curb roof (see CURB ROOF, *Illust.*).

game (gām), *a.* Lame; — said of a leg, arm, etc. *Colloq.*

game, *n.* [AS. *gamen*, *gomen*, play, sport.] **1.** Sport of any kind; fun; also, playful ridicule. *Obs. or Rare* except

in *to make game of*. *Sport, fun,* and *jest* are now otherwise the common words in this sense. **2.** An amusement or diversion; any systematic action carried on for sport; *Obs.* **3.** A contest according to set rules, for amusement or for a stake. **4.** In games: **a** A single contest lasting until a definite limit is reached. **b** The number of points to be scored to win a contest. **5.** A scheme; plan; project. **6.** An animal or animals hunted; also, their flesh considered as food. **7.** Pluck or intrepidity, like that of a game animal. — **Syn.** See PLAY.

— *v. i.*; GAMED (gāmd); GAM'ING. To play for a wager; gamble. — *v. t.* To lose, pass, or dispose of by gaming; — usually used with *away*.

— *a.*; GAM'ER (gām'ẽr); GAM'EST. Having a resolute spirit; plucky. [or capture by sportsmen.

game bird. A bird considered a proper object of pursuit,

game fowl. One of a breed of domestic fowls bred largely for fighting. The male is the **game'cock'**.

game'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One in charge of game.

game'ly, *adv.* In a game manner; pluckily.

game'ness, *n.* Quality of being game; pluck.

game'some (-sŭm), *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; merry.

game'ster (-stẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who plays at games; esp., a habitual gambler. **2.** A merry, frolicsome person. *Obs.* **3.** A lewd person. *Obs.*

gam'e-tan'gi-um (găm'ẽ-tăn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-*à*) [NL., fr. E. *gamete* + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* vessel.] *Bot.* The cell or organ in which gametes are developed.

gam'ete (găm'ēt; gă-mēt'), *n.* [Gr. *γαμετή* wife, *γαμέτης* husband.] *Biol.* A sexual cell or germ cell.

ga-me'to-phore (gă-mē'tō-fōr; găm'ẽ-tō-fōr'; 57), *n. Bot.* A modified branch bearing sex organs, or gametangia, as in the thalloid liverworts.

ga-me'to-phyte (gă-mē'tō-fīt), *n. Bot.* In the alternation of generations in plants, that generation or phase which bears sex organs. Cf. SPOROPHYTE.

gam'ic (găm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *γάμος* marriage.] *Biol.* Sexual; — said esp. of eggs developing only after fertilization.

gam'in (găm'ĭn; *F.* gà'măN'), *n.* [F.] A neglected, untrained city boy; a young street Arab. [stakes; gambling.]

gam'ing (gām'ĭng), *n.* Act or practice of playing games for

gam'ma (găm'à), *n.* [Gr. *γάμμα*.] The third letter [Γ, γ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *G, g* (as in *go*).

gam-ma'di-on (gă-mā'dĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-dĭ-à). [LGr. *γαμμάδιον, γαμμάτιον,* dim. of *γάμμα*.] A cross formed of four capital gammas (Γ), esp. in the figure of a swastika (fig. 1) or in that of a voided Greek cross (fig. 2). See CROSS, SWASTIKA.

1

2

Gamma-dia.

gamma rays. *Physics.* Very penetrating radioactive rays not appreciably deflected by a magnetic or electric field, probably differing from Röntgen rays only in penetration.

gam'mer (găm'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *grammer* for *grandmother*.] An old woman; — correl. of *gaffer*. *Dial. Eng.*

gam'mon (-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *gambon,* fr. *gambe* leg.] A smoked or dried ham; also, the lower end of a side of bacon.

gam'mon, *n.* [See GAME sport.] **1.** Backgammon. *R.* **2.** A victory at backgammon obtained before the opponent has thrown off a man. — *v. t.* To beat by getting a gammon.

gam'mon, *n.* Nonsense; bosh. — *v. i.* To talk gammon; to feign. — *v. t.* To influence with gammon. *All Colloq.*

gam'mon, *v. t. Naut.* To fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a vessel by lashings of rope or chain, or by a band of iron.

gam'mon-er, *n.* One who gammons.

gam'o-gen'e-sis (găm'ō-jĕn'ẽ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *γάμος* marriage + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* Sexual reproduction. — **gam'o-ge-net'ic** (-jẽ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

gam'o-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *γάμος* marriage + *petalous*.] *Bot.* Having the corolla composed of united petals.

Gamopetalous Corolla.

gam'o-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *γάμος* marriage + *-phyllous*.] *Bot.* Having the perianth leaves united.

gam'o-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *γάμος* marriage + *sepalous*.] *Bot.* Having the calyx composed of united sepals.

-gamous. [Gr. *-γαμος,* fr. *γάμος* marriage.] Suffix signifying *marrying, uniting for propagation*; as in *monogamous*.

gamp (gămp), *n.* A large umbrella; — said to allude to Mrs. Gamp's umbrella, in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

gam'ut (găm'ŭt), *n.* [*gamma,* a name formerly used for the first note of the early scale + *ut*.] **1.** The whole series of recognized musical notes; esp., the major scale. **2.** Hence, an entire range or series.

gam'y (gām'ĭ), *a.*; GAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GAM'I-EST. **1.** Abounding in game. **2.** Plucky; spirited; game. **3.** Having the flavor of game, esp. when "high," or slightly tainted.

-gamy. [Gr. *-γαμία* (as in *μονογαμία* monogamy), fr. *γάμος* marriage.] A suffix denoting *marriage, union for propagation* or *reproduction*; as in *polygamy*.

gan (găn), *pret.* of GIN, begin; — formerly used with the infinitive to form preterits, as *did* is now used; as, "This man *gan* fall (i. e., fell) in great suspicion."

gan'der (găn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *gandra*.] A male goose.

gang (găng), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Act, manner, or means of going. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A walk for cattle; pasturage. *Scot.* **3.** A set; outfit. **4.** *Machinery.* A group or set of similar implements arranged to act together; as, a *gang* of saws. **5.** A group; company; specif.: **a** A group of persons associated under the same direction, esp. in doing the same work; as, a *gang* of pavers. **b** A company of persons acting together for some more or less questionable purpose; as, a *gang* of politicians. — **Syn.** See COMPANY.

gang, *v. i.* [AS. *gangan*.] To go; walk. — **gang'er,** *n. Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gang'er (găng'ẽr), *n.* Foreman over a gang of workmen.

gan'gli-at'ed (găng'glĭ-āt'ĕd), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Furnished with ganglia; as, *gangliated* nerves.

gan'gli-on (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GLIA (-à), E. -GLIONS (-ŏnz). [L., a sort of swelling, Gr. *γάγγλιον*.] **1.** *Med.* A small hard tumor, connected with either a joint or a tendon sheath, due to chronic irritation or inflammation. **2.** *Anat.* A nerve center; as: **a** An aggregation of nerve cells forming an enlargement on a nerve or on two or more nerves where they join or separate. **b** A mass of gray matter in the brain or spinal cord. — **gan'gli-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

gang'plank' (găng'plăŋk'), *n.* A long, narrow, portable platform or bridge, used in entering or leaving a vessel.

gan'grel (găn'grĕl), *n.* A vagabond. *Archaic or Scot.*

gan'grene (-grēn), *n.* [L. *gangraena,* fr. Gr. *γάγγραινα*.] *Med.* The dying of tissue due to interference with local nutrition. — *v. t. & i.*; -GRENED (-grēnd); -GREN'ING (-grēn'ĭng). To produce gangrene in; be affected with gangrene.

gan'gre-nous (-grẽ-nŭs), *a.* Affected by, due to, or of the nature of, gangrene.

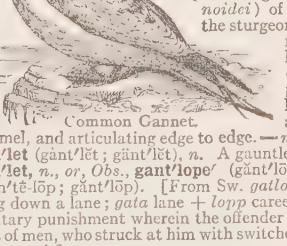
gang'ster (găng'stẽr), *n.* A member of a gang of roughs, hireling criminals, thieves, or the like. *Colloq., U. S.*

gangue (găng), *n.* [F., fr. G. *gang* a metallic vein.] *Mining.* The stony or earthy substance associated with metallic ore.

gang'way' (găng'wā'), *n.* [AS. *gangweg*.] **1.** A passageway from one place to another; esp., a temporary way of planks. **2.** *Naut.* a Either of the sides of the upper deck between the deck house and the rail and the quarter-deck and forecastle. **b** A passageway through the bulwarks of a vessel. **c** A gangplank. **3.** *Mining.* A main level.

gan'is-ter (găn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A siliceous clay rock, of England, used to make a material for lining furnace hearths, etc. **2.** A mixture of crushed siliceous stone and fire clay, similarly used.

gan'net (găn'ĕt; 24), *n.* [AS. *ganot* a sea fowl.] Any of a genus (*Sula*) of large totipalmate sea birds, esp. the common species (*S. bassana*) of the North Atlantic, which measures about six feet in extent of wings.



Common Gannet.

gan'oid (găn'oid), *a.* [Gr. *γάνος* brightness + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a subclass (*Ganoidei*) of fishes including the sturgeons, garfishes, etc., many of which have scales (**ganoid scales**) composed of an inner layer of bone with an outer layer of enamel, and articulating edge to edge. — *n.* A ganoid fish.

gant'let (gänt'lĕt; gänt'lĕt), *n.* A gauntlet, or glove.

gant'let, *n., or, Obs.,* **gant'lope'** (gänt'lōp'), **gan'te-lope** (găn'tẽ-lōp; gănt'lōp). [From Sw. *gatlopp,* orig., a running down a lane; *gata* lane + *lopp* career.] An obsolete military punishment wherein the offender ran between two files of men, who struck at him with switches, clubs, etc.; — often used fig.

gan'try (găn'trĭ) } *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Prob. fr. OF.
gaun'try (gôn'trĭ) } *gantier,* fr. LL., fr. L. *canterius* trellis.] **1.** A frame for supporting barrels. **2.** *Engin.* A frame structure, raised on side supports so as to span over something, and usually of large dimensions.

Gan'y-mede (găn'ĭ-mēd), *n.* [L. *Ganymedes,* Gr. *Γανυμήδης*.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A beautiful shepherd boy of Phrygia who was carried to Olympus by Zeus in the form of an eagle, to be the cupbearer of the gods. Cf. HEBE. **2.** A youth who serves liquors; a cupbearer; a potboy. **3.** *Astron.* A satellite of Jupiter, the largest satellite in the solar system.

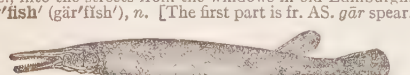
Can'y-me'des (-mē'dēz), *n.* = GANYMEDE, 1.

gaol (jāl), **gaol'er,** etc. Vars. of JAIL, etc.

☞ These forms are still current in Great Britain, esp. in official use.

gap (găp), *n.* **1.** An opening in anything made by or as by breaking or parting. **2.** A mountain pass, cleft, or ravine. **3.** Any breach of continuity; an interval; a hiatus. **4.**

Aëronautics. The vertical distance between two superposed surfaces, esp. in a biplane. [breach.
— *v. t.;* GAPPED (găpt) ; GAP'PING. To make an opening in ;
gape (gāp ; gāp ; *colloq.* gāp), *v. i.;* GAPED (gāpt *or* gāpt) ; GAP'ING (gāp'ĭng ; gāp'-). [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To open the mouth wide, as in hunger, surprise, sleepiness, astonishment, or hostility ; yawn. **2.** To open or part widely. **3.** To stare with open mouth. — **Syn.** See GAZE.
— *n.* **1.** Act of gaping ; stare. **2.** The width of the opened mouth. **3.** A gap. — **gap'er,** *n.*
the gapes. **a** A fit of yawning. **b** A disease of young poultry and other birds, attended with much gaping. It is caused by the gapeworm, which obstructs the breathing and frequently causes death. See GAPEWORM.
gape'seed' (gāp'sēd ; gāp'-), *n.* Anything that causes gaping looks ; also, a person who looks or stares gapingly ; — a term used humorously or in sarcasm.
gape'worm' (gāp'wûrm' ; gāp'-), *n.* A parasitic nematode worm (*Syngamus trachealis*) infesting the trachea and bronchi of birds and causing the gapes.
gap'ing-stock' (gāp'ĭng-stŏk' ; gāp'-), *n.* An object of open-mouthed wonder or curiosity.
gap'py (găp'ĭ), *a.* Having gaps ; broken ; unconnected.
gap'y (gāp'ĭ ; gāp'ĭ), *a.* Affected with the gapes.
gar (gär), *n.* The garfish.
ga'rage' (gȧ'räzh' ; gär'äj), *n.* [F.] A place for housing automobiles or an airship or flying machine.
garb (gärb), *n.* [OF. *garbe* looks, grace, ornament, fr. It. *garbo* grace.] **1.** Personal bearing. *Obs.* **2.** Custom ; fashion. *Obs.* **3.** Fashion or style of dress, esp. that distinctive of rank or standing ; clothing ; dress.
— *v. t.* To clothe ; array ; as, *garbed* in silk.
gar'bage (gär'bāj), *n.* Offal ; refuse animal or vegetable matter ; hence : something worthless or filthy ; refuse.
gar'ble (-b'l), *v. t.;* -BLED (-b'ld) ; -BLING (-blĭng). [OF. *grabeler* to pick out, sort, for *garbeler* to examine precisely, garble spices, fr. Ar. *gharbāl* sieve.] **1.** To cull ; sift ; as, to *garble* coins. *Rare.* **2.** To sift or bolt ; remove dross or dirt from ; as, to *garble* spices. *Obs. or Cant.* **3.** To pick out such parts of as may serve a (usually unfair) purpose ; mutilate misleadingly ; pervert ; as, to *garble* news.
— *n.* **1.** Refuse, esp. of spices ; rubbish ; also, goods containing refuse. *Obs. or Cant.* **2.** Act of garbling, as a work of literature. — **gar'bler** (-blĕr), *n.*
gar'board (-bōrd ; 57), *n. Shipbuilding.* One of the outside planks or plates next the keel.
gar'boil (-boil), *n.* [OF. *garbouil.*] Tumult ; disturbance.
‖ **gar'çon'** (gär'sôN'), *n. ; pl.* -ÇONS (*F.* -sôN'). [F.] A boy ; fellow ; esp., a serving boy or man ; a waiter.
gar'den (gär'd'n), *n.* [OF. *gardin, jardin,* of G. origin.] **1.** A piece of ground used for cultivating herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables ; commonly, such a piece adjoining a dwelling, and inclosed. **2.** Hence, a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country. —*v. i. & t.* To cultivate, or labor in, a garden ; practice horticulture.
gar'den-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes and tends a garden ; one whose occupation is gardening.
gar-de'ni-a (gär-dē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Alexander *Garden* (1730–91), Amer. botanist.] Any of a large genus (*Gardenia*) of rubiaceous trees and shrubs of the Old World tropics, having showy fragrant white or yellow flowers.
gar'den-ing, *n.* The art of making and cultivating gardens.
garde'robe (gärd'rōb), *n.* [F. See WARDROBE.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A wardrobe, or its contents. **2.** Hence, a private room, as a storeroom or bedchamber.
gar'dy-loo' (gär'dĭ-lōō'), *n.* [Cf. F. *gare l'eau* beware of the water.] A warning cry uttered on throwing water, etc., into the streets from the windows in old Edinburgh.
gar'fish' (gär'fĭsh'), *n.* [The first part is fr. AS. *gār* spear.]



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A Fresh-water Garfish.

Any of certain fishes having an elongated pikelike body and both jaws long and narrow, including marine teleost fishes (chiefly of the family *Belonidæ*), which are good food fishes, and, in America, fresh-water ganoid fishes (family *Lepisosteidæ*), the flesh of which is tough and rank ; — called also *gar* and *gar pike.*
gar'ga-ney (gär'gȧ-nĭ), *n.* A European teal (*Querquedula circia*) having, in the male, a white stripe over the eye.
Gar-gan'tu-a (gär-găn'tū-ȧ ; *F.* gär'gäN'twȧ'), *n.* [F.] In Rabelais's "Gargantua," a gigantic king, of great learning and voracity. — **Gar-gan'tu-an** (gär-găn'tū-ăn), *a.*
gar'get (gär'gĕt), *n.* **1.** A disease in swine and cattle marked by inflammation of the head or throat ; also, a distemper in hogs, indicated by staggering and loss of appetite. **2.** A diseased condition of the udders of cows, etc., arising from an inflammation of the mammary glands.
gar'gle (gär'g'l), *v. t.;* -GLED (-g'ld) ; -GLING. [F. *gargouiller* to dabble, gargle.] To rinse, as the throat, agitating the liquid by expulsion of air from the lungs. — *v. i.* To use a gargle. — *n.* A liquid used in gargling.
gar'goyle (-goil), *n.* [F. *gargouille,* OF. *gargoule.*] *Arch.* A waterspout, often grotesquely carved, projecting at the upper part, usually from the roof gutter, of a building. — **gar'goyled** (-goild), *a.*

Gargoyle.

gar'i-bal'di (gär'ĭ-bäl'dĭ ; gä'rĭ-bäl'dĭ), *n.* A shirt waist worn by women ; — so called from its resemblance in shape to the red shirt worn by the Italian patriot Garibaldi.
gar'ish (gär'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Showy ; dazzling ; harsh and glaring. **2.** Gay to extravagance ; flighty. — **Syn.** See GAUDY. — **gar'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **gar'ish-ness,** *n.*
gar'land (gär'lănd), *n.* [OF. *garlande.*] **1.** A wreath, as of flowers ; chaplet. **2.** A book of extracts ; an anthology ; esp., a chapbook or broadside containing one or more ballads or songs. — *v. t.* To form into, or deck with, a garland.
gar'lic (-lĭk), *n.* [AS. *gārléac ; gār* spear, lance + *léac* leek.] A European plant (*Allium sativum*) of the lily family ; also, its bulb, which has a characteristic strong scent and pungent flavor.
gar'lick-y (-lĭk-ĭ), *a.* Like or containing garlic.
gar'ment (gär'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *garnement, garniment,* fr. *garnir* to garnish.] Any article of clothing. — *v. t.* To clothe ; — chiefly in *p. p.*
gar'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *gernier, grenier,* fr. L. *granarium,* fr. *granum* grain.] A granary ; fig., a collection ; store. — *v. t.* To gather for preservation ; store.
gar'net (gär'nĕt ; 24), *n.* [F. *grenat,* fr. LL., fr. L. *granatum* pomegranate ; — from its resemblance to pomegranate seeds.] **1.** A hard mineral of several varieties differing in composition and color, but with the same crystallization. The precious garnet is deep red in color. **2.** The deep red color of the precious garnet.
gar'net, *n. Naut.* A kind of hoisting tackle.
gar'ni-er-ite (-nĭ-ẽr-īt), *n.* [After Jules *Garnier,* French geologist.] *Min.* A soft, amorphous, hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, of pale green color. It is an important ore of nickel.
gar'nish (-nĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *garnir, guarnir,* to provide, prepare, garnish, warn ; of German origin.] **1.** To decorate ; set off ; adorn ; embellish. **2.** *Law.* To warn by garnishment ; garnishee. — *n.* **1.** A decoration ; ornament ; also, dress. **2.** *Cookery.* Something set round or on a dish as an embellishment, or added for flavor or relish. **3.** A fee ; in English jails, a fee formerly demanded by old prisoners of a newcomer.
gar'nish-ee' (gär'nĭsh-ē'), *n. Law.* One who is garnished. —*v. t.;* -EED' (-ēd') ; -EE'ING. *Law.* **a** To make (a person) a garnishee. **b** To attach (property) by garnishment.
gar'nish-er, *n.* One who garnishes.
gar'nish-ment (gär'nĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Ornament ; embellishment ; decoration. **2.** *Law.* Warning to appear in court ; as : **a** A notice to a third party to appear in a suit. **b** Warning to a person holding another's attached property not to deliver it to him, but to account for it in court.
gar'ni-ture (-nĭ-tûr), *n.* [F.] Embellishment ; garnish.
ga-rotte'. Var. of GARROTE. [garfishes.
gar pike. A garfish ; esp., in America, one of the fresh-water
gar'ran (gär'ăn), *n.* [Gael. *gearran* gelding, work horse, hack.] One of a breed of small horses used for rough work, esp. in Ireland and Scotland ; hence, an inferior kind of horse. *British.*
gar'ret (gär'ĕt ; 24), *n.* [OF. *garite* watchtower, place of refuge, *garir, guarir,* to preserve, defend.] That part of a house which is immediately under or within the roof.
gar'ret-eer' (gär'ĕt-ēr'), *n.* One who lives in a garret ; a poor author ; a literary hack.
gar'ri-son (gär'ĭ-s'n), *n.* [OF. *garison,* fr. *garir.* See GARRET.] A body of troops stationed in a fortified place ; also, a place where troops are thus stationed. — *v. t. Mil.* **a** To furnish with soldiers, as a fort. **b** To defend by fortresses manned with troops. **c** To place on duty in a garrison.
gar'ron (gär'ŏn). Var. of GARRAN.
gar-rote' (gȧ-rōt' ; -rŏt'), **-rotte'** (-rŏt'), *n.* [Sp. *garrote.*] **1.** A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar tightened by a screw ; also, the instrument. **2.** Throttling as if with the garrote, esp. for robbery.
— *v. t.* ; -ROT'ED, -ROT'TED ; -ROT'ING, -ROT'TING. To strangle with or as with the garrote. — **gar-rot'er, -rot'ter,** *n.*
gar-ru'li-ty (-rōō'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *garrulitas.*] Talkativeness.
gar'ru-lous (gär'ōō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *garrulus,* fr. *garrire* to chatter.] Talking much, esp. about trifles ; also, wordy ; diffuse ; as, a *garrulous* story. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **gar'ru-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **gar'ru-lous-ness,** *n.*
gar'ter (gär'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *gartier,* fr. *garet* bend of the knee.] **1.** A band or strap worn round the leg to hold up a stocking. **2.** The badge of the Order of the Garter, the high-

est order of British knighthood; also [*cap.*], the order or membership in it. — *v. t.* To bind or support with a garter.

garth (gärth), *n.* [Icel. *garðr* yard.] A close; yard; croft; — now chiefly *Local Eng.*, except in *cloister garth.*

gas (găs), *n.* [Coined by van Helmont of Brussels (d. 1644).] **1.** An aëriform fluid having neither independent shape nor volume, but tending to expand indefinitely. Cf. VAPOR. **2.** In popular usage, any gaseous mixture except atmospheric air; as: **a** Laughing gas. **b** Any combustible gaseous mixture for illumination or for fuel. **3.** Empty, boasting, or humbugging talk; bombast. *Slang.* **4.** Gasoline. *Colloq.* — *v. t.*; GASSED (găst); GAS'SING. To affect or treat with gas; as: **a** *Textiles.* To singe, as in a gas flame, so as to remove loose fibers. **b** To impregnate with gas; as, to *gas* lime with chlorine in making bleaching powder. **c** To poison or asphyxiate with gas; as, the British were *gassed* in Flanders. — *v. i.* **1.** To give off gas, as a storage battery when nearly charged. **2.** To indulge in idle or boastful talk. *Slang.*

gas burner. The jet piece of a gas fixture where the gas is burned as it escapes from one or more minute orifices.

Gas'con (găs'kŏn), *a.* [F.] Of or pert. to Gascogne, or Gascony, in France, or its people, who were noted for boasting; also [*l. c.*], braggart; swaggering. — *n.* A native of Gascogne; hence [*l. c.*]: a boaster; swashbuckler.

gas'con-ade' (-ād'), *n.* [F. *gasconnade.*] A boast or boasting; a vaunt. — *v. i.*; -AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); -AD'ING. To boast; bluster. — **gas'con-ad'er** (-ād'ĕr), *n.*

gas'e-lier' (găs'ē-lēr'), *n.* [Formed from *gas*, in imitation of chandel*ier.*] A chandelier arranged to burn gas.

gas engine. A kind of internal-combustion engine using a permanent gas; broadly, any internal-combustion engine.

gas'e-ous (găs'ē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, gas; of steam, superheated. **2.** Lacking substance or solidity; tenuous.

gas fixture. A fixture for illuminating or combustible gas.

gash (găsh), *v. t.* [From OF. *garser* to scarify.] To make a gash in. — *n.* A deep long cut, esp. in flesh.

gas'i-fi-ca'tion (găs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of converting into gas.

gas'i-form (găs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* In the form of gas; gaseous.

gas'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To convert into gas or aëriform fluid, as by heat. — *v. i.* To become gas.

gas'ket (găs'kĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A line or band used to lash a furled sail securely. **2.** A packing for a joint, or between sliding parts, as for a piston, pipe joint, etc.

gas'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A gasket. *Rare.*

gas'light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** The light yielded by the combustion of illuminating gas. **2.** A gas jet or gas burner.

gas'o-line (găs'ō-lēn; -lĭn), **gas'o-lene** (-lēn), *n.* [*gas* + L. *oleum* oil + *-ine.*] A volatile inflammable liquid distilled from petroleum and variously used, as to dissolve fats, etc., to produce heat and motive power.

gas-om'e-ter (găs-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* A tank or apparatus for holding gas; properly, one for holding and measuring gas. — **gas-om'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

gasp (gäsp), *v. i.* [Icel. *geispa* to yawn.] **1.** To catch the breath convulsively, or in laborious respiration, with wide open mouth; labor for breath. **2.** To pant eagerly; show vehement desire. — *v. t.* To emit or utter with gasps; — used with *out, away,* etc.

— *n.* Act of opening the mouth convulsively to catch the breath, as from distress, surprise, etc.

gas'sing (găs'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of subjecting to the action of gas.

gas'sy (găs'ĭ), *a.*; -SI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -SI-EST. Full of gas; like gas; hence: *Colloq.*, inflated; full of boastful or insincere talk; as, a *gassy* demagogue.

gas-tral'gi-a (găs-trăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. ἄλγος pain.] Pain, esp. neuralgia, in the stomach or epigastrium.

gas-trec'to-my (găs-trĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n. Surg.* Excision of a portion of the stomach.

gas'tric (găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach.] Of or pertaining to the stomach.

gastric fever, *Med.*, a fever attended with prominent gastric symptoms; typhoid fever. — **g. juice,** the digestive fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach. It is a thin watery fluid with an acid reaction, and contains several enzymes, esp. pepsin and rennin.

gas-tri'tis (găs-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach, esp. of its mucous membrane.

gas'tro- (găs'trō-), **gastr-.** A combining form from Greek γαστήρ, γαστρός, *stomach, belly;* as in: **gas'tro-col'ic,** *Anat.*, pertaining to the stomach and colon; **gas'tro-in-tes'ti-nal,** pert. to the stomach and intestines; **gas'tro-he-pat'ic,** pert. to the stomach and liver.

gas-trol'o-gy (găs-trŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γαστρολογία.] Science of the structure and functions of the stomach.

gas'tro-nome (găs'trō-nōm), **gas-tron'o-mer** (găs-trŏn'ō-mĕr), **gas-tron'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* One fond of good living; an epicure.

gas'tro-nom'ic (găs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), **gas'tro-nom'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.

gas-tron'o-my (găs-trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. γαστρονομία; γαστήρ stomach + νόμος law.] Art of good eating.

gas'tro-pod (găs'trō-pŏd), *n. Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Gastropoda*) of mollusks comprising most existing forms with a univalve shell and many shell-less forms. The snails, whelks, and slugs are examples. — **gas-trop'o-dous** (-trŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

gas'tro-scope (-skōp), *n. Med.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the stomach. — **gas'tro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **gas-tros'co-py** (găs-trŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.*

gas-trot'o-my (găs-trŏt'ō-mĭ), *n. Surg.* A cutting into, or opening of, the abdomen or the stomach.

gas'tro-vas'cu-lar (găs'trō-văs'kū-lär), *a. Zoöl.* Functioning as both a digestive and a circulatory organ.

gas'tru-la (găs'trōō-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. γαστήρ stomach.] A form of embryo consisting typically of a cup or open-mouthed sac with walls composed of two layers of cells. A gastrula stage occurs in the development of most animals. [gastrula.]

gas'tru-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The process of forming a

gat (găt). Archaic *pret.* of GET.

gat (găt), *n.* A natural or artificial channel or passage from a shore inland, as between high banks or cliffs.

gate (gāt), *n.* [AS. *geat, gat,* gate, door.] **1.** An opening for passage in an inclosing wall, fence, or barrier, esp. such an opening with a movable frame or door to close it. **2.** A structure comprising a passageway, often with towers, etc. **3.** A pass or defile in mountains as a way of entrance into a country; also, any similar passage. **4.** The frame or door which closes a gate (def. 1). **5.** A door, valve, or the like, for stopping the passage of a dam, pipe, etc. **6.** A stretching frame for a saw or gang of saws.

— *v. t.*; GAT'ED (gāt'ĕd; 24); GAT'ING (gāt'ĭng). To punish by confinement to the grounds. *Eng. Univ.*

gate, *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** A way; road. **2.** Manner or mode of doing; way; method. Cf. GAIT.

gate, *n. Founding.* **a** A channel or opening through which metal is poured into the mold. **b** The waste piece of metal cast in the opening.

gate'age (gāt'ĭj), *n.* [1st *gate* + *-age.*] Use of gates, or the gates used, as in controlling flow of water; area of gate opening, as of a turbine gate.

gate'house' (gāt'hous'), *n.* Any house connected or associated with a gate, as a keeper's lodge; as: **a** A houselike part of the gate of a city wall, a palace, etc., often formerly used as a prison. **b** An erection, usually the power station, over a dam, from which the gates are controlled.

gate'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* A person in charge at a gate.

gate'man (gāt'măn), *n.* A gatekeeper.

gate'post' (-pōst'), *n.* **1.** A post to which a gate is hung. **2.** A post against which a gate closes.

gate'way' (-wā') *n.* **1.** = 1st GATE, 1 & 2. **2.** A passage.

gath'er (găth'ĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *gaderian,* fr. *gador* together, *gæd* fellowship.] **1.** To bring together; assemble; muster; congregate. **2.** To pick out and bring together from among what is of less value; to collect, as a harvest. **3.** To accumulate little by little; amass; gain. **4.** To summon up a reserve of (strength, breath, voice, etc.) preparatory to exertion; also, to draw (one's limbs or one's self) up or together. **5.** To gain or win (ground, way, etc.) as by gradual increase. **6.** To derive, or deduce, as an inference; infer; conclude. **7.** To compress; bring together in folds, plaits, or puckers, as a garment or cloth.

Syn. Gather, collect. **Gather** commonly suggests little more than the act of bringing together; **collect** emphasizes rather the implication of choice or selection, resulting in a more ordered or unified assemblage; as, a rolling stone *gathers* no moss; to *collect* postage stamps.

— *v. i.* **1.** To come together; collect; congregate. **2.** To grow larger by accretion; increase; as, a tear *gathered* in his eye. **3.** To come to a head, as a sore, and generate pus. **4.** To bring things together; gain.

— *n.* A drawing together; a plait or fold, as in cloth.

gath'er-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, gathers; specif.: **a** A collector of money, fees, etc.; as, a tax *gatherer.* **b** A sewing-machine attachment for making gathers.

gath'er-ing, *n.* **1.** A crowd; assembly. **2.** A collection; contribution. **3.** A boil; abscess.

gat'ing (gāt'ĭng), *n.* [From GATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Compulsory confinement of an undergraduate within the university or school grounds. *Eng.* **2.** A gate in a lock tumbler.

Gat'ling gun (găt'lĭng). [After the American inventor, R. J. *Gatling.*] A machine gun consisting of a cluster of barrels, usually ten, revolved by a crank and loaded and fired once each during the revolution of the group.

‖ **gauche** (gōsh), *a.* [F.] Left-handed; awkward; clumsy.

‖ **gauche'rie'** (gōsh'rē'), *n.* [F.] Awkwardness; tactlessness; also, an awkward or tactless action.

Gau'cho (gou'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp.] One of the native inhabitants of the pampas, of mixed Spanish and Indian descent. They are restless cattle breeders

gaud (gôd), *n.* [ME. *gaude* jest, trick, prob. fr. L. *gaudium* joy, gladness.] An ornament; gewgaw; trinket.

gaud'er-y (gôd'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Finery; ostentatious display.

gaud'y (-ĭ), *a.*; GAUD'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Ostentatiously fine; showy; tawdry. — **gaud'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-i-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Gay, ostentatious, flaunting; flimsy, tawdry, tinsel; garish, dazzling, glaring, flashy; spurious, sham. — **Gaudy, tawdry, garish, flashy.** That is **gaudy** which is ostentatiously or tastelessly gay or showy, esp. in color; **tawdry** adds the implication of cheapness or flimsiness; as, a bonnet set with *gaudy* flowers; *tawdry* ribbons. That is **garish** which is dazzling or offensively bright; **flashy** adds the implication of vulgarity and shallow display; as the *garish* noon; a crowd of *flashy* gamblers.

gaud'y, *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *gaudium* joy.] A feast; an annual college dinner. *Eng.*

gauge, gage (gāj), *v. t.*; GAUGED, GAGED (gājd); GAUG'ING, GAG'ING (gāj'ĭng). [OF. *gaugier.*] **1.** To find the exact measurement of, as of rainfall. **2.** To measure or ascertain the amount of contents of, as of a barrel or keg. **3.** To measure the capacity, character, or ability of; estimate; judge of. **4.** To measure or limit by or as by a gauge, esp. so as to conform to a standard; as, to *gauge* a wire. **5.** To render (bricks or stones) of a uniform size by cutting or rubbing. **6.** To mix (plaster) in certain definite proportions, as for quick drying.

— *n.* **1.** A standard measure. **2.** Measure; dimensions; extent; as, the *gauge* of a cask, gun, etc. **3.** An instrument or apparatus for gauging; as, a wire *gauge;* a wind *gauge.* **4.** *Naut.* Relative position of a vessel with reference to another vessel and the wind. **5. a** The distance between the rails of a railroad. **Standard gauge** in most countries is now 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; **broad** or **wide gauge** is any larger gauge than this, and **narrow gauge** is any smaller gauge. **b** The distance between the opposite wheels of a vehicle, usually about 56 inches. **6.** That part of a shingle, slate, or tile exposed to the weather when laid; also, one course as laid. **7.** The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting.

gaug'er, gag'er (gāj'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, gauges; hence: an officer who gauges casks; an exciseman.

Gaul (gôl), *n.* [F. *Gaule:* cf. L. *Gallia,* fr. *Gallus* a Gaul.] One of the natives or inhabitants of ancient Gaul, or a member of the race to which they belonged.

gaul-the'ri-a (gôl-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after M. *Gaulthier,* Canadian botanist and physician.] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Gaultheria*) of ericaceous shrubs having evergreen foliage, white bell-shaped flowers, and, often, edible berries. The genus includes the American wintergreen (*G. procumbens*). **2.** *Pharm.* Oil of wintergreen.

gau n (gôm), *v. t.* To smear or daub, as with grease, tar, etc.

gaunt (gänt; gônt), *a.* **1.** Attenuated, as with fasting; lean. **2.** Forbidding; grim. — **Syn.** See THIN.

gaunt'let (gänt'lĕt; gônt'-), *n.* The gantlet.

gaunt'let, *n.* [F. *gantelet,* dim. of *gant* glove, LL. *wantus.*] **1.** A glove to defend the hand from wounds. **2. a** A long stout glove, covering part of the arm. **b** The part of a glove that covers the wrist. — **gaunt'let-ed,** *a.*

gaunt'ly, *adv.* In a gaunt manner.

gaunt'ness, *n.* State or condition of being gaunt.

gaun'try. Var. of GANTRY.

gauss (gous), *n.* [After Karl F. *Gauss,* German mathematician.] *Elec.* A unit of density of magnetic flux or of intensity of magnetic field, equal to a field of one line of force per square centimeter, or to the intensity of magnetic field one centimeter distant from a unit pole.

gauze (gôz), *n.* [F. *gaze.*] **1.** A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, generally of silk; also, a fabric resembling silk gauze; as, wire or cotton *gauze.* **2.** A haze or mist.

gauz'y (gôz'ĭ), *a.*; GAUZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Pert. to or like gauze; thin and slight as gauze. — **gauz'i-ness,** *n.*

‖ **ga'vage'** (gȧ'vȧzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *gaver* to gorge.] Forced feeding (as of poultry or infants) by means of a tube passed through the mouth down to the stomach.

gave (gāv), *pret.* of GIVE.

gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* The mallet of a presiding officer. *U. S.*

gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* [AS. *gafol.*] Tribute or rent. *Hist.*

gav'el-kind (-ĕl-kīnd), *n.* [ME. *gavelkynde, gavelkende.* See GAVEL tribute; KIND, *n.*] *Law.* **a** A common-law land tenure, existing (perhaps exclusively) in Kent from Anglo-Saxon times, by which, upon the death of the tenant in fee intestate, the land is divided equally among all the sons, or among brothers or other collateral heirs on failure of direct or nearer heirs. **b** The custom of dividing an intestate's estate equally among the sons, or other heirs.

ga'vi-al (gā'vĭ-ăl), *n.* [Hind. *ghaṛiyāl.*] A large crocodilian (*Gavialis gangeticus*) of India. It is harmless to man.

ga-vot' (gȧ-vōt'; găv'ŏt) } *n.* [F. *gavotte,* fr. Pr. *gavoto,* fr.
ga-votte' (gȧ-vŏt') } *Gavots,* the Alpine mountaineers.] A kind of lively dance of French peasant origin. Its music, in quick common time, has two strains, brisk yet dignified, and usually of four and eight bars, each repeated. It often was a movement of the classic suite.

gawk (gôk), *n.* [E. dial. *gawk* left, left-handed.] Simpleton; booby; gawky. — *v. i.* To act like a gawk. *Colloq.*

gawk'y (-ĭ), *a.*; GAWK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Foolish and awkward; clumsy. — *n.* A gawk. — **gawk'i-ness,** *n.*

gay (gā), *a.* [F. *gai.*] **1.** Excited with merriment; manifesting or inspiring delight; merry. **2.** Bright; brilliant. **3.** Given to social pleasures or indulgence; hence: loose; licentious. — **Syn.** Gleeful, blithe, sprightly, vivacious; sportive, light-hearted, frolicsome, jolly, jovial; showy, gaudy. See LIVELY.

gay'e-ty, gai'e-ty (gā'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *gaieté.*] **1.** State of being gay; merriment; acts or entertainments prompted by or inspiring merry delight; — often in *pl.;* as, the *gayeties* of the season. **2.** Finery; show; as, *gayety* of dress. **Syn.** Liveliness, mirth, animation, vivacity, glee, blithesomeness, sprightliness, jollity.

gay'ly, gai'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a gay manner.

gay'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gay.

gaze (gāz), *v. i.*; GAZED (gāzd); GAZ'ING (gāz'ĭng). [ME. *gasen.*] To fix the eyes in a steady and intent look; look with eagerness, or with studious attention.

Syn. Gaze, gape, stare, glare, glower, gloat. **Gaze** implies fixed and prolonged attention, esp. as in admiration or wonder. **Gape** implies stupid and open-mouthed wonder; **stare,** esp. insolence, or vacant fixedness; **glare,** fierceness or anger; **glower,** scowling or lowering ill temper. To **gloat** is to gaze with profound, often malignant or unhallowed, satisfaction.

— *v. t.* To view with attention; gaze on. *Poetic.*

— *n.* **1.** An object gazed on. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A looking fixedly; a fixed, intent look.

at gaze, *Her.,* depicted with the face turned directly to the front; — said of beasts of chase.

ga-ze'bo (gȧ-zē'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOS (-bōz). **1.** A turret on a roof, or a summer house commanding an extensive prospect. **2.** A projecting balcony closed with windows.

gaze'hound' (gāz'hound'), *n.* A hound that pursues by sight, rather than by scent.

ga-zelle' (gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *ghazāl* a wild goat.] Any of various small graceful and very swift antelopes (genus *Gazella* and allied genera), noted for their soft, lustrous eyes.

Gazelle. $\frac{1}{12}$

gaz'er (gāz'ĕr), *n.* One who gazes.

ga-zette' (gȧ-zĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. It.] **1.** A newspaper. *Rare, exc. in names of newspapers.* **2.** An official journal containing lists of honors, bankrupts, etc. *Brit.* — *v. t.*; -ZET'TED; -ZET'TING. To publish in a gazette.

gaz'et-teer' (găz'ĕ-tēr'), *n.* **1.** A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news. **2.** A geographical dictionary.

gaz'ing-stock' (gāz'ĭng-stŏk'), *n.* A person or thing gazed at by many, esp. with curiosity or contempt.

ge'an-ti-cline (jē'ăn'tĭ-klīn), **ge'an-ti-cli'nal** (jē'ăn-tĭ-klī'năl), *n.* [See GEO-; ANTICLINAL.] *Geol.* A great upward flexure of the earth's crust; — opposed to *geosyncline.* — **ge'an-ti-cli'nal,** *a.*

gear (gēr), *n.* [ME. *gere, ger.*] **1.** Clothing; garments; vestments. **2.** Warlike accouterments. *Archaic.* **3.** Harness of horses or cattle; trappings. **4.** Tools; implements. **5. a** A composite piece of mechanism for a specific use. **b** A toothed wheel or cogwheel; as, a bevel *gear.* **c** Working relation or adjustment; as, in *gear.* **6.** Goods; movables; things. **7.** Business; affair; concern; doings. *Archaic.*

— *v. t. Machinery.* To provide with gear or gearing; connect by gearing; put into gear. — *v. i.* To be in, or come into, gear.

gear'ing (gēr'ĭng), *n.* The parts, collectively, by which motion is transmitted in machinery; gear.

geck (gĕk), *n.* [D. *gek* fool, fop.] A fool; gull. *Obs. or Dial.*

geck'o (gĕk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -OS, -OES (-ōz). [Malay *gēkoq;* — from its cry.] Any of a family (*Geckonidæ*) of small harmless lizards.

gee (jē), *interj.* In driving oxen, etc., a word usually meaning: Turn to the right. — *v. t. & i.* To turn to the right.

geese (gēs), *n.*; *pl.* of GOOSE.

geest (gēst), *n.* [LG. *geest, geestland,* sandy, dry land.] *Geol.* **a** Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. **b** Loose material, earth or soil, formed by decay of rocks in place.

Ge-ez' (gē-ĕz'; gēz), *n.* An archaic Semitic dialect surviving as the liturgical language of the Abyssinian Christians.

gee'zer (gē'zĕr), *n.* [Dial. corrupt. of *guiser* a mummer.] A queer old fellow; old chap; old woman. *Slang or Dial.*

Ge'gen-schein' (gā'gĕn-shīn'), *n.* [G.] *Astron.* = COUNTERGLOW.

Ge-hen'na (gē-hĕn'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γέεννα, Heb. *Gē Hinnōm.*] The Valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, used as a dumping ground for refuse, perpetual fires being kept up to prevent pestilence. In the New Testament, fig., hell.

gei'sha (gā'shȧ), *n.*; *pl.* GEISHA (-shȧ), GEISHAS (-shȧz). [Jap.] A Japanese singing and dancing girl.

Geiss'ler tube (gīs'lĕr). [After Heinrich *Geissler*, German mechanic.] A glass tube with platinum electrodes, containing a highly rarefied gas, which an electrical discharge makes luminous.

gel'a-tin, gel'a-tine (jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [F. *gélatine*, fr. L. *gelare* to congeal.] Animal jelly; glutinous material (as in isinglass or glue) got from animal tissues.

ge-lat'i-nate (jē-lăt'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). To turn to gelatin or a jellylike substance; gelatinize.—**gel'a-tin-a'tion** (jĕl'ȧ-tĭn-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ge-lat'i-nize (jē-lăt'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* **1.** To convert into gelatin or jelly; gelatinate. **2.** *Photog.* To coat, or otherwise treat, with gelatin.

ge-lat'i-noid (jē-lăt'ĭ-noid; jĕl'ȧ-tĭ-noid'), *a.* Resembling gelatin; gelatinous; as, *gelatinoid* degeneration.—*n.* A gelatinoid substance.

ge-lat'i-nous (jē-lăt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature and consistence of gelatin or jelly; resembling jelly; viscous. **2.** Of, pert. to, or containing gelatin.

ge-la'tion (jē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gelatio* a freezing, fr. *gelare* to freeze.] A cooling and solidifying.

geld (gĕld), *v. t.*; GELD'ED or GELT (gĕlt); GELD'ING. [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To castrate; — said esp. of horses. **2.** To deprive of anything essential; lessen the force of. *Obs.*

geld (gĕld), *n.* [AS. *gild, gield, geld*, tribute, payment, fr. *gieldan* to pay, render.] *Eng. Hist.* Lit., a payment or tax; specif., the crown tax paid under the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings.

geld'ing (gĕl'dĭng), *n.* A castrated animal; specif., a castrated horse; formerly, also, a eunuch.

gel'id (jĕl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *gelidus*, fr. *gelum, gelu*, frost, cold.] Cold; frozen; icy.—**gel'id-ly,** *adv.*

ge-lid'i-ty (jē-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being cold; frigidity.

gel-se'mi-um (jĕl-sē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *gelsomino* jessamine.] *Pharm.* The root of the Carolina, or yellow, jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) of the southern United States, used for its relaxing effects, as in neuralgic affections, malarial fever, etc.

gem (jĕm), *n.* [F. *gemme*, fr. L. *gemma*, a gem, bud.] **1.** A precious stone, esp. when cut and polished; a jewel. **2.** A semiprecious stone, carved or engraved. **3.** Something prized for beauty, perfection, etc., esp. when small or brief, as a work of art, etc. **4.** *Cookery.* A kind of light muffin. **5.** *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

Syn. Gem, jewel. **Gem** oftener suggests a precious stone as cut or polished; **jewel**, one as set and worn for ornament.

—*v. t.*; GEMMED (jĕmd); GEM'MING. **1.** To put forth in the form of buds. *Rare.* **2.** To adorn with or as with gems.

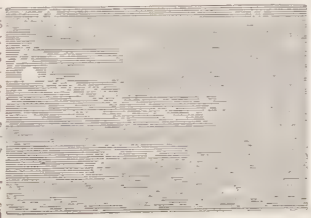
Ge-ma'ra (gĕ-mä'rȧ), *n.* [Aramaic *gemārā* completion.] *Jewish Lit.* The commentary of the Talmud. See TALMUD.

gem'el (jĕm'ĕl), *a.* [OF. *gemel* twin, F. *jumeau*, L. *gemellus* twin, doubled, dim. of *geminus* a twin.] Coupled; paired; twin; as, a *gemel* arch.

gem'i-nate (jĕm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *geminatus*, p. p. of *geminare* to double, fr. *geminus* a twin.] In pairs; coupled.—*v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. To double; become double or paired.

gem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A doubling; duplication; [repetition.]

Gem'i-ni (jĕm'ĭ-nī), *n. pl.*; *gen.* GEMINORUM (-nō'rŭm; 57). [L., twins.] *Astron.* **a** A constellation between Taurus and Cancer, pictured as Castor and Pollux sitting together; the Twins. See DIOSCURI. **b** The third sign [♊] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about May 20th.



Gemini, a.

gem'ma (-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-ē). [L., bud, gem.] A bud or budlike body; sometimes, specif., a leaf bud.

gem'mate (-āt), *a.* [L. *gemmatus*, p. p. of *gemmare* to bud.] *Biol.* Having, or reproducing by, buds or gemmæ.

gem-ma'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Reproduction by gemmæ.

gem-mip'a-rous (jĕm-ĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* *Biol.* Producing buds; reproducing by buds.—**gem-mip'a-rous-ly,** *adv.*

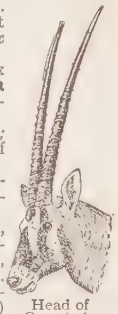
gem'mu-la'tion (jĕm'ŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See GEMMULE.] *Biol.* The formation of, or reproduction by, gemmules.

gem'mule (jĕm'ūl), *n.* [L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma* gem, bud.] *Biol.* **a** One of the hypothetical supramolecular units assumed in Darwin's theory of pangenesis. They correspond in some respects to Weismann's biophores. **b** A bud produced in gemmation.

gem'my (jĕm'ĭ), *a.* Full of gems; glittering like a gem.

ge-mot' (gĕ-mōt'), **ge-mote',** *n.* [AS. *gemōt* an assembly. See MEET, *v. t.*] *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* A meeting or assembly; a court. Cf. FOLKMOOT, WITENAGEMOT.

gems'bok' (gĕmz'bŏk'), *n.* [D.] The largest and handsomest species of oryx (*Oryx gazella*).



Head of Gemsbok.

-gen (jĕn). [From Gr. *-γενής* born.] A suffix used in forming nouns, and signifying: **a** *Producing, generating*; as, *oxygen.* **b** *Produced, generated*; as, *exogen.*

‖ **gen'darme'** (zhäN'därm'; jĕn-därm'), *n.*; *pl.* -DARMES (-därm'; -därmz'). [F.] One of a body of military police, esp. in France.

gen-darm'er-y (jĕn-där'mĕr-ĭ), ‖ **gen'dar'me-rie'** (zhäN'där'mĕ-rē'), *n.* [F. *gendarmerie.*] The body of gendarmes.

gen'der (jĕn'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *genre, gendre*, fr. L. *genus, generis*, birth, race, kind, gender.] **1.** Kind; sort; genus. *Obs.* **2.** Sex, male or female. *Obs. or Colloq.* **3.** *Gram.* Distinction of a word or words, as by inflection, according to the (actual or imputed) sex denoted; also, the distinctive form itself, or a class so distinguished.—**Syn.** See SEX.

—*v. t.* To beget; generate. *Archaic.*—*v. i.* To breed. *Obs.*

gen'e-a-log'i-cal (jĕn'ē-ȧ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; jē'nē-), *a.* Of or pertaining to genealogy.

gen'e-al'o-gist (-ăl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who traces genealogies or studies the descent of persons or families.

gen'e-al'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [OF. *genealogie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *γενεαλογία*; *γενεά* birth, descent + *λόγος* discourse.] **1.** A history of the descent of an individual or family from an ancestor; pedigree. **2.** Lineage. **3.** Art or science of tracing and recording pedigrees.

gen'e-ra (jĕn'ĕr-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of GENUS. [or produced.]

gen'er-a-ble (jĕn'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being generated

gen'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [F. *général*, fr. L. *generalis*. See GENUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the whole; not local; as, a *general* election; also, taken as a whole. **2.** Pertaining to or affecting each and all of a class or kind; not particular. **3.** Not limited to a precise import or application; not specific, or in detail; as, a *general* plan. **4.** Of or pert. to what is typical or generic; not concrete. **5.** Common to many; prevalent; extensive, though not universal; as, a *general* rule. **6.** Of or pert. to a heterogeneous or miscellaneous group; broad; catholic; not special or specialized; as, a *general* store. **7.** Not precise or definite. **8.** Chief; superior; as, attorney-*general*, etc.

Syn. Common, general, universal. **Common** suggests primarily that in which many share, and hence, that which is usual or often met with; as, rice is a *common* food. **General** denotes that which pertains to all, or almost all; **universal**, to all without exception; as, a *general* practice; the desire to have is *universal.*

general agent. See AGENT. — **G. Assembly.** See ASSEMBLY, 2. — **G. Court.** The legislature of a State. In the colonial days it had judicial power. *Obsoles., exc. in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.* — **g. officer,** *Mil.*, any officer, having a rank above that of colonel, entitled to command a force comprising more than a single regiment and constituting a brigade, division, corps, or army. In the United States army, staff officers are not, strictly speaking, general officers.

—*n.* **1.** The whole; total; hence, a general fact, principle, etc.; — opp. to *particular. Archaic.* **2.** The general public; the people. **3.** *Mil.* A signal on drums, trumpets, or the like, which calls the troops together preparatory to a general movement; as, to beat the *general.* **4.** *Eccl.* The chief of an order of monks or of those under one rule. **5.** *Mil.* An officer of rank higher than that of colonel, or one having *general* as his title or as part of it; specif.: **a** The commander (under the President) of all the military forces of the United States. See ARMY. **b** In British usage, the commander of an independent army, usually next above a lieutenant general and below a field marshal.

in general, generally; for the most part.

gen'er-al-is'si-mo (-ĭs'ĭ-mō), *n.* [It.] The chief commander of an army or a combined force. *Rare or Hist.*

gen'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being general. **2.** That which is general; a vague statement or phrase. Cf. PARTICULARITY. **3.** Main body: greatest part.

gen'er-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of generalizing. **2.** A general inference.

gen'er-al-ize (jĕn'ĕr-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make general; reduce to general laws. **2.** To

derive (a general conception or principle) from particulars. **3.** To derive a general conception or principle from. — *v. i.* To form generalizations. — **gen'er-al-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

gen'er-al-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* In a general manner; as: **a** As a whole. *Obs.* **b** Universally. **c** Commonly; extensively, though not universally. **d** In a general way; on the whole.

gen'er-al-ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* **1.** Office of, or exercise of the functions of, a general. **2.** Military skill in a general officer. **3.** Fig., leadership; management.

gen'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *generatus*, p. p. of *generare* to generate, fr. *genus*. See GENUS.] **1.** To beget; produce (offspring). **2.** To originate, esp. by a vital or chemical process; produce. **3.** *Math.* To trace out, as a line, figure, or solid, by the motion of a point or a magnitude of inferior order.

gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of producing offspring; reproduction. **2.** Descent; genealogy. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Originating by some mathematical, chemical, or other process; production; formation; specif., *Geom.*, the formation of any geometrical figure, as a line, surface, or solid, by the motion, in accordance with a mathematical law, of some other figure; as, the *generation* of a line by a point. **4.** Progeny; offspring; descendants. *Obs. or R.* **5.** A step, stage, or remove in natural descent; hence, the body of men, animals, or plants of the same remove from an ancestor, or living at one period; also, the average lifetime of man. **6.** Race; family. *Obs. or R.*

gen'er-a-tive (jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having the power or function of generating, or propagating; pert. to generation.

gen'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, generates. **2.** An apparatus in which vapor or gas is formed. **3.** *Electricity.* Any machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy; a dynamo.

gen'er-a'trix (-ā'trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ATRICES (-ă-trī'sēz). [L.] **1.** A female that generates. *Obs.* **2.** *Geom.* That which generates, as a point, line, or surface which, by its motion, generates a line, surface, or solid.

ge-ner'ic (jĕ-nĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *genus, generis*, race, kind.] **1.** *Biol.* Pert. to, or having the rank of, a genus. **2.** Pert. to things of the same kind or class; characteristic of, or dealing with, groups rather than individuals; — opp. to *specific*. — **ge-ner'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

gen'er-os'i-ty (jĕn'ĕr-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being generous; also, an act or instance of magnanimity or munificence.

gen'er-ous (jĕn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [F. *généreux*, fr. L. *generosus* of noble birth, magnanimous, *genus* birth, race.] **1.** Of honorable birth or origin. *Archaic.* **2.** Exhibiting qualities natural or appropriate to high birth; noble; magnanimous; courageous. **3.** Liberal; munificent; as, a *generous* giver. **4.** Characterized by generosity; abundant; ample; fertile; as, a *generous* table; *generous* fields. **5.** Full of spirit or strength; stimulating; rich; as, *generous* wine. — **Syn.** See LIBERAL. — **gen'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **gen'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

gen'e-sis (-ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *γένεσις*, fr. root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] **1.** [*cap.*] The first book of the Pentateuch, narrating the creation of the world. **2.** Origination or coming into being; mode of originating, esp. by growth. **3.** *Geom.* = GENERATION, 3.

-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs). [See GENESIS, *n.*] A suffix used to signify *genesis, generation, development, evolution.*

gen'et. Var. of JENNET, horse.

gen'et (jĕn'ĕt; jē-nĕt'), **ge-nette'** (jē-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *genette*, fr. Sp., fr. Ar. *jarnaiṭ.*] Any of a genus (*Genetta*) of small Old World carnivores, allied to the civets, but without a scent pouch and with perfectly retractile claws.

ge-neth'li-ac (jē-nĕth'lĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *genethliacus*, Gr. *γενεθλιακός*, fr. *γενέθλιος* of one's birth.] Pert. to nativities; showing position and influence of stars at one's birth. — *n.* One skilled in genethlialogy.

ge-net'ic (jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the genesis of anything, or its natural development. — **ge-net'i-cal**, *a.*

-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk). A suffix signifying *pertaining to generation* or *genesis*. [with heredity and variation.]

ge-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Branch of biology dealing

ge-ne'va (jē-nē'vä), *n.* [F. *genièvre*, fr. OF., fr. L. *juniperus* juniper tree.] Holland gin.

Geneva cross. A red Greek cross on a white ground; — more commonly called *red cross*.

Geneva gown. The large-sleeved, black gown adopted as a vestment by the Calvinistic clergy of Geneva, and widely used by Protestants.

Ge-ne'van (-vän), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Geneva, in Switzerland; Genevese. **2.** Of or pert. to ecclesiastical authorities in control in Geneva about the time of Calvin and after; Calvinistic. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Geneva. **2.** A supporter of Genevan doctrines.

Gen'e-vese' (jĕn'ē-vēz'; -vēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Geneva. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people, or the people, of Geneva.

ge'ni-al (jē'nĭ-ăl; jēn'yăl), *a.* [L. *genialis*. See GENIUS.] **1.** Nuptial; generative. **2.** Favorable to growth or comfort; hence: sympathetically cheerful and cheering; **kindly.** **3.** Belonging to one's genius; natural. *Obs.*

ge-ni'al (jē-nī'ăl), *a.* [From Gr. *γένειον* chin.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the chin; mental.

ge'ni-al'i-ty (jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; jēn-yăl'-), *n.* Quality of being genial; sympathetic cheerfulness; warmth.

ge'ni-al-ly, *adv.* In a genial manner.

-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk). [*-gen* + *-ic.*] A suffix denoting *pertaining to generation* or *genesis*; as, pathogenic; *generating, producing, yielding*; *generated, produced, yielded.*

ge-nic'u-late (jē-nĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *geniculatus*, fr. *geniculum* little knee, knot or joint, dim. of *genu* knee.] Bent abruptly at an angle, like the bent knee.

ge-nic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *geniculatio* a kneeling.] **1.** State of being bent abruptly at an angle. **2.** A geniculate part, process, or formation.

ge'nie (jē'nĭ), *n.* [F. *génie.*] A genius, or jinni. = GENIUS, 2.

ge'ni-i (jē'nĭ-ī), *n.*, *L. pl.* of GENIUS.

gen'i-pap (jĕn'ĭ-păp), *n.* The acidulous fruit of a West Indian rubiaceous tree (*Genipa americana*), about the size of an orange; also, the tree.

gen'i-tal (jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *genitalis*, fr. *genere, gignere*, to beget.] Pertaining to generation or to the sexual organs.

gen'i-tals (-tălz), *n. pl.* The sexual organs, esp. external.

gen'i-ti'val (-tī'văl), *a.* Possessing genitive form; pert. to the genitive case.

gen'i-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *genitivus.*] *Gram.* Designating the case, as the second of Latin and Greek nouns, expressing primarily the relation of source or possession, in which use it corresponds to the English possessive.

— *n.* The genitive case; also, a word in that case.

gen'i-tor (jĕn'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* One who begets; a parent. *Rare.*

gen'i-to-u'ri-na-ry (jĕn'ĭ-tō-ū'rĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the genital and urinary organs or functions.

gen'ius (jēn'yŭs *or, esp. in 1 & 2,* jē'nĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.*, *senses 1–2,* L. GENII (jē'nĭ-ī), *senses 3–7,* E. GENIUSES (-ĕz). [L. *genius* tutelar deity, taste, talent, genius, *genere, gignere*, to beget.] **1.** [*Often cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* An attendant spirit; tutelar deity. **2.** Hence: **a** [*Often cap.*] A spirit presiding over the destiny of a person or place. **b** A nature spirit or an elemental spirit, as of fire or air; specif., a jinni. **3.** The mental endowment peculiar to an individual; natural disposition or bent; as, a *genius* for painting. **4.** Peculiar character; animating spirit, as of a nation or a language. **5.** The associations, traditions, and influences (of a place). **6.** Uncommon native intellectual power, esp. in invention or origination. **7.** One endowed with genius. **Syn. Genius, talent** are variously, but sharply, distinguished; as exalted, often supreme native endowment, in contrast with a high degree of mere aptitude; as original creative power, frequently working through the imagination, in contradistinction to a faculty for effective dealing with existent material; as the intuitive and spontaneous, in opposition to the merely disciplined and trained; as the inexplicable, unanalyzable, and as it were inspired, over against what works by rule and line. See GIFT.

Gen'o-ese' (jĕn'ō-ēz'; -ēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Genoa. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people, or the people, of Genoa.

-ge-nous (-jē-nŭs). [*-gen* + *-ous.*] A suffix signifying: **a** *Producing, yielding.* **b** *Generated, produced, yielded.*

Gen'o-vese' (jĕn'ō-vēz'; -vēs'). Var. of GENOESE.

‖ **gen're** (zhän'r'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind; sort; species; category. **2.** *Fine Arts.* A style or subject matter, esp. of painting, dealing realistically with scenes from everyday life.

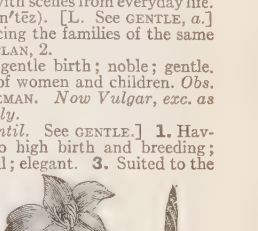
gens (jĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* GENTES (jĕn'tēz). [L. See GENTLE, *a.*] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A clan embracing the families of the same stock in the male line. **2.** = CLAN, 2.

gent (jĕnt), *a.* [OF.] **1.** Of gentle birth; noble; gentle. *Obs.* **2.** Graceful; pretty; — of women and children. *Obs.*

gent, *n.* Short form of GENTLEMAN. *Now Vulgar, exc. as used humorously or derisively.*

gen-teel' (jĕn-tēl'), *a.* [F. *gentil.* See GENTLE.] **1.** Having the qualities becoming to high birth and breeding; polite; well-bred. **2.** Graceful; elegant. **3.** Suited to the position of a lady or a gentleman; stylish; fashionable. — **Syn.** See POLITE. — **gen-teel'ly,** *adv.* — **gen-teel'ness,** *n.*

☞ *Genteel* is now used by careful writers humorously or sarcastically only.



Gentian.

gen'tian (jĕn'shăn), *n.* [F. *gentiane*, L. *gentiana*, fr. *Gentius*, an Illyrian king.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Gentiana*) of plants prized for their handsome flowers, usually blue. **2.** The bitter root of a species of gentian (*G. lutea*), used as a tonic and stomachic.

gen'ti-a-na'ceous (-shĭ-ā-nā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Gentianaceæ*) of opposite-leaved and mostly bitter herbs, with regular, often showy, flowers.

gen'tian-el'la (jĕn'shăn-ĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *gentian.*] **1.** A kind of blue color. **2.** (*pron.* jĕn'shĭ-ȧ-nĕl'ȧ) Any of several species belonging to a subgenus (*Gentianella*) of gentians, esp. an alpine species (*G. acaulis*) having large blue flowers.

gen'tile (jĕn'tīl), *n.* [L. *gentilis* of the same race.] **1.** Among Jews, one not Jewish in nationality or faith; among Christians, one neither a Jew nor a Christian; a heathen; — in Biblical usage, generally capitalized. **2.** Among the Mormons, a person not a Mormon.

— *a.* **1.** [*Often cap.*] Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews. **2.** Heathen; pagan. **3.** Belonging or pertaining to those not Mormons. **4.** Pert. to a nation, tribe, or clan; esp., pert. to the Roman gens. **5.** *Gram.* Denoting a race or country; as, a *gentile* noun.

gen'ti-lesse' (jĕn'tĭ-lĕs'), *n.* [OF. *gentilesce, gentelise.* See GENTLE, *a.*] Gentleness; courtesy; kindness; nobility; elegance. *Archaic.*

gen'til-ism (jĕn'tĭl-ĭz'm; -tĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* Heathenism; paganism; — chiefly used as opposed to *Judaism.*

gen-til'i-ty (jĕn-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Gentle birth. **2.** A quality or the qualities appropriate to those well born, as self-respect, dignity, courage, courtesy, etc.; the status or rank of a person well born. **3.** The gentry. *Rare.*

gen'tle (jĕn't'l), *a.*; -TLER (-tlĕr); -TLEST (-tlĕst). [F. *gentil* noble, pretty, graceful, L. *gentilis* of the same clan, *gens, gentis,* tribe, race.] **1.** Well-born; of good, though not noble, family. **2.** Of animals, being of fine breed. *Obs., exc. of falcons, etc.* **3.** Of or appropriate to good birth or position; as, a *gentle* occupation; hence, chivalrous. **4.** Refined; mild; amiable; — often used, esp. formerly, as an appellative; as *gentle* reader. **5.** Tamed; docile; also, *Rare,* of fruit, etc. cultivated. **6.** Soft; easy; soothing; as, a *gentle* touch. **7.** Moderate; as, a *gentle* slope.

Syn. Mild, kind, tender, meek, peaceful, bland, soothing, clement. — **Gentle, mild, meek.** **Gentle** has more positive connotations (esp. quietness, kindness, tenderness, refinement) than **mild,** which often suggests little more than the negation of harshness or violence; one is **meek** who is patient under provocation, or who has become mild through discipline or suffering; *meek* is now often mildly contemptuous; as, *gentle* care; *mild* rebuke; *meek* submission. See POLITE.

the gentle craft. **a** The art or trade of shoemaking. **b** Angling, as a sport. — **the g. passion,** love. — **the g. sex,** the female sex; womankind.

— *n.* **1.** One well born; gentleman. *Archaic.* **2.** A maggot.

— *v. t.* **1.** To ennoble. *Obs.* **2.** To make gentle, smooth, or easy. **3.** To make tame and docile, as a horse.

gen'tle-folk' (-fōk'), **gen'tle-folks'** (-fōks'), *n. pl.* Persons of gentle, or good, family and breeding.

gen'tle-man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A man well born; one of good family; sometimes, any one above a yeoman. *Now R. or Hist.* **2.** A man of gentle or refined manners; a well-bred man of fine feelings. Cf. LADY. **3.** A man, irrespective of condition; — used esp. in *pl.,* in address. **4.** A servant; esp., a valet of a man of rank; — used esp. in *gentleman's gentleman.*

gentleman-at-arms, one of a band of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on state occasions. *Eng.*

gentleman commoner. One of a privileged class of commoners paying higher fees at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, now practically abolished.

gen'tle-man-like' } *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a gentle-
gen'tle-man-ly } man; courteous; polite.

gen'tle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gentle; esp., softness of manners, disposition, etc.; mildness.

gen'tle-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman of good family or breeding; also, *Hist.,* a woman who attends a lady of rank.

gen'tly (jĕn'tlĭ), *adv.* In a gentle manner.

Gen-too' (jĕn-to͞o'), *n.*; *pl.* -TOOS (-to͞oz'). [Pg. *gentio* gentile, heathen. See GENTILE.] A Hindu; specif., a Telugu.

gen'trice (jĕn'trĭs), *n.* [OF. *genterise.*] *Archaic.* **1.** Gentility of birth; rank. **2.** Gentle feeling; good breeding.

gen'try (-trĭ), *n.* [ME. *genterie, gentrie,* noble birth, nobility.] **1.** Rank by birth; esp., gentle birth. *Obs.* **2.** People of education and breeding; specif., in England, those between the yeomanry and the nobility. **3.** Courtesy; generosity; good breeding. *Obs.* **4.** People; persons of a class; — usually contemptuous or humorous.

gen'u-flect' (jĕn'ū-flĕkt'; jĕn'ū-flĕkt), *v. i.* [See GENUFLECTION.] To bend the knee, as in worship.

gen'u-flec'tion, gen'u-flex'ion (jĕn'ū-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *génuflexion* or LL. *genuflexio,* fr. L. *genu* knee + *flexio* a bending.] Act of bending the knee, esp. in worship.

gen'u-ine (jĕn'ū-ĭn), *a.* [L. *genuinus,* fr. *genere* to beget.] **1.** Actually from the reputed source or author; authentic; not counterfeit, false, or adulterated; real. **2.** Of or pertaining to the original stock. **3.** Sincere; frank. — **gen'u-ine-ly,** *adv.* — **gen'u-ine-ness,** *n.*

ge'nus (jē'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GENERA (jĕn'ĕr-ȧ). [L., birth, race, kind, sort.] **1.** *Logic.* A class of objects divided into subordinate species. **2.** *Biol.* A category of classification between family and species; a group of structurally or phylogenetically related species, or an isolated species exhibiting unusual differentiation. The genus name is the first word of a binomial scientific name and is capitalized. **3.** A class; order; kind; sort.

-geny. [Gr. *-γένεια,* fr. root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] A suffix denoting *generation, production, development.*

ge'o- (jē'ō-). [Gr. *γεω-,* fr. *γαῖα, γῆ,* the earth.] Combining forms signifying *earth, ground, soil.*

ge'o-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + Gr. *κέντρον* center.] Pertaining to, or measured from, the earth's center; having, or pertaining to, the earth as a center.

ge'o-cen'tri-cism (-sĕn'trĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Theory or belief that the earth is the center, or central object, of the universe, of divine plans, or the like.

ge'o-chem'is-try (jē'ō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* The study of the chemical composition of, and of actual or possible chemical changes in, the crust of the earth. — **ge'o-chem'i-cal,** *a.*

ge'ode (jē'ōd), *n.* [F. *géode,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *γεώδης* earthlike; *γαῖα, γῆ,* earth + *εἶδος* form.] *Geol.* A nodule of stone having a cavity lined with crystals or mineral matter.

ge'o-des'ic (jē'ō-dĕs'ĭk) } *a. Math.* Of or pert. to geodesy;
ge'o-des'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } geodetic. [detic surveyor.

ge-od'e-sist (jē-ŏd'ē-sĭst), *n.* One versed in geodesy; a geo-

ge-od'e-sy (jē-ŏd'ē-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *γεωδαισία; γαῖα, γῆ,* earth + *δαίειν* to divide.] Mathematics dealing with the determination of the location or shape of large portions of the earth's surface, the shape of the earth, etc.; also, surveying that takes account of the curvature of the earth.

ge'o-det'ic (jē'ō-dĕt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or deter-
ge'o-det'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } mined by, geodesy; engaged in geodesy; geodesic; as, *geodetic* surveying.

ge'og-nost (jē'ŏg-nŏst), *n.* One versed in geognosy.

ge'og-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to geognosy.
ge'og-nos'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } — **ge'og-nos'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ge-og'no-sy (jē-ŏg'nō-sĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. *γνῶσις* knowledge, *γιγνώσκειν* to know.] That part of geology treating of the materials of the earth and its constitution.

ge-og'o-ny (-ŏ-nĭ), *n.* The science, or a theory, of the formation of the earth.

ge-og'ra-pher (jē-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One versed in geography.

ge'o-graph'ic (jē'ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to geography.
ge'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } — **ge'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ge-og'ra-phy (jē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [F. *géographie,* L. *geographia,* fr. Gr. *γεωγραφία; γαῖα, γῆ,* earth + *γραφή* description.] **1.** The science of the earth and its life; esp., the description of the earth, or a portion thereof, its climate and its products, its inhabitants, including man and his industries, etc. **2.** A treatise on this science; also, a geographic description.

ge'oid (jē'oid), *n.* The figure of the earth; the mean sea level conceived as extended continuously through all the continents. The figure of the geoid approximates closely to a spheroid of revolution.

ge'o-log'ic (jē'ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to geology; as, a *geo-*
ge'o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *logic* epoch. — **-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ge-ol'o-gist (jē-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in geology.

ge-ol'o-gize (jē-ŏl'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING. To study geology or make geological investigations.

ge-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). **1.** The science which treats of the history of the earth and its life, esp. as recorded in the rocks. **2.** A treatise on this science.

ge'o-man'cer (jē'ō-măn'sẽr), *n.* One who practices, or is versed in, geomancy.

ge'o-man'cy (jē'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [F. *géomancie,* LL. *geomantia,* fr. Gr. *γαῖα, γῆ,* earth + *μαντεία* divination.] Divination by means of figures or lines. — **ge'o-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*

ge-om'e-ter (jē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *geometres, geometra,* fr. Gr. *γεωμέτρης; γαῖα, γῆ,* earth + *μέτρον* measure.] A geometrician.

ge'o-met'ric (jē'ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or
ge'o-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } according to the methods or principles of, geometry; determined by geometry.

ge-om'e-tri'cian (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in geometry; geometer.

ge-om'e-trid (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭd), *n.* [L. *geometra* geometer.] Any of a large and widely distributed family (*Geometridæ*) of moths. The larvæ progress by a looping movement, and hence are called *measuring worms,* etc. Many are injurious to trees and cultivated plants.

ge-om'e-trize (-trīz), *v. i.* To investigate or make geometrical constructions; work by geometrical principles or laws.

ge-om'e-try (-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *géométrie,* L. *geometria,* fr. Gr. *γεωμετρία,* fr. *γεωμετρεῖν* to measure land; *γαῖα γῆ,* earth + *μετρεῖν* to measure.] **1.** Mathematics that investigates the relations and properties of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles; the theory of space and of figures in space. **2.** A treatise on this science.

ge'o-mor'phic (jē'ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the figure of the earth or the form of its surface; resembling the earth; as, *geomorphic* contour.

ge-oph'a-gy (jē-ŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* Also **ge-oph'a-gism** (-jĭz'm). [*geo-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] The practice of eating earthy substances, esp. clay. The practice is found among peoples of low culture throughout the world.

ge'o-phys'ics (jē'ō-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) *Geol.* The physics of the earth, or the science treating of the agencies which modify the earth. — **ge'o-phys'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ge'o-phys'i-cist** (-ĭ-sĭst), *n.*

ge'o-pon'ic (-pŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *γεωπονικός; γαῖα, γῆ*, earth + *πονικός* toilsome, fr. *πόνος* labor.] Pertaining to tillage or agriculture; agricultural; also, rustic. [culture.]

ge'o-pon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The art or science of agri-

ge'o-ra'ma (-rā'mȧ), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. *ὅραμα* sight, view, *ὁρᾶν* to see, view.] A hollow globe on the inner surface of which a map of the world is depicted, to be examined by one standing inside.

George (jōrj), *n.* **1.** A jewel showing a mounted figure of St. George (the patron saint of England) and forming part of the insignia of the Order of the Garter. **2.** *Obs. Slang.* An English coin bearing St. George's image; as: **a** A half crown. **b** A guinea; — called also *yellow George.*

Geor'gi-an (jôr'jĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain (1714–1830). **2.** Of or pert. to Georgia, one of the United States. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of the State of Georgia.

Geor'gi-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Georgia, in Transcaucasia, or the Georgians. — *n.* One of a race of mountaineers of the Caucasus, noted for their beauty. They speak an agglutinative language not known to be related to any other.

geor'gic (jôr'jĭk), *a.* [L. *georgicus*, Gr. *γεωργικός*, fr. *γεωργία* tillage.] Agricultural. — *n.* A poem on husbandry.

ge'o-stat'ic (jē'ō-stăt'ĭk), *a. Civil Engin.* Relating to the pressure exerted by earth, etc.

ge'o-stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) *Physics.* That part of the mechanics of rigid bodies which deals with balanced forces; statics as applied to rigid bodies.

ge'o-syn'cline (-sĭn'klīn), **ge'o-syn-cli'nal** (-sĭn-klī'năl), *n. Geol.* A great downward flexure of the earth's crust; — opp. to *geanticline.* — **ge'o-syn-cli'nal,** *a.*

ge'o-tec-ton'ic (-tĕk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to the form, arrangement, and structure of the rock masses composing the earth's crust.

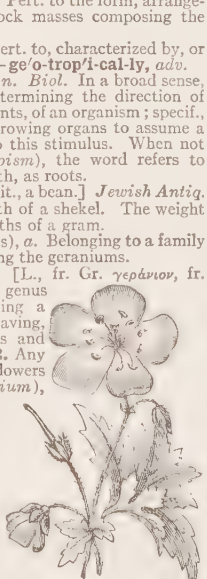
ge'o-trop'ic (jē'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, characterized by, or of the nature of, geotropism. — **ge'o-trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ge-ot'ro-pism (jē-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n. Biol.* In a broad sense, the influence of gravity in determining the direction of growth of a part, or the movements, of an organism; specif., *Plant Physiol.*, tendency of growing organs to assume a definite position in response to this stimulus. When not qualified (as *negative geotropism*), the word refers to organs growing toward the earth, as roots.

ge'rah (gē'rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *gērah*, lit., a bean.] *Jewish Antiq.* A small coin and weight; 1-20th of a shekel. The weight is estimated at six or seven tenths of a gram.

ge-ra'ni-a'ceous (jē-rā'nĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Belonging to a family (*Geraniaceæ*) of herbs, including the geraniums.

ge-ra'ni-um (jē-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *γεράνιον*, fr. *γέρανος* crane.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Geranium*) of plants typifying a family (*Geraniaceæ*) and having, usually, pink or purple flowers and leaves with a pungent odor. **2.** Any of numerous garden plants or flowers of an allied genus (*Pelargonium*), nearly all of which have peltate leaves.



Geranium, 1, or Wild Crane's-bill.

ger'bil } (jûr'bĭl), *n.* [F. *ger-*
ger'bille } *bille.*] Any of numerous small jerboalike rodents of Asia, Africa, and southern Russia, forming a subfamily (*Gerbillinæ*) of the mouse family.

ge'rent (jē'rĕnt), *n.* [L. *gerens* bearing, managing.] Ruler; manager; one holding an office of power.

ger'fal'con (jûr'fô'k'n; jûr'-fôl'k'n). Var. of GYRFALCON.

germ (jûrm), *n.* [F. *germe*, fr. L. *germen, -minis*, sprout, germ.] **1.** An embryo in its early stages; a sprout; bud; seed. **2.** *Biol.* The germ cells collectively. **3.** Popularly, any microörganism, esp. any of the pathogenic bacteria; a microbe. **4.** That from which anything springs; beginning; rudiment.

Ger'man (jûr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS. [L. *Germanus;* prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A native or one of the people of Germany. **2.** **a** The Teutonic language of the Germans, including **High** and **Low German.** **b** The literary and official language of Germany; High German. **3.** [*l. c.*] **a** A kind of intricate dance; cotillion. **b** A party at which it is danced. — *a.* Of or pert. to Germany or the Germans.

German measles, *Med.*, rubella. — **G. silver,** a silver-white alloy, essentially copper, zinc, and nickel. — **G. text,** the modern German type; also, a type resembling it. See TYPE. — **G. tinder.** See AMADOU.

ger'man, *a.* [F. *germain*, fr. L. *germanus* own (brother or sister).] Lit., near of kin; as: **a** Of the same parentage; own (brother or sister); — in *brother-german* and *sister-german.* **b** Own, or first; — now only in *cousin-german.*

ger-man'der (jĕr-măn'dĕr), *n.* [From L. *chamaedrys*, fr. Gr. *χαμαίδρυς; χαμαί* on the ground + *δρῦς* tree.] Any of a large genus (*Teucrium*) of plants of the mint family.

ger-mane' (jĕr-mān'; jûr'mān), *a.* **1.** = GERMAN, near akin. **2.** Closely allied; appropriate; relevant.

Ger-man'ic (jĕr-măn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** German. **2.** Teutonic.

Ger'man-ism (jûr'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An idiom of the German language. **2.** A characteristic of the Germans.

ger-ma'ni-um (jĕr-mā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Germania* Germany.] *Chem.* A grayish white rare metallic element. Symbol, *Ge;* atomic weight, 72.5. It resembles carbon and silicon in some respects and tin in others.

Ger'man-ize (jûr'măn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To make German, or like what is peculiarly German. [*cell.*

germ cell. *Biol.* An egg or sperm cell; — opp. to *somatic*

ger'men (jûr'mĕn), *n.* [L.] A germ. *Obs. or Fig.*

ger'mi-cid'al (jûr'mĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* Destructive to germs.

ger'mi-cide (jûr'mĭ-sīd), *n.* Any substance or agent that destroys germs or microörganisms.

ger'mi-nal (-năl), *a.* Pert. to a germ; incipient; esp., *Biol.*, pert. to a germ cell or an early stage of an embryo.

germinal disk. *Embryol.* **a** A disklike area of the blastoderm of eggs of amniotic vertebrates, in which the embryo proper first appears. **b** In meroblastic eggs with much yolk, the disklike protoplasmic part, which undergoes segmentation. — **g. vesicle.** **a** *Embryol.* The nucleus of the egg before the formation of the polar bodies. **b** *Bot.* = OÖSPHERE.

‖ **Ger'mi'nal'** (zhăr'mē'năl'), *n.* [F.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

ger'mi-nant (jûr'mĭ-nănt), *a.* Germinating; sprouting.

ger'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i. & t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *germinatus*, p. p. of *germinare*, fr. *germen* germ.] To begin to grow or develop; said esp. of a spore or seed and, by extension, of a bud or plant; to sprout.

ger'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Process of germinating; beginning of vegetation or growth.

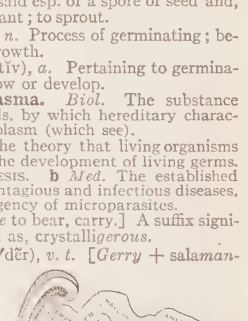
ger'mi-na-tive (jûr'mĭ-nă-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to germination; having power to grow or develop.

germ plasm, *or* **germ plasma.** *Biol.* The substance contained in the germ cells, by which hereditary characters are transmitted; idioplasm (which see).

germ theory. **a** *Biol.* The theory that living organisms can be produced only by the development of living germs. Cf. BIOGENESIS, ABIOGENESIS. **b** *Med.* The established theory which attributes contagious and infectious diseases, suppuration, etc., to the agency of microparasites.

-gerous. [L. *-ger*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry.] A suffix signifying *bearing, producing*; as, crystalli*gerous.*

ger'ry-man'der (gĕr'ĭ-măn'dĕr), *v. t.* [*Gerry* + *salamander;* fr. Governor *Gerry*, whose party, in 1812, divided Essex Co., Mass., so as to form a dragon-shaped district.] To divide (a State, county, etc.) into civil divisions in an unnatural and unfair way. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*



Gerrymander.

— (gĕr'ĭ-măn'dĕr), *n.* Act, method, or result of gerrymandering.

ger'und (jĕr'ŭnd), *n.* [L. *gerundium*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry.] *Gram.* A kind of verbal noun in Latin, expressing the uncompleted action of the verb; as in: ars *vivendi*, the art *of living.* Hence, any of certain analogous forms in other languages, as the modern English verbal noun in *-ing* in certain uses; as in: he is famous for *scaling* mountains. — **ge-run'di-al** (jē-rŭn'dĭ-ăl), *a.*

ge-run'dive (-dĭv), *a.* [L. *gerundivus.*] *Gram.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of the gerund; gerundial. — *n.* Orig., the Latin future passive participle, a verbal adjective having the same suffix as the gerund, and expressing necessity, fitness, etc.; as in: studium agri *colendi*, the occupation of land tilling. Applied also to analogous verbal adjectives in other languages.

Ge'ry-on (jē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Γηρυών.*] *Gr. Myth.* A winged monster having three bodies, slain by Hercules, one of whose "labors" was to carry off Geryon's cattle.

‖ **ges'so** (jĕs'ō), *n.* [It., chalk, plaster.] Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, esp. as prepared for use in painting, in making bas-reliefs, etc.

gest (jĕst), *n.* A stage in traveling; a rest in a journey; — usually in *pl. Obs.*

gest, geste (jĕst), *n.* [OF. *geste.* See JEST.] **1.** A deed; adventure; exploit. **2.** A tale or romance, esp. in meter.

gest, geste, *n.* [F. *geste,* L. *gestus,* fr. *gerere* to bear, carry, conduct (one's self).] Gesture; bearing; deportment. *Archaic.*

ges'tate (jĕs'tāt), *v. t.;* GES'TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); -TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). [See GESTATION.] To carry in the womb during pregnancy; to carry in the womb during development.

ges-ta'tion (jĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gestatio* a bearing, fr. *gestare* to bear, carry, fr. *gerere, gestum,* to bear.] Act or period of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy.

ges'tic (jĕs'tĭk), *a.* [See GEST gesture.] Relating to bodily motion, esp. dancing; as, the *gestec* art.

ges-tic'u-late (jĕs-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT'ED; -LAT'ING. [L. *gesticulatus,* p. p. of *gesticulari* to gesticulate, fr. *gesticulus* gesticulation, dim. of *gestus* gesture.] To gesture, esp. when speaking. — **ges-tic'u-la-tive,** *a.* — **-la'tor,** *n.*

ges-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A gesticulating. **2.** A gesture, esp. an undignified one. — **Syn.** See GESTURE.

ges-tic'u-la-to-ry (-lə-tō-rĭ), *a.* Representing by, or belonging to, gestures.

ges'tion (jĕs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *gestio* a managing, fr. *gerere* to bear, manage.] Management; conduct. *Archaic.*

ges'ture (jĕs'tūr), *n.* [LL. *gestura* mode of action, L. *gerere, gestum,* to bear, act.] **1.** Carriage; posture. *Obs.* **2.** A bodily motion or posture intended to express or emphasize something. **3.** Use of bodily movements as a mode of expression.

Syn. Gesture, gesticulation. Gesture applies to any expressive bodily movement; **gesticulation** commonly suggests (esp.) rapid, unrestrained, or undignified *gestures;* as, the *gestures* of an orator; the *gesticulations* of a madman.

— *v. i.;* GES'TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To make gestures; gesticulate. — **ges'tur-er,** *n.*

get (gĕt), *v. t.;* GOT (gŏt), *Archaic* GAT (găt); *p. p.* GOT, or, *esp. in U. S.,* GOT'TEN (gŏt''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GET'TING. [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To come by; come to have or realize; hence, to obtain, ascertain, learn, gain, win, etc. **2.** In idiomatic uses: **a** To capture. **b** To receive a sentence of; as, to *get* three months. *Colloq.* **c** To corner; pose. *Colloq.* **3.** To be obliged (to); as, he has *got* to do it; — used with *to. Colloq.* **4.** To procure or cause to be (in some position or condition); as, to *get* one's feet wet. **5.** To induce; persuade. **6.** To betake; remove; — in a reflexive use. **7.** To beget; procreate; — now usually of animals. — **Syn.** Acquire; procure; secure.

to get up, to prepare; arrange.

— *v. i.* To arrive at, or bring one's self into, a state, condition, or position; to come to be; become; — with a modifying word or phrase, often one indicating motion or activity as belonging to the subject; as, to *get* home, *get* free, *get* to sleep, to *get* on, *get* out, etc.

to get along, to manage or fare successfully; as, he *got along* with little money. — **to get off,** to evade consequences; as, he *got off* easily. — **to get on. a** To prosper; fare; get along. **b** To keep on civil or friendly terms. — **to get round,** to circumvent; cajole; as, *to get round* a questioner.

— *n.* **1.** Offspring; progeny (of an animal). **2.** Begetting; as, colts of Eclipse's *get.*

Geth-sem'a-ne (gĕth-sĕm'ə-nē), *n.* [Gr. Γεθσημανῆ, fr. Aramaic *gath shĕmānī(m)* oil press.] The inclosure or garden, outside Jerusalem, which was the scene of the agony and arrest of Jesus. See *Matt.* xxvi. 36.

get'ta-ble (gĕt'ə-b'l), *a.* That can be got.

get'ter (gĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who gets.

get'-up', *n.* General composition or structure; make-up; style of dress, etc.; as, an elaborate *get-up. Colloq.*

gew'gaw (gū'gô), *n.* A showy trifle; a toy. — *a.* Showy; pretentious, but of small worth.

gey'ser (gī'zĕr), gī'zĕr), *n.* [Icel. *geysir,* name of a certain hot spring, *geysa* to rush furiously.] A spring which throws forth intermittent jets of heated water and steam.

gey'ser-ite (-īt), *n.* [From GEYSER.] *Min.* Hydrated silica, a variety of opal, deposited in white or grayish concretionary masses around some hot springs and geysers.

ghar'ri, ghar'ry (gär'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *gāṛī.*] Any wheeled cart or carriage; commonly, a boxlike vehicle. *India.*

ghast (gäst), *a.* Ghastly. *Archaic or Poetic.*

ghast'ful, gast'ful (gäst'fo͝ol), *a.* [See GHASTLY, *a.*] Fit to make one aghast; dreadful. *Archaic.*

ghast'li-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being ghastly.

ghast'ly (gäst'lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. [ME. *gastlich, gastli,* fearful, causing fear, *gasten* to terrify, AS. *gæstan.*] **1.** Horrible; shocking; dreadful. **2.** Ghostlike in appearance; deathly; pallid; pale. **3.** Terrified. *Obs.*

Syn. Grisly, gruesome, wan, cadaverous, hideous, frightful, terrible. — **Ghastly, grisly, gruesome. Ghastly** suggests esp. the terrifying aspects of death or bloodshed; as, *ghastly* pallor; the gallows is a *ghastly* thing; a *ghastly* joke. That is **grisly,** more commonly **gruesome,** which inspires shuddering or uncanny horror; as, the *gruesome* details of a murder.

— *adv.* In a ghastly manner; deathly; as, *ghastly* pale.

ghat ‖ (gôt), *n.* [Hind. *ghāṭ.*] In India: **a** A mountain pass. **b** A mountain range; — an erroneous use among Europeans. **c** A landing place, with descending stairs.

ghaz'al (găz'ăl), **ghaz'el** (găz'ĕl), *n.* [Ar. *ghazal.*] A kind of lyrical verse, usually erotic, poetry.

gha'zi (gä'zē), *n.* [Ar. *ghāzī.*] Among Moslems, a warrior champion or veteran, esp. in the destruction of infidels; a fanatic slayer of infidels. — **gha'zism** (gä'zĭz'm), *n.*

Ghe'ber (gē'bĕr; gā'bĕr), *n.* [Per. *gebr.*] One of the Zo-

Ghe'bre ‖ roastrian fire worshipers remaining in Persia after the Moslem conquest. Cf. PARSI.

ghee (gē), *n.* [Hind. *ghī* clarified butter, Skr. *ghṛta.*] Butter converted into a kind of oil by boiling. *India, etc.*

gher'kin (gûr'kĭn), *n.* [D. *agurkje.*] **1.** The small prickly fruit of a species (*Cucumis anguria*) of cucumber, used for pickling; also, the plant producing it. **2.** The immature common garden cucumber, used similarly.

ghet'to (gĕt'ō), *n.; pl.* It. -TI (-tē), E. -TOS (-ōz). [It.] A quarter to which Jews are restricted for residence, or where they live in greatest numbers.

Ghib'el-line (gĭb'ĕl-ĭn), *n.* [It. *Ghibellino.*] *Hist.* A member of a great political faction in medieval Italy. Cf. GUELPH, 2. — *a.* Of or pert. to this faction.

ghost (gōst), *n.* [AS. *gāst* breath, spirit, soul.] **1.** A disembodied soul; the soul or spirit of a deceased person conceived either as a denizen of the unseen world or as appearing to the living in bodily likeness; hence: an apparition; specter; spook. **2.** A spirit or demon. **3.** The soul; hence, the spirit of man as distinguished from the body. *Archaic.* **4.** The Divine Spirit; — now only in *Holy Ghost.* **5.** Any faint, shadowy semblance; a phantom; glimmering; as, not a *ghost* of a chance.

Syn. Ghost, specter, phantom, apparition, shade, phantasm, spirit. Ghost is the general term for a disembodied spirit; **specter** connotes more of the mysterious or terrifying; **phantom** emphasizes intangibility or illusion; as, the *ghosts* of the dead; grisly *specters* raised by magic; *phantom* shadows. **Apparition** is applicable to preternatural appearances of whatever sort. **Shade** is commonly used with reference to ancient classical conceptions. **Phantasm** may denote an illusion of any sort, esp. (in recent technical usage) the apparition of an absent person, living or dead. **Spirit** is often synonymous with *ghost* or *specter.*

ghost dance. A religious dance of the North American Indians, participated in by both sexes, and looked upon as a rite of invocation to bring the dancer into communion with the spirits of departed friends.

ghost'like' (gōst'līk'), *a. & adv.* Like a ghost.

ghost'ly (gōst'lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Relating to the soul; spiritual. **2.** Of or pertaining to a ghost or apparition; like a ghost; spectral. — **ghost'li-ness,** *n.*

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* [Ar. *ghūl.*] Among Eastern nations, a demon who robs graves and feeds on corpses. — **ghoul'ish,** *a.*

Giam-schid' (jäm-shēd'). Var. of JAMSHID.

gi'ant (jī'ănt), *n.* [OF. *jaiant, geant,* fr. L. *gigas,* fr. Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος.] **1.** A mythical manlike or monstrous being of huge stature, and of more than mortal, but less than godlike, power and endowment. **2.** A person, or an animal, plant, or thing, of extraordinary size or power.

— *a.* Like a giant; immense; gigantic.—**gi'ant-ess,** *n. fem.*

giant fennel, a tall apiaceous garden plant (*Ferula communis*). — **g. hyssop,** any of a genus (*Agastache*) of menthaceous plants. — **g. powder,** a form of dynamite

Giant Despair. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant, the owner of Doubting Castle, who, finding Christian and Hopeful asleep on his grounds, imprisons them in a dungeon.

gi'ant-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being a giant; peculiarity, or practices, of a giant. **2.** *Med.* Development to abnormal size accompanied by stigmata such as disproportionately large extremities or marked facial asymmetry, and, usually, by constitutional weaknesses.

giaour (jour), *n.* [Turk. *giaur* infidel, Per. *gaur,* var. of *gebr* fire worshiper.] An infidel; — applied by Turks to disbelievers in Mohammedanism, esp. to Christians.

gib (gĭb), *n.* A piece or slip as of metal to hold in place parts of a machine, or to afford a bearing. — *v. t.;* GIBBED (gĭbd); GIB'BING. To fasten with a gib or gibs.

gib (gĭb), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *Gilbert,* the proper name.] A cat, esp. a male cat. *Rare.*

gibbed cat (gĭbd). A gib, or male cat, esp. one castrated.

gib'ber (jĭb'ĕr; gĭb'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* [Prob. imitative.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately; chatter. — *n.* The utterance of one who gibbers. [gon.]

gib'ber-ish (gĭb'ĕr-ĭsh), *n.* Rapid, inarticulate talk; jar-

gib'bet (jĭb'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *gibet.*] A kind of gallows from which, formerly, malefactors were hung in chains after execution. — *v. t.* **1.** To execute by hanging. **2. a** To hang on a gibbet. **b** Fig., to hold up to public scorn or ridicule.

gib'bon (gĭb'ŭn), *n.* Any of several apes (genus *Hylobates*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies, the lowest, smallest, and most perfectly arboreal of the anthropoid apes.

gib-bos'i-ty (gĭ-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being gibbous. **2.** A protuberance; swelling.

gib'bous (gĭb'ŭs), *a.* Also **gib-bose'** (gĭ-bōs'). [L. *gibbus* humped, or *gibbus, gibba,* hump.] **1.** Protuberant; convex, as the moon when between half-moon and full. **2.** Hunched; humpbacked.—**-bous-ly,** *adv.*—**-bous-ness,** *n.*

gibe, jibe (jīb), *v. i.*; GIBED (jībd); GIB'ING (jīb'ĭng). To utter taunting, sarcastic words; flout; fleer; scoff. — **Syn.** See SCOFF. — *v. t.* To reproach contemptuously; mock. — *n.* An expression of sarcastic scorn; a sneer.

Gib'e-on-ites (gĭb'ē-ŭn-īts), *n. pl. Bib.* Inhabitants of Gibeon, a town in Palestine, near Jerusalem, who asked for alliance with Joshua, pretending to have come a great distance, and were condemned to be hewers of wood and drawers of water because of their deceptions.

gib'er, jib'er (jīb'ĕr), *n.* One who gibes.

gib'lets (jĭb'lĕts; 24), *n. pl.* [OF. *gibelet* game.] The edible portions of a fowl that are removed before cooking, esp. the liver, gizzard, and heart; — sometimes in *sing.*

Gi-bral'tar (jĭ-brôl'tär), *n.* **1.** A strongly fortified rock and town on the south coast of Spain, held by the British since 1704; hence, an impregnable stronghold. **2.** A kind of candy, or a piece of it; — called, in full, *Gibraltar rock.*

gi'bus (jī'bŭs; *F. pron.* zhē'büs'), *n.*, *or* **gibus hat.** An opera hat; — so named from the original maker in Paris.

gid (gĭd), *n.* [See GIDDY, *a.*] A disease, chiefly of sheep, caused by a larval form of a tapeworm (*Tænia cœnurus*) in the brain.

gid'di-ly (gĭd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a giddy manner.

gid'di-ness, *n.* State of being giddy.

gid'dy (gĭd'ĭ), *a.*; **-DI-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); **-DI-EST.** [ME. *gidi* mad, silly, AS. *gidig.*] **1.** Having a sensation of whirling in the head; dizzy. **2. a** Promoting or inducing giddiness; as, a *giddy* height. **b** Turning with bewildering rapidity; as, a *giddy* whirl. **3.** Characterized by inconstancy; flighty. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become giddy.

Gid'e-on (gĭd'ē-ŭn), *n.* [Heb. *Gid'ōn.*] *Bib.* An Israelitish hero who defeated the Midianites. *Judges* vi.–viii.

gier'-ea'gle (jēr'-), *n.* [D. *gier* vulture.] A bird referred to in the Bible (*Lev.* xi. 18 and *Deut.* xiv. 17) as unclean; — probably the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*).

gift (gĭft), *n.* [ME., prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** The act, right, or power of giving; as, the office is not in his *gift.* **2.** Anything given, or transferred to another without compensation; a present. **3.** A bribe. *Obs.* **4.** A natural endowment or ability; special talent; as, the *gift* of wit.

Syn. Endowment, faculty, talent, ability, capacity; aptitude, bent, turn, bias, tendency. — **Gift, endowment, faculty, aptitude, talent** agree in the idea of ability, esp. as exercised with ease. **Gift** connotes a quality conferred by nature or fortune, and is less formal than **endowment** or (oftener) **endowments**; as, "though the knack of versifying is a *gift*, the art is an acquirement"; a mind of high *endowments.* **Faculty** implies native address or ability, happily or easily employed, whereas **aptitude** denotes a bent or turn, native or acquired, for some particular activity or pursuit; as, the happy *faculty* of ignoring rebuffs; an *aptitude* for affairs. **Talent** combines with the implication of specific direction, as in *aptitude,* the suggestion of large capacity for cultivation and achievement; as, a rare *talent* for music. See PRESENT.

gift of gab, the gift of facile expression. *Slang.* — **g. of tongues,** a charism attributed to some Christians of New Testament times, which was apparently a kind of ecstatic utterance usually unintelligible to the hearers and even to the speakers, therefore requiring interpretation.

— *v. t.* **1.** To endow with a gift, esp. of power or faculty; — chiefly in *p. p.* **2.** To make a gift of. *Chiefly Scot.*

gig (gĭg), *n.* **1.** Anything that whirls; esp., a top. **2.** Something odd, grotesque, or laughable; as: **a** An odd person or idea; an oddity. **b** A joke; a whim. *Obs. or R.*

gig, *n.* **1.** A light two-wheeled, one-horse carriage. **2.** A light ship's boat for oars or sail; also, a kind of rowboat.

— *v. i.* To travel in a gig; — often used with *it.*

gig, *n.* **1.** A kind of fish spear or harpoon. **2.** An arrangement of hooks to be drawn through a school of fish to hook them in the bodies. — *v. t. & i.* To fish with a gig; to spear with a gig. [a giant.]

gi'gan-tesque' (jī'găn-tĕsk'), *a.* [F.] Like or befitting

gi-gan'tic (jī-găn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *gigas, -antis,* giant.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, a giant. **2.** Immense; tremendous.

gi-gan'tism (jī-găn'tĭz'm), *n.* [See GIGANTIC.] Giantism.

gi'gan-tom'a-chy (jī'găn-tŏm'ă-kĭ), *n.* [L. *gigantomachia,* fr. Gr. γιγαντομαχία; γίγας, *-αντος,* giant + μάχη battle.] A war of giants; specif. [*cap.*], *Class. Myth.,* the war between the Olympians and the giants.

gig'gle (gĭg''l), *v. i.*; **-GLED** (-'ld); **-GLING** (-lĭng). [Of imitative origin.] To laugh with short catches of the breath; laugh in an affected or silly manner. — *n.* Act of giggling.

gig'gler (-lĕr), *n.* One who giggles.

gig'gly (gĭg'lĭ), *a.* Prone to giggling.

gig'let (gĭg'lĕt) } *n.* **1.** A wanton; lewd woman. *Obs.* **2.**
gig'lot (gĭg'lŏt) } A giddy, frivolous girl.

gig'ot (jĭg'ŏt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A leg, as of mutton, venison, or veal, ready for the table. **2.** A leg-of-mutton sleeve.

Gi'la mon'ster (hē'lä). [From the *Gila* River.] A large orange-and-black poisonous lizard (*Heloderma suspectum*), of Arizona, New Mexico, etc. A closely allied form, the caltetepon (*H. horridum*), occurs in Mexico.

gil'bert (gĭl'bĕrt), *n.* [After Dr. William *Gilbert,* English physicist.] *Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive force, equiv. to 0.7958 ampere of current flowing through one complete turn or convolution of an electromagnet.

gild. Var. of GUILD.

gild (gĭld), *v. t.*; **GILD'ED** or **GILT** (gĭlt); **GILD'ING.** [AS. *gyldan,* fr. *gold* gold.] **1.** To overlay thinly with gold; cover or tinge with a golden color. **2.** To make attractive; brighten. **3.** To make outwardly fair; embellish. **4.** To make ruddy or smear (with blood). *Obs. or Poetic.*

gild'ed (gĭl'dĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Covered, or tinged, as with gold. **2.** Wealthy, or of a wealthy family. *Colloq.*

gil'der. Var. of GUILDER.

gild'er (gĭl'dĕr), *n.* One who gilds.

gild'ing, *n.* **1.** Art or practice of overlaying with gold or gilt, or the material used. **2.** A golden surface or coating.

Gil'e-ad-ites (gĭl'ē-ăd-īts), *n. pl. Bib.* A branch of the tribe of Manasseh; also, the inhabitants of Gilead.

Gil'ga-mesh, *or* **Gil'ga-mes** (-gȧ-mĕsh), *n. Babylonian Myth.* A legendary king, hero of the greatest Babylonian epic, the **Gilgamesh Epic.**

gill (jĭl), *n.* [OF. *gille* a wine measure.] A liquid measure; one-fourth of a pint.

gill (jĭl), *n.* **1.** A girl; wench. **2.** The ground ivy.

gill (gĭl), *n.* [Icel. *gil.*] **1.** A woody glen; a narrow valley through which a stream flows; a ravine. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** A stream in a ravine; a brook.

gill (gĭl), *n.* **1.** An organ for respiration under water, as in fishes; branchia. **2.** In *pl.* The gill-shaped plates forming the under part of the cap in some fungi. **3.** A fowl's wattle. **4.** In *pl.* The flesh about the chin or jaws.

— *v. t.* **1.** To gut (fish). **2.** To catch (fish) by the gills in a gill net.

gill'-flirt' (jĭl'flûrt'), *n.* A giddy young woman. *Archaic.*

gil'lie } (gĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-ĭz). [Gael. *gille, giolla,* boy,
gil'ly } lad.] In the Scottish Highlands, a male attendant, formerly on a chieftain, now, esp., on a sportsman.

gil'li-flow'er. Var. of GILLYFLOWER.

gill net (gĭl). A flat net suspended vertically in the water, with meshes of a size that allows the heads of fishes to pass but prevents their withdrawal by catching in the gills.

gil'ly-flow'er (jĭl'ĭ-flou'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *girofre, girofle,* clove, Gr. καρυόφυλλον clove tree; κάρυον nut + φύλλον leaf.] **1. a** The clove pink. *Now Rare.* **b** The wallflower or the common stock (*Matthiola incana*). **2.** A purplish red variety of apple, of a roundish conical shape.

gil'son-ite (gĭl'sŭn-īt), *n.* [After S. H. *Gilson,* owner of a large deposit.] *Min.* = UINTAHITE.

gilt (gĭlt), *p. a.* Gilded; golden yellow. — *n.* Gold or gold-like material spread over a surface; gilding.

gilt'head' (gĭlt'hĕd'), *n.* Any of several marine fishes, esp. a sparoid food fish (*Sparus auratus*) common in the Mediterranean, and the cunner (*Crenilabrus melops*) of the British coasts.

gim'bals (gĭm'bălz; jĭm'bălz), *n. pl.* [See GIMMAL, *n.*] A contrivance consisting of a combination of pivoted rings for suspending anything, as a compass, so that it will remain level when its support is tipped.

Compass hung in Gimbals.

gim'crack' (jĭm'krăk'), *n.* A fanciful trifle; a toy; gewgaw.

gim'crack'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Showy unsubstantiality; gimcracks collectively.

gim'let (gĭm'lĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *guimbelet, guibelet.*] A small boring tool with a screw point and cross handle. — *v. t.* To pierce with a gimlet.

gim'mal (gĭm'ăl; jĭm'ăl), *n.* [See GEMEL.] A pair or series of interlocked rings.

gimp (gĭmp), *n.* A narrow fabric, used for trimming, often having a wire or coarse cord running through it.

gimp, *n.* Spirit; vim.

gin (gĭn), *v. i. & t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **GAN** (găn), **GON** (gŏn), or **GUN** (gŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **GIN'NING.** [ME. *ginnen,* for *beginnen.* See BEGIN.] To begin. *Obs. or Archaic.*

gin (jĭn), *n.* [Contr. from *geneva.*] A strong alcoholic liquor made in Holland by distilling a grain (esp. rye) mash in pot stills with juniper berries; — called also *Hollands* and *Holland gin.* Also, any of various similar liquors.

gin (jĭn), *n.* [Contr. of *engine.*] **1.** Artifice; trick; scheme. *Obs.* **2.** A mechanical device, as: **a** A trap. **b** A kind of machine for moving heavy weights. **c** A cotton gin. — *v. t.*; **GINNED** (jĭnd); **GIN'NING.** **1.** To trap; snare. **2.** To clear of seeds by a gin, as cotton.

gin'ger (jĭn'jĕr), *n.* [OF. *gengibre, gingimbre,* fr. L. *zingiber,* fr. Gr. ζιγγίβερις.] Any of a genus (*Zinziber,* esp. *Z.*

zinziber) of tropical Asiatic and Polynesian herbs, typifying a family (*Zinziberaceæ*), and having pungent, aromatic rootstocks, much used as a condiment; also, the rootstock.

Ginger. (1/2)

— *v. t.* **1.** To treat or impregnate with ginger. **2.** To make lively, mettlesome, or animated.

gin'ger-bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* [OF. *gingebras, gingembras, gingimbrat*, a derivative of L. *zingiber*. *Oxf. E. D.* See GINGER.] **1.** A kind of plain cake flavored with ginger. **2.** Fig., something tawdry and unsubstantial.

gin'ger-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Daintily. *Obs.* **2.** Very cautiously; timidly.

— *a.* Cautious; wary.

gin'ger-snap' (-snăp'), *n.* A thin brittle cake flavored with ginger. [vored with ginger; sharp; spicy.]

gin'ger-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the characteristics of ginger; fla-

ging'ham (gĭng'ăm), *n.* [F. *guingan.*] A cotton or linen cloth, woven of dyed yarn, usually in stripes or checks.

gin'gi-li (jĭn'jĭ-lī), **gin'gel-ly** (jĭn'jĕ-lĭ), *n.* [A corruption of Ar. *juljulān.*] Sesame.

gin'gi-val (jĭn'jĭ-văl; jĭn-jī'văl), *a.* [L. *gingiva* a gum (of the mouth).] Of or pertaining to the gums; alveolar.

ging'ko (gĭng'kō), *n.* Var. of GINKGO.

gin'gly-mus (jĭn'glĭ-mŭs; gĭn'glĭ-mŭs), *n.; pl.* **-MI** (-mī). [NL., fr. Gr. γίγγλυμος a hingelike joint.] *Anat.* A hinge joint admitting of motion in one plane only, as the elbow.

gink'go (gĭŋk'gō; jĭŋk'gō), *n.* [Jap. *gingko.*] An ornamental gymnospermous tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) with fan-shaped leaves, native to China and Japan.

gin'seng (jĭn'sĕng), *n.* [From Chin.] An araliaceous Chinese plant (*Panax ginseng*) or a related North American species (*P. quinquefolium*), the aromatic root of which is prized in China as a drug; also, the root, which has little real medicinal value except as a demulcent.

gip, gip'sy, gip'sy-ism, etc. Vars. of GYP, GYPSY, etc.

gi-pon' (jĭ-pŏn'), *n.* [See JUPON.] A medieval tunic.

gi-raffe' (jĭ-răf'), *n.* [F. *giraffe*, fr. Ar. *zurāfah, zarāfah.*] **1.** A large ruminant mammal (*Giraffa giraffa*) of Africa; the camelopard. It has a very long neck and is the tallest of quadrupeds. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CAMELOPARD.

gir'an-dole (jĭr'ăn-dōl), *n.* [F., fr It. *girandola.* See GYRATE.] A radiating and showy or ornamental composition, as a cluster of skyrockets fired together, a fountain with a column of water which spreads, a candelabrum, etc.

gir'a-sol, gir'a-sole (jĭr'ă-sōl; -sōl), *n.* [It. *girasole*, or F. *girasol*, fr. L. *gyrare* to turn around + *sol* sun.] *Min.* An opal of varying color, which gives out firelike reflections in a bright light; — hence called also *fire opal.*

gird (gûrd), *v. t. & i. & n.* Mock; gibe. *Obs. or R.*

gird (gûrd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* GIRT (gûrt) or GIRD'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIRD'ING. [AS. *gyrdan.*] **1.** To encircle with any flexible band, as a belt; make fast or secure, as clothing with a cord. **2. a** To clothe or invest, as with a robe confined by a girdle, or, fig., with powers or attributes. **b** To prepare; make ready; brace. **3.** To surround.

gird'er (gûr'dĕr), *n.* Any heavy, strong, or principal beam, of wood, iron, or steel, for spanning an opening or carrying the weight of a floor or partition.

gir'dle (gûr'd'l), *n.* [AS. *gyrdel*, fr. *gyrdan* to gird.] **1.** That which girds or encircles; esp., a belt or sash about the waist. **2.** In various technical senses, as: **a** A belt or ring on a tree, twig, etc., made by removal of the bark. **b** That edge of a gem which is grasped by the setting.

— *v. t.;* **-DLED** (-d'ld); **-DLING.** **1.** To bind with or as with a belt. **2.** To remove a ring of bark around (a tree, etc.).

gir'dler (-dlĕr), *n.* **1.** A maker of girdles. **2.** One who girdles or encircles. **3.** A small beetle (*Oncideres cingulata*) that girdles twigs on which it has laid its eggs.

girl (gûrl), *n.* [ME. *girle, gerle, gurle,* a child.] **1.** A female child; a maiden. **2.** A female servant. **3.** A sweetheart. *Slang or Colloq.*

girl'hood (gûrl'ho͝od), *n.* State or period of being a girl.

girl'ish, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a girl; of or pert. to a girl or girlhood. — **girl'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **girl'ish-ness,** *n.*

girn (gûrn; gĭrn), *v. i.* [See GRIN, *v. i.*] **1.** To show the teeth, as in rage; snarl. **2.** To grin. *Both Archaic or Scot.*

Gi-ron'dist (jĭ-rŏn'dĭst), *n.* A member of the moderate republican party in the French legislative assembly in 1791. The leaders were from the department of Gironde.

girt (gûrt), *pret. & p. p.* of GIRD.

girt, *v. t.* To gird. **—** *v. i.* To measure in girth. **—** *n.* Girth.

girth (gûrth), *n.* [Icel. *gjörð* girdle, or *gerð* girth.] **1.** A band or strap which encircles the body of a horse or other animal, to fasten on a saddle, etc.; a bellyband, as of a harness. **2.** That which girdles; a girdle. **3.** Measure around the body; circumference, as of a tree or barrel.

— *v. t.* **1.** To girdle. **2.** To fasten or equip with a girth.

girth. Var. of GRITH. *Obs. or Hist.*

gi-sarme' (gĭ-zärm'), *n.* [OF.] A kind of battle-ax.

gist (jĭst), *n.* [OF. *gist*, F. *gît*, 3d pers. sing. ind. of *gésir* to lie, fr. L. *jacēre* to lie.] The ground of a legal action; hence: the main point; pith; as, the *gist* of a question.

‖ **git'ter** (gĭt'ĕr), *n.* [G., lit., grating.] A diffraction grating.

git'tern (gĭt'ĕrn), *n.* [OF. *guiterne.*] An old-time wire-strung instrument like a guitar.

git'tith (gĭt'ĭth), *n.* [Heb.] A musical instrument, or, possibly, a mode or key, of unknown character; or, as interpreted by some, a tune, perhaps that of a vintage song; — in the title of *Psalms* viii., lxxxi., and lxxxiv.

Gittern.

giust (jŭst). Obs. var. of JOUST.

‖ **gius'to** (jo͞os'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* In just, strict, or suitable time.

give (gĭv), *v. t.; pret.* GAVE (gāv); *p. p.* GIV'EN (gĭv''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIV'ING. [ME. *given*, prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** To bestow without a return; confer without compensation; make a present of; grant; accord, as trust. **2.** To deliver or hand over; pay, as money. **3.** To proffer, present, or furnish; as, to *give* one's hand. **4.** To deliver, deal, or execute by bodily action; as, to *give* a blow; to *give* a start; utter; as, to *give* a shout; to *give* a song. **5.** To produce; emit; as, flint and steel *give* sparks. **6.** To cause or occasion; as, to *give* pleasure. **7.** To devote, surrender, or apply; as, to *give* one's life for one's country. **8.** To yield or occasion to itself; esp., to misgive or forebode; — said of the mind, heart, etc. *Archaic.* **9.** To communicate; impart; as, to *give* a cold to another. **10.** To grant; permit; allow; concede; as, it is *given* me to again see him.

Syn. Present, bestow, confer, grant, furnish, supply, vouchsafe, accord. — **Give, present, bestow, confer, grant.** **Give** is the general term. **Present** is more formal or ceremonious; as, he *presented* the trophy to the victor. **Bestow** implies the settling of something on one as a gift; as, the king *bestowed* the spoils upon his favorites. To **confer** is esp. to give graciously, or as a favor or honor; to **grant** is to give in answer to a request, or to a dependent or inferior; as, a favor freely *conferred*; he *granted* them liberty.

to give a good account of (one's self), to bear (one's self) with credit. — **to g. chase,** to pursue. — **to g. off. a** To emit, as steam, vapor, odor, etc. **b** To throw off or send out, as branches. — **to g. place,** to retire; give way. — **to g. rise to,** to originate; result in; as, his story *gave rise to* suspicions. — **to g. up. a** To abandon; part with. **b** To cease from; relinquish; as, *to give up* work. **c** To devote or addict to; as, he *gave* himself *up* to business. **d** To pronounce incurable or insoluble; as, *to give up* a sick person or a conundrum. **e** To renounce the hope of seeing; as, *to give up* an invited guest. — **to g. way. a** To withdraw; retire. **b** To yield; break down. **c** To lose control of one's self

— *v. i.* **1.** To make gifts. **2.** To yield to force; relax. **3.** To accommodate one's self or itself; yield. **4.** To open; look; — used with *on, upon, into,* etc.; as, a window *gave* on the garden. *A Gallicism.*

to give in, to yield; succumb. — **to g. out,** to break down; fail; become exhausted. — **to g. over,** to cease; desist. — **to g. up,** to cease from effort; yield.

— *n.* Act of giving, esp. of yielding or giving way.

giv'en (gĭv'n), *p. a.* **1.** Disposed; addicted; — with *to.* **2.** Stated; fixed; as, in a *given* time. **3.** Granted; assumed.

given name, the Christian name. *Colloq.*

giv'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who gives; a donor; grantor.

giz'zard (gĭz'ărd), *n.* [OF. *guisier, gesier,* fr. L. *gigeria,* pl., cooked entrails of poultry.] The second (posterior) stomach of birds, having thick walls and a horny lining for grinding food.

gla-bel'la (glă-bĕl'ă), *n.; pl.* **-LÆ** (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *glabellus* hairless, fr. *glaber* bald.] *Anat.* The smooth prominence of the forehead just between the eyebrows.

gla'brate (glā'brāt), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Becoming smooth, or glabrous, from age. **2.** *Zoöl.* Glabrous, or nearly so.

gla'brous (glā'brŭs), *a.* [L. *glaber.*] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or projections.

‖ **gla'cé'** (glă'sā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *glacer* to freeze, to ice.] **1.** Smooth and glossy. **2.** Coated with icing; iced; — used of fruits, cake, etc.

gla'cial (glā'shăl), *a.* [L. *glacialis,* fr. *glacies* ice.] **1.** Pert. to ice or its action; esp., pert. to glaciers. **2.** Of or pert. to the glacial period; as, *glacial* man.

glacial period [*often cap.*], *Geol.,* a period just before the present, or recent, period, during which ice covered large portions of Europe and North America; — called also *Pleistocene period, ice age.* — **g. theory** = GLACIER THEORY.

gla'cial-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A supporter of the glacier theory. **2.** One who makes a special study of glaciers and their work.

gla'cial-ly, *adv.* By glacial action.

gla'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* **-AT'ED** (-āt'ĕd); **-AT'ING.** To subject to glacial action, as rocks. — **gla'ci-a'tion,** *n.*

gla'cier (glā'shĕr; glās'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F., fr. *glace* ice, L. *glacies.*] A body of ice formed in a region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down a mountain slope or valley, as in the Alps, or over an extended area, as in Greenland.

Viesch Glacier, with Medial Moraine.

glacier theory. Also **glacial theory.** *Geol.* The theory that the drift was deposited by the agency of glaciers during the glacial period.

gla'cis (glā'sĭs; glăs'ĭs), *n.* [F.; — so named from its smoothness. See GLACIER.] A gentle slope; *Fort.*, the outward slope from the top of the counterscarp.

glad (glăd), *a.*; GLAD'DER (-ĕr); -DEST. [AS. *glæd* bright, glad.] **1.** Characterized by joy or pleasure; cheerful; pleased; happy. **2.** Expressive of, caused by, or exciting, gladness; as, a *glad* song; *glad* tidings. **3.** Characterized by brightness and beauty; gay; as, the *glad* earth. — **Syn.** Delighted, joyous, joyful; cheering, pleasing, gladsome. — *v. t.* To gladden. *Archaic.*

glad'den (glăd''n), *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or become, glad.

glad'den-er, *n.* One who gladdens.

glade (glād), *n.* A grassy open space in a forest.

glad'i-ate (glăd'ĭ-āt; glā'dĭ-), *a.* [L. *gladius* sword.] *Bot.* Sword-shaped; ensiform.

glad'i-a'tor (glăd'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *gladius* sword.] *Roman Hist.* One who fought with a weapon for the amusement of the people, as at a festival.

glad'i-a-to'ri-al (glăd'ĭ-ȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to gladiators, combatants, or combats or controversies.

gla-dī'o-lus (glȧ-dī'ō-lŭs; glăd'ĭ-ō'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -OLI (-lī), E. -OLUSES (-lŭs-ĕz; 24). [L. lit., a small sword.] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Gladiolus*) of plants of the iris family, natives chiefly of Africa, with erect sword-shaped leaves and spikes of brilliant flowers of all shades of pink, red, yellow, and purple. **2.** A corm or flower of this plant.

glad'ly (glăd'lĭ), *adv.* With gladness or joy; cheerfully.

glad'ness, *n.* State or quality of being glad; pleasure; joy. — **Syn.** See PLEASURE.

glad'some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Causing joy; expressive of gladness; gay. **2.** Pleased; cheerful. — **glad'some-ly,** *adv.*

Glad'stone (glăd'stŭn), *n.* [After W. E. *Gladstone.*] **1.** A kind of four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two inside seats. **2.** Short for **Gladstone bag,** a kind of light portmanteau or traveling bag.

Glag'o-lit'ic (glăg'ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [OSlav. *glagol* word.] Designating the ancient alphabet of the western Slavs, still used in some Roman Catholic service books, as in Dalmatia.

glair (glâr), *n.* [F. *glaire.*] **1.** White of egg, or a size or glaze made from it. **2.** A similarly viscous substance.

glair'e-ous (-ē-ŭs), *a.* Glairy; covered with glair.

glair'y (glâr'ĭ), *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities; covered with glair. — **glair'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

glaive (glāv), *n.* [F.] Sword; esp., a broadsword. *Archaic.*

glam'or-ous (glăm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Full of glamour.

glam'our (glăm'ẽr), *n.* [Scot. corrupt. of E. *gramarye, grammar.*] **1.** Magic; enchantment; a spell or charm. **2.** A magical or fictitious glory or beauty; a deceptive or alluring charm; witchery. — *v. t.* To affect with glamour; charm; fascinate.

glance (glȧns), *v. i.*; GLANCED (glȧnst); GLANC'ING (glȧn'sĭng). **1.** To strike obliquely and fly off or turn aside. **2.** To refer casually; allude; hint; — often used with *at.* **3.** To shoot or emit a flash of light; flash. **4.** To look with a sudden, rapid cast; flash; — of the eye. — *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; catch a glimpse of. — *n.* **1.** A rapid oblique movement or impact. **2.** A movement causing a flash of light; a flash so produced. **3.** A quick, transitory, or cursory look; a glimpse.

Syn. Glance, glimpse. A **glance** is commonly a brief or hasty look at something; a **glimpse,** a momentary or casual sight or view of it. See FLASH.

glance, *n.* [G. *glanz,* prop. brightness, or D. *glans.*] Any of several mineral sulphides having a brilliant metallic luster.

gland, *n.* [F. *glande,* fr. L. *glandula,* dim. of *glans, glandis,* acorn.] *Anat.* A secreting organ of the body.

gland (glănd), *n.* *Mach.* The movable part of a stuffing box by which the packing is compressed.

glan'dered (glăn'dẽrd), *a.* Affected with glanders.

glan'ders (glăn'dẽrz), *n.* [OF. *glandres,* pl., glands.] A contagious, destructive, and fatal disease of horses, asses, etc., caused by a microörganism (*Bacillus mallei*). It may be transmitted to certain other animals and to man.

glan'du-lar (-dŭ-lăr), *a.* Containing or bearing glands or gland cells; of, pertaining to, or like, a gland.

glan'du-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *glandulosus.*] Of or pertaining to a gland; glandular.

glans (glănz), *n.*; *pl.* GLANDES (glăn'dēz). [L. See GLAND.] *Anat.* The conical vascular body which forms the extremity of the penis and clitoris.

glare (glâr), *v. i.*; GLARED (glârd); GLAR'ING (glâr'ĭng). **1.** To shine dazzlingly. **2.** To be bright and intense, as certain colors; be ostentatiously splendid. **3.** To stare with fierce or piercing eyes. — **Syn.** See FLAME, GAZE. — *v. t.* To shoot out or express with a glare.

— *n.* **1.** A bright, dazzling light; shine; luster. **2.** Ostentatious splendor; showiness. **3.** A fierce or piercing stare.

glare, *n.* A bright, glassy surface; as, a *glare* of ice. — *a.* Smooth and bright; — chiefly of ice. *Both U. S.*

glar'ing (glâr'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Fierce or piercing; — said of eyes. **2.** Dazzling. **3.** Open and bold; notorious.

glar'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of a dazzling luster; glaring; shining.

glar'y, *a.* Very smooth; slippery. *U. S.*

glass (glȧs), *n.* [AS. *glæs.*] **1.** A hard, brittle, and commonly transparent, amorphous substance made by fusing together some form of silica, as sand, an alkali, as potash or soda, and some other base, as lime or lead oxide. **2.** Collectively, articles made of glass. **3.** Anything of glass; as: **a** A glass vessel, specif., a tumbler; goblet; hence: the contents of such a vessel, as liquor; a drink. **b** An hourglass or the like. **c** A pane or plate of glass. **d** A looking-glass. **e** A lens; telescope; microscope; in *pl.*, eyeglasses; spectacles. **f** A weatherglass; barometer; thermometer.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cover or protect with glass. *Rare.* **2.** To make glassy. *Rare.* **3.** To mirror.

glass'ful (glȧs'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). The contents of a glass; as much as a glass will hold.

glass'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a glassy manner.

glass'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being glassy.

glass snake. A harmless limbless lizard (*Ophisaurus ventralis*) superficially resembling a snake; — so called from the fragility of its tail.

glass'ware' (glȧs'wâr'), *n.* Articles of glass.

glass'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A glass factory; — usually in *pl.* **2.** Manufacture of glass or glassware; also, glaziery. **3.** Articles, collectively, or ornamentation made of glass.

glass'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any of various alkaline plants of the goosefoot family, formerly used in making glass: **a** Any of a genus (*Salicornia,* esp. *S. herbacea*) of maritime plants, having succulent, brittle, jointed stems. **b** A prickly plant (*Salsola kali*).

glass'y (-ĭ) *a.*; GLASS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Resembling glass, as in smoothness. **2.** Dull; — of the eye or look.

Glau'ber, *or* **Glau'ber's, salt** (glou'bẽrz). Often also **Glauber,** *or* **Glauber's, salts.** [After J. R. *Glauber,* German chemist.] Sodium sulphate; properly, the form, $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 20H_2O$, which is used as a cathartic.

glau-co'ma (glô-kō'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γλαύκωμα, fr. γλαυκός blue gray.] A condition of the eye marked by increased tension within and resulting in impairment of vision or ultimately in blindness. — **glau-co'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

glau'co-nite (glô'kō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. γλαυκός bluish green or gray.] *Min.* A dull green amorphous silicate of iron and potassium occurring abundantly in greensand.

glau'cous (glô'kŭs), *a.* [L. *glaucus,* Gr. γλαυκός.] Of a bluish green or greenish blue color; also, specif., *Bot.*, overcast with a whitish bloom, as a plum.

glaze (glāz), *v. t.*; GLAZED (glāzd); GLAZ'ING (glāz'ĭng). [ME. *glasen,* fr. *glas* glass.] **1.** To furnish or fit (a window, etc.) with glass. **2.** To overlay with a surface of or like glass; to make glossy. — *v. i.* To become glazed.

— *n.* **1.** Vitreous coating of pottery, esp. one that is transparent, as disting. from *enamel.* **2.** A substance for glazing. **3.** A smooth, glossy surface. — **glaz'er,** *n.*

gla'zier (glā'zhẽr; -zĭ-ẽr), *n.* [For *glazer,* fr. *glaze.*] One whose business is to set glass in window frames, etc.

glaz'ing (glāz'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Act of furnishing or fitting with glass. **2.** The glass set, or to be set, in a sash, frame, etc. **3.** Act of laying on glaze; also, the glaze applied.

glaz'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having a glazed appearance; glassy.

gleam (glēm), *n.* [AS. *glæm.*] A moderate brightness or a transient illumination; a beam; glow. — *v. i.* To shoot or dart, as rays of light; send out gleams. — *v. t.* To emit (flashes of light, etc.). — **Syn.** See FLASH.

gleam'y, *a.* **1.** Flashing; coruscating; gleaming. **2.** Lighted up by gleams; fitful and uncertain, as weather.

glean (glēn), *v. t.* [OF. *glener, glaner,* fr. LL. *glenare.*] **1.** To gather (as grain or grapes) after a reaper or the like. **2.** To gather from (a field or vineyard) what has been left, as by reapers. **3.** To collect with patient labor; pick out. — *v. i.* **1.** To gather what is left by reapers. **2.** To pick up or gather anything by degrees. — **glean'er,** *n.*

glean'ing, *n.* Act of one who gleans; also, usually in *pl.*, that which is collected by gleaning.

glebe (glēb), *n.* [L. *gleba, glaeba,* land, soil.] **1.** Ground; soil. **2.** A plot of cultivated ground; field. *Archaic.* **3.** A piece of land assigned to a clergyman as part of his benefice.

gle̊de (glēd), *n.* Also, *Scot.*, **gled** (glĕd). [AS. *glida.*] The common European kite (*Milvus ictinus*).

glee (glē), *n.* [AS. *gléo* music, minstrelsy, mirth.] **1.** *Music.* An unaccompanied song for three or more solo voices. It is not necessarily gleesome. **2.** Joy; merriment. — **Syn.** See CHEERFULNESS.

gleed (glēd), *n.* [AS. *glēd*, fr. *glōwan* to glow as a fire.] A live or glowing coal. *Archaic or Dial.*

glee'ful (glē'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of glee; merry; gay.

gleek (glēk), *n.* A jest or scoff; gibe; trick. *Obs. or Scot.*

gleek, *n.* [OF. *glic.*] An old three-handed game at cards.

glee'man (glē'măn), *n.* [*glee* + *man;* AS. *gléoman.*] A minstrel or musician. *Archaic.*

glee'some (-sŭm), *a.* Merry; joyous; gleeful.

gleet (glēt), *n.* [ME. *glette, glet, glat,* mucus, pus, filth, OF. *glete,* F. *glette* litharge.] **1.** Slime; slimy or greasy filth. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** *Med.* A persistent transparent mucous discharge from the urethra; a chronic urethritis, with mucopurulent discharge; formerly, any morbid discharge. **3.** *Veter.* A chronic inflammation of the nasal cavities accompanied with nasal discharge.

— *v. i.* To discharge a thin, limpid humor. — **gleet'y,** *a.*

glen (glĕn), *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] A secluded, narrow valley.

Glen-gar'ry (-găr'ĭ), *n.* [After a valley in Scotland.] A kind of Highland Scottish cap for men.

gle'noid (glē'noid), *a.* [Gr. γληνοειδής; γλήνη socket of a joint + εἶδος form.] *Anat.* Having the form of a smooth and shallow depression, as the articular cavity in the head of the scapula.

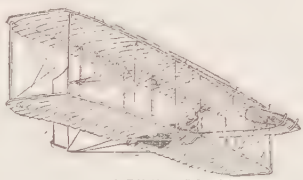
glib (glĭb), *a.;* GLIB'BER (-ẽr); -BEST. **1.** Smooth; slippery. *Now Rare or Dial.* **2.** Characterized by facileness, as action or manner; ready. **3.** Flippantly smooth; fluent. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — *adv.* Smoothly; easily. *Obs. or R.* — **glib'ly,** *adv.* — **glib'ness,** *n.*

glide (glīd), *v. i.;* GLID'ED (glīd'ĕd; 24); GLID'ING. [AS. *glīdan.*] **1.** To move gently and smoothly; pass smoothly and silently. **2.** To pass gradually; shade; grade. **3.** *Aëronautics.* To move through the air by virtue of gravity or, usually, gravity and momentum; volplane. — **Syn.** See SLIDE. — *v. t.* To cause to glide.

— *n.* **1.** Act of gliding. **2.** *Phon.* A transitional sound produced while the vocal organs are assuming, or passing from, the position for a definite speech sound (such as is represented by a letter of the alphabet). **3.** *Aëronautics.* Movement of a glider, aëroplane, etc., in gliding.

glid'er (glīd'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, glides; specif., a gliding machine.

gli'ding (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLIDE. — **gliding boat,** a boat, usually a kind of motor boat, designed to glide on water. — **g. machine,** *Aëronautics,* a structure consisting essentially of one or more aëroplanes.



A form of Gliding Machine.

glim (glĭm), *n.* **1.** A glimmer; bit. *Scot.* **2.** A light, as a lamp. *Slang or Dial.*

glim'mer (glĭm'ẽr), *v. i.* To give out feeble or scattered rays of light; show a faint, unsteady light. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* **1.** A faint, unsteady light; a gleam; shimmer. **2.** A slight perception; a bit; glimpse.

glim'mer-ing (glĭm'ẽr-ĭng), *vb. n.* A faint, unsteady light; hence: a faint view or idea; an inkling.

glimpse (glĭmps), *n.* **1.** A sudden flash; transient luster. **2.** A faint passing appearance; a trace; tinge. **3.** A short, hurried, or fragmentary view; a quick sight. **4.** An inkling. — **Syn.** See GLANCE. — *v. i.;* GLIMPSED (glĭmpst); GLIMPS'ING. **1.** To shine faintly or unsteadily; glimmer. **2.** To take a glimpse; glance. — *v. t.* To catch a glimpse of.

glint (glĭnt), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To dart; shoot; glance. **2.** To flash; to gleam; glitter. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* **1.** A gleam; flash; shine. **2.** A glimpse; glance. *Chiefly Scot.*

gli-o'ma (glī-ō'mȧ), *n.;* *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; Gr. γλία glue + *-oma.*] A tumor springing from the neuroglia, esp. of the brain.

glis-sade' (glĭ-sād'; -sād'), *n.* [F., fr. *glisser* to slip.] **1.** A sliding, as down a snow slope. **2.** A dance step consisting of a glide or slide to one side. — *v. i.* To slide; glide.

glis-san'do (glĭ-sän'dō), *n. & a.* [As if It. = F. *glissant* sliding.] *Music.* A gliding effect, as one made on the piano by sliding the finger tip quickly over the white keys.

glis'ten (glĭs'n), *v. i.* [AS. *glisnian.*] To sparkle or shine; esp., to shine with a fitful luster. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* A glistening; a shining brightness. — **glis'ten-ing-ly,** *adv.*

glis'ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* To glitter. — *n.* Glitter.

glit'ter (glĭt'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To sparkle with light; gleam. **2.** To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliant and showy luster; brilliancy.

glit'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of glitter; as, *glittery* eyes.

gloam (glōm), *n.* The twilight; gloaming. *Rare.*

gloam'ing (glōm'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *glōmung.*] Twilight; dusk.

gloat (glōt), *v. i.* To gaze or to meditate, esp. with malignant satisfaction, lust, or avarice. — **Syn.** See GAZE.

globe (glōb), *n.* [L. *globus.*] **1.** A round or spherical body; ball; sphere; orb. **2.** **a** The earth; — usually with *the.* **b** Hence, any planet. **3.** A spherical representation of the earth or heavens. **4.** A golden ball borne as an emblem of authority. **5.** Something nearly spherical or globular, as a kind of lamp shade or a hollow vessel for live fish.

— *v. t. & i.;* GLOBED (glōbd); GLOB'ING (glōb'ĭng). To gather or form into a globe.

globe'fish' (glōb'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes (genera *Diodon, Tetraodon,* etc.) that can assume a globular form by sucking in water or air.

globe'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* Any of a genus (*Trollius*) of ranunculaceous plants having handsome globose flowers.

glo-big'er-i'na (-bĭj'ẽr-ī'nȧ), *n.;* *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL.; L. *globus* a round body + *gerere* to bear.] *Zoöl.* Any of a genus (*Globigerina*) of small foraminifers with calcareous shells, which live abundantly at or near the surface of the sea. Their dead shells, falling to the bottom, make up a large part of the soft mud (**globigerina ooze**) that covers vast areas of the deep-sea bottom.

glo'bin (glō'bĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A histone formed as a cleavage product of hæmoglobin.

glo'boid (glō'boid), *a.* Approximately globular. — *n.* A [globoid figure.]

glo'bose' (glō'bōs'; glō-bōs'), *a.* [L. *globosus.*] Globular, or nearly so. — **glo-bos'i-ty** (glō-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

glo'bous (glō'bŭs), *a.* Globose.

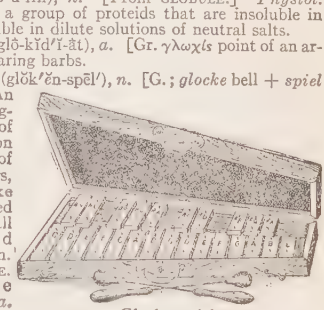
glob'u-lar (glŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Globe-shaped; spherical, or nearly so. **2.** Composed of globules.

glob'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *globulus,* dim. of *globus* globe.] **1.** A little globe; a spherical particle. **2.** A pellet.

glob'u-lin (glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n.* [From GLOBULE.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of proteids that are insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute solutions of neutral salts.

glo-chid'i-ate (glō-kĭd'ĭ-āt), *a.* [Gr. γλωχίς point of an arrow.] *Bot.* Bearing barbs.

glock'en-spiel' (glŏk'ĕn-spēl'), *n.* [G.; *glocke* bell + *spiel* play.] *Music.* An instrument, originally a series of bells on an iron rod, now a set of flat metal bars, giving a bell-like tone when played upon with small steel-headed mallets; carillon. Cf. XYLOPHONE.



Glockenspiel.

glom'er-ate (glŏm'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *glomeratus,* p. p., collected into a ball or mass.] Agglomerated; conglomerate.

glom'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Conglomeration; agglomeration. **2.** A ball or gathered mass.

glom'er-ule (-ōōl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *glomus* ball.] *Bot.* An inflorescence consisting of a compacted or sessile cyme, as that of the box (the shrub).

glon'o-in } (glŏn'ō-ĭn), *n.* [*glycerin* + *oxygen* + *nitro-*
glon'o-ine } *gen* + *-ine.*] *Pharm.* A dilute solution of nitroglycerin.

gloom (glōōm), *n.* **1.** A frown, scowl, or sullen look. *Scot.* **2.** Partial or total darkness; deep shade. **3.** A shady or gloomy place. **4.** Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; low spirits. — **Syn.** Dimness, obscurity; depression, dejection, sadness. See MELANCHOLY.

— *v. i.* **1.** To frown; scowl; also, to look dismal or melancholy. **2.** To become dark or threatening, as the sky; lower. **3.** To be or appear gloomy. — *v. t.* To render gloomy.

gloom'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a gloomy manner.

gloom'i-ness, *n.* Condition of being gloomy.

gloom'ing, *n.* **1.** A scowl; a sullen fit. **2.** Twilight (of morning or evening); gloaming. *Poetic.*

gloom'y (glōōm'ĭ) *a.;* GLOOM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GLOOM'I-EST. **1.** Dusky; dim. **2.** Affected with or expressing gloom; melancholy. **3.** Producing, or characterized by, gloom or melancholy; dismal. — **Syn.** Dark, cloudy; sullen, morose, sad, dejected.

Glo'ri-a (glō'rĭ-ȧ; 57), *n.* [L., glory.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** The "greater doxology," beginning **Gloria in Excelsis (Deo)** (Glory be to God on high) (*Luke* ii. 14). **b** The "lesser doxology," beginning **Gloria Patri** (Glory be to the Father). **c** The short doxology, **Gloria Tibi, Domine** (Glory be to thee, O Lord). **2.** [*l. c.*] A nimbus; aureole; also, an imi-

tation of one. **3.** [*l. c.*] A glossy fabric of mixed silk and wool, used for umbrellas, dresses, etc.

glo'ri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A glorifying, or state of being glorified.

glo'ri-fi'er, *n.* One who glorifies.

glo'ri-fy (glō'rĭ-fī; 57), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *glorifier*, fr. L. *glorificare*; *gloria* glory + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make glorious; specif. : **a** To bestow honor and distinction upon. **b** To shed radiance or splendor on. **c** To exalt; transform into something more splendid; as, to *glorify* everyday life. **d** To ascribe glory to; promote the glory of; adore; as, to *glorify* God.

glo'ri-ole (glō'rĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *gloriola* a small glory, dim. of *gloria* glory.] An aureole.

glo'ri-ous (-ŭs; 57), *a.* [OF. *glorios, glorieus*, fr. L. *gloriosus*.] **1.** Vainglorious. *Obs.* **2.** Exhibiting qualities or performing acts that deserve or receive glory; illustrious. **3.** Splendid; resplendent; as, the sky was *glorious* with stars. **4.** Delightful; admirable; as, a *glorious* dinner. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Eminent, noble, magnificent, grand. — **glo'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **glo'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

glo'ry (glō'rĭ; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *glorie, gloire*, fr. L. *gloria.*] **1.** Praise, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent; renown. **2.** That which secures praise or renown; an object of pride or boast. **3.** Honor and praise accorded in worship. **4.** Brilliancy; radiant beauty; resplendence. **5.** Celestial honor or splendor; heaven. **6.** Height of prosperity or splendor, esp. in *in one's glory.* **7.** An emanation of light supposed to proceed from beings of peculiar sanctity; also, in art, a representation of such light by rays of gold, a golden circle, disk, etc., around the head or body. — **Syn.** See REPUTATION.

— *v. i.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. **1.** To exult; rejoice; also, to be proud or boastful. **2.** To form, or spread, like a glory.

gloss (glŏs; 62), *n.* **1.** Luster; polish. **2.** A specious appearance; superficial quality or show. — **Syn.** See LUSTER. — *v. t.* **1.** To give luster or gloss to; glaze. **2.** To give a gloss, or specious appearance, to; color; — often with *over.*

gloss, *n.* [F. *glose*, L. *glossa* a word needing explanation, Gr. γλῶσσα, lit., tongue.] **1.** An interlinear, marginal, or glossarial note of explanation or interpretation; loosely, a running commentary. **2. a** A glossary. **b** An interlinear translation. — **Syn.** See REMARK.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with glosses; annotate. **2.** To interpret speciously, or pervert in this way. — *v. i.* To make glosses; explain.

glos'sal (glŏs'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the tongue; lingual.

glos-sa'ri-al (glŏ-sā'rĭ-ăl; 3), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a glossary.

glos'sa-rist (glŏs'ă-rĭst), *n.* A writer of glosses or compiler of a glossary; a commentator; a scholiast.

glos'sa-ry (glŏs'ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *glossarium.*] A collection of glosses; a partial dictionary of a work, an author, etc., explaining the harder words.

glos-sa'tor (glŏ-sā'tŏr), *n.* A writer of glosses, or comments; a commentator, esp. on the texts of the civil or canon law.

gloss'er (glŏs'ĕr), *n.* A polisher; one who gives a luster.

gloss'er, *n.* A writer of glosses; a glossator.

gloss'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a glossy manner.

gloss'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being glossy.

glos-sol'o-gy (glŏ-sŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* See GLOTTOLOGY.

gloss'y (glŏs'ĭ; 62), *a.*; GLOSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Smooth and shining; reflecting luster; polished. **2.** Smooth; specious; plausible; as, *glossy* deceit. — **Syn.** See SMOOTH.

glost (glŏst), *n. Ceramics.* The lead glaze used for pottery.

glost oven. An oven in which glazed pottery is fired.

glot'tal (glŏt'ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced in, the glottis.

glot'tic (glŏt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Glottal. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or based upon, language; linguistic.

glot'tis (glŏt'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλωττίς, γλωσσίς, fr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, the tongue.] The opening from the pharynx into the larynx.

glot-tol'o-gy (glŏ-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue + *-logy.*] The science of language; comparative philology; glossology. — **glot'to-log'ic** (glŏt'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **glot'to-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **glot-tol'o-gist** (glŏ-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

glove (glŭv), *n.* [AS. *glōf.*] A cover for the hand with a separate sheath for each finger. — *v. t.*; GLOVED (glŭvd); GLOV'ING (glŭv'ĭng). To cover with or as with a glove.

glov'er (glŭv'ĕr), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

glow (glō), *v. i.* [AS. *glōwan.*] **1.** To shine with an intense or white heat. **2.** To exhibit a strong, bright color; be brilliant or red. **3.** To feel hot; burn. **4.** To feel the heat of passion; be animated; as, *glowing* with enthusiasm. — **Syn.** See FLAME. — *v. t.* To glow with; express by glowing; as, *glowing* welcome. *Rare.*

— *n.* **1.** Light such as is emitted by a solid body heated to luminosity; incandescence. **2.** Brightness or warmth of color; redness. **3.** Earnestness; heat of passion; ardor. **4.** Bodily heat or warmth, as from exercise, etc.

glow'er (glou'ĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To look intently; stare. *Scot.* **2.** To stare angrily or with a scowl. — **Syn.** See GAZE. — *n.* Act of glowering; an angry or lowering stare.

glow'lamp' (glō'lămp'), *n.* **1.** An aphlogistic lamp. **2.** An incandescent electric lamp.

glow'worm' (glō'wûrm'), *n.* Any of various luminous insects or insect larvæ.

glox-in'i-a (glŏk-sĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after B. P. *Gloxin*, German botanist.] A popular greenhouse plant (*Sinningia speciosa* or related species) with large bell-shaped flowers, often finely spotted.

gloze (glōz), *v. t.*; GLOZED (glōzd); GLOZ'ING (glōz'ĭng). [ME. *glosen*, fr. F. *gloser.* See GLOSS note.] **1.** To make glosses on; expound. *Obs.* **2.** To smooth over; palliate. — *v. i.* To make a gloss; comment. — *n.* **1.** A note or gloss. *Archaic.* **2.** Specious show; gloss. *Rare.*

gloze, *v. t. & i.* To make shine; glow; gleam.

glu'case (glōō'kās), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] *Chem.* An enzyme capable of converting maltose into glucose and of decomposing certain glucosides. It is present in blood serum and other animal fluids, and also in yeast, maize, etc.

glu-ci'num (glōō-sī'nŭm; 86), *n.* [NL., deriv. of Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] *Chem.* Beryllium. Symbol, *Gl* (no period).

glu'co-pro'te-id (glōō'kō-prō'tē-ĭd; 86), *n.* [*glucose* + *proteid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds, as the mucins, amyloid, etc., made up of some form of proteid matter united to a carbohydrate group.

glu'cose (glōō'kōs; 86), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Chem.* A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, occurring in three optically different forms, of which one is grape sugar, or glucose proper, which is about half as sweet as cane sugar. **2.** An uncrystallizable sirup got by imperfect conversion of starch into glucose.

glu'co-side (glōō'kŏ-sīd; -sĭd; 86), *n.* Also **glu'co-sid.** [See GLUCOSE.] *Org. Chem.* Any compound which by hydrolytic decomposition yields sugar (specif., the sugar glucose) and one or more other substances.

glue (glōō; 86), *n.* [F. *glu*, L. *glus.*] **1.** A brownish gelatin got by boiling skins, hoofs, etc., of animals, and used when heated with water as a cement. **2.** Any of various viscous substances. — *v. t.*; GLUED (glōōd); GLU'ING. To join or fix with or as with glue; fix; fasten. — **glu'ey** (-ĭ), *a.*

glum (glŭm), *a.*; GLUM'MER (-ĕr); -MEST. Moody; sullen; gloomy. — **Syn.** See SULLEN.

glu-ma'ceous (glōō-mā'shŭs; 86), *a. Bot.* Consisting of, or of the nature of, glumes.

glume (glōōm; 86), *n.* [L. *gluma* husk, fr. *glubere* to bark or peel.] One of the chaffy scales or bracts of the spikelet in sedges and, esp., grasses.

glum'ly (glŭm'lĭ), *adv.* In a glum manner.

glum'ness, *n.* Moodiness; sullenness.

glump'y (glŭm'pĭ), *a.* Glum; sullen; sulky. *Colloq.*

glut (glŭt), *v. t.*; GLUT'TED; GLUT'TING. [OF. *glotir, gloutir*, L. *gluttire.*] To swallow greedily; gorge; gulp. — *n.* A gulp; a swallow; a full draft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

glut, *v. t.* [ME. *glotten.*] **1.** To fill to satiety; satiate; also, to overload; surfeit. **2.** To overstock; as, to *glut* the market. — **Syn.** See SATIATE. — *v. i.* To eat gluttonously or to satiety.

— *n.* **1.** Act of glutting; state of being glutted; a full supply; often, a supply to excess or loathing; surfeit. **2.** A supply of mercantile goods in excess of the demand at the seller's price. **3.** An excess.

glu-te'al (glōō-tē'ăl; glōō'tē-ăl; 86), *a.* [Gr. γλουτός rump, pl., buttocks.] Pertaining to the buttocks.

glu'ten (glōō'tĕn; 86), *n.* [L., glue.] The viscid, tenacious, nutritious substance giving adhesiveness to dough.

glu-te'us (glōō-tē'ŭs; 86), *n.*; *pl.* -TEI (-ī). [NL.] *Anat.* Any of three muscles of the buttocks.

glu'ti-nous (glōō'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *glutinosus*, fr. *gluten* glue.] Of the nature of or resembling glue; viscous; gluey.

glut'ton (glŭt'n), *n.* [F. *glouton*, fr. L. *gluto, glutto.*] **1.** A voracious eater; gormandizer; one who gluts himself in any way. **2.** A shaggy, thickset, carnivorous mammal (*Gulo luscus*), about 30 inches long, related to the martens and sables. — **Syn.** See EPICURE.

glut'ton-ize (glŭt'n-īz), *v. i. & t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To eat to excess; eat voraciously; gormandize.

glut'ton-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Given to gluttony; voracious. — **glut'ton-ous-ly,** *adv.*

glut'ton-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TONIES (-ĭz). Excess in eating.

gly-cer'ic (glĭ-sĕr'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, glycerin. — **glyceric acid,** an acid, $C_2H_3(OH)_2CO_2H$, got by partly oxidizing glycerin, and in other ways.

glyc'er-ide (glĭs'ĕr-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [See GLYCERIN.] *Chem.* An ester of glycerin, either natural, as various fats, or artificial.

glyc'er-in, glyc'er-ine (-ĕr-ĭn), *n.* [F. *glycérine*, fr. Gr. γλυκερός, γλυκύς, sweet.] A sweet, sirupy, colorless liquid, $C_3H_5(OH)_3$, got by saponification of natural fats and oils. It is an alcohol.

glyc'er-ite (-īt), *n. Pharm.* A medicinal preparation made by mixing or dissolving a substance in glycerin.

glyc'er-ol (glĭs'ĕr-ōl ; -ŏl), *n. Chem.* = GLYCERIN.

glyc'er-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*glycerin* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A trivalent radical, $CH_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH_2$, of which glycerin is the hydroxide.

gly'co-gen (glī'kō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. *γλυκύς* sweet + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A white, amorphous, tasteless carbohydrate, related to starch and dextrin, found esp. in the liver.

gly'co-gen'ic (glī'kō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, glycogen ; as, the *glycogenic* function of the liver.

gly'col (glī'kŏl ; -kōl), *n.* [*glycerin* + *-ol.* See GLYCERIN.] *Chem.* **a** A thick, sweet, colorless diacid alcohol, $C_2H_4(OH)_2$, got from certain ethylene compounds. **b** Any of the class of diacid alcohols of which this is the type.

gly'co-late (-kō-lāt), *n.* A salt or ester of glycolic acid.

gly-col'ic (glī-kŏl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from glycol ; as, *glycolic* acid, $CH_2(OH)CO_2H$.

Gly-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [After its inventor, *Glycon.*] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Of or pert. to a kind of verse, a logaœdic tetrapody, usually catalectic ; as : – > |– ‖ ⏑ – | – ⏑ – | – ∧ .

gly'co-su'ri-a (glī'kō-sū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. GLUCOSE ; -URIA.] *Med.* A condition in which glucose is excreted in the urine ; diabetes mellitus. — **gly'co-su'ric** (-sū'rĭk), *a.*

glyph (glĭf), *n.* [Gr. *γλυφή* carving, fr. *γλύφειν* to carve.] **1.** *Arch.* A channel or groove, usually vertical. **2.** *Archæol.* A carved figure or character, incised or in relief ; a carved pictograph ; a pictograph representing a form originally adopted for sculpture, whether carved or painted.

glyp'tic (glĭp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *γλυπτός* fit for carving, carved. See GLYPH.] Pert. to carving or engraving, esp. on gems.

glyp'to-dont (glĭp'tō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. *γλυπτός* carved, engraved + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] Any of a genus (*Glyptodon*) of large extinct mammals related to the armadillos.

glyp-tog'ra-phy (glĭp-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *γλυπτός* carved + *-graphy.*] Art or process of engraving gems ; also, the description or study of engraved gems, etc. — **glyp-tog'ra-pher** (-rȧ-fĕr), *n.* — **glyp'to-graph'ic** (glĭp'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

gnar, gnarr (närr), *v. i.* To snarl ; growl.

gnarl (närl), *n.* A knot in wood, esp. a large or hard knot, or a protuberance with twisted grain, on a tree.

gnarled (närld), *a.* Knotty ; twisted ; cross-grained.

gnarl'y (när'lĭ), *a.* Full of knots ; cross-grained.

gnash (năsh), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To grind or strike (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain. **2.** To bite with grinding teeth.

gnat (năt), *n.* [AS. *gnæt.*] Any of various small two-winged flies, esp. such as bite ; — in Eng. applied chiefly to mosquitoes ; in U. S. A., to smaller forms. [jaw.]

gnath'ic (năth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw.] Of or pert. to the **gnathic index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the distance from the nasion to the basion (taken as 100) to the distance from the basion to the alveolar point. Cf. FACIAL ANGLE.

-gnath'ic (-năth'ĭk). A suffix from Greek *γνάθος, jaw.*

gna'thi-on (nā'thĭ-ŏn ; năth'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Craniol.* The lower end of the symphysis of the jaw.

gnaw (nô), *v. t. & i. ; pret.* GNAWED (nôd) ; *p. p.* GNAWED or GNAWN (nôn) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GNAW'ING. [AS. *gnagan.*] **1.** To bite with repeated effort, esp. so as to remove small portions or to wear away. **2.** To corrode ; fret away. **3.** To pain or distress as if by gnawing. — **gnaw'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

gnaw'ing, *n.* A pain (in the stomach or bowels) likened to that caused by gnawing ; in *pl.*, pangs.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* [G.] A metamorphic rock, often corresponding in composition to granite, but having its constituents, esp. mica, arranged in cleavable planes.

gneiss'ic (nīs'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, resembling, or having the structure of, gneiss ; consisting of gneiss.

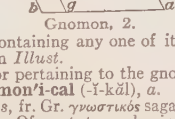
gneiss'oid (-oid), *a.* Resembling gneiss.

gnome (nōm), *n.* [F.] One of a fabled race of diminutive subterraneous beings, the guardians of mines, quarries, etc.

gnome, *n.* [Gr. *γνώμη*, fr. *γιγνώσκειν* to know.] A brief reflection or maxim ; aphorism ; saw.

gno'mic (nō'mĭk ; nŏm'ĭk) / **gno'mi-cal** (nō'mĭ-kăl ; nŏm'ĭ-) } *a.* [Gr. *γνωμικός*, fr. *γνώμη*. See GNOME maxim.] Sententious ; expressing or containing maxims ; aphoristic ; also, pert. to the **gnomic poets**, certain poets of ancient Greece whose writings are of a gnomic nature.

gno'mon (nō'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *γνώμων* one that knows, the index of a sundial.] **1.** Any object which by its shadow serves as an indicator, esp. of the hour ; specif., the style, pin, or vertical plate of a sundial. **2.** *Geom.* What is left of a parallelogram on removing a similar parallelogram containing any one of its corners ; as, the *gnomon bcdefg* in *Illust.*



Gnomon, 2.

gno-mon'ic (nō-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the gnomon or the art of dialing. — **gno-mon'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

gnos'tic (nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *gnosticus*, fr. Gr. *γνωστικός* sagacious, fr. *γιγνώσκειν* to know.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or having knowledge. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Gnosticism or Gnostics. — *n.* [*cap.*] A believer in Gnosticism.

Gnos'ti-cism (nŏs'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A 2d-century system of thought which explained creation as consisting in effluxes from the godhead forming created beings.

gnu (nōō ; nū), *n.* [Kafir *ngu*, where *q* is the sign for a click.] Any of a genus (*Connochætes*) of African antelopes, with large oxlike head, long mane, curved horns in both sexes, and long flowing tail.

go (gō), *v. i. ; pret.* WENT (wĕnt) ; *p. p.* GONE (gŏn ; 62) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GO'ING. *Went* comes from the AS. *wendan.* See WEND, *v. i.* [AS. *gān.*] **1.** To pass from point to point ; proceed. **2.** To depart ; — opp. to *come.* **3.** To pass or be transferred as if journeying. **4.** To be habitually ; as, to *go* unpunished. **5.** To pass away ; variously : to be rejected, abolished, lost, spent, sold, etc. ; hence : to faint ; fail ; die. **6.** To pass current or have currency ; as, a good story is *going* about ; hence : to be generally known (by) ; as, to *go* under an assumed name. **7.** To be expressed or phrased ; to run ; read ; as, the second clause *goes* thus ; to be suited, as a song to a tune. **8.** Of time : to pass or be passed ; elapse. **9.** To fare ; turn out ; as, the election *went* against him ; his plan would not *go.* **10.** To continue (in a specified state) ; operate ; act. **11.** To have recourse or resort. **12.** To put one's self, as to expense. **13.** To extend ; lead ; reach ; run. **14.** To follow or take a given course. **15.** To reach or follow a given proportion ; as, to *go* shares, halves, etc. **16.** To enter a given relation ; as, to *go* bail. **17.** To be capable of assuming or holding a given relation ; as, five will not *go* into four ; hence : to have its usual or proper place ; belong ; as, that book *goes* on the second shelf.

☞ *Go* is used with many prepositions and adverbs in which, and not in the verb, lies the chief force of the expression ; as, to *go against, into,* etc.

☞ The present participle, *going,* is specially used with an infinitive to express a future of intention ; as, I was *going* to answer ; we are *going* to play ball.

to go about, *Naut.,* to tack. — **to go behind,** to examine the sources of for the purpose of testing, as the returns of an election. — **to go through,** to exhaust, as a fortune. — **to go to the wall,** to be hard pressed ; hence, to become bankrupt. — **to go under,** to go down ; succumb.

— *v. t.* **1.** To endure ; afford. *Colloq.* **2.** To bet ; risk.

to go better, *Card Playing,* in poker, etc., to raise the bet or bets of, previously made ; hence, fig. : to outbid ; surpass.

— *n.* **1.** Energy ; spirit. **2.** A turn of affairs, esp. an embarrassing one. **3.** A chance ; turn. **4.** Quantity used or furnished at one time, as of food. **5.** *Cribbage.* That condition of the game when a player cannot play a card which will not carry the count above thirty-one. **6.** Something that goes, or is successful ; also, an agreement. **7.** With *the,* the fashion ; the rage. *All Colloq.*

go'a (gō'ȧ), *n.* [Tibetan *dgoba.*] A gazelle (*Gazella picticaudata*) of the Tibetan plateau.

goad (gōd), *n.* [AS. *gād.*] **1.** A pointed rod used to urge on a beast. **2.** Something that produces the effect of a goad. — *v. t.* To prick ; drive with or as with a goad. — **Syn.** Urge, excite, arouse, irritate, incite, instigate.

go'-a-head', *a.* Progressive ; enterprising. *Colloq.*

goal (gōl), *n.* **1.** The bound where a race or journey is to end. **2.** The final purpose, end, or aim. **3.** In various games, a bound which must be passed or gone through to score. **4.** The winning of a goal, or the score so made.

Goa powder. [From *Goa,* Portuguese territory in India.] A bitter powder (called also *araroba*) found in the interspaces of the wood of a Brazilian fabaceous tree (*Vouacapoua araroba*). It is the chief source of chrysarobin.

goat (gōt), *n.* [AS. *gāt.*] **1.** Any of certain hollow-horned ruminants closely allied to the sheep. The true goats constitute a genus (*Capra*). **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CAPRICORNUS. **3.** Fig., in medieval bestiary lore, the animal type of lechery ; hence, a libidinous man.

goat'ee' (gō'tē'), *n.* A part of a man's beard on the chin, trimmed in a tuft like the beard of a he-goat.

goat'fish' (gōt'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of certain mullets having long barbels on the chin, esp. the red goatfish (*Pseudupeneus maculatus*) and yellow goatfish (*P. martinicus*).

goat'herd' (-hûrd'), *n.* A herder of goats. [lustful.]

goat'ish, *a.* Characteristic of a goat ; goatlike ; coarse ;

goats'beard' (gōts'bērd'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Tragopogon*) of cichoriaceous plants ; salsify. **2.** A rosaceous plant (*Aruncus aruncus*).

goat's'-rue', *n.* **1.** In Europe, a fabaceous plant (*Galega officinalis*). **2.** In the United States, a similar fabaceous plant (*Cracca virginiana*).

goat'suck'er (gōt'sŭk'ĕr), *n.* Any of numerous nonpasserine birds, constituting two families (*Caprimulgidæ* and *Podargidæ*), including the nightjar and whippoorwill. The name was given to the nightjar (*Caprimulgus europæus*) under the mistaken idea that it sucks the milk of goats.

Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

gob (gŏb), *n.* A mass or lump. *Now Dial. or Vulgar.*

go-bang' (gō-băng'), *n.* Also **go'ban'** (gō'băn'). [Jap. *goban* checkerboard.] A Japanese game, played on a board marked in squares like a checkerboard.

gobbe (gŏb), *n.* A tropical creeping fabaceous herb (*Voandzeia subterranea*) which ripens its fruit underground.

gob'bet (gŏb'ĕt ; 24), *n.* [F. *gobet.*] **1.** A portion or fragment ; — now only of flesh. **2.** A lump. *Obs. or Archaic.*

gob'ble (-l), *v. t.* ; -BLED (-ld) ; -BLING (-lĭng). To swallow or eat greedily or hastily ; gulp. — *v. i.* To eat greedily.

gob'ble, *v. t. & i.* To utter (the cry of a turkey cock or a sound like it). — *n.* A noise, such as that of a turkey cock.

gob'bler (gŏb'lẽr), *n.* A turkey cock.

Gob'e-lin (gŏb'ē-lĭn ; gō'blăn'), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, tapestry produced in the famous Gobelin works in Paris.

go'-be-tween', *n.* An intermediary ; broker ; procurer.

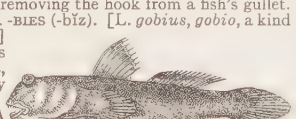
go'bi-oid (gō'bĭ-oid), *a.* [See GOBY ; -OID.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the gobies. — *n.* A gobioid fish.

gob'let (gŏb'lĕt ; 24), *n.* [F. *gobelet*, dim. of OF. *gobel* cup.] **1.** A kind of cup without a handle ; any wine cup. *Archaic.* **2.** A drinking glass with a foot and stem.

gob'lin (-lĭn), *n.* [F. *gobelin*, LL. *gobelinus.*] A sprite usually conceived as ugly or grotesque and as mischievous or evil and malicious.

gob'stick' (gŏb'stĭk'), *n.* [Dial. or Slang *gob* mouth + *stick.*] A stick for removing the hook from a fish's gullet.

go'by (gō'bĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [L. *gobius, gobio*, a kind of fish, Gr. *κωβιός.*] Any of numerous spiny-rayed fishes, constituting a family (*Gobiidæ*).



Goby. ½

go'-by' (-bī'), *n.* A neglecting.

go'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* **1.** A framework on casters, to support a child learning to walk. **2.** A kind of small baby carriage. **3.** A litter, jinrikisha, or the like ; also, a handcart. **4.** A kind of light carriage.

god (gŏd ; 62), *n.* [AS. *god.*] **1.** A being conceived as having more than human attributes and powers ; a deity, esp. a male deity. **2.** An idol. **3.** [*cap.*] The Supreme Being ; the eternal and infinite Spirit, Creator, and Sovereign of the universe ; Jehovah. **4.** The ruler or sovereign embodiment of some aspect, attribute, or department of reality ; as, the *god* of love, of justice, of nature ; also, a supreme being conceived as a world soul ; as, the pantheistic *god.* — *v. t.* To treat as a god ; deify ; idolize.

god'child' (-chīld'), *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.

god'daugh'ter (-dô'tẽr), *n.* A female godchild.

god-den'. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. form of GOOD EVEN.

god'dess (gŏd'ĕs), *n.* **1.** A female god. **2.** A woman of great charms, or whom one adores. — **god'dess-ship,** *n.*

god'fa'ther (-fä'thẽr), *n.* **1.** A male sponsor for a child at baptism. **2.** A male sponsor, as at confirmation. **3.** In *pl.* Jurymen. *Humorous & Obs.* — *v. t.* To act as godfather to.

god'head (-hĕd), *n.* **1.** Godship ; deity ; divinity ; godhood. **2.** [*cap.*] The Deity ; God. **3.** A divinity. *Now Rare.*

god'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* Godhead ; godship.

Go-di'va (gō-dī'vä), *n.* A Saxon lady who, according to legend, rode naked through Coventry in fulfillment of the condition upon which her husband had promised to relieve the town of a tax. See PEEPING TOM.

god'less, *a.* Having or acknowledging no God ; without reverence for God ; impious. — **god'less-ness,** *n.*

god'like' (gŏd'līk'), *a.* Like or befitting a god or God ; divine ; hence, preëminently good. — **god'like'ness,** *n.*

god'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A small or inferior deity.

god'ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Divine. **2.** Pious ; reverencing God ; devout ; righteous. — **god'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-li-ness,** *n.*

god'moth'er (mŭth'ẽr), *n.* A woman sponsor at baptism.

go-down' (gō-doun'), *n.* [Corrupt. of Malay *gādong* warehouse.] In eastern Asia, the Philippines, etc., a warehouse.

god'par'ent (gŏd'pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A godfather or godmother.

go-droon' (gō-dro͞on'), *n.* [F. *godron* a round plait, godroon.] **a** *Arch.* An ornament produced by notching or carving a rounded molding. **b** *Decorative Art.* A fluting or reeding, often approaching an oval form or almond shape, used in silverware, etc. — **go-drooned'** (-dro͞ond'), *a.*

God's acre. A churchyard ; a burying ground.

god'send' (gŏd'sĕnd' ; 62), *n.* [For *God's send*, ME. *sande, sonde*, a sending, message, AS. *sand.*] Some desirable or needed thing coming unexpectedly, as if sent by God.

god'ship, *n.* Character, state, or personality of a god.

god'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* A male godchild.

God'speed' (-spēd'), *n.* Success ; prosperous journeying ; — contraction of, "*God speed* you."

God'ward (gŏd'wẽrd) } *adv.* Toward God ; — originally *to*
God'wards (-wẽrdz) } *Godward.*

god'wit (gŏd'wĭt), *n.* Any of a genus (*Limosa*) of long-billed wading birds of the snipe family.

go'er (gō'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, goes.

goe'thite. Var. of GŌTHITE.

gof'fer (gŏf'ẽr), *v. t.* [F. *gaufrer* to figure cloth, velvet, etc., *gaufre* honeycomb, waffle.] To plait, crimp, or flute, as lace, paper, etc. — *n.* **1.** A goffering tool. **2.** A goffering ; a crimping or fluting.

gog'gle (gŏg'l), *v. i.* ; -GLED (-ld) ; -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To squint ; roll the eyes ; stare. **2.** To turn to one side ; squint ; roll ; — of the eyes. — *v. t.* To turn (the eyes) to one side or from side to side ; roll.

— *n. pl.* Any of several kinds of protective spectacles.

— *a.* Protruding ; staring ; — of the eyes.

gog'let (-lĕt), *n.* [Pg. *gorgoleta.*] A long-necked water vessel, usually of porous earthenware, for cooling water by evaporation. *Anglo-Ind.*

go'ing (gō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Departure. **2.** Course of life ; behavior ; way ; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Gait. *Obs.* **4.** Condition of the ground or of a road, etc., as for traveling. — *p. a.* That goes ; in existence ; as, he is one of the brightest men *going* ; current ; departing ; also, moving ; working ; in (esp. successful) operation ; as, a *going* business.

goi'ter (goi'tẽr), *n.* [F. *goître*, deriv. of L. *guttur* throat.]

goi'tre) An enlargement of the thyroid gland, on the anterior part of the neck, often associated with cretinism and myxœdema ; bronchocele. — **goi'trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

gold (gōld), *n.* [AS. *gold.*] **1.** A yellow metallic element, the most precious metal used as a common commercial medium of exchange. It is the most malleable and ductile metal, and one of the heaviest substances known (sp. gr. 19.27). Symbol, *Au* (*aurum*) ; at. wt., 197.2. **2.** Gold coin ; riches. **3.** The yellow color of the metal. [leaves.

gold'beat'er (-bēt'ẽr), *n.* One who beats gold into thin

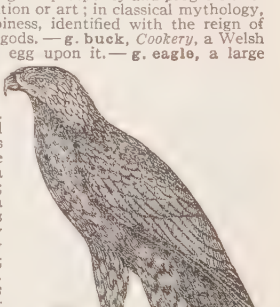
goldbeater's skin. The prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used for separating the leaves of metal in **goldbeating**, or hammering pieces of gold into extremely thin leaves. [golden luster.

gold beetle. Any of various leaf beetles having a brilliant

gold brick. A pretended or real brick or bar of gold, sold by a swindler to his victim, to whom is given the spurious brick or some substitute for the genuine one. *Colloq., U. S.*

gold'bug' (gōld'bŭg'), *n. U. S.* **1.** A gold beetle. **2.** An advocate of the gold standard. *Political Slang.*

gold'en (gōl'd'n), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to gold. **2.** Containing, or abounding in, gold. **3.** Of the color of gold. **4.** Precious ; excellent. **5.** Prosperous and happy ; as, *golden* days. **golden age,** a period of great prosperity and progress or of the flowering of civilization or art ; in classical mythology, an era of perfect happiness, identified with the reign of Cronus and the elder gods. — **g. buck,** *Cookery,* a Welsh rabbit with a poached egg upon it. — **g. eagle,** a large and powerful eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*) of the Northern Hemisphere. — **G. Fleece,** *Gr. Myth.,* a fleece of gold placed by King Æetes in a sacred grove, where it was guarded by a dragon. See PHRIXUS ; JASON. — **g. mean** [a translation of L. *aurea mediocritas*], the way of wisdom and safety between extremes ; moderation. — **g. number** [L. *aureus numerus*], the number of any year in the Metonic lunar cycle of 19 years ; — so named as important in fixing the date of Easter. For any year of the Christian era the golden number is obtained by adding 1 to the number of the year and dividing by 19, the remainder being the number sought. If there is no remainder, the number is 19. — **g. robin,** the Baltimore oriole. — **g. rule,** the rule of doing to others as we would have them do to us (*Matt.* vii. 12 ; *Luke* vi. 31).



Golden Eagle. 1/16

gold'en-eye', *n.* A duck (*Clangula clangula*) of Europe, Asia, and North America, noted for its swift whistling flight and expert diving.

gold'en-ly, *adv.* In a golden manner.

gold'en-ness, *n.* State or quality of being golden.

gold'en-rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* Any of a certain genus (*Solidago*) or of several related genera (as *Brachychæta*) of asteraceous plants, with heads of small yellow-rayed flowers.

gold'en-seal' (gōl'd'n-sēl'), *n.* A perennial American ranunculaceous herb (*Hydrastis canadensis*), with a thick knotted yellow rootstock and large rounded leaves.

gold'-filled' (gōld'fĭld'), *a. Jewelry.* Covered with a layer of gold of appreciable thickness mechanically put on.

gold'finch' (gōld'fĭnch'), *n.* **1.** A small European finch (*Carduelis elegans*) having a patch of yellow on the wings. **2.** In America, any of various small finches of two genera

(*Astragalinus* and *Spinus*, esp. *A. tristis*). In summer, the male is bright yellow with black wings, tail, and crown.

gold'fin'ny (-fĭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A small brightly colored European labroid fish (*Ctenolabrus rupestris*); also, any of several other related European labroids.

gold'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A small cyprinoid fish (*Carassius auratus*), usually golden yellow or orange in color, often kept in aquariums.

gold'i-locks' (gōl'dĭ-lŏks'), *n.* **1.** A person with golden hair. **2.** Any of various yellow-flowered plants, esp. a European buttercup (*Ranunculus auricomus*).

gold leaf. Gold foil, or a leaf of gold, of extreme thinness.

gold'-of-pleas'ure, *n.* Any of a genus (*Camelina*) of brassicaceous plants; esp., the wild flax (*C. sativa*).

gold point. *Finance.* In foreign exchange, the rate of exchange at which it is as cheap to settle accounts by the shipment of gold as it is to do so by buying exchange.

gold'smith' (gōld'smĭth'), *n.* A worker in gold. Goldsmiths commonly acted as bankers as late as the 18th century.

goldsmith beetle. A large, bright yellow, American scarabæid beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*).

gold standard. See STANDARD, *n.*, 4 **b.**

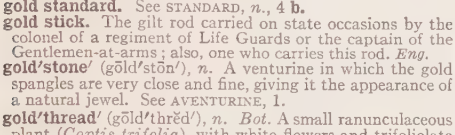
gold stick. The gilt rod carried on state occasions by the colonel of a regiment of Life Guards or the captain of the Gentlemen-at-arms; also, one who carries this rod. *Eng.*

gold'stone' (gōld'stōn'), *n.* A venturine in which the gold spangles are very close and fine, giving it the appearance of a natural jewel. See AVENTURINE, 1.

gold'thread' (gōld'thrĕd'), *n. Bot.* A small ranunculaceous plant (*Coptis trifolia*), with white flowers and trifoliolate leaves; — so called from its fibrous yellow roots.

gold'y-locks' (gōl'dĭ-lŏks'). Var. of GOLDILOCKS.

golf (gŏlf; *sometimes* gôf), *n.* A game which consists in striking a small resilient ball with clubs (called **golf clubs**)



Heads (Front and Side view) of a typical set of Golf Clubs. 1 Driver; 2 Brassy; 3 Cleek; 4 Mid-iron; 5 Mashie; 6 Niblick; 7 Putter.

having heads (wooden or metal), so as to drive it into a series of holes (usually nine or eighteen) at varying distances on a course (links), with natural or artificial obstacles (hazards). The object is to hole the ball in as few strokes as possible. — *v. i.* To play golf. — **golf'er,** *n.*

Gol'go-tha (gŏl'gō-thà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *γολγοθά*, fr. Aramaic or Heb.; Heb. *gulgōleth* skull.] **1.** Calvary. *John* xix. 17. **2.** [*l.c.*] A burial place.

gol'iard (gŏl'yärd), *n.* [LL. *goliardus* or OF. *goliart.*] One of a class of wandering students, chiefly of the 12th and 13th centuries, who composed loose and satirical Latin verse, and served as jesters or minstrels. — **gol-iar'der-y** (gŏl-yär'dĕr-ĭ), *n.* — **gol-iar'dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

Go-li'ath (gō-lī'ăth), *n.* [Heb. *Golyath.*] *Bib.* The Philistine giant killed by David with a sling. 1 *Sam.* xvii.

go-losh', or **go-loshe'.** Vars. of GALOSH.

gom-broon' (gŏm-brōōn'), *n., or* **gombroon ware.** A kind of white semiporcelain, made originally in Persia.

Go'mer (gō'mĕr), *n. Bib.* **1.** A son of Japheth. **2.** Wife of the prophet Hosea.

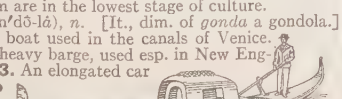
Go-mor'rah, or **Go-mor'rha** (gō-mŏr'à), *n.* See SODOM.

gom-pho'sis (gŏm-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γόμφωσις*, prop., a bolting together, deriv. of *γόμφος* bolt, nail.] *Anat.* A form of union or immovable articulation where a hard part is received into a bone cavity, as the teeth into the jaws.

go-mu'ti (gō-mōō'tĕ), *n.* [Malayan *gumuti.*] **1.** A Malayan palm (*Saguerus pinnatus*) having large pinnate leaves whose bases are densely clothed with fibers. **2.** The black, wiry fiber obtained from this palm.

Gond (gŏnd), *n.* A member of an important Dravidian people, mainly of the Central Provinces and Berar, India. Many of them are in the lowest stage of culture.

gon'do-la (gŏn'dō-là), *n.* [It., dim. of *gonda* a gondola.] **1.** A kind of boat used in the canals of Venice. **2.** A kind of heavy barge, used esp. in New England. *U. S.* **3.** An elongated car attached to the underside of a dirigible balloon.



Gondola.

gon'do-lier' (-lēr'), *n.* A man who propels a gondola, by rowing or by poling.

gone (gŏn; 62), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of GO. Specif.: **1.** *p. a.* Lost; undone. **2.** Departed, as because of death. **3.** Infatuated; with *on* or *upon.* enamored of; violently in love with. *Colloq.* **4.** With *far*, much advanced; deeply engaged or involved; also, much wearied or fatigued. **5.** With an expression denoting a space of time, ago; since; as, these ten years *gone.*

gone'ness, *n.* A state of exhaustion; faintness.

Gon'er-il (gŏn'ĕr-ĭl), *n.* See LEAR.

gon'fa-lon (-fà-lŏn), *n.* [F. *gonfalon* or It. *gonfalone.* See GONFANON.] **1.** The ensign or standard of certain princes or states, as the medieval Italian republics. **2.** Popularly, any flag that hangs from a crosspiece or frame. See FLAG, *Illust.*

gon'fa-lon-ier' (-ēr'), *n.* He who bears the gonfalon; a standard bearer; specif., the chief magistrate or some other official of any of several republics in medieval Italy.

gon'fa-non, gon'fan-non (gŏn'fà-nŏn), *n.* [OF. *gonfanon*, fr. OHG. *gundfano* war flag.] A gonfalon. *Obs. or Hist.*

gong (gŏng), *n.* [Malayan *gŏng.*] **1.** A metallic disk with upturned rim, producing, when struck, a harsh, resounding tone. **2.** A kind of saucer-shaped bell.

go-nid'i-um (gō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* GONIDIA (-à). [NL.; Gr. *γόνος, γονή*, reproduction, offspring, semen + dim. suffix *-ίδιον, -ιδίον.*] *Bot.* **a** An asexual reproductive cell or spore arising on the gametophyte. **b** One of the green chlorophyll-bearing cells found within the thallus of a lichen. — **go-nid'i-al** (-ĭ-ăl), *a.*

go'ni-om'e-ter (gō'nĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *γωνία* angle + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring (solid) angles, as of crystals, etc. — **go'ni-o-met'ric, go'ni-o-met'ri-cal,** *a.* — **go'ni-om'e-try** (-ŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.*

go'ni-on (gō'nĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* GONIA (-à). [NL., fr. Gr. *γωνία* angle.] *Craniol.* The point at the angle of the lower jaw on either side.

gon'o-coc'cus (gŏn'ō-kŏk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GONOCOCCI (-kŏk'sī). [NL.; *γονος, γονή* semen + *coccus.*] The microörganism (*Micrococcus gonorrheæ*) that causes gonorrhea.

gon'oph, gon'of (gŏn'ŏf), *n.* [Heb. *gannābh* thief.] A pickpocket or thief. *Slang, Eng.*

gon'o-phore (gŏn'ō-fōr; 57), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος, γονή*, semen + *-phore.*] *Bot.* Any sporophyll-bearing prolongation of the axis, as the stipe above the torus in some capparidaceous flowers.

gon'or-rhe'a } (gŏn'ŏ-rē'à), *n.* [L., *gonorrhoea*, Gr.
gon'or-rhœ'a } *γονόρροια; γόνος, γονή*, semen + *ῥέειν* to flow.] *Med.* A contagious inflammatory disease of the genito-urinary tract caused by the gonococcus and characterized by a mucopurulent discharge. — **gon'or-rhe'al, gon'or-rhœ'al,** *a.*

-gony (-gō-nĭ). [L. *-gonia*, Gr. *-γονία*, fr. root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] A suffix used to signify *generation, production, development.* Cf. -GENY.

goo'ber (gōō'bĕr), *n.* The peanut. *Southern U. S.*

good (gŏŏd), *a.*; *compar.* BET'TER (bĕt'ĕr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst). [AS. *gōd.*] **1.** Sufficient or satisfactory. **2.** Favorable; beneficial; fortunate; as, *good* advice; *good* luck. **3.** Agreeable; pleasant; cheerful; as, *good* company; *good* spirits. **4.** Of comparative excellence; commendable; as, *good* drawing; of persons, capable, efficient, skillful; as, a *good* scholar; also, marked by approval or conveying commendation; as, to have a *good* opinion of one; in a stronger sense, highly commendable; admirable; as, a *good* plan or story. **5.** a Proper; fit. **b** Virtuous; also, pious or devout. **6.** a Kind; benevolent. **b** Well-behaved; decorous. **c** Courageous. **7.** Socially in good repute; fair; honorable; as, a *good* family. **8.** Sound or reliable; valid; genuine; not depreciated, counterfeit, etc.; hence: honest; sincere. **9.** Ample; full; thorough; as, a *good* day's work. **10.** Considerable; — esp. in the phrases *a good deal, a good while,* etc.

for good, *or* **for g. and all,** completely and finally. — **g. book** [*often caps.*], the Bible. — **G. Friday,** the Friday of Holy Week, kept as the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion. — **g. graces,** favor; friendship. — **g. Samaritan,** the principal character in a well-known parable, *Luke* x. 30–37; hence: one similarly compassionate. — **G. Shepherd,** Christ; — often so called. *John* x. 11, 14. — **g. speed,** good luck; Godspeed; — an old form of wishing success.

— *n.* **1.** That which is good; — opposed to *ill, evil.* **2.** Welfare; prosperity; benefit; — opp. to *harm,* etc. **3.** Anything beneficial; a benefit. **4.** In *pl.* Wares; commodities; chattels.

— *interj.* An expression of satisfaction; — often with *very.*

— *adv.* Well. *Rare in literary English.*

as good as, in effect, virtually.

good'-by' } (gŏŏd'bī'), *n. or interj.* [A contraction of *God*
good'-bye' } *be with ye.*] Farewell.

good fellow. A companionable fellow; boon companion. — **good'-fel'low-hood, good'-fel'low-ship,** *n.*

good humor *or* **humour.** A cheerful or pleasant temper or state of mind. — **Syn.** See GOOD NATURE. — **good'-hu'mored,** *a.* — **good'-hu'mored-ly,** *adv.*

good'ish, *a.* Somewhat good; rather good.

good'ly (gŏŏd'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Of pleasing appearance, or quality; comely; excellent. **2.** Large; considerable. — **good'li-ness** (gŏŏd'lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

good'man (-măn), *n.* A householder; husband; also, an appellation of civility applied to those below the rank of gentleman. *Archaic or Scot.*

good nature. Pleasant or kindly nature or disposition.— **good'-na'tured** (-nā'tûrd), *a.* — **good'-na'tured-ly,** *adv.* **Syn. Good nature, good humor, good temper. Good nature** implies a disposition to please and be pleased; **good humor,** a spirit of ease and cheerfulness, esp. as displayed in one's demeanor or in social intercourse; **good temper,** a habit of mind not easily ruffled or provoked.

good'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being good; excellence; strength; virtue; kindness; beneficence.
Syn. Goodness, virtue agree in the idea of excellence. In their nonmoral senses, **goodness** is of general application, **virtue** connotes efficacy or potency; as, the *goodness* of his land; the *virtue* of a talisman. In their common ethical uses, *goodness* (opposed to *evil*) is apt to suggest inherent quality or the more human and kindly moral attributes; *virtue* (opposed to *vice*) is rather *goodness* in its formal aspects; as, there is some *goodness* in everyone; men's vices are often more conspicuous than their *virtues*.

goods (gŏŏdz), *n. pl.* Wares; commodities; chattels; — often (*British*) used attributively in relation to transportation, as *goods* train, *goods* shed, etc.

good'–tem'pered, *a.* Having a good temper (see GOOD NATURE, *Syn.*). — **good'–tem'pered-ly,** *adv.*

good'wife' (gŏŏd'wĭf'), *n.* The mistress of a household or other establishment; also, the equiv. of *Mrs.* as an appellation. *Archaic or Scot.*

good will, *or* (*esp. in sense* 3) **good'will',** *n.* **1.** Benevolence. **2.** Cheerful consent; heartiness. **3.** The advantage in custom which a business has acquired beyond the mere value of what it sells. — **Syn.** See FAVOR.

good'y (gŏŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GOODIES (-ĭz). Anything regarded as especially good to eat, as a bonbon, cake, etc.; — usually in *pl. Colloq.* — *a.* Sentimentally or affectedly good; — often in the form **good'y-good'y.** *Colloq.*

good'y, *n.* [Prob. for *goodwife.*] A term of civility for a woman, esp. a lowly one; hence, such a woman.

goos-an'der (gōōs-ăn'dĕr; gōōs'ăn'dĕr), *n.* A merganser.

goose (gōōs), *n.*; *pl.* GEESE (gēs), *n.* [AS. *gōs,* pl. *gēs.*] **1.** Any of a subfamily (*Anserinæ*) of large web-footed birds intermediate between the swans and ducks. **2.** A simpleton. **3.** A game played with counters. *Obs.* **4.** [*pl.* GOOSES.] A tailor's smoothing iron; — from its bent handle.

goose'ber-ry (gōōz'bĕr-ĭ; gōōs'-), *n.* The acid, usually hairy, berry of any of several shrubs of a genus (*Ribes*) which also includes the currants; also, any shrub (esp. *R. grossularia*) that bears it.

goose flesh. Also **goose skin.** The peculiar roughness of the skin often produced by cold or fear.

goose'foot' (gōōs'fŏŏt'), *n.*; *pl.* -FOOTS. Any of a genus (*Chenopodium*) of glabrous or mealy herbs; — from the shape of the leaves. By extension, any plant of a family (*Chenopodiaceæ*) of which this genus is the type.

goose'herd' (gōōs'hûrd'), *n.* One who tends geese.

goose'neck' (-nĕk'), *n.* Anything curved like the neck of a goose, as a rod of iron for various purposes, a piece of pipe, a kind of frame for a ratchet brace, etc.

goose step. *Mil.* **a** An elementary drill in which the soldier stands alternately on each foot and swings or sharply raises the other, as in marking time. **b** The straight-legged, stiff-kneed parade step of German infantry; — so called by English and Americans.

go'pher (gō'fĕr), *n.* [F. *gaufre* waffle, honeycomb; — from their burrows.] **1.** Any member of certain genera (*Geomys, Thomomys,* etc.) of American burrowing rodents the size of a rat or larger, having very large outside cheek pouches; — called also *pocket gopher* and *pouched rat.* **2.** Any of numerous small, striped ground squirrels (genus *Citellus*) of the North American prairies, closely allied to the chipmunks. **3.** An edible burrowing land tortoise (*Xerobates polyphemus*) of the southern United States.

go'pher wood (gō'fĕr). [Heb. *gōpher.*] *Bib.* An unidentified wood used in constructing Noah's ark. *Gen.* vi. 14.

gor'–bel'lied (gôr'bĕl'ĭd), *a.* [See 1st GORE.] Having a prominent belly. *Obs.*

gor'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* The moor cock, or male red grouse.

gor'crow' (-krō'), *n.* [See 1st GORE.] The common European black crow (*Corvus corone*). *Scot. & Local Eng.*

Gor'di-an (-dĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or the knot tied by him; hence: intricate; complicated. **Gordian knot,** *Class. Myth.,* an intricate knot tied by Gordius. An oracle having declared that he who should untie it should be master of Asia, Alexander the Great, unable to untie it, cut it with his sword.

gore (gōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *gor* dirt.] Blood; esp., clotted blood.

gore, *n.* [AS. *gāra* point of land, *gār* spear.] **1.** A triangular piece of land. **2.** Any triangular piece of cloth used in a garment, sail, etc., to vary the width. — *v. t.;* GORED (gôrd); GOR'ING. To cut into a tapering or triangular form; to piece with a gore or provide with a gore.

gore, *v. t. & i.* To pierce or stab, esp. deeply, as with a spear, spike, or the like; — now, mostly, of certain animals: to pierce with a horn or tusk.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* [F.] **1.** The throat. *Archaic or Poetic.* **2.** A hawk's crop; hence, stomach. *Archaic.* **3.** A hawk's meal; hence, a meal. *Archaic.* **4.** That which is gorged, or swallowed. **5.** A narrow passage; as: **a** A defile, pass, or steep rocky ravine. **b** (1) The rear entrance into an outwork of a fort. (2) The rear part of any fortification. **6.** *Angling.* A primitive device used instead of a fishhook, as a pointed piece of bone or stone. **7.** A mass that fills or chokes up a passage or channel; as, an ice *gorge* in a river. **8.** [From GORGE, *v.*] Act of gorging, or eating greedily. — *v. i.;* GORGED (gôrjd); GORG'ING (gôr'jĭng). To fill the gorge; eat greedily. — *v. t.* **1.** To fill the gorge or crop of; glut. **2.** To swallow, esp. greedily. — **Syn.** See SATIATE.

gor'geous (gôr'jŭs), *a.* [OF. *gorgias.*] Imposing through splendid or various coloring; magnificent; dazzling. — **Syn.** See GRAND. — **gor'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **-geous-ness,** *n.*

gorg'er (gôr'jĕr), *n.* One that gorges, or eats to satiety.

gor'ger-in (gôr'jĕr-ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *gorge* neck.] *Arch.* The neck of a column, or the space between two neck moldings; — called also *necking.*

gor'get (-jĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *gorgete,* dim. of *gorge* throat.] **1.** A piece of armor for the throat. **2. a** A collar. **b** A kind of covering for the neck and breast, worn by women. **3.** *Zoöl.* A specially colored or otherwise distinguishable patch on the throat.

Gor'gon (-gŏn), *n.* [L., *Gorgo, -onis,* Gr. Γοργώ, fr. γοργός terrible.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Any of three sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, with snaky hair and of terrific aspect, which turned the beholder to stone. **2.** [*l. c.*] A GORGONEUM. **3.** [*l. c.*] A very ugly or terrible woman.

gor'go-ne'um (gôr'gō-nē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA (-ă). [Gr. Γοργόνειον.] A representation of a Gorgon's head, esp. Medusa's. See ÆGIS.

Gor-go'ni-an (gŏr-gō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to or resembling a Gorgon; petrifying.

Gor'gon-zo'la (gôr'gŏn-zō'lä), *n., or* **Gorgonzola cheese.** [It.] A kind of Italian pressed milk cheese resembling Roquefort; — from a village near Milan.

gor'hen' (gôr'hĕn'), *n.* [*gor-* as in *gorcock* + *hen.*] The female of the red grouse.

go-ril'la (gō-rĭl'ä), *n.* [An African word.] The largest anthropoid ape (*Gorilla gorilla*), native to western equatorial Africa. It is closely related to the chimpanzee, and is very fierce.

Gorilla.

gor'mand (gôr'mănd). Var. of GOURMAND.

gor'mand-ize (-măn-dīz), *v. i. & t.;* -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING. [F. *gourmandise* gluttony.] To eat greedily or ravenously. — **gor'mand-iz'er** (-dīz'ĕr), *n.*

gorse (gôrs), *n.* [AS. *gorst.*] Furze. *Eng.* — **gors'y,** *a.*

gor'y (gōr'ĭ; 57), *a.* Covered with gore, or clotted blood; bloody; sanguinary.

gos'hawk' (gŏs'hôk'), *n.* [AS. *gōshafuc,* lit., goose hawk; or Icel. *gāshaukr.*] Any of a genus or subgenus (*Astur*) of rather large short-winged hawks, noted for activity.

Go'shen (gō'shĕn), *n.* *Bib.* The land of plenty allotted to the Israelites in Egypt.

gos'ling (gŏz'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *gōs* goose + *-ling.*] A young goose.

gos'pel (gŏs'pĕl), *n.* [AS. *godspell; god* God (prob. for *gōd* good) + *spell* story, tale.] **1.** Glad tidings; esp., the good news concerning Christ, the Kingdom of God, and salvation; hence: the teachings of Christ and the apostles; the Christian faith, revelation, or dispensation. **2.** A record or narrative of Christ's life and doctrines, esp. [*usually cap.*] that contained in the New Testament books "Matthew," "Mark," "Luke," and "John"; also, one of these books. **3.** [*Usually cap.*] A selection from one of the four Gospels, used in a religious service. **4.** Something propounded or accepted as infallibly true; as, they took his words for *gospel.* **5.**

American Goshawk. Adult plumage.

A guiding principle for action; often, a doctrine of political or social philosophy fervently maintained or preached.

gos'pel-er, gos'pel-ler (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* One who reads or sings the Gospel. **2.** One who professes belief in the gospel, or who maintains that his party alone has the true gospel.

gos'sa-mer (gŏs'ă-mẽr), *n.* [ME. *gossomer*, perh. for *goose summer*, and referring to a period of mild weather in November, when geese were eaten.] **1.** A film of cobwebs, floating in the air in calm, clear weather. **2.** Any gauzelike fabric. **3.** A thin waterproof stuff, or a garment of it. *U. S.* — **gos'sa-mer, gos'sa-mer-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

gos'san (gŏs'ăn; gŏz'-), *n.* [Cornish.] *Mining.* Decomposed rock of reddish or ferruginous color (owing to oxidized pyrites), indicating an underlying metallic vein.

gos'sip (gŏs'ĭp), *n.* [AS. *godsibb*; *god* God + *sib* related, a relation.] **1.** A godparent. *Archaic.* **2.** Friend; comrade; companion. *Obs. or* (of women) *Archaic.* **3.** An idle tattler. **4.** Tattle; idle personal talk; groundless rumor. — *v. i.* **1.** To act as a gossip, or familiar friend. *Obs.* **2.** To run about and tell idle tales. — **gos'sip-er,** *n.*

gos'sip-ing, *vb. n.* **1.** A christening or christening feast. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A meeting of friends, as at a lying-in; also, a merry-making. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **3.** Idle talking of gossip.

gos'sip-red (gŏs'ĭp-rĕd), *n.* The relationship between a person and his sponsors; spiritual affinity. *Obs. or Hist.*

gos'sip-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** = GOSSIPRED. *Archaic or Hist.* **2.** Gossip; also, a body of gossips.

gos'sip-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or given to, gossip.

got (gŏt), *pret. & p. p.* of GET.

Goth (gŏth), *n.* [L. *Gothi*, pl.] **1.** One of a Teutonic race (divided into two groups, *Ostrogoths* and *Visigoths*, or *East Goths* and *West Goths*) which early in the Christian era overran the greater part of the Roman Empire. **2.** One who is rude or uncivilized; a barbarian.

Got'ham, *n.* **1.** (gŏt'ăm; gō'thăm) A village in England whose people were proverbial for their follies. **2.** (gō'thăm; gŏth'ăm) New York City. *Jocular.* — **Go'tham-ite,** *n.*

Goth'ic (gŏth'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Gothicus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the Goths or their language. **2.** Teutonic; Germanic. *Obs.* **3.** [*Often l. c.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages; medieval; derogatorily, of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Dark Ages; hence: rude; barbarous. **4.** *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or designating a style of building and ornament. See GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE. **5.** Designating, or pert. to a certain style of type. See GOTHIC, *n.*, 3.

— *n.* **1.** The Gothic language. **2.** Gothic style or decoration. **3.** *Print.* A style of type. See TYPE.

Gothic arch, the pointed arch, esp. one with a joint instead of a keystone at its apex. See ARCH, *Illust.*, 3. — **G. architecture,** the architectural style developed in northern France and spreading through western Europe from about 1160 to the 15th century. In this style, weights and strains converge at isolated points upon slender vertical piers and counterbalancing buttresses, and pointed arches and vaulting replace the round of the Romanesque.

Goth'i-cism (gŏth'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Rudeness; barbarity; inelegance or an inelegance. **2.** A Gothic idiom.

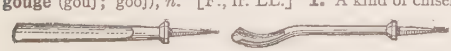
Goth'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make Gothic or medieval in aspect, character, or style.

gö'thite, *or* **goe'thite** (gû'tīt), *n.* [After the poet *Goethe.*] *Min.* A hydrous oxide of iron, $Fe_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$.

got'ten (gŏt''n), *p. p.* of GET; — now rarely used in England except in *ill-gotten.* [RAGNAROK.

Göt'ter-däm'mer-ung (gût'ẽr-dĕm'ẽr-ŏŏng), *n.* [G.] See ‖ **gouache** (gwăsh), *n.* [F., fr. It. *guazzo.*] A method of painting with opaque colors that have been ground in water and mixed with a preparation of gum; also, a picture painted by this method, or the pigment.

gouge (gouj; gōōj), *n.* [F., fr. LL.] **1.** A kind of chisel



Gouges, 1.

with a concavo-convex cross section. **2.** Act of scooping out with or as with a gouge; a groove or cavity so made. *Colloq., U. S.* **3.** A cheat; fraud. *Slang, U. S.*

— *v. t.*; GOUGED (goujd; gōōjd); GOUG'ING. **1.** To scoop out with or as with a gouge. **2.** To scoop out, as an eye, with the thumb nail; force out the eye of (a person) with the thumb. **3.** To cheat. *Colloq., U. S.* — **goug'er,** *n.*

gou'lash (gōō'läsh), *n., or* **Hungarian goulash.** [Hung. *gulyáshus,* lit., herdsman's meat.] A ragout of steak flavored with paprika and vegetables.

gourd (gōrd; gōōrd), *n.* [F. *gourde,* fr. L. *cucurbita* gourd.] **1.** The fleshy, many-seeded fruit, usually with a hard rind, of any of a genus (*Cucurbita*) of herbaceous vines, as the pumpkin and squash, or the hard-shelled fruit of the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria lagenaria*); also, any plant bearing such fruit. **2.** The dried rind or shell of the fruit, used as a dipper, etc.

gourde (gōōrd), *n.* The monetary unit of Haiti, equivalent to five francs, or 96.5 cents U. S. The paper gourde is worth about 24 cents.

gour'mand (gōōr'mănd; *F.* gōōr'mäN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A glutton. *Obs.* **2.** A luxurious eater. — **Syn.** See EPICURE.

‖ **gour'met'** (gōōr'mĕ'), *n.* [F.] A connoisseur in eating and drinking; an epicure. — **Syn.** See EPICURE.

‖ **goût** (gōō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *gustus* taste.] Taste.

gout (gout), *n.* [F. *goutte,* fr. L. *gutta* drop.] **1.** A drop; clot. **2.** A constitutional disease marked by painful inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, deposits of urate of sodium in and around the joints, and an excess of uric acid in the blood.

gout'y (gout'ĭ), *a.*; GOUT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Diseased with gout. **2.** Swollen as if from gout. **3.** Of, like, or causing, gout. — **gout'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

‖ **gou'ver'nante'** (gōō'vẽr'näNt'), *n.* [F.] Housekeeper; chaperon; governess.

gov'ern (gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* [OF. *governer,* fr. L. *gubernare,* to steer, govern, Gr. κυβερνᾶν.] **1.** To direct and control. **2.** To restrain; manage. **3.** To be a rule, or law, for. **4.** *Gram.* To require to be (in a particular case or mood); as, a transitive verb *governs* a noun in the objective case; or to require (a particular case or mood); as, a transitive verb *governs* the objective case.

Syn. Rule, regulate, direct, conduct, supervise. — **Govern, rule. Govern,** the more general term, implies direction, control, or restraint; **rule** often suggests more immediate, commanding, or arbitrary authority or influence.

— *v. i.* To administer the laws; to rule.

gov'ern-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being governed.

gov'ern-ance (-ẽr-năns), *n.* **1.** Exercise of authority; control. **2.** Method or system of government or regulation.

gov'ern-ess (-ẽr-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Female governor. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A woman teacher, esp. in a private household. **3.** The wife of a governor. *Now Jocular.* — *v. t. & i.* To act or serve as governess.

gov'ern-ment (-ẽrn-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A governing; control; regulation; direction of affairs of state. **2.** Mode or system of governing; system of polity in a state; as, a democratic *government.* **3.** Demeanor; conduct. *Obs.* **4.** Function, office, right, or power of governing. **5.** A country governed. **6.** The person or persons authorized to administer the laws; administrative body; the administration. **7.** Body politic; state. **8.** *Gram.* The influence of a word, as to construction, requiring another word to be in a particular case or mood.

gov'ern-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to government; made by government.

gov'er-nor (-ẽr-nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who governs; a ruler; specif., a person appointed to govern a province, territory, town, fortress, etc.; esp.: **a** The official representing the crown in a British colony or dependency. **b** The person elected as chief executive official of a State in the United States. **2.** A tutor. *Obs.* **3.** One looked upon as governing, as an employer, one's father, an elderly person, etc. *Slang.* **4.** An automatic attachment to an engine for controlling its speed.

A Form of Governor, 4.

gov'er-nor–gen'er-al, *n.* A governor who has lieutenant or deputy governors under him, as of Canada, India (cf. VICEROY), the Australian Commonwealth, the Philippine Islands. — **gov'er-nor–gen'er-al-ship',** *n.*

gov'er-nor-ship', *n.* Office, function, or territory of a gover-[nor.

gow'an (gou'ăn), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** The common daisy (*Bellis perennis*) of Great Britain. **2.** Any of various white or yellow field flowers; — usually with attributive, as *ewe gowan, horse gowan,* etc. — **gow'an-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

gowk (gŏk; gouk), *n.* A simpleton; fool.

gown (goun), *n.* [OF. *gone,* LL. *gunna.*] A loose, flowing outer garment; as: **a** The ordinary outer dress of a woman. **b** A garment of this kind worn by the ancients, as the toga; hence, *Poetic,* the dress of peace. **c** A dressing gown; a nightgown. **d** Official or distinctive robe of certain officers, professional men, or scholars.

— *v. t.* To clothe in, or invest with, a gown.

gowns'man (gounz'măn), *n., or, Obs.,* **gown'man. 1.** A civilian, in distinction from a soldier. *Rare.* **2.** One whose professional habit is a gown, as a lawyer, divine, member of a university, etc. **3.** A beadsman. *Scot.*

Graaf'i-an (grăf'ĭ-ăn), *a. Anat.* Pert. to, or discovered by, Regnier de Graaf, a Dutch physician of the 17th century. **Graafian follicle,** *or* **vesicle,** *Anat.,* one of the small sacs or follicles in which the eggs are inclosed in the ovary.

grab (grăb), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ghurāb* crow, raven, a kind of Arab ship.] *Naut.* A coasting vessel of light draft having a bow with long overhang, used in the East. It has lateen sails and, usually, two masts.

grab (grăb), *v. t. & i.*; GRABBED (grăbd); GRAB'BING. To snatch; seize; hence, to take unscrupulously.

— *n.* **1.** Act of grabbing. **2.** Act or practice of appropriating unscrupulously, as in politics. **3.** *Mech.* An

instrument or device for clutching objects, as for hauling or hoisting them. — **grab'ber,** *n.*

grab'ble (grăb'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *grab.*] To move the hand in a groping or clutching fashion; grope.

grab rope. See GUEST-ROPE, **b.**

grace (grās), *n.* [F. *grâce,* L. *gratia,* fr. *gratus* beloved, agreeable.] **1. a** The mercy of God. **b** Enjoyment of divine favor. **c** A Christian virtue; as, the *graces* of humility, meekness, temperance, etc. **2.** A petition for grace; blessing asked, or thanks rendered, at a meal. **3.** Good will; favor; disposition to show mercy, etc. **4.** A kindness; a favor; specif., temporary exemption, postponement of an action, etc.; as, a day of *grace.* **5.** [*Usually cap.*] Title given to a duke, duchess, or archbishop, and, formerly, to the sovereign of England. **6.** Fate; luck. *Obs.* **7.** Virtue; efficacy. **8.** A pleasing or attractive characteristic, feature, or manner. **9.** Attractiveness; charm; easy elegance; propriety. **10.** *Music.* An embellishment consisting of notes not essential to the melody or harmony, as the *trill, turn,* etc., indicated by special symbols and written small. **11.** In *pl.* [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* Graceful and beautiful maidens, sister goddesses, intimate with the Muses, and attendants oftenest of Eros, Aphrodite, and Dionysus. Three were commonly mentioned: Aglaia (Brilliance), Euphrosyne (Joy), and Thalia (Bloom). — **Syn.** See MERCY.

— *v. t.,* GRACED (grāst); GRAC'ING (grās'ĭng). **1.** To endow with grace or graces; adorn; embellish. **2.** *Music.* To add grace notes, cadenzas, etc., to. **3.** To dignify by an act of favor; honor. **4.** To call by way of honor. *Obs.*

grace cup. A cup or vessel used in drinking a final health after the grace at the end of a meal, or a health drunk from it; the last drink before parting or before retiring.

grace'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Displaying grace; elegant; felicitous; tactful. — **grace'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **grace'ful-ness,** *n.*

grace'less, *a.* Lacking in grace; hence: depraved; corrupt. — **grace'less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.* [GRACE, *n.,* 10.]

grace note. *Music.* A grace, esp. an appoggiatura. See

grac'ile (grăs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *gracilis.*] Slender; thin; slight.

gra'ci-os'i-ty (grā'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Graciousness.

gra'ci-o'so (grā'shĭ-ō'sō; *Sp.* grä'thē-ō'sō), *n.* [Sp. See GRACIOUS.] **1.** A favorite; a person in favor. **2.** A clown character of Spanish comedy.

gra'cious (grā'shŭs), *a.* [OF. *gracios,* L. *gratiosus.*] **1.** Finding grace. *Obs.* **2.** Attractive; pleasing; as, a *gracious* gift. **3.** Abounding in grace, or mercy; kindly; benignant; merciful. — **Syn.** Favorable, kind, benevolent, friendly. See CIVIL. — **gra'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

grack'le (grăk''l), *n.* [L. *graculus* jackdaw.] Any of certain birds of the starling family (*Sturnidæ*) of the Old World, and of certain genera of an American family (*Icteridæ*) including the crow blackbirds (genus *Quiscalus*), the redwing, or red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phœniceus*), the rusty grackle (*Euphagus ferrugineus*), etc.

gra'date (grā'dāt), *v. i. & t.;* -DAT-ED (-dāt-ĕd); -DAT-ING. To shade into another or each other, as colors; blend.

gra-da'tion (grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Gradual advance. *Rare.* **2.** A series forming successive stages or grades. **3.** Act or process of grading; state of being graded. **4.** Any degree or relative position in an order or series. **5.** *Fine Arts.* A gradual passing from one tint or shade to another.

gra-da'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* By regular steps or gradations; of or pertaining to gradation. — **gra-da'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

grade (grād), *n.* [F., fr. L. *gradus* step, grade.] **1.** A step or degree in any series or order; relative position; a class of things of the same relative position, quality, or value. Specif., *U. S.,* in elementary schools, a division of the course; also, the pupils working in any division. **2.** Of animals, a hybrid; specif., *Stock Breeding,* the result of crossing a native stock with some better breed. **3.** Rate of ascent or descent of a road, etc.; also, an ascending or descending portion of a road; gradient.

at grade, on the same level; — said of the crossing of a railroad with another railroad or a highway, when they are on the same line at the point of crossing. *U. S.*

— *v. t.;* GRAD'ED (grād'ĕd; 24); GRAD'ING. **1.** To arrange in grades; class; sort. **2.** To unite by gradations; blend, as light or colors. **3.** To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive grade, as a road. **4.** *Stock Breeding.* To cross with some better breed; to improve the blood of; — often used with *up.* — *v. i.* To be graded; be of a grade.

-grade. [L. *gradi* to step, to walk.] A suffix used, chiefly in zoölogy, to signify *walking, going* (in a certain manner); as in digiti*grade,* planti*grade.*

grade crossing. A crossing at grade; — called in Eng. *level crossing.* See *at grade,* under GRADE, *n.*

gra'di-ent (grā'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *gradiens,* p. pr.] **1.** Moving by steps; walking; as, *gradient* automata. **2.** Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds. — *n.* **1.** The rate of regular ascent or descent in a road; grade. *Chiefly Brit.* **2.** A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a grade.

gra'di-ent-er (-ĕn-tẽr), *n. Surv.* An instrument for level-[ing, establishing grades, etc.]

gra'din (grā'dĭn; *F.* grȧ'dăN'), **gra-dine'** (grȧ-dēn'), *n.* [F. *gradin,* fr. It. *gradino,* dim. of *grado,* L. *gradus* step, grade.] **1.** One of a series of low steps or seats raised one over another. **2.** *Eccl.* A shelf, or one of the shelves, at the back of the altar.

grad'u-al (grăd'ū-ăl), *a.* Proceeding or changing by steps or degrees. — *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* **a** An antiphon or responsory after the Epistle, in the eucharistic service, — formerly sung on the steps of the altar or while the deacon ascended the ambo. **b** A service book containing the musical portion of the Mass sung by the choir. — **grad'u-al-ly,** *adv.* — **grad'-u-al-ness,** *n.*

grad'u-ate (-āt), *n.* [LL. *graduatus,* p. p. of *graduare* to admit to a degree, fr. L. *gradus* grade.] **1.** One who has received an academic or professional degree; *U. S.,* one who has completed the prescribed course of study in a school or institution of learning. **2.** A graduated cup, tube, or flask, usually of glass, used for measuring.

— (grăd'ū-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To admit to a certain grade or degree; esp., in schools, colleges, etc., to admit, at the close of a course of study, to a standing defined by a diploma. **2.** To mark with, or divide into, degrees or grades, as the scale of a thermometer; grade; make progressive, as an income tax.

— *v. i.* **1.** To become a graduate, as of a college. **2.** To pass or change by degrees.

— *a.* That has been graduated; of or pert. to graduates.

grad'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of graduating; state of being graduated. **2.** A mark or marks on an instrument or vessel to indicate degrees or quantity; also, these marks collectively.

grad'u-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, determines or indicates graduation, as on a glass vessel, etc.

gra'dus (grā'dŭs), *n.* [L. *gradus* step, grade.] A dictionary of prosody to aid in Latin or Greek versification.

Græ'æ (grē'ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *αἱ Γραῖαι.*] *Gr. Myth.* Three daughters of a sea deity, who served as watchers for the Gorgons. They had but one eye and one tooth among them.

Græ'cism, Græ'cize. Vars. of GRECISM, GRECIZE.

‖ **graf** (grȧf), *n.; pl.* GRA'FEN (grä'fĕn). [G.] A German, Austrian, and Swedish title of nobility, equivalent to *earl* or *count.* See EARL.

graff (grȧf), *n. & v.* = GRAFT, in horticulture. *Archaic.*

graf-fi'to (grȧf-fē'tō), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It., fr. *graffio* a scratching.] A rude inscription, figure drawing, etc., esp. as found on the walls of ancient sepulchers or ruins.

graft (grȧft), *n.* [F. *greffe,* orig. same word as OF. *grafe* pencil, L. *graphium,* Gr. *γραφίον,* fr. *γράφειν* to write; from the shape of a scion or shoot.] **1.** *Horticulture.* **a** A scion. **b** A grafted plant or tree. **c** The point of insertion of a scion on a stock. **2.** Act of grafting; that which is grafted. **3.** *Surg.* A portion of living tissue used in grafting. **4.** Acquisition of money, position, etc., by dishonest, unjust, or parasitic means; also, anything thus gained. *Colloq.*

Graftage. *a* Cleft; *b* Splice; *c* Whip or Tongue; *d* Saddle; *e* Side.

— *v. t.* **1.** To insert (a graft) in or on. **2.** To join as if by grafting. **3.** *Surg.* To implant (a portion of living tissue) in a lesion so as to form an organic union. **4.** To get by graft. *Colloq.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To be or become grafted. **2.** To insert a graft or grafts, in horticulture or surgery. **3.** To practice graft. *Colloq.*

graft'age (grȧf'tăj), *n. Hort.* The science and art of grafting.

graft'er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who grafts. **2.** The original plant from which a scion has been taken for grafting. **3.** One who practices graft or gets money in that way. See GRAFT, *n.,* 4. *Colloq.*

Gra'ham bread (grā'ăm). See BROWN BREAD, **a.**

Gra'ham flour (grā'ăm). [After Sylvester *Graham* (1794–1851), a physician and vegetarian.] Unbolted wheat flour.

grail (grāl), *n.* [OF. *graal.*] A platter; a chalice; — used only [*cap.*] of the *Holy Grail,* which in some medieval legends was the platter, in others the chalice, used by Christ at the Last Supper, and which was brought to England. Its keepers becoming impure, it vanished, and search for it was undertaken by many knights. They could approach it only if chaste in thought, word, and act. Percivale, Galahad, and Bors achieved the quest.

grain (grān), *n.* [F., fr. L. *granum* grain, seed; in sense 6, fr. OF. *graine* crimson dye, kermes, prop., seed, fr. L.] **1.** The seed or seedlike fruit of any cereal grass, as wheat, maize, oats, rice, etc. **2.** Collectively: the seeds or fruits of various food plants, now usually of the cereal grasses; also, the plants themselves; — in British usage, usually called *corn*. **3.** In *pl.* Remains of grain after brewing or distilling. **4.** Any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, etc.; hence, any minute portion. **5.** The unit of the English system of weights, derived from the weight of a grain of wheat. The pound avoirdupois contains 7,000 grains, and the pound troy, 5,760 grains. A grain = .0648 gram. **6.** Kermes or, sometimes, cochineal; also, a reddish dye made from either of them; hence, any red color; also, any dye; color, esp. a fast one. *Obs., exc. Hist. or Poetic.* **7.** A granulated surface or appearance. **8.** The hair side of a piece of leather, or the marking on that side. **9.** The composite particles of any substance; texture. **10.** *a* The fiber which forms the substance of wood, etc. *b* The direction, arrangement, or appearance of the fibers in wood, of strata in stone, etc. **11.** Temper; natural disposition.

grains of paradise, the pungent seeds of a West African zinziberaceous plant (*Amomum melegueta*), formerly much used medicinally and as a spice. — **in grain**, dyed in grain, or scarlet or crimson; of a fast color; hence deeply seated; fixed; thorough; in essence or character. — **with a g. of salt** (L. *cum grano salis*), with some reservation or allowance; with caution.

— *v. i. & t.* **1.** To form grains or into grains; granulate: give a grain to. **2.** To take the hair off (skins); soften and raise the grain of (leather, etc.). **3.** To dye in grain; ingrain. **4.** To paint, etc., in imitation of the grain of wood, etc. — **grain'er,** *n.*

grains (grānz), *n. pl.* An iron fish spear or harpoon, having four or more barbed points; — often used as a singular.

grain'y (grān'ĭ), *a.*; GRAIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Resembling, or consisting of, grains; granular. **2.** Full of grain. **3.** Resembling the grain of wood.

gral'la-to'ri-al (grăl'ə-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [From L. *grallator* one who runs on stilts, fr. *grallae* stilts.] Of or pertaining to the wading birds (*Grallatores*).

gram (grăm), *n.* [Pg. *grão* grain. See GRAIN.] **1.** The chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*), used in India for food. **2.** A kind of bean (*Phaseolus mungo*), similarly used.

gram, gramme (grăm), *n.* [F. *gramme*, fr. Gr. γράμμα that which is written, letter, small weight, fr. γράφειν to write.] The unit of weight in the metric system, equivalent to 15.432 + grains. Abbr., *g.*

-gram (-grăm). [Gr. γράμμα a thing written, letter, γράφειν to write.] A suffix indicating *drawing, writing.*

gra'ma (grä'mə), *n., or* **grama grass.** [Sp. *grama* a sort of grass.] Any of various pasture grasses (esp. *Bouteloua oligostachya*), of the western United States.

gram'a-rye, -a-ry (grăm'ə-rĭ), *n.* [From OF. See GRAMMAR.] **1.** Grammar; learning. *Obs.* **2.** Magic. *Archaic.*

gram, *or* gramme, atom. *Chem.* The quantity of an element which has a weight in grams equal numerically to the number expressing the atomic weight of the element; as, sixteen grams is the *gram atom* of oxygen.

gra-mer'cy (grə-mûr'sĭ), *interj.* [F. *grand-merci.*] A word expressing thanks; also, surprise or sudden emotion.

gra-min'e-ous (-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gramineus*, fr. *gramen, -minis*, grass.] Grasslike; resembling, or pert. to, a grass.

gram'i-niv'o-rous (grăm'ĭ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen, -minis*, grass + *-vorous.*] Feeding on grass and like food.

gram'mar (grăm'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *gramaire*, prob. fr. L. *grammatica*, Gr. γραμματική, fem. of γραμματικός skilled in grammar, fr. γράμμα letter.] **1.** The science or art treating of the classes of words, their inflections, syntax, etc. **2.** A treatise or book on grammar. **3.** Manner of speaking or writing, in reference to conformity to grammatical rules; as, his *grammar* is bad. **4.** Those phenomena of language with which the science of grammar deals; characteristic system of inflections and syntax. **5.** The elements of any science or art. *Now Rare.* [mar.]

gram-ma'ri-an (grə-mā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* One versed in grammar.

grammar school. **1.** Orig., a school for the teaching of Latin; now, esp. in England, a school in which Latin, Greek, etc., are taught. **2.** A graded school, intermediate between the primary school and the high school. *U. S.*

gram-mat'i-cal (grə-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to grammar. **2.** According to the rules of grammar. — **gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

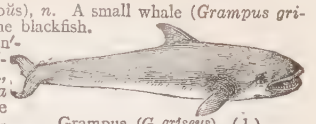
gram-mat'i-cas'ter (-ĭ-kăs'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] A petty grammarian; a grammatical pedant or pretender.

gramme. Var. of GRAM, weight.

gram, *or* gramme, molecule. *Chem.* The quantity of a compound which has a weight in grams equal numerically to the number expressing the molecular weight of the compound; as, eighteen grams is the *gram molecule* of water; — called also **gram, *or* gramme, molecular weight.**

gram'o-phone (grăm'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. γράμμα a thing drawn or written (fr. γράφειν to write) + *-phone.*] A kind of phonograph. See PHONOGRAPH.

gram'pus (grăm'pŭs), *n.* A small whale (*Grampus griseus*) allied to the blackfish.



Grampus (*G. griseus*). ($\frac{1}{60}$)

gran'a-dil'la (grăn'ə-dĭl'ə; *Sp.* grä'nä-dēl'yä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *granada* pomegranate. See GRENADE, GARNET.] The fruit of certain species of passion flower (esp. *Passiflora quadrangularis*) of Brazil and the West Indies, esteemed as a dessert fruit; also, the vine.

gran'a-ry (grăn'ə-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain.] A storehouse for grain, esp. after it is threshed or husked; fig., a region fertile in grain.

grand (grănd), *a.* [OF. *grant*, fr. L. *grandis.*] **1.** Preeminent; chief; hence: great; eminent; prominent; — often used in titles. **2.** Of large size, extent, value, or consequence; great. **3.** Main; principal; as, a *grand* staircase. **4.** *Music.* Complete in all its parts; of full dimensions, or for full orchestra; as, a *grand* sonata; a *grand* chorus. **5.** Marked by great magnificence, display, or formality; also, indicating the possession of wealth or high social standing; belonging to the highest society; as, *grand* manners; a *grand* lady. **6.** Fine or imposing; noble; magnificent; sublime. **7.** Standing in the second or some more remote degree of ancestry or descent; — chiefly in composition; as, *grand*child, etc.

Syn. Grand, grandiose, magnificent, gorgeous, splendid, superb, sublime. That is **grand** which is of imposing magnitude, majesty, or nobility; **grandiose** (used esp. of literary or artistic style), in a good sense, adds to *grand* the implication of stateliness or becoming pomp; in a bad sense, implies affectation or mere outward appearance of grandeur; as, the *grand* music of Haydn; "wooden verse, occasionally *grandiose*, but never *grand*." **Magnificent** implies imposing beauty, amplitude, or power; **gorgeous,** sumptuousness, sometimes showiness; **splendid,** brilliancy or luster; **superb,** commanding stateliness or opulence. That is **sublime** which awakens mingled admiration and awe.

grand climacteric. See CLIMACTERIC. — **g. duchess.** *a* The wife or widow of a grand duke. *b* A lady having the sovereignty of a grand duchy in her own right. *c* In Russia, a daughter of a czar. — **g. duchy,** a territory of which a grand duke or grand duchess is sovereign. — **g. duke.** *a* A sovereign duke, one degree inferior in rank to a king. *b* In Russia, a son of a czar. — **g. jury,** a jury that examines into accusations of crime and indicts accused persons, if the evidence warrants. — **G. Lama.** See LAMAISM. — **g. larceny.** See LARCENY. — **g. opera,** opera in which the plot is elaborated as in serious drama, and the entire text is set to music. — **g. piano.** See PIANO. — **g. stand,** the principal stand, or erection for spectators, at a race course, athletic field, etc. — **g. tour,** an extended tour on the Continent, formerly commonly taken as a part of their education by youth of the British aristocracy. — **g. vizier,** the chief officer of state of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of Turkey.

gran'dam (grăn'dăm), *n.* Also **gran'dame.** [F. *grande* + *dame.*] An old woman, esp., a grandmother.

grand'aunt' (grănd'ănt'), *n.* An aunt of one's father or mother; a great-aunt.

grand'child' (-chīld'), *n.* Child of one's son or daughter.

grand'daugh'ter (-dô'tẽr), *n.* A female grandchild.

gran-dee' (grăn-dē'), *n.* [Sp. *grande.*] A man of eminence. In Spain and Portugal, a nobleman of the first rank.

gran'deur (grăn'dŭr), *n.* [F., fr. *grand* grand.] State, quality, or instance of being grand. — **Syn.** Greatness, eminence, magnificence, nobility, majesty, stateliness.

grand'fa'ther (grănd'fä'thẽr), *n.* Father of one's father or mother; also, any forefather. — **grand'fa'ther-ly,** *a.*

gran-dil'o-quence (grăn-dĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* Quality of being grandiloquent; bombast.

gran-dil'o-quent (grăn-dĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *grandis* grand + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in, or marked by, a lofty style; pompous; bombastic. — **Syn.** See TURGID. — **gran-dil'o-quent-ly,** *adv.*

gran-dil'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* Grandiloquent.

gran'di-ose (grăn'dĭ-ōs), *a.* [F., fr. It.] **1.** Impressive or elevating in effect. **2.** Affectedly grand or splendid; flaunting; turgid. — **Syn.** See GRAND, TURGID. — **gran'di-ose-ly,** *adv.* — **gran'di-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

‖ **gran'di-o'so** (grän'dē-ō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* In a broad and grand style.

grand'ly, *adv.* In a grand manner.

grand'moth'er (grănd'mŭth'ẽr), *n., or, familiarly,* **grand'ma'** (grănd'mä'; grän'mä'), **-mam-ma'** (-mä-mä'; -mä'mä). Mother of one's father or mother; also, any female ancestor more remote than a mother. — **-moth'er-ly,** *a.*

grand'neph'ew (-nĕf'ū; -nĕv'ū), *n.* A grandson of one's brother or sister.

grand'ness, *n.* State or quality of being grand; grandeur.

grand'niece' (grănd'nēs'), *n.* A granddaughter of one's brother or sister.

grand'pa' (grănd'pä'; grăn'pä') } *n.* Grandfather. *Fa-*
grand'pa-pa' (-pȧ-pä'; -pä'pȧ) } *miliar.*

grand'par'ent (grănd'pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A parent's parent.

grand'sire' (grănd'sīr'), *n.* **1.** A grandfather; an aged man. **2.** An ancestor; a forefather. *Both Archaic.*

grand'son' (grănd'sŭn'), *n.* A son's or daughter's son.

grand'un'cle (grănd'ŭng'k'l), *n.* A father's or mother's uncle; a great-uncle.

grange (grānj), *n.* [F., barn, LL. *granea*, fr. L. *granum* grain.] **1.** A granary. *Archaic.* **2.** A farm; esp., a farmhouse with its outbuildings. **3.** An outlying farmhouse, with barns, etc., belonging to a monastery or to a feudal lord, where the rents and tithes, paid in grain, were deposited. *Obs. or Hist.* **4. a** One of the lodges of the Patrons of Husbandry, a secret association of farmers. **b** [*cap.*] Popularly, the association itself. *Both U. S.*

grang'er (grān'jĕr), *n. U. S.* **1.** A member of a grange. **2.** A farmer; countryman. *Often Humorous or Derogatory.*

grang'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The policy or methods of the grangers. See GRANGE, *n.*, 4. *U. S.*

grang'er-ism, *n.* Practice of grangerizing.

grang'er-ize (-jĕr-īz), *v. t. & i.* [After the Rev. James *Granger*, whose "Biographical History of England" (1769) was a favorite book for illustration in this manner.] To illustrate (a book) by inserting engravings, etc., collected from other books, etc.

gran'ite (grăn'ĭt), *n.* [It. *granito* granite, adj., grainy, deriv. of L. *granum* grain.] A very hard crystalline granular rock, mainly of plutonic origin, consisting essentially of quartz and feldspar. — **gra-nit'ic** (grȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

granite ware. A kind of enameled ironware.

gran'it-oid (grăn'ĭ-toid), *a.* Resembling granite in granular appearance; granitic.

gran'ny, gran'nie (grăn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). **1.** Grandmother; — used familiarly or affectionately; also, loosely, an old woman. **2.** A nurse. *Local, U. S.* **3.** A simpleton; a fussy person; an "old woman." *Dial. or Slang.*

gran'ny knot, gran'ny's bend, gran'ny's knot (grăn'ĭz). A kind of readily jammed and insecure knot often made by the inexperienced instead of a reef knot. See KNOT, 1.

gran'o-phyre (-ō-fīr), *n.* [L. *granum* a grain (or E. *granite*) + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* A kind of porphyritic igneous rock, chiefly composed of feldspar and quartz.

grant (grănt), *v. t.* [OF. *graanter, creanter*, to promise, yield, fr. L. *credens*. See CREDENCE.] **1.** To agree to; allow to be fulfilled; accord. **2.** To give. **3.** To give or bestow formally, usually in answer to a petition, as a privilege; to make conveyance of; give the possession or title of, esp. by a deed or formal writing; convey. **4.** To admit as true (what is not yet satisfactorily proved); concede to be.

Syn. Grant, concede agree in the idea of bestowal or acknowledgment in response to a petition or a claim. Of the two, **grant** often implies the more voluntary, **concede**, the more forced or reluctant, yielding. See GIVE.

— *n.* **1.** Act of granting; concession; allowance; gift; bestowal. **2.** Thing or property granted; gift; esp., a tract of land, a monopoly, or the like, granted by a government; specif., in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, a kind of minor territorial division, originally granted to some individual or individuals and usually unincorporated. **3.** A transfer of property by deed or writing.

grant'a-ble (grăn'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being granted.

gran-tee' (-tē'), *n. Law.* One to whom a grant is made.

grant'er (grăn'tĕr), *n.* One who grants. [a grant is made.]

grant'or (grăn'tŏr; grăn-tôr'), *n. Law.* The one by whom

gran'u-lar (grăn'ū-lȧr), *a.* **1.** Consisting of grains or granules; granulated. **2.** Of the nature of granules.

gran'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. **1.** To form or collect into grains or granules. **2.** To raise in granules; make rough. — **gran'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.*

gran'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of granulating; state of being granulated. **2.** One of the grains of a granulated surface, or something resembling one. **3.** *Med.* **a** One of the small, red, grainlike prominences which form on a raw surface (that of wounds or ulcers), and are the efficient agents in the process of healing. **b** Act or process of the formation of such prominences.

gran'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, granulates, as a rotating cylinder for granulating sugar.

gran'ule (grăn'ūl), *n.* [L. *granulum.*] A little grain; pellet.

gran'u-lite (-ū-līt), *n. Petrog.* Any of several rocks, esp. a whitish, granular rock, consisting of mingled feldspar, quartz, and small red garnets. — **gran'u-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

gran'u-lose (-lōs), *n.* That constituent of starch granules soluble in saliva and dilute acids. See STARCH CELLULOSE.

grape (grāp), *n.* [OF., bunch or cluster of grapes.] **1.** The berry of the grapevine. **2.** A grapevine. **3.** Grapeshot. **4.** In *pl. Veter.* A cluster of warty nodules in the hollow of the fetlock of horses. [rind and acid pulp.]

grape'fruit' (-frōōt'), *n.* A variety of shaddock with bitter

grape hyacinth. Any of a genus (*Muscari*, esp. *M. botryoides* and *M. racemosum*) of liliaceous blue flowers.

grap'er-y (grāp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A building or inclosure for the cultivation of grapes.

grape'shot' (grāp'shŏt'), *n.* A cluster of small iron balls, to be shot from a cannon.

Grapeshot.

grape'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A seed of the grape.

grape sugar. Dextroglucose; — so called because found in ripe grapes.

grape'vine' (grāp'vīn'), *n.* **1.** Any of a certain genus (*Vitis*) of vines typifying a family (*Vitaceæ*) and bearing smooth berries in clusters. **2.** Also **grapevine step.** *Dancing.* A kind of movement consisting of a cross step with a step back and a cross step with a step forward.

graph (grăf), *n.* [See -GRAPH.] *Math.* **1.** A curve or surface which is the locus of a point whose coördinates are the variables in the equation of the locus. **2.** A diagram symbolizing a system of interrelations by spots, all distinguishable and some connected by lines of the same kind.

— *v. t.* To plot or trace, as a curve from its equation.

-graph (-grăf). [Gr. *-γραφος*, fr. *γράφειν* to write.] A suffix signifying *writing, writer.*

-grapher. A suffix forming nouns denoting an (or the) agent, and corresponding to nouns in *-graph* or *-graphy.*

graph'ic (grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *graphicus*, Gr. *γραφικός*, fr.
graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** Of or pert. to the arts of painting, drawing, and writing. **2.** Well delineated; vividly described. **3.** Having on the surface or in transverse section the appearance of written or printed characters; as, *graphic* granite. **4.** Pert. to or designating representation by diagrams, lines, etc. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Graphic, vivid, picturesque (as to language). **Graphic** suggests telling and lifelike, **vivid**, salient, forcible, and intense, reproduction in words; as, a *graphic* account of an accident; the *vivid* portrayal of joy or sorrow. That is **picturesque** which is strikingly graphic or vivid.

graphic accent, *Gram.*, a written accent ['], as in Spanish *Córdoba*, etc. — **g. arts,** those fine arts, as drawing, painting, engraving, etc., which pertain to the representation on a flat surface of natural objects. — **g.,** *or* **graphical, method,** a method making use of graphic figures, as diagrams, tracings, etc.

graph'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art or science of drawing, esp. according to mathematical rules, as in perspective, projection, and the like; specif., calculation, as of stresses in engineering, by the use of geometrical constructions.

graph'ite (-īt), *n.* [Gr. *γράφειν* to write.] Soft, black native carbon of metallic luster; plumbago; black lead. It is used for lead pencils, crucibles, as a lubricator, etc.

graph'i-tize (grăf'ĭ-tīz), *v. t.* To convert into graphite, as by treatment in the electric furnace.

graph'o-phone (grăf'ō-fōn), *n.* A kind of phonograph.

☞ *Graphophone* is a trade-mark name.

-graphy. [Gr. *-γραφία*, fr. *γράφειν* to write.] A suffix denoting the *art of writing* or *describing;* also, the *writing* or *description itself;* a *treatise.* [grapnel.]

grap'lin, grap'line (grăp'lĭn). Corrupt. of GRAPPLING, a

grap'nel (grăp'nĕl), *n.* [ME. *grapenel*, dim. fr. F. *grappin* grapnel, OF. *grapin* a kind of hook; of German origin.] An instrument for grappling something, as a hooked instrument for throwing and catching in a ship's rigging; specif., a kind of small anchor.

Grapnel.

grap'ple (-'l), *n.* [OF. *grappil* a grapnel, fr. *graper* to seize; of German origin.] **1.** A grapnel. **2.** A seizing or seizure; close hug in contest. — *v. t.;* -PLED (-'ld) -PLING (-lĭng). To seize, hold, or fasten, as with a grapnel; lay fast hold of. — *v. i.* **1.** To use a grapple; contend in close fight; seize one another. **2.** To make grasping motions; grope. *Obs. or R.* [a grapnel.]

grap'pler (-lĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, grapples, as

grap'pling (-lĭng), *n.* A grapnel.

grap'to-lite (grăp'tō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *γραπτός* engraved, written (*γράφειν* to write) + *λίθος* stone.] *Paleon.* Any of numerous fossils found from the Upper Cambrian through the Silurian. They are regarded as constituting an extinct order of hydrozoans.

grap'y (grāp'ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling grapes.

grasp (grăsp), *v. i.* [ME. *graspen* to grope, grasp at.] To make the motion of seizing; clutch; — now used only with *at;* as, to *grasp* at a straw. — *v. t.* **1.** To seize and hold by or as by clasping; catch. **2.** To lay hold of with the mind; comprehend; as, to *grasp* the meaning of a remark.

— *n.* **1.** A grasping; embrace. **2.** Reach; power of seizing and holding; power of seizing and holding physically or mentally; as, it was beyond my *grasp.* **3.** Forcible holding; possession; hold; as, in the tyrant's *grasp.* **4.** Mental hold, or comprehension, esp. when broad. — **grasp'er,** *n.*

grasp'ing, *p. a.* Avaricious; greedy; as, a *grasping* miser.

grass (grăs), *n.* [AS. *græs, gærs.*] **1.** Green herbage affording food for grazing animals, esp. that of certain plants (the true grasses). **2.** Any monocotyledonous plant of the grass family (*Poaceæ*), having jointed stems, narrow sheathing leaves, flowers in spikelets composed of bracts, and fruit consisting of a seedlike grain. Popularly, also, any of many sedges, rushes, etc., of similar aspect. **3.** A blade of grass; — now only in *pl.* **4.** Pasture land. **5.** Turf; hence, specif., *Mining*, the surface of the ground. — *v. t.* **1.** To graze (as cattle). **2.** To cover with grass. **3.** To expose, as flax, on the grass for bleaching, etc. **4.** To bring to the grass or ground. *Slang or Colloq.* — *v. i.* To graze; as, the horses were *grassing* near by.

grass of Parnassus, any of a genus (*Parnassia*) of smooth bog herbs, having long-peduncled handsome white flowers.

grass'hop'per (-hŏp'ẽr), *n.* Any of numerous leaping orthopterous insects belonging to a family (*Acrididæ*) including the ordinary grasshopper (often called *locust*) or to a family (*Locustidæ*) including the katydid.

grass'plot' (grăs'plŏt'), **grass'plat'** (-plăt'), *n.* A plot or space covered with grass; a lawn.

grass snipe. The pectoral sandpiper.

grass tree. **a** Any of various Australian liliaceous plants (genus *Xanthorrhœa*). They have thick trunks crowned with a dense tuft of pendulous, grasslike leaves. They are often called *blackboys*, from the large trunks denuded and blackened by fire. They yield the fragrant resin known as *acaroid*, or *Botany Bay, gum.* **b** Any of several other Australasian trees with grasslike foliage.

grass widow. A woman divorced or legally or otherwise separated from her husband; also, a woman whose husband is temporarily away from her.

grass'y (grăs'ĭ), *a.*; GRASS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Covered with grass. **2.** Resembling grass; green.

grate (grāt), *v. t.*; GRAT'ED (grāt'ĕd; 24); GRAT'ING. [OF. *grater* to scrape, scratch, fr. LL. *gratare, cratare;* of German origin.] **1.** To scrape; abrade. *Archaic.* **2.** To reduce to particles by rubbing with something rough. **3.** To produce (a harsh sound) as by grinding; utter in a harsh voice. **4.** To fret; irritate; offend. — *v. i.* To make a harsh sound by friction; to have a harsh or rasping effect.

grate, *n.* [LL. *grata,* fr. L. *crates* hurdle.] **1.** A frame of parallel or crossed bars, as in a window. **2.** A frame of iron bars for holding burning fuel. **3.** *Mining & Metal.* A screen for use with stamp mortars for grading ore. **4.** A grated cage; hence, a prison. *Obs.*

— *v. t.* To furnish with a grate or grates.

grate'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [Obs. *grate* agreeable (L. *gratus*) + *full.*] **1.** Having a due sense of benefits received. **2.** Affording pleasure; pleasing; gratifying. **3.** Expressing gratitude; as, *grateful* acknowledgments. — **grate'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **grate'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Grateful, thankful. Grateful more commonly expresses a proper sense of favors received (esp.) from one's fellow men; **thankful**, acknowledgment of divine favor, or of what is vaguely felt to be providential.

grat'er (grāt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, grates; esp., a utensil with a rough, indented surface, for abrading a substance.

grat'i-fi-ca'tion (grăt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A gratifying or state of being gratified. **2.** Something that gratifies, or pleases. **3.** A reward; recompense; gratuity.

grat'i-fi'er (grăt'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who gratifies.

grat'i-fy (grăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F., *gratifier,* L. *gratificari; gratus* pleasing + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To requite; reward. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To give or afford pleasure or satisfaction to; as, beauty *gratifies* the eye; hence: to oblige; favor; indulge; humor.

Syn. Satisfy, please, delight, requite, indulge, humor. — **Gratify, indulge, humor.** To gratify is to give pleasure or satisfaction to; **indulge** implies a concession, sometimes through weakness, to wishes or desires; **humor** suggests adaptation to the varying moods or caprices (esp.) of others.

gra'tin' (grà'tăN'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* The brown crust formed upon a gratinated dish; also, the dish itself, or the process of preparing it.

grat'i-nate (grăt'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [F. *gratiner,* v. i., to form a crust.] *Cookery.* To cook, as with a covering of buttered crumbs, until a crust or crisp surface forms.

grat'ing (grāt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A partition, covering, or frame of parallel or cross bars; a grate. **2.** *Optics.* A system of close equidistant and parallel lines or bars, esp. lines ruled on a polished surface, for producing spectra by diffraction.

gra'tis (grā'tĭs), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *gratiis* by way of favor, fr. *gratia* favor.] For nothing; freely. — *a.* Gratuitous.

grat'i-tude (grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *gratitudo,* fr. *gratus* agreeable, grateful.] State of being grateful; thankfulness.

gra-tu'i-tous (grà-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *gratuitus,* fr. *gratus* pleasing.] **1.** Given without, or not involving, recompense or pay; free. **2.** Not based upon reason, cause, or proof. — **gra-tu'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **gra-tu'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Groundless, baseless, unwarranted, uncalled-for, wanton. — **Gratuitous, uncalled-for, wanton.** That is **gratuitous** which is unwarranted or has no reason for its existence; **uncalled-for** often adds the implication of impertinence; **wanton** suggests reckless, willful, or malicious disregard for rights or restraints.

gra-tu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Something given without recompense; a gift. **2.** Something given in return for a favor or service; a tip. — **Syn.** See PRESENT.

grat'u-late (grăt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *gratulatus,* p. p. of *gratulari* to congratulate, fr. *gratus* pleasing, agreeable.] To congratulate. *Rare.* — *a.* Worthy of gratulation. *Obs. & R.*

grat'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Gratification; rejoicing. *Rare.* **2.** Congratulation. **3.** Thanks. *Obs.*

grat'u-la-to-ry (-là-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing gratulation.

gra-va'men (grà-vā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -VAMINA (-văm'ĭ-nà), E. -MENS (-vā'mĕnz). [L., fr. *gravare* to load, *gravis* heavy.] The material part of a grievance, charge, complaint, etc.

grave (grāv), *v. t.*; GRAVED (grāvd); GRAV'ING. *Naut.* To clean and pay with pitch (a vessel's bottom or a vessel).

grave, *a.*; GRAV'ER (grā'vẽr); GRAV'EST. [F., fr. L. *gravis* heavy.] **1.** Deserving serious consideration; weighty; dignified. **2.** Not light or gay; sober; somber; as, *grave* colors. **3.** *Music.* **a** Not acute or sharp; low; deep; — of sound. **b** Slow; solemn; — used as a direction and also adverbially. **4.** **a** Characterized by the tone or quality indicated by the *grave accent;* marked with this accent; as, *grave* e (è). **b** Entirely unaccented; as, a *grave* syllable. **5.** Characterized by serious or sedate and dignified aspect or demeanor. — **Syn.** Serious, sage, staid, demure, sedate, momentous. See EARNEST.

— *n. Music.* A passage or movement in slow tempo.

grave, *v. t.; pret.* GRAVED (grāvd); *p. p.* GRAV'EN (grā'vn) or GRAVED; *p.pr. & vb.n.* GRAV'ING (grā'vĭng). [AS. *grafan.*] **1.** To dig. *Archaic.* **2.** To bury. **3.** To engrave; carve with a chisel; sculpture. **4.** To impress deeply (on the mind).

grave, *n.* [AS. *græf.*] An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; a tomb; sepulcher. — **grave'less,** *a.*

grave'clothes' (grāv'klōthz'), *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

grav'el (grăv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gravele,* dim. of F. *grève* sandy shore; of Celtic origin.] **1.** Sand. *Obs.* **2.** Small stones and pebbles, often mingled with sand. **3.** *Med.* A deposit of small concretions in the kidneys or bladder; the disease which they indicate. — *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** To cover with gravel. **2.** To run aground; cause to stick fast in gravel. **3.** To embarrass; perplex. *Colloq.*

grav'el-blind', *a.* Having very dim sight, as more than sand-blind; — originally jocular.

grav'el-ly (grăv'ĕl-ĭ), *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of, or containing, gravel; as, a *gravelly* soil.

grave'ly, *adv.* In a grave manner.

grav'en (grā'vn), *p. p.* of GRAVE.

graven image, a graven or carved idol.

grave'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being grave.

Gra'ven-stein' (grā'vĕn-stīn'), *n.* [From *Gravenstein,* Germany.] A large apple with streaks of deep red and orange.

gray'er (grā'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, graves; as: **a** An engraver or a sculptor. **b** Any of various cutting or shaving tools, as a burin or a metal turner's diamond point.

grave'stone' (grāv'stōn'), *n.* A stone marking a grave.

grave'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard for burial; cemetery.

grav'id (grăv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *gravidus,* fr. *gravis* heavy, loaded.] Pregnant. — **gra-vid'i-ty** (grà-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

gra-vim'e-try (grà-vĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [L. *gravis* heavy + *-metry.*] The measurement of weight or density.

grav'i-met'ric (grăv'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to
grav'i-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } measurement by weight; measured by weight. — **grav'i-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

graving dock. A dock for holding a ship while being graved; a dry dock. See 1st GRAVE, *v. t.*

grav'i-tate (grăv'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. To obey the law of gravitation; tend toward any object.

grav'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of gravitating. **2.** The attraction by which all bodies or particles of matter tend toward each other.

grav'i-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to gravitation. — **grav'i-ta'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

grav'i-ta-tive (grăv'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Causing to gravitate; tending to a center.

grav'i-ty (grăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *gravitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being grave; solemnity. **2.** Something grave or serious. **3.** Staidness; weighty dignity. **4.** Lowness of pitch; — opp. to *acuteness.* **5.** **a** Terrestrial gravitation; esp., the attraction of bodies toward the center of the earth. **b** Loosely, gravitation in general.

gra'vy (grā'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). **1.** A liquid dressing for meat, etc. **2.** The juice that drips from flesh in cooking.

gray, grey (grā), *a.* [AS. *græg, grēg.*] **1.** Of the color gray; hence: dull; not bright. **2.** Gray-haired; hence, elderly or mature. **3.** Clothed or habited in gray; as, the *Gray* Friars. **gray, *or* grey, matter.** *Anat.* **a** Nerve tissue (esp. of the

brain and spinal cord) which contains nerve cells as well as fibers, and so is brownish gray. **b** Brains; intellect. *Colloq.* —**g. mullet.** See MULLET.

—*n.* **1.** Any color formed by blending white and black. **2.** An animal or thing of a gray color; as, I rode the *gray.* —*v. t. & i.* To cause to appear, or to become, gray.

gray'back', **grey'back'** (grā'băk'), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A Confederate soldier (in 1861–65); —so called by the Federals from the gray uniform. *Colloq., U. S.* **2.** Any of various animals, as the gray whale (*Rachianectes glaucus*), the hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*), etc.

gray'beard', **grey'beard'** (-bērd'), *n.* **1.** A gray-bearded man; hence, an old man. **2.** A bellarmine.

gray'ish, **grey'ish**, *a.* Somewhat gray.

gray'lag', **grey'lag'** (grā'lăg'), *n.* The common gray wild goose (*Anser cinereus*) of Europe.

gray'ling, **grey'ling** (grā'lĭng), *n.* Any of a genus (*Thymallus*) of fishes allied to the trouts.

gray'ly, **grey'ly**, *adv.* With a gray tinge or hue.

gray'ness, **grey'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being gray.

gray'wacke', **grey'wacke'** (grā'wăk'; grā'wăk'ē), *n.* [G. *grauwacke; grau* gray + *wacke* wacke.] *Petrog.* A coarse sandstone or fine-grained conglomerate, usually dark gray, composed of rounded fragments of quartz feldspars, etc., firmly cemented.

Graylag.

graze (grāz), *v. t.*, GRAZED (grāzd); GRAZ'ING (grāz'ĭng). [AS. *grasian*, fr. *græs* grass.] **1.** To feed (cattle, sheep, etc.) on pasturage. **2.** To feed on (growing herbage); browse. **3.** To tend (cattle, etc.) while grazing. —*v. i.* To feed on growing herbage.

—*n.* An act of grazing, or cropping grass.

graze, *v. t.* **1.** To touch lightly in passing. **2.** To scratch or abrade. —*v. i.* To touch or rub against something in passing. —*n.* A scraping, or an abrasion made by scraping.

graz'er (-grāz'ĕr), *n.* An animal that grazes.

gra'zier (grā'zhĕr), *n.* **1.** One who grazes cattle, as for market. **2.** In Australia, a pastoralist occupying land for sheep raising under a lease or license. Cf. SQUATTER.

graz'ing (grāz'ĭng), *n.* A pasture; growing grass.

grease (grēs), *n.* [F. *graisse.*] **1.** Fat or fatness in an animal body. *Obs., exc. in hunting.* **2.** Animal fat, esp. when soft; hence, oily matter. **3.** Wool as shorn, before cleansing. **4.** *Veter.* An inflammation of the skin in the hollow of the fetlock of horses, marked by a secretion of oily matter, followed by the formation of transverse fissures, ulceration, and nodular excrescences.

— (grēz; grēs), *v. t.;* GREASED (grēzd; grēst); GREAS'ING. **1.** To smear or anoint with grease; lubricate. **2.** To bribe; influence by presents; as, to *grease* one's hand or palm.

grease'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* Greasewood.

greas'er (grēz'ĕr; grēs'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, greases. **2.** A Mexican or Spanish American. *Slang, U. S.*

grease'wood' (grēs'wo͝od'), *n.* A low stiff chenopodiaceous shrub (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) common in alkaline soils in the western United States.

greas'y (grēz'ĭ; grēs'ĭ), *a.;* GREAS'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Smeared with grease. **2.** Containing much grease; oily. **3.** Like grease; smooth; slippery. **4.** *Veter.* Affected with the disease called *grease,* as the heels of a horse. See GREASE, *n.*, 4. —**greas'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* —**greas'i-ness,** *n.*

great (grāt), *a.* [AS. *grēat.*] **1.** Large in size; big; — opposed to *small* and *little;* specif., pregnant. **2.** Numerous; as, a *great* company. **3.** Long continued; as, a *great* while. **4.** Considerable in degree; — of qualities, feelings, etc.; as, *great* pain. **5.** Eminent; elevated; important; specif.: **a** Important as weighty or distinguished. **b** Eminent by birth, rank, or position. **c** Remarkable in knowledge of, skill in, or as addicted to, something; — used esp. with *at, on,* or *in;* as, he is *great* at checkers. Also, attributively, much given to; assiduous; as, a *great* talker. *Colloq.* **6.** More remote by a single generation; — often used before *grand;* as, a *great*-grandfather; also with repetition of *great;* as, a *great-great*-grandchild.

Syn. **Great, large, big.** As applied to material objects, **great** has been practically displaced by **large** or (*Colloq.*) **big.** Where **great** is used of physical magnitude, it now regularly connotes some impression (as of wonder, amusement, annoyance) associated with the size. *Great* alone expresses degree. Fig., **great** suggests importance, eminence, distinction; **large,** breadth, comprehensiveness, generosity; **big** implies mere extent or bulk.

Great Bear, Ursa Major. —**g. calorie.** *Physics.* See CALORIE, **b.** —**g. circle of a sphere,** a circle the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere. —**g. Dane,** one of a breed of very large smooth-coated dogs of muscular build, combining great strength with speed and activity. —**g. go,** in an English university, the final examination for a degree; —called also *greats. Slang.* —**g. gross,** 12 gross. —**G. Mogul,** the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols, in the 16th century; hence [*l. c.*]: a very important personage; a lord. —**g. morel,** the belladonna, or deadly nightshade. —**g. mullein,** the common mullein. —**g. primer,** a size of type. See TYPE. —**g. seal.** The principal seal of a kingdom or state.

—*n.* **1.** The whole; the gross; as, a contract to build a ship by the *great.* **2.** In *pl.* In an English university, a great go. See under GREAT, *a.*, above. *Slang.*

great'-aunt', *n.* A grandaunt.

great'coat' (grāt'kōt'), *n.* An overcoat.

great'en (-'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become greater.

great'-grand'child', *n.*, **great'-grand'daugh'ter,** *n.*, **great'-grand'fa'ther,** *n.*, etc. See GREAT, *a.*, **7.**

great'-heart'ed, *a.* Generous; magnanimous.

great'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a great manner. **2.** In a great degree.

great'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being great.

great'-un'cle, *n.* A granduncle. [knee; —usually in *pl.*]

greave (grēv), *n.* [OF. *grèves.*] Armor for the leg below the

greaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* The sediment of melted tallow.

grebe (grēb), *n.* [F. *grèbe.*] Any of a family (*Podicipedidæ*) of swimming birds, related to the loons, but having lobate toes. They are most expert divers.

Gre'cian (grē'shăn), *a.* Greek. —*n.* **1.** A Greek. **2.** A Hellenized Jew. **3.** One versed in Greek or its literature.

Gre'cism, Græ'cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An idiom of the Greek language. **2.** The spirit of Greek art or culture.

Gre'cize, Græ'cize (grē'sīz), *v. t.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ-ING (-sīz-ĭng). To render Greek; give a Greek form or character to; Hellenize. —*v. i.* To conform to the Greek custom or idiom, esp. in speech. [*Grecian.*]

Gre'co-, Græ'co- (grē'kō-). Combining form for *Greek* or

Gre'co-Ro'man, Græ'co-Ro'man, *a.* Having characteristics that are partly Greek and partly Roman; specif., *Art,* having the character of Roman work done under strong Greek influence.

gree (grē), *n.* [OF. *gré,* L. *gradus* grade.] Grade; rank; hence: superiority; mastery; also, a prize. *Obs. or Scot.*

gree, *v. i. & t.* [For AGREE.] To agree; harmonize. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gree (grē), *n.* [F. *gré,* L. *gratus.* See GRATEFUL.] Good will; favor; pleasure; satisfaction; as, to take or accept in *gree,* to take favorably. *Obs. or Archaic.*

greed (grēd), *n.* [See GREEDY.] Eager desire or longing; greediness. — **Syn.** See CUPIDITY.

greed'y (-ĭ), *a.;* GREED'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [AS. *grædig, grēdig.*] **1.** Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; —used with *of.* **2.** Having eager desire; avaricious. — **greed'i-ly,** *adv.* — **greed'i-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Voracious, ravenous, rapacious, insatiate, gluttonous, avid, edacious, devouring; grasping. — **Greedy, voracious, ravenous, rapacious.** **Greedy** implies keen and excessive appetite for food or (fig.) gain; **voracious,** rather excess or gluttony in eating or (fig.) acquiring; as, to be *greedy* of praise; *voractous* as a cormorant. **Ravenous** suggests violent or grasping voracity (often due to hunger); **rapacious** a violent tendency to appropriate to one's self.

gree'gree', **gri'gri'** (grē'grē'), *n.* An African talisman charm, or fetish.

Greek (grēk), *n.* [AS. *Grēcas, Crēcas,* pl., L. *Graecus,* sing., Gr. Γραικός.] **1.** A native or citizen of Greece, or, specif., of ancient Greece. **2.** One using the Greek language as his native tongue. **3.** [*l. c.*] A swindler or sharper; esp., a card cheat. **4.** A jovial fellow; boon companion; — used with *merry, mad.* **5.** The language of the Greeks, primarily of the classical Greeks. **6.** Something unintelligible, esp. speech; as, it was *Greek* to me.

—*a.* Of or pert. to Greece, the Greeks, or their language. **Greek calends** *or* **kalends,** a time that will never come, as the Greeks had no calends. — **G. Church,** *or* **G. Orthodox Church. a** The Eastern Church. **b** The established church in Greece, forming part of the Eastern Church. — **G. cross.** See CROSS, *Illust.*, 6. — **G. fire,** a combustible composition which burns under water.

green (grēn), *a.* [AS. *grēne.*] **1.** Of the color green. **2.** Characterized by green growth; verdant. **3.** Full of life and vigor; fresh. **4.** Not ripened or matured. **5.** Young; raw; not trained; hence: ignorant; simple. **6.** Not baked or roasted; raw or partly raw; as, *green* meat; hence, unfired; as, *green* bricks. **7.** Not seasoned, dried, matured, or cured; raw. **8.** Having a sickly color, as from fear or jealousy.

—*n.* **1.** The characteristic color of growing herbage; the color of the spectrum intermediate between yellow and blue. **2.** A grassy plain or plot; specif.: **a** A common. **b** *Golf.* The whole links; also, a putting green. **3. a** Fresh leaves or branches; wreaths; — usually in *pl.* **b** In *pl.* Green vegetables that are boiled for food. **4.** Something green or of which green is a symbol or emblem; as, victory was with the *green.* **5.** Any pigment or dye that colors green.

—*v. t. & i.* To make or grow green.

green'back' (-băk'), *n.* Any United States legal-tender note having the devices on the back printed in green.

Green'back'er (-ĕr), *n. U. S. Polit. Hist.* A member or adherent of the so-called Greenback party.

Greenback party. *U. S. Polit. Hist.* A former party, officially the Independent party, opposed to the retirement, or reduction in amount, of the greenbacks, and to all currency except government paper "based on the faith and resources of the nation." Its first convention was in 1874.

green'bri'er (-brī'ĕr), *n.* Any of a genus (*Smilax*) of plants bearing small greenish flowers; esp., a thorny climbing shrub (*S. rotundifolia*) of the eastern United States.

green dragon. An American araceous plant (*Arisæma dracontium*) related to the jack-in-the-pulpit.

green'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Verdure. **2.** A place for raising or keeping plants, as a greenhouse.

green'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having green eyes; seeing with jealous eyes; biased by jealousy. Cf. GREEN, *a.*, 8.

green'finch' (grēn'fĭnch'), *n.* **1.** A very common European finch (*Ligurinus chloris*) having olive-green and yellow plumage. **2.** The Texas sparrow.

green'gage' (grēn'gāj'), *n.* [*green* + *gage* a plum.] A kind of plum of greenish flesh, and fine flavor. See GAGE.

green'gro'cer (-grō'sẽr), *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit. — **green'gro'cer-y** (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz).

green'heart' (-härt'), *n.* The wood of the bebeeru, used for shipbuilding, turnery, fishing rods, etc.; also, the tree.

green'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A raw, inexperienced person.

green'house' (-hous'), *n.* A glasshouse devoted to the protection or cultivation of tender plants.

green'ing, *n.* Any of several kinds of green-skinned apple; esp., the Rhode Island greening, noted for keeping qualities.

green'ish, *a.* Somewhat green.

Green'land-er (grēn'lănd-ẽr), *n.* A native of Greenland.

green lead ore (lĕd). See PYROMORPHITE.

green'let (grēn'lĕt), *n.* A vireo. [fully. *Archaic.*]

green'ly, *adv.* **1.** With a green color; newly. **2.** Unskillfully.

green monkey. A West African long-tailed monkey (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*) whose hair is slightly greenish.

green'ock-ite (grēn'ŭk-īt), *n.* [After C. M. Cathcart, Lord *Greenock* (1783–1859).] *Min.* Native cadmium sulphide, CdS, occurring in yellow, translucent, hexagonal crystals, and as an earthy incrustation.

green'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Retiring room for actors and actresses in a theater.

green'sand' (-sănd'), *n.* A sedimentary deposit consisting, when pure, of dark, greenish grains of glauconite. It is often called *marl*, because considered useful as a fertilizer.

green'shank' (-shăŋk'), *n.* An Old World sandpiper (*Totanus nebularius*) related to the yellowlegs of America.

green'sick'ness, *n. Med.* Chlorosis. — **green'sick',** *a.*

green'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* Any of various dark green compact rocks, usually altered, including diorite, diabase, etc. **2.** Nephrite.

green'sward' (-swôrd'), *n.* Turf green with grass.

greenth (grēnth), *n.* Green growth; verdure. *Rare.*

green vitriol. *Chem.* Copperas.

green'wood' (grēn'wo͝od'), *n.* A forest in foliage.

greet (grēt), *v. t.* [AS. *grētan* to address, approach.] **1.** To address, esp. with expressions of kind wishes; accost; welcome. **2.** To meet or receive (with a demonstration or the like); as, the candidate was *greeted* with cheers; also ironically; as, jeers *greeted* the speaker. **3.** To appear or present itself to. — *v. i.* To meet and give salutations.

greet'ing (grēt'ĭng), *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; a salutation; a compliment from one absent.

greg'a-rine (grĕg'ă-rĭn; -rīn), *n.* [L. *gregarius* gregarious.] Any of an order (*Gregarinida*) of minute, wormlike protozoans parasitic on earthworms, crustaceans, insects, etc.

gre-ga'ri-ous (grē-gā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *gregarius*, fr. *grex, gregis*, herd.] **1.** Habitually living or moving in flocks or herds; tending to flock together. **2.** Pert. to or affecting a flock, crowd, or community. **3.** *Bot.* Growing in clusters or colonies. — **gre-ga'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

gre'go (grē'gō; grā'gō), *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *Greco* Greek, or Sp. *Griego*, or Pg. *Grego*.] A short jacket or cloak, of thick, coarse cloth, with a hood attached, worn in the Levant; hence, *Obs.*, a rough greatcoat.

Gre-go'ri-an (grē-gō'rĭ-ăn; 57), *a.* Pertaining to, or originated by, Gregory, esp. one of the popes of that name; as, the **Gregorian Calendar**, now generally used, established by Gregory XIII.; the **Gregorian Chant**, after Gregory I.

grei'sen (grī'z'n), *n.* [G.] A crystalline rock of quartz and mica, common in the tin regions of Cornwall and Saxony.

gre'mi-al (grē'mĭ-ăl), *n.* [L. *gremium* lap, bosom.] *Eccl.* A cloth, of silk or damask, placed on a bishop's lap while he sits in celebrating Mass, or in ordaining priests.

gre-nade' (grē-nād'), *n.* [F., a pomegranate, grenade, or Sp. *granada;* from its resemblance in shape to a pomegranate. See GARNET.] **1.** *Mil.* A shell filled with an explosive, to be thrown by hand (called also *hand grenade*); — originally applied also to shells fired from guns. **2.** A glass flask, containing volatile chemicals, to be thrown and burst, as for extinguishing a fire.

gren'a-dier' (grĕn'ă-dēr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Orig., a soldier armed with grenades; later, one of a company wearing a peculiar uniform; now, a member of a special regiment or corps. See SOLDIER, *Illust.* **2.** Any of a family (*Macrouridæ*) of marine soft-rayed fishes, mostly of the deep sea.

gren'a-dine (grĕn'ă-dēn), *n.* [F.] A thin gauzelike dress fabric of silk or wool, plain or figured.

Gresh'am's law, *or, sometimes,* **Gresh'am's the'o-rem** (grĕsh'ămz). [After Sir Thomas *Gresham* (d. 1579), English financier.] *Economics.* The tendency which exists when two or more coins are equal in debt-paying power, but unequal in utility in other than monetary respects, for the one having the least utility other than in paying debts to be used as money to the exclusion of the rest.

gres-so'ri-al (grĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl), **gres-so'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gressus*, p. p. of *gradi* to step.] Adapted for walking, as the feet of some birds.

Gretna Green marriage. A runaway marriage; — from Gretna Green, a village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, just across the English border, formerly much resorted to by runaway couples from England.

grew (grōō), *pret.* of GROW.

grew'some, etc. Var. of GRUESOME.

grey (grā), *a. & n.* See GRAY.

grey'hound' (-hound'), *n.* [AS. *grīghund.*] One of a breed of slender dogs, remarkable for swiftness and keen sight.

Greyhound.

grib'ble (grĭb'l), *n. Zoöl.* A small marine isopod crustacean (*Limnoria lignorum* or *L. terebrans*), which burrows into and rapidly destroys submerged timber.

grice (grīs), *n.* [From Scand.] A young pig. *Archaic or Scot.*

grid (grĭd), *n.* [See GRIDIRON.] A grating or gridiron, or something suggestive of one; as : **a** *Elec.* A perforated or ridged plate of lead for use in a storage battery. **b** *Railroads.* A gridiron.

grid'dle (grĭd'l), *n.* A plate for cooking griddlecakes. — *v. t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To cook on a griddle.

grid'dle-cake' (-kāk'), *n.* A batter cake baked on a griddle.

gride (grīd), *v. t. & i.*; GRID'ED (grīd'ĕd; 24); *Obs.*, GRIDE; GRID'ING (grīd'ĭng). To cut; pierce; hence, to cut or scrape raspingly. — *n.* A harsh scraping or cutting.

grid'i'ron (grĭd'ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* [ME. *gredire, gredirne;* the ending was confused with E. *iron.*] **1.** A grated iron utensil to broil food on. **2.** Something likened to a gridiron; as : **a** A network of railroad tracks. **b** A football field for the American game. *Cant.*

grief (grēf), *n.* [OF., fr. *grever* to distress, burden. See GRIEVE, *v. t.*] **1.** Suffering; distress; also, a cause thereof, as a hurt, disease, injury, or grievance. *Obs.* **2.** Mental suffering, as from affliction, remorse, etc., or a cause of it. **3.** A mishap; disaster; failure; — esp. in *to come*, or *bring, to grief.* — **Syn.** See SORROW. — **grief'less,** *a.* — **grief'-less-ness,** *n.*

griev'ance (grēv'ăns), *n.* **1.** Suffering; grief; affliction. *Obs.* **2.** Aggrieved state; anger. *Obs.* **3.** A cause of uneasiness and complaint; a wrong; an injury.

grieve (grēv), *v. t.*; GRIEVED (grēvd); GRIEV'ING (grēv'ĭng). [OF. *grever*, fr. L. *gravare* to burden, *gravis* heavy.] **1.** To injure. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To occasion grief to; afflict. — *v. i.* To feel grief; sorrow; mourn; lament.

Syn. Grieve, mourn. **Grieve** implies deeper mental suffering than **mourn**, which oftener refers to external, sometimes conventional, evidences of sorrow.

griev'ous (grēv'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *grevous, grevos.*] **1.** Heavy; hence : burdensome; oppressive. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Causing, or characterized by, physical pain or suffering; distressing; hence : severe; intense; as, a *grievous* wound. **3.** Atrocious; heinous; as, a *grievous* sin. **4.** Full of or expressing grief; as, a *grievous* cry. — **griev'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **griev'ous-ness,** *n.*

griff (grĭf), *n.* A griffin, or newcomer. *Anglo-Indian.*

griff (grĭf), *n.* **1.** A claw. *Rare.* **2.** *Weaving.* An arrangement of parallel bars for lifting the hooked wires which raise the warp threads in a loom.

griffe (grĭf), *n.* [F.] **1.** The offspring of a mulatto woman and a negro; also, a mulatto. *Local, U. S.* **2.** A person of mixed negro and American Indian blood.

griffe, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A clawlike ornament projecting from the round base of a column upon the angle formed by a corner of the plinth; — called also *spur.*

[Griffe, *Arch.*

grif'fin (grĭf'ĭn), *n.* A white person new to the East; one recently come from the Occident. *Anglo-Indian.* — **grif'fin-age** (-ăj), *n.*

grif'fin, *n.* A griffe, or mulatto. *Local, U. S.*

grif'fin (grĭf'ĭn) } *n.* [F. *griffon*, fr. L. *gryphus*, deriv. of
grif'fon (grĭf'ŏn) } Gr. *γρύψ*.] A fabulous monster, half lion and half eagle. — **grif'fin-esque'** (-ĕsk'), *a.*

grif'fon, *n.* [F.] One of a European breed of rough-coated dogs, somewhat taller than the setter and of a grizzly liver color.

grig (grĭg), *n.* **1.** A cricket or grasshopper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A lively person; — usually used with *merry.*

gri'gri' (grē'grē'), *n.* Var. of GREEGREE.

gri'gri palm (grē'grē). Var. of GRUGRU PALM.

grill (grĭl), *n.* [F. *gril*, fr. L. *craticulum*, dim. of *crates* hurdle.] **1.** A gridiron. **2.** That which is broiled on a gridiron, as meat, fish, etc. **3.** A grillroom. **4.** Act of grilling. **5.** A figure of crossed bars with interstices. — *v. t.* **1.** To broil on a grill. **2.** To torment by or as by broiling. **3.** To stamp or mark with a grill, or figure of crossbars; as, certain postage stamps are *grilled.* — *v. i.* To undergo the process of being grilled or broiled; broil.

gril'lage (grĭl'ăj), *n.* [F.] *Arch. & Engin.* A framework of sleepers and crossbeams of timber or steel forming a foundation in marshy or treacherous soil.

grille (grĭl), *n.* [F.] A lattice; grating, esp. of wrought iron.

grilled (grĭld), *a.* Provided with, or separated by, a grille.

grill'er, *n.* One who, or that which, grills.

grill'room' (grĭl'rōōm'), *n.* A room fitted for broiling food, esp. one in a restaurant, arranged for prompt service.

grilse (grĭls), *n.* A young salmon after its first return to the river from the sea.

grim (grĭm), *a.*; GRIM'MER (-ẽr); -MEST. [AS.] **1.** Savage and merciless; fierce. **2.** Unyielding; relentless; stern. **3.** Harsh and forbidding; grisly; horrible.

gri-mace' (grĭ-mās'), *n.* [F.] A distortion of the countenance, as a wry or made-up face. — *v. i.* To make grimaces.

gri-mal'kin (grĭ-măl'kĭn; -môl'kĭn), *n.* [For *graymalkin; gray* + *malkin.*] A cat; esp., an old she-cat.

grime (grīm), *n.* Smut or dirt, rubbed in. — *v. t.*; GRIMED (grīmd); GRIM'ING (grīm'ĭng). To soil deeply; begrime.

grim'ly (grĭm'lĭ), *adv.* In a grim manner.

grim'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being grim; sternness.

grim'y (grīm'ĭ), *a.*; GRIM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Full of grime; begrimed; dirty. — **grim'i-ly** (grīm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **grim'i-ness,** *n.*

grin (grĭn), *v. i.*; GRINNED (grĭnd); -NING. [AS. *grennian.*] To show the teeth, as a dog in snarling, a person in pain, or a person wearing a forced or broad smile indicative of derision, merriment, etc. — *v. t.* To make or express by grinning. — *n.* An act of grinning.

grin (grĭn), *n.* [AS.] A snare; a gin; a noose. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

grind (grīnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* GROUND (ground), GRIND'ED (*Rare*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRIND'ING. [AS. *grindan.*] **1.** To powder by friction; crush into bits. **2.** To wear down, polish, or sharpen, by friction. **3.** To rub together with a grating noise; grate; grit; as, to *grind* the teeth. **4.** To operate or produce by turning a crank. **5.** To oppress; harass. **6.** To study hard. *College Slang.* — *v. i.* **1.** To perform the operation of grinding. **2.** To become ground. **3.** To grate. **4.** To drudge, esp. in study.

— *n.* **1.** Act of grinding. **2.** Any severe continuous work; esp., hard uninteresting study. *Colloq.* **3.** A hard student. *College Slang, U. S.*

grin-de'li-a (grĭn-dē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after D. H. *Grindel*, a Russian.] *Pharm.* The dried stems and leaves of certain coarse asteraceous herbs (genus *Grindelia*) chiefly of western North America; — used as an antispasmodic in asthma, bronchitis, and whooping cough.

grind'er (grīn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, grinds, as an emery wheel for grinding tools, etc. **2.** A molar tooth.

grind'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Leather workers' materials. *Eng.* **2.** A place where tools, etc., are ground.

grind'stone' (grīnd'stōn'), *n.* A flat, circular stone, revolving on an axle, for grinding or sharpening tools, etc.

grin'go (grĭn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *gringo* gibberish.] Among Spanish Americans, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman or American; — chiefly contemptuous.

grip (grĭp), *n.* [AS. *gripe.*] **1.** A strong grasp. **2.** A mode of clasping the hand used in greeting by members of a secret association. **3.** Power or force of hold or domination; as, the *grip* of disease; of the mind, power of apprehension; grasp. **4.** A handle or part adapted to grasping. **5.** A device for grasping or holding fast. **6.** [See GRIPPE.] Influenza; grippe. **7.** A gripsack. *Colloq., U. S.*

— *v. t.*; GRIPPED (grĭpt) or GRIPT; GRIP'PING. **1.** To grasp firmly; gripe. **2.** To impress deeply. **3.** To fasten or attach by a grip or clutch. — *v. i.* To take firm hold.

gripe (grīp), *v. t.*; GRIPED (grīpt); GRIP'ING (grīp'ĭng). [AS. *grīpan.*] **1.** To grasp; esp., to seize and hold; clasp closely. **2.** To distress; afflict. **3.** To cause spasmodic pain in the bowels of. — *v. i.* To grasp. *Archaic.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of gripping; hence, control. **2.** Oppression; affliction; distress; as, the *gripe* of poverty. **3.** Spasmodic intestinal pain; — chiefly in *pl.* **4.** That which is adapted to be grasped; a handle; a grip; as, the *gripe* of a sword.

gripe, *n.* [L. *gryps* griffin, Gr. *γρύψ*.] A vulture; also, a griffin. *Obs.*

grippe (grĭp), *n.* [F.] Influenza, or epidemic catarrh; the grip. — **grip'pal** (grĭp'ăl), *a.* [gripping device.]

grip'per (grĭp'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, grips; a

grip'ple (grĭp''l), *a.* [AS. *gripul.*] Grasping. *Archaic or Scot.*

grip'sack' (-săk'), *n.*, A traveler's hand bag. *Colloq., U. S.*

Gri'qua (grē'kwȧ), *n.* One of a mixed race of South Africa, resulting from alliances of the Boers with women of the Hottentots or the Bushmen.

gri-saille' (grĭ-zāl', *F.* grē'zä'y'), *n.* [F., fr. *gris* gray.] Decorative painting in gray monochrome; — used in English esp. for such painting on glass.

Gri-sel'da (grĭ-zĕl'dȧ; -sĕl'dȧ), *n.* [It., of G. origin.] A lady in old romance, proverbial for virtue and patience.

gris'e-ous (grĭs'ē-ŭs; grĭz'ē-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *griseus.*] Grayish; grizzled or grizzly.

gri-sette' (grĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F., lit., a gray woolen cloth, *gris* gray; — orig. from their gowns of this stuff.] A French girl of the working class, of lively and free manners.

gris'ly (grĭz'lĭ). Var. of GRIZZLY.

gris'ly, *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [AS. *grislic*, fr. *grīsan* (in comp.) to shudder.] Horrible; grim and ghastly. — **Syn.** See GHASTLY. — **gris'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

gri'son (grĭ'sŭn; *Oxf. E. D.*, grĭz'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *grison* gray, gray-haired, *gris* gray.] A small South American mammal (*Grison vittatus*) related to the badger and the skunk. It is black below and light-colored above.

grist (grĭst), *n.* [AS. *grīst*, fr. *grindan* to grind.] **1.** Grain to be, or that has been, ground; esp., as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces. **2.** A lot; quantity; as, a *grist* of bees. *Colloq., U. S.*

gris'tle (grĭs''l), *n.* [AS. *gristl.*] Cartilage; also, a cartilaginous part or structure. — **gris'tly** (-lĭ), *a.*

grist'mill' (grĭst'mĭl'), *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

grit (grĭt), *n.* [AS. *gréot* grit, sand, dust.] **1.** Sand; gravel; rough, hard particles. **2.** A hard, coarse-grained siliceous sandstone. **3.** Structure of a stone that fits it for grinding. **4.** Firmness; unyielding courage. — **Syn.** See DECISION.

— *v. t. & i.*; GRIT'TED; GRIT'TING. To grind; grate.

grith (grĭth), *n.* [AS. *griđ* peace; of Scand. origin.] **1.** Peace; security; defense; safe conduct. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** *O. Eng. Law.* Peace or security imposed or guaranteed by conditions arising out of associations of time and place or person. **3.** A place of security; an asylum or sanctuary.

grits (grĭts), *n. pl.* [AS. *grytta, gryttan*, pl.] Grain, esp. oats or wheat, hulled and, usually, coarsely ground.

grit'ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gritty.

grit'ty (grĭt'ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. **1.** Containing or resembling sand, or grit. **2.** Plucky. *Colloq., U. S.*

griv'et (grĭv'ĕt; 24), *n.* A monkey (*Cercopithecus griseoviridis*) of the upper Nile and Abyssinia, having the back dull olive-green and the lower parts white.

griz'zle (grĭz'l), *a.* [OF. *grisel*, fr. *gris* gray.] Gray; grizzled. — *n.* **1.** Gray hair; a gray wig. **2.** The color gray. — *v. t. & i.*; -ZLED (-ld); -ZLING. To make or become grizzly.

griz'zle, *v. i. & t.* To fret; whimper; complain.

griz'zled (-ld), *a.* Gray.

griz'zly (-lĭ), *a.*; -ZLI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -ZLI-EST. Somewhat gray; grizzled.

grizzly bear, a large, powerful bear (*Ursus horribilis*) of western North America. It is usually brownish yellow.

— *n.*; *pl.* -ZLIES (-lĭz). A grizzly bear.

groan (grōn), *v. i.* [AS. *grānian.*] **1.** To utter a deep, moaning sound, as in misery or grief. **2.** To be afflicted to the point of groaning; hence, of things, to creak, as from a burden. — *v. t.* To utter or give forth with groans.

— *n.* A sound uttered in groaning. — **groan'er,** *n.*

Syn. Groan, moan. **Groan** applies to a deep, often spasmodic, sound indicative of suffering; **moan**, to a low and continuous one. *Groan* may also indicate a feeling of oppression or disapprobation; *moaning* is esp. associated with weakness or grief; as, to *groan* with pain; to *moan* in sleep.

groat (grōt; grôt), *n.* [LG. *grôte*, or OD. *groot*, fr. the word for *great*, hence a *great* coin.] An old English silver coin worth fourpence.

groats (grōts; grôts), *n. pl.* [AS. *gratan.*] Grits.

gro'cer (grō'sẽr), *n.* [Formerly written *grosser*, orig., one who sells by the *gross*, or deals by wholesale, fr. F. *grossier*, marchand *grossier*, *gros* large, great.] A dealer in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, fruits, and other foodstuffs.

gro'cer-y (-sẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The commodities sold by grocers; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A retail grocer's shop. *U. S.* **3.** A barroom. *Local, Southern U. S.*

grog (grŏg), *n.* [From "Old *Grog*," a nickname of Admiral Edward Vernon, alluding to his *grogram* cloak. He diluted the rum served to his sailors.] An unsweetened mixture of spirit and water; hence, any intoxicating liquor.

grog'ger-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). A grogshop. *U. S.*

grog'gy (grŏg'ĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -GI-EST. Tipsy; hence, unsteady. *Colloq.* — **grog'gi-ness,** *n.*

grog'ram (grŏg'răm), *n.* [OF. *gros-grain,* lit., grosgrain.] A coarse stuff of silk and mohair, or of silk alone.

grog'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A dramshop.

groin (groin), *n.* [ME. *grynde.*] **1.** The junction of the lower part of the abdomen and the thigh, or the region about it. **2.** *Arch.* The projecting solid angle formed by the meeting of two vaults, growing obtuse as it approaches to the summit.

Groined Vault.

— *v. t. Arch.* To build with groins.

Gro'lier' (grō'lyā'; grō'lyā), *n.* The name by which Jean Grolier de Servières (1479–1565), a French bibliophile, is commonly known; — used in naming a style of bookbinding.

Grolier design *or* **scroll,** a pattern of interlacing bars, bands, or ribbons, with delicate scrolls of slender gold lines.

Book Cover with a Grolier Design.

grom'met (grŏm'ĕt) } *n.* [F. **grum'met** (grŭm'ĕt) } *gourmette* curb, curb chain.] **1.** *Naut.* A ring of rope. **2.** A metal, or metal-lined, eyelet.

grom'well (grŏm'wĕl), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lithospermum,* esp. *L. officinale*) of boraginaceous plants, having regular tubular corollas and polished white, stony nutlets.

groom (grōōm), *n.* **1.** A man, esp. of inferior station. *Archaic.* **2.** A manservant, now, esp., one in charge of horses. **3.** One of several officers of the English royal household. **4.** A bridegroom.

— *v. t.* **1.** To tend (a horse), as by currying, feeding, etc. **2.** To make neat, smart, or tidy.

grooms'man (grōōmz'măn), *n.* A male friend who attends a bridegroom at his wedding.

groove (grōōv), *n.* [D. *groef, groeve* pit, trench.] **1.** A channel; furrow; rut. **2.** Hence, a fixed routine. — *v. t.;* GROOVED (grōōvd); GROOV'ING. To form a groove or grooves in.

grope (grōp), *v. i. & t.;* GROPED (grōpt); GROP'ING (grōp'ĭng). [AS. *grāpian,* fr. *grīpan* to gripe.] To search out by feeling, as in the dark; feel one's way. — **grop'er,** *n.*

gros'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* [*gross* + *beak.*] Any of various finches, or allied birds, with large, stout conical bill.

gro'schen (grō'shĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] A silver coin of Germany, worth variously $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, or $\frac{3}{8}$ of a thaler, not used since 1876; *Colloq.,* the current 10-pfennig piece.

gros'grain' (grō'grān'), *a.* [F.] Of a large grain or cord, as certain silk fabrics. — *n.* Grosgrain silk or ribbon.

gross (grōs), *a.* [F. *gros,* L. *grossus.*] **1.** Big; thick; bulky; coarse. **2.** Rank; dense; heavy; as, *gross* vegetation. **3.** Burly; fat. **4.** Plain; obvious. *Archaic.* **5.** Coarse; as, *gross* food or diet; not fine. **6.** Compact; close; dense. *Obs. or Rare.* **7.** Whole; entire; total; — opposed to *net.* **8.** Wanting delicacy or nice discrimination; dull; witless. **9.** Sensual; hence: vulgar; low; obscene. **10.** Flagrant; shameful; as, *gross* carelessness.

gross (grōs), *n.* [F. *gros, grosse* (in sense 2).] **1.** The main body; bulk; mass. **2.** *sing. & pl.* Twelve dozen. **in gross,** in the bulk, or the undivided whole.

gross'ly, *adv.* In a gross manner.

gross'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gross.

grot (grŏt), *n.* [F. *grotte.* See GROTTO.] A grotto. *Now R.*

gro-tesque' (grō-tĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It., fr. *grotta* grotto. See GROTTO.] **1.** Characterized by fantastic exaggeration or combination, esp. of human and animal figures. **2.** Absurdly incongruous or awkward. — **Syn.** See FANCIFUL. — *n.* That which is grotesque. — **gro-tesque'ly,** *adv.* — **gro-tesque'ness,** *n.*

gro-tes'quer-y (-tĕs'kĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -QUERIES (-ĭz). Also **gro-tes'quer-ie.** Grotesque quality, action, speech, or manners; also, grotesque objects or works.

grot'to (grŏt'ō), *n.; pl.* -TOES or -TOS (-ōz). [It. *grotta,* LL. *grupta,* fr. L. *crypta.* See CRYPT.] A cave; also, an artificial recess or cavernlike apartment.

grouch (grouch), *n.* A fit of ill temper or sulkiness. *Slang.* — **grouch'y** (-ĭ), *a. Slang.*

ground (ground), *n.* [AS. *grund* bottom, earth.] **1.** The surface of the earth, or the earth as a basis or abode. **2.** A region, territory, or piece of land resorted to for a particular purpose; as, a hunting *ground.* **3.** Land; estate; esp., in *pl.,* the gardens, lawns, etc., of a homestead. **4.** An extent of land; an area or distance; as, to gain *ground.* **5.** The soil; soil; earth. **6.** The bottom of the sea or a body of water; solid bottom; as, the boat struck *ground.* **7.** Basis; foundation; reason; as, a *ground* for complaint. **8.** A point of view; opinion. **9.** The surface or background on which anything is wrought or displayed, as in painting, decorative art, lace making, etc. **10.** *Elec.* The connection of an electric conductor with or as with the ground. **11.** In *pl.* Sediment; dregs; lees.

— *v. t.* **1.** To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, reason, or principle; to furnish a ground for; fix firmly. **2.** To instruct in first principles; as, well *grounded* in arithmetic. **3.** To cover with a ground or background. **4.** To place on, or cause to touch, the ground; as, to *ground* a ship. **5.** *Elec.* To connect in circuit with the ground.

— *v. i.* **1.** To have a ground, or basis; rely; found; — usually used with *in* or *upon.* **2.** To come to the ground; fall or light on the ground. **3.** To run aground.

ground, *pret. & p. p.* of GRIND.

ground bait. Bits of bread, boiled barley, or worms, etc., cast into the water to draw fish.

ground bass (bās). *Music.* Fundamental bass; a fundamental bass of four or eight bars, continually repeated to a varied melody.

ground floor. The floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground; — in America often called also *first floor.*

ground hog. The woodchuck.

ground'-hog' day. See CANDLEMAS, 2.

ground ivy. A trailing menthaceous plant, (*Glecoma hederacea*) with round leaves and blue-purple flowers.

ground'less, *a.* Without ground, foundation, or reason.

ground'ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, keeps close to the ground, as a fish that keeps to the bottom. **2.** A spectator in the pit of a theater, which formerly was on the ground.

ground'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* **1.** = EARTHNUT. **2.** Any of several plants having edible tuberous roots, as a certain American fabaceous vine (*Apios apios*); also, any of the roots.

ground pine. 1. A European menthaceous herb (*Ajuga chamæpitys*), having a resinous odor. **2.** A club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*), with erect branches, or an allied species (*L. complanatum*), with fan-shaped branches.

ground pink. The moss pink (*Phlox subulata*).

ground plan. A plan of the ground floor of any building or of any floor; hence, any first, or basic, plan.

ground plate. a *Arch.* A timber laid horizontally on or near the ground to support the uprights. **b** *Railroads.* A bedplate for sleepers or ties; a mudsill. **c** *Elec.* A metallic plate buried in the ground to ground a circuit.

ground plum. a A milk vetch of the western United States (*Astragalus crassicarpus*); also, its thick fleshy globose pod, which resembles a plum. **b** Any of several related species (as *A. mexicanus*).

ground rent. A price per year or term of years paid for the right to occupy and improve a piece of land; also, money or compensation so paid. Ordinary rent is paid for the use of land and the improvements thereon.

ground'sel (ground'sĕl; *colloq.* groun's'l), *n.* [AS. *grundeswylige, grundeswelge.*] Any of an immense genus (*Senecio,* esp. *S. vulgaris* and *S. aureus*) of asteraceous herbs or shrubs, with mostly yellow flowers. In the United States they are chiefly common weeds.

ground'sel (ground'sĕl), **ground'sill** (-sĭl), *n.* [*ground* + *sill.*] A foundation timber; foundation; sill.

ground squirrel. Any of various burrowing rodents of the squirrel family; — applied especially to the chipmunks, but broadly including also the gophers.

ground swell. A broad, deep swell or undulation of the ocean, caused by a distant storm or seismic disturbance.

ground'work' (ground'wûrk'), *n.* Foundation; basis.

group (grōōp), *n.* [F. *groupe,* It. *gruppo, groppo,* cluster, packet, group; of G. origin.] **1.** *Fine Arts.* Two or more figures forming a design or a unit in a design. **2.** An assemblage regarded as a unit; a cluster; aggregation. **3.** An assemblage of objects having some common characteristic. **4.** *Chem.* An assemblage of atoms forming part (esp. a minor part) of a molecule; a radical, as a methyl *group* (CH_3); the alcohol *group* (OH). **5.** *Biol.* Any assemblage of animals or plants having natural relationship to each other.

— *v. t.* To arrange or combine in a group. — *v. i.* To form a group; be a member of a group.

group'er (grōōp'ẽr), *n.* [Pg. *garupa* crupper.] Any of numerous serranoid fishes (genera *Epinephelus, Mycteroperca,* etc.) of warm seas. Many are important food fishes.

grouse (grous), *n.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) Any of a subfamily (*Tetraoninæ*) of gallinaceous game birds.

grout (grout), *n.* [AS. *grūt.*] **1.** Coarse meal; in *pl.,* groats. **2.** Lees; grounds; — usually in *pl. Eng.* **3. a** Thin mortar. **b** A kind of plaster or cement. — *v. t.* To fill up or finish with or as with grout.

grout'y (grout'ĭ), *a.* Cross; sulky; sullen. *Colloq., U. S.*

grove (grōv), *n.* [AS. *grāf.*] A group of trees without underwood, planted or growing naturally; a small wood.

Grove is used erroneously in the Authorized Version of the Bible : **a** As a translation of Hebrew *ashcrah*. **b** For Hebrew *eshel*, rendered "tamarisk tree" in Revised Version.

grov'el (grŏv'l), *v. i.*; -ELED (-'ld), or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [From ME. *grovelinge*, adv., on the face, prone.] **1.** To creep; lie flat, face downward; crawl. **2.** To tend toward, or delight in, what is sensual or base. — **Syn.** Cringe, fawn. — **grov'el-er, grov'el-ler,** *n.*

grow (grō), *v. i.*; *pret.* GREW (grōō); *p. p.* GROWN (grōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GROW'ING. [AS. *grōwan.*] **1.** To spring up and mature; be developed; hence : to thrive; flourish; as, rice *grows* in warm countries. **2.** To increase by gradual assimilation of new matter into the living organism; — said of animals, plants, and their organs. **3.** To increase; develop; become larger; extend; wax; as, his library is *growing;* to *grow* in wisdom. **4.** To come to be by degrees; become; as, it *grows* cold, dark, etc. **5.** To become united by or as by growth; as, to *grow* together. — **Syn.** Enlarge, augment, expand.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to grow; cultivate; produce. **2.** In the passive, to be covered with a growth; as, land well *grown* with trees.

growing pains, neuralgic or muscular pains in the limbs, associated with the rapid growth of children.

grow'er, *n.* One who, or that which, grows.

growl (groul), *v. i. & t.* To utter or express with a growl or growls. — *n.* The deep, threatening sound made by a surly dog, a wolf, etc.; hence, a muttering complaint.

growl'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, growls. **2.** A four-wheeled cab. *Slang, Eng.* **3.** A can, pitcher, etc., in which beer is bought by measure. *Slang, U. S.*

grown (grōn), *p. a.* Full-grown; matured.

growth (grōth), *n.* **1.** Act or process of growing; development. **2.** That which has grown or is growing; product. **3.** *Med.* A morbid formation.

grub (grŭb), *v. i.*; GRUBBED (grŭbd); GRUB'BING. **1.** To dig; root; rummage. **2.** To drudge. **3.** To eat; feed. *Slang.* — *v. t.* **1.** To clear or break up (land) by digging. **2.** To root out by digging; — used with *up;* as, to *grub* up trees. **3.** To supply with food. *Slang.*

— *n.* **1.** Any thick wormlike larva, esp. of a beetle. **2.** A drudge; a plodder. **3.** Food. *Slang.*

grub'ber (grŭb'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, grubs.

grub'by (grŭb'ĭ), *a.* [From *grub.*] **1.** Infested with grubs; specif., *Western U. S.*, of cattle or sheep, affected by the larvæ of botflies or warble flies. **2.** Dirty; slovenly.

grub'stake' (-stāk'), *n.* Supplies furnished to a prospector in consideration of the promise of a share in his finds. *Mining Slang, U. S.* — **grub'stake',** *v. t.*

Grub Street. Also **Grub'street',** or, as adjective, **grub'-street'.** A London street (now *Milton Street*), described by Dr. Johnson as "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems, whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*"; hence, petty and needy writers, and literary hacks, collectively.

grudge (grŭj), *v. t.*; GRUDGED (grŭjd); GRUDG'ING. [ME. *grutchen*, to grumble, OF. *grouchier.*] To be loath to give, or to give with reluctance, or with desire to get back again; begrudge; envy. — **Syn.** See ENVY. — *v. i.* To complain. *Obs.* — *n.* Sullen malice or malevolence; enmity of heart; ill will; old cause of quarrel. — **Syn.** See RESENTMENT.

grudg'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRUDGE. — **grudg'ing-ly,** *adv.*

gru'el (grōō'ĕl), *n.* [OF.] A kind of thin porridge made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk.

grue'some, grew'some (grōō'sŭm), *a.* [From a word akin to Dan. *gru* horror, terror + 1st *-some.*] Inspiring fear or horror; horrid; grisly. **Syn.** See GHASTLY. — **grue'-some-ly, grew'some-ly,** *adv.* — **-some-ness,** *n.*

gruff (grŭf), *a.* [D. *grof.*] **1.** Of rough manner, speech, or countenance; sour; surly; harsh. **2.** Hoarse; deep and harsh; — said of the voice. — **gruff'ly,** *adv.* — **gruff'ness,** *n.*

gru'gru (grōō'grōō), *n.* **1.** Also **grugru palm.** Any of several West Indian spiny palms (*Acrocomia fusiformis, Curima corallina,* etc.). **2.** Also **grugru worm.** The wormlike larva of a large weevil (*Rhyncophorus palmarum* or allied species) which lives in the pith of palm trees in tropical America and is considered a great delicacy.

grum (grŭm), *a.*; GRUM'MER (-ĕr); -MEST. Morose; surly.

grum'ble (grŭm'b'l), *v. i. & t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To murmur or mutter with discontent. **2.** To growl. **3.** To rumble; mutter. — *n.* Act of grumbling; growl; rumble. — **grum'bler** (-blĕr), *n.* — **-bling-ly,** *adv.*

Grum'ble-to'ni-an (-b'l-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [From *grumble,* v.] *Eng. Politics.* A nickname given by the court party to the country party in the 17th century; — later applied to supporters of the opposition. *Obs. or Hist.*

grume (grōōm), *n.* [L. *grumus* a little heap, hillock.] A thick, viscid fluid; a clot, as of blood.

grum'met (grŭm'ĕt; 24). Var. of GROMMET.

gru'mous (grōō'mŭs), *a.* [See GRUME.] **1.** Resembling or containing grume; thick; clotted; as, *grumous* blood. **2.** *Bot.* Formed of clustered grains or granules.

grump'y (grŭm'pĭ), *a.*; GRUMP'I-ER; **-I-EST.** Surly; dissatisfied; grouty. — **grump'i-ly** (-pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-i-ness,** *n.*

Grun'dy, Mrs. (grŭn'dĭ). A person referred to in an old play, whose name has become proverbial for that part of society which is narrowly conventional as to the proprieties.

grunt (grŭnt), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *grunnettan,* fr. *grunian* to grunt.] **1.** To make, or utter with, a grunt. **2.** To groan. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** A deep guttural sound, as of a hog. **2.** Any of numerous mostly marine fishes (genus *Hæmulon* and allied genera) allied to the snappers. They make a grunting noise when taken from the water. — **grunt'er,** *n.*

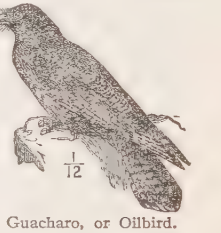
grutch (grŭch; *dial.* grōōch), *v. t. & i.* [See GRUDGE.] To murmur; grudge. *Archaic or Dial.* — *n.* A complaint; also, a grudge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Gru'yère' cheese, *or* **Gru'yère'** (grü'yâr'), *n.* A cheese made of cow's milk, originally at Gruyère, Switzerland; — called also, in the United States, *Schweitzerkase* or *Schweitzer.*

gryf'fon, gryf'on (grĭf'ŭn). Obs. vars. of GRIFFIN.

gryph'on (grĭf'ŭn). Var. of GRIFFIN; — sometimes used where classical associations are emphasized.

gua'cha-ro (gwä'chä-rō), *n.* [Sp. *guácharo.*] **A remarkable** fruit-eating nocturnal bird (*Steatornis caripensis*) of northern South America and Trinidad; — called also *oilbird,* from the fact that the nestlings, which are very fat, are slaughtered by the natives for their grease.



Guacharo, or Oilbird. 1/12

gua'co (gwä'kō), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A tropical American asteraceous vine (*Willughbæya amara*); also, its aromatic dried leaves, used as a remedy for snake bites, etc. **2.** A South American plant (*Aristolochia anguicida*), also used as a remedy for snake bites.

guai'ac (gwī'ăk), *n.* [See GUAIACUM.] **1.** = GUAIACUM, 2. **2.** The tonka bean. *French Guiana.*

guai'a-col (gwī'ă-kōl; -kŏl), *n.* [*guaiac*um + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_7H_8O_2$, with a peculiar odor, got by distilling guaiacum from wood-tar creosote, and otherwise. It has been used in treating pulmonary tuberculosis.

guai'a-cum (gwī'ă-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *guayaco,* from native name in Haiti.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Guaiacum*) of zygophyllaceous trees and shrubs of tropical America; esp., the lignum-vitæ (*G. officinale*). **2.** A greenish resin with a faint balsamic odor, obtained from the trunk of lignum-vitæ, used medicinally as a remedy for gout, rheumatism, and skin diseases. Also, the resin from related species.

guan (gwän), *n.* Any of a subfamily (*Penelopinæ*) of large gallinaceous birds of Central and South America.

gua-na'co (gwä-nä'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -NACOS (-kōz). [Sp., fr. Peruv. *huanacu.*] A South American mammal (*Lama huanacos*) of the camel family, larger than the llama.

gua'ni-dine (gwä'nĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* A strong base, $NH:C(NH_2)_2$, formed by the oxidation of guanine, and in other ways.

gua'nine (gwä'nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A white basic substance, $C_5H_5ON_5$, occurring in guano, in the liver, pancreas, and other glands of mammals, and in many plants. It is closely related to uric acid.

gua'no (gwä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp., fr. Peruv. *huanu* dung.] **1.** A substance composed chiefly of the excrement of sea fowl, much used as a fertilizer. **2.** Any similar manure.

gua-ra'na (gwä-rä'nä), *n.* [Tupi *guaraná,* name of the plant.] *Pharm.* A preparation from the seeds of a Brazilian climbing sapindaceous shrub (*Paullinia cupana*), used in making an astringent drink and as a nerve tonic.

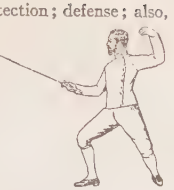
guar'an-tee' (găr'ăn-tē'), *n.* **1.** A guarantor. **2.** Act of guaranteeing. = GUARANTY, *n.*, 1. **3.** = GUARANTY, *n.*, 2. — *v. t.*; -TEED' (-tēd'); -TEE'ING. **1.** To undertake to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of (another). **2.** To engage for the existence, performance, nature, or the like, of (something); warrant. **3.** To give security to; secure; — used with *against, from, in.*

guar'an-tor' (găr'ăn-tôr'), *n.* One who gives a guaranty.

guar'an-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *guarantie, garantie.* See WARRANT.] **1.** An undertaking or agreement by which a person guarantees something; a warranty; security; guarantee. **2.** Something given or had to secure the existence, performance, or fulfillment of something; a security. — *v. t.*; -TIED (-tĭd); -TY-ING (-tĭ-ĭng). To guarantee.

guard (gärd), *v. t.* [OF. *guarder, garder, warder;* of G. origin.] **1.** To protect the edge of, esp. with an ornamental border. **2.** To protect from danger; defend; safeguard; as, troops *guard* the city. **3.** To escort. *Archaic.* **4.** To watch over in order to prevent escape, violence, indiscretion, etc.; restrain; as, to *guard* a prisoner, an insane person, the tongue, etc. — **Syn.** See DEFEND. — *v. i.* To watch; stand guard; take precautions.

— *n.* **1.** Guardianship. *Obs.* **2.** Protection; defense; also, state or act of keeping watch. **3. a** The duties of one who keeps military watch. **b** A posture of defense, as in fencing. **4.** Caution; also, a safeguard. *Archaic.* **5.** That which serves as a guard against injury or danger, as any of various fixtures or attachments designed to protect against injury, soiling, defacement, theft, or loss. **6. a** A watch; sentinel. **b** In *pl.* In the British army, certain troops attached to the sovereign's person. **c** A railroad conductor. *Gr. Brit.* **d** A brakeman or gateman, as on an elevated railroad. *U. S.* **e** *American Football.* Either of two players, **right guard** and **left guard**, next to the center in the line-up. **7.** A border trimming on a garment, generally of lace or embroidery. *Obs. or Hist.*



On Guard, 3 b.

guard'ant (gär'dănt), *a.* Acting as a guard or guardian.

guard'ed, *p. a.* Protected; also, cautious; circumspect.

guard'er, *n.* One who, or that which, guards.

guard'house' (gärd'hous'), *n.* A building occupied by a guard, usually one for prisoners; hence, a military lockup.

guard'i-an (gär'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [F. *gardien.*] **1.** One who guards or secures; a warden. **2.** *Law.* One who has, or is entitled to, the care and management of the person or property, or both, of another, as of a minor or of a person incapable of managing his own affairs.

— *a.* Performing, or appropriate to, the office of a protector.

guard'i-an-ship', *n.* Office, duty, or care of a guardian.

guard'room' (gärd'rōōm'), *n. Mil.* **a** The room occupied by the guard on duty. **b** Room where prisoners are confined.

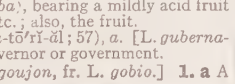
guards'man (gärdz'măn), *n.* **1.** A guard. **2.** A member of any military body called *Guards,* or of the National Guard of a State of the United States.

Gua'te-ma'lan (gwä'tĕ-mä'län), *a.* Of or pertaining to Guatemala or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or citizen of Guatemala.

gua'va (gwä'vȧ), *n.* [Sp. *guayaba* guava fruit, *guayabo* guava tree.] A tropical American myrtaceous shrub or small tree (*Psidium guayaba*), bearing a mildly acid fruit used in making jelly, jam, etc.; also, the fruit.

gu'ber-na-to'ri-al (gū'bĕr-nȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [L. *gubernator* governor.] Pert. to a governor or government.

gud'geon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* [F. *goujon,* fr. L. *gobio.*] **1. a** A small European fresh-water fish (*Gobio gobio*), of the carp family. It is easily caught and often used for food and for bait. **b** In America, a minnow. **2. a** A person easily duped. **b** A bait. — *v. t.* To cheat; dupe.



Gudgeon, 1 a. (⅓)

gud'geon, *n.* [F. *goujon.*] A pivot or journal.

Gud'run (gōōd'rōōn), *n.* **1.** [Icel. *Guðrūn.*] See BRYNHILD, ATLI. **2.** *Teut. Myth.* A maiden rescued from captivity by her lover and her brother.

Gue'ber, Gue'bre (gē'bĕr; gā'bĕr). Vars. of GHEBER.

guel'der-rose' (gĕl'dĕr-rōz'), *n.* [Supposed to be brought fr. *Gelderland* (F. *Guelderland*).] A cultivated variety of cranberry tree (*Viburnum opulus*), with sterile flowers forming large globose heads.

Guelph (gwĕlf), *n.* [It. *Guelfo,* or LL. *Guelphus.*] **1.** A **Guelf** member of a German princely family, so called from *Welf,* its founder. **2.** A member of a medieval faction in Italy which opposed the authority of the Holy Roman emperors in Italy, the upholders of which, the Ghibellines, were the other faction. — **Guelph'ic, Guelf'ic,** *a.*

gue-non' (gĕ-nôn'), *n.* [F.] Any of numerous long-tailed African monkeys constituting a genus (*Cercopithecus*), as the grivet.

guer'don (gûr'dŭn), *n. & v. t.* [OF., fr. LL. *widerdonum,* fr. OHG. *widarlōn; widar* again, against + *lōn* reward.] A reward; requital; recompense.

guern'sey (gûrn'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz). [From the island of *Guernsey.*] **1.** A kind of close-fitting knitted woolen vest or shirt. **2.** [*cap.*] One of a breed of dairy cattle originating in Guernsey, larger and coarser than Jerseys.

guer-ril'la (gĕ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* Also **gue-ril'la.** [Sp. *guerrilla* lit., little war, dim. of *guerra* war, fr. OHG.] **1.** An irregular war waged by independent bands. *R.* **2.** One who carries on irregular warfare, esp., a member of a predatory band in war time.

Guesd'ism (gĕd'ĭz'm), *n.* The Marxian socialism and program of reform through revolution as advocated by the French political leader Jules Basile Guesde (*pron.* gĕd) (1845–). — **Guesd'ist** (-ĭst), *n. & a.*

guess (gĕs), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. orig. "to try to get," and akin to E. *get.*] **1.** To form an opinion of from good, but not decisive, reasons. **2.** To judge of at random; conjecture. **3.** To hit or solve by conjecture; as, to *guess* a riddle. **4.** To suppose; believe. This use of *guess* is now colloquial; its use (as often in the U. S.) where no uncertainty is involved, is a vulgarism; as, I *guess* I'll go to bed. — **Syn.** Surmise, suspect, divine, fancy. See CONJECTURE.

— *n.* A conjecture; surmise. — **guess'er,** *n.*

guess'work' (gĕs'wûrk'), *n.* Work done, or results obtained, by guess; conjecture.

guest (gĕst), *n.* [AS. *gæst, gest.*] **1.** A stranger. *Obs.* **2.** A person entertained in one's house or at one's table; a visitor entertained without pay; hence, a person to whom the hospitality of a home, club, etc., is extended. **3.** Any person who lodges, boards, or receives refreshment, for pay, at a hotel, etc. **4.** *Biol.* An inquiline; — used esp. of insects inhabiting or breeding in the nests or galls of other insects, and more fully termed **guest ants, guest bees,** etc.— **Syn.** See VISITOR.

— *v. t.* To receive or entertain as a guest; give refreshment to. — *v. i.* To be a guest; lodge.

guest'-rope', *n. Naut.* **a** An additional line from a ship to a boat being towed astern, to keep the latter steady. **b** A line run along a vessel's side or out to the end of a boom for small boats to hold to; — in the U. S. navy called *grab rope.*

‖ **Gueux** (gū), *n. pl.* [F., lit., beggars, a term first applied to them in contempt.] The league of patriotic nobles and gentlemen of the Netherlands formed in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition by Philip II. of Spain.

guf-faw' (gŭ-fô'), *n.* A loud burst of laughter. — *v. i.* To laugh noisily or coarsely.

gug'gle (gŭg"l), *v. i.;* -GLED (-'ld); -GLING. To gurgle.

guid'a-ble (gīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be guided.

guid'ance (gīd'ăns), *n.* A guiding; direction; also, a guide.

guide (gīd), *v. t.;* GUID'ED (gīd'ĕd); GUID'ING. [F. *guider,* fr. Pr. *guidar* or It. *guidare;* prob. of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To act as a guide to; lead or direct in a way; conduct; pilot. **2.** To regulate and manage; direct; order; as, to *guide* one's affairs; hence, to instruct and influence; train. **Syn. Guide, direct. Guide** commonly implies more immediate or personal conduct or supervision than **direct**; as, we were *guided* by a boy; he *directed* us by letters.

— *n.* **1.** One who leads or directs another; also, that which guides or directs, as a guidebook. **2.** Any contrivance serving to steady or to direct the motion of something, or to guide a tool, or to mark a position, etc.

guide'board' (gīd'bōrd'), *n.* A board, as upon a guidepost, having upon it directions or information as to the way.

guide'book', *n.* Handbook of information for travelers, etc.

guide'post' (gīd'pōst'), *n.* A post to direct travelers.

guid'er (gīd'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, guides.

guide rope. **a** A rope leading laterally from a rope by which any object is lifted or hauled, for directing its motion. **b** *Aëronautics.* A rope hung from a balloon or dirigible so as to trail along the ground for about half its length, used to preserve altitude automatically, by variation of the length dragging, without loss of ballast or gas.

gui'don (gĭ'dŏn), *n.* [F., fr. It.] A small flag or streamer carried by troops to indicate where the guide is, and to mark the line of formation; also, one who carries such a flag. See FLAG, *Illust.*

guild, gild (gĭld), *n.* [Icel. *gildi* guild, tribute.] **1.** An association of persons with kindred pursuits or common interests, formed for furthering some common purpose. **2.** *Phytogeog.* An ecological group of plants distinguished by a special mode of life from the ordinary herbs, shrubs, and trees, which form *plant societies.* The four recognized guilds are *saprophytes, parasites, epiphytes,* and *lianas.*

guil'der (gĭl'dĕr), *n.* [D. *gulden,* orig., golden.] The gulden.

guild'hall' (gĭld'hôl'), *n.* Hall where a guild, or corporation, usually assembles; specif., a town hall. *Chiefly Hist.*

guile (gīl), *n.* [OF.; of German origin, and same word as E. *wile.*] **1.** Crafty cunning; treachery. **2.** A stratagem; trick. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See DECEIT. — *v. t.* To beguile. *Archaic.* — **guile'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **guile'less,** *a.*

guil'le-mot (gĭl'ĕ-mŏt), *n.* [F., fr. *Guillaume,* the proper name William.] Any member of either of two genera (*Uria* and *Cepphus*) of auks of northern seas.

Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*), in winter plumage.

guil-loche' (gĭ-lōsh'), *n.* [F. *guillochis.*] **1.** *Arch.* An ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisted over each other in a series, leaving circular openings which are filled with round ornaments. **2.** Hence, any pattern made by interlacing curved lines.

guil'lo-tine (gĭl'ō-tēn), *n.* [F., after J. I. *Guillotin* (1738-1814), French physician, who, in 1789, proposed to abolish decapitation with the ax or sword. The instrument was invented by Dr. Antoine Louis.] A machine for beheading persons by means of a heavy ax or blade sliding in

vertical guides. — *v. t.*; -TINED′ (-tēnd′), -TIN′ING (-tēn′ĭng). To behead with the guillotine.

Guillotine.

guilt (gĭlt), *n.* [AS. *gylt* crime.] The fact of having committed a breach of conduct, esp. such as violates law and incurs a penalty; also, guilty conduct or state.

guilt′i-ly (gĭl′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a guilty manner.

guilt′i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being guilty.

guilt′less, *a.* **1.** Innocent. **2.** Without experience (of). [AS. *gyltig* liable.] **1.** Having incurred guilt; justly chargeable with a delinquency, crime, or sin. **2.** Evincing, indicating, or involving guilt; sensible of guilt. **3.** Justly liable (to) or deserving (of); — used with *to* or *of*. *Obs.*

guimpe (gămp; gămp), *n.* [F.] A kind of chemisette.

guin′ea (gĭn′ĭ), *n.* **1. a** An English gold coin issued from 1663 to 1813, first struck out of gold from Guinea. In 1717 its value was fixed at 21 shillings. **b** The sum of 21 shillings ($5.11). **2.** Short for GUINEA FOWL.

Guinea Fowl.

Guinea corn. Durra.

guinea fowl, guinea hen. A gallinaceous bird (*Numida meleagris*) having a dark slaty plumage finely speckled with white.

Guinea grains. Grains of paradise.

guinea pig. [In 1607 called *pig cony; guinea pig* is prob. a corrupt. of *cony pig*.] A stout, short-tailed, short-eared cavy, said to be a domesticated form of the restless cavy (*Cavia porcellus*). It is usually black, white, and tawny.

guinea worm. A long, slender nematode worm (*Dracunculus medinensis*) of warm countries. It infests the subcutaneous tissues, esp. of the legs, in horse, dog, and man.

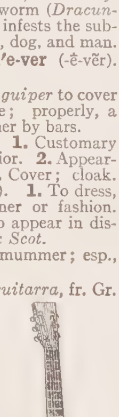
Guin′e-vere (gwĭn′ē-vēr), *n.* Also **Guin′e-ver** (-ē-vĕr). Queen to King Arthur. See LANCELOT.

gui-pure′ (gē-pūr′; *F.* gē′pür′), *n.* [F., fr. *guiper* to cover with silk.] Any of various kinds of lace; properly, a heavy lace with a large pattern held together by bars.

guise (gīz), *n.* [F., way, fr. OHG. *wīsa*.] **1.** Customary way of speaking or acting; fashion; behavior. **2.** Appearance, esp. as to dress; shape; aspect. **3.** Cover; cloak. — *v. t.*; GUISED (gīzd); GUIS′ING (gīz′ĭng). **1.** To dress, attire, or arrange, as in a certain manner or fashion. **2.** To disguise. *Obs. or Dial.* — *v. i.* To appear in disguise, esp. as a guiser, or mummer. *Eng. & Scot.*

guis′er (gīz′ẽr), *n.* A person in disguise; a mummer; esp., a Christmas mummer. *Eng. & Scot.*

gui-tar′ (gĭ-tär′), *n.* [F. *guitare*, fr. Sp. *guitarra*, fr. Gr. κιθάρα.] *Music.* An instrument of the lute class, with long fretted neck and six strings plucked with the fingers.


Guitar.

guit′guit′ (gwĭt′gwĭt′), *n.* [So called from its note.] Any of several species of small tropical American honey creepers.

Gu′ja-ra′ti (gōō′jä-rä′tĭ), *n.* The Sanskritic language of Gujarat and neighboring native states of India.

gu′lar (gū′lär), *a.* [L. *gula* throat.] Of or pert. to the throat.

gu′lash (gōō′läsh). Var. of GOULASH.

gulch (gŭlch), *n.* A small precipitous valley or gorge, esp. one at the bottom of which lies the bed of a stream or torrent; ravine. *Western U. S.*

gul′den (gōōl′dĕn), *n.* [D. & G.] A coin, and money of account; — called also *guilder* and *florin*; as: **a** Any of various obsolete German and Dutch coins. **b** The Dutch gold monetary unit = 40.2 cents; also, a current silver coin of this value. **c** The Austrian florin, worth 48.2 cents.

gules (gūlz), *n.* [From OF.; perh. deriv. of L. *gula* throat.] *Her.* Red, — represented in engraving by vertical lines.

gulf (gŭlf), *n.* [F. *golfe*, It. *golfo*, fr. LGr., fr. Gr. κόλπος bosom, gulf.] **1.** A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land. **2.** A hollow place in the earth; abyss; hence, a wide separation. **3.** A whirlpool; sucking eddy. — *v. t.* **1.** To engulf. **2.** To place in the gulf. *Eng. University Slang.* — **gulf′y** (gŭl′fĭ), *a.*

gulf′weed′ (gŭlf′wēd′), *n.* [From the *Gulf* Stream.] A tropical Atlantic olive-brown seaweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*) with berrylike air vessels; also, any of several similar species of the same genus.

gull (gŭl), *v. t.* To deceive; cheat; defraud. — *n.* **1.** One easily cheated; a dupe. **2.** A trick; fraud.

gull, *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] Any of a certain genus (*Larus*) or allied genera, or, in a broad sense, of a family (*Laridæ*) of web-footed aquatic birds. In the broad sense, the gulls include the terns and jaegers.

gull′a-ble, gull′a-bil′i-ty, etc. Vars. of GULLIBLE, etc.

gul′let (gŭl′ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *goulet*, dim. of *gole, goule*, throat, L. *gula*.] **1.** The esophagus; loosely, the neck. **2.** Something shaped like the food passage, or performing similar functions, as a channel for water, a preparatory cut or channel in excavations, etc. **3.** A gully. *Now Rare.*

gul′li-bil′i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being gullible.

gul′li-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily gulled.

Gul′li-ver, Lemuel (-ĭ-vẽr). The hero of Swift's satirical romance of "Gulliver's Travels," who made four extraordinary voyages. See BROBDINGNAG, LILLIPUTIAN, YAHOO.

gul′ly (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [For *gullet*.] A miniature valley or gorge, esp. one excavated by a temporary stream. — *v. t. & i.*; -LIED (-ĭd); -LY-ING. To wear a gully or gullies in.

gulp (gŭlp), *v. t.* **1.** To swallow eagerly, or at one swallow; — often used with *down*. **2.** To suppress as if by swallowing with difficulty; as, to *gulp* down a sob. — *v. i.* To catch the breath as if in taking a long drink. — *n.* Act of one who gulps; a swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once; mouthful. — **gulp′er,** *n.*

gum (gŭm), *n.* [AS. *gōma* palate.] The dense tissues which invest the necks of teeth, and cover the alveolar ridge.

gum, *n.* [F. *gomme*, L. *gummi* and *commis*, fr. Gr. κόμμι.] **1.** Any of various amorphous substances, exuded by plants, hardening on exposure to the air, and soluble in water; loosely, resin, gum resin (essentially a mixture of gum and resin), or the like. **2.** A natural gum prepared for industrial or other use. **3.** Short for GUM ELASTIC, GUM TREE. **4.** A rubber overshoe. *Local, U. S.* **5.** A hive made of a section of a hollow gum tree; hence, any roughly made hive: also, a vessel made of a hollow log. *Southern U. S.* — *v. t.* To smear, unite, or stiffen by gum or a gumlike substance. — *v. i.* To exude or form gum; become gummy.

gum ar′a-bic. A gum, consisting essentially of salts of arabic acid, obtained from either of two acacias (*Acacia senegal* and *A. scorpioides*).

gum′bo (gŭm′bō), *n.* **1.** A soup thickened with okra pods; okra soup. **2.** The okra plant or its pods. **3.** Gumbo soil. — *a.* Lit., of, pert. to, or like, gumbo; — specif. applied, esp. in the western United States, to a class of silty alkaline soils which become very sticky when wet. *U. S.*

gum′boil′ (-boil′), *n.* A small abscess on the gums.

gum′drop′ (gŭm′drŏp′), *n.* A confection of sweetened gum arabic, gelatin, or the like, made in drops or small molds.

gum elastic. Caoutchouc; India rubber.

gum′ma (gŭm′ä), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tä). [NL. So called from its gummy contents. See GUM.] *Med.* A kind of soft tumor, a manifestation of tertiary syphilis.

gum′ma-tous (gŭm′ä-tŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a gumma; of or pertaining to a gumma.

gum′mer (gŭm′ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, gums.

gum′mi-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being gummy, or viscous.

gum-mo′sis (gŭm-ō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See 2d GUM; -OSIS.] *Bot.* A pathological condition of the cell walls in certain plants, as the cherry and acacia, in which they are replaced by masses of gum.

gum′mous (gŭm′ŭs), *a.* [L. *gummosus*.] Gumlike; composed of gum; gummy.

gum′mous, gum′my (-ĭ), *a. Med.* Gummatous.

gum′my (gŭm′ĭ), *a.*; -MI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -MI-EST. Consisting of, covered with, or abounding in, gum; viscous.

gump′tion (gŭmp′shŭn), *n.* Shrewdness; common sense; cleverness. *Colloq.*

gum resin. A product consisting essentially of a mixture of gum and resin, usually obtained by making an incision in a plant and allowing the juice which exudes to solidify.

gum tree. **1.** In the United States, any of several gum-yielding trees, as the sour gum and sweet gum. **2.** In Australia, any eucalyptus.

gun (gŭn), *n.* [ME. *gonne, gunne*.] **1.** *Mil.* A piece of ordnance; a cannon. **2.** Any portable firearm except a pistol or revolver. **3.** Any similar tubular device for throwing a projectile; as, an air *gun*. **4.** A discharge of a cannon, as in a salute. **5.** A revolver or pistol. *Western U. S., or Colloq.* — *v. i.*; GUNNED (gŭnd); GUN′NING. To hunt with a gun.

gun′boat′ (gŭn′bōt′), *n.* An armed vessel of light draft.

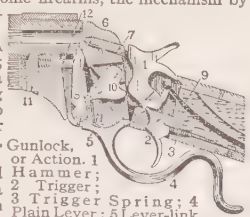
gun′cot′ton (-kŏt′'n), *n.* An explosive substance of variable composition, obtained by soaking cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids mixed.

gun′fire′ (-fīr′), *n. Mil. & Nav.* **a** The firing of a gun, as the morning gun, or the time of firing. **b** *Chiefly Mil.* Use of artillery, rifles, etc., as weapons of war, as distin-

guished from the use of the bayonet, sword, torpedoes, etc., and esp. as disting. from *shock tactics* or the *charge*.

gun'flint' (-flĭnt'), *n.* A small, sharp flint for use in a flint-lock, to produce a spark of fire to ignite the priming.

gun'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* In some firearms, the mechanism by which the charge is ignited.



Gunlock, or Action. 1 Hammer; 2 Trigger; 3 Trigger Spring; 4 Plain Lever; 5 Lever-link Pin; 6 Breechblock; 7 Firing Pin; 8 Extractor; 9 Main Spring; 10 Link; 11 Barrel Screw; 12 Breechblock Plunger.

gun'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A man armed with a gun; specif., *Colloq., U. S.*, a man, usually one of a gang of roughs, who is ready to use a pistol in assault or assassination for hire. **2.** A gunmaker.

gun metal. **a** A metal used for guns; esp., a bronze at one time much used as a material for cannon. **b** Any of various alloys or metals made to imitate nearly black tarnished copper-alloy gun metal, usually by treating with sulphur or the like.

Gun'nar (gōōn'när), *n.* [Icel. *Gunnarr.*] See BRYNHILD.

gun'nel (gŭn'ĕl). Var. of GUNWALE.

gun'nel (gŭn'ĕl), *n.* A small, slimy marine fish (*Pholis gunnellus*) found on both sides of the northern Atlantic.

gun'ner (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** **a** A cannoneer. **b** A naval officer in charge of the ship's ordnance. **2.** One who hunts with a gun.

gun'ner-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Science of the flight of projectiles and use of guns. **2.** Practical use of guns or cannon.

gun'ning (-ĭng), *n.* Hunting of game with a gun.

gun'ny (-ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *gōṇ, gōṇi*, a sack, sacking.] A coarse jute sacking.

gun'pa'per (-pā'pĕr), *n.* Paper converted by nitric acid into a substance of the same composition as guncotton.

gun'pow'der (-pou'dĕr), *n.* An explosive mixture of saltpeter, charcoal, and sulphur, used in gunnery and blasting; also, any of various other explosive powders.

gun room. *Nav.* In the British navy, an apartment, usually aft on the berth deck, orig. used by the gunner and his mates, now by the midshipmen and junior officers; — called in the U. S. navy *steerage* or *junior officers' quarters*.

gun'shot' (gŭn'shŏt'), *n.* **1.** Act of firing a gun; a shot. **2.** Effective range or reach of a gun.

gun'smith' (gŭn'smĭth'), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms; an armorer.

gun'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The wooden stock of a firearm.

Gun'ter's chain (gŭn'tĕrz). See CHAIN, *n.*, 4.

Gun'ther (gōōn'tĕr), *n.* See BRUNHILD, SIEGFRIED.

gun'wale (gŭn'ĕl; *formally* gŭn'wāl), *n.* Also **gun'nel.** [*gun* + *wale*; because the upper guns were pointed from it.] *Naut.* The upper edge of a vessel's or boat's side.

gurge (gûrj), *n.* [L. *gurges.*] A whirlpool. *Rare.*

gur'gle (gûr'gl), *v. i.*; GUR'GLED (-gld'); -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To flow in a broken, noisy, current, as water from a bottle. **2.** To sound like gurgling liquid. — *v. t.* To utter with a gurgle. — *n.* Act or sound of gurgling.

gur'glet. Var. of GOGLET.

gur'goyle (gûr'goil). Var. of GARGOYLE.

gur'nard (-närd), *n.* [OF. *gornart.*] Any of a family (*Triglidæ*) of spiny-rayed sea fishes having the head armored.

gush (gŭsh), *v. i.* [ME. *guschen.*] **1.** To issue copiously or violently, as a fluid. **2.** To give vent to a free flow of tears, blood, etc.; — used with *forth, out*, etc. **3.** To show effusive affection, enthusiasm, etc. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To emit freely. — *n.* **1.** A gushing; also, the fluid emitted in an act of gushing; hence, a free outpouring. **2.** Effusive display of affection, enthusiasm, etc. *Colloq.* — **gush'ing-ly,** *adv.*

gush'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, gushes; specif., an oil well with a large natural flow.

gus'set (gŭs'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *gousset* armpit, fob, gusset, dim. of *gousse* pod, husk.] **1.** In medieval armor, a piece of chain mail at the openings of the joints of plate armor, as at the armpits. **2.** A small tapering piece inserted in a garment, glove, etc., to give width or strength. — *v. t.* To provide with a gusset or gussets.

gust (gŭst), *n.* [Icel. *gustr.*] **1.** A sudden blast of wind. **2.** A sudden outburst, esp. of temper. — **Syn.** See WIND.

gust, *n.* [L. *gustus.*] *Rare or Archaic.* **1.** Taste; relish. **2.** Savor; flavor. **3.** Gratification; enjoyment.

gust'a-ble (gŭs'tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Tastable; also, savory. **2.** Gustatory. — *n.* A thing that can be tasted.

gus-ta'tion (gŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or faculty of tasting.

gus'ta-tive (gŭs'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *gustare, gustatum*, to taste.] Of, pert. to, or affecting the sense of taste; gustatory. — **gus'ta-tive-ness,** *n.* [sense of taste.]

gus'ta-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or subservient to, the

gus'to (gŭs'tō), *n.* [It. or Sp., fr. L. *gustus.*] **1.** Taste; liking. **2.** Keen or zestful appreciation. — **Syn.** See RELISH.

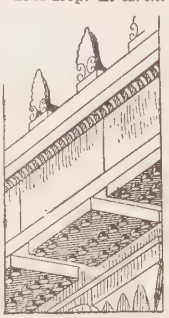
gust'y (-tĭ), *a.*; GUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Windy; stormy.

gut (gŭt), *n.* [AS. *gut.*] **1.** An intestine; the alimentary canal, or a part of it; in *pl.*, bowels. **2.** Prepared entrails of an animal; as, catgut. **3.** A narrow passage, as of water, or a defile between hills. **4.** The sac of silk taken from a silkworm ready to spin its cocoon, and drawn out into a thread. It is used for snells.

— *v. t.*; GUT'TED (-ĕd; 24); GUT'TING. **1.** To disembowel. **2.** To destroy or remove the interior or contents of; plunder of contents.

Gu-tru'ne (gōō-trōō'nĕ), *n.* See SIEGFRIED.

gut'ta (gŭt'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** A drop. **2.** *Arch.* One of a series of ornaments, generally in the form of a frustum of a cone, but sometimes cylindrical, in the under end of the triglyphs, and the lower faces of the mutules, in the Doric entablature.


Guttæ attached to Mutules.

gut'ta-per'cha (-pûr'chȧ), *n.* [Malay *gatah* gum + *percha* the tree from which it is got.] A thick juice, nearly white when pure, yielded by various Malaysian sapotaceous trees (esp. *Palaquium gutta*). In many ways it resembles caoutchouc.

gut'tate (gŭt'āt) } *a.* [L. *guttatus.*]
gut'tat-ed (-āt-ĕd) } Spotted with droplike spots.

gut'ter (gŭt'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *goutiere*, fr. *goute* drop, L. *gutta.*] **1.** A channel worn by running water. **2.** A channel at the eaves; eaves trough. **3.** Any narrow channel or groove. **4.** A small channel, as at the road side, to lead off surface water; specif., that between sidewalk and carriage road, — sometimes taken as a suggestion of low life; as, a *gutter* urchin. — *v. t.* To form gutters in. — *v. i.* **1.** To flow in streams. **2.** To become channeled, as a flaring candle.

gut'ter-snipe' (-snīp'), *n.* A person of the gutter, as a ragpicker or a street Arab. *Colloq. or Slang.*

gut'tle (gŭt'l), *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-ld'); -TLING (-lĭng). [From GUT, *n.*] To gormandize.

gut'tu-la (gŭt'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *gutta* drop.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small droplike spot. — **gut'tu-lar,** *a.*

gut'tur-al (gŭt'ŭr-ăl), *a.* [L. *guttur* throat.] **1.** Of or pert. to the throat. **2.** Of vocal sounds, produced, or thought to be produced, in the throat; *Phon.*, articulated between the tongue and the back, or soft, palate; — said of certain sounds, as *g* in *go*. Popularly, any palatal or throat articulation that seems harsh or grating is often called "guttural." — *n.* A guttural sound or its symbol. — **gut'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

gut'tur-al-ize, *v. t.* To pronounce or make guttural.

gut'tur-o- (gŭt'ŭr-ō-). A combining form denoting *relation to the throat*; as: **gut'tur-o-na'sal,** *Phon.*, having both a guttural and a nasal character; **gut'tur-o-pal'a-tal,** having both a guttural and a palatal character, etc.

gut'ty (gŭt'ĭ), *a.* [F. *goutté*, OF. *goté* spotted, L. *guttatus.*] *Her.* Sprinkled with drops. [*Colloq.*]

gut'ty (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). *Golf.* A gutta-percha ball.

guy (gī), *n.* [OF. *gui* a guide.] A rope, chain, or rod attached to a thing to steady it. — *v. t.* To steady with a guy.

guy, *n.* **1.** In England, an effigy of Guy Fawkes, paraded and burnt, esp. formerly, on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (a plot to blow up the King and Parliament on Nov. 5, 1605). **2.** A person of grotesque appearance or dress. — *v. t.* To ridicule (a person); poke fun at. *Colloq.*

guz'zle (gŭz'l), *v. i. & t.*; -ZLED (-ld'); -ZLING (-zlĭng). To drink to excess or overfrequently. — **guz'zler** (-lĕr), *n.*

gybe (jīb), *v. i.*; GYBED (jībd); GYB'ING (jīb'ĭng). Also **jibe.** **1.** To shift from one side to the other by a following wind; — said of a fore-and-aft sail or its boom. **2.** To change the course of a vessel so that the sail gybes. — *v. t.* To cause (a vessel, a sail, or its boom) to gybe.

Gy'ges (jī'jēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γύγης.] **1.** A king of Lydia fabled to have had a ring by which he could make himself invisible. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A hundred-handed giant.

gym-kha'na (jĭm-kä'nȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. E. *gym*nastics + Hind. & Per. *khana* house.] A meeting for athletic contests, mainly of a racing kind. *Orig. Anglo-Indian.*

gym-na'si-arch (-nā'zĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *gymnasiarchus*, Gr. γυμνασίαρχος; γυμνάσιον + ἄρχειν to govern.] *Gr. Antiq.* An Athenian officer who superintended the gymnasia and athletic games.

gym-na'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* A student or graduate of a Gymnasium, or classical preparatory school, as in Europe.

gym-na'si-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -SIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -SIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. γυμνάσιον, fr. γυμνάζειν to exercise (naked), γυμνός naked.] **1.** A place or building for athletic exercises; a school for gymnastics. **2.** [*cap.*] (*Ger. pron.* gĭm-nä'zĭ-ŏŏm; güm-). In Continental Europe, esp. Germany, a

school preparing for the university, the classical languages being an essential part of the curriculum.

gym'nast (jĭm'năst), *n.* [Gr. *γυμναστής* a trainer of athletes.] A teacher of, or an expert in, gymnastic exercises.

gym-nas'tic (jĭm-năs'tĭk), **gym-nas'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to athletic exercises; athletic.

gym-nas'tics (-năs'tĭks), *n. pl.* (See -ICS.) Bodily exercises performed in, or adapted to performance in, a gymnasium.

gym-nos'o-phist (jĭm-nŏs'ō-fĭst), *n.* [L. *gymnosophistae*, pl., Gr. *γυμνοσοφιστής; γυμνός* naked + *σοφιστής* philosopher.] One of a sect of philosophers, said to have been found in India by Alexander the Great. They went naked, ate no flesh, and devoted themselves to meditation.

gym'no-sperm (jĭm'nō-spûrm), *n.* A gymnospermous plant.

gym'no-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *γυμνόσπερμος; γυμνός* naked + *σπέρμα* seed.] *Bot.* Having seeds not inclosed in an ovary or carpel.

gyn'æ-ce'um (jĭn'ē-sē'ŭm ; jī'nē-), *n.*; *pl.* -CEA (-ȧ). Also **-ci'um** (-sĭ'ŭm ; jĭ-nē'sĭ-ŭm). [L., fr. Gr. *γυναικεῖον*, fr. *γυνή* a woman.] **1.** *Antiq.* The women's apartments in a house. **2.** *Bot.* Var. of GYNŒCIUM.

gy-nan'drous (jĭ-năn'drŭs ; jī-), *a.* [Gr. *γύνανδρος* of doubtful sex; *γυνή* a woman + *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, man.] *Bot.* Having the androecium and gynœcium united in a column, as orchids.

gyn'arch-y (jĭn'ȧr-kĭ ; jī'nȧr-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή* a woman + *-archy.*] Government by a woman or women.

gyn'e-coc'ra-cy, gyn'æ-coc'ra-cy (jĭn'ē-kŏk'rȧ-sĭ ; jī-nē-), *n.* [Gr. *γυναικοκρατία; γυνή, γυναικός*, a woman + *κρατεῖν* to rule.] Government by women; in a depreciative sense, petticoat rule. See MATRIARCHY.

gyn'e-col'o-gy, gyn'æ-col'o-gy (jĭn'ē-kŏl'ō-jĭ ; jī'nē-), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή, γυναικός*, a woman + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the diseases peculiar to women. — **gyn'e-co-log'i-cal** (-kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **gyn'e-col'o-gist** (-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

gyn'e-co-mor'phous, gyn'æ-co-mor'phous (jĭn'ē-kō-môr'fŭs ; jī-nē'-), *a.* [Gr. *γυναικόμορφος* in woman's shape; *γυνή, γυναικός* woman + *-morphous.*] Having the form or morphological characters of a woman or female.

gyn'e-ol'a-try, gyn'æ-ol'a-try (jĭn'ē-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ ; jī'nē-), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή* a woman + *-latry.*] The adoration or worship of woman.

gyn'i-at'rics (-ăt'rĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. *γυνή* a woman + *iatric.*] *Med.* Treatment of diseases of women; gynecological therapeutics.

gyn'ics (jĭn'ĭks ; jī'nĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. *γυνή* a woman.] The department of knowledge having specific relation to women; — used in library cataloguing.

gyn'o-base (jĭn'ō-bās ; jī'nō-), *n.* *Bot.* [Gr. *γυνή* a woman + *base.*] A dilated base or receptacle bearing the gynœcium, as in the hound's-tongue.

gy-nœ'ci-um (jĭ-nē'sĭ-ŭm ; jī-), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). Also **gy-ne'ci-um.** [NL.; Gr. *γυνή* a woman + *οἶκος* house.] *Bot.* The aggregate of carpels in the flower of a seed plant; pistils collectively. See FLOWER. Cf. ANDROECIUM.

gyn'o-phore (jĭn'ō-fōr ; jī'nō- ; 57), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή* a woman + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A stipe bearing the gynœcium, as in the passion flower. Cf. GONOPHORE, ANTHOPHORE.

-gynous. [L. *-gynus*, fr. Gr. *-γυνος*, fr. *γυνή* a woman.] A combining form, signifying *woman, female;* — chiefly used in botany, to indicate the nature, number, or position of the pistils, formerly considered the female plant organs.

gyp, gip (jĭp), *n.* A college servant. *Cant.* See SCOUT, *n.*, 3.

gyp'se-ous (jĭp'sē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gypseus.* See GYPSUM.] Resembling, containing, or consisting of, gypsum.

gyp-sif'er-ous (jĭp-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*gypsum* + *-ferous.*] Bearing gypsum; as, *gypsiferous* soil.

gyp'sum (jĭp'sŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *γύψος.*] Hydrous sulphate of calcium $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$. It is used as a dressing for soils, for making plaster of Paris, etc.

gyp'sy, gip'sy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [F. *égyptien* Egyptian, gypsy, L. *Aegyptius.*] **1.** [*Often cap.*] One of a wandering Caucasian race, coming originally from India. **2.** [*cap.*] The language of the gypsies; Romany. — *v. i.*; -SIED (-sĭd), -SY-ING. To play the gypsy. — **gyp'sy-dom, gip'sy-dom,** *n.* [gypsy; make gypsylike.]

gyp'sy-fy, gip'sy-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To cause to become a

gyp'sy-hood, gip'sy-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of a gypsy.

gypsy, *or* **gipsy, moth.** An Old World tussock moth (*Ocneria dispar*) accidentally introduced, about 1869, into eastern Massachusetts, where its caterpillars have done great damage to trees.

gy'ral (jī'răl), *a.* Whirling; gyratory.

gy'rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *gyratus* made in a circular form, p. p. of *gyrare* to gyrate.] Winding or coiled round; gyrating. — *v. i.*; -RAT-ED (-rāt-ĕd) ; -RAT-ING (-rāt-ĭng). To revolve round a central point; move spirally about an axis, as a tornado.

gy-ra'tion (jĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of turning or whirling, as around a center; rotation; revolution.

gy'ra-to-ry (jī'rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Whirling; gyrating.

gyre (jīr), *n.* [L. *gyrus*, Gr. *γῦρος* ring.] **1.** A circular motion; a turn or revolution; circuit. **2.** A circular or spiral form; also, a vortex.

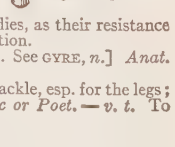
gyr'fal'con, ger'fal'con (jûr'fô'k'n ; -fôl'k'n), *n.* [OF. *gerfaucon*, of which *ger-* is of German origin.] Any of a subgenus (*Hierofalco*) of large falcons of the Arctic regions and cold parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*).

gy'ron (jī'rŏn), *n.* [F. *giron;* of German origin.] *Her.* A subordinary of triangular form having one of its angles at the fess point and the opposite side at the edge of the escutcheon.

gy'ro-scope (-rō-skōp), *n.* [F. See GYRE ; -SCOPE.] Apparatus consisting essentially of a heavy-rimmed flywheel free to rotate at great speed on bearings contained in, usually, a ring or gimbals so as to have freedom of movement in one or more directions. It is used to illustrate the laws of rotating bodies and as a steering apparatus, balancing device, etc. — **gy'ro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

gy'ro-stat (-stăt), *n.* [Gr. *γῦρος* ring, circle + *ἱστάναι* to cause to stand.] *Physics.* A modification of the gyroscope. It is used in studying the dynamics of rotation. — **gy'ro-stat'ic** (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* — **gy'ro-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*


Gyroscope.

gy'ro-stat'ics (-tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That branch of physics which deals with the phenomena of rotating bodies, as their resistance to any change of the plane of rotation.

gy'rus (jī'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GYRI (-rī). [L. See GYRE, *n.*] *Anat.* A convolution, esp. of the brain.

gyve (jīv), *n.* [ME. *gyves*, pl.] A shackle, esp. for the legs; a fetter; — usually in *pl. Archaic or Poet.* — *v. t.* To shackle. *Archaic or Poet.*

H

H (āch). **1.** The eighth letter of the English alphabet, classed with the consonants. Its power is that of a simple aspiration or breathing, with only enough narrowing of the glottis to produce audibility. H is combined with certain consonants to form various digraphs; as *ph* (=f) *rh* (=r), *sh, th, th,* and *wh,* as in *phase, rhetoric, shall, thing, then, when* (for the sound "zh" see *Guide,* § 106); also, with *c* to form the consonantal diphthong *ch* (=*tsh*); as in *charm* (written also *tch,* as in *catch*). In some words, mostly derived or introduced from foreign languages, *h* following *c* or *g* indicates that the *c* or *g* has its "hard" sound before *e, i, y,* as in *chemistry, chiromancy, chyle, Ghent,* etc.; in some others, *ch* has the sound of *sh,* as in *chicane.* See *Guide to Pron.,* § 41. The name (aitch) is from the French *ache;* the form is from the Latin, and this from the Greek H, once used as the sign of the rough breathing. The Greek H is from Phœnician, the ultimate origin perhaps being Egyptian. Etymologically, H is most closely related to *c;* as in E. *horn,* L. *cornu,* Gr. *κέρας;* E. *hide,* L. *cutis,* Gr. *κύτος;* E. *hundred,* L. *centum,* Gr. *ἑ-κατ-ον,* Skr. *çata.* **2.** As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate: **a** The eighth in a series; eighth in class or order; sometimes, the numeral 8; as, quire *h;* Company *H.* **b** [*cap.*] Hydrogen.

H, *or* **h** (āch), *n.*; *pl.* H's or HS (āch'ĭz). The letter H, h, or its sound; also, something of the general shape of the letter, usually of capital H.

H, *a.* Of the general shape of the letter **H**; as, an **H** frame, or **H**-frame.

ha (hă), *interj. & n.* An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief. Repeated, *ha, ha,* it expresses laughter or triumph.

Ha-bak'kuk (hȧ-băk'ŭk ; hăb'ȧ-kŭk), *n.* *Bib.* **1.** A Hebrew prophet. **2.** A certain Old Testament book.

ha'be-as cor'pus (hā'bē-ăs kôr'pŭs). [L., (that) you have the body.] *Law.* Any of several common-law writs having for their object to bring a party before a court or judge; esp., a writ for inquiring into the lawfulness of the restraint

of a person who is imprisoned or detained in another's custody.

hab'er-dash'er (hăb'ĕr-dăsh'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in small wares, as tapes, pins, needles, etc., and formerly hats; now, esp., a dealer in trimmings, etc. **2.** One who keeps a men's furnishing store, selling neckwear, hats, etc. *U. S.*

hab'er-dash'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A haberdasher's goods or his shop.

hab'er-geon (hăb'ĕr-jŭn; hȧ-bûr'jŭn), *n.* [F. *haubergeon*, dim. of OF. *hauberc* hauberk.] A coat of mail, shorter than a hauberk; loosely, the hauberk.

hab'ile (hăb'ĭl), *a.* [F. *habile*, L. *habilis*. See ABLE, HABIT.] **1.** Fit; suitable. *Obs.* **2.** Able; adroit; skillful.

ha-bil'i-ment (hȧ-bĭl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *habillement*, fr. *habiller* to dress.] Dress; attire; clothes; — chiefly in *pl.*

ha-bil'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'-ĭng). **1.** To qualify; entitle. *Obs.* **2.** To fit out, or equip for working, as a mine. *Local, U. S.* **3.** To clothe; dress. — *v. i.* [G. *habilitieren*.] To qualify one's self, as for teaching in a university. — **ha-bil'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

hab'it (hăb'ĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *habitus* state, appearance, dress, *habere* to have.] **1.** Dress; garb; clothes. **2.** A costume indicative of rank, profession, or occupation; specif.: **a** The dress of a religious order. **b** A lady's riding costume. **3.** Bodily appearance, form, or condition; as, a spare *habit*. **4.** Mental or moral constitution or bearing; mental make-up. **5.** A custom or practice; esp., an aptitude or inclination acquired by repetition and marked by facility of performance or decreased power of resistance. **6.** *Nat. Hist.* Characteristic form or mode of occurrence or growth; as, elms have a spreading *habit*. **7.** Familiarity or terms of familiarity; close acquaintance; as, on intimate *habits*. *Obsoles.*

Syn. Custom, usage, practice, use, rule, consuetude, wont. — **Habit, custom, usage, practice, use, wont.** **Habit** implies a settled disposition or tendency due to repetition; **custom** suggests the fact of repetition rather than the tendency to repeat; **usage** (applying only to a considerable body of people) adds the implication of long acceptation or standing; both *custom* and (esp.) *usage* often suggest authority; as, we do many things mechanically from force of *habit*; "a *custom* more honored in the breach than the observance"; the *habit* of smoking; the *custom* of smoking after dinner; "*Usages* . . . have become a kind of common law." **Use** and **wont** are chiefly poetical for *custom*. **Practice** suggests esp. habitual performance or mode of action.

— *v. t.* [F. *habiter*, fr. L. *habitare*, intens. fr. *habere* to have.] **1.** To dress; clothe. **2.** To inhabit. *Archaic.*

hab'it-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inhabited. — **hab'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **hab'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **hab'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

hab'it-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Residence; inhabitancy.

hab'it-ant (hăb'ĭ-tănt), *n.* [F.] **1.** An inhabitant. **2.** (*F. pron.* ȧ'bē'tăn'). One of the French settlers (or their descendants) in Canada or Louisiana, of the farming class.

hab'i-tat (hăb'ĭ-tăt), *n.* [L., it dwells.] **1.** Natural abode of a plant or animal. **2.** Place where a thing commonly is.

hab'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inhabiting; state of inhabiting or dwelling, or of being inhabited; occupancy. **2.** Place of abode; a residence.

Syn. **Habitation, dwelling, residence, domicile, home.** **Habitation** and **dwelling**, both general terms, are now almost exclusively bookish or elevated in connotation. **Residence** denotes a settled or permanent home; as used of a dwelling house, it suggests pretension or dignity. **Domicile** is chiefly legal. **Home** denotes a dwelling place, but connotes esp. the sentiment and feeling associated with it.

habit cloth. A light, thin broadcloth, so called because riding habits are usually made of it.

ha-bit'u-al (hȧ-bĭt'ū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a habit; according to habit; customary; as, *habitual* actions. **2.** Doing, practicing, or acting in some manner by force of habit; as, a *habitual* drunkard. **3.** Usual; commonly used; customary; as, a *habitual* chair, topic, etc. — **Syn.** See USUAL. — **ha-bit'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **-bit'u-al-ness**, *n.*

ha-bit'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *habituatus*, p. p. of *habituare* to bring into a habit of body.] To accustom; familiarize. — **ha-bit'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

hab'i-tude (hăb'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *habitudo* condition.] **1.** Native character; hence, habitual attitude. **2.** Habitual association or intercourse. **3.** Habit of body or of action.

ha-bit'u-é' (hȧ-bĭt'ū-ā'; *F.* ȧ'bē'tü-ā'), *n.* [F., p. p.] One who habitually frequents a place or class of places.

ha-chure' (hȧ-shūr'; hăsh'ūr), *n.* [F., fr. *hacher* to hack.] A short line used in drawing and engraving, esp. in shading and denoting different surfaces. Cf. CONTOUR LINE. — (hȧ-shūr'), *v. t.*; -CHURED' (-shūrd'); -CHUR'ING. To shade with, or show by, hachures.

ha-cien'da (ä-syĕn'dä; hȧ'sĭ-ĕn'dä), *n.* [Sp., fr. OSp. *facienda* employment, estate, fr. L. *facienda* (things) to be done, fr. *facere* to do.] A large estate, or a works or establishment. *Sp. Amer.*

hack (hăk), *v. t.* [AS. *haccian* (in comp.).] **1.** To cut irregularly; haggle. **2.** *Football.* To kick the shins of (an opposing player). **3.** To roughen or dress (stone) with a hack hammer. **4.** *Agric.* **a** To break up the surface of (land, or ground). **b** To break up the soil and sow (seed) at the same operation; — used with *in*; as, to *hack* in wheat. **c** To cut, trim, or uproot, with a hack, hook, or sickle. *Eng.* — *v. i.* **1.** To make hacks, or rough cuts or notches. **2.** To cough in a short, broken manner. **3.** To kick an opponent's shins in football or basketball.

— *n.* **1.** A tool or implement for hacking or cutting, as a pick, hoe, etc. **2.** A notch; cut; nick. **3.** *Football.* A kick on the shins, or a cut from a kick. **4.** A breaking or stumbling in speech. **5.** A short, broken cough.

hack (hăk), *n.* [For *hackney*.] **1.** A horse for common hire, or for all kinds of work, or, specif., a saddle horse. **2.** A coach or carriage for hire; a hackney. **3.** One who hires out, esp. for literary work; a drudge.

— *v. t.* **1.** To use often, so as to render trite or stale. **2.** To use as a hack; let out for hire. — *v. i.* To ride or drive at an ordinary pace, or over the roads, as distinguished from riding across country.

— *a.* Hackneyed; hired. [*Western U. S.*]

hack'a-more (-ȧ-mōr), *n.* Any of several kinds of halter.

hack'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* Any of a genus (*Celtis*) of ulmaceous trees bearing small reddish drupaceous fruit.

hack'but (-bŭt), **hag'but** (-bŭt), *n.* [OF. *haquebute*, prob. a corruption of D. *haakbus; haak* hook + *bus* gun barrel.] A harquebus of which the butt was bent down or hooked for convenience in taking aim. — **hack'but-eer'**, **hack'but-ter**, *n.*

hack'er, *n.* One who, or that which hacks.

hack hammer. An adzlike hammer used in dressing stone.

hack'le (hăk'l), *n.* [See HECKLE.] **1.** A comb for dressing flax, raw silk, etc.; a hatchel. **2.** **a** One of the long, narrow feathers on the neck of certain birds, esp. the domestic fowl. See POULTRY, *Illust.* **b** The neck plumage collectively of the domestic fowl. **c** *Angling.* The loose tuft, usually made from the hackle of a fowl, projecting down from near the head of an artificial fly and imitating an insect's legs.

— *v. t.*; -LED (-ld); -LING (-lĭng). **1.** To comb out (flax or hemp) with a hackle. **2.** To furnish with a hackle for fishing.

hack'le, *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *hack*.] To hack; haggle.

hack'ly (hăk'lĭ), *a.* [From HACKLE to hack.] Rough, jagged, or broken, as if hacked; as, a *hackly* fracture.

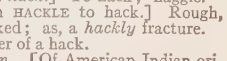
hack'man (-măn), *n.* A driver of a hack.

hack'ma-tack' (-mȧ-tăk'), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] The American larch, or tamarack; also, its wood.

hack'ney (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [ME. *hakeney, hakenay*; cf. F. *haquenée* an ambling horse.] **1.** A horse for ordinary riding or driving. **2.** A hired carriage. **3.** A hired drudge. *Obs.* — *a.* Let out for hire; hence: much used; trite. — *v. t.* To devote to, or wear out in, common or frequent use, as a horse; hence, to make trite or stale.

hack'neyed (-nĭd), *p. a.* **1.** Commonplace; trite; as, *hackneyed* phrases. **2.** Worn, or habituated, by long use or practice; practiced; as, *hackneyed* statesmen. — **Syn.** See TRITE.

hack saw, *or* **hack'saw'** (hăk'sô'), *n.* A narrow-bladed, fine-toothed saw stretched in a frame, for cutting metal.



Hack Saw.

had (hăd), *pret. & p. p.* of HAVE. [AS. *hæfde*, in p. p. *hæfed, gehæfed*.] See HAVE.

had better, had as lief, etc. See HAVE, *v. t., Note.* — **had like to.** Cf. 1st LIKE, *v. t.*

had'dock (hăd'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *hadok, haddok*.] An important food fish (*Melanogrammus æglefinus*) of the Atlantic Ocean, allied to, but smaller than, the cod.

hade (hād), *n. Mining & Geol.* The angle made by a fault plane or a vein with the vertical. See FAULT, *Illust.* — *v. i.* To deviate from the vertical; — said of a vein, fault, or lode.

Ha'des (hā'dēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἅιδης, ᾅδης.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** The grim god of the lower world, a son of Cronus and Rhea and brother of Zeus. Cf. PLUTO. **b** The abode of the dead, — a gloomy subterranean realm or an island beyond the Western Ocean. **2.** The abode or state of the dead, or departed spirits; — used esp. in the Revised Version of the New Testament.

hadj (hăj), *n.* [Ar. *ḥajj*, fr. *ḥajja* to set out, walk, go on a pilgrimage.] The pilgrimage of a Moslem to Mecca.

hadj'i (-ĭ), *n.* [Ar. *ḥājī*.] **1.** A Moslem who has made his hadj; — sometimes prefixed as a title. **2.** A Greek or Armenian who has visited the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem.

hæ'ma-, he'ma- (hē'mȧ-; hĕm'ȧ-). An irregular combining form for *hæmo-*, signifying *blood*.

hæ'ma-chrome, he'ma- (-krōm), *n.* [*hæma-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] *Chem.* Coloring matter of the blood; hæmatin.

hæ'mal, he'mal (hē'măl), *a.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] Pertaining to the blood or blood vessels.

hæ'ma-poi-et'ic, he'ma-poi-et'ic (hē'mȧ-poi-ĕt'ĭk;

hĕm′ȧ-), *a.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *ποιητικός* creative.] *Physiol.* Bloodforming; as, the *hæmapoietic* function of the spleen.

hæ′ma-tem′e-sis, he′ma- (hĕ′mȧ-tĕm′ĕ-sĭs; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [NL. See HÆMATO-; EMESIS.] *Med.* A vomiting of blood.

hæ-mat′ic, he-mat′ic (hĕ-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *αἱματικός.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, containing, full of, or of the color of, blood. **2.** *Med.* Acting on the blood. — *n.* A hæmatic medicine.

hæ′ma-ti-dro′sis, he′ma-ti-dro′sis (hĕ′mȧ-tĭ-drō′sĭs; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [NL. See HÆMATO-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* The excretion of bloody perspiration.

hæ′ma-tim′e-ter, he′ma- (-tĭm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*hæmatin, hematin* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for counting corpuscles in blood.

hæ′ma-tin, he′ma-tin (hĕ′mȧ-tĭn; hĕm′ȧ-), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα, αἵματος*, blood.] A bluish black substance containing iron, formed by decomposition of hæmoglobin.

hæ′ma-tin′ic, he′ma- (-tĭn′ĭk), *n.* [From HÆMATIN.] *Med.* Any substance, such as an iron salt, which, when ingested, tends to increase the hæmoglobin of the blood.

hæ′ma-tin-om′e-ter, *or* **he′ma-** (-ŏm′ĕ-tĕr), *n. Physiol.* An instrument for estimating by colorimetry the hæmoglobin in the blood. — **-tin′o-met′ric** (-tĭn′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

hæm′a-tite. Var. of HEMATITE.

hæm′a-to-, hem′a-to- (hĕm′ȧ-tō-; hĕ′mȧ-tō-). Combining form from Gr. *αἷμα, αἵματος*, blood.

hæm′a-to-blast′, hem′a-to- (-blăst′), *n. Anat.* A cell or element which develops, or is supposed to develop, into a red blood corpuscle. [with blood.]

hæm′a-to-cele′, hem′a-to- (-sēl′), *n. Med.* A tumor filled

hæm′a-to-crit′, hem′a-to-crit′ (-krĭt′), *n.* Also **hæm′a-to-krit′,** etc. [*hæmato-, hematо-* + Gr. *κριτής* judge.] *Physiol.* A centrifugal apparatus for determining the relative amounts of plasma and corpuscles in blood.

hæm′a-to-gen, hem′a-to-gen (-tō-jĕn), *n.* **1.** *Physiol. Chem.* A paranuclein containing iron, obtained by peptic digestion of vitellin. **2.** *Med.* Any of several preparations, as a liquid one of ferric citrate, acetic acid, and albumin, used in the treatment of anæmia, etc.

hæm′a-to-gen′e-sis, hem′a-to-gen′e-sis (-jĕn′ĕ-sĭs), *n. Physiol.* The formation of blood.—**-ge-net′ic** (-jĕ-nĕt′ĭk), **-gen′ic,** *a.*

hæ′ma-toid, he′ma-toid (hē′mȧ-toid; hĕm′ȧ-), *a. Physiol.* Resembling blood.

hæ′ma-tol′y-sis, he′ma-tol′y-sis (-tŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* Dissolution of the red blood corpuscles with diminished coagulability of the blood. — **hæm′a-to-lyt′ic, hem′a-to-lyt′ic** (-tō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

hæ′ma-to′ma, he′ma-to′ma (-tō′mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TOMATA** (-tŏ′mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *hæmato-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A circumscribed tumor due to effusion of blood beneath the skin.

hæ′ma-tom′e-ter, he′ma-tom′e-ter (-tŏm′ĕ-tĕr), *n. Physiol.* An instrument for determining the number of corpuscles in blood.

hæ′ma-tose, he′ma-tose (hē′mȧ-tōs; hĕm′ȧ-tōs), *a.* [*hæmato-, hematо-* + *-ose.*] *Med.* Full of blood.

hæ′ma-to′sis, he′ma-to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *αἱματόωσις*, fr. *αἱματόειν* to change into blood.] *Physiol.* **a** Formation of blood. **b** Aëration of the blood in the lungs.

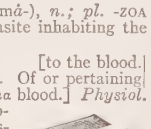
hæ′ma-tox′y-lin, he′ma-tox′y-lin (-tŏk′sĭ-lĭn), *n.* [*hæmato-* + Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6 3H_2O$, the coloring principle of logwood (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*). It becomes intensely violet-blue on the addition of an alkali. It is used as a stain in microscopy.

hæm′a-to-zo′ŏn (hĕm′ȧ-tō-zō′ŏn; hĕ′mȧ-), *n.*; *pl.* **-ZOA** (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* Any animal parasite inhabiting the blood. — **hæm′a-to-zo′ic,** *a.*

-hæ′mi-a (-hē′mĭ-ȧ). Var. of **-ÆMIA.** [to the blood.]

hæ′mic, he′mic (hē′mĭk; hĕm′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining

hæ′min, he′min (hē′mĭn), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] *Physiol. Chem.* Hydrochloride of hæmatin, obtained in the form of microscopic crystals. The obtaining of these crystals from suspected stains is one of the best evidences of the presence of blood.



Hæmin Crystals, much enlarged.

hæ′mo-, he′mo- (hē′mō-, hĕm′ō-). Combining form from Greek *αἷμα, αἵματος*, blood.

hæ′mo-glo′bin, he′mo-glo′bin (-glō′bĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* The normal coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles of vertebrates. It is a compound of hæmatin and globin. It crystallizes in different forms from different animals.

hæ′mo-glo′bi-nu′ri-a, he′mo-glo′bi-nu′ri-a (-glō′bĭ-nū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The presence of hæmoglobin in the urine. — **-glo′bi-nu′ric,** *a.*

hæ′moid, he′moid (hē′moid), *a. Physiol.* Resembling blood; hæmatoid.

hæ′mo-ly′sin, he′mo-ly′sin (hē′mō-lī′sĭn; hĕm′ō-), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A substance developed in the blood serum, capable of destroying red corpuscles, esp. those from another animal.

hæ-mol′y-sis, he-mol′- (hē-mŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.*, **hæ′mo-lyt′ic,** *or* **he′mo-** (hē′mō-lĭt′ĭk; hĕm′ō-), *a. Physiol.* = HÆMATOLYSIS, HÆMATOLYTIC.

hæ′mo-phil′i-a, he′mo-phil′i-a (hē′mō-fĭl′ĭ-ȧ; hĕm′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + *-phil* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A tendency, usually hereditary, to profuse bleeding, even from very slight wounds. — **-phil′ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

hæ-mop′ty-sis, he-mop′ty-sis (hē-mŏp′tĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-,* + Gr. *πτύειν* to spit.] *Med.* Expectoration of blood, due usually to hemorrhage of the lungs.

hæm′or-rhage (hĕm′ō-rāj), **hæm′or-rhoid,** etc. Vars. of HEMORRHAGE, etc.

hæ′mo-spa′si-a, he′mo-spa′si-a (-spā′zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. *σπᾶν* to draw.] *Med.* The drawing of blood to a part, as by cupping.

hæ′mo-sta′si-a, he′mo-sta′si-a (-stā′zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), **hæ-mos′ta-sis, he-mos′ta-sis** (hē-mŏs′tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. *στάσις* a standing still.] *Med.* **a** Stagnation of blood. **b** Arrest of a hemorrhage, as by the ligation of arteries.

hæ′mo-stat′ic, he′mo-stat′ic (hē′mō-stăt′ĭk; hĕm′ō-), *a.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. *στατικός* causing to stand.] *Med.* **a** Of or relating to stagnation of the blood. **b** Serving to arrest hemorrhage; styptic. — *n.* A styptic agent.

hæ′mo-tho′rax, he′mo-tho′rax (-thō′răks), *n.* Extravasation of blood into the pleural cavity.

ha′fiz (hä′fĭz), *n.* [Ar. *ḥāfiz.*] A Mohammedan who knows the Koran by heart; — a title of respect.

haft (hăft), *n.* [AS. *hæft.*] A handle; the hilt of a knife, sword, or dagger. — *v. t.* To set in, or furnish with, a haft.

hag (hăg), *n.* [ME. *hagge, hegge*, AS. *hægtesse.*] **1.** A she-demon, ghost, or goblin. *Archaic.* **2.** A witch. **3.** An ugly old woman. **4.** = HAGFISH.

Ha′gar (hā′gär), *n. Bib.* An Egyptian concubine of Abraham and slave of Sarah (Sarai), who was driven into the desert with Ishmael, because of Sarah's (Sarai's) jealousy.

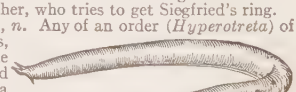
hag′ber-ry (hăg′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The hackberry.

hag′but (-bŭt). Var. of HACKBUT. *Archaic.*

hag′don (hăg′dŭn), *n.* A shearwater; — applied to the several species of the North Atlantic.

Ha′gen (hä′gĕn), *n.* [G.] *Ger. Myth.* Gunther's uncle, who murders Siegfried. See BRUNHILD. Wagner makes him Gunther's half brother, who tries to get Siegfried's ring.

hag′fish′ (hăg′fĭsh′), *n.* Any of an order (*Hyperotreta*) of marine cyclostomes, which bore into the bodies of fishes, and devour their viscera and flesh. They are the lowest existing craniate vertebrates.



Hagfish (*Myxine glutinosa*). (⅓)

hag-ga′da } (hȧ-gä′dȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-DOTH** (-dōth). [Rabbinic
hag-ga′lah } *haggādā*, fr. *higgīd* to relate.] **1.** In rabbinical literature, a story, anecdote, legend, or explanatory narration; hence [*cap.*], collectively, the nonlegal portion of rabbinical literature. **2.** [*cap.*] In a restricted sense, the exegesis or exposition of the Scriptures consisting chiefly in imaginative developments of thoughts suggested by the text, or a didactic or homiletic exposition. Cf. HALACHA, MIDRASH. — **hag-gad′ic** (hȧ-găd′ĭk; -gä′dĭk), **hag-gad′i-cal** (-găd′ĭ-kăl; -gä′dĭ-kăl), *a.*

hag-ga′dist (hȧ-gä′dĭst), *n.* A haggadic writer, or a student of the Haggada. — **hag′ga-dis′tic** (hăg′ȧ-dĭs′tĭk), *a.*

Hag′ga-i (hăg′ā-ī), *n. Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B. C. **b** A certain book of the Old Testament.

hag′gard (-ärd), *a.* [F. *hagard.*] **1.** Wild; untamed; — said esp., *Falconry*, of a hawk caught after acquiring adult plumage. Cf. EYAS. **2.** Having the look of one wasted by want, suffering, etc.; gaunt. — **Syn.** See THIN.

— *n.* A haggard hawk. — **hag′gard-ness,** *n.*

hagged (hăgd; hăg′ĕd), *a.* **1.** Bewitched; haglike. **2.** Haggard. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hag′gis (hăg′ĭs), *n.* A pudding made of the pluck of a sheep or a calf. *Scot. & Eng.*

hag′gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a hag.

hag′gle (-′l), *v. i.*; **-GLED** (-′ld); **-GLING** (-lĭng). [Freq. of Scot. *hag* to cut.] **1.** To cut roughly; hack. **2.** To subject to caviling or chaffering. — *v. i.* To dispute; stickle. — *n.* Act of haggling. — **hag′gler** (-lẽr), *n.*

hag′i-o- (hăj′ĭ-ō-; hā′jĭ-ō-). Combining form from Greek *ἅγιος, sacred, holy.*

hag′i-oc′ra-cy (hăg′ĭ-ŏk′rȧ-sĭ; hā′jĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). Government by a body of persons regarded as holy.

Hag′i-og′ra-pha (-ŏg′rȧ-fȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἁγιόγραφα* (sc. *βιβλία*), fr. *ἁγιόγραφος* written by inspiration; *ἅγιος* holy + *γράφειν* to write.] The portion of the Old Testament not in the Law and the Prophets.

hag'i-og'ra-pher (-fĕr), *n.* One of the writers of the Hagiographa; also, a writer of lives of the saints.

hag'i-og'ra-phy (hăg'ĭ-ŏg'rə-fĭ; hā'jĭ-), *n.* Biography of saints; saints' lives; hagiology. — **hag'i-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hag'i-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ə-trĭ), *n.* The invocation or worship of saints. — **hag'i-ol'a-ter** (-tĕr), *n.*

hag'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). History of sacred writings or of sacred persons; a narrative or catalogue of saints. — **hag'i-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hag'i-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

hag'i-o-scope' (hăg'ĭ-ō-skōp'; hā'jĭ-ō-), *n.* An opening in the interior walls of a cruciform church to afford a view of the altar to those in the transepts. — **hag'i-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

hag'ride' (hăg'rīd'), *v. t.* To ride or harass (a person), after the manner ascribed to hags and witches afflict with nightmare; — used chiefly in *p. p.*, **hag'rid'den.**

Hague Tribunal (hāg). The permanent court of arbitration created by the "International Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes," adopted by the International Peace Conference of 1899.

hah (hä), *interj.* = HA.

ha–ha' (hä-hä'), *n.* [F. *haha.*] A sunk fence, wall, or ditch.

Hah'ne-man'ni-an (hä'nĕ-măn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to, or derived from, S. C. F. Hahnemann (1755–1843), founder of homeopathy. — **Hah'ne-mann-ism** (hä'nĕ-măn-ĭz'm), *n.*

Hai'duk (hī'dōōk), *n.* [G. *haiduck, heiduck,* fr. Hung. *hajdu.*] One of the bandit mountaineers among the Balkan Slavs, who did much to bring on the struggle resulting in independence from Turkish rule; also, in Hungary, one of a class of mercenary foot soldiers who received privileges of nobility, etc., in 1605; hence, in Hungary and Poland, a domestic in the household of a noble.

haik (hīk; hāk), *n.* Also **haick.** [Ar. *ḥaïk,* fr. *ḥāka* to weave.] A woolen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs as an outer garment.

hai'kwan' (hī'kwän'), *n.* [Chin. *'hai-kuan.*] Chinese maritime customs.

haikwan tael. A Chinese weight ($\frac{1}{10}$ catty) equivalent to $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz., or 37.801 g. See TAEL.

hail (hāl), *n.* [AS. *hægel, hagol.*] **1.** Small roundish masses of ice precipitated from the clouds. **2.** A hailstorm. *Rare.* **3.** Hence, a shower of anything likened to hail; as, a *hail* of bullets — *v. i. & t.* To precipitate hail, or as hail.

hail, *v. t.* [From ME. *heil, hail,* n. & a., used in greeting, Icel. *heill* hale, sound.] **1.** To salute; greet. **2.** To call loudly to or after; accost. — *v. i.* To call out in order to attract attention, etc.

to hail from, to announce as the port from which a vessel sails; hence, to come from.

— *interj.* An exclamation of salutation or greeting.

Hail Mary. = AVE MARIA.

— *n.* Act of hailing; salutation. — **hail'er,** *n.*

hail fellow, *or* **hail'–fel'low.** A phrase used as an adjective, noun, or adverb, originating in the old greeting "Hail, fellow!" and hence signifying intimacy or comradeship.

hail'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A pellet of hail.

hail'storm' (-stôrm'), *n.* A storm accompanied with hail; a shower of hail.

hair (hâr), *n.* [AS. *hær.*] **1.** A slender threadlike outgrowth of an animal; esp., one of the filaments of the coat of mammals; also, this coat or a part of it, esp. that of the human head. **2.** *Bot.* A very slender, flexible outgrowth of the epidermis. **3.** Fabric made of hair; haircloth; a mat or wrap of such fabric. **4.** A hairbreadth.

hair'breadth' (-brĕdth'), *n.* Also **hair's breadth** (hârz). The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance.

hair'breadth', *a.* Very narrow; as, a *hairbreadth* escape.

hair'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* A brush for the hair.

hair'cloth' (-klŏth'; 62), *n.* A fabric made wholly or in part of camel's hair or horsehair, used to cover furniture, etc.

hair'dress'er (-drĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber. — **hair'dress'ing,** *n.* [with hair.

hair'i-ness (hâr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being hairy, or covered

hair'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* A pin to fasten the hair or a headdress.

hair shirt. A shirt, or a band for the loins, made of horsehair, and worn for a penance.

hair'split'ter (-splĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who makes overnice or needless distinctions in reasoning; one who quibbles.

hair'split'ting, *a. & n.* Making overnice distinctions.

hair'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* The slender spring which regulates the motion of the balance in many timepieces.

hair stroke. A delicate stroke in writing or printing.

hair trigger. *Firearms.* A trigger so adjusted that a slight pressure on it actuates the firing mechanism.

hair'y (hâr'ĭ), *a.*; HAIR'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Bearing, or covered with, hair; made of or resembling hair; hirsute.

Hai'ti-an (hā'tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Haiti. — *n.* A native or citizen of Haiti.

haj'i, haj'ji. Vars. of HADJI.

hake (hāk), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Merluccius*) of marine fishes allied to the cods. The *silver hake* (*M. bilinearis*) is an important food fish. **2.** Any of several genera (esp. *Urophycis*) of marine gadoid fishes. The *white hake* (*U. tenuis*) and the common *squirrel hake* (*U. chuss*) are food fishes.

Hake. 1/10

ha-keem', ha-kim' (hä-kēm'), *n.* [Ar. *ḥakīm,* lit., wise one.] In India and Mohammedan countries, a physician.

ha'kim (hä'kĭm), *n.* [Ar. *ḥākim.*] A Mohammedan title for a ruler or judge.

ha-la'cha } (hä-lä'kä), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOTH, -KOTH (-kōth).
ha-la'kah } [Heb. *halāchāh.*] Lit., usage or traditional custom; hence: **a** [*cap.*] The Jewish oral laws supplementing or explaining the law of the Scriptures, or these laws as later reduced to writing. **b** [*l. c.*] A single tradition or law. — **ha-la'chist** (hä-lä'kĭst), *n.*

ha-la'tion (hā-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See HALO.] *Photog.* A spreading of light beyond its proper boundaries, such as may appear, in an interior view, around a window facing the sky.

hal'berd (hăl'bĕrd; *formerly* hôl'bĕrd), **hal'bert** (-bĕrt), *n.* [F. *hallebarde;* of G. origin.] A kind of obsolete long-handled weapon. See *Illust.* — **hal'berd-ier'** (hăl'bĕr-dēr'), *n.*

Head of Halberd (time of Charles II.)

hal'cy-on (hăl'sĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀλκυών, better ἀλκυών.] A bird, identified with the kingfisher, fabled to nest on the sea about the time of the winter solstice, and calm the waves; hence, *Poetic,* the kingfisher. — *a.* Of or pert. to the halcyon; hence: calm; peaceful.

Hal-cy'o-ne (hăl-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλκυόνη.] *Class. Myth.* A daughter of Æolus. In grief for her drowned husband, Ceyx, she threw herself into the sea. The gods changed them both into kingfishers.

hale (hāl), *v. t.*; HALED (hāld); HAL'ING (hāl'ĭng). To haul; pull; drag. — **hal'er** (hāl'ĕr), *n.*

hale, *a.* [AS. *hāl.*] Free from defect, disease, or infirmity; sound; healthy; robust; also, characterized by health and vigor, as, a *hale* old age.

half (häf), *a.* [AS. *healf, halfa.*] **1.** Consisting of a moiety, or one of two equal parts. **2.** Consisting of about a half; hence: partial; imperfect.

— *adv.* **1.** In equal part or degree; approximately half; imperfectly. **2.** With a negative: Not by a great deal; very little or not at all; as, *not half* bad.

— *n.*; *pl.* HALVES (hävz). **1.** One of two equal parts of a (whole) thing. **2.** A part of anything approximately equal to the remainder; as, the larger *half* of a fortune.

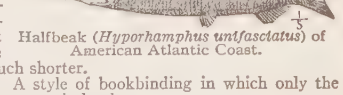
half'–and–half', *n.* Also **half and half.** A mixture of two malt liquors, esp. porter and ale, in about equal parts.

half'–and–half', *a.* Half one thing and half another, or half one thing and half its negative; as, a *half-and-half* enthusiasm. — *adv.* In equal measure or in equal parts.

half back. *Football.* See BACK, *n.*, 5 **d.**

half'–baked' (-bākt'), *a.* Baked imperfectly; underdone; hence, *Colloq.:* incomplete; deficient, esp. in intelligence.

half'beak' (häf'bēk'), *n.* Any of various elongated marine fishes (genera *Hemiramphus,* etc.) resembling garfishes, but having the upper jaw much shorter.



Halfbeak (*Hyporhamphus unifasciatus*) of American Atlantic Coast. 1/5

half binding. A style of bookbinding in which only the back and corners are in leather.

half blood, *or* **half'–blood',** *n.* **1.** [In this sense always **half blood.**] The relation between persons having one parent, but not both, in common; as, a brother or sister of the *half blood.* See BLOOD, *n.*, 3. **2.** A person so related to another. **3.** A person whose father and mother are of different races; a half-breed.

half'–blood'ed, *a.* Having half blood; also, having parents of different breeds; esp., having one parent of good and one of inferior stock.

half'–boot', *n.* A boot reaching somewhat above the ankle.

half'–breed', *n.* **1.** The offspring of parents of different races, esp. of the American Indian and the white race. **2.** [*cap.*] *U. S. Politics.* A member of that faction of the Republican party which favored civil service reform, opposed the strong Republican machine, and supported President Garfield in his controversy in 1881 with Senators Conkling and Platt of New York; — so called in derision by the other faction, the *Stalwarts.* — *a.* Half-blooded.

half brother. A brother by one parent only.

half'-caste', *n.* **1.** One born of, or descended from, a European parent on the one side and a Hindu or Mohammedan on the other. **2.** One born of two distinct races; a half-breed. — *a.* Of or pert. to a half-caste or half-castes.

half cock. The position of the hammer of a gun when half retracted so that the trigger cannot operate.

half'-heart'ed, *a.* Wanting in heart, spirit, or interest; lukewarm. — **half'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **-ed-ness**, *n.*

half hitch. See HITCH, KNOT, *n.*, 1.

half'-mast', *n.* A point some distance, not necessarily halfway, below the top of a mast or staff or the peak of a gaff; as, a flag at *half-mast* (a token of mourning or distress). — *v. t.* To hang at half-mast, as a flag.

half'-moon', *n.* **1.** The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated. **2.** Something shaped like the half-moon or like a crescent.

half note. *Music.* A minim.

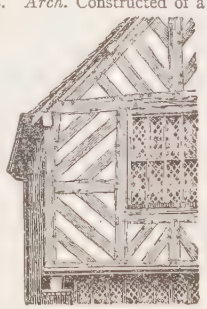
half'pace' (hăf'pās'), *n.* **1.** A raised floor or dais, or a platform at the top of steps, as for a throne or an altar. **2.** A landing of a staircase, between two half flights.

half'pen-ny (hā'pĕn-ĭ; hăf'pĕn'ĭ), *n.*; for *pl.* see PENNY. Half a penny, or a coin of this value. *England.*

half sister. A sister by one parent only.

half step. **a** See STEP, *n.*, 10. **b** *Mil.* In the United States infantry, a step of fifteen inches, or, in double time, of eighteen inches; — called *short step* in the navy.

half'-tim'bered (-tĭm'bĕrd), *a.* *Arch.* Constructed of a timber frame having the spaces filled in with masonry or with plaster on oak laths.



Half-timbered.

half tint. Demitint.

half tone, *or* **half'-tone'**, *n.* **a** An intermediate tone in a painting, engraving, photograph, etc.; middle tint, not very dark nor very light. **b** A half-tone photo-engraving.

half'-tone', *a.* Of or pert. to half tones; specif., *Photo-engraving*, designating a plate, process, or picture, in which the gradations of tone, or the half tones, in the photograph are reproduced by spots produced by a screen.

half'way' (hăf'wā'), *adv.* In the middle; partially. — *a.* Midway.

half'-wit'ted, *a.* Mentally deficient; imbecile.

hal'i-but (hăl'ĭ-bŭt; hŏl'-), *n.* Also **hol'i-but.** [ME. *hali* holy + *but, butte*, flounder; — as being eaten on holy days.] The largest species of flatfish (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*), one of the finest of food fishes. The female sometimes weighs several hundred pounds; the male, rarely more than fifty.

hal'ide (hăl'īd; -ĭd; hā'līd; -lĭd), *n.* Also **hal'id.** [Gr. ἅλς salt + *-ide, -id.*] *Chem.* A binary compound (a chloride, bromide, iodide, or fluoride) of a halogen with an element or radical. — *a.* Haloid.

hal'i-dom (hăl'ĭ-dŭm), **hal'i-dome** (-dōm), *n.* [AS. *hāligdōm; hālig* holy + *-dōm*, E. *-dom.*] Holiness; also, a sanctuary or a holy relic. *Archaic.*

hal'ite (hăl'īt; hā'līt), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς salt.] Native salt.

hal'i-tus (hăl'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *halare* to breathe.] Exhalation; breath; vapor.

hall (hôl), *n.* [AS. *heal, heall.*] **1.** The public dwelling of a Teutonic chieftain. **2.** **a** The residence of a landed proprietor. *Chiefly British.* **b** Hence, a residence or abode; as, *bachelor's hall.* **3.** A public or semipublic building of considerable size or stateliness. **4.** An assembly room. **5.** **a** In English universities, a building for residence, instruction, or the like; now, esp. such an establishment for certain students having or not having university privileges; as, theological *halls; halls* for women; hence, the body formed by the officers and members or residents of such a hall. **b** In North America, a college building devoted to any special purpose; as Divinity *Hall.* **6.** The common dining apartment in an English college; the dinner itself. **7.** The entrance room of a building; also, a corridor or passage. **8.** Cleared space in a crowd; — formerly an exclamation. *Obs.*

hal-lel' (hă-lĕl'; hăl'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *hallēl* praise.] *Jewish Ritual.* A selection of certain psalms of praise.

hal'le-lu'jah } (hăl'ĕ-loo'yȧ), *interj.* [See ALLELUIA.] Praise
hal'le-lu'iah } ye Jehovah! Praise ye the Lord! — *n.* A song or exclamation of gratitude or praise to God.

hal'liard (hăl'yĕrd). Var. of HALYARD.

hall mark, *or* **hall'mark'**, *n.* An official stamp of purity put on gold and silver articles at Goldsmiths' Hall, London.

hal-lo', hal-loa' (hă-lō'), *n., v., & interj.* See HOLLO.

hal-loo' (hă-lōō'), *interj. & n.* An exclamation or call to incite an animal or attract attention; shout. — *v. i.* To shout a halloo. — *v. t.* **1.** To encourage, or incite, with shouts. **2.** To call or shout to. **3.** To call out loudly.

hal-low' (-lō'), *n., v., & interj.* Halloo. *Obs.*

hal'low (hăl'ō), *v. t.* [AS. *hālgian*, fr. *hālig* holy.] To set apart for holy or religious use; consecrate.

Hal'low-een' (-ēn'), *n.* The evening preceding Allhallows, or All Saints' Day; the evening of October 31.

Hal'low-mas (hăl'ō-mȧs), *n.* The feast of Allhallows.

Hall'statt (häl'stät; -shtät), **Hall-stat'ti-an** (häl-stät'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Hallstatt, Austria, or the **Hallstatt,** *or* **Hallstattian, civilization,** a prehistoric civilization of central Europe, variously dated at from 1000 to 1500 B. C., characterized by expert use of bronze, a knowledge of iron, possession of domestic animals, agriculture, and artistic skill in manufacturing pottery, etc.

hal-lu'ci-nate (hă-lū'sĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *hallucinatus, aliucinatus*, p. p. of *hallucinari, alucinari*, to wander in mind, dream.] To wander mentally; suffer illusion. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To affect with visions or imaginary perceptions.

hal-lu'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Wandering of the mind. **2.** Perception of objects with no reality, or experience of sensations with no external cause, usually due to disorder of the nerves. — **Syn.** See DELUSION.

hal-lu'ci-na-to-ry (hă-lū'sĭ-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Partaking of, or tending to produce, hallucination.

hal'lux (hăl'ŭks), *n.*; *pl.* -LUCES (-ū-sēz). [NL., fr. L. *hallex, allex.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The digit of the hind limb corresponding to the pollex in the fore limb; in man, the great toe; the hind toe of birds.

hall'way' (hôl'wā'), *n.* An entrance hall or corridor. *U. S.*

halm. Var. of HAULM.

hal'ma (hăl'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἅλμα, fr. ἁλλεσθαι to leap.] **1.** *Greek Antiq.* The long jump, with weights in the hands, — the leading exercise of the Pentathlon. **2.** A game played on a board having 256 squares, by two persons with 19 men each, or by four with 13 men each.

ha'lo (hā'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS, -LOES (-lōz). [L. *halos*, acc. *halo*, Gr. ἅλως a threshing floor, disk or halo of the sun or moon.] **1.** A circle of light appearing to surround a luminous body. **2.** *Art.* A circle or disk of light around the head; a form of glory or nimbus. **3.** The glow or glory investing an object idealized.
— *v. t. & i.* To form, or encircle with, a halo.

hal'o-gen (hăl'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-gen.*] *Chem.* An element or radical that forms salts by direct union with metals; — applied to chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, and, sometimes, cyanogen.

hal'oid (hăl'oid; hā'loid), *a.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Resembling salt; halide. — *n.* A haloid substance.

hal'o-phyte (hăl'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant which grows naturally in soil impregnated with salts, as those of the seacoast or of the alkaline deserts. They are largely chenopods. Cf. MESOPHYTE, XEROPHYTE. — **hal'o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

halt (hôlt), *n.* [Formerly *alt*, It. or Sp. *alto*, fr. G. *halt*, fr. *halten* to hold.] A stop, as in marching; arrest of progress. — *v. i. & t.* To cease progress; stop; stand still.

halt, *a.* [AS. *healt.*] Having a halting walk; lame. — *n.* Act of limping; lameness. — *v. i.* **1.** To limp. **2.** To hesitate. **3.** To be faulty in sequence, as an argument.

hal'ter (hôl'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *hælftre.*] **1.** A rope or strap, with or without a headstall, for leading or tying an animal. **2.** A rope for hanging malefactors; a noose; hence, death by hanging. — *v. t.* **1.** To catch with or as with a halter; put a halter on. **2.** To hang.

halve (hăv), *v. t.*; HALVED (hăvd); HALV'ING. **1.** To divide into halves; be or form half of. **2.** *Golf.* Of a hole, match, etc., to play in the same number of strokes as an opponent.

halves (hăvz), *n.*, *pl.* of HALF.

hal'yard (hăl'yĕrd), *n.* [For *hallier* a hauler, fr. *hale, v.*] A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering sails, flags, etc.

ham (hăm), *n.* [AS.] **1.** The region back of the knee joint; in quadrupeds, the hock. **2.** The thigh and buttock; — esp. in *pl.* **3.** The thigh of a hog prepared for food.

Ham, *n.* *Bib.* The second son of Noah.

ham'a-dry'ad (hăm'ȧ-drī'ăd), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ADS (-ădz), L. -ADES (-drī'ȧ-dēz). [L., *Hamadryas, -adis*, Gr. Ἁμαδρυάς; ἅμα together + δρῦς oak, tree.] *Class. Myth.* A dryad.

ha-mal' (hȧ-mäl'; -môl'), *n.* Also **ham-mal', hum-maul', ha-maul',** etc. [Turk. & Ar. *hammāl*, fr. Ar. *hamala* to carry.] A porter; palanquin bearer; specif., in western India, a male house servant.

ham'a-me'li-da'ceous (hăm'ȧ-mē'lĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* [See HAMAMELIS.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Hamamelidaceæ*) of shrubs and trees (order *Rosales*), having alternate leaves, small, often clustered, flowers, and a woody or cartilaginous capsular fruit.

ham'a-me'lis (hăm'ȧ-mē'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁμαμηλίς a medlar.] The witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*).

Ha'man (hā'măn), *n.* *Bib.* An enemy of the Jews, hanged on the gallows prepared for Mordecai. *Esther* vii.

Ham'ble-to'ni-an (hăm'b'l-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or

designating a superior race or strain of American trotting horses descended from a stallion called Hambletonian (1849–76). — *n.* A horse of this race.

Ham'burg (hăm'bûrg; *G.* häm'bŏŏrk), *n.* **1.** A German city. **2.** One of a breed of domestic fowls, of rather small size, somewhat resembling Leghorns and having a rose comb and leaden blue legs.

hame (hām), *n.* Either of two curved pieces (bearing on the collar) to which the traces are fastened. See HARNESS.

Ham'il-to'ni-an (hăm'ĭl-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, following, or in accord with the doctrines of, Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804). **2.** Pert. to Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856), Scottish philosopher and logician.

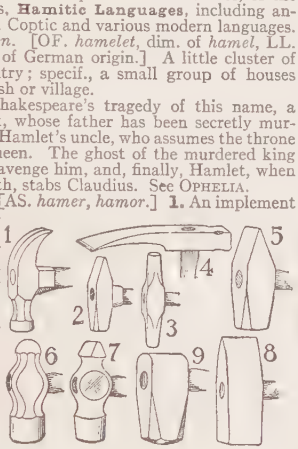
Ham'ite (hăm'īt), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A descendant of Ham, Noah's second son. *Gen.* x. 6–20. **2.** *Ethnol.* A member of the chief native race of North Africa. The Hamites are Caucasians, and have dark or even black skin, wavy hair, and oval face.

Ham-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Hamites, or the family of languages, **Hamitic Languages**, including ancient Egyptian and Coptic and various modern languages.

ham'let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *hamelet*, dim. of *hamel*, LL. *hamellum*, a dim. of German origin.] A little cluster of houses in the country; specif., a small group of houses belonging to a parish or village.

Ham'let, *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy of this name, a prince of Denmark, whose father has been secretly murdered by Claudius, Hamlet's uncle, who assumes the throne and marries the queen. The ghost of the murdered king enjoins Hamlet to avenge him, and, finally, Hamlet, when at the point of death, stabs Claudius. See OPHELIA.

ham'mer (-ĕr), *n.* [AS. *hamer, hamor.*] **1.** An implement for pounding, beating, driving nails, etc. **2.** Something in form or action resembling or likened to a hammer; as: **a** A lever with a striking head for ringing a bell. **b** Any of the padded mallets in a piano action; also, a hand mallet for playing on the xylophone, etc. **c** *Anat.* The malleus. **d** *Firearms.* That part of a gunlock which strikes the percussion cap, or firing-pin; the cock. **3.** An auctioneer's gavel. **4.** *Athletics.* A spherical weight attached to a long flexible handle and hurled from a circle.



Various Hammers. 1 Claw; 2 Riveting; 3 Boiler Maker's; 4 Bricklayer's; 5 Blacksmith's; 6, 7 Machinist's (6 with Ball Peen, 7 with Cross Peen); 8 Stone or Spalling Hammer; 9 Prospecting.

— *v. t.* **1.** To beat or strike with a hammer; to beat with heavy blows. **2.** To fasten or build with a hammer, as by nailing. **3.** Fig., to assail or work at assiduously. — *v. i.* To strike repeated blows with or as with a hammer; also, to labor persistently on one thing; make reiterated efforts.

ham'mer-cloth' (-klŏth'; 62), *n.* The cloth covering the driver's seat or box in a coach of ceremony.

ham'mer-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who works with a hammer.

ham'mer-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* Any of a family (*Sphyrnidæ*) of sharks having the head extended sidewise into long processes at the end of which are the eyes.

ham'mer-less, *a. Firearms.* Without a visible hammer; — said of a gun having a firing pin or striker inside the lock.

ham'mock (hăm'ŭk), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] **1.** A swinging bed, suspended by cords. **2.** An area characterized by hardwood vegetation. *Southern U. S.*

ham'per (-pĕr), *n.* [For *hanaper.*] A large basket, usually with a cover.

ham'per, *v. t.* To fetter; embarrass; encumber.

Syn. Impede, hinder, clog, restrict, confine, bind, trammel, fetter, curb, chain, tie. — **Hamper, trammel, clog, fetter.** To **hamper** is to encumber or embarrass as by an impediment or restraining influence; to **trammel** is more specifically to entangle or confine as if in a net; **clog** emphasizes the idea of something which weighs upon or clings to one. **Fetter** (primarily to chain the feet) suggests relatively complete confinement or restraint; as, *fettered* by superstition.

— *n. Naut.* Articles ordinarily indispensable, but in the way at certain times. See TOP-HAMPER.

ham'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [G.] A ratlike burrowing rodent (*Cricetus cricetus*) found in parts of Europe and Asia.

ham'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* In man, either of the great tendons back of the knee. In quadrupeds, the large tendon above and behind the hock. — *v. t.* To cut the hamstring or hamstrings of; hence: to cripple; disable.

ham'u-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* Having a small hook; hook-shaped.

ham'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* **-LI** (-lī). [L., a little hook.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A hook, or hooklike process.

han'ap (hăn'ăp), *n.* [F.] A goblet; cup. *Obs. or Hist.*

han'a-per (-ă-pĕr), *n.* [OF. *hanapier*, fr. *hanap* a drinking vessel; of Ger. origin.] **1.** A case or basket to hold plate, as drinking cups or goblets. **2.** A kind of small hamper in which documents were kept. **3.** [*cap.*] The former department of the English Court of Chancery into which fees were paid for the sealing and enrolling of documents, as charters, etc.

hance (hăns), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A sudden fall or break, as the fall of the fife rail down to the gangway. **2.** *Arch.* The arc of minimum radius at the springing of an elliptical or similar arch; hence, the haunch of an arch.

hand (hănd), *n.* [AS.] **1.** The terminal part of the arm when modified, as in man and apes, as a grasping organ. **2.** Any of certain parts serving the function of or resembling a hand; as: **a** The foot of an ape. **b** The chela of a crustacean. **c** *Falconry.* The foot of a hawk. **3.** Personal possession; ownership; hence, control; — usually in *pl.* **4.** *Civil Law.* = MANUS. **5.** Agency; part in any action. **6.** Ability; skill. **7.** Handwriting; style of penmanship; hence, a signature. **8.** A performer of work; a hired worker at manual labor; member of a crew. **9.** Handiwork; also, touch or touches. *Archaic.* **10.** Side; direction; also, fig., side or aspect of a subject, argument, or the like. **11.** A person considered as the source or medium, esp. in a series, from whom something is derived; as, a knowledge got at first *hand*; he heard it at second *hand.* **12.** Something likened to a hand, as a pointer on a dial, a cluster of bananas containing from 8 to 20 fruits or "fingers," etc. **13.** A hand's breath, or 4 inches (10.16 cm.); as, a horse 15 *hands* high. **14.** A round of applause. **15.** An inning or turn of play, as in rackets, billiards, and cricket. **16.** *Card Playing.* **a** A player. **b** A single round in a game. **c** The quota of cards received by a player at one deal.

☞ *Hand* is used figuratively as a symbol for: **a** Ability or skill; as, to try one's *hand* at a thing. **b** Activity; agency operation; work; — in distinction from the *head*, which implies thought, and the *heart*, which implies affection; as "His *hand* will be against every man." **c** Power; might, as, to rule with a strong *hand.* **d** Pledge; contract; — usually in reference to marriage; as, to ask the *hand.*

at hand, near; within easy reach. — **at the h. of,** by the act of; from. — **by h.,** with the hands; by manual labor. — **h. to h.,** in close proximity; at close quarters; as, a *hand-to-hand* conflict. — **in h. a** In actual possession or charge. **b** In preparation or process; as, the work is now well *in hand.* **c** Under control or effective management. — **off one's hands,** out of one's charge or care; as, I will take the property *off your hands.* — **on h. a** In present possession; as, goods *on hand.* **b** Pending; as there is work *on hand.* **c** Present; as, I shall be *on hand, U. S.* — **on one's hands,** resting on one as a responsibility, burden, or the like; as, he has a large family *on his hands.* — **out of h.,** forthwith; without delay; as, she married him *out of hand;* also, beyond control. — **to h.,** within reach or into possession; as, his letter is *to hand.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To manipulate; deal with. *Obs.* **2.** To lead, guide, or assist with the hand; conduct; as, to *hand* a lady into a carriage. **3.** To give, pass, or transmit with the hand; as, he *handed* them the letter. **4.** *Naut.* To furl, as a sail. **to hand down,** to transmit to a later generation or age. — **to h. on,** to transmit in succession. — **to h. over,** to yield control of; surrender.

hand'ball' (hănd'bôl'), *n.* A game played in a walled court with a ball which is struck with the hands.

hand'bar'row (-băr'ō), *n.* A frame or flat barrow, without a wheel, carried by handles.

hand'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A printed sheet to be handed out.

hand'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A manual; guidebook.

hand'breadth' (-brĕdth'), *n.* A linear measure varying from about 2⅓ to 4 inches; a palm. [hand.]

hand'cart' (hănd'kärt'), *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by

hand'cuff' (-kŭf'), *n.* A manacle; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To manacle.

hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a hand or hands, esp. of a specified sort or number. **2.** Hand in hand. *Rare.*

hand'fast' (hănd'făst'), *n. Archaic.* **1.** Hold; grasp. **2.** A contract; covenant, esp. of betrothal or marriage.

hand'fast'ing, *n.* **1.** A betrothal. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** An old form of irregular or probationary marriage contracted by the parties joining hands and agreeing to live together as man and wife.

hand'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* **-FULS** (-fo͝olz). **1.** As much or many as the hand will grasp. **2.** A small quantity or number.

hand gallop. A moderate gallop with the horse well in hand.

hand glass. **1.** A glass, or small glazed frame, for the protection of plants. **2.** A small mirror with a handle. **3.** A magnifying reading glass held in the hand.

hand'grip' (-grĭp'), *n.* [AS. *handgripe.*] **1.** A grasping with the hand; a grip. **2.** In *pl.* Hand-to-hand combat.

hand'i-cap (hăn'dĭ-kăp), *n.* [From *hand in cap*, in allusion to a certain old sport.] **1.** A race or contest, in which

a disadvantage is imposed on a supposedly superior contestant or an advantage is given to one supposedly inferior in order to equalize their chances of winning. **2.** Any artificial advantage granted to, or disadvantage imposed on, a contestant in such a race or contest. **3.** Fig., any disadvantage that renders achievement more difficult.
— *v. t.*; -CAPPED (-kăpt); -CAP'PING. To encumber with a handicap; assign a handicap to. — **hand'i-cap'per,** *n.*

hand'i-craft (-krăft), *n.* [For *handcraft.*] **1.** A trade requiring skill of hand; manual skill. **2.** A craftsman. *Rare.* — **hand'i-crafts'man** (-krăfts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn).

hand'i-ly (hăn'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a handy manner.

hand'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being handy.

hand'i-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* [AS. *handgeweorc.*] Work done with the hands; hence, any work done personally.

hand'ker-chief (hăn'kĕr-chĭf), *n.* **1.** A cloth carried for wiping the face, nose, etc. **2.** A neckerchief; neckcloth.

han'dle (hăn'd'l), *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING. [AS. *handlian.*] **1.** To touch, feel, hold, take up, move, etc., with the hand. **2.** To manage in using with the hands, as a spade or weapon; manipulate. **3.** To manage; direct; as, to *handle* a regiment. **4.** To deal with; act upon; as, much mail matter was *handled.* **5.** To treat; as, he was *handled* cruelly. **6.** To deal with or manage in writing or speaking or in the arts. **7.** To deal or trade in. — *v. i.* **1.** To use the hands. **2.** To act or behave in a certain way. — *n.* That part of a vessel, instrument, etc., to be held in the hand; — often used fig. — **han'dler** (-dlĕr), *n.*

han'dle-bar' (-bär'), *n.* A bar with a handle or handles, esp. one used to steer a bicycle, or either half of such a one.

han'dling (hăn'dlĭng), *n.* **1.** A touching, controlling, using, etc., with the hand or hands, or as with the hands. **2.** The mode of treatment or representation, as in writing, speaking, or the arts; style of touch or treatment.

hand'made' (hănd'mād'), *a.* Made by hand, as disting., formerly, from natural objects, now, from manufactured.

hand'maid' (-mād'), *n.* Also, *Archaic,* **hand'maid'en** (-mād''n). A female servant or attendant.

hand organ. A barrel organ cranked by hand.

hand'rail' (hănd'rāl'), *n.* A rail to be grasped by the hand as a support; a railing serving as a guard.

hand'saw' (-sô'), *n.* A saw used with one hand.

hand'sel (hănd'sĕl; hăn'-), *or* **han'sel,** *n.* **1.** Something given or received for good luck, esp. in a new enterprise or experience; hence, an earnest. **2.** A first installment of payment. — *v. t.*; -SELED (-sĕld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. **1.** To give a handsel to. **2.** To inaugurate auspiciously. **3.** To use or do for the first time.

hand'some (hăn'sŭm), *a.*; -SOM-ER (-ĕr); -SOM-EST. [*hand* + *-some.*] **1.** Dexterous. *Obs. or Colloq.* **2.** Suitable. *Obs. or Colloq.* **3.** Ample; as, a *handsome* fortune. **4.** Gracious; liberal; generous; as, *handsome* conduct. **5.** Having a pleasing appearance, esp. with dignity and symmetry. — **hand'some-ly,** *adv.* — **hand'some-ness,** *n.*

hand'spike' (hănd'spīk'), *n.* [D. *handspaak,* lit., hand pole.] A bar, as of wood, used as a lever, as in a capstan.

hand'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* A feat of tumbling, consisting in turning in the air as in a somersault, placing both hands simultaneously, or one hand, on the ground in turning.

hand'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work done with the hands.

hand'writ'ing (-rīt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Form of writing peculiar to a particular hand or person. **2.** Manuscript. *Archaic.*

hand'y (hăn'dĭ), *a.*; HAND'I-ER (-dĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Performed by the hand. *Obs.* **2.** Ready to hand; convenient. **3.** Skillful with the hand; dexterous. **4.** *Nautical.* Easily managed; as, the yacht is *handy.*

hand'y-dan'dy, *n.* A child's play in which one child guesses in which closed hand another holds some small object. — *interj.* Guess if you can. *Obs. or R.*

hang (hăng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* HUNG (hŭng) or HANGED (hăngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANG'ING. With reference to the death penalty *hanged* is preferred to *hung.* [AS. *hangian,* v. i., fr. *hōn,* v. t.] **1.** To fasten to a point above without support from below; suspend. **2.** To put to death by suspending from a cross, gibbet, or gallows; specif., to suspend by the neck till dead. **3.** To fasten so as to allow free motion; as, to *hang* a door. **4.** To affix in position, as a scythe to its snath or an ax to its helve. **5.** To droop; incline; as, to *hang* one's head. **6.** To cover, decorate, or furnish by suspending something; as, the walls were *hung* with pictures. **7.** To prevent from reaching a decision; as, one obstinate juror can *hang* a jury.
to hang fire, to be slow in explosion; as, the cannon *hangs fire;* hence, fig.: to hesitate; be reluctant. — **to h. up,** to postpone; delay; as, the bills were *hung up* in committee.
— *v. i.* **1.** To dangle; depend. **2.** To die by hanging. **3.** To lean or incline over or downward. **4.** To hover; impend. **5.** To depend; — used with *on* or *upon* or, formerly, with *by.* **6.** To be in rapt attention; — often used with *on;* as, he *hung* on her words. **7.** To cling; stick. **8.** To be in suspense; be in doubt. **9.** To linger; loiter; — often used with *about, around, by.*
to hang together. **a** To remain united. **b** To be consistent. *Colloq.*
— *n.* **1.** Manner in which a thing hangs; as, the *hang* of a gown. **2.** Meaning; method of use; knack; as, he couldn't get the *hang* of it. *Colloq. U. S.*

han'gar' (hăn'gär'; *F. pron.* ăn'gär'), *n.* [F.] A coach shelter; a shed, esp. one for vehicles, aircraft, etc.

hang'bird' (hăng'bûrd'), *n.* See BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

hang'dog' (-dôg'; 62), *n.* A person fit only to hang a dog or to be hanged like a dog. — *a.* Sneaking; ashamed; base.

hang'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who hangs. **2.** That which hangs, or is suspended; specif., a short, usually slightly curved, sword. **3.** A hanging device, esp. to support something.

hang'er-on', *n.*; *pl.* HANGERS-ON. A dependent; one who adheres to others' society longer than he is wanted.

hang'ing (hăng'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A suspending or state of being suspended. **2.** Execution by hanging. **3.** That which is hung, as drapery, tapestry, wall paper, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.* — *p. a.* **1.** Suspended; pendent. **2.** Adapted to sustain a hanging object. **3.** Downcast in appearance. **4.** Deserving, or likely to cause, death by hanging. **5.** Overhanging; situated on a steep slope; as, *hanging* gardens.

hang'man (hăng'măn), *n.* One who hangs another; esp. an official who executes by hanging.

hang'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* [A corruption of *agnail.*] A sliver of skin which hangs loose at the side of a finger nail.

hank (hăngk), *n.* A coil or loop; specif., a coil or skein of yarn. A cotton hank has usually 840 yds.; a linen, 300 yds.

han'ker (hăng'kĕr), *v. i.* To long (for); — usually used with *after, for,* or an infinitive. — **Syn.** See LONG. — *n.* Act of hankering; a longing or yearning. — **han'ker-er,** *n.*

Han'o-ve'ri-an (hăn'ō-vē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Hanover in Germany or to the ducal house of Hanover, founded about 1125, to which belonged the four Georges and William IV., of England, and, by birth, Victoria. — **Han'o-ve'ri-an,** *n.*

hanse (hăns), *n.* [LL. *hansa,* or F. *hanse,* both of G. origin.] **1.** A merchant guild. *Hist.* **2.** A fee paid to a trading guild. **3.** [*cap.*] A medieval league (the **Hanseatic League**) of merchants of free Germanic towns, later of the towns themselves, formed to protect their trade.

Han'se-at'ic (hăn'sē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns, or to their confederacy.

han'sel. Var. of HANDSEL.

han'som (hăn'sŭm), *n.*, **hansom cab.** [After J. A. *Hansom,* Eng. inventor.] A kind of carriage. See *Illust.*

A form of Hansom.

Ha'nuk-ka, Ha'nuk-kah (hä'nŏŏk-kä), *n.* [Heb. *khanukkāh.*] The Jewish Feast of the Dedication (commemorating the dedication of the new altar set up at the purification of the temple of Jerusalem (1 *Maccabees* i. 59, iv. 59), held for eight days beginning with the 25th day of Kislev.

Han'u-man' (hŭn'ŏŏ-măn'), *n.* [Hind. *hanumān,* Skr. *hanumant* a sacred monkey.] **1.** *Hindu Myth.* A monkey god, the son of the wind and a monkey nymph. **2.** [*l. c.*] The entellus monkey.

hap (hăp), *n.* [From Scand.] Chance; happening; luck. — *v. i.*; HAPPED (hăpt); HAP'PING. To happen.

hap'haz'ard (hăp'hăz'ărd), *n.* [*hap* + *hazard.*] Chance; accident; random; — used chiefly in *at,* or *by, haphazard.* — *a.* Determined by chance; accidental. — **Syn.** See RANDOM. — *adv.* In a haphazard manner.

haph-ta'rah (hăf-tä'rä), *n.*; *pl.* -TAROTH (-rōth). [Heb. *haphtārāh,* prop., valedictory, fr. *pātar* to depart.] One of the lessons from the Nebiim (or Prophets) read in the Jewish synagogue after the parashoth. See PARASHAH.

hap'less, *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky.

hap'ly, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

hap'pen (hăp''n), *v. i.* [See HAP chance.] **1.** To occur by chance or without previous design; fall out; hence, to come to pass. **2.** To be (in, at, etc.) by chance. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** To come (on) by chance. **4.** To come or go casually. *Colloq.* **5.** To fall; come; used with *to* or *unto;* as, it *happened* to my lot to go. *Archaic or Colloq.*
Syn. Happen, chance. **Happen** has nearly lost the implication of chance, signifying merely to *take place, occur;* **chance** more definitely suggests fortuitousness. See OCCUR.

hap'pen-ing, *n.* An occurrence; event.

hap'pi-ly (hăp'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** By chance; haply. *Archaic.* **2.** By good fortune; luckily. **3.** In a happy manner or state. **4.** With dexterity; gracefully; felicitously; aptly. — **Syn.** Fortunately, successfully, prosperously.

hap'pi-ness (-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Good fortune; prosperity. **2.** A state of pleasurable content with one's condition of life.

3. Graceful aptitude; felicity; — used esp. of language.
Syn. Happiness, felicity, beatitude, blessedness, bliss. **Happiness** applies to the enjoyment or pleasurable satisfaction attendant on welfare; **felicity**, denoting intense happiness, has more formal or elevated connotations; **beatitude** is supreme felicity. **Blessedness** suggests deep or refined enjoyment arising from the purest affections; **bliss** denotes even more exalted felicity; both *blessedness* and *bliss*, like *beatitude*, often refer to the joys of heaven.

hap'py (hăp'ĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. **1.** Favored by hap, or fortune; lucky; prosperous. **2.** Contented; joyous; also, in conventional usage, pleased; as, I am *happy* to accept your invitation. **3.** Dexterous; apt; felicitous; as, the artist is *happy* in depicting children. **4.** Expressing happiness; as, *happy* laughter. — **Syn.** See LUCKY.

hap'py-go-luck'y, *a.* Trusting to hap or luck; easy-going.

Haps'burg (hăps'bûrg; *G.* häps'bo͝orK), *n.* [From *Habsburg*, Aargau, Switzerland.] A member of a German family, founded about 1100, to which have belonged the rulers of Austria since 1276 (Rudolph I.), of Spain from 1516 (Charles I.) to 1700, and many of the Holy Roman emperors.

ha'ra-ki'ri (hä'rä-kē'rē), *n.* Also, incorrectly, **hari-kari.** [Jap., stomach cutting.] Suicide by piercing the abdomen, formerly practiced in Japan by the nobles and samurai in case of disgrace, often at the command of the government.

ha-rangue' (hȧ-răng'), *n.* [F., fr. OHG. *hring* ring, ring of people.] A loud address to a multitude; a noisy, ranting speech. — **Syn.** See SPEECH. — *v. i. & t.*; -RANGUED' (-răngd'); -RANGU'ING. To make, or address in, a harangue.

ha-rangu'er (hȧ-răng'ẽr), *n.* One who harangues.

har'ass (hăr'ăs), *v. t.* [F. *harasser.*] **1.** To fatigue: hence, to weary by importunity or fretting. **2.** To harry; lay waste; raid. **3.** *Mil.* To worry and impede by repeated attacks. — **har'ass-er,** *n.* — **har'ass-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
Syn. Annoy, vex, fret, worry, plague, torment, molest, tease, tantalize, trouble, distress, chafe, irritate, bother, pester, badger, harry. — **Harass, annoy, vex, fret, worry, plague, torment, molest, tease, tantalize.** To **harass** is to weary, esp. by whatever is importunate or burdensome; to **annoy** is to irritate, esp. with reference to the susceptibilities; **vex** suggests stronger mental disturbance than *annoy*, and often implies slight anger; to **fret** is to chafe into (often querulous) irritation; **worry** connotes undue or wearing solicitude or borrowing of trouble. **Plague** and **torment** are used colloquially in a weakened sense. To **molest** is to annoy or disturb, esp. in malice or hostility. To **tease** is to annoy, esp. by nagging; to **tantalize** is to torment by awakening and then frustrating expectations.

har'bin-ger (hăr'bĭn-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *herbergeor* a provider of lodging, deriv. of *herberge* lodging, inn.] **1.** One sent before to provide lodgings; esp., an officer of the English royal household who formerly preceded the court when traveling, to prepare lodgings. *Arch. or Hist.* **2.** A forerunner. — **Syn.** See FORERUNNER.
— *v. t.* To be a harbinger of; presage.

har'bor, har'bour (-bẽr), *n.* **1.** A place of security and comfort; refuge; shelter. **2.** A portion of a body of water so protected as to afford a refuge for vessels; port; haven. — *v. t.* To entertain as a guest; shelter; indulge or cherish (a thought or feeling, esp. an ill thought). — **Syn.** See FOSTER. — *v. i.* To lodge, or abide for a time; take shelter, as in a harbor. — **har'bor-er, har'bour-er,** *n.*

har'bor-age, har'bour-age (-ăj), *n.* Shelter; harbor.

harbor, *or* **harbour, master.** An officer charged with the duty of executing the regulations respecting the use of a harbor, esp. as to berthing and mooring.

hard (härd), *a.* [AS. *heard.*] **1.** Not easily penetrated; firm; solid; — opposed to *soft*. **2.** Difficult to exhaust; enduring; as, the athlete looked *hard*, or in *hard* condition. **3.** Difficult to impress or influence; unsympathetic; unfeeling; close in money matters. **4.** Difficult to bear or endure; hence: severe; rigorous; oppressive. **5.** Difficult to accomplish; laborious; arduous. **6.** Difficult mentally or judicially; perplexing. **7.** Having difficulty in doing something or in exercising some faculty. *Rare*, exc. in *hard of hearing*. **8.** Persevering; energetic; violent; as, a *hard* worker. **9.** Difficult to manage, resist, or deal with. **10.** Disreputable; incorrigible; reprobate; as, a *hard* character or gang. *Colloq.* **11.** Not agreeable to the sensibilities; harsh; as, a *hard* face; specif.: **a** Acid; sour, as liquors. **b** Strong; spirituous, as distilled liquors. *U. S.* **12.** Containing substances that interfere with the action of soap; — said of water. **13.** *Pron.* **a** Explosive in utterance; — said of certain consonant sounds, as *c* in *came*, and *g* in *go*, as disting. from other sounds (called *soft*) of the same letters, as in *center, general*, etc. **b** Voiceless, or surd, as *p, t, k*; — contrasted with *soft*, that is, voiced, or sonant, as *b, d, g*.
Syn. Hard, difficult, arduous. **Hard** is the simpler, blunter, and more general term; **difficult** is esp. used of that which demands skill or sagacity; **arduous** suggests the necessity of laborious or persevering exertion. See FIRM.
hard and fast, strict; undeviating; as, a *hard and fast* rule. — **h. coal,** anthracite.
— *adv.* **1.** With pressure, tension, or strain; with energy; earnestly; vigorously; as, to run *hard*. **2.** So as to involve pain or trouble; severely; as, I was *hard* put to it. **3.** With difficulty; as, prejudice dies *hard*. **4.** Tightly; firmly; fast; as, to hold *hard*. **5.** So as to be hard; as, a *hard*-frozen river. **6.** Close or near; as, they waited *hard* by. **7.** *Naut.* With the utmost energy, or to the extreme limit; as, *Hard* aport!

hard'en (här'd'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make hard or harder; make hardy or robust; make firm, tight, or compact; indurate. **2.** To make unimpressionable or callous; as, to *harden* one's heart. — *v. i.* **1.** To become hard or harder. **2.** To become confirmed or strengthened; esp., to become hard in disposition. **3.** Of prices, the market, etc., to become higher or less subject to depression; stiffen. *Com. Cant.*

hard'en-er (-d'n-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, hardens; specif., one who hardens and tempers tools.

hard'-fa'vored, -fa'voured (härd'fā'vẽrd; 109), *a.* Hard-featured; ill-looking; as, Vulcan was *hard-favored*

hard'-fist'ed, *a.* Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer; also, close-fisted; niggardly. — **hard'-fist'ed-ness,** *n.*

hard'hack' (härd'hăk'), *n.* An American rosaceous shrub (*Spiræa tomentosa*) with rusty hairy leaves and panicles of pink or, rarely, white flowers.

hard'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A shrewd, unfeeling person; also, a blockhead. **2.** Any of various fishes, as the menhaden or any of certain gurnards or sculpins.

hard'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd). *a.* Of sound judgment; shrewd.

hard'-heart'ed (-här'tĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Unfeeling; cruel. — **hard'-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **hard'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

har'di-hood (här'dĭ-ho͝od), *n.* Boldness with firmness; intrepidity; also, impudence. — **Syn.** Courage, pluck, stoutness; audacity, effrontery. See CONFIDENCE.

har'di-ly, *adv.* In a hardy manner; boldly; stoutly.

har'di-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Hardihood. *Archaic.*

har'di-ness, *n.* **1.** Physical vigor. **2.** Hardihood.

hard'ly (härd'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Severely; harshly. **2.** With difficulty; by hard work. **3.** Scarcely; barely; not probably.
Syn. Hardly, scarcely, barely are often interchangeable. **Hardly** suggests difficulty; **scarcely**, scant margin; **barely** implies that there is nothing to spare.

hard'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being hard. **2.** The peculiar quality shown by water containing certain dissolved salts (see HARD, *a.*, 12).

hard'pan' (härd'păn'), *n. Chiefly U. S.* **1.** Any earth, not popularly recognized as rock, which it is hard to dig into or excavate. **2.** Hard unbroken ground.

hards (härdz)]*n. pl.* [ME. *herdes*, AS. *heordan.*] The **hurds** (hûrdz)] refuse or coarse part of flax or hemp; tow.

hard'-set', *a.* **1.** Hard put to it; in a hard position. **2.** Hard; firm; hence: obstinate; resolved.

hard'-shell', *a.* **1.** Having a hard shell. **2.** Unyielding; uncompromising; strict. *Colloq. U. S.*
hard-shell crab, a crab which has not recently molted, and hence has the shell rigid; — disting. from a *soft-shell crab*, and used chiefly of edible species.

hard'ship (härd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Hardness. **2.** That which is hard to bear, as privation, injury, etc.

hard'-tack', *n.* A kind of hard biscuit or sea bread.

hard'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Metal ware, as cutlery, tools, etc.

hard wood, *or* **hard'wood',** *n.* **1.** Any wood which is heavy, close-grained, and resistent, as opp. to *soft wood*. **2.** *Forestry.* The wood of any broad-leaved tree as disting. from that of a conifer; hence, any broad-leaved tree.

har'dy (här'dĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. [F. *hardi*, p. p. fr. OF. *hardir* to make bold.] **1.** Bold; brave; resolute. **2.** Confident; full of assurance. **3.** Strong; firm. **4.** Inured to fatigue or hardships; enduring. **5.** Able to withstand the cold of winter; — used of plants.

har'dy, *n.* A blacksmith's fuller or chisel with a shank to fit into the anvil.

hare (hâr), *n.* [AS. *hara.*] Any of certain swift, timid rodents (mostly genus *Lepus*), having a divided upper lip, long hind legs, a short cocked-up tail, and long ears.

hare and hounds. A sport in which two players, the *hares*, having a few minutes' start, and scattering bits of paper, called "scent," are chased by others, the *hounds*.

Harebell.

hare'bell' (hâr'bĕl'), *n.* A small slender campanulaceous plant (*Campanula rotundifolia*), having blue bell-shaped flowers; — often called *bluebell*.

hare'brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Giddy; volatile; heedless.

hare'lip' (-lĭp'), *n.* A congenital deformity of the lip, commonly the upper one, marked by a split.

ha'rem (hā'rĕm), *n.* [Ar. *ḥaram*, orig., anything forbidden or sacred.] The women's apartments in a Mohammedan residence; also, the occupants of a harem.

har'i-cot (hăr'ĭ-kō; -kŏt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A ragout of meat with beans and other vegetables. **2.** The seed or unripe pod of the string bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*, etc.).

hark (härk), *v. i.* [See HEARKEN.] To listen; hearken. *Rare, exc. in the imperative as interj. Hark*, as an interjection, was formerly often used with *ye*, whence the contraction **harkee.** [to revert.]

to hark back, to go back a little for a fresh start; hence, to revert.

— *v. t.* To listen to; give ear to.

— *n.* A shout of encouragement or guidance to hounds.

hark'en. Var. of HEARKEN.

harl (härl), *n.* **1.** A filamentous substance; esp., the filaments of flax or hemp. **2.** A barb, or barbs, of a feather, much used in dressing artificial flies; also, a fly so dressed.

Har-le'ian (här-lē'ăn; här'lē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Robert Harley (1661–1724) and his son Edward (1689–1741), or their collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, now in the British Museum.

Har'le-quin (här'lē-kwĭn; -kĭn), *n.* [F. *arlequin*, obs. *harlequin*.] A character in comedy and pantomime with shaven head, masked face, party-colored tights, and sword of lath. Also [*l. c.*], a buffoon. — *a.* [*l. c.*] Party-colored; fantastic.

har'le-quin-ade' (-kwĭn-ād'), *n.* [F. *arlequinade*.] **1.** A play or part of a play in which the Harlequin is conspicuous. **2.** Buffoonery; fooling. [prostitute.]

har'lot (-lŏt), *n.* [OF. *harlot, herlot, arlot*, a rascal.] A

har'lot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Prostitution; lewdness. **2.** A harlot.

harm (härm), *n.* [AS. *hearm*.] **1.** Injury; hurt; misfortune. **2.** Evil; wrong. — **Syn.** Mischief, loss. See INJURY.

— *v. t.* To hurt; injure; damage.

har-mat'tan (här-măt'ăn), *n.* [Ashanti *haramata*.] A dry, dust-laden wind on the Atlantic coast of Africa.

harm'ful (härm'fo͝ol), *a.* Hurtful; mischievous.

harm'less, *a.* **1.** Free from harm; unhurt. **2.** Not harmful; innocuous. — **harm'less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.*

har-mon'ic (här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *harmonicus*, Gr. ἁρμονικός. See HARMONY.] **1.** Musical. *Rare.* **2.** Concordant; consonant. **3.** Relating to harmony as disting. from melody or rhythm. **4.** Pert. to harmonics. **5.** *Math.* Having relations or properties bearing some resemblance to those of musical consonances;—used of certain numbers, ratios, etc.

— *n.* A tone accompanying a fundamental tone and produced by the concurrent vibration of the aliquot parts of the string or vibrating medium; also, such a tone produced separately, as by touching a vibrating string.

har-mon'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [Fem. fr. L. *harmonicus* harmonic.] *Music.* **a** An instrument consisting of rotating glasses played by touching the edges with the dampened finger. **b** An instrument of graduated strips of glass or metal which are struck with hammers. **c** A harmonicon (**b**). **d** An organ stop of delicate tone.

har-mon'i-con (-kŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ICA (-kȧ). [Gr. ἁρμονικόν, neut. of ἁρμονικός harmonic.] *Music.* **a** = HARMONICA, **a** & **b.** **b** A small flat wind instrument, played by the mouth, containing metallic reeds, one set sounded by exhaling, another by inhaling; a mouth organ. **c** An orchestrion.

har-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of musical sounds.

har-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having parts adapted and proportioned to each other; symmetrical; congruous. **2.** Marked by harmony; free from discord; pleasant-sounding. — **har-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **har-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

har'mo-nist (här'mō-nĭst), *n.* **1.** One who shows the agreement of parallel passages of different authors, as of the Gospels. **2.** *Music.* **a** A composer or performer. **b** One expert or skilled in harmony. **3.** A harmonizer.

har'mo-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a harmony or harmonist; as, *harmonistic* methods.

har-mo'ni-um (här-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A reed instrument resembling a small organ. [harmonizing.]

har'mo-ni-za'tion (här'mō-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-), *n.* Act of

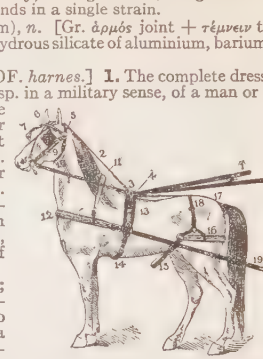
har'mo-nize (här'mō-nīz), *v. i.* & *t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To be or make harmonious. — **-niz'er,** *n.*

har'mo-ny (här'mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [OF. *armonie*, L. *harmonia*, Gr. ἁρμονία joint, proportion, concord, ἁρμός a fitting.] **1.** Just adaptation of parts to each other; agreement between the parts of a design or composition, giving unity or a pleasing whole. **2.** Concord in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc.; peace and friendship. **3.** *Music.* **a** Musical consonance; tuneful sound. **b** Combination of tones into a chord; triad. **c** Structure of a piece of music according to the composition, progression, and modulation of its chords; — disting. from *melody* and *rhythm*. **d** Science of the structure, relation, and progression of chords. **4.** A literary work which brings together or arranges systematically parallel passages respecting the same events and shows their consistency.

Syn. Harmony, melody. Harmony suggests the pleasing concord of simultaneous sounds or strains differing in pitch or quality; **melody**, the agreeable arrangement of successive musical sounds in a single strain.

har'mo-tome (-mō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμός joint + τέμνειν to cut.] *Min.* A native hydrous silicate of aluminium, barium, and potassium.

har'ness (-nĕs), *n.* [OF. *harnes.*] **1.** The complete dress, armor, or trappings, esp. in a military sense, of a man or a horse. *Hist.* **2.** The gear or tackle (other than a yoke) of a draft animal, as of a horse. **3.** Tackle, gear, or equipment of any kind. *Now Rare.* **4.** *Weaving.* The part of a loom comprising the heddles, with their means of support and motion.



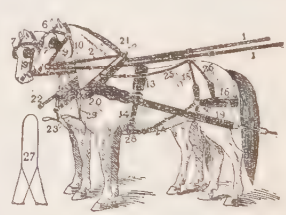
Single Harness. 1 Rein; 2 Overcheck Rein; 3 Checkhook; 4 Terret; 5 Crownpiece; 6 Front; 7 Blind; 8 Face Piece of Overcheck; 9 Cheek Piece; 10 Throatlatch; 11 Neck Strap; 12 Breastband, or Breast Collar; 13 Saddle; 14 Bellyband; 15 Breeching Strap; 16 Breeching, or Breeching Body; 17 Crupper; 18 Hip Strap; 19 Trace.

— *v. t.* **1.** To accouter; arm; to mount; apparel. *Archaic.* **2.** To put harness on, as a horse; hence, to prepare for, or constrain to, work. — **har'ness-er,** *n.*

harnessed antelope, any of several striped antelopes of the genus (*Tragelaphus*) containing the boschbok.

harp (härp), *n.* [AS. *hearpe*.] **1.** A stringed instrument generally having strings set in an open frame and plucked with the fingers. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Lyra. **3.** Any of various contrivances like, or suggestive of, a harp.

Harp of Arthur, a star, perh. Vega, the "Harp star," in the constellation Lyra.



Double Harness. 1, 1 Reins; 2 Check, Bridle, or Side Rein; 6, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19 same as in Single Harness; 13 Back Pad; 14 Billet; 20 Collar; 21 Hame; 22 Breast Strap; 23 Chokestrap (22 & 23 fasten to the Neck Yoke supporting the Pole); 24 Side Strap; 25 Back Strap; 26 Breeching Stay; 27 Diagram showing Crossing of Reins; 28 Bellyband; 29 Collar Strap; 30 Lazy Strap.

— *v. t.* **1.** To express; voice. **2.** To effect or affect by harping. — *v. i.* **1.** To play the harp; sound like a harp. **2.** To dwell on, or recur to, a subject tediously or monotonously; — used with *on* or *upon*. — **harp'er,** *n.*

to harp on one, the same, etc., **string,** to dwell persistently upon one subject.

harp'ings (härʹpĭngz), **harp'ins** (-pĭnz), *n. pl.* The wales round the bow of a ship, made stout to sustain shocks.

harp'ist, *n.* A harp player; harper.

har-poon' (här-po͞on'), *n.* [F. *harpon*.] A barbed spear or javelin used to strike large fish, whales, etc. — *v. t.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon. — **har-poon'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

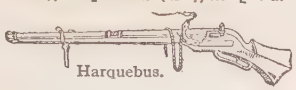
harp'si-chord (härp'sĭ-kôrd), *n.* [OF. *harpechorde*, in which the *harpe-* is of Ger. origin.] A harp-shaped wire-stringed instrument, the immediate precursor of the piano, in use from the 16th to the 18th century.

Harpsichord.

Har'py (härʹpĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [F. *harpie*, L. *harpyia*, Gr. ἅρπυια, fr. root of ἁρπάζειν to snatch.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A monster usually figured as having a woman's head and upper part of the body and a bird's wings, tail, legs, and claws. The Harpies are usually malign creatures who snatch away the souls of the dead, seize or defile the food of their victims, etc. Their number is differently stated; as three, they were Aello, Ocypete, and Celæno, or Podarge. **2.** [*l. c.*] A rapacious person; an extortioner. **3.** [*l. c.*] Short for HARPY EAGLE.

harpy eagle. A large and powerful double-crested eagle (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*) of tropical America.

har'que-bus (här'kwē-bŭs), **ar'que-bus** (är'-), *n.* [F. *arquebuse*, OF. *harquebuse*, fr. D. or G., prop., a gun with a hook.] **1.** An obsolete portable firearm, at first having a matchlock operated by a trigger. **2.** A soldier, or soldiery, armed with the harquebus.


Harquebus.

har'que-bus-ier' (här'kwē-bŭs-ēr'), **ar'que-** (är'kwē-), *n.* A soldier armed with a harquebus. See SOLDIER, *Illust.*

har'ri-dan (här'ĭ-dăn), *n.* [F. *haridelle* a worn-out horse, jade.] A worn-out strumpet; a vixenish woman; a hag.

har'ri-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who harries. **2.** Any of a genus (*Circus*) of hawks, feeding on small animals and insects.

har'ri-er, *n.* [From HARE, *n.*] One of a breed of small hounds used for hunting hares.

har'row (här'ō), *v. t.* [See HARRY.] To harry. *Archaic.*

har'row, *n.* [ME. *harowe, harwe.*] An agricultural implement set with iron or wooden teeth and drawn over plowed land to level it, break the clods, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw a harrow over (land). **2.** To torment or distress; vex; — often used with *up.* — *v. i.* To be affected by harrowing; as, light soil *harrows* well. — **har'row-er,** *n.*

har'ry (hăr'ĭ), *v. t. & i.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [AS. *hergian* to act as an army, ravage, *here* army.] **1.** To ravage; pillage; plunder. **2.** To harrow; harass. **3.** To steal; take in a raid or foray. *Obs. or Scot.*

harsh (härsh), *a.* [ME. *harsk.*] **1.** Offensive to sense or feeling as being coarse, rough, discordant, astringent, stern, severe, sour, etc.; lacking harmony or smoothness; rasping; repellent; as, *harsh* fabrics, colors, sounds, climate, etc. **2.** Unfeeling; severe; cruel; as, a *harsh* master, punishment, etc. — **harsh'ly,** *adv.* — **harsh'ness,** *n.*

harsh'en (här'shĕn), *v. t.* To make harsh. *Rare.*

hars'let. Var. of HASLET.

hart (härt), *n.* [AS. *heort.*] A stag; male red deer.

harte'beest' (härt'bēst'; här'tē-), *n.* [D. *hert* hart + *beest* beast.] A large South African antelope (*Bubalis caama*), formerly numerous south of the Zambezi.

harts'horn' (härts'hôrn'), *n.* **1.** A hart's horn, or antler. **2. a** Spirits of hartshorn, a solution of ammonia in water; aqua ammoniæ. **b** Carbonate of ammonium; — called also *volatile salt* and *sal volatile.*

hart's–tongue' (-tŭng'), *n., or* **hart's–tongue fern.** Also **harts'tongue'.** Any of several ferns, esp. a species (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*) with simple lanceolate fronds, often auriculate at the base.

har'um–scar'um (hâr'ŭm-skâr'ŭm), *a.* Reckless; wild. — *n.* Harum-scarum person or conduct. *Both Collog.*

ha-rus'pex (hă-rŭs'pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -PICES (-pĭ-sēz). [L. *haruspex, aruspex.*] *Rom. Relig.* A diviner or soothsayer of a class not officially priests of the state religion. Cf. AUGUR.

ha-rus'pi-cy (-pĭ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *haruspicium.*] The art or practices of haruspices. See HARUSPEX.

har'vest (här'vĕst), *n.* [AS. *hærfest.*] **1.** The season of gathering grain and fruits; late summer or early autumn; also, the gathering of a crop or crops. **2.** Crop; yield, as of grain, fruit, or honey. **3.** Product or outcome of any exertion. [crop.] — *v. t.* To reap or gather, as a crop. — *v. i.* To gather in a

har'vest-er (-vĕs-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, harvests, as **a** A harvestman. **b** Any of various machines for harvesting; esp., a reaper or binder for harvesting grain.

harvest bug. = HARVEST TICK.

harvest fly. Any of certain cicadas, whose note is heard chiefly about harvest time; often any cicada.

harvest home. The gathering and bringing home of the harvest; the time of harvest; also, a feast made at the close of the harvest; hence, the song sung by the reapers.

har'vest-man (här'vĕst-măn), *n.* **1.** A man engaged in harvesting. **2.** Any of an order (*Phalangida*) of arachnids resembling the true spiders. Most forms have very long slender legs, and are popularly called *daddy longlegs.*

harvest moon. The moon near the full nearest the autumnal equinox, the date of many autumn harvests, when, in middle to high latitudes, the angle between its orbit and the horizon is smallest, and it therefore rises only a few minutes later each day.

harvest tick. The six-legged larval forms of certain ticks, which are found in grass and bushes, and attach themselves to men and animals, burrowing under the skin, and causing intense itching.

Har'vey (här'vĭ), *v. t.* To treat by, or subject to, the Harvey process. — **Har'vey-ize** (-īz), *v.*

Harvey process. [After H. A. *Harvey* (1824–93), American inventor.] *Metal.* A process for hardening the surface of steel, esp. armor plate.

has (hăz), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE.

hash (hăsh), *v. t.* [F. *hacher*, fr. *hache* hatchet.] To mince and mix; slash; mangle. — *n.* **1.** That which is hashed; meat and vegetables, esp. when already cooked, minced and mixed. **2.** A mixture; jumble; mess.

hash'ish (hăsh'ēsh; hä-shēsh'), *n.* Also **hash'eesh.** [Ar. *ḥashīsh.*] A narcotic preparation of hemp used in the Orient for its intoxicating effect when chewed or smoked.

has'let (hăs'lĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *hâtelettes* broil, fr. *haste* spit.] The edible viscera (heart, liver, etc.) of a beast, esp. of a hog.

Has'mo-næ'an (hăz'mŏ-nē'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or desig- **Has'mo-ne'an** } nating the family or dynasty of the Maccabees (see MACCABEES); — perh. derived from the name of an ancestor of Mattathias.

hasp (hăsp), *n.* [AS. *hæpse.*] A clasp or fastening, as for a door; esp., a hinged metal strap secured by a staple and pin, padlock, or the like, or by snapping into the lock. — *v. t.* To shut or fasten with or as with a hasp.

has'sock (hăs'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *hassuc* tussock.] **1.** A rank tuft of bog grass or sedge; tussock. **2.** A cushion footstool.

hast (hăst), *2d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE; — contr. of *havest. Archaic.*

has'tate (hăs'tāt), *a.* [L. *hastatus*, fr. *hasta* spear.] Spear-shaped or shaped like the head of a halberd; of leaves, triangular, with spreading basal lobes. See LEAF, *Illust.*

haste (hāst), *n.* [OF., of G. origin.] **1.** Celerity of motion; swiftness; dispatch; — used of voluntary action. **2.** Undue celerity; unthinking or rash hurry. **3.** Urgency; hurry.
Syn. Quickness, nimbleness; impetuosity, precipitancy, precipitation; hurry, flurry, bustle; expedition, dispatch, alacrity, alertness; speed, velocity, rapidity. — **Haste, hurry, speed, expedition, dispatch.** **Haste** denotes quickness, often urgency, sometimes precipitancy, of (esp. voluntary) action; **hurry** connotes confusion and want of collected thought; **speed** denotes swiftness of (esp. forward) movement; it is not (like *haste* and *hurry*) confined to voluntary agents, and it sometimes retains its original implication of prosperity or success. **Expedition** and **dispatch** suggest promptitude, esp. in the setting forward or conclusion of a business or affair.

haste, *v. t. & i.*; HAST'ED (hās'tĕd; 24); HAST'ING (hās'tĭng). To hasten; hurry. *Now Chiefly Literary.*

has'ten (hās'n), *v. t.* To drive or urge forward; expedite; hurry. — *v. i.* To make haste; hurry. — **has'ten-er,** *n.*

hast'i-ly (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a hasty manner.

hast'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being hasty.

hast'y (hās'tĭ), *a.*; HAST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Done or made quickly; swift; hurried. **2.** In a hurry; impatient. *Obs.* **3.** Made or done without due deliberation; as, a *hasty* remark, marriage. **4.** Not deliberative or cautious; precipitate; as, a man *hasty* in his words. **5.** Having, proceeding from, or indicating a quick temper. — **Syn.** See FAST.

hasty pudding. a A batter or pudding of flour or oatmeal stirred into boiling water or milk. *Eng. & Local, U. S.* **b** Indian meal mush. *U. S.*

hat (hăt), *n.* [AS. *hæt, hætt.*] **1.** A covering for the head, esp. one with a crown and brim. **2.** The red hat of a cardinal in the Church of Rome; hence, the office of cardinal. — *v. t.*; HAT'TED; -TING. To furnish with a hat; put a hat on.

hat'a-ble (hāt'ă-b'l), *a.* Also **hate'a-ble.** [From HATE.] Capable of being, or deserving to be, hated; odious.

hat'band' (hăt'bănd'), *n.* A band round the crown of a hat; sometimes, a black band worn as a badge of mourning.

hat'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A box for holding a hat or hats.

hatch (hăch), *n.* [AS. *hæc.*] **1.** A door, gate, or wicket, with an opening over it; lower half of a divided door. **2.** *Naut.* **a** An arrangement of planks over portions of a wholly or partially undecked ship; — usually in *pl.* **b** The covering of an opening in the deck of a vessel, in a floor, etc. **c** Hatchway. **3.** A floodgate; sluice gate.

hatch, *v. t.* [F. *hacher* to hack. See HASH.] **1.** To mark with hatching. **2.** To inlay in fine lines. — *n. Fine Arts.* A stroke or line, esp. for shading.

hatch, *v. t.* **1.** To produce (young) from an egg or eggs; also, to produce young from (an egg or eggs). **2.** To concoct; contrive. — *v. i.* To produce young; — said of eggs; to come forth from the egg; — of the young. — *n.* Act of hatching; also, that which is hatched; hence, outcome.

hatch'el (hăch'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *hechele.*] A toothed instrument for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow, hards, or coarse part; hackle; heckle. — *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To dress with a hatchel. — **hatch'el-er, hatch'el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.*

hatch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, hatches eggs, as a bird or an incubator. **2.** A contriver; a plotter.

hatch'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place for hatching eggs, esp. of fish.

hatch'et (hăch'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *hachette*, dim. of *hache* ax, of G. origin.] A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand; sometimes, a tomahawk, esp. in: **to dig up the hatchet,** to go to war; **to bury the h.,** to make peace.

hatch'et-ine (hăch'ĕt-ĭn) } *n.* [After the discoverer,
hatch'et-ite (hăch'ĕt-īt) } Charles *Hatchett* (?1765–1847), English chemist.] *Min.* Mineral tallow; a waxy or spermacetilike fossil hydrocarbon, commonly greenish yellow.

hatch'ing, *n.* In engraving, drawing, etc., the process or result of making close fine lines, to give shading.

hatch'ment (hăch'mĕnt), *n.* [For *achievement.*] *Her.* A sort of panel on which a decedent's arms are temporarily displayed.

hatch'way' (-wā'), *n.* An opening, usually square or oblong, in a deck, floor, roof, etc.; also, any similar opening, as to a cellar.

hate (hāt), *v. t.*; HAT'ED (hāt'ĕd; 24); HAT'ING. [AS. *hatian.*] **1.** To dislike intensely; detest; abhor; as, to *hate* deceit. **2.** To have aversion to; in a weakened sense, to dislike; as, to *hate* to write.

Syn. Hate, detest, abhor, abominate, loathe. Hate, the general term, implies extreme aversion, esp. with enmity or malice; **detest** connotes violent or intense antipathy or dislike. **Abhor** suggests profound repugnance; **abominate,** strong detestation, as of something ill-omened or shameful; **loathe** implies utter disgust.

— *v. i.* To feel hate or hatred. [object of hatred.]

— *n.* [AS. *hete.*] **1.** Intense aversion; detestation. **2.** An]

hate'a-ble, *a.* See HATABLE.

hate'ful (hāt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of hate or ill will; malevolent. **2.** Exciting or deserving hate; odious; as, *hateful* crimes.

— **hate'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **hate'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Odious, obnoxious, offensive, repulsive, repellent, repugnant, abhorrent, disgusting, revolting, loathsome, invidious.—**Hateful, odious, obnoxious, offensive, invidious.** *Hateful* and *odious* are sometimes used with little distinction. But **hateful** oftener applies to what excites actual hatred; **odious,** to what is excessively disagreeable, or awakens repugnance. That is **obnoxious** which is highly objectionable; that is **offensive** which is actively annoying, insulting, or repulsive. That is **invidious** which procures or entails odium, ill will, or envy.

hat'er (hāt'ẽr), *n.* One who hates.

hath (hăth). = HAS, *3d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE, contracted from *haveth. Archaic.*

Ha'thor (hä'thōr), *n.* [Gr. *Ἁθωρ,* fr. Egypt. *Het-Herh* the house above, or *Het-Heru* house of Horus.] *Egypt. Mythology.* The goddess of love, mirth, and social joy. She is often represented with a cow's head or ears.

Ha-thor'ic (hȧ-thŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hathor; esp., in *Arch.,* pertaining to or designating a type of Egyptian column having the capital sculptured with heads or masks supposed to represent Hathor.

ha'tred (hā'trĕd), *n.* [ME. *hatred, hatreden, -reden* being fr. AS. *rædden* condition.] Strong aversion or detestation with ill will. — **Syn.** Enmity, hate, animosity, malevolence, loathing, abhorrence, repugnance. See ODIUM.

hat'ter (hăt'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

hat'-tree', *n.* A stand with spreading arms for hats.

hau'berk (hô'bẽrk), *n.* [OF. *hauberc,* fr. OHG. *halsberc; hals* neck + *bergan* to protect.] A coat of mail.

haught (hôt), *a.* [See HAUGHTY.] Haughty. *Archaic.*

haugh'ty (hô'tĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. [F. *haut* high, OF. also *halt,* fr. L. *altus.*] **1.** Disdainfully or contemptuously proud; arrogant; supercilious. **2.** Exalted; lofty in nature; noble; bold. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See ARROGANT. — **haugh'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **haugh'ti-ness,** *n.*

haul (hôl), *v. t.* [F. *haler.*] **1.** To pull; drag; transport by drawing. **2.** To call to account; check and reprimand; — usually used with *up.* **3.** To shift the course of (a ship), esp. so as to sail closer to the wind. — **Syn.** See DRAW.

to haul over the coals, to criticize severely; censure; call to account. — **to haul the, or one's, wind.** *Naut.* To turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows.

— *v. i.* **1.** *Naut.* To shift the course of a ship, esp. closer to the wind. **2.** To pull; tug; drag. **3.** To change direction, as the wind; shift; hence, to change one's attitude or course of action; — often used with *around.*

— *n.* **1.** A violent pull; a tug. **2.** A single draft of a net. **3.** That which is caught or gained at once, as by hauling a net. **4.** Distance through which anything is hauled, as freight.

haul'age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of hauling, or the force expended in hauling; also, charge for hauling. **2.** A charge made by a railroad for the use of a line of track.

haul'er, *n.* One who, or that which, hauls.

haulm (hôm), *n.* Also **halm** (hôm). [AS. *healm.*] **1.** Collectively, stems or stalks, as of cereals; straw or litter. *Eng.* **2.** A culm or stem of a plant. — **haulm'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

haunch (hänch; hônch), *n.* [F. *hanche.*] **1.** The hip; the projecting region about the hip; loosely, in *pl.,* the hind quarters. **2.** Of meats, the leg and loin taken together. **3.** *Arch.* Either of the parts of an arch at the sides of the crown between the crown and the springings.

haunt (hänt; hônt), *v. t.* [F. *hanter.*] **1.** To frequent; frequent the company of; visit intrusively. **2.** To inhabit or frequent as a ghost or specter. **3.** To recur to (the mind, etc.) often and spontaneously; as, *haunted* by regrets. — **Syn.** See FREQUENT. — *v. i.* To stay, visit, or associate persistently or habitually.

— *n.* **1.** Habit; custom; usage; esp., the habit of resorting to a place. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A place to which one often resorts; resort. — **haunt'er,** *n.*

Hau'sa (hou'sä), *n.* A member of a large and important Negroid race of northern Nigeria.

hau'sen (hô'z'n; *G.* hou'z'n), *n.* [G.] A large sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*) of the region of the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and tributary rivers. It is sometimes 12 feet long.

haus'mann-ite (hous'mȧn-īt), *n.* [After J. F. L. *Hausmann,* Ger. mineralogist.] *Min.* A native oxide of manganese, Mn_3O_4, in brownish black crystals or massive.

haus-tel'lum (hôs-tĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *haurire, haustum,* to drink.] *Zoöl.* A proboscis adapted to suck blood or juices of plants, as in many insects and some crustaceans.

haus-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL., a well, fr. L. *haurire, haustum,* to drink.] In parasitic plants, a specialized outgrowth serving to absorb food.

haut'boy (hō'boi), *n.* [F. *hautbois,* lit., high wood; *haut* high + *bois* wood; — from its high tone.] *Music.* An oboe.

hau-teur' (hô-tûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *haut* high.] Haughtiness.

ha'üyne (hä'wĭn), **ha'üy-nite** (hä'wĭ-nīt), *n.* [After R. J. *Haüy,* French mineralogist.] *Min.* An isometric mineral, occurring commonly as rounded grains in certain igneous rocks. It is usually blue, and is a silicate and sulphate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

Ha-van'a (hȧ-văn'ȧ), *n.* Also **Ha-van'na, Ha-van'nah.** A kind of cigar made in Cuba; also, one made elsewhere of Cuban tobacco.

have (hăv), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* HAD (hăd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAV'ING. Indic. present, I *have,* thou *hast,* he *has,* or (archaic) *hath;* we, ye, they *have.* [AS. *habban* (imperf. *hæfde,* p. p. *gehæfd*).] **1.** To hold in possession or control; possess; own. **2.** To know; understand; as, he *had* some Latin. **3.** To be compelled; — used with *to* and the infinitive; as, he *had* to leave. **4.** To keep or cherish in the mind; as, *have* no fear. **5.** To be in a certain relation to; as, we *had* the river on our right. **6.** To give expression to, or to exercise (a feeling, opinion, or the like); as, he *had* the kindness to assent. **7.** To perform; experience; engage in; — in the widest sense; as, to *have* an experience; *have* to do with. **8.** To maintain; assert; as, rumor *had* it so. **9.** To obtain or get; accept; learn; as, he must *have* food or starve. **10.** To obtain an advantage over; hold in one's power; as, you *have* me there. *Often Colloq.* **11.** To effect; exact. **12.** To take or hold (one's self); proceed promptly; — used reflexively, often with ellipsis of the pronoun; as, to *have* at one, i. e., to aim at one; attack. **13.** To suffer or experience from an exterior source; as, he *had* his leg broken.

☞ *Have,* as an auxiliary verb, is used with the past participle of any verb to form its perfect tenses, or express completed action; as, I *have* loved; I shall *have* eaten. *Had* is used, esp. in poetry, for *would have* or *should have,* and for *would* or *would have* with adjectives, adverbs, or phrases of comparison, as *as well, as lief, rather, better, liefer, best, liefest,* to indicate preference or advisability.

Syn. Have, hold, own, possess. Have is the general term; **hold** is stronger, and often implies retention or occupancy; to **own** is to *have* or *hold* as property; **possess** implies esp. ownership with full right, title, or control; as, to *have* a house; to *hold* a fort, one's own; he *owns* the book he *has* in his hand; he *has* or *possesses* great wealth.

have'lock (hăv'lŏk), *n.* [After Sir Henry *Havelock.*] A light cloth covering for the cap, hanging over the neck.

ha'ven (hā'v'n), *n.* [AS. *hæfene.*] **1.** A harbor; port. **2.** A place of safety; an asylum. — *v. t. & i.* To shelter, or take refuge, in a haven.

hav'er (hăv'ẽr), *n.* A possessor. *Obs. or R.*

hav'er (hăv'ẽr; hȧv'ẽr), *n.* The oat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hav'er-sack (hăv'ẽr-săk), *n.* [F. *havresac,* G. *habersack* sack for oats.] A bag or case, usually of cloth, for carrying provisions on a march; — distinguished from *knapsack.*

Ha-ver'sian (hȧ-vûr'shăn), *a.* Pert. to, or discovered by, Clopton Havers, an English physician of the 17th century.

Haversian canals, *Anat.,* the small canals through which the blood vessels ramify in bone.

hav'ior, hav'iour (hăv'yẽr), *n.* [From OF. *aveir, avoir,* a having, prop., to have.] Behavior; demeanor. *Archaic.*

hav'oc (hăv'ŏk), *n.* [OF. *havot* plunder, *crier havot* to cry havoc.] **1.** In medieval warfare, the order to fall to pillage; — in *to cry havoc.* **2.** Wide and general destruction; waste. — *v. t. & i.*; -OCKED (-ŏkt); -OCK-ING. To devastate.

haw (hô), *n.* [AS. *haga.*] The hawthorn or its fruit.

haw, *n. & interj.* A certain hesitation of speech, or its sound. — *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking, as with a sound like *haw;* — esp., in *to hum* (or *hem*) *and haw.*

haw, *n.* The nictitating membrane, esp. of a horse.

haw, *interj.* A word of command used in guiding teams driven without reins, generally to direct them to turn to the near (or left) side. — *v. i. & t.* To turn (a team or cattle) to the near side.

Ha-wai'ian (hä-wī'yăn), *n.* A native or citizen of Hawaii; esp., a member of the native race of Hawaii — *a.* Of or pertaining to Hawaii or the Hawaiians.

haw'finch' (hô'fĭnch'), *n.* The common European grosbeak (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*).

haw–haw' (hô-hô'), *n.* [Imitative.] A boisterous laugh; a guffaw. — *v. i.* To laugh boisterously.

hawk (hôk), *n.* [AS. *hafoc, heafoc.*] Any of a family (*Falconidæ*) of diurnal birds of prey excepting eagles and vultures. It includes the falcons, buzzards, harriers, kites, and caracaras. Typically, any of a genus (*Accipiter*) which includes the European sparrow hawk and the sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks of America, or of a genus (*Astur*) which consists of the goshawks. Hawks were formerly extensively trained for use in hunting (*falconry*). Though some occasionally destroy poultry, they feed largely on field mice, reptiles, insects, etc., and are often more useful than harmful.

1/12 Cooper's Hawk.

— *v. i.* **1.** To pursue birds by means of trained hawks. **2.** To attack while on the wing; soar and strike like a hawk.

hawk, *v. i.* To clear the throat, as of phlegm, noisily. — *v. t.* To raise by hawking, as phlegm; — often with *up.* — *n.* An audible effort to force up phlegm from the throat.

hawk, *n. Masonry.* A small board, with a handle on the under side, to hold mortar.

hawk, *v. t.* To offer for sale by outcry in the street; peddle. — *v. i.* To cry, or peddle, goods about as a hawker.

hawk'er (hôk'ĕr), *n.* One who hawks wares; a peddler.

hawk'er, *n.* Falconer; one who follows the sport of hawking.

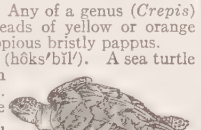
hawk'–eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having a keen eye; sharp-sighted.

hawk'ing, *n.* Falconry; the sport of hunting with hawks.

hawk moth. Any of a numerous family (*Sphingidæ*) of large moths, with stout body and long slender proboscis. They suck the juices of flowers.

hawk's'–beard' (hôks'bērd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Crepis*) of cichoriaceous plants, with heads of yellow or orange flowers; — so called from the copious bristly pappus.

hawks'bill' tur'tle *or* **tor'toise** (hôks'bĭl'). A sea turtle (*Chelonia imbricata*), found in all tropical and subtropical seas. It furnishes the best tortoise shell of commerce. Called also, simply, **hawksbill.**



Hawksbill Turtle. (1/30)

hawk's'–eye', *n.* See TIGER-EYE.

hawk'weed' (hôk'wēd'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Hieracium*) of cichoriaceous plants, having heads of flowers with yellow or red rays. **2.** Any of certain other cichoriaceous or asteraceous plants (*Picris hieracioides, Senecio hieracifolius,* etc.).

hawse (hôz; hôs), *n. Naut.* **1.** A hawse hole; also, that part of the bow where the hawse holes are. **2.** The distance between a vessel's bow and her anchor. **3.** The situation of the cables of a vessel when two anchors port and starboard, are used.

hawse hole, *or* **hawse'hole',** *n. Naut.* One of the holes, in a ship's bow, through which a cable passes.

haw'ser (hô'zĕr; -sĕr), *n.* [From F. *hausser* to raise, OF. *haucier,* LL. *altiare,* fr. L. *altus* high.] A large rope for towing or securing a ship.

haw'ser–laid', *a.* Made in the manner of a hawser. Cf. CABLE-LAID, and see CORDAGE, *Illust.*

haw'thorn (hô'thôrn), *n.* [AS. *hagaþorn.*] Any of a genus (*Cratægus,* esp. the European *C. oxyacantha* and the American *C. coccinea*) of usually spiny malaceous shrubs and small trees, having shining, often lobed, leaves, fragrant white or pink flowers, and small red fruits called *haws.* Various species are planted for hedges, etc.

Hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*). 1 Leaves and Flowers; 2 Haws. (1/2)

hay (hā), *n.* A country dance with interweaving of couples.

hay, *n.* [AS. *hēg, hīg, hieg.*] Grass mowed or ready for mowing; esp., grass cut and cured for fodder. — *v. i.* To cut and cure grass for hay.

hay, *n.* [AS. *hege.*] **1.** A hedge; an inclosing fence. *Obs.* **2.** A place inclosed with a hay; a park. **3.** [Perh. a different word.] A net for catching wild animals, esp. rabbits, as by being set in their haunts.

hay'cock' (hā'kŏk'), *n.* A conical pile of hay in the field.

hay fever. A catarrhal affection of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract, usually occurring in spring or late summer.

hay'loft' (-lôft'; 62), *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay.

hay'mow' (-mou'), *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn; also, the part of a barn where hay is kept.

hay'rack' (hā'răk'), *n.* **1.** A frame mounted on the running gear of a wagon, and used in hauling hay, straw, etc. **2.** A feeding rack to hold hay for cattle or horses.

hay'rick' (-rĭk'), *n.* A pile of hay; haystack.

hay'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Grass seed, esp. that gathered from a haymow; also, the bits of straw, chaff, etc., from hay, such as cling to the clothes.

hay'stack' (-stăk'), *n.* A pile, or stack, of hay.

Hay'ti-an (hā'tĭ-ăn). Var. of HAITIAN.

hay'ward (hā'wôrd), *n.* [*hay* a hedge + *ward.*] An officer appointed to look after hedges and fences to keep cattle from breaking in, and to impound estrays.

haz'ard (hăz'ărd), *n.* [F. *hasard,* Sp. *azar* an unforseen disaster, an unfortunate card or throw at dice.] **1.** An old game of chance played with dice. **2.** The uncertain result of throwing a die; hence: chance; accident. **3.** Risk; danger; peril. **4.** Anything hazarded or risked, as stakes in gaming. **5.** *Eng. Billiards.* A stroke by which a ball is holed after contact with another ball; — called **winning hazard,** or **losing hazard,** according as an object ball or the cue ball is pocketed. **6.** *Court Tennis.* One of the winning openings in a court (in modern courts the dedans, grille, and winning gallery). **7.** *Golf.* Any bunker, water (except casual water), sand, path, road, ditch, bush, or rushes. — **Syn.** See DANGER.

— *v. t.* **1.** To venture; risk. **2.** To run or take the risk of; venture to offer (a conjecture, explanation, etc.). — **Syn.** Jeopard, peril, endanger.

haz'ard-ous (-ărd-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Fortuitous. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Exposed to hazard; dangerous; risky. — **haz'ard-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **haz'ard-ous-ness,** *n.*

haze (hāz), *n.* Light vapor or smoke in the air; lack of transparency in the air; hence, fig.: obscurity; dimness.

Syn. Haze, fog, mist. **Haze** suggests a lack (often pleasing) of transparency; **mist** always suggests moisture; **fog** is thick or dense *mist.* Fig., **haze** and **mist** suggest vagueness or indefiniteness; **fog** connotes great mental confusion or obscurity.

haze, *v. t.* **1.** To harass by exacting unnecessary, disagreeable, or difficult work. *Chiefly Naut.* **2.** To play abusive or ridiculous tricks on; — used esp. of college students. *Chiefly U. S.*

ha'zel (hā'z'l), *n.* [AS. *hæsel.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Corylus*) of betulaceous shrubs or small trees bearing nuts, called **hazelnuts** or *filberts,* inclosed in a leafy involucre. **2.** The wood of the hazel tree, or a stick of this wood. **3.** A light reddish brown color.

Hazel (*Corylus americana*). 1 Twig with Leaves and Nuts; 2 Ament. (1/2)

— *a.* **1.** Consisting of hazels, or of the wood of the hazel; pert. to, or derived from, the hazel; as, a *hazel* wand. **2.** Of the color hazel. — **ha'zel-ly** (-ĭ), *a.*

haz'er (hāz'ĕr), *n.* One who hazes.

ha'zi-ly (hā'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a hazy manner.

ha'zi-ness, *n.* Quality of being hazy; mistiness; uncertainty.

haz'ing (hāz'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** A beating. **2.** Infliction of unnecessary or excessive work, esp. on sailors. **3.** Harassment by abusive or ridiculous treatment, as of freshmen at some schools and colleges. *Chiefly U. S.*

ha'zy (hā'zĭ), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-zĭ-ĕr); -ZI-EST. **1.** Characterized by haze; formerly, foggy or misty. **2.** Obscure in thought or sense; vague.

he (hē), *pron.; nom.* HE; *poss.* HIS (hĭz); *obj.* HIM (hĭm); *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thâr) or THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm). [AS. *hē,* masc., *hēo,* fem., *hit,* neut.; pl. *hī* or *hie.*] **1.** The man or male being previously designated. **2.** Any one; the man or person; as, *he* who wins will receive a prize. **3.** Man; any male person; — in this sense used substantively.

☞ Used in composition or attributively, *he* denotes a male; as, a *he*-goat.

head (hĕd), *n.* [AS. *hēafod.*] **1.** The upper part of the human body containing the brain, mouth, etc.; also, the corresponding anterior division of the body of animals. **2.** The hair as a head covering, esp. when dressed. **3.** The seat of the intellect; the understanding; as, he has a good *head;* hence, a person; as, wise *heads.* **4.** Director; leader; chief. **5.** Chief position; front. **6.** An individual;

— often used as a plural; as, a thousand *head* of cattle. **7. a** The top part of a plant, esp. when compact. **b** *Bot.* = CAPITULUM, 2. **8.** Some part suggestive of an animal's head; as, the *head* of a cane. **9.** A heading; a separate part, or topic; as, the *heads* of a sermon. **10.** Source, as of a stream; hence, altitude of the source, or height of the surface, as of water, above a given place; as, a 20-foot *head* of water. **11.** The end of anything regarded as the upper end, through being higher on a slope, being associated with the head of a person, being opposite to the end called the *foot*, or the like; as, the *head* of a bed; the *head* of a valley; hence, either end when there is no reason to distinguish them; as, the *heads* of a bridge or a hall. **12.** The foremost, or front, part; as, the *head*, or outer end, of a pier, or of a fortification; specif.: **a** *Mil.* The leading element of a column. **b** *Naut.* The fore end of a ship, i. e., the bows and adjacent parts. **c** A headland, as a promontory, or a protecting sand bar. **13.** Culminating point or crisis; hence: strength; force; as, the many revolts gathered to a *head*. **14.** The foam or scum on a fermenting or effervescing liquor. **15.** The part of a boil, pimple, abscess, or the like, at which it is likely to break. **16.** *Mach.* A more or less adjustable, or automatic, part or attachment of a machine or machine tool, containing the cutter or cutters; as, the turret *head* of a lathe. — **Syn.** See CHIEF.

by, *or* down by, the head, *Naut.*, having the bows lower in the water than the stern; — said of a vessel. If the stern is lower than the bows she is *by the stern*. — **h. or tail. a** This side or that side; — a phrase, often in *pl.*, used in throwing a coin to decide a choice, question, or stake, *head* being the side of the coin bearing the effigy or principal figure (or, in case there is no head or face on either side, that side which has the date on it), and *tail* the other side. **b** Beginning or end; one thing or another; something definite; as, I could not make *head or tail* of what he was saying. — **out of one's h.,** wandering mentally; delirious. *Colloq.* — **over one's h. a** Beyond one's comprehension. **b** Ignoring, or passing over, one with a higher position; — said of promotions, as of juniors over seniors in a service, or of the exercise of official authority.

— *a.* **1.** Principal; chief; leading. **2.** Situated at the head. **3.** Coming from in front; as, a *head* sea.

— *v. t.* **1.** To behead. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To lop off the top branches of; poll. **3.** To fit or furnish with a head; form the head of. **4.** To put something at the head of; begin; lead. **5.** To be or put one's self at the head of; act as leader to. **6.** To get in front of; hence: to check; restrain; — often used with *off*; as, I *headed* him off. **7.** To shape the course of; as, to *head* one's boat for shore. **8.** To go round the head or source of (a stream or other body of water). — *v. i.* **1.** To form a head. **2.** To go or have direction; tend. **3.** To originate; have its source, as a river.

-head (-hĕd). A suffix denoting *state, character*. = -HOOD. *Now Rare.*

head'ache' (hĕd'āk'), *n.* Pain in the head.

head'band' (-bănd'), *n.* **1.** *Costume.* A band for the head; a fillet. **2.** *Books.* **a** A decorative printed or engraved band at the head of a page or chapter. *Chiefly U. S.* **b** A decorative sewed band attached to the head and tail of the inner back of a bound book.

head'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* A board or boarding which marks or forms the head of anything, as of a bed.

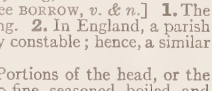
head'bor'ough (-bŭr'ō), *n.* [See BORROW, *v. & n.*] **1.** The chief of a frankpledge or tithing. **2.** In England, a parish officer corresponding to a petty constable; hence, a similar official in other countries.

head'cheese' (hĕd'chēz'), *n.* Portions of the head, or the head and feet, of swine, cut up fine, seasoned, boiled, and pressed into a cheeselike mass; brawn. *Chiefly U. S.*

head'dress' (-drĕs'), *n.* A covering or ornament for the head; also, a manner of dressing or adorning the hair.

head'ed (hĕd'ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a head; having (such) a head; — often in composition; as, white-*headed*. **2.** Formed into a head; matured.

head'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who heads a movement, party, or the like. **2.** A fall or plunge headforemost. **3.** One who, or that which, heads nails, rivets, etc. **4. a** A brick laid so that its shorter face, or head, shows in the surface. **b** In framing, a timber fitted between two long timbers (trimmers), to carry the ends of the short pieces (tailpieces).



Timbers with Header. *a a* Trimmers; *b* Header; *c c c* Tailpieces or Tail Beams.

head'first' (-fûrst'), **head'fore'most** (-fōr'mōst; 57), *adv.* With the head foremost; headlong.

head gate. a An upper canal-lock gate. **b** A gate by which water is admitted to a race, sluice, or the like.

head'gear' (-gẽr'), *n.* Headdress; specif., harness for a horse's head.

head'-hunt'er, *n.* A member of a head-hunting tribe.

head'-hunt'ing, *n.* The custom, characteristic esp. of heathen Malayan peoples, of decapitating enemies and preserving their heads as trophies. — **head'-hunt'ing,** *a.*

head'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a heady manner; headlong.

head'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being heady.

head'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or state of one that heads; formation of a head. **2.** That which serves as a head; title. **3.** A horizontal passage, or drift, in a mine; also, the end of a drift.

head'land (-lănd), *n.* **1.** A cape or promontory. **2.** Unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence.

head'less, *a.* [AS. *héafodléas.*] **1.** Having no head; also, beheaded. **2.** Destitute of a chief or leader. **3.** Destitute of brains or prudence; foolish.

head'light' (hĕd'līt'), *n.* A light at the head or in front.

head'line' (-līn'), *n.* *Print.* The line at the head, or top, of a page, used for the running title, pagination, etc.; also, a title line over an article, as in a newspaper.

head'long (-lŏng; 62), *adv.* [ME. *hedling.*] **1.** Headforemost. **2.** Rashly. **3.** Hastily. — *a.* **1.** Rash; precipitate. **2.** Plunging headforemost. **3.** Precipitous. *Poetic.*

head'man (hĕd'măn), *n.* [AS. *héafodman.*] **1.** A chief. **2.** An executioner; headsman.

head money. 1. A capitation tax. **2.** Prize money for a person captured or for the head of an outlaw or enemy.

head'most (-mōst), *a.* Most advanced; foremost.

head'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** A covering or fitting for the head, as a helmet, hat, etc. **2.** The head; the understanding. **3.** An engraved ornament at the head of a chapter or page.

head'quar'ters (-kwôr'tẽrz), *n. pl.*; sometimes used as a *sing.* Quarters or residence of a chief officer; place from which orders are issued; center of authority or order.

head'race' (-rās'), *n.* A race or flume for conveying water to a water wheel, an engine, or the like.

head'ship, *n.* Chief authority; primacy; chief place.

heads'man (hĕdz'măn), *n.* An executioner who beheads.

head'spring' (hĕd'spring'), *n.* Fountain; source.

head'stall' (-stôl'), *n.* That part of a bridle or halter which encompasses the head.

head'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* *Mach.* A bearing or pedestal for a revolving or moving part; specif., the part of a lathe that holds the revolving spindle and its attachments.

head'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** The principal stone in a foundation; corner stone. **2.** The stone at the head of a grave.

head'strong (-strŏng; 62), *a.* **1.** Not easily restrained; stubborn. **2.** Directed by ungovernable will or proceeding from obstinacy. — **Syn.** Violent, unruly, heady, intractable. See WAYWARD. — **head'strong-ness,** *n.*

head'tire' (-tīr'), *n.* Headdress. *Archaic.*

head voice. The head-register voice. See REGISTER, *n.*, 7.

head'wa'ter (hĕd'wô'tẽr), *n.* The source and upper part of a stream; — chiefly in the *pl.*

head'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** Motion forward, as of a ship; advance. **2.** Clear space under an arch, girder, etc. **3.** The interval between two cars or trains traveling in the same direction on the same route.

head'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Mental labor. — **head'work'er,** *n.*

head'y (hĕd'ĭ), *a.*; HEAD'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); HEAD'I-EST. [From HEAD.] **1.** Willful; rash. **2.** Apt to affect the head; intoxicating. **3.** Violent; impetuous.

heal (hēl), *n.* [AS. *hælu, hæl*, fr. *hāl*. See WHOLE.] Health; cure; well-being; welfare. *Obs.*

heal (hēl), *v. t.* [AS. *hælan*, fr. *hāl* hale, sound, whole.] **1.** To make hale, sound, or whole; restore to health; cure. **2.** To cure or restore to a sound or healthy condition (a disease, ailment, or wound); to remedy or amend; repair; as, time will *heal* his grief. **3.** To restore to original purity or integrity; free from guilt. — **Syn.** See CURE. — *v. i.* **1.** To grow sound; return to a sound state; as, the wound *heals*; — sometimes used with *up* or *over*. **2.** To effect a cure.

heal'-all' (-ôl'), *n.* **1.** A universal remedy; a panacea. **2.** Self-heal. [heddle.]

heald (hēld), *n.* [AS. *hefeld.*] *Weaving.* A harness or

heal'er (hēl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, heals. **2.** A Christian Science practitioner; — not so called by the Christian Scientists themselves.

heal'ing-ly, *adv.* In a healing manner.

health (hĕlth), *n.* [AS. *hælþ*, fr. *hāl* hale.] **1.** State of being hale or sound in body, mind, or soul; esp., freedom from physical disease or pain. **2.** A wish of health and happiness.

health'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Promotive of health; wholesome; salutary. **2.** Full of health; well; sound; healthy. — **Syn.** See HEALTHY. — **health'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

health'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *a.* In a healthy manner.

health'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being healthy.

health'y (hĕl'thĭ), *a.*; HEALTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Enjoying health; free from disease. **2.** Evincing health; as, a *healthy* complexion. **3.** Conducive to health; wholesome; as, a *healthy* climate.

Syn. Invigorating, bracing; nutritious, nourishing; healthful, salubrious, wholesome, beneficial, salutary. — **Healthy,**

healthful, salubrious, wholesome, salutary. Healthy and healthful are interchangeable within certain limits. But healthy oftener applies to that which is in a state of health or vigor; as, a *healthy* (not *healthful*) man; *healthful* (not *healthy*) food; a *healthful* (or *healthy*) climate. Salubrious is a bookish synonym for *healthful*. Wholesome applies to that which is good for one physically or morally; that is salutary (the more abstract term) which promotes esp. moral welfare.

heap (hēp), *n.* [AS. *héap* troop, multitude.] **1.** A pile; mass. **2.** **a** A crowd; throng; multitude. **b** A great number or quantity. *Both Now Chiefly Colloq.* — *v.t.* **1.** To throw or lay in a heap; pile; amass; lay up; — usually used with *up;* as, to *heap* up treasures. **2.** To bestow large quantities of; used with *on* or *upon;* as, to *heap* blessings upon (or on) one. **3.** To fill more than even full.

hear (hēr), *v. t.;* HEARD (hûrd); HEAR'ING. [AS. *hieran, hȳran, hēran.*] **1.** To perceive by the ear. **2.** To gain knowledge or appreciation of by hearing; as, to *hear* the news. **3.** To listen to; heed. **4.** To examine or judge in hearing; to try judicially; as, to *hear* a recitation, a case, etc. **5.** To accede to the demand or wishes of. **6.** To attend, or be present at, as a hearer or worshiper.

Syn. Hear, hearken, listen. Hear does not necessarily imply attention or application, as hearken (now poetical) and listen always do.

— *v.i.* **1.** To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. **2.** To attend; listen. **3.** To receive information; as, to *hear* of an accident; *hear* from a friend.

heard (hûrd), *pret. & p. p.* of HEAR.

hear'er, *n.* One who hears; auditor.

hear'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or power of perceiving sound; the sense by which sound is perceived; audition. **2.** Attention; audience; as, to get a *hearing.* **3.** A listening to evidence for adjudication. **4.** Earshot. **5.** A thing heard; report. *Now Dial. Eng. or Scot.*

hark'en, hark'en (här'k'n), *v. i.* [AS. *hercnian, heorcnian.*] **1.** To listen; esp., to give heed. **2.** To inquire. *Obs.* **3.** To wait. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See HEAR. — *v. t. Archaic.* **1.** To hear by listening. **2.** To heed; hear attentively.

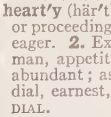
hear'say' (hēr'sā'), *n.* **1.** Report; rumor; common talk; something heard from another. **2.** *Law.* Hearsay evidence or testimony. *Colloq.*

hearsay evidence. *Law.* Primarily, testimony by one person of matters told him by another; in a wider sense, such evidence as does not derive its value solely from the credit given to the witness himself as such, but rests in part on the veracity and competency of some other person, or, as sometimes used, of the witness at another time. It is, with a few exceptions, inadmissible as testimony.

hearse (hûrs), *n.* [OF. *herce* harrow, hearse (sense 1), fr. L. *(h)irpex,* harrow.] **1.** A harrowlike triangular frame bearing candles, used at Tenebræ in Holy Week; hence, a temporary framework bearing wax lights and set up in a church, under which the coffin was placed during the funeral ceremonies; also, a framework of wood or metal placed over the coffin, bier, or tomb of a deceased person, and covered with a pall; later, a temple-shaped or archlike structure decorated with heraldic devices, banners, etc., and set up, often in the streets, for noble or royal funerals. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A grave, coffin, or tomb. *Archaic.* **3.** Formerly, a bier, now, a kind of wagon, for conveying the dead to the grave. [shroud as with a hearse.]

— *v. t.* **1.** To place on or in a hearse; bury; entomb. **2.** To

heart (härt), *n.* [AS. *heorte.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A hollow muscular organ which, by contracting rhythmically, keeps up the circulation of the blood. See LUNG, *Illust.* **2.** The heart as the seat of life or strength; hence: mind; soul; spirit. **3.** Hence: **a** The emotional nature. **b** Courage; spirit; ardor. **c** The understanding. **d** Purpose; desire. *Obs., exc. in:* **after one's own heart,** that is, in accordance with one's desires. **e** Conscience; moral sensibility. **f** Temperament; mood. **4.** A term of endearment. Cf. SWEETHEART. **5.** A man; person; — usually with an epithet of commendation, sometimes in address; as, they were stout *hearts* and true. **6.** Bosom; breast. **7.** The inmost or essential part, esp. as the source of life or motion. **8.** Specif.: The solid central part or core of a tree; also, the pith of wood, the core of an apple, or the like. **9.** Vital part; secret meaning. **10.** Vigorous and efficient activity; power of fertile production. **11.** Something resembling a heart in shape; esp., a conventionalized representation of a heart. See *Illust.* **12.** *Cards.* **a** One of a suit of playing cards distinguished by the conventionalized figure of the heart in red. **b** In *pl.* This suit. **c** [In form **hearts,** but construed as *sing.*] *Card Playing.* A game, somewhat like whist, in which the object is to avoid taking tricks containing hearts.


Heart, 11.

at heart, in one's inmost character; at bottom; as, he is *at heart* a good man. — **from one's h.,** from one's inmost soul; sincerely. — **with all one's h.,** very earnestly or sincerely.

— *v. t.* **1.** To encourage. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To fix in the heart; take to heart.

heart'ache' (härt'āk'), *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind.

heart'beat' (-bēt'), *n.* A pulsation of the heart; hence, a throb of feeling; an emotion.

heart'break' (-brāk'), *n.* Crushing sorrow or grief.

heart'break'ing, *a.* Causing overpowering sorrow, grief, or despair; crushing.

heart'bro'ken, *a.* Broken-hearted.

heart'burn' (-bûrn'), *n.* **1.** Burning sensation in the stomach, often with inclination to vomit; cardialgia. **2.** Discontent or enmity; envy; jealousy.

heart'burn'ing, *n.* Discontent; secret enmity.

heart cherry. One of a race of heart-shaped sweet cherries derived from the wild gean (*Prunus avium*).

heart'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a specified kind of heart; — chiefly in combination; as, warm-*hearted;* faint-*hearted.* **2.** Seated, or laid up, in the heart.

heart'en (här't'n), *v. t.* To give heart to; encourage. — **heart'en-er,** *n.*

heart'felt' (härt'fĕlt'), *a.* Profoundly felt; sincere.

heart'-free', *a.* Having the affections disengaged.

hearth (härth), *n.* [AS. *heorð.*] **1.** The pavement or floor, as of brick, stone, or metal, on which a fire is made, usually in a chimney; the floor of a fireplace; also, a corresponding part of a stove. **2.** The fireside; the house or home itself. **3.** *Metal.* **a** The crucible, or lowest section, of a blast furnace, where the molten metal and slag are collected. **b** The bottom of a finery, reverberatory, or open-hearth furnace, on which ore or metal is exposed to the flame. **c** A bloomery. **d** The inside bottom of a cupola.

hearth money. **a** Hearthpenny. **b** A tax levied in England from 1662 to 1689, each hearth (in all houses paying the church and poor rates) being taxed at two shillings; — called also *chimney money, hearth tax,* etc.

hearth'pen'ny (-pĕn'ĭ), *n.* Peter penny. *Obs. or Hist.*

hearth'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** The stone forming the hearth; hence: fireside; home. **2.** A soft stone, or composition of powdered stone and pipe clay, used to whiten or scour hearths, doorsteps, etc.

heart'i-ly (härt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** From the heart; sincerely. **2.** With zest or zeal; warmly. **3.** Abundantly; completely.

heart'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being hearty.

heart'less, *a.* Without heart or a heart; specif.: **a** Spiritless; despondent. **b** Unsympathetic; cruel. — **heart'less-ly,** *adv.* — **heart'less-ness,** *n.*

heart'quake' (härt'kwāk'), *n.* Trepidation; fear; also, sudden tremor, as of delight.

heart'-rend'ing (-rĕn'dĭng; 109), *a.* Causing intense grief.

hearts'ease' (härts'ēz'), *n.* Also **heart's'-ease'.** **1.** Peace of mind or feeling. **2.** Any of several plants; esp., the pansy.

heart'sick' (härt'sĭk'), *a.* Sick at heart; very despondent.

heart'some (härt'sŭm), *a. Chiefly Scot.* Animating; giving heart or cheer; also, merry; lively.

heart'sore' (härt'sōr'; 57), *a.* Grieved; indicative of grief.

heart'strick'en (härt'strĭk''n), *a.* Struck to the heart with grief, dismay, or the like.

heart'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A nerve or tendon once supposed to brace the heart; hence, usually in *pl.,* deepest emotions or affections.

heart'struck' (-strŭk'), *a.* Heartstricken.

heart'-whole', *a.* **1.** Having the heart or affections free; not in love. **2.** Whole-hearted; sincere; genuine.

heart'wood' (härt'wo͝od'), *n.* The hard central part of the trunk of a dicotyledonous tree. See DURAMEN.

heart'y (härt'ĭ), *a.;* HEART'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Pert. to, or proceeding from, the heart; warm; cordial; also, active; eager. **2.** Exhibiting strength; sound; firm; as, a *hearty* man, appetite, etc. **3.** Promoting strength; nourishing; abundant; as, a *hearty* meal. — **Syn.** Sincere, real; cordial, earnest, warm, zealous, ardent; vigorous. See CORDIAL.

— *n.; pl.* HEARTIES (-tĭz). Comrade; good fellow; — used esp. in addressing sailors; hence, a sailor. *Archaic.*

heat (hēt), *n.* [AS. *hætu, hǽlo,* fr. *hât* hot.] **1.** A form of energy variously manifested to sense, as esp. in the effects of fire, the sun's rays, or friction. The theoretical lower limit of temperature is the *absolute zero* (which see). There is no theoretical upper limit, but the highest artificially obtained temperature is that of the electric arc (about 3600° C. = 6512° F.). **2.** High temperature; also, a period of heat; a hot place. **3.** *Physiol.* **a** The sensation of warmth caused by the stimulation of special sensory end organs. **b** *Old Physiol.* One of the fundamental qualities of bodies, elements, or humors; — opposed to *cold. Obs. or R.* **4.** Appearance, condition, or color as indicating temperature; redness; flush; degree to which a thing is heated. **5.** Intensity of feeling; as: **a** Rage; vehemence. **b** Agitation; exasperation. **c** Animation, as in discourse; fervency. **6.** A single complete operation of heating, as at a forge or in a furnace; also, the quantity so heated. **7.** A single effort; specif., *Sports,* a single course in a race or other contest. **8.**

The height or stress of an action. **9.** Sexual excitement, esp. in the female.

— *v. t. & i.* To make or grow hot; hence : to excite; inflame.

heat'er (hēt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, heats; a contrivance or implement to impart heat or hold a thing to be heated; as, esp., a stove, furnace, steam radiator, etc.

heath (hēth), *n.* [AS. *hæð.*] **1.** A tract of waste land; esp., in Great Britain, an open, level area with a characteristic vegetation of heath or heather. **2. a** Any of a large genus (*Erica*) of low evergreen shrubs having whorls of needlelike leaves and clusters of small white, pink, or yellow flowers; often, any plant of the family (*Ericaceæ*) typified by this genus. **b** The common heather, or ling (*Calluna vulgaris*). **c** Any of several heathlike but not ericaceous plants; — used with a characterizing word; as, sea *heath* (*Frankenia lævis*). **d** *Bib.* A kind of desert plant, variously identified.

heath'ber-ry (hēth'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* Any berry growing on a heath; esp., the crowberry or bilberry.

heath bird. A large grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*) common on British heaths; the black grouse. The male is the *heath cock* or *blackcock;* the female, the *heath hen,* or *gray hen.*

heath cock. The blackcock.

hea'then (hē'th'n), *n.; pl.* -THENS (-th'nz) or, *collectively,* -THEN. [AS. *hæðen,* supposed to have meant orig. one who lives in the country or on the *heaths* and in the woods.] **1.** An unconverted individual of a people that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible; a pagan; specif., in the Bible, an idolater; a Gentile. **2.** An unenlightened or irreligious person. — **Syn.** See PAGAN.

— *a.* **1.** Gentile; pagan; hence : unenlightened; irreligious. **2.** Pertaining to the heathen, their religions, customs, etc.

hea'then-dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** Region where heathenism prevails; also, heathens collectively. **2.** Heathenism.

hea'then-esse' (-ĕs'), *n.* [AS. *hæðennes,* i. e., heathenness.] Heathendom. *Archaic.*

hea'then-ish, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the heathen. **2.** Of heathen race or belief; heathen. *Obs.* — **hea'then-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **hea'then-ish-ness,** *n.*

hea'then-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The rites of heathens; idolatry; paganism; also, heathenlike manners or morals; barbarism.

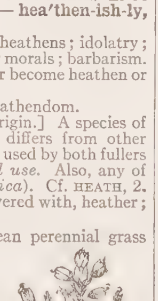
hea'then-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To render or become heathen or heathenish; practice heathenism.

hea'then-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Heathenism; heathendom.

heath'er (hĕth'ĕr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A species of heath (*Calluna vulgaris*); ling. It differs from other heaths chiefly in being astringent, being used by both fullers and dyers. *Scot.; but now in general use.* Also, any of several other British heaths (genus *Erica*). Cf. HEATH, 2.

heath'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or covered with, heather; like heather.

heath, *or* **heather, grass.** A European perennial grass (*Steglingia decumbens*) growing commonly on heaths and moors.



Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*). Reduced.

heath hen. a The female of the black grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*). **b** A grouse (*Tympanuchus cupido*) closely related to the prairie chicken.

heath'y (hēth'ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, heath; abounding with heath; as, *heathy* land.

heat lightning. More or less vivid and extensive flashes of electrical light, without thunder, seen near the horizon, esp. at the close of a hot day. It is ascribed to far-off lightning flashes, reflected from the higher strata of clouds.

heaume (hōm), *n.* [F.] *Armor.* A great helmet, chiefly of the 13th century, worn over a hood of mail or close-fitting steel cap and frequently resting upon the shoulders. See HELMET, *Illust.*

heave (hēv), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* HEAVED (hēvd), HOVE (hōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEAV'ING. [AS. *hebban* (pret. *hōf,* p. p. *hafen*).] **1.** To lift; raise, usually with exertion. **2.** To cause to swell or rise, as the breast. **3.** To force from the breast; utter with effort, as a sigh or groan. **4.** To throw; cast. *Chiefly Naut. or Colloq.* **5.** *Naut.* To draw or pull; haul on. — *v. i.* **1.** To be thrown up or raised; rise. **2.** To rise and fall alternately. **3.** To labor; struggle. **4. a** To pant. **b** To retch. **5.** *Naut.* To haul, pull, or push; cause a vessel to move in a specified direction or manner; of the vessel, to move.

to heave in sight, to seem to rise above the horizon and come in sight, as a ship or other object at sea. *Naut. or Colloq.* — **to h. to,** to stop a vessel by bringing her head into the wind, with a sail or sails aback; cause a vessel to lie to; — said also of the vessel; as, the ship *hove to.*

— *n.* **1.** An effort to raise something. **2.** An upward motion; a rising, esp. rhythmically. **3.** [In form **heaves** construed as *sing.*] *Veter.* A disease, esp. of horses, marked by permanent distention of the air vesicles, heaving of the flanks, and a persistent cough; broken wind. **4.** *Mining.* The horizontal component of the displacement of a vein or body of rock, caused by a fault. See FAULT, *Illust.*

heav'en (hĕv''n), *n.* [AS. *heofon.*] **1.** The expanse of space around the earth, esp. that seeming to dome over the earth; firmament; sky; — chiefly in *pl.* **2.** The dwelling place of the Deity; place or state of the blessed dead. **3.** [*cap.*] The sovereign of heaven; God; also, heavenly beings. **4.** Any place of supreme happiness; also, felicity; bliss. **5.** The sky as clear or cloudy; hence, the climate of a particular region; as, flowers of all *heavens.*

heav'en-ly, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to heaven or the heavens; celestial. **2.** Appropriate to heaven; divine. — **Syn.** See CELESTIAL. — **heav'en-ly,** *adv.* — **heav'en-li-ness,** *n.*

heav'en-ward (hĕv''n-wĕrd), *a. & adv.* Toward heaven. — **heav'en-wards,** *adv.*

heave offering. *Jew. Antiq.* In a peace offering, the portion of the animal lifted up by the officiating priest.

heav'er (hēv'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, heaves.

heaves (hēvz), *n.* A disease. See HEAVE, *n.,* 3.

heav'i-ly (hĕv'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a heavy, slow, difficult, or suffering manner.

heav'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being heavy.

heav'y (hĕv'ĭ), *a.;* HEAV'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [AS. *hefig,* fr. *hefe* weight, *hebban* to lift, heave.] **1.** Lifted with labor; weighty; ponderous; hence, of high specific gravity. **2.** Burdensome; oppressive; hard; as, *heavy* expenses; a *heavy* hand. **3.** Of weighty import; serious; grave; as, *heavy* news. **4.** Profound; intense; as, a *heavy* silence. **5.** Burdened; bowed down, as with care; also, doleful. **6.** Great with young; gravid. **7.** Slow or dull; sluggish; stupid; drowsy; as, a *heavy* writer or book. **8.** Of more than the usual amount or quantity; as, a *heavy* rain. **9. a** Violent; as, a *heavy* storm. **b** Gloomy; overcast; as, a *heavy* sky. **c** Cloggy; as, a *heavy* road. **d** Grave; loud; deep; as, a *heavy* sound. **e** Thick; massive; as, *heavy* features. **f** Oppressive; as, a *heavy* odor. **g** Steep; as, a *heavy* grade. **10.** Of foods, etc. : **a** Not easily digested. **b** Of wines, etc., strong. **c** Not raised or made light; as, *heavy* bread. **11.** Of or pert. to goods, animals, etc., above a certain usual weight; as, *heavy* freight. **12.** *Mil.* Having, or characterized by, heavy arms or equipment; as, *heavy* marching order. **13.** *Theat.* Pertaining, or assigned, to parts or scenes of a grave or somber nature; as, the *heavy* villain.

Syn. Heavy, weighty, burdensome, onerous. Heavy, in its fig. senses, connotes oppressiveness, often dullness or stupidity; **weighty,** that which is momentous or important; as, *heavy* sorrow, a *heavy* wit; *weighty* remarks, opinions. **Burdensome** and **onerous** imply oppressiveness, as of something heavy to bear; *burdensome* suggesting more definitely an actual burden, *onerous* often implying little more than what is troublesome, irksome, or annoying.

heavy artillery. *Mil.* **a** Guns that are not ordinarily used in field operations, esp. siege and seacoast guns. **b** Troops that serve heavy guns. — **h. earth,** baryta or barium oxide. — **h. marching order,** *Mil.,* equipment for continuous field service, including shelter tents, blankets, provisions, etc. — **h. spar,** barite.

— *adv.* [AS. *hefige.*] Heavily.

heav'y-heart'ed, *a.* Despondent; sad.

heav'y-weight' (hĕv'ĭ-wāt'), *n.* One of more than average weight; specif., a wrestler or boxer of the heaviest class.

heb'do-mad (hĕb'dŏ-măd), *n.* [From L. *hebdomas, -adis,* Gr. *ἑβδομάς* the number seven, seven days, fr. *ἑπτά* seven.] **1.** The number seven; seven. **2.** A week; a period of seven days.

heb-dom'a-dal (hĕb-dŏm'ȧ-dăl), *a.* [L. *hebdomadalis.*] Occurring, appearing, or meeting at weekly intervals.

heb-dom'a-da-ry (-dă-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *hebdomadarius.*] *R. C. Ch.* A member of a chapter or convent whose week it is to preside at the sacred offices. — *a.* = HEBDOMADAL.

He'be (hē'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἥβη* youth, Ἥβη Hebe.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of youth, daughter of Zeus and Hera, and cupbearer of the gods before Ganymede.

heb'e-tate (hĕb'ē-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *hebetatus,* p. p. of *hebetare* to dull, *hebes, hebetis,* dull, stupid.] To dull; blunt in sensitivity or mental keenness. — **heb'e-ta'tion,** *n.*

heb'e-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *hebetudo.*] Dullness; stupidity.

He-bra'ic (hē-brā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Hebraicus,* Gr. Ἑβραϊκός.] Pert. to the Hebrews or to Hebrew.

He'bra-ism (hē'brā-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A Hebrew idiom or custom. **2.** Hebrew institutions or character.

He'bra-ist, *n.* **1.** One versed in the Hebrew language and learning. **2.** One having the qualities of Hebraism; also, an adherent of Judaism. **3.** Among the ancient Jews, one of those, as the Jews of Palestine, who retained Hebrew as their native tongue; — opposed to *Hellenist.*

He'bra-is'tic (hē'brā-ĭs'tĭk), **-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Hebraic; marked by Hebraism or characteristic of Hebraists.

He'bra-ize (hē'brā-īz), *v. t. & i.* [Gr. *ἑβραΐζειν* to speak Hebrew.] To make or become Hebrew or Hebraic; to speak Hebrew or use a Hebraism.

He'brew (hē'broō), *n.* [F. *Hébreu,* L. *Hebraeus,* Gr.

Ἑβραῖος, Heb. *'ibhrī.*] **1.** A member of one of a group of northern Semitic tribes including the Israelites; usually, specif., an Israelite. Cf. JEW. **2.** The most ancient language of the Hebrews. **3.** In *pl.* The New Testament Epistle to the Hebrews.
— *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hebrews or Hebrew.
Hebrew calendar. = JEWISH CALENDAR.

Hec'a-te, Hek'a-te (hĕk'ə-tē, *formerly often* hĕk'ăt), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἑκάτη.*] *Class. Relig.* A goddess of the moon, earth, and underworld; later, the dark goddess of magic. Hecate was merged more or less with Selene and Artemis.

hec'a-tomb (hĕk'ə-tōm; -tōōm), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἑκατόμβη*; *ἑκατόν* hundred + *βοῦς* ox.] *Antiq.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle at one time; hence, a great slaughter.

heck'le (hĕk''l), *v. t.*; -LED (-'ld); -LING. [ME. *hekelen, hechelen.* See HATCHEL.] **1.** = HACKLE. **2.** To badger with questions or gibes. — *n.* = HACKLE. — **heck'ler,** *n.*

hec'tare (hĕk'târ; *F.* ĕk'tăr'), *n.* See HECTO-.

hec'tic (hĕk'tĭk), *a.* [F. *hectique*, Gr. *ἑκτικός* habitual, consumptive.] **1.** Habitual; constitutional; pertaining esp. to slow waste of animal tissue, as in consumption. **2.** In a hectic condition; having hectic fever; consumptive. **hectic fever,** *Med.*, a type of fever occurring usually at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as pulmonary tuberculosis. — **h. flush,** *Med.*, the peculiar flush of the countenance occurring in hectic fever.
— *n.* **1.** Hectic fever; also, a consumptive. **2.** A hectic flush.

hec'to-, hect- (hĕk'tō-). A combining form fr. Gr. *ἑκατόν, hundred;* as in : **hec'tare** (abbr., *ha.*), 100 ares; **hec'to-gram, -gramme** (abbr., *hg.*), 100 grams; **hec'to-li'ter, -li'tre** (abbr., *hl.*), 100 liters or 26.417 U. S. gallons; **hec'-to-me'ter, -me'tre** (abbr., *hm.*), 100 meters; **hec'to-stere** (abbr., *hs.* or *hst.*), 100 steres.

hec'to-cot'y-lus (-kŏt'ĭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.; *hecto-* + Gr. *κοτύλη* a hollow vessel.] *Zoöl.* One of the arms of the male of most cephalopods, which is modified in various ways to effect the fertilization of the eggs.

hec'to-gram, -gramme, (hĕk'tō-grăm), *n.* See HECTO-.

hec'to-graph (-grâf), *n.* A manifolding device using a slab of gelatin to print from.

hec'to-li'ter, -li'tre (-lē'tĕr), *n.* See HECTO-.

hec'to-me'ter, -me'tre (-mē'tĕr), *n.* See HECTO-.

Hec'tor (hĕk'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἕκτωρ*, prop., holding fast.] **1.** In Homer's "Iliad," a son of Priam, husband of Andromache, and bravest of the Trojans. He slew Patroclus; and was slain by Achilles. **2.** [*l. c.*] One who hectors; a bully; blusterer.
— *v. t. & i.* [*l. c.*] To bully; bluster.

hec'to-stere (-tō-stēr), *n.* See HECTO-.

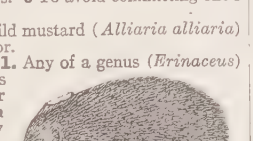
Hec'u-ba (hĕk'ū-bə), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἑκάβη.*] In Homer's "Iliad," the wife of Priam.

hed'dle (hĕd'l), *n.* One of the sets of cords or wires composing the harness guiding the warp threads in a loom.

hedge (hĕj), *n.* [AS. *hecg.*] **1.** A thicket, esp. when planted as a fence or boundary. **2.** A barrier; a limit.
— *v. t.*; HEDGED (hĕjd); HEDG'ING (hĕj'ĭng). **1.** To inclose or separate with a hedge. **2.** To obstruct; hinder. **3.** To guard; protect; hem (in). **4.** To surround so as to prevent escape. — *v. i.* **1.** To shelter one's self; skulk; slink. **2.** To arrange a way of escape or retreat; specif. : **a** *Betting.* To reduce the risk by betting against the side one has previously bet on. **b** *Stocks, etc.* To lessen one's holdings or obligations so as to minimize loss. **c** To avoid committing one's self definitely.

hedge garlic. A kind of wild mustard (*Alliaria alliaria*) with a strong garlicklike odor.

hedge'hog' (hĕj'hŏg'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Erinaceus*) of Old World insectivorous mammals, having hair mixed with spines which they present outwardly by rolling themselves up. **2.** In America, popularly, the porcupine.


European Hedgehog. (1/8)

hedge hyssop. **a** Any of a genus (*Gratiola*) of scrophulariaceous herbs, having white or yellow flowers, esp. a European species (*G. officinalis*) used medicinally. **b** In Great Britain, any of several plants more or less resembling the above.

hedge priest. A poor, illiterate priest.

hedg'er (hĕj'ĕr), *n.* One who makes or mends hedges; also, one who hedges, as in betting, etc.

hedge'row' (hĕj'rō'), *n.* A row of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure or separation of fields.

hedge sparrow. A common European warbler (*Accentor modularis*) which frequents hedges. Its color is reddish brown and ash.

hedg'y (hĕj'ĭ), *a.* Having many hedges.

he-don'ic (hē-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἡδονικός*, fr. *ἡδονή* pleasure, *ἡδύς* sweet, pleasant.] **1.** Pert. to, or consisting in, pleasure. **2.** Of or pert. to hedonism, hedonists, or hedonics.

he-don'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [(See -ICS.) **1.** Ethics which treats of the relation of duty to pleasure. **2.** Psychology which treats of pleasurable and painful states of consciousness.

he'don-ism (hē'dŏn-ĭz'm; hĕd'ŏn-), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that pleasure is the sole or chief good in life and that moral duty is fulfilled in the gratification of pleasure-seeking instincts and dispositions. In modern times, utilitarianism, seeking the good in the greatest happiness of the community as a whole, is the chief hedonistic doctrine. Cf. EUDÆMONISM, EPICUREANISM. **2.** The manner of life of a hedonist; living for pleasure. — **he'don-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **he'do-nis'tic** (hē'dō-nĭs'tĭk; hĕd'ō-), *a.* — **he'do-nis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

heed (hēd), *v. t.* [AS. *hēdan.*] To regard with care; take notice of. — **Syn.** Notice, note, observe, mind, attend.
— *v. i.* To pay attention; have a care. — *n.* Attention; regard; — often used with *give* or *take.* — **heed'er,** *n.*

heed'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of heed; attentive; mindful. — **heed'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **heed'ful-ness,** *n.*

heed'less, *a.* Without heed; inattentive; careless. — **heed'-less-ly,** *adv.* — **heed'less-ness,** *n.*

hee'haw' (hē'hô'), *n.* [Imitative.] The bray of an ass; a guffaw. — *v. i.* To bray, or utter heehaws.

heel (hēl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *heldan, hyldan,* fr. *heald* inclined.] To tilt or incline; tip; — used chiefly of ships.
— *n. Chiefly Naut.* Act or amount of heeling, or canting.

heel, *n.* [AS. *hēla.*] **1.** The hinder part of the foot in man or in quadrupeds. **2.** The hinder part of any covering for the foot, as of a shoe, sock, etc.; specif., a solid part projecting downward from the hinder part of the sole of a boot or shoe. **3.** Something like, or suggestive of, the human heel, as in shape, position, etc., as the bottom or end crust of bread, rind of a cheese, etc., a knob, the after end of a ship's keel, the lower end of a mast, the part of a tool next the handle, etc.
at one's heels, in close pursuit of one. — **down at the heel,** *or* **down at heels,** in a poor plight; in a slovenly, slipshod, or embarrassed condition. — **to heel,** close at the heels, as in the case of a hunting dog following the hunter · close behind; hence, obediently following.
— *v. t.* **1.** To add a heel to. **2.** To arm with a gaff, as a cock for fighting. **3.** To supply or equip, as with money; as, well *heeled. Slang, U. S.*
— *v. i.* **1.** To move the heel, or in dancing to touch or tap the ground with it. **2.** Of a dog, to follow at the heels.

heel'–and–toe', *a.* Lit., with the heel and toe; — used of a form of speed walking in which each step begins on the heel and ends on the toe.

heel'er (hēl'ĕr), *n.* One who heels, esp. one who follows at the heels; hence, *U. S. Polit. Cant,* a subservient hanger-on of a politician.

heel'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A piece at or for the heel of something; as : **a** The heel of a shoe, or a repairing piece added to it. **b** *Teleg.* An iron bar connecting the soft-iron cores of an electromagnet.

heel'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post supporting the heel or end of something, as one to which a gate or door is hinged.

heel'tap' (-tăp'), *n.* **1.** *Shoemaking.* A lift for the heel. **2.** A small portion of liquor left in a glass after drinking.

heft (hĕft), *n.* [From HEAVE.] **1.** Violent strain. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Weight; ponderousness. *Colloq.* **3.** Greater part; bulk. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To heave up; raise. **2.** To try the weight of by raising. *Colloq.* [*U. S.*]

heft'y (hĕf'tĭ), *a.* Moderately heavy; weighty. *Colloq.*

He-ge'li-an (hā-gā'lĭ-ăn; hē-gē'-), *a.* Of or pert. to Hegel or his philosophy. See HEGELIANISM.

He-ge'li-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831). His system is noteworthy as an attempt to unite and harmonize the Greek ontology with the Kantian psychology.

he-gem'o-ny (hē-jĕm'ō-nĭ; hĕj'ē-mō-nĭ; hē'jē-), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. *ἡγεμονία*, deriv. of *ἡγεῖσθαι* to lead.] Leadership; preponderant ascendancy or authority, as among states. — **heg'e-mon'ic** (hĕj'ē-mŏn'ĭk; hē'jē-), *a.*

heg'i-ra (hĕj'ĭ-rə; hē-jī'rə), *n.* [Ar. *hijrah* flight.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in A. D. 622, from which the Mohammedan Era is reckoned.

he-gu'men (hē-gū'mĕn), *n.* [Gr. *ἡγούμενος*, p. pr. of *ἡγεῖσθαι* to lead.] *East. Ch.* The head of a religious community; specif., in a monastery, the first or second person in authority, corresponding to *abbot* or *prior.*

Hei'duc, Hei'duk. Vars. of HAIDUK.

heif'er (hĕf'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *héahfore, héafore.*] A young cow that has not had a calf.

heigh (hī; hā), *interj.* An exclamation used to attract attention, to encourage, to express exultation, etc.; hey!

heigh'–ho' (hī'hō'; hā'hō'), *interj.* An emotional exclamation, as of surprise, joy, dejection, weariness, etc.

height (hīt), *n.* [AS. *hiehðu, héahðu, hēhðu,* fr. *héah* high.] **1.** Condition of being high; high point or position. **2.** Altitude; stature. Abbr., *ht.* **3.** An eminence; a hill or mountain. **4.** Hauteur; also, magnanimity. *Archaic.* **5.**

Highest part; summit; hence: utmost degree; extreme; as, the *height* of fashion.

Syn. Height, altitude, elevation. **Height** is the general term; **altitude** suggests great or lofty height or (esp.) position above a given level, or in the air; **elevation** suggests esp. height to which something is regarded as raised; both *altitude* and *elevation* apply to height as determined by angular measurement; as, the *height* (not *altitude*) of a candlestick or a man; the *height* (or *altitude*) of a mountain; the *altitude* of the clouds; at a dizzy *height*. Fig., **height** suggests exalted position or the highest point; **elevation**, loftiness or dignity; **altitude** is less often fig.

height'en (hīt'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make high or higher; elevate. **2.** To advance; augment; intensify. **3.** To raise in emotion; exalt; elate. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See RAISE. — *v. i.* To rise in height; increase; augment. — **height'en-er,** *n.*

Heim'dall (hām'dăl), *n.* [Icel. *Heimdalr.*] *Teut. Myth.* The warder of Asgard. He can see a hundred leagues by day or by night, and can hear the grass grow. At the end of the world Loki and he kill each other. See FREYA.

hei'nous (hā'nŭs), *a.* [OF. *haïnos* hateful, fr. *haïne* hate; of G. origin.] Hateful; hatefully bad; odious; atrocious; giving great offense. — **Syn.** See FLAGRANT. — **hei'nous-ly,** *adv.* — **hei'nous-ness,** *n.*

heir (âr), *n.* [OF. *heir, eir*, L. *heres.*] **1.** One who inherits, or is entitled to inherit; specif.: **a** *English Common Law.* One who by operation of law inherits the real property of an intestate deceased person, called **legal heir** or **heir at law**. **b** *Civil Law.* One who succeeded to both the rights and liabilities of a deceased person. **c** In modern civil codes based on the civil law, as in Europe, the person who succeeds to the (entire) estate of a deceased person. **d** Loosely, any person taking more or less of the property of a deceased person. **2.** One who receives or is entitled to receive any endowment or quality from a parent, or predecessor; the rightful future recipient or possessor; as, the *heir* of one's reputation or virtues. **3.** Offspring; product. *Obs.* **heir apparent,** *Law,* an heir whose right is indefeasible if he survives the ancestor; — distinguished from **heir presumptive,** whose heirship is contingent.

heir'dom (âr'dŭm), *n.* State or inheritance of an heir.

heir'ess (âr'ĕs), *n.* A female heir.

heir'loom' (-lōōm'), *n.* [*heir* + *loom* implement, machine.] Any personal chattel which descends to the heir with the inheritance or has been in a family for several generations.

heir'ship (âr'shĭp), *n.* Right of inheriting; inheritance.

hej'i-ra. Var. of HEGIRA.

hek'tare, hek'to-gram, etc. Vars. of HECTARE, etc.

Hel (hĕl), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* **1.** Daughter of Loki. She is goddess of the dead and queen of the lower world. See RAGNAROK, YGGDRASILL. **2.** The abode of the dead.

held, *pret. & p. p.* of HOLD.

Helen of Troy. In Greek legend, the wife of Menelaus, whose abduction by Paris caused the Trojan War. Poets have made her the ideal of feminine beauty. See PARIS.

Hel'e-nus (hĕl'ē-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἕλενος.] In Greek legend, a Trojan prince, a son of Priam and Hecuba, gifted with prophecy. He is captured, and Ulysses compels him to reveal the means by which Troy may be taken.

he'li-ac (hē'lĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. ἡλιακός of the sun, fr. ἥλιος sun.] Heliacal.

he-li'a-cal (hē-lī'ă-kăl), *a.* Pert. to or near the sun; — said esp. of the last setting of a star before, and its first rising after, invisibility due to conjunction with the sun.

he'li-an'thus (hē'lĭ-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *helio-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] A sunflower (genus *Helianthus*).

hel'i-cal (hĕl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [From HELIX.] Of, pertaining to, or in the form of, a helix; spiral. — **hel'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hel'i-coid (-koid), *a.* [Gr. ἑλικοειδής; ἕλιξ, -ικος, spiral + εἶδος shape.] Spiral. — *n. Geom.* A screw-shaped surface.

Hel'i-con (-kŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑλικών.] A mountain in Bœotia, supposed by the Greeks to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses. — **Hel'i-co'ni-an** (-kō'nĭ-ăn), *a.*

hel'i-cop'ter (-kŏp'tĕr), *n.* [F. *hélicoptère*; Gr. ἕλιξ, -ικος, spiral + πτερόν wing.] *Aëronautics.* A flying machine in which the lifting force is the upward pull of one or more propellers revolving horizontally, or approximately so.

he'li-o (hē'lĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -os (-ōz). A heliograph. *Colloq.*

he'li-o- (hē'lĭ-ō-). Combining form from Gr. ἥλιος, *the sun.*

he'li-o-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to the sun's
he'li-o-cen'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } center, or appearing to be seen from it; having, or relating to, the sun as a center; — opp. to *geocentric.*

he'li-o-chrome' (hē'lĭ-ō-krōm'), *n.* [*helio-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] A photograph in natural colors. — **he'li-o-chro'mic** (-krō'mĭk), *a.* [heliograph.]

he'li-o-gram' (-grăm'), *n.* A message transmitted by a

he'li-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* **1.** A kind of photo-engraving. **2.** An apparatus for signaling by reflecting the sun's rays. — *v. t. & i.* To signal by means of the heliograph. — **he'li-og'ra-pher** (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* — **he'li-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **he'li-og'ra-phy** (hē'lĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

he'li-o-gra-vure' (hē'lĭ-ō-grȧ-vūr'; -grā'vûr), *n.* [F. *héliogravure.*] *Photog.* Any of various photo-engraving processes by which intaglio engravings are made; — now used generally as synonymous with the more common term *photogravure.*

he'li-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* *Astron.* The science of the sun, including its description, and treating of its constitution and radiant energy. — **he'li-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

he'li-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* *Astron.* A double-image micrometer, devised for measuring the diameter of the sun, but now used for accurate measurement of any short arc of the celestial sphere. — **-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **-ri-cal,** *a.*

he'li-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The art or practice of measuring with the heliometer.

He'li-os (hē'lĭ-ŏs), *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος sun; Ἥλιος.] *Gr. Myth.* The sun god, represented as driving a four-horse chariot through the heavens. See APOLLO, PHAËTHON, HYPERION.

he'li-o-scope' (hē'lĭ-ō-skōp'), *n.* An instrument for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes.

he'li-o-stat' (-stăt'), *n.* [*helio-* + Gr. στατός standing.] A mirror mounted on an axis moved by clockwork, by which a sunbeam is reflected in a fixed direction.

he'li-o-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* Treatment of disease by sun baths.

he'li-o-trope (-trōp), *n.* [F. *héliotrope*, L. *heliotropium*, fr. Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον; ἥλιος sun + τρέπειν to turn.] **1. a** Any plant that turns toward the sun, as the sunflower, marigold, etc. *Obs.* **b** Specif., any of a genus (*Heliotropium*, esp. *H. peruvianum*) of boraginaceous herbs and shrubs, bearing small fragrant white or purple flowers; turnsole. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.* **2.** = BLOODSTONE. **3. a** A light tint of purple. **b** The scent of the heliotrope.

he'li-ot'ro-pism (-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of certain growing organs to respond to the stimulus of sunlight by movements or curvatures. — **he'li-o-trop'ic** (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **he'li-o-trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

he'li-o-type' (hē'lĭ-ō-tīp'), *n.* *Photog.* A picture made by heliotypy. — **he'li-o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

he'li-o-typ'y (-tīp'ĭ), *n.* A process of producing pictures for printing by transferring them to gelatin films which are hardened and attached to a plate or cylinder for printing.

hel'i-spher'i-cal (hĕl'ĭ-sfĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See HELIX; SPHERIC.] Winding on a sphere like a spiral.

he'li-um (hē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἥλιος the sun.] *Chem.* A rare inert gaseous element first detected spectroscopically in the sun's atmosphere. Symbol, *He*; at. wt. 4.00.

he'lix (hē'lĭks; hĕl'ĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. HELICES (hĕl'ĭ-sēz), E. HELIXES (hē'lĭk-sĕz; hĕl'ĭk-; 24). [L., fr. Gr. ἕλιξ, -ικος, fr. ἑλίσσειν to turn round.] **1.** Something spiral in form; as: **a** *Arch.* A spiral ornament; a volute. **b** *Math.* The curve formed on any cylinder by a right line in a plane that is wrapped round the cylinder, as an ordinary screw thread. **2.** The incurved rim of the external ear.

hell (hĕl), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Place of the dead or of souls after death; the grave; — answering to *Sheol* and *Hades.* **2.** Place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; the abode of evil spirits; — answering to *Gehenna* and *Tartarus.* Hence, any place or state of misery or wickedness. **3.** The evil spirits in torment; powers of darkness. **4.** A place where outcast persons or things are gathered; as: **a** A prison. **b** A gambling house. **c** A receptacle into which a tailor throws his shreds or a printer his broken type.

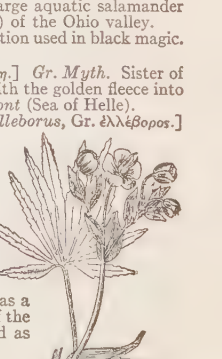
hell'bend'er (hĕl'bĕn'dẽr), *n.* A large aquatic salamander (*Cryptobranchus alleghaniensis*) of the Ohio valley.

hell'broth' (-brŏth'), *n.* A composition used in black magic.

hell'-cat', *n.* A witch; hag.

Hel'le (hĕl'ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἕλλη.] *Gr. Myth.* Sister of Phrixus. She fell from the ram with the golden fleece into a strait thence called the *Hellespont* (Sea of Helle).

hel'le-bore (-ē-bōr; 57), *n.* [L. *helleborus*, Gr. ἑλλέβορος.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Helleborus*) of perennial herbs, of the crowfoot family, with showy flowers. The species are known as *black hellebore, fetid hellebore,* etc. **2.** Any of a genus (*Veratrum*) of melanthaceous plants, called *white,* or *false, hellebores,* with short poisonous rootstocks. **3. a** The powdered root of the black hellebore (*H. niger*), used as a cathartic. **b** The powdered root of the white hellebore (*V. album*), used as an insecticide.

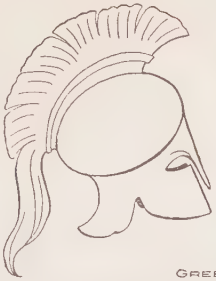

Fetid Hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*). (⅛)

hel'leb'o-rin (hĕ-lĕb'ŏ-rĭn; hĕl'ē-bŏ-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous glucoside accompanying helleborin in several species of hellebore, and having a strong action on the heart, resembling that of digitalin.

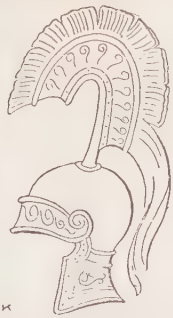
hel'leb'o-rin (hĕl'ē-bŏ-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous glucoside in several species of hellebore.

ANCIENT

ASSYRIAN



GREEK



ROMAN

EARLY MEDIEVAL FORMS

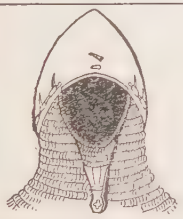
GERMAN BRONZE HELM (BEFORE 800)

CASQUE (10TH CENT.)

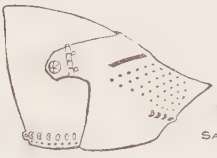
NORMAN CASQUE WITH NASAL (11TH CENT.)

HEAUMES (13TH CENT.)

14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES



EARLY BASINET WITH DETACHABLE NASAL



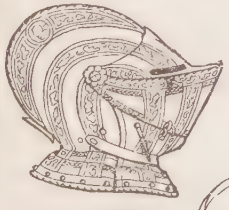
BASINET (END 14TH CENT.)

SALLET (15TH CENT.)

SALLET (LATE 15TH CENT.)

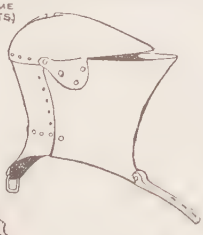
LIGHT CASQUE WITHOUT VIZOR

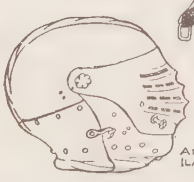
16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES



ARMET (EARLY 16TH CENT.)

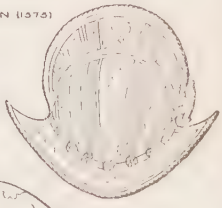
TILTING HEAUME (13TH & 16TH CENTS.)





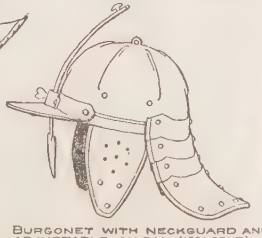
ARMET (LATE 16TH CENT.)

MORION (1575)

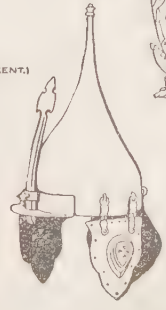


CARASSET (1550)

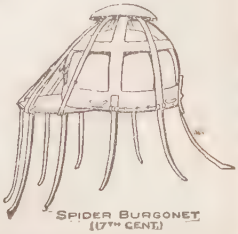
BURGONET (16TH CENT.)



BURGONET WITH NECKGUARD AND ADJUSTABLE NASAL (16TH CENT.)



RUSSIAN CASQUE (16TH & 17TH CENTS.)



SPIDER BURGONET (17TH CENT.)

HELMET

Hel'lene (hĕl'ēn), *n.*; *pl.* HELLENES (-ēnz). [Gr. Ἕλλην.] A Greek.

Hel-len'ic (hĕ-lĕn'ĭk ; -lē'nĭk), *a.* Pert. to the Hellenes. — *n.* Classical Greek, esp. of the later period.

Hel'len-ism (hĕl'ĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A Greek phrase or idiom. **2.** Greek character, spirit, or civilization ; esp., the culture represented by the ideals of the classical Greeks. **3.** Adoption of the Greek language and thought ; conformity to Greek ideals.

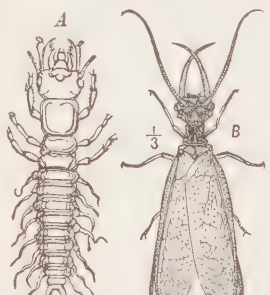
Hel'len-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλληνιστής.] **1.** One who affiliates with Greeks, or imitates Greek manners ; esp., a person of Jewish extraction who used the Greek language as his mother tongue, as did Jews of Asia Minor, Greece, Syria, and Egypt. Cf. HEBRAIST. **2.** One skilled in the Greek language and literature. **3.** One of the Greek scholars who disseminated Byzantine culture in the Renaissance.

Hel'len-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Greek history, culture, or art after the time of Alexander the Great, when Hellenic and foreign characteristics blended. **2.** Of or pert. to the Hellenists. — **Hel'len-is'ti-cal,** *a.*

Hel'len-ize (hĕl'ĕn-īz), *v. i.* [Gr. Ἑλληνίζειν.] To use the Greek language ; play the Greek ; Grecize. — *v. t.* To give a Greek form or character to. — **Hel'len-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **Hel'len-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

Hel'ler (hĕl'ĕr), *n.*; *G. pl.* HELLER. [G.] **1.** A small German copper coin, value ½ pfenning. *Obs.* **2.** An Austrian copper coin, ¹⁄₁₀₀ of a krone, worth 0.2 cent.

hell'gra-mite (hĕl'grȧ-mīt), *n.* The aquatic larva of a large North American neuropterous insect (*Corydalis cornuta*), much used as a fish bait ; the dobson.



A Hellgramite (*Corydalis cornuta*) ; *B* Adult Insect (male). Reduced.

hell'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A dog of hell ; hence, a fiend.

hell'ish, *a.* Pertaining to hell ; like hell ; infernal ; diabolical. — **hell'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **hell'ish-ness,** *n.*

hell'kite' (hĕl'kīt'), *n.* One who shows hellish cruelty.

hel-lo' (hĕ-lō'), *interj.*, *n.*, *& v. i.* A common modern spelling of HOLLO, first appearing in literature about 1880 ; — especially used in connection with the telephone as the common form of call.

helm (hĕlm), *n.* [AS. *helma* rudder.] **1.** The apparatus for steering a vessel, comprising rudder, tiller, wheel, etc. ; commonly, the tiller or wheel alone. **2.** Anything having a similar function ; administration or an administrator. — *v. t.* To steer ; direct ; as, "the business he hath *helmed*."

helm, *n.* [AS.] A helmet. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a helmet. *Both Archaic or Poetic.*

hel'met (hĕl'mĕt ; 24), *n.* [OF. dim. of *helme ;* of Teutonic origin.] **1.** A defensive covering for the head ; specif. : **a** The headpiece in armor. See ILLUST., preceding page. **b** The military hat, often made of, or strengthened with, metal, now worn as a guard against sword thrusts or bursting shrapnel. **c** *Fencing, Singlestick, etc.* A head covering with a mesh, usually of wire, to protect the face. **d** A domed hat with a visor and a neckguard, as those worn by policemen and firemen. **e** The headpiece of a diver's armor. **2.** Something resembling a helmet, as in form or position.

hel'met-ed (-ĕd), *a.* Wearing a helmet ; furnished with or having a helmet or helmetlike shield on the head.

hel'minth (-mĭnth), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμινς, *-ινθος*, worm.] A worm ; esp., an intestinal worm.

hel-min'thic (hĕl-mĭn'thĭk), *a.* Of, relating to, or expelling worms, or helminths.

hel'min-thol'o-gy (hĕl'mĭn-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The natural history, or study, of worms, esp. parasitic worms.

helms'man (hĕlmz'mȧn), *n.* The man at the helm, who steers the vessel ; a steersman ; a pilot.

Hel'ot (hĕl'ŏt ; hē'lŏt), *n.* [L. *Helotes, Hilotae*, pl., fr. Gr. Εἵλως and Εἱλώτης.] **1.** One of the lowest class (serfs) of the ancient Spartans. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] A slave ; serf.

hel'ot-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Serfdom, as of the Spartan Helot.

hel'ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Helots collectively ; slaves ; bondsmen ; also, slavery ; serfdom.

help (hĕlp), *v. t.* ; *pret. & p. p.* HELPED (hĕlpt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HELP'ING ; *Archaic pret.* HOLP (hōlp), *p. p.* HOLPEN (hōl'p'n). [AS. *helpan.*] **1.** To aid ; assist. **2.** To furnish with relief, as from distress ; succor ; be of avail against (an ill). **3.** To aid in bringing about. **4.** To change for the better ; ameliorate ; remedy. **5.** To prevent ; as, he must die, it cannot be *helped*. **6.** To forbear ; avoid ; as, we cannot *help* but grieve. **7.** To wait upon, as at table, by carving and passing food ; to serve (food), as at table.

Syn. Aid, assist, support, sustain, relieve, promote. — **Help, aid, assist** are often used with little distinction. **Help** emphasizes that which, or the one who, furnishes relief or support ; **aid** implies more strongly coöperation on the part of the one relieved ; to **assist** is esp. to support with aid.

— *v. i.* **1.** To lend aid ; contribute strength or means ; avail ; assist. **2.** To serve food, as at table. — *n.* **1. a** Aid ; assistance ; also, one furnishing aid. **2.** Remedy ; relief. **3. a** A helper ; assistant, esp. a hired one. **b** Collectively, hired helpers. **c** A domestic servant or farm hand. *Local, U. S.* **4.** A portion of food.

help'er, *n.* One who, or that which, helps.

help'ful (hĕlp'fo͝ol), *a.* Furnishing help ; assistant ; useful ; salutary. — **help'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **help'ful-ness,** *n.*

help'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of help or strength ; unable to help one's self ; feeble. **2.** Bringing no help. *Obs. or R.* — **help'less-ly,** *adv.* — **help'less-ness,** *n.*

help'mate' (-māt'), **help'meet'** (-mēt'), *n.* [Corruption of the "*help meet* for him" of Genesis ii. 18.] A helper ; a companion ; esp., a wife.

hel'ter-skel'ter (hĕl'tĕr-skĕl'tĕr), *adv.* In hurry and confusion ; in disorder. *Colloq.* — *a.* Characterized by confused hurry. — *n.* Anything that is helter-skelter.

helve (hĕlv), *n.* [AS. *hielf, helf.*] The handle of a tool or weapon, as an ax, hatchet, or adz.

— *v. t.* ; HELVED (hĕlvd) ; HELV'ING. To furnish with a helve.

Hel-ve'tian (hĕl-vē'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Helvetii or Helvetia ; Swiss. — *n.* One of the Helvetii ; a Swiss.

Hel-vet'ic (-vĕt'ĭk), *a.* Helvetian ; Swiss. — *n.* A Swiss Protestant ; a follower of the reformer Zwingli (1484–1531).

Hel-ve'ti-i (-vē'shĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] In the time of Julius Cæsar, the inhabitants of the Alpine regions.

hem (hĕm), *interj.* A word used to call attention, to warn, to express hesitation, doubt, etc., or to represent a clearing of the throat. — *n.* An uttering of *hem !* ; the sound of *hem !* — *v. i.* ; HEMMED (hĕmd) ; HEM'MING. To utter "hem !" ; hence, to hesitate in speaking. Cf. HAW.

hem, *n.* [AS.] **1.** The edge or border of a garment or cloth, esp. when formed by doubling back the cloth and sewing it. **2.** Border ; edge. — *v. t.* **1.** To fold and sew down the edge of ; hence : to border ; edge. **2.** To inclose and confine ; surround ; — nearly always used with an adverb, esp. *in, about.*

he'mal (hē'măl), *a.* Var. of HÆMAL.

hem'a-tite, hæm'a-tite (hĕm'ȧ-tīt ; hē'mȧ-), *n.* [L. *hæmatites*, Gr. *αἱματίτης* bloodlike, fr. *αἷμα, αἵματος*, blood.] An important ore of iron, Fe_2O_3, red when powdered. Limonite is sometimes called *brown hematite.* — **hem'a-tit'ic, hæm'a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

hem'a-to- (hĕm'ȧ-tō- ; hē'mȧ-tō-). See HÆMATO-.

hem-el'y-tral (hĕm-ĕl'ĭ-trăl) *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hemelytron.

hem-el'y-tron (hĕm-ĕl'ĭ-trŏn), **hem-el'y-trum** (-trŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL. See HEMI- ; ELYTRUM.] *Zoöl.* One of the partially thickened anterior wings of certain insects, as of many hemipters, the earwigs, etc.

hem'er-a-lo'pi-a (hĕm'ĕr-ȧ-lō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἡμεράλωψ*, the opposite of *νυκτάλωψ ; ἡμέρα* day + *-άλωψ* of *νυκτάλωψ*. See NYCTALOPIA.] *Med.* A condition of the eyes in which one can see, or see clearly or without pain, only at night or in a dull light.

Hem'er-o-bap'tist (-ō-băp'tĭst), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμεροβαπτιστής* one of a Christian sect who were baptized daily ; *ἡμέρα* day + *βαπτιστής* baptizer.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of an ancient Jewish sect which practiced daily ceremonial ablution ; also, a member of a similar early Christian sect.

hem'i- (hĕm'ĭ-). [Gr. *ἡμι-*.] A prefix, signifying *half.*

-hemia. Var. of -ÆMIA.

hem'i-al'gi-a (hĕm'ĭ-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pain upon only one side of the body.

hem'i-cra'ni-a (-krā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. See HEMI- ; CRANIUM.] *Med.* Hemialgia of the head.

hem'i-cy'cle (hĕm'ĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* [L. *hemicyclus*, Gr. *ἡμίκυκλον ; ἡμι* + *κύκλος*.] **1.** A half circle ; a semicircle. **2.** A curved or approximately semicircular structure.

hem'i-dem'i-sem'i-qua'ver (-dĕm'ĭ-sĕm'ĭ-kwā'vĕr), *n.* *Music.* A sixty-fourth note.

hem'i-el'y-tron, -trum. Vars. of HEMELYTRON, etc.

hem'i-he'dral (-hē'drăl), *a.* [*hemi-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base, fr. *ἕζεσθαι* to sit.] *Cryst.* Having half instead of all the similar parts of a crystal form ; consisting of half the faces which full symmetry would require. — **-dral-ly,** *adv.*

hem'i-he'dron (-drŭn), *n.* *Cryst.* A hemihedral form or crystal. The tetrahedron is a *hemihedron.*

hem'i-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* *Cryst.* Unsymmetrical in form as regards the two ends of an axis. Cf. HOLOMORPHIC. — **hem'i-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

hem'i-mor'phite (-fīt), *n.* *Min.* Calamine, or hydrous zinc silicate ; — so called from its hemimorphic crystals.

hem'i-ol'ic (-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμιόλιος* half as much again; *ἡμι-* (see HEMI-) + *ὅλος* whole.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Of (the proportion) three to two; characterized by such a proportion between thesis and arsis. See PÆONIC.

hem'i-par'a-site (-păr'ă-sīt), *n. Bot.* A parasitic plant containing chlorophyll and therefore capable of performing photosynthesis, as the mistletoe. — **-par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

hem'i-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + Gr. *πληγή* stroke.] A palsy that affects but one side of the body.

he-mip'ter (hē-mĭp'tẽr), *n.* A hemipterous insect.

he-mip'ter-al (-ăl), **-ter-an** (-ăn), *a.* Hemipterous.

he-mip'ter-ous (hē-mĭp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*hemi-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] Belonging to a large order (*Hemiptera*) of true insects, including the bugs proper, lice, plant lice, etc., having a jointed proboscis adapted for piercing the tissues and sucking the blood or juices of animals and plants.

hem'i-sphere (hĕm'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr., fr. *ἡμι-* half + *σφαῖρα* sphere.] **1.** A half sphere. **2.** Half of the celestial or terrestrial globe, or a projection of it as in a map. The terrestrial hemispheres are customarily considered as divided (1) by the equator, into *Northern* and *Southern*, or (2) by a meridian, so that North and South America are contained in the *Western Hemisphere*, and the other continents chiefly in the *Eastern Hemisphere*. The celestial hemispheres are customarily divided by the horizon, the equinoctial, or the ecliptic. **3.** Either of the two parts chiefly composing the cerebrum. They are separated at the surface by a longitudinal fissure below which they are joined by the corpus callosum.

hem'i-spher'ic (-sfĕr'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resem-
hem'i-spher'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } bling a hemisphere.

hem'i-sphe'roid (-sfē'roid), *n.* A half spheroid.

hem'i-stich (hĕm'ĭ-stĭk), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr., fr. *ἡμι-* half + *στίχος* line, verse.] Half a poetic verse, or line, esp. as divided by a cæsura, etc.; an incomplete line.

hem'i-sys'to-le (-sĭs'tŏ-lē), *n. Physiol.* Contraction of only one ventricle of the heart.

hem'i-trope (hĕm'ĭ-trōp), *a.* Half turned round; half inverted; *Cryst.*, having a twinned structure. See TWIN, *n.*, 3.

hem'i-trop'ic (hĕm'ĭ-trŏp'ĭk), *a. Cryst.* Hemitrope.

hem'lock (hĕm'lŏk), *n.* [AS. *hemlic, hymlic.*] **1.** Any of several apiaceous poisonous herbs (esp. *Conium maculatum* and species of *Cicuta*), having finely cut leaves and small white flowers. **2.** [More fully **hemlock spruce.**] Any of a genus (*Tsuga*) of pinaceous trees, esp. a handsome forest tree (*T. canadensis*) of the eastern United States. **3.** The wood of the hemlock tree.

hem'mer (hĕm'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, hems.

hemo-. Var. of HÆMO-, combining form fr. Gr. *αἷμα, blood.*

he'mo-glo'bin. Var. of HÆMOGLOBIN.

hem'or-rhage (hĕm'ŏ-rāj), *n.* [F. *hemorragie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *αἱμορραγία; αἷμα* blood + *ῥηγνύναι* to burst.] Any discharge of blood from wounded or ruptured blood vessels. — **hem'or-rhag'ic** (-răj'ĭk), *a.*

hem'or-rhoids, hæm'or-rhoids (-roidz), *n. pl.* [F. *hémorroïdes*, fr. L., fr. Gr. deriv. of *αἷμα* blood + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] Livid and painful swellings formed by dilatation of blood vessels at the anus; piles; — rarely, in *sing.*, a single swelling. — **hem'or-rhoi'dal, hæm'or-rhoi'dal** (-roi'dăl), *a.*

he'mo-tho'rax. Var. of HÆMOTHORAX.

hemp (hĕmp), *n.* [AS. *henep, hænep.*] **1.** A tall Asiatic moraceous herb (*Cannabis sativa*), cultivated for its tough fiber and as the source of the drug bhang, or hashish. **2.** The fiber of this plant, prepared for use. **3.** The narcotic drug from the hemp. See HASHISH.

Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). 1, 2 Flowering shoots, 1 of Staminate, 2 of Pistillate Plant; 3 Staminate Flower; 4 Pistillate Flower; 5 Fruit.

4. A gallows rope. *Jocular or Cant.*

hemp agrimony. See EUPATORIUM.

hemp'en (hĕm'p'n), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, hemp.

hemp nettle. A coarse bristly menthaceous plant (*Galeopsis tetrahit*) with foliage resembling that of the nettle; also, loosely, any plant of the same genus.

hemp'seed' (hĕmp'sēd'), *n.* The seed of hemp; fig., *Slang*, a rogue; a gallows bird.

hem'stitch' (hĕm'stĭch'), *v. t.* To ornament at the head of a hem by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in small groups. — *n.* Ornamental needlework done by hemstitching, or the stitch used in doing it.

hen (hĕn), *n.* [AS. *henn, hen, hæn.*] The female of the domestic fowl, or of any of various other birds.

hen'bane' (hĕn'bān'), *n.* A fetid Old World solanaceous herb (*Hyoscyamus niger*), with sticky, hairy, dentate leaves and yellowish brown flowers. It is a deadly poison, esp. to fowls.

Henbane, Flowering Shoot. Reduced.

hen'bit' (-bĭt'), *n.* A plant (*Lamium amplexicaule*), having leaves like those of the nettle but without stinging hairs.

hence (hĕns), *adv.* [ME. *hennes, hens* (the *s* is prop. a genitive ending), AS. *heonan.*] **1.** From this place; away; from this world or life. **2.** From this time; in the future. **3.** From this reason; therefore. **4.** From this source.

hence'forth' (hĕns'fōrth'), **hence'for'ward** (-fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* From this time forward.

hench'man (hĕnch'măn), *n.* [ME. *henchcman, henxman;* prob. fr. AS. *hengest* horse + E. *man*, and meaning, a groom.] **1.** An attendant, squire, or page. *Obs.* **2.** A trusted follower. **3.** A political supporter, esp. one who is self-seeking.

hen-dec'a-gon (hĕn-dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκα* eleven + *γωνία* angle.] *Geom.* A (plane) polygon of 11 angles and 11 sides. — **hen'de-cag'o-nal** (hĕn'dē-kăg'ŏ-năl), *a.*

hen-dec'a-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'ă-b'l), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. deriv. of Gr. *ἑνδεκα* eleven + *συλλαβή* syllable.] A metrical line of eleven syllables. — **-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a. & n.*

hen-di'a-dys (-dī'ă-dĭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *ἓν διὰ δυοῖν* one by two.] *Gram.* A figure expressing an idea by two nouns connected by *and*, instead of by a noun and a limiting adjective; as, we drink from *cups and gold* (for *golden cups*).

hen'e-quen (hĕn'ĕ-kĕn) } *n.* [Sp. *jeniquén, henequén*, fr.
hen'e-quin (hĕn'ĕ-kĭn) } a native name.] Sisal hemp.

hen'na (hĕn'ă), *n.* [Ar. *hinnā.*] An Asiatic thorny tree or shrub (*Lawsonia inermis*) of the loosestrife family. Its leaves yield a reddish orange dye and a cosmetic.

hen'ner-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-IES** (-ĭz). A place for keeping hens.

hen'o-the-ism (hĕn'ŏ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *εἷς, ἑνός*, one + *theism.*] **1.** The tendency to make different gods in a pantheon supreme, one after the other. This is characteristic of Vedic religion. **2.** Belief in one god, not to the exclusion of belief in other gods. — **-the-ist,** *n.* — **hen'o-the-is'tic,** *a.*

hen'peck' (hĕn'pĕk'), *v. t.* To subject to petty attempts to rule; — said of a wife who thus treats her husband.

Hen'ri-et'ta cloth, (hĕn'rĭ-ĕt'ă). A fine wide woolen fabric, sometimes with a warp of silk, used for women's dresses.

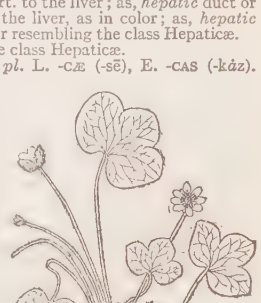
hen'ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RYS,** **-RIES** (-rĭz). [From Joseph *Henry*, Amer. physicist.] *Elec.* The unit of inductance; inductance of a circuit in which an electromotive force of 1 volt is induced by a current varying at the rate of 1 ampere per second.

hent (hĕnt), *v. t.* [AS. *hentan.*] To seize. *Archaic.*

he'par (hē'păr), *n.* [L. *hepar, hepatis*, the liver, Gr. *ἧπαρ.*] **1.** *Old Chem.* A liver-brown colored mixture sometimes used in medicine, obtained by fusing sulphur with potassium carbonate. **2.** In homeopathy, calcium sulphide, resembling hepar (sense 1) in color.

he-pat'ic (hē-păt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *hepaticus*, Gr. *ἡπατικός*, fr. *ἧπαρ* liver.] **1.** Of or pert. to the liver; as, *hepatic* duct or veins; also, resembling the liver, as in color; as, *hepatic* aloes. **2.** *Bot.* Pert. to or resembling the class Hepaticæ. — *n. Bot.* A plant of the class Hepaticæ.

he-pat'i-ca (-ĭ-kă), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-CÆ** (-sē), E. **-CAS** (-kăz). [NL.; from the lobed basal leaves. See HEPATIC.] A plant or flower of a genus (*Hepatica*) of American ranunculaceous herbs, with white, pink, or purplish flowers.


Hepatica (*H. hepatica*). (½)

He-pat'i-cæ (-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See HEPATICA.] *Bot.* One of the two classes of plants into which the bryophytes are usually divided. It includes the true liverworts and scale mosses.

hep'a-ti'tis (hĕp'ă-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hepato-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the liver.

hep'a-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n. Med.*

Conversion of tissue into a substance resembling the liver, as of the lungs in pneumonia, in which the affected tissue by engorgement with effused matter becomes solidified and impervious to air.

hep'a-to- (hĕp'ə-tō-). Combining form from Greek *ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver.*

hep'a-to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk) *a. Med.* Arising from the liver; due to a condition of the liver.

He-phæs'tus (hē-fēs'tŭs), **He-phais'tos** (-fīs'tŏs), *n.* [Gr. *Ἥφαιστος.*] *Gr. Relig.* The god of fire and of metal working, son of Zeus and Hera and husband of Aphrodite. See VULCAN, CYCLOPS.

hep'ta- (hĕp'tə-). Combining form from Greek *ἑπτά,* seven.

hep'ta-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτάχορδος* seven-stringed; *ἑπτά* seven + *χορδή* chord.] *Gr. Music.* **a** A lyre of seven strings. **b** A diatonic system of seven tones. **c** The interval of a major seventh.

hep'tad (-tăd), *a.* [L. *heptas* the number seven, Gr. *ἑπτάς, -άδος,* fr. *ἑπτά* seven.] *Chem.* Having a valence of seven. See VALENCE. — *n.* **1.** The sum or number, or a group, of seven. **2.** *Chem.* A heptad atom or element.

hep'ta-gon (-tə-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτάγωνος* seven-cornered; *ἑπτά* seven + *γωνία* angle.] A (plane) polygon of seven angles and therefore seven sides. — **hep-tag'o-nal** (hĕp-tăg'ə-năl), *a.*

hep'ta-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drə). [*hepta-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base.] *Geom.* A polyhedron with seven faces. — **hep'ta-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

hep-tam'er-ous (hĕp-tăm'ĕr-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Consisting of seven parts, or having the parts of the flower in sevens; — usually written *7-merous.*

hep-tam'e-ter (hĕp-tăm'ē-tĕr), *n. Pros.* A verse of seven metrical feet.

hep'tane (hĕp'tān), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* seven.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric hydrocarbons, C_7H_{16}, of the paraffin series.

hep-tan'gu-lar (hĕp-tăn'gŭ-lər), *a.* Having seven angles.

hep'tarch-y (hĕp'tär-kĭ), *n.; pl.* -TARCHIES (-kĭz). A government by seven persons; a country under seven rulers.

hep'ta-stich (-tə-stĭk), *n.* [*hepta-* + Gr. *στίχος* line, verse.] *Pros.* A poem or strophe of seven lines or verses.

Hep'ta-teuch (-tūk), *n.* [L. *heptateuchos;* Gr. *ἑπτά* + *τεῦχος* tool, book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

her (hûr), *pron. & a.* [AS. *hire,* gen. and dat. sing. of *héo* she.] The objective and the possessive case of *she.* When the noun it qualifies is omitted, it takes the form *hers.* Like *his, her* is used in obs. and dial. Eng. to make the possessive of a given noun; as, "Haunted Lucilla *her* company."

He'ra (hē'rə), **He're** (hē'rē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἥρα, Ἥρη.*] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian goddess, queen of heaven, sister and wife of Zeus. She is goddess of women and marriage.

Her'a-cles, Her'a-kles (hĕr'ə-klēz), *n.* [Gr. *Ἡρακλῆς.*] Hercules; — the Greek form of the name.

Her'a-cli'dæ (-klī'dē), *n. pl.; sing.* **Her'a-clid** (hĕr'ə-klĭd). [Gr. *Ἡρακλεῖδαι.*] *Gr. Myth.* The descendants of Hercules. They conquered the Peloponnesus. — **Her'a-cli'dan** (-klī'dăn), *a.*

her'ald (hĕr'ăld), *n.* [OF. *heralt, heraut,* LL. *heraldus.*] **1.** Anciently: **a** An officer who proclaimed war or peace, bore messages between rulers or commanders, made solemn announcements, etc. **b** In tourneys, an official who issued challenges, marshaled combatants, etc. **2.** In Great Britain and Ireland, a similar officer charged also with the care of genealogies, etc., and esp. of armorial bearings. **3.** One who proclaims or announces; a messenger; forerunner; harbinger. — **Syn.** See FORERUNNER.

— *v. t.* To introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; proclaim; announce; usher in.

he-ral'dic (hĕ-răl'dĭk), *a.* Pert. to heralds or heraldry.

her'ald-ry (hĕr'ăld-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The art or office of a herald; science of genealogies and armorial bearings. **2.** An emblazonment; a heraldic symbol or symbols. **3.** Heraldic pomp or ceremony.

herb (ûrb; hûrb), *n.* [OF. *herbe, erbe,* L. *herba.*] **1.** A seed plant whose stem does not develop woody tissue, but persists only long enough to bear fruit; specif., one whose leaves, or stem and leaves, are used for food, for medicinal purposes, or for their scent or flavor. **2.** Grass; herbage.

her-ba'ceous (hĕr-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *herbaceus* grassy.] **1.** Pert. to, or having the characteristics of, an herb; herblike. **2.** Of the texture, color, or appearance of an ordinary foliage leaf; as, *herbaceous* sepals.

herb'age (ûr'bĭj; hûr'-), *n.* [F.] **1.** Herbaceous vegetation; green plants collectively, esp. those used for pasturage. **2.** The succulent parts of herbaceous plants, esp. the foliage and young stems.

herb'al (hûr'bəl), *n.* **1.** A book describing plants. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A herbarium. *Rare.* — *a.* Of or pert. to herbs.

herb'al-ist, *n.* Originally, a botanist; later, a collector of, or dealer in, herbs, esp. medicinal herbs.

her-ba'ri-um (hĕr-bā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ə). [LL., fr. L. *herba* herb.] A collection of dried plants, usually mounted and classified; also, the room or building where the collection is kept.

Her-bar'ti-an-ism (-bär'tĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776–1841), esp. the educational system of Herbart and his disciples, in which the process of apperception is made of first importance.

herb bennet. A European rosaceous herb (*Geum urbanum*) with yellow flowers and aromatic astringent root.

her-biv'o-rous (hĕr-bĭv'ə-rŭs), *a.* [L. *herba* herb + *vorare* to devour.] **1.** Eating, or living on, plants. **2.** Belonging to a group or division (*Herbivora*) of mammals (now generally called *Ungulata*) that feed mainly on herbage.

herb Paris. A European liliaceous herb (*Paris quadrifolia*) resembling trillium, commonly reputed poisonous.

herb Robert. A European small-flowered geranium (*Geranium robertianum*).

herb'y (ûr'bĭ; hûr'bĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in herbaceous vegetation; grassy. **2.** Pert. to or resembling an herb.

Her-cu'le-an (hĕr-kū'lē-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Hercules. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] Requiring or having the strength or size of Hercules; hence, very great, difficult, or dangerous.

Her'cu-les (hûr'kŭ-lēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἡρακλέης; Ἥρα* Hera + *κλέος* glory.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A hero, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Alcmene, celebrated for his strength, and for achieving twelve great tasks, or "labors," imposed by Eurystheus as a result of the hatred of Hera (Juno) for Hercules. See EURYSTHEUS, NESSUS, OMPHALE. **2.** *Astron.* A northern constellation between Boötes and Lyra.

Her'cu-les'-club' (hûr'kŭ-lēz-), *n.* A small prickly tree (*Aralia spinosa*) of the eastern United States, with handsome bipinnate leaves, cultivated as the *angelica tree.*

Her-cyn'i-an (hĕr-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Hercynia* silva, the Hercynian forest.] Designating, or pert. to, an extensive mountain range covered with forests in ancient Germany.

her'cy-nite (hûr'sĭ-nīt), *n.* [See HERCYNIAN. So named because found at Ronsberg, in the Bohemian forest.] *Min.* A black mineral, $FeAl_2O_4$; — called also *iron spinel.*

herd (hûrd), *n.* [AS. *heord.*] **1.** A number of beasts, esp. large ones, assembled together. **2.** A crowd of common people; esp., with *the,* the rabble. — **Syn.** See FLOCK.

— *v. i.* **1.** To unite or associate in a herd. **2.** To associate; ally one's self with, or join, a group or company. — *v. t.* To form or put into a herd.

herd, *n.* [AS. *hierde, hirde, hyrde, heorde.*] A herdsman; — now chiefly in composition, as *shepherd, goatherd.*

— *v. t.* To tend, lead, or drive as a herdsman.

herd'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book containing the list and pedigrees of one or more herds, as of choice breeds of cattle.

herd'er (hûr'dĕr), *n.* One who herds; a herdsman.

her'dic (-dĭk), *n.* [After P. *Herdic,* the inventor.] A kind of low-hung cab, usually with two wheels, but sometimes four, with side seats and entrance at the back.

herd'man (hûrd'măn), *n.* A herdsman. *Obs. or R.*

herd's grass (hûrdz). **a** Timothy. **b** Redtop.

herdz'man (hûrdz'măn), *n.* One who owns, keeps, or tends a herd or herds.

here (hēr), *adv.* [AS. *hēr.*] **1.** In this place; — opposed to *there.* **2.** In the present life or state. **3.** To or into this place; hither. **4.** At this point of time; now. — **Syn.** See HITHER.

here and there, in one place and another; irregularly. — **neither h. nor there,** to no purpose; irrelevant.

here'a-bout' (-ə-bout') } *adv.* About this place; in this vi-
here'a-bouts' (-bouts') } cinity.

here-aft'er (hēr-ăf'tĕr), *adv.* In some future time or state; after this. — *n.* A future existence or state; with *the,* the world to come.

here-at' (-ăt'), *adv.* At, or by reason of, this.

here-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** Close by. *Obs.* **2.** By this means.

he-red'i-ta-ble (hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tə-b'l), *a.* [LL. *hereditabilis,* fr. *hereditare* to inherit, fr. L. *heres* heir.] Heritable. — **he-red'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **he-red'i-ta-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

her'e-dit'a-ment (hĕr'ĕ-dĭt'ə-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *hereditamentum.*] *Law.* Any inheritable property. [manner.]

he-red'i-ta-ri-ly (hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a hereditary

he-red'i-ta-ri-ness, *n.* Quality of being hereditary.

he-red'i-ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [L. *hereditarius,* fr. *hereditas* inheritance, *heres* heir.] **1.** Descended, or capable of legally descending, from ancestor to heir; as, a *hereditary* office. **2.** Having title or possession by inheritance; as, a *hereditary* prince. **3.** Transmitted or transmissible by heredity, as diseases, instincts, etc. **4.** Pert. to inheritance or heredity; as, *hereditary* transmission.

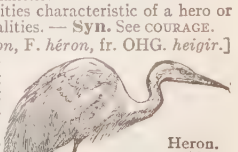
he-red'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *hereditas* heirship.] *Biol.* The transmission of the physical and psychical characters of parents to their offspring.

Her'e-ford (hĕr'ĕ-fĕrd), *n.* One of a breed of beef cattle originating in Herefordshire, England. Herefords are usually red with white face, and white on the under parts.

here-in' (hēr-ĭn'), *adv.* [AS. *hērinne.*] In this.

here'in-aft'er (hēr'ĭn-ăf'tĕr), *adv.* In the following part of this (writing, document, speech, or the like).

here'in-be-fore' (hēr'ĭn-bē-fōr'), *adv.* In the preceding part of this (writing, document, speech, or the like).
here-in'to (hēr-ĭn'tōō), *adv.* Into this.
here-of' (-ŏv'; -ŏf'), *adv.* Of this; from this; hence.
here-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* On or upon this; hereupon.
her'e-si-arch (hĕr'ē-sĭ-ärk; hē-rē'sĭ-), *n.* [L. *haeresiarcha*, Gr. *αἱρεσιάρχης*; *αἵρεσις* heresy + *ἀρχός* leader.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.
her'e-sy (hĕr'ē-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [OF. *heresie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *αἵρεσις* a taking, choice, sect, heresy, *αἱρεῖν* to take, choose.] **1.** Unorthodox religious opinion tending to promote schism. **2.** An opinion opposed to the commonly received doctrine, and tending to division or dissension.
her'e-tic (hĕr'ē-tĭk), *n.* [F. *hérétique*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *αἱρετικός* able to choose, heretical.] One who holds to a heresy; esp., one who, having professed Christianity, deliberately upholds a doctrine at variance with that of his church, or rejects one prescribed by his church.
he-ret'i-cal (hē-rĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or marked by, heresy. — **Syn.** See HETERODOX. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
here-to' (hēr-tōō'), *adv.* To this; hereunto.
here'to-fore' (hēr'tōō-fōr'; 57), *adv.* Hitherto; in time past.
here'un-to' (hēr'ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto this; up to this time.
here'up-on' (-ŭ-pŏn'), *adv.* On this; hereon.
here-with' (hēr-wĭth'; -wĭth'), *adv.* With this.
her'i-ot (hĕr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [AS. *heregeatu*; *here* army + *geatwe* equipments.] A feudal tribute due to a lord on a tenant's death.
her'it-a-ble (-ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* [OF.] **1.** Inheritable. **2.** Capable of inheriting. — **her'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
her'it-a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* By way or right of inheritance.
her'it-age (hĕr'ĭ-tăj), *n.* [OF., fr. *heriter* to inherit, LL. *hereditare*, fr. L. *heres* heir.] **1.** That which is inherited; inheritance; birthright. **2.** *Bib.* God's chosen people; Israel; the Christian church.
Syn. Heritage, inheritance, patrimony. Heritage is poetical or elevated for *inheritance*, in the sense of that which is inherited; **inheritance** alone applies to the act or state of inheriting. **Patrimony** is strictly an inheritance from one's father.
her'i-tor (-ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [F. *héritier*.] An inheritor; specif., *Scots Law*, the owner in fee of heritable, taxable property in a parish.
herm (hûrm), *n.* A herma.
her'ma (hûr'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* HERMÆ (hûr'mē), HERMAI (-mī). [L. *Herma*, fr. Gr. *Ἑρμῆς*, pl. *Ἑρμαῖ*.] *Gr. Archæol.* An image in the form of a stone pillar, generally square, surmounted by a head of Hermes, generally bearded.
her-ma'ic (hĕr-mā'ĭk), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Pert. to Hermes Trismegistus; Hermetic. **2.** Of or pert. to hermæ or Hermes.
her-maph'ro-dite (-măf'rō-dīt), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr.; — alluding to Hermaphroditus.] **1.** *Biol.* An individual having both male and female reproductive organs. **2.** *Naut.* A hermaphrodite brig.
— *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a hermaphrodite.
hermaphrodite brig, *Naut.*, a two-masted vessel square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.
her-maph'ro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, hermaphroditism. — **-dit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
her-maph'ro-dit-ism (-dĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* The union of the two sexes in the same individual.
Her-maph'ro-di'tus (-dī'tŭs), *n.* [Gr. *Ἑρμαφρόδιτος*.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Hermes and Aphrodite. While bathing he became fused in body with the nymph Salmacis.
her'me-neu'tic (hûr'mē-nū'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἑρμηνευτικός*, fr.
her'me-neu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *ἑρμηνεύειν* to interpret.] Unfolding the signification; interpretative.
her'me-neu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of interpretation and explanation; esp., that branch of theology which defines the laws applied by exegesis.
Her'mes (hûr'mēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἑρμῆς*.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Maia. He was herald and messenger of the gods, giver of increase to herds, and guardian of boundaries and of roads and their commerce. He was also god of science and invention, of eloquence, of cunning and theft, of luck and treasure-trove, and was conductor of the dead to Hades. Hermes is usually represented as a slightly draped, beardless youth with the winged sandals (talaria), caduceus, and winged hat (petasus). See MERCURY, 1.
Her'mes Tris'me-gis'tus (trĭs'mē-jĭs'tŭs) [Gr. *Ἑρμῆς τρισμέγιστος*, lit., Hermes thrice greatest], a late name of Hermes, as identified with the Egyptian god Thoth. He was the fabled author of works embodying magical, astrological, and alchemical doctrines or lore.
her-met'ic (hĕr-mĕt'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** [*Usually cap.*] Of or per-
her-met'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to Hermes Trismegistus or the teachings, etc., attributed to him; magical. **2.** Made air-tight by fusion or soldering. — **her-met'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
Her-mi'o-ne (hĕr-mī'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἑρμιόνη*.] *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She became the wife of Neoptolemus and, later, of Orestes.
her'mit (hûr'mĭt), *n.* [F. *hermite, ermite*, L. *eremita*, Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, fr. *ἔρημος* lonely, solitary.] **1.** A person who retires from society and lives in solitude, esp. from religious motives; recluse; anchoret. **2.** A beadsman. *Obs.* **3.** *Cookery.* A spiced molasses cooky, often containing chopped raisins and nuts.
Syn. Hermit, anchorite, recluse, ascetic. Hermit and **anchorite** apply to one who retires to a life of solitude, esp. from religious motives; but *anchorite* commonly connotes greater austerity than *hermit*. A **recluse** is one who lives in seclusion, originally for religious reasons, in modern usage oftener because of love of solitude or aversion to society. **Ascetic** adds to the idea of solitary life the implication of extreme rigor or self-mortification.
her'mit-age (hûr'mĭ-tăj), *n.* **1.** The habitation of a hermit; a secluded residence. **2.** [*cap.*] [F. *Vin de l'Hermitage.*] Wine made in a certain locality in the department of the Drôme, France.
hermit crab. Any of numerous mostly marine decapod crustaceans (families *Paguridæ* and *Parapaguridæ*), which occupy the empty shells of gastropods.
her-mit'ic (hĕr-mĭt'ĭk), **her-mit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or suited for, a hermit. — **her-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
hern (hûrn). Archaic or Scot. var. of HERON.
her'ni-a (hûr'nĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIAS (-ȧz), L. -NIÆ (-ē). [L.] *Med.* Protrusion of an organ or part through some opening in the walls of its cavity; rupture. — **her'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*
her'ni-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* A cutting operation for the cure of hernia.
he'ro (hē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROES (-rōz). [L. *heros*, Gr. *ἥρως*.] **1.** *Myth. & Relig.* **a** A man, esp. a warrior, of the Greek epic or heroic age. **b** A man honored after death by public worship, for exceptional service to mankind, and usually held to be, in part at least, of divine descent. **2.** The principal personage in a poem, story, or the like. **3.** A person of distinguished valor or fortitude. **4.** A prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; hence one regarded as a model of noble qualities.
He'ro, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἡρώ*.] In Greek legend, a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, visited nightly by Leander, who swam the Hellespont to reach her. Leander was finally drowned, and Hero cast herself into the sea.
he-ro'di-an (hē-rō'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Herod, specif. to Herod, king of Judea (40–4 B. C.).
He-ro'di-as (hē-rō'dĭ-ăs), *n.* *Bib.* The wife of Herod Antipas. She caused the death of John the Baptist. See SALOME.
he-ro'ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, like, or marked by, a hero or heroes; of the nature of a hero; as, the *heroic* age; *heroic* poetry. **2.** Worthy of a hero; brave; illustrious. **3.** *Fine Art.* Larger than life size, but smaller than colossal. — **Syn.** Intrepid, courageous, valiant, bold, gallant, fearless. **heroic age**, in classical mythology, according to Hesiod, that period of the world's history wherein heroes and demigods fought at Troy and Thebes. — **h. poetry**, poetry that celebrates the deeds of a hero; epic poetry. — **h. treatment** *or* **remedies**, severe treatment or remedies, suited to a desperate case. — **h. verse**, *Pros.*, the verse of heroic or epic poetry, being in English, German, and Italian the iambic pentameter, in French the iambic of twelve syllables (see ALEXANDRINE), and in classic poetry the dactylic hexameter.
— *n.* **1.** A heroic verse or poem. **2.** In *pl.* Extravagant expression; bombast. [*adv.*
he-ro'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Heroic. *Rare.* — **he-ro'i-cal-ly,**
he-ro'in (hē-rō'ĭn; hĕr'ō-ĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{23}O_5N$, an acetyl derivative of morphine. It is an anodyne and sedative and one of the most powerful habit-forming drugs.
her'o-ine (hĕr'ō-ĭn), *n.* [L. *heroina*, Gr. *ἡρωίνη*.] A woman of heroic character or qualities.
her'o-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Qualities characteristic of a hero or heroine; display of such qualities. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.
her'on (-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *hairon*, F. *héron*, fr. OHG. *heigir*.] Any of a family (*Ardeidæ*) of wading birds with long neck and legs, long tapering bill, large wings, and soft plumage. See EGRET.


Heron. (1/8)

her'on-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place where herons breed.
her'on-sew (hĕr'ŭn-sō; -sū), **her'on-sewe, her'on-shaw** (-shô), *n.* [OF. *heroncel*, later *-ceau*, dim. of *héron*. See HERON.] A heron. *Obs. or Dial.*
her'pes (hûr'pēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἕρπης*, fr. *ἕρπειν* to creep.] *Med.* Any of various acute inflammatory affections of the skin and mucous membrane, marked by clusters of vesicles which tend to spread; now, esp., shingles, technically distinguished as **her'pes zos'ter.** — **her-pet'ic** (hĕr-pĕt'ĭk), *a.*
her'pe-tol'o-gy (hûr'pē-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἑρπετόν* reptile (fr. *ἕρπειν* to creep) + *-logy.*] Zoölogy relating to reptiles. — **her'pe-to-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Her'ren-haus' (hĕr'ĕn-hous'), *n.* [G., House of Lords.] Formerly, the upper house of the Austrian Reichsrat and the Prussian Landtag.

her'ring (hĕr'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *hǣring.*] A small fish (*Clupea harengus*) caught in great numbers in the North Atlantic; also, any of various fishes related to the above.

Herringbone Masonry.

herr'ing-bone' (-bōn'), *a.* Resembling the spine of a herring; esp., characterized by rows of parallel lines, which in any two successive rows slope in reverse directions. **herringbone stitch,** *Needlework,* a kind of cross-stitch used to fasten down material too thick to be hemmed; also, an ornamental embroidery stitch.

hers (hûrz), *pron.* The form of the possessive *her* used absolutely, that is, without a following noun; — often used with *of* preceding; as, this book of *hers.*

Herringbone Stitch.

herse (hûrs), *n.* [F. *herse* harrow, portcullis. See HEARSE.] *Mil. Antiq.* A battle formation somewhat similar to the Greek phalanx.

her-self' (hĕr-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *her, she. Archaic as a Subject Nominative.*

Hertzian waves (hĕrt'sĭ-ăn). Electric waves; — so called from the German physicist Heinrich Hertz (1857–94), who was the first to investigate them systematically.

Hesh'van (hĕsh'vän), *n.* [Hcb.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

He'si-od'ic (hē'sĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to the Greek poet Hesiod.

He-si'o-ne (hē-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ησιόνη.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued from a sea monster by Hercules.

hes'i-tance (hĕz'ĭ-tăns), *n.* Hesitancy. [See HESITATION.]

hes'i-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Hesitation; indecision. — **Syn.**

hes'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* Hesitating. — **hes'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*

hes'i-tate (hĕz'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *haesitare,* intens. fr. *haerere* to hesitate, stick fast.] **1.** To stop; pause; be in uncertainty. **2.** To falter in speaking.
Syn. Hesitate, falter, demur imply irresolution or uncertainty. **Hesitate** is the general term; **falter** (often used of a hesitating brokenness of speech) suggests wavering in purpose or action; **demur** now implies a taking exception to something.
— *v. t.* To utter with, or intimate by, hesitation.

hes'i-ta'tion (hĕz'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of hesitating; doubt; vacillation. **2.** A faltering in speech; stammering.
Syn. Hesitation, hesitancy are often indistinguishable. But **hesitation** oftener applies to the action, **hesitancy** to the condition, or quality, of hesitating. See HESITATE.

hes'i-ta-tive (hĕz'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Showing, or characterized by, hesitation. — **hes'i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Hes'per (hĕs'pĕr), *n.* Hesperus.

Hes-per'a (-ä), *n.* See HESPERIDES, 1.

Hes-pe'ri-a (hĕs-pē'rĭ-ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Εσπερία.] The Western Land; — a name given by Greek poets to Italy and by Roman poets to Spain and sometimes to Italy.

Hes-pe'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *hesperius,* fr. *hesperus* evening star, Gr. ἕσπερος evening, ἕσπερος ἀστήρ evening star.] *Poetic.* **1.** Western; Occidental; specif., of or pert. to Hesperia. **2.** Of or pert. to the Hesperides.

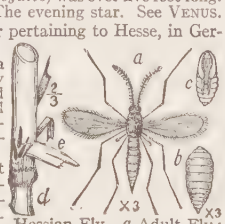
Hes'per-id (hĕs'pĕr-ĭd), *n.* One of the Hesperides.

Hes-per'i-des (-pĕr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Εσπερίδες.] *Class. Myth.* **1.** The nymphs who guarded, with the aid of a dragon, the garden containing the golden apples given by Gæa as a wedding present to Hera. Their names, as often given, are Ægle, Arethusa, Erythea, Hespera, Hestia. **2.** The garden of the golden apples, in the extreme West.

hes'per-or'nis (hĕs'pĕr-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἕσπερος western + ὄρνις, -ιθος, a bird.] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (*Hesperornis*) of remarkable swimming birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, having teeth and rudimentary wings. The best-known species (*H. regalis*) was over five feet long.

Hes'per-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] The evening star. See VENUS.

Hes'sian (hĕsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hesse, in Germany, or the Hessians.
Hessian boots, boots of a kind worn in England, early in the 19th century, tasseled in front. — **H. fly,** a small dipterous fly or midge (*Mayetiola destructor*) very destructive to wheat in America.
— *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Hesse, Germany. **2.** A mercenary or venal person; — alluding to Hessian mercenaries in the British army in the Revolutionary War. *U. S.* **3.** [*l. c.*] In *pl.* Hessian boots. **4.** [*l. c.*] A coarse sacking of hemp or hemp and jute.



Hessian Fly. *a* Adult Fly; *b* Larva; *c* Pupa; *d* Stalk of Wheat, showing three Larvæ (*e*) in place.

hess'ite (hĕs'īt), *n.* [After G. H. *Hess,* of Petrograd.] *Min.* A sectile silver telluride, Ag_2Te, often auriferous.

hes'so-nite (hĕs'ō-nīt), *n.* = ESSONITE.

hest (hĕst), *n.* [AS. *hǣs,* fr. *hātan* to bid.] **1.** Command; precept. *Archaic.* **2.** A promise; pledge. *Obs.*

Hes'ti-a (hĕs'tĭ-ä), *n.* [Gr. 'Εστία.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of the hearth, daughter of Cronus and Rhea; — identified with the Roman Vesta. **2.** See HESPERIDES, 1.

Hes'y-chast (-ĭ-kăst), *n.* [Gr. ἡσυχαστής hermit, fr. ἡσυχάζειν to be still or quiet, fr. ἥσυχος still, calm.] One of a sect of mystics or quietists in the Eastern Church, which originated in the 14th century. — **Hes'y-chas'tic,** *a.*

he-tæ'ra (hē-tē'rä) } *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē), RAI (-rī). [NL., fr.
he-tai'ra (hē-tī'rä) } Gr. ἑταίρα.] *Gr. Antiq.* A female paramour of the better class. Hetærae were usually slaves.

he-tæ'rism (hē-tē'rĭz'm) } *n.* [Gr. ἑταίρα a companion, a
he-tai'rism (-tī'rĭz'm) } concubine, fem. of ἑταῖρος a comrade.] **1.** Concubinage. **2.** A supposed primitive tribal condition in which all the women were held in common.

het'er-o- (hĕt'ĕr-ō-). [Gr. ἕτερος other.] A combining form signifying *other, other than usual, different.*

het'er-o-chro'mous (-krō'mŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Of different colors, as the discoid and radiate florets of daisies and asters. Cf. HOMOCHROMOUS.

het'er-o-clite' (hĕt'ĕr-ō-klīt'), *a.* [L. *heteroclitus,* Gr. ἑτερόκλιτος; ἕτερος other + κλινειν to lean, incline, inflect.] Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous; abnormal. — *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A word, esp. a noun, irregularly inflected. **2.** Any thing or person deviating from the common rule, or from common forms.

het'er-o-dox (-dŏks), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερόδοξος; ἕτερος other + δόξα opinion.] **1.** Differing from some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, a creed, etc.; not orthodox; heretical. **2.** Holding heterodox opinions or doctrines.
Syn. Heterodox, heretical. That is **heterodox** which is at variance with accepted doctrines (esp. religious); that is **heretical** which is perniciously heterodox or erroneous.

het'er-o-dox'y (-dŏk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DOXIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality of being heterodox. **2.** A heterodox opinion, doctrine, etc.

het'er-œ'cious (-ē'shŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. οἶκια house.] *Bot.* Parasitic on an alternation of hosts, as the wheat-rust fungus; — opp. to *autœcious.* — **het'er-œ'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

het'er-og'a-mous (-ŏg'ä-mŭs), *a. Bot.* **a** Having unlike gametes; — opp. to *isogamous.* **b** Bearing flowers of two different kinds; — opp. to *homogamous.* **c** Characterized by indirect methods of pollination; — opp. to *orthogamous.*

het'er-og'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* State of being heterogamous. **2.** *Biol.* That form of alternation of generations in which two kinds of sexual generation (esp. a dicœcious and a parthenogenetic generation) alternate.

het'er-o-ge-ne'i-ty (-jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Heterogeneous state or quality.

het'er-o-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [From LL., fr. Gr. ἑτερογενής; ἕτερος other + γένος race, kind.] Differing in kind; unlike in qualities; dissimilar; — opp. to *homogeneous.*

het'er-o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n. Biol.* **a** Spontaneous generation. **b** Alternation of generations; esp., heterogamy. — **het'er-o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

het'er-og'e-ny (-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n. Biol.* Heterogenesis.

het'er-og'o-nous (-ŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by heterogony. — **het'er-og'o-nous-ly,** *adv.*

het'er-og'o-ny (hĕt'ĕr-ŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* State of having two or more kinds of perfect flowers; — opposed to *homogony.* **2.** *Biol.* Alternation of generations; esp., alternation of a dicœcious and a hermaphroditic generation.

het'er-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, heterography.

het'er-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Spelling differing from standard current usage. **2.** Spelling in which the same letters represent different sounds, as in English; e. g., *g* in *get* and in *ginger.*

het'er-og'y-nous (-ŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Having females of more than one kind, as bees.

het'er-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n. Biol.* Lack of correspondence between parts, from being composed of different elements or from having a different origin; — opp. to *homology.* — **het'er-ol'o-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

het'er-om'er-ous (-ŏm'ĕr-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having one or more whorls the number of whose members differs from that of the remaining whorls; — said of a flower, and opposed to *isomerous.*

het'er-o-mor'phic (-ō-môr'fĭk), *a. Zoöl.* Having different forms at different stages, as insects which undergo complete metamorphosis. — **het'er-o-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

het'er-on'o-mous (-ŏn'ō-mŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. νόμος law.] **1.** Subject to the law of another. **2.** *Biol.* Subject to or involving different laws of growth; specialized along different lines.

het'er-on'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* Subordination or subjection to the law or domination of another; — opp. to *autonomy.*

het'er-o-nym' (hĕt'ĕr-ō-nĭm'), *n.* A word spelt like another, but differing in sound and sense; — opp. to *homonym.*

het'er-on'y-mous (hĕt'ĕr-ŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. *ὄνυμα*, for *ὄνομα* a name.] **1.** Standing in opposite relations; *Optics*, pert. to or designating crossed images of an object seen double. See DIPLOPIA. **2.** Pert. to or designating a heteronym.

het'er-o-phyl'lous (hĕt'ĕr-ō-fĭl'ŭs), *a. Bot.* Bearing foliage leaves of more than one form on the same plant, as do many eucalypts, pondweeds, etc. [heterophyllous.,

het'er-o-phyl'ly (hĕt'ĕr-ō-fĭl'ĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being.

het'er-o-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ), *n. Surg.* Surgical grafting by inserting parts of tissues taken from another individual.

het'er-op'ter-ous (-ŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a suborder (*Heteroptera*) of hemipterous insects, comprising the bedbug, squash bug, chinch bug, etc. — **het'er-op'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

het'er-os'po-rous (-ŏs'pō-rŭs ; -ō-spō'rŭs), *a. Bot.* **a** Bearing asexual spores of more than one kind. **b** Producing microspores and megaspores, as do seed plants.

het'er-o-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a method of electrostatic measurement in which one potential is measured by means of a different potential.

het'er-o-tax'is (-ō-tăk'sĭs), *n.* Also **-tax'i-a** (-sĭ-ă). [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. *τάξις* an arrangement.] Abnormal arrangement, as of organs or parts of the body, geological strata, etc. — **het'er-o-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *a.* — **-o-tax'ic,** *a.*

het'er-o-tax'y (hĕt'ĕr-ō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* Heterotaxis.

het'er-ot'o-pism (-ŏt'ō-pĭz'm) } *n.* [*hetero-* + Gr. *τόπος*
het'er-ot'o-py (hĕt'ĕr-ŏt'ō-pĭ) } place.] *Biol.* Displacement; difference of position; esp., *Med.*, deviation from the natural position, as of an organ or growth. — **het'er-o-top'ic** (-ō-tŏp'ĭk), **het'er-ot'o-pous** (-ŏt'ō-pŭs), *a.*

het'er-o-zy'gote (-ō-zī'gōt ; -zĭg'ōt), *n. Biol.* A Mendelian hybrid containing one or more recessive characters and therefore unstable, its progeny not being all true to type. Cf. HOMOZYGOTE. — **het'er-o-zy'gous** (-zī'gŭs), *a.*

het'man (hĕt'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MANS** (-măn). [Pol.] A Cossack headman or chief.

heu'land-ite (hū'lăn-dīt), *n.* [After H. *Heuland*, English mineralogist.] *Min.* A native hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium, $H_4CaAl_2(SiO_3)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$, of the zeolite family.

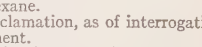
heu-ris'tic (hū-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *εὑρίσκειν* to discover.] Serving to discover or find out; as, *heuristic* reasons.

hew (hū), *v. t.; pret.* HEWED (hūd) ; *p. p.* HEWED, HEWN (hūn) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEW'ING. [AS. *héawan.*] **1.** To cut by blows with an ax or other sharp instrument; chop. **2.** To fell, as trees, by cutting. **3.** To form or shape by blows with a sharp instrument; cut; as, to *hew* stone or timber. — *v. i.* To make cutting blows, as with an ax. — **hew'er,** *n.*

hex- (hĕks-), **hex'a-** (hĕk'să-). [Gr. *ἕξ* six, *ἑξα-* (in comp.).] A prefix denoting *six, sixth.*

hex'a-bas'ic (hĕk'să-bās'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Having six hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters.

hex'a-chord (hĕk'să-kôrd), *n.* [*hexa-* + Gr. *χορδή* string, chord.] *Medieval Music.* A diatonic series of six tones with their intervals of steps (-) and half steps (⌣) as follows :

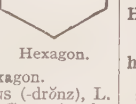


hex'ad (hĕk'săd), *n.* [L. *hexas, hexadis*, the number six, Gr. *ἑξάς, ἑξάδος*, fr. *ἕξ* six.] **1.** A group or series of six. **2.** *Chem.* A hexad atom or element. — *a. Chem.* Having a valence of six. See VALENCE. — **hex-ad'ic** (hĕk-săd'ĭk), *a.*

hex'a-ĕm'er-on (hĕk'să-ĕm'ĕr-ŏn), **-hem'er-on** (-hĕm'ĕr-ŏn), *n.* [L. *hexaëmeron*, fr. Gr. *ἕξ* six + *ἡμέρα* day.] The six days of the Creation, or a history of the Creation, as contained in *Genesis*; also, a treatise on it. — **hex'a-ĕm'er-ic, hex'a-hem'er-ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

hex'a-gon (hĕk'să-gŏn), *n.* [L. *hexagonum*, fr. Gr. *ἑξάγωνος*; *ἕξ* six + *γωνία* angle.] *Geom.* A polygon of six angles and hence of six sides.

hex-ag'o-nal (hĕk-săg'ō-năl), *a.* **1.** Having six angles and six sides; six-sided; divided into hexagons. **2.** Having a hexagon as section or base. **3.** *Cryst.* Designating, or belonging to, a crystal system in which six-sided forms occur. — **hex-ag'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*



Hexagon.

hex'a-gram (hĕk'să-grăm), *n.* A figure formed by completing externally an equilateral triangle on each side of a regular hexagon.

hex'a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. **-DRONS** (-drŏnz), L. **-DRA** (-dră). [*hexa-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of six faces. — **-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.* [groups.]

hex'a-hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *a. Chem.* Containing six hydroxy

hex-am'er-ous (hĕk-săm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having floral whorls composed of six members; — usually written *6-merous.* **2.** *Zoöl.* Having six parts, or parts in multiples of six, arranged radially.

hex-am'e-ter (hĕk-săm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἑξάμετρος*, lit., of six meters; *ἕξ* six + *μέτρον* measure.] *Pros.* A verse of six measures; esp., the six-foot dactylic verse of Greek and Latin epic poetry, of which the first four feet may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth is regularly a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee; thus, —

Arma vi|rumque ca|no || Tro|jæ qui | primus ab | oris.
(- ⌣ ⌣ | - ⌣ ⌣ | - ‖ - | - - | - ⌣ ⌣ | - -)

— *a.* Having six metrical feet. — **hex'a-met'ric,** *a.*

hex'ane (hĕk'sān), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* six.] *Chem.* Any of five liquid hydrocarbons, C_6H_{14}, of the paraffin series.

hex'an'gu-lar (hĕks'ăn'gū-lăr), *a.* Having six angles.

hex'a-pla (hĕk'să-plă), *n.; etym. pl.,* but syntactically *sing.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἑξαπλᾶ*, fr. *ἑξαπλόος*, contr. *ἑξαπλοῦς*, sixfold.] An edition or work in six texts or versions in parallel columns; specif. [*cap.*], the edition of the Old Testament compiled by Origen. — **hex'a-plar** (-plăr), *a.*

hex'a-pod (-pŏd), *a.* [Gr. *ἑξάπους* six-footed; *ἕξ* six + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] Having six feet. — *n.* A six-footed animal; specif., one of the true insects (*Hexapoda*, or, more usually, *Insecta*). — **hex-ap'o-dous** (hĕk-săp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

hex-ap'o-dy (hĕk-săp'ō-dĭ), *n. Pros.* A line or verse consisting of six feet.

hex'a-stich (hĕk'să-stĭk), *n.* Also **hex-as'ti-chon** (hĕk-săs'tĭ-kŏn) ; *L. pl.* **-CHA** (-kă). [From L., fr. Gr. *ἑξάστιχος*; *ἕξ* six + *στίχος* row, line, verse.] *Pros.* A poem or stanza of six verses, or lines.

hex'a-style (hĕk'să-stīl), *a.* [Gr. *ἑξάστυλος*; *ἕξ* six + *στῦλος* column.] *Arch.* Having six columns across the front. — *n.* A hexastyle structure, as a portico or façade.

Hex'a-teuch (-tūk), *n.* [*hexa-* + Gr. *τεῦχος* a tool, a book.] The first six books of the Old Testament. — **Hex'a-teuch'al** (-tūk'ăl), *a.*

hex'a-va'lent (hĕk'să-vā'lĕnt ; hĕk-săv'ă-lĕnt), *a.* [*hexa-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Hexad.

hex'en-be'sen (hĕk'sĕn-bā'zĕn), *n.* [G., lit., witches' broom.] *Bot.* An abnormal brushlike growth (called also *witches'-broom* or *witches'-besom*) of small branches on various trees and shrubs, esp. conifers, due to infection by the mycelium of certain ascomycetous fungi.

hex'ite (hĕk'sīt), *n. Chem.* A hexahydric alcohol.

hex'one (hĕk'sōn), *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ* six.] *Chem.* Designating certain compounds having six carbon atoms in the molecule.

hex'ose (hĕk'sōs), *n. Chem.* Any of a group of sugars having six carbon atoms in the molecule.

hex'yl (hĕk'sĭl), *n. Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical C_6H_{13}, the radical of hexane.

hey (hā), *interj.* An exclamation, as of interrogation, joy, surprise, or encouragement.

hey'day' (hā'dā'), *interj.* An expression of frolic and exultation, or of wonder. — *n.* **1.** High spirits; exaltation. **2.** Time of highest strength, vigor, or bloom; acme; the flush or fullest vigor, as of youth, prosperity, etc.

Hez'e-ki'ah (hĕz'ĕ-kī'ă), *n.* [Heb. *Khizqiyāh.*] Any of several Old Testament characters; esp., a king of Judah during a part of the 7th century B. C., who tried to abolish idolatry among the Jews.

hi-a'tus (hī-ā'tŭs), *n.; pl.* L. **-TUS,** E. **-TUSES** (-ĕz ; 24). [L., fr. *hiare, hiatum*, to gape.] **1.** An opening; gap; esp., a break with a part missing. **2.** Concurrence of two vowels in two successive words or syllables without contraction.

Hi'a-wa'tha (hī'ă-wō'thă), *n.* **1.** A Mohawk chieftain of the 16th century who effected the confederation known as the Five Nations. **2.** The hero of a poem by Longfellow.

hi'ber-nac'u-lum (hī'bĕr-năk'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* **-LA** (-lă). [L., a winter residence.] *Zoöl.* **a** A case or covering for protection during the winter. **b** In certain fresh-water polyzoans, an encysted bud which survives the winter and develops into a colony in the spring.

hi-ber'nal (hī-bûr'năl), *a.* [L. *hibernalis.*] Wintry.

hi'ber-nate (hī'bĕr-nāt), *v. i.;* **-NAT'ED** (-nāt'ĕd) ; **-NAT'ING.** [L. *hibernare, -natum*, fr. *hibernus* wintry.] To winter; pass the winter in close quarters, in a torpid or lethargic state, as do many animals.

hi'ber-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of hibernating.

Hi-ber'ni-a (hī-bûr'nĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] Ireland. *Poetic.*

Hi-ber'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Irish. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ireland.

Hi-ber'ni-cism (-sĭz'm), **Hi-ber'ni-an-ism** (-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* An idiom, or expression characteristic of the Irish; esp., an Irish bull.

hi-bis'cus (hī-bĭs'kŭs ; hĭ-), *n.* [L., marsh mallow.] Any of a large genus (*Hibiscus*) of malvaceous herbs, shrubs, or small trees, the rose mallows, having large showy flowers.

hic'cup, -cough (hĭk'ŭp), *n.* A spasmodic inspiration with closure of the glottis, producing a characteristic sound. — *v. i.* To have hiccups, or make a hiccup or hiccups.

hick'ey (hĭk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-EYS** (-ĭz). *Elec.* **a** A device for bending a conduit, consisting of an iron pipe used as a handle and fitted at one end with a tee through which the conduit is passed. **b** A small fitting used in wiring for electric lights a fixture piped for gas.

hick'o-ry (hĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [North Amer. Indian *pawcohiccora* an oily liquor pressed from pounded hickory nuts.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Hicoria*) of North Amer-

ican trees, of the walnut family; esp., the shagbark (*H. ovata*) or one of its allies. Many species yield valuable hard wood and sweet edible nuts. **2.** The wood of any of these trees. **3.** A switch, cane, etc., of hickory wood.

hick'wall' (hĭk'wôl'), *n.* The European green woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*); sometimes, any of certain other European woodpeckers.

hid (hĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of HIDE. See HIDDEN.

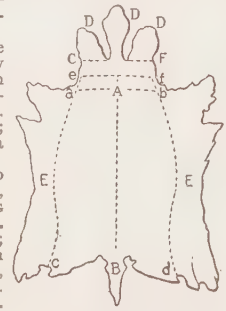
hi-dal'go (hĭ-dăl'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Sp., contr. fr. *hijo de algo*, i. e., son of something.] A title denoting a Spanish nobleman of the lower class.

hid'den (hĭd'n), *p. a.* Concealed; secret; mysterious.

hid'den-ite (hĭd'n-īt), *n.* [After one W. E. *Hidden* (b. 1853).] *Min.* A yellow to green variety of spodumene found in North Carolina; lithia emerald. It is used as a gem.

hide (hīd), *n.* [AS. *hīd.*] *Hist.* A measure of land, varying from 80 to 120 acres; — common in old English charters.

hide, *n.* [AS. *hȳd.*] **1.** The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed. **2.** The human skin. *Contemptuous or Humorous.* — **Syn.** See SKIN. — *v. t.;* HID'ED (hĭd'ĕd; 24); HID'ING. To flog, as with a cowhide. *Colloq.*



Hide, **1.** *a b d c* Butt; *A B c a, A B d b* Bends; *a b F C* Shoulder; *a b f e* Range; *E, E* Belly Offal; *D, D, D* Cheeks and Faces.

hide (hīd), *v. t.; pret.* HID (hĭd); *p. p.* HID'DEN (hĭd'n), HID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HID'ING (hīd'ĭng). [AS. *hȳdan.*] **1.** To conceal; put out of view; secrete. **2.** To withhold from knowledge; keep secret; as, he cannot *hide* the truth. **3.** To shelter. *Archaic.* **4.** *Bib.* To turn away, as the eyes or ears, in inattention or displeasure.

Syn. Conceal, secrete, cover, mask, veil, cloak, shroud, bury, screen. — **Hide, conceal, secrete.** **Hide** (the general term) and **conceal** are often interchangeable. But *conceal* often emphasizes more strongly the element of intention or the effectiveness of the result, and is oftener used of a refusal to divulge; as, the bonnet *hid* her face; the papers were *concealed* in a secret drawer. To **secrete** is to deposit in close hiding.

— *v. i.* To lie concealed; keep out of view.

hide'bound' (hīd'bound'), *a.* **1.** Having the skin closely adhering to the ribs and back; — said of an animal. **2.** Of trees, having the bark so tight that it impedes growth. **3.** Fig., obstinately or stupidly narrow in thought.

hid'e-ous (hĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *hidous.*] **1.** Dreadful. *Archaic.* **2.** Revolting; horribly ugly or discordant; morally shocking or detestable. — **hid'e-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

hid'er (hīd'ĕr), *n.* One who hides.

hi-dro'sis (hĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἱδροῦν* to sweat, *ἱδρώς* sweat.] **1.** *Physiol.* Perspiration. **2.** *Med.* Excessive perspiration, or any skin disease characterized by it.

hie (hī), *v. i.;* HIED (hīd); HY'ING (hī'ĭng). [AS. *hīgian.*] To hasten; go in haste; — often with adverbial accusative; as, to *hie* one's way.

hiel'a-man (hēl'ä-măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Native name.] A kind of wooden shield used by the Australian aborigines for warding off spears.

hi'e-mal (hī'ē-măl), *a.* [L. *hiemalis,* fr. *hiems* winter.] Of or belonging to winter.

hi'er-arch (hī'ĕr-ärk), *n.* [LL. *hierarcha,* fr. Gr. *ἱεράρχης; ἱερός* sacred + *ἀρχός* ruler, *ἄρχειν* to rule.] A ruler in sacred things; a chief priest.

hi'er-ar'chal (-är'kăl), **hi'er-ar'chic** (-kĭk), **hi'er-ar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to a hierarch or hierarchy.

hi'er-ar'chism (hī'ĕr-är'kĭz'm), *n.* The principles or authority of a hierarchy. — **hi'er-ar'chist** (-kĭst), *n.*

hi'er-arch'y (hī'ĕr-är'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). **1.** A rank or order of holy beings, as angels. **2.** Dominion or authority in sacred things. **3.** A body of officials (esp. ecclesiastical) in successive ranks, or government by such a body. **4.** A series divided or classified in ranks or orders, esp. in natural science or logic.

hi'er-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Also **hi'er-at'i-cal** (-ăt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *hieraticus,* Gr. *ἱερατικός.*] Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to priests; specif. *Archæol.,* designating an abridged form of Egyptian hieroglyphic writing which assumed a cursive character. Cf. DEMOTIC.

hi'er-oc'ra-cy (-ŏk'rä-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *ἱερός* sacred + *-cracy.*] Government by ecclesiastics; a hierarchy. — **hi'er-o-crat'ic** (-ō-krăt'ĭk), **-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hi'er-o-dule (hī'ĕr-ō-dūl), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἱερόδουλος; ἱερόν* temple or *ἱερός* sacred + *δοῦλος* slave.] *Gr. Antiq.* A slave dedicated to, and dwelling in the temple of, a deity.

hi'er-o-glyph' (hī'ĕr-ō-glĭf'), *n.* A hieroglyphic.

hi'er-o-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἱερογλυφικός; ἱερός* sacred + *γλύφειν* to carve.] Pertaining to a hieroglyph or hieroglyphics; also, inscribed with hieroglyphics. — *n.* **1.** A sacred character; esp., chiefly in *pl.,* a character in the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians, Mexicans, etc., or the mode of writing in such characters. **2.** A figure of hidden significance; in *pl.,* humorously, illegible writing. — **hi'er-o-glyph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hi'er-o-glyph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Egyptian Hieroglyphics. Cartouche of Cleopatra.

hi'er-o-gram' (hī'ĕr-ō-grăm'), *n.* [Gr. *ἱερός* sacred + *-gram.*] A sacred or hieratic symbol; a hieroglyph.

hi'er-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *ἱερός* sacred + *-logy.*] A body of knowledge of sacred things; sacred lore; literary or traditional embodiment of religious beliefs.

Hi'er-on'y-mite (-ŏn'ĭ-mīt), *n.* [L. *Hieronymus* Jerome.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of any of various hermit orders named in honor of St. Jerome.

hi'er-o-phant (hī'ĕr-ō-fănt; hī-ĕr'-), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἱεροφάντης; ἱερός* sacred + *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A priest; specif., the chief priest of the Eleusinian mysteries. **2.** Hence, an expositor of sacred mysteries. [phants.]

hi'er-o-phan'tic (-făn'tĭk), *a.* Of, like, or pert. to, hiero-

hig'gle (hĭg''l), *v. i.;* -GLED; -GLING. **1.** To stickle for advantage; haggle. **2.** To peddle provisions. — **hig'gler,** *n.*

hig'gle-dy-pig'gle-dy (-dĭ-pĭg''l-dĭ), *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy. — *a.* Confused; jumbled.

high (hī), *a.* [AS. *héah, hēh.*] **1.** Lifted up; lofty; tall; elevated. **2.** **a** *Geog.* Far toward one of the poles (with the equator as base); — chiefly used in *high latitude.* **b** Of season: advanced to or toward its culmination; as, *high* noon. **c** Of time: ancient; remote; as, *high* antiquity. **d** Of sound: loud; shrill; in music, acute; sharp; — opp. to *grave* or *low.* **e** *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a high position of the tongue in relation to the palate; as, ē (ēve) is a *high* front vowel. Cf. LOW, *a.* **3.** Chief; as: **a** Exalted in rank, dignity, etc. **b** Grave; serious; as, *high* crimes. **4.** Elevated in character; lofty; also, abstruse. **5.** **a** Arrogant; boastful. **b** Showing elation; as, in *high* spirits. **c** Intoxicated. *Slang.* **d** Extreme, esp. in doctrine or ceremony; as, *High* Church. **6.** Strong; mighty; powerful; majestic, etc. **7.** Having a quality in a superior degree; as *high* (i. e., intense) heat; *high* (i. e., rich or spicy) seasoning; *high* (i. e., deep or vivid) color, etc. **8.** Strong-scented; slightly tainted. **9.** Containing a relatively great amount; as, iron *high* in phosphorus. **10.** *Biol.* Complex in organization; — usually in the comparative degree; as, the *higher* apes. **11.** Dear; costly; of a price, great.

Syn. **High, tall, lofty.** **High,** the general term (opposed to *low*), applies to extension upward; that is **tall** (often opposed to *short*) which is *high* as compared with others of its kind, esp. when its breadth or diameter is relatively small; that is **lofty** (often poetical for *high*) which is of great or imposing altitude; as, a *high* (not *tall*) hill; a *high* (or *tall*) tree, building; a *tall* (not *high*) man; a *lofty* mountain. *High* and *lofty* (not *tall*) also apply to that which is at great or considerable height; as, a *high* (or *lofty*) cloud. *High* alone is used to express degree or intensity; as, *high* speed, power, color. Fig., **high** connotes distinction, elevation, sometimes pride or arrogance; **lofty** suggests moral grandeur or dignity; it may also imply haughtiness.

high ball. See BALL, *n.,* 6. — **h. blower.** See BLOWING, *n.* — **H. Church** *and* **Low Church,** two parties in the Anglican Church. High-Churchmen emphasize the doctrine of apostolic succession and the saving grace of the sacraments, and attach much importance to ceremonies and symbols. Low-Churchmen lay less stress on these points. — **h. day,** *Bib.,* a holy or feast day. *John* xix. 31. — **h. explosive,** an explosive compound, as nitroglycerin, dynamite, gun cotton, picric acid, etc., which, by the transmission of an initial shock, is converted into gas in so short a period that the reaction is considered as practically instantaneous. — **H. German.** See GERMAN, *n.,* **2 b.** — **h. jinks,** wild behavior; boisterous sport or merrymaking. — **h. life,** life among the aristocracy or the rich. — **h. light,** *Art,* an effect as of bright light, as in a picture. — **h. living,** a feeding on rich, pampering food. — **H. Mass,** *R. C. Ch.,* Mass with incense, music, the assistance of a deacon, sub-deacon, etc. — **h. place,** in ancient Semitic religions, a temple or altar, or place of worship, usually on a hill or elevation. — **h. priest,** *Eccl.,* a chief priest, esp. the head of the Jewish priesthood. — **h. relief.** See RELIEF. — **h. school,** in the U. S., a free public school of more advanced grade than the grammar school, and offering courses either preparatory to college, or in technical, manual, or business preparation, etc. — **h. seas,** the open, uninclosed portion of the sea or ocean. — **h. tea,** tea (a meal) with meats and extra relishes. — **h. time.** **a** Quite time; full time for the occasion. **b** A time of great excitement or enjoyment; carousal. — **h. treason,** treason.

against the sovereign or the state, — the highest civil offense. — **h. wine**, distilled spirits with a high alcohol content; — usually in the *pl.* — **with a h. hand.** **a** With power; triumphantly. **b** Overbearingly; arbitrarily. — *adv.* **1.** At or to a high place, altitude, degree. **2.** Abstrusely. **3.** At or to a high pitch. **4.** Richly; luxuriously.

high'bind'er (-bīn'dĕr), *n. U. S.* A member of a band of Chinese criminals in the Chinese quarter of an American city who hire out as bravos to commit crimes.

high'born' (hī'bôrn'), *a.* Of noble birth.

high'boy', *n.* A tall, commodious, sometimes double, chest of drawers mounted on legs. Cf. LOWBOY.

high'-bred', *a.* Of superior blood; also, characteristic of, or having the characteristics of, those who are high-bred.

high'er (hī'ĕr), *a.*, *compar.* of HIGH.

higher algebra, *Math.*, the more advanced algebra. — **H. Thought.** See NEW THOUGHT.

high'fa-lu'ting (hī'fā-lū'tĭng), **high'fa-lu'tin** (-tĭn), *n.* High-flown, bombastic language. — *a.* High-flown.

high'-flown' (hī'flōn'; 109), *a.* **1.** Elevated; proud. **2.** Turgid; extravagant; bombastic; inflated.

high'fly'er, high'fli'er (hī'flī'ĕr; hī'flī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, flies high; hence: **a** One extravagant in pretensions, mode of living, etc. **b** An extreme partisan, as a Tory of the 18th century. *Obs.* **c** A fast stagecoach. *Obs.*

high'fly'ing, *a.* Extravagant in opinions or ambition.

high'-hand'ed (hī'hăn'dĕd), Overbearing; arbitrary.

high'-hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* The flicker (a bird).

high'land (hī'lănd), *n.* Elevated or mountainous land; often, in *pl.* [*usually cap.*], an elevated region or country.

high'land-er, *n.* An inhabitant of highlands, esp. [*cap.*] of the Highlands of Scotland. [landers; a sort of hornpipe.

Highland fling. A dance peculiar to the Scottish High-

high'-low', *n.* A laced boot, ankle high.

high'ly, *adv.* In a high degree; very much.

high'-mind'ed, *a.* **1.** Proud, arrogant. **2.** Having honorable pride; of or marked by elevated principles and feelings.

high'ness (hī'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Elevation; loftiness. **2.** [*cap.*] A title of honor given to princes, etc.

high'-pres'sure, *a.* Having or involving a pressure greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere.

high'-proof', *a.* Highly rectified; very strongly alcoholic; as, *high-proof* spirits; — also used figuratively.

high'road' (hī'rōd'), *n.* A highway; main road.

high'-sea'soned (-sē'z'nd; 109), *a.* Enriched with spice and condiments; hence: exciting; piquant.

high'-souled' (hī'sōld'; 109), *a.* Having a lofty spirit.

high'-spir'it-ed, *a.* Bold or lofty in spirit; having mettle or fire; fiery.

high'-strung', *a.* In a state of tense or quick sensibility; highly sensitive or nervous.

hight (hīt), *p. p.* [From AS. *hātan* to call.] Called or named. *Archaic or Poetic.*

hight (hīt), **highth** (hīth). Vars. of HEIGHT.

high'-toned', *a.* **1.** High in tone or sound. **2.** High-principled; elevated; dignified. **3.** Stylish; fashionable. *Uncultivated or Derisive. U. S.*

high'ty-tigh'ty (hī'tĭ-tī'tĭ), *interj. & a.* Hoity-toity.

high'way' (hī'wā'), *n.* A main road or thoroughfare; hence, any way open to the public. — **Syn.** See WAY.

high'way'man (-măn), *n.* A highway robber.

high'-wrought' (hī'rôt'), *a.* **1.** Wrought with fine art or skill; elaborate. **2.** Worked up, or swollen, to a high degree; as, a *high-wrought* passion.

hike (hīk), *v. t.*; HIKED (hīkt); HIK'ING (hīk'ĭng). To move with a swing, throw, jerk, or the like. — *v. i.* To hike one's self; specif., to tramp; march laboriously. — *n.* Act of hiking; a tramp. *All Dial. or Colloq.*

hi-la'ri-ous (hī-lā'rĭ-ŭs; hĭ-; 3), *a.*, [L. *hilaris, hilarus*, Gr. ἱλαρός.] Mirthful; noisy; boisterous; merry. — **hi-la'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

hi-lar'i-ty (hī-lăr'ĭ-tĭ; hĭ-), *n.* Boisterous mirth. — **Syn.** Glee, mirth, merriment, joyousness, gayety, joviality. See CHEERFULNESS.

Hil'a-ry sitting *or* **term** (hĭl'ă-rĭ). *Law.* Orig., in England, the first (Jan. 11th–31st) of four terms during which the superior courts were in session; now, one of the sittings of the Supreme Court in the same part of the year.

hil'ding (hĭl'dĭng), *n.* A base wretch or jade. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *a.* Base; spiritless. *Obs. or Archaic.*

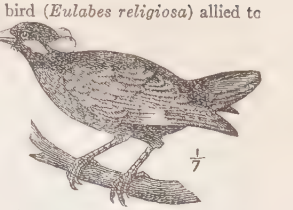
hill (hĭl), *n.* [AS. *hyll.*] **1.** A natural elevation of land, now one less than a mountain. **2.** An artificial heap or mound, as of earth; as, an ant *hill*. **3.** Specif., a heap of earth raised about the roots of a plant or cluster of plants; also, the plant or cluster so cultivated; as, a *hill* of corn. — *v. t.* **1.** To form into a hill, heap, or mound. **2.** To surround with earth; as, to *hill* corn.

hill'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, hills; specif., an attachment to a cultivator or plow for hilling plants.

hill'i-ness (hĭl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being hilly.

hill'man (hĭl'măn), *n.* A man of the hills; as: **a** A mountaineer. **b** A Cameronian. **c** One who climbs hills.

hill myna. An Asiatic bird (*Eulabes religiosa*) allied to the starlings. It is often tamed and taught to pronounce words.



Hill Myna. 1/7

hil'lo, hil'loa (hĭl'ō; hĭ-lō'), *n. & interj.* Hollo. [small hill.

hill'ock (hĭl'ŭk), *n.* A

hill'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The side of a hill.

hill'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* The top of a hill.

hill'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with hills. **2.** Steep.

hilt (hĭlt), *n.* [AS.] A handle, esp. of a sword, dagger, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish with a hilt. — **hilt'ed,** *p. a.*

hi'lum (hī'lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* HILA (-là). [L., a little thing.] *Bot.* **a** The mark at the point of attachment of an ovule, forming the "eye." **b** The nucleus of a starch grain.

him (hĭm), *pron.* [AS., dat. of *hē.*] Objective case of *he.*

Hi-ma'la-yan (hĭ-mä'lă-yăn; *less correctly, but still often*, hĭm'ă-lā'yăn), *a.* [Skr. *himālaya; hima* snow + *ālaya* abode.] Of, pertaining to, or designating the Himalayas.

hi-mat'i-on (hĭ-măt'ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* HIMATIA (-ȧ). [Gr. ἱμάτιον.] *Gr. Antiq.* A garment consisting of a rectangular cloth draped over the left shoulder and about the body.

Sophocles wearing a Himation.

Him'a-vat (hĭm'ă-vät), *n.* See DEVI.

him-self' (hĭm-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *he, him.* It is used: **1.** For emphasis: **a** As a simple objective. **b** In apposition with *he* or with a nominative or objective noun. **c** As a subject nominative. *Archaic.* **d** As a predicate nominative. **2.** Specif., esp. after *be, become*, etc.: His normal, proper, or true self; as, he has come to *himself.* **3.** As a reflexive; as, he hurt *himself.*

Him'yar-ite (hĭm'yär-īt), *n.* [After *Himyar*, king of Yemen, Arabia.] **1.** One of an important Arab tribe of antiquity dwelling in southern Arabia. **2.** An Arab of a group of tribes (including the above), or of their descendants. — **Him'yar-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

hind (hīnd), *n.* [AS. *hīne, hīna*, orig. gen. pl. of *hīwan* domestics.] **1.** A farm servant or assistant. **2.** A peasant; a rustic. *Eng.*

hind (hīnd), *n.* [AS.] The female of the deer. Cf. STAG.

hind (hīnd), *a.*; HIND'ER; HIND'MOST, or HIND'ER-MOST. In the rear; — opp. to *front*; pert. to the part or end which follows, or is in behind. — **Syn.** See POSTERIOR.

hind'-brain' (hīnd'brān'), *n. Embryol. & Anat.* The posterior of the three primary cerebral vesicles (imperfectly divided parts of the rudimentary vertebrate brain); also, the parts of the brain (epencephalon and metencephalon) which develop from them. Sometimes restricted to epencephalon, the metencephalon being called *afterbrain.*

hind'er (hīn'dĕr), *a.* Pertaining to the part or end that follows, or is in the rear. — **Syn.** See POSTERIOR.

hin'der (hĭn'dĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *hindrian*, fr. *hinder* behind.] **1.** To keep back or behind; check; obstruct. **2.** To prevent; embarrass; debar; shut out. — **Syn.** Retard, impede, delay, block, clog, prevent. — *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments; be a hindrance. — **hin'der-er,** *n.*

hin'der-ance (-ăns), *n.* Hindrance.

hind'er-most (hīn'dĕr-mōst), *a.* Hindmost.

Hin'di (hĭn'dē), *n.* [Hind. *hindī*, fr. *Hind* India, fr. Per.] A Sanskritic language, the chief vernacular of northern India. It is divided into Western Hindi (of which the chief dialect is Hindustani) and Eastern Hindi. [last.

hind'most (hīnd'mōst), *a.* Farthest in or toward the rear;

hin'drance (hĭn'drăns), *n.* A hindering; state of being hindered; that which hinders; impediment. — **Syn.** Obstruction, obstacle, check, delay, restraint. See DIFFICULTY.

hind'sight' (hīnd'sīt'), *n.* **1.** The rear sight of a firearm. **2.** Perception of the nature and demands of an event after it has happened; — opposed to *foresight. Humorous.*

Hin'du, Hin'doo (hĭn'dōō; hĭn-dōō'), *n.* [Per. *Hindū*, fr. *Hind* India.] A member of one of the Aryan races of India; also, an adherent of Hinduism. — **Hin'du, Hin'doo,** *a.*

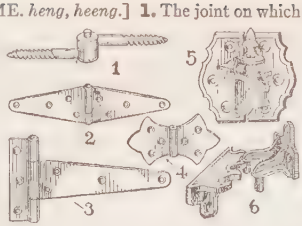
Hin'du-ism, *or* **Hin'doo-ism** (hĭn'dōō-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious (polytheistic) and social systems of the Hindus, developed from Brahmanism, and embodying animistic beliefs. The caste system is the chief characteristic.

Hin'du-ize, *or* **Hin'doo-ize** (hĭn'dōō-īz), *v. t.* To subject or conform to Hindu culture and beliefs.

Hin'du-sta'ni, Hin'doo-sta'ni (-stä'nē), *a.* [Hind. *Hindūstānī*, an Indian, fr. Per. *Hindūstān* India.] Of or pertaining to Hindustan or its people or Hindustani.

Hin'du-sta'ni (-stä'nē), **Hin'do-sta'ni** (hĭn'dō-), *n.* Also **Hin'doo-sta'ni.** The most important dialect of Hindi, written in both the Persian and the Devanagari character; Urdu. It is current as a lingua franca over nearly all India.

hinge (hĭnj), *n.* [ME. *heng, heeng.*] **1.** The joint on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns or swings. **2.** An articulated joint, as of a bivalve shell. **3.** That on which anything turns or depends. **4.** The earth's axis, or a cardinal point of the compass. *Obs.*



Hinges. 1 Hook and Eye; 2 Strap; 3 T Hinge; 4 Flap; 5 Blind; 6 Gate.

— *v. t.;* HINGED (hĭnjd); HING'ING (hĭn'jĭng). To attach by, or furnish with, hinges. — *v. i.* To stand, depend, hang, or turn, as on a hinge.

hin'ny (hĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [L. *hinnus.*] A hybrid between a stallion and a she-ass.

hint (hĭnt), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *henten* to catch, AS. *hentan.*] **1.** An occasion; moment; time; turn. *Obs.* **2.** A remote allusion; intimation; a suggestion or reminder without a full declaration. — **Syn.** See SUGGESTION. — *v. t.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; suggest indirectly. — *v. i.* To make an indirect allusion.

Syn. Hint, intimate, insinuate, imply imply suggestion. To **hint** is to suggest indirectly or by covert allusion. The word often implies lack of candor or straightforwardness; as, some darkly *hinted* of treachery. **Intimate** often implies a lighter or more elusive suggestion than *hint,* but does not connote lack of frankness; to **insinuate** is to hint artfully or to convey an underhand suggestion; as, cowardly *insinuations.* **Imply** is in general opposed to *express.*

hin'ter-land' (hĭn'tĕr-lănd'), *n.* [G.] The inland district.

hip (hĭp), *n.* [AS. *hype.*] **1.** The laterally projecting region of each side of the body below the waist; thigh joint; haunch. **2.** The external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof. — **hip and thigh,** overwhelmingly; unsparingly. — **on,** *or* **upon, the hip,** at a disadvantage; as, to take or have one *on the hip;* — a phrase derived from wrestling. — *v. t.;* HIPPED (hĭpt); HIP'PING To make with a hip or hips, as a roof.

hip, *n.* [AS. *hēope.*] The ripened fruit of a rosebush.

hip, *interj.* A word used to excite attention or as a signal; as, *hip, hip,* hurrah!

hip bone. The innominate bone.

hip'parch (hĭp'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *ἱπαρχος; ἱππος* horse + *ἄρχειν* to lead, rule.] *Gr. Antiq.* A commander of cavalry.

hipped (hĭpt), *a.* **1.** Having (such or so many) hips. **2.** Injured or dislocated in the hip; hipshot.

hip'pish (hĭp'ĭsh), *a.* Hypochondriac. *Colloq.*

hip'po-cam'pus (hĭp'ō-kăm'pŭs), *n.; pl.* -PI (-pī). [L. the sea horse, Gr. *ἱππόκαμπος; ἱππος* horse + *κάμπος* sea monster.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A sea monster with head and fore quarters like a horse and tail like a dolphin or fish. **2.** The sea horse (genus *Hippocampus*). **3.** *Anat.* One of the ridges in each lateral ventricle of the brain.

hip'po-cen'taur (-sĕn'tôr), *n.* [L. *hippocentaurus,* Gr. *ἱππόκένταυρος; ἱππος* horse + *κένταυρος* centaur.] A centaur.

hip'po-cras (hĭp'ō-krăs), *n.* [OF. *ypocras,* F. *hippocras, hypocras,* prop. the name *Hippocrates.*] A cordial made of spiced wine.

Hip'po-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hippocrates of Cos, a celebrated Greek physician, born about 460 B. C., or the school of medicine which took his name.

Hippocratic oath, an oath, embodying a code of medical ethics, anciently taken by men beginning medical practice.

Hip'po-crene (hĭp'ō-krēn'; *L.* hĭp'ō-krē'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἱπποκρήνη; ἱππος* horse + *κρήνη* a fountain.] A fountain on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, fabled to have burst forth when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus; also, its waters, supposed to impart poetic inspiration.

hip'po-drome (hĭp'ō-drōm), *n.* [L. *hippodromos,* fr. Gr. *ἱππόδρομος; ἱππος* horse + *δρόμος* course.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* An oval track for horse races, with tiers of seats for spectators. **2.** An arena for equestrian performances; a circus.

hip'po-griff, hip'po-gryph (-grĭf), *n.* [F. *hippogriffe.*] A fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin.

Hip-pol'y-te (hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἱππολύτη.*] The queen of the Amazons. The procuring of her girdle was one of the "labors" of Hercules.

Hip-pol'y-tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἱππόλυτος.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Theseus by an Amazon, Antiope (or her sister, Hippolyte). Phædra, Theseus's wife, fell in love with Hippolytus, and he being approached in her behalf, without her knowledge, publicly flouted her, and she hanged herself, accusing him of ravishment. Poseidon, answering an imprecation of Theseus, sent a sea monster which terrified the horses of Hippolytus so that they dragged him to death.

Hip-pom'e-don (hĭ-pŏm'ē-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *Ἱπποµέδων.*] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES. [ATALANTA.]

Hip-pom'e-nes (-nēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἱπποµένης.*] See ATALANTA.

hip-poph'a-gous (-pŏf'ā-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἱππος* horse + *-phagous.*] Eating horseflesh. — **hip-poph'a-gy** (-jĭ), *n.*

hip'po-pot'a-mus (hĭp'ō-pŏt'ā-mŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -MUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -MI (-mī). [L., fr. Gr. fr. *ἱππος* horse + *ποταµός* river.] An amphibious, herbivorous mammal (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), allied to the hogs, found in rivers of Africa. Next to the elephant, it is the largest existing quadruped.

Hippopotamus.

hip roof. A roof having sloping ends and sloping sides; a hipped roof.

hip'shot' (hĭp'shŏt'), *a.* Having the hip dislocated; having one hip lower than the other.

hir'cine (hûr'sĭn; -sīn), *a.* [L. *hircinus,* fr. *hircus* he-goat.] Goatlike, esp. in smell; goatish.

hire (hīr), *n.* [AS. *hȳr.*] **1.** The price paid for the use of a thing or a place, or for service or labor; pay. **2.** Act of hiring something. — **Syn.** See WAGES.

— *v. t.;* HIRED (hīrd); HIR'ING (hīr'ĭng). **1.** To engage the labor or services of for hire. **2.** To procure for temporary use for a compensation. **3.** To grant temporary use of for compensation; as, he *hired* himself out to work.

Syn. Hire, let. The use of *hire* for *let* (as he *hired* me a house) is now incorrect. See EMPLOY.

— *v. i.* To engage one's self for compensation; — used with *out. U. S. and Brit. Colonies.*

hire'ling (-lĭng), *n.* One hired; a mercenary. — *a.* Serving for hire, esp. mercenarily. — **Syn.** See MERCENARY.

hir'er (hīr'ĕr), *n.* One who hires.

hir'sute (hûr'sūt; hĕr-sūt'), *a.* [L. *hirsutus.*] Rough with hair or bristles; shaggy. — **hir'sute-ness,** *n.*

hi-run'dine (hī-rŭn'dĭn; -dīn), *a.* [L. *hirundo* swallow.] *Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to the swallows.

his (hĭz), *pron. & a.* [AS. *his* of him, his, gen. masc. & neut. of *hē,* neut. *hit.* See HE.] Belonging or pertaining to him; of him; — used as the possessive case of *he* or (*Obs.*) *it,* or as a possessive adjective, or as the possessive of *he* without the accompanying noun (as, the book is *his*).

His-pa'ni-a (hĭs-pā'nĭ-ă; hĭs-pā'-), *n.* In Latin, the peninsula Spain and Portugal; now, sometimes (*Poetic*), Spain.

His-pan'ic (-păn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Spain or its language.

His-pan'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Spanish idiom or phrase.

his'pid (hĭs'pĭd), *a.* [L. *hispidus.*] Rough with bristles, stiff hairs, or minute spines.

hiss (hĭs), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make the sharp sibilant sound represented by *s,* or that emitted by an angry goose or snake, etc., as to express hatred or disapproval. — *v. t.* **1.** To condemn by hissing. **2.** To utter with a hiss. — *n.* The sound made in hissing, esp. as a token of anger, etc.

hiss'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of emitting a hiss or hisses. **2.** An occasion of contempt; an object of scorn. *Archaic.*

hist (hĭst), *interj.* Hush! Be silent! — *v. t.* To say "hist" to, or urge by or as by that sound.

his'to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός* web, tissue + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Origin and development of organic tissues.

his-tog'e-ny (hĭs-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* Histogenesis.

his'toid (hĭs'toid), *a.* [Gr. *ἱστός* web, tissue + *-oid.*] Resembling the normal tissues; as, *histoid* tumors.

his-tol'o-gy (hĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός* web, tissue + *-logy.*] The science of the minute (microscopical) structure of organic tissues. — **his'to-log'i-cal** (hĭs'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **his-tol'o-gist** (hĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

his'tone (hĭs'tōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός* tissue.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** An albumose or peptonelike body, with strongly basic properties, which, injected into a living animal, prevents coagulation of the blood when drawn from the body. **b** Any of several substances resembling the above.

his-to'ri-an (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ăn; 57), *n.* **1.** A writer of history; chronicler; annalist. **2.** One versed in history.

his-tor'ic (-tŏr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *historicus,* Gr. *ἱστορικός.* See **his-tor'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) HISTORY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, history; narrating, dealing with, or based upon, history; true to history; as, *historical* evidence; *historical* fidelity; — in this sense *historical* is usual. **2.** Constituting history; associated with, or famous in, history; — in this sense *historic* is usual. **3.** *Gram.* Used in telling past events; as, the *historical* tenses; — in this sense *historical* is used. — **his-tor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

historical present, *Gram.,* the present tense used in telling of past events, as if they were taking place at the time of the recital; — called also the *present of vivid narration.* — **h. school,** *Economics,* a number of writers and teachers who have been variously classed together as pursuing the **historical method,** that is, basing their work and teach-

ing, more or less fundamentally, upon the facts shown by historical research; — opp. to *classical school.*

his·tor'i·cal-ness, *n.* Quality of being historical.

his'to·ried (hĭs'tō-rĭd), *a.* Related in history; having a history; historic; storied.

his·tor'i·fy (-tŏr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To record in or as history.

his·to'ri·og'ra·pher (-tō'rĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἱστοριογράφος* ; *ἱστορία* history + *γράφειν* to write.] A historian; esp., one officially appointed or designated to write a history. — **his·to'ri·og'ra·phy** (-fĭ), *n.*

his'to·ry (hĭs'tō-rĭ), *n. pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *historia,* Gr. *ἱστορία* history, information, *ἵστωρ, ἱστωρ,* learned.] **1.** A narrative of events; a tale; story. **2.** Specif., a systematic written account of events, esp. of those affecting a nation, institution, science, or art, usually connected with a philosophical explanation of their causes. **3.** The branch of knowledge that records and explains past events. **4.** The events which form the subject matter of a history.

his·tri·on'ic (hĭs'trĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *histrionicus,* fr. *histrio* an actor.] Pertaining to the stage or to actors; theatrical. — **his·tri·on'i·cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-on'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

his·tri·on'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* (See -ICS.) Dramatic representation; theatricals.

hit (hĭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* HIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HIT'TING. [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To come upon (esp. a thing sought); meet with; reach; find. **2.** To strike or touch (esp. an object aimed at). **3.** Hence: **a** To bring into violent contact; knock; as, to *hit* one's head in falling. **b** To deliver; as, to *hit* a blow. **4.** To affect to one's detriment, discomfort, or discomfiture; as, the taunt *hit* him hard. **5.** To accord with; suit; as, that *hits* my idea. **6.** To represent, mimic, reproduce, or the like, precisely; as, to *hit* the right note. — **Syn.** See STRIKE.

to hit off. a To do easily and neatly; improvise; as, *to hit off* a sonnet. **b** To reproduce; imitate; as, *to hit off* a character.

— *v. i.* **1.** To succeed in finding, getting, reaching, or the like, something aimed at or desired, often with implied chance or luck; as, to *hit* upon a solution. **2.** To strike; — often used with *against, upon,* or *on.* **3.** To deliver a blow; strike; as, he *hit* out with his fist. **4.** To suit; agree. *Obs. or Colloq.* **hit or miss,** at random.

— *n.* **1.** A blow striking the object aimed at. **2.** In various ball games, a stroke by which the ball is hit so as to result in a certain score; specif., *Baseball,* a base hit. **3.** A stroke of success; a successful effort or production. **4.** Apt expression; a pertinent, sarcastic, or censorious remark. **5.** *Backgammon.* A game won after the adversary has removed some of his men, counting less than a *gammon;* sometimes, any game won.

hitch (hĭch), *v. i.* **1.** To move interruptedly or with halts or jerks; hobble. **2.** To become entangled or caught; catch; as, the rope *hitched* on a bush. **3.** To agree. *Colloq.*

to hitch up, to harness a horse or horses for driving. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To move with jerks. **2.** To catch or fasten as by a hook or knot; make fast; unite; yoke.

to hitch up. a To fasten up. **b** To pull or raise with a jerk. **c** To attach, as a horse, to a vehicle.

— *n.* **1.** A sudden movement or pull; jerk. **2.** A hobble; limp. **3.** A stop or sudden halt; impediment; obstacle. **4.** *Naut.* A knot or noose, esp. as a temporary fastening. See KNOT. *Illust.*

hith'er (hĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *hider.*] To this place.

Syn. Hither, here. Hither was formerly used with verbs of motion; **here,** with verbs of rest. *Here* has now displaced *hither,* except in poetic or elevated style.

— *a.* Being on the side next to or toward the person speaking; nearer; also, fig., of time, earlier.

hith'er-most (-mōst), *a.* Nearest on this side.

hith'er-to' (-tōō'; hĭth'ẽr-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To this place. *Archaic.* **2.** Up to this time; as yet; until now.

hith'er-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward this place; hither.

hith'er-wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Hitherward.

hit'ter (hĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, hits.

Hit'tite (hĭt'ĭt), *n.* [From Heb. *Khittīm* Hittites.] One of an ancient people (or group of peoples), of undetermined race, whose settlements extended from Armenia into Asia Minor and Palestine.

Hit'torf rays (hĭt'ôrf). *Elec.* Rays (chiefly cathode rays) developed by the electric discharge in Hittorf tubes.

Hit'torf tube. *Elec.* **a** A highly exhausted glass tube with metallic electrodes nearly in contact so as to exhibit the insulating effects of a vacuum. It was used by the Ger. physicist J. W. Hittorf (b. 1824). **b** A Crookes tube.

hive (hīv), *n.* [AS. *hȳf.*] **1.** A beehive; also, a swarm of bees. **2.** Something suggestive of a beehive, as a place swarming with busy occupants. — *v. t.;* HIVED (hīvd); HIV'ING (hīv'ĭng). **1.** To collect into, or cause to enter, a hive. **2.** To store up in a hive, as honey; lay up in store. — *v. i.* To enter a hive together, as bees; reside in a body.

hives (hīvz), *n. pl.* [Scot.] **1.** Nettle rash. **2.** An eruptive disease allied to the chicken pox.

ho (hō), *interj.* Also **hoa, whoa.** Stop! Stand still! Hold! — a word now used only by drivers or teamsters.

ho, *interj.* Also **hoa. 1.** A cry of surprise, delight, etc., or, repeated, of derisive laughter. **2.** Halloo! Attend!

ho·ac'tzin (hŏ-ăk'tsĭn), *n.* A peculiar bird (*Opisthocomus cristatus*) of tropical South America, somewhat smaller than a pheasant. It has a crested head.

hoar (hōr; 57), *a.* [AS. *hār.*] **1.** White, or grayish white. **2.** Gray or white with age; hoary; venerable. **3.** Gray with mold; hence: musty; stale. *Obs. or Dial.* — *n.* **1.** Hoariness. **2.** Hoarfrost; rime.

hoard (hōrd; 57), *n.* [AS. *hord.*] A store laid up; hidden supply; treasure. — *v. t.* To collect and lay up. — *v. i.* To lay up a store or hoard, as of money. — **hoard'er,** *n.*

hoard'ing (hōr'dĭng), *n.* Act of one who hoards; also, in *pl.,* that which is hoarded.

hoard'ing, *n.* [From OF. *hourd, hourt,* barrier, palisade, of German or Dutch origin.] A temporary fence of boards inclosing a construction; hence, a billboard.

hoar'frost' (hōr'frôst'; 57), *n.* White particles, usually crystalline, of ice formed on objects exposed to cold air; rime.

hoar'hound'. Var. of HOREHOUND.

hoar'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Hoary state or quality.

hoarse (hōrs; 57), *a.;* HOARS'ER (hōr'sẽr); HOARS'EST. [ME. *hors, hos, has,* AS. *hās.*] **1.** Harsh; discordant; raucous; — said of sounds. **2.** Having a grating voice, as when affected with a cold; making a rough, harsh cry or sound. — **hoarse'ly,** *adv.* — **hoarse'ness,** *n.*

hoars'en (hōr's'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become hoarse.

hoar'y (hōr'ĭ), *a.;* HOAR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. **1.** White or whitish; white or gray with age. **2.** Ancient; venerable.

hoax (hōks), *n.* [Prob. contr. fr. *hocus,* in *hocus-pocus.*] A mocking or mischievous deception or story; practical joke. — *v. t.* To deceive by a hoax.

hob (hŏb), *n.* [Orig. familiar for *Robin, Robert,* the proper names.] **1.** A rustic; clown. *Obs.* **2.** A fairy; sprite; elf. Orig. [*cap.*], = ROBIN GOODFELLOW. **3.** The male ferret.

hob, *n.* **1.** A projection at the back or side of a fireplace on which something may be kept warm. **2.** Peg, pin, or mark used as a target in some games; also, any of the games.

hob, *v.* Prob., to have; also, apparently, to give; — only in phrases or in combination. See HOBNOB.

hob and nob, hob a nob, hob or nob, prob., give and take; give or take; — used by persons drinking together. — **to drink hob or nob** *or* **hob a nob,** to drink alternately to each other.

hob–and–nob, *a., or* **hob and nob.** On familiar terms; in close companionship; intimate.

Hob'bism (hŏb'ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical system of Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), English materialist and sensationalist; esp., his political theory that the most perfect form of civil government is an absolute monarchy.

hob'ble (hŏb'l), *v. i.;* -BLED (-ld); -BLING (-lĭng). **1.** To go unevenly; wabble. **2.** To walk lame; limp. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to limp; make lame. **2.** To fetter; hopple; clog. — *n.* **1.** An unequal gait; limp. **2.** Difficulty. *Colloq. or Dial.* **3.** A fetter; hopple; clog.

hob'ble-bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* A shrub (*Viburnum alnifolium*), of the honeysuckle family, having cymes of white flowers succeeded by red, berrylike fruits.

hob'ble-de-hoy' (-dē-hoi'), *n.* A youth between boy and man; an awkward, gawky young fellow.

hobble skirt. A woman's skirt so scant at the bottom as to restrain freedom of movement like a hobble.

hob'by (hŏb'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [ME. *hoby,* fr. OF. *hobé.*] A small Old World falcon (*Falco subbuteo*), formerly flown at small birds.

hob'by, *n.* [ME. *hobyn* a nag.] **1.** A strong, medium-sized horse; an ambling nag. *Now chiefly Dial. Eng.* **2.** A subject to which one constantly reverts; favorite subject of discourse, thought, or effort. — **Syn.** See VOCATION.

hob'by-horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* **1.** A figure of a horse fastened about the waist of a performer in the morris dance, pantomimes, etc.; also, the performer. **2. a** A buffoon. **b** A prostitute. *Both Obs.* **3.** A stick, often with a horse's head or figure, which boys pretend to ride; any imitation horse.

hob'gob'lin (-gŏb'lĭn), *n.* **1.** A mischievous sprite; specif. [*cap.*], Robin Goodfellow, or Puck. **2.** A bogy; bugbear.

hob'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* [*hob* peg + *nail.*] **1.** A short, large-headed nail, for studding shoe soles. **2.** A clown; rustic.

hob'nob' (hŏb'nŏb'), *adv.* [AS. *habban* to have + *nabban* to have not; *ne* not + *habban* to have.] At random.

hob'nob', *v. i.;* -NOBBED' (-nŏbd'); -NOB'BING. To drink or associate familiarly (with). — *n.* A drinking together; hence, a familiar chat.

ho'bo (hō'bō), *n.; pl.* HOBOS or HOBOES (-bōz). A professional tramp. *U. S.* — **ho'bo-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n. U. S.*

Hob'son's choice (hŏb'sŭnz). A choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing; — so called in allusion to the practice of Thomas Hobson (d. 1631), at Cambridge, England, who let horses, and required every customer to take the horse which stood nearest the door.

hock (hŏk), *n. & v.* Pawn; pledge. *Slang, U. S.*

hock, *n.* A white or light yellow Rhine wine from *Hochheim*, near Mainz, Germany; hence, any white Rhine wine.

hock, *n.* [AS. *hōh* heel.] The tarsal joint in the hind limb of digitigrade quadrupeds, as the horse, corresponding to the ankle of man, but elevated from the ground and bending backward. Also, the corresponding joint in a fowl's leg. — *v. t.* To hamstring.

hock'ey (-ĭ), *n.* A well-known game played by driving a ball or disk (see PUCK, *n.*, 2) with a bent stick (**hockey stick**); also, the stick.

ho'cus (hō'kŭs), *v. t.* **1.** To deceive or cheat. **2.** To drug, as liquor; also, to stupefy with drugged liquor.

ho'cus–po'cus (-pō'kŭs), *n.* [Prob. orig., a juggler's pseudo-Latin term used in incantation.] **1.** A juggler; trickster. **2.** A juggler's trick; sleight of hand. — *v. t. & i.* To cheat. *Colloq.*

hod (hŏd), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *hotte* a large basket carried on the back.] **1.** A wooden tray or trough with a handle, borne on the shoulder, for carrying mortar, bricks, etc. **2.** A kind of bucket for coal; coal scuttle.

hod'car'ri-er (-kăr'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* A laborer whose duty is to carry mortar, bricks, etc., in a hod; a mason's tender.

hod'den (hŏd'n), *n.* Coarse cloth of undyed wool. *Scot.*

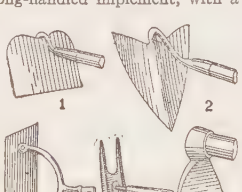
hodden gray *or* **grey**, gray hodden; — a poetic inversion.

hodge'podge' (hŏj'pŏj'), *n.* [See HOTCHPOT.] A stew of various ingredients; hence: a mixture; medley.

hod'man (hŏd'măn), *n.* A hodcarrier. [*Dial. Eng.*]

hod'man-dod' (-dŏd'), *n.* A snail; a snail shell. *Obs. or*

hoe (hō), *n.* [OF.] A long-handled implement, with a thin, flat blade set transversely, for weeding, etc. — *v. t. & i.*; HOED (hōd); HOE'ING. To dig, cut, etc., with a hoe.



Hoes. 1 Garden; 2 Warren; 3 Scuffle; 4 Weeding; 5 Grub.

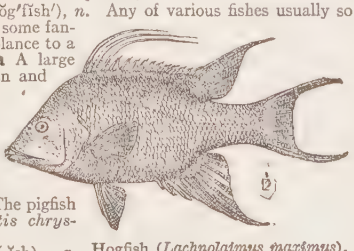
hoe'cake' (hō'kāk'), *n.* A cake of Indian meal; — so called because originally cooked on a hoe. *Southern U. S.*

hog (hŏg), *n.* [AS. *hogga* (gen. pl.) of hogs.] **1.** A swine; a pig, sow, or boar, esp. an adult one suitable for market. The domestic hogs are derived from the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*). **2.** A hoggish person. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.*; HOGGED (hŏgd); HOG'GING. **1.** To cause to arch like a hog's back; as, to *hog* one's back. **2.** To cut short (a horse's mane) so as to make it bristly. — *v. i. Naut.* To become curved upward like a hog's back, as a ship's bottom when broken or strained.

hog'back' (hŏg'băk'), *n. Geol.* A ridge formed by the outcropping edge of tilted strata; hence, any ridge with a sharp summit and steep sides, as an esker.

hog'fish' (hŏg'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes usually so called from some fancied resemblance to a hog; as: **a** A large West Indian and Florida food fish (*Lachnolaimus maximus*) of the wrasse family. **b** The pigfish (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*).



Hogfish (*Lachnolatmus maximus*).

hog'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Swinish; gluttonous; filthy; selfish.

hog'nose' snake (hŏg'nōz'). Any of several rather small, stout-bodied, harmless North American snakes constituting a genus (*Heterodon*); — called also *puffing-adder, blowing adder, sand viper*, etc.

hog'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* **1.** The earthnut (*Conopodium denudatum*). **2.** In the United States, the pignut.

hog peanut. A fabaceous vine (*Falcata comosa*) of eastern North America, with trifoliate leaves, purple, usually sterile flowers above the ground, and inconspicuous flowers at the base of the stem, producing 1-seeded pods.

hogs'head (hŏgz'hĕd), *n.* [That is, *hog's head;* why so called is unknown.] **1.** A large cask, esp. one containing from 100 to 140 gallons. **2.** A large measure for liquids, esp. one of 63 wine gallons, or 238.5 liters. Abbr., *hhd.*

hog'wash' (hŏg'wŏsh'), *n.* Swill for hogs; hence, worthless stuff. *Colloq.*

hog'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various weeds or coarse plants, as ragweed, knotweed, sow thistle, dog fennel, etc.

Hoh'en-zol'lern (hō'ĕn-tsōl'ĕrn), *n.* One of a princely family founded about the 11th c., whence came the Prussian kings ruling from 1701 to 1918 and the German emperors from 1871 to 1918.

hoicks (hoiks), **hoick** (hoik), *interj. Hunting.* A call used to incite the hounds. — *v. t. & i.* To urge by or as if by the cry "hoicks." [the masses or populace.

‖ **hoi' pol-loi'** (hoi' pŏ-loi'). [Gr. *οἱ πολλοί.*] The many;

hoise (hoiz), *v. t.* [Early form of *hoist.*] To hoist. — *v. i.* To rise. *Both Archaic or Scot.*

hoist (hoist), *v. t.* To raise; elevate; esp., to lift with tackle. — *n.* **1.** Act of hoisting; lift; boost. *Colloq.* **2.** *Chiefly Naut.* **a** Perpendicular edge or height of a flag, as when flying from a staff, as opposed to the horizontal extent, or *fly.* **b** The height or depth of any sail except a course, in which it is termed *drop.* **3.** A lifting apparatus, esp. an elevator, or lift, for heavy loads.

hoist'er, *n.* One who, or that which, hoists.

hoi'ty–toi'ty (hoi'tĭ-toi'tĭ), *a.* Thoughtless; giddy; also, haughty; patronizing. — *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

ho'key–po'key (hō'kĭ-pō'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.*-KEYS. *Slang or Colloq.* **1.** Hocus-pocus. **2.** Cheap ice cream peddled in the street.

hol-arc'tic (hŏl-ärk'tĭk; hō-lärk'-), *a.* [*holo-* + *arctic.*] Of or pertaining to the arctic regions collectively.

hold (hōld), *n.* [For earlier *hol, holl.* See HOLE.] *Naut.* The whole interior of a vessel below decks, or, strictly, below the lower deck, where cargo is stowed.

hold, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* HELD (hĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOLD'ING. HOLD'EN (hōl'd'n), *p. p.*, is now rare, archaic, or legal. [AS. *healdan, haldan.*] **1.** To keep in a given situation, relation, or the like; retain; sustain; support. **2.** To contain; have capacity for; as, this pail *holds* water, or *holds* ten quarts. **3.** To maintain possession of, or authority over; retain by force; as, the garrison *held* the fort. **4.** To own or possess; occupy; as, to *hold* property or office. **5.** To impose restraint upon; specif.: **a** To keep, detain, or restrain, as the attention, one's tongue, etc. **b** To keep from advance or attack; to keep (a contestant) from gaining an advantage. **c** To oblige; constrain; as, to *hold* one to his word. **6.** To keep or maintain in being; also, to have or maintain, as in a particular state; keep; as, to *hold* one's self in readiness; to *hold* one's course; to *hold* a conversation. **7.** To undergo; bear; endure. *Obs. or Archaic.* **8.** To have or join in, as something involving united action (a meeting, session, etc.). **9.** To entertain; accept, as an opinion. **10.** To consider; judge; esp., to decide as a judicial ruling. **11.** To carry or manage; as, to *hold* one's self erect. — **Syn.** See HAVE, CONTAIN.

to hold in, to restrain; curb. — **to h. one's own,** to maintain one's position or condition. — **to h. one's peace, to h. one's tongue,** to keep silent. — **to h. out,** to offer, as a reward. — **to h. over,** to postpone; keep for future action. — **to h. up. a** To exhibit; display; as, he was *held up* as an example. **b** To stop in order to rob. *Colloq.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To maintain a grasp on, or a connection with, something; remain fixed. **2.** To remain unbroken or unsubdued; not to part or become separated. **3.** To endure; continue; last; persist. **4.** To remain steadfast or faithful; cleave; — often used with *with, to,* or *for.* **5.** To derive right or title; — generally used with *of* or *from.* **6.** To be valid; as, the rule *holds* in most cases. **7.** To continue, obtain, or occur, as a state or event; as, winter *holds* till late. **8.** To restrain one's self; forbear; halt; stop; — mostly used in the imperative; as, "*Hold,* enough!"

hold forth, to preach; harangue; — often contemptuous. — **to h. in,** to restrain one's self. — **to h. off,** to keep at a distance; delay; as, the rain *holds off.* — **to h. on,** to keep fast hold; continue; as, the hot weather *holds on.* — **to h. out,** to last; endure; as, the garrison *held out* till relief came. — **to h. over,** to continue in occupation or in office beyond the set term.

— *n.* **1.** Act of holding; seizure; grasp; possession. **2.** Authority or ground to take or keep; claim; as, the law had no *hold* upon him. **3.** Something that may be grasped; means of physical support. **4.** A prison. **5.** A fortified place; stronghold.

Hol'da (hōl'dä), *n.* [G. *Frau Holda* or *Holle.*] *German Folklore.* A female spirit who leads the host of the dead in the Wild Hunt.

hold'all' (hōld'ôl'), *n.* A kind of portable case, as of canvas or leather, used by tourists, soldiers, etc.

hold'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** Check; hindrance; obstacle. **2.** A device to enable a horse to back or hold back a vehicle, usually an iron catch on the shaft with the looped strap which snaps or buckles on the breeching.

hold'en. A *p. p.* of HOLD. *Obs. or Legal.*

hold'er (hōl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, holds. **2.** A tenant. **3.** The person in possession of, and legally entitled to receive payment of, a bill, note, or check.

hold'fast' (hōld'fast'), *n.* Something used to hold a thing in place, as a long, flat-headed nail, a clinch, or a clamp.

hold'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Land held, esp. of a superior. **2.** Property owned, as bonds or stocks.

hold'up' (-ŭp'), *n.* An assault on a traveler or passenger for the purpose of robbery. *Slang, U. S.*

hole (hōl), *n.* [AS. *hol* hole, cavern fr. *hol*, a., hollow.] **1.** An opening into or through anything. **2.** A hollow place; excavation; pit. **3.** A den or burrow. **4.** Fig., an embarrassing position; a fix. *Colloq.* **5.** *Games.* A small cavity into which a marble or ball is to be played; hence, a score made by so playing.

Syn. Hole, cavity. **Hole** may apply either to a recess or depression or to an aperture or perforation. **Cavity** is a more learned word, and applies only to a recess or a depression within a body; it connotes particularly hollowness or emptiness; as, a *cavity* in a tooth; the abdominal *cavity*.

— *v. t.*; HOLED (hōld); HOL'ING (hōl'ĭng). **1.** To cut, dig, or bore a hole or holes in. **2.** To drive into a hole, as an animal; to cause to drop into a hole, as a golf ball. — *v. i.* To go or get into a hole. — **to hole out**, *Golf*, to hole the ball.

hol'ey (hōl'ĭ), *a.* Having a hole or holes.

hol'i-but (hŏl'ĭ-bŭt). Var. of HALIBUT.

hol'i-day (hŏl'ĭ-dā), *n.* [*holy* + *day*.] **1.** A religious anniversary or festival; — now usually *holyday* or *holy day*. **2.** Any day of exemption from work; a day or time of recreation. **3.** A day fixed by law for suspension of business. — *a.* Joyous; gay; as, *holiday* attire.

ho'li-ly (hō'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a holy manner.

ho'li-ness (-nĕs), *n.* **1.** State or character of being holy. **2.** [*cap.*] A title of the Pope; — used with *his* or *your*.

Syn. Holiness, sanctity, righteousness. **Holiness** suggests oftener inherent or intrinsic state or quality; **sanctity** (the more formal term), a state regarded rather as acquired or conferred; it often suggests sacredness or inviolability. **Righteousness** differs from *holiness* in connoting rather unswerving rectitude or conformity to the divine law than spiritual purity or freedom from sin.

hol'la (hŏl'ȧ). Var. of HOLLO.

hol'la (hŏl'ȧ; *interj. usually* hŏ-lä'), *interj.* [F. *hola*; *ho* ho + *là* there.] Stop! cease! give over! etc. Cf. HOLLO. — *n.* A shout or cry to arrest attention, etc.

hol'land (hŏl'ănd), *n.* A kind of linen first manufactured in Holland; a fabric of cotton or linen, glazed or unglazed; — also used in form **hollands**, construed as *sing.*

Hol'land-er (-ăn-dĕr), *n.* A native of Holland; a Dutchman.

Hol'lands (hŏl'ăndz), *n.* **1.** See GIN, distilled spirit. **2.** [*l. c.*] See HOLLAND.

hol'lo (hŏl'ō; hŏ-lō'; *interj. usually* hŏ-lō'), *interj. & n.* Also **hol'loa, hol'la.** Ho there! stop! attend! Hence, a call to attract attention, etc.; also, an exclamation of greeting, now commonly *hello*. — (hŏl'ō), *v. i.* To call out or exclaim; halloo. — *v. t.* **1.** To shout aloud. **2.** To chase or incite with shouts; to shout to.

hol'low (hŏl'ō), *a.* [AS. *holh* a hollow, hole.] **1.** Having a cavity within a solid substance; not solid; hence: vacant; empty; void. **2.** Depressed; sunken; as, *hollow* cheeks. **3.** Reverberated from a cavity, or resembling a sound so reverberated; deep; muffled; as, a *hollow* roar. **4.** False; deceitful; faithless; as, *hollow* assurances; also, worthless, vain; as, a *hollow* victory.

— *adv.* Wholly; utterly; — chiefly after *to beat*, and often used with *all*. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** A cavity; hole. **2.** A depression; concavity; a channel, basin, or valley.

— *v. t. & i.* To make or become hollow. — **hol'low-ly,** *adv.* — **hol'low-ness,** *n.*

hol'low-heart'ed, *a.* Insincere; deceitful.

hol'lus-chick'ie (hŏl'ŭs-chĭk'ĭ), *n., sing. & pl.* [Prob. fr. Russ. *golyshka* bare of possessions, fr. *golyĭ* naked.] A young male fur seal; — called also *bachelor*.

hol'ly (hŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [AS. *holen, holegn.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Ilex*) of trees and shrubs having glossy, spiny-margined leaves and bright red berries. **2.** The foliage or branches of the holly.

European Holly. Reduced.

hol'ly-hock (-hŏk), *n.* [ME. *holihoc*; *holi* holy + *hoc* mallow, AS. *hoc*.] A tall perennial malvaceous herb (*Althæa rosea*), native to China; also, its flower. The plant has a terminal spike of single or double white, yellow, pink, or purple flowers.

holm (hōm), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *holen* holly.] **1.** The holly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** The holm oak.

holm, *n.* [AS. *holm* sea, water, island in a river.] **1.** An islet, esp. in a river or lake or near the mainland; — common in English place names. **2.** Low, flat land near a river; bottom. *Eng.*

holm oak (hōm). An evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*), of southern Europe, with hollylike leaves.

hol'o- (hŏl'ō-). A combining form from Greek ὅλος, *whole*.

hol'o-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *-blast* + *-ic.*] *Embryol.* Undergoing total or complete cleavage; — said of certain eggs, as opposed to *meroblastic*.

hol'o-ca'ine (hŏl'ō-kā'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Pharm.* A crystallized derivative of phenacetin and (para) phenetidine, used in ophthalmology as a local anæsthetic.

hol'o-caust (hŏl'ō-kôst), *n.* [L. *holocaustum*, Gr. ὁλόκαυστον; ὅλος whole + καυστός burnt.] **1.** A burnt sacrifice. **2.** A complete or thorough destruction, esp. by fire, as of many human beings.

hol'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [L. *holographus* entirely autograph, Gr. ὁλόγραφος. See HOLO-; -GRAPH.] A document, as a will, wholly in the handwriting of the purported author. — **hol'o-graph, hol'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

hol'o-he'dral (-hē'drăl), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] *Cryst.* Having all the faces required by complete symmetry; — opposed to *hemihedral* and *tetartohedral*.

hol'o-mor'phic (hŏl'ō-môr'fĭk), *a. Cryst.* Symmetrical in form as regards the two ends.

hol'o-phote (-fōt), *n.* [*holo-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] An apparatus used in lighthouses, etc., in which, by lenses or reflectors, or both, practically all of the light from the lamp is thrown in the desired direction. — **hol'o-pho'tal,** *a.*

hol'o-phras'tic (-frăs'tĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. φραστικός suited for expressing, φράζειν to speak.] Expressing a phrase or sentence in a single word.

hol'o-thu'ri-an (-thū'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [From L. *holothuria*, pl., a sort of water polyp, Gr. ὁλοθούριον.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Holothuroidea*) of echinoderms, including the bêche de mer, or trepang; a sea cucumber.

holp (hōlp), **holp'en** (hōl'p'n). See HELP.

Hol'stein-Frie'sian (hōl'stīn-frē'zhăn), *a.* Also **Holstein.** [From *Holstein*, duchy in Prussia, and *Friesland*, province in the Netherlands.] Designating a breed of large dairy cattle, orig. from North Holland and Friesland. — *n.* One of this breed of cattle.

hol'ster (hōl'stĕr), *n.* A leather case for a pistol. [*Dial.*]

holt (hōlt), *n.* [AS.] A wood; copse; wooded hill. *Poetic or*

ho'lus-bo'lus (hō'lŭs-bō'lŭs), *adv.* All at once; altogether.

ho'ly (hō'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. [AS. *hālig*, fr. *hāl* whole, well.] **1.** Set apart to the service of deity; hallowed; sacred; — opp. to *profane*. **2.** Spiritually perfect, whole, or sound; pure in heart; godly. — **Syn.** See SACRED. **Holy Father,** a title of the Pope. — **H. Ghost,** *or* **H. Spirit,** *Theol.*, the third person of the Trinity; the Comforter. — **H. Land,** Palestine. *Zech.* ii. 12. — **H. Office,** *R. C. Ch.* See INQUISITION, *n.*, 3. — **H. One.** **a** God; Jehovah; the Supreme Being; — so called by way of emphasis. *Is.* xliii. 14. **b** Christ. *Mark* i. 24. — **h. order.** *Eccl.* **a** Any of the different ranks, or grades, or of the major, greater, or sacred ranks, or grades, of the Christian ministry; — usually in the *pl.* See ORDER, *n.*, 3 **a.** **b** = ORDER, *n.*, 3 **b**; — usually in *pl.* **c** = ORDER, *n.*, 3 **c**; — usually in *pl.* — **h. place,** a place set apart for religious rites; a sanctuary or shrine; also, a place made sacred by association; specif., *Bib.*, the larger chamber of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, separated from the holy of holies by a veil. *Ex.* xxvi. 33. — **h. rood,** the cross or crucifix, esp. over the entrance to a chancel. — **H. -rood Day,** the 14th day of September. — **H. Saturday,** *Eccl.*, the Saturday immediately preceding the festival of Easter; the vigil of Easter. — **H. Spirit,** *or* **the Spirit,** *Theol.*, the Holy Ghost. — **H. Thursday.** *Eccl.* **a** In the churches of the Anglican Communion, Ascension Day. **b** *R. C. Ch.* The Thursday in Holy Week; Maundy Thursday. — **h. water,** *R. C. Ch.*, water blessed by a priest. — **H. Week,** the week before Easter. — **h. writ,** the Scriptures.

— *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A holy thing or place.

holy of holies, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, where the ark was kept.

ho'ly-day' (-dā'), *n., or* **holy day.** **1.** A religious festival. **2.** = HOLIDAY. *Obsoles.*

ho'ly-stone' (-stōn'), *n. Naut.* A soft sandstone used to scrub decks. — *v. t. & i.* To scrub with a holystone.

ho'ly-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* A time devoted to religion. *Now Rare.*

hom'age (hŏm'ăj), *n.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *homo* a man, LL. also, a vassal.] **1.** A ceremony by which a man acknowledged himself the vassal of a lord; the relation so established. **2.** An act done or thing rendered as an acknowledgment of, or as part of the services required by, vassalage. **3.** Respect or reverential regard; deference, esp., respect paid by external action; obeisance. — **Syn.** See LOYALTY.

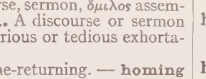
hom'ag-er (-ă-jĕr), *n.* One who does homage or holds lands by homage; a vassal.

ho-mat'ro-pine (hō-măt'rō-pīn; -pēn), *n.* Also **-pin.** [*homo-* + *atropine*.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{21}O_3N$, prepared from atropine and from other sources.

hom'bre. Var. of OMBER.

home (hōm), *n.* [AS. *hām.*] **1.** One's dwelling place; abode of one's family. **2.** One's native place or land. **3.** The abiding place of the affections, esp. domestic affections. **4.** The locality where a thing is usually or naturally abundant; habitat; seat. **5.** An asylum; hence, the grave or

final abode of the soul. **6.** In various games, the goal, as, in baseball, the plate at which the batter stands. — **Syn.** See HABITATION.
— *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to one's home; domestic. **2.** Poignant; intimate; effective; as, a *home* thrust.
— *adv.* **1.** To one's home or country. **2.** To the heart or core; intimately; effectively; close. **3.** To the place where it belongs; to the point or limit aimed at; as, to drive a spike *home*. **4.** *Naut.* To or toward the ship or its interior; as, the anchor came *home* slowly.
— *v. t. & v. i.;* HOMED (hōmd); HOM'ING (hōm'ĭng). To send to or place in a home, or to go to or be in home.
home'-bred', *a.* **1.** Bred at home; domestic. **2.** Not polished; rude; uncultivated.
home'less, *a.* Destitute of a home. — **home'less-ness**, *n.*
home'like' (hōm'līk'), *a.* Like a home; comfortable; cheerful; cozy; friendly. — **home'like'ness**, *n.*
home'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being homely.
home'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. **1.** Belonging to the home; hence: familiar; intimate. *Rare or Archaic.* **2.** Characteristic of home life; simple; plain; as, *homely* fare; also, wanting polish; rude; as, *homely* manners. **3.** Of plain or coarse features; plain; ugly.
ho'meo-. See HOMŒO-.
ho'me-o-path, ho'mœ-o-path (hō'mē-ō-păth; hŏm'ē-), *n.* A practitioner of homeopathy.
ho'me-o-path'ic, ho'mœ-o- (-păth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to homeopathy; according to the principles of homeopathy.
ho'me-op'a-thist, ho'mœ-op'a-thist (-ŏp'ă-thĭst), *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy.
ho'me-op'a-thy, ho'mœ-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμοιοπάθεια* likeness of feeling; *ὅμοιος* like + *πάθος* suffering.] *Med.* The theory holding that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the malady to be cured, the remedies being usually given in minute doses; also, the system or practice based on this theory.
ho'mer (hō'mẽr), *n.* [Heb. *khōmer.*] A Hebrew measure of capacity equal to ten ephahs (between ten and twelve bushels, or 369.2 and 405 liters); a kor. [or his poetry.]
Ho-mer'ic (hō-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to Homer, the Greek poet,
home rule. Rule or government of a country, province, etc., by its own citizens. — **home ruler.**
home'sick' (hōm'sĭk'), *a.* Pining for home; nostalgic. — **home'sick'ness**, *n.*
home'spun' (-spŭn'), *a.* Spun or wrought at home; coarse; plain. — *n.* **1.** Cloth made at home, or of yarn spun at home, or like that of home make. **2.** A rustic. *Obs.*
home'stead (-stĕd), *n.* [AS. *hāmstede.*] **1.** The place, as a town, where one's home is. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The home place; a home and the ground immediately connected with it. **3.** Specif.: *U. S. Law.* The land and buildings thereon occupied by the owner as a home, and in most States protected by statute from the claims of creditors.
home'stead-er, *n.* One who holds a homestead; specif., *U. S.*, one who has entered upon or acquired a homestead under provisions of homestead laws.
home'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Also **home'wards** (-wẽrdz). Toward home. — *a.* Being in the direction of home.
hom'i-cide (hŏm'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *homicidium*, fr. *homicida* manslayer.] **1.** The killing of one human being by another. **2.** [F., fr. L. *homicida; homo* man + *caedere* to kill.] A manslayer. *Now Rare.* — **hom'i-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*
hom'i-let'ic (-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμιλητικός*, fr. *ὁμιλεῖν* to accompany.] Of or pertaining to homiletics.
hom'i-let'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Homiletic.
hom'i-let'ics (-lĕt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art of preaching; theology treating of homilies or sermons.
hom'i-list (hŏm'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* One who delivers homilies.
hom'i-ly (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [OF. *omelie*, LL. *homilia*, fr. Gr. *ὁμιλία* assembly, converse, sermon, *ὅμιλος* assembly; *ὁμός* same + *ἴλη* crowd.] **1.** A discourse or sermon delivered to an audience. **2.** A serious or tedious exhortation in private.
hom'ing (hōm'ĭng), *p. a.* Home-returning. — **homing pigeon**, a pigeon trained to return home from a distance.
hom'i-ny (hŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [From North American Indian.] Maize hulled, and often broken, for food. *U. S.*
ho'mo (hō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). [L.] Man; a man.
ho'mo- (hō'mō-; hŏm'ō-). A combining form from Greek *ὁμός*, *one and the same, common, joint.*
ho'mo-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμόκεντρος*; *ὁμός* the same + *κέντρον* center.] Having the same center.
ho'mo-cer'cal (-sûr'kăl), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. *κέρκος* tail.] *Zoöl.* Having or designating a tail nearly or quite symmetrical, the vertebral column terminating at the middle of the base of the caudal fin.


Homocercal Tail.

ho'mo-chro'mous (-krō'mŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] Of uniform color; specif., *Bot.*, having all the florets in a capitulum of the same color. Cf. HETEROCHROMOUS.
ho'mœ-o-, ho'me-o- (hō'mē-ō-; hŏm'ē-ō-), **ho-moi'o-** (hō-moi'ō-). Combining forms from Greek *ὅμοιος*, *like, similar.*
ho'mœ-o-mor'phism, *or* **ho'me-o-** (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* A close similarity of crystalline forms between unlike chemical compounds. See ISOMORPHISM. — **-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*
ho'mœ-o-path, -path'ic, etc. Vars. of HOMEOPATH, etc.
ho-mog'a-mous (hō-mŏg'ă-mŭs), *a. Bot.* Characterized by homogamy.
ho-mog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμόγαμος* married together.] *Bot.* **a** State of having flowers alike throughout, as in the heads of cichoriaceous plants; — opposed to *heterogamy.* **b** Maturation of the stamens and pistils at the same period; — opposed to *dichogamy.*
ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty (hō'mō-jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ; hŏm'ō-), *n.* Homogeneous character or quality.
ho'mo-ge'ne-ous (hō'mō-jē'nē-ŭs; hŏm'ō-), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμογενής*; *ὁμός* same + *γένος* kind.] **1.** Of the same kind or nature; of similar parts or elements; — opposed to *heterogeneous.* **2.** *Math.* **a** Alike in nature and so comparable in size. **b** Of the same degree or dimensions. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.*
ho'mo-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs; hŏm'ō-), *n. Biol.* That method of reproduction in which the successive generations are alike, no alteration of generations taking place.
ho-mog'e-nous (hō-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a. Biol.* Having a resemblance in structure due to descent from a common progenitor. [*lasy.*
ho-mog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n. Biol.* Homology; — opp. to *homop-*
ho-mog'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμόγονος* of the same family.] *Bot.* The condition of having one kind of flowers with the androecium and gynœcium of uniform relative length; — opposed to *heterogony.* — **ho-mog'o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* — **ho-mog'o-nous-ly**, *adv.*
hom'o-graph (hŏm'ō-grăf; hō'mō-), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμόγραφος* with the same letters. See HOMO-; -GRAPH.] Any of two or more words identical in spelling, but different in derivation and meaning; as, *fair*, a market, and *fair*, beautiful.
ho'moi-ou'si-an (hō'moi-ōō'sĭ-ăn; -ou'sĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμοιούσιος* of like substance; *ὅμοιος* like + *οὐσία* the substance, being, essence.] *Eccl. Hist.* Holding, or pert. to, the belief that the Son is of like, but not of the same, essence or substance with the Father; — opp. to *homoousian.* — *n.* [*cap.*] One of the Semi-Arians of the 4th century, who were homoiousian in faith.
ho-mol'o-gate (hō-mŏl'ō-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [LL. *homologatus*, p. p. of *homologare* to homologate, fr. Gr. *ὁμολογεῖν* to assent, agree. See HOMOLOGOUS.] *Civil Law.* To approve; allow; confirm. — *v. i.* To be or act in accord or agreement.
ho'mo-log'i-cal (hō'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; hŏm'ō-), *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, homology; homologous. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ho-mol'o-gize (hō-mŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t.* To make homologous.
ho-mol'o-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμόλογος* agreeing; *ὁμός* same + *λόγος* speech, proportion.] Having the same or a like relative position, proportion, value, or structure.
hom'o-logue (hŏm'ō-lŏg), *n.* A homologous thing, or part.
ho-mol'o-gy (hō-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *ὁμολογία* agreement. See HOMOLOGOUS.] **1.** Quality of being homologous; sameness of relation; correspondence. **2.** *Biol.* Correspondence in type of structure between parts or organs of different organisms due to evolutional differentiation from the same or a corresponding part or organ of some remote ancestor.
ho'mo-mor'phism (hō'mō-môr'fĭz'm; hŏm'ō-), *n.* Lit., likeness in form; as: **a** *Biol.* = HOMOMORPHY. **b** *Bot.* State of having perfect flowers of only one type or kind. **c** *Zoöl.* Similarity of the larva and the adult. — **ho'mo-mor'phic** (-fĭk), **ho'mo-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*
ho'mo-mor'phy (hō'mō-môr'fĭ; hŏm'ō-), *n. Biol.* Similarity of form with different fundamental structure; superficial resemblance between organisms of different groups.
hom'o-nym (hŏm'ō-nĭm; hō'mō-), *n.* **1.** Any of two or more words alike in sound, but differing in meaning, as *bare* and *bear.* **2.** One of two or more persons or things having the same name. **3.** *Biol.* A name preoccupied by its earlier application to a different group of the same category and hence untenable under the law of priority. — **hom'o-nym'ic** (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.*
ho-mon'y-mous (hō-mŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *homonymus*, Gr. *ὁμώνυμος*, fr. *ὁμός* same + *ὄνυμα*, for *ὄνομα* name.] **1.** Having the same name. **2.** Of the same sound, but different meaning; hence, ambiguous. — **ho-mon'y-my** (-mĭ), *n.*
ho'mo-ou'si-an (hō'mō-ōō'sĭ-ăn; -ou'sĭ-ăn; hŏm'ō-), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμοούσιος*; *ὁμός* same + *οὐσία* being, substance.] *Eccl. Hist.* Holding, in accordance with the Nicene Creed, that the Son is consubstantial with the Father; also, pertaining to the belief that so holds; — opposed to *homoiousian.* — *n.* [*cap.*] One of those who, in the 4th century, held the homoousian doctrine.

hom'o-phone (hŏm'ō-fōn; hō'mō-), *n.* [*Usually in pl.*] **1.** A character expressing a like sound with another character. **2.** A homonym (sense 1).

ho'mo-phon'ic (hō'mō-fŏn'ĭk; hŏm'ō-) *a.* [Gr. *ὁμόφωνος;* **ho-moph'o-nous** (hō-mŏf'ō-nŭs) *ὁμός* same + *φωνή* sound.] **1.** *Music.* Orig., unisonous; now, of or pert. to the style of music which has one predominating voice part or melody; monodic; — opp. to *polyphonic.* **2.** Having or representing the same sound; as, *bare* and *bear*, etc. — **ho-moph'o-ny** (hō-mŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [homoplasy.]

ho'mo-plas'tic (hō'mō-plăs'tĭk; hŏm'ō-), *a.* Of or pert. to

ho-mop'la-sy (hō-mŏp'lă-sĭ; hō'mō-plăs'ĭ; hŏm'ō-), *n.* [*homo-* + Gr. *πλάσις* conformation.] *Biol.* Correspondence between parts or organs not due to their modification from a common ancestral type, but acquired independently; analogy; — opp. to *homogeny.*

ho-mop'ter-ous (hō-mŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a suborder (*Homoptera*) of hemipterous insects, comprising the cicadas, aphids, scale insects, etc. — **ho-mop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

ho-mos'po-rous (hō-mŏs'pō-rŭs; hō'mō-spō'rŭs; 57), *a. Bot.* Having asexual spores of one kind only; — opp. to *heterosporous.* — **ho-mos'po-ry** (hō-mŏs'pō-rĭ), *n.*

ho'mo-tax'is (hō'mō-tăk'sĭs; hŏm'ō-), *n.* [NL.; *homo-* + Gr. *τάξις* arrangement.] Similarity in arrangement; esp., *Geol.*, similarity in arrangement of fossiliferous deposits which are not necessarily contemporaneous. — **ho'mo-tax'i-al** (-tăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* — **-tax'i-al-ly,** *adv.* — **-tax'ic** (-sĭk), *a.*

hom'o-type (hŏm'ō-tīp; hō'mō-), *n. Biol.* That which has the same fundamental type of structure with something else; a homologue. — **hom'o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), **-typ'i-cal,** *a.*

ho'mo-typ'y (hō'mō-tīp'ĭ; hŏm'ō-), *n. Biol.* The relation existing between homotypes.

ho'mo-zy'gote (-zī'gōt; -zĭg'ōt), *n. Biol.* An animal or plant in which the characters are stable, having been received in the dominant form from both parents, or in the recessive form from both parents. Such an individual breeds true to type. Cf. HETEROZYGOTE. — **-zy'gous** (-zī'gŭs), *a.*

ho-mun'cu-lus (hō-mŭn'kū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -CULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *homo* man.] A little man; dwarf; manikin.

hone (hōn), *n.* [AS. *hān* stone.] A fine whetstone, esp. one for razors. — *v. t.;* HONED (hōnd); HON'ING (hōn'ĭng). To sharpen or set with a hone. [*Eng. & Southern U. S.*

hone (hōn), *v. i.* To grumble; pine; lament; long. *Dial.*

hon'est (ŏn'ĕst), *a.* [OF. *honeste, oneste,* fr. L. *honestus,* fr. *honos, honor,* honor.] **1.** Honorable; hence: creditable; suitable. *Obs.* **2.** Fair and straightforward in conduct, thought, etc. **3.** Free from deception or fraud; genuine; full; unadulterated, etc.; as, *honest* measure. **4.** Open; frank; as, an *honest* face. **5.** Chaste; faithful; virtuous; — usually said of a woman. *Archaic.* — **hon'est-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Upright; equitable, just; sincere, candid, ingenuous. — **Honest, sincere** express freedom from deceit, esp. in speech. **Honest** expresses absence of intent to deceive, and implies candor, fairness, straightforwardness. **Sincere** suggests more strongly desire to conform to the truth, and characterizes an object as heartfelt, often as genuine.

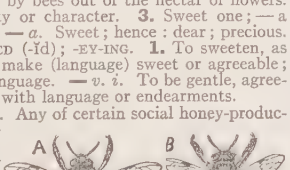
hon'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being honest; as: **a** Freedom from guile or fraud. **b** Chastity. *Archaic.* **2.** The satinpod (genus *Lunaria*).

Syn. Uprightness, honor, integrity, probity, trustworthiness, fairness. — **Honesty, honor, integrity, probity.** **Honesty** is the general term for freedom from fraud; **honor** adds the implication of high-mindedness or a nice sense of allegiance to one's standards. **Integrity** denotes uprightness or incorruptibility, esp. in the execution of trusts; **probity** is tried integrity.

hone'wort' (hōn'wûrt'), *n.* [as the stone parsley.] Any of several apiaceous plants.

hon'ey (hŭn'ĭ), *n.* [AS. *hunig.*] **1.** A sweet viscid fluid, esp. that elaborated by bees out of the nectar of flowers. **2.** Honeylike quality or character. **3.** Sweet one; — a term of endearment. — *a.* Sweet; hence: dear; precious. — *v. t.;* -EYED or -IED (-ĭd); -EY-ING. **1.** To sweeten, as with honey. **2.** To make (language) sweet or agreeable; address with fond language. — *v. i.* To be gentle, agreeable, or coaxing, as with language or endearments.

hon'ey-bee' (-bē'), *n.* Any of certain social honey-producing bees, esp. those of the species (*Apis mellifera*) kept for their honey and wax.



Honeybee. *A* Male, or Drone; *B* Queen; *C* Worker.

hon'ey-comb' (-kōm'), *n.* **1.** The mass of hexagonal cells of wax built by bees. **2.** Something likened to a bee's honeycomb. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become full of cavities like a honeycomb.

honey creeper. Any of a numerous family (*Cærebidæ*) of small bright-colored oscine birds of tropical and subtropical America.

hon'ey-dew' (-dū'), *n.* **1.** The sweet material exuding from the leaves of many plants in hot weather. **2.** A honeylike secretion of many homopterous insects.

honey eater, *or* **honey sucker.** Any of a numerous family (*Meliphagidæ*) of oscine birds of Australasia which extract nectar and small insects from flowers. Well-known species are the wattlebirds and the friar bird.

hon'eyed (hŭn'ĭd), *a.* Abounding with honey; sweet; dulcet.

honey guide. Any of two genera (*Indicator* and *Prodotiscus*) of small plainly colored nonpasserine birds of Africa, the Himalayas, and the East Indies. They lead men or animals to the nests of bees.

Honey Guide (*Indicator major*).

honey locust. An ornamental North American cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), having spines on the trunk and bearing large flat pods.

hon'ey-moon' (-mōōn'), *n.* The first month or so after marriage; esp., the holiday spent by a couple after marriage.

honey sucker. See HONEY EATER.

hon'ey-suck'le (-sŭk'l), *n.* [AS. *hunisūce* privet. See HONEY; SUCK.] **1.** Clover. *Obs.* **2.** Any of a genus (*Lonicera*) of caprifoliaceous shrubs, mostly ornamental twining vines having tubular white, yellow, or red fragrant flowers. **3.** Any of several other fragrant-flowered shrubs; — usually used with a qualifying word; as, the swamp *honeysuckle.*

hong (hŏng), *n.* [Chin. *hang,* Canton dialect *hong,* a mercantile house, factory.] An establishment or factory for foreign trade in China, as formerly at Canton.

hon'ied (hŭn'ĭd), *a.* Var. of HONEYED.

honk (hŏŋk), *n.* The cry of a wild goose, or a sound likened to it. — *v. i.* To utter a honk or honks.

hon'or, hon'our (ŏn'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *honor,* fr. L. *honor, honos.*] **1.** Esteem due or paid to worth; manifestation of respect or reverence; as, to hold a man in *honor;* hence: fame; reputation. **2.** That which rightfully attracts esteem, respect, or consideration, as dignity, courage, fidelity; esp., high moral worth; nobleness; specif., in men, integrity or uprightness; in women, purity or chastity. **3.** A nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with strict conformity thereto. **4.** Distinguished position; high rank. **5.** A token of esteem paid to worth; a mark of respect; as, civil *honors.* **6.** A title given to the holders of certain honorable civil offices, as a mayor or judge; — used with *his* or *your.* **7.** A cause of respect and fame; a glory; an ornament. **8.** In *pl.* Academic distinctions. **9.** In *pl.* In whist, the ace, king, queen, and jack of trumps. In bridge and auction, the ten of trumps also is an honor; at "no trumps," only the four aces are honors. — **Syn.** See REPUTATION, HONESTY.

honors, *or* **honours, are easy,** *Whist,* each side has an equal number of honors, in which case no points are counted for them; fig., there is no advantage between rivals or contestants. — **honors,** *or* **honours, of war,** *Mil.,* distinctions or privileges granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out from a camp or fort armed and with colors flying. — *v. t.* **1.** To regard or treat with honor, esteem, or respect; also, of God, to adore, worship. **2.** To bestow honor on; elevate in rank; dignify; hence, to treat in a complimentary manner or with civility. **3.** To accept and pay when due; as, to *honor* a draft.

hon'or-a-ble, hon'our-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of honor; noble; illustrious; estimable. **2.** Actuated by, or consonant with, honor. **3.** Conferring honor; as, *honorable* wounds. **4.** Accompanied with marks of honor; as, an *honorable* burial. **5.** Of reputable association or use; respectable. **6.** A title of distinction given to certain officials and others. — **-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

hon'o-ra'ri-um (ŏn'ō-rā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ă). [L. *honorarium* (sc. *donum*).] An honorary payment or reward, usually for gratuitous or professional services on which a price may not be set.

hon'or-a-ry (ŏn'ẽr-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *honorarius.*] **1.** Done or conferred as a token of honor. **2.** Designating a title or place held without rendering service or receiving the emoluments or privileges usual to it; also, holding such a title or place. **3.** Depending on one's honor, as for fulfillment; as, an *honorary* debt.

hon'or-er, hon'our-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who honors.

hon'or-if'ic (ŏn'ẽr-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [See HONOR, -FY, -IC.] Conferring or importing honor or respect; esp., designating a class of epithets in Chinese, Japanese, etc., used in respectful address and signifying *august, reverend, venerable,* etc. — *n.* An honorific word or phrase.

hon'our, hon'our-a-ble, etc. Vars. of HONOR, HONORABLE, etc.

hoo (hōō), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, triumph, etc.; a call, an imitation of an owl's cry, etc.

hood (hŏŏd), *n.* [AS. *hōd.*] **1.** A flexible protective covering for the head and neck, as on a robe. **2.** *Falconry.* A covering for a hawk's head and eyes. **3.** Something suggestive of a hood; as: **a** A carriage top. **b** A chimney top. **c** A projecting cover to a hearth. **d** The cover over the engine of an automobile. **e** *Bot.* A hood-shaped petal. **f** *Zoöl.* A crest. [a hood.]

— *v. t.* To cover with, or as with, a hood: furnish with

-hood (-hŏŏd). [ME. *-hod, -had,* fr. *hod, had,* rank, condition, AS. *hād.*] A suffix forming nouns and denoting: **1.** *State, condition, quality,* or *character, of being;* as, knight*hood, state or character of being* a knight; false*hood, quality of being* false. **2.** **a** *A thing that embodies,* or *is a concrete instance* or *example of* (the quality or state primarily denoted by the word); as, false*hood, a thing that embodies* falsehood; *a statement that is* false. **b** *A collective total of* (those having the given character or state), *a body of;* as, knight*hood, a body of* knights.

hood'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Covered or furnished with a hood. **2.** Hood-shaped; cucullate. **3.** *Zoöl.* **a** Having the head conspicuously different in color from the rest of the plumage; — said of birds. **b** Having a hoodlike crest or expansion on the head; as, the *hooded* seal. **c** Having folds of skin at each side of the neck capable of expansion by movements of the ribs, as the cobra and other snakes.

hood'lum (hŏŏd'lŭm), *n.* A young rowdy. *Colloq.*

hood'man (hŏŏd'măn), *n.* The person blindfolded in **hoodman-blind',** or blindman's buff. *Obs. or Archaic.*

hoo'doo (hōō'dōō), *n.* **1.** = VOODOO. **2.** One who, or that which, brings bad luck. *Colloq.*

hood'wink (hŏŏd'wĭŋk), *v. t.* [*hood* + *wink.*] **1.** To blind by covering the eyes. **2.** To cover; hide, as by dissembling. **3.** To deceive; impose on. — **hood'wink-er,** *n.*

hoof (hōōf), *n.;* *pl.* HOOFS (hōōfs), rarely HOOVES (hōōvz). [AS. *hōf.*]. **1.** The covering of horn which protects the front of the digits of horses, oxen, etc.; also, the foot as a whole, esp. of a horse. **2.** A hoofed animal; beast.

— *v. t.* **1.** To foot. **2.** To strike with the hoofs. — *v. i* To walk; foot; tramp; — usually used with *it.*

hoof'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Having a dry and contracted hoof.

hoofed (hōōft), *a.* Furnished with hoofs; ungulate.

hoof'print' (hōōf'prĭnt'), *n.* An impression made by a hoof.

hook (hŏŏk), *n.* [AS. *hōc.*] **1.** A curved or bent piece, as for catching something. **2.** An implement for cutting or lopping, as a sickle. **3.** Something curved or bent like a hook; as: **a** A spit, as of sand or gravel, turned landward at the outer end; as, Sandy *Hook.* **b** An angular or recurved mark, as a written character. **c** *Music.* One of the short lines, at the end of the stem of a quaver (♪), semiquaver (♬), etc.; a pennant. **d** A recurved part or appendage of a plant or animal. **4.** An act of hooking.

by hook or by crook, one way or other; by any means.

— *v. t.* **1.** To give the form of a hook to; crook. **2.** To catch, or fasten, or seize and draw, with or as with a hook; hence: to steal; pilfer. — *v. i.* **1.** To curve as a hook. **2.** To be caught or fastened by or as by a hook.

hook'ah, hook'a (hŏŏk'ȧ), *n.* [Per. or Ar. *huqqa* a bottle through which tobacco fumes pass.] A tobacco pipe in which the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

hooked (hŏŏkt; hŏŏk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a hook. **2.** Provided with a hook or hooks. — **hook'ed-ness,** *n.*

hook'er (hŏŏk'ẽr), *n.* [D. *hoeker,* fr. *hoek* hook.] **1.** A kind of fishing vessel. **2.** Any antiquated or clumsy craft. *Contemptuous.*

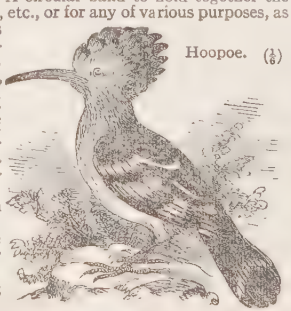
hook'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of certain nematode worms (genera *Agchylostoma, Uncinaria,* etc.), with hooks or spines about the mouth, parasitic in the small intestine.

hookworm disease. *Med.* Ankylostomiasis.

hook'y (hŏŏk'ĭ), *n.* A word used only in: **to play hooky,** to run away; to play truant.

hook'y, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

hoop (hōōp), *n.* **1.** A circular band to hold together the staves of a cask, tub, etc., or for any of various purposes, as for use as a child's plaything. **2.** Something resembling a hoop, as a finger ring, an arch in croquet, etc. **3.** A circle, or set framework of circles, of elastic material to expand a woman's skirts; — chiefly in *pl.*


Hoopoe. (⅛)

— *v. t.* To bind with hoops; encircle.

hoop'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

hoo'poe (hōō'pōō; -pō), *n.* [F. *huppe,* L. *upupa.*] Any of a family (*Upupidæ*) of Old World nonpasserine birds, with slender curved bill. [nickname.]

Hoo'sier (hōō'zhẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of Indiana; — a

hoot (hōōt), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a loud shout; usually, to cry out in contempt. **2.** Of an owl, to utter its cry, suggestive of "hoot"; hence, to utter a similar cry. — *v. t.* **1.** To assail with contemptuous cries. **2.** To express in hoots.

Hop Leaves and Strobiles.

— *n.* **1.** A loud inarticulate shout or noise; esp., a derisive shout. **2.** The cry of an owl.

hop (hŏp), *v. i.;* HOPPED (hŏpt); HOP'PING. [AS. *hoppian* to leap, dance.] **1.** To move, as a bird, by short brisk leaps; also, to jump on one foot. **2.** To dance. *Now Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To hop about or over. **2.** To give a hopping motion to; as, to *hop* a ball.

— *n.* **1.** A short brisk leap, esp. on one leg. **2.** An informal dance or ball. *Colloq.*

hop, *n.* [OD. *hoppe,* D. *hop.*] **1.** A twining moraceous vine (*Humulus lupulus*) with greenish flowers the pistillate flowers growing in cones, or strobiles. **2.** A cone of this plant; — usually in *pl.* **3.** In *pl.* The dried ripe cones, used to bitter beer, in medicine, etc.

hop clover. Any of a genus (*Chrysaspis*) of fabaceous herbs, having hoplike heads of yellow flowers; hop trefoil.

hope (hōp), *n.* [AS. *hopa.*] **1.** Desire, with expectation of getting what is desired or belief that it is obtainable. **2.** Trust; reliance. **3.** Ground of hope; as, it is their only *hope.* **4.** That which is hoped for. — **in hopes,** hopeful.

— *v. i.;* HOPED (hōpt); HOP'ING (hōp'ĭng). **1.** To entertain hope; — usually used with *for.* **2.** To confide; trust; — usually used with *in.* — *v. t.* **1.** To cherish hope of. **2.** To desire; wish; — often used colloquially regarding uncertainties. — **Syn.** See EXPECT. [which excite hope.]

hope'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of hope. **2.** Having qualities

Syn. Hopeful, sanguine, confident. Hopeful applies to that which is full of or inspires hope; that is **sanguine** which is habitually or confidently hopeful. **Confident** adds the implication of assurance or positive expectation.

— *n.* A young person ironically or humorously considered as promising. — **hope'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

hope'less, *a.* **1.** Without hope; despairing. **2.** Affording no hope; desperate. — **hope'less-ly,** *adv.* — **hope'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Desponding, despondent, disconsolate, forlorn, desperate, despairing; irretrievable, irremediable, incurable.

— **Hopeless, desperate, despairing. Hopeless** implies the abandonment of hope; **desperate** connotes the recklessness, **despairing,** the utter hopelessness, of despair or extremity. *Hopeless* also applies to what is beyond hope; *desperate,* to what is extremely perilous or past retrieving.

hop'lite (hŏp'lĭt), *n.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης, fr. ὅπλον weapon.] *Gr. Antiq.* Heavy-armed infantry soldier. See SOLDIER, *Illust.*

hop'-o'-my-thumb', *n.* A very diminutive person; dwarf.

hop'per (hŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, hops. **2.** The larva of a fly that infests cheese; also, any of various other leaping insects. **3.** A chute, box, or receptacle, usually more or less funnel-shaped, for delivering or feeding any material which passes through it, there being no bottom or a collapsible one. **4.** A scow, dredger, or car, the receiving part of which is a hopper.

hop'ple (-'l), *v. t. & n.* Hobble; fetter.

hop'scotch' (-skŏch'), *n.* [From the figure scotched, or traced, on the ground.] A child's game in which a player, hopping on one foot, drives with that foot a block or small stone from one compartment to another of a figure scotched on the ground.

hop trefoil. **a** Hop clover. **b** Black medic.

Ho'rae (hō'rē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὧραι.] *Gr. Relig.* The three goddesses of the seasons, and hence of orderliness.

ho'ral (-rȧl; 57), *a.* [L. *horalis,* fr. *hora* hour.] Of or relating to an hour or hours; hourly.

ho'ra-ry (-rȧ-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *horarius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to an hour; noting the hours. **2.** Occurring once an hour; hourly.

Ho-ra'ti-i (hō-rā'shĭ-ī), *n. pl.* In Roman legend, three brothers who fought with and killed the three Curiatii, brothers from Alba Longa. Two of the Horatii were killed.

Ho-ra'ti-o (-shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," Hamlet's calm, well-balanced friend.

Ho-ra'ti-us Co'cles (hō-rā'shĭ-ŭs kō'klēz; hŏ-rā'shŭs). In Roman legend, a famous hero who defended a bridge at Rome against the Etruscan army.

horde (hōrd; 57), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *ordū, ordī,* camp.] **1.** A clan or tribal group of nomad Mongolians; hence, any loosely organized nomadic group. **2.** A crowd; pack.

hore'hound' (hōr'hound'; 57), *n.* [AS. *hārhūne, hārchūne,* fr. *hār* hoar, gray + *hūne,* name of a plant.] **1.** A bitter mint (*Marrubium vulgare*) with hoary downy leaves. **2.**

An extract or confection made from, or flavored with, this plant. **3.** Any of several other mints.

ho-ri'zon (hō-rī'zŭn ; -z'n), *n.* [F. & L., fr. Gr. *ὁρίζων* (sc. *κύκλος*), fr. *ὁρίζειν* to bound, *ὅρος* boundary.] **1.** The apparent junction of earth and sky ; — the **apparent,** *or* **visible, horizon.** Fig., limit or range of perception or experience. **2.** *Astron.* **a** A plane passing through the observer's eye at right angles to the vertical ; — the **sensible horizon.** **b** A plane parallel to the sensible horizon and passing through the earth's center, or the great circle formed by its intersection with the celestial sphere ; — the **rational,** *or* **celestial, horizon.** **3.** *Geol.* The deposit of a particular time, usually identified by distinctive fossils. **4.** In a picture, the imaginary line on which is projected the point of sight, or station point, of the spectator, esp. in landscapes, where this horizon replaces the natural horizon. See PERSPECTIVE, *Illust.*

hor'i-zon'tal (hŏr'ĭ-zŏn'tăl), *a.* Pertaining to, near, in or parallel to, or measured in a plane of, the horizon. — *n.* A horizontal thing ; esp., a horizontal line or plane. — **hor'i-zon-tal'i-ty** (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **hor'i-zon'tal-ly,** *adv.*

hor'mone (hôr'mōn), *n.* [Gr. *ὁρμῶν* exciting, p. pr. of *ὁρμάειν* to excite.] *Physiol. Chem.* A chemical substance formed in one organ and carried in the circulation to another organ on which it exerts a stimulating effect.

horn (hôrn), *n.* [AS.] **1.** One of the hard, projecting processes borne on the head of many hoofed mammals, including the permanent horns of cattle, sheep, etc. (often called *true horns*), and the solid bony horns of deer, usually shed annually (specif. called *antlers*). **2.** A natural projection from an animal suggestive of a horn, as a tuft of feathers on the head of certain birds, one of the tentacles of a snail, etc. **3.** Something made of, or suggestive of, a horn ; as : **a** A wind instrument of music, orig. one made of a horn. **b** A drinking cup, or beaker, as having been originally made of a horn ; hence, a drink. **c** The cornucopia (sense 1). **d** A vessel made of a horn, esp. one for powder. **e** The pointed beak of an anvil. **f** The high pommel of a saddle. **4.** One of the ends of a crescent. **5.** The tough, fibrous material, keratin, of which true horns are composed ; also, any similar substance. **6.** *Bib.* A symbol of strength, power, glory, or pride. **7.** An emblem of a cuckold.

horn of plenty, a cornucopia.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with horns. **2.** To cuckold. *Obs.* **3.** To gore with the horns.

horn'beam' (hôrn'bēm'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Carpinus*) of small trees of the birch family, resembling the beech and having hard, strong, white wood.

horn'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of a family (*Bucerotidæ*) of large, nonpasserine Old World birds with enormous bills.

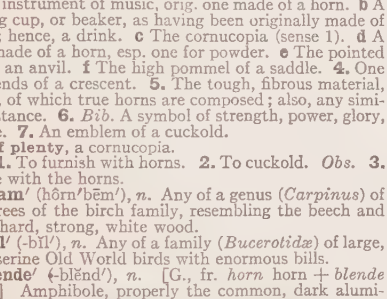
horn'blende' (-blĕnd'), *n.* [G., fr. *horn* horn + *blende* blende.] Amphibole, properly the common, dark aluminous variety. — **horn-blen'dic** (hôrn-blĕn'dĭk), *a.*

hornblende schist. *Petrog.* See AMPHIBOLITE.

horn'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A kind of primer formerly in use, typically a single sheet, protected by a transparent sheet of horn. Hence, a primer.

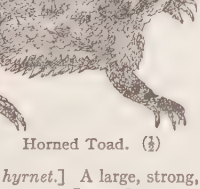
horned (hôrnd, *or, esp. poetic or rhetorical,* hôr'nĕd), *a.* Furnished with a horn or horns.

horned pout, a bullhead, esp. the common species (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) of the eastern United States. — **h. toad,** any of certain small, harmless, scaly, insectivorous lizards (genera *Phrynosoma* and *Anota*) having hornlike spines. — **h. viper.** See VIPER.



Horned Toad. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

hor'net (hôr'nĕt ; 24), *n.* [AS. *hyrnet.*] A large, strong, pugnacious wasp whose sting is very severe ; esp., a European species (*Vespa crabro*) or the American white-faced hornet, or yellow jacket (*V. maculata*).



White-faced Hornet. ($\frac{2}{3}$)

horn'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HORN. Specif. : *n.* **a** *Scots Law.* The act of proclaiming a person an outlaw by blowing three blasts upon a horn. **b** A callithumpian serenade with tin horns, etc.

hor-ni'to (hôr-nē'tō ; *Sp.* ōr-), *n.* [A dim. fr. Sp. *horno* oven, L. *furnus.*] *Geol.* A low, oven-shaped, volcanic mound, emitting smoke and vapors.

horn'-mad', *a.* Raving mad.

horn'pipe' (hôrn'pīp'), *n.* **1.** A kind of musical wind instrument formerly popular in Wales, having a reed mouthpiece. **2.** A lively dance, orig. to hornpipe playing, popular among sailors. **3.** A tune adapted for such a dance.

horn pout. The horned pout. See under HORNED.

horn silver. = CERARGYRITE.

horn'stone' (-stōn'), *n. Min.* A variety of quartz closely resembling flint, but more brittle.

horn'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* Any of certain hymenopterous insects (family *Siricidæ,* or superfamily *Siricoidea*) related to the sawflies, the females commonly having a stout ovipositor. Their larvæ burrow in plants, often in trees.

horn'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any of various hawk moths, having a hornlike process on the back, as the tobacco worm.

horn'y (hôr'nĭ), *a.* ; HORN'I-ER (-nĭ-ĕr) ; -I-EST. **1.** Of horn or a hornlike substance. **2.** Having horns or hornlike projections. **3.** Hard, callous, or semiopaque, like horn.

hor'o-loge (hŏr'ō-lōj ; -lŏj), *n.* [OF. *horloge,* L. *horologium,* fr. Gr. *ὡρολόγιον ; ὥρα* hour + *λέγειν* to say, tell.] A timepiece.

ho-rol'o-ger (hō-rŏl'ō-jĕr), *n.* One skilled in horology.

hor'o-log'ic (hŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to a horo-
hor'o-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } loge or horology.

ho-rol'o-gy (hō-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science or art of measuring time or of constructing timepieces. — **ho-rol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

hor'o-scope (hŏr'ō-skōp), *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ὡροσκόπος,* lit., observing times, esp. the hour of birth ; *ὥρα* hour + *σκοπός* watcher.] **1.** The representation of the aspect of the heavens at the moment of one's birth, used by the astrologer ; esp., the zodiacal sign then rising. **2.** The diagram or scheme of 12 houses, or signs of the zodiac, into which the circuit of the heavens is divided for such prediction.

ho-ros'co-py (hō-rŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* The casting of horoscopes.

hor-ren'dous (hŏ-rĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *horrendus.*] Fearful ; frightful ; horrible.

hor'rent (hŏr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *horrens,* p. pr. of *horrere* to bristle.] **1.** Standing erect, as bristles ; bristling. **2.** Horrified ; horrible ; expressing horror. *Rare.*

hor'ri-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *horribilis.*] Exciting horror ; dreadful ; hideous. — **hor'ri-ble-ness,** *n.* — **hor'ri-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Horrid, horrific, frightful, dreadful, awful, terrific, abominable. — **Horrible, horrid, horrific.** **Horrible** is the general term for that which inspires horror ; **horrid** sometimes carries a stronger implication of inherent repulsiveness ; in colloquial usage it is attenuated to a general term of aversion ; **horrific** is a bookish synonym for *horrifying.* See FEARFUL.

hor'rid (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *horridus.*] **1.** Rough ; bristling. *Archaic.* **2.** Hideous ; shocking ; very offensive. — **Syn.** See HORRIBLE. — **hor'rid-ly,** *adv.* — **hor'rid-ness,** *n.*

hor-rif'ic (hŏ-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *horrificus ; horrere* to be horrible + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] Horrifying ; frightful. — **Syn.** See HORRIBLE.

hor'ri-fy (hŏr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [L. *horrificare.*] To strike with horror. — **hor'ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

hor-rip'i-la'tion (hŏ-rĭp'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *horripilatio,* fr. *horripilare* to bristle ; *horrere* to bristle + *pilus* the hair.] *Med.* A bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease, terror, chilliness, etc. ; "goose flesh."

hor'ror (hŏr'ĕr), *n.* [OF., fr. L., fr. *horrere* to bristle, shiver, be dreadful.] **1.** A bristling up ; roughness. *Archaic.* **2.** A shivering as in the chill before a fever. **3.** A painful emotion of fear and abhorrence ; also, great aversion and repugnance. **4.** Horrible nature or condition ; that which is horrible. — **Syn.** See FEAR.

the horrors. **a** Extreme depression ; the blues. **b** A spasm, or spasms, of horror, esp. in delirium tremens. *Colloq.*

horse (hôrs), *n. ; pl.* HORSES (hôr'sĕz ; 24), or, collectively (in sense 4), HORSE. [AS. *hors.*] **1.** A large hoofed quadruped (*Equus caballus*), domesticated since a prehistoric period, and used for drawing, carrying, bearing a rider, etc. ; by extension, any of certain allied extinct species. **2.** The male of the horse genus ; usually, a gelding. **3.** *Zoöl.* In a broad sense, any member of the horse family, which includes the asses, zebras, and extinct types. **4.** Cavalry, as disting. from *foot ;* — now always used as a collective. **5.** A man ; — used in contempt or jocularly. **6.** Anything on which one rides, sits, or exercises as on a horse. **7.** A supporting frame, usually with legs ; as, a clothes*horse.* **8.** *Mining.* A mass of earthy matter, or rock of the same character as the wall rock, occurring in a vein. **9.** *Student Slang.* A translation or other illegitimate aid in study or examination ; — called also *trot, pony, Dobbin.*

— *v. t.* ; HORSED (hôrst) ; HORS'ING. **1.** To provide with a horse or horses ; to mount on or as on a horse. **2.** To place on the back of another, or on a wooden horse, etc., to be flogged ; hence, to flog. — *v. i.* To get or go on horseback.

— *a.* Large or coarse of its kind or genus ; as, the *horse* bean (*Faba vulgaris*), the horse balm (*Collinsonia canadensis*), horse gentian (see FEVERROOT), etc.

horse'back' (hôrs'băk'), *n.* The back of a horse. — *adv.* On horseback ; as, to ride *horseback.*

horse car. A street car or railroad car drawn by a horse or by horses. *U. S.*

horse'–chest'nut (-chĕs'nŭt), *n.* The large nutlike seed (said to have been formerly fed to horses) of a tree (*Æsculus hippocastanum*) brought from Constantinople in the 16th century, and now common in the temperate zones; also, the tree.

horse'flesh' (hôrs'flĕsh'), *n.* **1.** The flesh of the horse. **2.** Horses collectively, esp. for riding or driving. *Colloq.*

horse'fly' (-flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). **1.** Any of a family (*Tabanidæ*) of dipterous flies, some of large size; — called also *gadfly, breeze fly.* The females suck the blood of animals. **2.** Any of various other flies annoying to horses.

Horse Guards. *Mil.* **1.** A picked body of cavalry so called; esp., the cavalry brigade of the English household troops which furnishes guards of state for the sovereign. **2.** The personnel of the military authorities at the head of the British army.

horse'hair' (-hâr'), *n.* A hair of a horse, esp. one from the mane or tail; a fabric or tuft made of such hairs.

horse'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* A horse's hide, or leather made of it.

horse'jock'ey (-jŏk'ĭ), *n.* A professional rider or driver of race horses; — usually merely *jockey.*

horse latitudes. *Naut.* Either of two belts or regions in the neighborhood of 30° N. and 30° S. latitude, characterized by high pressure, calms, and light baffling winds.

horse'laugh' (-läf'), *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh.

horse'leech' (-lēch'), *n.* Also, formerly, **horse'leach'.** **1.** A veterinary surgeon. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A common European leech (*Hæmopis gulo*). It feeds chiefly on worms, etc., but is said (perh. incorrectly) to attack the nose and mouth of horses when drinking. **3.** Fig., one who makes inordinate and endless demands. Cf. *Prov.* xxx. 15.

horse'less, *a.* Without a horse; specif., not requiring a horse; — said of certain self-propelled vehicles.

horse mackerel. The common tunny; locally, any of various other fishes; as, the bluefish, saurel, etc.

horse'man (hôrs'măn), *n.* A rider on horseback; one skilled in the management or care of horses; specif., *Obs.*, a cavalryman. — **horse'man-ship** (-shĭp), *n.*

horse marine. One of a mythical body of marine cavalry; also, a marine or sailor on mounted duty ashore or a cavalryman on shipboard; hence, a man out of his element.

horse'mint' (hôrs'mĭnt'), *n.* **1.** Either of two European mints (*Mentha longifolia* and *M. aquatica*). **2.** A coarse menthaceous plant (*Monarda punctata*). *U. S.*

horse nettle. A coarse prickly weed (*Solanum carolinense*), of the nightshade family, with yellow berrylike fruit.

horse'play' (hôrs'plā'), *n.* Rude, boisterous play.

horse power, *or* **horse'pow'er** (-pou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** The power which a horse exerts. **2.** *Mechanics.* A unit of power, numerically equal to a rate of 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute (= 550 foot pounds per second).

horse'–rad'ish (-răd'ĭsh), *n.* A tall white-flowered brassicaceous plant (*Roripa armoracia*), the pungent root of which is used as a condiment.

horse'rake' (-rāk'), *n.* A rake drawn by a horse.

horse sense. Strong common sense. *Colloq., U. S.*

horse'shoe' (hôrs'shōō'), *n.* **1.** A shoe for horses. **2.** Anything shaped like a horseshoe. **3.** Short for **horseshoe crab,** the king crab.

horse'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** A Turkish standard denoting a pasha's rank. **2.** Any of a genus (*Equisetum*) of perennial flowerless plants, allied to the ferns.

horse'weed' (hôrs'wēd'), *n.* A North American asteraceous weed (*Leptilon canadense*) with yellowish flowers.

horse'whip' (-hwĭp'), *n.* A whip for horses. — *v. t.* To flog with a horsewhip. [horseback.

horse'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who rides on

hors'y (hôr'sĭ), *a.*; HORS'I-ER (-sĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Pert. to, or suggestive of, a horse, horses, or horse racing; characteristic of horsemen. — **hors'i-ness,** *n.*

hor'ta-tive (hôr'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *hortativus,* fr. *hortari* to incite, *hort* to urge.] Hortatory.

hor'ta-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *hortatorius.*] Giving, or characterized by, exhortation; exhortatory; hortative.

hor'ti-cul'tur-al (-tĭ-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Pert. to horticulture.

hor'ti-cul'ture (-tĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *horti* (gen. of *hortus*) *cultura* cultivation of a garden.] Cultivation of a garden or orchard; art of growing fruits, vegetables, or ornamental plants. [ticulture.

hor'ti-cul'tur-ist, *n.* One who is trained or expert in hor-

‖ **hor'tus sic'cus** (hôr'tŭs sĭk'ŭs). [L., a dry garden.] A herbarium.

Ho'rus (hō'rŭs; 57), *n.* [L., Gr. Ὧρος, fr. Egypt. *Hor.*] *Egypt. Myth.* The hawk-headed god of day.

ho-san'na (hō-zăn'ȧ), *interj.* & *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὡσαννα* fr. Heb. *hōshā'āh nnā* save now, save, we pray.] A Hebrew exclamation of praise to the Lord, or an invocation of blessings.

hose (hōz), *n.*; *pl.* HOSE, formerly HOSEN (hō'z'n). [AS. *hose.*] **1.** A leg covering, in modern use covering also the foot; a stocking, or stockings, of any length. **2.** Close-fitting coverings for the legs and waist as formerly worn; later, breeches reaching only to the knee. **3.** [*pl.* sometimes HOSES.] A flexible pipe for conveying fluids, esp. water.

Ho-se'a (hō-zē'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Hōshēa'.*] **1.** A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

ho'sier (hō'zhĕr), *n.* A dealer in hose or stockings, etc.

ho'sier-y (-ĭ), *n.* Stockings; goods knit like hose.

hos'pice (hŏs'pĭs; -pēs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *hospitium* hospitality, an inn, fr. *hospes* stranger, guest.] An inn for travelers or strangers, esp. one kept by members of a religious order.

hos'pi-ta-ble (-pĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Extending, showing, or characterized by, hospitality. **2.** Proceeding from hospitality. **3.** Fig., generously receptive. — **hos'pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

hos'pi-tal (-tăl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *hospitale,* fr. L. *hospitalis* relating to a guest, fr. *hospes* guest.] **1.** A place for shelter or entertainment of travelers, strangers, etc.; a hospice. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A charitable institution for the refuge, maintenance, or education of needy, aged, infirm, or young persons; as, Christ's *Hospital,* a famous English public school, originally a London hospital for orphans and foundlings. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** An institution in which the sick or injured are given medical or surgical care.

hos'pi-tal-er, hos'pi-tal-ler (-ĕr), *n.* [F. *hospitalier.* See HOSPITAL.] **1.** One living in a hospital for the poor, the sick, and strangers; in some London hospitals, once religious establishments, the title of a chief religious officer. **2.** A member of any of many religious orders whose chief purpose was to care for the sick or needy. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** [*cap.*] One of a medieval religious military order, called in full *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem,* growing out of a hospital at Jerusalem.

hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Kind and generous reception and entertainment of strangers or guests.

hos'po-dar (hŏs'pō-där), *n.* [Roumanian.] An old title of vassal princes or governors of Moldavia and Wallachia.

host (hōst), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *hostis* enemy, LL., army.] **1.** An army; array. **2.** A multitude; throng.

host, *n.* [OF. *hoste,* fr. L. *hospes* a stranger treated as a guest, also, host.] **1.** One who receives or entertains another; specif., a landlord. **2.** Any animal or plant affording lodgment or food to a parasite.

Host, *n.* [OF. *oiste,* LL. *hostia,* fr. L. *hostia* sacrifice.] *R. C. Ch.* The consecrated wafer used in the Mass; also, the bread before consecration.

hos'tage (hŏs'tăj), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *hostaticus,* prob. for *hospitaticum,* fr. L. *hospes* guest.] **1.** A person given as a pledge. **2.** Any pledge or guarantee.

hos'tel (-tĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *hospitalis.* See HOSPITAL.] A hostelry. *Archaic.*

hos'tel-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who lodges or entertains guests; the keeper of a hostel. *Rare or Hist.*

hos'tel-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *hostelerie.* See HOSTEL.] Place of lodging; inn; lodging house. *Archaic.*

host'ess (hōs'tĕs), *n.* A female host. — **host'ess-ship,** *n.*

hos'tile (hŏs'tĭl *or, esp. British,* -tīl), *a.* [L. *hostilis,* fr. *hostis* enemy.] Belonging or appropriate to an enemy; showing ill will; unfriendly. — **Syn.** Warlike, inimical, antagonistic, opposed. — *n.* An enemy; esp., an American Indian in arms against the whites. — **hos'tile-ly,** *adv.*

hos-til'i-ty (hŏs-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being hostile; enmity. **2.** An act of open enmity; hostile deed; esp., *pl.*, acts of warfare.

Syn. Hostility, enmity, animosity. Hostility is (commonly open) antagonism, esp. as manifested in action; **enmity** is oftener the feeling (sometimes the state) of hatred or ill will; **animosity** is active enmity, often with bitterness; as, the protectionists' *hostility* to free trade; to harbor *enmity;* vindictive *animosity.*

hos'tler (hŏs'lĕr; ŏs'-), *n.* [OF. *hostelier* innkeeper.] One in charge of horses at an inn or stable; hence, anyone who takes care of horses; groom.

hot (hŏt), *a.*; HOT'TER (-ĕr); -TEST. [AS. *hāt.*] **1.** Much above normal temperature; — opp. to *cold.* Specif., characterized by great or unusual heat; as, a *hot* climate. **2.** Characterized by violent activity or emotion; as: **a** Ardent; fiery. **b** Violent; raging; as, a *hot* fight. **c** Excited; impatient; urgent; as, *hot* haste. **d** Lustful. **3. a** Pressing hard; as, a *hot* chase. **b** Producing an effect as of heat; biting; pungent. **4.** Fresh; recent; strong; as, a *hot* trail; hence: close; very near (to a quarry or something sought). — **Syn.** Burning, fervid, glowing, eager, brisk, vehement; impetuous, irascible, passionate.

hot'bed' (hŏt'bĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* A bed of earth inclosed in glass, heated by fermenting manure, etc., for growing plants. **2.** A place favoring rapid growth or development.

hotch'pot' (hŏch'pŏt'), *n.* [F. *hochepot; hocher* to shake + *pot* pot.] **1.** A hotchpotch. **2.** *Law.* A throwing of property into one stock for equal division.

hotch'potch' (-pŏch'), *n.* [Corrupt. of *hotchpot.*] **1.** A dish of many ingredients, esp. a stew; hence: a confused mixture; medley; hodgepodge. **2.** *Law.* Hotchpot. *Rare.*

hot cockles. A rustic or childish play, in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.

ho-tel' (hō-tĕl'), *n.* [F. *hôtel*, OF. *hostel*. See HOSTEL.] **1.** A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; an inn. **2.** In French usage: **a** A mansion or imposing town residence. **b** A public building; as: **hôtel de ville** (dŏ'tĕl' de vēl'), a town hall.

hot'foot' (hŏt'fo͝ot'), *adv.* In eager haste. *Colloq.*

hot'-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A hasty or impetuous person.

hot'-head'ed, *a.* Fiery; impetuous; hasty.

hot'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** = BAGNIO. *Obs.* **2.** A glass-house warmed for growing or keeping tender plants.

hot'ly, *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner; hastily.

hot'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being hot; heat.

hot'-pot', *n.* Mutton or beef cooked with potatoes in a tight-covered pot.

hot'-press', *v. t.* To gloss (paper or cloth), or to express (oil) by combined heat and pressure. — **hot'-press'er,** *n.*

hot'spur' (hŏt'spûr'), *n.* A rash, hot-headed man.

Hot'ten-tot (hŏt''n-tŏt), *n.* **1.** A member of a degraded race of South Africa, apparently allied to both Bushmen and Bantus. **2.** The language of the Hottentots.

Hou'dan (ho͞o'dăn), *n.* [F., fr. *Houdan*, town in Seine-et-Oise, France.] One of a French breed of domestic fowls, with a thick globular crest and black and white mottled plumage.

hough (hŏk). Var. of HOCK.

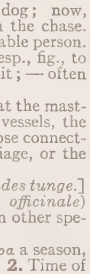
hound (hound), *n.* [AS. *hund.*] **1.** Orig., a dog; now, specif., a dog of any of certain breeds used in the chase. The typical hounds hunt by scent. **2.** A despicable person. — *v. t.* **1.** To hunt with or as with hounds; esp., fig., to pursue unrelentingly. **2.** To incite to pursuit; — often with *on*.

hounds (houndz), *n. pl.* **1.** *Naut.* Projections at the masthead, supporting the trestletrees or, in small vessels, the rigging. **2.** Certain side bars in a vehicle, as those connecting the tongue of a wagon with the fore carriage, or the reach with the hind carriage, to give rigidity.

hound's'-tongue' (houndz'tŭng'), *n.* [AS. *hundes tunge.*] A coarse boraginaceous weed (*Cynoglossum officinale*) with tongue-shaped leaves. Also, any of certain other species of the same genus.

hour (our), *n.* [OF. *hore*, fr. L. *hora*, fr. Gr. ὥρα a season, hour.] **1.** The 24th part of a day; 60 minutes. **2.** Time of day, as by a timepiece. **3.** Set or particular time or occasion. **4.** In *pl. Eccl.* Times of the day set for prayer, or the prayers to be said. **5.** *Astron.* **a** Sixty minutes of sidereal time. **b** An angular unit of right ascension; 15 degrees (measured along the equinoctial). **6.** [*cap.*] In *pl. Myth.* = HORÆ.

hour'glass' (our'glȧs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, esp. the interval of an hour, by sand or mercury running through an aperture.



Hourglass.

hou'ri (ho͞o'rĭ; hou'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIS (-rĭz). [F., fr. Per. *ḥūrī*, deriv. of Ar. *aḥwar* black-eyed.] A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.

hour'ly (our'lĭ), *adv.* Every hour; frequently; continually. — *a.* Happening or done hourly.

house (hous), *n.* [AS. *hūs.*] **1.** A structure, esp. a fixed one, for human habitation. **2.** With qualifying term, a building for a purpose other than human habitation; as, bake*house*, ware*house*, etc. **3.** Anything serving an animal for shelter or habitation, as a nest. **4.** Any place of abode, investment, or deposit, as the grave, etc. **5.** A household. **6.** A family of kindred; esp., a noble family or an illustrious race. **7.** A religious fraternity or its place of abode. **8.** A college in a university or a boarding house in a public school; also, the body of students in either. *Eng.* **9.** One of the estates of a government assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in a legislative capacity; also, a quorum of such a body; also, the place where it meets. **10.** A body of men forming a deliberative or consultative assembly, esp. of an ecclesiastical or a collegiate character; as, the *house* of bishops; a *house* of Convocation. **11.** A place of business; hence, a firm or commercial establishment. **12.** A theater; hence, an audience, as at a theater, etc. **13.** *Astrol.* **a** A twelfth part of the heavens as divided by six circles intersecting at the north and south points of the horizon, used by astrologers in noting the positions of the heavenly bodies, and casting horoscopes or nativities. **b** A zodiacal sign regarded as the seat of a planet's greatest influence. Cf. HOROSCOPE.

House of Burgesses. See BURGESS. — **H. of Commons,** the lower house of the Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the upper house being the **H. of Lords.** — **H. of Keys,** the representative branch of the legislature of the Isle of Man. — **H. of Representatives,** the lower, or popular, branch of a legislature, as of the United States Congress.

— (houz), *v. t.;* HOUSED (houzd); HOUS'ING. **1.** To take or put into a house. **2.** To drive to shelter. *Obs.* **3.** To harbor. **4.** *Naut.* To stow safely. — *v. i.* To take shelter.

house boat. A covered boat used as a dwelling, esp. a large, flat-bottomed boat with a superstructure much like a house, used for leisurely cruising in quiet waters.

house'break'ing, *n.* Act of breaking open and entering another's dwelling with felonious intent. — **-break'er,** *n.*

house'carl' (-kärl'), *n.* [AS. *hūscarl*, fr. Scand. See HOUSE; CARL.] A member of the household or bodyguard of a Danish or early English king or noble.

house fly. A dipterous fly (*Musca domestica*) found in all habitable parts of the world. It is a frequent agent in transmitting diseases, esp. typhoid fever.

house'hold (-hōld), *n.* Those who dwell as a family under one roof; family. — *a.* Pert. to a household; domestic.

house'hold'er (hous'hōl'dẽr), *n.* The master or head of a family; one who occupies a house with his family or alone; specif., in Great Britain, one who occupies such a dwelling as to qualify him to exercise the franchise.

house'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who does or oversees the work of keeping house. — **house'keep'ing,** *n.* [*chaic.*]

hou'sel (hou'zĕl), *n.* [AS. *hūsel.*] The Eucharist. *Ar-*

house'leek' (hous'lēk'), *n.* A pink-flowered crassulaceous plant (*Sempervivum tectorum*) of Europe, found on old walls and roofs.

house'line' (hous'līn'), *n. Naut.* A small line of three strands laid left-handed, for seizing; — called also *housing.*

house'maid' (hous'mād'), *n.* A female servant employed to do housework, esp. to take care of the rooms.

house'maid's' knee (-mādz'). *Med.* Inflammation and swelling of the bursa over the patella.

house party. **a** A gathering and entertainment, lasting over one or more nights, of a party of guests in a house, usually in the country. **b** The guests collectively.

house physician *or* **surgeon.** The senior resident physician (or surgeon) of a hospital or other public institution.

house'room' (hous'ro͞om'), *n.* Room or shelter in a house.

house'warm'ing (-wôr'mĭng), *n.* A merry-making made by or for those taking possession of a new house or premises.

house'wife' (hous'wīf'; *in sense* 3 *usually* hŭz'ĭf), *n.* **1.** The female head of a household. **2.** A hussy; — usually *huswife. Obs.* **3.** A small case or bag for sewing materials, etc.; — called also *hussy.*

— (hous'wĭf'), *v. t. & i.* To manage with skill and economy, as a housewife or other female manager; economize.

house'wife'ly (hous'wīf'lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to a housewife; domestic; thrifty. — *adv.* In a housewifely manner. — **house'wife'li-ness,** *n.*

house'wif'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Business of a housewife; thrift.

house'work' (hous'wûrk'), *n.* The work of housekeeping; esp., kitchen work, sweeping, scrubbing, bed making, etc.

hous'ing (houz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of putting or receiving under shelter; dwelling in a house. **2.** That which shelters. **3.** *Arch.* **a** The space taken out of one solid to admit the insertion of part of another, as the end of one timber in the side of another. Cf. MORTISE. **b** A niche, as for a piece of sculpture. **4.** *Naut.* **a** The part of a mast which is beneath the deck, or of a bowsprit which is inboard. **b** A covering or protection, as of boards over the deck of a ship when laid up. **c** A houseline. **5.** *Mach.* A support to hold a thing in place, as journal boxes.

hous'ing, *n.* [From *house* cover, F. *housse.*] **1.** A cover, esp. of cloth for a horse's saddle; saddlecloth; in *pl.*, trappings. **2.** An appendage to the hames or collar of a harness, that can be turned over the horse's back when it rains.

Hous-sain' (ho͞o-sān'), *n.* A prince in the "Arabian Nights" who had a magic carpet.

hous-to'ni-a (hous-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Wm. *Houston* (1695?–1733), Eng. botanist.] Any of a genus (*Houstonia*) of rubiaceous plants including the common bluets.

Hou-yhn'hnm (ho͞o-ĭn''m; hwĭn''m), *n.* See YAHOO.

hove (hōv), *pret. & p. p.* of HEAVE.

hov'el (hŏv'ĕl), *n.* **1.** An open shed to shelter cattle, or protect produce, etc. **2.** A shed or shelter for human beings; also, a small, mean house; hut.

hov'er (hŭv'ẽr), *v. i.* [From ME. *hoven* to hover.] **1.** To hang fluttering in the air, or on the wing. **2.** To hang about; move to and fro near a place. — **Syn.** See FLIT.

— *v. t.* **1.** To move (the wings) so as to remain suspended in the air. **2.** To brood over; as, a hen *hovers* her chicks. — *n.* **1.** Act or state of hovering. **2.** A device affording shelter and warmth for young chickens hatched in an incubator. It is usually a part of the brooder.

hov'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, hovers.

how (hou), *adv.* [AS. *hū.*] **1.** In what manner or way. **2.** To what degree, extent, number, amount. **3.** In what state or condition. **4.** For what reason; why. **5.** By what name or designation; with what meaning; to what effect. **6.** At what price or rate. **7.** What.

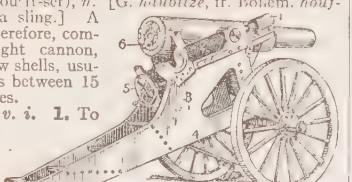
— *n.* Way or manner, or a question in regard to it.

how-be'it (hou-bē'ĭt), *conj. or adv.* Be it as it may; nevertheless; although; albeit; yet; but; however.

how'dah (hou'dȧ), *n.* [Hind. *haudah*, Ar. *haudaj.*] A seat or pavilion, usually covered, on the back of an elephant.

how'ev'er (hou'ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* Contracted **how'e'er'** (ār'; -ār'). **1.** In whatever manner, way, or degree; by whatever means or to whatever extent. **2.** Although. *Obs.* — *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding. — **Syn.** See BUT.

how'itz-er (hou'ĭt-sĕr), *n.* [G. *haubitze*, fr. Bohem. *houfnice*, orig., a sling.] A short and, therefore, comparatively light cannon, used to throw shells, usually at angles between 15 and 45 degrees.



7-inch Siege Breech-loading Howitzer. 1 Recoil Cylinder; 2 Springs; 3 Flask; 4 Hydraulic Buffer; 5 Elevating Wheel; 6 Lever Handle.

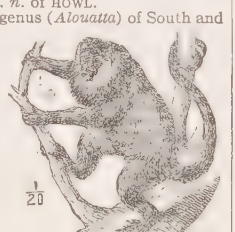
howl (houl), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a loud, long, mournful cry, as dogs and wolves often do. **2.** To lament; wail. **3.** To make a noise resembling the cry of a wild beast. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter with howling or outcry. **2.** To affect, effect, or bring by howling; as, they *howled* the speaker down. — *n.* **1.** The cry of a dog or wolf in howling, or a like sound. **2.** A prolonged cry of distress, rage, etc.

howl'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, howls. **2.** A howling monkey. [*Scot.*

howl'et (hou'lĕt; *Scot.* hōōl'ĕt), *n.* An owl. *Archaic or*

howl'ing, *p. pr., p. a., & vb. n.* of HOWL.

howling monkey, any of a genus (*Alouatta*) of South and Central American monkeys having a long prehensile tail, and making remarkable howling noises, as the ursine howler of Brazil. See *Illust.*


Howling Monkey (*Alouatta ursina*).

how'so-ev'er (hou'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv. & conj.* In what manner soever; to whatever degree or extent; however.

hoy (hoi), *n.* [D. *heu*, or Flem. *hui*.] A kind of small coasting vessel formerly used; now, a heavy barge.

hoy, *interj.* Ho! halloo! stop! — *n.* A call of "hoy."

hoy'den, hoi'den (hoi'd'n), *n.* A rude, bold girl; a romp. — *a.* Rude; roistering. — *v. i.* To act like a hoyden.

hsien (shyĕn), *n.* [Chin.] An administrative subdivision of a fu, or department, or of an independent chow; also, the seat of government of such a district.

hub (hŭb), *n.* Central part of a wheel; nave.

hub'ble-bub'ble (hŭb'l-bŭb'l), *n.* **1.** A tobacco pipe in which the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise. **2.** A bubbling sound; a confused unmeaning noise.

hub'bub (-ŭb), *n.* A loud noise as of many voices shouting at once; an uproar; tumult.

huck'a-back (hŭk'ä-băk), *n.* A rough-surfaced fabric of linen, or linen and cotton, much used for towels.

huck'le (hŭk''l), *n.* The hip; the haunch; also, a bunch or part projecting like the hip.

huck'le-ber'ry (hŭk''l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [See WHORTLEBERRY.] **1.** The edible black or dark blue berry of any of a genus (*Gaylussacia*) of vacciniaceous American shrubs, esp. the common market berry (*G. resinosa*); also, any shrub bearing this fruit. **2.** Erron., a blueberry. *U. S.*

huckle bone. **a** The hip bone. **b** The ankle bone.

huck'ster (-stĕr), *n.* **1.** A peddler; hawker. **2.** A mean, mercenary person. — *v. i. & t.* To deal pettily; haggle.

huck'ster-ess, huck'stress, *n., fem.* of HUCKSTER.

hud'dle (hŭd''l), *v. i. & t.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To crowd together, from confusion, fear, etc. **2.** To draw (one's self) into a heap; — used esp. with *up*. **3.** To drive, push, or thrust, hurriedly or in disorder; bundle. **4.** To do, make, or put, in haste or roughly; hence, to do imperfectly. — *n.* A jumble; disorder; confusion; conglomeration.

Hu'di-bras'tic (hū'dĭ-brăs'tĭk), *a.* Similar to, or in the style of, Butler's "Hudibras," a satire against the Puritans published in 1663–78; mock-heroic.

hue (hū), *n.* [AS. *hiew, hīw, héow.*] **1.** Appearance; form. *Obs.* **2.** Color; tint. **3.** Specif., color quality proper; also, any of the varieties of a color differing from one another in this quality; as, a greenish *hue* of blue. — **Syn.** See COLOR.

hue, *n.* [OF. *hu*, fr. *huer* to shout.] A shouting; outcry, esp. in the chase. *Obs., exc. in:* **hue and cry**, a loud outcry with which felons were anciently pursued; also, the pursuit so made. Hence, any clamor of alarm, pursuit, etc.

hued (hūd), *p. a.* Having color; — usually in combination.

huff (hŭf), *v. t.* [Imitative.] **1.** To swell; puff up. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To hector; bully. **3.** To offend; anger. **4.** *Checkers.* To remove from the board (a man which could have jumped). — *v. i.* **1.** To blow; puff; puff up. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To bluster; swagger. *Obs.* **3.** To take offense. **4.** *Checkers.* To remove from the board a man which could have jumped but did not; — so called from the habit of blowing upon the piece.

— *n.* **1.** A fit of petulance or resentment; a sulky passion. **2.** *Checkers.* Act of huffing.

huff'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a huffy manner.

huff'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being huffy.

huff'ish, *a.* Somewhat huffy; petulant.

huff'y (hŭf'ĭ), *a.;* HUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Conceited; arrogant. *Obs.* **2.** Easily offended; pettish.

hug (hŭg), *v. t.;* HUGGED (hŭgd); HUG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** To embrace. **2.** To hold fast; cherish. **3.** To keep very close to, as a shore in sailing. — *n.* A close embrace.

huge (hūj), *a.;* HUG'ER (hūj'ĕr); HUG'EST (hūj'ĕst). [ME. *huge, hoge.*] Very large; immense. — **Syn.** Gigantic, colossal, vast. See ENORMOUS. — **huge'ly,** *adv.* — **huge'ness,** *n.*

huge'ous (hūj'ŭs), *a.* Huge. *Now Colloq. or Humorous.*

hug'ger-mug'ger (hŭg'ĕr-mŭg'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Privacy; secrecy. *Archaic.* **2.** Confusion. — *a.* **1.** Secret. **2.** Confused. — *v. i.* To act or confer stealthily. — *v. t.* To keep secret; hush up.

Hu'gue-not (hū'gĕ-nŏt), *n.* [F., earlier *eigenot.*] A French Protestant of the 16th or 17th century, of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion. — **Hu'gue-not'ic** (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **Hu'gue-not-ism** (hū'gĕ-nŏt-ĭz'm), *n.*

hulk (hŭlk), *n.* [AS. *hulc* a light, swift ship.] **1.** A ship; now, a heavy clumsy ship. **2.** The body or hull of a ship. *Obs. or R.* **3.** **a** The body of an old vessel laid by as unseaworthy. **b** A vessel built for other purposes than seagoing; specif., one used as a prison; — usually in *pl.* **4.** A bulky or unwieldy thing, or person. — *v. t. Obs. or Hist.* **a** To condemn to the prison hulks. **b** To lodge in a hulk vessel, as sailors. — *v. i.* **1.** To act, go, or linger, in a clumsy, unwieldy, or lazy manner. *Dial.* **2.** To grow or rise in bulky form; — usually with *up*.

hulk'ing, hulk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Bulky; unwieldy; loutish.

hull (hŭl), *n.* [AS. *hulu.*] **1.** The outer covering or husk of any fruit or seed; the calyx or involucre of certain fruits, as the strawberry. **2.** Hence, any covering or casing; in *pl.*, clothes. **3.** [Prob. a different word.] The frame or body of a vessel, exclusive of masts, yards, sails, and rigging. — *v. t.* **1.** To strip or take off the hull or hulls of, as corn; to free from integument. **2.** To pierce or strike the hull of a (ship) with a shot, torpedo, or the like.

hul'la-ba-loo' (hŭl'ä-bä-lōō'), *n.* A clamor; uproar.

hull'er (hŭl'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, hulls.

hul-lo' (hŭ-lō'). Var. of HOLLO.

hum (hŭm), *interj.* Ahem! hem! — *v. i.;* HUMMED (hŭmd); HUM'MING. To utter a hum or inarticulate sound, like *h'm.* — *n.* An inarticulate nasal sound, like *h'm*, as one uttered by a speaker in pauses, from affectation, etc.

hum (hŭm), *v. i.* [Imitative.] **1.** To utter a sound suggestive of that of the letter *m* prolonged, without opening the mouth. **2.** To make a sound like that of a bee in flight; drone; buzz. **3.** To sing with closed lips. **4.** To give forth a low, indistinct sound, as from the blending of many voices. **5.** To be very active or spirited; as, he made things *hum. Colloq.* — *v. t.* To sing, affect, or effect by humming. — *n.* Act of humming or sound made by humming.

hum, *n.* Imposition; an instance of imposition; hoax. — *v. t.* To impose on; humbug. *Both Slang or Colloq.*

hu'man (hū'măn), *a.* [F. *humain*, L. *humanus.*] **1.** Belonging or relating to man; characteristic of man. **2.** Designating, or being, a man; consisting of men; having human form or attributes; as, a *human* being; *human* sacrifices; the *human* race.

Syn. Human, humane. Human applies to whatever is characteristic of man as man; it frequently connotes the common sympathies, passions, or failings of men; as, *human* forms, actions, ambitions. **Humane** now commonly refers to that which evinces active sympathy or compassion for others, esp. for the lower animals. — *n.* A human being. *Now Chiefly Humorous.*

hu-mane' (hū-mān'), *a.* [L. *humanus.* See HUMAN.] **1.** Having feelings and inclinations creditable to man; benevolent. **2.** Humanizing; refining. — **hu-mane'ly,** *adv.* — **hu-mane'ness,** *n.*

Syn. Kind, merciful, compassionate, sympathetic, tender-hearted; lenient, clement, forgiving. — **Humane, merciful. Humane** (see HUMAN) emphasizes kindness, benevolence, or sympathy, without necessary implication of a possible conflict between these and opposite feelings; **merciful** oftener implies forbearing treatment, esp. of those who have offended or who merit (or are defenseless against) severity.

hu'man-ism (hū'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Humanity. **2.** Study

of the humanities; polite learning. **3.** Thought or action centering upon distinctively human interests.

hu'man-ist, *n.* A student of the humanities.

hu'man-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to humanity. **2.** Of or pertaining to humanism or humanists.

hu-man'i-ta'ri-an (hū-măn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn ; 3), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, humanitarians. — *n.* **1.** An adherent of humanitarianism. **2.** A philanthropist.

hu-man'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The tenet denying the divinity of Christ. **2.** *Ethics.* **a** The doctrine that man's obligations are limited to, and dependent alone on, man and human relations. **b** The doctrine that man's nature is perfectible through his own efforts without divine grace. **3.** Regard for the interests of mankind; broad philanthropy.

hu-man'i-ty (hū-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *humanité*, fr. L. *humanitas.*] **1.** Quality or condition of being human; peculiar nature distinguishing man from other beings. **2.** Quality of being humane; kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies. **3. a** Mental cultivation; liberal education. *Archaic.* **b** The branches of polite learning, esp. the ancient classics; — usually in pl., with *the.* **4.** Mankind; the human race.

hu'man-ize (hū'măn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make human. **2.** To render humane; soften. — **hu'man-i-za'tion** (hū'măn-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

hu'man-kind' (-kīnd'), *n.* Mankind; the human race.

hu'man-ly, *adv.* In a human manner; according to the knowledge, wisdom, or experience of men.

hu'man-ness, *n.* Human quality or state.

hum'ble (hŭm'b'l); *formerly, and still occas.*, ŭm'b'l), *a.*; -BLER (-blĕr) ; -BLEST (-blĕst). [F., fr. L. *humilis* on the ground, low, *humus* ground.] **1.** Not proud or assertive; lowly; meek. **2.** Not high or lofty; unpretending.

Syn. Lowly, low, unassuming, modest; poor, mean, plain. — **Humble, lowly, low. Humble** (opposed to *proud*) and **lowly** (often opposed to *lofty*) are frequently interchangeable. **Humble** now often connotes undue self-depreciation, sometimes verging on abjectness; **lowly** less often applies to persons, and is not derogatory. **Low,** from its common implication of inferiority, is rare as a synonym for *humble* or *lowly.*

humble pie, umble pie, or pie made of the inferior parts of a deer for the servants. — **to eat humble pie,** to be submissive; to apologize or yield.

— *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld) ; -BLING. **1.** To bring low; humiliate. **2.** To make humble in mind. — **Syn.** See ABASE.

hum'ble-bee' (-bē'), *n.* The bumblebee.

hum'ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being humble.

hum'bler (hŭm'blĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, humbles.

hum'bles. Obs. var. of UMBLES.

hum'bly, *adv.* In a humble manner.

hum'bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* **1.** An imposition made by means of fair pretenses; something contrived to deceive; fraud. **2.** A spirit of deception; imposture. **3.** An impostor. — *v. t.*; -BUGGED (-bŭgd') ; -BUG'GING (-bŭg'ĭng). To deceive; impose on; hoax. — **hum'bug'ger** (-ĕr), *n.* — **hum'bug'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

hum'drum' (-drŭm'), *a.* Monotonous; dull. — **Syn.** See IRKSOME. — *n.* **1.** A dull fellow; bore. **2.** Tedious commonplaceness; dull talk or action; anything humdrum.

hu'mer-al (hū'mĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *humerus* shoulder.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the humerus; brachial. **2.** Of or pertaining to the shoulder.

hu'mer-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MERI (-ī). [L., better *umerus.*] *Anat.* **a** The bone of the brachium, or upper part of the arm or fore limb. **b** The brachium.

hu'mid (hū'mĭd), *a.* [L. *humidus, umidus,* fr. *humere, umere* to be moist.] Damp; moist. — **Syn.** See MOIST.

hu-mid'i-fy (hū-mĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*humid* + *-fy.*] To render humid, as the atmosphere; moisten; damp. — **hu-mid'i-fi'er,** *n.*

hu-mid'i-ty (hū-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Moisture; dampness.

hu'mi-dor (hū'mĭ-dôr), *n.* A case as for storing cigars, in which the air is kept properly humidified; also, a contrivance, as a tube containing moistened sponges, placed in a case to keep the air moist.

hu-mil'i-ate (-mĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. [L. *humiliatus,* p. p. of *humiliare,* fr. *humilis.* See HUMBLE.] To humble; mortify. — **Syn.** See ABASE.

hu-mil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of humiliating or state of being humiliated; abasement of pride.

hu-mil'i-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to humiliate.

hu-mil'i-ty (-mĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *humilité,* fr. L. *humilitas.*] **1.** State or quality of being humble in spirit; freedom from pride and arrogance. **2.** Act of submission or of humble courtesy. **3.** Humbleness. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** Lowliness, meekness.

hum'mer (hŭm'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, hums.

hum'ming (-ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Droning; buzzing. **2.** Active or spirited; big; extraordinary. *Colloq.* **3.** Frothing; seething; strong; — said of liquor. *Colloq.*

humming bird, any of a numerous family (*Trochilidæ*) of American, mostly tropical, nonpasserine birds, of remarkably small size and brilliant plumage, whose wings produce a humming sound in vibrating.

Ruby-and-topaz Humming Bird. (*Chrysolampis mosquitus.*)

hum'mock (-ŭk), *n.* **1.** A rounded knoll or hillock. **2.** A ridge of ice on an ice field. **3.** = HAMMOCK, 2. *Southern U. S.*

hum'mock-y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in hummocks; uneven; resembling hummocks.

hu'mor, hu'mour (hū'mĕr ; ū'-), *n.* [OF. *humor, umor,* L. *humor, umor,* moisture, *humere, umere,* to be moist.] **1.** Moisture; vapor. *Obs.* **2.** In old physiology, a fluid or juice, esp. one of the four bodily fluids (blood, phlegm, choler, or yellow bile, and melancholy, or black bile) conceived as determining a person's health and temperament; hence: disposition; temperament; mood. **3.** *Med.* **a** A morbid animal fluid. **b** Any chronic cutaneous affection due to a morbid state of the blood. **4.** An uncertain state of mind; caprice; in *pl.*, freakish or whimsical doings. **5. a** The faculty of discovering, expressing, or appreciating the ludicrous or the incongruous, etc. **b** That quality in a situation or expression that appeals to a sense of the ludicrous. — **Syn.** See WIT, MOOD.

out of humor *or* **humour,** displeased; dissatisfied; in an unpleasant frame of mind.

— *v. t.* **1.** To comply with the humor of; indulge. **2.** To comply with the exigencies of; adapt one's self to. — **Syn.** See GRATIFY.

hu'mor-al (hū'mĕr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humors; as, a *humoral* fever.

hu'mor-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** An eccentric or whimsical person. **2.** One who displays humor or has a facetious fancy or genius; a wag; one apt in the expression of humor.

hu'mor-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a humorist.

hu'mor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1. a** Capricious; whimsical. *Obs. or R.* **b** Peevish; ill-humored. *Obs.* **2.** Characterized by humor; jocular; funny; facetious. — **hu'mor-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **hu'mor-ous-ness,** *n.*

hu'mor-some, hu'mour- (-sŭm), *a.* Moody; whimsical.

hu'mour. Var. of HUMOR.

hump (hŭmp), *n.* **1.** A protuberance, esp. that formed by a crooked back in man, or that on the back of the camel, bison, etc. **2.** A fit of the blues or ill-temper; sulks. *Slang, Eng.* **3.** A long tramp with a bundle on one's back; as, a *hump* of fifty miles. *Slang, Australia.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To make hump-shaped; bunch. **2.** To put or carry on the (humped) back; shoulder; hence, to carry in general. *Slang, Australia.* **3.** To bend or gather together for strenuous effort, as in running; do or effect by such effort; exert; — usually used reflexively; as, *hump* yourself. *Slang, U. S.*

— *v. i.* To make a strenuous effort, as in running; — usually used with *it. Slang, U. S.*

hump'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** A humped back. **2.** A humpbacked person; hunchback. **3.** Any of a genus (*Megaptera*) of whalebone whales, related to the rorquals.

hump'backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having a humped back.

humped (hŭmpt), *a.* Having a hump; humpbacked.

humph (hŭmf), *interj.* An exclamation, or grunt, of doubt, contempt, etc. — *v. i.* To ejaculate "humph!"

Hump'ty Dump'ty (hŭmp'tĭ dŭmp'tĭ). The hero of a well-known riming nursery riddle, to which the answer is commonly said to be "an egg."

hump'y (hŭm'pĭ), *a.*; HUMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ĕr) ; HUMP'I-EST. Full of humps or bunches; covered with protuberances.

hu'mus (hū'mŭs), *n.* [L., the earth, soil.] A brown or black material formed by partial decomposition of vegetable or animal matter; the organic part of soil.

Hun (hŭn), *n.* [L. *Hunni,* pl.] **1.** One of a barbarous Asiatic people that invaded Europe about A. D. 450, forcing Rome to pay tribute. **2.** One wantonly destructive; a vandal.

hunch (hŭnch), *v. t.* **1.** To push or jostle, esp. with the elbow. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To thrust out in a hump. — *n.* **1.** A lump; thick piece. **2.** A hump; protuberance. **3.** A strong, intuitive impression that a (certain) thing will happen; — from the gambler's superstition that it brings luck to touch the hump of a hunchback. *Collog. or Slang.*

hunch'back' (-băk'), *n.* A back with a hunch, or hump; also, a person with such a back. — **hunch'backed'** (-băkt'), *a.*

hun'dred (hŭn'drĕd), *n.* [AS., a territorial division; *hund* hundred + a word akin to Goth. *ga-rapjan* to count.] **1.** The product of ten multiplied by ten; five score. Also, a symbol for one hundred units, as 100 or c. **2.** In England, later also in Ireland, a division of a county. **3** *U. S.*

Hist. A small political division, now surviving only in Delaware. — *a.* Ten times ten; being five score.

hun'dred-er, hun'dred-or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** The chief officer or magistrate, or the bailiff, of a hundred. **2.** An inhabitant of a hundred, esp. a freeman liable to service on a jury.

hun'dred-fold' (-fōld'), *adv.* A hundred times (in amount); — with *a* or *an*. — *n.* A hundred times as much or many.

hun'dredth (-drĕdth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the ninety-ninth; — the ordinal of *hundred*. Abbr., *100th*. See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note*. **2.** Constituting one of a hundred equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A hundredth part. **2.** A hundredth unit or object.

hun'dred-weight' (hŭn'drĕd-wāt'), *n.* A denomination of weight (avoirdupois), commonly 112 lbs. in England, and 100 lbs. in the United States. Abbr., *cwt.* Cf. TON.

hung (hŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of HANG.

Hun-ga'ri-an (hŭn-gā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Hungary or its people. **2.** Thievish; beggarly. *Obs. Slang.* — *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Hungary, which is occupied by Magyars, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Roumanians, Servo-Croatians, etc.; esp., a Magyar. **2.** The Magyar language.

hun'ger (hŭn'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *hungor*.] **1.** A craving or desire for food. **2.** Any strong or eager desire. — *v. i.* **1.** To feel, or be oppressed, by hunger. **2.** To have an eager desire; long. — *v. t.* To make hungry; famish.

hun'ger-ly (-gẽr-lĭ), *a.* Hungry; hungry-looking. *Archaic.*

hunger strike. The action of one, esp. a prisoner, who refuses to eat anything, or enough to sustain life, in order to enforce compliance with his demands, as for release.

hun'gry (hŭn'grĭ), *a.*; -GRI-ER (-grĭ-ẽr); -GRI-EST. [AS. *hungrig*.] **1.** Feeling or showing hunger. **2.** Causing, or marked by, hunger; as, a *hungry* time. *Rare.* **3.** Poor; barren, as land. — **hun'gri-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.*

hunk (hŭnk), *n.* A chunk; hunch. *Colloq.*

Hun'ker (hŭn'kẽr), *n.* Orig., as a nickname, a conservative of the Democratic party in New York; hence: one opposed to progress in general; a fogy. Cf. BARNBURNER. *Polit. Cant., U. S.* — **Hun'ker-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

hunks (hŭnks), *n.* A covetous, sordid man; miser. [*U. S.*]

hunk'y (hŭn'kĭ), *a.* All right; also, even; square. *Slang.*

hunt (hŭnt), *v. t.* [AS. *huntian*.] **1.** To follow or search for (game) for the purpose of capturing or killing; pursue (game). **2.** To seek; pursue; follow; as, to *hunt* up evidence. **3.** To drive; chase; persecute; as, he was *hunted* out of the country. **4.** To traverse in pursuit of game; search carefully; as, to *hunt* a wood. **5.** To use or manage in the chase, as hounds. — *v. i.* **1.** To follow the chase; pursue game. **2.** To seek; pursue; search; — used with *for* or *after*. **3.** *Mach.* To be in a state of instability of movement or forced oscillation, as a delicate governor, an arc-lamp clutch mechanism which moves rapidly up and down with variations of current, or the like.

— *n.* **1.** Act or practice of hunting; chase; pursuit; search. **2.** An association of huntsmen. **3.** A region hunted over.

hunt'er (hŭn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who hunts wild animals; a huntsman. **2.** One who hunts, or seeks after, anything. **3.** A dog or a horse trained for hunting.

hunting case. A watch case with a hinged metal cover [over the crystal.]

hunt'ress (hŭn'trĕs), *n.* A woman who hunts.

hunts'man (hŭnts'măn), *n.* **1.** A man who hunts; a hunter. **2.** A manager of a hunt or chase.

hunt's-up', *n.* A tune played on the horn very early, to call the hunters; hence, any arousing call. *Archaic.*

Hu'on pine (hū'ŏn). [From the river *Huon* in Tasmania, named after a French officer.] A large taxaceous timber tree (*Dacrydium franklinii*) of Tasmania.

hur'dle (hûr'd'l), *n.* [AS. *hyrdel*.] **1.** A movable frame, as of wattled twigs, for folding sheep, for gates, etc. **2.** A sled or crate on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution. **3.** An artificial barrier to be leaped in a race. **4.** In *pl.* A race in which hurdles are leaped; — used with *the*.

— *v. t. & i.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To leap over while running, as a hurdle. — **hur'dler** (-dlẽr), *n.*

hur'dy-gur'dy (-dĭ-gûr'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). *Music.* **a** A lute-shaped stringed instrument, sounded by the friction of a wheel turned by a crank at the end. **b** An instrument, esp. of street music, played by turning a handle.

Hurdy-gurdy, **a**.

hurl (hûrl), *v. t.* **1.** To throw or cast with violence. **2.** To overthrow; cast down. **3.** To utter vehemently; as, to *hurl* reproaches. — **Syn.** See THROW. — *v. i.* **1.** To rush. *Archaic.* **2.** To throw something. — *n.* A violent throw; cast; fling. — **hurl'er**, *n.*

hurl'y (hûr'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HURL'IES (-lĭz). Turmoil; confusion.

hurl'y-burl'y (-bûr'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). Tumult; uproar.

Hu'ron (hū'rŏn), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly occupying the country between Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario.

hur-rah' (hŏŏ-rä'; hŭ-rä'), *interj.* A word used as a shout of joy, triumph, applause, etc. — *n.* A cheer; shout of joy, etc. — *v. i. & t.* To applaud with hurrahs; cheer.

hur'ri-cane (hŭr'ĭ-kān), *n.* [Sp. *huracán*; orig. a Carib word.] A violent whirlwind, generally accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning.

hurricane deck. *River Steamers, etc.* The upper deck, usually not constructed to support a heavy weight.

hur'ried (hŭr'ĭd), *p. a.* Urged on; hastened; also, hasty. — **hur'ried-ly**, *adv.* — **hur'ried-ness**, *n.*

hur'ry (-ĭ), *v. t.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. **1.** To move, carry, or make to move, with great or flurried haste; as, *hurry* this package forward. **2.** To impel to precipitate action. **3.** To hasten; urge on. — **Syn.** Precipitate, expedite, quicken. — *v. i.* To move or act hastily.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** Quick, hurried motion; rush. **2.** Act of hurrying; state of being obliged to hurry; undue haste; need of haste. — **Syn.** See HASTE.

hur'ry-scur'ry, hur'ry-skur'ry (-skûr'ĭ), *n.* [*hurry* + *scurry*.] Flustered haste; disorderly confusion. — *v. t. & i.* To move or act hurry-scurry. — *a.* Hasty and confused. — *adv.* Confusedly; bustlingly; pell-mell.

hurt (hûrt), *v. t.*; HURT; HURT'ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *hurter* to knock, thrust.] **1.** To pain; wound or bruise painfully. **2.** To damage; injure; harm. **3.** To wound the feelings of; grieve; distress. — *v. i.* **1.** To cause pain or injury. **2.** To suffer from pain or injury; as, my teeth *hurt*. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** A wounding blow; a wound, bruise, or the like, or the pain caused by it. **2.** An injury affecting the mind or conscience, as a slight. **3.** Injury; damage; harm. — **Syn.** Loss, detriment, mischief, bane, disadvantage. — **hurt'er**, *n.*

hurt'er (hûr't'ẽr), *n.* [F. *heurtoir*, lit., a striker, OF. *hurtoir*.] A butting piece; a strengthening piece; esp., *Ordnance*, a buffer or the like to check the motion of a gun carriage as the piece is run into battery.

hurt'ful (hûrt'fo͝ol), *a.* Tending to impair or damage; injurious. — **Syn.** Pernicious, baneful, detrimental, noxious, unwholesome. — **hurt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **hurt'ful-ness**, *n.*

hur'tle (hûr't'l), *v. i.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). [ME. *hurtlen*, freq. of *hurten* to hurt.] **1.** To meet with a shock; clash; jostle. **2.** To rush suddenly. **3.** To make a sound as of clashing; resound. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike against; collide with. *Archaic.* **2.** To drive violently; fling.

hur'tle-ber'ry (hûr't'l-bĕr'ĭ). = WHORTLEBERRY.

hurt'less (hûrt'lĕs), *a.* Harmless; also, unhurt.

hus'band (hŭz'bănd), *n.* [AS. *hūsbonda* master of the house; *hūs* house + *bonda* householder, husband.] **1.** A man who has a wife; — correlative of *wife*. **2.** A steward or manager. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* **1.** To direct and manage with frugality. **2.** To furnish with a husband. *Archaic.* **3.** To marry; espouse; act as the husband of.

hus'band-man (-măn), *n.* A farmer.

hus'band-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Care of domestic affairs; hence, thrift. **2.** The business of a husbandman; farming. **3.** Management (good or bad) of one's affairs.

hush (hŭsh), *v. t.* [ME. *hussht* silent, taken as a p. p.; of interjectional origin.] **1.** To make quiet, still, or calm. **2.** To allay; soothe. **3.** To procure silence concerning; — usually used with *up*; as, the deal was *hushed* up. — *v. i.* To become or keep still or quiet; — used esp. in the imperative, as an exclamation: be still; be silent or quiet.

— *n.* Stillness or silence, esp. after noise; quiet.

— *a.* Still; hushed; as, "*Hush* as death." *Archaic.*

hush money. Money paid to hush up something.

husk (hŭsk), *n.* **1.** The outer coating, or envelope, of various seeds or fruits; *U. S.*, the envelope of an ear of Indian corn. **2.** Outside covering, esp. when rough or worthless. — *v. t.* To strip the husk from. — **husk'er**, *n.*

husk'i-ly (hŭs'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a husky manner.

husk'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being husky.

husk'ing, *n.* A meeting of neighbors or friends to husk Indian corn; — called also **husking bee**. *U. S.*

husk'y (hŭs'kĭ), *a.*; HUSK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling, husks. **2.** Rough in tone; harsh; hoarse.

hus'ky (hŭs'kĭ), *a.* Powerful; strong. *Colloq., U. S.*

Hus'ky, *n.*; *pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). **1.** An Eskimo. **2.** [*l. c.*] An Eskimo dog. **3.** The Eskimo language.

hus-sar' (hōō-zär'), *n.* [Hung. *huszár*, orig., a freebooter, through Slavic, fr. LL. *cursarius* or a corresponding It. form.] Orig., one of the light cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now, one of a class of cavalry of European armies, usually brilliantly uniformed. See SOLDIER, *Illust.*

Huss'ite (hŭs'ĭt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of John Huss, Bohemian reformer, who was adjudged a heretic by the Council of Constance and burned alive in 1415. He taught the doctrines of Wycliffe, except as to the Eucharist, whereon he was orthodox. — **Huss'it-ism** (-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.*

hus'sy (hŭz'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-ĭz). [Contr. fr. *huswife*.] **1.** A worthless woman or girl. **2.** A pert girl; — used jocosely. **3.** A case or bag. See HOUSEWIFE, 3.

hus'tings (hŭs'tĭngz), *n.; pl.* in form, but usually construed as *sing.* [AS. *hūsting* assembly, tribunal.] **1.** A borough or city court, now abolished except in London. *Eng.* **2.** Formerly, the platform (esp. a temporary one) from which candidates for Parliament were nominated; also, the proceedings at an election; now, any platform from which campaign speeches are made; hence, a political campaign.

hus'tle (hŭs"l), *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [D. *hutselen* to shake.] **1.** To shake together in confusion; push or crowd rudely. **2.** To force on or onward rapidly or roughly. *Colloq.* **3.** To move or work rapidly and indefatigably. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** The act of one who hustles. **2.** Energetic activity; "push." *Colloq.*

hus'tler (hŭs'lĕr), *n.* One who hustles.

hus'wife (hŭz'ĭf). Obs. var. of HOUSEWIFE (*exc. in sense* 3).

hut (hŭt), *n.* [F. *hutte*, fr. G. *hütte*, OHG. *hutta*.] A rude small house, hovel, or cabin. — *v. t. & i.* To live in a hut or huts; furnish with huts.

hutch (hŭch), *n.* [F. *huche*, fr. LL. *hutica*.] **1.** A chest, bin, coop, or the like; as, a grain *hutch;* a rabbit *hutch.* **2.** A hut; hovel. — *v. t.* To store in a hutch.

huz-za' (hŭ-zä'; hōō-), *interj.* A word used as a shout of joy, exultation, approbation, or encouragement. — *n.* A shout of "huzza!"; a hurrah. — *v. i. & t.* To shout "huzza!"; cheer.

hy'a-cinth (hī'ă-sĭnth), *n.* [L. *hyacinthus* a kind of flower, also a proper name. See HYACINTHUS.] **1.** A precious stone of the ancients, of a blue color, perhaps the sapphire. **2.** A transparent red or brownish zircon sometimes used as a gem. **3. a** A plant fabled in classic myth to have sprung from the blood of the youth Hyacinthus; — variously identified as the Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium martagon*), the iris, larkspur, or gladiolus. **b** A well-known liliaceous plant (genus *Hyacinthus*) with spikes of bell-shaped flowers; also, the bulb or flower of the plant.

hy'a-cin'thine (-sĭn'thĭn), *a.* Of or decked with the hyacinth; resembling the hyacinth, as in color.

Hy'a-cin'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑάκινθος.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by Apollo and (in one version) accidentally killed by him. From his blood Apollo caused the hyacinth to grow.

Hy'a-des (hī'ă-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑάδες.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Nymphs, daughters of Atlas and nurses of Dionysus, placed by Zeus in the sky. **2.** *Astron.* A cluster of stars in the head of Taurus, anciently supposed to presage rain when they rose with the sun.

hy'æ-na (hī-ē'nă). Var. of HYENA.

hy'a-line (hī'ă-lĭn), *a.* [L. *hyalinus*, fr. Gr. ὑάλινος, fr. ὕαλος glass.] Glassy; transparent. — *n.* **1.** The sea or the atmosphere when smooth or clear; anything transparent. *Poetic.* **2.** (In this sense also **hy'a-lin.**) *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A nitrogenous substance closely related to chitin, forming the main constituent of the walls of hydatid cysts. **b** Any of several similar substances.

hy'a-lite (-līt), *n.* [Gr. ὕαλος glass + *-ite.*] *Min.* A colorless variety of opal, clear as glass, or translucent or whitish. It occurs as globules or crusts lining cavities in rocks.

hy'a-loid (-loid), *a.* [Gr. ὑαλοειδής glassy.] Hyaline; — of a membrane inclosing the vitreous humor of the eye.

hy'a-lo-plasm (-lō-plăz'm), *n.* [Gr. ὕαλος glass + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The clear, more fluid ground substance of protoplasm, considered the primary motile and living part.

Hy-blæ'an (hī-blē'ăn), *a.* Also **Hy-ble'an.** [L. *Hyblaeus.*] Of or pertaining to Hybla, an ancient town of Sicily, famous for its honey; hence: honeyed; mellifluous.

hy'brid (hī'brĭd), *n.* [L. *hybrida, hibrida*, the offspring of a tame sow and a wild boar.] **1.** The offspring of two animals or plants of different races, varieties, species, or genera. **2.** Anything of heterogeneous origin or composition, as a word having elements from different languages. — *a.* **1.** Bred of two species or races; half-bred. **2.** From unlike sources.

hy'brid-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Hybridity. **2.** Production of hybrids; crossbreeding; interbreeding.

hy-brid'i-ty (-brĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being hybrid.

hy'brid-ize (hī'brĭd-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To produce, or to cause to produce, hybrid offspring, as, *Bot.*, by cross-pollination; interbreed; cross. — **hy'brid-iz'er,** *n.*

hy'da-tid (hī'dă-tĭd), *n.* [Gr. ὑδατίς, -ίδος, a watery vesicle, fr. ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, water.] *Zoöl. & Med.* A sac, filled with a clear fluid, found in various parts of the body of man and animals, consisting of encysted larval tapeworms (esp. *Tænia echinococcus*).

Hy'dra (hī'dră), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRAS (-drăz), L. -DRÆ (-drē). [L. *hydra*, Gr. ὕδρα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A serpent or monster slain by Hercules. It had nine heads; if one was cut off, two took its place, unless the wound was cauterized. **2.** [*l. c.*] Hence, an evil persistent because of having many sources or a source difficult to remove. **3.** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Any of a genus (*Hydra*) of small, typically fresh-water polyps. **4.** *Astron.* [*gen.* HYDRÆ (-drē).] A southern constellation of great length south of Cancer and Virgo. It is represented on old maps by a serpent.

hy-drac'id (hī-drăs'ĭd), *n.* [*hydrogen* + *acid.*] An acid containing no oxygen.

hy'dra-gogue (hī'dră-gŏg), *a.* [L. *hydragogus* conveying off water, Gr. ὑδραγωγός; ὕδωρ water + ἄγειν to lead.] *Med.* Causing a discharge of water; expelling serum effused into any part of the body, as in dropsy. — *n.* A hydragogue medicine, usually a cathartic or diuretic.

hy-dran'ge-a (hī-drān'jē-ă), *n.* [*hydro-* + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel, capsule.] Any of a large genus (*Hydrangea*) of shrubs or small trees, typifying a family (*Hydrangeaceæ*) including various species cultivated for their ample white or tinted flowers.

hy'drant (hī'drănt), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water.] A discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of waterworks.

hy'dranth (hī'drănth), *n.* [*hydra* + Gr. ἄνθος a flower.] *Zoöl.* One of the nutritive zooids of a hydroid colony.

hy'drar-gyr'ic (hī'drăr-jĭr'ĭk), *a.* [See HYDRARGYRUM.] Pert. to, or containing, mercury; caused by mercury.

hy-drar'gy-rol (hī-drăr'jĭ-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*hydrargyrum* + *-ol*, 1.] *Pharm.* An organic salt of mercury, $(C_6H_4{\cdot}OH{\cdot}SO_3)_2Hg$, used as a substitute for corrosive sublimate.

hy-drar'gy-rum (-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hydrargyrum*, fr. Gr. ὑδράργυρος; ὕδωρ water + ἄργυρος silver.] *Chem.* Mercury.

hy-dras'tine (hī-drăs'tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin.** [NL. *Hydrastis*, fr. Gr. ὕδωρ water.] *Chem.* A bitter alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}O_6N$, found in the rootstock of goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*). It is a tonic and febrifuge.

hy-dras'tin-ine (-tĭ-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{13}O_3N$, obtained by oxidation of hydrastine. It is used in place of ergot in dysmenorrhea, etc.

hy'drate (hī'drāt), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water.] *Chem.* A compound formed by the union of water with some other substance. — *v. t. & i.*; -DRAT-ED; -DRAT-ING. To become, or cause to become, a hydrate; combine with water or its elements.

hy-drau'lic (hī-drô'lĭk), *a.* [L. *hydraulicus*, fr. Gr. ὑδραυλικός, fr. ὑδραυλις, -λος, water organ; ὕδωρ water + αὐλός flute.] **1.** Of or pert. to hydraulics; conveying, or acting by, water; operated or effected by water. **2.** Hardening or setting under water; as, *hydraulic* cement.

hydraulic press, a hydrostatic press. — **h. ram,** a machine in which the energy of descending water raises a portion of the water higher than its source.

— *v. t.*; -LICKED (-lĭkt); -LICK-ING. *Mining.* To subject to the action of a powerful stream or jets of water; to excavate by such means, as in mining. — **hy-drau'li-cal** (-lĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy-drau'li-cal-ly,** *adv.* [lics.]

hy'drau-li'cian (hī'drô-lĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in hydrau-

hy-drau'lics (hī-drô'lĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science dealing with water or other fluid in motion, its action, etc.

hy'dra-zine (-zĭn; -zēn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*hydrogen* + *azo-* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of nitrogenous bases resembling the amines and produced by reduction of certain nitroso and diazo compounds. They are derivatives of hydrazine proper, $H_2N{\cdot}NH_2$, a stable, colorless gas, with a peculiar, irritating odor.

hy-draz'o- (hī-drăz'ō-). [*hydrogen* + *azo-.*] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively, **hydrazo**) denoting the *presence of the group* –NHNH– *united to two hydrocarbon radicals;* as in *hydrazo*benzene $C_6H_5HNNHC_6H_5$.

hy'dra-zo'ic (hī'dră-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*hydrogen* + *azo-* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid composed of hydrogen and nitrogen, HN_3, resembling hydrochloric acid, and forming extremely explosive salts.

hy'dric (hī'drĭk), *a.* Pert. to or containing hydrogen.

hy'dride (hī'drīd; -drĭd), *n.* Also **hy'drid.** [*hydrogen* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* **a** Formerly, a hydroxide. **b** A compound of hydrogen with some element or radical.

hy'dri-od'ic (hī'drĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [*hydrogen* + *-iodic.*] Pert. to or designating an acid HI, a gas resembling hydrochloric acid, but less stable. It is used in medicine.

hy'dro (hī'drō), *n.* Hydro-aëroplane. *Colloq.*

hy'dro- (hī'drō-). Combining form fr. Greek ὕδωρ *water.*

hy'dro-a'ër-o-plane', *n. Aëronautics.* An aëroplane with a boatlike or other understructure that enables it to travel on, or to rise from the surface of, a body of water by its own motive power. [two supporting planes.

hy'dro-bi'plane' (-bī'plān'), *n.* A hydro-aëroplane having

hy'dro-bro'mic (-brō'mĭk), *a.* [*hydrogen* + *bromic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, HBr, formed by the direct union of hydrogen and bromine, and in other ways. The acid resembles hydrochloric acid, but is weaker and less stable.

hy'dro-car'bon (-kär'bŏn), *n.* [*hydrogen* + *carbon.*] *Chem.* A compound of hydrogen and carbon only, as acetylene, benzene, etc.

hy'dro-cele (hī'drō-sēl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑδροκήλη; ὕδωρ water + κήλη tumor.] Dropsy of the testicle or scrotum.

hy/dro-ceph'a-lus (hī/drō-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑδροκέφαλον*; *ὕδωρ* + *κεφαλή* head.] *Med.* Dropsy of the brain.

hy/dro-chlo'ric (-klō'rĭk ; 57), *a.* [*hydrogen* + *chloric.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, HCl, called also *muriatic acid*, formed by combination of hydrogen and chlorine.

hy/dro-chlo'ride (hī/drō-klō'rīd ; -rĭd ; 57), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A compound of hydrochloric acid with an element or radical ; — distinguished from a *chloride.*

hy/dro-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*hydrogen* + *cyanic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a deadly poisonous acid, H·N:C, called also *prussic acid*, formed by combination of hydrogen and cyanogen, and in other ways.

hy/dro-dy-nam'ic } (-dī-năm'ĭk ; -ĭ-kăl ; -dĭ-), *a.* Pert.
hy/dro-dy-nam'i-cal } to, or derived from, the dynamic action of water or other liquid.

hy/dro-dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science dealing with fluids, or, usually, the laws of motion and action of liquids (or incompressible fluids).

hy/dro-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Pert. to the production of electricity by water power or the friction of water, steam, etc.

hy/dro-flu-or'ic (-flōō-ŏr'ĭk ; 86), *a.* [*hydrogen* + *fluoric.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, H_2F_2, a compound of hydrogen and fluorine. It is very corrosive and attacks glass, etc.

hy/dro-gen (hī'drō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *hydrogène*; — because water is generated by its combustion. See HYDRO- ; -GEN.] *Chem.* A gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, odorless, inflammable, and lighter than any other known substance. Sp. gr., compared with air, 0.0695 ; symbol, *H* ; at. wt., 1.008.

hy/dro-gen-ize (-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To combine with hydrogen ; to treat with, or expose to, hydrogen ; reduce ; — contr. with *oxidize.*

hy-drog'e-nous (hī-drŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to hydrogen ; containing hydrogen.

hy-drog'ra-pher (-fĕr), *n.* An expert in hydrography.

hy-drog'ra-phy (hī-drŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art of describing the sea and other waters, with their phenomena, and mapping or charting their forms, contours, shallows, etc. — **hy/dro-graph'ic** (hī/drō-grăf'ĭk), **hy/dro-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy'droid (hī'droid), *a.* [*hydra* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to an order (*Hydroidea*) of acalephs ; resembling the hydras ; polyplike. — *n. Zoöl.* **a** A hydrozoan. **b** The polyp form of a hydrozoan, as distinguished from the *medusa* form. Cf. HYDROMEDUSA.

hy/dro-ki-net'ic } (hī/drō-kĭ-nĕt'ĭk ; -ĭ-kăl ; -kī-nĕt'-),
hy/dro-ki-net'i-cal } *a. Physics.* Of or pert. to the motions of fluids, or the forces which produce or affect such motions ; — opp. to *hydrostatic.*

hy/dro-ki-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That branch of kinetics which relates to liquids. Cf. HYDRAULICS.

hy-drol'o-gy (hī-drŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science treating of water, its properties, phenomena, and distribution over the earth, esp. with reference to underground water sources. — **hy/dro-log'ic, -log'i-cal,** *a.* — **hy-drol'o-gist,** *n.*

hy-drol'y-sis (hī-drŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* A chemical decomposition involving addition of the elements of water. [hydrolysis.]

hy'dro-lyte (hī'drō-līt), *n.* Any substance subjected to
hy/dro-lyt'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or causing, hydrolysis, as do nearly all of the digestive ferments.

hy'dro-lyze (hī'drō-līz), *v. t.* To subject to hydrolysis.

hy'dro-man'cy (hī'drō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [L. *hydromantia.* See HYDRO- ; -MANCY.] Divination by means of water or other liquid. — **hy'dro-manc'er** (-măn'sẽr), *n.*

hy/dro-me-chan'ics (-mē-kăn'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That branch of physics which treats of the mechanics, or laws of equilibrium and motion, of liquids. See HYDRAULICS.

hy/dro-me-du'sa (-mē-dū'sȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [NL. See HYDRA ; MEDUSA.] *Zoöl.* Any medusa, or jellyfish, produced by budding from a hydroid.

hy'dro-mel (hī'drō-mĕl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑδρόμελι* ; *ὕδωρ* water + *μέλι* honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water, and, after fermentation, called *mead.*

hy/dro-met'al-lur'gy (-mĕt'ăl-ûr'jĭ), *n.* The assay or reduction of ores by wet processes. — **hy/dro-met'al-lur'gi-cal,** *a.*

hy-drom'e-ter (hī-drŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A floating instrument for determining specific gravities, esp. of liquids, and so the strength of liquors, solutions, etc. **2.** Any instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers. — **hy/dro-met'ric** (hī/drō-mĕt'-rĭk), **-met'ri-cal,** *a.*

Hydrometer.

hy-drom'e-try (hī-drŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The art or operation of using the hydrometer ; hence, formerly, hydrodynamics.

hy-drop'a-thy (hī-drŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* Treatment of disease by the application of water, internally and externally. — **hy/dro-path'ic** (-păth'ĭk), **hy/dro-path'i-cal,** *a.* — **hy-drop'a-thist,** *n.*

hy/dro-phane (hī'drō-fān), *n.* [*hydro-* + Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] *Min.* A semitranslucent variety of opal that becomes translucent or transparent on immersion in water. — **hy-droph'a-nous** (hī-drŏf'ȧ-nŭs), *a.*

hy/dro-pho'bi-a (hī/drō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑδροφοβία* ; *ὕδωρ* water + *φόβος* fear.] *Med.* **a** Morbid dread of water. **b** An acute infectious disease occurring epidemically chiefly among carnivores, esp. the dog and wolf ; rabies. — **hy/dro-pho'bic** (-fō'bĭk ; -fŏb'ĭk), *a.*

hy'dro-phone (hī'drō-fōn), *n.* **1.** *Water Supply.* An instrument, embodying a microphone, for detecting, by sound, a flow of water in a pipe. **2.** An instrument, used in auscultation, to convey sound through a column of water.

hy'dro-phyte (hī'drō-fīt), *n.* A plant which grows in water or in wet soil. — **hy/dro-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

hy-drop'ic (-drŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [OF. *idropique*, L. *hydropicus*,
hy-drop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } fr. Gr. *ὑδρωπικός*. See DROPSY.] Dropsical.

hy'dro-plane (hī'drō-plān), *n.* **1.** A projecting plane, or any of a number of projecting planes, on the hull of a submarine boat, serving, according to the angle at which it is set, to sink or raise the boat when in motion. **2.** A projecting plane or fin on a gliding boat to lift the moving boat on the water ; also, a gliding boat.

hy/dro-quin'one (-kwĭn'ōn ; -kwĭ-nōn'), *n.* [*hydrogen* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, obtained by reduction of quinone and otherwise. It is used as a photographic developer and as an antiseptic and antipyretic agent.

hy'dro-scope (hī'drō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for enabling a person to see the bed of the sea at considerable depths.

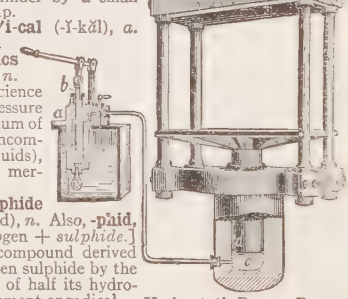
hy'dro-some (-sōm), *n.* [NL. *hydrosoma* ; *hydra* + Gr *σῶμα* body.] *Zoöl.* The entire colony of a compound hydrozoan ; a hydroid.

hy'dro-sphere (-sfẽr), *n.* The aqueous envelope of the [earth.]

hy'dro-stat (hī'drō-stăt), *n.* **1.** A contrivance or apparatus to prevent the explosion of steam boilers. **2.** A device, usually electrical, for indicating or regulating the height of water in a reservoir or receptacle.

hy/dro-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*hydro-* + Gr. *στατικός* causing to stand.] Of or pert. to hydrostatics.

hydrostatic, *or* hydraulic, press, a powerful machine in which a large plunger is actuated by water forced into the cylinder by a small forcing pump.



Hydrostatic Press. *a* Pump ; *b* Small Plunger ; *c* Cylinder ; *d* Large Plunger of Press.

hy/dro-stat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Hydrostatic.

hy/dro-stat'ics (-stăt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of the pressure and equilibrium of liquids (or incompressible fluids), as, water, mercury, etc.

hy'dro-sul'phide (-sŭl'fīd ; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-phid, -fid.** [*hydrogen* + *sulphide.*] *Chem.* A compound derived from hydrogen sulphide by the replacement of half its hydrogen by an element or radical.

hy/dro-sul'phite (-fīt), *n.* [*hydrogen* + *sulphite.*] *Chem.* A salt of hyposulphurous acid. Sodium hydrosulphite is used as a bleaching agent.

hy/dro-sul-phu'ric (-sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* [*hydrogen* + *sulphuric.*] *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, hydrogen and sulphur ; as, *hydrosulphuric* acid, or hydrogen sulphide.

hy/dro-sul'phur-ous (-sŭl'fŭr-ŭs ; -sŭl-fū'rŭs), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_4$; hyposulphurous acid.

hy/dro-ther'a-peu'tics (-thẽr'ȧ-pū'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) *Med.* A system of treating disease by baths and mineral waters. — **hy/dro-ther'a-peu'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

hy/dro-ther'a-py (-thẽr'ȧ-pĭ), *n. Med.* = HYDROPATHY.

hy/dro-ther'mal (-thûr'măl), *a.* Of or pert. to hot water ; — used esp. with reference to the action of heated waters in dissolving, redepositing, and otherwise changing the minerals within the earth's crust.

hy/dro-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A diseased condition characterized by an accumulation of serous fluid in the pleural cavity. — **hy/dro-tho-rac'ic** (-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.*

hy-drot'ro-pism (hī-drŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n. Biol., esp. Plant Physiol.* Tendency of growing organs to curve toward, or in some cases, away from, moisture. — **hy/dro-trop'ic,** *a.*

hy'drous (hī'drŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* water.] Containing water ; specifically, containing water chemically combined.

hy-drox'ide (hī-drŏk'sīd ; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*hydrogen* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with hydrogen and oxygen, not regarded as containing water.

hy-drox'y- (hī-drŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively), **hydroxy** indicating hydroxyl as an in-

gredient; as: **hy-drox'y-an'thra-qui-none'**, anthraquinone in which hydroxyl has replaced a hydrogen atom.

hy-drox'yl (hī-drŏk'sĭl), *n.* [*hydrogen* + *oxygen* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical OH, consisting of one atom of hydrogen and one of oxygen. It is a characteristic part of bases, alcohols, oxygen acids, etc. See HYDROXIDE.

hy-drox'yl-am'ine (hī-drŏk'sĭl-ăm'ĭn; -ō-mēn'), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, NH_2OH, resembling ammonia. It is a strong reducing agent.

hy'dro-zo'an (hī'drō-zō'ăn), *n.* [*hydra* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Hydrozoa*) of cœlenterates including various simple and compound polyps and jellyfishes. — **hy'dro-zo'an,** *a.*

hy-e'na, hy-æ'na (hī-ē'nă), *n.* [L. *hyaena,* Gr. ὕαινα, orig., a sow, but usually a Libyan wild beast, prob., the hyena, fr. ὗς hog.] Any of a family (*Hyænidæ*) of large, strong but cowardly, nocturnal carnivorous mammals of Asia and Africa.

Striped Hyena (*Hyæna hyæna*). 1/32

hy'e-to-graph' (hī'ē-tō-grăf'), *n.* [Gr. ὑετός rain + *-graph.*] A chart showing the average annual rainfall.

hy'e-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὑετός rain + *-graphy.*] Scientific description of the geographical distribution of rain. — **hy'e-to-graph'ic** (-tō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy'e-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὑετός rain + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the precipitation of rain, snow, etc. — **hy'e-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Hy-ge'ia (hī-jē'yȧ), **-ge'a** (-jē'ȧ), **-gi'a** (hī-jī'ȧ), *n.* [L. *Hygea, Hygia,* fr. Gr. ὑγίεια, ὑγεία, health, Ὑγίεια Hygeia, ὑγιής healthy.] *Class. Myth.* Goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius; health personified.

Hy-ge'ian (-yăn), *a.* Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health; of or pertaining to health or its preservation.

hy'ge-ist (hī'jē-ĭst), *n.* Also **hy'gei-ist.** A hygienist.

hy'gi-ene (hī'jĭ-ēn; hī'jēn), *n.* [F. *hygiène,* fr. Gr. ὑγιεινός healthful.] Science of preserving health; sanitary science.

hy'gi-en'ic (hī'jĭ-ĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to health or hygiene; sanitary. — **hy'gi-en'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [hygiene.]

hy'gi-en'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of health; hygiene.

hy'gi-en-ist (hī'jĭ-ĕn-ĭst), *n.* One versed in hygiene.

hy'gro- (hī'grō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ὑγρός, *wet, moist.*

hy-grom'e-ter (hī-grŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. — **hy'gro-met'ric,** *a.* — **hy-grom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

hy'gro-scope (hī'grō-skōp), *n.* An instrument showing merely variations in atmospheric moisture.

hy'gro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the hygroscope. **2.** Readily absorbing and retaining moisture.

Hyk'sos (hĭk'sōs; -sŏs), *n.* [Gr. Ὑκσως, fr. Egypt. *hikshasu* chiefs of the Bedouins, shepherds.] A dynasty of Egyptian kings, the "Shepherd Kings," of foreign origin. It is supposed that they were Asiatic Semites.

Hy'las (hī'lăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὕλας.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth loved by Hercules. While drawing water he was drawn down into a spring by the enamored nymphs.

hy'lic (hī'lĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὕλη matter.] Pert. to matter.

hy'li-cism (hī'lĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* = HYLISM. — **hy'li-cist,** *n.*

hy'lism (hī'lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ὕλη matter.] Materialism.

hy'lo-. Combining form from Gr. ὕλη, *wood, stuff, matter.*

hy'lo-zo'ism (-zō'ĭz'm), *n.* [*hylo-* + Gr. ζωή life, fr. ζῆν to live.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life or sensation, or that matter and life are inseparable; — often applied specif. to the crude theories of the early Ionian philosophers. — **hy'lo-zo'ic** (-zō'ĭk), *a.* — **-zo'ist,** *n.* — **-zo-is'tic** (-zō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy'men (hī'mĕn), *n.* [Gr. ὑμήν skin, membrane.] A fold of mucous membrane partly closing the orifice of the vagina.

Hy'men, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑμήν.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* God of marriage, son of Apollo and Urania (or Bacchus and Venus). **2.** [*l. c.*] Marriage; also, a wedding song.

hy'me-ne'al (hī'mĕ-nē'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to marriage. — *n.* A marriage song. — **hy'me-ne'an** (-ăn), *a.*

hy'men-op'ter (hī'mĕn-ŏp'tĕr), *n.* A hymenopterous insect.

hy'men-op'ter-an (hī'mĕn-ŏp'tĕr-ăn), *a.* Hymenopterous. — *n.* A hymenopterous insect.

hy'men-op'ter-ous (hī'mĕn-ŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὑμενόπτερος membrane-winged; ὑμήν membrane + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to an extensive and highly specialized order (*Hymenoptera*) of insects, including the bees, wasps, ants, ichneumons, sawflies, true gallflies, etc. They are the highest group of invertebrates in structure and instincts.

hymn (hĭm), *n.* [F. *hymne,* L. *hymnus,* Gr. ὕμνος.] An ode or song of praise or adoration of God, a deity, etc.; sacred lyric. — *v. t. & i.;* HYMNED (hĭmd); HYMNING (hĭm'-ĭng; hĭm'nĭng). To praise in song.

hym'nal (hĭm'năl), *n.* A collection of hymns; hymn book.

hym'nist (hĭm'nĭst), *n.* A writer of hymns.

hym'no-dy (-nō-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὑμνῳδία; ὕμνος a hymn + ᾠδή a song, a singing.] **1.** Act or art of singing hymns. **2.** Hymns collectively; hymnology. — **hym'no-dist,** *n.*

hym-nol'o-gy (hĭm-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὕμνος hymn + *-logy.*] **1.** The composition, study, or science of hymns. **2.** Hymns collectively. — **hym-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

hy'oid (hī'oid), *a.* [Gr. ὑοειδής, fr. letter Υ + εἶδος form.] Designating, or pert. to, a bone (U-shaped in man) or bones at the base of the tongue. — *n.* The hyoid bone.

hy'os-cine (hī'ŏ-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-cin.** [See *hyoscyamine.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid (perh. identical with scopolamine) found with hyoscyamine in henbane, and sold as *amorphous hyoscyamine.* It is a powerful nerve depressant, mydriatic, and hypnotic.

hy'os-cy'a-mine (hī'ŏ-sī'ȧ-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* [L. *hyoscyamus* henbane, Gr. ὑοσκύαμος; ὗς sow, hog + κύαμος bean.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}O_3N$, found in henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) and other solanaceous plants. It is very poisonous, and is used as a hypnotic and sedative and locally as a mydriatic.

hyp (hĭp), *n.* Short for HYPOCHONDRIA; — usually in *pl.* *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To make melancholy. *Colloq.*

hyp'æs-the'si-a, hyp'es-the'si-a (-ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *a.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *æsthesia.*] *Med.* Imperfect power of sensation. — **hyp'æs-the'sic, hyp'es-the'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

hyp-æ'thral, hyp-e'thral (hĭp-ē'thrăl; hī-pē'-), *a.* [L. *hypæthrus* in the open air, uncovered, Gr. ὑπαίθριος; ὑπό under + αἰθήρ ether, the clear sky.] Open to the sky; not roofed over; — applied, *Class. Arch.,* to a building, court, etc. Opposed to *cleithral.*

hyp-al'la-ge (hĭp-ăl'ȧ-jē; hī-păl'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑπαλλαγή, prop., interchange, exchange.] *Gram. & Rhet.* A figure consisting of an interchange in the syntactic relationship between two terms; as, "to apply the wound to water" in place of "to apply water to the wound."

hy'per- (hī'pĕr-). [Gr. ὑπέρ over, above.] A prefix denoting: **1.** *Over, above, beyond, over* or *above in place* or, usually, in *degree, force, intensity, number,* or the like.

Examples: *Hyper*borean, lit., *beyond* the north; *hyper*conscious, *above* or *beyond* what is conscious.

2. *Abnormally much, large,* or *great; excessive; excessively.*

Examples: *hyper*æsthesia, *abnormally great,* or *excessive,* æsthesia; *hyper*acid, *excessively* acid.

3. *Chem.* A prefix equivalent to *super-* or *per-,* and now generally replaced by *per-;* as, *hyper*oxide. See PER-.

hy'per-ac'id (-ăs'ĭd), *a.* See HYPER-, 2. — **-a-cid'i-ty,** *n.*

hy'per-æ'mi-a, *or* **-e'mi-a** (-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A superabundance or congestion of blood. — **hy'per-æ'mic** *or* **-e'mic** (-ē'mĭk; -ĕm'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-æs-the'si-a, *or* **-es-the'si-a** (-ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med. & Physiol.* A state of exalted or morbidly increased sensibility.

hy'per-æs-thet'ic, *or* **-es-thet'ic** (-ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Affected by, or pertaining to, hyperæsthesia. **2.** Unduly influenced by æsthetical feelings or views.

hy'per-al-ge'si-a (-ăl-jē'sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), **hy'per-al-ge'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. ἀλγησις sense of pain.] *Med.* Morbid sensitiveness to pain. — **hy'per-al-ge'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

hy-per'ba-ton (hī-pûr'bȧ-tŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-BATA** (-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ὑπέρβατον, fr. ὑπερβατός transposed.] *Gram.* A figurative construction, transposing or inverting the natural order; as, "echoed the hills" for "the hills echoed."

hy-per'bo-la (hī-pûr'bŏ-lȧ), *n.* [Gr. ὑπερβολή, prop., an overshooting, excess. See HYPERBOLE.] *Geom.* A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the cone's side makes.

hy-per'bo-le (-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑπερβολή, prop., an overshooting, excess, deriv. of Gr. ὑπέρ over + βάλλειν to throw.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the expression is an evident exaggeration.

hy'per-bol'ic (hī'pĕr-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the
hy'per-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } hyperbola. **2.** Relating to, containing, or like, hyperbole. — **-i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hy-per'bo-lism (hī-pûr'bŏ-lĭz'm), *n.* Use of hyperbole.

hy-per'bo-lize (hī-pûr'bŏ-līz), *v. t. & i.* To state in, or use, hyperbole.

Hy'per-bo're-an (hī'pĕr-bō'rē-ăn; 57), *a.* [L. *hyperboreus,* Gr. ὑπερβόρεος; apparently fr. ὑπέρ over, beyond + βορέας boreas.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Pertaining to the Hyperboreans. **2.** [*l. c.*] Northern; most northern; hence, very cold. — *n. Gr. Myth.* One of a people placed by Herodotus in the extreme north; — probably northern Greeks or Macedonians.

hy'per-cat'a-lec'tic (-kăt'ȧ-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr.

ὑπερκατάληκτος. See HYPER-; CATALECTIC.] *Pros.* Having a syllable or two beyond the last measure; — applied to verse measured by dipodies.

hy'per-cat'a-lex'is (-lĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Pros.* Hypercatalectic excess of a syllable or syllables.

hy'per-crit'ic (-krĭt'ĭk), *n.* One who is critical beyond measure or reason; carping critic.

hy'per-crit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Over critical; captious; also, excessively nice or exact. — **hy'per-crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy'per-crit'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Criticism that is excessive or unduly severe.

hy'per-du-li'a (-dū-lī'*à*), *n. R. C. Ch.* The veneration given to the Blessed Virgin Mary as the most exalted of mere creatures; higher veneration than dulia.

hy'per-e'mi-a, hy'per-e'mic, hy'per-es-the'si-a, hy'per-es-thet'ic, etc. See HYPERÆMIA, etc.

hy'per-eu-tec'tic (-ū-tĕk'tĭk), *a. Phys. Chem.* Containing combined carbon in excess of the proportion (about 4.30 per cent) corresponding to the eutectic; — said of steels.

hy'per-eu-tec'toid (-toid), *a. Phys. Chem.* Containing combined carbon in excess of the proportion (about 0.90 per cent) corresponding to the eutectoid; — said of steels.

hy'per-i-dro'sis (-ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See HYPER-; HIDROSIS.] Also **hy'per-hi-dro'sis** (-hĭ-drō'sĭs). *Med.* Excessive sweating.

Hy-pe'ri-on (hī-pē'rĭ-ŏn; hī'pĕr-ī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὑπερίων.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, father of Helios; also (as a patronymic), Helios. In later myth, Apollo.

hy'per-ki-ne'si-a (-kĭ-nē'sĭ-*à*; -zĭ-*à*; -kī-) } *n.* [NL.; *hy-*
hy'per-ki-ne'sis (-kĭ-nē'sĭs; -kī-nē'sĭs) } *per-* + Gr. *κίνησις* motion.] *Med.* Abnormally increased muscular movement; spasm. — **hy'per-ki-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

hy-per'met-er (hī-pûr'mĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρμετρος* going beyond the meter, beyond measure; *ὑπέρ* over, beyond + *μέτρον* measure.] *Pros.* **a** A verse which has a redundant syllable at the end, as, in the classic hexameter, a syllable connected by elision with the first word of the following line. **b** A period comprising more than two or three cola. — **hy'per-met'ric** (hī'pĕr-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal,** *a.*

hy'per-met'rope (hī'pĕr-mĕt'rōp), *n.* A person affected with hypermetropia; a farsighted person.

hy'per-me-tro'pi-a (-mē-trō'pĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ὑπέρμετρος* excessive + *ὤψ, ὠπός,* eye.] A condition of the eye in which the rays of light focus behind the retina; farsightedness.

hy'per-me-trop'ic (-mē-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* Affected with hypermetropia; farsighted.

Hy'perm-nes'tra (hī'pĕrm-nĕs'trà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὑπερμνήστρα.*] *Gr. Myth.* The only daughter of Danaüs who disobeyed her father and spared her husband (Lynceus). She became ancestress of the Argive race of kings.

hy'per-o'pi-a (hī'pĕr-ō'pĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *ὤψ, ὠπός,* eye.] Hypermetropia. — **hy'per-op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-os-to'sis (-ŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *-osis.*] *Med.* Outgrowth or marked local thickening of bony tissue, normal or abnormal.

hy'per-phe-nom'e-nal (-fē-nŏm'ē-năl), *a.* Transcending the phenomenal; noumenal or transcendental.

hy'per-phys'i-cal (-fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Beyond, or more than, the physical. **2.** Independent of the physical.

hy'per-pla'si-a (hī'pĕr-plā'zhĭ-*à*; -zĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.] *Med. & Biol.* An abnormal or unusual increase in the elements composing a part, as of the cells of a tissue. — **hy'per-plas'ic** (-plăs'ĭk), **hy'per-plas'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

hy'perp-nœ'a, *or* **-ne'a** (hī'pĕrp-nē'*à*; hī'pĕr-nē'*à*), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *πνοή, πνοιή,* breath.] *Physiol.* Abnormally rapid breathing, due to deficient arterialization of the blood. See EUPNŒA, DYSPNŒA.

hy'per-py-rex'i-a (hī'pĕr-pī-rĕk'sĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormally high fever (for a given disease). — **hy'per-py-ret'ic** (-pī-rĕt'ĭk), **-py-rex'i-al** (-rĕk'sĭ-ăl), *a.*

hy'per-sthene (-sthēn), *n.* [*hyper-* + Gr. *σθένος* strength.] *Min.* An orthorhombic grayish or greenish black or dark brown mineral of the pyroxene group, often with a peculiar bronzelike luster. — **hy'per-sthen'ic** (-sthĕn'ĭk), *a.*

hy-per'tro-phy (hī-pûr'trō-fĭ), *n. Med. & Biol.* A condition of excessive development of an organ or part, as from excessive use; — opp. to *atrophy.* — *v. i.* To develop to an unusual or abnormal degree. — **hy'per-troph'ic** (-trŏf'ĭk), **hy'per-troph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [HYPÆSTHESIA, etc.]

hyp'es-the'si-a, hyp'es-thet'ic, hyp-e'thral, etc. Vars. of

hy'pha (hī'fà), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-phæ** (-fē). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑφή* a web.] *Bot.* One of the threadlike elements of the vegetative body, or mycelium, of a fungus. — **hy'phal** (-făl), *a.*

hy'phen (hī'fĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑφέν,* fr. *ὑφ' ἕν* under one, into one, together, *ὑπό* under + *ἕν,* neut. of *εἷς* one.] *Print.* A mark [-] placed between the syllables of a divided word or between the parts of a compound word. — *v. t.* To connect or mark with a hyphen. [(-ā'shŭn), *n.*]

hy'phen-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To hyphen. — **hy'phen-a'tion**

hy'phen-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Belonging or pert. to naturalized Americans (inhabitants of the United States), whose status or character as naturalized immigrants is often designated by hyphenated words, as in *German-American, Anglo-American,* etc.; — chiefly used opprobriously as implying a withholding of full allegiance to their adopted country. *Cant.*

hy'phen-ize (hī'fĕn-īz), *v. t.* To hyphen. — **-i-za'tion,** *n.*

hyp'nic (hĭp'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπνικός.*] *Med.* Tending to produce sleep; soporific. — *n.* A soporific.

hyp'no- (hĭp'nō-), **hypn-.** Combining form from Greek *ὕπνος, sleep;* as in *hypnos*pore, *hypnol*ogy; — sometimes used specif. to signify *hypnotism;* as in *hypnog*enesis.

hyp'no-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* The production of the hypnotic state. — **hyp'no-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **-net'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), **hyp-nog'e-nous** (hĭp-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.*

hyp-nol'o-gy (hĭp-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science of sleep, esp. of hypnotic sleep. — **hyp'no-log'ic** (hĭp'nō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **hyp-nol'o-gist** (hĭp-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

hyp'none (hĭp'nōn), *n.* [*hypno-* + *-one.*] Acetophenone.

Hyp'nos (hĭp'nŏs), **Hyp'nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *Ὕπνος* Sleep.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of sleep, identified with Somnus.

hyp-no'sis (hĭp-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See HYPNOTIC.] **1.** Supervention of sleep. **2.** The condition of being hypnotized. See HYPNOTISM.

hyp'no-ther'a-py (hĭp'nō-thĕr'*à*-pĭ), *n. Med.* The treatment of disease by hypnotism.

hyp-not'ic (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπνωτικός* sleepy, fr. *ὑπνοῦν* to lull to sleep, *ὕπνος* sleep.] **1.** Soporific. **2.** Pert. to hypnotism; in a state of, or liable to, hypnotism. — *n.* **1.** An agent for producing sleep; opiate; soporific; narcotic. **2.** One subject to hypnotism. — **hyp-not'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hyp'no-tism (hĭp'nō-tĭz'm), *n.* The partial or complete induction of a state (called **hypnosis,** or **hypnotic sleep**) resembling sleep or somnambulism; loosely, the induced state; hypnosis. [the use of, hypnotism.]

hyp'no-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who practices, or advocates

hyp'no-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; **-TIZED** (-tīzd); **-TIZ'ING** (-tīz'ĭng). To induce hypnotism in. — **hyp'no-tiz'a-ble** (-b'l), *a.* — **hyp'no-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **hyp'no-tiz'er,** *n.*

hy'po (hī'pō), *n.* Short for HYPOCHONDRIA. *Colloq.*

hy'po (hī'pō), *n.* Short for HYPOSULPHITE.

hy'po- (hī'pō-; hĭp'ŏ-), **hyp-.** [Gr. *ὑπό* under.] A prefix signifying *under, beneath,* or a *less quantity,* or a *low state* or *deficient degree of,* that denoted by the word to which it is joined; specif., *Chem.,* indicating a *lower state of oxidation,* or a *low* (usually, *lowest*) *position in a series of compounds.*

hy'po-blast (hī'pō-blăst; hĭp'ŏ-), *n. Embryol. & Zoöl.* The inner or lower layer of the blastoderm; the inner of the germ layers of the embryo; the endoderm. — **-blas'tic,** *a.*

hyp'o-caust (hĭp'ō-kôst; hī'pō-), *n.* [L. *hypocaustum,* fr. Gr. *ὑποκαυστον; ὑπό* under + *καιειν* to burn.] *Anc. Arch.* A series of small masonry chambers and flues through which the heat of a fire was distributed to rooms.

hy'po-chlo'rous (hī'pō-klō'rŭs; 57), *a.* Pert. to or designating an acid obtained by the action of chlorine on mercurous oxide and water, and otherwise. Its salts, the **hy'po-chlo'rites** (-rīts), are easily decomposed.

hyp'o-chon'dri-a (hĭp'ō-kŏn'drĭ-*à*; hī'pō-), *n.* [L., pl., the abdomen, supposed formerly to be the seat of hypochondria, fr. Gr. *ὑποχόνδρια,* pl. fr. *ὑποχόνδριος,* a., under the cartilage of the breastbone; *ὑπό* under + *χόνδρος* cartilage.] Morbid depression of mind or spirits; specif., *Med.,* a mental disorder characterized by morbid anxiety as to the patient's health, often with simulation of diseases.

hyp'o-chon'dri-ac (-ăk), *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Below the costal cartilages; designating the region on either side of the abdomen beside the epigastric region and above the lumbar. **2.** Affected by hypochondria. — *n.* One affected with hypochondria.

hyp'o-chon-dri'a-cal (-kŏn-drī'*à*-kăl), *a.* Hypochondriac. — **hyp'o-chon-dri'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hyp'o-chon-dri'a-sis (-kŏn-drī'*à*-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hypochondria in its pathological aspect.

hyp'o-chon'dri-um (-kŏn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-DRIA** (-*à*). [NL.] *Anat.* Either hypochondriac region.

hyp'o-co-ris'tic (-kŏ-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὑποκοριστικός; ὑπό* under + *κορίζεσθαι* to caress.] Endearing; diminutive; as, the *hypocoristic* form of a name.

hy'po-cot'yl (hī'pō-kŏt'ĭl; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [*hypo-* + *cotyledon.*] *Bot.* That portion of the stem below the cotyledons in the embryo of a seed plant. — **hy'po-cot'y-lous,** *a.*

hy'po-cra-ter'i-form (-krà-tĕr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *κρατήρ* cup + *-form.*] *Bot.* Hypocraterimorphous.

hy'po-cra-ter'i-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *κρατήρ* cup + *-morphous.*] *Bot.* Salver-shaped; having a corolla with a slender tube and spreading border, as the phlox.

hy-poc'ri-sy (hĭ-pŏk'rĭ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-SIES** (-sĭz). [OF. *hypocrisie, ypocrisie,* fr. L. *hypocrisis,* fr. Gr. *ὑπόκρισις* acting on the stage, simulation, deriv. of *ὑπό* + *κρίνειν* to decide; in middle voice, to dispute.] Act or practice of feigning to be what one is not, or to feel what one does not feel; esp.,

false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion; canting simulation of goodness. — **Syn.** See SIMULATION.

hyp'o-crite (hĭp'ō-krĭt), *n.* [OF. *ipocrite, ypocrite,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *ὑποκριτής* one who plays a part upon the stage, a dissembler. See HYPOCRISY.] One who feigns to be other and better than he is; a false pretender to virtue or piety. —**Syn.** Deceiver, cheat, dissembler.

hyp'o-crit'i-cal (-krĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a hypocrite or hypocrisy. — **hyp'o-crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy'po-cy'cloid (hī'pō-sī'kloid; hĭp'ō-), *n. Geom.* A kind of roulette. See EPICYCLOID.

hy'po-der'ma (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL., *hypo-* + *derma.*] **1.** *Bot.* Any layer of tissue beneath, and serving to strengthen, the epidermis. In seed plants it is usually developed as *collenchyma.* **2.** *Zoöl.* = HYPODERMIS.

hy'po-der'mal (-măl), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Hypodermic. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Being beneath the epidermis. **b** Pert. to the hypoderma.

hy'po-der'mic (-dûr'mĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the parts under the skin. **2.** *Zoöl.* Pert. to the hypodermis.

hypodermic injection, *Med.,* an injection made into the subcutaneous tissues. — **h. medication,** application of remedies under the epidermis, usually by hypodermic injection. — **h. syringe,** a small syringe with a hollow needlelike point, used in hypodermic medication.

— *n.* A hypodermic injection.

hy'po-der'mis (-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The cellular layer which lies beneath, and which secretes, the chitinous cuticle of arthropods, annelids, etc.

hy'po—eu-tec'tic (-ū-tĕk'tĭk), *a. Phys. Chem.* Containing carbon in smaller proportion than that (about 0.90 per cent) corresponding to the eutectic; — said of steels.

hy'po-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a. Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, the lower median region of the abdomen.

hy'po-gas'tri-um (-trĭ'-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TRIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπογάστριον; ὑπό* under + *γαστήρ* belly.] *Anat.* The hypogastric region.

hyp'o-ge'al (hĭp'ō-jē'ăl; hī'pō-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *γῆ* the earth.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or occurring in, the interior of the earth; subterranean. **2.** *Bot.* Hypogeous.

hyp'o-gene (hĭp'ō-jēn; hī'pō-jēn), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *-γενής* born.] *Geol.* Formed or crystallized at depths beneath the earth's surface; also, plutonic; — said of granite, gneiss, etc. Opposed to *epigene.*

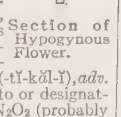
hy-pog'e-nous (hī-pŏj'ē-nŭs; hĭ-), *a. Bot.* Growing on the lower side of anything, as fungi on the under surface of leaves. Cf. EPIGENOUS.

hy'po-ge'ous (hī'pō-jē'ŭs; hĭp'ō-), *a.* Also **hy'po-gæ'ous.** [*hypo-* + Gr. *γῆ* the earth.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Growing or ripening under ground, as the peanut. Cf. EPIGEOUS.

hyp'o-ge'um (hĭp'ō-jē'ŭm; hī'pō-), *n.; L. pl.* -GEA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπόγαιος, ὑπόγειος,* subterranean; *ὑπό* under + *γαῖα, γῆ,* the earth.] *Anc. Arch.* The subterraneous portion of a building; a cellar.

hy'po-glos'sal (hī'pō-glŏs'ăl; hĭp'ō-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *γλῶσσα* the tongue.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* In reptiles, birds, and mammals, the twelfth and last pair of cranial nerves, distributed to the region of the base of the tongue, of which they are the motor nerves. — *n.* A hypoglossal nerve.

hy-pog'y-nous (hī-pŏj'ĭ-nŭs; hĭ-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman.] *Bot.* **a** Inserted upon the torus or axis below the gynœcium and free from it; — said of sepals, petals, and stamens. Cf. EPIGYNOUS. **b** Having these parts so inserted; — said of a flower. — **hy-pog'y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*



Section of Hypogynous Flower.

hy'po-nas'ty (hī'pō-năs'tĭ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *ναστός* close-pressed.] *Plant Physiol.* That state of a growing dorsiventral organ, as a leaf, in which the under surface grows more vigorously than the upper, causing upward curvature; — opposed to *epinasty.* — **hy'po-nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), *a.* —**-nas'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hy'po-ni'trous (-nī'trŭs), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline nitrogenous acid, $H_2N_2O_2$ (probably HON·NOH). As a solid, hyponitrous acid is explosive; in solution, it is more stable. Its salts, the **hy'po-ni'trites** (-trīts), are prepared by reducing nitrates or nitrites.

hy'po-phos'phate (hī'pō-fŏs'fāt; hĭp'ō-), *n. Chem.* A salt of hypophosphoric acid.

hy'po-phos'phite (-fŏs'fīt), *n. Chem.* A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

hy'po-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a tetrabasic acid, $H_4P_2O_6$. It forms small colorless hygroscopic crystals.

hy'po-phos'phor-ous (-fŏs'fŏr-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a monobasic acid of phosphorus, H_3PO_2. It is a white crystalline solid, and has a powerful reducing action.

hy-poph'y-ge (hĭ-pŏf'ĭ-jē; hī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑποφυγή,* lit., a refuge; *ὑπό* under + *φεύγειν, φυγεῖν,* to flee.] *Arch.* A hollow curvature, esp. that under the Doric capital in some Greek buildings. Cf. APOPHYGE.

hy'po-po'di-um (hī'pō-pō'dĭ-ŭm; hĭp'ō-), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* The base of a foliage or floral leaf, including the stalk or petiole if present.

hy'po-scope (hī'pō-skōp; hīp'ō-), *n.* **A kind of altiscope,** used either as an attachment to a rifle, or as a hand instrument for observation.

hy-pos'ta-sis (hī-pŏs'tȧ-sĭs; hĭ-), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπόστασις* subsistence, substance; *ὑπό* under + *ἵστασθαι* to stand, middle voice of *ἱστάναι* to cause to stand.] **1.** That which forms a basis or support. **2.** *Theol.* Personal subject; person; personality; substance; subsistence; any of the three personalities of the Godhead; also, the whole personality of Christ as distinguished from his two natures, human and divine. **3.** Substance, subsistent principle, or essential nature, of anything; a subject in which attributes are conceived to inhere, or a self-subsistent reality or mode of existence. **4.** A hypothetical or hypostatized substance; a conceptual being considered as a real subject or essence. **5.** *Med.* **a** A deposit; sediment, esp. of urine. **b** Hyperæmia caused by settling of blood in the dependent parts of an organ.

hy'po-stat'ic (hī'pō-stăt'ĭk; hĭp'ō-), **hy'po-stat'i-cal** (-stăt'ĭ-kăl) *a.* [Gr. *ὑποστατικός.*] **1.** Of or relating to hypostasis; hence, constitutive or elementary. **2.** Personal, or distinctly personal; relating to the divine hypostases, or subsistences. **3.** *Med.* Depending on, or due to, deposition; as, *hypostatic* congestion.

hy-pos'ta-tize (hī-pŏs'tȧ-tīz; hĭ-), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To make into, or regard as, a separate and distinct substance; to attribute actual or personal existence to; as, to *hypostatize* an idea.

hyp'o-style (hĭp'ō-stīl; hī'pō-), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπόστυλος* resting on pillars; *ὑπό* under + *στῦλος* a pillar.] *Arch.* Having the roof resting upon rows of columns; constructed by means of columns; as, the *hypostyle* hall of Karnak.

hy'po-sul'phite (hī'pō-sŭl'fīt; hĭp'ō-), *n. Chem.* **a** A thiosulphate; esp., sodium thiosulphate, $Na_2S_2O_3$, a crystalline salt used in photography as a fixing agent. **b** A salt of hyposulphurous acid ($H_2S_2O_4$).

hy'po-sul'phur-ous (-sŭl'fŭr-ŭs; -sŭl-fū'rŭs), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid, specif. formerly the acid $H_2S_2O_3$, now called thiosulphuric acid, and now an imperfectly known acid, $H_2S_2O_4$(?), which is obtained by reducing sulphurous acid, and is a strong reducing and bleaching agent.

hy'po-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. *τάξις* an arranging.] *Gram.* Subordinative relation or construction between clauses. Cf. PARATAXIS.—**hy'po-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *a.*

hy-pot'e-nuse (hī-pŏt'ē-nūs; hĭ-), **hy-poth'e-nuse** (-pŏth'-), *n.* [L. *hypotenusa,* fr. Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα,* prop., subtending (sc. *γραμμή*), deriv. of *ὑπό* under + *τείνειν* to stretch.] The side opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle.

hy-poth'ec (hī-pŏth'ĕk; hĭ-), *n.* [F. *hypothèque,* or L. *hypotheca,* fr. Gr. *ὑποθήκη* a thing subject to some obligation. See HYPOTHESIS.] *Roman & Civil Law.* An obligation, right, or security given to a creditor over property of the debtor without transfer of possession or title to the creditor; — distinguished from a *pignus* or *pledge.*

hy-poth'e-ca-ry (-pŏth'ĕ-kā-rĭ), *a. Law.* Of or pert. to, or created or secured by, a hypothec; as, *hypothecary* right.

hy-poth'e-cate (-pŏth'ĕ-kāt; hĭ-), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [LL. *hypothecatus,* p. p. of *hypothecare,* fr. L. *hypotheca* pledge.] *Law.* To pledge, as a vessel by contract of bottomry, without delivery of title or possession.

hy-poth'e-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of hypothecating.

hy-poth'e-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who hypothecates.

hy-poth'e-nuse (-nūs). Var. of HYPOTENUSE.

hy-poth'e-sis (-pŏth'ĕ-sĭs; hĭ-), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπόθεσις* foundation, supposition, *ὑποτιθέναι* to place under; *ὑπό* + *τιθέναι* to put.] A proposition, condition, principle, or theory not proved, but assumed for argument, or to explain certain facts. — **Syn.** See THEORY.

hy-poth'e-size (-sīz), *v. i. & t.;* -SIZED (-sīzd); -SIZ'ING. To make a hypothesis; make a hypothesis of; assume.

hy'po-thet'ic (hī'pō-thĕt'ĭk; hĭp'ō-), *a.* Hypothetical.

hy'po-thet'i-cal (-thĕt'ĭ-kăl; hĭp'ō-), *a.* [L. *hypotheticus,* Gr. *ὑποθετικός.*] **1.** Involving a formal hypothesis or condition; as, a *hypothetical* proposition or judgment; —in logic as applied to propositions, contrasted with *categorical* and *disjunctive.* **2.** Characterized by, or of the nature of, a hypothesis; assumed without proof, for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof or of accounting for some fact. **3.** Concerned with hypotheses; given to making hypotheses; as, a *hypothetical* thinker.

hy'po-thet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a hypothetical manner; by hypothesis.

hy'po-tro'choid (hī'pō-trō'koid, hĭp'ō-; hī-pŏt'rō-koid, hĭ-), *n. Geom.* A kind of roulette. See EPICYCLOID.

hy'po-xan'thine (hī'pō-zăn'thĭn; hĭp'ō-; -thēn), *n.* Also **-thin.** *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_5H_4ON_4$, one of the nuclein bases, closely related to xanthine and occurring with it, as in muscle tissue, various seeds, etc. — **hy'po-xan'thic** (-zăn'thĭk), *a.*

hyp'pish (hĭp'ĭsh), *a.* Affected with the hyps, or hypochondria. *Rare.*

hyp-sog'ra-phy (hĭp-sŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὕψος* height + *-graphy.*] *Geog.* **a** Topographic relief. **b** The observation or description of topographic relief. **c** The parts of a map, collectively, which represent topographic relief. **d** Hypsometry, or the measurements of heights. — **hyp'so-graph'ic** (hĭp'sō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hyp-som'e-ter (hĭp-sŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ὕψος* height + *-meter.*] An apparatus for taking heights, as of mountains, by determining the boiling point of a liquid.

hyp-som'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* In geodesy, the measurement of heights, as from the sea level. — **hyp'so-met'ric** (hĭp'sō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy'ra-coi'de-an (hī'rȧ-koi'dē-ăn), *n.* [See HYRAX; -OID.] A hyrax. — **-coi'de-an,** *a.* — **hy'ra-coid** (hī'rȧ-koid), *a. & n.*

hy'rax (hī'răks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὕραξ* the shrew.] Any of various small, thickset, hoofed mammals (suborder *Hyracoidea*) including the conies, rock rabbits, etc., of Africa and Asia.

Hyr-ca'ni-an (hẽr-kā'nĭ-ăn) } *a.* Pertaining to Hyrcania,
Hyr'can (hûr'kăn) } an ancient country or province of Asia, southeast of the Caspian Sea.

hy'son (hī's'n), *n.* [Chin. *hsi ch'un,* lit., blooming spring.] A kind of green tea from China. The early crop (called *yü ch'ien,* lit., "before the rains") is **young hyson.**

hys'sop (hĭs'ŭp), *n.* [OF. *ysope,* fr. L. *hyssopum, -pus,* fr. Gr. *ὕσσωπος, -πον,* an aromatic plant, Heb. *ēsōb.*] **1.** An aromatic European mint (*Hyssopus officinalis*). The hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of caper (*Capparis spinosa*). **2.** With a qualifying word, any of numerous other plants, as hedge *hyssop,* giant *hyssop,* etc.

hys'ter-ec'to-my (hĭs'tẽr-ĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + -ectomy.] *Surg.* Excision of the uterus.

hys'ter-e'sis (-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑστερεῖν* to be behind, to lag.] *Physics.* **a** A lagging or retardation of the effect, when the forces acting upon a body are changed, as if from viscosity or internal friction. **b** In a magnetic material, as iron, a lagging in the values of resulting magnetization due to a changing magnetizing force. The resulting loss (**hysteretic loss**) is due to molecular change manifest in heat.

hys'ter-et'ic (-ĕt'ĭk), *a. Elec.* Of or pert. to hysteresis. **hysteretic constant,** the hysteretic loss in ergs per cubic centimeter per cycle. — **h. loss.** See HYSTERESIS, **b.**

hys-te'ri-a (hĭs-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See HYSTERICAL.] **1.** A nervous affection, occurring chiefly in women, in which the patient loses control over the emotions, has imaginary sensations, and often falls into paroxysms or fits. **2.** Morbid or convulsive emotionalism or excitement.

hys-ter'ic (hĭs-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Hysterical.

hys'ter'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *hystericus,* Gr. *ὑστερικός,* fr. *ὑστέρα* the womb.] Of or pertaining to hysteria; affected with, or suffering from, hysterics; convulsive. — **hys-ter'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hys-ter'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* (See -ICS.) Hysteria.

hys'ter-i'tis (hĭs'tẽr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the uterus; metritis.

hys'ter-o- (hĭs'tẽr-ō-). [Gr. *ὑστέρα* the womb.] Combining form denoting *connection with,* or *relation to, the uterus* or *hysteria.*

hys'ter-o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a. Med.* Producing hysteria.

hys'ter-oid (hĭs'tẽr-oid), *a. Med.* Resembling hysteria; as, *hysteroid* convulsions.

hys'ter-on prot'er-on (hĭs'tẽr-ŏn prŏt'ẽr-ŏn). [NL.; Gr. *ὕστερος* the latter + *πρότερος* before others, sooner.] **1.** *Rhet.* A figure in which the natural order of the sense is reversed; as, "he is well and lives." **2.** *Logic.* The fallacy of explaining a thing by that which presupposes it and so inverting the natural order of reason.

hys'ter-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n. Surg.* **a** The Cæsarean operation. **b** Incision or section of the uterus, esp. of its neck.

hys'tri-co-mor'phic (hĭs'trĭ-kō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὕστριξ* porcupine + *-morphic.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a division (*Hystricomorpha*) of rodents, comprising the porcupines, cavies, chinchillas, etc.

I

I (ī). **1.** The ninth letter and third vowel of the English alphabet. The character comes from the Phœnician, through the Greek and the Latin, being perh. ultimately of Egyptian origin. In modern English I has two principal vowel sounds: the "long" sound, as in *pīne, īce;* and the "short" sound, as in *pĭn.* It has also three other sounds. See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 42–47. Etymologically I is most closely related to *e, y, j, g;* as in dĭnt, dent; beverage, L. *bĭbere;* E. *kĭn,* AS. *cynn;* E. *thĭn,* AS. *þynne;* E. dominĭon, donjon, dungeon. The sounds of I and J were formerly represented by the same character (I, i), and even after the introduction of the differentiated form J (see J), words containing these letters were classed together in dictionaries, etc., down to the 19th century. **2.** As a *symbol* [no period], used for or to denote: The ninth in a series; ninth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 9; as, Company *I.* **3.** As a *numeral,* I stands for 1, II for 2, III for 3, and IIII sometimes for 4. When prefixed, I denotes that 1 is to be subtracted; thus, IV means 4.

I, *or* **i** (ī), *n.; pl.* I's or IS (īz). The letter **I, i,** or its sound.

I, *a.* Having a shape or a cross section resembling the letter I: as, **I** bar or **I**-bar, **I** beam or **I**-beam, **I** girder, **I** iron, **I** rail, etc.

I (ī), *pron.; poss.* MY (mī) or MINE (mīn); *object.* ME (mē); *pl. nom.* WE (wē); *poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz); *object.* US (ŭs). [AS. *ic.*] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person (by which a person denotes himself). — *n. Metaph.* The ego.

I (ī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of AYE, yes.

i-. [ME. *y-, i-,* AS. *ge-.*] A prefix of obscure meaning, chiefly used in Middle English with past participles. See Y-.

-ia. [L. *-ia,* Gr. *-ια,* an ending of fem. nouns, usually abstract, and of neut. plurals.] A noun suffix occurring in: **a** Names of diseases; as in neuralg*ia.* **b** Names of countries; as in Tasmani*a.* **c** Names of alkaloids; as in morphi*a.* **d** Generic names of plants; as in Fuchsi*a.* **e** Names of classical festivals, mostly plural; as in Saturnal*ia.* **f** Names of classes of animals, all plural; as in Mammal*ia.* **g** Various other words from Latin or Greek; as in sepi*a,* militi*a,* magnesi*a,* and the plurals memorabili*a,* bacteri*a,* etc.

I-a'go (ē-ä'gō), *n.* See OTHELLO.

ĭ'amb (ī'ămb), *n.* An iambus or iambic.

i-am'bic (ī-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *iambicus,* Gr. *ἰαμβικός.*] **1.** *Pros.* Consisting of an iambus or of iambics. **2.** *Gr. Lit.* Designating, or pertaining to, a type of poetry, chiefly satirical, characterized by iambic meter. — *n.* **1.** An iambic foot. **2.** A verse of iambic feet.

i-am'bus (-bŭs), *n.; pl.* L. **-BI** (-bī), E. **-BUSES** (-bŭs-ĕz; 24). [L. *iambus,* Gr. *ἰαμβος.*] *Pros.* A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, as in *ămāns* (L., loving), or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, as *invént;* an iambic.

-i'a-sis (-ī'ȧ-sĭs). [Gr. *-ιασις,* as in *ἐλεφαντιασις* elephantiasis.] A combining form signifying *state, condition;* — used esp. in medicine to indicate *a morbid* or *diseased condition;* as, ankylostom*iasis.*

i-at'ric (ī-ăt'rĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἰατρικός* healing, *ἰατρός* physi-
i-at'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } cian, *ἰᾶσθαι* to heal.] Of or relating to medicine or medical men.

i'a-trol (ī'ȧ-trōl; -trŏl), *n. Pharm.* An odorless antiseptic powder, $C_8H_{11}O_3NI_2$, containing iodine.

I-be'ri-a (ī-bē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Iberia, Hiberia.*] The ancient name of the Spanish peninsula (Spain and Portugal).

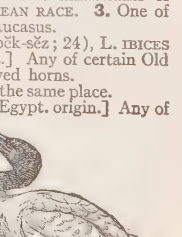
I-be'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Iberia, its inhabitants, or the race named from it. **2.** Of or pert. to the ancient Iberians of the Caucasus.

— *n.* **1.** One of the ancient inhabitants of Iberia, early known to the Greeks and conquered by the Romans. **2.** Hence, a member of the **Iberian race,** a short, dark dolichocephalic race, prob. the neolithic inhabitants of western Europe. Cf. MEDITERRANEAN RACE. **3.** One of an ancient tribe or people of the Caucasus.

i'bex (ī'bĕks), *n.; pl.* E. **IBEXES** (-bĕk-sĕz; 24), L. **IBICES** (ĭb'ĭ-sēz; ī'bĭ-). [L., the chamois.] Any of certain Old World wild goats with large recurved horns.

‖ i-bi'dem (ĭ-bī'dĕm), *adv.* [L.] In the same place.

i'bis (ī'bĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἴβις;* of Egypt. origin.] Any of a subfamily (*Ibidinæ*) of carnivorous wading birds of warm regions, related to the herons.



Sacred Ibis.

-ible. [L. *-ibilis.*] See -ABLE.

Ib'sen-ism (ĭb'sĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* The dramatic method or purpose characteristic of the writings of Henrik Ibsen (1828–1906), a Norwegian poet and dramatist, whose plays often deal with conventional hypocrisies.

-ic (-ĭk). [L. *-icus,* Gr. *-ικός.*] A suffix signifying in general *of* or *pertaining to* and used: **1.** To form adjectives, in which it denotes: **a** *Of, of the nature of, constituting, characterized by, belonging* or *pertaining to.*

Examples: angel*ic, of, of the nature of,* or *belonging to,* an angel or angels; eponym*ic, belonging to* or *constituting*

an eponym; volcan*ic*, *of, pertaining to,* or *of the nature of,* a volcano; Icelandic, *of* or *pertaining to* Iceland.
b *Due to, arising from, produced by,* or the like.
Examples: volcan*ic*, *due to,* or *arising from,* a volcano.
c *After the manner, style, doctrines,* or the like, *of, characteristic of, appropriate to, like,* or *resembling.*
Examples: Byron*ic*, *after the manner* or *style of* Byron; angel*ic*, *characteristic of* or *resembling* angels; dramat*ic*, *characteristic of,* or *appropriate to,* the drama.
d *Connected with, dealing with, having to do with.*
Examples: dramat*ic*, *connected* or *dealing with* the drama; Germanic, *connected,* or *having to do, with* the Germans.
e *Chem.* Specif., denoting that the element indicated enters into certain compounds *with its highest valence,* or *with a valence relatively higher* than in compounds designated with an adjective ending in *-ous;* as in ferric, sulphuric.
☞Between adjectives in *-ic* and *-ical* there is sometimes a distinction in meaning, the form in *-ic* denoting the senses having closer relation to the subject denoted by the root (as in **a** and **b**, above) and the form in *-ical* denoting the remoter senses (as in **c** and **d**, above). Thus, a historic event is a part of history; a historical treatise deals with history; the Stoic philosophy is the philosophy of the Stoics, stoical fortitude is fortitude appropriate to the Stoic philosophy; a comic opera, a comical grimace; a dramatic gesture or effect, a dramatical performance. **2.** In **a** Nouns formed by the use of adjectives in *-ic* as substantives, and meaning: *that which is; an individual* (of a particular kind) *that is, works in,* or the like.
Examples: classic, *a work that is* classic; mechanic, *one who works in* the mechanic arts; Icelandic, *the language that is* Icelandic.
b Greek or Latin nouns that were originally adjectives used substantively and were adopted into English; as in music, rhetoric, public. Also, see -ICS.

-i-cal (-ĭ-kăl). [*-ic* + *-al.*] A suffix forming: **a** Adjectives having the same general senses as adjectives in *-ic;* as, spherical, comical, apostolical. **b** Adjectives from nouns in *-ic, -ics;* as, musical, rhetorical, ethical. See -IC, -ICS.

I-ca'ri-an (ī-kā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Icarus; soaring too high for safety.

Ic'a-rus (ĭk'ă-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἴκαρος.*] See DÆDALUS.

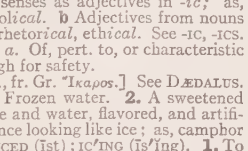
ice (īs), *n.* [AS. *īs.*] **1.** Frozen water. **2.** A sweetened mixture, usually fruit juice and water, flavored, and artificially frozen. **3.** A substance looking like ice; as, camphor *ice.* **4.** = ICING. — *v. t.;* ICED (īst); IC'ING (īs'ĭng). **1.** To cover or supply with ice; convert into ice. **2.** To frost (cakes, etc.). **3.** To chill; cool; as, to *ice* wine.

ice age. *Geol.* The glacial period.

ice'berg' (īs'bûrg'), *n.* A large floating mass of ice, detached from a glacier.

ice'blink' (-blĭngk'), *n.* A white streak on the horizon, caused by reflection of light from ice not yet in sight.

ice boat. **1.** A skeleton boat or frame on three runners propelled on ice by sails. **2.** A strong steam vessel for breaking through ice.


Ice Boat.

ice'bound' (īs'bound'), *a.* Surrounded with ice so as to be incapable of advancing; as, an *icebound* vessel; also, obstructed with ice so as to hinder access; as, an *icebound* harbor.

ice cream. Sweetened cream or custard flavored, beaten, and frozen.

ice foot. A wall or belt of ice along the shore in arctic regions. It breaks up more or less in summer.

Ice'land-er (īs'lăn-dĕr), *n.* A native of Iceland.

Ice-lan'dic (īs-lăn'dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Iceland, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* The language of the inhabitants of Iceland, a Scandinavian tongue.

Iceland moss. An edible lichen (*Cetraria islandica*) of northern regions.

Iceland spar. A doubly-refracting, transparent variety of calcite. The best is from Iceland.

ice'man (īs'măn), *n.* **1.** A man skilled in traveling on ice, as among glaciers. **2.** One who sells or delivers ice. **3.** A man in charge of ice or employed on the ice.

ice plant. An Old World plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), of the carpetweed family, the foliage of which is covered with glistening papillose dots or vesicles.

ice'quake' (īs'kwāk'), *n.* The crash or concussion attending the breaking up of masses of ice, as from great cold.

ice water. Water cooled by ice or formed by melting ice.

ich-neu'mon (ĭk-nū'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰχνεύμων,* lit., the tracker; — so called because it hunts out eggs of the crocodile.] **1.** A mongoose, supposed by the ancient Egyptians to devour crocodiles' eggs. **2.** An ichneumon fly.

ichneumon fly. Any of a large group (mostly of the family *Ichneumonidæ*) of hymenopterous insects the larvæ of which are commonly parasites on other larvæ.

ich-nog'ra-phy (ĭk-nŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχνογραφία; ἴχνος* track, footstep + *γράφειν* to describe.] *Drawing.* A horizontal section, as of a building, drawn to scale; ground plan; map; also, the art of making such plans. — **ich'no-graph'ic** (ĭk'nŏ-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

i'chor (ī'kôr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἰχώρ.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* An ethereal fluid that flows in the veins of the gods. **2.** A thin acrid discharge, as from an ulcer. — **i'chor-ous** (ī'kôr-ŭs), *a.*

ich'thy-ic (ĭk'thĭ-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς, -ύος,* a fish.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to fishes; having the characters of a fish.

ich'thy-oid (-oid), *a.* [Gr. *ἰχθυοειδής.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a fish. — *n.* A fishlike animal. — **ich'thy-oi'dal** (-oi'dăl), *a.*

ich'thy-ol (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + (prob.) L. *oleum* oil.] *Pharm.* A brown sirupy liquid prepared from a bituminous mineral containing fossil fishes. It is used externally as an alterative and discutient.

ich'thy-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς; ὑος,* fish + *-logy.*] The branch of zoölogy treating of fishes. — **ich'thy-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ich'thy-oph'a-gous (-ŏf'à-gŭs), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἰχθυοφάγος; ἰχθύς* a fish + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Eating fish.

ich'thy-oph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθυοφαγία.*] The practice of eating, or living on, fish.

ich'thy-or'nis (-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + *ὄρνις* bird.] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (*Ichthyornis*) of extinct toothed birds. The best-known species (*I. victor*) was about the size of a gull.

ich'thy-o-saur (-ō-sôr), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς, -ύος,* fish + *σαῦρος* lizard.] *Paleon.* Any of an order or subclass (*Ichthyosauria*) of extinct marine reptiles whose body somewhat resembled that of a porpoise in form.

ich'thy-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + *-osis.*] *Med.* A disease, usually congenital, in which the skin is thick, rough, and scaly; fishskin. — **ich'thy-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

i'ci-cle (ī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [ME. *isikel,* AS. *īs* ice + *gicel* icicle.] A pendent mass of ice formed from dripping water.

i'ci-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In an icy manner.

i'ci-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being icy.

ic'ing (īs'ĭng), *n.* A composition of sugar, as with white of egg, applied to the surface of pastry, etc.; frosting.

i'con (ī'kŏn), *n.; pl.* E. ICONS (ī'kŏnz), L. ICONES (ī'kŏ-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. *εἰκών.*] **1.** An image or representation. **2.** *East. Ch.* A figure of the Virgin Mary, Christ, a saint, or a martyr.

i-con'ic (ī-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *iconicus,* Gr. *εἰκονικός,* fr. *εἰκών* image.] Of or pertaining to an icon, image, picture, or the like; of the nature of a portrait or of portraiture; — applied specif. to any statue sculptured according to conventional representation or symbolism.

i-con'o-clasm (ī-kŏn'ō-klăz'm), *n.* The doctrine or practice of iconoclasts; image breaking.

i-con'o-clast (-klăst), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών* image + *κλᾶν* to break.] **1.** A breaker of icons, or images; a determined enemy of image worship. **2.** One who attacks cherished beliefs as shams; a radical. — **i-con'o-clas'tic** (-klăs'tĭk), *a.*

i-con'o-graph'ic (ī-kŏn'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to iconography; as, *iconographic* studies; representing by pictures or diagrams; as, an *iconographic* encyclopædia.

i'co-nog'ra-phy (ī'kō-nŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκονογραφία* a sketch or description; *εἰκών* an image + *γράφειν* to describe.] **1.** Art of representation by pictures or images; the description or study of portraiture or representation. **2.** An iconographic record or illustration.

i'co-nol'a-try (ī'kō-nŏl'à-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών* an image + *-latry.*] The worship of icons, or images; — applied esp. to the use of icons in the Eastern Church. — **-nol'a-ter** (-tĕr), *n.*

i'co-nol'o-gy (-ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών* an image + *-logy.*] Science or study of icons; symbolism; also, icons collectively. — **i-con'o-log'i-cal** (ī-kŏn'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

i'co-nos'ta-sis (-nŏs'tà-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Modern Gr. *εἰκονόστασις; Gr. εἰκών* image + *στάσις* a standing.] *East. Ch.* The partition with doors, adorned with icons, which separates the sanctuary from the main part of the church.

i'co-sa-he'dron (ī'kō-sà-hē'drŏn), *n.; L. pl.* **-DRA** (-drà). [Gr. *εἰκοσάεδρον; εἴκοσι* twenty + *ἕδρα* seat, base.] A polyhedron of twenty faces. — **i'co-sa-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

i'co-si-tet'ra-he'dron (-sĭ-tĕt'rà-hē'drŏn), *n.; L. pl.* **-DRA** (-drà). [Gr. *εἴκοσι* twenty + *τέτρα-,* combining form of *τέσσαρες* four + *ἕδρα* seat, base.] *Cryst.* A twenty-four-sided solid; a tetragonal trisoctahedron or trapezohedron. See TRISOCTAHEDRON. — **i'co-si-tet'ra-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

-ics (-ĭks). [See -IC.] A suffix forming names of certain sciences, systems, etc., as acoust*ics*, mathemat*ics*, statist*ics*, polit*ics*. Such names originally ended in *-ic*, the singular, as still in music, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic; but, since about 1600, *-ics*, the plural form, has been preferred. When denoting a scientific treatise or its subject matter, forms in *-ics* are construed as singular; as, mathemat*ics*,

physics; but those denoting matters of practice, as gymnastics, tactics, are oftener construed as plurals.

ic-ter'ic (ĭk-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ictericus*, fr. Gr. *ἰκτερικός*, fr. *ἴκτερος* jaundice.] Pertaining to, affected with, or good against, jaundice. — *n.* A remedy for jaundice.

ic'ter-us (ĭk'tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἴκτερος* jaundice.] **1.** *Med.* The jaundice. **2.** *Bot.* A diseased condition marked by the foliage turning yellow.

ic'tus (ĭk'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. ICTUS. [L., fr. *icere*, *ictum*, to strike.] **1.** *Pros.* Metrical or rhythmical stress, or accent. **2.** *Med.* **a** A stroke or blow, as in a sunstroke; pulsation. **b** A fit.

i'cy (ī'sĭ), *a.*; I'CI-ER (ī'sĭ-ĕr); I'CI-EST. **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; frosty. **2.** Characterized by coldness, as of manner, etc.; chilling; frigid.

I'd (īd). Colloq. contraction of *I would*, *I should*, or *I had*.

id (-ĭd). [L. *-is*, pl. *-ides*, patronymic suffix, daughter, or, pl., daughters, of, fr. Gr. *-is*, pl. *-ίδες*.] **1.** *Astron.* A suffix used with the name of a constellation in naming meteors; as, Leonid, Perseid. **2.** A suffix used in names of epic poems; as, Æneid.

-id (-ĭd). *Zoöl.* A suffix, derived from *-idæ*, used to form English substantives and adjectives designating members of zoölogical families; thus from *Clupeidæ* (the herring family), *clupeid*, a. (belonging to the herring family), and *clupeid*, n. (a fish of the herring family).

-i-dæ (-ĭ-dē). [Pl. of L. *-ides*, patronymic suffix, son of, fr. Gr. *-ίδης*.] *Zoöl.* The suffix with which, in modern classifications, *names of families* of animals are formed.

I-dæ'an (ī-dē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Idaeus*, Gr. *Ἰδαῖος*, fr. Gr. *Ἴδη*, L. *Ida*.] *Gr. Myth.* Pert. to, or dwelling on, Mt. Ida.

-ide (-īd; -ĭd). Also **-id.** *Chem.* A suffix used in forming names of compounds; as in chlor*ide*, glucos*ide*. In binary compounds it denotes the nonmetallic or negative element or radical; as in hydrogen sulph*ide*, lead ox*ide*.

i-de'a (ī-dē'ă), *n.*; *pl.* IDEAS (-ăz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἰδέα*, fr. *ἰδεῖν* to see.] **1.** An archetype or pattern; an ideal; hence: a plan or outline; an intention or design. **2.** A real likeness, or representation; also, an embodiment of the essence of something. *Archaic.* **3.** A mental image or picture of an object, sensible or spiritual; as, an *idea* of happiness. **4.** A fiction; fantasy; hence: imagination; fancy. **5.** A notion, thought, or mental impression; as, he had no *idea* I was going. **6.** A general notion; indefinite conception. **7.** A belief, opinion, or doctrine; also, a supposition or impression. — **Syn.** Opinion, fancy, conception; concept; notion.

i-de'al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *idealis*.] **1.** Existing as an archetypal idea. **2.** Existing as a perfect exemplar; embodying or symbolizing an ideal; as, *ideal* beauty. **3.** Existing in imagination only; visionary; unreal; as, *ideal* fancies. **4.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, mental images, ideas, or conceptions. **5.** Pert. to idealism. — **Syn.** Intellectual, mental; fanciful, imaginary; impracticable, utopian.

— *n.* A standard of perfection, beauty, or excellence; a perfect type. — **Syn.** See PATTERN.

i-de'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* Any theory which affirms the universe to be an embodiment of mind, or denies the possibility of knowing aught save psychical reality. Cf. MATERIALISM. **2.** The practice of idealizing; tendency to idealize; also, that which is idealized. **3.** In literature and art, the theory or practice which values ideal or subjective types or aspects of beauty more than formal or sensible qualities, or that which affirms the preëminent value of imagination as compared with faithful copying of nature; — opposed to *realism*.

i-de'al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who holds a doctrine of idealism. **2.** An artist or author who advocates or practices idealism. **3.** One who idealizes, or who seeks the ideal.

i-de'al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to idealists or idealism.

i-de'al-is'ti-cal (-ĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Idealistic. — **-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

i'de-al'i-ty (ī'dē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being ideal. **2.** Capacity to idealize.

i-de'al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or product of idealizing.

i-de'al-ize (ī-dē'ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To make ideal; attribute ideal characteristics to. — *v. i.* To form ideals; work idealistically. — **i-de'al-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

i-de'al-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In idea or imagination; mentally. **2.** Conformably to an ideal; perfectly.

i-de'ate (ī-dē'āt), *n.* [LL. *ideatum*. See IDEA.] *Metaph.* The actual existence supposed to correspond with an idea.

i-de'ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -AT-ING (-āt-ĭng). **1.** To form in idea; conceive; esp., to preconceive or prefigure. **2.** To have ideas, thoughts, or impressions of.

i'de-a'tion (ī'dē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Function or capacity of the mind whereby it forms or entertains ideas; the process of entertaining and relating ideas. — **i'de-a'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

‖ **i'dem** (ī'dĕm), *pron. or adj.* [L.] The same; the same as above; — often abbreviated *id.*

i-den'tic (ī-dĕn'tĭk), *a.* Identical; in diplomacy, designating an action or expression in which two or more governments follow the same course or employ the same form; — distinguished from *joint*; as, an *identic* note.

i-den'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [See IDENTITY.] **1.** The same; the very same. **2.** Exactly alike or equal. — **i-den'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Identical, same, equivalent, equal, tantamount. **Identical** is the strictest term for entire and absolute agreement; as, no two leaves are *identical*. **Same** (which may be exactly synonymous with *identical*) is often used more loosely, either in the sense of that which itself does not change, or of that which is of like sort, character, or quality; as, the *same* words, he manifests the *same* spirit. Things are **equal** which are the same, esp. in number, amount, magnitude, value, or the like; they are **equivalent** when they amount to the same thing, esp. in worth, force, or import. **Tantamount** is commonly applied to other than material things; as, his statement was *tantamount* to a confession.

i-den'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of identifying, or state of being identified.

i-den'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. **1.** To make to be the same; consider as the same. **2.** To establish the identity of; prove to be the same (as something described, claimed, or asserted). — **i-den'ti-fi'er** (ī-dĕn'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.*

i-den'ti-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *identité*, LL. *identitas*, irregularly formed fr. L. *idem* the same.] **1.** The extreme case of resemblance; absolute likeness of two or more things in the respect considered. **2.** Sameness with itself; selfsameness; oneness. **3.** Unity and persistence of personality; individuality, or an individual; as, to lose one's *identity*. **4.** Sameness with something described or asserted; as, to establish the *identity* of a person or thing.

i'de-o-gram' (ĭ'dē-ō-grăm'; ĭd'ē-), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδέα* idea + *-gram*.] **1.** An original pictorial element of writing; an early hieroglyph symbolizing the idea of a thing, but not the name of it. **2.** A symbol used for convenience or for abbreviation; as, 1, 2, 3, +, —, $, §, etc.

i'de-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea + *-graph*.] An ideogram. — **i'de-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **i'de-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [grams.

i'de-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* Employment or study of ideo-

i'de-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ; ĭd'ē-), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *ἰδέα* idea + *-logy*.] **1.** *Metaph.* The science of ideas; specif., a theory of the origin of ideas deriving them exclusively from sensation. **2.** Visionary speculation; idle theorizing.

i'de-o-mo'tor (-ō-mō'tẽr), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδέα* idea + *motor*.] *Psychol.* Acting, or tending to produce action (specif., nonvoluntary action) in connection with or following thought.

ides (īdz), *n. pl.* [L. *idus*.] In the old Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of other months.

id'i-o-blast (ĭd'ĭ-ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος* personal, peculiar + *-blast*.] **1.** *Biol.* A hypothetical structural unit of the cell; — practically equiv. to *biophore*. **2.** *Bot.* An isolated cell differing from neighboring cells.

id'i-oc'ra-sy (-ŏk'rà-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιοκρασία*, *ἴδιος* peculiar + *κρᾶσις* a mixing, combination.] Peculiarity of constitution or temperament; idiosyncrasy.

id'i-o-cy (ĭd'ĭ-ō-sĭ), *n.* [From IDIOT.] Extreme deficiency in intelligence due to incomplete or abnormal development of the brain and mind.

id'i-o-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἴδιος* personal, private + electric.] *Physics.* Capable of becoming electrified by friction; — opposed to *anelectric*. — *n.* An idioelectric substance. — **id'i-o-e-lec'tri-cal,** *a.*

id'i-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιόγραφος* autographic; *ἴδιος* one's own + *γράφειν* to write.] A mark or signature peculiar to an individual; trade-mark. — **id'i-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **id'i-o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

id'i-om (-ŭm), *n.* [F. *idiome*, fr. L. *idioma*, fr. Gr. *ἰδίωμα* fr. *ἰδιοῦν* to make one's own, *ἴδιος* one's own, proper.] **1.** The language peculiar to a people (a tongue), or to a district or community (a dialect). **2.** The structural form peculiar to any language; the genius or cast of a language. **3. a** An expression conforming or appropriate to the peculiar structural form of a language. **b** An expression peculiar to itself in grammatical construction; an expression the meaning of which as a whole cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements. **4.** Form of expression characteristic of an author; as, Browning's *idiom* is often difficult.

id'i-o-mat'ic (-ō-măt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or conform-
id'i-o-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to, idiom. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

id'i-o-mor'phic (-ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἴδιος* peculiar + *-morphic*.] **1.** Having a form of its own. **2.** *Cryst.* Having its proper crystallographic form or shape; as, an *idiomorphic* mineral; — opposed to *xenomorphic*. — **id'i-o-mor'phi-cal-ly** (-fĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

id'i-op'a-thy (-ŏp'à-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [Gr. *ἰδιοπάθεια*; *ἴδιος* proper, peculiar + *παθεῖν*, *πάσχειν*, to suffer.] *Med.* A morbid state not preceded or caused by any other disease; a primary disease.

id'i-o-plasm (ĭd'ĭ-ō-plăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος* proper, peculiar + *-plasm*.] *Biol.* That portion of the cell protoplasm

which is supposed to determine the character and heredity of the species; germ plasm. It is commonly identified with chromatin. — **id'i-o-plas-mat'ic** (-plăz-măt'ĭk), *a.*

id'i-o-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἴδιος* proper, peculiar + *static.*] *Elec.* Pert. to a method of measurement of electricity without employing auxiliary electrification; — opposed to *heterostatic.*

id'i-o-syn'cra-sy (-sĭn'krə-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *ἰδιοσυγκρασία; ἴδιος* peculiar + *σύγκρασις* a mixing together.] A peculiarity of constitution or temperament; a characteristic distinguishing an individual; eccentricity. — **Syn.** See ECCENTRICITY. — **-syn-crat'ic** (-sĭn-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

id'i-ot (ĭd'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *idiot, idiote,* fr. L. *idiota* an ignorant person, Gr. *ἰδιώτης,* also and orig., a private person, fr. *ἴδιος* proper, peculiar.] **1.** A person afflicted with idiocy. **2.** A fool; simpleton; — in reproach. **3.** A professional fool; jester. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Imbecile, blockhead, dolt, dunce, dullard, booby.

id'i-ot-cy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Idiocy or idiotism. *Rare.* **2.** Utter folly.

id'i-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *idioticus* ignorant, Gr. *ἰδιωτικός.*
id'i-ot'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } See IDIOT.] Pertaining to or like an idiot; foolish; senseless. — **id'i-ot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

id'i-ot-ism (ĭd'ĭ-ŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *idiotisme,* L. *idiotismus,* fr. Gr. *ἰδιωτισμός* the way of a common person, a homely or vulgar phrase, fr. *ἰδιώτης.* See IDIOT.] **1.** = IDIOM. *Obs. or R.* **2.** = IDIOCY. *Rare.* **3.** A foolish or senseless act or line of conduct.

i'dle (ī'd'l), *a.*; I'DLER (ī'dlĕr); I'DLEST (ī'dlĕst). [AS. *īdel* vain, useless.] **1.** Without worth or basis; groundless; useless; vain; as, an *idle* rumor. **2.** Not occupied or employed; inactive; as, *idle* hours; *idle* capital. **3.** Lazy; slothful.

Syn. Unoccupied, unemployed, inactive, lazy, indolent, slothful, vacant, trifling, futile, frivolous. — **Idle, lazy, indolent, slothful.** **Idle** (opposed to *busy*) emphasizes the fact of inactivity or lack of occupation; it may or may not imply disparagement; **lazy,** suggesting disinclination to effort or work, is commonly derogatory. **Indolent** implies a habitual love of ease and a settled dislike of activity. **Slothful** (now bookish) implies excessive and sluggish indolence.

idle pulley, *Mach.,* a guide or tightening pulley for a belt. — **i. wheel.** *Mach.* *a* A gear wheel placed between two others to transfer motion from one to the other without changing the direction of revolution or the velocity ratio. *b* An idle pulley.

C Idle Wheel **a.**

— *v. i.*; I'DLED (ī'd'ld); I'DLING (ī'd'lĭng). To lose or spend time in idleness; esp., to saunter idly. — *v. t.* To spend in idleness; waste; — often used with *away.*

i'dle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being idle; inactivity or laziness. — **Syn.** Inaction, indolence, sloth.

i'dler (ī'dlĕr), *n.* **1.** One who idles; a lazy person. **2.** *Naut.* One who has constant day duties on board ship, and hence keeps no night watch. **3.** *Mach.* An idle wheel or pulley.

i'dless, i'dlesse (ī'dlĕs), *n.* Idleness. *Archaic or Poetic.*

i'dly (ī'dlĭ), *adv.* In an idle manner; ineffectually; lazily.

I'do (ē'dō), *n.* An artificial international language, made public in 1907. *Ido* means in the language itself "offspring."

i'do-crase (ī'dō-krās; ĭd'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *εἶδος* form + *κρᾶσις* mixture, fr. *κεραννύναι* to mix.] *Min.* = VESUVIANITE.

i'dol (ī'dŏl), *n.* [F. *idole,* L. *idolum,* fr. Gr. *εἴδωλον* image, phantom, idol, fr. *εἶδος* that which is seen, form, shape, fr. *ἰδεῖν* to see.] **1.** A representation of a deity or other being or thing, made or used as an object of worship; in Scriptural language, a false god; heathen deity. **2.** Any image or representation. **3.** Object of strong affection or devotion. **4.** A form or appearance without substance; an image, as in a mirror. **5.** A pretender; sham; impostor; as, "the *idol* shepherd" (*Zech.* xi. 17; *R.V.*, "worthless shepherd"). *Obs.*

i-dol'a-ter (ī-dŏl'ə-tĕr), *n.* [F. *idolâtre,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *εἰδωλολάτρης.* See IDOLATRY.] **1.** A worshiper of idols; a pagan. **2.** A great admirer. — **i-dol'a-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

i-dol'a-trize (-trīz), *v. i.* To worship idols; pay idolatrous worship. — *v. t.* To idolize.

i-dol'a-trous (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to idolatry; of the nature of idolatry; given to idolatry; as, *idolatrous* sacrifices. **2.** Consisting in, or partaking of, an excessive attachment or reverence; as, *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity. — **i-dol'a-trous-ly,** *adv.* — **i-dol'a-trous-ness,** *n.*

i-dol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *idolâtrie,* LL. *idolatria,* deriv. of Gr. *εἰδωλολατρεία; εἴδωλον* idol + *λατρεία* service.] **1.** Worship of idols, images, or anything not God. **2.** Excessive attachment or veneration for anything.

i'dol-ism (ī'dŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The worship of idols. **2.** Idolization. **3.** A fallacy.

i'dol-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To make an idol of; love or reverence to excess; as, to *idolize* a hero. — *v. i.* To practice idolatry. — **i'dol-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **i'dol-iz'er** (ī'dŏl-īz'ĕr), *n.*

i-dol'o-clast (ī-dŏl'ō-klăst), *n.* [Gr. *εἴδωλον* idol + *κλᾶν* to break.] Breaker of idols; iconoclast. — **-clas'tic,** *a.*

I-dom'e-neus (ī-dŏm'ē-nūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἰδομενεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Crete and leader of the Cretans against Troy. To fulfill a rash vow, he sacrificed his son to Poseidon.

i-do'ne-ous (ī-dō'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *idoneus.*] Suitable; fit; [apt. *Rare.*

id'or'gan (ĭd'ôr'găn), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδέα* idea + *organ.*] *Biol.* A morphological unit of two or more cells, not possessing the positive characters of an individual or colony.

Id'u-me'an, Id'u-mæ'an (ĭd'ū-mē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Idumea, or Edom. — *n.* An Edomite.

i'dyl, i'dyll (ī'dĭl), *n.* [L. *idyllium,* fr. Gr. *εἰδύλλιον,* lit., a little image, fr. *εἶδος* form.] **1.** A short descriptive poem, esp. one dealing with rural life; also, any artless and easily flowing description of rustic life, pastoral scenes, or the like. **2.** An episode, series of events, or the like, forming a fit subject for an idyl. — **i'dyl-ist, i'dyll-ist,** *n.*

i-dyl'lic (ī-dĭl'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an idyl; such as to be a fit subject for an idyl; pleasing or picturesque in its natural simplicity. — **i-dyl'li-cal-ly,** *adv.*

-ie (-ĭ). [See 2d -y.] A diminutive suffix denoting *endearment, playfulness;* as, birdie, dearie, Jeanie. A final consonant of a preceding short syllable is doubled; as, doggie.

-ier' (-ēr'). [F. *-ier,* fr. L. *-arius.*] A noun suffix equivalent to *-eer;* as in gondol*ier,* cashi*er,* grenad*ier.* See -EER.

if (ĭf), *conj.* [AS. *gif.*] **1.** In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that; — introducing a condition or supposition; as, *if* I am well, I shall go; this is important, *if* true. **2.** Whether; — in dependent or indirect questions; as, he asked *if* his son was there.

Syn. If, provided. **If** implies a condition; **provided** always adds the implication of a stipulation or proviso.

— *n.* The conjunction *if;* hence: a condition; supposition.

Ig'dra-sil, Ig'dra-syl, Igg'dra-sil. Incorrect vars. of YGGDRASILL.

ig'loo, ig'lu (ĭg'lōō), *n.* [Eskimo *iglū.*] An Eskimo hut, as of snow blocks.

ig'ne-ous (-nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *igneus,* fr. *ignis* fire.] **1.** Pertaining to, like, or containing fire. **2.** *Geol.* Resulting from the action of intense heat; as, *igneous* rocks.

ig-nes'cent (ĭg-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *ignescens,* p. pr. of *ignescere* to become inflamed, fr. *ignis* fire.] Emitting sparks when struck with steel; becoming inflamed, lit. or fig.

ig'ni-fy (ĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *ignis* fire + *-fy.*] To set on fire; burn. *Rare.*

‖ **ig'nis fat'u-us** (ĭg'nĭs făt'ū-ŭs); *pl.* IGNES FATUI (ĭg'nēz făt'ū-ī). [L. *ignis* fire + *fatuus* foolish; from its tendency to mislead travelers.] **1.** A phosphorescent light appearing at night, over marshy grounds; will-o'-the-wisp; Jack-o'-lantern. **2.** A misleading influence or thing.

ig-nit'a-ble (ĭg-nīt'ə-b'l), *a.* Ignitible.

ig-nite' (ĭg-nīt'), *v. t.*; -NIT'ED (-nīt'ĕd); -NIT'ING. [L. *ignitus,* p. p. of *ignire* to ignite, *ignis* fire.] **1.** To heat strongly; render luminous by heat. **2.** To kindle. — **Syn.** See KINDLE. — *v. i.* To take fire; begin to burn. — **ig-nit'er,** *n.*

ig-nit'i-ble (-nīt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ignited.

ig-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of igniting; state of being ignited; also, means of igniting.

ig-no'ble (-nō'b'l), *a.* [L. *ignobilis; in-* not + *nobilis* noble.] **1.** Of low birth or family; not noble; humble. **2.** Base; mean. **3.** *Falconry.* Designating the short-winged hawks (as the goshawk) which rake for their prey instead of pouncing upon it; — disting. from the true (or *noble*) falcons. — **Syn.** Degraded, low, vile, dishonorable, infamous. — **ig-no'ble-ness,** *n.* — **ig-no'bly,** *a.*

ig'no-min'i-ous (ĭg'nō-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ignominiosus.*] **1.** Marked with, or full of, ignominy; dishonorable. **2.** Deserving ignominy; despicable. **3.** Humiliating; degrading; as, an *ignominious* sentence. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.*

ig'no-min-y (ĭg'nō-mĭn-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [L. *ignominia* ignominy (deprivation of one's good name); *in-* not + *nomen* name.] **1.** Disgrace or dishonor; infamy. **2.** Conduct deserving disgrace; infamous action. — **Syn.** See DISHONOR.

ig'no-ra'mus (-rā'mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MUSES (-ĕz; 24). [L., we do not know. See IGNORE.] An ignorant person; a dunce.

ig'no-rance (ĭg'nō-răns), *n.* State or fact of being ignorant.

ig'no-rant (-rănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ignorans, -antis,* p. pr. See IGNORE.] **1.** Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed; uninformed. **2.** Unaware (of). **3.** Resulting from or exhibiting ignorance; as, an *ignorant* statement.

Syn. Unlearned, uneducated, illiterate, unlettered, untutored. **Ignorant, illiterate, unlettered, untutored.** One is **ignorant** who is without knowledge in general or in a particular matter; one is **illiterate** who is without knowledge acquired by reading or study (the word applying esp. to one who cannot read and write); **unlettered** is chiefly literary or rhetorical. **Untutored** suggests unsophisticatedness or intellectual crudeness.

Ig'no-ran'tine (-răn'tĭn), *a.* [F. *ignorantin.*] Designating

Friars of the Order Brethren of St. Jean-de-Dieu (founded 1495); — self-assumed in humility.

ig'no-rant-ly, *adv.* In an ignorant manner.

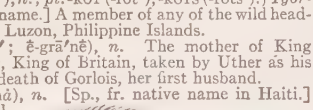
ig-nore' (ĭg-nōr'; 57), *v. t.;* IG-NORED' (-nōrd'); -NOR'ING (-nōr'ĭng). [L. *ignorare; in-* not + root of *gnarus* knowing, *noscere* to become acquainted with.] **1.** *Law.* To reject (a bill of indictment) for want of evidence. **2.** To refuse to notice; disregard willfully. — **Syn.** See OVERLOOK. — **ig-nor'er,** *n.*

I'gor-ro'te (ē'gōr-rō'tā), *n.; pl.* -ROTES (*Sp.* -rō'tās) [Sp.

I'go-rot' (ē'gō-rōt'), *n.; pl.* -ROT (-rōt'), -ROTS (-rōts'). } *Igorrote,* fr. a native name.] A member of any of the wild headhunting tribes of Luzon, Philippine Islands.

I-graine' (ē-grān'; ē-grā'nē), *n.* The mother of King Arthur by Uther, King of Britain, taken by Uther as his queen, after the death of Gorlois, her first husband.

i-gua'na (ĭ-gwä'nä), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name in Haiti.] Any of several large tropical American lizards (genera *Iguana* and *Metopoceros*). The best-known species (*I. tuberculata*) attains a length of five or six feet.


Iguana.

It is inoffensive and herbivorous, and is esteemed as food.

i-guan'o-don (ĭ-gwăn'ō-dŏn; ĭ-gwä'nō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *iguana* + Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος,* a tooth.] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (*Iguanodon*) of extinct gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs. Some became 30 feet long.

ih-ram' (ē-räm'), *n.* [Ar. *ihrām* interdiction.] The dress worn by pilgrims to Mecca. It consists of two white cotton cloths, one thrown over the back and left shoulder, the other wrapped round the loins.

IHS. A symbol or monogram representing the Greek IHΣ, contraction of IH(ΣΟΥ)Σ, Jesus.

il- (ĭl-). An assimilated form of *in-* not, and *in-* in.

i-lang'-i-lang'. Var. of YLANG-YLANG.

il'e-ac (ĭl'ē-ăk), *a. Anat.* Pert. to the ileum.

il'e-os'to-my (ĭl'ē-ŏs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*ileum* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* An operation for making a permanent opening into the ileum.

il'e-um (ĭl'ē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *ileum, ilium,* pl. *ilia,* groin, flank.] *Anat.* The division of the small intestine between the jejunum and large intestine.

il'e-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., L. *ileos,* fr. Gr. *εἶλεός, Ἰλεός.*] A painful morbid condition due to intestinal obstruction, marked by complete constipation.

i'lex (ī'lĕks), *n.* [L., holm oak.] **1.** Holm oak. **2.** Holly.

il'i-ac (ĭl'ĭ-ăk), *a.* [F. *iliague,* or L. *iliacus* relating to the colic, fr. *ileos* colic, confused with *ileum.*] **1.** *Anat.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the ilium. **2.** = ILEAC. *Obs.*

Il'i-ad (-ăd), *n.* [L. *Ilias, -adis,* fr. Gr. *Ἰλιάς, -άδος* (sc. *ποίησις*), fr. *Ἴλιον* Ilium, city of Ilus, son of Tros, founder of Ilium (Troy).] **1.** A celebrated Greek epic poem, ascribed to Homer, narrating events of the last year of the siege of Troy. **2.** Fig., an epic resembling Homer's "Iliad"; also, a long series, as of miseries or woes; a long account.

il'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [See ILEUM.] The dorsal, or upper, one of the three chief bones composing either lateral half of the pelvis.

ilk (ĭlk), *pron.* [AS. *ilca.*] With *the* or *that,* the same person or persons; the same thing. *Obs.*

of that ilk, of the same name, surname, place, or territorial designation; as, Guthrie, *of that ilk,* that is, Guthrie of Guthrie. *Scot.*

— *n.* Family; kind; breed; class; — an erroneous use due to misunderstanding "of that ilk."

I'll (īl). Colloquial contraction of *I will* or *I shall.*

ill (ĭl), *a.; compar.* WORSE (wûrs); *superl.* WORST (wûrst). [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** Evil; iniquitous. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** Characterized by bad intention; malevolent; unjust; unkind; harsh; as, *ill* treatment. **3.** Contrary to advantage, happiness, etc.; bad; evil; as, an *ill* effect. **4.** Defective; faulty; incorrect; improper; as, an *ill* use of money. **5.** Not healthy; sick; indisposed; unwell. — **Syn.** See BAD, SICK. — **ill will,** unkindness; malevolence.

— *adv.* In an ill manner; badly.

☞ *Ill* is the accepted form, though *illy* is sometimes found in good authors.

— *n.* **1.** Whatever impairs happiness or prevents success. **2.** Wickedness; wrong; evil. *Archaic.*

il-lapse' (ĭ-lăps'), *v. i.* [L. *illapsus,* p. p. of *illabi; il-* in + *labi* to fall, slide.] To fall or glide; slip. *Now Rare.*

— *n.* A gliding in; a gentle immission. *Now Rare.*

il-la'tion (ĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *illatio,* fr. *illatus,* used as p. p. of *inferre* to carry or bring in.] Act or process of inferring from premises or reasons; hence: that which is inferred or deduced; inference; deduction.

il'la-tive (ĭl'ā-tĭv; ĭl-lā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *illativus.*] Inferential; conclusive; as, an *illative* consequence; an *illative* word, as *then, therefore,* etc. — **il'la-tive-ly,** *adv.*

il-laud'a-ble (ĭ-lôd'ā-b'l), *a.* Not laudable.

ill'-bred', *a.* Badly brought up; impolite; uncivil; rude.

il-le'gal (ĭ-lē'găl), *a.* Unlawful; illicit. — **il-le'gal-ly,** *adv.*

il'le-gal'i-ty (ĭl'ē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or condition of being illegal; unlawfulness; an illegal act.

il-le'gal-ize (ĭ-lē'găl-īz), *v. t.* To make or declare illegal.

il-leg'i-bil'i-ty (ĭ-lĕj'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being illegible.

il-leg'i-ble (ĭ-lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not legible. — **il-leg'i-bly,** *adv.*

il'le-git'i-ma-cy (ĭl'ē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or quality of being illegitimate; specif., bastardy.

il'le-git'i-mate (-māt), *a.* **1.** Not legitimate; unlawful; improper. **2.** Bastard. **3.** Illogical; as, *illegitimate* inference. **4.** Not authorized by good usage; spurious. — (-māt), *v. t.* To render or declare illegitimate. — **il'le-git'i-mate-ly,** *adv.*

il'le-git'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of illegitimating; bastardizing; also, state of being illegitimate; illegitimacy.

ill'-fa'vored, *or* **ill'-fa'voured** (ĭl'fā'vẽrd), *a.* **1.** Ugly; ill-looking. **2.** Offensive; unpleasant.

il-lib'er-al (ĭ-lĭb'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *illiberalis.*] Not liberal; as: **a** Ungentlemanly; vulgar. **b** Indicating or showing a lack of culture or breadth of view; bigoted. **c** Close; stingy. — **il-lib'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **il-lib'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

il-lic'it (ĭ-lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *illicitus; il-* not + *licitus,* p. p. of *licere* to be allowed.] Not allowed; improper; unlawful. — **il-lic'it-ly,** *adv.* — **il-lic'it-ness,** *n.*

il-lim'it-a-ble (ĭ-lĭm'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Immeasurable; boundless. — **il-lim'it-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **il-lim'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

Il'li-nois' (ĭl'ĭ-noi'; -noiz'), *n.* [F., of Am. Indian origin.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe which formerly occupied the region between the Wabash and Mississippi rivers.

il-liq'uid (ĭ-lĭk'wĭd), *a. Law.* That has not been made clear and certain; not fixed by a written instrument or by a decree of the court; as, an *illiquid* right or claim.

il-lit'er-a-cy (ĭ-lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being illiterate; ignorance of learning; specif., inability to read. **2.** An error due to such ignorance.

il-lit'er-ate (-ât), *a.* [L. *illiteratus; il-* not + *literatus* learned.] Ignorant of letters or books; uneducated; specif., unable to read; unlearned; unrefined. — **Syn.** See IGNORANT. — *n.* One who is illiterate. — **-ate-ness,** *n.*

ill'-na'tured, *a.* Of a bad temper; cross; surly; spiteful. — **ill'-na'tured-ly,** *adv.* — **ill'-na'tured-ness,** *n.*

ill'ness (ĭl'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Wickedness; disagreeableness. *Obs.* **2.** State of being ill or sick; disease; sickness; malady; indisposition.

il-lo'cal (ĭ-lō'kăl), *a.* [L. *illocalis.*] Not local; not located in space. — **il'lo-cal'i-ty** (ĭl'ō-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

il-log'i-cal (ĭ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Not observing the rules of logic or correct reasoning. — **-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-i-cal-ness,** *n.*

ill'-starred', *a.* Born under, or having one's affairs controlled by, an evil star; unlucky; disastrous; — a word arising out of astrological beliefs.

ill'-tem'pered, *a.* **1.** Unhealthy. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Of bad temper; morose; quarrelsome.

ill'-timed' (ĭl'tīmd'), *a.* Done, attempted, or said at an unsuitable or unpropitious time; unseasonable.

ill'treat' (ĭl'trēt'), *v. t.* To treat cruelly or improperly.

il-lude' (ĭ-lūd'), *v. t.;* IL-LUD'ED; -LUD'ING. [L. *illudere, illusum; il-* in + *ludere* to play.] To play upon by artifice; deceive; delude. *Rare.*

il-lume' (ĭ-lūm'), *v. t.;* IL-LUMED' (-lūmd'); IL-LUM'ING (-lūm'ĭng). To illuminate. *Poetic.*

il-lu'mi-na-ble (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being illumed or illuminated.

il-lu'mi-nant (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nănt), *n.* That which gives light, esp. a material, as oil, from which light is produced. — *a.* Illuminating; enlightening.

il-lu'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *illuminatus,* p. p. of *illuminare; il-* in + *luminare* to enlighten, *lumen* light.] **1.** To make light; light up; enlighten. **2.** To make plain or clear; as, to *illuminate* a problem. **3.** To render illustrious. **4.** To decorate with artificial lights. **5.** To adorn, as an initial letter or word with fanciful flourishes, etc., or a book or page with borders, initial letters, or miniature pictures, in colors and gold, as in medieval manuscripts. — *v. i.* To light up in token of rejoicing.

— (-nāt), *a.* Illuminated; enlightened.

— *n.* One who is enlightened; one of the illuminati.

il-lu'mi-na'ti (-nā'tī; -nä'tē), *n. pl.; sing.* ILLUMINATO (-nä'tō). [L. *illuminatus* or It. *illuminato.* See ILLUMINATE, *v. t.*] Those having or claiming enlightenment; as: **a** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* Members of a sect which sprang up in Spain about the year 1575, claiming especial spiritual perfection. **b** [*cap.*] Members of certain associations in modern Europe, who expected by social reforms to perfect men and society. **c** [*cap.*] The Hesychasts, Mystics, and Quietists. **d** [*cap.*] The Rosicrucians.

il-lu'mi-na'tion (-mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of illuminating; state of being illuminated; enlightenment; specif.: **a** Spiritual or mental enlightenment. **b** Adornment of a letter, manuscript, book, etc., with brilliant colors, gold, etc.;

also, the colors, designs, etc., used. **c** Festive lighting up of buildings, towns, etc.; also, in *pl.*, the lights, etc., used.

il-lu'mi-na-tive (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to illuminate.

il-lu'mi-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, illuminates; as, **a** One who illuminates books, etc. **b** A condenser or reflector of light.

il-lu'mine (ĭ-lū'mĭn), *v. t. & i.*; -MINED (-mĭnd); -MIN-ING. [F. *illuminer.*] To illuminate or to be illuminated.

Il-lu'mi-nism (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the Illuminati. — **Il-lu'mi-nist,** *n.*

ill'-use' (ĭl'ūz'), *v. t.* To abuse; misuse.

il-lu'sion (ĭ-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *illusio*, fr. *illudere, illusum*, to deceive.] **1.** An unreal or misleading image presented to the vision; a deceptive appearance. **2.** Specif.: *Psychol.* A perception which fails to give the true character of an object perceived. Psychologists recognize *normal illusions* and *pathological illusions*, the latter often not distinguishable from hallucinations. **3.** State or fact of being deceived; false impression; delusion. **4.** A delicate lace, for veils, etc.; tulle. — **Syn.** See DELUSION.

il-lu'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of illusion.

il-lu'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Any doctrine which affirms that the phenomenal world is wholly illusory.

il-lu'sion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One given to illusion; a visionary. **2.** An adherent of illusionism. **3.** A conjurer.

il-lu'sive (ĭ-lū'sĭv), *a.* Deceiving by false show; unreal.

il-lu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Deceiving; fallacious; illusive.

il-lus'trate (ĭ-lŭs'trāt; ĭl'ŭs-trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING. [L. *illustratus*, p. p. of *illustrare* to illustrate, *illustris* bright.] **1.** To make bright or clear; illuminate. *Obs.* **2.** To make clear or explain, as by figures or examples. **3.** To make illustrious. *Obs. or R.* **4.** To provide or adorn, as a book, with pictures, etc.; of pictures, etc., to elucidate or adorn.

il'lus-tra'tion (ĭl'ŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of illustrating; state of being illustrated; specif., a making illustrious; elucidation. **2.** That which illustrates; a comparison or example. **3.** A picture to elucidate or decorate a book, etc.

il-lus'tra-tive (ĭ-lŭs'trā-tĭv; ĭl'ŭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or designed to illustrate. — **il-lus'tra-tive-ly,** *adv.*

il-lus'tra-tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, illustrates.

il-lus'tri-ous (ĭ-lŭs'trĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *illustris.*] **1.** Lustrous; splendid. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Characterized by greatness, nobleness, or the like; eminent; famous; as, *illustrious* men or deeds. — **Syn.** See EMINENT. — **il-lus'tri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

il'ly (ĭl'lĭ), *adv.* Badly; ill. See ILL, *adv.*

Il-lyr'i-an (ĭ-lĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Illyria, or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** One of the race inhabiting ancient Illyria. **2.** The language of the Illyrians.

il'men-ite (ĭl'mĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Ilmen*, a chain of the Ural Mountains.] *Min.* An iron-black mineral, $FeTiO_3$, a compound of iron, titanium, and oxygen.

I'lus (ī'lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴλος.] *Gr. Myth.* The grandfather of Priam, and founder of Troy, or Ilium.

I'm (īm). Colloquial contraction of *I am.*

im-. An assimilated form of *in-* not, or of L. or E. *in-* in; sometimes for earlier *em-*.

im'age (ĭm'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imago, imaginis.*] **1.** A representation or similitude; esp., an imitation of a person or thing in the solid form; effigy; statue. Hence, abstractly: form; appearance; likeness. **2.** Something representing another thing; symbol; representation. **3.** A type; embodiment; as, she was the *image* of devotion. **4.** A mental representation or picture; conception; idea. **5.** An illusion; apparition. *Archaic.* **6.** A picture or optical counterpart of an object, such as is formed by reflection or refraction. A **real image** is formed by the light rays themselves and can be received on a screen; a **virtual image** is formed at an imaginary focus by prolongations of the rays. **Syn. Image, effigy** (in the sense of a sculptured, cast, or modeled representation or likeness, esp. of a person). **Image** now commonly suggests religious veneration; **effigy** is commonly limited to images as sculptured (esp. on sepulchral monuments) or engraved (esp. on coins), and to the phrase "to burn (or hang) in *effigy*." Otherwise, both words have been practically displaced by *statue.*

— *v. t.*; -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). **1.** To represent or form an image of; reflect; as, the mirror *imaged* her figure. **2.** To conceive; imagine. **3.** To describe or portray, esp. in a lively or graphic manner. **4.** To typify; as, the stream *images* our life.

im'age-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Images in general or in mass. **2.** Mental images taken collectively; broadly, work of the imagination or fancy. **3.** Rhetorical decoration; figures of speech collectively.

im-ag'i-na-ble (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imagined; conceivable. — **im-ag'i-na-bly,** *adv.*

im-ag'i-nal (-năl), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to an imago.

im-ag'i-na-ry (-nă-rĭ), *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy; fancied; ideal; — opposed to *real.* — **im-ag'i-na-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **-ri-ness,** *n.*

im-ag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** That power or function of the mind whereby we have ideal experience; power or process of having mental images or of forming ideal constructions from images, concepts, and feelings. **2.** A conception or imaging of some event; a plot or scheme; esp., a plotting or devising of evil. *Archaic.* **3.** A mental image, conception, or notion; a creation of the mind; esp., an idealized or poetic creation; also, a fanciful or vain notion. **Syn. Imagination, fancy** (in their application to artistic, esp. poetical, composition). Formerly, *imagination* and *fancy* were used without distinction. In present usage, **imagination** connotes esp. the exercise of plastic or creative power; **fancy** suggests the play of associations more remote, arbitrary, or capricious.

im-ag'i-na'tion-al (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or caused by, the imagination.

im-ag'i-na-tive (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, proceeding from, or characterized by, imagination. **2.** Given to imagining. — **im-ag'i-na-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

im-ag'ine (ĭ-măj'ĭn), *v. t.*; -INED (-ĭnd); -IN-ING. [F. *imaginer*, L. *imaginari*, p. p. *-natus*, fr. *imago* image.] **1.** To form a notion, or a mental image, of; conceive. **2.** To scheme; devise; purpose. **3.** To suppose; guess; fancy; as, he *imagined* they were friends. — **Syn.** Believe, opine, deem. See CONCEIVE. — *v. i.* **1.** To form images or conceptions; conceive; exercise the imagination. **2.** To fancy; think; suppose.

i-ma'go (ĭ-mā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GOES (-gōz), L. IMAGINES (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nēz). [L.] **1.** Image. **2.** Final adult, and usually winged, state of an insect.

i-mam' (ĭ-mäm'), **i-maum'** (ĭ-mäm'; -môm'), *n.* [Ar. *imām* leader.] **1.** A Mohammedan priest. **2.** Title of any of various Moslem leaders; as: **a** The head of Islam, successor of Mohammed. **b** The caliph. **c** Any of the twelve heads of the Shiites, beginning with Ali.

i-ma'ret (ĭ-mä'rĕt), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *'imārat.*] In Turkey, a hospice. [EMBARK, etc.]

im-balm' (ĭm-bäm'), **im-bark',** etc. Vars. of EMBALM, etc.

im-bathe' (-bāth'), *v. t.* To bathe; wash freely; drench.

im'be-cile (ĭm'bĕ-sĭl *or, esp. British,* ĭm'bē-sēl, ĭm'bĕ-sēl'), *a.* [L. *imbecillis, irbecillus.*] **1.** Destitute of strength; feeble; esp., feeble-minded. **2.** Stupid; fatuous; idiotic; as, *imbecile* conduct. — *n.* An imbecile person.

im'be-cil'i-ty (-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being imbecile; weakness, esp. of mind. **2.** Incapacity; inability. **3.** Foolishness; absurdity; fatuity.

im-bed', *v. t.* To sink or lay as in a bed. See EMBED.

im-bibe' (ĭm-bīb'), *v. t.*; IM-BIBED' (-bībd'); -BIB'ING (-bīb'ĭng). [L. *imbibere; im-* in + *bibere* to drink.] **1.** To saturate; imbue; soak; steep. *Obs.* **2.** To receive or absorb into the mind and retain; as, to *imbibe* knowledge. **3.** To drink or drink in; absorb; assimilate.

im-bib'er (-bīb'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, imbibes or drinks; esp., a drinker of spirituous liquors. [ing.]

im'bi-bi'tion (ĭm'bĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or process of imbib-

im-bit'ter (ĭm-bĭt'ĕr), **im-bod'y** (-bŏd'ĭ), **im-bos'om** (-bŏŏz'ŭm), **im-bow'er** (-bou'ĕr), etc. See EMBITTER, etc.

im'bri-cate (ĭm'brĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *imbricatus*, p.p. of *imbricare* to tile, fr. *imbrex, imbricis*, a hollow tile, fr. *imber* rain.] To lay or lie in order, one lapping over another, as scales, involucral bracts, etc.; overlap like tiles or shingles.

Imbricate Bud Scales.

im'bri-cate (-kāt) } *a.* Overlapping after
im'bri-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd) } the manner of tiles; characterized by overlapping scales, bracts, or leaves; as, *imbricate* æstivation. — **im'bri-cate-ly,** *adv.*

im'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An imbricating; also, a part or decoration so formed.

im-bro'glio (ĭm-brōl'yō), *n.*; *pl.* -GLIOS (-yōz). [It.] **1.** A confused pile. *Rare.* **2.** An intricate or complicated situation; also, a complicated and embarrassing state of things; serious misunderstanding.

im-brown' (ĭm-broun'), *v. t.* To make brown.

im-brue' (ĭm-brōō'), *v. t.*; -BRUED' (-brōōd'); -BRU'ING. [OF. *embruver, embevrer* to give to drink, soak. See EN-, IN- in; BEVERAGE.] To stain; drench; — now of blood, gore, etc.

im-brute' (ĭm-brōōt'), *v. t. & i.*; -BRUT'ED (-brōōt'ĕd); -BRUT'ING. To degrade or sink to the state of a brute.

im-bue' (ĭm-bū'), *v. t.*; IM-BUED' (-būd'); -BU'ING. [L. *imbuere.*] To saturate; impregnate; permeate.

im-burse' (ĭm-bûrs'), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *burse.*] To put into or as if into a purse; store up. *Rare.*

im'ide (ĭm'ĭd; ĭm'īd), *n.* Also **imid.** [From AMIDE.] *Chem.* A compound of imidogen; specif., a compound of imidogen with a bivalent acid radical.

im'i-do (ĭm'ĭ-dō; ĭ-mĕ'dō), **im'i-do-,** *a. & pref. Chem.* Pert. to, containing, or combined with, the bivalent radical NH, or imidogen (often called **imido group**).

i-mid'o-gen (ĭ-mĭd'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*imido-* + hydro*gen*.] *Chem.* The bivalent radical NH, which is known only in combination, and may be regarded as ammonia from the molecule of which two hydrogen atoms have been removed. [copied.]

im'i-ta-ble (ĭm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imitated or

im'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *imitatus*, p. p. of *imitari* to imitate.] **1.** To copy, or strive to copy; assume the form or likeness of. **2.** To be or appear like; resemble externally. **3.** To mimic; as, to *imitate* another's intonations; specif., *Biol.*, to mimic.

Syn. Imitate, mimic, mock, ape (in the sense of copying). **Imitate** is the general term; **mimic** implies exact imitation, esp. of voice, gesture, manner, etc., often in sport or ridicule; to **mock** commonly adds the implication of derison or contempt; to **ape** is to imitate servilely or with absurd pretension; as, an affected *imitating* of Shakespeare; she *mimics* his manly stride; they provoke him and *mock* his rage; to *ape* the manners of the rich.

im'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of imitating. **2.** That which is made or produced as a copy; an artificial likeness; a counterfeit. **3.** *Mus.* The repetition of essentially the same melodic theme, phrase, or motive, on different degrees of pitch, in a different key, by one or more of the other voice parts, or with some modification of rhythm or intervals. — *a.* Imitating something superior; as, *imitation* lace.

im'i-ta-tive (ĭm'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Marked by imitation. **2.** Inclined to imitate, or copy; given to imitation; not original. **3.** Imitation; counterfeit. **4.** *Zoöl.* Mimicking another species or certain of its characters, or an inanimate object. See MIMIC, *v. t.* — **im'i-ta-tive-ness,** *n.*

im'i-ta'tor (-tā'tĕr), *n.* One who imitates.

im-mac'u-late (ĭ-măk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *immaculatus*; *im-* not + *maculatus*, p. p., spotted.] **1.** Spotless; pure. **2.** Without flaw, fault, or error. **3.** Without spot or spots; spotlessly clean; as, his linen was *immaculate*. — **im-mac'u-late-ly,** *adv.* — **-late-ness,** *n.*

Immaculate Conception, *R. C. Ch.*, the miraculous conception by which the Virgin Mary is held to have been conceived without original sin, or the doctrine affirming this.

im-mane' (ĭ-mān'), *a.* [L. *immanis*.] Very great; huge; vast; also, monstrous in character; inhuman. *Archaic.*

im'ma-nence (ĭm'ȧ-nĕns) } *n.* Imminent state, fact, or qual-
im'ma-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ) } ity; inherence; an indwelling.

im'ma-nent (ĭm'ȧ-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *immanens*, p. pr. of *immanere* to remain in; *im-* in + *manere* to remain.] Remaining or operating within; actually present in; indwelling; inherent; often, of a mental act, confined to the consciousness or the mind; subjective.

Im-man'u-el (ĭ-măn'ū-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *'immānūēl*; *'im* with + *ānū* us + *ēl* God.] Lit., God with us; — a designation of Christ. *Is.* vii. 14; *Matt.* i. 23.

im'ma-te'ri-al (ĭm'ȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual. **2.** Of no substantial consequence; unimportant. — **im'ma-te'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

im'ma-te'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Immaterial state or being. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that external bodies are of the essence of mind. — **im'ma-te'ri-al-ist,** *n.*

im'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being immaterial; also, something immaterial.

im'ma-te'ri-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To render immaterial.

im'ma-ture' (-tūr'), *a.* **1.** Premature. *Archaic.* **2.** Not mature; not developed; crude. **3.** *Phys. Geog.* Youthful; not yet advanced to a mature stage; — said of topography and topographic features, esp. valleys, drainage, etc., so long as most of the area concerned is well above base level. — **im'ma-ture'ly,** *adv.* — **im'ma-tu'ri-ty** (-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-meas'ur-a-ble (ĭ-mĕzh'ūr-ȧ-b'l; ĭm-mĕzh'-; 87), *a.* Incapable of being measured; illimitable. — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

im-me'di-a-cy (ĭ-mē'dĭ-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* **1.** A being immediate; freedom from intervention of a medium; directness. **2.** *Philos.* That which is not determined by previous experience or by performed ideas; also, the sensations, thoughts, and feelings of the moment.

im-me'di-ate (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Not mediate; having no intermediary or intermediation; as: **a** Next in line or relation. **b** Acting without the intervention of another object, cause, or agency; as, an *immediate* cause. **c** Direct; intuitive; as, *immediate* knowledge. **d** Intimately affecting; primary; as, *immediate* wants. **2.** Not distant or separated in time or space; hence: present; instant; also, *Colloq.*, not far distant; near. — **Syn.** Proximate, close. See DIRECT.

im-me'di-ate-ly, *adv.* In an immediate manner; — opp. to *mediately*. Specif.: **a** Without intermediary or intervention; directly; closely. **b** Without delay; at once. — **Syn.** See DIRECTLY. — *conj.* As soon as; — elliptical for *immediately that*.

im-me'di-ate-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being immediate.

im-med'i-ca-ble (ĭ-mĕd'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Incurable.

im'me-mo'ri-al (ĭm'ē-mō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Ancient beyond memory or record; indefinitely ancient. — **-al-ly,** *adv.*

im-mense' (ĭ-mĕns'), *a.* [L. *immensus*; *im-* not + *mensus*, p. p. of *metiri* to measure.] Immeasurable; hence: vast; huge. — **Syn.** See ENORMOUS. — *n.* Immense space, extent, or number. — **im-mense'ly,** *adv.*

im-men'si-ty (ĭ-mĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being immense; hugeness; vastness.

im-men'su-ra-ble (ĭ-mĕn'shōō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + L. *mensurabilis* measurable.] Immeasurable.

im-merge' (ĭ-mûrj'), *v. t.* & *i.*; -MERGED' (-mûrjd'); -MERG'ING (-mûr'jĭng). [L., *immergere immersus*; *im-* in + *mergere* to dip.] To plunge into or under (a fluid, etc.).

im-merse' (ĭ-mûrs'), *v. t.*; -MERSED' (-mûrst'); -MERS'ING. [See IMMERGE.] **1.** To plunge into (a fluid, etc.); dip; sink. **2.** To baptize by immersion. **3.** To engage deeply; absorb.

im-mersed' (ĭ-mûrst'), *p. a.* **1.** *Bot.* Growing wholly under water. **2.** *Biol.* Embedded in, or sunk below the surface of, another part or organ.

im-mer'sion (ĭ-mûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An immersing. **2.** Baptism by submersion of the person in water. **3.** *Astron.* Disappearance of a celestial body, by passing either behind another or into its shadow.

im-mer'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine that immersion is essential in baptism; practice of baptism by immersion.

im-mesh' (ĭ-mĕsh'; ĭm-mĕsh'). See ENMESH.

im'me-thod'i-cal (ĭm'ē-thŏd'ĭ-kăl; ĭm'mē-), *a.* Not methodical; confused.

im'mi-grant (ĭm'ĭ-grănt), *n.* One who immigrates. — **Syn.** See EMIGRANT. — *a.* Immigrating.

im'mi-grate (-grāt), *v. i.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'ING. [L. *immigrare*, *-gratum*, to immigrate; *im-* in +, *migrare* to migrate.] To come into a country of which one is not a native, for permanent residence. Cf. EMIGRATE.

im'mi-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of immigrating; entrance into a country for permanent residence. **2.** Immigrants collectively; also, the number of immigrants arriving during a given period.

im'mi-nence (ĭm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being imminent; a threatening, as of something about to happen. **2.** That which is imminent; as evil or danger.

im'mi-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being imminent.

im'mi-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *imminens*, p. pr. of *imminere* to project; *im-* in + *minere* (in comp.) to project.] **1.** Threatening to occur immediately; impending; — usually used of evil or danger. **2.** Overhanging. — **-nent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Imminent, impending. Imminent applies to that (esp. an evil) which threatens to happen immediately, or is about to happen; that is **impending** which hangs suspended, it may be indefinitely, over one; as, discovery was *imminent*; an *impending* storm. [intermingle.

im-min'gle (ĭ-mĭn'g'l; ĭm-mĭn'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To blend;

im-mis'ci-ble (ĭ-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not miscible.

im-mis'sion (ĭ-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *immissio*. See IMMIT.] Act of immitting; — correlative of *emission*.

im-mit' (ĭ-mĭt'; ĭm-mĭt'), *v. t.* [L. *immittere*, *immissum*; *im-* in + *mittere* to send.] To send or let in. *Rare.*

im-mit'i-ga-ble (ĭ-mĭt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *immitigabilis*; fr. *im-* not + *mitigare* to mitigate.] Not capable of being mitigated. — **im-mit'i-ga-bly,** *adv.*

im-mix' (ĭ-mĭks'; ĭm-mĭks'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *immixtus*, p. p.] To mix intimately; mingle. — **im-mixt'** (-mĭkst'), *p. a.*

im-mix'ture (ĭ-mĭks'tūr), *n.* An immixing; an intimate mixture or mingling; commingling.

im-mo'bile (ĭ-mō'bĭl), *a.* [L. *immobilis*.] Immovable; fixed; also, motionless. — **im'mo-bil'i-ty** (ĭm'ō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-mo'bi-li-za'tion (ĭ-mō'bĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of immobilizing; also, *Finance*, immobilized specie.

im-mo'bi-lize (ĭ-mō'bĭ-līz), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *mobilize*.] To make immobile; specif.: **a** *Surg.* To make immovable, as a joint, by the use of splints or stiffened bandages. **b** *Finance.* To withhold (specie) from circulation as security for other money; convert (circulating capital) into fixed capital.

im-mod'er-ate (ĭ-mŏd'ĕr-ăt), *a.* Not moderate; unreasonable; extreme. — **Syn.** Exorbitant, extravagant, intemperate, inordinate. See EXCESSIVE. — **-ate-ly,** *adv.*

im-mod'er-a'tion (ĭ-mŏd'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Want of moderation; excess.

im-mod'est (ĭ-mŏd'ĕst), *a.* Not modest; forward; bold; indecent; indelicate; lewd. — **Syn.** Indecorous, shameless, shameful, impudent, impure, unchaste, obscene. — **im-mod'est-ly,** *adv.* — **im-mod'es-ty** (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.*

im'mo-late (ĭm'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *immolatus*, p. p. of *immolare* to sacrifice, orig., to sprinkle with sacrificial meal; *im-* in + *mola* meal mixed with salt.] To sacrifice; now used only in the sense, to kill as a sacrificial victim.

im'mo-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An immolating; state of being immolated; also, that which is immolated.

im'mo-la'tor (ĭm'ō-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who immolates.

im-mor'al (ĭ-mŏr'ăl), *a.* Not moral; contrary to conscience or morality; licentious. — **im-mor'al-ly,** *adv.*

im'mo-ral'i-ty (ĭm'ō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being immoral; vice; wickedness; specif., unchastity; also, an immoral act or practice; a vice.

im-mor'tal (ĭ-môr'tăl), *a.* **1.** Not mortal; undying; ever-

lasting. **2.** Of or pert. to immortality. **3.** Imperishable. — **Syn.** Eternal, continual, enduring, endless, deathless.
— *n.* **1.** An immortal being; esp., in *pl.*, *Class. Myth.*, the gods. **2. a** In *pl.* Troops regarded as immortal in some way, as the royal bodyguard of ancient Persia, whose number was always kept full. **b** One, esp. an author, whose fame is lasting. — **im-mor'tal-ly,** *adv.*

im'mor-tal'i-ty (ĭm'ôr-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being immortal; unending life or existence.

im-mor'tal-ize (ĭ-môr'tăl-īz), *v. t.* To render immortal.

im'mor-telle' (ĭm'ôr-tĕl'), *n.* [F.] = EVERLASTING, *n.*, 3.

im-mo'tile (ĭ-mō'tĭl), *a.* Incapable of movement.

im-mov'a-bil'i-ty (ĭ-mōōv'ə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being immovable.

im-mov'a-ble (ĭ-mōōv'ə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being moved; as : **a** Stationary. **b** Steadfast; unyielding. **c** Impassive. **2.** *Law.* Not liable to be removed; permanent; fixed. — *n.* **1.** That which cannot be moved. **2.** In *pl.*, *Law.* Lands and things adherent thereto.

im-mov'a-ble-ness, *n.* Immovability.

im-mov'a-bly, *adv.* In an immovable manner; so as to be or become immovable.

im-mune' (ĭ-mūn'), *a.* [L. *immunis* free, as from a tax; *im-* not + *munis* complaisant.] Exempt; specif., protected against some disease, as by inoculation. — *n.* One who is immune; esp., a person who is immune from a (certain) disease.

im-mu'ni-ty (ĭ-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Freedom or exemption, esp. from a charge, duty, tax, or service; also, a particular privilege. **2.** State of resisting the development of disease. — **Syn.** See EXEMPTION.

im-mun'ize (ĭm'ūn-īz; ĭm'ū-nīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd; nīzd), -IZ-ING (-īz-ĭng; -nīz'ĭng). To render immune. — **im-mun'i-za'tion** (ĭ-mūn'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

im'mu-nol'o-gy (ĭm'ū-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The study or science of producing immunity to disease.

im-mure' (ĭ-mūr'), *v. t.*; -MURED' (-mūrd'); -MUR'ING (-mūr'-ĭng). [LL. *immurare*; *im-* in + L. *murus* wall.] **1.** To inclose within walls; shut up. **2.** To build into a wall; entomb. — **Syn.** See IMPRISON. — **-mure'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

im-mu'si-cal (ĭ-mū'zĭ-kăl; ĭm-mū'-), *a.* Unmusical.

im-mu'ta-bil'i-ty (ĭ-mū'tə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being immutable.

im-mu'ta-ble (ĭ-mū'tə-b'l), *a.* Not mutable; unchangeable. — **im-mu'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im-mu'ta-bly,** *adv.*

imp (ĭmp), *n.* [ME., a graft, AS. *impa.*] **1.** An offspring; child; scion. *Archaic.* **2.** A little or inferior devil; a little, malignant spirit. **3.** A mischievous child. — *v. t.* **1.** To ingraft. *Archaic.* **2.** *Falconry.* To graft or repair (a wing, tail, or feather) with a feather or feathers. **3.** To fasten (wings) on, or equip (one) with wings. *Archaic.*

im-pact' (ĭm-păkt'), *v. t.* [L. *impactus*, p. p. of *impingere.* See IMPINGE.] To drive or press close; pack; wedge.

im'pact (ĭm'păkt), *n.* **1.** An impinging; a striking together. **2.** Specif. : *Mech.* Act of impinging, as of a stream of water against a vane; also, the single instantaneous stroke of a body in motion against another body.

im-pac'tion (ĭm-păk'shŭn), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, impacted.

im-pair' (ĭm-pâr'), *v. t.* [OF. *empeirier*, fr. LL. *impejorare*; L. *im-* in + *pejorare* to make worse, *pejor* worse.] To make worse; diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength. — **Syn.** Decrease, deteriorate, reduce, weaken; damage, mar. — *n.* Impairment; deterioration; *Archaic.*

im-pair'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of impairing; also, state or fact of being impaired.

im-pale' (ĭm-pāl'), *v. t.*; IM-PALED' (-pāld'); -PAL'ING (-pāl'-ĭng). [OF. & F. *empaler*, *em-* (L. *in*) + *pal* a pale, stake.] **1.** To inclose with pales; surround; hem in. *Now Rare.* **2.** To surround or encircle by way of adornment. *Archaic.* **3.** *Her.* To join or conjoin (two coats of arms) on one shield side by side, separated palewise. **4.** To pierce as with a pale; torture or punish by fixing on a sharp stake.

im-pale'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of impaling; state or fact of being impaled.

im-pal'pa-bil'i-ty (-păl'pə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impalpable.

im-pal'pa-ble (ĭm-păl'pə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not palpable; that cannot be felt; also, extremely fine. **2.** Incorporeal. **3.** Not readily apprehensible; as, *impalpable* distinctions. — **Syn.** See INTANGIBLE. — **im-pal'pa-bly,** *adv.*

im-pa'nate (ĭm-pā'nāt), *a.* [LL. *impanatus*, p. p. of *impanare* to impanate; L. *im-* in + *panis* bread.] Embodied in bread, esp. of the Eucharist.

im'pa-na'tion (ĭm'pə-nā'shŭn), *n. Eccl.* The presence or inclusion of Christ's material body in the bread of the Eucharist without change in its nature; — distinguished from *transubstantiation* and akin to *consubstantiation.*

im-pan'el (-păn'ĕl), *v. t.* To enter in or on a panel (list); enroll.

im-par'a-dise (ĭm-păr'ə-dīs), *v. t.* To put in paradise; [make supremely happy; transport.

im-par'i-ty (ĭm-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inequality; disparity.

im-park' (ĭm-pärk'), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *park.*] **1.** To inclose or confine in a park; inclose or shut up. **2.** To inclose for a park, as woods. — **im'par-ka'tion** (ĭm'pär-kā'shŭn), *n.*

im-parl' (ĭm-pärl'), *v. i.* [OF. *emparler*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *parler* to speak. See IN, *prep.*; PARLEY.] **1.** To hold discourse; parley. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* To have an imparlance.

im-par'lance (-pär'lăns), *n.* **1.** Mutual discourse; conference. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* Time given to a party before pleading, originally for amicable adjustment; hence : the delay or continuance of a suit, or a petition or leave for such a delay.

im-part' (-pärt'), *v. t.* [OF. *impartir*, L. *impartire*; *im-* in + *partire.* See PART, *v.*] **1.** To bestow a share of; allow another to partake in; share; communicate; as, the sun *imparts* warmth. **2.** To communicate the knowledge of; tell; as, to *impart* news. — *v. i.* To give a part or share; give. [partment.

im'par-ta'tion (ĭm'pär-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of imparting; im-

im-part'er, *n.* One who, or that which, imparts.

im-par'tial (-pär'shăl), *a.* Not partial; unbiased; just. — **Syn.** See FAIR. — **im-par'tial-ly,** *adv.*

im-par'ti-al'i-ty (ĭm-pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; ĭm'pär-shăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being impartial; fairness. — **-tial-ness,** *n.*

im-part'i-ble (ĭm-pär'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *partible.*] Not subject to partition; indivisible, as an estate. — **im-part'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-part'i-ble, *a.* [From IMPART.] Capable of being imparted. — **im-part'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [tion.

im-part'ment (-pärt'mĕnt), *n.* Act of imparting; importa-

im-pass'a-bil'i-ty (-păs'ə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impassable, or an instance of it.

im-pass'a-ble (-păs'ə-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being passed or traversed; not admitting a passage. — **-ble-ness,** *n.*

‖ **im'passe'** (ăN'păs'; *E.* ĭm-păs'), *n.*; *pl.* IMPASSES (ăN'-păs'; ĭm-păs'ĕz; 24). [F.] An impassable road or way; a blind alley; fig., a position affording no escape.

im-pas'si-bil'i-ty (ĭm-păs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impassible.

im-pas'si-ble (-păs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *impassibilis*; *im-* not + *passibilis* passible.] **1.** Incapable of suffering; inaccessible to pain or harm. **2.** Unfeeling; impassive. — **im-pas'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im-pas'si-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Impassible, impassive are often used without distinction. But **impassible** oftener suggests incapability of injury, feeling, or emotion; **impassive** emphasizes rather the condition of one who feels or shows no emotion, without necessary implication of insusceptibility; as, he is utterly *impassible*, cold and resolute, like fate; his *impassive* face betrayed no anger. See PASSIVE. [passion.

im-pas'sion (-păsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To fill or affect strongly with

im-pas'sion-ate, *a.* [*im-* not + *passionate.*] Without passion or feeling. *Rare.* [ATE.

im-pas'sioned (-ŭnd), *p. a.* Ardent. — **Syn.** See PASSION-

im-pas'sive (-păs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Insusceptible of pain or suffering. **2.** Insensible; inanimate. **3.** Insusceptible of injury; invulnerable. **4.** Unimpressionable; apathetic. — **Syn.** See IMPASSIBLE, PASSIVE. — **im-pas'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **im-pas'sive-ness, im'pas-siv'i-ty** (ĭm'pă-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-paste' (ĭm-pāst'), *v. t.* [It. *impastare.* See IN- in; PASTE.] **1.** To inclose as in a paste. **2.** To make into paste; to concrete. **3.** To lay on or spread thickly, as color.

im-pas'to (ĭm-pās'tō), *n.* · [It.] *Paint.* The layer of pigment as laid on the canvas or panel; hence, the handling or manner of painting peculiar to an artist. [patient.

im-pa'tience (-pā'shĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being im-

im-pa'ti-ens (-shĭ-ĕnz), *n.* [L., impatient.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Impatiens*) of annual balsaminaceous plants, having very irregular flowers, as the common, or garden, balsam. The capsule has five elastic valves, which burst with great force when ripe.

im-pa'tient (-shĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not patient; esp., restless because of pain, delay, or opposition; uneasy. **2.** Prompted by or indicating impatience. — **Syn.** Restless, eager, precipitate, hasty, intolerant; irritable, fretful, peevish, testy, choleric. — **im-pa'tient-ly,** *adv.*

im-pav'id (ĭm-păv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *impavidus*; *im-* not + *pavidus* timid.] Fearless. *Rare.* — **-pav'id-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

im-pawn' (ĭm-pôn'), *v. t.* To put in pawn; pledge.

im-peach' (-pēch'), *v. t.* [OF. *empeechier* to prevent, hinder, L. *impedicare* to entangle; *im-* in + *pedica* fetter, *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] **1.** To bring an accusation against; specif., to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; esp., to charge (a public officer), before a competent tribunal, with misbehavior in office. **2.** To impute some fault to; as, to *impeach* one's motives; specif., to challenge or discredit the credibility of, as a witness.
— *n.* = IMPEACHMENT. *Rare.* — **im-peach'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

im-peach'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being impeached; liable to impeachment.

im-peach'er, *n.* One who impeaches.

im-peach'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of impeaching.

im-pearl' (-pûrl'), *v. t.* To form into or as into pearls; form of pearls; adorn with or as with pearls. *Poetic.*

im-pec'ca-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pĕk'ə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being impeccable.

im-pec'ca-ble (ĭm-pĕk'ə-b'l), *a.* [L. *impeccabilis; im-* not + *peccare* to err, sin.] Not liable to sin; incapable of wrong; free from fault or error. — *n.* One who is impeccable. — **im-pec'ca-bly,** *adv.*

im-pec'cant (-pĕk'ənt), *a.* Sinless; inerrant.

im-pec'can-cy (-ən-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being impeccant; inerrancy.

im'pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty (ĭm'pē-kū'nĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lack of money; poverty.

im'pe-cu'ni-ous (-nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *im-* + *pecunia* money.] Not having money; habitually without money; penniless.

im-ped'ance (ĭm-pēd'ans), *n. Elec.* In an electric circuit, the apparent resistance to the flow of an alternating current, analogous to the actual resistance to a direct current.

im-pede' (ĭm-pēd'), *v. t.*; -PED'ED (-pēd'ĕd); -PED'ING. [L. *impedire*, lit., to entangle the feet; *im-* in + *pes, pedis*, foot.] To obstruct; hinder. — **im-ped'er** (ĭm-pēd'ĕr), *n.*

im-pe'di-ent (ĭm-pē'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Impeding; hindering; obstructive.

im-ped'i-ment (-pĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *impedimentum.*] **1.** Obstruction; that which impedes. **2.** *Law.* A cause or fact which prevents the formation of a valid marriage. **3.** A bodily defect. *Obs., exc. of obstructions to speech.* — **Syn.** Hindrance, obstacle. See DIFFICULTY.

im-ped'i-men'ta (-pĕd'ĭ-mĕn'tə), *n. pl.* [L.] Things that impede; encumbrances; baggage; *Mil.*, supply trains.

im-ped'i-tive (ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Hindering; obstructive.

im-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.*; -PELLD' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. [L. *impellere; im-* in + *pellere, pulsum*, to drive.] To urge forward or on; give an impulse to; drive; force. — **Syn.** Instigate, induce, influence, actuate. See MOVE. — **im-pel'ler,** *n.*

im-pel'lent (-ĕnt), *a.* Impelling. — *n.* An impelling agent, force, or the like.

im-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. i.* [L. *impendēre; im-* in + *pendēre* to hang.] To hang or be suspended (over); be imminent.

im-pend'ence (-pĕn'dĕns), **im-pend'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of impending; also, that which impends.

im-pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* Impending; threatening. *Rare.*

im-pend'ing, *p. a.* Threatening. — **Syn.** See IMMINENT.

im-pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty (-pĕn'ĕ-trə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impenetrable; specif., *Physics*, that property in virtue of which two portions of matter cannot occupy the same portion of space at the same time.

im-pen'e-tra-ble (-pĕn'ĕ-trə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being pierced; impervious. **2.** Incapable of being comprehended; unfathomable. **3.** Inaccessible, as to reason, sympathy, etc.; as, an *impenetrable* mind or heart. **4.** *Physics.* Having the property of impenetrability. — **im-pen'e-tra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im-pen'e-tra-bly,** *adv.*

im-pen'i-tence (-pĕn'ĭ-tĕns), **im-pen'i-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Fact, quality, or state of being impenitent.

im-pen'i-tent (-pĕn'ĭ-tĕnt), *a.* Not penitent; not contrite; having no sorrow for sin. — **im-pen'i-tent-ly,** *adv.*

im-pen'nate (ĭm-pĕn'āt), *a. Zoöl.* Having rudimentary wings, as the penguins.

im-per'a-tive (-pĕr'ə-tĭv), *a.* [L. *imperativus*, fr. *imperare* to command.] **1.** *Gram.* Expressive of command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation; as, the *imperative* mood. **2.** Expressive of, or of the nature of, command; directive; commanding; authoritative. **3.** Not to be avoided or evaded; urgent; obligatory; binding; as, an *imperative* duty.

Syn. Peremptory, imperious, dictatorial, positive, overbearing, domineering, arrogant. — **Imperative, peremptory, imperious.** That is **imperative** which expresses command; that is **peremptory** which is positive or dictatorial, esp. in command; **imperious** emphasizes the idea of arrogance; as, conscience is *imperative;* the judge *peremptorily* forbade talking; "*imperious* old Louis XIV."

— *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The imperative mood; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it. **2.** Something, as an act, speech, or condition, which is imperative; a command.

im-per'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In an imperative manner.

im-per'a-tive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being imperative.

im'pe-ra'tor (ĭm'pĕ-rā'tôr), *n.* [L.] Commander; emperor.

im-per'a-to'ri-al (ĭm-pĕr'ə-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or befitting an imperator; imperial.

im'per-cep'ti-ble (ĭm'pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not perceptible, physically or mentally; hence, very slight, gradual, or subtle. — **im'per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **im'per-cep'ti-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im'per-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*

im'per-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not perceptive; unperceiving.

im-per'fect (ĭm-pûr'fĕkt), *a.* **1.** Not perfect; incomplete; defective. **2.** *Law.* Not enforceable; having no sanction. **imperfect flower,** *Bot.*, a diclinous flower. — **i. tense,** *Gram.*, a tense expressing action or state (esp. past) as incomplete or in continuance at the time denoted.

— *n. Gram.* The imperfect tense, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.

im'per-fec'tion (ĭm'pĕr-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being imperfect; deficiency; fault; blemish. — **Syn.** Defect, incompleteness, failing, weakness, frailty, foible, flaw.

im-per'fect-ly (-pûr'fĕkt-lĭ), *adv.* In an imperfect manner.

im-per'fect-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being imperfect.

im-per'fo-rate (ĭm-pûr'fō-rāt) } *a.* Not perforated; having
im-per'fo-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd) } no aperture.

im-per'fo-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* State of being without perforation, or a case of it.

im-pe'ri-al (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *imperialis*, fr. *imperium.* See EMPIRE.] **1.** Of or pert. to an empire or emperor. **2.** Of or pert. to a state as sovereign and as supreme over colonies, etc. **3.** Sovereign; supreme. **4.** Of superior size or excellence. **5.** Designating the weights and measures established by law in the United Kingdom.

— *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] An adherent of the Holy Roman emperor, or a soldier of his troops. **2.** A Russian gold coin now worth 15 rubles ($7.718). **3.** An article of unusual size or excellence, esp.: **a** A size of paper. **b** A size or kind of slate. **4.** The top or roof of a carriage, esp. of a diligence. **5.** A pointed tuft of hair on a man's chin.

im-pe'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Imperial government, authority, or system. **2.** The policy or practice of seeking to extend the control or empire of a nation.

im-pe'ri-al-ist, *n.* An adherent of an emperor; an advocate of imperialism. — **im'pe'ri-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

im-pe'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In an imperial manner.

im-per'il (-pĕr'ĭl), *v. i.*; -ILED (-ĭld) or -ILLED; -IL-ING or -IL-LING. To bring into peril; endanger.

im-pe'ri-ous (-pē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *imperiosus.*] **1.** Arrogant; overbearing. **2.** Imperative; urgent; compelling. — **Syn.** See IMPERATIVE. — **im-pe'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

im-per'ish-a-ble (ĭm-pĕr'ĭsh-ə-b'l), *a.* Not perishable; indestructible. — **im-per'ish-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **im-per'ish-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

im-pe'ri-um (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PERIA (-ə). [L. command; empire.] **1.** Supreme power; absolute dominion; empire. **2.** *Law.* Right to command; right to employ the force of the state to enforce the laws.

im-per'ma-nence (-pûr'mə-nĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of be-
im-per'ma-nen-cy (-mə-nĕn-sĭ) } ing impermanent; also, something that is impermanent.

im-per'ma-nent, *a.* Not permanent.

im-per'me-a-ble (-ə-b'l), *a.* Not permeable; impervious. — **im-per'me-a-bil'i-ty** (-mē-ə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-per'son-al (-sŭn-ăl), *a.* Not personal; as: **a** *Gram.* Of verbs, denoting the action of an unspecified agent, and hence used with no subject or an indefinite one; as, *it snows.* **b** Without personal reference or connection; as, *impersonal* love. **c** Not representing, or existing as, a person; as, an *impersonal* deity.

— *n.* That which is impersonal; an impersonal verb. — **im-per'son-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im-per'son-al-ly,** *adv.*

im-per'son-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To personify; typify. **2.** To assume or act the person or character of; personate. — *a.* Invested with personality; embodied in a person.

im-per'son-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An impersonating; state of being impersonated; dramatic representation; acting.

im-per'son-a'tor, *n.* One who impersonates.

im-per'ti-nence (ĭm-pûr'tĭ-nĕns), *n.* **1.** Fact, state, or quality of being impertinent; as: **a** Irrelevance; unfitness; impropriety. **b** Incivility; insolence. **2.** That which is impertinent; a case or instance lacking pertinence; as, **a** Something irrelevant or trivial. **b** An impertinent or uncivil act.

im-per'ti-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NENCIES (-sĭz). Impertinence.

im-per'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not pertinent; not to the point; irrelevant. **2.** Incongruous; inappropriate. **3.** Guilty of, or prone to, rudeness; insolent. — **Syn.** Rude, saucy, unmannerly, disrespectful, impudent. See OFFICIOUS. — **im-per'ti-nent-ly,** *adv.*

im'per-turb'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm'pĕr-tûr'bə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being imperturbable.

im'per-turb'a-ble (ĭm'pĕr-tûr'bə-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being disturbed; calm; serene. — **Syn.** See COOL. — **im'per-turb'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im'per-turb'a-bly,** *adv.*

im-per'tur-ba'tion (ĭm-pûr'tĕr-bā'shŭn), *n.* Freedom from agitation or perturbation; calmness; quietude.

im-per'vi-a-ble (ĭm-pûr'vĭ-ə-b'l), *a.* Impervious.

im-per'vi-ous (ĭm-pûr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not pervious; impenetrable. — **im-per'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **im-per'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

im'pe-ti'go (ĭm'pĕ-tī'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *impetere* to attack.] *Med.* A cutaneous pustular eruption; usually, a kind of eczema with pustulation. — **im'pe-tig'i-nous** (-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

im'pe-trate (ĭm'pĕ-trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING. [L. *impetratus*, p. p. of *impetrare* to obtain; *im-* in + *patrare* to bring to pass.] **1.** To obtain by entreaty. **2.** To entreat; beseech. — **im'pe-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.*

im-pet'u-os'i-ty (ĭm-pĕt'ū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Impetuous state or quality; an impetuous action.

im-pet'u-ous (-pĕt'ū-ŭs). [F. *impétueux*, fr. L. *impetuosus.* See IMPETUS.] **1.** Rushing with violence; furious; violent. **2.** Vehement in feeling; hastily or rashly energetic; passionate. — **im-pet'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Eager, precipitate, hasty, headlong; vehement,

fierce, raging, ardent, fervid. — **Impetuous, vehement** agree in the idea of energetic action. **Impetuous** emphasizes the idea of eager, hasty, or headlong impulse; **vehement**, that of ardent, violent, or passionate feeling; as, for his *impetuous* blow, he later felt *vehement* regret.

im'pe-tus (ĭm'pĕ-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *impetere* to rush upon, attack; *im-* in + *petere* to fall upon, seek.] **1.** The property possessed by a moving body in virtue of its weight and its motion; momentum. **2.** Impulse; incentive; stimulus. **Syn. Impetus, momentum. Momentum** is the technical, **impetus** the popular, term, but *impetus* commonly indicates the origin and intensity of the motion, rather than its quantity or effectiveness. [*Africa.*]

im'pi (-pĭ), *n.* [Zulu.] A body of Kafir warriors. *South Africa.*

im-pi'e-ty (ĭm-pī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being impious; irreverence; ungodliness. **2.** An impious act.

im-pig'no-rate (-pĭg'nŏ-rāt), *v. t.* [LL. *impignoratus*, p. p. of *impignorare*. See PIGNORATE.] To pledge; pawn; mortgage. — **im-pig'no-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

im-pinge' (ĭm-pĭnj'), *v. i.*; -PINGED' (-pĭnjd'); -PING'ING (-pĭn'jĭng). [L. *impingere*; *im-* in + *pangere* to fix, strike.] **1.** To strike or dash (on, upon, against), esp. with sharp collision of waves of sound, light, etc.; to come sharply (on or upon). **2.** To encroach; infringe; as, to *impinge* on justice. — **im-pinge'ment**, *n.*

im'pi-ous (ĭm'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not pious; wanting in reverence for the Supreme Being; profane. — **Syn.** See IRRELIGIOUS. — **im'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im'pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

imp'ish (ĭmp'ĭsh), *a.* Having the characteristics of an imp; esp., mischievous. — **imp'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **imp'ish-ness**, *n.*

im-pla'ca-ble (ĭm-plā'kă-b'l), *a.* Not placable; inexorable; relentless. — **im-pla'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **im-pla'ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pla'ca-bly**, *adv.*

im'pla-cen'tal (ĭm'plă-sĕn'tăl), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Having no placenta. **b** Belonging to a primary division (*Implacentalia*) of the mammals, including the monotremes and marsupials, most of which have no placenta.

im-plant' (-plănt'), *v. t.* To plant or set securely or deeply; hence, to instill or inculcate thoroughly. — **Syn.** Introduce, ingraft, infix, impress, insinuate, inspire, infuse.

im'plan-ta'tion (ĭm'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An implanting; grafting. [ble. — **im-plaus'i-bly**, *adv.*

im-plau'si-ble (ĭm-plô'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not plausible or accepta-

im-plead' (-plēd'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To sue at law; accuse. **2.** To plead, as a plea or a cause.

im-pledge' (ĭm-plĕj'), *v. t.* To pledge; pawn.

im'ple-ment (ĭm'plĕ-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *implementum* accomplishment, L. *implere*, *-pletum*, to fill up, finish; *im-* in + *plere* to fill.] That which fulfills or supplies a want or use; esp., an instrument, tool, or utensil used by man to accomplish a given work; as, the *implements* of trade, of husbandry, or of war.

Syn. Implement, tool, utensil, instrument suggest relatively simple construction and personal manipulation. *Implement* and *tool* are often interchangeable. But **implement** is the broader term, often implying that by which any operation is carried on; **tool** commonly suggests the implements of a craftsman or laborer. **Utensil** applies esp. to the implements of the kitchen; as, cooking *utensils*. **Instrument** implies more delicate operations than *tool*; as, surgical *instruments*, astronomical *instruments*, a draftsman's *instruments*. *Instrument* and *tool* (the latter in this sense always a term of contempt) are also applied fig. to one made use of to serve another's purpose.

— *v. t.* **1.** To accomplish; fulfill; complete; carry out. **2.** To provide with an implement or implements.

im-ple'tion (ĭm-plē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impletio*. See IMPLEMENT.] A filling; state of being full; that which fills.

im'pli-cate (ĭm'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *implicatus*, p. p. of *implicare* to involve; *im-* in + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** To fold or twist together; interweave. **2.** To imply. **3.** To bring into intimate or incriminating connection; involve. — **Syn.** See INVOLVE.

im'pli-ca'tion (ĭm'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of implicating; state of being implicated. **2.** That which is implied or involved; inference. — **im'pli-ca'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

im'pli-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to implicate or imply.

im-plic'it (ĭm-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *implicitus*, p. p. of *implicare* to entwine.] **1.** Entangled; involved. *Obs.* **2.** Tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed; implied; as an *implicit* agreement. **3.** Involved in the nature or being of something, though not shown or expressed; existing but not clear or formulated; as, *implicit* desires. **4.** Unquestioning; unreserved; as, *implicit* faith. — **im-plic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **im-plic'it-ness**, *n.*

im-plied' (ĭm-plīd'), *p. a.* Virtually involved or included; inferential; — correlative of *express* or *expressed*.

im-plode' (-plōd'), *v. i.* [*im-* in + L. *plodere*, *plaudere*, to clap.] To burst inward. — *v. t. Phon.* To form or utter with implosion. [supplication.

im'plo-ra'tion (ĭm'plŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* An imploring; earnest

im-plore' (ĭm-plōr'; 57), *v. t.*; -PLORED' (-plōrd'); -PLOR'ING (-plōr'ĭng). [L. *implorare*; *im-* in + *plorare* to cry aloud.] To call upon or for in supplication; beseech; entreat; beg. — **Syn.** Supplicate, crave, pray, adjure. See BEG. — **im-plor'er** (-plōr'ĕr), *n.*

im-plor'ing, *p. a.* That implores. — **im-plor'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **im-plor'ing-ness**, *n.*

im-plo'sion (ĭm-plō'zhŭn), *n.* [*im-* + *explosion*.] **1.** A bursting inward; — contr. with *explosion*. **2.** *Phon.* A sudden percussive compression of the air in the mouth, as in uttering *p*, *t*, or *k* at the end of a syllable. — **im-plo'sive** (-sĭv), *a. & n.*

im-plu'vi-um (ĭm-plōō'vĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -VIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *impluere* to rain into; *im-* in + *pluere* to rain.] *Rom. Antiq.* A cistern or tank in the atrium or peristyle to receive the rain water falling through the compluvium.

im-ply' (ĭm-plī'), *v. t.*; -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING. [From same source as *employ*.] **1.** To infold. *Obs.* **2.** To involve in substance, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressly stated; contain by implication; include virtually; as, war *implies* fighting. **3.** To express indirectly; insinuate.

Syn. Imply, involve are sometimes interchangeable. But to **imply** is commonly to include virtually or carry as an inference; to **involve** is to include necessarily or carry as a consequence; as, your answer *implies* that you agreed to his scheme, which *involves* your disgrace. See HINT.

im-pol'i-cy (-pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* Inexpedience; bad policy.

im'po-lite' (ĭm'pō-līt'), *a.* Not polite; uncivil; rude. — **im'po-lite'ly**, *adv.* — **im'po-lite'ness**, *n.*

im-pol'i-tic (ĭm-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* Not politic; unwise; inexpedient; indiscreet. — **im-pol'i-tic-ly**, *adv.*

im-pon'der-a-ble (ĭm-pŏn'dĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not ponderable; without sensible weight. — **im-pon'der-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

im-pone' (-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *imponere*, *-positum*, to place on.] To stake; wager; pledge. *Obs.*

im-port' (ĭm-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* [L. *importare* to bring in, occasion, cause; *im-* in + *portare* to bear. Sense 3 comes through F.] **1. a** To purport; mean; signify. **b** To express or state. **c** To imply. **2.** To introduce from without; esp., to bring (wares) into a place from a foreign country in commerce; — opposed to *export*. **3.** To be of importance to; concern; as, the question *imports* ourselves. — **Syn.** Denote, indicate, betoken.

im'port (ĭm'pōrt; *formerly* ĭm-pōrt'), *n.* **1.** Meaning; hence, application or interpretation. **2.** Importance. **3.** Merchandise imported; — used esp. in *pl.* — **Syn.** See MEANING. [ported.

im-port'a-ble (ĭm-pōr'tă-b'l), *a.* That may or can be im-

im-por'tance (ĭm-pôr'tăns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being important; as: **a** Consequence; weight; moment; significance. **b** Consequentiality; pomposity. **2.** Import; meaning. *Obs.*

Syn. Importance, consequence, moment. Importance is the general term; **consequence**, chiefly in the phrase *of* (esp. *great*, *small*, *any*, *no*, etc.) *consequence*, suggests that which involves results; it is often applied — as is also, less often, *importance* — to social rank or distinction, sometimes with the implication of pomposity or self-importance; **moment**, now only in *of* (*great*, *small*, *no*, etc.) *moment*, suggests weight, influence, or value.

im-por'tan-cy (ĭm-pôr'tăn-sĭ), *n.* Importance. *Obs.*

im-por'tant (-tănt), *a.* **1.** Having consequence; significant; weighty. **2.** Consequential; pompous. **3.** Importunate; urgent. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Momentous, considerable, influential. — **im-por'tant-ly**, *adv.*

im'por-ta'tion (ĭm'pôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of importing, esp. of merchandise from abroad; that which is imported.

im-port'er (ĭm-pōr'tĕr; 57), *n.* One who imports.

im-por'tu-na-cy (-pôr'tŭ-nă-sĭ), *n.* Importunity. *Rare.*

im-por'tu-nate (-năt), *a.* **1.** Troublesome. *Obs.* **2.** Troublesomely urgent; pressing in demand. — **-nate-ly**, *adv.*

im'por-tune' (ĭm'pôr-tūn'; ĭm-pôr'tŭn), *a.* [F. *importun*, L. *importunus*; *im-* not + a deriv. of root of *portus* harbor, *importunus*, orig. meaning, hard of access.] **1. a** Inopportune. *Obs.* **b** Troublesome. *Obs.* **2.** Urgent; importunate.

— *v. t.*; -TUNED' (-tūnd'); -TUN'ING (-tūn'ĭng). **1.** *Obs.* **a** To annoy. **b** To press on; impel. **2.** To urge persistently; ply or press with requests. **3.** To beg for, as a favor, urgently or repeatedly. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To be importunate. — **Syn.** See BEG. — **im'por-tune'ly**, *adv.* — **im'por-tun'er** (-tūn'ĕr), *n.*

im'por-tu'ni-ty (ĭm'pôr-tū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being importunate; troublesome pertinacity.

im-pose' (ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING. [F. *imposer*; *im-* in + *poser* to place.] **1.** To place; put. *Rare.* **2.** To lay on (the hands), as in confirmation. **3.** To lay, as a charge, tax, penalty, etc.; inflict. **4.** To subject (one) *to* a charge, penalty, etc. *Rare.* **5.** To palm off; pass off; as, to *impose* inferior goods upon one. **6.** To obtrude; as, to *impose* one's self upon others. **7.** *Print.* To arrange in proper order on a table of stone or metal (the **imposing stone** or **table**) and lock up in a chase for printing; — said of pages, forms, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To impress one's self or itself, as by reason of authority. **2.** To obtrude; presume; as

to *impose* upon good nature. **3.** To deceive by false representation; — used with *on* or *upon*. — **im-pos'er** (ĭm-pōz'ĕr), *n.*

im-pos'ing (ĭm-pōz'ĭng), *p. a.* Impressive; commanding.

im'po-si'tion (ĭm'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of imposing; as: **a** Act of laying on, enjoining, inflicting, obtruding, deceiving, etc. **b** A laying on of the hands, in blessing, confirmation, etc. **2.** That which is imposed; as: **a** A charge; burden; tax. **b** An unwarranted requirement. **c** A trick or deception; imposture. — **Syn.** Deceit, fraud.

im-pos'si-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being impossible. **2.** An impossible thing.

im-pos'si-ble (-pŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not possible; incapable of being or occurring. **2.** Utterly impracticable or hopeless. **3.** Hopelessly incongruous or unsuitable; as, an *impossible* hat. *Colloq.* — **im-pos'si-bly,** *adv.*

im'post (ĭm'pōst), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *impostus*, fr. L. *impositus*, p. p. of *imponere* to impose.] **1.** A tax; esp., a customs duty; excise. **2.** *Arch.* The top member of a pillar, pier, etc., supporting an arch. See ARCH, *Illust.* **3.** *Horse Racing.* The weight carried by a horse in a handicap. *Cant.* — **Syn.** Tribute, custom, duty. — *v. t. U. S. Customs.* To classify (imports) in order to fix the import duties.

im-pos'thume (ĭm-pŏs'tūm). Var. of IMPOSTUME.

im-pos'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who imposes on others. **Syn.** Pretender, mountebank, charlatan. — **Impostor, mountebank, charlatan.** **Impostor** is the generic term, denoting esp. one who passes himself off for some one else. *Mountebank* and *charlatan* originally denoted pretenders to medical knowledge or skill. **Mountebank** often carries a suggestion of buffoonery. **Charlatan** adds the implication of pretentious, flashy, or magniloquent display.

im-pos'tu-mate, -thu-mate (-tŭ-māt), *v. i. & t.* [See IMPOSTUME.] To form or affect with an abscess. — **im-pos'tu-ma'tion, -thu-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n. All Obsoles.*

im-pos'tume, -thume (-tūm), *n.* [Corrupt. of *aposteme.*] Abscess. — *v. t. & i.* = IMPOSTUMATE. *All Obsoles.*

im-pos'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *impostura.*] Act or conduct of an impostor; fraud or imposition. — **Syn.** Cheat, fraud, trick, imposition, delusion.

im'po-tence (ĭm'pŏ-tĕns) } *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being im-
im'po-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } potent; weakness. **2.** Want of self-control. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Absence of procreative power.

im'po-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigor, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; weak; feeble; infirm. **2.** Ungovernable. *Obs.* **3.** Wanting the power of procreation; sometimes, barren. — **Syn.** See POWERLESS. — **im'po-tent-ly,** *adv.*

im-pound' (ĭm-pound'), *v. t.* **1.** To shut up or place in or as in a pound; hence, to seize and hold in legal custody. **2.** To collect (water) for irrigation purposes, or the like.

im-pov'er-ish (-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *empovrir*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *povre* poor.] To make poor (lit. or fig.).

im-pov'er-ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of impoverishing or process of becoming impoverished; state or condition of being impoverished.

im-pow'er (-pou'ĕr). Var. of EMPOWER.

im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prăk'tĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being impracticable.

im-prac'ti-ca-ble (ĭm-prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not practicable. **2.** Not to be persuaded or controlled by any reasonable method; unmanageable. **3.** Incapable of being used or availed of. — **-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-ca-bly,** *adv.*

im'pre-cate (ĭm'prē-kāt), *v. t.*; IM'PRE-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *imprecatus*, p. p. of *imprecari*; *im-* in, on + *precari* to pray.] To call down or invoke by prayer (usually some evil); curse. — **im'pre-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.*

im'pre-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of imprecating; esp., the act of invoking evil upon any one; curse. — **Syn.** See CURSE.

im'pre-ca-to-ry (ĭm'prē-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of or containing imprecation; invoking evil.

im-pregn' (ĭm-prēn'), *v. t.* To impregnate. *Obs. or Poet.*

im-preg'na-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prĕg'nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impregnable.

im-preg'na-ble (ĭm-prĕg'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *imprenable*; *im-* not + *prenable* pregnable.] Able to resist attack or assault; unconquerable. — **im-preg'na-bly,** *adv.*

im-preg'nate (-prĕg'nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING. [LL. *impraegnatus*, p. p. of *impraegnare*; L. *im-* in + *praegnans* pregnant.] **1.** To make pregnant; get with child or young. **2.** To infuse an active principle into; render fruitful or fertile; fertilize. **3.** To infuse particles of another substance into; saturate. — (-nāt), *a.* Impregnated.

im'preg-na'tion (ĭm'prĕg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of impregnating; state of being impregnated. **2.** That with which anything is impregnated.

im'pre-sa'ri-o (ĭm'prȧ-sä'rē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIOS (-ōz); It. -SARI (-sä'rē). [It., fr. *impresa* enterprise.] The projector or manager of an opera or concert company.

im'pre-scrip'ti-ble (ĭm'prē-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not subject to prescription. **2.** Inalienable; absolute.

im-prese' (ĭm-prēs'), *n.* [From It. *impresa*, perh. through OF. *imprese.*] Device; emblem. *Obs.*

im-press' (ĭm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*im-* in + 1st *press.*] To levy for public service; esp., to force into the naval service.

im-press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *impressus*, p. p. of *imprimere* to impress; *im-* in, on + *premere* to press.] **1.** To press, stamp, or print something in or upon. **2.** To imprint upon (something). **3.** To apply with pressure or so as to press or imprint. **4. a** To cause a vivid impression of; stamp; as, to *impress* ideas upon the mind. **b** To produce an impression upon; affect, esp. deeply; as, to *impress* one favorably. **5.** *Elec.* To create or establish (an electromotive force or difference of potential) in a conductor by means of a battery, dynamo, or other electric generator.

im'press (ĭm'prĕs), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing. **2.** A mark made by pressure; impression; imprint; result of pressure or influence. **3.** Characteristic; mark of distinction; stamp; as, the work bears the *impress* of a great mind.

im'press (ĭm'prĕs; *formerly* ĭm-prĕs'), *n.* Impressment.

im-press'er, *n.* One who, or that which, impresses.

im-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible; sensitive. — **im-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing; state of being impressed. **2.** Effect of impressing; as an indentation, stamp, or figure; a trait or feature resulting from indirect influence. **3.** Influence or effect on feeling, sense, or intellect; keen sense or concern. **4.** An indistinct notion, remembrance, or opinion; as, a general *impression.* **5.** *Psychol.* The immediate effect produced on consciousness by stimulation of the senses; also, such stimulation. **6.** *Print.* **a** Pressure of type, plates, etc., on paper, or its result as to appearance; as, a clear *impression.* **b** A printed copy from type, an engraved block, etc. **7.** *Publishing.* The whole number of copies, as of a book, printed for one issue; esp., those reprinted without alteration, as distinguished from an *edition.*

im-pres'sion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to impression; susceptible. — **im-pres'sion-a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-pres'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to impression; showing or making impression; also, impressionable.

im-pres'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The theory and practice of a school of painting the fundamental idea of which is to render the immediate sense impression of the artist, without minute analysis and detail. **2.** In literature, the depiction of scene, emotion, or character with broad simplicity and little detail.

im-pres'sion-ist (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* An adherent or follower of the theory, method, or practice of impressionism. — *a.* Characterized by impressionism.

im-pres'sion-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Tending toward, pertaining to, or characterized by, impressionism (which see).

im-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Making, or tending to make, an impression; adapted to affect the sensibilities or conscience. — **im-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **im-pres'sive-ness,** *n.*

im-press'ment (-prĕs'mĕnt), *n.* Act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service.

im-pres'sure (-prĕsh'ûr), *n.* Impression.

im-prest' (-prĕst'), *p. a.* from IMPRESS. Impressed. *Obs., Poetic, or Ref. Sp.*

im'prest (ĭm'prĕst), *n.* [*im-* + *prest.* See PREST, *n.*] A loan or advance of money; esp., an advance from government funds to enable a person to discharge his duties. — *a.* Advanced; lent; — used esp. of advances to sailors, soldiers, and government employees. *Obs.*

im'pri-ma'tur (ĭm'prĭ-mā'tûr), *n.* [NL., let it be printed.] *Law.* A license to print or publish a book, paper, etc.

‖ **im-pri'mis** (ĭm-prī'mĭs), *adv.* [L., for *in primis* among the first, chiefly; *in* in + *primus* first.] In the first place.

im-print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* [F. *empreint*, p. p. of *empreindre*, fr. L. *imprimere* to impress, imprint. See IN-; PRINT.] **1.** To impress; mark by pressure; stamp. **2.** To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of type, plates, stamps, etc. **3.** To fix indelibly, as in the memory; impress.

im'print (ĭm'prĭnt), *n.* **1.** Whatever is imprinted; impress. **2.** The name of the publisher of a book, commonly with the time and place of issue and now usually on the title-page, or that of the printer on any printed sheet.

im-pris'on (ĭm-prĭz'n), *v. t.* To put in prison; confine. **Syn. Imprison, incarcerate, immure.** **Imprison** is the general term, **incarcerate,** more bookish, **immure** (commonly elevated) retains its implication of inclosure within walls.

im-pris'on-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of imprisoning; state of being imprisoned; confinement; incarceration; restraint.

im-prob'a-bil'i-ty (-prŏb'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being improbable; unlikelihood; also, that which is improbable; an improbable event or result.

im-prob'a-ble (-prŏb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not probable; unlikely to be true or to occur; not to be expected. — **im-prob'a-bly,** *adv.*

im-prob'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *improbitas*; *im-* not + *probitas* probity.] Lack of probity.

im-promp'tu (-prŏmp'tū), *adv.* or *a.* [F., fr. L. *in promptu*

in readiness; *in + promptus* visibility, readiness.] Offhand; extemporaneous; extempore. — *n.* Something made or done impromptu. — **Syn.** See EXTEMPORE.

im-prop'er (ĭm-prŏp'ĕr), *a.* Not proper; specif.: **a** Not suitable or appropriate; as, *improper* dress. **b** Not accordant with fact, truth, or right procedure; incorrect; as, an *improper* conclusion. **c** Not normally formed, or not properly so called; as: **improper fractions**, fractions in which the numerator is greater than the denominator. **d** Not fitting; indecorous; indecent; as, *improper* language. — **-er-ly**, *adv.* **Syn. Improper, indecent, unseemly, indecorous, unbecoming, indelicate.** That is **improper** which in any way violates propriety; **unseemly** is stronger; **indecent**, the strongest term, applies to that which is grossly offensive to modesty or propriety; as, *improper* conduct; an *unseemly* quarrel; *indecent* language. That is **indecorous** which transgresses etiquette or civility, esp. in public; that is **unbecoming** which does not befit one's character or standing; that is **indelicate** which verges upon immodesty, or (sometimes) which betrays lack of tact or of refined perceptions; as, he was so *indecorous* as to talk during the sermon; sentiments *unbecoming* to her; it often is *indelicate* to praise a person in the presence of others.

im-pro'pri-ate (ĭm-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*im-* in + L. *propriatus*, p. p. of *propriare*. See APPROPRIATE.] **1.** To appropriate. *Obs.* **2.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* To place the profits of (ecclesiastical property) in the hands of a layman for care and disbursement. — (-ăt), *a.* Impropriated. — **im-pro'pri-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

im-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of impropriating; also, that which is impropriated.

im'pro-pri'e-ty (ĭm'prŏ-prī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or fact of being improper. **2.** That which is improper; an improper act, use, or the like. — **Syn.** See SOLECISM.

im-prov'a-ble (ĭm-prōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being improved.

im-prove' (-prōōv'), *v. t.*; IM-PROVED' (-prōōvd'); -PROV'ING (-prōōv'ĭng). [For earlier *improue*; OF. *en* in (L. *in*) + *prou* profit, L. *pro*, *prod*, in *prodesse* to be useful.] **1.** To turn to profit or good account; use to good purpose or advantage; as, to *improve* one's time. **2.** To make use of; employ; as, to *improve* an attic as a storeroom. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** To augment or enhance in value or good quality; make better; as, to *improve* one's health; to *improve* virgin land. **4.** To raise the value of (land) by erection of improvements or betterments, esp. houses, stores, or the like. *U. S.* — *v. i.* **1.** To increase; rise in value. **2.** To grow better. **3.** To make improvements; — usually with *on* or *upon*. **Syn.** Mend, amend; better; ameliorate; rectify, correct; advance, promote. — **Improve, better, ameliorate.** **Improve** (the general term) and **better** (more vigorous and homely) apply to objects and conditions, and do not necessarily imply that these are bad to begin with; **ameliorate** now applies chiefly to conditions (commonly unfavorable); as, the mind is *improved* by exercise; a good essay is *bettered* by revision; his misery cannot be *ameliorated*. *Improve* alone is used in the sense of "turn to advantage"; as, to *improve* an opportunity.

im-prove'ment (ĭm-prōōv'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or process of improving; as: profitable employment or use; cultivation; development, esp. betterment. **2.** State of being improved; esp., enhanced value or excellence. **3.** A result of improving, or that which constitutes it; as, the electric light is an *improvement* on gas. **4.** Specif.: A valuable addition, or betterment, as a building, clearing, drain, fence, etc., on land.

im-prov'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, improves.

im-prov'i-dence (-prŏv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* The fact or quality of being improvident.

im-prov'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Not provident; wanting foresight or forethought; thriftless. — **Syn.** Inconsiderate, heedless, shiftless, prodigal, wasteful. — **im-prov'i-dent-ly**, *adv.*

im-prov'i-sa'tion (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-sā'shŭn; -zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or art of improvising; that which is improvised; impromptu.

im-prov'i-sa'tor (-prŏv'ĭ-sā'tẽr; -zā'tẽr), *n.* An improviser.

im-prov'i-sa-to'ri-al (-zȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57) *a.* Of or pert. to **im-prov'i-sa-to-ry** (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-zȧ-tō-rĭ) improvisation.

im'pro-vise' (ĭm'prŏ-vīz'), *v. t. & i.*; -VISED' (-vīzd'); -VIS'ING (-vīz'ĭng). [F. *improviser*, fr. It., fr. *improvviso* unprovided, sudden, extempore, L. *improvisus*; *im-* not + *provisus* foreseen, provided.] **1.** To compose, recite, sing, etc., extemporaneously; extemporize. **2.** To make, do, or provide offhand. — **im'pro-vis'er** (-vīz'ẽr), *n.*

‖**im-prov-vi'sa-to're** (ēm'prŏv-vē'zä-tō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* -TORI (-rē). [It.] One who composes and sings or recites short poems extempore; an improvisator.

‖**im'prov-vi'sa-tri'ce** (-trē'chā), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -TRICI (-chē). [It.] A female improvvisatore.

im-pru'dence (ĭm-prōō'dĕns), *n.* Quality, state, or instance of being imprudent; want of caution; indiscretion.

im-pru'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *imprudens*; *im-* not + *prudens* prudent.] Not prudent; indiscreet; injudicious.

im-pru'dent-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In an imprudent manner.

im'pu-dence (ĭm'pū-dĕns), *n.* Quality of being impudent; esp., pert assurance; insolence; effrontery. — **Syn.** Audacity, sauciness, impertinence, pertness, rudeness.

im'pu-den-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Impudence.

im'pu-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *impudens*, *-entis*; *im-* not + *pudens* ashamed, modest, p. pr. of *pudere* to feel shame.] **1.** Immodest; indecent. *Obs.* **2.** Bold or pert, with contempt or disregard of others; impertinent; insolent. — **Syn.** Audacious, brazen, saucy. See OFFICIOUS. — **im'pu-dent-ly**, *adv.*

im'pu-dic'i-ty (ĭm'pū-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *impudicus* immodest; *im-* not + *pudicus* shamefaced, modest.] Immodesty.

im-pugn' (ĭm-pūn'), *v. t.* [F. *impugner*, fr. L. *impugnare*; *in* against + *pugnare* to fight.] To assail by words or arguments; call in question; oppose as false. [questioned.]

im-pugn'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be impugned or

im-pug'na-ble (ĭm-pŭg'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + L. *pugnare* to fight + *-able*.] Unassailable or unconquerable.

im'pug-na'tion (ĭm'pŭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* Impugnment.

im-pugn'er (ĭm-pūn'ẽr), *n.* One who impugns.

im-pugn'ment (ĭm-mĕnt), *n.* Act of impugning.

im-pu'is-sant (ĭm-pū'ĭ-sănt), *a.* [F. See IN- not; PUISSANT.] Powerless; impotent; feeble. — **im-pu'is-sance** (-săns), *n.*

im'pulse (ĭm'pŭls), *n.* [L. *impulsus*, fr. *impellere*. See IMPEL.] **1.** Act of impelling, or driving onward with sudden force; effect or motion so produced. **2.** A spontaneous inclination. **3.** A motive or natural tendency other than rational or instinctive; as, he acts from *impulse*. **4.** *Mech.* The product of the average value of a force by the time during which it acts, a quantity equal to the momentum produced by the force. — **Syn.** Incentive, influence, instigation. See MOTIVE.

im-pul'sion (ĭm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impulsio*. See IMPEL.] **1.** Act of impelling; state of being impelled; also, the impelling force, or impulse. **2.** Mental impulse. **3.** Onward tendency derived from an impulsion; impetus.

im-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the power of driving or impelling; giving an impulse; moving; impellent. **2.** Actuated or characterized by impulse. **3.** *Mech.* Acting momentarily, or by impulse; not continuous; — used of forces. — **im-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

im-pu'ni-ty (-pū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *impunitas*, fr. *impunis* without punishment; *im-* not + *poena* punishment.] Exemption from punishment, harm, or loss.

im-pure' (-pūr'), *a.* [L. *impurus*; *im-* not + *purus* pure.] Not pure; as: **a** Containing something unclean; dirty; unwholesome. **b** Adulterated. **c** Of art, etc.: mixed; as, an *impure* style of ornamentation. **d** Unclean, ceremonially; hence: defiled; unholy. **e** Uncharste; lewd. **f** Of language: not accurate; not idiomatic. — **im-pure'ly**, *adv.* — **im-pure'ness**, *n.*

im-pu'ri-ty (-pū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being impure. **2.** That which is or renders impure.

im-pur'ple (-pûr'p'l). Var. of EMPURPLE.

im-put'a-ble (ĭm-pūt'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be imputed; attributable; referable. — **im-pu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im'pu-ta'tion (ĭm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of imputing; thing imputed; attribution of evil; censure; insinuation.

im-put'a-tive (ĭm-pūt'ă-tĭv), *a.* Transferred by imputation; also, given to imputation. — **im-put'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

im-pute' (ĭm-pūt'), *v. t.*; -PUT'ED (**-pūt'ĕd**); -PUT'ING. [F. *imputer*, fr. L. *imputare* to reckon in, charge, impute; *im-* in + *putare* to reckon, think.] **1.** To ascribe (to one as author, originator, or possessor); charge or credit, as a fault or virtue. **2.** Hence, to charge or arraign formally. *Chiefly Civil Law.* **3.** *Theol.* To ascribe vicariously. — **Syn.** Attribute; imply, insinuate. See REFER. — **im-put'er**, *n.*

in (ĭn), *prep.* [AS.] Primarily, *in* denotes situation or position with respect to surrounding, encompassment, or inclosure. It may indicate either simple location, or direction, the latter being now generally distinguished by the use of *into*, although *in* is still commonly used with some verbs, as *cast*, *put*, *split*, etc. *In* is used specif. as: **1.** Indicating inclusion in space, time, or physical surrounding; as, to travel *in* France *in* May; dressed *in* silk. **2.** Indicating inclusion in a whole; as, the tallest boy *in* the class. **3.** Indicating inclusion, encompassment, or engrossment as to scope, influence, character, state or condition, attribute, degree, activity, etc.; as, to be *in* difficulties; *in* hope of reward; engaged *in* business; *in* proof of his statement; sold *in* the lump; sketches *in* oil. — **Syn.** See AT.

in as much as, *or* **inasmuch as**, in the degree that; in like manner as; in consideration that; because that; since. — *adv.* [AS.] **1.** Indicating a direction of entering; as, come *in*. **2.** Indicating a position as to surroundings, encompassment, inclosure, inclusion, etc. — *a.* Internal; inward. — *n.* [*Usually in pl.*] **1.** One that is in, esp. one in office. **2.** A reëntrant angle; corner.

ins and outs, nooks and corners; twists and turns. — *v. t.* To inclose; take in; harvest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

in- (ĭn-). A prefix from Eng. prep. and adv. *in*, also from Lat. prep. *in*, meaning *in*, *within*, *into*, *toward*, *on*. *In-* is

often merely intensive; sometimes its force is not apparent or is entirely lost.

☞ In words from the Latin, *in-* regularly appears as *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, and *im-* before a labial; as, *illusion*, *irruption*, *imbue*, *immigrate*, *impart*. In native English words, *in-* is generally unchanged by the following consonant, as in *inland*, *inroad*, *inmate*, *inbred*.

in- (ĭn-). [L. *in-*.] An inseparable prefix, or particle, meaning *not*, *non-*, *un-*; as, *inactive*, *not* active; *uncontrollable*. See note under 1st IN-; cf. NON-.

-in. *Chem.* A suffix. See 2d -INE.

in'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn'ə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being unable; insufficiency of power, strength, resources, or capacity. **Syn.** Incompetence, impotence, incapacity; disability; disqualification. — **Inability**, **disability**. **Inability** ordinarily suggests inherent lack of power to perform something; **disability** now commonly implies some loss of the needed competency or qualification.

in'ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty (ĭn'ăk-sĕs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inaccessible.

in'ac-ces'si-ble (ĭn'ăk-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not accessible. — **in'ac-ces'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'ac-ces'si-bly**, *adv.*

in-ac'cu-ra-cy (ĭn-ăk'ū-rə-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or fact of being inaccurate; also, a mistake; an error.

in-ac'cu-rate (-rāt), *a.* Not accurate; inexact; incorrect; erroneous. — **in-ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.*

in-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Lack of action; idleness; inertness.

in-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not active; as: **a** Having no power to move; inert; as, *inactive* machinery. **b** Indisposed to action; sluggish; as, an *inactive* officer, liver, etc. — **Syn.** Dull, sluggish, slothful, lazy. See INERT. — **in-ac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

in'ac-tiv'i-ty (ĭn'ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being inactive; idleness.

in-ad'e-qua-cy (ĭn-ăd'ē-kwə-sĭ), *n.* State of being inadequate; insufficiency.

in-ad'e-quate (ĭn-ăd'ē-kwāt), *a.* Not adequate; insufficient. — **in-ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **-quate-ness**, *n.*

in'ad-mis'si-ble (ĭn'ăd-mĭs'ĭ-b'l) *a.* Not admissible. — **in'ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ). *n.* — **in'ad-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*

in'ad-vert'ence (-vûr'tĕns); *pl.* -CES (-sĕz) *n.* **1.** Quality of being inadvertent; inattention; negligence. **2.** An effect of inattention; an oversight. — **Syn.** See NEGLIGENCE.

in'ad-vert'ent (-vûr'tĕnt), *a.* Not turning the mind to a matter; negligent; inattentive. — **in'ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in'ad-vis'a-ble (-vīz'ə-b'l), *a.* Not advisable; inexpedient. — **in'ad-vis'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-ad-vis'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

-i'næ (-ī'nē). [L. fem. pl. ending of adjectives in *-inus*.] *Zoöl.* A termination in which (in recent classifications) names of subfamilies of animals end. Cf. -IDÆ.

in-al'ien-a-ble (ĭn-āl'yĕn-ə-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being alienated. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* — **in-al'ien-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-al'ter-a-ble (ĭn-ôl'tĕr-ə-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *alterable*.] Not alterable; unalterable. — **in-al'ter-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-al'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

in'a-mis'si-ble (ĭn'ə-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inamissibilis*.] Incapable of being lost. *Rare.*

in-am'o-ra'ta (ĭn-ăm'ō-rä'tä), *n.* [It. *innamorata*.] A woman in love or beloved; a sweetheart.

in-am'o-ra'to (-rä'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It. *innamorato*.] A male lover. *R.*

in'-and-in', *a.* Designating mating, breeding, etc., that is done or takes place **in and in**, that is, repeatedly in the same or closely related stocks.

in-ane' (ĭn-ān'), *a.* [L. *inanis*.] Without contents; empty; esp., void of sense or intelligence; silly. — *n.* That which is inane; specif., the void of space. — **in-ane'ly**, *adv.*

in-an'i-mate (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-māt), *a.* Not animate; lifeless; dull. — **Syn.** See LIFELESS. — **in-an'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

in'a-ni'tion (ĭn'ə-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *inanitio* emptiness, *inanire* to empty, *inanis* empty.] State of being inane; emptiness; specif., exhaustion from lack of food.

in-an'i-ty (-ăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being inane. **2.** An inane thing; a vanity; — used esp. in *pl.*

in'ap-peas'a-ble (-ə-pēz'ə-b'l), *a.* Not appeasable.

in-ap'pe-tence (ĭn-ăp'ē-tĕns) } *n.* Want of appetite or desire.
in-ap'pe-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } **—in-ap'pe-tent** (-tĕnt), *a.*

in-ap'pli-ca-ble (-ăp'lĭ-kə-b'l), *a.* Not applicable. — **in-ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ). *n.* — **in-ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in-ap'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Want of application; also, want of applicability.

in-ap'po-site (-ăp'ō-zĭt), *a.* Not apposite, or pertinent.

in'ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ĭn'ə-prē'shĭ-ə-b'l), *a.* Not appreciable; too small to be perceived. — **in'ap-pre'ci-a-bly**, *adv.*

in'ap-pre'ci-a-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not appreciative.

in-ap'pre-hen'si-ble (ĭn-ăp'rē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not apprehensible, unthinkable.

in-ap'pre-hen'sion (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* Want of apprehension.

in-ap'pre-hen'sive (-hĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Deficient in power of apprehension. **2.** Without apprehension of danger.

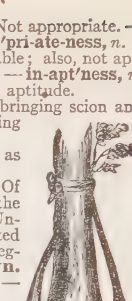
in'ap-proach'a-ble (ĭn'ə-prōch'ə-b'l), *a.* Not approachable; also, unrivaled. — **in'ap-proach'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in'ap-pro'pri-ate (ĭn'ə-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* Not appropriate. — **in'ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.*

in-apt' (-ăpt'), *a.* Not apt, or not suitable; also, not apt, or not ready; inept. — **in-apt'ly**, *adv.* — **in-apt'ness**, *n.*

in-apt'i-tude (-ăp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of aptitude.

in-arch' (ĭn-ärch'), *v. t.* To graft by bringing scion and stock into contact while both are growing on their own roots.


Inarching.

in-arm' (ĭn-ärm'), *v. t.* To clasp in or as in the arms; embrace; surround.

in'ar-tic'u-late (ĭn'är-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* **1.** Of sounds, words, etc., uttered without the articulations of intelligible speech. **2.** Unable to articulate; dumb. **3.** Not jointed or articulated; without distinct body segments; as, an *inarticulate* worm. — **Syn.** See DUMB. — **in'ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.* — **in'ar-tic'u-late-ness**, *n.*

in-ar'ti-fi'cial (ĭn-är'tĭ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* **1.** Not artificial; natural; artless; simple; direct. **2.** Inartistic; clumsy. — **in-ar'ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*

in'ar-tis'tic (ĭn'är-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Not artistic.

in'ar-tis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Inartistic. — **-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

in'as-much' (ĭn'ăz-mŭch'), *adv.* In as much; — used with *as*. See *in as much as*, under IN. — **Syn.** See BECAUSE.

in'at-ten'tion (ĭn'ə-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Want of attention; disregard; heedlessness. — **Syn.** See NEGLIGENCE.

in'at-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; negligent. — **Syn.** Careless, regardless, thoughtless. — **-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-au'di-ble (ĭn-ô'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Not audible. — **in-au'di-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-au'di-bly**, *adv.*

in-au'gu-ral (ĭn-ô'gū-răl), *a.* Pertaining to an inauguration. — *n.* An inaugural address. *U. S.*

in-au'gu-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *inauguratus*, p. p. of *inaugurare* to take omens; hence, to consecrate, inaugurate; *in-* in + *augurare* to augur.] **1.** To admit or induct into an office formally; install. **2.** To begin or initiate, esp. under favorable circumstances or with ceremony; esp., to celebrate the first public use of. **3.** To commence or enter upon (esp. something beneficial); set in motion. — **Syn.** See INITIATE.

in-au'gu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inaugurating; formal opening or beginning.

Inauguration Day. The day on which the President of the United States is inaugurated, the 4th of March in every year next after a year divisible by four.

in-au'gu-ra'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who inaugurates.

in'aus-pi'cious (ĭn'ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfavorable. — **-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-cious-ness**, *n.*

in'be'ing (ĭn'bē'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Inherence; immanence. **2.** Inward nature; essence.

in'board' (ĭn'bōrd'; 57), *a.* & *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* Inside or inwardly. **2.** From without inward; toward the inside.

in'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born in or with one; innate. — **Syn.** Inbred, inherent, natural. See INNATE.

in'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Inward bound.

in-breathe' (ĭn-brēth'), *v. t.* **1.** To breathe (something) in; inhale. **2.** To infuse by breathing; inspire.

in'bred' (ĭn'brĕd'; 109), *a.* **1.** Bred within; innate. **2.** (ĭn-brĕd') Subjected to inbreeding. — **Syn.** See INNATE.

in-breed' (ĭn-brēd'), *v. t.*; -BRED' (-brĕd'; *cf. the adj.*); -BREED'ING. **1.** To produce or generate within. **2.** To breed with each other (animals closely related).

in'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A bursting in or into; an irruption.

In'ca (ĭn'kə), *n.* [Peruvian, through Sp.] **1.** One of a South American tribe of Indians whose supremacy was acknowledged by most of the cultured tribes at the advent of the Spaniards. **2.** Specif., one of the ruling family of the Incas; esp., the ruling chief, or emperor.

in-cage' (ĭn-kāj'), *v. t.* To cage; coop up.

in-cal'cu-la-ble (-kăl'kŭ-lə-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being calculated; very great. — **in-cal'cu-la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-cal'cu-la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-cal'cu-la-bly**, *adv.*

in'ca-les'cent (ĭn'kə-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incalescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *incalescere* to grow hot.] Growing warm. — **in'ca-les'cence** (-ĕns), *n. Both Rare.*

in'can-desce' (ĭn'kăn-dĕs'), *v. i.* & *t.*; -DESCED' (-dĕst'); -DESC'ING (-dĕs'ĭng). [L. *incandescere*.] To be or become, or cause to become, incandescent.

in'can-des'cence (-kăn-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* Glowing due to heat.

in'can-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incandescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *incandescere* to become hot; *in-* in + *candescere* to be incandescent, *candere* to be glittering white.] **1.** White or glowing with intense heat; hence: clear; shining; brilliant. **2.** Pert. to or designating a lamp whose light is produced by incandescence. — **in'can-des'cent-ly**, *adv.*

in'can-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *incantatio*, fr. *incantare* to chant a magic formula over one. See ENCHANT.] The use of spells or charms, spoken or sung, as a part of the ritual of magic; also, the formula of words used; loosely, magic; sorcery; enchantment.

in-ca'pa-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kā'pə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incapable; incapacity.

in-ca'pa-ble (-kā'pə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable; wanting in capacity, ability, or qualification. **2.** Not able to admit; — used with *of*; as, *incapable* of measurement. **3.** Not to be brought to do (some evil thing); not having the depravity, weakness, or the like for the doing (of a specified evil thing); — used with *of*; as, *incapable* of sin. **4.** *Law.* Wanting legal power. **5.** Not in a state to receive so as to be affected or moved by or so as to be sensible; not susceptible; — used with *of*; as, *incapable* of pain or pleasure. *Obs. or Archaic.* **6.** Not able or fit for the doing or performance (of some specified action); — now used only with *of*; as, *incapable* of doing the work. — **in-ca'pa-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-ca'pa-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Unable, unqualified, disqualified, inefficient. — **Incapable, unable.** **Incapable** commonly implies inherent or permanent lack of power to do or bear something; **unable**, want of ability to meet or perform a specific requirement or task.

— *n.* One morally or mentally weak or inefficient.

in'ca-pa'cious (ĭn'kə-pā'shŭs), *a.* Not capacious; of insufficient capacity; of the mind, etc., incapable; deficient.

in'ca-pac'i-tate (ĭn'kə-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. To deprive of capacity; disable; disqualify.

in'ca-pac'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of incapacitating, or state of being incapacitated; incapacity.

in'ca-pac'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Want of capacity; inability; disability. — **Syn.** Incapability, incompetency, disqualification.

in-car'cer-ate (ĭn-kär'sĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [*in-* in + L. *carceratus*, p. p. of *carcerare* to imprison, *carcer* prison.] To imprison; hence: to confine; hem in. — **Syn.** See IMPRISON.

— (-ăt), *a.* Imprisoned. *Now Rare.*

in-car'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of confining; state of being confined; imprisonment. — **in-car'cer-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

in-car'di-nate (ĭn-kär'dĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [LL. *incardinare.*] *R. C. Ch.* Orig., to establish as a chief presbyter, deacon, etc., in, or attach, as a priest, corporately to, a certain church, diocese, or place; now, usually, to make a cardinal.

in-car'na-dine (ĭn-kär'nə-dĭn), *a.* [F. *incarnadin*, It. *incarnatino*; L. *in-* in + *caro, carnis*, flesh.] Of a reddish hue; properly, flesh-colored; also, blood-colored; crimson. — *v. t.*; -DINED (-dĭnd); -DIN-ING. To make incarnadine.

in-car'nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *incarnatus*, p. p. of *incarnare* to incarnate; *in-* in + *caro* flesh.] **1.** Invested with flesh or bodily nature and form; esp., embodied in human form; hence, personified. **2.** Flesh-colored; rosy; red. — (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING. **1.** To make incarnate; embody. **2.** To give a concrete or actual form to, as theories, ideals, etc. **3.** To show itself as the embodiment of.

in'car-na'tion (ĭn'kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of incarnating; state of being incarnated. **2.** *Theol.* Of Christ, the union of Godhead with manhood. **3.** An incarnated being or idea; specif.: **a** A person or other creature embodying a spirit or deity. **b** Any concrete or actual form incorporating or exemplifying a principle, ideal, or the like; esp., a person exhibiting markedly some trait or quality.

in-case' (ĭn-kās'), *v. t.*; -CASED' (-kāst'); -CAS'ING. [F. *encaisser*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *caisse* case.] To inclose in a case or in something solid; encase.

in-case'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or process of incasing; state of being incased; also, a case; covering. **2.** *Biol.* The supposed inclosure of the germs of future generations one within the other in the body of a parent organism.

in-cau'tion (ĭn-kô'shŭn), *n.* Want of caution.

in-cau'tious (ĭn-kô'shŭs), *a.* Not cautious; heedless; rash. — **Syn.** Unwary, indiscreet, imprudent, reckless, thoughtless. — **in-cau'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **-tious-ness,** *n.*

in-cen'di-a-rism (ĭn-sĕn'dĭ-ə-rĭz'm), *n.* Incendiary action or practice. Cf. ARSON.

in-cen'di-a-ry (-ə-rĭ), *a.* [L. *incendiarius*, fr. *incendium* a fire. See INCENSE to inflame.] **1.** Of or pert. to the malicious burning of property. **2.** Tending to excite faction, sedition, or quarrels; inflammatory; seditious. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who maliciously sets fire to a building or other property. **2.** One who excites faction, quarrels, or sedition; an agitator.

in-cense' (ĭn-sĕns'), *v. t.*; -CENSED' (-sĕnst'); -CENS'ING. [L. *incensus*, p. p. of *incendere* to burn; *in-* + root of *candere* to glow.] **1.** To enkindle or excite, as a passion. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To inflame with anger; heat; madden. — **Syn.** Enrage, exasperate, provoke, anger. See IRRITATE.

in'cense (ĭn'sĕns), *n.* [F. *encens*, L. *incensum*, fr. *incensus*, p. p. of *incendere* to burn.] **1.** Material used to produce a perfume when burned. **2.** Perfume or smoke exhaled from spices or gums when burned in celebrating religious rites; hence, any pleasing fragrance.

— *v. t.* **1.** To burn incense before. **2.** To perfume as with incense. — *v. i.* To burn or offer incense.

in-cense'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Fact of being incensed; anger.

in-cen'tive (ĭn-sĕn'tĭv), *a.* [L. *incentivus*, fr. *incinere* to strike up the tune; *in-* + *canere* to sing.] **1.** Inciting; stimulative. **2.** Kindling. *Obs.* — *n.* That which incites, or tends to incite, to determination or action; motive. — **Syn.** Spur, stimulus, incitement, encouragement. See MOTIVE.

in-cept' (ĭn-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [L. *incipere* to undertake, to begin, v. freq. of *incipere* to begin.] **1.** To begin; commence; undertake. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To take in; to intussuscept. — *v. i.* To complete the taking of a degree; to commence; — now used only at Cambridge University, England.

in-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inceptio*, fr. *incipere* to begin; *in-* in + *capere* to take.] Beginning; commencement; initiation. — **Syn.** See ORIGIN.

in-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Beginning, or relating to a beginning. **2.** *Gram.* Denoting the beginning of an action; — said of a verb. — *n.* An inceptive verb or phrase.

in-cer'tain (ĭn-sûr'tĭn), *a.* [F.] Uncertain. *Obs.*

in-cer'ti-tude (-sûr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Doubtfulness; indecision.

in-ces'sant (ĭn-sĕs'ănt), *a.* [L. *incessans, -antis*; *in-* not + *cessare* to cease.] Continuing or following without interruption; unceasing; uninterrupted. — **Syn.** See CONTINUAL. — **in-ces'san-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* — **in-ces'sant-ly,** *adv.*

in'cest (ĭn'sĕst), *n.* [L. *incestus, -tum*, unchastity, incest, *incestus* unchaste; *in-* not + *castus* chaste.] **1.** The crime of cohabitation between persons so closely related that marriage is prohibited. **2.** *Eccl.* Spiritual incest.

in-ces'tu-ous (ĭn-sĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* Guilty of incest; also, involving, or pert. to, incest. — **in-ces'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.*

inch (ĭnch), *n.* [AS. *ynce*, L. *uncia* one twelfth, inch, ounce.] **1.** A measure of length, 1-12th of a foot (= 2.54 centimeters). **2.** Hence: **a** Of rain, snow, etc.: a fall sufficient to cover the surface or to fill a gauge to the depth of one inch; as, two *inches* of rain. **b** A degree of (atmospheric or other) pressure sufficient to balance the weight of a liquid column one inch high in a barometer or manometer (when the liquid is not named, mercury is understood); as, an atmospheric pressure of thirty *inches*. **c** Short for WATER INCH.

— *v. t.* To drive or move by inches or small degrees. — *v. i.* To advance or retire by small degrees; move slowly.

inch'meal' (ĭnch'mēl'), *adv.* [See -MEAL.] By inches; little by little; gradually. Also **by inchmeal** (*inchmeal* being given the force of a noun).

in'cho-ate (ĭn'kō-āt), *a.* [L. *inchoatus*, better *incohatus*, p. p. of *incohare* to begin.] Recently, or just, begun; beginning; incipient; incomplete. — (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To begin or cause to begin; initiate; commence. — **in'cho-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **in'cho-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

in-cho'a-tive (ĭn-kō'ə-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Inchoate. **2.** Expressing, or pertaining to, a beginning; inceptive. — *n.* An inchoative, or inceptive, verb (see INCEPTIVE, *a.*, 2).

inch'worm' (ĭnch'wûrm'), *n.* = MEASURING WORM.

in'ci-dence (ĭn'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or manner of falling upon or affecting; also, range of occurrence or influence. **2.** *Physics.* The falling of a projectile, ray of light, etc., on a surface.

The term **angle of incidence** was formerly applied to the angle between the line of projection, ray of light, etc., and the surface impinged upon, but is now applied to the complement of this angle.

in'ci-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *incidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incidere* to fall into or on; *in-* in, on + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** Liable to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally happening or appertaining, esp. as a subordinate feature. **2.** *Law.* Dependent on, or appertaining to, another thing (the *principal*); directly and immediately pert. to, or involved in, something else, though not an essential part of it. **3.** Incidental; fortuitous. **4.** Falling or striking, as a light ray on a surface. — **Syn.** See SUBJECT.

— *n.* **1.** That which falls out or takes place; event; occurrence. **2.** An accidental or subordinate action or event. **3.** *Law.* Something appertaining to, passing with, or depending on, another, called the *principal*; something incident to another. — **Syn.** Circumstance, event, fact, adventure, contingency. See EVENT.

in'ci-den'tal (-sĭ-dĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Happening as a chance or undesigned feature of something else; casual; subordinate. **2.** Liable to happen or to follow as a chance feature or incident. — **Syn.** See ACCIDENTAL. — *n.* That which is incidental; esp., in *pl.*, subordinate or incidental items not particularized. — **in'ci-den'tal-ly,** *adv.*

in-cin'er-ate (ĭn-sĭn'ẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [LL. *incineratus*, p. p. of *incinerare*; L. *in-* in + *cinis, cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes; cremate.

in-cin'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of incinerating; state of being incinerated; cremation.

in-cin'er-a'tor (ĭn-sĭn'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, incinerates; esp., a furnace or oven for incinerating substances, as garbage, or for cremating bodies.

in-cip'i-ence (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Incipient state or quality;
in-cip'i-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } beginning; commencement.

in-cip'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incipiens*, p. pr. of *incipere* to begin.] Beginning to be, or to appear. — **-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-cise' (-sīz'), *v. t.*; -CISED' (-sīzd'); -CIS'ING (-sīz'ĭng). [L. *incisus*, p. p. of *incidere* to incise; *in-* + *caedere* to cut.] To cut in or into; carve; engrave.

in-cised' (-sīzd'), *p. a.* **1.** Carved; engraved. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the margin deeply notched. See LEAF, *Illust.*

in-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of incising. **2.** A cut; gash. **3.** Fig., penetration; incisiveness.

in-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* Cutting; penetrating; sharp; hence: acute; clear-cut; sarcastic; biting. — **Syn.** See SHARP. — **in-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-ci'sor (-sī'zẽr; -sẽr), *n.* [NL.] A tooth adapted for cutting; specif., any of the cutting teeth in front of the canines in either jaw.

in-ci'so-ry (-sī'sō-rĭ), *a.* Adapted to cut.

in'ci-ta'tion (ĭn'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* An inciting; stimulation; also, that which incites to action.

in-cite' (ĭn-sīt'), *v. t.*; -CIT'ED (-sīt'ĕd); -CIT'ING. [L. *incitare*; *in-* in + *citare* to rouse, stir up.] To spur or urge on. — **Syn.** Stimulate, instigate, goad, arouse, provoke, encourage, prompt. See MOVE. — **in-cit'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

in-cite'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of inciting; that which incites; incentive. — **Syn.** Motive, spur, stimulus, impulse.

in'ci-vil'i-ty (ĭn'sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being uncivil; rudeness. **2.** Any uncivil act. — **Syn.** Impoliteness, disrespect, discourtesy.

in'ci-vism (ĭn'sĭ-vĭz'm), *n.* Want of civism. [encircle.]

in-clasp' (ĭn-klăsp'), *v. t.* To clasp within; embrace or

in-clave' (-klāv'), *a. Her.* Resembling a series of dovetails; — said of the border of an ordinary.

in-clem'en-cy (ĭn-klĕm'ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State, quality, or fact of being inclement.

in-clem'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Not clement; severe; harsh; rough. — **Syn.** Cruel; rigorous, boisterous.—**in-clem'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-clin'a-ble (-klīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Inclined; favorably disposed.

in'cli-na'tion (ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *inclinatio*.] **1.** A particular disposition; leaning; tendency; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another; propensity. **2.** Act of inclining, or bending; obeisance; nod. **3.** A direction or tendency, or amount or degree of deviation, from the true vertical or horizontal. **4.** Inclined surface; slope. **5.** *Geom.* The angle determined by two lines or planes; as, the *inclination* of two rays of light. — **Syn.** Bent, proneness, bias, proclivity, predilection.

in-cli'na-to-ry (ĭn-klī'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Leaning or inclining.

in-cline' (ĭn-klīn'), *v. i.*; -CLINED' (-klīnd'); -CLIN'ING. [OF. *encliner*, *incliner*, L. *inclinare*; *in-* in + *clinare* to bend, incline.] **1.** To bow; incline the head or body forward; bend. **2.** To lean or tend, mentally or morally; be disposed; as, he *inclines* to our opinion. **3.** To deviate from a line, direction, or course; slope; slant. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to incline. **2.** To turn; dispose.

to incline one's ear, to listen favorably.

— *n.* An inclined plane; ascent or descent; grade; slope.

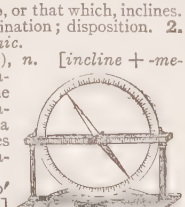
in-clined' (ĭn-klīnd'), *p. a.* **1.** Having inclination; as: **a** Disposed, esp. favorably. **b** Sloping. **2.** *Math.* Making an angle with some line or plane.

inclined plane, a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon. When used to produce pressure or to move bodies, it is classed as a *simple machine* or *mechanical power*.

in-clin'er (ĭn-klīn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, inclines.

in-cli'ning (-klīn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Inclination; disposition. **2.** Party or following. *Obs. or Archaic.*

in'cli-nom'e-ter (ĭn'klĭ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*incline* + *-meter*.] **1.** *Magnetism.* An apparatus to determine the direction of the earth's magnetic force with relation to the plane of the horizon; a dipping needle with its accessories (see DIPPING NEEDLE). **2.** A machinist's clinometer.



Inclinometer, 1.

in-close' (ĭn-klōz'), *v. t.*; -CLOSED' (-klōzd'); -CLOS'ING. [See ENCLOSE.] **1.** To shut up or in. **2.** To shut or envelop in a receptacle; esp., to insert (something) in the same parcel or envelope with another. **3.** To surround, or shut in, as with a fence. **4.** Specif.: To fence off or in (common land) in order to appropriate it to individual use.

in-clos'er (ĭn-klōz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, incloses.

in-clo'sure (ĭn-klō'zhŭr), *n.* **1.** Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed. **2.** That which is inclosed, as a field, a letter within another, etc. **3.** That which incloses, as a fence.

in-clude' (ĭn-klōōd'; 86), *v. t.*; IN-CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); -CLUD'ING. [L. *includere*, *inclusum*; *in-* in + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To confine; shut up; inclose. **2.** To comprehend or comprise, as a whole the part; contain; embrace. — **Syn.** See CONTAIN. — **in-clud'a-ble, in-clud'i-ble**, *a.*

in-clud'ed (ĭn-klōōd'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Inclosed; embraced. **2.** *Bot.* Not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla; — said of stamens and pistils. Opposed to *exserted*.

in-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn; 86), *n.* **1.** Act of including; state of being included. **2.** *Min.* A foreign body, gaseous, liquid, or solid, usually of minute size, inclosed in a mineral.

in-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Inclosing; surrounding; containing; comprising. **2.** Comprehending the stated limit or extremes; as, from Monday to Friday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Friday; — opposed to *exclusive*. — **in-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

in'co-er'ci-ble (ĭn'kō-ûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not coercible.

in-cog' (ĭn-kŏg'), *a., adv., & n.* Incognito. *Colloq.*

in-cog'i-ta-ble (ĭn-kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incogitabilis*; *in-* not + *cogitabilis* cogitable.] Inconceivable.

in-cog'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* Thoughtless.

in-cog'ni-ta (-kŏg'nĭ-tȧ), *a. & n.* Feminine of *incognito*.

in-cog'ni-to (-nī-tō), *a. or adv.* [It. *incognito*, masc., *-ta*, fem., L. *incognitus* unknown; *in-* not + *cognitus* known.] With (one's) identity concealed; esp., in a capacity other than one's official capacity, or under a name or title not calling for special recognition. — *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). One appearing incognito; also, state or disguise of such a one.

in'co-her'ence (ĭn'kō-hēr'ĕns) } *n.*; *pl.* -ENCES (-ĕn-sĕz),
in'co-her'en-cy (-hēr'ĕn-sĭ) } -ENCIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or fact of being incoherent. **2.** That which is incoherent.

in'co-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Not coherent; as: **a** Wanting cohesion; loose. **b** Wanting agreement or coördination; incongruous; inconsistent. — **in'co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in'com-bus'ti-ble (ĭn'kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not combustible. — *n.* An incombustible substance. — **in'com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **-bus'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-bus'ti-bly**, *adv.*

in'come (ĭn'kŭm), *n.* **1.** A coming in. **2.** Something that comes in by way of addition. **3.** That gain which proceeds from labor, business, or property; revenue; receipts; wages or salary. Cf. PRINCIPAL, *n.* 3 **b**. — **Syn.** Profit, proceeds, interest, emolument, produce.

in'com'er (ĭn'kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who comes in.

income tax. A tax on a person's income, emoluments, profits, etc., or on the excess over a certain amount. See TAX.

in'com'ing, *a.* Coming in; accruing, as profit; taking possession, as a tenant; beginning, as a year. — *n.* **1.** A coming in. **2.** That which comes in; income; — usually in *pl.*

in'com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty (ĭn'kŏ-mĕn'shŏō-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incommensurable.

in'com-men'su-ra-ble (ĭn'kŏ-mĕn'shŏō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Not commensurable; having no common measure or basis of comparison. In arithmetic, having no common divisor but 1. — *n.* **1.** That which is incommensurable, as a quantity. **2.** One of two or more quantities that have no common measure. — **in'com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-men'su-rate (-rāt), *a.* Not commensurate; as: **a** Incommensurable. **b** Inadequate.—**-men'su-rate-ness**, *n.*

in'com-mode' (ĭn'kŏ-mōd'), *v. t.*; -MOD'ED (-mōd'ĕd); -MOD'ING. [F. *incommoder*, L. *incommodare*, fr. *incommodus* inconvenient; *in-* not + *commodus* convenient.] To give inconvenience; put out; discommode. — **Syn.** Annoy, disturb, trouble, molest, inconvenience, disquiet, vex.

in'com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not commodious; not affording ease or advantage; inconvenient. — **in'com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.* [vantage.]

in'com-mod'i-ty (-mŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inconvenience; disad-

in'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (-mū'nĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted. — **in'com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty** (ĭn'kŏ-mū'nĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in'com-mu'ni-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Not communicative; reserved; exclusive. — **in'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

in'com-mut'a-ble (-mūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not commutable: **a** Unchangeable. **b** Unexchangeable. — **in'com-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **-mut'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-pact' (ĭn'kŏm-păkt'), *a.* Not compact; not solid; loose. — **in'com-pact'ly**, *adv.* — **in'com-pact'ness**, *n.*

in-com'pa-ra-ble (ĭn-kŏm'pȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Beyond comparison; without a peer or equal; matchless. **2.** Not suitable for comparison; — used with *with* or *to*. — **in-com'pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-pat'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn'kŏm-păt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being incompatible; also, an incompatible thing or quality.

in'com-pat'i-ble (ĭn'kŏm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not compatible; mutually inconsistent; incongruous; incapable of harmonious association or of acting in accord; discordant.—**Syn.** See INCONSISTENT. — **in'com-pat'i-bly**, *adv.*

in-com'pe-tence (ĭn-kŏm'pē-tĕns), **in-com'pe-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being incompetent; want of ability. — **Syn.** Inability, disqualification, incapability.

in-com'pe-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* Not competent; wanting adequate power, capacity, means, etc.; incapable; specif., without legal qualifications; disqualified. — *n.* One who is incompetent; one mentally deficient. — **-tent-ly**, *adv.*

in'com-plete' (ĭn'kŏm-plēt'), *a.* Not complete; not fin-

ished; imperfect; defective. — **in'com-plete'ly,** *adv.* — **in'com-plete'ness, in'com-ple'tion** (-plē'shŭn), *n.*

in'com-pli'ance (ĭn'kŏm-plī'ăns), *n.* Quality or state of being incompliant; obstinacy.

in'com-pli'ant (-ănt), *a.* Not compliant; unyielding.

in-com'pre-hen'si-ble (ĭn-kŏm'prē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being contained within limits; boundless. *Archaic.* **2.** Not capable of being comprehended or understood; beyond ordinary comprehension. — **in-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-com'pre-hen'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-com'pre-hen'si-bly,** *adv.*

in-com'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Not comprehensive.

in'com-press'i-ble (ĭn'kŏm-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not compressible. — **in'com-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'com-put'a-ble (ĭn'kŏm-pūt'ă-b'l), *a.* That cannot be reckoned; incalculable.

in'con-ceiv'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sēv'ă-b'l), *a.* Not conceivable; unimaginable; unthinkable; incredible; unbelievable. — **-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

in'con-clu'sive (-klōō'sĭv; 86), *a.* Not conclusive; not leading to a definite conclusion or result. — **in'con-clu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **in'con-clu'sive-ness,** *n.*

in'con-den'sa-ble (-dĕn'să-b'l), *a.* Also **-si-ble** (-sĭ-b'l). Not condensable; incapable of being condensed. — **in'con-den'sa-bil'i-ty, -si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-con'dite (ĭn-kŏn'dĭt), *a.* [L. *inconditus; in-* not + *conditus*, p. p. of *condere* to put or join together.] Badly put together; hence: crude; unrefined. *Rare.*

in'con-form'i-ty (ĭn'kŏn-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nonconformity.

in-con'gru-ence (ĭn-kŏn'grōō-ĕns), *n.* Incongruity. *Rare.*

in-con'gru-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Incongruous. — **-ent-ly,** *adv.*

in'con-gru'i-ty (ĭn'kŏn-grōō'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being incongruous; inconsistency; impropriety; inharmony. **2.** That which is incongruous.

in-con'gru-ous (ĭn-kŏn'grōō-ŭs), *a.* Not congruous; inharmonious; inconsistent; unsuitable; inappropriate; absurd; disagreeing; unfit; improper. — **Syn.** See INCONSISTENT. — **in-con'gru-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-gru-ous-ness,** *n.*

in'con-sec'u-tive (ĭn'kŏn-sĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* Not consecutive.

in-con'se-quence (ĭn-kŏn'sē-kwĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being inconsequent; illogicality; irrelevance.

in-con'se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *inconsequens.* See IN- not; CONSEQUENT.] **1.** Not following from the premises; illogical. **2.** Disconnected; irrelevant. **3.** Characterized by inconsequence; as, an *inconsequent* mind. — **in-con'se-quent-ly,** *adv.*

in-con'se-quen'tial (-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* Not regularly following from the premises; irrelevant; hence, unimportant.

in'con-sid'er-a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not considerable; trivial. — **in'con-sid'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

in'con-sid'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* Not considerate; not regarding the rights or feelings of others; hasty; careless. — **Syn.** Inattentive, negligent, improvident, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious, injudicious, rash. — **in'con-sid'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **in'con-sid'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

in'con-sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Want of due consideration; inattention to consequences; inconsiderateness; also, an instance or display of this.

in'con-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns), *n.* Inconsistency.

in'con-sist'en-cy (-sĭs'tĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being inconsistent; discordance; contrariety; incompatibility. **2.** That which is inconsistent.

in'con-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Not consistent : **a** Contradictory or inconsequent; illogical; incongruous; incompatible; irreconcilable. **b** Not uniform in sentiment; not steady to principle, etc.; fickle. — **in'con-sist'ent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Incongruous, incompatible, discordant, dissonant, repugnant, incoherent, discrepant. — **Inconsistent, incongruous, incompatible. Inconsistent** implies contradiction or, discrepancy; **incongruous,** lack of harmony, or reciprocal unsuitability, often verging on absurdity; **incompatible** suggests positive opposition or contrariety; as, innocence and vice are *inconsistent;* the lamb and the lion are *incongruous* companions; his hatred is *incompatible* with any kindly interest.

in'con-sol'a-ble (-sōl'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being consoled; disconsolate. — **-sol'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-sol'a-bly,** *adv.*

in-con'so-nant (ĭn-kŏn'sō-nănt), *a.* Not consonant; discordant. — **in-con'so-nance** (-năns), *n.* — **-nant-ly,** *adv.*

in'con-spic'u-ous (ĭn'kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not conspicuous; hardly discernible; not prominent or striking. — **in'con-spic'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in'con-spic'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-con'stan-cy (ĭn-kŏn'stăn-sĭ), *n.* Want of constancy; fickleness; want of uniformity.

in-con'stant (-stănt), *a.* Not constant; not stable or uniform; fickle; changeable. — **Syn.** Unsteady, variable, wavering, fluctuating. See FAITHLESS. — **-stant-ly,** *adv.*

in'con-sum'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sūm'ă-b'l), *a.* Not consumable; that cannot be wasted or spent.

in'con-test'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-tĕs'tă-b'l), *a.* Not contestable; not to be disputed or controverted. — **Syn.** Incontrovertible, indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable, certain. — **in'con-test'a-bly,** *adv.*

in-con'ti-nence (ĭn-kŏn'tĭ-nĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being incontinent; esp., indulgence of lust; unchastity.

in-con'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *incontinens.* See IN- not; CONTINENT.] Not continent; as: **a** Uncontrolled; indulging unlawful lust; lewd. **b** Unable to retain or contain; — usually with *of.*

in-con'ti-nent, *adv.* [F. *incontinent,* fr. L. *in continenti* (sc. *tempore*), lit., in continuous (time).] Immediately; at once. *Archaic.*

in-con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* Incontinent. *Archaic.*

in'con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* In an incontinent, or unrestrained, manner; specif., lewdly; loosely.

in'con-trol'la-ble (ĭn'kŏn-trōl'ă-b'l), *a.* Uncontrollable.

in-con'tro-vert'i-ble (ĭn-kŏn'trō-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not controvertible; indisputable. — **in-con'tro-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **-vert'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*

in'con-ven'ience (ĭn'kŏn-vēn'yĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being inconvenient; disadvantage; discomfort; incommodity. **2.** That which is inconvenient; esp., that which gives trouble, embarrassment, or uneasiness. — **Syn.** Incommodiousness, awkwardness, disquiet, uneasiness, disturbance, annoyance.

— *v. t.*; -IENCED (-yĕnst); -IENC-ING (-yĕn-sĭng). To put to inconvenience; incommode.

in'con-ven'ien-cy (-yĕn-sĭ), *n.* Inconvenience.

in'con-ven'ient (-yĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not suitable; unfit. *Obs.* **2.** Not convenient; giving trouble or annoyance; hindering progress or success. — **Syn.** Unsuitable, uncomfortable, awkward, unseasonable, inopportune, incommodious, disadvantageous, troublesome, cumbersome, embarrassing, annoying. — **in'con-ven'ient-ly,** *adv.*

in'con-vert'i-ble (-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not convertible; specif., of paper money, not exchangeable on demand for specie. — **in'con-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **-vert'i-ble-ness,** *n.*

in'con-vin'ci-ble (-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being convinced. — **-vin'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **-vin'ci-bly,** *adv.*

in'co-ör'di-nate (ĭn'kō-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not coördinate.

in'co-ör'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Want of coördination; lack of harmonious adjustment or action.

in-cor'po-rate (ĭn-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [L. *incorporatus.* See IN- not; CORPORATE.] Incorporeal; spiritual. *Rare.*

in-cor'po-rate, *a.* [L. *incorporatus,* p. p. of *incorporare* to incorporate; *in-* in + *corporare.* See CORPORATE.] **1.** Made one in body; intimately united or blended. **2.** Incorporated; also, united with others in a corporation; as, an *incorporate* town; an *incorporate* member.

— (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. **1.** To form into a body; combine, as ingredients, into one consistent mass; unite. **2.** To unite with, or introduce into, a mass already formed. **3.** To unite intimately; blend; as, to *incorporate* copper with silver. **4.** To form into a corporation; as, to *incorporate* a city or a bank. **5.** To unite with a material body; embody. — *v. i.* To unite in or as one body.

in-cor'po-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An incorporating; state of being incorporated. **2.** A body incorporated; corporation.

in-cor'po-ra'tor (ĭn-kôr'pō-rā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who incorporates. **2.** One of the original members of a corporation.

in'cor-po're-al (ĭn'kôr-pō'rē-ăl; 57), *a.* **1.** Not corporeal; immaterial. **2.** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, immaterial beings. **3.** *Law.* Existing only in contemplation of law, as an immaterial right. — **Syn.** Unsubstantial, bodiless, spiritual. — **in'cor-po're-al-ly,** *adv.*

in-cor'po-re'i-ty (ĭn-kôr'pō-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being incorporeal; immateriality; also, an incorporeal attribute or entity.

in'cor-rect' (ĭn'kŏ-rĕkt'), *a.* **1.** Not correct; faulty. **2.** Unbecoming; improper. **3.** Untrue; inaccurate. — **Syn.** Erroneous, wrong. — **in'cor-rect'ly,** *adv.* — **in'cor-rect'ness,** *n.*

in-cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kŏr'ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incorrigible.

in-cor'ri-gi-ble (ĭn-kŏr'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not corrigible; bad beyond correction; irreclaimable. — *n.* One who is incorrigible. — **-gi-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-cor'ri-gi-bly,** *adv.*

in'cor-rupt' (ĭn'kŏ-rŭpt'), *a.* Not corrupt; sound; pure; untainted; upright; honest.

in'cor-rupt'i-ble (-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not corruptible; specif., incapable of being bribed or morally corrupted. — **in'cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty** (-rŭp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **-rupt'i-bly,** *adv.*

in'cor-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* Condition or quality of being incorrupt or incorruptible. *Archaic.*

in'cor-rupt'ly, *adv.* In an incorrupt manner.

in'cor-rupt'ness, *n.* Quality of being incorrupt.

in-cras'sate (ĭn-krăs'āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *incrassatus,* p. p. of *incrassare; in-* in + *crassus* thick.] To thicken; inspissate; esp., *Pharm.,* to thicken (a liquid) by admixture of another substance, or by evaporating. — (-ăt), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Thickened or swollen.

in-creas'a-ble (ĭn-krēs'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be increased.

in-crease' (ĭn-krēs'), *v. i.*; -CREASED' (-krēst'); -CREAS'ING.

[OF. *encreistre*, fr. L. *increscere; in-* in + *crescere* to grow.] **1.** To become greater; grow; advance; wax; — opposed to *decrease*. **2.** To multiply by propagation; be fertile or prolific. — *v. t.* To augment; add to; enhance.

Syn. Increase, enlarge, augment. **Increase**, the general term, applies to number, size, duration, intensity, value; **enlarge** applies chiefly to that which has (lit. or fig.) capacity, scope, magnitude, or dimensions; as, to *increase* (not *enlarge*) one's weight, one's speed; to *increase* (or *enlarge*) one's income, one's capacity for enjoyment; to *enlarge* (not *increase*) one's house, one's circle of acquaintances. **Augment** is more frequent in literary than in popular usage; it often implies a substantial increase or enlargement.

in'crease (ĭn'krēs), *n.* **1.** Act of increasing; as: **a** Addition or enlargement; augmentation; growth. **b** Multiplication by propagation; production of young; generation. **2.** That which results from increasing; addition; increment; offspring; produce; profit. — **Syn.** Enlargement, growth, development, accession, extension, production.

in-creas'er (ĭn-krēs'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, increases; specif.: **a** A person or thing that augments or makes to grow. **b** A promoter or furtherer. *Archaic.*

in-creas'ing-ly, *adv.* More and more.

in'cre-ate (ĭn'krē-āt), *a.* Not created; self-existent.

in-cred'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-krĕd'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being incredible; also, that which is incredible.

in-cred'i-ble (ĭn-krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not credible; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief. — **-cred'i-bly,** *adv.*

in'cre-du'li-ty (ĭn'krē-dū'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being incredulous; skepticism. — **Syn.** See UNBELIEF.

in-cred'u-lous (ĭn-krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Not credulous; skeptical; unbelieving. **2.** Indicating, or caused by, disbelief or incredulity; as, an *incredulous* smile. — **-lous-ly,** *adv.*

in'cre-ment (ĭn'krē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *incrementum*. See INCREASE.] **1.** An increasing; enlargement; increase. **2.** That which is gained or added; specif., one of a series of minute additions or augmentations; — opp. to *decrement*. **3.** *Math.* A change, either positive or negative, in the value of an independent variable; also, the corresponding change in the value of the dependent function. — **in'cre-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

in-cres'cent (ĭn-krĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *increscens, -entis*, p. pr. of *increscere* to increase.] Increasing; waxing.

in-crim'i-nate (ĭn-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [LL. *incriminatus*, p. p. of *incriminare; in-* in + *criminare, -nari*, to accuse of a crime. See CRIMINATE.] To charge with, or involve in, a crime or fault; accuse. — **in-crim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

in-crim'i-na-to-ry (-nā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to incriminate.

in'croy'a'ble (ăn'krwä'yà'bl'), *n.* [F., lit., incredible.] A French dandy of the time of the Directory; hence, any fop. The name has reference to the frequent use of *C'est vraiment incroyable* (That is really incredible).

in-crust' (ĭn-krŭst'), *v. t.* [L. *incrustare; in-* in + *crustare* to crust.] To cover or line with a crust, or hard coat.

in'crus-ta'tion (ĭn'krŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of incrusting; state of being incrusted. **2.** A crust or hard coating.

in'cu-bate (ĭn'kū-bāt), *v. t.*; -BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); -BAT'ING. [L. *incubatus*, p. p. of *incubare* to lie on; *in-* + *cubare* to lie down.] To sit on (eggs) to hatch them; brood; hence, to maintain (eggs, bacteria, etc.) under conditions favorable to hatching or development, as in an incubator. — *v. i.* **1.** To sit on eggs; brood. **2.** To undergo incubation; develop or hatch, as eggs.

in'cu-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of incubating. **2.** A brooding or brooding upon. **3.** *Med.* Development of an infectious disease up to the appearance of symptoms; also, the period of such development.

in'cu-ba-tive (ĭn'kū-bā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to incubation; characteristic of, or marked by, incubation.

in'cu-ba'tor (ĭn'kū-bā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, incubates; esp., an apparatus for hatching eggs. **2.** *Med.* An apparatus for rearing babies prematurely born.

in'cu-bus (ĭn'kū-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -BUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -BI (-bī). [L., nightmare.] **1.** An evil spirit supposed to lie on persons asleep. Cf. SUCCUBUS. **2.** Nightmare. **3.** Any person or thing that oppresses or burdens.

in-cul'cate (ĭn-kŭl'kāt; ĭn'kŭl-), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED; -CAT-ING. [L. *inculcatus*, p. p. of *inculcare* to tread on; *in-* + *calcare* to tread, *calx* heel.] To teach and impress by repetition or repeated admonition; to urge on the mind; — used with *on* or *upon*. — **Syn.** Instill, infuse, ingraft.

in'cul-ca'tion (ĭn'kŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* A teaching and impressing by repetitions or admonitions. [inculcates.

in-cul'ca-tor (ĭn-kŭl'kā-tẽr; ĭn'kŭl-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who

in'cul-pate (ĭn'kŭl-pāt; ĭn-kŭl'pāt), *v. t.*; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd; -pāt-ĕd); -PAT'ING. [LL. *inculpatus*, p. p. of *inculpare* to blame; L. *in-* in + *culpa* fault.] To impute guilt to; blame; incriminate.

in'cul-pa'tion (ĭn'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* Blame; censure.

in-cul'pa-to-ry (ĭn-kŭl'pà-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to inculpate; imputing blame; criminatory; implicating.

in-cult' (ĭn-kŭlt'), *a.* [L. *incultus; in-* not + *cultus*, p. p. of *colere* to cultivate.] Uncultivated; rough. *Now Rare.*

in-cum'ben-cy (-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being incumbent; that which is incumbent; as: **a** A duty; obligation. **b** Full possession and exercise of an office. **c** An incumbent, or overlying, weight or mass.

in-cum'bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [L. *incumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incumbere* to lie or press upon.] **1.** Lying or reclining, esp. with downward pressure. **2.** Lying, resting, or imposed, as a duty; obligatory; — used with *on* or *upon*. — *n.* One holding a benefice or an office. [BER, etc.

in-cum'ber (-bẽr), **in-cum'brance,** etc. Vars. of ENCUM-

in'cu-nab'u-la (ĭn'kū-năb'ū-là), *n. pl.* [L. *incunabula*, pl., cradle, birthplace, origin.] **1.** Cradle period or state; beginnings; the phases marking infancy. **2.** [With, *Rare, sing.* -LUM (-lŭm).] *Bibliography.* Works of an early epoch; esp., books printed before A. D. 1500.

in-cur' (ĭn-kûr'), *v. t.*; -CURRED' (-kûrd'); -CUR'RING (-kûr'-ĭng). [L. *incurrere* to run into or toward; *in-* in + *currere* to run.] To meet or fall in with, as a thing inconvenient, harmful, etc.; become liable to; bring down upon one's self. **Syn. Incur, contract** agree in the idea of bringing upon one's self something unpleasant, onerous, or injurious. **Incur** emphasizes the idea of liability, and commonly implies voluntary action; **contract** oftener suggests actual, often involuntary, acquisition; as, to *incur* an obligation, a penalty, risk, criticism; to *contract* a disease, a bad habit.

in-cur'a-ble (ĭn-kūr'à-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being cured; irremediable. — **Syn.** Irretrievable, irremediable, hopeless. — *n.* One diseased beyond cure. — **in-cur'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ), **in-cur'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-cur'a-bly,** *adv.*

in-cu'ri-ous (ĭn-kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not curious, or inquisitive; indifferent; careless. — **in-cu'ri-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-cu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-cu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-cur'sion (-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incursio*. See INCUR.] A running in, into, or against; hence, a hostile entrance into a territory; sudden invasion; raid; foray.

in-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Making incursions; invasive.

in-cur'vate (-vāt), *a.* [L. *incurvatus*, p. p. of *incurvare* to crook; *in-* in + *curvus* bent.] Curved inward. — (-vāt), *v. t. & i.* To curve; bend; specif., to curve inward.

in'cur-va'tion (ĭn'kŭr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act, fact, or process of incurvating; state of being incurvated.

in'curve' (ĭn'kûrv'), *n.* Also **in'-curve',** *n., or* **in curve.** A curving in; *Baseball*, a ball that curves in. See CURVE, *n.*

in-curve' (ĭn-kûrv'), *v. t. & i.* To curve, esp. inward.

in'cus (ĭn'kŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* INCUDES (ĭn-kū'dēz). [L *incus, incudis*, anvil.] *Anat.* The middle one of the chain of three small bones in the ear of mammals; the anvil (bone). See EAR.

in-cuse' (ĭn-kūz'), *a.* [L. *incusus*, p. p. of *incudere* to forge with the hammer.] Struck or stamped in; — esp. in numismatics. — *n.* An incuse figure, as a design.

Ind (ĭnd), *n.* **1.** India. *Poet. or Archaic.* **2.** Indies. *Obs.*

in-da'ba (ĭn-dä'bà), *n.* [Zulu *in-daba*.] A conference between or with South African natives.

in'da-gate (ĭn'dà-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *indagatus*, p. p. of *indagare* to seek.] To investigate. *Obs. or R.*

in-dam'ine (ĭn-dăm'ĭn; ĭn'dà-mēn'), *n.* Also **-in.** [Prob. *indigo* + *amine*.] *Chem.* Any of a series of weak organic bases, artificially prepared, the simplest of which is *phenylene blue*, $C_6H_4(NH)N \cdot C_6H_4NH_2$.

in'da-zol (ĭn'dà-zōl; ĭn'dà-zŏl), **in'da-zole** (ĭn'dà-zōl), *n.* [*indol* + *azole*.] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous compound, $C_7H_6N_2$, related to indol; also, any compound of which indazol proper is the type.

in-debt' (ĭn-dĕt'), *v. t.* [F. *endetter; en-* (L. *in*) + F. *dette* debt. See DEBT.] To bring into debt; place under obligation. [owed; debts collectively.

in-debt'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being indebted. **2.** Sum

in-de'cen-cy (-dē'sĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being indecent; unseemliness; immodesty; obscenity. **2.** That which is indecent; an indecent word or act.

in-de'cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Not decent; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy. — **Syn.** Unbecoming, indecorous, indelicate, unseemly, immodest, gross, impure, obscene, vile. See IMPROPER. — **in-de'cent-ly,** *adv.*

in'de-cid'u-ate (ĭn'dē-sĭd'ū-āt), *a.* Having no decidua.

in'de-cid'u-ous (-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Not deciduous, as leaves; evergreen, as trees.

in'de-ci'pher-a-ble (-sī'fẽr-à-b'l), *a.* That cannot be deciphered. — **in'de-ci-pher-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'de-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Want of decision; hesitation.

in'de-ci'sive (-dē-sī'sĭv), *a.* Not decisive; as: **a** Undetermined; irresolute. **b** Uncertain; dubious. — **-sive-ly,** *adv.*

in'de-clin'a-ble (-klīn'à-b'l), *a. Gram.* Not declinable.

in'de-co'rous (ĭn'dē-kō'rŭs; ĭn-dĕk'ō-rŭs), *a.* Not decorous; violating good manners; unbecoming; improper. — **Syn.** Impolite, uncivil, ill-bred. See IMPROPER. — **in'-de-co'rous-ly,** *adv.* — **in'de-co'rous-ness,** *n.*

in'de-co'rum (ĭn'dē-kō'rŭm), *n.* Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior; also, an indecorous action.

in-deed' (ĭn-dēd'), *adv.* [*in*, prep. + *deed*.] In reality; in truth; in fact; verily; truly; to be sure.

in'de-fat'i-ga-ble (ĭn'dē-făt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis*.] Incapable of being fatigued, or not yielding to fatigue; untiring; unwearying; tireless. — **in'de-fat'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **-ga-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-fat'i-ga-bly,** *adv.*

in'de-fea'si-ble (-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not defeasible; that cannot be annulled or forfeited. — **in'de-fea'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'de-fea'si-bly,** *adv.*

in'de-fect'i-ble (-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not liable to defect; failure, or decay; also, faultless. — **in'de-fect'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'de-fect'i-bly,** *adv.*

in'de-fen'si-ble (-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not defensible; unjustifiable. — **in'de-fen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **-fen'si-ble-ness,** *n.*

in'de-fin'a-ble (-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being defined. — **in'de-fin'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'de-fin'a-bly,** *adv.*

in-def'i-nite (ĭn-dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* **1.** Not definite; undetermined or indeterminate; as: **a** Vague or general; as, an *indefinite* plan. **b** Having no prescribed limit; as, an *indefinite* supply. **2.** Unmeasured or unmeasurable; as, an *indefinite* area. **3.** *Gram.* Not defining or determining. **4.** *Bot.* Very numerous or not easily counted; — applied to the members of a floral whorl, as stamens. — **Syn.** Uncertain, unsettled, indeterminate, loose, equivocal, inexact. — **in-def'i-nite-ly,** *adv.* — **in-def'i-nite-ness,** *n.*

indefinite article, the word *a* or *an*.

in'de-his'cence (ĭn'dē-hĭs'ĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being indehiscent.

in'de-his'cent (-hĭs'ĕnt), *a.* *Bot.* Remaining closed at maturity; not dehiscent. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

in-del'i-ble (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indelebilis; in-* not + *delebilis* capable of being destroyed.] That cannot be removed, washed away, blotted out, or effaced. — **Syn.** Fixed, fast, permanent, ineffaceable. — **in-del'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-del'i-bly,** *adv.*

in-del'i-ca-cy (-kȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality of being indelicate; coarseness; also, that which is indelicate.

in-del'i-cate (-kăt), *a.* Not delicate; offensive to good manners or to purity of mind; rude. — **Syn.** Coarse, broad, impolite, immodest, gross, offensive, unchaste, impure, unrefined. See IMPROPER. — **in-del'i-cate-ly,** *adv.*

in-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion (-dĕm'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of indemnifying against loss, etc.; state of being indemnified. **2.** That which indemnifies.

in-dem'ni-fy (-dĕm'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -NI-FIED (-fīd); -NI-FY'ING. [L. *indemnis* unhurt (*in-* not + *damnum* hurt, damage) + *-fy.*] **1.** To secure against loss or damage. **2.** To make restitution or compensation to, as for loss, damage, etc.; reimburse; also, to make good (a loss). — **Syn.** See PAY.

in-dem'ni-tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who gives indemnity.

in-dem'ni-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *indemnitas*, fr. *indemnis* uninjured.] **1.** Protection or exemption from loss or damage; security; insurance; specif., immunity from penalty for past offenses; amnesty. **2.** Indemnification, compensation, or remuneration for loss or injury sustained.

in'de-mon'stra-ble (ĭn'dē-mŏn'strȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being demonstrated. — **-de-mon'stra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-dent' (-dĕnt'), *v. t.* [OF. *endenter*, fr. LL. *indentare*, fr. L. *in* in + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] **1.** To make a notch or a series of notches in the border of; make jagged or serrate. **2.** To cut into (a board, etc.) for mortising or dovetailing; join together by so doing. **3.** *Print.* To set (a line or lines) with indention; form an indention in (a paragraph, etc.). See INDENTION. **4.** To sever the parts of (a document) by way of indenture (see INDENTURE, *n.*, 2); hence, to draw up (an agreement or the like) in duplicate. **5.** To indenture. **6.** To make an order upon; draw upon, as for stores; also, *Com.*, to make an indent, or order, for (goods). — *v. i.* **1.** To form a recess. **2.** To agree by indenture; contract. **3.** To make out a written order with a duplicate or counterfoil; hence: to make a requisition; draw (on or upon).

— (ĭn-dĕnt'; ĭn'dĕnt), *n.* **1.** A notch in a margin, or a recess like a notch; *Print.*, an indention. **2.** An indented writing; indenture. **3.** A certificate, or indented certificate, issued by the government of the United States at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt. **4.** An official requisition or order for supplies. *Eng.* **5.** *Com.* A foreign order for goods.

in-dent' (ĭn-dĕnt'), *v. t.* To dent; impress; stamp or press in; also, to form a dent or dents in.

in'den-ta'tion (ĭn'dĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An indenting; state of being indented; result of indenting; as: **a** A notch or recess in a margin. **b** *Print.* An indention. — **Syn.** See DENT.

in-dent'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Jagged; notched. **2.** Indentured. **3.** *Print.* Set in from the margin. **4.** Dented; impressed.

in-den'tion (-dĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An indenting. **2.** *Print.* **a** Act of setting a line or lines (esp. the first line of a paragraph) in from the margin. **b** The blank space so left.

in-den'ture (-tûr), *n.* [F. *endenture.*] **1.** An indenting; state of being indented. **2.** *Law.* An agreement in writing (usually in duplicate, the parts originally being notched or cut so as to correspond to each other). **3.** Specif., a contract binding an apprentice to a master, a servant to service in a colony, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **4.** A formal or official document, as a certificate or an inventory (originally one prepared in duplicate).

— *v.*' ; -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR-ING. To bind by an indenture.

in'de-pend'ence (ĭn'dē-pĕn'dĕns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being independent; power to direct one's own affairs without interference. **2.** A sufficiency of means for a livelihood; a competency. — **Syn.** See FREEDOM.

Independence Day. In the United States, a holiday, the 4th of July, commemorating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on that day in 1776. See HOLIDAY, 3.

in'de-pend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Independence. *Now Rare.*

in'de-pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not dependent; free from external control; self-governing; as, an *independent* state. **2.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to the Independents. **3.** Not dependent for support; having a competency; hence: **a** Obtained by one's own exertion. **b** Affording a comfortable livelihood; forming a competency. **4.** Not subject to bias or influence; self-directing; unconstrained. **5.** *Politics.* Not bound by party; exercising a free choice in voting. **6.** Declining assistance from others, through self-respect. **7.** *Math.* Not dependent on another quantity in respect of value or rate of variation; — said of quantities and functions. — **Syn.** Uncontrolled, uncoerced, self-reliant, unrestricted, bold.

— *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* One who believes that an organized Christian church is independent of all external ecclesiastical authority; in England, often, a Congregationalist; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A person or thing independent in some way; specif., *Politics*, one who exercises liberty of choice in voting. — **in'de-pend'ent-ly** (ĭn'dē-pĕn'dĕnt-lĭ), *adv.*

in'de-scrib'a-ble (-skrīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being described; beyond description. — **in'de-scrib'a-bly,** *adv.*

in'de-struct'i-ble (-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not destructible. — **in'de-struct'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **-struct'i-ble-ness,** *n.*

in'de-ter'mi-na-ble (-tûr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Not determinable; impossible to be definitely known, defined, or limited.

in'de-ter'mi-nate (-năt), *a.* **1.** Not determinate; indefinite; not distinct or precise; vague; unsettled; uncertain; not leading to a definite end or result. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Of inflorescence, having the flowers arising from axillary buds instead of terminating the axes, and opening successively upward or inward toward the summit or center. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.* **b** Having the parts of the perianth separate and not overlapping in the bud; — said of æstivation. — **in'de-ter'mi-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **in'de-ter'mi-nate-ness,** *n.*

in'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.

in'de-ter'min-ism (ĭn'dē-tûr'mĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* The doctrine that man is able to will or choose without being compelled to this choice by external causes, and that motives are not externally determining causes; also, the theory that the will itself may determine the strength of motives or may be its own motive. — **in'de-ter'min-ist,** *n.*

in'de-vo'tion (-vō'shŭn), *n.* Want of devotion; impiety; irreligion.

in'de-vout' (-vout'), *a.* Not devout; irreverent.

in'dex (ĭn'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. INDEXES (-dĕk-sĕz; 24), L. INDICES (ĭn'dĭ-sēz). [L. See INDICATE.] **1.** The index finger. **2.** A pointer or indicator. **3.** *Print.* A sign [☞] used to direct attention to a note or paragraph; a "fist." **4.** That which points out, indicates, or discloses; indication. **5.** Table of contents, argument, preface, or prologue. *Obs.* **6.** [*pl.* commonly *indexes.*] A table or list for facilitating reference to topics, names, etc., in a book. **7.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A list of books the reading of which is prohibited or restricted by the church authorities. The **Index Librorum Prohibitorum** (lĭ'brō'rŭm prō-hĭb'ĭ-tō'rŭm) [L.], or **Prohibitory Index,** is a catalogue of books the reading of which is forbidden. The **Index Expurgatorius** (ĕks-pûr'gȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭs) [LL.], or **Expurgatory Index,** is a catalogue of books from which passages marked as against faith or morals must be removed before Catholics may read the books. **8.** [*pl.* always *indices.*] *Math.* The figure, letter, or expression showing the power or root of a quantity, as the figure 3 in a^3, $\sqrt[3]{x}$; exponent.

— *v. t.* **1.** To provide with an index, or reference list; put into an index. **2.** To put on the Index (see INDEX, *n.*, 7). **3.** To indicate.

in'dex-er, *n.* One who indexes; esp., one who makes an index, as to a book or of objects.

index finger. The forefinger; — because used in pointing.

In'di-a (ĭn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* A country in southern Asia.

India ink, a black pigment (formerly sepia, now lampblack or ivory black) brought chiefly from China and Japan. — **I. paper.** **a** A kind of Chinese paper used for prints of engravings, etc. **b** A very thin, opaque printing paper. — **I. rubber.** See in Vocabulary, below.

In'di-a-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Naut.* A vessel in the India trade, esp. a large one of the East India Company.

In'di-an (-ăn), *a.* [From *India*, L. *India*, and this fr. *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia, L. *Indus*, Gr. 'Ινδός, OPer. *Hindu*, name of the land on the Indus, Skr. *sindhu* river, the Indus.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, India, the Indies, or the Indians. **2.** Of, pert. to, or designating the aborigines, or Indians, of America. **3.** Made of Indian corn; as, *Indian* pudding.

Indian club, a form of wooden club for gymnastic exercise. — **I. corn.** A well-known cereal (*Zea mays*) native to North America (called *corn* in the United States); maize.— **I. file**, single file. — **I. hemp.** **a** An American apocynaceous plant (*Apocynum cannabinum*) having a milky juice and a tough, fibrous bark. The root is both emetic and cathartic. **b** The common hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), esp. the variety cultivated in India. — **I. licorice**, the plant which produces the jequirity bean. Its root is a substitute for licorice. — **I. mallow**, an East Indian yellow-flowered malvaceous plant (*Abutilon abutilon*) naturalized as a weed in many places. — **I. meal**, ground Indian corn, or maize. — **I. millet.** See DURRA.— **I. physic**, either of two American rosaceous herbs (*Porteranthus trifoliatus* and *P. stipulatus*) the roots of which are emetic. — **I. pipe**, a common waxy-white leafless saprophytic herb (*Monotropa uniflora*), of Asia and the United States. — **I. summer**, a period of mild weather in late autumn or early winter, usually characterized by haze or smokiness in the atmosphere. — **I. tobacco**, an American wild lobelia (*Lobelia inflata*) with small blue flowers. — **I. turnip**, the jack-in-the-pulpit.

— *n.* **1.** A native of India or Farther India; specif., a Hindu. **2.** A European associated by long residence with Indian life and affairs; esp., an Anglo-Indian. **3.** A member of any aboriginal American stock other than an Eskimo; an American, or Red, Indian. **4.** An American Indian language.

India rubber, *or, often,* **in'di-a-rub'ber,** *n.* **1.** A tough, elastic substance got from the milky juice of various tropical plants. See CAOUTCHOUC and RUBBER. **2.** A piece of this substance or an article made from it; a rubber.

In'dic (ĭn'dĭk), *a.* [L. *Indicus*, fr. Gr. 'Ινδικός Indian.] **1.** Of or pert. to India; Indian. **2.** Designating, or belonging to, the Indian branch of the Indo-Iranian languages.

in'di-can (ĭn'dĭ-kăn), *n.* [See INDIGO.] **1.** *Chem.* A glucoside obtained from woad (indigo plant) and other plants, as a yellow or light brown bitter sirup. **2.** *Physiol. Chem.* An indigo-forming substance found (as a salt) in urine and other animal fluids. Chemically it is indoxyl sulphuric acid, $C_8H_6NOSO_2OH$. Called also *uroxanthin*.

in'di-cant (-kănt), *a.* Serving to point out; indicating. — *n.* That which indicates or points out.

in'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *indicatus*, p. p. of *indicare* to indicate; *in-* in + *dicare* to proclaim. See DICTION.] **1.** To point out or to; make known; betoken. **2.** To state or sketch briefly; intimate or show indirectly or without detail. **3.** *Med.* To manifest by symptoms; also, to point to as the proper remedy. — **Syn.** Show, signify, denote, evidence, evince, exhibit, present, reveal, disclose.

in'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of indicating. **2.** That which serves to indicate or point out; mark; sign; symptom. — **Syn.** Evidence, signal.

in-dic'a-tive (ĭn-dĭk'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, that mood of the verb which represents the denoted act or state as an objective fact, as distinguished from an act or state merely thought of. **2.** Pointing out; giving intimation or knowledge (of something not visible or obvious); suggestive. — *n. Gram.* The indicative mood, or a verbal form denoting it. — **in-dic'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

in'di-ca'tor (ĭn'dĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, shows or points out. **2.** Specif.: A device for indicating something; as: **a** An index hand or pointer. **b** A pressure gauge. **c** A water gauge, as for a steam boiler. **d** An apparatus for registering the number of fares collected on a street car. **3.** *Mach.* An instrument for automatically drawing a diagram showing the pressure of the working fluid in an engine at every point of the stroke. **4.** *Chem.* Any substance used to indicate, to the eye, the condition of a solution as to the presence of free acid, alkali, or other substance. Thus, indicator litmus is blue in the presence of alkalies, violet in neutral solutions, and red with acids.

in'di-ca-to-ry (-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to indicate.

in'di-ces (ĭn'dĭ-sēz), *n., L. pl.* of INDEX.

in-di'ci-a (ĭn-dĭsh'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.; sing.* INDICIUM (-ŭm). [L., fr. *index* index.] Signs; indications; appearances.

in-dict' (-dīt'), *v. t.* [See INDITE.] To charge with an offense; *Law*, to find an indictment against. — **in-dict'er,** *n.*

in-dict'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to be indicted; subject to indictment. **2.** That renders one liable to indictment.

in-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *indictio*, fr. *indicere* to announce, appoint. See DICTION.] **1.** Proclamation; public notice or appointment. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The proclamation of a Roman emperor fixing the valuation of property for assessment every 15 years; hence, a tax so levied. **3.** A cycle of 15 years, called in full the *cycle*, or *era, of indiction* or *indictions;* also, a specific year in the cycle.

in-dict'ment (-dīt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of indicting; state of being indicted; formal accusation. **2.** *Law.* The formal written statement of an offense as found by a grand jury.

in-dict'or (-ŏr), *n. Law.* One who indicts.

In'dies (ĭn'dĭz), *n. pl.*, with **the.** The East Indies; formerly also, the West Indies.

in-dif'fer-ence (ĭn-dĭf'ĕr-ĕns), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being indifferent; indifferent character; insignificance. **Syn.** Insensibility, coldness, lukewarmness, unconcern. — **Indifference** implies lack of interest or feeling; **unconcern**, freedom from solicitation or anxiety.

in-dif'fer-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Indifference.

in-dif'fer-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *indifferens.*] **1.** Having an unbiased disposition; specif.: **a** Not inclined or affected to one side, party, or cause more than to another; disinterested; impartial. *Chiefly Legal.* **b** Not interested or concerned for one thing, or alternative, more than another; without predilection or choice; hence: apathetic; heedless. **2.** Having a neutral relation or application; specif.: **a** Neutral with respect to intensity, range, size, etc.; medium; moderate; as, an *indifferent* fortune. **b** Not predetermined, or having no marked tendency. **c** Neither particularly good nor very bad; hence: passable; mediocre. **3.** Equal or equivalent in effect or value; specif.: **a** Having no preponderating weight or influence; hence: unimportant; immaterial. **b** Of a rite, custom, action, etc.: that may be either performed or neglected without dereliction of duty; not essential. **4.** Characterized by lack of active quality; neutral; as, the *indifferent* part of a magnet.

in-dif'fer-ent-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of indifference; systematic want of interest or earnestness, esp. regarding what is true or false. — **in-dif'fer-ent-ist,** *n.*

in-dif'fer-ent-ly, *adv.* In an indifferent manner or degree.

in'di-gence (ĭn'dĭ-jĕns), *n.* Condition of being indigent; poverty. — **Syn.** Penury, destitution, lack. See POVERTY.

in'di-gene (ĭn'dĭ-jēn), *n.* [L. *indigena.*] An indigenous animal or plant; an autochthon.

in-dig'e-nous (ĭn-dĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *indigenus;* OL. *indu* (fr. *in* in) + root of L. *gignere* to beget.] **1.** Produced or living naturally in a place or climate; not exotic. immigrant, or imported; native. **2.** Inherent; innate. — **Syn.** See NATIVE. — **in-dig'e-nous-ly,** *adv.*

in'di-gent (ĭn'dĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *indigens*, p. pr. of *indigere* to need; OL. *indu* (fr. *in* in) + L. *egere* to need.] **1.** Wanting; lacking. *Archaic.* **2.** Needy; poor.

in'di-gest'ed (-jĕs'tĕd), *a.* Not digested; undigested; fig.: confused; ill-considered.

in'di-gest'i-ble (-jĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not digestible; not readily digestible. — **in'di-gest'i-bil'i-ty, in'di-gest'i-ble-ness,** *n.*

in'di-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Lack of digestion; dyspepsia; incomplete or difficult digestion.

in'di-ges'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Dyspeptic.

in-dign' (ĭn-dīn'), *a.* [L. *indignus; in-* not + *dignus* worthy.] Unworthy; disgraceful; degrading. *Obs. or Poetic.*

in-dig'nant (-dĭg'nănt), *a.* [L. *indignans, -antis*, p. pr. of *indignari* to be indignant, disdain, *indignus* unworthy.] Affected with indignation; wrathful because of unjust treatment, mean action, or the like. — **in-dig'nant-ly,** *adv.*

in'dig-na'tion (ĭn'dĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* Anger with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; righteous anger.— **Syn.** See ANGER.

in-dig'ni-ty (ĭn-dĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *indignitas.*] **1.** Indign quality or state. *Obs.* **2.** Any action toward another which shows contempt for him; offense against personal dignity; contumely; incivility or injury, with insult. — **Syn.** See AFFRONT.

in'di-go (ĭn'dĭ-gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). [Sp. or Pg., fr. L. *indicum* indigo, *Indicus* Indian.] **1.** A blue dyestuff got from any of several plants and also made artificially. **2.** A deep violet-blue, one of the chief prismatic colors.

— *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the color of, indigo.

indigo bird, i. bunting, a common small finch (*Cyanospiza cyanea*) of the eastern portion of the United States. The male is of an indigo-blue color and is a sweet singer. — **i. blue,** **a** *Chem.*, the essential principle of commercial indigo, from which it is obtained as a dark blue earthy powder, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$. It is also made synthetically. **b** A dark dull blue color like the indigo of commerce. — **i. plant,** any plant which yields indigo; specif., any of a genus (*Indigofera*) of fabaceous herbs and shrubs, esp. the indigo-producing species.

in'di-go-tin (ĭn'dĭ-gō-tĭn), *n. Chem.* Indigo blue.

in'di-rect' (-rĕkt'), *a.* Not direct; as: **a** Not straight or rectilinear; circuitous. **b** Not straightforward; unfair; tending to deceive; as, *indirect* dealing. **c** Not leading to a result by the plainest course or method, but by remote means; as, an *indirect* accusation. **d** Not resulting directly from an act or cause, although more or less remotely connected with, or growing out of, it; as, an *indirect* result. **indirect tax,** *Econ.*, a tax exacted from a person other than the one on whom the ultimate burden of the tax is expected to fall. Thus, a customs duty is an *indirect tax*, the burden of it being shifted by the importer to the consumer by including it in the price demanded for the goods.

in′di-rec′tion (-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Indirect procedure; an indirect act. **2.** Act or practice not fair or open; deceit.
in′di-rect′ly, *adv.* In an indirect manner.
in′di-rect′ness, *n.* Quality of being indirect.
in′dis-cern′i-ble (ĭn′dĭ-zûr′nĭ-b'l), *a.* Imperceptible.
in′dis-cerp′ti-ble (ĭn′dĭ-sûrp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not discerptible; not subject to dissolution. — **in′dis-cerp′ti-bil′i-ty,** *n.*
in′dis-cov′er-a-ble (ĭn′dĭs-kŭv′ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Undiscoverable.
in′dis-creet′ (ĭn′dĭs-krēt′), *a.* Not discreet; lacking discretion. — **Syn.** Imprudent, rash, hasty, heedless; undiscerning, foolish. — **in′dis-creet′ly,** *adv.* — **in′dis-creet′ness,** *n.*
in′dis-crete′ (-krēt′), *a.* Not discrete or separate; compact.
in′dis-cre′tion (ĭn′dĭs-krĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being indiscreet; imprudence; an indiscreet act.
in′dis-crim′i-nate (-krĭm′ĭ-nāt), *a.* Not discriminate; wanting, or not making, discrimination; confused; promiscuous. — **in′dis-crim′i-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **-nate-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Confused, heterogeneous, miscellaneous, promiscuous. — **Indiscriminate, miscellaneous, promiscuous.** That is **indiscriminate** which lacks selection or discrimination; **miscellaneous** suggests such heterogeneous mixture as results from indiscriminate choice or fortuitous conjunction; **promiscuous** is apt to imply the (often objectionable) community of use or absence of restriction.
in′dis-crim′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Want of discrimination, distinction, or discernment.
in′dis-pen′sa-ble (-pĕn′să-b'l), *a.* Not dispensable; absolutely necessary or requisite. — *n.* One who, or that which, is indispensable. — **in′dis-pen′sa-bil′i-ty, in′dis-pen′sable-ness,** *n.* — **in′dis-pen′sa-bly,** *adv.*
in′dis-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.*; -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′-ĭng). [OF. *indispos* indisposed, feeble, or F. *indisposé* indisposed. See IN- not; DISPOSE.] **1.** To render unfit; disqualify. **2.** To disorder as regards health; make sick or ill. **3.** To render averse or unfavorable; disincline.
in′dis-posed′ (-pōzd′), *p. a.* **1.** Disordered as to health; sick; ill; often, slightly out of health. **2.** Not having a favorable disposition; disinclined; unwilling; unfriendly.
in-dis′po-si′tion (ĭn-dĭs′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* State of being indisposed; as: **a** Disorder as regards health; illness; often, a slight or temporary illness. **b** Aversion; disinclination.
in-dis′pu-ta-ble (ĭn-dĭs′pū-tă-b'l), *a.* Not disputable; incontestable. — **in-dis′pu-ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-dis′pu-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-dis′pu-ta-bly,** *adv.*
in-dis′so-lu-ble (ĭn-dĭs′ō-lū-b'l; ĭn′dĭ-sŏl′ū-b'l), *a.* Not dissoluble; not capable of being dissolved, undone, broken, or the like; as, an *indissoluble* substance, the *indissoluble* union of music and rhythm. — **in-dis′so-lu-bil′i-ty** (ĭn-dĭs′ō-lū-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ; ĭn′dĭ-sŏl′ū-), **in-dis′so-lu-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-dis′so-lu-bly,** *adv.*
in-dis′tinct′ (ĭn′dĭs-tĭŋkt′), *a.* **1.** Not clear; difficult to distinguish, as from obscurity; confused; faint. **2.** Not separate or separable; not distinguished or readily distinguishable. — **Syn.** Undefined, blurred, obscure, indefinite, vague.
in′dis-tinc′tion (-tĭŋk′shŭn), *n.* Want of distinction or distinguishableness; confusion; uncertainty; failure to distinguish; indiscrimination.
in′dis-tinc′tive (-tĭŋk′tĭv), *a.* Not distinctive; without distinction. — **in′dis-tinc′tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*
in′dis-tinct′ly, *adv.* Not clearly; dimly; confusedly.
in′dis-tinct′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being indistinct.
in′dis-tin′guish-a-ble (-tĭn′gwĭsh-ă-b'l), *a.* Not distinguishable. — **in′dis-tin′guish-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*
in-dite′ (ĭn-dīt′), *v. t.*; -DIT′ED (-dīt′ĕd); -DIT′ING. [ME. *enditen* to write down, dictate, accuse, OF. *enditier, enditer,* to indicate, dictate, write, inform, L. *indicere* to proclaim; *in-* in + *dicere* to say.] **1.** To compose, or to compose and write; hence, to describe or phrase; also, to put in writing; inscribe. **2.** To dictate; suggest; prompt. *Obs.* — **in-dite′ment,** *n. Rare.* — **in-dit′er** (-dīt′ĕr), *n.*
in′di-um (ĭn′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See INDIGO.] *Chem.* A white, malleable, and easily fusible metallic element combined in many ores, esp. in zinc blende. It has two indigo-blue lines in its spectrum. Symbol, *In*; at. wt., 114.8.
in′di-vert′i-ble (ĭn′dĭ-vûr′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be diverted.
in′di-vid′u-al (-vĭd′ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *individuus* indivisible; *in-* not + *dividuus* divisible.] **1.** Not divisible. *Obs.* **2.** Existing as a distinct entity; particular; — opp. to *general* and *universal.* **3.** Having marked individuality; as, an *individual* style; also, distinguished by form or markings; as, *individual* figures. **4.** Arising from, belonging to, or used by, an individual; as, *individual* cups. **5.** Of the character of an individual; possessing the distinctness and complexity in unity characteristic of organized things, concepts, persons, etc. — **Syn.** See SPECIAL.
— *n.* **1.** A single or particular being or group of beings; esp., a person. **2.** A thing incapable of being divided without losing its identity.
in′di-vid′u-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being individual; individuality; personality. **2.** Selfishness; egoism. **3.** A theory or policy having primary regard for individual rights, specif. one maintaining the political and economic independence of the individual. Cf. SOCIALISM, COLLECTIVISM, PATERNALISM. **4.** The theory that society exists for the sake of its individual members.
in′di-vid′u-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who acts or thinks independently or with individuality; also, one who practices egoism. **2.** An adherent of individualism. — **-u-al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*
in′di-vid′u-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Character peculiar to an individual; the sum of characteristic traits. **2.** Quality or state of being individual or constituting an individual; oneness; unity. **3.** Individuality; inseparability. *Obs. or R.* **4.** An individual. **5.** *Phrenol.* The faculty of knowing individual objects.
in′di-vid′u-al-ize (-vĭd′ū-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To make individual; mark as an individual. **2.** To treat or notice individually; particularize. — **in′di-vid′u-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*
in′di-vid′u-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an individual or distinct manner; each by itself. **2.** As an individual; personally.
in′di-vid′u-ate (ĭn′dĭ-vĭd′ū-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *individuatus,* p. p. of *individuare* to individuate. See INDIVIDUAL.] **1.** To distinguish from others of the species; form into an individual. **2.** To endow with individuality; make distinctive or peculiar to itself; mark as individual.
in′di-vid′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of individuating, or state of being individuated. **2.** *Metaph.* The development of the individual from the universal, or the determination of the individual in the general. **3.** Individuality; personal or individual existence.
in′di-vis′i-ble (-vĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not divisible or separable into parts. **2.** *Math.* Not capable of exact division. — *n.* That which is indivisible. — **in′di-vis′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in′di-vis′i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in′di-vis′i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
In′do- (ĭn′dō-). [From L. *Indus* (East) Indian, Gr. *Ἰνδός.* See INDIAN.] Combining form for *Indian* (East Indian), signifying *pertaining* or *belonging to India, derived from India, of Indian* (or *Hindu*) *stock,* etc.
In′do-Af′ri-can, *a.* Of or pertaining to India and Africa.
In′do-Ar′yan, *a.* Pert. to the Indo-Aryans, or designating, or of, the Aryan languages of India (see INDO-EUROPEAN). — *n.* A member of one of the native races of India of Aryan speech and blood, characterized by tall stature, dolichocephaly, fair complexion with dark hair and eyes, plentiful beard, and narrow and prominent nose.
In′do-Chi-nese′, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Indo-China. **2.** Of or pert. to the Mongoloid races of India, esp. Farther India, or designating a family of languages spoken by them.
in-doc′ile (ĭn-dŏs′ĭl), *a.* Inapt; not easily instructed or governed; unruly. — **in′do-cil′i-ty** (ĭn′dō-sĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in-doc′tri-nate (ĭn-dŏk′trĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. [*in-* in + L. *doctrina* doctrine.] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning; imbue with learning; teach.
in-doc′tri-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act of indoctrinating; state of being indoctrinated.
In′do-Eu′ro-pe′an, *a.* Designating, or belonging to, certain languages constituting a linguistic family comprising languages spoken in India and other parts of Asia and the chief languages of Europe; Aryan; Indo-Germanic.
In′do-Ger-man′ic, *a.* = INDO-EUROPEAN.
In′do-I-ra′ni-an, *a.* Belonging to or designating the subfamily of Indo-European languages of India and Persia.
in′dol (ĭn′dōl; -dŏl) } *n.* [*indigo* + *-ol* of *phenol.*] *Chem.*
in′dole (ĭn′dōl) } A white, crystalline, feebly basic substance, C_8H_7N, obtained by reduction from indigo blue and in other ways; also, a derivative of this substance.
in′do-lence (-dō-lĕns), *n.* [L. *indolentia* freedom from pain.] Quality or state of being indolent; habitual idleness.
in′do-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *dolens, -entis,* p. pr. of *dolere* to feel pain.] **1.** Causing little or no pain; as, an *indolent* tumor. **2.** Indulging in ease; avoiding exertion; habitually idle. — **Syn.** See IDLE. — **in′do-lent-ly,** *adv.*
in-dom′i-ta-ble (ĭn-dŏm′ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *indomitabilis; in-* not + *domitare,* intens. fr. *domare* to tame.] Not to be subdued; untamable; unconquerable. — **-ta-bly,** *adv.*
Syn. Indomitable, invincible. Indomitable connotes stubborn determination or endurance; that is **invincible** which cannot be overcome or displaced; as, an *indomitable* will; an *invincible* argument; *invincible* stupidity.
In′do-ne′sian (ĭn′dō-nē′shăn), *a.* [*Indo-* + Gr. *νῆσος* island.] Of or pertaining to the Malay Archipelago or the Indonesians.
— *n.* A member of a race forming the chief part of the population of the Malay Archipelago preceding the Malays, and probably sprung from a mixture of Polynesian and Mongoloid immigrants.
in′door′ (ĭn′dōr′; 57), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the interior of a building. **2.** Done, living, belonging, or given within doors.
in′doors′ (ĭn′dōrz′), *adv.* In or into the house.
in′do-phe′nol (ĭn′dō-fē′nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*indigo* + *phenol.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of artificial blue dyestuffs, resembling indigo in appearance, and having the character of phenols. They are nitrogen derivatives of quinone.

in-dors'a-ble, *a.* Also **en-dors'a-ble.** That may be indorsed.

in-dorse' (ĭn-dôrs'), *v. t.*; IN-DORSED' (-dôrst'), -DORS'ING. Also **en-dorse'.** [LL. *indorsare.* See ENDORSE.] **1.** To inscribe something on the back of (a document). **2.** To write one's name on the back of (a paper) in order to transfer it or to secure its payment or performance; to certify something upon the back of (a draft, writ, etc.). **3.** To give support to; sanction; as, to *indorse* an opinion.

in'dor-see' (ĭn'dôr-sē'), *n.* Also **en'dor-see'.** One to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

in-dorse'ment (ĭn-dôrs'mĕnt), *n.* Also **en-dorse'ment. 1.** Act of indorsing, or writing on the back of a note, bill, etc., or that which is so written. **2.** Sanction, support, or approval. [dorses.]

in-dors'er (ĭn-dôr'sẽr), *n.* Also **en-dors'er.** One who in-

in-dox'yl (ĭn-dŏk'sĭl), *n.* [*indigo* + *hydroxyl.*] *Chem.* An unstable oil, C_8H_7NO, a hydroxyl derivative of indol.

In'dra (ĭn'drä), *n.* [Skr.] In Vedic mythology, the great national god of the Aryans. He later sinks to secondary rank.

Indra.

in'draft', in'draught' (ĭn'-drăft'), *n.* **1.** A drawing or pulling in. **2.** Inflow or inrush.

in'drawn' (ĭn'drôn'; ĭn-drôn'), *p. a.* Drawn in.

in'dri (ĭn'drĭ), *n.* [F.] The largest of the lemurs of Madagascar (*Indris brevicaudata*), about two feet long.

in-du'bi-ta-ble (ĭn-dū'bĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not dubitable or doubtful; unquestionable. — **Syn.** Evident, incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, irrefragable, certain, sure. — **in-du'bi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *inducere, inductum; in-* in + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To lead on; influence, as by argument or offer of advantage. **2.** To lead or bring in; introduce. *Obs.* **3.** To bring on or about; cause. **4.** To produce by induction, as an electric current. **5.** *Logic.* To infer by induction; — opp. of *deduce.* **6.** To draw on or over; overspread. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Move, instigate, incite, impel, urge, prevail on, entice, allure.

in-duce'ment (-dūs'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of inducing; state of being induced. **2.** That which induces; motive; consideration. **3.** *Law.* Matter stated by way of explanatory preamble or introduction to the main allegations of a pleading. — **Syn.** Incentive, reason, influence. See MOTIVE.

in-duc'er (ĭn-dūs'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, induces.

in-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *inductus,* p. p. of *inducere.* See INDUCE.] **1.** To put formally in possession of a benefice or office; install. **2.** To bring in; introduce; hence, to initiate.

in-duc'tance (ĭn-dŭk'tăns), *n. Elec.* **a** That property of an electric circuit by virtue of which a varying current induces an electromotive force in that circuit or a neighboring one. **b** Specif., as a measure of self-induction or mutual induction, a quantity which, measured in henrys, is numerically equal to the electromotive force induced by a current varying at the rate of one ampere per second.

in-duc'tile (-dŭk'tĭl), *a.* Not ductile; inflexible; unyielding.

in'duc-til'i-ty (ĭn'dŭk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inductile quality.

in-duc'tion (ĭn-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inducting, or bringing in; esp. installation; hence: *Obs. or R.:* introduction; entrance; initiation; beginning. **2.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The formality of giving the actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or its temporalities to a clergyman. **3.** Act of bringing forward, as of evidence. **4.** Preface; prelude. *Archaic.* **5.** *Logic.* Act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, from particulars to generals, or from the individual to the universal; the inference so reached. **6.** *Elec. & Magnetism.* Act or process by which an electrical conductor or a magnetizable body becomes itself electrified or magnetized in the presence, but not necessarily with actual contact, of an electrically charged body, a magnet, or in a magnetic field produced by an electric current. — **Syn.** See DEDUCTION.

induction coil. *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming an ordinary battery current by induction into an alternating current of high potential; — called also *Ruhmkorff's coil, spark coil.* It consists of a coil or helix of stout insulated wire (the *primary*) surrounded by another coil of many turns of fine insulated wire (the *secondary*), and is provided also with a core built up of soft iron wire or laminæ, an interrupter, and, usually, a small condenser connected with the primary.

in-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Leading or drawing; persuasive; — usually used with *to.* **2.** Of, pert. to, or using, logical induction. **3.** *Physics.* Pert. to, produced by, or operating by, induction. — **in-duc'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

in'duc-tiv'i-ty (ĭn'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Elec.* Capacity for induction; specific inductance (cf. INDUCTANCE, b).

in-duc'tor (ĭn-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who inducts. **2.** *Elec.* A part of an electrical apparatus which acts on another part, or is itself acted on, by induction.

in'duc-to'ri-um (ĭn'dŭk-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *induction.*] *Elec.* = INDUCTION COIL.

in-due' (-dū'), *v. t.*; -DUED' (-dūd'); -DU'ING. [L. *induere* to put on, clothe.] **1.** To assume; put on, as clothes; draw on. **2.** To clothe; invest; hence: to endow; furnish.

in-dulge' (ĭn-dŭlj'), *v. t.*; -DULGED' (-dŭljd'); -DULG'ING (-dŭl'jĭng). [L. *indulgere* to be indulgent.] **1.** To be complaisant toward; specif.: **a** Of a habit, desire, etc.: to give free course to; give one's self up to. **b** Of a person: to yield to the desire of; humor. **2.** To grant as by favor. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See GRATIFY. — *v. i.* To indulge one's self; esp., to give one's self up (to).

in-dul'gence (-dŭl'jĕns), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or practice of indulging; state or quality of being indulgent; gratification; specif., self-gratification. **2.** A favor or privilege granted. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* Remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, after sincere repentance. **4.** *Eng. & Scot. Hist.* **a** The grant or offer of certain religious liberties as special favors, made by Charles II. and James II. to Protestant dissenters and Roman Catholics. **b** The permission given during the same reigns to Scottish Presbyterian ministers to hold services under certain conditions. **5.** *Com. & Law.* An extension of the time for payment or performance, granted as a favor. Cf. MORATORIUM.

in-dul'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Indulgence. *Now Rare.*

in-dul'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *indulgens, -entis,* p. pr.] Indulging or prone to indulge; compliant. — **-gent-ly,** *adv.*

in-dul'ger (ĭn-dŭl'jẽr), *n.* One who indulges.

in'du-line (ĭn'dŭ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [From *indigo.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large series of blue or violet dyes which are complex derivatives of quinone.

in-dult' (ĭn-dŭlt'), *n.* [L. *indultum* indulgence, favor, fr. *indultus,* p. p. of *indulgere.* See INDULGE.] *R. C. Ch.* A dispensation granted by the Pope. [Kafir or Zulu king.]

in-du'na (ĭn-dōō'nȧ), *n.* [Zulu.] A chief officer under a

in-du'pli-cate (ĭn-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [*in-* in + *duplicate.*] *Bot.* **a** Having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis; — said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in æstivation. **b** Having the edges rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping; — said of leaves in vernation. — **in-du'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

in'du-rate (ĭn'dū-rāt), *a.* [L. *induratus,* p. p. of *indurare.* See ENDURE.] Hardened, physically or morally; indurated. — (-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. **1.** To make hard; harden. **2.** To make unfeeling or stubborn. **3.** To make hardy or enduring; inure.

in'du-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A growing or being hard. **2.** A hardened mass or formation. **3.** Want of pliancy or feeling; callousness. — **in'du-ra-tive** (ĭn'dū-rā-tĭv), *a.*

in-du'si-al (ĭn-dū'zĭ-ăl), *a.* [See INDUSIUM.] Of, pertaining to, or containing larval cases of insects.

in-du'si-um (ĭn-dū'zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SIA (-ȧ). [L., an undergarment, fr. *induere* to put on.] **1.** *Bot.* In ferns, an outgrowth of the leaf, covering or investing the sori. **2.** *Zoöl.* The larval case of an insect.

in-dus'tri-al (-dŭs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or constituting an industry or industries; engaged in, or derived from, industries, esp. the manual labor of industries; as, the *industrial* classes; *industrial* wealth. **2.** Devoted to industrial training or development. **3.** Belonging to industrial life insurance; as, *industrial* policies.

industrial insurance, a form of life insurance arranged to place insurance within the reach of the poorer classes, by means of policies of insurance placed upon the lives of minors as well as adults in sums of $15 to $500, with premiums payable weekly. — **i. school,** a school for training pupils in the industrial arts; often, such a school for young persons committed to it by legal proceedings.

— *n.* **1.** A person employed in an industrial pursuit; esp., one engaged in manufacturing industry. **2.** *Finance.* A stock, bond, or other security based upon the assets of an industrial corporation or enterprise. *Cant.*

in-dus'tri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A social system founded on, or made with reference to, industrial occupations.

in-dus'tri-al-ist, *n.* A person engaged in, or connected with, some industry; a manufacturer or operative.

in-dus'tri-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make industrial; affect with, or give over to, industrialism.

in-dus'tri-al-ly, *adv.* With respect to industry.

in-dus'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *industrius, industriosus.* See INDUSTRY.] **1.** Exhibiting, or marked by, intelligent work; skillful; clever; ingenious. *Obs.* **2.** Given to, or characterized by, industry; busy; assiduous. — **Syn.** See BUSY. — **in-dus'tri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-dus'tri-ous-ness,** *n.*

in'dus-try (ĭn'dŭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [L. *industria.*] **1.** Skill; cleverness. *Obs.* **2.** Steady application to labor or business; habitual diligence; assiduity. **3.** Systematic labor or habitual employment. **4.** Any department or branch of art, occupation, or business, esp. one that employs much labor and capital; as, the sugar *industry.*

in'dwell' (ĭn'dwĕl'), *v. t. & i.* To dwell in; abide within; inhabit. — **in'dwell'er,** *n.* — **in'dwell'ing,** *n.*

-ine. [L. *-inus, -ina, -inum,* an adj. ending; sometimes through F. *-in, -ine.*] **1.** A suffix of adjectives, denoting *of, pertaining to, like, characterized by;* as in feminine, canine, Florentine, bovine. **2.** [L. *-ina,* an abstract fem. ending.] A noun suffix; as in discipline, rapine, medicine, doctrine. **3.** A feminine suffix, commonly from French *-ine,* of varying origin; cf. heroine, Caroline, landgravine.

-ine (-ĭn; -ēn). *Chem.* A suffix used in forming the names of certain elements, as chlorine, and of compounds, as arsine. Names of basic organic substances, as alkaloids, are systematically written with the ending *-ine;* those of neutral substances, as proteids, glucosides, etc., should commonly be spelled with *-in,* as gelatin. This rule does not apply to the many commercial or popular names in *-ine;* as, gasoline, vaseline, etc. Some chemists prefer *-in* for basic substances also.

in-earth' (ĭn-ûrth'), *v. t.* To inter.

in-e'bri-ant (ĭn-ē'brĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *inebrians,* p. pr. of *inebriare.* See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating. — *n.* An intoxicant.

in-e'bri-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *inebriatus,* p. p. of *inebriare* to inebriate; *in-* in + *ebriare* to make drunk, *ebrius* drunk.] **1.** To intoxicate. **2.** To exhilarate or stupefy as if by liquor. — (-ăt), *a.* Intoxicated; drunken; stupefied. — **Syn.** See DRUNK. — *n.* One who is intoxicated; esp., a habitual drunkard.

in-e'bri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inebriating, or condition of being inebriated; intoxication.

in'e-bri'e-ty (ĭn'ĕ-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* Inebriation; intoxication; drunkenness, esp. when habitual.

in-ed'i-ble (ĭn-ĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not edible. — **in-ed'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

in-ed'it-ed (-ĭ-tĕd; 24), *a.* Not edited; unpublished.

in-ef'fa-ble (ĭn-ĕf'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *ineffabilis.* See IN- not; EFFABLE.] **1.** Incapable of being expressed in words; unutterable; — usually in a pleasing sense; as, *ineffable* joy. **2.** Not to be uttered; such as should not be uttered. — **in-ef'fa-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-ef'fa-bly,** *adv.*

in'ef-face'a-ble (ĭn'ĕ-fās'ă-b'l), *a.* Not effaceable. — **in'ef-face'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'ef-face'a-bly,** *adv.*

in'ef-fec'tive (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Not effective; failing to produce any, or the intended, effect; ineffectual; inefficient. — **in'ef-fec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ef-fec'tive-ness,** *n.*

in'ef-fec'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* Not effectual; not producing the proper or usual effect; inefficient; useless. — **Syn.** Ineffacious, vain, fruitless, unavailing, futile. See USELESS. — **in'ef-fec'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ef-fec'tu-al-ness,** *n.*

in-ef'fi-ca'cious (ĭn-ĕf'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Not efficacious; inadequate. — **in-ef'fi-ca'cious-ly,** *adv.*

in-ef'fi-ca-cy (ĭn-ĕf'ĭ-kă-sĭ), *n.* Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency.

in'ef-fi'cien-cy (ĭn'ĕ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being inefficient; inefficacy; incapacity.

in'ef-fi'cient (ĭn'ĕ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not efficient; inefficacious. **2.** Incapable of, or indisposed to, the effective performance of duties. — **in'ef-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

in'e-las'tic (-ĕ-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Not having elasticity; not being elastic. — **in'e-las-tic'i-ty** (-lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-el'e-gance (ĭn-ĕl'ĕ-găns), *n.* **1.** Quality or fact of being inelegant; want of elegance; an instance of being inelegant. **2.** Anything inelegant; as, *inelegances* of style.

in-el'e-gan-cy (-găn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* INELEGANCIES (-găn-sĭz). Inelegance.

in-el'e-gant (ĭn-ĕl'ĕ-gănt), *a.* Not elegant; wanting in something which correct taste requires. — **-gant-ly,** *adv.*

in-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fact or quality of being ineligible.

in-el'i-gi-ble (ĭn-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not eligible; not qualified for election.

in-el'o-quent (-ŏ-kwĕnt), *a.* Not eloquent; wanting in eloquence. — **in-el'o-quence** (-kwĕns), *n.*

in'e-luc'ta-ble (ĭn'ĕ-lŭk'tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *ineluctabilis; in-* not + *eluctari* to struggle out of, to surmount.] Not to be overcome; irresistible; inevitable. — **-luc'ta-bly,** *adv.*

in'e-lud'i-ble (-lūd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eluded.

in-ept' (-ĕpt'), *a.* [L. *ineptus; in-* not + *aptus* apt, fit.] **1.** Not apt or fit; unsuited; unsuitable; unfit. **2.** Absurd; foolish. — **in-ept'ly,** *adv.* — **in-ept'ness,** *n.*

in-ept'i-tude (-ĕp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality of being inept.

in'e-qual'i-ty (ĭn'ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being unequal; want of equality; disproportion; unevenness; diversity. **2.** Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy. **3.** Lack of proper proportion or distribution, or a case of it. **4.** Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface. **5.** *Math.* An expression consisting of two unequal quantities with a sign of inequality between them; as, $a > b$ (a is greater than b); $a < b$ (a is less than b). **6.** Variableness; inconstancy. — **Syn.** See DISPARITY.

in-eq'ui-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕk'wĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not equitable.

in-eq'ui-ty (-wĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Want of equity; injustice; unfairness, or a case of it.

in'e-rad'i-ca-ble (ĭn'ĕ-răd'ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eradicated, or rooted out. — **in'e-rad'i-ca-bly,** *adv.*

in'e-ras'a-ble (-rās'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being erased.

in-er'ra-ble (ĭn-ĕr'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inerrabilis.*] Incapable of erring; infallible; unerring. — **in-er'ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-er'ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-er'ra-bly,** *adv.*

in-er'ran-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Exemption from error; infallibility.

in-er'rant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *inerrans, -antis,* not wandering. See IN- not; ERR.] Free from error or mistake; unerring; infallible. — **Syn.** See INFALLIBLE.

in-ert' (-ûrt'), *a.* [L. *iners, inertis,* unskilled, idle; *in-* not + *ars* art.] **1.** Powerless to move itself, or actively to resist motion impressed; having inertia; as, *inert* matter. **2.** Not having active properties; powerless for a desired effect, as a drug. **3.** Inactive; sluggish; as, an *inert* person. **Syn.** Dull, passive, idle, lazy, indolent, supine, inactive, sluggish, slothful, stupid, lethargic, torpid, phlegmatic, apathetic, lifeless, dead. — **Inert, inactive, sluggish, phlegmatic, torpid.** One is **inactive** who for any reason is not busy or active; **inert** always suggests inherent or habitual indisposition to activity. That is **sluggish** which is not only hard to rouse, but is also slow or heavy in motion; as, the *sluggish* brain of a sot. **Phlegmatic** connotes constitutional heaviness or stolidity; as, a *phlegmatic* temperament. **Torpid** adds the implication of apathy or the sluggishness of that which is, as it were, benumbed; as, a *torpid* snake; *torpid* from grief.

in-er'ti-a (ĭn-ûr'shĭ-ă), *n.* [L., idleness, fr. *iners* idle.] **1.** *Physics.* **a** That property of matter by which it tends to remain in an existing state of rest, or of motion in the same straight line or direction, unless acted on by an external force. **b** An analogous negative property of forces, as of electricity. **2.** Inertness; want of energy; sluggishness.

in-ert'ly, *adv.* In an inert manner; inactively.

in-ert'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being inert.

in'es-sen'tial (ĭn'ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Having no essence or being. **2.** Not essential; unessential.

in-es'ti-ma-ble (ĭn-ĕs'tĭ-mă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being estimated; esp., too valuable or excellent to be measured or fully appreciated; above all price. — **Syn.** Incalculable, invaluable, priceless. — **in-es'ti-ma-bly,** *adv.*

in-ev'i-ta-bil'i-ty (-ĕv'ĭ-tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inevitable; certainty; also, something inevitable.

in-ev'i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕv'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inevitabilis; in-* not + *evitare* to avoid.] That cannot be avoided or shunned; admitting of no evasion; unavoidable. — **in-ev'i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-ev'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in'ex-act' (ĭn'ĕg-zăkt'), *a.* Not exact; inaccurate; loose. — **in'ex-act'ly,** *adv.* — **in'ex-act'ness,** *n.*

in'ex-act'i-tude (-zăk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of exactitude or precision; inaccuracy; inexactness.

in'ex-cus'a-ble (-ĕks-kūz'ă-b'l), *a.* Not excusable; not admitting of excuse or justification. — **in'ex-cus'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'ex-cus'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-cus'a-bly,** *adv.*

in-ex'e-cu'tion (ĭn-ĕk'sĕ-kū'shŭn), *n.* Neglect of execution; nonperformance.

in'ex-er'tion (ĭn'ĕg-zûr'shŭn), *n.* Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action; indolence; laziness.

in'ex-haust'ed (-zôs'tĕd), *a.* Not exhausted.

in'ex-haust'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn'ĕg-zôs'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being inexhaustible; inexhaustibleness.

in'ex-haust'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being exhausted; as: **a** Unfailing. **b** Indefatigable. — **in'ex-haust'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'ex-haust'i-bly,** *adv.*

in'ex-ist'ence (-ĕg-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* Want of existence; nonexistence.

in'ex-ist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Not having being; not existing. *R.*

in-ex'o-ra-ble (ĭn-ĕk'sŏ-rā-b'l), *a.* Not exorable; not to be persuaded by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; relentless. — **Syn.** See INFLEXIBLE. — **in-ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-ex'o-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-ex'o-ra-bly,** *adv.*

in'ex-pe'di-ence (ĭn'ĕks-pē'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* Inexpediency.

in'ex-pe'di-en-cy (ĭn'ĕks-pē'dĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inexpedient; inadvisableness.

in'ex-pe'di-ent (ĭn'ĕks-pē'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Not expedient; not tending, or unsuited, to the end desired; impolitic. — **Syn.** Unwise, unprofitable, inadvisable, disadvantageous.

in'ex-pen'sive (-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Not expensive. — **in'ex-pen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ex-pen'sive-ness,** *n.*

in'ex-pe'ri-ence (-pē'rĭ-ĕns), *n.* Want of experience; lack of experimental knowledge. — **in'ex-pe'ri-enced** (-ĕnst), *a.*

in'ex-pert' (-pûrt'), *a.* Not expert; unskilled.

in-ex'pi-a-ble (ĭn-ĕks'pĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not admitting of expiation or atonement. **2.** Implacable. *Rare.* — **in-ex'pi-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-ex'pi-a-bly,** *adv.*

in'ex-plain'a-ble (ĭn'ĕks-plān'ă-b'l), *a.* Inexplicable.

in-ex'pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks'plĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Not explicable; incapable of being explained. — **in-ex'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (ĭn-ĕks'-plĭ-kă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-ex'pli-ca-bly,** *adv.*

in'ex-plic'it (ĭn'ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* Not explicit; not clearly, or not fully, expressed or developed.

in'ex-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being

expressed; ineffable; indescribable. — **-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **-press'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-press'i-bly,** *adv.*

in'ex-press'i-bles (-ĭ-b'lz), *n. pl.* Breeches. *Humorous.*

in'ex-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Inexpressible. *Rare.* **2.** Not expressive; dull. — **in'ex-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ex-pres'sive-ness,** *n.*

in'ex-pug'na-ble (-pŭg'nȧ-b'l; -pūn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexpugnabilis.*] Impregnable; unconquerable. — **in'ex-pug'na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'ex-pug'na-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'ex-pug'na-bly,** *adv.*

in'ex-ten'si-ble (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not extensible; not elastic. — **in'ex-ten'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'ex-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Want of extension.

in'ex-tin'guish-a-ble (ĭn'ĕks-tĭn'gwĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not extinguishable; unquenchable.—**in'ex-tin'guish-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-ex'tri-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks'trĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not permitting extrication. **2.** Incapable of being disentangled or untied; hence, unsolvable. — **in-ex'tri-ca-bil'i-ty** (ĭn-ĕks'trĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-ex'tri-ca-ble-ness,** *n.*—**in-ex'tri-ca-bly,** *adv.*

in-fal'li-bil'i-ty (ĭn-făl'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being infallible.

in-fal'li-ble (ĭn-făl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not fallible; not capable of erring; unerring. **2.** Not liable to fail, deceive, or disappoint; indubitable; certain.

Syn. Infallible, inerrant, unerring. Infallible is popular, **inerrant** (a word of recent origin) is learned; that is **infallible** which makes, or is capable of making, no mistakes; that is **inerrant** which contains no errors; as, to speak of an authority as *infallible* is to emphasize the unfailing truth or certainty of its knowledge, judgments, doctrines, and the like; to assert that an authority is *inerrant* is to claim for it absolute freedom from error in matters of fact. **Unerring** has lost its negative implication, and applies to that which is sure or certain in its operations, or (esp.) which always hits the mark; as, an *unerring* aim.

— *n.* One who is, or is regarded as, infallible. — **in-fal'li-bly,** *adv.*

in'fa-mous (ĭn'fȧ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *infamis; in-* not + *fama* fame.] **1.** Of very bad report; notoriously vile or evil; held in abhorrence; as, an *infamous* criminal or traitor; an *infamous* region. **2.** Causing infamy; deserving detestation; as, an *infamous* act. **3.** *Law.* Branded with infamy by conviction. — **Syn.** Odious, disgraceful, abominable, shameful. — **in'fa-mous-ly,** *adv.*

in'fa-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [L. *infamia,* fr. *infamis* infamous.] **1.** Evil fame or reputation; public disgrace, dishonor, or reproach. **2.** Extreme baseness or vileness; an infamous act. **3.** *Law.* That public disgrace or loss of character incurred by a person convicted of any of certain crimes. — **Syn.** See DISHONOR.

in'fan-cy (-făn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *infantia.* See INFANT.] **1.** Early childhood; babyhood. **2.** *Law.* The status of an infant, or one under age, or under the age of 21 years; minority.

in'fant (-fănt), *n.* [L. *infans; in-* not + *fari* to speak.] **1.** A child in the first period of life; a babe. **2.** *Law.* A person not of full age; a minor. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or being in, infancy; immature; as, *infant* industries. **2.** Intended for young children; as, *infant* food, class, etc.

in-fan'ta (ĭn-fän'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] Any daughter of a king and queen of Spain or Portugal; — also as a title.

in-fan'te (-tā), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] Any son, except the eldest, of a king and queen of Spain or Portugal; — also as a title.

in-fan'ti-cide (-făn'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *infanticidium; infans* child + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** The killing of a recently born child. **2.** [L. *infanticida.*] One guilty of infanticide.

in'fan-tile (ĭn'fȧn-tīl; -tĭl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to infancy or an infant; childish. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* In an early stage of development, following an uplift or equivalent change with respect to base level; — said of topography and topographic features. — **Syn.** See CHILDLIKE.

infantile paralysis, *Med.,* an acute specific disease, mostly infantile, characterized by inflammation of the anterior horns of the gray substance of the spinal cord. It is attended with febrile symptoms, motor paralysis, and muscular atrophy, often producing permanent deformities. Called also *acute anterior poliomyelitis.*

in-fan'ti-lism (ĭn-făn'tĭ-lĭz'm), *n. Med.* Condition of being abnormally infantile or childlike; retardation of mental and physical development. [See CHILDLIKE.]

in'fan-tine (ĭn'fȧn-tīn; -tĭn), *a.* Infantile; childish.—**Syn.**

in'fan-try (-trĭ), *n.* [F. *infanterie,* It. *infanteria,* fr. L. *infans, -antis,* child; foot soldiers being formerly the servants of knights.] *Mil.* A body of foot soldiers; — disting. from *cavalry* and *artillery.*

in'fan-try-man (-măn), *n.* An infantry soldier.

in-farct' (ĭn-färkt'), *n.* [LL. *infarctus,* for L. *infartus,* p. p. of *infarcire; in-* in + *farcire* to stuff.] *Med.* **a** An obstruction or embolus. **b** The morbid condition of a limited area resulting from such obstruction.

in-farc'tion (ĭn-färk'shŭn), *n. Med.* **a** The formation of an infarct. **b** Infarct.

in'fare' (ĭn'fâr'), *n.* [AS. *infær* entrance.] A housewarming; esp., a party or entertainment given at the reception of a bride to her new home. *Scot., Dial. Eng., & Local, U. S.*

in-fat'u-ate (ĭn-făt'ū-āt), *a.* [L. *infatuatus,* p. p. of *infatuare; in-* in + *fatuus* foolish.] Infatuated; marked by infatuation. — (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To make foolish; affect with folly; deprive of sound judgment. **2.** To inspire with a foolish and extravagant passion. — **in-fat'u-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *p. a.*

in-fat'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of infatuating; state of being infatuated; that which infatuates. — **Syn.** See FOLLY.

in-faust' (ĭn-fôst'), *a.* [L. *infaustus, in-* not + *faustus* lucky.] Not favorable; unlucky; unpropitious. *Rare.*

in-fea'si-ble (ĭn-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not feasible; impracticable.

in-fect' (-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *infectus,* p. p. of *inficere* to put or dip into, to stain, infect; *in-* in + *facere* to make.] **1.** To taint with morbid matter; contaminate with any disease-producing substance, germs, or bacteria; as, to *infect* a wound. **2.** To affect with infectious disease; as, *infected* with the plague. **3. a** To contaminate; corrupt. **b** To imbue with some feeling, as from sympathetic influence or example; as, to *infect* one with gayety, enthusiasm, etc. **c** *Law.* To contaminate with illegality or to expose to penalty. — **Syn.** Poison, pollute, defile.

in-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of infecting, esp. with disease. **2.** That which infects, or causes the communicated disease. **3.** State of being infected; the state due to microörganisms within the body multiplying and producing toxin; result of infecting influence; a prevailing germ disease; epidemic. **4.** Sympathetic communication of like qualities or emotions; contagion. **5.** Affection. *Humorous Misuse.*

in-fec'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Having qualities that may infect; communicable or caused by infection; as, an *infectious* fever. **2.** Infected. *Obs.* **3.** Corrupting, or tending to corrupt or contaminate; vitiating; demoralizing. **4.** *Law.* Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture or other penalty. **5.** Capable of being easily diffused; sympathetic; "catching"; as, *infectious* mirth. — **Syn.** See CONTAGIOUS. — **in-fec'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **in-fec'tious-ness,** *n.*

infectious disease. a Any disease caused by the entrance, growth, and multiplication of bacteria or protozoans in the body; a germ disease. It may or may not be contagious. **b** Sometimes, as distinguished from *contagious disease,* such a disease communicated by germs carried in the air or water, and thus spread without contact with the patient, as measles.

in-fec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Producing infection; infectious.

in-fec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who infects.

in-fec'und (ĭn-fĕk'ŭnd; ĭn-fē'kŭnd), *a.* Not fecund or fruitful; barren. — **in'fe-cun'di-ty** (ĭn'fē-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'fe-lic'i-tous (ĭn'fē-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; not well expressed. — **in'fe-lic'i-tous-ly,** *adv.*

in'fe-lic'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being infelicitous; unhappiness; misfortune. **2.** That (as a word, expression, etc.) which is infelicitous.

in'felt' (ĭn'fĕlt'), *a.* Felt inwardly; heartfelt.

in-feoff', in-feoff'ment. Vars. of ENFEOFF, ENFEOFFMENT.

in-fer' (-fûr'), *v. t.*; -FERRED' (-fûrd'); -FER'RING. [L. *inferre* to bring into, occasion, infer; *in-* in + *ferre* to bring.] **1.** To bring on; induce; inflict. *Obs.* **2.** To bring forward; adduce; allege. *Obs.* **3.** To derive by reasoning or implication; conclude from acts or premises; *Colloq.,* to surmise; guess. **4.** To lead to as a conclusion or consequence; hence: to indicate; point out; as, opportunities *infer* obligations. — *v. i.* To draw inferences.

Syn. Infer, deduce, conclude (as agreeing in the idea of reasoning from premises). **Infer** is the general term; it often implies little more than *surmise;* **deduce** emphasizes more than *infer* the formal processes involved; **conclude** suggests the arrival at the logical result of an act or process of inference; as, I *infer* that from what you say; I *deduce* my conviction of your absence from the failure of your account to tally with the facts; I *conclude,* upon a careful examination of the evidence, that I was mistaken.

in-fer'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be inferred; deducible.

in'fer-ence (ĭn'fẽr-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or process of inferring. **2.** That which is inferred; a truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted; conclusion; deduction.

in'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference. — **in'fer-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

in-fe'ri-or (ĭn-fē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. of *inferus* that is below, underneath.] **1.** Situated lower down; lower; nether. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Astron.* Nearer the sun than the earth is; as, the *inferior* or interior planets. **b** *Print.* Standing at the bottom of the line, as small figures or letters; as, in A_2B_n, *2* and *n* are *inferior.* **c** *Bot.* (1) Situated below some other organ. (2) On that side of a flower which is next the bract; opposite or farthest from the axis; anterior. **3.** Of lower degree or rank. **4.** Of less importance, value, or merit; of poorer quality; as, the *inferior* poets.

5. Of poor quality; mediocre; second-rate; as, *inferior* goods. — *n.* One who, or that which, is inferior to another.

in-fe'ri-or'i-ty (-ôr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inferior quality or state.

in-fe'ri-or-ly, *adv.* In an inferior manner, position, or degree.

in-fer'nal (-fûr'năl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *infernalis*, fr. *infernus* that which lies beneath, the lower. See INFERIOR.] **1.** Of or pert. to the nether world. **2.** Of, pert. to, or inhabiting hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish. — **Syn.** Tartarean, Stygian, devilish, satanic, malicious. — **in-fer'nal-ly,** *adv.*

infernal machine, a machine or apparatus maliciously designed to explode, and to destroy life or property.

in-fer'no (-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [It.] The infernal regions; hell; hence, a place likened to it.

in-fer'ri-ble (ĭn-fûr'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Inferable.

in-fer'tile (-fûr'tĭl), *a.* Not fertile; barren; sterile.

in'fer-til'i-ty (ĭn'fĕr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Infertile quality or state.

in-fest' (ĭn-fĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *infestare*, fr. *infestus* disturbed, hostile; *in-* in, against + root of *defendere* to defend.] To trouble by numbers or by frequency of presence; visit persistently and molest.

in'fes-ta'tion (ĭn'fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of infesting, or state of being infested; molestation; vexation; annoyance.

in-fest'er, *n.* One who, or that which, infests.

in'feu-da'tion (ĭn'fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *infeudatio*, fr. *infeudare* to enfeoff. See FEUD a fief.] *Eng. Law.* Grant of an estate in fee, or the deed granting it; enfeoffment.

in'fi-del (ĭn'fĭ-dĕl), *a.* [L. *infidelis*; *in-* not + *fidelis* faithful, *fides* faith.] **1.** Not holding to the faith; esp., not Christian; also, opposing or (regarded as) traitorous to Christianity. **2.** Of or pertaining to infidels or infidelity. — *n.* **1.** A disbeliever; esp.: **a** One not a Christian. **b** One not a Mohammedan. **2.** One who does not believe (in something understood or specified); as, an *infidel* as regards spirit writings.

Syn. Infidel, freethinker, skeptic, agnostic, unbeliever, atheist. **Infidel** in modern popular usage is a term of reproach for one who avowedly denies the tenets of Christianity and the truth of the Scriptures. **Freethinker** varies, and may imply warranted freedom of thought or pernicious license of opinion. **Skeptic** emphasizes the suggestion of doubt; **agnostic,** that of suspended judgment. **Unbeliever** is commonly opposed to *believer*; and is virtually equivalent to *disbeliever*; it suggests more a personal, less a purely intellectual, attitude toward Christianity than *skeptic, agnostic,* or *freethinker.* An **atheist** is one who denies the existence of God.

in'fi-del'i-ty (-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Want of belief in (a certain) religion. **2.** Breach of trust; treachery; deceit; also, an unfaithful act. **3.** Adultery.

in'field' (ĭn'fēld'), *n.* **1.** A field near a farmhouse, as distinguished from outlying fields; — opp. to *outfield.* **2.** *Baseball.* The diamond; also, the players on the infield, collectively; — opp. to *outfield.* [the infield.

in'field'er (-fēl'dĕr), *n. Baseball.* Any of the players on

in-fil'trate (ĭn-fĭl'trāt), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to penetrate gradually. **2.** To pass through or into as in filtering. — *v. i.* To filter into or through something. — *n.* That which infiltrates; specif., *Med.*, a substance passing into the tissues and forming an abnormal accumulation.

in'fil-tra'tion (ĭn'fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of infiltrating; also, the infiltrating substance; an infiltrate.

in-fin'i-tate (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [LL. *infinitare.*] *Logic.* To render infinite or indefinite by changing from positive to negative; thus, *not- A* or *non- A* is the *infinitated* correlative of *A.* — **in-fin'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

in'fi-nite (ĭn'fĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *infinitus.* See IN- not; FINITE.] **1.** Unlimited or boundless, as in time or space. **2.** Indefinitely large or extensive; immeasurable; hence: vast; immense; also, inexhaustible. **3.** Without limit in power, capacity, knowledge, or excellence; boundless; perfect; — opposed to *finite.* **4.** *Math.* Greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind; — said esp. of a variable to which a value may be assigned greater than any preassigned value. — **Syn.** Illimitable, interminable, unlimited, endless, eternal.

— *n.* That which is infinite; as: **a** Boundless space or duration; infinity; — usually with *the.* **b** *Math.* An infinite quantity or magnitude; — denoted by ∞. **c** [*cap.*] The Infinite Being; God; — with *the.* — **in'fi-nite-ly,** *adv.* — **in'fi-nite-ness,** *n.*

in'fin-i-tes'i-mal (ĭn'fĭn-ĭ-tĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* **1.** Arbitrarily or indefinitely small. **2.** Immeasurably or incalculably small; very minute. **3.** Relating to infinitesimal quantities. — *n.* An infinitesimal quantity. — **in'fin-i-tes'i-mal-ly,** *adv.*

in-fin'i-ti'val (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tī'văl; ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the infinitive mood. — **in-fin'i-ti'val-ly,** *adv.*

in-fin'i-tive (-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *infinitivus.* See INFINITE.] *Gram.* Unlimited; undefined; — applied to a certain verb form often, though inaccurately, classed as a mood.

— *n. Gram.* That form (commonly with *to* in English, except with the auxiliary verbs *may, can, might,* etc.) of the verb which simply names the action without predicating it of a subject, being itself a noun with certain features of the verb, esp. that of taking an object and adverbial qualifiers. The verbal noun in *-ing,* though an infinitive by the definition and sometimes called one, is now generally classed as a gerund. It has the important distinction that it can be used after prepositions generally, as in "the pleasure of *knowing* him."

in-fin'i-tude (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** Quality of being infinite; also, that which is infinite. **2.** Innumerable quantity.

in-fin'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *infinité*, L. *infinitas.*] **1.** Quality of being infinite; that which is infinite, as unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity. **2.** Indefinite number. **3.** *Math.* An infinite. **4.** *Geom.* That region of a line, plane, or space, infinitely distant from the finite region regarded.

in-firm' (-fûrm'), *a.* **1.** Not firm, or sound, physically; weak; feeble. **2.** Weak; irresolute; vacillating. **3.** Not solid or stable, precarious. — *v. t.* To invalidate. *Now Rare.* — **Syn.** See WEAK.

in'fir-ma'ri-an (ĭn'fĕr-mā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* A person having charge of an infirmary, esp. in a monastic institution.

in-fir'ma-ry (ĭn-fûr'mă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A hospital, or place for the infirm or sick.

in-fir'mi-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Character or state of being infirm; feebleness, or an instance of it; as: **a** An unsound state; disease. **b** A personal failing; defect. — **Syn.** Debility, weakness, feebleness; failing; foible.

in-firm'ly, *adv.* In an infirm manner.

in-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* [L. *infixus*, p. p. of *infigere* to infix; *in-* in + *figere* to fix.] **1.** To set; fasten, or fix by piercing or thrusting in. **2.** To implant or fix; inculcate.

in'fix (ĭn'fĭks), *n. Gram.* A derivative or formative element, analogous to a prefix or suffix, inserted in the body of a word, as *n* in L. *frango* from root *frag.*

in-flame' (-flām'), *v. t.*; IN-FLAMED' (-flāmd'); -FLAM'ING (-flām'ĭng). [OF. *enflamer*, L. *inflammare, -matum*; *in-* in + *flammare* to flame, *flamma* flame.] **1.** To set on fire; cause to burn or glow. *Now Rare.* **2.** To kindle or intensify, as passion. **3.** To incense; enrage; also, to cause to redden, as from anger. **4.** *Med.* To cause inflammation in. — **Syn.** Fire, irritate, exasperate, anger, excite, arouse. See KINDLE. — *v. i.* To burst into flame; become inflamed; esp.: **a** To become excited or angered. **b** To become morbidly congested or affected with inflammation.

in-flam'er (-flām'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, inflames; esp., an exciter or instigator. [inflammable.

in-flam'ma-bil'i-ty (-flăm'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being

in-flam'ma-ble (-flăm'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being easily set on fire; combustible. **2.** Excitable; irritable. — **in-flam'ma-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-flam'ma-bly,** *adv.*

in'flam-ma'tion (ĭn'flă-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inflaming; state of being inflamed. **2.** *Med.* A morbid condition consisting in congestion of blood vessels and exudation of serum and blood corpuscles. It is manifested by redness and swelling, with heat and pain.

in-flam'ma-to-ry (ĭn-flăm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Tending to inflame, kindle, or irritate. **2.** Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious; as, an *inflammatory* speech or writing. **3.** *Med.* Accompanied with, or tending to cause, inflammation.

in-flate' (-flāt'), *v. t. & i.*; -FLAT'ED (ĭn-flāt'ĕd); -FLAT'ING (-flāt'ĭng). [L. *inflatus*, p. p. of *inflare* to inflate; *in-* in + *flare* to blow.] **1.** To swell with air or gas; expand; distend. **2.** To puff up; elate. **3.** To expand or increase unduly, as the currency, credit, etc. — **Syn.** See DILATE.

in-flat'ed (ĭn-flāt'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Distended, as with air or gas. **2.** Turgid; pompous. **3.** *Bot.* Hollow and distended, as a stem or capsule; open and swelled out, as a perianth. **4.** Expanded or increased abnormally or improperly, as prices.

in-flat'er (ĭn-flāt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, inflates, as an air pump.

in-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* An inflating; inflated condition; as: **a** Distention. **b** Pomposity; turgidity; also, great conceit. **c** Undue expansion or increase, as in prices, etc.

in-fla'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors inflation, esp. of the currency by the issue of paper money.

in-fla'tor, *n.* An inflater.

in-flect' (-flĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *inflectere, -flexum*; *in-* in + *flectere* to bend.] **1.** To turn from a direct line; bend; deflect. **2.** *Gram.* To vary (a word) by inflection; decline, as a noun or adjective; conjugate, as a verb.

in-flec'tion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inflecting; state of being inflected; result of inflection; a bending or bend; angle. **2.** Modulation of the voice; change in pitch or tone of the voice. **3.** *Gram.* **a** The variation which words undergo to mark case, gender, number, tense, person, mood, voice, etc., or to mark comparison. **b** An inflectional form, suffix, or element.

in-flec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to inflection; having, or characterized by, inflection.

in-flec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Deflecting. **2.** Inflectional.

in-flexed' (ĭn-flĕkst'), *p. a.* **1.** Turned; bent. **2.** *Bot. &*

Zoöl. Bent or turned abruptly inward or downward, or toward the axis, as the petals of a flower.

in-flex'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-flĕk'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inflexible.

in-flex'i-ble (-flĕk'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being bent; stiff; unyielding. **2.** Firm in will or purpose; not to be turned, changed, or altered; resolute; determined. — **in-flex'i-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Unbending, rigid, rigorous; inexorable, obstinate, stubborn. — **Inflexible, inexorable** imply immovability in purpose or execution. That is **inflexible** which cannot be bent, turned, or modified; that is **inexorable** which is deaf to prayer or entreaty; as, the *inflexible* integrity of Lincoln; *inflexible* decision; "the *inexorable* voice of necessity."

in-flex'ion, in-flex'ion-al. Vars. of INFLECTION, INFLECTIONAL. *British.*

in-flict' (-flĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *inflictus*, p. p. of *infligere* to strike on, inflict; *in-* in, on + *fligere* to strike.] To give or cause by, or as by, striking; cause to bear or suffer (something painful or unpleasant); impose, as a penalty.

in-flict'er, *n.* One who inflicts; an inflictor.

in-flic'tion (-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of inflicting; something inflicted, as punishment, disgrace, etc. [fliction.]

in-flic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Causing infliction; acting as an in-

in-flict'or (-tẽr), *n.* An inflicter.

in'flo-res'cence (ĭn'flō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *inflorescens*, p. pr. of *inflorescere* to begin to blossom; *in-* in + *florescere* to begin to blossom.] **1.** A flowering. **2.** *Bot.* **a** General arrangement and disposition of flowers on an axis; mode of development of the flowers. See Illust. p. 513. **b** A floral axis; a flower cluster.

in'flow' (ĭn'flō'), *n.* An inflowing; influx.

in'flu-ence (ĭn'flōō-ĕns; 86), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *influens, -entis*, p. p. of *influere, influxum*, to flow in. See IN- in; FLUENT.] **1.** *Astrol.* Orig., a stream of ethereal fluid thought to flow from the stars and to affect the actions of men; later, exercise of occult power by stars. **2.** Emanation or infusion, esp. of a spiritual or moral force. *Now Rare.* **3.** An insensible or indirect altering of anything, esp. gradually, or power or capacity to effect this; as, the *influence* of a good man. **4.** Power arising from station, intellect, wealth, etc. **5.** Something that exerts influence; an influential person; as, he is an *influence* in politics. **6.** *Elec.* Induction. —

Syn. Ascendancy, supremacy, sway, control, mastery, rule. — *v. t.*; -ENCED (-ĕnst); -ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). To exert influence upon; as: **a** To alter or move; sway; persuade; as, to *influence* a person for good. **b** To affect; modify; determine; as, mountains *influence* climate. [ences.]

in'flu-enc-er (-ĕn-sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, influ-

in'flu-ent (ĭn'flōō-ĕnt; 86), *a.* Flowing in.

in'flu-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Exerting or possessing influence; hence: potent; effective. — **in'flu-en'ti-al-ly,** *adv.*

in'flu-en'za (-zä), *n.* [It. *influenza* influence, influenza (formerly attributed by astrologers to astral influence).] **1.** An epidemic, usually febrile, affection with acute nasal catarrh, or inflammation of the throat or bronchi; grippe. It is caused by a microörganism (*Bacillus influenzæ*). **2.** *Veter.* A contagious specific fever of horses, marked by alterations of the blood, depression of the vital forces, and stupor, and often attended with inflammatory complications of the lungs, intestines, brain, etc.

in'flux' (ĭn'flŭks'), *n.* [L. *influxus*, fr. *influere.* See INFLUENCE.] **1.** A flowing in; inflow; inpouring. **2.** The mouth or debouchment of a river.

in-fold' (ĭn-fōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To wrap up or cover with folds; envelop; inclose; involve. **2.** To embrace.

in-form' (ĭn-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *informis; in-* not + *forma* form.] **1.** Shapeless; deformed. **2.** Without form or an informing principle; unformed; as, the *inform* chaos.

in-form', *v. t.* [OF. *enformer*, L. *informare; in-* in + *formare* to form, *forma* form.] **1.** To give form to; be the formative principle of; hence: to animate; inspire. **2.** To train; instruct. *Now Rare.* **3.** To communicate knowledge of; give instruction in (a truth, belief, or the like). *Obs.* **4.** To communicate knowledge, news, or alleged facts, to; acquaint; tell; enlighten. — **Syn.** Apprise, notify, advise. — *v. i.* To give information, esp. in accusation.

in-for'mal (-fôr'măl), *a.* Not in the usual or established form; hence, without ceremony. — **in-for'mal-ly,** *adv.*

in'for-mal'i-ty (ĭn'fôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being informal; want of prescribed or customary form; also, an informal proceeding.

in-form'ant (ĭn-fôr'mănt), *n.* One who gives information.

Syn. Accuser, informer, complainant. — **Informant, informer.** An **informant** is one who gives information of whatever sort; an **informer** is one who informs against another by way of accusation or complaint. *Informer* is often, *informant* never, a term of opprobrium.

in'for-ma'tion (ĭn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of informing; communication of intelligence; instruction. **2.** Knowledge communicated by others or obtained by study and investigation; intelligence. **3.** Act of informing against a person or party. **4.** *Law.* A kind of public prosecution for an offense. It differs from the indictment in not being based on the finding of a grand jury. — **Syn.** See KNOWLEDGE.

in-form'a-tive (ĭn-fôr'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* Instructive.

in-form'er (-mẽr), *n.* **1.** One who imparts knowledge or news. **2.** One who informs against another; specif., one who informs of violations of law. — **Syn.** See INFORMANT.

in-form'ing, *p. a.* **1.** That gives form; animating. **2.** Instructive. — **in-form'ing-ly,** *adv.*

in-for'tune (ĭn-fôr'tŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *infortunium.* See IN- not; FORTUNE.] **1.** Misfortune. *Obs.* **2.** *Astrol.* The planet Saturn, Mars, or sometimes Mercury; — so called because of its supposed evil influence.

in'fra- (ĭn'frȧ-). [L.] A prefix denoting *below, lower than;* as in *infrasternal, situated below* the sternum.

in'fra-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated beneath the costæ, or ribs.

in-fract' (ĭn-frăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *infractus*, p. p. of *infringere.* See INFRINGE.] To break; infringe; violate, as a right.

in-frac'tion (ĭn-frăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *infractio.* See INFRINGE.] Act of breaking; breach, esp. of a law or obligation; violation; infringement; transgression.

in-frac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* An infringer; violator; breaker.

in'fra-lap-sa'ri-an (ĭn'frȧ-lăp-sā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* [*infra-* + L. *lapsus* a falling, fall. See LAPSE.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Calvinist who considers the decree of election as contemplating the "fall" as past and the elect as being fallen and guilty when elected; one who considers the election of grace as a remedy for an existing evil. Cf. SUPRALAPSARIAN. — **in'fra-lap-sa'ri-an,** *a.* — **-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

in'fra-max'il-la-ry (-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Under the lower jaw, as *inframaxillary* nerves.

in'fra-me'di-an (-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoögeog.* Designating a zone of the sea bottom lying at the depth of between fifty and one hundred fathoms. — **in'fra-me'di-an,** *n.*

in-fran'gi-ble (ĭn-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being broken or separated into parts; as, *infrangible* atoms. **2.** Not to be infringed, or violated. — **in-fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-fran'gi-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-fran'gi-bly,** *adv.*

in'fra-or'bit-al (ĭn'frȧ-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the orbit.

in'fra-red', *a.* Pert. to or designating that part of the spectrum lying outside of the visible spectrum at its red end.

in-fre'quence (ĭn-frē'kwĕns), *n.* Infrequency.

in-fre'quen-cy (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of rarely happening; rareness.

in-fre'quent (ĭn-frē'kwĕnt), *a.* **1.** Seldom happening; rare. **2.** Occurring at considerable distances or intervals; occasional. — **in-fre'quent-ly,** *adv.*

in-fringe' (ĭn-frĭnj'), *v. t.*; -FRINGED' (-frĭnjd'); -FRING'ING (-frĭn'jĭng). [L. *infringere; in-* in + *frangere* to break.] **1.** To break or break down; destroy; frustrate; impair. *Obs.* **2.** To commit a breach of; violate; commit an infringement of. — **Syn.** See TRESPASS. — *v. i.* To encroach; trespass; — used with *on* or *upon.*

in-fringe'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of infringing. **2.** A breach of, or an encroachment or trespass on, a right or privilege, as of a patent, copyright, or trade-mark.

in-fring'er (-frĭn'jẽr), *n.* One who infringes.

in'fun-dib'u-lar (ĭn'fŭn-dĭb'ū-lär) } *a.* Having the form of a
in'fun-dib'u-late (-lāt) } funnel; also, pertaining to or having an infundibulum.

in'fun-dib'u-li-form' (-ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *infundibulum* funnel + *-form.*] Infundibular; funnel-shaped.

in'fun-dib'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIBULA (-lȧ). [L., a funnel.] Any of various funnel-shaped or dilated organs or parts; as: *Anat.* **a** The hollow, conical process of gray matter, to which the pituitary body is attached. **b** The small spaces (having walls beset with air sacs) in which the bronchial tubes terminate in the lungs.

in-fu'ri-ate (ĭn-fū'rĭ-āt), *a.* [It. *infuriato*, p. p., or LL. *infuriatus*, p. p. of *infuriare; in-* in + L. *furia* fury.] Furiously angry; enraged. — (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To render furious; enrage; madden. — **in-fu'ri-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **in-fu'ri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

in-fus'cate (-fŭs'kāt), **-cat-ed** (-kāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *infuscatus* darkened; *in-* in + *fuscus* dark.] *Zoöl.* Darkened with a brownish tinge; — said of the wings of insects.

in-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.*; -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *infusus*, p. p. of *infundere* to pour in; *in-* in + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To pour in, as a liquid; to pour (into or upon). **2.** To instill, as principles or qualities; introduce; insinuate. **3.** To inspire or imbue (with); animate; fill. **4.** To steep without boiling.

in-fus'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, infuses.

in-fu'si-ble (-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not fusible; hardly fusible. — **in-fu'si-bil'i-ty, in-fu'si-ble-ness,** *n.*

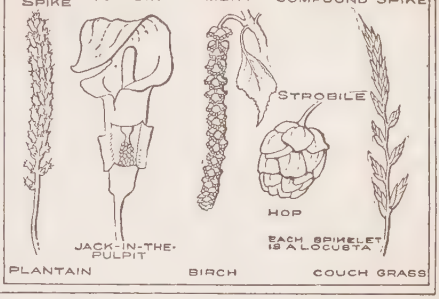
in-fu'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of infusing; instillation; also, that which is infused or is got by infusing; quality or element introduced; tincture; admixture. **2.** Specif., *Surg.*, the introduction of a solution, esp. a saline solution, into the veins.

INDETERMINATE OR RACEMOSE INFLORESCENCE

FORMS WITH ELONGATED AXES

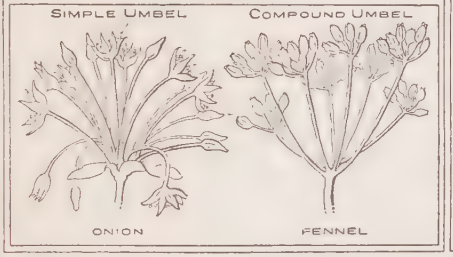
RACEME

SPIKE



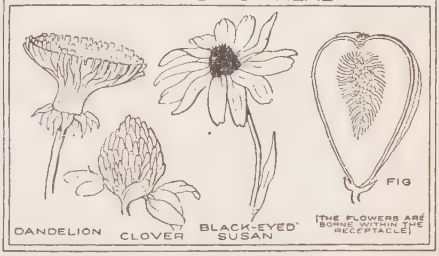
FORM WITH ABBREVIATED AXIS

UMBEL

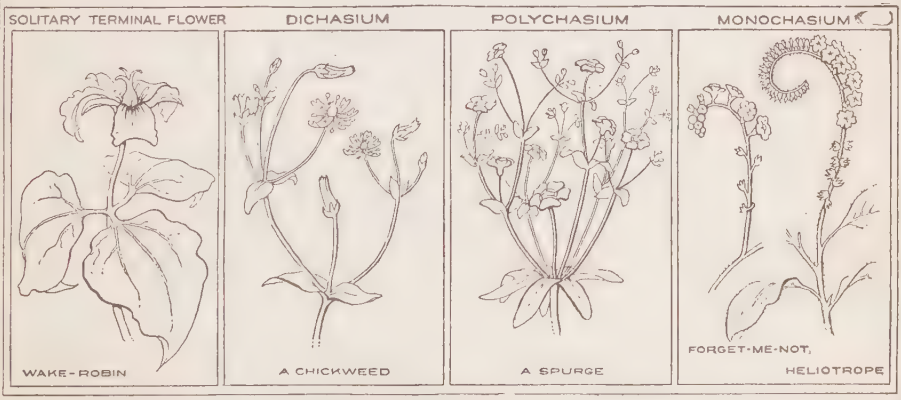


FORM WITH DILATED AXIS

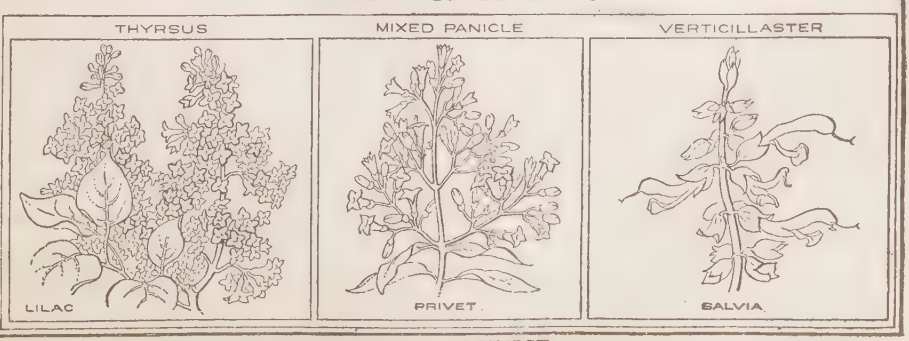
CAPITULUM OR HEAD



DETERMINATE OR CYMOSE INFLORESCENCE



MIXED INFLORESCENCE



in-fu'sion-ism (ĭn-fū'zhŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the soul is preëxistent to the body, and is infused into it at conception or birth; — opposed to *traducianism* and *creationism.* — **in-fu'sion-ist,** *n.*

in-fu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Having the power of infusion; specif., inspiring; influencing.

In'fu-so'ri-a (ĭn'fū-sō'rĭ-*ȧ*; 57), *n. pl.* [NL.; — because found in *infusions.*] **1.** *Nat. Hist.* Orig., a heterogeneous group comprising most minute plants and animals (mostly microscopic) found in decomposing infusions of organic matter, in stagnant water, etc. **2.** *Zoöl.* Now, a class generally regarded as the most highly organized of the protozoans and characterized by the presence of cilia. They may be found in any exposed body of water; only the largest are visible to the naked eye.

in'fu-so'ri-al (-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* **1.** Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the Infusoria. **2.** Composed of or containing Infusoria; as: **infusorial earth,** or kieselguhr (so called from sense 1 of *Infusoria*). [FUSORIAL, 1.]

in'fu-so'ri-an (-ăn), *n.* One of the Infusoria. — *a.* = IN-**-ing** (-ĭng). **1.** [For ME. *-end, -and, -ind,* AS. *-ende.*] The suffix of the present participle, as in *singing* birds.

☞ This ending later became confused with *-ing* of the verbal noun (see def. 2, below). The attributive use of the verbal noun, however, is in general easily distinguished from that of the participle. Thus, *drinking* water is not "water that drinks," but "water for drinking."

2. [ME. *-ing,* AS. *-ing, -ung.*] A suffix used to form nouns, primarily abstract nouns of action from verbs, and also, by analogy, from nouns, adverbs, and other words.

in'gath'er (ĭn'găth'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* To gather in or together; collect; esp., to harvest.

in-gem'i-nate (ĭn-jĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *ingeminatus,* p. p. *ingeminare* to double. See GEMINATE.] To redouble or repeat; reiterate. — **in-gem'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

in-gen'er-a-ble (ĭn-jĕn'ẽr-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being engendered or produced; original. *Rare.*

in-gen'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *ingeneratus,* p. p. of *ingenerare.* See ENGENDER.] Generated within; inborn; innate. — (-āt), *v. t.* To generate or produce within; beget; engender; cause. *Both Now Rare.* [*ate.*]

in-gen'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* Not generated; as, God is *ingener-*

in-gen'ious (ĭn-jēn'yŭs), *a.* [L. *ingeniosus,* fr. *ingenium* natural quality or capacity, genius.] **1.** Possessed of genius or unusual mental powers; talented; clever; intelligent. *Obs.* **2.** Possessed of ingenuity; inventive. **3.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, cleverness or ingenuity; having a curious design; of ideas, etc., adroit, shrewd, or witty. — **in-gen'ious-ly,** *adv.* — **in-gen'ious-ness,** *n.*

‖ **in'gé'nue'** (ăn'zhā'nü'), *n.; pl.* -NUES (*F.* -nü'). [F., fem. of *ingénu* ingenuous.] An ingenuous, or naïve, girl or young woman, or an actress representing such a person.

in'ge-nu'i-ty (ĭn'jẽ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *ingenuitas* ingenuousness.] **1.** Ingenuous character; candor. *Archaic.* **2.** Ingeniousness; as: **a** Inventiveness. **b** Cleverness or aptness of design or contrivance.

in-gen'u-ous (-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ingenuus* inborn, free-born, noble, frank.] **1.** Of a superior character; noble; generous. **2.** Free from reserve, disguise, or dissimulation; open; frank; also, artlessly frank or free. **3.** Erron. for INGENIOUS. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Unreserved; plain, sincere, candid. See FRANK. — **in-gen'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-gest' (-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *ingestus,* p. p. of *ingerere* to put in; *in-* in + *gerere* to bear.] To take into the alimentary canal or digestive cavity.

in-ges'ta (ĭn-jĕs'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Physiol.* That which is introduced into the body by the stomach or alimentary canal; — opposed to *egesta.*

in-ges'tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L. *ingestio* a pouring in, introduction.] Act or process of ingesting; act of taking or putting into the stomach or digestive cavity, as food.

in-ges'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having, the function of ingestion.

in'gle (ĭng'g'l), *n.* Flame; blaze; fire; fireplace.

in'gle-nook' (-nŏŏk'), *n., or* **ingle nook.** Chimney corner.

in'gle-side' (-sīd'), *n.* A fireside.

in-glo'ri-ous (ĭn-glō'rĭ-ŭs; 57), *a.* **1.** Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; obscure; humble; as, an *inglorious* life of ease. **2.** Shameful; ignominious; as, an *inglorious* defeat. — **in-glo'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-glo'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

in'got (ĭng'gŏt; ĭn'-), *n.* **1.** A mold to cast metals in. *Obs.* **2.** A mass of metal cast into a convenient shape, as a bar, block, etc.; — said esp. of precious metals and of steel.

in-graft' (ĭn-grăft'), *v. t.* **1.** To insert, as a scion of one tree in another for propagation; graft; fig., to introduce so as to make a part of something. **2.** To subject to grafting.

in'grain' (ĭn'grān'; ĭn-grān'), *v. t.* **1.** To dye with or in grain, or kermes. **2.** To dye in the grain, or before manufacture. **3.** To work into the natural texture of; saturate; imbue. — (ĭn'grān'), *a.* **1.** Dyed before manufacture or in the fiber; as, an *ingrain* carpet. **2.** Thoroughly inwrought; ingrained. — *n.* Ingrain yarn; an ingrain carpet.

in'grained' (ĭn'grānd'; ĭn'grānd'), *p. a.* Wrought into the grain or fiber; deep-seated; as, a cat's *ingrained* aversion to water. — **Syn.** See INVETERATE.

in'grate (ĭn'grāt), *a.* [L. *ingratus.* See IN- not; GRATEFUL.] Showing ingratitude; ungrateful. — *n.* An ingrate person.

in-gra'ti-ate (ĭn-grā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [*in-* in + L. *gratia* favor.] To bring into favor; insinuate. **Syn. Ingratiate, insinuate.** To **ingratiate** one's self is to win one's way into favor, esp. by sedulous (often servile) effort to please; **insinuate** implies also subtle and suave persistence; as, he *ingratiated* himself with them by his attentions and a show of deference; a sly, polite, *insinuating* address.

in-gra'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ingratiating.

in-gra'ti-a-to-ry (ĭn-grā'shĭ-*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* That tends to ingratiate; ingratiating.

in-grat'i-tude (ĭn-grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of gratitude; insensibility to, forgetfulness of, or ill return for, kindness or favors received; unthankfulness; ungratefulness.

in'gra-ves'cent (ĭn'grȧ-vĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *ingravescens,* p. pr. of *ingravescere* to grow heavier or worse; *in-* in + *gravis* heavy.] *Med.* Gradually increasing in severity or gravity. — **in'gra-ves'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

in-gre'di-ent (ĭn-grē'dĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *ingrediens, -entis,* entering into, p. pr. of *ingredi* to enter; *in-* in + *gradi* to walk, go.] A component part of a combination or mixture; element; constituent. — **Syn.** See COMPONENT.

in'gress (ĭn'grĕs), *n.* [L. *ingressus,* fr. *ingredi.* See INGREDIENT.] **1.** Act of entering; entrance. **2.** Power or liberty of access. **3.** A place for entering; a way of entrance.

in-gres'sion (ĭn-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Ingress. *Rare.*

in-gres'sive (ĭn-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to ingress; entering; specif., *Gram.,* inceptive. — **in-gres'sive-ness,** *n.*

in'grow'ing (ĭn'grō'ĭng), *a.* Growing into some other substance; as, an *ingrowing* nail on the toe.

in'grown' (ĭn'grōn'), *p. a.* **1.** Grown in or within something; specif., of immaterial things, innate. **2.** That has grown into the adjacent flesh; — said of a nail.

in'growth' (-grōth'), *n.* A growth or development inward.

in'gui-nal (ĭng'gwĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *inguinalis,* fr. *inguen, inguinis,* groin.] Of, pert. to, or in the region of, the groin.

in-gur'gi-tate (-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *ingurgitatus* poured in; *in-* + *gurges* whirlpool.] To swallow. — **in-gur'gi-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

in-hab'it (-hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* [OF. *enhabiter,* L. *inhabitare; in-* + *habitare* to dwell.] **1.** To live in; occupy permanently. **2.** To settle as resident. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To live; dwell. *Archaic.*

in-hab'it-a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inhabited.

in-hab'it-ance (-ĭ-tăns), *n.* **1.** Inhabitancy. **2.** An abode.

in-hab'it-an-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Act of inhabiting; state of being inhabited; residence; occupancy.

in-hab'it-ant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *inhabitans, -antis,* p. pr. of *inhabitare.*] One who dwells or resides permanently in a place, as distinguished from a transient lodger or visitor. **Syn. Inhabitant, citizen, denizen** (esp. in their literary implications). **Inhabitant,** the general term, implies permanent abode; **citizen,** enjoyment of the full rights and privileges of allegiance; **denizen** (sometimes merely poetical or elevated for *inhabitant*) often suggests admission by favor to privileges not claimable as rights.

in-hab'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* An inhabiting; dwelling.

in-hab'it-ed, *p. a.* Having one or more inhabitants.

in-hal'ant (ĭn-hāl'ănt), *a.* Inhaling; used for inhaling. — *n.* **1.** An inhaler. **2.** That which is to be inhaled, as a medicinal preparation.

in'ha-la'tion (ĭn'hȧ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inhaling; also, something to be inhaled.

in-hale' (ĭn-hāl'), *v. t.;* -HALED' (-hāld'); -HAL'ING (-hāl'-). [L. *in-* in + *halare* to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; inspire; — opp. to *exhale.*

in-hal'er (-hāl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who inhales. **2.** An apparatus for administering a vapor or volatile substance for anæsthetic or medicinal purposes, or one for filtering air.

in'har-mon'ic (ĭn'här-mŏn'ĭk) } *a.* Not harmonic; dis-
in'har-mon'i-cal (-här-mŏn'ĭ-kăl) } cordant; inharmonious.

in'har-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not harmonious; discordant. — **in'har-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

in'haul' (ĭn'hôl'), **in'haul'er** (-ẽr), *n. Naut.* A rope used to draw in a sail, esp. a jib, or to draw in the boom.

in-here' (ĭn-hēr'), *v. i.;* -HERED' (-hērd'); -HER'ING (-hēr'-ĭng). [L. *inhaerere; in-* in + *haerere* to stick, hang.] To be inherent; be a fixed element or attribute; cleave (to); belong, as attributes, qualities, etc.

in-her'ence (-hēr'ĕns), *n.* State, quality, or fact of inhering or of being inherent.

in-her'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -ENCIES (-sĭz). Inherence; an inherent character, attribute or the like.

in-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inhaerens, -entis,* p. pr. See INHERE.] Permanently existing as an attribute in something; belonging by nature; inalienable; inseparable. — **Syn.** See INTRINSIC. — **in-her'ent-ly,** *adv.*

in-her'it (-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* [OF. *enheriter* to appoint as heir, L. *inhereditare*; *in* -in + *hereditare* to inherit, *heres* heir.] **1.** To make heir; put in possession. *Obs.* **2.** To take by descent or inheritance; receive by birth. **3.** To have in turn or receive as if from an ancestor; as, the administration *inherited* this problem. **4.** To come into possession of; possess; receive; obtain. **5.** To be heir to (another); succeed. — *v. i.* **1.** To take or hold a possession, property, estate, or rights by inheritance. **2.** To derive its nature or character (from).

in-her'it-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being inherited; transmissible; descendible. **2.** Capable of taking, or having the right to take, by inheritance or as heir. — **in-her'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-her'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

in-her'it-ance (-ĭ-tăns), *n.* **1.** An inheriting. **2.** That which is or may be inherited; possession passing by descent; heritage. **3.** A valuable possession or blessing, esp. one received by gift; benefaction. **4.** Possession; ownership. — **Syn.** See HERITAGE.

in-her'i-tor (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who inherits; an heir. — **in-her'i-tress** (-trĕs), **in-her'i-trix** (-trĭks), *n. fem.*

in-he'sion (ĭn-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *inhaesio.* See INHERE.] State of being inherent in something; inherence.

in-hib'it (-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *inhibitus*, p. p. of *inhibere*; *in-* in + *habere* to have, hold.] **1.** To forbid; interdict. **2.** To check; restrain, as in activity. — **Syn.** See FORBID.

in-hib'it-er, or -i-tor, *n.* One who, or that which, inhibits.

in'hi-bi'tion (ĭn'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of inhibiting, or state of being inhibited; restraint; prohibition; embargo.

in-hib'i-to-ry (ĭn-hĭb'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or producing inhibition; tending or serving to inhibit.

in-hos'pi-ta-ble (-hŏs'pĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not hospitable. **2.** Affording no shelter or sustenance; barren; wild. — **in-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-hos'pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or fact of being inhospitable.

in-hu'man (-hū'măn), *a.* **1.** Destitute of human kindness; cruel; unfeeling. **2.** Unlike what is normally human; nonhuman. — **in-hu'man-ly,** *adv.*

in'hu-mane' (ĭn'hū-mān'), *a.* Inhuman; cruel; brutal; lacking humanity; not humane. — **in'hu-mane'ly,** *adv.*

in'hu-man'i-ty (-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being inhuman; cruelty; also, an inhuman act.

in'hu-ma'tion (ĭn'hū-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inhuming.

in-hume' (ĭn-hūm'), *v. t.*; IN-HUMED' (-hūmd'); -HUM'ING (-hūm'ĭng). [L. *inhumare*; *in-* in + *humare* to bury.] To deposit in the earth; bury; inter.

in-im'i-cal (-ĭm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *inimicalis*, fr. *inimicus* unfriendly, hostile; *in-* not + *amicus* friendly.] **1.** Having the disposition of an enemy; unfriendly. **2.** Opposed in tendency or effects; antagonistic. — **in-im'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in-im'i-ta-ble (-ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being imitated; matchless. — **in-im'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-im'i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-im'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in'i-on (ĭn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἰνίον* back of the head.] *Craniol.* The external occipital protuberance of the skull.

in-iq'ui-tous (-ĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked. — **in-iq'ui-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **-tous-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Nefarious, criminal, unrighteous, flagitious, heinous, atrocious. — **Iniquitous, nefarious. Iniquitous** suggests gross injustice; **nefarious** implies extreme wickedness, esp. such as is involved in the breach of sacred obligations.

in-iq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *iniquité*, L. *iniquitas* inequality, injustice, *iniquus* uneven, unjust; *in-* not + *aequus* even, equal.] **1.** Absence of, or deviation from, just dealing; unrighteousness; wickedness. **2.** An iniquitous thing; sin; crime.

in-i'tial (-ĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *initialis*, fr. *initium* entrance, beginning, *inire* to enter; *in-* in + *ire* to go.] **1.** Of or pert. to the beginning; commencing. **2.** Standing at the beginning; first. — *n.* **1.** The first letter of a word or name. **2.** A large letter beginning a text or a division or paragraph. — *v. t.*; -TIALED (-shăld) or -TIALLED; -TIAL-ING or -TIAL-LING. To mark with an initial or initials. — **in-i'tial-ly,** *adv.*

in-i'ti-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *initiatus*, p. p. of *initiare* to begin, *initium* beginning. See INITIAL.] **1.** To introduce by a first act; originate; begin. **2.** To instruct in the rudiments or principles. **3.** To introduce into a society, club, etc., as by formal rites.

Syn. Admit, instate, induct; commence, inaugurate, open. — **Initiate, inaugurate.** Both words emphasize the act (often formal) of beginning. **Initiate** is the more general term; **inaugurate**, in the sense of *begin*, heightens the implication of formality or ceremony, and properly applies only to something of dignity or importance; *inaugurate* is often misused as a grandiloquent synonym for *begin* or *open*; as, the new method of procedure was *initiated* under favorable conditions; the French Revolution was felt by many to have *inaugurated* a new era.

in-i'ti-ate (-āt), *a.* **1.** Initiated; also, pertaining to an initiate. **2.** In the initial stage; begun; commenced.

initiate tenant by curtesy, *or* **tenant by the curtesy initiate,** *Law*, a husband vested with an inchoate right (*curtesy initiate*) in his wife's estate of inheritance by the birth of a child. His estate is not consummated till the death of the wife.

— *n.* One who is, or is to be, initiated.

in-i'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of initiating, or process of being initiated. **2.** The rites, ceremonies, or instructions with which one is made a member of a society, etc.

in-i'ti-a-tive (-ĭsh'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to initiation; serving to initiate, or begin; preliminary. — *n.* **1.** An introductory step. **2.** The right or power to introduce a new measure or course of action; specif., *Political Science*, the right or procedure by which legislation may be introduced or enacted directly by the people, as in the Swiss Confederation and in many of the States of the United States; — chiefly used with *the*. **3.** Energy or aptitude displayed in the initiation of action; self-reliant enterprise; as, a man of marked *initiative*. — **in-i'ti-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

in-i'ti-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, initiates.

in-i'ti-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Suitable for beginning; introductory; prefatory. **2.** Tending or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies; as, *initiatory* rites.

in-ject' (-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *injectus*, p. p. of *inicere, injicere*; *in-* in + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To throw or force in; **2.** To throw in by way of suggestion, etc.; interject.

in-jec'tion (ĭn-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An injecting. **2.** *Med.* State of being injected; congestion. **3.** That which is injected; esp., a liquid medicine injected into the body.

in-jec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, injects; specif., a device for injecting feed water into a steam boiler by the direct action of live steam.

in'ju-di'cious (ĭn'jōō-dĭsh'ŭs; 86), *a.* Not judicious; indiscreet; unwise. — **Syn.** Inconsiderate, rash, hasty, imprudent. — **in'ju-di'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ju-di'cious-ness,** *n.*

in-junc'tion (ĭn-jŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *injunctio*, fr. *injungere, injunctum*, to join into, enjoin. See ENJOIN.] **1.** Act of enjoining. **2.** An order; precept; direction. **3.** *Law.* A writ or process granted by a court of equity and requiring a party to do or forbear some act. — **Syn.** See MANDATE.

in'jure (ĭn'jōōr), *v. t.*; IN-JURED (-jōōrd); -JUR-ING. [From E. *injury*, or F. *injure* injury. See INJURY.] To do harm to; hurt; damage; hurt or wound, as the person; impair the soundness of, as health; give pain to, as the sensibilities or the feelings. — **Syn.** Damage, mar, spoil, harm, sully, wrong; maltreat, insult, affront, dishonor.

in'jur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who injures or wrongs.

in-ju'ri-ous (ĭn-jōō'rĭ-ŭs; 86), *a.* [L. *injuriosus*. See INJURY.] **1.** Inflicting or tending to inflict injury; hurtful; mischievous; as, a diet *injurious* to health. **2.** Slanderous; abusive; as, *injurious* language. — **Syn.** Harmful, pernicious, baneful, deleterious, detrimental, noxious, ruinous. — **in-ju'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-ju'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

in'ju-ry (ĭn'jōō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *injuria*, fr. *injurius* injurious, unjust; *in-* not + *jus, juris*, right, law, justice.] **1.** Damage or hurt done or suffered; detriment to, or violation of, person, character, feelings, rights, property, or interest, or the value of a thing. **2.** An act which damages or hurts. **3.** *Law.* An actionable wrong. **4.** Abusive speech; insult. *Obs.*

Syn. Damage, harm, detriment, hurt, mischief, loss, impairment; prejudice, evil, ill, injustice, wrong. — **Injury, damage, harm, mischief** agree in the idea of detriment. **Injury** is the general term; **damage** is esp. an injury which impairs value or involves loss; **harm** is the more popular and colloq. term for *injury*; **mischief** is troublesome or vexatious harm or injury, worked esp. by a personal or living agent; it often suggests petty annoyance due to sport or thoughtlessness.

in-jus'tice (ĭn-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* **1.** Want of justice; violation of another's rights; wrong. **2.** An unjust act; a wrong.

Syn. Inequity, unfairness, wrong; hardship, injury. — **Injustice, wrong. Injustice** applies to whatever is not just; **wrong** is stronger, more positive and personal; as, I have met with much *injustice*; our *wrongs* are greater than we can bear.

ink (ĭŋk), *n.* [OF. *enque*, L. *encaustum* the purple-red ink with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, Gr. *ἔγκαυστον*, fr. *ἐγκαυστος* burnt in, encaustic. See ENCAUSTIC.] **1.** A fluid, or a viscous, material used for writing and printing. **2.** *Zoöl.* The black protective secretion of a cephalopod, as the cuttlefish. See SEPIA.

— *v. t.* To put ink upon.

ink'ber-ry (ĭŋk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A species (*Ilex glabra*) of holly with evergreen oblong leathery leaves and small black berries. **2.** The pokeweed. **3.** The fruit of either of these plants.

ink'er (ĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, inks.

ink'horn' (ĭŋk'hôrn'), *n.* A small bottle of horn or other material formerly used for holding ink.

ink'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being inky.

in'kle (ĭng'k'l), *n.* A kind of linen tape or braid; also, the thread or yarn from which inkle is made.

ink'ling (ĭngk'lĭng), *n.* **1.** A partial revelation; a slight knowledge. **2.** A reason to suspect or infer; a hint.

ink'stand' (ĭngk'stănd'), *n.* A small vessel for holding ink, to dip the pen into; also, a device for holding ink, pens, etc.

ink'well' (-wĕl'), *n.* A reservoir for ink.

ink'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* A small tree (*Exothea paniculata*) of Florida and the West Indies, having dark-colored wood.

ink'y (ĭngk'ĭ), *a.;* INK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); INK'I-EST. Consisting of, using, or resembling ink; soiled with ink; black.

in-lace' (ĭn-lās'). Var. of ENLACE.

in-laid' (ĭn-lād'; ĭn'lād'), *p. a.* Set into a surface so as to form a decorative design; decorated with such a design.

in'land (ĭn'lănd), *a.* **1.** Interior; not on, or belonging to, the frontier. **2.** Within the land; not bordering the sea. **3.** Limited to the inland, or interior, or to inland routes; as, *inland* commerce. **4.** Confined to a country or state; domestic. — *adv.* Away from the frontier or coast.

in'land', (ĭn'lănd'), *n.* The interior of a country, or the part or parts near the centers of population.

in'land-er (-lăn-dẽr), *n.* One who lives inland.

in-law' (ĭn-lô'), *v. t.* [AS. *inlagian.* See IN; LAW.] *O. Eng. Law.* To clear of outlawry or attainder; place under the protection of the law. — **in'law-ry** (ĭn'lô-rĭ), *n.*

in-lay' (ĭn-lā'), *v. t.;* for prin. parts see LAY. **1.** To set into the body of a surface; also, to adorn (a surface) by inlaying (with). **2.** To insert (a print, a printed page, etc.) in a heavier or stouter sheet serving as a mat or frame for it; also to provide (a book) with inlaid illustrations.

in'lay' (ĭn'lā'), *n.* Material inlaid; inlaid work.

in'lay-er, *n.* One who does, or works at, inlaying.

in'let (ĭn'lĕt), *n.* **1.** Act of letting in. *Rare.* **2.** A passage by which an inclosed place may be entered; entrance. **3.** A recess in a shore; a narrow strip of water running into the land or between islands. **4.** That which is let in or inlaid.

in-let' (ĭn-lĕt'), *v. t.;* -LET'; -LET'TING. To insert; inlay.

in'ly (ĭn'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Internally; inwardly; in the heart. **2.** Heartily; intimately. — *a.* Internal; secret. *Obs.*

in'mate (ĭn'māt), *n.* [*in-* + *mate* associate.] **1.** One who lives in the same house or apartment with another. **2.** One of a family or community occupying a single dwelling; also, one kept in an asylum, prison, etc. **3.** An inhabitant.

in-mesh'. Var. of ENMESH.

in'most (-mōst), *a.* [AS. *innemest,* a double superlative form fr. *inne* within, *in* in.] Deepest within; innermost.

inn (ĭn), *n.* [AS. *in, inn,* house, inn, fr. *in* in.] **1.** A place of shelter; hence: dwelling; residence; abode. *Obs.* **2.** A public house for lodging and entertaining travelers or wayfarers; hotel; hostelry. **3.** A residence or hotel for students; — now used only in names of certain buildings in England and Ireland (esp. the **Inns of Court** in England), or of the societies that occupy them. [*Obs. or R.*] — *v. t. & i.* To lodge, stop, or put up (at or as at an inn).

in'nate (ĭn'nāt; ĭn-nāt'), *a.* [L. *innatus; in-* in + *natus,* p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] Inborn; native; natural; belonging by nature. — **in'nate-ly,** *adv.* — **in'nate-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Inborn, congenital, inbred, original, inherent, constitutional, intrinsic, inherited, ancestral. — **Innate, inborn, inbred, congenital. Innate** (the Latin term) and **inborn** (the Saxon term) are often used without distinction, but *inborn* retains more specific reference to that which is actually born in one; **inbred** suggests qualities deeply rooted or firmly ingrained; as, *innate* ideas; *inbred* sentiments. That is **congenital** which exists from birth.

in-nav'i-ga-ble (ĭ-năv'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Not navigable.

in'ner (ĭn'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *innera,* a compar. fr. *inne* within, fr. *in* in.] **1.** Farther in; interior; internal; not outer. **2.** Of or pert. to the mind or spirit or its phenomena. — *n.* A certain division of a target. See TARGET, *Illust.*

in'ner-most (-mōst), *a.* [For *inmost.*] Farthest inward; inmost. — *n.* Inmost part or being.

in-ner'vate (ĭ-nûr'vāt; ĭn-nûr'-), *v. t.* [See INNERVE.] **1.** To supply with nerves. **2.** To stimulate (a nerve or an organ) to activity.

in'ner-va'tion (ĭn'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The nervous excitation necessary for the maintenance of the life and functions of the various organs. **2.** *Anat.* The distribution of nerves to or in a part.

in-nerve' (ĭ-nûrv'; ĭn-nûrv'), *v. t.* [*in-* in + *nerve.*] To give nervous energy or power to; invigorate; stimulate.

inn'hold'er (ĭn'hōl'dẽr), *n.* An innkeeper.

in'ning (ĭn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of taking in, gathering, inclosing, reclaiming, or the like. **2.** In *pl.* Lands recovered from the sea, a marsh, etc. **3.** In cricket, baseball, etc., one of the turns of a side or a player to bat; hence, in some other games, a similar turn with the object of scoring; — often, usually in British use, in pl. form but construed as a *sing.* **4.** The turn of a person or a party in power.

inn'keep'er (ĭn'kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps an inn.

in'no-cence (ĭn'ō-sĕns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being innocent; as: **a** Purity of heart; blamelessness. **b** Guilelessness; artlessness. **c** Freedom from guilt. **2.** Something that is innocent; esp., an innocent person. **3. a** The common bluet (*Houstonia cærulea*). **b** A small scrophulariaceous herb (*Collinsia verna*) of the eastern United States; also, a related species (*C. bicolor*) of California. — **Syn.** Harmlessness, sinlessness, guiltlessness.

in'no-cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Innocence.

in'no-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *innocens, -entis; in-* not + *nocens,* p. pr. of *nocere* to harm.] **1.** Free from guilt or sin, or from evil action or effect; specif.: **a** Of persons: guiltless; sinless; pure; also, blameless. **b** Of actions and things: without evil influence or effect, or not arising from evil intention. **2. a** Guileless, ignorant, or simple. **b** Free from the guilt of a particular crime or offense. **c** Blamelessly free or devoid (of); without; as, to be *innocent* of clothes; — usually jocular. **3.** Harmless; innoxious; as, an *innocent* medicine. **4.** Lawful; permitted; as, an *innocent* trade; specif., *Internat. Law,* not contraband. — **Syn.** Inoffensive, immaculate, pure. See SIMPLE.

— *n.* **1. a** An innocent one; esp., a young child. **b** An unsophisticated person; a simpleton; also, a natural fool; an idiot. **2.** In *pl.* Bluets. See INNOCENCE, 3 **a**. *U. S.*

in'no-cent-ly, *adv.* In an innocent manner.

in-noc'u-ous (ĭ-nŏk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *innocuus; in-* not + *nocuus* hurtful, *nocere* to hurt.] Harmless; producing no ill effect. — **in-noc'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-noc'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-nom'i-nate (ĭ-nŏm'ĭ-nāt; ĭn-nŏm'-), *a.* [L. *innominatus; in-* not + *nominare* to name.] Having no name. **innominate bone,** *Anat.,* either of the two bones which together form the sides and anterior wall of the pelvic cavity, each consisting of three parts, ilium, ischium, and pubis, consolidated into one in the adult; the hip bone.

in'no-vate (ĭn'ō-vāt), *v. t.;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [L. *innovatus,* p. p. of *innovare* to renew; *in-* in + *novare* to make new, *novus* new.] To make innovations in; change. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To make changes.

in'no-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of innovating. **2.** A change or novelty, esp. in customs, manners, or rites.

in'no-va-tive (ĭn'ō-vā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by, tending to, or introducing, innovations.

in'no-va'tor (-vā'tẽr), *n.* One who innovates.

in-nox'ious (ĭ-nŏk'shŭs; ĭn-nŏk'-), *a.* Harmless.

in'nu-en'do (ĭn'ū-ĕn'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [L., by intimation, by hinting, gerund of *innuere, innutum,* to give a nod, intimate; *in-* in, to + *-nuere* (in comp.) to nod.] **1.** *Law.* A parenthetical explanation or interpretation of words in a text, esp. of words alleged to be injurious or libelous; — so called from the former use of *innuendo,* with the force of "meaning" or "that is to say," to introduce such explanations. **2.** A remote allusion or reference, usually derogatory. — **Syn.** See INSINUATION.

In'nu-it (ĭn'ū-ĭt), *n. pl.* The Eskimos of America, as distinguished from the *Yuit,* or Eskimos of Asia; sometimes, the Arctic Eskimos, as distinguished from the Aleuts. *Innuit* (as also *Yuit*) means "men," and is the name these Eskimos give themselves.

in-nu'mer-a-ble (ĭ-nū'mẽr-ȧ-b'l; ĭn-nū'-), *a.* **1.** Too many to be counted; indefinitely numerous; numberless. **2.** Characterized by vast or countless number. — **in-nu'mer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-nu'mer-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-nu'mer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Numberless; innumerable.

in'nu-tri'tion (ĭn'ū-trĭsh'ŭn; ĭn'nū-), *n.* Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

in'nu-tri'tious (ĭn'ū-trĭsh'ŭs; ĭn'nū-), *a.* Not nutritious.

in'ob-serv'ance (ĭn'ŏb-zûr'vȧns), *n.* **1.** Want of attention. **2.** Nonobservance. [less.]

in'ob-serv'ant (-vȧnt), *a.* Not observant; regardless; heed-

in-oc'u-la-ble (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inoculated. — **in-oc'u-la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-oc'u-late (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *inoculatus,* p. p. of *inoculare* to ingraft; *in-* in, on + *oculare* to furnish with eyes, *oculus* eye, also, bud.] **1.** To graft by budding. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* **a** To infect with a disease by inserting its virus in the flesh. **b** To introduce (a virus or infection) by inoculation. **3.** Fig.: To introduce something into the mind of; — used esp. of harmful ideas or principles; as, to *inoculate* one with immorality.

in-oc'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or art of inoculating. **2.** The introduction of bacteria or other organisms into surroundings suited to their growth; esp., the communication of a disease by inserting its virus in the skin or flesh in order to induce a mild form of the disease and so secure future immunity.

in-oc'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, inoculates.

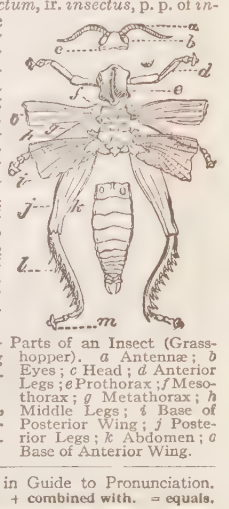
in-o'dor-ous (-ō'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Not odorous; odorless.

in'of-fen'sive (ĭn'ō-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Giving no offense, or provocation; causing no annoyance. **2.** Harmless; unoffending. — **in'of-fen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **in'of-fen'sive-ness,** *n.*

in'of-fi'cious (ĭn'ō-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not officious; esp., *Law,* regardless of, or contrary to, natural duty; undutiful.

in-op'er-a-ble (ĭn-ŏp'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a. Surg.* Not suitable to be operated on; as, an *inoperable* tumor; *inoperable* cases.

in-op'er-a-tive (ĭn-ŏp'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Not operative; not active; producing no effect.
in-op'por-tune' (ĭn-ŏp'ŏr-tūn'), *a.* Not opportune; unseasonable. — **in-op'por-tune'ly,** *adv.* — **in-op'por-tune'ness,** *n.*
in-op'por-tun'ist (-tūn'ĭst), *n.* A person who holds that a course of action or policy is inopportune; esp. [*cap.*], *Eccl. Hist.*, one of those members of the Vatican Council (1870) who opposed, as inopportune, the promulgation of the dogma of papal infallibility. [inopportune.]
in-op'por-tu'ni-ty (-tū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being
in-or'di-na-cy (ĭn-ôr'dĭ-nā-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inordinate; also, an inordinate act. *Rare.*
in-or'di-nate (-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not limited to rules or to usual bounds; excessive; intemperate. — **Syn.** See EXCESSIVE. — **in-or'di-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **in-or'di-nate-ness,** *n.*
in'or-gan'ic (ĭn'ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* Not organic; as: **a** Designating, or composed of, matter other than animal or vegetable. **b** Not forming, or not characteristic of, an organism.
in-os'cu-late (ĭn-ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. **1.** To unite, as arteries, by apposition or contact. **2.** To unite so as to become or make continuous; blend.
in-os'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of inosculating, as of blood vessels; anastomosis; blending.
in'o-site (ĭn'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἴς, ἰνός*, muscle, fiber.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_6(OH)_6$, existing in three optically different modifications. The inactive variety is found in certain animal tissues and fluids, esp. in the muscles of the heart and lungs, also in some plants.
in-ox'i-dize (ĭn-ŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.* To prevent or hinder from oxidation, rust, or decay.
in'pa'tient (ĭn'pā'shĕnt), *n.* A patient who receives lodging and food, as well as treatment, in a hospital.
in'quest (ĭn'kwĕst), *n.* [OF. *enqueste*, LL. *inquesta*, fr. L. *inquirere.* See INQUIRE.] **1.** *Law.* **a** Judicial or official inquiry, esp. before a jury. **b** A body of men assembled to hold such an inquiry. **c** The finding made on such inquiry. **2.** Inquiry; investigation; a quest; a search. *Obs. or R.*
in-qui'e-tude (ĭn-kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* Disturbed state; uneasiness; restlessness; also, in *pl.*, disquieting thoughts.
in'qui-line (ĭn'kwĭ-lĭn; -līn), *n.* [L. *inquilinus* a tenant, lodger.] *Zoöl.* An animal, esp. one of certain hymenopters, that lives habitually in the nest or abode of some other species, in many cases causing little or no inconvenience to the host; a guest; a commensal.
in-quire' (ĭn-kwīr'), *v. t.*; IN-QUIRED' (-kwīrd'); IN-QUIR'ING (-kwīr'ĭng). [OF. *enquerre*, L. *inquirere, -quisitum; in-* in + *quaerere* to seek.] **1.** To ask about or ask; make examination or inquiry respecting. **2.** To interrogate; question. *Obs.* **3.** To seek; — often used with *out. Obs.* **Syn.** Ask, interrogate, question, query, catechize, examine, interpellate. — **Ask, inquire, interrogate, question, query.** **Ask** is the general term for putting a question; as, he *asked* me about you. To **inquire** is to ask for information; it may or may not imply authority. To **question** is to inquire by putting repeated questions; as, we *questioned* the prisoner about the knife. To **interrogate** is to question formally or systematically, esp. in order to elicit information. To **query** (occasionally formal or bookish for *ask*) is in modern usage to call tentatively in question, or to mark as doubtful. [tigate.]
— *v. i.* **1.** To ask a question; ask. **2.** To examine; inves-
in-quir'er (ĭn-kwīr'ĕr), *n.* One who inquires.
in-quir'ing (ĭn-kwīr'ĭng), *p. a.* Given to inquiry; inquisitive. — **in-quir'ing-ly,** *adv.*
in-quir'y (ĭn-kwīr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIRIES (-ĭz). An inquiring; specif.: **a** Seeking; search for truth, information, or knowledge; research; investigation. **b** Interrogation; a question or questioning. — **Syn.** Interrogatory, question, query, scrutiny, investigation, research. See EXAMINATION.
in'qui-si'tion (ĭn'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *inquisitio.* See INQUIRE.] **1.** Act of inquiring; search; examination. **2.** A judicial inquiry before a jury; also, the finding of the jury. **3.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A tribunal for the discovery, trial, and punishment of heretics. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION.
in'qui-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Relating to inquiry or inquisition; inquisitorial; also, of or pert. to, or characteristic of, the Inquisition. [of its methods; an inquisitor.]
in'qui-si'tion-ist, *n.* An officer of the Inquisition, or user
in-quis'i-tive (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Given to inquiry; curious after knowledge. **2.** Disposed to ask questions, esp. about matters which do not concern the inquirer. — **Syn.** Prying, meddling, meddlesome. See CURIOUS. — **in-quis'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **in-quis'i-tive-ness,** *n.*
in-quis'i-tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who inquires or makes inquisition, esp. officially, as a coroner, sheriff, etc., or a member of the Inquisition.
in-quis'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, inquisition or inquisitors; searching; prying. **2.** *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, that system of criminal procedure in which the judge acts also as prosecutor, or in which the proceedings are conducted secretly; — opposed to *accusatorial.* — **in-quis'i-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*
in'ro' (ĭn'rō'), *n.* [Jap. *inrō; in* seal + *rō* box.] A small closed receptacle or set of receptacles carried at the girdle by the Japanese to hold medicines, perfumes, etc.
in'road (ĭn'rōd), *n.* A hostile incursion or invasion; raid; hence: an encroachment; invasion.
in'rush' (ĭn'rŭsh'), *n.* A rush inward.
in-sal'i-vate (ĭn-săl'ĭ-vāt), *v. t. Physiol.* To mix with saliva.
in'sa-lu'bri-ous (ĭn'sə-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not salubrious; unwholesome; unhealthful. — **in'sa-lu'bri-ty** (-brĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in-sane' (ĭn-sān'), *a.* [L. *insanus.* See IN- not; SANE.] **1. a** Unsound; — said of the mind. **b** Of persons, exhibiting unsoundness or derangement of mind; not sane; mad; deranged. **2.** Used by, or appropriated to, insane persons. **3.** Characterized by insanity or gross folly; chimerical. — **in-sane'ly,** *adv.* — **in-sane'ness,** *n.*
Syn. Insane, mad, crazy (here compared in their secondary senses only). **Insane** implies utter folly or irrationality; **mad** adds the implication of extravagance or rashness; that is **crazy** which is wild or distracted, as with joy, excitement, etc.; as, an *insane* scheme; a *mad* career; a *crazy* notion.
in-san'i-ta-ry (-săn'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* Not sanitary; unhealthful.
in-san'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Lack of sanitation.
in-san'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being insane; madness; lunacy. The four principal types are *melancholia, mania, delusional insanity,* and *dementia.* **2.** *Law.* Such unsoundness of mental condition as, with regard to any matter under action, nullifies or modifies individual legal responsibility or capacity. **3.** Extravagant foolishness or folly, or an example of it. — **Syn.** Lunacy, madness, derangement, alienation, delirium, frenzy, monomania.
in-sa'ti-a-ble (-sā'shĭ-ə-b'l; -shə-b'l), *a.* Not satiable. — **in-sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-sa'ti-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-sa'ti-a-bly,** *adv.* [tiable.]
in-sa'ti-ate (-āt), *a.* That is not satiate, or satisfied; insa-
in-sconce' (-skŏns'). Obs. var. of ENSCONCE.
in-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *inscribere.* See IN- in; SCRIBE.] **1.** To write or engrave (words or characters); also, to mark or engrave (as a tablet) with recording characters. **2.** Hence: to stamp deeply; impress. **3.** To enter the name of, as in a list; enroll; specif., *Finance,* to register the names of the holders of (securities, as stocks, etc.). *British.* **4.** To address; dedicate informally. **5.** *Geom.* To draw (one figure within another) so that as many points as possible of the inner figure lie in the boundary of the outer figure.
in-scrib'er (-skrīb'ĕr), *n.* One who inscribes.
in-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of inscribing. **2.** That which is inscribed; something written or engraved for preservation. **3.** An address or informal dedication, as of a book. **4.** *Finance.* Act of inscribing securities; in *pl.*, inscribed securities, as stocks or bonds. *British.*
in-scrip'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an inscription.
in-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, an inscription.
in-scroll' (-skrōl'), *v. t.* To write on a scroll; record.
in-scru'ta-bil'i-ty (-skroō'tə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inscrutable.
in-scru'ta-ble (-skroō'tə-b'l), *a.* [L. *inscrutabilis.* See IN- not; SCRUTINY.] **1.** Incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study; incomprehensible. **2.** Unfathomable. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See MYSTERIOUS. — **-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-scru'ta-bly,** *adv.* [sculpture. *Obs. or R.*]
in-sculp' (-skŭlp'), *v. t.* [L. *insculpere.*] To engrave;
in'sect (ĭn'sĕkt), *n.* [L. *insectum,* fr. *insectus,* p. p. of *insecare* to cut in; — because they appear *cut in,* or nearly divided.] **1.** Popularly, any of numerous small invertebrate animals belonging to a class (*Insecta*) comprising beetles, bugs, bees, flies, etc. (all having three clearly defined body regions, *head, thorax,* and *abdomen,* and only three pairs of legs, and usually two pairs of wings), and to other allied classes of arthropods, as spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, wood lice, etc. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any member of the class *Insecta* (See DEF. 1).



Parts of an Insect (Grasshopper). *a* Antennæ; *b* Eyes; *c* Head; *d* Anterior Legs; *e* Prothorax; *f* Mesothorax; *g* Metathorax; *h* Middle Legs; *i* Base of Posterior Wing; *j* Posterior Legs; *k* Abdomen; *a* Base of Anterior Wing.

in'sec-ta-ry (ĭn'sĕk-tă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz), **in'sec-ta'ri-um** (-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ə). [NL. *insectarium.*] A place for keeping living insects; also, the collection contained therein.
in-sec'ti-cide (ĭn-sĕk'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*insect* + *-cide.*] A powder or other agent used to destroy insects.

in-sec'tile (ĭn-sĕk'tĭl), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, an insect; consisting of insects. [or plant.

in-sec'ti-vore (ĭn-sĕk'tĭ-vōr), *n.* An insectivorous animal

in'sec-tiv'o-rous (ĭn'sĕk-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *insectum* insect + *vorare* to devour.] **1.** Feeding on or consuming insects; as, *insectivorous* birds, *insectivorous* plants. **2.** *Zoöl.* Belonging to an order (*Insectivora*) of mammals including the moles, shrews, hedgehogs, and their allies, which are mostly small, insectivorous, terrestrial, and nocturnal.

in'se-cure' (ĭn'sē-kūr'), *a.* Not secure; not effectually protected; unsafe. — **in'se-cure'ly,** *adv.*

in'se-cu'ri-ty (-kū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being insecure; want of safety; risk.

in-sem'i-nate (ĭn-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *inseminatus*, p. p. of *inseminare* to sow; *in* in + *seminatus*, p. p. of *seminare* to sow, *semen* seed.] To sow or sow in; to implant; impregnate. — **in-sem'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

in-sen'sate (ĭn-sĕn'sāt), *a.* **1.** Without sensation; inanimate; as, *insensate* stones. **2.** Without sense, or intelligence; as, an *insensate* project. **3.** Without sensibility; unfeeling; brutal. — **Syn.** See INSENSIBLE.

in-sen'si-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being insensible; want of sensibility.

in-sen'si-ble (-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable or bereft of feeling or sensation; specif.: **a** Nonconscious or inanimate; insentient; as, *insensate* stones. **2.** Without sense, or intelligence; as, an *insensate* project. **3.** Without sensibility; unfeeling; brutal. — **Syn.** See INSENSIBLE.

in-sen'si-bly, *adv.*

Syn. Insensate, dull, numb, unfeeling, stupid, stolid, torpid, apathetic, impassive, indifferent. — **Insensible, insensate.** **Insensible** applies chiefly to persons; **insensate**, to both persons (or personal qualities) and things. **Insensible** implies insusceptibility to feeling, sometimes entire unconsciousness; **insensate** suggests incapability of sensation or feeling, sometimes utter senselessness; as, *insensible* to praise, gratitude; an *insensate* block; *insensate* folly.

in-sen'si-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not sensitive; insensible; unimpressionable. — **in-sen'si-tive-ness,** *n.*

in-sen'ti-ence (-shĭ-ĕns), *n.* State of being insentient.

in-sen'ti-ent (-shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt), *a.* Not sentient; not having perception or feeling; nonconscious or inanimate.

in-sep'a-ra-ble (-sĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* Not separable. — **in-sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-sep'a-ra-bly,** *adv.*

in-sert' (-sûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *insertus*, p. p. of *inserere* to insert; *in-* in + *serere* to join, connect.] To set, put, or thrust in; cause to enter, or be included, or contained; as, to *insert* a peg in a hole; to *insert* a letter in a word, a page in a book, etc. — **in-sert'er,** *n.*

Syn. Insert, intercalate, interpolate. To **insert** (the general term) is to introduce esp. between or among other things; to **intercalate** (primarily to make an insertion in the calendar) is to insert esp. between the members of a series; to **interpolate** is to insert esp. extraneous or spurious matter; as, an *inserted* stanza (implying only its introduction); an *intercalated* stanza (suggesting an intrusion into a sequence); an *interpolated* (i. e., spurious) stanza.

in'sert (ĭn'sûrt), *n.* A thing inserted or to be inserted; esp., *U. S.*, an extra leaf or leaves, or the like, placed within the leaves of a periodical, etc., or the folds of a newspaper.

in-sert'ed (ĭn-sûr'tĕd), *p. a.* Set in; fitted in; specif., *Zoöl., Bot., etc.*, attached by natural growth, as the parts of a flower (thus, the calyx is *inserted* upon the receptacle), or a muscle or tendon (see INSERTION, 3 **a**).

in-ser'tion (ĭn-sûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of inserting. **2.** That which is inserted; specif., embroidery or needlework to be inserted in plain material; a piece of such work; a narrow strip of embroidered lace, muslin, etc. **3.** *Zoöl., Bot., etc.* **a** The mode or place of attachment of an organ or part. **b** *Anat.* The end or part of a muscle or tendon by which it is attached to the part to be moved.

in'ses-so'ri-al (ĭn'sĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [From L. *insessor* a sitter in, fr. *insidere, insessum*, to sit in or down. See INSIDIOUS.] *Zoöl.* Perching, or adapted for perching.

in-set' (ĭn-sĕt'), *v. t.* To set in; insert as an inset.

in'set (ĭn'sĕt), *n.* **1.** Act of setting in; inflow. **2.** That which is inserted, or set in; an insertion. **3.** One or more separate leaves inserted in a volume, esp. before binding.

in'shore' (ĭn'shōr'; ĭn'shōr'), *a.* Near, or directed toward, the shore. — *adv.* (*pron.* ĭn'shōr'). In toward the shore.

in-shrine' (ĭn-shrīn'). Var. of ENSHRINE.

in'side' (ĭn'sīd'), *n.* **1.** The inner side, surface, or part; interior. **2.** Entrails; — usually in *pl. Colloq.* **3.** Inward nature. **4.** An inside passenger. *Colloq.* **5. a** In *pl.* Sheets of paper that do not include any from the outside of original packages. **b** *Print.* The side of a sheet that contains the second page.

In'side' (ĭn'sīd'), *a.* Internal; interior. — (ĭn'sīd'; ĭn'sīd'), *adv.* Within; internally. — *prep.* Inside of; within.

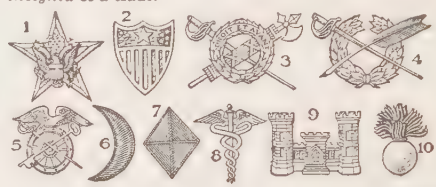
in'sid'er (ĭn'sīd'ĕr), *n.* A person inside; hence one in a position to have first-hand information; — opp. to *outsider.*

in-sid'i-ous (ĭn-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *insidiosus*, fr. *insidiae* ambush, *insidere* to sit in; *in-* + *sedere* to sit.] Lying in wait to insnare, or intended to entrap; characterized by treachery and deceit; sly; crafty; wily. — **in-sid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-sid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

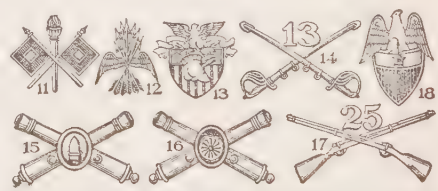
in'sight' (ĭn'sīt'), *n.* **1.** Mental vision; discernment; intuition. **2.** Act or fact of apprehending the inner nature of things. — **Syn.** See DISCERNMENT.

in-sig'ne (ĭn-sĭg'nē), *n.* [L.] *Sing.* of INSIGNIA.

in-sig'ni-a (-nĭ-ă), *n. pl.; sing.* INSIGNE (-sĭg'nē). [L., fr. *insignis* distinguished by a mark; *in-* in + *signum* a mark.] **1.** Distinguishing marks of authority, office, or honor; badges; emblems. **2.** Typical and characteristic marks or signs, by which anything is distinguished; as, the *insignia* of a trade.



Insignia of the United States Army. 1. General Staff Corps. Star, silver; Coat of arms, gold and enamel. 2. Adjutant General's Dept. (From 1904 to 1907 called Military Secretary's Dept.) Gold. 3. Inspector General's Dept. Gold. 4. Judge Advocate General's Dept. Gold. 5. Quartermaster's Dept. Gold, platinum, and enamel. 6. Subsistence Dept. Silver. 7. Pay Dept. Gold. 8. Medical Dept. Gold. 9. Corps of Engineers. Silver. 10. Ordnance Dept. Gold.



Insignia of the United States Army. Continued. 11. Signal Corps. Gold and silver. 12. Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs. Gold. 13. Professors and Associate Professors of the U. S. Military Academy. Gold. 14. Cavalry (the large number indicating the regiment). Gold. 15. Coast Artillery. Gold; Projectile red. 16. Field Artillery. Gold. 17. Infantry (the large number indicating the regiment). Gold. 18. Aid-de-camp. Shield enameled in proper colors; Eagle, gold.

in'sig-nif'i-cance (ĭn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kăns), *n.* Condition or quality of being insignificant; want of significance.

in'sig-nif'i-can-cy (-kăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Insignificance; also, an insignificant thing or person.

in'sig-nif'i-cant (-kănt), *a.* Not significant; as: **a** Meaningless; as, *insignificant* words. **b** Having no weight; unimportant; trifling; small; mean. **c** Small; of little size; of no importance; as, an *insignificant* town. — **Syn.** Immaterial, inconsiderable, inferior, trivial, contemptible. — **in'sig-nif'i-cant-ly,** *adv.*

in'sin-cere' (ĭn'sĭn-sēr'), *a.* Not sincere; dissembling; deceitful; false. — **Syn.** Hollow, hypocritical, deceptive, disingenuous, untrustworthy. — **in'sin-cere'ly,** *adv.*

in'sin-cer'i-ty (-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Hypocrisy; deceitfulness.

in-sin'u-ate (ĭn-sĭn'ū-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *insinuatus*, p. p. of *insinuare* to insinuate; *in-* in + *sinus* bosom.] **1.** To introduce gently, slowly, or artfully. **2.** To work or introduce (a person or one's self) gently or artfully, as into some relation; ingratiate. **3.** To hint indirectly; suggest; imply, esp. with a malicious or underhanded purpose. — **Syn.** Instill, suggest, intimate. See HINT, INGRATIATE. — *v. i.* **1.** To creep, wind, or flow in. *Obs.* **2.** To ingratiate one's self. *Obs.*

in-sin'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of insinuating. **2.** That which is insinuated: **a** An ingratiating act or speech. **b** An indirect hint; a suggestion.

Syn. Ingratiation; hinting, suggestion, implication, innuendo. — **Insinuation, innuendo** agree in the sense of covert suggestion, usually to a person's discredit. But **innuendo** often adds to **insinuation** the idea of an ambiguous or equivocal allusion so framed as to point to something injurious to the character or reputation of the person referred to; as, covert *innuendoes* insinuating evil.

in-sin'u-a-tive (-sĭn'ū-ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Stealing into the confidence or affections; ingratiating. **2.** Hinting; insinuating.

in-sin'u-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who insinuates.

in-sip'id (-sĭp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *insipidus; in-* not + *sapidus*

savory, *sapere* to taste.] **1.** Without savor; tasteless; flat. **2.** Wanting in animation; uninteresting; dull.
Syn. Vapid, flat, stale, lifeless, dead, pointless, monotonous, tame, heavy, prosy, prosaic. — **Insipid**, **vapid**, **flat** apply in their physical senses to food or drink. That is **insipid** which is without taste or marked flavor; that is **vapid** which has lost its life or spirit; **flat** implies still more strongly deadness or staleness.

in'si-pid'i-ty (ĭn'sĭ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being insipid; also, something insipid.

in-sip'id-ly, *adv.* In an insipid manner or condition.

in-sip'id-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being insipid.

in-si'pi-ence (ĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns), *n.* [L. *insipientia*; *in-* not + *sapiens* wise.] Want of intelligence; stupidity.

in-sist' (ĭn-sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *insistere* to set foot on, follow, persist; *in-* in + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand.] To take a stand and refuse to give way; hold to something firmly or determinedly; be persistent.

in-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns), *n.* Act of insisting; state or quality of being insistent; persistence; urgency.

in-sist'en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Insistent quality; insistence.

in-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Insisting or disposed to insist; persistent; hence, compelling attention. — **in-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.*

‖**in si'tu** (ĭn sī'tū). [L.] In its natural or original position.

in-snare' (-snâr'), *v. t.* To catch in or as in a snare; entrap.

in-snar'er (ĭn-snâr'ĕr), *n.* One who insnares.

in'so-bri'e-ty (ĭn'sō-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* Want of sobriety, moderation, or calmness; intemperance; drunkenness.

in-so'cia-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sō'shà-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being insociable; want of sociability.

in-so'cia-ble (ĭn-sō'shà-b'l), *a.* Unsociable.

in'so-la'tion (ĭn'sō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insolatio*; deriv. of *in* in + *sol* the sun.] **1.** Exposure to the rays of the sun. **2.** Specif.: **a** Act or process of exposing to the sun's rays for drying or maturing, as fruits. **b** *Med.* (1) A sunstroke. (2) Treatment of disease by sun baths.

in'sole' (ĭn'sōl'), *n.* The inside sole of a boot or shoe; also, a loose thin strip of leather, felt, or the like, placed inside a shoe for warmth or ease.

in'so-lence (-sō-lĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being insolent; overbearing demeanor; brutal impudence. **2.** An insult.

in'so-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *insolens*, *-entis*; *in-* not + *solens* accustomed, p. pr. of *solere* to be accustomed.] **1.** Haughty and contemptuous or brutal in behavior or language; overbearing; grossly disrespectful; as, an *insolent* servant. **2.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, insolence; insulting; as, *insolent* words. — **Syn.** Abusive, impertinent, impudent, saucy. See ARROGANT. — *n.* One who is insolent. — **in'so-lent-ly**, *adv.* [being insoluble.]

in-sol'u-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of

in-sol'u-ble (ĭn-sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* Not soluble; as: **a** Indissoluble. **b** Not to be solved or explained; insolvable. **c** Incapable of being dissolved (in a liquid); also, very difficult to dissolve. — **in-sol'u-ble-ness**, *n.*

in-solv'a-ble (-sŏl'và-b'l), *a.* Not solvable; insoluble.

in-sol'ven-cy (-sŏl'vĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being insolvent.

in-sol'vent (-vĕnt), *a.* **1.** **a** Not solvent; unable to pay one's debts. **b** Not sufficient to pay all the enforceable debts against it; as, an *insolvent* estate. **2.** Relating to persons unable to pay their debts; as, an *insolvent* law.
— *n.* An insolvent debtor.

in-som'ni-a (-sŏm'nĭ-à), *n.* [L., fr. *insomnis* sleepless; *in-* not + *somnus* sleep.] Prolonged inability to obtain due sleep; sleeplessness. — **in-som'ni-ous** (-ŭs), *a. Rare.*

in'so-much' (ĭn'sō-mŭch'), *adv.* So much; to such a degree; in such wise; so; — usually used with *that* or *as*.

in'sou'ciance' (ăn'sōō'syăns'; ĭn-sōō'sĭ-ăns), *n.* [F.] Want of care or concern; indifference.

in-sou'ci-ant (ĭn-sōō'sĭ-ănt; *F.* ăn'sōō'syän'), *a.* [F.] Characterized by insouciance; indifferent; unconcerned.

in-soul' (ĭn-sōl'), *v. t.* **1.** To put or absorb into the soul. **2.** To set a soul in; fill with soul; animate; ensoul.

in-span' (ĭn-spăn'), *v. t. & i.* [D. *inspannen*.] To yoke or harness, as oxen to a wagon. *S. Africa.*

in-spect' (ĭn-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *inspectus*, p. p. of *inspicere* to inspect; *in-* in + *specere* to look at.] **1.** To look upon; view critically; examine; investigate. **2.** To view and examine officially, as troops, a public work, etc.; oversee.

in-spec'tion (ĭn-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of inspecting. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION.

in-spec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to inspection; also, possible to be mentally grasped at once without study.

in-spec'tive (ĭn-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Engaged in, or given to, inspection; inspecting; involving inspection.

in-spec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who inspects; overseer. **2.** A police officer next below a superintendent. [a sphere.]

in-sphere' (-sfēr'), *v. t.* To place or inclose in, or form into,

in-spir'a-ble (-spīr'à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inspired.

in'spi-ra'tion (ĭn'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of breathing in; specif., the drawing of air into the lungs; — opp. to *expiration*. **2.** *Theol.* A supernatural influence which qualifies men to receive and communicate divine truth; also, the truth so communicated. **3.** Act, power, or result of stimulating the intellect or emotions; as, the *inspiration* of art
Syn. **Inspiration**, **afflatus**. **Inspiration** denotes the awakening, quickening, or creative impulse, esp. as manifested in high artistic achievement; **afflatus** (usually in the somewhat bookish phrase *divine afflatus*) is overwhelming or compelling inspiration.

in'spi-ra'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Produced or moved by inspiration; inspired; as, an *inspirational* state. **2.** Of or pertaining to inspiration. **3.** Communicating inspiration; as, an *inspirational* book. — **in'spi-ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-spir'a-to-ry (ĭn-spīr'à-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, aiding, used for, or marked by, inspiration; as, *inspiratory* muscles.

in-spire' (ĭn-spīr'), *v. t.*; -INSPIRED' (-spīrd'); -SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [OF. *enspirer*, *inspirer*, L. *inspirare*; *in-* in + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To blow or breathe into or upon. *Obs. or Arch.* **2.** To infuse by breathing. *Archaic.* **3.** To inhale; — opp. to *expire*. **4.** To infuse into as if by breathing; affect as with a supernatural influence; give inspiration to; as, to *inspire* one with patriotism. **5.** To infuse into the mind; convey as by a divine influence; produce as by inspiration; as, his manner *inspires* confidence. — *v. i.* **1.** To inhale air. **2.** To impart inspiration.

in-spired' (ĭn-spīrd'), *p. a.* **1.** Breathed in. **2.** Animated or affected by or as by a supernatural influence. **3.** Suggested by some one in power or in an influential position.

in-spir'er (-spīr'ĕr), *n.* One who inspires.

in-spir'it (ĭn-spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To infuse life or spirit into; animate; encourage; cheer.

in-spis'sate (ĭn-spĭs'āt), *v. t. & i.*; -SAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -SAT-ING. [L. *inspissatus*, p. p. of *inspissare* to thicken; *in-* + *spissare* to thicken, *spissus* thick.] To thicken, esp. by evaporation.

in'spis-sa'tion (ĭn'spĭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of inspissating, or state of being inspissated.

in'sta-bil'i-ty (ĭn'stà-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being unstable, or an instance of it; as: **a** Want of firmness or security. **b** Lack of determination or fixedness; inconstancy. — **Syn.** Fickleness, changeableness, changeability, wavering, unsteadiness, unstableness.

in-sta'ble (ĭn-stā'b'l), *a.* Unstable.

in-stall' (-stôl'), *v. t.* [F. *installer*, LL. *installare*, fr. *in-* in + OHG. *stal* a place, stall.] **1.** To place in office by seating in a stall, or official seat; hence: to place formally in an office, etc.; instate; induct. **2.** To set in a seat; give a place to. **3.** To set up or fix in position for use or service; as, to *install* a heating system.

in'stal-la'tion (ĭn'stô-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of installing; state of being installed. **2.** A system of machines, apparatus, etc., as set up for use, as in electric lighting, etc.

in-stall'ment, **in-stal'ment** (ĭn-stôl'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Installation. **2.** [Prob. a different word.] Any portion of a debt or a sum of money that has been divided into portions payable at different times.

in'stance (ĭn'stăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *instantia*, fr. *instans*. See INSTANT.] **1.** Urgent solicitation; hence: urgency; insistence. *Archaic.* **2.** Instigation; request; as, he wrote at the *instance* of the publishers. **3.** That which urges, as a motive. *Obs.* **4.** That which offers itself or is offered as an illustrative case; something cited in proof; example. **5.** Step in an action; occasion; as, in the first *instance*. — **Syn.** See EXAMPLE.
— *v. t.*; -STANCED (-stănst); -STANC-ING (-stăn-sĭng). **1.** To demonstrate or show by an instance, or example; exemplify; illustrate. **2.** To mention as an example; cite.

in'stan-cy (-stăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being instant; as: **a** Urgency; pressure. **b** Immediateness in action; instantaneousness.

in'stant (-stănt), *a.* [L. *instans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *instare* to stand or press upon; *in-* in, on + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Pressing; urgent; earnest. **2.** Present; current; — now rare, exc. as used with dates to indicate the current month (commonly abbr. *inst.*); as, the 10th *inst.* **3.** Closely pressing in time; immediate. **4.** Direct.
— *adv.* Instantly. *Poetic.*
— *n.* **1.** A point in duration; moment; esp., an infinitesimal portion of time; also, any particular moment. **2.** The present or current month; — an elliptical use. See INSTANT, *a.*, **2.**
Syn. Moment, minute, second, flash, trice, jiffy. — **Instant**, **moment**, **minute**. **Instant** emphasizes the idea of inappreciable duration; **moment** is often interchangeable with *instant*, but sometimes suggests slightly longer continuance; **minute**, though often equivalent to *moment* or *instant*, ordinarily suggests somewhat definitely the measured fraction of an hour.

in'stan-ta'ne-ous (ĭn'stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Done or occurring in an instant. **2.** At or during a given instant.

in'stan-ta'ne-ous-ly, *adv.* In an instantaneous manner. — **Syn.** See DIRECTLY.

in-stant'er (ĭn-stăn'tĕr), *adv.* [L., earnestly.] Immediately.

in'stant-ly (ĭn'stănt-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With urgency or importunity; earnestly; pressingly. *Archaic.* **2.** Without the

least delay; at once. — **Syn.** See DIRECTLY. — *conj.* As soon as; immediately; directly.

in-star' (ĭn-stär'), *v. t.* **1.** To place as a star; turn into a star. **2.** To adorn or stud with or as with stars.

in-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.*; -STAT'ED (-stāt'ĕd); -STAT'ING. **1.** To set or establish, as in a rank, office, or status; install. **2.** To invest; endow. *Obs.*

in'stau-ra'tion (ĭn'stô-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *instauratio*, fr. *instauratus*, p. p. of *instaurare* to renew.] Restoration after decay, lapse, or dilapidation; renewal.

in-stead' (-stĕd'), *adv.* [*in-* + *stead* place.] **1.** In the place; in lieu; — used esp. with *of*. **2.** In its stead; rather.

in'step (ĭn'stĕp), *n.* [Formerly also *instop*, *insteep*; prob. fr. *in-* in + *step*.] **1.** The arched part of the human foot in front of the ankle joint. **2.** That part of the hind leg of the horse between the hock, or ham, and the pastern joint. **3.** That part of a shoe, stocking, etc., over the instep.

'n'sti-gate (ĭn'stĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *instigatus*, p. p. of *instigare* to instigate; *in-* in + a root akin to E. *stick*.] To urge forward; set on; provoke; incite; — chiefly with reference to evil actions. — **Syn.** Stimulate, spur, tempt, impel. See MOVE.

in'sti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of instigating, or state of being instigated; incitement, esp. to evil or wickedness; also, an incentive or spur.

in'sti-ga'tor, *n.* One who instigates or incites.

in-still', in-stil' (ĭn-stĭl'), *v. t.*; IN-STILLED' (-stĭld'); -STILL'ING. [L. *instillare*, *-latum*; *in-* in + *stillare* to drop, *stilla* drop.] To drop in; pour in drop by drop; hence: to impart gradually; infuse slowly; as, to *instill* obedience into a child. — **in-still'ment, in-stil'ment**, *n.*

in'stil-la'tion (ĭn'stĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of instilling; also, that which is instilled.

in-stinct' (ĭn-stĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *instinctus*, p. p. of *instinguere* to instigate, incite.] **1.** Impelled by an inner or an exciting agency. **2.** Imbued; charged; — used with *with*.

in'stinct (ĭn'stĭŋkt), *n.* **1.** Natural inward impulse; involuntary or unreasoning prompting to any action, bodily or mental; esp., any inherited tendency, characteristic of a group or race of related animals, to perform a specific action in a specific way when the appropriate situation occurs. **2.** A natural aptitude or knack; predilection.

in-stinc'tive (-stĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, instinct; derived from, or prompted by, instinct; determined by natural impulse. — **in-stinc'tive-ly**, *adv.* **Syn.** Intuitive, natural, involuntary, spontaneous, automatic, original, innate, inherent. — **Instinctive, intuitive.** **Instinctive** connotes innate impulse or spontaneous aptitude; **intuitive** implies direct perception or apprehension, without reasoning; as, an *instinctive* dread; *intuitive* ideas.

in'sti-tute (ĭn'stĭ-tūt), *v.t.*; -TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); -TUT'ING. [L. *institutus*, p. p. of *instituere* to institute, instruct; *in-* in + *statuere* to cause to stand.] **1.** To set up; originate and establish; hence: to set on foot; inaugurate. **2.** To install or appoint, as to office. *Obs.* **3.** *Eccl. Law.* To invest with the spiritual charge of a benefice. — **Syn.** Begin, commence; found, erect, organize, constitute.

— *n.* That which is instituted; as: **a** An elementary principle; an authoritative precept or rule; usually, in *pl.*, a collection of such principles or precepts, esp. of legal principles. **b** An institution; an organization to promote learning, art, etc., as a society or a college; also, a building devoted to the work of such an organization. **c** More fully **teachers' institute.** An occasional meeting of school teachers for normal instruction.

in'sti-tut'er (-tūt'ĕr), *n.* = INSTITUTOR.

in'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of instituting; as: **a** Establishment; foundation. **b** *Eccl.* The investing of a clergyman with the spiritual charge of a benefice. **2.** A textbook; an institute. *Obs., exc. in Law.* **3.** That which is instituted, or established; as: **a** An established social, political, or national practice, law, custom, characteristic, etc. **b** An organized society or corporation; an establishment, esp. one of a public character, or one affecting a community; a foundation; as, a literary *institution;* a charitable *institution*.

in'sti-tu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or initiated by, institution; specif., having institutions of a charitable and educational character in connection with religious work; as, an *institutional* church. **2.** *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to the institution of a sacrament. **3.** Pertaining to, or treating of, legal institutes, or elements or rudiments. **4.** Of or pert. to institutions or their buildings; as, *institutional* life. — **in'sti-tu'tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

in'sti-tu'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to legal institutes. **2.** *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to institution in office. **3.** Of or pertaining to an institution or institutions.

in'sti-tu'tive (ĭn'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or intended to institute; of or pertaining to institution. **2.** Established; of, or characterized by, institution; conventional.

in'sti-tu'tor (ĭn'stĭ-tū'tĕr), *n.* One who institutes.

in-struct' (ĭn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *instructus*, p. p. of *instruere* to furnish, provide, construct, instruct; *in-* in, on + *struere* to build.] **1.** To impart knowledge to, esp. methodically; teach; discipline. **2.** To inform; apprise. **3.** To furnish with directions; direct. — **Syn.** See COMMAND.

in-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, practice, or profession of one who instructs. **2.** That which instructs or is imparted to instruct; as: **a** Knowledge or discipline given. **b** A teaching; precept; thing taught. **c** Orders, esp. as to duty or procedure; — usually in *pl.*

Syn. Instruction, teaching, tuition. **Instruction** emphasizes the imparting of information, knowledge, or skill; **teaching** suggests more the personal relation of master and pupil; **tuition**, the most formal term, implies superintendence or (esp.) remuneration for instruction.

in-struc'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to or promoting instruction; containing or conveying instruction.

in-struc'tive (-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-struc'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who instructs; a teacher. **2.** Specif., in American colleges and universities, a teacher of a rank inferior to that of professor. — **in-struc'tor-ship**, *n.* — **in-struc'tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

in'stru-ment (ĭn'strōō-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *instrumentum*. See INSTRUCT.] **1.** That by means of which something is performed or effected; medium; agent. **2.** A device for doing work or producing an effect; tool; implement. **3.** A contrivance by which musical sounds are produced; as, wind *instruments*. **4.** A legal writing, as a deed, writ, etc. — **Syn.** Utensil, machine, apparatus. See IMPLEMENT.

in'stru-men'tal (ĭn'strōō-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Acting as an instrument; helpful; serviceable. **2.** Of or pert. to an instrument, esp. a musical instrument; designed for, or performed with or on, an instrument. **3.** *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, a case expressing means or agency. In Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, it was a separate case, but it has now disappeared from English, leaving only a few anomalous forms.

in'stru-men'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Philos.* The view that the sanction of truth is its utility, or that truth is genuine only when it is a valuable instrument. Cf. PRAGMATISM.

in'stru-men'tal-ist, *n.* **1.** One who plays upon an instrument of music, as distinguished from a *vocalist*. **2.** *Philos.* A believer in, or advocate of, instrumentalism.

in'stru-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being instrumental; an agency.

in'stru-men'tal-ly (-mĕn'tăl-ĭ), *adv.* In an instrumental manner; as, by, or with, an instrument.

in'stru-men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Arrangement or composition of music for instruments, esp. for the orchestra; orchestration. **2.** A use of, or operation with, instruments.

in'sub-or'di-nate (ĭn'sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not subordinate; disobedient; mutinous. — *n.* An insubordinate person.

in'sub-or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being insubordinate; disobedience to authority.

in'sub-stan'tial (ĭn'sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* Not substantial; as: **a** Unreal; apparitional. **b** Unsubstantial.

in-suf'fer-a-ble (ĭn-sŭf'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being suffered or endured; intolerable; as, *insufferable* wrongs. — **in-suf'fer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv.*

in'suf-fi'cience (-sŭ-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Insufficiency. *Obs. or R.*

in'suf-fi'cien-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Insufficient quality or state.

in'suf-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* Not sufficient; wanting in strength, power, capacity, or skill; inadequate. — **Syn.** Scanty, incommensurate; incompetent, incapable. — **in'-suf-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

in-suf'flate (ĭn-sŭf'lāt; ĭn'sŭ-flāt), *v. t.*; -SUF'FLAT-ED (-lāt-ĕd; -flāt'ĕd); -FLAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *insufflare*.] To blow upon or breathe upon; use insufflation upon; blow into.

in'suf-fla'tion (ĭn'sŭ-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insufflatio*. See IN- in; SUFFLATE.] Act of breathing or blowing on, into, or in, as, *Eccl.*, upon a person to symbolize the inspiration of a new spiritual life and the expulsion of evil spirits, or, *Med.*, into the lungs in cases of asphyxia.

in'su-lar (ĭn'sū-lăr), *a.* [L. *insularis*, fr. *insula* island.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, an island; dwelling or situated on or forming an island. **2.** Insulated; isolated. **3.** Pertaining to the people of an island; hence: narrow; illiberal. **4.** *Med.* Arranged in, or marked by, isolated patches or spots; as: **insular sclerosis**, cerebrospinal sclerosis.

in'su-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being insular.

in'su-late (ĭn'sū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *insulatus* insulated, *insula* island.] To place in a detached position; isolate; esp., *Physics*, to separate by nonconductors, as to prevent transfer of electricity or heat.

insulated wire, wire covered with nonconducting material for electrical use.

in'su-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of insulating; state of being insulated; material used or for use in insulating.

in'su-la'tor (ĭn'sū-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, insulates, as in insulating electric wires, etc.

in-sult' (ĭn-sŭlt'), *v. t.* [L. *insultare*, freq. fr. *insilire* to leap into or upon; *in-* + *salire* to leap.] **1.** To treat

with insolence; affront wantonly. **2.** To assail; assault; specif., *Mil.*, to attack suddenly. *Obs. or Fig.* — *v. i.* To behave with pride or insolence; exult insolently. *Archaic.*

in'sult (ĭn'sŭlt), *n.* **1.** Act of attacking or assailing; attack. *Archaic.* **2.** Gross indignity offered to another; an affront. — **Syn.** Outrage, contumely. See AFFRONT.

in'sul-ta'tion (ĭn'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of insulting; insult. *Archaic.*

in-sult'er (ĭn-sŭl'tẽr), *n.* One who insults.

in-sult'ing, *p. a.* Containing insult. — **Syn.** See ARROGANT.

in-su'per-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sū'pẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being insuperable; insuperableness.

in-su'per-a-ble (ĭn-sū'pẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not superable; incapable of being surmounted; insurmountable; specif.: **a** Incapable of being overcome; invincible; — now said only of difficulties, hindrances, etc. **b** Incapable of being passed over; impassable; as, an *insuperable* barrier. — **in-su'per-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-su'per-a-bly,** *adv.*

in'sup-port'a-ble (ĭn'sŭ-pōr'tȧ-b'l; 57), *a.* Not supportable; insufferable. — **in'sup-port'a-bly,** *adv.*

in'sup-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be suppressed; irrepressible. — **in'sup-press'i-bly,** *adv.*

in-sur'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-shōōr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or condition of being insurable.

in-sur'a-ble (ĭn-shōōr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, etc.; proper to be insured.

in-sur'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of insuring against loss by a contingent event; also, the business of making insurance contracts; — called also *assurance.* **2.** Premium paid for insuring anything. **3.** Sum for which anything is insured.

in-sur'ant (ĭn-shōōr'ȧnt), *n.* The person who takes out a policy of insurance; the beneficiary of an insurance policy.

in-sure' (ĭn-shōōr'), *v. t.*; -SURED' (-shōōrd'); -SUR'ING. [ME. *ensuren*, prob. for *assuren*, by change of prefix.] **1.** To make sure or secure; guarantee. **2.** To secure against loss (as from fire, accident, death, etc.), on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate or premium. — *v. i.* To contract to give insurance; underwrite; also, to procure or effect insurance. [used chiefly with *the.*]

in-sured' (-shōōrd'), *n.* A person or persons insured; —

in-sur'er (-shōōr'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, insures.

in-sur'gence (-sûr'jĕns), *n.* An uprising; insurrection.

in-sur'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being insurgent; tendency to spring up or to revolt; insurgence.

in-sur'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *insurgens*, p. pr. of *insurgere, insurrectum*, to rise up; *in-* in + *surgere* to rise.] Rising against authority or established government; rebellious. **Syn. Insurgent, rebel. Insurgent** implies a rising against constituted authority; **rebel,** open and armed resistance. — *n.* One who revolts; a rebel, esp. one not recognized as a belligerent. Specif. [*cap.*], in United States politics, after about 1905, a member of a section of the Republican party which demanded a more radical policy than that formerly adopted by the party.

in'sur-mount'a-ble (ĭn'sŭr-moun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being surmounted; insuperable. — **-mount'a-bly,** *adv.*

in'sur-rec'tion (ĭn'sŭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *insurrectio*, fr. *insurgere.* See INSURGENT.] A rising against civil or political authority. — **Syn.** See REBELLION.

in'sur-rec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to insurrection.

in'sur-rec'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or given to, insurrection; rebellious. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who makes insurrection; an insurgent.

in'sur-rec'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors, or takes part in, insurrection; an insurgent. — **in'sur-rec'tion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

in'sus-cep'ti-ble (ĭn'sŭ-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not susceptible; not impressible. — **in'sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-swathe' (ĭn-swāth'). Var. of ENSWATHE.

in'swept' (ĭn'swĕpt'), *a.* Narrowed at the forward end; — said of an automobile frame when the side members are closer together at the forward end than at the rear.

in-tact' (ĭn-tăkt'), *a.* [L. *intactus; in-* not + *tactus*, p. p. of *tangere* to touch.] Untouched, esp. by anything that harms; uninjured; left entire. — **Syn.** See WHOLE.

in-tagl'io (ĭn-tăl'yō; *It.* ēn-tälʹyō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TAGLIOS (ĭn-tăl'yōz), It. -TAGLI (ēn-tälʹyē). [It., fr. *intagliare* to engrave, carve; *in-* in + *tagliare* to cut. See TAILOR.] **1.** An engraving; esp., a figure depressed below the surface of the material; also, the art or process of executing intaglios; — chiefly in *in intaglio.* **2.** Anything, esp. a gem, carved in intaglio. Cf. CAMEO.

— *v. t.* To cut or represent in intaglio.

in'take' (ĭn'tāk'), *n.* **1.** A taking in; thing taken in. **2.** Place where a fluid is taken into a channel, conduit, etc. **3.** A narrowing or contraction. **4.** *Mech.* Energy taken in.

in-tan'gi-bil'i-ty (ĭn-tăn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being intangible.

in-tan'gi-ble (-tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not tangible, lit. or fig.; impalpable. — **in-tan'gi-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-gi-bly,** *adv.* **Syn.** Imperceptible; shadowy, vague, dim, insubstantial, impalpable. — **Intangible, impalpable.** That is **intangible** which cannot be touched or grasped; that is **impalpable** which cannot be distinguished by feeling; **fig., both** connote insubstantiality, attenuation, vagueness; as, an *intangible* ether; an *impalpable* powder; a finespun and *intangible* argument.

in'te-ger (ĭn'tē-jẽr), *n.* [L. *integer* untouched.] A complete entity; esp., a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number.

in'te-gra-ble (ĭn'tē-grȧ-b'l), *a.* *Math.* That may be integrated, as a function or differential equation.

in'te-gral (-grăl), *a.* **1.** Essential to completeness; integrant. **2.** Complete; entire. **3.** *Math.* **a** Of, being, or pertaining to, an integer; not fractional. **b** Relating to, or concerned with, integration. — *n.* **1.** A whole; an entire thing; a whole number. **2.** *Math.* The result of an integration of a function or of an equation; an expression whose derivative is the integrand. — **in'te-gral-ly,** *adv.*

in'te-gral'i-ty (-grălʹĭ-tĭ), *n.* Integral state or quality.

in'te-grand' (ĭn'tē-grănd'), *n.* [L. *integrandus*, gerundive of *integrare* to make whole.] *Math.* The expression to be integrated; the function; under the integral sign.

in'te-grant (-grănt), *a.* [L. *integrans, -antis*, p. pr.] Making part of a whole. — *n.* An integrant part; component.

in'te-grate (-grāt), *v. t. & i.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'ING. [L. *integratus*, p. p. of *integrare* to make whole, renew. See INTEGER.] **1.** To form into one whole; make entire; perfect. **2.** To indicate the whole of; give the sum or total of. **3.** *Math.* To subject to integration.

in'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *integratio* a renewing, restoring.] **1.** Act or process of integrating; specif., act or process of making whole or entire; formation of a whole from constituent parts. **2.** *Math.* The inverse of differentiation or derivation; the operation of finding a function of which the integrand is the derivative. The sign of integration is $\int$ (for the Latin *summa*, sum). See INTEGRAL.

in'te-gra'tor (ĭn'tē-grā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, integrates; esp., *Math. & Mech.*, an instrument which mechanically registers the result of a definite integration, as a planimeter.

in-teg'ri-ty (ĭn-tĕg'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *integritas.* See INTEGER.] **1.** State or quality of being complete; wholeness; entirety. **2.** Unimpaired state; soundness; purity. **3.** Moral soundness; uprightness; rectitude. — **Syn.** See HONESTY.

in-teg'u-ment (-ū-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *integumentum*, fr. *integere* to cover; *in-* + *tegere* to cover.] A covering; investment; coat; skin.

in-teg'u-men'ta-ry (ĭn-tĕg'ū-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Belonging to, or composed of, integument; cutaneous.

in'tel-lect (ĭn'tē-lĕkt), *n.* [L. *intellectus*, fr. *intelligere, -legere, intellectum*, to understand; *inter* between + *legere* to collect, choose.] **1.** Power or faculty of knowing, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the understanding. **2.** A mind or intelligence; hence: mind as embodied; a person of intellectual power. — **Syn.** See MIND.

in'tel-lec'tion (ĭn'tē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Exercise of the intellect; cognition; also, a particular act of the intellect.

in'tel-lec'tive (ĭn'tē-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, the intellect; intelligent; rational.

in'tel-lec'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to, or performed by, the intellect or understanding; as, *intellectual* faculties. **2.** Endowed with intellect; esp., having unusual mental capacity; as, an *intellectual* man. **3.** Suitable for exercising the intellect; as, *intellectual* employments. — **Syn.** See MENTAL.

— *n.* **1.** In *pl.* Intellectual powers; also, things pertaining to the intellect. **2.** An intellectual person, often one representing intelligent opinion.

in'tel-lec'tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Intellectuality. **2.** The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

in'tel-lec'tu-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who overvalues the understanding. **2.** An adherent of intellectualism.

in'tel-lec'tu-al'i-ty (-ălʹĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Intellectual powers; quality of being intellectual.

in'tel-lec'tu-al-ize (ĭn'tē-lĕk'tū-ăl-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To express intellectually; idealize. **2.** To endow with intellect. — *v. i.* To think.

in'tel-lec'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In an intellectual manner.

in-tel'li-gence (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* **1.** The faculty of understanding; the intellect. **2.** Mental acuteness; sagacity. **3.** An intelligent being or spirit. **4.** Information communicated; news; advice; notice. **5.** Knowledge; particular or general information. — **Syn.** See MIND, NEWS.

intelligence bureau. A bureau for collecting information or compiling statistics of a particular character, esp. one dealing with military or naval information.

intelligence office. An office or agency where servants, farm hands, etc., may be hired. *U. S.*

in-tel'li-genc-er (-tĕl'ĭ-jĕn-sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, conveys intelligence or news; esp., an informer or spy.

in-tel'li-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *intelligens, -entis*, p. pr. of *intelligere* to perceive; *inter* between + *legere* to gather, choose.] **1.** Endowed with intelligence or intellect. **2.** Possessed of a high or fitting degree of understanding; know-

ing; sensible. **3.** Skilled or versed; cognizant. — **Syn.** Sensible, understanding. See MENTAL. — **in-tel'li-gent-ly,** *adv.*

in-tel'li-gen'tial (-jĕn'shăl), *a.* Of, like, pertaining to, or having intelligence; intellectual.

in-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being intelligible.

in-tel'li-gi-ble (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *intelligibilis.*] **1.** Understandable; comprehensible. **2.** *Philos.* Apprehensible by the intellect only; — opposed to *sensible.* — **in-tel'li-gi-bly,** *adv.*

in-tem'er-ate (ĭn-tĕm'ĕr-ăt), *a.* [L. *intemeratus; in-* not + *temeratus* defiled.] Inviolate; pure; undefiled. *Rare.*

in-tem'per-ance (-tĕm'pĕr-ăns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being intemperate; want of temperance; any immoderate indulgence of appetites or passions; excess. **2.** Esp., excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

in-tem'per-ate (-ăt), *a.* Not temperate; as : **a** Excessive; extreme; as, *intemperate* weather. **b** Ungovernable; immoderate; as, *intemperate* language, zeal, etc. **c** Indulging any appetite or passion to excess. **d** Esp., given to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. — **in-tem'per-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **in-tem'per-ate-ness,** *n.*

in'tem-pes'tive (ĭn'tĕm-pĕs'tĭv), *a.* [L. *intempestivus; in-* not + *tempestivus* seasonable.] Out of season; untimely; inopportune.

in-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [F. *entendre,* fr. L. *intendere, -tentum, -tensum,* to intend, attend, extend; *in-* in + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To mean; signify. **2.** To have in mind as a purpose; mean; plan; purpose. **3.** To direct the mind on; attend to. *Obs. or R.* **4.** To direct, as one's course; proceed on. *Archaic.* **5.** To stretch; strain; make tense; expand. *Obs.* **6** *Law.* To give effect or construction to as having a certain meaning; construe by intendment. — *v. i.* To direct or bend one's course or way.

in-tend'an-cy (-tĕn'dăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** The office or employment of an intendant; also, a body of intendants. **2.** A territorial district under an intendant.

in-tend'ant (-dănt), *n.* [F. *intendant,* fr. L. *intendere* to direct (one's thoughts) to a thing. See INTEND.] One in charge of some public business; a superintendent, a colonial treasury official or governor, or the like; as, an *intendant* of marine; an *intendant* of finance.

in-tend'ed (-tĕn'dĕd; 24), *p. p.* of INTEND. Hence : *p. a.* Betrothed. *Colloq.* — *n.* An affianced lover. *Colloq.*

in-tend'ment (-tĕnd'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Meaning; significance. *Obs. or Legal.* **2.** Intention; design; purpose. *Obs.*

in-tense' (-tĕns'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *intensus* stretched, tight, p. p. of *intendere* to stretch.] **1.** In a strained or extreme degree; also, having or showing its characteristic attribute in a high degree; as, *intense* heat. **2.** Strained or straining; high-wrought; profoundly earnest or intent; as, *intense* thought. **3.** *Photog.* Intensified; dense. **4.** Feeling deeply; characterized by, or expressive of, strong emotion, earnest purpose, or the like; as, an *intense* person or expression. — **Syn.** See TENSE. — **in-tense'ly,** *adv.* — **in-tense'ness,** *n.*

in-ten'si-fi-ca'tion (ĭn-tĕn'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of intensifying, or state of being intensified.

in-ten'si-fi'er (ĭn-tĕn'sĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, intensifies.

in-ten'si-fy (-tĕn'sĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. **1.** To render intense. **2.** Specif., *Photog.,* to increase the density of (an image) or of an image on (a plate), as by treating with any of various solutions, called *intensifiers.*

Syn. Intensify, aggravate. To **intensify** is to heighten in intensity; to **aggravate** is to increase in gravity; as, his grief was *intensified* by their suffering; the malady was *aggravated* by his exertions. The use of *aggravate* in the sense of *provoke, exasperate,* is contrary to good usage.

— *v. i.* To become intense or more intense; act with increasing power or energy.

in-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** A straining or strain. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Intentness; determination. **3.** Increase of power or energy. **4.** Intensity; fervency; strength. **5.** *Logic.* The collective attributes that make up a complex general notion; — correlative of *extension, extent,* or *sphere.*

in-ten'si-ty (-tĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being intense; extreme or high degree. **2.** Degree or amount; strength; energy. **3.** *Physics & Mech.* Magnitude, as of a force or quality, per unit of surface, volume, etc.; as, the *intensity* of magnetization. **4.** *Photog.* = DENSITY. **5.** *Elec.* **a** Current strength. **b** Current density. **c** Potential, or electromotive force.

in-ten'sive (ĭn-tĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or marked by, intensity or intensification. **2.** *Gram.* Tending to make intense; esp., serving to give force or emphasis; as, an *intensive* verb. **3.** Designating or pert. to a method of cultivating land designed to increase the productivity of a given area by the expenditure of more capital and labor on it; — opp. to *extensive.* **4.** *Med.* Marked by increased intensity or strength of matter inoculated in successive operations.

— *n.* That which intensifies; *Gram.,* an intensive word, prefix, etc. — **in-ten'sive-ly,** *adv.*

in-tent' (ĭn-tĕnt'), *a.* [L. *intentus,* p. p. See INTEND.] **1.** Directed with, or giving, keen attention; hence : earnest; intense. **2.** Having the mind or attention closely directed; sedulous; determined. — **Syn.** See TENSE.

in-tent', *n.* [OF. *entent, entente,* fr. L. *intendere, intentum.* See INTEND.] **1.** A turning of the mind toward an object; hence : a design; purpose. **2.** Meaning; import. — **Syn.** View, drift, object, end, aim, plan. See INTENTION.

in-ten'tion (ĭn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Close attention. *Obs.* **2.** That which is, or is intended to be, conveyed to the understanding; meaning; import. **3.** Purpose; design; in *pl., Colloq.,* purpose as to marriage. **4.** *Med. & Surg.* A process or manner of healing of wounds or fractures; — esp. in : *healing by first intention,* the healing of a wound or fracture without granulation; *healing by second intention,* healing of a wound by granulation of the surfaces following suppuration. **5.** *Logic.* A concept or notion; esp., a concept considered as a product of attention directed to the object conceived.

Syn. Intention, intent, purpose, design, aim, object, end. **Intention,** which often suggests little more than what one means to do, implies less settled determination than **purpose,** less definite prearrangement than **design,** which often implies artful scheming; as, his *intentions* are good; there was no *purpose* in his actions; *designs* accidentally discovered. **Intent** is chiefly legal or poetical; as, *intent* to deceive, to kill. **Aim** emphasizes directness of purpose; **object,** that on which activities are focused; **end,** that toward which they tend as their final cause; as, singleness of *aim;* the *object* of education, a man without an *object* in life; the chief *end* of society.

in-ten'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Done by intention; intended; designed. — **Syn.** See VOLUNTARY. — **in-ten'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

in-ten'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having designs; — chiefly in composition; as, well-*intentioned,* having good designs.

in-tent'ly (ĭn-tĕnt'lĭ), *adv.* In an intent manner. — **Syn.** Fixedly, earnestly, attentively, sedulously, eagerly.

in-tent'ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being intent.

in-ter' (-tûr'), *v. t.;* -TERRED' (-tûrd'); -TER'RING. [OF. *enterer, enterrer,* LL. *interrare;* L. *in-* + *terra* the earth.] To deposit (a corpse) in the earth or in a tomb; bury.

in'ter- (ĭn'tĕr-). [L. *inter* among, between, compar. of *in* in.] A prefix meaning *among, between, amid, mutually;* as : **a** In verbs, *among, together, mutually.*

Examples : *interflow,* to flow *together; interact,* to act *mutually; intermix,* to mix *among* or *together.*

b In nouns, *one that is intermediate* or *intervening.*

Example : *interagent,* an *intermediate* agent.

c In adjectives, *situated* or *being between.*

Examples : *interatomic, situated* or *being between* atoms; *interaxial, situated* or *being between* axes.

in'ter-act' (-ăkt'), *v. i.* To act upon each other or reciprocally. — **in'ter-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.*

in'ter-a'gent (-ā'jĕnt), *n.* An intermediate agent; an intermediary. — **in'ter-a'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*

in'ter-bed'ded, *p. a. Geol.* Occurring between beds, or lying in a bed parallel to other beds of a different material.

in'ter-bor'ough (-bŭr'ō), *a.* Situated, or forming a communication, between boroughs; as, an *interborough* railway or telephone system.

in'ter-brain' (ĭn'tĕr-brān'), *n.* The thalamencephalon.

in'ter-breed' (ĭn'tĕr-brēd'), *v. i. & t.* To breed by crossing different stocks, varieties, or species.

in-ter'ca-la-ry (ĭn-tûr'kă-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *intercalaris, intercalarius.*] **1.** Intercalated in the calendar; as, an *intercalary* month, day, etc. **2.** Inserted; interpolated.

in-ter'ca-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *intercalatus,* p. p. of *intercalare* to intercalate; *inter* + *calare* to proclaim.] **1.** To insert, as a day, in a calendar. **2.** To insert among others; interpolate. — **Syn.** See INSERT. — **in-ter'ca-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

in'ter-cede' (ĭn'tĕr-sēd'), *v. i.;* -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -CED'ING. [L. *intercedere, -cessum; inter* + *cedere* to pass.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* To interpose a veto; — said of a magistrate, esp. a tribune. **2.** To act between parties with a view to reconcile differences; — usually used with *with* or *for.* — **Syn.** Mediate, arbitrate. See INTERPOSE.

in'ter-ced'er (-sēd'ĕr), *n.* One who intercedes.

in'ter-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lăr), *a.* Lying between cells.

in'ter-cept' (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [L. *interceptus,* p. p. of *intercipere; inter* + *capere* to take, seize.] **1.** To take or seize by the way; stop; check; as, to *intercept* a letter. **2.** To interrupt communication with; cut off from view, approach, etc. **3.** *Math.* To include between; as, the part *intercepted* between two points. — **in'ter-cept'er,** *n.*

in'ter-cept' (ĭn'tĕr-sĕpt'), *n. Math.* A part cut off, or intercepted, as between two points.

in'ter-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act of intercepting, or state of being intercepted.

in'ter-cep'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, intercepts.

in'ter-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intercessio* an intervention, a becoming surety. See INTERCEDE.] Act of interceding; mediation; petition or entreaty in favor of another or others. — **in'ter-ces'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

in'ter-ces'sor (-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who intercedes; mediator.

in'ter-ces'so-ry (-ō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or making, intercession; interceding.

in'ter-change' (-chānj'), *v. t.* [OF. *entrechangier*. See INTER-; CHANGE.] **1.** To put each in the place of the other; exchange; reciprocate. **2.** To alternate; vary. — **Syn.** See EXCHANGE.

in'ter-change' (ĭn'tẽr-chānj'), *n.* **1.** Mutual exchange. **2.** Alternate succession; alternation.

in'ter-change'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn'tẽr-chān'jă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being interchangeable.

in'ter-change'a-ble (-chān'jă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being interchanged; admitting of exchange, or mutual substitution. — **in'ter-change'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

in'ter-chang'er (-chān'jẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, interchanges.

in'ter-col-le'gi-ate (-kŏ-lē'jĭ-ăt), *a.* Existing, or carried on, between colleges or universities.

in'ter-co-lum'nar (-kŏ-lŭm'nẽr), *a.* Between columns.

in'ter-co-lum'ni-a'tion (-kŏ-lŭm'nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intercolumnium.*] *Arch.* **a** The clear space between two columns. **b** A (given) system of spacing between columns.

in'ter-com'mon (-kŏm'ŭn), *v. i. Eng. Law.* To enjoy a right of common together; — said esp. of inhabitants of adjacent townships, manors, etc.

in'ter-com-mu'ni-cate (-kŏ-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To communicate mutually. — **-mu'ni-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

in'ter-com-mun'ion (-mūn'yŭn), *n.* Mutual communion; mutual connection or action.

in'ter-com-mu'ni-ty (-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Community between two or more persons or parties, as of property, religion, etc.

in'ter-con-nect' (-kŏ-nĕkt'), *v. t.* To connect mutually or with one another. — **in'ter-con-nec'tion** (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.*

in'ter-con'ti-nen'tal (ĭn'tẽr-kŏn'tĭ-nĕn'tăl), *a.* Between or among continents; subsisting between continents.

in'ter-con-vert'i-ble (ĭn'tẽr-kŏn-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Convertible the one into the other; interchangeable.

in'ter-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* Between the ribs.

in'ter-course (ĭn'tẽr-kōrs; 57), *n.* [OF. *entrecours* commerce, exchange, L. *intercursus* a running between, *intercurrere* to run between. See INTER-; CURRENT.] **1.** Communication; commerce; esp., interchange of thought and feeling. **2.** Sexual connection. — **Syn.** Communion, commerce, fellowship, acquaintance, connection.

in'ter-crop' (ĭn'tẽr-krŏp'), *v. t. & i. Agric.* To cultivate by planting simultaneous crops in alternate rows; to use for catch crops. — *n.* A crop grown between the rows of another crop; a catch crop. [lines. **2.** To interbreed.]

in'ter-cross' (-krŏs'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To cross each other, as

in'ter-cur'rent (-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intercurrens*, p. pr. of *intercurrere.* See INTERCOURSE.] Running or coming between or among. Specif.: **a** *Med.* Occurring during the progress of another disease; — said of a disease. **b** Intervening.

in'ter-de-nom'i-na'tion-al (-dē-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Occurring between or among, or common to, different denominations; as, *interdenominational* fellowship or belief.

in'ter-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Situated between teeth. **2.** *Phon.* Articulated with the tongue between the upper and lower teeth; as, *interdental* consonants.

in'ter-de-pend'ent (-pĕn'dĕnt), *a.* Mutually or reciprocally dependent. — **in'ter-de-pend'ence** (-dĕ-pĕn'dĕns), **in'ter-de-pend'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*

in'ter-dict (ĭn'tẽr-dĭkt), *n.* [OF. *entredit*, L. *interdictum*, fr. *interdicere* to prohibit; *inter-* + *dicere* to say.] **1.** A prohibitory decree; prohibition. **2.** a *Civil Law.* An administrative order of the prætor. **b** In the Dutch law, Scots law, etc., an order answering to the English injunction. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A papal prohibition restraining from ecclesiastical functions, etc.

in'ter-dict' (-dĭkt'), *v. t.* To forbid; debar; lay under an interdict. — **Syn.** See FORBID.

in'ter-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of interdicting; state of being interdicted; also, an interdict.

in'ter-dic'tive (-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* Having the power or effect of interdicting; as, an *interdictive* sentence.

in'ter-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to interdiction; interdictive; prohibitory.

in'ter-est (ĭn'tẽr-ĕst), *n.* [LL. *interesse* usury, compensation, L. *interesse* to be between, be different, be of importance; *inter* between + *esse* to be; influenced by OF. *interest*, fr. L. *interest* it interests, is of interest, 3d sing. pres. indic. of *interesse.*] **1.** Participation in advantage, profit, and responsibility; hence: that in which one has such an interest; business. **2.** Advantage; profit; benefit. **3.** Influence due to personal position, connections, or the like. **4.** Those interested in any particular affair, taken collectively; as, the iron *interest.* **5.** Excitement of feeling accompanying special attention to some object; concern; as, an *interest* in botany; questions of *interest.* **6.** The price or rate of premium per unit of time that is paid by a borrower for the use of what he borrows; specif., a rate per cent of money paid for the use of money; also, the money so paid. **7.** Any excess above an exact equivalent; — chiefly in *with interest.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To involve the interest or welfare of; affect. **2.** To cause or induce to have a share or interest. **3.** To engage the attention of; awaken interest in. — **Syn.** Excite, entertain, occupy, hold.

in'ter-est-ed (ĭn'tẽr-ĕs-tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Having the attention or feelings engaged or excited. **2.** Having an interest or concern; involved; concerned. — **in'ter-est-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ter-est-ed-ness,** *n.*

in'ter-est-ing, *p. a.* Engaging the attention; exciting, or adapted to excite, interest, curiosity, or emotion. — **in'ter-est-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ter-est-ing-ness,** *n.*

in'ter-fa'cial (-fā'shăl), *a. Geom.* Included between two plane surfaces or faces; as, an *interfacial* angle.

in'ter-fere' (ĭn'tẽr-fēr'), *v. i.*; -FERED' (-fērd'); -FER'ING (-fēr'ĭng). [OF. *entreferir* to strike (each other); *entre* (L. *inter*) + *ferir* to strike, fr. L. *ferire.*] **1.** To strike one foot against the opposite foot or ankle in going; — said esp. of a horse. **2.** To collide; clash. **3.** To take a part in the concerns of others; interpose. **4.** *Physics.* To act reciprocally so as to affect one another; — said of waves, rays, etc. See INTERFERENCE, 2. **5.** *Patent Law.* To claim substantially the same invention so that the question of the priority of invention is involved between the claimants; — disting. from *infringe.* **6.** *Football.* When off side, to check with the body an opposing player who is attempting to tackle the runner with the ball. — **Syn.** See INTERPOSE.

in'ter-fer'ence (ĭn'tẽr-fēr'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or state of interfering. **2.** *Physics.* The mutual influence, under certain conditions, of two waves or vibrations, as two beams of light or two series of sound pulsations, producing certain characteristic phenomena, as colored fringes, dark bands, or darkness, in the case of light, silences, increased intensity, or beats, in the case of sound. **3.** *Wireless Teleg.* The intermixing of electric waves or signals meeting in space, causing them to be undecipherable.

in'ter-fe-ren'tial (ĭn'tẽr-fē-rĕn'shăl), *a. Physics.* Of, pert. to, or depending on, interference, as of light; — said esp. with reference to the use of the interferometer.

in'ter-fer'er (-fēr'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, interferes.

in'ter-fer-om'e-ter (ĭn'tẽr-fēr-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See INTERFERE; -METER.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring small movements, distances, or displacements by means of the interference of two beams of light.

in-ter'flu-ent (ĭn-tûr'flōō-ĕnt) } *a.* [L. *interfluens*, p. pr., **in-ter'flu-ous** (ĭn-tûr'flōō-ŭs) } and *interfluus.* See INTER-; FLUENT.] **1.** Flowing between or among. **2.** Intermingling without dissonance or friction.

in'ter-fuse' (ĭn'tẽr-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *interfusus*, p. p. of *interfundere* to pour between; *inter* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To combine, as by scattering or mixing; intermingle. **2.** To infuse or diffuse. **3.** To permeate; penetrate; pervade. — *v. i.* To blend; fuse. [being interfused.]

in'ter-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of interfusing, or state of

in'ter-gla'cial (ĭn'tẽr-glā'shăl), *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a comparatively warm epoch occurring between two glacial epochs.

in'ter-gra-da'tion (-grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* Transition through a series of grades, forms, or kinds, varying only by related differences; also, an intermediate form in such a series.

in'ter-grade' (-grād'), *n.* An intergradation.

in'ter-grade' (-grād'), *v. i.* To exhibit intergradation.

in'ter-growth' (ĭn'tẽr-grōth'), *n.* A growth between.

in'ter-im (ĭn'tẽr-ĭm), *n.* [L., fr. *inter* between.] The meantime; time intervening; interval between events, etc.

in-te'ri-or (ĭn-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. fr. *inter* between.] **1.** Being within; inside; inner; internal; inward; — opp. to *exterior.* **2.** Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland. **3.** Belonging to the mental or spiritual life; not bodily or worldly.

interior planet, a planet whose path is within the orbit of the earth.

— *n.* **1.** The internal or inner part of a thing; inside. **2.** The inland part of a country. **3.** Inner nature or character. **4.** The domestic affairs of a state or nation; as, the Department of the *Interior.* — **in-te'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

in-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being interior.

in'ter-ja'cent (ĭn'tẽr-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *interjacens, -entis*, p. pr. of *interjacere*; *inter* + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying or being between or among; intervening. — **-ja'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

in'ter-ject' (-jĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *interjectus*, p. p. of *interjicere*; *inter* + *jacĕre* to throw.] To insert; interpose.

in'ter-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An interjecting; also, that which is interjected; as: **a** Utterance of exclamations; ejaculation. **b** An interposing; something interposed, as a

remark. **2.** *Gram.* An ejaculatory word or form, usually thrown in without grammatical connection, as *O! Alas! Ha ha!* etc. Cf. EXCLAMATION.

in'ter-jec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Thrown in between other words; parenthetical; as, an *interjectional* remark. **2.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, an interjection; ejaculatory. — **in'ter-jec'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

in'ter-jec'to-ry (-jĕk'tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by interjection; thrust in between. — **in'ter-jec'to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

in'ter-knit' (-nĭt'), *v. t. & i.* To intertwine.

in'ter-lace' (-lās'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To unite as by lacing together; interweave; cross each other; as, *interlacing* arches. **2.** To alternate; intersperse; mix; as, a dialogue *interlaced* with songs. — **in'ter-lace'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

in'ter-lam'i-nate (-lăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To insert between laminæ; also, to arrange in alternate laminæ.

in'ter-lard' (ĭn'tĕr-lärd'), *v. t.* [F. *entrelarder.* See INTER-; LARD.] To insert between; mix or mingle; esp., to introduce that which is foreign or irrelevant into.

in'ter-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* To lay or place among or between.

in'ter-leaf' (ĭn'tĕr-lēf'), *n.; pl.* -LEAVES (-lēvz'). A leaf inserted between other leaves, as a blank for notes, etc.

in'ter-leave' (-lēv'), *v. t.*; -LEAVED' (-lēvd'); -LEAV'ING. To insert a leaf or leaves in; bind with blank interleaves.

in'ter-line' (-līn'), *v. t.*; -LINED' (-līnd'); -LIN'ING (-līn'ĭng). To write or insert between lines, as for correction; write or print something between the lines of.

in'ter-line' (ĭn'tĕr-līn'), *v. t.* To insert an inner lining in (a garment). [alternate lines.]

in'ter-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* **1.** Interlinear. **2.** Disposed in

in'ter-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ar), *a.* Contained or inserted between lines; containing interlineations.

in'ter-lin'e-a'tion (-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of interlining; also, that which is interlined.

in'ter-lin'ing (-lĭn'ĭng), *n.* Interlineation.

in'ter-lin'ing (ĭn'tĕr-lĭn'ĭng), *n.* A lining between the ordinary lining and the outside fabric.

in'ter-link' (-lĭngk'), *v. t.* To link together; link.

in'ter-lo'cate (-lō'kāt), *v. t.* To place between; interpose.

in'ter-lock' (-lŏk'), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To unite, engage, or interrelate with one another; lock into one another. **2.** *Railroads.* To arrange the connections of (switches, signals, etc.) so that one lever cannot be worked independently, but only as a part of predetermined combinations.

in'ter-lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interlocutio,* fr. *interloqui, -locutus,* to speak between; *inter* + *loqui* to speak.] Interchange of speech; conference.

in'ter-loc'u-tor (-lŏk'ū-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who takes part in conversation; interpreter; questioner. **2.** *Negro Minstrels.* The man in the middle of the line, who questions the end men.

in'ter-loc'u-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or of the nature of, dialogue; conversational. **2.** Spoken as an interlocution. **3.** *Law.* Intermediate; not final or definitive.

in'ter-loc'u-tress (-trĕs), **in'ter-loc'u-trice** (-trĭs), **in'ter-loc'u-trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female interlocutor.

in'ter-lope' (ĭn'tĕr-lōp'), *v. i.*; -LOPED' (-lōpt'); -LOP'ING (-lōp'ĭng). [Prob. *inter-* + a dial. form (*lope*) of leap. *Oxf. E. D.*] To run or come between parties and intercept without right the advantage that one should gain from the other; hence, to intrude; intermeddle.

in'ter-lop'er (ĭn'tĕr-lōp'ĕr), *n.* One who interlopes, or interferes wrongfully or officiously.

in'ter-lude (-lūd), *n.* [LL. *interludium;* L. *inter* between + *ludus* play, *ludere* to play.] **1.** A light or farcical entertainment introduced between the acts of the old mystery and morality plays or forming a feature of a festival, fête, etc.; hence, one of the farces or comedies to which these entertainments gave rise; also, formerly, any popular drama. **2.** An entertainment between the acts of a play. **3.** A piece of music played between the parts of a song, of a church service, etc. **4.** An intervening or interruptive space, feature, or event.

in'ter-lu'nar (-lū'nar), *a.* Relating to the interval between the old and the new moon.

in'ter-mar'riage (-măr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Reciprocal marriage; giving and taking in marriage, as between two families, tribes, etc. **2.** Marriage between blood relations.

in'ter-mar'ry (-măr'ĭ), *v. i. & t.* To become connected by marriage between their members; — said of tribes, families, ranks, castes, etc.

in'ter-med'dle (-mĕd'l), *v. i.* To meddle with others' affairs; interpose; interfere. — **in'ter-med'dler** (-lĕr), *n.*

in'ter-me'di-a-cy (-mē'dĭ-ā-sĭ), *n.* Intermediate condition or agency.

in'ter-me'di-al (-ăl), *a.* Intermediary; intermediate.

in'ter-me'di-a-ry (-mē'dĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Intermediate. **2.** Mediatory. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who, or that which, is intermediate; a go-between; hence, mediating agency.

in'ter-me'di-ate (-āt), *a.* Being in the middle; between extremes or limits; coming or done between; intervening. — *n.* **1.** Something intermediate. **2.** A mediator or an intermediary. — (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To act as intermediate agent; mediate. — **in'ter-me'di-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ter-me'di-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

in'ter-me'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of coming between.

in-ter'ment (ĭn-tûr'mĕnt), *n.* Act of interring; burial.

in'ter-mez'zo (ĭn'tĕr-mĕd'zō), *n.*; *It. pl.* -MEZZI (-zē). [It.] **1.** A short and light piece between the acts of serious drama or opera. **2.** *Music.* A short piece played in an interval of an extended musical work, or independently.

in-ter'mi-na-ble (ĭn-tûr'mĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* [L. *interminabilis.*] Without termination; endless. — **Syn.** Boundless, illimitable, immeasurable, infinite. — **in-ter'mi-na-bly,** *adv.*

in-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *interminatus; in-* not + *terminatus* terminated.] Without end; boundless.

in'ter-min'gle (ĭn'tĕr-mĭng'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle together.

in'ter-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intermissio.* See INTERMIT.] **1.** Act or state of intermitting; state of being intermitted; interruption; discontinuance. **2.** Cessation for a time; interval; temporary pause.

in'ter-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Not continual; intermittent.

in'ter-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t. & i.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *intermittere; inter* between + *mittere, missum,* to send.] To discontinue; interrupt; suspend intermittently.

in'ter-mit'tence (-ĕns), *n.* Act or state of intermitting; intermission. — **in'ter-mit'ten-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

in'ter-mit'tent (-ĕnt), *a.* Coming and going at intervals; alternating; recurrent; periodic. — **-mit'tent-ly,** *adv.*

intermittent current, *Elec.,* a current that flows and ceases to flow at intervals, but is not reversed in direction.

— **i. fever,** *Med.,* a form of fever in which there is a fall of temperature to the normal point at periodical intervals.

in'ter-mix' (-mĭks'), *v. t. & i.* To mix together.

in'ter-mix'ture (-mĭks'tûr), *n.* A mixing together; also, a mass of ingredients mixed.

in'ter-mo-lec'u-lar (ĭn'tĕr-mŏ-lĕk'ū-lär), *a.* Situated or occurring between the molecules of a body.

in'ter-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being between worlds.

in-tern' (ĭn-tûrn'), *a.* [L. *internus.*] Internal. *Archaic.*

in-tern' (ĭn-tûrn'), *v. t.* [F. *interner.*] To confine to one locality; as, to *intern* a vessel in a neutral port.

in-tern', *n.* = INTERNE, 2.

in-ter'nal (-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *internus,* fr. *in* in.] **1.** Inclosed; inward; interior; — opp. to *external.* Also, designating that which is to be inwardly applied. **2.** Inherent; intrinsic. **3.** Domestic, as opp. to *foreign.* **4.** Pertaining to the inner being or consciousness; spiritual. **5.** *Psychol.* Existing solely in the individual consciousness, as direct and immediate experience. — **Syn.** Inside, inland. — *n.* **1.** In *pl.* The internal organs of the body. **2.** The inner or essential nature or quality.

in-ter'nal-com-bus'tion, *a. Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, any engine (called an **internal-combustion engine**) in which the heat or pressure energy necessary to produce motion is developed in the engine cylinder, as by the explosion of a gas or volatilized fluid, and not in a separate chamber, as in a steam-engine boiler. Cf. TWO-CYCLE, FOUR-CYCLE. [internal or within; interiority.]

in'ter-nal'i-ty (ĭn'tĕr-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being

in-ter'nal-ly (ĭn-tûr'năl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** Inwardly; within the boundary of a thing; within the body. **2.** Hence: Mentally; spiritually. **3.** In, or with respect to, the inner constitution or affairs of anything.

in'ter-na'tion-al (ĭn'tĕr-năsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Between or among nations or their citizens; common to or affecting two or more nations. — **-al-ly,** *adv.* — **-na'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'ter-na'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* International character or sentiments; also, international organization.

in'ter-na'tion-al-ize (-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To make international in relations, effect, etc.

in-terne' (ĭn-tûrn'), *n.* **1.** That which is within; internal nature. *Poetic.* **2.** [F.] (*F. pron.* ăn'târn') A resident physician or surgeon in a hospital.

in'ter-ne'cine (ĭn'tĕr-nē'sĭn ; -sīn), *a.* [L. *internecinus* deadly, fr. *internecare* to kill, slaughter; *inter* between + *necare* to kill.] **1.** Deadly; destructive of life. **2.** Involving mutual slaughter; mutually destructive.

in-tern'ment (ĭn-tûrn'mĕnt), *n.* An interning; state of being interned.

in'ter-node' (ĭn'tĕr-nōd'), *n.* [L. *internodium; inter* + *nodus* knot.] The interval or part between two nodes or joints. — **in'ter-nod'al** (ĭn'tĕr-nōd'ăl), *a.*

in'ter-nun'ci-o (-nŭn'shĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* -CIOS (-ōz). [L. *internuntius; inter* between + *nuntius, nuncius,* messenger.] **1.** A messenger between two parties. **2.** A representative of the Pope at a seat of government where there is no nuncio.

in'ter-o'ce-an'ic (-ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Between oceans.

in'ter-os'cu-late (-lāt), *v. i.* To osculate with each other; specif., *Biol.,* of species, etc., to have characters in common. — **in'ter-os'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

in'ter-pel'lant (-pĕl'ănt), *a.* [L. *interpellans,* p. pr. See INTERPELLATE.] Interrupting. — *n.* One who interpellates.

in'ter-pel'late (ĭn'tĕr-pĕl'āt), *v. t.* [L. *interpellare, -atum; inter* + *pellare* (in comp.), akin to *pellere* to

drive.] To question formally for explanation, as an executive officer in explanation of a government policy, etc.; — generally on the part of a legislator.

in'ter-pel-la'tion (-pĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An interrupting; interruption. **2.** Act of formally bringing into question, as a ministerial policy or action.

in'ter-pen'e-trate (-pĕn'ē-trāt), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To penetrate between, within, or throughout. **2.** To penetrate mutually or reciprocally. — **in'ter-pen'e-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.*

in'ter-phone (ĭn'tĕr-fōn). A form of automatic telephone used for inside communication in dwellings, offices, etc.

in'ter-plan'et-a-ry (-plăn'ĕt-ā-rĭ), *a. Astron.* Between or in the region of the planets; as, *interplanetary* spaces.

in'ter-play' (ĭn'tĕr-plā'), *n.* Mutual action or influence; interaction; reciprocal or contrasting action or effect.

in'ter-plead' (-plēd'), *v. i. Law.* To plead, or go to trial, with each other in order to determine a right affecting the action of a third party. See INTERPLEADER.

in'ter-plead'er, *n. Law.* A proceeding to enable a person to compel parties making the same claim against him to litigate the matter between themselves.

in'ter-po'lar (-pō'lär), *a.* Between the poles, as of a galvanic battery.

in-ter'po-late (ĭn-tûr'pō-lāt), *v. t.*; -PO-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *interpolatus*, p. p. of *interpolare* to form anew, interpolate, fr. *interpolus*, *interpolis*, falsified, vamped up; *inter* between + root of *polire* to polish.] **1.** To alter or corrupt, esp. a text, by inserting new or foreign matter. **2.** To insert between other things or parts; intercalate. **3.** *Math.* To insert intermediate terms in, as a series according to the law of the series. — **Syn.** See INSERT. — *v. i.* To make interpolations. — **in-ter'po-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* [which is interpolated.]

in-ter'po-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of interpolating; that

in'ter-pos'al (-pōz'ăl), *n.* Interposition; intervention.

in'ter-pose' (ĭn'tĕr-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *interposer*. See INTER-; POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To place between; as, to *interpose* a screen between the eyes and the fire. **2.** To thrust in; intrude. **3.** To introduce or inject between the parts of a conversation or argument. — *v. i.* **1.** To be or come between; as, hills *interpose*. **2.** To mediate; intervene. **3.** To interrupt.

Syn. Interpose, interfere, intervene, mediate, intercede. To **interpose** is to put one's self forward in the affairs of others, with or without propriety; to **interfere** is to interpose either impertinently and officiously or in the exercise of right or authority; to **intervene** is esp. to interpose with aid or as an intermediary; as, I shall not *interpose* in their quarrel; to *interfere* in another's business; some trick of fortune *intervened* in her favor. To **mediate** is to intervene esp. in order to effect a reconciliation; to **intercede** is to interpose on another's behalf; as, to *mediate* between belligerents; *intercede* with the king.

in'ter-pos'er (-pōz'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, inter-

in'ter-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of interposing; state of being interposed; intervention; the thing interposed.

in-ter'pret (ĭn-tûr'prĕt), *v. t.* [L. *interpretari*, p. p. *-tatus*, fr. *interpres* interpreter, negotiator.] **1.** To explain or tell the meaning of; translate; elucidate. **2.** To construe or give (a particular) force or meaning to, as in the light of individual belief or judgment; as, to *interpret* a poem. **3.** To apprehend and represent by art; show by illustrative representation. — **Syn.** Solve, render, expound, unfold, unravel. See EXPLAIN. — *v. i.* To act as an interpreter; translate.

in-ter'pret-a-ble (-ă-bl), *a.* Capable of being interpreted or explained. — **in-ter'pret-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-ter'pre-ta'tion (-prē-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An interpreting. **2.** Exposition or explanation given; meaning. **3.** Anartist's way of expressing his thought or conception of a subject. — **Syn.** Translation, version, rendering, construction.

in-ter'pre-ta-tive (-tûr'prē-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Designed to interpret; explanatory. **2.** According to interpretation; constructive. — **in-ter'pre-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

in-ter'pret-er (-prĕt-ĕr), *n.* One who interprets or explains.

in'ter-reg'num (ĭn'tĕr-rĕg'nŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -REGNA (-nà). [L.; *inter* between + *regnum* dominion.] **1.** The time during which a throne is vacant between the reigns of two successive sovereigns. **2.** Any [illegible]od during which the functions of government are suspended or vested in a temporary executive. **3.** Hence, a break in continuity.

in'ter-re-la'tion (-rē-lā'shŭn), *n.* Mutual or reciprocal relation; correlation. — **in'ter-re-lat'ed** (-rē-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.*

in'ter-rex (ĭn'tĕr-rĕks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -REGES (-rē'jēs). [L.; *inter* between + *rex* king.] One who exercises supreme or kingly power during an interregnum.

in-ter'ro-gate (ĭn-tĕr'ō-gāt), *v. t. & i.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *interrogatus*, p. p. of *interrogare* to ask; *inter* between + *rogare* to ask.] To examine by questioning; question. — **Syn.** See INQUIRE.

in-ter'ro-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An interrogating; inquiry. **2.** Short for **interrogation point**, a mark [?] indicating that the preceding sentence is interrogatory.

in'ter-rog'a-tive (ĭn'tĕ-rŏg'ā-tĭv), *a.* Interrogatory. — *n. Gram.* A word used in asking questions, as *who*, *what*, *which*. — **in'ter-rog'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

in-ter'ro-ga'tor (ĭn-tĕr'ō-gā'tĕr), *n.* One who interrogates.

in'ter-rog'a-to-ry (ĭn'tĕ-rŏg'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing, expressing, or implying a question; interrogative. — *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). A formal question or inquiry.

in'ter-rupt' (ĭn'tĕr-rŭpt'), *v. t.* [L. *interruptus*, p. p. of *interrumpere* to interrupt; *inter* + *rumpere* to break.] **1.** To break into or between; hinder by or as by breaking in. **2.** To break the continuity or uniformity of; as, to *interrupt* a friendship. — *v. i.* To break in on some action or discourse, esp. with questions or remarks.

interrupted screw, a screw whose surface is divided longitudinally into several blank or cut-away sections so that the screw may be slipped into a reciprocally made nut, and locked by a fraction of a turn, as in a gun breech.

in'ter-rupt'ed-ly, *adv.* With interruptions.

in'ter-rupt'er (ĭn'tĕr-rŭp'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, interrupts. **2.** Specif., *Elec.*, any of various devices to interrupt or make and break an electric current, usually automatically and at rapidly recurring intervals.

in'ter-rup'tion (ĭn'tĕ-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An interrupting. **2.** A break caused by the abrupt intervention of something. **3.** Stop; hindrance. **4.** Temporary cessation; suspension.

in'ter-rup'tive (-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Tending to interrupt.

in'ter-rup'tor (-tĕr), *n.* = INTERRUPTER.

in'ter-scap'u-lar (-skăp'ū-lär), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated between the scapulæ or the shoulders.

in'ter-scho-las'tic (ĭn'tĕr-skō-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Between schools; as, *interscholastic* competitions.

in'ter-sect' (-sĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *intersectus*, p. p. of *intersecare*; *inter* + *secare* to cut.] To pierce, divide, or cut by passing through or athwart; cut across; cross.

in'ter-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act or place of intersecting.

in'ter-sep'tal (-sĕp'tăl), *a.* Situated between septa.

in'ter-space' (ĭn'tĕr-spās'), *n.* Intervening space.

in'ter-sperse' (-spûrs'), *v. t.*; -SPERSED' (-spûrst'); -SPERS'ING. [L. *interspersus* interspersed; *inter* + *spargere* to scatter.] **1.** To scatter or set here and there among other things. **2.** To place something at intervals in or among.

in'ter-sper'sion (-spûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of interspersing, or state of being interspersed.

in'ter-state' (ĭn'tĕr-stāt'), *a.* Pert. to mutual relations of States; existing between, or including, different States.

Interstate Commerce Act, an act of the United States Congress (Feb. 4, 1887) regulating commerce between the States when carried on wholly or partly by rail.

in'ter-stel'lar (-stĕl'är), *a.* Being outside of the solar system; located among the stars or passing from one to another.

in-ter'stice (ĭn-tûr'stĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -STICES (-stĭ-sĕz). [L. *interstitium* pause, interval; *inter* + *sistere* to set.] A space between one thing and another, esp. between things closely set, or between the parts of a body; chink; crevice.

in'ter-sti'tial (ĭn'tĕr-stĭsh'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to interstices; within the tissues. — **in'ter-sti'tial-ly,** *adv.*

in'ter-strat'i-fy (-străt'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To insert, or lie, between other strata; arrange, or lie, in alternate strata. — **in'ter-strat'i-fi-ca'tion** (-străt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

in'ter-tex'ture (-tĕks'tûr), *n.* Act of interweaving; state of being interwoven; that which is interwoven.

in'ter-trib'al (-trīb'ăl), *a.* Occurring between, or common to, different tribes; as, *intertribal* commerce or customs.

in'ter-trop'i-cal (-trŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Situated between or within the tropics; relating to regions within the tropics; tropical.

in'ter-twine' (-twīn'), *v. t. & i.* To twine one with another.

in'ter-twist' (-twĭst'), *v. t.* To twist one with another.

in'ter-ur'ban (-ûr'băn), *a.* Going between, or connecting, cities or towns; as, *interurban* electric railways.

in'ter-val (ĭn'tĕr-văl), *n.* [OF. *entreval*, *intervale*, L. *intervallum*; *inter* + *vallum* a wall.] **1.** Space of time between any two points or events; space of time between the recurrence of similar conditions. **2.** A space, gap, or distance between objects, qualities, states, etc. **3.** *Music.* Difference in pitch between any two tones. An interval is **harmonic** if between simultaneous tones; **melodic** if between successive tones.

in'ter-vale (-vāl), *n.* [Same word as *interval*, but influenced by E. *vale*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A tract of low ground between hills, or along the banks of a stream. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

in'ter-vein' (ĭn'tĕr-vān'), *v. t.* To intersect with veins.

in'ter-vene' (-vēn'), *v. i.*; -VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING (-vēn'ĭng). [L. *intervenire*; *-ventum*, to intervene, hinder; *inter* + *venire* to come.] **1.** To enter as something extraneous; come in (between or among). **2.** To occur, fall, or come, between points of time or space or between events; as, a second *intervened* between the flash and the report. **3.** To come in between by way of hindrance or modification; make intervention; interpose. **4.** *Law.* To become a party to an action or other legal proceeding, for the protection of an alleged interest therein; — said of a third person

not originally a party thereto. — **Syn.** See INTERPOSE.
in'ter-ven'er (ĭn'tĕr-vēn'ĕr), *n.* One who intervenes.
in'ter-ven'ient (-vēn'yĕnt), *a.* Being or coming between, incidentally or extraneously; intervening.
in'ter-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of intervening; interposition. **2.** Any interference affecting the interests of others; esp., the interference by one state in the affairs of another state in order to enforce some action or forbearance. [vention or treatment.]
in'ter-ven'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors active inter-
in'ter-view (ĭn'tĕr-vū), *n.* [F. *entrevue*, fr. *entrevoir* to see imperfectly, have a glimpse of, *s'entrevoir* to visit each other. See INTER-; VIEW.] A mutual sight or view; a meeting face to face; conference; esp., a meeting between a representative of the press and another person to enable the former to get information for publication; also, the published statement of the information so obtained. — *v. t.* To have an interview with, esp. in order to get information for publication. — **in'ter-view'er** (-vū'ĕr), *n.*
in'ter-volve' (-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.*; -VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'); -VOLV'ING. [*inter-* + L. *volvere, volutum*, to roll.] To involve one within another; twist or coil together.
in'ter-weave' (ĭn'tĕr-wēv'), *v. t. & i.*; for prin. parts see WEAVE. **1.** To unite by or as by weaving together; intertwine. **2.** To intermingle.
in'ter-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t. & i.*; for prin. parts see WIND. To wind together or through each other; intervolve.
in'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *v. i. & t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -WROUGHT' (-rôt') or -WORKED' (-wûrkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WORK'ING. To work or act upon each other, or mutually or reciprocally. [intertwine.]
in'ter-wreathe' (ĭn'tĕr-rēŧħ'), *v. t.* To weave into a wreath;
in-tes'ta-cy (ĭn-tĕs'tȧ-sĭ), *n.* State of dying intestate.
in-tes'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *intestatus*; *in-* not + *testatus*, p. p. of *testari* to make a will.] **1.** Not having made a will. **2.** Not disposed of by will. — *n.* One who dies intestate.
in-tes'ti-nal (-tĭ-nȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the intestine.
in-tes'tine (-tĭn), *a.* [L. *intestinus*, fr. *intus* within, *in* in.] Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic; — usually applied to that which is evil. — *n.* The tubular portion of the alimentary canal from stomach to anus; the bowels; — in popular use generally in *pl.* The *small intestine*, beginning at the pylorus, consists of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; the *large intestine*, of the cæcum, colon, and rectum. [ENTHRALL, etc.]
in-thrall', in-thral', in-thrall'ment, in-thral'ment. See
in-throne' (-thrōn'). See ENTHRONE.
in'ti-ma (ĭn'tĭ-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [NL., fr. L. *intimus* innermost.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The innermost coat or membrane of an organ, esp. of a blood vessel or lymphatic.
in'ti-ma-cy (ĭn'tĭ-mȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or fact of being intimate. — **Syn.** Acquaintance, familiarity, fellowship, friendship.
in'ti-mate (ĭn'tĭ-mȧt), *a.* [Formerly *intime*, L. *intimus*, a superl. corresponding to the compar. *interior*. The form *intimate* is due to confusion with L. *intimatus*, p. p. See INTIMATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Deep-seated; innermost; intrinsic. **2.** Characterized by, or arising from, close association, acquaintance, investigation, or the like; as, an *intimate* friend; *intimate* knowledge. **3.** Closely united; as, an *intimate* mixture. — **Syn.** See FAMILIAR.
— *n.* An intimate friend or associate; a confidant.
in'ti-mate (-mȧt), *v. t.*; -MAT'ED (-mȧt'ĕd); -MAT'ING. [L. *intimatus*, p. p. of *intimare* to put, drive, or press into, announce, *intimus* inmost. See INTIMATE, *a.*] **1.** To announce; declare. **2.** To suggest indirectly; hint. — **Syn.** See HINT. — **in'ti-mat'er** (-mȧt'ĕr), *n.*
in'ti-mate-ly, *adv.* In an intimate manner.
in'ti-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of intimating; also, the thing intimated, as an announcement; declaration; hint.
in-tim'i-date (ĭn-tĭm'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [LL. *intimidatus*, p. p. of *intimidare* to frighten; *in-* in + *timidus* timid.] To make timid or fearful; specif., to deter, as by threats; overawe; cow. — **Syn.** Abash, terrify, daunt. See FRIGHTEN. — **in-tim'i-da'tor** (-dā'tĕr), *n.*
in-tim'i-da'tion (-ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of intimidating, or state of being intimidated.
in-tinc'tion (ĭn-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intinctio.*] *Eccl.* Administration of the sacrament by dipping the bread or wafer in the wine and administering both together.
in-ti'tle (ĭn-tī'tl). See ENTITLE.
in-tit'ule (ĭn-tĭt'ūl), *v. t.* To give a title to; entitle.
in'to (ĭn'tōō), *prep.* **1.** To the inside of; within. See IN. **2.** *Math.* By; together with; — with *multiply* expressed or understood; as, in $a \times b$, a is multiplied *into* b.
in-tol'er-a-ble (ĭn-tŏl'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not tolerable; insufferable. — *adv.* Intolerably. — **in-tol'er-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-tol'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-tol'er-a-bly,** *adv.*
in-tol'er-ance (-ȧns), *n.* Quality or state of being intolerant; esp., refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of worship, etc.; bigotry.
in-tol'er-ant (-ȧnt), *a.* **1.** Not enduring; unable to endure. **2.** Not tolerant; not tolerating difference of opinion or sentiment, esp. as to religion; bigoted.—**in-tol'er-ant-ly,** *adv.*
in-tomb' (-tōōm'), **in-tomb'ment.** See ENTOMB, etc.
in'to-nate (ĭn'tō-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [See INTONE.] **1.** To pronounce or recite in a musical, sonorous, and measured manner, as in reading the liturgy; intone. **2.** To pronounce with a certain musical pitch or modulation of the voice. **3.** To utter with voice, or vocal tone.
in'to-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An intoning: **a** Act of musically reciting, usually in monotone, as part of a liturgy. **b** Act of sounding musical tones, as of a scale. **2.** Manner of playing or uttering tones, esp. as to pitch or modulation.
in-tone' (ĭn-tōn'), *v. t. & i.*; -TONED' (-tōnd'); -TON'ING. [LL. *intonare, -natum*; *in-* in + L. *tonus* tone.] To utter with musical or prolonged tones; chant; recite in monotone. — **in-ton'er** (ĭn-tōn'ĕr), *n.*
in-tort' (ĭn-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *intortus*, p. p. of *intorquere* to twist; *in-* in + *torquere* to twist.] To twist inward or in and out; twine; wreathe; complicate.
in-tox'i-cant (ĭn-tŏk'sĭ-kȧnt), *n.* That which intoxicates; an intoxicating agent, as alcohol, opium, etc.
in-tox'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [LL. *intoxicatus*, p. p. of *intoxicare* to drug, poison; *in-* in + L. *toxicum* arrow poison, Gr. τοξικόν. See TOXIC.] Intoxicated. *Obs. or Poetic.*
— (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. **1.** To make drunk; inebriate; excite or stupefy by strong drink or a narcotic. **2.** To excite to a transport; frenzy.
in-tox'i-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Affected by an intoxicant; also, emotionally wrought up. — **Syn.** See DRUNK.
in-tox'i-cat'ing (-kāt'ĭŋg), *p. a.* Producing, or tending to produce, intoxication.
in-tox'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Med.* A poisoning. **2.** State of being intoxicated, or drunk; inebriation; act of intoxicating, or making drunk. **3.** Frenzy; transport.—**Syn.** Inebriety, drunkenness; infatuation, delirium.
in'tra- (ĭn'trȧ-). Prefix fr. L. *intra*, within, inside.
in'tra-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lȧr), *a.* Within a cell or cells.
in-trac'ta-ble (ĭn-trăk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not tractable; not easily governed, managed, or directed; obstinate; refractory. — **Syn.** Perverse, unmanageable, unruly, headstrong, ungovernable, restive. See OBSTINATE. — **in-trac'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-trac'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-trac'ta-bly,** *adv.*
in-tra'dos (-trā'dŏs), *n.* [F.; L. *intra* within + F. *dos* the back, L. *dorsum.*] *Arch.* The interior curve of an arch. See ARCH, *Illust.* Cf. EXTRADOS. [margin.]
in'tra-mar'gin-al (-mär'jĭ-nȧl), *a.* Situated within the
in'tra-mo-lec'u-lar (-mō-lĕk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Existing or acting within the molecule; formed by reaction between different parts of the same molecule.
in'tra-mu'ral (-mū'rȧl), *a.* **1.** Within the walls, as of a city. **2.** *Anat. & Med.* Within the substance of the walls or boundaries of an organ.
‖ **in'tran'si'geant'** (ăn'trăn'zĕ'zhăn'), *n.* [F.] One who refuses to compromise; an intransigent. — **in'tran'si'geant',** *a.* — **in'tran'si'geance'** (-zhȧns'), *n.*
in-tran'si-gence (ĭn-trăn'sĭ-jĕns) } *n.* Quality of being in-
in-tran'si-gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ) } transigent, or action of intransigents; irreconcilability.
in-tran'si-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [F. *intransigeant*; *in-* not + L. *transigere* come to an agreement; *trans* across + *agere* to lead.] Refusing compromise; irreconcilable. — *n.* A radical or irreconcilable (in politics). — **in-tran'si-gent-ism** (-jĕn-tĭz'm), *n.*
in-tran'si-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not transitive; not passing over to an object; expressing an action or state as limited to the agent or subject, or as ending in itself. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.*
in'trant (ĭn'trȧnt), *a.* [L. *intrans*, p. pr. of *intrare* to enter. See ENTER.] Entering. — *n.* One who enters; esp., a person entering upon some office, order, or association.
in'tra-tel-lu'ric (ĭn'trȧ-tĕ-lū'rĭk), *a. Petrol. & Geog.* Situated, formed, or occurring deep within the earth; — said esp. of such minerals of an igneous rock as originated before eruption. Also, designating the period or stage of crystallization of such rocks before eruption.
in'tra-u'ter-ine (ĭn'trȧ-ū'tĕr-ĭn; -ēn), *a.* Situated or occurring within the uterus. [veins.]
in'tra-ve'nous (-vē'nŭs), *a.* Taking place within a vein or
in-treat' (-trēt'). See ENTREAT.
in-trench' (-trĕnch'), *v. t.* **1.** To cut in; furrow. **2.** To surround with a trench or intrenchments; fortify with a ditch and parapet. — *v. i.* To encroach; infringe; — usually with *on* or *upon*. — **Syn.** See TRESPASS.
in-trench'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An intrenching; state of being intrenched. **2.** *Mil.* Any defensive work consisting of at least a trench and a parapet of the earth thrown up.
in-trep'id (ĭn-trĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *intrepidus.* See IN- not; TREPIDATION.] Not trembling or shaking with fear; fearless; brave; undaunted. — **Syn.** Dauntless, valiant, heroic.
in'tre-pid'i-ty (ĭn'trē-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being intrepid; fearless bravery; valor. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.
in-trep'id-ly, *adv.* In an intrepid manner.

in'tri-ca-cy (ĭn'trĭ-kə-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or quality of being intricate; that which is intricate.
in'tri-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *intricatus*, p. p. of *intricare* to entangle, perplex.] Entangled; complicated; involved; difficult to understand, follow, etc. — **in'tri-cate-ly,** *adv.*
in'tri-gant (ĭn'trĭ-gănt; *F.* ăn'trē'gän'), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -GANTS (-gănts; *F.* -gän') ; **in'tri-gante'** (-gänt'; -gänt'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -GANTES (-gänts'; *F.* -gänt'). [F., fr. It. *intrigante.*] An intriguing person. [GANTE.]
in'tri-guant, in'tri-guante'. Vars. of INTRIGANT, INTRI-
in-trigue' (ĭn-trēg'), *v. i.*; -TRIGUED' (-trēgd'); -TRI'GUING (-trē'gĭng). [F. *intriguer*, fr. It. *intrigare*, L. *intricare.* See INTRICATE.] **1.** To carry on a secret and illicit amour. **2.** To contrive by secret artifice; plot; scheme. — *v. t.* **1.** To cheat; trick; contrive by intrigue; also, to bring about *a* get by intrigue. **2.** To fill with artifice and duplicity; complicate.
— (ĭn-trēg'; ĭn'trēg), *n.* **1.** A plot; conspiracy. **2.** An amour. — **Syn.** See CONSPIRACY. — **in-tri'guer** (-trē'gĕr), *n.*
in-trin'sic (-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *intrinsecus*, adv., inward, fr. a word akin to *intra* within + *secus* otherwise, beside.] **1.** Essential; inherent; true; — opposed to *extrinsic.* **2.** *Anat.* Included wholly within an organ or limb, as certain groups of muscles; — opposed to *extrinsic.* — **in-trin'si-cal** (-sĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-si-cal-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. Inherent, essential, natural, inseparable; real, genuine. — **Intrinsic, inherent, essential.** That is **intrinsic** (opposed to *extrinsic*) which belongs to, or is a property of, a thing considered in itself, as opposed to what is accidental or adventitious; that is **inherent** which subsists as a permanent or inalienable element or quality of a thing; that is **essential** which belongs to the very nature of a thing or is indispensable to its being what it is; as, symbols have both an extrinsic and *intrinsic* value; *intrinsic* worth, dignity; *inherent* qualities of the human mind; an *essential* feature of a painting.
in'tro- (ĭn'trō-). [L. *intro*, adv., inwardly, within. See INTER-.] A prefix signifying *within, into, in, inward;* as, *introduce, introspect, introvert.*
in'tro-duce' (ĭn'trō-dūs'), *v. t.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *introducere, -ductum; intro* within + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To bring into knowledge or understanding of something; instruct; as, to *introduce* a reader to a poem. **2.** To bring into play; bring into practice or use; institute; as, to *introduce* a new fashion. **3.** To lead, bring, conduct, or usher in; as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room. **4.** To put (something into a place); insert; as, to *introduce* a probe into a wound. **5.** To open to notice; begin; present; as, to *introduce* a matter awkwardly. **6.** To make known, as a person, by formal announcement; cause to be acquainted. **7.** To bring forward, as a resolution, formally or officially. [ducer.
in'tro-duc'er (-dūs'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, intro-
in'tro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An introducing. **2.** a That part of a book or discourse introducing the main subject; preface. b Formal preliminary treatise; guide. **3.** Act of formally making persons known to each other.
in'tro-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving to introduce; introductory. — **in'tro-duc'tive-ly,** *adv.*
in'tro-duc'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to introduce; preliminary; prefatory.
in-tro'it (ĭn-trō'ĭt), *n.* [L. *introitus*, fr. *introire* to enter; *intro* + *ire* to go.] **1.** *R. C. Church.* In the Mass, a part of a psalm with its antiphon sung while the celebrant and ministers approach the altar, and afterwards read by the celebrant from the Epistle side of the altar. **2.** In the Anglican churches, a psalm or anthem sung while the priest or clergy are entering the sanctuary or approaching the altar to celebrate the Eucharist; less properly, a composition sung or played at the beginning of the Communion service.
in'tro-mis'sion (ĭn'trō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of intromitting.
in'tro-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *intromittere, -missum; intro* + *mittere* to send.] To send or put in; introduce; also, to admit.
in-trorse' (ĭn-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *introrsus* inward, contr. fr. *introversus.* See INTROVERT.] *Bot.* Facing inward, or toward the axis of growth, as anthers dehiscing toward the gynœcium. Cf. EXTRORSE. — **in-trorse'ly,** *adv.*
in'tro-spect' (ĭn'trō-spĕkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *introspectus*, p. p. of *introspicere* to look into; *intro* + *specere* to look.] To look into or within; examine by consideration of one's inner self; practice introspection.
in'tro-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* A looking inward; esp. self-examination, or inspection of one's own mind.
in'tro-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Seeing inwardly; given to, or using, introspection. — **in'tro-spec'tive-ly,** *adv.*
in'tro-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of introverting; state of being introverted.
in'tro-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *intro* within + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn (the mind) inward upon itself. **2.** To turn or bend inward. **3.** *Zoöl.* To draw in or invaginate (one tubular part or organ within another).
in-trude' (ĭn-trōōd'), *v. t.*; -TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); -TRUD'ING. [L. *intrudere, -trusum; in-* + *trudere* to thrust.] **1.** To thrust or force in or on; esp., to force (one's self) in without leave or welcome. **2.** *Geol.* To enter, or cause to enter, by force. Cf. INTRUSIVE ROCKS.
Syn. Encroach, infringe, trespass, obtrude. — **Intrude, obtrude.** To **intrude** is to force one's self in (often officiously) undesired, uninvited, or without right; to **obtrude** is to force or impose one's self, one's company, or one's affairs, unduly on others; as, to *intrude* upon another's privacy; pedantry is an ostentatious *obtrusion* of knowledge.
— *v. i.* To thrust one's self in; encroach; trespass.
in-trud'er (-trōōd'ĕr), *n.* One who intrudes; trespasser.
in-tru'sion (ĭn-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of intruding; esp. act of forcing one's self in without right or welcome.
in-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Apt to intrude; characterized by intrusion; as, *intrusive* thoughts. **2.** Intruded, or thrust in, as a foreign element; also, intruding. — **in-tru'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **in-tru'sive-ness,** *n.*
intrusive rocks, *Geol.*, rocks which have been forced, while plastic or liquid, into or between other rocks.
in-trust' (-trŭst'), *v. t.* To confer a trust upon; esp., to deliver to (another) something in trust, or to commit or surrender (something) to another with a certain confidence regarding his care, use, or disposal of it.
in'tu-bate (ĭn'tū-bāt), *v. t. Med.* To treat by intubation.
in'tu-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [*in-* in + *tube.*] *Surg.* The introduction of a tube into a hollow organ to keep the latter open, esp. into the larynx through the glottis.
in'tu-it (ĭn'tū-ĭt), *v. i.* & *t.* To know or apprehend directly or by intuition.
in'tu-i'tion (-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intuitus*, p. p. of *intueri* to look on; *in-* in, on + *tueri.* See TUITION.] **1.** *Philos.* Immediate apprehension or cognition; either the faculty or the power of such apprehension or a particular act or instance of it. **2.** Innate or instinctive knowledge; insight; familiarly, ready insight or apprehension. **3.** Anything discerned by intuition; esp., a primary truth.
in'tu-i'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, derived from, characterized by, or perceived by, intuition; intuitive. — **-tion-al-ly,** *adv.*
in'tu-i'tion-ism (-ĭsh'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that moral values are intuitively apprehended. **2.** *Metaph.* a The doctrine that there are self-evident truths, intuitively known, which form the basis of human knowledge. b The doctrine that absolute reality may be known by intellectual intuition. — **in'tu-i'tion-ist,** *n.*
in-tu'i-tive (ĭn-tū'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Knowing or perceiving, or received or perceived, by intuition. **2.** Having, or working by, intuition. — **Syn.** See INSTINCTIVE. — **in-tu'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **in-tu'i-tive-ness,** *n.*
in-tu'i-tiv-ism (-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* = INTUITIONISM. **2.** Intuitive character, quality, or faculty. — **in-tu'i-tiv-ist,** *n.*
in'tu-mesce' (ĭn'tū-mĕs'), *v. i.*; -MESCED' (-mĕst'); -MESC'ING (-mĕs'ĭng). [L. *intumescere; in-* in + *tumescere* to swell up, incho. fr. *tumere* to swell.] To swell, dilate, or bubble up, as with heat, liquid, or air.
in'tu-mes'cence (-mĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** A swelling or bubbling up, esp. under the action of heat; also, state of being swollen; inflation. **2.** Anything swollen or enlarged, as a tumor.
in'tu-mes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Intumescing; becoming tumid.
in'turn' (ĭn'tûrn'), *n.* An inward turn or bend, as of the toes.
in'tus-sus-cept' (ĭn'tŭs-sŭ-sĕpt'), *v. t.* To receive into some other thing or part; invaginate.
in'tus-sus-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intus* within + E. *susception.*] **1.** The reception of one part within another; specif., *Med.*, the slipping of one portion of the intestinal canal into an adjacent portion. **2.** *Biol.* The deposition of new particles of formative material in a tissue or structure.
in-twine', in-twist'. See ENTWINE, ENTWIST.
in'u-en'do. Erroneous var. of INNUENDO.
in'u-lase (ĭn'ū-lās), *n.* [*inulin* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme capable of converting inulin into fruit sugar, but without action on starch. It frequently accompanies inulin.
in'u-lin (-lĭn), *n.* [From L. *inula* the elecampane.] A tasteless, white substance, resembling starch, and found dissolved in the sap of the roots and rhizomes of elecampane (*Inula helenium*) and certain other plants.
in-unc'tion (ĭn-ŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inunctio*, fr. *inunquere, inunctum*, to anoint. See IN- in; UNCTION.] Act of anointing, or state of being anointed; specif., *Med.*, the rubbing of ointments into the pores of the skin.
in-un'dant (ĭn-ŭn'dănt), *a.* Overflowing; inundating.
in'un-date (ĭn'ŭn-dāt; ĭn-ŭn'dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED; -DAT'ING. [L. *inundatus*, p. p. of *inundare* to inundate; *in-* in + *undare* to rise in waves, overflow, *unda* wave.] To overflow; deluge; flood.
in'un-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Process or act of inundating; state of being inundated; overflow; flood.
in'ur-bane' (-ûr-bān'), *a.* Not urbane; impolite; rude; discourteous. — **in'ur-ban'i-ty** (-băn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-ure' (ĭn-ūr'), *v. t.*; -URED' (-ūrd'); -UR'ING (-ūr'ĭng). [*in-* in + *ure* use, work, fr. OF. *oevre, uevre*, L. *opera.*] To accustom or discipline; harden; habituate. — *v. i.* To pass into use; be applied. — **in-ure'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

in-urn' (-ûrn'), *v. t.* To put into an urn; hence, to entomb.

in-u'tile (-ū'tĭl), *a.* [L. *inutilis.*] Useless; unprofitable.

in'u-til'i-ty (ĭn'ū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Unprofitableness; uselessness; also, a useless thing or factor.

in-vade' (ĭn-vād'), *v. t.*; -VAD'ED (-vād'ĕd); -VAD'ING. [L. *invadere, invasum*; *in-* + *vadere* to go.] **1.** To enter for conquest or plunder. **2.** To infringe; encroach on; as, to *invade* the rights of the people. **3.** To spread over or through, esp. injudiciously. — **Syn.** See TRESPASS.

— *v. i.* To make an invasion. — **in-vad'er** (-vād'ĕr), *n.*

in-vag'i-nate (-văj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *in-* in + *vagina* sheath.] To insert as in a sheath; cause to fold in so that an outer becomes an inner surface.

— *v. i.* To have one portion (of a hollow organ) drawn back within another; undergo invagination.

— (-nāt), *a.* Showing invagination.

in-vag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of invaginating, or state of being invaginated; also, an invaginated part. **2.** *Embryol.* Formation of a gastrula by ingrowth or infolding of part of the wall of the blastula; — in full termed *embolic invagination.* **3.** *Med.* Intussusception.

in'va-lid (ĭn'vă-lĭd; *Brit. commonly* ĭn'vă-lēd'), *n.* [F. *invalide*, n. & a., L. *invalidus*, a. See INVALID null.] A person weak and infirm, esp. one in chronic ill health; specif., one disabled for active service. — *a.* **1.** Not well; infirm. **2.** Adapted for a sick person; as, *invalid* diet; an *invalid* table.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make or render invalid, or infirm. **2.** To classify or enroll, or to dismiss from duty, as being an invalid.

— *v. i.* **1.** To lose health. **2.** Of a soldier or sailor, to retire because of ill health.

in-val'id (ĭn-văl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *invalidus* not strong, infirm, inadequate. See IN- not; VALID.] Not valid; of no force, weight, or cogency; void; null.

in-val'i-date (-ĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. To render invalid or null. — **in-val'i-da'tor**, *n.*

in-val'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of invalidating, or state of being invalidated. [chronic ill health.]

in'va-lid-ism (ĭn'vă-lĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* Sickness; infirmity; chronic ill health.

in'va-lid'i-ty (-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of validity or cogency.

in-val'u-a-ble (ĭn-văl'ū-ă-b'l), *a.* Valuable beyond estimation; inestimable; precious. — **in-val'u-a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

in-var' (ĭn-vâr'), *n.* [From *invariable.*] An alloy of nickel (35.7 per cent) and steel, which expands practically not at all when heated. It is used for standard measures and for instruments of precision.

in-va'ri-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vā'rĭ-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fact or quality of being invariable; uniformity.

in-va'ri-a-ble (ĭn-vā'rĭ-ă-b'l; 3), *a.* Not variable; constant; uniform. — **in-va'ri-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-va'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* Not variant; constant. — *n. Math.* An invariable quantity.

in-va'sion (-vā'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *invasion*, L. *invasio.* See INVADE.] **1.** Act of invading; incursion for conquest or plunder. **2.** The incoming, or first attack, of anything hurtful.

in-va'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, invasion; tending to invade; aggressive.

in-vecked' (ĭn-vĕkt'), *a. Her.* = INVECTED.

in-vect'ed (ĭn-vĕk'tĕd), *a.* [L. *invectus* carried in. See INVEIGH.] *Her.* Edged by convex semicircles or arcs.

in-vec'tive (-vĕk'tĭv), *a.* [F. *invectif*, L. *invectivus.* See INVEIGH.] Characterized by, using, or given to using, invective. — *n.* A violent or railing denunciation or accusation; hence, harsh, censorious, or denunciatory expression. — **Syn.** Railing, diatribe. See ABUSE. — **in-vec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-veigh' (ĭn-vā'), *v. i.* [L. *invehere, -vectum*, to carry or bring into or against; in passive, to attack with words, inveigh; *in-* in + *vehere* to carry.] To declaim or rail; use invectives; — used with *against.* — **in-veigh'er**, *n.*

in-vei'gle (-vē'g'l), *v. t.*; -VEI'GLED (-g'ld); -VEI'GLING (-glĭng). [F. *aveugler* to blind, delude, OF. *avugler*, fr. *avuegle, avugle*, blind, LL. *aboculus*; L. *ab* + *oculus* eye.] To lead astray as if blind; entice; insnare; beguile; cajole. — **Syn.** See ALLURE.

in-vei'gle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of inveigling; cajolery.

in-vei'gler (-glĕr) *n.* One who inveigles.

in-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *inventus*, p. p. of *invenire* to come upon, find, invent; *in-* in + *venire* to come.] **1.** To find. *Obs.* **2.** To frame by thought or imagination; devise; contrive; as, to *invent* a plausible story. **3.** To discover, as by study or inquiry; find out; devise or produce for the first time; as, to *invent* a new process or a machine. — **Syn.** Design, fabricate, concoct. See DISCOVER.

in-vent'er, *n.* An inventor.

in-vent'i-ble (-vĕn'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being invented.

in-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of finding; discovery. *Archaic.* **2.** Act of inventing; esp., original contrivance; construction of something new; as, the *invention* of printing. **3.** That which is invented; as: **a** A contrivance, plan, or device; esp., an original contrivance or apparatus. **b** A fabrication to deceive; falsehood. **4.** Faculty of constructing or creating; inventive power. **5.** *Fine Arts, Rhet., etc.* Selection and arrangement of a theme, or originality in its choice or treatment.

Invention of the Cross, *Eccl.*, a festival celebrated May 3d, in honor of the alleged finding of the cross by St. Helena.

in-ven'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Able and apt to invent; ingenious; original. — **in-ven'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ven'tive-ness**, *n.*

in-ven'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who invents; a contriver; esp., one who invents some new process, device, or machine.

in'ven-to'ri-al (ĭn'vĕn-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Of or pertaining to an inventory. — **in'ven-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

in'ven-to-ry (ĭn'vĕn-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *inventorium.* See INVENT.] **1.** A catalogue or schedule of an estate; an itemized list of goods with their estimated worth. **2.** Things that are or may be inventoried. — **Syn.** See LIST.

— *v. t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. To make an inventory of.

in-ven'tress (ĭn-vĕn'trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of INVENTOR.

in've-rac'i-ty (ĭn'vĕ-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of veracity.

In'ver-ness' (ĭn'vĕr-nĕs'), *n., or* **Inverness cape.** [From *Inverness* in Scotland.] A full sleeveless cape, fitting closely about the neck.

in-verse' (ĭn-vûrs'; ĭn'vûrs), *a.* [L. *inversus*, p. p. of *invertere.* See INVERT.] Opposite in order, relation, or effect; reversed; inverted. — *n.* That which is inverse. — (ĭn-vûrs'), *v. t.*; -VERSED' (-vûrst'); -VERS'ING. To invert or reverse. — **in-verse'ly** (ĭn-vûrs'lĭ), *adv.*

in-ver'sion (ĭn-vûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inverting; state or position of being inverted; also, thing inverted. **2.** *Rhet.* A change of the normal order of words or phrases. **3.** *Music.* Process or result of inverting an interval, a chord, phrase, etc.; also, the interval, chord, etc., so produced. **4.** *Org. Chem.* Hydrolysis (of a carbohydrate) resulting in an inversion of the rotary power, as in the case of cane sugar; less properly, hydrolysis of any carbohydrate. See HYDROLYSIS.

in-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *invertere, inversum*; *in-* in + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To reverse; turn upside down, outside in, or inside out; reverse the order of the members of, etc. **2.** To reverse in meaning, sense, or application. **3.** *Music.* To change or reverse the relative positions of the elements of an interval, chord, phrase, or voice part, as by raising the lower or dropping the upper tone of an interval by an octave, or by repeating a phrase with its intervals in the contrary direction, etc. — **Syn.** See REVERSE.

in'vert (ĭn'vûrt), *a. Chem.* Inverted.

invert sugar, a mixture of grape sugar and fruit sugar found naturally in fruits, and artificially formed by the inversion of cane sugar; also, less properly, grape sugar obtained from starch. See INVERSION, 4.

in-vert'ase (ĭn-vûr'tās), *n. Chem.* An enzyme capable of effecting inversion of cane sugar, producing invert sugar. It is found in many plants and in the intestines of animals.

in-ver'te-brate (-vûr'tē-brāt), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Having no backbone; of or pertaining to the invertebrates. **2.** Fig., lacking will or resolution. — *n.* **1.** Any of an obsolete division (*Invertebrata*) of the animal kingdom including all except the vertebrates. **2.** Fig., a person lacking in resolution.

in-vert'ed (ĭn-vûr'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Changed to a contrary or reverse position, order, meaning, etc.; characterized by inversion. **2.** *Phon.* Of the tip of the tongue, turned up and back, as in forming the cerebral, or cacuminal, letters, or, often, in pronouncing an untrilled *r*; hence, formed thus.

inverted arch, *Arch.*, an arch with crown downward; — much used in foundations, etc. — **i. mordent.** See PRALLTRILLER.

in-vert'i-ble (ĭn-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being inverted or turned; tending to invert. **2.** *Chem.* Capable of undergoing inversion.

in-vest' (-vĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *investire, -vestitum*; *in-* in + *vestire* to clothe, *vestis* clothing.] **1.** To clothe, as with insignia of office or with the office itself; install in possession of rank, dignity, or estate. **2.** To confer; endow; also, to settle or vest (in). **3.** To clothe, dress, or array. **4.** To put on; don. *Archaic.* **5.** To envelop or cover as with a garment; imbue. **6.** *Mil.* To inclose with hostile intent; besiege; as, to *invest* a town. **7.** To lay out (money or capital) in business with the view of obtaining an income or profit; as, to *invest* money in bank stock. — *v. i.* To make an investment. [gated.]

in-ves'ti-ga-ble (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* That can be investi-

in-ves'ti-gate (-vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *investigatus*, p. p. of *investigare* to investigate; *in-* in + *vestigare* to track, trace.] To follow up by patient inquiry or observation. — *v. i.* To make investigation.

in-ves'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of investigating. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION.

in-ves'ti-ga-tive (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-gă-tĭv), *a.* Given to, or marked by, investigation. [vestigates.]

in-ves'ti-ga'tor (-gā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, in-

in-ves'ti-ga-to-ry (-gă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to investigation.

in-ves'ti-tive (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-tĭv), *a. Law.* Operating to vest (a right); of or pert. to such vesting.

in-ves'ti-ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** Act or right of investing, as with an office; state of being invested. **2.** Vestment; covering. **3.** *Feudal Law.* Livery of seizin.

in-vest'ment (-vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of investing; state of being invested. **2.** That with which one is invested; a vestment. **3.** The laying out of money in the purchase of property, esp. for income or profit; the amount of money invested, or property in which money is invested.

in-ves'tor (-vĕs'tẽr), *n.* One who invests. [erate.]

in-vet'er-a-cy (ĭn-vĕt'ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being invet-

in-vet'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *inveteratus*, p. p. of *inveterare* to render old; *in-* in + *vetus, veteris*, old.] **1.** Established by long continuance; deep-rooted; long-standing. **2.** Confirmed in habit; habitual. — **in-vet'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Confirmed, chronic, ingrained, obstinate, deep-seated, besetting, hardened. — **Inveterate, confirmed, chronic, ingrained. Inveterate** (chiefly used of what is bad or hurtful) applies to that which is firmly established (esp. by or as by long continuance) or obstinately persisted in; that is **confirmed** which is fixed or settled, sometimes from a rooted aversion to change; **chronic** emphasizes the idea of long continuance or lingering character; as, an *inveterate* foe; *confirmed* mannerisms; *chronic* mental restlessness. That is **ingrained** which has been wrought into the very constitution (esp. mental or moral) of something; as, an *ingrained* prejudice, repugnance. All four adjectives may also be used of persons; as, an *inveterate* smoker; a *confirmed* drunkard; a *chronic* invalid; an *ingrained* pessimist.

in-vid'i-ous (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, fr. *invidia* envy.] **1.** Tending to excite odium, ill will, or envy; likely to give offense; also, unjustly discriminating. **2.** Envious. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See HATEFUL. — **in-vid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-vid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-vig'or-ate (-vĭg'ŏr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To give vigor or life and energy to. — **Syn.** Refresh, animate, vivify, stimulate. — **in-vig'or-at'ing-ly,** *adv.*

in-vig'or-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of invigorating, or state of being invigorated. [invincible.]

in-vin'ci-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vĭn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being

in-vin'ci-ble (ĭn-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *invincibilis*.] Incapable of being conquered; unconquerable; insuperable. — **Syn.** See INDOMITABLE. — **-ci-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-ci-bly,** *adv.*

in-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty (-vī'ō-lȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inviolable.

in-vi'o-la-ble (-vī'ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Not violable; not susceptible of hurt or harm; not to be violated; sacred; holy.

in-vi'o-la-bly, *adv.* In an inviolable manner.

in-vi'o-la-cy (-lȧ-sĭ), *n.* Inviolate state or quality.

in-vi'o-late (-lăt), *a.* **1.** Not violated; uninjured; unbroken. **2.** Not defiled or profaned; unmarred; pure. — **in-vi'o-late-ly,** *adv.* — **in-vi'o-late-ness,** *n.*

in-vis'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being invisible.

in-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not visible; incapable of being seen. **2.** *Com. & Finance.* Not appearing in the regular statements; as, the *invisible* supply of grain. — *n.* An invisible person or thing; specif., with *the*, the unseen world or [*cap.*] God. — **in-vis'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-i-bly,** *adv.*

in'vi-ta'tion (ĭn'vĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inviting; solicitation; also, the expression by which one is invited. **2.** The offering of attractions to draw one on; enticement.

in-vi'ta-to-ry (ĭn-vī'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing invitation.

in-vite' (-vīt'), *v. t.*; -VIT'ED (-vīt'ĕd); -VIT'ING. [L. *invitare*.] **1.** To request graciously to do or forbear some act; to ask by way of favor, as to come as a guest, etc. **2.** To attract; tempt; as, the sunshine *invites* us to go out. **3.** To give occasion for or opening to. — **in-vit'er** (-vīt'ẽr), *n.*

Syn. Bid, call, summon, request; persuade, solicit, allure, entice. — **Invite, solicit.** To **invite** is to ask to come to some (supposedly agreeable) place or to engage in some (presumably attractive) proceeding; **solicit** adds the implication of earnestness, often of allurement (sometimes to evil); as, he *invited* us to tea; he *solicited* their custom.

in-vit'ing (-vīt'ĭng), *p. a.* Offering invitation; alluring; tempting. — **in-vit'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **in-vit'ing-ness,** *n.*

in'vo-cate (ĭn'vō-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *invocatus*, p. p. of *invocare*. See INVOKE.] To invoke.

in'vo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or form of calling for the assistance or presence of some superior being; solemn entreaty; esp., prayer offered to a divine being. **2.** Act of, or formula for, conjuring, or calling forth, evil spirits.

in-voc'a-to-ry (ĭn-vŏk'ȧ-tō-rĭ; ĭn'vō-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Making or containing invocation; invoking.

in'voice (ĭn'vois), *n.* [F. *envois* things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi*, fr. *envoyer* to send. See ENVOY.] **1.** A priced list of merchandise sent to a purchaser, consignee, or the like. **2.** A lot or set of goods as shipped or received. — *v. t.*; -VOICED (-voist); -VOIC-ING (-vois-ĭng). To make an invoice of; insert in a priced list.

in-voke' (ĭn-vōk'), *v. t.*; -VOKED' (-vōkt'); -VOK'ING (-vōk'-ĭng). [F. *invoquer*, L. *invocare*; *in-* in, on + *vocare* to call, *vox* voice.] **1.** To call on for aid or protection; invite earnestly, as in prayer. **2.** To call forth or upon by incantation; conjure; as, to *invoke* a spirit.

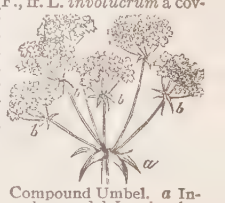
in-vok'er (-vōk'ẽr), *n.* One who invokes.

in-vol'u-cel (-vŏl'ū-sĕl), *n.* A secondary or small involucre.

in'vo-lu'cral (ĭn'vō-lū'krăl), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling an involucre.

in'vo-lu'crate (-lū'krāt), *a. Bot.* Having an involucre.

in'vo-lu'cre (ĭn'vō-lū'kẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *involucrum* a covering, fr. *involvere*. See INVOLVE.] *Bot.* In seed plants, a whorl or rosette of bracts, often resembling an ordinary calyx, subtending or supporting a flower cluster or fruit, as in all composites.



Compound Umbel. *a* Involucre; *b b* Involucels.

in'vo-lu'crum (-lū'krŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CRA (-krȧ). [L. See INVOLUCRE.] *Bot.* An involucre.

in-vol'un-ta-ri-ly (ĭn-vŏl'ŭn-tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an involuntary manner.

in-vol'un-ta-ri-ness (-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being involuntary.

in-vol'un-ta-ry (-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Not voluntary; not under the influence or control of the will; not done willingly or by choice; unintentional; compulsory.

in'vo-lute (ĭn'vō-lūt), *a.* [L. *involutus*, p. p. See INVOLVE.] **1.** Intricate. **2.** Rolled inward, as a leaf, at the margin. **3.** *Zoöl.* Having the whorls closely coiled, as certain shells. — *n.* Something intricate or involved; specif., *Geom.*, a curve traced by any point of a perfectly flexible inextensible thread kept taut as it is wound upon, or unwound from, another curve.

in'vo-lut'ed (-lūt'ĕd), *a.* Involute.

in'vo-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of involving. **2.** That which is involved. **3.** State of being involved; complication; entanglement; hence, something entangled. **4.** In technical use: **a** *Gram.* The insertion of one or more clauses between the subject and the verb, causing a complicated construction. **b** *Biol.* Retrograde development; degeneration. **c** *Physiol.* The return of an enlarged part or organ to its normal size, as of the uterus after pregnancy. **d** *Math.* Act or process of raising a quantity or symbol to any assigned power; — the inverse of *evolution*.

in-volve' (ĭn-vŏlv'), *v. t.*; -VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'); -VOLV'ING. [L. *involvere, -volutum*, to roll about, wrap up; *in-* in + *volvere* to roll.] **1.** To roll about, or infold, so as to conceal or obscure; envelop; surround. **2.** To wind; coil; entwine. **3.** To complicate or make intricate, as in grammatical structure; as, an *involved* sentence. **4.** To draw into a complication; embarrass; implicate; as, to *involve* a person in debt. **5.** To roll up in itself; gather in; as, they were *involved* in the passing throng. **6.** To include or contain; esp., to contain implicitly; imply; as, the task *involves* great care. **7.** To engage thoroughly; occupy or absorb; as, *involved* in study. **8.** *Math.* To raise to any assigned power; multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times.

Syn. Involve, implicate. Involve, as here compared (see IMPLY), suggests complication or embarrassment; **implicate** implies close, often entangling, connection with something, usually (but not always) unpleasant or disgraceful; as, he was *involved* in a quarrel; *implicated* in a crime.

in-volved' (-vŏlvd'), *p. a.* Complicated; intricate.

in-volve'ment (-vŏlv'mĕnt), *n.* Act of involving, or fact of being involved.

in-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vŭl'nẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being invulnerable.

in-vul'ner-a-ble (ĭn-vŭl'nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded or injured. — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-wall' (ĭn-wôl'), *v. t.* To inclose with or as with a wall.

in'ward (ĭn'wẽrd), *adv.* [AS. *inweard*.] **1.** Toward the interior. **2.** In or on the inside; internally. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Into or toward the mind or thoughts; inwardly.

in'ward, *a.* **1.** Being or placed within; inner; — opposed to *outward*. **2. a** In the mind, heart, or soul; as, *inward* beauty. **b** Situated, existing, or performed, inside the body; — of the mind, thoughts, etc.; hence: mental; spiritual; as, *inward* peace. **3.** Going or proceeding inward. **4.** Intimate; familiar; also, secret; private. *Obs.* **5.** Domestic; intestine; as, *inward* war or peace. *Archaic.*

— *n.* **1.** The inside. *Obs. or R., exc.*, in *pl.*, the entrails. **2.** In *pl.* Imports, or dues on imports. *Eng.*

in'ward-ly, *adv.* **1.** In the inner part or parts; internally. **2.** In spirit; secretly. **3.** Toward the center; inward.

in'ward-ness, *n.* **1.** Internal or true state; intrinsic nature. **2.** Quality or state of being inward or internal. **3.** Intimacy. *Obs.* **4.** Earnestness; also, spirituality.

in'wards (ĭn'wẽrdz), *adv.* **1.** Inward. **2.** *Com.* In transit from a foreign country; as, duties to be paid *inwards*.

in-weave' (ĭn-wēv'), *v. t.* To weave in or together.

in-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind in or about; entwine.
in-wov'en (-wōv'n), *p. a.* Woven in; interwoven.
in-wrap' (-răp'), *v. t.* **1.** To cover by wrapping; involve; infold. **2.** To involve or imply; also, to absorb or engross.
in-wreathe' (-rēth'), *v. t.* To encompass as with a wreath.
in-wrought' (ĭn-rôt'; ĭn'rôt'), *p. a.* Wrought or worked in or among other things; worked into any fabric.
i'o (ī'ō), *interj.* [L.] A Latin and Greek exclamation of joy or triumph, also of pain, vehemence, etc. — *n.*; *pl.* IOS (ī'ōz). The sound made in uttering this exclamation.
I'o (ī'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Ιώ.*] *Gr. Myth.* A maiden loved by Zeus. Hera, from jealousy, changed her into a heifer, set the hundred-eyed Argus to watch her, and, when Argus was killed by Hermes, sent a gadfly to sting her. Io was finally restored to her original shape.
i'o-date (ī'ō-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING (-dāt'-ĭng). To impregnate or treat with iodine. — *n. Chem.* A salt of iodic acid. — **i'o-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*
i-od'ic (ī-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, caused by, or containing, iodine; specif., *Chem.*, denoting those compounds in which iodine has a valence of five.
i'o-dide (ī'ō-dīd), -dĭd), *n.* Also **-did.** *Chem.* A compound of iodine with another element or radical; a salt or ester of hydriodic acid.
i'o-dine (ī'ō-dĭn; -dīn), *n.* Also **-din.** [Gr. *ἰώδης* violet-like; *ἰον* a violet + *εἶδος* form; — from its violet-colored vapor.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element of the halogen group, isolated as a shining, blackish gray, crystalline solid of peculiar chlorinelike odor. Symbol, *I*; at. wt., 126.92.
i'o-dize (ī'ō-dīz), *v. t.* To treat or impregnate with iodine or an iodide; as, to *iodize* a plate for photography.
i'o-do-cre'sol (-dō-krē'sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [*iodine* + *cresol.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of several isomeric iodine derivatives, $C_6H_3I(CH_3)OH$, of the cresols, esp. one, an odorless amorphous powder, used as a substitute for iodoform.
i-o'do-form (ī-ō'dō-fôrm; ī-ŏd'ō-), *n.* [*iodine* + *formyl.*] *Chem.* A crystalline, volatile antiseptic, CHI_3, analogous to chloroform and having a pungent, unpleasant odor.
i'o-dol (ī'ō-dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [*iodine* + pyrr*ol.*] *Chem.* A crystallized substance, C_4I_4NH, used like iodoform.
i'o-dous (ī'ō-dŭs), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, iodine; as, *iodous* acid (a hypothetical acid, HIO_2).
i'o-lite (ī'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἰον* a violet + *-lite.*] *Min.* An orthorhombic mineral of various shades of blue, with vitreous luster and strong dichroism. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium, easily altered by exposure.
i'on (ī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἰόν*, neut. of *ἰών*, p. pr. of *ἰέναι* to go.] **1.** One of the substances which appear at the respective poles in electrolysis. See ANION; CATION. **2.** One of the electrified particles into which, according to the electrolytic dissociation theory, the molecules of electrolytes are divided by water and other solvents. An *ion* consists of one or more atoms. Those positively electrified (hydrogen and metals) are called *cations;* negative ions (as acidic atoms or groups) are called *anions.* **3.** One of the electrified particles into which the molecules of a gas are broken up by the electric current, by ultraviolet and certain other rays, and by high temperatures.
-ion. See -ATION.
I-o'ni-an (ī-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Ionia or Ionians; Ionic. — *n.* One of the people, esp. Greek colonists, of Ionia.
i-on'ic (ī-ŏn'ĭk), *q.* [*ion* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to ions.
I-on'ic (ī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians. **2.** *Arch.* Pertaining to or designating the **Ionic order** of architecture, distinguished esp. by the spiral volutes of its capital. **3.** *Pros.* **a** Designating a kind of foot. See IONIC, *n.* **b** Consisting of, or pertaining to, such feet.

Greek Ionic Capital. 1 Volute; 2 Listel; 3 Baluster or Bolster; 4 Necking; 5 Shaft; 6 Abacus.

— *n.* **1.** *Pros.* **a** A foot of four syllables: either two long and two short, the *greater Ionic*, or two short and two long, the *lesser Ionic.* **b** A verse or meter of Ionic feet. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] *Print.* A style of type. See TYPE.
i-o'ni-um (ī-ō'nĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.* A supposed radioactive element resembling thorium in its reactions, announced by Boltwood in 1907.
i'on-ize (ī'ŏn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*ion* + *-ize.*] To separate or convert into ions; dissociate. — **i'on-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **i'on-iz'er,** *n.*
i-o'ta (ī-ō'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰῶτα.*] **1.** The ninth (smallest) letter [I, ι] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *I, i.* **2.** A very small quantity or degree; jot; particle.
I O U (ī ō ū). [I owe you.] A paper bearing the letters *I O U*, with a sum named, and signed in evidence of debt.
I'o-wa (ī'ō-wȧ), *n.* An Indian of a Siouan tribe formerly in Minnesota and Iowa, now in Kansas and Oklahoma.
ip'e-cac (ĭp'ē-kăk), *or, technically,* **ip'e-cac'u-an'ha** (-kăk'ū-ăn'ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *ipecacuanha*, fr. Braz. *ipe-kaaguena*, prop., a creeping plant that nauseates.] **1.** A tropical South American rubiaceous creeping plant (*Uragoga ipecacuanha*) the root of which is emetic. **2.** *Pharm.* The root of this plant, or a tincture or extract of it, largely employed in medicine.
Iph'i-ge-ni'a (ĭf'ĭ-jē-nī'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. G. *Ἰφιγένεια.*] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. She was offered by her father as a sacrifice to Artemis, who saved her and made her a priestess.
i'po-mœ'a (ī'pō-mē'ȧ), *n.* Also **i'po-me'a.** [NL.; Gr. *ἴψ, ἰπός*, a kind of worm + *ὅμοιος* like.] Any of a genus (*Ipomœa*) of convolvulaceous plants, having showy flowers.
‖ **ip'se dix'it** (ĭp'sē dĭk'sĭt); *occasional pl.* IPSE DIXITS. [L.] Lit., he himself has said (it); hence, an unproved assertion on the mere authority of some speaker; a dictum.
ir- (ĭr-). An assimilated form of IN-.
i'ra-cund (ī'rȧ-kŭnd), *a.* [L. *iracundus*, fr. *ira* anger.] Irascible; choleric.
i-ra'de (ē-rä'dā), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *irādah* will, desire.] A decree of the Sultan of Turkey.
I'ran' (ē'răn'; *Eng.* ĭ-răn'), *n.* [Per. *Irān.*] Persia.
I-ra'ni-an (ĭ-rā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Iran, the Iranians, or their speech; Persian. — *n.* **1.** A native of Iran; specif., a Caucasian of Iranian speech. **2.** A branch of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of languages.
i-ras'ci-bil'i-ty (ĭ-răs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; ĭ-răs'-), *n.* Quality or state of being irascible.
i-ras'ci-ble (ĭ-răs'ĭ-b'l; ĭ-răs'-), *a.* [L. *irascibilis*, fr. *irasci* to be angry, *ira* anger.] Prone to anger; choleric; irritable. — **i-ras'ci-ble-ness,** *n.* — **i-ras'ci-bly,** *adv.*
Syn. Choleric, peppery, waspish, hot, fiery, hasty, hot-tempered, splenetic, testy, techy, touchy, peevish, petulant, snappish. — **Irascible, choleric, testy, techy, touchy.** One is **irascible** who is by temperament prone to anger; as, a peppery and *irascible* old gentleman. One is **choleric** who is fiery or hot-tempered; as, a *choleric* disposition. **Testy** implies peevish or petulant irritability; **techy** (now oftener **touchy**) suggests esp. readiness to flare up or take offense; as, a *testy* waspish little fellow; to be *touchy* under criticism. See ANGRY.
i-rate' (ī-rāt'; ī'rāt), *a.* [L. *iratus*, fr. *irasci* to be angry.] Angry; incensed. — **i-rate'ly,** *adv.* [ANGER.
ire (īr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ira.*] Anger; wrath. — **Syn.** See
ire'ful (īr'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of ire; irascible. — **ire'ful-ly,** *adv.*
I-re'ne (ī-rē'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εἰρήνη*, fr. *εἰρήνη* peace.] *Class. Myth.* The goddess of peace, daughter of Zeus and Themis and one of the Hours. The Romans called her *Pax.*
i-ren'ic (ĭ-rĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *εἰρηνικός*, fr. *εἰρήνη* peace.]
i-ren'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Pacific; pacificatory; peaceful.
i-ren'ics (ĭ-rĕn'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS). That branch of theology which treats of the methods of securing unity among Christians or harmony and union among the churches.
i'ri-da'ceous (ī'rĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* [See IRIS.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Iridaceæ*) of perennial herbs, the iris family, including the iris, crocus, gladiolus, etc.
ir'i-dec'to-my (ĭr'ĭ-dĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἶρις, ἴριδος*, iris + *ἐκτομή* excision.] *Surg.* Act or process of cutting out a portion of the iris.
ir'i-des'cence (ĭr'ĭ-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* The rainbowlike play of colors as in a soap bubble, mother-of-pearl, etc.
ir'i-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *iris, iridis*, rainbow.] Having colors like the rainbow; exhibiting iridescence; prismatic.
i-rid'i-um (ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *iris, iridis*, rainbow. It is iridescent in some solutions.] *Chem.* A rare, silver-white, metallic element, resembling platinum, but harder and brittle. It is one of the heaviest substances known (sp. gr. 21–22.4). Symbol, *Ir*; at. wt., 193.1.
ir'i-dos'mine (ĭr'ĭ-dŏz'mĭn; ĭ'rĭ-dŏs'-) } *n.* [*iridium*
ir'i-dos'mi-um (ĭr'ĭ-dŏz'mĭ-ŭm; ĭ'rĭ-dŏs'-) } + *osmium.*] *Min.* A native alloy of iridium and osmium, usually containing some rhodium, platinum, etc. It is used for pen points, compass bearings, etc.
i'ri-dot'o-my (ī'rĭ-dŏt'ŏ-mĭ; ĭr'ĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *ἶρις, ἴριδος*, iris + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the iris.
i'ris (ī'rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. IRISES (-ĕs; 24), L. IRIDES (ĭr'ĭ-dēz; ī'rĭ-). [L. *Iris, Iridis*, the goddess, the rainbow, a sweet-smelling plant, Gr. *Ἶρις, Ἴριδος*, also (l. c.) iris of the eye.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Class Myth.* Goddess of the rainbow in Homer's "Iliad," messenger of Zeus and Hera. **2.** The rainbow, or an appearance like it. **3.** The opaque, contractile diaphragm perforated by the pupil and forming the colored portion of the eye. **4.** Any of a large genus (*Iris*) of plants, typifying a family (*Iridaceæ*) and including the American species called *flags.* Many are cultivated for their flowers.
iris diaphragm. An adjustable diaphragm for regulating the aperture of a lens, consisting of a number of thin pieces fastened to a ring; — used in cameras and in microscopes.
I'rish (ī'rĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Ireland or its inhabitants. **2.** Designating, or pertaining to the Irish, or Erse, language.
Irish moss, carrageen; also, a blancmange made of it. — **I. potato,** the ordinary white potato.
— *n.* **1.** *Collective pl.* Natives or inhabitants of Ireland or

their immediate descendants, esp. those of Celtic race. **2.** The Irish language : **a** The Celtic speech of Ireland. **b** English as spoken by the Irish.

I'rish-ism (-īz'm), *n.* An action, expression, idiom, etc., peculiar to the Irish ; a Hibernicism.

I'rish-man (-măn), *n.* A man born in Ireland or of the Irish race ; a Hibernian.

I'rish-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The Celtic people of Ireland. **2.** Irish quality or character ; an Irish peculiarity or trait.

I'rish-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman born in Ireland or of the Irish race.

i-rī'tis (ī-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See IRIS ; -ITIS.] *Med.* An inflammation of the iris of the eye. — **i-rit'ic** (ī-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

irk (ûrk), *v. t.* [ME. *irken.*] To weary or trouble ; annoy ; bore ; — now chiefly impersonally with *it* ; as, it *irks* me.

irk'some (-sŭm), *a.* Wearisome ; tedious ; also, formerly, painful ; disgusting. — **irk'some-ly,** *adv.* — **-some-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Fatiguing, exhausting, burdensome, monotonous, tiresome, tedious, wearisome, humdrum, vexatious, annoying. — **Irksome, tiresome, wearisome, tedious, humdrum.** That which is **irksome** inspires distaste, reluctance, or impatience ; as, *irksome* drudgery. That is **tiresome** which actually tires or (esp.) which bores one ; **wearisome** implies greater fatigue or more settled ennui ; that is **tedious** which is tiresomely monotonous, slow, or prolix ; as, "It is *tiresome* to be funny for a whole evening" ; a *wearisome* eternity ; shoveling gravel becomes both *tedious* and *tiresome.* **Humdrum** implies commonplace and monotonous routine ; as, *humdrum* domestic life.

i'ron (ī'ŭrn), *n.* [AS. *īren, īsen, īsern.*] **1.** A silver-white metallic element, malleable and ductile, strongly attracted by the magnet, and readily oxidized (rusted) in moist air. Symbol, *Fe* (Lat. *ferrum*) ; at. wt., 55.84. **Cast iron** is fusible and brittle ; **wrought iron** is a slaggy, malleable iron which cannot be hardened by sudden cooling ; **steel** is iron malleable between certain (variable) limits of temperature, and may either be cast into a malleable mass or be tempered. **2.** A particular variety of commercial iron ; iron that cannot be tempered, as contrasted with *steel.* See above. **3.** Strength ; power ; firmness ; inflexibility. **4.** An instrument, utensil, or appliance of iron ; as : **a** A harpoon. **b** An iron for smoothing or pressing cloth, clothes, etc. ; a flatiron, etc. **c** *Golf.* A golf club with an iron head, of medium depth and loft, between a cleek and a mashie. **d** (1) A sword. *Obs.* (2) A portable firearm ; a pistol ; — more fully *shooting iron. Slang.* **e** Allusively, the use of the sword ; warfare. **f** In *pl.* Iron fetters ; shackles ; handcuffs.

in irons, *Naut.,* incapable of coming about or filling away. — *a.* **1.** Of, or made of, iron. **2.** Resembling iron in appearance or in hardness, strength, insensibility, etc. **3.** Of or pert. to the iron age ; degenerate ; wicked ; as, *iron* times.

iron age. **a** *Class. Myth.* The last and worst age of the world, marked by toil, selfishness, and degeneracy. **b** The prehistoric culture period which merges into historic times and is marked by the coming of iron into general use. — **i. glance,** *Min.,* hematite. — **i. pyrites,** *Min.,* common pyrites, or pyrite.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish, arm, or cover with iron. **2.** To shackle with irons ; fetter ; handcuff. **3.** To smooth with an iron instrument ; esp., to press with a heated flatiron.

i'ron-bark' (ī'ŭrn-bärk'), *n., or* **ironbark tree.** Any of several Australian eucalypts (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. paniculata,* etc.) having hard gray bark and useful timber.

i'ron-clad' (-klăd'), *a.* **1.** Clad in iron. **2.** Rigorous ; exacting. *Colloq.* — *n.* An ironclad or armored naval vessel. *Hist.*

i'ron-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, irons.

i'ron-gray', i'ron-grey', *a.* Of a gray color somewhat resembling that of iron freshly broken.

i-ron'i-cal (ī-rŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **i-ron'ic** (-ĭk). [LL. *ironicus,* Gr. *ειρωνικός* dissembling. See IRONY.] **1.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, irony. **2.** Addicted to the use of irony. — **i-ron'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **i-ron'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

i'ron-ing (ī'ŭr-nĭng), *n.* Act or process of smoothing or pressing, as clothes, with hot flatirons.

i'ron-mas'ter (ī'ŭrn-măs'tẽr), *n.* One who conducts or manages the founding or manufacture of iron, esp. on an extensive scale ; a manufacturer of iron.

i'ron-mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in iron or hardware. — **i'ron-mon'ger-ing,** *n. Both Chiefly British.*

i'ron-mon'ger-y (-ĭ), *n. Chiefly British.* **1.** Hardware ; iron articles collectively. **2.** The shop or place of business of an ironmonger ; a hardware store. **3.** An ironmonger's trade or business ; smith's work.

i'ron-side' (ī'ŭrn-sīd'), *n.* **1.** A man of great strength or bravery. **2.** [*cap.*] In *pl.* Cromwell's cavalry in the English Civil War ; hence, any of various other bodies of hardy veteran troops. **3.** [In form **ironsides,** construed as *sing.*] *Nav.* An ironclad ; as, "Old *Ironsides.*"

i'ron-smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* An ironworker ; a blacksmith.

i'ron-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Any hard, earthy ore of iron ; — in coal regions, generally siderite ; in other regions, commonly hematite or limonite.

i'ron-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Articles of **iron** ; hardware.

i'ron-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* In the United States, any of a genus (*Vernonia*) of asteraceous plants bearing cymes of tubular flowers, mostly red or purple.

i'ron-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Any of certain trees of various genera with unusually hard, strong, or heavy wood ; also, the wood itself.

i'ron-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work in iron. **2.** [Now only in *pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.*] A furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling mill, or foundry where it is made into heavy work. — **i'ron-work'er** (-wûr'kẽr), *n.*

i'ron-y (ī'ŭr-nĭ), *a.* [From IRON.] **1.** Made of iron ; containing, or abounding in, iron ; iron. **2.** Resembling iron.

i'ro-ny (ī'rō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *ironia,* Gr. *ειρωνεία* dissimulation, *ειρων* a dissembler in speech.] **1.** Dissimulation, as in Socratic irony. Cf. SOCRATIC IRONY. **2. a** A sort of humor or light sarcasm in which the intended implication is the opposite of the literal sense of the words ; also, the figure of speech using this. **b** An ironical utterance or expression. **3.** A state of affairs or events the reverse of what was, or was to be, expected ; as, the *irony* of fate.

Syn. Irony, sarcasm, satire. The distinguishing quality of **irony** is that the meaning intended is contrary to that seemingly expressed. *Irony* may be gentle or cutting. The essential quality of **sarcasm** is bitterness or taunting reproachfulness ; it may or may not be ironical, but it is always cutting or ill-natured ; as, his disposition to petulance and *sarcasm ; sarcastic* humor. **Satire** is a (commonly) formal or elaborate holding up of (esp. public) vice or folly, always as colored or pervaded by the satirist's feeling, to ridicule or reprobation ; it is not necessarily ironical ; as, Juvenal's relentless *satire.*

Ir'o-quoi'an (ĭr'ō-kwoi'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating one of the principal linguistic stocks of the North American Indians. Some of the principal tribes are the Cayuga, Cherokee, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Tuscarora, Wyandot, and Huron. See IROQUOIS.

Ir'o-quois' (ĭr'ō-kwoi'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. native name.] An Indian of a powerful and warlike confederacy (the Five Nations) formerly inhabiting central New York. The original tribes were the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca ; later the Tuscarora were admitted.

ir-ra'di-ant (ĭ-rā'dĭ-ănt), *a.* Irradiating or illuminating. — **ir-ra'di-ance** (-ăns), *n.* — **ir-ra'di-an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

ir-ra'di-ate (-āt), *v. t. ;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. [L. *irradiatus,* p. p. of *irradiare* to irradiate.] **1.** To throw rays of light on ; illuminate ; brighten. **2.** To enlighten intellectually or spiritually ; illuminate. **3.** To radiate, shed, or diffuse. — *v. i.* To emit rays ; be radiant ; shine.

— (-ăt), *a.* Illuminated ; irradiated.

ir-ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An irradiating ; state of being irradiated ; illumination ; irradiance. **2.** A ray of light ; beam. **3.** Fig., mental light or illumination. **4.** *Physics.* The apparent enlargement of a bright object seen upon a dark ground, due to stimulation by the bright light of the retina around the image.

ir-ra'di-a-tive (ĭ-rā'dĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to irradiate.

ir-ra'tion-al (ĭ-răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Not rational ; as : **a** Not endowed with reason or understanding. **b** Not according to reason ; absurd. **c** *Math.* Not exactly expressible by an integer nor by a vulgar fraction ; surd ; — said esp. of roots. **d** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Not preserving the normal ratio between arsis and thesis (see RATIONAL) ; — applied to (1) a long syllable used where the normal measure calls for a short ; or (2) a foot containing such a syllable.

Syn. Irrational, unreasonable. That is **irrational** which is contrary to reason regarded as a faculty of the mind, and which is therefore foolish or absurd ; that is **unreasonable** which is not in accordance with reason in its relation to practical affairs, and which is accordingly extravagant, excessive, or immoderate ; as, an *irrational* fear, belief, opinion ; *unreasonable* demands.

ir-ra'tion-al-ism (-īz'm), *n.* An irrational system of belief or action ; quality of being irrational ; irrationality.

ir-ra'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being irrational.

ir-ra'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In an irrational manner.

ir're-claim'a-ble (ĭr'ē-klām'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed. — **ir're-claim'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir're-claim'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ir're-claim'a-bly,** *adv.*

ir-rec'on-cil'a-bil'i-ty (ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sīl'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being irreconcilable ; irreconcilableness.

ir-rec'on-cil'a-ble (ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sīl'ă-b'l ; ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sīl'ă-b'l), *a.* Not reconcilable ; implacable ; incompatible. — *n.* One who is irreconcilable ; one who refuses compromise. — **ir-rec'on-cil'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ir-rec'on-cil'a-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-cov'er-a-ble (ĭr'ē-kŭv'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being recovered or rectified ; irreparable. — **Syn.** Irretrievable, irremediable. — **ir're-cov'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-cu'sa-ble (-kū'zà-b'l), *a.* [L. *irrecusabilis ; ir-* not + *recusabilis* that should be rejected, fr. *recusare* to reject.] Not liable to exception or rejection. — **-cu'sa-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-deem'a-ble (-dēm'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not redeemable ; spe-

cif. : **a** Not convertible into specie at the holder's pleasure; —of paper money. **b** Not terminable by payment of the principal; as, an *irredeemable* annuity or debt. **2. a** Admitting of no change or release; hopeless. **b** Irreclaimable; beyond redemption. — **ir're-deem'a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir're-den'tism (ĭr'ē-dĕn'tĭz'm), *n. It. Politics.* The principles, policy, or practice of the Irredentists.

Ir're-den'tist (-tĭst), *n.* [It. *irredentista,* fr. *irredento* unredeemed, fr. L. *in-* not + *redemptus* redeemed. See REDEMPTION.] *It. Politics.* One of a party, formed about 1878, for incorporating with Italy neighboring regions (called *Italia irredenta,* unredeemed Italy) subject to other governments, but largely Italian in population.

ir're-du'ci-ble (ĭr'ē-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not reducible.

ir-ref'ra-ga-ble (ĭ-rĕf'rȧ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Not refragable; unanswerable; undeniable. — **ir-ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ir-ref'ra-ga-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-fran'gi-ble (ĭr'ē-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Inviolable. **2.** Not refrangible; that cannot be refracted in passing from one medium to another. — **ir're-fran'gi-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-fut'a-ble (ĭr'ē-fūt'ȧ-b'l; ĭ-rĕf'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of refutation; indisputable. — **ir're-fut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ir're-fut'a-bly,** *adv.*

ir-reg'u-lar (ĭ-rĕg'ū-lȧr), *a.* **1.** Not regular; not according to established law, method, usage, or principles; not normal; unnatural; unsymmetrical; not straight; not uniform. **2.** Specif.: **a** Not belonging to, or not having conformed to, the requirements of some (particular) group or organized body; as, an *irregular* physician. **b** *Mil.* Not belonging to the regular army organization, but raised for a special purpose. **c** *Gram.* (1) Of a word or inflection, not conforming to the normal or usual manner of inflection; as, sell, cast, feed are *irregular* verbs. (2) Sometimes, specif.: = STRONG. **d** *Bot.* Showing a lack of uniformity; — said specif. of flowers in which one or more of the members of a whorl differ in size or form from the others or are wanting; as, an *irregular* corolla. — **Syn.** Immethodical, unsystematic, desultory; abnormal, erratic, eccentric; changeable, mutable; devious, crooked; intemperate, disorderly.

— *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is not regular. **2.** *Mil.* A soldier not in regular service; — usu. in *pl.* — **-lar-ly,** *adv.*

ir-reg'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being irregular; that which is irregular.

ir're-la'tion (ĭr'ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* Want of connection or relation; unrelatedness.

ir-rel'a-tive (ĭ-rĕl'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Not relative; unrelated; also, irrelevant. — **ir-rel'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

ir-rel'e-vance (ĭ-rĕl'ē-vȧns), **-van-cy** (-vȧn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Want of relevancy; also, that which is irrelevant.

ir-rel'e-vant (-ē-vȧnt), *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; extraneous. — **ir-rel'e-vant-ly,** *adv.*

ir're-liev'a-ble (ĭr'ē-lēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not relievable.

ir're-li'gion (ĭr'ē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* State of being irreligious; want of religion; impiety. — **ir're-li'gion-ist,** *n.*

ir're-li'gious (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of religion; ungodly. **2.** Indicating irreligion; profane. — **ir're-li'gious-ly,** *adv.* **Syn. Irreligious, profane, impious.** *Irreligious* is negative, *profane* and *impious* are positive. **Irreligious** often connotes mere indifference to sacred things; **profane** implies irreverence; **impious,** open or defiant contempt.

ir-rem'e-a-ble (ĭ-rĕm'ē-ȧ-b'l; ĭ-rē'mē-), *a.* [L. *irremeabilis; ir-* not + *remeabilis* returning, fr. *remeare* to go or come back.] Admitting no return. — **ir-rem'e-a-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-me'di-a-ble (ĭr'ē-mē'dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not remediable; incurable. — **-me'di-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-me'di-a-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-mis'si-ble (ĭr'ē-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not remissible; unpardonable; as, *irremissible* crimes. **2.** Obligatory; binding; as, *irremissible* duties. — **ir're-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir're-mis'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-si-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-mov'a-ble (-mōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not removable. — **ir're-mov'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **ir're-mov'a-bly,** *adv.*

ir-rep'a-ra-ble (ĭ-rĕp'ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Not reparable; irretrievable; irremediable. — **Syn.** See IRRETRIEVABLE. — **ir-rep'a-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ir-rep'a-ra-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-peal'a-ble (ĭr'ē-pēl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not repealable.

ir're-place'a-ble (-plās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be replaced.

ir're-plev'i-a-ble (-plēv'ĭ-ȧ-b'l) | *a. Law.* Not subject to
ir're-plev'i-sa-ble (-sȧ-b'l) | replevin.

ir're-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not repressible. — **ir're-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ir're-press'i-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-proach'a-ble (-prōch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not reproachable; blameless. — **ir're-proach'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-sist'i-ble (-zĭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; overpowering. — **ir're-sist'i-bil'i-ty** (ĭr'ē-zĭs'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir're-sist'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-i-bly,** *adv.*

ir-res'o-lu-ble (ĭ-rĕz'ō-lū-b'l), *a.* **1.** Irresolvable; insoluble. **2.** Incapable of being relieved or loosened.

ir-res'o-lute (ĭ-rĕz'ō-lūt), *a.* Not resolute; wavering; vacillating. — **Syn.** Undecided, fickle, changeable, inconstant, unstable. — **ir-res'o-lute-ly,** *adv.* — **-lute-ness,** *n.*

ir-res'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* Want of resolution; irresoluteness; indecision; vacillation.

ir're-solv'a-ble (ĭr'ē-zŏl'vȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being resolved; not solvable; insoluble; not separable into component parts; inextricable; not analyzable.

ir're-spec'tive (ĭr'ē-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Disregarding particular persons, conditions, etc.; independent; impartial. *Rare.* — **ir're-spec'tive-ly,** *adv.*

irrespective of, regardless of; independent of.

ir're-spir'a-ble (ĭr'ē-spīr'ȧ-b'l; ĭ-rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Not respirable (so as to sustain life). — **ir're-spir'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

ir're-spon'si-bil'i-ty (ĭr'ē-spŏn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of, or freedom from, responsibility.

ir're-spon'si-ble (-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not responsible; not answerable for consequences. — *n.* One who is irresponsible. — **ir're-spon'si-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-spon'sive (-spŏn'sĭv), *a.* Not responsive; not able, ready, or inclined to respond. — **ir're-spon'sive-ness,** *n.*

ir're-ten'tive (-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* Not retentive. — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

ir're-trace'a-ble (-trās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not retraceable.

ir're-triev'a-ble (-trēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not retrievable; irrecoverable. — **-triev'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), — **-triev'a-bly,** *adv.* **Syn.** Irremediable, irreparable, incurable. — **Irretrievable, irreparable** are often used without distinction. But **irretrievable** applies to that which cannot be recovered or recalled; **irreparable,** to what cannot be repaired or made good.

ir-rev'er-ence (ĭ-rĕv'ĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being irreverent; want of reverence; an irreverent act or utterance. **2.** State of not being reverenced; dishonor.

ir-rev'er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Not reverent; showing a want of reverence. — **ir-rev'er-ent-ly,** *adv.*

ir're-vers'i-ble (ĭr'ē-vûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reversed. — **-i-bly,** *adv.* — **-vers'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ir-rev'o-ca-ble (ĭ-rĕv'ō-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being revoked; unalterable. — **ir-rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty** (ĭ-rĕv'ō-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir-rev'o-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ir-rev'o-ca-bly,** *adv.*

ir'ri-gate (ĭr'ĭ-gāt), *v. t. & i.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *irrigatus,* p. p. of *irrigare* to irrigate; *ir-* in + *rigare* to water.] **1.** To supply (land) with water by canals, ditches, etc., for nourishing plants. **2.** *Med.* To supply (as a wound) with a stream or sprinkling of some liquid for antiseptic, cleansing, or cooling purposes. — **ir'ri-ga'tor,** *n.*

ir'ri-ga'tion (ĭr'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of irrigating; state of being irrigated. — **ir'ri-ga'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ir'ri-ga'tion-ist, *n.* One interested in, or who carries on or favors, irrigation.

ir-rig'u-ous (ĭ-rĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *irriguus.*] **1.** Irrigated; well-watered. *Rare.* **2.** Watering. *Rare.*

ir'ri-ta-bil'i-ty (ĭr'ĭ-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *irritabilitas.*] Quality or state of being irritable; specif.: **a** Quick excitability to annoyance, impatience, or anger; petulance; fretfulness. **b** *Med.* A condition of morbid excitability of an organ or part; undue susceptibility. See IRRITATION. **c** *Physiol.* The quality in living matter of responding by change of form, motion, or other manifestation of vitality to more or less sudden changes of external conditions or influences, called *stimuli.* Irritability is a characteristic property of living protoplasm.

ir'ri-ta-ble (ĭr'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irritabilis.*] Capable of being irritated; as: **a** Easily inflamed, angered, or exasperated; irascible. **b** Easily excited. **c** *Med.* Susceptible of irritation; unduly sensitive to irritants or stimuli. See IRRITATION. **d** *Physiol.* Responsive to stimuli. See IRRITABILITY, **c.** — **ir'ri-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ir'ri-ta-bly,** *adv.*

ir'ri-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being irritating; irritation.

ir'ri-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *irritans, -antis,* p. pr.] Irritating. — *n.* That which irritates or excites or produces irritation.

ir'ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *irritatus,* p. p. of *irritare.*] **1.** To excite impatience, anger, or displeasure in; provoke; exasperate. **2.** *Med.* To excite to morbid sensitiveness or activity. **3.** *Physiol.* To excite to its characteristic action or function.

Syn. Fret, inflame, excite, tease, pique, ruffle, chafe, gall, nettle, sting, provoke, vex, anger, incense, exasperate, enrage. — **Irritate, exasperate, nettle, provoke, incense.** To **irritate** is to excite to momentary impatience or anger; to **nettle** is to irritate so as to cause pique; **exasperate** commonly implies bitter or intense irritation or keen vexation; as, to be *irritated* at suspicion; to *exasperate* a hasty temper; *nettled* at neglect. To **provoke** is to awaken strong annoyance or vexation or (esp. in the form *provoking*) to tease or tantalize; **incense** implies quick-flaming or slow-burning anger or irritation; as, a *provoking* little laugh; *provoking* to dignity; *incensed* at insults.

ir'ri-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* An irritating; state of being irritated; specif., *Med.,* a condition of morbid excitability or oversensitiveness of an organ or part of the body.

ir'ri-ta-tive (ĭr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to excite or irritate; irritating. **2.** Accompanied with, or produced by, irritation; as, an *irritative* fever.

ir-rup'tion (ĭ-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *irruptio,* fr. *irrumpere,*

irruptum, to burst into; *ir-* in + *rumpere* to break.] **1.** A bursting in. **2.** A sudden and violent inroad or invasion.

ir-rup'tive (ĭ-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Rushing in or upon.

is (ĭz), *v. i.* [AS.] The third person singular present indicative of the verb *be*.

I'saac (ī'zăk), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Yitskhāq.*] *Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch, son of Abraham and Sarah, husband of Rebekah, and father of Jacob and Esau. See *Gen.* xv.–xxxv.

i'sa-cous'tic (ī'sə-kōōs'tĭk ; -kous'tĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *acoustic.*] Of or pertaining to equal intensity of sound.

i'sa-go'ge (ī'sə-gō'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *εἰσαγωγή*, fr. *εἰσάγειν* to introduce; *εἰς* into + *ἄγειν* to lead.] An introduction, as to a study, a treatise, etc. — **i'sa-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), *a.*

i'sa-gog'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Also **i'sa-gog'ic.** Introductory study; esp., *Theol.*, that part of theology directly preliminary to actual exegesis, and concerned with the literary history of the Bible.

I-sa'iah (ī-zā'yə ; ī-zī'ə), *n.* [Heb. *Yeshayāh.*] *Bib.* **a** The greatest of the Hebrew prophets, active about 740 to 701 B. C. **b** A certain book of the Old Testament.

I-sa'ian (ī-zā'yăn ; ī-zī'ăn), **I'sa-ian'ic** (ī'zə-yăn'ĭk ; ī'zī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Isaiah.

i'sa-tin (ī'sə-tĭn), *n.* Also, less properly, **i'sa-tine.** [NL. *Isatis* a genus of plants which yield indigo, L. *isatis* a kind of plant, Gr. *ἰσάτις* woad.] *Chem.* An orange-red crystalline substance, $C_8H_5O_2N$, obtained by oxidation of indigo blue, and, as a source of synthetic (artificial) indigo, from other compounds.

Is-car'i-ot (ĭs-kăr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* *Bib.* Surname of Judas; — generally regarded as meaning "man of Karioth" or "Kerioth." See JUDAS, 1.

is'chi-um (ĭs'kĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -CHIA (-ə). [L., fr. Gr. *ἰσχίον.*] The ventral and posterior of the three bones composing either innominate bone; the seat bone. — **is'chi-al** (-əl), **is'chi-ad'ic** (-ăd'ĭk), **is'chi-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.*

I-seult' (ĭ-sōōlt'), *n.* [F.] Same as ISOLDE.

-ish (-ĭsh). [AS. *-isc.*] A suffix used to form adjectives: **1.** On nouns, and with the sense of: *belonging to, characteristic of,* or *of the nature of, like.*

Examples: Turk*ish*, *belonging to,* or *characteristic of,* the Turks; book*ish*, girl*ish*, *of the nature of,* or *characteristic of,* a book, a girl. Except in names of peoples, this sense of *-ish* is now often derogatory, having the sense of, *showing the faults, weaknesses,* or the like, *of;* as in boy*ish*, *belonging to* a boy, esp., *showing the faults* or *weaknesses of* boys.

2. On adjectives, and with the sense of: *somewhat* (of the nature indicated by the adjective to which *-ish* is affixed).

Examples: dull*ish*, *somewhat* dull; tall*ish*, *somewhat* tall.

-ish (-ĭsh). [F. *-iss-* (found in the p. pr., indic. pl., etc., of certain verbs, as *finir* to finish, *fleurir* to flourish.] A verb ending, originally appearing in certain verbs of French origin; as in abol*ish*, cher*ish*, fin*ish*, furn*ish*, garn*ish*.

Ish'ma-el (ĭsh'mā-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Yishmā'ēl*, i. e., God hears.] **1.** *Bib.* The son of Abraham and Hagar. Of him it was predicted, "His hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him." (*Gen.* xvi. 12.) **2.** Hence, a social outcast.

Ish'ma-el-ite (-ĭt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Ishmael. **2.** A social outcast. — **Ish'ma-el-it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.*

Ish'tar (ĭsh'tär), *n. Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The goddess of the reproductive forces of nature, the chief of the pantheon; also, esp. with the Assyrians, a goddess of war.

I'si-ac (ī'sĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Isiacus*, Gr. *Ἰσιακός*, fr. *Ἶσις.*] Of or pert. to the goddess Isis.

i'sin-glass (ī'zĭŋ-glăs), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. OD. *huizenblas*, lit., bladder of the *huso* (a large sturgeon).] **1.** A very pure gelatin, chiefly from sturgeons' air bladders. **2.** Mica, esp. in thin sheets.

I'sis (ī'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἶσις.*] *Egypt. Myth.* An Egyptian goddess of fecundity, sometimes represented as cow-headed. She is sister and wife of Osiris.

Is'lam (ĭs'lăm ; ĭz'- ; ĭs-lämʹ), *n.* [Ar. *Islām* obedience to the will of God.] **1.** Mohammedanism. **2.** The whole body of Mohammedans; the Mohammedan world.

Is-lam'ic (ĭs-lăm'ĭk ; ĭz-), **Is'lam-it'ic** (ĭs'lăm-ĭt'ĭk ; ĭz'-), *a.* Of or pert. to Islam; Mohammedan.

Is'lam-ism (ĭs'lăm-ĭz'm ; ĭz'-), *n.* Mohammedanism.

Is'lam-ite (-īt), *n.* A Mohammedan.

Is'lam-ize (-īz), *v. i. & t.* To conform, or to convert, to Islam.

is'land (ī'lănd), *n.* [AS. *īgland, ēgland, ēglond ; īg, ēg, īeg*, island + *land, lond*, land. The *s* is due to confusion with *isle.*] **1.** A tract of land surrounded by water, and smaller than a continent. **2.** Something suggestive of an island in position, as an isolated hill. — *v. t.* **1.** To isolate; insulate. **2.** To furnish with or as with islands.

Islands, *or* **Isles, of the Blessed,** *Class. Myth.*, islands supposed to lie in the Western Ocean, where the favorites of the gods dwell, after death, in everlasting joy.

Is'land-er (-lăn-dĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of an island.

isle (īl), *n.* [OF. *isle*, L. *insula.*] An island; now, usually, a small island. *Chiefly Poetic.* — *v. t.;* ISLED (īld); ISL'ING (īl'ĭng). To island. — *v. i.* To stay in an isle.

is'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *islette*, dim. of *isle.*] A little island.

-ism (-ĭz'm). [F. *-isme*, or L. *-ismus*, fr. Gr. *-ισμός.*] A suffix used to form nouns, and denoting: **1.** *Act of.*

Example: bapt*ism*, *act of* baptizing.

2. a *State, condition,* or *quality of being.*

Example: secular*ism*, *state* or *quality of being* secular.

b *Med. Morbid condition induced by excessive use of.*

Example: morphin*ism*, *morbid condition induced by excessive use of* morphine.

3. *Conduct, policy, doctrine, principles, practice,* or the like, *characteristic of* (that which is indicated in the first part of the word), often implying the *sympathy, adherence,* or *attachment of a follower.*

Examples: Quaker*ism*, *conduct* or *doctrines characteristic of* the Quakers; stoic*ism*, *conduct* or *practices of* the Stoics; jingo*ism*, *conduct* or *policy characteristic of* the jingoes; American*ism*, *attachment to* America (the United States).

4. *A characteristic* or *peculiarity* (of that, esp. a language, which is indicated by the first or main part of the word).

Examples: Gallic*ism*, a Gallic (French) *characteristic* or *peculiarity;* colloquial*ism;* pedant*ism*, etc.

ism (ĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.] A distinctive doctrine, theory, system, or practice; — usually disparaging.

Is'ma-e'li-an (ĭs'mā-ē'lĭ-ăn), **Is'ma-il'i-an** (-ĭl'ĭ-ăn), *n.* One of a Mohammedan sect composed of those Shiites who hold that at the death (765) of Jafar, the sixth imam, the office of imam should have gone to the posterity of his dead eldest son, Ismail, instead of to Musa, a younger son.

Is'ma-el-ite (ĭs'mā-ĕl-īt), *n.* **1.** Var. of ISHMAELITE. **2.** = ISMAELIAN.

i'so- (ī'sō-). [Gr. *ἴσος* equal.] A prefix denoting *equal, same;* esp., *Chem.*, denoting *isomerism;* as, *iso*cyanic acid, which is isomeric with cyanic acid. Cf. NEO-.

i'so-bar (ī'sō-bär), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *βάρος* weight.] *Phys. Geog.* An imaginary line connecting or marking places on the earth's surface where the barometric height reduced to sea level is the same either at a given time or for a certain period. — **i'so-bar'ic** (-bär'ĭk), *a.*

i'so-cheim (ī'sō-kīm), *n.* Also **i'so-chime.** [*iso-* + Gr. *χεῖμα* winter.] *Phys. Geog.* An imaginary line connecting places on the earth having the same mean winter temperature. Cf. ISOTHERE. — **i'so-chei'mal** (-kī'măl), *a.*

i'so-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Optics.* Of the same color; — said of lines or curves of the same tint produced by interference of luminous waves in biaxial crystals. **2.** *Photog.* = ORTHOCHROMATIC.

i-soch'ro-nal (ī-sŏk'rō-năl), *a.* Isochronous.

i-soch'ro-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* The character of being isochronous; the property of oscillating in equal times.

i-soch'ro-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To render isochronous.

i-soch'ro-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσόχρονος ; ἴσος* equal + *χρόνος* time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; recurring at regular intervals; vibrating uniformly. — **-nous-ly,** *adv.*

i'so-cli'nal (ī'sō-klī'năl), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.] Of, pert. to, having, or indicating equality of inclination or dip; as, **isoclinal lines,** imaginary lines joining points on the earth's surface at which a dipping needle has the same inclination. — *n.* An isoclinal line.

i'so-cline (ī'sō-klīn), *n.* [See ISOCLINAL.] *Geol.* An anticline or syncline so closely folded that the rock beds of the two sides or limbs have the same dip.

i'so-clin'ic (-klĭn'ĭk), *a. & n.* Isoclinal.

i-soc'ra-cy (ī-sŏk'rə-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσοκρατία ; ἴσος* equal + *κρατεῖν* to be strong, to rule, *κράτος* strength.] A government in which all have equal political power. — **i'so-crat** (ī'sō-krăt), *n.* — **i'so-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

i'so-di'a-met'ric (ī'sō-dī'ə-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Having the diameters equal; as, *isodiametric* cells.

i'so-di-mor'phism (-dī-môr'fĭz'm), *n. Min.* Isomorphism between the two forms, severally, of two dimorphous substances. — **i'so-di-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

i'so-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, having, or de-
i-so-dy-nam'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } noting equality of force.

isodynamic lines, *Magnetism,* imaginary lines connecting points on the earth's surface at which the magnetic intensity is the same.

i-sog'a-mous (ī-sŏg'ə-mŭs), *a. Biol.* Reproducing through the conjugation of similar gametes. Cf. HETEROGAMOUS, OÖGAMOUS. — **i-sog'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

i-sog'e-nous (ī-sŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a. Biol.* Having the same origin. — **i-sog'e-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

i'so-ge'o-therm (ī'sō-jē'ō-thûrm), *n.* [*iso-* + *geo-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat.] An imaginary line or surface beneath the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean temperature. — **i'so-ge'o-ther'mal** (-thûr'măl), **i'so-ge'o-ther'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

i-sog'o-nal (ī-sŏg'ō-năl), *a.* Having equal angles; isogonic.

i'so-gon'ic (ī'sō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] Of, pert. to, or noting equal angles.
isogonic lines, *Magnetism,* imaginary lines joining places on the earth's surface at which the variation of the magnetic needle from the meridian or true north is the same.
— *n.* An isogonic line.

i'so-late (ī'sō-lāt; ĭs'ō-), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [F. *isolé,* fr. It. *isolato,* p. p. of *isolare* to isolate, *isola* island, L. *insula.*] **1.** To place by itself; insulate. **2.** *Chem.* To separate from all foreign substances.

i'so-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of isolating, or state of being isolated; insulation; loneliness. — **Syn.** See SOLITUDE.

i'so-la'tion-ist, *n.* A person who favors or advocates isolation; esp., one who favors what is considered to be a policy of isolation in national affairs. [isolates.

i'so-la'tor (ī'sō-lā'tẽr; ĭs'ō-), *n.* One who, or that which,

I-solde' (ī-sōld'), *n.* See TRISTRAM.

i-sol'o-gous (ī-sŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *λόγος* proportion.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any series of compounds of related structure and a regular difference of composition other than CH_2; — applied esp. to series in which the difference is H_2; as, ethane, C_2H_6; ethylene, C_2H_4; acetylene, C_2H_2. Cf. HOMOLOGOUS.

i'so-mag-net'ic (ī'sō-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, lines connecting points of equal magnetic force. — *n.* An isomagnetic line. [another or others.

i'so-mer (ī'sō-mẽr), *n. Chem.* A compound isomeric with

i'so-mer'ic (ī'sō-mẽr'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Chem.* Composed of the same elements in the same proportion by weight, but differing in one or more properties owing to difference in structure. [of being isomeric.

i-som'er-ism (ī-sŏm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* State, quality, or relation

i-som'er-ous (ī-sŏm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Having an equal number of parts, ridges, markings, etc.; as : *Bot.* Having the members of each floral whorl equal in number. Cf. HETEROMEROUS.

i'so-met'ric (ī'sō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] Pert. to, or characterized by, equality of measure. — *n. Thermodynamics.* An isometric line, or line of equal volumes in a pressure-volume diagram. — **i'so-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **i'so-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

i'so-me-tro'pi-a (-mē-trō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *iso-* + Gr. *μέτρον* measure + *-opia.*] Equality in refraction in the two eyes.

i-som'e-try (ī-sŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Equality of, or in respect of, measure; specif., *Geog.,* equality of elevation.

i'so-morph (ī'sō-môrf), *n.* One of two or more substances or organisms exhibiting isomorphism.

i'so-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk); *a.* **1.** *Cryst.* Having similar crystalline form. **2.** *Biol.* Showing isomorphism.

i'so-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Cryst.* A similarity of crystalline form, esp. between substances of similar composition. **2.** *Biol.* Similarity in organisms of different ancestry, due usually to similarity in habits or environment.

i'so-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* Isomorphic.

i-son'o-my (ī-sŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσονομία; ἴσος* equal + *νόμος* law.] Equality of laws or rights; equal distribution of rights and privileges. — **i'so-nom'ic** (ī'sō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*

i'so-pi-es'tic (ī'sō-pī-ĕs'tĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *πιέζειν* to press.] Isobaric. — *n.* An isobar.

i'so-pod (ī'sō-pŏd), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot.] Any of a suborder (*Isopoda*) of crustaceans in which the body is composed of seven free thoracic segments, each of which bears a pair of legs similar in size and direction.

i'so-pol'i-ty (ī'sō-pŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσοπολιτεία.* See ISO-; POLITY.] Equality of political rights.

i'so-pyre (ī'sō-pīr), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *πῦρ* fire.] *Min.* An impure opal containing iron, alumina, etc.

i-sos'ce-les (ī-sŏs'ĕ-lēz), *a.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰσοσκελής; ἴσος* equal + *σκέλος* leg.] *Geom.* Having two equal sides; — said of a triangle.

Isosceles Triangle.

i'so-seis'mal (ī'sō-sīs'măl), *n.* An isoseismal line.

i'so-seis'mal (-măl) } *a.* Affected with, or pert.
i'so-seis'mic (-mĭk) } to, equal force by an earthquake shock.
isoseismal line, an imaginary line connecting points where an earthquake shock has the same intensity.

i-sos'ta-sy (ī-sŏs'tȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *στάσις* a standing still.] State or quality of being isostatic; specif., *Geol.,* general equilibrium in the earth's crust, supposed to be maintained by the yielding or flow of rock material beneath the surface under gravitative stress.

i'so-stat'ic (ī'sō-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Subjected to equal pressure from every side; being in hydrostatic equilibrium; pertaining to, or characterized by, isostasy.

i'so-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ō-nŭs; -stē'mō-), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *στήμων* thread.] *Bot.* Having stamens equal in number to the perianth divisions. — **i'so-stem'o-ny** (-stĕm'ō-nĭ), *n.*

i'so-there (ī'sō-thẽr), **i-soth'er-al** (ī-sŏth'ẽr-ăl; ī'sō-thẽr-ăl), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *θέρος* summer.] *Phys. Geog.* An imaginary line joining points on the earth's surface having the same mean summer temperature. — **i-soth'er-al,** *a.*

i'so-therm (ī'sō-thûrm), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat.] *Phys. Geog.* An imaginary line joining points on the earth's surface having the same temperature at a given time, or for a given period.

i'so-ther'mal (ī'sō-thûr'măl), *a.* Pert. to or indicating equality of temperature; of or pert. to isotherms.

i'so-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Having or indicating equal tones or tension. **2.** *Physiol.* Having the same or equal osmotic pressure; — said of solutions.

i'so-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Having the
i-sot'ro-pous (ī-sŏt'rō-pŭs) } same properties in all directions. **2.** *Biol.* Not having predetermined axes, as certain eggs.

i-sot'ro-py (-pĭ), *n.* State or quality of being isotropic.

Is'ra-el (ĭz'rā-ĕl), *n.* [L. *Israel* or Gr. *Ἰσραήλ,* fr. Heb. *Yisrāēl,* i. e., champion of God; *sārāh* to fight + *ēl* God.] **1.** *Bib.* Jacob. See *Gen.* xxxii. 28. **2.** Jacob's descendants; the children of Israel; the Jews. **3.** Fig.: God's chosen people; the elect; the Christian church.

Is'ra-el-ite (-ĕl-īt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Hebrew; a Jew. **2.** Fig., one of God's chosen people; a real Christian. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Israel; Jewish.

Is'ra-el-it'ic (-ĕl-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Israelitish. [Israelites.

Is'ra-el-it'ish (ĭz'rā-ĕl-ī-tĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Israel or the

is'su-a-ble (ĭsh'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From ISSUE.] **1.** Leading to, producing, or relating to, an issue; capable of being made an issue at law. **2.** That may be issued or that may issue.

is'su-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of issuing or giving out; issue.

is'su-ant (-ănt), *a.* Issuing; proceeding; — in *Her.* said of a beast with only the upper part visible.

is'sue (-ū), *n.* [OF., fr. *issir, eissir,* to go out, L. *exire; ex* from + *ire* to go.] **1.** A passing or flowing out; egress; exit. **2.** A discharge or flux, as of blood. **3.** *Med.* An artificial ulcer to produce secretion and discharge of pus for relief of some affected part. **4.** A means or place of issue; an exit, outlet, or vent. **5.** Progeny; offspring. **6.** Produce; profits. **7.** Outcome or result; also, *Obs.,* an action or deed. **8.** A point in debate; the point at which a matter is ready for, or admits of, decision; as, to put to the *issue.* **9.** Act of sending out; delivery; issuance; as, the *issue* of money from a treasury. **10.** That which is issued, or sent out; the quantity sent forth at one time; as, an *issue* of bank notes. **at,** *or* **in, issue,** in controversy; disputed; in question.
— *v. i.;* -SUED (-ūd); -SU-ING. **1.** To go, pass, or flow out. **2.** To come out; sally forth. **3.** To proceed as progeny; be descended. *Archaic or Legal.* **4.** To grow; accrue. **5.** To proceed as from a source; be derived; result. **6.** To close; end; turn out. **7.** To be given or sent out officially or publicly. — *v. t.* **1.** To send or let out; emit; discharge. **2.** To deliver, or give out. **3.** To send out officially; publish; utter. — **is'su-er** (ĭsh'ū-ẽr), *n.*

issue pea. *Med.* A pea, or a similar body, used to maintain irritation in a wound and promote the discharge of pus.

-ist (-ĭst). [Gr. *-ιστής.*] A noun suffix denoting: **a** *One who does,* or *makes a practice of,* (1) a given action, commonly expressed by a corresponding verb in *-ize;* as in moral*ist,* theor*ist;* or (2) a specified class of conduct; as in bigam*ist,* sensual*ist.* **b** *One who practices* a given art; as in rhapsod*ist,* artⁱ*st; one professionally* or *particularly occupied with,* or *skilled in,* a given department of knowledge; as in botan*ist,* physic*ist;* or a given subject or thing; as, in humor*ist,* ocul*ist,* novel*ist,* balloon*ist.* **c** *One who professes,* or *adheres to,* a given doctrine, system, or cult, commonly denoted by a corresponding noun in *-ism;* as in athe*ist.*

isth'mi-an (ĭs'mĭ-ăn; ĭsth'-; ĭst'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to an isthmus, as [*cap.*] the Isthmus of Corinth, Greece, or the games anciently celebrated there, or the Isthmus of Panama. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of an isthmus.

isth'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰσθμός* neck, neck of land between two seas, isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth.] **1.** *Geog.* A strip of land connecting two larger portions of land. **2. a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A contracted part or passage connecting two larger structures or cavities. **b** *Anat.* In the brain, the narrow portion which connects the pons Varolii with the interbrain and hemispheres.

Is'tri-an (ĭs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Istria, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Istria.

it (ĭt), *pron.* [ME. *it, hit,* AS. *hit,* neut. of *hē.*] The neuter pronoun of the third person, corresponding to *he* and *she,* and having the same plural (*they, their* or *theirs, them*). *It* is used: **1.** As a substitute for any neuter noun or noun phrase in the nominative or the objective case. **2.** As a demonstrative; as, *it* is I; what is *it?* **3.** As an indefinite nominative; as, *it* snows; also, *Archaic or Colloq., it* says, *it* tells (in a book, etc.). **4.** As a substitute for such general terms as, the state of affairs, the circumstances, or the like; as, how fares *it* with the sick man? **5.** As a grammatical (usually anticipatory) subject or object of a verb of which the logical subject or object is an infinitive phrase or a clause; as, *it* is hard to believe what one hears. **6.** As an indefinite object; as, to foot *it* (i. e., to walk); to

lord *it* (i. e., to play the lord). *Now often Colloq.* **7.** As a possessive. *Obs. or Dial.*

i-tab'i-rite (ĭ-tăb'ĭ-rīt), *n.* Also **-ryte.** [From *Itabira*, a town in Minas Geraes, Brazil.] *Petrog.* A quartzite containing micaceous hematite; — called also *specular schist.*

it'a-col'u-mite (ĭt'ə-kŏl'ū-mīt), *n.* [From *Itacolumi*, a mountain of Brazil.] *Petrog.* A schistose quartzite. In thin layers it is often flexible, and is then called also *flexible sandstone.*

I-tal'ian (ĭ-tăl'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Italy or its people or their language or literature.

Italian millet, a coarse, rank-growing annual grass (*Chætochloa italica*) valuable for fodder when cut young. The grain is used in southern Europe and elsewhere as food. — *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Italy, or a member of one of its native races. **2.** The language of the Italians, which is developed from the vulgar, or popular, Latin of ancient times. The standard dialect is the Tuscan.

I-tal'ian-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To Italianize. — **-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

I-tal'ian-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* In the Italian manner or style.

I-tal'ian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A practice, word, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to the Italians. **2.** Italian quality, spirit, etc.; attachment to, or sympathy with, Italy or Italian ideas, etc.

I-tal'ian-ize, *v. t.* To render Italian in any respect; Italianate. — **I-tal'ian-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

I-tal'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *Italicus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Italy, esp. ancient Italy, or its peoples; specif., pert. to parts of Italy other than Rome. **2.** [*Now usually l. c.*] Designating, or pert. to, type in which the letters slope up toward the right, as in *these words.* — *n.* [*Now usually l. c.*] An italic letter or type, or such letters, etc., collectively.

I-tal'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An Italianism.

i-tal'i-cize (ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). [*Sometimes cap.*] To print in italics; underline (written letters or words) with a single line; use italics.

I-tal'i-ote (-ĭ-ōt), **I-tal'i-ot** (-ŏt), *n.* [Gr. Ἰταλιώτης, fr. Ἰταλία Italy.] *Anc. Hist.* A Greek inhabitant of Italy.

itch (ĭch), *v. i.* [ME. *icchen, ȝicchen*, AS. *giccan.*] **1.** To have an uneasy sensation in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part affected. **2.** To have a constant desire; long; as, *itching* for a fight. — *n.* **1.** An itching contagious eruption of the skin; specif., *Med.*, one caused by any of certain parasitic mites (esp. *Sarcoptes scabiei*); scabies. **2.** A sensation in the skin due to the eruption, or like that occasioned by it. **3.** A constant irritating desire.

itch'y (-ĭ), *a.*; ITCH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Having the itch, or an itching sensation; of the nature of the itch.

-ite (-īt). [From Gr. *-ιτης*, fem. *-ῖτις.*] **1.** A suffix denoting *one of a party, a sympathizer with* or *adherent of, a native* or *citizen of,* or the like; as in Millerite; Benthamite; Canaanite. **2.** In various technical terms used to name: **a** *Min. & Petrog.* A *mineral* or *rock;* as in barite, wernerite, syenite, granite. See *-YTE, Note.* **b** [Cf. *-ATE,* **b.**] *Chem.* (1) A *salt* formed *from* an *acid* whose name ends in *-ous;* as in sulphite, from sulphurous acid; nitrite, from nitrous acid, etc. (2) Any *one of certain organic compounds,* chiefly higher alcohols related to the sugars; as in mannite. **c** A *fossil;* as in trilobite, ammonite, etc. **d** An *explosive* or any of various other manufactured substances; as, in lyddite, melinite, ebonite, etc. **e** *Zoöl.* A *segment* or *division of the body* or *of a part;* as in somite. **3.** [L. *-itus* an ending of past participles.] A suffix of adjectives (*pron.* -īt) and of verbs (*pron.* -ĭt) formed from L. p. p. stems; as in favorite, exquisite, expedite, unite.

i'tem (ī'tĕm), *adv.* [L.] Also; — used to introduce each separate article in an enumeration or a new fact or statement. — *n.* **1.** A saying, warning, etc., introduced by *item;* a hint. *Obs.* **2.** An article; separate particular; detail. **3.** A separate piece of news or information; a paragraph. — *v. t.* To set or note down as an item, or by or in items.

i'tem-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To state in items, or by particulars. *Chiefly U. S.*

i'tem-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who itemizes.

it'er-ance (ĭt'ẽr-ăns), *n.* Iteration; repetition.

it'er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *iterans,* p. pr.] Repeating; iterating.

it'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *iteratus,* p. p. of *iterare* to repeat, *iterum* again.] To utter or do a second time or many times; repeat. [time; repetition.]

it'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Recital or performance a second

it'er-a-tive (ĭt'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Repeating; repeated; repetitious; as, an *iterative* person.

I'thunn, I'thun (ē'thōon), *n.* [Icel. *Iðunn.*] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Bragi, having the golden apples of youth in her keeping. She was taken to the underworld, but the Æsir, growing gray, compelled Loki to bring her back.

I-thu'ri-el (ĭ-thū'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb., the discovery of God.] In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angel who found Satan "squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve," and transformed him by a touch of his spear into his proper shape.

ith'y-phal'lic (ĭth'ĭ-făl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ithyphallicus,* fr. *ithyphallus,* Gr. *ἰθύφαλλος,* membrum virile erectum, or a figure thereof carried in the festivals of Bacchus.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the phallus carried in the festivals of Bacchus. **2.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Designating one of several meters used in songs for phallic processions.

i-tin'er-a-cy (ī-tĭn'ẽr-ə-sĭ; ĭ-), *n.* Itinerancy (in sense 1).

i-tin'er-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Act of itinerating; state of being itinerant. **2.** A discharge of official duty involving frequent change of residence; custom of so discharging official duty; also, an itinerant body of officials.

i-tin'er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [LL. *itinerans, -antis,* p. pr. of *itinerare* to journey, L. *iter, itineris,* a walk, journey.] Traveling about a country; going or preaching on a circuit; wandering. — *n.* One who travels about, esp. a preacher. — **i-tin'er-ant-ly,** *adv.*

i-tin'er-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a journey or route, or journeying. **2.** Itinerant. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A route. **2.** Account of travels. **3.** Travelers' guidebook or route.

i-tin'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To travel about or on a circuit, esp. to preach, lecture, etc. — **i-tin'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

-i'tis (-ī'tĭs). [Gr. *-ῖτις.*] *Med.* A suffix used to denote an *inflammatory disease of;* as in bronchitis, phrenitis.

I'to (ē'tō), *n.* Short for, and formed from the initials (see J) of, *Jewish Territorial Organization,* an organization for the furtherance of the aims of Territorialism (which see). — **I'to-ism,** *n.* — **I'to-ist,** *n.*

its (ĭts), *pron. & a.* Possessive case or possessive adjective of *it:* Of or belonging to it; as, the box and *its* cover.

it's (ĭts). Contraction of *it is;* as, *it's* growing dark.

it-self' (ĭt-sĕlf'), *pron.* Emphasized or reflexive form of *it.*

-ive (-ĭv). [L. *-ivus.*] A suffix used to form adjectives, and denoting *relating* or *belonging to; tending to; serving to; of the nature of; involving.*

Examples: selective, *relating* or *belonging to* selection; *tending* or *serving to* select; appreciative, *of the nature of* or *involving* appreciation (i. e., showing appreciation).

I've (īv). Colloq. for *I have.*

i'vied (ī'vĭd), *a.* [From IVY.] Overgrown with ivy.

i'vo-ry (ī'vō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *ivoire,* L. *eboreus* made of ivory, *ebur, eboris,* ivory.] **1.** Hard, creamy-white dentine, composing elephants' tusks; also, the dentine of the tusks of other large mammals, or of a tooth. **2.** A tusk, esp. of the elephant; also, *Slang or Collog.* (chiefly in the *pl.*), a tooth. **3.** The color of ivory; whiteness, as of the skin. **4.** Any article made of ivory; as: **a** A carving. **b** A billiard ball. *Colloq.* **c** In *pl.* The keys of a piano. *Slang.* **5.** An ivory-like substance; as, vegetable *ivory.*

i'vo-ry-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A large handsome North American woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*) having a large ivory-white bill. It is now nearly extinct. [ivory.

ivory black. A fine black pigment prepared by calcining

ivory nut. The nuthike seed of a South American palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*). Its hard endosperm (called *vegetable ivory*) is used for buttons, etc. Also, the similar seed of a palm (*Cælococcus amicarum*) of the Caroline Islands.

i'vy (ī'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* IVIES (ī'vĭz). [AS. *īfig.*] **1.** A well-known evergreen araliaceous climbing shrub (*Hedera helix*). **2.** Any of various plants more or less like the true ivy; as, American *ivy* (the Virginia creeper), Japanese *ivy,* etc.

Ivy.

ivy tod. The ivy plant. See TOD.

ivy vine. **1.** An American vitaceous plant (*Ampelopsis cordata*) with cordate leaves. **2.** The Virginia creeper.

i-wis', y-wis' (ĭ-wĭs'), *adv.* [AS. *gewis* certain. The common form *iwis* was often written *I wis.* The prefix was mistaken for the pronoun *I,* and *wis* for a form of the verb *wit* to know.] Certainly; indeed. *Archaic.*

ix'i-a (ĭk'sĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἰξός* birdlime; — from the viscid nature of some species.] Any of a genus (*Ixia*) of South African bulbous iridaceous plants (sometimes called *corn lilies*) having showy flowers, mostly pink or purple.

Ix-i'on (ĭk-sī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰξίων.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of the Lapithæ, bound in Tartarus to a revolving wheel for aspiring to Hera's love and boasting of his (by him falsely supposed) success.

ix'tle, ix'tli (ĭks'tlĕ; -tlĭ; ĭs'-), *n.* [Mex. *istle.*] The fiber obtained from various tropical American plants (as *Bromelia sylvestris* and *Agave heteracantha*).

I'yar' (ē'yär'), *n.* [Heb. *iyār.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

-ize (-īz). [F. *-iser,* L. *-izare,* Gr. *-ίζειν.*] A suffix forming transitive and intransitive verbs, and denoting: *to subject to; render, make into, conform to, make like; impregnate, treat,* or *combine with; act in the way of,* or *practice.*

☞ Certain words ending with the sound of īz are spelt with *-tse* after the French *-tser* or *-tse;* as, devise, surprise. But the great body of words so ending are spelt either *-ize* or *-tse,* though most authorities now spell them with *-ize,* as in this Dictionary; and there is a tendency to extend this spelling to all these words. [*Dial.*

iz'zard (ĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [Formerly *ezed.*] The letter *z. Obs. or*

J

J (jā). The tenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a comparatively late variant form of the Latin I, which was used indifferently as a vowel or as a consonant, its consonantal value being that of English *y* in *yet*. The *j* gradually became differentiated from *i* in function as well as form, but it was not until the 17th century that the distinction of *j* as consonant and *i* as vowel was fully established and the capital forms of *J* introduced. Cf. I. In English, the regular and practically uniform sound of *j* is as in *jet* (= *dzh*), the same as *g* in *gem*. See *Gutde to Pron.*, § 48. J is etymologically most closely related to *i*, *y*, *g*; as in *jot*, *iota*; *jest*, *gesture*; *join*, *jugular*, *yoke*. See I.

J, j, *n.*; *pl.* Js or j's (jāz). **1.** The letter J, j, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter J.

jab (jăb), *v. t. & i.*; JABBED (-ăbd) ; JAB'BING. To thrust abruptly with something sharp.—*n.* A jabbing. *Both Colloq.*

jab'ber (jăb'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly ; chatter ; gabble. — *n.* Act of jabbering ; gibberish ; chatter. — **jab'ber-er,** *n.*

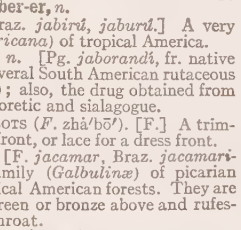
jab'i-ru (jăb'ĭ-rōō), *n.* [Braz. *jabirú*, *jaburú*.] A very large stork (*Mycteria americana*) of tropical America.

jab'o-ran'di (jăb'ō-răn'dĭ), *n.* [Pg. *jaborandi*, fr. native name in Brazil.] Any of several South American rutaceous shrubs (genus *Pilocarpus*) ; also, the drug obtained from the leaves, used as a diaphoretic and sialagogue.

ja'bot' (zhá'bō'), *n.*; *pl.* -BOTS (*F.* zhá'bō'). [F.] A trimming, as a ruffle on a shirt front, or lace for a dress front.

jac'a-mar (jăk'ă-măr), *n.* [F. *jacamar*, Braz. *jacamaríca*.] Any of a large subfamily (*Galbulinæ*) of picarian insectivorous birds, of tropical American forests. They are usually brilliant metallic green or bronze above and rufescent below, with a white throat.

jac'a-na (jăk'ă-nă), *n.* [Pg., fr. native name in Brazil.] Any of a genus (*Jacana*) or family (*Jacanidæ*) of wading birds, having, usually, extremely long toes and a spur at the bend of the wing.

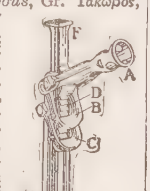

Mexican Jacana (*J. spinosa*).

ja'cinth (jā'sĭnth ; jās'-ĭnth), *n.* [F. *jacinthe*, L. *hyacinthus*.] The hyacinth ; — now used only as the name of a gem.

jack (jăk), *n.* [Pg. *jaca*, Malayalam *chakka*.] The fruit of a large East Indian moraceous tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), allied to the breadfruit ; also, the tree or its yellow wood.

jack, *n.* [F. *jaque*.] **1.** A coarse coat of defense, esp. one of leather. **2.** [Perh. fr. its resemblance to a *jackboot*.] A pitcher or can for liquor, as of waxed leather. *Archaic.*

jack, *n.* [F. *Jacques* James, L. *Jacobus*, Gr. *Ἰάκωβος*, Heb. *Ya'aqōb* Jacob ; prop., seizing by the heel ; hence, a supplanter. But perh. orig., in English, a familiar form of *John*.] **1.** [*cap.*] A nickname for JOHN. **2.** [*cap.*] A common fellow ; boor. *Obs.* **3.** [*Often cap.*] A sailor. *Colloq.* **4.** [*Sometimes cap.*] Any of various serving men or attendants ; as, a body servant, a laborer, etc. **5.** *Playing Cards.* Any of the four knaves. **6.** A figure, usually of a man, esp. on old clocks, which strikes the time on the bell. **7.** Any of various mechanical devices ; as : **a** A contrivance to turn a spit. **b** A bootjack. **c** A portable machine for exerting great force through a small distance. **d** In various keyboard instruments, an intermediate upright piece of wood at the inner end of each key communicating its action to the string ; — erroneously used by Shakespeare and others for *key*. **e** A hood or other device placed over a chimney or vent pipe to prevent a back draft. **f** In hunting and fishing, the pan or frame holding the fuel of the torch used to attract game at night ; also, the light itself. **g** *Naut.* A crossbar of iron at a topgallant masthead, to support a royal mast and spread the royal shrouds ; — called also **jack crosstree.** **8.** *Bowls.* The small bowl used as a mark. **9.** *Nav.* A small flag used as a signal, usually the same as the union (and called more fully **union jack**). See FLAG, *Illust.* **10. a** The male of certain animals **b** Short for JACKASS.

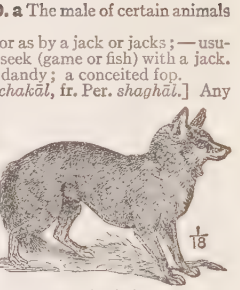


Ratchet Jack. *A* Socket to elevate Lever ; *B* Pawl to lift Rack ; *C* Detent to keep Rack from slipping back ; *D* Rack ; *E* Lifting Foot ; *F* Lifting Head.

—*v. t.* **1.** To move or lift by or as by a jack or jacks ; — usually with *up*. **2.** To hunt or seek (game or fish) with a jack.

jack'-a-dan'dy, *n.* A little dandy ; a conceited fop.

jack'al (jăk'ôl), *n.* [Turk. *chakāl*, Ir. Per. *shaghāl*.] Any of several wild dogs (esp. *Canis aureus*) of the Old World. They are smaller and much more cowardly than wolves, and hunt in packs by night.


Jackal.

Jack'-a-Lent', *n.* A puppet set up to be pelted as a sport in Lent ; hence : a simpleton ; puppet ; butt. *Archaic.*

jack'a-napes' (-ă-nāps'), *n.* [For *Jack o'* (= *of*) *Napes* (for *Naples*), a Jack (monkey) from Naples in Italy.] **1.** A monkey ; an ape. *Archaic.* **2.** A coxcomb ; an impertinent or conceited fellow.

Jack and Gill (jĭl) *or* **Jill,** proper names for any lad and lass, as in "*Jack* and *Jill* went up the hill," etc.

jack'a-roo' (jăk'ă-rōō'), *n.* [*Jack* + kangaroo.] A young man engaged in acquainting himself with colonial life. *Colloq., Australia.*

jack'ass' (jăk'ăs'), *n.* **1.** A male ass ; a donkey. **2.** A conceited dolt ; perverse blockhead ; an ass.

jack boot, *or* **jack'boot',** *n.* A kind of large boot reaching above the knee.

jack'daw' (jăk'dô'), *n.* A common corvine bird (*Corvus monedula*) of Europe, smaller than a crow ; a daw.

jack'er (jăk'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, jacks.

jack'et (jăk'ĕt ; 24), *n.* [F. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque*. See 2d JACK.] **1.** A short coat without skirts, usually with sleeves. **2.** Any of various outer coverings or casings, esp. one to prevent heat radiation, as from a steam pipe, etc.

jack'-in-a-box', *n.* **1.** = JACK-IN-THE-BOX. **2.** A tropical tree (*Hernandia peltata*) which bears a drupe that rattles in the inflated calyx when dry.

jack'-in-the-box', *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A sharper ; cheat. **2.** A child's toy consisting of a box out of which, when the lid is raised, a figure springs.

jack'-in-the-pul'pit, *n.* An American arum (*Arisæma triphyllum*) bearing an upright club-shaped spadix with an overarching green-and-purple spathe.

Jack Ketch (kĕch). [After a notorious executioner.] An executioner or hangman ; — a popular appellation. *Eng.*

jack'knife' (jăk'nīf'), *n.* A large, strong pocketknife.

Jack'-of-all'-trades', *n.* A person who can do passable work at various trades ; a handy man.

jack'-o'-lan'tern, *n.* **1.** An ignis fatuus. **2.** A lantern made, as of a pumpkin, to show features of a human face.

jack pot. *Poker.* A pot or pool which cannot be opened until some player has a pair of jacks or better ; also, a round, hand, or game in which this condition is imposed.

jack'pud'ding (-pōōd'ĭng), *n.* A merry-andrew. *Archaic.*

jack rabbit. Any of several large hares (subgenus *Macrotolagus*) of western North America having very large ears and long hind legs.

jack'screw' (-skrōō'), *n.* A jack in which a screw is used [for exerting pressure.]

jack'snipe' (-snīp'), *n.* **1.** A small true snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*) of the Old World. **2.** The pectoral sandpiper (*Pisobia maculata*).

Jack-so'ni-an (jăk-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Jackson, as Andrew Jackson, seventh President (1829–37) of the United States, a Democratic leader.—*n.* A follower of Jackson.

Jack Sprat. a A diminutive chap or fellow. **b** A character in a familiar English nursery rime which relates that "Jack Sprat could eat no fat ; his wife could eat no lean."

jack'stay' (jăk'stā'), *n. Naut.* **a** A rod stretching along a yard of a vessel, to which the sails are fastened. **b** A traveler of wood, iron, or rope running up and down the mast, on which a yard travels ; — called also *parrel*.

jack'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** One of the pebbles or pieces tossed up and caught in playing a certain game. **2.** [In form **jackstones**, construed as *sing.*] The game so played.

jack'straw' (-strô'), *n.* **1.** A man of straw ; a man without property, worth, or influence. **2. a** One of a set of straws or strips, as of wood, used in a certain game. **b** [In form **jackstraws**, construed as *sing.*] The game itself.

jack'-tar', *n.* A sailor. *Humorous or Affected.*

Jack'y (jăk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JACKIES (-ĭz). Dim. or pet form from JACK ; hence : [*l. c.*] **a** A landsman's nickname for a seaman, resented by the latter. **b** English gin. *Dial. Eng.*

Ja'cob (jā'kŭb), *n.* [L. *Jacob* (or Gr. 'Ιακώβ), fr. L. *Jacobus*. See 3d JACK.] *Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch, younger son of Isaac and Rebecca, and father of the twelve patriarchs. *Gen.* xxv.–l.

Jac'o-be'an (jăk'ō-bē'ăn; jā-kō'bē-ăn), *a.* [L. *Jacobus* James.] **1.** Of or pert. to James I. of England, his reign or times; specif., designating, or pert. to, a style of architecture and decoration prevailing in England in the early 17th century, a continuation of the Elizabethan, with freer use of the classical orders. **2.** *Bib.* Of or pert. to St. James the Less or the Epistle of James.

Jac'o-bin (jăk'ō-bĭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A Dominican friar. **2.** One of a society or club of radical democrats in France during the revolution of 1789; hence: a plotter against an existing government; a violent radical; demagogue. **3.** [*l. c.*] One of a breed of fancy pigeons having the neck feathers reversed, forming a fluffy hood.

Jac'o-bin'ic (-bĭn'ĭk) } *a.* Pert. to the Jacobins of France;
Jac'o-bin'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } violently radical.—**-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Jac'o-bin-ism (jăk'ō-bĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principles of the French Jacobins; violent radicalism, esp. in politics. **2.** A Jacobinic idea or trait. — **Jac'o-bin-ize'** (-īz'), *v. t.*

Jac'o-bite (-bīt), *n.* [L. *Jacobus* James.] *Eng. Hist.* A partisan or adherent of James II. or of his descendants.

Jac'o-bit'i-cal (-bĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the Jacobites; characterized by Jacobitism. [Jacobites.

Jac'o-bit-ism (jăk'ō-bīt-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the

Ja'cob's lad'der (jā'kŭbz). In senses 2 & 3, also **Jacob's-ladder,** *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The ladder which Jacob saw in his dream. *Gen.* xxviii. 12. **2.** A European polemoniaceous herb (*Polemonium cæruleum*) with bright blue or white flowers; also, any of several related American species. **3.** *Naut.* A rope or wire ladder with wooden or iron rungs.

ja-co'bus (jā-kō'bŭs), *n.* [See JACOBITE.] An English gold coin of James I., issued in 1603 at 20s., afterward raised to 22s. [made in India.

jac'o-net (jăk'ō-nĕt), *n.* A kind of thin cotton fabric, orig.

Jac-quard' (jă-kärd'), *a.* Pert. to, or invented by, J. M. *Jacquard* (1752–1834), a French mechanician who invented an apparatus applied to looms for weaving figured goods.

Jacque'mi-not (jăk'mĭ-nō; *F.* zhăk'mē'nō'), *n.* [After a French general.] A well-known deep crimson rose.

‖ **Jacque'rie'** (zhăk'rē'), *n.* [F.] A revolt of French peasants against the nobles in 1358; — from the contemptuous title, *Jacques Bonhomme*, given by the nobles to the peasantry. Hence, any revolt of peasants.

jac-ta'tion (jăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jactatio*, fr. *jactare* to throw, boast, freq. fr. *jacere* to throw.] **1.** *Med.* Jactitation. **2.** Boasting; ostentation.

jac'ti-ta'tion (jăk'tĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jactitare* to utter in public, freq. fr. *jactare*. See JACTATION.] **1.** Boasting; bragging; specif., *Law*, false boasting or assertions to another's prejudice; false claim. **2.** *Med.* Excessive restlessness, as in delirium.

jac'u-late (jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *jaculatus*, p. p. of *jaculari*. See EJACULATE.] To hurl; dart. *Rare.* — **jac'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

jade (jād), *n.* **1.** A horse; contemptuously, a mean, vicious, or worn-out horse. **2.** A woman; contemptuously, a disreputable or vicious woman; rarely, a worthless man. — *v. t. & i.* JAD'ED (jād'ĕd; 24); JAD'ING. To tire or wear out. — **Syn.** Fatigue, weary. See TIRE.

jade (jād), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. piedra de *ijada* stone of the side, fr. *ijada* side, pain in the side, the stone being supposed to cure this pain, fr. L. *ilia* flanks.] A compact stone, commonly green, capable of a fine polish. True jade is composed of interlaced fibers of jadeite.

jade'ite (jād'īt), *n. Min.* A monoclinic mineral, constituting the more valuable variety of jade. See JADE.

jade'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* = JADE, the stone.

jad'ish (jād'ĭsh), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a jade; vicious; lewd. — **jad'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **jad'ish-ness,** *n.*

jae'ger (yā'gĕr; *in sense 2 also* jā'gĕr), *n.* **1.** Var. of JÄGER. **2.** Any of several rapacious, gull-like birds (genera *Stercorarius* and *Megalestris*).

Ja'el (jā'ĕl), *n.* See SISERA.

jag (jăg), *v. t.;* JAGGED (jăgd); JAG'GING (jăg'ĭng). **1.** To prick. **2.** To pink or slash, as a garment; cut into teeth as those of a saw; cut indentations in; notch. [barb.

jag (jăg), *n.* Also **jagg.** A sharp projecting part; tooth;

jag, *n.* Also **jagg. 1.** A small load. *Dial. or Colloq.* **2.** Enough liquor to make a man noticeably drunk; — esp. in: **to have a jag on,** to be drunk. *Slang, U. S.*

Jag'an-nath (jŭg'ă-nät; -nŏt), **Jag'an-na'tha** (-nät'hă), *n.* Also **Jug'ger-naut** (which see). [Hind. *Jagannāth* lord of the world, Skr. *jagannātha*.] *Hinduism.* A form of Vishnu, or of Krishna. Formerly, it was erroneously supposed that devotees allowed themselves to be crushed under the wheels of the car in which his idol is drawn.

jä'ger (yā'gĕr), *n.* [G. *jäger.*] **1.** A hunter. **2.** A German or Austrian rifleman. **3.** (yā'gĕr; jā'-) = JAEGER, bird.

jag'ged (jăg'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Having jags, or sharp notches; sharply pointed. — **jag'ged-ly,** *adv.* — **jag'ged-ness,** *n.*

jag'ger-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *jāgrī*, fr. Skr. *çarkarā.*] A kind of coarse palm sugar made in the East Indies.

jag'gy (-ĭ), *a.;* -GI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -GI-EST. Jagged; notched.

jag'uar (jăg'wär; jă-gwär'), *n.* [Tupi *yagoara, jaguara.*] A large feline animal (*Felis onca*), marked with black spots. It ranges from Texas to Paraguay.

Jaguar. ($\frac{1}{28}$)

Jah've, Jah'veh (yä'vĕ), **Jah'vism** (-vĭz'm), **Jah'weh** (yä'wĕ), etc. Vars. of YAHWEH, etc.

jail (jāl), *n.* Also **gaol.** [OF. *jaiole*, fr. LL. dim. of *gabia* cage, L. *cavea* cavity, cage.] A prison, esp. one for persons held for minor offenses or pending judicial proceedings. — *v. t.* To confine in or as in a jail; imprison.

jail'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* Also **gaol'-bird'.** A prisoner in jail; a habitual criminal.

jail delivery. Also **gaol delivery.** **a** *Eng. Law.* The clearing of a jail by bringing the prisoners to trial, esp. at the assizes. **b** Deliverance from a jail or imprisonment, by force or otherwise.

jail'er (jāl'ẽr), *n.* Also **jail'or, gaol'er.** The keeper of a jail.

Jain (jīn; jān) } *n.* [Skr. *Jaina*, fr. *Jina* a (Jain) saint,
Jai'na (jī'nȧ; jā'-) } fr. *jina* victorious.] An adherent of Jainism.

Jain'ism (jīn'ĭz'm; jān'-), *n.* A heterodox Hindu religion intermediate between Brahmanism and Buddhism, founded about the 6th century B. C.

jakes (jāks), *n.* A privy. *Now Rare.*

jal'ap (jăl'ăp), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *jalapa;* — from *Jalapa*, a town in Mexico.] **1.** The purgative tuberous root of any of several Mexican convolvulaceous plants (esp. *Exogonium purga*), or a drug from it. **2.** Any plant yielding jalap.

jal'a-pin (-ă-pĭn), *n.* A purgative glucoside, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$, found in jalap and scammony.

‖ **ja'lou'sie'** (zhă'lōō'zē'), *n.* [F., prop., jealousy.] A blind or shutter having slats, usually fixed and arranged like louver boards.

jam (jăm), *v. t.;* JAMMED (jămd); JAM'MING. Also **jamb. 1.** To press closely or tightly; crowd; wedge in. **2.** To crush or bruise. **3.** To cause to be wedged or fixed so as to be unworkable, as some movable part of a machine. — *v. i.* **1.** To become wedged or fixed; stick fast. **2.** To become unworkable through the wedging or fixing of some part or parts; as, the gun *jammed.* — *n.* Act of jamming; state of being jammed; a crush.

jam, *n.* A thick preserve made of fruit boiled with sugar.

Ja-mai'can (jȧ-mā'kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Jamaica. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Jamaica.

jamb (jăm), *n.* Also **jambe.** [F. *jambe* a leg, *jambe de force* a principal rafter.] **1.** A jambeau. **2.** An upright piece forming the side of an opening, as a doorway.

jam'beau (jăm'bō), *n.; pl.* -BEAUX (-bōz). [From F. *jambe* a leg.] In medieval armor, a leg piece.

jam'bo-ree' (jăm'bō-rē'), *n.* A noisy or unrestrained carousal; a spree. *Slang.*

James (jāmz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Jacobus, Jacob.*] *Bib.* **a** One of the twelve apostles, a son of Zebedee. **b** One of the twelve apostles, son of Alphæus. **c** James the Less, often identified with James, son of Alphæus. **d** The James called the Lord's brother in Gal. i. 19. **e** The Epistle of James in the New Testament.

James'town weed (jāmz'town). Orig. form of JIMSON WEED. *Now Rare.*

Jam-shid', Jam-shyd' (jăm-shēd'), *n.* [Per. *Jamshīd.*] *Persian Myth.* The king of the peris, who, for a boast of immortality, was compelled to assume a human form and live on earth, where he became a mighty king of Persia.

jan'gle (jăng'g'l), *v. i.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [OF. *jangler.*] **1.** To talk idly; chatter; gossip. **2.** To quarrel; wrangle. **3.** To sound discordantly, as bells out of tune. — *v. t.* To cause to jangle. — *n.* Act or sound of jangling.

jan'gler, *n.* One who jangles.

Jan'is-sa-ry. Var. of JANIZARY.

jan'i-tor (jăn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *janua* door.] **1.** A doorkeeper; porter. **2.** One having the care of a building, offices, apartments, etc. — **jan'i-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

Jan'i-za-ry (jăn'ĭ-zā-rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *janissaire*, fr. Turk, *yeñi-cheri* new soldiers.] [*Often l. c.*] A soldier of a body of Turkish infantry that existed from the 14th century to 1826, and consisted at first of slaves. They had special privileges, and formed the main fighting force of the Turks. Often, any Turkish soldier.

Jan'sen-ism (jăn'sĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of Cornelius

Jansen (1585–1638) Roman Catholic bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, and his followers; also, their ecclesiastical agitation, esp. against the Jesuits. The Jansenists denied the ability for good of the natural human will and the possibility of resisting divine grace. — **Jan'sen-ist,** *n.* — **Jan'sen-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **Jan'sen-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

Jan'u-a-ry (jăn'ū-ă-rĭ), *n.* [L. *Januarius*, fr. *Janus*, the Latin god to whom the month was sacred.] The first month of the year, having 31 days.

Ja'nus (jā'nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* An ancient Roman deity, primarily god of gates and doors, hence, of all beginnings. He was represented with two opposite faces, prob. symbolizing the two faces of a door. — **Ja'nus-faced',** *a.*

ja-pan' (jȧ-păn'), *n.* [From *Japan*, the country.] **1.** A brilliant hard varnish or lacquer. **2.** Work varnished and figured in the Japanese manner. — *a.* [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Japan, the Japanese, or Japanese lacquered work.

Japan clover, a bush clover (*Lespedeza striata*) of eastern Asia, where it is a useful forage plant. It is often a common weed in the United States.

— *v. t.*; -PANNED' (jȧ-păn'); -PAN'NING. To cover with japan or the like; lacquer.

Jap'a-nese' (jăp'ȧ-nēz'; -nēs'), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A member of the native race of Japan. **2.** The language of the Japanese, an agglutinative tongue. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan, its people or their language.

Japanese ivy, a vitaceous climbing plant (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*) having 3-lobed leaves and clinging to walls by its disk-bearing tendrils.

jape (jāp), *v. i.*; JAPED (jāpt); JAP'ING (jāp'ĭng). To jest; play tricks; jeer. — *v. t.* To trick; fool; mock. — *n.* A jest; trick; deception; fraud; now, usually, a joke; jibe.

Ja'pheth (jā'fĕth), *n.* [L. *Japheth* or Gr. *Ἰάφεθ*, fr. Heb. *Yepheth.*] *Bib.* One of the sons of Noah.

Ja-phet'ic (jȧ-fĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, Japheth; — formerly used vaguely as an ethnological epithet for the Caucasians of Europe and some adjacent parts of Asia.

ja-pon'i-ca (jȧ-pŏn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [From NL. *Japonia* Japan.] The common camellia (*Thea japonica*); also, the Japanese quince (*Cydonia japonica*).

Jap'o-nism (jăp'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [F. *japonisme*, fr. *Japon* Japan.] A characteristic of the Japanese, esp. in art.

Ja'ques (jā'kwēz; jăk'wĕs; zhăk), *n.* In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," a lord who affects a cynical philosophy, and is called "the melancholy Jaques."

jar (jär), *n.* [F. *jarre*, Sp. *jarra*, fr. Ar. *jarrah* ewer.] **1.** A deep, broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass. **2.** Such a vessel and its contents; a jarful; as, a *jar* of oil.

jar, *n.* [See AJAR.] A turn; — only in: **on the jar,** ajar.

jar, *v. i.*; JARRED (järd); JAR'RING. **1.** To sound harshly, esp. with a grating noise; be discordant. **2.** To make a jarring sound, esp. by shaking; hence: to shake violently or unexpectedly; shiver. **3.** To have a discordant effect; as, his manner *jarred* on my feelings. **4.** To clash; quarrel. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to shake, esp. with harsh discordance. **2.** To affect painfully; shock.

— *n.* **1.** A harshly discordant sound; a shaking or vibration. **2.** A painful effect, as of discord; a shock. **3.** Clash, as of opinions; esp., a petty dispute; as, family *jars.*

‖**jar'di'nière'** (zhär'dē'nyâr'), *n.* [F., fem., a gardener.] An ornamental stand or receptacle for plants, etc.

jar'gon (jär'gŏn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Chatter or twitter, as of a bird. *Rare.* **2.** Confused, unintelligible language or utterance; hence (often contemptuously): **a** A language, speech, or dialect that is barbarous or outlandish (in respect of a particular individual or another language); esp., a speech or dialect arising from a mixture of languages, as a lingua franca. **b** Any form or part of language that uses many terms that are meaningless and strange to people in general, as cant, slang, etc.; a lingo. — **Syn.** See CANT.

jar'gon (jär'gŏn), **jar-goon'** (jär-gōōn'), *n.* [F. *jargon*, It. *giargone.*] *Min.* A variety of zircon. See ZIRCON.

jar'go-nelle' (-gō-nĕl'), *n.* [F.] An early variety of pear.

jar'gon-ize (jär'gŏn-īz), *v. i. & t.* To utter, or render into, jargon.

jarl (yärl), *n.* [Icel., nobleman.] An old Norse or Danish chieftain below the king.

jar'o-site (jär'ō-sīt; jȧ-rō'sīt), *n.* [From Barranco *Jaroso*, in Spain.] *Min.* A native basic sulphate of ferric iron and potassium.

jar'vey (jär'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -VEYS (-vĭz). [From the proper name *Jarvis, Jervis.*] The driver of a hackney coach or of a jaunting car. *Slang, Eng.*

ja'sey (jā'zĭ), *n.* A wig, esp. a worsted one. *Humorous, Eng.*

jas'mine (jăs'mĭn), *n.* Also **jas'min.** [F. *jasmin*, Sp. *jazmín*, Ar. *yāsmīn*, Per. *yāsmīn.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Jasminum*) of oleaceous shrubs with fragrant flowers. **2.** An American loganiaceous climbing shrub (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) with evergreen leaves and handsome fragrant yellow flowers; — usually called **Carolina,** *or* **yellow jasmine** *or* **jessamine.** **3.** With qualifying word, any of various other plants having sweet-scented flowers; as, Cape *jasmine* (*Gardenia florida*). **4.** Papaw. *Local, U. S.*

Ja'son (jā'sŭn), *n.* [L. *Iason*, fr. Gr. *Ἰάσων.*] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Æson, and nephew of Pelias, king of Iolcus, who, to keep him from the throne, sent him in quest of the Golden Fleece (which see), kept by Æëtes, king of Colchis. Æëtes set him the task of harnessing two fire-breathing bulls to a plow, and of sowing dragon's teeth, and destroying the crop of armed men which would spring up. All this he accomplished, and secured the fleece, by the help of Medea. See MEDEA; ARGONAUT.

jas'per (jăs'pẽr), *n.* [OF. *jaspre*, L. *iaspis*, Gr. *ἴασπις.*] An impure quartz of dull red, yellow, and other colors, used for vases, seals, etc. The jasper of the Bible (*Ex.* xxviii. 20; *Rev.* xxi. 18) was probably a dark green or opalescent stone

jas-pid'e-ous (jăs-pĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* Of jasper.

Jat (jŏt), *n.* [Hind. *Jāṭ.*] A member of an Indo-Aryan tribe or caste, dwelling chiefly in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the United Provinces.

jaun'dice (jän'dĭs; jôn'-), *n.* [F. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune* yellow, fr. L. *galbinus* yellowish, *galbus* yellow.] *Med.* A disease caused by absorption of bile into the blood, and characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, etc., and by languor. — *v. t.*; -DICED (-dĭst); -DIC-ING (-dĭ-sĭng). To affect with or as with jaundice; color by prejudice or envy.

jaunt (jänt; jônt), *v. i.* **1.** To go to and fro wearily; trudge about. *Obs.* **2.** To ramble, esp. for pleasure; stroll. — *n.* **1.** A wearisome journey. *Now Rare.* **2.** A short excursion for pleasure; a short journey. — **Syn.** See JOURNEY.

jaun'ti-ly (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a jaunty manner.

jaun'ti-ness, *n.* The quality of being jaunty.

jaunt'ing car. A low open vehicle, common in Ireland, in which passengers sit sidewise, back to back or face to face.

jaun'ty (jän'tĭ; jôn'-), *a.*; -TI-ER; -TI-EST. [From F. *gentil.* See GENTLE.] **1.** Genteel; gentlemanly. *Obs.* **2.** Having an air of easy unconcern or sprightliness. — **Syn.** See FINICAL.

Ja'va (jä'vȧ), *n.* A variety of coffee.

Java man. See PITHECANTHROPUS.

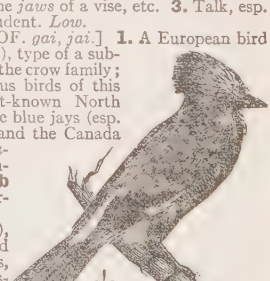
Jav'a-nese' (jăv'ȧ-nēz'; -nēs'), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A member of the native Malayan race of Java. **2.** The language of middle Java, closely akin to Malay. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Java, its people, or their language.

Java sparrow. A finchlike weaver bird (*Munia oryzivora*), a native of Java, but a common cage bird.

jave'lin (jăv'lĭn; jăv'ĕ-), *n.* [F. *javeline.*] A light spear for hurling.

jaw (jô), *n.* **1.** One of the structures that border the mouth and serve to open and close it; hence, the mouth or fauces. **2.** Something suggesting an animal's jaw; as: Either of two or more opposing parts movable so as to open and close for holding, etc.; as, the *jaws* of a vise, etc. **3.** Talk, esp. when offensive or impudent. *Low.*

jay (jā), *n.* [F. *geai*, OF. *gai, jai.*] **1.** A European bird (*Garrulus glandarius*), type of a subfamily (*Garrulinæ*) of the crow family; hence, any of numerous birds of this subfamily. The best-known North American forms are the blue jays (esp. *Cyanocitta cristata*) and the Canada jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*). **2. a** An impertinent chatterer. **b** A stupid or gullible person. *Slang.*



European Jay.

jay'hawk'er (jā'hôk'ẽr), *n.* A member of a band of antislavery guerrillas, esp. in Kansas and Missouri, before and during the Civil War; an irregular soldier. *Slang, U. S.*

jaz'er-ant (jăz'ẽr-ănt), *n.* [OF.] A coat of defense of small overlapping metal plates mounted on a lining, as of linen.

jeal'ous (jĕl'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *jalous, gelos*, LL. *zelosus* zealous, *zelus* zeal, jealousy, Gr. *ζῆλος.* See ZEAL.] **1.** Zealous; solicitous. *Archaic.* **2.** Apprehensively vigilant in care; anxious; as, *jealous* of one's honor. **3.** Disposed to suspect rivalry in matters of interest or affection; distrustful; as, a *jealous* lover. **4.** Intolerant of rivalry; as, a *jealous* God. **5.** Vigilant or exact in observation, scrutiny, etc. — **Syn.** See ENVIOUS. — **jeal'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n. Now Rare.*

jeal'ous-y (jĕl'ŭs-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -OUSIES (-ĭz). State or quality of being jealous; the distress due to being jealous.

jean (jēn; jān), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *Gênes* Genoa.] A kind of twilled cotton cloth; in *pl.*, a garment of it.

jeer (jēr), *n. Naut.* An assemblage of tackles for hoisting or lowering the lower yards; — usually in *pl.*

jeer (jēr), *v. i. & t.* To utter, or treat with, sarcastic or scoffing remarks; taunt. — **Syn.** See SCOFF. — *n.* A jeering utterance; a taunt; a biting jest. — **jeer'er,** *n.*

Jef'fer-so'ni-an (jĕf'ẽr-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, Thomas Jefferson (3d President of United States) or his political doctrines, which were those of the Republicans of his time, as opposed to those of the Federalists.

Jeffersonian simplicity, the absence of pomp or display which Jefferson aimed at in his administration (1801–1809).

Je-hosh'a-phat (jē-hŏsh'ā-făt), *n. Bib.* A king of Judah of the 9th century B. C. See 2 *Chron.* xvii.

Je-ho'vah (-hō'vä), *n.* [Heb. *Yĕhōvāh.*] God; — a Christian form given to the Hebrew divine name, considered by the Jews too sacred for utterance. — **Je-ho'vic** (-vĭk), *a.*

Je-ho'vist (-vĭst), *n.* **1.** One who maintains that the vowel points of the Hebrew word translated *Jehovah* are the proper vowels of that word; — opposed to *Adonist. Hist.* **2.** The author (or authors) of the passages, esp. in the Hexateuch, in which God is styled *Jehovah* (more properly *Yahweh*). Cf. ELOHIST.

Je'ho-vis'tic (jē'hō-vĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by the use of *Jehovah* (more properly *Yahweh*) as a name of God; Yahwistic (which see).

Je'hu (jē'hū), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* Son of Jehoshaphat. 2 *Kings* ix. **2.** [*l. c.*] A driver; esp., a fast driver. *Humorous.*

je-june' (jē-jōōn'), *a.* [L. *jejunus* hungry, dry, barren.] **1.** Lacking nourishing quality or substance. **2.** Void of interest; dry; insipid. — **je-june'ly,** *adv.* — **je-june'ness,** *n.*

je-ju'num (-jōō'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *jejunus* empty.] The division of the small intestine between the duodenum and ileum; — so called because formerly supposed to be empty after death.

jel'lied (jĕl'ĭd), *a.* Brought to the state or consistence of jelly; furnished or covered with jelly.

jel'li-fy (jĕl'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, gelatinous; jelly. — **jel'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

jel'ly (jĕl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [F. *gelée* jelly, frost, *geler* to freeze, L. *gelare.*] A food preparation of a soft homogeneous consistency due to its containing gelatin; a similar preparation or substance. — *v. i. & t.*; -LIED (-ĭd); -LY-ING. To come, or to bring, to the consistency of jelly.

jel'ly-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various marine free-swimming cœlenterates having a jellylike body; a medusa. Many have long extensile marginal tentacles with stinging hairs.

jem'a-dar (jĕm'ä-där), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *jam'dār.*] In the Indian army, a native officer of a rank corresponding to lieutenant in the English army, and second to the subahdar; also, one of several Indian government officials, or, sometimes, a head servant who has charge of others.

jem'my (jĕm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [Var. from *Jimmy,* a familiar form of *James.*] A short crowbar; a jimmy.

jen'net (jĕn'ĕt), *n.* [F. *jenet,* Sp. *jinete,* orig., a mounted soldier.] A small Spanish horse.

jen'net-ing, *n.* A variety of early apple.

jen'ny (jĕn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). **1.** [*cap.*] A familiar or pet form of JANE. **2.** With names of animals, often used to denote a female, as in "*jenny* wren." **3.** = SPINNING JENNY.

jeop'ard (jĕp'ärd), *v. t.* To expose to loss or injury; imperil; hazard; risk.

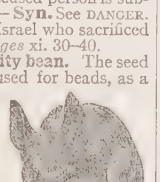
jeop'ard-ize (-är-dīz), *v. t.* To jeopard.

jeop'ard-y (-dĭ), *n.* [OF. *jeu parti* an even game; *jeu, ju* (L. *jocus* jest) + *partir* to divide, L. *partire.*] **1.** Hazard; danger. **2.** *Law.* The danger that an accused person is subjected to when put on trial for a crime. — **Syn.** See DANGER.

Jeph'thah (jĕf'thä), *n. Bib.* A judge of Israel who sacrificed his only daughter to Jehovah. See *Judges* xi. 30–40.

je-quir'i-ty (jē-kwĭr'ĭ-tĭ), *n., or* **jequirity bean.** The seed of the Indian licorice (*Abrus abrus*) used for beads, as a weight, etc.

jer-bo'a (jĕr-bō'ä), *n.* [Ar. *yarbū'.*] Any of several Old World nocturnal, jumping rodents (family *Dipodidæ*).



Jerboa. (⅛)

je-reed' (jē-rēd'), *n.* [Ar. *jerīd.*] A blunt javelin used in military games in Moslem countries.

jer'e-mi'ad (jĕr'ē-mī'ăd), *n.* [Alluding to the Old Testament "Lamentations of Jeremiah."] A tale of sorrow, disappointment, or complaint.

Jer'e-mi'ah (-ä), **Jer'e-mi'as** (-ăs), *n.* [L. *Jeremias,* fr. Heb. *Yirmeyāh.*] *Bib.* **a** A great Hebrew prophet of denunciation and judgment whose preaching is recorded in the Book of the Prophet Jeremiah and The Lamentations of Jeremiah. **b** The Book of the Prophet Jeremiah, in the Old Testament.

je-rid' (jē-rēd'). Var. of JEREED.

jerk (jûrk), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To give a short sharp thrust, push, pull, or twist. **2.** To throw with a short quick motion; as, to *jerk* a ball. **3.** To utter in a snappy manner; speak shortly; as, to *jerk* out words. — *n.* **1.** A sharp, suddenly arrested motion. **2.** *Physiol.* An involuntary spasmodic muscular movement due to reflex action; as, the knee *jerk.*

jerk, *v. t.* [From Peruv. *charqui* dried beef.] To cut (meat) into long slices or strips and dry in the sun.

jer'kin (jûr'kĭn), *n.* A jacket or short coat. *Hist. or Dial.*

jerk'y (jûr'kĭ), *a.*; JERK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); JERK'I-EST. Moving by jerks and starts. — **jerk'i-ly,** *adv.* — **jerk'i-ness,** *n.*

Jer'o-bo'am (jĕr'ō-bō'ăm), *n. Bib.* **a** A "mighty man of valor," first king of (north) Israel (937–915 B. C.). 1 *Kings* xii–xiv. **b** Son of Joash and king of Israel. 2 *Kings* xiii.

jer'ry (jĕr'ĭ), *a.* Flimsy; jerry-built.

jer'ry–build', *v. t.*; -BUILT'; -BUILD'ING. To build cheaply and unsubstantially. — **jer'ry–build'er,** *n.*

jer'sey (jûr'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz). [From *Jersey,* one of the Channel Islands.] **1.** A kind of knitted jacket; hence, a close-fitting jacket or upper garment of an elastic fabric. **2.** [*cap.*] One of a breed of dairy cattle originating on the island of Jersey. They are noted for their rich milk.

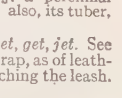
Je-ru'sa-lem (jē-rōō'sä-lĕm). The chief city of Palestine.

Jerusalem artichoke [perh. a corrupt. of It. *girasole,* i. e., sunflower, or turnsole; see GYRE, SOLAR]. a perennial American sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*); also, its tuber, which is eaten as a vegetable.

jess (jĕs), *n.* [OF. *gies, giez,* prop. pl. of *giet, get, jet.* See JET a shooting forth.] *Falconry.* A short strap, as of leather, secured round the leg of a hawk, for attaching the leash.

jes'sa-mine (jĕs'ä-mĭn). Var. of JASMINE.

jes'sant (jĕs'ănt), *a. Her.* **a** Emerging or shooting forth; — said of a charge depicted as issuing from another. **b** [OF. *gesant,* p. pr. of *gesir* to lie, L. *jacēre.*] Of a charge, lying over so as partly to cover another.



Lion Jessant of a Fess.

Jes'se (jĕs'ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἰεσσαί,* fr, Heb. *Yishay.*] *Bib.* David's father. *Ruth* iv. 17–22.

Jes'si-ca (-ĭ-kä), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," Shylock's daughter, who elopes with a Christian.

jest (jĕst), *n.* [OF. *geste* deed, tale, LL. *gesta,* orig., exploits fr. L. *gestus,* p. p. of *gerere* to bear, accomplish.] **1.** A story of action; a tale; an idle tale. *Obs.* **2.** A jeer; taunt; also, something said or done in banter or raillery; sport; fun. **3.** A practical joke; prank. *Obs. or R.* **4.** A laughingstock.

Syn. Jest, joke are often interchangeable. But **jest** (less colloq. than *joke*) commonly implies raillery, sometimes taunting or ill-natured; **joke** oftener suggests a sportive sally to promote good humor without wounding the feelings of its object; as, bitter *jests;* cheap *jokes.*

— *v. i.* To joke; make light of anything. — *v. t.* **1.** To ridicule; banter; rally. *Rare.* **2.** To affect by jesting. *Rare.*

jest'er (jĕs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tells of exploit or romance. *Hist.* **2.** Buffoon; court fool. **3.** One given to jesting; joker.

jest'ing, *n.* Joking; pleasantry. — *p. a.* Sportive.

Je'su (jē'sū; yū'sōō), *n.* [L., vocative and oblique cases of *Jesus.*] Jesus. *Poetical.*

Jes'u-it (jĕz'ū-ĭt), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534, under the title of the Society (or Company) of Jesus. **2.** A crafty person; an intriguer; — an opprobrious use of the term arising from the use of art and intrigue generally attributed to the Jesuits by their enemies or opponents.

Jes'u-it'ic (jĕz'ū-ĭt'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Jesuits
Jes'u-it'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or their principles, practices, or methods. **2.** [*l. c.*] Designing; cunning; crafty; — an opprobrious use of the word.

Jes'u-it-ism (jĕz'ū-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principles, doctrines, or practices of the Jesuits. **2.** [*l. c.*] Jesuitry; hence: a quibble; equivocal act or statement; — an opprobrious use of the word. — **Jes'u-it-ize** (-īz), *v. t. & i.*

Jes'u-it-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Such principles or practices as have been ascribed to the Jesuits; subtle or dissembling argument or practices, etc.

Je'sus (jē'zŭs), *n.* [L. *Jesus,* Gr. *Ἰησοῦς,* fr. Heb. *Yēshūa'; Yāh* Jehovah + *hōshīa'* to help.] **1.** *Bib.* The son of Mary, and founder of the Christian religion; the Savior. *Luke* i. 31; ii. 21. Cf. CHRIST. **2.** Any of several other Biblical characters (*Acts* vii. 45; *Col.* iv. 11); esp., the author of the deuterocanonical book Ecclesiasticus.

jet (jĕt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *gagates,* fr. Gr. *γαγάτης,* fr. *Γάγας* or *Γάγγαι,* a town and river in Lycia.] **1.** A velvet-black mineral of the nature of coal, susceptible of a good polish. **2.** The color of jet; velvet black.

jet, *v. i.*; JET'TED; JET'TING. [F. *jeter,* fr. LL. *jectare* for L. *jactare,* freq. fr. *jacere* to throw.] To spout out in a stream; shoot forth; spurt. — *v. t.* To spout; emit in a stream or jet. — *n.* [OF. *get, giet,* a throw, cast, *jeter* to throw.] **1.** A shooting forth; spurt; sudden gush. **2.** A spout or nozzle for a jet of gas, water, or the like.

jet'sam (-săm), *n.* [See JETTISON.] Goods cast overboard to lighten a vessel in distress; such goods when washed ashore.

jet'ti-son (-ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [OF. *getaison* a throwing, *geter, jeter,* to throw.] **1.** The throwing overboard of goods, esp. in order to lighten a vessel in danger. **2.** = JETSAM.

jet'ty (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [F. *jetée* a pier, jetty, causeway. See JET, *v. i.*] **1.** A structure, as of wood or stone, extended into a sea, lake, etc., to influence the current or tide or to protect a harbor; also, a starling, or protecting frame of a pier. **2.** A landing wharf or pier.

jet'ty, *a.* Made of jet; like jet in color. — **jet'ti-ness**, *n.*

jeu (zhû), *n.; pl.* JEUX (zhû). [F.] Amusement; play.

jeu d'es'prit' (dĕs'prē'). [F., play of mind.] A witticism.

Jew (jū; jōō; 86), *n.* [OF. *Jüeu, Gieu,* L. *Judaeus,* Gr. Ἰουδαῖος, fr. Heb. *Yĕhūdāh* Judah.] **1.** Orig., one of the tribe of Judah. **2.** Anyone of the Hebrew race or whose religion is Judaism.

— *v. t.* To overreach by sharp practice, cheating, or trickery; to practice imposition or extortion upon; — used opprobriously in allusion to practices imputed to the Jews by those who dislike them, or now sometimes colloquially without conscious reference to the Jews.

jew'el (jū'ĕl; jōō'ĕl; 86), *n.* [OF. *juel, joel,* dim. of *ju, jeu,* sport, L. *jocus.*] **1.** An ornament of gold, silver, or the like, usually one having enamel or precious stones as a part of its design. **2.** A precious stone; gem. **3.** A bearing for a pivot in a watch, formed of a crystal or precious stone, as a ruby. **4.** An object of special affection; a precious thing. **5.** An ornamental boss of glass or glaze, as in a stained-glass window. — **Syn.** See GEM. — *v. t.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To adorn with jewels.

jew'el-er, jew'el-ler (jū'ĕl-ĕr; jōō'-), *n.* A maker of jewels or jewelry, or a dealer in jewels, precious stones, etc.

jew'el-ry (-rĭ), *or, British,* **jew'el-ler-y** (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Art or trade of the jeweler; also, jewels collectively.

Jew'ess (jū'ĕs; jōō'ĕs), *n.* A Jewish girl or woman.

jew'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of certain large sea basses.

Jew'ish, *a.* Of or pert. to Jews or Hebrews; Israelitish.

Jewish calendar, a lunisolar calendar in use among Hebraic peoples, reckoning from the year 3761 B. C., the date traditionally given for the Creation.

MONTHS OF THE JEWISH YEAR.

	DAYS.		DAYS.		DAYS.
1	**Tishri**.....30	5	**Shebat**....30	7	**Nisan**.....30
2	**Heshvan**.....29	6	**Adar**.....29	8	**Iyar**.....29
	or 30		or 30	9	**Sivan**.....30
3	**Kislev**.....29		—**Veadar**....29	10	**Tammuz**.29
	or 30		(*occurring only in*	11	**Ab**.....30
4	**Tebet**.....29		*leap years*)	12	**Elul**.....29

Jew'ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews; ghetto. **2.** The Jewish people or race.

jew's'-harp', *or* **jews''-harp'**, *n.* [*Jew* + *harp.*] A lyre-shaped instrument which, when held between the teeth, gives tones from a bent metal tongue struck by the finger.

Jew's, or Jews', pitch. Asphalt; bitumen of Judea.

je-zail' (jĕ-zīl'), *n.* [Per. *jazāil.*] A heavy Afghan musket.

Jez'e-bel (jĕz'ĕ-bĕl), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel. Her name became a term of reproach. See 2 *Kings* ix. 30. **2.** [*often l. c.*] A wicked, bold, or abandoned woman, esp. one who paints her face.

JHS. *Abbr.* = IHS.

JHVH, or JHWH. See TETRAGRAMMATON.

jib (jĭb), *n.* A triangular sail, set on a stay or halyard, extending from the head of the foremast. See SAIL, *Illust.*

jib, *n.* The projecting arm of a crane, supporting the load.

jib, *v. i.;* JIBBED (jĭbd); JIB'BING. Of an animal in harness, to move restively backward or sidewise; refuse to go; balk. — *n.* One that jibs, or balks; a jibber. — **jib'ber**, *n.*

jib boom. A spar serving as an extension of the bowsprit.

jib crane. *Mach.* A crane with a jib, esp. a horizontal jib on which a trolley runs, bearing the load. See CRANE, *Illust.*

jibe (jīb), *v. i.;* JIBED (jībd); JIB'ING (jīb'ĭng). To agree; harmonize. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.*

jibe, jiber. Vars. of GIBE, GYBE, GIBER. [*loq.*

jif'fy (jĭf'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -FIES (-ĭz). A moment; instant. *Colloq.*

jig (jĭg), *n.* **1.** A brisk dance movement, in a rhythm of triplets, commonly six eighths; also, a dance to it. **2.** A piece of sport; a prank; — chiefly in *the* (*his,* etc.) *jig is up. Obs. or Slang.* **3. a** A kind of trolling bait. **b** A small machine or handy tool; esp., *Metal Working,* a contrivance having hard steel surfaces to guide a tool, as a drill, or to form a shield or template to work to, as in filing. **c** An apparatus for separating impurities from ore or coal by agitating it in water.

— *v. t.;* JIGGED (jĭgd); JIG'GING (jĭg'ĭng). **1.** To sing, play, or dance as a jig. **2.** To move jerkily. **3.** *Mach., Dyeing, etc.* To treat, cut, or form, in or with a jig. — *v. i.* **1.** To dance a jig. **2.** To move jerkily. **3. a** To fish with a jig. **b** *Mach.* To work with the aid of a jig, as in filing.

jig'ger (jĭg'ĕr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *chigoe.*] **1.** The chigoe. **2.** Any of the larval forms of certain mites which burrow under the skin. *Southern U. S.*

jig'ger, *n.* **1.** One who jigs. **2.** Any of various devices, as a jig to catch fish, or a jig for washing ore or coal. **3.** *Naut.* **a** A light tackle, used for various purposes. **b** A small vessel, rigged like a yawl. **c** = JIGGER MAST. **d** A small stern sail. **4.** *Golf.* An iron-headed club with narrow blade and lofted face, used for making an approach. **5.** *Billiards.* A kind of cue rest or bridge.

jigger mast. *Naut.* **1.** The after mast of a four-masted vessel. **2.** A small mast at the stern of a yawl-rigged vessel.

jig'gle (jĭg''l), *v. i. & t.;* -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of JIG.] To move with quick little jerks. — *n.* Light, rapidly repeating, jerky motion.

jig saw. A sawing machine with a narrow, vertically reciprocating saw, used to cut curved and irregular lines, or ornamental patterns in openwork; a scroll saw.

ji-had' (jĕ-häd'), *n.* [Ar. *jihād.*] *Moham.* A religious war against infidels; any crusade for a principle or belief.

jill (jĭl), *n.* [Dim. of *Juliana,* fem. prop. name.] A young woman; a sweetheart. See GILL.

jill'-flirt', *n.* A gill-flirt.

jilt (jĭlt), *n.* A woman who capriciously casts off a lover. — *v. t.* To cast off capriciously, as a lover. — *v. i.* To play the jilt. — **jilt'er**, *n.*

Jim Crow. A negro. *Slang, U. S.*

jim'my (jĭm'ĭ), *n.* A short crowbar used by burglars.

Jim'son weed (jĭm'sn). Orig., **James'town' weed.** A very poisonous weed (*Datura stramonium*) of the nightshade family. It is a tall coarse perennial with rank-smelling foliage and large white trumpet-shaped flowers.

jin'gal (jĭn'gôl), *n.* [Hind. *jangal* a swivel, a large musket.] A heavy musket, or rude cannon, fired from a rest, often with a swivel, used in China and India.

jin'gle (jĭng'g'l), *v. i. & t.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-gl̆ĭng). **1.** To sound with clinking or mingled tinkling sounds, as coins; tinkle. **2.** To rime or sound with a jingling effect. — *n.* **1.** A clinking or tinkling sound; also, that which makes a jingling sound. **2.** A catchy repetition or correspondence of sounds in verse, or the verse itself. **3.** A two-wheeled covered car used in Ireland and Australia.

jin'go (jĭng'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz). **1.** A word used as a jocular or euphemistic oath; — chiefly in *by jingo.* **2.** One who boastfully favors an aggressive foreign policy. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, jingoes.

jin'go-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief, policy, or practice of, or characteristic of, jingoes.

jin'go-ist, *n.* A jingo. — **jin'go-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

jink (jĭŋk), *n.* **1.** A quick turn, as to escape pursuit. *Scot. or Eng.* **2.** In *pl.* Pranks; frolics; — chiefly in *high jinks.*

jinn (jĭn), *n.* **1.** *pl.* of JINNI, JINNEE. **2.** [*pl.* JINNS.] Improperly, a jinni.

jin-ni', jin-nee' (jĭ-nē'), *n.; pl.* JINN (jĭn). [Ar. *jinnī,* pl. *jinn.*] In Mohammedan belief, one of a class of supernatural beings, subject to magic control.

jin'ny (jĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [From *Jinny,* a pet form of the name *Jane.*] *Mining.* **a** A stationary engine for hauling on an incline. **b** A jinny road.

jinny road. *Mining.* An incline on which loaded cars usually descend by gravity, drawing up empty ones.

jin-rik'i-sha (jĭn-rĭk'ĭ-shä'), *n.* Also **jin-rick'sha.** [Jap. *jin* man + *riki* power + *sha* carriage.] A small two-wheeled hooded Oriental vehicle drawn by a man or men.

jinx (jĭŋks), *n.* A person, object, influence, or supernatural being supposed to bring bad luck. Cf. HOODOO. *Slang.*

jit'ney (jĭt'nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). **1.** Five cents; a nickel. *Slang.* **2.** An automobile vehicle which carries passengers for a five-cent fare. Jitneys are commonly of moderate size, and follow a regular route, but not a regular schedule. The name is now applied to such vehicles, even when the fare is more than five cents. *Colloq.*

jiu-jit'su, jiu-jut'su. Vars. of JUJUTSU.

Jo'ab (jō'ăb), *n. Bib.* The chief captain of David's army. See 1 *Kings* ii. 5–6, 28–34.

Jo'ash (jō'ăsh), *n. Bib.* The king of Israel 798–790 B. C.

job (jŏb), *v. t.;* JOBBED (jŏbd); JOB'BING. [ME. *jobben* to peck.] To strike or stab with something pointed, esp. a knife; jab. — *v. i.* To dart or thrust a pointed instrument; jab; of a bird, to peck. — *n.* A sudden thrust; jab.

job (jŏb), *n.* **1.** A piece of work; specif., any definite piece of work, such as is undertaken for a fixed price or that is in the way of one's special trade or occupation. **2.** A corrupt piece of official business. **3.** An affair; event. *Colloq.* **4.** A situation or employment. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To sublet (work). **2.** To hire or let by the job or for a period of service; as, to *job* a carriage. *Eng.* **3.** To buy and sell as a broker or middleman. **4.** To deal with or effect by jobbery. — *v. i.* **1.** To do odd pieces of work for hire; work by the piece. **2.** To do business as a jobber, or middleman. **3.** To carry on jobbery in public positions.

Job (jōb), *n.* [L. *Job* or Gr. Ἰώβ, fr. Heb. *Iyōb.*] *Bib.* The patient hero of the Old Testament book of Job.

job'ber (jŏb'ĕr), *n.* One who jobs; as: **a** A worker by the job or on job work. **b** One who jobs horses, etc. *Eng.* **c** A middleman. **d** A dealer in stock exchange securities; a stockjobber; an intermediary between brokers. *Eng.* **e** A corrupt official or politician.

job'ber-nowl' (-noul'), *n.* [ME. *jobarde* a stupid fellow (F. *jobard*) + E. *noll.*] A blockhead. *Colloq., Eng.*

job'ber-y (-ĭ), *n.* The conduct of a public office or trust for private gain; official corruption or graft.

Job's com'fort-er (jōbz). A tactless or malicious person who, under pretense of sympathy, insinuates rebukes.

Job's'-tears', *n. pl.* The hard, pearly white, capsulelike sheaths of an Asiatic grass (*Coix lacryma-jobi*) often used as beads; also, the plant itself.

Job's-tears.

Jo-cas'ta (jō-kăs'tă), *n.* See ŒDIPUS.

jock'ey (jŏk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). [Dim. of *Jack*, Scot. *Jock*; orig., a boy who rides horses.] **1.** A fellow; lad. *Scot.* **2.** A wandering minstrel; vagabond. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** One who handles, or deals in, horses. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or U. S.* **4.** A professional rider of race horses. — *v. t.* **1.** To play the jockey toward; cheat. **2.** To treat or manipulate trickily. — *v. i.* To play or act the jockey; cheat; also, to maneuver skillfully for a legitimate advantage; as, to *jockey* for position. — **jock'ey-ing**, *n.* — **jock'ey-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

jock'o (jŏk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* JOCKOS (-ōz). [F., fr. the native African *n'djeko, n'chego.*] The chimpanzee, or any ape.

jo-cose' (jō-kōs'), *a.* [L. *jocosus*, fr. *jocus* joke.] Given to jesting; full of jokes; merry. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **jo-cose'ly**, *adv.* — **jo-cose'ness**, *n.* [or saying; jocoseness.

jo-cos'i-ty (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A jocose act

joc'u-lar (jŏk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *jocularis*, fr. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus* joke.] **1.** Given to jesting; acting in jest; jocose. **2.** Said or done in joke; sportive.

Syn. Jocose, witty, facetious, waggish, playful, funny, comical, droll; jocund, jovial, jolly, gay, merry, mirthful, blithe, hilarious, joyful, joyous. — **Jocular, jocose, jocund, jovial, jolly, merry, blithe, joyful, joyous.** That is **jocular** which is sportive or given to jest; **jocose** often adds the implication of waggishness or facetiousness. **Jocund** is chiefly poetical for *merry* or *cheerful*; **jovial** connotes esp. good fellowship or conviviality; **jolly** often suggests higher spirits than *jovial*; as, such a *jocund* company; *jovial* meetings, fellows; a *jolly* troop of huntsmen. **Merry** suggests laughter and gayety; **blithe** (chiefly poetical) connotes rather freshness and buoyancy of spirit; as, a *merry* farce; *blithe* as a bird. **Joyful** implies keen pleasure; **joyous** connotes greater spontaneity or light-heartedness; as, the *joyful* news of a victory; the *joyous* laughter of a child.

joc'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Jesting; jocosity; merriment.

joc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a jocular manner.

joc'und (jŏk'ŭnd), *a.* [L. *jocundus, jucundus*, orig., helpful, fr. *juvare* to help.] Feeling, exhibiting, or characteristic of, mirth or good cheer; merry; gay; sportive. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **joc'und-ly**, *adv.* [jocund; gayety.

jo-cun'di-ty (jō-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being

Jo'el (jō'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Yōēl.*] *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date. **b** A certain book of the Old Testament.

joe'-pye' weed (jō'pī'). Any of several members of a genus (*Eupatorium*) of tall asteraceous American weeds (as *E. maculatum* and *E. purpureum*), having terminal clusters of pink or red tubular flower heads.

jo'ey (jō'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). [Australian *joè. Oxf. E. D.*] Young of an animal; esp., a young kangaroo. *Australia.*

jog (jŏg), *v. t.*; JOGGED (jŏgd); JOG'GING (jŏg'ĭng). **1.** To push, jostle, or nudge, esp. in order to rouse, notify, warn, etc. **2.** To remind; call the attention of; as, to *jog* one's memory. — *v. i.* To move by jogs or jolts, like those of a slow trot; to move slowly, leisurely, or monotonously. — *n.* **1.** A slight shake; push; jolt. **2.** Act of moving with jogs, or jolts; a slow, steady walk, trot, etc. **3.** Any irregularity of line or surface, as in a wall. *Chiefly U. S.*

jog'ger (jŏg'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which jogs.

jog'gle (-'l), *v. t. & i.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING. [Freq. of *jog.*] To shake slightly; jostle; jog; totter. — *n.* **1.** A jog; jolt; jog trot. **2.** A notch in a joining surface to prevent slipping.

jog trot. A slow, regular, jolting gait; hence: a routine habit; a slow, easy-going way.

jo-han'nes (jō-hăn'ĕz), *n.* Also **jo-an'nes** (jō-ăn'ĕz). [NL. See JOHN.] A Portuguese gold coin worth about $8.81, issued from 1722 to 1835, and named from John V.

John (jŏn), *n.* [L. *Joannes, Johannes*, Gr. *Ἰωάννης*, fr. Heb. *Yehōḥānān.*] **1.** Masc. prop. name. **2. a** Any of various Biblical characters; as: (1) **John the Baptist**, who preceded Jesus, preaching repentance (*Matt.* iii.). (2) **John the Apostle**, brother of James, son of Zebedee. His name is attached to the Fourth Gospel, three Epistles, and the Book of Revelation. **b** (1) The Gospel of John. (2) One of the three Epistles of John. [man.

John Bull. The English personified, or a typical English-

john dory, *also* **john doree.** [*John* + *dory, doree*, the fish.] Any of a family (*Zeidæ*) of fishes, esp. a highly colored European marine food fish (*Zeus faber*).

john'ny-cake' (jŏn'ĭ-kāk'), *n.* A kind of bread made of Indian corn meal, flour, eggs, milk, etc. *U. S.*

John'son-ese' (jŏn'sŭn-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* The diction or literary style of Dr. Samuel Johnson, or an imitation of it; — used derogatorily of stilted or pompous style.

John-so'ni-an (jŏn-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to or resembling Samuel Johnson or his style; pompous; inflated. — *n.* A follower or copier of Dr. Johnson. — **John-so'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **John'son-ism** (jŏn'sŭn-ĭz'm), *n.*

join (join), *v. t.* [F. *joindre*, fr. L. *jungere* to yoke, join.] **1.** To unite; connect; couple; combine. **2. a** To associate one's self with; unite with; as, to *join* a party. **b** To unite in marriage. **3.** To adjoin. *Collog.* **4.** To engage in; meet in opposition upon; as, to *join* battle; to *join* issue. — *v. i.* To come together so as to be united; be close or in contact; mingle; unite; form a union.

Syn. Join, combine, unite, consolidate, amalgamate agree in denoting the association, with varying degrees of closeness, of two or more objects. **Join** may express connection of any degree of closeness. **Combine**, rather more than *unite*, keeps in mind the elements associated; **unite** lays slightly greater emphasis on the resulting unity; as, the *combined* forces of the allies; the two companies *united* in one, a *united* family. **Consolidate** emphasizes the compactness or stability arising from the association of the parts; **amalgamate** emphasizes the closeness of their union; as, to *consolidate* two railroads; an *amalgamation* of races.

— *n.* Act of joining, or place or point of junction.

join'der (join'dĕr), *n.* [F. *joindre*, inf. as n.] **1.** A joining. **2.** *Law.* **a** A joining of parties in a suit. **b** Acceptance of an issue tendered. **c** A joining of causes of action or defense.

join'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, joins. **2.** A mechanic who does the woodwork (as doors, stairs, etc.) necessary for the finishing of buildings.

join'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Art, trade, or work of a joiner; things made by a joiner.

joint (joint), *n.* [F. *joint*, OF. also *jointe* (LL. *juncta*), fr. L. *jungere, junctum*, to join.] **1.** The part, or the arrangement of the part, where two bones of an animal's body, or parts of an invertebrate's body, are joined, esp. so as to admit of motion; hence, a part in a plant where branches give off. **2.** The place or part where two things or parts are joined or united; junction; specif., *Geol.*, a plane of fracture transverse to the stratification. **3.** The part or space included between two articulations, knots, or nodes. **4.** Any of the large pieces of meat as cut for roasting. **5.** A place of low resort, as for smoking opium. *Slang.*

— *a.* [F., p. p.] **1.** Joined; united; combined; as, during their *joint* lives. **2.** Involving the united activity of, or shared by or affecting, two or more; as, *joint* action or ownership. **3.** United, joined, or sharing with another or with others; acting together; as, a *joint* heir; *joint* owners.

joint stock, capital held as a common stock or fund. — **j.-stock company,** *Law*, a company or association consisting of individuals organized to conduct a business for gain with a joint stock, the shares owned by any member being transferable without the consent of the rest; — called also a *joint-stock association.* It approaches more or less closely to the corporation.

— *v. t.* **1.** To unite by a joint or joints; fit together; as, to *joint* boards. **2.** To provide with a joint or joints; articulate. **3.** To separate at the joints; disjoint, as a fowl.

joint'ed (join'tĕd; 24), *a.* Having joints; articulated.

joint'er (join'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, joints; as, specif.: **a** Any of various tools or implements used in preparing or making joints. **b** A colter. See PLOW, *Illust.*

joint'ly, *adv.* Together; unitedly; not separately.

joint'ress (join'trĕs), *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

join'ture (join'tūr), *n.* [F., a joint, a joining, L. *junctura*, fr. *jungere* to join.] **1.** A joining; union. *Rare.* **2.** An estate settled on a wife to be taken in lieu of dower. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING. To settle a jointure upon.

joint'weed' (joint'wēd'), *n.* An American polygonaceous herb (*Polygonella articulatum*) with jointed spikelike racemes of small white flowers.

joint'worm' (joint'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any of several small hymenopterous flies (genus *Isosoma*) which attack the stems of grain.

joist (joist), *n.* [OF. *giste*, fr. *gesir* to lie. See GIST.] Any of the small timbers or beams laid horizontally in a building to support the flooring or the laths or furring strips of a ceiling.

joke (jōk), *n.* [L. *jocus.*] **1.** Something witty or sportive; jest; witticism. **2.** Something not said seriously; something done in sport. **3.** A laughing stock. — **Syn.** See JEST. — *v. t.*; JOKED (jōkt); JOK'ING (jōk'ĭng). To make merry with; make jokes on; banter. — *v. i.* To do something for sport, or as a joke; be merry; jest. — **Syn.** Rally, banter.

jok'er (jōk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who jokes; a jester. **2.** A clause that is ambiguous or apparently immaterial inserted in a legislative bill to render it inoperative or uncertain in some way, but without arousing opposition at the time of the bill's passage. *Political Cant.* **3.** *Card Playing.* An extra card sometimes added to the pack, counting as a trump, usually as the highest.

jole. Var. of JOWL.

jol'li-fi-ca'tion (jŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*jolly* + *-fication.*] A merrymaking. *Colloq.*

jol'li-fy (jŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to be, jolly. *Colloq.*

jol'li-ly (jŏl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a jolly manner.

jol'li-ness, *n.* Jollity.

jol'li-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being jolly; gayety. — **Syn.** Merriment, mirth, festivity, hilarity.

jol'ly (jŏl'ĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [OF. *joli, jolif,* joyful, merry.] **1.** In high spirits; joyful. **2.** Full of life and mirth; jovial; merry. **3.** Expressing or inspiring mirth and gayety. **4.** Of fine appearance; excellent; pleasant. *Mostly Colloq.* — **Syn.** See JOCULAR.

jol'ly, *n.; pl.* JOLLIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. JOLLY, *a.*] **1.** A British marine. *Sailors' Slang.* **2.** Something said or done to keep a person or people in good humor, often insincerely or to aid in a hoax or cheat. *Slang or Colloq.*

jol'ly (jŏl'ĭ), *v. t.;* -LIED (-ĭd); -LY-ING. To cause to be jolly; encourage to feel pleasant or cheerful; — often implying an insincere or bantering spirit; hence, to poke fun at. *Slang or Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To be or act jolly; make merry. **2.** To jolly a person or persons. *Slang or Colloq.* — **jol'li-er,** *n.*

jol'ly-boat', *n. Naut.* A ship's boat of medium size.

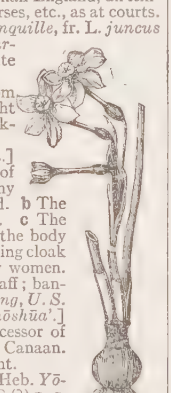
jolt (jōlt), *v. i. & t.* To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground. — *n.* A sudden shock or jerk. — **jolt'er,** *n.*

Jo'nah (jō'nȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yōnāh* dove.] **1.** *Bible.* A Hebrew prophet, who, during a tempest, sent by the Lord because of Jonah's disobedience, was cast overboard from a ship in which he was fleeing, and being swallowed by a great fish (in *Matt.* xii. 40, a "whale") was in its belly three days and nights. **2.** Hence, one whose presence brings ill luck. **3.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

Jon'a-than (jŏn'ȧ-thăn), *n.* [Heb. *Yōnāthān.*] *Bib.* The son of Saul, and friend of David. See DAVID.

jon'gleur' (zhôN'glûr'; jŏn'glẽr), *n.* [F. See JUGGLER.] In the Middle Ages, in France and Norman England, an itinerant minstrel who recited or sang verses, etc., as at courts.

jon'quil (jŏn'kwĭl; jŭn'-), *n.* [F. *jonquille,* fr. L. *juncus* a rush.] A species of narcissus (*Narcissus jonquilla*) with yellow or white fragrant flowers.



Jonquil.

jo'rum (jō'rŭm; 57), *n.* [Perh. from *Joram,* in 2 Sam. viii. 10, who brought vessels of silver, etc.] A large drinking vessel, or its contents. *Colloq.*

Jos'eph (jō'zĕf), *n.* [Heb. *Yōsēph.*] **1.** *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob, who gave him a "coat of many colors." See *Gen.* xxx. 23 to the end. **b** The husband of Mary, mother of Jesus. **c** The rich man of Arimathæa who placed the body of Jesus in his tomb. **2.** [*l. c.*] A riding cloak worn in the 18th century, chiefly by women.

josh (jŏsh), *v. t.* To make fun of; chaff; banter. — *n.* A bantering joke. *Both Slang, U. S.*

Josh'u-a (jŏsh'ū-ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yehōshūa'.*] *Bible.* **a** The son of Nun, and successor of Moses. He led the Israelites into Canaan. **b** A certain book of the Old Testament.

Jo-si'ah (jō-sī'ȧ), **Jo-si'as** (-ăs), *n.* [Heb. *Yōshiyāh.*] *Bib.* King of Judah 639–608 (?) B. C.

joss (jŏs), *n.* [From Pg. *deos* God, L. *deus.*] A Chinese household divinity; Chinese idol.

joss house. A Chinese temple. *Colloq.*

joss stick. A reed covered with a paste, or a cylinder of the paste, burned as incense, etc.

jos'tle (jŏs''l), *v. t. & i.;* JOS'TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [Dim. of *joust, just,* v. See 2d JUST.] To run against and shake; elbow; crowd against; hustle. — *n.* A crowding or bumping together, as in passing.

jot (jŏt), *n.* [L. *iota,* Gr. *ἰῶτα* the letter ι.] An iota; a point; tittle. — *v. t.;* JOT'TED; -TING. To set down; note.

Jo'tunn (yō'tōōn), **Jö'tunn** (yû'tōōn), *n.* [Icel. *jötunn.*] *Norse Myth.* A giant.

Jo'tunn-heim *or* **-heimr, Jö'tunn-heim** *or* **-heimr** (yō'tōōn-hām; yû'tōōn-; -hām'r), *n.* [Icel. *jötunheimar,* pl.] *Norse Myth.* Abode of the giants, in the far northwest where the ocean joined the world's edge.

joule (joul; *commonly* jōōl), *n.* [After James P. *Joule,* English physicist.] *Physics.* A unit of work or energy, approximately equal to .738 foot pound or .24 small calorie, or approximately the energy expended in one second by an electric current of one ampere in a resistance of one ohm.

jounce (jouns), *v. t. & i.;* JOUNCED (jounst); JOUNC'ING (joun'sĭng). To jolt; shake, esp. by rough riding or driving. — *n.* A jolt; shake.

jour'nal (jûr'nȧl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *diurnalis* diurnal, *diurnus* belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day.] **1.** A diary; an account of daily transactions and events; specif.: **a** *Bookkeeping.* (1) A daybook. (2) In double entry, a book of condensed and grouped accounts of the daily transactions. **b** *Naut.* A log book; the log. **c** The record of the daily proceedings of a legislative body. **d** A daily newspaper; hence: a periodical; magazine. **2.** *Mach.* The portion of a rotating shaft, spindle, etc., that turns in a bearing.

jour'nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The business or profession of publishing, editing, or writing for, journals or newspapers; also, journals or newspapers collectively; the press.

jour'nal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One whose business or profession is journalism. **2.** One who keeps a journal, or diary.

jour'nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To enter or record in a journal, or book of records.

jour'ney (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [OF. *jornée, jurnée,* a day, a day's work or journey, fr. *jorn, jurn,* a day, fr. L. *diurnus.* See JOURNAL.] **1.** A day's travel (in the Middle Ages estimated commonly at 20 miles). *Obs.* **2.** Travel or passage from place to place; fig., a passage through life. **Syn. Journey, tour, trip, jaunt, excursion, pilgrimage. Journey** often suggests somewhat prolonged traveling (cf. VOYAGE), esp. to a particular destination or for a specific object; **tour** implies a circuitous course from place to place, esp. for pleasure; a **trip** is a relatively brief or expeditious journey, whether for business or pleasure; a **jaunt** is a pleasure trip, commonly short, often impromptu; **excursion** suggests rather more formality than *jaunt,* and often implies a number of participants; **pilgrimage** suggests a destination hallowed by religious or other associations.

— *v. i.* To travel from place to place; go on a journey.

jour'ney-er, *n.* One who journeys; a traveler.

jour'ney-man (-măn), *n.* One who has learned a handicraft or trade and works, esp. for day's wages, for another.

jour'ney-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work done by a journeyman.

joust (jŭst; jōōst), *v. & n.;* **joust'er,** *n.* See 2d JUST, etc.

Jove (jōv), *n.* [L. (gen.) *Jovis,* OL. *Jovis,* nom. & gen. Cf. JUPITER.] **1.** Jupiter. **2.** The planet Jupiter. *Poetic.*

jo'vi-al (jō'vĭ-ăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *Jovialis.* The planet Jupiter was thought to make those born under it joyful or jovial.] **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Jove, the god or the planet. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astrol.* Having Jupiter as a natal planet; having the characteristics or destiny belonging to those whose natal planet is Jupiter. **3.** Joyous; jolly; merry. — **Syn.** Gay, festive, mirthful, gleeful. See JOCULAR. — **jo'vi-al-ly,** *adv.* — **jo'vi-al-ness,** *n.*

jo'vi-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being jovial.

Jo'vi-an (jō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to, or like, Jupiter.

jowl (jōl), *n.* [For older *chole, chaul,* AS. *ceaft* jaw.] **1.** A jaw, esp. the under jaw. **2.** The cheek.

jowl, *n.* The hanging part of a double chin; dewlap (of cattle); wattle (of a fowl).

jowl, *n.* The head, or head and adjacent parts, of a fish.

joy (joi), *n.* [OF. *joie,* L. *gaudia,* pl. of *gaudium* joy, *gaudere* to rejoice, be glad.] **1.** The emotion excited by acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; delight; happiness. **2.** That which causes joy or happiness. **3.** The sign or exhibition of joy; gayety; mirth. — **Syn.** Exultation, rapture, bliss, merriment, festivity, hilarity. See PLEASURE. — *v. i.* To rejoice; be glad; exult. — *v. t.* **1.** To gladden. **2.** To enjoy. *Obs.* or *Poetic.*

joy'ance (-ăns), *n.* Enjoyment; delight; gayety.

joy'ful (joi'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of joy; causing joy; very glad. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **joy'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **joy'ful-ness,** *n.*

joy'less, *a.* Not having or causing joy; unenjoyable. — **joy'less-ly,** *adv.* — **joy'less-ness,** *n.*

joy'ous (-ŭs), *a.* Glad; joyful; affording or inspiring joy. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **joy'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **joy'ous-ness,** *n.*

Ju'bal (jōō'băl), *n.* *Bib.* A son of Lamech, and father of "all such as handle the harp and organ." *Gen.* iv. 21.

jub'bah (jŭb'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *jubba,* fr. Ar. *jubbah.*] A long outer garment worn by Mohammedans of the better class.

Jubbah.

ju'be (jōō'bē), *n.* [L. *jube,* the first word of a prayer, imper. of *jubere* to order.] *Arch.* **a** A chancel screen or rood screen. **b** The gallery above the screen, from which parts of the service were formerly read.

ju'bi-lance (jōō'bĭ-lăns), **ju'bi-lan-cy** (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* State of being jubilant.

ju'bi-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *jubilans, -antis,* p. pr.] Shouting with joy; exulting.

ju'bi-late (-lāt), *v. i. & t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *jubilatus,* p. p. of *jubilare,* fr. *jubilum* a wild cry, shout.] To shout for joy; exult; rejoice.

Ju'bi-la'te (jōō'bĭ-lā'tē; yōō'bē-lä'tä), *n.* [L. imper. of *jubilare* to shout for joy.] **1.** The 100th Psalm (99th in the Vulgate and the Douay Version); — from its first word in the Latin versions. Also, a musical setting of this psalm. **2.** The third Sunday after Easter; — the introit is the 66th Psalm (65th in the Vulgate and the Douay Version), beginning in the Latin version with *Jubilate Deo.* [exultation; rejoicing.

ju'bi-la'tion (jōō'bĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A triumphant shouting;

ju'bi-lee (jōō'bĭ-lē; 86), *n.* [F. *jubilé,* L. *jubilaeus,* Gr

ἰωβηλαῖος, fr. Heb. *yōbēl* trumpet blast.] **1.** Also **jubile.** *Jewish Hist.* An institution (*Lev.* xxv. 8–17) to be observed every fiftieth year by the liberation of all Hebrew slaves, restoration of alienated lands, etc. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A year of remission of the penal consequences of sin, proclaimed from time to time by the Pope. **3.** The 50th (sometimes 25th) anniversary of an event, or its commemoration. **4.** A season or occasion of general joy. **5.** Jubilation.

Ju'dah (jōō'dȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yehūdāh.*] *Bib.* A son of Jacob, and the ancestor of the tribe of Judah in southern Palestine, the most powerful of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Ju-da'ic (jōō-dā'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jews;
Ju-da'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Jewish.

Ju'da-ism (jōō'dȧ-ĭz'm; 86), *n.* **1.** The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews. **2.** Conformity to Jewish rites and ceremonies. — **Ju'da-ist,** *n.* — **Ju'da-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Ju'da-ize (-īz), *v. i. & t.*; -DA-IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To conform, or convert, to Judaism. — **Ju'da-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

Ju'das (jōō'dȧs), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The disciple who betrayed Christ. See ISCARIOT. **2.** A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship. **3.** *Bib.* **a** One of the twelve apostles, not Iscariot. *John* xiv. 22. **b** A brother of James (see JAMES, **d**), by some identified with Judas, 3 a. *Matt.* xiii. 55. See JUDE.

Judas tree. Any of a genus (*Cercis*) of cæsalpiniaceous trees. Judas is said to have hanged himself on a tree of the European species (*C. siliquastrum*).

Jude (jōōd), *or* **Ju'das** (jōō'dȧs), *n.* [L. *Judas*, Gr. *Ἰούδας*; same name as *Judah.*] The author of the Epistle of Jude, in the New Testament.

Ju-de'an, Ju-dæ'an (jōō-dē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Judaeus.*] Of or pertaining to Judea or the Jews. — *n.* A Jew.

judge (jŭj), *n.* [F. *juge*, fr. L. *judex, judicis; jus* law + root of *dicere* to say.] **1.** An officer authorized to decide litigated questions; esp., the presiding magistrate in a court of justice. **2.** a *Jewish Hist.* One of the magistrates who long governed Israel, after Joshua's death. **b** In *pl.* [*cap.*] The seventh book of the Old Testament, called in full the *Book of Judges.* It records the history of the judges. **3.** An umpire; as, a *judge* in a race. **4.** One who has the knowledge or skill necessary to decide on the merits or value of something; a connoisseur; critic; as, a *judge* of old china. — *v. t. & i.*; JUDGED (jŭjd); JUDG'ING (jŭj'ĭng). **1.** To hear and determine as a judge; pass judgment on; also, to decree. **2.** To sit in judgment on; criticise; as, "*Judge* not, that ye be not *judged.*" **3.** To conclude or determine by exercise of the judgment; esteem; deem; think; as, to *judge* one honest; to *judge* according to appearances. **4.** To govern; — said of a Hebrew judge. *Archaic.*

Judge Advocate. *Mil. & Nav.* An officer appointed to act as prosecutor at a court-martial.

judge'–made', *a.* Created by judges or judicial decision; as, *judge-made* law; — often used opprobriously.

judg'er (jŭj'ĕr), *n.* One who judges.

judge'ship, *n.* The office or function of a judge.

judg-mat'ic(jŭj-măt'ĭk), **judg-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*judge* + *-matic* as in *dogmatic.*] Showing good judgment; judicious. — **judg-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv. All Colloq.*

judg'ment, judge'ment (jŭj'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The pronouncing of a formal opinion or decision; also, the opinion or decision given. **2.** *Law.* **a** Act of determining, as in courts, what is conformable to law and justice; also, the decree or sentence of a court. **b** The obligation, esp. a debt, created by decree of court; also, the certificate evidencing such a decree; as, to obtain a *judgment* against one. **3.** The sentence of God as the judge of all; esp., final award; as, the Last *Judgment.* **4.** A calamity regarded as sent by God. **5.** Justice; righteousness. *Archaic.* **6.** The mental act of judging; the operation of the mind, involving comparison and discrimination, by which knowledge of the values and relations of things is mentally asserted or formulated. **7.** Power or faculty of judging wisely; good sense; as, a man of *judgment.* **8.** Result of judging; opinion; decision.

Syn. Judgment, sensibility, taste (esp. in their æsthetic relations). **Judgment** implies nice and discriminating perception or discernment; **sensibility** connotes delicacy and susceptibility of feeling; **taste** includes both; as, the faculty of *taste* or correct *judgment;* "A rectitude of *judgment* in the arts, which may be called a good *taste,* does in a great measure depend upon *sensibility*"; "Persons of much *sensibility* are always persons of *taste.*"

judgment, *or* **judgement, day.** [*Often caps.*] *Theol.* The day of the Last Judgment; the last day; doomsday.

ju'di-ca-tive (jōō'dĭ-kā-tĭv; 86), *a.* Having power to judge; judicial; juridical; as, the *judicative* faculty.

ju'di-ca-to-ry (jōō'dĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ; 86), *a.* Of or pert. to judgment; dispensing justice; judicial. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A court of justice; tribunal. **2.** Administration of justice.

ju'di-ca-ture (-tūr), *n.* [F., or LL. *judicatura.*] **1.** State, profession, or function of those who administer justice; also, the administration of justice. **2.** Judges collectively; a court of justice. **3.** Right of judicial action; jurisdiction.

ju-di'cial (jōō-dĭsh'ăl; 86), *a.* [L. *judicialis*, fr. *judicium* judgment, *judex* judge.] **1.** Of or pert. or appropriate to the administration of justice, courts of justice, or a judge thereof; as, *judicial* power; *judicial* proceedings; — disting. in general from *legislative, executive, administrative, ministerial.* **2.** Specif., sanctioned, ordered, or enforced, by a court; as, *judicial* sale. **3.** Fitted for judging or deciding; exercising, involving, or relative to, judgment: as, a *judicial* mind. — **ju-di'cial-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Judicial, judicious. That is **judicial** which pertains to, or is characteristic of, a judge, or implies the passing of a judgment; that is **judicious** which exercises or shows sound judgment; as, a *judicial* decision (one by a judge); a *judicious* decision (one showing good judgment).

ju-di'ci-a-ry (-ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to courts, judges, or judicial procedure; judicial. — *n.* That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; the system of courts of justice in a country, or the judges collectively.

ju-di'cious (-dĭsh'ŭs; 86), *a.* [F. *judicieux.*] Directed by sound judgment; wise; discreet; sagacious. — **Syn.** See JUDICIAL, WISE. — **ju-di'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **ju-di'cious-ness,** *n.*

Ju'dith (jōō'dĭth), *n.* [L. *Judith* or Gr. *Ἰουδίθ*, fr. Heb. *Yehūdīth.*] The heroine of the book of the same name in the Apocrypha. She was a beautiful Jewess, who attended Holofernes, an Assyrian general, in his tent, killed him when he was drunk, and saved her town.

Ju'dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Corrupt. of *Judith.*] A character in the show of "Punch and Judy." See PUNCH.

jug (jŭg), *n.* [A corruption of, or nickname for, *Joan*, or *Joanna.*] **1.** A pitcher or ewer; specif., *U. S.*, a deep vessel with a narrow mouth and a handle on one side. **2.** A prison; jail. *Slang.* — *v. t.*; JUGGED (jŭgd); JUG'GING (jŭg'ĭng). **1.** To stew, as a hare, in a jug or jar placed in water. **2.** To commit to jail; imprison. *Slang.*

ju'gal (jōō'găl; 86), *a.* [L. *jugalis*, fr. *jugum* yoke.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a bone of the lateral part of the face below the eye.

Jug'ger-naut (jŭg'ĕr-nôt), *n.* **1.** A Hindu god. Var. of JAGANNATH. **2.** An object of blind devotion or ruthless sacrifice, as an institution or belief. Cf. JAGANNATH.

jug'gle (-'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [OF. *jogler, jugler.* See JUGGLER.] **1.** To perform the tricks of a juggler. **2.** To practice artifice or imposture. — *v. t.* **1.** To beguile or deceive, as by jugglery. **2.** To perform juggling tricks with; as, to *juggle* knives. — *n.* **1.** An act or piece of juggling. **2.** An imposture; deception.

jug'gler (-lĕr), *n.* [OF. *jogleor, jugleor, jongleor*, fr. L. *joculator* jester, *joculari* to jest, *joculus* a little jest, dim. of *jocus* jest, joke.] **1.** One skilled in tricks of illusion, esp. sleight of hand, or in feats of dexterity. **2.** Deceiver; cheat.

jug'gler-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GLERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Art or act of a juggler; sleight of hand. **2.** Trickery; imposture.

jug'gling (-lĭng), *n.* Jugglery. — *p. a.* Cheating; tricky.

ju'glan-da'ceous (jōō'glăn-dā'shŭs; 86), *a.* [L. *juglans* walnut.] *Bot.* Belonging to an important family (*Juglandaceæ*) of trees including the walnut, hickory, and pecan.

ju'gu-lar (jōō'gū-lär; 86), *a.* [L. *jugulum* collar bone.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** Of or pertaining to the throat or neck. **b** Of or pertaining to the jugular vein. **2.** *Zoöl.* **a** Having the ventral fins beneath the throat in front of the pectorals. **b** Designating a ventral fin so situated. — *n.* Short for **jugular vein,** one of the large veins returning the blood from the head.

ju'gu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *jugulatus*, p. p. of *jugulare*, fr. *jugulum.* See JUGULAR.] To cut the throat of; strangle.

juice (jōōs; 86), *n.* [F. *jus* broth, juice, L. *jus.*] **1.** The fluid contents of plant or animal substance; in *pl.*, all the fluids in the animal body. **2.** Any liquid extracted from a body.

juic'y (jōōs'ĭ), *a.*; JUIC'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); JUIC'I-EST. Abounding with juice; succulent. — **juic'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

ju'ju (jōō'jōō), *n.* **1.** A fetish, charm, or amulet of West African tribes, or the magic power attributed to it. **2.** The beliefs and superstitions connected with the use of jujus.

ju'jube (jōō'jōōb; 86), *n.* [F., fr. L. *zizyphum*, Gr. *ζίζυφον*, Per. *zīzfūn.*] **1.** The drupaceous fruit of any of several trees (genus *Zizyphus*) of the buckthorn family, of the Mediterranean region; also, any of the trees. **2.** a A jelly made from jujubes. **b** A lozenge flavored with, or in imitation of, the jujube fruit.

ju'ju-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* = JUJU, 2.

ju'jut'su (jōō'jōōt'sōō), *n.* Also **ju'jit'su** (-jĭt'sōō), **jiu'-jut'su, jiu'jit'su** (jōō'-). [Jap. *jūjutsu; jū* soft + *jutsu* art.] The Japanese art of self-defense without weapons, depending largely on the turning to use of an opponent's own strength and weight to disable him.

ju'lep (jōō'lĕp; 86), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *julepe*, fr. Ar. & Per. *julāb, jullāb*, fr. Per. *gulāb*, rose water julep; *gul* rose + *āb* water.] **1.** A drink flavored with aromatic herbs; esp., *Med.*, a sweet, demulcent mixture, used as a vehicle. **2.** A beverage of brandy or whisky with sugar, ice, and sprigs of mint; — called also *mint julep. U. S.*

Jul'ian (jōōl'yăn), *a.* Relating to, or derived from, Julius

Cæsar; as, the **Julian Calendar**, in which the astronomical year was taken as 365 days, 6 hours, and the civil year was made to consist of 365 days with 366 days in every fourth, or leap, year, with the months as now.

‖ **ju'lienne'** (zhü'lyĕn'; jōō'lĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [F.] A clear soup containing thin strips of carrots, onions, etc.

Ju'liet (jōō'lĭ-ĕt), *n.* See ROMEO.

Ju-ly' (jōō-lī'), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz'). [L. *Julius*; — from *Julius* Cæsar, born in this month.] The seventh month of the year, having 31 days.

jum'ble (jŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.*; JUM'BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To mix confusedly. — *n.* **1.** A confused mixture. **2.** A small, thin, sugared cake, usually ring-shaped.

jum'bo (jŭm'bō), *n.* A big, clumsy thing or person; — from Jumbo, an African elephant of great size, once in the London Zoölogical Gardens, later sold to P. T. Barnum, and killed in a train accident in Canada in 1885.

jump (jŭmp), *n. Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A kind of loose jacket for men. **2.** In *pl.* A kind of under bodice, worn, usually, instead of stays.

jump, *v. i.* **1.** To spring free from the ground; bound; leap. **2.** To bounce; jolt. **3.** To pass abruptly as if by a leap; as, a price *jumps*. **4.** To coincide; tally; — used with *with*. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass over or across by a spring or leap; overleap. **2. a** To leap aboard of; as, to *jump* a train. *U. S.* **b** To leave as if by a leap; as, to *jump* the track. **3.** To cause to jump; as, to *jump* a horse. **4.** *Sporting.* To cause to break cover; start. **5.** To seize suddenly or fraudulently, as a mining claim, as on the plea of a flaw in title. **6.** To hazard. *Obs.* **7.** *Smithwork.* **a** To join by a butt weld. **b** To thicken or enlarge by endwise blows.

— *n.* **1.** Act of jumping; leap; bound. **2.** Space cleared by a leap. **3.** A sudden involuntary movement; a start. **4.** A sudden abrupt rise or transition, as : **a** A dislocation in a stratum; fault. **b** An abrupt interruption of level in a piece of brickwork or masonry.

jump'er (jŭm'pĕr), *n.* A loose upper garment; esp., a loose jacket worn by workmen over their ordinary dress.

jump'er, *n.* One who, or that which, jumps; specif. : **a** A long drilling tool, used in mining, quarrying, etc. **b** Any of several kinds of sleds.

jumping jack. A toy figure of a man, jointed and made to jump or dance on strings or a sliding stick.

jump spark. A spark produced by the jumping of electricity across a permanent gap. Cf. MAKE-AND-BREAK.

jun'co (jŭŋ'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). [Sp. *junco* a rush, L. *juncus*.] Any of numerous small American finches (genus *Junco*); a snowbird.

junc'tion (jŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *junctio*, fr. *jungere*, *junctum*, to join.] **1.** Act of joining; state of being joined; union; coalition. **2.** Place or point of meeting; specif., the place where railroad lines meet or cross.

junc'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *junctura*.] **1.** A junction. **2.** The line or point where, or that by which, two bodies are joined; joint; articulation; seam. **3.** Point of time; crisis.

Syn. Conjuncture, exigency, emergency, crisis, pass, strait, pinch, quandary, predicament. — **Juncture, exigency, emergency, crisis** agree in the idea of an important or crucial point of time or combination of circumstances. **Juncture** emphasizes the concurrence or convergence of events; **exigency** implies urgency or the pressure of necessity; an **emergency** is an (esp.) unforeseen or sudden *exigency;* a **crisis** is a decisive *juncture*, or a turning point; it often implies suspense; as, a critical *juncture;* the *exigency* of the occasion forced him to act; we cannot foresee every *emergency;* affairs have come to a *crisis*.

June (jōōn; 86), *n.* [L. *Junius*, fr. name of a Roman gens.] The sixth month of the year, having thirty days.

June beetle *or* **bug.** In the northern U. S., any of several large brown beetles that begin to fly about the first of June.

June berry. The small berrylike pome fruit of the shadbush (*Amelanchier*); also, the tree itself.

jun'gle (jŭŋ'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *jangal;* Skr. *jaṅgala* desert.] An impenetrable thicket, esp. one characteristic of the lowlands of India; hence, any tangled mass of vegetation.

jungle fowl. Any of several Asiatic wild birds (genus *Gallus*), esp. a species (*G. bankiva*) of India from which domestic fowls are believed to have descended.

jun'gly (jŭŋ'glĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, jungles; abounding with jungles; junglelike.

jun'ior (jōōn'yĕr; 86), *a.* [L., compar. of *juvenis* young.] **1.** Younger. Abbr., *Jr.* or *jr.*; as, John Smith, *Jr.* **2.** Lower in standing or in rank; later in office; as, a *junior* partner. Composed of juniors; as, a *junior* class. **3.** Of more recent date; more modern; as, his mortgage is *junior* to mine.

— *n.* **1.** A younger person. **2.** One of a lower or later standing; in American colleges and schools, one in the year next to the senior, or last, year. [being junior.

jun-ior'i-ty (jōōn-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or relation of

ju'ni-per (jōō'nĭ-pĕr; 86), *n.* [L. *juniperus*.] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Juniperus*) of evergreen pinaceous shrubs or small trees having globose, berrylike cones. The blue fruits of the common juniper (*J. communis*) have a warm, pungent taste and are used to flavor gin. **2.** In the Old Testament, a leafless fabaceous shrub (*Genista rætam*).

junk (jŭŋk), *n.* [Pg. *junco*.] *Naut.* Any of various vessels of Chinese and neighboring waters having a very high poop and an overhanging stem.

Chinese Junk.

junk (jŭŋk), *n.* **1.** Pieces of old cordage used to make gaskets, mats, oakum, etc. **2.** Old metal, glass, paper, etc. **3.** Hard salted beef supplied to ships. **4.** A chunk; lump.

‖ **Jun'ker** (yōōŋ'kĕr), *n.* [G.] A young German noble or squire; esp., a member of the conservative or reactionary aristocratic party in Prussia; — often used with implication of overbearing haughtiness, social exclusiveness, etc.

jun'ket (jŭŋ'kĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A cream cheese, or a dish of curds and cream, or of milk coagulated and flavored. **2.** A sweetmeat. *Obs.* **3.** A feast; an outing or excursion, esp. at public cost. — *v. i. & t.* To feast; go on or take a junket.

Ju'no (jōō'nō), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess, consort of Jupiter, whose attributes she largely shared. She was goddess of marriage and childbirth. By the Romans Juno was identified with the Greek *Hera*.

jun'ta (jŭn'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *jungere, junctum*, to join.] **1.** A council, tribunal, or committee, esp. one for legislation or administration, as in Spain, etc. **2.** A junto.

jun'to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Corrupt. of *junta*.] A number of men combined for some purpose, as party intrigue; a faction; cabal; clique. — **Syn.** See COMBINATION.

jupe (jōōp; *F.* zhüp), *n.* [OF.; in F., a skirt. See JUPON.] **1.** A man's coat, jacket, or tunic. *Obs.* **2.** A woman's tunic, jacket, or bodice; in *pl.*, stays. *Scot.* **3.** A woman's skirt; — in this sense a Gallicism.

Ju'pi-ter (jōō'pĭ-tĕr; 86), *n.* [L. *Jupiter, Juppiter* (gen. *Jovis*) fr. *Jovis* + *pater* father. See JOVE.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian god of the heavens, corresponding to the Greek *Zeus*. See ZEUS. **2.** The largest planet, and the brightest except Venus. Its mean distance from the sun is 5.2028, the earth's mean distance being unity; its period of revolution is 4332.6 days, and its mean diameter about 87,000 miles.

ju'pon (jōō'pŏn; jōō-pŏn'), *n.* [F. *jupon*, fr. *jupe* skirt, Sp. *aljuba* a Moorish garment, Ar. *jubbah*. See JUBBAH.] A surcoat or long sleeveless coat worn over the armor.

Ju'ra (jōō'rȧ), *n. Geol.* = JURASSIC.

ju'ral (jōō'răl; 86), *a.* [L. *jus, juris*, right.] Of or pert. to law; legal; also, of or pert. to rights or obligations.

ju'rant (-rănt), *a.* [L. *jurans, -antis*, p. pr. See JURAT.] Making oath; swearing; — specif. opposed to *nonjurant*.

Ju-ras'sic (jōō-răs'ĭk), *a.* [From the *Jura* Mountains between France and Switzerland.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the Mesozoic period succeeding the Triassic, marked by the presence of gigantic saurians and by the first appearance of birds. — *n.* The Jurassic period or system; — called also the *Jura*.

ju'rat (jōō'răt; *F.* zhü'rȧ'), *n.* [LL. *juratus*, fr. L. *juratus* sworn, p. p. of *jurare* to swear.] **1.** A person under oath, as a juror. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** Any of various public officials; as : **a** A municipal officer, similar to an alderman, in some English towns. **b** A magistrate in the Channel Islands. **c** In France, etc. : (1) A municipal magistrate. (2) An officer sworn to enforce the corporate law. **3.** [L. *juratum*, neut. p. p.] *Law.* A memorandum added to an affidavit stating when and before whom it was made.

ju-rel' (hōō-rĕl'), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several carangoid food fishes of warm seas (as *Carangus chrysos* of the Atlantic).

ju-rid'i-cal (jōō-rĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *juridicus; jus, juris*, right, law + root of *dicere* to say.] **1.** Of or pert. to the administration of justice or the office of a judge. **2.** Of or pert. to law or jurisprudence; legal. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ju'ris-con'sult (jōō'rĭs-kŏn'sŭlt; -kŏn-sŭlt'), *n.* [L. *jurisconsultus; jus, juris*, right + *consultus* skillful, p. p. of *consulere* to consult.] A man learned in law, esp. in the Civil law; a jurist.

ju'ris-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *jurisdiction*, L. *jurisdictio; jus, juris*, right, law + *dictio* a saying, speaking.] **1.** *Law.* Right or power to exercise judicial authority. **2.** Authority of a sovereign power to govern or legislate; authority; control. **3.** Sphere of authority. — **ju'ris-dic'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **ju'ris-dic'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

ju'ris-pru'dence (-prōō'dĕns), *n.* [L. *jurisprudentia; jus* right, law + *prudentia* a foreseeing, prudence.] **1.** The science or philosophy of law. **2.** Law, or a system of laws; a department of law. — **ju'ris-pru-den'tial** (-dĕn'shăl), *a.*

ju'ris-pru'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Understanding law; skilled in jurisprudence. — *n.* A jurist.

ju'rist (jōō'rĭst; 86), *n.* [F. *juriste*, LL. *jurista*, fr. L. *jus, juris*, law.] One versed in the law, esp. civil law.

ju-ris'tic (jōō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a jurist or jurisprudence; pert. to, created by, or recognized in, law; legal. — **ju-ris'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ju-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

juristic act, an act of a private individual directed to the origin, termination, or alteration of a right.

ju'ror (jōō'rẽr; 86), *n.* [OF. *jureor* one who takes oath, L. *jurator* swearer, fr. *jurare* to swear.] A member of a jury; also, a person duly summoned to serve on a jury.

ju'ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *jurée* an oath, judicial inquiry, fr. *jurer* to swear, L. *jurare, jurari.*] **1.** *Law.* A body of men sworn to give a true answer, or verdict, on some matter submitted to them, esp. such a body legally chosen to inquire into any matter of fact, and to render a verdict according to the evidence. **2.** A committee to determine relative merit or award prizes at a competition.

ju'ry, *a. Naut.* For temporary use, usually in an emergency; as, a *jury* mast.

ju'ry-man (-măn), *n.* A juror.

‖ **jus** (jŭs), *n.*; *pl.* JURES (jōō'rēz). [L.] *Law.* Law; laws collectively; a rule or principle of law; also, legal right.

jus'sive (jŭs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *jubere, jussum*, to command.] Expressing, or having the effect of, a command; — chiefly a grammatical term.

just (jŭst), *a.* [F. *juste*, L. *justus*, fr. *jus* right, law, justice.] **1.** Conforming to the spiritual law; righteous before God. *Now Chiefly Biblical.* **2.** Righteous; violating no right or obligation; fair; impartial; hence, as of punishments, deserved. **3.** Legally right; lawful; as, a *just* title to property. **4.** Conformed to truth or a proper standard; reasonable; right; due; as, a *just* suspicion. **5.** Exact; accurate; as, *just* measurements. — **Syn.** Equitable, upright, honest, true, normal.

— *adv.* **1.** Precisely; exactly; neither more nor less; as, *just* enough. **2.** Closely; almost. **3.** Precisely at the time referred to or implied; now, or but a moment ago; as, he *just* went. **4.** Barely; merely; only; by a very little; as, he *just* missed it. **5.** Simply; quite; — intensive; as, the game was *just* splendid. *Colloq.*

just now, the least possible time since; a moment ago.

just (jŭst), **joust** (jŭst; jōōst), *v. i.* [OF. *juster, jouster, joster*, fr. L. *juxta* near to, nigh.] **1.** To join battle; engage, esp. on horseback, as men at arms. *Obs.* **2.** To engage in a just; tilt. — *n.* A combat on horseback between two knights with lances; a combat (often, a mock combat) of this kind as part of a tournament; a tilt; often, in *pl.*, a tournament. — **just'er** (jŭs'tẽr), **joust'er,** *n.*

‖ **just'au'corps'** (zhüs'tō'kōr'), *n.* [F., lit., close to the body.] A tight-fitting garment for the body; esp., in the dress of the 17th century and later, a variety of the doublet.

jus'tice (jŭs'tĭs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *justitia*, fr. *justus* just.] **1.** Quality of being just. **2.** The principle or practice of just dealing; rectitude; integrity. **3.** Uprightness; equitableness; fairness. **4.** The rendering to every one his due; just treatment; also, merited reward or punishment. **5.** Administration of law; as, a court of *justice.* **6.** A court of justice, or its jurisdiction. **7.** A judge; magistrate.

Syn. Justice, equity. In ordinary usage, **justice** implies the strict and judicial rendering of what is due; **equity** emphasizes rather the idea of fairness or even-handed impartiality; as, a judge should administer *justice* with *equity.*

justice of the peace, *Law*, a subordinate magistrate appointed (first in 1327) esp. for the conservation of the peace in a specified district, originally with power to administer summary justice in minor cases, commit for trial in a superior court, e.c. In the States of the United States his powers and duties vary widely, being largely regulated by statute.

jus'tic-er (-tĭ-sẽr), *n.* [F. *justicier.*] A judge. *Archaic.*

jus'tice-ship, *n.* The office or function of a justice.

jus-ti'ci-ar (jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ăr), **jus-ti'ci-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *justitiarius.*] *Eng. Hist.* **1.** The chief political and judicial officer of the king until the 13th century. **2.** A high royal judicial officer.

jus'ti-fi'a-ble (jŭs'tĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being justified, or shown to be just. — **Syn.** Defensible, warrantable, excusable. — **jus'ti-fi'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **jus'ti-fi'a-bly,** *adv.*

jus'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of justifying; state of being justified; also, that which justifies; defense; vindication. — **jus'ti-fi-ca-tive** (jŭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.*

jus'ti-fi-ca-to-ry (jŭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā-tō-rĭ; jŭs-tĭf'ĭ-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending or serving to justify; vindicatory.

jus'ti-fi'er (jŭs'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, justifies.

jus'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *justifier*, L. *justificare; justus* just + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To prove or show to be just; vindicate; warrant. **2.** To pronounce free from guilt or blame; absolve; exonerate. **3.** To adjust or arrange exactly; make even or true, as, *Print.*, lines of type, by proper spacing; adjust, as type.

Syn. Justify, warrant. To **justify** is to vindicate or to show sufficient grounds for; to **warrant** is to justify, esp. by sanction or authority. See VINDICATE.

— *v. i.* **1.** *Law.* **a** To show a sufficient lawful reason for an act done. **b** To qualify as bail or surety. **2.** *Print.* To form an even surface or true line; fit exactly; — of type.

Jus-tin'i-a'ni-an (jŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Justinian (A. D. 483–565), the Byzantine emperor under whom the laws were codified in what is called the **Jus-tin'i-an** (jŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *or, rarely,* **Justinianian, Code.**

jus'tle (jŭs'l). Var. of JOSTLE.

just'ly (jŭst'lĭ), *adv.* In a just manner.

just'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being just.

jut (jŭt), *v. i.*; JUT'TED; JUT'TING. [Corrupt. of *jet.*] To shoot out or forward; project; protrude; — often used with *out, up,* etc. — *n.* That which projects or juts; a projection.

jute (jōōt; 86), *n.* [Beng. *jūt*, Skr. *jūṭa* matted hair.] **1.** The glossy fiber of either of two East Indian tiliaceous plants (*Corchorus olitorius* and *C. capsularis*). It is used for sacking, twine, etc. **2.** Either plant producing this fiber.

Jute, *n.* A member of one of the Low German tribes of Jutland, some of whom settled in Kent, England, in the 5th century. — **Jut'ish** (jōōt'ĭsh), *a.*

jut'ty (jŭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [See JETTY.] A projection in a building; also, pier; jetty. — *v. t. & i.* To jut. *Obs.*

ju've-nal (jōō'vẽ-năl; 86), *a.* [L. *juvenalis*, fr. *juvenis* young.] Juvenile. — *n.* A youth. *Obs.*

ju've-nes'cent (-nĕs'ĕnt; 86), *a.* [L. *juvenescens*, p. pr. of *juvenescere* to grow young again, fr. *juvenis* young.] Growing or becoming young. — **ju've-nes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

ju've-nile (jōō'vẽ-nĭl; -nīl), *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, fr. *juvenis* young.] **1.** Young; youthful; immature or undeveloped. **2.** Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or suitable for, youth. — **Syn.** Puerile, boyish, childish. See YOUTHFUL. — *n.* **1.** A young person or youth. **2.** A book for children.

ju've-nil'i-ty (-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Youthfulness. **2.** Juveniles collectively; in *pl.*, juvenile traits, acts, etc.

jux'ta-pose' (jŭks'tă-pōz'), *v. t.* To place side by side.

jux'ta-po-si'tion (-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *juxta* near + *positio* position.] A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, or side by side; as, a *juxtaposition* of words.

K

K (kā). **1.** The eleventh letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiceless stopped, or mute, consonant, classed as a guttural. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 49. Its form and sound are from the Latin, into which it came from the Greek, which took it from the Phœnician and general Semitic letter *Kaph.* Etymologically K is most nearly related to *c, g, h.* **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: The tenth or, when J is used for the tenth, the eleventh in a series; tenth (or eleventh) in order or class; as, Company *K.*

K, *or* **k** (kā), *n.*; *pl.* K's or Ks (kāz). The letter K, k, or its sound; also, something of the general shape of the letter, usually of capital K.

K, *adj.* Of the general shape of the letter **K**; as, a **K** frame, or **K**-frame.

Ka'a-ba (kä'ă-bă; kä'bă). Var. of CAABA.

Ka-byle' (kă-bīl'), *n.* [Ar. *qabāīlah* tribe, pl. *qabāīl.*] A Berber of Algeria or Tunis. See BERBER.

Ka'fir (kä'fẽr) } *n.* [Ar. *kāfir* infidel, pagan, fr. *kafara* to
Kaf'fir (kăf'ẽr) } be skeptical in religious matters.] **1.** A native of Kafiristan, in Asia. **2.** A member of an intelligent and powerful negroid race of South Africa.

Kafir, *or* **Kaffir, corn.** A grain-yielding sorghum, a variety of durra, or Indian millet.

kail, kail'yard'. Vars. of KALE, KALEYARD.

kai'nite (kī'nīt), *n.* Also **kai'nit** (kī'nĭt). [Gr. *καινός* recent.] *Min.* A natural salt consisting of potassium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, magnesium chloride, and water of hydration. It is used as a fertilizer, etc.

kai'ser (kī'zẽr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *Caesar.*] Emperor; — a title of: **a** Holy Roman emperors. *Hist.* **b** Austrian emperors (1804–1918) **c** Esp. [*cap.*], German emperors (1871–1918).

kaj'e-put. Var. of CAJUPUT.

ka'ka (kä'kä), *n.* [Maori *kaka* a parrot; — so named from its note.] A New Zealand parrot (*Nestor meridionalis*). It is olive-brown marked with gray and red.

ka'ka-po' (kä'kä-pō'), *n.* [Maori.] A singular parrot (*Strigops habroptilus*) peculiar to New Zealand. Although it has well-developed wings, it can fly but little.

kale, kail (kāl), *n.* [Scot. *kale, kail, cale,* northern form of *cole.*] **1.** Cole or colewort; in Scotland, *Colloq.,* any plant of the cabbage tribe. **2.** A variety of cabbage with curled leaves. **3.** A broth or soup of kale; vegetable soup. *Scot.*

ka-lei'do-scope (kȧ-lī'dŏ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + εἶδος form + *-scope.*] An instrument containing loose pieces of colored glass, etc., and reflecting surfaces so arranged as to exhibit symmetrical varicolored forms, changing as the position of the instrument is changed.

ka-lei'do-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a kaleidoscope; hence : varying; variegated.

kal'ends. Var. of CALENDS.

kale worm. The larva of a cabbage butterfly.

kale'yard', kail'yard' (kāl'yärd'), *n.* A kale garden. *Scot.* **kailyard school,** a school of writers who describe common Scottish life with much use of the vernacular.

kal'i (kăl'ĭ; kā'lī), *n.* [Ar. *qalī.*] Glasswort.

kal'mi-a (kăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Peter *Kalm,* Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* Any of a small genus (*Kalmia*) of North American laurel-like evergreen shrubs with handsome corymbose flowers, including mountain laurel (*K. latifolia*) and sheep laurel (*K. angustifolia*).

Kal'muck, Kal'muk (kăl'mŭk), *n.* **1.** A member of any of a confederacy of Buddhist Mongol tribes, mostly of western China. **2.** The language of the Kalmucks.

kal'pak. Var. of CALPAC.

kal'so-mine (kăl'sō-mīn). Var. of CALCIMINE.

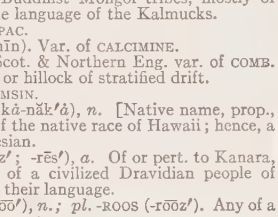
kame (kām), *n.* **1.** Scot. & Northern Eng. var. of COMB. **2.** A short ridge, hill, or hillock of stratified drift.

kam'sin. Var. of KHAMSIN.

Kan'a-ka (kăn'ȧ-kȧ; kȧ-năk'ȧ), *n.* [Native name, prop., a man.] A member of the native race of Hawaii; hence, a Polynesian or Melanesian.

Ka'na-rese' (kä'nȧ-rēz'; -rēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Kanara, in India. — *n.* One of a civilized Dravidian people of southern India; also, their language.

kan'ga-roo' (kăn'gȧ-rōō'), *n.; pl.* -ROOS (-rōōz'). Any of a family (*Macropodidæ,* esp. genus *Macropus*) of herbivorous leaping marsupials of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands.



Giant Kangaroo.

kangaroo rat. Any of numerous pouched, nocturnal, burrowing rodents (genera *Dipodomys* and *Perodipus*) of parts of the western United States and Mexico.

kan-tar' (kȧn-tär'), *n.* [Ar. *qinṭār.*] A varying weight of Syria, Egypt, etc., corresponding to the hundredweight.

Kant'i-an (kănt'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Immanuel Kant; relating to the doctrine of Kant. — *n.* A follower of Kant.

Kant'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), who held that the content of experience comes from sense perception, but that its form is given a priori and comes from the activity of the mind itself.

ka'o-lin } (kā'ō-lĭn; kä'-), *n.* [Chin. *kao ling,* prop., high
ka'o-line } hill; — from the place where first found.] A pure white clay used to form the paste of porcelain.

¶ **Ka-pell'meis'ter** (kä-pĕl'mīs'tĕr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., fr. *kapelle* chapel, private band of a prince + *meister* a master.] *Music.* A leader or conductor, as of a chapel choir.

ka'pok (kā'pŏk), *n.* [Javanese.] The mass of silky fibers about the seeds of the silk-cotton tree (*Ceiba pentandra*).

kap'pa (kăp'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. κάππα.] The tenth letter [K, κ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *k.*

ka'ra-kul' (kä'rȧ-kōōl'), *n.* [Russ. *karakul'* curly fleece, of certain sheep.] Astrakhan, esp. in the fine grades.

kar'ma (kär'mȧ; *Skr.* kŭr'mȧ), *n.* [Skr.] **1.** *Buddhism.* The effect of a person's acts on his lot in the future existence. **2.** *Theos.* The doctrine of fate as the inflexible result of cause and effect; the law of retribution.

ka-roo' (kȧ-rōō'), *n.; pl.* -ROOS' (-rōōz'). [Hottentot *karó* dry, arid.] One of the dry table-lands of South Africa.

—*a.* [*cap.*] *Geol.* Designating, or belonging to, a great series (the **Karoo system**), of shales, sandstones, and conglomerates in South Africa, which includes the Permian and Triassic systems of that region.

ka-ross' (kȧ-rŏs'), *n.* [Native name.] A square garment or rug of skins worn by the native blacks. *South Africa.*

kar'y-as'ter (kăr'ĭ-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [*karyo-* + *aster.*] Chromosomes during mitosis when arranged in a star-shaped figure.

kar'y-o- (kăr'ĭ-ō-). A combining form from Greek κάρυον, *nut,* used specif. in biology to denote *nucleus of a cell.*

kar'y-o-ki-ne'sis (-kĭ-nē'sĭs; -kĭ-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *karyo-* + Gr. κινεῖν to move.] *Biol.* = MITOSIS. — **-ki-net'ic,** *a.*

kar'y-om'i-tome (kăr'ĭ-ŏm'ĭ-tōm), *n. Biol.* The network of fibers of which the nucleus of a cell is in part composed.

kar'y-o-plasm (kăr'ĭ-ō-plăz'm), *n. Biol.* The protoplasm of the nucleus. — **kar'y-o-plas'mic,** *a.*

kar'y-o-some' (-ō-sōm'), *n.* [*karyo-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* **a** A nucleoluslike body in the chromatin network of the cell nucleus; — opp. to *plasmosome.* See CELL, *Illust.* **b** Nucleus of a cell.

Kash-mir'i-an (kăsh-mēr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Kashmir or its people. — *n.* A native of Kashmir.

ka-tab'a-sis (kȧ-tăb'ȧ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. κατάβασις, fr. καταβαίνειν to go down.] Lit., a going down; [*cap.*] the return march to the sea of the Greek auxiliaries of the Anabasis; hence, any similar retreat.

kat'a-bol'ic (kăt'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, katabolism. — **kat'a-bol'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *a.*

ka-tab'o-lism (kȧ-tăb'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. κατά down + βάλλειν to throw.] *Biol. & Physiol.* Destructive metabolism; — opposed to *anabolism.* It involves release of energy and results in excretion products.

ka-tal'y-sis, kat'a-lyt'ic, etc. Vars. of CATALYSIS, -LYTIC, etc.

kat'a-mor'phism (kăt'ȧ-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* See METAMORPHISM.

ka-thar'sis (kȧ-thär'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. κάθαρσις, fr. καθαίρειν to cleanse.] The effects produced on the spectator through pity and fear working a purification of the emotions; —a term used by Aristotle.

kath'ode, ka-thod'ic, etc. Vars. of CATHODE, etc.

ka'ty-did' (kā'tĭ-dĭd'), *n.* Any of several large green, arboreal, American orthopterous insects of the grasshopper family (*Locustidæ*); — so called from the shrill sounds made by the males by means of stridulating organs at the bases of the front wings.

kau'ri (kou'rĭ), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** A large New Zealand timber tree (*Dammara australis*) of the pine family. **2.** Its wood. **3.** Any other species of the same genus.

kauri resin, gum, *or* **copal.** A resinous product of the kauri, found in the form of yellow or brown lumps in the ground where the trees have grown. It is used for making varnish, and as a substitute for amber. See COPAL.

ka'va (kä'vȧ), *n.* [Polynesian.] A shrubby species of pepper (*Piper methysticum*), from the root of which an intoxicating beverage is made by the Polynesians; also, the beverage.

Kay, Sir (kā). A rude, boastful, and malicious knight of the Round Table, foster brother and seneschal of Arthur.

kay'ak (kī'ăk), *n.* [Eskimo.] An Eskimo canoe, usually of sealskin with a covering to lace about the paddler.

kayles (kālz), *n. pl.* **1.** The set of pins used in a kind of ninepins or skittles. **2.** [Construed as a *sing.*] The game itself. *Both Dial. Eng. & Ir.*

ke'a (kā'ȧ; *colloq.* kē'ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A large New Zealand parrot (*Nestor notabilis*), chiefly dull green in color, which kills sheep for the fat about the kidneys.

keck (kĕk), *v. i.* To heave or retch; feel nausea.

keck'le (kĕk'l), *v. t.; -LED* (-ld') *-LING* (-lĭng). *Naut.* To wind with rope, chain, or the like, to prevent chafing.

keck'sy (kĕk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). = KEX.

Ke'dar (kē'dȧr), *n. Bib.* A tribe of tent dwellers of Arabia; later, a tribal confederacy ruled by kings, destroyed by the Assyrians under Assurbanipal. — **Ke'dar-ite,** *a.*

ked'dah (kĕd'ȧ), *n.* [Malay *kedah,* fr. Ar. *qadah* hole.] An inclosure constructed to entrap wild elephants. *India.*

kedge (kĕj), *v. t. & i.;* KEDGED (kĕjd); KEDG'ING. *Naut.* To move (a vessel) by carrying out a kedge in a boat, dropping it, and hauling the vessel up to it. — *n.* Also **kedge anchor.** A small anchor, used in light work, as kedging.

ke-ef' (kē-ĕf'). Var. of KEF.

keel (kēl), *n.* **1.** A longitudinal single or built-up timber (or, in an iron vessel, a combination of plates) extending along the middle of the bottom of a vessel. **2.** A ship. *Poetic.* **3.** Something suggestive of a ship's keel; as: **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Any ridgelike process; a carina. **b** *Aëronautics.* In a dirigible, a construction analogous to a ship's keel; in an aëroplane, a fin or fixed surface, serving merely to increase stability and hold the machine to its course.

— *v. t. & i.* To turn up the keel of; turn over.

to keel over, to upset; capsize; fall suddenly, as in a swoon. *Colloq.*

keel, *n.* **1.** A flat-bottomed ship, esp. a barge or lighter used on the Tyne for carrying coal; also, a barge load of coal; hence, a British weight for coal, equal to 21½ tons.

keel, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *cil* ruddle.] A red ocher; ruddle.

keel, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cēlan* to cool.] To cool; skim or stir to prevent boiling over. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*

keel'er (kēl'ĕr), *n.* A small or shallow tub. *Obs. or Dial.*

keel'haul' (-hôl'), *v. t. Naut.* To haul (a person) under the keel of a ship, by ropes, as by way of punishment.

keel'son (kĕl'sŭn), **kel'son,** *n.* A strengthening structure in a ship above the keel and fixed to it.

keen (kēn), *a.* [AS. *cēne* bold, wise.] **1.** Sharp; having a fine edge or point. **2.** Sharply painful; bitter; cutting; piercing; as, *keen* sarcasm; a *keen* wind; hence: **a** Pungent or stinging. **b** Vivid; shrill. **3.** Eager; as, a *keen* interest; *keen* sportsman. **4.** Sharp; acute; — said of sight, hearing,

smell, etc. **5.** Acute of mind; having or showing mental acuteness; as, a *keen* wit. — **Syn.** Ardent; shrewd; biting, sarcastic. See SHARP.

keen (kēn), *n.* [Ir. *caoine.*] A wailing lamentation or dirge. — *v. t. & i.* To wail or bewail with the keen.

keen'er (kēn'ẽr), *n.* A professional mourner who wails the keen at a funeral. *Ireland.*

keen'ly, *adv.* In a keen manner.

keen'ness, *n.* Keen quality; acuteness.

keep (kēp), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* KEPT (kĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEEP'ING. [AS. *cēpan.*] **1.** To care; desire. *Obs.* **2.** To observe (something prescribed or obligatory); perform, as duty; celebrate, as a festival. **3.** To conform one's habits or conduct to (some prescribed routine, duty, etc.); attend; as, to *keep* chapel; *keep* good hours. **4.** To preserve or maintain; — variously, as: **a** To preserve from danger, harm, or loss; guard. **b** To attend on; have the care of; tend. **c** To hold; maintain; as, to *keep* silence; *keep* watch. **d** To cause to remain; maintain unchanged; as, to *keep* away, down, in, out, etc. **e** To support; as, to *keep* a family. **f** To have in one's service; maintain, as a servant, etc.; also, to lodge or feed for pay; as, to *keep* boarders. **g** To maintain a record of transactions, accounts, etc., in; as, to *keep* books; also, to enter (as accounts, etc.) in a book. **h** To have habitually for sale. **5.** To hold; retain; detain; as, to *keep* a matter in mind. **6. a** To reserve; withhold; as, to *keep* one's counsel. **b** To refrain from divulging, as a secret; conceal. **c** To remain or continue in; as, to *keep* one's room, etc.; frequent. **7.** To conduct or carry on; maintain; manage; continue; as, to *keep* house or school. — **Syn.** Confine, restrain; husband, preserve. See CELEBRATE. **to keep** (one) **company,** to pass time (with one) as for companionship or courtship. — **to k. one's distance,** to stand aloof; refrain from familiarity. — **to k. tab,** to keep count (of). — **to k. time. a** To run on time, as a watch. **b** To perform rhythmical movements in unison. — **to k. track of,** to keep one's self informed of.

— *v. i.* **1.** To lodge. *Now Colloq., Chiefly U. S.* **2.** To continue; persevere; stay; as, to *keep* to the right. **3.** To last; endure; remain unimpaired or sweet; as, the milk had not *kept.* **4.** To be in session; as, school *keeps* today. *Collog.*

— *n.* **1.** Guard; care; charge. *Archaic.* **2.** State of being kept; hence, resulting condition; as, to be in good *keep. Rare.* **3.** That which protects; stronghold; fortress; castle; specif., the donjon of a medieval castle. See CASTLE, *Illust.* **4.** Maintenance; support; as, a horse's *keep.*

keep'er (kēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who watches, guards, maintains, etc., as one in charge of a prison, or a gamekeeper. **2.** Any of various devices to keep something in position. **3.** A fruit that keeps (esp. well).

keep'ing (kēp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who keeps; observance; custody; also, retention; preservation. **2.** Maintenance; keep; support. **3.** Conformity; harmony; consistency; as, it is in *keeping* with his character. — **Syn.** Care, guardianship, custody, possession.

keep'sake' (kēp'sāk'), *n.* Something kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

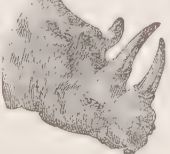
keeve (kēv), *n.* [AS. *cȳf.*] A vat or tub, as for mash.

kef (kĕf), *n.* [Ar. *kaif,* vulgarly *kef.*] **1.** Languor; dreamy tranquillity, as from drugs. **2.** The smoking material producing this state, esp. Indian hemp; — in this sense usually spelt *kief, keef.* [in the Caucasus.]

kef'ir (kĕf'ẽr), *n.* An effervescent liquor like kumiss, used

keg (kĕg), *n.* A small cask, usually of ten gallons or less.

keit'lo-a (kīt'lō-ä; kāt'-), *n.* [Native name.] The two-horned rhinoceros, of Bechuanaland, supposed by some to be a distinct species (*Rhinoceros keitloa*).



Head of Keitloa. ($\frac{1}{40}$)

ke'loid (kē'loid), *a.* [Gr. χηλή crab's claw + *-oid.*] *Med.* Of a tumor, forming hard, flat, irregular excrescences upon the skin. — *n.* A keloid tumor.

kelp (kĕlp), *n.* **1.** Any of various large brown seaweeds (families *Fucaceæ* and, esp., *Laminariaceæ*). **2.** The ashes of seaweed, formerly much used in making glass and soap, now in making iodine.

kel'pie, kel'py (kĕl'pĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). *Scot. Myth.* A water spirit, usually horselike in form, believed to warn, as by preternatural noises and lights, those who are to be drowned, or to assist in their drowning.

kel'son, Kelt, Kelt'ic, kel'ter. Vars. of KEELSON, CELT, CELTIC, KILTER.

kel'ter. Var. of KILTER.

ken (kĕn), *v. t.;* KENNED (kĕnd); KEN'NING. [AS. *cennan* to proclaim, or fr. related Icel. *kenna* to know.] **1.** To discern. *Archaic or Scot.* **2.** To know; understand. *Chiefly Scot.* **3.** To admit. *Obs., exc. Scots Law.* — *v. i.* To know (of or about). *Archaic or Scot.* — *n.* Cognizance; view; esp., reach of sight; range of perception; insight.

kench (kĕnch), *n.* A bin in which fish or skins are salted. — *v. t.* To place or treat in a kench. *Both U. S.*

Ken'il-worth i'vy (kĕn'ĭl-wûrth). [From *Kenilworth* Castle, the ruins of which it overruns.] A delicate trailing scrophulariaceous Old World plant (*Cymbalaria cymbalaria*) having ivylike leaves and small solitary lilac flowers.

ken'nel (kĕn'ĕl), *n.* The watercourse of a street; gutter.

ken'nel, *n.* [F. *chenil,* LL. *canile,* fr. L. *canis* dog.] **1.** A house for a dog or dogs; also (often in *pl.*), an establishment where dogs are bred. **2.** A pack of dogs. — *v. i.;* -NELED (-ĕld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING. To lie or lodge in a kennel; to retire into a kennel or lair. — *v. t.* To put or keep in a kennel.

ke'no (kē'nō), *n.* A form of lotto used in gambling.

ke-no'sis (kē-nō'sĭs). *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κένωσις an emptying, fr. κενός empty.] *Theol.* Christ's action of "emptying himself" (*Phil.* ii. 7, *R. V.*) on becoming man, interpreted as the self-renunciation of the divine nature, wholly or in part; also, any of various theories based upon this.

Kent'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Kent, in England.

kent'ledge (kĕnt'lĕj), *n. Naut.* Pig-iron ballast.

Ken-tuck'y (kĕn-tŭk'ĭ), *n.* One of the United States.

Kentucky blue grass, a valuable pasture and meadow grass (*Poa pratensis*), reaching its finest development in the central United States, esp. in Kentucky. — **K. coffee bean,** the seed of the Kentucky coffee tree; also, the tree itself. — **K. coffee tree,** a tall North American cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Gymnocladus dioïca*) the seeds of which have been used as a substitute for coffee.

kep'i (kĕp'ē), *n.* [F. *képi,* of G. origin.] A military cap having a round flat top sloping to the front, and a visor.

kept (kĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of KEEP.

ke-ram'ic (kē-răm'ĭk), **ke-ram'ics.** Vars. of CERAMIC, etc.

ker'a-tin (kĕr'ä-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. κέρας, *-ατος,* horn.] The nitrogenous basis of such tissues as horn, hair, feathers, etc.

ker'a-toid (kĕr'ä-toid), *a.* [Gr. κέρας, *-ατος,* horn + *-oid.*] Resembling a horn or horny tissue.

ker'a-tol (kĕr'ä-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [Gr. κέρας, κέρατος, horn.] A kind of artificial leather having a hard surface. *Trade Name.*

ke-rau'no-graph (kē-rô'nō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. κεραυνός thunderbolt + *-graph.*] *Meteor.* An apparatus for autographically recording the existence of a distant thunderstorm.

kerb (kûrb). Var. of CURB. — **kerb'stone',** *n. Both Brit.*

ker'chief (kûr'chĭf), *n.* [OF. *cuevrechief* head covering; *covrir* to cover + *chief* head. See COVER; CHIEF.] **1.** A cloth worn as a covering for the head, or otherwise for protection or ornament. **2.** A handkerchief.

kerf (kûrf), *n.* [AS. *cyrf* a cutting off, *ceorfan* to cut, carve.] **1.** Act of cutting; a cut or stroke. **2.** The slit or notch made in cutting or sawing. **3.** Something cut off; a cutting.

ke'rite (kē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax.] An insulating material made of tar or asphaltum, oils, and sulphur.

ker'mes (kûr'mēz), *n.* [F. *kermès,* fr. Ar. & Per. *qirmiz.*] **1.** The dried bodies of the females of certain scale insects (genus *Kermes*) allied to the cochineal insects. They contain coloring matter analogous to carmine. **2.** A dwarf European evergreen oak (*Quercus coccifera*) on which kermes insects feed.

ker'mis (kûr'mĭs), **ker'mess** (-mĕs), *n.* [D. *kermis,* prop., church Mass.] **1.** In and near the Low countries (Netherlands, Belgium, etc.), a local outdoor festival and fair. **2.** An indoor entertainment and fair. *U. S.*

kern (kûrn), *n.* [F. *carne* a projecting angle, L. *cardo, cardinis,* a hinge. *Oxf. E. D.*] A part of the face of a printing type which projects beyond the body, or shank. — *v. t.* To form with a kern; also, to smooth (type) about the kern.

kern, kerne, *n.* [Ir. *ceatharnach* foot soldier, *ceatharn* band of soldiers.] **1.** A light-armed (esp. medieval) Celtic foot soldier of Ireland or Scotland; also, a body of kerns. **2.** A rude peasant of the wilder parts of Ireland.

ker'nel (kûr'nĕl), *n.* [AS. *cyrnel,* fr. *corn* grain.] **1.** A seed, as of an apple. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A whole grain or seed of a cereal, as of wheat or corn. **3.** The part of a seed within the integuments; hence, the endocarp in nuts, drupes, or other seedlike fruits. **4.** The central or essential part of anything; gist; core; as, the *kernel* of an argument.

ker'o-sene' (kĕr'ō-sēn'), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax.] An illuminating oil formerly distilled from bituminous shale etc. (hence called *coal oil*), but now chiefly from petroleum.

Ker'ry (kĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [From *Kerry,* county in Ireland.] One of an Irish breed of small, entirely black cattle, noted for the quality of their milk.

ker'sey (kûr'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz). [Prob. fr. *Kersey* in Eng.] **1.** A kind of woolen cloth, usually coarse and ribbed. **2.** In *pl.* Varieties of kersey; trousers made of kersey.

ker'sey-mere (-mēr), *n.* [For *cassimere,* confounded with *kersey.*] A kind of woolen cloth. = CASSIMERE.

kes'trel (kĕs'trĕl), *n.* A small European falcon (*Cerchneis tinnunculus*) noted for its hovering against a wind.

ketch (kĕch), *n.* [Prob. fr. *catch,* n. or v.] *Naut.* A kind of strongly built, two-masted, fore-and-aft-rigged or, formerly, square-rigged vessel.

ketch'up (kĕch'ŭp), *n.* [Malay *kēchap.*] Catchup.
ke'tene (kē'tēn), *n. Chem.* A colorless gas, $H_2C{:}CO$, of penetrating odor, got by decomposing acetone, ethyl acetate, or acetic anhydride by high heat, as in the electric arc.
ke'tone (kē'tōn), *n. Org. Chem.* Any of an important group of compounds including acetone. They are related to the aldehydes and are either colorless volatile liquids of ethereal odor, or crystalline solids. — **ke-ton'ic** (kē-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*
ket'tle (kĕt'l), *n.* [ME. *ketel.*] **1.** A metallic vessel for boiling liquids; pot; esp., a teakettle. **2.** A kettledrum.
ket'tle-drum' (-drŭm'), *n.* A drum with a hollow hemisphere of thin copper or brass for the body.

Kettledrum.

kettle hole. *Geol.* A steep-sided hollow without surface drainage, esp. in glacial drift.
kev'el (kĕv'l), *n. Naut.* A strong cleat or peg, usually used in pairs, to which sheets, etc., are belayed.
kex (kĕks), *n.* The dry stalk of various hollow-stemmed plants, as cow parsnip. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
key (kē), *n.* [Sp. *cayo.*] A low island or reef.
key, *n.* [AS. *cǣg.*] **1.** An instrument to shoot or draw the bolt of a lock. **2.** That which affords or prevents entrance, control, etc.; as, the *key* of a defense; hence : that which serves to solve or explain; as, the *key* to a riddle, a map, etc.; specif., a word-for-word translation, a book or table containing solutions to problems, etc. **3.** Something resembling a key in form or function, as a watch key; specif., *Mach.*, etc., a wedge or pin fitting into a space so as to hold parts in place, as the keystone of an arch. **4.** In various instruments and machines, as a piano, typewriter, etc., a lever actuating the mechanism or regulating the action. **5.** *Music.* **a** The keynote of a scale. *Obs.* **b** A system of tones based on their relation to a keynote, from which it is named; the tonality of a certain scale; as the *key* of C major. **6.** Tone of voice; as, a plaintive key. **7.** Hence, characteristic style, tone, or intensity of thought, expression, etc. **8.** *Bot.* = KEY FRUIT. **9.** *Advertising.* The matter used to key an advertisement. See KEY, *v. t.*, 4. — *v. t.* **1.** To lock with or as with a key. **2.** Specif.: *Mach.* **a** To secure by means of a key, as a hammer head, a pulley on a shaft, etc. **b** To finish off (an arch) by inserting the keystone; — sometimes with *in* or *up.* **3.** *Music.* To regulate the pitch of; also fig., esp. with *up*; as, *keyed* up to a high pitch of excitement. **4.** *Advertising.* To insert in (an advertisement) matter intended to identify answers to it.
key'board' (kē'bōrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** The bank or row of keys on an organ, pianoforte, etc. **2.** The whole arrangement, or one range, of the keys of an organ, typewriter, etc.
keyed (kēd), *a.* **1.** Having keys, as a musical instrument. **2.** Fastened by a key or keystone. **3.** Set to a key, as a tune.
key fruit. A samara, or winged fruit, as that of the maple.
key'hole' (kē'hōl'), *n.* A hole for receiving a key.
key'note' (-nōt'), *n.* **1.** *Music.* The tonic, or fundamental tone, of a key or tonality. **2.** Fundamental fact or idea.
Keys (kēz), *n. pl.* The officials (twenty-four) constituting the **House of Keys**, the representative assembly of the Isle of Man.
key'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The wedge-shaped piece at the center of the crown of an arch. **2.** Fig., a part or force on which associated things depend.
key'way' (kē'wā'), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A groove or channel for a key, as in a shaft or in the hub of a pulley. **2.** The aperture for the key in locks having flat steel keys, as disting. from the *keyhole* of an ordinary lock.
kha'ki (kä'kē), *a.* [Hind. *khākī*, lit., dusty, dust-colored, fr. Per. *khāk* dust.] Dull brownish yellow or drab; — applied to cloth, orig., a stout cotton cloth. — *n.* Any kind of khaki cloth or a uniform of it.
kham'sin (kăm'sĭn; kâm-sēn'), *n.* [Ar. *khamsīn*, fr. *khamsūn*, oblique case *khamsīn*, fifty; — it blows for about fifty days, from March till May.] A hot southerly periodical wind in Egypt, coming from the Sahara.
khan (kän; kăn), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *khān.*] In the Orient, a caravansary or resthouse.
khan, *n.* [Per. & Tatar *khān.*] Literally, lord; prince; — a Tatar title of rulers of Mongol, Tatar, and Turkish tribes, and of dignitaries in Persia, Afghanistan, etc.
khan'ate (-āt), *n.* Dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.
khed'ah (kĕd'ä). Var. of KEDDAH.
khe-dive' (kĕ-dēv'), *n.* [F. *khédive*, Per. *khedīw* prince.] The title of Turkish viceroys in Egypt from 1867 to 1914.
khid'mat-gar, khid'mut-gar (kĭd'mŭt-gär), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *khidmatgār.*] A male waiter. *India.*
Khond (kŏnd), *n.* A Dravidian of a group of tribes of Orissa, India, a section of whom were noted for human sacrifices.
kibe (kīb), *n.* A chapped or ulcerated chilblain.
kib'lah (kĭb'lä), *n.* [Ar. *qiblah*, prop., anything opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn in prayer.
ki'bosh (kī'bŏsh ; kĭ-bŏsh'), *n.* Nonsense; stuff; also, fashion; style. *Slang.*
to put the kibosh on, to do for; dispose of. *Slang.*
kick (kĭk), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *kiken.*] **1.** To strike, thrust, or hit, with or as with the foot or feet; of a horse, ass, etc., specif., to have a habit of kicking. **2.** To object strenuously or grumblingly. **3.** Of a firearm, to recoil, or recoil against, when fired. **4.** *Football.* To score (a goal) by kicking. — *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, kicks; also, power or aptness to kick. **2.** The indentation at the bottom of a molded glass bottle. **3.** The projection on the tang of the blade of a pocketknife, keeping the edge of the blade from the spring. See POCKETKNIFE, *Illust.*
kick'er (kĭk'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, kicks.
kick'–off', *n. Amer. Football.* Act of making a place kick down the field from the 40-yard mark of the side kicking, in commencing play at certain stages.
kick'shaw' (kĭk'shô'), **kick'shaws'** (-shôz'), *n.* [F. *quelque chose* something.] **1.** Any trifling, trumpery thing; a toy. **2.** A fancy dish; tidbit.
kid (kĭd), *n.* A small wooden tub, esp. a sailors' mess tub.
kid, *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** A young goat. **2.** Flesh or skin of a kid; a thing made of kid; as: **a** A kind of leather. **b** In *pl.* Kid gloves. **3.** A child. *Colloq. or Slang.* — *v. i.*; KID'DED; KID'DING. To bring forth young; — said of a goat or an antelope. — *v. t.* To hoax; to humbug; make fun of. *Slang.*
Kid'der-min'ster (kĭd'ĕr-mĭn'stĕr), *n.* A kind of ingrain carpet, named from an English town.
kid'nap' (kĭd'năp'), *v. t.*; -NAPED' (-năpt') or -NAPPED'; -NAP'ING or -NAP'PING. [*kid* a child + E. dial. *nap* to seize.] To carry (any one) away by unlawful force or by fraud, and against his will, or to detain (one) for that purpose. — **kid'nap'er** (-ĕr), **kid'nap'per,** *n.*
kid'ney (kĭd'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). **1.** *Anat.* Either of the pair of glandular organs, situated in the body cavity near the spinal column and behind the peritoneum, that excrete urea, uric acid, etc.; a urinary or renal organ. **2.** Temperament; disposition; sort; kind; as, "spendthrifts, and other fools of that *kidney.*"
kidney bean. The common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). There are numerous varieties.
kidney vetch. A perennial fabaceous herb of Europe and Asia (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), once used as a remedy for renal disorders. It is frequently cultivated for sheep fodder.
kief. See KEF.
kier (kēr), *n.* A large vat in which goods are boiled.
kie'sel-guhr' (kē'zĕl-gōōr'), *n.* [G., fr. *kiesel* flint + *guhr* sediment.] A deposit of fine, usually white, siliceous powder, composed chiefly or wholly of the remains of diatoms, used esp. as an absorbent in making dynamite.
kil'der-kin (kĭl'dĕr-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *kindeken, kinneken,* small barrel.] A cask, or small barrel; hence, an old English measure, usually equal to 18 (formerly beer, now imperial) gallons, or two firkins.
kil'erg' (kĭl'ûrg'), *n.* [*kilo-* + *erg.*] One thousand ergs.
kill (kĭl), *n.* [D. *kil.*] A channel; creek; river; stream; — used also in comb., as, in Catskill. *Local, U. S.*
kill (kĭl), *v. t.* [ME. *killen, kellen; cullen,* to kill, strike.] **1.** To deprive of life; slay. **2.** To deprive of vital or active quality; destroy; ruin; neutralize; put an end to. **3. a** To consume (time). **b** To defeat or veto, as a bill. **c** *Print.* To mark or designate (matter) as not to be used.
Syn. Kill, slay, dispatch, slaughter, murder, assassinate. Kill is the general term for depriving of life; **slay** is now elevated or poetic; **dispatch** emphasizes the idea of making quickly away with; to **slaughter** is to kill with savage or bloody violence; to **murder** is to kill with malicious forethought and intention; to **assassinate** is to murder suddenly, treacherously, or by stealth.
— *n.* Act of killing; also, an animal killed, esp. as prey.
kill'deer' (-dēr'), *n.* Also **kill'dee** (kĭl'dē). A species of plover (*Oxyechus vociferus*); — so named from its cry.
kill'er (kĭl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, kills. **2.** Any of several rapacious gregarious cetaceans (esp. *Orca gladiator*) of the dolphin family, found mostly in northern seas.
kil'lick (kĭl'ĭk), *n.* A small anchor; also, a kind of anchor formed by a stone, usually inclosed by pieces of wood fastened together; sometimes, loosely, any anchor.
kil'li-fish' (kĭl'ĭ-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several small American cyprinodont fishes (genus *Fundulus* and allied genera), usually marked with black, much used as bait.
kil'li-ki-nick' (-ĭ-kĭ-nĭk'). Var. of KINNIKINIC.
kill'ing, *n.* Captivating; irresistible. *Colloq.*
kiln (kĭl; kĭln), *n.* [AS. *cyln, cylen,* L. *culina* kitchen.] A furnace or heated chamber for burning or heating something, as brick or lime.
kiln'–dry', *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.
kil'o (kĭl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [F.] Short for KILOGRAM.
kil'o- (kĭl'ō-). [F. *kilo-.* See KILOGRAM.] A prefix meaning *thousand,* used in names of units of measurement as in **kil'o-cal'o-rie** (-kăl'ō-rĭ), a great calorie (see CALORIE), **kil'o-dyne** (-dīn), **kilovolt, kilowatt,** etc., a unit of 1,000 dynes, volts, watts, respectively, etc.

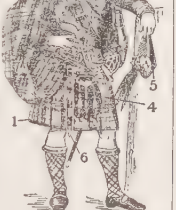
kil'o-gram, kil'o-gramme (-grăm), *n.* [F. *kilogramme; kilo-* (fr. Gr. χίλιοι a thousand) + *gramme* gram.] *Metric System.* A measure of weight, being 1,000 grams, equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois (15,432.34 grains). Abbr., *kg.*

kil'o-gram-me'ter, *or* **-me'tre** (-grăm-mē'tĕr), *n. Mech.* A unit (about 7¼ foot pounds) of energy or work, being the amount expended in raising one kilogram one meter.

kil'o-li'ter, kil'o-li'tre (-lē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *kilolitre.* See KILOGRAM; LITER.] A thousand liters, or a cubic meter. Abbr., *kl.*

kil'o-me'ter, kil'o-me'tre (-mē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *kilomètre.* See KILOGRAM; METER.] One thousand meters (3,280.8 feet, nearly five eighths of a mile). Abbr., *km.* — **kil'o-met'ric** (-mĕt'rĭk), **kil'o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

kilt (kĭlt), *n.* A kind of short plaited petticoat worn in the Highlands of Scotland by men; hence, any similar garment. — *v. t.* [Of Scand. origin.] To tuck up, as the clothes. *Chiefly Scot.*



1 Kilt; 2 Plaid; 3 Brooch; 4 Sporran; 5 Glengarry Bonnet; 6 Dirk.

kilt'ed (kĭl'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Wearing a kilt. **2.** Plaited like kilting. **3.** Tucked or fastened up; — said of petticoats, etc.

kil'ter (kĭl'tĕr), **kel'ter** (kĕl'-), *n.* Order; proper condition; — esp. in *out of,* or *in, kilter. Colloq. or Dial.*

kilt'ing, *n. Dressmaking.* A series of perpendicular flat plaits, each covering about half the preceding one.

kim'ber-lite (kĭm'bĕr-līt), *n.* [From *Kimberley.*] *Petrog.* A greenish blue diamond-bearing claylike peridotite, of South Africa.

ki-mo'no (kĭ-mō'nō; *Jap.* kĭm'ō-nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Jap.] A kind of loose Japanese gown, or one imitating it.

kin (kĭn), *n.* Also **kine** (kīn). [Gr. *κινεῖν* to move.] *Physics.* The unit velocity in the C. G. S. system. It is a velocity of one centimeter per second.

kin (kĭn), *n.* [AS. *cynn* kin, race, people.] **1.** A group of persons of the same stock, race, or family; a sept, clan, tribe, or people. *Archaic.* **2.** Relatives collectively; kindred; also, a kinsman or relative. **3.** Relationship; connection by birth or marriage. — *a.* Kindred; related; akin.

-kin (-kĭn). [Of LG. origin.] A suffix forming nouns, and denoting *little,* as in lamb*kin, little* lamb; lady*kin,* etc.

kin'æs-the'si-a, kin'es-the'si-a (kĭn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-*ȧ;* kī'nĕs-), *n.* Kinæsthesis.

kin'æs-the'sis, kin'es-the'sis (kĭn'ĕs-thē'sĭs; kī'nĕs-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κινεῖν* to move + *αἴσθησις* perception.] The sense of muscular effort. — **-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

kind (kīnd), *n.* [AS. *cynd, gecynd, gecynde.*] **1.** Nature; as, the law of *kind. Archaic.* **2.** Character; style; way. *Archaic.* **3.** A natural group, class, or division; as, the bird *kind.* **4.** A class; sort; description; as, several *kinds* of men. **Syn.** Species, genus, sort, nature, style, character. — **Kind, sort** are often used without distinction. But **sort** sometimes implies some disparagement or contempt. **in kind,** in the produce or designated commodity itself, as disting. from its value in money; as, the revenues were paid *in kind.*

— *a.* [AS. *cynde, gecynde,* natural, innate. See KIND, *n.*] **1.** Natural; native; also, of good nature. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Having feelings befitting our common nature; benevolent; sympathetic; gracious; also, proceeding from, or characterized by, such feelings. **3.** Loving, affectionate. *Rare.* **4.** Gentle; tractable, as a horse. — **Syn.** Benign, beneficent, bounteous, forbearing, tender, humane, good, lenient, clement, mild, obliging, friendly, amicable.

kin'der-gar'ten (kĭn'dĕr-gär'tĕn), *n.* [G., lit., children's garden.] A school for beginning the education of children by gratifying and cultivating their normal aptitude for exercise, play, observation, etc. — **-gart'ner** (-gärt'nĕr), *n.*

kind'-heart'ed (kīnd'härt'ĕd), *a.* Having kindness of nature; humane; sympathetic. — **kind'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

kin'dle (kĭn'd'l), *v. t.;* KIN'DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To set on fire; ignite; light. **2.** To inflame, as the passions; rouse; incite. **3.** To light up or inflame as if with flame.

Syn. Kindle, ignite, inflame. Kindle is used in both lit. and fig. senses; to **ignite** is now popularly used in the sense of *kindle,* and is rarely fig.; to **inflame,** now chiefly fig., is to kindle to excessive or violent heat or passion.

— *v. i.* **1.** To take fire. **2.** To grow warm or animated.

kind'li-ness (kīnd'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being kindly; benignity; benevolence; also, a kindly deed. **2.** Propitious or favorable character.

kin'dling (kĭn'dlĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of igniting or inflaming. **2.** Combustible material for starting a fire; — often in *pl.*

kind'ly (kīnd'lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. [AS. *cyndelīc, gecyndelīc.*] **1.** Natural; native; hereditary. *Obs. or Scots Law.* **2.** Humane; sympathetic; hence: benevolent; gracious. **3.** Favorable; mild; agreeable; beneficent. — *adv.* [AS. *gecyndelīce.*] In a kind manner; affectionately; with good will.

kind'ness (kīnd'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being kind; benificence; rarely, kind feeling; affection. **2.** A kind act. — **Syn.** Good will, benignity, grace, tenderness, compassion, clemency, mildness, gentleness, favor.

kin'dred (kĭn'drĕd), *n.* [ME. *kinrede, kynrede, kunreden;* AS. *cynn* kin, race + *rædden* rule, condition.] **1.** Relationship; affinity; kinship. **2.** The family or stock to which one belongs. — **Syn.** Kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen. — *a.* Of the same family or race; related; of the like nature or properties; cognate. — **Syn.** See CONGENIAL.

kine (kīn), *n. pl.* [For older *kyen,* formed like *oxen,* fr. AS. *cȳ,* pl. of *cū* cow.] Cows. *Archaic or Poetic.*

kin'e-mat'ics (kĭn'ē-măt'ĭks; kī'nē-), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. *κίνημα, κινήματος,* motion.] *Physics.* Science of motions considered in themselves, or apart from their causes. — **kin'e-mat'ic** (-ĭk), **kin'e-mat'i-cal** (-kăl), *a.*

kin'e-mat'o-graph (kĭn'ē-măt'ō-grăf; kī'nē-), **kin'e-o-graph'** (kĭn'ē-ō-grăf'; kī'nē-). Vars. of CINEMATOGRAPH, CINEOGRAPH.

kin'es-the'si-a, -the'sis, -thet'ic. Vars. of KINÆSTHESIA, etc.

ki-net'ic (kī-nĕt'ĭk; kĭ-), *a.* [Gr. *κινητικός,* fr. *κινεῖν* to move.] *Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or due to, motion; — often contrasted with *potential;* as, *kinetic* energy.

ki-net'ics (-nĕt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The branch of dynamics treating of the changes of motion produced by forces.

ki-ne'to-graph (kĭ-nē'tō-grăf; kī-), *n.* [Gr. *κινητός* movable + *-graph.*] A cinematograph.

ki-ne'to-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *κινητός* movable + *-scope.*] **1.** A machine for producing moving pictures, using a moving film carrying instantaneous views of a changing scene. **2.** = CINEMATOSCOPE.

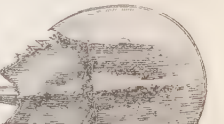
king (kĭng), *n.* [AS. *cyng, cyning.*] **1.** A male sovereign; monarch. **2.** In *pl.* [*cap.*] The historical books in the Old Testament recording the reign of the kings of Israel and Judah. **3.** A person likened to a king as being supreme or chief. **4.** In games: **a** *Chess.* The principal piece, moving ordinarily one square in any direction, but obliged never to enter or remain in check. Cf. CASTLING. **b** *Cards.* A card bearing a picture of a king. **c** *Checkers.* A man that has moved entirely across the board.

King Arthur. A legendary king of Britain of the 6th century, who became the central figure of a great cycle of romance. He was said to have lived, with his wife, Guinevere, at Caerleon on the Usk, whence knights set out on chivalrous exploits.

king'bird' (kĭng'bûrd'), *n.* Any of several American flycatchers (genus *Tyrannus*), some of which are noted for their pugnacity.

king'bolt' (kĭng'bōlt'), *n.* A vertical bolt holding in place the forward axle of a vehicle or a truck of a railroad car.

king crab. Any of several species of large marine arthropods (esp. genus *Xiphosurus,* syn. *Limulus*); a horseshoe crab. See *Illust.*


King Crab. (1/8)

king'craft' (kĭng'krăft'), *n.* The art of governing as a king.

king'cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* Any of several common buttercups.

king'dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** The rank or attributes of a king; dominion. *Archaic.* **2.** A state or territory subject to a king or queen; also, the sphere in which one has control; domain. **3.** The spiritual realm, having God as its head. **4.** *Nat. Hist.* One of the three grand divisions including all natural objects: **mineral kingdom,** unorganized and lifeless substance and objects; **vegetable kingdom,** plants; **animal kingdom,** animals.

king'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Menticirrhus*) of American marine sciænoid food fishes, esp. any of a species (*M. saxatilis*) of the Atlantic coast; — called also *whiting.* **2.** The opah. **3.** The pintado, or sierra.

king'fish'er (-fĭsh'ĕr), *n.* Any of a numerous family (*Alcedinidæ*) of nonpasserine birds, mostly crested, bright-colored, and having a long, stout, sharp bill.

King Horn. The hero of various romances, a Christian prince, who is driven from his realm to a foreign country, and finally marries a king's daughter.

king'let (-lĕt), *n.* **1.** A little or insignificant king. **2.** Any of several tiny birds (genus *Regulus*) resembling the warblers.

king'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Kingly character or quality.

king'ly (-lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. Of or becoming a king; royal; sovereign; regal. — *adv.* In a kingly manner. **Syn.** Royal, regal, imperial, majestic, august. — **Kingly, regal, royal.** *Kingly* and *regal* are often interchanged. But **kingly** oftener refers to the character of a king, or to dispositions, feelings, or purposes, which are kinglike; **regal** relates rather to the office of a king, or (esp.) to its exter-

nal state or pomp; as, *kingly* courtesy, *kingly* condescension; *regal* state. *Regal* and *royal* are often interchanged; but royal commonly applies to that which is in any way associated with the crown.

king'-of-arms', king'-at-arms', *n.*; *pl.* KINGS-OF-ARMS, KINGS-AT-ARMS. A chief heraldic officer of a country, as, in England, the **Garter King-of-Arms**, who regulates the arms of the peers and knights of the Garter (see GARTER, *n.*, 2), and the provincial **Clarenceux King-of-Arms** and **Norroy** (lit. *north roy* or *north king*) **King-of-Arms**, having jurisdiction respectively south and north of the Trent.

king'-pin', *n.* **1.** In bowling games: **a** A pin in the center of the frame. **b** The pin at the front apex of the frame. **2.** Hence, the principal or most important person in a group or an undertaking. *Colloq.* **3.** A kingbolt.

king'-post', *n. Carp.* A vertical member connecting the apex of a triangular truss with the base.

king's, *or* **queen's, English.** Correct or pure English.

king's, *or* **queen's, evidence.** *Eng. Law.* Evidence for the king or queen, that is, the crown or state; esp., the evidence voluntarily given by an accomplice who confesses the crime and testifies against his accomplices. Such evidence is called **state's evidence** in the United States.

king's evil. Scrofula; — so called because formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

king'ship (kĭng'shĭp), *n.* **1.** State, office, or dignity of a king. **2.** Royal rule or government. **3.** Majesty.

king truss. *Carp.* A truss with a king-post.

kink (kĭngk), *n.* [From D. or Sw.] **1.** A twist or loop in a rope, thread, etc., caused by a doubling or winding upon itself. **2.** A cramp or crick, as in the neck. **3.** An odd or unreasonable notion; crotchet; whim. — *v. i.* To form a kink, as a rope. — *v. t.* To cause to kink; make a kink in.

kin'ka-jou' (kĭn'kȧ-jōō'), *n.* [F., fr. native name.] A nocturnal, arboreal, prehensile-tailed, carnivorous mammal (*Potos caudivolvulus*) of tropical America. It reaches three feet in length; it is easily tamed.

kin'kle (kĭng'k'l), *n.* A little kink. — **kin'kled** (-k'ld), *a.*

kink'y (kĭngk'ĭ), *a.* Full of or having kinks; as, *kinky* hair.

kin'ni-kin-nick', kin'ni-ki-nic' (kĭn'ĭ-kĭ-nĭk'), *n.* [Indian, lit., a mixture.] A mixture consisting of leaves and bark, used by the American Indians for smoking.

ki'no (kē'nō; kī'nō), *n.* A dark red or blackish product similar to catechu, used in medicine and in dyeing.

kins'folk' (kĭnz'fōk'), *n.* Relatives; kindred; kin.

kin'ship (kĭn'shĭp), *n.* Quality or state of being kin; relationship. — **Syn.** See AFFINITY.

kins'man (kĭnz'mȧn), *n.* One related by blood or (loosely) by marriage; a relative. — **kins'wom'an** (-wo͝om'ȧn), *n. fem.*

ki-osk' (kē-ŏsk'), *n.* [Turk. *kiushk, kiöshk,* Per. *kūshk.*] **1.** A Turkish open summerhouse or pavilion. **2.** A similar structure, as one used for a news stand, for a band stand, for the display of posters, bulletins, etc.

kip (kĭp), *n.* **1.** Hide or leather from a young or small beast. **2.** A set of such hides, the number varying with the beast.

kip'per (kĭp'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *cypera.*] **1.** A male salmon or sea trout during or after spawning. **2.** A kippered salmon or herring. — *v. t.* To cure, by cleaning, salting, etc., and then drying or smoking.

Kir-ghiz' (kĭr-gēz'), *n.*; *pl.* -GHIZ (-gēz') or -GHIZES (-gēz'ĕz). A member of a widespread race of Turkic speech and Mongolian stock, chiefly of the steppe regions of Central Asia.

kirk (kûrk), *n.* [Scot. See CHURCH.] **1.** = CHURCH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** [*Usually cap.*, and with *the.*] Esp., in English usage, the Church of Scotland, as disting. from the Church of England or from the Scottish Episcopal Church.

kirk'man (kûrk'mȧn), *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastic. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** A member or adherent of the Kirk (def. 2).

kir'mess. Var. of KERMIS.

kirn (kûrn; kĭrn), *n. Scot.* A harvest home.

kirsch (kĭrsh), **kirsch'was'ser** (-väs'ẽr), *n.* [G. *kirsche* cherry + *wasser* water.] A liquor distilled from the fermented juice of a European wild cherry (*Cerasus avium*).

kir'tle (kûr't'l), *n.* [AS. *cyrtel.*] *Archaic.* **1.** A man's tunic or coat. **2.** A woman's gown. — **kir'tled** (-t'ld), *a.*

Kis'lev (kĭs'lĕf), *n.* [Heb. *Kislēv.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

kis'met (kĭs'mĕt), *n.* [Per. & Ar. *qismat.*] Fate. *Oriental.*

kiss (kĭs), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cyssan,* fr. *coss* a kiss.] **1.** To touch or press with the lips, as a mark of greeting, forgiveness, farewell, etc.; salute with the lips. **2.** To touch gently or lightly. **3.** Specif.: **a** *Eng. Billiards.* To touch; as, the cue ball is *kissing* the red ball. **b** *Billiards, Pool, etc.* To collide, or collide with, very lightly, as one ball with another. — *n.* **1.** Act of kissing; a salute or caress with the lips. **2.** A gentle touch or contact. **3.** A small piece of confectionery.

kiss'er, *n.* One who kisses.

kissing bug. Any of several species of blood-sucking, venomous hemipterous insects that sometimes bite the lips, causing painful sores, as the cone-nose (which see).

kist (kĭst), *n. Archæol.* = CIST.

kit (kĭt), *n.* A kitten.

kit, *n.* A small violin.

kit, *n.* **1.** A wooden tub, pail, or circular vessel, made of staves bound with hoops, and of various sizes, kinds, and uses. **2.** A set or collection of tools or implements; an outfit; also, the box, bag, etc., in which such a set is carried, or the box, bag, etc., with the contents. **3.** A set; collection; —generally contemptuous; as, the whole *kit* of them. *Colloq.*

kitch'en (kĭch'ĕn; 24), *n.* [AS. *cycene,* L. *coquina,* fr. *coquere* to cook]. **1.** A room fitted up for, or appropriated to, cookery. **2.** Cooking department; cuisine. [kitchen.]

kitch'en-er (-ĕn-ẽr), *n.* One employed in, or in charge of, a

kitch'en-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* A room combining a very small kitchen and a pantry, compactly fitted up.

kitchen midden. [Dan. *kjökkenmöddings* kitchen leavings.] A refuse heap, mainly of the shells of edible mollusks, but usually with fragments of bone, implements, etc., marking the site of a primitive human habitation.

kite (kīt), *n.* [AS. *cȳta.*] **1.** Any of certain birds of the hawk family (*Falconidæ*), mostly small or medium-sized, with long narrow wings. **2.** One who is rapacious; a sharper, rogue, or rascal. **3.** A light frame covered, usually, with paper or cloth, for flying in the air at the end of a string. **4.** A piece of fictitious commercial paper used for raising money or to sustain credit. *Cant.* **5.** In *pl. Naut.* The lightest and, usually, loftiest sails, for use in light breezes, as skysails, flying-jib topsails, etc.

— *v. i.* To get money or credit by using "kites." *Cant.*

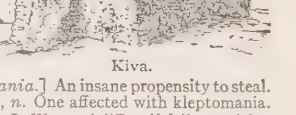
kith (kĭth), *n.* [AS. *cȳððe, cȳð,* native land, fr. *cūð* known.] Familiar friends, neighbors, or fellow countrymen, collectively; by confusion, kindred or kin; — now rare except in **kith and kin,** acquaintances or friends and kindred; now, often, kindred; relations; family connections.

kit'ten (kĭt'n), *n.* [ME. *kiton,* prob. fr. an OF. dial. form of F. *chaton,* fr. *chat* cat, LL. *cattus.*] A young cat; sometimes, a young rabbit or other animal. — *v. t. & i.* To give birth to (a kitten or kittens). — **kit'ten-ish,** *a.*

kit'ti-wake (kĭt'ĭ-wāk), *n.* Any of several gulls (genus *Rissa*).

kit'ty, *n.* A kitten; also, a pet term or calling term for a cat.

ki'va (kē'vȧ), *n.* [Hopi name, sacred chamber.] A large chamber built under, or in, the houses of a Pueblo village, and used as an assembly room in religious rites or as a men's dormitory.



Kiva.

ki'wi (kē'wĭ), *n.* [Maori.] An apteryx.

klep'to-ma'ni-a (klĕp'tō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. κλέπτης thief + *mania.*] An insane propensity to steal.

klep'to-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One affected with kleptomania.

Kling'sor (klĭng'zôr), *n.* In Wagner's "Parsifal," a magician who sets fair women to beguile the knights. He thus takes the sacred spear from their chief, Amfortas, but loses it, and is destroyed upon his failure to enthral Parsifal.

knack (năk), *n.* A sharp sound; a snap; a crack.

knack (năk), *n.* **1.** A clever way of doing something; an ingenious device or expedient; formerly, often, a crafty device; trick. **2.** Aptness; skill; dexterity. **3.** A clever contrivance; toy; knickknack.

knack'er (năk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who slaughters worn-out or useless horses and sells their flesh for dog's meat, etc. **2.** A buyer of old houses, ships, etc., for their materials.

knap (năp), *n.* [AS. *cnæp, cnæpp,* top, knob, button.] A top or crest (of a hill); a summit; hill; knoll.

knap, *v. t. & i.*; KNAPPED (năpt); -PING. *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** To strike smartly; rap. **2.** To break or snap smartly; shape or dress by breaking off pieces, as flints; strike or knock off. **3.** To snap; nibble; crop. — *n.* A sharp or abrupt blow; a rap or knock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knap'sack' (năp'săk'), *n.* [D. *knapzak; knappen* to eat + *zak* bag.] A soldier's or traveler's case of canvas or leather for carrying necessaries on the back. Cf. HAVERSACK.

knap'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* [From KNAP a knob.] Any of a genus (*Centaurea*) of asteraceous plants, esp. a common European species (*C. nigra*) having knoblike purple flowers.

knar (när), *n.* A knot or burr in wood. — **knarred** (närd), *a.*

knave (nāv), *n.* [AS. *cnafa* boy.] **1.** A boy or male servant or menial; hence, a man of humble birth or position. *Archaic.* **2.** A tricky fellow; rogue. **3.** A playing card bearing the picture of a servant or a soldier; a jack.

knav'er-y (nāv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Practices of a knave; trickery; petty villainy; fraud; rascality. **2.** Roguishness; sportive mischief. *Obs.*

knav'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like or characteristic of a knave. — **knav'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **knav'ish-ness,** *n.*

knead (nēd), *v. t.* [AS. *cnedan.*] **1.** To work and press into a mass, usually with the hands. **2.** To treat or form as by kneading; as, to *knead* a pillow. — **knead'er,** *n.*

knee (nē), *n.* [AS. *cnēo, cnēow.*] **1.** In man, the joint, or the region of the joint, in the middle part of the leg. **2.** In animals: **a** The joint in the hind limbs of vertebrates homol-

ogous with the knee of man. **b** In the fore limb of hoofed quadrupeds, the carpal joint (corresponding to the wrist in man). **c** In birds, the tarsal joint. **3.** Something suggestive of the human knee, esp. when bent, as a curved support or brace in a frame. **4.** A bending of the knee, as in courtesy. **5.** A rounded or spurlike process rising from the roots of certain swamp-growing trees, esp. the bald cypress.

— *v. i.*; KNEED (nēd); KNEE'ING. To kneel; bow.

knee'cap' (nē'kăp'), *n.* The patella; kneepan.

knee'-deep', *a.* Rising, or sunk, to the knees.

knee'-high', *a.* Rising or reaching upward to the knees.

knee jerk. *Physiol.* A jerk or kick produced by a blow or sudden strain upon the patellar tendon of the knee.

kneel (nēl), *v. i.*; KNELT (nĕlt) or KNEELED (nēld); KNEEL'ING. [AS. *cnéowlian*. See KNEE.] To bend the knee; fall or rest on the knees. — **kneel'er**, *n.*

knee'pan' (nē'păn'), *n.* The patella; kneecap.

knell (nĕl), *v. t.* [AS. *cnyllan*.] To summon, announce, or proclaim by or as by a knell. — *v. i.* To ring; esp., to toll at a death or funeral; sound as a knell or as a warning or evil omen. — *n.* The stroke of a bell, esp. when tolled at a funeral or death; hence, a warning of, or a sound indicating, the passing away of anything.

knelt (nĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of KNEEL.

knew (nū), *pret.* of KNOW.

Knick'er-bock'er (nĭk'ĕr-bŏk'ĕr), *n.* [From Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, pretended author of Irving's "History of New York," taken as a typical Dutchman.] **1.** A descendant of the old Dutch settlers of New York; hence, any New Yorker. **2.** [*l. c.*] A kind of short breeches gathered at the knee; a costume including these; — chiefly in *pl.*

knick'knack' (-năk'), *n.* A trifle or toy; gimcrack; bawble.

knife (nīf), *n.*; *pl.* KNIVES (nīvz). [AS. *cnīf*.] **1.** An instrument consisting (in its modern form) of a thin blade, usually of steel and having a sharp edge, fastened to a handle. **2.** A knifelike weapon; a sword or dagger. *Chiefly Rhetorical or Poetic.* **3.** A cutting blade or tool in a machine.

— *v. t.*; KNIFED (nīft); KNIF'ING. **1.** To cut, stab, etc., with a knife. **2.** To try to defeat secretly or underhandedly, as a candidate of one's own party. *Slang, U. S.*

knife'-edge', *n.* **1.** Edge of or as of a knife. **2.** *Mech.* A sharp steel wedge for a fulcrum or axis, as of a scale beam.

knife switch. *Elec.* A switch consisting of one or more knifelike pieces making contact with flat gripping springs.

Knife Switch.

knight (nīt), *n.* [AS. *cniht, cneoht*, boy, youth, attendant, military follower.] **1.** A military attendant or follower; hence, one devoted to the service of a lady as her attendant or champion. **2. a** In feudal times, a mounted man at arms serving a superior; esp., one who, after serving as page and squire, was admitted to a special military rank and bound to chivalrous conduct. See SOLDIER, *Illust.* **b** In modern times, a man on whom knighthood has been conferred by a sovereign, in the United Kingdom ranking next below a baronet and having the title *Sir*. **c** A knightlike person of ancient history or mythology; specif.: (1) One of the Roman equites. (2) In Solon's constitution of Athens, a citizen of the second class; — translating Greek *ἱππεύς*, horseman. **3. a** A member of an order or society, or the holder of a degree or rank in such an order or society, the official title of whom is "knight"; as, a *Knight* Templar (*Freemasonry*); the *Knights* of Pythias; the *Knights* of Labor. **4.** *Chess.* A certain piece usually bearing a horse's head.

— *v. t.* To dub or create (one) a knight. [of knights.]

knight'age (-āj), *n.* The body of knights; also, a register

knight bachelor; *pl.* KNIGHTS BACHELORS. A knight of the most ancient, but lowest, order of knights in the United Kingdom; one knighted, but not of any order of chivalry.

knight'-er'rant, *n.*; *pl.* KNIGHTS-ERRANT. A knight who traveled in search of adventures in which to exhibit military skill, prowess, and generosity.

knight'-er'rant-ry, *n.*; *pl.* KNIGHT-ERRANTRIES (-rĭz). The character or actions of knights-errant; practice of wandering in quest of adventures; quixotic act or conduct.

knight'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* *Naut.* One of two supporting bollard timbers rising in the bows just within the stem.

knight'hood (nīt'hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** The rank, profession, or character of a knight. **2.** The, or a, body of knights; knightage.

knight'ly, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or becoming a knight; chivalrous. **2.** Consisting, or made up, of knights. — *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight. — **knight'li-ness**, *n.*

Knight Templar; *pl.* KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. **1.** See TEMPLAR, 1. **2.** A member of an order of Freemasonry reputed to be directly descended from the ancient Templars.

knit (nĭt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* KNIT or KNIT'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNIT'TING. [AS. *cnyttan*, fr. *cnotta* knot.] **1.** To tie. *Archaic.* **2.** To form, as a textile fabric, by interlacing yarn or thread in loops with needles. **3.** To bring or bind together as by knitting; unite firmly; often, to develop in strength or sturdiness; as, a well-*knit* man. **4.** To draw together; wrinkle; as, the brows. — *v. i.* **1.** To weave by making knots or loops. **2.** To become compact; consolidate, as the limbs. **3.** To grow together, as fractured bones.

knit'ter, *n.* One who, or that which, knits.

knit'ting (nĭt'ĭng), *n.* Action or work of one who knits.

knives (nīvz), *n.*, *pl.* of KNIFE.

knob (nŏb), *n.* **1.** A rounded protuberance or mass; bunch; lump. **2.** A knoblike ornament or handle. **3.** A rounded hill or mountain, esp. an isolated one. — **knob'by** (-ĭ), *a.*

knob'ker'rie (-kĕr'ĭ), *n.* [Boer D. *knopkirie*; D. *knop* knot, knotty stick + Hottentot *kĭrri* club.] A club with a knob on the end, used as a missile weapon by natives of South Africa.

knock (nŏk), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *cnocian, cnucian*.] **1.** To strike with something hard or heavy; rap. **2.** To drive or be driven against something; collide. **3.** To rap upon for admittance, as a door. **4.** Of machinery: to rattle, as from backlash, from advancing the ignition too far in an internal-combustion engine, etc.; pound.

to knock down, to assign to a bidder at an auction by or as by the fall of the hammer. — **to k. off**, to cease; desist. — **to k. out**, to defeat; vanquish. — **to k. under**, to yield.

— *n.* An act of knocking; a blow; rap.

knock'a-bout' (nŏk'ȧ-bout'), *n.* A kind of small yacht, having a mainsail and a jib but no bowsprit.

knock'down' (nŏk'doun'), *a.* **1.** Of such force as to fell or overthrow; overwhelming. **2.** Made or constructed so as to be capable of being knocked down, or taken apart.

knock'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, knocks; specif., a kind of hammer hinged to a door, for knocking.

knock'-knee', *n.* A condition in which the knees bend in so as to touch each other in walking. — **knock'-kneed'**, *a.*

knock'-out', *a.* That knocks out; as, a *knock-out* blow. — *n.* Act of knocking out, or state of being knocked out.

knoll (nōl), *n.* [AS. *cnoll*.] A small round hill; mound.

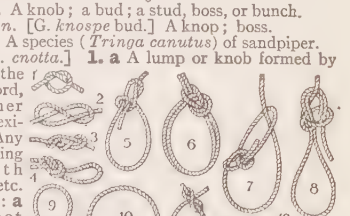
knoll, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *knollen*. See KNELL.] To ring, as a bell; toll; proclaim or summon by ringing. — *n.* Act of knolling; knell. *All Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

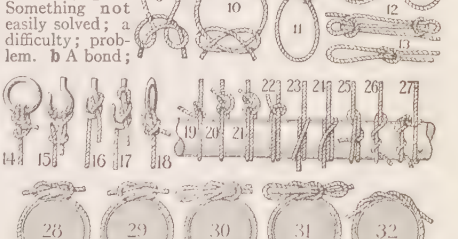
knop (nŏp), *n.* A knob; a bud; a stud, boss, or bunch.

knosp (nŏsp), *n.* [G. *knospe* bud.] A knop; boss.

knot (nŏt), *n.* A species (*Tringa canutus*) of sandpiper.

knot, *n.* [AS. *cnotta*.] **1. a** A lump or knob formed by interweaving the parts of a cord, rope, or other slender and flexible body. **b** Any tie or fastening formed with cord, rope, etc. **2.** Hence, fig.: **a** Something not easily solved; a difficulty; problem. **b** A bond;





Principal Knots used by Seamen, Mechanics, and the like. (K. = Knot; B. = Bend; H. = Hitch.) 1 Overhand K.; 2 Figure-of-eight K.; 3 Stevedore's K.; 4 Loop K.; 5 Bowline (Knot); 6 Bowline on a Bight; 7 Running Bowline; 8 Bowline with a Bight; 9 Harness H.; 10 Prolonge K.; 11 Slide K.; 12 Sheepshank; 13 Slip, or Running, K.; 14 Anchor K. or Fisherman's B.; 15 Cat's-paw; 16 Single, 17 Double, Blackwall H.; 18 Studding-sail Tack B.; 19, 20 Half Hitches; 21 Rolling H.; 22 Round Turn and Half H.; 23 Clove H., or Builder's K.; 24 Magnus H.; 25 Studding-sail Halyard B.; 26 Timber H.; 27 Timber and a Half H.; 28 Reef, Square, or Flat, K.; 29 Granny K.; 30 Single, 31 Double, Bowknot; 32, 33, Surgeon's K.; 34 Becket, Sheet, or Hawser B., or Weaver's K.; 35 Double Sheet B.; 36 Englishman's Tie; 37 Single, 38 Double, Carrick B.

tie; specif., the marriage tie. **3.** A bow, cockade, or epaulet. **4.** A cluster; group, as of people, trees, or the like. **5.** A knob; lump. **6. a** Any swelling or protuberance in the tissues of a plant, as the node of a grass; hence, any unusual excrescence, esp. the hard lump at the point of insertion of a branch. **b** Any fungous disease of trees characterized by the development of abnormal excrescences; — usually with attributive; as, black *knot*. **7.** A figure of interlaced or interwoven lines, as in embroidery. **8.** A place or point where several or many lines, nerves, etc., meet or intersect. **9.** *Naut.* **a** A division of the log line, serving to measure the rate of a vessel's motion. **b** A unit of speed, equivalent to one nautical mile (6,080.27 feet) an hour; as, when a ship goes eight nautical miles an hour, her speed is eight *knots*. **c** Loosely, in reference to speed, a nautical mile. — *v. t.*; KNOT'TED; -TING. **1.** To tie in or with, or form into, a knot or knots. **2.** To unite closely or intricately; entangle. — *v. i.* **1.** To form knots, as in a cord; tangle. **2.** To knit knots for fringe or trimming.

knot'grass′ (nŏt′grȧs′), *n.* **1.** A polygonaceous weed (*Polygonum aviculare*). **2.** Any of several grasses, as oat grass.

knot'ted (-tĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Tied in or with a knot or knots. **2.** Knotty. **3.** Decorated with knobs or bosses.

knot'ter (nŏt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, knots. **2.** A person or machine employed to remove knots.

knot'ty (-ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. **1.** Full of knots; knotted; gnarled. **2.** Intricate; puzzling. **3.** Hard and rough; rugged. — **knot'ti-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

knot'weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* Knapweed; knotgrass.

knout (nout; nōōt), *n.* [Russ. *knut.*] A kind of whip for flogging criminals. — *v. t.* To punish with the knout.

know (nō), *v. t.*; *pret.* KNEW (nū); *p. p.* KNOWN (nōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOW'ING. [AS. *cnāwan.*] **1.** To perceive; recognize; recognize as distinct; distinguish; as, I did not *know* you. **2.** To perceive or apprehend as true; perceive with understanding and conviction; as, I *know* the right answer. **3.** To be convinced or assured of; as, I *know* it is here, but cannot find it. **4.** To have or acquire information about; as, did you *know* about this? **5.** To be acquainted with; as, to *know* an author. **6. a** To have sexual intercourse with. *Archaic.* **b** To have practical knowledge or information of; be skilled in; as, to *know* the printer's art. — *v. i.* **1.** To have knowledge; have a clear and certain perception. **2.** To be certain or confident. — **know'er**, *n.*

know'a-ble (nō′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be known. — **-ble-ness**, *n.*

know'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Informed; intelligent. **2.** Artful; cunning; shrewd; often, having the air of possessing special information; as, a *knowing* rascal. — **Syn.** See SHREWD. — **know'ing-ly** (nō′ing-lĭ), *adv.* — **know'ing-ness**, *n.*

knowl'edge (nŏl′ĕj; 24), *n.* **1.** Recognition; cognizance; — esp. in *to take knowledge of. Archaic.* **2.** Familiarity from actual experience; practical skill. **3.** Sexual intercourse; — usually in *carnal knowledge.* **4.** Acquaintance with fact; hence: scope of information; as, it has not come to my *knowledge;* his *knowledge* is very wide. **5.** Act or state of knowing; clear perception of fact, truth, or duty; as, he has an intuitive *knowledge* of some things. **6.** That which is gained and preserved by knowing; enlightenment; learning; the sum of information conserved by civilization. **7.** That which is or may be known; the subject to which an act of knowledge relates; — chiefly in the *pl.*; as, his *knowledges* are curiously unrelated.

Syn. Knowledge, wisdom, science, information. **Knowledge** denotes acquaintance with, or clear perception of, facts; **wisdom** is the capacity of judging soundly and dealing broadly with facts; esp. in their practical relations to life and conduct; it often implies depth of insight or ripeness of experience. **Science** is exact, organized, and classified knowledge, esp. in relation to the physical world. **Information** is knowledge communicated or acquired, esp. by reading or observation.

knowl'edge-a-ble (nŏl′ĕj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Intelligent; well-informed; knowing. *Colloq.*

known (nōn), *p. p.* of KNOW. Hence: *p. a.* Apprehended or understood mentally; learned; hence, generally known. **known quantity,** *Alg., etc.,* a quantity whose value is given; — usually denoted by *a, b, c, d,* etc.

know'-noth'ing, *n.* **1.** An ignoramus. **2.** [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* A member of a political party (the *American party*), most active from 1853 to 1856, which aimed to render the foreign-born population politically powerless. Its members replied "I don't know" to questions about the party.

knuck'le (nŭk′l), *n.* [AS. *cnucel.*] **1.** A rounded prominence at a finger joint; also, the joint. **2.** The knee or hock joint of a quadruped, with the adjacent parts, used in cookery. **3.** Something shaped or projecting like a knuckle, as one of the parts of a hinge through which the pin passes. **4.** In *pl.* A metal device, covering the knuckles of the hand, used as a weapon; — called also *brass knuckles.*

— *v. i.*; -LED (-′ld); -LING (-lĭng). To yield; submit; — usually used with *down* or *under.*

knuck'le-bone′ (nŭk′l-bōn′), *n.* **1.** The bone of a knuckle joint; — in man, now only of a finger; in an animal, a limb bone with a knob at the joint end, or the knob itself. **2.** Specif.. **a** *Cookery.* = KNUCKLE, 2. **b** A metacarpal or a metatarsal bone, as of a sheep, esp. as used in playing a game; hence, usually in *pl.*, the game played with these.

knuckle joint. a A knuckle. **b** *Mach.* A kind of hinge joint.

Knuckle Joint, b.

knur (nûr), *n.* [ME. *knorre.*] A hard excrescence or concretion; knot; gnarl; knurl.

knurl (nûrl), *n.* A knot, knob, or nodule, a small ridge or bead, esp. one of a series on a metal surface, as on the rim of a circular nut, the edge of a milled coin, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish with ridges or beading; mill.

knurl'y (-lĭ), *a.*; KNURL'I-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); KNURL'I-EST. Full of knurls, or knots; gnarly.

ko'bang (kō′băng), *n.* Also **co'bang.** [Jap. *ko-ban.*] A Japanese gold coin in general circulation up to 1870. Its value in the 19th century was about $5.62.

ko'bold (kō′bōld), *n.* [G.] In German folklore: **a** A kind of domestic spirit or brownie. **b** A kind of gnome.

ko'dak (kō′dăk), *n.* [An invented name.] **1.** A kind of portable photographic camera. **2.** A photograph taken with a kodak. — *v. t. & i.* To photograph with a kodak.

Koh'i-noor′ (kō′hĭ-nōōr′; kō′ĭ-), *n.* [Persian *kōh-i-nūr,* lit., mountain of light.] A famous diamond of great size, surrendered to the British crown on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849. As now cut, it weighs 106⅛ carats.

kohl (kōl; kō′h'l), *n.* [See ALCOHOL.] A preparation used by Eastern women to darken the edges of the eyelids.

koh'l'-ra'bi (kōl′rä′bĭ; kōl′rä′bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [G. fr. It. *cavoli rape* (pl.).] A race of cabbage in which the stem is greatly enlarged and is eaten like cauliflower.

ko'la (kō′lȧ), *n.* The kola nut or an extract from it.

kola nut. The brown bitter nut of an African sterculiaceous tree (*Cola acuminata*) cultivated in the West Indies and Brazil. It contains much caffeine.

koo'doo (kōō′dōō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOOS (-dōōz). [Hottentot *kudu.*] A large African antelope (*Strepsiceros strepsiceros,* syn. *S. kudu*).

‖ **kop** (kŏp), *n.* [South African D., fr. D. *kop* head.] Hill; mountain. *South Africa.*

ko'peck (kō′pĕk), *n.* [Russ. *kopeyka.*] A small Russian copper (orig. silver) coin and money of account. It is the 100th part of a ruble, and is now worth about half a cent.

‖ **kop'je** (kŏp′ĭ), *n.* [S. African D.] A small kop. *South Africa.*

kor (kōr), *n.* [Heb. *kōr.*] An ancient Hebrew measure; — called also, in dry measure, *homer.*

Koodoo (*Strepsiceros strepsiceros*).

1/50

Ko-ran' (kŏ-răn′; kō′răn), *n.* [Ar. *qorān.*] The scriptures of the Mohammedans, containing the professed revelations to Mohammed.

Ko-re'an (kŏ-rē′ȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to Korea or the Koreans or their language. — *n.* **1.** A member of the native race of Korea, a mixed race of Mongoloid type. **2.** The language of the Koreans, distantly related to Japanese.

kos (kŏs), *n.* [Hind. *kōs,* fr. Skr. *krōça.*] A measure of distance, varying from 1½ to 2½ miles. *India.*

ko'sher (kō′shẽr), *a.* [Heb. *koshēr* fit.] Ceremonially clean according to Jewish law; — used of food, esp. meat. — *n.* Kosher food; also, a kosher shop.

ko-tow' (kō-tou′), *v. i.* Also **kow-tow'.** [Chin. *k'o t'ou* knock head.] To kneel and knock the forehead on the ground in homage or worship. — *n.* Act of kotowing.

kou'miss, kour'bash. Vars. of KUMISS, KURBASH.

kous'so (kōōs′ō). Var. of CUSSO.

kraal (krȧl), *n.* [D., fr. Pg. *curral* cattle pen.] **1.** A form of stockaded village of South African natives; also, the village community. **2.** A stockade or pen for cattle or sheep. *South Africa.* — *v. t.* To confine in a kraal.

krait (krīt), *n.* [Hind. *karait.*] A very venomous snake (*Bungarus cæruleus*) of India, allied to the cobra.

kra'ken (krä′kĕn; krä′-), *n.* [Norw. dial. *krake* (the final *n* is the article).] A fabulous Scandinavian sea monster.

kran (krän), *n.* [Per. *qrān.*] A silver coin and the monetary unit of Persia, now equivalent to about 8 cents.

krem'lin (krĕm′lĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *kreml'.*] The citadel of a Russian town or city, esp. [*cap.*] that of Moscow, which contains imperial palaces, churches, arsenal, etc.

kreut'zer (kroit′sẽr), *n.* [G. *kreuzer.*] An old German or Austrian copper coin worth about half a cent.

krieg'spiel′ (krēg′spēl′), *or* ‖ **Kriegs'spiel**′ (krēgz′spēl′; G. krēks′shpēl′), *n.* [G. *kriegsspiel; krieg* war + *spiel* play.] A game in which blocks or pins representing contending

forces, guns, etc., are moved about on maps or a table for instruction in the principles of warfare.

Kriem'hild (krēm'hĭlt), *n.* [MHG. *Chriemhilt, Kriemhilt.*] *Ger. Myth.* In the Nibelungenlied, the wife of Siegfried. After his death she is married to Etzel, and instigates the slaughter of her kinsmen in revenge for Hagen's murder of Siegfried. See BRUNHILD, SIEGFRIED.

kris (krēs). Var. of CREESE.

Krish'na (krĭsh'nä), *n.* [Skr. *Kṛshṇa.*] *Hindu Myth.* The eighth reincarnation of Vishnu, personifying the fructifying and reproductive aspect of nature.

Kriss Krin'gle (krĭs krĭŋ'g'l). [G. *Christkindl, -del,* Christ child, Christmas gift, a dim. of *Christkind.*] St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus.

kro'na (krō'nä), *n.; pl.* KRONOR (krō'nŏr). [Sw.] The Scandinavian krone; — so called in Sweden.

kro'ne (krō'nĕ), *n.; pl.* KRONER (-nĕr). [Dan.] The Scandinavian monetary unit, also a silver coin, equal to 100 öre, or 26.8 cents; — so called in Denmark and Norway.

kro'ne (krō'nĕ), *n.; pl.* KRONEN (-nĕn). [G.] **1.** A German gold coin, equal to 10 marks, or about $2.38. **2.** The monetary unit of Austria-Hungary or the corresponding silver coin, equal to 100 heller, or 20.3 cents.

kryp'ton (krĭp'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κρυπτόν,* neut. of *κρυπτός* hidden.] *Chem.* An inert gaseous element, occurring in air to the extent of one volume in 20 millions. Symbol. *Kr;* at. wt., 82.92; liquefying point, —152° C. (—241.6° F.).

Kshat'ri-ya (kshät'rē-yä), *n.* Also **Kshat'ru-ya** (-rŭ-yä). [Skr. *kshatriya.*] One belonging to the military caste, the second of the four great Hindu castes.

ku'du. Var. of KOODOO.

Ku'fic (kū'fĭk), *a.* Also **Cu'fic.** Of or pert. to Kufa, or Cufa, a town near the lower Euphrates; — used esp. to designate an Arabic alphabet, early employed there.

Ku'-Klux', *or* **Ku'klux'** (kū'klŭks'), *n. U. S. Hist.* **1.** A secret political organization in the South, active for several years after the close of the Civil War, and aiming chiefly to repress the political power of the freedmen; — called also **Ku-Klux Klan.** **2.** A member of the organization.

Kul-tur'kampf' (kōōl-tōōr'kämpf'), *n.* [G.; *kultur, cultur,* culture + *kampf* fight.] *Ger. Hist.* Lit., culture war; — a name given to a struggle (beginning May, 1873) between the Roman Catholic Church and the German government, chiefly over the latter's efforts to control educational and ecclesiastical appointments in the interests of the political policy of centralization.

ku'miss, kou'miss (kōō'mĭs), *n.* Also **kou'myss, ku'mys.** [Russ. *kumys.*] A fermented (or distilled) liquor made from milk, originally by the Tatars from mare's or camel's milk, now frequently from cow's milk.

küm'mel (küm'ĕl), *n.* [G. *kümmel* cumin, caraway seed, L. *cuminum.*] A liqueur flavored with caraway seed, anise, etc. It is made chiefly at Riga in Russia.

kum'mer-bund'. Var. of CUMMERBUND.

kum'quat (kŭm'kwŏt), *n.* [Chin. *kam-kwat* gold orange.] A small Chinese citrous fruit, having a sweet rind and acid pulp; also, the tree (*Citrus japonica*) that bears it.

Kun'dry (kōōn'drĭ), *n.* [G.] In Wagner's "Parsifal," a woman doomed to wander in helpless remorse. Klingsor forces her to beguile Amfortas. Parsifal lifts the curse from her by resisting her wiles.

kunz'ite (kōōnts'īt), *n.* [After George F. *Kunz,* American gem expert.] *Min.* A variety of spodumene occurring in beautiful amethystine crystals.

kur'bash (kōōr'bäsh; kōōr-bäsh'), *n.* [Turk. *qirbāch.*] A lash or whip of hide used as an instrument of punishment in Turkey, Egypt, etc. — *v. t.* To lash with the kurbash.

Kurd (kōōrd), *n.* A member of a fierce, dark race dwelling chiefly in Kurdistan. — **Kurd'ish** (kōōr'dĭsh), *a. & n.*

Ku-ril'i-an (kōō-rĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Kurile Islands. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Kurile Islands.

kur'ra-jong' (kŭr'ä-jŏng'), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several malvaceous and sterculiaceous trees or shrubs from whose fiber Australian aborigines make cordage, nets, etc.

kus'so, ky'a-nite. Vars. of CUSSO, CYANITE.

ky'an-ize (kī'ăn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [From J. H. *Kyan,* inventor of the process.] To render (wood) proof against decay by saturating with corrosive sublimate. — **ky'an-i-za'tion** (kī'ăn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

ky'lix (kī'lĭks). Var. of CYLIX.

Ky'loe (kī'lō), *n.* One of a breed of Highland cattle.

ky'mo-graph (kī'mō-gräf), *n.* [Gr. *κῦμα* wave + *-graph.*] An automatic apparatus for recording pulse waves, respiratory movements, etc. — **ky'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

Kym'ri, Kym'ry (kĭm'rĭ), **Kym'ric.** Vars. of CYMRY, etc.

Kyr'i-e e-lei'son (kĭr'ĭ-ē ē-lī'sŏn; kē'rĭ-ā ē-lā'ĭ-sŏn). [Gr. *κύριε ἐλέησον.*] **1.** *Eccl.* Lit. "Lord, have mercy upon us": **a** A short petition used in various offices of the Eastern and Roman churches. **b** In the Anglican service, (1) a response, or (2) a petition, beginning with the words, *Lord, have mercy upon us.* **2.** A musical setting of either of the foregoing.

L

L (ĕl). **1.** The twelfth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced, or sonant, "liquid" consonant. Its form and value are from the Greek, through the Latin, the form of the Greek letter (*lambda*) being from the Phœnician, and the ultimate origin perhaps Egyptian. Etymologically *l* is most closely related to *r* and *u*, as in *pilgrim, peregrine, couch* (fr. *collocare*), *auburn* (fr. LL. *alburnus*). See *Guide to Pron.*, § 51. **2.** As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate the eleventh or (cf. K, 2) the twelfth in a series; eleventh (or twelfth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral eleven (or twelve); as, Company *L.* **3.** As a *numeral,* L stands for 50, L for 50,000.

L, *or* **l,** *n.; pl.* L's or Ls (ĕlz). **1.** The letter L, l, or its sound; an ell. **2.** Something suggestive of the letter **L**; esp., an extension at right angles to the length of a main building; a wing.

L, *a.* **1.** Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **L**; as, an **L** beam, or **L**-beam. **2.** Elevated; — for *el.*, abbr. of *elevated* in *elevated road* or *railroad.* — *n.* An elevated road. *Colloq., U. S.*

la (lô; lä), *interj.* **1.** Look! *Archaic.* **2.** An exclamation of surprise; — commonly used with *me. Dial. or Vulgar.*

la (lä), *n. Music.* The sixth of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the sixth tone of the diatonic scale.

laa'ger (lä'gĕr; lô'gĕr), *n.* [D. (in South Africa), also *leger.*] A camp, esp. one with a defensive barrier of travelers' wagons. *South Africa.* — *v. t. & i.* To form into, or camp in, a laager. *South Africa.*

La'ban (lā'băn), *n.* [Heb. *Lābān.*] *Bib.* The father of Leah and Rachel, the wives of Jacob. See *Gen.* xxix.

lab'a-rum (lăb'ä-rŭm), *n.; pl.* -RA (-rä). [L.] The standard of the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity. It bore a monogram of the first two letters (XP) of the name Christ in its Greek form. Also, any symbolical standard or banner. See FLAG, *Illust.*

lab'da-num (lăb'dä-nŭm), *n.* Also **lad'a-num.** [L. *ladanum,* Gr. λάδανον, λήδανον, fr. λῆδον name of a shrub, mastic.] A soft dark oleoresin derived from various species of rockrose (genus *Cistus*), used in plasters.

lab'e-fac'tion (-ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *labefacere* to weaken; *labare* to totter + *facere* to make.] A weakening; ruin.

la'bel (lā'bĕl), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A band or fillet. *Obs.* **2.** A slip of silk, paper, parchment, metal, etc., affixed to anything, and indicating the contents, ownership, destination, etc. **3.** *Arch.* A projecting molding by the sides, and over the top, of an opening; a dripstone.

— *v. t.;* -BELED (-bĕld) or -BELLED; -BEL-ING or -BEL-LING. **1.** To affix a label to. **2.** To describe or designate as by a label; tag. — **la'bel-er, la'bel-ler,** *n.*

la-bel'lum (lä-bĕl'ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-ä). [L., dim. of *labrum* lip.] *Bot.* The lip, or median member of the inner perianth or corolla, of plants of the orchid family.

la'bi-a (lā'bĭ-ä), *n., L. pl.* of LABIUM.

la'bi-al (lā'bĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the lips, or labia. **2.** *Phon.* **a** Articulated, as a consonant, mainly by the lips, as *b, p, m.* **b** Modified, as a vowel, by contraction of the lips, as ōō (fōōd), ō (ōld), etc. — *n.* A labial consonant.

la'bi-al-ism (lā'bĭ-ăl-ĭz'm), *n. Phon.* Quality or characteristic of being labial; tendency to labialize sounds. [el).

la'bi-al-ize (-īz), *v. t. Phon.* To make labial; round (a vow-

la'bi-ate (-āt), *a.* Having lips or liplike parts.

la'bile (lā'bĭl; lăb'ĭl), *a.* [L. *labilis* apt to slip, fr. *labi* to slip.] Liable or prone to slip or lapse; hence: **a** *Elec.* Gliding; as, a *labile* application of an electrode. Cf. STABILE. **b** *Chem. & Physics.* Readily changing; unstable.

la'bi-o-den'tal (lā'bĭ-ō-dĕn'tăl), *a. Phon.* Formed or articulated with the coöperation of the lips, or one lip, and the teeth, as *f* and *v.* — *n.* A labiodental consonant.

la'bi-um (lā'bĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* LABIA (-ä). [L.] **1.** A lip. **2.** Specif.: **a** In *pl. Anat.* The folds of integument at the opening of the vulva. The outer lips of the vulva are the **labia majora**; the inner, **labia minora.** **b** *Zoöl.* The lower lip of an insect, formed by the second pair of maxillæ.

la'bor, la'bour (-bĕr), *n.* [OF. *labour, labor, labur,* L. *labor.*] **1.** Physical or mental toil; exertion, esp. when fatiguing, painful, or irksome; work. **2.** Laborers, operatives, and artisans as a body or class. **3.** An act of laboring; a work; task. **4.** Travail; childbirth. — **Syn.** See WORK.

— *v. i.* **1.** To perform labor; work; toil. **2.** To be oppressed with difficulties or disease; move slowly, as under a burden; *Naut.*, to pitch or roll heavily. **3.** To be in travail, or childbirth. — *v. t.* **1.** To expend labor on; specif., to till; cultivate. *Chiefly Poetic.* **2.** To form, perform, or bring, with labor. *Archaic.* **3.** To work out with effort and in detail; elaborate; as, to *labor* a point.

lab'o-ra-to-ry (lăb'ŏ-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Originally, the workroom of a chemist; hence, a place devoted to experimental study in natural science, or to testing, analyzing, or preparing drugs, chemicals, explosives, etc.

Labor Day. In most States of the United States, a legal holiday, usually the first Monday of September, in honor of, or in the interests of, workingmen as a class.

la'bored, la'boured (lā'bĕrd), *p. a.* Produced or performed with labor; elaborately wrought; not easy or natural.

la'bor-er, la'bour-er (-bĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who labors; esp., one who does physical labor or work that requires strength rather than skill. — **Syn.** See WORKMAN.

la-bo'ri-ous (lȧ-bō'rĭ-ŭs; 57), *a.* [OF. *laborios*, L. *laboriosus*, fr. *labor* labor.] **1.** Requiring labor; toilsome. **2.** Diligent; industrious.—**la-bo'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**-ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

la'bour, la'bour-er, etc. Vars. of LABOR, LABORER, etc.

lab'ra-dor'ite (lăb'rȧ-dôr'īt; lăb'rȧ-dôr'ĭt), *n. Min.* A triclinic feldspar showing a beautiful play of blue, green, and other colors. The finest specimens come from Labrador.

la'bret (lā'brĕt), *n.* [L. *labrum* lip.] A piece of wood, shell, or stone, etc., worn in a perforation of the lip, as among Eskimos, certain Negroes of West Africa, etc.

la'broid (-broid), *a.* [L. *labrus*, *labros*, a kind of fish.] Belonging to an important family (*Labridæ*) of fishes, the wrasse family, including the wrasses, tautog, cunner, etc.

la'brum (lā'brŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BRA (-brȧ). [L.] A lip or edge; esp., *Zoöl.*: **a** The upper lip of arthropods. **b** The external margin of a gastropod shell.

la-bur'num (lȧ-bûr'nŭm), *n.* [L.] Any of a genus (*Laburnum*) of European fabaceous poisonous shrubs, having pendulous racemes of bright yellow flowers.

lab'y-rinth (lăb'ĭ-rĭnth), *n.* [L. *labyrinthus*, Gr. λαβύρινθος.] **1.** A place full of intricate passageways; a maze. **2.** An intricate inclosure; esp., a maze of paths in a park or garden. **3.** An inextricable or bewildering state of things, etc.; a perplexity; a maze. **4.** The internal ear.

Syn. Labyrinth, maze are often used with little distinction. **Labyrinth** emphasizes the idea of structural intricacy; **maze**, which often applies to what is shifting, heightens the implication of confusion or bewilderment.

lab'y-rin'thi-an (-rĭn'thĭ-ăn), **lab'y-rin'thic** (-thĭk), *a.* Labyrinthine.

lab'y-rin'thine (-thĭn), *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; [intricate; involved.]

lac, lakh (lăk), *n.* [Hind. *lak*, *lākh*, *lāksh*, Skr. *laksha* mark, sign, lac.] One hundred thousand; a great number; specif., 100,000 rupees (written Rs. 1,00,000). *India.*

lac (lăk), *n.* [Per. *lak.*] A resinous substance secreted by a certain scale insect (*Carteria lacca*). When melted, and reduced to a thin crust, lac is called *shellac.*

lac'co-lith (lăk'ŏ-lĭth), **lac'co-lite** (-līt), *n.* [Gr. λάκκος a cistern + *-lith*, *-lite.*] *Geol.* A mass of igneous rock intruded between sedimentary beds and resulting in a bulging of the overlying strata.

lace (lās), *n.* [OF. *laz*, fr. L. *laqueus* noose, snare.] **1.** Originally, any cord, line, or tie; now, a string, cord, or band, passing through holes, and used to draw and hold together parts, as of a garment, a shoe, etc. **2.** An ornamental braid for trimming men's hats, uniforms, etc.; — now only in *gold lace*, *silver lace.* **3.** Openwork fabric of fine threads, usually figured, much worn as an ornament of dress. **4.** A dash of spirits (or, formerly, sugar) added to a beverage.

— *v. t. & i.*; LACED (lāst); LAC'ING (lās'ĭng). **1.** To fasten, unite, compress, adorn, or trim with a lace. **2.** To beat; make stripes on. **3.** To add a dash of spirits, or, formerly, sugar, to (a beverage).

Lac'e-dæ-mo'ni-an (lăs'ē-dē-mō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Lac'e-de-mo'ni-an.** Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the chief city of Laconia. — *n.* A Spartan.

lac'er-ate (lăs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *laceratus*, p. p. of *lacerare* to lacerate, *lacer* lacerated.] To tear; rend; mangle; hence: To afflict; harrow.

lac'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of lacerating. **2.** A wound made by lacerating.

la-cer'ti-an (lȧ-sûr'shĭ-ăn; -tĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *lacerta* lizard.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to an order or suborder (*Lacertilia*) of reptiles including lizards, geckos, etc. — **la-cer'ti-an,** *n.*

lace'wing' (lās'wĭng'), *n.* Any of certain neuropterous insects (esp. genus *Chrysopa*) having lacelike wings.

lach'es (lăch'ĕz), *n.* [OF. *laschesse*, deriv. of L. *laxus* loose, lax.] *Law.* Neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

Lach'e-sis (lăk'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάχεσις, lit., lot, fr. λαγχάνειν, λαχεῖν, to obtain by lot.] See FATE, *n.* 4.

lach'ry-mal (lăk'rĭ-măl), *a.* Better, but unusual, **lac'ri-mal.** [See LACHRYMOSE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to tears. **2.** *Anat.* Designating, pertaining to, or situated near, the organs producing tears. — *n.* = LACHRYMATORY.

lach'ry-ma-to-ry (-mȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One of a class of small vessels found in ancient tombs. It was once believed that tears of mourners were collected in them. — *a.* Of or pert. to tears; designed to contain tears; lachrymal.

lach'ry-mose (-mōs), *a.* [L. *lacrymosus*, better *lacrimosus*, fr. *lacrima*, *lacruma*, a tear.] Generating or shedding tears; given to shedding tears; tearful.

lac'ing (lās'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one that laces. **2.** A lace

la-cin'i-ate (lȧ-sĭn'ĭ-āt) } *a.* [L. *lacinia* the lappet of a gar-
la-cin'i-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } ment.] Fringed; *Bot.*, cut into deep irregular lobes; narrowly incised.

lack (lăk), *n.* [ME. *lac.*] **1.** Deficiency; want; need. **2** That which is lacking; thing needed.

Syn. Lack, want (often interchangeable) agree in the idea of deficiency. But **lack** often merely states the fact of absence or defect; **want** commonly implies that what is lacking is desirable or necessary.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be wanting; — chiefly in *p. pr.*; as, funds were *lacking.* **2.** To have need; be short; — with *of* or *in.* — *v. t.* **1.** To be without or deficient in. **2.** To want; need.

lack'a-dai'si-cal (-ȧ-dā'zĭ-kăl), *a.* Affectedly languid; listless; languidly sentimental. — **-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

lack'a-day', *interj.* Short for ALACKADAY. *Obs. or Archaic.*

lack'er. Var. of LACQUER.

lack'ey (lăk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). [F. *laquais.*] A footman; valet; fig., a servile follower; toady. — *v. i. & t.* To act, serve, or attend as a lackey.

lack'lus'ter } (-lŭs'tĕr), *n.* A want of luster. — *a.* Wanting
lack'lus'tre } luster or brightness; as, *lackluster* eyes.

La-co'ni-an (lȧ-kō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Laconia, in Greece. Its capital was Sparta. — *n.* One of the people of Laconia.

La-con'ic (lȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Spartan. *Rare.* **2.** [*l. c.*] Expressing much in few words, as did the Spartans; concise; sententious. — **Syn.** See CONCISE. — **la-con'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

la-con'i-cism (lȧ-kŏn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* = LACONISM.

lac'o-nism (lăk'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. Λακωνισμός, fr. Λακωνίζειν to imitate Lacedæmonian manners, to speak laconically.] A laconic style, or an instance of it.

lac'quer (lăk'ĕr), *n.* [F. *lacre* a sort of sealing wax, Pg. *lacre*, fr. *lacca* lac. See LAC the resin.] **1.** **a** A varnish consisting of a solution of shellac in alcohol. **b** Any of various varnishes with a resin as the base; specif., the natural varnish got in Japan from the sap of a species (*Rhus vernicifera*) of sumac. **2.** A decorative article of wood coated with Oriental lacquer and often inlaid; collectively, such work or articles. — *v. t.* To cover or coat with lacquer; varnish.

lac'quey (lăk'ĭ). Var. of LACKEY.

lac'ri-mal, lac'ry-mal, lac'ri-mose, etc. Vars. of LACHRY-

la-crosse' (lȧ-krŏs'; 62), *n.* [F. *la crosse*, lit., the crosier, hooked stick.] A game of ball, originating among the North American Indians, now the popular field sport of Canada. It is played with long-handled rackets, called *crosses.*

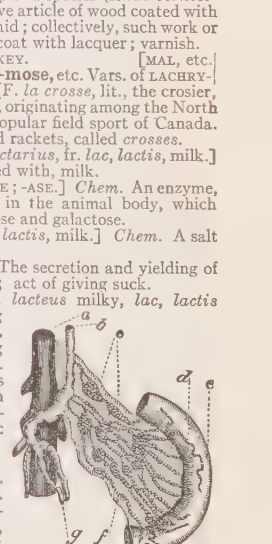
lac'ta-ry (lăk'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *lactarius*, fr. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, milk.

lac'tase (-tās), *n.* [See LACTOSE; -ASE.] *Chem.* An enzyme, found in certain yeasts and in the animal body, which decomposes lactose into glucose and galactose.

lac'tate (lăk'tāt), *n.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of lactic acid.

lac-ta'tion (lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* The secretion and yielding of milk by the mammary gland; act of giving suck.

lac'te-al (lăk'tē-ăl), *a.* [L. *lacteus* milky, *lac*, *lactis* milk.] **1.** Pert. to, consisting of, or like, milk; milky. **2.** Conveying or containing chyle; as, the *lacteal* vessels. — *n.* One of the lymphatics of the small intestine which convey chyle through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct.



Lacteals and Adjacent Parts. *a* Aorta; *b* Thoracic Duct; *c* Lymphatic Glands in the Mesentery, connected with each other and with the Thoracic Duct by the Lacteals *f*; *d* Radicles, or rootlike beginnings, of the Lacteals in the wall of the Intestine *e*; *g* Large Lacteals separated from the Mesentery.

lac'te-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Milky.

lac-tes'cence (lăk-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* A becoming milky; milkiness.

lac-tes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *lactescens*, p. pr., deriv. of *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] **1.** Milky; becoming milky. **2.** Secreting or concerned in secreting milk.

lac'tic (lăk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] Of or pertaining to milk; procured from sour milk or whey; as, *lactic* acid.

lac'tide (lăk'tīd; -tĭd), *n.* Also **-tid.** [*lactic* + anhydride.] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, obtained by heating lactic acid; by extension, any analogous substance. Cf. LACTONE.

lac-tif'er-ous (lăk-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk + *-ferous.*] Secreting or conveying milk, or a milky fluid.

lac'to- (lăk'tō-), **lac'ti-** (lăk'tĭ-). Combining forms from Latin *lac, lactis*, meaning *milk*.

lac-tom'e-ter (lăk-tŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for estimating the richness of milk.

lac'tone (lăk'tōn), *n. Org. Chem.* Any of a series of anhydrides of certain hydroxy acids, formed by the elimination of water from the hydroxyl and carboxyl groups of the same molecule. — **lac-ton'ic** (lăk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

lac'to-pro'te-id (lăk'tō-prō'tē-ĭd), *n. Chem.* Any of the proteids in milk.

lac'to-scope (lăk'tō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for estimating the amount of cream in milk.

lac'tose (lăk'tōs), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A hard, crystalline sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \cdot H_2O$, present in milk. Called also *milk sugar* or *sugar of milk.*

la-cu'na (lă-kū'nă), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-næ** (-nē), E. **-nas** (-năz). [L., ditch, pit, lake.] **1.** A blank space; hiatus; gap; break. **2.** *Biol.* An intercellular or interstitial space; specif., one of the minute cavities in bone occupied by the bone cells.

la-cu'nal (lă-kū'năl), **la-cu'nar** (-när), *a.* Lacunary.

la-cu'nar (lă-kū'när), *n.*; *pl.* E. **lacunars** (-närz), L. **lacunaria** (lăk'ū-nā'rĭ-ă; 3). [L.] *Arch.* A ceiling, esp. one of sunk panels; also, in *pl.*, the panels in such a ceiling.

lac'u-na-ry (lăk'ū-nā-rĭ; lă-kū'nă-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a lacuna; having lacunæ.

la-cu'nose (lă-kū'nōs), *a.* Having, or full of, lacunæ.

la-cus'trine (-kŭs'trĭn), *a.* [L. *lacus* lake.] Of or pertaining to lakes; formed in, or living in, lakes.

lac'y (lās'ĭ), *a.*; **lac'i-er** (-ĭ-ĕr); **lac'i-est.** Resembling, or consisting of, lace; lacelike.

lad (lăd), *n.* A boy; youth; often, in familiarity or endearment, a man of any age.

lad'a-num (lăd'ă-nŭm), *n.* [L.] = **labdanum.**

lad'der (lăd'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *hlæder, hlæd̄der.*] An appliance consisting of two long side pieces joined at intervals by rungs forming steps for ascent or descent; also, an assemblage of such appliances used together.

lad'die (lăd'ĭ), *n.* A lad; male sweetheart. *Chiefly Scot.*

lade (lād), *v. t.*; *pret.* **lad'ed** (lād'ĕd); *p. p.* **lad'ed, lad'en** (lād'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **lad'ing.** [AS. *hladan* to load, draw (water).] **1.** To load; put a burden or load on or in. **2.** To throw or lift in or out with a ladle, etc.; dip; bail. — *v. i.* **1.** To load; take on cargo. **2.** To dip up a liquid.

lad'en (lād'n), *p. a.* [From **lade**, *v. t.*] Loaded; burdened.

lad'en, *v. t.* To lade.

La-din' (lă-dēn'), *n.* [From L. *Latinus* Latin. See **Latin.**] A Rhæto-Romanic dialect spoken in parts of Switzerland and Tirol; also, one speaking it as his mother tongue.

lad'ing (lād'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A loading. **2.** Load; cargo; freight; burden. — **Syn.** See **freight.**

La-di'no (lä-dē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* **-nos** (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [Sp., cunning, learned, lit., Latin, fr. L. *Latinus* Latin.] **1.** The mixed Spanish and Hebrew language spoken by Sephardim. **2.** In Spanish America and Spanish colonies, a mestizo.

la'dle (lā'd'l), *n.* [AS. *hlædel*, fr. *hladan* to load, drain.] A long-handled cuplike spoon, often large, used in lading or dipping. — *v. t.*; **-dled** (-d'ld); **-dling** (-dlĭng). To take up and convey in a ladle; dip with or as with a ladle.

la-drone' (lă-drōn'), *n.* [Sp. *ladrón*, L. *latro* robber.] A thief or robber; esp., a highwayman; brigand.

la-dron'ism (lă-drōn'ĭz'm), *n.* Robbery or intimidation by ladrones; — used chiefly with respect to the Philippines.

la'dy (lā'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-dies** (-dĭz). [ME. *ladi, læfdi*, AS. *hlæfdige, hlæfdie.*] **1.** The mistress of a household. *Obs.* **2.** A woman having proprietary rights, rule, or authority; mistress; — correlative of *lord.* **3.** A sweetheart; ladylove. **4.** [*cap.*] The Virgin Mary; — usually with *Our.* **5.** A woman of social distinction or position; a well-bred woman; — correlative of *gentleman.*

☞ In addressing women, the *sing., lady*, is now confined to poetic, rhetorical, or uneducated use, the ordinary form being *madam;* but in the *pl., ladies* is the ordinary term. **6.** [*cap.*] In England, a title prefixed to the names of women of certain ranks, as that of: (1) a marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness; (2) the daughter of a nobleman not lower than earl; (3) the wife of a baronet or knight. **7.** Wife. *Obs. or uncultivated.* **8.** The triturating apparatus in the stomach of a lobster. — **Syn.** See **female,** *n.*

lady in waiting, a lady of a queen's or a princess's household, appointed to wait upon or attend her.

— *a.* **1.** Belonging or becoming to, or characteristic of, a lady; ladylike. **2.** Female; as, *lady* doctor, *lady* friend, etc.; — also used humorously or affectedly of animals; as, *lady* dog.

la'dy-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* [Equiv. to, bird of Our Lady.] Any of a family (*Coccinellidæ*) of small, roundish, often brightly colored beetles, mostly feeding on insects and insects' eggs.

la'dy-bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* A ladybird. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*

Lady Day. A day kept to commemorate an event in the life of the Virgin Mary; now, the Annunciation, March 25.

lady finger. *Cookery.* A variety of small cake of a shape suggestive of a finger.

la'dy-kill'er, *n.* A man who captivates or has the reputation of fascinating, women. — **la'dy-kill'ing,** *a. & n.*

la'dy-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [*lady* + *-kin.*] A little lady.

la'dy-like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a lady; esp., becoming or suitable to a lady; hence, effeminate. — **Syn.** See **female,** *a.*

la'dy-love' (-lŭv'), *n.* A sweetheart or mistress.

la'dy's-bed'straw' (lā'dĭz-), *n.* A common European bedstraw (*Galium verum*) with small yellow flowers.

la'dy's-fin'ger, *n.* Var. of **lady finger.**

la'dy-ship (-shĭp), *n.* Rank, position, or personality of a lady; — used (when preceded by *her* or *your*) to designate or address one having the title of *Lady.*

la'dy-slip'per. Var. of **lady's-slipper.**

la'dy's-slip'per (lā'dĭz-), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Cypripedium*) of orchids whose pouch-shaped labellum somewhat resembles a slipper. **2.** Any of certain other orchids having flowers somewhat resembling a slipper.

la'dy's-smock', la'dy-smock', *n.* The cuckoo-flower.

La-er'tes (lā-ûr'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαέρτης.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Ithaca, father of Ulysses. **2.** The brother of Ophelia, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." [levorotation, etc.]

læ'vo-ro-ta'tion, læv'u-lin (lĕv'ū-lĭn; lē'vū-). Vars. of **lag** (lăg), *n.* A stave of a cask, drum, etc.; esp., *Mach.*, one of the narrow boards or staves covering a boiler, arch, etc. — *v. t.*; **lagged** (lăgd); **lag'ging** (lăg'ĭng). *Mach.* To cover with lags or lagging.

lag, *v. t.* To transport; send to penal servitude. — *n.* **1.** One transported or sentenced to penal servitude. **2.** A term of transportation or penal servitude. *All Cant.*

lag, *a.* **1.** Last; — now only in *lag end.* **2.** Belated; sluggish; tardy. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* **1.** One who lags or is last. *Now Rare.* **2.** The lowest class. *Obs.* **3.** Act or condition of lagging; hence, a falling behind or retardation, as in a current. — *v. i.* To move slowly; loiter.

lag'an (lăg'ăn). Var. of **ligan.**

lager beer, *or* **lager** (lä'gĕr), *n.* [G. *lager* bed, storehouse + *bier* beer.] A kind of beer made originally in Germany, but now also elsewhere; — so called from its being stored for some months before use.

lag'gard (lăg'ärd), *a.* Lagging; loitering. — *n.* One who lags; a loiterer. — **lag'gard-ly,** *adv.* — **lag'gard-ness,** *n.*

lag'ger (lăg'ĕr), *n.* One who lags; a laggard; a loiterer.

lag'ging (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Action of covering something, as a boiler, with lags, or with a covering of felt, asbestos, etc. **2.** The material so used; also, a lag, as the bearing strips in an arch or vault centering.

la-goon' (lă-gōōn'), *n.* Also **la-gune'.** [It. or Sp. *laguna*, L. *lacuna* ditch, pool, pond, *lacus* lake.] A shallow channel, pond, or lake, esp. one near, or communicating with, the sea.

la'ic (lā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *laicus.*] Also **la'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Of or pert. to a layman or the laity; lay; secular. — *n.* A layman.

laid (lād), *pret. & p. p.* of **lay.**

laid paper, paper marked with parallel lines or water marks, as if ribbed, from parallel wires in the mold.

lain (lān), *p. p.* of **lie.**

lair (lâr), *n.* [AS. *leger.*] A place in which to lie or rest; a bed or couch; esp., the bed of a wild beast. — *v. i.* To go to one's lair; lie; rest. — *v. t.* To provide with a lair.

laird (lârd), *n.* [See **lord.**] A landholder. *Scot.*

‖ **lais'sez' faire'** (lĕ'sā' fâr'). [F.] Lit., let (people) do, or make (what they choose); hence, noninterference; — a phrase deprecating governmental interference intended to foster or regulate labor, manufactures, etc.

la'i-ty (lā'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See **lay,** *a.*] **1.** The people, as distinguished from the clergy; laymen. **2.** Those not of a certain profession.

La'i-us (lā'ĭ-ŭs; -yŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάϊος.] See **Œdipus.**

lake (lāk), *n.* [F. *laque*, fr. same source as *lac* a resin.] **1.** A purplish red pigment prepared from lac or cochineal; also, the color of this pigment. **2.** Any of many insoluble metallic compounds of coloring matter.

lake, *n.* [OF. *lac*, L. *lacus.*] A considerable inland body of standing water; also, an expanded part of a river.

lake dweller. One whose habitation is a lake dwelling.

lake dwelling. A dwelling built over a lake, either on piles or on a rude foundation kept in place by piles; specif., such a dwelling of prehistoric times. Cf. **crannog.**

lake herring. A whitefish (*Argyrosomus artedi*) found from Lake Memphremagog to Lake Superior and northward; — called also *cisco.*

lak'er (lāk'ĕr), *n.* One connected with a lake or lakes; as: **a** A visitor to the English Lake District. *Obs.* **b** A fish of or from a lake, esp. a lake trout. **c** A vessel for lake navigation.

lakh (lăk). Var. of **lac,** one hundred thousand.

la'kin (lā'kĭn). Obs. contraction of **ladykin.**

lak'y (lāk'ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a lake.

lak'y (lāk'ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to lake, the pigment; lake-colored, as blood when the hæmoglobin has been dissolved.

lal-la'tion (lăl-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lallare* to sing lalla, or lullaby.] An imperfect enunciation of the letter *r*, whereby it sounds like *l*.

la'ma (lä'mȧ), *n.* [Tibetan *blama.*] A priest or monk of Lamaism; — so called by foreigners. Among the Tibetans, a monk famed for wisdom and saintliness.

La'ma-ism (lä'mȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* The Buddhism of Tibet and Mongolia, the tenets of which are those of Buddhism coupled with corrupted Sivaism and native shamanistic beliefs and practices. The head of its hierarchal organization is the **Grand Lama**, or **Dalai Lama** (lit., the *Ocean Lama*). — **La'ma-ist**, *n.*

La-marck'i-an (lȧ-mär'kĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, Lamarckism. — *n.* One who holds this theory.

La-marck'ism (-kĭz'm), *n. Biol.* The theory or doctrine of evolution as propounded by Lamarck (1744–1829), the French naturalist who founded the modern idea of evolution as opposed to the old theory of separate creation of each species. Lamarck held that habit, desire, and environment produced in individual plants and animals changes in structure (acquired characters) inheritable by their offspring. Cf. DARWINISM, NEO-LAMARCKISM.

la'ma-ser-y (lä'mȧ-sĕr-ĭ; lȧ-mä'sĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SERIES (-ĭz). A monastery of lamas, in Tibet, Mongolia, etc.

lamb (lăm), *n.* [AS. *lamb.*] **1.** A young sheep. **2.** A person like a lamb in being innocent, gentle, weak, or the like. **3.** One who speculates amateurishly. *Stock Exchange Cant.* **4.** Lamb's flesh, esp. as used for food.

Lamb of God, the Lamb, *Bib.*, Christ, in allusion to the paschal lamb. *John* i. 29.

— *v. i.* To bring forth a lamb or lambs.

lamb'da (lăm'dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάμβδα.] The eleventh letter [Λ, λ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *L, l.*

lamb'doid (lăm'doid), *a.* [Gr. λαμβοειδής, fr. λάμβδα the letter lambda (Λ) + εἶδος shape.] Of the general shape of the Greek lambda [Λ]; hence, *Anat.*, designating the suture connecting the occipital and parietal bones.

lam'ben-cy (lăm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality, state, or fact of being lambent; that which is lambent.

lam'bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [L. *lambens*, p. pr. of *lambere* to lick.] **1.** Playing or touching lightly, as over a surface. **2.** Softly bright or radiant. — **Syn.** See RADIANT. — **-bent-ly**, *adv.*

lamb'kin (lăm'kĭn), *n.* **1.** A small or young lamb. **2.** A child, or a young or tender person.

lamb'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; meek.

lam'bre-quin (lăm'brĕ-kĭn; lăm'bĕr-), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of pendent scarf or covering for the helmet. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A drapery pendent from a shelf or window casing. *U. S.*

lamb'skin' (lăm'skĭn'), *n.* A lamb's skin, or leather made from it; esp., a skin dressed with the wool on.

lame (lām), *a.*; LAM'ER (lām'ĕr); LAM'EST. [AS. *lama.*] **1.** Disabled physically, esp. in the leg or foot so that the power of walking is impaired; crippled. **2.** Fig., halting; inefficient; defective; as, a *lame* argument.

— *v. t.*; LAMED (lāmd); LAM'ING (lām'ing). To make lame; cripple. — *v. i.* To become lame.

la-mel'la (lȧ-mĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-ē), E. -LAS (-ȧz). [L. *lamella*, dim. of *lamina* plate, leaf, layer.] A thin plate, leaf, or layer; a platelike organ, process, or part.

la-mel'lar (lȧ-mĕl'ẽr; lăm'ĕ-lär), *a.* Composed of, arranged in, or characterized by, lamellæ; lamellate.

lam'el-late (lăm'ĕ-lāt; lȧ-mĕl'āt) *a.* **1.** Composed of, or
lam'el-lat'ed (lăm'ĕ-lāt'ĕd) furnished with, thin plates, or lamellæ. **2.** Composed of a flat plate or leaf.

la-mel'li-branch (lȧ-mĕl'ĭ-brăŋk), *n.* [See LAMELLA; BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Lamellibranchia*, or *Lamellibranchiata*) of mollusks, including the clams, oysters, mussels, etc., distinguished by having the bilaterally symmetrical body inclosed within the mantle, which secretes a bivalved shell. — **-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

la-mel'li-corn (-kôrn), *a.* [*lamella* + L. *cornu* a horn.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having or designating antennæ terminating in a group of flattened plates. **b** Belonging to a group of beetles (*Lamellicornia*) having such antennæ, as the stag beetles, dung beetles, and leaf beetles. — *n.* A lamellicorn beetle.

lam'el-lose (lăm'ĕ-lōs; lȧ-mĕl'ōs), *a.* Lamellar.

lame'ly, *adv.* In a lame manner.

lame'ness, *n.* State or quality of being lame.

la-ment' (lȧ-mĕnt'), *v. i.* [L. *lamentari*, fr. *lamentum* a lament.] To express or feel sorrow; weep; wail; mourn greatly. — *v. t.* To express deep sorrow for or about; mourn for; bemoan; bewail. — **Syn.** See DEPLORE. — *n.* **1.** Expression of grief or sorrow in complaints or cries; lamentation; weeping. **2.** An expression of lamentation in a literary form, as an elegy, ballad, or dirge.

lam'en-ta-ble (lăm'ĕn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Mournful; expressing grief; doleful; as, a *lamentable* countenance. **2.** Fitted to awaken lament; pitiable; deplorable; as, a *lamentable* error. — **lam'en-ta-bly**, *adv.*

lam'en-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of lamenting; audible expression of sorrow. **2.** [*cap.*] In *pl.* A book of the Old Testament, attributed to the prophet Jeremiah.

la-ment'ed (lȧ-mĕn'tĕd), *p. a.* Mourned for; bewailed.

la-ment'er, *n.* One who laments.

la'mi-a (lā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάμια.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of a class of man-devouring monsters, commonly represented with the head and breast of a woman and the body of a serpent. **2.** Hence: A vampire; witch; sorceress.

lam'i-na (lăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧz). [L.] **1.** A thin plate or scale; a layer; flake. **2.** *Bot.* The blade of a foliage leaf, or the similar part of a petal. See LEAF, *Illust.* — **lam'i-nar** (-när), *a.*

lam'i-na-ble (-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being formed into a lamina or laminæ, as by splitting or pressure.

lam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Shaped like, or made up of, a lamina or laminæ. — (-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. **1.** To divide into laminæ. **2.** To form into a thin plate, as by rolling. **3.** To cover or construct with laminæ; plate.

lam'i-nat'ed (lăm'ĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Laminate.

lam'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Process of laminating; state of being laminated; also, a laminated structure; a lamina.

lam'i-ni'tis (-nĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lamina* + *-itis.*] *Veter.* Inflammation of the sensitive laminæ of a horse's foot, resulting from overfeeding, drafts, etc.; founder.

Lam'mas (lăm'ȧs), *n.* [AS. *hlāmmesse, hlāfmæsse*, loaf Mass, bread feast; *hlāf* loaf + *mæsse* Mass.] **1.** The first day of August (**Lammas Day**). **2.** The time of year (**Lammastide**) about Lammas Day.

lam'mer-gei'er } (-ĕr-gī'ĕr), *n.* [G. *lämmergeier; lamm*,
lam'mer-gey'er} pl. *lämmer*, lamb + *geier* vulture.] The largest European bird of prey (*Gypaëtus barbatus*), found in mountain regions from the Pyrenees to northern India.

lamp (lămp), *n.* [F. *lampe*, L. *lampas, -adis*, fr. Gr. λαμπάς, -άδος, torch, fr. λάμπειν to shine.] **1.** A vessel with a wick for burning oil or the like to produce artificial light; hence, any of various devices for producing light or heat; as, an arc *lamp*, incandescent *lamp*, etc. **2.** A torch. *Rare or Poetic.* **3.** A heavenly body; also, a flash.

lam'pad (lăm'păd), *n.* [Gr λαμπάς, λαμπάδος. See LAMP.] A lamp or candlestick; — referring to *Rev.* iv. 5. *Rare.*

lam'pas (lăm'pȧs), *n.* [F.] In horses, congestion of the mucous membrane of the hard palate.

lamp'black' (lămp'blăk'), *n.* Fine soot from the smoke of carbonaceous substances. It is used as a pigment.

lam'per eel (lăm'pẽr). A lamprey. [tions.

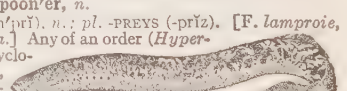
lam'pi-on (-pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F.] A small lamp, as for illumina-

lamp'light' (lămp'līt'), *n.* Light from a lamp or lamps.

lamp'light'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who lights street lamps. **2.** *U. S.* A spill of paper, wood, etc., for lighting lamps.

lam-poon' (lăm-pōōn'), *n.* [F. *lampon.*] A personal satire in writing, usually malicious or abusive. — *v. t.* To make the subject of a lampoon. — **Syn.** Libel, defame, satirize, lash. — **lam-poon'er**, *n.*

lam'prey (lăm'prĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PREYS (-prĭz). [F. *lamproie*, LL. *lampreda.*] Any of an order (*Hyperoartia*) of cyclostome, eellike, aquatic vertebrates having the mouth large, suctorial, and jawless.


Sea Lamprey. (⅛)

la'nate (lā'nāt), *a.* [L. *lanatus*, fr. *lana* wool, down.] Woolly; covered with fine, long hair, or hairlike filaments.

Lan'cas-te'ri-an (lăŋ'kăs-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the system of instruction of Joseph Lancaster (1778–1838), of England, in which advanced pupils teach pupils below them.

Lan-cas'tri-an (lăŋ-kăs'trĭ-ăn), *a. Eng. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the English royal house of Lancaster. — *n.* A member or supporter of the house of Lancaster, esp. in the Wars of the Roses, in which its symbol was the red rose. Its reigning members were Henry IV., V., and VI.

lance (lăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *lancea.*] **1.** A weapon with a long shaft and a sharp steel head, carried by light cavalry. **2.** A soldier armed with a lance; a lancer. **3.** A spear used by whalers to kill a harpooned whale; also, a similar implement used to spear fish. — *v. t.*; LANCED (lănst); LANC'ING (lăn'sĭŋ). **1.** To pierce, cut, or the like, with or as with a lancet. **2.** To hurl; launch. *Archaic or Poetic.*

lance'let, *n.* [*lance* + *-let.*] Any of certain small transparent marine animals (esp. genus *Branchiostoma*), the lowest existing vertebrates.

Lan'ce-lot (lăn'sĕ-lŏt), *n.* [F. *Lancelot.*] The most famous knight of King Arthur's Round Table, and the paramour of Queen Guinevere. Although the handsomest, most generous, and bravest of knights, he fails in the quest of the Holy Grail because of his sin. See ELAINE.

lan'ce-o-late (lăn'sĕ-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *lanceolatus*, fr. *lanceola* a little lance, dim. of *lancea* lance.] Lance-shaped; narrow, tapering to a point. See LEAF, *Illust.*

lanc'er (lăn'sẽr), *n.* **1.** a One who lances. **b** One who

carries a lance; a light cavalry soldier armed with the lance. **2.** In *pl. Dancing.* A set of quadrilles of a certain arrangement; also, the music for these dances.

lan'cet (lăn'sĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* lance.] **1.** A surgical instrument, commonly pointed and two-edged, used in opening abscesses, etc. **2.** Short for **lancet arch**, an acutely pointed arch (see ARCH, *Illust.*), or **lancet window**, a window terminating in a lancet arch.

lance'wood' (lăns'wo͝od'), *n.* A tough, elastic wood, used for bows, cabinetwork, etc.; also, any of several trees yielding it, esp. a tropical American tree (*Aberemoa guitarensis*).

lan'ci-nate (lăn'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *lancinatus*, p. p. of *lancinare* to tear.] To tear; stab.

lan'ci-nat'ing (-nāt'ĭng), *p. a.* Piercing; darting; — used chiefly of pains, as often in cancer.

lan'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A tearing; laceration; cutting into; hence, sharp, piercing pain.

land (lănd), *n.* [AS. *land, lond.*] **1.** The solid part of the surface of the earth. **2.** Any part of the surface of the earth, as a country, estate, etc.; hence: **a** nation; **a people. 3.** Ground, esp. as to its situation, nature, or quality; soil; as, bad *land*; timber *land.* **4.** *Law.* **a** Any ground regarded as the subject of ownership, with its appurtenances. **b** An interest or estate in land; loosely, any tenement or hereditament. **5.** The surface between the furrows of a millstone, between the grooves of a rifle bore, etc.

land of Beulah. See BEULAH. — **l. of the leal**, the realm of the blessed dead. *Scot.* **L. of Promise**, in Bible history, Canaan; hence, a better country or condition, of which one has hopes.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put on shore from a vessel; disembark. **2.** To catch and bring to shore or into a boat or the like; capture; — also fig. **3.** To set down after conveying; cause to reach, or come to rest (in a particular place, position, or condition). — *v. i.* **1.** To disembark; also, of a vessel, to come to shore. **2.** To come to rest or to a halt, as at a particular stage of a journey; arrive; alight.

lan'dau (lăn'dô; -dou), *n.* [From *Landau*, a town in Germany.] A four-wheeled covered vehicle with the top divided so that the vehicle can be used open or closed.

lan'dau-let' (-dô-lĕt'), *n.* A small landau.

land'ed (lănd'ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Owning land. **2.** Consisting in, or derived from, land; as, *landed* property.

land'fall' (lănd'fôl'), *n. Naut.* Sighting or making land.

land'grave' (lănd'grāv'), *n.* [G. *landgraf*, lit., land count.] A German count having a certain territorial jurisdiction; later, the title of certain German princes.

land-gra'vi-ate (lănd-grā'vĭ-āt), *n.* Office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave.

land'gra-vine (lănd'grə-vēn), *n.* [G. *landgräfin.*] Wife of a landgrave; woman holding the rank of a landgrave.

land'hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* A holder or owner of land.

land'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, lands. **2.** A place for landing, as from a ship, a carriage, etc. **3.** *Arch.* The level part of a staircase, at the end of a flight of stairs.

land'la'dy (lănd'lā'dĭ), *n.* **1.** A woman who holds and leases land. **2.** The mistress of an inn, lodging house, etc.

land'locked' (-lŏkt'), *a.* **1.** Inclosed, or nearly so, by land. **2.** Confined to fresh water, as a fish, by some barrier.

land'lop'er (-lŏp'ĕr), *n.* Var. of LANDLOUPER.

land'lord' (-lôrd'), *n.* **1.** The lord of land; one who lets land to another. **2.** The master of an inn or lodging house, etc.

land'lord'ism (-lĭz'm), *n.* State or characteristics of a landlord; the relations of landlords to tenants, esp. as to agricultural lands; the system or doctrine of the ownership of the soil being vested in one who leases it to tenants.

land'loup'er (-loup'ĕr; -lōōp'ĕr), *n.* A vagabond; vagrant.

land'lub'ber (-lŭb'ĕr), *n. Naut.* One who passes his life on land; hence, any one who is clumsy on shipboard.

land'man (-măn), *n.* A man who lives, or serves, on land.

land'mark' (-märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark to designate the boundary of land. **2.** Any conspicuous object on land that marks a locality or serves as a guide, esp. to navigation. **3.** Any event which marks a turning point or a stage.

land'own'er (lănd'ōn'ĕr), *n.* An owner of land.

land'-poor', *a.* Pecuniarily embarrassed through or while owning much unprofitable or encumbered land. *Colloq.*

land'scape (lănd'skāp), *n.* [D. *landschap; land* land + *-schap*, equiv. to E. *-ship.*] **1.** A portion of land comprehended in one view, esp. in its pictorial aspect. **2.** A picture representing natural scenery; — generally disting. from a sea picture.

land'side' (-sīd'), *n.* On a plow, the sidepiece that presses against the unplowed land to steady the plow. See PLOW.

land'skip. Obs. or archaic var. of LANDSCAPE.

land'slide' (-slīd') } *n.* The slipping down of a considerable
land'slip' (-slĭp') } mass of earth or rock on any steep slope; also, the mass which slips down. *Landslide* is the more common in the United States; *landslip*, in England.

lands'man (lăndz'măn), *n.* **1.** One who lives on the land; — opp. to *seaman.* **2.** *Naut.* **a** A sailor on his first voyage. **b** An inexperienced sailor, rated below an ordinary seaman.

Lands'thing' (lăns'tĭng'), *n.* [Dan. *landsthing, landsting; land* land + *thing, ting*, parliament.] The upper house of the Danish legislature.

Land'sturm' (lănt'stōōrm'; -shtōōrm'), *n.* [G.; *land* land, country + *sturm* storm.] In various countries, esp. Germany: **a** A general levy in time of war. **b** The forces called out on such a levy, composed of men not in the army, navy, or Landwehr, and supposed to be called out only in case of grave emergency. [Prussian legislature.]

‖ **Land'tag'** (lănt'täk'), *n.* [G.; *land* land + *tag* day.] The

land'ward (lănd'wĕrd), *adv.* Also **land'wards** (-wĕrdz). Toward the land. — *a.* Lying or being toward the land.

Land'wehr' (lănt'vār'), *n.* [G., lit., land defense.] That part of the army, in various countries, which has (usually) completed the required service with the colors and is exempt from duty during peace, except for occasional drill.

lane (lān), *n.* [AS. *lane, lone.*] **1.** A narrow way between fences or hedges, not traveled as a highroad; an alley between buildings; any narrow passageway or track. **2.** An ocean route prescribed for steamers traveling in the same direction, to prevent collisions with those going in the opposite direction, which travel in another route; called also **lane route.**

lan'grage (lăn'grāj) } *n.* A kind of shot formerly used for
lan'grel (lăn'grĕl) } tearing sails and rigging. It consisted of bolts, nails, etc., fastened together or in a canister.

lan'guage (lăn'gwāj), *n.* [F. *langage*, fr. L. *lingua* tongue, hence speech, language.] **1.** The body of words and forms of speech used by a considerable community, esp. when established by long usage; a tongue; as, the Latin *language.* **2.** Any means of expressing feeling or thought, as human speech, or its written or printed representation, or a system of signs or gestures. **3.** Specif., the faculty of verbal expression and the use of words in human intercourse, or the words themselves in their grammatical relationships as given or preserved in literary embodiments. **4.** The power, use, or manner of use of expression, esp. verbal expression; specif.: **a** Form, manner, or style of expression, esp. verbal expression; as, strong *language;* simple *language.* **b** The vocabulary and phraseology pertaining to an art or a department of knowledge; as, medical *language.*

Syn. Language, speech are often interchangeable. **Language** is the more general term, while **speech** retains more explicitly the fundamental suggestion of vocal utterance.

‖ **langue' d'oc'** (lăNg' dôk'). [F., prop., language of "oc" (Pr. *oc* yes).] The Romance dialects of the southerly provinces of France; — so called from *oc* (yes) in contrast with the ‖ **langue' d'o'ïl'** (lăNg' dô'ēl'). [F., prop., language of "oïl" (OF. *oïl* yes, F. *oui*)], the dialects of the basin of the Loire and north, which use *oïl* or *oui.*

lan'guet, lan'guette (lăn'gwĕt), *n.* [F. *languette*, dim. of *langue* tongue, L. *lingua.*] A tongulike part, implement, or process; a tongue.

lan'guid (-gwĭd), *a.* [L. *languidus*, fr. *languere* to be languid.] **1.** Drooping or flagging from exhaustion; weak. **2.** Sluggish; apathetic; listless. **3.** Slow; without force; as, a *languid* interest. — **lan'guid-ly,** *adv.* — **lan'guid-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Feeble, faint, heavy, torpid, sluggish; spiritless, supine. — **Languid, listless** are often used without distinction. But **languid** emphasizes the idea of weakness or faintness; **listless**, that of mere indifference or inertia; as, a sick bird with a *languid* eye; a dreamy, *listless* mood.

lan'guish (-gwĭsh), *v. i.* [F. *languir*, L. *languere.*] **1.** To become languid; lose strength or animation. **2.** To droop or pine with longing. **3.** To assume an appealing expression of weariness or emotion. — *n.* Act or state of languishing; a languishing look. — **lan'guish-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

lan'guish-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Becoming languid. **2.** Amorously pensive. **3.** Slow; without force or interest. — **-ing-ly,** *adv.*

lan'guish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or state of languishing. **2.** Tenderness of look or mien; amorous pensiveness.

lan'guor (-gĕr; -gwĕr), *n.* [OF. *langour*, L. *languor.*] **1.** A languid state; lassitude. **2.** Listless indolence; tender dreaminess. **3.** Dullness; stagnation. — **Syn.** See LASSITUDE.

lan'guor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Producing, or tending to produce, languor; characterized by languor.

lan-gur' (lŭn-gōōr'), *n.* [Hind. *langūr*, fr. Skr. *lāngūlin.*] Any of many species of Asiatic long-tailed monkeys (genus *Presbytis*). They are of slender build, and have bushy eyebrows and a chin tuft.

lan'iard, *n.* Var. of LANYARD.

la'ni-a-ry (lā'nĭ-ā-rĭ; lăn'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *laniarius*, fr. *lanius* butcher, *laniare* to tear in pieces.] Lacerating or tearing; as, the *laniary*, or canine, teeth.

la-nif'er-ous (lā-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs) } *a.* [L. *lanifer* or *laniger; lana*
la-nig'er-ous (-nĭj'ĕr-ŭs) } wool + *ferre*, or *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing wool; woolly.

lank (lăngk), *a.* [AS. *hlanc.*] **1.** Slender and thin; lean; shrunken. **2.** Of hair, without curl or wave. — **Syn.** See THIN. — **lank'ness,** *n.*

lank'y (lăngk'ĭ), *a.*; -I-ER; -I-EST. Lank; esp., of a person, tall, spare, and, usually, loose-jointed. — **lank'i-ness,** *n.*

lan'ner (lăn'ĕr), *n.* [F. *lanier.*] **1.** A falcon (*Falco feldeggi*) of countries bordering on the Mediterranean. **2.** *Falconry.* Specif., the female lanner falcon, the male being called **lan'ner-et** (-ĕt).

lan'o-lin, lan'o-line (lăn'ō-lĭn), *n.* [L. *lana* wool.] Wool fat or wool grease, esp. in a purified condition.

lans'downe (lănz'doun), *n.* A fine, closely woven dress fabric of silk and wool.

lans'que-net (lăns'kĕ-nĕt), *n.* [F., fr. G. *landsknecht* a foot soldier, a game of cards; *land* country + *knecht* boy, servant.] **1.** A German mercenary foot soldier of the 15th, 16th, or 17th century; a mercenary foot soldier, esp. one armed with a pike. **2.** A gambling game at cards.

lant (lănt), *n.* [AS. *hland.*] Urine, esp. stale urine.

lan-ta'na (lăn-tā'nȧ; lăn-tā'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] Any of a large genus (*Lantana*) of tropical verbenaceous shrubs.

lan'ter-loo' (lăn'tĕr-lōō'), *n.* [See LOO.] An early form of loo (the game). *Obs.*

lan'tern (-tĕrn), *n.* [F. *lanterne,* L. *lanterna,* fr. Gr. λαμπτήρ light, torch, λάμπειν to shine.] **1.** Something inclosing a light and protecting it from wind, rain, etc., sometimes portable, sometimes fixed (as in a street light or lighthouse). **2.** *Arch.* **a** An open structure on a roof, to give light and air to the interior. **b** A cupola or towerlike member crowning a larger one.

lantern fly. Any of a subfamily (*Fulgorinæ*) of homopterous insects, mostly large and handsome. The prolonged front of the head was formerly supposed to be luminous.

lantern jaws. Long, thin jaws; hence, a thin visage.

lantern pinion, lantern wheel. *Mach.* A kind of pinion or wheel having cylindrical bars or trundles instead of teeth.

lan'tha-num (lăn'thȧ-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λανθάνειν to lie hid.] *Chem.* A rare element, allied to aluminium. Symbol, *La;* at. wt., 139.0.

lant'horn (lănt'hôrn; lăn'tĕrn). Archaic var. of LANTERN.

la-nu'gi-nose (lȧ-nū'jĭ-nōs) } *a.* [L. *lanuginosus,* fr. *lanugo, -ginis,* down, *lana* wool.]
la-nu'gi-nous (-nŭs) } Covered with down, or fine soft hair; downy.

la-nu'go (lȧ-nū'gō), *n.* [See LANUGINOSE.] A dense cottony or downy growth; specif., *Anat.,* the soft woolly hair covering the human fetus and shed before or soon after birth.

lan'yard, lan'iard (lăn'yȧrd), *n.* [F. *lanière* thong, strap, OF. *lasniere,* fr. *lasne* strap, thong.] **1.** *Naut.* A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships; esp., one of the pieces passing through deadeyes and used to draw tight shrouds, stays, etc. **2.** *Mil.* A strong cord with a hook at one end, used in firing certain kinds of cannon.

La-oc'o-ön (lā-ŏk'ō-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαοκόων.] *Class. Myth.* A priest of Apollo at Troy, who incurred the enmity of Athena. He was destroyed, with his two sons, by two serpents, which the goddess caused to come out of the sea.

La-od'i-ce'an (-ŏd'ĭ-sē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Laodicea, a city in Phrygia Major (*Rev.* iii. 14–16); lukewarm in religion; hence, indifferent. — *n.* An inhabitant of Laodicea, esp. one of the early Christians, supposed to be lukewarm in their religion; hence, one indifferent or lukewarm.

La-om'e-don (lā-ŏm'ĕ-dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαομέδων.] A king of Troy, father of Priam.

lap (lăp), *n.* [AS. *læppa.*] **1.** A loose or lower part of a garment, that may be folded over; specif., a skirt of a coat or of a gown. **2.** A fold of a garment, used as a receptacle. **3.** The part of the clothing that lies on the knees, thighs, and lower part of the body as one sits; that part of the person so covered; fig., place of rearing and fostering.

lap, *v. t.;* LAPPED (lăpt) or, *Rare,* LAPT; LAP'PING. **1.** To fold; bend and lay (over or on something); wrap or wind (around something). **2.** To wrap; wrap up; cover; clothe. *Archaic.* **3.** To infold; hold as in the lap; cuddle. **4.** To lay over or by the side of anything so as partly or wholly to cover it; also, to be partly over, or by the side of (something). **5.** *Mach.* To cut or polish with a lap, as glass, gems, etc. **6.** *Racing.* To get or be a lap in the lead of (a competitor). **7.** *Carp.* To unite, as timbers, so as to preserve the same breadth and depth throughout, as in scarfing. — *v. i.* To be turned or folded; lie partly on or by the side of something, or of one another; project (over, beyond, or into something).

— *n.* **1.** That part of a thing that overlaps another; also, the measure or extent of such overlapping. **2.** State of overlapping. **3.** One circuit around a race track, esp. when that is a fraction of the distance to be traversed. **4.** A sheet or layer of cotton, wool, or flax, usually as wrapped on a cylinder at certain stages of manufacture. **5.** *Mach.* A revolving disk of brass, lead, or the like, used to hold an abrasive or polishing powder on its surface.

lap, *v. i.* [AS. *lapian.*] To make a sound as of taking up drink with the tongue. — *v. t.* **1.** To lick up with a quick motion of the tongue. **2.** Of water, to wash with a sound as of licking up liquid; splash gently. — *n.* **1.** Act of lapping with or as with the tongue. **2.** A sound of lapping or as of lapping; as, the *lap* of waves. **3.** That which is lapped, as liquid food for dogs.

lap'a-rot'o-my (lăp'ȧ-rŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. λαπάρα loins + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the abdominal cavity.

lap'board' (lăp'bōrd'; 24), *n.* A board used on the lap as a substitute for a table, as by tailors, seamstresses, etc.

lap dog. A small pet dog which may be held in the lap.

la-pel' (lȧ-pĕl'), *n.* [Dim. of *lap* a fold.] That part of a garment which is turned back; specif., the fold of the front of a coat continuing the collar; — usually in *pl.* [holds.]

lap'ful (lăp'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as the lap

lap'i-da-ry (lăp'ĭ-dā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *lapidarius,* fr. *lapis* stone.] **1.** An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones. **2.** A connoisseur of gems or precious stones or of lapidary work. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to the art of cutting or engraving stones. **2.** Engraved on stone.

lap'i-date (-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *lapidatus,* p. p. of *lapidare,* fr. *lapis* stone.] To stone; kill by stoning.

la-pid'i-fy (lȧ-pĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [L. *lapis, -idis,* stone + *-fy.*] To petrify. — **la-pid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

la-pil'lus (-pĭl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [L.] A small stone; specif., in *pl.,* small volcanic stony or glassy fragments.

‖ **la'pis** (lā'pĭs; lăp'ĭs), *n.; pl.* LAPIDES (lăp'ĭ-dēz). [L.] A stone; — chiefly used in Latin phrases; as: **la'pis la'zu-li** (lāz'ū-lī), a stone of a rich azure blue (probably the sapphire of the ancients); also, its color.

Lap'i-thæ (lăp'ĭ-thē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαπίθαι.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thessalian people whose king, Pirithous, invited the centaurs to his wedding. The centaurs, inflamed with wine, attempted to seize the bride and other maidens, but were defeated by the Lapithæ aided by Theseus.

lap joint. A joint made by one layer, part, or piece overlapping another.

Lap'land-er (lăp'lăn-dĕr), *n.* A Lapp.

Lapp (lăp), *n.* **1.** One of a Mongoloid race, of northern Scandinavia and parts of Russia, very short and extremely brachycephalous. **2.** The language of the Lapps, a Finnic tongue.

lap'per (lăp'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, laps.

lap'pet (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [Dim. of *lap* a fold.] **1.** A loose fold or flap of a garment or headdress. **2.** Anything in a fold or loosely pendent, as a flap of flesh, a lobe of the ear, etc.

laps'a-ble (lăp'sȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to lapse.

lapse (lăps), *n.* [L. *lapsus,* fr. *labi,* p. p. *lapsus,* to slide, fall.] **1.** A slip, as of tongue or pen; a fault; a slight deviation from truth, accuracy, etc. **2.** *Theol.* A fall or apostasy. **3.** *Law.* The termination or failure of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it or failure of contingency. **4.** A gliding or slipping; a gradual passing, esp. from a higher to a lower state, or in time; — usually of immaterial things or fig.; as, the *lapse* of centuries. **5.** A falling into ruin or disuse.

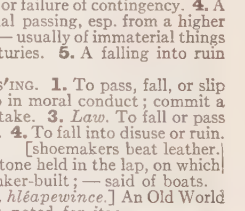
— *v. i.;* LAPSED (lăpst); LAPS'ING. **1.** To pass, fall, or slip by lapse. **2.** To slide or slip in moral conduct; commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake. **3.** *Law.* To fall or pass from one to another by lapse. **4.** To fall into disuse or ruin.

laps'i-ble, *a.* Lapsable. [shoemakers beat leather.]

lap'stone' (lăp'stōn'), *n.* A stone held in the lap, on which

lap'streak' (-strēk'), *a.* Clinker-built; — said of boats.

lap'wing' (lăp'wĭng'), *n.* [AS. *hléapewince.*] An Old World plover (*Vanellus vanellus*) noted for its slow, irregular flight and shrill, wailing cry.


Lapwing. (⅛)

lar (lär), *n.* See LARES.

lar'board (lär'bōrd; -bĕrd), *n.* [ME. *ladde-borde.*] *Naut.* The port side of a ship; — superseded by *port* because of confusion with *starboard.* — **lar'board,** *adv.*

lar'ce-ner (lär'sĕ-nĕr), *n.* One who commits larceny.

lar'ce-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Having the character of larceny; committing larceny.

lar'ce-ny (lär'sĕ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *larcin,* OF. *larrecin,* L. *latrocinium,* fr. *latro* robber.] *Law.* The unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it; theft. The common law distinguished **grand larceny** and **petit, or petty, larceny** according to the value of the property stolen, but this distinction is generally abolished.

larch (lärch), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *larix, laricis,* larch.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Larix*) of pinaceous trees, having short, fascicled, deciduous leaves; also, their wood, usually tough and durable. **2.** Any of several conifers of related genera.

Branch of Larch (reduced) showing Leaves and mature Cones.

lard (lärd), *n.* [F., bacon, pig's fat, L. *lardum, laridum.*] The rendered fat of swine, esp. the internal abdominal fat. — *v. t.* **1.** To stuff or enrich with pork or

bacon. **2.** To fatten; enrich with fat. **3.** To smear with lard, fat, or grease. **4.** To garnish; bedeck; interlard.

lar-da'ceous (lär-dā'shŭs), *a.* Consisting of or like lard.

lard'er (lär'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *lardier.*] A place where meat and other articles of food are kept.

lar'don (lär'dŏn) } *n.* [F. *lardon,* fr. *lard* lard.] A strip
lar-doon' (lär-dōōn') } of pork or bacon used in larding.

lard'y (lär'dĭ), *a.* Containing or resembling lard.

la'res (lā'rēz; 3), *n. pl.; sing.* LAR (lär); *E. pl.* LARS (lärz). [L.] [*Often cap.*] *Roman Religion.* Orig., gods or spirits of particular localities, as of the house, fields, etc., later regarded as beneficent ancestral spirits.

large (lärj), *a.*; LARG'ER (lär'jĕr); LARG'EST (-jĕst). [F., fr. L. *largus.*] **1.** Liberal; lavish. *Obs.* **2.** Abundant; ample; also, broad; wide. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** Having more than usual power, capacity, or scope; comprehensive; capacious; as, a *large* mind, heart, sympathy. **4.** Exceeding most other things of like kind in bulk, capacity, etc.; big; great; — opposed to *small;* as, a *large* house, army, sum. The word *great,* and not *large,* is used to qualify words denoting linear extent; as, *great* length; a *great* distance. **5.** Full in statement; diffuse; prolix. *Archaic.* **6.** Lax; unrestrained; of speech or language, loose; broad. *Archaic.* **7.** *Naut.* Of the wind, free; fair; favorable, esp. when on the quarter or abeam. — **Syn.** See GREAT.

— *adv.* **1.** Amply; fully; liberally; freely. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* With the wind free, or abaft the beam; as, to sail *large.* — *n.* Liberty; freedom. *Obs., exc. in:* **at large. a** Without restraint or confinement; as, to go *at large.* Hence: **b** In general; as, the people *at large.* **c** Of representatives, etc., for the whole of a State, or other division having subdivisions. *U. S.* — **large'ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

lar'gess } (lär'jĕs), *n.* [F. *largesse,* fr. *large* large.] Lib-
lar'gesse } eral giving; a liberal gift; a bounty bestowed.

‖ **lar-ghet'to** (lär-gĕt'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Less slow than *largo,* and rather more so than *adagio.*

‖ **lar'go** (lär'gō), *a. & adv.* [It., fr. L. *largus.*] *Music.* Slow or slowly; — more so than *adagio.*

lar'i-at (lăr'ĭ-ăt), *n.* [Sp. *la reata* the rope.] **1.** A long, small rope with a running noose, for catching cattle, etc.; a lasso. **2.** A rope for picketing horses. *Western U. S.*

lar'ine (lăr'ĭn; lā'rĭn), *a.* [L. *larus* a sea bird, perh. gull.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the gull family (*Laridæ*).

lark (lärk), *n.* [AS. *lāwerce, lāferce.*] **1.** Any of numerous singing birds (family *Alaudidæ*), mostly of Europe, Asia, and Africa; esp., the skylark. **2.** Any of various more or less similar birds, as the meadow larks, titlarks, etc.

lark, *v. i.* To sport; frolic; also, to ride across country or over obstacles. — *v. t.* To make sport of. — *n.* A frolic; merry adventure. — **lark'er,** *n. All Colloq.*

lark'er, *n.* A catcher of larks.

lark'spur (lärk'spûr), *n.* Any of a genus (*Delphinium*) of ranunculaceous plants, many of which are cultivated for their showy flowers with spurred calyx.

Larkspur.

lar'ri-kin (lăr'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *larrikin* a mischievous or frolicsome youth, *larrick* lively, careless, *larrack* careless.] A rowdy street loafer. — *a.* Rowdy; rough. *Both Australia & Eng.*

lar'rup (lăr'ŭp), *v. t.* To beat or flog soundly. *Colloq.*

lar'um (lăr'ŭm, lā'rŭm). Short for ALARUM. *Archaic.*

lar'va (lär'vȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -VÆ (-vē). [L. *larva* ghost, mask.] *Zoöl.* **a** The immature, wingless, often wormlike form (as the caterpillar, grub, etc.) in which insects that undergo metamorphosis hatch from the egg, and in which they remain prior to the pupa or chrysalis stage. **b** The early form of any animal which must pass through a metamorphosis, as the tadpole of a frog.

lar'val (-vȧl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the stage of, a larva.

lar'vat-ed (lär'vāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *larvatus* bewitched. See LARVA.] Masked; clothed as with a mask; concealed.

la-ryn'ge-al (lȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; lăr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* [From LARYNX.] Of, pertaining to, or used on, the larynx.

lar'yn-gi'tis (lăr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See LARYNX; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the larynx. — **lar'yn-git'ic** (-jĭt'ĭk), *a.*

lar'yn-gol'o-gy (lăr'ĭŋ-gŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See LARYNX; -LOGY.] Systematized knowledge of the larynx; pathology of the larynx. — **la-ryn'go-log'i-cal** (lȧ-rĭŋ'gō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lar'yn-gol'o-gist** (lăr'ĭŋ-gŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

la-ryn'go-scope (lȧ-rĭŋ'gō-skōp), *n.* [See LARYNX; -SCOPE.] An apparatus for examining the interior of the larynx.

lar'yn-got'o-my (lăr'ĭŋ-gŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [From Gr. See LARYNX; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the larynx.

lar'ynx (lăr'ĭŋks), *n.*; *pl.* LARYNGES (lȧ-rĭn'jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. λάρυγξ, -υγγος.] The modified upper part of the trachea, or windpipe. In man and other mammals, and in amphibians, it is the organ of voice. Cf. SYRINX.

las'car (lăs'kär; lăs-kär'), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *lashkar* an army.] An East Indian native sailor employed on a European vessel.

las-civ'i-ous (lă-sĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lascivia* wantonness, fr. *lascivus* wanton.] **1.** Wanton; lewd; lustful. **2.** Tending to produce voluptuous or lewd emotions. — **las-civ'i-ously,** *adv.* — **las-civ'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

lash (lăsh), *n.* [ME. *lasche* whiplash, blow.] **1.** A stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough; hence, a sweeping stroke. **2.** The thong or cord of a whip; also, anything used for whipping. **3.** A stroke of satire, sarcasm, denunciation, or the like; a cut. **4.** An eyelash.

— *v. t.* **1.** To whip, scourge, strike, drive, or impel, with or as with a lash. **2.** To belabor with words; berate. **3.** To throw with a jerk or quickly and impetuously; as, to *lash* out scornful words. *Obs. or R.* — *v. i.* **1.** To rush; dash; of rain, tears, etc., to pour; of light, to flash. **2.** To ply the whip; strike; to direct censure or sarcasm.

lash, *v. t.* To bind fast with a cord, thong, or chain.

lash'er (lăsh'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who lashes, or whips. **2.** The water rushing through the opening of a weir; also, the pool into which the water falls. *Eng., Chiefly Local.*

lash'er, *n.* One who, or that which, lashes, or fastens.

lash'ing, *vb. n.* **1. a** Act of one who lashes, or binds. **b** That which is used in binding, as a cord. **2.** Act of one who lashes, or strikes with or as with a lash; castigation.

lass (lăs), *n.* [ME. *lasse, lascе.*] **1.** A young woman; girl; sweetheart. **2.** A maidservant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

las'sie (lăs'ĭ), *n.* A young girl; lass. *Chiefly Scot.*

las'si-tude (lăs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *lassitudo,* fr. *lassus* faint, weary.] Condition of body or mind when its voluntary functions are performed with difficulty, and only by strong exertion of will; debility; weariness.

Syn. Lassitude, languor are often interchangeable. But **languor** is apt to imply real or affected want of energy or interest; **lassitude,** rather relaxation or flagging of energy.

las'so (-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -SOS (-ōz). [Sp. *lazo,* L. *laqueus.* See LACE.] A rope or long thong with a running noose, used to catch horses, etc. *Chiefly Sp. Amer. or Southwestern U. S.* — *v. t.* To catch with a lasso. — **las'so-er,** *n.*

lasso cell. *Zoöl.* A nematocyst.

last (lăst), *n.* [AS. *hlæst,* fr. *hladan* to lade.] A certain (varying) weight or measure, formerly much used in commerce, often estimated at 4,000 lbs.

last, *n.* [AS. *lāst* trace, footstep.] A wooden block shaped like the human foot, on which boots or shoes are formed. — *v. t.* To shape with a last; fasten or fit to a last.

last, *a.* [Contr. of *latest,* superl. of *late.*] **1.** Being or remaining after all others; final; hindmost; farthest. **2.** Most recent; as, *last* week. **3.** Lowest in rank or degree; as, the *last* prize. **4.** Furthest from a given quality, character, or condition; most unlikely; least fit; as, he is the *last* person to suspect. **5.** Conclusive; final; as, the *last* word on a subject. **6.** Supreme; utmost; as, of the *last* importance.

Syn. Last, latest, final, ultimate, eventual, extreme. That is **last** which follows all others, esp. of the same sort; that is **latest** which is furthest advanced toward a given or set time, or is nearest to the present time; as, the *last* page, the *latest* train. That is **final** which definitely closes a series or process; that is **ultimate** which comes, or is attained, at last; as, a *final* decision; *ultimate* success. But *ultimate* is also used of that beyond which one cannot go, as in tracing a process; as, *ultimate* constituents. That is **eventual** which ultimately falls out or results; as, there will come *eventual* rest. **Extreme** is now synonymous with *last* only in "*extreme* unction."

Last Judgment, *Theol.,* God's or Christ's final judgment of mankind; also, the time of it. — **L. Supper,** the supper which was partaken of by Christ and his disciples on the night of his betrayal.

— *adv.* **1.** After all others; at the end. **2.** At a time or on an occasion which is last. **3.** In conclusion; lastly. **4.** In the end; finally; at last.

— *n.* That which is last; end.

last, *v. i.* [AS. *læstan* to perform, follow, last, fr. *lāst, læst,* footstep, course.] **1.** To continue in time; endure. **2.** To endure in a given use; continue unimpaired, unexhausted, or the like; as, this cloth *lasts* well. — *n.* Endurance.

last'er (lăs'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, endures.

last'er, *n.* A workman who shapes boots or shoes on lasts; a tool for stretching leather on a last.

last'ing, *n.* **1.** Continuance; endurance. **2.** A durable woolen stuff, used for women's shoes, etc.; everlasting.

last'ing, *p. a.* Existing or continuing a long while; enduring; durable. — **last'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **last'ing-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Lasting, permanent, durable, stable. Lasting (sometimes equivalent to *everlasting*) implies long continuance; that is **permanent** (opposed to *temporary*) which is fixed or established, especially in a given state or position.

Durable commonly implies power of resistance to destructive agencies. That is **stable** which is firmly fixed.

last'ly, *adv.* **1.** In conclusion; at last. **2.** Finally. *Obs.*

Lat'a-ki'a (lăt'ȧ-kē'ȧ), *n.* [Turk.] A superior kind of Turkish smoking tobacco.

latch (lăch), *n.* [ME. *lacche*, prob. fr. *lacchen* to seize, AS. *læccan.*] A movable piece which holds anything in place by entering a notch or cavity; esp., the catch which holds a door or gate closed, though it be not bolted. — *v. t. & i.* To catch or fasten by means of a latch.

latch'et (lăch'ĕt ; 24), *n.* [OF. *lachet*, dial. form of F. *lacet* lace, dim. of *lacs.* See LACE.] A string fastening a shoe.

latch'key' (lăch'kē'), *n.* A key used to lift or pull back a latch of a door; loosely, a front-door key.

latch'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A string passed through a hole in a door to permit the raising of the latch from outside.

late (lāt), *a.*; LAT'ER (lā'tẽr), or LAT'TER (lăt'ẽr); LAT'EST (lā'tĕst), or LAST (lăst). [AS. *læt.*] **1.** Coming or doing after the usual or proper time; tardy. **2.** Far advanced toward the end or close; as, *late* in the day. **3.** Existing, or holding some position or relationship, recently, but not now; lately deceased, or gone out of office. **4.** Recent; as, the *late* rains. **5.** Continuing or doing until an advanced hour; as, *late* revels. — **Syn.** See NEW, SLOW.

Late Latin, Low Latin, Latin in the latest stages, including the barbarous coinages from other languages, as German, French, etc., made after the classic Latin had become a dead language for the people.

— *adv.* **1.** After the usual, proper, or appointed time; after delay; — opposed to *early.* **2.** Far on in the night, day, week, etc. **3.** Not long ago; recently.

— *n.* Recentness; — only in : **of late,** in time not long past, or near the present; lately.

lat'ed (lāt'ĕd), *a.* Belated. *Poetic.*

la-teen' (lă-tēn'), *a.* [F. voile *latine* a lateen sail; prop., a *Latin* sail.] *Naut.* Designating, or pert. to, a peculiar rig common in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters.

lateen sail, *Naut.*, a triangular sail extended by a long yard slung to the mast, which is usually low. See DHOW, *Illust.*

late'ly (lāt'lĭ), *adv.* Not long ago; recently; of late.

la'ten-cy (lā'tĕn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being latent.

late'ness (lāt'nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being late.

la'tent (lā'tĕnt), *a.* [L. *latens, -entis*, fr. *latere* to lie hid.] Not visible or apparent; hidden; concealed.

Syn. Latent, dormant, quiescent, potential. **Latent** applies to that which is present without showing itself; **dormant** to that which is present without manifesting activity; as, *latent* ambiguities, a *latent* meaning; *dormant* energy. **Quiescent** emphasizes rather the cessation of action than the presence of energy; as, after a violent eruption the volcano became *quiescent.* That is **potential** which, though not actually existing now, may come into existence at some future time (which exists not *in esse,* but *in posse*); as, a *potential* artist, *potential* energy; "The apple already lies *potentially* in the blossom."

latent heat, *Physics,* the thermal equivalent of the energy expended in melting unit mass of a solid or vaporizing unit mass of a liquid; or, conversely, the thermal equivalent of the energy set free in the process of solidification or of liquefaction.

la'tent-ly, *adv.* In a latent manner.

lat'er (lā'tẽr), *a. & adv., compar.* of LATE.

lat'er-al (lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *lateralis*, fr. *latus, lateris*, side.] Of or pertaining to the side; situated at, directed toward or coming from, the side. — **lat'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

Lat'er-an (-ăn), *n.* [L. *Lateranus.*] **1.** The church of St. John Lateran, the cathedral church of Rome and the highest in rank of all Roman Catholic churches. In this church several ecclesiastical councils (hence called *Lateran councils*) have been held. **2.** The palace (Palazzo del Laterano) adjoining the basilica of St. John Lateran in Rome.

lat'er-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [L. *later* brick, tile.] *Petrog.* A porous, reddish, usually ferruginous, earth formed by decomposition of certain rocks in tropical regions; hence, any surface soil similarly formed.

lat'er-i'tious (-ĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *latericius*, fr. *later* a brick.] Like bricks; of the color of (red) bricks.

la-tes'cent (lă-tĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *latescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *latescere* to be concealed, fr. *latere* to be hid.] Becoming concealed, hidden, or latent. — **la-tes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

lat'est (lāt'ĕst), *a.* **1.** Last. *Archaic.* **2.** Superlative of LATE. — **Syn.** See LAST.

la'tex (lā'tĕks), *n.* [L., a fluid.] *Bot.* A milky fluid found in certain cells, as of the milkweeds, euphorbias, etc.

lath (lăth), *n.*; *pl.* LATHS (lăthz). [AS. *lætt.*] **1.** A narrow strip of wood used to nail to the framework of a building as a groundwork to support plastering, etc. **2.** Laths collectively; lath work; hence, sheet metal, wire cloth, etc., used for the same purpose. — *v. t.* To cover or line with laths.

lathe (lāth), *n.* **1.** A machine by which a piece of hard material is held and rotated while being shaped by a tool. **2.** A form of potter's wheel. — *v. t.*; LATHED (lāthd); LATH'ING (lāth'ĭng). To cut or shape with a lathe.

lathe, *n.* The movable frame of a loom, carrying the reed for separating the warp threads and beating up the weft.

lath'er (lăth'ẽr), *n.* One who places laths for the plaster.

lath'er, (lăth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *léaðor* washing soda.] **1.** Foam or froth with soap and water. **2.** Foam from profuse sweating. — *v. t.* **1.** To spread over with lather. **2.** To beat; flog. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To form lather, or a froth like lather. — **lath'er-er,** *n.* — **lath'er-y,** *a.*

lath'ing (lăth'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of putting laths in position. **2.** Laths collectively; lath work.

lath'y (lăth'ĭ), *a.* Like a lath; long and slender; thin.

lat'i-cif'er-ous (lăt'ĭ-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *latex, laticis*, a liquid + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Containing latex.

Lat'in (lăt'ĭn), *a.* [L. *Latinus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Latium, a country of ancient Italy, or its people, the Latins, or the language used by the Romans, or Latins. **2.** Designating, or belonging to, the Roman Catholic Church, its rites, etc., esp. as opposed to the Greek Church. **3.** Designating, or pert. to, the peoples (French, Italian, Spanish, etc.) whose languages are descended from the Latin.

— *n.* **1.** The language of ancient Latium and Rome, and until the 17th century the general language of learning and diplomacy in western Europe. **2.** One of the people of ancient Latium or Rome.

Lat'in-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A Latin idiom or mode of speech.

Lat'in-ist, *n.* A Latin scholar.

La-tin'i-ty (lă-tĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The use of the Latin tongue, style, or idiom; style in writing or speaking Latin.

Lat'in-ize (lăt'ĭn-īz), *v. t.* To translate into, or express in, Latin; conform to the Latin form or character. — *v. i.* To use Latinisms.

lat'ish (lāt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat late.

lat'i-tude (lăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *latitudo* breadth, fr. *latus* broad.] **1.** Breadth; width; extent; scope. *Now Rare.* **2.** Freedom from narrow restrictions; independence of action, thought, opinion, etc.; liberality of interpretation. **3.** *Geog.* Angular distance on a meridian; now, angular distance, north or south, from the equator. **4.** A region or locality as marked by its latitude; as, cold *latitudes.* **5.** *Astron.* Angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic; — in full *celestial latitude.* — **lat'i-tu'di-nal,** *a.*

lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (-nā'rĭ-ăn ; 3), *a.* Indifferent or opposed to a strict application of any particular standard of belief or opinion, esp. in religion. — *n.* One who practices or approves latitude in belief, esp. religious belief, or conduct, as a member of the Broad Church party in the Church of England. — **lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

La-to'na (lȧ-tō'nȧ), *n.* [L.] *Roman Myth.* Leto.

la-tri'a (lȧ-trī'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λατρεία, fr. λατρεύειν to serve.] *R. C. Ch.* The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God only; — disting. from *dulia* and *hyperdulia.*

la-trine' (lȧ-trēn'), *n.* [L. *latrina.*] A privy, as in a camp.

-latry. [Gr. λατρεία service.] A suffix denoting *worship of;* as in demon*olatry, worship of* demons.

lat'ten (lăt'ĕn), *n.* [OF. *laton.*] A kind of brass or brasslike alloy hammered into thin sheets, formerly much used for church utensils; hence, any metal in thin sheets, as sheet tin.

lat'ter (-ẽr), *a.* [ME. *later, lætter* (AS. *lætra*), compar. of *lat* late.] **1.** More recent; later; esp., being of, or pert. to, the end of a period; as, the *latter* part of the week. **2.** Of two things, being the one mentioned second; — opp. to *former.* **3.** Last; final; — now rare exc. in *latter days.*

Latter-day Saint. A Mormon.

lat'ter-ly, *adv.* Lately; recently; at a later period.

lat'ter-most (-mōst), *a.* Last; hindmost.

lat'tice (lăt'ĭs), *n.* [F. *lattis* lathwork, fr. *latte* lath.] **1.** A kind of wood or metal network of strips; — called also *latticework;* hence, any window, gate, or the like, having a lattice. **2.** A lattice or an imitation of one, usually painted red, used as the sign of an alehouse or inn. *Obs. or Hist.*

— *v. t.;* -TICED (-ĭst); -TIC-ING (-ĭ-sĭng). **1.** To make a lattice of; give the appearance of a lattice to. **2.** To close or inclose with latticework; furnish with a lattice.

lat'tice-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* A lattice, or lattices collectively.

lat'tic-ing (lăt'ĭ-sĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making a lattice, or of fitting a lattice. **2.** A lattice; latticework.

laud (lôd), *n.* [L. *laus, laudis.*] **1.** High commendation; praise; exaltation. **2.** In *pl. Eccl.* In the Roman Catholic Church and with some Anglicans, a religious service chiefly of praise, usually at daybreak. **3.** A song of praise; specif., an ascription or hymn of praise to God. — *v. t.* To praise; celebrate; extol.

laud'a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being laudable.

laud'a-ble (lôd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Praiseworthy; commendable. **2.** *Old Med.* Healthy; not noxious; as, *laudable* pus. — **laud'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **lau'da-bly,** *adv.*

lau'da-num (lô'dȧ-nŭm), *n.* [Prob. orig. same word as *labdanum.* See LABDANUM.] Formerly, any of various preparations of opium; now, tincture of opium.

lau-da'tion (lô-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of lauding; praise.

laud'a-to-ry (lôd'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to or expressing praise.

laud'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lauds.

taugh (läf), *v. i.* [AS. *hlehhan, hlyhhan, hliehhan.*] **1.** To show mirth, satisfaction, or derision, by peculiar movement of the muscles of the face, particularly of the mouth, and usually by the emission of explosive or chuckling sounds from the throat; to have the emotion characteristic of laughter; — often used with *over, about, at,* etc. **2.** To be or appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, mirthful, lively, or brilliant; sparkle; sport; as, waters *laughing* in the sun. *Poetic.*

to laugh in one's sleeve, to regard a person with amusement while preserving a serious demeanor.

— *v. t.* To affect or influence (in a specified manner), or to effect, express, or utter, by means of laughter or ridicule.

— *n.* Act of laughing; expression of mirth, gayety, ridicule, etc., peculiar to man; the sound of laughing.

laugh'a-ble (läf'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite laughter. — **laugh'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **laugh'a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Ludicrous, ridiculous, comical, comic, droll, funny, amusing, humorous, witty, merry, facetious, waggish, sportive. — **Laughable, ludicrous, ridiculous, comical, comic, droll, funny.** **Laughable** applies to whatever is fit to provoke laughter; **ludicrous** commonly suggests laughable absurdity or incongruity; **ridiculous** often adds the implication of contempt or derision; as, a *laughable* incident; a *ludicrous* predicament; a *ridiculous* gesticulation. **Comical** and **comic** apply to that which is mirth-provoking, *comic* being chiefly used of literary compositions intended to excite laughter. **Droll** implies laughable oddity; as, Thackeray's names are often inimitably *droll.* **Funny** applies in general to that which is amusing.

laugh'er, *n.* One who laughs.

laugh'ing, *p. a.* Fit to be treated or accompanied with laughter; — in phrases such as *this is no laughing matter.*

laughing gas, nitrous oxide, N_2O, a colorless, sweetish gas much used as an anæsthetic. It sometimes produces exhilaration and laughter. — **1. jackass,** a kingfisher (*Dacelogigas*) of Australia, about the size of a crow.

laugh'ing-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt.

laugh'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [AS. *hleahtor.*] **1.** The movement of the muscles of the face, esp. of the lips, with interrupted (often noisy) expulsion of air from the lungs, indicating merriment, satisfaction, or derision; also, an expression of the eyes or countenance indicative of merriment or keen amusement. **2.** A cause of, or subject for, laughter.

launch (länch; lônch), *v. t.* [OF. *lanchier, lancier,* fr. *lance* lance. See LANCE.] **1.** To throw, as a lance; hurl. **2.** To cause to slide into the water; set afloat. **3.** To send out; start (one) on a career; set going; as, to *launch* an enterprise. — *v. i.* **1.** To move with force and swiftness, like a ship sliding into the water; plunge; as, to *launch* into extravagance. **2.** To set out, as on the sea; — often used with *forth* or *out.*

— *n.* **1.** The movement of a vessel from the land into the water, esp. by sliding from the stocks; the act or process causing this movement; — often used fig. **2.** *Naut.* **a** The largest boat of a ship of war. **b** Any open, or largely undecked, power-driven boat.

launch'er, *n.* One who launches.

laun'der (län'dẽr; lôn'dẽr), *v. t.* [From obs. *launder* a washerwoman, F. *lavandière,* fr. L. *lavandus* to be washed, *lavare* to wash.] To wash, as clothes; wash and iron. — *n.* A sluice; trough. — **laun'der-er,** *n.* [laundering.]

laun'dress (-drẽs), *n.* A woman whose employment is

laun'dry (-drĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DRIES (-drĭz). **1.** Act of laundering; a washing. **2.** A place where laundering is done. **3.** Articles sent to a laundry to be washed. *Colloq.* [ing.]

laun'dry-man (-măn), *n.* A man whose business is launder-

Laun'fal, Sir (-fȧl). A knight of the Round Table, steward of King Arthur. He had an inexhaustible purse.

lau-ra'ceous (lô-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *laurus* laurel.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Lauraceæ*) of shrubs and trees, including the laurel, sassafras, cinnamon, and other plants, noted for their aromatic or medicinal properties.

lau're-ate (lô'rē-ăt), *a.* [L. *laureatus,* fr. *laurea* laurel tree, *laureus* of laurel, *laurus* laurel.] **1.** Crowned with laurel as a mark of honor; hence: distinguished; worthy of honor, esp. for poetic excellence. **2.** Composed of laurel.

— *n.* One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate.

— (lô'rē-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To honor by crowning with a wreath of laurel. **2.** Specif.: **a** To confer a university degree upon. **b** To appoint as poet laureate. — **lau're-ate-ship',** *n.* — **lau're-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

lau'rel (lô'rĕl; lŏr'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *lorier, laurier,* deriv. of L. *laurus.*] **1.** Either of two species of trees or shrubs constituting a genus (*Laurus*); esp., the bay laurel, or bay tree (*L. nobilis*), of southern Europe. Its foliage was used by the ancient Greeks as a mark of distinction; later, a crown of laurel indicated academic honors. **2.** Any of various trees or shrubs resembling the true laurel. See KALMIA. **3.** A crown of laurel; hence: honor; distinction; — esp. in the *pl.*; as, to win *laurels.*

— *v. t.*; -RELED (-rĕld; -ĕld) or -RELLED; -REL-ING or -REL-LING. To deck or crown with laurel.

Lau-ren'tian (lô-rĕn'shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.* Pertaining to or near the St. Lawrence River; specif., *Geol.,* pert. to or designating a series of granitoid rocks included in the Archæan.

lau'rus-tine (lô'rŭs-tĭn), *n.* [NL. *laurustinus;* L. *laurus* laurel + *tinus* laurustine.] A European caprifoliaceous evergreen, spring-blooming shrub (*Viburnum tinus*).

lau'wine (lô'wĭn), *n.* [G.] An avalanche.

la'va (lä'vȧ), *n.* [It., orig. in Naples, a torrent of rain overflowing the streets, fr. It. & L. *lavare* to wash.] Fluid rock such as issues from a volcano, or such rock solidified.

la-va'bo (lȧ-vā'bō), *n. R. C. Ch.* **a** A passage (*Ps.* xxv. 6–12 in the Douay version; xxvi. 6–12 in other Bibles) recited by the priest in the Mass, after the offertory, while washing his hands; — from L. *lavabo* (I will wash) the first word in the Vulgate version. **b** More esp., the ritual act itself. **c** The towel or basin used in this washing.

lav'age (lăv'ăj; F. lȧ-vȧzh'), *n.* [F. See LAVE to wash.] A washing; esp., *Med.,* the washing out of the stomach.

‖ **la val'lière'** *or* ‖ **la'val'lière'** (lȧ'vȧl'yâr'; *colloq.* lä'vȧ-lēr'), *n.* [F., a sort of necktie, perh. from Louise de La *Vallière,* mistress of Louis XIV.] A neck ornament consisting of a chain and single pendant, or drop.

la-va'tion (lȧ-vā'shŭn), *n.* A washing; cleansing.

lav'a-to-ry (lăv'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). [L. *lavatorium.* See LAVE to wash.] **1.** A basin or other vessel for washing. **2.** *Eccl.* A ritual washing of the hands by a celebrant of the Eucharist. Cf. LAVABO, **b.** **3.** **a** A place for washing the hands and face, as in hotels, schools, etc. **b** A laundry. *Rare.*

lave (lāv), *v. t.*; LAVED (lāvd); LAV'ING (lāv'ĭng). [AS. *lafian.*] To lade or pour, as with a ladle.

lave, *v. t.* [F. *laver,* L. *lavare.*] To wash; bathe; wash or flow along or against. — *v. i.* To bathe; wash one's self.

la-veer' (lȧ-vēr'), *v. i.* [D. *laveren.*] *Naut.* To beat; tack. *Obs. or R.*

lav'en-der (lăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [Prob. through OF., fr. LL. *lavendula.*] **1.** A European mint (*Lavandula vera*) bearing spikes of pale purple flowers. **2.** The fragrant dried leaves and flowers of this plant. **3.** The pale purplish color of lavender flowers. — *a.* Of the color lavender.

la'ver (lā'vẽr), *n.* [L., a water plant.] Any of several common purple edible seaweeds (as *Porphyra laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*).

la'ver, *n.* [OF. *laveoir,* L. *lavatorium* a washing place.] **1.** A vessel for washing; basin or bowl for water. *Now Poetic.* **2.** *Jewish Antiq.* **a** A large brazen vessel in which the priests washed their hands and feet. **b** One of several vessels in Solomon's Temple in which the offerings for burnt sacrifices were washed. **3.** That which washes or cleanses; esp., the water of baptism.

lav'ish (lăv'ĭsh), *a.* [OF. *lavasse, lavache,* a deluge of rain. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** Expending or bestowing profusely; prodigal; — often used with *of* or *in;* as, *lavish* of, or in, praise. **2.** Expended or produced profusely; excessive; as, *lavish* expenditure. — **Syn.** Wasteful, extravagant, exuberant, unstinted. See PROFUSE.

— *v. t.* To use lavishly; squander. — **lav'ish-er,** *n.* — **lav'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **lav'ish-ment,** *n.* — **lav'ish-ness,** *n.*

lav'rock (lăv'rŭk; lāv'rŭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LARK.

law (lô), *n.* [AS. *lagu,* fr. Scand.] **1.** Binding custom or rule of conduct, or the whole body of such customs and rules; also, the regulation or state of society brought about by their existence and enforcement. **2.** **a** Legal science; jurisprudence. **b** Trial or remedial justice under the laws; litigation; as, to go to *law.* **c** In England and many British colonies, the system of rules expounded and remedies administered by the common-law courts, as distinct from courts of *equity* (which see). **d** The legal profession as a whole; — usually with *the.* **3.** The Jewish or Mosaic law, — contained in the Pentateuch, Joshua, and Ezekiel (xl.–xlviii.); also, this part of the Scriptures; hence, the Old Testament. **4.** A divine commandment or revelation; God's will. **5.** Collectively, the whole body of rules relating to one subject, or emanating from one source; as, divine *law;* Roman *law;* the *law* of real property. **6.** In arts, works, games, etc.: the rules of construction, or of procedure; a principle, maxim, or usage. **7.** *Philos. & Science.* A statement of an order or relation of phenomena invariable under the given conditions. **8.** *Math.* The rule or formula according to which anything, as the terms of a series, proceeds or comes into being. **9.** In certain sports, an allowance of time or distance given to a weaker competitor, an animal in the chase, or the like; a start; hence, mercy or indulgence.

— *v. i.* To go to law; litigate; — sometimes followed by *it. Colloq. or Dial.* [prise. *Archaic or Vulgar.*]

law (lô), **laws** (lôz), *interj.* An exclamation of mild sur-

law'-a-bid'ing, *a.* Obedient to the law.

law'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Conformable to law; legitimate. **2.** Constituted, authorized, or established, by law; rightful. — **law'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **law'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. **Lawful, legal, legitimate.** That is **lawful** which is in conformity with the principle or spirit of the law, moral

or juridical; that is **legal** which is in conformity with the letter or rules of the law as administered; as, a *lawful* contract; a *legal* proceeding. **Legitimate** (orig. of children lawfully begotten) has extended its meaning to anything sanctioned by known authority, or logically admissible, or in conformity with accepted standards; as, a *legitimate* conclusion; the *legitimate* drama.

law'giv'er (-gĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who enacts a law; a legislator.

law'less (lô'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without law; not regulated by law. **2.** Not restrained or controlled by the law of morality or society; unruly; disorderly; licentious. — **law'less-ly,** *adv.* **law'less-ness,** *n.* Quality or state of being lawless. — **Syn.** See ANARCHY.

law'mak'er (lô'māk'ẽr), *n.* A legislator; a lawgiver.

lawn (lôn), *n.* [Earlier *launelynen*, i. e., *lawn linen;* prob. from the town *Laon* in France.] A very fine linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric with a rather open texture.

lawn, *n.* [F. *lande* heath.] **1.** An open space between woods; glade. *Archaic or Poetic.* **2.** Grass land; esp., ground covered with fine grass kept closely mown.

lawn tennis. A variety of the game of tennis, usually played outdoors on a court of turf or some even surface.

lawn'y (lôn'ĭ), *a.* Made of, wearing, or resembling lawn.

lawn'y (lôn'ĭ), *a.* Having a lawn or lawns; like a lawn.

law'suit (lô'sūt'), *n.* A suit in law; a case before a court.

law'yer (lô'yẽr), *n.* **1.** One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law, as an attorney, counselor, solicitor, or barrister. **2.** A bramble; thorny stem of a brier. *Dial. Eng.*

lax (lăks), *a.* [L. *laxus.*] **1.** Of the bowels, loose; open; also, having the bowels loose. **2.** Not tense, firm, or rigid; loose; slack; as, a *lax* bandage. **3.** Not strict or stringent; vague; as, *lax* in discipline. **4.** *Bot.* Loose; scattered; open; as, a *lax* panicle.

Syn. Relaxed; slack; unconfined, unrestrained; dissolute, licentious, free. — **Lax, slack** (in fig. senses) are often interchangeable. But **lax** oftener implies the opposite of strictness, severity, or precision; **slack** suggests rather a contrast with vigor, promptitude, or briskness; as, *lax* discipline; *slack* in one's work.

lax-a'tion (lăk-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *laxatio.*] Act of loosening or relaxing; state of being loosened or relaxed.

lax'a-tive (lăk'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *laxatif,* L. *laxativus* mitigating, assuaging.] *Med.* **a** Relieving from constipation; — opp. to *astringent.* **b** Subject to looseness; — said of the bowels. **c** Characterized by looseness of the bowels; — said of a malady. — *n.* A laxative medicine.

lax'i-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *laxitas,* fr. *laxus* loose, slack.] Quality or state of being lax, or loose.

lax'ly, *adv.* In a lax manner.

lax'ness, *n.* Laxity.

lay (lā), *pret.* of LIE, to recline.

lay, *n.* [OF. *lai.*] **1.** A song; a simple lyric or short narrative poem; a ballad. **2.** A melody; any musical utterance.

-ay, *a.* [F. *lai,* L. *laicus,* Gr. λαϊκός of the people, lay, λαός, λεώς, people.] **1.** Of or pert. to the laity, as distinct from the clergy. **2.** Not of or from a particular profession.

lay, *v. t.;* LAID (lād); LAY'ING. [AS. *lecgan,* fr. *licgan* to lie.] **1.** To bring down, as with force; as, to *lay* one low. **2.** To calm; allay; suppress; as, to *lay* the dust. **3.** To put or set down in a recumbent position; deposit; as, to *lay* a book on the table. **4.** To bring forth and deposit (an egg or eggs). **5. a** To deposit as a pledge. *Obs.* **b** To wager; bet. **6.** To impose as a duty, burden, punishment, or the like; as, to *lay* a tax on land. **7.** To impute; charge. **8.** To put or place; as, to *lay* a cable; *lay* bricks. **9.** To coat; cover; spread; as, to *lay* plaster. **10.** To place or repose (something immaterial) in or on something or some one; as, he *lays* stress on correct grammar. **11.** To cause to be in, or to place in, a given position or state; as, to *lay* waste a region. **12.** To present or offer as true or valid, or for consideration; state; allege; submit; prefer; assert. **13.** To prepare; arrange; as, to *lay* a table.

to lay away, to lay by, to lay aside. — **to lay down. a** To put off or away; to give up; as, *to lay down* one's arms (i. e., to surrender) or one's life. **b** To construct the foundation or main features of; establish; as, *to lay down* a battleship. **c** To store, as wine. — **to lay,** *or* **put, heads together,** to consult. — **to lay in,** to store up; lay by. — **to lay on the table,** in parliamentary practice, to postpone, by vote, consideration of (a motion, report, etc.). — **to lay out. a** To extend or spread out; as, *to lay out* the desired books; *to lay out* a corpse. **b** To spend, as money. **c** To plan; to map out. — **to lay siege to,** to besiege. — **to lay up. a** To lay by; to store; as, to *lay up* one's savings. **b** To confine or disable, as with illness.

— *v. i.* **1.** To lay eggs. **2.** *Naut.* To place one's self in a (given) position; as, to *lay* forward. **3.** To wager; bet. **4.** To apply one's self vigorously; as, to *lay* to one's oars. **5.** To plan; prepare; scheme; as, he is *laying* for a chance to escape. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Colloq., U. S.* **6.** To lie (be prostrate, etc.). *Now Dial. or Vulgar.*

to lay about, *or* **to lay about one,** to strike vigorously in all directions; act vigorously. — **to lay on,** to strike; beat; attack. — **to lay out,** to purpose; plan; scheme.

— *n.* **1.** A share of the profit of a venture, esp. on whaling and sealing vessels; hence, employment on shares. **2.** A plan, field, or line of activity. *Slang or Cant.* **3.** The way in which a thing lies or is laid in relation to something else; as, the *lay* of the land.

lay days. The days allowed by the charter party for loading or unloading a vessel without demurrage.

lay'er (lā'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, lays. **2.** That which is laid; a stratum; bed; one thickness, course, or fold laid over or under another; as, a *layer* of clay; a *layer* of bricks. **3.** *Hort.* A shoot or branch which for propagation is usually bent to the ground, a portion being covered with earth.

lay'er-ing, *n. Hort.* Propagation by layers.

lay figure. [For older *layman,* D. *leeman, ledemann;* OD. *lede* a limb, joint, D. *ltd.*] **1.** An artist's adjustable model of the human body. **2.** A puppet.

lay'man (lā'măn), *n.* [*lay* + *man.*] One of the laity; one not of the clergy or some profession or class of experts.

lay'out' (lā'out'), *n. Chiefly Colloq.* **1.** Arrangement or plan. **2.** That which is laid or spread out; specif.: **a** An outfit or supply, as of tools or apparatus. **b** Something displayed; a spread; as, the dinner was a fine *layout. Slang or Cant.* **c** In faro, the cards of a suit fastened or painted on a table, or the leather table top on which they are painted, on which the players lay out their stakes; any design or pattern similarly used.

la'zar (lā'zär), *n.* [From *Lazarus* the beggar (*Luke* xvi. 20).] A person infected with a pestilential disease, esp. a poor person or beggar so afflicted; a leper. — **la'zar-like',** *a.*

laz'a-ret'to (lăz'ȧ-rĕt'ō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-ōz). Also **laz'a-ret'** (-rĕt'). [F. *lazaret* or It. *lazzeretto,* fr. *Lazarus.* See LAZAR.] **1.** A public hospital, esp. for lazars. **2.** *Naut.* In some merchant vessels, a space between decks, usually near the stern, used as a storeroom.

la'zar house (lā'zär). A lazaretto.

Laz'a-rus (lăz'ȧ-rŭs), *n.* [L. *Lazarus* or Gr. Λάζαρος, fr. Heb.] **1.** *Bib.* **a** The brother of Mary and Martha. Jesus raised him from the dead (*John* xi.). **b** The beggar in the parable of "the rich man and the beggar" (*Luke* xvi.), described as "full of sores." **2.** [*Sometimes l. c.*] A diseased, esp. a leprous, beggar.

laze (lāz), *v. i.* To be lazy or idle; act or lie lazily. — *v. t.* To waste in sloth; spend, as time, in idleness.

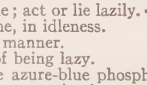
la'zi-ly (lā'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a lazy manner.

la'zi-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being lazy.

laz'u-lite (lăz'ū-līt), *n.* A native azure-blue phosphate of aluminium and magnesium, often occurring in crystals.

la'zy (lā'zĭ), *a.;* -ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); -ZI-EST. **1.** Disinclined to action or labor; indolent; slothful. **2.** Slow; sluggish. — **Syn.** See IDLE.

lazy strap. See HARNESS, *Illust.* — **1. tongs,** a system of jointed bars capable of great extension, orig. for picking up something at a distance.



Lazy tongs.

laz'za-ro'ne (lăz'ȧ-rō'nā; *It.* läd'zä-rō'nā), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It. *lazzarone.*] One of the homeless idlers of Naples.

lea (lē), *n.* [AS. *léah, léa.*] Pasture or grassland; meadow.

lea (lē), *n. Textile Manuf.* A varying measure of yarn; for linen, usually 300 yards; for cotton and silk, 120 yards.

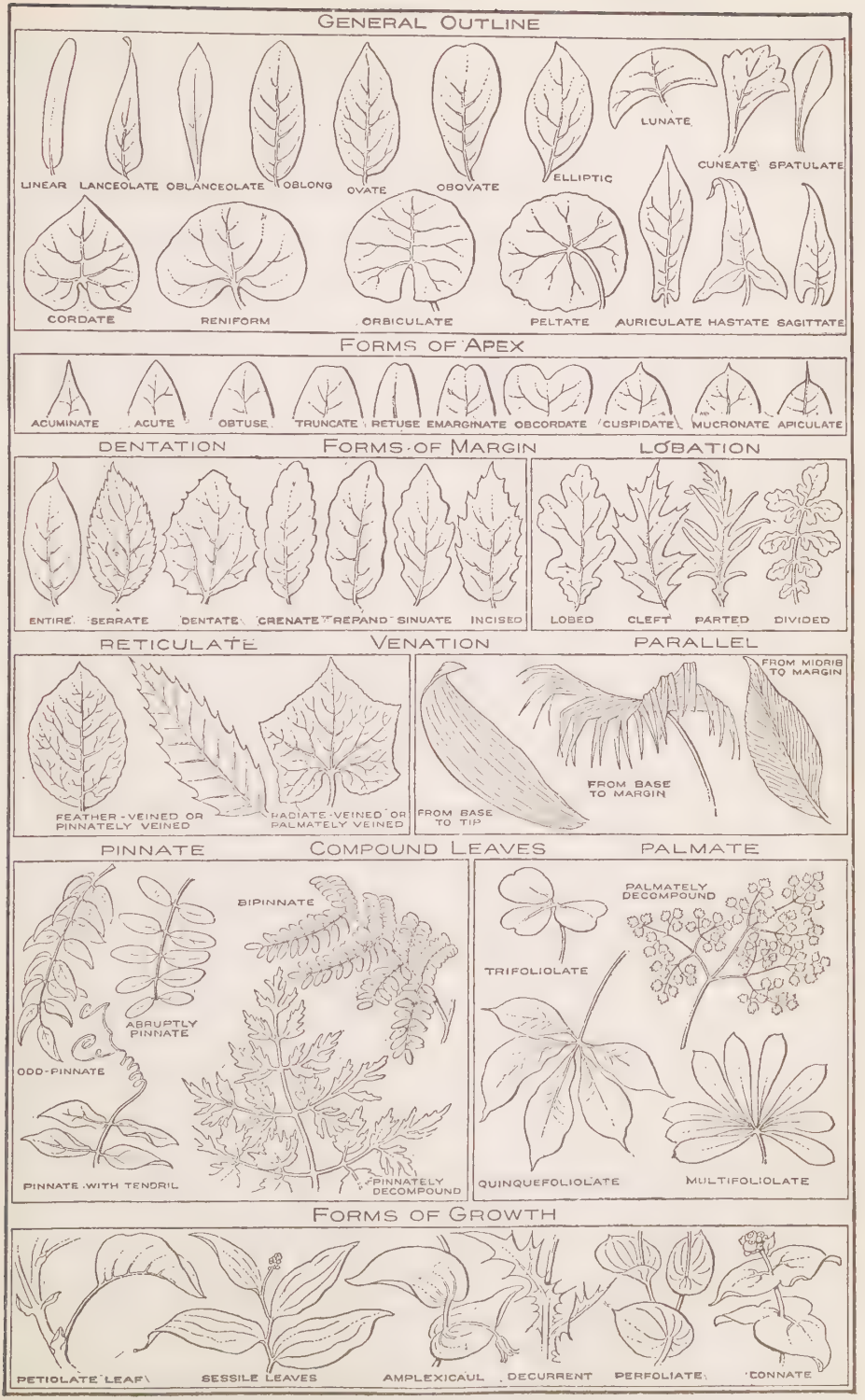
leach (lēch), *v. t.* **1.** To percolate (a liquid) through something, as ashes. **2.** To subject to the dissolving action of percolating liquid; as, to *leach* ashes. **3.** To dissolve out by percolation; as, to *leach* alkali from ashes. — *v. i.* To part with soluble constituents by percolation.

leach'y (-ĭ), *a.* Permitting percolation; porous; pervious.

lead (lĕd), *n.* [AS. *léad.*] **1.** A well-known metallic element, heavy, pliable, and inelastic. Symbol, *Pb* (L. *plumbum*); at. wt., 207.2; sp. gr., 11.4. It is usually found in the form of the sulphide galena, its chief ore. **2.** An article made of lead or an alloy of lead; as: **a** A plummet or mass of lead, as for sounding at sea. **b** *Print.* A thin strip of type metal (or of brass) to separate lines of type. **c** In *pl.* Sheets of lead used for roofing. **d** In *pl.* Lead framing for panes, as in windows. **3.** A thin cylinder of graphite used in pencils.

— *v. t.;* LEAD'ED (lĕd'ĕd); LEAD'ING. **1.** To cover, line, clog, or weight with lead. **2.** To fix (window glass) in position with leads. **3.** To glaze (pottery) with a glaze of which lead or one of its compounds is the chief constituent. **4.** *Print.* To place leads between the lines of;—often with *out.*

lead (lēd), *v. t.;* LED (lĕd); LEAD'ING. [AS. *lædan,* fr. *līðan* to go.] **1.** To bring or take (a person or animal); as, *led* into captivity; to *lead* captive. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To guide or conduct as with the hand; as, a father *leads* his child. **3.** To show the way, esp. by going with; serve as a way for; hence, fig.: to direct in action, opinion, etc.; counsel. **4.** To conduct or direct with authority; as, to *lead* an army. **5.** To precede and direct; hence, to be chief among; as, his name *led* all the rest. **6.** To draw or direct by influence, good or bad; induce. **7.** To guide or constrain


GENERAL OUTLINE
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RENIFORM
ORBICULATE
PELTATE
AURICULATE
HASTATE
SAGITTATE
FORMS OF APEX
ACUMINATE
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OBTUSE
TRUNCATE
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EMARGINATE
OBCORDATE
CUSPIDATE
MUCRONATE
APICULATE
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FORMS OF MARGIN
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SERRATE
DENTATE
CRENATE
REPAND
SINUATE
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DIVIDED
RETICULATE
VENATION
PARALLEL
FEATHER-VEINED OR PINNATELY VEINED
RADIATE-VEINED OR PALMATELY VEINED
FROM BASE TO TIP
FROM BASE TO MARGIN
FROM MIDRIB TO MARGIN
PINNATE
COMPOUND LEAVES
PALMATE
BIPINNATE
ABRUPTLY PINNATE
ODD-PINNATE
PINNATE WITH TENDRIL
PINNATELY DECOMPOUND
TRIFOLIOLATE
PALMATELY DECOMPOUND
QUINQUEFOLIOLATE
MULTIFOLIOLATE
FORMS OF GROWTH
PETIOLATE LEAF
SESSILE LEAVES
AMPLEXICAUL
DECURRENT
PERFOLIATE
CONNATE

LEAF

in a passage or course; hence : to proceed on, along, or in the way of; pass; spend; as, to *lead* a quiet life. **8.** To begin a game, round, or trick, with.

to lead off, to begin or take the lead in.

— *v. i.* **1.** To guide or conduct; be first; — in most of the analogous senses of *lead*, v. t. **2.** To be led; admit of being led. **3.** To tend or reach; take its course.

— *n.* **1.** Action of one that leads; guidance; direction. **2.** Precedence; also, measure of precedence. **3.** Act or right of playing first in a game, round, or trick; card, suit, or piece so played. **4. a** That which leads or acts as a guide. **b** An open channel in an ice field. **5.** *Naut.* The course of a rope from end to end. **6.** *Mining.* **a** A lode. **b** An alluvial deposit, as of gold, in an old river bed.

lead'en (lĕd'n), *a.* **1.** Made of lead; of the nature of lead; — often with special allusion to its qualities (as softness, heaviness, etc.). **2.** Hence : **a** Like lead in color; dull gray. **b** Base in quality; cheap. **3.** Heavy or dull; sluggish.

lead'er (lēd'ẽr), *n.* One that leads; as : **1. A** guide; conductor. **2.** A chief; commander. **3.** *Music.* A conductor or director of a band or choir; in an orchestra, the player at the head of the first violins; also, the first soprano in a chorus, or the first cornetist in a band. **4.** A horse harnessed in front of others. **5.** In *pl. Print.* A row of dots or hyphens to lead the eye across a space. **6.** A line of gut to which the snell of a fly hook is attached. **7.** A pipe to conduct water or other fluid. **8.** A chief article of trade, esp. one sold cheap to bring trade. **9.** An editorial article. *Chiefly Eng.* — **Syn.** See CHIEF.

lead'er-ship, *n.* Office, position, or dignity of a leader; also, [ability to lead.]

lead'ing (lēd'ĭng), *n.* Action of one that leads; guidance. — *p. a.* Guiding; directing; foremost. — **lead'ing-ly,** *adv.*

leading article, an editorial article; a leader.

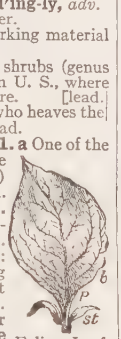
lead pencil (lĕd). A pencil of which the marking material is graphite (black lead).

lead plant (lĕd). Any of several fabaceous shrubs (genus *Amorpha*, esp. *A. canescens*) of the western U. S., where their presence is supposed to indicate lead ore. [lead.]

leads'man (lĕdz'măn), *n. Naut.* The man who heaves the

lead'y (lĕd'ĭ), *a.* Containing or resembling lead.

leaf (lēf), *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES (lēvz). [AS. *lēaf.*] **1. a** One of the lateral outgrowths of a stem; esp., one of the green expanded organs (**foliage leaves**) of plants. See *Illust.* p. 563. **b** A petal. *Colloq.* **2.** Tobacco leaves collectively. **3.** Collectively, the leaves of any plant as an article of commerce, as those of the tea plant. **4.** Something suggestive of a foliage leaf; as : **a** A part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages, one on each side. **b** A part that slides or is hinged, as of shutters, doors, etc. **c** A movable part of a table top. **d** Metal or other substance in a thin sheet or plate. **e** One of the layers of fat (**leaf fat**) about the kidneys of a hog, from which **leaf lard** is made. **f** One of the flat superposed strips which constitute certain springs.



Foliage Leaf. *b* Blade; *p* Petiole, or Leafstalk; *st* Stipule.

— *v. i.* To produce leaves; leave.

leaf'age (lēf'ăj), *n.* Foliage; leaves collectively.

leafed (lēft), *a.* Having (such) a leaf or (so many) leaves; — used in composition.

leaf'i-ness (lēf'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being leafy.

leaf'let (lēf'lĕt), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A division of a compound leaf. **2.** A small foliage leaf. **3.** A leaflike organ or part. **4.** A sheet of small pages folded, but not stitched; a folder.

leaf'stalk' (lēf'stôk'), *n.* A petiole. See LEAF, *Illust.*

leaf'y (-ĭ), *a.*; LEAF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Having, consisting of, or abounding in, leaves. **2.** Of the nature of a leaf.

league (lēg), *n.* [LL. *leuga, leuca,* of Celtic origin.] **1.** A measure of distance varying for different times and countries from about 2.4 to 4.6 miles (3.9–7.4 kilometers). In English-speaking countries it is estimated at three miles, either statute (**land league,** 4.83 km.) or nautical (**marine league,** 5.56 km.), but is usually employed indefinitely or poetically. **2.** A measure of area; a square league (5,760 acres for the English land league; about 4,409 acres, or 1,785 hectares, for the old Spanish land league).

league (lēg), *n.* [F. *ligue,* It. *liga, lega,* fr. L. *ligare* to bind.] A covenant between two or more nations, parties, or persons for the accomplishment of some purpose by continued united action, as mutual defense, etc.; also, the alliance so formed; a confederacy. — **Syn.** See ALLIANCE.

— *v. i. & t.*; LEAGUED (lēgd); LEA'GUING (lē'gĭng). To unite in a league; confederate. — **lea'guer** (lē'gẽr), *n.*

lea'guer, *n.* [D. *leger.*] **1.** A camp, orig. of a besieging army. *Hist.* **2.** A siege or beleaguering. — *v. t.* To besiege.

Le'ah (lē'ä). See LABAN.

leak (lēk), *n.* **1.** A crack or hole which (contrary to intention) admits or lets out water or other fluid; — also used fig.; as, a *leak* in the treasury. **2.** Act of leaking; leakage. **3.** *Elec.* A loss of electricity through imperfect insulation, or the point where it occurs.

— *v. i.* To let water or other fluid enter or escape (contrary to intention), as through a hole; also, to enter or escape in this manner, as a fluid; also, fig., to be divulged gradually; become known; — usually used with *out.* — *v. t.* To permit to enter or escape through a leak.

leak'age (lēk'ăj), *n.* **1.** A leaking; an entering or escaping by a leak. **2.** That which leaks in or out.

leak'y (-ĭ), *a.*; LEAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Permitting water or other fluid to leak in or out. **2.** Tattling; not close. *Colloq.* — **leak'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

leal (lēl), *a.* [OF. *leial.* See LOYAL.] Faithful; loyal; true. — **leal'ly** (lēl'lĭ), *adv. Both Now Poetic or Dial.*

lean (lēn), *v. i.*; LEANED (lēnd), sometimes LEANT (lĕnt); LEAN'ING. [AS. *hlinian, hleonian.*] **1.** To lie down or recline. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** To incline or bend so as to receive support; as, he *leaned* on his staff. **3.** To incline or bend from a vertical position; as, a *leaning* column. **4.** To incline in opinion or desire; tend; — used with *to, toward,* etc. **5.** To rely for support, comfort, etc.; — used with *on, upon,* or *against.* — *v. t.* To cause to lean; support or rest. — *n.* Act of leaning; slope or inclination.

lean (lēn), *a.* [AS. *hlæne.*] **1.** Wanting flesh; destitute of, or deficient in, fat; thin. **2.** Wanting fullness, richness, productiveness, etc.; scant. — **Syn.** Spare, meager, lank, gaunt. See THIN. — *n.* That part of flesh which is chiefly muscle without fat. — **lean'ly,** *adv.* — **lean'ness,** *n.*

Le-an'der (lē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* See HERO, 1.

lean'-to' (lēn'tōō'), *a.* Having only one slope or pitch; — of a roof. — *n.* A wing or extension with a lean-to roof.

leap (lēp), *v. i.*; LEAPED (lēpt) or, *Chiefly Poet.,* LEAPT (lĕpt); LEAP'ING (lēp'ĭng). [AS. *hlēapan* to leap, jump, run.] **1.** To run; rush. *Obs.* **2.** To spring clear of the ground; jump; vault. **3.** To spring; bound; move swiftly; — also used fig.; as, his heart *leaped* for joy. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass over by a leap or jump. **2.** To cause to leap.

— *n.* **1.** Act of leaping; jump; spring; bound. **2.** A place that is, or must be, leaped over; distance covered by a leap. — **leap'er,** *n.*

leap'frog' (lēp'frŏg'), *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps or vaults over him.

leapt (lĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAP. *Chiefly Poet.*

leap year. A year of 366 days; every fourth year, in which any fixed date after February *leaps* over a day and falls on the next week day but one to that on which it fell the year before; a year in which February has 29 days. Years exactly divisible by 4, as 1920, are leap years except the last years of the centuries, as 1900, which are leap years only if exactly divisible by 400. See FEBRUARY.

Lear (lēr), *n.* A legendary king of Britain. In Shakespeare's "King Lear" he divides his kingdom between his two elder daughters, Goneril and Regan, and disinherits his youngest daughter, Cordelia, who loves him according to her "bond, nor more nor less." When driven to madness by the abuse of the elder sisters, he is tenderly cared for by Cordelia, who is murdered at her sisters' orders.

learn (lûrn), *v. t.*; LEARNED (lûrnd) or LEARNT (lûrnt); LEARN'ING. [AS. *leornian.*] **1.** To gain knowledge or understanding of, or skill in, by study, instruction, or investigation; fix in the mind. **2.** To ascertain; hear. **3.** To teach. *Now Vulgar.* — *v. i.* To acquire knowledge or skill; receive instruction or information. — **learn'er,** *n.*

learn'ed (lûr'nĕd), *a.* Of or pert. to learning; characterized by learning; erudite. — **learn'ed-ly,** *adv.*

learn'ing, *n.* Acquisition of knowledge or skill; knowledge or skill got by instruction or study; erudition.

Syn. Learning, lore, scholarship, erudition. **Learning** is knowledge esp. as acquired by study. **Lore** (often poetical for *learning*) is esp. the body of knowledge (often traditional) on a particular subject. **Scholarship** implies proficiency or adeptness in the learning of the schools. **Erudition** is esp. profound or recondite learning.

lease (lēs), *v. t.*; LEASED (lēst); LEAS'ING (lēs'ĭng). [F. *laisser,* OF. *laissier* to leave, transmit, L. *laxare* to loose, *laxus* loose.] **1.** To grant or convey by lease; let; demise. **2.** To hold or take a lease of. — *n.* A contract by which one conveys real estate for life or for a term of years, usually for a specified rent or compensation; also, the act of such conveyance or the term for which it is made.

lease'hold' (lēs'hōld'), *a.* Held by lease. — *n.* A tenure by lease, or the land held. — **lease'hold'er** (-hōl'dẽr), *n.*

leash (lēsh), *n.* [OF. *lesse,* F. *laisse,* LL. *laxa,* fr. L. *laxus* loose.] **1.** A thong or cord, as for a hawk or dog. **2.** *Sport.* A brace and a half; hence, three. — *v. t.* To tie together or hold with a leash.

leas'ing (lēz'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *lēasung,* fr. *lēas* destitute of, false.] Act of lying; a lie or lies. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

least (lēst), *a.* [AS. *lǣsast, lǣsest,* superl. of *lǣssa* less.] The superlative for *little.* Smallest, in size or degree; shortest; slightest; lowest.

least flycatcher, a small plainly colored flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) common in eastern North America.

— *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

least'ways' (lēst'wāz'), *adv.* Leastwise. *Dial. or Illit.*
least'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* At least; — orig. two words in the phrase *at least wise. Obsoles.*
leath'er (lĕth'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *leðer.*] **1.** The skin of an animal, tanned or otherwise dressed for use; also, material consisting of such skin. **2.** Something made of leather. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To apply or supply leather to. **2.** To beat with a thong; hence, to thrash. *Colloq. or Slang.*
leath'er-back (-ĕr-băk'), *n.* The largest existing sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*). It has a flexible carapace of small bones in a leathery skin. [of leather.]
leath'er-et (-ĕt), **leath'er-ette'** (-ĕt'), *n.* A paper imitation
leath'ern (lĕth'ĕrn), *a.* Of or like leather.
leath'er-oid (-ĕr-oid), *n.* [*leather* + *-oid.*] A tough fibrous material made in boards or sheets, from paper stock, leather scraps, etc., used in making suit cases, trunks, etc.
leath'er-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* A small thymelæaceous tree or shrub (*Dirca palustris*) of the United States, with tough, pliant stems.
leath'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling leather; tough.
leave (lēv), *n.* [AS. *lēaf.*] **1.** Liberty granted; permission; allowance; specif., leave of absence, as from military duty. **2.** A formal parting; farewell; — chiefly in *to take leave.* — **Syn.** See PERMISSION.
leave (lēv), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LEFT (lĕft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAV'ING (lēv'ĭng). [AS. *lǣfan.*] **1.** To allow or cause to remain; as, a wound *leaves* a scar; have remaining at death; hence: to bequeath; devise. **2.** To let remain unremoved or undone. **3.** To let be without interference; permit to be done, controlled, or the like, by another; hence: to commit; refer. **4.** To put, place, deposit, or the like, so as to allow to remain. **5.** To withdraw or depart from. **6.** To desert; forsake; hence, to relinquish. **7.** To cease from; desist from; stop; as, to *leave* complaining.
☞ The use of *leave* for *let* in *to leave* (one) *be, to leave go* (of), etc., is contrary to good usage.
Syn. Quit; resign, surrender, forego. — **Leave, quit.** **Leave** signifies merely an act of departure; **quit** implies a going without intention of return, or a final abandonment.
to leave off. **a** To desist from; stop. **b** To cease wearing or using. **c** To forsake, as a habit.
— *v. i.* **1.** To depart; set out. *Colloq.* **2.** To cease; desist.
leave (lēv), *v. i.;* LEAVED (lēvd); LEAV'ING. [See LEAF.] To send out leaves; leaf; — often used with *out.*
leaved (lēvd), *a.* Having (such or so many) leaves; — used chiefly in composition.
leav'en (lĕv'n), *n.* [F. *levain,* L. *levamen* alleviation; but taken as meaning a raising, that which raises, fr. *levare* to raise.] **1.** Any substance used to produce fermentation, as in dough; esp., a portion of fermenting dough reserved for this use; yeast. **2.** Sometimes, any ferment. **3.** An admixture or element that modifies or tempers the whole.
— *v. t.* **1.** To make light with leaven; cause to ferment. **2.** To permeate with a transforming element or admixture; imbue; impregnate; — sometimes implying corruption.
leav'en-ing (-'n-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LEAVEN. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of making light, or causing to ferment, by means of leaven. **2.** That which leavens, or makes light.
leav'er (lēv'ĕr), *n.* One who leaves.
leaves (lēvz), *n., pl.* of LEAF.
leav'ing (lēv'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Thing left; remnant; residue; — usually in *pl.* **2.** In *pl.* Refuse; offal.
leav'y (lēv'ĭ), *a.* Leafy. *Chiefly Poetic.*
lech'er (lĕch'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *lecheor, -eur,* glutton, libertine, *lechier* to lick.] A man given to lewdness; a debauchee.
lech'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, lechery; lustful; also, inciting to lechery. — **lech'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **lech'er-ous-ness,** *n.*
lech'er-y (lĕch'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Free indulgence of lust; lewdness.
lec'i-thin (lĕs'ĭ-thĭn), *n.* [Gr. λέκιθος the yolk of an egg.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several complex nitrogenous substances found esp. in the brain and nerve tissue, in yolk of eggs, and in the white blood corpuscles. Lecithin is used in medicine for its phosphorous content.
lec'tern (lĕk'tĕrn), *n.* [OF. *letrun,* LL. *lectrum,* fr. L. *legere, lectum,* to read.] A reading desk, in some churches, from which the lections, or lessons, are read.
lec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *lectio,* fr. *legere, lectum,* to read.] **1.** A reading; a variation in the text. **2.** A lesson or selection, esp. of Scripture, read in divine service.
lec'tion-a-ry (lĕk'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A book, or a list, of lections, for reading in divine service.
lec'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [L.] *Eccl.* Orig., one who read the lessons; now, *R. C. Ch.,* one ordained to a minor order, regarded chiefly as a step to the priesthood.
lec'ture (-tûr), *n.* [LL. *lectura,* fr. L. *legere, lectum,* to read.] **1.** A reading; a lection. *Archaic.* **2.** A discourse; esp., a formal discourse for instruction. **3.** A reprimand from one in authority. — *v. i.;* -TURED (-tûrd), -TUR-ING (-tûr-ĭng). To deliver a lecture or lectures. — *v. t.* **1.** To read or deliver a lecture to; instruct by lectures. **2.** To reprove formally; reprimand; rebuke.
lec'tur-er (-tûr-ĕr), *n.* One who lectures, as to classes in a college, or before the public.
led (lĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAD.
Le'da (lē'dà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λήδα.] *Gr. Myth.* The wife of a king of Sparta, and mother of Castor and Pollux, Clytemnestra, and Helen of Troy. See these terms.
ledge (lĕj), *n.* [ME. *legge* a bar.] **1.** A projecting ridge or raised edge; shelf. **2.** A narrow flat surface or shelf, esp. one that projects, as from a wall of rock. **3.** A ridge or reef of rock. **4.** A lode or vein.
ledg'er (lĕj'ĕr), *n.* **1.** *Bookkeeping.* A book in which a summary of accounts is preserved; the final book of record in business transactions. **2.** *Arch.* **a** A large flat stone, esp. one laid over a tomb. **b** A horizontal piece of timber secured to the uprights supporting the putlogs in a scaffolding, etc. **3.** (In this sense sometimes **leger.**) A ledger bait or line. — *a.* Also **leg'er.** Lying or remaining in a place; — now used only in: **ledger line, ledger bait,** fishing bait attached to a floating line fastened to the bank, etc.
ledg'y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in ledges; consisting of a ledge.
lee (lē), *n.* [AS. *hlēo, hlēow,* shelter.] **1.** Shelter; protection; a sheltered place; esp., *Chiefly Naut.,* a place or side protected from the wind. **2.** *Naut.* The quarter toward which the wind blows; that side, as of a ship, farthest from the point from which the wind blows. — *a. Naut.* Designating, or pert. to, the lee, as of a ship; — opp. to *weather.* **lee shore,** a shore that the wind blows toward. — **lee tide,** a tide running in the same direction in which the wind blows.
lee, *n.; pl.* LEES (lēz). [F. *lie.*] That which settles at the bottom, as of a cask of liquor (esp. wine); sediment; dregs; — now used only in *pl.*
lee'an'gle, li'an'gle (lē'ăn'g'l), *n.* [From native name.] A heavy weapon of the Australian aborigines with a sharp-pointed end projecting at right angles from the main part.
lee'board' (lē'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A board, or frame of planks, lowered over the lee side of a vessel when close-hauled, to lessen her leeway by giving her greater draft.
leech (lēch), *n. Naut.* Either edge of a square sail; the after edge of any fore-and-aft sail.
leech, *n.* [AS. *lǣce.*] **1.** A physician or surgeon. *Archaic.* **2.** Any of a numerous class (*Hirudinea*) of carnivorous or bloodsucking worms, including a European fresh-water species (*Hirudo medicinalis*) used by physicians, esp. formerly, to bleed patients **3.** *Med.* An apparatus for drawing blood by suction. **4.** One who clings to another to draw gain from him. [means of leeches.]
— *v. t.* **1.** To cure; heal; doctor. *Archaic.* **2.** To bleed by
leek (lēk), *n.* [AS. *lēac.*] A liliaceous plant (*Allium porrum*), in flavor resembling the onion, but with a smaller bulb and edible leaves. [plexion; aspect. *Obs.*]
leer (lēr), *n.* [AS. *hlēor* cheek, face.] The cheek; also, com-
lear, *a.* Empty; void; unladen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
leer, *v. i.* To look askance or obliquely, esp. lustfully or malignly. — *n.* A look or cast of the eye conveying a sly, sinister, or immodest suggestion. — **leer'ing-ly,** *adv.*
leer'y (lēr'ĭ), *a.* Knowing; suspicious. *Slang.*
leer'y, *a.* Leer, or empty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lees (lēz), *n. pl.* Dregs. See 2d LEE.
leet (lēt), *n.* [LL. *leta.*] *Eng. Hist.* A kind of manor court, or its jurisdiction, or a day on which it was held.
lee'ward (lē'wĕrd; *naut.* lū'ĕrd), *a. Naut.* Pert. to, or in the direction of, the lee; — opp. to *windward.* — *n.* The lee side; the lee. — *adv.* Toward the lee.
lee'way' (lē'wā'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Lateral movement or deviation of a ship to leeward. **2.** Margin or room, as for action. *Colloq.*
left (lĕft), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAVE.
left, *a.* [ME. *left, lift, luft.*] **1.** Designating, or pert. to, that side of the body on which, in man, muscular action is generally weaker than on the other side; — opp. to *right.* Used also of the corresponding side of any other animal and of the side of any object that is or would be on this side of a person facing its front. **2.** Situated to the left; as, the *left* side of a deliberative meeting is that to the left of the presiding officer; the *left* bank of a river is that to the left of a person facing downstream.
— *n.* **1.** That part of space toward which the left side of one's body is turned; the part on the left side. **2.** [*Usually cap. as used of a particular group.*] Those members of a European legislature who have seats to the left; hence, the liberal, radical, or democratic party, whose representatives commonly occupy those seats. See CENTER, *n.*, 6.
left'-hand', *a.* **1.** Situated on the left. **2.** Left-handed.
left'-hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; 24, 109), *a.* **1.** Having the left hand more dexterous than the right; using the left hand in preference to the right. **2.** Done or made with the left hand instead of the right. **3.** Morganatic. **4.** Clumsy; awkward; unlucky; insincere; as, a *left-handed* compliment. **5.** Having a contraclockwise direction. — **left'-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*
leg (lĕg), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** A limb of an animal supporting the body; specif., that part of the limb between the knee and foot. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a

leg in form or use; as : **a** One of the supports of a piece of furniture. **b** One of the sides of a pair of compasses. **c** *Naut.* The course and distance made by a vessel on one tack. **d** *Math.* Either side of a triangle as disting. from the *base* or, in a right triangle, from the *hypotenuse.* **3.** The part of a garment covering the leg. **4.** A bow or obeisance; a scrape; — esp. in *to make a leg. Obs., Archaic, or Jocular.* **5.** *Cricket.* That part of the on side of the field near, and in a line with, the batsman.

— *v. i. & t.;* LEGGED (lĕgd); LEG'GING (lĕg'ĭng). To use the legs, as in walking or running; — usually used with *it.*

leg'a-cy (lĕg'ȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [OF. *legacie* office of a legate, *legat* legate, L. *legatus.*] **1.** The office, function, or commission of a legate or delegate. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** A gift of property, esp. personal property, by will; bequest. **3.** That which comes from an ancestor or predecessor; as, a *legacy* of shame.

le'gal (lē'gȧl), *a.* [L. *legalis,* fr. *lex, legis,* law.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or based on, law. **2.** In conformity with law; lawful. **3.** Enforced; protected, etc., in courts of law; — disting. from *equitable.* **4.** *Theol.* **a** According to the Mosaic law or dispensation. **b** According or pert. to salvation by works, as disting. from free grace. — **Syn.** See LAWFUL.

legal memory, the legal recognition of past events or facts as affecting rights. Cf. TIME IMMEMORIAL. — **1. separation.** See A MENSA ET THORO. — **1. tender,** that currency or money which the law authorizes a debtor to tender and requires a creditor to receive in payment of money obligations.

le'gal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Strictness, or the doctrine of strictness, in conforming to law, or, in theology, in adhering to the doctrine of justification by works (see LEGAL, 4). — **le'gal-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **le'gal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

le-gal'i-ty (lē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Conformity to, or observance of, law. **2.** Quality of being legal; lawfulness. **3.** The spirit or a characteristic of the legal profession.

le'gal-ize (lē'gȧl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make legal; give legal sanction to. — **le'gal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

le'gal-ly, *adv.* In a legal manner; according to law.

leg'ate (lĕg'ȧt), *n.* [L. *legatus,* fr. *legare* to commission, depute, fr. *lex, legis,* law.] **1.** An ecclesiastic representing the Pope. **2.** Ambassador, envoy, or delegate. **3.** *Roman Hist.* **a** An official assistant of a general or provincial governor. **b** Under the emperors, a governor sent to a province. — **leg'ate-ship,** *n.*

leg'a-tee' (-ȧ-tē'), *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

leg'a-tine (-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a legate.

le-ga'tion (lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *legatio.*] **1.** The commission of one person to act for another. **2.** A legate and his associates; embassy; deputation; now, esp., a diplomatic minister and his suite when not of the first rank (embassy). **3.** The place of business or official residence of a diplomatic minister. **4.** The office and dignity of a legate.

‖ **le-ga'to** (lā-gä'tō), *a. & adv.* [It., tied.] *Music.* Connected without breaks between the tones; — opposed to *staccato.*

leg bye. *Cricket.* A run made on a ball that has touched the batsman, but not his hand or the bat. Cf. BYE.

leg'end (lĕj'ĕnd; lē'jĕnd), *n.* [OF. *legende,* fr. LL., fr. L. *legendus* to be read, *legere* to read.] **1.** A story of life, as of a saint; hence : a history; a story, as of the life of a saint. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** Any story coming down from the past, esp. one popularly taken as historical though not verifiable; a tradition. **3.** An inscription, motto, or title, as on a coin. — **Syn.** See MYTH.

leg'end-a-ry (lĕj'ĕn-dȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a legend or legends; like a legend; fabulous. — **Syn.** See TRADITIONAL.

leg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *a.* Remaining in place. Var. of LEDGER.

leg'er-de-main' (-dē-mān'), *n.* [F. *léger* light + *de* of + *main* hand, L. *manus.*] Sleight of hand; a trick of sleight of hand; any artful deception or trick. — **-de-main'ist,** *n.*

legged (lĕgd; *in comb.,* -lĕg'ĕd *or* -lĕgd), *a.* Having legs; — chiefly in combination; as, a long-*legged* man.

leg'ging (lĕg'ĭng), *n.* Also **leg'gin.** [From LEG.] A cover for the leg, like a long gaiter; — chiefly in *pl.*

leg'gy (lĕg'ĭ), *a.* Having long legs.

leg'horn (lĕg'hôrn), *n.* **1.** A plaiting made from a straw grown in Tuscany, Italy; — from Leghorn, the place of exportation; also, a hat or bonnet of it. **2.** [*cap.*] One of an important breed of rather small hardy domestic fowls.

leg'i-bil'i-ty (lĕj'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being legible.

leg'i-ble (lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *legibilis,* fr. *legere* to read.] Capable of being read or deciphered; plain. — **leg'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **leg'i-bly,** *adv.*

le'gion (lē'jŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *legio,* fr. *legere* to gather, collect.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A body of soldiers forming the principal army unit, varying from 3,000 foot soldiers and 300 knights, or cavalrymen, in early times, to 6,000 foot soldiers under the empire. **2.** Any of certain military bodies; a military force; an army. **3.** A multitude.

Legion of Honor *or* **Honour,** an order instituted by the French government in 1802, when Bonaparte was First Consul, as a reward for meritorious services, either civil or military.

le'gion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of, or consisting of, a legion or legions. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A member of a legion. See SOLDIER, *Illust.*

leg'is-late (lĕj'ĭs-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. To make or enact a law or laws. — *v. t.* To cause to be, become, go, pass, or the like, by legislation.

leg'is-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *legis latio.* See LEGISLATOR.] Act of legislating; preparation and enactment of laws; also, the laws thus enacted.

leg'is-la-tive (lĕj'ĭs-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Making laws; — disting. from *executive* or *administrative* and *judicial.* **2.** Of, pert. to, or suitable to, legislation or the legislature. — *n.* The legislative power, body, or department; the legislature; — opposed to *executive.* — **leg'is-la-tive-ly,** *adv.*

leg'is-la'tor (lĕj'ĭs-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *legis lator* proposer of a law; *lex, legis,* law + *lator* proposer.] One who makes laws for a state or community; a member of a legislature.

leg'is-la'ture (-tûr), *n.* The body of persons in a state invested with power to make the laws.

le'gist (lē'jĭst), *n.* One skilled in law. [legitimate.]

le-git'i-ma-cy (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being

le-git'i-mate (-mȧt), *a.* [LL. *legitimatus,* p. p. of *legitimare* to legitimate, fr. L. *legitimus* legitimate, fr. *lex, legis,* law.] **1.** Lawfully begotten. **2.** Real; genuine; not false. **3.** Accordant with law; lawful; hence, existing or ruling by hereditary right, as a monarch. **4.** Conforming to recognized principles or accepted rules or standards; logically admissible; reasonable. — **Syn.** See LAWFUL.

— (-māt), *v. t.;* -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); -MAT'ING. To make legitimate; hence : to authorize; justify. — **le-git'i-mate-ly,** *adv.* — **-mate-ness,** *n.* [mating.]

le-git'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of legiti-

le-git'i-ma-tize (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To legitimate.

le-git'i-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who supports legitimate or hereditary authority, esp. a monarchy; specif. [*cap.*], a supporter of the claims to the crown of France of the elder branch of the Bourbons. — **le-git'i-mism** (-mĭz'm), *n.*

le-git'i-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* To legitimate. — **le-git'i-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

leg'-of-mut'ton, *a.* Having the general shape or outline of a leg of mutton. — **leg-of-mutton sail,** a triangular sail with its apex at the masthead, used on small boats.

leg'ume (lĕg'ūm; lē-gūm'), *n.* [F. *légume,* L. *legumen,* fr. *legere* to gather; because they may be picked without cutting.] **1.** The fruit or seed of a leguminous plant, as the pea, bean, etc., used for food. **2.** A leguminous plant. **3.** A pod, usually dehiscent into two parts, having seeds attached along the ventral suture, as in the pea. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

le-gu'min (lē-gū'mĭn), *n. Chem.* A proteid, resembling casein, in seeds of leguminous and grain-bearing plants.

le-gu'mi-nous (-mĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, legumes, as peas, beans, vetch, clover, alfalfa, etc. **2.** *Bot.* Belonging to a large order or family (*Leguminosæ*) of dicotyledonous legume-bearing plants.

lei'sure (lē'zhûr; lĕzh'ûr), *n.* [OF. *leisir,* orig., permission, fr. L. *licere* to be permitted.] **1.** Freedom or opportunity afforded by exemption from occupation or business. **2.** Time free from engagement or occupation; hence : convenience; ease. — *a.* Free; as, *leisure* hours.

lei'sure-ly, *a.* Characterized by leisure; not hurried. — *adv.* In a leisurely manner. — **lei'sure-li-ness,** *n.*

leit'mo-tif' (līt'mō-tēf'), *or* ‖ **Leit'mo-tiv'** (-tēf'), *n.* [G. *leit-* leading + *motiv* motive.] *Music.* In music drama, a marked melodic phrase or short passage, expressive of, or associated with, a certain idea, person, or situation, and accompanying its reappearance in the play.

lem'an (lĕm'ȧn; lē'mȧn), *n.* [ME. *lemman, lefman;* AS. *léof* dear + *mann* man.] A sweetheart or lover; specif., a paramour; esp., in later use, a mistress. *Archaic.*

lem'ma (lĕm'ȧ), *n.; pl.* L. LEMMATA (-ȧ-tȧ), E. LEMMAS (-ȧz). [L., fr. Gr. λήμμα anything assumed, λαμβάνειν to take, assume.] A preliminary or auxiliary proposition used in a demonstration of some other proposition, as in mathematics, etc.

lem'ming (-ĭng), *n.* [Norw.] Any of several small arctic rodents (genera *Lemmus* and *Dicrostonyx*), having a very short tail, furry feet, and small ears.

Lem'ni-an (lĕm'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to the isle of Lemnos. — **Lemnian bole, L. earth,** a grayish yellow aluminous earth; sphragide. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lemnos; also, *Poet.,* Hephæstus.

lem'on (lĕm'ŭn), *n.* [F. *limon,* Per. *līmūn.*] A light-yellow acid fruit related to the orange; also, the tree (*Citrus medica limon*) that bears it. — *a.* Lemon-colored.

lem'on-ade' (-ād'), *n.* [F. *limonade.*] A beverage consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

le'mur (lē'mŭr), *n.* [L., a ghost, specter.] Any of numerous arboreal, chiefly nocturnal mammals, mostly native to Madagascar and adjacent islands. They are allied to the monkeys, but are usually regarded as constituting a distinct suborder (*Lemuroidea*). Nearly all have a foxlike muzzle, large eyes, and soft woolly fur.

lem'u-res (lĕm'ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L. See LEMUR.] *Roman Relig.* Spirits of the dead; ghosts.

lem'u-rine (lĕm'ū-rĭn; -rīn) } *a.* Like or pertaining to the
lem'u-roid (lĕm'ū-roid) } lemurs. — *n.* A lemur.

Le-nard' rays (lĕ-närt'). *Physics.* Rays emanating from the outer surface of a plate composed of any material permeable by cathode rays, as aluminium, which forms a portion of a wall of a vacuum tube, or which is mounted within the tube and is exposed to radiation from the cathode. They are similar in all their known properties to cathode rays. The German physicist Philipp Lenard (b. 1862) first described them.

Lenard tube. *Elec.* A tube for producing Lenard rays.

lend (lĕnd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LENT (lĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEND'ING. [AS. *lǣnan*, fr. *lǣn* loan.] **1.** To allow the use of, on condition of the return of the same or an equivalent in kind; as, to *lend* a book or money; — opposed to *borrow*. **2.** To afford; grant; furnish; as to *lend* assistance. **3.** To let for hire; — mostly used of money. — *v. i.* To make a loan or loans. — **lend'er,** *n.*

Syn. Lend, loan. Loan, for **lend,** is not in approved use, except sometimes in financial language.

length (lĕngth), *n.* [AS. *lengð*, fr. *lang, long*, long.] **1.** The longest, or longer, dimension of any object, in distinction from *breadth* or *width;* extent from end to end. **2.** Extent in time, number, or quantity; as, *length* of life. **3.** Quality or state of being long, in space or time; extent; duration. **4.** A space considered as a measure; as, a race won by two *lengths*. **5.** *Phon. & Pros.* Of a vowel or syllable, quantity as long or short. See LONG, *a.*, 8. **6.** A single piece or subdivision of a series; as, a *length* of pipe; a *length* of fence. **7.** Detail or amplification; continuance; as, to pursue a subject to a great *length*.

at length. a At or in the full extent; without abbreviation. **b** At the end or conclusion; after a long period.

length'en (lĕng'th'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become longer.

length'i-ly (lĕng'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a lengthy manner.

length'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being lengthy.

length'wise' (lĕngth'wīz'), *adv. & a.* In the direction of the length; longitudinally. — **length'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.*

length'y (lĕng'thĭ), *a.;* LENGTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Having length; of discourse, long; prolix; of persons, *Chiefly Colloq.*, tall. [duct.

le'ni-ence (lē'nĭ-ĕns; lēn'yĕns), *n.* Lenient action or con-

le'ni-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ; -yĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being lenient; lenity. — **Syn.** See MERCY.

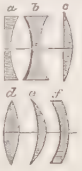
le'ni-ent (lē'nĭ-ĕnt; lēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *leniens, -entis*, p. pr. of *lenire* to soften, fr. *lenis* soft, mild.] **1.** Relaxing; emollient; softening. **2.** Mild; clement; merciful; not rigorous or severe. — **le'ni-ent-ly,** *adv.*

len'i-tive (lĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive, emollient. — *n.* **1.** A lenitive medicine or application; specif., a laxative. **2.** That which softens or mitigates; a palliative.

len'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *lenitas*, fr. *lenis* soft, mild.] State or quality of being lenient; mildness; tenderness; clemency; also, a lenient act or action. — **Syn.** Gentleness, kindness, softness, humanity. See MERCY.

Len'ni-Len'a-pe (lĕn'ĭ-lĕn'ă-pē), *n. pl.* The Delaware Indians; sometimes, the Delawares and allied Algonquian tribes of the eastern United States.

lens (lĕnz), *n.* [L. *lens* a lentil; — from the lentil-like shape of a double convex lens.] **1. a** A piece of transparent substance having two opposite regular surfaces, both curved, or one curved and one plane, used for changing the direction of rays of light. Of spherical lenses there are six varieties, as here shown in section: *a* plano-concave; *b* double concave, or concavo-concave; *c* plano-convex; *d* double convex; *e* converging concavo-convex, or converging meniscus; *f* diverging concavo-convex, or diverging meniscus. **b** A combination of two or more simple lenses. **2.** In the eyes of animals with well-developed visual organs, a transparent body of double convex (in many cases nearly spherical) form, serving to focus the light on the retina. See EYE.



Lenses.

lent, *pret. & p. p.* of LEND.

Lent (lĕnt), *n.* [AS. *lengten, lencten*, spring, Lent.] **1.** An annual season of fasting, consisting, in the Western Church, of the 40 week days (Sunday being always a feast) preceding Easter, the first being Ash Wednesday. **2.** A period of fasting, as, in the Middle Ages, one before Christmas.

‖ **len'ta-men'te** (lĕn'tă-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Slowly.

‖ **len-tan'do** (lĕn-tän'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Slackening; retarding. = RALLENTANDO.

Lent'en (lĕn't'n), *a.* [*Often l. c.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suitable to, Lent. **2.** Spare; meager; plain; somber.

len'ti-cel (-tĭ-sĕl), *n.* [F. *lenticelle*, dim. fr. L. *lens, lentis*, a lentil.] *Bot.* One of the cortical pores in the stems of woody plants by means of which air penetrates to the interior. On the surface they appear as lens-shaped spots.

len-tic'u-lar (lĕn-tĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *lenticularis.*] **1.** Resembling a lentil in size or form; of the form of a double convex lens. **2.** Of or pert. to a lens. [scurfy.

len-tig'i-nous (-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to lentigo; freckly; scurfy.

len-ti'go (lĕn-tī'gō), *n. pl.;* -TIGINES (-tĭj'ĭ-nēz). [L., fr. *lens, lentis*, lentil.] A freckly eruption on the skin; freckle.

len'til (lĕn'tĭl), *n.* [F. *lentille*, fr. L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens, lentis*, lentil.] [*Usually in pl.*] **1.** A fabaceous annual plant (*Lentilla lens*), cultivated in southern Europe and the Orient for its edible seeds. **2.** A seed of this plant.

‖ **len'to** (lĕn'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Slow; slowly.

len'toid (lĕn'toid), *a.* [See LENS; -OID.] Lens-shaped.

‖ **l'en-voi',** *or* **l'en-voy'** (lĕn-voi'; *F.* län'vwä'), *n.* [F. *le* the + *envoi* a sending.] = ENVOY, *n.*, 2.

Le'o (lē'ō), *n.; gen.* LEONIS (lē-ō'nĭs). [L. See LION.] *Astron.* **a** A northern constellation, between Cancer and Virgo, pictured as a lion; the Lion. **b** The fifth sign [♌] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about July 22d.

Le'o-nid (lē'ō-nĭd), *n.; pl.* E. LEONIDS (-nĭdz), L. LEONIDES (lē-ŏn'ĭ-dēz). [From LEO.] *Astron.* Any of certain shooting stars of a recurrent star shower that appear to move in lines directed from the constellation Leo.

le'o-nine (-ō-nīn), *a.* [L. *leoninus*, fr. *leo, leonis*, lion.] Pert. to, or characteristic of, the lion.

Le'o-nine, *a.* Of or pertaining to a person named Leo or Leoninus, as one of the thirteen popes named Leo.

Leonine verse, a kind of Latin verse, in which the end of the line rimes with the word just before the middle cæsura.

leop'ard (lĕp'ĕrd), *n.* [OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. λεόπαρδος; λέων lion + πάρδος pard.] **1.** A large and ferocious spotted cat (*Felis pardus*) of Asia and Africa. Its color is tawny or buff with black spots; — called also *panther*. The **American leopard** is the jaguar (*Felis onca*). **2.** *Her.* A lion passant gardant. — **leop'ard-ess,** *n. fem.*

Leopard.

lep'er (lĕp'ĕr), *n.* [F. *lèpre* leprosy, L. *lepra*, fr. Gr. λέπρα, fr. λεπρός scaly, λέπος scale.] A person affected with leprosy.

lep'er-ous (-ŭs). Obs. var. of LEPROUS.

lep'i-dop'ter (lĕp'ĭ-dŏp'tĕr), *n.* A lepidopteran.

lep'i-dop'ter-an (-ăn), *a.* Lepidopterous. — *n.* A lepidopterous insect.

lep'i-dop'ter-ous (lĕp'ĭ-dŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. λεπίς, λεπίδος, a scale + πτερόν a feather, wing.] Belonging to a large order (*Lepidoptera*) of insects consisting of the butterflies and the moths. They have when adult four broad wings which are usually covered with minute, overlapping, often brightly colored scales. The larvæ are commonly called *caterpillars*.

lep'i-do-si'ren (-dō-sī'rĕn), *n.* [Gr. λεπίς, λεπίδος scale + Gr. σειρήν a siren.] An eel-shaped dipnoan fish (*Lepidosiren paradoxa*) inhabiting the swamps of the Amazon.

lep'i-dote (lĕp'ĭ-dōt), *a.* [Gr. λεπιδωτός, fr. λεπίς, *-ίδος*, a scale.] *Bot.* Covered with scurfy scales, as oleaster leaves.

lep'o-rine (-ō-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [L. *leporinus*, fr. *lepus, leporis*, hare.] Of, like, or pert. to, a hare. [scales.

lep'rose (-rōs), *a. Nat. Hist.* Covered with thin, scurfy

lep'ro-sy (-rō-sĭ), *n.* [See LEPROUS.] *Med.* A chronic endemic infectious disease caused by a microörganism (*Bacillus lepræ*), and marked by tubercular nodules, ulcerations, and disturbances of sensation. It is nearly always fatal.

lep'rous (-rŭs), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *leprosus*, fr. *lepra*. See LEPER.] **1.** Infected with, pertaining to, or resembling leprosy. **2.** Causing leprosy. *Obs.* **3.** *Nat. Hist.* Leprose.

Ler-næ'an (lĕr-nē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lerna, a lake or swamp near Argos; as, the *Lernæan* hydra.

lese maj'es-ty (lēz măj'ĕs-tĭ). Also **leze majesty.** [F. *lèse-majesté*, fr. L. *laesus*, fem. *laesa*, injured + *majestas* majesty.] *Law.* Any crime committed against the sovereign power; often, specif., any of various offenses violating the dignity of a ruler as representating the sovereign power.

Les'ghi-an. Var. of LEZGHIAN.

le'sion (lē'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *lésion*, L. *laesio*, fr. *laedere, laesum*, to injure.] A hurt; injury; specif., *Med.*, any morbid change in exercise of function or in texture of an organ.

less (lĕs), *a.* [AS. *lǣssa.*] Used as the comparative of *little*. **1.** Smaller; not so great; not so much. **2.** Reduced by subtraction or omission; as, nine *less* three. **3.** In respect of age, rank, importance, etc.: Secondary; inferior; minor. *Obs. or R.*, except as in "James the *Less*."

Syn. Less, smaller, fewer. Less (opposed to *greater, more*) refers esp. to degree, value, or amount; **smaller** (opposed to *larger*), esp. to size, dimensions, or amount; **fewer** (opposed to *more*), esp. to number; as, *less* noise, trouble, room, money; a *smaller* quantity, number, company; he has *fewer* (not *less*) pupils than formerly.

— *adv.* Not so much; in a less degree; as, *less* bright.
— *n.* **1.** A less amount. **2.** The inferior, younger, or smaller.
-less (-lĕs). [AS. *-léas*, also separately *léas* free from, without, deceitful, false.] A privative suffix used to form adjectives: **1.** From nouns, and denoting: *being without, free from, lacking, destitute of.*
Examples: child*less*, home*less*, *being without*, or *destitute of*, a child, a home; seam*less*, *free from* a seam.
2. From verbs, and denoting: *exempt from* or *not subject to* (the action indicated by the verb); *incapable of* (being acted upon in the manner indicated by the verb).
Example: resist*less*, *incapable of* being resisted.
☞ In some words formed with *-less*, the suffix has little more than the force of an emphatic *not*, *non-*, or *un-*; as in, fade*less*, *not* fading, *un*fading; cease*less*, *un*ceasing.
les-see' (lĕs-ē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a lease is given.
less'en (lĕs'n), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make or become less; reduce; shrink; diminish. **2.** To represent as less; esp., to disparage. — **Syn.** Decrease; lower, impair, weaken.
less'er (lĕs'ẽr), *a.* [See LESS, *a.*; -ER.] Smaller; inferior.
Lesser Bear. = URSA MINOR. — **L. Dog.** = CANIS MINOR.
— **1. doxology.** See GLORIA.
les'son (lĕs'n), *n.* [F. *leçon* lesson, reading, fr. L. *lectio* a reading, *legere* to read.] **1.** *Eccl.* A portion of Scripture read at divine service. **2.** A reading or exercise assigned to a pupil for study. **3.** That which is learned or taught by an express effort; instruction from precept, observation, etc. **4.** A severe lecture; rebuke; warning. — *v. t.* To teach; instruct; also, to rebuke; hence, to punish as a lesson.
les'sor (lĕs'ôr; lĕs-ôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who grants by lease.
lest (lĕst), *conj.* [AS. *ðỹ læs ðe* the less that.] **1.** For fear that; that . . . not; in order that . . . not; as, he would not speak, *lest* he might wake me; do not be idle, *lest* you come to want. **2.** That (without the negative particle); — after certain expressions denoting *fear* or *apprehension*; as, I feared *lest* I might anger him.
let (lĕt), *v. t.* [AS. *lettan*, fr. *læt* slow.] To hinder; impede; prevent. *Archaic.* — *n.* **1.** A retarding; hindrance; obstacle; delay; — now archaic, exc. in *without let or hindrance*. **2.** *Lawn Tennis, Rackets, etc.* An obstruction of the ball in some way specified as such in the rules. It results in the replaying of the stroke.
let, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LET (*Obs.*, LET'TED); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LET'TING. [AS. *lætan* (past tense *lēt*, p. p. *læten*).] **1.** To leave; abandon; — now archaic, exc. with *alone* or *be*. **2.** To cause; make; — now only in *to let* (*one*) *know*. **3.** To permit; allow; suffer; as, to *let* go, to *let* fly, to *let* loose, also (the verb, as *go* or *be*, being omitted), to *let* out, etc. **4.** To make escape, as a fluid; discharge (a gun); — now rare exc. in: **to let blood**, to bleed. **5.** To lease; rent; hire out; also, to give or assign, as a contract; — often used with *out*. — **Syn.** See HIRE.
to let alone, to leave alone; to refrain from interfering with; also, in the imperative, not to mention; as, honesty, *let alone* honor, was not in him.
— *v. i.* To be let or leased; as, the farm *lets* for $500.
-let (-lĕt). [From two French dim. endings *-el* (L. *-ellus*) and *-et*, as in brace*let*.] A suffix with a diminutive force, forming nouns, and meaning *little*.
Examples: king*let*, *little* king; stream*let*, *little* stream.
le'thal (lē'thăl), *a.* [L. *lethalis*, *letalis*, fr. *letum* death.] **1.** Deadly; mortal; fatal. **2.** Of or relating to death.
le-thar'gic (lē-thär'jĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, causing, or resembling lethargy; morbidly drowsy; dull; heavy. — **Syn.** See SLEEPY. — **le-thar'gi-cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *a.* — **le-thar'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*
leth'ar-gy (lĕth'ẽr-jĭ), *n.* [OF. *litargie*, L. *lethargia*, fr. Gr. λήθαργία, fr. λήθαργος forgetful, λήθη forgetfulness.] **1.** Morbid drowsiness; profound sleep, from which one can scarcely be awakened. **2.** A state of inaction or apathy.
Syn. Lethargy, torpor, stupor. Lethargy connotes drowsiness or apathy; **torpor** suggests extreme sluggishness or suspended animation; **stupor** denotes, even more emphatically, heaviness and deadening of the faculties, even amounting to complete unconsciousness.
Le'the (lē'thē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λήθη, prop., forgetfulness.] **1.** *Myth.* A river of Hades whose water, when drunk, caused one to forget the past. **2.** Oblivion. — **Le-the'an** (lē-thē'ăn), *a.*
le-thif'er-ous (lē-thĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lethifer*, *letifer*; *letum* death + *ferre* to bear.] Deadly; bringing death.
Le'to (lē'tō), *n.* [Gr. Λητώ.] *Gr. Myth.* The mother of Apollo and Artemis by Zeus. In later myths she is the mistress of Zeus, and wanders about persecuted by Hera until she comes to Delos, where her children are born.
Lett (lĕt), *n.* One of a people, akin to the Lithuanians, whose main habitat is the Kurland peninsula of Russia.
let'ter (lĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who lets or permits.
let'ter, *n.* [F. *lettre*, OF. *letre*, fr. L. *littera*, *litera*, a letter; pl., an epistle, a writing, literature.] **1.** An alphabetic symbol; one of the characters used in writing or print to represent speech sounds. **2. a** A written or printed communication of a direct or personal nature, as a *letter* of credit, or one authorizing a person named, or the addressee, to receive funds upon the account or credit of the writer. The plural was formerly used in the singular sense, and is still in many phrases, as *letters of administration*, etc. **b** In *pl.* Literature; belles-lettres; learning; erudition; as, a man of *letters*. **3.** Verbal expression; literal statement or meaning; exact significance or requirement; as, the *letter* of the law. **4.** *Print.* A single type; type collectively; a style of type. **5.** A size of paper, 10 by 16 inches.
letters of marque (and reprisal), a license granted by a sovereign authorizing seizure of foreigners or their goods in reprisal; later, a commission authorizing privateering.
— *v. t. & i.* To mark with letters or words. — **let'ter-er,** *n.*
let'tered (-ẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Literate; educated. **2.** Of or pertaining to learning or literature; learned. **3.** Inscribed, stamped, or marked with or as with letters.
let'ter-gram (lĕt'ẽr-grăm), *n.* *Teleg.* A telegram (*day lettergram* or *night lettergram*), longer than an ordinary message, sent at special low rates because subject to priority in service of regular messages; — so called by the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. Such telegrams are called by the Western Union Telegraph Company *day letters* or *night letters*, respectively.
let'ter-head' (-ẽr-hĕd'), *n.* A heading printed or engraved on letter paper; a sheet of paper having such heading.
let'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or business of making, or marking with, letters. **2.** The letters made.
let'ter-per'fect, *a.* Knowing the words or lines of a (player's) part, recitation, or the like, perfectly.
let'ter-press' (-prĕs'), *n.* Print; — often used of reading matter in distinction from illustrations.
Let'tic (lĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Designating, or belonging to, that branch of the Balto-Slavic subfamily of the Indo-European languages consisting of the Lithuanian and Lettish languages. **2.** = LETTISH, *a.* — **Let'tic,** *n.*
Let'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the Letts or their language. — *n.* The language of the Letts, a member of the Lettic branch of languages.
let'tuce (lĕt'ĭs), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *laitues*, pl. of *laitue*, fr. L. *lactuca* lettuce.] Any of a genus (*Lactuca*) of cichoriaceous plants; esp., the common garden species (*L. sativa*).
let'-up', *n.* [See LET to forbear.] Abatement; relaxation; cessation; as, it rained a week without *let-up*. *Colloq.*
le'u (lĕ'ōō), *n.*; *pl.* LEI (lā). [Roumanian *leŭ*, pl. *leĭ*, lit., lion. See LION.] A silver coin and the monetary unit of Roumania, equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents).
leu'cine (lū'sĭn; -sēn) *n.* Also **-cin.** [Gr. λευκός white.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, $C_6H_{10}(NH_2)CO_2H$, formed in decomposition of albuminous matter by pancreatic digestion and otherwise.
leu'cite (lū'sīt), *n.* [Gr. λευκός white.] *Min.* A white or gray mineral found in igneous rocks, esp. recent lavas. It is a silicate of potassium and aluminium, $KAl(SiO_3)_2$.
leu'co- (lū'kō-). [Gr. λευκός white.] Combining form signifying *white, colorless.*
leu'co-cyte (lū'kō-sīt), *n.* *Anat.* A white blood corpuscle. Leucocytes are nucleated, amœbalike cells, and destroy foreign organisms, as bacteria.
leu'co-cy-thæ'mi-a (-sī-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leucocyte* + **leu'co-cy-the'mi-a** ∫ *-hæmia.*] *Med.* A disease in which the leucocytes are largely increased in number, the spleen or lymphatic glands are enlarged, etc.
leu'co-cyt'ic (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol. & Med.* Of or pertaining to leucocytes; characterized by an excess of leucocytes.
leu'co-cy-to'sis (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *leucocyte* + *-osis.*] *Physiol. & Med.* An increase in the number of leucocytes in the blood. — **leu'co-cy-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.*
leu'co-plast (lū'kō-plăst), *n.* *Bot.* One of the colorless plastids in the cytoplasm in the interior of tissues where light cannot penetrate.
leu'cor-rhe'a (lū'kŏ-rē'ȧ), *n.* *Med.* A morbid discharge of **leu'cor-rhœ'a** ∫ mucus from the vagina; the whites.
lev (lĕf), *n.*; *pl.* LEVA (lĕf'vȧ). [Bulgarian *lew.*] A silver coin and the monetary unit of Bulgaria, equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents).
Le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *n.* [It. *levante* the east (where the sun rises), the Levant, deriv. of L. *levare* to raise.] **1.** The East; Orient. *Obs., exc. specif.*, the countries washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters. **2.** [*l. c.*] A levanter (the wind). **3.** [*l. c.*] Levant morocco. — (lē-vănt'; *earlier, also* lĕv'ănt), *a.* [*Often l. c.*] Oriental; eastern.
Levant dollar. See DOLLAR, 9. — **L. morocco,** a large-grained variety of morocco leather, prized for bookbinding.
le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *v. i.* To run away from debts; decamp. — **le-vant'er,** *n.* *Both Slang, Eng.*
le-vant'er (lē-văn'tẽr), *n.* [*Sometimes cap.*] A strong easterly wind peculiar to the Mediterranean.
Le-vant'ine (lē-văn'tĭn; lĕv'ăn-tĭn), *a.* [F. *levantin*, or It. *levantino.*] Of or pert. to the Levant. — *n.* **1.** A native of the Levant. **2.** [*l. c.*] A stout twilled silk fabric, formerly made in the Levant.

lev'ee (lĕv'ē; lĕv-ē'), *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise, L. *levare*.] An embankment to prevent inundation; also, a landing place or quay. *Southern & West. U. S.* — *v. t.*; -EED (lĕv'ēd; lĕv-ēd'); -EE-ING. To make levees on or along. *U. S.*

lev-ee' (lĕ-vē' *or, esp. Brit.*, lĕv'ē), *n.* [F. *lever*, fr. *lever* to raise, L. *levare*.] **1.** A morning reception, esp. one held by a person of distinction. **2.** In Great Britain and Ireland, a court assembly (held in the early afternoon) for men only. **3.** Any miscellaneous gathering of guests; — applied esp. (*U. S.*) to the President's receptions.

lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *livel*, L. *libella* level, water level, plumb level, dim. of *libra* pound, measure for liquids, level.] **1. a** An instrument for finding, or adjusting by, a horizontal line or plane. **b** A measurement, with a level, of the difference of altitude of two points. **2.** Horizontal condition; uniform altitude. **3.** A horizontal surface. **4.** A horizontal line or surface taken as an index of altitude, or distance above the sea level. **5.** A certain position, rank, etc., conceived of as in one of several planes of different elevation; as, to find one's *level*.

— *a.* **1.** Having no part higher than another; having, or conforming to, the surface of the undisturbed liquid parts of the earth's surface. **2.** Horizontal. **3.** *Physics.* Perpendicular to all lines of force in a field of force; equipotential. **4.** Of the same rank, condition, etc.; specif.: **a** Even with anything else; on the same footing; of equal importance. **b** *Phon.* Without rising or falling inflection or accent. **5.** Well-balanced; just; steady; as, a *level* head. *Colloq.*

Syn. Level, flat, even, smooth (esp. as applying to surfaces). That is **level** which is without inclination; **flat** emphasizes rather the absence of marked curvature, prominences, or depressions, and often implies monotony; as, *level* as a floor; the *flat* surface of a table, *flat* and uninteresting country. **Even** suggests esp. uniformity; **smooth** implies evenness without appreciable break to sight or touch; a surface may be *even* or *smooth* without being *level* or *flat*.

— *adv.* In a straight or level line; directly.

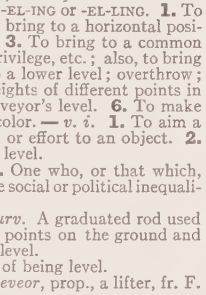
— *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** To make level, flat, or even. **2.** To bring to a horizontal position, as a gun; hence, to aim. **3.** To bring to a common level or plane, esp. as to rank, privilege, etc.; also, to bring to a level with. **4.** To bring to a lower level; overthrow; lower. **5.** *Surv.* To find the heights of different points in (a piece of land), as with a surveyor's level. **6.** To make even, equal, or uniform, as in color. — *v. i.* **1.** To aim a gun, etc.; direct the eye, mind, or effort to an object. **2.** To bring persons or things to a level.

lev'el-er, lev'el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, levels. **2.** One who would remove social or political inequalities or distinctions.

leveling rod, levelling rod. *Surv.* A graduated rod used in measuring distance between points on the ground and the line of sight of a surveyor's level.

lev'el-ness, *n.* State or quality of being level.

le'ver (lē'vẽr; lĕv'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *leveor*, prop., a lifter, fr. F. *lever* to raise, L. *levare*.] A rigid piece capable of turning about one point, or axis (the fulcrum), and having two or more other points where forces are applied; — used for transmitting and modifying force and motion. Specif., a bar used to exert force at one point of its length, by application of a force at a second, and turning at a third (fixed) point called the *fulcrum*.



The Three Classes of Levers. *F* Fulcrum; *P* Power; *W* Weight.

— *v. t.* To raise, move, etc., with a lever.

le'ver-age (-ăj), *n.* Action of a lever, or mechanical advantage gained by the lever.

lev'er-et (lĕv'ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of F. *lièvre* hare.] A hare in its first year. [LEVITE.

Le'vi (lē'vī), *n.* [Heb. *Lēvī*.] *Bib.* A son of Jacob. See

lev'i-a-ble (lĕv'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be levied or levied on.

le-vi'a-than (lĕ-vī'ȧ-thăn), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *livyāthān*.] **1.** An aquatic animal mentioned in the Old Testament, the Hebrew word probably denoting a crocodile (*Job* xli. 1–8; *Ps.* lxxiv. 14), a whale (*Ps.* civ. 26), or elsewhere a dragon. **2.** Something huge and formidable of its kind; — applied esp. to ships. **3.** The political organism; the commonwealth; — introduced by Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679).

lev'i-er (lĕv'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who levies.

lev'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd), -GAT'ING. [L. *levigatus*, p. p. of *levigare* to make smooth, *levis* smooth.] To make smooth; as: **a** To free from grit; reduce to an impalpable powder or paste. **b** To mix thoroughly, as liquids. **c** To polish. — *a.* Smooth, as if polished.

lev'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of levigating.

lev'in (-ĭn), *n.* Lightning. *Now Literary.*

lev'i-rate (lĕv'ĭ-rāt; lē'vĭ-), *n.* [L. *levir* a husband's brother.] A custom, as among the ancient Hebrews, according to which the brother of a man who dies leaving a widow but no children (or no male child) is obliged to marry the widow (cf. *Gen.* xxxiii., *Deut.* xxv.).

lev'i-tate (lĕv'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [See LEVITY.] To rise by or as if by lightness or buoyancy.

lev'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See LEVITY.] **1.** Act or process of levitating. **2.** The phenomena or illusion of maintaining or moving heavy objects, as the human body, in the air without support; also, the subjective illusion of rising into or moving through the air without support, as in dreams.

Le'vite (lē'vīt), *n. Bib. Hist.* One of the tribe or family of Levi, esp. one designated to aid the priests in the care of the tabernacle, sacred vessels, and Temple.

Le-vit'i-cal (lĕ-vĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *Leviticus*, Gr. Λευϊτικός.] Of or pert. to a Levite or Levites, or the law contained in the book of Leviticus.

Levitical degrees, the degrees of relationship within which marriage is forbidden in *Lev.* xviii.

Le-vit'i-cus (-kŭs), *n.* The third book of the Pentateuch, containing the ceremonial laws for the priests and Levites.

lev'i-ty (lĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *levitas*, fr. *levis* light in weight.] **1.** Lightness; buoyancy. **2.** Lack of gravity in deportment or character; unseemly frivolity. **3.** Instability; fickleness. — **Syn.** Thoughtlessness, unsteadiness, volatility, flightiness. See LIGHTNESS.

le'vo-ro-ta'tion, læ'vo-ro-ta'tion (lē'vō-rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *laevus* left + E. *rotation*.] *Physics.* Left-handed, or counterclockwise, rotation, as in polarization of light.

le'vo-ro'ta-to-ry, læ'vo-ro'ta-to-ry (-rō'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a. Physics.* Turning or rotating the plane of polarization toward the left, as certain compounds, crystals, etc.

lev'u-lin (lĕv'ū-lĭn), *n. Chem.* A substance resembling dextrin. By decomposition it yields levulose. [sugar.

lev'u-lose (-lōs), *n.* [L. *laevus* left + *-ose*.] *Chem.* Fruit

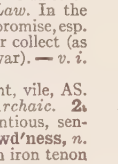
lev'y (lĕv'ĭ), *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise. See LEVER.] Act or process of levying or that which is levied.

levy in mass, *Mil.*, a levy of all able-bodied men; also, the body of men liable to service in the final reserve, in countries where the system of a regular army with various classes of reserves prevails.

— *v. t.*; LEV'IED (-ĭd); LEV'Y-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). **1.** To raise or collect, as by assessment or execution. **2.** *Law.* In the phrase **to levy a fine,** to establish a fine, or compromise, esp. of a suit for lands. See FINE, *n.* **3.** To raise or collect (as troops) for service. **4.** To make or carry on (war). — *v. i.* To make a levy, as on property.

lewd (lūd), *a.* [ME. *lewed*, *lewd*, lay, ignorant, vile, AS. *lǣwede* laical.] **1.** Wicked; bad; vicious. *Archaic.* **2.** Lustful; uncharte. — **Syn.** Libidinous, licentious, sensual, impure, lascivious. — **lewd'ly,** *adv.* — **lewd'ness,** *n.*

lew'is (lū'ĭs), *n.* Also **lew'is-son** (-ĭ-sŭn). An iron tenon in sections which fit into a dovetail mortise, — to hoist stones, etc.



Lewis. *a* Dovetail Section; *b* Key; *c* Bolt.

‖ **lex** (lĕks), *n.*; *pl.* LEGES (lē'jēz). [L.] Law.

lex'i-cal (lĕk'sĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the vocabulary of a language. **2.** Of or pert. to a lexicon or lexicography.

lex'i-cog'ra-pher (-kŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. λεξικογράφος; λεξικόν dictionary + γράφειν to write.] An author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

lex'i-cog'ra-phy (-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art, process, or work of making a lexicon or dictionary. — **lex'i-co-graph'ic, lex'i-co-graph'i-cal,** *a.*

lex'i-con (lĕk'sĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν (sc. βιβλίον), neut. of λεξικός of words, λέξις a speaking, fr. λέγειν to speak.] A dictionary, esp. one of Greek, Hebrew, or Latin.

Ley'den jar (lī'dĕn). *Elec.* A glass jar coated inside and out with tinfoil, for about three fourths of its height, used to accumulate electricity; — invented in Leiden (or Leyden), Holland.

Leyden Jar.

leze maj'es-ty. Var. of LESE MAJESTY.

Lez'ghi-an (lĕz'gĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the hardy mountaineers of Dagestan, eastern Caucasia; also, their language, an agglutinative tongue.

li'a-bil'i-ty (lī'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being liable. **2.** That, as an obligation, for which one is liable; specif., in *pl.*, debts collectively; — opp. to *assets*.

li'a-ble (lī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From F. *lier* to bind, L. *ligare*.] **1.** Bound in law or equity; responsible; answerable. **2.** Exposed to a certain undesirable and more or less probable contingency or casualty; — used with *to*. — **Syn.** See APT, RESPONSIBLE.

‖ **li'ai'son'** (lē'ā'zôN'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ligatio*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] **1.** *Cookery.* A thickening, usually of eggs, for sauces, soups, etc. **2.** An illicit intimacy between a man and a woman. **3.** *Phon.* In spoken French, the joining of adjacent words by carrying over a final consonant to a word beginning with a vowel or an *h* not "aspirate," as in *aux armes* (*pron.* ō-zàrm'), to arms!

li-a'na (lē-ä'nä; lī-ăn'ä), *n.* Also **li-ane'** (lī-ān'). [F. *liane.*] Any climbing perennial plant having woody stems, as a grapevine. Lianas are characteristic of certain tropical regions, as the forests of the Amazon.

li'ar (lī'ĕr), *n.* A person who knowingly utters a falsehood; one who lies; an untruthful person.

Li'as (lī'ăs), *n.* [F. *liais* sort of limestone.] *Geol.* The oldest division of the European Jurassic system, being a series of argillaceous limestone. — **Li-as'sic** (lī-ăs'ĭk), *a. & n.*

li-ba'tion (lī-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *libatio*, fr. *libare* to taste, pour out as an offering.] **1.** Act of pouring out a liquid, as wine, in honor of a deity; the liquid poured; a drink offering. **2.** A potation; a drinking. *Affected or Humorous.*

‖ **li-bec'cio** (lē-bĕt'chō), *n.* Incorrectly also **li-bec'chio.** [It. *libeccio*, fr. Gr. λίψ, λιβός.] The southwest wind.

li'bel (lī'bĕl), *n.* [L. *libellus* a little book, pamphlet, libel, lampoon, dim. of *liber* book.] **1.** A brief writing. *Obs.* **2.** Any public defamatory writing, as a handbill. *Obs. or R.* **3.** *Law.* Any representation wrongfully published and tending to expose another to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule; also, the act, tort, or crime of so publishing it. **4.** *Law.* In some jurisdictions, as under the civil law or in admiralty or ecclesiastical courts, a written complaint beginning an action, and demanding relief. **5.** Any defamatory or unjustly unfavorable statement or representation.

— *v. t.;* -BELED (-bĕld) or -BELLED; -BEL-ING or -BEL-LING. **1.** To make or publish a libel against. **2.** *Law.* To proceed against by filing a libel.

li'bel-ant, li'bel-lant (lī'bĕl-ănt), *n.* One who institutes a suit by a libel. See LIBEL, *n.*, 4.

li'bel-ee', li'bel-lee' (-ē'), *n.* *Law.* One against whom a libel has been filed; — corresp. to *defendant* in common law.

li'bel-er, li'bel-ler, *n.* One who libels.

li'bel-ous, li'bel-lous (-ŭs), *a.* Including or involving a libel; defamatory. — **li'bel-ous-ly, li'bel-lous-ly,** *adv.*

lib'er-al (lĭb'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [F. *libéral*, L. *liberalis*, fr. *liber* free.] **1.** Befitting a man of free birth; not servile or mean; esp., not narrowly restricted by pecuniary or utilitarian considerations; as, a *liberal* education. **2.** Bestowing, or bestowed, in a large and noble way; generous; ample; as, a *liberal* gift. **3.** Free from restraint; hence, licentious. *Archaic.* **4.** Not strict or rigorous; free, as a translation. **5.** Broad-minded; not bigoted; catholic. **6.** Not bound by established forms in political or religious philosophy; independent in opinion; not conservative; often, specif., having tendency toward democratic or republican, as distinguished from monarchical or aristocratic, forms. Hence [*cap.*], designating a political party in some countries, notably England. Cf. CONSERVATIVE.

Syn. Liberal, generous, bountiful, munificent. As applied to giving, **liberal** suggests freedom or abundance, **generous** emphasizes the idea of warm-hearted readiness to give; as, a *liberal* allowance (one that is plentiful); a *generous* allowance (one that shows readiness to give, though perhaps small in itself). *Liberal* also suggests freedom from prejudice or narrowness; *generous*, magnanimity, esp. in judging; as, *liberal* opinions; a *generous* opponent. **Bountiful** suggests abounding liberality; **munificent**, splendid or princely generosity.

liberal arts [L. *artes liberales*, the higher arts, which the Romans allowed only freemen to pursue], in the Middle Ages, the seven branches of learning, — grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. The *liberal arts* now include the sciences, philosophy, history, etc., composing the course of academical or collegiate education. Hence, master of *arts;* bachelor of *arts*, etc.

— *n.* **1.** One liberal in thought or principle; one who favors greater freedom in political or religious matters. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Liberal party.

lib'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Liberal principles and theories. — **lib'er-al-ist,** *n.* — **lib'er-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

lib'er-al'i-ty (lĭb'ĕr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being liberal. **2.** A gift; gratuity.

lib'er-al-ize (lĭb'ĕr-ăl-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become liberal. — **lib'er-al-iz'er,** *n.* — **lib'er-al-i-za'tion,** *n.*

lib'er-al-ly, *a.* In a liberal manner.

lib'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *liberatus*, p. p. of *liberare* to free, *liber* free.] **1.** To release from restraint; free. **2.** To disengage; free from combination, as gases. — **Syn.** Deliver, emancipate. See RELEASE.

lib'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A liberating; state of being liberated. [erer.

lib'er-a'tor (lĭb'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who liberates; a deliv-

Li-be'ri-an (lī-bē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Liberia. — *n.* A native or citizen of Liberia.

lib'er-ta'ri-an (lĭb'ĕr-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of free will; also, one who upholds the principles of liberty, esp. individual liberty of thought and action.

lib'er-tin-age (lĭb'ĕr-tĭn-āj), *n.* Libertinism in conduct.

lib'er-tine (-tĭn), *n.* [L. *libertinus* freedman, fr. *libertus* one made free, *liber* free.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A freedman. **2.** One free from restraint or self-restraint; now, specif., a rake; debauchee. — *a.* **1.** Freed from slavery. *Hist.* **2.** Free from restraint. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Dissolute, profligate.

lib'er-tin-ism (-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Licentious conduct; lewdness. **2.** Freedom in religious matters, regarded as excessive; freethinking. *Obsoles.*

lib'er-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *liberté*, fr. L. *libertas*, fr. *liber* free.] **1.** Freedom; — opposed to *slavery, serfdom, subjection*, etc. **2.** State, or sum of the rights and immunities, of those whose rights and privileges are protected by an organized civil community (*civil liberty*), or of those who share effectually in their government (*political liberty*), or of those who are free to exercise their individual rights (*individual liberty*). **3.** Freedom from external restraint or compulsion; power to do as one pleases; state of being disengaged. **4.** Power of choice; freedom in willing. **5.** A privilege or license in violation of propriety; as, to take a *liberty*. **6.** Place in which certain immunities are enjoyed, or jurisdiction is exercised. **7.** Privilege; franchise; right or immunity. **8.** A certain amount of freedom; the limits within which such freedom is exercised; as, the *liberties* of a prison. — **Syn.** See FREEDOM.

[symbol of liberty.

liberty cap. A kind of close-fitting cap often used as a

li-bid'i-nous (lĭ-bĭd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *libidinosus*, fr. *libido, libidinis*, pleasure, desire, lust, fr. *libet, lubet*, it pleases.] Lustful; lascivious. — **Syn.** Lecherous, salacious. — **li-bid'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **li-bid'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

li'bra (lī'brä), *n.* [L., a balance.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A pound, = 0.718 lb., avoirdupois. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.; gen.* LIBRÆ (-brē). **a** A southern zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Scorpio, pictured as a balance, or scales; the Balance. **b** The seventh sign [♎] of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, about September 22d.

li'bra (lē'brä), *n.* [Sp.] A gold coin of Peru, equal to ten soles, or the pound sterling ($4.8665).

li-bra'ri-an (lī-brâ'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* One in charge of a library.

li'bra-ry (lī'brâ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *librairie* bookseller's shop, formerly, a library, *libraire* bookseller, L. *librarius*, fr. *liber* book.] **1.** An apartment or building devoted to collected books; also, an establishment for the custody, control and circulation of a collection of books. **2.** A collection of books for study or reading. **3.** A commercial establishment for the renting of books, etc. **4.** A series of books, similar in some way, issued by the same publishing house.

li'brate (-brāt), *v. i.;* -BRAT'ED (lī'brāt-ĕd); -BRAT-ING. [L. *libratus*, p. p. of *librare* to balance, *libra* balance.] To vibrate as a balance does; hence, to be poised.

li-bra'tion (lī-brā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of librating, or of being balanced or poised. **2.** *Astron.* A real or apparent oscillatory motion, like that of a balance.

libration of the moon, a slow apparent axial swinging of the visible half of the moon's surface, causing parts near the limb or edge to be alternately visible and invisible.

li'bra-to-ry (lī'brâ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Balancing; librating.

li-bret'tist (lĭ-brĕt'ĭst), *n.* A libretto writer.

li-bret'to (-ō), *n.; pl.* E. -TOS (-ōz), It. -TI (-tē). [It., dim. of *libro* book.] *Music.* **a** The text of an opera or for an extended piece of music. **b** The book containing the text.

li'bri-form (lī'brĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *liber* inner bark of a tree + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form of or resembling bast.

Lib'y-an (lĭb'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Libya. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Libya. **2.** The Libyan language.

lice (līs), *n., pl.* of LOUSE.

li'cense, li'cence (lī'sĕns), *n.* [F. *licence*, L. *licentia*, fr. *licere* to be permitted.] **1.** Authority or permission given to do or forbear any act; also, the document embodying such permission. **2.** Any permitted unusual freedom of action. **3.** Excess of liberty; disregard of law or propriety. **4.** Deviation from strict fact, form, or rule by an artist or writer for effect. — **Syn.** See FREEDOM.

— *v. t.;* -CENSED or -CENCED (-sĕnst); -CENS-ING, -CENC-ING. To permit or authorize, esp. by formal license; give license to. — **li'cens-er, -cenc-er,** *n.*

li'cen-see', li'cen-cee' (lī'sĕn-sē'), *n.* A person licensed.

li-cen'ti-ate (lī-sĕn'shĭ-āt), *n.* **1.** One licensed, as by a university, to practice a profession or calling, as medicine. **2.** On the continent of Europe, a university degree intermediate between that of bachelor and that of doctor.

li-cen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Characterized by license; lawless; immoral. **2.** Lewd; lascivious. — **Syn.** Uncurbed, unruly, wanton, profligate, dissolute, lax, loose, sensual, impure, unchaste. — **li-cen'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **-tious-ness,** *n.*

lich (lĭch), *n.* [AS. *līc* body.] A corpse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

li'chee' (lē'chē'). Var. of LITCHI.

li'chen (lī'kĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λειχήν.] **1.** One of a group of plants growing as epiphytes on rocks, bark, etc. A lichen is a composite organism, consisting of an ascomycetous (rarely basidiomycetous) fungus living symbiotically with an alga. **2.** *Med.* An eruptive skin disease.

— *v. t.* To cover with lichens. — **li'chen-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

li'chen-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Botany treating of lichens.

lich gate (lĭch). A covered gate, as to a churchyard, through

which the corpse is carried to the church or burial place, and where the bier is placed to await the clergyman. Many such gates still remain in England.

lic'it (lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *licitus* permitted, lawful, fr. *licere* to be permitted.] Lawful; permitted.

lick (lĭk), *n.* [See LICK, *v.*] **1.** A stroke of the tongue in licking. **2.** A small quantity such as might be taken upon the tongue. **3.** A quick, careless stroke or application, as if by a stroke of the tongue. *Colloq.* **4.** A place where natural salt is found and where wild animals resort to lick it up. **5.** A burst of energy; a spell (of work); also, speed; — as in *at full lick. Colloq.*

— *v. t.* [AS. *liccian.*] **1.** To draw or pass the tongue over. **2.** To pass or play over or about, like a tongue, as flames. **3.** *Colloq.* **a** To strike repeatedly for punishment. **b** To conquer, as in a fight.

to lick the dust, to bite the dust; to be slain.

lick'er-ish, liq'uor-ish (lĭk'ẽr-ĭsh), *a.* [From an OF. form, influenced by E. *lick.*] **1.** Eager; craving; esp., eager to taste or enjoy, as food. **2.** Tempting the appetite; dainty. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Lustful. — **-ish-ness,** *n.*

lick'ing, *n.* **1.** A lapping with the tongue. **2.** A flogging; a thrashing. *Colloq.* **3.** A putting into shape.

lick'–spit'tle, *n.* An abject parasite or toady.

lic'o-rice, liq'uo-rice (lĭk'ō-rĭs), *n.* [ME. *licoris,* through OF. fr. L. *liquiritia,* fr. *glycyrrhiza,* Gr. *γλυκύρριζα; γλυκύς* sweet + *ῥίζα* root.] **1.** A European fabaceous plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) with pinnate leaves and spikes of blue flowers. **2.** Its dried root or an extract from it.

lic'tor (lĭk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] *Roman Antiq.* An officer (attendant on chief magistrates) who bore the fasces.

lid (lĭd), *n.* [AS. *hlid.*] **1.** That which covers the opening of a vessel, box, etc.; a movable cover. **2.** An eyelid. **3.** Either cover of a book. *Colloq.* **4.** *Bot.* **a** In mosses, the operculum. **b** The upper half of a pyxidium. — **lid'ded,** *a.*

lid'less, *a.* Having no lid; hence: sleepless; watchful.

lie (lī), *n.* [AS. *lyge.*] **1.** A falsehood uttered or acted to deceive. **2.** Something which misleads or deceives; as, his cordiality was a *lie.* **3.** A charge of lying. — **Syn.** Untruth. See FALSITY. — *v. i.;* LIED (līd); LY'ING (lī'ĭng). [AS. *lēogan.*] To utter falsehood with intent to deceive; tell or act a lie; — also used fig.; as, figures do not *lie.*

lie, *v. i.; pret.* LAY (lā); *p. p.* LAIN (lān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LY'ING. [AS. *licgan.*] **1.** To have a recumbent position on a support, as the ground or a bed; be stretched out. **2.** To assume such a position; as, *lie* down and rest. **3.** Of inanimate things: to rest unattached in a flat or horizontal position; as, the book *lies* on the table. **4.** To be, or remain for a time, in a condition, position, etc., esp. of inactivity, concealment, disuse, etc.; as, to *lie* low; to *lie* in prison; the fields *lie* fallow. **5.** To be situated; to occupy a certain position; as, Ireland *lies* west of England. **6.** To sojourn; lodge; as, he will *lie* at our house to-night. **7.** To be; consist; — used with *in;* as, remedy *lies* in rest. **8.** *Law.* To be sustainable, as an action.

☞ The forms of *lie* are often ignorantly or carelessly confounded with those of the transitive verb *lay.*

to lie to. *Naut.* Of a vessel, to lie as nearly stationary as feasible with head to windward.

— *n.* **1.** The lay, as of land. **2.** An animal's haunt; covert.

‖ **Lied** (lēt), *n.; pl.* LIEDER (lē'dẽr). [G.] *Music.* A German song or lyric.

lief (lēf), *a.* [AS. *léof.*] Dear; precious; also, willing; glad. *Archaic.* — *adv.* Gladly; willingly; freely; — now only in *had* or *would as lief, had* or *would liefer,* etc.

liege (lēj), *a.* [OF. *liege, lige.*] **1.** *Feudalism.* **a** Entitled to, or pert. to, allegiance and service; as, a *liege* lord. **b** Bound to service and allegiance, as to a liege lord; as, a *liege* man. **2.** Bound to loyalty or fidelity; hence: loyal; faithful. — *n.* **1.** A liege lord. **2.** A liege subject.

liege man, *or* **liege'man** (lēj'măn), *n.* A vassal; hence, a devoted adherent.

li'en (lē'ĕn; lēn), *n.* [F., band, bond, tie, fr. L. *ligamen,* fr. *ligare* to bind.] *Law.* A legal claim; a charge on property for satisfaction of a debt or duty.

li'er (lī'ẽr), *n.* One who lies down.

li-erne' (lĭ-ûrn'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* In Gothic vaulting, any rib which does not spring from the impost and is not a ridge rib, but passes from one boss of the main ribs to another.

lieu (lū), *n.* [F., OF. also *liu, leu,* fr. L. *locus* place.] Place; stead; — chiefly in *in lieu of.*

lieu-ten'an-cy (lû-tĕn'ăn-sĭ; *see* LIEUTENANT), *n.* Office, rank, or commission of a lieutenant.

lieu-ten'ant (lû-tĕn'ănt; *British usually, in U. S. occas.,* lĕf-tĕn'ănt), *n.* [F., fr. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.*] **1.** An officer who acts in place of an absent superior. **2.** *a* A commissioned officer in an army. Abbr., *Lt.* See ARMY. **b** A commissioned officer in the British navy, ranking next below a commander. **c** A commissioned officer in the United States navy. See NAVY.

lieutenant colonel, general. Army officers. See ARMY.

lieutenant commander. A naval officer. See NAVY.

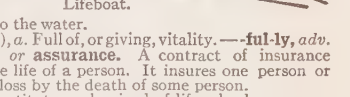
lieutenant governor. A deputy governor; specif.: **a** An officer of a State, next in rank to the governor. *U. S.* **b** A governor of a district or province, subordinate to a governor-general. *British.*

life (līf), *n.; pl.* LIVES (līvz). [AS. *līf.*] **1.** The quality or character which distinguishes an animal or a plant from inorganic, or dead organic, bodies. **2.** State of that which is alive; fact of being alive; hence: **a** Exercise of vital activities; as, to bring to *life.* **b** A living being; esp., a person. **c** Living beings or organisms collectively; as, marine *life.* **3.** Quality or fact of animate existence conceived as a part of an animal's being or as a separable attribute of the body; hence, the vital force distinguishing organic from inorganic matter. **4.** Existence, esp. conscious existence, conceived as a quality of the soul. **5.** The series of experiences, of body and mind, which an animal or other organism passes through during its life, constituting its **life history.** **6.** **a** An individual human existence; as, each day of one's *life.* **b** A biography. **7.** The duration of a life. **8.** Way or manner of living; hence, human affairs; also, lives considered collectively as forming a class or type; as, city *life.* **9.** The living form or semblance; also, animation; spirit, as of a work of art. **10.** That which imparts or excites spirit or vigor. **11.** The period of duration of anything conceived to be analogous to a natural organism in structure, functions, force, etc.; as, the *life* of a state, of a statute, of an iron girder.

life belt. A life preserver in the form of a buoyant belt.

life'blood' (lĭf'blŭd'), *n.* **1.** The blood necessary to life. **2.** Fig., that which gives strength.

life'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A strong, buoyant boat for rescuing shipwrecked persons.



Lifeboat.

life buoy. A float, usually a buoyant ring, intended to support persons who have fallen into the water.

life'ful (lĭf'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or giving, vitality. — **-ful-ly,** *adv.*

life insurance *or* **assurance.** A contract of insurance based upon the life of a person. It insures one person or party against loss by the death of some person.

life'less, *a.* Destitute or deprived of life; dead, or apparently dead; not giving or sustaining life; hence: spiritless; dull. — **life'less-ly,** *adv.* — **life'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Inert, inactive, torpid, dull, heavy, unanimated, dead, inanimate. — **Lifeless, dead, inanimate.** Lit., **lifeless** and **dead** often differ merely in emphasis, *lifeless* laying stress on the (sometimes only apparent) absence of life; *dead,* on the presence of death; **inanimate** (less often *lifeless* and *dead*) often applies to that which has never had life; as, *inanimate* objects. Fig., **lifeless** and (the stronger) **dead,** less often **inanimate,** connote absence of vitality, spirits, or activity. [resembling life.]

life'like' (lĭf'līk'), *a.* Like a living being or a real object;

life'long' (-lông'; 62), *a.* Lasting through life.

life preserver. An apparatus, as a cork-filled jacket, for saving one from drowning by buoying up the body.

life'time' (lĭf'tīm'), *n.* The time that life continues.

lift (lĭft), *n.* [AS. *lyft* air.] The sky. *Archaic or Scot.*

lift, *v. t.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To bring, or cause to move, up higher; raise; elevate. **2.** To exalt in rank, condition, estimation, spirits, etc.; also, to exalt unduly; puff up. **3.** To pick up, as a ball from the ground. *Scot. & Golf.* **4.** To collect, as moneys due; raise. *Obs., Dial., or R.* **5.** To steal. *Colloq.* **6.** To pay and so take up, as a mortgage. *U. S.* — **Syn.** See RAISE. — *v. i.* **1.** To try to raise something. **2.** To rise; become or appear raised or elevated.

— *n.* **1.** Act of lifting, or raising; also, act of rising as if lifting something; upward movement; hence, elevated carriage, as of the head. **2.** **a** A rise in position or condition. **b** Assistance, as by lifting; help. **c** Lifting force; hence, fig., elevating power or effect. **3.** That which is lifted, as a load. **4.** That by means of which something lifts or is lifted, as: **a** *Shoemaking.* A layer of leather in the heel. **b** A hoisting machine; an elevator. *Chiefly Eng.* **c** A set of pumps in a mine. **5.** The distance through which something is lifted. **6.** Degree of elevation; rise.

lift'er (lĭf'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, lifts.

lift pump. *Mach.* A pump that lifts a fluid and discharges it without forcing it out under pressure; — distinguished from *force pump.*

lig'a-ment (lĭg'ă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *ligamentum,* fr. *ligare* to bind.] **1.** Anything that binds one thing to another; bandage; bond. **2.** *Anat.* A tough band of, usually, white fibrous, inextensile tissue serving to connect parts, as the articular extremities of bones, or to hold an organ in place.

lig'a-men'tous (-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a ligament; forming, or formed of, a ligament.

li'gan (lī'găn), *or* **lag'an** (lăg'ăn), *n.* [OF. *lagan, lagand.*] *Law.* Goods sunk in the sea with a buoy attached.

li'gate (lī'gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); -GAT-ING. [L. *ligatus*, p. p. of *ligare* to bind.] To tie with a ligature; bandage.

li-ga'tion (lī-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of binding; state of being bound; also, that which binds; ligature; bond.

lig'a-ture (lĭg'ă-tūr), *n.* [L. *ligatura*, fr. *ligare, ligatum*, to bind.] **1.** Act of binding. **2.** Anything that binds; bandage. **3.** *Surg.* **a** A thread or string for tying the blood vessels to prevent hemorrhage. **b** A thread or wire to remove tumors, etc. **4.** *Music.* A tie; slur; also, a group of notes connected by a slur. **5.** *Print.* A double character, as æ; also, a connecting stroke; tie. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To bind, fasten, or furnish with a ligature; specif., *surg.*, to ligate; tie.

li'geance (lī'jăns; lē'-), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Allegiance. **2.** The jurisdiction or territory of a liege lord or of a sovereign. *Now Chiefly Law.*

light (līt), *n.* [AS. *léoht.*] **1.** The essential condition of vision; the opposite of darkness; hence: **a** An emanation from a light-giving body; as, flames give *light*. **b** The sensation aroused by stimulation of the visual centers in the brain. **c** *Physics.* (1) That form of energy which, by its action upon the organs of vision, produces sight. Light is transmitted by undulations of the ether, at a velocity of 186,300 miles a second. (2) Radiation or radiant energy incapable of affecting the retina, but resembling true light in other respects. **2.** The sun's light; daylight; also, day; esp., dawn; as, he rose before *light*. **3.** A radiance; brightness; glowing; as, the picture hung in a good *light*. **4.** That which furnishes light, as the sun, a candle, a firework, etc. **5.** Mental or spiritual enlightenment, or its source. **6.** One who is noteworthy; a model or example. **7. a** Visible state; hence, state of exposure to public observation; as, to bring a matter to *light*. **b** Power of vision; eyesight. *Poetic.* **8.** The medium through which light is admitted, as a window or a pane in a window. **9.** Appearance due to the particular facts presented to view; as, to put things in the right *light*. **10.** *Paint.* The more illuminated part of a scene, surface, etc., or its representation in a picture; — opp. to *shade*. **11.** Something with which a light may be produced, or by which something may be lighted.

— *a.* **1.** Having light; not dark or obscure; bright. **2.** White or whitish; not of a deep shade; blond.

— *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LIGHT'ED (-ĕd; 24) or LIT (lĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIGHT'ING. **1.** To set fire to; ignite; kindle. **2.** To give light to; illuminate; hence: to cause to glow; animate; brighten; — often used with *up*; as, joy *lit* up her eyes. **3.** To attend or conduct with a light. — *v. i.* **1.** To become ignited. **2.** To be illuminated; receive light; brighten; — usually used with *up*.

light, *a.* [AS. *lĭht, léoht.*] **1.** Having little, or comparatively little, weight or force; not heavy. **2.** Below the legal, standard, or usual weight; as, *light* coin. **3.** Not massive in construction or appearance; as, a *light* bridge; *light* tracery. **4.** Slight; not important; as, he was held in *light* esteem. **5.** Not burdensome or severe; easily endured, performed, understood, etc.; not difficult; as, *light* work; *light* novels. **6. a** Easy to be digested; hence: moderate; slight; as, *light* food. **b** *Cookery.* Well leavened; as, *light* biscuit. **c** Of wines, beers, etc., not heavy or strong. **7.** Not heavily burdened; carrying a relatively small cargo, or load, or none at all; as, *light* cavalry. **8.** Not burdened by care; happy; as, a *light* heart. **9.** Not heavy or violent in movement or pressure; as, a *light* touch. **10.** Active; nimble; swift; as, *light* of foot. **11.** Indulging in, inclined to, or marked by, levity; trifling; frivolous. **12.** Unsteady; volatile; fickle; as, a girl's *light* fancy. **13.** Wanton; unchaste. **14. a** Not copious or heavy; as, a *light* rain. **b** Loose; easily pulverized, as soil. **15.** Dizzy; giddy; delirious; as, to be *light* in the head. **16.** *Phon. & Pros.* Of a syllable, unaccented, weak; of a vowel, unaccented and lightly or obscurely pronounced.

— *adv.* Lightly; cheaply; easily; as, "*light* come, *light* go."

— *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* LIGHT'ED (lĭt'ĕd; 24) or LIT (lĭt); LIGHT'ING (lĭt'ĭng). **1.** To dismount, as from a horse; alight; — used with *from, off, on, at, in*. **2.** To descend and rest, perch, or settle, as a bird. **3.** To come down suddenly and forcibly; fall, as a blow. **4.** To come by chance; fall; happen; — used with *on* or *upon*.

light'en (līt'n), *v. t.* **1.** To relieve of a load in whole or in part; make lighter. **2.** To make less burdensome, as cares or grief. **3.** To cheer; gladden.

light'en (līt'n), *v. i.* **1. a** To flash or shine brightly. **b** To grow lighter; brighten. **2.** To shine with or like lightning.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make light or clear; illuminate; also, to brighten. **2.** To illuminate intellectually or spiritually; enlighten. **3.** To flash out or disclose in or as in lightning.

light'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, lightens.

light'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, lights.

light'er, *n.* [D. *lichter*, fr. *lichten* to make light, unload.] *Naut.* A large barge, usually flat-bottomed, used in unloading or loading vessels not lying at wharves, or in transporting freight about a harbor. — *v. t.* To convey by a lighter.

light'er-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Price paid for lightering. **2.** Act of unloading into a lighter, or of conveying by a lighter.

light'er-man (-măn), *n.* One who is employed on, or who manages, a lighter.

light'-fin'gered (lĭt'fĭng'gẽrd), *a.* Dexterous in stealing, esp. by picking pockets; thievish; pilfering.

light'-foot' } *a.* Having a light, springy step; nimble;
light'-foot'ed } active. — **light'-foot'ed-ly,** *adv.*

light'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A light-headed, or frivolous, person.

light'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; 24, 109), *a.* **1.** Dizzy; delirious, as with fever. **2.** Thoughtless; frivolous; fickle.

light'-heart'ed, *a.* Free from anxiety; gay; merry. — **light'-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **light'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

light'-horse'man (-hôrs'măn), *n.* A soldier of light cavalry.

light'house' (lĭt'hous'), *n.* A tower or other building with a light at the top, for guiding sailors at night.

Lighthouse. 1 Stone Tower; 2 Iron Pile; 3 Iron Cylinder.

light'ly (lĭt'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With little weight or force; gently. **2.** In a small degree; in small quantity; as, to eat *lightly*. **3.** With little or no reason. **4.** Easily. *Archaic.* **5.** Swiftly; nimbly. **6.** Without care; indifferently; slightingly. **7.** Cheerfully; gayly. **8.** Not chastely; wantonly.

light'-mind'ed, *a.* Frivolous; volatile; trifling.

light'ness (lĭt'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State, quality, or degree, of being illuminated. **2.** Absence of depth or of duskiness in color.

light'ness, *n.* State or quality of being light, or not heavy; hence: buoyancy; levity; fickleness; nimbleness, etc.

Syn. Levity, frivolity, flippancy, volatility, flightiness, thoughtlessness, inconstancy, unsteadiness, instability, giddiness, gayety, airiness. — **Lightness, levity, frivolity, flippancy, volatility, flightiness.** **Lightness** implies a general lack of weight or seriousness in character, conduct, or speech; **levity** usually suggests more specifically trifling or unseasonable gayety; as, he made *light* of his loss; politics cannot be treated with *levity*. **Frivolity** adds to *lightness* the implication of empty or idle speech or conduct; **flippancy** is esp. unbecoming levity or pertness in speaking of serious or sacred things. **Volatility** is such lightness or fickleness of disposition as precludes long or serious dwelling upon one idea or plan; **flightiness** is extreme volatility; it sometimes implies lack of mental balance; as, savages are notable for their *volatility*; distracted with pain, he was *flighty* in his talk.

light'ning (lĭt'nĭng), *n.* [For *lightening*, fr. *lighten* to flash.] The flashing of light caused by a discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth; hence, the discharge itself.

lightning bug. A firefly.

lightning rod. A metal rod connected with the earth or water, as on a house or vessel to protect it from lightning.

lights (līts), *n. pl.* [So called from their *lightness*.] The lungs; — not now used of human lungs by cultured people.

light'ship' (lĭt'shĭp'), *n.* A vessel with a brilliant light or lights, moored off a dangerous place as a guide for sailors.

light'some (-sŭm), *a.* Luminous; light; bright.

light'some, *a.* **1.** Light; airy; nimble. **2.** Cheerful; gay. **3.** Frivolous. — **light'some-ly,** *adv.* — **-some-ness,** *n.*

light'weight' (līt'wāt'), *n.* One of less than average weight; specif.: **a** In boxing, wrestling, etc., one weighing not more than 133 pounds (U. S. amateur rules 135 pounds, Eng. 140 pounds). **b** A person of little importance or mental ability. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.* — *a.* Light or deficient in weight.

light'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Pitchy pine wood. *Southern U. S.*

light year. *Astron.* The distance over which light can travel in a year; — a unit in expressing stellar distances. It is more than 63,000 times the distance from the earth to the sun.

lign'-al'oes (lĭn'ăl'ōz; lĭg-năl'ōz), *n.* [OF. *lignaloes*, L. *lignum aloës*, wood of aloe.] **1.** The resinous wood of an East Indian thymelæaceous tree (*Aquilaria agallocha*). It is burnt as a perfume by the Orientals. **2.** The drug aloes.

lig'ne-ous (lĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ligneus*, fr. *lignum* wood.] Of, of the nature of, or like, wood; woody.

lig'ni-fy (lĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *lignum* wood + *-fy.*] To change into wood; make or become woody. — **lig'ni-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

lig'nin (-nĭn), *n.* A substance or mixture of substances which, with cellulose, is the essential part of woody tissue.

lig'nite (-nīt), *n.* [L. *lignum* wood.] A variety of coal between peat and bituminous coal, esp. one in which the woody texture is distinct; — called also *brown coal* or *wood coal*. — **lig-nit'ic** (lĭg-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

lig'nose (lĭg'nōs), *n.* [L. *lignum* wood + *-ose.*] **1.** *Bot.* Cellulose or a variety of lignin. **2.** An explosive compound consisting of wood fiber and nitroglycerin.

lig'num-vi'tæ (lĭg'nŭm-vī'tē), *n.* [L., wood of life; *lignum* wood + *vita*, gen. *vitae*, life.] Any of various tropical American trees (genus *Guaiacum*) with hard, heavy wood; also, the wood.

lig'ro-ine, lig'ro-in (lĭg'rō-ĭn), *n.* A volatile inflammable liquid used as a solvent and illuminant.

lig'u-la (lĭg'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-lȧz). [L., a little tongue. See LIGULE.] *Bot.* A ligule.

lig'u-late (-lāt) } *a.* [See LIGULE.] **1.** Strap-shaped.
lig'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } **2.** *Bot.* Furnished with ligules.

lig'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *ligula*, *lingula*, dim. of *lingua* tongue.] *Bot.* **a** A thin appendage of a leaf at the junction of blade and petiole, as in grasses. **b** A ligulate corolla of a ray floret.

lig'ure (lĭg'ûr), *n.* [L. *ligurius*, Gr. λιγύριον, λιγγούριον, λιγκούριον, λυγκούριον, equiv. to Heb. *leshem.*] A kind of precious stone, perhaps the jacinth. *Ex.* xxviii. 19, xxxix. 12.

Li-gu'ri-an (lĭ-gū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Liguria or the Ligurians. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Liguria.

lik'a-ble, like'a-ble (līk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as attracts liking.

like (līk), *a.*; LIK'ER (līk'ẽr); LIK'EST (-ĕst). [AS. *gelīc*, fr. *ge-* + *līc* body, and orig. meaning, having the same body or shape.] **1.** Having the same, or nearly the same, appearance, qualities, or characteristics; similar; also, now rarely, alike; as, no two were *like*. **2.** Indicative of; as, it looks *like* good fishing. **3.** Inclined toward; as, to feel *like* taking a walk. **4.** = LIKELY; — now chiefly in colloquial use: (*a*) with the infinitive; as, they're *like* to meet again; (*b*) chiefly with the perfect infinitive; as, he had *like* to have died (or was *like* to have died).

☞ *Like* is used at will as a suffix with nouns to form adjectives expressing resemblance; as, man*like*, like a man.

— *n.* That which is like another; counterpart; copy; equal.

— *adv. or prep.* **1.** In the manner of or to the same extent as. **2.** Alike; equally. *Archaic.* **3.** In the manner of one that is; — now only in: **like mad**, in a furious manner. **4.** Likely; probably; — now chiefly in *like enough*, *very like*, and (*Colloq. or Dial.*) *as like as not*.

— *conj.* As; like as; as if; as, do *like* I do. This use is provincial and contrary to good usage, though occasionally found in good writers.

— *v. i.*; LIKED (līkt); LIK'ING (līk'ĭng). To come near; escape narrowly; as, he *liked* to have died. *Now Dial. or Uncultivated.*

like, *v. i.* [AS. *līcian*, *gelīcian*, to please.] To be suitable or pleasing; — chiefly with dative object. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To have a liking for; enjoy.

Syn. Like, love. As applied to persons, **like** suggests varying degrees of attraction; **love** implies deep or strong attachment. The habitual use of *love* for *like*, with reference to trivial objects (as, I *love* ice cream), is a vulgarism.

— *n.* A liking; preference; fancy; — usually in *pl.*

like'a-ble. Var. of LIKABLE.

like'li-hood (līk'lĭ-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** Probability; as, in all *likelihood*. **2.** A probability; also, a sign; indication.

like'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. **1.** Appearing like truth; probable; credible. **2.** So circumstanced as to render something probable; as, he is *likely* to go. **3.** Suitable; as, a *likely* place to fish. **4.** Promising; also (*R. or Dial.*), comely; as, a *likely* boy. — *adv.* Probably.

Syn. Likely, probable. That is **likely** which there is good reason to expect or believe; **probable**, which there is more reason to expect or believe than not. See APT.

lik'en (līk''n), *v. t.* To represent as like; compare.

like'ness (līk'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being like. **2.** Appearance; guise; shape. **3.** A copy; effigy; portrait; as, it is a good, or bad, *likeness*. — **Syn.** See RESEMBLANCE.

lik'er (līk'ẽr), *n.* One who likes.

like'wise' (-wīz'), *adv. & conj.* [See WISE, *n.*] In like manner; also; moreover; too. — **Syn.** See ALSO.

li'kin' (lē'kĭn'), *n.* [Chin., from (Pekingese) *li* one thousandth of a tael + *ch'ien* money.] A Chinese provincial tax levied at inland stations on imports or articles in transit.

lik'ing (līk'ĭng), *n.* State of being pleased with a thing or person; hence: inclination; desire.

li'lac (lī'lăk), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *līlak*, fr. Per. *līlaj*, *līlanj*, indigo plant, or fr. the kindred *līlak* bluish.] **1.** A well-known garden shrub (*Syringa vulgaris*) with pink-purple fragrant flowers; also, any other species of the genus, as that one (*S. persica*) from which the white-flowered garden lilac has been derived. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.* **2.** A light purplish color like that of the common lilac flower.

lil'i-a'ceous (lĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *liliaceus*, fr. *lilium* lily.] **1.** *Bot.* Belonging to the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), a large family of monocotyledonous plants, the stems of which usually have a bulbous base. **2.** Like or pertaining to lilies.

lil'ied (lĭl'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Like a lily; fair as a lily. **2.** Covered or decorated with, or having many, lilies.

Lil'ith (lĭl'ĭth; lī'lĭth), *n.* [Heb. *Līlīth.*] *Jewish Folklore.* A female demon worshiped by the Jews during the Babylonian captivity. Later, she is represented as a night demon or vampire in the form of a seductive woman, the first wife of Adam, or, in medieval demonology, a witch.

lil'li-bul-le'ro (lĭl'ĭ-bŭ-lē'rō), *n.* Part of the refrain of a song mocking the Irish Catholics, popular in England during the revolution of 1688; hence, the song itself.

Lil'li-pu'tian (lĭl'ĭ-pū'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to **Lilliput**, the island in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" inhabited by tiny people; hence, very small. — *n.* One of the people of Lilliput; hence, a tiny creature, esp. a pompous one.

lilt (lĭlt), *n.* **1.** A lively, buoyant song or air. **2.** Rhythmical swing or cadence. **3.** A swinging or springy movement. — *v. i. & t.* To sing a lilt; sing merrily.

lil'y (lĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [AS. *lilie*, L. *lilium*, Gr. λείριον.] **1.** Any plant, flower, or bulb of a genus (*Lilium*) of herbaceous plants, having scaly bulbs, whorled or scattered leaves, and showy flowers; as, the common white lily (*Lilium candidum*). **2.** Any of numerous plants related to or resembling the lily; also, any of the flowers of these plants. **3.** The heraldic fleur-de-lis as the symbol of France or its kings; — chiefly in *pl.* **4.** *Auction Bridge.* A royal spade. *Obsolescent.*

Turk's-cap Lily (*Lilium superbum*).

lily of the valley, a low perennial convallariaceous herb (*Convallaria majalis*) bearing white flowers. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

— *a.* Pure, white, pale, or delicate, as a lily; like a lily.

lim'a-cine (lĭm'ȧ-sīn; -sĭn; lī'mȧ-), *a.* [L. *limax*, *limacis*, slug, snail.] *Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the slugs (genus *Limax* and its allies).

limb (lĭm), *n.* [AS. *lim.*] **1.** A leg, arm, or wing. **2.** A thing or person regarded as a part or agent of something else; as, a *limb* of the law. **3.** Hence: a limb of the Devil; a young scamp; an imp. *Colloq.* **4.** A large primary branch or bough of a tree. **5.** Something suggestive of a leg, arm, or branch; as, a *limb* of the sea. — **Syn.** See BOUGH.

— *v. t.* To dismember.

limb, *n.* [L. *limbus* border.] **1.** A border or edge, as of certain corollas, of the disk of a heavenly body, etc. **2.** The graduated margin of an arc or circle in an instrument for measuring angles.

lim'bate (lĭm'bāt), *a.* [L. *limbatus*, fr. *limbus* border, edge.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bordered, as when one color is surrounded by an edging of another.

limbed (lĭmd), *a.* Having limbs; — chiefly in combination.

lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *a.* **1.** Easily bent; flexible; pliant. **2.** Supple; lithe. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — *v. t.* To cause to become limber. — **lim'ber-ness,** *n.*

lim'ber, *n.* *Mil.* The detachable fore wheels, axle, and pole of a gun carriage. — *v. t. & i. Mil.* To attach the limber to (the gun carriage); — often used with *up*.

lim'bers (lĭm'bẽrz), *n. pl. Shipbuilding.* Gutters or conduits on each side of the keelson to carry water to the pump well; — used attributively in *sing.*; as, *limber* hole.

lim'bic (-bĭk), *a.* [See LIMB.] Of, pert. to, or forming, a border; marginal; as, the *limbic* lobes of the brain.

lim'bo (-bō), *n.* [L. *limbus* border, edge, *in limbo* on the border.] **1.** [*Often cap.*] A region supposed by some Scholastic theologians to lie on the edge of hell. **2.** A place or condition of restraint or confinement, or a place or condition of neglect or oblivion.

Lim'burg cheese } (lĭm'bûrg; -ẽr). A soft cheese made
Lim'burg-er, *n.* } in the Belgian province of Limburg
Lim'burg-er cheese } (Limbourg). The curing develops a peculiar and, to most people, unpleasant odor.

lim'bus (lĭm'bŭs). = LIMBO.

lime (līm), *n.* [AS. *līm.*] **1.** Birdlime. **2.** Calcium oxide, CaO, a caustic, highly infusible substance, white when pure, obtained by calcining limestone, shells, etc.; — called also *quicklime*. Quicklime when treated with water develops great heat, forming **slaked lime**, or calcium hydroxide, $Ca(OH)_2$.

— *v. t.*; LIMED (līmd); LIM'ING (līm'ĭng). **1.** To cement. **2.** To smear or entangle as with a viscous substance. **3.** To treat with lime; apply lime to, as land.

lime, *n.* [Obs. *line*, for *lind* linden.] Linden tree.

lime, *n.* [F., the fruit, fr. Ar. *līmah.*] A rutaceous tree (*Citrus medica acida*) closely related to the lemon; also, its small, greenish yellow, very acid fruit.

lime'kiln' (-kĭl'; -kĭln'), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burned to produce lime.

lime'light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** **a** An intense light produced by incandescence of a piece of lime in an intensely hot flame; — called also *calcium light*. It is used esp. to illuminate portions of a stage or objects or persons on the stage. **b** Hence, any bright light similarly used. **2.** **a** *Theat.* That part of the stage upon which the limelight is cast and the attention of the spectators concentrated. **b** Hence, conspicuous position before the public.

li'men (lī'mĕn), *n.* [L.] *Psychol.* = THRESHOLD.

Lim'er-ick (lĭm'ĕr-ĭk), *n.* A nonsense poem of five lines of which 1, 2, and 5 rime, and also 3 and 4.

lime'stone' (līm'stōn'), *n.* A rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate and yielding lime when burned. It is formed chiefly of organic remains, as shells, coral, etc.

lime tree. **a** The linden tree. **b** A tupelo, or sour gum (*Nyssa ogeche*), of the southern United States.

lime twig. A twig smeared with birdlime; hence, a snare.

lime'wa'ter (-wô'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A water solution of slaked lime. **2.** Water holding much calcium carbonate or sulphate in solution.

li-mic'o-line (lī-mĭk'ō-līn; -lĭn), *a.* [L. *limicola* a dweller in the mud; *limus* mud + *colere* to dwell.] Shore-inhabiting; belonging to a family (*Limicolæ*) of grallatorial birds including sandpipers, snipes, plovers, curlews, avocets, etc.

lim'i-nal (lĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *limen, liminis*, threshold.] *Psychol.* Pertaining to the limen, or threshold (which see).

lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *n.* [From L. *limes, limitis.*] **1.** That which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; bound; border; edge. **2.** A period, space, or thing defined by limits. **3.** *Math.* A fixed value or form which a variable may approach indefinitely, but cannot reach. **4.** In poker and other betting games, the sum agreed on as the greatest by which stakes may be increased at one time. — **Syn.** Boundary, termination, confine.

— *v. t.* **1.** To assign to or within certain limits. *Chiefly Law.* **2.** To set a limit to; terminate or restrict by a limit or limits.

lim'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be limited.

lim'i-ta-ry (lĭm'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Limited, as in authority. **2.** Of, pert. to, or serving as, a boundary; limiting.

lim'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of limiting; state of being limited. **2.** That which limits; restriction; qualification. **3.** *Law.* A certain statutory period after which a claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit.

lim'i-ta-tive (lĭm'ĭ-tă-tĭv), *a.* Limiting; restrictive.

lim'it-ed, *p. a.* **1.** Confined within limits; restricted. **2.** Of a railroad train, accommodating a limited number or class of passengers. **3.** Designating a government having constitutional limitations placed upon the scope of action of one or more of its branches; as, a *limited* monarchy.

lim'it-er (-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, limits.

lim'it-less, *a.* Having no limits; boundless.

limn (lĭm), *v. t.* [F. *enluminer* to illuminate, limn, LL. *illuminare* to paint.] To draw or paint, as a picture; hence : to depict; express. — **lim'ner** (lĭm'nĕr), *n.*

lim-nol'o-gy (lĭm-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. λίμνη pool, marsh + *-logy.*] The scientific study of fresh waters, esp. that of ponds and lakes, including their biological conditions.

lim'o-nene (lĭm'ō-nēn), *n.* [From NL. Citrus medica *limon* the lemon tree.] *Org. Chem.* A widely distributed terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of an agreeable lemonlike odor.

li'mo-nite (lī'mō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. λειμών a moist grassy place, a meadow.] *Min.* Hydrous ferric oxide, $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, an important ore of iron, occurring as a yellowish brown powder and otherwise, including bog ore and ocher; — called also *brown hematite.* — **li'mo-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

li'mou-sine' (lē'mōō-zēn'), *n.* [From *Limousin*, an old province in France.] An automobile body with permanent inclosed top like a coupé; an automobile with such a body.

limp (lĭmp), *a.* **1.** Lacking stiffness, flaccid, flexible. **2.** Lacking firmness, as of character.
Syn. Flaccid, flabby, flimsy, limber, loose, drooping, soft, inelastic. — **Limp, flaccid, flabby, flimsy. Limp** implies lack of stiffness; **flaccid**, want of firmness or elasticity; that is **flabby** which hangs loose of its own weight (as esp. flesh or tissues); that is **flimsy** which is loose and unsubstantial in texture or structure; as, a *limp* collar; a *flaccid* and wrinkled skin; *flabby* muscles.

— *v. i.* To halt; walk lamely. — *n.* A halt in one's walk; act of limping. — **limp'er,** *n.*

limp'et (lĭm'pĕt; 24), *n.* [AS. *lempedu*, fr. LL. *lampreda* lamprey.] Any of numerous marine gastropod mollusks having a low conical shell, found adhering to rocks or timbers.

limp'id (-pĭd), *a.* [L. *limpidus.*] Characterized by clearness or transparency; clear; translucent. — **Syn.** Pellucid, lucid, crystal. See TRANSPARENT. — **limp'id-ly,** *adv.* — **limp'id-ness,** *n.* [limpid.]

lim-pid'i-ty (lĭm-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being

limp'ly (lĭmp'lĭ), *adv.* In a limp manner.

limp'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being limp.

limp'sy (lĭmp'sĭ), **lim'sy** (lĭm'sĭ), *a.* Limp. *U. S. & Dial.*

lim'u-loid (lĭm'ū-loid), *a.* [*limulus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the king crabs. — *n.* A king crab.

lim'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LIMULI (-lī). [L., somewhat askance, dim. of *limus* sidelong, askance.] Any of the genus (*Xiphosurus*) consisting of the king, or horseshoe, crabs.

lin'y (līn'ĭ), *a.*; LIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); LIN'I-EST. **1.** Smeared with, or consisting of, lime; viscous. **2.** Containing, resembling, or having the qualities of, lime (calcium oxide).

linch'pin' (lĭnch'pĭn'), *n.* [AS. *lynis* axletree.] A pin inserted in the end of an axletree to hold the wheel on.

lin'den (lĭn'dĕn), *n.* [Orig. an adj. from *lind* linden tree, AS. *lind.*] Any of a genus (*Tilia*) of large and handsome trees, with cordate leaves and cymose yellow flowers; the basswood. The lindens typify a family (*Tiliaceæ*).

line (līn), *n.* [ME. *lin.* See LINEN.] Flax. *Obsoles. or Dial.*

line, *v. t.*; LINED (līnd); LIN'ING (līn'ĭng). [See LINE flax.] **1.** To cover the inner surface of, as a cloak. **2.** To put something in the inside of; fill; as, to *line* one's purse with money. **3.** To serve as the lining of.

line, *n.* [AS. *līne* cable, hawser, *līn* flax; influenced by F. *ligne* line, fr. L. *linea.*] **1.** A thread, cord, or rope; esp., a strong slender cord; specif.: **a** In *pl.* The reins used in driving. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A cord, wire, steel tape, or the like, used as a measure or guide. **c** A fishing line. **2.** A more or less threadlike mark, crease, or the like; as, a chalk *line;* the *lines* in stratified rock; specif., a crease on the face or hand. **3.** A mark of division or outline, as on a map; hence : a limit; boundary; — often used fig.; as, to draw a *line* between liberty and license. **4.** *Geog.* **a** A circle of latitude or longitude. **b** The equator; — called *the line* or *equinoctial line.* **5.** *Math.* That which has length but not breadth or thickness. **6.** A straight line; fig., agreement; harmony; as, to be in *line* with the party. **7.** *Music.* One of the straight horizontal and parallel strokes of the staff. **8.** Lineament; outline; hence : plan; method; as, a poem on the *lines* of the "Iliad." **9.** In *pl.* Fortune; lot. **10.** *Fine Arts.* **a** A mark made by a pencil, brush, graver's tool, etc., forming a part of the design, as disting. from shading or coloring; as, the *lines* of an etching. **b** The general character or style of a composition with respect to its formal elements; — chiefly in *pl.* **11.** A series, rank, or row of objects; specif., a row of letters, words, etc.; hence : **a** A verse of a poem. **b** A short letter; a note. **c** In *pl.* Marriage lines; that is, a marriage certificate. *Colloq.* **d** In *pl. Drama.* The spoken words of a play or part. **12.** A number of conveyances plying regularly under one management, or a system of transportation; also, the operating organization; as, a *line* of stages; the Pennsylvania *line.* **13.** *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A trench; a rampart. **b** In *pl.* Dispositions made to cover extended positions; as, in the enemy's *lines.* **c** A body or formation of troops abreast; — opp. to *column.* **d** The regular troops of an army, as disting. from militia, etc. **e** The purely combatant forces of an army, as disting. from the commissariat, etc. **f** In the U. S. navy, the officers who have to do with the fighting of a war vessel and its motive power. **g** An arrangement of ships in regular order, esp. abreast. **14.** A series of ancestors or descendants. **15.** Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy. **16.** A rule or standard of conduct; a precept. *Obs.* **17.** A department of industry or activity; as, skillful in his own *line.* **18.** *Trade.* A supply of articles of the same general class. **19.** Course or direction; hence, a road. **20.** **a** The track and roadbed of a railway. **b** The connecting wire or wires between telegraph or telephone stations. **21.** A measure of length, usually one twelfth of an inch.

— *v. t.* **1.** To represent by lines; outline. **2.** To mark with a line or lines. **3.** To align, as troops. **4.** To place, be placed, or be, in a line along; to place a line along, as of trees along a street. — *v. i.* To take position in a line; form a line; — often used with *up.*

lin'e-age (lĭn'ē-ăj), *n.* [F. *lignage*, L. *linea* line.] Descent in a line from a common progenitor; race; family.

lin'e-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *linealis*, fr. *linea* line.] **1.** Of or pert. to a line or lines; linear. **2.** In or consisting of a direct line of ancestry or descent;—opposed to *collateral.* **3.** Hereditary; as, a *lineal* feud. — **lin'e-al-ly,** *adv.*

lin'e-a-ment (-ă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *lineamentum*, fr. *linea* line.] One of the outlines or exterior features of a body or figure, esp. of the face; distinctive feature; — usually in *pl.*

lin'e-ar (-ē-ăr), *a.* [L. *linearis*, fr. *linea* line.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a line or lines; lineal. **2.** Narrow; elongated; threadlike; as, a *linear* leaf. See LEAF, *Illust.*

lin'e-ate (lĭn'ē-āt), *a.* [L. *lineatus*, p. p. of *lineare* to reduce to a straight line, fr. *linea* line.] Marked with lines.

lin'e-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Lineate.

lin'e-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Delineation; hence, an outline. **2.** An arrangement of lines; markings.

line'man (līn'măn), *n.* **1.** One who carries the line in surveying, etc. **2.** A man employed to inspect the rails of a railroad. **3.** A man employed to set up or repair telegraph or telephone lines, or electric light or power wires.

lin'en (lĭn'ĕn; 24), *n.* [Prop. an adj., fr. ME. *lin* flax, AS. *līn* flax, whence *līnen* made of flax.] **1.** Thread or cloth of flax or (rarely) hemp; collectively, linen fabrics; articles of linen. **2.** Garments usually or chiefly of linen, esp. shirts, collars, and cuffs. — *a.* Made of flax or linen.

line of force. The line of direction in which a force acts, or the force acting along such a line.

lin'e-o-late (lĭn'ē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea* line.] *Zoöl. & Bot.* Marked with fine lines.

lin'er (līn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, lines.

lin'er, *n.* **1.** A vessel of a regular line of vessels; as, a transatlantic *liner.* Also, now rarely, a ship of the line. **2.** *Baseball.* A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight line not far from the ground. **3.** One who, or that which, makes lines on anything.

line'–up', line'up' (līn'ŭp'), *n.* The formation of football players before play; hence, *Colloq.*, used figuratively.

ling (līng), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] Heather.

ling, *n.* [ME. *lenge;* — from its being *long.* See LONG.] **1.** A large marine gadoid fish (*Molva molva*) of northern Europe and Greenland, resembling the cod. **2.** Any of several other fishes.

European Ling.

-ling. [AS. *-ling.*] A suffix used to form nouns: **1.** Chiefly from nouns or adjectives, and denoting *one that belongs to,* or, in some way, *is concerned with* (the thing denoted by the noun), or *is* (of the quality denoted by the adjective). Examples: hire*ling, one who receives* hire or pay; year*ling, one that is* a year old, first*ling, one that is* first. **2.** In forming diminutives, and denoting *little.* Example: lord*ling,* a *little* (petty or young) lord.

-ling. [AS. *-ling,* a suffix expressing direction.] A suffix used to form adverbs of manner; as, dark*ling,* flat*ling.*

lin'ger (lĭŋ'gẽr), *v. i.* [Freq. of ME. *lengen* to tarry, AS. *lengan* to prolong, put off, *lang* long.] **1.** To delay; loiter; be slow in parting, going, coming, acting, etc.; dawdle. **2.** To remain alive or existent, although suffering, waning, or dying; as, old customs *linger* in quiet places. **3.** To move slowly; saunter; as, they were *lingering* homeward.

Syn. Linger, loiter. To **linger** is to remain long or to be slow in going, esp. from reluctance to depart; to **loiter** is to linger idly or aimlessly, esp. on the way.

— *v. t.* To spend or pass in a lingering manner; — often used with *out.* — **lin'ger-er,** *n.*

‖ **lin'ge-rie'** (lăN'zh'rē'), *n.* [F.] Linen goods collectively; linen or muslin underclothes, esp. of women.

lin'go (lĭŋ'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Pr. *lingo* language, or Pg. *lingoa;* both fr. L. *lingua* tongue.] Language; dialect; — chiefly in humorous or contemptuous use for a foreign language or style of speech. — **Syn.** See CANT.

lin'gua fran'ca (lĭŋ'gwȧ frăn'kȧ). [It., prop., language of the Franks.] A hybrid language, fundamentally Italian, used by the Latin races in intercourse with Greeks and Levantines; hence, any language similarly used.

lin'gual (-gwăl), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue.] Of or pert. to the tongue or a tonguelike part; *Phon.,* formed with the aid of the tongue, as *t, d, n.* — *n.* A lingual sound or letter.

lin'gui-form (lĭŋ'gwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue + *-form.*] Having the form of the tongue; tongue-shaped.

lin'guist (-gwĭst), *n.* [L. *lingua* tongue, speech, language.] A person skilled in languages, esp. living languages.

lin-guis'tic (lĭŋ-gwĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to language or
lin-guis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } languages or linguistics. — **lin-guis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

lin-guis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of languages or of the origin, signification, and application of words.

lin'gu-late (lĭŋ'gū-lāt), *a.* [L. *lingulatus* fr. *lingula* a little tongue.] Tongue-shaped; ligulate.

ling'y (lĭng'ĭ), *a.* [1st *ling* + *-y.*] Heathy; heathery.

lin'i-ment (lĭn'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *linimentum,* fr. *linire, linere,* to besmear, anoint.] A preparation thinner than an ointment, for frictional application to the skin, esp. as a sedative or a stimulant.

li'nin (lī'nĭn), *n.* [L. *linum* flax.] **1.** *Chem.* A bitter, purgative substance derived from the purging flax (*Linum catharticum*). **2.** *Biol.* The substance of the achromatic fibrous network of a cell nucleus.

lin'ing (līn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which lines anything, as a box; also, fig., contents. **2.** Act of providing a lining.

link (lĭŋk), *n.* A torch of tow, pitch, or the like.

link, *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** A single ring of a chain. **2.** One of the links of a surveyor's chain used as a measure, 7.92 inches. **3.** A tie; bond. **4.** Something suggestive of a link of a chain; specif.: **a** A sausage as a division of a chain. *Colloq. or Dial.* **b** A winding of a stream; also, the adjacent ground; — usually in *pl. Scot.* **c** *Mach.* Any intermediate rod or piece for transmitting force or motion. See LINK MOTION. **d** *Kinematics.* A constructive part of a mechanism, having at least two elements belonging to different pairs. See CHAIN, *n.,* 6.

— *v. t. & i.* To unite with or as with a link; couple.

link'age (lĭŋk'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act of linking, or state of being linked; also, a system of links. **2.** *Mech.* Any system of links or bars jointed together and more or less constrained by having a link or links fixed, by means of which straight or approximately straight lines, or other point paths, may be traced. See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION. **3.** *Elec.* The linking together of magnetic lines of force and the coils or turns of the conductor through which they pass.

link'boy' (lĭŋk'boĭ') } *n.* A boy or man that carries a link
link'man (-măn) } or torch, to light passengers.

link motion. *Mach.* A kind of valve gear or reversing gear for a steam engine, in which the valve rod is connected to a block (called the **link block**) sliding in a slotted link.

links, *n. pl.* **1.** Gently undulating, sandy land. *Scot.* **2.** [*Sometimes construed as a singular.*] A golf course.

link'work' (lĭŋk'wûrk'), *n.* A fabric of links of metal or other material fastened together; also, a chain.

linn (lĭn), *n.* [Ir. *linn,* or Gael. *linne;* in senses 2 & 3 prob. fr. AS. *hlynn* torrent.] *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** A pool, esp. one beneath a waterfall. **2.** A waterfall. **3.** A steep ravine.

Lin-næ'an, Lin-ne'an (lĭ-nē'ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or after the method of, Karl von Linné, Latinized *Linnæus* (1707–78), the Swedish naturalist who established the binomial system of nomenclature. He proposed (1735) an artificial classification of plants which was long the standard.

lin'net (lĭn'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *linette,* L. *linum* flax; it feeds on flaxseed and hempseed.] A small Old World finch (*Linota cannabina*) often termed, according to its varying plumage, *gray linnet, red linnet,* etc.

li-no'le-um (lĭ-nō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *linum* flax + *oleum* oil.] **1.** Linseed oil hardened by oxidizing. **2.** A floor cloth with a surface of hardened linseed oil and ground cork.

lin'o-type (lĭn'ō-tīp; lĭn'ō-), *n. Print.* A typesetting machine which casts each line of type in one piece.

lin'seed' (lĭn'sēd'), *n.* [AS. *līnsǽd.*] Flaxseed.

linseed oil. See FLAXSEED.

lin'sey–wool'sey (lĭn'zĭ-wo͝ol'zĭ; lĭn'sĭ-wo͝ol'sĭ), *n.* [See LINEN; WOOL.] **1.** Coarse cloth of linen and wool, or cotton and wool. **2.** Jargon; nonsense. *Obs.*

lin'stock (lĭn'stŏk), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. D. *lontstok; lont* slow match + *stok* stick.] A pointed, iron-shod, forked staff, to hold a lighted match for firing cannon. *Obs. or Hist.*

lint (lĭnt), *n.* [L. *linteum* linen, *linteus* made of linen, *linum* flax, lint.] **1.** Flax. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Linen scraped or otherwise made into a downy or fleecy substance for dressing wounds, etc.; also, fluff from yarn or fabrics.

lin'tel (lĭn'tĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. a. LL. dim. of L. *limes* limit.] A horizontal architectural member spanning an opening, as a door or window, to carry a superstructure.

lint'white' (lĭnt'hwīt'), *n.* [AS. *līnetwige.*] The linnet.

lint'y (lĭn'tĭ), *a.* Like lint; full of, or covered with, lint.

lin'y, lin'ey (līn'ĭ), *a.* Like a line or streak; marked with, or full of, lines.

li'on (lī'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *leo, -onis,* fr. Gr. λέων.] **1.** A large carnivorous mammal (*Felis leo*), of the catfamily, inhabiting sandy or rocky wastes of Africa and southern Asia to western India. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = LEO. **3.** An object of interest and curiosity, esp. a person so regarded.

Lion.

li'on-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A female lion.

li'on-et (-ĕt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *lion.*] A young or small lion.

li'on–heart', *n.* A lion-hearted person; esp. [*cap.*], Richard I. of England, called *Cœur de Lion.*

li'on-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of lionizing.

li'on-ize (lī'ŭn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To treat or regard as a "lion," or celebrity. **2.** To show the "lions," or objects of interest, to (a person); also, to visit or view the "lions," or objects of interest, of (a place). — *v. i.* To visit or view the "lions," or sights, of a place.

Lion's Heart. See REGULUS.

lip (lĭp), *n.* [AS. *lippa.*] **1.** Either of the two fleshy folds which surround the orifice of the mouth. **2.** An edge, as of a hollow vessel or cavity, esp. when flaring or overlapping. **3.** An edge of a wound. **4.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any liplike part or structure. **5.** *Bot.* **a** = LABIUM. **b** = LABELLUM.

— *a.* Of utterance, coming from the lips only, and hence insincere; as, *lip* service, worship, etc.

— *v. t.;* LIPPED (lĭpt); LIP'PING. **1.** To touch with the lips; hence: to kiss; also, to lap. **2.** To utter; speak. *Rare.*

lip'ase (lĭp'āz), *n.* [Gr. λίπος fat.] *Physiol. Chem.* A lipolytic enzyme in the blood, pancreas, various seeds, etc.

lip'o-lyt'ic (lĭp'ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λίπος fat + *-lytic.*] Capable of decomposing fats.

li-po'ma (lĭ-pō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; Gr. λίπος fat + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of fatty tissue.

lipped (lĭpt), *a.* Having a lip or lips; — often in comb.

lip'per (lĭp'ẽr), *n.* *Naut.* A slight roughness or ruffling of the sea; also, a light spray from small waves.

li'quate (lī'kwāt), *v. t.* [L. *liquatus*, p. p. of *liquare* to melt.] *Metal.* To subject to the process of liquation; separate by liquation; — sometimes used with *out.*

li-qua'tion (lī-kwā'shŭn), *n.* *Metal.* Separation of a fusible substance from one less fusible by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt one but not the other.

liq'ue-fac'tion (lĭk'wẽ-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act of liquefying; state of being liquid.

liq'ue-fi'a-ble (-fī'ȧ-b'l), *n.* Capable of being liquefied.

liq'ue-fi'er (-ẽr), *n.* That which liquefies, as an apparatus for liquefying gases; also, one who liquefies.

liq'ue-fy (lĭk'wẽ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *liquéfier*, L. *liquere* to be liquid + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To reduce to a liquid.

li-ques'cent (lĭ-kwĕs'ẽnt), *a.* [L. *liquescens*, p. pr.] Becoming, or tending to become, liquid; melting.

li'queur' (lẽ'kûr'; lĭ-kūr'), *n.* [F. See LIQUOR.] An aromatic spirituous liquor, usually sweetened.

liq'uid (lĭk'wĭd), *a.* [L. *liquidus*, fr. *liquere* to be fluid or liquid.] **1.** Flowing freely like water. **2.** *Physics.* Characterized by free movement of the constituent molecules among themselves, but without the tendency to separation that is characteristic of gases; neither solid nor gaseous. **3.** Flowing; smooth-sounding; specif., *Phon.*, of consonant sounds, flowing; vowel-like, as the sounds of *l* and *r*. **4.** Of assets securities, etc., cash or readily convertible into cash. **5.** Clear and transparent, as air. — **Syn.** See FLUID.

liquid measure, the measurement of liquids, or a unit or system for such measurement in which 4 gills = 1 pint, 2 pints = 1 quart, 4 quarts = 1 gallon.

— *n.* **1.** A substance in the liquid state. Liquids differ from gases in being only slightly compressible, and in being incapable of indefinite expansion. No sharp line can be drawn between liquids and solids. Cf. FLUID. **2.** *Phon.* A consonant having a smooth, flowing, or vowel-like sound. The term is indefinite, by some limited to *l* and *r*, by others to *l*, *r*, *m*, *n*, etc. Cf. LIQUID, *a.*, 3.

liq'uid-am'bar (lĭk'wĭd-ăm'bȧr), *n.* [NL. See LIQUID; AMBER.] **1.** A yellowish fragrant balsamic liquid that exudes from the North American sweet gum. **2.** Any of the genus (*Liquidambar*) of hamamelidaceous trees including esp. the North American sweet gum (*L. styraciflua*) and the species (*L. orientalis*) of Asia Minor that yields storax.

liq'ui-date (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [LL. *liquidatus*, p. p. of *liquidare* to liquidate, L. *liquidus* liquid, clear.] **1.** *Law.* To determine, as by agreement, the amount of (indebtedness or damages). **2.** To discharge; pay off, as a debt. **3.** To settle the accounts and distribute the assets of (a corporation or estate) in bringing it to an end. — *v. i.* To liquidate one's debts or accounts.

liq'ui-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of liquidating, or state of being liquidated; as, to go into *liquidation.*

liq'ui-da'tor (lĭk'wĭ-dā'tẽr), *n.* One who liquidates; esp., a person appointed to conduct the winding up of a company.

liq-uid'i-ty (lĭ-kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being liquid.

liq'uid-ly, *adv.* In a liquid manner.

liq'uid-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being liquid; liquidity.

liq'uor (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *licur*, L. *liquor*, fr. *liquere* to be liquid.] **1.** Any liquid. **2.** An alcoholic beverage, esp. if strong or distilled. **3.** *Pharm.* A solution of a medicinal substance in water. — *v. t.* **1.** To treat with a liquor or solution. **2.** To supply or ply with liquor; — often with *up. Slang.* — *v. i.* To drink liquor; — often with *up. Slang.*

liq'uor-ice, liq'uor-ish. Vars. of LICORICE, LICKERISH.

li'ra (lē'rä), *n.*; *It. pl.* LIRE (-rā). [It., fr. L. *libra* the Roman pound.] **1.** A silver coin and the monetary unit of Italy, equivalent to 100 centesimi, or one franc (19.3 cents). **2.** A gold coin and the monetary unit of Turkey, equivalent to 100 piasters ($4.396).

Flower and Leaf of the Liriodendron.

lir'i-o-den'dron (lĭr'ĭ-ō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DRA (-drȧ). [NL.; Gr. λείριον lily + δένδρον tree.] The tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), a North American magnoliaceous tree with soft fine-grained white or light-colored wood, called *whitewood* or *white poplar* and valuable as timber.

lir'i-pipe (lĭr'ĭ-pīp), **lir'i-poop** (-pōōp), *n.* [LL. *liripipium.*] A pendent part of the old clerical or academic tippet; afterwards, a tippet; a scarf. *Obs. or Hist.*

Lisle (līl; *F.* lēl), *n.* **1.** The former spelling of Lille, a city of France. **2.** [*l. c.*] Lisle thread, or a fabric or article, as a glove or stocking, woven of it.

Lisle thread, a hard twisted thread, originally of linen and produced at Lille, but now often of cotton.

lisp (lĭsp), *v. i.* [AS. *wlisp* stammering, lisping.] **1.** To substitute *th* for *s* or *z* in speaking. **2.** To speak imperfectly or falteringly. — *v. t.* To utter with a lisp or in an imperfect or faltering manner; hence, to express in simple, childlike language. — *n.* Habit, act, or sound of lisping.

‖ **lis pendens** (lĭs pĕn'dĕnz). [L.] A pending suit; — used esp. with reference to the doctrines that a court has control over property involved in a suit.

lisp'er, *n.* One who lisps.

lis'som } (lĭs'ŭm), *a.* [For *lithesome.*] Lithe; supple;
lis'some } flexible; hence: nimble; agile. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — **lis'som-ness, -some-ness,** *n.* [*Archaic.*]

list (lĭst), *v. t. & i.* [See LISTEN.] To hearken; listen (to).

list, *n.* [AS. *līst* a list of cloth.] **1.** A strip forming the selvage of cloth. **2.** A strip of cloth; hence, a strip or band of other material. **3. a** Band of color. **b** A band, strip, or the like, formed by parting the hair or beard. **c** *Carp.* A narrow strip of wood, esp. sapwood, cut from the edge of a plank or board. **4.** A limit or boundary; also, an inclosure. **5.** [F. *liste.*] A roll or catalogue, as of items; a register. **6.** *Agric.* One of the ridges made in listing. *North America.*

Syn. List, roll, catalogue, register, inventory, schedule. List, the general term, denotes a simple series of names (as, a *list* of articles to be purchased, of guests to be invited); a **roll** is esp. a list of the members of some body; a **catalogue** is an ordered, and often detailed, list or roll (as, a library *catalogue*, a college *catalogue*, a bookseller's *catalogue*); **register** emphasizes the formal or official character; an **inventory** is an itemized list of articles on hand (as, the annual *inventory* of a merchant's stock); a **schedule** is esp. a list in tabular form (as, a *schedule* of rates).

— *a.* Made of selvage or other strips of cloth.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put a list, or border, on; cover with list, or with strips of cloth. **2.** *Carp.* To cut away a narrow strip, as of sapwood, from the edge of (a board, etc.). **3.** To enroll in a list or catalogue; esp.: **a** To enter in a price list, as goods. **b** To engage, as a soldier; enlist. **4.** *Agric.* **a** To prepare, as land, for a crop by making alternating beds and alleys. *Southern U. S.* **b** To put (land, a field) in maize, or Indian corn, with a lister. *North America.* — *v. i.* To enlist in the army or navy.

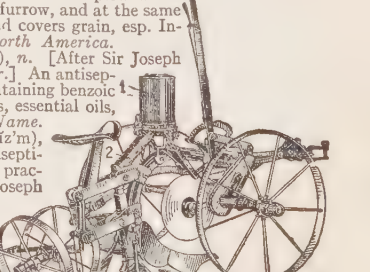
list, *v. i.* [AS. *lystan* to be pleasing, *lust* pleasure.] **1.** To please; suit; like; wish; incline (to). *Archaic.* **2.** [Perh. a different word.] *Naut.* To careen; — of a ship. — *n.* **1.** Inclination; wish. *Archaic.* **2.** An inclination to one side; — mostly nautical.

lis'tel (lĭs'tĕl), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A list, or narrow fillet.

lis'ten (lĭs'n), *v. i.* [AS. *hlystan*, fr. *hlyst* hearing.] **1.** To give ear; hearken. **2.** To give heed; yield to advice. — **Syn.** See HEAR. — *n.* Act of listening. *Rare.*

lis'ten-er, *n.* One who listens.

list'er (lĭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lists; esp., one who makes a list or roll. **2.** A kind of plow which throws a deep furrow, and at the same time plants and covers grain, esp. Indian corn. *North America.*



Tricycle Riding Lister. 1 Seed Can; 2 Seed Spout; 3 Subsoiler; 4 Covering Shovels.

lis'ter-ine (-ēn), *n.* [After Sir Joseph (Baron) *Lister.*] An antiseptic solution containing benzoic and boric acids, essential oils, etc. *Trade Name.*

Lis'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Surg.* Antisepticism, orig. as practiced by Sir Joseph (Baron) Lister.

list'less (lĭst'lĕs), *a.* [*list* desire + *-less.*] Having no desire or inclination; indifferent; spiritless. — **Syn.** See LANGUID. — **list'less-ly,** *adv.* — **list'less-ness,** *n.*

lists (lĭsts), *n. pl.*; *rare in sing.* [Prob. fr. *list* a border, confused with F. *lice* the lists, inclosing barrier, LL. *licias*, pl.] **1.** The barriers of a tilting field; hence, the field itself. **2.** A place of contest; an arena; — used esp. in **: to enter the lists,** to join in a contest.

lit (lĭt), *pret. & p. p.* of LIGHT.

lit'a-ny (lĭt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [OF. *letanie*, L.

litania, Gr. λιτανεία, fr. λιτανεύειν to pray.] *Eccl.* **a** In liturgical churches, a solemn supplication, usually penitential in character and responsive in form. **b** [*cap.*] With *the*, the general supplication of this form in the Book of Common Prayer.

li'tchi' (lē'chē'), *n.* [Chin. *li chih.*] A fruit having a rough papery shell inclosing an aromatic pulp containing one seed; also, the sapindaceous tree (*Litchi chinensis*) bearing this fruit, native to China.

-lite (-līt). Combining form from Greek λίθος, *a stone.*

li'ter, li'tre (lē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *litre*, fr. *litron*, an old measure, Gr. λίτρα a silver coin, pound.] A measure of capacity in the metric system, being a cubic decimeter, or 61.022 cubic inches, .908 U. S. dry quart, or 1.0567 U. S. liquid quarts. Abbr., *l.*

lit'er-a-cy (lĭt'ĕr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* State of being literate.

lit'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *litteralis, literalis*, fr. *littera, litera*, a letter.] **1.** According to the "letter," or the natural or usual construction and implication of a writing or expression. **2. a** True to fact; not exaggerated. **b** Giving a strict construction; matter-of-fact; — said of persons. **3.** Of translations, etc., following the "letter," or exact words; not free. **4.** Of, pert. to, or expressed by, letters; as, a *literal* error. — **lit'er-al-ly,** *adv.* — **lit'er-al-ness,** *n.*

lit'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A following of the letter, or literal sense, or a tendency to adopt literal interpretations; hence, *Fine Arts*, extreme realism in portrayal. — **lit'er-al-ist,** *n.*

lit'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being literal; also, a literal meaning or interpretation.

lit'er-al-ize (lĭt'ĕr-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To make literal; interpret literally. — **lit'er-al-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

lit'er-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to letters, or literature (often esp. belles-lettres). **2.** Versed in literature; connected with literature or men of letters.

lit'er-ate (-ȧt), *a.* [L. *litteratus, literatus.*] **1.** Instructed in letters; able to read and write. **2.** Pert. to, or learned in, literature; literary. — *n.* **1.** A learned or literary person. **2.** One who can read and write.

‖ **lit'e-ra'ti** (lĭt'ĕ-rā'tī), *n. pl.* [L.] Men of letters.

‖ **lit'e-ra'tim** (-tĭm), *adv.* [LL.] Letter for letter.

lit'er-a'tor (lĭt'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* A literary man; a littérateur.

lit'er-a-ture (lĭt'ĕr-ȧ-tūr), *n.* [F. *littérature*, L. *litteratura, literatura*, learning, grammar, writing, *littera, litera*, letter.] **1.** Literary culture. *Now Rare.* **2.** Production of literary work, esp. as an occupation. **3.** Literary productions collectively; specif.: **a** The total of preserved writings belonging to a given language or people. **b** The class or total of writings, as of a given country, notable for literary form or expression; belles-lettres. **c** The body of writings having to do with a given subject, as physics. **4.** Any kind of printed matter, as advertising matter. *Colloq. or Cant.*

Syn. Literature, belles-lettres. Literature is now used chiefly of writings distinguished by artistic form or emotional appeal. But the word is often applied to the whole body of writings on a particular subject, regardless of literary excellence. **Belles-lettres** emphasizes the purely æsthetic aspects of literature.

-lith (-lĭth). A suffix from Greek λίθος, *stone.* Cf. -LITE.

li-thæ'mi-a, li-the'mi-a (lĭ-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lithic* + -æmia.] *Med.* A condition in which uric (lithic) acid is present in the blood. — **li-thæ'mic, li-the'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

lith'arge (lĭth'ärj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *lithargyrus*, Gr. λιθάργυρος scum of silver; λίθος stone + ἄργυρος silver. Litharge is found in silver-bearing lead ore.] Lead monoxide, PbO, a yellowish red substance, variously obtained.

lithe (līth), *a.*; LITH'ER (līth'ĕr); LITH'EST. [AS. *līðe* tender, mild, gentle.] Capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — **lithe'ness,** *n.*

li-the'mi-a, li-the'mic. Vars. of LITHÆMIA, LITHÆMIC.

lithe'some (līth'sŭm), *a.* Pliant; limber; lissom.

lith'i-a (lĭth'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. λίθος stone.] A white crystalline substance, the oxide of lithium, Li_2O.

lithia water. A mineral water characterized by the presence of lithium salts, esp. the carbonate and bicarbonate.

lith'ic (lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λιθικός of stones, λίθος stone.] **1.** Of or pert. to stone. **2.** *Med.* Of or pert. to the formation of uric-acid concretions (stone), esp. in the bladder.

lith'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to lithium.

lith'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λίθος stone; — it was discovered in a mineral.] *Chem.* A soft, silver-white metal, the lightest known. Sp. gr., 0.59; symbol, *Li*; at. wt., 6.94.

lith'o- (lĭth'ō-). A combining form from Greek λίθος, *stone.*

lith'o-graph (lĭth'ō-grăf), *v. t.* To produce, copy, or portray by lithography. — *n.* A print made by lithography.

li-thog'ra-pher (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.* One who lithographs.

li-thog'ra-phy (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of putting writing or designs on stone with a greasy material, and of producing printed impressions therefrom; any similar process using a substance other than stone. — **lith'o-graph'ic** (lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

lith'oid (lĭth'oid) } *a.* Like a stone; having a stony
li-thoi'dal (lĭ-thoi'dăl) } structure.

li-thol'o-gy (lĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of rocks. See PETROLOGY. *Obsoles.*

lith'o-marge (lĭth'ō-märj), *n.* [*litho-* + L. *marga* marl.] *Min.* A smooth, compact variety of common kaolin.

lith'o-phyte (-fīt), *n.* **1.** An organism having a hard stony structure or skeleton, as coralline algæ, corals, etc. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Phytogeog.* A plant which grows on the surface of rocks, as a lichen.

lith'o-sphere (-sfēr), *n.* The solid part of the earth; — opp. to *hydrosphere* and *atmosphere.*

li-thot'o-my (lĭ-thŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [L. *lithotomia*, Gr. λιθοτομία. See LITHO-; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Operation or art of cutting for stone in the bladder. — **lith'o-tom'ic** (lĭth'ō-tŏm'ĭk), **lith'o-tom'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

lith'o-trip'sy (lĭth'ō-trĭp'sĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub, grind.] *Surg.* = LITHOTRITY.

li-thot'ri-ty (lĭ-thŏt'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + L. *terere, tritum*, to rub, grind.] *Surg.* The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into small pieces capable of being voided.

Lith'u-a'ni-an (lĭth'ū-ā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lithuania or the Lithuanians or their language. — *n.* **1.** A native, or one of the people, of Lithuania. **2.** The language of the Lithuanians, a Lettic tongue archaic and highly inflected.

lith'y (līth'ĭ; lĭth'ĭ), *a.* Easily bent; pliable.

li'ti-ga-ble (lĭt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be litigated.

li'ti-gant (-gănt), *a.* [L. *litigans, -antis*, p. pr.] Disposed to, or engaged in, litigation. — *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit.

li'ti-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *litigatus*, p. p. of *litigare* to litigate, fr. *lis, litis*, dispute, lawsuit.] To make the subject of a lawsuit; contest at law. — *v. i.* To carry on a legal contest by judicial process.

li'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of litigating; a suit at law; a judicial contest; also, fig., dispute; discussion.

li-ti'gious (lĭ-tĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *litigiosus*, fr. *litigium* dispute, fr. *litigare.* See LITIGATE.] **1.** Inclined to judicial contest; contentious. **2.** Subject to, involved in, or liable to, a lawsuit. **3.** Of or pert. to litigation. — **Syn.** See BELLIGERENT. — **li-ti'gious-ly,** *adv.* — **li-ti'gious-ness,** *n.*

li'tis-con'tes-ta'tion (lī'tĭs-kŏn'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *litis contestatio.* See LITIGATE; CONTEST.] *Roman & Civil Law.* Act or stage of proceedings by or at which an action is legally begun.

lit'mus (lĭt'mŭs), *n.* [D. *lakmoes; lak* lacquer + *moes* a pottage.] A dyestuff got from certain lichens. It is turned red by acids and restored to its blue color by alkalies.

li'to-tes (lī'tō-tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιτότης, fr. λιτός plain, simple.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of its opposite; as, "a citizen of no mean city," that is, of an illustrious city.

li'tre (lē'tĕr). Var. of LITER.

lit'ter (lĭt'ĕr), *n.* [F. *litière*, LL. *lectaria*, fr. L. *lectus* bed.] **1.** A couch with shafts, and usually covered and curtained, for carrying passengers. **2.** A stretcher for carrying a sick or wounded person. **3.** Straw, hay, etc., used as bedding for animals. **4.** Specif., *Forestry*, the upper, only slightly decomposed portion of the forest floor, under which lies the humus. **5.** Things lying scattered about; scattered rubbish. **6.** Disorder or untidiness. **7.** The young brought forth at one time by a multiparous animal, as a sow, cat, etc.; — also fig.

— *v. t.* **1.** To supply with litter, as cattle. **2.** To put into disorder, as a room. **3.** To give birth to; — said, primarily, of brutes. — *v. i.* To produce a litter, or young.

‖ **lit'té'ra'teur'** (lē'tā'rȧ'tûr'), *n.* [F.] One who occupies himself with literature; a literary man.

lit'ter-y (lĭt'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* Covered or encumbered with litter; consisting of or constituting litter.

lit'tle (lĭt'l), *a.*; LESS, or LESS'ER; LEAST, or (chiefly dial. or familiar) LIT'TLER, LIT'TLEST. [AS. *lȳtel.*] **1.** Small in size or extent; diminutive; — the opposite of *big, large*, or *great.* **2.** Short in duration; brief. **3.** Small in quantity or degree; not much. **4.** Small in dignity, power, importance, or scope; not great; as, *little* farmers; a *little* game. **5.** Small in force; weak. **6.** Small in sympathies; narrow; mean; illiberal. — **Syn.** See SMALL.

Little Bear, *Astron.*, Ursa Minor. — **L. Englander.** See ANTI-IMPERIALISM. — **L. John,** a lieutenant of Robin Hood, of great strength and of great skill in archery. — **l. office,** *R. C. Ch.*, an office recited in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary. — **L. Russian.** See RUSSIAN, *n.*

— *adv.* **1.** In a small quantity or degree; slightly. **2.** When preceding the verb: not at all; — chiefly used with *think, imagine, know*, etc.; as, *little* did I think it would rain. — *n.* **1.** That which is little; a small amount, time, etc. **2.** A small degree or scale; miniature. — **lit'tle-ness,** *n.*

Lit'tle-end'i-ans, *n. pl.* See BIG-ENDIANS.

lit'to-ral (lĭt'ō-răl), *a.* [L. *littoralis, litoralis*, fr. *littus, litus*, seashore.] Of or pert. to a shore, esp. of the sea. — *n.* A coastal region.

li-tur'gic (lĭ-tûr'jĭk) } *a.* [Gr. λειτουργικός.] Pert. to, or of
li-tur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } the nature of, a liturgy; of or pert. to public prayer and worship. — **li-tur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

li-tur'gics (lĭ-tûr'jĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of worship; history, doctrine, and interpretation of liturgies.

lit'ur-gist (lĭt'ûr-jĭst), *n.* **1.** One who favors or adheres strictly to a liturgy. **2.** A student or compiler of liturgies.

lit'ur-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [F. *liturgie*, or LL. *liturgia*, fr. Gr. λειτουργία a public service, public worship.] **1.** The Holy Communion or Mass (so called in the Eastern Church); a form of service for this; a Mass. **2.** A form of public worship; a ritual.

liv'a-ble (lĭv'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Such as can be lived. **2.** Such as is suitable or pleasant to live in or with.

live (lĭv), *v. i.*; LIVED (lĭvd); LIV'ING (lĭv'ĭng). [AS. *libban*, *lifian*.] **1.** To be alive. **2.** To continue in life, existence, activity, or memory. **3.** To get a livelihood; subsist; — used with *on* or *by*; also, to be nourished; feed. **4.** To pass life in a certain manner, as to habits or circumstance; as, to *live* in ease. **5.** To live a life rich in experience or emotion. **6.** To make one's home; dwell. **7.** To cohabit; — used with *together* or *with*. **8.** To outlast danger; float; — said of a vessel. — **Syn.** See RESIDE. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass, or spend, as one's life. **2.** To act habitually in conformity with; as, to *live* new ideas.

live (līv), *a.* [Abbr. from *alive*.] **1.** Having life; alive. **2.** Of or pertaining to life or living beings. **3.** Full of life; specif.: **a** Teeming; swarming with living beings; springing from, or indicating, teeming life; as, "all the *live* murmur of a summer's day." **b** Energetic or alert; wide-awake; as, a *live* town. *Chiefly U. S.* **4.** In a state of activity; as: **a** Burning; glowing. **b** *Engin.* Imparting power; as, a *live* axle. **c** Having an electric current passing through, as a wire. **5.** Of color: bright; vivid. **6.** In its pure or native state; of a mineral, native; of rock, not quarried. **7.** *Print.* Ready for use; as, *live* matter or copy; — applied esp. to type set up and kept for printing. **8.** *Gunnery.* Unexploded; loaded, as a shell, cartridge, etc.

live load, *Arch. & Engin.*, a load variable in position or amount. — **l. oak**, in the southern United States, an evergreen oak (*Quercus virginiana*) having hard, heavy wood. — **l. steam**, steam direct from the boiler, having its full power of expansion. — **l. stock**, horses, cattle, and other domestic animals such as are kept for profit. Cf. STOCK, *n.*, 17.

live'a-ble (lĭv'ă-b'l). Var. of LIVABLE. [*lived*.]

lived (lĭvd), *a.* Having life; — only in composition; as, long-.

live'-for-ev'er (lĭv'-), *n.* A species of stonecrop (*Sedum telephium*) with pink or purple flowers.

live'li-hood (līv'lĭ-ho͝od), *n.* [ME. *livelode*, *liflode*, prop., course of life, life's support, maintenance; AS. *līf* life + *lād* way, maintenance.] Means of supporting life; subsistence; maintenance. — **Syn.** See LIVING.

live'li-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a lively manner.

live'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being lively.

live'long' (lĭv'lŏng'; 62), *a.* [ME. (the) *lefe longe*, *leve longe*. See LIEF, *a.*; LONG.] Whole; entire; long in passing; — used of time, usually implying tediousness.

live'ly (līv'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. [AS. *līflīc* living. See LIFE, -LY.] **1.** Full of life; vigorous; active; animated. **2.** Representing life; lifelike. *Now Rare.* **3.** Enlivening; as, *lively* air, liquor. **4.** Vivid; brilliant. **5.** Responding quickly to outer forces; rebounding quickly, as a baseball. **Syn.** Animated, vivacious, sprightly, gay, spirited, brisk, energetic, buoyant, airy, blithe, sportive, frolicsome. **Lively, animated, vivacious, sprightly, gay** apply to that which is full of life. **Lively** suggests esp. briskness, alertness, or energy; **animated** applies esp. to that which is also spirited or bright; as, a *lively* dance, pace; a *lively* (or *animated*) discussion; an *animated* smile. **Vivacious** and (esp.) **sprightly** suggest greater lightness of spirits or quickness of wit; as, a *vivacious* woman; *sprightly*, but not frivolous. **Gay** implies exuberant spirits; as, a *gay* lark.

— *adv.* In a lively manner; briskly; vigorously; vividly.

liv'er (lĭv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that lives. **2.** A resident.

liv'er, *n.* [AS. *lifer*.] **1.** In vertebrates, a large glandular organ which secretes bile and causes important changes in many substances contained in the blood which passes through it. **2.** In many invertebrates, a large compound gland discharging into the alimentary canal. **3.** The liver regarded as the seat of passion or desire, esp. amorous. A *white liver* is traditionally the characteristic of a coward.

liv'er-ied (-ĭd), *a.* Wearing a livery. See LIVERY, 4 & 5.

liv'er-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **1.** Any bryophyte of a class (*Hepaticæ*) related to and resembling the mosses, but differing in reproduction and development, etc. Liverworts are found on damp ground, old logs, tree trunks, etc. **2.** The hepatica.

liv'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *livrée*, formerly, a gift of clothes made by the master to his servants, prop., a delivery, dispensing, *livrer* to deliver, L. *liberare* to set free.] **1.** Act or fact of delivering; specif.: **a** Dispensation of food, clothing, etc., to retainers or their animals. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** *Law.* Act of delivering legal possession of property. **2.** An allowance of food or ration dispensed, as to a family, to horses, etc. *Obs. or R.* **3.** The uniform clothing issued by feudal superiors to their retainers. **4.** The distinctive dress often worn by servants of a person of some fashion; — now only of the dress of menservants. **5.** Hence: **a** Persons in livery; retainers; followers; — used as a collective noun. **b** The peculiar dress or garb of any association or body of persons; as, the *livery* of a priesthood, of a school, etc.; also, collectively, the whole body of persons wearing such a garb, and entitled to the privileges of the association. **6.** Characteristic garb or outward appearance; as, "April's *livery*." **7. a** The feeding and care of horses for pay; boarding of horses. **b** A livery stable. *U. S.*

liv'er-y-man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A liveried retainer. *Archaic.* **2.** A freeman of the City of London, entitled to wear the distinguishing dress, or livery, of the company, or guild, to which he belongs. **3.** One who keeps a livery stable.

livery stable. A stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

lives (līvz), *n.*, *pl.* of LIFE.

liv'id (lĭv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *lividus*, fr. *livere* to be bluish.] Black and blue; leaden; discolored. — **li-vid'i-ty** (lĭ-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

liv'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** State of one who, or that which, lives. **2.** Manner or rule of life. **3.** Possibility of living, esp. comfortably; as, there is no *living* with him. **4.** Means of living; livelihood. **5.** Estate; property. *Archaic.* **6.** A benefice. *Eng.* **Syn. Living, livelihood, subsistence, sustenance. Living** and **livelihood** refer to maintenance in general. **Living** is now rare except in the phrase *to make*, or *earn, a living*; **livelihood** sometimes suggests more definitely actual means of support; as, his trade is his only *livelihood*. **Subsistence** and **sustenance** refer more specifically to that which actually sustains animal life. *Subsistence* is the more general term; *sustenance* is chiefly limited to food.

liv'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Alive; that lives. **2.** Active; operative; as, a *living* faith. **3.** Of or pert. to a living being or group; as, within *living* memory. **4.** Producing life or vigor; enlivening. **5.** Full of, or true to, life; lively; vivid.

li'vre (lē'vĕr; *F.* lē'vr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *libra* a pound of twelve ounces.] A former French money of account, originally the value of a pound of silver (or gold).

lix-iv'i-ate (lĭk-sĭv'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *lixivius* pert. to lye, *lix* ashes, lye.] To separate a soluble substance from one that is insoluble, by leaching. — **lix-iv'i-a'tion,** *n.*

lix-iv'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *lixivium*, *lixivia*, fr. *lix* ashes, lye.] Any solution obtained by lixiviation; esp., lye.

liz'ard (lĭz'ărd), *n.* [OF. *laisart*, *laisarde*, *lesarde*, L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*.] **1.** Any of numerous small four-legged, long-bodied reptiles, with tapering tail and scaly or tuberculated skin. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any member of the order or suborder (*Lacertilia*) including the ordinary lizards (def. 1) and the gecko, chameleons, and allied limbless forms.

lizard fish. a Any of certain marine fishes (family *Synodontidæ*) with lizardlike heads and large mouths. **b** The saury.

lla'ma (lä'mȧ; *Sp.* lyä'mä), *n.* [Peruvian: cf. Sp. *llama*.] Any of several South American ruminants allied to the camel, but smaller and with no hump; esp., the domesticated variety of guanaco (*Lama huanacos*), used for centuries as a beast of burden in the Andes.

lla'no (lä'nō; *Sp.* lyä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [Sp., plain, fr. L. *planus*.] An extensive plain. *Sp. Amer.*

Lloyd's (loidz), *n.* A London corporation for carrying on the business of marine and other insurance, publishing shipping news, etc. Lloyd's originates from the coffee shop opened by Edward Lloyd, in 1688.

lo (lō), *interj.* Look! behold!

loach (lōch), *n.* [F. *loche*.] Any of certain small Old World fresh-water fishes constituting a family (*Cobitidæ*), or included in the carp family.

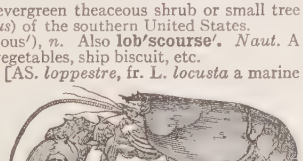
load (lōd), *n.* [ME. *lode* load, way; same word as *lode*, but confused with *lade*, *load*, v.] **1.** That which is, or is to be, laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a burden; hence: the quantity proper or customary to carry or draw, as in a cart; a cargo; pack. **2.** That which is upborne or sustained. **3.** That which burdens the mind, as care. **4.** The charge of a firearm. **5.** *Mech.* **a** Pressure due to superimposed weight. **b** External resistance overcome by a machine or prime mover, as by a dynamo or a steam engine. **6.** In *pl.* A great deal; very much; quantities. *Colloq.*

Syn. Load, burden. Lit., a **load** is that which is carried; **burden** commonly adds the implication of difficulty or labor; as, a *load* of hay; his coat was a *burden* to him.

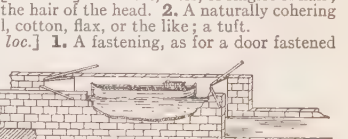
— *v. t.* **1.** To lay or put a load on or in. **2.** To place on or in something, as for carriage. **3.** To supply abundantly; as, to *load* one with gifts. **4.** To adulterate or drug; as, to *load* wine. *Cant.* **5.** To add weight to, often in a fraudulent manner; as, to *load* a cane; *loaded* dice; to *load* paper (with kaolin). **6.** *Life Insurance.* To increase (the net premium) by the amount called *loading* (which see); to charge, as a life or policy, with a loading in addition to the net premium. — *v. i.* **1.** To give or receive a load. **2.** To insert the charge in a firearm. — **load'er,** *n.*

load'ing, *n. Life Insurance.* An amount added to the net, or pure, premium to provide for business expenses, future contingencies, and profits or bonuses.

load'star'. Var. of LODESTAR.
load'stone', lode'stone' (lōd'stōn'), *n.* [*load* (an obs., Scot., or dial. var. of *lode*), *lode* + *stone.*] *Min.* A piece of magnetite possessing polarity like a magnetic needle.
loaf (lōf), *n.; pl.* LOAVES (lōvz). [AS. *hlāf.*] A regularly shaped or molded mass of bread, cake, or sugar.
loaf, *v. i.* To spend time in idleness.
loaf'er (lōf'ĕr), *n.* One who loafs; a lazy lounger; hence, one who has the bad habits typical of street loafers.
loam (lōm), *n.* [AS. *lām.*] **1.** Earthy matter of clay and sand, usually considered as containing decomposed organic matter. **2.** *Founding.* A mixture of sand, clay, etc., used in making molds. — *v. t.* To cover, smear, or fill with loam.
loam'y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of or like loam.
loan (lōn), *n.* [AS. *lān.*] **1.** Act of lending; permission to use. **2.** That which one lends or borrows, esp. money lent at interest. — *v. t. & i.* To lend. — **Syn.** See LEND.
loath, loth (lōth), *a.* [AS. *lāð.*] **1.** Odious. *Obs.* **2.** Filled with disgust or aversion; unwilling; reluctant; as, *loath* to part. — **Syn.** See RELUCTANT.
loathe (lōth), *v. t.;* LOATHED (lōthd); LOATH'ING (lōth'ĭng). [AS. *lāðian* to be hateful.] To dislike greatly; now, esp., to have extreme disgust at, or abhorrence for; detest. — **Syn.** See HATE. — **loath'er** (lōth'ĕr), *n.*
loath'ful (lōth'fo͝ol), *a.* Causing loathing. *Now Rare.*
loath'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence.
loath'ly (lōth'lĭ), *a.* Loathsome; repulsive. — (lōth'lĭ; lōth'-), *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly. *Rare.*
loath'ness (lōth'nĕs), *n.* Reluctance; unwillingness.
loath'some (lōth'sŭm), *a.* Fitted to cause loathing; disgusting; detestable. — **-some-ly,** *adv.* — **-some-ness,** *n.*
loaves (lōvz), *n., pl.* of LOAF.
lob (lŏb), *v. t.;* LOBBED (lŏbd); LOB'BING. To throw, toss, or the like heavily or slowly; specif.: **a** *Cricket.* To bowl underhand. **b** *Lawn Tennis.* To return (a ball) in a high curve. — *v. i.* **1.** To go heavily or lumberingly. **2.** *Lawn Tennis.* To make a lob. — *n.* A lobbing; specif.: **a** *Cricket.* A slow underhand ball pitched well up in the air. **b** *Lawn Tennis.* A ball returned in a high curve.
lo'bate (lō'bāt) } *a.* [See LOBE.] Having lobes or rounded
lo'bat-ed (-bāt-ĕd) } divisions; lobed; as, a *lobate* leaf.
lo'bate-ly, *adv.* So as to form lobes.
lo-ba'tion (lō-bā'shŭn), *n.* State of being lobed; formation of lobes or lobules. See LEAF, *Illust.*
lob'by (lŏb'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [LL. *lobium, lobia,* same word as *laubia* a covered portico, fr. OHG. *louba* arbor.] **1.** A passageway, esp. when serving also as a waiting room, etc., as in the British House of Commons and in capitols in the United States. **2.** The persons, collectively, who frequent the lobbies, or other parts, of a legislative house to transact business with the legislators, esp. for the purpose of lobbying.
— *v. i.;* -BIED (-ĭd); -BY-ING. To address or solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby or elsewhere with intent to influence their votes by personal agency. *Chiefly U. S.* — *v. t.* To urge or procure the passage of, as a bill, by lobbying. — **lob'by-ism,** *n.*
lob'by-ist, *n.* A person who lobbies.
lobe (lōb), *n.* [Gr. λοβός.] A somewhat rounded projection or division, esp. of an organ or part.
lobed (lōbd), *a.* Having lobes; lobate; specif., *Bot.,* having rounded divisions extending less than halfway to the center or midrib. See LEAF, *Illust.*
lo-be'li-a (lō-bē'lĭ-ȧ; -bēl'yȧ), *n.* [NL., after one *Lobel.*] Any of a genus (*Lobelia*) of herbaceous plants having red, blue, or white flowers with a very irregular corolla.
lob'lol'ly (lŏb'lŏl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES. **1.** Thick gruel. **2.** A pine (*Pinus tæda*) of the southern United States, having thick, flaky bark, and spiny-tipped cones; any of several related pines.
loblolly bay. An evergreen theaceous shrub or small tree (*Gordonia lasianthus*) of the southern United States.
lob'scouse' (lŏb'skous'), *n.* Also **lob'scourse'.** *Naut.* A dish of meat with vegetables, ship biscuit, etc.
lob'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [AS. *loppestre,* fr. L. *locusta* a marine shellfish.] Any large long-tailed crustacean, used as food, esp. any of a genus (*Homarus*) with stalked compound eyes and two great claws, or pincers.


American Lobster. 1/10

lob'u-lar (-ū-lȧr), *a.* Like or pertaining to a lobule or lobules.
lob'ule (-ūl), *n.* A small lobe, or a subdivision of a lobe.
lo'cal (lō'kăl), *a.* [L. *localis,* fr. *locus* place.] **1.** Characterized by, or relating to, place, or position in space; having a definite spatial form. **2.** Relating to, characteristic of, or confined to, a particular place or places; not general or widespread. **3.** Hence: relating to what is local; not broad or general; as, a *local* point of view.
local option, the right or obligation of determining by popular vote within and for a certain district some question of public policy, esp. that of the sale of alcoholic beverages.
— *n.* A local person or thing; as: **a** *Railroads.* Short for **local train,** a train to accommodate a certain limited district. **b** In newspaper cant, an item of news relating to the place where the paper is published.
lo'cale' (lō'kăl'), *properly* **lo'cal',** *n.* [F. *local.*] A locality, esp. with reference to some characteristic feature.
lo'cal-ism (lō'kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being local; affection for a particular place; also, a local idiom or habit.
lo-cal'i-ty (lō-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Fact or state of being local. **2.** A place; esp., a geographical place.
lo'cal-i-za'tion (lō'kăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act of localizing, or state of being localized.
lo'cal-ize (lō'kăl-īz), *v. t.* To make local; fix in, or assign or confine to, a definite place, or locality. [or part.
lo'cal-ly, *adv.* In respect of place, or of a particular place
lo'cate (lō'kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING. [L. *locatus,* p. p. of *locare* to place, *locus* place.] **1.** To designate the site or place of, as a mining claim. **2.** To establish in a certain place; settle; place. **3.** To find the place of, or to assign a place to, as in any series. — *v. i.* To place one's self; settle. *Colloq.*
lo-ca'tion (lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Civil Law.* A letting for hire. **2.** Act of locating; fact or state of being located. **3.** Situation; place; specif., place of residence or settlement. **4.** A tract of land designated as to place and purpose of use, as a mining claim.
loc'a-tive (lŏk'ȧ-tĭv), *a. Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a case denoting place, or the place where or wherein. — *n.* The locative case, or a word in that case.
lo'ca-tor (lō'kā-tĕr; lō-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who locates land or a mining claim. *U. S.*
loch (lŏk), *n.* [Gael. & OIr.] A lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea, esp. when nearly landlocked. *Scot.*
lo'chi-a (lō'kĭ-ȧ; lŏk'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λόχια, pl., fr. λόχιος of childbirth, λόχος a lying in, childbirth.] *Med.* The discharge from the uterus and vagina shortly after childbirth. — **lo'chi-al** (lō'kĭ-ăl), *a.*
lo'ci (lō'sī), *n., pl.* of LOCUS.
lock (lŏk), *n.* [AS. *locc.*] **1.** A tuft, tress, or ringlet of hair; hence, in *pl.,* the hair of the head. **2.** A naturally cohering bunch of wool, cotton, flax, or the like; a tuft.
lock, *n.* [AS. *loc.*] **1.** A fastening, as for a door fastened and opened by a key or by a combination. **2.** Any of various holds in wrestling. **3.** The apparatus of a firearm by which the charge is exploded. **4.** Act of locking or fastening together; also, a state of being locked or fixed. **5.** A device to lock a wheel in descending a hill. **6.** An inclosure in a canal, river, dock, etc., with gates, used in raising or lowering boats from level to level. **7.** A chamber with air-tight doors connecting a compartment where the air is under pressure (as a ship's stokehole under forced draft) with places having normal air pressure. See AIR LOCK.


Canal Lock.

— *v. t.* **1.** To fasten the lock or locks of; make fast with or as with a lock or locks. **2.** To confine; to shut (in or out); — often used with *up, in,* or *out.* **3.** To make fast or rigid, as by the engaging of parts. **4.** To make fast by interlinking; as, to *lock* arms. **5.** **a** To invest (funds, capital) where it is not easily convertible into money; — used with *up.* **b** To hold inactive; overcome; as, the senses are *locked* in sleep. **6.** *Engin.* **a** To move (a vessel) or permit it to pass, by raising or lowering it in a lock; — also used with *in, out, down, up,* or *through.* **b** To provide with locks, as a canal. — *v. i.* **1.** To become locked. **2.** To interlock; interlink. **3.** To go or pass by means of a lock, as of a canal; — used with *in, into, out, through,* etc.
lock'age (lŏk'ăj), *n.* Act or process of, or toll paid for, passing a vessel through a lock or locks, as of a canal.
lock'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, locks. **2.** A drawer, compartment, chest, or closet, that may be locked. **3.** *Naut.* A chest or compartment for stowing things snugly.
lock'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *loquet* latch, dim. of OF. *loc* lock.] A case for a miniature or lock of hair, as on a necklace.
lock'jaw' (-jô'), *n. Med.* A variety of tetanus in which the jaws are locked rigidly together.
lock'out' (-out'), *n.* Act of locking out; refusal of an employer to furnish work to employees, as a means of coercion.
lock'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* One who makes or mends locks.

lock step. A mode of marching by a body of men in a very close file, in which the leg of each moves with the corresponding leg of the person ahead.

lock stitch. A peculiar sort of stitch formed by the locking together of two threads, as in most sewing machines.

lock'up' (lŏk'ŭp'), *n.* **1.** Act of locking up; state of being locked up. **2.** A jail.

lo'co (lō'kō), *n.* [Sp. *loco* insane.] **1.** = LOCO WEED. **2.** = LOCO DISEASE. — *v. t.* To poison with loco weed; hence, *Colloq.*, to render insane or mad.

loco disease. A chronic nervous affection of cattle, horses, and sheep, caused by eating the loco weed.

lo'co-fo'co (-fō'kō), *n.; pl.* -FOCOS (-kōz). **1.** A friction match. *Obs. U. S.* **2.** [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* Orig. (1835), a member of the wing of New York City Democrats opposing the granting of monopolistic charters, etc.; later, a member of the State Equal Rights party, organized by this faction of the Democratic party, or, for some years (as used by the Whigs), any Democrat.

lo'co-mo'bile (-mō'bĭl), *a.* [L. *locus* place + E. *mobile.*] Having the power to move about; as, a *locomobile* crane.

lo'co-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *locus* place + *motio* motion.] Act or power of moving from place to place.

lo'co-mo'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or able to accomplish, locomotion, or travel. **2.** Of, pert. to, or designating a machine, esp. an engine, that moves about by the operation of its own mechanism. — *n.* A locomotive engine; a self-propelled vehicle; esp., a steam engine, or electric motor, designed to haul cars on a railroad.

lo'co-mo'tor (-mō'tŏr), *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion. — **locomotor ataxia,** *Med.*, a disease of the nervous system attended with peculiar disturbances of gait, etc.

loco weed. [See LOCO.] Any of several fabaceous herbs of the western United States. They cause loco disease.

loc'u-lar (lŏk'ū-lar), *a.* [See LOCULUS.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having, or composed of, cells, or loculi; as, *bilocular.*

loc'u-lus (lŏk'ū-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., little place.] A small chamber or cavity; a cell. — **loc'u-late** (-lāt), *a.*

lo'cus (lō'kŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -CI (-sī), & -CA (-kȧ). [L., place.] **1.** A place; locality. **2.** *Plane Geom.* A line or group of lines containing all and only such points in the plane as satisfy a given condition.

lo'cust (lō'kŭst), *n.* [L. *locusta* locust.] **1.** Any grasshopper of the family (*Acrididæ*) including the species that often travel in vast swarms and destroy vegetation. **2.** A harvest fly or cicada. See CICADA. **3.** [Prob. from *locust,* the insect.] **a** An American fabaceous tree (*Robinia pseudacacia*) with pinnate leaves and drooping racemes of white flowers; also, its hard durable wood. **b** The honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). **c** The carob tree.

lo-cus'ta (lō-kŭs'tȧ), *n.* [NL. See LOCUST.] *Bot.* The inflorescence of grasses and sedges. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

lo-cu'tion (lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *locutio,* fr. *loqui* to speak.] **1.** Utterance; discourse; also, phraseology. *Obsoles.* **2.** A particular or peculiar form of expression.

lode (lōd), *n.* [AS. *lād* way, journey.] **1.** A path; road; also, a waterway. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** *Mining.* **a** A rock fissure filled with mineral of later deposition; also, this body of mineral. **b** Any ore deposit occurring in its natural place within definite boundaries separating it from the rocks.

lode'star', load'star' (lōd'stär'), *n.* [*lode, load* + *star.* See LODE.] A star that leads; esp., the polestar.

lode'stone'. Var. of LOADSTONE.

lodge (lŏj), *n.* [F. *loge,* LL. *laubia* porch, gallery, fr. OHG. *louba* bower, G. *laub* foliage.] **1.** A small or temporary dwelling house; a hut; booth; tent; hence, any abode, as for a caretaker on an estate, etc. **2.** Hence, a house set apart for residence in the hunting or other special season. **3.** In secret societies, the hall or meeting place of a local branch or the members composing it. **4.** A cabin, hut, or tent of the North American Indians; a wigwam, tepee, or the like; hence, a family of Indians, or the persons who usually occupy an Indian lodge. **5.** The lair of a wild animal. — *v. t.;* LODGED (lŏjd); LODG'ING (lŏj'ĭng). **1.** To provide quarters for, esp. temporarily. **2.** To shelter; entertain; specif., to take as a lodger. **3.** To settle in a place; fix. **4.** To deposit for preservation. **5.** To place or vest, as authority in an agent. **6.** To lay or deposit (a complaint, information, or the like) before a proper authority. **7.** To throw or beat down, as growing grain. — *v. i.* **1.** To remain or dwell temporarily; to have sleeping quarters; pass the night. **2.** To dwell; reside; specif., to reside as a lodger. **3.** To come to a rest; stop and remain; as, the bullet *lodged* in a tree trunk. — **Syn.** See RESIDE.

lodg'er (lŏj'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, lodges; specif., one who occupies a hired room or rooms in another's house.

lodg'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Dwelling; abode; esp., temporary abode; sleeping place; quarters. **2.** In *pl.* A room or rooms in another's house, as a place of residence.

lodging house. A house where lodgings are provided.

lodg'ment, lodge'ment (-mẽnt), *n.* **1.** A lodging place; lodgings. *Rare.* **2.** Act or manner of lodging; state of being lodged; also, material lodged in a place.

lod'i-cule (lŏd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *lodicula,* dim. of *lodix, lodicis,* a coverlet.] *Bot.* In the flowers of grasses, one of the delicate scales borne on the torus.

lo'ess (lō'ĕs; lûs), *n.* [G. *löss.*] A peculiar deposit of loam, covering large areas in North America, Europe, and Asia.

loft (lŏft; 62), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** A room or floor above another; esp., an attic. **2. a** An attic of a barn; hayloft. **b** An upper floor of a warehouse or business building, esp. when without partitions. *U. S.* **c** A gallery in a church, hall, etc.; as, the organ *loft.* **3.** *Golf.* **a** Pitch or slope of the face of a club (tending to drive the ball upward). **b** Act of lofting, or a lofting stroke.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make or furnish with a loft; as, a *lofted* house. **2.** To cause to have loft; a *lofted* golf-club head. **3.** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so that it goes over an obstacle. — *v. i. Golf.* To loft the ball.

loft'er (lŏf'tẽr), *n.* *Golf.* An iron club used in lofting the ball; — called also *lofting iron.*

loft'i-ly (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a lofty manner.

loft'i-ness, *n.* Quality of state of being lofty.

loft'y (lŏf'tĭ; 62), *a.;* LOFT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); LOFT'I-EST. [From LOFT.] **1.** Rising high; high; esp., having imposing height. **2.** Haughty; proud; overweening; as, with *lofty* contempt. **3.** Elevated in character, spirit, language, etc.; exalted. — **Syn.** Dignified, stately, majestic, sublime. See HIGH.

log (lŏg), *n.* **1.** A bulky piece or length of unshaped timber. **2.** Something inert, heavy, or stupid. **3.** *Naut.* An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water, orig. a triangular block (the **log chip**) fastened to a line (the **log line**). **4.** The record of the rate of a ship's speed or of her daily progress; also, the nautical record of a ship's voyage or the book in which it is kept.

— *v. t.;* LOGGED (lŏgd); LOG'GING (lŏg'ĭng). **1.** To fell and lop (a tree); cut (timber) into logs; fell the timber on (a tract of land). **2.** *Naut.* To enter in a log (sense 4). — *v. i.* To engage in cutting or transporting logs.

log'an, *or* **log'gan, stone** (lŏg'ăn). [For *logging,* fr. dial. *log* to rock.] = ROCKING STONE.

lo'gan-ber'ry (lō'găn-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [After J. H. *Logan* of California.] A hybrid between the raspberry and blackberry.

lo-ga'ni-a'ceous (lō-gā'nĭ-ā'shŭs), *n.* [After James *Logan,* Irish botanist.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Loganiaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees disting. from the gentian family by the presence of stipules. Most species are poisonous.

log'a-œ'dic (lŏg'ȧ-ē'dĭk), *a.* [Gr. λογαοιδικός, lit., prosepoetic; — from the mixed rhythm; λόγος discourse, prose + ἀοιδή song.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Composed of dactyls and trochees, or of anapæsts and iambi, combined.

log'a-rithm (lŏg'ȧ-rĭth'm; -rĭth'm), *n.* [Gr. λόγος proportion + ἀριθμός number.] *Math.* The exponent of that power of a fixed number (called the *base*) which equals a given number (called the *antilogarithm*). Logarithms to the base 10 are conveniently used to abridge arithmetical computations on the principle that the antilogarithm of the sum of the logarithms of two or more numbers is equal to the product of the numbers.

log'a-rith'mic (-rĭth'mĭk; -rĭth'mĭk) } *a. Math.* Of or af-
log'a-rith'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } fecting the logarithm; as, a *logarithmic* decrement, derivation, etc.

log book, *or* **log'book',** *n. Naut.* See LOG, *n.*, 4.

log chip, log line. *Naut.* See LOG, *n.*, 3.

loge (lōzh), *n.* [F. See LODGE.] A booth or stall; specif., a box or stall in a theater or opera house.

log'gan stone. See LOGAN STONE.

log'ger (lŏg'ẽr), *n.* One engaged in logging.

log'ger-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [Dial. *logger* a log or block of wood + *head.*] **1.** A blockhead. **2.** *Naut.* An upright piece of round timber, in a whaleboat, around which a turn of the line is taken when it is running out too fast. **3.** A very large marine turtle (*Caretta caretta*) of the Atlantic. **4.** An American shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*).

to be at loggerheads, to contend or quarrel.

log'gia (lŏj'ȧ; lô'jĭ-ȧ; *It.* lôd'jä), *n.; pl.* E. LOGGIAS (lŏj'ȧz; lô'jĭ-ȧz), It. LOGGE (lôd'jä). [It, of G. origin. See LODGE.] *Arch.* A roofed open gallery. It differs from a *veranda* in being more architectural, and in forming more decidedly a part of the main edifice; from a *porch,* in being intended not for entrance, but for an out-of-door sitting room.

log'ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* [F. *logique,* L. *logica,* fr. Gr. λογική (sc. τέχνη), fr. λογικός belonging to speaking or reason, λόγος speech, reason, λέγειν to say.] **1.** The science, art, or laws of exact reasoning, or of pure and formal thought; science of generalization, judgment, classification, reasoning, and systematic arrangement. **2.** A treatise on logic; also, the methodology or formal principles of any branch of knowledge; as, the *logic* of art. **3.** Reasoning; esp., sound reasoning; also, something that tends to convince as completely as reasoning; as, the *logic* of a situation or of facts.

log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or used in, logic. **2.**

According to the rules of logic. **3.** Skilled in logic. **4.** Reasonable or to be expected under all the circumstances; as, the *logical* result of an act. — **log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

log'i-cal'i-ty (lŏj'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Logical character.

lo-gi'cian (lō-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in logic.

log'i-on (lŏg'ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* LOGIA (-ȧ). [Gr. λόγιον saying, fr. λόγος word.] A saying or maxim of a religious teacher; specif. [*Often cap.*], a saying of Jesus; — applied esp., chiefly in the *pl.*, to such sayings contained in collections supposed to have been used by Matthew and the other evangelists, and to Agrapha (which see).

lo-gis'tics (lō-jĭs'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. λογιστικός skilled in calculating, deriv. of λόγος number, reckoning.] **1.** The art of elementary numerical calculation. **2.** *Mil.* That branch of the military art which embraces the details of transport and supply.

log'o- (lŏg'ō-). [See LOGIC.] Combining form from Greek λόγος, *word, thought, speech, discourse.*

log'o-gram (-grăm), *n.* A word letter; a phonogram representing a word. — **log'o-gram-mat'ic** (-grā-măt'ĭk), *a.*

log'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* A character or sign representing a word; a logogram. [raphy.]

log'o-graph'ic (lŏg'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to logog-

lo-gog'ra-phy (lō-gŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. λογογραφία a writing of speeches; λόγος word, speech + γράφειν to write.] **1.** Use of logotypes in printing. **2.** A mode of reporting speeches in long hand, in which a number of reporters took three or four words each in succession.

log'o-griph (lŏg'ō-grĭf), *n.* [*logo-* + Gr. γρῖφος a fishing net, a dark saying, a riddle.] **1.** A sort of riddle requiring the discovery of a chosen word from various combinations of its letters, etc.; — thus, to discover the chosen word *chatter* from *cat, hat, rat, hate, rate,* etc. **2.** Any anagram.

lo-gom'a-chy (lō-gŏm'ȧ-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. λογομαχία; λόγος word + μάχη fight, contest.] **1.** Contention in or about words merely. **2.** The game of word making.

Log'os (lŏg'ŏs), *n.*; *L. pl.* LOGOI (-oi). [NL., fr. Gr. λόγος word, form expressing a thought.] *Theol.* Christ, the divine Word; — used by St. John. Hence, the second person of the Trinity considered as the expression or incarnation of the divine Reason.

log'o-type (-ō-tīp), *n. Print.* A single type containing two or more letters, or a syllable or word, as *the, and;* — disting. from *ligature,* in which the letters are united to form a single character. — **log'o-typ'y** (-tīp'ĭ), *n.*

log'roll' (lŏg'rōl'), *v. i. & t.* To engage in logrolling; affect or further by logrolling. *U. S.* — **log'roll'er,** *n. U. S.*

log'roll'ing, *n.* A combining to assist another in consideration of assistance in return; — used opprobriously of certain political methods. *Chiefly U. S.*

log ship. Var. of LOG CHIP. See LOG, *n.*, 3.

log'wood' (lŏg'wŏŏd'), *n.* [From being imported in *logs.*] **1.** The very hard brownish heartwood of a Central American cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*). It is much used in dyeing. **2.** The tree itself.

lo'gy (lō'gĭ), *a.*; LO'GI-ER (lō'gĭ-ẽr); LO'GI-EST. Heavy or dull, esp. in motion or thought; as, a *logy* horse. *U. S.*

-logy (-lŏ-jĭ). [Gr. -λογία, fr. λόγος word, discourse, λέγειν to speak.] A combining form denoting a *speaking* or *saying, discourse, treatise, doctrine, theory, science.*

Lo'hen-grin (lō'ĕn-grĭn), *n.* [G.] The Knight of the Swan, a hero of medieval German romance who comes in a swan-drawn boat to champion Elsa from a charge of murder preferred by her guardians. Lohengrin saves and marries her; when she violates his mandate not to ask his name, he tells her, but is borne away from her forever.

loin (loin), *n.* [OF. *logne,* deriv. of L. *lumbus* loin.] **1.** That part of man or a quadruped on either side of the spinal column between the hip bone and the false ribs; — chiefly in *pl.*, and often, in Biblical or poetic diction, denoting: **a** The part of the body to be clothed or girded. **b** The seat of generation or procreation. **2.** A cut of meat from the loins, chiefly that which includes the vertebræ of the loins.

loi'ter (loi'tẽr), *v. i.* [D. *leuteren.*] To be slow in moving; be dilatory; saunter. — **Syn.** See LINGER. — *v. t.* To waste, as time; — used with *away.* — **loi'ter-er,** *n.*

Lo'ki (lō'kĕ), *n.* [Icel. *Loki.*] *Norse Myth.* A god who is contriver of discord and mischief, sometimes classed with the Æsir, sometimes with the Jotunns. He is able to transform himself into innumerable shapes. See RAGNAROK, HEIMDALL, FREYA, ANDVARI.

loll (lŏl), *v. i.* **1.** To droop; dangle. **2.** Of the tongue, to hang out loosely; also, of an animal, to let the tongue loll, as when heated. **3.** To move or recline in a lax or lazy manner. — *v. t.* To let loll, or rest lazily or droopingly. — *n.* Act of lolling; also, one who, or that which, lolls.

Lol'lard (lŏl'ȧrd), *n.* [Through LL. or OD. fr. LG. & D. *lollen* to sing in a murmuring strain.] *Hist.* One of a certain sect in England and Scotland in the 14th and 15th centuries, who were religious and economic reformers and followers of Wycliffe, and so condemned by the church.

loll'er, *n.* One who lolls; as, *lollers* by profession.

lol'li-pop (lŏl'ĭ-pŏp), *n.* A kind of candy, often in the form of a lump on the end of a stick.

lol'lop (lŏl'ŭp), *v. i.* [From *loll.*] **1.** To loll or lounge. *Colloq., Brit.* **2.** To go or move with bounds or leaps.

Lom'bard (lŏm'bȧrd; lŭm'-), *n.* [F.] **1.** One of a Teutonic tribe which dwelt in the 1st and 2d centuries on the Elbe, in the 5th on the Danube, and after their invasion of Italy, in 568, chiefly in the valley of the Po; a person descended from this people, or a native of the part of Italy named from them. **2.** [*Also l. c.*] A money lender or banker; — in allusion to the early Lombard bankers. *Obs. or Hist.*

Lombard Street. A London street famous for banks and note brokers; hence, the money interests of London.

lo'ment (lō'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *lomentum* bean meal and rice used as a cosmetic wash, fr. *lavare, lotum,* to wash.] An indehiscent legume, as of the tick trefoils, which breaks at maturity into one-seeded sections. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

lo'men-ta'ceous (lō'mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Of the nature of or resembling a loment; bearing loments.

lone (lōn), *a.* [Abbr. fr. *alone.*] **1.** Without company; solitary; hence, lonesome. **2.** Unmarried or in widowhood. *Chiefly Humorous.* **3.** Being by itself; also, unfrequented; hence: causing loneliness; lonely. — **Syn.** See SOLITARY.

lone'li-ly (lōn'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a lonely manner.

lone'li-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being lonely.

lone'ly, *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. **1.** Without company; alone; lone. **2.** Solitary; retired; unfrequented. **3.** Depressed because of feeling one's self alone; lonesome. **4.** Dreary; desolate; as, a *lonely* sky. — **Syn.** See SOLITARY.

lone'some (-sŭm), *a.*; -SOM-ER (-ẽr); -SOM-EST. **1.** Secluded from society; unfrequented; solitary; hence, causing loneliness or depression. **2.** Conscious of, and depressed by, solitude. — **Syn.** See SOLITARY. — **lone'some-ly,** *adv.* — **lone'some-ness,** *n.*

long (lŏng; 62), *a.* [AS. *long, lang.*] **1.** Of considerable extent from end to end; not short; specif., forming the chief linear dimension; as, the *long* side of anything; hence, considerably greater in this dimension than in any other; as, a *long* building or boat; also, comparatively great in the dimension of its axis; not broad; as, a *long* skull or head. **2.** Of considerable extent in time; not brief; hence, tedious. **3.** Containing many items, counts, or members; as, a *long* list. **4.** Extended to (a specified) measure in space or time or in any series; as, a mile *long.* **5.** Designating a measure of a greater length or quantity than the standard; as, a *long* mile. **6.** Directed to what is distant in space, time, or accessibility; far-reaching; as, *long* sight; a *long* farewell. **7.** Distant in time; far away; as, a *long* date; a *long* note. **8.** Of a relatively great duration; — said in phonetics esp. of one vowel sound as compared with another called *short,* or, in prosody, esp. of a syllable. **9.** *Finance & Com.* Having a supply of stocks or goods; prepared for, or depending for a profit upon, an advance in prices.

in the long run, in the final result. — **1. dozen,** thirteen. — **1. measure,** linear measure. — **1. moss,** a bromeliaceous epiphytic plant (*Strepsia usneoides*) forming pendent tufts upon trees in the southern United States. — **1. ton.** See TON.

— *n. Phon. & Pros.* A long sound or syllable.

— *adv.* [AS. *lange.*] **1.** For or during a long time or the length of a time indicated; as, do not stay *long;* as *long* as he lives. **2.** At a point of duration far distant; as, *long* afterwards. **3.** As used in the comparative: After or beyond the indicated time; as, to stay *longer.*

long, *adv. & prep.* Short for ALONG. *Archaic or Dial.*

long, *v. i.* [AS. *langian* to grow long, to long.] To feel a strong desire or craving; — used with an infinitive, or with *after* or *for.*

Syn. Long, yearn, hanker, crave. Long expresses strong desire or earnest wish; **yearn** (chiefly elevated or poetical) implies eager or restless, often tender, longing; **hanker** (chiefly colloq. or familiar) suggests the uneasiness, **craving,** the urgency, of appetite; as, I *long* to talk with you; he *yearned* to see her again; to *hanker* for excitement; a *hankering* after money; a *craving* for drink.

long (lŏng; 62), *v. i.* [AS. *gelang* belonging, dependent, consequent.] To be suitable or meet; befit; beseem; pertain; be appurtenant, appendant. *Archaic.*

lon'gan (lŏn'găn), *n.* [Chin. *lung yen,* name of the plant.] A pulpy fruit, related to the litchi, produced by an East Indian sapindaceous tree (*Nephelium longan*); also, the tree itself.

lon'ga-nim'i-ty (lŏn'gȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *longanimitas; longus* long + *animus* mind.] Long-suffering; patience.

long'beard' (lŏng'bērd'), *n.* See BELLARMINE.

long'boat' (lŏng'bōt'; 62), *n. Naut.* The largest boat carried by a merchant sailing vessel.

long bow, *or* **long'bow'** (-bō'), *n.* The bow drawn by hand and discharging an arrow. Cf. CROSSBOW.

to draw (pull, use, etc.) the long bow, to tell large stories; make exaggerated statements.

long cloth, *or* **long'cloth'** (-klŏth'; 62), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth of superior quality.

longe (lŭnj), *n.* [F. *longe* halter, rope used in training horses.] *Man.* **a** A long rope used to lead or guide a horse. **b** The use of the longe. **c** A place, usually a ring, for training or exercising horses. — *v. t.;* LONGED (lŭnjd); LONGE'ING. To guide or exercise (a horse) by means of a longe, or guide rope, or in a longe, or ring.

lon-gev'i-ty (lŏn-jĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Long duration of life; length [of life.]

lon-ge'vous (lŏn-jē'vŭs), *a.* [L. *longaevus; longus* long + *aevum* lifetime, age.] Long-lived.

long'hand' (lŏng'hănd'; 62), *n.* The characters used in ordinary writing; handwriting; — opposed to *shorthand.*

long'–head'ed, *a.* **1.** Having unusual foresight or sagacity. **2.** Dolichocephalic. — **long'–head'ed-ness,** *n.*

long'horn' (lŏng'hôrn'), *n.* An animal having long horns.

lon'gi- (lŏn'jĭ-). Combining form fr. Latin *longus,* long.

lon'gi-corn (-kôrn), *a.* [*longi-* + L. *cornu* horn.] Having long antennæ. — *n.* A longicorn beetle (fam. *Cerambycidæ*).

long'ing (lŏng'ĭng; 62), *n.* An eager desire; craving.

lon'gi-ros'tral (lŏn'jĭ-rŏs'trăl), *a.* Having a long bill; of or pertaining to an old group (*Longirostres*) of birds including the ibises and shore birds.

long'ish (lŏng'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

lon'gi-tude (lŏn'jĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *longitudo,* fr. *longus* long.] **1.** Length. *Now Chiefly Jocular.* **2.** *Geog.* The arc of the equator intercepted between, or the angle between, the meridian of a given place and a prime meridian, as that of Greenwich, England. **3.** *Astron.* The distance, in degrees, reckoned eastward on the ecliptic from the vernal equinox to the ecliptic meridian of any given point.

lon'gi-tu'di-nal (-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to longitude or length. **2.** Extending in length; placed or running lengthwise. **3.** *Biol.* Extending along, or pert. to, the anteroposterior (usually the longest) axis. — **-di-nal-ly,** *adv.*

Lon'go-bard (lŏn'gō-bärd), *n. & a.* [L. *Longobardi.*] = LOMBARD.

long prim'er (prĭm'ẽr). *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

long'shore' (lŏng'shōr'; 62), *a.* [For *alongshore.*] Belonging to the seashore; being along the shore.

long'shore'man (lŏng'shōr'măn), *n.* [For *alongshoreman.*] One employed about the wharves of a seaport, esp. in loading or unloading vessels.

long'–sight'ed, *a.* Far-sighted; hence, sagacious.

long'some (lŏng'sŭm), *a.* [AS. *langsum.*] Extended in length; hence: tediously long; tiresome. *Archaic or Dial.*

long'spur' (-spûr'), *n.* Any of several long-clawed fringilline birds (chiefly genus *Calcarius*) of the arctic regions and Great Plains of North America.

long'–suf'fer-ing, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time with patience. — *n.* Long patience of offense.

long'–wind'ed (-wĭn'dĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Able to retain the breath a long time; hence, tediously long in speaking.

long'wise' (-wīz'), **long'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.* Lengthwise.

loo (lōō), *n.* [For older *lanterloo,* F. *lanturelu, lanturlu.*] **1.** A game at cards. **2.** The money played for, or each stake, at loo. **3.** Failure to win a trick at loo. — *v. t.* To subject to a forfeit at loo.

loof (lōōf), **loo'fah** (lōō'fȧ), *n.* Vars. of LUFF, LUFFA.

look (lo͝ok), *v. i.* [AS. *lōcian.*] **1.** To have or exercise the visual sense; see. **2.** To direct the eyes for seeing. **3.** To appear or show one's self to see or as if to see; — usually used with *out.* **4.** To direct or pay attention; give heed; take care. **5.** To expect; anticipate (that). **6.** To turn, go, or resort (to); as, he *looks* to me for help. **7.** To seem to a perceiver; appear. **8.** To face; front. — **Syn.** See SEE, SEEM. — *v. t.* **1.** To observe; examine; — now only in *look over.* **2.** To look for; specif.: **a** To expect. **b** To seek; — now only with *out* or *up.* **3.** To give a look to; as, to *look* a man in the eye. **4.** To influence, bring or express by looking; as, to *look down* opposition; to *look* malice. — *n.* **1.** Act of looking; glance. **2.** Expression of countenance; hence, personal aspect. **3.** Appearance. **-look'er,** *n.*

look'er–on', *n.; pl.* LOOKERS-ON (-ẽrz-). A spectator.

Syn. Looker-on, spectator, beholder, observer. Looker-on often suggests greater detachment or more casual observation than **spectator,** which often implies presence at a spectacle so as to see it. **Beholder** is chiefly poetical or elevated; **observer** implies close and directed attention.

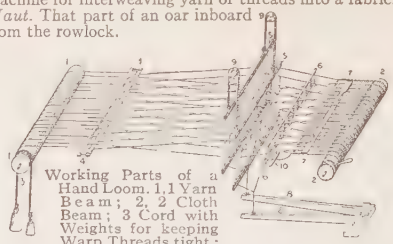
look'ing–glass', *n.* A mirror.

look'out' (lo͝ok'out'), *n.* **1.** **a** A watching for an object or event. **b** The place from which such observation is made. **c** One engaged in watching. **2.** View; outlook; prospect. *Chiefly Eng.* **3.** Object of care or concern. *Colloq.*

loom (lōōm), *n.* [See LOON, the bird.] **1.** A loon. **2.** An auk, guillemot, or puffin.

loom, *v. i.* **1.** To appear above the surface of sea or land, or to appear enlarged, or distorted and indistinct, esp. from atmospheric influences; as, the ship *looms* large. **2.** To appear in an exaggerated or an impressively great form. — *n.* A looming appearance, shadow, or reflection.

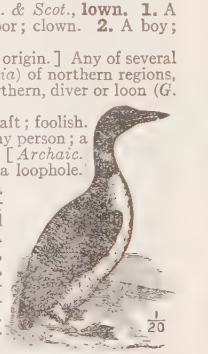
loom, *n.* [AS. *gelōma* utensil, implement.] **1.** A frame or machine for interweaving yarn or threads into a fabric. **2.** *Naut.* That part of an oar inboard from the rowlock.



Working Parts of a Hand Loom. 1, 1 Yarn Beam; 2, 2 Cloth Beam; 3 Cord with Weights for keeping Warp Threads tight; 4, 4 Leash Rods; 5, 5 Heddles, suspended from Pulleys (9, 9), and raised and lowered by Treadles (8, 8) to form the Shed for the Shuttle (10); 6, 6 Reed; 7, 7 Temple.

loon (lōōn), *n.* Also, *Obs. or Dial. & Scot.,* **lown.** **1.** A worthless person; also, a lout; boor; clown. **2.** A boy; lad. *Chiefly Scot.*

loon, *n.* [For older *loom,* of Scand. origin.] Any of several fish-eating diving birds (genus *Gavia*) of northern regions, including the common, or great northern, diver or loon (*G. immer*).



Loon (*Gavia immer*). 1/20

loon'y, lun'y (lōōn'ĭ), *a.* Crazy; daft; foolish. *Slang.* — *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A loony person; a lunatic. *Slang.* [*Archaic.*

loop (lōōp), *n.* A small opening; a loophole.

loop, *n.* **1.** A fold or doubling of a thread, rope, etc.; hence: a ring or fold forming a catch, often of metal or wood; an eye, staple, etc. **2.** A loop-shaped figure, course, bend, etc. **3.** In various technical senses, as: **a** *Physics.* The portion of a vibrating string, air column, etc., between the nodes; also, an antinode. See NODE, *Illust.* **b** A stitch in crocheting, knitting, etc.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make a loop or loops of or in; fasten with a loop or loops; — often with *up.* **2.** To make a loop or loops on or about; as, to *loop* one's finger with cord. — *v. i.* To make or form a loop, as the measuring worm in crawling; hence, to go or progress in this manner. — **loop'er** (lōōp'ẽr), *n.*

loop (lōōp), *n.* [F. *loupe.*] *Iron Works.* A mass of iron in a pasty condition gathered into a ball for the tilt hammer or rolls. — *v. t.* To form a loop.

loop'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* [*loop* opening + *hole.*] **1.** A small opening, as in a wall or parapet, through which weapons may be discharged. **2.** A hole or aperture that gives a passage, or way of escape or evasion; — chiefly used fig. — *v. t.;* -HOLED' (-hōld'); -HOL'ING (-hōl'ĭng). To make loopholes in.

loop stitch. *Embroidery.* A chain stitch fastened at the loop end by a short stitch; — called also *picot stitch.*

loose (lōōs), *a.;* LOOS'ER (-ẽr); LOOS'EST. [Of Scand. orig.] **1.** Not fastened so as to be fixed, rigid, firm, or tight; as, *loose* teeth, ribbons, etc. **2.** Free, esp. from confinement; not bound or secured; as, a lion *loose; loose* coins, pages, parts of a machine; hence: disconnected; detached; random; as, *loose* information; *loose* paragraphs. **3.** Composed of free particles; not cohering; as, *loose* earth. **4.** Not dense, close, or compact, in structure or arrangement; as, *loose* texture. **5.** Wanting in restraint; lax; also, dissolute; lewd; as, a *loose* life. **6.** Wanting in precision or care; not strict, close, or rigid.

— *adv.* Loosely; not so as unduly to bind or constrain.

— *v. t.;* LOOSED (lōōst); LOOS'ING (lōōs'ĭng). **1.** To make loose; unbind, unpack, etc. **2.** To free from restraint; release. **3.** To release from an obligation; disengage; remit. **4.** To discharge, as an arrow, a gun. **5.** To relax; make less rigid, tight, or strict. **6.** To make or render loose; break up the firmness or coherence of. — *v. i.* **1.** To become loose; loosen. **2.** To discharge an arrow, gun, etc.; shoot.

loose'ly (lōōs'lĭ), *adv.* In a loose manner.

loos'en (lōōs'n), *v. t.* To set, let, or make loose; as: **a** To release. **b** To relax, as the bowels, discipline, etc. **c** To disconnect. — *v. i.* To become loose.

loos'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, loosens.

loose'ness, *n.* State or quality of being loose.

loose'strife' (lōōs'strīf'), *n.* [*loose,* v. + *strife;* as a translation of the L. name *lysimachia.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Lysimachia,* esp. *L. vulgaris*) of primulaceous plants having leafy stems and yellow or white flowers. **2.** Any of a genus (*Lythrum*) of herbs and subshrubs, typifying a family (*Lythraceæ*), including the purple loosestrife (*L. salicaria*), which has a long spike of purple flowers.

loot (lōōt), *n.* [Hind. *lūṭ.*] Plunder; booty; spoils; esp.,

the spoils taken in war or the gains of official corruption. — **Syn.** See BOOTY. — *v. t. & i.* To sack, as a city; rob, esp. by corruption; also, to carry off as loot. — **loot'er,** *n.*

lop (lŏp), *v. t.*; LOPPED (lŏpt); LOP'PING. **1.** To hew branches or twigs from (a tree, vine, etc.); trim. **2.** To cut off or remove, as twigs from a tree. — *v. i.* To perform the act of lopping, or trimming. — *n.* A part or parts of a tree, etc., lopped off; esp., parts not measured for timber.

lop, *v. i.* To hang down; droop; flop loosely or limply. — *v. t.* To let hang down; droop, as the ears.

lope (lōp), *v. i.*; LOPED (lōpt); LOP'ING. To go or move with a lope. — *n.* **1.** An easy gait, resembling a canter, characteristic of saddle ponies of the western United States. **2.** Hence, an easy bounding gait capable of being sustained for a considerable period; as, the *lope* of a wolf.

lop'-eared' (lŏp'ērd'), *a.* Having ears that droop.

lo'pho-branch (lō'fō-brăŋk), *n.* [Gr. λόφος crest, tuft + βράγχιον gill.] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Lophobranchii*) of small teleost fishes, including the sea horses and pipefishes, having the gills in tufts on the branchial arches.

lop'per (lŏp'ēr), *n.* One who lops.

lop'sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Leaning to one side, as from a defect of structure; hence, unsymmetrical.

lo-qua'cious (lō-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *loquax, -acis,* fr. *loqui* to speak.] Given to talking; garrulous; voluble. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **lo-qua'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-cious-ness,** *n.*

lo-quac'i-ty (lō-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Talkativeness; garrulity.

lo'quat (lō'kwŏt; -kwät), *n.* [Chin. (of Canton) *lo kwat* the medlar.] A Japanese evergreen malaceous tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*), often cultivated; also, its edible fruit.

lord (lôrd), *n.* [AS. *hlāford,* for *hlāfweard,* i. e., bread keeper; *hlāf* bread, loaf + *weard* keeper, guard.] **1.** One who has power and authority, as from headship or leadership; a master; ruler; one who has authority from property rights; a proprietor. **2. a** A titled nobleman, whether peer of the realm or not; — applied in the United Kingdom: (1) to a baron; (2) less formally, to any temporal peer from baron to marquis; (3) by courtesy, to the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl; (4) to a bishop; (5) as a judicial title, to a Scottish Lord of Session. **b** Specif., in *pl.* [*cap.*], usually with *the,* the House of Lords, formerly of England, Scotland, or Ireland, later of Great Britain, now of the United Kingdom (see under HOUSE). **3.** A title of reference or address prefixed to the names of the persons mentioned in 2 **a,** and forming part of certain official titles; as, *lord* advocate, *lord* chamberlain, etc. It is used as a prefixed title as follows: (1) In less formal use for *Marquis, Earl,* and *Viscount;* — with *of* omitted. (2) Before the title of peerage of a baron; as, *Lord* Tennyson, the Christian name, if mentioned, coming first, thus, Alfred, *Lord* Tennyson. (3) As a courtesy title before the name and surname of the younger sons of dukes and marquises; as, *Lord* James Alton. **4.** A husband. *Now Poetic or Humorous.* **5.** *Feudalism.* One of whom a fee or estate is held; the proprietor of feudal land. **6.** [*cap.*] **a** The Supreme Being; Jehovah. **b** The Savior; Jesus Christ. **7.** *Astrol.* A planet having controlling power or influence.

Lord of Misrule, the master of revels, as at Christmas; — in Scotland called the *Abbot of Unreason. Obs. or Hist.* — **the Lord's Day,** Sunday. — **the Lord's Supper. a** The supper partaken of by Jesus the night before his crucifixion. **b** The sacrament in commemoration of this; the Eucharist; the Holy Communion.

— *v. i.* To play the lord; domineer; — esp. in *to lord it over.*

lord'ing, *n.* **1.** A lord; — esp. in address; also, in *pl.,* sirs; masters. *Archaic.* **2.** A lordling.

lord'li-ness (lôrd'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or disposition of a lord; dignity; often, arrogance or haughtiness.

lord'ling (lôrd'lĭng), *n.* A little or insignificant lord.

lord'ly (lôrd'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. Suitable for, pertaining to, or resembling a lord; specif.: **a** Grand; noble. **b** Proud; haughty; insolent. — **Syn.** Imperious, overbearing, tyrannical, despotic, domineering, arrogant. See MASTERFUL. — *adv.* In a lordly manner.

lor-do'sis (lôr-dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λόρδωσις, fr. λορδός bent so as to be convex in front.] *Med.* A curvature of the spine forward, usually in the lumbar region.

lord'ship (lôrd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Rank or position of a lord; hence [*Often cap.*], with *his* or *your,* a title applied to a lord (except an archbishop or a duke, who is called *his* or *your Grace*) or a judge (in the United Kingdom). **2.** Seigniory; the jurisdiction of a lord. **3.** Dominion; authority.

lore (lōr; 57), *n.* [L. *lorum* thong.] *Zoöl.* The space between the eye and bill in birds, and the corresponding region in reptiles and fishes.

lore (lōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *lār.*] **1.** Act of teaching, or what is taught; hence: wisdom; counsel. *Archaic.* **2.** Knowledge; erudition, esp. when regarded as traditional, anecdotal, or miscellaneous. — **Syn.** See LEARNING.

Lo're-lei' (lō'rĕ-lī'; lôr'ĕ-), *n.* [G.] In German legend, a siren, who haunted a rock on the Rhine, and by her beauty and singing lured sailors to destruction on a reef below.

lor'gnette' (lôr'nyĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An eyeglass or eyeglasses with a long handle. **2.** An opera glass.

lo-ri'ca (lō-rī'kȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* LORICÆ (-sē). [L., fr. *lorum* thong.] **1.** *Anc. Armor.* A cuirass, orig. of leather. **2.** *Zoöl.* A hard protective case, as of an armadillo.

lor'i-cate (lŏr'ĭ-kāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having a lorica; of the nature of a lorica. — **lor'i-cat'ed,** *a.* [small lories.]

lor'i-keet (lôr'ĭ-kēt), *n.* [See LORY.] Any of numerous

lo'ris (lō'rĭs; 57), *n.* [F., fr. Flem. *lorrias* lazy, the sloth.] Either of two small nocturnal slow-moving lemurs, esp. the slender loris (*Loris gracilis*).

lorn (lôrn), *a.* [See FORLORN.] **1.** Lost; ruined. *Archaic.* **2.** Forsaken; desolate; forlorn.

lor'ry (lŏr'ĭ; lŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Prob. from dial. *lurry* to pull or lug.] **1.** A kind of large, low, horse truck or automobile truck. *Brit.* **2.** Any of various trucks or other vehicles running on rails.

lo'ry (lō'rĭ; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Malay *lūrī, nūrī.*] Any of numerous parrots (subfamily *Loriinæ*), of Australia, etc., often having the tongue brushlike at the tip.

los'a-ble (lōōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be lost.

lose (lōōz), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LOST (lôst; 62); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOS'ING (lōōz'ĭng). [AS. *losian* to become lost, perish, *los* destruction.] **1.** To bring to destruction; ruin; — chiefly in the passive; as, the crew was *lost.* **2.** To suffer the loss of; part with (something of value), esp. accidentally or by separation. **3.** To suffer loss through the death, removal, separation, killing, wounding, capture, or desertion, of (a person, troops, etc.). **4.** To fail to keep, sustain, or maintain; as, to *lose* one's balance, mind, health, senses, etc. **5.** To fail to keep at hand or accessible; as, to *lose* one's coat. **6.** To fail to keep in sight or mind; as, he was *lost* in the crowd. **7.** To go astray from, as from a road. **8.** To waste; squander; as, to *lose* a day. **9.** To fail to gain, win or be successful in, as a prize, contest, suit, etc. **10.** To prevent from gaining or keeping; as his mistake *lost* him his office. **11.** To cause or suffer (one's self, a person) to lose his way or bearings; — chiefly reflexive or passive; hence, to suffer loss of (one's, or his, its, etc., identity, self-control, etc.). **12.** Of things: to hide or obscure (itself); become hidden or obscured. — *v. i.* To suffer loss. — **los'er** (lōōz'ẽr), *n.*

lo'sel (lō'zĕl; lōōz'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *losel, lorel.*] A worthless person. — *a.* Worthless. *Both Archaic or Dial.*

loss (lŏs; 62), *n.* [AS. *los* destruction.] **1.** State or fact of being destroyed; ruin; perdition; as, the *loss* of a vessel at sea. **2.** Act or fact of suffering deprivation; esp., unintentional parting with something. **3.** Act or fact of failing to win or utilize, or the resulting state; as, the *loss* of a race. **4.** That which is lost; specif., waste. **5.** *Mil.* The losing of soldiers in battle or by surrender; also, chiefly in *pl.,* killed, wounded, or captured soldiers. — **Syn.** Privation, detriment, injury, damage.

at a loss, puzzled; uncertain.

lost (lôst; 62), *p. a.* [p. p. of LOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Ruined. **2.** Parted with; gone out of one's possession. **3.** Having wandered from, or unable to find, the way; also, no longer visible. **4.** Absorbed; as, *lost* in thought. **5.** Not gained or won; also, wasted. **6.** Specif.: **a** Taken from the possession of; denied; — used with *to;* as, hope was forever *lost* to him. **b** Of persons: hardened; insensible; as, *lost* to shame.

Lot (lŏt), *n.* [Heb. *Lōt.*] *Bib.* Abraham's nephew, who escaped the destruction of Sodom. His wife was turned into a pillar of salt because she looked back. *Gen.* xix. 26.

lot (lŏt), *n.* [AS. *hlot.*] **1.** An object used as a counter or check in determining a question by chance. **2.** Use of lots as a means of deciding anything; as, to choose by *lot.* **3.** What comes to or befalls one upon whom a choice by lot has fallen; that which is conveyed by a lot; hence: a share; allotment. **4.** That which comes or happens without human design or forethought; fortune; fate; esp., the part or fate which falls to one by the choice or will of the powers overruling man's destiny, — in Christian conception, by divine Providence. **5.** A tax, duty, or customs fee. Cf. *scot and lot,* under SCOT. *Chiefly Brit.* **6.** A distinct portion or plot of land. **7.** A separate portion; a number of objects collectively. **8.** A considerable quantity or number; a great deal; — often intensively in *pl.*; as, *lots* of people. *Colloq.* **9.** Kind or sort (of person; etc.); as, he is a bad *lot. Colloq.*

— *v. t.*; LOT'TED; LOT'TING. **1.** To form or divide into lots, as land. **2.** To allot; apportion. **3.** To cast lots for; divide by lot. — *v. i.* To cast or draw lots.

lote tree. = LOTUS TREE.

loth, loth'ly, loth'some, etc. Vars. of LOATH, etc.

Lo-tha'ri-o (lō-thā'rĭ-ō; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIOS (-ōz). **1.** In Rowe's drama "The Fair Penitent," a gay and unscrupulous rake. **2.** A seducer or deceiver of women; a rake.

lo'tion (lō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lotio,* fr. *lavare, lotum,* to wash.] **1.** Act of washing. *Obs.* **2.** A liquid medicinal preparation for bathing the skin or an injured or diseased part.

Lo-toph'a-gi (lō-tŏf'ȧ-jī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. λωτοφάγοι; λωτός lotus + φαγεῖν to eat.] In the "Odyssey," a people

(visited by Odysseus) who subsisted on the lotus and lived in the dreamy indolence it induced.

lot'ter-y (lŏt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LOTTERIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. It. *lotteria.*] A scheme for distributing prizes by lot, esp. such a scheme in which lots, or chances, are sold.

lot'to (-ō), *n.* [It., prop., a lot.] A game of chance, played with numbered cards.

lo'tus (lō'tŭs), *n.* Also, **lo'tos.** [L. *lotus*, Gr. λωτός.] **1.** *Gr. Legend.* The fruit which was eaten by the Lotophagi; also, the tree bearing it, usually identified with one (*Zizyphus lotus*) of the jujube trees. **2.** Any of several nymphæaceous plants represented in ancient Egyptian and Hindu art: **a** The Indian, or sacred, lotus (*Nelumbo nelumbo*), also, the water chinquapin. See NELUMBO. **b** Either of two Egyptian water lilies (*Castalia lotus* and *C. cærulea*). **3.** Any of a genus (*Lotus*) of fabaceous herbs or subshrubs having pinnate leaves and umbellate flowers.

lo'tus-eat'er, lo'tos-eat'er, *n.* One of the Lotophagi; hence, one who gives himself up to dreamy indolence.

loud (loud), *a.* [AS. *hlūd.*] **1.** Of sound: marked by intensity; not low, soft, or subdued. **2.** Giving or making a loud sound; hence, noisy. **3.** Striking, as from clamor, emphasis, etc.; outspoken. **4.** Offensively vivid or strong; unrefined; as, *loud* dress, manners, etc. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Noisy, boisterous, clamorous, turbulent, blustering. — *adv.* With loudness; loudly. — **loud'ly,** *adv.* — **loud'ness,** *n.*

loud'en (-'n), *v. i. & t.* To become, or make, louder. *Rare.*

lough (lŏk), *n.* [Ir. *loch.*] A lake; pool; arm of the sea; — now used only as an Irish equivalent of *loch.*

lou'is d'or' (lōō'ĭ dôr'). [F., gold louis.] **1.** A French gold coin worth from about $4 to $4.79, superseded in 1795. **2.** A current gold coin of France, the 20-franc piece ($3.86).

Lou'is Qua-torze' (lōō'ĭ kà-tôrz'). [F., Louis fourteenth.] Designating, or pertaining to, the French styles in architecture, decorative art, furniture, etc., prevailing in the reign (1643–1715) of Louis XIV., marked by a completer return to the ancient orders and details with great richness of interior decoration.

Lou'is Quinze' (kăNz'). [F., Louis fifteenth.] Designating, or pertaining to, the French styles prevailing in the reign (1715–74) of Louis XV., marked esp. by its floridity, as in the rococo.

Lou'is Seize' (sâz'). [F., Louis sixteenth.] Designating, or pertaining to, the French styles prevailing in the reign (1774–93) of Louis XVI., marked esp. by the increasing approach to the antique, while taking on a light and simple construction.

Lou'is Treize' (trâz'). [F., Louis thirteenth.] Designating, or pertaining to, the French styles prevailing in the reign (1610–43) of Louis XIII. The architecture is of developed Renaissance style, with much of the Gothic picturesqueness. The designs in furniture are square and angular.

lounge (lounj), *v. i.*; LOUNGED (lounjd); LOUNG'ING. **1.** To move or act in a lazy or listless way. **2.** To spend time lazily, whether lolling or idly sauntering; to stand, sit, or recline, in an indolent manner. — *v. t.* To waste by lounging; fritter; — used with *away.* — *n.* **1.** An idle gait or stroll; state of reclining indolently. **2.** A place of or for lounging, as a room in a clubhouse. **3.** A piece of furniture resembling a sofa. — **loung'er** (loun'jĕr), *n.*

‖ **loup'-ga'rou'** (lōō'gà'rōō'), *n.*; *pl.* LOUPS-GAROUS (lōō'-gà'rōō'). [F.] A werewolf.

lour, lour'ing, lour'y. Vars. of LOWER (frown), etc.

louse (lous), *n.*; *pl.* LICE (līs). [AS. *lūs*, pl. *lȳs.*] **1.** Any of certain small, wingless, usually flattened insects, parasitic on warm-blooded animals. **2.** Hence, any of various small parasitic insects, arachnids, crustaceans, etc.

louse'wort' (lous'wûrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Pedicularis*) of scrophulariaceous herbs; wood betony.

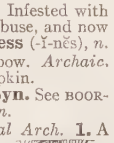
lous'y (louz'ĭ), *a.*; -I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Infested with lice. **2.** Mean; vulgar; vile; — a term of abuse, and now vulgar. — **lous'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **lous'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

lout (lout), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *lūtan.*] To bend; bow. *Archaic.*

lout, *n.* A clownish, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.

lout'ish, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward. — **Syn.** See BOORISH. — **lout'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **lout'ish-ness,** *n.*

lou'ver (lōō'vĕr), *n.* [OF. *lovier.*] *Medieval Arch.* **1.** A roof lantern, or turret, to give ventilation or light. **2.** A louver board, or an aperture or frame with louver boards fitted in.



louver boards *or* **boarding.** The sloping overlapping boards set at intervals in openings, to shed rainwater.

lov'a-ble (lŭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Having qualities that excite, or are fitted to excite, love; worthy of love. — **lov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **lov'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **lov'a-bly,** *adv.*

Louver Boards.

Syn. **Lovable, amiable.** **Lovable** is the more positive term, and applies to that which inspires, or is worthy of, love; **amiable** (often a somewhat negative word) is often applied to that which is felt as pleasing or attractive.

lov'age (lŭv'ăj), *n.* [F. *livèche*, fr. L. *levisticum, ligusticum*, fr. *Ligusticus* of Liguria.] A European apiaceous herb (*Levisticum levisticum*), cultivated in old gardens for use as a domestic remedy.

love (lŭv), *n.* [AS. *lufu.*] **1.** A feeling of strong personal attachment; ardent affection. **2.** Desire for, and earnest effort to promote, the welfare of another, esp. as seen in God's solicitude for man and in man's due gratitude and reverence to God. **3.** Strong liking; fondness. **4.** Tender and passionate affection for one of the opposite sex; also, an instance of love; a love affair. **5.** The object of affection. **6.** [*cap.*] Cupid, or Eros, as the god of love; sometimes, Venus. **7.** *Tennis, etc.* Nothing; no points scored; — used in calling the score. — **Syn.** See ATTACHMENT.

love-in-idleness, the heartsease, or wild pansy. — **l.-lies-bleeding,** a cultivated amaranth, esp. one (*Amaranthus caudatus*) with crimson flowers and, sometimes, reddish leaves. — *v. t.*; LOVED (lŭvd); LOV'ING (lŭv'ĭng). **1.** To have or manifest love for. **2.** To take delight or pleasure in; like. **3.** To show love for by caressing; — a childish use. **4.** To thrive in; as, the rose *loves* sunlight. — *v. i.* To be in love. — **Syn.** See LIKE, FOND.

love'a-bil'i-ty, love'a-ble, etc. Vars. of LOVABILITY, etc.

love apple. The tomato.

love bird. Any of numerous small parrots that show great affection for their mates.

love feast. A meal or banquet in token of brotherly love; specif.: **a** = AGAPE. **b** A religious service in imitation of the agapæ, as among the Moravians and Methodists.

love knot. A knot or bow of ribbon as a token of love.

love'less, *a.* Without love; unloved or unloving.

love'li-ly (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a lovely manner.

love'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being lovely.

love'lock' (lŭv'lŏk'), *n.* A prominent lock of hair.

love'lorn' (-lôrn'), *a.* Forsaken by one's love.

love'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Loving; also, lovable. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Beautiful; esp., having a delicate beauty. **3.** Beautiful in character. **4.** Very pleasing. **Syn.** Charming, delightful, delectable, enchanting.

love potion. A compounded aphrodisiac draft; a philter.

lov'er (lŭv'ĕr), *n.* One who loves; as: **a** A friend. **b** One in love with one of the other sex; usually, a male lover; in *pl.*, a pair in love with each other. **c** A paramour. **d** One who has a strong liking for something.

lov'er-ly (lŭv'ĕr-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Like a lover.

love'sick' (lŭv'sĭk'), *a.* Languishing with love; expressive of languishing love. — **love'sick'ness,** *n.*

love'some (-sŭm), *a.* Lovely; lovable; loving. *Archaïc.*

lov'ing (lŭv'ĭng), *p. a.* Feeling or expressing love. — **Syn.** See FOND. — **lov'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **lov'ing-ness,** *n.*

loving cup. A large ornamental drinking vessel having two or more handles.

lov'ing-kind'ness, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.

low (lō), *v. i.* [AS. *hlōwan.*] To make the calling sound of cattle; moo. — *v. t.* To utter with a lowing sound. — *n.* The calling sound made by cattle.

low (lō), *a.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** Having small elevation; not high or tall. **2.** Dead; — now only predicatively. **3.** Of a dress: low-necked; décolleté. **4.** Below the normal level, surface, base of measurement, or the like; as, *low* land; *low* water. **5.** Near the equator. **6.** Near the horizon, as the sun. **7.** With reference to historic time: comparatively recent; as, a relic of *low* antiquity. **8.** Of relatively little importance or of inferior standing; specifically, humble in station. **9.** Deficient, inferior, or unusually small in quantity, intensity, value, etc.; as, a *low* number, price, supply, etc. **10.** Of sounds, etc., specif.: **a** Not loud. **b** *Music.* Not high; depressed in pitch (see PITCH); grave. **c** *Phon.* Of vowels, articulated with a (relatively) low position (in relation to the palate) of the active part of the tongue, as ă (ăm) contrasted with the "high" ē (mē). **11.** Deficient or inferior in strength, energy, animation, or the like; as, *low* spirits. **12.** Deficient or inferior in quality; esp., as of diet, plain. **13.** Lacking high character; as: **a** Wanting exaltation in thought or diction. **b** Mean; base; vulgar. **14.** Not advanced in organization, evolution, civilization, etc. — **Syn.** See HUMBLE.

low area. *Meteor.* = LOW, *n.*, 2. — **low-area storm.** *Meteor.* = CYCLONE, 2. — **Low Church.** See HIGH CHURCH. — **Low German. a** The group of Teutonic languages including Gothic, Dutch, English, etc. **b** Plattdeutsch. — **Low Latin.** = LATE LATIN. — **Low Mass,** Mass said by the priest throughout, without music. — **low relief.** See RELIEF. — **low steel,** steel low in carbon; mild steel; ingot iron. — **Low Sunday,** the Sunday next after Easter.

— *n.* **1.** *Card Playing.* The lowest trump. **2.** *Meteor.* An area of low barometric pressure.

— *adv.* **1.** In or to a low position; not aloft; not on high. **2.** *Astron.* Near the equator or horizon. **3.** In subjection, poverty, or disgrace. **4.** Humbly; meanly. **5.** Cheaply. **6.** Not loudly; gently.

low, lowe (lō), *n. & v. i.* [Of Scand. origin.] Flame; blaze; glow; light. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

low'born' (lō'bôrn'), *a.* Born in a low condition or rank.

low'boy' (lō'boi'), *n.* A chest of drawers, usually not more than four feet high, standing on short legs. *U. S.*

low'bred' (lō'brĕd'), *a.* Bred, or like one bred, in a low condition of life; rude; vulgar.

low'er (lou'ĕr), **lour** (lour), *v. i.* [ME. *lowren, luren.*] **1.** To frown; look sullen. **2.** To be dark and threatening, as clouds. — **Syn.** See FROWN. — *n.* A lowering look.

low'er (lō'ĕr), *a., compar.* of LOW. Specif., *Geol.*, designating an earlier period or formation (of the period named). See UPPER, *a.*, 2.

Lower Cretaceous. *Geol.* See COMANCHEAN, CRETACEOUS. — **L. Silurian.** *Geol.* = ORDOVICIAN. — **l. world.** **a** The earth. **b** = NETHER WORLD.

low'er (lō'ĕr), *v. t.* [From LOWER, compar. of *low*, a.] **1.** To let descend by its own weight; let down. **2.** To reduce the height of. **3.** To depress as to direction or object; as, to *lower* one's aim. **4.** To reduce in intensity, strength, value, etc. — *v. i.* To become lower or less; diminish.

low'er-case', *a. Print.* Pert. to, or kept in, the lower case; small (not capital), as letters. Abbr., *l. c.* See 2d CASE, *n.*, 3. — *v. t.* To change (capitals or small capitals) to small letters.

low'er-ing (lou'ĕr-ĭng), **lour'ing** (lour'ĭng), *p. a.* Frowning; gloomy. — **low'er-ing-ly, lour'ing-ly,** *adv.*

low'er-most (lō'ĕr-mōst), *a.* Lowest.

low'er-y (lou'ĕr-ĭ), **lour'y** (lour'ĭ), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

low'ing (lō'ĭng), *n.* The calling sound made by cattle.

low'land (-lănd), *n.* Low or level country.

low'land-er (-lăn-dĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the lowlands, esp. [*cap.*] of Scotland. Cf. HIGHLANDER.

low'li-head (-hĕd), *n.* Lowly state. *Archaic.*

low'li-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being lowly.

low'ly (lō'lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Belonging to a low rank; hence: modest; humble; meek. **2.** Low in position or development; inferior; secondary. — **Syn.** See HUMBLE. — *adv.* **1.** In a lowly manner; humbly; meekly; modestly. **2.** In a low position, manner, or degree.

lown (lōon). Var. of LOON, a boor.

low'-necked' (lō'nĕkt'), *a.* Décolleté, as a dress.

low'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being low.

low'-pres'sure, *a.* Having, employing, or exerting, a low degree of pressure; as, a *low-pressure* steam engine.

low'-spir'it-ed (109), *a.* Dejected; depressed.

lox'o-drom'ic (-drŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λοξός oblique + *-drome.*] Pertaining to sailing on rhumb lines.

loxodromic curve *or* **line,** *Geom.*, a line on the surface of a sphere making equal oblique angles with all meridians; rhumb line. It is the path of a ship sailing always oblique to the meridian in the direction of one and the same point of the compass. [sailing.]

lox'o-drom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art or method of oblique

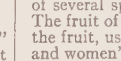
loy'al (loi'ăl), *a.* [F., fr. OF., fr. L. *legalis*, fr. *lex, legis*, law.] **1.** Faithful to law or the lawful government or sovereign. **2.** True to one to whom fidelity is due; constant; faithful. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or showing loyalty; as, *loyal* expressions. **4.** Legitimate. *Obs.* — **loy'al-ly,** *adv.*

loy'al-ist, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign, or to the lawful authority, esp. in times of revolt or revolution.

loy'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being loyal.

Syn. Fidelity, faithfulness, allegiance, fealty, constancy, homage, devotion. — **Allegiance, loyalty, fealty, homage. Allegiance** emphasizes the idea of objective obligation or duty owed; **loyalty** oftener connotes the feeling or sentiment (often strong or even enthusiastic) accompanying a sense of allegiance; as, the *allegiance* of a subject; the *loyalty* of a clansman. **Fealty** implies fidelity in allegiance; **homage** is a dutiful or deferential acknowledgment of superior power, merit, or excellence; as, the chivalrous spirit of *fealty*; to pay *homage* to learning.

loz'enge (lŏz'ĕnj; 24), *n.* [F. *losange.*] **1.** A figure with four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; diamond. **2.** A small cake or tablet; originally, one diamond-shaped, flavored, and often medicated. [*Eng. & U. S.*]



Lozenge.

loz'eng-er (lŏz'ĕn-jĕr), *n.* A lozenge. *Dial.*

lub'ber (lŭb'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A big, clumsy, awkward fellow; esp., a drone; lout. **2.** *Naut.* An unskilled seaman.

lub'ber-ly, *a. & adv.* Like a lubber.

lubber's hole. *Naut.* A hole in the floor of the "top," next the mast, through which one may go farther aloft without going over the rim by the futtock shrouds.

lu'bric (lū'brĭk), **lu'bri-cal** (-brĭ-kăl), *a.* [F. *lubrique*, L. *lubricus* slippery.] Lubricous. *Obs. or R.* [lubricates.]

lu'bri-cant (lū'brĭ-kănt), *a.* Lubricating. — *n.* That which

lu'bri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *lubricatus*, p. p. of *lubricare* to lubricate.] **1.** To make smooth or slippery. **2.** To apply a lubricant to.

lu'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of lubricating, or state of being lubricated.

lu'bri-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One that lubricates; specif., a device for lubricating.

lu-bric'i-ty (lū-brĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *lubricité*, L. *lubricitas*, slipperiness.] **1.** Slipperiness; smoothness; oiliness. **2.** Lasciviousness; lewdness.

lu'bri-cous (lū'brĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *lubricus.*] **1.** Having a smooth surface; slippery. **2.** Unstable; elusive; tricky.

luce (lūs), *n.* [OF. *lus*, L. *lucius* a kind of fish.] A pike, esp. when full grown.

lu'cen-cy (lū'sĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being lucent.

lu'cent (lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *lucens*, p. pr. of *lucere* to shine, *lux, lucis*, light.] Shining; bright; also, clear; translucent. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT. — **lu'cent-ly,** *adv.* [falfa.

lu-cern', -cerne' (lū-sûrn'), *n.* [F. *luzerne*, Pr. *luserno.*] Al-

lu'cid (lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *lucidus*, fr. *lucere* to shine, *lux, lucis*, light.] **1.** Shining; bright. **2.** Clear; pellucid. **3.** Designating, or characterized by, a sane or normal state of the faculties. **4.** Easily understood; clear. — **Syn.** Luminous, sane. See TRANSPARENT, CLEAR. — **lu'cid-ly,** *adv.* — **-cid-ness,** *n.*

lu-cid'i-ty (lū-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being lucid.

Lu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fĕr), *n.* [L., bringing light, n., the morning star; *lux, lucis*, light + *ferre* to bring.] **1.** The planet Venus, when the morning star; — used fig. in *Isa.* xiv 12 of a king of Babylon. **2.** Satan as identified with the rebel archangel before his fall; — chiefly in *as proud as Lucifer.* **3.** [*l. c.*] A friction match; — also *lucifer match.*

lu-cif'er-ous (lū-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See LUCIFER.] Giving light; illuminating. *Rare.*

Lu-ci'na (lū-sī'nă), *n.* [L., fr. fem. of adj. *lucinus*, fr. *lux, lucis*, light.] *Rom. Myth.* Goddess of childbirth; — an appellation of Juno or, sometimes, Diana.

luck (lŭk), *n.* [LG. or D. *luk*, for *geluk.*] **1.** That which happens to one seemingly by chance; chance; hap; fortune. **2.** Favorable fortune; good luck.

luck'less, *a.* Being without (good) luck; unfortunate.

luck'y (-ĭ), *a.;* LUCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Favored by luck; fortunate. **2.** Producing good, or resulting in good, by chance or unexpectedly; favorable; happy; as, a *lucky* mistake. — **luck'i-ly,** *adv.* — **luck'i-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Lucky, fortunate, happy. Lucky emphasizes more strongly than **fortunate** the element of chance; **happy** often suggests rather that which is auspicious or felicitous, and is sometimes equivalent to *opportune*; as, a *lucky* hit; a *fortunate* circumstance; to be *fortunate* in one's friendships; a *happy* omen, accident, issue.

lu'cra-tive (lū'krā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *lucrativus*, fr. *lucrari* to gain, *lucrum* gain.] Yielding lucre; profitable. — **lu'cra-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **lu'cra-tive-ness,** *n.*

lu'cre (lū'kĕr; lōō'-), *n.* [F. *lucre*, L. *lucrum.*] Gain in money or goods; profit; riches; — now in an ill sense.

Lu-cre'tian (lū-krē'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lucretius, the Roman Epicurean philosopher and poet, or the atomic philosophy as developed by him.

lu'cu-brate (lū'kū-brāt), *v. i.;* -BRAT'ED (-brāt'ĕd); -BRAT'ING. [L. *lucubrare* to work by lamplight, *lux* light.] To work by artificial light; hence, to produce lucubrations.

lu'cu-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of lucubrating; laborious study. **2.** That which is, or appears as if, produced by study or meditation in retirement; hence, any elaborate literary composition, esp. an overlabored or pedantic work.

lu'cu-bra'tor (-brā'tĕr), *n.* One who lucubrates.

lu'cule (lū'kūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *lux, lucis*, light.] *Astron.* A small light fleck in the surface of the sun. Cf. FACULA.

lu'cu-lent (lū'kū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *luculentus.*] Lucid; clear.

lu'di-crous (lū'dĭ-krŭs), *a.* [L. *ludicrus*, or *ludicer*, fr. *ludus* play, sport, *ludere* to play.] Adapted to excite laughter, esp. from incongruity or exaggeration; ridiculous.

Syn. Burlesque, comic, droll, ridiculous. See LAUGHABLE. — **lu'di-crous-ly,** *adv.* — **lu'di-crous-ness,** *n.*

lud-wig'i-a (lŭd-wĭj'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after C. G. *Ludwig*, German botanist.] Any of a genus (*Ludwigia*) of onagraceous herbs, having bright yellow flowers with the four stamens in a row.

luff (lŭf), *n. Naut.* **a** The act of sailing a ship closer to the wind. **b** The forward or weather leech of a fore-and-aft sail. — *v. i. Naut.* To turn the head of a vessel toward the wind; sail nearer the wind.

luf'fa (lŭf'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *lūfah.*] **1.** Any of a small genus (*Luffa*) of tropical cucurbitaceous plants, the fruit of several species of which is called *dishcloth gourd.* **2.** The fruit of any of these plants. **3.** The fibrous skeleton of the fruit, used as a sponge and in the manufacture of caps and women's hats; — written also *loofah.*

lug (lŭg), *n.* A lugsail.

lug (lŭg), *n.* **1.** The ear, or its lobe. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** That which projects like an ear, as a handle or support; an ear. **3.** The leather loop or ear on a harness saddle, through which the shaft passes.

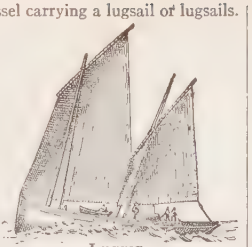
lug, *v. t. & i.;* LUGGED (lŭgd); LUG'GING (lŭg'ĭng). **1.** To pull with force; haul or drag, or carry along, esp. with difficulty. **2.** Hence, to bring in or introduce in a forced or unnatural manner; as, to *lug* a story into conversation.

lug, *n.* **1.** Act of lugging; that which is lugged. *Colloq.* **2.** In *pl.* Proud or haughty affectation; airs; as a person who puts on *lugs*; also, showy clothing. *Colloq. or Slang.*

lug'gage (lŭg'ăj), *n.* [From *lug* to drag.] That which is lugged; esp., a traveler's baggage. *Chiefly Brit.*

lug'ger (lŭg'ĕr), *n.* A vessel carrying a lugsail or lugsails.

lug'sail' (lŭg'sāl'), *or* **lug,** *n.* A four-sided sail bent to a yard hanging obliquely on the mast and hoisted or lowered with the sail. See LUGGER, *Illust.*



Lugger.

lu-gu'bri-ous (lū-gū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lugubris*, fr. *lugere* to mourn.] Mournful; doleful. — **Syn.** See DOLEFUL. — **lu-gu'bri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **lu-gu'bri-ous-ness,** *n.*

lug'worm' (lŭg'wûrm'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Arenicola*) of large polychætous annelids with tufted gills on the back. They burrow in the foreshore of sandy beaches.

Luke (lūk), *n.* [L. *Lucas*, fr. Gr. Λουκᾶς.] *Bib.* **a** The Evangelist, a physician and companion of St. Paul, — probably a Gentile. **b** The Gospel of Luke.

luke'warm' (-wôrm'), *a.* Moderately warm; tepid; hence, indifferent. — **luke'warm'ly,** *adv.* — **luke'warm'ness,** *n.*

lull (lŭl), *v. t.* To cause to rest by soothing influences; calm. — *v. i.* To become gradually calm. — *n.* **1.** A lullaby. *Rare.* **2.** A brief cessation of storm or confusion.

lull'a-by' (lŭl'ȧ-bī'), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bīz). A song to quiet babies or lull them to sleep; a soothing refrain.

lu'ma-chel (lū'mȧ-kĕl), **lu'ma-chel'la** (-kĕl'ȧ), **lu'ma-chelle'** (-shĕl'), *n.* [It. *lumachella*, fr. *lumachella* a little snail, dim. of *lumaca* a snail, fr. L. *limax, -acis.*] A grayish brown limestone, containing fossil shells, which reflect a beautiful play of colors; — called also *fire marble.*

lum-ba'go (lŭm-bā'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *lumbus* loin.] *Med.* An affection usually regarded as rheumatic, marked by pain in the lower back or the loins.

lum'bar (lŭm'bȧr), *a.* [L. *lumbus* loin.] *Anat.* Of, pert. to, or near, the loins. — *n.* A lumbar vertebra or nerve.

lum'ber (-bĕr), *n.* [From *Lombard.* See LOMBARD, 2.] **1.** Old or refuse household stuff. **2.** Timber, esp. that sawed or split into boards, planks, etc. *Chiefly U. S.* — *v. i.* **1.** To move clumsily or as if burdened. **2.** To make a rumbling sound; to rumble. **3.** To cut logs in the forest, or prepare timber for market. *U. S. & Canada.* — *v. t.* **1.** To heap together in disorder. **2.** To fill or encumber with lumber. — **lum'ber-er, lum'ber-man** (-măn), *n. U. S. & Canada.*

lu'men (lū'mĕn), *n.; pl.* L. LUMINA (-mĭ-nȧ), E. LUMENS (-mĕnz). [L., light, an opening for light.] An opening or canal, or, *Anat.*, the passageway of a tubular organ.

lu'mi-na-ry (lū'mĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From F. & LL., fr. L. *luminare* a light or lamp, fr. *lumen, luminis*, light, *lucere* to be light, *lux, lucis*, light.] **1.** A body that gives light, esp. a heavenly body. **2.** An artificial light.

lu'mi-nesce' (lū'mĭ-nĕs'), *v. i.* To exhibit luminescence.

lu'mi-nes'cence (-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *luminare* to illumine + *-escence.*] *Physics.* Any emission of light not ascribable directly to incandescence, and therefore occurring at low temperatures. See PHOSPHORESCENCE, FIREFLY.

lu'mi-nes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *luminare* to illume + *-escent.*] Exhibiting luminescence.

lu'mi-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lumen* light + *-ferous.*] Producing, yielding, or transmitting light.

lu'mi-nos'i-ty (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being luminous; also, a luminous thing.

lu'mi-nous (lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *luminosus*, fr. *lumen* light.] **1.** Shining; brilliant; bright. **2.** Enlightened; intelligent; also, clear; intelligible. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT. — **lu'mi-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **lu'mi-nous-ness,** *n.*

lump (lŭmp), *n.* **1.** A piece or mass of indefinite or irregular shape. **2.** A protuberance, as a swelling. **3.** A whole aggregation, collection, lot; — now chiefly in *in the lump.* **4.** *Colloq.* **a** A sluggish or dull person. **b** A heavy-set person. — *v. t.* **1.** To make into a lump; also, to make lumps on or in. **2.** To unite in one body or sum. **3.** To take in the gross; speak of collectively. — *v. i.* **1.** To form into a lump; become lumpy. **2.** To move or fall heavily; stump; thump.

lump, *v. t.* To get along with as one can, although displeased; as, if he doesn't like it, he can *lump* it. *Colloq.*

lump'er (lŭm'pĕr), *n.* **1.** One who lumps things together. **2.** A laborer employed to load or unload vessels.

lump'fish' (lŭmp'fĭsh'), *n.* A soft, clumsy, scaleless marine fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*), with tubercles on the skin.

lump'ish, *a.* Like a lump; inert; gross; heavy; dull. — **lump'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **lump'ish-ness,** *n.*

lump'y (lŭm'pĭ), *a.;* LUMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Covered with, or full of, lumps; hence, of water: rough; choppy. **2.** Like a lump; specif., of a gem, cut thick.

lumpy jaw, *Med. & Veter.*, actinomycosis. *Colloq.*

Lu'na (lū'nȧ), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* **1.** The moon goddess, represented as driving two horses. **2. a** *Alchemy.* Silver. **b** *Her.* Argent; — so called in the blazonry of princes.

lu'na-cy (lū'nȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See LUNATIC.] **1.** Orig., intermittent insanity, which was supposed to be affected by changes of the moon; now, any form of unsoundness of mind, except (usually) idiocy. **2.** Wild foolishness; extravagant folly; madness; — often used hyperbolically.

Luna moth. A large and beautiful pale green American moth (*Tropæa luna*), having long tails to the hind wings.

lu'nar (lū'nȧr), *a.* [L. *lunaris*, fr. *luna* the moon.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling the moon; orbed or crescent. **2.** Measured by the moon's revolutions; as, a *lunar* day. **3.** [See LUNA, 2.] Pert. to or containing silver; as, *lunar* caustic, i. e., silver nitrate, $AgNO_3$, esp. when fused for use as a cautery. — **lunar month,** 1. year. See MONTH, YEAR.

lu-na'ri-an (lū-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* **1.** A supposed inhabitant of the moon. **2.** A student of the moon; formerly, one who ascertained longitude by observing the moon.

lu'nate (lū'nāt) } *a.* [L. *lunatus*, fr. *luna* moon.] Cres-
lu'nat-ed (-nāt-ĕd) } cent-shaped. See LEAF, *Illust.*

lu'na-tic (-nȧ-tĭk), *a.* [L. *lunaticus*, fr. *luna* moon.] **1.** Affected with lunacy; insane. **2.** Evincing lunacy; crazy; as, *lunatic* talk. **3.** [Attributive use of the noun.] Appropriated to, or used by, insane persons; as, a *lunatic* asylum. — *n.* An insane person; a madman, lit. or fig.

lu-na'tion (lū-nā'shŭn), *n.* The time between successive new moons, averaging 29 d., 12 h., 44 m., 2.7 s.; a lunar, or synodical, month.

lunch (lŭnch), *n.* [See LUNCHEON.] **1.** A luncheon, or light repast. *Collog. & Informal.* **2.** Food prepared for a lunch. — *v. i.* To take lunch. — *v. t.* To provide lunch for.

lunch'eon (lŭn'chŭn), *n.* [E. dial. *luncheon, lunchion, lunshin*, a large lump of food, fr. dial. *lunch* a lump.] Food, or a light repast, taken between meals or as an irregular meal, esp. such a repast between breakfast and dinner.

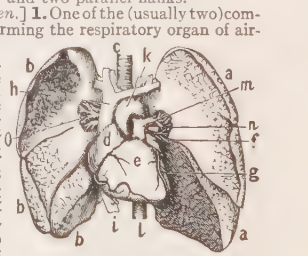
lunch'er, *n.* One who lunches.

lune (lūn), *n.* [L. *luna* moon.] *Geom.* A crescent-shaped figure bounded by two intersecting arcs of circles, on a plane or a sphere.

lunes (lūnz), *n. pl.* [See LUNATIC.] Fits of lunacy or frenzy; crazy or unreasonable freaks. *Archaic.*

lu-nette' (lū-nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *lune* moon.] **1.** A crescent-shaped object, as that surface at the upper part of a wall which is partly surrounded by a vault intersected by the wall. This space is often filled by a window or a mural painting. **2.** *Fort.* A fieldwork consisting of two faces, forming a salient angle, and two parallel flanks.

lung (lŭng), *n.* [AS. *lungen.*] **1.** One of the (usually two) compound saclike organs forming the respiratory organ of air-breathing vertebrates.



Lungs and Heart of Man seen from in front.

Description of Illustration: The lungs are shown turned away from the middle line, with the pericardium and fat removed to show the heart and great blood vessels. *a a* Upper and Lower Lobes of Left Lung; *b b b* Upper, Middle, and Lower Lobes of Right Lung; *c* Windpipe, or Trachea, dividing below into Bronchi going to Right and Left Lungs; *d* Right Auricle; *e* Right Ventricle; *f* Left Auricle; *g* Left Ventricle; *h i* Superior and Inferior Venæ Cavæ; *k* Arch of Aorta; *l* Descending Aorta; *m* Pulmonary Artery; *n* & *o* Left & Right Pulmonary Arteries, Veins, and Bronchi.

2. A somewhat analogous saclike respiratory organ of certain air-breathing invertebrates, as in pulmonate gastropods, and in spiders and scorpions.

lunge (lŭnj), *n.* [From *allonge*, F. *allonge*, fr. *allonger* to lengthen; *à* (L. *ad*) + *long* long.] **1.** A sudden thrust, as with a sword. **2.** Act of plunging forward; a leap. — *v. i. & t.;* LUNGED (lŭnjd); LUNG'ING (lŭn'jĭng). To make, cause to make, or move with, a lunge. — **lung'er** (lŭn'jĕr).

lunge. *Man.* Var. of LONGE, *n. & v.*

lung'wort' (lŭng'wûrt'), *n.* A European boraginaceous plant (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) with small blue flowers.

lu'ni-form (lū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + *-form.*] Resembling the moon in shape.

lu'ni-so'lar (lū'nĭ-sō'lȧr), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + E. *solar.*] Resulting from the united action, or pertaining to the mutual relations, of sun and moon. [on the moon.

lu'ni-tid'al (-tīd'ăl), *a.* Pert. to tidal movements dependent

lunitidal interval, the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of the lunar high tide next following.

lu'nu-lar (lū'nū-lȧr), *a.* Crescent-shaped; lunulate.

lu'nu-late (-lāt) } *a.* [L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna* moon.]
lu'nu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } *Bot. & Zoöl.* Resembling a small crescent; having crescent-shaped markings.

Lu'per-ca'li-a (lū'pĕr-kā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *Lupercus* the Lycean Pan, fr. *lupus* a wolf, because he kept off wolves.] *Rom. Relig.* A ceremony, observed on Feb. 15, in which the

priests of Faunus (the **Luperci**) made a circuit of the Palatine Hill, striking with goatskin thongs all women encountered, to insure fertility and easy delivery.

lu'pine (lū'pīn), *a.* [L. *lupinus*, fr. *lupus* wolf.] Wolfish.

lu'pine (lū'pīn), *n.* [L., *lupinus, lupinum.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Lupinus*) of fabaceous herbs, with white, yellow, or blue flowers. **2.** In *pl.* The seed of any of these plants, esp. of the European white lupine (*L. albus*), used as food.

lu'pu-lin (lū'pū-lĭn), *n.* [NL. *lupulus* the hop, fr. L. *lupus* the hop.] **1.** The fine yellow resinous powder on the strobiles of hops. It is a sedative and digestive tonic. **2.** *Chem.* A crystalline bitter principle got from this powder.

lu'pus (lū'pŭs), *n.* [L., a wolf.] *Med.* A certain tuberculous cutaneous disease. It occurs in several forms.

lurch (lûrch), *n.* A sudden roll of a ship; hence, a swaying or staggering movement. — *v. i.* To roll or sway suddenly to one side; move with a lurch or lurches.

lurch, *n.* [OF. *lourche* name of a game, as adj., deceived, embarrassed.] **1.** A conclusion of a game or games with one player far ahead or with one failing to score. **2.** An embarrassment; a discomfiture; — now used only in *to leave (one) in the lurch.*

lurch, *v. i.* To lurk; prowl; hence : to dodge about; sneak. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To get the start of (a person) in laying hold of or securing something; defraud; rob. *Archaic.* — *n.* Act of lurching. *Archaic.*

lurch'er (lûr'chĕr), *n.* **1.** One who lurches, or lies in wait; one who watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap. **2.** One of a mongrel breed of dogs, often used by poachers. *Brit.*

lur'dan, lur'dane (lûr'dăn), *n.* [OF. *lourdin*, fr. *lourd* heavy, dull.] A lazy, stupid person. *Archaic or Scot.*

lure (lūr), *n.* [OF. *loire, loerre.*] **1.** A bunch of feathers on a long cord, often baited with raw meat; — used by falconers in recalling hawks. **2.** An allurement; enticement. **3.** A decoy or bait for animals or fish. — *v. t.;* LURED (lūrd); LUR'ING. To draw to the lure; hence, to allure; entice; attract. — **Syn.** See ALLURE. — **lur'er** (lūr'ĕr), *n.*

lu'rid (lū'rĭd), *a.* [L. *luridus.*] **1.** Pale yellow; ghastly pale; wan; dismal. **2.** Appearing like glowing fire seen through, or combined with, cloud or smoke. **3.** Harshly or ominously vivid; ghastly; grimly terrible; often, marked by violent passion or crime; as, a *lurid* life; a *lurid* story. **4.** Brown tinged with red. — **lu'rid-ly,** *adv.* — **-rid-ness,** *n.*

lurk (lûrk), *v. i.* [ME. *lurken, lorken.*] **1.** To lie hidden, as in ambush; stay in or about a place furtively. **2.** To escape notice or to exist secretly; as, sorrow *lurks* in the heart. **3.** To move or go furtively; sneak; — used with *along, away, about,* etc. — **lurk'er,** *n.* — **lurk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Lurk, skulk, slink, sneak. To **lurk** is to lie concealed in a place or to move furtively about it; **skulk** adds the implication of shame, cowardice, or fear; to **slink** is to steal away meanly or abjectly; **sneak** heightens the implication of meanness or servility; as, a lion *lurking* in a secret place; a thief *skulking* down an alley; to *slink* away like a whipped cur; to *sneak* out of difficulties.

lus'cious (lŭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Grateful to taste or smell, esp. from sweetness; delicious. **2.** Deliciously sensuous; often, cloying; honeyed. — **lus'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-cious-ness,** *n.*

lush (lŭsh), *n.* Liquor, esp. intoxicating liquor; drink; also, a drunken person. *Slang.*

— *v. i. & t.* To drink liquor, or to give drink to. *Slang.*

lush, *a.* **1.** Full of juice or succulence; luxuriant, as grass. **2.** Characterized by lush growth. — **lush'ness,** *n.*

Lu'si-ta'ni-an (lū'sĭ-tā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Lusitania (so called in ancient Latin), a region almost coinciding with Portugal. — *n.* One of the people of Lusitania.

lust (lŭst), *n.* [AS. *lust.*] **1.** Pleasure; also, desire. *Obs.* **2.** Sensuous, esp. sexual, desire. **3.** Longing; eagerness to possess or enjoy; — usually in a bad sense. — *v. i.* To have an eager, esp. inordinate, desire; — often with *after.*

lust'er, *n.* One who lusts.

lus'ter, lus'tre (lŭs'tĕr), *n.* [F. *lustre*, fr. L. *lustrare* to illuminate.] **1.** Fact or quality of shining with reflected light; shine or sheen; gloss. **2.** Hence : **a** A fabric of wool and cotton with a lustrous surface. **b** *Pottery.* A peculiar surface, **metallic luster,** sometimes iridescent and always metallic in appearance. **c** *Min.* The appearance of the surface of a mineral as affected by, or dependent upon, its reflecting qualities. **3.** Brilliancy; splendor; glitter. **4.** A luminous object; specif., a chandelier or the like. **5.** Radiance of beauty or renown; splendor; distinction.

Syn. Sheen, gloss, polish, brightness, brilliancy. — **Luster, sheen, gloss. Luster** denotes the brilliancy (often soft or iridescent) of objects which shine esp. by reflected light; fig., it suggests splendid renown or distinction; **sheen** is chiefly poetical. **Gloss** denotes the superficial luster esp. of a smooth or polished surface; fig., it suggests specious appearance, or (often) newness; as, the *gloss* of satin; a *gloss* of fine words.

— *v. t.;* LUS'TERED or LUS'TRED (-tĕrd); LUS'TER-ING or LUS'TRING. To make or finish with a lustrous gloss, as cotton, silk, or pottery. — *v. i.* To have luster; become lustrous.

lus'ter, lus'tre, *n.* [L. *lustrum.*] A lustrum (in sense 2).

lust'ful (lŭst'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of, or excited by, lust; characterized by lust. **2.** Strong; lusty. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Sensual, fleshly, carnal, licentious, lewd, unchaste, impure.

lus'ti-head (lŭs'tĭ-hĕd), **lus'ti-hood** (lŭs'tĭ-ho͝od), *n.* State of being lusty; lustiness. *Archaic.*

lust'i-ly (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a lusty manner.

lust'i-ness, *n.* Robustness; vigor.

lus'tral (lŭs'trăl), *a.* [L. *lustralis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or used for, purification. **2.** Of or pert. to a lustrum.

lus'trate (-trāt), *v. t.;* -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING. [L. *lustratus*, p. p. of *lustrare* to lustrate, fr. *lustrum* a lustrum.] To make clear or pure by a propitiatory offering; purify. — **lus-tra'tion** (lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.*

lus'tre. Var. of LUSTER.

lus'tring (lŭs'trĭng), *n.* [F. *lustrine*, It. *lustrino.* See 1st LUSTER.] A kind of glossy silk fabric.

lus'trous (-trŭs), *a.* Having luster or sheen; shining; hence: radiant; illustrious. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT. — **lus'trous-ly,** *adv.* — **lus'trous-ness,** *n.*

lus'trum (-trŭm), *n.;* *pl.* E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz), L. -TRA (-trâ). [L.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A purification of the people at the quinquennial census. **2.** A period of five years; a luster.

lust'y (lŭs'tĭ), *a.;* LUST'Y-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [From LUST.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Merry. **b** Comely; beautiful; also, agreeable. **c** Lustful. **2.** Full of life and vigor; vigorous; robust.

lut'a-nist (lū't'ă-nĭst), *n.* Also **lut'e-nist.** A lute player.

lute (lūt), *n.* [L. *lutum* mud, clay.] A cement of tenacious infusible substance, as clay, for sealing joints, vessels, or tubes, or for coating retorts, etc., when exposed to heat. — *v. t.;* LUT'ED; LUT'ING. To close, or cover, with lute.

lute, *n.* [OF. *leüt.*] *Music.* A stringed instrument having a large pear-shaped body and played by plucking. — *v. t. & i.* To play on the lute; sound like a lute.

lu-te'ci-um (lū-tē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Lutetia*, a town in Gaul, now Paris, or F. *Lutèce.*] *Chem.* A metallic element separated from ytterbium in 1907. Symbol, *Lu;* at. wt., 175.0

lut'e-nist (lūt'ê-nĭst). Var. of LUTANIST.

lu'te-o-lin (-ō-lĭn), *n.* [From NL. Reseda *luteola*, fr. L. *luteolus* yellowish, *luteus* yellow.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, the coloring principle of dyer's weed (*Reseda luteola*). It is used in dyeing.

lute'string' (lūt'strĭng'), *n.* A plain, stout, lustrous silk, used for dresses and for ribbon.

Lu'ther-an (lū'thĕr-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Martin Luther (1483–1546); adhering to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church. — *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church. The cardinal Lutheran doctrine is that of justification by faith alone.

Lu'ther-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines taught by Luther or held by the Lutheran Church.

lu'thern (lū'thĕrn), *n.* A dormer window.

lut'ing (lūt'ĭng), *n.* = LUTE, a cement.

lux (lŭks), *n.* [L., light.] *Photom.* A unit of illuminating power, being the degree of illumination received by a surface one meter distant from a source of light of unit intensity. Cf. CANDLE FOOT.

lux'ate (lŭk'sāt), *v. t.;* -AT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); -AT-ING. [L. *luxatus*, p. p. of *luxare* to dislocate.] To put out of joint; dislocate. [being luxated.

lux-a'tion (lŭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act of luxating, or state of

‖ **luxe** (*F.* lüks), *n.* [F. *luxe*, fr. L. *luxus.*] Elegance; sumptuous quality or make; — usually used with *de* (of); as, articles *de luxe;* edition *de luxe.*

lux-u'ri-ance (lŭks-ū'rĭ-ăns; lŭg-zhōō'-), *n.* State or quality of being luxuriant; exuberance.

lux-u'ri-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Luxuriance.

lux-u'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *luxurians*, p. pr. of *luxuriare.*] **1.** Exceedingly fertile, as soil. **2.** Exuberant in growth; rank; abundant. **3.** Profuse and intricate in design, fertile in invention, or florid in device, as ornamentation. — **Syn.** See LUXURIOUS. — **lux-u'ri-ant-ly,** *adv.*

lux-u'ri-ate (-āt). *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *luxuriari, -are*, to luxuriate.] **1.** To grow exuberantly. **2.** To feed or live luxuriously. **3.** To indulge with unrestrained delight and freedom; as, to *luxuriate* in description. — **lux-u'ri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

lux-u'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or ministering to, luxury. — **lux-u'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Luxurious, luxuriant, rank. *Luxurious* and *luxuriant* now are somewhat sharply distinguished. That is **luxurious** which is given or pertains to luxury; **luxuriant** implies exuberance or profuseness, esp. of growth or display; as, *luxurious* and pleasure-loving; a *luxurious* couch; *luxuriant* foliage; a *luxuriant* imagination. **Rank** adds to *luxuriant* the implication of coarseness or excess; as, *rank* weeds; *rank* unheeded eloquence.

lux'u-ry (lŭk'shŭ-rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *luxuria*, fr. *luxus* excess.] **1.** A free indulgence in costly gratifications of the appetites or tastes, as in food, dress, etc.; also, a mode of life characterized by this. **2.** Anything which pleases the senses and is also costly, or difficult to obtain.

-ly (-lĭ). **1.** [AS. *-līc, -lic,* orig. same word as *līc* body.] A suffix forming adjectives, now mostly from nouns, and denoting : **a** *Like in appearance, manner,* or *nature; characteristic of; befitting; becoming.*
Examples : queen*ly, like* or *becoming* a queen; coward*ly, befitting,* or *characteristic of,* a coward.
b With nouns of time, *every* (so often).
Examples : dai*ly, every* day; month*ly, every* month.
2. A suffix forming adverbs from adjectives, participles, and (rarely) nouns. A majority of English adverbs are formed by the use of the suffix *-ly.* They may be classified as adverbs of : **a** Time, meaning : *in, at,* or *during a . . . time* or *period;* specif., *every* (so often), *by the . . .; once a . . . .*
Examples : late*ly, in, at,* or *during* a late *time* or *period;* week*ly, every* week, *by the* week, etc.; *once a* week.
b Place, meaning : *in, at, through,* or the like, *a place, part, region, direction,* or the like.
Examples : low*ly,* easter*ly,* inward*ly,* remote*ly,* third*ly,* etc., *in* or *at* a low, eastern, etc., *place, part, region, direction,* or the like; wide*ly, in* or *through a* wide *region.*
c Manner, meaning : *in a . . . manner, way, method, fashion, mode,* or the like.
Examples : slow*ly,* bad*ly,* wise*ly,* truly, possibly, particularly, *in a* slow, bad, etc., *manner, way, method, fashion.*
d Degree, number, or quantity, meaning : *in* or *to a . . . degree, number, measure, extent, amount, quantity,* etc.
Examples : great*ly,* intolerably, entirely, sufficiently, partly, *in* or *to a* great, intolerable, etc., *degree, number, measure, extent, amount, quantity,* or the like.

ly'can-thrope (lī'kăn-thrōp ; lī-kăn'-), *n.* [Gr. λυκάνθρωπος λύκος a wolf + ἄνθρωπος a man.] **1.** One affected with lycanthropy. **2.** A werewolf. See LYCANTHROPY, 2.

ly-can'thro-py (lī-kăn'thrŏ-pĭ), *n.* **1.** A form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a wolf (or some other animal) and imitates its actions. **2.** *Folklore.* Assumption of the form and traits of a wolf by witchcraft or magic. Cf. BERSERKER, WEREWOLF.

Ly-ca'on (lī-kā'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυκάων.] *Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian king who set before Zeus, in disguise, a dish of human flesh to test his divinity. Zeus transformed him into a wolf (in other versions, struck him dead by lightning).

‖ **ly'cée'** (lē'sā'), *n.* [F.] A French lyceum, or secondary school supported by the government, for preparing students for the university.

ly-ce'um (lī-sē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-UMS** (-ŭmz), L. **-CEA** (-ă). [L. *lyceum,* Gr. Λύκειον, after a near-by temple of Ἀπόλλων Λύκειος Apollo the wolf slayer.] **1.** [*cap.*] A place of exercise with covered walks, in the suburbs of ancient Athens, where Aristotle taught. **2.** A house or apartment for instruction by lectures. **3.** An association for debate and literary improvement. **4.** = LYCÉE.

lych'nis (lĭk'nĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of red flower, Gr. λυχνίς.] Any of a large genus (*Lychnis*) of silenaceous plants, with terminal cymes of showy, mostly red or white flowers. Several species, as the scarlet lychnis (*L. chalcedonica*) and the rose campion (*L. coronaria*), are garden favorites.

Lyc'i-an (lĭs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Lycia, a district centering about Mount Taurus in southern Asia Minor. — *n.* A citizen or one of the people of ancient Lycia; also, their language, supposedly an Indo-European tongue related to Iranian. [Vergil's 9th "Eclogue."]

Lyc'i-das (dăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυκίδας.] A shepherd in

Lyc'o-me'des (lĭk'ŏ-mē'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυκομήδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A king to whose court Thetis sent Achilles disguised as a girl, so that he need not go to the Trojan War.

ly'co-pod (lī'kŏ-pŏd), *n.* Any lycopodium; hence, any plant of the order (*Lycopodiales*) including the lycopodiums. Often called *club moss,* from the strobiles of some species.

ly'co-po'di-um (lī'kŏ-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λύκος wolf + πούς, ποδός, foot.] Any of a large and widely distributed genus (*Lycopodium*) of erect or creeping evergreen plants, including the *ground pine.*

lydd'ite (lĭd'īt), *n.* [From the proving grounds at Lydd, England.] A kind of high explosive, chiefly picric acid.

Lyd'i-an (lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to ancient Lydia, in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. **2.** In reference to Lydian culture, soft or effeminate; also, voluptuous.

lye (lī), *n.* [AS. *léah.*] **1.** A strong caustic alkaline solution, esp. that made by leaching wood ashes containing chiefly potassium carbonate. It is used in making soap, washing, etc. **2.** Any solution obtained by lixiviation; a lixivium.

ly'ing (lī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LIE (either sense).

ly'ing-in', *n.* Confinement in childbirth.

lymph (lĭmf), *n.* [L. *lympha* water, goddess of water.] **1.** Pure water or a spring of it. *Poetic.* **2.** *Anat.* A nearly colorless coagulable fluid contained in the lymphatics. It consists chiefly of blood plasma and colorless corpuscles. **3.** *Med.* **a** A fibrinous material exuded from inflamed blood vessels. **b** A fluid containing products resulting from the growth of specific microörganisms on a culture medium, and supposed to have curative properties.

lym'phan-gi'tis (lĭm'făn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lymph* + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

lym-phat'ic (lĭm-făt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, containing, or conveying lymph; as, the right *lymphatic* duct. **2.** Designating or having a temperament lacking energy or indisposed to exertion or excitement.
lymphatic gland, *Anat.,* one of the masses of lymphoid tissue (not true glands) from which lymphocytes are derived. — *n. Anat.* A vessel containing or conveying lymph

lym'pho-cyte (lĭm'fŏ-sīt), *n.* [See LYMPH; -CYTE.] *Anat.* One of the small colorless, nucleated, amœboid cells found in the lymph and derived from the lymphatic glands and other lymphoid tissues.

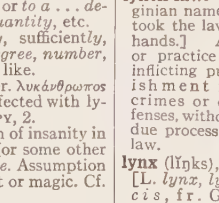
lymph'oid (lĭm'foid), *a. Anat.* **a** Resembling lymph. **b** Resembling a lymphatic gland in structure; adenoid.
lymphoid cells, the characteristic cells of lymphoid tissue. — **l. tissue,** the characteristic tissue of the lymphatic glands, spleen, tonsils, etc.; — called also *adenoid tissue.*

lyn-ce'an (lĭn-sē'ăn), *a.* Pert. to a lynx; hence, sharp-sighted.

lynch (lĭnch), *v. t.* To inflict punishment upon, esp. death, without the forms of law, as when a mob hangs a suspect.

lynch'er, *n.* One who lynches.

lynch law. Formerly **Lynch's law.** [Perh. from a Virginian named *Lynch,* who took the law into his own hands.] Act or practice of inflicting punishment for crimes or offenses, without due process of law.



Canada Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*).

lynx (lĭnks), *n.* [L. *lynx, lyncis,* fr. Gr. λύγξ.] Any of a genus (*Lynx*) of wild cats having relatively long legs, a short stubby tail, and, often, tufted ears. See BOBCAT. The bay lynx (*L. rufus*) and allied species (as *L. baileyi* and *L. fasciatus*) are the bobcats.

lynx'-eyed', *a.* Having acute sight.

ly'on'naise' (lē'ŏ'nāz' ; *commonly Anglicized,* lī'ŏ-nāz'), *a.* [F., fem. of *lyonnais* of Lyons.] *Cookery.* Prepared with flaked or sliced fried onions.

‖ **Ly'ra** (lī'rà), *n.; gen.* LYRÆ (-rē). [L. *lyra,* Gr. λύρα. See LYRE.] *Astron.* A northern constellation, taken as representing the lyre of Orpheus or Mercury; the Harp. It contains the white star Vega (α Lyræ), the sixth brightest star in the heavens.

Lyra.

ly'rate (lī'rāt) } *a.* Lyre-shaped, as a
ly'rat-ed (-rāt-ĕd) } leaf, or the tail of certain birds.

lyre (līr), *n.* [OF. *lire,* L. *lyra,* Gr. λύρα.] *Music.* A stringed instrument of the harp class used by the ancient Greeks, esp. in accompanying song and recitation (see LYRIC).

lyre bird. Any of three species of Australian passerine birds (genus *Menura*), the males of which have long tail feathers which are lyrate when spread.

Lyre.

lyr'ic (lĭr'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A lyric poem; a lyrical composition. **2.** A verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry.

lyr'ic (lĭr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *lyricus,* Gr. λυρικός.]
lyr'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Of or pertaining to a lyre or harp. **2.** Suited to be sung to the lyre; — used of poetry, generally in stanzas, expressive of the poet's feeling rather than of incidents or events. — **-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **cal-ness,** *n.*

lyr'i-cism (lĭr'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A lyrical expression or characteristic; also, affectation of high-flown sentiment.

lyr'ism (lĭr'ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Act of playing on a lyre or harp. **2.** = LYRICISM.

lyr'ist (lĭr'ĭst ; lī'r-), *n.* A player on the lyre; hence a composer or singer of lyric poetry.

-lysis. [Gr. λύσις a loosing, λύειν to loose.] A suffix signifying *a loosing, dissolving, solution, dissolution;* as, electro*lysis,* paral*ysis,* etc.

ly'sol (lī'sōl ; -sŏl), *n.* [Gr. λύσις a loosing, dissolving + *-ol,* 2.] *Pharm.* A brown oily liquid, soluble in water, made by dissolving coal-tar distillate of a certain grade in fat, and then saponifying, bearing the trade-mark *Lysol.* It is used as a disinfectant.

-lyte. Variant of -LITE.

-lytic. [Gr. -λυτικός, fr. λυτικός loosing.] A suffix of adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-lysis.* See -LYSIS.

lyt'ta (lĭt'à), *n.; L. pl.* **-TÆ** (-ē). [L., a worm said to grow under the tongue of dogs, and to cause canine madness, Gr. λύττα, λύσσα, lit., madness.] A wormlike structure in the tongue of many carnivorous mammals, as the dog.

M

M (ĕm). **1.** The thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, a voiced (sonant) bilabial consonant. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 52. The letter M came into English from the Greek, through the Latin, being further derived from the Phœnician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. Etymologically *m* is related to *n*, as in *lime*, *linden*; *emmet*, *ant*; also to *b*. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: Twelfth or (cf. K, 2) thirteenth, as in a series or in order or class; sometimes, the numeral twelve (or thirteen); as, Company *M*; quire **m**. **3.** As a *numeral*, M stands for 1,000; M̄ for 1,000,000.

M, *or* m (ĕm), *n.*; *pl.* **M's**, **MS** (ĕmz). **1.** The letter M, m, or its sound. **2.** *Print.* = EM.

ma (mä), *n.* Mamma. *Colloq. or Childish.*

ma'am (măm; *unaccented* măm; 'm), *n.* Madam; — a colloquial form now used only parenthetically or at the end of a sentence, but formerly customarily in direct address. Its use among equals is rare. At the English court it is used in addressing the queen or a royal princess.

Mab, Queen (măb). A fairy queen, the midwife that delivers men of their dreams.

ma-ca'bre (mȧ-kä'b'r; *F.* mȧ'kä'br'), *a.* Also **ma-ca'ber.** [F., for OF. *Macabré, dance Macabré*, the dance of *Macabré*, where *Macabré* is a proper name.] Pertaining to, or suggestive of, the dance of death, an allegorical representation of Death leading a motley crowd to the grave.

mac-ad'am (măk-ăd'ăm), *n.* [After John L. *McAdam*, Scottish engineer.] **1.** Macadamized roadway or pavement. **2.** The broken stone used in macadamizing.

mac-ad'am-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To construct or finish (a road) by compacting a layer of small broken stone on a convex well-drained earth roadbed.

ma-caque' (mȧ-käk'), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *macaco.*] Any of a genus (*Macaca*) of short-tailed monkeys of the Old World, chiefly Asia and the East Indies.

mac'a-ro'ni (măk'ȧ-rō'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.*-NIS (-nĭz) or -NIES (-nĭz). [It. *maccheroni, maccaroni*, pl.] **1.** A paste, chiefly of wheat flour dried in slender tubes. It is used, when cooked, as an article of food. While the same in composition as macaroni, *spaghetti* is smaller and solid, *vermicelli* solid and smaller still. **2.** *Hist.* **a** In the 18th century, one of a class of traveled young men affecting foreign ways. **b** A fop.

mac'a-ron'ic (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Confused; jumbled. **2.** Of or pertaining to a kind of burlesque composition, in which the vernacular words of one or more modern languages are intermixed with genuine Latin words and with hybrids formed by adding Latin terminations to other roots.

mac'a-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *macaron*, It. *maccherone.*] A small cake chiefly of white of eggs, sugar, and pounded almonds.

ma-caw' (mȧ-kô'), *n.* [Native name on the Amazon *macavuana.*] Any of many very large, long-tailed, brilliant-colored parrots (chiefly genus *Ara*) of South and Central America.

Mac-beth' (măk-bĕth'), *n.* A king of Scotland (d. 1057), hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of this name. In the play, swayed by prophecies of his great future and by the ambition of Lady Macbeth, he murders Duncan, then king, whom he succeeds. He is finally slain by his rival Macduff.

Mac'ca-be'an (măk'ȧ-bē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Judas Maccabeus or the Maccabees.

Mac'ca-bees (măk'ȧ-bēz), *n. pl.* **1.** The name (in later times) of the Hasmonæans, a Jewish family that headed a religious revolt in the reign of Antiochus IV., 175–164 B.C. **2.** Two books (1 & 2 *Maccabees*) of the Apocrypha.

mac'co-boy (măk'ō-boi) } *n.* [From *Macouba*, district in
mac'co-boy (măk'ō-boi) } the island of Martinique, where it is made.] A kind of snuff. [RONIC.]

mac'ca-ro'ni, mac'ca-ron'ic. Vars. of MACARONI, MACARONIC.

Mac-duff' (măk-dŭf'), *n.* A Scottish thane in Shakespeare's tragedy "Macbeth." See MACBETH.

mace (mās), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A heavy club, often spiked, used esp. in the Middle Ages for breaking armor; hence, any club used as a weapon. **2.** A staff borne by, or carried before, a dignitary as an ensign of authority. **3.** A mace bearer. **4.** *Billiards.* A rod formerly sometimes used as a cue.

mace, *n.* [F. *macis.*] A kind of fragrant aromatic spice consisting of the dried outer fibrous covering of the nutmeg.

Mac'e-do'ni-an (măs'ē-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* Of or pert. to Macedonia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Macedonia.

mac'er (mās'ĕr), *n.* [F. *massier.*] A mace bearer; specif., in Scotland, a court officer charged with keeping order, etc.

mac'er-ate (măs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *maceratus*, p. p. of *macerare* to soften.] **1.** To make lean; cause to waste away. **2.** To soften by steeping in a liquid, with or without heat.

mac'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of macerating.

ma-che'te (mä-chā'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A very large heavy knife, used for cutting cane, as a weapon, etc. *Sp. America.*

Mach'i-a-vel'li-an (măk'Ĭ-ȧ-vĕl'Ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Florentine statesman Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527), or, esp., his political doctrine that a ruler may use any means, however unscrupulous, to maintain a strong central government. **2.** Resembling such principles; marked by political cunning. — **Mach'i-a-vel'li-an,** *n.* — **Mach'i-a-vel'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **-vel'lism** (-vĕl'ĭz'm), *n.*

ma-chic'o-late (mȧ-chĭk'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [LL. *machicolatus*, p. p. of *machicolare, machicollare.*] To furnish with machicolations, as a turret.

ma-chic'o-la'tion (mȧ-chĭk'ō-lā'shŭn; măch'Ĭ-kō-), *n. Arch.* An opening between the corbels of a parapet, or in a gallery floor or the roof of a portal, through which missiles can be shot or dropped on an enemy below; also, a gallery or parapet with such openings. See BATTLEMENT, *Illust.*

mach'i-nate (măk'Ĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.*; -NAT'ED; -NAT'ING. [L. *machinatus*, p. p. of *machinari* to devise, plot. See MACHINE.] To plan; contrive; esp. to scheme to do harm; plot.

mach'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of machinating; also, a hostile scheme; an artful plot. — **Syn.** See CONSPIRACY.

mach'i-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who machinates; a plotter.

ma-chine' (mȧ-shēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *machina* machine, device, trick, Gr. *μηχανή*, fr. *μῆχος* means, expedient.] **1.** A structure; fabric. *Rare.* **2.** A mechanical contrivance; specif. (formerly in frequent use) a vehicle, or conveyance, as a coach or cart or, sometimes, a ship or boat. **3.** *Hist.* A military engine. **4.** *a Theater.* An apparatus to produce stage effects; — chiefly in reference to the ancient stage. **b** Hence, in literature, any contrivance for dramatic presentation; esp., supernatural agency. **5.** Any device consisting of two or more resistant, relatively constrained parts which may serve to transmit and modify force and motion so as to do work; usually, a more or less complex combination of such parts together with their framework, etc. Cf. PRIME MOVER, SIMPLE MACHINE. **6.** Any person or organization that acts like a machine (def. 5); as, the social *machine.* **7.** The body or leaders in a political party or other association, through which its activities are largely controlled.

— *v. t.*; -CHINED' (-shēnd'); -CHIN'ING (-shēn'ĭng). To shape or finish by the action of machinery.

machine gun. A cannon, usually of small-arm caliber, for rapid, continuous firing, and operated by mechanism.

ma-chin'er-y (mȧ-shēn'ĕr-Ĭ), *n.* **1.** The agencies in the development of a plot, as of a poem, esp. supernatural agencies. **2.** Machines in general or collectively; also, the working parts of a machine. **3.** The agencies by which anything is kept in action or a desired result is obtained.

machine tool. A machine for cutting or shaping wood, metals, etc., by means of a tool; esp., a lathe, planer, drilling machine, etc.

ma-chin'ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A constructer of, or one versed in, machines. **2.** One skilled in the use of machine tools.

mac'i-lent (măs'Ĭ-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *maciléntus*, fr. *macies* leanness, *macere* to be lean.] Lean; thin.

mac'in-tosh. Var. of MACKINTOSH.

mack'er-el (măk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *maquerel*, LL. *macarellus.*] An important food fish (*Scomber scombrus*) of the North Atlantic; also, any of various related fishes; as, the Spanish *mackerel* (genus *Scomberomorus*).

mackerel sky. A sky flecked with small white clouds.

Mack'i-naw (măk'Ĭ-nô), *a.* Pertaining to Mackinac, Michigan, where stores were formerly distributed to the Indians, or to the Strait of Mackinac.

Mackinaw blanket, a thick blanket formerly in common use in the western United States. — **M. boat,** a kind of flat-bottomed boat, used esp. on the upper Great Lakes and their tributaries. — **M. coat,** a short, heavy, double-breasted coat of a blanketlike fabric, the design of which is often a striking plaid. — **M. trout,** the namaycush.

— *n.* Short for MACKINAW BLANKET, BOAT, or COAT.

mack'in-tosh (-ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* [After Charles *Macintosh* (1766–1843), the inventor.] **1.** A kind of waterproof outer garment. **2.** The cloth from which mackintoshes are made.

mack'le (măk''l). Var. of MACULE.

ma'cle (măk''l), *n.* [L. *macula* a spot.] *Min.* **a** Chiastolite; — so called from the tessellated appearance of a cross section. **b** A twin crystal. **c** A dark spot in a mineral.

mac'ra-mé (măk'rȧ-mā; mȧ-krȧ'mā), *n., or* **macramé lace.** [Turk. *maqramah* handkerchief, fr. Ar. *miqramah* embroidered veil.] A coarse, knotted fringe or lace made of cord (**macramé cord**) or silk, used esp. in decorating furniture.

mac'ro- (măk'rō-). A combining form from Greek *μακρός, long, large, great*; — opposed to *micro-*.

mac'ro-cosm (măk'rō-kŏz'm), *n.* [F. *macrocosme*, fr. Gr.

μακρός long, great + *κόσμος* world.] The great world; the universe; — contrasted with *microcosm*, or man. — **mac'ro-cos'mic** (-kŏz'mĭk), *a.*

mac'ro-dome (măk'rō-dōm), *n. Cryst.* See DOME, *n.*, 4.

ma-crog'ra-phy (mȧ-krŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Writing of great size, an indication of nervous disorder.

ma'cron (mā'krŏn; măk'rŏn), *n.* [Gr. *μακρόν*, neut. of *μακρός* long.] *Gram. & Pron.* A short, straight, horizontal mark [¯] placed over vowels to denote long quantity. ☞ In this book the macron indicates the same sounds of vowels: *ā* in *dāme*, *ē* in *ēve*, *ī* in *īce*, *ō* in *ōld*, *ū* in *ūse*.

mac'ro-scop'ic (măk'rō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Large enough to be observed by the naked eye; — opposed to *microscopic*.

mac'ro-spore (măk'rō-spōr; 57), *n. Bot.* = MEGASPORE.

mac-ta'tion (măk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mactatio*, fr. *mactare* to slay, sacrifice.] Act of killing, esp. a sacrificial victim.

mac'u-la (măk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., spot, stain.] A spot, blotch, or stain, as on the skin, on the sun, etc.

mac'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *maculatus*, p. p. of *maculare* to spot.] To spot; stain; defile. — (-lāt), *a.* Spotted; defiled; impure.

mac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A spotting; also, a spot; blemish. **2.** Arrangement of markings, as on an animal.

mac'ule (măk'ūl), *n.* [F. *macule*. See MACULA.] **1.** A spot or blemish; a macula. **2.** *Print.* A blur, or an appearance of a double impression. — *v. t. & i.* To blur; esp., *Print.*, to blur or double an impression from type.

mad (măd), *a.*; MAD'DER (-ĕr); -DEST. [AS. *gemǣdd*, p. p. of a v. fr. *gemād* mad.] **1.** Disordered in intellect; insane. **2.** Due to, or marked by, delusion or want of reason; rashly foolish. **3.** Frenzied; furious; specif., enraged; hence, *Colloq.*: angry; vexed. **4.** Carried away by desire or passion; infatuated. **5.** Extravagant; esp., extravagantly gay; as, *mad* spirits. **6.** Rabid; as, a *mad* dog. — **Syn.** See INSANE. — *v. t. & i.*; MAD'DED; MAD'DING. To madden.

mad'am (măd'ăm), *n.* [See MADAME.] A form of polite address to a lady; — for the plural, the French *mesdames* is used in address or as a title.

ma'dame' (mȧ'dȧm'; mȧ-dăm'; *often Anglicized*, măd'-ăm), *n.; pl.* MESDAMES (mā'dȧm'). [F., fr. *ma* my (L. *mea*) + *dame* dame.] **1.** My lady; — a French title of courtesy for a married woman, often applied in English to any foreign married woman. **2.** A French married woman.

mad'cap' (măd'kăp'), *a.* Inclined to wild or dangerous sports; hence: wild; reckless. — *n.* A madcap person.

mad'den (măd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become mad.

mad'der (-ĕr), *n.* [AS. *mædere*.] **1.** A European herb (*Rubia tinctorum*) with small yellowish flowers; by extension, any plant of the same genus, which is the type of a family (*Rubiaceæ*). **2.** The root of this plant, used in dyeing; also, a coloring matter prepared from it. — *v. t.* To treat or dye with madder.

mad'ding (-ĭng), *p. a.* Mad; raving; wild; raging.

mad'dish (măd'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat mad.

made (mād), *pret. & p. p.* of MAKE. Hence: *p. a.* Artificially produced, as by mixture, filling in, piecing together, etc.

Ma-dei'ra (mȧ-dē'rȧ; mȧ-dā'rȧ), *n.* Wine made on the island of Madeira.

‖ **ma'de-moi'selle'** (mȧd'mwȧ'zĕl'; măd'ĕ-mō-zĕl'; *colloq.* mȧm'zĕl'), *n.*; *pl.* MESDEMOISELLES (mā'd'-mwȧ'zĕl'). [F., fr. *ma* my + *demoiselle* a young lady.] A French title of courtesy given to a girl or an unmarried woman, corresponding to the English *Miss*. Abbr., *Mlle.*

mad'house' (măd'hous'), *n.* An asylum for the insane.

mad'ly (măd'lĭ), *adv.* In a mad or foolish manner.

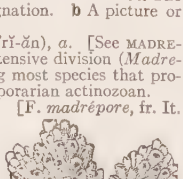
mad'man (măd'măn), *n.* A lunatic.

mad'ness, *n.* State or quality of being mad.

Ma-don'na (mȧ-dŏn'ȧ), *n.* [It. *madonna* my lady.] **1.** [*l. c.*] My lady; — a term of address in Italian. **2. a** The Virgin Mary; — an Italian designation. **b** A picture or statue of the Virgin Mary.

mad're-po-ra'ri-an (măd'rē-pō-rā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [See MADREPORE.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to an extensive division (*Madreporaria*) of actinozoans, including most species that produce stony corals. — *n.* A madreporarian actinozoan.

mad're-pore (măd'rē-pōr; 57), *n.* [F. *madrépore*, fr. It. *madrepora*.] Any of a genus (*Acropora*) of stony, often branching corals, abundant in tropical seas. — **mad're-por'ic** (-pŏr'ĭk), *a.*



A Madrepore of Florida. End of a Branch.

mad'ri-gal (-rĭ-găl), *n.* [It. *madrigale*.] **1.** A lyric, usually amorous and adapted to musical setting. **2.** *Music.* **a** An unaccompanied setting of such a poem in (usually) five or six parts. **b** Any part song or glee.

ma-dro'ña (mȧ-drō'nyȧ), *n.* [Sp. *madroño*.] A small evergreen ericaceous tree or shrub (*Arbutus menziesii*) of California. It bears edible red berries which are often called *madroña apples*.

ma-du'ro (mȧ-dōō'rō), *a.* [Sp., mature.] Dark-colored and strong; — said of cigars. *Cant.*

Mæ-ce'nas (mē-sē'năs), *n.* [L., the name of the patron of Horace and Vergil.] A patron, esp. of literature or art.

Mael'strom (māl'strŏm), *n.* A celebrated whirlpool off the northwest coast of Norway; hence, fig. [*l. c.*], any destructive or wide-reaching noxious influence.

mæ'nad (mē'năd), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NADS (-nădz), L. -NADES (mĕn'ȧ-dēz). [L. *Maenas*, *-adis*, Gr. *μαινάς*, *-άδος*, fr. *μαίνεσθαι* to rave.] **1.** A nymph attendant on Dionysus; a bacchante. **2.** A frenzied woman. — **mæ-nad'ic** (-năd'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **ma'es-to'so** (mȧ'ĕs-tō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It., a.] *Music.* Majestic or majestically.

‖ **ma-es'tro** (mȧ-ĕs'trō), *n.; pl.* -TRI (-trē). [It., fr. L. *magister*. See MASTER.] A master, esp. in music; a composer, conductor, or teacher of eminence.

maf'fi-a (măf'ĭ-ȧ), **ma'fi-a** (mä'fē-ä), *n.* [It. *maffia*.] **1.** In Sicily, the popular sentiment of hostility to the law, or those imbued with this sentiment. **2.** Hence, a supposed organization of Sicilians or Italians in foreign countries, as revealed by similar hostility to law and by acts of violence, as murder and blackmail.

mag'a-zine' (măg'ȧ-zēn'), *n.* [F. *magasin*, fr. It. or Sp., fr. Ar. *makhzan*, *almakhzan*, storehouse, granary, cellar.] **1.** A storehouse or warehouse; esp., a repository for military stores. **2. a** The powder room in a fort or ship. **b** A country or district especially rich in natural products. **c** A reservoir or supply chamber for a stove, camera, etc. **d** A chamber in a gun for holding cartridges to be fed automatically to the piece. **3.** The contents of a magazine, as a stock or store of provisions or goods. **4.** A pamphlet published periodically and containing miscellaneous articles, stories, poems, etc. **5.** A store, or shop, where goods are for sale. — *v. t.* To store in or as in a magazine; store up for use.

magazine gun *or* **rifle.** A rapid-fire small arm, as a rifle, fitted with a magazine. See MAGAZINE, *n.* 2 **d**.

mag'a-zin'ist (măg'ȧ-zēn'ĭst), *n.* One who edits or writes for a magazine. — **mag'a-zin'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Mag'da-len (măg'dȧ-lĕn), **Mag'da-lene** (-lēn), *n.* [L. *Magdalene*, fr. Gr. *Μαγδαληνή*.] **1.** Mary Magdalene, by tradition the repentant sinner forgiven by Christ (*Luke* vii. 37); — used with *the*. **2.** [*l. c.*] A reformed prostitute.

mage (māj), *n.* A magician. *Poetic.*

Mag'el-lan'ic (măj'ĕ-lăn'ĭk; măg'- : *Magellan is commonly pron'd* mȧ-jĕl'ȧn *in U. S.*, mȧ-gĕl'ȧn *in Eng.*), *a.* Of or pert. to, or named from, Magellan, the navigator.

Magellanic cloud. *Astron.* **a** Either of two conspicuous nebulous appearances near the south pole. **b** See COALSACK.

ma-gen'ta (mȧ-jĕn'tȧ), *n.* An aniline dyestuff yielding a brilliant dark red; also, the color yielded by it; — alluding to a battle fought (1859) at Magenta, Italy.

mag'got (măg'ŏt), *n.* **1.** A soft-bodied, grublike, footless larva of an insect, as the house fly; esp., a form living in decaying matter, flesh, etc. **2.** A fantastic notion or caprice.

mag'got-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having maggots.

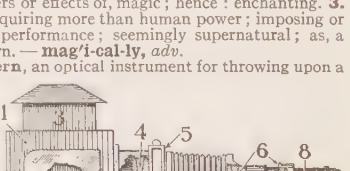
Ma'gi (mā'jī), *n. pl.; sing.* MAGUS (mā'gŭs). [L., pl. of *Magus*, Gr. *Μάγος*; of Per. origin.] A priestly caste or order of ancient Media and Persia, in later times supposed to be sorcerers. [to the Magi.]

Ma'gi-an (mā'jĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the Magi. — *a.* Of or pert.

mag'ic (măj'ĭk), *n.* [OF. *magique*, fr. L. *magice*, fr. Gr. *μαγική*, fr. *μαγικός*. See MAGIC, *a.*] **1.** The art which pretends to produce effects by the aid of supernatural beings or by a mastery of secret forces in nature. **2.** The power brought into play by magic; any seemingly occult power. — **Syn.** Sorcery, necromancy, conjuration, enchantment.

mag'ic (măj'ĭk), **mag'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [F. *magique*, L. *magicus*, fr. Gr. *μαγικός*, fr. *μάγος*. See MAGI.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in, magic. **2.** Characterized by, or having the powers or effects of, magic; hence: enchanting. **3.** Seemingly requiring more than human power; imposing or startling in performance; seemingly supernatural; as, a *magic* lantern. — **mag'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

magic lantern, an optical instrument for throwing upon a screen, in a darkened room or the like, greatly magnified pictures from slides placed in the focus of the outer lens. See STEREOPTICON, CINEMATOGRAPH.



One Form of Magic Lantern. 1 Box containing Lamp (2); 3 Chimney; 4 Condensing Lenses; 5 Slide Holder; 6 Magnifying Achromatic Lenses, adjusted by Screw (7); 8 Right-angled Prism for turning image upright.

ma-gi'cian (mȧ-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *magicien*.] One skilled in magic; a necromancer; sorcerer; conjurer.

ma-gilp' (mȧ-gĭlp'), **ma-gilph'** (-gĭlf'). Vars. of MEGILP.

mag'is-te'ri-al (măj'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *magisterius* magisterial.] **1.** Of or pert. to a master; authoritative; hence: overbearing; imperious. **2.** Of or pert. to a magistrate, his office, or his duties. — **mag'is-te'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

mag'is-ter-y (măj'ĭs-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *magisterium* the office of a chief, president, director, tutor. See MAGISTRATE.] **1.** *Alchemy.* A principle of nature having transmuting or curative powers. **2.** *Old Chem.* A precipitate, esp. from a metallic solution.

mag'is-tra-cy (-trȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State, office, or dignity of a magistrate; magistrates collectively. **2.** District or jurisdiction of a magistrate.

mag'is-tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *magistralis.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a master; hence: magisterial; dogmatic. **2.** *Pharm.* Formulated for a particular case; — opposed to *officinal.* **3.** *Fort.* Guiding; principal; as, a *magistral* line.

mag'is-trate (-trāt), *n.* [L. *magistratus,* fr. *magister* master.] A person having power as a public civil officer; as: **a** The official first in rank in a government. **b** An official of a class having summary, often criminal, jurisdiction.

mag'is-tra-ture (-trȧ-tūr), *n.* Magistracy.

mag'ma (măg'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μάγμα,* fr. *μάσσειν* to squeeze, knead.] **1.** Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in a thin paste. **2.** *Petrog.* Molten material in the earth from which any igneous rock or lava is formed.

mag-mat'ic (măg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to magma.

‖ **Mag'na Char'ta** (măg'nȧ kär'tȧ), **Mag'na Car'ta.** [LL.] **1.** The Great Charter, so called, which the English barons forced King John to sign June 15, 1215, at Runnymede. **2.** A constitution guaranteeing rights and privileges.

mag'na-nim'i-ty (-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being magnanimous. **2.** A magnanimous deed.

mag-nan'i-mous (măg-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *magnanimus; magnus* great + *animus* mind.] **1.** Great of mind; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous. **2.** Dictated by or exhibiting nobleness of soul; noble. — **mag-nan'i-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **mag-nan'i-mous-ness,** *n.*

mag'nate (măg'nāt), *n.* [L. (pl.) *magnates, magnati,* fr. *magnus* great.] **1.** A person of rank, influence, or distinction. **2.** A person prominent in the management of a large industry or enterprise; as, an oil *magnate. C. S.*

mag-ne'si-a (măg-nē'zhĭ-ȧ, -zhȧ; -shĭ-ȧ, -shȧ), *n.* [From *Magnesia,* in Greece.] **1.** *Chem.* Magnesium oxide, an earthy white substance, slightly alkaline, used as a laxative. **2. Magnesia alba,** a white, hydrous carbonate of magnesium, similarly used. — **mag-ne'sian** (-nē'zhăn; -shăn), *a.*

mag-ne'sic (-sĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing magnesia.

mag'ne-site (măg'nē-sīt), *n. Min.* Native magnesium carbonate, $MgCO_3$, chiefly in compact or granular masses.

mag-ne'si-um (-nē'zhĭ-ŭm; -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See MAGNESIA.] *Chem.* A silver-white metallic element, malleable and ductile, and light (sp. gr., 1.74). Symbol, *Mg;* at. wt., 24.32. It burns, forming (the oxide) magnesia, with a dazzling, strongly actinic light (**magnesium light**), used in signaling, pyrotechny, and photography.

mag'net (măg'nĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *magnete,* L. *magnes, -etis,* Gr. Μαγνῆτις λίθος a magnet, metal that looked like silver, prop., Magnesian stone.] **1.** Loadstone. **2.** Any body having the polarity and the property, characteristic of loadstone, of strongly attracting iron and some other substances; specif., a mass of iron or steel having such properties artificially imparted.

mag-net'ic (măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet. **2.** Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the earth's magnetism; as, the *magnetic* meridian. **3.** Capable of being magnetized, as a metal. **4.** Endowed with great personal attractiveness. **5.** Inducing, susceptible to, or induced by, hypnotism (or animal magnetism, so called). — **mag-net'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mag-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

magnetic equator. See ACLINIC. — **m. flux,** the total number of lines of force within any tube of force, or the product of the magneto-motive force by the permeance of the circuit. — **m. needle,** a slender bar of magnetized steel which, when free to swing, as in a compass, indicates the direction of the earth's magnetism, and so approximately the north and south line. — **m. pyrites,** pyrrhotite. — **m. reluctance** *or* **resistance,** *Physics,* the resistance offered to the passage of magnetic flux; — analogous to electric resistance. — **m. storm,** any marked disturbance of the earth's magnetic conditions. A connection between sun spots and magnetic disturbances is well established.

mag'net-ism (măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Property, quality, or state, of being magnetic; manifestation of that force in nature which is seen in a magnet. **2.** The science of magnetic phenomena. **3.** Power to attract; power to excite the feelings and gain the affections. **4.** Hypnotism.

mag'net-ite (-īt), *n.* An iron oxide and important ore, of metallic luster, strongly attracted by a magnet. It sometimes possesses polarity, and is then called *loadstone.*

mag'net-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To communicate magnetic properties to; convert into a magnet. **2.** To attract by magnetism. **3.** To hypnotize. — **mag'net-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), **mag'net-iz'er,** *n.*

mag'net-o- (măg'nĕt-ō-; măg-nē'tŏ-). A prefix meaning *pertaining to, produced by,* or *connected with, magnetism.*

mag-ne'to (măg-nē'tō; măg'nĕt-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS. A magneto-electric machine; esp., a magneto-dynamo used to generate the current for the electric ignition in some internal-combustion engines, being operated by the engine itself.

mag'net-o-dy'na-mo (măg'nĕt-ō-dī'nȧ-mō; măg-nē'tŏ-), *n.* A dynamo with permanent field magnets.

mag'net-o-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk) *a. Physics.* Pert. to, or characterized or operated by, electricity developed by magnets, as in a machine using permanent magnets.

mag'net-o-e-lec-tric'i-ty, *n.* Electricity developed by means of magnets; also, the science treating of the same.

mag'net-o-gen'er-a'tor, *n. Elec.* A generator with permanent magnets; a magneto.

mag'net-om'e-ter (măg'nĕt-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic forces.

mag'net-o-mo'tive (măg'nĕt-ō-; măg-nē'tŏ-mō'tĭv), *a. Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a force producing magnetic flux, analogous to electromotive force.

mag-ne'to-scope (măg-nē'tŏ-skōp; măg-nĕt'ŏ-), *n. Physics.* An instrument for detecting magnetic force.

mag-nif'ic (măg-nĭf'ĭk) *a.* [L. *magnificus.*] **1.** Magnifi-
mag-nif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cent; sublime. **2.** Intended to impress; grandiloquent; eulogistic.

Mag-nif'i-cat (-ĭ-kăt), *n.* [L., it magnifies.] **1.** The song of the Virgin Mary. *Luke* i. 46–55. **2.** [*l. c.*] A pæan.

mag'ni-fi-ca'tion (măg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A magnifying; state of being magnified.

mag-nif'i-cence (măg-nĭf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *magnificentia,* fr. *magnificus* magnificent; *magnus* great + *facere* to make.] Quality, state, or fact of being magnificent.

mag-nif'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* **1.** Great in deed or in place; — now only as an epithet of former famous rulers; as, Sultan Solyman the *Magnificent.* **2. a** Characterized by sensuous splendor or sumptuous adornment; also, characterized by grandeur or majestic beauty. **b** As applied to ideas, language, etc.: exalted; noble. — **Syn.** Glorious, majestic, sublime. See GRAND. — **mag-nif'i-cent-ly,** *adv.*

mag-nif'i-co (-kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES (-kōz). [It.] **1.** An appellation denoting: **a** A grandee of Venice. **b** A rector of a German university. **2.** Any magnate.

mag'ni-fi'er (măg'nĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, magnifies; specif., a lens or combination of lenses.

mag'ni-fy (măg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -NI-FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *magnifier,* L. *magnificare.* See MAGNIFICENCE.] **1.** To extol. *Archaic.* **2.** To increase the importance or estimation of. **3.** To amplify; enlarge, actually or in apparent dimensions, as by a microscope. **4.** To exaggerate. — *v. i.* To increase the apparent dimensions of objects.

mag-nil'o-quent (măg-nĭl'ŏ-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *magnus* great + *loquens, -entis,* p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking pompously; bombastic; grandiloquent. — **Syn.** See TURGID. — **mag-nil'o-quence** (-kwĕns), *n.* — **-quent-ly,** *adv.*

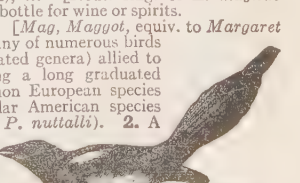
mag'ni-tude (măg'nĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *magnitudo,* fr. *magnus* great.] **1.** Greatness, as in size, character, position, fame, importance, etc. **2.** Size; spatial quality. **3.** Quantity; capability of being greater or less. **4.** *Math.* Anything that may be greater or less than something else (of the same class), as a length, area, volume, weight, angle, velocity, tension, etc. Cf. QUANTITY, 6. **5.** *Astron.* A degree of brightness, as of a fixed star. Cf. STAR, *n.*, 1.

mag-no'li-a (măg-nō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Pierre *Magnol,* French botanist.] Any of a genus (*Magnolia*) of trees having aromatic bark and large, often fragrant, white, pink, or purple flowers, and typifying a family (*Magnoliaceæ*); also, a flower of this genus.

mag-no'li-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Magnoliaceæ*) of shrubs and trees having mostly large and showy flowers, with indefinite petals and stamens.

mag'num (măg'nŭm), *n.* [Neut. sing. of L. *magnus* great.] A two-quart bottle for wine or spirits.

mag'pie (măg'pī), *n.* [*Mag, Maggot,* equiv. to *Margaret* + *pie* magpie.] **1.** Any of numerous birds (genus *Pica* and related genera) allied to the jays, but having a long graduated tail; esp., the common European species (*P. pica*) and similar American species (*P. hudsonica* and *P. nuttalli*). **2.** A chatterer.



European magpie. 1/10

mag'uey (măg'wā; *Sp.* mä-gā'ĕ), *n.* [Sp., from a misreading of *alla-guey,* a Sp. form of *aloe.*] In general, any species of agave, esp. one

yielding useful fiber; specif., the common century plant.
Ma'gus (mā'gŭs), *n., sing.* of MAGI.
Mag'yar (mŏd'yŏr), *n.* [Hung.] One of the dominant people of Hungary; also, their language, a Finno-Ugric tongue.
Ma-ha-bha'ra-ta (mə-hä-bä'rə-tə), *n.* Also **-ra-tam** (-tăm). [Skr. *Mahābhārata.*] One of the two great epics of the Hindus, the other being the "Ramayana." Its theme is the struggle of two families over a kingdom in northern India.
ma-ha-ra'ja (mä-hä-rä'jə), *n.* [Skr. *mahārāja*, lit., great king.] A title of certain Hindu princes, esp. of the principal ruling chiefs.
ma-hat' (mə-hŭt'), *n.* [Skr., lit., great.] *Theos.* The principle of universal intelligence or consciousness.
ma-hat'ma (mä-hät'mə), *n.* [Skr. *mahātman*, lit., great-souled, wise.] *Theos.* One of a class of sages, or "adepts," reputed to have knowledge and powers of a higher order than those of ordinary men.—**ma-hat'ma-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
Mah'di (mä'dē), *n.* [Ar. *mahdī* leader.] Among Mohammedans, the last spiritual leader of the faithful. Many claimants have appeared, but the orthodox believe that he is yet to come. — **Mah'dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.* — **Mah'dist,** *n.*
mahl'stick' (mäl'stĭk'; môl'-). Var. of MAULSTICK.
ma-hog'a-ny (mə-hŏg'ə-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [From native name in the Antilles.] **1.** A tropical American meliaceous tree (*Swietenia mahagoni*). **2.** The valuable hard, dark wood of this tree. **3.** Any of numerous other trees, or their somewhat similar wood.
Ma-hom'et-an (mə-hŏm'ĕt-ăn), **Ma-hom'ed-an** (-ĕd-ăn). Vars. of MOHAMMEDAN.
Ma-hound' (mə-hound'; -hōōnd'), *n.* [OF. *Mahon, Mahom.*] Mohammed; — so called esp. in the Middle Ages.
ma-hout' (mə-hout'), *n.* [Hind. *mahāwat.*] The keeper and driver of an elephant. *East Indies.*
Mah-rat'i, Mah-rat'ti (mə-rät'ĭ). Vars. of MARATHI.
Mah-rat'ta. Var. of MARATHA.
Ma'ia (mā'yə; mī'ə), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Maïa.*] See PLEIADES.
maid (mād), *n.* [For *maiden.*] **1.** An unmarried girl or woman; usually, a young unmarried woman; a maiden; esp., a virgin. **2.** A female servant. — **maid of honor** *or* **honour. a** An unmarried lady, usually of noble birth, who attends a queen or a princess. **b** The principal attendant on a bride at the wedding ceremony; — so called when unmarried; if married, she is called *matron of honor.*
mai-dan' (mī-dän'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *maidān*, fr. Ar. *maidān.*] In Asia, an open space, as for military exercises, or for a market place; an open grassy tract; an esplanade.
maid'en (mād'n), *n.* [AS. *mægden*, dim. of AS. *mægð.*] **1.** A maid. **2.** An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals. **3.** *Sports.* **a** In horse racing, a horse which has never won a race or taken a stake other than a match or a private sweepstakes. **b** *Cricket.* = MAIDEN OVER.
— *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a maiden or maidens. **2.** Virgin or virginal. **3.** Innocent; pure. **4.** Fresh; untried; unused. **5.** First; earliest; as, a *maiden* speech.
maiden over, *Cricket,* an over in which no runs are scored.
maid'en-hair' (-hâr'), *n., or* **maidenhair fern.** Any fern of the genus *Adiantum;* — so called from the slender stipes and delicate fronds. See ADIANTUM, *Illust.*
maid'en-head (-hĕd), *n.* Maidenhood. *Archaic.*
maid'en-hood (-hōōd), *n.* State of being a maid; virginity.
maid'en-ly, *a.* Of or pert. to a maiden or maidenhood; gentle. — **maid'en-ly,** *adv.* — **maid'en-li-ness,** *n.*
maid'hood, *n.* [See MAID; -HOOD.] Maidenhood. *Rare.*
Maid Marian, *or* **Maid'mar'i-an** (mād'mâr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* In the Robin Hood legend, Robin's sweetheart, who followed him into banishment as a page and lived as a virgin huntress until the marriage ceremony could be performed.
maid'serv'ant (mād'sûr'vănt), *n.* A female servant.
ma-ieu'tic (mā-ū'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *μαιευτικός,* fr. *μαῖα* mid-
ma-ieu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } wife.] Designating, or pertaining to, the Socratic method (see under SOCRATIC).
ma-ieu'tics (-tĭks) *n.* (See -ICS.) The Socratic method.
mai'gre (mā'gĕr; mā'gr'), *a.* [F. See MEAGER.] Designating articles of diet free from flesh or the juices of flesh.
mail (māl), *n.* [F. *maille* ring of mail, fr. L. *macula* spot, mesh of a net.] **1. a** A flexible fabric of interlinked metal rings for defensive armor. **b** Erroneously, armor; any defensive covering. **2.** The hard protective covering of various animals, as of a tortoise. — *v. t.* To arm with mail.
mail, *n.* [OF. *male,* OHG. *malaha, malha,* wallet.] **1.** A bag; a traveling bag. *Obs. or Scot.* **2. a** The bag or bags, with the letters, papers, etc., conveyed under public authority from one post office to another. **b** The system of appliances used in the postal service. **3.** That which comes in the mail; letters. *Chiefly U. S.* **4.** That which conveys mail, as a vehicle or person. — *v. t.* To deliver into the custody of the post office for transmission; to post. *Chiefly U. S.*
mail (māl), *n.* Also **maill.** [ME. *male* tax, tribute, price; of Scand. origin.] Payment; rent; tax. *Hist. or Scot.*
mail'a-ble (māl'ə-b'l), *a.* Lawful to mail, or post. *U. S.*
mailed (māld), *a.* Protected by, or armed with, mail.
mail'er (māl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who mails. **2.** A mail boat.
maim (mām), *v. t.* [OF. *mahaignier.*] **1.** To deprive of the use of a member, so as to incapacitate a person in fighting. **2.** To mutilate; esp., to cripple or disable. — *n.* Deprivation of the use of a bodily member; serious physical injury; — now rare exc. in the spelling *mayhem.* — *a.* Maimed. — **maim'er,** *n.*
main (mān), *n.* **1.** In the game of hazard, a number which the caster calls before throwing; hence, a match at dice, a stake, etc. **2.** A match at cockfighting.
main, *n.* [AS. *mægen* strength, power, force.] **1.** Strength; force; power; — now chiefly in *with might and main.* **2.** A broad stretch or expanse; specif.: **a** Mainland. **b** Main or high sea. **3.** Chief part; essential point. **4.** A principal line or conduit; as: **a** A principal duct or pipe, esp. a conduit leading to or from a reservoir; as, a gas *main.* **b** A trunk line of a railroad.
— *a.* **1.** Powerful; mighty. **2.** Designating a great stretch of land or sea or of space. **3.** Important; essential to results, etc. *Obs.* **4.** Chief; first in size, rank, importance, etc.; as, the *main* army. **5.** Sheer; utter; as, by *main* force. **6.** *Naut.* Connected with the mainmast.
main'land (mān'lănd), *n.* The continent; the principal land; — in general, opposed to *island,* or *peninsula.*
main'ly, *adv.* **1.** Powerfully, forcibly, or violently; hence, greatly or abundantly. *Archaic.* **2.** Principally; chiefly.
main'mast (-mâst), *n.* *Naut.* The mast regarded as the principal mast in a ship or other vessel.
main'per-nor (-pĕr-nĕr), *n.* [AF.; OF. *main* hand + *pernor,* for *preneor,* a taker.] *Law.* One who gives mainprise for another, esp. for a prisoner's appearance. *Hist.*
main'prise (mān'prīz), *n.* Also **main'prize.** [F. *main* hand + *prise* a taking, deriv. of L. *prehendere, prehensum,* to take.] *Obs. or Hist. Law.* **a** An undertaking of suretyship, esp. for the appearance in court of a prisoner to be released. **b** The writ of mainprise, now obsolete, commanding the sheriff to release a prisoner on receipt of mainprise. **c** A prisoner's mainpernor or mainpernors.
main'sail' (mān'sāl'; *naut.,* mān's'l), *n.* *Naut.* The principal sail on the mainmast; — called also *main course* on square-rigged vessels.
main'sheet' (-shēt'), *n.* One of the sheets of the mainsail.
main'spring' (-spring'), *n.* The most important spring in a mechanism, as in a watch; hence, chief motive or cause.
main'stay' (-stā'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The stay from the maintop forward, usually to foot of the foremast. **2.** Main support.
main-tain' (mān-tān'; mĕn-), *v. t.* [F. *maintenir,* prop., to hold by the hand; *main* hand (L. *manus*) + *tenir* to hold (L. *tenere*).] **1.** To hold or keep in any state, esp. in efficiency or validity; support, sustain, or uphold; keep up. **2.** To continue or persevere in or with; carry on. **3.** To bear the expense of; support. **4.** To uphold and defend (a person). **5.** To keep possession of; hold. **6.** To affirm; esp., to assert as true or as subject to proof; also, to support or defend by argument. — **Syn.** See ASSERT, CLAIM. — **main-tain'a-ble,** *a.* — **main-tain'er,** *n.*
main'te-nance (mān'tē-năns), *n.* **1.** Act of maintaining; state of being maintained; support, sustenance, defense, etc. **2.** Means of sustenance. **3.** *Crim. Law.* An officious or unlawful intermeddling in a cause depending between others, by assisting either party with money or means with which to carry it on. Cf. CHAMPERTY, 1.
main'top' (mān'tŏp'), *n.* A platform at the head of the [mainmast.]
main'-top-gal'lant (-tŏp-găl'ănt; *naut.* -t'găl'ənt), *a.* Designating mast, sail, etc., next above the main-topmast.
main'-top'mast, *n.* A mast next above the mainmast.
main'-top'sail, *n.* The sail set on the main-topmast.
main yard. *Naut.* The yard of the mainsail.
maize (māz), *n.* [Sp. *maíz,* fr. *mayz,* native name in the Antilles.] Indian corn (*Zea mays*).
ma-jes'tic (mə-jĕs'tĭk), *a.* Also **ma-jes'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity; noble; grand. — **Syn.** Splendid, sublime, magnificent; regal, royal; stately, lofty, elevated. — **ma-jes'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*
maj'es-ty (măj'ĕs-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *majesté,* L. *majestas,* fr. an old compar. of *magnus* great.] **1.** Sovereign dignity or authority; grandeur; exalted dignity. **2.** Hence [*cap.*], with a possessive, the title of an emperor, empress, king or queen; as, Her *Majesty.*
ma-jol'i-ca (mə-jŏl'ĭ-kə; mə-yŏl'-), *n.* [It.] A kind of pottery with opaque glazing and showy decoration.
ma'jor (mā'jĕr), *a.* [L. *major,* compar. of *magnus* great.] **1.** Greater in number, quantity, rank, importance, etc. **2.** Of full legal age. **3.** *Music.* **a** Greater by a half step than the corresponding minor; — of an interval. Cf. MINOR, *a.*, 2 **a.** **b** Distant by a major interval; — of a tone; as, A is the *major* sixth of C. **4.** *Logic.* Designating the term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion, or the premise containing that term.
— *n.* **1.** One of superior rank in a class. **2.** *Mil.* An officer of a certain rank. See ARMY. **3.** A person of age. **4.** Something

that is major; specif., *Amer. Univ.*, a subject, or one of several subjects, of study to which a candidate for a degree chiefly devotes his energies. Cf. MINOR, *n.*, 4. **5.** *Logic.* The major premise.

ma'jor–do'mo (mā'jĕr-dō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOMOS (-mōz). [From Sp. or It., fr. LL., fr. L. *major* greater + *domūs*, gen. of *domus* house.] A man having charge of a great household, esp. of a royal establishment; a head steward or palace official; hence, jocularly, a butler or steward.

major general. *Mil.* An officer of a certain rank, properly commanding a division. Abbr., *Maj. Gen.* See ARMY.

ma-jor'i-ty (mȧ-jŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being major, or greater; specif., status of being of full legal age. **2.** The greater of two numbers regarded as making up a whole; more than half of any total; also, the excess of this greater number over the remainder. **3.** The military rank and office of a major. — **to go over to, or to join, the majority** *or* **the great majority,** to die.

ma-jus'cule (mȧ-jŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *majuscula* somewhat greater or great, fem. dim. of *major, majus.*] A large letter, capital or uncial; — generally a term of paleography. — **ma-jus'cule, ma-jus'cu-lar,** *a.*

make (māk), *n.* [AS. *gemaca.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** An equal; match; like; also, image or likeness. **2.** A companion or mate; often, a husband or a wife.

make (māk), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* MADE (mād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAK'ING (māk'ĭng). [AS. *macian.*] **1.** To form or constitute, or cause to be, in external nature; specif.: **a** To frame, fashion, prepare, construct, fabricate, manufacture, etc.; as, to *make* a gun; *make* bread. **b** To be, or to be capable of being, changed or fashioned into; as, wool *makes* warm clothing. **c** Hence, to become or to have become; as, he *makes* a good business man. **d** To compose, as parts or materials; as, the house is *made* of stone. **e** To amount to; be sufficient to constitute; as, "One swallow does not *make* a summer." **f** To form by an assembling of individuals; as, twice one *makes* two. **g** To lay out and construct; as, to *make* a garden or a road. **2.** To form mentally or ideally; as: **a** To formulate; design; as, to *make* plans to go away. **b** To compute to be; as, he *made* the weight fifty pounds. **c** To consider as being; as, he is not the fool you *make* him. **d** To view or think; treat in thought or feeling; hence, to act in harmony with mental or emotional regard; — in various special phrases with *of*; as, to *make* little, or light, of a difficulty; to *make* a virtue of necessity; not to know what to *make* of the news. **e** To frame and hold in the mind; as, to *make* no doubt. **f** To understand; as, I could *make* nothing of his words. **g** To signify; as, this *makes* much in my plans. **3.** To cause to exist, appear, or occur; hence: to create; cause; establish; prepare; fix; execute; as, to *make* a noise; *make* laws; *make* a price; *make* a note, a will. **4.** To cause to be or become; as, to *make* known; to *make* some one leader; — often used with *of*; as, to *make* a friend of him. **5.** To assure the success or prosperity of; as, this election will *make* him. **6.** To train to a requisite standard of efficiency; as, to *make* a horse, dog, or falcon. **7.** To cause (to act in a certain way); as, they *made* him go. **8.** To perform (the action indicated by the object); do, act, work, effect, commit, offer, carry on, etc.; as, to *make* war; to *make* oath; — often with the idea of conduct or behavior paramount; as, to *make* mischief or love; to *make* one's excuses or bow. **9.** To gain; acquire; attain; as, to *make* money. **10.** To accomplish by going; traverse, etc.; also, to arrive at; as, to *make* a march; to *make* a harbor. **11.** To cause (some one) to go or come (to some specified state); as, he was *made* to death; — hence often used with *away, out of the way, hence*, etc., as a euphemism for "to kill," and now commonly in the intransitive form, *to make away with.* **12.** *Elec.* To complete (a circuit); effect (a contact). **13.** *Card Playing.* **a** To take a trick with (a card). **b** To name (the trump). **14.** To eat (a meal); as, to *make* a good breakfast.

to make believe, to pretend; feign; make pretense. — **to m. head.** **a** To advance. **b** To accumulate power, as steam in an engine boiler. — **to m. out,** to discover; decipher; also, to prove; establish. — **to m. sail,** *Naut.*, to set or spread sail, or additional sail; hence, to set out on a voyage. — **to m. up.** **a** To compose, form, etc., as by assembling parts or ingredients; constitute. **b** To compose, compile, invent, etc., as, *to make up* a book; *to make up* a story. **c** *Print.* To arrange set type in (pages, columns, etc.) for printing. **d** To compensate for; make good; as, *to make up* lost ground. **e** To dress, paint, etc., for a part, as one to be acted on the stage. **f** To reconcile; compose; as, *to make up* a difference.

— *v. i.* **1.** To engage in forming or constructing something, or to cause something to be formed or constructed. **2.** To cause something (understood) to assume a designated condition or to perform a designated action; as, to *make* fast; *make* ready. **3.** To have effect; — usually used with *for* or *against.* **4.** To act (in a certain manner); be active; as, to *make* bold, *make* merry, etc. **5.** To proceed; go; extend; as, he *made* toward home. **6.** To increase; grow; as, the snow *makes* fast. **7.** To start or offer (to do something); as, he *made* to go.

to make up. **a** To assume a guise; impersonate by means of costume, disguises, etc. **b** To become reconciled. **c** To advance or go (to or into). **d** To compensate or atone (for).

— *n.* **1.** **a** Structure; form. **b** Constitution; character; kind. **2.** **a** Action or process of manufacture. **b** Output. **3.** *Elec.* The closing or completing of an electric circuit. **4.** *Card Playing.* The suit named as trumps.

make and break, *Elec.*, any apparatus for making and breaking an electric circuit; a circuit breaker.

make'bate' (māk'bāt'), *n.* A breeder of strife. *Archaic.*

make'–be-lieve', *n.* A feigning to believe, as in children's play; a fiction; invention. — *a.* Feigned; insincere.

make'fast' (māk'făst'), *n. Naut.* Anything to which a boat is fastened, as a buoy or a post on a wharf.

mak'er (māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes; hence: **a** [*cap.*] God; — with *the.* **b** One who writes verses; a poet. *Archaic.* **c** *Law.* One who makes a promissory note.

make'shift' (māk'shĭft'), *n.* That with which one makes shift; temporary expedient. — **make'shift',** *a.*

make'–up', *n.* **1.** The way in which anything is made up or put together; as: **a** The way in which one is dressed, painted, etc., for a part, as on the stage. **b** Arrangement of type or of articles, headlines, etc., in printed matter. **2.** Constitution or composition of anything.

make'weight' (-wāt'), *n.* Something thrown into a scale to make weight; something of little account added to supply a deficiency or fill a gap.

mak'ing (māk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MAKE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Action of one that makes (forming, causing, doing, etc.). **2.** Composition, or structure; esp., style of construction; appearance; form; make; make-up. **3.** Cause of advancement or success; as, misfortune was the *making* of him; also, potential character; as, there is the *making* of a hero in him. **4.** Something made; as, a *making* of bread.

mal- (măl-). [F. *mal*, L. *male*, adv., fr. *malus*, bad, ill.] A prefix denoting *ill* or *evil.*

ma-la'ceous (mȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *malus* apple tree, *malum* apple.] Belonging to a family (*Malaceæ*) of trees and shrubs, the apple family, including the apple, quince, pear, hawthorn, etc. The fruit is a pome.

Mal'a-chi (măl'ȧ-kī), *n.* [Heb. *Malākī.*] A Hebrew prophet known only as the reputed author of the Book of Malachi in the Old Testament, about 464–424 B. C.

mal'a-chite (-ȧ-kīt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *melochite*, fr. Gr. μαλάχη, μολόχη, a mallow; — from its green color, like that of a mallow leaf.] A native green basic carbonate of copper, $CuCO_3 \cdot Cu(OH)_2$.

mal'a-col'o-gy (măl'ȧ-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μαλακός soft + *-logy.*] The branch of zoölogy which deals with mollusks.

mal'a-cos'tra-can (-kŏs'trȧ-kăn), *a.* [Gr. μαλακός soft + Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] Any of a subclass (*Malacostraca*) of crustaceans. In all except one order the thorax is composed of eight, and the abdomen of seven, segments.

mal'ad-just'ment (măl'ȧ-jŭst'mĕnt), *n.* Bad adjustment.

mal'ad-min'is-ter (-ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tĕr), *v. t.* To administer badly. [tion, esp. of public affairs.

mal'ad-min'is-tra'tion (-ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Bad administra-

mal'a-droit' (măl'ȧ-droit'), *a.* [F. See MAL-; ADROIT.] Of a quality opposed to adroitness; clumsy; awkward; unskillful. — **mal'a-droit'ly,** *adv.* — **mal'a-droit'ness,** *n.*

mal'a-dy (măl'ȧ-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *maladie*, fr. *malade* ill, sick, L. *male habitus*, i. e., ill-kept, not in good condition.] **1.** Any disease of the human body; esp., a lingering or deep-seated disorder. **2.** A moral or mental defect or disorder. — **Syn.** Disorder, sickness, ailment, illness.

Mal'a-ga (-gȧ), *n.* Wine from the province of Malaga, Spain; also, a sweet, white grape much cultivated in Spain.

Mal'a-gas'y (măl'ȧ-găs'ĭ), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Madagascar. **2.** The Malay language of Madagascar. — *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, Madagascar, or its inhabitants, or their prevailing speech.

‖ **ma'laise'** (mȧ'lāz'; măl'āz), *n.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *aise* ease.] An indefinite feeling of bodily uneasiness.

mal'an-ders (măl'ăn-dĕrz), *n. pl.* [F. *malandres*, fr. L. *malandria* blisters or pustules behind the knee, especially in horses.] *Veter.* A chronic eczema on the posterior surface of the knee in horses; — also formerly used in the *sing.*

mal'a-pert (măl'ȧ-pûrt), *a.* [OF. *mal apert* unskillful, ill-taught, ill-bred; *mal* ill + *apert* adroit, intelligent.] Bold; impudent; saucy; pert. — *n.* A malapert person.

Mal'a-prop, Mrs. (-prŏp). [From MALAPROPOS.] A character in Sheridan's "The Rivals," noted for her blunders in the use of words. — **mal'a-prop-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mal-ap'ro-pos' (măl-ăp'rō-pō'), *a.* [F. *mal à propos; mal* evil + *à propos* to the purpose.] Unseasonable; inopportune. — *adv.* Unseasonably; inappropriately.

ma'lar (mā'lär), *a.* [L. *mala* the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek, or the sides of the head. — *n.* The cheek bone.

ma-la'ri-a (mȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 3), *n.* [It., contr. fr. *mala aria* bad air.] **1.** Infected or noxious air; esp. an unhealthy exhala-

tion from certain soils, as a marsh; miasma. **2.** A febrile disease formerly supposed to be due to poisonous exhalations, but now known to be due to protozoan blood parasites (genus *Plasmodium*) transferred to man by infected mosquitoes of a certain genus (*Anopheles*).

ma-la'ri-al (mȧ-lā'rĭ-ăl), **ma-la'ri-ous** (-ŭs), **ma-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or infected by, malaria.

mal'as-sim'i-la'tion (măl'ă-sĭm'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Imperfect assimilation or nutrition. [ester of malic acid.

ma'late (mā'lāt), *n.* [L. *malum* apple.] *Chem.* A salt or

ma'lax (mā'lăks), *v. t.* [L. *malaxare, malaxatum,* Gr. *μαλάσσειν,* fr. *μαλακός* soft.] To soften by kneading, rubbing, or rolling, as drugs in the preparation of plasters.

mal'ax-ate (măl'ăk-sāt; mȧ-lăk'sāt), *v. t.* To malax.

mal'ax-a'tion (măl'ăk-sā'shŭn), *n.* Action of malaxing.

Ma-lay' (mȧ-lā'; mā'lā), *a.* Of or pert. to the Malay Peninsula or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** A member of the dominant brown race of the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands. **2.** The agglutinative language of the Malays. **3.** One of a breed of domestic fowls. — **Ma-lay'an** (mȧ-lā'ăn), *a. & n.*

Mal'a-ya'lam (măl'ȧ-yä'lȧm), *n.* The Dravidian language of the Malabar coast of India, an offshoot of Tamil.

Ma-lay'o—Pol'y-ne'sian, *a.* Pertaining to both the Malays and Polynesians; designating, or belonging to, the linguistic stock which includes these two races.

Ma-lay'sian (mȧ-lā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Malaysia. — *n.* A native of Malaysia.

mal'con-tent' (măl'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [F.] Discontented, esp. with the government. — *n.* One who is malcontent.

male (māl), *a.* [F. *mâle,* OF. *masle, mascle,* fr. L. *masculus* male, masculine, dim. of *mas* a male.] **1. a** Designating, or of or pertaining to, a human being or animal of the sex which begets young. **b** *Bot.* Pertaining to or designating any plant organ or reproductive body which accomplishes fertilization, or the plant which bears such organs. In *Zoöl. & Bot.,* the male sex is indicated by the symbol ♂. Cf. FEMALE. **2.** Masculine; as, *male* courage. **3.** Consisting of males; as, a *male* choir. **4.** Denoting an intensity or superiority of the characteristic qualities of anything; — contrasted with *female.* **5.** *Machinery.* Adapted for fitting into a corresponding hollow piece; as, a *male* gauge.

Syn. Male, masculine, manly, mannish, manlike, manful, virile. Male (opposed to *female*) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; **masculine** (opposed to *feminine*) denotes that (esp. strength, vigor, etc.) which belongs to, or is characteristic of, men, and often suggests gender rather than sex. **Manly** (often opposed to *boyish, childish*) commonly suggests a man's finer qualities, esp. courage, frankness, independence; as, his big, *manly* voice. **Manlike** is more apt to suggest characteristically masculine qualities or (esp.) foibles; as, *manlike* bluntness. **Mannish** (compare the implications of *womanish, childish*) is a term of contempt; as compared with the corresponding use of *masculine,* it expresses affected rather than natural qualities; as a woman impudent and *mannish;* a *mannish* costume; she is a *masculine* woman. **Manful** implies esp. bravery or resolution; as, a *manful* struggle. **Virile** (stronger than *masculine*) suggests the qualities of fully developed manhood. — *n.* A male human being, animal, or plant.

mal'e-dic'tion (măl'ĕ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *maledictio,* fr. *maledicere* to speak ill, curse; *male* ill + *dicere* to say.] **1.** A proclaiming of evil against some one; a cursing; a curse; — opposed to *benediction.* **2.** Act of speaking evil; slander; state of being slandered. — **Syn.** See CURSE. — **mal'e-dic'to-ry** (-dĭk'tō-rĭ), *a.*

mal'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* An evil deed; offense.

mal'e-fac'tor (-făk'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *malefacere* to do evil; *male* ill + *facere* to do.] One guilty of a malefaction, esp. of a crime or offense at the law; a criminal. — **Syn.** Evildoer, culprit, felon. — **mal'e-fac'tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

ma-lef'ic (mȧ-lĕf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *maleficus.*] Hurtful; baleful.

ma-lef'i-cence (mȧ-lĕf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* **1.** Evil action; also, an evil deed. **2.** Maleficent or malefic quality or character.

ma-lef'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Hurtful; baleful; malefic; of persons, doing evil to others. [ent.]

ma-lev'o-lence (-lĕv'ō-lĕns), *n.* Quality of being malevo-

ma-lev'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *malevolens, -entis; male* ill + *volens* wishing.] Wishing evil; disposed to injure others; due to, or showing ill will. — **Syn.** Ill-disposed, spiteful, malignant. See MALICIOUS. — **ma-lev'o-lent-ly,** *adv.*

mal-fea'sance (măl-fē'zăns), *n.* [F. *malfaisance,* fr. *malfaisant* doing ill; *mal* ill + *faisant* doing.] Wrongdoing; specif., official misconduct. Cf. MISFEASANCE. — **mal-fea'sant** (-zănt), *a. & n.* [wrong formation or structure.]

mal'for-ma'tion (măl'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Abnormal or

mal-formed' (măl-fôrmd'), *a.* Badly or abnormally formed.

ma'lic (mā'lĭk; măl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *malum* an apple.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystallizable diabasic hydroxy acid, $C_2H_3OH(CO_2H)_2$, found in various plant juices, as in apples, grapes, etc.

mal'ice (măl'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *malitia,* fr. *malus* ill, evil.] **1.** Enmity of heart; malevolence; a malignant design of evil. **2.** *Law.* State of mind shown by intent to commit an unlawful act. — **Syn.** Spite, ill will, grudge, malignity, rancor, virulence, venom. See RESENTMENT.

ma-li'cious (mȧ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Indulging or exercising malice. **2.** Characterized by, or involving, malice; arising from ill will. — **ma-li'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Malevolent, malignant, malign, ill-disposed, mischievous, invidious, spiteful, resentful, rancorous, virulent, venomous. — **Malicious, malevolent, malignant, malign.** That is **malicious** which is dictated by hatred or spite; the word is sometimes used to imply satisfaction at the failures or misfortunes of others; **malevolent** emphasizes evil will, intent, or influence rather than malice in action; as, *malicious* spies, injury, enemies; a *malevolent* spirit. **Malignant** implies intense and active ill will; **malign** (chiefly poetical) connotes esp. baleful influence; as, *malignant* passion, cunning; *malign* influence of the stars.

ma-lign' (-līn'), *a.* [OF. *maligne, malin,* L. *malignus; malus* bad + root of *genus* kind.] **1.** Having an evil disposition; malevolent; — opp. to *benign.* **2.** Tending to injure; evil; pernicious; baleful; sinister. — **Syn.** See MALICIOUS. — *v. t.* To traduce; slander. — **Syn.** See ASPERSE.

ma-lig'nan-cy (-lĭg'năn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being malignant. — **Syn.** Malice, malevolence, malignity.

ma-lig'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *malignans, -antis,* p. pr. of *malignare, malignari,* to do or make maliciously.] **1.** Rebellious against God or against a government; malcontent. *Hist.* **2.** *Med.* Tending or threatening to produce death. **3.** Having a baleful influence; malign. **4.** Disposed to do harm or inflict suffering; malicious. — **Syn.** See MALICIOUS. — *n.* A malcontent. — **ma-lig'nant-ly,** *adv.*

ma-lign'er (mȧ-līn'ĕr), *n.* One who maligns.

ma-lig'ni-ty (mȧ-lĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being malignant; malignancy. **2.** A malignant act, feeling, event, etc.; — usually in *pl.*

ma-lign'ly (mȧ-līn'lĭ), *adv.* In a malign manner.

ma'lines' (mȧ'lēn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** = MECHLIN LACE. **2.** A fine silk net used in millinery and dressmaking.

ma-lin'ger (mȧ-lĭn'gĕr), *v. i.* [F. *malingre* sickly, weakly.] To feign illness or inability in order to avoid one's duty, as a soldier; shirk duty by pretending illness or inability.

ma-lin'ger-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who malingers.

mal'i-son (măl'ĭ-z'n; -s'n), *n.* [OF. *maleïçon,* L. *maledictio.* See MALEDICTION.] Malediction; curse.

mal'kin (mô'kĭn), **maw'kin,** *n.* [Dim. of *Maud,* the proper name.] **1.** A slattern; drab; a country wench. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** A scarecrow; guy. *Obs.*

mall (môl), *n.* [F. *mail,* L. *malleus* hammer, maul.] **1.** The mallet used in pall-mall; also, the game, or a place or alley for playing it. **2.** Hence: a public walk; shaded walk.

mal'lard (măl'ărd), *n.* [F. *malart.*] The male of a common wild duck (*Anas boschas*), from which the domestic ducks descended, or, *Obs.,* of any domestic variety; hence, commonly, any wild duck (of either sex) of this species.

mal'le-a-bil'i-ty (măl'ĕ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being malleable.

mal'le-a-ble (măl'ĕ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *malleare* to hammer, *malleus* hammer.] Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer, or by pressure of rollers.

malleable iron. a Cast iron made from a certain variety of pig iron (called in the United States **malleable pig iron**) suitable for conversion into a crude wrought iron after casting and without remelting. **b** = WROUGHT IRON.

mal'le-a-ble-ness, *n.* Malleability.

mal'lee (măl'ĕ), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several low-growing eucalypts (esp. *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. oleosa*), or the dense brushwood formed by them. *Australia.*

mal'le-muck (-ĕ-mŭk), *n.* [D. *mallemoke, malmoke,* prop. companion to a harpooner; fr. Eskimo *mallikpok* to follow.] A large petrel, fulmar, albatross, or other oceanic bird.

mal'len-ders. Var. of MALANDERS.

mal-le'o-lar (mȧ-lē'ō-lär; măl'ĕ-ō-lär), *a.* [See MALLEOLUS.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a malleolus.

mal-le'o-lus (mȧ-lē'ō-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -OLI (-lī). [L., dim. of *malleus* hammer.] *Anat.* The rounded lateral projection on each bone of the leg at the ankle.

mal'let (măl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *maillet,* dim. of *mail.* See MALL.] **1.** A small short-handled maul, used esp. for driving a tool, as a chisel. **2. a** The wooden hammerlike implement used in playing croquet. **b** A polo stick.

mal'le-us (-ĕ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* MALLEI (-ī). [L., hammer.] *Anat.* The outermost of the three little bones of the ear. See EAR.

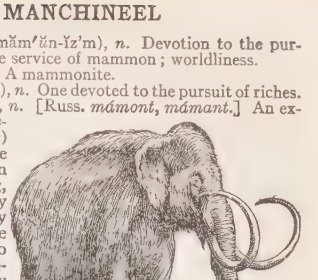
mal'low (-ō), *n.* [AS. *mealwe,* fr. L. *malva.*] Any of a genus (*Malva*) of plants, with palmately lobed or dissected leaves, some species bearing fruits commonly called *cheeses;* hence, any malvaceous plant.

mallow rose. The rose mallow.

malm (mäm; *dial. also* môm), *n.* **1.** A soft, grayish white, friable limestone. **2.** A rich clayey soil containing chalk; marl. *Dial. Eng.*

malm'sey (mäm'zĭ), *n.* [From Napoli di *Malvasia,* or *Monemvasia,* in the Morea.] A rich, sweet, aromatic wine, originally produced in Greece.

mal'nu-tri'tion (măl'nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Faulty nutrition.
mal-o'dor, mal-o'dour (măl-ō'dĕr), *n.* An offensive odor.
mal-o'dor-ous, *a.* Ill-smelling. — **mal-o'dor-ous-ness,** *n.*
mal-pigh'i-a'ceous (măl-pĭg'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [See MALPIGHIAN.] Of or pert. to a family (*Malpighiaceæ*) of tropical herbs, shrubs, and vines, some of which are cultivated as ornamental plants.
Mal-pigh'i-an (măl-pĭg'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or discovered by, Marcello Malpighi (1628–94), Italian anatomist.
Malpighian bodies *or* **corpuscles,** *Anat.,* minute spherical masses in the cortex of the kidney. — **M. tubes** *or* **vessels,** *Zoöl.,* glands opening into the posterior portion of the alimentary canal of most insects.
mal'po-si'tion (măl'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Wrong or faulty position; misplacement, as of the fetus.
mal-prac'tice (-prăk'tĭs), *n.* Wrongful or negligent practice or action, esp. in professional or fiduciary conduct, as by a physician. — **mal'prac-ti'tion-er,** *n.*
malt (môlt; mŏlt), *n.* [AS. *mealt.*] **1.** Grain, generally barley, steeped in water until it has sprouted. Malt is important in brewing and distilling. **2.** Malt liquor; beer. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To convert or change into malt. **2.** To make or treat with malt or malt extract. — *v. i.* To become malt or maltlike; also, to make grain into malt.
malt'ase (môl'tās; mŏl'-), *n. Chem.* = GLUCASE.
Mal-tese' (môl-tēz'; -tēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Malta or its inhabitants.
Maltese cat, a bluish gray variety of the domestic cat. — *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Malta. **2.** The native language of the Maltese, an Arabic dialect with Latin and Italian elements.
mal'tha (măl'thȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μάλθα.*] **1.** Any of various cements, some bituminous, others resembling mortar. **2. a** A black viscid substance intermediate between petroleum and asphalt; mineral tar. **b** A variety of ozocerite.
Mal-thu'sian (măl-thū'zhăn; -zĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the political economist Rev. T. R. Malthus (1766–1834) or his views. Malthus held that population tends to multiply faster than its means of subsistence can be made to do, and that, unless an increase of population be checked by prudential restraint, poverty is inevitable. — **Mal-thu'sian,** *n.* — **Mal-thu'sian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
malt'ose (môl'tōs; mŏl'-), *n.* [From MALT.] *Chem.* A crystalline sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}\cdot H_2O$, formed from starch by the action of diastase. [**treat'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*]
mal-treat' (măl-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill; abuse. — **mal-**
malt'ster (môlt'stĕr; mŏlt'-), *n.* A maker of malt.
malt'y (môl'tĭ; mŏl'tĭ), *a.* Containing or like malt; also, addicted to malt liquor; *Slang,* drunk.
mal-va'ceous (măl-vā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *malva* mallow.] *Bot.* Belonging to the family (*Malvaceæ*) of plants typified by the mallow, and including the cotton, althæa, hibiscus, Indian mallow, okra, etc.
mal'ver-sa'tion (măl'vĕr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *malverser* to be corrupt in office; L. *male* ill + *versari* to be busy.] Evil conduct; misbehavior, corruption, or extortion in office.
mal'voi-sie (măl'vwȧ-zē; măl'vȧ-), *n.* [F.] Malmsey.
ma-ma' (mȧ-mȧ'; mȧ'mȧ). Var. of MAMMA.
Mam'e-luke (măm'ē-lūk), *n.* [F. *mamelouk,* fr. Ar. *mamlūk* a purchased slave or captive.] **1.** One of a body of soldiers who were recruited from slaves and, for several centuries, had great political power in Egypt, until exterminated or dispersed by Mehemet Ali in 1811. **2.** [*l. c.*] In Mohammedan countries, a slave. **3.** [*l. c.*] Fig., a fighting slave.
ma-mey' (mȧ-mā'; -mē'), *n.* [Haitian *mamey.*] One of three tropical American trees or their fruit: **a** The **mamey de Santo Domingo** (*Mammea americana*) of Cuba; — called also *mamey apple.* **b** The marmalade tree (*Achras zapota*). **c** The sapodilla (*Sapota zapotilla*).
mam-ma' (mȧ-mä'; mȧ'mȧ), *n.* Also **ma-ma'.** [Reduplicated from *ma.*] Mother; — now usually a child's word.
mam'ma (măm'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-ē). [L. *mamma* breast.] *Anat.* A glandular organ for secreting milk, characteristic of all mammals, but normally rudimentary in the male.
mam'mal (-ăl), *n.* One of the Mammalia.
Mam-ma'li-a (mă-mā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mammalis* of the breast, *mamma* breast.] *Zoöl.* The highest class of vertebrates, including man and all other animals that suckle their young. — **mam-ma'li-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
mam'ma-ry (măm'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to the mammæ.
mam-mif'er-ous (mă-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*mamma* breast + *-ferous.*] Having breasts, or mammæ; mammalian.
mam-mil'la (-mĭl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., dim. of *mamma* breast.] *Anat.* A nipple. [bling a mammilla.]
mam'mil-la-ry (măm'ĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resem-
mam'mil-late (-lāt) } *a.* Having nipples, or small pro-
mam'mil-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } tuberances like nipples.
mam'mock (-ŭk), *n.* A fragment; scrap. *Archaic or Dial.*
mam'mon (-ŭn), *n.* [L. *mammona,* Gr. *μαμωνᾶς* riches, Aramaic *mamōnā.*] In the New Testament, riches; hence [*cap.*], the demon of cupidity; riches personified.
mam'mon-ism (măm'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to the pursuit of wealth; the service of mammon; worldliness.
mam'mon-ist, *n.* A mammonite.
mam'mon-ite (-īt), *n.* One devoted to the pursuit of riches.
mam'moth (-ŏth), *n.* [Russ. *mámont, mámant.*] An extinct elephant (*Elephas primigenius*) about the size of the existing Indian elephant, with long, thick hair and very long, upwardly curving tusks. The name is extended to related extinct species. — *a.* Very large; gigantic.


Restoration of Mammoth. (1/60)

mam'my (măm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). **1.** Mother; — a child's word. **2.** In the southern United States, a negress nurse or old family servant.
man (măn), *n.*; *pl.* MEN (mĕn). [AS. *mann, man, monn, mon.*] **1.** A human being. **2.** The human race; mankind. **3.** The male human being; esp., an adult male person, as distinguished from a *woman* or a *child.* **4.** With *a,* one, or any one, indefinitely. **5.** One having in a high degree the distinctive qualities of manhood. **6.** Manly character; manliness. **7.** A term of familiar address often implying on the part of the speaker some degree of authority, impatience, or contempt; as, Come, *man,* we've no time to lose! **8.** A husband; — correl. of *wife,* and now dial. except in *man and wife.* **9.** A vassal. **10.** An adult male servant or employee; — correl. of *master.* **11.** One of the pieces in certain games, as chess or checkers.
man at arms, *or* **man of arms,** a soldier; esp., a heavy-armed horse soldier.
— *v. t.;* MANNED (măn'd); MAN'NING. **1.** To supply with men, as for service, etc. **2.** To strengthen for action; fortify; brace. **3.** To accustom to man, as a hawk; tame. **4.** *Naut.* To take hold of and exert strength upon; — distinguished from *tend.*
man'a-cle (măn'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [OF. *manicle,* fr. L. *manicula,* dim. of *manus* hand.] A handcuff; a shackle for the hand or wrist; hence, a fetter; restraint; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.;* -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). To shackle; fetter.
man'age (-ăj), *n.* [From F. *manège* or It. *maneggio,* fr. It. *maneggiare* to manage, L. *manus* hand.] **1.** Management. *Archaic.* **2.** = MANÈGE. *Archaic.*
— *v. t.;* -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). **1.** To train (a horse) in the manège; exercise in graceful or skillful action; put through his paces. **2.** To have under control and direction; hence: administer; treat; control; carry on. **3.** To guide by careful treatment; bring around cunningly to one's plans. **4.** To treat with care; husband. **5.** To bring about by contriving; contrive. — **Syn.** Direct, govern, wield, order, contrive. See CONDUCT.
— *v. i.* To direct affairs; administer.
man'age-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be managed. — **Syn.** Governable, tractable, controllable, docile. — **man'age-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **man'age-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **man'age-a-bly,** *adv.*
man'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or art of managing; administration; guidance; control. **2.** Judicious use of means to accomplish an end; skillful treatment; cunning practice. **3.** Those collectively who manage any enterprise or interest; board of managers. — **Syn.** Conduct, government, direction, care, charge; contrivance.
man'ag-er (măn'ă-jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who manages; conductor; director. **2.** One who conducts business or household affairs with economy. — **man'ag-er-ship',** *n.*
man'ag-er-ess (măn'ă-jĕr-ĕs), *n.* A female manager.
man'a-ge'ri-al (-ă-jē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a manager. — **man'a-ge'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*
man'a-kin (măn'ȧ-kĭn). **1.** Var. of MANIKIN. **2.** Any of numerous small bright-colored clamatorial birds (family *Pipridæ*) of tropical America.
Ma-nas'seh (mȧ-năs'ĕ), *n.* [Heb. *Menasseh.*] *Bib.* **a** Son of Joseph, and founder of the tribe of Manasseh. **b** Son of Hezekiah and king of Judah (prob. 692–639 B.C.).
man'a-tee' (măn'ȧ-tē'), *n.* [Sp. *manatí,* fr. Carib. *manatui.*] Any of several sirenians (genus *Trichechus*) differing from the dugong in having the tail broad and rounded.
man'chet (măn'chĕt), *n.* **1.** Fine wheat bread. *Archaic.* **2.** A small loaf or roll of white bread; a muffin. *Archaic.*
man'chi-neel' (-chĭ-nēl'), *n.* [Sp. *manzanillo,* fr. *manzana* an apple, fr. L. *malum Matianum* a kind of apple, fr. *Matius,* the name of a Roman gens.] A poisonous euphorbiaceous tree (*Hippomane mancinella*) of tropical America, having a blistering milky juice and apple-shaped fruit.

Man-chu' (măn-chōō'), *a.* Of or pert. to Manchuria or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** One of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria, which conquered China (c. 1644). **2.** The language of the Manchus, a Ural-Altaic tongue, now giving way to Chinese. — **Man-chu'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

man'ci-pa'tion (-sĭ-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mancipatio* a transfer.] *Rom. Law.* A form of conveyance used in some transfers, and regularly for emancipating slaves and children.

man-cip'i-um (măn-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CIPIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Roman Law.* A status of legal subjection to the will of another, not amounting to ownership.

man'ci-ple (măn'sĭ-p'l), *n.* [OF. *manciple, mancipe*, slave, servant, fr. L. *mancipium*, fr. *mancipare* to sell.] A steward or purveyor for a college, monastery, etc.

-man'cy (-măn'sĭ). [Gr. *μαντεία* divination.] A suffix denoting *divination*, as in chiro*mancy*, necro*mancy*, etc.

Man-dæ'an (măn-dē'ăn), *n.* [Mandæan *mandā* knowledge.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a Gnostic sect still extant in southern Mesopotamia. **2.** A dialect of Aramaic.

man-da'mus (măn-dā'mŭs), *n.* [L., we command.] *Law.* **a** Orig., in England, any of various ancient prerogative writs; hence, the prerogative writ issued to enforce performance of a public duty. **b** (1) A common-law writ similarly used. (2) Any of various statutory proceedings similarly used.

man'da-rin (măn'dȧ-rĭn; măn'dȧ-rēn'), *n.* [Pg. *mandarim*, fr. Malay *mantrī* minister of state.] **1.** A Chinese public officer of one of the nine grades entitled to wear a button on the hat. **2.** [*cap.*] The dialect of Chinese used by the official classes; more widely, the chief dialect of China. **3.** A Chinese species (*Citrus nobilis*) of orange; also, its fruit, which is much smaller than the common orange. **4.** Any of several yellow or orange azo dyestuffs.

man'da-ta-ry (măn'dȧ-tă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -TARIES (-rĭz). [L. *mandatarius.*] One to whom a mandate is given; — used, chiefly in *Law*, as correlative to *mandator*.

man'date (-dāt), *n.* [L. *mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to commit to one's charge, order; *manus* hand + *dare* to give.] **1.** An authoritative command; order; injunction; charge. **2.** Specif.: **a** A prescript from a superior court or official to an inferior one. **b** *Canon Law.* A rescript of the Pope, esp. one commanding preferment to a benefice. **c** *Political Science.* The instruction as to policy given by a constituency to the elected legislative body or one of its members. **3.** a *Roman Law.* A contract by which one party agrees to perform gratuitously some act for another who agrees to indemnify him. **b** In the Civil-law systems and often in law text-writers, any contract of agency.

Syn. **Mandate, behest, injunction** (in nontechnical uses). **Mandate** (chiefly poetical or elevated) denotes an authoritative or peremptory command; **behest** (also poetical) implies a positive bidding, **injunction**, an emphatic admonition or direction, each with the force of a command.

man-da'tor (măn-dā'tŏr), *n.* One who gives a mandate; — used, chiefly in *Law*, as correlative to *mandatary*.

man'da-to-ry (măn'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, a mandate; hence, obligatory. — *n.* A mandatary.

man'di-ble (-dĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *mandibula, -ulum*, fr. *mandere* to chew.] *Anat.* **a** A jaw; — now chiefly of the jaws in beaked animals, as birds. **b** The bony or cartilaginous skeleton of the lower jaw, esp. when composed of one bone or piece. **c** In arthropods, either one of the anterior pair of mouth appendages which often form strong biting jaws.

man-dib'u-lar (măn-dĭb'ū-lȧr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a mandible. — *n.* The mandible, or lower jawbone.

Man-din'go (măn-dĭn'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS *or* -GOES (-gōz). A Negro of an extensive linguistic stock of the western Sudan; also, the language of the Mandingos. — **-din'gan** (-găn), *a.*

man-do'la (măn-dō'lȧ), *n.* [It. See MANDOLIN.] *Music.* A variety of mandolin, but larger and tuned lower.

man'do-lin (măn'dō-lĭn), *n.* [F. *mandoline*, It. *mandolino*, dim. of *mandola*, fr. L. *pandura.* See BANDORE.] *Music.* An instrument of the lute kind, having a deep pear-shaped body and fretted neck.

man-dore' (măn-dōr'; măn'dōr; 57), *n.* [See MANDOLIN.] *Music.* **a** A kind of four-stringed lute. **b** A mandola.

man-drag'o-ra (măn-drăg'ō-rȧ), *n.* [L. *mandragoras.*] The European mandrake; — used esp. in allusion to its narcotic properties.

man'drake (măn'drāk), *n.* [AS. *mandragora*, L. *mandragoras*, fr. Gr. *μανδραγόρας.*] **1.** A narcotic European solanaceous herb (*Mandragora officinarum*) with whitish or violet-purple flowers. **2.** The common May apple. *U. S.*

man'drel (-drĕl), *n.* Also **man'dril.** **1.** *Machinery.* **a** An axis, spindle, or arbor, used to support work that is being operated on. **b** A short live spindle, as of a lathe. **2.** A steel core around which metal, etc., may be cast or shaped.

man'drill (-drĭl), *n.* A large, gregarious, ferocious West African baboon (*Papio mormon*).

man'dû-cate (-dū-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *mânducatus*, p. p. of *manducare* to chew. See MANGER.] To masticate; eat. *Rare.*

mane (mān), *n.* [AS. *manu.*] The long heavy hair on the upper side of, or about, the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, lion, etc. — **maned** (mānd), *a.*

man'–eat'er, *n.* A person or an animal that has, or is fancied to have, an appetite for human flesh, as a cannibal, any of certain large sharks (esp. *Carcharodon carcharias*), or a lion or tiger that has taken to eating human flesh.

ma'nège' (mȧ'nĕzh'), *n.* Also **ma-nege'** (mȧ-nĕzh'). [F. *manège.* See MANAGE, *n.*] **1.** A school for teaching horsemanship and for training horses; a riding academy. **2.** Art of riding, driving, or training horses. **3.** The movements or paces of a trained horse.

ma'nes (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** [*Often cap.*] *Roman Antiq.* The spirits of the dead and gods of the lower world. **2.** Hence, ancestral spirits worshiped as gods.

ma-neu'ver, ma-neu'vre (mȧ-nōō'vĕr; -nū'vĕr), *n.* [F. *manœuvre*, OF. *manuevre*, fr. *manœuvrer*, orig., to work by hand, L. *manus* hand + *operari* to work.] **1.** A military or naval evolution. **2.** Act of managing or moving with artful design; a stratagem or artifice. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE. — *v. i.;* -VERED or -VRED (-vĕrd); -VER-ING (-vĕr-ĭng) or -VRING (-vrĭng). **1.** To execute a maneuver. **2.** To manage with address or art; scheme. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to maneuver, as troops or ships. **2.** To put, get, make, draw, etc., by maneuvering. **3.** To manage, or bring about, with skill; manipulate. — **ma-neu'ver-er, ma-neu'vrer** (-vrĕr), *n.*

man Friday. A person wholly subservient to another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant Friday; a factotum.

man'ful (măn'fo͝ol), *a.* Manly; brave; resolute; noble. — **Syn.** See MALE. — **man'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **man'ful-ness,** *n.*

man'ga-nate (măn'gȧ-nāt), *n.* A salt of manganic acid.

man'ga-nese' (măn'gȧ-nēs'; măn'gȧ-nēz), *n.* [F. *manganèse*, fr. It., corrupt. fr. L. *magnesia.* See MAGNESIA.] *Chem.* A hard, brittle metal, grayish white tinged with red. It rusts like iron, but is not magnetic. It is a constituent of certain alloys. Symbol, *Mn;* at. wt., 54.93; sp. gr., 8.0.

manganese spar. Rhodonite.

man-gan'ic (măn-găn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or containing, manganese; specif., designating compounds in which manganese has a higher valence as contrasted with *manganous* compounds.

man'ga-nite (măn'gȧ-nīt), *n.* **1.** *Min.* An ore of manganese, the hydrous oxide MnO(OH); — called also *gray manganese ore.* **2.** *Chem.* Any of various salts derived from certain hydroxides of manganese related to the dioxide, and regarded as acids.

man'ga-nous (-nŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or designating those compounds of manganese in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with *manganic* compounds.

mange (mānj), *n.* [From F. *manger* to eat, OF. *mangier.* See MANGER.] Any of various forms of persistent contagious skin disease affecting domestic animals and sometimes man, esp. of those caused by certain parasitic mites.

man'gel–wur'zel (măn'g'l-wûr'z'l), *n.* [G., corrupt. fr. *mangoldwurzel; mangold* beet + *wurzel* root.] A large coarse variety of beet (*Beta vulgaris macrorhiza*). It is extensively grown, esp. in Europe, as fodder.

man'ger (mān'jĕr), *n.* [F. *mangeoire*, fr. *manger* to eat, L. *manducare*, fr. *mandere* to chew.] A trough or open box in which fodder is placed for horses or cattle.

man'gi-ly (mān'jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a mangy manner.

man'gi-ness (mān'jĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being mangy.

man'gle (măn'g'l), *v. t.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [AF. *mahangler.*] **1.** To cut or bruise with repeated strokes; lacerate; mutilate. **2.** To spoil, mutilate, or injure in making, doing, or performing. — **man'gler** (-glĕr), *n.*

man'gle, *n.* [D. *mangel.*] A machine for smoothing cloth as sheets, etc., by roller pressure. — *v. t.* To smooth with a mangle, as damp linen. — **man'gler** (-glĕr), *n.*

man'go (-gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [Pg. *manga*, fr. Tamil *mānkāy.*] An oblong yellowish tropical fruit, widely cultivated; also, the anacardiaceous tree (*Mangifera indica*) that bears it.

man'go-nel (-gō-nĕl), *n.* [OF., deriv. of Gr. *μάγγανον.*] An obsolete engine for throwing stones, javelins, etc.

man'go-steen (-stēn), *n.* [Malay *mangustan.*] An East Indian tropical fruit, or the tree (*Garcinia mangostana*) that bears it.

man'grove (-grōv), *n.* [Malay *manggimanggi* + E. *grove.*] Any of a genus (*Rhizophora*, esp. *R. mangle*) of trees or shrubs native to tropical shores. They emit aërial prop roots, which ultimately form an impenetrable mass.

man'gy (mān'jĭ), *a.;* MAN'GI-ER (-jĭ-ĕr); -GI-EST. **1.** Infected with, of the nature of, or caused by, the mange. **2.** Shabby; squalid. **3.** Mean; contemptible. *Colloq.*

man-han'dle (măn-hăn'd'l), *v. t.* **1.** To manage by human force without mechanical aid. **2.** To handle roughly.

man'hole' (măn'hōl'), *n.* A hole for a man to go through or into, and so get access to a drain, electric conduit, etc.

man'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** State of being man (i. e. human), or a man as distinguished from a child or a woman. **2.** Manly quality; courage. **3.** Men collectively.

ma'ni-a (mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μανία.*] **1.** Violent derangement of mind; specif., a form of insanity marked by emotional exaltation, acceleration of the flow of ideas, and motor restlessness. **2.** Excessive excitement or enthusiasm; a craze; a rage; a furor.
Syn. Mania, delirium, frenzy (in nontechnical uses). **Mania** suggests a relatively permanent, **delirium** a more temporary, state of uncontrollable emotion, excitement or enthusiasm. **Frenzy** suggests wilder or more violent agitation or disorder than *delirium;* as, the *frenzy* of hate.

ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *a.* **1.** Raving with madness; mad. **2.** Frantic; violent. — *n.* A raving lunatic; madman.

ma-ni'a-cal (mȧ-nī'ȧ-kăl), *a.* Affected with, or characterized by, madness; maniac. — **ma-ni'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Man'i-chæ'an, Man'i-che'an (măn'ĭ-kē'ăn), *n.* [LL. *Manichaeus.*] A believer in the doctrines of Mani, Manes, or Manichæus, a Persian of the 3d century A. D., who taught a dualism derived from Zoroastrianism, viz., that man's body is the product of the Kingdom of Darkness (Evil), but that his soul springs from the Kingdom of Light (Good). — **Man'i-chæ'an, Man'i-che'an,** *a.* — **Man'i-chæ'ism, Man'i-che'ism** (măn'ĭ-kē'ĭz'm), *n.*

man'i-cure (măn'ĭ-kūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *manus* hand + *cura* care.] **1.** One who makes a business of caring for the hands, esp. the finger nails. **2.** The care of the hands and nails. — *v. t. & i.* To care for (the hands and nails); care for the hands and nails of. — **man'i-cur'ist** (-kūr'ĭst), *n.*

man'i-fest (-fĕst), *a.* [L. *manifestus.*] Evident to the senses, esp. the sight; obvious to the understanding; plain.
Syn. Obvious, patent, palpable, open, apparent, visible, unmistakable, indubitable, indisputable. — **Manifest, obvious, patent, palpable** apply to that which is evident. That is **manifest** which is clearly evident; that is **obvious** which is so evident as to arrest attention; that is **patent** which is open or unconcealed; that is **palpable** which is evident to (or as to) the senses.
— *n.* A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, to be exhibited at the custom house.
— *v. t.* **1.** To make appear distinctly; put beyond doubt; display; prove; evidence. **2.** To exhibit the manifest of, as of a cargo. — **Syn.** Reveal, declare, disclose, discover, show.

man'i-fes-ta'tion (-fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of manifesting; state of being manifested; also, that which manifests; display; revelation; disclosure. **2.** A public display made to show power and purpose, or to gain notice for a cause.

man'i-fest-ly, *adv.* In a manifest manner.

man'i-fes'to (-fĕs'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [It.] A public declaration, usually of a sovereign, or other person claiming large powers, showing his intentions, motives, etc.

man'i-fold (măn'ĭ-fōld), *a.* [AS. *manigfeald.* See MANY; -FOLD.] **1.** Numerous and varied. **2.** Comprehending various features; multifarious; — used with *sing.* nouns. **3.** Being so in many ways or respects. **4.** Consisting of many of one kind combined; as, a *manifold* pipe.
Syn. Manifold, multifarious agree in the idea of multiplicity or variety. **Manifold** emphasizes the number or varied character, **multifarious**, the diversity, sometimes even the incongruity, of the elements involved; as, *manifold* copies; *multifarious* things.
— *n.* **1.** A copy made by manifolding. **2.** *Mech.* A pipe fitting with several lateral outlets, as between the carburetor and engine in a gasoline engine.
— *v. t.* **1.** To multiply. *Rare.* **2.** To make many or several copies of, as with carbon paper. — **man'i-fold'ly,** *adv.* — **man'i-fold'ness,** *n.*

man'i-fold'er (-fōl'dĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, manifolds; esp., a contrivance for manifold writing.

man'i-hot (măn'ĭ-hŏt), *n.* [NL., fr. F., fr. native name.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Manihot*) of euphorbiaceous plants of tropical America, including bitter cassava (*M. manihot*), and various species (as *M. glaziovii*) yielding caoutchouc.

man'i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *manneken,* dim. of *man* man.] **1.** A little man; dwarf. **2.** [*Usually in form* **mannequin.**] An artist's, tailor's, or dressmaker's lay figure. **3.** A model of the human body, showing the tissues, organs, etc., commonly in detachable pieces.

Ma-nil'a, Ma-nil'la (mȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [*Often l. c.*] Short for **Manila, *or* Manilla, hemp,** the fiber of a Philippine banana (*Musa textilis*), **M. paper,** a tough wrapping paper made from it, **M. rope,** etc.

ma-nil'la, *n.* [F. *manille,* or Sp. *malilla.*] In various card games, the second best trump.

man'i-oc (măn'ĭ-ŏk; mā'nĭ-), *n.* Cf. MANIHOT. Cassava.

man'i-ple (măn'ĭ-p'l), *n.* [L. *manipulus, maniplus,* lit., a handful; *manus* hand + root of *plere* to fill.] **1.** A subdivision, 120 or 60 men, of the Roman legion. **2.** *Eccl.* A band or scarf worn on the left arm in the eucharistic service.

ma-nip'u-lar (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lär), *a.* Manipulatory.

ma-nip'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [See MANIPLE.] **1.** To treat, work, or operate with the hands, or by mechanical means, esp. with skill. **2.** To treat or manage with the mind, esp. skillfully. **3.** To control by management; also, to manage or treat artfully or fraudulently. **4.** *Finance.* To work (as stocks) up or down in price by transactions not made bona fide or in the ordinary course of business, as by wash sales, corners, etc.

ma-nip'u-la'tion (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of manipulating, or state of being manipulated.

ma-nip'u-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Manipulatory. [nipulates.

ma-nip'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, ma-

ma-nip'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or involving manipulation; manipulative; manipular.

man'i-to (măn'ĭ-tō), **man'i-tou** (-tōō), **man'i-tu** (-tōō), *n.* [Algonquian *manito.*] Among the Algonquian Indians, one of the powers controlling natural phenomena; a spirit.

man'kind', *n.* **1.** (*pron.* măn'kīnd'; *formerly also* măn'-kĭnd') The human race. **2.** (*pron.* măn'kīnd') Men collectively, as distinguished from women.

man'like' (măn'līk'), *a.* Like, becoming to, or belonging to, a man or men; manly. — **Syn.** See MALE.

man'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. Having qualities becoming to a man; manlike, esp. brave or noble; of or becoming to a man; masculine. — **Syn.** See MALE. — *adv.* In a manly manner; manfully. — **man'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

man'na (măn'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μάννα,* Heb. *mān.*] **1.** *Bib.* The food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness (*Ex.* xvi.); hence, divinely supplied food. **2.** Something likened to the Biblical manna. **3.** Sweetish matter exuded by the European flowering ash (*Fraxinus ornus*) or related species. It is a mild laxative. Also, a similar product of various other trees, as the tamarisk.

manna sugar. Mannite.

man'ne-quin. Var. of MANIKIN.

man'ner (măn'ĕr), *n.* [F. *manière,* fr. L. *manuarius* belonging to the hand, *manus* hand.] **1.** Species; kind; sort. **2.** Fashion; guise; character. *Archaic.* **3.** A way of acting; a mode of procedure or execution; way; mode. **4.** A habit; custom. **5.** Mode of living or acting; behavior; conduct; specif., in *pl.,* social conduct or rules of conduct, as of a people or class; behavior; polite deportment.
Syn. Manner, way, fashion. Manner is mode of action, or distinctive style; **way,** often more general, may also designate a peculiar, personal, or intimate mode of behavior or procedure; **fashion** occurs chiefly in phrases with *after* or *in;* as, Milton's grand *manner;* little womanly *ways;* to walk in Indian *fashion.* See DEPORTMENT, METHOD.

man'nered (măn'ĕrd), *a.* **1.** Having (such) manners; — often in composition. **2.** Affected with mannerism.

man'ner-ism (-ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* Excessive adherence to a peculiar style or manner, esp. in art. — **Syn.** See AFFECTATION.

man'ner-ist (-ĭst), *n.* In art, one whose works show a strong tendency to imitation, to obedience to a school, or to a peculiar and formal or too unchanging method of his own.

man'ner-less, *a.* Destitute of manners; unmannerly.

man'ner-ly, *a.* Showing good manners; civil. — *adv.* With good manners; politely. — **man'ner-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

man'ni-kin. Var. of MANIKIN.

man'nish (măn'ĭsh), *a.* Resembling, suitable to, or characteristic of, a man; manlike; masculine. — **Syn.** See MALE. — **man'nish-ly,** *adv.* — **man'nish-ness,** *n.*

man'nite (măn'īt), *n.* [*manna* + *-ite.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_8(OH)_6$, belonging to the class of alcohols called hexites; — called also *manna sugar* and *mannitol.* — **man-nit'ic** (mȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

man'ni-tol (-ĭ-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* Mannite.

man'nose (măn'ōs), *n.* [*mannite* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) obtained by oxidation of mannite.

ma-nœu'ver, ma-nœu'vre, etc. Vars. of MANEUVER, etc.

man'-of-war', *n.; pl.* MEN-OF-WAR. A war vessel of a recognized navy, esp. one armed for active hostilities.

man'-of-war' bird. A frigate bird.

ma-nom'e-ter (mȧ-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *μανός* thin, rare + *-meter.*] A pressure gauge or vacuum gauge.

man'o-met'ric (măn'ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to the ma-
man'o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } nometer or the measurement of gaseous pressure; made by the manometer.
manometric flame, *Acous.,* a gas flame so arranged as to be made to pulsate by the action of sound waves.

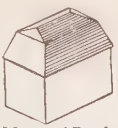
man'or (măn'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *maneir* habitation, village, prop. an inf., to stay, dwell, L. *manere.*] **1.** A mansion; also, the house of a lord with the land pertaining to it. *Obs.* **2.** In England, in the 13th century and for some time later, an estate administered as a unit, esp. a demesne estate of a lord for which a court-baron was held; later, from the 17th century on, the holding of a lord having at least the minimum number of freehold tenants entitling it to hold a court-baron. **3.** *Amer. Law.* A tract of land held by tenants in fee simple subject to a perpetual fixed rent. *Chiefly Hist.*

ma-no'ri-al (mȧ-nō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Of or belonging to, or like, a manor; as, *manorial* extents; *manorial* accounts.

manor house. The house of the lord of a manor.

man'rope' (-rōp'), *n. Naut.* A side rope to a gangway, ladder, or the like, used as a handrail.

man'sard roof (măn'särd). [After its inventor.] A kind of roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower steeper than the upper.


Mansard Roof.

manse (măns), *n.* [LL. *mansa* a farm, L. *manere, mansum,* to dwell.] **1.** A householder's dwelling. *Obs.* **2.** The residence of an ecclesiastic; esp., in Scotland, the house of a parish minister; sometimes elsewhere, as in the United States, the parsonage.

man'serv'ant (măn'sûr'vănt), *n.; pl.* MENSERVANTS. A male servant.

man'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *mansio* a dwelling, *manere, mansum,* to dwell.] **1.** Abode. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* **2.** A separate abode, lodging, or chamber of a large house, inclosure, etc.; — chiefly in *pl. Archaic.* **3.** Formerly, a manor house; hence, any house of some size or pretension. **4.** *Astrol.* **a** = 2d HOUSE, 13. **b** One of twenty-eight parts of the moon's monthly course.

mansion house. a A dwelling house. *Obs.* **b** A manor house; hence, now *U. S.* only, a large imposing house. **c** [*cap.*] The official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

man'slaugh'ter (-slô'tĕr), *n.* The killing of a human being, specif., *Law,* unlawfully but without malice.

man'slay'er (-slā'ĕr), *n.* One who commits manslaughter.

man'slay'ing, *n.* The killing of a man or men; homicide.

man'stop'ping (-stŏp'ĭng), *a. Mil.* Designating a bullet that will cause a shock sufficient to stop a soldier advancing in a charge, esp. a dumdum or other expanding bullet.

man'sue-tude (măn'swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *mansuetudo.*] Tameness; gentleness; mildness. *Archaic.*

man'ta (măn'tä; *Sp.* män'tä), *n.* [Sp., blanket.] **1. a** A horse blanket. **b** A cloak or wrap worn by Spaniards. **c** In Spanish America, a kind of mantle or shawl worn by women. **2.** *Mil.* = MANTELET, 2 **a.**

man'teau (măn'tō; *F.* mäN'tō'), *n.; pl.* E. -TEAUS (măn'tōz), F. -TEAUX (măN'tō'). [F.] **1.** A mantle or cloak. **2.** A kind of loose gown formerly worn by women.

man'tel (măn't'l), *or* **man'tel-piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* [See MANTLE.] The beam, stone, or arch, or a shelf, above a fireplace.

man'tel-et (măn't'l-ĕt; măn't'lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *manteau,* OF. *mantel.* See MANTLE.] **1.** A short mantle or cape. **2.** *Mil.* **a** A movable shelter formerly used by besiegers. **b** A bullet-proof shield or screen to protect gunners and also to keep out the smoke. It is now rarely used. **c** A bullet-proof shelter for observation and signaling in target practice.

man'tel-let'ta (măn'tĕ-lĕt'ä), *n.* [It. *mantelletta.*] *R. C. Ch.* A silk or woolen vestment without sleeves worn by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and the prelates of the Roman court.

Mantelletta.

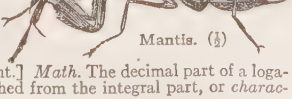
man'tel-piece' (măn't'l-pēs'), *n.* See MANTEL. [*Archaic.*]

man'tel-tree' (-trē'), *n.* A mantel.

man'tic (măn't'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μαντικός* prophetic.] Of or pert. to divination or prophecy; also, gifted with divinatory or prophetic powers.

man-til'la (măn-tĭl'ä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A woman's light cloak or cape. **2.** A kind of veil. It is worn in Spain, Mexico, etc.

man'tis (măn'tĭs), *n.; pl.* -TES (-tēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *μάντις* a prophet.] Any of certain insects (family *Mantidæ,* esp. genus *Mantis*) allied to the grasshoppers, with stout anterior legs commonly held in a way suggestive of hands folded in prayer.


Mantis. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

man-tis'sa (măn-tĭs'ä), *n.* [L., an addition, makeweight.] *Math.* The decimal part of a logarithm, as distinguished from the integral part, or *characteristic.*

man'tle (măn't'l), *n.* [OF. *mantel,* L. *mantelum,* a cloth, napkin, mantle.] **1.** A loose sleeveless overgarment; a cloak. Fig., something that envelops, infolds, or covers; an envelope or covering. **2.** *Zoöl.* **a** In mollusks and brachiopods, the fold (or pair of folds) of the body wall which in shell-bearing forms lines the shell, and bears the shell-secreting glands. **b** In tunicates and barnacles, the soft external body wall which lines the test or the shell. **c** In birds, the back together with the folded wings. **3.** A lacelike hood of refractory material, as thoria and ceria, which, placed over a flame, gives light by incandescence. — *v. t.;* -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; cloak. — *v. i.* **1.** To spread out the wings, one after the other, over the legs; — said of hawks. **2.** To spread out; — said of wings. **3.** To gather or take on, or form, a covering, as of froth, etc. **4.** To be or become suffused with blood, as the face; of the blood, to gather so as to produce a flush; blush.

man'tra (măn'trä; *Skr.* mŭn'-), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism.* One of the hymns or ritualistic formulas of the Vedas; also, loosely, any charm or religious formula.

man'tu-a (măn't[y]ū-ä), *n.* [From *Mantua,* Italy.] **1.** A kind of rich silk. *Obs.* **2.** [For *manteau,* by confusion.] A woman's cloak or kind of loose gown, worn esp. in the 17th–18th centuries. — **man'tu-a-mak'er** (-māk'ĕr), *n.* — **man'tu-a-mak'ing,** *n.*

man'u-al (-ū-ăl), *a.* [F. *manuel,* L. *manualis,* fr. *manus* hand.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the hand or hands; done, made, or operated, by the hand or hands. **2.** Of the nature of, or designed for, a manual, as a text of a literary work. — *n.* **1.** A small book; handbook. **2.** *Mil.* A prescribed exercise in the handling of a weapon. **3.** *Music.* An organ keyboard for the fingers. — **man'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

man'u-fac'to-ry (-făk'tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A factory.

man'u-fac'ture (-tûr), *n.* [L. *manu,* abl. of *manus* hand + *factura* a making, *facere* to make.] **1.** A making by hand. *Obs.* **2.** The making of wares or material products by hand or machinery, often carried on systematically with division of labor. **3.** Anything manufactured. — *v. t.;* -TURED; -TUR-ING. **1.** To make (products); to produce by labor, esp., now, with division of labor and with machinery. **2.** To work into forms for use; as, to *manufacture* wool. **3.** To fabricate; invent; — chiefly disparaging.

man'u-fac'tur-er (-tûr-ĕr), *n.* One who manufactures; specif., an employer of operatives in manufacturing. Abbr., *mfr.*

man'u-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of manumitting, or state of being manumitted; formal liberation of a slave.

man'u-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *manumittere, manumissum; manu,* abl. of *manus* hand + *mittere* to send.] To release from slavery; free.

ma-nure' (mȧ-nūr'), *v. t.;* -NURED' (-nūrd'); -NUR'ING (-nūr'ĭng). [OF. *manuvrer, manovrer,* to cultivate by manual labor. See MANEUVER.] To apply manure to; enrich, as land, by a fertilizer. — *n.* A fertilizer; specif., stable refuse, bird dung, etc. — **ma-nur'er** (-nūr'ĕr), *n.*

ma'nus (mā'nŭs), *n.; pl.* MANUS. [L., the hand.] **1.** *Anat.* The distal segment of the fore limb of a vertebrate, including the carpus and fore foot, or hand. **2.** *Rom. Law.* The power or rights collectively of a husband over his wife.

man'u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *manu scriptus.* See MANUAL; SCRIBE.] Written with or by the hand. — *n.* **1.** A written composition, as an ancient book; esp., an author's copy of his work in handwriting or typewriting. **2.** Writing, as opposed to print. Abbr., *MS.* (or *ms.*); pl., *MSS.*

Manx (măngks), *a.* Belonging or pert. to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants. [mentary tail.

Manx cat, one of a breed of domestic cats having a rudi-

— *n.* **1.** The native language of the Manxmen, a dialect of Celtic. **2.** *pl.* Manx people. — **Manx'man,** *n.*

man'y (mĕn'ĭ), *a.* The comparative and superlative are supplied by *more, most,* from a different root. [AS. *manig, mænig.*] Consisting of a great number; numerous; not few. — **Syn.** Multiplied, manifold, various, sundry.

☞ With a sing. noun, *many* is now used attributively only in *many a* or *an* (that is, each one of many). It is used predicatively with a sing. noun in an inverted construction (*Now Dial. or Colloq.*); as, *many* is the time I've come. — *n. & (elliptically) pron.* A large number; as, it was believed by *many.*

man'y-plies' (mĕn'ĭ-plīz'), *n.* The omasum; — from the many plies, or folds, of its mucous membrane.

man'za-ni'ta (măn'zȧ-nē'tä; *Amer. Sp.* măn'sä-nē'tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manzana* an apple.] Any of various ericaceous Californian shrubs (genus *Arctostaphylos*).

Ma'o-ri (mä'ō-rĭ; *colloq.* mou'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIS (-rĭz). **1.** One of the aborigines of New Zealand, a Polynesian people, tall, vigorous, and brave. **2.** The language of the Maoris.

map (măp), *n.* [From F. *mappe,* in *mappemonde* map of the world, fr. LL., fr. L. *mappa* napkin.] **1.** A representation (usually flat) of the earth's surface or a part of it; also, such a representation of the celestial sphere or a part of it. **2.** Something suggestive of a map.

Syn. Map, chart. A **map** has to do primarily with the land; a **chart,** with the water, esp. as regards navigation. — *v. t.;* MAPPED (măpt); MAP'PING. To represent by or on a map; hence, to indicate or delineate as on a map; sketch.

ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* [AS. *mapolder, mapulder, mapultréow,* maple tree.] Any of a genus (*Acer*) of well-known trees having opposite leaves and a fruit consisting of two united samaras; also, its hard, light-colored, close-grained wood. The sap is often sweet, yielding a sirup and a sugar.

mar (mär), *v. t.;* MARRED (märd); MAR'RING. [AS. *merran, myrran* (in comp.), to obstruct, impede, dissipate.] **1.** To hinder; impede; stop. *Obs., exc. in Bowls and Curling.* **2.** To damage greatly; impair. **3.** To disfigure; deface.

mar'a-bou (măr'ȧ-bōō), *n.* [F.] **1. a** A large stork (genus *Leptoptilus*), esp. an African species (*L. crumenifer*); also, the adjutant. **b** One of the soft elongated tail or

wing coverts of a marabou, used in millinery. **2.** A kind of thrown raw silk; also, a thin fabric made from it, resembling marabou feathers in delicacy.

Mar'a-bout (măr'ə-bōōt), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *marabuto*, Ar. *murābiṭ*.] A Mohammedan hermit or saint or his shrine; esp., one of a kind of religious order among the Berbers.

Ma'rah (mā'rə; mär'ə), *n.* [Heb. *mārāh* bitter.] *Bib.* The first halting place of the Israelites after passing through the Red Sea and entering the wilderness. The waters were bitter and could not be drunk. See *Exod.* xv. 23–25; *Num.* xxxiii. 8, 9.

mar'a-nath'a (măr'ə-năth'ə). *Bib.* Properly, an Aramaic phrase (*Māran athā*, prob., O Lord come) in 1 *Cor.* xvi. 22, often by misinterpretation thought to form with the preceding word (*anathema*) an imprecation. — *n.* Formerly, a terrible curse, as in excommunication.

mar'a-schi'no (măr'ə-skē'nō), *n.* [It., fr. *marasca*, *amarasca*, a bitter cherry, L. *amarus* bitter.] A liqueur distilled from the fermented juice of a certain cherry.

ma-ras'mus (mə-răz'mŭs), *a.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μαρασμός*, fr. *μαραίνειν* to quench, die away.] *Med.* Progressive emaciation. — **ma-ras'mic** (mə-răz'mĭk), *a.*

Ma-ra'tha (mə-rä'tə), **Mah-rat'ta** (-rät'ə), *n.* [Hind. *Marhaṭā*, *Marhāṭṭā*, the name of a famous Hindu race, fr. Skr. *Mahā-rāshṭra*.] A member of a race of India whose main habitat is the western Deccan and the Bombay Presidency.

Ma-ra'thi (mə-rä'tē), **Mah-rat'i, Mah-rat'ti** (-rät'ĭ), *n.* A Sanskritic language spoken esp. by the Marathas.

Mar'a-tho'ni-an (măr'ə-thō'nĭ-ən), *a.* Of or pert. to Marathon or the battle fought there 490 B. C., in which the invading Persians were defeated.

Mar'a-thon race (măr'ə-thŏn). A long-distance race, esp. a foot race of about 25 miles.

ma-raud' (mə-rôd'), *v. i.* [F. *marauder*, fr. *maraud* vagabond.] To rove in quest of plunder; plunder. — *v. t.* To make a raid upon or into for plunder. — *n.* Act of marauding; plundering; pillage. — **ma-raud'er,** *n.*

mar'ble (mär'b'l), *n.* [F. *marbre*, L. *marmor*, fr. Gr. *μάρμαρος*.] **1.** Any limestone more or less crystallized by metamorphism and granular to compact in texture, and so capable of taking a polish or of being used for fine architectural work. **2.** A piece, slab, etc., of marble; a work of art, record, etc., of marble; in *pl.*, a collection of marble sculptures, etc. **3.** Something suggestive of marble in coldness, smoothness, hardness, etc. **4. a** A little ball, orig. of marble, used as a plaything. **b** [In form **marbles**, construed as *sing.*] A child's game played with marbles. **5.** Marbling. — *a.* **1.** Resembling or imitating marble; variegated or mottled. **2.** Like marble in being cold, hard, smooth, white, unfeeling, etc. [like marble.] — *v. t.*; **-BLED** (-b'ld); **-BLING** (-blĭng). To stain or variegate

mar'ble-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make or color in imitation of marble; cover with a surface resembling marble. *U. S.*

mar'bling (-blĭng), *n.* **1.** Art or practice of variegating like marble. **2.** Markings, coloration, coating, etc., suggestive of the markings of marble, as an intermixture of fat and lean in meat.

mar'bly (-blĭ), *a.* Like marble; hence, cold, rigid, etc.

marc (märk; *F.* măr), *n.* [F.] The refuse matter remaining after pressing fruit, particularly grapes.

mar'ca-site (mär'kə-sīt), *n.* [F. *marcassite*.] **1.** *Min.* **a** Formerly, crystallized iron pyrites. **b** Iron disulphide, FeS_2 (*white iron pyrites*), resembling iron pyrites, but of lower specific gravity and orthorhombic. **2.** A piece or ornament of marcasite, or crystallized iron pyrites.

mar-ces'cent (mär-sĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *marcescens*, p. pr. of *marcescere* to wither, decay, fr. *marcere* to wither, droop.] *Bot.* Withering without falling off. — **-ces'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

march (märch), *n.* [F. *marche*; of G. origin.] A territorial border or frontier; esp., *Eng. Hist.*, in *pl.*, the frontier border lands between England and Scotland, or England and Wales. — *v. i.* To border; — with *on*, *upon*, *with*, etc.

march, *v. i.* [F. *marcher*, in OF. also, to tread.] **1.** To advance in step or in military order, or in regular formation, or in an organized body, as soldiers. **2.** To walk in a grave or stately manner; proceed; progress. — *v. t.* To cause to march; cause to go by command or force.

— *n.* **1.** A marching, esp. of soldiers. **2.** Stately or deliberate walk; steady progress. **3.** Distance passed over in marching. **4.** A regular, uniform step, used esp. by soldiers. **5.** A drumbeat or a piece of music suited to accompany marching.

March, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *Martius* (sc. *mensis* month), fr. *Mars* Mars.] Third month of the year, having 31 days.

march'er (mär'chĕr), *n.* One who marches.

march'er, *n.* One who inhabits a march, or border region.

mar-che'sa (mär-kā'zä), *n.*; *pl.* **-CHESE** (-zā). [It.] In Italy, a woman of the rank of a marchese; a marchioness.

mar-che'se (mär-kā'zā), *n.*; *pl.* **-CHESI** (-zē). [It. See MARQUIS.] In Italy, a noble in rank next above a count (*conte*), and next below a prince (*principe*); a marquis.

mar'chion-ess (mär'shŭn-ĕs), *n.* Wife or widow of a marquis; also, a woman of the rank and dignity of a marquis.

march'land' (märch'lănd'), *n.* Borderland; frontier.

march'man (-măn), *n.* A marcher, or borderer. *Obs. or Hist.*

march'pane' (märch'pān'), *n.* A kind of sweetmeat.

Mar-co'ni (mär-kō'nĭ), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the system of wireless telegraphy used by Guglielmo Marconi.

mar-co'ni-gram (-grăm), *n.* A Marconi wireless message.

mar-co'ni-graph (-gräf), *n.* The apparatus used in Marconi wireless telegraphy.

Mar'di gras' (mär'dē grä'). [F., lit., fat Tuesday.] Shrove Tuesday; — in some cities a day of merrymaking.

Mar'duk (mär'dōōk), *n. Babylon. Myth.* The chief deity of the Babylonian pantheon, originally a local sun deity.

mare (mâr), *n.* [AS. *mere*, *myre*, fem. of AS. *mearh* horse.] The female of the horse kind.

ma-rem'ma (mä-rĕm'ä), *n.*; *pl.* **-ME** (-ā). [It., in sense 1.] **1.** In Italy, unhealthy low marshy maritime country. **2.** The miasma of such a region.

mare's'-nest' (mârz'nĕst'), *n.* Something believed to be wonderful, but turning out to be imaginary or a hoax.

mare's'-tail', *n.* **1.** A spreading cirrus cloud. **2.** A common aquatic plant (*Hippuris vulgaris*) with dense whorls of awl-shaped leaves.

mar-gar'ic (mär-găr'ĭk), *a.* [See MARGARITE.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid (**margaric acid**), $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, between palmitic and stearic acids.

mar'ga-rin (mär'gə-rĭn), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A fatty substance got from animal fats and vegetable oils. **2.** Oleomargarine.

mar'ga-rine (-rēn; -rĭn; *cf.* OLEOMARGARINE), *n.* [F.] Artificial butter; oleomargarine.

mar'ga-rite (mär'gə-rīt), *n.* [L. *margarita*, Gr. *μαργαρίτης* a pearl, *μάργαρον* pearl, *μάργαρος* pearl oyster.] A pearl. *Obs. or Archaic.*

mar'gay (mär'gā), *n.* [Tupi *maracaya*.] An American spotted wild cat (*Felis tigrina*) similar to the ocelot.

marge (märj), *n.* [F.] A margin. *Now Poetic.*

mar'gent (mär'jĕnt), *n.* A margin. *Archaic.*

mar'gin (-jĭn), *n.* [L. *margo*, *-ginis*.] **1.** A border; edge; brink; verge; limit. **2.** A condition approximately marking the limit at which something will remain or continue to be or act; a limit beyond which change cannot take place without the cessation of certain activities or phenomena. **3.** An allowance or reserve, as of money, to meet conditions that cannot be foreseen. **4.** That part of a page outside of the main body of text. **5.** *Commerce.* The difference between cost price and selling price. **6.** *Finance.* Collateral security, as a percentage paid in money, deposited with a broker to protect him from loss on contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal. **7.** *Life Insurance.* = LOADING. — **Syn.** See BORDER.

— *v. t.* **1.** To enter, summarize, annotate, or indicate, in the margin of a page or pages. **2.** To form a margin to; border. **3.** *Finance.* To secure by a margin.

mar'gin-al (mär'jĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Written or printed in the margin; as, a *marginal* note. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or situated at, a margin, border, or boundary. **3.** *Psychol.* Pert. to the margin, or "fringe," of consciousness; pert. to conscious states or qualities not in the focus of attention, but felt dimly and indistinctly. — **mar'gin-al-ly,** *adv.*

mar'gi-na'li-a (-jĭ-nā'lĭ-ə), *n. pl.* Marginal notes.

mar'gin-ate (mär'jĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *marginatus*, p. p.] Having a distinct margin. — (-nāt), *v. t.* To furnish with a margin; margin. — **mar'gin-a'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

mar'grave (-grāv), *n.* [G. *markgraf*, or D. *markgraaf*.] **1.** Orig., a military keeper of the marches, or borders, in Germany. **2.** English equiv. of G. *Markgraf*, a marquis.

mar-gra'vi-ate (mär-grā'vĭ-āt), *n.* Territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a margrave.

mar'gra-vine (mär'grə-vēn), *n.* The wife of a margrave.

mar'gue-rite (mär'gĕ-rēt; mär'gĕ-rēt'), *n.* [F., pearl, daisy. See MARGARITE.] **1.** The daisy. **2.** Any of several cultivated species of chrysanthemum having single, daisylike flowers.

Ma'ri-an (mā'rĭ-ən; mâr'ĭ-ən), *a.* Of or pert. to Mary: as (1) the Virgin Mary; (2) Mary, Queen (1553–58) of England; (3) Mary, Queen of Scots (1542–87). — *n.* **1.** One who worships, or is devoted to, the Virgin Mary. **2.** A follower of Mary, Queen of Scots; also, a modern defender of her.

Mar'i-an (mâr'ĭ-ən), *a.* [L. *Marianus*, fr. *Marius*.] Of or pertaining to Caius Marius (157–86 B. C.) or his party.

mar'i-gold (mär'ĭ-gōld), *n.* [*Mary* + *gold*.] Any of several asteraceous plants having, commonly, large heads of yellow-rayed flowers; also, any of the flowers.

mar'i-nade (măr'ĭ-nād), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A pickle containing wine, spices, etc., for enriching the flavor of meat or fish; also, the meat or fish pickled in it. — *v. t.* To marinate.

mar'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; **-NAT'ED** (-nāt'ĕd); **-NAT'ING** (-nāt'ĭng). [See MARINE.] To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar; prepare by the use of marinade.

ma-rine' (mə-rēn'), *a.* [L. *marinus*, fr. *mare* the sea.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or formed by or in, the sea. **2.** Of or pert. to navigation of the sea; naval; nautical. **3.** Of or pert. to the

commerce of the sea; maritime. **4.** Serving on shipboard; — said of a certain class of soldiers.

Syn. Marine, maritime. **Marine** designates esp. that which belongs to, or is produced by, the sea, or is to be used at sea; **maritime** oftener applies to that which borders on the sea or pertains to navigation or commerce on the sea.

— *n.* **1.** Mercantile and naval shipping collectively; seagoing vessels collectively. **2.** One who serves on shipboard; specif., one of a class of soldiers so serving. **3.** In various countries, the executive department having to do with naval matters, corresponding to the United States *Department of the Navy* and the British *Admiralty*. **4.** A picture of some marine subject; a sea piece.

mar'i-ner (măr'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* [F. *marinier*, LL. *marinarius*. See MARINE.] A seaman or sailor. — **Syn.** See SAILOR.

Ma'ri-ol'a-try (mā'rĭ-ŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *Μαρία* Mary + *-latry*.] The worship of the Virgin Mary; — usually a term of opprobrium. — **Ma'ri-ol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

mar'i-o-nette' (măr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* [F., prop. dim. of *Marion* fr. *Marie* Mary.] A puppet moved by strings or by hand.

Mar'i-po'sa lily *or* **tulip** (măr'ĭ-pō'să). [Sp. *mariposa* a butterfly; — alluding to the gay blossoms.] Any of a genus (*Calochortus*) of bulbous liliaceous plants of western America, with tuliplike flowers of white, yellow, red, and lilac.

mar'ish (măr'ĭsh), *n.* Marsh. *Now Poet. or Scot.*

Ma'rist (mā'rĭst; 3), *n.* [L. *Maria* Mary.] *R. C. Ch.* A member of an order founded in Lyons, France, in 1816, made up of priests who bound themselves to some particular work, esp. mission work, in honor of the Virgin Mary.

Ma'rist, *a. Eccl.* Pert. to, or devoted to the service of, the Virgin Mary; also, designating members of various institutes founded by the Marists; as, the *Marist* nuns.

mar'i-tal (măr'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *maritalis*, fr. *maritus* of marriage, n., a husband.] Of or pert. to a husband or marriage. — **Syn.** See MATRIMONIAL. — **mar'i-tal-ly,** *adv.*

mar'i-time (-tīm; -tĭm), *a.* [L. *maritimus*, fr. *mare* sea.] **1.** Bordering on, or living near, the ocean. **2.** Connected with the sea in respect of commerce, etc. **3.** Characteristic of a mariner; nautical. — **Syn.** See MARINE.

mar'jo-ram (mär'jō-răm), *n.* [OF. *marjoraine, -rane*, LL. *marjorana, marjoraca*.] Any of a genus (*Origanum*) of mints, including a very fragrant species (*O. majorana*), called **sweet marjoram.**

mark (märk), *n.* Also **marc.** [AS. *marc.*] **1.** An old weight, esp. of 8 oz. for gold and silver. **2.** A money of account and a coin, orig. worth a mark of silver; specif., a silver coin, and the gold monetary unit, of the German Empire, equal to 100 pfennigs (23.8 cents). **3.** = MARKKA.

mark, *n.* [AS. *mearc.*] Boundary; march. *Archaic & Hist.*

mark, *n.* [AS. *mearc.*] **1.** A landmark. *Obs.* **2.** A thing aimed at; a goal or target, lit. or fig.; an aim. **3.** *Bowls.* The jack. **4.** A significant token; symptom; sign; indication; specif.: an indication of character; a trait; feature. **5.** An affixed, impressed, or assumed distinguishing sign or token; specif.: **a** A character, device, label, or the like, put on an article to show the maker or owner, to certify quality, etc.; trade-mark. **b** A visible sign assumed by, or put upon, a person, used as a badge or token. **c** A character (usually a cross) made as a substitute for a signature by one who cannot write. **d** A written or printed symbol; as, an interrogation *mark*. **e** A number or other character used in registering; hence, the unit of award in registering the work or conduct of pupils, prisoners, etc.; also, the award made or the standing attained; as, examination *marks*. **f** Something, as a line, notch, or fixed object, designed to indicate position; as, a low-water *mark;* a book*mark*. **g** *Naut.* One of the bits of leather or colored bunting placed on a sounding, or lead, line at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, and 25 fathoms. The intermediate fathoms are unmarked and are called *deeps*. **6.** Limit or standard of action or fact; as, to come up to the *mark*. **7.** A visible sign, impression, or trace, as a line, stain, scar, discoloration, scratch; as, a pencil *mark;* pock*mark*. **8.** Note; importance; distinction; as, men of *mark*. — **Syn.** Impress, stamp, print, vestige, track; proof, badge.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put a mark on; affix a mark to; specif.: **a** *Com.* To put price figures or signs on (articles); — used with *down*, to put a lower price on; used with *up*, to set a higher price on. **b** To form, as a figure, by making marks. **2.** To bound, designate, indicate, or set apart, by or as by a mark; as, his courage *marked* him for a leader. **3.** To show as by a mark; manifest. **4.** In games: to keep account of (the points); enumerate and register; score. **5.** To be a mark upon or of; indicate; make notable or remarkable; characterize or distinguish; as, the stunted trees *mark* the higher mountain tops. **6.** To notice; observe; heed; consider. — **Syn.** Note, remark, regard; point out, betoken, denote; stamp, imprint, impress, brand.

— *v. i.* **1.** To notice or observe critically; note. **2.** To record points, as in a game.

Mark, *n.* [L. *Marcus.*] *Bib.* **a** The Evangelist, **John Mark,** a fellow worker with Paul, and traditionally regarded as the author of the Gospel of Mark. **b** The Gospel of Mark.

marked (märkt), *p. a.* Having a mark; hence: emphasized; conspicuous. — **mark'ed-ly** (märk'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

mark'er (mär'kẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, marks.

mar'ket (mär'kĕt; 24), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *marcatus* trade, market place, fr. *mercari*, p. p. *mercatus*, to trade, traffic, *merx, mercis*, merchandise.] **1.** A meeting of people for traffic; also, the people at such a meeting. **2.** A body or group of men associated in the buying and selling of stocks, goods, etc.; as, the stock *market;* the beef *market*. **3.** A place, as an open space in a town, or a large building, where a market is held, esp. where provisions are sold. **4.** The region in which any commodity can be sold. **5.** Opportunity for selling or buying commodities, or the price offered for them. [sell, in a market; sell.

— *v. i.* To deal in a market. — *v. t.* To expose for sale, or to

mar'ket-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Fit to be offered for sale in a market. **2.** Of or pertaining to buying or selling. — **Syn.** See VENDIBLE. — **mar'ket-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mar'ket-er (mär'kĕt-ẽr), *n.* One who attends a market to buy or sell; one who carries goods to market.

mark'ka, mark'kaa (märk'kä), *n.* [Finn., fr. Sw. *mark.*] A silver coin and the monetary unit of Finland, equal to the franc (19.3 cents); — called also *mark*.

marks'man (märks'măn), *n.* One who shoots at a mark; one who shoots well. — **marks'man-ship,** *n.*

marl (märl), *v. t. Naut.* To cover or fasten with marline.

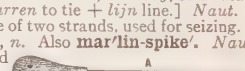
marl, *n.* [OF. *marle*, LL. *margila* dim. of L. *marga* marl.] **1.** A crumbly deposit, chiefly clay and calcium carbonate, used as a fertilizer. Also, any of various other deposits (see GREENSAND). **2.** Earth. *Poetic.*

— *v. t.* To overspread or manure with marl.

mar-la'ceous (mär-lā'shŭs), *a.* Containing or resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

mar'line (mär'lĭn), *n.* [LG. *marlien, marling*, or D. *marling*, or *marlijn;* D. *marren* to tie + *lijn* line.] *Naut.* A small loosely twisted line of two strands, used for seizing.

mar'line-spike' (-spīk'), *n.* Also **mar'lin-spike'.** *Naut.* A pointed iron tool used in splicing and marling.



A Sailmakers' Marlinespike. *B*

marl'ite (märl'īt), *n.* A variety of marl resistant to the action of air.

mar-lit'ic (mär-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Marlinespike with eye for lan-

marl'y (mär'lĭ), *a.*; MARL'I-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); MARL'I-EST. Of or pert. to marl; resembling marl; abounding with marl.

mar'ma-lade (mär'mă-lād), *n.* [F. *marmelade*, fr. Pg., fr. *marmelo* quince, fr. L. *melimelum* honey apple, Gr. *μελίμηλον* a sweet apple; *μέλι* honey + *μῆλον* apple.] A jamlike preserve of fruit pulp, as of orange, quince, pear, etc.

marmalade tree. A West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Achras zapota*), with fine-grained wood resembling mahogany.

Mar'mi-on (mär'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* The hero of Sir Walter Scott's poem "Marmion." He is an English knight.

mar-mo're-al (mär-mō'rē-ăl; 57), **mar-mo're-an** (-rē-ăn), *a.* [L. *marmoreus*, fr. *marmor* marble.] Pert. to or like marble, as in being cold, white, etc.; made of marble.

mar'mo-set' (mär'mō-zĕt'), *n.* [F. *marmouset* a grotesque figure, an ugly little boy.] Any of numerous very small South and Central American monkeys (esp. genus *Callithrix*) having soft fur and long, hairy, nonprehensile tails.

mar'mot (-mŏt), *n.* [F. *marmotte.*] Any of a genus (*Marmota*) of rodents having coarse fur. The American species are called *woodchucks* or *ground hogs*.

European Marmot.

Mar'o-nite (măr'ō-nīt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of a body of Syrian Christians, united with the Church of Rome since the twelfth century, but still retaining Syriac practices.

ma-roon' (mă-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *marron*, fr. Sp. *cimarrón* wild.] In the West Indies and Dutch Guiana, a fugitive slave, or a free negro descended from fugitive slaves, living in the mountains and forests. — *v. t.* To put (a person) ashore on a desolate island or coast and abandon (him).

ma-roon', *n.* [F. *marron* a French chestnut; also, adj., chestnut-colored.] A dark brown chestnut color, or, ordinarily, a dull red. — *a.* Of the above-named color.

ma-roon'er, *n.* A buccaneer or pirate; one who maroons.

mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'), *n.* One who, by officious interference, mars or frustrates a design, plan, or plot.

marque (märk), *n.* [F. *marque*, in *lettre de marque* letter of marque, fr. OF. *marque, merque*, reprisal.] Reprisal. *Obs.* See LETTER OF MARQUE.

mar-quee' (mär-kē'), *n.* [F. *marquise*, misunderstood as a plural.] A large field tent.

mar'quess (mär'kwĕs). Var. of MARQUIS.

mar'quet-ry (-kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [F. *marqueterie*, fr. *marqueter* to inlay, *marque* mark.] Inlaid work, as in furniture.

mar'quis (-kwĭs), *n.* [F., fr. OF., fr. LL. *marchensis*; of G. origin.] In European countries, a nobleman of rank next above an earl or count; orig., an officer in charge of the marches or frontier. — **mar'quis-ate** (-āt), *n.*

mar-quise' (mär-kēz'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A marchioness; — not used as a title of British nobility. **2.** A marquee, or tent. **3.** *Jewelry.* A gem or a ring setting or bezel having the shape of the section of a double convex lens.

marred (märd), *pret. & p. p.* of MAR.

mar'rer (mär'ĕr), *n.* One who mars.

mar'riage (mär'ĭj), *n.* [F. *mariage*, fr. *mari* husband, L. *maritus*.] **1.** The state, status, or mutual relation of husband and wife; wedlock. **2.** Act of marrying, or rite used in marrying; a wedding. **3.** Any intimate or close union. **Syn. Marriage, matrimony, wedlock, wedding.** *Marriage* and *matrimony* may alike refer to the marriage relation or state. **Marriage** is the word in common use; **matrimony** is somewhat formal or conventional, and occasionally has a half-humorous suggestion. *Marriage* (not *matrimony*) is also used of the act or ceremony. **Wedlock** is archaic, poetical, or legal for *marriage* or (esp.) *matrimony*; **wedding** denotes the nuptial ceremony or (esp.) festivities.

mar'riage-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Fit for, or legally capable of, marriage. — **mar'riage-a-bil'i-ty, -a-ble-ness,** *n.*

mar'ried (mär'ĭd), *p. a.* **1.** Being in the state of matrimony; wedded. **2.** Of or pertaining to marriage or matrimony.

mar'ri-er (mär'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who marries.

mar'ron' (*F.* mà'rôn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The large sweet European chestnut. *Obs., exc. as French.* When candied, marrons are known as ‖**mar'rons' gla'cés'** (mà'rôN' glà'sā'). **2.** = MAROON, the color.

mar'row (mär'ō; măr'-), *n.* [ME. *maru, maro.*] A companion or mate; a match or equal; one of a pair; a spouse or lover. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mar'row (măr'ō), *n.* [AS. *mearg, mearh.*] **1.** A soft tissue which fills the cavities of most bones. **2.** Hence: **a** The choicest of food. **b** The source of animal vigor or health. **c** The inmost, best, or essential part; essence.

mar'row-bone' (-bōn'), *n.* **1.** A bone containing marrow. **2.** Hence, *Slang or Jocular:* **a** [*Usually in pl.*] Knee bones or knees. **b** In *pl.* Crossbones.

mar'row-fat' (-ō-făt'), *n.* A late large variety of pea.

mar'row-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.

mar'ry (măr'ĭ), *interj.* [From name of the Virgin *Mary.*] Indeed! in truth! *Archaic or Scot.*

mar'ry, *v. t.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [F. *marier*, L. *maritare*, fr. *maritus* husband.] **1.** To unite in wedlock; join in matrimony, as a man to a woman, or a woman to a man. **2.** To dispose of in wedlock. **3.** To take as husband or wife; wed. **4.** Fig., to unite in the closest and dearest relation. — *v. i.* To enter into the connubial state; wed.

Mars (märz), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* The god of war. He was identified with the Greek Ares, and hence associated with Venus. March (the month) is named for him. Cf. BELLONA. **2.** *Astron.* One of the planets of the solar system, conspicuous for its red light. It is the next beyond the earth; its mean distance from the sun is 141,000,000 miles, its period of revolution 687 days, and its diameter about 4,200 miles. **3.** *Alchemy.* Iron.

Mar'se-illaise' (mär'sĕ-lāz'; *F.* mar'sĕ'yāz'), *n.* [F.] Sometimes **Mar'se-illais'.** The national song of republican France, sung first by a band of men from Marseilles, in 1792.

mar-seilles' (mär-sālz'), *n.* Any of certain heavy cotton fabrics, usually barred or ribbed.

marsh (märsh), *n.* [AS. *mersc, merisc*, fr. *mere* lake.] A tract of soft wet land; fen; swamp; morass.

mar'shal (mär'shăl), *n.* [OF. *mareschal*, fr. LL., fr. OHG. *marah-scalc*, lit., horse servant.] **1.** A groom or farrier. *Obs.* **2.** A military commander. *Obs., exc.:* **a** Short for FIELD MARSHAL. **b** A general officer of the highest rank in various foreign armies. **3.** Any of various royal household officers of high rank. **4.** One who regulates rank and order, as at a feast or in a procession. **5.** Any of various officers having police duties.

— *v. t.*; -SHALED (-shăld) or -SHALLED; -SHAL-ING or -SHALLING. **1.** To dispose in order, esp. ceremonious or due order. **2.** To usher, direct, guide, or lead. — **mar'shal-ship,** *n.*

mar'shal-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Rank or position of a marshal.

marsh elder. a The guelder-rose or cranberry tree. **b** In the United States, a maritime shrub (*Iva frutescens*) of the ragweed family, growing in salt marshes.

marsh gas. Methane.

marsh'i-ness (mär'shĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being marshy.

marsh mallow, *or, esp. in sense* 2, **marsh'mal'low** (märsh'măl'ō), *n.* [AS. *merscmealwe.* See MARSH; MALLOW.] **1.** A perennial malvaceous herb (*Althæa officinalis*). The mucilaginous root is used in confectionery and in medicine. **2.** A confection made from the root of the marsh mallow or from substituted materials.

marsh marigold. A ranunculaceous plant (*Caltha palustris*), with bright yellow flowers. See COWSLIP.

Marsh Marigold. Reduced.

marsh rosemary. a Sea lavender. **b** Moorwort.

Marsh test. [Discovered in 1836 by James *Marsh* of Edinburgh.] *Anal. Chem.* A very delicate test for arsenic, in which arsine is evolved.

marsh'y (mär'shĭ), *a.*; -I-ER; -I-EST. **1.** Like a marsh; boggy. **2.** Pert. to, or produced in, marshes.

mar-su'pi-al (mär-sū'pĭ-ăl), *n.* [L. *marsupium* a pouch, Gr. *μαρσύπιον*, dim. of *μάρσυπος.*] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Marsupialia*) comprising the lowest existing mammals except the monotremes. It contains the kangaroos, wombats, bandicoots, opossums, etc. Most of them have a marsupium on the abdomen of the female, in which the young, born comparatively undeveloped, are carried. [marsupials.]

— *a.* Pert. to or having a marsupium; of or pert. to the

mar-su'pi-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PIA (-ă). [L., a pouch.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* An abdominal pouch formed by a fold of the skin and inclosing the mammary glands of monotremes and most marsupials; also, an analogous structure in lower animals, as fishes, crustaceans, etc.

Mar'sy-as (mär'sĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μαρσύας.*] *Gr. Myth.* Probably a Phrygian god of nature resembling Pan. Marsyas challenged Apollo to a contest of flute with lyre. Apollo won only by adding his voice to the music of the strings, and punished Marsyas for his presumption by flaying him alive.

mart (märt), *n.* [D. *markt. Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A fair. *Obs.* **2.** A market. **3.** Traffic; also, a bargain. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To traffic in; market.

mar'ta-gon (mär'tă-gŏn), *n.* [It. *martagone.*] The Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium martagon*).

Mar-tel'lo tow'er (mär-tĕl'ō). A circular fort with guns on the top mounted so as to fire in any direction.

mar'ten (mär'tĕn), *n.* [OF. *martrine;* of Teutonic origin.] **1.** Any of several slender, fur-bearing, carnivorous mammals (genus *Mustela*), larger than the weasels, and somewhat arboreal. **2.** Fur of the marten, more often called *sable.*

Mar'tha (mär'thă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μαρθά.*] *Bib.* Sister of Lazarus and Mary, and friend of Jesus. See *Luke* x. 40.

mar'tial (mär'shăl), *a.* [L. *martialis*, of *Mars*, god of war.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suited for, war; as, *martial* music. **2.** Pertaining to an army or armed force; military; — opposed to *civil;* — now chiefly in *court-martial,* etc. **3.** Experienced in, or inclined to, war; warlike; brave. **4.** [*cap.*] Pert. to or resembling Mars. **5.** [*cap.*] *Astrol.* Under the baleful influence of Mars. **6.** *Alchemy.* Of, pertaining to, or like, iron; chalybeate.

Syn. Martial, warlike, military. Martial suggests esp. the pomp and circumstance of war, or the distinctive qualities of a warrior; as, *martial* music; *martial* array. **Warlike** emphasizes the feeling or temper which leads to or accompanies war; it may also apply to the adjuncts of war; as, *warlike* preparations. **Military** (often opposed to *naval, civil*) suggests whatever pertains to a soldier or the art or conduct of war on land; as, a *military* bearing, *discipline.*

martial law, the law administered by the military power of a government when it has superseded the civil authority in time of war, or when the civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws.

mar'tial-ly, *adv.* In a martial manner.

Mar'tian (-shăn), *a.* [L. *Martius.*] Of or pertaining to Mars, god of war, or the planet Mars; Martial. — *n.* One of the hypothetical inhabitants of Mars.

mar'tin (mär'tĭn), *n.* [F.] A certain small European swallow (*Chelidon urbica*); also, any of various swallows.

mar'ti-net' (mär'tĭ-nĕt'; mär'tĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A strict (orig. military) disciplinarian; — commonly depreciatory.

mar'tin-gale (mär'tĭn-gāl; mär'tĭŋ-), *n.* [F.] **1.** A strap connecting a horse's girth to the bit or reins so as to hold down his head. **2.** *Naut.* A lower stay for the jib boom or flying jib boom to sustain the strain of the head stays.

Mar'tin-mas (mär'tĭn-măs), *n.* [St. *Martin* + *Mass* church service.] The feast of St. Martin, November 11th.

Martinmas summer. See INDIAN SUMMER.

mart'let (märt'lĕt), *n.* [F. *martelet* or *martinet.*] **1.** The common European martin. **2.** *Her.* A bird without feet.

mar'tyr (mär'tẽr), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *martyr*, Gr. *μάρτυρ, μάρτυς*, prop., a witness.] **1.** One who voluntarily suffers death for refusing to renounce his religion; one put to death for his religion. **2.** One who sacrifices life, station, etc., for principle or to sustain a cause. **3.** A great or constant sufferer, as from disease. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To put to death for adhering to some belief, esp. Christianity. **2.** To torture.

mar'tyr-dom (-dŭm), *n.* State of being a martyr; sufferings and death of a martyr.

mar'tyr-ize (mär'tĕr-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make a martyr of; martyr. — **mar'tyr-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

mar'tyr-o-log'i-cal (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to martyrology or martyrs.

mar'tyr-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A writer of martyrology.

mar'tyr-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [See MARTYR; -LOGY.] A history, account, or register of martyrs.

mar'tyr-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TYRIES (-ĭz). [L. *martyrium.*] A chapel, shrine, or the like erected in honor of a martyr.

mar'vel (mär'vĕl), *n.* [F. *merveille*, fr. L. *mirabilia* wonderful things, pl., fr. *mirabilis* wonderful, *mirari* to wonder at.] **1.** A miracle. *Obs.* **2.** That which causes wonder or astonishment; a wonder. **3.** Wonder; astonishment. *Archaic.* — *v. i.*; -VELED (-vĕld) or -VELLED; -VEL-ING or -VEL-LING. **1.** To be struck with surprise; wonder. **2.** To have a wondering or perplexed curiosity (about something).

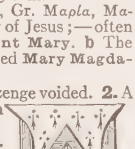
mar'vel-of-Pe-ru'. The four-o'clock.

mar'vel-ous, mar'vel-lous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Exciting marvel; wonderful. **2.** Partaking of the character of miracle; incredible. — **mar'vel-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

Marx'i-an (märk'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Karl Marx (1818–83) or the socialist theories held by him.

Ma'ry (mā'rĭ; mâr'ĭ; 3), *n.* [L. *Maria*, Gr. Μαρία, Μαριάμ, of Heb. origin.] *Bib.* **a** The mother of Jesus; — often called the **Blessed Virgin Mary** *or* **Saint Mary.** **b** The sister of Martha. **c** Mary of Magdala, called **Mary Magdalene**, whom Jesus healed of evil spirits.

mas'cle (măs'k'l), *n.* [OF.] **1.** *Her.* A lozenge voided. **2.** A steel plate, esp. of lozenge shape, used in series on 13th-century armor.



Mascle, 1.

mas'cot } (măs'kŏt), *n.* [F. *mascotte*, fr.
mas'cotte } Pr. *mascot* a little sorcerer, *masco* sorceress.] A person, animal, or thing supposed to bring good luck.

mas'cu-line (-kū-lĭn), *a.* [F. *masculin*, L. *masculinus*, fr. *masculus* male, manly, dim. of *mas* a male.] **1.** Male. *Rare.* **2.** *Gram.* Conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words distinguished primarily for males; as, a *masculine* noun. **3.** Of or belonging to males; as, *masculine* attire. **4.** Having the qualities of a man; virile; strong; robust; of a woman, mannish. — **Syn.** See MALE. — *n.* That which is masculine; as: **a** A male person. **b** *Gram.* A word or form of the masculine gender; also, masculine gender. — **mas'cu-line-ly,** *adv.* — **-line-ness,** *n.*

mas'cu-lin'i-ty (-lĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being masculine; masculineness.

mash (măsh), *n.* [AS. *māsc-, māx-*, in comp.] **1.** Crushed malt, or meal of grain, steeped and stirred in hot water to form wort. **2.** A mixture of grain, meal, bran, or the like, and hot water, fed warm to animals. **3.** A soft, pulpy mass. — *v. t.* **1.** To subject (crushed malt, etc.) to the action of water, with heating and stirring, to prepare wort. **2.** To reduce to a pulpy state by beating or pressure; crush. **3.** [Perh. a different word.] To affect so as to cause a sentimental regard. *Vulgar or Slang.*

mash'er (măsh'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, mashes. **2.** A male person who attempts to make advances to, or to pick up an acquaintance with, women who do not know him, in public places. *Vulgar or Slang.*

mash'ie, mash'y (măsh'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MASHIES (-ĭz). A golf club like the iron, but with a shorter head, slightly more lofted. See GOLF, *Illust.*

mas'jid (mŭs'jĭd), *n.* [Ar. See MOSQUE.] A mosque.

mask (măsk), *n.* [F. *masque.*] **1.** A cover for the face, for disguise, protection, etc. **2.** An artificial figure of a face or head, worn by ancient Greek and Roman actors. **3.** A sculptured face, or a copy of a face molded in plaster, wax, etc.; as, a death *mask.* **4.** That which disguises or conceals; as, the *mask* of night. **5.** One wearing a mask; a masker. **6.** A masquerade; hence, a revel. **7.** An old form of dramatic performance in which the actors wore masks; also, a dramatic composition for such a performance. **8.** In technical uses: **a** *Arch., etc.* A grotesque head or face used as an ornament. **b** *Zoöl.* The lower lip of the larva of a dragon fly, forming a prehensile organ. **c** *Hunting.* The head or face of an animal, as a fox. **d** *Fort.* A screen, as of earth, brush, etc., to conceal a battery or any military operation. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover, as the face, for concealment or defense. **2.** To disguise; hide.

mas'ka-longe (măs'kȧ-lŏnj; măs'kȧ-lŏnj'), **mas'ka-nonge** (măs'kȧ-nŏnj; măs'kȧ-nŏnj'). Vars. of MUSKELLUNGE.

masked (măskt), *p. a.* **1.** Wearing or using a mask or masks; disguised; hidden. **2.** *Bot.* Personate. **3.** *Zoöl.* Having the outlines of the future wings, legs, and other organs visible beneath the integument, as certain insect pupæ. **masked ball,** a ball in which the participants wear masks.

mask'er (más'kĕr), *n.* One who wears a mask; one who appears in disguise at a masquerade.

mas'lin (măz'lĭn), *n.* [AS. *mæstling, mæsling, mæslen.*] **1.** A kind of brass. *Obs.* **2.** A vessel of it. *Chiefly Dial.*

mas'lin, *n.* [OF. *mesteillon*, LL. *mistilio*, fr. L. *mixtum*, p. p. of *miscere* to mix.] Mixed grain, esp. wheat and rye, or bread made of it; also, a potpourri. *Now Dial.*

ma'son (mā's'n), *n.* [F. *maçon*, LL. *macio, machio, mattio.*] **1.** One who builds with stone, brick, etc.; also, one who molds plaster, cement, etc., to resemble stonework, or for internal finish. **2.** [*cap.*] A Freemason. — *v. t.* To construct of masonry; build masonry about, over, etc.

Ma'son and Dix'on's line (dĭk's'nz). Southern boundary line of Pennsylvania. It was run (except about 36 miles) by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, English astronomers, 1763 to 1767, and became famous as being in part the boundary between the free and the slave States.

Ma-son'ic (mȧ-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Freemasons or their craft or mysteries.

ma'son-ry (mā's'n-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Art, trade, or occupation of a mason. **2.** The work of a mason. **3.** That which is built by a mason; anything constructed of the materials used by masons, as stone. **4.** [*cap.*] Freemasonry.

Ma-so'ra } (mȧ-sō'rȧ), *n.* [NHeb. *māsōrāh* tradition.]
Ma-so'rah } The early Hebrew tradition as to the correct form of the text of the Scriptures; also, in the written editions, the marginal notes, or the text and notes, embodying the results of this tradition.

Mas'o-rete (măs'ō-rēt), *n.* A Hebrew scholar learned in the Masora; esp., one of the body of scribes who wrote down the Masora. [the Masoretes.]

Mas'o-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or relating to the Masora or

masque (măsk), *n.* Var. of MASK, *n.*, 6 & 7.

mas'quer-ade' (măs'kĕr-ād'), *n.* [F. *mascarade*, It. *mascherata.* See MASK.] **1.** An assembly of persons wearing masks, for dancing, etc. **2.** A costume for wear at such an assembly. **3.** Acting or living under false pretenses; disguise. — *v. i.*; -AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); -AD'ING. **1.** To take part in a masquerade. **2.** To frolic in disguise; make a show of being what one is not. — **mas'quer-ad'er** (-ād'ĕr), *n.*

Mass (măs), *n.* [AS. *mæsse*, L. *missa*, fr. *mittere, missum*, to send.] **1.** *Eccl.* The service or liturgy of the Eucharist; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the (or a) celebration of the Holy Communion; — now used chiefly of the Roman Catholic service. **2.** *Music.* The setting of certain portions of the Mass, considered as a musical composition.

mass, *n.* [F. *masse*, L. *massa*, fr. Gr. μᾶζα a barley cake.] **1.** A quantity of matter, or the form of matter, cohering in one body, usually of considerable size. **2.** *Pharm.* The homogeneous lump compounded for making pills; as, blue *mass.* **3.** A large quantity, amount, or number; a bulk; as, a *mass* of evil, of treasure, etc. **4.** Bulk; size. **5.** The main body; as, the *mass* of men. **6.** *Physics.* That property of a body to which its inertia is ascribed and which is commonly taken as the measure of the amount of material which it contains. — **Syn.** See BULK. [classes.] **the masses,** the populace, as contrasted with the higher — *v. t. & i.* To form or collect into a mass; assemble.

mas'sa-cre (măs'ȧ-kĕr), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *maçacre, macecle*, shambles, slaughter.] The atrocious killing of a considerable number of human beings.

Syn. Massacre, butchery, carnage. Massacre denotes promiscuous and wholesale slaughter, esp. of those who can make little or no resistance; **butchery** implies the cold-blooded slaughter of men as if they were beasts; **carnage** suggests the heaped-up bodies of the slain.

— *v. t.*; -CRED (-kĕrd); -CRING (-krĭng). To make a massacre of; slaughter. — **mas'sa-crer** (-krĕr), *n.*

mas-sage' (mȧ-säzh'), *n.* [F.] A method or the act of treating the body by rubbing, stroking, kneading, etc., for remedial or hygienic purposes. — *v. t.*; -SAGED' (-säzhd'); -SAG'ING (-säzh'ĭng). To treat by massage.

mas-sag'ist (mȧ-säzh'ĭst), *n.* A masseur or masseuse.

mas-sé' (mȧ-sā', *or, esp. in British usage*, măs'ā), *n., or* **massé shot.** [F. *massé*, p. p. of *masser* to make such a stroke.] *Billiards.* A stroke made by hitting the cue ball vertically or nearly vertically on the side so as to make it move in a sharp curve.

mas-se'ter (mȧ-sē'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μασητήρ a chewer, μῦς μασητήρ a muscle of the lower jaw used in chewing, fr. μασᾶσθαι to chew.] *Anat.* A large muscle which raises the lower jaw. — **mas'se-ter'ic** (măs'ē-tĕr'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **mas'seur'** (mȧ'sûr'), *n.*; *pl.* -SEURS (-sûrz'; *F.* -sûr'). [F.] A man who practices massage. — ‖ **mas'seuse'** (mȧ'-sûz'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -SEUSES (*F.* -sûz').

mas'si-cot (măs'ĭ-kŏt), *n.* [F.] A yellow powdery oxide of lead. See LITHARGE. It sometimes occurs as a mineral. It is used as a pigment and drier.

mas'sif (mȧs'ĭf; *F.* mȧ'sēf'), *n.* [F.] *Geol.* **a** A principal mountain mass, defined by valleys. **b** A block of the earth's crust bounded by faults and displaced as a unit.

mass'i-ness (măs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being massy.

mas'sive (măs'ĭv), *a.* [F. *massif.*] **1.** Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; weighty; bulky. **2.** Of the forehead, large and bold. **3.** *Min.* In mass, not necessarily

without a crystalline structure, but having no regular form. **4.** Of immaterial things, impressive or broad in scope, effect, volume, or the like. — **Syn.** See BULKY. — **mas'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **mas'sive-ness,** *n.*

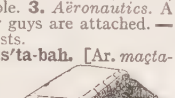
mass meeting. A large or general assembly of people.

mass'y (más'ĭ), *a.*; MASS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MASS'I-EST. Bulky and heavy; massive; — lit. or fig.; as, a *massy* rock.

mast (mást), *n.* [AS. *mæst*, fem.] Nuts collectively, as acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts, etc., esp. as food for hogs.

mast, *n.* [AS. *mæst*, masc.] **1.** A long pole or spar rising from the keel of a vessel or boat to sustain the yards, booms, sails and rigging. **2.** Any upright pole. **3.** *Aëronautics.* A spar or strut to which tie wires or guys are attached. — *v. t.* To furnish with a mast or masts.

mas'ta-ba (más'tȧ-bȧ), *n.* Also **mas'ta-bah.** [Ar. *maṣṭabah* a large stone bench.] *Egyptology.* A type of tomb connected with a mummy chamber in the rock beneath.



Mastaba.

mas'ter (más'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *magister, mægister*, or OF. *maistre, mestre*, F. *maître;* both fr. L. *magister.*] **1.** A man having another living being subject to his will, as the commander of a merchant vessel, the employer of a servant, the owner of a slave or a dog, a teacher of children, etc.; also, the man whose teachings or precepts one accepts or follows. Often specif. [*cap.*], Christ; — with *the.* **2.** One who uses, or controls at will, anything inanimate; as, *masters* of the sea. **3.** A victor, as in a contest. **4.** [When used as a title *cap.*] A person holding a certain advanced academic degree; as, *Master* of Arts. **5.** A workman who follows his trade independently and teaches apprentices. **6.** One, esp. an artist, who has attained great skill. **7.** In Scotland, the title of the heir apparent of a viscount or a baron. **8.** [*cap.*] A title prefixed to the name of a man or youth; — orig. used only of persons of rank or learning, later of men in general; it is now restricted to boys. As a conventional courtesy title for men, *master* (abbr. *Mr.*) came to be pronounced mĭstẽr, and only *Mr.* and the spelling *Mister* are now so used. **9.** A youth or boy; young gentleman. **10.** *Law.* Any of various officers of court appointed to assist the judge; as, a *master* in, or of, chancery.

— *a.* Being master, or characteristic of a master; principal; controlling; as, a *master* builder; a *master* lode; often specif., *Mach., etc.,* designating a device or mechanism that controls different mechanisms or parts; as, a *master* key.

— *v. t.* **1.** To become the master of; conquer; subdue. **2.** To become an adept in; as, to *master* an art. **3.** To rule, regulate, or direct as master.

mas'ter-at-arms', *n.; pl.* MAS'TERS-AT-ARMS'. *Nav.* A petty officer on a man-of-war charged with the maintenance of order, discipline, the custody of prisoners, etc. See CORPORAL.

mas'ter-dom (-dŭm), *n.* Dominion; control; mastery.

mas'ter-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Inclined to play the master; domineering. **2.** Showing power or mastery. — **mas'ter-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **mas'ter-ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Authoritative, commanding, imperious, lordly, domineering, overbearing, arrogant, self-willed, dictatorial, magisterial. — **Masterful, lordly, domineering.** One is **masterful** who is imperious and self-willed, or (now esp.) who deals with affairs commandingly or compellingly; as, a proud and *masterful* spirit. **Lordly** implies a lofty and superior, **domineering** an overbearing or tyrannical, air or manner; as, a *lordly* condescension; a *domineering* tone.

master key. A key adapted to open several locks differing somewhat from each other; — often used figuratively.

mas'ter-ly, *a.* Suitable to, or characteristic of, a master; indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill. — *adv.* With the skill of a master. — **mas'ter-li-ness,** *n.*

master mason. **a** A mason thoroughly competent in his trade. **b** A Freemason raised to the third degree.

mas'ter-piece' (más'tẽr-pēs'), *n.* Anything done or made with extraordinary skill; a chef-d'œuvre.

mas'ter-ship, *n.* **1.** Status, office, or dignity of a master. **2.** Mastery; dominion. **3.** The personality of a master. **4.** The knowledge or proficiency of a master; mastery.

mas'ter-sing'er (más'tẽr-sĭng'ẽr), *n.* = MEISTERSINGER.

master stroke. A masterly action or achievement.

master vibrator. In an internal-combustion engine with two or more cylinders, an induction coil and vibrator placed in the circuit between the battery or magneto and the coils for the different cylinders, which are without vibrators.

mas'ter-work' (más'tẽr-wûrk'), *n.* The most important work accomplished by a skilled person, as in architecture, literature, etc.; also, a masterpiece.

mas'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* An apiaceous plant (*Imperatoria ostruthium*), formerly much used as a potherb.

mas'ter-y (más'tẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The position or authority of a master; mastership. **2.** Superiority in war or competition; victory; as, to gain the *mastery.* **3.** Skill or knowledge in, or intellectual command of, a subject such as makes one a master in it.

mast'head' (mást'hĕd'), *n. Naut.* The top of a mast, esp. the lower mast. — *v. t. Naut.* **a** To send to the masthead as a punishment. **b** To hoist to the masthead, as a flag.

mas'tic (más'tĭk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mastiche*, Gr. *μαστίχη.*] **1.** An aromatic astringent resin exuding from an anacardiaceous tree or shrub (*Pistacia lentiscus*) of the Levant; also, the plant. **2.** Any of various pasty cements.

mas'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *masticatus*, p. p. of *masticare* to chew.] **1.** To grind with or as with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing and digestion; chew. **2.** To reduce to pulp by crushing or kneading, as rubber. — **mas'ti-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.*

mas'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A masticating, or state of being masticated.

mas'ti-ca-to-ry (más'tĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Chewing; adapted to the chewing of food. **2.** Of, pert. to, or affecting the masticating organs. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

mas'tiff (más'tĭf), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *mastin*, fr. L. *mansuetus* tame.] One of a breed of powerful, smooth-coated dogs, valued chiefly as watchdogs.

mas-ti'tis (más-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μαστός* breast + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the breast.

mas'to-don (más'tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *μαστός* breast + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] Any of numerous species of large extinct elephants (chiefly of genus *Mammut*), having molar teeth with high conical cusps or parallel ridges.

mas'toid (más'toid), *a.* [Gr. *μαστοειδής; μαστός* breast + *εἶδος* form.] *Anat.* **a** Resembling a nipple or breast; in many mammals, designating a process of the temporal bone behind the ear. **b** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the mastoid process. — *n.* The mastoid process or bone.

mas'tur-ba'tion (más'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *masturbatus*, p. p. of *masturbari* to practice onanism.] Self-pollution.

mat (măt), *n.* [AS. *matt*, fr. L. *matta* rush mat.] **1.** A piece of coarse fabric made by weaving or plaiting rushes, straw, etc.; anything of similar form and use; esp.: **a** A piece of material for use at a door to wipe the shoes on. **b** A piece of material used to support vases, toilet articles, dishes, etc., or for ornament. **2.** Anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven; as, a *mat* of weeds.

— *v. t. & i.;* MAT'TED (măt'ĕd; 24); MAT'TING. **1.** To cover with or as with a mat or matting. **2.** To twine or felt together into, or like, a mat.

mat, *n.* [F., a dull color; dull-colored.] **1.** A border with a gold surface, or one of paper, pasteboard, etc., serving as a frame or margin for a picture. **2.** A dead or dull finish, or roughened surface, as in gilding or painting. — *a.* Having a dull and lusterless but uniform surface. — *v. t.* To render mat, as metal or glass.

Mat'a-be'le (măt'ȧ-bē'lē), *or* **Mat'a-be'les** (-lēz), *n. pl.; sing.* MATABELE. A Zulu people driven out of the Transvaal by the Boers in 1838. They settled in Matabeleland north of the Limpopo River.

mat'a-dor (măt'ȧ-dōr; -dôr), *n.* Also **mat'a-dore** (măt'ȧ-dōr). [Sp. *matador*, prop., a killer.] **1.** The man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights. **2.** *Card Playing.* In certain games, one of the principal trumps.

match (măch), *n.* [F. *mèche.*] **1.** A wick or cord prepared to burn at a uniform rate, as for firing a charge of powder. **2.** A splint of wood or a small piece of cord, paper, or cloth, dipped in melted sulphur to make it ignitible by the use of the tinder box. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** A short, slender piece of wood, or other material, tipped with a mixture by which fire is produced, formerly by contact with a chemical reagent, now by friction.

match, *n.* [AS. *gemæcca.*] **1.** An equal or companion in age, rank, or the like; also, a rival; antagonist. *Obs.* **2.** A person or thing equal or similar to another; one able to mate or cope with another; an equal. **3.** An exact counterpart. **4.** A pair suitably associated; as, the carpet and curtain are a *match.* **5.** A bringing or coming together of two parties for a contest or the like. **6.** A matrimonial union. **7.** A candidate for matrimony.

— *v. t.* **1.** To marry, esp. with reference to the suitability of the parties. **2.** To encounter as an antagonist; now, always, to encounter successfully; equal. **3.** To bring a match, or equal, against; to set something in competition with, or in opposition to, as equal. **4.** To make or procure the equal of, or that which is exactly similar to, or corresponds with; as, to *match* a vase. **5.** To adapt or suit (one thing to another). **6.** To fit together, or make suitable for fitting together; specif., to furnish with a tongue and a groove, at the edges; as, to *match* boards. — *v. i.* **1.** To marry; mate. **2.** To be equal or similar, as in size, figure, color, or the like; to correspond.

match'a-ble (măch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being matched.

match board. A board having a groove in one edge and a tongue on the other.

match'er, *n.* One who matches; a matching machine.
match'less (măch'lĕs), *a.* Having no equal; unequaled.
match'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* An old form of gunlock in which the priming was fired by a match; a musket with such a lock.
match'mak'er, *n.* One who makes matches for burning.
match'mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One who schemes to bring about a marriage or marriages. — **match'mak'ing,** *n. & a.*
match play. *Golf.* Play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes won by each side. Cf. MEDAL PLAY.
match'wood' (măch'wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** Touchwood. *Obs.* **2.** Wood suitable for matches; hence, splinters.
mate (māt), *n.* [See CHECKMATE.] *Chess.* A checkmate. — *v. t.;* MAT'ED (māt'ĕd ; 24) ; MAT'ING (-ĭng). To checkmate.
mate, *n.* **1.** A companion; comrade. **2.** A match; an equal. **3. a** A husband or wife, esp. one suited to the other spouse. **b** One of a pair of animals associated for breeding. **4. a** *Naut.* An officer in a merchant vessel, ranking next below the master. **b** *Nav.* A subordinate assistant to a warrant officer; as, a boatswain's *mate.* **c** In the United States navy, a subordinate officer having no rank, but taking precedence of all other enlisted men.
— *v. t.* **1.** To oppose as equal; match. *Obs. or R.* **2. a** To marry. **b** Of animals, to pair. **3.** To couple or associate as mate, or equal. — *v. i.* To be or become a mate or mates.
ma'té, ma'te (mä'tā ; mä'tā), *n.* [Sp. *mate.*] A beverage prepared in South America from the leaves of a certain holly (*Ilex paraguayensis*); also, the plant; — called also *Paraguay tea.* It is a strong stimulant.
mat'e-lote (măt'ē-lōt), **mat'e-lotte** (-lŏt), *n.* [F. *matelote,* fr. *matelot* a sailor; properly, a dish such as sailors prepare.] A stew, commonly of fish, flavored with wine and served with a wine sauce containing onions, mushrooms, etc.
ma'ter-fa-mil'i-as (mā'tĕr-fā-mĭl'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [L.; *mater* mother + *familias,* gen. of *familia* family.] The mistress of a house; the mother of a family; a matron.
ma-te'ri-al (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *materialis,* fr. *materia* stuff, matter.] **1.** Of or pertaining to matter; corporeal; bodily; physical; as, *material* substance. **2.** *Philos.* Pertaining to the matter, as opposed to the form, of a thing; pertaining to real significance, rather than to form, logical manner, or possible significance. **3.** Of solid or weighty character; of consequence; important; essential; as, *material* evidence. **4.** Pertaining to or affecting man's physical nature; sensual or sensuous; bodily; as, *material* enjoyments. **5.** Derived from matter as the chief constituent of the physical universe; as, *material* forces.
— *n.* **1.** The substance or substances, or the parts, goods, etc., composing anything, or necessary for any given purpose or use. **2.** Data of any sort, as notes, sketches, etc., to which may be given a more finished form. **3.** Matter viewed as the relatively formless basis of reality.
ma-te'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* Any theory which considers the facts of the universe to be sufficiently explained by the existence and nature of matter. **2.** Tendency to give undue importance to material interests.
ma-te'ri-al-ist, *n.* **1.** An adherent of materialism. **2.** One who holds to the existence of matter; — disting. from *idealist.* **3.** One absorbed in material interests.
ma-te'ri-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to materialism or materialists; of the nature of materialism.
ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being material; that which is material.
ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act of materializing, or state of being materialized.
ma-te'ri-al-ize (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To invest with material characteristics; express through the medium of material objects. **2.** *Spiritualism.* To make (a spirit) visible in or as in a material form. — *v. i.* To appear as a material form; become a realized fact. — **ma-te'ri-al-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*
ma-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** *Philos.* In respect of the matter, as distinguished from the form; in respect of the material cause. **2.** With or with respect to, or in the state of, matter, or physical substance. **3.** Substantially; essentially.
ma-te'ri-a med'i-ca (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧ mĕd'ĭ-kȧ). [L. See MATTER ; MEDICAL.] **1.** Material or substance used in remedies; — a general term. **2.** Medical science treating of the nature and properties of all substances used for curing disease.
ma'té'ri-el' (mȧ'tā'rē-ĕl'), *n.* [F. See MATERIAL.] Material part of a thing; material supplies; esp., that in a complex system which constitutes the *materials,* or instruments employed; — disting. from *personnel.*
ma-ter'nal (mȧ-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *maternus,* fr. *mater* mother.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or being a mother; motherly. **2.** Derived or received from, or connected through, one's mother. — **Syn.** See MOTHERLY. — **ma-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*
ma-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being a mother; character or relation of a mother; motherliness. — **maternity hospital,** a lying-in hospital.
math (măth), *n.* [AS. *mæð.*] A mowing, or that which is gathered by mowing. *Obs. or Dial.*
math'e-mat'ic (măth'ē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [From F. or L., fr. Gr. *μαθηματικός* disposed to learn, mathematical, fr. *μαθήματα* things learned, *μανθάνειν* to learn.] Mathematical. *Now Rare.* — *n.* Mathematics.
math'e-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or according to, mathematics; hence: theoretically precise; accurate. — **math'e-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [matics.]
math'e-ma-ti'cian (-mȧ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in mathe-
math'e-mat'ics (-măt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science treating of the exact relations existing between quantities or magnitudes and operations, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from others known or supposed.
mat'in (măt'ĭn), *n.* [F. *matines,* fem. pl. fr. L. *matutinus* of the morning, fr. *Matuta* goddess of the morning.] In *pl. Eccl.* One of the canonical hours: **a** A service or office for morning, properly said at midnight, sometimes at daybreak. **b** In Anglican churches, the order for, or service of, Morning Prayer; — often spelt *mattins* in English usage. — *a.* Of or pertaining to matins or the morning.
mat'i-née' (măt'ĭ-nā', *or esp. in British usage,* măt'ĭ-nā'), *n.* [F., fr. *matin* morning.] A reception, or a musical or dramatic entertainment, held in the daytime.
mat'ing (māt'ĭng), *vb. n.* A pairing or matching.
mat'rass (măt'rȧs), *n.* [F. *matras.*] *Chem.* **a** See BOLTHEAD. **b** [*Usually spelt* **mattrass** *in the trade.*] A small hard glass tube closed at one end, used in blowpipe analysis.
ma'tri-arch (mā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *mater* mother + Gr. *ἀρχός* chief.] A woman who is the head and ruler of her family; a ruler by maternal right; — corresponding to *patriarch.* — **ma'tri-ar'chal** (-är'kăl), *a.* — **ma'tri-ar'chal-ism,** *n.*
ma'tri-ar'chate (-kāt), *n.* A matriarchal state or government; the fact or theory of matriarchal institutions.
ma'tri-arch'y (mā'trĭ-ärk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). A state or stage of social evolution in which descent is reckoned only in the female line, all children belonging to the mother's clan; hence, often, rulership by woman.
mat'ri-ces (măt'rĭ-sēz ; mȧ-trī'sēz), *n., pl.* of MATRIX.
mat'ri-cid'al (măt'rĭ-sīd'ăl ; mā'trĭ-), *a.* Of or pertaining to matricide.
mat'ri-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *matricidium; mater* mother + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** The murder of a mother by her child. **2.** [L. *matricida.*] One who murders one's own mother.
ma-tric'u-lant (mȧ-trĭk'ū-lănt), *n.* An applicant or candidate for matriculation.
ma-tric'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING. [L. *matricula* a public roll, dim. of *matrix.* See MATRIX.] To enroll; admit to membership by enrollment, as in a body or society, esp. in a college or university. — *v. i.* To be matriculated. — *n.* One who is matriculated.
ma-tric'u-la'tion (mȧ-trĭk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of matriculating, or state of being matriculated.
mat'ri-mo'ni-al (măt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial.— **mat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. Matrimonial, conjugal, connubial, nuptial, marital all refer to marriage. **Matrimonial** is the most general term for whatever pertains to the marriage relation; as, *matrimonial* alliances. *Conjugal* and *connubial* are often used interchangeably. More strictly, **conjugal** connotes the married persons, **connubial,** the marriage state; as, *conjugal* love; *connubial* contracts. **Nuptial** has primary reference to the marriage rites or ceremony; as, "the *nuptial* torch." **Marital** suggests specif. that which pertains to a husband (as, *marital* authority); it is also used with general application to marriage; as, *marital* discomfort.
mat'ri-mo-ny (măt'rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [OF. *matrimoine,* L. *matrimonium,* fr. *mater* mother.] **1.** Marriage; wedlock. **2.** *Card Playing.* **a** A game played by several persons, with a layout. **b** Any king and queen in the game of matrimony and in some other games. — **Syn.** See MARRIAGE.
ma'trix (mā'trĭks), *n.; pl.* MATRICES (măt'rĭ-sēz ; *as Lat. prop.* mȧ-trī'sēz). [L., fr. *mater* mother.] **1.** The womb. **2.** That which gives form, origin, or foundation to something inclosed or embedded in it, as a mold for casting, a cement to bind materials in mass, etc. **3. a** *Biol.* The intercellular substance of a tissue. **b** *Anat.* A formative part, as the cutis beneath a nail. **4.** The earthy or stony substance in which an ore or other mineral is bedded; the gangue.
ma'tron (mā'trŭn), *n.* [F. *matrone,* L. *matrona,* fr. *mater* mother.] **1.** A wife or a widow, esp. one who is a mother. **2.** A housekeeper; esp., a woman who manages the domestic economy of a public institution. — **ma'tron-al** (-ăl), *a.*
ma'tron-age (mā'trŭn-ăj ; măt'rŭn-), *n.* **1.** A body of matrons. **2.** Matronly care; also, matronly state.
ma'tron-ize (-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make a matron of; make matronly. **2.** To act the part of a matron toward; chaperon.
ma'tron-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Like or befitting a matron; hence: sedate; grave. — *adv.* Like a matron.
matte (măt), *n.* [F.] **1.** Crude, impure metal, as copper or lead, smelted from sulphide ores. **2.** Mat, or dull finish.

mat'ter (măt'ĕr), *n.* [F. *matière*, fr. L. *materia.*] **1.** That of which any physical object is composed; material; constituents; also, a particular kind or portion of material; as, coloring *matter.* **2.** Specif., substance excreted or discharged from living animal bodies; esp., a purulent discharge; pus. **3.** *Physics.* Whatever occupies space; that which is conceived to constitute the body of the outward or physical universe and, with energy, to form the basis of objective phenomena. **4.** *Philos.* The indeterminate subject of reality; the unorganized basis or stuff of experience which, when combined with form, or the ideal element, gives phenomena, or real objects. **5.** Concern; affair; hence, indefinitely, a thing or things; as, a small *matter.* **6.** Subject of action, discussion, feeling, complaint, or the like; subject matter. **7.** Ground; cause, esp. of anything disagreeable or distressing; difficulty. **8.** Affair of consequence; moment; — chiefly in *what matter? no matter*, etc. **9.** Amount; quantity; — often indefinite; as, a *matter* of ten miles. **10.** *Printing.* Anything to be set in type; copy; also, type set up. **11.** *Post Office.* Mail matter; mail.
— *v. i.* **1.** To be of importance; import. **2.** To maturate.

mat'ter-of-fact', *a.* Adhering to facts; conforming to absolute reality; not fanciful or imaginative.

Mat'thew (măth'ū), *n.* [F. *Mathieu*, L. *Matthaeus*, Gr. Ματθαῖος.] *Bib.* **a** A collector of customs at Capernaum, who became one of the Twelve Apostles. **b** The Gospel of Matthew.

mat'ting (măt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of interweaving so as to make a mat. **2.** A kind of carpeting made of straw, etc.

mat'tock (-ŭk), *n.* [AS. *mattuc.*] An implement, for digging and grubbing, of which the head has one blade like an adz, the other like a narrow ax or pointed like a pickax.

mat'toid (-oid), *n.* [It. *matto* mad + *-oid.*] A person of congenitally abnormal mind bordering on insanity.

mat'trass. *Chem.* Var. of MATRASS.

mat'tress (măt'rĕs), *n.* [OF. *materas*, fr. Ar. *maṭrah* a place where anything is thrown, what is thrown under something, fr. *ṭaraha* to throw.] **1.** A bed stuffed with hair, moss, or the like, and tufted or otherwise fastened. **2.** *Hydraul. Engin.* A mass of interwoven brush, poles, etc., to protect a bank from erosion by currents or waves.

mat'u-rate (măt'ū-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *maturatus*, p. p. of *maturare* to make mature.] To ripen; mature; specif., to suppurate.

mat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Process of suppurating perfectly; suppuration. **2.** Process of bringing, or of coming, to full development or maturity. **3.** *Biol.* The final stages of mitotic division in the formation of the egg, or in the development of the sperm or spermatozoön, involving reduction of the chromosomes.

ma-tur'a-tive (mȧ-tūr'ȧ-tĭv; măt'ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* Conducing or pertaining to maturation or suppuration.

ma-ture' (mȧ-tūr'), *a.*; -TUR'ER (-tūr'ĕr); -TUR'EST (-tūr'ĕst). [L. *maturus.*] **1.** Full-grown; ripe; fully developed; as, *mature* age. **2.** Completely worked out; ready for action or development; perfected; as, a *mature* plan. **3.** Of or pert. to a condition of full development; as, a man of *mature* years. **4.** Having run to the limit of its time; due, as a note. **5.** *Phys. Geog.* Designating the topography of a surface well dissected by the erosion of running water so that slopes predominate greatly over flats; — applied also to streams which have cut their valleys down nearly or quite to base level, but have not yet made them very wide.
Syn. Mature, ripe, mellow (esp. in fig. senses). *Mature* and *ripe* imply fullness of growth; **mature** emphasizes the completion of a development, **ripe** suggests rather readiness for use, or full fruition; as, my plans are not yet *mature*; he was now *ripe* for mighty enterprises. **Mellow** emphasizes the softness, sweetness or richness attendant upon complete ripeness or maturity; as, a *mellow* vein of cheerfulness; a *mellow* old age.
— *v. t. & i.*; -TURED' (-tūrd'); -TUR'ING (-tūr'ĭng). **1.** To bring, hasten, or come to maturity; ripen; perfect. **2.** To become due, as a note.

ma-ture'ly, *adv.* In a mature manner.

ma-ture'ness, *n.* State or quality of being mature.

ma-tu'ri-ty (mȧ-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being mature; ripeness. **2.** State or fact of being due, as of a note.

ma-tu'ti-nal (mȧ-tū'tĭ-năl; măt'ū-tī'năl), *a.* [L. *matutinalis, matutinus.* See MATIN.] Pert. to the morning; early.

matz'oth (mät'sōth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *matstsōth*, pl. of *matstsāh* unleavened.] Unleavened bread eaten at the Passover.

maud'lin (môd'lĭn), *a.* [From *Maudlin*, i. e., *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with eyes swollen and red with weeping.] **1.** Tearfully or weakly emotional; effusively sentimental. **2.** Drunk enough to be emotionally silly.

mau'ger, mau'gre (mô'gĕr), *prep. & adv.* [OF. *maugré, malgré*, prop., ill will. See MALICE; AGREE.] In spite of; notwithstanding.

maul, mall (môl), *n.* [See MALL mallet.] **1.** A heavy mallet; mace. *Archaic or Hist.* **2.** A heavy hammer or beetle, esp. one for driving wedges. — *v. t.* **1.** To beat and bruise or mangle; handle roughly. **2.** To split, as a rail, with a maul and wedge. *U. S.* — **maul'er,** *n.*

maul'stick' (môl'stĭk'), *n.* [D. *maalstok*, or G. *malerstock*; G. *maler* a painter + *stock* stick.] A stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while working.

mau'met (mô'mĕt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *Mahomet.*] **1.** A false god or idol. *Obs.* **2.** A puppet; doll; image; also, a guy. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* — **mau'met-ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

maund (mônd), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *man.*] A greatly varying weight of India; also, a corresponding weight of Persia, Turkey, etc. In India, the government maund is 100 lbs. troy (82.286 lbs. av. or 37.327 kg.).

maun'der (môn'dĕr; män'-), *v. i.* **1.** To grumble; growl. *Obs.* **2.** To move languidly; wander idly. **3.** To speak indistinctly or disconnectedly; mumble. — **maun'der-er,** *n.*

Maundy Thursday. [OF. *mandé* a command, L. *mandatum:* — fr. an old custom of washing the feet of the poor on this day as a fulfillment of the "new commandment." *John* xiii. 5, 34.] The Thursday before Good Friday.

mau'so-le'um (mô'sŏ-lē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LEUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LEA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *μαυσωλεῖον*, fr. Μαύσωλος Mausolus, king of Caria, whose tomb was one of the Seven Wonders of the World.] A magnificent tomb or stately sepulcher.

mauve (mōv), *n.* [F., mallow, L. *malva;* — from the purplish color of the petals of the flower of common mallow.] A delicate purple, violet, or lilac color.

mav'er-ick (măv'ĕr-ĭk), *n. Cattle Raising.* An unbranded animal, esp. a motherless calf. *Western U. S.*

ma'vis (mā'vĭs), *n.* [F. *mauvis.*] The European song thrush (*Turdus musicus*). *Local, Brit.*

ma-vour'nin, ma-vour'neen (mȧ-vōōr'nēn), *n.* [Ir. *mo mhuirnin.*] My darling; — used of a girl or woman. *Ir.*

maw (mô), *n.* [AS. *maga* stomach.] **1.** A stomach; in birds, the crop. **2.** The stomach as the seat or symbol of voracious appetite. **3.** The throat, gullet, or jaws.

maw, *n., or* **maw seed.** The seed of the opium poppy, commonly used as birdseed. [*or Dial.*]

mawk (môk), *n.* [ME. *mawke, maðek.*] A maggot. *Obs.*

maw'kin. Var. of MALKIN. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mawk'ish (môk'ĭsh), *a.* [Orig., maggoty.] **1.** Apt to cause satiety or loathing; disgusting. **2.** Marked by sickly sentimentality; maudlin. — **mawk'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **-ish-ness,** *n.*

max-il'la (măk-sĭl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., dim. of *mala* jaw, jawbone.] **1.** *Anat.* A membrane bone on either side of the face, which bears the upper teeth. **2.** *Zoöl.* In most arthropods, one of the paired appendages behind the mandibles, usually serving as accessory jaws.

max'il-la-ry (măk'sĭ-lȧ-rĭ), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a maxilla. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A maxillary bone.

max'im (măk'sĭm), *n.* [L. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*, or a similar noun), the greatest sentence, i. e., of the greatest authority, fem. fr. *maximus* greatest, superl. of *magnus* great.] A general truth or a sententious rule of conduct; esp., a proverbial saying embodying a moral or practical precept. — **Syn.** See AXIOM.

max'i-mal (măk'sĭ-măl), *a.* Highest; greatest.

max'im-ite (măk'sĭm-īt), *n.* [After Hudson *Maxim*, the inventor.] A high explosive of the picric acid class, specially adapted for use in armor-piercing shells.

max'i-mize (măk'sĭ-mīz), *v. t.* [L. *maximus* greatest.] To increase to the highest degree. — *v. i.* To interpret a doctrine, duty, or the like, in the most inclusive sense.

max'i-mum (-sĭ-mŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MA (-mȧ), E. -MUMS (-mŭmz). [L., neut. fr. *maximus.* See MAXIM.] **1.** The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; or, the greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decrease; the highest point or degree; — opposed to *minimum.* **2.** An upper limit allowed by law or other authority.
— *a.* **1.** Greatest in quantity or highest in degree attainable or attained, or greatest allowed by law. **2.** Pertaining to, marking, or determining a maximum.

may (mā), *n.* [AS. *mæg.*] A maiden. *Archaic or Dial.*

may (mā), *v.*; *pres., sing., 1st & 3d pers.* MAY, *2d* MAY'EST (mā'ĕst), MAYST (māst), *pl.* MAY; *pret.* MIGHT (mīt). Infinitive and participles now lacking. [AS. pres. *mæg*, I am able, pret. *meahte, mihte.*] **1.** [*v. i.*] To be able. *Obs.* **2.** As auxiliary, with the infinitive without *to*, denoting: **a** Ability; competency; — oftener expressed by *can.* **b** Liberty; opportunity; permission; possibility; as, he *may* go. **c** Desire or wish, as in prayer; as, *may* you live happily. **d** Contingency; — esp. in clauses of purpose, result, concession, indirect question, in indefinite relative clauses, etc.
Syn. May, can. So far as *can* and *may* come into comparison, **can** expresses ability, whether physical or mental; **may** implies permission or sanction; as, he will come if he *can* (if he is able); I shall come, if I *may* (if I am permitted). The use of *can* for *may* in asking permission is incorrect.

May, *n.* [F. *mai*, L. *Maius.*] **1.** The fifth month of the year, having 31 days. **2.** The springtime of life; prime; heyday. **3.** [*l. c.*] The hawthorn or its blossoms. **4.** The merrymaking of May Day.

ma'ya (mä'yä), *n.* [Skr. *māyā*.] *Hinduism.* Illusion; the physical universe conceived as having no true reality.

Ma'ya (mä'yä), *n.* **1.** An Indian of the most important people of the Mayan stock. The Mayas inhabit Yucatan. **2.** The language of the Mayas.

Ma'yan (mä'yăn), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, an American Indian linguistic stock occupying southeastern Mexico and parts of Guatemala and Salvador. When discovered, shortly after 1500, the Mayan peoples had a high culture. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Mayas.

May apple. An American herb (*Podophyllum peltatum*) of the barberry family, or its edible, yellow, egg-shaped fruit of mawkish flavor.

may'be (mā'bē), *adv.* [For *it may be.*] Perhaps.

may'bush' (mā'bo͝osh'), *n.* The hawthorn. *Chiefly Archaic.*

May Day. The first day of May, often celebrated by the crowning of a May queen with a garland, and (less commonly than formerly) by dancing about a Maypole.

May'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** In England, any of several plants which flower in May, as the hawthorn, marsh marigold, etc. **2.** The trailing arbutus. See ARBUTUS. *U. S.*

May fly. An ephemera.

may'hap' (mā'hăp'; mā'hăp), **may'hap'pen** (-hăp''n), *adv.* [For *it may hap.*] Perhaps. *Archaic or Dial.*

may'hem (mā'hĕm), *n.* [See MAIM.] *Law.* The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members necessary in fighting. [Day.

May'ing (mā'ĭng), *n.* [*Often l. c.*] Celebration of May.

may'on-naise' (mā'ŏ-nāz'; *F.* mà'yôⁿ'nâz'), *n.* [F.] A sauce of egg yolks beaten up with olive oil and seasoned.

may'or (mā'ẽr; mâr), *n.* [F. *maire*, fr. L. *major*, compar. of *magnus* great.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough. — **may'or-al** (mā'ôr-ăl), *a.*

may'or-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Office, or term of office, of a mayor.

May'pole' (mā'pōl'), *n.* A tall pole erected in an open place and wreathed with flowers as a center for May-day sports.

may'pop' (mā'pŏp'), *n.* The edible fruit of a passion flower (*Passiflora incarnata*); also, the plant itself. *So. U. S.*

May queen. A girl or young woman crowned queen in the sports of May Day.

May'tide' (-tīd'), **May'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* The month of May.

may'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* [AS. *mægþa* mayweed.] A strong-scented European asteraceous weed (*Anthemis cotula*), naturalized in the United States. It has daisylike flowers with a yellow disk and white rays. [face; head.

maz'ard (măz'ärd), *n. Obs.* **1.** A cup or bowl. **2.** The

maz'a-rine' (măz'ä-rēn'), *a.* Mazarine blue in color.

mazarine blue, a deep blue, named for Cardinal Mazarin.

Maz'da-ism, Maz'de-ism (măz'dä-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the ancient Persians. See ORMAZD, ZOROASTRIANISM.

maze (māz), *n.* **1.** Confusion of thought; perplexity; amazement. **2.** A confusing and baffling network, as of paths; labyrinth. — **Syn.** See LABYRINTH. — *v. t.;* MAZED (māzd); MAZ'ING (māz'ĭng). **1.** To stupefy; daze. *Archaic.* **2.** To perplex greatly; bewilder. *Rare.*

ma'zer (mā'zẽr), *n.* A drinking bowl, orig. of a hard wood.

ma'zi-ly (mā'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a mazy manner.

ma'zi-ness, *n.* State of being mazy.

ma-zur'ka (mȧ-zûr'kȧ; mȧ-zo͝or'-), **ma-zour'ka** (-zo͝or'-kȧ), *n.* [Pol. *mazurka* a woman of the province Mazovia.] A Polish dance in moderate triple time; also, music for it.

ma'zy (mā'zĭ), *a.;* -ZI-ER (-ẽr); -ZI-EST. [From *maze.*] Perplexed with or as with turns and windings; winding; intricate; confusing.

me (mē), *pers. pron.* [AS. *mē*, dat. & acc.] The objective (dative or accusative) case of *I.*

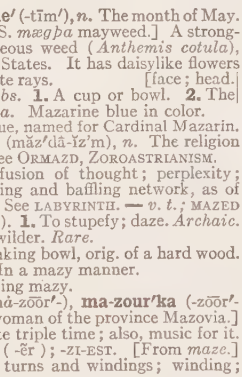
mea'cock (mē'kŏk), *n.* An uxorious or effeminate man. *Obs.*

mead (mēd), *n.* [AS. *meodo.*] A fermented drink of water and honey with malt, yeast, etc., or one made from manna.

mead, *n.* [AS. *mæd.*] A meadow. *Poetic.*

mead'ow (mĕd'ō), *n.* [AS. *mædwe*, an inflectional form of *mæd.*] Grassland, esp. a field on which grass is grown for hay; often, a tract of low or level land producing grass which is mown for hay.

meadow lark. Any of several varieties of an American oscine bird (*Sturnella magna*) about the size of a robin, with yellow breast marked with a black crescent.



Meadow Lark. (1/4)

meadow rue. Any of a genus (*Thalictrum*) of widely distributed ranunculaceous herbs. The leaves resemble those of rue.

mead'ow-sweet' (mĕd'-ō-swēt'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Spiræa*) of plants; esp., a low shrub (*S. salicifolia*), of Europe and America, with white flowers in terminal panicles; — called also *meadow queen.* **2.** Any of a closely related genus (*Filipendula*).

mead'ow-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling or consisting of meadow.

mea'ger, mea'gre (mē'gẽr), *a.* [F. *maigre*, L. *macer.*] **1.** Destitute of, or having little, flesh; thin; lean. **2.** Destitute of richness, strength, etc.; poor; barren; as, a *meager* education. — **Syn.** Lank, gaunt, starved, emaciated. — **mea'ger-ly, mea'gre-ly,** *adv.* — **-ger-ness, -gre-ness,** *n.*

mea'gre (mē'gẽr), *n.* [F. *maigre.*] A large European sciænoid food fish (*Sciæna aquila*).

meal (mēl), *n.* [AS. *melu, melo.*] **1.** Grain (esp. maize, rye, or oats) or pulse coarsely ground and unbolted. **2.** Any powdery substance resembling meal (sense 1) in size.

meal, *n.* [AS. *mæl* measure, mark, sign, appointed time, a meal.] The portion of food taken at a particular time to satisfy appetite; repast; also, act or time of eating a meal.

-meal. [AS. *-mælum*, orig. dat. pl. of *mæl.* See 2d MEAL.] A suffix forming adverbs, and signifying *measure* or *portion taken at one time;* as in piece*meal.*

meal'ies (mēl'ĭz), *n. pl.; sing.* MEALIE. [Cape D. *milje*, fr. Pg. *milho* maize, L. *milium* millet. *Oxf. E. D.*] Maize, or Indian corn; in *sing.*, an ear of maize. *South Africa.*

meal'i-ness (mēl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being mealy.

meal'time' (mēl'tīm'), *n.* The usual time of eating a meal.

meal worm. The larva of certain beetles infesting grain, used as food for some cage birds.

meal'y (mēl'ĭ), *a.;* MEAL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MEAL'I-EST. **1.** Having the qualities of meal; soft, dry, and friable. **2.** Containing meal; farinaceous. **3.** Mealy-mouthed. **4.** Flecked with white or gray; spotty; also, pale; floury.

meal'y-mouthed' (-mouthd'; -moutht'), *a.* Using soft words; affectedly or timidly delicate of speech.

mean (mēn), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* MEANT (mĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEAN'ING. [AS. *mænan* to recite, tell, intend, wish.] **1.** To have in the mind, as a purpose; intend. **2.** To have in mind as the object, signification, or the like, of any expression or symbol; as, to say what one *means;* hence: to signify; import; as, this *means* nothing. **3.** To have in mind a particular reference or destination for (a remark, gift, or the like). — *v. i.* To purpose or intend; — chiefly in *to mean well* or *ill.*

mean, *a.* [AS. *gemæne* common.] **1.** Without distinction or eminence; common; low. **2.** Without power or acumen; ordinary. **3.** Of little value or account; shabby; contemptible. **4.** Wanting dignity of mind; ignoble; base. **5.** Penurious; stingy; as, *mean* hospitality. **6. a** Characterized by petty selfishness or malice; specif., ill-tempered. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** Ashamed; "small"; as, to feel *mean. Colloq., U. S.* — **Syn.** Ignoble, abject, wretched, vulgar, servile, menial; spiritless, groveling, slavish; dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, despicable; paltry, sordid. See BASE.

mean, *a.* [OF. *meiien*, fr. L. *medianus* that is in the middle, *medius* middle.] **1.** Occupying a middle position; intermediate; as, in the *mean* time; a *mean* course. **2.** *Math.* Average; having that value intermediate between extremes or between successive values which each would have were they all equal but of the same aggregate value; as, *mean* distance. — **Syn.** See AVERAGE.

— *n.* **1.** Something intermediate. *Obs.* **2.** The middle point, or that which is at or near it; as, the golden *mean;* hence: medium; moderation; measure. **3.** *Math.* **a** A quantity having an intermediate value between several others of which it expresses the mean value; usually, unless otherwise specified, the one simple average (**arithmetical mean**) got by dividing the sum of the quantities by their number. **b** Often, the second or third term in a proportion of four terms. **4.** [Usually in form **means**, construed as *sing.*] Intermediate agency; instrument. **5.** In *pl.* Resources; property, revenue, etc.; as, his *means* have been exhausted; a man of *means.*

me-an'der (mē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [From the *Mæander* (now Menderez) River in Phrygia, proverbial for its windings.] A winding, as of a stream; hence, a winding course; — usually in *pl.* — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To wind or turn in a course; follow an intricate course. **2.** To wander aimlessly or listlessly.

me-an'drous (mē-ăn'drŭs), *a.* Winding; flexuous.

mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which is meant; intent; aim; object. **2.** That which is, or is intended to be, signified; import; sense; significance.

Syn. Meaning, sense, signification, significance, import, purport. Meaning, the general term, is that which a thing signifies or (esp.) that which it is designed or intended to express; as, my *meaning* is plain; the *meaning* of a word. **Sense** suggests esp. a particular or specific, or (sometimes) an intelligible, meaning; as, in which *sense* do you mean to take the word, in that *sense,* he is a man. **Signification** is esp. established or accepted meaning, as of a word or a symbol; **significance** is meaning (often covert rather than ostensible) regarded as of weight or moment; as, the *signification* of a name; the *significance* of a look. **Import** sometimes denotes little more than *meaning,* esp. regarded as conveyed; as, the *import* of his talk. Oftener *import* implies momentous significance; as, a work of no *import.* **Purport** is meaning esp. in the sense of general tenor.

— *p. a.* Intending; also, expressive; significant. — **mean'ing-less,** *a.* — **mean'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **mean'ing-ness,** *n.*

mean'ly (mēn'lĭ), *adv.* Moderately. *Obs.*

mean'ly, *adv.* In a mean manner; poorly; ignobly.

mean'ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being mean. **2.** An instance of being mean; a mean act.

meant (mĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of MEAN.

mean'time' (mēn'tīm'), *adv.* In the intervening time or interval; at the same time. — *n.* The intervening time.

mean'while' (-hwīl'), *n. & adv.* = MEANTIME. [pork.]

mea'sled (mē'z'ld), *a.* Infected or spotted with measles, as

mea'sles (mē'z'lz), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but used as *singular* in senses 1 & 2 **a.** [ME. *masel*, pl. *masles, mesel.*] **1.** *Med.* A contagious eruptive febrile disorder. **2.** [Prob. fr. OF. *mesel* leprous, fr. LL., fr. L. *misellus* unfortunate, dim. of *miser* wretched.] **a** A disease of cattle and swine, caused by the larvæ of certain tapeworms (genus *Tænia*). **b** As a *pl.* The larvæ causing this disease, when contained in flesh.

mea'sly (-zlĭ), *a.* **1.** Infected with measles. **2.** Containing tapeworms; — said of meat. **3.** Contemptible. *Slang.*

meas'ur-a-ble (mĕzh'ûr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being measured. — **meas'ur-a-bly,** *adv.*

meas'ure (mĕzh'ûr; 87), *n.* [F. *mesure*, L. *mensura*, fr. *metiri, mensus*, to measure.] **1.** Act or process of ascertaining the extent, dimensions, quantity, degree, capacity, or the like, of a thing; measurement. **2.** An instrument, as a yardstick, for measuring. **3.** The dimensions, capacity, or quantity of anything, determined by measuring. **4.** A unit of measurement. **5.** Hence: a criterion; gauge. **6.** A system of measurement, as cubic *measure.* See PHRASES, below. **7.** Due or given extent, degree, or quantity; portion due or proportion; often, due restraint or limitation; — used esp. in *in, with,* or *beyond measure,* etc. **8.** An extent, degree, or quantity. **9.** Regulated division of movement as in music, poetry, etc. **10.** A tune; melody. *Poetic.* **11.** *Arith.* A number contained in a given number one or more times without a remainder. **12.** A step or definite part of a progressive course or policy; specif., a legislative enactment proposed or adopted. **13.** In *pl. Geol.* Beds or strata; — chiefly in *coal measures* (which see).

cubic measure, measurement of volume in cubic units, esp. the common system in which 1728 cu. inches = 1 cu. foot, 27 cu. feet = 1 cu. yard. — **dry m.** See DRY, *a.* — **linear** *or* **long m.,** measurement of length, esp. the common system in which 12 inches = 1 foot, 3 feet = 1 yard, 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole, 40 rods = 1 furlong, 8 furlongs or 1760 yards = 1 mile. — **liquid m.** See LIQUID, *a.* — **square m.,** measurement of area in square units, esp. the common system in which 144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot, 9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard, 30¼ sq. yards = 1 sq. rod, 160 sq. rods = 1 acre. — **surveyors' m.** See SURVEYOR.

— *v. t.*; -URED (-ûrd); -UR-ING (-ûr-ĭng). **1.** To compute or ascertain the measure of by a rule or standard; hence: to estimate; value. **2.** To allot or distribute by measure; — often used with *out* or *off.* **3.** To determine or lay off in measuring, as a given distance. **4.** To pass through or over in journeying, as if determining the distance. **5.** To mark the bounds or limits of. **6.** To serve as the measure of. **7.** To bring into comparison or competition (with); as, to *measure* one's skill with a rival. **8.** To estimate with reference to a standard or measure; as, to *measure* one's needs by one's fortune. — *v. i.* **1.** To measure something. **2.** To result on being measured; admit of being measured.

meas'ured (-ûrd), *p. a.* **1.** Regulated by a standard; hence: graduated; moderated; as, he walked with *measured* steps; calculated; deliberated; as, to speak in *measured* terms. **2.** Metrical; rhythmical. — **meas'ured-ly,** *adv.*

meas'ure-less, *a.* Without measure; immeasurable.

meas'ure-ment (-ûr-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or result of measuring; mensuration. **2.** Extent, size, capacity, amount, or quantity ascertained by measuring. **3.** A system of measures.

meas'ur-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, measures.

measuring worm. The larva of any geometrid (which see).

meat (mēt), *n.* [AS. *mete.*] **1.** Food in general; esp., solid food; hence, the edible part of anything. **2.** Flesh used as food; specif., flesh (= FLESH, *n.*, 2), as disting. from *fish* or *fowl.* **3.** A meal; specif., dinner; the chief meal; — now only in *at, before,* or *after meat,* etc.

me-a'tus (mē-ā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUSES (-ĕz: 24), L. -TUS. [L., a passage.] *Anat.* **a** A natural passage or canal. **b** The opening of such a passage.

meat'y (mēt'ĭ), *a.*; MEAT'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Abounding in, or resembling, meat; hence, fig.: pithy; full of substance.

Mec'ca (mĕk'ȧ), *n.* An Arabian city, birthplace of Mohammed and holy city of the Moslems (cf. CAABA); hence, the goal of a pilgrimage. — **Mec'can** (mĕk'ăn), *a.*

me-chan'ic (mē-kăn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *mechanicus*, Gr. *μηχανικός*, fr. *μηχανή.* See MACHINE.] **1.** Pert. to manual labor; involving manual skill. **2.** Of or pert. to a mechanic or artisan, or the artisan class. **3.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a machine or machines; mechanical. — *n.* One who practices any mechanic art; artisan. — **Syn.** See WORKMAN.

me-chan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or engaged in, manual labor; of the artisan class. **2.** Of or pertaining to machinery or mechanism; made by a machine or with tools. **3.** Done as if by a machine; proceeding automatically, or by habit, without special intention or reflection. **4.** Pert. to, governed by, or accordant with, mechanics, or the laws of motion. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mechanical power, a simple machine. See under SIMPLE.

mech'a-ni'cian (mĕk'ȧ-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in the theory or construction of machines; a machinist.

me-chan'ics (mē-kăn'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Applied mathematics treating of the action of forces on bodies.

mech'a-nism (mĕk'ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The arrangement or relation of the parts of a machine, or of something comparable to a machine; the parts of a machine, taken collectively. **2.** Mechanical operation or action.

mech'a-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A machinist; mechanician. *Now R.*

mech'a-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To make mechanical.

mech'a-no-ther'a-py (mĕk'ȧ-nō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μηχανή* machine + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by mechanical means; — sometimes called *movement cure.*

Mech'lin lace (mĕk'lĭn). A kind of costly pillow lace made at, or originating in, Mechlin, in Belgium.

med'al (mĕd'ăl), *n.* [F. *médaille*, It. *medaglia*, deriv. of L. *metallum* metal.] A piece, usually a disk, of metal bearing a device, etc., to commemorate some event or person, or to serve as a reward. — *v. t.*; -ALED (-ăld) or -ALLED; -AL-ING or -AL-LING. To honor or reward with a medal.

med'al-ist, med'al-list, *n.* **1.** A designer, engraver, or maker of medals. **2.** One who has gained a medal for merit.

me-dal'lic (mē-dăl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a medal or medals.

me-dal'lion (mē-dăl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *médaillon*, It. *medaglione*, augm. of *medaglia.* See MEDAL.] **1.** A large medal. **2.** Something resembling a large medal, as a tablet bearing a figure in relief, a portrait, a device on a book cover, etc.

medal play. *Golf.* Play in which the score is reckoned by counting the total number of strokes for the round of the course. Cf. MATCH PLAY.

med'dle (mĕd''l), *v. i.* [OF. *medler, mesler*, LL. *misculare*, a dim. fr. L. *miscere* to mix.] **1.** To mix; mingle. *Obs.* **2.** To fight; contend. *Obs.* **3.** To interest, engage, or concern one's self unnecessarily or impertinently; interfere; — often used with *with* or *in.* — **med'dler** (-lĕr), *n.*

Syn. Meddle, tamper. To **meddle** (with or in) is to act officiously or impertinently in another's affairs; to **tamper** (with) is esp. to make unwarranted alterations in something, or to try meddlesome experiments with it; as applied to persons, *tamper* suggests improper influences.

med'dle-some (mĕd''l-sŭm), *a.* Given to meddling.

Mede (mēd), *n.* One of the people of ancient Media. The Medes were nearly related to the Persians; they attained their greatest power 700–500 B. C.

Me-de'a (mē-dē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μήδεια.*] *Gr. Myth.* An enchantress, daughter of Æetes, a king of Colchis. She helped Jason to win the Golden Fleece, and returned with him to Iolcus, retarding her father's pursuit by strewing the sea with the limbs of her brother. She restored Jason's father to youth, and compassed the death of Pelias. When Jason deserted her for Creüsa, princess of Corinth, Medea sent her rival a poisoned robe, killed her own children, fired the palace, and departed in a serpent-drawn chariot.

me'di-a (mē'dĭ-ȧ), *n., L. pl.* of MEDIUM.

me'di-a, *n.*; *pl.* MEDIÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle.] *Gram.* One of the sonant mutes (voiced stops), *β, δ, γ* (*b, d, g*), in Greek, or of their equivalents in other languages; so named as intermediate between the *tenues,* π, τ, κ (*p, t, k*), and the *aspiratæ* (aspirates), *φ, θ, χ* (*ph* or *f, th, ch*).

me'di-a-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Mediate state or quality.

me'di-æ'val, me'di-æ'val-ism, etc. Vars. of MEDIEVAL, etc.

me'di-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *medialis*, fr. *medius* middle.] **1.** Middle; median. **2.** *Phon.* Situated within a word, as *p* in happy, topic. **3.** Of or pertaining to a mean or average; ordinary; — *n. Gram.* **a** A medial letter; also, a form of a letter used medially, as disting. from one used finally or initially, as in Arabic. **b** = 2d MEDIA. — **me'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

me'di-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *medianus.*] **1.** Medial; middle; *Zoöl.*, specif., of unpaired organs and parts, lying in a plane dividing any animal into right and left halves. **2.** *Statistics.* Designating a point so chosen in a series that half of the individuals in the series are on one side of it, and half on the other; thus, in the series 3, 4, 5, 7, and 11, the average is 6 and the *median* number is 5. [Mede.

Me'di-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Media or the Medes. — *n.* A

me'di-an-ly, *adv.* In a median position or direction.

me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *mediatus*, p. p. of *mediare*, v. t., to halve, v. i., to be in the middle.] **1.** Intermediate. *Now Rare.* **2.** Acting by or involving means, or intermediate agency; not direct or immediate. **3.** Gained or effected by a medium or condition.

— (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To interpose between parties in order to effect a reconciliation; act as an intermediary. — **Syn.** See INTERPOSE. — *v. t.* **1.** To effect or settle

by mediation. **2.** To act as the intermediary or medium in effecting, communicating, etc.

me′di-ate-ly, *adv.* In a mediate manner; not directly or primarily; — opposed to *immediately.*

me′di-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of mediating; relation of one that is an intermediary; intervention; intercession; specif., *Internat. Law,* intercession or agency of one power between two or more other powers, on their invitation or consent, amicably to arrange differences between them.

me′di-a-tive (mē′dĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to mediation.

me′di-a-ti-za′tion (-ā-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.* A mediatizing, or state of being mediatized.

me′di-a-tize (mē′dĭ-ā-tīz), *v. t.* [F. *médiatiser,* or G. *mediatisieren.*] **1.** Under the Holy Roman Empire, to reduce (a prince or state) to mediate instead of immediate vassalage to the empire; to annex (a state, etc.) to another, the former sovereign being allowed to retain his title and, usually, some governmental rights. **2.** To render mediate.

me′di-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who mediates; esp., one who interposes for reconciliation; an intercessor.

me′di-a-to-ry (mē′dĭ-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, mediation. — **me′di-a-to′ri-al** (-ā-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.*

me′di-a′tress (-trĕs; 24), **-a′trice** (-trĭs), *n.* Mediatrix.

me′di-a′trix (-ā′trĭks), *n.; pl.* -TRICES (-ā-trī′sēz). [L.] A female mediator.

med′ic (mĕd′ĭk), *n.* [L. *medica,* Gr. μηδική (sc. πόα grass) alfalfa, fr. Μηδικός Median.] Any of a large genus (*Medicago*) of Old World cloverlike fabaceous herbs; esp., alfalfa.

med′i-ca-ble (-ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *medicabilis,* fr. *medicare, medicari,* to heal, *medicus* physician.] That may be medicated, cured, or healed.

med′i-cal (-kăl), *a.* [LL. *medicalis,* L. *medicus* belonging to healing, *mederi* to heal.] Of or pert. to the science or art of medicine, esp. in the narrower sense. — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

me-dic′a-ment (mē-dĭk′ă-mĕnt; mĕd′ĭ-kă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *medicamentum.*] A medicine; a healing application.

med′i-cate (mĕd′ĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING. [L. *medicatus,* p. p. of *medicare, medicari,* to heal.] **1.** To treat with medicine; cure. **2.** To impregnate with anything medicinal; to drug; as, *medicated* soap.

med′i-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of medicating.

med′i-ca-tive (mĕd′ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Medicinal; curative.

Med′i-ce′an (-sē′ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a Florentine family, the Medici, of great power and wealth in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.

me-dic′i-na-ble (mē-dĭs′ĭ-nă-b'l; *older pron., as in Shakespeare,* mĕd′sĭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Medicinal; healing. *Archaic.*

me-dic′i-nal (mē-dĭs′ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *medicinalis.*] Curative; alleviative. — **me-dic′i-nal-ly,** *adv.*

med′i-cine (mĕd′ĭ-sĭn; mĕd′ĭ-s'n), *n.* [OF. *medicine,* L. *medicina,* fr. *medicus.* See MEDICAL.] **1.** The science and art dealing with the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease; in a narrower sense, the science and art which are the province of the physician as disting. from the surgeon and obstetrician. **2.** A substance or preparation used in treating disease; a medicament; remedy. **3.** A drug or the like used for a purpose not curative, as a love potion, a poison, the alchemist's elixir, etc. *Obs.* **4.** See MEDICINE MAN.

— *v. t.;* -CINED (-sĭnd; -s'nd); -CIN-ING. To give medicine to.

medicine man. Among savages, one who professes to cure sickness, drive away evil spirits, and control the weather by the use of *medicine,* that is, some object supposed to give power over natural or magic forces.

med′i-co- (mĕd′ĭ-kō-). Combining form from Latin *medicus,* signifying *relating to medicine, concerned with the application of medical principles,* etc., as in **med′i-co-le′gal, med′i-co-mor′al,** etc.

me′di-e′val, me′di-æ′val (mē′dĭ-ē′văl; mĕd′ĭ-), *a.* [L. *medius* middle + *aevum* age.] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like that of, the Middle Ages.

me′di-e′val-ism, me′di-æ′val-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Medieval belief or practice; method or spirit of the Middle Ages; devotion to medieval institutions, practices, etc.; an institution, practice, or the like, which is a survival from the Middle Ages.

me′di-e′val-ist, me′di-æ′val-ist, *n.* One in sympathy with, or versed in, the history, art, spirit, etc., of the Middle Ages.

me′di-e′val-ly, me′di-æ′val-ly, *adv.* In a medieval manner; in accordance with, or in the time of, medievalism.

me′di-o′cre (mē′dĭ-ō′kẽr), *a.* [F. *médiocre,* L. *mediocris,* fr. *medius* middle.] Of but a moderate excellence; ordinary.

me′di-oc′ri-ty (-ŏk′rĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being mediocre. **2.** A mediocre person.

med′i-tate (mĕd′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING. [L. *meditatus,* p. p. of *meditari* to meditate.] **1.** To contemplate; ponder. *Rare.* **2.** To intend; plan. — **Syn.** See CONSIDER. — *v. i.* To dwell in thought; muse; reflect.

med′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of meditating; thought; esp., close thought; serious contemplation; reflection.

med′i-ta-tive (mĕd′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Disposed to meditate; given to meditation. — **med′i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

med′i-ter-ra′ne-an (-tẽr-ā′nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *mediterraneus* *medius* middle + *terra* land.] **1.** Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land; as, the *mediterranean* sea of the Silurian age. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Mediterranean Sea.

Mediterranean fruit fly, a two-winged fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) whose larva lives in ripening fruits. — **Mediterranean race,** *Ethnol.,* a division of the Caucasian race dwelling about the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and comprising the ancient Iberians, Ligurians, Pelasgians, etc., together with their descendants.

me′di-um (mē′dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-ă). [L. *medium* the middle, *medius* middle.] **1.** That which lies in the middle; middle condition or degree; mean. **2.** That through or by which a force acts or anything is done; means; instrumentality; hence: surrounding substance or element; environment. **3. a** *Biol.* A mixture or substance on or in which to cultivate organisms. **b** *Painting.* A liquid with which pigment is mixed for application; a vehicle. **4.** One supposedly susceptible to supernatural agencies and so capable of imparting knowledge derived from them or of doing things by their aid.

— *a.* Having a middle position or degree; medial.

me′di-um-is′tic (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a medium (sense 4).

me-dji′di-e, me-dji′di-eh (mĕ-jē′dĭ-ĕ), *n.* [Turk. *mejīdieh.*] **1.** A silver coin of Turkey, equivalent to 19 (formerly 20) piasters (83.5 cents). **2.** A gold lira, or Turkish pound.

med′lar (mĕd′lẽr), *n.* [OF. *meslier,* fr. L. *mespilum* the fruit of the medlar, Gr. μέσπιλον.] A small Asiatic malaceous tree (*Mespilus germanica*), widely cultivated; also, its edible fruit.

Medlar. *a* Flowering Shoot; *b* Fruit. Reduced.

med′ley (-lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-lĭz). [OF. *meslée, medlée,* fr. *mesler,* v. See MEDDLE.] **1.** The confusion of a hand-to-hand fight; mêlée. *Archaic.* **2.** A mixture; esp., a heterogeneous mixture; a jumble. **3.** *Music.* A composition of passages, esp. disjointed ones, from different pieces. — *a.* Mingled; mixed; motley. — *v. t.* To make a medley of; mix.

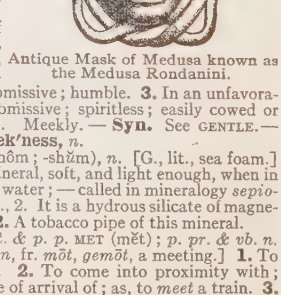
me-dul′la (mē-dŭl′ă), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The marrow of bones. **b** The deep or inner substance or tissue of an organ or part, as of a kidney or hair. **c** Short for MEDULLA OBLONGATA. **2.** *Bot.* The pith or central portion of fundamental tissue when inclosed by a definite vascular cylinder, as in dicotyledons and gymnosperms.

me-dul′la ob′lon-ga′ta (ŏb′lŏŋ-gā′tă). The lowest, or posterior, part of the brain, continuous with the spinal cord.

med′ul-la-ry (mĕd′ŭ-lâ-rĭ; mē-dŭl′ă-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or like, the medulla or the medulla oblongata.

medullary ray, *Bot.,* one of the rays, or plates of parenchymatous tissue, separating the vascular bundles in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms.

Me-du′sa (-dū′să), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μέδουσα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Gorgons. She was slain by Perseus, who gave her head to Athena. See GORGON. **2.** [*l. c.*] [*pl.* MEDUSÆ (-sē).] A jellyfish.


Antique Mask of Medusa known as the Medusa Rondanini.

meed (mēd), *n.* [AS. *mēd.*] **1.** That which is given in consideration of merit. **2.** A bribe. *Obs.* **3.** Merit; worth. *Obs.*

meek (mēk), *a.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** Gentle; kind. *Obs.* **2.** Mild of temper; patient; forbearing; submissive; humble. **3.** In an unfavorable sense: tamely submissive; spiritless; easily cowed or imposed upon. — *adv.* Meekly. — **Syn.** See GENTLE. — **meek′ly,** *adv.* — **meek′ness,** *n.*

meer′schaum (mēr′shôm; -shŭm), *n.* [G., lit., sea foam.] **1.** A white claylike mineral, soft, and light enough, when in dry masses, to float in water; — called in mineralogy *sepiolite.* H., 2–2.5; sp. gr., 2. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesium, $H_4Mg_2Si_3O_{10}$. **2.** A tobacco pipe of this mineral.

meet (mēt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* MET (mĕt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEET′ING. [AS. *mētan,* fr. *mōt, gemōt,* a meeting.] **1.** To come upon or across. **2.** To come into proximity with; also, to go to the place of arrival of; as, to *meet* a train. **3.** To come into connection with; join; intersect. **4.** To come within the perception or recognition of; as, to *meet* the eye; to *meet* the ear. **5.** To fight, cope, or grapple with; oppose. **6.** To come into the presence or company of designedly; as, he will *meet* the President to-morrow. **7.** To expe-

rience; suffer; as, the eye *met* a horrid sight; he *met* his fate. **8.** To equal; match; as, the supply *meets* the demand; to discharge or pay, as a debt. — *v. i.* **1.** To come into contact or proximity, esp. by mutual approach; join; come into close relationship. **2.** To assemble; congregate; as, the class *meets* weekly. **3.** To have an encounter or conflict. **4.** To agree; unite.

— *n.* Act of meeting; also, those who assemble, or a place of meeting. *Chiefly Sporting.*

meet, *a.* [ME. *mete* fitting, moderate, scanty, AS. *mǣte* moderate.] Suitable; fit. — *adv.* Meetly. *Obs.*

meet'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of persons or things that meet; as: **a** A duel. **b** A gathering; assembly; convention. **c** An assembly for worship; esp., a dissenting or nonconformist congregation. **d** A race meeting. **2.** A union; a junction.

meet'ing-house' (-hous'), *n.* A building for worship; a church; in England, a building so used by dissenters.

meet'ly, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; properly.

meg'a- (mĕg'ȧ-), **meg'a-lo-** (-lō-). [Gr. *μέγας, μεγάλου,* great.] Combining forms signifying: **a** *Great, extended, powerful.* **b** *Metric System, Elec., Mech., etc. A million times, a million of;* as in *megadyne.*

meg'a-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), **meg'a-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*mega-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] **1.** Large-headed. **2.** *Craniom.* Having a cranial capacity in excess of the mean (which for modern Europeans and Asiatics ranges from 1,500 to 1,600 cubic centimeters).

meg'a-dyne (mĕg'ȧ-dīn), *n. Physics.* A million dynes.

Me-gæ'ra (mē-jē'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μέγαιρα.*] See ERINYS.

meg'a-far'ad (-făr'ăd), *n. Elec.* A million farads.

meg'a-fog' (-fŏg'), *n.* A fog signaling apparatus having megaphones pointing in different directions for sounding instructions to befogged vessels according to a code.

meg'a-lith (mĕg'ȧ-lĭth), *n.* One of the huge stones or boulders used in various prehistoric monuments, as the menhir, dolmen, etc. — **meg'a-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

meg'a-lo- (mĕg'ȧ-lō-). See MEGA-.

meg'a-lo-ce-pha'li-a (-sĕ-fā'lĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *megalocepha-*
meg'a-lo-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ) } *lia,* fr. Gr. *μεγαλοκέφαλος* having a large head.] *Med.* The condition of having an abnormally large head. — **meg'a-lo-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), **meg'a-lo-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.*

meg'a-lo-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A form of mental alienation marked by delusions of grandeur. — **meg'a-lo-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* — **meg'a-lo-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mȧ-nī'ȧ-kăl), *a.*

meg'a-lo-saur' (mĕg'ȧ-lō-sôr') } *n.* [NL. *megalosaurus;*
meg'a-lo-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs) } *megalo-* + Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard.] *Paleontology.* Any of a genus (*Megalosaurus*) of gigantic carnivorous dinosaurs.

meg'am-pere' (mĕg'ăm-pār'), *n. Elec.* A million amperes.

meg'a-phone (mĕg'ȧ-fōn), *n.* A device to magnify sound, or direct it in a greater volume, as a very large funnel used for a speaking trumpet.

meg'a-pod (mĕg'ȧ-pŏd), *a.* [*mega-* + Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot.] Large-footed. — *n.* Var. of MEGAPODE.

meg'a-pode (-pōd), *n.* Any of a family (*Megapodiidæ*) of large-footed gallinaceous birds, of Australasia and the East Indies, including the brush turkeys; a mound bird.

meg'a-scope (-skōp), *n.* A kind of magic lantern for throwing a magnified image on a screen. — **-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

meg'a-spo-ran'gi-um (-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A sporangium which develops only megaspores.

meg'a-spore' (mĕg'ȧ-spōr'; 57), *n. Bot.* The larger of the two kinds of asexual spores produced by heterosporous plants. They always give rise to the female prothallium. In seed plants the embryo sac of the ovule is a megaspore.

meg'a-there (-thēr), *n.* [*mega-* + Gr. *θηρίον* beast.] *Paleontology.* Any of a genus (*Megatherium*) of extinct edentates including some larger than any existing quadrupeds except the elephants. They are allied to the sloths.

meg'a-volt' (-vōlt'), *n. Elec.* A million volts.

meg'erg' (mĕg'ûrg'), *n. Physics.* A million ergs.

me-gilp' (mē-gĭlp'), **me-gilph'** (mē-gĭlf'), *n.* A gelatinous preparation, commonly of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors.

meg'ohm' (mĕg'ōm'), *n. Elec.* A million ohms.

me'grim (mē'grĭm), *n.* [F. *migraine,* LL. *hemigrania,* L. *hemicrania,* Gr. *ἡμικρανία; ἡμι-* half + *κρανίον* skull.] **1.** A kind of sick or nervous headache; migraine. **2.** A fancy; whim; esp., in *pl.,* lowness of spirits; "the blues."

mein'ie, mein'y (mān'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *maisniée, maisnie.* See MENIAL.] A household; retinue; train. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Meis'ter-sing'er (mīs'tẽr-sĭng'ẽr; -zĭng'ẽr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] A member of one of certain guilds, chiefly of workingmen, established between about 1300 and 1500 in certain German cities, for the cultivation of poetry and music.

mel'an-cho'li-a (mĕl'ăn-kō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. See MELANCHOLY.] A kind of mental unsoundness characterized by extreme depression of spirits and delusions, or a case of this.

mel'an-cho'li-ac (mĕl'ăn-kō'lĭ-ăk), *n.* One affected with melancholia. — *a.* Affected with melancholia.

mel'an-chol'ic (-kŏl'ĭk; mĕl'ăn-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Given to or having melancholy; depressed. **2.** Affected with, like, or pert. to, melancholia. — **mel'an-chol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mel'an-chol-y (mĕl'ăn-kŏl-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -CHOLIES (-ĭz). [OF. *melancolie,* L. *melancholia* fr. Gr. *μελαγχολία; μέλας, -ανος,* black + *χολή* gall, bile.] **1.** Black bile (see HUMOR, *n.,* 1), or a condition marked by irascibility and depression attributed to excess of black bile; later, melancholia. **2.** Depression of spirits; dejection. **3.** Pensive meditation or sadness.

Syn. Despondency, dejection, low spirits, hypochondria, gloom, sadness, sorrow.—**Melancholy, sadness, dejection, gloom. Sadness** is the general term for depression of spirits, of whatever degree; **melancholy** is settled depression; it often suggests little more than pensive, sometimes pleasing, sadness; as, *sadness* of heart; *melancholy,* yet not mournful. **Dejection** suggests esp. the mood of one discouraged or dispirited; **gloom** is profound despondency or heaviness of spirits; as, in deep *dejection;* a sullen *gloom.* See DESPONDENCY.

— *a.* Characterized or affected by, or expressive of, melancholy. — **Syn.** Mournful, sad; meditative, pensive; depressing, afflictive, lamentable.

Mel'a-ne'sian (mĕl'ȧ-nē'shăn), *a.* [Gr. *μέλας, -ανος,* black + *νῆσος* island.] Of or pert. to Melanesia or Melanesians. — *n.* A member of the dominant native race of Melanesia, a dark-skinned people with thick beards and frizzy hair.

‖ **mé'lange'** (mā'länzh'), *n.; pl.* MÉLANGES (*F.* mā'länzh'). [F.] A mixture; a medley.

me-lan'ic (mē-lăn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Med.* Melanotic. **2.** *Ethnol.* Characterized by or evincing melanism.

mel'a-nin (mĕl'ȧ-nĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* Any of various dark brown or black amorphous pigments in the human body.

mel'a-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας, -ανος,* black.] An unusual, or high degree of, development of black or nearly black color in skin, eyes, and hair, or in plumage or pelage, the integument of invertebrates, etc. — **mel'a-nis'tic,** *a.*

mel'a-no- (mĕl'ȧ-nō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *μέλας, μέλανος, black, dark.*

mel'a-noid (mĕl'ȧ-noid), *a.* **1.** Blackish; melanistic. **2.** *Med.* Pert. to or resembling melanosis.

mel'a-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μελάνωσις* a growing black.] *Med.* Morbid deposition of black matter in the tissues, often malignant and causing pigmented tumors.

mel'a-not'ic (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Med.* Affected with, or relating to, melanosis. **2.** *Zoöl.* Melanistic; characterized by, or exhibiting, melanism.

mel'a-nous (mĕl'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μέλας, -ανος,* black.] *Ethnol.* Melanic.

mel'an-tha'ceous (mĕl'ăn-thā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μέλας* black + *ἄνθος* flower.] Belonging to a family (*Melanthaceæ*) of monocotyledonous bulbless plants, related to the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), including the bellworts (genus *Uvularia*), the white hellebores (genus *Veratrum*), etc.

mel'a-phyre (mĕl'ȧ-fīr), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μέλας, -ανος,* black + F. *porphyre* porphyry.] *Petrog.* A porphyritic igneous rock with dark-colored aphanitic groundmass.

Mel'chite (mĕl'kīt), *n.* [LGr. *Μελχῖται,* pl., fr. Syr. *malko* king.] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** Anciently, one of certain orthodox Eastern Christians in Egypt and Syria. **b** Now, one of a Christian body, chiefly in Syria and Egypt, which acknowledges the Pope, but adheres to the liturgy, canon law, etc., of the Eastern Church.

Mel-chiz'e-dek (mĕl-kĭz'ẽ-dĕk), *n. Bib.* A king and priest who blessed Abraham. See *Gen.* xiv. 18; *Heb.* vii.

meld (mĕld), *v. t. & i.* [G. *melden* to announce.] *Card Playing.* In pinochle, to declare or announce for a score; as, to *meld* four kings. — *n.* Any combination or score which may be declared, or melded, in pinochle.

Mel'e-a'ger (mĕl'ẽ-ā'jẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μελέαγρος.*] *Gr. Myth.* A hero at whose birth it was foretold that his life would last no longer than the brand burning on the hearth. His mother quenched it, and hid it. At the Calydonian boar hunt Meleager gave Atalanta the trophies. In the ensuing quarrel he slew his uncles. His mother, enraged, thrust the brand into the fire, causing his death. In the "Iliad," Meleager perishes by his mother's curses.

‖ **mêlée'** (mā'lā'), *n.* [F., fr. *mêler* to mix.] A fight between combatants mingled in a confused mass; a fray.

me'li-a'ceous (mē'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μελία* the ash tree.] Belonging to a family (*Meliaceæ*) of tropical trees and shrubs, including the mahogany, the sandal tree, the Spanish cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), etc.

mel'ic (mĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μελικός,* fr. *μέλος* song.] Of or pertaining to song; lyric; specif., *Gr. Lit.,* designating, or pertaining to, a development of Greek poetry, essentially lyrical and musical in character, which followed the elegiac and iambic poetry of the 7th and 6th centuries B. C.

mel'i-lōt (mĕl'ĭ-lŏt), *n.* [F. *mélilot*, L. *melilotos*, fr. Gr. *μελίλωτος* a kind of clover; *μέλι* honey + *λωτός* lotus.] Any of a genus (*Melilotus*) of fabaceous herbs, sweet clovers, having trifoliolate leaves and yellow or white flowers.

mel'i-nite (-nīt), *n.* [F. *mélinite*, fr. Gr. *μήλινος* quince-yellow.] A high explosive similar to lyddite.

mel'io-rate (mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *melioratus*, p. p. of *meliorare* to meliorate, *melior* better.] To make or become better; improve; ameliorate; make more tolerable.

mel'io-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of meliorating, or state of being meliorated; also, an improvement; a betterment.

mel'io-ra-tive (mēl'yō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Meliorating; improving.

mel'io-ra'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, meliorates.

mel'io-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* [L. *melior* better.] *Ethics.* The belief or doctrine that the world tends to become better and that man has the power of aiding its betterment; — contrasted with *pessimism* and *optimism*. — **mel'io-rist** (-rĭst), *n.* — **mel'io-ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.*

mel-ior'i-ty (mēl-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being better; melioration.

mell (mĕl), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *meller, mesler.* See MEDDLE.] To mix; join, as in combat; muddle. *Archaic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mel-lif'er-ous (mĕ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mellifer*; *mel, mellis*, honey + *ferre* to bear.] Producing or bearing honey.

mel-lif'lu-ence (-lōō-ĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being mellifluent; a flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.

mel-lif'lu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *mellifluens.*] Mellifluous.

mel-lif'lu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mellifluus*; *mel, melis*, honey + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing or sweetened with or as with honey; smooth; honeyed. — **mel-lif'lu-ous-ly,** *adv.*

mel'low (mĕl'ō), *a.* [ME. *melwe.*] **1.** Soft or tender from ripeness. **2.** Of wine: well-matured; not harsh or acid. **3.** Soft; loamy, as soil. **4.** Not coarse, rough, or harsh; soft; delicate; full and pure; — said of sound, color, style, etc. **5.** Well-matured; also, made sweet or gentle by maturity. — **Syn.** See MATURE. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become mellow. — **mel'low-ly,** *adv.* — **mel'low-ness,** *n.*

mel'o-co-ton' (mĕl'ō-kō-tōn'; -kŏ-tōōn'), **mel'o-co-toon'** (-tōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *melocotón* a kind of peach tree or its fruit, LL. *melum cotoneum* quince, fr. Gr. *μῆλον Κυδώνιον.* See QUINCE.] An old variety of peach having one side deep red, and the flesh yellow.

me-lo'de-on (mē-lō'dē-ŭn), *n.* [See MELODY.] A kind of small reed organ, with a suction bellows worked by treadles.

me-lod'ic (mē-lŏd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to melody; melodious.

me-lo'di-ous (-lō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Containing, producing, characterized by, or of the nature of, melody; musical. — **me-lo'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **me-lo'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

mel'o-dist (mĕl'ō-dĭst), *n.* A composer or singer of melodies.

mel'o-dize (-dīz), *v. t.* To make melodious. — *v. i.* To make melody. — **mel'o-diz'er** (-dīz'ĕr), *n.*

mel'o-dra'ma (mĕl'ō-drä'mȧ; mĕl'ō-drā'mȧ), *n.* [F. *mélodrame*, fr. Gr. *μέλος* song + *δρᾶμα* drama.] A kind of drama, commonly romantic and sensational, with music interspersed; hence, any drama abounding in romantic sentiment and sensational situations, typically ending happily.

mel'o-dra-mat'ic (mĕl'ō-drȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to melodrama; sensational in situation or action. — **Syn.** See DRAMATIC. — **mel'o-dra-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mel'o-dram'a-tist (-drăm'ȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who writes melodramas.

mel'o-dy (mĕl'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). [F. *mélodie*, fr. L. *melodia*, fr. Gr. *μελῳδία* a singing, choral song, *μελῳδός* melodious; *μέλος* song + *ἀοιδός* singer.] **1.** An agreeable succession of sounds; musical quality. **2.** *Music.* **a** The succession of single tones. Melody, harmony, and rhythm are the vital elements of music. **b** A rhythmical succession of single tones, of a given mode or key, expressing a motive or idea; hence: an air; tune. **c** The chief voice part in a harmonic composition; the air. **3.** A poem composed for singing to some melody or tune. — **Syn.** See HARMONY.

mel'on (mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *melo*, for *melopepo* an apple-shaped melon, Gr. *μηλοπέπων*; *μῆλον* apple + *πέπων* a species of melon.] **1.** The muskmelon. **2.** The watermelon.

Mel-pom'e-ne (mĕl-pŏm'ĕ-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μελπομένη*, lit., the songstress.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of tragedy.

melt (mĕlt), *v. i. & t.*; *pret. & p. p.* MELT'ED, *Archaic p. p.* MOL'TEN (mōl't'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MELT'ING. [AS. *meltan*, v. i., *mieltan, myltan*, v. t.] **1.** To change from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat. **2.** To dissolve; disintegrate; soften; as, sugar *melts* in the mouth. **3.** To break up; vanish or cause to vanish by being dissipated; as, the clouds *melt* away. **4.** To be overcome or prostrated, as because of sorrow or fear. *Obs.* **5.** To soften; become or render tender, mild, or gentle; as, to *melt* one's heart. **6.** To diminish gradually; waste away; — usually used with *away.* **7.** To absorb or blend; merge insensibly; as, the hills *melt* into the sky.

— *n.* **1.** Act or operation of melting; state of being melted. **2.** A melted substance; also, the quantity melted at a single operation or during a certain period. — **melt'er,** *n.*

melt'a-ble, *a.* That can be melted. — **melt'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

mel'ton (mĕl'tŭn), *n.* [From *Melton* Mowbray, in England. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of stout smooth woolen cloth with very short nap.

Me-lun'geon (mē-lŭn'jŭn), *n.* One of a mixed white and Indian people in parts of Tennessee and the Carolinas.

mem'ber (mĕm'bĕr), *n.* [F. *membre*, fr. L. *membrum.*] **1.** *Anat.* A part or organ of the animal body; esp., a limb. *Archaic.* **2.** *Bot.* A part of a plant body; a unit of structure. **3.** One of the persons composing a society, community, or party. **4. a** A member of Parliament; — used only with reference to the House of Commons. Abbr., *M. P. Eng.* **b** A member of Congress; — used only with reference to the House of Representatives. *U. S.* **5.** A part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body, structure, or organized thing, or a unit in a series, as a *member* of a syllogism, an equation, a genus, etc.

mem'ber-ship, *n.* **1.** State or status of being a member. **2.** The collective body of members, as of a society.

mem'bra-na'ceous (mĕm'brȧ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Membranous.

mem'brane (mĕm'brān), *n.* [L. *membrana* skin covering the separate members of the body, parchment, fr. L. *membrum* member.] Any thin, soft, pliable sheet or layer of animal or vegetable tissue.

membrane bone. *Anat.* A bone which ossifies in connective tissue, instead of in a previously formed cartilage.

mem'bra-nous (mĕm'brȧ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of, membrane. **2.** *Med.* Marked by the formation of a membrane; as, *membranous* croup.

me-men'to (mē-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS, -TOES (-tōz). [L., remember, be mindful, imper. of *meminisse* to remember.] **1.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* In the Canon of the Mass, either of two prayers beginning *Memento,* — the first a prayer for the living, and the second for the dead. **2.** A thing to awaken memory; reminder; souvenir.

Mem'non (mĕm'nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μέμνων.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The beautiful son of Tithonus and Eos (Aurora). **2.** *Antiquities.* A celebrated colossus near Thebes, Egypt, said to emit a harplike sound at sunrise.

mem'oir (mĕm'wŏr; -wär; mēm'-), *n.* [F. *mémoire*, m., memorandum, fr. *mémoire*, f., memory, L. *memoria.*] **1.** In *pl.* A history composed from personal experience, or as gathered from particular sources by the writer; often, esp., an account of one's own life or of episodes in it. **2.** A biography. **3.** An account of something noteworthy; a dissertation; in *pl.*, the transactions or proceedings of a society.

mem'o-ra-bil'i-a (mĕm'ō-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MEMORABILE (-răb'ĭ-lē). [L.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record; also, the record of them.

mem'o-ra-bil'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being memorable; also, a memorable person or thing.

mem'o-ra-ble (mĕm'ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *memorabilis*, fr. *memorare* to bring to remembrance, *memor* mindful.] Worthy of remembrance or note. — **mem'o-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **mem'o-ra-bly,** *adv.*

mem'o-ran'dum (-răn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DUMS (-dŭmz), L. -DA (-dȧ). [L., something to be remembered.] **1.** An informal record of something; a note to help the memory. **2.** *Marine Insurance.* The body of exceptions in a policy wholly or partially exempting the insurer.

me-mo'ri-al (mē-mō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [L. *memorialis*, fr. *memoria* memory.] **1.** Serving to preserve remembrance; commemorative. **2.** Of or pertaining to memory.

Memorial Day, a day (May 30 in the North, and of varying date in the Southern States) appointed for commemorating the dead soldiers and sailors of the Civil War; — called also *Decoration Day. U. S.*

— *n.* **1.** Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person or an event, as a monument or a practice. **2.** A statement of facts addressed to a government, to a society, etc., often with a petition or remonstrance.

me-mo'ri-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who writes or signs a memorial. **2.** A writer of memorials, or memoirs.

me-mo'ri-al-ize (mē-mō'rĭ-ăl-īz; 57), *v. t.* **1.** To address or petition by a memorial. **2.** To commemorate. — **me-mo'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **me-mor'i-ter** (mē-mŏr'ĭ-tĕr), *adv.* [L., fr. *memor* mindful.] By or from memory; by heart.

mem'o-rize (mĕm'ō-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [See MEMORY.] To commit to memory, learn by heart. — **mem'o-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **mem'o-riz'er** (mĕm'ō-rīz'ĕr), *n.*

mem'o-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *memoire, memorie*, fr. L. *memoria*, fr. *memor* mindful.] **1.** The act, capacity, or function of mentally reproducing and recognizing previous experience. **2.** The sum total of a mind's experiences as actually or possibly remembered. **3.** The time within which past events can be or are remembered; as, within the *memory* of man. **4.** The experience involved in remembering any past event; also, the thing which is the subject of remembrance; hence, character, conduct, etc., as preserved in remembrance. **5.** Commemoration; remembrance.

Syn. Memory, remembrance, recollection, reminiscence. Memory is the general term for mental reproduction of experiences. **Remembrance** (now somewhat rare) suggests esp. the state of being remembered or the act of keeping in mind; as, "This do in *remembrance* of me." **Recollection** often implies a conscious effort to recall. **Reminiscence** (chiefly in the pl.) now suggests esp. the retrospective recalling of events or experiences in which one has had part; as, dismal *reminiscences* of suffering.

Mem'phi-an (mĕm'fĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Memphis in Egypt; hence, Egyptian.

‖ **mem'–sa'hib** (mĕm'sä'ĥb), *n.* [Hind. *mem-sāhib*; *mem* (fr. E. *ma'am*) + Ar. *ẓāhib* master.] Lady; mistress; — used by Hindustani-speaking natives in India in addressing a European married woman.

men (mĕn), *n., pl.* of MAN.

men'ace (mĕn'ăs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *minaciae*, pl., threats, fr. *minax, -acis*, projecting, threatening, *minae* projecting points, threats.] **1.** The show of an intention to inflict evil; a threat. **2.** That which menaces. — *v. t.*; -ACED (-ăst); -AC-ING (-ă-sĭng). To threaten. — **Syn.** See THREATEN. — *v. i.* To act in a threatening manner; utter menaces. — **men'ac-er** (mĕn'ă-sĕr), *n.* — **men'ac-ing-ly**, *adv.*

me'nad, me-nad'ic. Vars. of MÆNAD, MÆNADIC.

mé'nage' (mā'näzh'), **me-nage'** (mĕ-näzh'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A household. **2.** Domestic management; housekeeping.

me-nag'er-ie (mĕ-năj'ĕr-ĭ; mĕ-näzh'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *ménagerie*, deriv. of *ménage* household.] **1.** A place where animals are kept and trained, esp. for exhibition. **2.** A collection of wild or foreign animals in cages, esp. for exhibition.

mend (mĕnd), *v. t. & i.* [Abbr. fr. *amend.*] **1.** To free from faults or defects; alter (anything) for the better; correct; also, to repair, as anything torn, broken, etc. **2.** To make amends for; atone for; — now used only in *least said, soonest mended*. **3.** In general, to improve, better, or ameliorate. **Syn. Mend, amend, emend.** To **mend**, in ordinary usage, is to restore to soundness or integrity, esp. that which is broken or torn, or, in a more general sense, to alter something for the better. To **amend** is to better or improve, esp. by the removal of faults, blemishes, or errors; as, we *amended* the translation by correcting various errors. To **emend** is specif. to make or suggest a correction or improvement in a (presumably corrupt) text. [place.] — *n.* Act or fact of mending, or repairing; also, a mended place. **on the mend**, growing better, as in health; improving.

men-da'cious (mĕn-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *mendax, -acis*, lying.] Given to deception or falsehood; lying. — **-da'cious-ly**, *adv.*

men-dac'i-ty (-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being mendacious; also, a lie. — **Syn.** See FALSITY.

Men-de'li-an (-dē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [See MENDEL'S LAW.] *Biol.* Pert. to Mendel or Mendel's law; following Mendel's law. — **Men-de'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Men'del-ism** (mĕn'dĕl-), *n.*

Men'del's law (mĕn'dĕlz). A principle governing the inheritance of many characters in animals and plants, discovered by Gregor J. Mendel (Austrian Augustinian abbot, 1822–84) in breeding experiments with peas. He showed that height, color, and other characters depend on the presence of determinating factors (allelomorphs), behaving as units, and that the second and later generations of cross-breeds exhibit these characters in all possible combinations, each combination in a definite proportion of individuals.

mend'er (mĕn'dĕr), *n.* One who mends; an improver.

men'di-can-cy (mĕn'dĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Condition of being mendicant; beggary; begging.

men'di-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *mendicans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mendicare* to beg, *mendicus* indigent.] Practicing beggary; also, characteristic of a beggar. — *n.* A beggar. [cancy.]

men-dic'i-ty (mĕn-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *mendicitas.*] Mendi-

Men'e-la'us (mĕn'ĕ-lā'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μενέλαος.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Atreus, king of Sparta, younger brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. See HELEN OF TROY.

men-ha'den (mĕn-hā'd'n), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A marine clupeoid fish (*Brevoortia tyrannis*), used for bait or for making oil and fertilizer.

men'hir (mĕn'hĕr), *n.* [Bret.; *men* stone + *hir* high.] *Archæol.* An upright stone, a monolith standing alone or as one of an avenue or circle of monoliths. Cf. OBELISK.

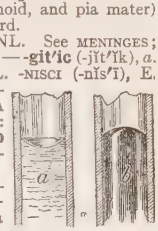
me'ni-al (mē'nĭ-ăl; mēn'yăl), *a.* [ME. *meyneal*, fr. *meinie, meyne*, household, OF. *maisniée, maisnie*. See MANSION.] **1.** Pert. or appropriate to servants, esp. domestic servants; — now disparaging. **2.** Servile; sordid; mean. **Syn. Menial, servile, slavish. Menial** is now used derogatorily of services or offices which, it is implied, are sordid or degrading. **Servile** now implies esp. mean or cringing submission; **slavish** connotes utter abjectness, or excessively laborious toil; as, mean, *servile* compliance; *servile* imitation. Both *servile* and *slavish* are used of unduly close dependence upon an original model or rule. — *n.* **1.** A domestic servant, esp. one of humble rank. **2.** A person of servile character. — **me'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Mé'nière's' dis-ease' (mā'nyârz'). [After E. A. *Ménière* (b. 1839), French physician.] *Med.* A disease characterized by deafness and vertigo, associated with or due to a morbid condition of the internal ear.

me-nin'ges (mĕ-nĭn'jēz), *n. pl.; sing.* MENINX (mē'nĭŋks). [NL., fr. Gr. *μήνιγξ, -ιγγος*, membrane.] *Anat.* The three membranes (the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater) which envelop the brain and spinal cord.

men'in-gi'tis (mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MENINGES; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the meninges. — **-git'ic** (-jĭt'ĭk), *a.*

me-nis'cus (mĕ-nĭs'kŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -NISCI (-nĭs'ī), E. -CUSES (-kŭs-ĕz; 24). [NL., fr. Gr. *μηνίσκος*, dim. of *μήνη* the moon.] A crescent or crescent-shaped body; as: **a** *Optics.* A convexo-concave lens. **b** *Physics.* The surface of a liquid column curved by surface tension.



a Concave Meniscus of Water; *b* Convex Meniscus of Mercury.

men'i-sper-ma'ceous (mĕn'ĭ-spĕr-mā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μήνη* the moon + *σπέρμα* seed.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Menispermaceæ*) of herbaceous or woody climbers, the moonseed family, having 3-parted dicœcious flowers and narcotic properties.

Men'non-ist, *n.* = MENNONITE.

Men'non-ite (mĕn'ŏn-īt), *n. Eccl.* One of a small denomination of evangelical Protestant Christians, so called from Menno Simons (1492–1559) of Friesland, one of their leaders. Their faith enjoins foot washing, intermarriage only of members of the same faith, nonresistance of violence, etc.

me-nol'o-gy (mĕ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [NL. *menologium*, fr. Gr. *μήν* month + *λόγος* discourse.] **1.** A register or calendar of months. **2.** *East. Ch.* A calendar of all the festivals celebrated in honor of the saints and martyrs, with brief notices of the lives of each. **3.** An account of saints arranged in calendar order.

men'o-pause (mĕn'ŏ-pôz), *n.* [Gr. *μήν, μηνός*, month + *παύειν* to cause to cease.] *Physiol.* The period of final cessation of menstruation; the climacteric. It usually occurs between the ages of forty-five and fifty.

men'sal (mĕn'săl), *a.* [L. *mensis* month.] Monthly.

men'sal, *a.* [L. *mensalis*, fr. *mensa* table.] Belonging to, or used at, the table; done or carried on at table.

men'ses (mĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *mensis* month, pl. *menses*, lit., months.] *Physiol.* The monthly discharge of women.

men'stru-al (-stroō-ăl), *a.* [L. *menstrualis.*] **1.** Monthly. **2.** Of or pertaining to the menses. — **men'stru-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

men'stru-ate (-āt), *v. i.*, -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To discharge the menses.

men'stru-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The discharge of the menses; also, the state or the period of menstruating.

men'stru-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -STRUA (-ȧ). [L., neut. of *menstruus* monthly.] Any solvent.

men'su-ra-ble (mĕn'shoō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mensurabilis*, fr. *mensurare* to measure, fr. *mensura* measure.] Measurable. — **men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

men'su-ral (-răl), *a.* Of or pert. to measure.

men'su-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* To measure. *Rare.*

men'su-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mensuration*, fr. *mensuratus*, p. p. of *mensurare*. See MEASURE.] **1.** Act, process, or art, of measuring. **2.** The branch of applied geometry concerned with finding lengths, areas, and volumes from certain simple data of lines and angles.

men'su-ra-tive (mĕn'shoō-rȧ-tĭv), *a.* Measuring; adapted for measurement.

-ment (-mĕnt). [F. *-ment*, or L. *-mentum*.] A suffix forming nouns, mostly from verbs, and meaning: **1.** *Act, process*, or the like, *of* (doing what the verb denotes).

Examples: *development, act or process of* developing; *achievement, act of* achieving.

2. *State* or *condition of.*

Examples: *amazement, state of* being amazed; *bewilderment, state or condition of* being bewildered.

3. *That which is*, or *a thing that is* (produced, formed, effected, made, etc., by the action denoted by the root word); also, *a thing that* (does what the root word denotes).

Examples: *development, that which is* developed; *attachment, a thing that is* attached; *amusement, a thing that* amuses. [pert. to the chin.]

men'tal (mĕn'tăl), *a.* [L. *mentum* the chin.] *Anat.* Of or

men'tal, *a.* [L. *mentalis*, fr. *mens, mentis*, the mind.] Of or pert. to the mind; intellectual.

Syn. Mental, intellectual, intelligent. Mental is contrasted esp. with *bodily*; **intellectual**, with *emotional, moral*, and the like; as, the *mental* faculties, *mental* work; *intellectual* enjoyments. *Mental* never applies to persons; *intellectual* may apply to either persons or qualities. As compared with *intelligent, intellectual* implies esp. interest in pursuits or studies which exercise the intellect; **intelligent** (which may apply to animals as well as to human beings) suggests rather native sagacity or quickness of perception; as, an *intellectual* woman; an *intelligent* child. **mental healing**, act, practice, or process of healing ailments of any kind through the instrumentality of the mind; — chiefly used popularly of the healing of bodily ailments through mental influence. — **mental healer.**

men-tal'i-ty (mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of mind; mental power. **2.** Mind considered as a characteristic.

men'tal-ly (mĕn'tăl-ĭ), *adv.* In the mind; intellectually.

men-tha'ceous (mĕn-thā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *mentha* mint. See MINT.] Belonging to a family (*Menthaceæ*) of aromatic and fragrant herbs, shrubs, and rarely trees, the mint family, including peppermint, spearmint, sage, savory, etc.

men'thane (mĕn'thān), *n.* [G. *menthan.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of three isomeric saturated hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{20}$, distinguished as *o-*, *m-*, and *p-*.

men'thene (-thēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A colorless oily hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, obtained from menthol by dehydration.

men'thol (mĕn'thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [L. *mentha* mint + alcohol.] *Chem.* A white anodyne substance, $C_{10}H_{19}OH$, a chief constituent of oil of peppermint.

men'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mentio.*] A brief or casual speaking or notice; a specifying or specification, usually by name. — *v. t.* To make mention of; refer to casually; specify, esp. by name. — **men'tion-a-ble,** *a.*

men'tion-er, *n.* One who mentions.

men'ton-nière', **men'to-nière'** (mĕn'tŏ-nyâr'), *n.* [OF. *mentonniére,* fr. *menton* chin, L. *mentum.*] A piece of armor for the chin, esp. one used only in battle.

men'tor (-tôr), *n.* [Gr. *Μέντωρ,* prop., counselor.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A friend to whom Odysseus, when setting out for Troy, intrusted his house and the education of Telemachus. **2.** [F.] Hence, a wise and faithful counselor.

men'u (mĕn'ū; *F.* mē-nü'), *n.* [F., slender, minute.] A bill of fare; also, the dishes served.

Me-phis'to (mē-fĭs'tō). Short for MEPHISTOPHELES.

Meph'is-to-phe'le-an (mĕf'ĭs-tō-fē'lē-ăn; -tōf'ē-lē'ăn), **Meph'is-to-phe'li-an** (-tō-fē'lĭ-ăn; -fēl'yăn), *a.* Pert. to or resembling the devil Mephistopheles, esp. as portrayed in Goethe's "Faust"; devilish; crafty.

Meph'is-toph'e-les (mĕf'ĭs-tŏf'ē-lēz), *n.* [G.] One of the seven chief devils in the old demonology, and, after Satan, the most powerful of the infernal legions. In Goethe's "Faust" he is a cold, scoffing, relentless, crafty fiend.

me-phit'ic (mē-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or due to, mephitis; offensive to the smell; poisonous; noxious.

me-phi'tis (mē-fī'tĭs), *n.* [L.] A noxious or foul exhalation from the earth; any stench.

mer'can-tile (mûr'kăn-tĭl; -tīl), *a.* [F. & It., fr. L. *mercans, -antis,* p. pr. of *mercari* to traffic.] **1.** Of or pert. to merchants or trade; commercial. **2.** *Econ.* Of or pert. to the mercantile system. — **Syn.** See COMMERCIAL.

mercantile paper, negotiable paper given by merchants for goods bought or received on consignment. — **m. system,** *Econ.,* the system of public economy that developed in Europe upon the centralization of power accompanying the decay of the feudal systems. Its policy was determined rather by national aims than local or individual interests, seeking to secure a favorable balance of trade, develop agriculture and manufactures, create a merchant marine, and establish foreign trading monopolies.

mer'can-til-ism (-tĭl-ĭz'm; -tīl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The spirit, theory, or practice of mercantile pursuits; commercialism. **2.** *Econ.* The theory or practice of the mercantile system.

mer-cap'tan (mĕr-kăp'tăn), *n.* [G., fr. LL. *mercurium captans* seizing mercury (*captans,* p. pr. of L. *captare* to seize).] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula RSH, analogous to the alcohols; specif., ethyl mercaptan, C_2H_5SH; — called also *sulphur alcohol.*

Mer-ca'tor's chart (mĕr-kā'tẽrz; mĕr-kā'tôrz). [After Gerhard *Mercator,* Flemish geographer.] A chart constructed on the principle of Mercator's projection.

Mercator's projection. A method of map making in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other, and the parallels of latitude are straight lines whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator.

mer'ce-na-ri-ness (mûr'sĕ-nā-rĭ-nĕs; 24), *n.* Quality of being mercenary.

mer'ce-na-ry (mûr'sĕ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mercenarius,* fr. *merces* wages, reward.] **1.** Acting or desirous merely for reward or pecuniary gain; hireling; venal; sordid; selfish. **2.** Serving for pay or wages; hired; — now only of soldiers serving in a foreign army.

Syn. Mercenary, hireling, venal. **Mercenary** in the sense of *hired* applies (without necessary opprobrium) only to soldiers. That is *mercenary,* in ordinary usage, which is actuated by (usually sordid or self-seeking) considerations of profit or reward; as, a *mercenary* transaction. **Hireling** applies to that which is (esp.) servilely sold, **venal,** to that which is (esp.) basely purchasable, for a dishonorable consideration; as, a *hireling* poet; *venal* wit. [nary soldier.

— *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who is hired; now only, a merce-

mer'cer (mûr'sẽr), *n.* [F. *mercier,* fr. L. *merx, mercis,* wares.] A dealer in textile fabrics, as silks or woolens. *Eng.*

mer'cer-ize (-īz), *v.t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [From John *Mercer,* an English calico printer.] To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with caustic alkali, causing the fiber to shrink and become stronger and more receptive of dyes, or, sometimes, to assume a silky luster.

mer'cer-y (mûr'sẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *mercerie.*] Mercers' goods or wares; also, a mercer's shop. *Eng.*

mer'chan-dise (-chăn-dīz), *n.* [F. *marchandise,* OF. *marcheandise.*] **1.** The objects of commerce; wares; goods. Abbr., *mdse.* **2.** Commerce; traffic. *Archaic.* — *v. i. & t.;* -DISED (-dīzd); -DIS'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To trade; traffic.

mer'chant (-chănt), *n.* [OF. *marcheant, marchant,* fr. LL. *mercatans, -antis,* p. pr. of *mercatare* to negotiate, L. *mercari* to traffic, *merx, mercis,* wares.] Orig., a trafficker; trader; now: **a** One who traffics on a large scale, esp. abroad. **b** A retailer; a shopkeeper. *Scot. & U. S.* — *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, trade; commercial.

mer'chant-a-ble (-chăn-tà-b'l), *a.* Marketable.

mer'chant-man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A merchant. *Archaic.* **2.** A trading vessel.

mer'chant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Mercantile business; trade. **2.** The body of merchants taken collectively.

Mer'ci-an (mûr'sĭ-ăn; -shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the old Anglian kingdom of Mercia, comprising central England.

mer'ci-ful (-sĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of mercy; exercising mercy; compassionate. — **Syn.** Gracious, clement, benignant. See HUMANE. — **mer'ci-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ci-ful-ness,** *n.*

mer'ci-less, *a.* Destitute of mercy; pitiless. — **mer'ci-less-ly,** *adv.* — **mer'ci-less-ness,** *n.*

mer-cu'ri-al (mẽr-kū'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *mercurialis,* fr. *Mercurius* Mercury.] **1.** [*cap.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the god Mercury. *Now Rare.* **2.** Having qualities due to being born under the planet Mercury, or belonging to, or inspired by, the god Mercury, or likened to the properties of the metal mercury; as: swift; active; eloquent; clever; crafty; commercial; thievish; fickle, etc. Cf. SATURNINE, 2. **3.** Of, pert. to, or due to the use of, mercury. — *n.* A medicinal preparation containing mercury.

mer-cu'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Morbid condition produced by the absorption of mercury.

mer-cu'ri-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mercurializing, or state of being mercurialized.

mer-cu'ri-al-ize (mẽr-kū'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To make mercurial. **2.** *Med.* To affect or treat with mercury. **3.** *Photog.* To treat with mercury.

mer-cu'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a mercurial manner or by a mercurial process.

mer-cu'ric (-rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing mercury; — said specif. of compounds in which this element has a valence of two.

mer'cu-rous (mûr'kŭ-rŭs; mẽr-kū'rŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing mercury; — said specif. of compounds in which mercury may be regarded as having a valence of one.

Mer'cu-ry (mûr'kū-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *Mercurius,* the god and the planet.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* A Latin god of commerce and gain whose cult was derived from that of the Greek Hermes, and to whom were ascribed the attributes of Hermes. See HERMES. **2.** [*l. c.*] A carrier of tidings; a messenger. **3.** *Astron.* A planet of the solar system, being the nearest known one to the sun, from which its mean distance is about 36,000,000 miles. Its period is 88 days, and its diameter about 3,000 miles. **4.** [*l. c.*] *Chem.* A heavy silver-white liquid metallic element; — popularly called *quicksilver.* Chemical symbol, *Hg* (L. *hydrargyrum*); at. wt., 200.6; sp. gr. 13.54. **5.** [*l. c.*] The mercury in a thermometer or barometer. **6.** [*l. c.*] *Bot.* **a** A poisonous euphorbiaceous European plant (*Mercurialis perennis*); — called also *dog's mercury.* **b** The poison ivy. *U. S.*

Mercury. Bronze Statue by Giovanni di Bologna.

Mer-cu'ti-o (mẽr-kū'shĭ-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a witty, madcap gentleman, friend to Romeo.

mer'cy (mûr'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [F. *merci,* L. *merces, mercedis,* hire, pay, reward, LL., equiv. to *misericordia* pity, mercy.] **1.** Forbearance from inflicting harm, esp. in punishment; compassionate treatment, esp. of the suffering or helpless; clemency. **2.** Disposition to be merciful. **3.** A merciful act, as of God.

Syn. Grace, clemency, lenity, leniency, pity, mildness, kindness, indulgence. — **Mercy, grace, clemency, lenity, leniency.** **Mercy** is esp. kind or compassionate treatment of the suffering or condemned; **grace** (now archaic) is spontaneous favor to the guilty or undeserving; **clemency** is mildness esp. in the exercise of power. **Lenity** is esp. mild or gentle, **leniency** (opposed esp. to *rigor, severity*), easy or indulgent, treatment of faults or failings.

mercy seat. *Jewish Antiq.* The gold plate resting on the ark, on which the blood of sacrificial animals was sprinkled.

mere (mēr), *n.* [AS. *mere* mere, sea.] A body of standing water; a lake or pool. *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial. Eng.*

mere, *n.* [AS. *mǣre, gemǣre.*] A boundary.

mere, *a.*; *superl.* MER'EST (mēr'ĕst). [L. *merus.*] **1.** Nothing other or less than; unqualified. *Obs.* **2.** Only this, and nothing else; such, and no more; simple.

Syn. Mere, bare. **Mere** is commonly used to emphasize the limitations of a thing, as if it were declared to be "simply what it is and nothing more"; **bare** is stronger, and often suggests something that just escapes falling short of what it actually is; as, *mere* civility (civility and nothing more); *bare* civility (civility that just escapes being incivility).

-mere (-mēr). [Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Zoöl.* A combining form, meaning *part, portion;* as in blastomere.

mere'ly, *adv.* **1.** Purely; entirely. *Obs.* **2.** Not otherwise than; simply; barely; solely; only.

mere'stone' (mēr'stōn'), *n.* A landmark of stone. *Archaic.*

mer'e-tri'cious (mĕr'ĕ-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *meretricius,* fr. *meretrix, -icis,* a prostitute, fr. *merere* to earn.] **1.** Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or being, a prostitute. **2.** Alluring by false show; gaudily and deceitfully ornamented; tawdry, as the style of a painter or writer. — **mer'e-tri'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-cious-ness,** *n.*

mer-gan'ser (mĕr-găn'sĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mergus* diver (bird, fr. *mergere* to plunge) + *anser* goose.] Any of a subfamily (*Merginæ*) of fish-eating ducks having a hooked bill and the head usually crested.

merge (mûrj), *v. t. & i.*; MERGED (mûrjd); MERG'ING (mûr'jĭng). [L. *mergere, mersum.*] To be, or to cause to be, swallowed up or absorbed; immerse. — **Syn.** See MINGLE.

mer'gence (mûr'jĕns), *n.* A merging; state of being merged.

merg'er (mûr'jĕr), *n.* *Law.* An absorption of one estate or interest in another, or of a minor in a greater offense. With reference to corporations, *merger* denotes the vesting of the control of different corporations in a single one by the issue of stock of the controlling corporation in place of a majority of the stock of the others, without dissolution of the consolidating companies as, strictly, in *consolidation.*

merg'er (mûr'jĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, merges.

-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk). Combining form fr. Greek *μέρος, part.*

me-rid'i-an (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [OF. *meridien,* fr. L. *meridianus,* fr. L. *meridies* noon; *medius* mid + *dies* day.] **1.** Being at, or pert. to, midday; belonging to, or passing through, the highest point in a heavenly body's diurnal course. **2.** Pert. to, or characteristic of, the highest point or culmination; culminating. **3.** Of or pert. to a meridian. — *n.* **1.** Midday. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Highest apparent point of a star or the sun. **3.** Highest point, as of success. **4.** *Astron.* A great circle of the celestial sphere passing through its poles and the zenith of a given place. **5.** *Geog.* A great circle on the earth passing through the poles and any given place; now esp., the half of such circle included between the poles.

me-rid'i-o-nal (-ō-năl), *a.* [F. *méridional,* L. *meridionalis,* fr. *meridies* midday, south. See MERIDIAN.] **1.** Southern; southerly. **2.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, people living in the south, as of Europe, esp. France. **3.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, a meridian. — *n.* [*cap.*] One who lives in the south, as of Europe, esp. France. — **-nal-ly,** *adv.*

me-ringue' (mē-răng'; *F.* -răNg'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A kind of icing for tarts, pies, etc., chiefly of sugar and beaten whites of eggs; also, a small cake made of this.

me-ri'no (mē-rē'nō), *a.* [Sp.] **1.** Designating, or pert. to, a certain breed of fine-wooled sheep. **2.** Made of merino. — *n.*; *pl.* **-NOS** (-nōz). **1.** A merino sheep. **2.** A fine fabric of wool and cotton, orig. of merino wool. **3.** A kind of fine woolen yarn used in hosiery, underwear, etc.

mer'i-stem (mĕr'ĭ-stĕm), *n.* [Gr. *μερίζειν* to divide.] *Bot.* Embryonic or undifferentiated tissue, the cells of which are capable of active division. — **mer'i-ste-mat'ic,** *a.*

mer'it (mĕr'ĭt), *n.* [F. *mérite,* L. *meritum,* fr. *merere, mereri,* to deserve.] **1.** Due punishment or, usually, reward. **2.** Quality, state, or fact of deserving well or ill; desert; as, treat each man according to his *merit.* **3.** Quality, state, or fact of deserving well; worth; excellence; as a poet of great *merit.* **4.** That which is counted to one as a cause or reason of deserving well; a praiseworthy quality, act, etc. — **Syn.** See DESERT. — *v. t.* To earn; deserve.

mer'it-ed, *p. a.* Deserved. — **mer'it-ed-ly,** *adv.*

mer'i-to'ri-ous (-ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 57), *a.* [L. *meritorius* that brings in money.] Deserving of reward or honor; well-deserving.—**mer'i-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **-to'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

merl, merle (mûrl), *n.* [F. *merle,* L. *merula, merulus.*] The European blackbird (*Merula merula*).

mer'lin (mûr'lĭn), *n.* [OF. *esmerillon.*] A small European falcon (*Falco æsalon*); also, the American pigeon hawk (*F. columbarius*), which resembles it.

Mer'lin, *n.* [LL. *Merlinus,* W. *Myrddin.*] In medieval romance, a famous prophet and magician. See IGRAINE, VIVIAN.

mer'lon (-lŏn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *merlone,* augm. of *merlo* battlement.] *Fort.* One of the solid intervals between embrasures of a battlement. See BATTLEMENT, *Illust.*

mer'maid (-mād), *n.* Also, *Rare,* **mer'maid'en.** [See MERE lake; MAID.] A fabled marine creature, typically represented with a woman's body and a fish's tail; sea nymph.

mer'man (-măn), *n.* The male corresponding to a mermaid; a sea man, or man fish.

mer'o-blas'tic (mĕr'ō-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μέρος* part + *-blast* + *-ic.*] *Embryol.* Undergoing partial or incomplete cleavage; — said of certain eggs, as opp. to *holoblastic.* — **mer'o-blas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Mer'o-pe (mĕr'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μερόπη.] See [PLEIADES.]

-merous. [Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Bot.* A suffix signifying *divided into (so many) parts;* as, *dimerous,* pentamerous, etc.

Mer'o-vin'gi-an (mĕr'ō-vĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating the first Frankish dynasty in Gaul, or France, founded about 500, and succeeded in 752 by the Carolingian dynasty.

mer'ri-ly (mĕr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a merry manner.

mer'ri-ment (mĕr'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Act of merrymaking; mirth; hilarity; frolic.

mer'ri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being merry.

mer'ry (mĕr'ĭ), *a.*; -RI-ER (-rĭ-ĕr); -RI-EST. [AS. *myrge, myrige,* pleasant.] **1.** Pleasing; delightful; also, amusing. *Archaic.* **2.** Laughingly gay; joyous; mirthful; hilarious; sportive. **3.** Facetious; jocular. *Archaic.* **4.** Marked by gayety or festivity. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR.

mer'ry-an'drew (-ăn'drōō), *n.* One whose business is to make sport for others; a buffoon; a clown.

mer'ry-go-round', *n.* **1.** Any of various revolving contrivances, as a ring of seats on a revolving platform, for amusement. **2.** Fig.: a rapid round; a whirl.

mer'ry-mak'ing (-măk'ĭng), *a.* Festive; jolly. — *n.* Act of making merry; festivity. — **mer'ry-mak'er,** *n.*

mer'ry-thought' (mĕr'ĭ-thôt'), *n.* The wishbone.

me'sa (mā'să), *n.* [Sp.] A table-land or plateau with an abrupt or steeply sloping side or sides; a high terrace.

‖ **mé'sal'liance'** (mā'zăl'yăNs'), *n.* [F.] A marriage with a person of inferior social position; a misalliance.

mes-cal' (mĕs-kăl'), *n.* [Sp. *mezcal,* fr. Mex.] **1.** Either of two cactaceous plants (*Lophophora lewinii* and *L. williamsii*) having rounded stems or joints covered with ribbed tubercles, the tops being called **mescal buttons.** The plant is used as a stimulant and antispasmodic, esp. among the Mexican Indians. **2.** An intoxicating liquor distilled from agave leaves. **3.** Any agave that yields the liquor.

mes'dames' (mā'dăm'), *n.*, *pl.* of MADAM, MADAME.

‖ **mes'de-moi'selles',** *n.*, *pl.* of MADEMOISELLE.

me-seems' (mē-sēmz'), *v. impers.*; *pret.* ME-SEEMED' (-sēmd'). It seems to me. *Poetic or Archaic.*

mes'en-ceph'a-lon (mĕs'ĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; ENCEPHALON.] *Anat.* The middle segment of the brain.

mes-en'chy-ma (mĕs-ĕn'kĭ-mă), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *parenchyma.*] *Embryol.* A mesoblastic tissue comprising all the mesoblast except the mesothelium and the structures derived from it. It gives rise to the connective tissues, blood, lymphatics, bone, cartilage, etc. — **mes-en'chy-mal** (-măl), **mes-en'chy-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), *a.*

mes'en-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a mesentery.

mes-en'ter-on (mĕs-ĕn'tĕr-ŏn), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; ENTERON.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* That part of the alimentary canal which is developed from the archenteron and is lined with hypoblast. — **mes-en'ter-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

mes'en-ter-y (mĕs'ĕn-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TERIES** (-tĕr-ĭz). [Gr. *μεσεντέριον; μέσος* middle + *ἔντερον* intestine.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** In vertebrates, the membranes, or one of the membranes, which invest the intestines and their appendages and connect them with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. **b** In various invertebrates, a membranous or muscular fold connecting the intestine and body wall.

mesh (mĕsh), *n.* **1.** One of the openings inclosed by the threads of network, or, in *pl.*, the threads inclosing it. **2.** Network; a net. **3.** *Machinery.* Engagement of gear teeth; — used chiefly in *in mesh.* — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To catch in meshes as of a net; entangle; insnare. **2.** Of gear teeth, to engage or become engaged.

Me'shach (mē'shăk). *Bib.* See SHADRACH.

mesh'work' (mĕsh'wûrk'), *n.* Meshes collectively.

mesh'y (mĕsh'ĭ), *a.* Composed of meshes; netted.

me'si-al (mē'zĭ-ăl; mĕs'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος* middle.] *Zoöl.* Middle; median; — opposed to *lateral.*—**me'si-al-ly,** *adv.*

mes-mer'ic (mĕz-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or induced by, mesmerism. — **mes-mer'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mes'mer-ism (mĕz'mĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [After F. A. *Mesmer,* who brought it into notice at Vienna, about 1775.] Hypnotism; — an early name.

mes'mer-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To hypnotize. — **mes'mer-ist,** *n.* — **-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

mesn'al-ty (mēn'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [Of AF. origin. See MESNE, *a.*] *Law.* Estate or condition of a mesne lord.

mesne (mēn), *a.* [Cf. MEAN intermediate.] *Law.* Middle; intervening; as, a *mesne* lord, one tenant to a superior.

mes'o- (mĕs'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *μέσος, middle.*

mes'o-blast (-blăst), *n.* *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The middle germ layer of the embryo; the mesoderm. See GERM LAYER. — **mes'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

mes'o-carp (mĕs'ō-kärp), *n.* *Bot.* The middle layer of a pericarp consisting of three distinct or dissimilar layers. Cf. ENDOCARP, EPICARP.

mes'o-derm (-dûrm), *n.* *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The mesoblast; also, the tissues which are subsequently developed from it. See GERM LAYER. — **mes'o-der'mal** (-dûr'măl), *a.*

mes'o-gas'tri-um (-găs'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *γαστήρ* belly.] **1.** *Embryol.* A fold of peritoneum connecting the stomach with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. **2.** *Anat.* The umbilical region. — **mes'o-gas'tric** (-trĭk), *a.*

mes'o-neph'ros (-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *νεφρός* kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the middle of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of typical vertebrates; the Wolffian body. — **mes'o-neph'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

mes'o-phyll (mĕs'ō-fĭl), *n.* *Bot.* The green parenchyma between the epidermal layers of a foliage leaf.

mes'o-phyte (-fīt), *n.* *Phytogeog.* A plant that grows under medium or normal conditions of moisture, as contrasted with desert plants (*xerophytes*) and aquatics (*hydrophytes*). — **mes'o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

mes'o-plast (mĕs'ō-plăst), *n.* *Biol.* The nucleus of a cell. — **mes'o-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

mes'o-the'li-um (-thē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat. & Embryol.* **a** Epithelium of mesoblastic origin. **b** That part of the mesoblast (and tissues derived from it) lining the primitive cœlom. It is more or less epithelial. — **mes'o-the'li-al** (-thē'lĭ-ăl), *a.*

mes'o-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* *Zoöl.* The middle segment of the thorax of an insect.

mes'o-tho'ri-um (mĕs'ō-thō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A radioactive product intermediate between thorium and radiothorium, with a period of 5.5 years.

Mes'o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *ζωή* life.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating a grand division of geological history between the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic, marked by the spread of reptiles. — *n.* The Mesozoic era or group.

mes-quite' (mĕs-kēt'; mĕs'kēt), *n.* [Sp. *mezquite*, fr. Mex.] **1.** A mimosaceous tree or shrub (*Prosopis glandulosa*), of the southwestern United States and Mexico, with fragrant flowers and pods rich in sugar. **2.** The screw bean.

mess (mĕs), *n.* [OF. *mes*, LL. *missum*, p. p. of *mittere* to put, place (e. g., on the table), L. *mittere* to send.] **1.** A quantity of food; specif., food set or provided for a meal. *Archaic, exc.* : **a** A prepared dish or a portion or kind of soft food, as porridge. **b** Enough of (a specified) food for a dish or meal. *Archaic or Colloq.* **2.** A confused or disagreeable mixture; hodgepodge; hence : a muddle; botch. **3.** A group of persons who regularly eat together; also, the meal so taken; as, the officers' *mess*.

— *v. t.* **1.** To supply with meals. **2.** To make a mess of; muddle. — *v. i.* **1.** To take meals with a mess. **2.** To make a mess or muddle; also, to putter.

mes'sage (mĕs'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *missaticum*, fr. L. *mittere, missum*, to send.] **1.** Any notice or communication sent from, or given by, one to another. **2.** Specif., an official communication sent by a messenger; as, the President's *message*. **3.** A divinely inspired or revealed communication, as of a prophet. **4.** A messenger's service or function; an errand or mission.

mes'sen-ger (mĕs'ĕn-jĕr), *n.* [OF. *messagier*. See MESSAGE.] **1.** One who bears a message or does an errand; specif., an office servant or other person whose duty is to bear messages. **2.** A forerunner; harbinger; herald. — **Syn.** Carrier, courier.

Mes-si'ah (mĕ-sī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *māshīakh* anointed.] The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews; the Christ. — **Mes-si'ah-ship,** *n.*

Mes'si-an'ic (mĕs'Ĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Messiah.

Mes-si'as (mĕ-sī'ăs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Μεσσίας*.] Messiah.

‖ **Mes'si'dor'** (mĕs'ĭ-dôr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *messis* harvest + Gr. *δῶρον* gift.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

mes'sieurs (mĕs'yĕrz; *F.* mā'syû'), *n., pl.* of MONSIEUR; — used also (usually abbr. *Messrs.*) as *pl.* of E. *Mister* (*Mr.*).

mess'mate' (mĕs'māt'), *n.* An associate in a mess.

mes'suage (mĕs'wăj), *n.* [OF. *mesuage*, fr. LL. *mansum*. See MANSE.] *Law.* A dwelling house with its outbuildings and the lands appropriated to the household use.

mess'y (mĕs'Ĭ), *a.* Like a mess; disordered; untidy.

mes-tee' (mĕs-tē'), *n.* [See MESTIZO.] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon. *West Indies.*

mes-ti'za (mĕs-tē'zȧ), *n., fem.* of MESTIZO.

mes-ti'zo (mĕs-tē'zō), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOS (-zōz). [Sp. *mestizo*, deriv. of L. *mixtus* mixed.] A person of mixed blood, esp. one of Spanish and American Indian blood.

met (mĕt), *pret. & p. p.* of MEET.

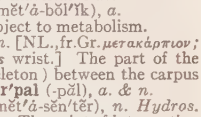
met'a-. [Gr. *μετά* between, with, after.] A prefix meaning *between, with, after, behind, over, about, reversely*, and specifically implying : **a** *A change.* **b** *Sequence in time; later in time;* also, *situation posterior* or *beyond.* **c** *Chem.* Also used adjectively. (1) Denoting a form of certain inorganic acids *derived from the ortho*, or ordinary, *form by the loss of one molecule of water from each molecule* of the acid; as, *meta*phosphoric acid, HPO_3. Cf. PYRO-. (2) A substance *isomeric with*, or *otherwise closely related to, the one to whose name the prefix is attached;* as, *meta*ldehyde, *meta*stannic. (3) Any of certain benzene derivatives; as, *meta*xylene, *meta* position.

me-tab'o-lism (mē-tăb'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *μεταβολή* change; *μετά* beyond + *βάλλειν* to throw.] *Biol.* The sum of the processes concerned in the building up (*anabolism*) of protoplasm and its destruction (*katabolism*); the chemical changes, in living cells, by which energy is provided for vital processes and activities and new material is assimilated to repair waste. — **met'a-bol'ic** (mĕt'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), *a.*

me-tab'o-lize (-līz), *v. t.* To subject to metabolism.

met'a-car'pus (mĕt'ȧ-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μετακάρπιον*; *μετά* beyond, between + *καρπός* wrist.] The part of the hand or forefoot (esp. of its skeleton) between the carpus and the phalanges. — **met'a-car'pal** (-păl), *a. & n.*

met'a-cen'ter (mĕt'ȧ-sĕn'tĕr; mĕt'ȧ-sĕn'tĕr), *n.* *Hydros. & Shipbuilding.* The point of intersection (*M* in *Illust.*) of the vertical through the center of buoyancy (*B*) of a floating body with the vertical through the new center of buoyancy (*B'*) when the body is displaced however little. When *M* is above the center of gravity (*G*) of the floating body, the position of the body is stable; when below it, unstable. — **met'a-cen'tric** (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.*



Metacenter.

met'a-chro'ma-tism (-krō'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. *χρῶμα, χρώματος*, color.] Change of color, esp. from heating or cooling. — **met'a-chro-mat'ic** (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

met'age (mēt'ăj), *n.* [From METE, *v.*] Official measurement of contents or weights; also, the charge for it.

met'a-gen'e-sis (mĕt'ȧ-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* *Biol.* Alternation of generations; specif., alternation of a gemmiparous and a sexual generation. — **met'a-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

me-tag'na-thous (mē-tăg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*meta-* + Gr. *γνάθος* jaw.] Having the tips of the mandibles crossed, as the crossbills. — **me-tag'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

met'al (mĕt'ăl), *n.* [OF. *metal*, L. *metallum* metal, mine, Gr. *μέταλλον* mine.] **1.** Any of a class of substances typically fusible and opaque, good conductors of electricity, and of a peculiar luster; as, gold and bronze are *metals;* also, the substance composing a metal or metals without reference to specific character; as, a ball of *metal.* **2.** *Chem.* Specif., an elementary metal, as distinguished from a mixed metal, or *alloy.* Cf. NONMETAL. **3.** *Her.* Either of the two noble metals, *argent* (silver) and *or* (gold), used as tinctures. **4.** Material; substance; stuff; — often used in special manufactures to denote partially prepared materials. Hence : disposition; temper; mettle. **5.** Specif. : **a** Fused glass. **b** Type metal; hence, *Print.*, state of being in type. **c** = ROAD METAL. **6.** The effective power or caliber of guns on a war vessel; as, a ship with more *metal* in its main battery.

— *v. t.*; MET'ALED (-ăld) or MET'ALLED; MET'AL-ING or MET'AL-LING. To cover or furnish with metal.

me-tal'lic (mē-tăl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a metal; of the nature of or resembling metal. **2.** Yielding metal; metalliferous.

met'al-lif'er-ous (mĕt'ăl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *metallifer; metallum* + *ferre* to bear.] Yielding or containing metal.

met'al-line (mĕt'ăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* **1.** Metallic. **2.** Impregnated with metallic salts.

met'al-list (-ĭst), *n.* A worker in, or one skilled in, metals.

metallo-. Combining form of L. *metallum*, meaning *metal.*

met'al-log'ra-phy (mĕt'ăl-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Microscopic study of metal structure and alloys.

met'al-loid (mĕt'ăl-oid), *n.* *Chem.* **a** An alkali metal, as sodium, or an alkaline-earth metal, as calcium. *Obs.* **b** Sometimes, an element, as arsenic, resembling the typical metals in some ways only. **c** Usually, a nonmetal. See NONMETAL. — *a.* **1.** Having the appearance of a metal. **2.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a metalloid.

met'al-lur'gic (-ûr'jĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to metallurgy. —
met'al-lur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } **met'al-lur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

met'al-lur'gy (-ûr'jĭ), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + root of *ἔργον* work.] The science and art of preparing metals for use from their ores. — **met'al-lur'gist** (-ûr'jĭst), *n.*

met'a-mer (mĕt'ȧ-mĕr), *n.* *Chem.* A compound which is metameric with one or more others.

met'a-mere (-mēr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of a longitudinal series of similar segments or parts composing the body in many animals, as in many worms and in arthropods; a somite.

met'a-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a metamere or metamerism. **2.** *Chem.* Isomeric.

me-tam'er-ism (mē-tăm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* The state of being made up of metameres; serial segmentation. **2.** *Chem.* State or quality of being metameric; also, the relation or condition of metameric compounds.

met'a-mor'phic (mĕt'ă-môr'fĭk), *a.* **1.** Subject to or causing change; changeable; variable. **2.** *Geol.* Of, pert. to, produced by, or exhibiting metamorphism.

met'a-mor'phism (mĕt'ă-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Metamorphosis. **2.** *Geol.* Change in the constitution of a rock, esp. a change due to pressure, heat, and water, and resulting in a more compact and more highly crystalline condition.

met'a-mor'phose (mĕt'ă-môr'fōz; -fōs), *v. t.*; -PHOSED (-fōzd; -fōst); -PHOS-ING. **1.** To transform; transmute. **2.** To subject to metamorphism. — **Syn.** See TRANSFORM.

met'a-mor'pho-sis (-fô-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*, fr. *μεταμορφοῦν* to transform; *μετά* + *μορφή* form.] **1.** Change of form, structure, or substance, esp. by witchcraft or magic; also, the form resulting from this. **2.** *Zoöl.* A marked and more or less abrupt change in the form or structure of an animal in its development after the embryonic stage, as when an insect larva becomes a pupa, or the pupa an imago, or when a tadpole changes to a frog. **3.** *Physiol.* Metabolism.

met'a-neph'ros (-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. *νεφρός* kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the posterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs developed in typical vertebrates.

met'a-phor (mĕt'ă-fôr), *n.* [F. *métaphore*, L. *metaphora*, fr. Gr. *μεταφορά*, fr. *μεταφέρειν* to carry over, transfer; *μετά* beyond, over + *φέρειν* to bring, bear.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is applied to another to suggest a likeness between them; as in "the ship *plows* the sea"; "a *volley* of oaths." — **Syn.** See COMPARISON.

met'a-phor'ic (-fôr'ĭk), *a.* Metaphorical.

met'a-phor'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or comprising a metaphor; figurative. — **met'a-phor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

met'a-phrase (mĕt'ă-frāz), *n.* [Gr. *μετάφρασις*, fr. *μεταφράζειν* to paraphrase.] A literal translation. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a metaphrase of. **2.** To alter the wording of.

met'a-phrast (-frăst), *n.* One who metaphrases, as by rendering verse into a different meter. [physics.]

met'a-phys'ic (-fĭz'ĭk), *a.* Metaphysical. — *n.* Meta-

met'a-phys'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to metaphysics; hence, abstract or abstruse; as, *metaphysical* reasoning. **2.** Pert. to or having real being or the essential nature of reality; as, *metaphysical* truth. **3.** Preternatural or supernatural. **4.** Designating, or pert. to, certain 17th-century poets given to forced conceits or elaborate subtleties of thought and expression. — **met'a-phys'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

met'a-phy-si'cian (mĕt'ă-fĭ-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

met'a-phys'ics (-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. *μετὰ τα φυσικά* after physics; *μετά* + *φυσικός* of nature (*φύσις*), natural, physical.] That division of philosophy which includes ontology, or the science of being, and epistemology, or the theory of knowledge; in a looser sense, all of the more abstruse branches of philosophy; in a narrower sense, ontology alone.

met'a-plasm (mĕt'ă-plăz'm), *n.* [L. *metaplasmus*, Gr. *μεταπλασμός*; *μετά* beyond, over + *πλάσσειν* to mold.] **1.** *Gram.* A change in the letters or syllables of a word. **2.** *Biol.* That part of the contents of a cell consisting of lifeless matter or inclusions. Some of them may later be converted into protoplasm, cell walls, or secretions. — **met'a-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

met'a-so'ma-tism (-sō'mă-tĭz'm) } *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. *σῶμα*,
met'a-so'ma-to'sis (-sō'mă-tō'sĭs) } *σώματος*, body.] *Geol.* Metamorphism developed by chemical transformation and partial replacement of the constituent minerals.

me-tas'ta-sis (mĕ-tăs'tă-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., transition, fr. Gr. *μετάστασις*, fr. *μεθιστάναι* to place in another way; *μετά* after + *ἱστάναι* to place.] **1.** *Rhet.* Change of subject, esp. sudden transition. **2.** *a Physiol. & Med.* Change in place of a disease, bodily function, etc.; transfer of a function, disease, or morbific matter from one part or organ to another. **b** *Biol.* Metabolism. **3.** Change of state, substance, or form; esp., *Theol.*, a spiritual change, as during baptism.

met'a-stat'ic (mĕt'ă-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, metastasis; as, a *metastatic* abscess.

met'a-tar'sal (-tär'săl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the metatarsus. — *n.* A metatarsal bone.

met'a-tar'sus (-tär'sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SI (-sī). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The part of the foot (in quadrupeds of the hind foot) between the tarsus and phalanges.

me-tath'e-sis (mĕ-tăth'ĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *μετάθεσις*, fr. *μετατιθέναι* to place differently; *μετά* + *τιθέναι* to set.] **1.** *Gram.* Transposition, as of letters or sounds. **2.** *Med.* A mere change in position of a morbid substance. **3.** *Chem.* Act or process of substituting one atom or radical for another in a molecule. — **met'a-thet'ic** (mĕt'ă-thĕt'ĭk), **met'a-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

met'a-tho'rax (mĕt'ă-thō'răks), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The posterior segment of the thorax of an insect.

mé'ta'yer' (*F.* mā'tĕ'yā'; *E.* mĕ-tā'yĕr), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *medietas* half.] One who cultivates land for a share (usually one half) of its yield, receiving stock, tools, etc., from the landlord. — **me'ta'yage'** (mā'tĕ'yäzh'; *E.* mĕ-tā'yăj), *n.*

Met'a-zo'a (mĕt'ă-zō'ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] *Zoöl.* All animals except the Protozoa. They have the body, when adult, composed of numerous cells differentiated into tissues and organs. Reproduction is chiefly sexual, each individual beginning its existence as a single cell (see EGG) and generally passing through an embryonic stage.

met'a-zo'an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Metazoa. — *n.* One of the Metazoa.

met'a-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Metazoan.

mete (mēt), *v. t.*; MET'ED (mēt'ĕd), MET'ING. [AS. *metan.*] **1.** To measure. **2.** To allot. — *v. i.* To measure. *Archaic.*

mete, *n.* [See METE to measure.] **1.** Goal. *Obs.* **2.** Boundary; — chiefly *pl.*, in *metes and bounds.*

met'em-pir'ic (mĕt'ĕm-pĭr'ĭk) } *a.* [*meta-* + *empiric, -al.*]
met'em-pir'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *Metaph.* Related or belonging to the objects of knowledge within the province of metempirics.

met'em-pir'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science or study of concepts and relations which are conceived as beyond, and yet as related to, the knowledge gained empirically.

me-temp'sy-cho'sis (mĕ-tĕmp'sĭ-kō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *μετεμψύχωσις*; *μετά* beyond + *ἐμψυχοῦν* to animate; *ἐν* in + *ψυχή* soul.] The passing of the soul at death into another body; transmigration of souls.

met'en-ceph'a-lon (mĕt'ĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lă). [NL.; *meta-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat., Embryol., & Zoöl.* **a** The posterior segment of the brain; the afterbrain. It is practically coextensive with the medulla oblongata. **b** The epencephalon. — **met-en'ce-phal'ic** (mĕt-ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

me'te-or (mē'tē-ŏr), *n.* [F. *météore* or LL. *meteorum*, fr. Gr. *μετέωρον*, pl. *μετέωρα* things in the air, *μετέωρος* high in air; *μετά* beyond + *ἠέωρα, αἴωρα*, a suspension.] **1.** Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere, as a whirlwind, cloud, etc. **2.** Specif., a meteoroid heated to incandescence by friction in passing through the atmosphere; a shooting star.

me'te-or'ic (-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a meteor or meteors. **2.** Like a meteor; flashing; transiently brilliant.

me'te-or-ite' (mē'tē-ŏr-īt'), *n.* A stony or metallic body fallen to the earth from outer space; loosely, a meteor or meteoroid. See METEOR. — **me'te-or-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

me'te-or-o-graph' (-ō-grăf'; mē'tē-ŏr'-), *n.* *Meteor.* An autographic apparatus for recording simultaneously several meteorologic elements, as barometric pressure, temperature, moisture, wind, rainfall, sunshine, evaporation, etc.

me'te-or-oid' (mē'tē-ŏr-oid'), *n.* *Astron.* One of the countless small solid bodies in the solar system, which become meteors on entering the earth's atmosphere.

me'te-or-o-lite' (-ō-līt'; mē'tē-ŏr'-), *n.* [*meteor* + *-lite.*] A meteoric stone; a meteorite.

me'te-or-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to the atmo-
me'te-or-o-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } sphere and its phenomena, or meteorology. — **me'te-or-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [ogy.]

me'te-or-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in meteorol-

me'te-or-ol'o-gy (mē'tē-ŏr-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μετεωρολογία*; *μετέωρος* high in air + *λόγος* discourse.] Physics treating of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. of its variations of heat and moisture, of its winds, storms, etc.

me'ter (mē'tĕr), *n.* [From METE to measure.] **1.** One who measures; esp., an official measurer of commodities. **2.** An instrument for measuring, and usually for recording automatically the quantity measured; as, a gas *meter.* — *v. t.* To measure by means of a meter or meters.

me'ter, me'tre (mē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, fr. Gr. *μέτρον.*] **1.** Rhythmical arrangement of syllables or words in verse; poetical measure, depending on number, quantity, and accent of syllables; rhythm; also, any specific rhythmical arrangement. **2.** *Music.* That part of musical structure depending primarily on time values. **3.** A measure of length, the basis of the metric system (which see), equal to about 39.37 inches. Abbr., *m.*

-meter. [L. *metrum* measure, or Gr. *μέτρον.*] A suffix denoting: **a** An *instrument* or *means for measuring some quantity;* as in baro*meter*, chrono*meter*, volt*meter*. **b** A *poetical measure* or *arrangement of words* or *syllables in verse;* as in hepta*meter*, tetra*meter*. See 2d METER.

met-hæ'mo-glo'bin (mĕt-hē'mō-glō'bĭn; mĕt-hĕm'ō-; mĕth-ē'mō-), *n.* Also **met-he'mo-glo'bin.** [*meta-* + *hæmoglobin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble, brownish red, crystalline compound formed by the spontaneous decomposition of blood and also by the action of various reagents.

meth'ane (mĕth'ān), *n.* [G. *methan.*] *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, CH_4, odorless and inflammable, produced by decomposition of organic matter, as in marshes and mines; — called also *marsh gas.* See FIRE DAMP.

me-theg'lin (mē-thĕg'lĭn), *n.* [W. *meddyglyn*; *meddyg* physician (fr. L. *medicus*) + *llyn* liquor.] An old-fashioned beverage, usually fermented, of honey and water.

me-thinks' (-thĭŋks'), *v. impers.; pret.* -THOUGHT' (-thôt'). [AS. *pyncan* to seem, *mē pync(e)ð, mē þūhte,* ME. *me think(e)th, me thoughte.*] It seems to me. *Rare or Poet.*

meth'od (mĕth'ŭd), *n.* [F. *méthode* or L. *methodus,* fr. Gr. *μέθοδος* method, investigation following after ; *μετά* after + *ὁδός* way.] **1.** An orderly procedure or process, as, orig., of treating disease ; mode of procedure ; hence : manner ; way ; mode. **2.** Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification ; plan or design, as of an author.

Syn. Order, system, rule, mode, manner, way, fashion, course. — **Method, mode, manner, way.** **Method** is commonly a special or definite system of procedure ; **mode,** though often suggesting more definiteness or formality of procedure than **way** or **manner,** is ordinarily less specific than *method ;* as a *method* of teaching, of procedure, of calculation ; a *mode* of life, of speaking, of running. But the two words are often interchangeable.

me-thod'ic (mē-thŏd'ĭk), *a.* Methodical. *Rare.*

me-thod'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Arranged, or habitually proceeding, according to method ; characterized by method or orderliness ; systematic. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-i-cal-ness,** *n.*

meth'od-ism (mĕth'ŭd-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The doctrines, polity, and worship of Methodists. **2.** Devotion to methods.

meth'od-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in, or observant of, method. *Rare.* **2.** [*cap.*] One of a Christian denomination which is the outgrowth of a religious club formed at Oxford University in 1729 by John and Charles Wesley and others. — **Meth'od-ist,** *a.* — **Meth'od-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **-is'ti-cal,** *a.*

meth'od-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To reduce to method ; dispose in due order.

meth'od-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μέθοδος* method + *-logy.*] The science of method or arrangement ; hence, a branch of logic dealing with principles of procedure.

me-thought' (mē-thôt'), *pret. of* METHINKS.

Me-thu'se-lah (-thū'sē-lä), *n. Bib.* One of the patriarchs, related (*Gen.* v. 27) to have lived 969 years.

meth'yl (mĕth'ĭl), *n.* [Gr. *μέθυ* wine + *ὕλη* wood.] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, CH_3, known only in compounds.

methyl acetate. *Chem.* A colorless, fragrant liquid, $CH_3CO_2CH_3$, occurring in crude wood vinegar and wood spirit, and also made from methyl alcohol and acetic acid.

meth'yl-al (mĕth'ĭ-lăl), *n.* [*methyl*ene + *al*dehyde.] *Org. Chem.* A light, volatile liquid, $H_2C(OCH_3)_2$, of pleasant odor, obtained by partial oxidation of methyl alcohol. It is used in medicine as a hypnotic.

methyl alcohol. *Chem.* A poisonous, volatile, inflammable liquid got by distillation of wood ; wood alcohol.

meth'yl-am'ine (mĕth'ĭl-ăm'ĭn ; *-ə-mēn'*), *n., or* **methyl amine.** Also **-min.** *Chem.* A compound formed by the replacement by methyl of one or more hydrogen atoms in ammonia ; specif., a colorless, inflammable gas, CH_3NH_2, of strong ammoniacal odor, obtained from herring brine, from certain euphorbiaceous plants, by dry distillation of bones, wood, etc., and by other methods.

meth'yl-ate (mĕth'ĭ-lāt), *n.* [*methyl* + alcoholate.] *Chem.* A compound derived from methyl alcohol by the replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen by a metal.

— *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. To impregnate or mix with methyl alcohol ; as, **methylated spirit,** ordinary alcohol denatured with methyl alcohol.

meth'yl-ene (mĕth'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [F. *méthylène,* from Gr. *μέθυ* wine + *ὕλη* wood ; — a word coined to correspond to the name *wood spirit.*] *Org. Chem.* A bivalent hydrocarbon radical, CH_2, not known in the free state, but conveniently regarded as a component of various compounds ; as, *methylene* bromide, CH_2Br_2.

me-thyl'ic (mē-thĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, methyl ; as, *methylic* alcohol. [meticulous.]

me-tic'u-los'i-ty (mē-tĭk'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being

me-tic'u-lous (mē-tĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *meticulosus,* fr. *metus* fear.] Unduly or excessively careful of small details ; finically scrupulous. — **me-tic'u-lous-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **mé'tier'** (mā'tyā'), *n.* [F.] Calling ; profession ; trade ; esp., as used in English, that in which one is specially skilled ; one's "line."

mé'tis' (mā'tēs'), *n. masc.;* **mé'tisse'** (mā'tēs'), *n. fem.* [F.] A person of mixed blood ; a half-breed.

me'tol (mē'tōl ; -tŏl), *n.* [G., a trade name, fr. *meta-* + kresol cresol.] A whitish soluble powder used as a developer in photography.

Me-ton'ic (mē-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, Meton, the Athenian astronomer of the 5th century B. C. **Metonic cycle,** a period of 19 years, after which the new and full moons return to the same days of the year as at the beginning of the previous cycle.

met'o-nym (mĕt'ō-nĭm), *n.* A word used in metonymy.

met'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk) | *a.* Pert. to or involving metonymy ; used in metonymy.
met'o-nym'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) |

me-ton'y-my (mē-tŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [L. *metonymia,* Gr. *μετωνυμία ; μετά,* indicating change + *ὄνυμα, ὄνομα,* name.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which one word is put for another that it suggests ; as, a good *table* (that is, good *food*).

met'o-pe (mĕt'ō-pē), *n.* [L. *metopa,* Gr. *μετόπη ; μετά* between + *ὀπή* hole.] *Arch.* The space between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze, often adorned with carving.

me-top'ic (mē-tŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μέτωπον* forehead.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the forehead ; frontal ; as, the *metopic* suture.

me-tral'gi-a (mē-trăl'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *μήτρα* uterus + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the uterus.

me'tre (mē'tĕr). Var. of METER.

met'ric (mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [L. *metricus,* Gr. *μετρικός.*] **1.** Relating to, or proceeding by, measurement. **2.** [F. *métrique.*] Of or pert. to the meter (measure) or the metric system. **3.** = METRICAL, 1.

metric quintal (abbr. *q.*), a weight of 100 kilograms, or 220.46 pounds avoirdupois. — **m. system,** a decimal system of weights and measures originated in France and now in general use. The basis is the *meter,* which was designed to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth of the distance on a meridian from the equator to the pole, or about 39.37 inches. Upon the meter are based the other primary units : the *square meter,* the *cubic meter,* or *stere,* the *are* (100 square meters), the *liter* (the volume of a cube whose edge is one tenth of a meter), and the *gram* (the weight, very nearly, of distilled water at 4° C. contained in a cube whose edge is one hundredth of a meter). Successive multiples of the primary units are designated by the Greek prefixes *deca-, hecto-, kilo-, myria-;* successive parts by the Latin prefixes *deci-, centi-,* and *milli-.* The prefixes *mega-* and *micro-* are sometimes used to denote a multiple by one million, and the millionth part, respectively. — **m. ton** (abbr., *t.*), a weight of 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois.

met'ri-cal (mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to meter ; arranged in meter. **2.** = METRIC, 1, 2. — **met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

me-tri'cian (mē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* A student of meter.

met'ri-fy (mĕt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *metrum* meter + *-fy.*] To compose in, or put into, meter ; make a metrical version of.

me'trist (mē'trĭst ; mĕt'rĭst), *n.* [LL. *metrista.*] One skillful in making verses or handling meter ; a metrician.

me-tri'tis (mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *μήτρα* uterus + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the uterus.

me-trol'o-gy (mē-trŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μέτρον* measure + *-logy.*] Science of, or a system of, weights and measures. — **met'ro-log'i-cal** (mĕt'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

met'ro-nome (mĕt'rō-nōm), *n.* [Gr. *μέτρον* measure + *νόμος* law.] An instrument for marking exact time, esp. in music, as a clock-moved pendulum.

me'tro-nym'ic (mē'trō-nĭm'ĭk ; mĕt'rō-), *a.* [Gr. *μητρωνυμικός ; μήτηρ* mother + *ὄνυμα, ὄνομα,* name.] Derived from the name of the mother or other female ancestor. — *n.* A metronymic name or appellation.

me-trop'o-lis (mē-trŏp'ō-lĭs), *n. ; pl.* E. -LISES (-ĕz ; 24). [L. *metropolis,* Gr. *μητρόπολις,* prop., mother city (in relation to colonies) ; *μήτηρ* mother + *πόλις* city.] **1.** *Eccl.* The seat, or see, of a metropolitan. **2.** The chief or capital city of a country, state, etc. **3.** A principal seat or center. **4.** *Gr. Hist.* The mother or parent city or state of a colony.

met'ro-pol'i-tan (mĕt'rō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating a metropolis or metropolitan. — *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A bishop who has oversight of the bishops of a province. **2.** One who lives in, or has the manners, customs, or ideas of, a (or the) metropolis (sense 2). **3.** *Gr. Hist.* A citizen of a metropolis (sense 4).

me'tror-rha'gi-a (mē'trō-rā'jĭ-ä ; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *μήτρα* uterus + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Uterine hemorrhage, esp. (as disting. from *menorrhagia*) when not menstrual.

-metry. [See -METER.] A suffix denoting *art, process,* or *science, of measuring ;* as in acidimetry, chronometry.

met'tle (mĕt'l), *n.* [E. *metal,* used in allusion to the temper of the metal of a sword blade.] Quality of temperament ; spirit, esp. as regards honor, ardor, courage, etc.

met'tle-some (-l-sŭm), *a.* Also **met'tled** (-ld). Full of mettle, or spirit ; fiery. — **Syn.** See SPIRITED.

mew (mū), *n.* [AS. *mǣw.*] A sea gull.

mew, *n.* [F. *mue* a molting, *muer* to molt, L. *mutare* to change.] **1.** A cage for hawks, esp. while mewing. **2.** A coop or cage, esp. for fattening fowls. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng. :* A breeding cage. **3.** Place of confinement or hiding place ; den. **4.** [In form **mews,** but usually construed as a *sing.*] **a** The royal stables in London, built on the site of the king's mews for hawks. **b** A stable or range of stables round an open space or alley.

— *v. i.* To molt ; — said of birds, esp. hawks. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* **1.** To put or keep (a hawk) in a mew. **2.** To inclose, confine, or conceal, as in a cage ; — now commonly with *up ;* as, to *mew* up one's self from the world.

mew (mū), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To utter a cry like *mew,* as a cat. — *n.* The common cry of a cat ; also, an imitation of it.

mewl (mūl), *v. i. & t.* To cry weakly, as a young child.

Mex'i-can (mĕk'sĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Mexico or its people. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mexico. Mexicans include whites of Spanish descent, mestizos, and Indians.

me-ze're-on (mē-zē'rē-ŏn), *n.* [F. *mézéréon,* Per. *māzaryūn* spurge olive.] **1.** A small European thymelæaceous

shrub (*Daphne mezereum*) with fragrant lilac-purple flowers and scarlet fruit. **2.** = MEZEREON, 2.

me-ze're-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] **1.** = MEZEREON, 1. **2.** *Pharm. & Med.* The dried acrid bark of mezereon, used in liniments and internally as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and stimulant in rheumatism, syphilis, etc.

me-zu'zah, me-zu'za (mĕ-zōō'zä), *n.*; *Heb. pl.* -ZOTH (-zōth). [Heb. *mĕzūzāh* doorpost.] Among the orthodox Hebrews, a piece of parchment bearing on one side the passages Deut. vi. 4–9 and xi. 13–21, and on the other the name of God *Shaddai*, left visible through an opening. It is rolled up in a case or tube and attached to the doorpost as both the passages command.

mez'za-nine (mĕz'ä-nĭn ; -nēn), *n.* Also **mezzanine floor** *or* **story.** [F. *mezzanine*, It. *mezzanino*, fr. *mezzano* middle.] *Arch.* A low story between two high ones, esp. between the ground floor and the story above.

‖ **mez'zo** (mĕd'zō), *a.* [It., fr. L. *medius* middle, half.] *Music.* Mean ; middling ; not extreme. Abbr., *m.*

mez'zo-re-lie'vo (-rĕ-lē'vō), ‖ **mez'zo-ri-lie'vo** (-rĕ-lyā'-vō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VOS (-vōz), It. MEZZI-RILIEVI (mĕd'zĕ-rē-lyā'vē). [It. *mezzo rilievo.*] Half relief ; sculpture in which the relief is between alto-relievo and bas-relief.

mez'zo-so-pra'no (-sō-prä'nō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A voice of somewhat full, deep quality between that of the soprano and contralto. **b** A person having such a voice.

mez'zo-tint (mĕd'zō-tĭnt ; mĕz'ō-), *n.* Also **mez'zo-tin'to** (-tĭn'tō). [It. *mezzo* half + *tinto* tinted, p. p.] **1.** A manner of engraving on copper or steel by scraping, burnishing, etc., a roughened surface. **2.** An engraving so produced. — *v. t.* To engrave in, or represent by, mezzotint.

mho (mō), *n.* [Anagram of *ohm.*] *Elec.* A unit of conductivity, being the reciprocal of the *ohm.*

mi (mē), *n. Music.* The third of the syllables used in solmization ; — applied to the third tone of the diatonic scale.

Mi-a'mi (mī-ä'mĭ ; mī-ăm'ĭ), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly in the country between the Wabash and Maumee rivers, now in Oklahoma.

mi-aow', mi-aou' (mĭ-ou'), *n. & interj.* The cry of a cat ; a mew. — *v. i.* To make or imitate this cry ; mew.

mi-as'ma (mī-ăz'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ), E. -MAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. *μίασμα* defilement, fr. *μιαίνειν* to pollute.] Infectious particles or germs floating in the air, or the air infected by them ; malaria.

mi-as'mal (-măl), *a.* Containing miasma ; miasmatic.

mi'as-mat'ic (mī'ăz-măt'ĭk) | *a.* Containing, or pert. to, **mi'as-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) | miasma ; caused by miasma.

mi-aul' (mĭ-ôl' ; mĭ-oul'), *v. i. & t.* To cry as a cat ; mew. — *n.* The crying of a cat.

mi'ca (mī'kȧ), *n.* [L. *mica* crumb, grain.] Any of a group of mineral silicates that readily separate into laminæ, or thin leaves, more or less elastic. The transparent forms are popularly called *isinglass.*

mi-ca'ce-ous (mī-kā'shē-ŭs), *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or containing mica ; resembling mica in foliation or luster.

Mi'cah (mī'kȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Mīkāh.*] *Bib.* **a** A prophet of the 8th century B. C. **b** A book of the Old Testament.

mice (mīs), *n., pl.* of MOUSE.

Mi'chael (mī'kĕl ; *Bib.* mĭ'kā-ĕl ; mī'kĕl), *n.* [L. *Michael*, Gr. Μιχαήλ, fr. Heb. *Mīkāēl.*] *Bib.* A certain archangel (*Dan.* x. 13, 21 ; *Rev.* xii. 7–9).

Mich'ael-mas (mĭk'ĕl-mȧs), *n.* [*Michael* + *Mass* religious service.] Feast of the archangel Michael, Sept. 29th.

Michaelmas daisy. Any of various American asters.

miche (mĭch ; mēch), *v. i.*; MICHED (mĭcht ; mēcht) ; MICH'ING. [ME. *mychen* to pilfer.] To play truant. *Dial.*

mich'er (mĭch'ẽr ; mēch'ẽr), *n.* Truant ; sneak ; thief. *Obs.*

mick'le (mĭk'l), *a.* [AS. *micel.*] Great ; much. *Obs. or Scot.*

Mic'mac (mĭk'măk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians of Newfoundland and eastern Canada.

mi'cri-fy (mī'krĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make small or insignificant.

mi'cro- (mī'krō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *μικρός, small, little, trivial, slight;* signifying specifically, as in the metric system, *millionth part of.* [ampere.

mi'cro-am-pere' (-ăm-pâr'), *n. Elec.* One millionth of an

mi'cro-bar'o-graph (-băr'ō-grȧf), *n.* An instrument for recording minor fluctuations of atmospheric pressure.

mi'crobe (mī'krōb), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μικρός* small + *βίος* life.] A microscopic organism ; germ ; popularly, a bacterium, esp. a pathogenic one. [microbes.

mi-cro'bi-al (mī-krō'bĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or caused by,

mi-cro'bic (-krō'bĭk ; -krŏb'ĭk), *a.* Microbial.

mi-cro'bi-cide (mī-krō'bĭ-sīd), *n.* [*microbe* + *-cide.*] *Med.* Any agent detrimental to, or destructive of, microbes or bacterial organisms. — **mi-cro'bi-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

mi'cro-bi-ol'o-gy (mī'krō-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The study of minute organisms, or microbes, as the bacteria.

mi'cro-ce-pha'li-a (-sē-fā'lĭ-ȧ) | *n.* Condition of having a **mi'cro-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ) | small head or small cranial cavity. — **mi'cro-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), **mi'cro-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.*

mi'cro-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* The application of chemical tests to minute objects or portions of matter, magnified by the use of the microscope.

mi'cro-cline (mī'krō-klīn), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.] *Min.* A mineral of the feldspar group, like orthoclase or common feldspar in composition, but triclinic in form. It is white to pale yellow, red, or green.

mi'cro-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CI (-kŏk'sī). [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. *κόκκος* seed.] Any of a genus (*Micrococcus*) of nonflagellate bacteria, including some pathogenic species.

mi'cro-cosm (mī'krō-kŏz'm), *n.* [F. *microcosme*, L. *microcosmus*, fr. Gr. *μικρὸς κόσμος*, man, lit., little world.] **1.** Man, or human nature as an epitome of the great world ; — opposed to *macrocosm.* **2.** A community, institution, country, etc., regarded as an epitome of the world or as being a little world.

mi'cro-cos'mic (-kŏz'mĭk) | *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature **mi'cro-cos'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl) | of, a microcosm.

microcosmic salt, *Chem.*, a white salt, $HNaNH_4PO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, originally obtained from human urine. It is used as a blowpipe reagent in testing for metallic oxides.

mi'cro-cou-lomb' (-kōō-lŏm'), *n. Elec.* One millionth of a coulomb.

mi'cro-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tăl-ĭn ; -ĭn), *a.* Having the constituent crystalline grains microscopic.

mi'cro-cyte (mī'krō-sīt), *n. Anat.* One of the small disks, resembling in color the red corpuscles, but of one third or one half the size, which occur in blood (in especially large numbers in certain forms of anæmia). [teeth.

mi'cro-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [*micro-* + *-odont.*] Having small

mi'cro-far'ad (-făr'ăd), *n. Elec.* One millionth of a farad.

mi'cro-gram (mī'krō-grȧm), *n. Physics.* One millionth of a gram.

mi'cro-graph (-grȧf), *n.* **1.** An instrument for executing minute writing or engraving. **2.** A picture of an object as seen through the microscope.

mi'cro-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to micrography ; minutely written. **2.** Related to, or disclosed by, microscopic examination, and exhibited, or capable of being exhibited, in drawings or photographs.

mi-crog'ra-phy (mī-krŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Description of microscopic objects ; also, examination or study with the microscope, as of an etched surface of metal. **2.** Art or practice of very minute handwriting. [of an ohm.

mi'crohm (mī'krōm ; mī-krōm'), *n. Elec.* One millionth

mi-crol'o-gy (mī-krŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Attention to, or discussion of, petty items or differences.

mi-crom'e-ter (mī-krŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* **1.** An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring minute distances. **2.** [In full **micrometer caliper.**] A very exact caliper gauge with micrometer screw attached.

micrometer screw. A screw with a graduated head and fine threads used in micrometers, etc. [eter.

mi-crom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Art of measuring with a microm-

mi'cro-mil'i-me'ter, -me'tre (mī'krō-mĭl'ĭ-mē'tẽr), *n.* One millionth of a millimeter ; also, sometimes, as in *Biol.*, a micron. Symbol, *μμ.*

mi'cron (mī'krŏn ; mĭk'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μικρός* small.] One thousandth of a millimeter. Symbol, *μ.*

Mi'cro-ne'sian (mī'krō-nē'shăn ; -zhăn), *a.* [From *Micronesia*, fr. Gr. *μικρός* small + *νῆσος* an island.] Of or pert. to Micronesia or the Micronesians, or to the division of the Malayo-Polynesian languages spoken in Micronesia. — *n.* A native of Micronesia, which is inhabited by peoples mostly of mixed Melanesian, Polynesian, and Malaysian stocks. Also, a Micronesian language or dialect.

mi'cro-ör'gan-ism (mī'krō-ôr'găn-ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* Any organism of microscopic size ; esp., a bacterium.

mi'cro-phone (mī'krō-fōn), *n. Physics.* An instrument for intensifying feeble sounds or for transmitting sounds.

mi'cro-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a microphone ; serving to intensify weak sounds.

mi'cro-pho'to-graph (mī'krō-fō'tō-grȧf), *n.* **1.** A microscopically small photograph of a picture, printed page, etc. **2.** = PHOTOMICROGRAPH, 1.

mi'cro-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or science of making microphotographs.

mi'cro-phyte (mī'krō-fīt), *n. Bot.* A minute plant, esp. one of the bacteria.

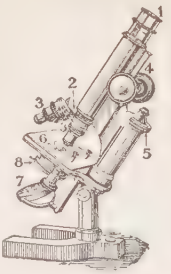
mi-crop'ter-ous (mī-krŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μικρόπτερος ; μικρός* small + *πτερόν* wing.] *Zoöl.* Having small or rudimentary wings or fins.

mi'cro-py'lar (mī'krō-pī'lär), *a.* Pert. to a micropyle.

mi'cro-pyle (mī'krō-pīl), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *πύλη* gate, orifice.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A minute opening in the investing membranes of an egg, by which spermatozoa may enter. **2.** *Bot.* The minute orifice in the integuments of an ovule through which the pollen tube penetrates to the embryo sac.

mi'cro-py-rom'e-ter (mī'krō-pī-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n. Physics.* An instrument for the determination by optical methods of the temperature or emissivity of heat of glowing bodies of microscopic size.

mi′cro-scope (mī′krō-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument, consisting essentially of a lens or combination of lenses, for making enlarged images of minute objects.



Compound Microscope. 1 Eyepiece; 2 Nosepiece, carrying three Objectives, 3; 4 Rack and Pinion for coarse adjustment; 5 Graduated Head of Screw for Fine Adjustment; 6 Stage; 7 Illuminating Mirror; 8 Condenser.

mi′cro-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* **1.** = MICROSCOPICAL, 1. **2.** Like a microscope; able to see very minute objects. **3.** Very small; visible only with a microscope.

mi′cro-scop′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the microscope or microscopy; made with a microscope. **2.** = MICROSCOPIC, 3. *Rare.*

mi′cro-scop′i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a microscopical manner; by means of the microscope; in reference to microscopic qualities.

mi-cros′co-pist (mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst; mī′krō-skō′pĭst), *n.* One who uses the microscope.

mi-cros′co-py (-pĭ), *n.* Use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope.

mi′cro-seism (mī′krō-sīs′m; -sīz′m), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *σεισμός* an earthquake, fr. *σείειν* to shake.] A feeble earth tremor, detected only by special apparatus. — **mi′cro-seis′mic** (-sīs′mĭk; -sīz′-), **-seis′mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.*

mi′cro-some (mī′krō-sōm), *n. Biol.* One of the minute granules embedded in the ground substance of protoplasm.

mi′cro-spo-ran′gi-um (-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-gia** (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A sporangium with microspores, as, in seed plants, the pollen sac of the anther.

mi′cro-spore (mī′krō-spōr; 57), *n. Bot.* One of the smaller of the two kinds of asexual spores, as a pollen grain.

mi′cro-spo′ro-phyll (mī′krō-spō′rō-fĭl), *n. Bot.* A sporophyll bearing microsporangia, as the stamen in seed plants.

mi-cros′to-mous (mī-krŏs′tō-mŭs), *a.* [*micro-* + Gr. *στόμα, -ατος,* mouth.] Having a small mouth.

mi′cro-tome (mī′krō-tōm), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *τομός* cutting.] An instrument for cutting thin sections, as of organic tissues, for microscopical examination.

mi′cro-tom′ic (-tŏm′ĭk), **mi′cro-tom′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the microtome or microtomy; cutting thin slices.

mi-crot′o-my (mī-krŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* Art of using the microtome, or of preparing, with its aid, objects for microscopical study. — **mi-crot′o-mist** (-ō-mĭst), *n.*

mi′cro-volt′ (mī′krō-vōlt′), *n. Elec.* One millionth of a volt.

mi′cro-zyme (mī′krō-zīm), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *ζύμη* leaven.] *Biol.* A microörganism which is supposed to act like a ferment in causing or propagating certain infectious or contagious diseases; a pathogenic bacterial organism.

mic′tu-rate (mĭk′tū-rāt), *v. i.* [See MICTURITION.] To urinate; — etymologically incorrect in form and sense.

mic′tu-ri′tion (mĭk′tū-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *micturire* to desire to make water, desiderative verb fr. *mingere, mictum,* to urinate.] Desire to urinate; also, a morbidly frequent passing of the urine; incorrectly, act of urinating.

mid (mĭd), *a.; compar. wanting; superl.* MID′MOST (mĭd′-mōst). [AS. *midd.*] **1.** Denoting or being the middle part. **2.** Middle in position; middle; — chiefly in combination. **3.** *Phon.* Articulated with a somewhat elevated position of the active part of the tongue (in relation to the palate); midway between *high* and *low;* — said of certain vowel sounds, as ā (āle), ĕ (ĕll), ō (ōld). — *n.* Middle. *Archaic.*

mid. Shortened form of AMID.

Mi′das (mī′dăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μίδας.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Phrygia who asked of Dionysus that everything he touched might turn to gold, but, as even his food was thus changed, he persuaded the god to take his favor back. In a musical contest between Pan and Apollo he decided in favor of Pan, and Apollo changed his ears into an ass's ears.

mid′–brain′, *n.* The mesencephalon.

mid′day′ (mĭd′dā′), *n.* The middle part of the day; noon.

mid′den (mĭd′n), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** A dunghill. *Archaic.* **2.** A heap of refuse near a dwelling; esp., a kitchen midden (which see).

mid′dle (mĭd′l), *a.* [AS. *middel.*] **1.** Equally distant from given extremes; mean; medial; as, the *middle* house of a row; *middle* age. **2.** Intermediate; intervening; mediating; as, a *middle* ground; the *middle* class. **3. a** Pert. to or designating a form or voice of the Greek verb, or of analogous verbal forms in other languages, by which its subject is represented as acting on, or with reference to, itself; — so called as being intermediate between active and passive. **b** [*cap.*] Designating a period of a language or literature intermediate between periods called *Old* and *New* or *Modern;* as, *Middle* English (see ENGLISH); *Middle* High German. (*Middle German* is geographical, being applied only to dialects of central Germany.) **c** *Phon.* Medial.

Middle Ages, the period between ancient and modern times, as the period between the fall of the Roman Empire (476 A. D.) and the revival of letters (about 1400); — called also *Dark Ages,* from their reputed intellectual obscurity. — **m. ear,** *Anat.,* the tympanum. — **M. Kingdom** [a translation of Chin. *Chung kuo*], China; — a name given by the natives: (1) to the eighteen provinces, or China proper, as distinguished from the adjacent tributary countries; or (2) to the Chinese dominions as occupying the center of the earth. — **m. latitude,** *Navig.,* the point situated midway on a north-and-south line between two parallels. — **m. point.** *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, *Illust.*

— *n.* **1.** A middle point, part, or position; midst. **2.** A mean; a middle course or thing. *Rare.*

mid′dle–aged′ (mĭd′l-ājd′), *a.* Being of an age between youth and old age; between 30 and 50 years old.

mid′dle-man (-măn), *n.* An agent between two parties, as a dealer between the producer and the consumer.

mid′dle-most (-mōst), *a.* Midmost.

mid′dle-weight′ (-wāt′), *n.* One of average weight; specif., in wrestling, boxing, etc., one of a class heavier than a welterweight and lighter than a heavyweight, the *middleweight* limit being 158 (or sometimes 154) pounds.

mid′dling, *a.* **1.** Of middle or medium rank, state, size, or quality; medium; moderate; mediocre. **2.** Of or pertaining to the middle class. — *n.* Any of various commodities of intermediate position or quality; as, in *pl.,* a combination of the coarser parts of ground wheat with the finest bran, separated in bolting. — *adv.* Moderately; somewhat. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **mid′dling-ly,** *adv.*

mid′dy (mĭd′ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-DIES** (-ĭz). A midshipman. *Colloq.*

Mid′gard (mĭd′gärd), *n.* Also **Mid′garth** (-gärth), **Mith′-garthr** (*Icel.* mĕth′gärthr′). [Icel. *miðgarðr.*] *Teut. Myth.* The region between heaven and hell; the earth.

midge (mĭj), *n.* [AS. *mycge, mycg.*] **1.** Any very small gnat or fly; specif., one of a certain family (*Chironomidæ*) with aquatic larvæ. **2.** A diminutive person.

midg′et (mĭj′ĕt; 24), *n.* A very diminutive person.

mid′–gut′, *n. Embryol. & Zoöl.* The mesenteron.

mid′heav′en (mĭd′hĕv′n), *n.* **1.** The midst, or middle part, of heaven or the sky. **2.** *Astron.* The meridian.

‖ **Mi′di′** (mē′dē′), *n.* [F.] The south; esp., southern France.

Mid′i-an-ite (mĭd′ĭ-ăn-īt), *n. Bib.* A Bedouin.

mid′–i′ron, *n. Golf.* A club with an iron head having a medium degree of loft or pitch. See GOLF, *Illust.*

mid′land (mĭd′lănd), *a.* **1.** Inland. **2.** Mediterranean. — *n.* The interior region of a country; — usually in *pl.*

mid′most (-mōst), *a.* **1.** In the exact middle. **2.** Being the middle, or midst, of. **3.** Most intimate.

mid′night′ (-nīt′), *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, midnight.

midnight sun, the sun shining at midnight in the arctic or antarctic summer.

mid′noon′ (mĭd′nōōn′; mĭd′nōōn′), *n.* Midday; noon.

mid′rash (mĭd′răsh), *n.; pl.* MIDRASHIM (mĭd-rä′shēm), MIDRASHOTH (-shōth), or -SHOT (-shōt). [Heb., explanation.] An exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures or a part of them, esp. [*cap.*] that made during a period of about 1,500 years after the Exile, represented by the Halacha and the Haggada. *Midrash* commonly refers to the haggadic exegesis.

mid′rib′ (mĭd′rĭb′), *n.* The central vein of a leaf blade.

mid′riff (mĭd′rĭf), *n.* [AS. *midhrif; midd* mid + *hrif* bowels, womb.] The diaphragm (of the body).

mid′ship, *a. Naut.* Of, pert. to, or in, the middle of a ship.

mid′ship′man (mĭd′shĭp′măn), *n.* **1.** In the British navy, a subordinate officer, educated on shipboard for promotion to a sublieutenancy. **2.** In the United States navy, one of the rank, next below a commissioned officer, composed of the students of the Naval Academy and former students doing duty elsewhere preparatory to promotion to the grade of ensign.

mid′ships′ (mĭd′shĭps′), *adv. Naut.* Amidships.

midst (mĭdst), *n.* [From *middest, in the middest,* for older *in middes,* where *-s* is adverbial (orig. forming a genitive).] **1.** The interior or central part or place; middle.

☞ The construction *in our* (*your, their*) *midst* for *in the midst of us* (*you, them*) is common only in recent use, and its propriety has been much disputed.

2. a The position or condition of being surrounded or beset; the press. **b** Surrounding; setting.

midst, *prep.* In the midst of; amidst. [the stream.

mid′stream′ (mĭd′strēm′; mĭd′strĕm′), *n.* The middle of

mid′sum′mer (mĭd′sŭm′ĕr; mĭd′sŭm′ẽr), *n.* Middle of summer; specif., the period about the summer solstice.

mid′way′ (-wā′), *n.* **1.** A middle way. *Obs. or R.* **2.** At a fair or exposition, a space devoted to the exhibition of curiosities, fantastic amusements, or the like. — (mĭd′wā′; mĭd′wā′), *a. & adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; halfway.

mid′week′ (-wēk′), *n.* The middle of the week; among the Friends [*cap.*], the day Wednesday.

mid′wife′ (mĭd′wīf′), *n.; pl.* **-WIVES.** [AS. *mid* with + *wīf* woman.] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

mid'wife'ry (mĭd'wīf'rĭ ; -wĭf-rĭ), *n.* Obstetrics.

mid'win'ter (mĭd'wĭn'tẽr ; mĭd'wĭn'-), *n.* The middle of winter ; specifically, the winter solstice.

mien (mēn), *n.* [Prob. for *demean*, n. ; influenced by F. *mine. Oxf. E. D.*] Air ; demeanor ; carriage ; bearing ; also, formerly, aspect ; appearance. — **Syn.** See DEPORTMENT.

miff (mĭf), *n.* A petty quarrel ; a tiff. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.* To offend ; displease ; take offense. *Colloq. or Dial.*

miff'y (mĭf'ĭ), *a.* Easily offended ; touchy. *Colloq.*

might (mīt), *pret.* of MAY. [AS. *meahte, mihte.*]

might (mīt), *n.* [AS. *meaht, miht.*] **1.** Power to accomplish ; ability ; efficacy ; — now chiefly poetic except in *with all* (one's) *might*, or, *with* (one's) *might and main*. **2.** Great or superior strength, force, or power.

might'i-ly (mīt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *mihtiglīce.*] **1.** In a mighty manner ; earnestly ; vigorously ; powerfully. **2.** To a great degree ; very much ; as, *mightily* amused.

might'i-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being mighty ; possession of might ; **2.** Highness ; excellency ; — with a possessive pronoun [*usually cap.*], a title of dignity.

might'y (-ĭ), *a.* ; -I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. **1.** Possessing might ; potent. **2.** Accomplished or characterized by might. **3.** Extraordinary of its kind ; great. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* — *adv.* In a great degree ; very. *Chiefly Colloq.*

mi'gnon (mēn'yŏn ; *F.* mē'nyôN'), *a.* Also, *fem.*, **mi'gnonne** (mēn'yŏn ; *F.* mē'nyôn'). [F.] Delicate and graceful ; dainty ; daintily small ; petite.

mi'gnon-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *mignonnette*, dim. of *mignon* darling.] Any of a genus (*Reseda*), typifying a family (*Resedaceæ*), of Old World herbs having racemose irregular flowers ; esp., a garden annual (*R. odorata*), having fragrant greenish white flowers.

mi-graine' (mĭ-grān' ; mī'grān), *n.* [F.] = MEGRIM, 1.

mi'grant (mī'grănt), *a.* [L. *migrans*, p. pr.] Migrating. — *n.* One who, or that which, migrates.

mi'grate (mī'grāt), *v. i.* ; -GRAT-ED (-grāt-ĕd) ; -GRAT-ING. [L. *migratus*, p. p. of *migrare* to migrate.] **1.** To go from one country or region to another with a view to residence. **2.** To pass periodically from one region or climate to another for feeding or breeding, as various birds.

mi-gra'tion (mī-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *migratio.*] **1.** Act of migrating ; also, collectively, the individuals, or numbcr of individuals, taking part in a (given) migratory movement. **2.** *Chem.* **a** A shifting of an atom or atoms from one part of the molecule to another. **b** A general movement or drift of ions toward one or the other electrode under the influence of electromotive force.

mi'gra-to-ry (mī'grā-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Migrating, or disposed to migrate. **2.** Roving ; nomad. **3.** Of or pert. to migration.

mi-ka'do (mĭ-kä'dō), *n.* [Jap. *mi*, a term of respect + *kado* door.] The popular title of the Emperor of Japan ; — now little used by the Japanese except in poetry.

mi'kron. Var. of MICRON.

mil (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand.] A unit used in measuring the diameter of wire, being $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch.

mi-la'dy (mĭ-lā'dĭ). *n.* [F., fr. E. *my lady.*] Lit., my lady ; hence (on the Continent), an English gentlewoman.

mil'age (mīl'ăj). Var. of MILEAGE.

Mil'an-ese' (mĭl'ăn-ēz' ; -ēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Milan in Italy, its inhabitants, etc. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Milan ; people of Milan.

milch (mĭlch), *a.* Giving milk ; as, a *milch* cow, goat, sow.

mild (mīld), *a.* [AS. *milde.*] **1.** Gentle ; kind ; soft ; clement ; hence : moderate ; temperate. **2.** *Metal.* Soft and malleable ; as, *mild* steel (steel low in carbon). — **Syn.** Calm, tranquil, soothing, placid. See GENTLE.

mild'en (mīl'd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become mild.

mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *n.* [AS. *meledéaw, mildéaw*, honeydew.] **1. a** Any of an order (*Perisporiales*, esp. family *Erysiphaceæ*) of ascomycetous parasitic fungi ; also, the whitish down or discoloration which they produce on plants or organic substances. **b** Any of many other fungi producing similar effects. **2.** Popularly, any whitish or spotted discoloration caused by parasitic fungi on vegetable matter, leather, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To affect, or be affected, with mildew. — **mil'dew-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

mild'ly (mīld'lĭ), *adv.* In a mild manner.

mild'ness, *n.* Quality of being mild.

mile (mīl), *n.* [AS. *mīl*, fr. L. *millia, milia*, pl. of *mille* a thousand, i. e., *millia passuum* a thousand paces.] A measure of distance. The ancient Roman mile was about 1,620 English yards (1,482 meters). The English **statute mile**, used in the United Kingdom, the United States, etc., is equal to 320 rods. The **geographical**, *or* **nautical, mile** is the length of a minute, or $\frac{1}{21600}$ of a great circle of the earth, or, officially, in the United Kingdom, 6,080 feet (1,853.2 meters), called the **Admiralty mile**, and in the U. S. 6,080.20 feet (1,853.25 meters).

mile'age (mīl'ăj), *n.* **1.** An allowance for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile. **2.** Aggregate length or distance in miles. **3.** *Railroads.* A charge per mile, as for the use of cars ; also, loosely, a book of **mileage tickets**, each of which entitles the bearer to travel one or more miles.

mile'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post to indicate distance in miles.

mile'stone' (mīl'stōn'), *n.* A stone serving as a milepost.

mil'foil (mĭl'foil), *n.* [OF. *milfoil*, L. *millefolium ; mille* thousand + *folium* leaf.] The yarrow.

mil'i-a'ri-a (mĭl'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ă ; 3), *n.* [NL. See MILIARY.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease of the sweat glands marked by an eruption of small, isolated, red papules or vesicles suggestive of millet seeds ; miliary fever.

mil'i-a-ry (mĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ ; mĭl'yă-), *a.* [L. *miliarius*, fr. *milium* millet.] **1.** Resembling millet seeds. **2.** *Med.* Accompanied with an eruption of spots resembling millet seeds.

‖ **mi'lieu'** (mē'lyû'), *n.* [F., fr. *mi* middle (L. *medius*) + *lieu* place, L. *locus.*] Medium ; environment.

mil'i-tan-cy (mĭl'ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being militant. **2.** Military spirit or system ; militarism.

mil'i-tant (mĭl'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *militans, -antis*, p. pr. of *militare* to be a soldier.] Engaged in warfare ; fighting ; also, pugnacious, combative. — *n.* A militant person ; rarely, a soldier. — **mil'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*

mil'i-ta-ri-ly (-tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a military manner. **2.** From a military point of view.

mil'i-ta-rism (mĭl'ĭ-tă-rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A military condition ; disposition to maintain strong military forces. **2.** The spirit and temper that exalt the military virtues and ideals ; — often used derogatively of the spirit which tends to confer undue privilege or prominence on the military class.

mil'i-ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* **1.** An expert in military matters. **2.** One who is imbued with the spirit of militarism.

mil'i-ta-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characteristic of militarists ; characterized by militarism.

mil'i-ta-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* To bring into a condition of militarism ; imbue with militarism. — **mil'i-ta-ri-za'tion,** *n.*

mil'i-ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [L. *militaris, militarius*, fr. *miles, militis*, soldier.] **1.** Of or pert. to soldiers, arms, war, or affairs of war. **2.** Done by soldiers ; supported by armed force. — **Syn.** See MARTIAL. — *n.* Soldiery ; the army.

mil'i-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* ; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd) ; -TAT'ING. [L. *militare, -latum*, to be a soldier.] **1.** To war ; fight ; contend. **2.** Of things : to have weight or effect ; make.

mi-li'tia (mĭ-lĭsh'ă), *n.* [L., military service, soldiery.] A body of citizens enrolled for periodical military discipline, but called into active service only in emergencies. In the United States, all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are subject to military duty and are reckoned as part of the militia. It is divided into two classes, the **organized militia** and the **reserve militia**. The former is now generally called the *National Guard* (see under NATIONAL). Cf. LINE, *n.*, 13 **d**. LANDSTURM, LANDWEHR, etc.

mi-li'tia-man (-măn), *n.* One who belongs to an organized [militia.]

mil'i-um (mĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* MILIA (-ă). [L., millet.] *Med.* A small whitish or yellowish nodule in the skin due to retention of sebaceous secretion.

milk (mĭlk), *n.* [AS. *meoluc, meoloc, meolc, milc.*] **1.** The fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals. **2.** A liquid resembling milk, as the latex of a plant, the juice of the coconut, etc.

— *v. t.* **1.** To press or draw milk from. **2.** To draw from the breast or udder ; extract, as milk. **3.** To draw anything from as if by milking ; "bleed" ; exploit. **4.** To draw (out) ; elicit ; drain (away, out of, etc.). **5.** To draw out the sap, poison, venom, etc., from. **6.** To subject to an action or manipulation suggestive of that practiced in milking an animal. — *v. i.* To draw or yield milk.

milk'er (mĭl'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who milks. **2.** An animal that gives milk. **3.** An apparatus for milking cows.

milk fever. *Med.* A slight fever attending first lactation.

milk'i-ness (-kĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being milky.

milk leg. *Med.* A painful general swelling of the leg, usually caused by infection at parturition.

milk'-liv'ered, *a.* White-livered ; timorous.

milk'maid' (mĭlk'mād'), *n.* A woman who milks cows or works in a dairy.

milk'man (-măn), *n.* A man who sells or delivers milk.

milk sickness. *Veter.* A malignant disease of cattle, occurring in the western United States, and sometimes affecting persons using infected meat or dairy products.

milk'sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* An effeminate or unmanly man.

milk sugar. = LACTOSE.

milk tooth. One of the temporary deciduous teeth of a mammal. In man there are twenty ; lower mammals have various numbers or none.

milk vetch. An Old World fabaceous herb (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*) supposed to increase the yield of milk in goats that feed on it ; hence, any plant of the same genus or of certain related genera (*Homalobus, Phaca*, etc.).

milk'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Asclepias*) of perennial herbs abounding in a milky juice ; also, any plant of the family (*Asclepiadaceæ*) typified by this genus.

milk'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Polygala*, esp. *P.*

vulgaris) of herbs and shrubs having showy, many-colored, flowers and typifying a family (*Polygalaceæ*). They were formerly reputed to increase the milk of nurses.

milk'y (mĭl'kĭ), *a.*; MILK'I-ER (-kĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Like, or suggestive of, milk. **2.** Consisting of, containing, or abounding in, milk. **3.** Mild; tame; spiritless; as, a *milky* heart.

Milky Way, *Astron.*, the faintly luminous tract or belt seen at night stretching across the heavens, and composed of stars and nebulous masses; the Galaxy.

mill (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* a thousand.] A money of account of the United States having the value of $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a cent.

mill, *n.* [AS. *myln*, *mylen*.] **1.** A building with machinery for grinding grain into flour; hence, a machine for grinding grain or other material. **2.** A machine for expelling the juice, sap, etc., from vegetable tissues by pressure, grinding, tearing, or cutting; as, a cider *mill*. **3.** A machine for grinding and polishing; as, a lapidary *mill*. **4.** Any of various machines used in manufacturing or in working up raw material, or a building containing such machinery; as, a saw*mill*; a cotton *mill*. **5.** *Die Sinking.* A hardened steel roller for imprinting a reversed copy of a design in a softer metal. **6.** *Mach.* A rotary cutter with sharp-edged flutings, used in dressing surfaces. **7.** [From the v.] A pugilistic encounter. *Cant.* **8.** The raised or ridged edge or surface made in milling anything, as a coin or screw.

— *v. t.* **1.** To subject, as grain, cloth, timber, etc., to some operation or process in a mill, or with a mill. **2.** To make a raised border around, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across, the edges of, as of a coin; also, to stamp in a coining press; coin. **3.** To beat, as with the fists; thrash. *Cant.* **4.** To make frothy, as by churning or whipping; as, to *mill* chocolate. — *v. i.* **1.** To move in a circle, as cattle. **2.** To take part in a "mill"; box. *Cant.*

mill'board' (mĭl'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A strong, hard-pressed, flexible pasteboard, made from hemp, rope yarn, etc.

mill cake. The incorporated materials for gunpowder, in a dense mass or cake, ready for granulation. [pond.]

mill'dam' (-dăm'), *n.* A dam to make a mill pond; also, the

mil'le-fi-o'ri (mĭl'ē-fĭ-ō'rē), *a.* Also **mil'le-fi-o're.** [It. *mille* thousand + *fiore* flower, pl. *fiori*.] Designating a kind of ornamental glass made by fusing together rods or tubes of colored glass, cutting transversely, and embedding the section in clear glass. — *n.* Millefiori glass.

mil'le-na'ri-an (mĭl'ē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to a thousand (years); of or pert. to the millennium or the millenarians. — *n.* A believer in the millennium.

mil'le-na-ry (mĭl'ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *millenarius*, fr. *milleni* a thousand each, *mille* a thousand.] **1.** Pert. to, or consisting of, a thousand, esp. a thousand years. **2.** Pert. to the millennium or the millenarians; millennial. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A thousand; a millennium. **2.** A millenarian.

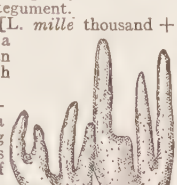
mil-len'ni-al (mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a, or the, millennium. — **mil-len'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

mil-len'ni-um (mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *mille* thousand + *annus* year.] **1.** A thousand years; also, a thousandth anniversary. **2.** Specif., the thousand years mentioned in *Rev.* XX., during which holiness is to be triumphant in the world. **3.** A period of great happiness, good government, or the like.

mil'le-pede (mĭl'ē-pēd), **mil'le-ped** (-pĕd), *n.* [L. *millepeda*; *mille* a thousand + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Any of a numerous order or subclass (*Chilognatha*) of myriapods, usually having a cylindrical segmented body covered with hard integument.

Millepede. Nat. size.

mil'le-pore (mĭl'ē-pōr; 57), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand + *-pore* as in *madrepore*.] Any of a genus (*Millepora*) of hydrozoan corals having a smooth surface with minute perforations.



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Millepore of Florida.

mill'er (mĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who operates, keeps, or attends a mill, esp. a flour mill or gristmill. **2.** A milling machine or tool. **3.** Any of various moths having wings appearing as if covered with dust or powder.

mill'er-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [After W. H. *Miller*, English mineralogist.] *Min.* Native nickel sulphide, NiS, a brass-yellow mineral occurring in crystals and incrustations.

Mill'er-ite, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of William Miller (d. 1849), American preacher, who taught that the end of the world and the second coming of Christ were at hand.

mill'er's-thumb' (-ẽrz-thŭm'), *n.* Any of certain small fresh-water spiny-finned fishes (genera *Cottus* and *Uranidea*).

mil-les'i-mal (mĭ-lĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *millesimus*, fr. *mille* a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; also, of or pertaining to a thousandth. — *n.* A thousandth.

mil'let (mĭl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F., dim. of *mil*, L. *milium*.] **1.** Any of various small-seeded cereal and forage grasses; specif., an annual grass (*Panicum miliaceum*) extensively cultivated for its grain or as fodder. **2.** The seed or grain of any of these grasses.

Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) Inflorescence. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

mil'li- (mĭl'ĭ-). [From L. *mille* thousand.] A prefix denoting *a thousandth part of*; as in *milli*meter, *milli*ampere, etc.

mil'li-am-pere' (-ăm-pâr'), *n. Elec.* One thousandth of an ampere.

mil'li-ard (mĭl'ĭ-ärd; -yärd), *n.* [F.] A thousand millions; a billion.

mil'li-are (mĭl'ĭ-âr; mĭl'ĭ-ârʹ), *n.* [F.] One thousandth of an are, equal to 1.076 sq. ft. Abbr., *ma.*

mil'li-a-ry (mĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *milliarius* containing a thousand, fr. *mille* thousand. See MILE.] Of or pert. to the ancient Roman mile; denoting a mile or miles.

mil'lier' (mē'lyā'), *n.* [F.] A metric ton.

mil'li-gram, -gramme (mĭl'ĭ-grăm), *n.* One thousandth of a gram. Abbr., *mg.*

mil'li-li'ter, -li'tre (-lē'tẽr), *n.* One thousandth of a liter; a cubic centimeter. Abbr., *ml.*

mil'li-me'ter, -me'tre (-mē'tẽr), *n.* One thousandth of a meter, equal to .03937 of an inch. Abbr., *mm.*

mil'li-mi'cron (-mī'krŏn), *n.* The thousandth part of a micron, or the millionth part of a millimeter; — a unit of length used in measuring light waves, etc. Abbr., *mμ.*

mil'li-ner (mĭl'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* [From *Milaner* an inhabitant of *Milan*, in Italy; hence, a man from *Milan* who imported women's finery.] **1.** An importer or vendor of fancy articles, esp. from Milan. *Obs.* **2.** One who makes, trims, or deals in, hats, bonnets, headdresses, etc., for women.

mil'li-ner-y (-nẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** Articles made or sold by milliners. **2.** The business or work of a milliner.

mil'lion (mĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., ultimately fr. L. *mille* a thousand.] **1.** The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, — written, 1,000,000. **2.** An indefinitely large number. **3. a** A million monetary units of some understood kind, as, in the United States, dollars, or, in Great Britain, pounds; as, he is said to be worth a *million*. **b** The mass of common people; — with *the*.

— *a.* Numbering, or consisting of, a million.

mil'lion-aire' (-ãr'), *n.* [F. *millionnaire*.] One whose wealth is counted by a million or millions of dollars, pounds, francs, marks, etc.

mil'lionth (mĭl'yŭnth), *a.* Coming last in a series of a million; also, constituting one of a million equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A millionth part. **2.** A millionth unit or object.

mil'li-pede (-ĭ-pēd), **mil'li-ped** (-pĕd). Vars. of MILLEPEDE.

mil'lo maize (mĭl'ō). [Sp. *millo*, *mijo*, maize, prop., millet, fr. L. *milium*.] A variety of nonsaccharine sorghum, similar to Kafir corn.

mill'stone' (mĭl'stōn'), *n.* **1.** Either of two circular stones for grinding grain or other substance; also, the kind of stone of which they are composed. **2.** Fig.: **a** Something that grinds or crushes. **b** A heavy burden.

mill wheel. The water wheel that drives a mill.

mill'wright' (mĭl'rīt'), *n.* One whose occupation is to build mills, or to set up their machinery, esp. the shafting.

mi-lord' (mĭ-lôrd'), *n.* [F., fr. E. *my lord*.] Lit., my lord; on the Continent, an English nobleman or gentleman.

mil'reis (mĭl'rās; -rēs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Pg. *mil reis* one thousand reis. See REI.] A coin and the former monetary unit of Portugal (= $1.08); also, a coin and the monetary unit of Brazil (= 54.6 cents). One milreis is written 1$000.

milt (mĭlt), *n.* [AS. *milte*.] The spleen.

milt, *n.* The male reproductive glands of fishes when filled with secretion, or the secretion itself. — *v. t.* To impregnate (the roe of a fish) with milt.

milt'er (mĭl'tẽr), *n.* A male fish in breeding time.

Mil-ton'ic (mĭl-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Characteristic of, or pert. to, the English poet John Milton (1608–74) or his work, esp. his epic poem "Paradise Lost," which is noted for its imaginative power and sustained sublimity of style.

mime (mīm), *n.* [L. *mimus*, Gr. *μῖμος*.] **1.** *Antiq.* A kind of drama travestying scenes from life; also, a dialogue for such a drama. **2.** An actor of such a drama. **3.** A mimic; buffoon. — *v. t.*; MIMED (mīmd); MIM'ING (mīm'ĭng). **1.**

To act out in the manner of a mime. **2.** To mimic; imitate. — *v. i.* To act as a mime; play a part with a mimic action and usually without words.

mim'e-o-graph' (mĭm'ĕ-ō-grăf'), *n.* [Gr. *μιμεῖσθαι* to imitate + *-graph.*] A kind of stencil copying device. — *v. t.* To duplicate or make with a mimeograph.

mim'er (mīm'ĕr), *n.* A mime or mimic; a buffoon.

mi-me'sis (mĭ-mē'sĭs; mī-mē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μίμησις* imitation.] *Rhet., Biol., & Med.* Imitation; mimicry.

mi-met'ic (mĭ-mĕt'ĭk; mī-), *a.* [Gr. *μιμητικός.*] **1.** Apt to imitate; given to mimicry; imitative. **2.** Pert. to, of the nature of, or marked by, imitation. **3.** = MIMIC, 3.

mim'ic (mĭm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *mimicus,* Gr. *μικός,* fr. *μῖμος* mime.] **1.** Imitating; mimetic. **2.** Of the nature of, pert. to, or formed by, imitation or mimicry; imitative; as, *mimic* gestures. **3.** Copying or imitating (the object denoted by the noun limited); imitative; — usually implying a copy ludicrously small or insignificant; as, a *mimic* battle; a *mimic* king.

— *n.* **1.** A mime, or actor in mimes. *Obs.* **2.** One who, or that which, imitates; esp., one who mimics, as to make sport or through servility.

— *v. t.;* -ICKED (-ĭkt); -ICK-ING. **1.** To ridicule by imitation. **2.** To copy or imitate closely, esp. servilely or ridiculously; ape. **3.** To simulate. **4.** *Zoöl.* To have or assume a resemblance to. See MIMICRY, 2. — **Syn.** See IMITATE.

mim'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Mimic (in sense 2).

mim'ick-er (mĭm'ĭk-ĕr), *n.* One who mimics; a mimic.

mim'ic-ry (-ĭk-rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Act, practice, or art of one who mimics. **2.** *Zoöl.* The superficial resemblance between some animals and other animals or the objects among which they live, affording some advantage, as concealment or protection.

Mi'mir (mē'mĕr), *n.* [Icel. *Mīmir.*] *Norse Myth.* A giant whose abode is a spring at the root of Yggdrasill. Drinking the water of the spring, he knows all the past and future. Odin gave an eye for a draft of the water.

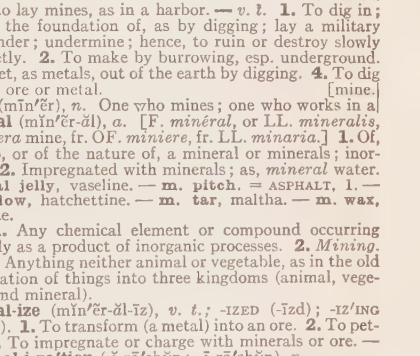
mi-mo'sa (mĭ-mō'sȧ; mī-; -zȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μῖμος* imitator.] Any of a large genus (*Mimosa*) of trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical and warm regions, as the common sensitive plant. The mimosas bear globular heads of small white or pink flowers.

mim'o-sa'ceous (mĭm'ō-sā'shŭs; mī'mō-), *a.* [See MIMOSA.] Belonging to a family (*Mimosaceæ*) of plants, of tropical and warm regions, of which the acacias and mimosas are the most important.

mi'na (mī'nȧ), *n.;* *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧz). [L. *mina,* fr. Gr. *μνᾶ,* of Semitic origin.] An ancient weight and money unit of varying value; 1-60th of a talent.

mi-na'cious (mĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *minax, -acis.* See MENACE.] Threatening; menacing. — **mi-na'cious-ly,** *adv.*

min'a-ret (mĭn'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [F. *minaret,* or Sp. *minarete,* fr. Ar. *manārat* lamp, lighthouse, turret, *nār* to shine.] A lofty tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more balconies, from which the muezzin cries the call to prayer.



Minaret of Mosque of Kait-Bey, at Cairo.

min'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *minatorius,* fr. *minari* to threaten. See MENACE.] Threatening; menacing. — **min'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

mince (mĭns), *v. t.;* MINCED (mĭnst); MINC'ING (mĭn'sĭng). [F. *mincer* to mince, OF. *mincier.*] **1.** To cut or chop into very small pieces; hash, as meat; hence, to subdivide minutely. **2.** To make little of; weaken the force of; palliate; utter mincingly or with affected elegance. — *v. i.* **1.** To walk with short steps and a prim, affected manner; act with affected elegance or delicacy. **2.** To talk or speak with affected nicety or elegance.

— *n.* Minced meat; mincemeat.

mince'meat' (mĭns'mēt'), *n.* **1.** Minced meat. **2.** A mixture, chopped fine, of raisins, apples, suet, spices, etc., with or without meat. It is used in mince pies.

mince pie. Pie the filling of which is mincemeat.

minc'er (mĭn'sĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, minces.

minc'ing-ly, *adv.* In an affectedly nice manner.

mind (mīnd), *n.* [AS. *gemynd.*] **1.** Memory; specif.: **a** State of remembering; remembrance; as, to call to *mind.* **b** Power of remembering or recognizing; scope or span of memory; as, time out of *mind.* **c** Retention in memory; mindfulness; heed; as, to keep in *mind.* **2.** Commemoration; — now chiefly in *month's mind* (which see). **3.** Consciousness; thought; as, to have a thing in *mind.* **4.** Intellectual or rational power; understanding; intellect; also, right reason; sanity. **5.** Mental disposition or mood; as: **a** Sentiment; belief; as, to speak one's *mind.* **b** Choice; intent; will; as, he had no *mind* of his own. **c** Courage; spirit. **6.** *Psychol.* The subject of consciousness; that which feels, perceives, wills, thinks; also, consciousness itself. **7.** A person, esp. with reference to his intellectual powers; as, great *minds;* also, the thinking function or point of view of a group of people; as, the popular *mind.* **8.** *Philos.* The conscious element or factor in the universe; spirit; intelligence; — contrasted with *matter.*

Syn. Mind, intellect, intelligence (in their nontechnical uses). **Mind** (commonly contrasted with *body*) is the general term; **intellect** (contrasted esp. with *feeling* or *will*) suggests rather more definitely a specific faculty; **intelligence** refers to readiness of comprehension; as, peace of *mind;* a powerful *intellect;* the *intelligence* of a dog.

— *v. t.* **1.** To remember. *Obsoles.* **2.** To remind. *Obsoles.* **3.** To purpose; plan; wish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **4.** To turn the mind or attention to; as: **a** To perceive; notice. **b** To regard with attention; heed; note. **c** To obey. **d** To attend strictly or closely to; as, to *mind* one's business. **5.** To be concerned or troubled about; hence, to object to; dislike; as, I don't *mind* the change. **6.** To be careful or wary about; as, *mind* what you are doing; also, in the *imperative,* be heedful that; as, *mind* you do it. **7.** To take care or charge of; tend; as, to *mind* a baby. — *v. i.* **1.** To give heed; hence, to obey. **2.** To be concerned or troubled; care; — chiefly in negative construction; as, never *mind.* **3.** To be careful or wary.

mind cure. A method or the fact of healing disease by mental action; psychotherapy.

mind'ed (mīn'dĕd; 24), *a.* Having a (or such a) mind; disposed; inclined.

mind'er (mīn'dĕr), *n.* One who minds.

mind'ful (mīnd'fo͝ol), *a.* Bearing in mind; regardful; attentive. — **mind'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **mind'ful-ness,** *n.*

mind reader. One who has ability in or practices mind reading.

mind reading. The art or faculty of perceiving another's thought without normal means of communication.

mine (mīn), *pron. & a.* [AS. *mīn* my, of me.] Of me. See MY. *Mine* is now chiefly a possessive adj. pron., used: (1) Attributively before a vowel or *h;* as, *mine* eyes have seen it. *Archaic.* (2) Following its noun in the vocative (*Archaic*) or after *of;* as, brother *mine;* this sister of *mine.* (3) With its noun understood but not expressed; as, this title honors me and *mine* (family, kindred, or the like).

mine, *n.* [F.] **1.** A subterranean cavity or passage. **2.** A place from which minerals, as ores, precious stones, coal, etc., are got by digging or by washing the soil. **3.** Loosely, an ore deposit. **4.** A rich source; an abundant store. **5.** *Mil.* An excavation, or a case moored beneath or on the water, containing an explosive by the firing of which an enemy may be destroyed or impeded.

— *v. i.;* MINED (mīnd); MIN'ING (mīn'ĭng). **1.** To dig a mine; work in a mine. **2.** To burrow. **3.** *Mil.* To make a mine; to lay mines, as in a harbor. — *v. t.* **1.** To dig in; remove the foundation of, as by digging; lay a military mine under; undermine; hence, to ruin or destroy slowly or secretly. **2.** To make by burrowing, esp. underground. **3.** To get, as metals, out of the earth by digging. **4.** To dig into for ore or metal.

min'er (mīn'ĕr), *n.* One who mines; one who works in a mine.

min'er-al (mĭn'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [F. *minéral,* or LL. *mineralis,* fr. *minera* mine, fr. OF. *miniere,* fr. LL. *minaria.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a mineral or minerals; inorganic. **2.** Impregnated with minerals; as, *mineral* water. **mineral jelly,** vaseline. — **m. pitch.** = ASPHALT, 1. — **m. tallow,** hatchettine. — **m. tar,** maltha. — **m. wax,** ozocerite.

— *n.* **1.** Any chemical element or compound occurring naturally as a product of inorganic processes. **2.** *Mining.* Ore. **3.** Anything neither animal or vegetable, as in the old classification of things into three kingdoms (animal, vegetable, and mineral).

min'er-al-ize (mĭn'ĕr-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To transform (a metal) into an ore. **2.** To petrify. **3.** To impregnate or charge with minerals or ore. — **min'er-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

min'er-al-og'i-cal (-ŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to mineralogy.

min'er-al'o-gist (-ăl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in mineralogy.

min'er-al'o-gy (-ăl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*mineral* + *-logy.*] The science of minerals or a treatise on it.

Mi-ner'va (mĭ-nûr'vȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of the handicrafts, who, as connected with Jupiter and Juno in a supreme triad, became a political or civic goddess. She came to be identified with Athena.

min'gle (mĭŋ'g'l), *v. t.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-gl'ĭng). [Freq. fr. AS. *mengan.*] **1.** To combine or join by intermixture or diffusion; mix. **2.** To associate or unite, as persons socially. **3.** To make or prepare by mixing; concoct. — *v. i.* To become mingled; mix; blend.

Syn. Mingle, mix, blend, merge, coalesce. Mingle, rather more than *mix,* implies that the constituent elements remain distinguishable; **mix** is apt to lay greater stress on the interpenetration (often promiscuous) of the elements

combined; as, *mingled* colors, sensations; to *mix* salt and pepper, wine and water. **Blend** and (still more distinctly) **merge** imply obscuration of the individuality of the component parts. **Coalesce** suggests more definitely than *merge* the action or process resulting in the fusion.

min'gler (mĭŋ'glẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, mingles.

min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ā-tûr), *n.* [It. *miniatura*, fr. L. *miniare* to color with minium.] **1.** A painting in colors, as in medieval manuscripts. **2.** Any very small painting, esp. a portrait, as on ivory; also, the art of painting miniatures. **3.** A representation on a much reduced scale. — *a.* Being or represented on a small scale. — **Syn.** See SMALL.

Min'i-é ball (mĭn'ĭ-ā; *popularly* mĭn'ĭ). [After the inventor, Captain C. E. *Minié*, of France.] A conical rifle bullet, with a cavity in its base plugged with a metal cup, which, by the explosion of the charge, is driven farther in, expanding the sides to fit closely the rifling.

min'i-fy (mĭn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *minor* less + *-fy.*] To make small or smaller; to lessen; specif., to diminish, as in real or apparent dimensions.

min'i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *minneken* a darling, *minne* love.] Anything delicate or diminutive. *Obsoles.* — *a.* **1.** Delicate; dainty; hence, mincing. **2.** Very small; tiny.

min'im (mĭn'ĭm), *n.* [L. *minimus* smallest, superl. of *minor*.] **1.** *Music.* A note, formerly the shortest in use, now a half note. See NOTE. **2.** *Penmanship.* A single down stroke, as any of the three in the letter *m*. **3.** Anything very minute. **4.** The smallest liquid measure, about a drop; $\frac{1}{60}$ of a fluid dram. Symbol, ♏ or ♏. — *a.* Smallest; minute.

min'i-mal (-ĭ-măl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the character of, a minim or minimum; least; smallest.

min'i-mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of minimizing.

min'i-mize (-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible, — sometimes with implied depreciation. *Minimize* is not synonymous with *decrease* or *diminish*. — **-miz'er,** *n.*

min'i-mum (mĭn'ĭ-mŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MA (-mȧ), E. -MUMS (-mŭmz). [L., neut. of *minimus*. See MINIM.] **1.** The least quantity or amount assignable, admissible, etc.; — opp. to *maximum*. **2.** The lowest point or amount reached or registered, as in temperature. — *a.* Lowest or least.

min'ing (mīn'ĭng), *n.* Act or business of excavating or laying military mines or of working mineral or ore mines.

min'ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *mignon*, fem. *mignonne*.] **1.** **a** A ladylove or lover; usually, a mistress. *Obs. or R.* **b** A favorite; idol; — now derogatory. **c** Esp., an obsequious or servile dependent or agent. **2.** [F. *mignonne*.] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE. — *a.* Delicate; pretty. *Now Rare.*

min'ish (mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [F. *menuiser* to make small, deriv. of L. *minutus* small.] To diminish; lessen. *Archaic.*

min'is-ter (-ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [F. *ministre*, fr. L. *minister*.] **1.** A servant; attendant. *Archaic.* **2.** A subordinate; agent. *Rare.* **3.** One to whom the sovereign or executive head of a government intrusts the management of affairs of state, or some department of such affairs. **4.** A representative of a government sent to a foreign government to transact diplomatic business. **5.** One duly authorized to serve at the altar or conduct Christian or other religious worship; a priest; esp., a pastor; clergyman.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish; supply. *Archaic.* **2.** To administer; apply. *Obs. or R.* — *v. i.* **1.** To act as a servant, attendant, or agent; attend and serve; serve as a minister. **2.** To do things needful or helpful; render aid; — used with *to*.

Syn. Minister, administer (in the sense of contributing esp. to one's real or supposed welfare). To **minister** (chiefly literary) is in general to be serviceable; conducive; to **administer** is more specifically to give, supply, or tender something, esp. professionally or officially; as, a *ministering* angel; *administer* to the sick; to *administer* an oath.

min'is-te'ri-al (-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to ministry or service; attendant. **2.** Of or pert. to the office of minister or the ministry as a body. **3.** Designating, or pert. to, an act performed in a given state of facts, in a manner prescribed by law without regard to, or without the exercise of, the agent's judgment upon the propriety of the act done; — opposed to *judicial*. **4.** Instrumental. — **-te'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

min'is-te'ri-al-ist, *n.* A supporter of the ministry, or of the party in power.

min'is-trant (mĭn'ĭs-trănt), *a.* [L. *ministrans, -antis*, p. pr.] Ministering. — *n.* One who ministers.

min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ministering; ministry.

min'is-try (mĭn'ĭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [L. *ministerium*.] **1.** Act of ministering; ministration. **2.** Agency; instrumentality. **3.** The office, duties, or functions of a minister, civil or sacerdotal. **4.** Christian ministers collectively; the clergy. **5.** The body of ministers of state; the executive heads of departments of state collectively; specif., a body of responsible ministers acting with the chief executive, as in Great Britain or France. In the United States neither the members of the president's cabinet nor the heads of departments are called collectively the *ministry* or individually *ministers*. See CABINET, 5.

min'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** A brilliant red; vermilion. **2.** Red oxide of lead, Pb_3O_4, a heavy, crystalline powder.

min'i-ver (-vẽr), *n.* [OF. *menu vair* a grayish fur; *menu* small + *vair* a kind of fur.] A kind of fur esteemed in the Middle Ages as a part of costume. Officially, in England, in recent use, a plain white fur.

mink (mĭŋk), *n.* **1.** The fur of the mink (def. 2). **2.** An animal, now, usually, a certain North American species (*Putorius vison*), related to the weasels, but larger and having partially webbed feet. The soft, thick fur is usually seal-brown with a few white spots on the chin and breast.

Min'ne-sing'er (mĭn'ĕ-sĭng'ẽr), *n.* [G., fr. *minne* love + *singen* to sing.] One of a class of German lyric poets and musicians, chiefly of noble birth, who flourished from about 1150 to about 1350, and sang of love and beauty, often in poetical contests at court.

min'now (mĭn'ō), *n.* **1.** A small European cyprinoid fish (*Phoxinus phoxinus*). **2.** In America, any small fish of the carp family (*Cyprinidæ*), or of the killifishes (*Cyprinodontidæ*); also, erroneously or loosely, any of various other small fishes, including the young of various larger fishes.

mi'nor (mī'nẽr), *a.* [L., a comparative with no positive.] **1.** Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less, smaller. **2.** *Music.* **a** Less by a half step than the corresponding major interval; as, a *minor* third is a step and a half, the major third being two whole steps. **b** Designating any of various scales or modes of which the most distinctive characteristic is a minor third, or the key of such a scale or mode; also, designating a chord characterized by a minor third. The minor modes or keys are often used for plaintive or sad effect. **c** Distant by a minor interval; — of a tone; as, E is the *minor* third of C. **3.** Not having reached the age of majority. **4.** *Logic.* Designating the term of a syllogism which forms the subject of the conclusion, or the premise containing that term. Cf. SYLLOGISM. **5.** Constituting the minority; as, the *minor* vote.

— *n.* **1.** *Logic.* The minor term; also, the minor premise. **2.** A person under full age, or majority. **3.** *Music.* A minor chord, key, or mode. **4.** *Amer. Univ.* A subject of study pursued by a candidate for a degree to which less time is devoted than to the major.

Mi-nor'ca (mĭ-nôr'kȧ), *n.* [From the island of *Minorca*.] One of a breed of smooth-legged domestic fowls similar in form to the Leghorns, but larger. [friar.]

Mi'nor-ite (mī'nŏr-īt), *n.* [L. *minor* less.] A Franciscan

mi-nor'i-ty (mĭ-nŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The smaller in number of two aggregates; — opp. to *majority*. **2.** Quality or state of being a minor, or under age.

Mi'nos (mī'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. Μίνως.] *Gr. Myth.* A king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa, after death made a judge in Hades, or his grandson, the husband of Pasiphaë and father of Ariadne. See MINOTAUR.

Min'o-taur (mĭn'ō-tôr), *n.* [L. *Minotaurus*, Gr. Μινώταυρος; Μίνως Minos + ταῦρος a bull.] *Gr. Myth.* A monster, half man and half bull, confined in the labyrinth constructed for Minos by Dædalus in Crete, where it devoured the periodical tribute of seven youths and seven maidens sent by Athens, until slain by Theseus. See ARIADNE.

min'ster (mĭn'stẽr), *n.* [AS. *mynster*, fr. L. *monasterium*. See MONASTERY.] A church of a monastery; — often applied to the church after the monastery has ceased to exist, and also improperly used for any large church.

min'strel (-strĕl), *n.* [OF. *menestrel*, fr. LL. *ministralis, ministerialis*, servant, workman, fr. L. *ministerium* service, *minister* servant.] **1.** One of a medieval class of musical entertainers, esp. such as sang to the accompaniment of a harp or other instrument. **2.** A poet; musician. *Poetic.* **3.** One of a troupe of comedians, typically presenting negro melodies, jokes, etc., and usually blacked; — commonly called *negro minstrel*.

min'strel-sy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). **1.** The arts, occupation, or songs of minstrels. **2.** A body of minstrels.

mint (mĭnt), *n.* [AS. *minte*, fr. L. *menta, mentha*, Gr. μίνθα.] Any of a genus (*Mentha*) of aromatic herbs, having small pink or white verticillate flowers; by extension, any plant of the same family (*Menthaceæ*).

mint, *n.* [AS. *mynet* money, coin, L. *moneta* the mint, coined money, *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple money was coined.] **1.** A coin; money. *Obs.* **2.** A place where money is coined. **3.** A place where something is manufactured or fabricated; — usually fig. **4.** A great supply of money, such as issues from a mint; a vast sum. — *v. t.* **1.** To make by stamping, as money; coin. **2.** To fabricate; invent. — **mint'er,** *n.*

mint'age (mĭn'tăj), *n.* **1.** Coinage. **2.** Cost of coining, or charge for coining. **3.** The stamp impressed upon a coin.

min'u-end (mĭn'ū-ĕnd), *n.* [L. *minuendus* to be diminished, *minuere* to diminish.] *Arith.* The number or magnitude from which another is to be subtracted.

min'u-et' (mĭn'ū-ĕt'; mĭn'ū-ĕt), *n.* [F. *menuet*, fr. *menu* small, L. *minutus*; — from its short steps.] A slow grace-

ful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step, and a balance; also, music suited to such a dance.

mi'nus (mī'nŭs), *a.* [L., neut. of *minor*. See MINOR, *a.*] **1.** *Math.* Less; decreased by; requiring to be subtracted; opposite in direction or mode of reckoning to a corresponding plus or positive (quantity, etc.); negative; as, a *minus* quantity. **2.** Deprived of; wanting. *Colloq.*

minus sign, the sign [—] indicating subtraction or a negative quantity.

—*n.* The minus sign; also, a minus quantity.

mi-nus'cule (mĭ-nŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *minusculus* rather small, fr. *minus* less.] *Paleography.* A small Roman letter as distinguished from a *capital* or *uncial;* the small cursive writing developed from the uncial about A. D. 600–900. — *a.* **1.** In, or having the size or style of, minuscules. **2.** Very small; insignificant.

min'ute (mĭn'ĭt), *n.* [LL. *minuta* a small portion, fr. L. *minutus*. See MINUTE, *a.*] **1.** The sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds. Abbr., *m.* **2.** *Geom.* The sixtieth part of a degree; sixty seconds. Symbol, ′; as, 10° 20′. **3.** A point of time; a moment. **4. a** A memorandum, note, or draft, as of instructions. **b** In *pl.* Official record of proceedings at a meeting of an organized body. — **Syn.** See INSTANT.

—*v. i.* To make a minute of; summarize; draft.

mi-nute' (mĭ-nūt'; mī-), *a.* [L. *minutus*, p. p. of *minuere* to lessen.] **1.** Very small; little. **2.** Of trivial importance; trifling. **3.** Marked by, or paying attention to, small things or details; precise. — **Syn.** See CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

minute anatomy, microscopic anatomy; histology.

min'ute gun. A discharge of a cannon repeated at intervals of a minute, usually as a sign of distress or mourning.

min'ute hand. The long hand of a watch or clock, which makes the circuit in an hour, and marks the minutes.

min'ute-ly (mĭn'ĭt-lĭ), *a.* Happening every minute; continual. — *adv.* Every minute; from minute to minute.

mi-nute'ly (mĭ-nūt'lĭ; mī-), *adv.* In a minute manner or degree; exactly.

min'ute-man (mĭn'ĭt-măn), *n. Amer. Hist.* One of a class of armed citizens who pledged themselves to take the field at a minute's notice, immediately previous to and during the War of Independence.

Statue of Minute-man by D. C. French, at Concord, Mass.

mi-nute'ness (mĭ-nūt'nĕs; mī-), *n.* Quality of being minute; as: **a** Extreme smallness. **b** Attention to minutiæ; precision.

mi-nu'ti-a (mĭ-nū'shĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* **-TIÆ** (-ē). [L., fr. *minutus* small.] A minute, precise, or minor detail; a petty matter or thing; — chiefly in *pl.*

minx (mĭnks), *n.* **1.** A lewd woman. **2.** A pert girl; saucy jade; — often playful.

Mi'o-cene (mī'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. *μείων* less + *καινός* new, recent.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating a period of the Tertiary, preceding the Pliocene. — *n.* The Miocene period or system.

mir'a-cle (mĭr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *miraculum*, fr. *mirari* to wonder.] **1.** A wonderful thing; a marvel. **2.** An event or effect in the physical world deviating from the known laws of nature, or transcending our knowledge of these laws. **3.** A miracle play.

miracle play. One of a medieval type of dramatic representation showing episodes from the life of some wonder-working saint; also, the type itself. In England, the term was used for both this type and the *mystery.*

mi-rac'u-lous (mĭ-răk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [F. *miraculeux*. See MIRACLE.] **1.** Of the nature of a miracle. **2.** Supernatural; marvelous. **3.** Working, or able to work, miracles; wonder-working. — **Syn.** See SUPERNATURAL. — **mi-rac'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **mi-rac'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

mi-rage' (mē-räzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *mirer* to look at carefully, aim, *se mirer* to look at one's self in a glass, reflect, be reflected, LL. *mirare* to look at.] An optical effect, as on the ocean or on plains and deserts, due to total reflection of light at the surface common to two differently heated strata of air. The reflected image is seen, commonly inverted, while the real object may or may not be in sight.

mire (mīr), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** Marsh; bog. *Now Rare.* **2.** Soft or deep mud, slush, or the like; also, dirt. — *v. t.;* MIRED (mīrd); MIR'ING (mīr'ĭng). **1.** To cause or permit to stick fast in mire. **2.** To soil with mud or dirt. — *v. i.* To sink or stick in mire.

Mir'i-am (mĭr'ĭ-ăm), *n.* [Heb. *Miryām.*] *Bib.* Sister of Moses and Aaron. See *Exodus* xv. 20.

mir'i-ness (mīr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being miry.

mirk (mûrk), **mirk'y** (mûr'kĭ), **mirk'i-ness** (-kĭ-nĕs), etc. Vars. of MURK, MURKY, etc.

mir'ror (mĭr'ẽr), *n.* [F. *miroir*, OF. also *mireor*, fr. LL. *mirare* to look at, L. *mirari* to wonder.] **1.** A looking-glass; any smooth substance that forms images by reflection. **2.** A crystal or similar device used by sorcerers, etc. *Archaic.* **3.** That which gives a true likeness or image; hence, a pattern. — *v. t.* To reflect, as in a mirror.

mirth (mûrth), *n.* [AS. *myrð, myrgð, mirhð.* See MERRY.] Gladness or gayety, as shown by laughter; jollity. — **Syn.** Merriment, glee, hilarity, festivity. See CHEERFULNESS.

mirth'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, indicating, or inspiring mirth. — **mirth'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **mirth'ful-ness,** *n.*

mirth'less, *a.* Without mirth; joyless.

mir'y (mīr'ĭ), *a.;* MIR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MIR'I-EST. **1.** Resembling, or of the nature of, mire; boggy. **2.** Abounding, or covered or spattered, with mire; hence: dirty; filthy.

mir'za (mẽr'zä), *n.* [Per. *mīrzā*, fr. *mīrzādeh* son of the prince.] The common title of honor for men in Persia, usually prefixed to the surname. When appended to the surname, it signifies *Prince.*

mis- (mĭs-). [In words of Teutonic origin, fr. AS. *mis-;* in words from French, fr. OF. *mes-*, F. *mé-, més-*, fr. L. *minus* less; but the two are commonly confounded.] A prefix signifying: *amiss, wrong, ill, wrongly,* esp.: **1.** With verbs, participles, or participial adjectives in the sense of: *amiss, ill, wrongly, perversely, mistakenly,* or the like.

Examples: *mis*advise, to advise *amiss, ill, wrongly,* or the like; *mis*choose, to choose *ill* or *wrongly,* etc.

2. With nouns in the sense of: *wrong, bad, misdirected, perverse, erroneous,* or the like.

Examples: *mis*application, a *wrong, bad,* or *perverse* application; *mis*choice, a *bad, wrong,* or *erroneous* choice.

mis'ad-ven'ture (mĭs'ăd-vĕn'tûr), *n.* Mischance; ill luck; a mishap. — **Syn.** Accident, casualty, disaster, calamity.

mis'ad-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* To give bad counsel to.

mis'al-li'ance (-ă-lī'ăns), *n.* An improper alliance, esp. in marriage; a mésalliance.

mis'al-ly' (-ă-lī'), *v. t.* To ally wrongly or unsuitably.

mis'an-thrope (mĭs'ăn-thrōp), *n.* [Gr. *μισάνθρωπος; μισεῖν* to hate + *ἄνθρωπος* a man.] A hater of mankind.

mis'an-throp'ic (-thrŏp'ĭk), **mis'an-throp'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a misanthrope; hating mankind. — **Syn.** See CYNICAL. — **mis'an-throp'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mis-an'thro-pist (mĭs-ăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* A misanthrope.

mis-an'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.* Hatred of mankind.

mis-ap'pli-ca'tion (-ăp'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong application.

mis'ap-ply' (mĭs'ă-plī'), *v. t.* To apply wrongly. [stand.

mis-ap'pre-hend' (mĭs-ăp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To misunder-

mis-ap'pre-hen'sion (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A misapprehending; a mistaking or mistake; misconception; misunderstanding.

mis-ap'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Inclined to misapprehend.

mis'ap-pro'pri-ate (mĭs'ă-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* To appropriate or use wrongly or wrongfully. — **-pro'pri-a'tion,** *n.*

mis'ar-range' (-ă-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange wrongly; place in a wrong order or manner. — **-range'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

mis'be-come' (-bē-kŭm'), *v. t.* Not to become; suit ill.

mis'be-got'ten (-gŏt'n), **mis'be-got'** (-gŏt'), *p. a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; illegitimate.

mis'be-have' (-hāv'), *v. t. & i.* To behave ill; — formerly often reflexive. — **mis'be-hav'ior, -hav'iour** (-hāv'yẽr), *n.*

mis'be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* Erroneous or false belief. — **mis'be-lieve'** (-lēv'), *v. i. & t.* — **mis'be-liev'er** (-lēv'ẽr), *n.*

mis'be-stow' (-stō'), *v. t.* To bestow improperly.

mis-cal'cu-late (mĭs-kăl'kū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To calculate erroneously; misjudge. — **mis-cal'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

mis-call' (mĭs-kôl'), *v. t.* **1.** To misname. **2.** To revile. *Dial.*

mis-car'riage (-kăr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Mismanagement; failure. **2.** Failure to carry properly; as, *miscarriage* of goods. **3.** Premature expulsion of a fetus; abortion.

mis-car'ry (-ĭ), *v. i.* To carry, or go, wrong; as: **a** To fail of intended result; come to naught. **b** To suffer miscarriage (of a fetus). **c** To fail of reaching the proper destination; go astray.

mis'ce-ge-na'tion (mĭs'ĕ-jĕ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *miscere* to mix + *genus* race.] **1.** An interbreeding of races. **2.** Specif., intermarriage or interbreeding of whites and negroes.

mis'cel-la'ne-a (mĭs'ĕ-lā'nē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] A collection of miscellaneous matters; esp., a literary miscellany.

mis'cel-la'ne-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*, fr. *miscellus* mixed, *miscere* to mix.] **1.** Mixed; consisting of diverse things. **2.** Having various qualities; dealing with, or interested in, diverse topics or subjects. — **Syn.** See INDISCRIMINATE. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.* [miscellanies.

mis'cel-la-nist (mĭs'ĕ-lă-nĭst; mĭ-sĕl'ȧ-), *n.* A writer of

mis'cel-la-ny (mĭs'ĕ-lă-nĭ), *n.; pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). [L. *miscellanea*, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus.*] **1.** A mixture of various things; esp., a collection of writings on various subjects. **2.** In *pl.* Miscellaneous treatises collected in one book.

mis-chance' (mĭs-chȧns'), *n.* Ill luck; a mishap. — **Syn.** Misadventure, calamity, disaster. See MISFORTUNE. — *v. i.* To happen unfortunately or by mischance. *Archaic.*

mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *n.* [ME. *meschef* bad result, OF. *meschief*, fr. *meschever* to be unfortunate; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *chief* end, head.] **1.** Harm; esp., trouble or vexation caused by human agency. **2.** Harmful quality or character; mischievousness. **3.** A cause or source of harm or

vexation. **4.** Action that annoys or vexes; also, mischievous disposition, as of a child. — **Syn.** See INJURY.

mis'chief-mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites quarrels or enmity. — **-mak'ing**, *a. & n.*

mis'chie-vous (mĭs'chĭ-vŭs), *a.* Causing, or full of, mischief; injurious; specif., inclined to the causing of, or involving, petty injury or annoyance, as from carelessness or in sport; as, a *mischievous* child. — **mis'chie-vous-ly**, *adv.* — **mis'chie-vous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Naughty, sportive, roguish, arch, waggish. — **Mischievous, roguish, arch.** **Mischievous** implies sportive malice; that is **roguish** which is engagingly mischievous; that (esp. a look or expression of a child or woman) is **arch** which is slyly or mockingly mischievous; as, a *mischievous* monkey, puppy; a *roguish* wag; an *arch* look.

mis-choice' (mĭs-chois'), *n.* A wrong or improper choice.

mis-choose' (mĭs-chōōz'), *v. t. & i.* To choose wrongly.

mis'ci-ble (mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed. — **mis'ci-bil'i-ty** (mĭs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mis'ci-ta'tion (mĭs'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous citation.

mis-cite' (mĭs-sīt'), *v. t.* To cite erroneously; misquote.

mis-coi'or, mis-col'our (mĭs-kŭl'ĕr), *v. t.* To give a wrong color to; fig., to misrepresent, as facts.

mis'con-ceive' (mĭs'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t. & i.* To conceive wrongly; misjudge; misapprehend; misunderstand; mistake.

mis'con-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of misconceiving; erroneous conception; false opinion.

mis'con-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To conduct amiss; mismanage.

mis-con'duct (mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Wrong or improper conduct; unlawful behavior. — **Syn.** Misbehaviour, misdemeanor, misdeed, delinquency, offense, mismanagement.

mis'con-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of misconstruing; erroneous or bad construction; wrong interpretation.

mis-con'strue (mĭs-kŏn'strōō; mĭs'kŏn-strōō'), *v. t.* To construe wrongly; misinterpret.

mis-coun'sel (mĭs-koun'sĕl), *v. t.* To counsel amiss.

mis-count' (mĭs-kount'), *v. t. & i.* To count erroneously; miscalculate. — *n.* A wrong computation.

mis'cre-ance (mĭs'krē-ăns), *n.* Quality of being miscreant; adherence to false faith; unbelief. *Archaic.*

mis'cre-ant (mĭs'krē-ănt), *n.* [OF. *mescreant; mes-* (L. *minus* less) + p. pr. fr. L. *credere* to believe.] **1.** A religious heretic; infidel. *Archaic.* **2.** Villain; wretch. — *a.* **1.** Infidel; heretical; unbelieving. *Archaic.* **2.** Destitute of conscience; base; villainous.

mis'cre-ate' (mĭs'krē-āt'), *v. t. & i.* To create badly or amiss. — *a.* Miscreated. — **mis'cre-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

mis-cue' (mĭs-kū'), *n. Billiards & Pool.* A false stroke, or slip, with a cue. — *v. i.* To make a miscue.

mis-date' (mĭs-dāt'), *v. t.* To date erroneously.

mis-deal' (-dēl'), *v. t. & i.* To distribute wrongly, as cards. — *n.* Act of misdealing. — **mis-deal'er**, *n.*

mis-deed' (-dēd'), *n.* An evil deed. — **Syn.** Misconduct, misdemeanor, fault, offense, trespass, transgression, crime.

mis-deem' (-dēm'), *v. t. & i.* To deem wrongly; misjudge.

mis'de-mean' (mĭs'dē-mēn'), *v. t. & i.* To misbehave.

mis'de-mean'ant (-ănt), *n.* **1.** One convicted of a misdemeanor. **2.** One guilty of misconduct.

mis'de-mean'or, -mean'our (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** Misbehavior; a misdeed. **2.** *Law.* A crime less than a felony. The distinction between *felonies* and *misdemeanors* is now arbitrary.

mis'de-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* To describe wrongly or incorrectly. — **mis'de-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.*

mis'di-rect' (mĭs'dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To direct wrongly.— **mis'di-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.*

mis-do' (mĭs-dōō'), *v. t. & i.* To do wrongly or improperly. — **mis-do'er** (-dōō'ĕr), *n.* — **mis-do'ing** (-ĭng), *n.*

mis-doubt' (-dout'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To doubt, suspect, mistrust. **2.** To fear; apprehend. — *n.* Suspicion; mistrust.

mise (mēz; mīz), *n.* [F. *mise* a putting, setting, *mettre* to put, lay, L. *mittere* to send.] **1.** An agreement; as, the **mise of Amiens** and the **mise of Lewes**, agreements made in 1264 between Henry III. and the rebelling barons. **2.** *Law.* The (general) issue in a proceeding upon a writ of right. [want. *Now Rare.*]

mis-ease' (mĭs-ēz'), *n.* Discomfort; distress; misery; want.

mis'em-ploy' (mĭs'ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* To employ amiss.

mi'ser (mī'zĕr), *n.* [L. *miser* wretched.] **1.** A wretched person. *Obs.* **2.** A covetous person; esp., one having wealth who lives miserably to increase his hoard.

mis'er-a-ble (mĭz'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [F. *misérable*, L. *miserabilis*, fr. *miserari* to lament, pity, *miser* wretched.] **1.** In a state of misery; wretched; — often hyperbolical. **2.** Causing misery, or great discomfort; pitiably poor; as, a *miserable* lot. **3.** Pitiable; lamentable; as, a *miserable* failure. **4.** Wretchedly deficient; worthless; paltry; despicable; as, a *miserable* dinner. — **Syn.** Abject, forlorn. [*adv.*] — *n.* One who is miserable, or in misery. — **mis'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Mis'e-re're (mĭz'ĕ-rē'rē), *n.* [L., have mercy, fr. *misereri* to have mercy, *miser* wretched; — from its first word in Latin.] **1.** *Eccl.* The 51st Psalm (or 50th in the Douay version). **2.** A musical setting of this Psalm.

mis'er-i-cord', mis'er-i-corde' (mĭz'ĕr-ĭ-kôrd'; mĭ-zĕr'ĭ-kôrd), *n.* [F. *miséricorde*, fr. L. *misericordia* mercy, compassion; *misereri* to feel pity + *cor, cordis*, heart.] **1.** *Eccl.* A room in a monastery where indulgences were allowed. **2.** A thin-bladed dagger of medieval times for giving the *coup de grâce*. [of being miserly.]

Miséricord, 2.

mi'ser-li-ness (mī'zĕr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state

mi'ser-ly (mī'zĕr-lĭ), *a.* Pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a miser; very covetous. — **Syn.** See PARSIMONIOUS.

mis'er-y (mĭz'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). [OF. *miserie*, L. *miseria*, fr. *miser* wretched.] **1.** A state of great distress; wretchedness due to outward conditions, esp. privation or poverty. **2.** A wretched circumstance; misfortune.

Syn. Unhappiness, wretchedness, despondency, affliction, distress, anguish, woe. — **Misery, wretchedness.** **Misery** often suggests the more acute or persistent, **wretchedness** the more abject or despairing, unhappiness or distress; as, a life of *misery*; the *wretchedness* of despair.

mis'es-teem' (mĭs'ĕs-tēm'), *v. t.* To form a false estimate of.

mis-es'ti-mate (mĭs-ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To estimate erroneously. — *n.* A wrong estimate.

mis-faith' (mĭs-fāth'), *n.* Lack of faith; mistrust.

mis-fea'sance (-fē'zăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mesfaisance*, fr. *mesfaire* to do wrong; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *faire* to do, L. *facere*.] *Law.* A wrong done; now, specif., the doing wrongfully and injuriously of an act which one might do in a lawful manner; — distinq. from *malfeasance* and *nonfeasance*. — **mis-fea'sor** (mĭs-fē'zŏr), *n.*

mis-fea'ture (-fē'tŭr), *n.* An ill or distorted feature; a bad feature. — **mis-fea'tured**, *a.*

mis-fire' (-fīr'), *v. i.* To fail to be fired; — said of a gun, mine, etc. — *n.* Act or instance of misfiring.

mis-fit' (-fĭt'), *n.* **1.** Act or state of fitting badly. **2.** Something that fits badly. — *v. t. & i.* To fit badly; fail to fit.

mis'for-ma'tion (mĭs'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Malformation.

mis-for'tune (mĭs-fôr'tŭn), *n.* Bad fortune; mishap; mischance.

Syn. Ill fortune, ill luck, misadventure, mischance, trouble, hardship, accident, mishap, adversity, calamity, disaster. — **Misfortune, mischance, mishap, adversity** agree in the idea of ill or adverse fortune. **Misfortune** is the most general term; **mischance** is often more specifically that which in any way goes wrong; **mishap** oftener denotes an unlucky accident; as, it is a *misfortune* to be blind; an unlucky *mischance;* to fail by some *mishap*. **Adversity,** the strongest word, denotes grave or continued misfortune.

mis-give' (mĭs-gĭv'), *v. t.* To give or suggest doubt and apprehension to; make apprehensive; — usually of the mind or heart, and followed by the objective personal pronoun. — *v. i.* To be fearful or apprehensive.

mis-giv'ing, *n.* Evil premonition; state of distrust or apprehension. — **Syn.** See APPREHENSION, QUALM.

mis-gov'ern (-gŭv'ĕrn), *v. t.* To govern ill; rule badly.

mis-gov'ern-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Bad government.

mis-guid'ance (-gīd'ăns), *n.* Wrong guidance.

mis-guide' (-gīd'), *v. t.* To guide wrongly.

mis-han'dle (-hăn'd'l), *v. t.* To handle ill; maltreat.

mis-hap' (-hăp'), *n.* Mischance. — **Syn.** See MISFORTUNE.

mish'mash' (mĭsh'măsh'), *n.* Hodgepodge; jumble.

Mish'na (mĭsh'nä), *n.*; *pl.* MISHNAYOTH (mĭsh'nä-yōth'). [NHeb. *mishnāh*, i. e., instruction, oral law, fr. Heb. *shānāh* to repeat, in post-Biblical Heb., to teach, to learn.] **1.** The traditional doctrine of the Jews as embodied chiefly in the decisions of the rabbis before the 3d century A. D. **2.** A single tenet; a view of a rabbi. **3.** Any collection of such tenets. **4.** The collection of Halachoth which is the basis of the Talmud.—**Mish-na'ic** (mĭsh-nā'ĭk), **Mish'nic,** *a.*

mis'in-form' (mĭs'ĭn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To give untrue or misleading information to. — **mis'in-form'ant,** *n.* — **mis-in'for-ma'tion,** *n.* — **mis'in-form'er,** *n.*

mis'in-ter'pret (mĭs'ĭn-tûr'prĕt), *v. t.* To interpret erroneously. — **mis'in-ter'pre-ta'tion** (-prĕ-tā'shŭn), *n.*

mis'in-ter'pret-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who misinterprets.

mis-join'der (mĭs-join'dĕr), *n. Law.* An incorrect union of parties or of causes of action in procedure.

mis-judge' (mĭs-jŭj'), *v. t. & i.* To judge erroneously or unjustly. — **mis-judg'ment, -judge'ment** (-jŭj'mĕnt), *n.*

mis-kal' (mĭs-käl'), *n.* [Per. & Ar. *mithqāl*, fr. Ar. *thaqal* weight.] A Persian and Arabian weight equal to about 72 grains, or 4.64 grams.

mis-know' (-nō'), *v. t.* **1.** To misunderstand. **2.** To fail to recognize. — **mis-knowl'edge** (-nŏl'ĕj; 24), *n.*

mis-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* To lay in a place not recollected; lose. — **Syn.** See DISPLACE.

mis-lead' (-lēd'), *v. t.* To lead into a wrong way; lead astray; deceive. — **Syn.** Delude, misguide. — **mis-lead'er,** *n.*

mis-lead'ing, *p. a.* Leading astray; deceptive; delusive. — **Syn.** See FALLACIOUS.

mis'le-toe. Var. of MISTLETOE.

mis-like' (mĭs-līk'), *v. t.* **1.** To displease. **2.** To dislike. — *n.* Dislike; aversion; distaste.—**mis-lik'er** (mĭs-līk'ẽr), *n.*
mis-lik'ing (mĭs-līk'ĭng), *n.* Dislike; aversion.
mis-made' (mĭs-mād'), *p. a.* Badly or improperly made.
mis-make' (mĭs-māk'), *v. t.* To make or form amiss.
mis-man'age (-măn'āj), *v. t. & i.* To manage ill. — **mis-man'age-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **mis-man'ag-er**, *n.*
mis-mar'riage (mĭs-măr'ĭj), *n.* An unsuitable marriage.
mis-match' (-măch'), *v. t.* To match unsuitably or ill, as in marriage. — **mis-match'**, *n.*
mis-mate' (-māt'), *v. t.* To mate wrongly or unsuitably.
mis-name' (-nām'), *v. t.* To call by the wrong name.
mis-no'mer (-nō'mẽr), *n.* [OF. *mesnommer* to misname; *mes-* amiss (L. *minus* less) + *nommer* to name, L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen* name.] **1.** An erroneous naming or designation of any person or thing. **2.** A wrong name.
mi-sog'a-mist (mĭ-sŏg'ă-mĭst; mī-), *n.* [Gr. *μισεῖν* to hate + *γάμος* marriage.] A hater of marriage.
mi-sog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* Hatred of marriage.
mi-sog'y-nist (-sŏj'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *μισογύνης; μισεῖν* to hate + *γυνή* woman.] A hater of women.
mi-sog'y-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Woman-hating.
mi-sog'y-ny (mĭ-sŏj'ĭ-nĭ; mī-), *n.* Hatred of women.
mi-sol'o-gy (mĭ-sŏl'ŏ-jĭ; mī-), *n.* [Gr. *μισολογία; μισεῖν* to hate + *λόγος* discourse.] Hatred of argument or discussion or of enlightenment. — **mi-sol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
mis'pick-el (mĭs'pĭk-ĕl), *n.* [G.] *Min.* Arsenopyrite.
mis-place' (mĭs-plās'), *v. t.* To put in a wrong place or on an improper or unworthy object. — **Syn.** See DISPLACE. — **mis-place'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
mis-play' (-plā'), *n.* A wrong play.
mis-print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print wrong or incorrectly. — *n.* A mistake in printing.
mis-pri'sion (-prĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *misprisio* or OF. *mesprison*, fr. OF. *mesprendre* to do wrong; *mes-* amiss (L. *minus*) + *prendre* take.] **1.** Misconduct; misdemeanor, esp. in office or duty; — esp. in : **misprision of treason** *or* **felony**, any of various serious misdemeanors (but misunderstood as concealment of, or omission to give notice of, treason or felony). **2.** Misapprehension. *Archaic.*
mis-pri'sion (-prĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Contempt; scorn.
mis-prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.*; -PRIZED' (-prīzd'); -PRIZ'ING (-prīz'ĭng). Also **mis-prise'.** [OF. *mesprisier* to despise; *mes-* amiss, wrong (L. *minus* less) + LL. *pretiare* to value, L. *pretium* price.] To scorn; despise.
mis'pro-nounce' (mĭs'prō-nouns'), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce incorrectly. — **-nun'ci-a'tion** (-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-), *n.*
mis-proud', *a.* Viciously proud; arrogant. *Obs. or R.*
mis-punc'tu-ate (mĭs-pŭnk'tū-āt), *v. t. & i.* To punctuate incorrectly. — **mis-punc'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
mis'quo-ta'tion (mĭs'kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous or inaccurate quotation.
mis-quote' (mĭs-kwōt'), *v. t. & i.* To quote erroneously.
mis-read' (-rēd'), *v. t.* To read amiss; misinterpret.
mis-reck'on (-rĕk'n), *v. t. & i.* To reckon wrongly; miscalculate; miscount.
mis're-mem'ber (-rē-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t. & i.* To remember wrongly or incorrectly; now chiefly, *Dial.*, to forget.
mis're-port' (mĭs'rē-pōrt'), *v. t. & i.* To report erroneously or falsely. — *n.* Erroneous report. — **mis're-port'er**, *n.*
mis-rep're-sent' (mĭs-rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To represent falsely, improperly, or imperfectly.
mis-rep're-sen-ta'tion (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Untrue, improper, or unfaithful representation.
mis-rep're-sent'a-tive (-zĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.* Misrepresenting.
mis-rule' (-rōōl'), *v. t.* To rule badly; misgovern. — *n.* Bad rule; misgovernment; hence: disorder; tumult.
miss (mĭs), *n.*; *pl.* MISSES (mĭs'ĕz; 24). [Contr. fr. *mistress.*] **1.** [*cap.*] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of an unmarried girl or woman. **2.** A young unmarried woman or a girl.
miss, *v. t.* [AS. *missan.*] **1.** To fail of hitting, meeting, finding, attaining, getting, receiving, seeing, hearing, perceiving, etc. **2.** To escape; avoid. *Now Dial., exc. with an adverb;* as, I just, or barely, *missed* being killed. **3.** To omit; fail or neglect to have, do, keep, attend, etc. **4.** To discover or feel the absence of; want. — *v. i.* **1.** To fail to hit; deviate. **2.** To fail; not to succeed. **3.** To fail to obtain, receive, secure, find, perceive, etc.; — used with *of.* — *n.* **1.** Loss; lack. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Failure to hit. **3.** Failure to find, obtain, achieve, etc. *Now Rare.*
mis'sal (mĭs'ăl), *n.* [LL. *missale*, liber *missalis*, fr. *missa* Mass.] The book containing the service of the Mass.
mis-say' (mĭs-sā'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To speak evil of; slander. *Archaic.* **2.** To say wrongly. *Obs. or R.*
mis'sel (mĭs'ĕl), *n., or* **missel thrush.** A large European thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*). It feeds on mistletoe berries.
mis-send' (mĭs-sĕnd'), *v. t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.
mis-shape' (mĭs-shāp'), *v. t.* To shape ill; deform. — **mis-shap'en** (-shāp''n), *p. a.*
mis'sile (mĭs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *missilis*, fr. *mittere, missum*, to cause to go, send, throw.] Capable of being thrown or projected. — *n.* A weapon or object thrown, or to be thrown or projected, as a bullet, a spear, an arrow.
miss'ing (mĭs'ĭng), *p. a.* Absent; lost; wanting; gone.
missing link. **a** A member lacking in a series. **b** A hypothetical intermediate form between man and his simian progenitors. Many consider that the "Java man" (*Pithecanthropus erectus*), known from bones of a single individual found in Java, represented or approximated this form.
mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *missio*, fr. *mittere, missum*, to send.] **1.** A sending, or being sent, by authority, on some service or function; commission. **2.** Persons sent; envoys, as of an embassy to a foreign nation. **3.** A body of missionaries; also, esp. in *pl.*, the organized effort to do missionary work. **4.** An organization for doing missionary work. **5.** A station or residence of missionaries. **6.** A special course of sermons and services in connection with a particular church. **7.** That with which a messenger or agent is charged; errand; commission. **8.** That which one is destined or fitted to do; calling. — **Syn.** Message, errand, deputation.
— *v. t.* To send on, or intrust with, a mission; — mostly in [*p. p.*]
mis'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to missions; engaged in, or devoted to, missions. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One sent on a mission; esp., one sent to propagate religion.
mis'sis (mĭs'ĭs; -ĭz), **mis'sus** (-ŭs), *n.* Mistress; wife. *Illiterate.*
Mis'sis-sip'pi-an (mĭs'ĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Mississippi or the Mississippi River. **2.** *Geol.* Pert. to or designating a period of the Paleozoic era between the Devonian and Pennsylvanian; — called also *Subcarboniferous.* — *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Mississippi. **2.** *Geol.* The Mississippian period or formation.
mis'sive (mĭs'ĭv), *n.* [F. *missive.* See MISSION, *n.*] A letter. — *a.* Specially sent or ready to be sent. [rectly.]
mis-speak' (mĭs-spēk'), *v. t.* To speak wrongly or incor-
mis-speech' (-spēch'), *n.* Wrong or incorrect speaking.
mis-spell' (mĭs-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell incorrectly.
mis-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.* To spend amiss; squander.
mis-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To state wrongly. — **-state'ment**, *n.*
mis-step' (mĭs-stĕp'), *n.* A wrong step; an error of conduct.
mist (mĭst), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Visible watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth; fog; also, coarse, watery vapor, floating or falling in visible particles, approaching the form of rain. **2.** Hence: something resembling or likened to a mist; a haze. **3.** Dimness of vision; a haze before the eyes. **4.** Something that dims, blurs, or intercepts vision, physical or mental. — **Syn.** HAZE.
— *v. t.* To cover with or as with mist; dim. — *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops; form a mist; become dim or blurred.
mis-tak'a-ble (mĭs-tāk'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be mistaken; capable of being misunderstood.
mis-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.; pret. & obs. p. p.* -TOOK' (-tōōk'); *p. p.* -TAK'EN (-tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). [*mis-* + *take.*] **1.** To misapprehend; misunderstand. **2.** To substitute erroneously in thought or perception; as, he *mistook* you for John. **3.** To err in recognizing, identifying, or estimating; as, there was no *mistaking* the sorrow in his face. — *v. i.* To make a mistake.
— *n.* An apprehending wrongly; a misunderstanding; unintentional error. — **Syn.** Oversight, slip, bull. See ERROR.
mis-tak'en (-tāk'n), *p. a.* **1.** In error; judging wrongly. **2.** Erroneous; wrong. — **mis-tak'en-ly**, *adv.*
mis-teach' (mĭs-tēch'), *v. t.* To teach wrongly; instruct erroneously or imperfectly.
mis-tell' (-tĕl'), *v. t.* To tell or narrate erroneously.
Mis'ter (mĭs'tẽr), *n.* [See MASTER.] A title of courtesy (abbr., *Mr.*) prefixed to the name of a man and to a designation of occupation or office; as, *Mr.* Smith; *Mr.* President. — *v. t.* To address or mention as "Mr." *Colloq.*
mis-term' (mĭs-tûrm'), *v. t.* To term, or name, wrongly.
mis-think' (mĭs-thĭngk'), *v. i. & t.* To think wrongly or unfavorably; think ill or unfavorably of.
mist'i-ly (mĭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a misty manner.
mis-time' (mĭs-tīm'), *v. t.* To time wrongly or improperly.
mist'i-ness (mĭs'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being misty.
mis'tle-toe (mĭs''l-tō; mĭz'-), *n.* [AS. *misteltān; mistel* mistletoe + *tān* twig.] **1.** A European parasitic shrub (*Viscum album*), with thick green leaves, small yellowish flowers, and waxy white glutinous berries. **2.** A very similar plant (*Phoradendron flavescens*), of the United States.

European Mistletoe.

mis-took' (mĭs-tŏōk'), *pret. & obs. p. p.* of MISTAKE.
mis'tral (mĭs'trăl'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr., fr. L. *magistralis*, a. See MAGISTRAL.] A violent, cold, and dry northerly wind of southern France, etc.

mis'trans-late' (mĭs'trănz-lāt'), *v. t.* To translate incorrectly. — **mis'trans-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

mis-treat' (mĭs-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill; abuse.

mis-treat'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Ill treatment.

mis'tress (mĭs'trĕs), *n.* [OF. *maistresse*, fr. LL. *magistrissa*, fr. L. *magistra*, fem. of *magister*. See MASTER.] **1.** A woman having authority or ownership; female head of a family, school, etc. **2.** A woman skilled in anything. **3.** A sweetheart; ladylove. **4.** A woman living with, or supported by, a man as his paramour. **5.** A form of respectful or polite address to a woman. *Archaic or Dial.* **6.** [*cap.*] A title of courtesy of a woman, now superseded by the contracted forms *Mrs.* (pronounced mĭs'ĭs *or* mĭs'ĭz), for a married, and *Miss*, for an unmarried, woman.

mis-tri'al (mĭs-trī'ăl), *n. Law.* A trial legally of no effect, by reason of some error in the proceedings.

mis-trust' (-trŭst'), *n.* Want of confidence or trust. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To suspect; distrust. **2.** To forebode; surmise. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See DISTRUST. — **mis-trust'er,** *n.*

mis-trust'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of mistrust. — **mis-trust'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **mis-trust'ful-ness,** *n.*

mist'y (mĭs'tĭ), *a.*; MIST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. [AS. *mistig.*] **1.** Accompanied or characterized by mist; blurred by, or as by, mist. **2.** Dim; vague; mentally confused; hazy.

mis'un-der-stand' (mĭs'ŭn-dẽr-stănd'; mĭs-ŭn'-), *v. t. & i.* To misconceive; miscomprehend; take in a wrong sense.

mis'un-der-stand'ing, *n.* **1.** Mistake of meaning; error. **2.** Disagreement; quarrel.

mis-us'age (mĭs-ūz'ăj; -ūs'ăj), *n.* **1.** Bad treatment; ill usage; abuse. **2.** Wrong or improper use, as of words.

mis-use' (-ūs'), *n.* **1.** Wrong use; misapplication. **2.** Abuse; maltreatment; violence.

mis-use' (-ūz'), *v. t.* To subject to misuse. — **Syn.** Maltreat, abuse, misemploy, misapply. — **mis-us'er** (-ūz'ẽr), *n.*

mis-us'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *mesuser*, inf. used as n.] *Law.* Unlawful use of a right.

mis-val'ue (mĭs-văl'ū), *v. t.* To value wrongly; misesteem.

mis-ven'ture (mĭs-vĕn'tu͟r), *n.* Unlucky venture. *Archaic.*

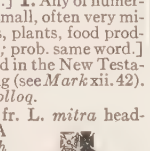
mis-word' (mĭs-wûrd'), *v. t.* To word wrongly.

mis-wor'ship (-wûr'shĭp), *n.* Wrong or false worship.

mis-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.* To write incorrectly.

mite (mīt), *n.* [AS. *mīte* mite (in sense 1).] **1.** Any of numerous members of an order (*Acarida*) of small, often very minute, arachnids, often infesting animals, plants, food products, etc. **2.** [OD. *mite, mijte*, D. *mijt*; prob. same word.] A small coin or sum of money; — applied in the New Testament to the *lepton*. Specif., half a farthing (see *Mark* xii. 42). **3.** Anything very small; a bit; jot. *Colloq.*

mi'ter, mi'tre (mī'tẽr), *n.* [F. *mitre*, fr. L. *mitra* headband, turban, Gr. *μίτρα*.] **1.** *Antiq.* A woman's headband or fillet. **2.** *Jewish Antiq.* The official headdress of the high priest. **3.** *Eccl.* The official headdress of a bishop in the Western Church since about A. D. 1000. **4.** The beveled surface where a miter joint is made; also, a miter joint.



The Pope's Miter.

— *v. t. & i.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tẽrd); -TERING (-tẽr-ĭng) or -TRING (-trĭng). **1.** To place a miter upon; hence, to raise to a bishopric. **2.** To fit in a miter joint.

miter, *or* **mitre, box.** *Carp., etc.* An apparatus for guiding a handsaw at the proper angle in sawing the ends to make a miter joint.

Miter Box.

mi'tered, mi'tred (mī'tẽrd), *p.a.* **1.** Wearing, or entitled or privileged to wear, a miter. **2.** Shaped like a miter; having an apex so shaped.

mitered abbey, an abbey under a mitered abbot. — **m. abbot,** *R. C. Ch.*, an abbot on whom the Pope has conferred the privilege of wearing a miter.

miter, *or* **mitre, joint.** *Carp., etc.* A joint formed by pieces fitted on a line bisecting the angle of junction; sometimes, any bevel joint.

mi'ter-wort', mi'tre-wort' (mī'tẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Mitella*) of low slender saxifragaceous herbs; — so called from the capsule, which suggests a bishop's miter.

Mith'ras (mĭth'răs; mī'thrăs), **Mith'ra** (mĭth'rȧ; mī'thrȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μίθρας*, OPer. *Mithra.*] A Persian god of light, defender of truth and enemy of the powers of darkness.

mith'ri-date (-rĭ-dāt), *n.* [LL. *mithridatum.*] *Old Pharm.* An electuary supposed to serve as a universal antidote or preservative against poison; — so called from King Mithridates VI. (see MITHRIDATISM), its reputed inventor.

mith'ri-dat'ic (-dăt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Mithridates VI.; also, like him or his alleged insusceptibility to poisons. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a mithridate or mithridatism.

mith'ri-da'tism (mĭth'rĭ-dā'tĭz'm), *n. Med.* Immunity from a poison, produced by administration of gradually increased doses of it. Mithridates VI., King of Pontus (d. 63 B. C.) is said to have produced this condition in himself.

mit'i-ga-ble (mĭt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be mitigated.

mit'i-gate (mĭt'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *mitigatus*, p. p. of *mitigare; mitis* mild + root of *agere* to do.] To render mild or milder; soften; appease; lessen; moderate. — **Syn.** See ALLEVIATE. — *v. i.* To be or become mitigated; grow mild or milder.

mit'i-ga'tion (mĭt'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mitigating, or state of being mitigated.

mit'i-ga-tive (mĭt'ĭ-gă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to mitigate.

mit'i-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, mitigates.

mi'tis cast'ing (mī'tĭs ; mē'tĭs). A process for producing malleable-iron castings from wrought iron; also, a casting made by this process; — called also *wrought-iron casting.*

mitis metal. The malleable iron produced by mitis casting; — called also simply *mitis.*

mi-to'sis (mĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μίτος* a thread.] *Biol.* The ordinary process by which the cells of plants and animals multiply, involving typically in successive steps the segregation and equal division of the chromosomes, formation of daughter nuclei at the poles of a spindle of radiating fibers and growth of a new cell wall through the center of the spindle; indirect cell division. Cf. AMITOSIS.

mi-tot'ic (mĭ-tŏt'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to mitosis; karyokinetic; as, *mitotic* cell division; opposed to *amitotic.* — **mi-tot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

‖ **mi'tra'illeur'** (mē'trà'yûr'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* **a** An artilleryman who serves a mitrailleuse. **b** A mitrailleuse.

‖ **mi'tra'illeuse'** (-yûz'), *n.* [F., fr. *mitrailler* to fire grapeshot.] *Mil.* A breech-loading machine gun firing small projectiles rapidly from a number of barrels.

mi'tral (mī'trăl), *a.* Pert. to or resembling a miter; *Anat.*, designating the cardiac valve (**mitral valve**) that prevents the blood in the left ventricle from returning to the auricle.

mi'tre, mi'tre box, etc. Vars. of MITER, etc.

mitt (mĭt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *mitten.*] A kind of glove without covering for the fingers or with half fingers; specif., *Baseball*, a kind of glove protected on the palm side by a large mitten-shaped pad.

mit'ten (mĭt'ĕn), *n.* [F. *mitaine.*] **1.** A covering for the hand having a separate sheath for the thumb only. **2.** In *pl.* Boxing gloves. *Slang.* — **to get,** *or* **give, the mitten,** to be refused, or to refuse, as a lover.

mit'ti-mus (-ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we send, fr. *mittere* to send.] *Law.* A warrant of commitment to prison.

mix (mĭks), *v. t. & i.* [From earlier *mixed, mixt*, p. p. (*Oxf. E. D.*), fr. L. *mixtus*, p. p. of *miscere.*] **1.** To unite or blend into one mass, as by stirring together; mingle. **2.** To unite with in company; join; unite. **3.** To form by mingling; compound. **4.** *Breeding.* To cross. — **Syn.** See MINGLE. — *n.* Act or result of mixing; a mixture; *Colloq.*, a muddle or mess.

mixed (mĭkst), *p. a.* [For *mixt*, fr. L. *mixtus.* See MIX, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* Involving relations with two or more classes of property, rights, or the like; as, a *mixed* action. **2.** Formed by mixing; mingled. **3.** Made up of different or dissimilar parts, elements, qualities, or the like. **4.** Made up of, or involving the action of, persons of both sexes; as, a *mixed* school. **5.** Confused or muddled, esp. with drink. **6.** *Phon.* Designating a vowel in the articulation of which the whole tongue sinks intoits neutral flattened shape, neither "back" nor "front" articulation predominating, as *e* in *err.*

mixed number, the sum of an integer and a fraction.

mix'er (mĭk'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, mixes. **2.** A person viewed as to his casual sociability; — as, a good or a bad *mixer. Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*

mix'ture (mĭks'tu͟r), *n.* [L. *mixtura*, fr. *miscere, mixtum*, to mix.] **1.** Act of mixing; state of being mixed. **2.** That which results from mixing; a compound; medley. **3.** A mass of ingredients not chemically united; — disting. fr. *compound.* **4.** Admixture; intermixture.

miz'en, miz'en-mast (mĭz'n), etc. Vars. of MIZZEN, etc.

miz'zen (mĭz'n), *n.* [F. *misaine* foresail, fr. It. deriv. of *mezzo* middle. See MEZZO.] *Naut.* **a** The aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a three-masted vessel, set on the mizzenmast; — called also *spanker.* **b** A mizzenmast.

— *a. Naut.* Of or pertaining to the mizzenmast.

miz'zen-mast (-măst), *n. Naut.* The aftermost mast of a three-masted vessel, of a yawl, or of a ketch.

miz'zle (mĭz'l), *v. t. & i.*; -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). To rain in very fine drops; drizzle. *Obs. or Dial.* — *n.* Mist; fine rain; drizzle. *Obs. or Dial.*

miz'zle, *v. i.* To take one's self off; decamp. *Slang.*

Mjoll'nir (myōl'nẽr), **Mjöll'nir** (myûl'-), *n.* See THOR.

mne-mon'ic (nē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μνημονικός*, deriv. of *μνᾶσθαι* to remember.] Assisting, or intended to assist, memory; also, of or pertaining to mnemonics or memory.

mne-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art of developing the memory; a system for assisting or improving the memory.

Mne-mos'y-ne (-mŏs'ĭ-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μνημοσύνη*, lit.

remembrance.] *Class. Myth.* The goddess of memory. She was one of the Titans and mother of the Muses by Zeus.

-mo (-mō). A suffix (as in *duodecimo, sextodecimo,* etc.) added to the names of certain numerals, or to the numerals to indicate the number of leaves of a folded sheet of paper; as, sixteen*mo* or 16*mo*, or, as often written, 16°, etc.

mo'a (mō'ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] Any of a family (*Dinornithidæ*) of extinct flightless birds having the general aspect of an ostrich. The moas were confined to New Zealand, and some of them were of gigantic size.

Mo'ab-ite (mō'ăb-īt), *n.* One of an ancient Semitic people closely related to the Hebrews. See *Gen.* xix. 37. — **Mo'ab-ite, Mo'ab-it'ish** (-īt'ĭsh), *a.* — **Mo'ab-it'ess** (-īt'ĕs), *n.* **Moabite stone,** a block of black basalt, discovered in Moab in 1868, which bears an inscription, dating from the 9th century B. C., written in the earliest known Phœnician alphabet. It records the victories of Mesha, king of Moab, esp. those over Israel (2 *Kings* iii. 4, 5, 27).

moan (mōn), *n.* [ME. *mone, mon, mane.*] Lamentation; a lament; now, a low prolonged sound, indicative of pain or grief. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bewail audibly; lament; bemoan. **2.** To utter or cry wailingly. — **Syn.** See GROAN.

moat (mōt), *n.* [OF. *mote* hill, dike, bank. The name *moat* was transferred to the adjoining ditch.] A deep wide trench around a rampart, as of a castle, usually filled with water; a ditch. — *v. t.* To surround with or as with a moat.

mob (mŏb), *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus,* the movable common people. See MOBILE, *a.*] **1.** The populace. **2.** The, or a, disorderly element of the populace; the rabble; hence: a promiscuous collection of people; a crowd. — *v. t.* To crowd about, as a mob, and attack or annoy; force or affect in some way by such action. — **mob'bish** (-ĭsh), *a.*

mob'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A kind of indoor cap or headdress for women. *Chiefly Hist.*

Mobcap.

mo'bile (mō'bĭl; -bēl), *a.* [L. *mobilis,* fr. *movere* to move.] **1.** Movable; characterized by ease of movement. **2.** Moving or flowing very freely. **3.** Changing readily in appearance and expression (as, *mobile* features), or in feeling, purpose, or direction (as, a *mobile* mind); changeable. **4.** *Mil.* Capable of being readily and rapidly moved about; as, *mobile* troops.

mo-bil'i-ty (mō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being mobile.

mo'bi-li-za'tion (mō'bĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn; mōb'ĭ-; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Action or process of mobilizing.

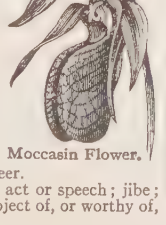
mo'bi-lize (mō'bĭ-līz; mōb'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* ; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). **1.** To render mobile, or movable. **2.** To assemble and put in a state of readiness for active service in war, as an army or fleet. — *v. i.* To undergo mobilization.

mob-oc'ra-cy (mŏb-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [*mob* rabble + *-cracy,* as in *democracy.*] **1.** Rule of the mob; government by a mob. **2.** The mob as a ruling class.

mob'o-crat (mŏb'ō-krăt), *n.* One who favors mobocracy. — **mob'o-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), **mob'o-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

moc'ca-sin (mŏk'ȧ-sĭn), *n.* [An Indian word.] **1.** A kind of shoe made of deerskin or other soft leather. It is the distinctive shoe of the American Indians. **2.** Any of a genus (*Agkistrodon*) of venomous snakes, including the copperhead; esp., the water moccasin (*A. piscivorus*).

moccasin flower. An orchid (*Cypripedium acaule*), of the eastern United States, bearing two large basal leaves and a solitary pink or white moccasin-shaped flower.


Moccasin Flower.

Mo'cha (mō'kȧ), *n.* [From *Mocha,* Arabia, on the Red Sea.] A superior variety of coffee; — orig. fr. Mocha.

mock (mŏk), *v. t.* [F. *moquer.*] **1.** To treat with scorn or contempt; deride; ridicule. **2.** To defy; despise. **3.** To disappoint; deceive; delude; as, to *mock* expectation. **4.** To imitate; counterfeit; esp., to deride by mimicry. — **Syn.** Taunt, jeer. See RIDICULE, IMITATE. — *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest; scoff; jeer.

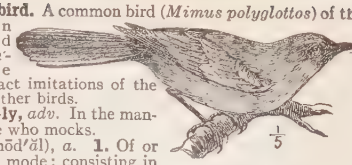
— *n.* **1.** A scornful or contemptuous act or speech; jibe; jeer. **2.** Mockery; ridicule. **3.** An object of, or worthy of, ridicule. **4.** Imitation.

— *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; sham; counterfeit. **mock orange,** any of various American saxifragaceous shrubs (genus *Philadelphus*); esp., the syringa (*P. coronarius*). — **m. turtle soup,** a soup of calf's head, veal, or other meat, and condiments, in imitation of green turtle soup.

mock'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who mocks.

mock'er-y (mŏk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Insulting or contemptuous action or speech; derision; ridicule. **2.** A subject or occasion of derision or sport. **3.** Mimicry; imitation; now, an insincere, contemptible, or impertinent imitation. **4.** Ridiculously useless action.

mocking bird. A common bird (*Mimus polyglottos*) of the southern United States, remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.


Mocking Bird. 1/5

mock'ing-ly, *adv.* In the manner of one who mocks.

mod'al (mōd'ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a mode; consisting in mode or form, without the essence or reality. **2. a** *Music.* Of or pert. to mode. **b** *Gram.* Of or pert. to mood; expressive of mode or manner. **c** *Logic.* Indicating, or pert. to, mode or modality.

mo-dal'i-ty (mō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being modal. *Rare.* **2.** *Logic.* That qualification of propositions according to which they are distinguished as asserting (or denying) the possibility, impossibility, contingency, or necessity, of their content.

mod'al-ly (mōd'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In respect of mode or manner.

mode (mōd), *n.* [L. *modus* a measure, manner, form.] **1.** *Music.* An arrangement of the eight diatonic tones of an octave according to one of certain fixed schemes of their intervals. **2.** *Gram.* = MOOD. **3.** *Logic.* **a** The form in which the proposition connects the predicate and subject. **b** The form of the syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the constituent propositions. **4.** Manner of doing or being; method; fashion; way. **5.** *Metaph.* Any combination of qualities or relations considered apart from the substance to which they belong, and treated as entities; more generally, condition, or state of being; manner or form of arrangement or manifestation. **6.** [F., fr. L. *modus* manner.] A prevailing custom or style; a fashion. **7.** A light bluish gray; sometimes, a drab. — **Syn.** See METHOD, FASHION.

mod'el (mŏd'ĕl), *n.* [F. *modèle,* It. *modello,* fr. L. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus.* See MODE.] **1.** A set of plans for a building. *Obs.* **2.** A miniature representation of a thing. **3.** A copy; image. *Now Colloq.* **4.** A pattern of a thing to be made. **5.** Style of design or structure; design. **6.** Anything or any person that serves, or may serve, as an example for imitation; an exemplar. **7.** A person that serves as an artist's pattern, esp. one who makes a business of so doing. **8.** A woman employed to put on articles of apparel to show their effect to customers. — **Syn.** See PATTERN.

— *a.* Serving, or that may serve, as a model.

— *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To plan or form after a pattern; shape; fashion. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a pattern; design; as, to *model* in wax. **2.** To assume the appearance of natural relief; — said of parts of drawing when being drawn. — **mod'el-er, mod'el-ler** (-ĕr), *n.*

mod'el-ing, mod'el-ling, *n. Fine Arts.* Act or art of making a model or a work of art from some plastic material; also, in painting, drawing, etc., the representation of solid form.

mod'er-ate (-ĕr-ăt), *a.* [L. *moderatus,* p. p. of *moderare, moderari,* to moderate, regulate, fr. *modus* measure.] Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits; not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous; limited; restrained; as: **a** Sparing; temperate; frugal; as, *moderate* in eating. **b** Reasonable; calm; slow; as, *moderate* language. **c** Not extreme in opinion, etc.; as, *moderate* views. **d** Limited in degree; fair; hence, mediocre; as, *moderate* abilities.

Syn. Frugal, temperate, sparing; reasonable, judicious, cool, calm. — **Moderate, temperate** are often interchangable. **Moderate** emphasizes esp. absence of excess; **temperate,** exercise of restraint; as, *moderate* ambitions; a *temperate* reply.

— *n.* A holder of moderate views, as in politics; hence [*usually cap.*], a member of a party designated "Moderate."

— (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To render moderate; restrain or reduce from excess. **2.** To preside over, direct, or regulate, as a public meeting. — *v. i.* **1.** To become less violent, severe, or intense. **2.** To act as a moderator; preside. — **mod'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **-ate-ness,** *n.*

mod'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of moderating; state or quality of being moderate; temperateness.

mod'e-ra'to (mŏd'ĕ-rä'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* At a moderate tempo; moderately.

mod'er-a'tor (mŏd'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, moderates; esp., a presiding officer. — **mod'er-a'tor-ship,** *n.*

mod'ern (-ĕrn), *a.* [F. *moderne,* L. *modernus.*] Of, or characteristic of, present or recent time. — **Syn.** See NEW. — *n.* A person of modern times, or of modern views, etc.

mod'ern-ism (-ĕr-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Modern practice; esp., a modern usage, characteristic, etc.; modern quality or character, as of thought. **2.** [*cap.*] Specif., certain methods and tendencies which, in Biblical questions, apologetics, and the history of dogma, in the endeavor to reconcile the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church with the conclusions of modern science, replace the authority of the church by purely subjective criteria; — so called officially by Pope Pius X.

mod'ern-ist (-nĭst), *n.* **1.** An admirer of modern ways, fashions, schools of thought, etc. **2.** An advocate of the teaching of modern subjects, in preference to the ancient classics.

mo-der'ni-ty (mō-dûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Modernness; something modern.

mod'ern-ize (mŏd'ĕr-nīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-nīzd); -IZ'ING. To render modern.—**mod'ern-i-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-), *n.*

mod'ern-ly, *adv.* In a modern manner.

mod'ern-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being modern.

mod'est (-ĕst; 24), *a.* [L. *modestus*, fr. *modus* measure.] **1.** Placing a moderate or low estimate on one's own capabilities or merits; not bold or presumptuous; not boastful or obtrusive. **2.** Appropriate to or due to absence of boldness, presumption, or arrogance; moderate, as in amount; as, a *modest* request; a *modest* income. **3.** Observing the proprieties of sex; decent in speech and demeanor. — **Syn.** Unobtrusive, diffident. See SHY. — **mod'est-ly,** *adv.*

mod'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being modest. — **Syn.** Bashfulness, humility, diffidence, shyness.

mod'i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *modicus* moderate, fr. *modus* measure.] A little; a small quantity or portion.

mod'i-fi'a-ble (-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be modified.

mod'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of modifying; state of being modified; as : **a** Limitation; qualification. **b** Partial alteration; state or result of being so altered.

mod'i-fi-ca'to-ry (mŏd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tō-rĭ), *a.* That modifies, or tends to modify.

mod'i-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, modifies.

mod'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *modifier*, L. *modificare, modificari*; *modus* limit + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To limit or reduce in extent or degree. **2.** To change somewhat in form or qualities; as, to *modify* a contract. **3.** *Gram.* To limit or restrict the meaning of; qualify. **4.** *Philol.* To change by umlaut. — **Syn.** See QUALIFY.

mo-dil'lion (mō-dĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *modillon*, It. *modiglione*.] *Arch.* An ornamental block or bracket under the corona of the cornice in the Corinthian and other orders.

mo-di'o-lus (mō-dī'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -OLI (-lī). [L., a small measure, dim. of *modius* the Roman corn measure.] *Anat.* The central bony column in the cochlea of the ear.

mod'ish (mōd'ĭsh), *a.* According to the mode; fashionable; stylish. — **mod'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **mod'ish-ness,** *n.*

‖ **mo'diste'** (mō'dēst'), *n.* [F.] One who makes, or deals in, articles of fashion; esp., a maker of women's robes.

Mo'doc (mō'dŏk), *n.* One of a small tribe of Indians, formerly of northeastern California, now chiefly in Oregon.

mod'u-lar (mŏd'ū-lär), *a.* **1.** *Arch.* Of or pertaining to a module. **2.** Of or pertaining to a modulus.

mod'u-late (mŏd'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *modulatus*, p. p. of *modulari* to measure, modulate, fr. *modulus*. See MODULE.] **1.** To conform to a certain proportion; temper; tone down. **2.** To tune to a certain key or pitch; vary or inflect in tone, as the voice. **3.** To sing or intone. — *v. i. Music.* To pass from one key or note to another, esp. without a break in the melody or chord succession.

mod'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A modulating; state of being modulated.

mod'u-la'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, modulates.

mod'ule (mŏd'ūl), *n.* [F., or L. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** A mere image. *Poetic. Obs.* **2.** A standard or unit of measurement. **3.** *Arch.* The size of some one part, as the diameter or, esp., semidiameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of the other parts of a composition are regulated.

mod'u-lus (mŏd'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a small measure. See MODULE, *n.*] A real positive quantity, numerical or physical, that expresses the measure of some function, property, or effect, as of elasticity, strength, efficiency, etc., esp. under unit conditions; — often denoted by μ or M.

‖ **mo'dus vi-ven'di** (mō'dŭs vĭ-vĕn'dī). [L.] Mode, or manner, of living; a temporary arrangement of affairs.

Mœ'ra (mē'rä), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. Μοῖρα.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess, or a goddess, of fate or destiny, who gives to all their portion of good or of evil; hence, in Homer, she is often the goddess of death. See FATE, *n.*

Mœ'so-Goth', *or* **Mœ'so-goth'** (mē'sō-gŏth'), *n.* One of the Ostrogoths dwelling in Mœsia. — **Mœ'so-Goth'ic,** *or* **Mœ'so-goth'ic** (mē'sō-gŏth'ĭk), *a.*

mo-fette' (mō-fĕt'), *n.* [F.] An emanation of noxious gas, chiefly carbon dioxide, marking the last stage of volcanic activity; also, the opening whence the gas issues.

mo-fus'sil (mō-fŭs'ĭl), *n.* [Hind. *mufassil*, fr. Ar. *mufaṣṣal*.] In India, the provincial districts; the country.

mog (mŏg), *v. i.* & *t.* To go off; depart; jog. *Dial.*

Mo-gul' (mō-gŭl'), *n.* [Per. *mughul*, a Mongolian, the Great Mogul.] **1.** A person of the Mongolian race; specif. : **a** One of the Mongol conquerors of India or their descendants. **b** A follower of Genghis Khan. **2.** [*l. c.*] **a** A great personage; magnate; autocrat. **b** A kind of locomotive.

mo'hair' (mō'hâr'), *n.* [Ar. *mukhayyar* a kind of coarse camlet.] **1.** A fine camlet made from Angora-goat hair, or an imitation of such fabric, now usually a smooth lustrous one of wool and cotton mixed; also, yarn of this hair. Cf. ALPACA. **2.** A garment of this fabric.

Mo-ham'med-an (mō-hăm'ĕd-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Mohammed, or the religion and institutions founded by him. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islam.

Mo-ham'med-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Islam. [medanism.]

Mo-ham'med-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To conform to Mohammedanism.

Mo'hawk (mō'hôk), *n.* **1.** An Indian of the principal tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy, formerly occupying the Mohawk Valley, New York. During the Revolutionary War the Mohawks fled to Canada. They are now prosperous farmers. **2.** The language of the Mohawks.

Mo-he'gan (mō-hē'găn), *n.* See MOHICAN.

Mo-hi'can (mō-hē'kăn), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly living in Connecticut and eastern New York. The Pequot Indians, of whom the **Mohegans** were a rebel band, were probably a division of the Mohicans.

Mo'hock (mō'hŏk), *n.* **1.** = MOHAWK. *Obs.* **2.** One of certain ruffians, often aristocrats, who in gangs committed outrages in London early in the 18th century.

mo'hur (mō'hŭr), *n.* [Hind., fr. Per. *muhur*, *muhr*, a gold coin, a seal, seal ring.] A gold coin long in circulation in India, equal to 15 rupees (previous to 1835, 16 rupees), and worth about $7.00; called usually *gold mohur*.

moi'dore (moi'dōr), *n.* [Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit., coin of gold.] A former Portuguese gold coin. It was current in England at approximately 27 shillings.

moi'e-ty (moi'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *moitié*, fr. L. *medietas*, fr. *medius* middle, half.] **1.** One of two equal parts; a half. **2.** An indefinite part.

moil (moil), *v. t.* [OF. *moillier, muiller*, fr. L. *mollis* soft.] To moisten or wet; daub; defile. *Now Dial.* — *v. i.* To work hard, sometimes in the mire or wet; labor; drudge. — *n.* **1.** Hard work; drudgery. **2.** Disorder; confusion.

‖ **moire** (mwär; mōr), *n.* [F., fr. E. *mohair*.] Orig., a kind of watered mohair; later, any textile fabric to which a watered appearance is given in calendering; a watered silk.

‖ **moi'ré'** (mwä'rā'; mō'rā), *a.* [F.] Watered; having a watered or clouded appearance, as silk or metals.

‖ **moire' an'tique'** (mwär' ăn'tēk'; mōr'); *pl.* MOIRES ANTIQUES (mwär'-zăn'tēk'). [F.] A superior thick silk moire.

moist (moist), *a.* [OF. *moiste*.] **1.** Slightly wet; damp; of the eyes, tearful. **2.** Producing, yielding, or bringing moisture; as, *moist* weather. *Obs. or Colloq.* **3.** Connected or accompanied with moisture; as, *moist* eczema.

Syn. Moist, damp, dank, humid. Moist applies in general to that which is but slightly wet; **damp** often connotes unpleasant or disagreeable moisture; **dank**, penetrating or unwholesome dampness; as, a *moist* sponge, *moist* eyes; *damp* air, a *damp* room; a *dank* cave. **Humid** is chiefly poetical or scientific; as, a *humid* atmosphere; *humid* eyes.

mois'ten (mois''n), *v. t.* To make moist or damp. — *v. i.* To become moist, as the eyes.

moist'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being moist.

mois'ture (-tûr), *n.* That which moistens; exuding fluid.

moist'y (mois'tĭ), *a.* Moist; wet; as, *moisty* weather.

moke (mōk), *n.* A donkey. *Slang or Dial.*

mo'la (mō'lă), *n.* [L. See 5th MOLE.] *Med.* A mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a false conception; a mole.

mo'lar (mō'lär), *a.* [L. *moles* mass.] **1.** *Mech.* Of or pert. to a mass of matter (as distinguished from molecules or atoms). **2.** *Chem.* Of or pertaining to, or containing, a mole, or gram-molecular weight. In this sense, also **molal.**

mo'lar, *a.* [L. *molaris*, fr. *mola* mill, *molere* to grind in a mill.] Having power to grind; grinding; — used esp. of the teeth (in man, those behind the bicuspids) adapted for grinding by having a broad surface. — *n.* A molar tooth.

mo-las'ses (mō-lăs'ĕz; 24), *n.*; *pl.* MOLASSES. [Pg. *melaço*, fr. L. *mellaceus* honeylike, *mel, mellis*, honey.] The dark-colored, viscid sirup drained from sugar in manufacture; treacle. Cf. TREACLE.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* [ME. *moul.*] **1.** A growth or discoloration produced on organic matter, esp. when damp or decaying. The growth consists of minute saprophytic fungi (chiefly of the class *Phycomycetes* and order *Mucorales*). **2.** A mold fungus. — *v. i.* & *t.* To become, or make, moldy.

mold, mould, *n.* [AS. *molde.*] **1.** Soft, friable earth; esp., earth containing the remains or constituents of organic matter, and suited to the growth of plants. **2.** The ground; earth as used for a grave; hence, a grave. *Archaic or Scot.* **3.** Earthy material; matter; material.

mold, mould, *n.* [OF. *mole, modle*, fr. L. *modulus*. See MODEL.] **1.** The matrix, or cavity, from which anything takes its form; also, the body containing the cavity. **2.** That on or to which anything is modeled or formed. **3.** Cast; character; kind. **4.** Form; shape; also, body; corporeal form. **5.** *Arch.* A group of moldings.

— *v. t.* **1.** To mix or knead (esp. dough) to a required consistency or shape. **2.** To shape; model; fashion. **3.** To ornament by molding or carving. **4.** *Founding.* To form a mold of, as in sand, in which to make a casting.

mold'a-ble, mould'a-ble (mōl'dȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being molded.

Mol-da'vi-an (mŏl-dā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Moldavia. — *n.* A native or citizen of Moldavia; also, the language of the Moldavians.

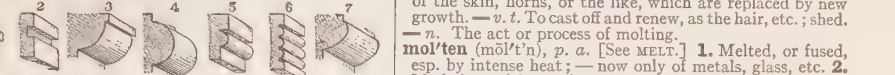
mold'board', mould'board' (mōld'bōrd'; 57), *n.* The curved plate back of a plowshare; also, an analogous part in a road-building machine. See PLOW, *Illust.*

mold'er, mould'er (mōl'dĕr), *v. i. & t.* [From MOLD fine soft earth.] To crumble into small particles; crumble away.

mold'er, mould'er, *n.* One who molds. [moldy.]

mold'i-ness, mould'i-ness (-dĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being

mold'ing, mould'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of shaping in or on a mold, or of making molds. **2.** Anything cast, or appearing as if cast, in a mold. **3.** *Arch.* A narrow surface, sunk or projecting, used for decoration.



Moldings, 3. 1 Fillet and Fascia; 2 Sunk Fillet; 3 Quarter-round, sometimes called Ovolo; 4 Torus (when large and combined with other moldings); 5 Bead or Astragal; 6 Reed or Reeding; 7 Ovolo, or Thumb; 8 Cavetto; 9 Scotia; 10 Congé; 11 Cyma Recta; 12 Cyma Reversa; 13 Beak; 14 Splay.

mold, *or* **mould, fungus.** Any fungus that produces a mold; specif., any of a certain order (*Mucorales*) of fungi.

mold'y, mould'y (mōl'dĭ), *a.*; MOLD'I-ER, MOULD'I-ER (-dĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Overgrown with or containing mold; musty.

mole (mōl), *n.* [AS. *māl.*] A spot or small permanent protuberance on the human body; now, esp., a circumscribed pigmentary deposit.

mole, *n.* [ME. *molle.*] Any of numerous small insectivores (chiefly of the family *Talpidæ*), with minute eyes, concealed ears, and soft fur. They live mostly underground.

mole, *n.* [F. *môle*, It. *molo.*] A massive work of masonry or large stones, etc., laid in the sea, as for a breakwater.

mole, *n.* [See MOLECULE.] *Chem.* Gram-molecular weight, or a weight of as many grams as there are units in the molecular weight of the substance in question.

mole, *n.* [F. *môle*, L. *mola*, Gr. *μύλη.*] *Med.* A mola.

Mo'lech (mō'lĕk). Var. of MOLOCH.

mo-lec'u-lar (mō-lĕk'ū-lär), *a.* [See MOLECULE.] *Phys. & Chem.* Pert. to, connected with, produced by, or consisting of, molecules; as, *molecular* grouping, etc.

molecular attraction, attraction between the molecules of bodies, to which the phenomena of cohesion, etc., are ascribed. — **m. weight,** *Chem.,* the weight of a molecule of any gas or vapor as compared with some standard of atomic weight; the sum of the weights of the atoms of a molecule.

mol'e-cule (mŏl'ē-kūl; mō'lē-kūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *moles* a mass.] **1.** *Chem.* A unit of matter, the smallest portion of an element or compound which retains identity in character with the substance in mass. **2.** *Chem.* A quantity proportional to the molecular weight; specif., a gram molecule. **3.** Any minute particle.

mole'hill' (mōl'hĭl'), *n.* A little ridge thrown up by moles; hence, an insignificant obstacle, difficulty, or the like.

mole'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of the mole used as fur, or some skin cut to look like it. **2.** A fabric resembling moleskin (def. 1), or, in *pl.*, garments, or, esp., trousers, of it.

mo-lest' (mō-lĕst'), *v. t.* [F. *molester*, L. *molestare*, fr. *molestus* troublesome.] **1.** To trouble; annoy; vex. *Obs.* **2.** To interfere with unwarrantably or for a hostile purpose or vexatiously. — **Syn.** See HARASS. — **mo-lest'er,** *n.*

mo'les-ta'tion (mō'lĕs-tā'shŭn; mŏl'ĕs-), *n.* Act of molesting; state of being molested; annoyance.

Moll (mŏl), *n.* **1.** A diminutive of MARY. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] Wench; prostitute; also, female "pal" of a thief. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*

mol'li-fi-ca'tion (mŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mollifying, or [state of being mollified.]

mol'li-fi'er (mŏl'ĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, mollifies.

mol'li-fy (mŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *mollifier*, L. *mollificare*; *mollis* soft + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To soften. *Rare.* **2.** To allay, as rage; allay the anger of; appease; calm.

mol-lus'can (-kăn), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the mollusks. — *n.* A mollusk.

mol-lus'coid (-koid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Resembling the true mollusks. — *n.* A molluscoid animal.

mol-lus'cous (-kŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Molluscan.

mol'lusk (mŏl'ŭsk), *n.* [F. *mollusque*, fr. L. *mollusca* a kind of soft nut, *molluscus* soft, *mollis* soft.] *Zoöl.* Any of a large phylum (*Mollusca*) containing most of the animals popularly called *shellfish*, except crustaceans, and having a soft unsegmented body, protected in most cases by a calcareous shell. It comprises the slugs, snails, mussels, clams, oysters, whelks, limpets, cuttlefishes, etc.

mol'ly-cod'dle (mŏl'ĭ-kŏd''l), *n.* A person who coddles himself or is coddled; an effeminate man or boy. — *v. t.* To coddle; pamper.

Mol'ly Ma-guire' (mȧ-gwīr'); *pl.* MOLLY MAGUIRES (-gwīrz'). **1.** A member of a secret association formed in Ireland about 1843 for intimidating law officers. **2.** A member of a similar association organized in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania about 1854 for intimidation and revenge.

Mo'loch (mō'lŏk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μολόχ, fr. Heb. *Mōlek.*] *Bib.* A Semitic deity whose worship was accompanied by human sacrifice, esp. of firstborn children.

molt, moult (mōlt), *v. i.* [ME. *mouten*, fr. L. *mutare* to change.] To shed or cast off the hair, feathers, outer layer of the skin, horns, or the like, which are replaced by new growth. — *v. t.* To cast off and renew, as the hair, etc.; shed. — *n.* The act or process of molting.

mol'ten (mōl't'n), *p. a.* [See MELT.] **1.** Melted, or fused, esp. by intense heat; — now only of metals, glass, etc. **2.** Made by melting and casting; as, a *molten* image.

mo'ly (mō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L., fr. Gr. *μῶλυ.*] An herb said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus to counteract the spells of Circe.

mo-lyb'de-nite (mŏ-lĭb'dē-nīt; mōl'ĭb-dē'nīt), *n.* [See MOLYBDENUM.] *Min.* Molybdenum disulphide, MoS_2, occurring in foliated masses or scales resembling graphite.

mo-lyb'de-num (mŏ-lĭb'dē-nŭm; mōl'ĭb-dē'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *molybdaena* galena, Gr. *μολύβδαινα*, fr. *μόλυβδος* lead.] *Chem.* A metallic element of the chromium group, resembling iron in its white color, malleability, difficult fusibility, and its capacity for forming steel-like alloys with carbon. Sp. gr., 9.01; symbol, *Mo*; at. wt., 96.0.

mo-lyb'dic (mŏ-lĭb'dĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing molybdenum, esp. in a higher valence.

mo-lyb'dous (-dŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing molybdenum, esp. in a lower valence.

mome (mōm), *n.* A blockhead. *Obs.*

mo'ment (mō'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *moment*, L. *momentum* movement, motion, moment, fr. *movere* to move.] **1.** A minute portion of time; an instant. **2.** Importance, as in influence or effect; consequence; as, a matter of great *moment.* **3.** A definite period, or point, as of an event. *Rare.* **4.** *Mech.* Tendency, or measure of tendency, to produce motion, esp. about a point or axis. **5.** *Philos.* An essential or constituent element; momentum. — **Syn.** Minute, twinkling; force, value, signification. See INSTANT, IMPORTANCE.

mo'men-ta-ry (mō'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* Continuing only a moment; transitory; ephemeral. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT. — **mo'men-ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **mo'men-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

mo'ment-ly (-mĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** From moment to moment; every moment. **2.** At any moment; in a moment; instantly. **3.** For a, or the, moment.

mo-men'tous (mō-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Of moment or consequence; weighty. — **mo-men'tous-ly,** *adv.* — **-tous-ness,** *n.*

mo-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TA (-tȧ), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L.] **1.** *Mech.* The quantity of motion in a moving body, being always proportioned to the mass multiplied into the velocity. **2.** Popularly, impetus. **3.** = MOMENT, 5.

Mo'mus (mō'mŭs), *n.* [Gr. *μῶμος* blame, ridicule, Momus.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of mockery and censure.

mon'a-chal (mŏn'ȧ-kăl), *a.* [L. *monachus* a monk.] Pert. to, or characteristic of, monks or monastic life; monastic.

mon'a-chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* Monasticism.

mon-ac'id (mŏn-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [*mono-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* Having one hydrogen atom replaceable by a negative or acid atom or radical; capable of combining, as regards each molecule, with but one molecule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

mon'ad (mŏn'ăd; mō'năd), *n.* [L. *monas*, *-adis*, a unit, Gr. *μονάς*, *-άδος*, fr. *μόνος* alone.] **1.** *Philos.* **a** A unit; individual; atom. **b** An individual elementary substance, both psychical and material, representing the whole universe. **2.** An ultimate unit; a simple being. **3.** *a Zoöl.* A flagellate protozoan. **b** *Biol.* Any minute simple organism or organic unit. **4.** *Chem.* A univalent element, atom, or radical. — **mon'ad, mo-nad'ic** (mō-năd'ĭk; mŏn-ăd'-), **mo-nad'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

mon'a-del'phous (mŏn'ȧ-dĕl'fŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *ἀδελφός* brother.] *Bot.* Having the filaments united into a single tube around the gynœcium, as in the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*); — said of stamens.

mon'ad-ism (mŏn'ăd-ĭz'm; mō'năd-), *n.* *Philos.* The theory that the universe is a composite of monads.

mo-nad'nock (mŏ-năd'nŏk), *n.* [From Mt. *Monadnock*, New Hampshire, a typical example.] *Phys. Geog.* A hill of resistant rock standing in the midst of a peneplain.

mo-nan'drous (mŏ-năn'drŭs; mŏn-ăn'-), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man, male.] *Bot.* Having flowers with a single stamen, as many orchids. [at a time.]

mo-nan'dry (-năn'drĭ), *n.* Possession of only one husband

mo-nan'thous (mŏ-năn'thŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *ἀνθός* flower.] *Bot.* One-flowered.

mon'arch (mŏn'ärk), *n.* [L. *monarcha*, fr. Gr. *μονάρχης*, *μόναρχος*; *μόνος* alone + *ἄρχειν* to be first, rule.] A sole supreme ruler; also, the hereditary chief of a limited or constitutional monarchy. — **mo-nar'chal** (mŏ-närˈkăl), **mo-nar'chi-al** (-kĭ-ăl), *a.*

mo-nar'chic (-närˈkĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the
mo-nar'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } nature of, a monarch or monarchy; favoring a monarchy. — **mo-nar'chi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mon'arch-ism (mŏnˈär-kĭz'm), *n.* Monarchic government or principles, or advocacy of them. — **mon'arch-ist,** *n.*

mon'arch-y (mŏnˈär-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [F. *monarchie*, L. *monarchia*, Gr. *μοναρχία*. See MONARCH.] **1.** Sovereignty of a single person. **2.** The state or territory ruled by, or the government exercised by, a monarch. A monarchy is called an **absolute monarchy** when there are no constitutional limitations on the monarch's powers; a **limited**, or **constitutional monarchy**, when there are such limitations. **3.** The system of government in which a single person is sovereign.

mon'as (mŏnˈăs; mōˈnăs), *n.*; *pl.* MONADES (mŏnˈă-dēz). [L.] = MONAD. [nature of, a monastery.

mon'as-te'ri-al (mŏnˈăs-tēˈrĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the

mon'as-ter-y (mŏnˈăs-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *monasterium*, Gr. *μοναστήριον*, fr. *μοναστής* a solitary, a monk, fr. *μονάζειν* to be alone, live in solitude, fr. *μόνος* alone.] A house of religious retirement for persons under religious vows, esp. monks; a convent. — **Syn.** Convent, abbey, priory. See CLOISTER.

mo-nas'tic (mŏ-năsˈtĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μοναστής* monk.] **1.** Of or pertaining to monasteries or their occupants. **2.** Secluded from temporal concerns and devoted to religion. — *n.* A monk. — **mo-nas'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mo-nas'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Monasticlife, system, or rule.

mon'a-tom'ic (mŏnˈă-tŏmˈĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *atomic*.] *Chem.* **1.** Consisting of one atom. **2.** Univalent. **3.** Having one replaceable atom or radical.

mon-ax'i-al (mŏn-ăkˈsĭ-ăl), *a.* [*mono-* + *axial*.] Having a single axis; uniaxial. Cf. PLURIAXIAL.

mon'a-zite (mŏnˈă-zīt), *n.* [From Gr. *μονάζειν* to be solitary, in allusion to its isolated crystals.] *Min.* A phosphate of the cerium metals, essentially (Ce,La,Di)PO_4, usually containing thorium.

Mon'day (mŭnˈdā), *n.* [AS. *mōnandæg*, i. e., day of (sacred to) the moon; translation of L. *lunae dies*.] The second day of the week; the day following Sunday.

mo-ne'cious. Var. of MONŒCIOUS.

mon'e-ta-ry (mŏnˈĕ-tā-rĭ; mŭnˈ-), *a.* [L. *monetarius* pert. to a mint.] **1.** Of or pert. to the coinage or currency. **2.** Of or pert. to money; pecuniary. — **Syn.** See FINANCIAL.

mon'e-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīzˈĭng). To convert into money; give a standard value to in a national currency; as, to *monetize* silver. — **mon'e-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zāˈshŭn; -tī-zāˈ-), *n.*

mon'ey (mŭnˈĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). The irregular plural MONIES occurs, esp. in the sense of "sums of money." [OF. *moneie*, fr. L. *moneta*. See MINT place where coin is made.] **1.** Metal, as gold, silver, or copper, coined, or stamped, and issued as a medium of exchange. **2.** Any written or stamped promise or certificate, as a bank note, current as a means of payment. **3.** Any form or denomination of coin or paper current as money. **4.** Anything having a customary or conventional use as a medium of exchange or a measure, or denominator, of value. See MONEY OF ACCOUNT, below. **5.** Wealth reckoned in terms of money. **6.** A sum (definite or indefinite) of money.

money of account, a money which is a denominator of value, or basis of exchange, rather than a medium of exchange, used in keeping accounts, for which there may, or may not, be an equivalent coin; e. g., the mill is a *money of account* in the United States, but not a coin.

mon'ey-bag' (-băg'), *n.* A bag for money; hence: **a** In *pl.* Humorously, wealth. **b** A person characterized by possession or love of money; — chiefly in *pl.*

mon'eyed (mŭnˈĭd), *a.* **1.** Supplied with money; wealthy. **2.** Consisting of, derived from, or due to, money.

mon'ey-er (mŭnˈĭ-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A minter. **2.** A banker. *Obs.*

mon'ey-mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of making or acquiring money. — *a.* **1.** Lucrative. **2.** Engaged in gaining money. — **mon'ey-mak'er** (-māk'ĕr), *n.*

money order. An order for the payment of money.

mon'ey-wort' (mŭnˈĭ-wûrt'), *n.* A trailing primulaceous plant (*Lysimachia nummularia*) with rounded opposite leaves and solitary yellow flowers in their axils.

mon'ger (mŭnˈgĕr), *n.* [AS. *mangere*, fr. *mangian* to trade.] A trader; dealer; — now often implying petty or discreditable traffic, and used chiefly in combination.

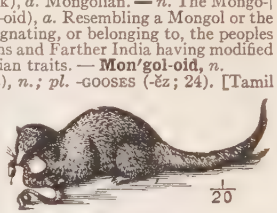
Mon'gol (mŏnˈgŏl), *a.* Mongolian. — *n.* **1.** One of the native race of Mongolia, mostly nomads. **2.** = MONGOLIAN, *n.*, 2. **3.** A member of the Mongolian race.

Mon-go'li-an (mŏn-gōˈlĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Mongolia, the Mongols, or their language. **2.** Designating, or pertaining to, the division of mankind comprising the peoples of nearly all of Asia excepting Hindustan and the Mohammedan countries of the southwest, named the **Mongolian race.** — *n.* **1.** A member of the Mongolian race; also, a Mongol (def. 1). **2.** The agglutinative Ural-Altaic language of the Mongols (def. 1). [lian language.

Mon-gol'ic (mŏn-gŏlˈĭk), *a.* Mongolian. — *n.* The Mongo-

Mon'gol-oid (mŏnˈgŏl-oid), *a.* Resembling a Mongol or the Mongols; specif., designating, or belonging to, the peoples of the Himalaya regions and Farther India having modified or inconstant Mongolian traits. — **Mon'gol-oid,** *n.*

mon'goose (mŏnˈgōōs), *n.*; *pl.* -GOOSES (-ĕz; 24). [Tamil *manegos*.] A viverrine mammal (*Herpestes griseus*) of India, about the size of a ferret. It fearlessly attacks and kills the most poisonous snakes.



Mongoose.

mon'grel (mŭngˈrĕl; mŏngˈ-), *n.* **1.** The progeny resulting from the crossing, orig. of two, now of several, breeds, as of dogs; esp., a dog of no definable breed. **2.** A cross; as, a *mongrel* between two things. — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to an impure or mixed breed or race. **2.** Of mixed origin, character, or kind, as a word.

'mongst (mŭngst), *prep.* Amongst; — aphetic form.

mo-nil'i-form (mō-nĭlˈĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *monile* necklace + *-form*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Jointed or constricted at regular intervals, so as to resemble a string of beads. See ROOT, *Illust.*

mon'ish (mŏnˈĭsh), *v. t.* To admonish. *Archaic.*

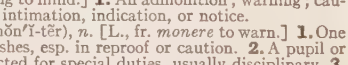
mon'ism (mŏnˈĭz'm; mōˈnĭz'm), *n.* [From Gr. *μόνος* single.] *Metaph.* **a** That doctrine which refers all phenomena to, or derives them from, a single ultimate constituent or agent; — contrasted with *dualism* and *pluralism*. **b** The doctrine that the universe is an organized unitary being or total self-inclusive structure.

mon'ist (mŏnˈĭst; mōˈnĭst), *n.* A believer in monism.

mo-nis'tic (mō-nĭsˈtĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, monism. — **mo-nis'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mo-ni'tion (mō-nĭshˈŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monitio*, fr. *monere* to warn, bring to mind.] **1.** An admonition; warning; caution. **2.** An intimation, indication, or notice.

mon'i-tor (mŏnˈĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *monere* to warn.] **1.** One who admonishes, esp. in reproof or caution. **2.** A pupil or student selected for special duties, usually disciplinary. **3.** A warning; reminder. **4.** Any of certain large rapacious lizards, constituting a genus (*Varanus*) and family (*Varanidæ*). **5.** [From the name given by Captain Ericsson, its designer, to the first ship of the kind.] A heavily armored war vessel, with low freeboard, having one or more revolving turrets, carrying heavy guns. — **mon'i-to'ri-al** (-tōˈrĭ-ăl), *a.*


Side Elevation of Ericsson's "Monitor."

mon'i-tor-ship', *n.* Position or office of a monitor; also, the period during which anyone is a monitor.

mon'i-to-ry (mŏnˈĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *monitorius*.] Giving admonition; warning; admonitory. — *n.* A letter containing an admonition or warning, as from the Pope.

mon'i-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female monitor.

monk (mŭnk), *n.* [AS. *munuc*, *munec*, L. *monachus*, Gr. *μοναχός*, fr. *μόνος* alone.] One of a religious community of men living under a rule apart from the world and bound by vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty.

Syn. Monk, friar. Since the Reformation, *monk* has often been used to include *friar*. But strictly a **friar** is a member of one of the mendicant orders, and the word is not properly interchangeable with **monk**.

monk'er-y (mŭngˈkĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Monastic state, life, practice, or profession; in *pl.*, monastic customs, paraphernalia, etc. **2.** A monastic body or institution. **3.** Practice or conduct characteristic of monks.

mon'key (mŭngˈkĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). **1.** Any member of the highest order of mammals (*Primates*) except man and, usually, the lemurs; specif., any of the smaller, longer-tailed forms as contrasted with the *apes*. **2.** A person likened to a monkey. **3.** Any of various machines, implements, vessels, etc., as a falling weight used in a pile driver. — *v. t. & i.* To act or treat as a monkey does; ape; mock.

to monkey with, to meddle with; fool with. *Colloq.*

monkey bread. The baobab or its fruit.

mon'key-cup', *n.* Any of a genus (*Nepenthes*) of Malay sian climbing pitcher plants.

monkey flower. Any of several scrophulariaceous plants (genus *Mimulus*), with pink, purple, or yellow flowers.

mon'key-ish, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a monkey.

monkey jacket. A short tight jacket, worn by sailors.

mon'key–pot', *n.* **1.** The urn-shaped fruit of a Brazilian tree (*Lecythis ollaria*). It is a large woody capsule containing numerous nuts. **2.** The tree which bears this fruit.

mon'key–puz'zle, *n.* A tall Chilean pinaceous tree (*Araucaria imbricata*). It bears large edible nuts.

mon'key-shine', *n.* A monkeyish trick, antic, or prank. *Slang, U. S.*

monkey wrench. A wrench having a sliding jaw.

Monkey Wrench.

monk'hood (mŭnk'hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** The state or profession of a monk. **2.** Monks collectively.

monk'ish (mŭn'kĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to monks; monastic; as, *monkish* writers. Also, characteristic of monks or monasticism; as, *monkish* manners, dress, solitude; — often derogatory. — **monk'ish-ness**, *n.*

monks'hood' (mŭnks'hŏŏd'), *n.* Any of certain ranunculaceous plants which, with the wolfbanes, constitute a genus (*Aconitum*); aconite.

mon'o- (mŏn'ŏ-). [Gr. *μόνος.*] A prefix signifying *one, single, alone;* specif., *Chem.*, indicating that a compound contains *one atom* or *group* of that to the name of which it is united; as, *mon*oxide, an oxide containing one oxygen atom in the molecule.

mon'o-bas'ic (-bās'ĭk), *a. Chem.* **a** Having but one hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic atom or radical in forming a salt; — said of acids. **b** Having but one acid hydrogen atom replaced by a basic atom or radical.

mon'o-car'pel-la-ry (mŏn'ŏ-kär'pĕl-ă-rĭ), *a. Bot.* Consisting of a single carpel, as a legume or pod. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

mon'o-car'pic (-kär'pĭk), *a. Bot.* Bearing fruit but once, and then dying.

mon'o-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a. Bot.* **a** Having a gynœcium forming a single ovary. **b** = MONOCARPIC.

mon'o-cha'si-um (-kā'zhĭ-ŭm; -zĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -SIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. *χάσις* division.] *Bot.* Any form of cymose inflorescence in which each relative main axis or pseudaxis produces only one branch. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.* Cf. DICHASIUM, POLYCHASIUM. — **mon'o-cha'si-al** (-ăl), *a.*

mon'o-chord (mŏn'ŏ-kôrd), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. deriv. of *μόνος* single + *χορδή* string.] **1.** *Music & Acous.* A one-stringed instrument used to show the mathematical relations of musical sounds. The modern form is called also *sonometer.* **2.** A harmony; concord; agreement. *Rare.*

mon'o-chro'ic (mŏn'ŏ-krō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μονόχροος; μόνος* single + *χρώς, χροός*, color.] Monochromatic.

mon'o-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of one color. — **mon'o-chro-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mon'o-chrome (mŏn'ŏ-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *μονόχρωμος* of one color; *μόνος* single + *χρῶμα* color.] A painting or drawing in a single hue, or the art or process of producing one. — **-chro'mic** (-krō'mĭk), *a.* — **-chrom'ist** (-krōm'ĭst), *n.*

mon'o-cle (-k'l), *n.* [F.] An eyeglass for one eye.

mon'o-cli'nal (-klī'năl), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *κλινειν* to incline.] *Geol.* Having, or pert. to, a single oblique inclination. — *n.* A monocline. — **mon'o-cli'nal-ly**, *adv.*

mon'o-cline (mŏn'ŏ-klīn), *n. Geol.* A monoclinal fold.

mon'o-clin'ic (-klĭn'ĭk), *a. Cryst.* Having one oblique intersection of the axes.

mon'o-cli'nous (mŏn'ŏ-klī'nŭs; mŏn'ŏ-klī'nŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *κλίνη* couch.] *Bot.* Having both androecium and gynœcium in the same flower. Cf. DICLINOUS.

mon'o-cot'y-le'don (-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n. Bot.* Any seed plant having a single cotyledon. — **mon'o-cot'y-le'don-ous** (-lē'dŭn-ŭs; -lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.* [racy.]

mo-noc'ra-cy (mō-nŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* Undivided rule; autoc-

mo-noc'u-lar (mō-nŏk'ū-lär; mŏn-ŏk'-), *a.* [L. *monoculus;* Gr. *μόνος* single + L. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Having only one eye. **2.** Pertaining or adapted to the use of only one eye.

mon'o-cy'cle (mŏn'ŏ-sī'k'l), *n.* A kind of velocipede having one wheel only.

mon'o-dac'ty-lous (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μονοδάκτυλος; μόνος* single + *δάκτυλος* finger.] Having but one digit or claw.

mo-nod'ic (mō-nŏd'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a monody; specif., *Music*, for one voice; homophonic.

mon'o-dist (mŏn'ŏ-dĭst), *n.* A composer or singer of a monody.

mon'o-dy (mŏn'ŏ-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *monodia*, Gr. *μονῳδία*, fr. *μονῳδός* singing alone; *μόνος* single + *ᾠδή* song.] **1.** *Gr. Lit.* An ode sung by one voice, as in a tragedy; hence: a funeral song; dirge. **2.** A species of poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation, as for the death of a friend. **3.** *Music.* **a** The style of composition in which but one voice part carries a melody; homophony, as opposed to *polyphony.* **b** A monodic composition. **4.** Monotony of sound.

mo-nœ'cious, mo-ne'cious (mō-nē'shŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *οἶκος* house.] *Bot.* In seed plants, having distinct staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant, as in the squash.

mon'o-gam'ic (mŏn'ŏ-găm'ĭk), *a.* Monogamous.

mo-nog'a-mist (mō-nŏg'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* One who practices, or upholds the principle of, monogamy.

mo-nog'a-mous (-ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *monogamus*, Gr. *μονόγαμος; μόνος* single + *γάμος* marriage.] Upholding or practicing monogamy; also, of or pertaining to monogamy.

mo-nog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* **1.** Single marriage; specif.: **a** Principle or practice of not remarrying after the death of one's spouse; — opp. to *digamy. Now Rare.* **b** Marriage with but one person at the same time; — opp. to *bigamy* or *polygamy.* **2.** *Zoöl.* State of being paired with a single mate.

mon'o-gen'e-sis (mŏn'ŏ-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* **1.** Oneness of origin; specif.: *Biol.* **a** The theory of the development of all living things from a single cell; — opposed to *polygenesis.* **b** Monogenism. **2.** *Biol.* **a** Asexual reproduction. **b** Direct development without metamorphosis.

mon'o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Resulting from one process of formation; — used of a mountain range. **2.** *Biol.* Relating to, or involving, monogenesis.

mon'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Monogenetic. **2.** *Zoöl.* Reproducing in one way only. **3.** Descended from one pair; characterized by monogenism; — opposed to *polygenic.*

mo-nog'e-nism (mō-nŏj'ē-nĭz'm), *n.* The theory or doctrine that the human races have descended from one created pair. — **mo-nog'e-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* [nogenism.]

mo-nog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* **1.** Monogenesis (sense 2 **a**). **2.** Mo-

mon'o-gram (mŏn'ŏ-grăm), *n.* [L. *monogramma*; Gr. *μόνος* single + *γράμμα* letter.] A character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven or combined, commonly so as to represent a name, or a part of it. — **mon'o-gram-mat'ic** (-grȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.*

mon'o-graph (mŏn'ŏ-grăf), *n.* A written account of a single thing or class of things; a special treatise on a particular subject of limited range. — **mon'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

mo-nog'y-ny (mō-nŏj'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman, female.] State of having only one wife at a time. Cf. MONANDRY. — **mo-nog'y-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

mon'o-hy'drate (mŏn'ŏ-hī'drāt), *n. Chem.* A compound regarded as the union of one molecule of water with an element or compound. — **mon'o-hy'drat-ed** (-drāt-ĕd), *a.*

mon'o-hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *a. Chem.* **a** Containing one hydroxyl group. **b** Monobasic.

mo-nol'a-try (mō-nŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *λατρεία* worship.] The worship of but one god, although more than one may be recognized as existing. — **mo-nol'a-ter**, *n.*

mon'o-lith (mŏn'ŏ-lĭth), *n.* [F. *monolithe*, L. *monolithus*, Gr. *μονόλιθος; μόνος* single + *λίθος* stone.] A single stone or block of stone, esp. one of large size, shaped into a pillar, statue, or monument. — **mon'o-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

mon'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), **mon'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or given to, monologue.

mo-nol'o-gist (mō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [See MONOLOGUE.] **1.** One who soliloquizes. **2.** One who monopolizes conversation. **3.** (*pron.* mŏn'ŏ-lŏg'ĭst). A monologuist.

mon'o-logue (mŏn'ŏ-lŏg), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μονόλογος* speaking alone; *μόνος* single + *λόγος* discourse.] **1.** A dramatic part or composition for a single performer. **2.** Literary composition of the nature of a soliloquy. **3.** A soliloquy; also, talk or discourse in company, in the strain of a soliloquy. — **mon'o-logu'ist** (-lŏg'ĭst), *n.*

mo-nol'o-gy (mō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Habit of soliloquizing, or of monopolizing conversation.

mon'o-ma'ni-a (mŏn'ŏ-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Derangement of mind, or mania, upon a single subject only; also, popularly, a craze or mania for something. — **mon'o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* — **mon'o-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mȧ-nī'ȧ-kăl), *a.*

mo-nom'er-ous (mō-nŏm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μονομερής* single; *μόνος* alone + *μέρος* part.] *Bot.* Having one member in each whorl; — said of flowers, and usually written *1-merous.*

mon'o-me-tal'lic (mŏn'ŏ-mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *a.* Consisting of, or employing, one metal; of or pertaining to monometallism.

mon'o-met'al-lism (-mĕt'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The legalized use of one metal only, as gold, in the standard currency of a country, or as the standard of money values; also, the theory or practice of such use.

mon'o-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), *a. Cryst.* Isometric.

mo-no'mi-al (mō-nō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* [F. *monôme.* See MONO-; BINOMIAL.] **1.** *Alg.* Consisting of but a single term or expression. **2.** *Biol.* Consisting of a single word or term. — *n.* A monomial expression.

mon'o-mor'phic (mŏn'ŏ-môr'fĭk), *a. Biol.* Having but a single form; exhibiting the same or an essentially similar type of structure.

mon'o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* Monomorphic.

mon'o-pet'al-ous (mŏn'ŏ-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* **a** Gamopetalous. **b** Having a solitary petal. [being alone.]

mon'o-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid dread of

mon'oph-thong (mŏn'ŏf-thŏng), *n.* [Gr. *μονόφθογγος* with one sound; *μόνος* alone + *φθόγγος* sound, voice.] **1.** A single, simple vowel sound. **2.** A digraph. — **mon'oph-thon'gal** (-thŏn'găl), *a.*

mon'o-phy-let'ic (mŏn'ŏ-fĭ-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *φυλέτης* tribesman, fr. *φυλή* clan.] Of or pertaining to a single stock; developed from a single common parent form.

mon'o-phyl'lous (mŏn'ŏ-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μονόφυλλος; μόνος*

alone + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Composed of a single leaf; as, a *monophyllous* calyx.

Mo-noph'y-site (mŏ-nŏf'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. μονοφυσίτης; μόνος single + φύσις nature.] *Eccl.* One of those who maintain that there was but a single nature in Christ or that the human and divine in him constituted but one composite nature. — **Mon'o-phy-sit'ic** (mŏn'ō-fĭ-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

mon'o-plane (mŏn'ō-plān), *n.* A flying machine supported by a single aëroplane. — **mon'o-plan'ist** (-plān'ĭst), *n.*

mon'o-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. πληγή a stroke.] *Med.* Paralysis affecting a single limb or part of the body. — **mon'o-pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk; -plē'jĭk), *a.*

mon'o-pode (mŏn'ō-pōd), *n.* **1.** A one-footed creature. **2.** A monopodium. — *a.* Having only one foot.

mon'o-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See MONO-; -POD.] *Bot.* A main or primary axis that continues its original line of growth, giving off axes or lateral branches in acropetal succession from the apex. Cf. SYMPODIUM. — **mon'o-po'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

mo-nop'o-lism (mō-nŏp'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* The system, policy, or practices of monopolies or monopolists.

mo-nop'o-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who has a monopoly; one who favors monopoly.

mo-nop'o-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a monopolist; tending to, or characteristic of, a monopoly or monopolies.

mo-nop'o-lize (-līz), *v. t.* To acquire a monopoly of. — **mo-nop'o-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **mo-nop'o-liz'er,** *n.*

mo-nop'o-ly (-lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *monopolium*, Gr. μονοπωλία, μονοπώλιον; μόνος alone + πωλεῖν to sell.] **1.** Exclusive control of the supply of any commodity or service in a given market, or, popularly, such control as enables one to raise the price above that fixed by free competition. **2.** A grant or charter of a monopoly (in sense 1). **3.** The commodity subject to the monopoly; as, tobacco is a *monopoly* in France. **4.** Exclusive possession of anything. **5.** A company or combination having a monopoly. *Colloq.*

mo-nop'ter-al (-tĕr-ăl), *a.* [Gr. μονόπτερος with a row of pillars only; μόνος alone, only + πτερόν feather, wing, also, a row of pillars.] *Arch.* Of circular buildings, having a single ring of supporting columns, without a cella.

mon'o-rail' (mŏn'ō-rāl'), *n.* A single rail serving as a track for a wheeled vehicle.

mon'o-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [Having a single sepal.] *Bot.* **a** Gamosepalous. **b**

mon'o-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* Having only one seed.

mon'o-stich (mŏn'ō-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. μονόστιχον, deriv. fr. μόνος + στίχος verse.] A single verse; a poem of one verse.

mon'o-stroph'ic (-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a poem in which all the strophes or stanzas are of the same metric form. — *n.* In *pl.* Monostrophic verses.

mon'o-style (mŏn'ō-stīl), *a.* Also **mon'o-sty'lar** (-stī'lär). [*mono-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* Having but a single shaft; — said of a pier, as in a church.

mon'o-sul'phide (-sŭl'fīd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-sulfid.** *Chem.* A sulphide containing but one sulphur atom in the molecule.

mon'o-syl'la-bism (-sĭl'ȧ-bĭz'm), *n.* Monosyllabic character or formation; use of monosyllables.

mon'o-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'ȧ-b'l), *n.* [L. *monosyllabus* of one syllable, Gr. μονοσύλλαβος.] A word of one syllable. — **mon'o-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* — **-syl-lab'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mon'o-the-ism (mŏn'ō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. θεός god.] Belief that there is but one God. — **mon'o-the-ist,** *n.*

mon'o-the-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to monotheism or monotheists. — **-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mon'o-tone (mŏn'ō-tōn), *n.* [See MONOTONOUS.] **1.** Continued utterance, or recitation, in one unvaried key or pitch. **2.** Monotony of style, as in writing or composition. **3.** *Music.* A single unvaried tone; intoning. **4.** Something uttered or written in one tone or strain; — often used fig.

mo-not'o-nous (mō-nŏt'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. μονότονος; μόνος single + τόνος tone.] Uttered in one unvarying tone; marked by monotony; without change or variety. — **mo-not'o-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **mo-not'o-nous-ness,** *n.*

mo-not'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* **1.** Sameness of tone or sound; use or continuity of one unvarying tone or sound; monotone. **2.** Sameness, or want of variety; esp., irksome sameness.

mon'o-treme (mŏn'ō-trēm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. τρῆμα hole.] *Zoöl.* Any of the lowest order (*Monotremata*) of mammals, consisting of the duckbill and the echidnas. They are oviparous. — **mon'o-trem'a-tous** (-trĕm'ȧ-tŭs; -trē'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

mon'o-type (mŏn'ō-tīp), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The only representative of its group. **2.** A machine, bearing the trade-mark *Monotype*, that casts and sets individual types.

mon'o-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Having a single type or representative, as a family of a single genus, or a genus with only a single species. **2.** Of the nature of a monotype.

mon'o-va'lent (mŏn'ō-vā'lĕnt; mŏ-nŏv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*mono-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Univalent. — **mon'o-va'lence** (-lĕns), **mon'o-va'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

mon-ox'ide (mŏn-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* *Chem.* An oxide containing but one oxygen atom in the molecule.

Mon-roe' Doc'trine (mŏn-rō'). *U. S. Hist.* The rule of foreign policy of the United States, first formally announced by President Monroe (Dec. 2, 1823), to the general effect that the United States will regard as an unfriendly act any attempt by a European power to extend its political power in the Western Hemisphere.

mon'sei'gneur' (môn'sĕ'nyûr'; *E.* mŏn-sĕn'yĕr), *n.; pl.* MESSEIGNEURS (*F.* mā'sĕ'nyûr'; *E.* mĕ-sĕn'yĕrz). [F., fr. *mon* my + *seigneur* lord, L. *senior* older.] My lord; — a title [*cap.*] given in France esp. to princes and church and court dignitaries, and used before titles of office or rank.

‖ **mon-sieur'** (mĕ-syû'; m'syû'), *n.; pl.* MESSIEURS (mā'syû'). [F., fr. *mon* my + *sieur*, abbr. of *seigneur* lord.] Lit., my lord; sir; — the title [*cap.*] in France corresponding to the English *Mr.* Abbr., *M.*; pl. *MM.* or *Messrs.*

mon-si'gnor (mŏn-sē'nyôr; *It.* môn'sē-nyôr'), ‖ **mon'si-gno're** (môn'sē-nyō'rā), *n.; It. pl.* MONSIGNORI (môn'sē-nyō'rē). [It., my lord.] My lord; — an ecclesiastical title of dignity bestowed by the Pope. Abbr., *Mgr.*

mon-soon' (mŏn-sōōn'), *n.* [Malay *mūsim*, fr. Ar. *mausim* a time, a season.] A periodic wind, esp. in the Indian Ocean and southern Asia; also, the rainy season accompanying the southwest monsoon in India.

mon'ster (mŏn'stĕr), *n.* [F. *monstre*, fr. L. *monstrum*, orig., a divine omen, indicating misfortune.] **1.** A fabulous or actually existing animal of strange or horrible form. **2.** Any huge animal or thing. **3.** An animal or plant departing greatly from the usual type; a monstrosity. **4.** Anything monstrous; esp., a person of unnatural ugliness, wickedness, or cruelty. — *a.* Enormous; huge; gigantic.

mon'strance (-străns), *n.* [LL. *monstrantia*, fr. L. *monstrare* to show.] *R. C. Ch.* A vessel in which the consecrated Host is exposed for veneration.

mon-stros'i-ty (mŏn-strŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being monstrous; also, a monster.

mon'strous (mŏn'strŭs), *a.* [F. *monstrueux*, L. *monstruosus*, *monstrosus*, fr. *monstrum*. See MONSTER.] **1.** Deviating greatly from the natural form or character. **2.** Having the qualities or appearance of a monster. **3.** Huge; enormous. **4.** Hateful; horrible; dreadful.

Syn. Monstrous, prodigious, tremendous, stupendous, colossal. Monstrous commonly suggests the abnormal; **prodigious**, the marvelous or unheard of; **tremendous**, the astonishing, awe-inspiring, or momentous; **stupendous**, the astounding or overpowering; **colossal** applies to that which is vast or gigantic, esp. in size; as, a *monstrous* crime; *prodigious* strength; a *tremendous* explosion; a *stupendous* height; a *colossal* statue.

— *adv.* Exceedingly; wonderfully. *Now Colloq. or Uncultivated.* — **mon'strous-ly,** *adv.* — **mon'strous-ness,** *n.*

‖ **mons Ve'ner-is** (mŏnz vĕn'ĕr-ĭs). [L., mountain of Venus. See 1st MOUNT.] *Anat.* A rounded eminence of fatty tissue upon the pubic symphysis of the female.

Mon'ta-gue (mŏn'tȧ-gū), *n.* See ROMEO.

‖ **mont'-de-pié'té'** (môn'dĕ-pyā'tā'), *n.; pl.* MONTS-DE-PIÉTÉ (môn-). [F., fr. It. *monte di pietà* bank (prop., mount) of pity or piety.] A kind of public pawnbroking establishment for lending money at a low rate of interest to poor people in need.

mon'te (mŏn'tā; mŏn'tā), *n.* [Sp., lit., mountain, hence, the cards left after laying out a certain number.] A favorite Spanish and Spanish-American gambling game at cards.

mon-teith' (mŏn-tēth'), *n.* An 18th-century kind of large punch bowl, with a scalloped edge; — so called after the inventor. It was used also for carrying and cooling glasses.

Mon'te-ne'grin (mŏn'tē-nē'grĭn; -nĕg'rĭn), *a.* Also **Mon'te-ne'grine.** Of or pertaining to Montenegro or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Montenegro.

Mon'tes-so'ri meth'od (mŏn'tĕs-sō'rē). *Pedagogy.* A system of training and instruction, primarily for use with normal children aged from three to six years, devised by Dr. Maria Montessori of Rome, Italy.

mont-gol'fi-er (mŏnt-gŏl'fĭ-ĕr; *F.* môn'gôl'fyā'), *n.* A balloon raised by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire in the lower part; — so called from the brothers Montgolfier, Frenchmen, who first made such a balloon.

month (mŭnth), *n.* [AS. *mōnað*; akin to *mōna* the moon.] **1.** One of the twelve portions (**calendar months**) into which the year is divided, corresponding, nearly, to the period of the moon's revolution; also, a period of four weeks or of thirty days. **2.** *Astron.* **a** A period (**lunar month**) of a complete revolution of the moon, esp. a synodical revolution, which is accomplished in 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2.7 seconds. **b** A period (**solar month**), the twelfth part of the solar year. See YEAR.

month'ly, *a.* **1.** Continued for, or done in, a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon. **2.** Done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a month, or every month. **3.** Of or pertaining to the menses. — *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** A publication appearing once a month. **2.** In *pl.* The menses. — *adv.* Once a month; in every month.

month's mind. *R. C. Ch.* A commemoration of one deceased as by a requiem mass, a month after death.

mon'ti-cule (mŏn'tĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *monticulus*, dim. of *mons, montis*, mountain.] A little mount; hillock; specif., a subordinate cone of a volcano.

mon'u-ment (mŏn'ū-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monumentum*, fr. *monere* to remind.] **1.** A tomb; sepulcher. *Obs.* **2.** Something serving as a memorial of what is past. **3.** A building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected in memory of the dead or of a person, event, action, etc. **4.** A statue. *Obs.* **5.** Any lasting or notable instance. **6.** A boundary stone or the like.

mon'u-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, suitable for, or serving as, a monument. **2.** Resembling a monument; as: **a** Conspicuous and lasting; as, Gibbon's *monumental* work. **b** Conspicuous; colossal; gross; as, *monumental* obtuseness. *Colloq.* — **mon'u-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

mon'zo-nite (mŏn'zō-nīt), *n.* [From *Monzoni* in Tirol.] *Petrog.* A granular igneous rock composed of augite, plagioclase, and orthoclase in about equal quantities together with a little biotite. — **mon'zo-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

moo (mōō), *v. i.* To make the characteristic cry of a cow; low. — *n.; pl.* MOOS (mōōz). The lowing or low of a cow.

mooch (mōōch). Var. of MOUCH.

mood (mōōd), *n.* [Var. of *mode.*] *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb to express the manner in which the action or state it denotes is conceived. The moods commonly recognized in English are *indicative, subjunctive, imperative,* and (as usually, but inexactly, classed) the *infinitive.* Certain verbal phrases with *should, would,* etc., are also called moods, as the *conditional, potential,* etc.

mood, *n.* [AS. *mōd* mind, feeling, heart, courage.] **1.** State or temper of mind, esp. as affected by emotion. **2.** Specif.: **a** Anger. *Obs.* **b** In *pl.* A morose state; bad temper.

Syn. Disposition, humor, vein; whim, caprice, freak. — **Mood, humor** agree in the idea of a more or less shifting or transitory state of mind or feeling. **Mood** often suggests a more compelling or pervasive temper than **humor,** which emphasizes more strongly the element of whim or caprice.

mood'i-ly (mōōd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a moody manner.

mood'i-ness, *n.* State of being moody.

mood'y (mōōd'ĭ), *a.;* MOOD'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Affected by a mood; subject or given to moods, or fits of depression or bad temper; gloomy; fretful. **2.** Expressing, or marked by, a mood. — **Syn.** Pensive, sad, sullen, capricious.

moon (mōōn), *n.* [AS. *mōna.*] **1.** The satellite of the earth revolving about the latter from west to east. The moon's diameter is 2,162 miles; mean distance from the earth, about 238,840 miles; mass, about one eightieth that of the earth, and volume, about one forty-ninth. See MONTH. Symbols: ● New moon; ◐, *or* ☽ First quarter; ○, *or* ☽ Full moon; ◑, *or* ☾ Last quarter. **2.** A lunar month; a month. **3.** Any satellite, or secondary planet. **4.** Moonlight. **5.** Something shaped like the moon, esp. a crescent.

— *v. i.* To act as if moonstruck; wander, or gaze, about abstractedly.

moon'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

moon'blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* Afflicted with moon blindness.

moon blindness. **a** *Veter.* An inflammation of the eye of the horse, recurring at periodic intervals and usually resulting in complete blindness. **b** *Med.* Nyctalopia, improperly attributed to exposure to moonlight.

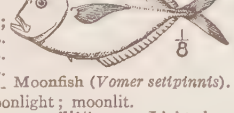
moon'calf' (-kăf'), *n.* **1.** A monster; misshapen being. **2.** A dolt; stupid fellow.

mooned (mōōnd), *p. a.* Of or resembling the moon; crescent; also, symbolized by, or identified with, the moon.

moon'-eye', *n.* = MOON BLINDNESS, **a.** [in dismay.]

moon'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* **1.** Moonblind. **2.** Round-eyed, as

moon'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of a number of compressed, short, deep-bodied, silvery or yellowish marine fishes (esp. *Selene vomer* and *Vomer setipinnis*).



Moonfish (*Vomer setipinnis*).

moon'ish, *a.* Like the moon; hence: variable; capricious.

moon'light' (mōōn'līt'), *n.* The light of the moon. — *a.* Of, pert. to, occurring during, or characterized by, moonlight; moonlit.

moon'lit' (-lĭt'), *or, Poetic,* **moon'lit'ten,** *a.* Lighted or illuminated by the moon.

moon'rise' (-rīz'), *n.* The rising of the moon.

moon'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Menispermum*) of climbing herbs, typifying a family (*Menispermaceæ*); — so called from the crescent-shaped seeds.

moon'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* The setting of the moon.

moon'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** Moonlight. **2.** Show without substance or reality; empty show. **3.** Liquor smuggled or illicitly distilled. *Colloq.*

moon'shin'er (-shīn'ĕr), *n.* A person engaged in illicit trade at night; *U. S.,* an illicit distiller. *Colloq.*

moon'shin'y (mōōn'shīn'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Lighted by the moon. **2.** Like, or suggestive of, moonlight; visionary; empty.

moon'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A transparent or translucent feldspar, used as a gem. It is of pearly or opaline luster.

moon'struck' (mōōn'strŭk'), *a.* Also **moon'strick'en** (-strĭk''n). Having a mental or physical derangement attributed to the moon's influence; crazy; also, ill; sick.

moon'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Botrychium*) of ferns (esp. *B. lunaria*); — so named from the crescent-shaped segments of its frond. **2.** The satinpod.

moon'y (-ĭ), *a.;* MOON'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Moon-shaped; esp., crescent-shaped; also, pert. to or like moonlight. **2.** Lighted by the moon. **3.** Mooning; abstracted. *Colloq.*

moor (mōōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *mōr.*] An extensive area of waste sandy ground overlaid with peat, and often marshy; heath.

moor, *v. t.* To secure (a vessel) in a place, as by anchoring. — *v. i.* **1.** To be secured, as a vessel, by being moored. **2.** To secure a vessel by mooring.

Moor, *n.* [F. *More, Maure,* L. *Maurus,* Gr. Μαῦρος.] **1.** A native of Morocco or of a neighboring North African state. **2.** A Mohammedan of one of the native North African races or of the immigrant Arabs settled in North Africa; esp., one of the Saracenic invaders of Spain or of their descendants.

moor'age (-ăj), *n.* Act of mooring; a place for mooring.

moor'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n. Chiefly Brit.* **1.** The bilberry. **2.** The small cranberry.

moor cock. The male of the moor fowl.

moor fowl. Also **moor bird.** The red grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*), of Great Britain.

moor hen. **a** The female of the moor fowl. **b** A gallinule, esp. the common European species (*Gallinula chloropus*).

moor'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** That which serves to moor a vessel, as anchors, cables, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **2.** In *pl.* The place where a vessel is or may be moored.

moor'ish, *a.* Of or pert. to a moor; having the characteristics of, or resembling, a moor; marshy.

Moor'ish, *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the style of, the Moors.

moor'land (-lănd), *n.* Land consisting of a moor or moors.

moor'wort' (mōōr'wûrt'), *n.* A small ericaceous shrub (*Andromeda polifolia*) found in northern moors and bogs.

moor'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, moors; marshy; fenny; boggy; also, heathy.

moose (mōōs), *n.* [Algonquian *mons, mōs, moos,* he eats off.] **1.** A large mammal (*Alces americanus*) of the deer family, larger than the European elk, inhabiting Canada and the northeastern United States. **2.** The European elk. **3.** [*Also cap.*] A member of the Progressive Party; a Bull Moose. *Cant., U. S.*

Moose.

moot (mōōt), *n.* [AS. *mōt* (in comp.), *gemōt,* a meeting.] *Eng. Hist.* **1.** A deliberative assembly, with political, administrative, and judicial powers. **2.** A discussion, debate, or argument; esp., a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To argue for and against; debate; discuss. **2.** Specif., to argue for practice; propound and discuss in a mock court.

— *a.* Subjected or subject to argument or discussion.

moot court. A mock court such as is held by students of law for practicing the conduct of hypothetical law cases.

moot'er, *n.* One who moots, argues, or disputes.

mop (mŏp), *n.* A grimace.

mop, *n.* **1.** An implement for washing floors, etc., made of cloth, thrums, or yarn, fastened to a handle. **2.** Something likened to a mop, as a mass of hair. — *v. t.;* MOPPED (mŏpt); MOP'PING. To wipe with or as with a mop.

mop'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* = BASEBOARD. *U. S.*

mope (mōp), *v. i.;* MOPED (mōpt); MOP'ING (mōp'ĭng). To be dull and spiritless. — *v. t.* To make spiritless, stupid, or dejected; — used reflexively and in passive. — *n.* **1.** A dull, spiritless person. **2.** In *pl.* Low spirits; dumps. — **mop'er** (mōp'ĕr), *n.* — **mop'ish** (mōp'ĭsh), *a.* — **mop'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **mop'ish-ness,** *n.*

mop'py (mŏp'ĭ), *a.* Like a mop, as long, thick hair.

mo-quette' (mō-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] A kind of carpet or upholstery fabric having a velvety pile. It is made by hand at Nîmes, France, and machine-made in imitation elsewhere.

mo'ra (mō'rȧ; 57), *n.; pl.* L. MORÆ (-rē), E. MORAS (-rȧz). [L.] *Pros.* The unit of meter, equal to a short syllable.

mo-ra'ceous (mō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *morus* the mulberry tree.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Moraceæ*) of trees or shrubs, having small diclinous apetalous flowers, including

the mulberry, breadfruit, hop, Osage orange, and hemp.

mo-raine' (mō-rān'), *n.* [F.] *Geol.* A mass of earth, stones, etc., deposited by a glacier. There are various types, as terminal, lateral, medial, etc. — **mo-rain'ic** (-rān'ĭk), *a.*

mor'al (mŏr'ăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *moralis*, fr. *mos, moris*, manner, custom, conduct.] **1.** Of or pertaining to morals or that with which morals deal, as questions of right and wrong; discriminating right and wrong; as, the *moral* sense; — distinguished from *nonmoral* or *unmoral*, and often contrasted with *intellectual*. **2.** Conformed to accepted rules of right, conduct; righteous; virtuous; just; — distinguished from *immoral;* as, a *moral* life or conduct. **3.** Capable of being governed by or of influencing the sense of right. **4.** Acting, or suited to act, upon or through one's moral nature or sense of right; as, *moral* consideration. **5.** Supported by reason or probability; as, *moral* evidence. **6.** Equal in moral effects; virtual; tantamount to; as, a *moral* victory or defeat. **7.** Serving to teach a moral. **8.** Moralizing.

Syn. Moral, ethical. Moral may refer to the science or the practice of right conduct; **ethical** commonly suggests the science; as, *moral* (or *ethical*) principles; an *ethical* (or *moral*) system; a *moral* (not *ethical*) man. See BODILY. **moral certainty**, a high degree of probability, although not demonstrable as a certainty; a probability so great that it can be confidently acted upon in the affairs of life.

—*n.* **1.** Moral conduct or teachings; — usually in *pl.* **2.** The inner meaning, or practical lesson, of a fable, an experience, etc. **3.** (*pron.* mŏ'răl'). [F.] = MORALE.

mo-rale' (mŏ-răl'; -răl'), *n.* [F. *moral*. See MORAL.] **1.** Morality; moral principles, teachings, or conduct. **2.** Condition as affected by, or dependent on, such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc., as of an army.

mor'al-ist (mŏr'ăl-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who moralizes; a teacher or student of morals. **2.** One who practices moral duties. — **mor'al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **mor'al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

mo-ral'i-ty (mŏ-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Moral quality; virtue. **2.** That which conveys or instills moral lessons or sentiments; as : **a** Moral inference, meaning, or lesson; moralization. **b** A kind of allegorical play in which actors personify charity, faith, death, vice, etc. **3.** Moral practice or action; rectitude of life. **4.** Morals; ethics. **5.** The relation of conformity or nonconformity to moral righteousness; quality of an intention, a character, an action, a principle, or a sentiment, when tried by the standard of right.

mor'al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act of moralizing.

mor'al-ize (mŏr'ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To apply to a moral purpose; explain in a moral sense. **2.** To furnish with moral lessons. **3.** To render moral; impart morals or morality to; as, it aided in *moralizing* the natives. — *v. i.* To make moral reflections. — **mor'al-iz'er,** *n.*

mor'al-ly, *adv.* In a moral sense, manner, degree, or respect.

mor'als (mŏr'ălz), *n. pl.* **1.** Science or doctrine of right conduct; ethics. **2.** Moral principles or practice. [fen.]

mo-rass' (mō-răs'), *n.* [D. *moeras*, OF. *mareis*.] A marsh; a bog.

mor'a-to'ri-um (mŏr'ă-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.; L. pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NL., fr. L. *moratorius* delaying, fr. *morari* to delay.] *Law.* An act authorizing delay in meeting an obligation; also, a period during which an obligor has a legal right to such delay, esp. such a period granted in an emergency, as to a bank or debtors generally.

mor'a-to-ry (mŏr'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Authorizing delay of payment; as, a *moratory* law.

Mo-ra'vi-an (mō-rā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Moravia or Moravians. — *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Moravia, a division of Czechoslovakia. Also, the Slavonic language of the Moravians. **2.** *Eccl.* One of a Protestant sect, more properly the *Unitas Fratrum, Unity of Brethren*, or *United Brethren*, which was an offshoot of the Hussites in Bohemia.

mo'ray (mō'rā; mō-rā'; 57), *n.* Any of a number of voracious and pugnacious, often brightly colored, eels, constituting a family (*Muræniдæ*). They are especially common in crevices about coral reefs. A Mediterranean species (*Muræna helena*), the Roman *muræna*, is a valued food fish.

mor'bid (môr'bĭd), *a.* [L. *morbidus*, fr. *morbus* disease.] **1.** Not sound and healthful; diseased; sickly; hence, abnormally impressionable, esp. by gloomy or unwholesome ideas or sentiments. **2.** Relating to disease. — **Syn.** Sick, unwholesome. — **mor'bid-ly,** *adv.* — **mor'bid-ness,** *n.*

mor-bid'i-ty (môr-bĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Morbid state or character.

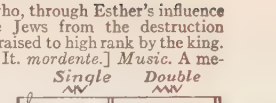
mor-bif'ic (-bĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *morbus* disease + *-ficus* (in comp.), fr. *facere* to make.] Causing disease or a sickly state.

mor-da'cious (-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *mordax, -acis*, fr. *mordere* to bite.] Biting; sarcastic. — **mor-dac'i-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mor'dant (môr'dănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *mordre* to bite, L. *mordere*.] **1.** Biting; caustic; sarcastic; keen. **2.** Serving to fix colors. — *n.* **1.** Any corrosive used in etching. **2.** Any substance which, by combining with a dyestuff to form an insoluble compound, produces in the fiber a fixed color. — *v. t.* To subject to the action of, or imbue with, a mordant.

Mor'de-cai (môr'dĕ-kī; môr'dĕ-kā'ī), *n. Bib.* In the book of Esther, Esther's cousin, who, through Esther's influence with Ahasuerus, saved the Jews from the destruction planned by Haman, and was raised to high rank by the king.

mor'dent (-dĕnt), *n.* [From It. *mordente*.] *Music.* A melodic grace made by a quick alternation of a principal tone with an auxiliary tone half a step lower. It is either *single* or *double*. See *Illust.* The name **inverted mordent** is sometimes applied to the *pralltriller* (which see).



Mordents. 1 As written; 2 As performed.

more (mōr; 57), *a., compar.; positive wanting; superl.* MOST (mōst). [AS. *māra, mā.*] **1.** Greater; superior; increased; — often used as comparative of *much, many*. Opposed to *less* and *fewer*. **2.** Additional; other. — *n.* **1.** A greater quantity, amount, or number. **2.** An additional or greater amount. — *adv.* **1.** In or to a greater quantity, extent, or degree. **2.** Further; moreover; besides; as, he came once *more*.

mo-reen' (mō-rēn'), *n.* A coarse, stout woolen or woolen-and-cotton fabric, usually watered or with embossed figures.

mo-rel' (mō-rĕl'; mŏr'ĕl), *n.* [F. *morille*, of G. origin.] Any of a genus (*Morchella*, esp. *M. esculenta*) of edible fungi.

mo-rel'lo (mō-rĕl'ō), *n. Hort.* Any of certain cultivated varieties of cherry, distinguished by their dark skin and juice.

more-o'ver (mōr-ō'vẽr; 57), *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also. See BESIDES.

Mo-resque' (mō-rĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. or Sp.] Of or pertaining to, or in the style of, the Moors; Moorish. — *n.* The Moresque, or Moorish, style of architecture or decoration.

Mor'gain, *or, commonly,* **Mor'gan, le Fay** (môr'găn; -găn lẽ fā). [OF. *Morgain la fée* Morgan the fairy; *Morgain* is of Celtic origin.] A fairy, sister of King Arthur, said to have revealed to him the intrigues of Lancelot and Guinevere.

Mor'gan (môr'găn), *n.* [After Justin *Morgan*, a horse breeder.] One of a celebrated American strain of horses which originated in Vermont.

mor'ga-nat'ic (môr'gă-năt'ĭk), *a.* [LL. *matrimonium ad morganaticam*, fr. *morganatica* a morning gift, fr. OHG. *morgan* morning, in *morgangeba* morning gift.] Of the nature of, or pert. to, a form of marriage which male members of various noble families in Europe may contract with women of inferior rank so that the wife and children do not take or inherit the husband's rank or his property held in virtue thereof. — **mor-ga-nat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mor'gen (môr'gĕn), *n.* [D. & G.] A land measure of varying value, of various countries. The old Dutch *morgen* was about 2.17 acres; it is a common measure in South Africa.

mor'glay (môr'glā), *n.* [Cf. CLAYMORE.] A claymore; sword, esp. [*cap.*] that of Sir Bevis of Hampton. *Obs.*

morgue (môrg), *n.* [F.] A place where bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification.

mor'i-bund (mŏr'ĭ-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *moribundus*, fr. *moriri* to die.] In a dying state; near death. — **mor'i-bun'di-ty,** *n.*

mo'rin (mō'rĭn), *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, the principal coloring matter of fustic.

mo'ri-on (mō'rĭ-ŏn; 57), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *morrión*.] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver. See HELMET, *Illust.*

mo'ri-on, *n.* [G.] A nearly black variety of smoky quartz.

Mo-ris'co (mō-rĭs'kō), *a.* [Sp. See MORRIS the dance.] Moresque. — *n.; pl.* -COS or -COES (-kōz). A person of the Moorish race in Spain.

Mor'mon (môr'mŭn), *n.* A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a body organized April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, New York. The Mormons formerly practiced plural marriage. The headquarters are now at Salt Lake City, Utah. — **Mor'mon-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

morn (môrn), *n.* [ME. *morn, morwen, morgen*, AS. *morgen.*] Morning. *Chiefly Poetic.*

morn'ing (môr'nĭng), *n.* [ME. *morning, morwening*. See MORN.] **1.** The first or early part of the day. **2.** [*cap.*] The goddess Aurora or Eos. *Poetic.* — *a.* Of, pert. to, used, occurring, or the like, in the morning.

morning star, any one of the planets Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn, when it rises before the sun, esp. Venus.

morn'ing-glo'ry (-glō'rĭ; 57), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Any of various convolvulaceous twining plants (*Ipomœa*, esp. *I. purpurea*) with funnel-shaped white, pink, or purple flowers. **2.** Any convolvulus, or bindweed.

Mo'ro (mō'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., a Moor.] **1.** A member of any of the warlike Mohammedan tribes of the southern Philippine Islands. They are of mixed Malayan stock. **2.** The language of the Moros.

Mo-roc'can (mō-rŏk'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Morocco or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Morocco.

mo-roc'co (mō-rŏk'ō), *n.; pl.* -COS (-ōz). A fine leather (orig. from Morocco) commonly of goatskin tanned with sumac.

mo'ron (mō'rŏn), *n.* [Gr. *μωρός* foolish.] A person whose intellectual development proceeds normally up to about the

eighth year of age and, then arrested, never exceeds that of a normal child of about twelve years.

mo-rose' (mō-rōs'), *a.* [L. *morosus*, fr. *mos, moris*, manner, habit, way of life.] Of a sour temper; sullen; ill-humored. — **Syn.** See SULLEN. — **mo-rose'ly,** *adv.* — **mo-rose'ness,** *n.* — **mo-ros'i-ty** (-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

-morph (-môrf). Combining form fr. Gr. *μορφή, form.*

Mor'pheus (môr'fūs; *pop.* môr'fē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μορφεύς*, alluding to the shapes seen in dreams, *μορφή* shape.] *Class. Myth.* The god of dreams. — **Mor'phe-an** (-fē-ăn), *a.*

mor'phi-a (-fĭ-ȧ), *n. Chem.* Morphine.

-mor'phic (-fĭk). Combining form from Greek *μορφή, form.*

mor'phine (-fĭn; -fēn), *n.* Also **mor'phin.** [F., fr. *Morphée* Morpheus.] A bitter, white, crystalline, narcotic base, $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$, the principal alkaloid of opium.

mor'phin-ism (môr'fĭn-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* A morbid condition produced by the habitual use of morphine; morphine habit.

mor'pho-log'ic (môr'fō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to morphol-
mor'pho-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ogy; structural. — **mor'pho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mor-phol'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in morphology.

mor-phol'o-gy (môr-fŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μορφή* form + *-logy.*] **1.** Biology dealing with the form and structure of animals and plants; the science of structural organic types. **2.** That branch of linguistic study which deals with the origin and functions of inflections and derivational forms.

mor'phon (môr'fŏn), *n.* [Gr. *μορφῶν*, p. pr. of *μορφοῦν* to form.] *Biol.* A morphological individual, characterized by definiteness of form; — in distinction from *bion.*

-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs). Combining form fr. Gr. *μορφή, form.*

mor'ris (môr'ĭs), *n.* Also **mor'rice.** [Sp. *morisco* Moorish, fr. *Moro* a Moor.] More fully **morris dance.** A dance formerly common in England in pageants, processions, and May games. The dancers, in fancy dress, often took the parts of Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, and other fictitious characters. Also, the dancers of a morris.

mor'ris, *n.* An old game played with pebbles, pegs, or other counters, placed at the angles of a certain figure; also, the board or ground on which the game is played.

mor'ris chair. A kind of easy-chair with a back which may be lowered or raised.

‖ **mor'ro** (mŏr'rō), *n.* [Sp., any spherical object.] A round hill or point of land; hence, **morro castle,** a castle on a hill.

mor'row (mŏr'ō), *n.* [ME. *morwe, morwen*, AS. *morgen.*] **1.** Morning. *Archaic.* **2.** The next following day after any day specified or understood. **3.** To-morrow.

Mors (môrz), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* Death, as a deity.

Morse (môrs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating an electric telegraph system or alphabetic code invented by Samuel F. B. Morse; as, *Morse* apparatus, circuit, etc.

Morse alphabet *or* **code,** *Teleg.* the telegraphic alphabet or code, consisting of dots, dashes, and spaces, invented by Samuel F. B. Morse. The alphabetic code used in North America is given below.

ALPHABET.

A	—	**H**	- - - -	**O**	- - -	**V**	- - - —
B	— - - -	**I**	- -	**P**	- - - - -	**W**	- — —
C	- - -	**J**	- — - —	**Q**	- — — -	**X**	- — - -
D	- - -	**K**	- — -	**R**	- - -	**Y**	- — - -
E	-	**L**	— —	**S**	- - -	**Z**	- - - -
F	- - - -	**M**	— —	**T**	—	**&**	- - - -
G	— — -	**N**	— -	**U**	- - —		

NUMERALS.

1	- — — — -	**4**	- - - - —	**7**	— — - - -
2	- - — — -	**5**	- - - - -	**8**	— — - - -
3	- - - — -	**6**	- - - - -	**9**	— - - - —
0	— — —	Period	- - — - — -	Comma	- — - — —

— *n.* The Morse alphabet, Morse telegraph, etc. *Colloq.*

mor'sel (môr'sĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. dim. of L. *morsus* a bite, *mordere* to bite.] **1.** A little bite or bit of food. **2.** A small quantity; a little piece.

mort (môrt), *n.* [F., death, fr. L. *mors, mortis.*] **1.** Death. *Obs.* **2.** *Hunting.* The note sounded on the horn at a kill.

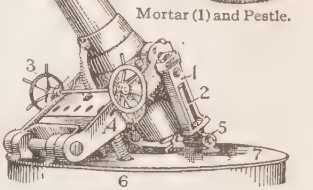
mor'tal (môr'tăl), *a.* [F. *mortel*, L. *mortalis*, fr. *mors, mortis*, death, *mori* to die.] **1.** Subject to death. **2.** Deadly; fatal. **3.** So severe as to be thought of as threatening death. **4.** Of or pert. to death or its occasion or occurrence; deathly. **5.** Human; belonging to man, who is mortal. **6.** Wishing, or involving a wish, to kill; implacable; as, a *mortal* enemy. **7.** Extreme; very great; esp., very grievous or tedious; as, two *mortal* hours. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See DEADLY. — *adv.* Mortally. *Now Rare, exc., Colloq.:* Extremely; very; excessively; grievously.

— *n.* A being subject to death; a man. — **mor'tal-ly,** *adv.*

mor-tal'i-ty (môr-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Condition, quality, or nature of being mortal. **2.** The death of large numbers; esp., number or rate of deaths; as, a time of great *mortality.* **3.** Death; destruction. **4.** Those who are, or that which is, mortal; the human race; humanity.

mor'tar (môr'tĕr), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *mortarium* a mortar (sense 1) or a large basin or trough in which mortar (sense 3) is mixed.] **1.** [AS. *mortere.*] A strong bowl-like vessel in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle; also, any of various devices in which materials are brayed or crushed, as, in a stamp battery, the box into which the ore is fed. **2.** [F. *mortier.*] **a** *Mil.* A short cannon used to throw shells of large caliber with low velocities and usually at very high angles. **b** A similar cannon used to throw a line to a wrecked vessel. **c** Any of various contrivances for throwing pyrotechnic bombs or shells. **3.** [F. *mortier.*] A building material made of lime, cement, or plaster of Paris, with sand and water.

Mortar (1) and Pestle.



Mortar, 2 a. U. S. 12-inch Mortar. 1 Crosshead; 2 Piston Rod of Recoil Cylinder; 3 Elevating Hand Wheel; 4 Saddle; 5 Recoil Cylinder Trunnion; 6 Counter-Recoil Springs; 7 Racer.

— *v. t.* To plaster or make fast with mortar.

mortar board. **1.** A small square board with a handle beneath, for holding mortar. **2.** A kind of academic cap. *Colloq.*

Mortar Board, 2.

mort'gage (môr'găj), *n.* [F. *mort-gage*, OF. also *morgage*; *mort* dead (L. *mortuus*) + *gage* pledge.] **1.** *Law.* At the common law, a conveyance of property, upon condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance. **2.** The instrument making a mortgage conveyance, the state of the property conveyed, or the mortgagee's interest in it.

— *v. t.;* -GAGED (-găjd); -GAG-ING (-gă-jĭng). **1.** *Law.* To make a mortgage conveyance of. **2.** To pledge; give as security. [mortgaged.

mort'ga-gee' (-gă-jē'), *n.* The person to whom property is

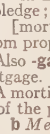
mort'ga-gor' (môr'gă-jôr'; môr'gă-jĕr), *n.* Also **-ga-geor'** **-gag-er** (môr'gă-jĕr). One who gives a mortgage.

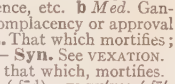
mor'ti-fi-ca'tion (môr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A mortifying or state of being mortified; as: **a** Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, etc. **b** *Med.* Gangrene; necrosis. **c** Deprivation of complacency or approval of self; humiliation; chagrin, etc. **2.** That which mortifies; cause of humiliation, chagrin, etc. — **Syn.** See VEXATION.

mor'ti-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, mortifies.

mor'ti-fy (môr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -TI-FIED (-fīd); -TI-FY'ING (-fī'-ĭng). [F. *mortifier*, fr. L. *mortificare*; L. *mors, mortis*, death + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To kill. *Obs.* **2.** To deaden by religious or other discipline, as the carnal affections; hence: to abase; humble. **3.** To cause to feel mortification, or humiliation. **4.** To cause to mortify, or gangrene. — *v. i.* **1.** To practice penance. **2.** To lose vitality and organic structure, as flesh of a living body; gangrene.

mor'tise, mor'tice (-tĭs), *n.* [F. *mortaise.*] A cavity, hole or the like, as in a timber, into or through which some other part fits or passes. — *v. t.;* -TISED, -TICED (-tĭst); -TIS-ING, -TIC-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). **1.** To join or fasten securely; specif., to join or fasten by a tenon and mortise. **2.** To cut or make a mortise in.





a Mortise; *b* Tenon.

mort'main' (môrt'mān'), *n.* [F. *mort, morte*, dead + *main* hand.] *Law.* Lit., dead hand; hence, the hand or possession of ecclesiastical corporations, ecclesiastics being in the early law deemed civilly dead; later, the possession of, or tenure by, any corporation (which, by the nature of corporations, may be perpetual).

mor'tu-a-ry (môr'tŭ ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mortuarius*, fr. *mortuus* dead.] Pertaining to the burial of the dead or to death or mourning. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** In medieval England, a customary gift to the priest of a parish from the personal estate of a deceased parishioner or to a priest's superior from the estate of a priest. **2.** A place for the reception of the dead; a burial place; also, a morgue.

mor'u-la (mŏr'ŏŏ-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *morum* a mulberry.] *Embryol.* The globular mass of cells (blastomeres) formed by cleavage of the egg of many animals in its early development. — **mor'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

Mo-sa'ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Moses or the institutions or writings attributed to him.

mo-sa'ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *n.* [F. *mosaïque*, deriv. of Gr. Μούσειος of the Muses.] **1.** *Fine Arts.* A surface decoration made by inlaying small colored pieces in patterns; also, the process of making it. **2.** That which is so made; a piece of mosaic work. **3.** Something resembling or likened to mosaic, as a literary composition.
— *a.* Formed by mosaic; variegated; of, pertaining to, or resembling, mosaic.
mosaic gold. **a** Stannic sulphide, SnS_2. **b** Ormolu.
Mo-sa'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Mosaic, or pert. to, or resembling Mosaic institutions, customs, or the like. *Rare.*
mos'cha-tel' (mŏs'kȧ-tĕl'; mŏs'kȧ-tĕl), *n.* [F. *moscatelle.* See MUSCATEL.] A small European herb (*Adoxa moschatellina*), having greenish white flowers with a musky odor.
Mo-selle' (mō-zĕl'), *n.* Wine made in the valley of the Moselle. Some varieties are prized for their peculiar aroma.
Mo'ses (mō'zĕz; 24), *n.* [Gr. Μωσῆς, Μωϋσῆς, fr. Heb. *Mōsheh.*] **1.** *Bib.* The great Hebrew prophet and lawgiver who led the Israelites out of Egypt. **2.** Hence, a leader; also, a meek man. Cf. *Num.* xii. 3.
mo'sey (mō'zĭ), *v. i.* To go or move; esp., to depart; — usually used with *out*, *off*, *along*, etc. *Slang or Dial., U. S.*
mosk (mŏsk). Var. of MOSQUE.
Mos'lem (mŏz'lĕm; mŏs'-), *n.; pl.* MOSLEMS (-lĕmz), *or, collectively,* MOSLEM. [Ar. *muslim* a true believer in the Mohammedan faith, fr. *salama* to submit to God.] A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan. — *a.* Mohammedan.
Mos'lem-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Mohammedanism; Islam.
mosque (mŏsk), *n.* Also **mosk.** [F. *mosquée*, fr. Sp., fr. Ar. *masjid*, fr. *sajada* to bend, adore.] A Mohammedan place of public religious worship.
mos-qui'to (mŏs-kē'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp., fr. *mosca* fly, L. *musca.*] Any of certain dipterous insects (constituting the family *Culicidæ*) having a proboscis fitted, in the females only, with needlelike organs with which they puncture the skin of fruits or animals to suck up their juice or blood. Some species transmit the organisms that produce certain diseases, as malaria and yellow fever. See ANOPHELES.
mosquito fleet. An aggregation of comparatively small vessels associated in some way, as the smaller coasting vessels of a port, the torpedo boats of a navy or fleet, etc.
moss (mŏs; 62), *n.* [AS. *mos* a marshy place.] **1.** A bog; esp., a peat bog, as on the Scottish border. **2.** Any of a class (*Musci*) of bryophytic plants, characterized by small, leafy, often tufted, stems bearing sex organs; also, a growth of such plants. **3.** Any of various mosslike lichens; as, Iceland *moss.* **4.** Any of several pteridophytic plants of a mosslike habit or form, as club mosses (*Lycopodium*).
— *v. t.* To cover or overgrow with moss.
moss'back' (mŏs'băk'), *n.* A person so sluggish in his way of life or thought that he may be likened to a stone or old tree covered with moss; specif., an extremely conservative partisan in politics. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*
moss'bunk'er (-bŭnk'ẽr), *n.* [From D.] The menhaden.
moss'grown' (-grōn'), *a.* Overgrown with moss.
moss'i-ness (mŏs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being mossy.
moss pink. A low, tufted, mosslike polemoniaceous plant (*Phlox subulata*) of the eastern United States.
moss rose. A variety of rose with mossy calyx and stalk.
moss'troop'er (-trōōp'ẽr), *n.* One of a class of freebooters that formerly infested the mosses between England and Scotland; hence, a freebooter. — **moss'troop'ing,** *n. & a.*
moss'y (mŏs'ĭ; 62), *a.;* MOSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Overgrown, or edged, with or as with moss. **2.** Resembling moss.
most (mōst), *a.; superl.* of MORE. [AS. *mǽst.*] **1.** Greatest in number, quantity, size, or extent; — often as superlative of *many, much;* nearly all. **2.** Greatest in degree.
— *n.* **1.** The greatest or largest quantity, amount, etc. **2.** [Construed as *pl.*] The greatest or largest number (of an aggregate); as, *most* of us are here. **3.** The utmost; greatest possible amount, value, degree, result, or the like.
— *adv.* **1.** In the greatest degree or to the greatest extent. **2.** Almost; nearly. *Now Colloq. or Dial.*
☞ Placed before an adjective or adverb, *most* is used to form the superlative degree, being equivalent to the termination *-est;* as, *most* illustrious; *most* rapidly.
-most. [AS. *-mest.*] A suffix forming superlatives of adjectives and adverbs, as in hind*most*, fore*most*, etc.
most'ly (mōst'lĭ), *adv.* For the greatest part; chiefly.
mot, *n.* [F. See MOTTO.] **1.** (*pron.* mō) A pithy or witty saying; a witticism. *A Gallicism.* **2.** (*pron.* mŏt) A note or brief strain of a bugle, horn, or the like. [dust; speck.]
mote (mōt), *n.* [AS. *mot.*] A small particle, as of floating
mote, *v.; pret.* MOSTE. [See MUST, *v.*] **1.** May; might. *Archaic.* **2.** Must; also, ought. *Obs.*
mo-tet' (mō-tĕt'), *n.* [F., a dim. of *mot* word. See MOTTO.] *Music.* A polyphonic vocal composition on a sacred text, — now esp. Latin and for the Roman Church.
moth (mŏth; 62), *n.; pl.* MOTHS (mŏthz). [AS. *moðða, mohðe.*] **1.** Any insect whose larva feeds on woolens, furs, etc. **2.** Any of numerous insects constituting with the butterflies an order (*Lepidoptera*), but distinguished from them by the generally stouter bodies, softer coloring, nocturnal habits and varied form of antennæ.
moth'-eat', *v. t.* To eat or prey upon by or as by moths. *Rare, exc. in :* **moth-eaten,** eaten by or as by moths.
moth'er (mŭth'ẽr), *n.* A bacterial gelatinous membrane developed on alcoholic liquids during acetic fermentation. It afterwards thickens and settles. It is added to wine or cider to produce vinegar. Called also **mother of vinegar.**
moth'er, *n.* [AS. *mōdor.*] **1.** A female parent. **2.** Source of birth or origin. **3.** Used as a title of an abbess, or the like. **4.** Maternal qualities, as tenderness or affection.
Mother Carey's chicken (kā'rĭz), any of several species of small petrels; esp., the stormy petrel. — **M. of God,** *Eccl.,* the title of the Virgin Mary, sanctioned by the Council of Ephesus (A. D. 431), in opposition to the Nestorians.
— *v. t.* **1.** To be or act as a mother to. **2.** To acknowledge one's self to be the mother of.
moth'er-hood (mŭth'ẽr-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a mother; character, qualities, or spirit of a mother.
moth'er-in-law', *n.; pl.* MOTHERS-. **1.** Mother of one's husband or wife. **2.** Stepmother. *Obs. or Colloq., Eng.*
moth'er-land' (-lănd'), *n.* One's native country; the country of one's ancestors; — equivalent to fatherland.
moth'er-less, *a.* Destitute of a living mother.
moth'er-li-ness, *n.* Quality of being motherly.
mother liquor. The residual solution, often impure or complex, which remains after the substances readily or regularly crystallizing have been removed.
moth'er-ly, *a.* Of, pert. to, like, suitable for, or characteristic of, a mother; tender. — **moth'er-ly,** *adv. Rare.*
Syn. Motherly, maternal are often interchangeable. **Maternal,** however, oftener refers to actual motherhood; **motherly** often suggests such tenderness, comprehension, or sympathy as a mother shows.
moth'er-of-pearl', *n.* The hard pearly inside layer of several kinds of shells, esp. of pearl oysters, river mussels, and the abalone shells; nacre.
Mother's Day. A day appointed for the loving remembrance by each person of his mother. The day was founded by Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia, who designated the second Sunday, or for schools the second Friday, in May, as the time, and a white carnation as the badge.
mother tongue. **a** A language from which another language is derived. **b** The language of one's native land.
mother wit. Natural or native wit or intelligence.
moth'y (mŏth'ĭ; 62), *a.* Infested with moths; moth-eaten.
‖ **mo'tif'** (mō'tēf'), *n.* [F.] **1.** In literature or art, a salient feature of a work; esp., the theme, or dominant feature. **2.** *Music.* = MOTIVE, 3.
mo'tile (mō'tĭl), *a.* [See MOTIVE.] *Biol.* Moving, or capable of moving, spontaneously. — *n. Psychol.* A person whose prevailing mental imagery takes the form of inner feelings of action, such as incipient pronunciation of words, muscular innervations, etc. Cf. AUDILE, VISUALIZER; see TACTILE. — **mo-til'i-ty** (mō-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *motio*, fr. *movere, motum,* to move.] **1.** Act, process, or state of changing place; movement; — opposed to *rest.* **2.** Mental act or impulse; inclination. **3.** Action of a machine as to the relative movement of its parts. **4.** A proposal looking to action or progress, esp. a formal one in a deliberative body; as, a *motion* to adjourn. **5.** *Law.* An application made to a court or judge to obtain an order, ruling, direction, or the like. **6.** *Music.* Melodic progression, as a change of pitch in the successive tones of a voice part. **7.** A puppet show or puppet. *Obs.* **8.** In *pl.:* Movements; actions. **9.** *Mech.* A mechanism; as, a straight-line *motion;* a parallel *motion.*
Syn. Motion, movement, move. **Motion** may be employed with reference to anything not at rest; **movement** oftener suggests a definite, regulated, or (esp.) progressive motion; as, the water, child, clock, world is always in *motion;* a retrograde *movement.* A **move** is a definite change of position or a step in an undertaking, usually in executing a purpose; as, the next *move* in the game.
— *v. i.* To gesture, as with the hand. — *v. t.* To direct or invite by a motion, as of the hand.
mo'tion-less, *a.* Without motion; being at rest.
motion picture. A moving picture.
mo'ti-vate (mō'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. To provide with a motive; impel; incite. — **mo'ti-va'tion,** *n.*
mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *n.* [F. *motif*, fr. LL., fr. L. *movere, motum,* to move.] **1.** That which incites to action, prompts or excites to choice, or moves the will. **2.** A motif. **3.** *Music.* The theme or subject; a leading phrase or passage which is reproduced and varied through the course of a composition or a movement; a short figure out of which a whole movement may be developed. See also LEITMOTIF.
Syn. Influence, incitement, inducement, incentive, impulse, instigation, stimulus, spur, consideration, cause, reason. — **Motive, inducement, incentive, impulse.** A **motive** is in general a consideration determining choice or inducing action; an **inducement** is consideration held out to persuade, esp. to some particular action; an **incentive**

stirs or incites to performance; an **impulse** is esp. an unpremeditated or involuntary feeling prompting to action; as, his *motive* was to avoid trouble; wealth and honor are *inducements* to industry; obstacles are often *incentives* (not *inducements*) to industry; yielding to *impulses* often causes misfortune. See CAUSE.

— *a.* **1.** Causing motion; able or tending to move; pertaining to motion. **2.** Pertaining to a motive or motives.

motive power, any power, as water, steam, wind, electricity, etc., used to impart motion to machinery; a motor; a mover; — also used fig.

— *v. t.*; -TIVED (-tĭvd); -TIV-ING. **1.** To prompt or incite by or as a motive or motives; move. **2.** To connect with the controlling idea of a work, as in art, literature, etc.; to bring into unity with the main purpose.

mo-tiv'i-ty (mō-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The power of moving.

mot'ley (mŏt'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Variegated in color; party-colored. **2.** Wearing motley clothing. **3.** Composed of diverse parts; discordantly composite.

— *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS. **1.** A garment of motley cloth; also, the cloth, as the dress of the professional fool. **2.** A jester; fool. *Obs.* **3.** A mixture, esp. an incongruous one, as of colors.

mot'mot (mŏt'mŏt), *n.* Any of a numerous subfamily (*Momotinæ*) of tropical American jaylike birds. They trim their tailfeathers in the shape of a racket. [CYCLE, etc.]

mo'to-car', *n.*, **mo'to-cy-cle,** *n.*, etc. See MOTOR CAR, MOTOR.

mo-tom'e-ter (mō-tŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *movere, motum,* to move + *-meter.*] *Mach.* A speed counter, as for a steam engine; also, a speedometer.

mo'tor (mō'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *movere, motum,* to move.] **1.** One who, or that which, imparts motion. **2.** *Mach.* A prime mover, as a steam engine or water wheel; esp.: **a** An electric motor. **b** A small, compact, powerful engine, esp. a gasoline engine, for use in an automobile, motor boat, or the like. **3.** An automobile.

— *a.* **1.** Causing or imparting motion. **2.** *Anat. & Physiol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a nerve or nerve fiber which passes from a ganglion or from the central nervous system to a muscle and by the impulse (**motor impulse**) which it transmits causes movement. Loosely, any efferent nerve, as opposed to a *sensory* or *afferent* nerve. **3.** *Psychol.* Involving, or pertaining to, consciousness of action; as, *motor* impulse; *motor* imagery.

— *v. i.* To ride in, or travel by, an automobile.

motor boat, *or* **mo'tor-boat',** *n.* A boat propelled by a motor, esp. by a gasoline engine.

motor bus, *or* **mo'tor-bus',** *n.* An automobile bus.

motor car, *or* **mo'tor-car',** *n.* An automobile.

motor cycle, *or* **mo'tor-cy'cle,** *n.* A bicycle having a motor attached so as to be self-propelled.

mo'tor-drome (mō'tĕr-drōm), *n.* [*motor* + *-drome.*] A course or track, usually inclosed, where motor-driven vehicles are raced either in speed tests or in competition.

motor generator. The combination consisting of a generator and a driving motor mechanically connected.

mo-to'ri-al (mō-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* *Anat. & Physiol.* Motor.

mo'tor-ist, *n.* One who motors, esp. habitually.

mo'tor-ize (mō'tĕr-īz), *v. t.* To substitute motor-driven vehicles, or automobiles, for the horses and horse-drawn vehicles of (a fire department, city, etc.).

mo'tor-man (-măn), *n.* A man who drives a motor; esp., *U. S. & Canada,* the driver of an electric car or electric locomotive, as on a street railway, elevated road, etc.

mo'tor-y (mō'tĕr-ĭ), *a.* *Anat. & Physiol.* Motor. *Rare.*

‖ **mot-tet'to** (mŏt-tĕt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] = MOTET.

mot'tle (mŏt'l), *v. t.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [From MOTTLED.] To mark with spots or blotches of different colors, or shades, as if stained; spot; blotch. — *n.* **1.** In *pl.* Colored spots. **2.** An appearance of, or the arrangement of, colored spots or cloudings on a surface.

mot'tled (-'ld), *a.* [From *motley.*] Marked with spots of different colors; variegated; spotted.

mot'to (mŏt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-ōz). [It., a word, a saying, fr. F. *mot,* L. *muttum* a mutter, grunt.] **1.** A sentence, phrase, or word inscribed or borne on something as appropriate to, or indicative of, its character or use, as a phrase or word forming part of a heraldic achievement, or a short quotation prefixed to an essay, discourse, etc. **2.** A maxim.

mouch (mōōch), *v. i.* To skulk or sneak about; loaf; loiter. *Obs. or Dial. & Slang.* — *v. t.* To steal; pilfer.

‖ **mou'choir'** (mōō'shwär'), *n.* [F.] A handkerchief.

mouf'lon } (mōōf'lŏn), *n.* [F. *mouflon.*] Any of various
mouf'flon } wild sheep, esp. one (*Ovis musimon*) of Sardinia and Corsica, with large curving horns in the male.

‖ **mouil'lé'** (mōō'yā'), *a.* [F., lit., wet.] *Phon.* Softened in sound; palatalized; — said of certain consonant sounds, as that of French *ill, il,* when not initial (e. g., *rail*leur [rà'yûr']), of French *gn* (like *ni* in min*i*on, but pronounced in one wave of sound), of Italian *gli* and *gn,* etc.

mou-jik' (mōō-zhĭk'; mōō'zhĭk). Var. of MUZHIK.

mould, mould'er, moult, etc. Vars. of MOLD, etc.

‖ **mou'lin'** (mōō'lăn'), *n.* [F., lit., a mill, fr. L. *molinum.*] A nearly vertical shaft enlarged from a crack in a glacier by the falling surface water.

mound (mound), *v. t.* **1.** To inclose, fortify, or bound with a fence, mound, or rampart. **2.** To form into, or heap up like, a mound. — *n.* An artificial elevation of earth; rampart; also, an isolated natural hill, hillock, or knoll of even or rounded outline.

mound, *n.* [F. *monde* the world, L. *mundus* the world.] A ball or globe forming part of the regalia of an emperor or other sovereign; — called also *globe.*

mound builder. **1.** *Ethnol.* One of the North American aborigines who built extensive burial and fortification mounds, esp. in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A mound bird. See MEGAPODE.

mount (mount), *n.* [AS. *munt,* fr. L. *mons, montis.*] **1.** A mountain; high hill; — now poetic, exc. in names; as, *Mount* Sinai. **2.** A mound, as for a fort. *Obs.* **3.** *Palmistry.* One of the fleshy swellings of the palm, supposed to indicate traits; as, the **mount of Venus,** at the base of the thumb, indicating love, sense of harmony.

mount, *v. i.* [F. *monter,* fr. L. *mons, montis,* mountain.] **1.** To rise; ascend; — often used with *up.* **2.** To get up (on something, as a platform); esp., to seat one's self on an animal for riding. **3.** To rise or increase in amount; as, debts *mount* fast. — *v. t.* **1.** To ascend; climb; place or seat one's self on. **2.** To put or place (on something elevated); as, to *mount* a statue on its pedestal. **3.** To cause to mount, or get on horseback; furnish with animals for riding. **4.** To put upon something that sustains and fits for use or that preserves, as a gun on a carriage, a map on cloth, an object on a microscope slide, etc. **5.** To be armed or equipped with; as, the fort *mounts* twenty 12-inch guns. **6.** To prepare and set up in a natural position or attitude (the skin or skeleton of an animal). **7.** To furnish with necessary appurtenances, esp. for exhibition; as, to *mount* a play. **8.** To put on or show one's self in (an article of clothing). **9.** To cover, as a horse. — **Syn.** See ASCEND.

— *n.* **1.** Act or manner of mounting; as, the pedal *mount* in bicycling. **2.** That on which a person or thing is mounted, as: a horse for riding; a bicycle; the board or flat object bearing a drawing, photograph, etc.; the structure supporting a cannon, including the carriage proper; the glass slide, with its accessories, holding objects for examination with a microscope, etc. **3.** An opportunity or act of riding horseback, esp. in a race. *Colloq.*

mount'a-ble (moun'tà-b'l), *a.* That may be mounted.

moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *n.* [F. *montagne,* fr. LL., fr. L. *mons, montis,* a mountain.] **1.** Any elevation higher than a hill, and often abrupt, but without great extent of surface at its summit; in *pl.*, a group of such elevations. **2.** A great mass; vast amount or quantity.

the Mountain (*la Montagne*), *French Hist.,* the extreme revolutionary faction in the National Convention during the French Revolution, who occupied the highest seats.

mountain ash. Any of several malaceous trees (genus *Sorbus*) having ashlike leaves and bearing bright red berries.

mountain cranberry. A low evergreen vacciniaceous shrub (*Vitis-idæa vitis-idæa*) of high north temperate regions, with white, bell-shaped flowers, and dark red berries.

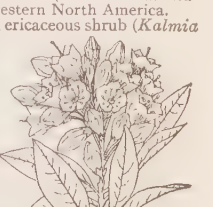
mountain damson. A West Indian tree (*Simarouba amara*) whose bitter bark is used in medicine as a tonic and astringent.

mountain dew. Whisky, esp. Scotch whisky, illicitly distilled among the mountains. *Colloq.*

moun'tain-eer' (-tĭ-nēr'), *n.* **1.** Inhabitant of a mountain region. **2.** Mountain climber. — *v. i.* To climb mountains.

mountain goat. A goatlike mammal (*Oreamnos montanus*) of the mountains of northwestern North America.

mountain laurel. An American ericaceous shrub (*Kalmia latifolia*) with glossy evergreen leaves and rose-colored or white flowers. The foliage is poisonous if eaten. It is called also *American laurel, ivy* or *mountain ivy, calico bush,* etc.



Mountain Laurel. Flowering branch.

moun'tain-ous (moun'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Containing, or abounding in, mountains; of the nature of a mountain. **2.** Huge.

mountain sickness. *Med.* A disease of high altitudes, due to the rarefaction of the air. It is marked by difficulty of breathing, fatigue, general debility, and, often, headache and nausea.

mountain specter *or* **spectre.** An optical phenomenon sometimes seen on the summit of mountains when the observer is between the sun and a mass of cloud. The figures of the observer and surrounding objects are seen projected on the cloud, greatly enlarged.

moun'te-bank (moun'tē-băŋk), *n.* [It. *montimbanco; montare* to mount + *in* in, on + *banco* bench.] **1.** One

who mounts a bench or stage in a public place and sells quack medicines. **2.** Any boastful and unscrupulous pretender; charlatan. — **Syn.** See IMPOSTOR.

mount'ed (moun'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* That is or has been mounted; specif., seated, serving, or performed on horseback or the like; as, *mounted* police.

mount'er (moun'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, mounts.

mount'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, mounts. **2.** That which serves as a mount for anything; setting.

mourn (mōrn; 57), *v. i.* [AS. *murnan.*] **1.** To express or to feel sorrow; grieve; lament; esp., to lament some one's death. **2.** To wear the customary garb of a mourner. **3.** To make a low sound likened to moaning; — said esp. of certain doves. See MOURNING DOVE. — *v. t.* **1.** To grieve for; lament; deplore; bewail. **2.** To utter in a mournful manner or voice. — **Syn.** See GRIEVE. — **mourn'er,** *n.*

mourn'ful (mōrn'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of, expressing, or indicating sorrow. **2.** Causing sorrow; saddening. — **Syn.** Sorrowful, lugubrious, sad, doleful, dolorous. — **mourn'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **mourn'ful-ness,** *n.*

mourn'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of sorrowing, esp. for a person's death; lamentation. **2.** Garb, drapery, or emblems indicative of grief, esp. clothing, or a badge, of black.

mourning dove, a wild dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) of the United States. It has a plaintive note. Cf. MOURN, *v. i.*, 3. — **m. paper,** note or letter paper with a black border.

mourn'ing-ly, *adv.* In a mourning manner.

mouse (mous), *n.*; *pl.* MICE (mīs). [AS. *mūs,* pl. *mȳs.*] **1.** Any of numerous species of small rodents, esp. the house mouse (*Mus musculus*), now found throughout most of the world. **2.** *Naut.* **a** A knob made on a rope with spun yarn or the like, as to prevent a running eye from slipping. **b** = MOUSING, 2.

— (mouz), *v. i.*; MOUSED (mouzd), MOUS'ING (mouz'ĭng). **1.** To hunt or watch for and catch mice. **2.** To watch for or pursue anything slily or diligently; to pry about. — *v. t.* To search for patiently and carefully.

mouse bird. See COLY.

mouse'-ear', *n.* **1.** The forget-me-not. **2.** A European hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*), with soft hairy leaves.

mous'er (mouz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An animal, as a cat, that catches mice. **2.** One who pries about looking for something.

mouse'tail' (mous'tāl'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Myosurus*) of ranunculaceous plants, with a tail-like torus to the flower.

mous'ing (mouz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Hunting or catching mice. **2.** *Naut.* A turn or lashing of spun yarn or small stuff, or a metallic fastening uniting the point and shank of a hook.

‖ **mous'que-taire'** (mōos'kĕ-târ'), *n.* [F.] A musketeer; esp. [*cap.*], a French royal musketeer of the 17th and 18th centuries, noted for daring and dandyism. See SOLDIER, *Illust.*

mousse (mo͞os), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A frozen dessert of a frothy texture, made of sweetened and flavored whipped cream, sometimes with egg yolks and gelatin added.

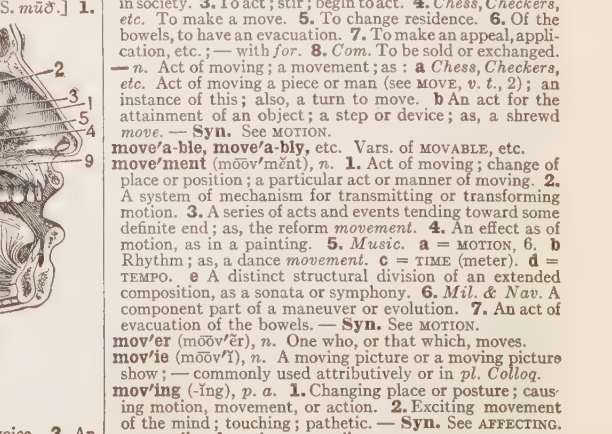
‖ **mousse'line'** (mo͞os'lēn'), *n.* [F.] Muslin.

‖ **mousse'line' de laine'** (dĕ lĕn'). [F., muslin of wool] Muslin delaine.

mous-tache' (mŭs-tâsh'; mo͞os-). Var. of MUSTACHE.

mous'y (mouz'ĭ; mous'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or like a mouse. **2.** Quiet like a mouse. **3.** Infested with mice; smelling of mice.

mouth (mouth), *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHS (mouthz). [AS. *mūð.*] **1.** The opening through which an animal receives food; also, the cavity containing the tongue and teeth (when present), or the parts inclosing this cavity.



Section of Human Mouth and adjacent Structures. 1 Interior of Nasal Fossa; 2, 3, 4 Superior, Middle, and Inferior Turbinated Bones; 5 Opening of Nasal Duct; 6 Sphenoid Bone; 7 Interior of Pharynx; 8 Opening of Eustachian Tube; 9 Hard Palate; 10 Soft Palate; 11 Uvula; 12 Tonsil; 13 Tongue; 14 Epiglottis; 15 Interior of Esophagus; 16 Cricoid Cartilage; 17 Interior of Larynx; 18 Thyroid Cartilage; 19 Hyoid Bone.

2. This opening as the means of speech or voice. **3.** An opening suggestive of a mouth, esp. for entrance or exit; orifice; aperture; as: **a** The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied. **b** The opening or entrance of any cavity, as a cave, pit, well, etc. **c** The opening through which a piece of ordnance is discharged. **d** The opening through which the waters of a stream are discharged. **e** The entrance into a harbor. **f** The opening between the jaws of a vise or similar tool. **g** The opening between the lips of an organ pipe; also, an opening in a flute or similar instrument across which the performer blows. **4.** A wry face; a grimace; as, to make *mouths* at one.

— (mouth), *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; declaim. **2.** To seize with the mouth or teeth; mumble. **3.** To accustom (a horse) to the bit and bridle.

— *v. i.* **1.** To declaim; vociferate; rant. **2.** To grimace.

mouthed (mouthd; mouth't), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a mouth. **2.** Having (such) a mouth; using the mouth or voice in a particular way; — only in composition.

mouth'er (mouth'ẽr), *n.* One who mouths.

mouth'ful (mouth'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHFULS (-fo͝olz). **1. a** As much as the mouth holds. **b** As much as is usually put into the mouth at one time. **2.** A small quantity.

mouth organ. *Music.* **a** The Panpipe. **b** A harmonicon.

mouth'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** Something placed at or forming a mouth. **2.** The part of a musical or other instrument to which the mouth is applied. **3.** A spokesman.

mouth'y (mouth'ĭ; mouth'ĭ), *a.* Garrulous; bombastic.

‖ **mou'ton'née'** (mo͞o'tŏ'nā'), *a.* Also **mou'ton'néed'** (-nād'). [F. *moutonnée.*] *Phys. Geog.* Rounded like a sheep's back.

mov'a-bil'i-ty (mo͞ov'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being movable.

mov'a-ble (mo͞ov'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being moved; not fixed or stationary. **2.** Changing from one date to another; as, *movable* church feasts. — *n.* A thing capable of being moved; specif.: [*Usually in pl.*] **a** *Law.* Personal property that can be moved. **b** An article of furniture. — **mov'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **mov'a-bly,** *adv.*

move (mo͞ov), *v. t.*; MOVED (mo͞ovd); MOV'ING (mo͞ov'ĭng). [OF. *moveir* (3d pl. pres. *muevent*), fr. L. *movere.*] **1.** To change the place or position of; shift. **2.** Specif., *Chess, Checkers, etc.*, to transfer (a piece or man) from one position to another, according to the rules; as, to *move* a king. **3.** To set or keep in motion; stir; drive; actuate; as, the wind *moved* the reeds. **4.** To excite to action; rouse; influence; impel; as, fear *moved* him to recant. **5.** To arouse the feelings or passions of; as, the sad tale deeply *moved* them. **6.** To propose; recommend; specif., to propose formally in a deliberative assembly; also, to submit a proposal to. **7.** *Med.* To cause to operate, as the bowels. **8.** *Com.* To cause to move, or be sold.

Syn. Induce, cause, animate, stimulate, actuate, impel, prompt, incite, instigate, provoke, kindle, spur, goad. — **Move, actuate, impel, prompt, incite, instigate.** **Move** is the general term for stirring one to action; **actuate** suggests more definitely the inner springs or motives of conduct. To **impel** is to move (esp. to almost involuntary action) as if by a push forward; to **prompt** is to stimulate to act, as by suggestion; as, *impelled* by ambition; the sight of the orange *prompted* the child to reach out its hand. **Incite** and **instigate** agree in the idea of stirring to action; to *instigate* is commonly to incite to evil; as, *incited* to noble deeds; an assault *instigated* by enemies.

— *v. i.* **1.** To change place, position, or posture; stir; proceed; advance. **2.** To exercise one's activities; as, to *move* in society. **3.** To act; stir; begin to act. **4.** *Chess, Checkers, etc.* To make a move. **5.** To change residence. **6.** Of the bowels, to have an evacuation. **7.** To make an appeal, application, etc.; — with *for.* **8.** *Com.* To be sold or exchanged.

— *n.* Act of moving; a movement; as: **a** *Chess, Checkers, etc.* Act of moving a piece or man (see MOVE, *v. t.*, 2); an instance of this; also, a turn to move. **b** An act for the attainment of an object; a step or device; as, a shrewd *move.* — **Syn.** See MOTION.

move'a-ble, move'a-bly, etc. Vars. of MOVABLE, etc.

move'ment (mo͞ov'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of moving; change of place or position; a particular act or manner of moving. **2.** A system of mechanism for transmitting or transforming motion. **3.** A series of acts and events tending toward some definite end; as, the reform *movement.* **4.** An effect as of motion, as in a painting. **5.** *Music.* **a** = MOTION, 6. **b** Rhythm; as, a dance *movement.* **c** = TIME (meter). **d** = TEMPO. **e** A distinct structural division of an extended composition, as a sonata or symphony. **6.** *Mil. & Nav.* A component part of a maneuver or evolution. **7.** An act of evacuation of the bowels. — **Syn.** See MOTION.

mov'er (mo͞ov'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, moves.

mov'ie (mo͞ov'ĭ), *n.* A moving picture or a moving picture show; — commonly used attributively or in *pl. Colloq.*

mov'ing (-ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Changing place or posture; causing motion, movement, or action. **2.** Exciting movement of the mind; touching; pathetic. — **Syn.** See AFFECTING. — **mov'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **mov'ing-ness,** *n.*

moving picture, a series of pictures, usually photographs taken with a special machine, presented to the eye in very rapid succession, with some or all of the objects in the picture represented in slightly changed positions, producing,

by persistence of vision, the optical effect of a continuous picture in which the objects move. The usual form of moving pictures is that produced by the cinematograph. — **m. sidewalk**, a sidewalk constructed on the principle of an endless belt, so that a person on it is carried along. — **m. staircase, m. stairway.** = ESCALATOR.

mow (mou), *n.* [AS. *mūga.*] A heap or mass of hay or of sheaves of grain stowed in a barn; also, the place in a barn for such stowing. — *v. t.* To lay, as hay, in a mow.

mow (mō; mou), *n.* [F. *moue.*] A grimace; a mocking face; a mouth. — *v. i.* To grimace. *Both Now Rare.*

mow (mō), *v. t.; pret.* MOWED (mōd); *p. p.* MOWED or MOWN (mōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOW'ING. [AS. *māwan.*] **1.** To cut down, as grass, with a scythe or machine. **2.** To cut the grass from. **3.** To cut down; cause to fall in rows or masses; — used with *down;* as, the machine guns *mowed* down the men. — *v. i.* To cut grass, etc. [mowing machine.

mow'er (mō'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, mows; a

mowing machine. An agricultural machine armed with knives or cutters for mowing standing grass, etc.

mox'a (mŏk'sȧ), *n.* [Corrupt. of Jap. *mogusa* a kind of cautery.] **1.** A woolly substance prepared from the young leaves of a Chinese wormwood (*Artemisia moxa*), and used as a cautery by burning it on the skin; any substance similarly used. **2.** Plant from which this is obtained.

Moz-ar'ab (mōz-ăr'ăb), *n.* [Sp. *mozárabe,* fr. Ar. *mosta'rib* a name applied to strange tribes living among the Arabs.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of any of certain ancient congregations of Spanish Christians, which existed under the Moors, and had a liturgy of their own.

mo-zet'ta (mō-zĕt'ȧ), **moz-zet'ta** (*It.* mŏt-sĕt'tä), *n.* [It. *mozzetta.*] *R. C. Ch.* A cape with a small hood, worn over the cope by the Pope and others.

Mr. (mĭs'tẽr). The written form of the title *Mister.*

Mrs. (mĭs'ĭs; -ĭz). The written form of the title *Mistress.*

mu (mū; mōō; mü), *n.* [Gr. μῦ.] The twelfth letter [M, μ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *M, m.*

much (mŭch), *a.; compar.* MORE; *superl.* MOST; — both from another root. [ME. *moche, muche,* same as *mochel, muchel,* AS. *mycel, micel.*] **1.** Great in quantity, extent, or duration. **2.** Many in number. *Archaic.* — *n.* **1.** A great or an indefinite quantity. **2.** A thing uncommon, wonderful, noticeable, or considerable; as, it is *much* to be gentle.

☞ *Much* in sense 1 can be regarded as an adjective qualifying a word unexpressed, and may, therefore, be modified by *as, so, too, very.*

— *adv.* **1.** To a great degree or extent; greatly. **2.** Nearly; almost; as, they are *much* of an age.

much'ness (mŭch'nĕs), *n.* Greatness; extent. *Colloq.*

mu'cic (mū'sĭk), *a.* [L. *mucus* mucus.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a dibasic acid, $(CHOH)_4(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by the oxidation of gums, lactose, etc.

mu'cid (mū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *mucidus,* fr. L. *mucus* mucus.] Musty; moldy; also, slimy; mucous.

mu'ci-lage (mū'sĭ-lāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mucilago* a musty juice, *mucere* to be mucid.] **1.** *Bot.* A gelatinous substance produced in certain plants by the action of water on the various celluloses or pectoses. **2.** An aqueous solution of gum or the like used as an adhesive.

mu'ci-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Moist and viscid or sticky. **2.** Of, pert. to, or secreting, mucilage, as a cell.

mu'cin (mū'sĭn), *n.* [From MUCUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A glucoproteid imparting to various mucous secretions their ropy character, and also found between the fibers of connective tissue, as in tendons. — **mu'cin-ous** (-sĭ-nŭs), *a.*

muck (mŭk), *n.* **1.** Moist dung; manure. **2.** Any impure or decayed peat or black swamp earth, esp. when used as a manure. **3.** Filth; an obnoxious mess. — *v. t.* **1.** To manure with muck. **2.** To defile with muck. *Colloq. or Dial.*

muck rake. A rake for scraping up muck or dung.

muck'rake' (mŭk'rāk'), *v. i.* To rake up muck; hence, usually, to seek for, expose, or charge, esp. habitually, corruption, real or alleged, on the part of public men and corporations; — a term originally alluding to a character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." — **muck'rak'er** (-rāk'ẽr), *n.*

muck'worm' (mŭk'wûrm'), *n.* **1.** A larva or grub that lives in muck or manure. **2.** A miser.

muck'y (-ĭ), *a.* Filthy with muck; miry.

mu'coid (mū'koid), *a.* [*mucus* + *-oid.*] Resembling mucus.

mu'coid, *n.* [*mucin* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of glucoproteids resembling mucin. They occur in the vitreous humor and the cornea, in connective tissue, etc.

mu'co-pu'ru-lent (mū'kō-pū'rōō-lĕnt), *a. Med.* Having the appearance of or containing both mucus and pus.

mu-cos'i-ty (mū-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being mucous.

mu'cous (mū'kŭs), *a.* [L. *mucosus.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, mucus. **2.** Secreting or containing mucus.

mucous membrane, *Anat.,* the lining membrane of those cavities of the body that communicate with the exterior.

mu'cro (mū'krō), *n.; pl.* E. MUCROS (-krōz), L. MUCRONES (-krō'nēz), [L.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Any abrupt point, tip, or process, as that which terminates some leaves.

mu'cro-nate (-krō-nāt) } *a.* [L. *mucronatus.*] Abruptly
mu'cro-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } pointed. See LEAF, *Illust.*

mu'cus (mū'kŭs), *n.* [L.] A viscid, slippery secretion of mucous membrane, which it moistens and protects.

mud (mŭd), *n.* A slimy or pasty mixture of earth and water; mire. — *v. t.* To muddy. *Now Rare.*

mud'di-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a muddy manner.

mud'di-ness, *n.* State or quality of being muddy.

mud'dle (mŭd''l), *v. t.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). [From *mud.*] **1.** To cloud or stupefy; stupefy with liquor. **2.** To mix confusedly; make a mess of. — *n.* **1.** A state of being turbid or confused; hence, intellectual cloudiness. **2.** A confused mixture; a mess. — **mud'dler** (-lẽr), *n.*

mud'dy (-ĭ), *a.;* -DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. **1.** Abounding in mud; besmeared, dashed, or turbid with or as with mud. **2.** Consisting of mud; gross; impure. **3.** Confused; muddled. **4.** Not clear or bright; cloudy. — **Syn.** See TURBID. — *v. t.;* -DIED (-ĭd); -DY-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). **1.** To soil with mud; dirty. **2.** To cloud; make dull or heavy.

mud'fish' (mŭd'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several fishes which frequent muddy water or burrow in the mud, as the common European loach, the bowfin, any lepidosiren, etc.

mud puppy. a The hellbender. **b** Any of several American salamanders (genus *Ambystoma*).

mud'sill' (mŭd'sĭl'), *n.* The lowest sill or timber of a house or other structure, usually embedded in the soil.

mud'stone' (-stōn'), *n. Geol.* Coarse-grained, gritty shale, with little or no lamination.

mu-ez'zin (mū-ĕz'ĭn), *n.* [Ar. *muedhdhin.*] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer. Cf. MINARET.

muff (mŭf), *n.* [See MUFFLE.] **1.** A soft, thick cover to protect the hands from the cold. **2.** *Colloq.* **a** A stupid or inefficient person. **b** A bungler. **3.** A bungling; a clumsy failure; failure to hold a ball, as in baseball, in attempting to catch it. — *v. t. & i.* To handle awkwardly; bungle; to make a muff.

muf'fin (mŭf'ĭn), *n.* [From MUFF.] A small light cake slightly sweetened, served hot for breakfast or tea.

muf'fin-eer' (mŭf'ĭn-ēr'), *n.* A vessel with a perforated top for sprinkling muffins with sugar, spice, salt, etc.

muf'fle (mŭf''l), *n.* The bare end of the nose, as of cows.

muf'fle, *n.* [F. *moufle,* prop., a mitten, OF. *mofle.*] **1.** Anything with which another thing is muffled. **2.** An oven used in a furnace to heat the contents without exposing them directly to the fire. — *v. t.;* -FLED (-'ld); -FLING. **1.** To wrap up so as to conceal or protect; hence, to conceal or cover the face of. **2.** To deaden the sound of by wrapping, as an oar or drum; to deaden the noise of (escaping gases) by any of various devices.

muf'fler (-lẽr), *n.* Anything used in muffling; as: **a** A scarf for the throat. **b** A sort of veil or scarf for women. **c** A mitten with a thumb. **d** *Mach.* Any of various devices for deadening noises.

muf'ti (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIS (-tĭz). [Ar. *muftī.*] An official expounder of Mohammedan law, often an assessor to a court.

muf'ti, *n.* Citizen's dress when worn by one who usually wears a uniform. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.*

mug (mŭg), *n.* **1.** A kind of earthen or metal drinking cup. **2.** The quantity a mug holds. **3.** *Slang.* **a** The face or mouth. **b** A grimace.

mug'ger (mŭg'ẽr), *n.* [Hind. *magar,* fr. Skr. *makara* sea monster.] The common, man-eating crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*) of India, the East Indies, etc. Cf. GAVIAL.

mug'gi-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being muggy.

mug'gins (mŭg'ĭnz), *n.* **1.** A game of dominoes in which the object is to make the sum of the two ends of the line some multiple of five. **2.** Any of several simple card games that depend upon building in suits or matching exposed cards.

mug'gy (mŭg'ĭ), *a.;* -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. Warm, damp, and close; as, *muggy* weather.

mug'wump' (-wŭmp'), *n.* [Algonquian *mugquomp* a chief.] Originally, a bolter from the Republican party in 1884; hence, an independent in politics. — **mug'wump'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), **mug'wump-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n. All Polit. Cant, U. S.*

Mu-ham'mad-an (mōō-hăm'ȧ-dăn), **Mu-ham'med-an,** *a. & n.* Mohammedan. — **Mu-ham'mad-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mu-jik' (mōō-zhĭk'; mōō'zhĭk). Var. of MUZHIK.

mu-lat'to (mū-lăt'ō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-ōz). [Sp. & Pg. *mulato* hybrid, fr. *mulo* mule, L. *mulus.*] The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro; hence, a person of mixed Caucasian and negro blood.

mul'ber-ry (mŭl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [AS. *mōrbēam* mulberry tree (L. *morum* mulberry) + E. *berry.*] Any of a genus (*Morus*), typifying a family (*Moraceæ*), of trees bearing an edible, berrylike fruit, usually dark purple. The leaves, esp. of the white mulberry (*M. alba*), serve as food for silkworms.

mulch (mŭlch), *n.* [AS. *mylsh*]. *Agric.* Any substance, as straw, used to protect roots of plants from heat, cold, or drought, or to keep fruit clean. — *v. t.* To cover with mulch.

mulct (mŭlkt), *n.* [L. *mulcta, multa.*] A fine or penalty

— *v. t.*; MULCT'ED; MULCT'ING. To fine for an offense or misdemeanor; hence, to deprive of, as for punishment; as, *mulcted* in the sum of one hundred dollars; *mulcted* of his salary.

mule (mūl), *n.* [P., a she-mule, L. *mula*, fem. of *mulus*.] **1.** A hybrid between the horse and the ass; esp., the offspring of a male ass and a mare. Cf. HINNY. **2.** A very stubborn person. *Colloq.* **3.** *Spinning.* A machine for simultaneously drawing and twisting (spinning) cotton, wool, etc., into yarn or thread and winding it into cops. **4.** A kind of slipper without quarter or heel.

mu'le-teer' (mū'lē-tēr'), *n.* [F. *muletier*, fr. *mulet* a mule, dim. fr. L. *mulus*.] A driver of mules.

mul'ey (mŏŏl'ĭ). Var. of MULLEY.

mu'li-eb'ri-ty (mū'lĭ-ĕb'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *muliebritas*, fr. *muliebris* of a woman, *mulier* woman.] Womanhood; characteristics or qualities of a woman; — correlative of *virility*.

mul'ish (mūl'ĭsh), *a.* Like a mule; hence: sullen; stubborn. — **mul'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **mul'ish-ness,** *n.*

mull (mŭl), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *malmal.*] A thin, soft muslin.

mull, *v. i. & t.* [ME. *mullen* to pulverize.] To work mentally; cogitate; ruminate; — usually used with *over*; as, to *mull* over an idea. *Colloq., U. S.*

mull, *v. t.* To heat, sweeten, and spice; as, to *mull* wine.

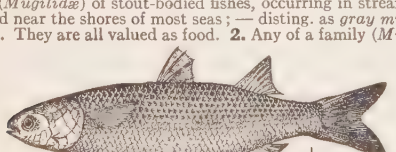
mul'lah (mŏŏl'ȧ; mŭl'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *maulā*, commonly *mollā* in Turkey.] In Mohammedan countries, a learned teacher or expounder of the law and dogmas of Mohammedanism.

mul'lein (mŭl'ĭn), **mul'len** (-ĕn), *n.* [AF. *moleine.*] Any of a large genus (*Verbascum*) of coarse scrophulariaceous herbs, mostly with large woolly leaves and terminal spikes of yellow, white, or purplish flowers.

mull'er (mŭl'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *mullen* to pulverize, bruise.] A stone, thick lump of glass, or kind of pestle, with flat bottom, for grinding pigments, drugs, etc., on a hard slab.

mul'let (mŭl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *molette.*] *Her.* A star, usually five-pointed.

mul'let, *n.* [F. *mulet*, dim. fr. L. *mullus.*] **1.** Any of a family (*Mugilidæ*) of stout-bodied fishes, occurring in streams and near the shores of most seas; — disting. as *gray mullet.* They are all valued as food. **2.** Any of a family (*Mullidæ*) of fishes, including the red mullet or surmullet (*Mullus barbatus*) esteemed by the Romans.



One of the Gray Mullets (*Mugil cephalus*).

mul'ley (mŏŏl'ĭ; mŭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS. **1.** A mulley, or polled animal. *U. S.* **2.** A cow. *Dial. or a Child's Word.* — *a.* Hornless; polled; — said of beef cattle.

mul'li-ga-taw'ny (mŭl'ĭ-gȧ-tô'nĭ), *n.* [Tamil *milagu-tannīr* pepper water.] An East Indian curry meat soup.

mul'li-grubs (mŭl'ĭ-grŭbz), *n.* A griping of the intestines; colic; also, the sulks; the blues. *Slang.*

mul'lion (mŭl'yŭn), *n.* [Corrupt. of *munnion*, F. *moignon* stump of an amputated limb, stump.] *Arch.* A vertical bar or pier between window lights, screens, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish or divide with a mullion or mullions.

Mullion.
a a Mullions; *b b b* Transom.

mul-tan'gu-lar (mŭl-tăn'gū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *multangulus*; *multus* much, many + *angulus* angle.] Having many angles.

mul'ti- (mŭl'tĭ-). A prefix from L. *multus*, meaning *much* or *many*; *several*; *more than one*; as in : **mul'ti-cel'lu-lar** (-sĕl'ū-lȧr), **mul'ti-cos'tate** (-kŏs'tāt), **mul'ti-den'tate** (-dĕn'tāt), **mul'ti-po'lar** (-pō'lȧr), **mul'ti-valve** (mŭl'tĭ-vălv), **mul'ti-val'vu-lar** (-văl'vū-lȧr), etc., having more than one cell, rib, tooth, etc.

mul'ti-coil (mŭl'tĭ-koil), *a.* Possessing more than one coil, as the winding of an armature.

mul'ti-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *multifarius*; *multus* much, many. Cf. BIFARIOUS.] Having great diversity or variety; diversified. — **Syn.** See MANIFOLD. — **mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

mul'ti-fid (mŭl'tĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *multifidus*; *multus* much, many + *findere* to split.] Cleft into several or many parts, as a leaf.

mul'ti-fold (-fōld), *a.* Many times doubled; manifold.

mul'ti-fo'li-o-late (mŭl'tĭ-fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* Having many leaflets. See LEAF, *Illust.*

mul'ti-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *multiformis.*] Having many forms or shapes. — **mul'ti-for'mi-ty** (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mul'ti-graph (mŭl'tĭ-grȧf), *n.* A combined rotary typesetting and printing machine.

mul'ti-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Having many sides.

mul'ti-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-ăl), **mul'ti-lin'e-ar** (-ȧr), *a.* Having many lines. [loculi.

mul'ti-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Having many or several

mul'ti-mil'lion-aire' (mŭl'tĭ-mĭl'yŭn-ãr'), *n.* One having two or more million (dollars, pounds, francs, or the like).

mul'ti-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *multinominis*; *multus* many + *nomen, nominis*, name.] Having many names or terms.

mul'ti-nu'cle-ar (-nū'klē-ȧr), *a.* Multinucleate.

mul'ti-nu'cle-ate (-nū'klē-āt) } *a. Biol.* Having several or many nuclei.
mul'ti-nu'cle-at'ed (-nū'klē-āt'ĕd) }

mul-tip'a-ra (mŭl-tĭp'ȧ-rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIPARÆ (-rē). [NL.] *Med.* A woman who has borne more than one child or is parturient the second time.

mul-tip'a-rous (mŭl-tĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Producing many, or more than one, offspring at a birth.

mul'ti-par'tite (mŭl'tĭ-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *multipartitus.*] Divided into many parts; having several parts.

mul'ti-ped (mŭl'tĭ-pĕd), *or* **-pede** (-pēd), *a.* [L. *multipes, multipeda*; *multus* many + *pes, pedis*, foot.] Having many feet. — *n.* A multiped animal. [phase.

mul'ti-phase (-fāz), *a.* Having many phases; *Elec.*, poly-

mul'ti-plane (-plān), *n. Aëronautics.* An aëroplane with three or more main planes arranged in a vertical series.

mul'ti-ple (-p'l), *a.* **1.** Containing more than one, or more than once; manifold; having several or many parts. **2.** *Elec.* Designating a circuit having a number of conductors in parallel. — *n. Math.* The product of one number multiplied by another.

mul'ti-plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L. *multiplex.*] **1.** Manifold; multiple. **2.** *Elec.* Pert. to or designating a system of telegraphy or telephony for transmitting, over a single wire, more than two messages in each direction at the same time.

mul'ti-pli'a-ble (-plī'ȧ-b'l), **mul'ti-pli-ca-ble** (-plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be multiplied.

mul'ti-pli-cand' (-plĭ-kănd'; mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kănd'), *n.* [L. *multiplicandus* to be multiplied.] *Math.* The number that is to be multiplied by another number called the *multiplier*.

mul'ti-pli-cate (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *multiplicatus*, p. p. of *multiplicare.* See MULTIPLY.] Consisting of many or of more than one; multiple; multifold.

mul'ti-pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of multiplying; state of being multiplied. **2.** *Math.* Process of repeating or adding any given number or quantity a certain number of times; commonly, the process of ascertaining by a briefer computation the result of such repeated additions, or the rule for doing so; — the inverse of *division.* Sign, ×.

mul'ti-pli-ca-tive (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending, or having the power, to multiply, or increase, numbers.

mul'ti-plic'i-ty (-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* -TIES. [L. *multiplicitas*, fr. *multiplex* manifold.] Quality or state of being multiple, manifold, or various, or an instance of it; also, a multitude.

mul'ti-pli'er (mŭl'tĭ-plī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, multiplies, or increases, as in numbers. **2.** *Math.* The number by which another number is multiplied. **3.** *Physics.* An instrument or device for multiplying or intensifying some effect, as a coil of wire used to increase the amplitude of oscillations in an oscillating circuit.

mul'ti-ply (mŭl'tĭ-plī), *v. t.*; -PLIED (-plīd); -PLY'ING (-plī'ĭng). [F. *multiplier*, L. *multiplicare*, p. p. *-catus*, fr. *multiplex* manifold.] **1.** To increase in number; add quantity to. **2.** *Math.* To take by addition a certain number of times; find the product of by multiplication. — *v. i.* **1.** To become greater in number; become numerous. **2.** To increase in extent and influence; spread. **3.** *Math.* To perform multiplication.

mul'ti-ply (-plĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a multiple.

mul'ti-po'lar (-pō'lȧr), *a.* See MULTI-.

mul'ti-tude (mŭl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *multitudo, -dinis*, fr. *multus* much, many.] **1.** A crowd; a large assembly. **2.** A great number of persons or things, regarded collectively. **3.** State of being many; numerousness.

Syn. Multitude, crowd, throng. **Multitude**, now somewhat bookish, implies great numbers; **crowd**, the common term, denotes a multitude closely gathered or packed together without order; **throng**, often suggesting a moving multitude, heightens the implication of close pressure.

mul'ti-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being a multitude; great in number, extent, or variety. — **mul'ti-tu'di-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **mul'ti-tu'di-nous-ness,** *n.*

mul'ti-va'lent (mŭl'tĭ-vā'lĕnt; mŭl-tĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a. Chem.* **1.** Having a valence greater than one. **2.** Having more than one degree of valence. — **mul'ti-va'lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

mul'ti-valve (mŭl'tĭ-vălv), **mul'ti-val'vu-lar** (-văl'vū-lȧr), *a.* Having many valves; as, a *multivalvular* fruit.

mum (mŭm), *a.* Silent; not speaking. — *interj.* Be silent!

mum, *n.* [G. *mumme.*] A sort of strong ale or beer.

mum, mumm (mŭm), *v. t.*; MUMMED (mŭmd); MUM'MING. [D. *mommen* to mask, *mom* mask.] To mask; specif., *Eng.*, to go merrymaking in disguise at Christmastide.

mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *v. i. & t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING

(-blĭng). [ME. *momelen.*] **1.** To speak thickly or obscurely with the lips partly closed; mutter. **2.** To chew softly with closed lips, or with little use of the teeth. — *n.* A mumbling; a low, confused utterance. — **mum'bler,** *n.*

Mum'bo Jum'bo (mŭm'bō jŭm'bō), *n.* **1.** Among the Negroes of the western Sudan, a bugbear by means of which the women are terrified and disciplined by societies of the men; hence, loosely, any Negro idol, fetish, or bugaboo. **2.** [*Also l. c.*] *Pl.* MUMBO JUMBOS (-bōz). An object of superstitious homage and fear.

mum'mer (mŭm'ĕr), *n.* A mime; masker; buffoon.

mum'mer-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MERIES (-ĭz). [F. *momerie.*] **1.** Masking, as by mummers; frolic in disguise. **2.** Farcical show; ceremonies regarded as ridiculous, hypocritical, etc.

mum'mi-fy (mŭm'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To embalm and dry as a mummy; make into or like a mummy. — **mum'mi-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

mum'my (mŭm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). [F. *momie,* fr. Per. or Ar. *mūmiyā* mummy, bitumen, Per. *mūm* wax.] A body of a human being or of an animal treated with preservatives after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; hence, any dead body unusually well preserved. — *v. t.* To mummify.

mump (mŭmp), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To mumble. **2.** To beg; sponge; also, to cheat. **3.** To be sulky. *Dial.*

mump'er (mŭm'pĕr), *n.* A beggar; a begging impostor.

mumps (mŭmps), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but construed as *sing. Med.* A specific infectious febrile disorder characterized by a nonsuppurative inflammation of the parotid and other salivary glands and sometimes by a metastatic orchitis, oöphoritis, or mastitis.

mump'si-mus (mŭmp'sĭ-mŭs), *n.* [A blunder for the L. *sumpsimus* we have received, the story running that an aged priest, when corrected for saying *mumpsimus* in the service, declared that he would not change his old *mumpsimus* for the new *sumpsimus.*] An error, esp. one due to ignorance, which one obstinately refuses to abandon.

munch (mŭnch), *v. t. & i.* To chew with a grinding, crunching sound, as a beast chews provender. — **munch'er,** *n.*

Mun-chau'sen, Baron (mŭn-chô'zĕn). The pretended author of a book (1st ed. 1785) of travels filled with the most extravagant fictions. — **Mun-chau'sen-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mun'dane (mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *mundanus,* fr. *mundus* the world, an implement, toilet adornments, dress.] Of or pert. to the world; worldly; earthly; terrestrial; as, the *mundane* sphere. — **-dane-ly,** *adv.* **Syn.** — See EARTHLY.

mun'go (mŭng'gō), *n.* A material of short fiber and inferior quality obtained by deviling woolen rags or remnants.

mu-nic'i-pal (mū-nĭs'ĭ-păl), *a.* [L. *municipalis,* fr. *municeps* an inhabitant of a town having Roman citizenship; *munia* official duties + *capere* to take.] **1.** Enjoying a local self-government; — said esp. of a corporation proper (a town, borough, or city). **2.** Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, such a corporation. **3.** Of or pert. to the internal or governmental affairs of a state, kingdom, or nation.

mu-nic'i-pal'i-ty (-păl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A town, city, or other district having local self-government.

mu-nic'i-pal-ize (mū-nĭs'ĭ-păl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To bring under municipal oversight or control; to transfer to municipal ownership or management.

mu-nic'i-pal-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* With relation to municipal affairs or government. [munificent; lavish generosity.]

mu-nif'i-cence (-nĭf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being

mu-nif'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *munificus; munus* service, gift + *-ficus,* fr. *facere* to make.] Very liberal in giving; lavish; also, characterized by great liberality or generosity. — **Syn.** See LIBERAL. — **mu-nif'i-cent-ly,** *adv.*

mu'ni-ment (mū'nĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *munimentum* a defense, fr. *munire* to fortify.] **1.** Fortification. *Obs.* **2.** A means of defense; munition; support. *Rare.* **3.** In *pl. Law.* The evidences or writings whereby one is enabled to defend the title to property; esp., title deeds and papers.

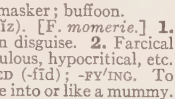
mu-ni'tion (mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., munition of war, L. *munitio* fortification, *munire* to fortify.] **1.** Fortification; stronghold. *Archaic.* **2.** Ammunition; also, stores and provisions; hence, necessary equipment in general. — *v. t.* To provide with munitions.

munt'jac, munt'jak (mŭnt'jăk), *n.* [Malay or Jav. *mindjangan.*] Any of a genus (*Muntiacus*) of small deer of southeastern Asia and the East Indies; esp., a species (*M. muntjak*) of Java and the adjacent regions.

mu-ræ'na (mū-rē'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μύραινα.*] A moray.

mu'ral (mū'răl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *muralis,* fr. *murus* wall.] **1.** Of or pert. to a wall; being on, in, or against a wall. **2.** Resembling a wall, as in being steep.

mural crown, *Rom. Antiq.,* a golden crown, indented so as to resemble a battlement, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there lodged a standard.



Mural Crown.

mur'der (mûr'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *morder, morther,* AS. *morðor.*] *Law.* The offense of unlawfully killing a human being with malice aforethought, express or implied. — *v. t.* **1.** To commit murder. **2.** Fig., to mutilate, spoil, or deform; mangle. — **Syn.** See KILL.

mur'der-er, *n.* One who commits or is guilty of murder. — **mur'der-ess,** *n. fem.*

mur'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or causing murder or bloodshed; bloody; bloodthirsty. — **mur'der-ous-ly,** *adv.*

mure (mūr), *n.* [L. *murus;* or F. *mur,* fr. L.] A wall. *Obs.* — *v. t.*; MURED (mūrd); MUR'ING (mūr'ĭng). To immure.

mu'rex (mū'rĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -RICES (-rĭ-sēz). [L., the purple fish.] Any of a genus (*Murex*) of marine gastropods, having a rough, often spinose, shell. From the murex the ancients obtained a purple dye. Also, any of a family (*Muricidæ*) of which this genus is the type.

mu'ri-ate (mū'rĭ-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of muriatic acid.

mu'ri-at'ed (-āt'ĕd; 24), *a.* Containing much salt; briny.

mu'ri-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *muriaticus* pickled, *muria* brine.] Pert. to brine or salt. *Obs., exc. in* **muriatic acid,** *Chiefly Commercial,* hydrochloric acid.

mu'rine (mū'rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [L. *murinus,* fr. *mus, muris,* mouse.] Belonging to a family (*Muridæ*) or subfamily (*Murinæ*) of widely distributed rodents, including the domestic rats and mice. — *n.* A murine rodent. [gloom.]

murk (mûrk), *a.* [AS. *myrce, mirce.*] Dark.—*n.* Darkness;

murk'y (mûr'kĭ), *a.*; MURK'I-ER (-kĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Dark; obscure; gloomy. — **murk'i-ly** (-kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-i-ness,** *n.*

mur'mur (mûr'mŭr), *n.* [F. *murmure.*] **1.** A low, confused, indistinct sound, as of running water. **2.** A low, muttered complaint; a grumble; mutter. **3.** *Med.* Any of various normal or pathological auscultatory sounds heard over the heart, blood vessels, etc. — *v. i. & t.* [F. *murmurer,* L. *murmurare, murmurari,* fr. *murmur* murmur.] To make, or utter with or in, a murmur. — **mur'mur-er,** *n.*

mur'mur-ing, *p. a.* Making a murmur or murmurs, esp. of complaint. — **mur'mur-ing-ly,** *adv.*

mur'mur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Attended with or making murmurs; of the nature of a murmur; murmuring. — **mur'mur-ously,** *adv.* — **mur'mur-ous-ness,** *n.*

mur'rain (mŭr'ĭn), *n.* [OF. *morine,* fr. *morir, murir,* to die, L. *mori, moriri.*] A pestilence affecting domestic animals; any of several diseases of cattle, as anthrax.

murre (mûr), *n.* **1.** Any of several guillemots (genus *Uria*). **2.** The razor-billed auk.

mur'rey (mŭr'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *morée* a dark red color, fr. L. *morum* mulberry, blackberry.] A dark crimson red; *Her.* sanguine. — *a.* Of a dark red color.

mur'rhine (-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [L. *murr(h)inus,* fr. *murr(h)a.*] Made of a material called by the Romans *murrha;* — used of certain ancient vases of great beauty and delicacy. **murrhine glass,** glassware in which the body is transparent and shows embedded pieces of colored glass (*fiori*).

mur'ther (mûr'thĕr). Obs. or dial. var. of MURDER.

mu-sa'ceous (mū-zā'shŭs), *a.* [NL. *Musa,* the type genus fr. Ar. *mauz, mauzah,* banana.] Belonging to a family (*Musaceæ*) of tropical trees or treelike herbs including the banana (genus *Musa*) and the wild plantain.

mus'ca-del', *n.* = MUSCATEL.

mus'ca-dine (mŭs'kȧ-dĭn; -dīn), *n.* **1.** A large, somewhat musky, grape. **2.** = MUSCATEL, 1.

‖ **mus'cæ vo'li-tan'tes** (mŭs'sē vŏl'ĭ-tăn'tēz). [L., flying flies.] Specks that seem to float before the eyes, due to small bodies or defects in the vitreous humor.

mus'cat (-kăt), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *muscat.* See MUSCATEL.] **1.** Any of several cultivated varieties of grape, usually of light color and musky flavor. **2.** = MUSCATEL, 1.

mus'ca-tel' (mŭs'kȧ-tĕl'; mŭs'kȧ-tĕl), *n.* [From It., fr. LL. *muscatellum,* fr. *muscatellus* nutmeglike, dim. of *muscatus* smelling like musk, *muscatum, muscata,* nutmeg.] **1.** A rich sweet wine produced in France, Italy, and other countries from muscat grapes. **2** The muscat grape.

mus'cid (mŭs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *musca* a fly.] Belonging to a family (*Muscidæ*) of dipterous insects. The house fly (*Musca domestica*) is the type. — **mus'cid** (mŭs'ĭd), *n.*

mus'cle (mŭs''l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *musculus,* dim. of *mus* mouse.] **1. a** An organ whose special function is to exert physical force. **b** The peculiar tissue of such an organ. It consists of modified, usually greatly elongated, cells (**muscle fibers**), which contract when stimulated. **2.** Muscular strength or development. *Colloq.* **3.** Var. of MUSSEL.

mus'cle-bound', *a.* Having some of the muscles tense and enlarged and of impaired elasticity — a condition sometimes produced by excessive athletic exercise.

mus'cled (mŭs''ld), *a.* Furnished with muscles.

mus'co-va'do (mŭs'kō-vä'dō), *n.* [Sp. *mascabado* or Pg. *mascavado* unrefined, for *mascabado,* p. p. of *mascabar* to depreciate, for *menoscabar; menos,* L. *minus* less + *cabo* head, end.] Unrefined sugar, obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the molasses. It is dark-colored and moist. — **mus'co-va'do,** *a.*

Mus'co-vite (mŭs'kō-vīt), *a.* Of or pert. to Muscovy (ancient Russia) or, sometimes, Moscow; hence, Russian. — *n.*

1. A native or inhabitant of Muscovy; a Russian. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Min.* Common, or potash, mica, essentially $(H,K)AlSiO_4$.

mus'co-vy duck (mŭs'kō-vĭ). [Corrupt. of *musk duck.*] A duck (*Cairina moschata*) larger than the mallard, native from Mexico to Brazil, but widely domesticated.

mus'cu-lar (mŭs'kū-lär), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a muscle or muscles. **2.** Performed by a muscle or the muscles. **3.** Having well-developed muscles; brawny; strong. — **mus'cu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

mus'cu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being muscular.

mus'cu-la-ture (mŭs'kū-là-tūr), *n.* The muscles of an animal or of any part of it considered with reference to their arrangement or relations.

muse (mūz), *v. i.*; MUSED (mūzd); MUS'ING (mūz'ĭng). [F. *muser* to loiter, trifle, OF., also, to muse, reflect.] **1.** To meditate; ponder. **2.** To be in a brown study; be absent-minded. — **Syn.** See CONSIDER. — *v. t.* To think on; meditate on; as, the poet *musing* a sonnet. *Now Rare.*

— *n.* Absorbing thought; hence: absence of mind; a brown study.

Muse, *n.* [F. *Muse,* L. *Musa,* Gr. Μοῦσα.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the nine sister goddesses of song and poetry and of the arts and sciences; — often in *pl.* They are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania. **2.** [*l. c.*] A peculiar power of, or inspiration to, poetry.

muse'ful (mūz'fo͝ol), *a.* Meditative; thoughtfully silent.

mus'er (mūz'ẽr), *n.* One who muses.

mu-sette' (mū-zĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *muse.*] **1.** A kind of small bagpipe. **2.** A quiet, pastoral air adapted to this instrument; also, a kind of rustic dance.

mu-se'um (mū-zē'ŭm), *n.* [L., a temple of the Muses, hence, a place of study, Gr. μουσεῖον, fr. Μοῦσα Muse.] A repository or a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities or objects of interest, or of works of art.

mush (mŭsh), *n.* [E. dial. *mush* a mash, crumbled matter.] **1.** Meal (esp. Indian meal) boiled in water. *U. S.* **2.** Anything soft and thick, like mush.

mush, *n.* A march on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs.— *v. i.* To travel on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs. *Both Colloq., Northwestern America.* — **mush'er,** *n.*

mush'room (mŭsh'ro͝om), *n.* [OF. *moisseron, mousceron.*] **1.** Any more or less conspicuous, fleshy, basidiomycetous fungus; popularly, any edible fungus of a certain order (*Agaricales*), esp. the species called the field, or common, mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*). The poisonous species are commonly called *toadstools.* **2.** Something suggestive of a mushroom, as in shape.

— *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to mushrooms. **2.** Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and, often, in shortness of duration; ephemeral; upstart; as, *mushroom* cities.

— *v. i.* To spread at the end on striking an object, as a bullet.

mush'y (mŭsh'ĭ), *a.*; MUSH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Like mush; good-naturedly weak and effusive; weakly sentimental.

mu'sic (mū'zĭk), *n.* [F. *musique,* fr. L. *musica,* Gr. μουσική (sc. τέχνη) any art over which the Muses presided.] **1.** Melody or harmony generally, as heard in nature or art. **2.** The science or art of pleasing, expressive, or intelligible combination of tones; the art of making such combinations, esp. into compositions of definite structure and significance; the art of inventing or writing, or of rendering, such compositions. **3.** Such a composition or compositions. **4.** A band of musical performers. **5.** Responsiveness to music.

music of the spheres, a harmony, too ethereal to be heard by human ears, supposed by Pythagoras and his school to be produced by the planetary motions.

mu'si-cal (mū'zĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to music or its notation or performance. **2.** Having the pleasing qualities of music; melodious; harmonious. **3.** Fond of, or intelligently appreciative of, music. — *n.* A musicale. *Colloq.* — **mu'si-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **mu'si-cal-ness,** *n.*

mu'si-cale' (-kăl'), *n.* A social entertainment, usually private, of which music is the leading feature.

music box. A box or case containing apparatus for playing tunes mechanically, as by means of a steel comb with tuned teeth and a revolving cylinder set with small pegs.

music hall. A place for public musical entertainments; specif., esp. *Eng.,* a public hall for vaudeville performances.

mu-si'cian (mū-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in music; esp., a professional singer, musical performer, conductor, etc.

mu-si'cian-ly, *a.* Having or exhibiting the taste or skill appropriate to a musician; as, a *musicianly* rendering.

mus'ing (mūz'ĭng), *p. a.* Meditative. — **mus'ing-ly,** *adv.*

mus'jid (mŭs'jĭd). Var. of MASJID.

musk (mŭsk), *n.* [F. *musc,* L. *muscus,* Gr. μόσχος, Per. *musk.*] **1.** A substance obtained from a sac under the skin of the abdomen of the male musk deer. It is used as the basis for many perfumes. **2.** The perfume emitted by musk, or any like perfume.

musk cat. **a** A civet cat. **b** A scented person; a fop.

musk deer. A small ungulate (*Moschus moschiferus*) inhabiting high altitudes of central Asia.

Musk Deer. ($\frac{1}{15}$)

mus'kel-lunge (mŭs'kĕ-lŭnj; mŭs'kĕ-lŭnj'), *n.* Also **mus'kal-longe.** [Ojibwa *mashkinonje.*] A large pike (*Esox masquinongy*) of the Great Lakes region of North America. It attains a length of 6 feet and a weight of 60 to 80 pounds.

mus'ket (mŭs'kĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *mousquet,* It. *moschetto,* formerly, a kind of hawk.] **1.** The male of the sparrow hawk. *Local & Obs., Eng.* **2.** A hand firearm formerly carried by soldiers, esp. the infantry of an army. It was originally fired by means of a match, or matchlock. By rifling and other improvements, the musket was gradually developed into the modern rifle.

Muskellunge. $\frac{1}{25}$

mus'ket-eer' (-ẽr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

mus'ket-ry (mŭs'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Muskets collectively. **2.** The fire of muskets, or the art of firing muskets.

Mus'kho-ge'an (mŭs'kō-jē'ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a North American Indian linguistic stock which includes the Apalachee and the Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Seminole Indians (of the Five Civilized Nations).

musk'mel'on (mŭsk'mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [*musk* + *melon.*] The fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Cucumis melo*), cultivated in many varieties; also, the plant.

musk ox. A hollow-horned bovine animal (*Ovibos moschatus*), now confined to Greenland and the Barren Grounds.

Musk Ox. ($\frac{1}{30}$)

musk'rat' (mŭsk'răt'), *n.* A large aquatic rodent (*Fiber zibethicus*) of North America, having webbed hind feet and dark brown fur.

musk'y (mŭs'kĭ), *a.* Having an odor of musk, or somewhat like musk; scented with musk.

Mus'lem (mŭz'lĕm; mŭs'-), **-lim** (-lĭm). Vars. of MOSLEM.

mus'lin (mŭz'lĭn), *n.* [F. *mousseline,* fr. *Mosul* a city of Mesopotamia.] Any of various cotton cloths; as: **a** A very thin, fine, and soft plain cloth made in India, or an imitation of it. **b** A stouter fabric, plain, printed, dyed, or dotted. **c** In parts of the United States, any of various coarser and heavier cottons, as shirting and sheetings.

muslin delaine. See DELAINE.

mus'quash (mŭs'kwŏsh), *n.* [Algonquian *muscassus,* prop., red.] The muskrat.

muss (mŭs), *n.* **1.** A scramble. **2.** A state of confusion or disorder, or that which makes it, as rubbish. *Collog., U. S.* **3.** A squabble. *Slang, U. S.* — *v. t. Collog., U. S.* **1.** To disarrange, as clothing; rumple. **2.** To soil; mess.

mus'sel (mŭs'l), *n.* [AS. *muscle,* L. *musculus* a muscle, mussel.] Any of various bivalve mollusks (genus *Mytilus* and related genera).

Mus'sul-man (mŭs'ŭl-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-măn*z*). [Per. & Turk. *musulmān,* fr. Ar. *muslin,* pl. *muslimīn.* See MOSLEM.] A Mohammedan.

muss'y (mŭs'ĭ), *a.*; MUSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MUSS'I-EST. [From *muss.*] Disordered; soiled; rumpled. *Colloq., U. S.*

must (mŭst), *a.* [Hind. *mast* intoxicated, ruttish, fr. Skr. *matta,* p. p. of *mad* to rejoice, intoxicate.] Being in a condition of dangerous frenzy, usually connected with sexual excitement; — said esp. of adult male elephants and camels, which become so at irregular intervals.

— *n.* The condition of frenzy.

must (mŭst), *n.* [AS. *must,* fr. L. *mustum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *mustus* young, fresh.] The expressed juice of the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation; new wine.

must, *v. t. & i.* [See MUSTY.] To make or become musty. — *n.* Mustiness; mold.

must, *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* Used, without inflection, as both *pres. & pret.* Infinitive and participles lacking. [ME. *moste,* a pret. generally meaning, could, was free to, pres. *mot, moot,* AS. *mōste,* pret., *mōt,* pres.] Am obliged, is obliged, are obliged, etc.; am (is, are, etc.) necessary to a character or result. — **Syn.** See OUGHT.

mus-tache′, mous-tache′ (mŭs-tăsh′ *or, esp. Brit.,* mōōs-tăsh′), *n.* [F. *moustache,* It. *mostaccio,* fr. Gr. *μύστα*ξ upper lip and the beard on it.] **1.** The beard growing on the upper lip; also, this hair on either side. **2.** *Zoöl.* Hair or bristles suggesting a man's mustache, round the mouth of an animal. **3.** A soldier; — in the phrase *old mustache. A Gallicism.* [tache.]

mus-ta′chio (mŭs-tä′shō), *n.; pl.* -CHIOS (-shōz). A mus-

mus′tang (mŭs′tăng), *n.* [Sp. *mesteño* belonging to the graziers, strayed, wild.] The small, hardy, half-wild horse of Texas, New Mexico, etc.

mus′tard (-tärd), *n.* [OF. *moustarde,* fr. L. *mustum* must, — mustard was mixed with *must* for use.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Sinapis*) of brassicaceous herbs including two species, white mustard (*S. alba*) and black mustard (*S. nigra*), cultivated, esp. in Europe, for their seeds. **2.** A pungent, stimulant, and diuretic powder of ground mustard seed.

mus-tee′ (mŭs-tē′). Var. of MESTEE.

mus′te-line (mŭs′tē-līn; -lĭn), *a.* [L. *mustelinus,* fr. *mustela* weasel.] **1.** Like, or pert. to, the family (*Mustelidæ*) containing the weasels and martens. **2.** Brown; tawny.

mus′ter (-tĕr), *v. t.* [ME. *mustren,* prop., to show, fr. OF. *mostrer, mustrer,* L. *monstrare* to show.] **1.** To assemble or gather, as troops, for roll call, parade, or the like. **2.** To summon together; collect and display; enroll. — *v. i.* To be gathered together for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like; collect.

— *n.* **1.** A sample; pattern. *Obs. or R., exc. in the Far East.* **2.** An assembling or review of troops or a ship's company, as for parade. **3.** The sum total of those assembled for muster; also, the roll of the men. **4.** Assemblage; gathering.

mus′ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being musty.

mus′ty (mŭs′tĭ), *a.;* -TI-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. [From L. *mustum* must; or perh. fr. E. moist.] **1.** Moldy; foul, or sour, and fetid. **2.** Spoiled by age; stale; trite; as, a *musty* proverb. **3.** Dull; heavy; spiritless. [mutable.]

mu′ta-bil′i-ty (mū′tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being

mu′ta-ble (mū′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mutabilis,* fr. *mutare* to change.] **1.** Capable of, or subject to, mutation. **2.** Unstable; fickle. — **Syn.** Changeful, unsteady, wavering, inconstant, variable. — **mu′ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-bly,** *adv.*

mu′tate (mū′tāt, *or, esp. in British usage,* mū-tāt′), *v. t. & i.* To change; to alter; to undergo mutation; specif.: **a** *Philol.* To change by mutation, or umlaut. **b** *Biol.* To deviate suddenly from the type; to "sport."

mu-ta′tion (mū-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *mutatio,* fr. *mutare* to change.] **1.** Change; alteration in form or qualities. **2.** *Philol.* Umlaut; specif., the umlaut caused by an *i,* whether vocalic or consonantal in function, originally standing in the syllable following. **3.** *Biol.* **a** As now employed, sudden variation as distinguished from gradual variation in which new characters become fully developed only in many generations. **b** The result of the above process; a suddenly produced variation; a "sport."

mu′ta-tive (mū′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, mutation, or sudden variation.

mutch (mŭch), *n.* A woman's cap, esp. the close linen or muslin cap of an old woman; also, an infant's cap. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

mute (mūt), *a.* [L. *mutus.*] **1.** Not speaking; speechless; uttering no sound; silent. **2.** *Law.* Of a prisoner, refusing to plead. He is then said to *stand mute.* **3.** Incapable of speaking; dumb; also, unaccompanied by speech or sound. **4.** *Phon.* Not uttered; silent; also, produced with a complete momentary closure of some part of the oral passage, as *p, b, d, g, k, t.* — **Syn.** See DUMB.

— *n.* **1.** One who is mute; as: **a** A deaf-mute. **b** A person employed by undertakers at a funeral. **c** Among the Turks, a dumb officer or attendant. **2.** *Phon.* **a** A silent letter. **b** A consonant formed with momentary stoppage of the breath. Cf. MUTE, *a.,* 4. **3.** *Music.* A device for softening or muffling the tone of a stringed or of a metal wind instrument.

— *v. t. Music.* To muffle or deaden the sound of, as by a mute. — **mute′ly,** *adv.* — **mute′ness,** *n.*

mu′ti-late (mū′tĭ-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING. [L. *mutilatus,* p. p. of *mutilare* to mutilate, *mutilus* maimed.] **1.** To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of; maim; hack. **2.** To destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect; as, to *mutilate* a book.

mu′ti-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of mutilating; state of being mutilated; deprivation of a limb or essential part.

mu′ti-la′tor (-lā′tĕr), *n.* One who mutilates.

mu′ti-neer′ (-tĭ-nēr′), *n.* One guilty of mutiny.

mu′ti-nous (mū′tĭ-nŭs), *a.* Disposed to, or characterized by, mutiny. — **mu′ti-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **mu′ti-nous-ness,** *n.*

mu′ti-ny (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [From *mutine* to mutiny, fr. F. *se mutiner,* F. *mutin* stubborn, mutinous, fr. OF. *muete* riot, LL. *movita,* fr. L. *movere* to move.] **1.** Tumult; strife. *Obs.* **2.** Insurrection against, or refusal to obey, constituted or rightful authority, esp. military or naval authority; insubordination. — **Syn.** See REBELLION. — *v. i.;* -NIED (-nĭd); -NY-ING (-nĭ-ĭng). To excite, or to be guilty of, mutiny. [or without speech.]

mut′ism (mūt′ĭz'm), *n.* Condition or habit of being mute,

mu′to-scope (mū′tō-skōp), *n.* [L. *mutare* to change + *-scope.*] A simple form of animated-picture machine in which the series of pictures is mounted around the periphery of a wheel which is rotated.

mut′ter (mŭt′ĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To speak indistinctly or with a low voice and lips partly closed; esp., to grumble complainingly or angrily; growl. **2.** To sound with a low, rumbling noise. — *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low voice; as, to *mutter* threats. — *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance; a murmur. — **mut′ter-er,** *n.*

mut′ton (mŭt′n), *n.* [OF. *moton, molton,* a ram, F. *mouton* sheep, LL. *multo.*] **1.** A sheep. *Now jocular.* **2.** The flesh of a sheep.

mutton chop. **1.** A rib of mutton for broiling, with the end of the bone at the smaller part chopped off; also, any similar small piece of mutton, as a piece of the loin. **2.** In *pl.* Side whiskers shaped like a mutton chop.

mut′ton-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the quality of mutton.

mu′tu-al (mū′tū-ăl), *a.* [F. *mutuel,* L. *mutuus,* orig., exchanged, lent.] **1.** Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally receiving and giving or given and received; reciprocal; interchanged; as, *mutual* love; a *mutual* promise. **2.** Possessed, experienced, or done by two or more at the same time; common; joint. **3.** *Insurance.* Designating, or pertaining to, the method or plan (called the **mutual plan**) of insurance in which the policyholders constitute the members of the insuring company.

Syn. Mutual, common. That is **common** in which two or more share (esp.) equally or alike; **mutual** properly implies reciprocal action; as, sorrow is *common* to all; *mutual* esteem. *Mutual* is sometimes found, even among good writers, in the sense of *common.* But this sense of *mutual* is contrary to the best usage. See RECIPROCAL.

mu′tu-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being mutual; reciprocation; interchange; interdependence.

mu′tu-al-ly (mū′tū-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a mutual manner.

mu′tule (mū′tūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mutulus.*] *Arch.* A flat block projecting under the corona of the Doric cornice.

mu-zhik′ (mōō-zhĭk′; mōō′-), *n.* [Russ.] A Russian peasant.

muz′zle (mŭz′'l), *n.* [OF. *musel,* fr. LL. dim. of *musus.*] **1.** The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as a horse or ape. **2.** The mouth of a thing, as a gun. **3.** A fastening or covering (as a band or cage) for the mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or biting. — *v. t.;* -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). To bind the muzzle of; fasten the mouth of, so as to prevent biting; fig. to bind; sheathe; restrain.

muz′zle-load′ing, *a.* Loading through the muzzle.

my (mī), *pron. & a.* [ME. *mi,* fr. *min.* See MINE.] Of or belonging to me; — used attributively.

my-al′gi-a (mī-ăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μῦς* muscle + *ἄλγος* pain.] *Med.* Pain in the muscles. — **my-al′gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

my′as-the′ni-a (mī′ăs-thē′nĭ-ȧ; mī-ăs′thē-nī′ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYO-; ASTHENIA.] *Med.* Muscular weakness.

my-ce′li-oid (mī-sē′lĭ-oid), *a. Bot.* Resembling, or having the structure of, mycelium.

my-ce′li-um (mī-sē′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μύκης* a mushroom.] *Bot.* The mass of threadlike elements (*hyphæ*) forming the vegetative portion of the thallus in fungi.

My′ce-næ′an (mī′sē-nē′ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient city of Mycenæ in Argolis, or designating the civilization which preceded that of the Greeks, and was typified by that of the Mycenæan people.

my-ce′to-zo′an (mī-sē′tō-zō′ăn), *a.* [Gr. *μύκης, -ητος,* fungus + *ζῷον* animal.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a (former) class (*Mycetozoa*) of organisms, the slime molds. See MYXOMYCETOUS. — *n.* One of this class.

my-col′o-gy (mī-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μύκης* fungus + *-logy.*] The branch of botany dealing with fungi.

my-co′sis (mī-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μύκης* fungus + *-osis.*] *Med.* **a** The infesting of any part of the body by fungi. **b** A disease due to such infestation. — **my-cot′ic** (-kŏt′ĭk), *a.*

my-dri′a-sis (mĭ-drī′ȧ-sĭs; mī-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μυδρίασις.*] *Physiol. & Med.* A long-continued or excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

myd′ri-at′ic (mĭd′rĭ-ăt′ĭk), *a.* Causing dilatation of the pupil. — *n.* A mydriatic medicine or agent, as belladonna.

my′e-lin (mī′ē-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός* marrow.] *Anat.* A soft, white, somewhat fatty material which in certain nerve fibers forms a thick sheath (the *medullary sheath*) about the axis cylinder.

my′e-lo-gen′ic (-lō-jĕn′ĭk), **my′e-log′e-nous** (-lŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μυελός* marrow + *-genic, -genous.*] Originating in, or produced in, the bone marrow; as, a *myelogenic* tumor.

my′e-loid (-loid), *a.* [Gr. *μυελός* marrow + *-oid.*] Resembling marrow in appearance or consistency, as a tumor.

my′na (mī′nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *mainā.*] A common Asiatic bird (*Acridotheres tristis*) of the starling family.

Myn-heer' (mĭn-hār'; mĭn-hēr'), *n.* [D. *mijnheer.*] The Dutch equivalent of *Mr.* or *Sir*; hence [*l. c.*], a Dutchman.

myo- (mī'ō-). A combining form fr. Gr. *μῦς, μυός, muscle.*

my'o-graph (mī'ō-grăf), *n. Physiol.* An instrument for determining and recording the intensity, velocity, etc., of a muscular contraction.

my-ol'o-gy (mī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The branch of anatomy that treats of muscles. — **my-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

my-o'ma (mī'ō-mă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tà). [NL.] *Med.* A tumor consisting of muscular tissue. — **-om'a-tous,** *a.*

my'o-path'i-a (-păth'ĭ-à), **my-op'a-thy** (mī-ŏp'à-thĭ), *n.* [NL. *myopathia*; *myo-* + Gr. *πάθος* suffering.] *Med.* Any affection of the muscles. — **my'o-path'ic** (mī'ō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

my'ope (mī'ōp), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μύωψ, μύωπος*; *μύειν* to shut the eyes + *ὤψ, ὠπός*, eye.] A myopic person.

my-o'pi-a (mī-ō'pĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A condition of the eye in which the rays from distant objects are brought to a focus before reaching the retina; nearsightedness.

my-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or affected with, myopia.

my'o-py (mī'ō-pĭ), *n.* [F. *myopie.*] *Med.* Myopia.

my'o-scope (mī'ō-skōp), *n. Physiol.* An apparatus for studying muscular contraction.

my'o-sin (-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a muscle.] *Physiol. Chem.* The principal proteid substance of dead muscle, formed in the coagulation of the muscle plasma which takes place in rigor mortis.

my-o'sis (mī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μύειν* to close the eyes or lips.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness or contraction of the pupil of the eye.

my-ot'ic (mī-ŏt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Producing myosis, as opium, calabar bean, etc. — *n.* A myotic agent.

myr'i-a- (mĭr'ĭ-à-). [Gr. *μυριάς* a myriad. See MYRIAD.] A prefix, esp. in the metric system, indicating *ten thousand, ten thousand times*; as in : **myr'i-a-gram'** *or* **myr'i-a-gramme'** (abbr., *Mg.*), ten kilograms, or 10,000 grams; **myr'i-a-li'ter** (-lē'tĕr), *or* **myr'i-a-li'tre** (abbr., *Ml.*), **myr'i-a-me'ter** *or* **myr'i-a-me'tre** (abbr., *Mm.*), etc.

myr'i-ad (-ăd), *n.* [Gr. *μυριάς, μυριάδος*, fr. *μυρίος* numberless, pl. *μύριοι* ten thousand.] **1.** The number of ten thousand; ten thousand persons or things. **2.** An immense number; an indefinitely large number. — *a.* Consisting of a very great but indefinite number; innumerable.

myr'i-a-pod' (-à-pŏd'), *n.* [Gr. *μυρίος* numberless + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Any of a class or subclass (*Myriapoda*) of arthropods, consisting chiefly of the millipedes and centipedes. The body is made up of numerous similar segments, nearly all of which bear true jointed legs.

myr-ris'tic (mĭr-rĭs'tĭk; mī-), *a.* [Gr. *μυριστικός* good for anointing, fr. *μυρίζειν* to anoint.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a member of the fatty acid series, $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$, occurring in nutmeg butter, etc.

myr'me-co- (mûr'mē-kō-). Combining form from Greek *μύρμηξ, μύρμηκος, ant.*

myr'me-col'o-gy (mûr'mē-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n. Zoöl.* The scientific study of ants. — **myr'me-co-log'i-cal** (-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **myr'me-col'o-gist,** *n.*

myr'me-coph'a-gous (-kŏf'à-gŭs), *a.* Feeding on ants.

myr'me-coph'i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a. Biol.* Fond of, or benefited by, ants, as insects that live in ant hills, or plants that are cross-fertilized by ants.

Myr'mi-don (mûr'mĭ-dŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DONS (-dŏnz), L. -DONES (mĕr-mĭd'ō-nēz). [L. *Myrmidones*, Gr. *Μυρμιδόνες*, pl.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a fierce Thessalian tribe or troop who followed Achilles, their king, to the Trojan war. **2.** [*l. c.*] A soldier or a subordinate civil officer who executes all orders of a superior without protest or pity.

my-rob'a-lan (mĭ-rŏb'à-lăn; mī-), *n.* [L. *myrobalanum* the fruit of a palm tree from which a balsam was made, Gr. *μυροβάλανος*; *μύρον* any sweet juice distilling from plants + *βάλανος* an acorn.] A dried astringent fruit much resembling a prune, used in tanning and dyeing.

myr'o-sin (mĭr'ō-sĭn; mī'rō-), *n. Chem.* An enzyme occurring in various brassicaceous plants, as mustard, and in other plants of allied families.

myrrh (mûr), *n.* [OF. *mirre*, L. *myrrha, murra*, Gr. *μύρρα.*] A yellowish brown aromatic gum resin with a bitter, slightly pungent taste, derived from a balsameaceous shrub (*Balsamea myrrha*). The myrrh of the Bible is supposed to have been a mixture of myrrh and an oleoresin.

myr-ta'ceous (mĕr-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *myrtus* myrtle.] Belonging to a family (*Myrtaceæ*) of trees and shrubs, the myrtle family, including the eucalyptus besides other plants that yield the pimento, allspice, cloves, etc.

myr'tle (mûr't'l), *n.* [F. *myrtille* bilberry, fr. L. *myrtus, murtus*, myrtle, Gr. *μύρτος.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Myrtus*) of shrubs, typifying a family (*Myrtaceæ*), esp. a European species (*M. communis*) having evergreen leaves and solitary white or rosy flowers. The ancients considered the myrtle sacred to Venus. **2.** In the United States, any of various plants; as : **a** The common trailing periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). **b** California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*).

myrtle warbler. Also, **myrtle bird.** A North American warbler (*Dendroica coronata*).

my-self' (mī-sĕlf'), *pron.*; *pl.* OURSELVES (our-sĕlvz'). An emphasized form of the pronoun for the 1st person singular. Its uses are : **1.** For emphasis : **a** As a simple objective; as, he brought one for *myself*. **b** In apposition with *I* or *me*; as, *I myself* was there. **c** As a subject nominative. *Archaic.* **d** As a predicate nominative often with the force of *by myself, alone.* **2.** Specif., my true, normal self. Cf. HIMSELF, 2. **3.** As a reflexive; as, I will defend *myself.*

mys'ta-gogue (mĭs'tà-gŏg), *n.* [L. *mystagogus*, Gr. *μυσταγωγός*; *μύστης* one initiated in mysteries + *ἀγωγός* leading, n., a leader, fr. *ἄγειν* to lead.] One who initiates into or interprets mysteries, esp. religious mysteries.

mys'ta-go'gy (-tà-gō'jĭ), *n.* The doctrines, principles, or practice of a mystagogue; interpretation of mysteries.

mys-te'ri-ous (mĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [F. *mystérieux.* See 1st MYSTERY.] Of or pertaining to mystery; containing or implying a mystery; obscure; enigmatical; incomprehensible. — **mys-te'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **mys-te'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Secret, occult, dark, abstruse, recondite, mystic, inscrutable, cabalistic, esoteric, unfathomable, impenetrable, inexplicable. — **Mysterious, mystic, inscrutable.** That is **mysterious** which excites, and at the same time baffles, wonder or curiosity; **mystic** is often a poetical synonym for *mysterious*; it also suggests that which has secret or esoteric significance; as, a *mystic* sound; *mystic* rites. That is **inscrutable** which is unfathomably obscure or enigmatical, or so mysterious as to defy interpretation; as, an *inscrutable* smile.

mys'ter-y (mĭs'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *mysterium*, Gr. *μυστήριον*, fr. *μύστης* one initiated in mysteries.] **1.** A religious rite to which only privileged worshipers may be admitted. **2.** A profound secret; something wholly unknown, or something kept cautiously concealed, and exciting curiosity or wonder; hence : something, as a religious truth or fact, beyond human comprehension; a sacred and mysterious thing; specif., *Eccl.*, esp. in the primitive church and in the Eastern Church, a sacrament, as the Eucharist. **3.** A medieval dramatic representation or composition of a type based on Scriptural subjects, often an event or events in the life of Christ; also, the type itself.

mys'ter-y, *n.* [For *mister* a trade, OF. *mestier*, L. *ministerium* service, office.] A trade; handicraft; craft. *Archaic.*

mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk), *n.* **1.** One initiated into a mystery. **2.** One given to mysticism; one who holds mystical views; esp. [*cap.*], *Eccl. Hist.*, one who professed Mysticism.

mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk) *a.* [L. *mysticus*, Gr. *μυστικός* belong-
mys'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) ing to secret rites.] **1.** Of or pert. to an ancient mystery. **2.** Remote from or beyond human comprehension; unknowable; mysterious. **3.** Pert. to or importing mysticism; allegorical; emblematical. — **Syn.** See MYSTERIOUS. — **mys'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

mys'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Mystic character or quality. **2.** The doctrine that the ultimate nature of reality or the divine essence may be known in an immediate insight differing from all ordinary sensation or ratiocination; hence, the experience of those who claim to attain this knowledge. **3.** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* Belief in the possibility of direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and of a knowledge of God and of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect. **4.** Any theory asserting the possibility of attaining knowledge or power through faith or spiritual insight.

mys'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mystifying, or state of being mystified.

mys'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *mystifier.* See MYSTIC; -FY.] **1.** To involve in mystery; make difficult to understand. **2.** To puzzle; bewilder.—**Syn.** See PUZZLE.

myth (mĭth), *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος* myth, fable, tale, talk, speech.] **1.** A story, the origin of which is forgotten, ostensibly historical, but usually such as to explain some practice, belief, institution, or natural phenomenon. Myths are especially associated with religious rites and beliefs. **2.** A person or thing whose existence is imaginary or not verifiable.

Syn. Myth, legend cannot always be sharply distinguished. In general, a **myth** deals with the actions of the gods or of godlike beings; a **legend,** though it may include supernatural incidents, concerns human beings.

myth'ic (mĭth'ĭk), *a.* Mythical.

myth'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or relating to myths; described in a myth; fabulous; imaginary. — **Syn.** See FABULOUS.

myth'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a mythical manner; by myths.

my-thog'ra-pher (mĭ-thŏg'rà-fĕr), *n.* [Gr. *μυθογράφος*; *μῦθος* myth + *γράφειν* to write.] A narrator of myths.

myth'o-log'ic (mĭth'ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Mythological.

myth'o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to mythology or myths; mythical; fabulous.—**myth'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

my-thol'o-gist (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in mythology or myths.

my-thol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To relate, classify, and explain myths; write about myths. — **my-thol'o-giz'er,** *n.*

my-thol'o-gy (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [F. *mythologie*, L. *mythologia*, Gr. *μυθολογία*; *μῦθος* fable, myth

+ λόγος speech, discourse.] **1.** The science treating of myths. **2.** A body of myths, esp. that of a people.

myth'o-poe'ic, myth'o-pe'ic (mĭth'ō-pē'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μυθοποιός* making myths; *μῦθος* myth + *ποιεῖν* to make.] Making or producing myths; giving rise to myths.

myx'a-mœ'ba (mĭk'sə-mē'bə), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μύξα* mucus, slime + amœba.] *Bot.* A stage in the slime mold (class *Myxomycetes*) when the swarm spore loses its cilium and creeps about like an amœba.

myx'œ-de'ma, myx'e-de'ma (mĭk'sē-dē'mə), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μύξα* mucus, slime + *œdema.*] *Med.* A disease producing a cretinoid appearance of the face, slow speech, and dullness of intellect, due to failure of the functions of the thyroid gland. — **myx'œ-dem'a-tous,** *or* **myx'e-** (-dĕm'ə-tŭs; -dē'mə-tŭs), *a.*, **myx'œ-dem'ic,** *or* **myx'e-** (-dĕm'ĭk), *a.*

myx'o-my-cete' (mĭk'sō-mī-sēt'), *n. Bot.* A slime mold.

myx'o-my-ce'tous (-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μύξα* mucus, slime + *μύκης, μύκητος,* fungus.] *Bot.* Of or belonging to a class (*Myxomycetes*) of peculiar organisms, the slime molds, formerly regarded as animals (*Mycetozoa*), but now generally thought to be plants and often separated as a distinct phylum (*Myxophyta*).

N

N (ĕn); *pl.* N's or NS (ĕnz). **1.** The fourteenth letter of the English alphabet. It came into Latin from the Greek, being further derived from the Phœnician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. The letter represents either of two nasal consonant sounds, as in *run* and *ink.* See *Guide to Pron.*, § 55. N is etymologically most closely related to M. See M. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate : The thirteenth or (cf. K, 2) the fourteenth in a series ; thirteenth (or fourteenth) in order or class ; sometimes, the numeral thirteen (or fourteen) ; as, Battery *N*.

N, *or* **n,** *n.*; *pl.* N's, or Ns (ĕnz). **1.** The letter N, n, or its sound ; also, something shaped like an N. **2.** *Print.* = EN.

N, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter N ; also, symbolized or distinguished by the letter N.

N rays, *Physics,* a radiation or emanation from certain hot bodies and other sources, described by M. Blondlot as enhancing the luminosity of a glowing solid or gas without increasing its temperature, as being reflected and refracted, and as possessing various other characteristics. Their existence is in question.

nab (năb), *v. t.*; NABBED (năbd) ; NAB'BING. To seize ; catch suddenly ; snatch. *Colloq.*

na'bob (nā'bŏb), *n.* [Hind. *nawwāb,* fr. Ar. *nawwāb,* pl. of *nāʾib* a vicegerent, governor.] **1.** A native deputy or viceroy in India under the Moguls. **2.** A very wealthy man.

Na'both (nā'bŏth ; -bŏth), *n. Bib.* The owner of a vineyard which Ahab coveted and seized. 1 *Kings* xxi.

na-celle' (nə-sĕl'), *n.* [F.] The basket suspended from a balloon ; hence, the framework forming the body of a dirigible balloon, and carrying the machinery, passengers, etc. ; also, a boatlike, inclosed body of an aëroplane.

na'cre (nā'kĕr), *n.* [F.] Mother-of-pearl.

na'cre-ous (-krē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or producing nacre ; pearly.

na'dir (nā'dĕr), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *naẓīr as samt,* prop., the point opposite the zenith (*as samt*), *naẓīr* meaning alike, corresponding to.] **1.** That point of the celestial sphere directly opposite the zenith. **2.** The lowest point.

næ'void, ne'void (nē'void), *a. Med.* Resembling a nævus.

næ'vus, ne'vus (nē'vŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -VI (-vī). [L.] *Med.* A pigmented place on the skin, usually congenital ; a birthmark ; esp., a tumor mainly of blood vessels.

nag (năg), *n.* A small horse ; pony ; hence, any horse.

nag, *v. t. & i.*; NAGGED (năgd) ; NAG'GING (năg'ĭng). To annoy by petty faultfinding or persistent scolding or urging.

na-ga'na (nə-gä'nə), *n. Veter.* A disease of live stock caused by trypanosomas transmitted by the tsetse fly.

Na'hua-tlan (nä'wä-tlän), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, an American Indian linguistic stock, related to the Shoshonean, comprising the Aztec and other civilized tribes of central Mexico and colonies southward on the Pacific coast.

Na'hum (nā'hŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Nakhūm.*] *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet who predicted the fall of Nineveh. **b** A book of the Old Testament.

na'iad (nā'yăd ; nī'ăd), *n.*; *L. pl.* NA'IA-DES (nā'yə-dēz ; nī'ə-). [L. *naias, adis, naïs, -idis,* Gr. *ναιάς, ναΐς.*] *Class. Myth.* One of the nymphs believed to live in, and give life and perpetuity to, lakes, rivers, and springs.

na-ïf' (nä-ēf'), *a.* [F. *naïf.* See NAÏVE.] Naïve.

nail (nāl), *n.* [AS. *nægel.*] **1.** The horny scale or plate on the fingers and toes of man, apes, and other animals. **2.** A slender, usually pointed, piece of metal used esp. for driving into wood, etc. **3.** A cloth measure of 2¼ inches.

on the nail. a On the spot ; immediately. **b** Of immediate interest ; under discussion ; as, a topic *on the nail. Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To fasten, stud, or boss with, or as with nails. **2.** To secure ; bind ; hold, as to a bargain ; hence : to catch ; trap. [nails.

nail'er (nāl'ĕr), *n.* One who makes, or one who drives,

nain'sook (nān'sŏŏk ; nān'-), *n.* [Hind. *nainsukh,* lit., eye delight.] A sort of muslin, plain or striped.

na-ïve' (nä-ēv'), *a.* [F. *naïf,* fem. *naïve,* fr. L. *nativus* innate, native.] Unaffectedly simple ; ingenuous ; artless. — **Syn.** See FRANK, SIMPLE. — **na-ïve'ly** (-lĭ), *adv.*

‖ **na'ïve'té'** (nä'ēv'tā'), *n.* [F.] Quality or an instance of being naïve ; ingenuousness ; artlessness.

na'ked (nā'kĕd ; 24), *a.* [AS. *nacod.*] **1.** Having on no clothes or covering ; nude ; bare ; uncovered ; specif. : **a** Of a weapon, etc., out of a sheath or case ; as, a *naked* sword. **b** *Bot.* (1) Without pubescence ; as, a *naked* leaf or stem. (2) Destitute of enveloping parts or subtending leaves. **2.** Destitute ; bare of means. **3.** Defenseless ; unprotected. **4.** Without concealment or disguise ; clear ; obvious ; plain ; as, *naked* words. **5.** Barren ; stripped ; as, *naked* hills. **6.** Without increase or addition ; mere ; plain ; specif., *Law,* having nothing to validate, confirm, or support it ; as, a *naked* title. — **Syn.** Denuded, unclothed ; exposed, unarmed. — **na'ked-ly,** *adv.* — **na'ked-ness,** *n.*

nam'a-ble (nām'ə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being named. **2.** Worthy of being named ; memorable.

nam'ay-cush (năm'ā-kŭsh), *n.* [Indian name.] A large trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*) of the lakes of North America from New England to Alaska.

nam'by-pam'by (năm'bĭ-păm'bĭ), *a.* [From *Ambrose Philips,* ridiculing his verses.] Affectedly pretty ; weakly sentimental. — *n.* Namby-pamby talk or writing, etc.

name (nām), *n.* [AS. *nama.*] **1.** The title by which any person or thing is known or designated. **2.** A descriptive or qualifying appellation ; epithet. **3.** A designation regarded as representing individuality and character ; as, the most detested *names* in history. **4.** Reputation ; fame ; as, he has a *name* for wit. **5.** Those of a certain name ; a race ; family ; clan. **6.** Mere appellation or designation in distinction from reality ; as, the mere *name* of friendship.

Syn. Name, designation, denomination, appellation, title, style. Name is the general term ; a **designation** is a distinctive name ; **denomination** applies esp. to a class or category ; as, the name of a boy, substance, etc. ; peaches come under the *denomination* of a fruit ; he disclaimed the *designation* of philosopher. **Appellation** (now somewhat bookish) suggests a more or less descriptive or characterizing name ; a **title** is an appellation of rank, office, distinction, etc. ; **style** is more formal or ceremonious than *title ;* the verb *style,* however, is not so formal as the noun ; as, the *appellation* of "bluestocking" ; the *title* of "Thane of Cawdor" ; the firm *name* or *style* of "Hope & Co."

— *v. t.*; NAMED (nāmd) ; NAM'ING (nām'ĭng). **1.** To give a distinctive name to ; entitle ; denominate ; style ; term ; call. **2. a** To mention by name ; mention. **b** Hence : to call by name ; identify, as by mentioning the name. **3.** To designate for a specific purpose ; nominate ; appoint ; specify.

name'a-ble (nām'ə-b'l), *a.* Var. of NAMABLE.

name'less, *a.* **1.** Undistinguished ; obscure. **2.** Anonymous. **3.** Without a name ; also, illegitimate. **4.** Unnamable ; indescribable. — **-less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.*

name'ly (nām'lĭ), *adv.* That is to say ; to wit ; videlicet.

nam'er (nām'ĕr), *n.* One who names or calls by name.

name'sake' (-sāk'), *n.* [For *name's sake ;* i. e., one named for the sake of another's name.] One that has the same name as another ; esp., one named after another.

na'nism (nā'nĭz'm ; năn'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *νᾶνος* dwarf + *-ism.*] Dwarfishness ; — opposed to *gigantism.*

nan-keen' (năn-kēn'), *n.* Also **nan-kin'.** [From *Nanking,* China.] **1.** A kind of brownish yellow cotton cloth, or an imitation of it. **2.** In *pl.* Trousers made of nankeen.

nanny goat. A female goat. *Colloq.*

Na'o-mi (nā'ō-mī ; nā-ō'mī ; -mĭ), *n.* [Heb. *Nāomī.*] *Bib.* The mother-in-law of Ruth. See *Ruth* i.

na'os (nā'ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ναός.*] *Arch.* A cella.

nap (năp), *v. i.*; NAPPED (năpt) ; NAP'PING. [AS. *hnæppian* to take a nap, slumber.] To have a short sleep ; doze ; be in a careless, unguarded state. — *n.* A short sleep ; doze.

nap (năp), *n.* [ME. *noppe.*] Woolly or villous surface of felt, cloth, plants, etc. ; down ; pile. — *v. t.* To put a nap on.

nap, *n.* Short for NAPOLEON.

nape (nāp), *n.* The back part of the neck.

na'per-y (nā'pĕr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *naperie,* fr. *nape.* See NAPKIN.] Household linen ; esp., table linen.

naph'tha (năf'thȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νάφθα.*] **1.** Petroleum. **2.** A petroleum product between gasoline and benzine.

naph'tha-lene (-lēn), *n.* Also **naph'tha-line** (-lĭn; -lēn). *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, one of the principal constituents of coal tar, forming brilliant white platelike crystals of peculiar odor. See NAPHTHOL.

naph'thol (năf'thōl; -thŏl), *n.* Also **naph'tol** (-tōl; -tŏl). [*naphth*alene + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** Either of two derivatives of naphthalene, $C_{10}H_7OH$, distinguished as *alpha-* (or *α-*) *naphthol* and *beta-* (or *β-*) *naphthol;* specif., beta-naphthol. Both are used as antiseptics and in the manufacture of dyes. **b** Any of various hydroxy derivatives containing the naphthalene nucleus.

na'pi-form (nā'pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *napus* turnip + *-form.*] *Bot.* Turnip-shaped; large and round above and tapering abruptly below; — said of roots. See ROOT, *Illust.*

nap'kin (năp'kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *nape* tablecloth, cloth, L. *mappa.*] **1.** A little towel, or small cloth, esp. one for wiping the fingers and lips at table. **2.** A handkerchief. *Obs. or Scot.*

na-po'le-on (nȧ-pō'lē-ŏn), *n.* [After *Napoleon* I.] **1.** A French gold coin of the value of 20 francs ($3.859). **2.** *Card Playing.* **a** A card game somewhat similar to écarté. **b** A bid to take all the tricks (five) at napoleon.

Na-po'le-on'ic (nȧ-pō'lē-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Napoleon I., or his family; like Napoleon.

nap'per (năp'ẽr), *n.* One who puts a nap on cloth, or, esp., a machine for this purpose. [downy; shaggy.

nap'py (năp'ĭ), *a.* [From 2d NAP.] Having a nap, or pile;

nap'py (năp'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). Also **nappie.** A round or oval dish, with a flat bottom and sloping sides.

nar'ce-ine (när'sē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **nar'ce-in** (-ĭn). [L. *narce* numbness, torpor, Gr. *νάρκη.*] *Org. Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline, narcotic alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{27}O_8N3H_2O$, found in opium.

nar-cis'sus (när-sĭs'ŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -CISSUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -CISSI (-sĭs'ī). [L., fr. Gr. *νάρκισσος,* fr. *νάρκη* torpor, — alluding to its narcotic properties.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Narcissus*) of Old World bulbous amaryllidaceous plants including the daffodils and the jonquil. **2.** A flower or bulb of this plant. **3.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth for unrequited love of whom Echo died. Nemesis caused him to fall in love with his own image reflected in a fountain. He pined away and was changed into the narcissus.

Flower of Narcissus.

nar-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νάρκωσις.* See NARCOTIC.] *Med.* Production of a benumbed state or stupor; narcotization; also, the stupor produced; narcotism.

nar-cot'ic (-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* [From F. or LL., fr. Gr. *ναρκωτικός,* deriv. of *νάρκη* torpor.] **1.** Having the properties of, or operating as, a narcotic. **2.** Characterized by, or of the nature of, narcosis. — *n.* A drug, as opium, which in moderate doses relieves pain and produces profound sleep, but in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, or convulsions.

nar'co-tism (när'kō-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Narcosis. **2.** Production of narcosis. **3.** An unnatural desire or tendency to sleep. **4.** A narcotic influence.

nar'co-tize (när'kō-tīz), *v. t.* To subject to a narcotic; induce narcosis in. — **nar'co-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

nard (närd), *n.* [L. *nardus,* Gr. *νάρδος.*] **1.** Spikenard. **2.** An ointment containing nard.

na'res (nā'rēz; 3), *n. pl.; sing.* NARIS (-rĭs). [L., pl. of *naris* nostril.] *Anat.* The nostrils.

nar'gi-le } (när'gĭ-lē), *n.* [Per., fr. *nārgīl,* prop., a co-
nar'ghi-le } conut.] An Oriental apparatus for tobacco smoking. The smoke is drawn through water.

na'ri-al (nā'rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the nares.

nar-rate' (nă-rāt'), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *narratus,* p. p. of *narrare* to narrate.] To tell; relate.

nar-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of narrating; rehearsal; recital. **2.** That which is related; narrative; story. — **Syn.** Rehearsal, relation, detail, tale. See NARRATIVE.

nar'ra-tive (năr'ȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** That which is narrated; story; history; recital. **2.** Act, art, or practice of narrating. **Syn. Narrative, narration, account, recital. Narrative** is commonly applied to that which is narrated; **narration,** to the act or process of narrating. **Account** is less formal than *narrative;* **recital** commonly implies a somewhat detailed relation.

— *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, narration. **2.** Garrulous. *Now Rare.* — **nar'ra-tive-ly,** *adv.*

nar-ra'tor (nă-rā'tẽr), *n.* One who narrates.

nar'row (năr'ō), *a.* [AS. *nearu.*] **1.** Of little breadth; not wide. **2.** Limited; circumscribed. **3.** Parsimonious. **4.** Illiberal; bigoted. **5.** Limited in amount; meager; straitened; as, in *narrow* circumstances. **6.** Having but a little margin; having barely sufficient space, time, etc.; close; near; as, a *narrow* escape; a *narrow* majority. **7.** Close; accurate; exact; as, to make a *narrow* search. **8.** *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a relatively tense condition of the tongue, the upper surface of which is at the same time made convex, thus "narrowing" the oral passage; — said of one of a pair of vowels having the same "height," as contrasted with the other, called "wide." Thus, ē (ēve) is *narrow,* compared with ĭ (ĭll), "wide."

Syn. Narrow, strait. Strait adds to **narrow** the implication of closeness or restriction; as, "*strait* is the gate," and "*narrow* is the way"; a *narrow* road. Fig., **narrow** implies illiberality or intolerance; **strait,** strictness or rigor; as, *narrow* views; a *strait* sect.

— *n.* **1.** A narrow part, place, or thing. **2.** A narrow passage; a strait; — usually in *pl.*

— *v. t. & i.* To lessen in breadth; contract; limit; restrict.

nar'row-ly (năr'ō-lĭ), *adv.* In a narrow manner or degree, as closely, carefully, hardly, barely, illiberally, etc.

nar'row-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd), *a.* Illiberal; bigoted.

nar'row-ness, *n.* State or quality of being narrow.

nar'thex (när'thĕks), *n.* [L., giant fennel, Gr. *νάρθηξ.*] *Arch.* The portico of ancient churches; — used, generally, for any vestibule leading to the nave.

nar'whal (när'hwăl), *n.* [Sw. or Dan. *narhval.*] An arctic cetacean (*Monodon monoceros*) which becomes about 20 feet long. The male has a long, twisted, ivory tusk.

na'sal (nā'zăl), *a.* [L. *nasus* the nose.] **1.** Of or pert. to the nose. **2.** *Phon.* Characterized by resonance in the nasal passage, as *m, n, ng.* — *n.* [OF. *nasel, nasal.*] **1.** *Anc. Armor.* A nose guard of a helmet. See HELMET, *Illust.* **2.** *Phon.* A nasal speech sound, as *m, n, ng.* In the production of a nasal sound the soft palate is more or less lowered, and the voice issues (wholly or in part) through the nose. **3.** *Anat.* A nasal bone, plate, or scale.

na-sal'i-ty (nȧ-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being nasal.

na'sal-ize (nā'zăl-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render (sounds) nasal; speak through the nose.

na'sal-ly (nā'zăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a nasal manner.

nas'cen-cy (năs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *nascentia.* See NASCENT.] Condition of being nascent; birth; beginning; origin.

nas'cent (năs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nascens, -entis,* p. pr. of *nasci* to be born.] Beginning to exist or to grow.

nascent state *or* **condition,** *Chem.,* the condition of an element at the moment of liberation from a compound, marked, as in the case of hydrogen or oxygen, by a chemical activity greater than the ordinary.

na'si-on (nā'zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nasus* nose.] *Craniol.* The middle point of the nasofrontal suture.

na'so-fron'tal (nā'zō-frŭn'tăl), *a.* [L. *nasus* nose + E. *frontal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the nasal and frontal region or bones.

na'sol'o-gy (nā-zŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *nasus* nose + *-logy.*] Science or study of noses. — **na-sol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

nas'ti-ly (năs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a nasty manner or state.

nas'ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being nasty.

nas-tur'tium (năs-tûr'shŭm; -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *nasturtium* a cress; *nasus* nose + *torquere, tortum,* to twist; — from its pungency.] Any of a genus (*Tropæolum*) of climbing herbs cultivated for their showy red-and-yellow flowers and pungent pods and seed.

nas'ty (năs'tĭ), *a.;* -TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. **1.** Offensively filthy; foul. **2.** Morally filthy; obscene; indecent. **3. a** Nauseous; disgusting. **b** Offensive; disagreeable. *Colloq. in U. S.* **4.** Seriously harmful or dangerous; bad; as, a *nasty* fall. **5.** Mean; dishonorable; ill-natured; as, a *nasty* trick. *Colloq. in U. S.* — **Syn.** See DIRTY.

na'tal (nā'tăl), *a.* [L. *natalis,* fr. *natus,* p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Native. **2.** Pert. to, or dating from, one's birth. **Syn. Natal, native. Native** refers esp. to that which is associated with the place of birth; **natal** (sometimes poetical for *native*), esp. to that which is connected with the time of birth; as, a *native* country, *native* wit; one's *natal* hour.

na'tant (nā'tănt), *a.* [L. *natans, -antis,* fr. *natare* to swim, v. intens. fr. *nare* to swim.] Swimming; floating.

na-ta'tion (nȧ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *natatio,* fr. *natare* to swim.] Act or art of swimming or floating. — **na-ta'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

na'ta-to'ri-al (nā'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Swimming; natatory.

na'ta-to'ri-um (nā'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.; L. pl.* -TORIA (-ȧ). [L.] A place for swimming; esp., an indoor swimming pool.

na'ta-to-ry (nā'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *natatorius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to swimming. **2.** Adapted for swimming.

Na'than (nā'thăn), *n.* [Heb. *Nāthān.*] *Bib.* A prophet who reproved David for causing Uriah's death. 2 *Sam.* xii.

nathe'less (năth'lĕs) } *adv.* [ME. *natheles, na the les,* not
nath'less (năth'lĕs) } the less, AS. *nā* never.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Archaic.*

na'tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *nacion,* L. *natio,* orig., a being born, fr. *natus,* p. p. See NATURE.] **1.** A people connected by ties of blood generally manifested in community of language, religion, customs, etc. **2.** Any aggregation of people having like institutions and customs, and a sense of social homogeneity and mutual interest. **3.** The body of inhabitants of a country united under a single government. **4.** A multitude; a host. *Obsoles.* — **Syn.** See PEOPLE.

the nations. a In Biblical language, the gentile nations. **b** The peoples of the earth.

na'tion-al (năsh'ăn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a nation.
national bank. **a** A bank having association with the finances of a nation, as the Bank of France. **b** *U. S.* A commercial bank which, besides performing the functions of discount and deposit, may issue circulating notes. National banks are under the control of a Treasury Department bureau, whose head is the Comptroller of the Currency. — **N. Guard**, in the United States, the organized militia, under State control except when called into actual service of the Federal government; — so called in almost all of the States and Territories. [chiefly in *pl.*]
— *n.* A member of a nation; esp., a fellow countryman; —|
na'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Nationality (sense 1). **2.** Devotion to, or advocacy of, national interest or national unity and independence. **3.** Socialism advocating the nationalizing of industries; collectivism. *Chiefly U. S.* — **na'tion-al-ist,** *n.* — **na'tion-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*
na'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State, quality, or relation of being, or belonging to, a nation; national character; often, specif., political independence as a nation; statehood. **2.** Nationalism (sense 2). **3.** A nation.
na'tion-al-ize (năsh'ăn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make national; make a nation of. **2.** To vest the control, ownership, or the like, of in the nation. — **na'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
na'tion-al-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who nationalizes. **2.** One who advocates nationalization of land, public utilities, etc.
na'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a national manner or way.
na'tive (nā'tĭv), *a.* [F. *natif*, L. *nativus*, fr. *natus* p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Born with one; inherent; inborn; not acquired; as, native genius, rights, liberty, etc. **2.** Closely related, as by birth. *Archaic.* **3.** **a** Of or pert. to one as the place of birth or because of the place or the circumstances of birth; as, *native* land, etc. **b** Hence: natural; simple; unaffected. **4.** Original; parent; as, to return to one's *native* dust. **5.** Of minerals, etc., natural. **6.** Born in a particular place or country; — chiefly used of non-Caucasian peoples. **7.** Grown, produced, or originating in a particular place, region, or country. **8.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, natives; as, *native* customs.
Syn. **Native, natural, indigenous, aboriginal, original.** That is **natural** which belongs to something by nature, or is formed by nature; **native** commonly heightens the implied contrast with what is acquired or artificial, and often denotes, esp. in the case of qualities, that which is inborn or inherent; as, *natural* gifts, a *natural* lake; *native* good breeding. That is **indigenous** which is native, esp. to a soil, country, or climate; the word is occasionally used, like *native*, in the sense of inborn; as, an *indigenous* race, feelings *indigenous* to man. That is **aboriginal** which has no known predecessor; the word is esp. applied to the earliest known inhabitants of a country; that is **original** which precedes all others of its class; as, *aboriginal* tribes; the *original* binding of a book. See NATAL.
— *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* One born under a particular sign. **2.** One born in a place or country referred to; an animal, fruit, or vegetable indigenous to a certain region.
na'tive-ly, *adv.* Naturally; also, simply; plainly.
na'tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being native or natural.
na'tiv-ism (nā'tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The policy or practice of favoring the native inhabitants of a country as against immigrants. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine of innate ideas.
na-tiv'i-ty (nā-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *nativité*, L. *nativitas.*] **1.** Birth; the circumstances attending birth; specif. [*cap.*], the birth of Christ. **2.** = HOROSCOPE.
nat'ro-lite (năt'rō-līt; nā'trō-), *n.* [*natron* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A silicate of sodium and aluminium, $Na_2Al_2Si_3O_{10}\cdot 2H_2O$, occurring usually in colorless or white crystals.
na'tron (nā'trŏn), *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. Ar. *al-naṭrūn.*] *Min.* Native sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3\cdot 10H_2O$.
nat'ty (năt'ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. Trim; neat; tidy; spruce. — **nat'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **nat'ti-ness,** *n.*
nat'u-ral (năt'ū-răl), *a.* [F. *naturel*, OF. also *natural*, fr. L. *naturalis*, fr. *natura.* See NATURE.] **1.** Of, from, or by birth; natural-born, innate; inborn. **2.** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. **3.** In accordance with human nature; also, of an animal, in accordance with the nature of its kind. **4.** Designating, or pertaining to, law or justice which appeals to human instinct as right. **5.** In accordance with, or determined by, nature; normal. **6.** Hence, not artificial. **7.** Conformed to truth or reality; true to nature. **8.** Of or pert. to nature, or the physical universe; relating to a special department of nature; as, *natural* history; *natural* science. **9.** Hence, physical; as, the *natural* body. **10.** Of or pert. to the lower, or animal, nature; unregenerate. **11.** In accordance with the circumstances of the case or with ordinary experience. **12.** *Music.* Having neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature; written without flats or sharps.—
Syn. See NATIVE.
natural history, formerly, the study of animals, plants, minerals, and other natural objects. Now, commonly, the study of these, especially of animals, in a more or less popular or superficial way. — **n. philosophy.** **a** Orig., the study of nature in general. **b** Physics. — **n. science,** the branches of knowledge collectively which deal directly with natural objects, thus including biology in all its branches, mineralogy, geology, chemistry, physics, etc., but not abstract mathematics, philosophy, or metaphysics. — **n. selection,** the natural process tending to cause "the survival of the fittest" (that is, the survival of those forms of animals and plants best adjusted to the conditions under which they live). The process is dependent upon variability in the characters of different individuals, gradually resulting, in the course of generations, in great structural changes. Darwin considered natural selection the most important factor in organic evolution; later biologists do not generally regard it as of so great importance. Cf. DARWINISM, LAMARCKISM, MUTATION, PSYCHOGENESIS. — **n. sine, cosine, tangent,** etc., the sine, cosine, etc., which are ratios, as disting. from their logarithms, called *logarithmic sine*, etc.
— *n.* **1.** One born without the usual powers of reason; an idiot. **2.** *Music.* **a** A white key, as of a piano. **b** A character [♮] used to remove the effect of a sharp or flat preceding it. **c** A note or tone affected by a sign ♮.
nat'u-ral-ism (năt'ū-răl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A state of nature; action, inclination, or thought based on natural desires and instincts alone. **2.** *Theol.* The doctrine that religious truth is derived from nature, not revelation; the denial of the miraculous and supernatural in religion. **3.** *Philos.* The doctrine that physical laws give, or may give, an adequate account of all phenomena; loosely, materialism or positivism. **4.** The theory that art or literature should conform to nature; realism; also, quality, rendering, or expression of art or literature executed according to this theory; specif., the principles and characteristics of certain 19th-century realistic writers, notably Zola and Maupassant. Cf. REALISM.
nat'u-ral-ist, *n.* **1.** One versed in natural history or natural science, as botany and, esp., zoölogy. **2.** One who teaches, or adheres to, naturalism.
nat'u-ral-is'tic (năt'ū-răl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Natural; realistic. **2.** Pertaining to naturalism or naturalists.
nat'u-ral-i-za'tion (-răl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of naturalizing; state of being naturalized.
nat'u-ral-ize (năt'ū-răl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on. **2.** To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular. **3.** To adapt; acclimate; as, to *naturalize* a fruit. **4.** To bring into, or treat as in, accord with nature; as, to *naturalize* miracles. — *v. i.* **1.** To become as if native. **2.** To carry on the studies, or follow the pursuits of a naturalist. — **nat'u-ral-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*
nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* **1.** By nature. **2.** Spontaneously. **3.** As a natural result. **4.** With truth to nature or life.
nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* State or quality of being natural.
na'ture (nā'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *natura*, fr. *natus* born, produced, p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Birth; origin. **2.** That which is the source or essence of life; creative force; the powers that produce existing phenomena. **3.** The existing system of things in time and space; the world of matter, or of matter and mind; the universe. **4.** Kind; sort; quality; as, things of this *nature*. **5.** Natural endowment or essential character; instinct or native constitution. **6.** Physical constitution or existence; the vital powers. **7.** **a** The primitive condition of living beings; the wild uncultivated state. **b** Hence, a natural or normal life. **c** *Theol.* The state of the unregenerate soul. **8.** That which accords with nature; as: **a** Naturalness; spontaneity. **b** Natural affection or reverence. **c** Natural course of events.
na'tured (nā'tūrd), *a.* Having (such) a nature or disposition; — chiefly in combination; as, good-*natured*.
naught (nôt), *n.* [AS. *nāwiht, nāuht, nāht, nōwiht, nōht; ne* not + *ā* ever + *wiht* thing, whit.] **1.** Nothing; nought. **2.** The character 0; a cipher. — *a.* **1.** Of no account; worthless. **2.** *Obs.* **a** Naughty. **b** Bad; unfit. **c** Ruined.
naugh'ti-ly (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a naughty manner.
naugh'ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being naughty.
naugh'ty (nô'tĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. [From NAUGHT.] **1.** Worthless; bad. *Obs.* **2.** Wicked; wrong; wayward; — now used only archaically or in mild or sportive censure, esp. of children, as equivalent to: disobedient, mischievous, bad. — **Syn.** See BAD.
nau-ma'chi-a (nô-mā'kĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -CHIÆ (-ē), E. -CHIAS (-ȧz). [L. *naumachia*, Gr. *ναυμαχία*; *ναῦς* ship + *μάχη* battle.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A mock sea fight or a spectacle representing a naval battle. **b** A place for such exhibitions.
nau'pli-us (nô'plĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PLII (-ī). [L., a kind of shellfish.] *Zoöl.* In many crustaceans, a larval form (usually the first stage after leaving the egg) with three pairs of appendages, a median eye, and little or no segmentation.
nau'se-a (nô'shē-ȧ; -sē-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ναυσία*, fr. *ναῦς* ship.] **1.** Seasickness; any sickness of the stomach with a desire to vomit; qualm. **2.** Extreme disgust; loathing.
nau'se-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *nauseare, nauseatum.*] To become affected with nausea. — *v. t.* **1.** To sicken at; loathe. **2.** To affect with nausea; sicken.
nau'seous (nô'shŭs; -shē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nauseosus.*] Causing nausea; disgusting. — **nau'seous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

Nau-sic'a-ä (nô-sĭk'ā-*ȧ*; nou-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ναυσικάα.*] In Homer's "Odyssey," the daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæacians, who found Odysseus after his shipwreck, and led him to her father's court.

nautch (nôch), *n.* [Hind. *nāch*, fr. Skr. *nṛtya* dance.] An exhibition of dancing by professional dancing girls. *India.*

nau'ti-cal (nô'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *nauticus*, Gr. *ναυτικός*, fr. *ναύτης* sailor, *ναῦς* ship.] Pert. to seamen, navigation, or ships. — **Syn.** See NAVAL. — **nau'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

nau'ti-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. *ναυτίλος* a sailor, a shellfish supposed to have a membrane which served as a sail, *ναῦς* ship.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Nautilus*) of cephalopods, of the South Pacific and Indian oceans, having a spiral chambered shell with an inner pearly layer; — called also **pearly nautilus. 2.** The paper nautilus.

Nav'a-ho, Nav'a-jo (năv'ȧ-hō), *n.*; *pl.* -HOS, -JOS (-hōz), or -HOES, -JOES (-hōz). One of a tribe of American Indians living in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

na'val (nā'văl), *a.* [L. *navalis*, fr. *navis* ship.] Of, pert. to, possessing, or characteristic of, vessels of war or a navy. **naval auxiliary,** in the United States navy, a vessel auxiliary to the fighting vessels, as a collier.

Syn. Naval, nautical. Naval designates that which pertains to a navy, or (rarely) to ships and shipping in general; **nautical** applies to seamen or navigation.

nave (nāv), *n.* [AS. *nafu.*] The hub of a wheel.

nave (nāv), *n.* [L. *navis* ship, to which the church was often likened.] The body, or main part, of a cruciform church, extending from the transepts or from the choir to the main entrance, but not including the aisles.

na'vel (nā'v'l), *n.* [AS. *nafela.*] **1.** A depression in the middle of the abdomen; umbilicus. **2.** Center; middle. **3.** *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

navel orange. A type of orange in which the fruit incloses a small secondary fruit, the rind showing on the exterior a navel-like depression at the apex. There are several varieties, usually seedless or nearly so.

na'vel-wort' (nā'v'l-wûrt'), *n.* **1.** A succulent crassulaceous herb (*Cotyledon umbilicus*) having round peltate leaves with a central depression. **2.** Any of a genus (*Omphalodes*) of boraginaceous plants.

na-vic'u-lar (nȧ-vĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *navicularius*, fr. *navicula*, dim. of *navis* ship.] Shaped like a boat; scaphoid. **navicular bone. a** *Anat.* The scaphoid bone of either the carpus or tarsus. **b** A large sesamoid bone behind the joint between the coronary and coffin bone in the foot of the horse. — **n. disease,** inflammation of the navicular bone.

nav'i-ga-ble (năv'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being navigated; as, a *navigable* river; a *navigable* balloon. — **nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **nav'i-ga-ble-ness,** *n.*

nav'i-gate (-gāt), *v. i.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *navigatus*, p. p. of *navigare*; *navis* ship + *agere* to direct.] To journey by water; sail or manage a vessel. — *v. t.* **1.** To sail over or on. **2.** To steer, direct, or manage in sailing.

nav'i-ga'tion (năv'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of navigating. **2.** Science or art of, or skill in, conducting vessels on the water. **3.** *Obs. or R.* **a** A voyage by water. **b** Shipping.

nav'i-ga'tor (năv'ĭ-gā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who navigates or who is skillful in navigation. **2.** A navvy. *Eng.*

nav'vy (năv'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-ĭz). [Abbr. fr. *navigator.*] A laborer on canals, railroads, embankments, etc. *Eng.*

na'vy (nā'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). [OF. *navie* ship, fleet, deriv. of L. *navis* ship.] **1.** A fleet of ships. **2.** The war vessels of a nation, considered collectively. **3.** The naval establishment of a nation, including yards, shops, officers, men, ships, administrative officers, etc. Officers of the United States navy rank as follows: admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral, commodore (only for retired officers), captain, commander, lieutenant commander, lieutenant, lieutenant junior grade, ensign.

navy blue. A dark shade of blue.

na-wab' (nȧ-wôb'), *n.* [See NABOB.] **1.** A viceroy under the Mogul government; also [*cap.*], a title of a Mohammedan prince, or a title of courtesy merely. *India.* **2.** A rich, retired Anglo-Indian; a nabob.

nay (nā), *adv.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** No; — a negative answer, now superseded by *no.* **2.** Not this merely, but also; not only so, but. — *n.* **1.** A denial or refusal; also, a prohibition. **2.** A negative reply, vote, or voter.

Naz'a-rene' (năz'ȧ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *Nazarenus*, Gr. *Ναζαρηνός.*] Of or pert. to Nazareth or, usually, the Nazarenes. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Nazareth; — applied esp. to Jesus Christ. **2.** A follower of Jesus of Nazareth; a Christian; — usually contemptuous. **3.** One of a sect of early Jewish Christians who observed the law of Moses, while not demanding its observance by Gentiles, and held to certain heresies.

Naz'a-rite (năz'ȧ-rīt), *n.* [L. *Nazaraeus*, fr. Gr. *Ναζηραῖος*, fr. Heb. *nāzar* to dedicate.] **1.** Among the ancient Hebrews, a consecrated person, forbidden to use wine, cut the hair, or touch a corpse. **2.** = NAZARENE.

Ne-an'der-thal' (nȧ-ăn'dĕr-tăl'), *a. Anthropol.* Of, pert. to, or named from, the Neanderthal, a valley in the Rhine Province, Prussia, in which were found in 1856 parts of a skeleton of an early type of man. Hence, designating the **Neanderthal race** *or* **man,** a species supposed to have been widespread in paleolithic Europe.

neap (nēp), *a.* [AS. *nēpflōd* neap flood.] Designating the lowest tides (**neap tides**) in the lunar month, occurring at the first and third quarters of the moon. — *n.* A neap tide.

neap, *n.* The pole of a vehicle drawn by two animals. *U. S.*

Ne'a-pol'i-tan (nē'ȧ-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [L. *Neapolitanus*, fr. *Neapolis* Naples, Gr. *Νεάπολις*, lit., New town.] Of or pert. to Naples in Italy. — *n.* A native or citizen of Naples.

near (nēr), *adv.* [AS. *néar*, compar. ot *néah* nigh.] **1.** At, within, or to a little distance (in place or time). **2.** Within little; almost; nearly; — denoting proximity in degree; as, not *near* so good. **3.** Specif.: **a** Closely; as, do it as *near* as you can. **b** Thriftily; with parsimony. *Rare or Dial.*

— *a.* **1.** Closely related by blood. **2.** Close to one's interests, affection, etc.; intimate. **3.** Not far distant; close; nigh. **4.** Closely following or imitating; as, a *near* translation. **5.** Of animals, vehicles, etc.: on the left; left. **6.** Direct; short; as, the *nearest* way. **7.** Close; narrow; as, a *near* escape. **8.** Closefisted; niggardly; stingy.

Syn. Near, close. Close commonly implies more immediate contact or proximity than **near.**

— *prep.* At or within little distance from; close to or upon.

— *v. i. & t.* To approach. [content.

near beer. Any of various malt liquors of small alcoholic

near'-by', *a.* Close at hand; adjacent; neighboring; as, a *near-by* river. *Now Chiefly Colloq., U. S.*

Ne-arc'tic (nē-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [*neo-* + *arctic.*] *Zoögeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a terrestrial division including Greenland, Arctic America, and the northern and mountainous parts of North America.

near'est (nēr'ĕst), *a.*, *superlative* of NEAR.

Syn. Nearest, next. Nearest expresses simple proximity; **next,** earlier identical with *nearest* in sense, now implies immediate succession or precedence in an order or series.

near'ly, *adv.* In a near manner or degree.

near'ness, *n.* State or quality of being near.

near'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd; 109), *a.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only; myopic. — **near'sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

neat (nēt), *a.* [F. *net* clean, fr. L. *nitidus*, fr. *nitere* to shine.] **1.** Free from admixture or adulteration. **2.** Free from what is unbecoming; tasteful. **3.** Clever; finished; adroit. **4.** Orderly and cleanly; tidy. **5.** = NET, *a.*

Syn. Tidy, trim, prim, snug, compact; deft, dexterous. — **Neat, tidy, trim, prim.** — **Neat** suggests cleanliness, simplicity, and a certain orderliness, deftness, or precision; **tidy** often implies habitual neatness; as, *neatly* dressed; a *tidy* room. **Trim** adds the implication of spruceness or smartness, often of snugness or compactness; **prim** suggests formality, or (often) affected nicety or precision; as, a *trim* lawn; a *prim* letter, full of formality and good advice.

neat (nēt), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *néat.*] Cattle of the ox kind; — often used attributively in *neat cattle.*

'neath (nēth; nēth), *prep.* Abbr. of BENEATH. *Poet.* [tle.

neat'herd' (nēt'hûrd'), *n.* One having the care of neat cat-

neat'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a neat manner.

neat'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being neat.

neb (nĕb), *n.* [AS. *nebb.*] **1.** The beak of a bird or tortoise; bill. **2.** A person's mouth. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** Nose or snout, esp. of a beast. **4.** The nib, or point, of a pen or pencil. *Now Rare.* **5.** The pointed or narrowed end of a thing; the tip.

Ne'bi-im' (nĕb'ĕ-ēm'), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nebīīm* prophets.] The books of the Hebrew Bible placed between the Torah and the Hagiographa, and generally called the *Prophets.*

Neb'u-chad-rez'zar (nĕb'ū-kăd-rĕz'ăr), *or, corruptly,* **Neb'u-chad-nez'zar** (-nĕz'ăr), *n. Bib.* A king of Babylon (about 604 to 561 B. C.) who captured Jerusalem.

neb'u-la (nĕb'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., mist, cloud.] **1.** *Astron.* A faint, cloudlike, self-luminous mass of gaseous matter situated at the distance of the stars. Very distant star clusters often appear like nebulæ. **2.** *Med.* A spot on, or a slight opacity of, the cornea.

neb'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to nebulæ; of the nature of or resembling a nebula.

nebular hypothesis, any hypothesis according to which the stars or the bodies of the solar system have been evolved from a widely diffused nebulous form of matter. See PLANETESIMAL HYPOTHESIS.

neb'u-lize (-līz), *v. t.* To reduce to a fine spray; atomize.

neb'u-liz'er (-līz'ĕr), *n.* A form of atomizer, esp. for oils.

neb'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* Nebulous; cloudy; nebulated.

neb'u-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness. **2.** Nebulous matter.

neb'u-lous (nĕb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *nebulosus.*] **1.** Cloudy or cloudlike; hazy; — often fig. **2.** Of or like a nebula. — **neb'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **neb'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

nec'es-sa'ri-an (nĕs'ĕ-sā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* A necessitarian. — *a.* Of or pert. to necessitarianism.

nec'es-sa-ri-ly (nĕs'ĕ-sā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a necessary manner; by or of necessity; as a necessary consequence.

nec'es-sa-ry (nĕs'ĕ-sā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *necessarius*, fr. *necesse* necessary.] **1.** Impossible to be otherwise or to be done without; indispensable. **2.** Specif., rendering useful or necessary services; — used of persons. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.* **3.** Not to be avoided; inevitable. **4.** Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary; — opp. to *free*. — **Syn.** See NEEDFUL. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A thing that is necessary; a requisite; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, *necessaries* of life, in *Law*, the things requisite for support suitable to one's station in life. **2.** A privy; a water-closet.

ne-ces'si-ta'ri-an (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to necessitarianism. — *n.* An adherent of necessitarianism.

ne-ces'si-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity, esp. that the will is not free.

ne-ces'si-tate (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. **1.** To make necessary. **2.** To force; compel.

ne-ces'si-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A making necessary; state of being made necessary; compulsion.

ne-ces'si-tous (-sĕs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* **1.** Needy; indigent. **2.** Narrow; destitute; pinching; pinched. — **-tous-ly**, *adv.*

ne-ces'si-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *nécessité*, L. *necessitas*.] **1.** Quality or state of being necessary; inevitableness. **2.** *Philos.* **a** The principle of universal and uniform causation; — contrasted with *chance*. **b** Necessitarianism; — contrasted with *freedom*. **3.** That which makes an act or an event unavoidable; compulsion; fate; fatality. **4.** Indigence; want. **5.** That which is necessary; a requisite; — often in *pl.* **6.** Fact of being indispensable. **Syn.** See NEED.

neck (nĕk), *n.* [AS. *hnecca*.] **1.** The part of an animal connecting the head and the trunk. **2.** A part of an object like, or suggestive of, an animal's neck; as : **a** The slender part of a bottle, etc., or of various fruits. **b** A narrow stretch of land, as an isthmus or a cape. **c** A narrow body of water between two larger bodies; a strait. **d** *Anat.* A constricted part of an organ; as, the *neck* of the uterus. **e** *Music.* The part of a violin, guitar, etc., extending from head to body.

neck'band' (nĕk'bănd'), *n.* A band which goes around the neck; esp., the band of a shirt to which a collar is attached.

neck'cloth' (nĕk'klŏth'; 62), *n.* A neckerchief.

neck'er-chief (-ẽr-chĭf), *n.* A kerchief for the neck.

neck'ing, *n.* *Arch.* **a** Any small molding near the top of a column or pilaster. **b** A gorgerin.

neck'lace (-lās), *n.* A string of jewels, beads, etc., or a metal band or chain, worn around the neck.

neck'tie' (-tī'), *n.* A scarf or tie passing round the neck and tied in front; a bow fastened at the front of the neck.

neck'wear' (nĕk'wâr'), *n.* Cravats, ties, collars, stocks, etc., collectively. *Colloq. or Trade Term.*

neck yoke, *or* **neck'yoke'**, *n.* A bar by which the end of the tongue of a vehicle is suspended from the harness collars.

nec'ro-log'i-cal (nĕk'rŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, necrology. — **nec'ro-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

nec-rol'o-gist (nĕk-rŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* A writer of obituaries.

nec-rol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *νεκρός* dead body + *-logy*.] **1.** A register of deaths; a list or roll of the dead. **2.** An obituary notice. [necromancy.]

nec'ro-man'cer (nĕk'rŏ-măn'sẽr), *n.* One who practices

nec'ro-man'cy (-sĭ), *n.* [OF. *nigromance*, fr. L. *necromantia*, Gr. *νεκρομαντεία*; *νεκρός* corpse + *μαντεία* divination.] The pretended art of revealing the future by communication with spirits of the dead; hence : magic; conjuration; enchantment. — **nec'ro-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*

nec-roph'a-gous (nĕk-rŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *νεκροφάγος*; *νεκρός* corpse + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Feeding on carrion.

nec-rop'o-lis (-rŏp'ŏ-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LISES (-lĭs-ĕz; 24), Gr., NECROPOLEIS (-līs). [NL., fr. Gr. *νεκρόπολις*; *νεκρός* a dead body, adj., dead + *πόλις* city.] Lit., a city of the dead; cemetery; — now chiefly used historically or of large cemeteries. [or undergo. necrosis.

nec-rose' (nĕk-rōs'; nĕk'rōs), *v. t. & i. Med.* To affect with,

nec-ro'sis (nĕk-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νέκρωσις*, fr. *νεκροῦν* to make dead, mortify, *νεκρός* dead body.] **1.** *Med.* Mortification or gangrene of circumscribed tissue; esp., death of bone in mass, as disting. from *caries*. **2.** *Bot.* A disease causing plant tissue to turn black and decay.

nec-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Affected with, characterized by, or producing necrosis.

nec'tar (nĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέκταρ*.] **1.** *Classic Myth. & Poetic.* The drink (less properly, food) of the gods; hence, any delicious or inspiring beverage. Cf. AMBROSIA. **2.** A sweet liquid secreted by plant nectaries.

nec-ta're-an (nĕk-tā'rē-ăn), *a.* Nectareous.

nec'tared (nĕk'tẽrd), *a.* Imbued or mingled with nectar; hence, sweet or fragrant as nectar.

nec-ta're-ous (nĕk-tā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, containing, or like, nectar; sweet as nectar; delicious.

nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tẽr-ĭn; nĕk'tẽr-ēn'), *n.* [See NECTAR.] A smooth-skinned variety of peach.

nec'ta-ry (nĕk'tă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Bot.* A gland that secretes nectar, or the organ or part containing the gland.

ned'dy (nĕd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NEDDIES (-ĭz). [*Often cap.*] A donkey. *Slang or a Pet Name.*

‖ **née** (nā), *p. p., fem.* [F., fr. L. *nata*, fem. of *natus*, p. p., born.] Born; — used in introducing a married woman's maiden family name; as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker.

need (nēd), *n.* [AS. *néad*, *nied*, *nēd*, *néod*, *nȳd*.] **1.** A state requiring supply or relief; urgent want; necessity. **2.** In a milder sense, lack of anything desired or useful; as, the *need* of a better education. **3.** Poverty; destitution. **Syn.** Extremity, compulsion, necessity, urgency, exigency; want. — **Need, necessity.** Necessity, implying esp. compulsion, is stronger than **need**, which suggests pressing or urgent want; as, *necessity* governs all; in time of *need*. — *v. t.* To be in need of; require. — *v. i.* **1.** To be needful; be necessary; — now rare exc. in : *what needs? there needs; it needs not*. **2.** To be in need or want. — **need'er**, *n.*

need'ful (nēd'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of needs; needy. *Archaic.* **2.** Necessary for supply or relief; requisite. — **need'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **need'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Indispensable, necessary, requisite, essential, vital, integral. — **Needful, necessary, requisite, essential.** That is **needful** which is required esp. to supply a want; **necessary** implies more pressing need or urgent constraint; as, wheels are *necessary* to a carriage; a top may be *needful* for comfort. That is **requisite** which is needful esp. for fulfillment, completion, attainment, etc.; that is **essential** which is absolutely and indispensably necessary; as, the gifts *requisite* to an orator; an *essential* part of brass is copper.

need'i-ness (nēd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being needy; poverty.

nee'dle (nē'd'l), *n.* [AS. *nǽdl*.] **1.** A small instrument for sewing, usually of steel, sharp at one end, with an eyehole for thread. **2.** A slender rod or wire used in knitting; also, a hooked instrument for netting, knitting, or crocheting. **3.** Any object suggestive of a needle, as a pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, an obelisk, the rod of a needle valve, etc.; specif. : **a** *Bot.* A needle-shaped leaf, esp. of the pine. **b** The magnetic needle. [pipefish.

nee'dle-fish' (nē'd'l-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** A marine garfish. **2.** A

nee'dle-ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much thread as is generally used in a needle at one time.

needle gun. A kind of breech-loading rifle, developed in 1836. A firing pin passed through the charge to the detonator in front of it. It was used by the Prussians in 1870.

nee'dle-point'. See POINT LACE.

need'less (nēd'lĕs), *a.* Not needed; unnecessary. — **need'less-ly**, *adv.* — **-less-ness**, *n.*

needle valve. *Mach.* A valve consisting essentially of a slender pointed rod fitting into a conoidal seat sliding in a cylindrical bore, as in a carburetor. [needlework.

nee'dle-wom'an (nē'd'l-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who does

nee'dle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work done with a needle; sewing; embroidery; also, the occupation of sewing.

needs (nēdz), *adv.* [Orig. a gen. of *need*, fr. AS. *nēdes*.] Of necessity; indispensably; — often used with *must*.

need'y (nēd'ĭ), *a.*; NEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); NEED'I-EST. Poverty-stricken; indigent; necessitous.

ne'er (nâr; nār), *adv.* Contraction of NEVER. *Chiefly Poet.*

ne'er'-do-well', *n.* A person who never does well; a good for nothing. — *a.* Never doing well; good for nothing.

ne-fa'ri-ous (nē-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *nefarius*, fr. *nefas* crime, wrong; *ne-* not + *fas* divine law.] Wicked; iniquitous. — **Syn.** Detestable, villainous, infamous, impious. See INIQUITOUS. — **ne-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

ne-gate' (nē-gāt'), *v. t.* [See NEGATION.] To deny; contradict; refute; prove nonexistent; nullify.

ne-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *negatio*, fr. *negare* to say no, deny.] **1.** Act of denying; assertion of the nonreality or untruthfulness of anything; denial; — opposite of *affirmation*. **2.** State of being, or a making, empty, blank, or nugatory; obliteration; annihilation.

neg'a-tive (nĕg'ă-tĭv), *a.* [F. *négatif*, or L. *negativus*, fr. *negare* to deny.] **1.** Maintaining denial. *Obs.* **2.** Expressing or implying negation, denial, or refusal; refusing assent; — opposed to *affirmative*. **3.** Not positive or direct; privative; as, *negative* criticism. **4.** *Math., Physics, etc.* **a** Designating a quantity to be subtracted; minus. **b** Reckoned or proceeding oppositely to an ordinary or arbitrary positive direction or sense; as, *negative* acceleration, or retardation; a *negative* stimulus, or an action retarding growth. **c** Falling on the side of a line or plane opposite to an arbitrary positive side. **5.** Designating, or pert. to, a kind of electricity (see POSITIVE ELECTRICITY). **6.** *Photog.* Having the lights and shades, and the relations of right and left, of the original, reversed. Cf. POSITIVE.

— *n.* **1.** A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; contradictory term, conception, or sense. **2.** A negative reply; refusal of assent; veto. **3.** That side of a question which denies or refuses. **4.** A word, particle, or term that expresses negation or denial, as *not, no*. **5.** *Photog.* A negative picture, usually for use in printing positive pictures. **6.** *Elec.* The negative plate of a cell. **7.** *Math.* A negative quantity or symbol.

— *v. t.*; **-TIVED** (-tĭvd); **-TIV-ING** (-tĭv-ĭng). **1.** To refuse assent to; pronounce against; as : **a** To veto. **b** To reject by vote. **2.** To disprove. **3.** To contradict; deny. **4.** To neutralize; counteract. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

neg'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing negation; negative.

neg-lect' (nĕg-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *neglectus*, p. p. of *neglegere* to disregard, neglect.] To disregard; as : **a** To omit to notice; slight. **b** To be remiss in attending to.

Syn. Neglect, disregard, slight. To **neglect** is to fail to give due attention, esp. to the performance of a task, duty, or the like; to **disregard** (so also, less often, to *neglect*) is to pay no attention, esp. to something felt to be unimportant; to **slight** is intentionally and somewhat contemptuously to neglect or disregard; as, to *neglect* one's business; *disregard* annoyances; to *slight* a duty, a friend.

— *n.* **1.** Act or fact of neglecting; state or fact of being neglected; also, formerly, indifference. **2.** Negligence. — **Syn.** See NEGLIGENCE. — **neg-lect'er,** *n.*

neg-lect'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Careless; negligent; inattentive. — **neg-lect'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **neg-lect'ful-ness,** *n.*

neg'li-gee' (nĕg'lĭ-zhā'; nĕg'lĭ-zhā'), ‖ **né'gli'gé'** (nā'glē'-zhā'), *n.* [F. *négligé*, p. p. of *négliger* to neglect.] A kind of easy robe or dressing gown worn by women; hence: any easy, unceremonious attire; undress.

neg'li-gence (nĕg'lĭ-jĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being negligent; neglect; disregard. **2.** An act or instance of negligence or carelessness. **3.** Indifference as to appearance, manner, or style; disregard of convention.

Syn. Carelessness, thoughtlessness, neglect, inattention, inadvertence, remissness; oversight, disregard, slight. — **Negligence, neglect, inattention, inadvertence, remissness, oversight.** *Negligence* and *neglect* are sometimes used with little distinction; but **negligence** commonly emphasizes the habit, **neglect**, the fact, of leaving things undone or unattended to; as, *negligence* is a bad habit; *neglect* of duty brings misfortune. **Inattention** is (often culpable) failure to attend; **inadvertence** is esp. unintentional failure to heed; as, criminal *inattention* to signals; a mistake due to *inadvertence*. **Remissness** implies a lax and careless attitude toward duty or performance; **oversight** suggests esp. omission through inadvertence.

neg'li-gent (nĕg'lĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [F. *négligent*, or L. *negligens*, p. pr. of *negligere, neglegere*, to neglect.] Guilty of, or given to, neglect; heedless; culpably careless; showing lack of attention. — **Syn.** Neglectful, regardless, inattentive, thoughtless, indifferent, remiss. — **neg'li-gent-ly,** *adv.*

neg'li-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be neglected or disregarded. — **neg'li-gi-bly,** *adv.*

ne-go'ti-a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being negotiable.

ne-go'ti-a-ble (nē-gō'shĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being negotiated; specif.: assignable or transferable in the ordinary course of business; transferable by delivery, with or without indorsement as the case may be, so that the title passes to the transferee; as, *negotiable* paper.

ne-go'ti-ant (-shĭ-ănt), *n.* A negotiator.

ne-go'ti-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-āt'ĕd); **-AT'ING.** [L. *negotiatus*, p. p. of *negotiari*, fr. *negotium* business; *neg-* not + *otium* leisure.] **1.** To sell; pass; — used chiefly of commercial paper or securities. **2.** To procure, or arrange for, by negotiating. **3.** To surmount or traverse; deal with as desired; — used of an obstacle, etc. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To have dealing with a view to coming to terms upon some matter; as, to *negotiate* for a sale.

ne-go'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of negotiating.

ne-go'ti-a'tor (nē-gō'shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who negotiates.

ne'gress (nē'grĕs), *n.* A female negro.

Ne-gril'lo (nē-grĭl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **-LOS** (-ōz). [Sp., dim. of *negro* black.] A Negrito; esp., a Pygmy or Bushman.

ne-grit'ic (nē-grĭt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to negroes; composed of negroes; Nigritic. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Negritos, or resembling or derived from them; also, designating, or belonging to, the stock from which they, with the Papuans and Melanesians, are wholly or in part sprung.

Ne-gri'to (nē-grē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* **-TOS** or **-TOES** (-tōz). [Sp., dim. of *negro* black.] A member of any of a number of dwarfish Negroid peoples, esp. of central and southern Africa and of Oceania.

Ne'gro (nē'grō), *n.*; *pl.* **-GROES** (-grōz). [Sp. or Pg., fr. *negro* black, L. *niger*.] **1.** A person of the typical African branch of the Ethiopian race, inhabiting the Sudan, or, loosely, of any of the black races of Africa, including, besides the Negroes proper, Bantus, Pygmies, Hottentots, and Bushmen. **2.** [*Usually l. c.*] A black person, esp. one with more or less Negro blood.

— *a.* [*l. c.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, negroes; black.

Ne'groid (-groid), *a.* [*Also l. c.*] Characteristic of or resembling the Negro. **—** *n.* A member of a race sharing Negro blood or displaying Negro traits; esp., a Bantu.

ne'gro-phile (-fīl; -fĭl) } *n.* One friendly to the negro.
ne'gro-phil (nē'grō-fĭl) }

ne'gro-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* Dread of, or strong aversion to, the negro.

ne'gus (nē'gŭs), *n.* A beverage of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon.

Ne'gus, *n.* The title of a king in Abyssinia.

Ne'he-mi'ah (nē'hē-mī'ă), *n.* [Heb. *Nekhemyāh.*] *Bib.* **a** A famous Jewish leader. **b** Book of the Old Testament.

neigh (nā), *v. i.* [AS. *hnǽgan.*] To utter the cry of the horse; whinny. **—** *n.* The cry of a horse; a whinny.

neigh'bor, neigh'bour (nā'bẽr), *n.* [AS. *néahgebūr; néah* nigh + *gebūr* a dweller, farmer.] **1.** A person who lives near another. **2.** A person or thing near another. **—** *a.* Near to another; adjoining. **—** *v. t.* **1.** To adjoin; border on; be near to. **2.** To bring near; hence, to draw into close association. **—** *v. i.* **1.** To dwell or be situated in the vicinity. **2.** To be or associate on neighborly or friendly terms; — used with *with*.

neigh'bor-hood, neigh'bour-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** Neighborliness. *Rare.* **2.** State or fact of being neighbors; proximity. **3.** Vicinity; region near; — usually used with *of*. **4.** The people living near one another; community. **5.** A district, esp. with reference to the character of its inhabitants; as, a squalid *neighborhood*.

Syn. Neighborhood, vicinity. *Neighborhood* (Saxon) and *vicinity* (Latin) are often interchangeable. But **neighborhood** commonly implies closer proximity than **vicinity** and also, usually, friendliness; as, he lives in our *neighborhood*; in the *vicinity* of an island.

neigh'bor-ing, neigh'bour-ing, *p. a.* Living or being near.

neigh'bor-ly, neigh'bour-ly, *a.* Appropriate to the relation of neighbors; having frequent intercourse; friendly.— **neigh'bor-li-ness, neigh'bour-li-ness,** *n.*

nei'ther (nē'thẽr; nī'-), *a. & pron.* [AS. *nāwðer, nāhwæðer, nōhwæðer, nōwðer; nā, nō,* not + *hwæðer* whether.] Not either; not the one or the other. **—** *conj.* **1.** Not either; — usually introducing the first of two or more coördinate clauses, those following beginning with *nor* (or, formerly, *neither*); as, Ye can *neither* read nor write. **2.** Nor yet; also, not; as, "Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it."

nek'ton (nĕk'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νηκτόν*, neut. of *νηκτός* swimming.] *Zoöl.* The actively swimming organisms of the surface of the sea. — **nek-ter'ic** (nĕk-tĕr'ĭk), *a.*

ne-lum'bo (nē-lŭm'bō), *n.* [Singhalese *nelumbu.*] Either of two large water lilies, the Indian lotus (*Nelumbo nelumbo*) and the water chinquapin (*N. lutea*).

nem'a-thel'minth (-thĕl'mĭnth), **nem'a-tel'minth** (-tĕl'-mĭnth), *n.* [Gr. *νῆμα, νήματος*, thread + *ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος*, worm.] *Zoöl.* Any of a group or phylum (*Nemathelminthes*) of worms, having a cylindrical unsegmented body, and including the nematodes and acanthocephalans.

nem'a-to-cyst' (nĕm'ă-tō-sĭst'), *n.* [See NEMATODE; CYST.] *Zoöl.* One of the minute stinging organs of hydrozoans, scyphozoans, and actinozoans; a lasso cell. Cf. TRICHOCYST.

nem'a-tode (nĕm'ă-tōd), *n.* [Gr. *νῆμα, νήματος*, thread.] Any of a class (*Nematoda*) of nemathelminths, including the roundworms, pinworm, trichina, etc. — **nem'a-tode,** *a.*

Ne-me'an (nē-mē'ăn; nē'mē-ăn), *a. Gr. Antiq.* Of or pert. to Nemea, a valley in Argolis. The biennial **Nemean games** constituted one of the four great Panhellenic festivals.

ne-mer'te-an (nē-mûr'tē-ăn), *n.* [Gr. *Νημερτής*, name of a Nereid.] Any of a class (*Nemertinea*) of worms, having an unsegmented, more or less flattened body, mostly living in the mud or sand of the seacoast, and often brightly colored.

Nem'e-sis (nĕm'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Νέμεσις*, fr. *νέμειν* to deal out.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* An ancient goddess of retributive justice. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] Retributive justice.

ne'o- (nē'ō-). [Gr. *νέος* youthful, new.] A prefix meaning *new, recent, late;* specif.: **a** *Chem.* Designating that variety of isomeric hydrocarbons (recently classified when the name was applied) in which at least one carbon atom is connected directly with four other carbon atoms; — contrasted with *normal* and *iso-*; as in *neo*pentane; the *neo*paraffins. **b** *Geol.* Denoting the latest subdivision of a period; as, *Neo*paleozoic; — disting. from *meso-* and *eo-*.

Ne'o-cene (nē'ō-sēn), *a.* [*neo-* + Gr. *καινός* new.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the later portion of the Tertiary, including both the Miocene and Pliocene. See TERTIARY, *a.*, 2. — **Ne'o-cene,** *n.*

Ne'o-Dar'win-ism, *n.* The theory which holds natural selection, as explained by Darwin, to be the chief factor in the evolution of plants and animals, and denies the inheritance of acquired characters; — opposed esp. to *Neo-Lamarckism*. Cf. WEISMANNISM.

ne'o-dym'i-um (-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + *didymium.*] A rare metallic element. Symbol, *Nd;* at. wt., 144.3.

Ne'o-gæ'a (-jē'ă), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + Gr. *γαῖα* earth.] *Zoögeog.* The Neotropical region regarded as one of three primary divisions. — **Ne'o-gæ'an,** *or* **-ge'an** (-jē'ăn), *a.*

Ne'o-He-bra'ic, *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating modern Hebrew, or Hebrew of later date than the Biblical. **—** *n.* The modern Hebrew language.

ne'o-im-pres'sion-ism (-ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n. Painting.* A theory or practice which is a further development, on

more rigorously scientific lines, of impressionism (which see). Its method is marked by pointillism (which see).

Ne'o-La-marck'ism, *n. Biol.* Lamarckism as revived, modified, and expounded by recent biologists, esp. as maintaining that the offspring inherits characters acquired by the parent; — opposed to *Neo-Darwinism.*

ne'o-lith (nē'ō-lĭth), *n.* A neolithic stone implement.

ne'o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a stage of human culture following the paleolithic and characterized by more and better implements of stone, bone, and horn, the beginnings of agriculture, and domestic animals.

ne'o-log'i-cal (nē'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to neology; employing, or of the nature of, new words or doctrines.

ne-ol'o-gism (nē-ŏl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* The use of a new word, words, or meanings, esp. such as are not yet in good usage; neology; also, a word or meaning so used.

ne-ol'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One who is given to, or who practices, neologism or neology.

ne-ol'o-gy (nē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). Neologism.

ne'on (nē'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νέος* new.] *Chem.* An inert gaseous element found in the atmosphere. Sp. gr., 0.69. Symbol, *Ne;* at. wt., 20.2.

ne'o-phyte (-ō-fīt), *n.* [L. *neophytus,* Gr. *νεόφυτος,* prop., newly planted; *νέος* new + *φυτός* grown, *φύειν* to grow.] **1.** A new convert; proselyte. **2.** A novice; beginner; tyro.

ne'o-plasm (-plăz'm), *n. Med.* A new growth atypical in structure and termination; a tumor.

Ne'o-pla'to-nism, *or* **Ne'o—Pla'to-nism** (-plā'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of a group of thinkers of the early Christian Era who endeavored to reconcile the teachings of Plato and Aristotle with Oriental conceptions; also, similar doctrines promulgated in medieval and modern times. — **Ne'o-pla'to-nist,** *or* **Ne'o—Pla'to-nist,** *n.*

Ne'op-tol'e-mus (nē'ŏp-tŏl'ē-mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Νεοπτόλεμος.*] *Gr. Myth.* The surname of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, who after his father's death joined the forces against Troy. Post-Homeric legend portrays him as killing the aged Priam at the altar of Zeus.

ne'o-ter'ic (nē'ō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *neotericus,* Gr. *νεωτερικός,* fr. *νεώτερος,* compar. of *νέος* young, new.] Recent in origin; modern; new. — *n.* One of modern times; a modern.

Ne'o-trop'i-cal (nē'ō-trŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a terrestrial region comprising South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America.

ne-pen'the (nē-pĕn'thē), *n.* Also, **ne-pen'thes** (-thēz). [Gr. *νηπενθές,* neut. of *νηπενθής* removing sorrow (epithet of an Egyptian drug); *νη-* not + *πένθος* sorrow.] A potion or drug used by the ancients to drown pain and sorrow; hence, anything causing oblivion.

neph'e-lin-ite (nĕf'ē-lĭn-īt), *n. Petrog.* A dark, heavy, volcanic rock which may be regarded as basalt containing no olivine and with nephelite replacing the feldspar.

neph'e-lite (-līt), **neph'e-line** (-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη* cloud.] *Min.* A native silicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminium, $(Na, K)AlSiO_4$, occurring in various igneous rocks.

neph'ew (nĕf'ū; nĕv'ū), *n.* [F. *neveu,* OF. also *nevou,* L. *nepos.*] **1.** The son of a brother or a sister, or, somewhat loosely, of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law. **2.** A grandson or grandchild, or remoter lineal descendant. *Obs.*

neph'o- (nĕf'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *νέφος, cloud.*

ne-phol'o-gy (nē-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The branch of meteorology treating of clouds. — **neph'o-log'i-cal** (nĕf'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

neph'o-scope (nĕf'ō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for observing clouds, their direction and velocity.

ne-phral'gi-a (nē-frăl'jĭ-ă; nĕf-răl'-), *n.* [NL.; *nephro-* + Gr. *ἄλγος* pain.] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in the kidneys.

ne-phrec'to-my (nē-frĕk'tō-mĭ; nĕf-rĕk'-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a kidney.

ne-phrid'i-um (nē-frĭd'ĭ-ŭm; nĕf-rĭd'-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. *νεφρίδιος* of the kidneys.] *Zoöl.* An excretory organ of the type found in annulate worms, mollusks, brachiopods, polyzoans, etc. — **ne-phrid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

neph'rite (nĕf'rīt), *n.* [G. *nephrit,* fr. LL. *lapis nephriticus.* See NEPHRITIC.] *Min.* A tough, compact variety of amphibole constituting the less valuable kind of jade, and formerly worn as a remedy for kidney diseases.

ne-phrit'ic (nē-frĭt'ĭk; nĕf-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *nephriticus,* Gr. *νεφριτικός,* fr. *νεφρός* a kidney.] **1.** Renal. **2.** *Med.* **a** Affected with a disease of the kidneys. **b** Relieving kidney disorders; affecting the kidneys.

ne-phri'tis (nē-frī'tĭs; nĕf-rī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νεφρῖτις.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidneys; specif., Bright's disease.

neph'ro- (nĕf'rō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *νεφρός, kidney.*

ne-phrot'o-my (nē-frŏt'ō-mĭ; nĕf-rŏt'-), *n. Surg.* Incision into the kidney, as for extraction of stone.

‖ **ne plus ul'tra** (nē plŭs ŭl'trȧ). [L., no further; *ne* no, not + *plus* more + *ultra* beyond.] The uttermost point to which one can attain; the summit of achievement; acme.

nep'o-tism (nĕp'ō-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *nepos, nepotis,* nephew.] Favoritism to nephews or other relatives; bestowal of patronage by reason of relationship. — **nep'o-tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* [L. *Neptunus.*] **1.** *Roman Relig.* The son of Saturn and Ops; the god of the waters, esp. of the sea, represented as bearing a trident for a scepter. His cult was identified with that of the Greek Poseidon. **2.** *Astron.* The most remote known planet of the solar system. Its mean distance from the sun is about 2,792,000,000 miles, its period of revolution 164.78 years, and its diameter about 32,000 miles.

Nep-tu'ni-an (nĕp-tū'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Neptune, the god or the planet; of or pertaining to the sea. **2.** *Geol.* Formed by the agency of water; pertaining to or designating the theory of the Neptunists.

Nep'tun-ist (nĕp'tū-nĭst), *n. Geol.* One who held the (obsolete) theory that the successive rocks of the earth's crust were formed by the agency of water. Cf. PLUTONIST.

Ne're-id (nē'rē-ĭd), *n.* [L. *Nereis, -idis,* Gr. *Νηρεΐς, -ίδος,* a daughter of Nereus.] *Myth.* A sea nymph. Nereids were attendant on Poseidon. They were represented usually as in human form, but sometimes as having the tail of a fish.

Ne're-is (-ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -REIDES (nē-rē'ĭ-dēz). [L.] A Nereid.

Ne'reus (nē'rūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Νηρεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* A sea god, father of the Nereids.

ner'o-li (nĕr'ō-lĭ; nē'rō-), *n.* [F. *néroli,* It. *neroli,* from the name of an Italian princess.] The essential oil of orange flowers, obtained by either distillation or enfleurage.

Ne-ro'ni-an (nē-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Like, of, or pert. to, Nero (Roman emperor A. D. 54–68), a profligate and cruel tyrant.

ner-va'tion (nĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* The arrangement of nerves, esp. those of leaves or the wings of insects; venation.

nerve (nûrv), *n.* [L. *nervus.*] **1.** A sinew or tendon; — now rare exc. in: **to strain every nerve,** to put forth the utmost exertion. **2.** One of the cordlike or filamentous bands of nervous tissue that conduct the nervous impulses. **3.** Constitutional vigor; energy; strength. **4.** Mental strength or firmness; coolness; resolution. **5.** In *pl.* An attack of acute, often hysterical, nervousness. **6. a** *Bot.* = VEIN. **b** *Zoöl.* A nervure in an insect's wing.

— *v. t.;* NERVED (nûrvd); NERV'ING (nûr'vĭng). To give strength, vigor, or courage to.

nerve'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of strength or courage; wanting vigor; weak. **2.** Without nerves. — **nerve'less-ly,** *adv.*

nerv'ine (nûr'vēn; -vīn), *a.* [L. *nervinus* made of sinews.] *Med.* Affecting the nerves; quieting. — *n.* A nerve tonic.

nerv'ing, *n.* The removal, chiefly in veterinary practice, of a portion of a nerve trunk.

nerv'ous (nûr'vŭs), *a.* [L. *nervosus* sinewy, vigorous. See NERVE.] **1.** Sinewy; strong. **2.** Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; forcible; spirited. **3.** Abounding in nerves. **4.** Of or pert. to the nerves; also, affecting the nerves. **5.** Having the nerves diseased or easily excited; excitable; timid. — **nerv'ous-ly** (nûr'vŭs-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

ner'vure (nûr'vûr), *n.* [F.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A nerve or vein, as in a leaf or an insect's wing.

nerv'y (nûr'vĭ), *a.*; NERV'I-ER (-vĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Strong; sinewy. **2. a** Characterized by spirited assurance; courageous. *Colloq.* **b** Hence: cool; cheeky. *Slang.*

nes'ci-ence (nĕsh'ĭ-ĕns; nĕsh'ĕns), *n.* [L. *nescientia,* fr. *nesciens,* p. pr. of *nescire* not to know; *ne* not + *scire* to know.] State of not knowing. — **nes'ci-ent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

ness (nĕs), *n.* [AS. *næs, nes.*] A promontory; cape; headland; — often a suffix in place names; as in *Sheerness.*

-ness (-nĕs; 24). [AS.] A suffix used to form nouns, and denoting: **1.** *State, condition,* or *quality of being.*

Examples: good*ness, state* or *quality of being* good; sick*ness, condition of being* sick; white*ness, quality* or *state of being* white.

2. *An instance of being* or *a thing* or *act that embodies* (the state, condition, or quality denoted by the root word).

Examples: kind*ness, an instance of being* kind; a kind *act;* foul*ness, a thing that is* foul.

Nes'sus (nĕs'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Νέσσος.*] *Class. Myth.* A Centaur shot with a poisoned arrow by Hercules for trying to abduct his wife, Deianira. Following the dying advice of Nessus, Deianira steeped her husband's shirt in the Centaur's blood as a love charm, but it poisoned Hercules, causing such agony that he killed himself.

nest (nĕst), *n.* [AS. *nest.*] **1.** The bed or receptacle prepared by a bird for its eggs and young. **2.** The place where eggs of insects, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched. **3.** Any snug residence or retreat. **4.** An abode; haunt. **5.** The inhabitants, occupants, or frequenters of a nest collectively; as, a *nest* of outlaws. **6.** A collection, set, or group of similar things; specif., a graduated series of boxes, cases, bowls, or the like, each fitting within the one next larger.

— *v. t.* To form a nest for; to settle or place in or as in a nest. — *v. i.* To build or occupy a nest.

nest egg. An egg left in the nest to induce the hen to continue to lay eggs there; hence, fig., something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection, or as a reserve.

nes'tle (nĕs''l), *v. i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (nĕs'lĭng). [AS. *nestlian.*] **1.** To make and occupy a nest. **2.** To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; cuddle up. — *v. t.* **1.** To

settle, shelter, or house, as in a nest. **2.** To move (a part of the body) against or into something as if nestling.

nest'ling (nĕst'lĭng ; nĕs'lĭng), *n.* A young bird which has not abandoned the nest ; hence, a very young child.

Nes'tor (nĕs'tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Νέστωρ.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Pylus, who in his old age joined the Greek expedition against Troy and was noted as a wise counselor.

Nes-to'ri-an (nĕs-tō'rĭ-ăn ; 57), *n. Eccl.* An adherent of Nestorius, a Syrian bishop of the first half of the fifth century, who was condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the divine and the human natures were not merged into one person in Christ. — *a.* Of or relating to the Nestorians, Nestorius, or Nestorianism. — **Nes-to'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

Nes-to'ri-an, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, Nestor, the aged warrior and counselor ; hence : wise ; aged.

net (nĕt), *n.* [AS. *net.*] **1.** A fabric wrought or woven into meshes, used for catching fish, birds, etc. **2.** Anything designed to entrap after the manner of a net ; a snare. **3.** Anything wrought or woven in meshes ; any of various meshed fabrics ; as, a tennis *net ;* beaded *net.* — *v. t.* ; NET'TED (-ĕd ; 24) ; NET'TING. **1.** To cover with or as with a net. **2.** To take in or as in a net ; capture by stratagem. **3.** To make into a net. — *v. i.* To make netting. — **net'ter,** *n.*

net, *a.* [F. See NEAT clean.] Clear of, or free from, all charges, deductions, etc. (cf. GROSS) ; as : **a** Remaining after the deduction of all charges, loss, etc. ; as, *net* profit. **b** Clear of or excluding all tare, tret, etc. ; as, *net* weight. — *v. t.* To produce or gain as clear profit.

neth'er (nĕth'ĕr), *a.* [AS. *niðera,* fr. the adv. *niðer, niðor,* downward.] Situated down or below ; lying beneath ; lower ; under ; — opposed to *upper.*

nether world, the world of the dead ; esp., the world of future punishment, generally imagined as below the earth.

neth'er-most (-mōst), *a.* Lowest.

net'su-ke (nĕt'sōō-kā), *n.* [Jap.] In Japanese costume, a small object, as a button or bob, pierced with holes for cords by which it is hung from objects carried in the girdle.

net'ting, *n.* **1.** Act or process of making nets or network, or of forming meshes. **2.** Act, process, or right of fishing with a net or nets. **3.** A piece of network ; a network.

net'tle (-l), *n. Naut.* **a** A small line of rope yarn. **b** In *pl.* Halves of yarns in the end of a rope twisted up for pointing.

net'tle (nĕt''l), *n.* [AS. *netele, netle.*] **1. a** Any of a genus (*Urtica*) chiefly of coarse herbs bearing small green flowers, and armed with stinging hairs on the leaves. **b** Any urticaceous plant. **2.** Any of many other prickly or stinging plants ; — usually with an attributive ; as, hemp *nettle,* a menthaceous plant (*Galeopsis tetrahit*). — *v. t.* ; -TLED (-ld) ; -TLING (nĕt'lĭng). To whip or sting with or as with nettles ; hence : to irritate ; vex. — **Syn.** See IRRITATE.

nettle rash. *Med.* An eruption on the skin resembling the condition produced by stinging with nettles ; urticaria.

net'work' (nĕt'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A fabric or structure of threads, cords, wires, or the like, crossing and knotted or secured so as to leave spaces, or meshes, between them. **2.** Any system of similarly crossing lines or channels.

Neuf'châ'tel' (nûf'shà'tĕl'), *n., or* **Neufchâtel cheese.** A kind of soft white cheese ; — from Neufchâtel in France.

neu'ral (nūr'ăl), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to a nerve or the nervous system. **b** Situated in the region of, or on the same side as, the brain and spinal cord ; — hence, as to vertebrates, equivalent to *dorsal.*

neural arch, the cartilaginous or bony arch on the dorsal side of a vertebra. The series of neural arches forms the **neural canal,** in which the spinal cord is situated. — **n. spine,** *Anat. & Zool.,* the median dorsal spine of a vertebra.

neu-ral'gi-a (nū-răl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + Gr. ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* A very acute symptomatic pain which follows the course of a nervous branch. [with, neuralgia.]

neu-ral'gic (nū-răl'jĭk), *a.* Pert. to, caused by, or affected

neu'ras-the'ni-a (nū'răs-thē'nĭ-ă ; nū-răs'thē-nī'ă), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + Gr. ἀσθένεια weakness.] *Med.* Nervous debility from prolonged mental strain, overwork, etc.

neu'ras-then'ic (nū'răs-thĕn'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pert. to, or having, neurasthenia. — *n.* One having neurasthenia.

neu-ra'tion (nū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Nervation.

neu-rec'to-my (nū-rĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of part of a nerve.

neu'ri-lem'ma (nū'rĭ-lĕm'ă), *n.* Also **-le'ma** (-lē'mă). [NL. ; Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + λέμμα peel, skin.] *Anat.* The delicate outer sheath of a nerve fiber ; the primitive sheath.

neu-ril'i-ty (nū-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] *Physiol.* The special properties and functions of the nerves.

neu-ri'tis (nū-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a nerve or nerves. — **neu-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

neu'ro- (nū'rō-). Combining form from Gr. *νεῦρον, nerve.*

neu'ro-blast (-blăst), *n. Embryol.* One of the embryonic cells from which nerve cells develop.

neu-rog'li-a (nū-rŏg'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + Gr. γλία glue.] *Anat.* The sustentacular tissue which fills the interstices and supports the essential elements of nervous tissue, esp. in the brain, spinal cord, and ganglia.

neu-rol'o-gist (nū-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in neurology ; also, one skilled in the treatment of nervous diseases.

neu-rol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* The branch of science which treats of the nervous system. — **neu'ro-log'i-cal** (nū'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

neu'rone (nū'rōn), *n. Anat.* A nerve cell together with its processes. — **neu-ron'ic** (nū-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [disease.]

neu'ro-path (nū'rō-păth), *n.* A person liable to nervous

neu'ro-path'ic (nū'rō-păth'ĭk), *a. Med.* Of or pert. to neuropathy. — **neu'ro-path'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [diseases.]

neu-rop'a-thist (nū-rŏp'ă-thĭst), *n.* A specialist in nervous

neu'ro-pa-thol'o-gy (nū'rō-pă-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Pathology of the nervous system. — **-thol'o-gist** (-pă-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

neu-rop'a-thy (nū-rŏp'ă-thĭ), *n. Med.* An affection of the nervous system or of a nerve.

neu-rop'ter-an (-rŏp'tĕr-ăn), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. *πτερόν* a wing.] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Neuroptera*) of insects now often restricted to the lacewings, ant lions, and allied forms. — **neu-rop'ter-an,** *a.* — **neu-rop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

neu-ro'sis (-rō'sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] **1.** *Med.* A functional nervous affection ; a disease of the nerves without appreciable change of nerve structure. **2.** *Psychol.* Activity of a nervous structure as such, esp., activity of nerve cells with a concomitant psychosis.

neu-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] *Med.* **a** Of, pert. to, or affecting the nerves ; nervous. **b** Affected with neurosis. — *n. Med.* **a** Any toxic agent affecting mainly the nerves. **b** A neurotic person.

neu-rot'o-my (-ŏ-mĭ), *n.* **1.** The dissection or anatomy of nerves or the nervous system. **2.** *Surg.* The severing of a a nerve, as to relieve neuralgia. — **neu-rot'o-mist,** *n.*

neu'ter (nū'tĕr), *a.* [L. ; *ne* not + *uter* whether.] **1.** *Gram.* **a** Of neither masculine nor feminine gender. **b** Neither active nor passive ; intransitive ; as, a *neuter* verb. **2.** Neutral. *Archaic.* **3.** *Biol.* **a** Sexless. **b** Having imperfectly developed generative organs, as a worker bee or an ant.

— *n.* **1.** *Gram.* **a** An intransitive verb. **b** A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the neuter gender. **2.** A neutral. **3.** An imperfectly developed female of certain social insects, as ants and honeybees ; a worker. **4.** A castrated animal, esp. a cat so treated.

neu'tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *neutralis,* fr. *neuter.*] **1.** Not engaged on or assisting either side ; neuter ; specif., of a state or power, lending no active assistance to either or any belligerent. **2.** Of or pert. to a neutral state or power. **3.** Neither one thing nor the other ; indifferent. **4.** In technical uses : **a** *Chem.* Neither acid nor basic. **b** *Biol.* Neuter. **c** *Bot.* Without stamens or pistils. **d** Free from admixture of color. **e** *Elec.* Neither positive nor negative.

— *n.* A person, party, vessel, or nation that takes no part in a contest between others ; one that is neutral.

neu-tral'i-ty (nū-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being neutral ; specif., *Internat. Law,* the condition of a state or government which refrains from taking part, directly or indirectly, in a war between other powers. **2.** The character of a neutral thing, place, or the like, during hostilities ; as, the *neutrality* of a port.

neu'tral-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act or process of neutralizing, or state of being neutralized.

neu'tral-ize (nū'trăl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of ; make neutral or ineffective ; counteract. **2.** *Internat. Law.* To invest with neutrality conferring inviolability by belligerents, as in the case of Switzerland. — **-iz'er,** *n.*

Syn. Counterbalance, nullify, counteract, countervail. — **Neutralize, counteract, countervail.** To **neutralize** is to render inoperative or ineffective, esp. by an opposite influence, force, or effect ; to **counteract** implies more positively contrary action ; it does not so definitely suggest that the thing itself ceases to act ; as, alkali *neutralizes* an acid ; the effect of the narcotic was *counteracted* by forced exercise. **Countervail** suggests more definitely a balance of opposing forces.

neu'tral-ly, *adv.* In a neutral manner ; as a neutral.

‖ **né'vé'** (nā'vā'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nix, nivis,* snow.] The partially compacted granular snows of the upper end of a glacier ; by extension, any field of granular snow ; firn.

nev'er (nĕv'ĕr), *adv.* [AS. *nǣfre ; ne* not + *ǣfre* ever.] **1.** Not ever ; at no time. **2.** Not in any degree or way, under any condition, etc. ; — used in emphatic negation ; as, *never* ! ear.

never so, as never before ; more than ever before ; — now often expressed or replaced by *ever so.* — **n. the** (a comparative), none the ; not at all the ; as, *never the* worse.

nev'er-more' (-mōr' ; 57), *adv.* Never again.

nev'er-the-less' (-thĕ-lĕs'), *adv. or conj.* Not the less ; notwithstanding ; yet. — **Syn.** However, still. See BUT.

new (nū), *a.* [AS. *nīwe, néowe.*] **1.** Having existed, or having been made, but a short time ; having originated or occurred lately ; recent ; modern ; — opposed to *old.* **2. a** Recently discovered, recognized, or experienced ; hence : strange ; unfamiliar ; as, *new* lands, doctrines, etc. **b** Other than the former, or old ; fresh ; as, to turn over a *new* leaf ; the *new* teacher. **3.** Not habituated ; unaccustomed ; as,

new to the harness. **4.** Beginning or appearing as the recurrence, resumption, or repetition of a previous act or thing; as, a *new* year; also, renovated or recreated; as, rest had made him a *new* man. **5.** Not previously known or famous. **6.** [*cap.*] In names of languages, modern; esp., in use since medieval times; as, *New* Latin.
— *adv.* Newly; recently.
Syn. New, novel, fresh, recent, late, modern. That is **new** (opposed to *old*) which has existed, or been known, but a short time; that is **novel** (opposed to *common, usual, familiar*) which is, often strikingly, out of the ordinary; as, *new* wine, scholars; a *novel* experiment. That is **fresh** which has just been done, made, received, etc., or which retains or suggests the liveliness, brightness, or energy of a new thing. **Recent** is a more relative term; it suggests comparative nearness to the present; as, *recent* discoveries. **Late**, which is sometimes interchangeable with *recent*, applies esp. to that which has recently ceased to exist, or which is no longer what it recently was; as, his *late* residence. That is **modern** (in ordinary usage) which belongs to the present period, or is characteristic of it; the word commonly suggests contrast with a more distant past than that implied in *recent*, and often applies esp. to that which is latest and most approved; as, *modern* languages, ideas.
New Church. See NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH. — **New Learning**, English learning of the 16th century based on the study then introduced into England, of the Bible and the Classics, esp. Greek, in the original. — **New Light**, *Eccl.*, a member of a progressive party, or of one thought to follow new paths in religion. — **New Style.** See under STYLE. — **New Thought**, a form of belief in mental healing, other than Christian Science and hypnotism or psychotherapy, which inculcates the conviction that man produces changes in his health, life, etc., by the adoption of a favorable mental attitude. — **New World**, the land of the Western Hemisphere.

new'com'er (nū'kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who has lately come.

new'el (-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *nouel* kernel, fr. LL. dim. of L. *nodus* knot.] *Arch.* The upright about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; hence, the principal post at the foot of a stairway, or a secondary one at a landing.

new'fan'gled (nū'făn'g'ld; nū'făn'-), *a.* **1.** Inclined to novelties; given to new theories or fashions. **2.** Newly made; novel; — used disparagingly. — **new'fan'gled-ness**, *n.*

new'-fash'ioned (nū'făsh'ŭnd; nū'făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Made in a new fashion or form, or lately come into fashion.

New-found'land (nū-found'lănd; *as a geographical name preferably* nū'fŭnd-lănd'), *n.* Short for **Newfoundland dog**, one of a breed of large, shaggy dogs, usually black, originating in Newfoundland, and noted for intelligence.

New Jerusalem. The Heavenly, or Celestial, City; the abode of the redeemed; the Holy City. *Rev.* xxi. 2.
New Jerusalem Church, New Church, or Church of the New Jerusalem, the church holding the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg. See SWEDENBORGIAN.

new'ly (nū'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Lately; recently. **2.** Anew; afresh.

new'mar'ket (nū'mär'kĕt; nū'mär'kĕt), *n.* [From *Newmarket*, England.] **1.** A long, closely fitting coat or cloak; — also **Newmarket coat.** **2.** A certain game at cards.

new'-mod'el (nū'mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.* To remodel; rearrange.

new'ness (nū'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being new.
the Newness, New England transcendentalism. *Obs. or Hist.*

news (nūz), *n.; pl.* in form, but commonly construed as *sing.* [From NEW.] A report of a recent event; information about a thing before unknown; recent intelligence.
Syn. News, tidings, intelligence. **News** is the general term; **tidings** is poetical or elevated; **intelligence** is esp. news formally communicated.

news'boy', *n.*, **news'man** (nūz'măn), *n.* A boy, or man, who distributes or sells newspapers.

news'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in news; one active in hearing and telling news. — **news'mon'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

news'pa'per (-pā'pẽr), *n.* A paper printed and distributed at stated intervals, usually daily or weekly, to convey news, advocate opinions, etc. [news. *Colloq.*]

news'y (nūz'ĭ), *a.;* NEWS'I-ER; -I-EST. Abounding in news.

newt (nūt), *n.* [ME. *newte*, for *ewte, evete*, AS. *efete; an ewt* being taken for *a newt.*] Any of various small salamanders (esp. genera *Triturus*, in England, and *Diemictylus*, in America) aquatic for a part of their existence.

New Testament. See under TESTAMENT.

new year. The year approaching or just begun; also, the first days of a year.

new'-year', *a.* Of, pert. to, or suitable for, the commencement of the year; — more often **new year's.**

New Year's Day. The first day of a calendar year; the first day of January. Often *Colloq.*, **New Year's.**

New Zea'land-er (zē'lănd-dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of New Zealand; — formerly applied chiefly to a Maori.

next (nĕkst), *a.*, *superl.* of NIGH. [AS. *nēhst, nīehst, nȳhst*, superl. of *néah* nigh.] Nearest; having nothing similar intervening; of periods of time, or when the idea of progression is involved, immediately succeeding; as, the *next* day; the *next* chapter. — **Syn.** See NEAREST.
next friend, *Law*, one who, not being regularly appointed a guardian, acts for the benefit of an infant, a married woman, or any person not *sui juris*, as in a suit at law. — **n. of kin**, *Law*, lit., the nearest blood relative or relatives; hence, those blood relatives (*statutory next of kin*) entitled to share in the estate of an intestate.
— *adv.* **1.** In the time, place, or order nearest. **2.** On the first occasion to come; as, when *next* we meet.

nex'us (nĕk'sŭs), *n.; pl.* NEXUS. [L.] A tie; link.

Nez' Per'cé' (nā' pĕr'sā'). [F., pierced nose.] An Indian of the principal Shahaptian tribe, formerly occupying central Idaho and eastern Oregon and Washington.

nib (nĭb), *n.* [Variant of NEB.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A bill or beak. **2.** The point of a pen, or either of the divisions of the point of a pen, or the whole pen. **3.** A point; prong. — *v. t.;* NIBBED (nĭbd); NIB'BING. To furnish with a nib; point.

nib'ble (nĭb'b'l), *v. t. & i.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To bite lightly or gently; eat in small bits. — *n.* Act of nibbling; a small or cautious bite. — **nib'bler** (-blẽr), *n.*

Ni'be-lung'en-lied' (nē'bē-lŏŏng'ĕn-lēt'), *n.* [G. See NIBELUNGS; LIED.] A great medieval German epic of unknown authorship containing traditions which refer to the Burgundians at the time of Attila (called *Etzel* in the poem) and mythological elements pointing to heathen times.

Ni'be-lungs (-lŏŏngz), *n. pl.; sing.* -LUNG (-lŏŏng). *Ger. Myth.* The children of the mist, a race of dwarfs or demons, the original possessors of the hoard and ring won by Siegfried; also, the Burgundian kings in the "Nibelungenlied."

nib'lick (nĭb'lĭk), *n.* A golf club with a much lofted iron head, used chiefly for playing the ball out of hazards, etc.

Nic'a-ra'guan (nĭk'ä-rä'gwăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Nicaragua or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or citizen of Nicaragua.

nic'co-lite (nĭk'ō-līt), *n.* [From NL. *niccolum* nickel. See NICKEL.] *Min.* A pale copper-red mineral of metallic luster, usually occurring massive; — called also *copper-nickel.* It is essentially an arsenide of nickel, NiAs.

nice (nīs), *a.;* NIC'ER (nīs'ẽr); NIC'EST. [OF., ignorant, fool, L. *nescius* ignorant; *ne-* not + *scius* knowing.] **1.** Foolish. *Obs.* **2.** Lewd. *Obs.* **3.** Fastidious; in a derogatory sense, overdainty; finical; in a laudatory sense, refined; cultured; discriminating. **4. a** Affecting coy reserve; also, modest; hence, reluctant. *Obs.* **b** Exacting; scrupulous; punctilious. **5.** Demanding, or characterized by, close discrimination, delicate, minute, or tactful treatment, etc.; subtle; fine; as, a *nice* problem; a *nice* distinction. **6.** Delicately sensitive or discriminative; as, *nice* judgment; hence, of instruments, methods, etc.: minutely accurate; precise; exact. **7.** Pleasing, kind, considerate, etc. *Colloq.*
Syn. Particular, discriminating, difficult, hypercritical, fastidious, finical, squeamish, prudish, queasy. — **Nice, fastidious, finical, squeamish** agree in the idea of very delicate susceptibility or precise discrimination, as shown, in the case of *nice* and *dainty*, chiefly in selection; in the case of *fastidious, finical*, and *squeamish*, rather in rejection. **Nice** implies fineness of discrimination, and connotes rather more of intellectual quality than the other words; as, an appetite too eager to be *nice;* more *nice* than wise. **Fastidious** differs from *dainty* chiefly in suggesting a certain disdainfulness in rejecting what is displeasing to one's taste; as, *fastidious* in taste. **Finical** implies an affected or fussy fastidiousness; as, the poet Gray has been considered as being falsely *fastidious, finical*, effeminate; a world of little *finical* observances. **Squeamish** emphasizes strongly aversion or disgust; as, a *squeamish* conscience. See CORRECT.

nice'ly, *adv.* In a nice manner.

Ni'cene (nī'sēn; nī-sēn'), *a.* [L. *Nicaenus*, fr. *Nicaea* Nice, Gr. *Νίκαια.*] Of or pert. to Nicæa, or Nice, an ancient city of Asia Minor, where was held the first ecumenical church council, A. D. 325; designating, or pert. to, the creed adopted by the first Council of Nicæa.
Nicene Creed. a A Christian creed adopted by the Council of Nicæa, A. D. 325. **b** A creed closely resembling the foregoing, which came to be regarded as the product of the Council of Constantinople (381); — hence called specifically the *Constantinopolitan* or *Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed.* This creed is the ecumenical creed of the Eastern Church, and, with the addition of a clause, introduced by the Council of Toledo in 589, is the so-called Nicene Creed of Western Christendom.

nice'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being nice.

ni'ce-ty (nī'sĕ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *niceté* foolishness.] **1.** Quality or state of being nice; as: modesty; reserve; prudishness. *Obs.* **2.** A dainty, delicate, or elegant thing. *Archaic.* **3.** A minute distinction, point, or detail. **4.** Delicacy or exactness of perception or discrimination; precision; as, *nicety* of judgment. **5.** Quality of demanding delicacy and accuracy of treatment; as, the *nicety* of a problem. **6.** Fastidiousness; often, excessive fastidiousness. — **Syn.** See DELICACY.

niche (nĭch), *n.* [F., fr. It. *nicchia.*] **1.** A hollow or recess, generally in a wall, as for a statue. **2.** A place, condition of life, position, or the like, suitable to a person or a thing. — *v. t.;* NICHED (nĭcht); NICH'ING. To place in a niche.

nick (nĭk), *n.* **1.** A notch; slit. **2.** A broken or indented

place in any edge or surface; as, *nicks* in china. **3.** A particular point or place considered as marked by a nick; hence: the (or, rarely, a) critical moment or point; as, in the *nick* of time. — **Syn.** See DINT.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make a nick or nicks in; notch; keep count by nicks. **2.** To make, mark, or affect by nicking, in any sense; specif., to make a cross cut or cuts on the under side of (the tail of a horse, in order to make him carry it higher); so to cut the tail of (a horse). **3.** To cut; cut through or into; cut short. **4.** To hit at, or in, the nick; strike, catch, or grasp at the precise and proper point or time.

Nick (nĭk), *n.* [Prob. for *Nicholas*, the proper name.] The Devil; — usually *Old Nick*. [etc.]

nick'ar nut, nick'ar tree (nĭk'ĕr). Vars. of NICKER NUT,

nick'el (nĭk'l), *n.* [G., abbr. fr. *kupfernickel; kupfer* copper + prob. *nickel* demon (the ore seeming to contain copper, but yielding none).] **1.** *Chem.* A hard, malleable, ductile metal of the iron group, nearly silver-white, capable of a high polish, and resistant to oxidation. Symbol, *Ni;* at. wt., 58.68; sp. gr., about 8.8. Nickel occurs native only in meteorites. **2.** A coin of or containing nickel; esp., a five-cent piece. *Colloq., U. S.*

nick'el-ic (nĭk'ĕl-ĭk; nĭ-kĕl'-), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing nickel, esp. trivalent nickel.

nick'el-if'er-ous (nĭk'ĕl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See NICKEL; -FEROUS.] Containing nickel.

nick'el-o'de-on (nĭk'ĕl-ō'dē-ŭn), *n.* [See NICKEL; ODEUM.] A place of entertainment, as for a moving-picture exhibition, charging a fee or admission price of five cents. *U. S.*

nick'el-ous (nĭk'ĕl-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing nickel, esp. bivalent nickel.

nick'er (nĭk'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, nicks.

nick'er, *v. i.* [Imitative.] **1.** To neigh. **2.** To laugh, usually loudly or vulgarly, or to snigger. — *n.* Act of nickering or the sound so made. *All Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nick'er nut. The hard, whitish, beanlike seed of any of a genus (*Guilandina*) of cæsalpiniaceous tropical shrubs.

nick'er tree. The tree which bears the nicker nut.

nick'nack' (nĭk'năk'). Var. of KNICKKNACK.

nick'name' (-nām'), *n.* [ME. *ekename* surname, hence, a nickname, *an ekename* being understood as *a nekename.* See EKE; NAME.] **1.** A name given in derision or sportive familiarity, as "Shorty" for one of low stature. **2.** A familiar diminutive name, as "Bill" for "William." — *v. t.* **1.** To misname. **2.** To give a nickname to.

Nic'o-de'mus (nĭk'ō-dē'mŭs), *n.* *Bib.* A Pharisee who came to talk with Jesus by night. *John* iii. 1, 2.

ni-co'tian (nĭ-kō'shăn), *n.* [F. *nicotiane;* — after Jean *Nicot*, who introduced it into France in 1560.] **1.** Tobacco. *Archaic.* **2.** A user of tobacco. — *a.* Of or pert. to tobacco.

nic'o-tine (nĭk'ō-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin.** [F. *nicotine.* See NICOTIAN.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, the active principle of tobacco. It is a colorless, oily, acrid liquid.

nic'o-tin-ism (-tĭn-ĭz'm; -tēn-ĭz'm), *n.* The morbid condition induced by excessive use of tobacco.

nic'tate (nĭk'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *nictare, nictatum,* fr. *nicere* to beckon.] To nictitate. — **nic-ta'tion** (nĭk-tā'shŭn), *n.*

nic'ti-tate (nĭk'tĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [Freq. fr. L. *nictare, nictatum,* fr. *nicere* to beckon.] To wink. — **nic'ti-ta'tion** (-tā'-shŭn), *n.*

nictitating membrane, *Zoöl.*, a thin membrane, or third eyelid, found in many animals, capable of being drawn across the eyeball.

nid'der-ing (nĭd'ĕr-ĭng), *a.* Infamous; base; cowardly. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *n.* A niddering person. *Obs.*

nide (nīd), *n.* [L. *nidus* a nest.] A nest or brood of young birds, as pheasants. *Chiefly Eng.*

nid'i-fi-cate (nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *nidificare, -catum; nidus* nest + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To build a nest.

nid'i-fi-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of building a nest.

ni'dus (nī'dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* NIDI (-dī). [L.] **1.** A nest, esp. for the eggs of insects, spiders, etc. **2.** A breeding place.

niece (nēs), *n.* [F. *nièce,* LL. *neptia,* for L. *neptis* granddaughter, niece.] A daughter of one's brother or sister, or (sometimes) of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

ni-el'list (nĭ-ĕl'ĭst), *n.* A maker of, or worker in, niello.

ni-el'lo (-ō), *n.*; *pl.* It. NIELLI (-ē), E. NIELLOS (-ōz). [It. *niello,* LL. *nigellum* a black enamel, fr. L. *nigellus,* dim. of *niger* black.] **1.** Any of several metallic alloys of sulphur, with silver, copper, lead, or the like, having a deep black color. **2.** Art or process of decorating metal with incised designs filled with the black alloy; also, work of this kind. **3.** Any object so decorated. [*chaic or Scot.*]

nieve (nēv), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] The fist; the hand. *Ar.*

Ni'fl-heim (nĕv''l-hām) } [Icel. *Niflheimr.*] *Norse Myth.*
Ni'fl-heimr' (-hām''r) } The cold, dark northern region.

nig'gard (nĭg'ărd), *n.* [ME. *nig* niggard + *-ard.*] A person meanly close and covetous; a stingy fellow; miser. — *a.* Niggardly; stingy. — *v. t. & i.* To treat or act niggardly. *Obs.*

nig'gard-ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Meanly covetous or parsimonious; stingy. **2.** Characteristic of a niggard; miserly; scanty. — **Syn.** See PARSIMONIOUS. — *adv.* In a niggard manner. — **nig'gard-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

nig'ger (-ĕr), *n.* [F. *nègre,* fr. Sp. *negro.* See NEGRO.] **1.** A Negro; — now usually contemptuous. *Colloq.* **2.** Improperly or loosely, a member of any very dark-skinned race, as an East Indian, a Filipino, an Egyptian.

nig'gle (nĭg'l), *v. i.* *Chiefly Eng.* **1.** To trifle. **2.** To be finicky or excessively critical; potter; esp., to work with excessive care for trifling details, as in painting.

nig'gling (nĭg'lĭng), *n.* [From NIGGLE.] Finicky or pottering work, esp. in drawing, painting, or the like.

nig'gling, *p. a.* **1.** Trifling; petty; finicking. **2.** Excessively elaborated; of handwriting, cramped.

nigh (nī), *adv.* [AS. *néah, nēh.*] **1.** In or to a near situation or relationship; near. **2.** Almost; nearly. **3.** Near to; not remote or far from; — a prepositional use due to omission of a preposition; as, *nigh* (to) shore. — *a.*; NIGH'ER (-ĕr); NIGH'EST, or NEXT (nĕkst). **1.** Not distant; near. **2.** Not remote in degree, kindred, etc.; closely allied; intimate. **3.** Direct; short. **4.** Of domestic animals, vehicles, etc.: on the left; near. — *v. t. & i.* To approach.

night (nīt), *n.* [AS. *neaht, niht.*] **1.** The time from sunset to sunrise, esp. when no light of the sun is visible. **2.** Nightfall. **3.** The darkness of night; — often used fig.

night-blooming cereus. A well-known cactus (*Cereus grandiflorus*) with large fragrant white flowers opening about midnight; also, any of several other night-blooming cactuses.

night'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** A cap or covering for the head, worn in bed or, formerly, in undress. **2.** A drink, usually of spirits, taken at bedtime. *Colloq.*

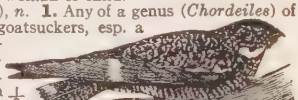
night'dress' (-drĕs'), *n.* A nightgown or, sometimes, other garments worn in bed.

night'fall' (nīt'fôl'), *n.* The close of the day.

night glass. A special form of spyglass or binocular telescope by means of which objects may be seen at night.

night'gown' (nīt'goun'), *n.* **1.** A loose gown worn at night. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A long, loose, light garment worn in bed, esp. one worn by a woman or child.

night'hawk' (-hôk'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Chordeiles*) of North American goatsuckers, esp. a species (*C. virginianus*) of the eastern United States. **2.** The European nightjar.


Nighthawk.

night heron. Any of certain nocturnal or crepuscular herons (of *Nycticorax* and allied genera), as an American variety (*N. nycticorax nævius*), the **black crowned night heron.**

night'in-gale (nīt'ĭn-gāl; nīt'ĭn-), *n.* [AS. *nihtegale; niht* night + *galan* to sing.] Any of several Old World thrushes (genus *Luscinia*). The common species (*L. luscinia*) of Great Britain is noted for the sweet song of the male, often heard at night in the breeding season.

night'jar' (-jär'), *n.* A goatsucker, esp. the European species (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

night letter, night lettergram. See LETTERGRAM.

night'long' (-lông'; 62), *a.* Lasting all night.

night'ly, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the night or every night; happening, done, or used by night or every night. **2.** Characteristic of or resembling night; as, *nightly* darkness.

Syn. **Nightly, nocturnal.** **Nocturnal** applies to that which belongs or pertains to night in any way; **nightly,** to that which happens or recurs every night.

night'ly, *adv.* Every night; also, at or by night.

night'mare' (nīt'mâr'), *n.* [*night* + *mare* incubus.] **1.** A fiend or incubus formerly supposed to oppress people during sleep. **2.** A condition occurring in sleep characterized by a sense of extreme uneasiness or discomfort, or by frightful or oppressive dreams. **3.** Hence, any overwhelming or stupefying influence.

night raven. A bird that cries at night. *Now Poet.*

night'shade' (nīt'shād'), *n.* [AS. *nihtscada.*] **1.** A plant of the genus (*Solanum*) including the potato and eggplant, esp. any of several poisonous species, as the bittersweet, belladonna, etc. **2.** The henbane.

night'shirt' (-shûrt'), *n.* A nightgown for a man or boy.

night'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The time from dusk to dawn.

night'walk'er (-wôk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who roves about by night, as a footpad, street brawler, or prostitute. **2.** A large angleworm, active on the surface of the ground at night.

night watch. **1.** A watch or guard by night. **2.** A period of the night; — usually in *pl.*

ni-gres'cent (nī-grĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nigrescens,* p. pr. of *nigrescere* to grow black, fr. *niger* black.] Approaching to blackness; blackish. — **ni-gres'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

Ni-gri'tian (nĭ-grĭsh'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or inhabiting Nigritia, a region of Central Africa, corresponding closely to the Sudan, and inhabited by true Negroes.

— *n.* An inhabitant of Nigritia; a Negro of the purest type.

Ni-grit'ic (nĭ-grĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the Nigritians.

nig'ri-tude (nĭg'rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *nigritudo*, fr. *niger* black.] Blackness; state of being black; also, anything black.

‖ **ni'hil** (nī'hĭl), *n.* [L.] Nothing; a thing of no value.

ni'hil-ism (-hĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *nihil* nothing.] **1.** Nothingness. **2.** A doctrine that denies any objective or real ground of truth. **3. a** The doctrine that the social organization is so bad as to make destruction desirable, independent of any constructive program or possibility; esp. [*cap.*], the program or doctrine of a Russian party proposing various schemes of revolutionary reform, and resorting to terrorism and assassination to further its ends. **b** Loosely, violent revolutionary propaganda; terrorism; anarchism.

ni'hil-ist (-lĭst), *n.* One who advocates, believes in, or teaches nihilism; esp. [*cap.*], a member of a Russian nihilistic party resorting to terrorism.

ni'hil-is'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by nihilism. [also, a nullity.]

ni-hil'i-ty (nī-hĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Nothingness;

Ni'ke (nī'kē), *n.* [Gr. Νίκη.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The goddess of victory, generally represented as winged and carrying a wreath and palm branch. **b** Athena, as giving victory.

nil (nĭl), *n.* [L., a contr. of *nihil*.] Nothing.

nil'gai (nĭl'gī), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *nīlgāw*, prop., a blue cow.] A large antelope (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) of India.

Nilgai.
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nill (nĭl), *v. t.*; NILLED (nĭld); NILL'ING. [AS. *nyllan, nellan; ne* not + *willan* to will.] Not to will; refuse. — *v. i.* To be unwilling. *Both Obs. or Archaic.*

Ni-lom'e-ter (nī-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. Νειλομέτριον; Νείλος the Nile + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the height of water in the Nile, esp. during its flood; hence [*l. c.*], an autographic recording instrument for gauging river heights.

Ni-lot'ic (nī-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Niloticus*.] Of or pert. to the river Nile or the peoples of the Nile basin.

nim'ble (nĭm'b'l), *a.*; -BLER (-blẽr); -BLEST (-blĕst; 24). [ME. *nimel, nemel*.] **1.** Light and quick in motion; lively; swift; of money, circulating rapidly. **2.** Of the mental faculties: alert; acute. Also, of things, readily made, arranged, or designed. — **Syn.** Agile, brisk, prompt. See ACTIVE. — **nim'ble-ness,** *n.* — **nim'bly** (nĭm'blĭ), *adv.*

nim'bus (nĭm'bŭs), *n.; pl.* L. NIMBI (-bī), E. NIMBUSES (-ĕz; 24). [L., rainstorm, cloud.] **1.** A luminous cloud or atmosphere about a god or goddess when on earth; hence, fig., a cloud or atmosphere, as of romance, about a person or thing. **2.** *Art.* A circle, disk, or any indication of radiant light around the head of a divinity, saint, or sovereign. **3.** *Meteor.* The rain cloud, a cloud of uniform grayness often extending over the entire sky; in general, any cloud from which rain is falling.

Nim'rod (nĭm'rŏd), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A son of Cush, described in *Gen.* x. 8–10 as a mighty hunter and ruler. **2.** A hunter, esp. a great one. [stupid person. *Colloq.*]

nin'com-poop (nĭn'kŏm-pōōp), *n.* A fool; dolt; a silly or

nine (nīn), *a.* [AS. *nigon, nigan*.] Being eight plus one; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.* **1.** The number greater than eight by a unit. **2.** A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix. **3.** A playing card with nine pips. **4.** Nine units or objects; a set or group of nine units. **5.** *Baseball.* The nine players composing a side or team. **the Nine,** *Myth.*, the Muses.

nine'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Nine times repeated; nine times as many or great; of nine folds, repetitions, or parts. — *adv.* To nine times as great or as many.

nine'pence (-pĕns), *n.*; *pl.* -PENCES (-pĕn-sĕz; 24). The sum of nine pence, or a coin of this value.

nine'pin (-pĭn), *n.* **1.** One of the pins used in ninepins. **2.** [In form **nine'pins'**, construed as *sing.*] A game played with nine wooden pins, at which a ball is bowled. Tenpins is a development of this.

nine'teen' (nīn'tēn'; nīn'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *nigontȳne, nigontēne*.] Being nine plus ten; as, *nineteen* men. — *n.* **1.** The number greater than eighteen by a unit. **2.** A symbol denoting nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

nine'teenth' (nīn'tēnth'; nīn'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the eighteenth; — the ordinal of *nineteen*. Abbr., *19th*. See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note*. **2.** Constituting one of nineteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A nineteenth part. **2.** A nineteenth unit or object.

nin'e'ti-eth (nĭn'tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the eighty-ninth; — the ordinal of *ninety*. Abbr., *90th*. See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note*. **2.** Constituting one of ninety equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A ninetieth part. **2.** A ninetieth unit or object.

nine'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. *nigontig*.] Nine times ten; being eighty-nine and one more. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The product of nine times ten. **2.** A symbol for ninety units, as 90 or xc.

nin'ny (nĭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A fool; simpleton.

ninth (nīnth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the eighth; — the ordinal of *nine*. Abbr., *9th*. See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note*. **2.** Constituting one of nine equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A ninth part. **2.** A ninth unit or object. — **ninth'ly,** *adv.*

Ni'nus (nī'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νῖνος.] In Greek legend, the founder of Nineveh, and husband of Semiramis.

ni'o-bate (nī'ō-bāt), *n. Chem.* Salt of niobium (columbium).

Ni'o-be (nī'ō-bē), *n.* [L. *Niobe, Niobe*, Gr. Νιόβη.] *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion. Her pride in her numerous children led her to compare herself to Leto, who had only two; to punish her, Apollo and Artemis, Leto's children, slew all of Niobe's children. Niobe herself was changed by Zeus into stone, in which form she continued to mourn. — **Ni'o-be'an** (-bē'ăn), *a.*

ni-o'bi-um (nī-ō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *E. Niobe*.] *Chem.* Columbium.

nip (nĭp), *v. t.*; NIPPED (nĭpt), NIP'PING (-ĭng). **1.** To catch tightly; pinch. **2.** To sever or remove by pinching or cutting with two meeting edges; clip. **3.** To stop; check, as in growth; — now rare exc. in *to nip in the bud*. **4.** To benumb or injure, as does cold. — *n.* **1.** A pinching; pinch; bite. **2.** A biting remark; sarcasm; rebuke. **3.** A check to vegetation due to cold or frost; hence, sharp cold. **4.** A small fragment or bit, such as might be pinched off.

nip and tuck, a phrase signifying equality in a contest.

nip, *n.* A small draft, esp. of intoxicating liquor; a dram.

nip'per (nĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, nips. **2.** Any of various devices for nipping, as small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting; — usually in *pl.* **3.** A horse's incisor tooth, esp. one of the middle four. **4.** One of the large claws or pincers of a crab or lobster.

nip'ping, *p. a.* Biting; pinching; hence: sharp; sarcastic; painful; as, a *nipping* proverb, wind. — **-ping-ly,** *adv.*

nip'ple (-'l), *n.* **1.** The protuberance of a breast, or mamma, upon which, in the female, the ducts open; teat; pap. **2.** Any small projection or article in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid, or for other purposes; as, the *nipple* of a nursing bottle; the *nipple* of a percussion lock, or that part on which the cap is put. **3.** A pipe fitting consisting of a short pipe, with, usually, a screw thread at each end.

nip'py (-ĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. Disposed or tending to nip; biting; grasping; hence, *Slang:* active; vigorous.

Nir-va'na (nẽr-vä'nȧ; nẽr-), *n.* [Skr. *nirvāṇa*.] *Buddhism.* The final emancipation of the soul from transmigration, by annihilation or by absorption into the divine.

Ni'san (nī'săn; *Heb.* nĕ-sän'), *n.* [Heb. *nīsān*.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

‖ **ni'si** (nī'sī), *conj.* [L.] Unless; if not; — used in *Law* after *rule, decree, order*, or the like, to denote that it shall take effect at a given time, *unless* previously modified or avoided, as by cause shown or further proceedings.

ni'si pri'us (nī'sī prī'ŭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., unless before; — used of certain causes, writs, actions, or trials.

ni'sus (nī'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *niti*, p. p. *nisus*, to strive.] A striving; an effort; conative state or character.

nit (nĭt), *n.* [AS. *hnitu*.] The egg of a louse or other parasitic insect; also, the young insect.

ni'ter, ni'tre (nī'tẽr), *n.* [F. *nitre*, L. *nitrum* niter (1), Gr. *νίτρον*.] **1.** Natron. *Obs.* **2. a** Potassium nitrate (saltpeter). **b** Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter). [lustrous. *Rare.*]

nit'id (nĭt'ĭd), *a.* [L. *nitidus*, fr. *nitere* to shine.] Bright;

ni'ton (nī'tŏn), *n.* [From its phosphorescence; prob. fr. L. *nitere* to shine + *-on* as in *argon, neon*.] *Chem.* A colorless gaseous element resembling argon; radium emanation. See RADIUM. Symbol, *Nt*; at. wt., 222.4.

ni'trate (nī'trāt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of nitric acid. See SILVER NITRATE. **2.** Potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate as a fertilizer. — *v. t.*; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING. **1.** *Chem.* To treat with nitric acid or a nitrate. **2.** *Photog.* To prepare with silver nitrate; — used chiefly in *p. p.*

ni'tre (nī'tẽr). Var. of NITER.

ni'tric (-trĭk), *a.* [See NITER.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing nitrogen; specif., designating compounds of nitrogen in its higher valence.

nitric acid, a fuming corrosive liquid, HNO_3, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on nitrates and in other ways. — **n. bacteria.** See NITROBACTERIA. — **n. oxide,** a colorless poisonous gas, NO, obtained by reduction of nitric acid.

ni'tride (nī'trīd; -trĭd), *n.* Also **ni'trid.** [From NITROGEN.] *Chem.* A compound of nitrogen with a more positive element, as boron, silicon, and many metals.

ni'tri-fi-ca'tion (nī'trĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Chem.* Act or process of nitrifying; specif., a process of oxidation by which

ammonia is converted into nitrites and nitrates, esp. by bacteria, as in all productive soils. See NITROBACTERIA.

ni'tri-fy (nī'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*niter* + *-fy*. See NITER.] *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with nitrogen; convert, by oxidation, into nitrous or nitric acid or their salts.

ni'trile (nī'trĭl; -trīl), *n.* [See NITRO-.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds, mostly colorless liquids, of the general formula RCN, which on saponification yield ammonia.

ni'trite (nī'trīt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of nitrous acid.

ni'tro- (nī'trō-). [L. *nitrum* native soda, natron, Gr. *νίτρον*.] **1.** A combining form denoting *niter*. **2.** *Chem.* A combining form (used also adjectively, **nitro**) designating : (1) *certain compounds of nitrogen* or *of its acids*; (2) the *group*, or *radical*, *nitrogen dioxide*, or *its compounds*.

ni'tro-bac-te'ri-a (-băk-tē'rĭ-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL.] The soil bacteria concerned in nitrification. They comprise **nitrous bacteria** which oxidize ammonia compounds to nitrites, and **nitric bacteria**, which oxidize nitrites to nitrates.

ni'tro-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n. Chem.* A pale yellow, poisonous aromatic liquid, $C_6H_5 \cdot NO_2$, produced by action of nitric acid on benzene.

ni'tro-gel'a-tin, *or* **-tine** (-jĕl'ă-tĭn), *n.* Blasting gelatin.

ni'tro-gen (nī'trō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *nitrogène*. See NITRO-; -GEN.] *Chem.* A colorless gaseous element, tasteless and odorless, constituting about four fifths (78.06 per cent) of the atmosphere by volume, and a constituent of all living tissue. Symbol, *N*; at. wt., 14.01; sp. gr. 0.967.

ni'tro-gen-fix'ing, *a. Bacteriol.* Designating, or pert. to, any of certain soil bacteria, as those living symbiotically within the roots of various leguminous plants, which have the power of causing free nitrogen to combine with other elements, forming compounds available for plant food.

ni-trog'e-nize (nī-trŏj'ĕ-nīz; nī'trō-jĕn-īz), *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with nitrogen or its compounds.

ni-trog'e-nous (nī-trŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, nitrogen.

ni'tro-glyc'er-in, -ine (nī'trō-glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* A heavy, oily, explosive liquid, $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$, colorless when pure, obtained by treating glycerin with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. In medicine it is often called *glonoin*.

ni-trol'ic (nī-trŏl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a series of acids of the general formula $RC(NOH)N\text{-}O_2$, formed by action of nitrous acid on nitroparaffins.

ni-trom'e-ter (nī-trŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n. Chem.* An apparatus for determining the amount of nitrogen or some of its compounds in any substance subjected to analysis.

ni'tro-par'af-fin (nī'trō-păr'ă-fĭn), *n. Org. Chem.* A nitro derivative of any member of the paraffin series.

ni-tro'so- (nī-trō'sō-). [See NITROUS.] *Chem.* A combining form (used also adjectively, **nitroso**) designating the group or radical NO, called the **nitroso group** or *nitrosyl*, or its compounds; as, *nitroso*benzene, C_6H_5NO.

ni'tro-syl (nī'trō-sĭl), *n.* [*nitroso-* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* See NITROSO-.

ni'trous (nī'trŭs), *a.* [L. *nitrosus* full of natron. See NITER.] **1.** Of, pert. to, containing, or like, niter. **2.** *Chem.* Designating a compound of nitrogen in its lower valence. **nitrous acid**, an acid, HNO_2, forming a series of salts, *nitrites*, but itself known only in solution. — **n. bacteria.** See NITROBACTERIA. — **n. oxide**, laughing gas.

Ni'vôse' (nē'vōz'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nivosus* snowy, *nix*, *nivis*, snow.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

nix (nĭks), *n.*; *pl.* NIXES (nĭk'sĕz; 24). [G.] *Teut. Myth.* A water sprite, usually small.

nix'ie (nĭk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NIXIES (-sĭz). A female water sprite.

Ni-zam' (nē-zäm'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *niẓām* order, a ruler, fr. *niẓam* order, arrangement, fr. Ar. *naẓama* to arrange, govern.] **1.** The title of the native sovereigns of Hyderabad, Deccan, in India, since 1713. **2.** [Turk. *niẓām.*] **a** The Turkish regular army. **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* NIZAM. A soldier in it.

Njorth (nyôrth) \n. [Icel. *Njörðr.*] *Teut. Myth.* One **Njör'thr** (nyûr'thr) / of the Vanir. He was the protector of seafarers, and ruled over the winds.

no (nō), *adv.* [AS. *nā*; *ne* not + *ā* ever.] **1.** Not; — now only *Scot.* or in expressions like *whether or no*. **2.** Not any; not at all; as, he is *no* worse. **3.** Not so; — opposite of *yes*. **no more. a** Not anything more or further; nothing in addition; no longer; never again. **b** No longer existent; dead; gone. **c** To or in no greater degree; no sooner; — used with *than*; as, he can *no more* do it than he can fly. — *n.*; *pl.* NOES or NO'S (nōz). **1.** Act of uttering *no*; a refusal by using *no*; a denial. **2.** A negative vote or decision; in *pl.*, those who vote in the negative.

no, *a.* [ME. *no*, *non*, *na*, *nan*, same word as E. *none*.] Not any; not a; as, I have *no* great regard for him.

No-a'chi-an (nō-ā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the patriarch Noah or his time; fig., extremely ancient or antique.

No'ah (nō'ă), *n.* [Heb. *Nōakh.*] *Bib.* The patriarch who built the ark. See *Gen.* v. 28–x.

nob (nŏb), *n. Slang.* **1.** The head. **2.** *Cribbage.* A knave of the same suit as the card turned up, held in a hand.

nob, *n.* One in a superior position in life. *Slang.*

nob'by (-ĭ), *a.*; -BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -BI-EST. Very stylish, smart, showy, or fashionable. *Slang.*

no-bil'i-a-ry (nō-bĭl'ĭ-ă-rĭ; -yă-rĭ), *a.* [F. *nobiliaire*. See NOBLE.] Of or pert. to the nobility. — **nobiliary particle,** a preposition, as F. *de* or G. *von*, in a title of nobility.

no-bil'i-ty (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *nobilitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being noble. **2.** Collectively, those who are noble; in the United Kingdom, the peerage.

no'ble (nō'b'l), *a.*; -BLER (-blẽr); -BLEST (-blĕst; 24). [F., fr. L. *nobilis* well-known, highborn, noble.] **1. a** Of persons : possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, or the like; illustrious. **b** Of deeds or acts : great; famous. **2.** Of high birth, rank, or station; of, pert. to, or constituting the titled persons in a state; aristocratic. **3.** Magnanimous; lofty; great; as, a *noble* nature. **4.** Grand, esp. in appearance; stately; imposing; as, a *noble* edifice. **5.** Having very excellent qualities; as, a *noble* hawk or falcon. **6.** Exceedingly good or excellent; splendid; as, a *noble* estate. — **Syn.** Honorable, elevated, sublime, renowned; generous. **noble metals,** metals which are permanent in air, showing no tendency to oxidation, as gold, silver, and platinum. — *n.* **1.** A person of noble rank or birth; a nobleman; in the United Kingdom, a peer. **2. a** An English gold coin, current, till 1461, at 6s. 8d. **b** A silver coin issued, by James VI. of Scotland, at 6s. 8d. — **no'ble-ness,** *n.*

no'ble-man (-măn), *n.* A man of noble rank; a peer.

no-blesse' (nō-blĕs'), *n.* [OF. *noblece*, F. *noblesse*. See NOBLE.] **1.** Noble birth or condition; nobility. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The nobility; persons of noble rank. [peeress.]

no'ble-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman of noble rank; a

no'bly (nō'blĭ), *adv.* In a noble manner or degree.

no'bod-y (nō'bŏd-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). [*no*, a. + *body*.] **1.** No person; no one. **2.** Hence : a person of no influence, importance, or social standing; an insignificant person.

no'cent (nō'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere* to hurt.] Hurtful; harmful; noxious; guilty. *Now Rare.*

nock (nŏk), *n.* A notch, as at either end of a bow for the string, or in an arrow for taking the string. — *v. t. Archery.* **a** To furnish (an arrow or bow) with a nock or nocks. **b** To fit (an arrow) to the string.

noc-tam'bu-lism (nŏk-tăm'bū-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night + *ambulare* to walk.] Somnambulism.

noc-tam'bu-list (-lĭst), *n.* A somnambulist.

noc'ti-lu'ca (nŏk'tĭ-lū'kă), *n.* [L. *noctiluca* something that shines by night; *nox*, *noctis*, night + *lucere* to shine.] *Zoöl.* Any of a genus (*Noctiluca*) of marine flagellate protozoans, remarkable for their phosphorescence.

noc'tu-id (nŏk'tū-ĭd), *n.* [L. *noctua* a night owl.] Any of a large family (*Noctuidæ*) of moths including the cutworm moths, army-worm moths, and their allies, and containing a majority of the moths which fly into houses at night. Most of their larvæ are naked, and many are pests to agriculture, as the bollworm. — **noc'tu-id,** *a.*

noc'turn (nŏk'tûrn), *n.* [F. *nocturne*.] *R. C. Ch.* Any of the three divisions of the nocturnal office, or matins.

noc-tur'nal (nŏk-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *nocturnalis*, *nocturnus*, fr. *nox*, *noctis*, night.] **1.** Of, pert. to, done, or occurring in, the night; — opp. to *diurnal*. **2.** Seeking food or active by night; as, *nocturnal* birds. — **Syn.** See NIGHTLY. **nocturnal,** *or* **night, office,** *Eccl.*, matins.

noc'turne (nŏk'tûrn; nŏk-tûrn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Music.* A night piece, or serenade, esp. a dreamy, pensive instrumental composition. **2.** *Paint.* A night scene.

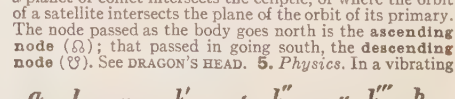
nod (nŏd), *v. i. & t.*; NOD'DED; NOD'DING. **1.** To bow or incline the head in assent, salutation, approbation, invitation, or command, or involuntarily from drowsiness or sleep. **2.** To signify by nodding the head. **3.** To bend or incline the upper part downward or forward with a quick motion. — *n.* Act of nodding. — **nod'der** (nŏd'ẽr), *n.*

nod'al (nōd'ăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a node.

nod'dle (nŏd'l), *n.* The head; pate. *Colloq. or Jocose.*

nod'dy (nŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). **1.** A simpleton; fool. **2.** Any of several terns (genera *Anous* and *Micranous*) noted for tameness and stupidity.

node (nōd), *n.* [L. *nodus*.] **1.** A knot, complication, or difficulty, as in a drama. **2.** A knot, knob, protuberance, or swelling. **3.** *Bot.* Joint of a stem; point of insertion of a leaf. **4.** *Astron.* Either of the two points where the orbit of a planet or comet intersects the ecliptic, or where the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. The node passed as the body goes north is the **ascending node** (☊); that passed in going south, the **descending node** (☋). See DRAGON'S HEAD. **5.** *Physics.* In a vibrating



Node, 5. The vibrating string *ab*, when stopped at ½ its length, forms Nodes *n*, *n'*, *n''*, respectively at ¼, ½, and ¾ *ab*; *l*, *l'*, etc., are the Loops or Ventral Segments.

body, a point, line, or plane free from vibration. **6.** *Geom.* A double point, which in regard to intersections counts as more than one point; the coincidence of two nonconsecutive points of a curve regarded as a system of points.

No'don' valve (nō'dôn'). [After A. L. C. *Nodon*, French physicist.] *Elec.* An electrolytic rectifier employing a neutral solution of ammonium phosphate in water as the electrolyte, with aluminium as one electrode and lead or steel as the other.

no'dose (nō'dōs; nō-dōs'), *a.* [L. *nodosus*, fr. *nodus* knot.] Knotty; knobbed; also, *Bot. & Zoöl.*, having distinct nodes.

no-dos'i-ty (nō-dŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being nodose; knottiness. **2.** A knot; a node.

nod'u-lar (nŏd'ū-lär), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or in the form of, nodules or nodes.

nod'ule (nŏd'ūl), *n.* [L. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus* knot.] A small roundish mass; a little knot or lump.

nod'u-lose (nŏd'ū-lōs; nŏd'ū-lōs'), *a.* Having nodules, or small knots or knobs. See ROOT, *Illust.*

no-el' (nō-ĕl'; nō'ĕl), *n.* [F. *noël*, L. *natalis* birthday, fr. *natalis* natal. See NATAL.] A Christmas carol; also, the shout of *noel*, made as a sign of joy. See NOWEL.

no-et'ic (nō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νοητικός*, fr. *νοεῖν* to perceive, *νοῦς* mind.] Of or pert. to the intellect or reason, esp. apart from sensation; involving cognition; intellectual.

nog, *or* **nogg** (nŏg), *n.* **1.** A kind of strong ale. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** Short for EGGNOG.

nog (nŏg), *n.* A wooden peg, pin, or block, of the size of a brick, as in a wall to serve as a hold for nails.

nog'gin (nŏg'ĭn), *n.* A small mug; also, a small quantity of drink, usually a gill.

nog'ging (-ĭng), *n.* Rough brick masonry used to fill in the open spaces of a wooden frame.

no'how' (nō'hou'), *adv.* In no way; not at all. *Chiefly Dial.*

noil (noil), *n.* A piece or knot of short hair or fiber, as one combed from the longer staple, or a similar piece of waste silk; also, such waste pieces collectively.

noise (noiz), *n.* [F., noisy strife, brawl.] **1.** Loud, confused, or senseless shouting; clamor. **2.** Sound of any sort, esp. if without agreeable or musical quality. — **Syn.** See SOUND. — *v. t.*; NOISED (noizd); NOIS'ING. To report; rumor; spread by rumor or report. — *v. i.* **1.** To talk much or loudly. **2.** To make a noise or outcry.

noise'less, *a.* Making, or causing, no noise or stir; silent. — **noise'less-ly,** *adv.* — **noise'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Noiseless, silent. That is **noiseless** which (esp.) moves without noise or stir; that is **silent** which makes, or is broken by, no sound at all.

nois'i-ly (nois'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a noisy manner.

nois'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being noisy.

noi'some (noi'sŭm), *a.* [For *noysome*, fr. *noy* for *annoy*. See ANNOY.] **1.** Noxious; harmful; unwholesome. **2.** Offensive, esp. to the smell; disgusting. — **Syn.** See PERNICIOUS. — **noi'some-ly,** *adv.* — **noi'some-ness,** *n.*

nois'y (noiz'ĭ), *a.*; NOIS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Making, or given to making, a noise, esp. a loud one; clamorous; boisterous. **2.** Full of, or characterized by, noise.

‖ **no'li me tan'ge-re** (nō'lī mē tăn'jē-rē). [L., touch me not.] **1.** One not to be touched, or interfered with. **2.** A painting representing Christ's appearance to Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection. See *John* xx. 17.

‖ **nol'le pros'e-qui** (nŏl'ē prŏs'ē-kwī). [L., to be unwilling to prosecute.] *Law.* An entry on the record denoting that the prosecutor or plaintiff will proceed no further in his action or suit, either as a whole, or as to some part.

‖ **no'lo con-ten'de-re** (nō'lō kŏn-tĕn'dē-rē). [L., I do not wish to contend.] *Law.* A plea by the defendant in a criminal prosecution, which, without admitting guilt, subjects him to conviction, but does not preclude his denying the truth of the charges in a collateral proceeding.

nol'-pros' (nŏl'prŏs'), *v. t.*; -PROSSED' (-prŏst'); -PROSS'ING. To discontinue by entering a nolle prosequi.

no'ma (nō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr., Gr. *νομή*, lit., a feeding.] *Med.* Gangrenous stomatitis, occurring oftenest in debilitated children, marked by ulceration of mouth and cheek.

nom'ad (nŏm'ăd; nō'măd), *n.* [L. *nomas, -adis*, Gr. *νομάς, άδος*, pasturing, fr. *νομός* a pasture, allotted abode, *νέμειν* to allot, drive to pasture.] One of a race having no fixed location, but wandering from place to place. — *a.* Roving.

no-mad'ic (nō-măd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, nomads or their way of life; wandering.

nom'ad-ism (nŏm'ăd-ĭz'm; nō'măd-), *n.* State of being a nomad; nomadic tendency.

nom'arch (nŏm'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *νομός* a district + *-arch.*] The chief magistrate of a nome, or nomarchy.

nom'arch-y (-är-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). A province of the modern kingdom of Greece; a nome.

nom'bles (nŭm'b'lz). Var. of NUMBLES. *Obs. or Archaic.*

nom'bril (nŏm'brĭl), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *umbilicus* navel.] *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

nome (nōm), *n.* In Greek form, **no'mos** (nō'mŏs). [Gr. *νομός*.] A province of modern Greece or of ancient Egypt.

no'men-cla'tor (nō'mĕn-klā'tẽr), *n.* [L.; *nomen* name + *calare* to call.] One who calls persons or things by their names; one who announces or assigns names.

no'men-cla'ture (-tûr), *n.* The system of names used in any science or art, or by any school or individual.

nom'i-nal (nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *nominalis*, fr. *nomen, nominis*, name.] **1.** *Gram.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a noun or nouns. **2.** Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or consisting in, a name or names. **3.** Actually or practically existing in name only; not real or actual; as, a *nominal* price. **4.** Containing or giving names; bearing a person's name.

nom'i-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Metaph.* The doctrine that universal terms such as indicate genus or species, and all general collective words or terms, have no objective, real existences corresponding to them. See CONCEPTUALISM. — **nom'i-nal-ist** (-ĭst), *n. & a.* — **nom'i-nal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

nom'i-nal-ly, *adv.* By name, or in name only.

nom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *nominatus*, p. p. of *nominare* to nominate, *nomen* name.] **1.** To call; name; specify. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To name as a candidate for election or appointment; propose by name; appoint. — *a.* Having a special or certain name.

nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of nominating; state or fact of being nominated.

nom'i-na-tive (nŏm'ĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *nominativus* of a name, nominative.] **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case denoting the subject of a finite verb, a predicate noun referring to the subject, a noun word in apposition with either, or one in certain absolute constructions; also, designating, or pert. to, the relation of subject, etc., denoted by such case. **2.** Nominated. **3.** Bearing a person's name; nominal, as shares.

— *n.* The nominative case, or a word in it.

nom'i-na'tor (nŏm'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who nominates.

nom'i-nee' (-nē'), *n.* [See NOMINATE; -EE.] A person named, or designated, as for any office, duty, or position.

no-mis'tic (nō-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νόμος* law.] Founded on law, esp. as given in a sacred book; nomothetical.

no-mog'ra-phy (nō-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νομογραφία; νόμος* law + *γράφειν* to write.] A treatise on the drafting of laws.

no-mol'o-gy (nō-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος* law + *-logy.*] **1.** The science of law and legislation. **2.** The science of the laws of the mind; rational psychology.

nom'o-thet'i-cal (nŏm'ō-thĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *νομοθετικός.*] Giving or enacting laws; arising from, or based on, law.

non- (nŏn-). [L. *non* not.] A prefix meaning *not*; as in *non*active, *not* active; *non*payment, neglect or failure to pay.

☞ *Non-* is generally less emphatic than *in-* or *un-*, being merely negative, while *in-* and *un-* are positive, often implying an opposite thing or quality. Cf. *non*religious, *ir*religious; *non*moral, *im*moral; *non*-Christian, *un*christian.

☞ Words beginning with *non-* are very numerous and are formed almost at will. Where the meaning is not self-evident such words are defined. A few with self-evident meanings are given in the following list:

non'ab-stain'er, *n.*	**non'ex-ten'sion,** *n.*
non'ac-ced'ing, *a.*	**non-flag'el-late,** *a.*
non-ac'cent, *n.*	**non-for'feit-ure,** *n.*
non'ac-cept'ance, *n.*	**non'ful-fill'ment,** *n.*
non'ad-mis'sion, *n.*	**non-hu'man,** *a.*
non-al'co-hol'ic, *a.*	**non'in-duc'tive,** *a.*
non-an'a-lyzed, *a.*	**non-in'ter-course,** *n.*
non'at-tend'ance, *n.*	**non-in'ter-fer'ence,** *n.*
non'-Cau-ca'sian, *a.*	**non-in'ter-ven'tion,** *n.*
non-cel'lu-lar, *a.*	**non-lu'mi-nous,** *a.*
non'com-pli'ance, *n.*	**non-mo'tile,** *a.*
non'con-duct'ing, *a.*	**non'ne-go'ti-a-ble,** *a.*
non-con'scious, *a.*	**non'ob-serv'ance,** *n.*
non'con-sec'u-tive, *a.*	**non'oc-cur'rence,** *n.*
non'con-sent', *n. & v.*	**non-par'ti-san,** *a. & n.*
non'con-sent'ing, *a.*	**non-pas'ser-ine,** *a.*
non'con-ta'gious, *a.*	**non-path'o-gen'ic,** *a.*
non'con-ten'tious, *a.*	**non'per-form'ance,** *n.*
non'con-ten'tious-ly, *adv.*	**non'pre-hen'sile,** *a.*
non'con-vic'tion, *n.*	**non'pro-duc'tive-ness,** *n.*
non'cor-ro'sive, *a. & n.*	**non'pro-fes'sion-al,** *a.*
non-crys'tal-liz'a-ble, *a.*	**non're-al'i-ty,** *n.*
non-crys'tal-lized, *a.*	**non're-trac'tile,** *a.*
non'de-liv'er-y, *n.*	**non-ru'mi-nant,** *a. & n.*
non'de-mand', *n.*	**non-sup'pu-ra-tive,** *a.*
non'dis-cov'er-y, *n.*	**non-tech'ni-cal,** *a.*
non'e-lect', *n.*	**non'ter-res'tri-al,** *a.*
non'es-sen'tial, *a. & n.*	**non-ven'om-ous,** *a.*
non-ex'er-cise, *n.*	**non-vo'cal,** *a.*
non'ex-ist'ent, *a. & n.*	**non-vol'a-tile,** *a.*
non'ex-plo'sive, *a. & n.*	**non-vol'un-ta-ry,** *a.*
non'ex-ten'sile, *a.*	**non-vor'ti-cal,** *a.*

non'age (nŏn'ăj; nō'năj), *n.* [*non-* + *age.*] Legal minority.

non'a-ge-na'ri-an (nŏn'ȧ-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* [L. *nonagenarius* containing ninety, *nonageni* ninety each.] Ninety, or between 90 and 100, years old. — *n.* One of such age.

non'a-gon (nŏn'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] *Math.* A polygon having nine angles and nine sides.

non'ap-pear'ance (nŏn'ă-pēr'ăns), *n.* Default of appearance, as in court; failure to appear.

nonce (nŏns), *n.* [For the *nonce*, ME. for the *nones*, a corruption of for then *ones*, where *n* in *then* is a relic of AS. *m* in *ðam*, dat. of *þē*. See THE.] Lit., the one, single, particular, or present (occasion, use, or purpose).

nonce word. A word used only for a particular occasion.

non'cha-lance (nŏn'shà-lăns; *F.* nôn'shà'läns'), *n.* [F.] Quality or state of being nonchalant; unconcern.

non'cha-lant (nŏn'shà-lănt; *F.* nôn'shà'läN'), *a.* [F., fr. *non* not (L. *non*) + *chaloir* to concern (one's self) for, fr. L. *calere* to be warm.] Lacking in warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, or interest; indifferent; careless. — **Syn.** See COOL.

non'cha-lant-ly, *adv.* In a nonchalant manner.

non'col-le'gi-ate (nŏn'kŏ-lē'jĭ-ăt), *a.* Not belonging to a college; also, of a university, not made up of colleges.

non'com' (nŏn'kŏm'), *n. Mil.* A noncommissioned officer. *Colloq.* — *a.* Noncommissioned. *Colloq.*

non-com'bat-ant (nŏn-kŏm'băt-ănt; nŏn-kŭm'-), *n. Mil.* Any person connected with a military or naval force whose duties do not include fighting, as a chaplain or doctor.

non'com-mis'sioned (nŏn'kŏ-mĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not having a commission. — **noncommissioned officer,** *Mil.,* an enlisted man appointed to the grade of sergeant or corporal.

non'com-mit'tal (nŏn'kŏ-mĭt'ăl), *a.* Characterized by forbearance or refusal to commit one's self; indicating neither consent nor dissent. — **non'com-mit'tal-ly,** *adv.*

non'com-mu'ni-cant (-mū'nĭ-kănt), *n. Eccl.* One not a communicant; in England, in the 17th century, often, one who did not communicate in a church of the Establishment.

non'com-pli'ance (-kŏm-plī'ăns), *n.* Neglect of compliance; failure or refusal to comply. — **non'com-pli'ant** (-ănt), *a. & n.*

‖ **non com'pos men'tis** (nŏn kŏm'pŏs mĕn'tĭs). [L.] *Law.* Not of sound mind.

non'con-cur'rence (-kŏn-kŭr'ĕns), *n.* Refusal to concur.

non'con-duc'tor (nŏn'kŏn-dŭk'tĕr), *n. Physics.* A substance or body that is a very poor conductor of heat, electricity, sound, or the like; an insulator.

non'con-form'ing (-fôr'mĭng), *a.* Not conforming; declining conformity, esp. to the established church.

non'con-form'ist (-mĭst), *n.* One who does not conform to an established church; esp. [*Often cap.*], one who does not conform to the established church of England.

non'con-form'i-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Neglect, failure, or refusal to conform, specif. to an established church, orig., and now chiefly [*Often cap.*], to the Church of England.

non'con-sent' (nŏn'kŏn-sĕnt'), *n. & v.* Dissent. — **non'-con-sent'ing,** *a.*

non'de-script (nŏn'dē-skrĭpt), *a.* [*non-* + L. *descriptus* described.] Not easily described; of no particular class or kind. — *n.* A person or thing not easily classified, or of no particular class or kind; — usually disparaging.

none (nŭn), *pron.* [AS. *nān*, fr. *ne* not + *ān* one.] **1.** No one; not one. **2.** Not any. As subject, *none* with a plural verb is the commoner construction unless a singular idea is clearly intended. **3.** No; not any; — used attributively, and only before a vowel or *h. Archaic.* — *adv.* Not at all; in no way; to no extent.

non'ef-fec'tive (nŏn'ĕ-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Not effective. **2.** *Mil. & Nav.* Not fit or available for duty. — *n.* A non-effective soldier or sailor.

non—e'go (nŏn-ē'gō; -ĕg'ō), *n.* [L., not I.] *Metaph.* The external world or object as contrasted with the *ego.*

non-en'ti-ty (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Nonexistence. **2.** A thing not existing, or existing only in the imagination. **3.** A person or thing of little or no account.

nones (nōnz), *n. pl.* [L. *nonae*, fr. *nonus* ninth, *novem* nine.] **1.** The ninth day before the ides (counting the ides) in the Roman calendar. **2.** [F. *none*, fr. L. See NOON.] *Eccl.* One of the canonical hours, being the ninth hour (in ancient Roman reckoning), or 3 P. M.; hence, an office recited formerly at 3 P. M., but now in the Roman Catholic Church often somewhat earlier. See CANONICAL HOUR.

none'such' (nŭn'sŭch'), *n.* A person or thing such that there is no other like it; a paragon.

non'—Eu-clid'e-an (nŏn'ū-klĭd'ē-ăn; -ū'klĭ-dē'ăn), **non'—Eu-clid'i-an** (-ū-klĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a. Math.* Not Euclidean; specif., not assuming all the axioms and postulates, as that relating to parallels, assumed in Euclid's "Elements."

non-ex'e-cu'tion (nŏn-ĕk'sē-kū'shŭn), *n.* Neglect or failure of execution; nonperformance.

non'ex-ist'ence (nŏn'ĕg-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* **1.** Absence of existence; nonentity. **2.** That which has no existence.

non-fea'sance (nŏn-fē'zăns), *n.* [*non-* + OF. *faisance* a doing, fr. *faire* to do.] *Law.* Omission to do something, esp. what ought to have been done. Cf. MALFEASANCE.

non-fea'sor (-fē'zôr), *n. Law.* One guilty of nonfeasance.

no-nil'lion (nō-nĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nonus* ninth + *-illion*, as in E. *million.*] In French and American notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed; in English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION, *Note.*

non-im'por-ta'tion (nŏn-ĭm'pôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Want or failure of importation; refusal to import.

non-join'der (nŏn-join'dĕr), *n. Law.* The omission of some person who ought to have been made a party to a suit, or of some cause of action which ought to be joined.

non-ju'rant (-jōō'rănt), *a. Eng. Hist.* Nonjuring. — *n.* A nonjuror; sometimes, specif., a Presbyterian nonjuror.

non-ju'ring (-jōō'rĭng; 86), *a.* [*non-* + F. *jurer*, or L. *jurare, jurari,* to swear.] Not swearing allegiance. See NONJUROR.

non-ju'ror (-jōō'rĕr), *n. Eng. Hist.* One who refused to take a certain oath (esp. of allegiance, supremacy, or abjuration); specif., one of those, orig. beneficed clergy, who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary.

non-le'gal (-lē'găl), *a.* Not legal; specif., having no legal qualities; neither required as legal nor forbidden as illegal.

non'met'al (nŏn'mĕt'ăl; nŏn-mĕt'ăl), *n. Chem.* An element not a metal; any of several elements, as phosphorus, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, bromine, etc., which do not form basic oxides or basic hydroxides.

non'me-tal'lic (nŏn'mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Not metallic. **2.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a nonmetal.

non-mor'al (nŏn-mŏr'ăl), *a.* Not moral or immoral; not ethical. — **non'mo-ral'i-ty** (nŏn'mō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

non-nu'cle-at'ed (nŏn-nū'klē-āt'ĕd), *a.* Without a nucleus.

non'pa-reil' (nŏn'pă-rĕl'), *a.* [F.; *non* not + *pareil* equal, fr. LL. dim. of L. *par* equal.] Having no equal; peerless. — *n.* **1.** Something of unequaled excellence; a paragon; — often used as a name, as for a kind of sweetmeat, apple, etc. **2.** [F. *nonpareille.*] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE. **3.** A finch (*Cyanospiza ciris*) of the southern United States.

non'par-tic'i-pat'ing (nŏn'pär-tĭs'ĭ-pāt'ĭng; nŏn'pär-), *a. Life Insurance.* Not participating or giving the right to participate in the surplus or profits; of or pert. to insurance in which the policyholders do not so participate.

non-pay'ment (-pā'mĕnt), *n.* Neglect or failure to pay.

non'plus (nŏn'plŭs), *n.* [L. *non* not + *plus* more, further.] A state in which no more can be said or done; quandary. — *v. t.;* -PLUSED (-plŭst) or -PLUSSED; -PLUSING or -PLUSSING. To puzzle; stop by perplexity or the like.

non'—pros' (nŏn'prŏs'), *v. t.;* NON'PROSSED' (-prŏst'); NON'-PROS'SING. To enter a non prosequitur against.

‖ **non pro-se'qui-tur** (nŏn prō-sĕk'wĭ-tŭr). [L., he does not prosecute.] *Law.* A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute; — usually abbreviated to **non pros.** See NOLLE PROSEQUI.

non're-ac'tive (nŏn'rē-ăk'tĭv), *a. Elec.* Without inductance or capacity; — said of a circuit offering only ohmic resistance to a current.

non-res'i-dence (-rĕz'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* State or fact of being nonresident.

non-res'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Not residing in a particular place, as on one's estate; systematically absent from one's benefice, charge, or estate. — *n.* A nonresident person.

non're-sist'ance (nŏn'rē-zĭs'tăns), *n.* The principles or practice of a nonresistant; passive obedience or submission.

non're-sist'ant (-tănt), *a.* Making no resistance. — *n.* One who maintains, or acts on the theory, that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, or that violence should never be resisted by force.

non're-straint' (nŏn'rē-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from, or lack of, restraint, as in the treatment of the insane.

non'sense (nŏn'sĕns), *n.* [*non-* + *sense.*] **1.** That which is not sense, or has no sense; words having no sensible meaning; absurdity. **2.** Trifles; things of no importance or value. — **Syn.** Folly, silliness, balderdash, rubbish.

non-sen'si-cal (nŏn-sĕn'sĭ-kăl), *a.* Without sense; unmeaning; absurd. — **non-sen'si-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

‖ **non se'qui-tur** (sĕk'wĭ-tŭr). [L., it does not follow.] *Logic.* An inference that does not follow from the premises, as the fallacy resulting from the simple conversion of a universal affirmative proposition or from the transposition of a condition and its consequent.

non-stri'at-ed (-strī'āt-ĕd), *a.* Not striated.

non'sub-scrib'er (nŏn'sŭb-skrīb'ĕr), *n.* One who does not subscribe; specif. [*Often cap.*], one who refuses to subscribe to a confession of faith, covenant, or the like.

non'such'. Var. of NONESUCH.

non'suit' (nŏn'sūt'), *n. Law.* A judgment given against a plaintiff for his failure to prosecute his case or to establish a prima-facie case. — *v. t.* To subject to a nonsuit.

non-un'ion (-ūn'yŭn), *a.* **1.** Not of, affiliated with, or according with the requirements of, a trade-union. **2.** Not recognizing or favoring trade-unions or trade-unionists.

non-un'ion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theories, opinions, or practices of those who do not support trade-unions or who do not believe that they are beneficial. — **non-un'ion-ist,** *n.*

non-us'er (nŏn-ūz'ĕr), *n. Law.* Neglect or omission to use, as an easement or franchise or office.

noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* A simpleton; blockhead; ninny.

noo'dle, *n.* [G. *nudel* vermicelli.] A thin strip of dough made with flour and eggs, and used esp. in soups.

nook (nŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *nok.*] The space, part, etc., formed by an angle; a corner; specif. : **a** A corner of cloth, paper, or the like; as, the *nook* of a Scottish plaid. *Now Chiefly Scot.* **b** A corner piece or angular portion of land. **c** A corner formed by two walls, etc.; recess; as, an ingle *nook.* **d** A secluded or sheltered place or corner.

noon (nōōn), *n.* [AS. *nōn,* orig., the ninth hour, fr. L. *nona* (sc. *hora*) the ninth hour (see NONES), or the church services (called *nones*) at that hour, later at noon.] **1.** Midday; twelve o'clock in the daytime. **2.** *Poetic.* **a** Midnight; — chiefly in *noon of night.* **b** The moon's position at midnight. **3.** The highest point; culmination.

noon'day' (nōōn'dā'), *n.* Midday; noon.

noon'ing, *n. Obs., Local, U. S. or Dial.* **1.** Noontime. **2.** A meal or drink taken at noon. **3.** An intermission for rest or food in the middle of the day.

noon'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [AS. *nōntīd* ninth hour. See NOON; TIDE time.] **1.** Noon; midday. **2.** Midnight; the moon's place at midnight. **3.** Fig. : highest point; noon.

noon'time' (-tīm'), *n.* Midday; noontide.

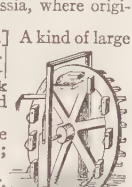
noose (nōōs), *n.* [Prob. fr. Modern Pr. *nous* knot, slipknot, fr. L. *nodus.*] **1.** A loop with a running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. **2.** Fig., a tie, bond, or snare. — *v. t.;* NOOSED (nōōst); NOOS'ING. **1.** To secure by or as by a noose; insnare. **2.** To make a noose in or of.

no'pal (nō'păl), *n.* [Sp. *nopal,* fr. Mex. *nopalli.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Nopalea* of cactuses; specif., the cochineal cactus (*N. coccinellifera*). **2.** Hence, any prickly pear.

nor (nôr), *conj.* [ME. *nor,* contr. fr. *nother.* See NEITHER.] A negative connective or particle, commonly introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition to continue the force of *not, no,* or the like, in the first member or clause, or following *neither* as a correlative.

Nord'hau'sen ac'id (nôrt'hou'zĕn). Fuming sulphuric acid; — so called from Nordhausen, Prussia, where originally manufactured.

no'ri-a (nō'rĭ-ă), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *nā'ūrah.*] A kind of large water wheel used for raising water. [*etic.*



Noria.

nor'land (nôr'lănd), *n.* For NORTHLAND. *Po-*

Nor'folk jacket, a kind of loose-fitting plaited jacket, having a loose belt.

norm (nôrm), *n.* [L. *norma* a rule.] A rule or authoritative standard; type; pattern; model.

nor'mal (nôr'măl), *a.* [L. *normalis,* fr. *norma* rule, pattern, carpenter's square.] **1.** *Geom.* According to a square or rule; perpendicular; specif., of or pert. to a normal. **2.** According to or constituting a norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type or standard; regular; natural. **3.** *Chem.* **a** *Anal. Chem.* Denoting a solution of such strength that one liter contains one gram atom of replaceable hydrogen or its equivalent. **b** *Org. Chem.* Denoting that one of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons or hydrocarbon derivatives in which no carbon atom is united with more than two other carbon atoms. — **Syn.** See REGULAR. **normal illusion.** *Psychol.* See ILLUSION, 2. — **n. school,** a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model; an institution for training teachers.

— *n.* **1.** *Geom.* **a** Any perpendicular; specif., a line or plane perpendicular to the tangent line (or plane) to a curve (or surface) at a point of the curve (or surface). **b** The intercept (on the normal line) between the curve and the x axis. **2.** The ordinary or usual condition, degree, quantity, or the like; average; mean.

nor-mal'i-ty (nôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Normal state or quality.

nor'mal-ize (nôr'măl-īz), *v. t.* To make normal.

nor'mal-ly, *adv.* In a normal manner.

Nor'man (nôr'măn), *a.* [F. *normand,* OF. *normant;* of Scand. origin.] Of or pert. to Normandy or the Normans. **Norman architecture** *or* **style. a** A type of Romanesque first appearing in and near Normandy about 950. **b** A type of Gothic architecture first appearing in and near Normandy about 1160. **c** The Romanesque style as introduced, under Norman influence, into England. — **N. Conquest,** the conquest of England by the Normans under William the Conqueror in 1066.

— *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Normandy; orig., one of the Northmen or Scandinavians who, in the 10th century, conquered the region, named after them, Normandy; later, one of the mixed (Norman-French) race which, under William the Conqueror, in 1066, conquered England. See ANGLO-NORMAN. **2.** = NORMAN-FRENCH. [Normans.]

Nor'man–French', *n.* The French language as used by the

Norn (nôrn), *n.* [Icel. *norn,* pl. *nornir.*] *Teut. Myth.* One of the demigoddesses or divine giantesses who preside over and determine the fates of men and gods.

Nor'roy (nŏr'oi), *n.*, or **Norroy King–of–Arms.** [Lit., north king, fr. F. *nord* north + *roi* king.] See KING-OF-ARMS.

Norse (nôrs), *a.* [Dan. *Norsk,* fr. *Nord* north.] Of or pert. to ancient Scandinavia or the language of its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** As a *pl.* Scandinavians collectively. **2.** The language of the Norse. [a Northman.]

Norse'man (-măn), *n.* One of the ancient Scandinavians;

north (nôrth), *n.* [AS. *norð.*] **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which lies in the plane of the true meridian and to the left of a person facing east; the direction opposite south. **2.** Any country or region north of another. **3.** [*cap.*] **a** That part of the United States lying in general north of Mason and Dixon's line (the southern boundary of Pennsylvania) and the Ohio River. **b** That part of Great Britain north of the Humber; the north country. **4.** The north wind. *Chiefly Poetic.*

north by east, n. by west. See *points of the compass,* under POINT, *n.*

— *a.* Northern; as : **a** Lying toward the north. **b** Proceeding or facing north. **c** Coming from the north.

north pole, the most northerly point of the earth; the northerly extremity of the earth's axis. Its zenith is the *north pole of the heavens.* — **N. Star,** the star of the Northern Hemisphere toward which the axis of the earth very nearly points; polestar; Polaris. See URSA MINOR, *Illust.*

— *adv.* Northward; in, to, or toward, the north.

north'east' (nôrth'ēst'), *n.* The point or direction halfway between north and east; northeast part or region. — **northeast by east, n. by north.** See *points of the compass* under POINT, *n.*

— *a.* Of, pert. to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the northeast.

— *adv.* Toward or from the northeast.

north'east'er (-ēs'tĕr), *n.* A northeast storm or wind.

north'east'er-ly, *a.* Pert. to, or situated toward, the northeast; of the wind, blowing from the northeast. — *adv.* Toward or from the northeast. [northeast.

north'east'ern (-tĕrn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being in, the

north'east'ward (-ēst'wĕrd), *adv.* Toward the northeast; in a northeast direction. — *n.* The northeast.

north'east'ward-ly, *a.* Situated or leading toward, or blowing from, the northeast. — *adv.* Northeastward.

north'er (nôr'thĕr), *n.* A storm or wind from the north.

north'er-ly, *a.* Of, pert. to, or situated toward, the north; from the north. — *adv.* Toward or from the north.

north'ern (-thĕrn), *a.* [AS. *norðerne.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or living or originating in, the north; being in the north. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the North. *U. S.* **3.** Directed toward the north; coming from the north.

Northern Crown. = CORONA BOREALIS. — **n. lights.** See AURORA BOREALIS. — **n. spy,** a popular American apple, of green color striped with yellow and red. — **N. Star,** North Star. [wind. *Rare.*

— *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the north. **2.** A north

north'ern-er (-thĕr-nĕr), *n.* One born or living in the north; [*cap.*] *U. S.,* a native or inhabitant of the North.

north'ern-most (nôr'thĕrn-mōst), *a.* Most northern.

north'ing (nôr'thĭng; -thĭng), *n.* **1.** In surveying and navigation, difference of latitude to the north from the last preceding point of reckoning. **2.** *Astron.* North declination.

north'land (nôrth'lănd), *n.* [AS. *norþland.*] Land in the north; the north of a country, etc. — **north'land-er,** *n.*

North'man (nôrth'măn), *n.* One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe; esp., a Norseman.

north'–north'east', *a., adv., & n.,* **north'–north'west',** *a., adv., & n.* See *points of the compass,* under POINT, *n.*

North-um'bri-an (nôr-thŭm'brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Northumberland in England, or the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria, which comprised eastern England and Scotland between the rivers Humber and Forth. — *n.* **1.** A native of Northumberland or of Northumbria. **2.** The Anglo-Saxon dialect spoken in Northumbria; also, the modern English dialect of Northumberland.

north'ward (nôrth'wĕrd), *adv.* Toward the north. — *a.* Situated, directed, looking, or extending, northward. — *n.* The northward direction, point, or part.

north'ward-ly, *a.* Having a northern direction or situation; blowing from the north. — *adv.* In a northern direction.

north'wards (nôrth'wĕrdz), *adv. & n.* Northward.

north'west' (-wĕst'), *n.* The point or direction halfway between north and west; northwest part or region. **northwest by north, n. by west.** See *points of the compass,* under POINT, *n.*

— *a.* Of, pert. to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the northwest.

— *adv.* Toward or from the northwest.

north'west'er (-wĕs'tĕr), *n.* A northwest storm or wind.

north'west'er-ly, *a.* Toward or from the northwest.

north'west'ern (-tĕrn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being in, the northwest; northwesterly.

north'west'ward (-wĕst'wĕrd), *adv.* Toward the northwest; in a northwest direction. — *n.* The northwest.

north'west'ward-ly, *a.* Situated or leading northwestward; blowing from the northwest. — *adv.* Northwestward.

Nor-we'gian (nŏr-wē'jăn ; -jĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *norvégien*, Icel. *Norvegr* Norway.] Of or pert. to Norway, its inhabitants, or its language. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Norway. **2.** The Scandinavian language of the Norwegians. In its literary form it is practically the same as Danish.

nose (nōz), *n.* [AS. *nosu.*] **1.** That part of the face, or head, containing the nostrils. **2.** The olfactory organ of vertebrates. **3.** Sense or faculty of smell ; also, scent. **4.** Something suggestive of, or associated with, the nose ; as : **a** The stem of a ship. **b** A nozzle, spout, etc. **c** In a torpedo, a small section containing the primer and screwed to the front ; — called also *war nose.*

— *v. t.;* NOSED (nōzd) ; NOS'ING (nōz'ĭng). **1.** To smell or scent ; hence : to detect by or as by the sense of smell ; scent. **2.** To touch or rub with the nose ; nuzzle. **3.** To make (one's way) by advancing the nose or front end ; as, the ship *nosed* its way in. — *v. i.* **1.** To smell ; sniff ; scent. **2.** To pry or search, esp. into what does not concern one. **3.** To push or move with the nose or front, as a locomotive.

nose'band' (-bănd'), *n.* That part of the headstall of a bridle which passes over a horse's nose.

nose'bleed' (nōz'blēd'), *n.* A bleeding at the nose ; epistaxis.

nose'gay' (nōz'gā'), *n.* [*nose* + *gay* in the sense of a gay or showy thing.] A bunch of flowers or herbs ; a bouquet.

nos'ing (nōz'ĭng), *n. Arch.* That part of the tread of a stair which projects over the riser, or any like projection.

no-sog'ra-phy (nō-sŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *-graphy.*] A description of diseases. — **no-sog'ra-pher,** *n.*

no-sol'o-gy (nŏ-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *-logy.*] *Med.* **a** A classification, or a list, of diseases. **b** The science treating of diseases, or of the classification of diseases. **c** Diagnostic character of a disease. — **nos'o-log'i-cal** (nŏs'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* — **no-sol'o-gist** (nŏ-sŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

nos-tal'gi-a (nŏs-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *νόστος* a return home + ἄλγος pain.] Homesickness ; esp., homesickness causing severe melancholia. — **nos-tal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

nos'toc (nŏs'tŏk), *n.* [NL. Coined by Paracelsus.] Any plant of a genus (*Nostoc*) of blue-green algæ consisting of moniliform filaments united by a gelatinous substance into a spherical colony living on damp ground.

nos-tol'o-gy (nŏs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νόστος* a return home + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The study of the senile stages of an organism or race of organisms. — **nos'to-log'ic** (nŏs'tō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.*

nos'tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* [AS. *nospyrl ; nos* for *nosu* nose + *pyrel* opening, hole.] An external opening of the nose.

nos'trum (-trŭm), *n. ; pl.* -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [Neut. sing. of L. *noster* ours, fr. *nos* we.] **1.** A medicine recommended by its preparer ; a patent medicine ; quack medicine. **2.** A pet scheme or remedy, as for some political evil.

not (nŏt), *adv.* [ME. *not, noht, nought,* same word as E. *naught.* See NAUGHT.] An adverbial particle expressing negation ; — corresponding to the attributive *no.*

no'ta-bil'i-ty (nō'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A notable person ; person of note. **2.** Quality of being notable.

no'ta-ble (nō'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *notable*, or L. *notabilis*, fr. *notare.* See NOTATION.] **1.** Worthy of note or notice ; remarkable ; hence, distinguished. **2. a** (*pron. usually* nōt'ȧ-b'l.) Efficient in managing ; — now used only of women with reference to household management. *Obsoles.* **b** Connected with, or of the nature of, household management. *Obsoles.* — *n.* **1.** A person of note or distinction ; a notability. **2.** [*cap.*] *French Hist.* Before the revolution of 1789, one of a number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, summoned by the king as a deliberative body in times of emergency.

no'ta-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being notable ; notability.

no'ta-bly, *adv.* In a notable manner ; remarkably.

no-ta'ri-al (nō-tā'rĭ-ȧl ; 3), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a notary ; done, executed, etc., by a notary.

no'ta-ry (nō'tȧ-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *notarius* a shorthand writer, secretary, *nota* mark.] A public officer who attests or certifies deeds, takes affidavits, protests negotiable paper, etc. ; — usually called **notary public.**

no-ta'tion (nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *notatio* a marking, *notare* to mark, *nota* mark.] Act, process, or method of representing by a system of marks, signs, figures, or characters, or the system so used. — **no-ta'tion-al** (-ȧl), *a.*

notch (nŏch), *n.* **1.** A V-shaped indentation ; a nick, as one cut in a tally stick. **2.** A deep, close pass ; defile. *U. S.* — **Syn.** See DINT. — *v. t.* To cut or make notches in ; also, to record or tally by or as by notches. — **notch'er,** *n.*

note (nōt), *n.* [F. *note*, L. *nota* mark.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A character used to indicate a certain tone, esp., in modern staff notation, one showing by its form the relative length, and by its position the pitch, of a tone. The notes in present general use are : *semibreve*, or *whole note*, 𝅝 ; *minim*, or *half note*, 𝅗𝅥 ; *crotchet*, or *quarter note*, ♩ ; *quaver*, or *eighth note*, ♪ ; *semiquaver*, or *sixteenth note*, 𝅘𝅥𝅯 ; *demisemiquaver*, or *thirty-second note*, 𝅘𝅥𝅰 ; *hemidemisemiquaver*, or *sixty-fourth note*, 𝅘𝅥𝅱 . **b** Inaccurately, a key, as of a pianoforte. **2. a** A melody, tune. *Now Poetical.* **b** A tone. **3.** A cry, call, or sound, esp. of a bird ; — also used fig. ; as, a *note* of war. **4.** A sign ; distinctive mark or feature. **5.** A mark, as of punctuation, used in printing or writing. **6.** A brief writing to assist the memory ; memorandum. **7.** A brief explanatory comment ; an annotation. **8. a** A short informal letter. **b** A formal diplomatic or official missive. **9.** A paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment. **10.** Reputation ; fame ; distinction ; as, a man of *note.* **11.** Observation ; notice ; heed. **12.** Notification. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See REMARK. **note of hand,** a promissory note.

— *v. t.;* NOT'ED (nōt'ĕd ; 24) ; NOT'ING. **1.** To notice or observe with care ; remark ; heed. **2.** To make a special mention of. **3.** To record in writing ; make a memorandum of.

note'book' (nōt'bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A book for notes or memorandums. **2.** A book in which promissory notes are registered.

not'ed (nōt'ĕd), *p. a.* Well known by reputation or report ; eminent ; celebrated. — **not'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **not'ed-ness,** *n.*

note'less (nōt'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without note ; undistinguished ; inconspicuous. **2.** Unmusical ; voiceless.

note'let (nōt'lĕt), *n.* A little or short note.

note paper. Writing paper of any of the various sizes usually employed in correspondence.

not'er (nōt'ẽr), *n.* One who takes or makes notes.

note'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of observation or notice ; remarkable. — **note'wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

noth'ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* [From *no*, adj. + *thing.*] **1.** Not anything ; nothing ; nought ; — opposed to *anything* and *something.* **2.** That which is of no significance ; as, it is *nothing* to me. **3.** *Arith.* Absence of magnitude or quantity, however small ; also, a cipher. **4.** A nonentity. **5.** A thing of no account, value, or the like ; specif., a nobody. — *adv.* In no degree ; not at all ; in no wise.

noth'ing-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being nothing ; as : **a** Nonexistence. **b** Utter insignificance, worthlessness, or the like. **c** Unconsciousness ; insensibility. **2.** A nonentity.

no'tice (nō'tĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *notitia* a being known, knowledge, fr. *noscere, notum,* to know.] **1.** Intelligence, however communicated ; information ; intimation or warning, esp. if formal ; specif., notification by one of the parties to an agreement or relation of the intention of terminating it at a specified time. **2.** A written or printed sign or the like communicating information or warning. **3.** Act of noting, remarking, or observing ; cognizance. **4.** Polite or favorable attention ; favor ; civility. **5.** An announcement or written mention ; as, book *notices.* — **Syn.** Attention, regard, remark, note ; consideration, respect ; advice, news.

— *v. t.;* -TICED (-tĭst) ; -TIC-ING. **1.** To make mention of ; remark upon. **2.** To take notice or note of ; pay attention to. **3.** To give a formal notice to ; serve a notice on. — **Syn.** Remark, observe, perceive, see, regard, heed ; mention.

no'tice-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being observed ; worthy of notice ; conspicuous. — **no'tice-a-bly,** *adv.*

no'ti-fi-ca'tion (nō'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of notifying ; intimation ; notice. **2.** The written or printed matter which gives notice, as an advertisement.

no'ti-fy (nō'tĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [F. *notifier*, L. *notificare ; notus* known + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To give notice of ; make known ; publish. **2.** To give notice to. — **no'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

no'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *notio*, fr. *noscere* to know.] **1.** Mental apprehension ; idea ; conception. **2.** A view, theory, belief, or opinion. **3.** Inclination ; fancy. **4.** An ingenious device ; any of various articles or wares, esp. small useful ones ; — usually used in *pl. Colloq., U. S.*

no'tion-al (-ȧl), *a.* **1.** Consisting of or conveying notions, or ideas ; expressing abstract conceptions ; speculative. **2.** Existing in idea only ; visionary. **3.** Given to visionary expectations ; whimsical ; fanciful. — **no'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

no'to- (nō'tō-). Combining form from Greek *νῶτον, back.*

no'to-chord (-kôrd), *n. Zoöl.* A longitudinal elastic rod of cells which, in the lowest vertebrates and in the embryos of the higher vertebrates, forms the supporting and stiffening axis of the body. It represents the future spinal column of the higher forms.

No'to-gæ'a (-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *νότος* the south + *γαῖα* the earth.] *Zoögeog.* A realm or primary division including the *New Zealand* and *Australian* regions and (in some classifications) the *Neotropical* region. Cf. ARCTOGÆA and NEOGÆA. — **No'to-gæ'an,** *or* **-ge'an** (-ăn), *a.*

no'to-ri'e-ty (-tō-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being notorious. **2.** A well-known or noted person.

no-to'ri-ous (nō-tō'rĭ-ŭs ; 57), *a.* [LL. *notorius*, fr. L. *noscere, notum,* to know.] Generally known ; well-known ; universally recognized ; — now almost always used in reference to, or as implying, evil or wickedness. — **Syn.** See FAMOUS. — **no-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **no-to'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

no-tor'nis (nō-tôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *νότος* the south + *ὄρνις* bird.] Any of a genus (*Notornis*) of flightless birds allied to the gallinules.

not'with-stand'ing (nŏt'wĭth-stăn'dĭng), *adv. & conj.* Nevertheless; however; yet; although.

notwithstanding that, notwithstanding; although.

— *prep.* Without prevention or obstruction from or by; in spite of; as, he went, *notwithstanding* the prohibition.

Syn. Notwithstanding, in spite of, despite are often interchangeable. **Notwithstanding**, the least emphatic, implies the presence of an obstacle; **in spite of** suggests active opposition or strongly adverse considerations; **despite** is somewhat lighter in its emphasis than *in spite of*.

‖ **nou'gat** (nōō'gä; nōō'gă'), *n.; pl.* NOUGATS (nōō'gäz; *F.* nōō'gä'). [F.] A sweetmeat or confection made, usually, with almonds or pistachio nuts stirred into a sugar paste.

nought (nôt), *n.* [AS. *nōwiht*, var. of *nāwiht*. See NAUGHT.] **1.** Nothing; naught. *Archaic.* **2.** *Arith.* Nothing; zero; a naught. **3.** A worthless thing or person. — *a.* Bad; injurious. *Obs.* — *adv.* Not at all; in no way. *Archaic.*

nou'me-na, *n., pl.* of NOUMENON.

nou'me-nal (nōō'mē-năl; nou'mē-năl), *a. Metaph.* Of or pert. to the noumenon or noumena; — opposed to *phenomenal*. — **nou'me-nal-ly**, *adv.*

nou'me-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the existence of noumena, or things-in-themselves. — **nou'me-nal-ist**, *n.*

nou'me-non (nōō'mē-nŏn'; nou'-), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nă). [NL., fr. Gr. *νοούμενον* thing perceived, p. pr. pass. of *νοεῖν* to perceive, *νοῦς* mind.] *Metaph.* **a** That which is apprehended as an object solely by the understanding, apart from any mediation through sense. **b** The unknowable real object, substance, or thing-in-itself which the mind posits as the basis, ground, or cause of phenomena.

noun (noun), *n.* [OF. *nun, non, nom*, fr. L. *nomen* name.] *Gram.* A word used as the name of a person, place, or thing; as, *John, Venice, stick*, and *goodness* are *nouns*.

noun'al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature or quality of, a noun; nominal. — **noun'al-ly**, *adv.*

nour'ish (nŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *nurir, norir*, fr. L. *nutrire*.] To furnish or sustain with nutriment; supply with whatever promotes growth, development, etc.; feed; foster; support; — often used fig. — **nour'ish-er**, *n.*

nour'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That which nourishes; nutriment. **2.** Act of nourishing; state of being nourished.

nous (nōōs; nous), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νοῦς* mind.] *Philos.* Reason; intellect; God regarded as the World Reason.

‖ **nou'veau' riche'** (nōō'vō' rēsh'), *masc., Rarely,* ‖ **nou'-velle' riche'** (nōō'vĕl'), *fem.; pl. masc.* NOUVEAUX RICHES (nōō'vō' rēsh'), *fem.* NOUVELLES RICHES (nōō'vĕl'). [F.] A person newly become rich.

no'va (nō'vă), *n.; pl.* L. NOVÆ (-vē), E. NOVAS (-văz). [L., fem. sing. of *novus* new.] *Astron.* A new star, usually appearing suddenly, shining for a period, and then disappearing. Such appearances are supposed to result from cosmic collisions, as of a dark star with nebulous matter.

no-vac'u-lite (nō-văk'ū-līt), *n.* [L. *novacula* a sharp knife, razor.] *Petrog.* A very hard, fine-grained siliceous rock, probably of sedimentary origin, used for whetstones.

No'va Sco'tian (nō'vă skō'shăn). A native or citizen of Nova Scotia.

no-vate' (nō-vāt'; nō'vāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *novatus*, p. p. of *novare* to make new.] To put something new in place of; specif., *Law, esp. Civil Law*, to grant or dispose of by novation; make a novation; make a novation of.

No-va'tian (nō-vā'shăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect founded in the 3rd century by Novatian (L., Novatianus), a presbyter of Rome. The Novatians held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and later that second marriages are unlawful.

no-va'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Innovation. *Now R.* **2.** *Law.* The substitution of a new obligation for an old one.

nov'el (nŏv'ĕl), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus* new.] New; not formerly known; of a new kind or character; unusual; strange. — **Syn.** See NEW.

— *n.* **1.** [It. *novella*.] A novella; — usually used in *pl.*; as, the *novels* of Boccaccio. *Now Rare.* **2.** [F. *nouvelle* a short story, or It. *novella*.] A fictitious prose narrative, of considerable length, in which characters and actions professing to represent those of real life are portrayed in a plot; also, with *the*, the type of literature constituted or exemplified by such tales. Cf. ROMANCE. **3.** In *pl.* [*cap.*] *Rom. Law.* Certain ordinances of Justinian which were the last issued of those constituting the Corpus Juris Civilis.

Syn. — **Novel, romance** were in earlier usage rather sharply contrasted with reference to subject matter, style, and length; as, "The *novel* is a picture of real life and manners, and of the times in which it is written. The *romance*, in lofty and elevated language, describes what never happened nor is likely to happen"; "A *novel* is a kind of abbreviation of a *romance*." In more recent usage the distinction is still occasionally met with. See STORY, FICTION.

nov'el-ette' (nŏv'ĕl-ĕt'), *n.* A little or short novel.

nov'el-ist, *n.* A writer of a novel or novels.

nov'el-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, novels. — **nov'el-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

nov'el-ize (nŏv'ĕl-īz), *v. t.* To put into the form of a novel; as, to *novelize* a drama.

‖ **no-vel'la** (nō-vĕl'lä), *n.; pl.* -LE (-lā). [It.] A kind of tale, narrative, or story, characterized by a compact plot with a point; — disting. from a *romance*.

nov'el-ly, *adv.* In a novel manner.

nov'el-ty (nŏv'ĕl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *novelté*, L. *novellitas*.] **1.** Quality or state of being novel; newness; freshness. **2.** Something novel; an innovation.

No-vem'ber (nō-vĕm'bĕr), *n.* [L. *November*, or *Novembris* (sc. *mensis*), ninth month of the old Roman year, *novem* nine.] The eleventh month of the year, having thirty days.

nov'ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *novicius, novitius*, new, fr. *novus* new.] **1.** One who has entered a religious house on probation. **2.** One newly received into the church, or one newly converted. **3.** One new in any business, profession, or calling; beginner; tyro.

Syn. Novice, tyro. Novice commonly suggests inexperience, esp. in something to be done; **tyro** suggests rudimentary acquaintance, esp. with something to be learned; as, a *novice* in golf; the veriest *tyro* knows better.

nov'ice-ship, *n.* State of being a novice; novitiate.

no-vi'ti-ate, no-vi'ci-ate (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* **1.** State or time of being a novice; apprenticeship. **2.** A novice.

now (nou), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *nū*.] **1.** At the present time; at this moment. **2.** Hence: **a** In the time immediately to follow; as, do it *now*. **b** Very lately, a moment ago; — chiefly used in *just now*. **c** At the time spoken of or referred to. **3.** Chiefly used as *conj.*: **a** With the force of *since, seeing that*, often with *that* expressed; as, *now* (or *now* that) you have come, I'll go. **b** Simply marking or emphasizing transition of thought; as, "Come *now*, and let us reason together."

now and again, now and then; from time to time. — **now and then**, at one time and another; occasionally.

— *n.* The present time; also, a present moment of time.

now'a-days' (-ă-dāz'), *adv.* At the present day; now.

no'way' (nō'wā')) **no'ways'** (-wāz') } *adv.* In no manner or degree; not at all; nowise.

now-el' (nō-ĕl'; nō'ĕl), *n.* Also *noël*. [See NOEL.] A shout of joy for the birth of the Savior. *Obs.*, exc. in Christmas carols. Cf. NOEL.

no'where' (nō'hwâr'), *adv.* Not in or at any place.

no'whith'er (-hwĭth'ĕr), *adv.* To or toward no place.

no'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Noway.

Nox (nŏks), *n.* [L.] *Roman Myth.* The goddess of night.

nox'al (nŏk'săl), *a.* [L. *noxalis*, fr. *noxa* injury.] Pert. to an injury; — chiefly as a Roman or medieval law term.

nox'ious (nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *noxius*, fr. *noxa* harm.] Hurtful; injurious; unwholesome; corrupting. — **Syn.** See PERNICIOUS. — **nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

‖ **no'yade'** (nwä'yäd'), *n.* [F., fr. *noyer* to drown, L. *necare* to kill.] Execution by drowning of many persons at once, — practiced at Nantes during the Reign of Terror.

noz'zle (nŏz'l), *n.* [Dim. of *nose*.] Any projecting vent; a small spout; nose; as: **a** A short tube, usually tapering, forming the vent of a hose. **b** A short outlet, or inlet, pipe.

nu (nū; nü), *n.* [Gr. *νῦ*.] The thirteenth letter [N, *ν*] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English N, *n*.

‖ **nu'ance'** (nū'äns'), *n.; pl.* NUANCES (*F.* nü'äns'). [F.] A delicate gradation, as of tone, color, etc.

nub (nŭb), *n.* **1.** A knob; protuberance; lump. **2.** The point or gist, as of a story. *Colloq., U. S.*

nub'bin (nŭb'ĭn), *n.* A small or imperfect ear of maize. *U. S.*

nub'ble (-'l), *n.* [Dim. of *nub*, knob.] A small nub.

nu'bi-a (nū'bĭ-ă), *n.* [From L. *nubes* cloud.] A light fleecy wrap worn over the head and neck by women.

Nu'bi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Nubia. — *n.* One of the people of Nubia; esp., a member of one of the group of Negroid tribes who were early Christianized and who formed a powerful empire; also, their Negro language.

nu'bile (-bĭl), *a.* [L. *nubilis*, fr. *nubere* to marry.] Marriageable; as, to be of a *nubile* age. — **nu-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

nu'bi-lous (nū'bĭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *nubilus*, fr. *nubes* cloud.] Cloudy; foggy; misty; fig., obscure; vague.

nu-cel'lar (nū-sĕl'ăr), *a. Bot.* Of or pert. to the nucellus.

nu-cel'lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL., dim. of *nux, nucis*, a nut.] *Bot.* The central and chief part of the body of an ovule containing the embryo sac.

nu'cha (nū'kă), *n.; pl.* NUCHÆ (-kē). [LL., spinal marrow, Ar. *nukhā'*.] The nape of the neck.

nu'chal (nū'kăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the back, or nape, of the neck; in insects, situated on the thorax just behind the head.

nu'cle-ar (-klē-ăr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting a nucleus.

nu'cle-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *nucleatus* having a kernel.] Having a nucleus. — (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To form into, or gather as, a nucleus.

nu'cle-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of nucleating, or state of being nucleated; formation of nuclei.

nu-cle'ic (nū-klē'ĭk), *a. Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to or desig-

nating any of a group of acids rich in phosphorus, occurring uncombined in some nuclei, in others combined with a proteid, forming nuclein.

nu'cle-in (nū'klē-ĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of colorless amorphous substances found in all cell nuclei. They are compound proteids rich in phosphorus.

nu-cle'o-lar (nū-klē'ō-lär), *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a nucleolus.

nu'cle-o-late (nū'klē-ō-lāt) } *a. Biol.* Having a nucle-
nu'cle-o-lat'ed (nū'klē-ō-lāt'ĕd) } olus or nucleoli.

nu-cle'o-lus (nū-klē'ō-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little nut.] *Biol.* A comparatively large and conspicuous, usually rounded, body found in the nucleus of most cells.

nu'cle-o-plasm (nū'klē-ō-plăz'm), *n. Biol.* The ground substance of a cell nucleus.

nu'cle-us (nū'klē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -CLEUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -CLEI (-ī). [L., a kernel, dim. fr. *nux, nucis*, nut.] **1.** A center about which matter gathers; kernel; core. **2.** The small and brighter portion of a comet's head. **3.** *Biol.* An organ, typically a rounded or oval mass of protoplasm, present in most plant and animal cells, and regarded as essential to their growth. **4.** *Anat.* A mass of gray matter, or group of nerve cells, in the central nervous system, esp. in the brain.

nude (nūd), *a.* [L. *nudus.*] **1.** *Law.* Naked; without consideration or, in Roman and Civil law, unenforceable by action; as, a *nude* contract; a *nude* pact. **2.** Bare; naked; devoid of covering; unclothed. — *n.* **1.** *Art.* A nude figure. **2.** With *the*, the undraped human figure; also, state of being nude. — **nude'ly,** *adv.* — **nude'ness,** *n.*

nudge (nŭj), *v. t.;* NUDGED (nŭjd); NUDG'ING (nŭj'ĭng). To touch or push gently with the elbow, as to call attention. — *n.* A gentle push, poke, or jog, as with the elbow.

nu'di-ty (nū'dĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being nude; nakedness. **2.** That which is nude.

nu'ga-to-ry (nū'gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, fr. *nugari* to trifle, *nugae* jests, trifles.] **1.** Trifling; insignificant. **2.** Inoperative; ineffectual; futile. — **Syn.** See VAIN.

nug'get (nŭg'ĕt; 24), *n.* A lump; a mass; esp., a native lump of a precious metal.

nui'sance (nū'sȧns), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *nocentia* guilt, *nocere* to hurt, harm.] That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious.

null (nŭl), *a.* [F. *nul*, or L. *nullus* not any; *ne* not + *ullus* any, dim. of *unus* one.] **1.** Of no legal or binding force; invalid; void. **2.** Of no consequence or value; insignificant. **3.** Equivalent to nothing, or nil; nonexistent.

nul'lah (nŭl'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *nālā*, fr. Skr. *nāla* tube.] A watercourse, esp. a dry one; ravine; gully. *Anglo-Ind.*

nul'li-fi-ca'tion (nŭl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of nullifying; state of being nullified; specif. [*Often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, the action of a State in attempting to prevent the operation in its territory of a Federal law. — **nul'li-fi-ca'tion-ist,** *n.*

nul'li-fid'i-an (-fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *nullus* none + *fides* faith.] A person of no faith or religion; hence: skeptic; unbeliever; disbeliever.

nul'li-fi'er (nŭl'ĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who nullifies; specif. [*Often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, one who supported nullification.

nul'li-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *nullificare; nullus* none + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make null; render invalid or void. **2.** To reduce to nothing; destroy; as, this *nullified* his efforts. — **Syn.** See ABOLISH.

nul-lip'a-ra (nŭ-lĭp'ȧ-rȧ), *n.; pl.* NULLIPARÆ (-rē). [NL.; L. *nullus* none + *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A woman who has never borne a child. — **nul-lip'a-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

nul'li-pore (nŭl'ĭ-pōr; 57), *n.* [L. *nullus* none + *porus* pore.] *Bot.* Any of several lime-secreting coralline algæ formerly thought to be animals.

nul'li-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *nullitas*, fr. L. *nullus* none.] **1.** Quality or state of being null; invalidity; nothingness. **2.** That which is null.

numb (nŭm), *a.* [ME. *nume, nome*, prop., seized, taken, p. p. of *nimen* to take, AS. *niman*, p. p. *numen.*] Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; benumbed; insensible. — *v. t.* To make numb; deaden.

num'ber (nŭm'bĕr), *n.* [F. *nombre*, L. *numerus.*] **1.** Total, aggregate, or amount of units. **2.** In *pl.* [*cap.*] The fourth book of the Pentateuch, containing a census of the Hebrews. **3.** In *pl.* Arithmetic. **4.** A numeral. Symbol (for the word *number*), #; as, #60. **5.** One of a series designated by numerals, as an issue of a periodical, a poem in a collection, etc. **6.** The full count or complement (of a particular company or class of persons); — occasionally in *pl.* **7.** A considerable number; many; as, a *number* were killed; — also in *pl.* with intensive force; as, they arrived in *numbers.* **8.** Quantity, as made up of units; as, the difference between the notions "many" and "few" is one of *number.* **9.** *Gram.* Distinction of a word as denoting or referring to one, two (in some languages), or more, persons or things, usually expressed by inflection; also, the form, or a group of forms, indicating such distinction. **10.** In *pl.* Metrical groups of feet or periods; hence, verse. — **Syn.** See SUM. — *v. t.* **1.** To count; reckon; enumerate. **2.** To fix the number of; limit in number; as, his days are *numbered.* **3.** To levy up to a fixed number. *Archaic.* **4.** To appoint or allot. *Archaic.* **5.** To reckon as one of a collection. **6.** To mark or distinguish by a number. **7.** To amount to; contain; comprise. — *v. i.* To make an enumeration; count; reckon.

num'ber-er, *n.* One who, or that which, numbers.

num'ber-less, *a.* Innumerable; countless.

numb'fish' (nŭm'fĭsh'), *n.* A torpedo (ray) which numbs by the electric shocks which it gives.

num'bles, nom'bles (nŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* [F. *nombles*, fr. L. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus* a loin.] The pluck, esp. of a deer, used for food; umbles. *Archaic.*

numb'ly, *adv.* In a numb manner.

numb'ness, *n.* State of being numb.

nu'mer-a-ble (nū'mĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *numerabilis.*] Capable of being numbered, or counted.

nu'mer-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *numeralis*, fr. *numerus* number.] **1.** Expressing, denoting, or representing number. **2.** Of or pertaining to number; consisting of number or numerals. **Syn. Numeral, numerical. Numeral** applies chiefly to what expresses number; **numerical**, to what is expressed in numbers, or what pertains to number; as, a *numeral* letter, character; a *numerical* value, *numerical* rules. — *n.* **1.** A word expressing a number. **2.** A figure or character, or group of either, used to express a number.

nu'mer-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a number or numbers.

nu'mer-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *numeratus*, p. p. of *numerare* to count.] To number; specif., to divide off and read according to the rules of numeration.

nu'mer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of numbering. **2.** Act or art of reading numbers when expressed by numerals. ☞ According to what is called the "English" system, the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each higher denomination is a million times the one preceding. According to the system of the French and other Continental nations, and also of the United States, the billion is a thousand millions, and each higher denomination is a thousand times the preceding.

nu'mer-a'tor (nū'mĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Math.* In a fraction, the term indicating the number of fractional parts taken. See DENOMINATOR. **2.** One who, or that which, numbers.

nu-mer'i-cal (nū-mĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, number; denoting number or a number; expressed by numbers, and not letters. *Numerical*, as opposed to *algebraical*, means absolute, or irrespective of sign; thus, − 5 is numerically greater than − 3, though algebraically less. — **Syn.** See NUMERAL. — **nu-mer'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

nu'mer-ous (nū'mĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *numerosus.*] Consisting of or containing a great number of units; of or pert. to great number. — **nu'mer-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **nu'mer-ous-ness,** *n.*

Nu-mid'i-an (nū-mĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Numidianus.*] Of or pert. to Numidia, an ancient kingdom of northern Africa reduced to a Roman province in the 1st century B. C.

Numidian crane, the demoiselle.

— *n.* One of the people of Numidia; also, their Hamitic language.

nu'mis-mat'ic (nū'mĭz-măt'ĭk; nū'mĭs-), *a.* [L. *numisma* a coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* a custom, the current coin, deriv. of *νόμος* a custom.] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, coins.

nu'mis-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of coins and medals. [in numismatics.

nu-mis'ma-tist (nū-mĭz'mȧ-tĭst; nū-mĭs'-), *n.* A specialist

nu-mis'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Numismatics.

num'mu-lar (nŭm'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *nummularius*, fr. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus* a coin.] *Med.* Coin-shaped.

num'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* The arrangement, like piles of coins, of red corpuscles in freshly drawn blood.

num'mu-lite (nŭm'ū-līt), *n.* [L. *nummus* a coin + *-lite.*] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* Any member, esp. a fossil, of a family (*Nummulinidæ*) of mostly extinct foraminifers, having a shell composed of numerous chambers spirally or concentrically arranged. — **num'mu-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

num'skull' (nŭm'skŭl'), *n.* [*numb* + *skull.*] A dunce; blockhead. *Colloq.*

nun (nŭn), *n.* [AS. *nunne*, fr. L. *nonna* nun, fem. of *nonnus* monk.] A woman under certain religious vows, esp. one in a convent under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

nu'na-tak (nōō'nȧ-tȧk), *n.; pl.* -TAKS (-tȧks) (the *pl.* form NUNATAKKER is Swedish). [Eskimo *nunættak.*] In Greenland, an insular hill or mountain surrounded by an ice sheet.

Nunc Di-mit'tis (nŭnk dĭ-mĭt'ĭs). [L. *nunc* now + *dimittis* thou lettest depart.] **1.** *Eccl.* The song of Simeon (*Luke* ii. 29–32), used as a canticle; — from its opening words in the Vulgate. **2.** [*l. c.*] Dismissal; departure.

nun'cheon (nŭn'chŭn; -shŭn; *dial. also* nōōn'-), *n.* Also **-chion,** etc. [ME. *nonechenche*, prop., a noon drink; *none* noon + *schench* a draft, AS. *scenc.*] A light refreshment taken after or at noon; a luncheon. *Obs. or Dial.*

nun'ci-a-ture (nŭn'shĭ-ȧ-tûr), *n.* [L. *nunciare, nuntiare*, to announce. See NUNCIO.] The office or term of a nuncio.

nun'ci-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* -CIOS (-ōz). [It. *nunzio, nuncio*, fr. L. *nuncius, nuntius*, messenger.] The permanent

official representative of the Pope at a foreign court or seat of government.

nun'cle (nŭng'k'l), *n.* Uncle; — a form due to combination with a preceding *n*, as of *mine. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

nun'cu-pa-tive (nŭng'kū-pā-tĭv; nŭn-kū'pā-), *a.* [L. *nuncupativus* nominal.] Oral; not written; — used chiefly of wills.

nun'di-nal (nŭn'dĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *nundinalis*, fr. *nundinae* the market day, the weekly market, prop., the ninth day, fr. *nundinus* belonging to nine days; *novem* nine + *dies* day.] Of or pertaining to a fair or market; pertaining to, or having to do with, the Roman nundines.

nundinal letter, among the Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were used for each day in succession as are, now, the names of the days of the week. — *n.* A nundinal letter.

nun'dine (-dĭn; -dīn), *n.* [L. *nundinae*, pl.] *Rom. Antiq.* A market day, held every ninth (as we reckon, eighth) day.

nun-na'tion (nŭn-ā'shŭn), *n.* [From *nūn*, Arabic name of letter *n*.] *Gram.* The addition of a final *n* in declension.

nun'ner-y (nŭn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-Iz). A convent for nuns or other religious women. — **Syn.** See CLOISTER.

nun's veiling. A soft, fine, thin, untwilled woolen fabric, used for making veils and dresses.

nup'tial (nŭp'shăl), *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, fr. *nuptiae* marriage, wedding, *nubere*, *nuptum*, to marry.] Of or pert. to marriage or the wedding ceremony. — **Syn.** See MATRIMONIAL. — *n.* Marriage; wedding; — now usually in *pl.*

nu-ra'ghe (nōō-rä'gā), *n.*; *It. pl.* -GHI (-gē). Also **nu'ragh** (nōō'răg), etc. [It. dial. (Sardinia) *nuraghe*.] One of the prehistoric towerlike structures found in Sardinia.

nurse (nûrs), *n.* [OF. *nurrice, norrice*, fr. L. *nutricia*, nurse, prop., fem. of *nutricius* that nourishes, *nutrix, -icis*, nurse.] **1.** Lit., one who nourishes: **a** A woman who nurses, or has the care of, a young child. **b** A person who cares for the sick or infirm. **2.** A worker ant or bee that cares for the young. **3.** *Billiards.* Act of nursing the balls.

— *v. t.*; NURSED (nûrst); NURS'ING. **1.** Lit., to nourish: **a** To nourish at the breast, or feed and tend (an infant). **b** To take care of (a child or an invalid). **2. a** To care or provide for tenderly; cherish; specif., to bring up or rear by care from a weak or invalid condition. **b** To use, handle, drive, or the like, so as to conserve the energy of or avoid injury to; as, to *nurse* a weak ankle in walking. **3.** To hold between, or clasp in, one's hands, as the knees; to hold fondly; to caress; to fondle, as a nurse does. **4.** *Billiards.* To keep (the balls) close together and in good position during a series of caroms. — *v. i.* To suckle; of a child, to take the breast. — **nurs'er** (nûr'sĕr), *n.*

nurse'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A girl employed to tend children.

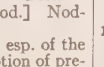
nurs'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** A nursing. *Obs.* **2. a** The part of a house appropriated to the care of children. **b** A place where something is fostered or has its development promoted; as, "Fair Padua, *nursery* of arts." **c** A place where young trees, shrubs, etc., are raised for transplanting and, esp., sale. **d** A place where young animals (as poultry or fish) are bred and developed. **3.** That, as a practice or an institution, which fosters or educates.

nurs'er-y-man (-măn), *n.* One who conducts or cultivates a nursery for young trees, shrubs, etc.

nurs'ling (nûrs'lĭng), *n.* Also **nurse'ling.** One who, or that which, is nursed, as a child; fondling.

nur'ture (nûr'tŭr), *n.* [OF. *norriture*, fr. L. *nutritura*.] **1.** A nourishing or nursing; breeding; training; rearing. **2.** That which nourishes; food. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tŭrd); -TUR-ING (-tŭr-ĭng). **1.** To feed; nourish; rear; foster. **2.** To educate; bring up or train. — **nur'tur-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

nut (nŭt), *n.* [AS. *hnutu*.] **1.** A dry fruit or seed having a hard shell inclosing a kernel; also, the kernel itself. **2.** *Bot.* An indehiscent, 1-seeded fruit, with a woody pericarp, as the acorn, hazelnut, chestnut, etc. See FRUIT, *Illust.* **3.** Something likened to a nut in the difficulty it presents, as a problem. **4.** A perforated block (usually of metal) with an internal screw thread, as for a bolt. **5.** *Music.* In instruments of the violin type, a piece, as of ebony, at the upper end of the finger board, to support the strings.


Nut for a Bolt.

— *v. i.*; NUT'TED; -TING. To gather or seek nuts.

nu'tant (nū'tănt), *a.* [L. *nutans*, p. pr. of *nutare* to nod, v. intens. fr. *nuere* (in comp.) to nod.] Nodding; drooping.

nu-ta'tion (nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of nodding, esp. of the head. **2.** *Astron.* A small inequality in the motion of precession; an oscillating motion of the earth's axis, like the nodding of a top. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* A spontaneous, more or less rhythmical change in the position of growing organs.

nut'crack'er (nŭt'krăk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for cracking nuts; — used in *sing.* or *pl.* **2.** A certain European bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*) of the crow family that feeds on nuts, seeds, and insects; also, a related bird (*N. columbiana*) of western North America.

nut'gall' (nŭt'gôl'), *n.* Any nutlike gall, esp. on the oak.

nut'hatch' (-hăch'), *n.* Any of certain birds of a widely distributed family (*Sittidæ*), intermediate in character and habits between the titmice and the creepers.

nut'let (-lĕt), *n.* *Bot.* **1.** Any small nutlike fruit or seed. **2.** The stone of a drupe.

nut'meg (-mĕg), *n.* [ME. *notemuge*; *note* nut + OF. *mugue* musk.] The aromatic seed of a tree (*Myristica fragrans*) native to the Moluccas; also, the tree. Cf. MACE.

nu'tri-a (nū'trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *nutria* an otter, fr. L. *lutra*.] **1.** The coypu. **2.** The fur of the coypu. See COYPU.

nu'tri-ent (nū'trĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nutriens*, p. pr. of *nutrire*. See NOURISH.] Nutritious. — *n.* A nutritious substance.

nu'tri-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*.] That which nourishes; nourishment; food. — **Syn.** See PABULUM.

nu-tri'tion (nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of nourishing or being nourished; specif., the processes by which an animal or plant takes in and utilizes food substances. **2.** Nourishment; food. — **nu-tri'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

nu-tri'tious (nū-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *nutricius, nutritius*, fr. *nutrix, -icis*, a nurse.] Nourishing; promoting growth and repairing natural waste; nutritive. — **nu-tri'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **nu-tri'tious-ness,** *n.*

nu'tri-tive (nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or concerned in, nutrition; nutritious. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

nut'shell' (nŭt'shĕl'), *n.* **1.** The shell inclosing the kernel of a nut. **2.** Hence, a thing of small size, value, or the like. **in a nutshell,** in or within a small compass or limit.

nut'ter (nŭt'ĕr), *n.* A gatherer of nuts.

nut'ting, *n.* Act of gathering or seeking nuts.

nut'ty (nŭt'ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. **1.** Abounding in or producing nuts. **2.** Having a flavor like that of nuts; hence: full of flavor; pleasant. — **nut'ti-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

nux vom'i-ca (nŭks vŏm'ĭ-kȧ). [NL.; L. *nux* nut + *vomere* to vomit.] The poisonous seed of an Asiatic loganiaceous tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica*); also, the tree. The seeds, or nuts, yield strychnine and brucine.

nuz'zle (nŭz'l), *v. t.*; NUZ'ZLED (-'ld); NUZ'ZLING (-lĭng). To foster; nurse; make snug; nestle. *Rare.*

nuz'zle, *v. i. & t.* [Dim. or freq. fr. *nose*.] **1.** To dig, root, poke, rub, or snuff with the nose. **2.** To nestle; snuggle.

nyc'ta-gin'i-a'ceous (nĭk'tȧ-jĭn'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [NL. *Nyctaginiaceæ*, deriv. of Gr. *νύξ, νυκτός*, night.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Nyctaginiaceæ*) of American plants, having apetalous flowers with a corollalike calyx, as the four-o'clock.

nyc'ta-lo'pi-a (nĭk'tȧ-lō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., deriv. of Gr. *νύξ, νυκτός*, night + *ἀλαός* blind + *ὤψ, ὠπός*, eye.] *Med.* A condition of the eyes in which one can see well only during the day or in a strong light. — **nyc'ta-lop'ic** (-lŏp'ĭk), *a.*

nyc-tit'ro-pism (nĭk-tĭt'rō-pĭz'm; nĭk'tĭ-trō-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *νύξ, νυκτός*, night + *-tropism.*] The tendency of certain plant organs, as leaves, to assume special "sleeping" positions in the dark. — **nyc'ti-trop'ic** (nĭk'tĭ-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

nyl'gau (nĭl'gô). Var. of NILGAI.

nymph (nĭmf), *n.* [L. *nympha* nymph, bride, maiden, Gr. *νύμφη.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the inferior divinities of nature, represented as beautiful maidens dwelling in the mountains, forests, meadows, waters, etc. **2.** A lovely girl; maiden. *Poetic.* **3.** *Zoöl.* An immature stage of certain insects; any incompletely metamorphosed stage of an insect.

nym'pha (nĭm'fȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHÆ (-fē). [L.] **1.** = NYMPH, 3. **2.** In *pl.* *Anat.* The labia minora.

nym'phæ-a'ceous (nĭm'fē-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *nymphaea* the water lily, Gr. *νυμφαία.*] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Nymphæaceæ*) of aquatic plants, the water-lily family, having long-stalked, often peltate, leaves, and large flowers, and including, besides the water lily, the Indian, or sacred, lotus, the water chinkapin, etc.

nymph'al (nĭm'făl) } *a.* Of or pert. to, or consisting of,
nym-phe'an (nĭm-fē'ăn) } a nymph or nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.

nym'pho-lep'sy (nĭm'fō-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νύμφη* nymph + *λαμβάνειν* to seize.] A species of demoniac enthusiasm supposed to seize one who had accidentally looked upon a nymph; a frenzy of emotion, as for some unattainable ideal. — **nym'pho-lep'tic** (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.*

nym'pho-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *νύμφη* a bride + *μανία* madness.] *Med.* Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women. — **nym'pho-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *a. & n.*

nys-tag'mus (nĭs-tăg'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νυσταγμός* drowsiness, fr. *νυστάζειν* to nod in sleep.] *Med.* A rapid, rhythmical involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs, due to ocular muscle spasm. — **nys-tag'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

Nyx (nĭks), *n.* [Gr. *Νύξ.*] *Gr. Myth.* An ancient goddess, a personification of night. Cf. Nox.

O

O (ō). **1.** The fifteenth letter and fourth vowel of the English alphabet. Its form, value, and name come from the Greek O, through the Latin. The letter came into the Greek from the Phœnician, which perhaps derived it ultimately from the Egyptian. O has several sounds, the chief of which are its "long," or name, sound, as in *bone*, its "short" sound, as in *nod*. It occurs in several digraphs and diphthongs. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 56–66. Etymologically *o* is most closely related to *a*, *e*, and *u*; as in E. bone, AS. bān; E. stone, AS. stān; E. broke, AS. brecan to break; E. bore, AS. beran to bear; E. dove, AS. dūfe; E. number, F. nombre. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate : the fourteenth or (cf. K, 2) the fifteenth in a series; fourteenth (or fifteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral fourteen (or fifteen); as, Section *O*.

O, *or* **o** (ō), *n.*; *pl.* O's, OES, or Os (ōz). **1.** The letter O, o, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter O. **3.** A cipher; zero.

O, *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or direct address, also in expressing pain, grief, surprise, desire, fear, etc.

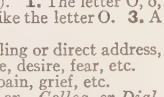
O, *n.*; *pl.* O's (ōz). An utterance of pain, grief, etc.

o' (ō; ŏ), *prep.* Short form for *of* or *on*. *Colloq. or Dial.*

O'. [Ir. *ō* a descendant.] A prefix to Irish family names, signifying *grandson* or *descendant* of; as in *O'*Neil.

oaf (ōf), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] Orig., elf's child; changeling; hence: a deformed or foolish child; idiot.—**oaf'ish,** *a.*

oak (ōk), *n.* [AS. āc.] **1. a** Any of a very large genus (*Quercus*) of hardwood fagaceous trees and shrubs. The fruit is a rounded nut (acorn). **b** The wood of these trees. **2.** Any of various plants suggestive of the oak, as in foliage; as, poison *oak*. **3.** A strong door, often of oak; hence: **to sport one's oak,** to close one's outer door, signifying that one is out or does not desire callers. *Eng. University Slang.* **4.** Oak leaves worn in a wreath.



Leaf and Acorns, White Oak.

oak apple. Any of various large galls of oak leaves.

oak'en (ōk''n), *a.* Of or pert. to oaks or oak. *Chiefly Poetic.*

oa'kum (ō'kŭm), *n.* [AS. *ācumba ā-* out + *cemban* to comb, *camb* comb.] Loose fiber picked from old hemp ropes. It is used to calk seams, stop leaks, etc.

oar (ōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *ār.*] **1.** A long, slender wooden implement for propelling or steering a boat. **2.** An oarsman. **3.** A thing resembling an oar in shape or use. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To propel with or as with oars; row. **2.** To make or accomplish by rowing or a rowing motion. **3.** To move with a rowing motion.

oar'fish' (ōr'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Regalecus*) of narrow deep-sea fishes with soft, almost jelly-like, flesh. They attain a length of 20 to 30 feet.

oar'lock' (ōr'lŏk'), *n.* A notch, fork, or other device, in which the oar rests in rowing or sculling. See ROWLOCK.

oars'man (ōrz'măn; 57), *n.* A rower; an oar.

oars'man-ship, *n.* The art of rowing.

oar'y (ōr'ĭ), *a.* Having the form or function of an oar.

o-a'sis (ō-ā'sĭs; ō'ā-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ὄασις.*] A fertile or green spot in a waste or desert.

oast (ōst), *n.* [AS. *āst.*] A hop or malt kiln.

oat (ōt), *n.* [AS. *āte*, pl. *ātan.*] **1.** The grain or seed of a certain cereal grass (genus *Avena*, esp. *A. sativa*) or the plant itself; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A musical pipe of oat straw. *Obs.*

Panicle of Oat.

oat'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* Cake of oatmeal.

oat'en (ōt'n), *a.* **1.** Made of oat grain or of oatmeal. **2.** Of the oat; made of an oat straw or stem; as, *oaten* pipes.

oat grass. **1.** Any wild species of oat. **2.** Any of several oatlike grasses.

oath (ōth), *n.*; *pl.* OATHS (ōthz). [AS. *āð.*] **1.** A solemn appeal to God, to some superior sanction, or to a sacred or revered person, by way of attesting truth or inviolability; also, the statement supported by the oath, or the form in which it is expressed. **2.** A solemn affirmation or declaration not invoking the deity or any superior sanction. **3.** A careless or blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or sacred; an expression of profane swearing. — **Syn.** See CURSE.

oat'meal' (ōt'mēl'), *n.* Meal made of oats, or porridge made of such meal.

ob- (ŏb-). [L. *ob*, prep.] A prefix signifying : **a** *To, toward, before, facing.* **b** *Against, in opposition to.* **c** *Upon* or *over.* **d** *Completely.* **e** In modern scientific Latin and English : *reversely, in an opposite direction.*

O'ba-di'ah (ō'bȧ-dī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *'Obadyāh.*] *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date. **b** A book of the Old Testament.

‖**ob'bli-ga'to** (ŏb'blĭ-gä'tō), *a.* [It., lit., bound.] *Music.* Required; indispensable. — *n.*; *pl.* OBBLIGATI (-gä'tē). A more or less independent accompanying part, played by a single instrument.

ob-cor'date (ŏb-kôr'dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped, with the attachment at the apex; inversely cordate. See LEAF, *Illust.*

ob'du-ra-cy (ŏb'dū-rȧ-sĭ; ŏb-dū'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being obdurate.

ob'du-rate (ŏb'dū-rāt; *also, esp. in poetry,* ŏb-dū'rāt), *a.* [L. *obduratus*, p. p. of *obdurare* to harden; *ob* + *durare* to harden, *durus* hard.] **1.** Hardened in feelings; hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked. **2.** Hard; harsh; intractable. — **Syn.** Firm, unbending, inflexible, unyielding, stubborn, obstinate. — **ob'du-rate-ly,** *adv.*

o'be-ah (ō'bē-ȧ). Var. of 2d OBI.

o-be'di-ence (ō-bē'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of obeying; state of being obedient. **2.** Rule; dominion. **3.** A bow or curtsy; an obeisance. *Archaic or Dial.*

o-be'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [OF. *obedient*, L. *obediens, -entis*, p. pr. of *obedire.* See OBEY.] Subject to authority; willing to obey; submissive. — **o-be'di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Attentive, yielding, dutiful, compliant, obsequious, sycophantic. — **Obedient, compliant, obsequious, sycophantic. Obedient** implies due and willing submission to authority or control; **compliant** suggests esp. readiness (which may be overfacile or even weak) to conform to another's desire or will; **obsequious** connotes excessive or servile compliance; one is **sycophantic** who is obsequiously flattering.

o-bei'sance (ō-bā'sȧns; ō-bē'-), *n.* [F. *obéissance* obedience.] A bodily movement, or a gesture, in token of respect or submission; a bow or curtsy; also, homage.

ob'e-lisk (ŏb'ĕ-lĭsk), *n.* [L. *obeliscus*, Gr. *ὀβελίσκος*, dim. of *ὀβελός* a spit, pointed pillar.] **1.** A four-sided pillar, ordinarily monolithic, tapering as it rises, and ending in a pyramid. **2.** An obelus [— or ÷], or the mark of reference [†] called also *dagger.*

ob'e-lize (-līz), *v. t.* To designate with an obelus or obelisk.

ob'e-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. *ὀβελός*, prop., a spit.] The mark — or ÷, used in old MSS. to mark a spurious or doubtful passage or reading.

O'ber-on (ō'bĕr-ŏn; ŏb'ĕr-), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *Auberon.*] *Medieval Myth.* The king of the fairies, husband of Titania.

o-bese' (ō-bēs'), *a.* [L. *obesus*, that has eaten itself fat, *obedere* to devour; *ob* + *edere* to eat.] Very fat or fleshy. — **Syn.** See STOUT. — **o-bese'ness,** *n.*

o-bes'i-ty (ō-bĕs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being obese.

o-bey' (ō-bā'), *v. t.* [F. *obéir*, fr. L. *obedire; ob* + *audire* to hear.] **1.** To give ear to; comply with the orders of. **2.** To submit to the authority of. **3.** To yield to the impulse, or force of. — *v. i.* To yield obedience. — **o-bey'er,** *n.*

ob-fus'cate (ŏb-fŭs'kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING. [L. *obfuscatus*, p. p. of *obfuscare; ob* + *fuscare* to darken, *fuscus* dark.] To darken; obscure; becloud.

ob'fus-ca'tion (ŏb'fŭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or action of obfuscating, or state of being obfuscated; obscuration.

o'bi (ō'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* OBIS. A sash worn by women. *Japan.*

o'bi (ō'bĭ), *n.* [Of African origin.] A species of sorcery, probably of African origin, practiced among West Indian negroes. — **o'bi-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

o-bit'u-a-ry (ō-bĭt'ū-ā-rĭ), *a.* [From OF. *obit*, fr. L. *obitus* death, fr. *obire* to go to meet, die; *ob* + *ire* to go.] Of or pert. to the death of a person or persons. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A notice of a death, with a biographical sketch.

ob-ject' (ŏb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *objectus*, p. p. of *objicere, obicere*, to throw before, oppose; *ob* + *jacere* to throw.] To offer in opposition; adduce as an objection. — *v. i.* To make opposition, or merely to feel averse.

ob'ject (ŏb'jĕkt), *n.* **1.** Something presented to one or more of the senses; something visible or tangible. **2.** A sight that arouses feelings of pity, amusement, or the like. *Now Rare or Colloq.* **3.** That which is set before the mind so as to be apprehended or known; as, an *object* of knowledge, wonder, etc. **4.** That sought for; end; aim; motive. **5.** *Gram.* A word, phrase, or clause used substantively, as denoting that on or toward which a verb's action is directed, or that to which a preposition expresses some relation. The **direct object** of a verb denotes that which is immediately acted upon (as *ball*, in "throw me the ball"); an **indirect**

object denotes that which is affected indirectly, as *me* in the above example. — **Syn.** See INTENTION.

object ball. In billiard and pool games, the ball or any ball designed to be hit by the cue ball.

object glass *or* **lens.** *Optics.* = OBJECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

ob-jec'ti-fi-ca'tion (ŏb-jĕk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making objective, or state of being objectified.

ob-jec'ti-fy (ŏb-jĕk'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*object* + *-fy.*] To cause to become, or to assume the character of, an object; render objective; externalize.

ob-jec'tion (ŏb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An objecting. **2.** That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument. — **Syn.** Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple.

ob-jec'tion-a-ble (-ə-b'l), *a.* Liable to objection; offensive.

ob-jec'tive (ŏb-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to an object of action or feeling; forming an object of attraction, or an end; final cause. **2.** *Philos.* Of or pert. to, contained in, or having the nature of, an object; — opposed to *subjective.* Specif.: **a** Existing only in relation to mind. **b** Existing independent of mind; pert. to a thing or object as it is in itself. **3.** Emphasizing or expressing the nature of reality as it is, apart from self-consciousness; as, *objective* art. **4.** *Gram.* Pert. to or designating the case denoting the relation of object (def. 5). **5.** *Perspective.* Belonging or relating to the object to be delineated; as, an *objective* line, plane, or point.

objective point, the point or purpose toward which anything, as a journey, is directed.

— *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The objective case, or a word in it. **2.** *Optics.* The lens, or system of lenses, at the end of a telescope, microscope, etc., that is nearest the object. See MICROSCOPE, *Illust.* **3.** An objective point, as the bull's-eye of a target.

ob-jec'tive-ly, *adv.* In an objective manner.

ob-jec'tive-ness, *n.* Objectivity.

ob-jec'tiv-ism (-tĭ-vĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* Any theory that stresses the objective, or external, elements of reality to the relative neglect of the subjective, or mental. **2.** *Æsthetics.* Theory or practice of objective art or literature. See OBJECTIVE, *a.*, 3. — **ob-jec'tiv-ist,** *n.*

ob'jec-tiv'i-ty (ŏb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or relation of being objective; character of the object or objective.

object lesson. A lesson given by means of illustrative objects; fig., something that teaches by exemplifying a principle in concrete form.

ob-jec'tor (ŏb-jĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who objects.

ob-jur'gate (ŏb-jûr'gāt; ŏb'jŭr-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd; -gāt'ĕd); -GAT-ING. [L. *objurgatus,* p. p. of *objurgare* to chide; *ob* + *jurgare* to scold.] To chide; reprove; rebuke.

ob'jur-ga'tion (ŏb'jŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of objurgating; reproof; rebuke. — **Syn.** See ABUSE.

ob-jur'ga-to-ry (ŏb-jûr'gə-tō-rĭ), *a.* Designed to objurgate or chide; expressing rebuke. — **ob-jur'ga-to-ri-ly** (-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [See LEAF, *Illust.*]

ob-lan'ce-o-late (ŏb-lăn'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Inversely lanceolate.

ob'late (ŏb'lāt; ŏb-lāt'), *a.* [L. *oblatus* offered; — taken as the opposite of E. *prolate.*] *Geom.* Flattened or depressed at the poles; as, the earth is an *oblate* spheroid.

ob-la'tion (ŏb-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oblatio,* fr. *oblatus,* used as p. p. of *offere* to offer, dedicate.] **1.** Act of offering to God or a god, esp. of the eucharistic elements. **2.** A religious offering; sacrifice. **3.** An offering made to a church.

ob'la-to-ry (ŏb'lə-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to oblation.

ob'li-gate (ŏb'lĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *obligatus,* p. p. of *obligare.* See OBLIGE.] To bring or place under moral or legal duty or constraint; bind by an obligation. — (-gāt), *a.* **1.** Bound; obligated; restricted. **2.** *Biol.* Limited to a single life condition; — opp. to *facultative;* as, *obligate* parasites or plants.

ob'li-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Law.* A conditional bond with a penalty for nonfulfillment; hence: a formal agreement; contract. **2.** Any duty imposed by law, promise, or contract, by social relations, etc. **3.** That which obligates; that which constitutes duty. **4.** State of being indebted for an act of favor; also, the act itself. — **Syn.** See DUTY.

ob'li-ga'to (ŏb'lĭ-gä'tō). Var. of OBBLIGATO.

ob'li-ga-to-ry (ŏb'lĭ-gə-tō-rĭ; ŏb-lĭg'ə-), *a.* [L. *obligatorius.*] Imposing, or of the nature of, duty or obligation.

o-blige' (ō-blīj'), *v. t.*; -BLIGED' (-blījd'); -BLIG'ING (-blīj'ĭng). [OF. *obligier,* L. *obligare; ob* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To constrain; put under obligation to do or forbear something. **2.** To bind by some favor rendered; hence: to do a favor to; please; accommodate.

ob'li-gee' (ŏb'lĭ-jē'), *n.* **1.** *Law.* One to whom another is obligated. Cf. OBLIGOR. **2.** One who is obliged. Cf. OBLIGER.

o-blig'er (ō-blīj'ĕr), *n.* One who obliges.

o-blig'ing (ō-blīj'ĭng), *p. a.* Putting under obligation; disposed to do favors; helpful; civil; kind. — **Syn.** Complaisant, courteous. — **o-blig'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **-ing-ness,** *n.*

ob'li-gor' (ŏb'lĭ-gôr'; ŏb'lĭ-gôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who places himself under a legal obligation; — correlative to *obligee.*

ob-lique' (ŏb-lēk'; -līk'), *a.* [L. *obliquus.*] **1.** Neither perpendicular nor horizontal; slanting; inclined. **2.** Not straightforward; indirect; hence: disingenuous; underhand. **3.** Not direct in descent; collateral. **4.** *Anat.* Designating specif. certain obliquely placed muscles, esp.: **a** The thin flat muscles forming the outer and middle layers of the lateral walls of the abdomen. **b** Either of two muscles of the eyeball.

oblique angle, an acute or obtuse angle; — opp. to *right angle.* — **o. case,** *Gram.,* any case except the nominative and vocative. — **o. sailing,** *Navig.,* the movement of a vessel when she sails upon a course, as a loxodromic curve, making an oblique angle with the meridian.

— *v. i.* **1.** To deviate from the perpendicular. **2.** *Mil.* To advance obliquely, by half-facing to right or left and marching forward. — **ob-lique'ly,** *adv.* — **ob-lique'ness,** *n.*

ob-liq'ui-ty (-lĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being oblique; deviation from a right line or from parallelism or perpendicularity. **2.** Deviation from moral rectitude or sound thinking. — **ob-liq'ui-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

ob-lit'er-ate (-lĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *obliteratus,* p. p. of *obliterare; ob* + *litera, littera,* letter.] **1.** To erase or blot out; efface; cancel. **2.** To wear out; render imperceptible. — **Syn.** See ERASE.

ob-lit'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of obliterating, or state of being obliterated; extinction.

ob-liv'i-on (-lĭv'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *oblivio.*] **1.** Act of forgetting, or fact of having forgotten; forgetfulness. **2.** Official ignoring of offenses; amnesty; general pardon. **3.** State or fact of being forgotten. — **Syn.** See FORGETFULNESS.

ob-liv'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obliviosus.*] **1.** Forgetful; forgetting. **2.** Promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness. — **ob-liv'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ob-liv'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

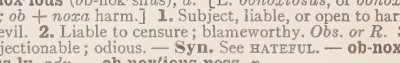
ob'long (ŏb'lŏng; 62), *a.* [L. *oblongus; ob* + *longus* long.] Elongated, esp. as deviating from a square or circular form; longer in one direction than in another, with sides parallel or nearly so; rectangular, with the adjacent sides unequal.

— *n.* An oblong figure, esp. when a rectangle.

ob'lo-quy (-lō-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *obloquium,* fr. *obloqui* to speak against, blame; *ob* + *loqui* to speak.] **1.** Censorious speech; blame; reprehension. **2.** State of being under censure or in contempt; disgrace. — **Syn.** Reproach, odium, censure, calumny, slander. See ABUSE.

ob-nox'ious (ŏb-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *obnoxiosus,* or *obnoxius; ob* + *noxa* harm.] **1.** Subject, liable, or open to harm or evil. **2.** Liable to censure; blameworthy. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Objectionable; odious. — **Syn.** See HATEFUL. — **ob-nox'ious-ly,** *adv.* — **ob-nox'ious-ness,** *n.*

o'boe (ō'boi; ō'bō-ā), *n.* [It., fr. F. *hautbois.* See HAUTBOY.] *Music.* One of the higher wind instruments in the modern orchestra, yet of great antiquity; a hautboy.



Oboe.

o'bo-ist (ō'bō-ĭst), *n.* A performer on the oboe.

o'bol (ō'bŏl; ŏb'ŏl), *n.* An ancient Greek coin. = OBOLUS, 1.

ob'o-lus (ŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. *ὀβολός.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A weight and also a small silver coin of Athens, ⅛ of a drachma. **2.** Any of several small European coins. [*Illust.*]

ob-o'vate (ŏb-ō'vāt), *a.* *Bot.* Inversely ovate. See LEAF, **ob-o'void** (-void), *a.* *Bot.* Ovoid, with the broad end toward the apex, as some fruits, etc.

ob-scene' (ŏb-sēn'), *a.* [L. *obscenus, -scaenus,* or *-scoenus,* ill-looking, filthy, obscene.] **1.** Foul; filthy; disgusting. *Archaic.* **2.** Offensive to chastity or modesty; impure. — **Syn.** Indecent, unchaste, lewd. — **ob-scene'ly,** *adv.*

ob-scen'i-ty (-sĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Obscene or impure language or acts; quality of being obscene; moral impurity; lewdness.

ob-scur'ant (ŏb-skūr'ănt), *n.* [L. *obscurans,* p. pr.] One who obscures; one who strives to prevent enlightenment. — *a.* Obscuring; pert. to an obscurant. — **ob-scur'ant-ism** (-ăn-tĭz'm), *n.* — **ob-scur'ant-ist,** *n.*

ob'scu-ra'tion (ŏb'skū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of obscuring; state of being obscured.

ob-scure' (ŏb-skūr'), *a.* [L. *obscurus,* orig., covered.] **1.** Shaded, or darkened; dim. **2.** Of or pert. to darkness or night; indistinctly seen; hidden; remote from observation. **3.** Not noticeable; humble; mean. **4.** Not clear, full, or distinct; clouded; as, an *obscure* view. **5.** Not easily understood; not clear or legible; abstruse or blind. — **Syn.** Indistinct, darksome, shadowy, misty; intricate, mysterious; retired, unknown. See DARK.

— *n.* Obscurity.

— *v. t.*; -SCURED' (-skūrd'); -SCUR'ING (-skūr'ĭng). To make obscure; darken; make dim. — **ob-scure'ly,** *adv.*

ob-scure'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being obscure.

ob-scu'ri-ty (-skū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being obscure. **2.** An obscure person, place, or thing.

ob'se-crate (ŏb'sĕ-krāt), *v. t.*; -CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd); -CRAT'ING. [L. *obsecratus,* p. p. of *obsecrare,* prop., to ask on re-

ligious grounds; *ob* + *sacrare* to declare as sacred, *sacer* sacred.] To beseech; supplicate; implore. *Rare.*

ob'se-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* An obsecrating; supplication.

ob-se'qui-ous (ŏb-sē'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obsequiosus*, fr. *obsequium* compliance, *obsequi* to comply with; *ob* + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Complaisant; compliant. *Now Rare.* **2.** Servilely or meanly attentive; cringing; fawning. — **Syn.** See OBEDIENT. — **ob-se'qui-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

ob'se-quy (ŏb'sĕ-kwĭ), *n.; pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [LL. *obsequiae*, pl., funeral rites.] The last duty rendered to one after death; a ceremony pert. to burial; — now only in *pl.*

ob-serv'a-ble (ŏb-zûr'vȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That must or may be observed, regarded, or kept. **2.** Capable of being observed.

ob-serv'ance (-vȧns), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of observing a rule, custom, or the like; a heeding or keeping with care. **2.** An act, ceremony, or rite, as of worship; a form; practice; custom. **3.** A religious or monkish rule or ordinance; also, a company or order bound to such rule, or their convent. **4.** Respectful attention; deference; homage. *Archaic.* **5.** Observation. — **Syn.** See OBSERVATION.

ob-serv'ant (-vȧnt), *a.* [L. *observans, -antis*, p. pr.] **1.** Taking notice; viewing or noticing attentively; watchful; attentive. **2.** Submissively attentive; obediently watchful; regardful; mindful; — used with *of.* **3.** Careful; heedful. — *n.* [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* One belonging to a branch of the Order of Franciscans adhering strictly to the rule as laid down by the founder, esp. as to poverty.

Ob-serv'ant-ine (ŏb-zûr'vȧn-tĭn; ŏb'zĕr-vȧn'tĭn), *n.* [F. *observantin.*] *R. C. Ch.* = OBSERVANT.

Ob-serv'ant-ist, *n. R. C. Ch.* = OBSERVANT.

ob'ser-va'tion (ŏb'zĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Observance of something prescribed. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Act or faculty of observing, or taking notice, or of recognizing and noting. Also, that which is observed; the information or record so obtained. **3.** Fact of being observed. **4.** *Science.* Act of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence, esp. in nature; specif., *Naut.*, the ascertaining of the altitude of a heavenly body to find a vessel's position at sea; also, the information or record so obtained. **5.** The result of an act or acts of observing; conclusion; judgment. **6.** An expression of opinion on what one has observed; a remark.

Syn. Observation, observance. Observation (see REMARK) now commonly designates the act or the result of considering or marking attentively (esp.) a fact or an occurrence; **observance** denotes the act of heeding and following, in conduct, what is laid down or prescribed as a duty or custom.

ob'ser-va'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to observation.

observation car. A railway passenger car arranged so as to facilitate viewing the scenery en route.

ob-serv'a-to-ry (ŏb-zûr'vȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A place equipped with instruments for observing natural phenomena, esp. of the heavenly bodies. **2.** A position or place affording a wide view; a lookout.

ob-serve' (ŏb-zûrv'), *v. t.;* -SERVED' (-zûrvd'); -SERV'ING. [L. *observare, observatum; ob* + *servare* to save, keep, observe.] **1.** To conform one's action or practice to; keep; comply with. **2.** To pay attention to; see; discover. **3.** To express as what has been noticed; say in a casual way; remark. — *v. i.* **1.** To take notice. **2.** To remark; comment. — **Syn.** See CELEBRATE. [LOOKER-ON.]

ob-serv'er (-zûr'vĕr), *n.* One who observes. — **Syn.** See

ob-serv'ing, *a.* Observant. — **ob-serv'-ing-ly,** *adv.*

ob-sess' (ŏb-sĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *obsessus*, p. p. of *obsidere* to besiege; *ob* + *sedere* to sit.] To beset or dominate; — said of an evil spirit, a fixed idea, or the like.

ob-ses'sion (ŏb-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of an evil spirit in besetting or actuating a person from without; the fact of being so acted upon. **2.** The persistent and unescapable influence of an idea or emotion; also, the emotion or idea.

ob-sid'i-an (ŏb-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Obsidianus* lapis.] Volcanic glass; specif., except as limited by the attributive (as in basalt *obsidian*), such glass having the same composition as rhyolite. It is usually very dark-colored. [lete.]

ob'so-les'cence (ŏb'sō-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* State of becoming obso-

ob'so-les'cent (ŏb'sō-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *obsolescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *obsolescere* to wear out, fall into disuse.] Going out of use; becoming obsolete.

ob'so-lete (ŏb'sō-lēt), *a.* [L. *obsoletus*, p. p. of *obsolescere.* See OBSOLESCENT.] **1.** No longer in use; disused; — chiefly of words, writings, or observances. **2.** *Zoöl.* Indistinct, esp. as compared with the corresponding character in a related species or earlier stage. — **Syn.** Ancient, antiquated, antique, outworn, neglected. See OLD. — **ob'so-lete-ly,** *adv.* — **ob'so-lete-ness,** *n.*

ob'sta-cle (ŏb'stȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *obstaculum*, fr. *obstare* to withstand, oppose; *ob* + *stare* to stand.] That which stands in the way, or opposes; an obstruction, physical or moral. — **Syn.** See DIFFICULTY.

ob-stet'ric (ŏb-stĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [L. *obstetricius*, fr. *obstetrix*,
ob-stet'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } *-icis*, a midwife, fr. *obstare* to stand before. See OBSTACLE.] Of or pert. to obstetrics.

ob'ste-tri'cian (ŏb'stĕ-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in obstetrics.

ob-stet'rics (ŏb-stĕt'rĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of midwifery; art of caring for women in pregnancy, parturition, and puerperium.

ob'sti-na-cy (ŏb'stĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; unyielding disposition; stubbornness. **2.** Quality or state of being difficult to remedy, relieve, or subdue. **3.** An obstinate action. — **Syn.** Cf. OBSTINATE.

ob'sti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *obstinatus*, p. p. of *obstinare* to set about a thing with firmness, persist in.] **1.** Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; persistent; stubborn; — usually implying unreasonableness. **2.** Not yielding; not easily overcome.—**ob'sti-nate-ly,** *adv.* **Syn.** Obdurate, unyielding, unbending, inflexible, immovable, stiff, firm, persistent, dogged, stubborn, pertinacious, opinionated; contumacious, headstrong, heady, perverse, intractable, refractory, unmanageable, ungovernable. — **Obstinate, dogged, stubborn, pertinacious, intractable, refractory** agree in the idea of persistency, often in a bad sense. **Obstinate** implies persistent adherence, esp. against persuasion or attack, to an opinion, purpose, or course; as, *obstinate* as a rock; mulish *obstinacy.* **Dogged** adds the implication of downright and tenacious, sometimes sullen, persistence; as, *dogged* perseverance. **Stubborn** usually implies a certain (often native) fixedness or doggedness of character; *stubborn* resistance, a *stubborn* oak. **Pertinacious** lacks, as compared with *obstinate*, the implication of resistance, and, as compared with *stubborn*, the suggestion of inherent quality; it connotes a persistence that is annoying or irksome; as, a *pertinacious* beggar; *pertinacious* as a mosquito. **Intractable** and **refractory** imply resistance to direction, *intractable* more commonly referring to passive resistance, *refractory* to that which is active; as, an *intractable* child, temper, soil; *refractory* feelings, a *refractory* horse, pupil, ore.

ob-strep'er-ous (ŏb-strĕp'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obstreperus*, fr. *obstrepere* to make a noise at; *ob* + *strepere* to make a noise.] Clamorous; noisy; vociferous; noisily unruly or resistant. — **Syn.** See VOCIFEROUS. — **ob-strep'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ob-strep'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

ob-struct' (ŏb-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *obstructus*, p. p. of *obstruere* to build up against, obstruct; *ob* + *struere* to pile up.] **1.** To block up; stop up or close, as a way; place an obstacle in, or fill with obstacles to passing. **2.** To be, or come, in the way of; hinder from passing, operation, etc.; impede; retard. **3.** To cut off the sight of (an object). — **Syn.** Bar, barricade, check, clog, choke, embarrass.

ob-struct'er (-strŭk'tĕr). Var. of OBSTRUCTOR.

ob-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An obstructing; state of being obstructed. **2.** That which obstructs or impedes; hindrance. — **Syn.** Barrier, clog, check. See DIFFICULTY.

ob-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who hinders progress; one who obstructs business. — **ob-struc'tion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ob-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to obstruct. — *n.* An obstructive person or thing. — **ob-struc'tive-ly,** *adv.*

ob-struc'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, obstructs.

ob-tain' (ŏb-tān'), *v. t.* [F. *obtenir*, L. *obtinere; ob* + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To get hold of by effort; gain possession of. **2.** To arrive at; attain; gain; reach. *Archaic.*

Syn. Attain, acquire, procure, gain, win, earn, achieve, secure, get. — **Obtain, attain, acquire, procure, gain, win, earn** agree in the idea of getting. **Obtain** implies effort directed toward the acquisition of something desired; one **acquires** that of which one obtains, often gradually, permanent possession; to **attain** (less often applied to material things) is esp. to arrive at the object of one's ambition or the goal of one's endeavor; as, can I not *obtain* employment? *acquire* knowledge; Peary *attained* the North Pole. To **procure** is to come into possession of something, often temporarily, esp. by search or request; as, he *procured* favors at court. One **gains** esp. what is advantageous; to **win** is to gain esp. against opposition or competition; to **earn** is to gain by one's own exertions.

— *v. i.* **1.** To prevail; succeed. *Archaic.* **2.** To become recognized or established; become or be prevalent or general.

ob-tain'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being obtained; procurable.

ob-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of obtaining.

ob-test' (ŏb-tĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *obtestari; ob* + *testari* to witness, fr. *testis* a witness.] **1.** To call to witness. **2.** To beseech. — **ob'tes-ta'tion** (ŏb'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.*

ob-trude' (ŏb-trōōd'), *v. t.;* -TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); -TRUD'-ING. [L. *obtrudere, obtrusum; ob* + *trudere* to thrust.] **1.** To thrust impertinently upon another; present without warrant or solicitation. **2.** To urge unduly or against another's will. — *v. i.* To thrust one's self upon a company or upon attention; intrude. — **Syn.** See INTRUDE.

ob-trud'er, *n.* One who, or that which, obtrudes.

ob-tru'sion (-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of obtruding.

ob-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Disposed to obtrude; pushing; intrusive. — **ob-tru'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **ob-tru'sive-ness,** *n.*

ob-tund' (ŏb-tŭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *obtundere, obtusum; ob* + *tundere* to strike.] To dull; blunt; deaden; quell.

ob'tu-rate (ŏb'tū-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING

(-rāt′ĭng). [L. *obturatus*, p. p. of *obturare*.] **To** stop or close, as an opening; specif., *Ordnance*, to stop (a gun breech) so as to prevent the escape of gas in firing.

ob′tu-ra′tion (ŏb′tū-rā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of obturating, or state of being obturated.

ob′tu-ra′tor (ŏb′tū-rā′tẽr), *n.* That which obturates; as: **a** *Surg.* An apparatus for closing an unnatural opening, as a fissure of the palate. **b** *Ordnance.* Any device for preventing the escape of gas through the breech mechanism of a breech-loading gun. **c** *Photog.* A camera shutter.

ob-tuse′ (ŏb-tūs′), *a.*; -TUS′ER (-tūs′ẽr); -TUS′EST. [L. *obtusus*, p. p. of *obtundere*. See OBTUND.] **1.** Not pointed or acute; blunt; — applied esp. to angles greater than a right angle. See ANGLE, *Illust.* **2.** Not having acute perceptions; stupid. **3.** Dull; deadened; as, *obtuse* sound. — **Syn.** See BLUNT. — **ob-tuse′ly,** *adv.* — **ob-tuse′ness,** *n.*

ob-verse′ (ŏb-vûrs′; ŏb′vûrs), *a.* [L. *obversus*, p. p. of *obvertere* to turn towards; *ob* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** Facing the observer or opponent; — opposite of *reverse.* **2.** Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf. **3.** Being a counterpart, or complement. — **ob-verse′ly,** *adv.*

ob′verse (ŏb′vûrs), *n.* **1.** As the opposite of *reverse:* **a** The side of a coin bearing the principal image or inscription. Cf. VERSO. **b** The front or principal surface of anything. **2.** A counterpart.

ob-ver′sion (ŏb-vûr′shŭn), *n. Logic.* The immediate inference by which we deny the opposite of anything affirmed.

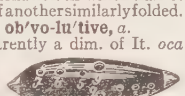
ob′vi-ate (ŏb′vĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *obviare*; *ob* + *viare* to go, *via* way.] To meet or anticipate and dispose of; to avoid the occurrence or necessity of.

ob′vi-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of obviating, or state of being obviated.

ob′vi-ous (ŏb′vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obvius*; *ob* + *via* way.] **1.** That is in the way or in front; opposite. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain. — **Syn.** See MANIFEST. — **ob′vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ob′vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

ob′vo-lute (ŏb′vō-lūt), *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, p. p. of *obvolvere* to wrap round; *ob* + *volvere* to roll.] Overlapping; convolute; specif., *Bot.*, applied to vernation in which half of one conduplicate leaf enrolls half of another similarly folded. — **ob′vo-lu′tion** (-lū′shŭn), *n.* — **ob′vo-lu′tive,** *a.*

oc′a-ri′na (ŏk′ă-rē′nă), *n.* [Apparently a dim. of It. *oca* goose; named fr. the shape. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Music.* A small simple wind instrument or toy, having a terra-cotta body, and giving soft whistlelike tones.



Ocarina.

oc-ca′sion (ŏ-kā′zhŭn), *n.* [L. *occasio*, fr. *occidere*, *occasum*, to fall down; *ob* + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** A favorable opportunity; a timely chance. **2.** A juncture affording ground or reason for something; hence: formerly, an excuse; a pretext. **3.** An occurrence, or a state of affairs, that brings about an unlooked-for event; contributory or incidental cause. **4.** A juncture entailing need, or the need entailed; hence, *Obs.*, esp. in *pl.*, needs. **5.** An occurrence. *Now Rare, exc. in reference to time;* as, on the *occasion* of his visit. **6.** A special event or function.

Syn. Occasion, cause. The **cause** of an effect is that which actually brings it about; the **occasion** is that which, either directly or indirectly, provides an opportunity for the causal agencies to act, or serves to set them in motion; as, the *cause* of a war may be a deep-rooted enmity, the *occasion* of it, a relatively unimportant incident.

on occasion, as occasion may arise; occasionally.

— *v. t.* To give occasion to; cause.

oc-ca′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to an occasion; acting or occurring now and then; casual; incidental. **2.** Suitable or designed for, or acting on, a special occasion.

oc-ca′sion-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n. Metaph.* The theory that the apparent reciprocal action of the psychical and the physical is due to the intervention of God, producing on the occasion of a change in one a like change in the other.

oc-ca′sion-al-ly, *adv.* In an occasional manner; on occasion; now and then; sometimes.

oc′ci-dent (ŏk′sĭ-dĕnt), *n.* [L. *occidens, -dentis*, fr. p. pr. of *occidere* to fall, go down.] The west; — opposed to *orient.* Specifically [*cap.*], originally, Europe as opposed to Asia and the Orient; now, also, the Western Hemisphere.

oc′ci-den′tal (-dĕn′tăl), *a.* [L. *occidentalis.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or situated in, the occident, or west; western; — opposed to *oriental.* Specif. [*cap.*], of or pert. to the Occident. **2.** Possessing inferior qualities; — used of inferior precious stones, because those found in the Orient are generally superior. — *n.* An inhabitant of an occidental region, or [*cap.*] of the Occident.

Oc′ci-den′tal-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Character, institutions, and culture of Occidental peoples; — contr. with *Orientalism.*

Oc′ci-den′tal-ize (-dĕn′tăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING. To render Occidental; imbue with Occidentalism.

oc′ci-den′tal-ly, *adv.* In an occidental manner or situation.

oc-cip′i-tal (ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the occiput or a compound bone (**occipital bone**) which forms the posterior part of the skull. — *n.* The occipital bone.

oc′ci-put (ŏk′sĭ-pŭt), *n.*; *L. pl.* OCCIPITA (ŏk-sĭp′ĭ-tà). [L.; *ob* + *caput* head.] *Anat.* The back part of the head or skull; the region of the occipital bone.

oc-clude′ (ŏ-klōōd′; 86), *v. t.*; -CLUD′ED; -CLUD′ING. [L. *occludere, -clusum*; *ob* + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To close. **2.** To shut in or out by closing a passage. **3.** *Chem.* To absorb; — said esp. of the absorbing of gases by certain solids; as, iron *occludes* hydrogen. [being occluded.]

oc-clu′sion (ŏ-klōō′zhŭn), *n.* Act of occluding, or state of

oc-cult′ (ŏ-kŭlt′), *a.* [L. *occultus*, p. p. of *occulere* to cover up, hide.] Hidden from the eye or the understanding; secret; hence, mysterious or supernatural. — **Syn.** See RECONDITE. — *v. t.* To hide from sight; conceal; specif., *Astron.*, to hide by occultation.

oc′cul-ta′tion (ŏk′ŭl-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The hiding from view of one heavenly body by the intervention of another; esp., an eclipse of a star or planet by the moon or of a planetary satellite by its primary. **2.** Act of making, or state of being, occult.

oc-cult′er, *n.* An occulting screen.

oc-cult′ism (ŏ-kŭl′tĭz′m), *n.* Occult theory or practice; belief in occult powers subject to human control.

oc-cult′ist, *n.* An adherent of, or one versed in, occultism.

oc-cult′ly, *adv.* In an occult manner.

oc-cult′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being occult.

oc′cu-pan-cy (ŏk′ū-păn-sĭ), *n.* Occupation (in sense 1).

oc′cu-pant (-pănt), *n.* [L. *occupans*, p. pr.] One who occupies, or takes or has possession of a thing.

oc′cu-pa′tion (-pā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *occupatio.*] **1.** Act or process of occupying; state of being occupied; occupancy; tenure. **2.** That which occupies time and attention; one's principal business in life; calling; trade.

Syn. Business, profession, pursuit, calling, vocation, employment. — **Occupation, employment, pursuit, calling, vocation.** One's **occupation** is that to which one's time is devoted, or in which one is regularly or habitually engaged; **employment,** which is often interchangeable with *occupation,* may also suggest what one does in another's service; as, the soldier's *occupation;* he found *employment* as a cook. A **pursuit** is an occupation directed, esp. voluntarily, to a given end; as, literary *pursuits.* **Calling** is now generally used in the sense of one's regular business or profession; **vocation,** the more elevated term, is often exactly equivalent to *calling;* but it may retain the suggestion of an employment to which one is destined by nature, or "called" by some higher power.

Occupation Day. = CAPITULATION DAY.

oc′cu-pi′er (ŏk′ū-pī′ẽr), *n.* One who occupies.

oc′cu-py (-pī), *v. t.*; -PIED (-pīd); -PY′ING. [F. *occuper*, fr. L. *occupare.*] **1.** To take or hold possession of; possess; dwell or live in. **2.** To take up, or have place in, the extent, room, space, or time of; fill. **3.** To engage the service of; employ; busy. — *v. i.* To hold possession; reside. *Obs.*

oc-cur′ (ŏ-kûr′), *v. i.*; -CURRED′ (-kûrd′); -CUR′RING (-kûr′ĭng). [L. *occurrere, occursum*; *ob* + *currere* to run.] **1.** To meet one's eye; present itself; appear; to take place; happen. **2.** To come to the mind; suggest itself.

Syn. Occur, happen are often used without distinction. But **occur** is the more formal word of the two, applying esp. to a definite event; **happen** is the more general term for that which in any way comes to pass; as, his death *occurred* at midnight; how did you *happen* to come?

oc-cur′rence (ŏ-kŭr′ĕns), *n.* A coming or happening; any incident or event, esp. one that happens without being designed or expected. — **Syn.** See EVENT. [rence. *Obs.*]

oc-cur′rent (-ĕnt), *a.* Occurring. *Now R.* — *n.* An occur-

o′cean (ō′shăn), *n.* [F. *océan*, L. *oceanus*, Gr. *ὠκεανός* ocean, in Homer, the river Oceanus.] **1.** The whole body of salt water covering nearly three fourths of the surface of the globe with an estimated average depth of about 13,000 feet; — called also the *sea* or *great sea.* **2.** One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided, as the Atlantic and Pacific *oceans.* **3.** An immense or limitless expanse or quantity.

o′ce-an′ic (ō′shē-ăn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, found in or about, or produced by, the ocean; frequenting the ocean.

O-ce′a-nid (ō-sē′ă-nĭd), *n.* [Gr. *Ὠκεανίς, -ίδος.*] *Gr. Myth.* Any ocean nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

o′cean-og′ra-phy (ō′shăn-ŏg′rà-fĭ), *n.* Geography that deals with the ocean and its phenomena. — **o′cean-og′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **o′cean-o-graph′ic** (-ō-grăf′ĭk), **-graph′i-cal,** *a.*

O-ce′a-nus (ō-sē′ă-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὠκεανός.*] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The god of the stream Oceanus. He was the eldest Titan. He married Tethys, their children being the rivers of the earth and the Oceanids. **b** The great outer sea or river believed to encircle the earth.

oc′el-lat′ed (ŏs′ĕ-lāt′ĕd; ŏ-sĕl′āt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *ocellatus*, fr. *ocellus.*] **1.** Having ocelli. **2.** Like an eye, or ocellus.

o-cel′lus (ŏ-sĕl′ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., dim. of *oculus* an eye.] *Zoöl.* **a** A little eye; a minute simple eye found in many invertebrates. **b** An eyelike spot of color.

o'ce-lot (ō'sĕ-lŏt), *n.* [F., fr. Mex., lit., field tiger.] An American cat (*Felis pardalis*), ranging from Texas to Patagonia, yellow or gray with markings of black.

Ocelot.

o'cher, o'chre (ō'kẽr), *n.* [F. *ocre*, L. *ochra*, fr. Gr. *ὠχρα*, fr. *ὠχρός* pale yellow.] *Min.* An earthy, often impure, ore of iron, usually red (hematite) or yellow (limonite). It is extensively used as a pigment. — *v. t.*; o'CHERED, o'CHRED (-kẽrd); o'CHER-ING, o'CHRING (ō'krĭng). To color with ocher. — **o'cher-ous, o'chre-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* — **o'cher-y** (ō'kẽr-ĭ), **o'chry** (ō'krĭ), *a.*

och-loc'ra-cy (ŏk-lŏk'rá-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὀχλοκρατία*; *ὄχλος* populace + *κράτος* strength.] Government by the mob; mob rule. — **och'lo-crat'ic** (ŏk'lō-krăt'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

och-one' (ŏk-ōn'), *interj.* [Ir. *ochōn*; or Gael. *ochoin.*] Alas!—an Irish and Scottish exclamation of lamentation.

o'chre, o'chre-ous (ō'kẽr-ŭs), etc. Vars. of OCHER, etc.

o'choid (ō'kroid), *a.* [Gr. *ὠχροειδής*; *ὠχρός* pale yellow + *εἶδος* form.] Like ocher, esp. yellow ocher, in color.

-ock (-ŭk). [AS. *-uc, -oc.*] A suffix forming *diminutives.*

o'-clock' (ō-klŏk'). Of (by) the clock.

oc're-a (ŏk'rē-á; ō'krē-), *n.*; *L. pl.* OCREÆ (-ē). Often erroneously **ochrea.** [L., greave, legging.] **1.** *Bot.* A tubular sheath formed around the base of the petiole. **2.** *Zoöl.* A sheath, as of a booted tarsus.

oc're-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *ocreatus.*] **1.** *Bot.* Provided with or having ocreæ. **2.** *Zoöl.* Booted, as the tarsus of some birds.

oc'ta- (ŏk'tà-). See OCTO-.

oc'ta-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάχορδος* with eight strings. See OCTO-; CHORD.] *Music.* **a** An instrument of eight strings. **b** A system of eight tones, as the diatonic octave.

oc'tad (-tăd), *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάς, -άδος*, the number eight.] **1.** *Chem.* An octavalent atom or radical. **2.** A group of eight, as, in ancient notation, of eight figures decimally arranged.

oc'ta-gon (ŏk'tà-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάγωνος* eight-cornered; *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *γωνία* an angle.] A (plane) polygon of eight angles and, therefore, eight sides.

oc-tag'o-nal (ŏk-tăg'ō-năl), *a.* Having eight angles and therefore eight sides.

oc'ta-he'dral (ŏk'tà-hē'drăl), *a.* Having eight plane faces; of, pert. to, or formed in, octahedrons.

oc'ta-he'drite (-drīt), *n. Min.* A form of titanium dioxide, TiO_2, occurring in crystals, commonly octahedral.

oc'ta-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DRA (-drà). [Gr. *ὀκτάεδρον*, fr. *ὀκτάεδρος* eight-sided; *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *ἕδρα* base.] *Geom.* A solid having eight plane faces.

Octahedron.

oc-tam'er-ous (ŏk-tăm'ẽr-ŭs), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having or designating organs or parts arranged in eights.

oc-tam'e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *a. Pros.* Consisting of eight measures or feet. — *n.* A verse containing eight feet.

oc'tan (ŏk'tăn), *a.* [L. *octo* eight.] *Med.* Occurring every eighth day, reckoning inclusively; as, *octan* fever.

oc'tane (ŏk'tān), *n. Chem.* Any of a group of isomeric hydrocarbons, C_8H_{18}, of the paraffin series.

oc-tan'gu-lar (ŏk-tăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *octangulus* eight-cornered; *octo* eight + *angulus* angle.] Octagonal.

oc'tant (ŏk'tănt), *n.* [L. *octans, -antis*, fr. *octo* eight.] **1.** *Geom.* The eighth part of a circle; an arc or angle of 45 degrees. **2.** *Astron. & Astrol.* The position or aspect of a heavenly body, as the moon or a planet, when distant from another body by 45 degrees. **3.** An instrument for measuring angles, having an arc which measures up to 90°, but being itself the eighth part of a circle. Cf. SEXTANT.

oc'ta-style (ŏk'tà-stīl), *a.* [L. *octastylos*, Gr. *ὀκτάστυλος*; *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *στῦλος* pillar.] *Arch.* Having eight columns across the front. — *n.* An octastyle building.

oc'ta-va'lent (ŏk'tà-vā'lĕnt; ŏk-tăv'á-lĕnt), *a.* [*octa-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of eight. See VALENCE.

oc'tave (ŏk'tāv), *n.* [L. *octava* an eighth, *octavus* eighth, *octo* eight.] **1.** The eighth day (counting the festival day) after a church festival; also, the week after the festival, or, *Obs.*, in *pl.*, a period of festivity; merrymaking. **2.** *Music.* **a** An interval of eight diatonic degrees. **b** The eighth tone in a scale, or one of successive eighth tones. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones an octave apart. **d** The notes comprised in this interval; one of several such series or tone groups reckoned from a standard tone. It is the unit of the modern scale. **e** An organ stop giving tones an octave above those corresponding to the digitals; the principal. **3.** *Pros.* The first two quatrains, or first eight verses, of a sonnet; a stanza of eight lines. See SONNET, OTTAVA RIMA. **4.** Any group of eight; as, in chemistry, the law of *octaves* (see PERIODIC LAW). — *a.* Consisting of eight; eight.

oc-ta'vo (ŏk-tā'vō; ŏk-tă'-), *a.* [L. *in octavo; in* in + *octavo*, abl. of *octavus*. See OCTAVE.] Having eight leaves to a sheet, as a book. — *n.*; *pl.* -VOS (-vōz). A size (commonly about 6 x 9¼ inches) of a book, or of its pages, resulting, originally, from folding each sheet into eight leaves; also, a book of such size; — often written *8vo* or *8°*.

oc-ten'ni-al (-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *octennium* period of eight years; *octo* + *annus* year.] Happening every eighth year; also, lasting a period of eight years. — **oc-ten'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

oc-tet' (-tĕt'), *n.* [From L. *octo* eight.] **1.** *Music.* A composition for eight parts, usually for eight soloists; also, a group of eight performers. **2.** Any group of eight; specif., the first eight lines of a sonnet.

oc-til'lion (ŏk-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *octillion.*] The number denoted by a unit with 27 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 48 zeros annexed (in English notation). See NUMERATION, 2, *Note.*

oc'to- (ŏk'tō-), **oc'ta-** (-tà-). [L. *octo* eight, or Gr. *ὀκτώ*, with a combining form *ὀκτα-*.] Combining forms meaning *eight.*

Oc-to'ber (-tō'bẽr), *n.* [L., the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March, fr. *octo* eight.] **1.** The tenth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. **2.** Ale made in the month of October.

oc'to-dec'i-mo (ŏk'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* [L. *octodecim* eighteen.] Having 18 leaves to a sheet, as a book. — *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A size (commonly 4 x 6¾ inches) of a book, or of its pages, resulting, originally, from folding each sheet into 18 leaves; also, a book of such size; — usually written *18mo* or *18°*.

oc'to-ge-na'ri-an (ŏk'tō-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* [See OCTOGENARY.] Eighty or between eighty and ninety years old; of or pert. to such age. — *n.* An octogenarian person.

oc-tog'e-na-ry (ŏk-tŏj'ē-nâ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *octogenarius*, fr. *octogeni* eighty each, *octoginta* eighty.] Octogenarian.

oc'to-na-ry (ŏk'tō-nâ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *octonarius*, fr. *octoni* eight each, *octo* eight.] Of or pert. to the number eight; having 8 as radix or base; proceeding by 8's. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An ogdoad, or group of eight.

oc'to-pus (ŏk'tō-pŭs; ŏk-tō'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -PUSES (-pŭs-ĕz), L. -PI (ŏk-tō'pī). [NL.; Gr. *ὀκτώπους* eight-footed; *ὀκτώ* eight + *πούς, ποδός* foot.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Octopus*) or, broadly, of an order (*Octopoda*), of dibranchiate, eight-armed cephalopods, excepting the argonauts. Most species are rather small and, usually, timid and inoffensive. **2.** Something suggestive of an octopus; esp., a powerful and grasping organization with many branches.

Common European Octopus. (About 1/10)

oc'to-roon' (ŏk'tō-rōōn'), *n.* [*octo-* + *-roon*, as in *quadroon.*] A person having one eighth negro and seven eighths white blood; offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

oc'to-style. Var. of OCTASTYLE.

oc'to-syl-lab'ic (ŏk'tō-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* Consisting of eight syllables. — *n.* A line having eight syllables.

oc'to-syl'la-ble (ŏk'tō-sĭl'á-b'l; ŏk'tō-sĭl'-), *n.* A line or word having eight syllables. — *a.* = OCTOSYLLABIC.

‖ **oc'troi'** (ŏk'trwä'), *n.*; *pl.* -TROIS (*F.* -trwä'). [F.] **1.** A tax levied on commodities as a condition of their being brought into a town or other urban municipality. **2.** The boundary at which such tax is payable, or the official body charged with its collection.

oc'tu-ple (ŏk'tŭ-p'l), *a.* [L. *octuplus.*] Eightfold.

oc'u-lar (ŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *ocularis*, fr. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Depending on, addressed to, or perceived by, the eye. **2.** Of or pert. to the eye or eyesight; visual. — *n.* The eyepiece of a telescope, etc. — **oc'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

oc'u-list (ŏk'ū-lĭst), *n.* [L. *oculus* the eye.] One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

oc'u-lo-mo'tor (-lō-mō'tẽr), *a.* [L. *oculus* eye + E. *motor.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Moving the eyeball; esp., designating, or pertaining to, the motor oculi nerve. — *n.* The motor oculi nerve.

O-cyp'e-te (ō-sĭp'ē-tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Ωκυπέτη*, lit., the swift flier.] See HARPY.

od (ŏd; ōd), *n.* [G.; coined by Reichenbach.] An alleged force or natural power, supposed to produce the phenomena of hypnotism, and to be developed by magnets, heat, light, chemical action, etc. *Obsoles.*

Od, *or* **'Od** (ŏd). Also **Odd.** [*Often l. c.*] A minced form of the word *God,* used euphemistically. *Archaic or Dial.*

o'da-lisque, o'da-lisk (ō'dȧ-lĭsk), *n.* [F. *odalisque,* fr. Turk. *ōdahlïq* chambermaid, *ōdah* chamber.] A female slave or concubine in a harem, esp. of the Turkish sultan.

odd (ŏd), *a.* [Icel. *oddi* tongue of land, triangle, odd number, orig., a point, tip.] **1.** Not paired with another; without a mate. **2.** Not divisible by 2 without a remainder; — opposed to *even.* **3.** Left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned; extra; as, there were twenty and *odd* (or twenty *odd*) men there. **4.** Hence: **a** Designating an inconsiderable surplus of a smaller denomination, — as in the phrase *and odd money,* now shortened simply to *odd;* as, it cost ten pounds *odd.* **b** Remaining beyond what is complete or taken into account; occasional; as, an *odd* job. **5.** Unusual; singular; strange. — **Syn.** Quaint, unmatched, uncommon, extraordinary, queer, eccentric, fantastical, droll, comical. See STRANGE.

— *n.* Something odd, or additional; specif., *Golf,* a stroke by which a player exceeds his opponent.

odd'i-ty (ŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being odd; singularity. **2.** That which is odd.

odd'ly, *adv.* In an odd manner.

odd'ment (ŏd'mĕnt), *n.* An odd thing, or one that is left over, fragmentary, or the like; esp., in *pl.,* odds and ends; specif., *Print.,* in a book, any parts or pages, other than the text, such as title page, contents, etc.

odd'ness, *n.* State of being odd; also, an oddity.

odd'-pin'nate, *a. Bot.* Pinnate with a single terminal leaflet. See LEAF, *Illust.*

odds (ŏdz), *n. pl. & sing.* **1.** Unequal things or conditions. **2.** Difference in favor of one as against another; advantage; hence: excess of chances; probability. **3.** An equalizing allowance to a competing party that is at a disadvantage. **4.** Quarrel; dissension; — used chiefly in *at odds.*

odds and ends, remnants; scraps; miscellaneous articles.

ode (ōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ode,* Gr. *ᾠδή* a song, esp. a lyric song, contr. fr. *ἀοιδή,* fr. *ἀείδειν* to sing.] **1.** A short poem suited to be set to music or sung; esp., one expressive of sustained noble sentiment with appropriate dignity of style. **2.** *East. Ch.* A song or hymn, usually having three, four, or five troparia, or stanzas; also, a Scripture canticle.

-ode. A suffix from Greek *ὁδός, way, path.*

o-de'um (ō-dē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* ODEA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ᾠδεῖον,* fr. *ᾠδή.* See ODE.] A small, roofed theater or concert hall in ancient Greece and Rome; hence, in modern usage, a hall, gallery, etc., for musical or dramatic performances.

od'ic (ŏd'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or forming an ode.

od'ic (ōd'ĭk; ŏd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to od. *Obsoles.*

O'din (ō'dĭn), *n. Norse Myth.* The supreme deity of the later Norse pantheon, called *Woden* by the Germanic Teutons. He was god of wisdom, poetry, and war; also, the god of the dead and a god of agriculture. He was represented as a man with hat and staff and one-eyed. See MIMIR, ÆSIR, VALKYRIE, VALHALLA, WILD HUNT.

o'di-ous (ō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odiosus,* fr. *odium* hatred.] Deserving of or provoking hatred or repugnance; exciting odium. — **Syn.** Detestable, invidious, repulsive. See HATEFUL. — **o'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **o'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

o'di-um (ō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *odi* I hate.] **1.** Hatred; state or fact of being hated. **2.** The stigma attaching to what is hateful; opprobrium.

Syn. Abhorrence, detestation, hatred, antipathy; reproach. — **Odium, hatred.** **Hatred** may denote either the enmity which one feels for another or that which one experiences or incurs; **odium** applies only to the latter, and denotes esp. the opprobrium attaching to an object of general aversion.

o'do-graph (ō'dō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *ὁδός* way + *-graph.*] **1.** A machine for registering the distance traversed by a vehicle or pedestrian. **2.** A device for recording length and rapidity of stride and the number of steps taken by a walker.

o-dom'e-ter (ō-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ὁδόμετρον, -τρος,* an instrument for measuring distances; *ὁδός* way + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument attached to a vehicle to measure the distance traversed. — **o-dom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

-odont. A combining form fr. Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.*

o'don-tal'gi-a (ō'dŏn-tăl'jĭ-ȧ; ōd'ŏn-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀδοντ-αλγία; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος,* tooth + *ἄλγος* pain.] *Med.* Toothache.

o'don-tal'gic (-jĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to odontalgia. — *n.* A remedy for the toothache. [*ὀδόντος, tooth.*]

o-don'to- (ō-dŏn'tō-). A combining form from Greek *ὀδούς,*

o-don'to-blast (-blăst), *n. Anat.* One of the cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth which secrete the dentine. See TOOTH. — **o-don'to-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

o-don'to-glos'sum (-glŏs'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue.] Any of a genus (*Odontoglossum*) of South American epiphytic orchids, much cultivated.

o-don'to-graph (ō-dŏn'tō-grȧf), *n. Mech.* An instrument for marking or laying off the outlines of gear teeth.

o-don'toid (ō-dŏn'toid), *a.* [Gr. *ὀδοντοειδής.* See ODONTO-; -OID.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Toothlike. **b** Of or pert. to the odontoid process.

odontoid process *or* **peg,** *Anat. & Zoöl.,* a toothlike process projecting from the anterior end of the centrum of the axis vertebra on which the atlas vertebra rotates.

— *n.* The odontoid process.

o'don-tol'o-gy (ō'dŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ; ōd'ŏn-), *n.* The science which treats of the teeth. — **o-don'to-log'i-cal** (ō-dŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

o-don'to-phore (ō-dŏn'tō-fōr; 57), *n. Zoöl.* **a** A structure, usually more or less protrusile, in the mouth of most mollusks, except the lamellibranchs, supporting the radula. **b** The radula. — **o'don-toph'o-rine** (ō'dŏn-tŏf'ō-rĭn; -rĭn), *a.*

o-don'tor-nith'ic (ō-dŏn'tôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*odonto-* + Gr. *ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος,* a bird.] Belonging to a group (*Odontornithes*) of Mesozoic birds provided with teeth.

o'dor, o'dour (ō'dĕr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *odor.*] **1.** That property of a substance which affects the sense of smell; any smell; scent. **2.** A perfume. *Archaic.* **3.** Repute; estimation; as, to be in bad *odor.* — **Syn.** See SMELL.

o'dor-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odorifer; odor* odor + *ferre* to bear.] Yielding an odor; usually, fragrant. — **o'dor-if'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **o'dor-if'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

o'dor-less, *a.* Free from odor.

o'dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odorus.*] Having an odor, esp. a sweet odor; odoriferous; fragrant. — **Syn.** See REDOLENT. — **o'dor-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **o'dor-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ods, Od's (ŏdz). [*Often l. c.*] Also **Odds, Odd's.** See OD.

od'yl, od'yle (ŏd'ĭl; ōd'ĭl), *n.* [*od* + Gr. *ὕλη* matter, material.] = OD. *Obsoles.* — **o-dyl'ic** (ō-dĭl'ĭk), *a.*

O-dys'seus (ō-dĭs'ūs; ō-dĭs'ē-ŭs), *n.* [Gr. *'Οδυσσεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* The Greek chieftain commonly called *Ulysses* in English. See ULYSSES, ODYSSEY.

Od'ys-sey (ŏd'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *Odyssea,* Gr. *'Οδύσσεια,* fr. *'Οδυσσεύς* Ulysses.] **1.** An epic poem, attributed to Homer, which describes the ten years' wanderings and adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) in returning to Ithaca after the siege of Troy. **2.** A long wandering or series of wanderings.

œ-col'o-gy (ē-kŏl'ō-jĭ), **œc'u-men'ic** (ĕk'ū-mĕn'ĭk), etc. Vars. of ECOLOGY, etc.

œ-de'ma, e-de'ma (ē-dē'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -DEMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *οἴδημα* swelling, *οἰδεῖν* to swell.] *Med.* A swelling due to the effusion of a watery fluid from the blood vessels into the intercellular spaces of the connective tissue.

œ-dem'a-tous, *or* **e-dem'a-tous** (ē-dĕm'ȧ-tŭs; ē-dē'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having, œdema.

Œd'i-pus (ĕd'ĭ-pŭs; ē'dĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Οἰδίπους.*] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Laius and Jocasta, king and queen of Thebes. At Œdipus's birth an oracle foretold that Laius would be killed by his son. The child was sent away to be killed by exposure, but was eventually adopted by the king of Corinth. When grown, an oracle having warned him that he would kill his father and marry his mother, Œdipus left home. On the journey he met Laius, and slew him in an altercation. Later he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, thereby freeing Thebes from distress, was made king of the city, and married Jocasta. Eventually, his parentage being discovered, Jocasta hanged herself and Œdipus tore out his own eyes. See ANTIGONE, ETEOCLES.

‖ **œil'-de-bœuf'** (ûʹyʹ-dĕ-bûf'), *n.; pl.* œILS-DE-BŒUF (ûʹyʹ-). [F., lit., eye of an ox.] *Arch.* A circular or oval window; — generally used of architecture of the 17th and 18th centuries.

‖ **œil'lade'** (ûʹyȧd'), *n.* [F., fr. *œil* eye.] A glance of the eye; an amorous look; ogle.

œ-nan'thic (ē-năn'thĭk), *a.* [Gr. *οἰνάνθη* vine blossom, the vine; *οἴνη* the vine + *ἄνθη* bloom, *ἄνθος* flower.] *Chem.* Designating an acid once believed to exist in wine, in the form of a liquid (**œnanthic ether**) of ethereal vinous odor which has since been affirmed to be pelargonic ester or a mixture of several esters.

œ-nol'o-gist (ē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in œnology.

œ-nol'o-gy (ē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *οἶνος* wine + *-logy.*] Knowledge or study of wines. — **œ'no-log'i-cal** (ē'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

œ'no-ma'ni-a (ē'nō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *οἶνος* wine + *mania.*] *Med.* a Dipsomania. **b** Delirium tremens.

œ'no-mel (ē'nō-mĕl; ĕn'ō-), *n.* [L. *oenomeli,* Gr. *οἰνόμελι; οἶνος* wine + *μέλι* honey.] *Gr. Antiq.* A beverage consisting of wine and honey; hence, fig., of language or thought.

o'er (ōr; 57), *prep. adv. & prefix.* For OVER. *Poetic or Dial.*

oer'sted (ûr'stĕd), *n.* [After Hans Christian *Oersted,* Danish physicist.] *Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of magnetic reluctance or resistance, equal to the reluctance of a centimeter cube of air (or vacuum) between parallel faces. Also, a reluctance in which unit magnetomotive force sets up unit flux.

œ-soph'a-gus (ē-sŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* Var. of ESOPHAGUS.

œs'trus (ĕs'trŭs; ēs'-), *n.* [L., a gadfly; also, frenzy, fr. Gr.

οἶστρος gadfly; sting, frenzy.] A vehement desire or impulse; stimulus; frenzy.

of (ŏv; *unaccented* ŏv), *prep.* [AS. *of* of, from, off.] **1.** From, as in origin, source, departure, deprivation, etc.; as, *of* noble blood; north *of*, etc.; to cure *of*, rid *of*; most *of* us. **2.** From; out of; as a result or consequence of; — now used chiefly after an intransitive verb, as *die, savor*, etc.; or an adjective, as *sick, ashamed, glad, proud*, etc. **3.** Belonging or related to, or connected with, by way of agency, possession, effect, action, etc.; as, despised *of* man (*Archaic*); it was kind *of* him; the Epistles *of* Paul. **4.** Indicating means or instrument; by means of; with; on; as, "Pave it all *of* silver and *of* gold." *Obs. or Archaic.* **5.** Indicating composition, description, specification, etc.; as, a throne *of* gold; a drink *of* wine; the continent *of* America; a ship *of* a hundred tons. **6.** About; concerning; as, to boast *of* one's achievements; what has become *of* him? **7.** Indicating the object after a noun denoting an action or agent; as, the commission *of* a crime; the feeding *of* an army; a drinker *of* wine. **8.** Representing an Anglo-Saxon or Latin genitive dependent on a verb or adjective; as, he smelled *of* the flower; I accuse you *of* treason; you have the advantage *of* me. **9.** Belonging to a number or quantity mentioned; out of; from amongst; as, most *of* the company; the King *of* kings. **10.** During; in; on. *Obs. or Archaic & Colloq.*, exc. in *of* late; *of* old, etc. **11.** On; as, he came *of* an errand. *Obs. or Colloq.*

off (ŏf; 62), *adv.* [ME. *of*, orig. the same word as E. *of*, prep.] **1.** Away; to a distance; so as not to be on or present or, fig., in existence; as, take *off* your hat; to bear *off*; march *off*. Specif., *Naut.*, away from the land, shore, ship, or wind; as, the ship stood *off*. **2.** Away; at a distance; removed; as, only two weeks *off*; he had his coat *off*. **3.** Completely; to a finish; as, to polish *off*.

off and on, intermittently; occasionally.

— *a.* **1.** Away; gone; as, he is *off* to the war. **2.** Hence: **a** Designating, or pert. to, the side (i. e., the right side, the left being the *near* side) of an animal or a team farther from a driver on foot; hence, right; as, the *off* horse. **b** *Naut.* Farther from the shore; seaward. **c** *Cricket.* Designating the side of the field or the wicket opposite to that on which the batsman stands; — opposed to *on*. **d** Discontinued; given up; not *on*; as, all bets are *off*; the gas is *off*. **e** Remote or removed from the fact, normal condition, or standard; as, he is *off* (i. e., mistaken) in his reckoning. **3.** Circumstanced, esp. materially; as, well *off*.

— *prep.* **1.** Away from, as to departure, source, material, etc.; as, take it *off* the table; to dine *off* ham. **2.** Not up to, or in condition for; as, *off* his feed. **3.** *Naut.* To seaward of; as, two miles *off* shore. **4.** Opening off from; as, an alley *off* Main Street.

off color *or* **colour.** See OFF-COLOR, *a.* — **off side**, in football, hockey, and several other games, said, in general, of a player when the ball has been last played or touched by one of his own side behind him.

— *interj.* Stand or be off! away! begone!

— *n.* **1.** State of being off. **2.** *Cricket.* The off side of the wicket. See OFF, *a.*, 2 **c.**

of'fal (ŏf'ăl), *n.* [*off* + *fall.*] **1.** The waste parts of a butchered animal. **2.** Anything thrown away as worthless; carrion; refuse; rubbish; garbage.

off'cast' (ŏf'kăst'; 62), *p. a.* Also **off'–cast'.** Cast off; rejected. — *n.* One who, or that which, is cast off or rejected.

off'–col'or, *or* **–col'our,** *a.* **1.** Not of the proper or natural color; below standard. **2.** Dubious; of doubtful propriety.

of-fence', **of-fence'less,** etc. Vars. of OFFENSE, etc.

of-fend' (ō-fĕnd'), *v. i.* [OF. *offendre*, L. *offendere, offensum*; *ob* + *fendere* (in comp.) to thrust, dash.] **1.** To transgress the moral or divine law; sin. **2.** To cause dislike, anger, or vexation; displease. — *v. t.* **1.** To transgress; sin against. *Obs.* **2.** *Bib.* To cause to stumble; cause to sin or fall. *Obs.* **3.** To displease; make angry.

of-fend'er (ō-fĕn'dĕr), *n.* One who offends; wrongdoer.

of-fense', **of-fence'** (ō-fĕns'), *n.* Act of offending; state of being offended; also, that which offends; as: **a** Stumbling, lit. or fig. *Obs. or Bib.* **b** An occasion of stumbling or sin; a stumblingblock. **c** Act of attacking; assault. **d** Injury; damage; pain. *Archaic.* **e** Act of displeasing or affronting; state of being displeased, affronted, etc.; displeasure. **f** A crime; sin; misdeed. — **Syn.** Umbrage, resentment; misdemeanor, trespass, delinquency, affront, indignity.

of-fen'sive (ō-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Making attack; pert. to offense or attack; fitted for, or used in, attacking; — opp. to *defensive*. **2.** Giving offense; insulting. **3.** Disagreeable; obnoxious; disgusting. — **Syn.** Displeasing, distasteful; attacking, invading. See HATEFUL. — *n.* State or posture of one who offends, or makes attack; aggressive attitude; action of the attacking party; — opp. to *defensive*. — **of-fen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **of-fen'sive-ness,** *n.*

of'fer (ŏf'ĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *offrian* to sacrifice, fr. L. *offerre; ob* + *ferre* to bear, bring.] **1.** To present, as an act of worship; sacrifice. **2.** To tender; proffer. **3.** To bid, as a price; make an offer to give or to pay. **4.** *Com.* To present, bring forward, or expose for sale. **5.** To propose; suggest. **6.** To try to inflict, make, or do; hence: to do, make, or give; as, to *offer* resistance, an insult, etc. **7.** To try; — used with the infinitive. — *v. i.* **1.** To present something in worship or devotion; sacrifice. **2.** To propose. **3.** To make an attempt; — used with *at*. **4.** To present itself; come to hand. — *n.* **1.** Act of offering or proposing; a proffer; proposal; bid. **2.** Attempt; endeavor. — **of'fer-er,** *n.*

of'fer-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who offers; a proffering. **2.** That which is offered; a sacrifice; a gift. **3.** *Eccl.* A sum of money offered or given at a service.

of'fer-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *offertorium* place to which offerings were brought, in LL., offertory.] **1.** [*Usually cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* **a** An antiphon or anthem sung or said in the Mass, during which, formerly, the faithful made their offerings, and during which, now, the collection, if there is to be one, is taken. **b** That part of the Mass which the priest says while the offerings are made. **c** The oblation of the unconsecrated elements. **2.** *Chs. of the Anglican Communion.* **a** The Scripture sentences said or sung during the collection of the offerings. **b** That part of the service at which the offerings are received. **3.** The offering made during an offertory (defs. 1 & 2); hence, a collection of money taken at a religious service. **4.** An anthem sung, or an organ voluntary played, during the receiving of offerings, in a religious service. [preparation; extempore.]

off'hand' (ŏf'hănd'; 62), *adv.* Without previous study or

off'hand' (ŏf'hănd'), *a.* Done or made offhand.

of'fice (ŏf'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *officium.*] **1.** Anything done for another; service. **2.** Special, proper, or assigned service, duty, or function; specif.: **a** One's task or part in an occupation or position. **b** Position of trust, ministration, or authority, as in the public service. **3.** A ceremony; rite; esp., in *pl.*, obsequies. **4.** *Eccl.* Any prescribed service or form of worship: **a** *R. C. Ch.* (1) The daily service of the breviary. (2) The introit. (3) The service of the Mass. **b** *Chs. of the Anglican Communion.* (1) Morning Prayer or Evening Prayer. (2) The introit. (3) The communion service. **5.** The place where a particular kind of business is transacted; place in which the clerical work of an establishment is done; as, a lawyer's *office;* freight *office.* **6.** Those collectively doing business in an office. **7.** Specif., any of various buildings or sets of rooms appropriated to some branch of government administration; also, the persons who conduct or direct the business; — used with a qualifying word; as, War *Office;* Foreign *Office;* Patent *Office;* Pension *Office.* In Great Britain, the term is applied to all branches or departments of government business of which the chief is a member of the cabinet. In the United States, it is applied to certain large branches which rank below the *departments*, and whose chiefs are not cabinet members. **8.** In *pl.* The apartments or buildings in which the domestics discharge their duties, as kitchens, stables, etc. **Syn. Office, post, appointment, situation, place** agree in the idea of a position. **Office** commonly suggests a position of (esp. public) trust or authority; **post** emphasizes duty or responsibility, often with attendant difficulty or danger; as, it is a king's *office* to rule; the minister refused to quit his *post*. An **appointment** is an office to which one is nominated or appointed. **Situation** emphasizes the idea of employment, esp. in a subordinate position; as, to seek a *situation* as governess. **Place**, once common in the sense of high position, is now used, esp. familiarly or colloq., for position in general; as, to lose one's *place*.

of'fice-hold'er (ŏf'ĭs-hōl'dĕr), *n.* One who holds office.

of'fi-cer (-ĭ-sĕr), *n.* [F. *officier*, LL. *officiarius.*] **1.** An agent. *Obs.* **2.** One who holds an office, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical. **3.** a *Mil. & Nav.* One who holds a position of authority or command in an army or navy; specif., one who holds a commission. **b** On a merchant or pleasure vessel, the master, captain, or any of the mates. **4.** In some honorary orders, a member in some grade above the lowest; as, an *officer* of the Legion of Honor.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with officers. **2.** To command or direct as an officer. **3.** To command or direct; conduct; manage.

office wire. *Elec.* Copper wire with a paraffined cotton insulation, used in wiring bells, annunciators, and the like.

of-fi'cial (ō-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *officialis.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, holding, or derived from, an office, position, or trust; hence: authorized; authoritative. **2.** *Pharm.* Sanctioned by the pharmacopœia. **3.** Befitting, or characteristic of, a person in office or acting in an official capacity; formal.

— *n.* One holding, or invested with, an office, esp. one having subordinate powers.

of-fi'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Action characteristic of an official; also, strict adherence to office routine; red-tapism.

of-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* In an official manner or capacity.

of-fi'ci-ant (ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ănt), *n.* [LL. *officians*, p. pr. See OFFICIATE.] *Eccl.* An officiating priest or minister.

of-fi'ci-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Connected with, or derived from, an office; having a title or rank derived from an office.

of-fi'ci-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [LL. *officiare*. See OFFICE.] To perform divine service; hence, to act as an officer in performing a duty.

of-fi'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of officiating.

of-fi'ci-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who officiates.

of-fic'i-nal (ŏ-fĭs'ĭ-năl; ŏf'ĭ-sī'năl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *officina* workshop, contr. fr. *opificina, opifex* workman.] *Pharm.* Kept in stock by apothecaries; — said of drugs. — *n.* An official drug or medicine.

of-fi'cious (ŏ-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *officiosus.*] **1.** Obliging; kind; dutiful. *Obs.* **2.** Volunteering one's services where they are neither asked nor needed; meddlesome. **3.** *Diplomacy.* Of an informal or unauthorized nature; unofficial; — opposed to *official*; as, an *officious* conversation or capacity. — **of-fi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **of-fi'cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Officious, impertinent, impudent, saucy, pert, cool. One is **officious** who obtrudes one's assistance or services where they are not needed; as, an *officious* meddler; *officious* clerk. One is **impertinent** who meddles or intrudes in things which are not one's concern; one is **impudent** who is unblushingly or shamelessly impertinent; as, it is *impertinent* to ask that question; it may be *impudent* to pay a stranger compliments. **Saucy** implies flippant levity, esp. to one's superiors or elders; **pert,** offensive or ill-bred forwardness; as, a *saucy* servant; a *pert* upstart. **Cool** implies calm assurance or effrontery; as, a *cool* stare.

off'ing (ŏf'ĭng; 62), *n.* That part of the sea, visible from the shore, where there is deep water and no need of a pilot; also, distance, or position at a distance, from the shore.

off'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Shy or distant in manner. *Colloq.*

off'print' (ŏf'prĭnt'; 62), *v. t.* [*off* + *print.*] To reprint (as an excerpt). [separately printed.]

off'print' (ŏf'prĭnt'), *n.* An excerpt, as a magazine article

off'scour'ing (ŏf'skour'ĭng; 62), *n.* That which is scoured off; hence: refuse; cast-off filth; — usually in *pl.*

off'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* [*off* + *set.*] In general, that which springs, or is derived or set off from, something; as: **a** *Bot.* A short prostrate lateral shoot, which takes root at the apex and develops a new individual. **b** A branch or scion of a family or race. **c** A spur from a range of hills or mountains. **d** Something that serves to compensate for something else. **e** *Surv.* A short distance measured from the main line of survey, as to avoid an obstruction. **f** *Arch.* A ledge formed on a wall by a diminution of its thickness above. **g** *Mech.* An abrupt bend, as in a pipe, to get by an obstruction. **h** *Print.* A transfer of type impression or pictures to the back of the next sheet. **i** *Litho.* An impression taken for the purpose of transferring a design.

off'set' (ŏf'sĕt'; ŏf'sĕt'), *v. t.*; OFF'SET'; OFF'SET'TING. **1.** To set off; balance; counterbalance. **2.** To form an offset. — *v. i.* **1.** To proceed or project as an offset. **2.** (*pron.* ŏf'sĕt'). *Print.* To make an offset.

off'shoot' (ŏf'shōōt'; 62), *n.* A branch, shoot, or scion of a stem, family, race, etc.

off'shore' (ŏf'shōr'; 62), *a.* **1.** Moving, or directed seaward, from the shore. **2.** Situated or operating offshore.

off'shore' (ŏf'shōr'), *adv.* Out from the shore; at a distance from the shore.

off'spring' (ŏf'sprĭng'; 62), *n.* That which springs from something; produce; issue; progeny.

oft (ŏft; 62), *adv.* [AS.] Often. *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial.* — *a.* Often. *Obs. or Scot.*

of'ten (ŏf'n), *adv.* Frequently. — *a.* Frequent. *Archaic.*

of'ten-times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* Often.

oft'times' (ŏft'tīmz'), *adv.* Oftentimes. *Archaic or R.*

og'do-ad (ŏg'dō-ăd), *n.* [Gr. *ὀγδοάς, -άδος,* fr. *ὀκτώ* eight.] **1.** The number eight. **2.** A group or set of eight; specif., *Gnosticism,* a group of eight divine beings or eons.

o-gee' (ō-jē'), *n.* [F. *ogive.*] A molding with an S-shaped profile. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

og'ham, *or* **og'am** (ŏg'ăm), *n.* [Ir. *ogham.*] Any of the twenty characters which together form the **ogham,** or **ogam, alphabet,** used by the ancient British and Irish.

o'give (ō'jīv; -jĭv), *n.* [F. *ogive,* OF. also *augive* a pointed arch, LL. *augiva* a double arch of two arches at right angles.] *Arch.* **a** The arch or rib crossing a Gothic vault diagonally. **b** A pointed arch. — **o-gi'val** (ō-jī'văl), *a.*

o'gle (ō'g'l), *v. t.*; -GLED (ō'g'ld); -GLING (ō'g'lĭng). **1.** To view with amorous or inviting glances. **2.** To eye. — *n.* An amorous or coquettish glance or look. — **o'gler** (ō'glĕr), *n.*

o'gre (ō'gĕr), *n.* [F.] A monster or hideous giant of fairy tales and folklore, who lives on human beings; hence, a hideous or cruel man. — **o'gress** (-grĕs), *n. fem.*

o'gre-ish (ō'gĕr-ĭsh), **o'grish** (ō'grĭsh), *a.* Resembling, or suitable for, an ogre.

oh (ō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, shame, disapprobation, a wish, etc. — *n.*; *pl.* OH'S, OHS (ōz). The exclamation *oh!* Cf. O.

ohm (ōm), *n.* [After the German electrician G. S. *Ohm.*] *Elec.* The practical unit of electrical resistance, being the resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of one volt produces a current of one ampere. — **ohm'ic** (ōm'ĭk), *a.*

ohm'age (ōm'ăj), *n.* *Elec.* The resistance of a conductor expressed in ohms. [ing resistance in ohms.]

ohm'me'ter (-mē'tĕr), *n.* *Elec.* An instrument for indicat-

o-ho' (ō-hō'), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, etc.

o-hone' (ō-hōn'). Var. of OCHONE.

-oid (-oid). [Gr. *-οειδής,* fr. *εἶδος* form.] A suffix or combining form meaning *like, resembling, in the form of.*

oil (oil), *n.* [OF. *oile,* fr. L. *oleum,* Gr. *ἔλαιον.*] **1.** Any of a large class of unctuous combustible substances which are liquid, or easily liquefiable on warming, and soluble in ether, but not in water. **2.** Any substance of an oily consistency; as, *oil* of vitriol. **3.** *Art.* An oil color or pigment; as, to paint in *oils.* — **oil of vitriol.** See SULPHURIC ACID. — *v. t.* To smear, anoint, or lubricate with oil.

oil'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* The guacharo.

oil cake. A cake or mass of cottonseed, hempseed, etc., from which the oil has been expressed.

oil'cloth' (oil'klŏth'; 62), *n.* Cloth treated with oil or paint, and used for garments, floor covering, etc.

oil'er (oil'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, oils, as: **a** One who oils machinery or engines. **b** An oil can so used.

oil'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Like oil; smoothly.

oil'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being oily.

oil'let (oil'ĕt), *n.* [See EYELET.] A small opening or loophole, as for light or for discharge of missiles. *Obs. or Hist.*

oil'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** Cloth made waterproof by oil. **2.** In *pl.* Clothing (coat and trousers) of oilskin.

oil'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A whetstone used with oil.

oil'y (-ĭ), *a.*; OIL'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Of, pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or like, oil; unctuous; oleaginous. **2.** Covered with oil; greasy. **3.** Smoothly subservient; compliant; unctuous; bland. — **Syn.** See SUAVE.

oi-nol'o-gy (oi-nŏl'ō-jĭ), **oi'no-ma'ni-a** (oi'nō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), **oi'no-mel** (oi'nō-mĕl). Vars. of ŒNOLOGY, etc.

oint'ment (oint'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *oignement,* fr. F. *oindre* to anoint, L. *ungere, unguere.*] That which serves to anoint; an unguent.

O-jib'wa (ō-jĭb'wā), *n.* Also **O-jib'way.** One of a large tribe of Algonquian Indians, of the Lake Superior region.

o'ka (ō'kȧ), **oke** (ōk), *n.* [Turk. *ōqah,* fr. Ar. *ūkiyah,* prob. fr. Gr. *οὐγγία, οὐγκία,* an ounce, fr. L. *uncia.* Cf. OUNCE a weight.] A weight of Turkey, Bulgaria, Egypt, etc., about 2¾ pounds; hence, a liquid measure, about 1¼ quarts.

o-ka'pi (ō-kä'pē), *n.*; *pl.* OKAPIS (-pēz). [Native name.] An African mammal (*Okapia johnstoni*) related to the giraffe.

Okapi. (5/6)

o'kra (ō'krȧ; ŏk'rȧ), *n.* [Of African origin.] **1.** A tall malvaceous annual (*Abelmoschus esculentus*), cultivated for its mucilaginous green pods; also, the pod or pods, used as a vegetable. **2.** A dish prepared of this vegetable; gumbo.

-ol (-ōl; -ŏl). **1.** [From alcohol.] *Chem.* A suffix used in naming the *alcohols.* **2.** A suffix from Latin *oleum,* meaning *oil.* **3.** A suffix used in many pharmaceutical names.

old (ōld), *a.*; OLD'ER (ōl'dĕr) or ELD'ER; OLD'EST or ELD'EST. *Elder* and *eldest* are now chiefly used in designating the older or oldest of two or more persons (see ELDER, ELDEST). [AS. *ald, eald.*] **1.** Not young; advanced far in years or life. **2.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, old persons or advanced life. **3.** Not new or fresh; long used. **4.** Worn out; weakened or exhausted from age or by use. **5.** Having (a certain) age or length of existence; — regularly following the noun that designates the age; as, she was eight years *old.* **6.** Experienced; as, an *old* offender. **7.** Plentiful; great; "grand"; — an intensive; as, a high *old* time. *Colloq.* **8.** Longstanding; not new or modern; as, an *old* custom. **9.** A colloquial term of cordiality, familiarity, or affection; as, *Old* England. **10.** Used of the Devil, esp. in various appellations, as the *old* one, *Old* Nick, *Old* Harry, etc. **11.** Of or relating to the past; ancient; former; earlier; old-fashioned; antiquated; as, *old* times; an *old* pupil of mine. **12.** Designating that one of two or more things of the same kind which precedes the other or others; as, the *Old* Testament; the *old* country; the *Old* World. **13.** Designating, or pert. or according to, the style (called **Old Style**; abbr., *O. S.*) of reckoning time used before the adoption of the present calendar. See under STYLE. **14.** *Phys. Geog.* Well advanced toward reduction to base level; — said of topography and topographic features.

Syn. Old, ancient, venerable, antique, antiquated, archaic, obsolete; older; elder. That is **old** (opposed to *young, new;* see AGED) which has lived or existed long, or which has been long in use; that is **ancient** (opposed esp. to *modern*) which lived, existed, or happened long ago, or which has come down from remote antiquity. But *ancient*

and *old* are often interchangeable. **Venerable** suggests the dignity of age; as, *venerable* gray hairs. **Antique** applies to that which has come down from ancient times, or is related to them; that is **antiquated** which has gone out of fashion, the word often implying slight contempt; as, *antique* vases; *antiquated* notions. That is **archaic** which savors of an earlier, sometimes of a primitive, period; that is **obsolete** which has gone out of use; as, an *archaic* word, style; an *obsolete* word, custom. **Elder**, formerly the general comparative of *old*, has been nearly superseded by the more recent **older**, except as used attributively to denote seniority or priority of a person, esp. in a family relationship, or, less commonly, of a thing.

Old Dominion, Virginia. — **Old English.** **a** See under ENGLISH, *n.*, 2. **b** *Print.* A style of type. See TYPE. — **Old French**, the French language approximately from the 9th to the 16th century. — **Old Glory**, the flag of the United States, or Stars and Stripes. *Colloq., U. S.* — **old gold**, a dull, slightly metallic and generally yellow color, supposed to resemble dull gold. — **Old High German**, High German from about 800 to 1100. — **Old Icelandic**, the Icelandic language before about 1540. —**Old Light**, *Eccl.*, a member of a conservative party; —contr. with *New Light*. — **old maid.** **a** An elderly or confirmed spinster. **b** A simple game of cards, played by matching them. — **Old Norse**, Old Icelandic. The oldest forms known are found in runic inscriptions, and in early borrowed works in Finnish. It belongs to the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic or Germanic family. — **Old Prussian.** See PRUSSIAN. — **Old Saxon.** See SAXON, *n.*, 2. — **old sledge.** *Card Playing.* = SEVEN UP. — **old squaw**, a common sea duck (*Harelda hyemalis*) of the more northern parts of the Northern Hemisphere. — **old style.** **a** Lit., a style belonging to, or characteristic of, a former time. **b** [*cap.*] See under STYLE. **c** *Print.* A style of type including several varieties, modeled after the style of early printers, as Caslon, Elzevir, etc. See TYPE. — **Old Testament.** See under TESTAMENT. — **old wife.** **a** An old woman; usually, a prating old woman; a gossip. **b** = OLDWIFE. — **Old World**, the Eastern Hemisphere.

Old Squaw. Male in winter plumage.

— (ōld), *n.* Old time or a former time; eld; as, days of *old.*

of old, formerly; in time long past; from old days.

old'en (ōl'd'n), *a.* Old; ancient. — *v. i. & t.* To grow, or cause to grow, old; age. *Rare.*

old'–fan'gled (ōld'făn'g'ld), *a.* Old-fashioned. [ideas.]

old'–fash'ioned (-făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Adhering to old customs or

old'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

old'ness, *n.* State, quality, or fact of being old.

old'ster (ōld'stĕr), *n.* **1.** In the British navy, a midshipman who has served four years. Cf. YOUNGSTER. **2.** An old or elderly person. *Colloq.*

old'wife' (ōld'wīf'), *n.* **1.** Any of various fishes, as the alewife, the menhaden, etc. **2.** The old squaw (duck).

old'–world', *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the old, or ancient, world. **2.** [*In this sense written* **Old World.**] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Old World, or Eastern Hemisphere.

-ole (-ōl). [L. *-olus, -ola, -olum*, a dim. suffix.] A diminutive suffix forming nouns chiefly of Latin or French origin.

o'le-a'ceous (ō'lē-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *olea* olive.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Oleaceæ*) of widely distributed shrubs and trees, the olive family, including, besides the olive, the ashes, lilacs, jasmine, forsythias, etc.

o'le-ag'i-nous (-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *oleaginus* of the olive, *olea* olive.] Oily; unctuous. — **o'le-ag'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

o'le-an'der (-ăn'dĕr), *n.* [F. *oléandre.*] A handsome evergreen apocynaceous shrub (*Nerium oleander*) with fragrant red or white flowers and poisonous juice.

o'le-as'ter (-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *olea* olive.] A shrub or small tree (*Elæagnus angustifolia*) of southern Europe with fragrant yellow flowers and bitter olive-shaped fruit.

o'le-ate (ō'lē-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of oleic acid.

o'le-fi'ant (ō'lē-fī'ănt; ō-lē'fĭ-ănt), *a.* [F. *oléfiant*, fr. L. *oleum* oil + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] Forming or producing an oil; specif., designating ethylene. *Archaic.*

o'le-fine (ō'lē-fĭn; -fēn), **o'le-fin,** *n.* [From OLEFIANT.] *Chem.* Any member of the series of unsaturated hydrocarbons of which ethylene is a type. See ETHYLENE.

o-le'ic (ō-lē'ĭk; ō'lē-ĭk), *a.* [L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* Pert. to, derived from, or contained in, oil; as: **oleic acid,** $C_{17}H_{33}CO_2H$, an oily acid found in the form of olein in certain fats and oils, such as sperm oil, olive oil, etc.

o'le-in (ō'lē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil.] A fat, liquid at ordinary temperatures, abundant in animal and vegetable tissue.

o'le-o- (ō'lē-ō-). Combining form fr. Lat. *oleum*, meaning *oil.*

o'le-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* A kind of chromolithograph imitative of an oil painting. — **o'le-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **o'le-og'ra-phy** (-ŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.*

o'le-o-mar'ga-rine (-ō-mär'gà-rēn; -rĭn : *often mispron'd* -mär'jĕr-ēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*olein* + *margarine, margarin.*] A butter substitute made largely from animal fats.

o'le-o-res'in (-ō-rĕz'ĭn), *n.* **1.** A natural product, as copaiba, which is a mixture of essential oil and resin. **2.** *Pharm.* A liquid extract, consisting of an oil with resin in solution.

ol-fac'tion (ōl-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See OLFACTORY.] *Physiol.* The sense of smell; act, process, or faculty of smelling.

ol-fac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *olfactus*, p. p. of *olfacere* to smell; *olere* to have a smell + *facere* to make.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the sense of smell; as, *olfactory* organs. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An olfactory organ; —usually in *pl.* **2.** The sense of smell. [resin frankincense.]

o-lib'a-num (ō-lĭb'à-nŭm), *n.* [LL.] The fragrant gum

ol'i-garch (ŏl'ĭ-gärk), *n.* A ruler in an oligarchy.

ol'i-gar'chic (-gär'kĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or supporting

ol'i-gar'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } oligarchy.

ol'i-gar'chy (ŏl'ĭ-gär'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. ὀλιγαρχία; ὀλίγος few + ἄρχειν to rule.] A form of government in which the power is vested in a few, or a state so governed; also, those who form the ruling few.

ol'i-go- (ŏl'ĭ-gō-). Combining form from Greek ὀλίγος, *few, little, small;* in *Med.* denoting *lack; deficiency.*

Ol'i-go-cene' (ŏl'ĭ-gō-sēn'), *a.* [*oligo-* + Gr. καινός new, recent.] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, a period of the Tertiary between the Eocene and Miocene. —*n.* The Oligocene period.

ol'i-go-clase' (-klās'), *n.* [*oligo-* + Gr. κλάσις fracture.] *Min.* A soda-lime feldspar containing calcium and sodium.

ol'i-go-cy-thæ'mi-a, *or* **-the'mi-a** (-sī-thē'mĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See OLIGO-; -CYTE; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* Anæmia in which the blood is deficient in red corpuscles.

ol'i-gu-re'sis (-gū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oligo-* + Gr. οὔρησις urination.] *Med.* Deficiency in the excretion of urine.

o'li-o (ō'lĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* OLIOS (-ōz). [Sp. *olla* earthen pot, stew of meat, L. *olla* pot, dish.] **1.** A dish of many ingredients; hodgepodge. **2.** A mixture; medley. **3.** A miscellaneous collection, as of pictures, verses, etc.; potpourri.

ol'i-va'ceous (ŏl'ĭ-vā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *oliva* olive.] Resembling the olive; of the color of the olive; olive-green.

ol'i-va-ry (ŏl'ĭ-và-rĭ), *a.* [L. *olivarius* belonging to olives, *oliva* an olive.] *Anat.* **a** Shaped like an olive. **b** Of or pert. to the **olivary body,** *Anat.*, an oval prominence on either side of the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata.

ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oliva*, fr. Gr. ἐλαία.] **1.** A tree (*Olea europæa*), the type of a family (*Oleaceæ*), cultivated for its fruit; also, its fruit, esteemed as a relish, esp. when green, and for its oil. **2.** An olive branch or wreath. **3.** Olive color. — *a.* **1.** Of a dark brownish or yellowish green like the unripe olive. **2.** Brownish yellow; tawny.

olive branch. **a** A branch of the olive tree, considered an emblem of peace; hence, anything offered as a sign of peace or good will. **b** A child; — alluding to *Ps.* cxxviii. 3.

o-liv'en-ite (ō-lĭv'ĕn-īt; ŏl'ĭ-vĕn-), *n.* [G. *olivenerz* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A native copper arsenate, $Cu_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot Cu(OH)_2$, usually olive-green.

Ol'i-ver (ŏl'ĭ-vĕr), *n.* [F. *Olivier.*] One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne, friend and companion in arms of Roland.

ol'i-vet (-vĕt), *n.* [L. *olivetum.*] An olive grove; — now used only [*cap.*] as proper name of the Mount of Olives. *Acts* i. 12.

O-liv'i-a (ō-lĭv'ĭ-à), *n.* A rich countess in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," who falls in love with Viola disguised as a page, and finally marries Viola's twin brother.

ol'iv-ine (ŏl'ĭ-vĭn; -vēn), *n.* [*olive* + *-ine.*] **1.** See CHRYSOLITE. **2.** Green garnet.

ol'la (ŏl'à; *Sp.* ōl'yä), *n.; pl.* OLLAS (ŏl'àz; *Sp.* ōl'yäs). [Sp. See OLIO.] **1.** In Spain, Spanish America, etc., a round or bulging earthen pot or jar. **2.** A dish of meat and vegetables cooked in such a pot; an olio; olla-podrida.

ol'la–po-dri'da (ŏl'à-pō-drē'dà), *n.* [Sp., lit., a rotten pot. See OLIO.] **1.** A kind of meat and vegetable stew; — a favorite Spanish dish. **2.** A medley; an olio.

ol'o-gy (ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [See -LOGY.] A science or branch of knowledge. *Colloq. or Humorous.*

O-lym'pi-ad (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăd), *n.* [L. *olympias, -adis*, Gr. ὀλυμπιάς, -άδος.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* The period of four (or, in the ancient Greek method of counting the first and last year, five) years from one Olympian festival to the next. See OLYMPIAN. **2.** The quadrennial celebration of the modern Olympic games.

O-lym'pi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Mount Olympus in Thessaly, or Olympia in ancient Elis, in the Peloponnesus, Greece. The **Olympian games** were held every fourth year, from 776 B. C. (as claimed). The Greeks reckoned time in Olympiads, or periods of four years, from that date. A modified revival (the **Olympic games**) of the ancient

Olympian games, consisting of international athletic games, races, etc., is held once in four years, the first having been at Athens in 1896.

— *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Olympia; a participator in the Olympian games. **2.** An inhabitant of Olympus; esp., *Gr. Relig.*, one of the greater deities (generally, twelve in number) supposed to dwell upon Olympus under the direct oversight of Zeus.

O-lym'pic (-pĭk), *a.* Olympian. — **Olympic games.** = OLYMPIAN GAMES. — *n.* An Olympian game; — usually in *pl.*

O-lym'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. "Ολυμπος.] **1.** A mountain in Thessaly believed by the ancient Greeks to be the abode of the Olympian gods. **2.** Hence: heaven; the sky.

-o'ma (-ō'mȧ). [Gr. *-ωμα, -ώματος.*] *Med.* A suffix used to denote a *morbid condition* of some part, usually a *tumor.*

O'ma-ha' (ō'mȧ-hō'), *n.* One of a tribe of intelligent and progressive Siouan Indians of Nebraska.

o-ma'sum (ō-mā'sŭm), *n.* [L., bullock's tripe.] *Zoöl.* The third division in the stomach of ruminants; the manyplies.

O-may'yad (ō-mī'yăd). Var. of OMMIAD.

om'ber } (ŏm'bĕr), *n.* [Sp. *hombre*, lit., a man, L. *homo.*]
om'bre } **1.** An old card game of Spanish origin. **2.** In omber, the player who attempts to win the pool.

o-me'ga (ō-mē'gȧ; ō'mĕ-gȧ; ō-mĕg'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὦ μέγα. See MEGA-.] **1.** Lit., the great, or long, *o*; the last letter [Ω, ω] of the Greek alphabet. See ALPHA. **2.** The last; the end.

om'e-let (ŏm'ĕ-lĕt; ŏm'lĕt), *n.* Also **om'e-lette.** [F. *omelette.*] Eggs beaten up with milk or water and fried.

o'men (ō'mĕn), *n.* [L.] An indication or action taken as a foreshowing; foretoken; foreboding; presage; augury. — *v. t.* To foreshow by signs or portents; presage; augur.

o-men'tum (ō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Anat.* A free fold of the peritoneum, or one serving to connect viscera, support blood vessels, etc. The **great omentum** is attached to the stomach and transverse colon. The **lesser omentum** connects the stomach and liver.

o'mer (ō'mĕr), *n.* [Heb. *'ōmer.*] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah.

om'i-cron (ŏm'ĭ-krŏn; ō-mī'-; ŏm'ĭ-krŏn'), *n.* Also **omikron.** [NL., fr. Gr. ὸ μικρόν. See MICRO-.] Lit., the little, or short, *o*; the fifteenth letter [Ο, ο] of the Greek alphabet.

om'i-nous (ŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ominosus*, fr. *omen.*] Of or pert. to an omen or omens; portentous; esp., foreboding or foreshowing evil; inauspicious. — **om'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **om'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Ominous, portentous, sinister. That is **ominous** which foreshadows the future or (esp.) is ill-omened or menacing; as, an *ominous* frown. **Portentous** is sometimes applied to what is ominous of calamity (as, a *portentous* calm) but often means little more than *prodigious, monstrous.* **Sinister** heightens the implication of something (often covertly) baleful or malign; as, a *sinister* smile.

o-mis'si-ble (ō-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be omitted.

o-mis'sion (ō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *omissio.* See OMIT.] **1.** Act of omitting; state of being omitted; neglect to do something. **2.** That which is omitted or left undone.

o-mit' (ō-mĭt'), *v. t.*; O-MIT'TED; -TING. [L. *omittere, omissum; ob* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To leave out or unmentioned. **2.** To leave undone; neglect.

om'ma-tid'i-um (ŏm'ȧ-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. of Gr. ὄμμα, -ατος, the eye.] *Zoöl.* One of the elements (each corresponding to a small simple eye or ocellus) of which the compound eye (**ommateum**) of an arthropod is built up.

om-mat'o-phore (ŏ-măt'ō-fōr; 57), *n.* [Gr. ὄμμα, -ατος, eye + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* A movable peduncle bearing an eye, as of a snail. — **om'ma-toph'o-rous** (ŏm'ȧ-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

Om-mey'ad, Om-mey'a-des. Vars. of OMMIAD, OMMIADES.

Om-mi'ad (ŏ-mī'ăd), *n.* Any member of the dynasty of caliphs which reigned in the East from 661 to 750, when it was succeeded by the Abbasside caliphs; — so called from Omayya, great-grandfather of Mo'awiya, the first caliph of the dynasty. An offshoot of this dynasty established the Ommiad dynasty of Spain (756–1031). — **Om-mi'ad,** *a.*

Om-mi'ades (ŏ-mī'ădz; -ȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* The Ommiads.

om'ni- (ŏm'nĭ-). [L. *omnis* all.] A combining form denoting *all, every, everywhere.*

om'ni-bus (ŏm'nĭ-bŭs), *n.* [L., for all, dat. pl. fr. *omnis* all.] A large heavy four-wheeled public vehicle, esp. one entered from the rear and having seats running lengthwise; a bus. — *a.* Pert. to, or providing for, many things at once. **omnibus bill,** a legislative bill making a number of miscellaneous provisions or appropriations. *Parl. Cant.*

om'ni-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *omnifarius.*] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

om-nif'ic (ŏm-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *omnis* all + *-fic.*] All-creating.

om-nip'o-tence (ŏm-nĭp'ō-tĕns), *n.* Omnipotent quality, state, or power; hence, something almighty; [*cap.*] God.

om-nip'o-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *omnipotens, -entis; omnis* all + *potens* powerful.] Able in every way and for every work; all-powerful. — *n.* One who is omnipotent; [*cap.*] God; — with *the.* — **om-nip'o-tent-ly,** *adv.*

om'ni-pres'ent (ŏm'nĭ-prĕz'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *omnis* all + E. *present.*] Present everywhere at once. — **-pres'ence** (-ĕns), *n.*

Syn. Omnipresent, ubiquitous (in their ordinary and more colloquial use). **Omnipresent** applies esp. to that the influence of which is everywhere felt; **ubiquitous,** which is often humorous, is frequently applied to that which is present or turns up (esp. unexpectedly) in many places.

om-nis'cience (ŏm-nĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being omniscient; hence [*cap.*], God.

om-nis'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *omnis* all + *sciens, -entis,* p. pr. of *scire* to know.] Having universal knowledge; infinitely knowing or wise. — *n.* One who is omniscient; [*cap.*] God; — with *the.* — **om-nis'cient-ly,** *adv.*

om'ni-um-gath'er-um (ŏm'nĭ-ŭm-gă'thĕr-ŭm), *n.* [L. *omnium* (gen. pl. of *omnis* all) + E. *gather.*] A confused mixture or medley; a miscellaneous collection. *Colloq.*

om-niv'o-rous (ŏm-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *omnivorus; omnis* all + *vorare* to eat greedily.] Eating everything; esp., *Zoöl.*, eating both animal and vegetable food. — **om-niv'o-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **om-niv'o-rous-ness,** *n.*

o'mo-phag'ic (ō'mō-făj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὠμοφάγος; ὠμός raw + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating, or characterized by the eating of, raw flesh. — **o-moph'a-gous** (ō-mŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.*

Om'pha-le (ŏm'fȧ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ομφάλη.] *Gr. Myth.* A queen of Lydia whom Hercules had to serve for three years, wearing female apparel and spinning with the maids.

on (ŏn), *prep.* [AS. *on, an.*] *On,* in general, refers to contact with or to support beneath; as: **1.** Over and in contact with; upon; as, to stand *on* a chair. **2.** In contact or juxtaposition with (with or without support); as, a fly *on* the wall; a town *on* the river. **3.** In connection or activity with, in, or in respect of; as, he was *on* the committee; *on* duty. **4.** Indicating a basis or ground of action, opinion, reliance, etc.; as, *on* good authority. **5.** In, or relating to, the region toward; at; — indicating relative position; as, the town lay *on* the east. Hence, fig., in *on the contrary, on the offensive, on your behalf,* etc. **6.** In, within, or during; as, *on* Monday. **7.** Indicating state; as, *on* fire, tap, sale. **8.** Upon the occasion of; following upon; as, he met me *on* my arrival. **9.** To or against; as, rain falls *on* the earth; hence, fig.: toward; to the account of; as, she smiled *on* him. **10.** In reference or relation to; about; as, an address *on* citizenship. **11.** In addition to; besides; as, heaps *on* heaps. — **Syn.** See ABOVE.

on to, on'to, *prep.*, upon; on; to; — usually called a colloquialism; but it may be regarded in analogy with *into.* It should be distinguished from *on to* where *on* is the adverb, as in, they went *on to* the next town.

— *adv.* **1.** In or into a position of support, contact, etc.; as, put *on* the plates; he had his boots *on.* **2.** With direction toward something; as, to look *on;* head *on.* **3.** Forward; onward; as, move *on;* go *on.* Sometimes used with the verb omitted as equiv. to *go on.* **4.** In continuance or succession; as, and so *on;* say *on.* **5.** In or into action; in course of action; in progress; as, a game is *on.*

on and on, continuously; for a long time together.

— *a. Cricket.* Designating the side of the field or wicket on which the batsman stands; — opposed to *off.*

on'a-ger (ŏn'ȧ-jĕr), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GRI (-grī), E. -GERS (-jĕrz). [L. *onager, onagrus,* Gr. ὄναγρος.] **1.** A wild ass (*Equus onager*) of western India and Baluchistan. **2.** *Mil.* An ancient and medieval engine for throwing stones.

on'a-gra'ceous (ŏn'ȧ-grā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὀνάγρα a kind of plant.] Belonging to a widely distributed family (*Onagraceæ*) of plants, the evening primrose family, consisting chiefly of herbs, and including the willow-herbs and fuchsias.

o'nan-ism (ō'năn-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Onan* (*Gen.* xxxviii. 9).] Self-pollution; masturbation.

once (wŭns), *adv.* [ME. *ones, anes,* an adverbial form fr. *one, on, an,* one.] **1.** One time and no more. **2.** At any one time; ever; — often conjunctive, equiv. to *if ever* or *whenever;* as, *once* kindled, it may not be quenched. **3.** At some one time; — usually referring to the past; formerly.

— *a.* That once was; former.

— *n.* One time or occasion; — used in *at once, for once, this once,* etc.

at once. **a** Simultaneously. **b** Equally. **c** Immediately.

on-cid'i-um (ŏn-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. ὄγκος barb of an arrow; — from the shape of the labellum. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Bot.* One of a large genus (*Oncidium*) of tropical American orchids having flowers often resembling butterflies.

on'do-graph (ŏn'dō-grăf), *n.* [F. *onde* wave (L. *unda*) + *-graph.*] *Elec.* An instrument for autographically making a record (**ondogram**) of the wave forms of varying or alternating currents.

on-dom'e-ter (ŏn-dŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [F. *onde* wave (L. *unda*) + *-meter.*] An electric wave meter. See WAVE METER.

one (wŭn), *a.* [ME. *one, on, an,* AS. *ān.*] **1.** Being a single unit, being, or thing; individual. **2.** Denoting a person or thing indefinitely; a certain. **3.** Denoting a particular thing

or person; — often in antithesis to *another, other.* **4.** Closely bound together; united; as, we were *one* on that subject. **5.** Single in kind; the same; as, those statements are *one.* **one day.** **a** On a certain indefinite day in the past. **b** Some day in the future.

— *n.* **1.** A single unit; unity. **2.** A symbol for a unit, as 1 or i. **3.** A single person or thing.

— *indef. pron.* **1.** (*pl.* ONES [wŭnz].) A certain person or thing not specified; some person or thing; a person or thing of the kind under consideration. **2.** Any person or thing whatever; anybody, indefinitely.

-one (-ōn). [From Gr. *-ώνη* female descendant.] *Chem.* A suffix found in the names of ketones; as in *acetone.*

one'–horse', *a.* **1.** Drawn or operated by one horse; having but one horse. **2.** Second-rate; inferior. *Colloq., U. S.*

O-nei'da (ō-nī'dȧ), *n.* An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe formerly dwelling near Oneida Lake, New York.

o-nei'ro-crit'ic (-rō-krĭt'ĭk), *n.* An interpreter of dreams.

o-nei'ro-crit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *ὀνειροκριτικός; ὄνειρος* a dream + *κριτικός* critical, fr. *κρίνειν* to discern.] Of, pert. to, or skilled in, the interpretation of dreams.

o-nei'ro-man'cy (ō-nī'rō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὄνειρος* dream + *-mancy.*] Divination by dreams. — **-man'cer** (-sĕr), *n.*

one'ness (wŭn'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Singleness; unity. **2.** Sameness; uniformity; identity; unity in mind, purpose, or feeling.

on'er-ous (ŏn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *onerosus,* fr. *onus, oneris,* a load.] **1.** Burdensome; oppressive; troublesome. **2.** *Law.* Imposing or constituting a legal burden. — **Syn.** See HEAVY. — **on'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **on'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

one'self' (wŭn'sĕlf'), *pron.* A reflexive and emphatic equivalent for the indefinite pronoun *one;* — orig. written (as used in this book) **one's self.**

one'–sid'ed (wŭn'sīd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having, or occurring on, one side only; having one side prominent or more developed; limited or relating to one side; hence: partial; unfair. **2.** *Law.* Unilateral; as, a *one-sided* contract.

one'–step', *n.* A lively dance in 2-4 time, danced by couples, involving a coupee, whirl, dip, and other steps.

on'go'ing (ŏn'gō'ĭng), *n.* Act of going forward; proceeding; progress; in *pl.,* proceedings; doings; current events.

on'ion (ŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *oignon,* fr. L. *unio* oneness, unity, single large pearl, onion.] **1.** A liliaceous plant (*Allium cepa*); also, its edible bulb of pungent taste and odor. **2.** Any wild species of the same genus. [paper.]

on'ion-skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* A kind of thin, glossy, translucent

on'look'er (ŏn'lo͝ok'ĕr), *n.* A looker-on.

on'ly (ōn'lĭ), *a.;* dial. or poetic intensive superl. ONLIEST. [AS. *ānlīc; ān* one + *-līc.* See ONE; -LY.] **1.** Alone in its or their class; single. **2.** Alone because of superiority; chief. — *adv.* **1.** Exclusively; solely; merely. **2.** Without there being others; singly. *Obs. or R., exc. in:* **only-begotten,** begotten as the only child. — *conj.* Save or except (that).

on'o-mas'tic (ŏn'ō-măs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὀνομαστικός* of naming, fr. *ὀνομάζειν* to name, *ὄνομα* name.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or connected with, a name or names, or naming; consisting of names. **2.** *Law.* Designating an autograph signature.

on'o-mat'o-pœ'ia (ŏn'ō-măt'ō-pē'yȧ; ō-nŏm'ȧ-tō-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὀνοματοποιία; ὄνομα, ὀνόματος,* name + *ποιεῖν* to make.] **1.** Formation of a word in imitation of a sound; as *buzz, cuckoo.* **2.** *Rhet.* The use of words in which the sound is suggestive of the sense.

on'o-mat'o-pœ'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, onomatopœia; imitative in origin; echoic.

on'o-mat'o-po-ē'sis (-pō-ē'sĭs), **-poi-e'sis** (-poi-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀνοματοποίησις.*] Onomatopœia.

on'o-mat'o-po-et'ic (-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* Onomatopœic.

On'on-da'ga (ŏn'ŏn-dô'gȧ), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians once inhabiting what is now a part of the State of New York. They now live in New York and Ontario.

on'rush' (ŏn'rŭsh'), *n.* A rushing onward.

on'set' (ŏn'sĕt'), *n.* **1.** A setting upon; attack; assault. **2.** A setting about; beginning; commencement; start.

on'slaught' (-slôt'), *n.* A furious attack or assault; onset.

on'to (ŏn'to͞o), *prep.* On the top of; upon; on. See *on to,* under ON, *prep.*

on'to-gen'e-sis (ŏn'tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Ontogeny. — **on'to-ge-net'ic,** *a.* — **on-tog'e-nist,** *n.*

on-tog'e-ny (ŏn-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [See ONTOLOGY; GENESIS.] *Biol.* The life history or development of an individual.

on'to-log'i-cal (ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to ontology. **ontological argument,** *Metaph.,* an argument for the existence of God primarily from the nature of being.

on-tol'o-gy (ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὄντα* the things being + *-logy.*] The science of being or reality; the branch of metaphysics that investigates the nature, essential properties, and relations of being, as such. — **on-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

o'nus (ō'nŭs), *n.* [L.] A burden; an obligation; charge.

on'ward (ŏn'wĕrd), *a.* Moving forward; forward. — *adv.* Also **on'wards** (ŏn'wĕrdz). **1.** Toward a point before or in front; forward. **2.** In an advanced position; in front; on. **Syn. Onward, forward.** **Onward** often suggests progress or advance in general; **forward** (opposed to *backward*), specifically, movement toward what is before.

on'y-cha (ŏn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *onyx, -ychis,* onyx, also, a kind of mussel, Gr. *ὄνυξ, -υχος.* See ONYX.] An ingredient of incense, prob. the operculum of a gastropod. *Ex.* XXX. 34.

on'yx (ŏn'ĭks; ō'nĭks), *n.; pl.* ONYXES (-ĕz; 24). [L., fr. Gr. *ὄνυξ* a claw, finger nail, veined gem.] Chalcedony in layers of different shades of color.

o'ö- (ō'ō-). A combining form from Greek *ᾠόν, egg.*

o'ö-cyte (-sīt), *n. Embryol. & Zoöl.* An egg before maturation (formation of the polar bodies); or, in certain protozoans, a female gamete before undergoing changes believed to correspond to maturation.

o-œ'ci-um (ō-ē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *oö-* + Gr. *οἶκος* a house.] *Zoöl.* In polyzoans, an ovicell.

o-ög'a-mous (ō-ŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a. Biol.* Having gametes exhibiting distinctions of sex; heterogamous.

o'ö-gen'e-sis (ō'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Formation of the egg and its preparation for fertilization and development.

o'ö-go'ni-um (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -NIA (-ȧ), E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL.; *oö-* + Gr. *γόνος* offspring.] **1.** *Bot.* The female sexual organ in oögamous thallophytic plants, containing one or more eggs, or oöspheres, which develop after fertilization into oöspores. **2.** *Embryol.* One of the descendants of a primordial germ cell which give rise to the oöcytes.

o'ö-lite (ō'ō-līt), *n.* A rock consisting of small round grains, usually carbonate of lime, resembling the roe of fish and cemented together. — **o'ö-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

o-öl'o-gist (ō-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in oölogy.

o-öl'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* Ornithology treating of birds' eggs, esp. their shape, color, etc. — **o'ö-log'i-cal** (ō'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

oo'long (o͞o'lŏng), *n.* [Chin. *wu* black + *lung* dragon.] A fragrant variety of black tea.

oo'mi-ak (o͞o'mĭ-ăk), *n.* Also **oomiac, umiack,** and **umiak.** [Eskimo *umiak.*] A large, broad, Alaskan Eskimo boat, consisting of a wooden frame covered with skins.

o'ö-phore (ō'ō-fōr; 57), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠοφόρος* egg-bearing; *ᾠόν* an egg + *φορός* bearing.] = OÖPHYTE. — **-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

o'ö-pho-ri'tis (-fō-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ᾠόν* egg + *φορός* bearing + *-itis.*] *Med.* Ovaritis.

o'ö-phyte (ō'ō-fīt), *n. Bot.* The stage in the life history of an archegoniate plant, as a moss, fern, or liverwort, in which sexual organs are developed. Cf. GAMETOPHYTE, SPOROPHYTE. — **o'ö-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

o'ö-sperm (ō'ō-spûrm), *n.* [*oö-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A fertilized egg; a zygote. **2.** *Bot.* = OÖSPORE.

o'ö-sphere (-sfēr), *n. Biol.* An unfertilized egg; a female gamete.

o'ö-spore (ō'ō-spōr; 57), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The sexual spore, or zygote, resulting from the fertilization of an oösphere by a sperm cell. **2.** *Zoöl.* In certain sporozoans, a zygote when encysted previous to division into spores. — **o'ö-spor'ic** (-spôr'ĭk), **o-ös'po-rous** (ō-ŏs'pō-rŭs; ō'ō-spō'rŭs), *a.*

o'ö-the'ca (ō'ō-thē'kȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *oö-* + Gr. *θήκη* a case.] *Zoöl.* An egg case, esp. that of many kinds of mollusks, and of some insects, as cockroaches.

ooze (o͞oz), *n.* [AS. *wōs* juice, moisture. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A decoction of oak bark, sumac, catechu, etc., used in tanning. **2.** Act of oozing; also, that which oozes. — *v. i.;* OOZED (o͞ozd); OOZ'ING. **1.** To percolate; exude. **2.** To escape, or leak out, slowly and quietly; as, the secret *oozed* out; his courage *oozed* away. **3.** To exude moisture. — *v. t.* To exude or give out slowly; — often used with *out.*

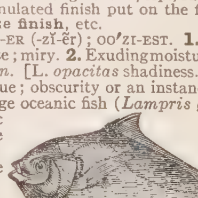
ooze (o͞oz), *n.* [AS. *wāse* dirt, mire, mud.] **1.** Soft mud or slime. **2.** A stretch or piece of muddy ground; a marsh; a bog. **3.** *Oceanography.* A soft deposit covering large areas of the ocean bottom, composed largely of the calcareous remains of foraminifers.

ooze leather. Leather made from sheep and calf skins by mechanically forcing ooze through them; esp., such leather with a soft, finely granulated finish put on the flesh side; hence: **ooze calf, ooze finish,** etc.

oo'zy (o͞o'zĭ), *a.;* OO'ZI-ER (-zĭ-ĕr); OO'ZI-EST. **1.** Containing, or composed of, ooze; miry. **2.** Exuding moisture; slimy.

o-pac'i-ty (ō-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *opacitas* shadiness.] Quality or state of being opaque; obscurity or an instance of it.

o'pah (ō'pȧ), *n.* A large oceanic fish (*Lampris guttatus*), inhabiting the Atlantic Ocean, and remarkable for its brilliant colors.



Opah. ($\frac{1}{40}$)

o-pake'. Obs. or rare var. of OPAQUE.

o'pal (ō'păl), *n.* [L. *opalus,* fr. Gr. *ὀπάλλιος,* Skr. *upalas* a stone, precious stone.] *Min.* An amorphous form of silica, softer and lighter than quartz. H., 5.5–6.5. **The precious,** *or* **noble, opal** is iridescent, and is valued as a gem. For **fire opal** see GIRASOL.

o'pal-esce' (-ĕs'), *v. i.;* -ESCED' (-ĕst'); -ESC'ING (-ĕs'ĭng). To emit or exhibit a play of colors, like an opal.

o'pal-es'cent (-ĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Reflecting an iridescent light; having a milky iridescence. — **o'pal-es'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

o'pal-ine (ō'pāl-ĭn; -ēn), *a.* Of or like opal; opalescent.

o-paque' (ō-pāk'), *a.* [L. *opacus* shady, dark.] **1.** Not luminous; dark. **2.** Impervious to light; not transparent. **3.** By extension, impervious (to heat, electricity, etc.); not conducting or transmitting heat, etc. **4.** Obscure; also, dull. — **Syn.** See DARK. — *n.* That which is opaque. — **o-paque'ly,** *adv.* — **o-paque'ness,** *n.*

ope (ōp), *a.* & *vb.* Open. *Poetic.*

o'pen (ō'p'n), *a.* [AS. *open.*] **1.** Not shut or closed; affording free ingress or egress; not obstructed or clogged. **2.** Hence: Free to be entered, visited, or used; without restrictions as to the participants; also, available; as, the invitation is still *open;* disengaged. **3.** Of weather or season, not frosty or inclement; *Naut.*, not foggy. **4.** Uncovered; exposed; bare. Fig., liable; — used with *to;* as, *open* to temptation. **5.** Not secret, hidden, or disguised; public. **6.** Without reserve or pretense; sincere; frank. **7.** Extended; expanded; as, an *open* hand; an *open* flower. **8.** Having openings, or the like; as, *open* ranks; also, perforated; porous; specif., *Print.*, more or less widely spaced or leaded. **9.** a *Music.* (1) Not closed or stopped with the finger; — said of the string of an instrument. Also, not closed at the top (of an organ pipe); or not stopped with the hand (of a horn). (2) Produced by an open string, pipe, etc.; as, an *open* tone. **b** *Phon.* (1) Of a vowel, uttered with a relatively wide opening of the mouth. See CLOSE, *a.*, 13. (2) Of a consonant, uttered with the oral passage narrowed without closure, as *s.* **10.** Accessible; of a person, responsive; amenable; hence, generous. **11.** Not settled or adjusted; as, an *open* account. **12.** Without legal restrictions as to the opening of drinking places, places of amusement, etc.; as, an *open* town. *Colloq., U. S.* — **Syn.** Unclosed, unprotected; unreserved, artless. See FRANK.

open air, the air out of doors. — **open-air school,** *Art.*, see PLEIN-AIR. — **o. chain,** *Chem.*, an arrangement of atoms represented in the graphical formula as a chain whose ends are open, that is, not joined so as to form a ring; — opposed to *closed chain.* — **o. door. a** Open or free admission to all; hospitable welcome. **b** In modern diplomacy, opportunity for interconrse, esp. commercial, open to all upon equal terms. — **o. policy.** See VALUED POLICY. — **o. stop,** *Music*, a stop having the upper ends of the pipes open. — **o. verdict,** *Law*, a verdict on a preliminary investigation, finding the fact of a crime, but not stating the criminal, or finding the fact of a violent death without disclosing the cause.

— *v. t.* **1.** To move (a gate, lid, etc.) from its shut position. **2.** To render clear for passage. **3.** Hence: **a** To render open or accessible; as, to *open* a shop. **b** To declare (a building, park, etc.) open to the public. **4.** To spread out; unfold or unroll. **5.** To make one or more openings in. **6.** To loosen or make less compact. **7.** To reveal; — now said only of feelings, intentions, etc. **8.** *Naut.* To bring into view, or come in sight of. **9.** To interpret. *Archaic.* **10.** To enlighten; enlarge, as the heart. **11.** To enter upon; begin; start. **12.** *Law.* To restore or recall, as an order, rule, judgment, etc., from a finally determined state to a state in which the parties are free to prosecute or oppose it.

— *v. i.* **1.** To become open; unclose. **2.** To give access; also, to have an opening, passage, or outlet. **3.** To expand; fig., to become enlightened, as the mind. **4.** To become or be disclosed, as to view. **5.** *Hunting.* To bark on perceiving the game. **6.** To begin.

Open sesame! the magical command which opened the door of the robbers' den in the tale of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" in the "Arabian Nights"; hence [*Often* **o'pen-ses'a-me**], a thing that unfailingly opens, or admits to, something.

— *n.* Open space, as land without trees, etc., open ocean, water, or air; — used chiefly with *the.*

o'pen-air', *a.* Outdoor; specif., *Painting*, plein-air.

o'pen-coil', *a. Elec.* Designating, or pert. to, a method of winding an armature (**open-coil armature**) so that the circuit is closed only by the external circuit connected to it through the brushes and commutator.

o'pen-er (ō'p'n-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, opens.

o'pen-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Watchful; discerning; receptive.

o'pen-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **1.** Of a watch, having the dial covered only with a glass. **2.** Having a frank or ingenuous face.

o'pen-hand'ed, *a.* Generous; liberal. — **o'pen-hand'edly,** *adv.* — **o'pen-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*

o'pen-heart'ed, *a.* Candid; frank; generous.

o'pen-hearth', *a. Metal.* Designating, or pert. to, a process (**open-hearth process**) of making steel in a furnace having an open hearth called also *Siemens-Martin process.*

o'pen-ing (ō'p'n-ĭng; ōp'nĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** A making or becoming open. **2.** An open place or part; a breach; gap; hole; also, width; span. **3.** A thinly wooded space, without undergrowth, in a forest or grove. *U. S.* **4.** Act of beginning; first step or appearance. **5.** An opportunity.

o'pen-ly, *adv.* In an open manner.

o'pen-mouthed' (ō'p'n-mouthd'; -moutht'; 109), *a.* Having the mouth open; gaping; greedy; clamorous.

o'pen-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being open.

o'pen-work' (ō'p'n-wûrk'), *n.* Any work so made as to show openings through its substance.

op'er-a (ŏp'ĕr-ȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *opera* work, composition, fr. L. *opera* pains, work, *opus, operis,* work.] **1.** A drama wholly or mostly sung, with orchestral accompaniment and appropriate costumes, scenery, and action. **2.** The score of a musical drama. **3.** The performance of an opera.

op'er-a-ble (ŏp'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of an operation; as, an *operable* tumor.

‖ **o'pé'ra' bouffe'** (ō'pā'rȧ' bōōf'). [F.; *opéra* opera + *bouffe* comic, It. *buffo.*] Comic opera, esp. of farcical character.

‖ **o'pé'ra' co'mique'** (ō'pā'rȧ' kō'mēk'). [F.] Lit., comic opera, distinguished from *grand opera* in having its musical numbers interspersed with spoken dialogue.

opera glass *or* **glasses.** A small telescope, usually binocular, with concave eye lenses; a lorgnette.

opera hat. A hat for wear to or at the opera; specif., a man's tall silk hat made to fold flat; a crush hat.

opera house. A theater devoted to the performance of operas; also, loosely, any theater.

op'er-and (ŏp'ĕr-ănd), *n.* [From neuter of L. *operandus*, gerundive of *operari.* See OPERATE.] *Math.* The magnitude, quantity, or symbol upon which a mathematical operation is performed; — called also *faciend.*

op'er-ant (ŏp'ĕr-ănt), *a.* [L. *operans*, p. pr.] Operative.

op'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *operatus*, p. p. of *operari* to work, fr. *opus, operis*, work, labor.] **1.** To perform a work or labor; to act. **2.** To produce or take effect. **3.** To perform an operation or series of operations; as: **a** To perform a surgical operation. **b** *Mil. & Nav.* To conduct operations against the enemy. **c** To deal in stocks, etc., esp. speculatively. *Commercial Cant.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To produce as an effect; work. **2.** To put into, or to continue in, operation or activity; conduct.

op'er-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, opera.

op'er-at'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In an operatic manner.

op'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or effect of operating. **2.** Agency; exertion of power or influence. **3.** Mode of action or form of activity. **4.** State of being operative. **5.** An act done as part of a plan; as, naval *operations.* **6.** *Com.* A transaction, esp. a speculative one. **7.** A surgical action on the living body for remedial effect, as in amputation, etc. **8.** *Math.* Some transformation, indicated by rules or symbols, to be made on quantities.

op'er-a-tive (ŏp'ĕr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of acting; operating; as, an *operative* motive. **2.** Effective; efficacious. **3.** Involving, or having to do with, physical operations, as of the hands or of machines; as, *operative* arts. **4.** *Surg.* Based upon, or consisting of, an operation or operations; as, *operative* surgery. **5.** Engaged in work; active; esp., occupied in productive labor; working. [mechanic.]

— *n.* One who, or that which, operates; a worker; artisan;

op'er-a'tor (ŏp'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who operates, as in doing mechanical, professional, or official work, in dealing in stocks; in transmitting telegraphic messages, etc. [lum.

o-per'cu-lar (ō-pûr'kŭ-lȧr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, an opercu-

o-per'cu-late (ō-pûr'kŭ-lāt)
o-per'cu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } *a.* Having a lid, or operculum.

o-per'cu-lum (ō-pûr'kŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LA (-lȧ), E. -LUMS (-lŭmz). [L., a cover or lid, fr. *operire* to cover.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A lid, as of a moss capsule, or a pyxidium in seed plants. **b** The calyx limb in eucalypti. **2.** *Zoöl.* A lidlike process or part, as: **a** The horny or shelly plate on the foot of many gastropod mollusks, which serves to close the shell when the animal is retracted. **b** The gill cover of a fish.

op'er-et'ta (ŏp'ĕr-ĕt'ȧ), *n.*; *It. pl.* -TE (*It.* ô'pĕ-rĕt'tā). [It., dim. of *opera.*] *Music.* A short, light, musical drama.

op'er-ose (ŏp'ĕr-ōs), *a.* [L. *operosus*, fr. *opera* pains, labor, *opus, operis*, work, labor.] Laborious; elaborate.

O-phe'li-a (ō-fē'lĭ-ȧ; ō-fēl'yȧ), *n.* The beautiful daughter of Polonius in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." Betrothed to Hamlet, she is crazed by his treatment of her and his killing of her father, and drowns herself.

oph'i-cleide (ŏf'ĭ-klīd), *n.* [F. *ophicléide*, fr. Gr. ὄφις a serpent + κλείς, gen. κλειδός, a key. So named because it was in effect the old wooden serpent, with keys added.] *Music.* A large brass wind instrument consisting of a tapering tube, bent double and provided with keys and mouthpiece. It is now generally supplanted by the tuba.

o-phid'i-an (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. ὄφις a snake.] *Zoöl.* Any of a division (*Ophidia*) of reptiles consisting of the snakes, or serpents. — *a.* Pert. to or designating this division.

oph'i-ol'a-try (ŏf'ĭ-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ; ō'fĭ-), *n.* [Gr. ὄφις a snake + *-latry.*] Serpent worship. — **oph'i-ol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

oph'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄφις a snake + *-logy.*] Zoölogy that treats of the ophidians.

O'phir (ō'fĕr), *n.* [Heb. *Ophīr.*] In the Bible, a region often mentioned as the source of gold. See 1 *Kings* x. 11.

oph'ite (ŏf'īt ; ō'fīt), *n.* [L. *ophites*, Gr. *ὀφίτης* (sc. *λίθος*), a kind of marble spotted like a serpent.] *Petrog.* A variety of green diabase whose augite is altered to uralite.

o-phit'ic (ō-fĭt'ĭk), *a. Petrog.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, ophite ; having a rock fabric in which feldspar crystals are inclosed in later formed augite, as in diabase.

oph'i-u'ran (ŏf'ĭ-ū'răn ; ō'fĭ-), *a.* [Gr. *ὄφις* snake + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a class (*Ophiuroidea*) of echinoderms including the brittle stars and basket fishes. They resemble the star fishes. — *n.* An ophiuran echinoderm ; a brittle star. — **oph'i-u'roid** (-ū'roid), *a. & n.*

oph-thal'mi-a (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὀφθαλμία*, fr. *ὀφθαλμός* the eye.] *Med.* An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye or of the eyeball.

oph-thal'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the eye ; ocular.

oph'thal-mi'tis (ŏf'thăl-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Ophthalmia.

oph'thal-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye + *-logy.*] The science treating of the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye. — **oph'thal-mol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **oph-thal'mo-log'i-cal** (ŏf-thăl'mŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

oph-thal'mo-scope (ŏf-thăl'mŏ-skōp), *n. Physiol.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, esp. the retina. — **oph-thal'mo-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i-cal,** *a.*

oph'thal-mos'co-py (ŏf'thăl-mŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* Examination of the eye with the ophthalmoscope.

-o'pi-a (-ō'pĭ-ȧ), **-o'py** (-ō'pĭ). [Gr. *-ωπία* (as in *ἀμβλυωπία* amblyopia), fr. *ὤψ, ὠπός*, eye.] A combining form signifying *sight, vision ;* as, amblyo*pia*, amblyo*py*, myo*pia*, presby*opia*, etc.

o'pi-ate (ō'pĭ-ăt), *n.* [From OPIUM.] Any narcotic medicine containing, or derived from, opium ; — often used fig. — *a.* Containing opium ; hence : inducing sleep ; narcotic ; fig., anodyne ; causing rest, dullness, or inaction.

o'pi-ate (-āt), *v. t. ;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To subject to the influence of an opiate ; fig., to deaden.

o-pine' (ō-pīn'), *v. t. & i. ;* -PINED' (-pīnd') ; -PIN'ING (-pīn'ĭng). [L. *opinari*, p. p. *opinatus.*] To have or express an opinion ; think ; suppose.

o-pin'ion (ō-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *opinio.* See OPINE.] **1.** That which is opined ; a belief ; view ; judgment. **2.** A formal judgment by an expert. **3.** *Law.* The formal expression by a judge, court, referee, or the like, of the legal reasons and principles on which a decision is based. **4.** A judgment or sentiment concerning persons or things ; estimation ; sometimes, high or favorable estimation ; esteem.

Syn. Idea, impression, sentiment, notion. — **Opinion, sentiment.** An **opinion**, in ordinary usage, is what one thinks or believes about something ; the word does not imply the definiteness or weight of a judgment or the assurance or certainty of a conviction ; as, to hazard an *opinion ;* public *opinion.* **Sentiment** suggests a more or less settled opinion, often with reference to something which involves one's feelings ; as, noble *sentiments ;* public *sentiment.*

o-pin'ion-at'ed (-ăt'ĕd), *a.* Stiff in adhering to one's opinion ; obstinate. — **Syn.** See DICTATORIAL. — **-at'ed-ness,** *n.*

o-pin'ion-a-tive (-ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or consisting in, opinion or belief ; doctrinal. **2.** Opinionated.

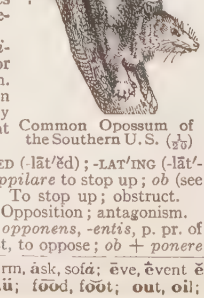
op'is-thog'na-thous (ŏp'ĭs-thŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ὄπισθεν* behind + *γνάθος* jaw.] Having retreating jaws.

o'pi-um (ō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὄπιον* poppy juice, dim. of *ὀπός* vegetable juice.] A powerful narcotic consisting of the inspissated juice of a poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).

o'pi-um-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* The habitual use of opium, or the condition induced by this.

op'o-del'doc (ŏp'ŏ-dĕl'dŏk), *n.* Any of various liniments, containing soap, camphor, and alcohol.

o-pos'sum (ō-pŏs'ŭm), *n.* [Amer. Indian (Virginia) *apasum* white beast.] Any of an American family (*Didelphidæ*) of marsupials ; esp., a species (*Didelphis virginiana*) chiefly nocturnal, largely arboreal, and almost omnivorous. When caught it feigns death.



Common Opossum of the Southern U. S. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

opossum shrimp. Any of a certain family (*Mysidæ*) of schizopod crustaceans whose females carry their eggs in a pouch between the legs.

op'pi-dan (ŏp'ĭ-dăn), *a.* [L. *oppidanus*, fr. *oppidum* town.] Of or pertaining to a town or the town. — *n.* **1.** A townsman. **2.** At Eton College, England, and formerly also at other schools, a student not on the foundation.

op'pi-late (ŏp'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. ;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *oppilatus*, p. p. of *oppilare* to stop up ; *ob* (see OB-) + *pilare* to ram down.] To stop up ; obstruct.

op-po'nen-cy (ŏ-pō'nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Opposition ; antagonism.

op-po'nent (ŏ-pō'nĕnt), *a.* [L. *opponens, -entis*, p. pr. of *opponere* to set or place against, to oppose ; *ob* + *ponere* to place.] Opposite ; hence : opposing ; adverse. — *n.* One who opposes ; an adversary.

Syn. Opponent, adversary, antagonist agree in the idea of opposition, without of necessity implying personal animosity. An **opponent** is one who is on the opposite side in a contest ; **antagonist** implies sharper opposition, esp. in a struggle for supremacy ; as, an *opponent* in debate ; a duelist's *antagonist.* **Adversary** ranges in connotation from the idea of mere opposition to that of active hostility.

op'por-tune' (ŏp'ŏr-tūn' ; ŏp'ŏr-tūn), *a.* [F. *opportun*, L. *opportunus*, lit., at or before the port.] Fit ; ready ; hence : seasonable ; timely. — **-tune'ly,** *adv.* — **-tune'ness,** *n.*

Syn. Opportune, timely. Opportune often suggests that which fits directly into a given concurrence of circumstances ; **timely**, that which is well-timed or seasonable ; as, an *opportune* place, moment, chance ; a *timely* suggestion.

op'por-tu'nism (ŏp'ŏr-tū'nĭz'm), *n.* The taking advantage, as in politics, of opportunities, often with little regard for principles or ultimate consequences.

op'por-tu'nist (-nĭst), *n.* One who advocates or practices opportunism.

op'por-tu'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Fit or convenient time ; chance. **2.** Importunity. *Obs. & Erron.*

op-pos'a-ble (ŏ-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being resisted. **2.** Capable of being placed opposite something else. — **op-pos'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

op-pose' (ŏ-pōz'), *v. t. ;* -POSED' (-pōzd') ; -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *opposer.* See OB- ; POSE to place.] **1.** To place in front of, or over against ; present. **2.** To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance ; set against. **3.** To face ; front upon. *Rare.* **4.** To resist ; confront.

Syn. Withstand, resist, gainsay, contravene, oppugn. — **Oppose, resist** agree in the idea of setting one's self against something. **Resist** often implies more active striving than **oppose**, esp. against something actively adverse ; as, to *oppose* a measure ; he could not *resist* their attack.

op-posed' (ŏ-pōzd'), *p. a.* Set in opposition ; opposite.

op-pos'er (ŏ-pōz'ĕr), *n.* One who opposes.

op'po-site (ŏp'ŏ-zĭt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *oppositus*, p. p. of *opponere.* See OPPONENT.] **1.** Set over against ; facing ; — often with *to.* **2.** *Bot.* **a** Situated in pairs on an axis, each being separated from the other by half the circumference of the axis, as leaves. **b** With reference to floral parts : = SUPERPOSED. **3.** Contrarily turned or moving. **4.** Diametrically different ; contrary ; repugnant ; antagonistic.

Syn. Opposite, contrary, contradictory. Opposite implies diametrical difference in position or nature, but does not necessarily suggest antagonism ; **contrary** commonly implies mutual opposition or divergence, and often connotes antagonism ; as, *opposite* directions, *opposite* sides of a dispute ; *contrary* winds, *contrary* propositions. **Contradictory** is stronger than *opposite* or *contrary*, implying variance or contrariety that admits no medium.

— *n.* **1.** An opponent. *Obs. or R.* **2.** That which is opposed or contrary. Cf. 3d CONVERSE, *n.* — **op'po-site-ly,** *adv.* — **op'po-site-ness,** *n.*

op'po-si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *oppositio.* See OPPOSITE.] **1.** Act of setting opposite, or the state of being so set ; specif. : **a** *Astron.* The situation of a heavenly body with respect to another 180° from it in celestial longitude ; esp., such position of a planet or satellite with respect to the sun ; — signified by the symbol ☍ ; as, ☍ ☿, opposition of Jupiter to the sun. **b** *Logic.* The relation between two propositions when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity, in quality, or in both. **2.** Hostile or contrary action or condition ; resistance. **3.** That which opposes ; an obstacle ; in politics, collectively, the party opposed to the party in power.

op-pos'i-tive (ŏ-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Opposing ; adversative.

op-press' (ŏ-prĕs'), *v. t.* [F. *oppresser*, LL. *oppressare*, fr. L. *opprimere, oppressum ; ob* + *premere* to press.] **1.** To overwhelm. *Rare.* **2.** Fig. : To weigh heavily on ; weigh down. **3.** To crush by abuse of power or authority ; tyrannize over ; as, to *oppress* the weak.

Syn. Oppress, depress. To **oppress** is to weigh upon or burden, as by imposition of a load ; to **depress** is to bring down or cause to sink (esp. in value, vigor, and the like) ; as, *oppressed* with forebodings ; *depressed* by bad news.

op-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of oppressing ; state of being oppressed. **2.** That which oppresses ; cruelty ; tyranny. **3.** A sense of heaviness or obstruction in the body or mind ; depression ; dullness ; lassitude.

op-pres'sive (ŏ-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Unreasonably burdensome ; unjustly severe. **2.** Tyrannical. **3.** Heavy ; hard to be borne. — **op-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **op-pres'sive-ness,** *n.*

op-pres'sor (ŏ-prĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who oppresses.

op-pro'bri-ous (ŏ-prō'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *opprobriosus*, fr. *opprobrium.* See OPPROBRIUM.] **1.** Expressive of opprobrium ; scurrilous. **2.** Infamous ; despised ; made hateful. — **op-pro'bri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **op-pro'bri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Disgraceful, reproachful, abusive, insulting, offensive ; contemptuous, contumelious, insolent, disdainful ; gross, vile, vulgar, low, foul, indecent, scurrilous, scurrile. — **Opprobrious, contumelious, scurrilous. Opprobri-**

ous implies abusive reproach; **contumelious** adds the implication of insolent contempt; **scurrilous**, of grossness and vulgarity; as, *opprobrious* names; *contumelious* scorn; *scurrilous* abuse.

op-pro'bri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L.; *ob* + *probrum* reproach, disgrace.] **1.** Infamy; reproach mingled with contempt; abusive language. **2.** Cause of disgrace or reproach.

op-pugn' (ŏ-pūn'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *oppugnare; ob* + *pugnare* to fight.] To fight against; attack; resist.

op-pug'nan-cy (ŏ-pŭg'năn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being oppugnant; opposition.

op-pug'nant (ŏ-pŭg'nănt), *a.* Hostile; opposing.

op-pugn'er (ŏ-pūn'ẽr), *n.* One who oppugns.

Ops (ŏps), *n.* [L.] An ancient Italian goddess of harvests.

op-son'ic (ŏp-sŏn'ĭk), *a. Bacteriol.* Of, pertaining to, or affected by, opsonin.

opsonic index, the ratio between the number of bacteria destroyed by leucocytes in normal blood serum and the number destroyed in that to which opsonin has been added.

op'so-nin (ŏp'sō-nĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀψωνεῖν* to buy victuals, to cater.] *Bacteriol.* A constituent of blood serum which renders invading pathogenic bacteria more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes.

opt (ŏpt), *v. i.* [F. *opter*, L. *optare.*] To make a choice; choose; as, to *opt* in his favor. *Rare.*

op'ta-tive (ŏp'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *optativus*, fr. *optatus*, p. p. of *optare* to choose, wish.] Expressing desire or wish.

optative mood, *Gram.*, that mood or form of a verb, as in Greek, Sanskrit, etc., which expresses a wish or desire.

— *n. Gram.* The optative mood, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.

op'tic (ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [F. *optique*, Gr. *ὀπτικός.*] **1.** Visual. *Obsoles.* **2.** Ocular. **3.** Relating to optics; optical.

optic axis. *Min.* The line in a doubly refracting crystal, in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. A uniaxial crystal has one such line, a biaxial crystal has two. — **o. nerve**, the nerve of sight, connecting the eye and the optic centers of the brain. — **o. thalamus** [*pl.* -AMI (-ȧ-mī)], *Anat.*, either of the pair of oblong masses of gray matter situated on either side of the third ventricle of the brain.

— *n.* The eye. *Now chiefly Humorous.*

op'ti-cal (ŏp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to the science of optics. **2.** Relating to vision; optic. — **op'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

op-ti'cian (ŏp-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One who makes, or deals in, optical glasses and instruments.

op'tics (ŏp'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science dealing with the nature and properties of light, and the phenomena of vision.

op'ti-mate (ŏp'tĭ-mȧt), *n.* [L. *optimas, -atis*, adj., *optimates*, n. pl., the adherents of the best men, the aristocrats, fr. *optimus* the best.] A noble or aristocrat.

‖ **op'ti-ma'tes** (-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L. See OPTIMATE.] The nobility or aristocracy of ancient Rome.

op'ti-me (ŏp'tĭ-mē), *n.* [L., adv. fr. *optimus* the best.] In Cambridge University, Eng., a man who obtains honors, but fails to get placed among the wranglers, in the mathematical tripos; — called **senior optime** or **junior optime** according as he is placed in the second or third class.

op'ti-mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* [F. *optimisme*, fr. L. *optimus* the best.] **1.** *Metaph. & Ethics.* The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best. **2.** A disposition to take the most hopeful view; — opp. to *pessimism.*

op'ti-mist (-mĭst), *n.* An adherent of, or one given to, optimism; — opposed to *pessimist.*

op'ti-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to optimism.

op'ti-mis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Optimistic. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

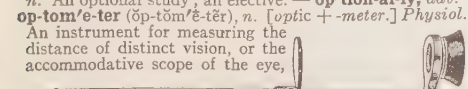
op'ti-mize (ŏp'tĭ-mīz), *v. i. & t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To be optimistic; treat optimistically.

op'ti-mum (-mŭm), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *optimus* best.] **1.** The best, greatest, or most favorable degree, quantity, etc. **2.** *Biol.* The most favorable condition as to temperature, light, moisture, food, etc., for the growth and reproduction of an organism.

op'tion (ŏp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *optio.*] **1.** Act of choosing; choice. **2.** Power of choosing; right of choice or election; alternative. **3.** That which is offered for choice, or which is chosen. **4.** A stipulated privilege, given to a party in a time contract, of demanding its fulfillment on any day within a specified limit. — **Syn.** See ALTERNATIVE.

op'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Involving an option; not compulsory. — *n.* An optional study; an elective. — **op'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

op-tom'e-ter (ŏp-tŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*optic* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision, or the accommodative scope of the eye,



as in selecting eyeglasses.

Optometer.

op-tom'e-trist (-trĭst), *n.* One who is skilled in or practices optometry.

op-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of the range of vision, or of the powers of vision in general, esp. by the optometer.

op'u-lence (ŏp'ū-lĕns), *n.* Wealth; riches; affluence.

op'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *opulens, opulentus*, fr. *ops, opis*, power, wealth, riches.] Having a large estate or property; rich; hence: luxuriant; profuse, etc. — **Syn.** See RICH.

o-pun'ti-a (ō-pŭn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Opuntia*) of cactaceous plants, the prickly pears, having flat or terete joints usually studded with tubercles bearing sharp spines or prickly hairs or both. The flowers are mostly yellow, and are succeeded by edible pulpy fruits.

‖ **o'pus** (ō'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* OPERA (ŏp'ẽ-rȧ). [L. See OPERA.] A work; work; esp., a musical composition.

o-pus'cule (ō-pŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *opusculum*, dim. of *opus* work.] A small or petty work, esp. literary or musical.

o-quas'sa (ō-kwŏs'ȧ), *n.* [From *Oquassa* Lake, Maine.] *Zoöl.* A small trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*) found in the Rangeley Lakes, Maine.

or (ôr), *prep., conj., & adv.* [From Scand.] Ere; before. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **or ever, or ere**, before. *Archaic.*

or, *conj.* [ME. *or*, fr. *outher, other, auther*, either, or, AS. *āwðer*, contr. fr. *āhwæðer; ā* aye + *hwæðer* whether; or ME. *other, oðer, or*, may be fr. AS. *oððe.*] A coördinating conjunction that marks an alternative; as, he will go, *or* I will.

or, *n.* [F., fr. L. *aurum* gold.] *Her.* Yellow or gold color (represented in engraving by a white surface covered with small dots).

-or. [L. *-or.*] **1.** A suffix forming nouns and denoting *act, state*, or *quality, of.*

Examples: error, *act of* erring; fervor, *state of* being fervid; candor, *quality* or *state of* being candid.

2. A suffix (equivalent to *-er*, but chiefly appended to words of Latin origin) denoting the *agent* or *doer*, and signifying: *one that; one who; that which.*

Examples: elevator, *one* (a machine) *that* elevates; actor, *one who* acts; survivor, *one who* survives, etc.

or'ach ⎫ (ŏr'ăch), *n.* [F. *arroche*, corrupt. fr. L. *atriplex*,
or'ache ⎭ Gr. *ἀτράφαξυς.*] Any of a genus (*Atriplex*) of chenopodiaceous herbs or subshrubs (esp. *A. hortensis*), abundant in saline or alkaline regions.

or'a-cle (ŏr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *oraculum*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter; pray.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The medium, as a priest, by which a god reveals hidden knowledge or divine purpose; also, the place where the revelation is given. **2.** The response of an oracle to a question or petition. **3. a** A place or medium of communication from God, as the Jewish holy of holies, or an inspired prophet. **b** The revelation received from such a medium; specif., in *pl.*, the Scriptures. **4.** One supposed to give oracular knowledge or decisions. **5.** An authoritative or wise expression; a wise answer.

o-rac'u-lar (ō-răk'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an oracle; forecasting the future. **2.** Resembling an oracle, as in solemnity, authority, obscurity, ambiguity, or dogmatism. — **o-rac'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **o-rac'u-lar-ness**, *n.*

o'ral (ō'răl), *a.* [L. *os, oris*, mouth.] **1.** Uttered by the mouth; spoken. **2.** Using speech or the lips; as, an *oral* teacher. **3.** Of or pert. to the mouth. **4.** *Zoöl.* Designating the side on which the mouth is situated. — **o'ral-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Oral, verbal are often used as equivalent terms. But **oral** applies only to that which is spoken by word of mouth, and emphasizes the idea of utterance; as, *oral* tradition, an *oral* examination. **Verbal** strictly applies to that which is communicated in words, spoken or written, or to that which has to do with words in contradistinction to ideas; it is employed esp. of transactions that are not committed to writing; as, a *verbal* contract, a *verbal* message, *verbal* distinctions.

o-rang' (ō-răng'), *n.* The orang-utan.

or'ange (ŏr'ĕnj; -ĭnj), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *nāranj*, Per. *nārang.* The *o-* in F. *orange* is due to confusion with *or* gold, L. *aurum.*] **1.** The large, globose fruit, botanically a berry, of an evergreen rutaceous tree (*Citrus aurantium*). **2.** The orange tree, having oval leaves and fragrant white flowers. **3.** Any of several other species of citrous trees or their fruit, as the mandarin *orange* (*C. nobilis*). **4.** Any of several trees or fruits more or less resembling the orange, as the Osage *orange.* **5.** The color of the orange; reddish yellow.

— *a.* Of or pert. to an orange; of the color of an orange.

or'ange-ade' (-ād'), *n.* [F., fr. *orange.*] A drink made of orange juice and water; orange sherbet.

Or'ange-ism (ŏr'ĕn-jĭz'm; ŏr'ĭn-), *n.* The doctrines or practices of the Orangemen. — **Or'ange-ist**, *n.*

Or'ange-man (ŏr'ĕnj-măn; ŏr'ĭnj-), *n.* One of a secret society, organized in the north of Ireland in 1795, the professed objects of which are support of the Protestant religion, maintenance of the laws, etc.; — so called in honor of William, Prince of Orange (William III. of England).

or'ange-ry (ŏr'ĕnj-rĭ; ŏr'ĭnj-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *orangerie*, fr. *orange.*] A house or other protected place for raising oranges in cool climates.

o-rang'-u-tan' ⎫ (ō-răng'ōō-tăn'; -tăng'; ō'răng-ōō'tȧn),
o-rang'-ou-tang' ⎭ *n.* [Malay *ōrang ūtan*; i. e., man of the woods; *ōrang* man + *ūtan* a forest, wood, wild, savage.]

An anthropoid ape (*Pongo pygmæus*) of Borneo and Sumatra, about two thirds as large as the gorilla, and distinguished by small ears, brown skin, and long, sparse, reddish brown hair.

o-ra'tion (ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oratio*, fr. *orare* to speak, pray.] An elaborate and dignified discourse, esp. one delivered on some special occasion, as a funeral or anniversary. — **Syn.** Address, speech, harangue. See SPEECH.

or'a-tor (ŏr'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *oratour*, L. *orator*, fr. *orare* to speak.] **1.** *Law.* The petitioner or plaintiff. **2.** A public speaker, esp. one distinguished for skill and power.

or'a-tor'i-cal (-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an orator or oratory; rhetorical. — **or'a-tor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

or'a-to'ri-o (-tō'rĭ-ō; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIOS (-ōz). [It.] *Music.* A dramatic text or poem, usually on some Biblical theme, set to music, in recitative, arias, choruses, etc., with orchestral accompaniment, but without action, scenery, or costume.

or'a-tor-ship', *n.* The position or office of orator.

or'a-to-ry (ŏr'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *oratoria* (sc. *ars*) oratorical art.] Art of an orator; eloquence. — **Syn.** See ELOCUTION.

or'a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *oratorium*, fr. *oratorius* of praying, of an orator.] **1.** A place of orisons, or prayer; esp., a small chapel or room for private devotions. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* One of certain religious societies.

orb (ôrb), *n.* [L. *orbis* circle, orb.] **1.** A sphere; esp., a celestial sphere; *Obs.*, the earth. **2.** A globe; *Poetic*, the eye. **3.** A circle; anything circular. *Poetic & Now Rare.* **4.** The orbit, or plane of the orbit, of a heavenly body. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To form into a globe, disk, or circle. **2.** To encircle; inclose. *Poetic.* **3.** To move in an orbit. *Rare.*

orbed (ôrbd), *a.* Having the form of an orb; round.

or-bic'u-lar (ôr-bĭk'ŭ-lȧr), *a.* [L. *orbicularis*, fr. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb.] Like an orb; spherical; circular. — **or-bic'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **or-bic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

or-bic'u-late (-lāt) } *a.* [L. *orbiculatus.*] Circular, or
or-bic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } nearly circular. See LEAF, *Illust.*

or'bit (ôr'bĭt), *n.* [L. *orbita* a track made by a wheel, course, circuit, fr. *orbis* a circle.] **1.** *Anat.* The eye socket. **2.** *Zoöl.* The skin around the eye of a bird. **3.** *Astron.* The path described by a heavenly body in its revolution around another body. — **or'bit-al** (-bĭ-tăl), *a.*

or'bi-to-na'sal (-bĭ-tō-nā'zăl), *a. Craniol.* Of or pertaining to the orbital and nasal portions of the skull.

orbitonasal index, a ratio denoting the relative projection of the root of the nose beyond the plane of the orbits.

orb'y (ôr'bĭ), *a.* Orblike; pert. to, or moving like an orb.

orc (ôrk), *n.* [L. *orca* a kind of whale.] The grampus or a supposedly similar sea animal.

or'ce-in (ôr'sē-ĭn), *n.* [See ORCIN.] *Chem.* A red nitrogenous dyestuff, the essential coloring matter of cudbear and archil, got from orcin by action of ammonia and oxygen.

or'chard (ôr'chẽrd), *n.* [AS. *orceard, ortgeard;* prob. fr. L. *hortus* garden + AS. *geard* yard.] An inclosure containing fruit trees; also, the trees collectively.

or'chard-ist, *n.* One who cultivates an orchard.

or'ches-tra (ôr'kĕs-trȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὀρχήστρα*, orig., place for the chorus of dancers, fr. *ὀρχεῖσθαι* to dance.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* In ancient Greek theaters, the circular space used by the chorus, in front of the proscenium. In Roman theaters, a corresponding semicircular space used for the seats of dignitaries. **2.** In a modern theater, etc., the space used by a company of instrumental performers. By extension, the forward part, sometimes all, of the main floor in a theater. **3.** *Music.* A company of performers on various instruments, including esp. those of the viol class, adapted for rendering symphonies, overtures, etc., or for playing slighter concerted music.

or-ches'tral (ôr-kĕs'trăl; ôr'kĕs-trăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed by, an orchestra.

or'ches-trate (ôr'kĕs-trāt), *v. t. & i.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING. To compose or arrange (music) for an orchestra.

or'ches-tra'tion (ôr'kĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.

or-ches'tri-on (ôr-kĕs'trĭ-ŏn), *n.* A large music box like an elaborate barrel organ, provided with different stops, imitating a variety of orchestral instruments.

or'chid (ôr'kĭd), *n.* [L. *orchis*, wrongly inflected *orchidis*, etc., Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle, orchid.] Any orchidaceous plant.

or'chi-da'ceous (-kĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a family (*Orchidaceæ*) of perennial epiphytic or terrestrial plants, the orchid family, having, usually, showy flowers with a corolla of three petals, one (the *labellum* or *lip*) differing greatly from the others and often spurred.

or'chis (ôr'kĭs), *n.* [L. See ORCHID.] An orchid; specif., an orchid of the type genus (*Orchis*).

or-chi'tis (ôr-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the testicles. — **or-chit'ic** (-kĭt'ĭk), *a.*

or'cin } (ôr'sĭn; -sĭ-nōl; -nōl), *n.* [From same source as
or'cin-ol } *archil.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_6H_3 \cdot CH_3 \cdot (OH)_2$, obtained from certain lichens, from extract of aloes, and otherwise. Cf. ORCEIN.

Or'cus (ôr'kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Myth.* **1.** The lower world; Hades. **2.** The god of Hades; Hades, or Pluto.

or-dain' (ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [OF. *ordener* (3d sing. pres. *ordeine*), L. *ordinare*, fr. *ordo, ordinis*, order.] **1.** To appoint to a duty, office, or the like. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Eccl.* To invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; introduce into the office of the Christian ministry. **3.** To establish; constitute; decree; appoint; enact; esp., of the Deity, fate, etc., to destine; predestine. — **or-dain'er** (ôr-dān'ẽr), *n.*

or'de-al (ôr'dē-ăl; -dēl), *n.* [AS. *ordāl, ordǣl*, a judgment.] **1.** A primitive means to determine guilt or innocence by imposing dangerous or painful tests supposed to be under superhuman control. **2.** Any severe trial; trying experience.

or'der (ôr'dẽr), *n.* [F. *ordre*, fr. L. *ordo, ordinis.*] **1.** A society of persons united by some common rule of obligation or honorary distinction; as: **a** A monastic society. **b** One of certain knightly fraternities, esp. one of those originating in the era of the crusades, as the Knights Templars. **c** A society patterned on such an order, or its insignia or badge. **2.** In medieval angelology, any of the nine grades of angels. **3.** *Eccl.* **a** Any of the several grades or ranks of the Christian ministry; as, **major,** *or* **holy, orders** (usually, bishop, priest, deacon, and subdeacon); **minor orders** (acolyte, exorcist, lector, and doorkeeper). **b** The office or status of a person in the Christian ministry; — now usually in *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy.* **c** The conferment of such office; ordination; — usually in *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy.* **4.** A rank or class in society. **5.** *Arch.* **a** A style of building. **b** *Classical Arch.* A type of column and entablature, viewed as the unit of a style. The Greeks used three orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, to which the Romans added the Tuscan and the Composite. **6.** *Math.* Degree; thus, the *order* of a curve or surface is the same as the degree of its equation. **7.** *Biol.* A category of classification above the family and below the class. **8.** Regular arrangement; method; system. **9.** *Eccl.* A prescribed form of service, as for a rite. **10.** Customary mode of procedure; — now used only of debate, etc.; as, he raised a point of *order.* **11.** Conformity to law or decorum; public quiet. **12.** Condition in general; normal state. **13.** *Mil.* Position of order arms (see ORDER ARMS). **14.** Action suited to a particular end. *Obs. or Archaic.* **15.** A rule or regulation; also, a command; direction. **16.** *Law.* **a** In its widest sense, any command or direction of a court. **b** Usually, in practice, any direction of a judge or court entered in writing and not included in a judgment or decree. **17.** A commission to buy, sell, or supply goods, pay money, admit to a building, etc. **18.** *Com.* The direction by which the payee or holder of negotiable paper prescribes to whom payment shall be made.

Syn. Order, system. Order is formal or regular arrangement; **system** implies a definite, methodical, or logical order or plan; as, the room is, in *order;* the Dewey *system* of classifying books.

in order to, for the purpose of; as means to.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put in, or reduce to, order; specif., to array for battle. *Archaic.* **2.** To regulate; dispose; direct; rule. **3.** To give an order for. **4.** To give an order to; command. — **Syn.** See COMMAND.

order arms, the command at which a soldier brings his rifle to a vertical position at his side, with the butt on the ground, and at which a cavalryman drops his sword or saber to the front with point on or near the ground; also, the position taken at such command.

— *v. i.* To give orders; issue commands.

or'der-er, *n.* One who orders.

or'der-ing, *n.* Arrangement, regulation, ordination, etc.

or'der-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being orderly.

or'der-ly, *a.* **1.** Conformed to order; in order; regular. **2.** Observant of order or rule; hence: obedient; quiet. **3.** Performed in good order; well-regulated. **4.** Being on duty; keeping order; conveying orders. — *adv.* According to due order; methodically. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer or soldier who attends a superior officer to carry his orders, etc. **2.** A hospital attendant who does general work.

or'di-nal (ôr'dĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *ordinalis*, fr. *ordo, ordinis*, order.] **1.** Indicating order or succession; as, the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, etc. **2.** Of or pert. to an order. — *n.* **1.** [*Often cap.*] A book containing certain church services, as, *R. C. Ch.*, one containing the rubrics of the Mass. **2.** A word denoting order; an ordinal number.

☞The forms **1st, 2d** (or, less properly, **2nd**), **3d** (less properly, **3rd**), **4th,** etc., used for *first, second, third, fourth,* etc., as in designating the days of the month, are not, properly speaking, abbreviations, and take no period.

or'di-nance (-năns), *n.* [OF. *ordenance.* See ORDAIN.] **1.** Orderly arrangement; regular disposition. **2.** a Ordering; direction. *Archaic.* **b** That which is decreed or ordained, as by God or fate. **c** Established rule; esp., any public enactment, rule, or law. **3.** A prescribed practice or usage; *Eccl.*, an established rite or ceremony.

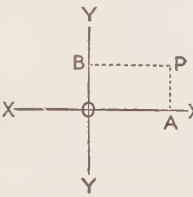
or'di-na-ri-ly (-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* As a rule; commonly.

or'di-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ordinarius*, fr. *ordo, ordinis*, order.] **1.** According to established order; regular. **2.** Common; usual. **3.** *Law.* Having or designating immediate or original jurisdiction, as opposed to that which is delegated; also, belonging to such jurisdiction. **4.** Of common rank, quality, or ability; not distinguished; commonplace; inferior; of little merit. — **Syn.** See COMMON.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An officer, who has original jurisdiction in his own right; specif.: **a** *Eccl. & Eng. Law.* The archbishop of a province, or a bishop or his deputy in a diocese. **b** In some States of the United States, a judge of probate. **2.** Formerly, in England, a clergyman appointed to prepare criminals for the death penalty. **3.** *Eccl.* An order of service, esp. the order for the Mass, or a certain part of it. **4.** That which is ordinary, as in use or character. **5.** A meal served at a fixed price; a table d'hôte, or regular, meal; formerly, those present at such a meal. **6.** A tavern or eating house, or its dining room. **7.** *Her.* Any of several simple charges or bearings that are in constant use, as the *bend, chevron, chief*, etc.

in ordinary, in constant or stated service; as, a physician *in ordinary*, an ambassador *in ordinary*.

or'di-nate (-nāt), *n.* [L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare*. See ORDAIN.] *Geom.* One of the coordinates of a point; — distinguished from the *abscissa*, which is the other coördinate.



Ordinate. *P* Any Point; *XX* Axis of Abscissas; *YY* Axis of Ordinates; *PA* or *BO* Ordinate of *P*; *PB* or *AO* Abscissa of *P*.

or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ordinatio.*] Act of ordaining; state of being ordained; specif., *Eccl.*, the conferring of holy orders.

ord'nance (ôrd'năns), *n.* [See ORDINANCE.] **1.** Military supplies, including all artillery and ammunition, small arms, etc. **2.** Cannon; artillery.

or'don-nance (ôr'dŏ-năns; *F.* ôr'dô'nänS'), *n.* [F. See ORDINANCE.] **1.** Arrangement; order; esp., relative disposition of parts, as of a literary composition. **2.** In Europe, a law or decree; an ordinance; as, in France, esp., any of the codes on various subjects issued by Louis XIV. and later kings.

Or'do-vi'cian (ôr'dō-vĭsh'ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Celtic people in Wales, called by the Romans the **Or-do-vi'ces** (ôr-dō-vī'sēz). **2.** *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the Paleozoic period following the Cambrian, marked by the emergence of great areas of land, as in North America, and by the largest development of trilobites, cystoids, and graptolites; — sometimes called *Lower Silurian.*

— *n.* The Ordovician period or system.

or'dure (ôr'dūr), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *ord* filthy, fr. L. *horridus* horrid.] Filth; dung; excrement.

ö're (û'rĕ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Dan., Sw., & Norw.] A bronze coin and money of account of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, $\frac{1}{100}$ of a krone or krona, worth about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent.

ore (ōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *ōra.*] A native compound containing one or more metals or metallic constituents; sometimes, also, a native metal or valuable native nonmetal, as sulphur.

o're-ad (ō'rē-ăd; 57), *n.* [L. *Oreas, -adis*, Gr. *'Ορειάς, -άδος*, fr. *ὄρος* mountain.] *Class. Myth.* One of the nymphs of mountains and hills.

o-rec'tic (ō-rĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρεκτικός*, fr. *ὀρέγειν* to reach after.] Of or pert. to the desires; hence, appetitive.

Oregon pine. See DOUGLAS SPRUCE.

O-res'tes (ō-rĕs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Ορέστης.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's murder by slaying his mother and Ægisthus.

o-rex'is (-rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὄρεξις.*] Desire; appetite.

or'gan (ôr'găn), *n.* [AS. *organe, organon*, a musical instrument, L. *organum*, also, an implement, instrument, Gr. *ὄργανον.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** One of various instruments, esp. of wind; — chiefly Scriptural. Cf. *Gen.* iv. 21. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A wind instrument, in its complete modern form the largest and most powerful of musical instruments, consisting of from one to many sets of pipes, sounded by compressed air from bellows, and played by means of one or more keyboards; also, one of the component sets of pipes, with their accessories. **c** A barrel organ. **d** A reed organ. **2.** *Biol.* A part or structure adapted to perform some specific function or functions, as the heart, kidney, pistil, stamen, etc. **3.** An instrument, medium, or faculty by which an action or function is performed or end accomplished; as, a newspaper is often the *organ* of a party.

or'gan-die } (ôr'găn-dĭ), *n.* [F. *organdi.*] A kind of fine
or'gan-dy } thin muslin, plain or figured, used for dresses.

or-gan'ic (ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *organicus*, Gr. *ὀργανικός.*] **1.** Instrumental. *Rare.* **2.** Of or pert. to an organ or a system of organs; as, the *organic* structure. **3.** Pert. to, or derived from, living organisms; as, *organic* life. **4.** Pert. to, or inherent in, a certain organization or structure, as the law or laws by virtue of which a government, state, or other organization exists as such; constitutional. **5.** *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a branch of chemistry treating in general of the compounds produced in plants and animals and many other carbon compounds of artificial origin; — contrasted with *inorganic.* **6.** Having a complex structure comparable to that of living beings.— **or-gan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

organic disease, *Med.*, a disease attended with morbid changes in the structure of the affected organs; — opposed to *functional* disease.

or'gan-ism (ôr'găn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Organic structure; organization. **2.** *Biol.* An individual constituted to carry on the activities of life by means of mutually dependent organs; any animal or plant. **3.** Any thing, structure, or totality, analogous or likened to a physical organism.

or'gan-ist, *n.* A player on the organ.

or'gan-iz'a-ble (ôr'găn-ĭz'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be organized; esp., *Biol.*, capable of being formed into living tissue.

or'gan-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of organizing. **2.** State or manner of being organized; organic structure. **3.** Any organic whole; as, a religious *organization.*

or'gan-ize (ôr'găn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make organic; — usually in the past participle; as, *organized* matter. **2.** To arrange or constitute in interdependent parts; systematize. — *v. i.* **1.** To become organic. **2.** To become systematized into a whole of interdependent parts. — **or'gan-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

or'ga-no-gen'e-sis (ôr'gă-nō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n. Biol.* The origin and development of organs in plants and animals.

or'ga-nog'ra-phy (-nŏg'ră-fĭ), *n. Biol.* A description of the organs of animals or plants.

or'ga-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of organs or organic structure.

or'ga-non (ôr'gă-nŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -NA (-nă). [NL., fr. L. *organum.*] An organ or instrument of thought or knowledge, as a method of philosophical or scientific investigation.

or'ga-no-ther'a-py (-nō-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* Also **or'ga-no-ther'a-peu'tics** (-pū'tĭks). *Med.* Treatment of disease by administration of portions or extracts of certain animal organs.

or'ga-num (ôr'gă-nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NA (-nă), E. -NUMS (-nŭmz). [L.] **1.** An organon. **2.** *Medieval Music.* **a** A voice part accompanying the melody, usually at an interval above or below. **b** Part singing of this nature.

or'gan-zine (ôr'găn-zēn), *n.* [F. *organsin.*] A fine kind of double-thrown silk, used for the warp in silk weaving.

or'gasm (ôr'găz'm), *n.* [F. *orgasme.*] *Physiol.* Eager or immoderate excitement or action; esp., the height of venereal excitement.

or'geat (ôr'zhăt; *F.* ôr'zhà'), *n.* [F., fr. *orge* barley, L. *hordeum.*] A flavoring sirup prepared with an emulsion of almonds, or, formerly, with a decoction of barley.

or'gi-as'tic (ôr'jĭ-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὀργιαστικός.* See ORGY.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, orgies.

or'gy (ôr'jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [F. *orgie, orgies*, L. *orgia*, pl., Gr. *ὄργια.*] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* [*Chiefly in pl.*] Secret rites in honor of a deity, esp. those in honor of Dionysus (Bacchus), characterized by ecstatic singing and dancing, and often dissolute revelry. Hence, any rites or ceremonies regarded as of a like character. **2.** [*In sing. or pl.*] Drunken revelry; carousal.

or'i-chalch (ôr'ĭ-kălk), *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, Gr. *ὀρείχαλκος; ὄρος* mountain + *χαλκός* brass.] Some yellow metallic substance, perhaps brass, highly valued by the ancients.

o'ri-el (ō'rĭ-ĕl; 57), *n.* [OF. *oriol* gallery, corridor, fr. LL. *oriolum* portico, hall.] *Arch.* A bay window, esp. one polygonal in plan.

o'ri-ent (ō'rĭ-ĕnt; 57), *a.* [L. *oriens, -entis*, p. pr. of *oriri* to rise.] **1.** Eastern; oriental. *Poetic.* **2.** Bright; lustrous; pellucid; — said of superior gems, the most perfect being anciently found in the East. **3.** Rising, as the sun.

— *n.* **1.** The east. *Poetic.* **2.** [*Usually cap.*] The East; eastern countries; esp., the countries immediately east of the Mediterranean; also, the countries of Asia generally. **3.** An orient pearl; a pearl of great luster (see ORIENT, *a.*, 2).

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to face toward the east; specif., to build, as a church, with its longitudinal axis pointing eastward, and its chief altar at the eastern end; define the position of, or arrange, in relation to the east or to the points of the compass; hence, to ascertain the bearings of. **2.** To set right, as by adjusting to principles; arrange in order or so as to show the interrelation of parts or objects.

o'ri-en'tal (-ĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the east; eastern. *Rare.* **2.** [*Usually cap.*] Pert. to, situated in, or characteristic of, the Orient, or East; Eastern. **3.** *Zoögeog.* [*cap.*] Designating a realm or region including Asia south of the Himalayas, the Philippine Islands, and part of the Indo-Malayan Archipelago. **4.** [*Sometimes cap.*] = ORIENT, *a.*, 2.

— *n.* [*Usually cap.*] A member of one of the indigenous races of the Orient; an Asiatic.

o'ri-en'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Usually cap.*] **1.** Any trait, style, custom, expression, etc., peculiar to Oriental people;

also, Oriental character or culture. **2.** Knowledge or use of Oriental languages, history, etc.

o'ri-en'tal-ist, *n.* [*Usually cap.*] One versed in Oriental languages, literature, etc.

o'ri-en'tal-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Oriental.

o'ri-en-tate' (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tāt' ; ō'rĭ-ĕn'tāt), *v. t.* ; -TAT'ED ; -TAT'ING. To orient. — *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east.

o'ri-en-ta'tion (-ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of orienting ; position, state, or fact of being oriented.

or'i-fice (ŏr'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *orificium ; os, oris,* a mouth + *facere* to make.] A mouth or aperture, as of a tube ; opening ; hole ; perforation.

Syn. Orifice, aperture. An **orifice** is a relatively small opening that forms the mouth of something ; an **aperture** is an opening (often for passage) esp. through something or between two objects ; as, the *orifice* of a tube ; an *aperture* in the wall.

or'i-flamme (ŏr'ĭ-flăm), *n.* Also **or'i-flamb** (-flăm). [F. *oriflamme,* OF. *oriflambe,* fr. LL., fr. L. *aurum* gold + *flamma* flame.] **1.** *Hist.* The ancient banner of St. Denis carried before the early French kings as a sacred and royal ensign. See FLAG, *Illust.* **2.** Something suggestive of the historic oriflamme, as a battle standard.

or'i-gan (-găn), *n.* [L. *origanum,* Gr. *ὀρίγανον, ὀρείγανον.*] A marjoram.

or'i-gin (-jĭn), *n.* [L. *origo, -iginis,* fr. *oriri* to rise, become visible.] **1.** The first existence or beginning ; birth ; hence : parentage ; ancestry. **2.** That from which anything primarily proceeds ; the fountain ; spring ; cause.

Syn. Source, root ; rise, inception, commencement, beginning. — **Origin, inception.** The **origin** of anything is its beginning considered esp. with reference to that from which it springs ; the **inception** of anything is its beginning regarded esp. as initiating or inaugurating whatever follows.

o-rig'i-nal (ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the origin or beginning ; first in order or existence ; primitive ; primary. **2.** Not copied, reproduced, or translated ; novel ; fresh. **3.** Independent and creative ; inventive. — **Syn.** See NATIVE. **original sin,** *Theol.,* the innate sin, or depravity, inherited from our parents, and originally from Adam.

— *n.* That which is original ; as : **a** A source or cause ; an originator. *Archaic.* **b** That of which something else is a copy, as a document or a subject portrayed in art. **c** A person who is original, esp. one who is eccentric, in action or character. [inal.]

o-rig'i-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being orig-

o-rig'i-nal-ly, *adv.* **1.** By virtue of origin ; primarily. **2.** At the time of origin or inception ; at first.

o-rig'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* ; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING. To give an origin or beginning to ; produce as new. — *v. i.* To have origin ; begin to exist or act. [inating ; origin.]

o-rig'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act, fact, or process of orig-

o-rig'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to originate.

o-rig'i-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who originates.

o'ri-ole (ō'rĭ-ōl ; 57), *n.* [OF. *oriol* or LL. *oriolus ;* both fr. L. *aureolus.* See AUREOLA.] **1.** Any of a family (*Oriolidæ*) of passerine birds, related to the crows ; esp., the European **golden oriole** (*Oriolus galbula*), which is bright yellow marked with black. **2.** Any of a genus (*Icterus*) of American oscine birds, as the **Baltimore oriole** (*I. galbula*), **orchard oriole** (*I. spurius*), etc., not closely related to the Old World orioles. The male birds are usually black and yellow or orange.

Golden Oriole.

1/6

O-ri'on (ō-rī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὠρίων.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A hunter slain by Artemis for making love to Eos. He was changed into a constellation. **2.** *Astron.* A large and bright constellation on the equator.

or'i-son (ŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [OF. *orison, oreison,* fr. L. *oratio.* See ORATION.] A prayer ; supplication. *Archaic.*

Or-lan'do (ôr-lăn'dō), *n.* **1.** See ROLAND. **2.** In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," the lover of Rosalind.

orle (ôrl), *n.* [F. *orle* an orle, a fillet, fr. LL. *orlum, orla,* for *orulum, -la,* border, dim. of L. *ora* border, margin.] *Her.* A bearing, in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within, but at some distance from, the border.

Or'le-an-ist (ôr'lē-ăn-ĭst), *n.* An adherent of the Orleans family, which claims the throne of France by descent from a younger brother of Louis XIV. Louis Philippe, who reigned 1830–48, was the only sovereign of the family.

or'lop (ôr'lŏp), *n.* [D. *overloop* upper deck, lit., a running over.] The lowest deck of a vessel, esp. of a ship of war.

Or'mazd (ôr'mŭzd ; -măzd), *n.* [Zend *Ahuramazda.*] *Zoroastrianism.* The supreme deity, the principle of good, the creator, the guardian of mankind. See AHRIMAN.

or'mo-lu (ôr'mō-lōō), *n.* [F. *or moulu ; or* gold (L. *aurum*) + *moulu,* p. p. of *moudre* to grind, L. *molere.*] A kind of brass in imitation of gold.

or'na-ment (-nă-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *ornement,* fr. L. *ornamentum,* fr. *ornare* to adorn.] **1.** An article of equipment ; an adjunct. *Archaic or Eccl.* **2.** That which embellishes or adorns ; an embellishment ; a decoration. **3.** Addition of anything that beautifies ; ornamentation ; decoration.

or'na-ment (ôr'nă-mĕnt ; ôr'nă-mĕnt'), *v. t.* To adorn ; deck ; embellish. — **Syn.** See ADORN.

or'na-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Serving to ornament ; characterized by ornament. — *n.* That which is ornamental ; specif., *Hort.,* a plant cultivated essentially for decorative purposes. — **or'na-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

or'na-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of ornamenting ; state of being ornamented. **2.** That which ornaments.

or'na-ment-er, *n.* One who, or that which, ornaments.

or-nate' (ôr-nāt' ; ôr'nāt), *a.* [L. *ornatus,* p. p. of *ornare* to adorn.] **1.** Elaborately adorned. **2.** Of a literary style, embellished. — **or-nate'ly,** *adv.* — **or-nate'ness,** *n.*

or'nis (ôr'nĭs), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *ὄρνις* bird.] An avifauna.

or-nith'ic (ôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρνιθικός,* fr. *ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος,* a bird.] Of or pertaining to birds ; as, *ornithic* fossils.

or'ni-tho- (ôr'nĭ-thō- ; ôr-nī'thō-). A combining form from Greek *ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird.* [ornithology.]

or'ni-tho-log'i-cal (ôr'nĭ-thō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to

or'ni-thol'o-gist (-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in ornithology.

or'ni-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* That branch of zoölogy which treats of birds.

or'ni-tho-pod' (ôr'nĭ-thō-pŏd' ; ŏr-nĭth'ō-pŏd), *a. Paleon.* Of or pert. to a group (*Ornithopoda*) of dinosaurs with hind feet like those of birds. — *n.* One of this group.

or'ni-thop'ter (ôr'nĭ-thŏp'tĕr), *n.* [*ornitho-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] A flying machine designed to fly by means of flapping wings ; a mechanical bird.

or'ni-tho-rhyn'chus (ôr'nĭ-thō-rĭn'kŭs ; ŏr-nī'-), *n.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout, beak.] *Zoöl.* A duckbill.

oro-. A combining form from Greek *ὄρος, mountain.*

or'o-ban-cha'ceous (ŏr'ō-băn-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *orobanche* broom rape, Gr. *ὀροβάγχη.*] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Orobanchaceæ*) of plants, the broom-rape family, consisting of leafless, brown or yellow herbs, parasitic on roots. It includes the beechdrops.

o-rog'e-ny (ō-rŏj'ē-nĭ), **or'o-gen'e-sis** (ŏr'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n. Geol.* The process of mountain making, esp. by folding of the crust. See DIASTROPHISM. — **or'o-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

o-rog'ra-phy (ō-rŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* That branch of physical geography which treats of mountains. — **or'o-graph'ic** (ŏr'ō-grăf'ĭk), **or'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

o'ro-ide (ō'rō-īd ; -ĭd ; 57), *n.* [F. *or* gold (L. *aurum*) + Gr. *εἶδος* form.] An alloy, chiefly of copper and zinc or tin, resembling gold in color, used in making cheap jewelry.

o-rol'o-gy (ō-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of mountains ; orography. — **or'o-log'i-cal** (ŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

o-rom'e-ter (ō-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Meteor.* An aneroid barometer having a second scale that gives the approximate elevation above sea level.

or'o-met'ric (ŏr'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the measurement of mountains or to the orometer.

o'ro-tund (ō'rō-tŭnd ; ŏr'ō- ; 57), *a.* [L. *os, oris,* mouth + *rotundus* round, smooth.] Full, clear, strong, and smooth ; ringing and musical ; — said of the voice. Also, pompous ; bombastic ; — said of style in writing or speaking.

or'phan (ôr'făn), *n.* [L. *orphanus,* Gr. *ὀρφανός.*] A child bereaved by death of both father and mother, or, less commonly, of either parent. — *a.* Bereaved by death of parents. — *v. t.* To deprive of a parent or of parents.

or'phan-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** State of being an orphan. **2.** An institution for the care of orphans.

or'phan-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* State or fact of being an orphan ; orphanage. [or his music.]

Or-phe'an (ôr-fē'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling Orpheus

Or'pheus (ôr'fūs ; *commonly* ôr'fē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὀρφεύς.*] *Class. Myth.* A Thracian poet and musician, son of Apollo and Calliope, who, with his lyre, could charm beasts and make trees and rocks move. When his wife, Eurydice, died, he descended to Hades, and so pleased Pluto by his music that the god allowed him to lead her back to earth on condition that he should not look behind. He looked back, and Eurydice vanished among the shades.

Or'phic (ôr'fĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Orpheus. **2.** [*Also l. c.*] Oracular. **3.** Like the music of Orpheus.

Orphic mysteries, the secret rites and doctrines of the adherents of the interpretation of Dionysiac worship ascribed to Orpheus as founder. Their essential import was to teach that the initiate might by pure life and asceticism achieve that mystic identification with the divine nature which the Dionysiacs sought in orgiastic ecstasy.

Or'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the Orphic mysteries.

or'phrey (ôr'frā ; -frĭ), *n.* [OF. *orfreis,* F. *orfroi,* LL. *aurifrigium ;* L. *aurum* gold + *Phrygius* Phrygian.] **1.** Elaborate embroidery, esp. of gold. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A band, usually of rich embroidery, wholly or in part of gold, affixed esp. to ecclesiastical vestments.

or'pi-ment (ôr'pĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *auripigmentum ;*

aurum gold + *pigmentum* pigment.] Arsenic trisulphide, As_2S_3, or yellow arsenic, native or artificial. It is used as a pigment, in pyrotechny, etc.

or'pin (ôr'pĭn), *n.* Var. of ORPINE.

or'pine (ôr'pĭn), *n.* [F. *orpin* a kind of stonecrop; — from the yellow blossoms of one species (*Sedum acre*). See ORPIMENT.] A species (*Sedum telephium*) of stonecrop with fleshy leaves, formerly used as a vulnerary.

Or'ping-ton (ôr'pĭng-tŭn), *n.* [From *Orpington*, Kent, Eng.] One of a breed of large deep-breasted domestic fowls.

or'rer-y (ôr'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [From the Earl of *Orrery*.] An apparatus to illustrate the relative motions of the planets, etc.

or'ris (-ĭs), *n.* Also **or'rice.** A species of iris, the Florentine iris (*Iris florentina*), or its fragrant rootstock.

Or-si'no (ôr-sē'nō), *n.* See VIOLA.

ort (ôrt), *n.* A morsel left at a meal; fragment; refuse; — usually in *pl. Now Rare or Archaic.*

or'tho- (ôr'thō-). **1.** A combining form from Gr. *ὀρθός*, denoting *straight, right, upright, correct, regular.* **2.** *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively, **ortho**), employed: **a** In naming certain higher forms of hydration, esp. in acids; as in *ortho*phosphoric acid, $OP(OH)_3$. **b** In naming certain benzene derivatives; as in *ortho*xylene.

or'tho-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk) } *a. Craniom.* Having the
or'tho-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ă-lŭs) } relation of the height to the length or breadth of the skull medium. — **or'tho-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.*

or'tho-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a. Photog.* Of, pertaining to, or producing tone values (of light and shade) in a photograph corresponding to the tones of nature. — **or'tho-chro'ma-tism** (-krō'mă-tĭz'm), *n.*

or'tho-clase (ôr'thō-klās; -klāz), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] *Min.* Common, or potash, feldspar.

or'tho-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a. Cryst.* Cleaving in directions at right angles to each other; — said esp. of the monoclinic feldspars.

or'tho-dox (-dŏks), *a.* [L. *orthodoxus*, Gr. *ὀρθόδοξος*; *ὀρθός* right + *δόξα* opinion.] **1.** Sound in opinion or doctrine; hence, holding the Christian faith as formulated in the great church creeds and confessions; — opposed to *heretical* and *heterodox*. Specif. [*cap.*], of, pert. to, or designating the Eastern Church. **2.** According to, or congruous with, Scripture as interpreted in the creed of a church, the decree of a council, or the like. **3.** Approved; conventional; as, an *orthodox* greeting. — **or'tho-dox'ly,** *adv.*

or'tho-dox'y (-dŏk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -DOXIES (-sĭz). Orthodox character; orthodox belief, practice, or the like.

or'tho-ĕp'ic (-ĕp'ĭk) } *a.* Pert. to orthoëpy, or correct
or'tho-ĕp'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pronunciation. [orthoëpy.

or'tho-ē-pist (ôr'thō-ē-pĭst; ŏr-thŏ'ĕ-), *n.* One skilled in
or'tho-ē-py (ôr'thō-ē-pĭ; ŏr-thŏ'ĕ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθοέπεια*; *ὀρθός* right + *ἔπος* a word.] **1.** Art of uttering words correctly; correct pronunciation. **2.** That part of grammar which treats of pronunciation; phonology.

or-thog'a-my (ôr-thŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* = AUTOGAMY. — **or-thog'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

or'tho-gen'e-sis (ôr'thō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Variation which in successive generations of an organism follows some particular line, evolving some new type irrespective of natural selection or other external factor; determinate variation or evolution. — **or'tho-ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

or'thog-nath'ic (ôr'thŏg-năth'ĭk) } *a.* [*ortho-* + Gr.
or-thog'na-thous (ôr-thŏg'nă-thŭs) } *γνάθος* jaw.] *Craniom.* Having the front of the head, or the skull, nearly perpendicular. — **or-thog'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), **-thy** (-thĭ), *n.*

or-thog'o-nal (ôr-thŏg'ō-năl), *a.* [*ortho-* + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] Right-angled; rectangular. — **or-thog'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

or-thog'ra-pher (ôr-thŏg'ră-fẽr), *n.* One versed in orthography; one who spells correctly.

or'tho-graph'ic (ôr'thō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to
or'tho-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } orthography; also, correct in spelling. **2.** *Geom.* Of or pertaining to right lines or angles. — **or'tho-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

orthographic projection, projection in which the projecting lines are perpendicular to the plane of projection.

or-thog'ra-phy (ôr-thŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.; pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [OF. *ortographie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *ὀρθογραφία*, deriv. fr. *ὀρθός* right + *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** Art of writing words with the proper letters, according to standard usage; correct spelling. **2.** Grammar treating of letters and spelling. **3.** A drawing in correct projection.

or'tho-pe'dic, or'tho-pæ'dic (-pē'dĭk; -pĕd'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pertaining or relating to, or employed in, orthopedics.

or'tho-pe'dics, *or* **-pæ'dics** (ôr'thō-pē'dĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [NL., *ortho-* + Gr. *παῖς, παιδός*, child.] Correction or prevention of deformities in children, or in persons of any age. — **or'tho-pe'dist,** *or* **-pæ'dist** (-pē'dĭst; ŏr-thŏp'ĕ-dĭst), *n.*

or'tho-phyre (ôr'thō-fīr), *n.* [*orthoclase* + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* Porphyry having embedded crystals, chiefly of orthoclase.

or-thop'ter-an (ôr-thŏp'tĕr-ăn), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing.] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Orthoptera*) of insects comprising the grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, cockroaches, etc. The mouth parts are fitted for biting. There are typically two pairs of wings, but many are wingless. Orthopterans undergo no metamorphosis. — **or-thop'ter-an** (-ăn), **or-thop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

or-thop'tic (-tĭk), *a. Med.* Pert. to, characterized by, or securing normal binocular vision; as, *orthoptic* exercises in which the ocular muscles are exercised to correct deviation.

or'tho-rhom'bic (ôr'thō-rŏm'bĭk), *a. Cryst.* Pert. to or designating a system of crystallization which has three unequal axes at right angles to each other.

or'tho-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a. Optics.* Giving an image in correct or normal proportions; as, an *orthoscopic* eyepiece.

or-thos'ti-chous (ôr-thŏs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [See ORTHOSTICHY.] *Bot.* Straight-ranked; arranged in vertical ranks.

or-thos'ti-chy (ôr-thŏs'tĭ-kĭ; ôr'thō-stīk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz; -īz). [*ortho-* + Gr. *στίχος* row.] *Bot.* A vertical rank or row, or an arrangement, as of leaves, in such ranks.

or'tho-tone (ôr'thō-tōn), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθότονος* with the right accent; *ὀρθός* straight, right + *τόνος* tone, accent.] *Gr. Gram.* Having or retaining an independent accent; not enclitic or proclitic; — said esp. of certain indefinite pronouns and adverbs when used interrogatively, which otherwise are ordinarily enclitic. — *n.* An orthotone word.

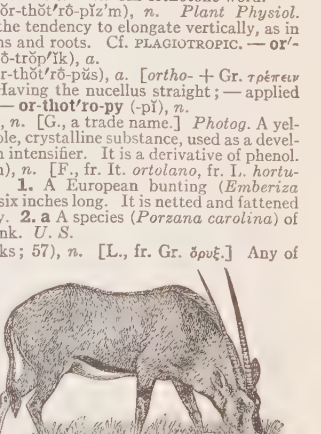
or-thot'ro-pism (ôr-thŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n. Plant Physiol.* Vertical growth; the tendency to elongate vertically, as in most primary stems and roots. Cf. PLAGIOTROPIC. — **or'tho-trop'ic** (ôr'thō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

or-thot'ro-pous (ôr-thŏt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [*ortho-* + Gr. *τρέπειν* to turn.] *Bot.* Having the nucellus straight; — applied to certain ovules. — **or-thot'ro-py** (-pĭ), *n.*

or'tol (ôr'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [G., a trade name.] *Photog.* A yellowish white, soluble, crystalline substance, used as a developer and also as an intensifier. It is a derivative of phenol.

or'to-lan (ôr'tō-lăn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ortolano*, fr. L. *hortulanus* gardener.] **1.** A European bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*) about six inches long. It is netted and fattened for a table delicacy. **2. a** A species (*Porzana carolina*) of rail. **b** The bobolink. *U. S.*

o'ryx (ō'rĭks; ŏr'ĭks; 57), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὄρυξ*.] Any of several large African antelopes (genus *Oryx*).



Oryx.

‖ **os** (ŏs), *n.; pl.* OSSA (ŏs'ă). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A bone.

os pubis. See PUBIS. — **os in-no'mi-na'tum** (ĭ-nom'ĭ-nā'tŭm). [L.] *Anat.* The innominate bone.

os, *n.; pl.* ORA (ō'rà). [L.] *Anat.* A mouth; opening.

os (ŏs), *n.; pl.* OSAR (ō'săr). [Sw. *ås* ridge, chain of hills, pl. *åsar.*] *Geol.* A ridge of drift.

o'sage or'ange (ō'sāj). An ornamental American moraceous tree (*Toxylon pomiferum*) closely allied to the mulberry; also, its yellow, tubercled, apple-shaped fruit.

o'sar (ō'săr), *n., pl.* of OS, a ridge.

Os'can (ŏs'kăn), *n.* [L. *Oscus*, pl. *Osci.*] One of a race of ancient Italy occupying Campania; also, their language.

os'cil-late (ŏs'ĭ-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *oscillare* to swing, *oscillum* a swing.] **1.** To move or swing backward and forward; vibrate like a pendulum. **2.** To vary or fluctuate between fixed limits; change repeatedly, back and forth. — **Syn.** See FLUCTUATE.

os'cil-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of oscillating. **2.** *Physics.* A single swing, from one limit to the other, of an oscillating body; also, *Elec.*, an electric oscillation (see under ELECTRIC).

os'cil-la'tor (ŏs'ĭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, oscillates; specif., *Elec.*, any device for producing electric oscillations; esp., an apparatus for generating electric waves in a system of wireless telegraphy.

os'cil-la-to-ry (-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by oscillation.

os'cil-lo-gram (-lŏ-grăm), *n.* [L. *oscillare* to swing + *-gram.*] *Elec.* A record made by an oscillograph.

os'cil-lo-graph (-grăf), *n.* [L. *oscillare* to swing + *-graph.*] *Elec.* An apparatus for recording or indicating alternating-current wave forms or other electrical oscillations, usually consisting of a kind of galvanometer.

os'cine (ŏs'ĭn; -īn), *n.* [L. *oscen, -inis*, a singing bird.] *Zoöl.* Any of a superfamily or division (*Oscines*) of passerine birds comprising those with the most highly specialized vocal apparatus. Its members are commonly termed the *singing birds*, though many do not sing. — **os'cine,** *a*

os'ci-tan-cy (-ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *oscitare* to yawn.] Drowsiness; dullness; sluggishness.

os'cu-lant (ŏs'kū-lănt), *a.* [L. *osculans, -antis*, p. pr. of

osculari to kiss. See OSCULATE.] *Biol.* Intermediate in character; connecting two groups by common characters.

os'cu-lar (ŏs'kŭ-lär), *a.* [L. *osculum* little mouth, a kiss.] Of or pertaining to the mouth or a kiss.

os'cu-late (-kū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *osculatus*, p. p. of *osculari* to kiss, *osculum* little mouth, kiss, *os* mouth.] **1.** To kiss. **2.** *Geom.* To touch closely so as to have three or more points in common at the point of contact. **3.** *Biol.* To be osculant.

os'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of osculating; a kiss. **2.** *Geom.* The contact of a curve or surface with an osculating curve or surface.

os'cu-la-to-ry (ŏs'kŭ-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to kissing; kissing. **2.** *Geom.* Osculating.

os'cu-lum (ŏs'kŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* OSCULA (-lȧ). [L., a little mouth.] *Zoöl.* One of the excurrent orifices of a sponge.

-ose (-ōs). [L. *-osus.*] **1.** A suffix denoting *full of, containing, having the qualities of, like;* as in verbose, full of words; globose, like a globe. **2.** [F. *-ose.*] *Chem.* A suffix indicating that the substance to the name of which it is affixed is : **a** A carbohydrate; as in cellul*ose*, fructo*se*, etc. **b** A primary alteration, or hydration, product of a proteid; as in proteo*se*, albumo*se*, etc.

o'sier (ō'zhẽr), *n.* [F.] **1.** Any of various willows (esp. *Salix viminalis*) the pliable twigs of which are used for furniture, basketry, etc. **2.** An osier rod used in basketry. **3.** Any of several American dogwoods. — *a.* Made or composed of or containing osiers.

O-si'ris (ō-sī'rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὄσιρις*; of Egypt. origin.] *Egypt. Relig.* The great god of the underworld and judge of the dead, brother and husband of Isis, and father of Horus and Anubis.

-o'sis. [Gr. *-ωσις*, as in *μεταμόρφωσις* metamorphosis.] **a** A suffix signifying *condition, state, process*, and the like; as in apotheo*sis*. **b** *Med.* Often denoting *an abnormal* or *diseased condition*; as in melano*sis*, steno*sis*, etc.

Os-man'li (ŏs-măn'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIS (-lĭz). [Turk. *'osmānli* of Osman, or Othman.] A Turk of the European branch of the Turkish race; also, the language of the Osmanli Turks.

os'mic (ŏs'mĭk; ŏz'-), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to osmium, esp. in a relatively high valence. — **osmic oxide**, osmium dioxide, OsO_2, a grayish black or copper-colored solid.

os'mi-ous (-mĭ-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to osmium, esp. in a relatively low valence.

os'mi-um (-mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀσμή* smell; — fr. the chlorine-like odor of osmium tetroxide.] *Chem.* A hard, bluish or grayish white metal of the platinum group, the heaviest substance known. Symbol, *Os*; at. wt., 190.9; sp. gr., 22.48; melting point about 3600° F.

os-mo'sis (ŏs-mō'sĭs; ŏz-), **os'mose** (ŏs'mōs; ŏz'-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ὠσμός* impulse + *-ose.*] *Physics.* A kind of diffusion which takes place between two miscible fluids separated by a permeable partition, as an animal membrane. The flow from a thinner to a denser fluid is called **endosmosis** or **endosmose** (osmosis inward) and the slower flow in the opposite direction, **exosmosis** or **exosmose** (osmosis outward), though both are parts of the same process. — **os-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **os-mot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

os'mund (ŏs'mŭnd; ŏz'-), *n.* [F. *osmonde.*] Any of a genus (*Osmunda*) of ferns which form large clumps or crowns; esp. the royal fern (*O. regalis*).

os'prey (ŏs'prā), *n.* [Prob. through OF. fr. L. *ossifraga*, lit., bone breaker. See OSSIFRAGE.] A large hawk (*Pandion haliaëtus*) which feeds on fish; the fish hawk.

Os'sa (ŏs'ȧ), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Ὄσσα.*] *Gr. Myth.* A mountain in Thessaly. The giants, warring against the gods, piled Mt. Pelion on Mt. Olympus, and Ossa on Pelion, in an attempt to scale heaven.

os'se-in (ŏs'ē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *osseus* bony.] *Physiol. Chem.* The chief organic basis of bone tissue, which remains after removal of the mineral matters from bone by dilute acid.

os'se-ous (-ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *osseus*, fr. *os, ossis*, bone.] Composed of or resembling bone; bony.

os'si-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os, ossis*, a bone.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A little bone or small bonelike part.

os'si-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* **1.** State or process of being ossified. **2.** That which is ossified, as a bone.

os'si-frage (ŏs'ĭ-frāj), *n.* [L. *ossifraga, ossifragus*, osprey, *ossifragus* bone-breaking; *os, ossis*, bone + *frangere* to break.] **1.** The lammergeier. **2.** The osprey.

os'si-fy (ŏs'ĭ-fī), *v. i. & t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *os, ossis*, bone + *-fy.*] **1.** *Physiol.* To form or change into bone. **2.** Fig., to harden; as, to *ossify* the heart.

os'su-a-ry (ŏs'ū-ȧ-rĭ; ŏsh'ŏŏ-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *ossuarium*, fr. *ossuarius* of or for bones, fr. *os, ossis*, bone.] A receptacle for the bones of the dead. *Rare.*

os'te-al (ŏs'tē-ăl), *a.* [Gr. *ὀστέον* a bone.] Osseous.

os-ten'si-ble (ŏs-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ostendere, ostensum, -tum*, to show, prop., to stretch out before; fr. *obs-* (fr. *ob-*) + *tendere* to stretch.] Shown; professed; apparent; — often used as opposed to *real* or *actual*. — **Syn.** See SPECIOUS. — **os-ten'si-bly**, *adv.*

os-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Showing; exhibiting; also, ostensible.

os-ten'sive-ly, *adv.* In an ostensive manner.

os'ten-so'ri-um (ŏs'tĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See OSTENSIBLE.] *R. C. Ch.* A monstrance.

os-tent' (ŏs-tĕnt'; ŏs'tĕnt), *n.* [L. *ostentus* display, fr. *ostendere* to show.] *Now Rare.* **1.** [L. *ostentum.*] Manifestation; token; portent. **2.** Appearance; show; air.

os'ten-ta'tion (ŏs'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ostentatio.*] **1.** Show; display. *Archaic.* **2.** Unnecessary show; pretentious parade. — **Syn.** See PARADE.

os'ten-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Characterized by, fond of, or evincing, ostentation; pretentious. — **-ta'tious-ly**, *adv.* **Syn.** Boastful, pompous, vainglorious, pretentious, showy. — **Ostentatious, pretentious, pompous.** **Ostentatious** implies undue or vainglorious display or parade; as, elegant, but not *ostentatious*. That is **pretentious** which lays claim to greater importance, or which makes more show, than is warranted. **Pompous** implies a solemn and exaggerated self-importance.

os'te-o- (ŏs'tē-ō-). Combining form fr. Greek *ὀστέον, bone.*

os'te-o-blast' (-blăst'), *n. Anat.* A bone-forming cell.

os'te-oc'la-sis (ŏs'tē-ŏk'lȧ-sĭs; -ō-klā'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Surg.* The operation of breaking a bone to correct deformity.

os'te-o-clast' (ŏs'tē-ō-klăst'), *n.* [*osteo-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] **1.** *Anat.* One of the large multinuclear cells in developing bone, which absorb the bony tissue in the formation of the canals, marrow cavity, etc. **2.** *Surg.* An instrument for performing osteoclasis.

os'te-o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs) } *n. Physiol.* Formation of
os'te-og'e-ny (ŏs'tē-ŏj'ē-nĭ) } bone; ossification.

os'te-oid (ŏs'tē-oid), *a. Anat.* Like bone.

os'te-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science dealing with the bones of vertebrates. — **-o-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

os'te-o'ma (ŏs'tē-ō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A tumor mainly of bone; a tumor of a bone.

os'te-o-path (ŏs'tē-ō-păth), *n.* A practitioner of osteopathy.

os'te-o-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to osteopathy.

os'te-op'a-thist (-ŏp'ȧ-thĭst), *n.* An osteopath.

os'te-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n. Med.* A system of treatment based on the theory that diseases can be remedied by manipulation of the bones, nerves, blood vessels, etc.

os'te-o-phyte' (ŏs'tē-ō-fīt'), *n. Med.* A small bony outgrowth. — **os'te-o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

os'te-o-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** *Physiol.* Producing bone; as, *osteoplastic* cells. **2.** *Surg.* Of or pertaining to the replacement of bone.

os'te-o-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ), *n. Surg.* A plastic operation to remedy a defect or loss of bone. [for dividing bone.]

os'te-o-tome' (-tōm'), *n. Surg.* Strong nippers or a chisel

os'te-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n. Surg.* The operation of dividing a bone or of cutting a piece out of it.

os'ti-a-ry (ŏs'tĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *ostiarius* doorkeeper, fr. *ostium* door.] A doorkeeper, esp. of a church; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a member of the lowest of the minor orders.

os'ti-o-lar (ŏs'tĭ-ō-lȧr; ŏs-tī'-), *a.* Pert. to an ostiole.

os'ti-ole (ŏs'tĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *ostiolum* a little door, dim. of *ostium* a door.] A small aperture; an orifice or pore.

ost'ler (ŏs'lẽr), *n.* [For *hostler.*] A stableman; hostler.

os-to'sis (ŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *osteo-* + *-osis.*] *Physiol.* Bone formation; ossification.

os'tra-cism (ŏs'trȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [See OSTRACIZE.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A method of temporary banishment by popular vote (with ballots of potsherds or tiles, and without a trial or special accusation). **2.** Exclusion by general consent from common privileges, favor, etc.; as, social *ostracism.*

os'tra-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). [Gr. *ὀστρακίζειν*, fr. *ὄστρακον* tile, tablet used in voting, shell.] To exile, banish, or exclude by ostracism.

os'trich (-trĭch), *n.* [OF. *ostruche*, fr. L. *avis struthio*; *avis* bird + *struthio* ostrich, fr. Gr. *στρουθίων*, fr. *στρουθός* bird, sparrow.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Struthio*) of two-toed ratite birds; esp., one (*S. camelus*) of northern Africa, the largest of existing birds, attaining a weight of 300 lbs. Ostriches are very swift-footed. Their wings are small and useless for flight. **2.** A rhea.

Ostrich.

Os'tro-goth (ŏs'trō-gŏth), *n.* [L. *Ostrogothi*, pl.] One of the East Goths. See GOTH, *n.* — **Os'tro-goth'ic**, *a.*

Oswego tea (ŏs-wē'gō). An American mint (*Monarda didyma*), with showy, bright scarlet flowers.

o-tal'gi-a (ō-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr.

Gr. *ὠταλγία; οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear + *ἄλγος* pain.] *Med.* Earache. — **o-tal'gic** (ō-tăl'jĭk), *a.*

O-thel'lo (ō-thĕl'ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Othello," a noble-spirited Moor who has won honor in the military service of Venice, and married a senator's daughter, Desdemona. Iago, his ensign, a malignant villain, dupes him into believing Desdemona unfaithful. Othello smothers her, and later, learning her innocence, kills himself.

oth'er (ŭth'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *ōðer* one of two, either, other.] **1.** Remaining as one of two (persons, things, or groups) after another has been taken or specified; as, his *other* friend; the *other* sons. **2.** Second. *Obs., exc. in :* **every other**, every second or alternate. **3.** Additional; different; not the same; as, gifts *other* than flowers; a nature far *other* from ours.

the other day. A day not long ago; — usually adverbial. — **the o. world**, the world beyond the grave; spirit world. — *adv.* Otherwise. — *pron.* **1.** [*pl.* OTHERS (-ẽrz); *Obs.* OTHER.] One or ones remaining; part remaining; — the substantive use of OTHER, *a.*, 1. **2.** [*pl.* OTHERS; *Archaic* OTHER.] A different or additional one; — the substantive use of OTHER, *a.*, 3. — *conj.* [See OR.] Or; either.

oth'er-gates' (-gāts'), *adv.* [*other* + *gate* way.] In another manner. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Different. *Obs.*

oth'er-guise' (-gīz'), **oth'er-guess'** (-gĕs'), *a. & adv.* [Corrupt. of *othergates.*] Othergates. *Obs. or Archaic.*

oth'er-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being other.

oth'er-where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* Elsewhere. *Rare.*

oth'er-while' (-hwīl') } *adv.* At another time, or other
oth'er-whiles' (-hwīlz') } times; sometimes; occasionally.

oth'er-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* [*other* + *wise* manner.] **1.** In another way, or in other ways; contrarily. **2.** In different circumstances. **3.** In other respects. — *a.* Different.

oth'er-world'ly (ŭth'ẽr-wûrld'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Devoted to the prospect of a world to come, or actuated by motives connected with this prospect, to the neglect of affairs of this world. **2.** Of or pert. to other interests than those of everyday experience. — **oth'er-world'li-ness** (-wûrld'lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Oth'man (ŏth'măn). Var. of OTTOMAN.

o'tic (ō'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὠτικός*, fr. *οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear.] Of, pert. to, or in the region of, the ear; auricular.

o'ti-ose (ō'shĭ-ōs), *a.* [L. *otiosus*, fr. *otium* ease.] **1.** At leisure; unemployed; indolent; idle. **2.** Useless; functionless. — **o'ti-ose-ly,** *adv.* — **o'ti-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

o-ti'tis (ō-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the ear.

o'to- (ō'tō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *οὖς, ὠτός, ear.*

o'to-cyst (-sĭst), *n. Zoöl.* One of the supposed auditory organs of many invertebrates.

o'to-lith (-lĭth), *n. Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** A calcareous concretion in the internal ear of a vertebrate or in the otocyst of an invertebrate. In many fishes they form hard, often large, bodies (*ear stones*). **2.** Incorrectly, a bone of the ear.

o-tol'o-gy (ō-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The branch of science which treats of the ear and its diseases. — **o-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

o'to-scope (ō'tō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for examining the ear; an aural speculum.

o-tos'co-py (ō-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n. Med.* Examination of the ear; art of using the otoscope. — **o'to-scop'ic** (ō'tō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

ot'tar (ŏt'ẽr), **ot'to** (ŏt'ō). Vars. of ATTAR.

‖ **ot-ta'va ri'ma** (ŏt-tä'vä rē'mä). [It. See OCTAVE; RIME.] *Pros.* A stanza of eight lines of heroic (five-foot iambic) verse, with three rimes, the first six lines riming alternately and the last two forming a couplet: thus, *ababababcc.* It was used by Byron in "Don Juan," by Keats in "Isabella," etc.

Ot'ta-wa (ŏt'ä-wä), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians who, when first known, lived on the Ottawa River.

ot'ter (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *otor.*] Any of several aquatic, fish-eating, fur-bearing, musteline mammals (genus *Lutra*).

ot'to cy'cle (ŏt'ō). [After Dr. Nikolaus *Otto*, German inventor.] The four-stroke cycle in which most internal-combustion engines operate. See FOUR-CYCLE.

Ot'to-man (ŏt'ō-măn), *a.* [F., fr. *Othoman, Othman*, or *Osman*, Ar. *'Othmān*, a certain sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about 1300.] Of or pert. to the Turks. — *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mănz). **1.** A Turk. **2.** [*l. c.*] [F. *ottomane.*] A stuffed seat without back, orig. used in Turkey. **3.** [*l. c.*] A corded fabric of silk or of silk and wool.

oua'na'niche' (wä'nä'nĕsh'), *n.* [Canadian F., of Amer. Indian origin.] A small land-locked variety of salmon (*Salmo salar ouananiche*) of eastern Canada.

‖ **ou'bli-ette'** (oō'blê-ĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *oublier* to forget.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top.

ouch (ouch), *n.* [ME. *ouche, nouche* (*a nouch* being taken for *an ouch*), OF. *nusche, nosche*, necklace, collar, LL. *nusca*, OHG. *nusca, nuscha.*] A clasp, or brooch; also, a setting for a gem; hence, a jewel or ornament for the person. — *v. t.* To adorn with or as with ouches.

ought (ôt), *v.* Orig. *pret.*, later also *p. p.*, of OWE (which see); now only an *auxiliary* in the *pret.* form, except in the illiterate "had ought." [ME. *oughte, aughte, ahte*, AS. *āhte.* See OWE.] **1.** As pret. or p. p. : owed. *Obs.* **2.** As an auxiliary : to be bound or obliged, as by duty or moral obligation, or by what is necessary, fit, expedient, or naturally or logically to be expected.

☞ The infinitive without *to* occurs after *ought* in older or poetic use; as, "you *ought* not walk."

Syn. Ought, should, must. **Ought** and **should** express obligation, *ought* commonly suggesting duty or moral constraint, *should*, the obligation of fitness, propriety, expediency, etc. (but *ought* is often used in the weaker sense conveyed by *would*); as, those things which we *ought* to have done; "The participle for the substantive *should* be very rarely used." **Must** implies necessity or compulsion, whether physical or moral. [plied by the verb *ought.*]

— *n.* Duty or obligation; esp., the moral imperative implied by the verb *ought.*

ought (ôt), *n. & adv.* See AUGHT.

ounce (ouns), *n.* [F. *once*, fr. L. *uncia* a twelfth, twelfth part of a pound or foot.] **1.** A weight of various values (abbr., *oz.*); as : **a** In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth of a pound (437½ grains or 28.3502 grams). **b** In troy and apothecaries' weight, the twelfth of a pound (480 grains or 31.1028 grams); — called specif. *troy ounce* (symbol, ℥). **2.** = FLUID OUNCE. **3.** Fig., a small portion or quantity.

ounce (ouns), *n.* [F. *once.*] **1.** A large, beautiful, leopard-like cat (*Felis uncia*) of Tibet and southern Siberia. **2.** Any of various other feline animals, esp. the jaguar.

ouphe (ouf; ōōf), *n.* [See OAF.] An elf or goblin.

our (our), *pron. & a.* [AS. *ūre* our, of us.] Of or pert. to us. *Our* is used : **1.** As genitive pl. of *I* : of us; — not now used except perhaps in such phrases as "in our midst," "our persecutors," etc., where *our* is usually construed as a possessive adj. See def. 2. **2.** As possessive adjective : belonging to us; as, *our* country.

☞ *Our* is used for *my* by royalty; also by editors and other writers. Cf. WE.

ou-rang'-ou-tang'. Var of ORANG-OUTANG.

ou-ra'ri (ōō-rä'rē). Var. of CURARE.

ou-rol'o-gy, ou-ros'co-py. Vars. of UROLOGY, etc.

ours (ourz), *pron. & a.* The form of the possessive pronoun *our* that is used absolutely, that is, with the noun not following; — often used after *of*; as, this world of *ours.*

our-selves' (our-sĕlvz'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *we, us.* The singular **our-self'** is used chiefly to denote a single person, as in regal or formal style.

-ous (-ŭs). [OF. *-ous, -us, -os, -eus*, fr. L. *-osus.*] **1.** A suffix used to form adjectives, and denoting : *full of, abounding in, having, of the nature of, having the qualities of, like.*

Examples : gracious, *abounding in* grace; bulbous, *having* bulbs, bulb*like;* poisonous, *of the nature of* poison. **2.** *Chem.* A suffix denoting that the element indicated enters into certain compounds with a valence *relatively lower* than in compounds designated with an adjective ending in *-ic;* as in nitrous, sulphurous, etc.

ou'sel. Var. of OUZEL.

oust (oust), *v. t.* [OF. *oster.*] To eject; turn out; drive out.

oust'er (ous'tẽr), *n.* [OF. infin. *oster*, used substantively.] *Law.* A putting out of possession; ejection.

out (out), *adv.* [AS. *ūt*, and *ūte, ūtan*, fr. *ūt.*] Outside of, or away from within, a space; from the interior; beyond the limits or boundary; not in; hence : **a** Away from a usual, or particular place; as, to live *out* (at domestic service *away from* home). **b** Beyond possession, control, or occupation; hence, in or into a state of loss or deprivation; as, the Republicans went *out;* ten dollars *out;* the side is *out.* Formerly also, at a loss, as from confusion. **c** Beyond the limit of existence, continuance, or supply; to a conclusion; completely; as, the fire burned *out.* **d** Beyond the limits of concealment, privacy, constraint, etc.; hence : in or into a state of freedom, openness, publicity, etc.; as, the secret is *out;* to speak *out.* **e** Beyond the bounds of what is true, reasonable, proper, etc.; in error; in the wrong; in disagreement, opposition, etc.

out and out, completely; openly. Cf. OUT-AND-OUT. — **out of,** a prepositional phrase denoting, with verbs of movement or action, *from the interior of; beyond the limit of; from within; from among; from;* hence, indicating *origin, source, motive*, etc.; as, he gave it *out of* pity; — opposed to *in* or *into.* Also, in predicate constructions, *separated from; deprived of;* as, she was *out of* breath.

☞ For **out of date, out of true,** etc., see the phrases under DATE, TRUE, etc.

— *prep.* Outside; without; beyond; — now archaic or dial. exc. in *from out* or in combination as in *outdoors.*

— *n.* One that is out; as : **a** One out of office; — generally in *pl.* **b** In *pl.* In games, as baseball and cricket, the players who are not having their innings. **c** A place or space outside; a nook or corner; an open space; — chiefly used fig. in the phrase *ins and outs.* **d** That which is opposed; also, esp. in *pl.*, an inharmonious relationship; as, they were at *outs.* **e** *Print.* A word or words omitted by the compositor in setting type; an omission. **f** A sum expended or paid out; — usually in *pl.*

— *interj.* **1.** Expressing impatience, anger, or a desire to be

rid of; — with the force of command : go out ! begone ! **2.** Expressing grief, horror, or indignation; — often in *out upon* or *on* (a person).
— *a.* **1.** Outside; outer; external. **2.** Outlying. **3.** *Games.* Not having its inning; playing in the field; as, the *out* side. — *v. t.* To eject. — *v. i.* To come or go out.

out-. [See OUT, *adv.*] A combining form used chiefly : **1. a** Attributively, in the sense of : *situated* or *placed near* or *beyond the boundaries, limits, walls,* or the like; *outside; exterior; external; outlying; remote.*
Examples : *out*house, an *outside* house; *out*district, an *outlying* district; *out*field, *outlying* field.
b Adverbially, forming verbs and nouns, and denoting : *away from the center* or *source; out; forth; outward.*
Examples : *out*bound, *out*branching, bound, branching, *out* or *outward; out*let, an opening *with outward direction.*
c Prepositionally, forming adjectives or adverbs, and meaning *out of* or *outside of* (what is designated by the noun).
Examples : *out*door, *out of* doors.
2. a As a separable prefix, to form verbs (now mostly poetic), and denoting *out; forth; away.* Hence, the senses: *Out of place, being, content,* etc.; *forth into being or manifestation; to the full* or *limit; utterly; completely.*
Examples : *out*flow, *out*hurl, to flow, hurl, *out,* or *away. Out*wrench, to wrench *out of place; out*blot, to blot *out of being; out*shape, to shape *out,* to shape *into being; out*wear, to wear *out.*
b As an inseparable prefix, to form verbs, and denoting *beyond, more than, exceeding, excelling, surpassing.*
Examples : *out*last, *out*live, *out*reach, *out*pass, etc., to last, live, reach, etc., *beyond* or *more than.*

out-act' (out-ăkt'), *v. t.* To surpass in acting; outdo.
out'-and-out', *a.* Thoroughgoing; complete; outright.
out-ar'gue (-är'gū), *v. t.* To surpass or defeat in argument.
out-bal'ance (out-băl'ăns), *v. t.* To outweigh.
out-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.; \.* To exceed or surpass in bidding.
out'board' (out'bōrd'; 57), *a. & adv. Naut.* Outside a vessel's hull; outwardly from the keel.
out'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Outward bound.
out-brave' (out-brāv'), *v. t.* **1.** To face or resist bravely; also, to excel in bravery. **2.** To excel in bravery, or finery.
out'break' (out'brāk'), *n.* A bursting forth; insurrection.
out'build'ing (out'bĭl'dĭng), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, a main house; an outhouse.
out'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A bursting forth; an outbreak.
out'cast' (out'kăst'), *n.* One who is cast out; an exile; hence : a degraded person; vagabond. — *a.* **1.** Cast out; exiled; degraded. **2.** Rejected; thrown away.
out'caste', *n.* In India, one who has been ejected from his caste. The outcastes are denied all ordinary social rights.
out-class' (out-klăs'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in class.
out'come' (out'kŭm'), *n.* Issue; result; consequence.
out'crop' (-krŏp'), *n. Geol. & Mining.* **a** The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. **b** That part of a stratum which appears at the surface. — *v. i.* To come out to the surface of the ground, as strata.
out'cry' (-krī'), *n.; pl.* -CRIES (-krīz'). **1.** A loud cry; a cry of distress, alarm, etc.; clamor. **2.** Sale at public auction.
out-cry' (out-krī'), *v. t.; \.* To exceed in clamor; cry down.
out'curve' (out'kûrv'), *n.* That which curves out.
out-dare' (-dâr'), *v. t.* To defeat by, or surpass in, daring.
out-dis'tance (-dĭs'tăns), *v. t.* To pass completely; outstrip.
out-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.; \.* To excel; surpass. — **Syn.** See EXCEED. — **out-do'er** (-dōō'ẽr), *n.*
out'door' (out'dōr'; 57), *a.* **1.** Being, belonging, or done out of doors. **2.** Belonging, occurring, residing, etc., outside an institution such as a hospital; as, *outdoor* relief.
out'doors' (out'dōrz'; out'dōrz'), *adv.* Out of the house; out of doors. — (out'dōrz'), *n.* The world out of doors.
out'er (out'ẽr), *a.* [Compar. of OUT.] Being on the outside; exterior; external; — opposed to *inner.*
Syn. Outer, outward, outside, external, exterior are in many cases interchangeable. **Outer** (which sometimes retains its comparative force) and less often **outward** (commonly with the suggestion of motion) may be used of spatial relations; as, in the *outer* court, *outer* garments; an *outward* curve. Both words (but esp. *outward*) are used in implied contrast with the mind or soul. That is **outside** which is on, or pertains to, the outer parts or surface of anything; as, an *outside* stateroom. **Exterior** often applies to the outer limits or portions of the thing in question; **external,** to that wholly outside it; as, the *exterior* side of a wall; *external* existence; *exterior* graces.
out'er-most (out'ẽr-mōst), *a.* Being on the extreme external part; farthest outward. — **out'er-most,** *adv.*
out-face' (out-fās'), *v. t.* To face or look (one) out of countenance; resist by bold looks; also, to brave; defy.
out'fall' (out'fôl'), *n.* The mouth of a river, sewer, etc.
out'field' (out'fēld'), *n.* **1.** A field beyond the inclosed land about a homestead. **2.** *Sports.* **a** *Baseball.* (1) The part of the field beyond the diamond, or infield. (2) The players in the outfield. **b** *Cricket.* The part of the field farthest from the batsman. — **out'field'er** (-fēl'dẽr), *n.*
out'fit (-fĭt), *n.* **1.** A fitting out; equipment. **2.** The articles forming an equipment; fig., mental or moral equipment. — *v. t. & i.* To furnish with an outfit; fit out.
out'fit'ter (-fĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who furnishes outfits.
out-flank' (out-flăngk'), *v. t. Mil.* To go, extend, or be, beyond the flank or flanks of; to turn the flank of.
out'flow' (out'flō'), *n.* A flowing out; efflux.
out-fly' (-flī'), *v. t.; \.; \.* To surpass in flight. — *v. i.* To fly out.
out-foot' (out-fo͝ot'), *v. t.* To outrun, outwalk, or outdance; of a vessel, to move through the water faster than another.
out-frown' (out-froun'), *v. t.* To overbear by frowning.
out-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ẽr-ăl), *v. t.;* -ALED (-ăld) or -ALLED; -ALING or -AL-LING. To exceed in generalship; outmaneuver.
out-go' (-gō'), *v.t.; \.* To go beyond; hence : to surpass; outdo.
out'go' (out'gō'), *n.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz'). **1.** That which goes out; that which is paid out; outlay; — opposite of *income.* **2.** A going out; an outgoing; efflux; outflow.
out'go'er (out'gō'ẽr), *n.* One who goes out or departs.
out'go'ing, *a.* Going out. — *n.* **1.** A going out. **2.** Outlay.
out-grow' (out-grō'), *v. t.; \.* **1.** To surpass in growing. **2.** To grow out of or away from; grow too large for.
out'growth' (out'grōth'), *n.* That which grows out of, or proceeds from, anything; an excrescence; offshoot.
out'guard' (-gärd'), *n.* An outer guard or defense; specif., an outpost.
out'gush' (-gŭsh'), *n.* A pouring out; an outburst.
out'haul' (-hôl'), *n. Naut.* A rope used for hauling out a sail upon a spar.
out-Her'od (-hĕr'ŭd), *v. t.* To outdo (Herod) in violence; exceed (in violence, outrage, or extravagance); — in, or in allusion to, the Shakespearean passage, "it *out-Herods* Herod," in "Hamlet" (Act III., Scene ii.), which refers to the blustering rôle of Herod in the mystery plays.
out'house' (out'hous'), *n.* An outbuilding.
out'ing, *n.* **1.** A going out; esp., an airing, or an excursion. **2.** Distance out at sea; seaward distance.
— *a.* Of or pert. to, or suitable for, an outing or outdoor wear; — applied specif. to various articles of dress or the material of which they are made; as *outing* flannel.
out-jock'ey (-jŏk'ĭ), *v. t.* To outwit.
out'land (out'lănd), *n.* [AS. *ūtland.*] A foreign land. *Now Poetic.* — *a.* **1.** Foreign. **2.** Outlying.
out'land-er (out'lăn-dẽr), *n.* A foreigner; an alien.
out-land'ish (out-lăn'dĭsh), *a.* **1.** Foreign. *Archaic.* **2.** Of unfamiliar appearance or manner; strange; hence: barbarous; uncouth. **3.** Remote. — **Syn.** See STRANGE. — **out-land'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **out-land'ish-ness,** *n.*
out-last' (-lăst'), *v. t.* To exceed in duration; to survive.
out'law' (out'lô'), *n.* [AS. *ūtlaga, ūtlah,* of Scand. origin.] **1.** One excluded from the benefit or protection of the law. **2.** Hence : a lawless person; a fugitive from the law. — *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the benefit or protection of law; proscribe. **2.** To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement.
out'law'ry (out'lô'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Act of outlawing; state of being outlawed.
out-lay' (out-lā'), *v. t.; \.* To make outlay of (money).
out'lay' (out'lā'), *n.* **1.** A laying out, or expending. **2.** That which is expended; expenditure. [out.
out'let (out'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A way out; exit; vent. **2.** A letting
out'li'er (-lī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who does not live where his office, business, or estate is. **2.** That which lies, dwells, or is situated or classed away from the main or kindred body.
out'line' (-līn'), *n.* **1. a** The line that marks the outer limits of an object or figure; contour; — usually in *pl.* **b** The style of drawing in which contours are unshaded. **c** A sketch in outline. **2.** A preliminary draft, sketch, or description of a plan, system, etc. — **Syn.** See FORM.
— *v. t.* To draw, sketch, or trace the outline of or in outline.
out-live' (out-lĭv'), *v. t.* **1.** To live longer than; survive. **2.** To outgrow; develop through.
Syn. Outlive, survive are often interchangeable. But **outlive** often conveys a suggestion of competition never present in **survive.** Fig., **outlive** often carries an implication of outlasting or outgrowing, less often found in **survive.**
out'look' (out'lo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A lookout. **2.** The view had by one looking out; scope of vision; prospect.
out'ly'ing (-lī'ĭng), *a.* Lying or being at a distance from the central part or main body; remote; detached.
out'ma-neu'ver } (-mȧ-no͞o'vẽr), *v. t.* To surpass, or get
out'ma-nœu'vre } an advantage of, in maneuvering.
out-march' (-märch'), *v. t.* To outstrip in marching.
out'most (out'mōst), *a.* Farthest outward.
out-num'ber (out-nŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To exceed in number.
out'-of-door', *a.* Also **out'-of-doors'.** Outdoor.
out'-of-the-way', *a.* See under WAY, *n.*
out'par'ish (out'pär'ĭsh), *n.* A parish without the walls or limits of a town or city; also, a rural or outlying parish.
out'-pa'tient, *n.* A patient who is not an inmate of a hospital, but receives treatment from it.
out'pen'sion (out'pĕn'shŭn), *n.* A public pension granted to one not required to live in a charitable institution.
out-play' (out-plā'), *v. t.* To excel or defeat in playing.

out-point' (out-point'), *v. t. Naut.* To sail closer to the wind than. Cf. OUTFOOT.

out'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post or station at a distance from the main body of an army, or the troops stationed there.

out-pour' (-pōr'; 57), *v. t. & i.* To pour or flow out.

out'pour', *n.* That which outpours; outflow.

out'put' (out'pōōt'), *n.* **1.** The product of one or more mines, furnaces, or mills, in a given time. **2.** Hence: yield of any commodity; also, the amount which a man, machine, factory, etc., produces or can produce in a given time.

out'rage (-rāj), *n.* [F., fr. OF., fr. *outre, oltre*, beyond (L. *ultra*) + *-age*, as in *courage*.] **1.** Injurious and wanton wrong; a gross violation of right or decency. **2.** Violent display of passion. *Obsoles.* — **Syn.** Affront, insult, abuse.

☙ *v. t.*; -RAGED (-rājd); -RAG-ING (-rāj-ĭng). **1.** To subject to outrage; treat with violence or abuse. **2.** To ravish.

out-ra'geous (out-rā'jŭs), *a.* Of the nature of outrage or an outrage; involving or doing outrage; excessive; violent; atrocious. — **Syn.** Monstrous, nefarious, heinous. See FLAGRANT. — **out-ra'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **out-ra'geous-ness**, *n.*

out-rank' (-răngk'), *v. t.* To exceed, or come before, in rank.

‖ **ou'tré'** (ōō'trā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *outrer* to exaggerate, fr. L. *ultra* beyond.] Out of the common course or limits; extravagant; bizarre; as, an *outré* costume; he will talk on *outré* subjects. [extend.]

out-reach' (out-rēch'), *v. t. & i.* To reach beyond; surpass; sort'reach', *n.* Act or process of reaching, or stretching, out.

‖ **ou'tre-cui'dance'** (ōō'trĕ-kwē'dăns'; ōō'tĕr-kwē'dăns), *n.* [F.; *outre* beyond + *cuider* to think, L. *cogitare*.] Excessive self-conceit; arrogance. *Obs. or R.*

ou'tre-mer' (ōō'trĕ-mâr'), *n.* [F., beyond the sea.] The region beyond the sea; foreign parts.

out-ride' (out-rīd'), *v. t.*; *. To surpass in riding. [carriage.]

out'rid'er (out'rīd'ẽr), *n.* A mounted servant attending a

out'rig'ger (-rĭg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any spar or projecting timber, beam, or the like, run out, as from a ship's mast. **2.** *Naut.* **a** An outboard support for a rowlock. **b** A boat thus equipped. **c** A projecting contrivance at the side of a boat to prevent upsetting, as light projecting spars with a shaped log at the end. **3.** A projecting frame, to support the elevating planes or tail planes, etc., of an aëroplane.

out'right' (out'rīt'; out'rīt'), *adv.* **1.** Forthwith; at once. **2.** Straight ahead; directly. **3.** Wholly; entirely.

out'right' (out'rīt'), *a.* **1.** Proceeding straight ahead. **2.** Straightforward; out-and-out.

out-root' (out-rōōt'), *v. t.* To eradicate; extirpate.

out-row' (-rō'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in rowing.

out-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.*; *. To outstrip; go beyond.

out'run'ner (out'rŭn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, runs out; esp., an attendant running with or before a carriage; also, a leader of a team of dogs on a dog sledge.

out-sail' (-sāl'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in sailing.

out-scorn' (-skôrn'), *v. t.* To exceed or surpass in scorning.

out-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To exceed in amount of sales; sell more than. **2.** To exceed in the price of selling; fetch more than; to exceed in value.

out'sen'try (out'sĕn'trĭ), *n.* A sentry at the outer approach.

out'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* A setting out, starting, or beginning.

out-shine' (-shīn'), *v. i.*; *. To shine forth. — *v. t.* To shine more brightly than; excel in splendor.

out'side' (out'sīd'; out'sīd'), *adv. or prep.* On or to the outside or exterior (of); without; beyond the limits (of).

out'side' (out'sīd'), *a.* **1.** Of, on, or pert. to, the outside; external; exterior. **2.** Reaching the extreme limit, as to extent, quantity, etc.; as, an *outside* estimate. *Colloq.* **3.** Situated or done beyond or outside of certain limits; also, coming from or living outside a given place; as, *outside* labor. **4.** Not included in a society, movement, etc.; as, *outside* influences. — **Syn.** See OUTER.

out'side' (out'sīd'; out'sīd'), *n.* **1.** The external, or surface, part; hence, that which is manifest or superficial. **2.** The space without an inclosure; the outer side, as of a door, walk, or boundary. **3.** The limit; utmost. *Colloq.*

out'sid'er (out'sīd'ẽr), *n.* One outside; esp., one not belonging to the institution, party, or the like, spoken of.

out-sit' (out-sĭt'), *v. t.*; *. To sit, or be in session, longer than, or beyond the time of; outstay.

out'skirt' (out'skûrt'), *n.* A part remote from the center; edge; border; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *outskirts* of a town.

out-sleep' (-slēp'), *v. t.*; *. To sleep beyond or longer than.

out-soar' (out-sōr'; 57), *v. t.* To soar beyond or above.

out'span' (out'spăn'), *v. t. & i.* [D. *uitspannen*.] To unyoke or disengage, as oxen from a wagon. — *n.* Act of, or place for, outspanning. *Both South Africa.*

out-speak' (out-spēk'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To excel in speaking. **2.** To speak openly or boldly. **3.** To express more than.

out'spent' (out'spĕnt'; out-spĕnt'), *a.* Exhausted.

out'spo'ken (out'spō'k'n; out'spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking, or spoken, freely, openly, or boldly. — **out'spo'ken-ness**, *n.*

out-spread' (out-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread out; expand.

out-stand' (-stănd'), *v. i.*; *. **1.** To stand out distinctly. **2.** To sail outward; — said of ships. — *v. t.* To stay beyond.

out-stand'ing, *a.* That stands out; uncollected or unpaid.

out-stare' (-stâr'), *v. t.* To overcome in staring; face down.

out-stay' (-stā'), *v. t.* To stay beyond or longer than.

out-stretch' (-strĕch'), *v. t.* To stretch out; expand.

out-strip' (-strĭp'), *v. t.* [*out-* + *strip* to pass, outstrip.] **1.** To go faster than; leave behind. **2.** Hence, to excel.

out'stroke' (out'strōk'), *n.* An outward stroke; specif., in a steam or other engine, a stroke in which the piston is moving toward the crank shaft; — opposed to *instroke*.

out-swear' (-swâr'), *v. t.*; *. To exceed in swearing.

out-talk' (-tôk'), *v. t.* To exceed in talking; talk down.

out-tell' (-tĕl'), *v. t.*; *. To say out; utter.

out-trot' (-trŏt'), *v. t.* To surpass in trotting.

out'turn' (out'tûrn'), *n.* **1.** Yield; output. **2.** *Com.* A turning out, or proving to be, with respect to quantity, quality, or condition; also, the quantity, quality, or condition that anything turns out to have or yield.

out-vote' (out-vōt'), *v. t.* To outnumber in voting.

out-walk' (-wôk'), *v. t.* To excel in walking.

out'ward (out'wẽrd), *a.* [AS. *ūteweard, ūtweard*. See OUT; -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** Out; outer; exterior; as: directed or moving away from the center; situated or done on the outside; relating to or forming the outer part or surface. **2.** Of or pert. to the physical, as distinguished from the mental or spiritual, character; external; hence: formal; superficial; externally manifest. **3.** External to a given interest, office, or sphere of activity. — **Syn.** See OUTER.

— *n.* That which is outward, as external appearance, the external world, etc. [to the outside; out.]

out'ward, *adv.* In an outward position or direction; on or

out'ward-ly, *adv.* **1.** On, or in the direction of, the outside; outward. **2.** In regard to external or physical character or action; in respect of appearance; externally; hence: apparently; seemingly; as, the country was *outwardly* calm.

out'ward-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being outward.

out'wards, *adv.* In an outward direction. See OUTWARD.

out-watch' (-wŏch'), *v. t.* To outdo in watching.

out-wear' (-wâr'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To wear out; consume by wearing. **2.** To outlast. **3.** To wear out or pass through; hence: to outlive; outgrow.

out-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.

out-wit' (-wĭt'), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in wisdom. **2.** To surpass in cunning; hence, to get the better of by cunning. — **Syn.** See FRUSTRATE.

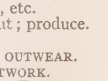
out'work' (out'wûrk'), *n. Fort.* A minor defense beyond the main body of a work, as a ravelin, rifle pit, etc.

out-work' (out-wûrk'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To work out; produce. **2.** To exceed or excel in working.

out-worn' (-wōrn'; 57; 109), *pret. & p. p.* of OUTWEAR.

out-wrought' (-rôt'; 109), *pret. & p. p.* of OUTWORK.

ou'zel, ou'sel (ōō'z'l), *n.* [AS. *ōsle*.] **1.** The European blackbird (*Merula merula*). **2.** Any of certain other thrushes or allied birds.


Oval.

o'va (ō'vȧ), *n., L. pl.* of OVUM.

o'val (ō'vȧl), *a.* [L. *ovum* egg.] Having the figure of an egg, with one end broader than the other; also, popularly, elliptical or ellipsoidal. — *n.* A body or figure oval in shape.

o'val-ly, *adv.* In an oval form or manner.

o'val-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being oval.

o-va'ri-an (ō-vā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to an ovary.

o-va'ri-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n. Surg.* The operation of removing one or both of the ovaries.

o'va-ri'tis (ō'vȧ-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ovary* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the ovaries.

o'va-ry (ō'vȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [NL. *ovarium*, fr. L. *ovum* egg.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The female reproductive gland or organ; the organ in which the eggs are produced. **2.** *Bot.* In angiosperms, an enlarged (usually basal) portion of the pistil, containing ovules.

o'vate (ō'vāt), *a.* [L. *ovatus*, fr. *ovum* egg.] **1.** Oval. **2.** *Bot.* Having the shape of the longitudinal section of an egg, with the broader end basal; — said of surfaces, the corresponding term for solids being *ovoid*. See LEAF, *Illust.*

o-va'tion (ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ovatio*, fr. *ovare* to exult, rejoice, triumph in an ovation.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A lesser kind of triumph allowed for an easy victory. **2.** Enthusiastic popular reception or tribute. — **o-va'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ov'en (ŭv'n), *n.* [AS. *ofen, ofn*.] A chamber or structure for baking, heating, or drying, now, esp., in a stove.

ov'en-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* Any of various birds which build nests suggestive of an oven, usually dome-shaped; as: **a** Any of certain South American passerine birds (genus *Furnarius*). **b** An American warbler (*Seiurus aurocapillus*).

o'ver (ō'vẽr), *prep.* [AS. *ofer*, prep. & adv.] **1.** Above, or higher than; — opposed to *under*. Also with the idea of being occupied with; as, *over* their cups. **2.** Above; — as in authority, power, dignity, preference, etc. **3.** Above or beyond in amount or degree; more than. **4.** Upon the surface of; upon; throughout. **5.** Throughout or during the time of; as, to keep anything *over* night. **6.** Across; from side to side of. — **Syn.** See ABOVE.

over all, from one extreme point to another of anything. — *adv.* **1.** To the other side; across. Also, on the opposite side. **2.** Specif.: **a** From inside to outside across the brim; as, a cup running *over*. **b** Away from the perpendicular; as, to fall *over*. **c** So as to bring the under side to or toward the top; as, to roll a stone *over*. **d** From side to side; across; as, a brook ten feet *over*. **3.** In excess of a certain quantity or limit; as, a few left *over*. **4.** From beginning to end; as, to look *over* accounts. **5.** At an end. **6.** Again. — *a.* Upper; covering; higher; superior; also, excessive; surplus; — now chiefly used in composition. — *n. Cricket.* A series of balls (usually six) bowled consecutively from one end of the wicket, and followed by a change to the other end. — *v. t.* To leap or go over.

over again, once more; with repetition; anew. — **o. against**, opposite; in front. — **o. and above**, in addition to; besides. — **o. and over**, repeatedly; again and again.

o'ver- (ō'vĕr-). A prefix or combining form, chiefly used to denote: **1.** *Over* (in space, rank, etc.), *above*; as, *over*canopy, to canopy *over*; *over*hang, to hang *over*; *over*lord, a lord *above* another; *over*coat, a coat *over* another coat. **2.** *Over so as to pass from side to side, edge to edge*, or the like; *across above*; as, *over*pass, to pass *across above*; *over*flow, to flow *over*. **3.** *Beyond*; as, *over*flow, *over*stay, to flow, stay, *beyond*. **4.** In adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, *excessively, to excess, overmuch*; in nouns, *excessive*; as, *over*bake, *over*cloy, *over*drink, *over*eat, etc., to bake, cloy, drink, eat, etc., *excessively, to excess*, or *overmuch*; *over*busy, *over*busily, *over*credulous, *over*curious, etc., *excessively* busy, busily, etc.; *over*claim (*n.*), *over*criticism, etc., *excessive* claim, criticism, etc.

☞ Compounds of over are very numerous. Most of them are self-explaining, as:

o'ver-a-bound', *v. t.*	**o'ver-in-dulge'**, *v. t. & i.*
o'ver-anx'ious, *a.*	**o'ver-in-dul'gence**, *n.*
o'ver-bold', *a.*	**o'ver-is'sue**, *v. t.*
o'ver-care'ful, *a.*	**o'ver-lade'**, *v. t.*
o'ver-cau'tious, *a.*	**o'ver-load'**, *v. t.*
o'ver-con'fi-dence, *n.*	**o'ver-long'**, *a. & adv.*
o'ver-con'fi-dent, *a.*	**o'ver-lust'y**, *a.*
o'ver-cred'u-lous, *a.*	**o'ver-man'y**, *a.*
o'ver-crit'i-cal, *a.*	**o'ver-meas'ure**, *n.*
o'ver-crowd', *v. t. & t.*	**o'ver-nice'**, *a.*
o'ver del'i-cate, *a.*	**o'ver-peo'ple**, *v. t.*
o'ver-dose', *v. t.*	**o'ver-praise'**, *n. & v. t.*
o'ver-dose', *n.*	**o'ver-proud'**, *a.*
o'ver-dress', *v. t.*	**o'ver-quick'**, *a.*
o'ver-drive', *v. t. & t.*	**o'ver-ripe'**, *a.*
o'ver-ear'nest, *a.*	**o'ver-roast'**, *v. t.*
o'ver-eat', *v. t. & t.*	**o'ver-stim'u-la'tion**, *n.*
o'ver-e-lab'o-rate, *v. t.*	**o'ver-stock'**, *v. t.*
o'ver-e-mo'tion-al, *a.*	**o'ver-stock'**, *n.*
o'ver-es'ti-mate, *v. t.*	**o'ver-strain'**, *v. t. & t.*
o'ver-es'ti-mate, *n.*	**o'ver-strain'**, *n.*
o'ver-es'ti-ma'tion, *n.*	**o'ver-strict'**, *a.*
o'ver-ex-cite', *v. t.*	**o'ver-study'**, *v. t. & t.*
o'ver-ex-ert', *v. t.*	**o'ver-study'**, *n.*
o'ver-ex-er'tion, *n.*	**o'ver-sup-ply'**, *v. t.*
o'ver-feed', *v. t. & t.*	**o'ver-sup-ply'**, *n.*
o'ver-fond', *a.*	**o'ver-task'**, *v. t.*
o'ver-fraught', *a.*	**o'ver-tax'**, *v. t.*
o'ver-full', *a.*	**o'ver-tax-a'tion**, *n.*
o'ver-full'ness, *n.*	**o'ver-tire'**, *v. t.*
o'ver-free', *a.*	**o'ver-train'**, *v. t.*
o'ver-free'ly, *adv.*	**o'ver-use'** (-ūs'), *n.*
o'ver-hap'py, *a.*	**o'ver-val'u-a'tion**, *n.*
o'ver-hast'y, *a.*	**o'ver-val'ue**, *v. t.*
o'ver-heat', *v. t.*	**o'ver-weight'**, *n.*
o'ver-high', *a. & adv.*	**o'ver-weight'**, *v. t.*

o'ver-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t. & i.* To exaggerate in acting.

o'ver-all' (ō'vĕr-ôl'), *a.* Including everything.

o'ver-alls' (-ôlz'), *n. pl.* **1.** Loose trousers worn over others to protect them. **2.** Waterproof leggings.

o'ver-arch' (-ärch'), *v. t. & i.* To arch over.

o'ver–arm', *a. Cricket, etc.* Done (as bowling or pitching) with the arm raised above the shoulder.

o'ver-awe' (-ô'), *v. t.* To restrain by awe or fear.

o'ver-bal'ance (-băl'ăns), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed equality with; outweigh. **2.** To cause to lose balance. — *n.* Excess of weight or value; a thing more than an equivalent.

o'ver-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To bear down, as by excess of weight, force, etc.; overcome; suppress. **2.** To domineer over. — *v. i.* To be too prolific.

o'ver-bear'ing, *a.* Arrogant; domineering; insolent. — **o'ver-bear'ing-ly**, *adv.*

o'ver-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t. & i.*; *. To outbid.

o'ver-blow' (-blō'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To blow away. **2.** To cover, as with snow, by blowing or being blown.

o'ver-board' (ō'vĕr-bōrd'; 57), *adv.* Over the side of a ship; from a ship into or in the water.

o'ver-borne' (-bōrn'; 57), *p. p.* of OVERBEAR.

o'ver-build' (-bĭld'), *v. t.* **1.** To build over. **2.** To build too much; to build beyond the demand.

o'ver-built' (ō'vĕr-bĭlt'; ō'vĕr-bĭlt'), *a.* Having too many buildings; as, an *overbuilt* part of a town.

o'ver-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To load with too great weight or too much care, etc. — **o'ver-bur'den-some** (-sŭm), *a.*

o'ver-cap'i-tal-ize (-kăp'ĭ-tăl-īz), *v. t.* To fix or take the capital value of at more than its real value. — **o'ver-cap'i-tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

o'ver-cast' (-kăst'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To cast or cover over; hence: to cloud; darken. **2.** (*pron. usually* ō'vĕr-kăst') *Sewing.* To take long, loose stitches over (the raw edges of a seam) in order to prevent raveling; also, to sew over and over. — *v. i.* To darken; become overcast.

o'ver-charge' (ō'vĕr-chärj'), *n.* **1.** An excessive load or burden. **2.** An excessive or exorbitant charge in an account.

o'ver-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* **1.** To charge or load too heavily; hence: to fill too full; crowd. **2.** To charge excessively in price. **3.** To exaggerate; overdraw.

o'ver-check' rein (ō'vĕr-chĕk'). See HARNESS, *Illust.*

o'ver-clothes' (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Outer garments.

o'ver-cloud' (-kloud'), *v. t. & i.* To overspread with clouds.

o'ver-coat' (ō'vĕr-kōt'), *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing; greatcoat; topcoat.

o'ver-come' (-kŭm'), *v. t.*; *. [AS. *ofercuman.*] **1.** To get the better of; surmount; conquer; hence (usually in passive), to render helpless. **2.** To come or pass over; specif., to come over suddenly. — **Syn.** Overpower, overthrow, overwhelm, prostrate, beat. See CONQUER. — *v. i.* To be victorious. — **o'ver-com'er** (-kŭm'ĕr), *n.*

o'ver-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Characterized by acute or undue awareness of immaterial or secondary matters, as of one's appearance. — **o'ver-con'scious-ness**, *n.*

o'ver-crop' (-krŏp'), *v. t.* To exhaust the fertility of by excessive cultivation.

o'ver-de-vel'op (ō'vĕr-dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* To develop excessively; specif., *Photog.*, to subject (a plate or film) too long to the developing process. — **-de-vel'op-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

o'ver-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.*; *. [AS. *oferdōn.*] **1.** To do too much; exaggerate. **2.** To overtask; fatigue; exhaust. **3.** To excel. **4.** To cook too much. — *v. i.* To do too much.

o'ver-draft', *or* **-draught'** (ō'vĕr-drăft'), *n. Banking.* Act of overdrawing; state of being, or the sum, overdrawn.

o'ver-draw' (-drô'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To draw too far; hence, to exaggerate. **2.** *Banking.* To make drafts upon beyond the proper limit, esp. in excess of the drawer's balance.

o'ver-draw' (ō'vĕr-drô'), *n.* An act of overdrawing.

o'ver-dress' (-drĕs'), *n.* An outer or upper dress.

o'ver-driv'en (ō'vĕr-drĭv'n), *p. a. Mach.* Designating, or driven by, a crank that travels outward (that is, in a steam engine, away from the engine cylinder) in the upper part of its stroke, or a pulley driven so that the belt advances toward the pulley at the top; — opposed to *underdriven*, which designates a crank, or machine, etc., driven by such a crank or belt, that travels in the reverse direction, etc.

o'ver-due' (ō'vĕr-dū'; ō'vĕr-dū'), *a.* Due and more than due; delayed beyond the proper time of arrival or payment, etc.

o'ver-dye' (ō'vĕr-dī'), *v. t.* To put one color over (another).

o'ver-ex-pose' (-ĕks-pōz'), *v. t.* To expose excessively; specif., *Photog.*, to subject too long to the actinic action of light. — **o'ver-ex-po'sure** (-ĕks-pō'zhŭr), *n.*

o'ver-fall' (ō'vĕr-fôl'), *n.* A sudden increase of depth in the bottom of the sea or other large body of water.

o'ver-flow' (ō'vĕr-flō'), *n.* **1.** A flowing over; inundation. **2.** That which overflows its ordinary limits; a superfluous portion; superabundance. **3.** An outlet for surplus liquid.

o'ver-flow' (-flō'), *v. t.* **1.** To flow over; cover with or as with a fluid; inundate. **2.** To flow over the brim of; also, to cause to overflow. — *v. i.* **1.** To flow over the bounds, as water; hence, of a crowd, to fill some space and extend beyond it. **2.** To be filled to running over; superabound. — **o'ver-flow'ing** (ō'vĕr-flō'ĭng), *n.*

o'ver-fly' (-flī'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To cross or pass over by flight. **2.** To fly better, farther, or higher than.

o'ver-gar'ment (-gär'mĕnt), *n.* An outer garment.

o'ver-gild' (ō'vĕr-gĭld'), *v. t.* To gild over; to varnish.

o'ver-glance' (-glăns'), *v. t.* To glance over.

o'ver-go' (-gō'), *v. t.*; *. To go or spread over the surface of or through the extent of; traverse; journey through.

o'ver-grow' (-grō'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To grow over; cover with growth or herbage, esp. that which is rank. **2.** To grow beyond; outgrow. — *v. i.* To grow to excess. — **o'ver-grown'** (ō'vĕr-grōn'; ō'vĕr-grōn'), *a.* — **-growth'** (-grōth'), *n.*

o'ver-hand' (-hănd'), *a.* **1.** Down from above, as a blow. **2.** Over and over; — applied to sewing in which two edges are joined by repeatedly passing each stitch over both edges. **3.** *Cricket, etc.* = OVER-ARM. **4.** Grasping with the palm downward, or inward toward the body.

overhand knot. See KNOT, *Illust.*

— (ō'vĕr-hănd'; ō'vĕr-hănd'), *adv.* In an overhand manner. — (ō'vĕr-hănd'), *v. t. Sewing.* To sew overhand.

o'ver-hand'ed, *a.* = OVERHAND, *a.*, 2.

o'ver-hang' (-hăng'), *v. t. & i.*; *. **1.** To hang over; jut or project over (something). **2.** To adorn with hangings.

o'ver-hang', *n.* A projection; also, extent of projection, as of a roof, or of the bow or the stern of a vessel.

o'ver-haul' (ō'vĕr-hôl'), *v. t.* **1.** To haul or drag over; hence, to examine thoroughly for correction or repair. **2.** *Chiefly Naut.* To gain on in a chase; overtake.

to overhaul a rope, *Naut.*, to slacken it by hauling in the reverse direction from that in which it was drawn taut. — *v. i. Mech.* To run or slack back when the pulling power is removed, as a tackle or a part of it.

o'ver-haul'ing, *n.* An examination for correction or repairs.

o'ver-head' (-hĕd'), *adv.* **1.** Above one's head; aloft; above; on the floor above; in or near the zenith, etc. **2.** So as to be covered head and all; as, *overhead* in water.

o'ver-head' (ō'vĕr-hĕd'), *a.* **1.** Operating or situated above or overhead. **2.** Passing over the head.

overhead charges, expenses, etc., *Accounting*, those general charges, expenses, etc., in any business which cannot be charged up as belonging exclusively to any particular part of the work or product, as where different kinds of goods are made; — called also *fixed charges.* — **o. railway** *or* **railroad**, an elevated railway or railroad. *Eng.*

o'ver-hear' (-hēr'), *v. t.*; *. To hear (something) not intended to be heard. — **o'ver-hear'er,** *n.*

o'ver-in'flu-ence (-ĭn'flōō-ĕns), *v. t.* To influence in an excessive degree; to have undue influence over.

o'ver-is'sue (-ĭsh'ū), *n.* An excessive issue; an issue, as of bonds, exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority.

o'ver-joy' (-joi'), *v. t.* To make extremely joyful.

o'ver-laid', *pret. & p. p.* of OVERLAY.

o'ver-land' (ō'vĕr-lănd'), *a.* Being, or accomplished, over the land, instead of by sea. — *adv.* By, upon, or across, land.

o'ver-lap' (-lăp'), *v. t. & i.*; *. To extend over a part of; also, to extend over and beyond.

o'ver-lap' (ō'vĕr-lăp'), *n.* The lapping of one thing over another; the distance by which one part overlaps another.

o'ver-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To lay or spread over or across; superimpose; cover. **2.** *Print.* To put an overlay or overlays on. **3.** To weigh down; overwhelm. **4.** To overlie.

o'ver-lay' (ō'vĕr-lā'), *n.* **1.** A necktie. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** A covering. **3.** *Print.* A piece of paper pasted on the tympan sheet to make a stronger impression. **4.** Ornamental work formed by overlaying, as with veneers of wood.

o'ver-leap' (-lēp'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To leap over or across; hence: to omit; ignore. **2.** To leap beyond (one's mark or aim); defeat by leaping too far.

o'ver-lie' (-lī'), *v. t.*; *. To lie over or on; suffocate by lying on; as, to *overlie* an infant.

o'ver-live' (-lĭv'), *v. t. & i.* To outlive; survive.

o'ver-look' (-lo͝ok'), *v. t.* **1.** To look down on; hence: to rise above; overtop. **2.** To look over or through; inspect; formerly, to read. **3.** To supervise; watch over. **4.** To look over and beyond (anything) without seeing it; hence, to pass over without notice, censure, or punishment. **5.** To look on with the evil eye; bewitch by looking on.

Syn. Overlook, ignore. To **overlook** is to pass over without notice, whether intentionally or not; to **ignore** is deliberately and intentionally to disregard; as, to *overlook* a fault; to *ignore* the best arguments of an opponent.

o'ver-look' (ō'vĕr-lo͝ok'), *n.* Act of overlooking, or a place from which to overlook; also, a general survey.

o'ver-lord' (ō'vĕr-lôrd'), *n.* One that is lord over another.

o'ver-ly, *adv.* Excessively; too. *Chiefly Scot. & U. S.*

o'ver-ly'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OVERLIE.

o'ver-man (-măn), *n.* **1.** One in authority over others; overseer. **2.** An arbiter. **3.** (-măn) In the philosophy of Nietzsche, a superior man capable of dominating others; one fitted to survive in an egoistic struggle.

o'ver-mas'ter (-măs'tĕr), *v. t.* To overpower; subdue.

o'ver-match' (-măch'), *v. t.* To be more than equal to or a match for; hence: to overcome; vanquish.

o'ver-much' (ō'vĕr-mŭch'; ō'vĕr-mŭch'), *a.* Too much. — *adv.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr-mŭch'.) In too great a degree; too much. — (ō'vĕr-mŭch'), *n.* An excess; surplus.

o'ver-night' (ō'vĕr-nīt'), *n.* The previous evening. — *a.* Done or lasting during the night; also, of or relating to the previous evening.

o'ver-night' (ō'vĕr-nīt'), *adv.* In the fore part of the night last past; in the evening before; also, during the night.

o'ver-pass' (-pȧs'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To pass over; traverse; hence: to pass through; undergo. **2.** To surpass, excel, or exceed. **3.** To overlook. — *v. i.* To pass by, away, or off.

o'ver-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To pay too much to. **2.** To pay more than (a just or due amount).

o'ver-per-suade' (-pĕr-swād'), *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or judgment.

o'ver-plus (ō'vĕr-plŭs), *n.* A surplus; excess.

o'ver-pow'er (-pou'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To excel or exceed in power; vanquish; subdue. **2.** To affect intensely or overwhelmingly. — **Syn.** Overbear, overcome, vanquish, defeat, crush, overwhelm, overthrow, rout, conquer, subdue.

o'ver-pow'er-ing, *p. a.* Excelling in power; irresistible.

o'ver-prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.* To prize excessively; overvalue.

o'ver-pro-duc'tion (-prō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Excessive production; supply beyond the demand at remunerative prices.

o'ver-proof' (ō'vĕr-prōōf'; ō'vĕr-prōōf'), *a.* Stronger, or containing more alcohol, than proof spirit.

o'ver-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate, or estimate, too highly.

o'ver-reach' (-rēch'), *v. t.* **1.** To overtake. **2.** To reach above or beyond. **3. a** To miss by reaching too far. **b** To defeat (one's self) by overdoing. **4.** To get the better of; outwit; cheat. — *v. i.* **1.** To reach too far. **2.** To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel of the fore foot; — said of horses. **3.** To go too far in trying to advance one's self; also, to be guilty of sharp practice.

o'ver-ride' (-rīd'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To ride over; ride on; trample down. **2.** To set aside; annul; hence, to disregard the rights or wishes of. **3.** To ride too much, as a horse. **4.** To extend or pass over; esp., chiefly *Med.*, to overlap; as, the *overriding* of the ends of a fractured bone.

o'ver-rule' (-rōōl'; 86), *v. t.* **1.** To rule or decide to the contrary of or against; abrogate. **2.** To bring over, as by persuasion; prevail over; overcome. — **o'ver-rul'ing,** *p. a.*

o'ver-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To run over; as : **a** To run across or athwart. **b** To run over in the manner of a fluid, rapid growth, etc.; overspread. **2.** To run down; grow or spread over in excess; invade and occupy; infest; ravage. **3.** To run through; to pass over rapidly, esp. in thought or speech; as, to *overrun* the contents of a book. **4.** To outrun. **5.** To run or go beyond. **6.** *Print.* To readjust by shifting letters, words, or lines from one line, column, or page to another. — *v. i.* To run, spread, or flow over or by something; extend beyond limits.

o'ver-run' (ō'vĕr-rŭn'), *n.* **1.** Act of overrunning; instance of this. **2.** Amount by which something overruns.

o'ver-sea', *a.* Beyond the sea; foreign.

o'ver-sea' (ō'vĕr-sē'), **o'ver-seas'** (-sēz'), *adv.* Abroad.

o'ver-see' (-sē'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To look over; inspect; examine. **2.** To superintend; supervise.

o'ver-se'er (ō'vĕr-sē'ĕr; ō'vĕr-sē'ĕr; -sēr'), *n.* One who oversees; a superintendent; supervisor.

o'ver-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.*; *. *Brokers' Cant.* To sell beyond means of delivery, or, sometimes, beyond what one can provide a margin for on an advance.

o'ver-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To tip over; upset. **2.** To cause to fall, or to fail; subvert; as, to *overset* a plot. **3.** To overcome. — *v. i.* To turn over; upset.

o'ver-set' (ō'vĕr-sĕt'), *n.* An upsetting; overthrow.

o'ver-sew' (ō'vĕr-sō'; ō'vĕr-sō'), *v. t.*; *. To sew over and over; overhand.

o'ver-shade' (-shād'), *v. t.* To overshadow.

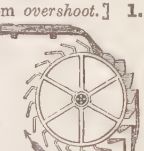
o'ver-shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.* **1.** To throw a shadow, or shade, over; darken; obscure. **2.** Fig., to tower above as if to cast a shadow over; dominate; be more important than.

o'ver-shine' (-shīn'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To shine over or upon; illumine. **2.** To outshine.

o'ver-shoe' (ō'vĕr-shōō'), *n.* A shoe worn over another for protection from wet or cold; esp., an India-rubber shoe.

o'ver-shoot' (-shōōt'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To shoot over or beyond. **2.** Hence, to exceed. — *v. i.* To fly or shoot above or beyond the mark.

o'ver-shot' (ō'vĕr-shŏt'), *p. a.* [From *overshoot.*] **1.** Having the upper jaw extending beyond the lower. **2.** Actuated by water shooting over from above, as a kind of vertical water wheel.


Overshot Wheel.

o'ver-sight' (-sīt'), *n.* **1.** Watchful care; superintendence. **2.** An overlooking; omission or error due to inadvertence.

Syn. Inspection, direction, control, charge, supervision, surveillance, watch. — **Oversight, supervision, surveillance. Oversight** is the general word for overseeing; **supervision** implies authoritative direction or superintendence; **surveillance** suggests close, sometimes spying, watch. See NEGLIGENCE.

o'ver-size' (ō'vĕr-sīz'), *a.* Larger than is necessary; as, an **oversize tire**, one larger than is necessary for the weight it is to carry.

o'ver-skirt' (ō'vĕr-skûrt'), *n.* An upper, or outer, skirt.

o'ver-sleep' (ō'vĕr-slēp'), *v. t. & i.*; *. To sleep too long.

o'ver-soul' (ō'vĕr-sōl'), *n.* The all-containing soul; the absolute reality.

o'ver-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t.*; *. To spread over or above.

o'ver-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To state too strongly; exaggerate. — **o'ver-state'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

o'ver-stay' (-stā'), *v. t. & i.*; *. To stay beyond.

o'ver-step' (-stĕp'), *v. t. & i.*; *. To step over or beyond; transgress.

o'ver-stride' (-strīd'), *v. t.*; *. To stride over or beyond; hence, to surpass.

o'ver-strung' (ō'vĕr-strŭng'; ō'vĕr-strŭng'), *p. a.* Too highly strung; too sensitive.

o'ver-sub-scribe' (-sŭb-skrīb'), *v. t.* To subscribe for more (securities) than are for sale. — **-sub-scrip'tion,** *n.*

o'ver-sway' (-swā'), *v. t.* To induce to change over, as in a matter of opinion; to prevail upon.

o'vert (ō'vĕrt), *a.* [OF., p. p. of *ovrir* to open.] Open to view; public; manifest; outward.

o'ver-take' (ō'vĕr-tāk'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To come or catch up with in a course or motion. **2.** To come upon suddenly or

unexpectedly; surprise; often, to come upon suddenly as a calamity or adversity; as, *overtaken* by a storm.

o'ver-throw' (-thrō'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To overturn; upset. **2.** To cause to fall or to fail; subvert. **3.** To bring to a state of disorder; derange. — **Syn.** Demolish, prostrate, ruin, defeat, vanquish. See OVERTURN.

o'ver-throw' (ō'vĕr-thrō'), *n.* Act of overthrowing; state of being overthrown.

o'ver-thrust' (-thrŭst'), *n., or, in full,* **overthrust fault.** A fault in which the fault plane is so inclined that the mass on its upper side has moved up relatively; — called also *reverse fault.*

o'ver-thwart' (-thwôrt'), *prep.* Across; from side to side of.

o'ver-thwart', *a.* Situated across or over; opposite.

o'ver-time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time beyond a limit; esp., extra working time. — *adv.* After the proper or regular time.

o'ver-time' (ō'vĕr-tīm'), *v. t.* To appoint or allot too long a time to; as, to *overtime* a photographic exposure.

o'vert-ly (ō'vĕrt-lĭ), *adv.* Publicly; openly.

o'ver-tone' (ō'vĕr-tōn'), *n.* [Trans. of G. *oberton.*] *Music & Acoustics.* **a** An upper partial tone. **b** A harmonic produced separately.

o'ver-top' (-tŏp'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To rise above the top of; tower above. **2.** To go beyond; transcend; excel; surpass; as, none can *overtop* him in goodness.

o'ver-trade' (-trād'), *v. i.* To trade beyond one's capital; to buy goods beyond the means of paying for or selling them.

o'ver-trump' (-trŭmp'), *v. t. Cards.* To trump with a higher trump than; as, to *overtrump* an opposing player.

o'ver-ture (ō'vĕr-tûr), *n.* [OF., fr. *ovrir.* See OVERT.] **1.** A proposal; proposition formally submitted; offer. **2.** *Music.* An orchestral composition having the character of an introduction to an oratorio, opera, etc. — **Syn.** See PRELUDE. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR'ING (-tûr'ĭng). To make or present an overture, or proposal, to.

o'ver-turn' (-tûrn'), *v. t.* **1.** To turn over; throw from a basis or position; overset. **2.** To subvert; overthrow.

Syn. Overwhelm, overthrow, subvert, upset, crush, overpower, overcome, defeat, discomfit, vanquish, rout, beat; demolish, destroy, ruin; overset. — **Overturn, overthrow, subvert, upset.** **Overthrow** commonly suggests greater violence or more overwhelming ruin or defeat than **overturn.** To **subvert** is to overturn as from the foundations; the word may imply an insidious or corrupting influence. **Upset** is more colloquial.

— *v. i.* To turn over; esp., to upset or capsize.

o'ver-turn' (ō'vĕr-tûrn'), *n.* **1.** Act of overturning, or state of being overturned. **2.** A reversal; also, a turning over, as of goods in trade.

o'ver-watch' (-wŏch'), *v. t.* **1.** To weary by watching. **2.** To watch over.

o'ver-ween' (-wēn'), *v. i.* To think presumptuously or arrogantly; regard one's own conclusions too highly; hence, to be egotistic, arrogant, or rash, in opinion.

o'ver-ween'ing (-wēn'ĭng), *a.* Unduly confident; arrogant; presumptuous; also, exaggerated. — *n.* Excessive self-importance; arrogance. — **o'ver-ween'ing-ly,** *adv.*

o'ver-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; overbalance; hence : to weigh down; oppress.

o'ver-whelm' (-hwĕlm'), *v. t.* To cover over completely, as by a great wave; submerge; ingulf; hence, fig. : to crush; bury; oppress, engross, etc., overpoweringly.

o'ver-whelm'ing, *p. a.* Overpowering; irresistible.

o'ver-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t.*;*. **1.** To wind too tightly or too far. **2.** *Elec.* To wind (a magnet, as in a series motor) so that magnetic saturation is obtained with less than normal current.

o'ver-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To decorate all over. **2.** To work too much or too long. **3.** To fill too full of work. **4.** To work on the mind or feelings of to excess, or so as to excite or confuse. — *v. i.* To work beyond one's strength.

o'ver-work' (ō'vĕr-wûrk'; ō'vĕr-wûrk'), *n.* Work beyond the usual or stipulated amount; extra or excessive work.

o'ver-wrought' (ō'vĕr-rôt'; ō'vĕr-rôt'), *p. a.* **1.** Wrought upon excessively; engrossed, etc. **2.** Overworked. **3.** Overdone.

o'vi- (ō'vĭ-). Combining form from L. *ovum,* meaning *egg.*

o'vi-duct (ō'vĭ-dŭkt), *n. Anat. & Zoöl.* A tube or duct for the passage of the eggs from the ovary; in mammals, a Fallopian tube. [hold or carry the eggs.

o-vif'er-ous (ō-vĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a. Biol.* Egg-bearing; serving to

o'vi-form (ō'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* Egg-shaped.

o'vine (ō'vīn; -vĭn), *a.* [L. *ovinus,* fr. *ovis* sheep.] Designating, or pertaining to, sheep; sheeplike. [arous.

o'vi-par'i-ty (ō'vĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Zoöl.* State of being ovip-

o-vip'a-rous (ō-vĭp'ə-rŭs), *a.* [L. *oviparus; ovum* egg + *parere* to bring forth.] *Zoöl.* Producing eggs that hatch after exclusion from the body; — opp. to *viviparous.*

o'vi-pos'it (ō'vĭ-pŏz'ĭt), *v. i.* [See OVUM; POSIT.] To lay eggs; — esp. of insects. — **o'vi-po-si'tion** (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

o'vi-pos'i-tor (-pŏz'ĭ-tĕr), *n. Zoöl.* A specialized organ, as in certain insects and fishes, for depositing eggs.

o'vi-sac (ō'vĭ-săk), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* A capsule containing an egg or eggs. **2.** *Anat.* A Graafian follicle.

o'vism (ō'vĭz'm), *n. Zoöl.* The old theory that the egg contains the whole embryo, and is merely awakened to activity by the spermatozoön. Cf. SPERMISM. — **o'vist,** *n.*

o'void (ō'void), *a.* [L. *ovum* egg + *-oid.*] Egg-shaped; ovate. Cf. OVATE. — *n.* An ovoid body.

o'vo-lo (ō'vō-lō), *n.*; *pl.* OVOLI (-lē). [It., fr. L. *ovum* egg.] *Arch.* A rounded, convex molding. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

o'vo-vi-vip'a-rous (ō'vō-vĭ-vĭp'ə-rŭs), *a.* [See OVUM; VIVIPAROUS.] *Zoöl.* Producing eggs that have a well-developed shell or covering, as in oviparous animals, but which hatch within the body of the parent, as in the case of many reptiles and elasmobranch fishes.

o'vo-vi-tel'lin (-vĭ-tĕl'ĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* = VITELLIN, **a.**

o'vu-lar (ō'vū-lär), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an ovule; as, an *ovular* growth.

o'vu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Biol.* The formation of eggs in the ovary; the discharge of the egg or eggs from the ovary.

o'vule (ō'vūl), *n.* [Dim. of L. *ovum* egg.] **1.** *Bot.* The megasporangium of a seed plant; popularly, an immature seed. **2.** A small egg; an egg in an early stage of growth.

o'vum (ō'vŭm), *n. pl.*; L. OVA (-vä); E. OVUMS. [L., egg.] *Biol.* An egg cell, or egg, in the widest sense of the word.

owe (ō), *v. t.*; OWED (ōd), *Obs.* OUGHT (ôt); OW'ING (ō'ĭng). [ME. *owen, awen, aghen,* to have, own, have (to do), hence, owe, AS. *āgan* to have.] **1.** To own; possess. *Obs.* **2.** To be under an obligation to restore, pay, or render (something) in return; be indebted to for or in the amount or sum of; — used with the dative; as, he *owes* me nothing. **3.** To have or bear (a certain feeling); as, to *owe* a grudge. **4.** To have or possess as being derived or bestowed; be indebted or obliged for; as, he *owed* his victory to his lieutenants. — *v. i.* To be in debt.

ow'el-ty (ō'ĕl-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *oelté.*] *Law.* **a** Equality. **b** The amount paid or secured by one coparcener to another to equalize a partition of property.

ow'ing (ō'ĭng), *p. p. & a.* [Used passively for *owed.* See OWE.] **1.** Indebted; beholden; also, owed. **2.** Had or experienced as an effect, result, etc.; ascribable; — used with *to.*

owl (oul), *n.* [AS. *ūle.*] Any of certain birds of prey, now usually considered as constituting a single family (*Strigidæ*), or a suborder (*Striges*), distinguished by their large head and eyes, short, hooked bill, strong talons, and more or less nocturnal habits.

Great Gray Owl. 1/12

owl'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [Dim. of *owl.*] **1.** Any small owl; esp., the so-called little owl (*Carine noctua*) of Europe. **2.** A young owl.

owl'-eyed' (oul'īd'), *a.* Having eyes like those of an owl; —said of Athena, translating Greek γλαυκῶπις (Glaucopis).

owl'ish, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, an owl.

own (ōn), *a.* [ME. *owen,* AS. *āgen,* p. p. of *āgan.* See OWE.] Belonging to one's self or itself; peculiar; — used after a possessive case or pronoun, as *my, our, your, his, her, its, their,* to intensify the idea of interest or ownership.

own, *v. t.* [ME. *ohnien, ahnien,* AS. *āgnian,* fr. *āgen* own, adj. See OWN, *a.*] **1.** To possess; have as property. **2.** To acknowledge; admit; as, to *own* a fault. — **Syn.** See ACKNOWLEDGE, HAVE. — *v. i.* To confess; — used with *to;* as, he *owns* to disliking the doctor.

own'er (ōn'ĕr), *n.* One who owns; a proprietor.

own'er-ship, *n.* State, relation, or fact of being an owner; exclusive right of possession; proprietorship.

ox (ŏks), *n.*; *pl.* OXEN (ŏk's'n). [AS. *oxa.*] **1.** The domestic bovine quadruped (*Bos taurus*), esp. an adult castrated male (cf. BULL, STEER). **2.** Any animal of this genus (*Bos*); as, a wild *ox,* a musk *ox,* etc.

ox'a-late (ŏk'sə-lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of oxalic acid.

ox-al'ic (ŏk-săl'ĭk), *a.* [From *oxalis.*] *Chem.* Designating a poisonous acid, $C_2H_2O_4$, existing in combination in oxalis and other plants. It is prepared on a large scale for use in dyeing, calico printing, bleaching, etc.

ox'a-lis (ŏk'sə-lĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of sorrel, Gr. ὀξαλίς, fr. ὀξύς sharp, acid.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Oxalis*) of plants, the wood sorrels, having compound leaves and white, pink, purple, or yellow flowers.

ox-az'ine (ŏk-săz'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [*oxygen* + *azine.*] *Chem.* An azine whose ring is made up of four atoms of carbon, one of oxygen, and one of nitrogen. Certain oxazines are the parent substances of important dyes.

ox'bow' (ŏks'bō'), *n.* **1.** A U-shaped frame embracing an ox's neck as a collar. **2.** A U-shaped bend in a river. *U. S.*

ox'eye' (ŏks'ī'), *n.* Any of several composite plants having

heads with a conspicuous disk and marginal rays, as : **a** The oxeye daisy. **b** The field camomile (*Anthemis arvensis*). **c** Any plant of a genus (*Buphthalmum*) of asteraceous yellow-flowered herbs. *Eng.* **d** The rudbeckia, or yellow daisy. *New Eng.*

ox'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes like those of an ox; — translation of *βοῶπις* (*Boöpis*), an epithet esp. for Hera.

oxeye daisy. **1.** = DAISY, 2. **2.** Any plant of a certain genus (*Heliopsis*) having showy yellow-rayed flowers.

Ox'ford (ŏks'fĕrd), *n.* [*Sometimes l. c.*] Short for **Oxford shoe** or **tie**, a low shoe laced or tied over the instep; — named from Oxford, Eng.

Oxford movement. See TRACTARIANISM.

ox'i-date (ŏk'sĭ-dāt), *v. t. & i.* To oxidize. *Rare.*

ox'i-da'tion (ŏk'sĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of oxidizing; state or result of being oxidized.

ox'ide (ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **ox'id.** [F. *oxide, oxyde*; *oxygène* oxygen + *acide* acid.] *Chem.* A binary compound of oxygen with an element or radical; as, iron *oxide*, etc.

☞ In Lavoisier's nomenclature the *oxides* included all oxygen compounds having no acid properties, as contrasted with the *acids*, all of which supposedly contained oxygen.

ox'i-diz'a-ble (ŏk'sĭ-dīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being oxidized.

ox'i-dize (ŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.*; -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'-ĭng). *Chem.* **a** To combine with oxygen. **b** To deprive (a compound) of hydrogen, as by action of oxygen. **c** To change from a lower to a higher valence, as regards the positive element. — *v. i.* To become oxidized. — **-diz'er,** *n.*

ox'ime (ŏk'sĭm; -sēm), *n.* Also **ox'im.** [*oxygen* + *imide*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds, obtained chiefly by the action of hydroxylamine on aldehydes and ketones, in which the oxygen of the carbonyl group is replaced by the group : NOH (called the *isonitroso*, or *oxime, group*).

ox'lip' (ŏks'lĭp'), *n.* [AS. *oxanslyppe*. See OX; COWSLIP.] **1.** Orig., a natural hybrid between the cowslip and primrose. **2.** An English primrose (*Primula elatior*) with large pale yellow flowers.

Ox-o'ni-an (ŏk-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [*Oxonia*, Latinized form of *Oxford*.] Of or pert. to the city or university of Oxford, Eng. — *n.* A student or a graduate of Oxford University.

ox'tongue' (ŏks'tŭng'), *n.* Any of several plants having rough, tongue-shaped leaves, as a species of bugloss (*Anchusa officinalis*).

ox'y- (ŏk'sĭ-). A combining form from Greek *ὀξύς, sharp, keen, acute, acid, shrill, quick.*

ox'y- (ŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* A prefix (which is also used adjectively, **oxy**) designating : **a** Compounds containing *oxygen*, esp. oxidation products of the compounds to whose names it is prefixed; as in *oxy*camphor; *oxy*hydrocarbon, etc. **b** *Hydroxyl* derivatives of the compounds to whose name it is prefixed (in this sense more properly *hydroxy-*); as in *oxy*acetone, *oxy*aldehyde, etc.

ox'y-ac'id (-ăs'ĭd), *n.* *Chem.* An acid containing oxygen, as chloric acid ($HClO_3$), sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4).

ox'y-cal'ci-um (-kăl'sĭ-ŭm), *a.* Of or pertaining to oxygen and calcium; as, the *oxycalcium* light. See LIMELIGHT, 1.

ox'y-gen (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn), *n.* [F. *oxygène*, fr. Gr. *ὀξύς* sharp, acid + root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born. So called by Lavoisier because he supposed it essential to every *acid.*] *Chem.* A colorless, tasteless, odorless, chemically active gaseous element occurring in the free state in air, of which it forms about 21 per cent by volume. Symbol, *O*; atomic weight, 16.00. It forms ⅞ by weight of water.

oxygen acid. An oxyacid.

ox'y-gen-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). *Chem.* To impregnate or combine with oxygen; oxidize.

ox'y-gen-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of oxygenating.

ox'y-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling oxygen.

ox'y-gen-ize (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To oxidize. — **ox'y-gen-iz'a-ble** (-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*

ox-yg'e-nous (ŏk-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Oxygenic.

ox'y-hy'dro-gen (ŏk'sĭ-hī'drō-jĕn), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. — **oxyhydrogen blowpipe**, an instrument for producing a very hot flame by burning oxygen and hydrogen mixed at the moment of burning. — *n.* Oxyhydrogen gas.

ox'y-mo'ron (-mō'rŏn; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀξύμωρον*; deriv. of *ὀξύς* sharp + *μωρός* foolish.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting of the use of a contradictory or incongruous epithet, as in : *cruel kindness; laborious idleness.*

ox'y-salt' (ŏk'sĭ-sôlt'), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of an oxyacid.

ox'y-sul'phide (-sŭl'fīd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-phid.** *Chem.* A ternary compound of oxygen and sulphur. It may be regarded as a sulphide in which part of the sulphur is replaced by oxygen.

ox'y-toc'ic (-tŏs'ĭk), *a.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. *τόκος* birth.] *Med.* Promoting uterine contractions, or parturition.

ox'y-tone (ŏk'sĭ-tōn), *a.* [Gr. *ὀξύτονος*; *ὀξύς* sharp + *τόνος* tone.] *Gram.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable. — *n.* An oxytone word.

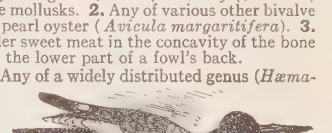
o'yer (ō'yĕr; oi'ĕr), *n.* [AF., a hearing, infin. as n., fr. OF. *oïr* to hear, L. *audire*.] *Law.* **a** Short for OYER AND TERMINER. **b** A hearing or an inspection in open court, which a party might demand, of certain instruments; also, the demand.

oyer and terminer, lit., to hear and determine; hence, a hearing and determining; — used in England in commissions to judges of assize, and in the United States to designate certain criminal courts.

o'yez' (ō'yĕs'), *interj.* Also **o'yes'.** [AF. *oyez* hear ye. See OYER.] Hear ! attend ! — a cry used by court criers to secure silence before a proclamation. — *n.* The cry itself.

oys'ter (oĭs'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *oistre*, fr. L. *ostrea, ostreum*, Gr. *ὄστρεον*.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Ostrea*) or family (*Ostreidæ*) of marine bivalve mollusks. **2.** Any of various other bivalve mollusks, as the pearl oyster (*Avicula margaritifera*). **3.** A morsel of tender sweet meat in the concavity of the bone on either side of the lower part of a fowl's back.

oyster catcher. Any of a widely distributed genus (*Hæmatopus*) of wading birds, from 16 to 20 inches in length, with plumage chiefly black and white.



Oyster Catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*).

oyster plant. **1.** Salsify. **2.** The sea lungwort.

o'zo-ce'rite (ō'zō-sē'rīt; ō-zŏs'ĕr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *ὀζειν* to smell + *κηρός* wax.] *Min.* A waxlike mineral, colorless or white when pure. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons.

o'zone (ō'zōn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀζειν* to smell.] *Chem.* A faintly blue, allotropic form of oxygen, produced by the silent discharge of electricity in air or oxygen, and otherwise. It has an odor suggesting that of weak chlorine, and is used commercially for sterilizing water, bleaching oils, etc.

o-zon'ic (ō-zŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, like, or containing ozone.

ozonic ether, a solution of hydrogen dioxide in ether.

o'zon-ize (-zō-nīz), *v. t.* To convert into, or treat with, ozone.

o'zon-ous (-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to or containing ozone.

P

P (pē). **1.** The sixteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiceless bilabial stopped consonant, the voiced correlative of which is *b*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 72. Its form and value come from the Latin, into which the letter was brought, through the Greek, from the Phœnician, its ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. Etymologically *p* is most closely related to *b*, *f*, and *v*; as, *h*obble, *h*opple; *f*ather, *p*aternal; recipient, receive. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate : The fifteenth or (cf. K, 2) the sixteenth in a series; fifteenth (or sixteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral fifteen (or sixteen); as, *P* Battery.

P, *or* p (pē), *n.*; *pl.* P's or Ps (pēz). **1.** The letter P, p, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter P.

pa (pä), *n.* Papa. *Colloq. or Childish.*

pab'u-lum (păb'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L.] The means of nutriment; food; nourishment; hence, sustenance.

Syn. Pabulum, aliment, nutriment (in fig. senses). **Pabulum** denotes mental diet or food for the mind; **aliment** suggests esp. sustenance or support; that is **nutriment** which nourishes, or which promotes growth; as, "*pabulum* of transcendental moonshine"; meat for the sustentation and *aliment* of the body; spiritual *nutriment.*

pa'ca (pä'kȧ; păk'ȧ), *n.* [Pg., fr. the native name.] Any of a genus (*Agouti*) of large South and Central American rodents (esp. *A. paca*) allied to the guinea pig.

pace (pās), *n.* [F. *pas*, fr. L. *passus* a step, pace.] **1.** A step. **2.** The length of a step in walking. Ordinarily, the *pace* is 2.5 linear feet; but in measuring distances, it is taken as 3 feet or 3.3 feet (= ⅕ rod). The **geometrical pace,** or **great pace,** is 5 feet. The regulation pace in the British and United States armies is 30 inches for quick time, and 36 inches for double time. The **Roman pace** (*passus*) was from the heel of one foot to the heel of the same foot when it next touched the ground, 5 Roman feet. **3.** Manner of stepping or moving; gait. **4.** A gait of the horse in which the legs move in lateral pairs; — sometimes called *rack.* **5.** Rate of movement; speed; as, to set the *pace.*

— *v. i.*; PACED (pāst); PAC'ING (pās'ĭng). **1.** To move with

slow or measured steps. **2.** To move at a pace, as a horse. See PACE, *n.*, 4. — *v. t.* **1.** To walk over with measured tread. **2.** To measure by paces. **3.** To develop, guide, or control the pace of. **4.** *Racing.* To set the pace for.

paced (pāst), *a.* **1.** Having, or trained in, a certain pace; as, slow-*paced*. **2.** Measured by pacing. **3.** *Racing.* Having the pace set by a pacemaker; as, a *paced* mile.

pace'mak'er (pās'māk'ĕr), *n.* *Racing.* One who sets the pace for another; hence, one in the lead. — **-mak'ing,** *n.*

pac'er (pās'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, paces; esp., a horse that paces; also, one that acts as pacemaker.

pa-cha'. Var. of PASHA.

pa-chi'si (pä-chē'sĭ; -zĭ), *n.* [Hind. *pachīsī*, fr. *pachīs* twenty-five, the highest throw in the game.] **1.** A game, somewhat resembling backgammon, much played in India, with cowry shells for dice. **2.** [Commonly spelt **par-che'si, par-chi'si** (pär-chē'sĭ; pä-; -zĭ).] A game adapted from the above. *U. S. & Eng.*

pa-chou'li. Var. of PATCHOULI.

pach'y- (păk'ĭ-). Combining form fr. Gr. *παχύς thick.*

pach'y-derm (-dûrm), *n.* [Gr. *παχύδερμος* thick-skinned; *παχύς* thick + *δέρμα* skin.] *Zoöl.* Any of various hoofed mammals, mostly having a thick skin, as the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, pig, etc., formerly classed by zoölogists in a group (*Pachydermata*) since abandoned as unnatural. Hence, any thick-skinned or insensitive animal or, fig., person. — **pach'y-der'ma-tous,** *a.*

pa-cif'ic (pă-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pacificus.* See PACIFY.] Tending to make peace; of or pert. to peace; peaceful; peaceable. **Syn. Pacific, peaceable, peaceful.** That is **pacific** which tends to make peace, or conciliate strife; that is **peaceable** which is inclined to keep peace, or avoid strife; that is **peaceful** which is at peace, or free from strife; as, *pacific* words; *peaceable* nations; *peaceful* old age. — **pa-cif'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa-cif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa-cif'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *pacificatus*, p. p. of *pacificare.*] To render peaceable; pacify.

pac'i-fi-ca'tion (pās'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; pă-sĭf'ĭ-kā'-), *n.* Act or process of pacifying; state of being pacified.

pa-cif'i-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who pacifies; peacemaker.

pa-cif'i-ca-to-ry (pă-sĭf'ĭ-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Conciliatory.

pa-cif'i-cist (pă-sĭf'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* See PACIFIST.

pa-ci'fi-co (pă-sē'fē-kō), *n.*; *pl.* **-COS** (*Sp.* **-kōs**). [Sp. *pacífico.* See PACIFIC.] A peaceable person; — applied specif. by the Spaniards to the natives in Cuba and the Philippine Islands who did not oppose the Spanish arms.

pac'i-fi'er (pās'ĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who pacifies.

pac'i-fism (pās'ĭ-fĭz'm), *n.* The spirit and temper which opposes the military ideals, emphasizes the defects of military training and the cost of war and preparation for it, and advocates the settlement of international disputes entirely by arbitration.

pac'i-fist (-fĭst), *n.* One who is imbued with pacifism; one who favors, advocates, or supports pacifism; a pacificist. ☞ *Pacificist* is more regularly formed, but *pacifist* is the form more generally used.

pac'i-fy (pās'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING.** [F. *pacifier*, L. *pacificare; pax, pacis*, peace + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make to be at peace; appease; tranquilize.

Syn. Assuage, allay, alleviate, mitigate, soften, soothe, abate; appease, placate, propitiate, conciliate, mollify, reconcile, win over. — **Pacify, appease, placate, propitiate, conciliate, mollify.** To **pacify** is esp. to allay anger, agitation, or resentment; to **appease** is to pacify by satisfying cravings or demands; as, he *pacified* the prince; to *appease* the wrath of God. But *appease*, together with **placate** and **propitiate**, applies esp. to the satisfaction of one offended or hostile; *appease* implying rather the allaying of hostility, *placate* and *propitiate* suggesting more positively the act of rendering favorable or propitious. To **conciliate** is to win over from unfriendliness or distrust; to **mollify** is to soften or soothe (esp.) wounded feelings; as, to *conciliate* the hostile; to *mollify* the offended.

Pa-cin'i-an (pă-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Of or discovered by the Italian physician, Filippo Pacini (1812–83).

Pacinian bodies *or* **corpuscles,** oval bodies terminating sensory nerve fibers in the skin, esp. of the hands and feet.

pack (păk), *v. t.* **1.** To bring together or make up fraudulently in order to secure a certain result; as, to *pack* a jury. **2.** To arrange (cards) so as to cheat; stack. *Archaic.*

pack, *n.* [Prob. fr. D. or LG.; cf. D. *pak*, G. *pack.*] **1.** A bundle prepared to be carried, esp. on the back. **2.** A low or worthless person; — usually used with *naughty.* Cf. BAGGAGE. **3.** A number or quantity of associated or similar persons or things; as: **a** A gang; as, a *pack* of thieves. **b** A great collection (of things). **c** A number of animals, as dogs or wolves, hunting or kept together. **d** A full set of playing cards. **4.** A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together. **5.** *Med.* In hydropathic practice, a wrapping of blankets or sheets put about a patient to give him treatment; also, the fact or condition of being so treated.—**Syn.** See BUNDLE, FLOCK.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make a pack of; put or arrange in a pack. **2.** To crowd together. **3.** To fill closely or to repletion; crowd; cram; as, to *pack* a trunk. **4.** *Mech.* To render impervious, as by filling with suitable material, as a joint. **5.** To load with a pack; hence, to encumber. **6.** To form into a pack, as hounds, cards, or ice. **7.** To cover, envelop, or protect tightly with something; specif., *Hydropathy,* to envelop in a wet or dry sheet, within numerous coverings. See PACK, *n.*, 5. **8.** To transport in, or as in, a pack; hence, to carry. *Chiefly Western U. S.* **9.** To cause to go or depart, esp. peremptorily or suddenly; — often used with *off.* — *v. i.* **1.** To make up packs, bales, or bundles. **2.** To gather into packs; crowd together. **3.** To admit of stowage, or of making up for transportation or storage. **4.** To depart, esp. in haste; — generally used with *off* or *away.*

pack'age (păk'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of packing. **2.** A bundle made up for transportation; a parcel. **3.** That in which anything is packed. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE.

pack animal. An animal used in carrying packs.

pack'er (păk'ĕr), *n.* A person who packs. See 1st PACK.

pack'er, *n.* One who makes up bundles or puts things in bundles; esp., *U. S.*, a wholesale provision dealer who packs his wares for a distant or future market.

pack'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A small pack; little bundle. **2.** *Naut.* A vessel conveying dispatches, mails, passengers, and goods and having fixed sailing days. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE.

pack horse. A horse used for transporting packs of goods.

pack'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that packs. **2.** Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close, as the compressible material used between the surfaces of a flange joint or in a stuffing box or a yielding ring, as of metal, used around a piston, etc.

packing house. A commercial establishment for the packing of provisions, esp. beef, pork, lard, etc., for a distant or future market.

pack'man (păk'măn), *n.* A peddler.

pack'sad'dle (păk'săd''l), *n.* A saddle made for supporting the load on a pack animal.

pack'thread' (-thrĕd'), *n.* Strong thread or small twine.

pact (păkt), *n.* [L. *pactum*, fr. *paciscere* to bargain, *pacere* to agree on.] An agreement which is not enforceable by action, but which the law might recognize as a valid defense; — disting. from *contract* and *quasi contract.*

pac'tion (păk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pactio.* See PACT.] An agreement; compact; bargain. *Chiefly Scot.* — **pac'tion-al,** *a.*

Pac-to'lus (păk-tō'lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πακτωλός.] A river in Lydia, celebrated for its auriferous sands.

pad (păd), *n.* [D. *pad* path.] **1.** A path; road. *Slang or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A highway robber. *Rare.* **3.** An easy-paced horse. — *v. i.*; **PAD'DED**; **PAD'DING.** **1.** To travel on foot; trudge. **2.** To move with steady dull footfalls; — esp. of animals. — *v. t.* **1.** To travel upon foot; tread. **2.** To tread or trample down by foot travel. *Chiefly Dial.*

pad (păd), *n.* The dull sound of footfalls or impacts of a staff.

pad, *n.* **1.** A cushion. **2.** A cushion used as a saddle. **3.** Something of the nature of a cushion to lessen jarring, friction, etc. **4.** A tablet of many sheets of paper. **5.** *Zoöl.* **a** A cushionlike thickening of the skin on the soles or under side of the toes of certain animals. **b** The pulvillus of an insect's foot. **6.** The foot of certain animals, as the fox. **7.** A floating leaf of a water plant, esp. of a water lily. *U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To stuff; furnish with padding. **2.** To expand, as a speech, with needless matter.

pad'ding, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who, or that which, pads, or stuffs. **2.** Material with which anything is padded.

pad'dle (păd''l), *n.* **1.** A kind of long-handled spade. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **2.** A broad-bladed implement used without a fixed fulcrum to propel and steer canoes and other boats. **3.** One of the broad boards at the circumference of a water wheel or paddle wheel. **4.** Short for PADDLE WHEEL. **5.** A more or less paddle-shaped implement for stirring, mixing, beating clothes, etc. **6.** Act of paddling. — *v. i.*; **-DLED** (-'ld); **-DLING** (-lĭng). **1.** To use a paddle for propelling one on or through the water. **2.** To row easily or gently. — *v. t.* **1.** To propel or move with a paddle or paddles. **2.** To beat or punish with a paddle. *U. S.*

pad'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To move the feet or to wade about in shallow water or the like; to dabble. **2.** To use the hands or fingers in caressing; toy. **3.** To toddle.

paddle box. The structure inclosing the upper part of a paddle wheel of a vessel.

pad'dle-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A large ganoid fish (*Polyodon spathula*), related to the sturgeons, of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. It has a long spatula-shaped snout.

pad'dler (păd'lĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, paddles.

paddle wheel. *Naut.* A wheel with paddles or radial boards around its circumference, used to propel a vessel.

pad'dock (păd'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *paddok; padde* toad + *-ock.*] **1.** A frog (animal). *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** A toad. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pad'dock, *n.* [For E. dial. *parrock*, AS. *pearroc* inclosure,

fence.] **1.** A small inclosure, esp. one for pasture, adjoining a stable or bouse. **2.** An inclosure near the stables, esp. at a race course, in which horses are exercised, etc. **3.** In Australia, any field or subdivision of arable or grass land.
— *v. t.* To confine in or as in a paddock.

pad'dy (păd'ĭ), *n.* [Malay *pādī.*] In commerce, unhusked rice, growing or cut; by extension, rice in general.

Pad'dy, *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [From St. *Patrick,* Ir. *Padraig,* the tutelar saint of Ireland.] An Irishman; — a nickname.

pa'di-shah (pä'dē-shä), *n.* [Per. *pādshāh,* lit., protecting lord.] Chief ruler; great king; — a title [*Often cap.*] esp. of the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia, and, in India, the British sovereign as Emperor of India.

pad'lock' (păd'lŏk'), *n.* A portable lock usually having a shackle jointed or pivoted at one end so that it can be opened. — *v. t.* To fasten with or as with a padlock.

pad'nag' (-năg'), *n.* [*pad* a path + *nag.*] An ambling nag.

‖ **pa'dre** (pä'drā), *n.*; *pl.* Sp. & Pg. -DRES (-drās); It. -DRI (-drē). [Sp., Pg., & It., fr. L. *pater* father.] A Christian priest or monk; — used in Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc.

‖ **pa-dro'ne** (pä-drō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* It. -NI (-nē), E. -NES (-nāz). [It.] A patron; master; as: **a** The master of a small coaster in the Mediterranean. **b** In Italy, an innkeeper or landlord. **c** An Italian employment agent, as in America.

pad'u-a-soy (păd'ū-ȧ-soi), *n.* [F. *pou-de-soie,* influenced by *Padua,* town in Italy.] A rich, corded silk stuff. *Obs.*

pæ'an (pē'ăn), *n.* Also **pe'an.** [L. *paean,* Gr. *παιάν,* fr. *Παιάν* the physician of the gods, later, Apollo.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A hymn in honor of a deity, orig. of Apollo or Artemis. **2.** A song of joy, praise, triumph, etc.

pæ'der-ast, pæ'di-at'ric, pæ'do-, etc. Var. of PEDERAST, PEDIATRIC, PEDO-, etc.

pæ'do-gen'e-sis (pē'dō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* *Zoöl.* Reproduction by young or larval animals; esp., parthenogenetic reproduction in the larvæ of certain gallflies.

pæ'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* [L. *paeon,* Gr. *παιών* a solemn song, also, a pæon, equiv. to *παιάν.* See PÆAN.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of four syllables, one long and three short.

pæ'o-ny (pē'ō-nĭ). Var. of PEONY.

pa'gan (pā'găn), *n.* [L. *paganus* countryman, pagan, *paganus* rustic, pagan, *pagus* the country.] **1.** One who does not worship the true God; a heathen; one not a Christian, Mohammedan, or Jew; formerly, one not a Christian. **2.** An irreligious person. — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to pagans; heathen; idolatrous. **2.** Irreligious; heathenish.

Syn. Pagan, heathen. In modern usage, that is **pagan** which is not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan; the word refers esp. to past customs, sentiments, beliefs, or their survivals, and frequently implies contrast with Christianity rather than opposition to it; **heathen** commonly suggests polytheism or idolatry, esp. of uncivilized peoples.

pa'gan-ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like or befitting a pagan.

pa'gan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State of being pagan; esp., the worship of pagans; heathenism. **2.** Pagan character, morals, or æsthetic quality, esp. of classical antiquity.

pa'gan-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render or become pagan or heathenish.

page (pāj), *n.* [F.] Formerly, a youth training for knighthood, who acted as attendant of his master and mistress, or a youth attending a person of high degree, esp. at courts, as a service of honor and education; now, a youth for errands, waiting on the door, etc., as in a household; also, *U. S.,* a boy to wait on the members of a legislature. — *v. t. & i.*; PAGED (pājd); PAG'ING (pāj'ĭng). **1.** To attend or follow (one) as a page; act as a page. **2.** To call or summon, as by a page, or by a bell boy in a hotel. *U. S.*

page (pāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pagina.*] **1.** One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc. Abbr., *p.*; pl., *pp.* **2.** *Print.* The type set for printing a page. **3.** Fig.: **a** A record; writing; as, the *page* of history. **b** An event or circumstance, such as might fill a written page. — *v. t.* To mark or number the pages of; to furnish with folios.

pag'eant (păj'ĕnt; pā'jĕnt), *n.* [ME. *pagent, pagen,* a movable scaffold or stage, also, what was exhibited on it, fr. LL. *pagina.*] **1.** A theatrical exhibition. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A structure, as a platform, on which scenes were exhibited; one of a series of (usually) movable structures, on which mysteries were performed outdoors. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** Any show, tableau, or the like, on a fixed stage or a carriage in a public celebration. *Obs. or Hist.* **4.** A specious display; unsubstantial pomp. **5.** An elaborate exhibition or spectacle, esp. a stately or showy procession.

pag'eant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Pageants or scenic shows or spectacles, taken collectively. *Obs.* **2.** Elaborate or specious display; pomp; spectacular quality.

pag'i-nal (păj'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *paginalis.*] Consisting of pages; of or pertaining to a page or pages.

pag'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To page, as a book.

pag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See PAGE of a book.] Act or process of paging a book, etc.; the characters indicating the sequence of the pages; page numbering. [idol.

pag'od (păg'ŏd; pā-gŏd'), *n. Archaic.* **1.** A pagoda. **2.** An

pa-go'da (pā-gō'dȧ), *n.* [Pg. *pagode.*] A towerlike, storied structure, usually a temple, or a memorial, of the kind frequent in India, Farther India, China, and Japan.

Pagoda.

pa-gu'ri-an (pā-gū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pagurus* a kind of crab, Gr. *πάγουρος.*] *Zoöl.* Belonging to the family (*Paguridæ*) containing the typical hermit crabs. — **pa-gu'ri-an,** *n.* — **pa-gu'rid** (pā-gū'rĭd; păg'ū-rĭd), *n.*

pah (pä), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disgust.

Pah'la-vi (pä'lȧ-vē), *n.* Also **Pehlevi.** [Per. *Pahlavī,* fr. OPer. *Parthava* Parthia.] The Persian language of the period from the 3d to about the 10th century A. D., employing a Semitic alphabet akin to that of the Avesta.

paid (pād), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of PAY, to render.

pail (pāl), *n.* [ME. *paile,* prob. fr. AS. *pægel* wine vessel, gill.] A vessel for holding or carrying liquids, commonly circular in section, having a bail, and often fitted with a cover. — **pail'ful** (pāl'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz).

pail-lasse' (pāl-yăs'), *n.* [F., fr. *paille* straw.] An under bed or mattress of straw.

pail-lette' (pāl-yĕt'; *F.* pȧ'yĕt'), *n.*; *pl.* -LETTES (-yĕts'; *F.* -yĕt'). [F., dim. of *paille* straw. See 1st PALLET.] A spangle; specif., a piece of metal foil. — **-let'ted** (-yĕt'ĕd), *a.*

pain (pān). *n.* [F. *peine,* fr. L. *poena,* Gr. *ποινή* penalty.] **1.** Punishment; penalty; fine; — now used only in phrases, as "on *pain* of death." **2.** An affection or feeling due to derangement of functions, disease, or bodily injury. **3.** In *pl.* The throes of childbirth; labor. **4.** Distressing uneasiness of mind; grief. **5.** In *pl.* Labor; toilsome effort.

Syn. Pain, ache. **Pain,** literally, denotes sharp, sometimes sudden, bodily suffering; **ache,** continuous, often dull, bodily suffering. See EFFORT.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put to bodily uneasiness or anguish; distress; torment; torture. **2.** To distress mentally; grieve. — **Syn.** Disquiet, trouble, afflict, agonize.

pain'ful (pān'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of or causing pain; afflictive; distressing; grievous. **2.** Of the body or a bodily part, affected with pain. **3.** Requiring toil; difficult; as, a *painful* march. **4.** Painstaking. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Disquieting, troublesome, arduous. — **pain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

pain'less, *a.* Free from pain; without pain.

pains'tak'ing (pānz'tāk'ĭng), *a.* Taking pains; careful in doing; assiduous. — *n.* Act of taking pains; assiduity.

paint (pānt), *v. t.* [F. *peint,* p. p. of *peindre* to paint, fr. L. *pingere, pictum.*] **1. a** To form a representation of, as on a canvas, by applying paints. **b** To make (a picture or design) with pigments. **2.** To ornament by painting. **3.** To describe vividly; depict. **4.** To apply paint to; color. **5.** Fig.: To adorn or beautify with or as with colors. **6.** To put on or apply like paint. — *v. i.* **1.** To practice the art of painting; also, to describe vividly. **2.** To color one's face in order to beautify it. — **Syn.** Picture, portray, sketch, draw.

— *n.* **1.** A preparation of a pigment used to form an adhesive coating; also, the pigment alone, or a cake of it. **2.** Pigment, as rouge, etc., for the face or body.

paint'ed (pān'tĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Coated, ornamented, disguised, or the like, with paint or colors; hence, feigned. **2.** Variegated; party-colored; as, the *painted* turtle.

painted cup, any of a genus (*Castilleja*) of scrophulariaceous plants, having showy bracts about the flowers.

paint'er (-tẽr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *panther.*] The cougar.

paint'er, *n.* A rope, usually at the bow, for fastening a boat.

paint'er, *n.* One who paints; esp.: **a** An artist who paints pictures. **b** One who covers buildings, etc., with paint.

paint'ing, *n.* Act of one who paints; that which is made by one who paints; a painted picture, design, etc.

paint'y (pān'tĭ), *a.* Of, or abounding in, paint.

pair (pâr), *n.*; *pl.* PAIRS; after a numeral, formerly, and now sometimes, *Colloq.,* PAIR. [F. *paire,* LL. *paria,* L. *paria,* pl. of *par* pair, *par,* adj., equal.] **1.** Two things of a kind, suited to each other, and intended to be used together. **2.** A thing composed of two corresponding pieces; as, a *pair* of scissors. **3.** Two persons or animals of opposite sexes consorting together. **4.** Two of a sort; a couple; a brace. **5.** *Kinematics.* A combination of two parts, called *elements,* which are so applied to each other as mutually to constrain relative motion. **6.** *Card Playing.* A set of two cards of the same value or denomination; two of a kind (often specified). **7.** Two members of opposite parties or opinion who pair; also, the arrangement thus made. See PAIR, *v. i.*, 3. *Parl. Cant.* **8.** A set; — now used only in *a pair of stairs* or *steps.* — **Syn.** See COUPLE.

— *v. t.* To unite, arrange, or match so as to form a pair or couple; mate. — *v. i.* **1.** To form a pair; match; suit. **2.** To unite in a pair; couple; mate. **3.** To agree with one of the opposite party or opinion to abstain from voting on a specified question. *Parl. Cant.*

pa-ja'ma (pȧ-jä'mȧ), **-ja'mas** (-mȧz). Vars. of PYJAMA, etc.

pak'tong (păk'tŏng), *n.* [Dial. form of Chin. *pai t'ung,*

white copper.] A Chinese alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper, resembling German silver.

pal (păl), *n.* [Gypsy (in England) *pal* brother, mate, *pral* (on the Continent), fr. Skr. *bhrātṛ* brother.] A mate; chum; esp., an accomplice. *Slang.* [talk.]

‖**pa-la'bra** (pä-lä'brä), *n.* [Sp.] A word; hence : palaver;|

pal'ace (păl'ăs), *n.* [F. *palais*, fr. L. *palatium*, fr. *Palatium* one of the seven hills of Rome, where Augustus resided.] **1.** The official residence of a sovereign, or, *Eng.*, of an archbishop or bishop. **2. a** A large, stately house. **b** A large public building, as for a superior court. **3.** A building or room fitted up as a place of amusement, refreshment, etc.; as, a coffee *palace. Collog.*

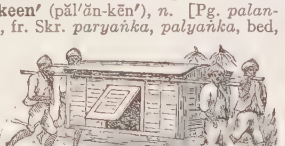
pal'a-din (păl'ă-dĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paladino*, fr. L. *palatinus* a palace officer.] One of the douzepers; hence, fig. : a knight-errant; a distinguished champion.

pa'læ-o- (pā'lē-ō-; păl'ē-ō-). Var. of PALEO-.

pa-læs'tra, pa-les'tra (pă-lĕs'trȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TRÆ (-trē), E. -TRAS (-trăz). [L. *palaestra*, Gr. παλαίστρα, fr. παλαίειν to wrestle.] *Antiq.* A wrestling school; a gymnasium.

Pal'a-me'des (păl'ă-mē'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλαμήδης.] In post-Homeric legend, a hero of the Trojan war who was treacherously slain, according to one version, by Odysseus in revenge for Palamedes's detection of his feigned madness.

pal'an-quin', pal'an-keen' (păl'ăn-kēn'), *n.* [Pg. *palanquim*, Jav. *palangki*, fr. Skr. *paryaṅka, palyaṅka*, bed, couch.] In India, China, etc., an inclosed litter.



Palanquin.

pal'at-a-ble (păl'ăt-ă-b'l), *a.* Agreeable to the taste; savory; acceptable; pleasing. —**pal'at-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**pal'at-a-bly,** *adv.*

pal'a-tal (-ă-tăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the palate. **2.** *Phon.* Formed or articulated between the tongue and the palate, esp. the hard palate, as : *k* in *key*, *y* in *yes*, *ch* in German *ich*, *i* in *it*, *a* in *at*, etc.; also, often, the compound consonants *ch* in *chin*, *j* in *jug*, *ni* in *onion*. *Palatal* vowels are called also *front* vowels. — *n.* A palatal sound or its symbol.

pal'a-tal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Phon.* To make palatal, or "front"; change into a palatal. — **pal'a-tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pal'ate (-ăt), *n.* [L. *palatum.*] **1.** The roof of the mouth. The front part is the **hard palate**, the back part is the **soft palate**, or velum. **2.** Taste; relish; — also used fig.

pa-la'tial (pă-lā'shăl), *a.* [L. *palatium* palace.] Of, pert. to, or befitting a palace; magnificent. — **-tial-ly,** *adv.*

pa-lat'i-nate (-lăt'ĭ-nāt), *n.* **1.** Province or territory of a palatine. **2.** [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate. **the Palatinate**, a state of the old German Empire, lying along the Rhine, now chiefly an exclave of Bavaria.

pal'a-tine (păl'ă-tīn; -tĭn), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the palate; as, the *palatine* bones, forming the hard palate. — *n. Anat.* A palatine bone.

pal'a-tine, *a.* [F. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, fr. *palatium.* See PALACE.] **1.** Palatial. **2.** Having royal privileges; as, a county *palatine;* of or pert. to a count, earl, or county palatine.

pal'a-tine, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The Palatine Hill in Rome. See SEVEN HILLS. **2.** An officer of an imperial palace; imperial chief minister; a vassal having royal privileges in his domains; a count or earl palatine. **3.** [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate. **4.** A style of fur pelerine.

pa-la'ver (pă-lä'vĕr; -lăv'ĕr), *n.* [Sp. *palabra* or Pg. *palavra*, fr. L. *parabola.* See PARABLE.] **1.** In Africa, a parley with natives; a conference; debate. **2.** Talk; esp., profuse, idle, or beguiling talk. — *v. i.* To talk profusely, idly, or beguilingly. — **pa-la'ver-er,** *n.*

pale (pāl), *a.*; PAL'ER (pāl'ĕr); PAL'EST. [OF. *pale.*] **1.** Wanting in color or in intensity of color; dusky white; ashen. **2.** Not bright or brilliant; faint; dim.

Syn. White, whitish, ashy; haggard, sickly, pallid, wan; obscure. — **Pale, pallid, wan.** **Pale** suggests either absence of color (esp. with reference to the human face) or lack of depth or intensity of hue; **pallid** implies deeper or more permanent pallor; **wan** heightens the idea of languor or even sickliness.

— *v. i. & t.*; PALED (pāld); PAL'ING (pāl'ĭng). To turn pale; lose color or luster.

pale, *n.* [F. *pal*, fr. L. *palus.*] **1.** A stake; pointed slat, as for fencing; picket. **2.** An inclosure; also, limits; bounds; esp., a territory or district under a particular jurisdiction; as, the former English *Pale* in France or that, often called **the Pale**, in Ireland. **3.** *Her.* A broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges.

— *v. t.* To inclose with pales; fence.

pa'le-a (pā'lē-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PALEÆ (-ē). [L., chaff.] *Bot.* **a** One of the chaffy scales on the receptacle in many composite plants. **b** A small scale within the flowering glume in grasses. [or consisting of, chaff.|

pa'le-a'ceous (pā'lē-ā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Chaffy; resembling,|

pa'le-ĕth-nol'o-gy, pa'læ- (-ĕth-nŏl'ō-jĭ; păl'ē-), *n.* Ethnology of early prehistoric man. — **-ĕth'no-log'i-cal** (-ĕth'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **-ĕth-nol'o-gist** (-ĕth-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pale'face' (pāl'fās'), *n.* A white person; — so called, as alleged, by the American Indians.

pale'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a pale face; pale.

pale'ly, *adv.* In a pale manner.

pale'ness, *n.* State or quality of being pale.

pa'le-o-, pa'læ-o- (pā'lē-ō-; păl'ē-ō-). A combining form from Greek παλαιός, *old, ancient.*

pa'le-o-bot'a-ny, *or* **pa'læ-** (-bŏt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* That branch of paleontology which treats of fossil plants. — **-bo-tan'i-cal,** *a.* — **-bot'a-nist,** *n.*

pa'le-og'ra-phy, *or* **pa'læ-** (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings collectively. **2.** Study of, or art of deciphering, ancient inscriptions and writings. — **pa'le-og'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **pa'le-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pa'le-o-lith'ic, *or* **pa'læ-** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the earliest known human culture, which is represented to us chiefly by unpolished stone implements.

pa'le-on-tog'ra-phy, *or* **pa'læ-** (-ŏn-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + Gr. ὄντα existing things + *-graphy.*] The description of fossils. — **-on'to-graph'ic** (-tō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pa'le-on'to-log'ic (-ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Paleontological.

pa'le-on'to-log'i-cal, pa'læ-on'to-log'i-cal (-ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to paleontology. — **-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa'le-on-tol'o-gist, pa'læ-on-tol'o-gist (-ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in paleontology.

pa'le-on-tol'o-gy, *or* **pa'læ-** (-ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + Gr. ὄντα existing things + *-logy.*] The science dealing with the life of past geological periods, as shown by fossil remains of animals and plants.

Pa'le-o-zo'ic, *or* **Pa'læ-** (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + Gr. ζωή life.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a grand division of geological history between the Archæan and the Mesozoic. — *n.* The Paleozoic era or group.

pa'le-o-zo-öl'o-gy, *or* **pa'læ-** (-zō-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The paleontology of animals. — **-zo'ö-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **-zo-öl'o-gist,** *n.*

Pal'es-tin'i-an (păl'ĕs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Palestine. — *n.* A native of Palestine.

pal'et (păl'ĕt; 24), *n.* = PALEA **b.**

pal'e-tot (păl'ē-tō; păl'tō), *n.* [F.] A kind of loose outer garment or coat for men or women.

pal'ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* [F. See 2d PALLET.] *Paint.* A painter's thin tablet, with a thumb hole at one end, on which to lay and mix pigments; also, the set of colors put on the palette.

pale'wise' (pāl'wīz'), *adv. Her.* In the manner or direction of a pale or pales; vertically.

pal'frey (pôl'frĭ; păl'-), *n.* [OF. *palefrei*, fr. LL., fr. L. *paraveredus* extra post horse; Gr. παρά along + L. *veredus* post horse.] A saddle horse, esp. a small one for ladies.

Pa'li (pä'lē), *n.* [Skr. *pāli* row.] A dialect descended from Sanskrit, used in the sacred writings of the Buddhists.

pal'imp-sest (păl'ĭmp-sĕst), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. παλίμψηστος scraped again, παλίμψηστον a palimpsest; πάλιν again + ψῆν to rub.] A parchment, tablet, etc., which has been used two or more times, the earlier writing being erased. — *a.* Rewritten or reëngraved; as, a *palimpsest* manuscript.

pal'in-drome (-ĭn-drōm), *n.* [Gr. παλίνδρομος running back again; πάλιν again + δραμεῖν to run.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as in *Madam, I'm Adam.*

pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of building a fence; fencing. **2.** Wood for making pales; pales collectively; a fence.

pal'in-gen'e-sis (păl'ĭn-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. πάλιν again + *-genesis.*] **1.** A new birth; a regeneration. **2.** The doctrine of continued rebirths; metempsychosis. **3.** *Biol.* **a** The reproduction of ancestral characters without change; — opposed to *cenogenesis.* **b** Spontaneous generation.

pal'i-node (păl'ĭ-nōd), *n.* [L. *palinodia*, fr. Gr. παλινῳδία; πάλιν again + ᾠδή song.] **1.** An ode or song retracting something in a former one. **2.** A retraction.

Pal'i-nu'rus (-nū'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλίνουρος.] In Vergil's "Æneid," the pilot of Æneas, who went to sleep at the helm and fell overboard.

pal'i-sade' (-sād'), *n.* [F. *palissade*, fr. L. *palus* stake, pale.] **1.** A fence of pales or stakes, as for defense. **2.** A long, strong stake, pointed at the top, used with others to set in the ground as a defense. **3.** A line of bold cliffs; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *Palisades* of the Hudson. — *v. t.*; -SAD'ED (-sād'ĕd); -SAD'ING. To surround, furnish, inclose, or fortify, with palisades. [sade. *Rare.*|

pal'i-sa'do (-sā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES. [Sp. *palizada.*] A pali-|

pal'ish (pāl'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat or rather pale.

pall (pôl), *n.* [AS. *pæl*, fr. L. *pallium* cover, mantle, pall.]

1. A kind of rich cloth. *Obs.* **2.** A fine cloth spread over or on something. *Archaic, exc., specif.:* A heavy cloth, as of black velvet, over a coffin, hearse, or tomb. **3.** *Eccl.* A chalice cloth; palla; now, esp., a piece of cardboard covered with linen and usually embroidered. **4.** A cloak or mantle. *Archaic.* **5.** Fig., a covering or concealing thing; a mantle or cloak, esp. a gloomy one; as, a *pall* of smoke. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a pall; cloak.

pall, *v. i.* [Either shortened fr. *appall;* or fr. F. *pâlir* to grow pale.] **1.** To become vapid, tasteless, dull, or insipid to the appetite or interest; as, pleasure may *pall;* the work began to *pall* on him. **2.** To become satiated or cloyed, as the stomach. — *v. t.* **1.** To make vapid or insipid. *Rare.* **2.** To satiate; cloy.

pal'la (păl'*à*), *n.*; *L. pl.* PALLÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A loose mantle or outer garment, worn by women. **2.** *Eccl.* **a** An altar cloth. **b** A chalice cloth; a pall.

Pal-la'di-an (pă-lā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Palladius,* fr. *Pallas, Palladis.*] Of or pert. to Pallas Athena, goddess of wisdom; hence, of or pert. to wisdom or learning.

pal-la'dic (pă-lă'dĭk; -lăd'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to palladium, esp. quadrivalent palladium.

pal-la'di-ous (pă-lā'dĭ-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to palladium, esp. bivalent palladium.

Pal-la'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-*à*). [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάδιον, fr. Πάλλας, -άδος, Pallas.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* Any statue of Pallas Athena; esp., the famous statue on the preservation of which was believed to depend the safety of Troy. **2.** [*l. c.*] That which affords security; a safeguard.

pal-la'di-um, *n.* [NL., fr. the asteroid *Pallas.*] *Chem.* A rare metal of the platinum group, silver-white, ductile, malleable, and permanent in the air, but lighter than platinum and more easily fusible. Symbol, *Pd;* at. wt., 106.7.

Pal'las (păl'ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάλλας.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* An epithet of Athena. **2.** One of the asteroids.

pall'bear'er (pôl'bâr'ĕr), *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral.

pal'let (păl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *paillet* a heap of straw, *paille* straw, L. *palea* chaff.] A small, mean bed; a bed of straw.

pal'let (păl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *palette;* prop. and orig., a fire shovel, dim. of L. *pala* shovel.] **1.** A wooden implement with a flat blade or plate used by potters, crucible makers, etc., for forming their work. **2.** *Gilding.* A flat brush used in applying gold leaf. **3.** *Mach.* A click or pawl driving or regulating a ratchet wheel, as in a watch.

pal'ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* [See PALETTE.] See ARMOR, *Illust.*

pal'li-al (păl'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pallium* cover, mantle.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a mantle, esp. of a mollusk.

pal'liard (păl'yàrd), *n.* [F. *paillard,* orig., one addicted to the couch, fr. *paille* straw. See PALLET a small bed.] A beggar or vagabond; a lewd person. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pal'li-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *palliatus* cloaked, fr. *pallium.* See PALL the garment.] **1.** To reduce in violence; mitigate; as, to *palliate* a disease. **2.** To cover with excuses; extenuate; as, to *palliate* a fault.

Syn. Conceal, excuse, extenuate, gloss, soften. — **Palliate, extenuate.** To palliate is to conceal or cloak the enormity of an offense, to **extenuate,** to lessen its magnitude. But the two words are often used without sharp distinction, *palliate* suggesting the desire to soften what is wrong or culpable, *extenuate* the attempt to excuse it more formally.

pal'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of palliating, or state of being palliated. [liative agent.]

pal'li-a-tive (păl'ĭ-*à*-tĭv), *a.* Serving to palliate. — *n.* A pal-

pal'lid (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *pallidus,* fr. *pallere* to be or look pale.] Deficient in color; pale; wan. — **Syn.** See PALE. — **pal'lid-ly,** *adv.* — **pal'lid-ness,** *n.*

pal'li-um (păl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LIA (-*à*), E. -LIUMS (-ŭmz). [L. See PALL the garment.] **1.** *Anc. Costume.* A large rectangular woolen cloak, worn by men, esp. philosophers. **2.** *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* A band of white wool, worn on the shoulders, with four purple crosses worked on it; a pall. **b** An altar cloth; a pall. **3.** *Zoöl.* = MANTLE, *n.*, 2.

pall'-mall' (pĕl'mĕl'), *n.* [OF. *palemail,* It. *pallamaglio; palla* ball + *maglio* hammer, L. *malleus.*] **1.** A game, formerly common, in which a ball was driven with a mallet. **2.** [Written *Pall Mall.*] (*pron. now also* păl'măl'.) In London, a street on the site of a pall-mall alley, the center of club life; also, the War Office, formerly in this street.

pal'lor (păl'ŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *pallere* to look pale.] Quality or state of being pale; paleness.

palm (päm), *n.* [F. *paume,* L. *palma.*] **1.** The inner part of the hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist. **2.** The broad flattened part of an antler. **3.** A linear measure equal either to the breadth of the hand (3–4 inches) or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers (7–10 inches); a hand. **4.** A flat expanding part at the end of an armlike projection; specif., the blade of an oar. — *v. t.* **1.** To touch with the palm; handle; stroke; specif., shake hands with. **2.** To manipulate with, or conceal in, the palm, as in juggling. **3.** To impose by fraud; pass by trickery; — usually used with *off.*

palm, *n.* [AS. *palm, palma,* L. *palma;* — from the leaf's shape. See 1st PALM.] **1.** Any of various tropical or subtropical plants constituting a family (*Phœnicaceæ*), mostly trees with tall columnar trunks bearing a crown of gigantic leaves. **2.** A leaf of the palm, borne as a symbol of victory or rejoicing. **3.** Any symbol of superiority, success, or triumph; also, victory; triumph; as, he bore off the *palm.* — **pal-ma'ceous** (păl-mā'shŭs), *a.*

pal'ma Chris'ti (păl'mà krĭs'tī). [LL., hand of Christ.] The castor-oil plant. Anglicized form **palmacrist.**

pal'mar (păl'mär), *a.* [L. *palmaris.*] Pert. or corresponding to the palm of the hand.

pal'mate (-māt), *a.* Hand-shaped; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having lobes radiating from a common point; — said esp. of leaf blades. See LEAF, *Illust.* **b** *Zoöl.* Having the anterior toes united by a web, as in swimming birds. — **pal'mate-ly,** *adv.*

pal'mat-ed (-māt-ĕd), *a.* Palmate.

pal-ma'tion (păl-mā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being palmate; palmate lobation; also, a palmate part.

palm civet. Any of various arboreal viverrine mammals (genera *Paradoxurus, Arctogale, Nandinia,* etc.) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies; a paradoxure. They have a long tail, and are spotted with black.

palm'er (päm'ĕr), *n.* One who palms, as at cards or dice.

palm'er, *n.* [OF. *paumier, palmier,* LL. *palmarius.*] A wandering religious votary, esp. one who bore a palm branch as a token of having visited the Holy Land.

palmer worm. Any caterpillar which suddenly appears in great numbers. In America, esp. the larva of a moth (*Ypsolophus ligulellus*) destructive to fruit trees.

pal-met'to (păl-mĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS, -TOES (-ōz). [Sp. *palmito,* dim. of *palma* palm tree.] Any of several palms of the West Indies and the southern United States, having simple, fan-shaped leaves.

palm'ist (päm'ĭst; păl'mĭst), *n.* An adept in palmistry.

pal'mis-ter (păl'mĭs-tĕr; päm'ĭs-), *n.* = PALMIST. *Now Rare.*

palm'is-try (päm'ĭs-trĭ; păl'mĭs-), *n.* [ME. *pawmestry;* prob. fr. *paume* palm of the hand + *maistrie* skill, OF. *maistrie.*] Art or practice of telling fortunes, or of judging character, etc., by the features of the palm of the hand.

pal'mi-tate (păl'mĭ-tāt), *n.* Salt or ester of palmitic acid.

pal-mit'ic (păl-mĭt'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a white, crystalline, fatty acid, $C_{15}H_{31}CO_2H$, in palm oil and in many fats. It melts at 62° C. (143.6° F.). It is used for candles.

pal'mi-tin (păl'mĭ-tĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A solid crystallizable fat, contained in palm oil and in many other fats.

palm sugar. Sugar yielded by the sap of certain palms.

Palm Sunday. *Eccl.* The Sunday next before Easter; — commemorating Christ's entry into Jerusalem. *John* xii. 13.

palm'y (päm'ĭ), *a.*; -I-ER; -I-EST. **1.** Abounding in, or derived from, palms; palmlike. **2.** Flourishing; prosperous.

pal-my'ra (păl-mī'rà), *n.*, *or* **palmyra palm.** [Pg. *palmeira.*] An East Indian palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) with large fan-shaped leaves.

palp (pălp), *n.* A palpus.

pal'pa-ble (păl'pà-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *palpabilis,* fr. *palpare* to feel, stroke.] **1.** Capable of being touched or felt; tangible. **2.** Easily perceptible by one or more of the senses. **3.** Plain; obvious. — **Syn.** See MANIFEST. — **pal'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **pal'pa-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pal'pa-bly,** *adv.*

pal'pate (păl'pāt), *v. t.;* -PAT-ED (-pāt-ĕd); -PAT-ING (-pāt-ĭng). [L. *palpare, palpatum,* to feel.] To examine by touch, esp. medically. — **pal-pa'tion** (păl-pā'shŭn), *n.*

pal'pate (păl'pāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having a palpus or palpi.

pal'pe-bral (păl'pĕ-brăl), *a.* [L. *palpebralis,* fr. *palpebra* eyelid.] Of or pertaining to the eyelids.

pal'pi (păl'pī), *n.*, *pl.* of PALPUS.

pal'pi-tate (-pĭ-tāt), *v. i.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *palpitare, -tatum,* intens. fr. *palpare.* See PALPATE.] To throb; pulsate violently; flutter, as the heart when excited by exertion, emotion, or disease. — **Syn.** See THROB.

pal'pi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of palpitating; rapid pulsation; a throbbing.

pal'pus (păl'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pī). [NL., fr. L. *palpare* to touch.] An appendage, usually an organ of touch or taste, attached to a mouth part, as in insects, crustaceans, etc.

pals'grave' (pôlz'grāv'; pălz'-), *n.* [D. *paltsgraaf; palts* palace + *graaf* count.] *Ger. Hist.* A count palatine.

pals'gra-vine' (-grà-vēn'), *n.* [D. *paltsgravin.*] The consort or widow of a palsgrave. [tottering; shaky.]

pal'sied (pôl'zĭd), *p. a.* Affected with palsy; paralyzed;

pal'sy (-zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [OF. *paralesie,* L. *paralysis.* See PARALYSIS.] Paralysis; now often, specif., shaking palsy. — *v. t.;* -SIED (-zĭd); -SY-ING. To paralyze.

pal'ter (-tĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To act insincerely; play false; equivocate. **2.** To haggle; chaffer; traffic. — **pal'ter-er,** *n.*

pal'try (-trĭ), *a.*; -TRI-ER (-trĭ-ĕr); -TRI-EST. Rubbishy; trashy; contemptible; pitiful. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPTIBLE. — **pal'tri-ly** (-trĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **pal'tri-ness,** *n.*

pa-lu'dal (pà-lū'dăl; păl'ū-dăl), *a.* [L. *palus, -udis,* a marsh.] Of or pert. to marshes or fens; marshy.

pa-lu'da-men'tum (pà-lū'dà-mĕn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tà).

[L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A military cloak worn by a general and his principal officers; the official imperial cloak.

pal'u-dine (păl'ū-dĭn; -dīn), *a.* [L. *palus, -udis*, a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh.

pal'u-dism (-dĭz'm), *n. Med.* Malarial disease.

pal'y (pāl'ĭ), *a.* Pale; wan. *Chiefly Poetic.*

pal'y, *a.* [F. *palé.* See PALE a stake.] *Her.* Divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines of two different tinctures.

pam (păm), *n. Card Playing.* **a** The knave of clubs, esp. in five-card loo, in which it is the highest trump. **b** A game, like napoleon, in which pam is the highest trump.

pam'pas (păm'pȧz), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *pampa*, fr. Peruv. *pampa* field, plain.] Vast treeless plains, like steppes, south of the forest-covered Amazon valley, esp. in Argentina.

pampas grass. A tall South American grass (*Cortaderia argentea*) with silky white panicles, extensively cultivated as an ornamental plant.

pam-pe'an (păm-pē'ăn; păm'pē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the pampas or the pampas Indians. — *n.* An Indian of the pampas.

pam'per (păm'pẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To feed to the full; glut. *Obs.* **2.** To indulge to excess. — **pam'per-er** (-pẽr-ẽr), *n.*

pam-pe'ro (păm-pā'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp., fr. *pampa* a plain.] A strong, cold wind from the west or southwest, which sweeps over the pampas.

pam-pe'ro, *n.; pl.* -ROS. [Amer. Sp.] A pampean.

pam'phlet (păm'flĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. *Pamphilus*, a certain Latin poem of 12th c.] A book of a few sheets of print, or formerly of manuscript, commonly with a paper cover.

pam'phlet-eer' (-ẽr'), *v. i.* To write and publish pamphlets. — *n.* A writer of pamphlets; — often contemptuous.

pan (păn), *n.* [AS. *panne.*] **1.** A vessel or dish for domestic uses, usually broad, shallow, and open. **2.** *a* Either of the receptacles in a pair of scales or a balance. **b** A vessel for washing out gold, tin, etc., in mining. **c** In old guns, the hollow part of the lock to receive the priming. **d** A natural basin, esp. one containing standing water; also, an artificial basin, as for evaporating brine. **3.** Hardpan.

— *v. t.;* PANNED (păn'd); PAN'NING. To wash, cook, or otherwise treat in a pan. — *v. i.* **1.** *Mining.* **a** To wash earth, gravel, etc., in a pan. **b** To yield gold in panning. **2.** To yield a result; turn out (profitably or unprofitably); — used with *out. Colloq.*

pan (păn), *n.* [Hind. *pān*, Skr. *parṇa* leaf.] The betel leaf; also, the masticatory made of it.

Pan (păn), *n.; pl.* PANES (pā'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. Πάν.] *Gr. Relig.* A god of flocks and pastures, forests and their wild life, patron of shepherds, hunters, fishermen, etc. Pan was represented as having the legs and, sometimes, the ears and horns of a goat. See FAUNUS.

pan- (păn-), **pant-, pan'ta-** (-tȧ-), **pan'to-** (-tō-). [Gr. πᾶς, m., πᾶν, neut., gen. παντός, all.] Combining forms signifying in general *all, every;* as in *pan*orama, *pan*theism. *Pan-* (with capital) is often joined with a hyphen to names of countries, peoples, etc., to imply *union, affiliation,* or other *community of interest, between* (those referred to).

Example: *Pan*-American, of or pert. to *all* Americans or America (i. e. to North and South America).

pan'a-ce'a (păn'ȧ-sē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πανάκεια, fr. πανακής all-healing; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἀκέεσθαι to heal.] A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all. — **pan'a-ce'an** (-ăn), *a.*

pa-nache' (pȧ-năsh'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pennacchio*, fr. *penna* feather.] A plume or bunch of feathers, as on a helmet.

pa-na'da (pȧ-nä'dȧ; -nā'dȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *panis* bread.] Bread crumbs boiled, as in milk, to a pulp, and flavored.

Pan'a-ma' hat (păn'ȧ-mä'), *or* **pan'a-ma',** *n.* A fine handplaited hat made, in South and Central America, of the young leaves of a palmlike tree.

Pan'a-man' (păn'ȧ-măn'), *n.* A native or citizen of Panama. — *a.* Of or pert. to Panama or its inhabitants.

Pan'a-ma'ni-an (-mä'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* = PANAMAN.

Pan'a-ma'no (-mä'nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōz). = PANAMAN.

Pan'-A-mer'i-can, *a.* Of, or pert. to both North and South America or all Americans.

Pan'-A-mer'i-can-ism, *n.* The principle or advocacy of a political alliance or union of all the states of America.

Pan'-An'gli-can, *a.* Of, pert. to, or embracing all of the Anglican Communion.

Pan-ath'e-næ'a (păn-ăth'ẽ-nē'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Παναθήναια; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + Ἀθήνη Athena.] The great festival of Athens, in honor of Athena, tutelary goddess of the city. The **Greater Panathenæa** were celebrated, with especial magnificence, in the third year of each Olympiad; in other years, the festival was known as the **Lesser Panathenæa.** — **Pan-ath'e-næ'an** (-ăn), **-na'ic** (-nā'ĭk), *a.*

pan'cake' (păn'kāk'), *n.* A griddlecake; flapjack.

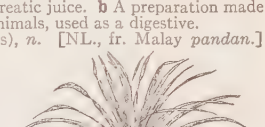
pan'chro-mat'ic (păn'krō-măt'ĭk), *a. Photog.* Sensitive, as a plate, to light of all colors.

pan-cra'ti-um (păn-krā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παγκράτιον a complete contest; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + κράτος strength.] *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest including both boxing and wrestling. — **pan-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

pan'cre-as (păŋ'krē-ăs; păn'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάγκρεας; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + κρέας flesh, meat.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A large racemose gland discharging into the intestine (into the duodenum in man). It is called *sweetbread* when used as food. Its alkaline secretion, the **pancreatic juice,** acts on all classes of food. — **pan'cre-at'ic** (-krē-ăt'ĭk), *a.*

pan'cre-a-tin (păn'krē-ȧ-tĭn; păn'-), *n. Physiol. Chem.* **a** An enzyme of the pancreatic juice. **b** A preparation made from the pancreas of animals, used as a digestive.

pan-da'nus (păn-dā'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *pandan.*] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Pandanus*) of chiefly Malayan plants, the screw pines, typifying a family (*Pandanaceæ*) and having palmlike stems.



Pandanus (*P. utilis*). ($\frac{1}{75}$)

Pan'da-rus (păn'dȧ-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάνδαρος.] A son of Lycaon, and leader of the Lycians in the Trojan War. In medieval romance, as also in Chaucer and Shakespeare, he procures Cressida for Troilus.

Pan-de'an (păn-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the god Pan. **Pandean pipes.** = PANPIPE.

pan'dect (păn'dĕkt), *n.* [L. *pandecta, -dectes*, Gr. πανδέκτης all-receiving; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δέχεσθαι to receive.] **1.** In *pl.* [*cap.*] The great digest of the decisions, writings, and opinions of the old Roman jurists, forming part of the Corpus Juris Civilis (which see). **2.** Any complete code of laws. **3.** A complete digest.

pan'de-mo'ni-um (păn'dē-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + Gr. δαίμων a demon.] **1.** [*cap.*] The abode of demons; in Milton, the capital of Hell or palace of Satan; loosely, hell. **2.** A den of riotous vice; also, wild uproar.

pan'der (păn'dẽr), *n.* [From *Pandarus.* See PANDARUS.] **1.** A go-between in love intrigues; a pimp. **2.** A minister to the evil passions of others. — *v. t.* To play the pander for. — *v. i.* To act as pander. — **pan'der-ly,** *a. Rare.*

pan'der-er, *n.* One who panders; a pander.

pan'der-ess, *n.* A female pander; a procuress.

Pan-do'ra (păn-dō'rȧ; 57), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πανδώρα; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δῶρον a gift.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful woman (the all-gifted) whom Zeus sent as a punishment for the human race because Prometheus had stolen fire from heaven. She married Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus. Zeus gave her a box holding all human ills, which escaped when she opened the box. Hope, also in the box, remained. Another version makes the box contain all the blessings of the gods, which were lost to men when she opened it.

pan-do'ra (păn-dō'rȧ), **pan-dore'** (păn-dōr'; păn'dōr; 57), *n.* [It. *pandora*, F. *pandore.* See BANDORE.] = BANDORE.

pan-dow'dy (păn-dou'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). A kind of deep apple pie or pudding. *U. S.*

pan-du'ri-form (-dū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pandura* a bandore + *-form.*] Fiddle-shaped.

pane (pān), *n.* [F. *pan* skirt, lappet, part of a wall, fr. L. *pannus* a cloth, rag.] **1.** A piece, section, or side of anything; specif.: **a** One of the facets of a brilliant. **b** One of the sides of a nut or bolthead. **2.** A panel; hence: **a** A compartment of a window, door, etc., consisting of one sheet of glass in a frame. **b** In modern use, the glass, or substitute for it, in one compartment of a window sash, door, etc.

pan'e-gyr'ic (păn'ẽ-jĭr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *panegyricus*, Gr. πανηγυρικός fr. πανήγυρις an assembly of the people; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἀγυρις, ἀγορά, an assembly.] A eulogistic oration or writing; laudation. — **Syn.** See ENCOMIUM.

pan'e-gyr'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of the nature of a panegyric; formally or elaborately eulogistic. [panegyric.]

pan'e-gyr'ist (păn'ẽ-jĭr'ĭst), *n.* One who writes or delivers a

pan'e-gyr-ize (-jĭ-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To write or deliver a panegyric on; eulogize, extol.

pan'el (păn'ĕl), *n.* [OF., dim. of *pan* skirt, lappet. See PANE.] **1.** A saddle pad. **2.** A pad or cushion serving as a saddle; formerly, a wooden saddle for an ass. **3.** *Law.* A parchment with the names of persons summoned as jurors; hence, the whole jury. **4.** A compartment, portion, or section of a wall, ceiling, or other surface; specif.: **a** A thin, usually rectangular, board, or the like, set in a surrounding frame; as, the *panel* of a door or wainscot. **b** Of or in a window, a compartment or pane; esp., one of the separate compartments of a stained glass window. **c** A compartment of an electric switchboard. **5.** A strip or band inserted lengthwise on a skirt, etc.; also, the portion of the body material between any two such pieces. **6.** *Paint.* A thin flat piece of wood on which a picture is painted; also, the picture. **7.** A size of photograph much longer than wide.

8. *Aëronautics.* A segment of an aëroplane wing. — *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** *Law.* To indict. **2.** To furnish, fit, or adorn with paneling.

pan'el-ing, pan'el-ling (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Wood, etc., made into panels; panels collectively with the frame to inclose them; panelwork. **2.** *Mining.* Division into panels; panelwork.

pan'el-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work done by making divisions into panels; also, panels collectively; paneling.

pan'e-tel'a (păn'ĕ-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A long, thin cigar, cylindrical in shape, except for the finished mouth end.

pang (păng), *n.* **1.** A paroxysm of extreme pain; a throe. **2.** A sudden sharp attack of any emotion, as of remorse.

Syn. Pang, throe, twinge. A pang is a keen, intense, and piercing pain; a throe is a violent, often convulsive, pang; a twinge is a sharp, sudden, and (esp.) twitching pain, the word suggesting less anguish than *pang* or *throe*. — *v. t.* To cause to suffer pangs; torture. *Rare.*

pan'gen (păn'jĕn), *n.* [pan- + -gen.] *Biol.* See BIOPHORE.

pan-gen'e-sis (păn-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n. Biol.* A theory advanced by Darwin to explain heredity. It assumes that the cells throw off minute granules called *gemmules*, which circulate and multiply in the system, and which give rise to similar cells in the offspring. — **pan'ge-net'ic** (păn'jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Pan'-Ger-man'ic (-jĕr-măn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to all Germans or Pan-Germanism.

Pan'-Ger'man-ism (-jûr'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* The idea of, or movement for, political union of all Germans.

pan-go'lin (păn-gō'lĭn), *n.* [Malay *penggŭling*, fr. *gŭling* to roll; — from its rolling itself into a ball.] Any of a genus (*Manis*) of edentate mammals of Asia and Africa; a scaly anteater.

Pangolin.
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pan'han'dle (păn'hăn'd'l), *n.* The handle of a pan; hence, any arm or projection of land suggesting the handle of a pan; as, the *panhandle* of West Virginia.

Pan'hel-len'ic (-hĕ-lĕn'ĭk; -lĕ'nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to all Greece or Panhellenism.

Pan-hel'len-ism (păn-hĕl'ĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* The idea of, or movement or sympathy for, political union of all Greeks; Panhellenic spirit, policies, etc. — **Pan-hel'len-ist,** *n.*

pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *n.* [L. *panicum*.] Panic grass, or the edible grain of some species; originally, Italian millet.

pan'ic, *a.* [Gr. *πανικός*, fr. *Πάν* Pan.] **1.** Lit., of or pert. to Pan; — used of fear such as Pan was supposed to cause; hence, extreme or sudden and with slight cause; as, *panic* fear. **2.** Of, pert. to, or coming from, a panic. — *n.* **1.** A sudden, overpowering fright, esp. one that is groundless. **2.** A sudden widespread fright concerning financial affairs. — **Syn.** See FEAR. — **pan'ick-y** (-ĭ-kĭ), *a.*

panic grass. Any of a widely distributed genus (*Panicum*) of grasses, or a grass of any of several related genera.

pan'i-cle (păn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *panicula* a tuft on plants, dim. of *panus* swelling, ear of millet.] *Bot.* Strictly, a compound raceme; popularly, any pyramidal, loosely branched flower cluster. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*; OAT, *Illust.*

pan'ic-strick'en, pan'ic-struck', *a.* Struck with a panic.

pa-nic'u-late (pȧ-nĭk'ū-lāt), *a. Bot.* Arranged or disposed in panicles. — **pa-nic'u-late-ly,** *adv.*

Pan-ja'bi (pŭn-jä'bē), *n.* The language of the Punjab, a Sanskritic tongue with Arabic and Persian loan words.

pan-jan'drum (păn-jăn'drŭm), *n.* [Coined in imitation of words from Gr. beginning with *pan-*, and of L. endings.] A burlesque title for an imaginary or mysterious potentate or pretender; a pompous local magnate or the like.

pan-mix'i-a (-mĭk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + Gr. *μῖξις* a mixing.] *Biol.* Promiscuous interbreeding without selection.

panne (păn), *n.* [F.] A soft fabric resembling velvet, but with a longer, looser nap and a satin finish.

pan'nier (păn'yĕr; -ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F. *panier*, fr. L. *panarium* a bread basket, *panis* bread.] **1.** A basket carried (often in pairs) on the back by a horse or a person. **2.** A framework to expand a woman's skirts at the hips.

pan'ni-kin (păn'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* A small pan or cup.

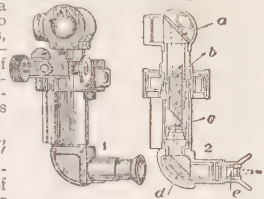
pa-no'cha (pȧ-nō'chȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] **1.** A Mexican raw sugar. **2.** A sweetmeat usually made of brown sugar, cream, and nut meats.

pan'o-plied (păn'ō-plĭd), *a.* Dressed in panoply.

pan'o-ply (păn'ō-plĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PLIES (-plĭz). [Gr. *πανοπλία*; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *ὅπλον* tool, in pl., armor, arms.] **1.** A full suit of plate armor. **2.** Anything protecting completely, or forming a bright, splendid covering.

pan'o-ra'ma (păn'ō-rä'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *ὅραμα* that which is seen, *ὁρᾶν* to see.] **1.** A picture presenting a view of objects from or as from a central point. **2.** A picture exhibited a part at a time, by being unrolled continuously. **3.** A scene that passes continuously; as, the *panorama* of a busy street. **4.** An unobstructed view in every direction; hence, a comprehensive presentation of a subject.

pan'o-ram'ic (-răm'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a panorama. **panoramic camera,** a photographic camera to take panoramic views, with a revolving lens. — **p. sight,** *Mil.*, a form of sight enabling a marksman to aim over a parapet behind which he is sheltered.



1 Panoramic Sight. 2 Section showing: *a* Prism of Total Reflection; *b* Rectifying Prism; *c* Objective; *d* Roof-shaped Prism; *e* Eyepiece.

Pan'pipe' (păn'pīp'), *n., or, pl.,* **Pan'pipes'** (-pīps'). *Music.* A primitive wind instrument of short hollow reeds or pipes bound together, the lower ends stopped.

pan-psy'chism (păn-sī'kĭz'm), *n.* [See PAN-; PSYCHIC.] The theory that every particle of matter has a psychical character or aspect. — **pan-psy'chic** (-kĭk), *a.*

Pan-sclav'ic (păn-sklăv'ĭk; -sklāv'ĭk), **Pan-sclav'ism** (-sklăv'ĭz'm), etc. Vars. of PANSLAVIC, etc.

Pan-slav'ic (-slăv'ĭk; -slāv'ĭk), *a.* Also **Pan-Slav.** Of or pert. to all Slavs or Panslavism.

Pan-slav'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The idea of, or movement for, political union of all Slavs. — **Pan-slav'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Pan'sla-von'ic (păn'slȧ-vŏn'ĭk), *a.* = PANSLAVIC. — **Pan-slav'o-nism** (păn-slăv'ō-nĭz'm; păn-slăv'-), *n.*

pan-soph'ic (păn-sŏf'ĭk) | *a.* [Gr. *πάνσοφος* all-wise.] All-
pan-soph'i-cal (-sŏf'ĭ-kȧl) | wise; claiming universal knowledge. — **pan'so-phism** (păn'sō-fĭz'm), *n.*

pan'sy (păn'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [F. *pensée* thought, pansy, fr. *penser* to think, L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder.] A well-known garden plant (*Viola tricolor*) and flower, a species of violet; heartsease.

pant (pănt; pänt), *v. i.* [OF. *panteisier* to be breathless.] **1.** To breathe quickly, or in a labored manner, as from exertion. **2.** To long eagerly; yearn. **3.** To palpitate or throb; pulsate violently; — said of the heart, blood, etc. — *v. t.* To breathe or utter quickly or laboriously; gasp; — used with *out* or *forth*.

— *n.* **1.** A catching of the breath; a gasp; also, a puff of an engine. **2.** A palpitation or throb, as of the heart.

pan'ta-, pant- (păn'tȧ-). A prefix denoting *all*. See PAN-.

Pan-tag'ru-el (păn-tăg'rōō-ĕl; *F.* păn'tȧ'grü'ĕl'), *n.* [F.] The gigantic son of Gargantua in Rabelais's romance of "Pantagruel." He is a jolly drunkard, with a coarse satirical humor. — **Pan'ta-gru-el'i-an** (păn'tȧ-grōō-ĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

Pan'ta-gru'el-ism (păn'tȧ-grōō'ĕl-ĭz'm; păn-tăg'rōō-ĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* Theory or practice of Pantagruel; coarse humor with a satirical or serious purpose. — **Pan'ta-gru'el-ist,** *n.*

pan'ta-lets', pan'ta-lettes' (păn'tȧ-lĕts'), *n. pl.* [Dim. of *pantaloon*.] Long loose drawers formerly worn by women and girls; also, a frill or ruffle at the bottom of the drawers.

pan'ta-loon' (-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *pantalon*, fr. It. *Pantalone*, a masked character in comedy.] **1.** [*cap.*] In Italian comedy, a lean old dotard; also, in pantomimes, a buffoon. **2.** A leg garment of varying styles; trousers; — usually in *pl.*

pan-tel'e-graph (-tĕl'ĕ-grăf), *n. Elec.* A facsimile telegraph using two isochronously vibrating pendulums, one at each end. — **pan'te-leg'ra-phy** (păn'tĕ-lĕg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

pan-tel'e-phone (păn-tĕl'ĕ-fōn), *n.* A highly sensitive form of microphone. — **pan-tel'e-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pan-tel'ler-ite (-tĕl'ĕr-īt), *n.* [From *Pantelleria*, an island in the Mediterranean.] *Petrog.* A lava related to rhyolite, but rich in iron and soda.

pant'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pants.

Pan'teu-ton'ic (păn'tū-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* — **Pan–Teu'ton-ism** (-tū'tŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* Of or pert. to all the Teutons.

pan'the-ism (păn'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that the universe, taken as a whole, is God; the doctrine that there is no God other than the combined forces and laws manifested in the existing universe. **2.** The worship of all gods or of gods of different cults or peoples indifferently.

pan'the-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who holds to pantheism.

pan'the-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) | *a.* Of, pert. to, or founded in,
pan'the-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kȧl) | pantheism.

pan-the'on (păn-thē'ŏn; păn'thē-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πάνθειον* (sc. *ἱερόν*), fr. *πάνθειος* of all gods; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *θεῖος* of the god, *θεός* god.] **1.** A temple dedicated to all the gods; esp. [*cap.*], the building so called at Rome. **2.** A building likened to the Roman Pantheon; esp., a building where rest the famous dead of a nation, as Westminster Abbey. **3.** The aggregate gods of a people.

pan'ther (păn'thĕr), *n.* [F. *panthère*, L. *panthera*, Gr. *πάνθηρ*.] **1.** The leopard. **2.** In America, the cougar; also, the jaguar. — **pan'ther-ess,** *n. fem.* [section.

pan'tile' (păn'tīl), *n.* A roofing tile with an S-shaped cross

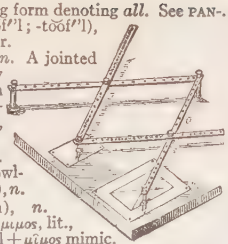
pant'ing-ly, *adv.* In a panting manner.

pan'tler (păn'tlĕr), *n.* [F. *panetier*.] In a great family, the one in charge of the bread and pantry. *Archaic.*

pan'to- (păn'tō-). Combining form denoting *all*. See PAN-.

pan'to-file (păn'tō-fī'l; păn-tōī'l; -tōōf'l), *n.* [F. *pantoufle.*] A slipper.

pan'to-graph (păn'tō-grăf), *n.* A jointed instrument used to copy maps, plans, or the like, on any predetermined scale. — **pan'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*


Pantograph.

pan-tol'o-gy (păn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* A systematic view of all knowledge.— **pan-tol'o-gist**(-jĭst), *n.*

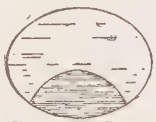
pan'to-mime (păn'tō-mīm), *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *παντόμιμος*, lit., all-imitating; *πᾶς*, *παντός*, all + *μῖμος* mimic, mime.] **1.** A mimic actor, esp. of ancient Rome. **2.** A dramatic performance in, or chiefly in, dumb show. **3.** Dumb show of any sort.

pan'to-mim'ic (-mĭm'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to mimicry.
pan'to-mim'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or pantomime.

pan'to-mim'ist (păn'tō-mīm'ĭst), *n.* An actor in pantomime; also, a composer of pantomimes.

pan'to-scope (păn'tō-skōp), *n. Photog.* **a** A form of panoscopic lens. **b** A panoramic camera.

pan'to-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Having a wide field of view. **pantoscopic camera**, a panoramic camera. — **p. spectacles**, spectacles with two segments of different focal lengths, the upper one for distant, the lower for close, vision.


Pantoscopic Spectacle Lens.

pan-toum' (păn-tōōm'), *n.* See PANTUN.

pan'try (păn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *paneterie*, fr. *panetier* pantler, LL. *panetarius* baker, L. *panis* bread.] A room or closet for bread and other provisions.

pants (păntz), *n. pl.* [Short for *pantaloons.*] Trousers or pantaloons; also, drawers. *Colloq.*

pan-tun' (păn-tōōn'), *n.* [Malay.] *Pros.* A Malay verse form for short improvised poems, imitated under the name *pantoum* by French and English writers.

Pan-urge' (păn-ûrj'; *F.* pȧ'nürzh'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *πανοῦργος* ready to do anything; roguish.] The favorite companion of Pantagruel in Rabelais's "Pantagruel." He is a good-hearted and jocular coward and debauchee.

Pan'za, San'cho (săn'kō păn'zȧ; *Sp.* sän'chō pän'thä). [Sp. *panza* paunch.] The squire in Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He is a short, pot-bellied peasant, ignorant and credulous, but shrewd and with a store of proverbial wisdom.

pap (păp), *n.* **1.** A nipple; teat. *Archaic.* **2.** Anything nipple-shaped. **3.** A rounded hill or peak; — chiefly in *pl.*

pap, *n.* **1.** A soft food for infants or invalids. **2.** Support from official patronage; as, treasury *pap. Colloq.*

pa-pa' (pȧ-pȧ'; pä'pȧ), *n.* [F.] Father; — a child's word.

pa'pa (pä'pȧ), *n.* [L., father, bishop, fr. Gr. *πάπας*, *πάππας.*] **1.** The Pope. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Also **pa'pas** (-pȧs). *East. Ch.* A parish priest, or one of the lower clergy. *Obs. or R.*

pa'pa-cy (pā'pȧ-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *papatia.* See POPE.] **1.** The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope of Rome. **2.** The popes collectively. **3.** The Roman hierarchy.

pa-pa'in (pȧ-pā'ĭn; pā'pȧ-ĭn), *n.* [See PAPAW.] *Chem.* A proteolytic enzyme present in the juice of the green fruit of the papaya. The commercial preparation, used as a digestant, is a grayish pepsinlike powder.

pa'pal (pā'păl), *a.* [F.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pope of Rome. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.

pa-pav'er-a'ceous (pȧ-păv'ĕr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *papaver* poppy.] Belonging to a family (*Papaveraceæ*) of herbs or shrubs, the poppy family, including the Dutchman's-breeches, bleeding heart, bloodroot, and fumitory.

pa-paw' (pȧ-pô'; pô'pô', *esp. in spelling pawpaw*), *n.* Also **paw'paw'.** [Sp. *papayo* papaw.] **1.** The papaya; also, the tree that bears it. **2.** The oblong yellowish fruit, with a sweetish bananalike many-seeded pulp, of a tree (*Asimina triloba*) of the central and southern United States; also, the tree that bears it.

pa-pa'ya (pȧ-pä'yȧ), *n.* [Sp., prop., fruit of the papaw.] The edible fruit of a tropical American tree (*Carica papaya*). It is oblong, yellow, and has pulpy flesh and thick rind, with a hollow inclosing numerous black seeds.

pa'per (pā'pĕr), *n.* [F. *papier*, fr. L. *papyrus* papyrus, from which the Egyptians made a kind of paper, Gr. *πάπυρος.*] **1.** A substance made in thin sheets or leaves from rags, straw, bark, wood, or other fibrous material. **2.** A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance. **3.** Something resembling true paper, as papyrus or papier-mâché. **4.** A document or instrument; a writing, as an essay. **5.** Hence: **a** = NEGOTIABLE PAPER. **b** In *pl.* = SHIP'S PAPERS. **6.** A newspaper; a journal. **7.** A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins. **8.** Decorated coverings for walls, made of paper. **9.** A free pass. *Slang.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To write on paper; also, to describe and publish on paper. **2.** To fold or inclose in paper; as, to *paper* pins. **3.** To furnish with paper, esp. with paper hangings.

— *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or made of, paper. **2.** Resembling paper or existing only on paper; as, a *paper* blockade.

pa'per-er, *n.* One who papers; esp., a paper hanger.

paper hanger. One who hangs wall paper.

paper hangings. Wall paper.

paper money. Government notes, bank notes, or other paper documents that circulate as a substitute for coin.

paper nautilus. One of a genus (*Argonauta*) of cephalopods, the female of which has a thin, fragile, unchambered shell. It is related to the octopus.

pa'per-y (pā'pĕr-ĭ), *a.* Like paper, as in consistency.

‖ **pa'pe-terie'** (pā'pĕ-trē'), *n.* [F., ir. *papier* paper.] A case or box with paper and writing materials.

Pa'phi-an (pā'fĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus with a famous temple of Aphrodite; hence, pertaining to love, esp. illicit love, or wantonness.

‖ **pa'pier'-mâ'ché'** (pā'pyā'mä'shā'; pā'pyā-mä'shā), *n.* [F., lit., chewed paper.] A hard strong substance made of a paper pulp mixed with size, rosin, or the like.

pa-pil'i-o-na'ceous (pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *papilio* butterfly + *-aceous.*] **1.** Like a butterfly. **2.** *Bot.* Having a corolla somewhat resembling a butterfly, as the pea.

pa-pil'la (-pĭl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LÆ** (-ē). [L., a nipple, pimple.] Any small nipplelike or pimplelike projection or part; as: **a** *Bot.* An epidermal cell forming a hairlike protuberance. **b** *Anat. & Zoöl.* (1) A vascular process of connective tissue extending into and nourishing the root of a hair, feather, or developing tooth. (2) A small papule. (3) One of the small protuberances upon the tongue.

pap'il-la-ry (păp'ĭ-lā-rĭ; pȧ-pĭl'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling a papilla or papillæ; bearing papillæ.

pap'il-lo'ma (-lō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LOMATA** (-tȧ). [NL.; *papilla* + *-oma.*] *Med.* An epithelial tumor formed by hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin or mucous membrane, as a corn or wart.

pap'il-lose (păp'ĭ-lōs), *a.* Covered with or bearing papillæ; resembling papillæ.

pap'il-lote (-lōt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A curl paper. **2.** A paper wrapper in which cutlets are sometimes cooked and served.

pa'pish (pā'pĭsh), *a.* Popish. — *n.* A papist. [ingly.

pa'pist (pā'pĭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic; — used disparag-

pa-pis'tic (pȧ-pĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to the Church of
pa-pis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies; — used disparagingly.

pa-poose' (pȧ-pōōs'), *n.* [Algonquian *papoos.*] A young child of North American Indian parents.

pap'pose (păp'ōs; pȧ-pōs'), *a. Bot.* Furnished with, or of the nature of, a pappus.

pap'pus (păp'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **PAPPI** (-ī). [L., an old man, pappus, Gr. *πάππος.*] *Bot.* Any appendage or tuft of appendages crowning the ovary or fruit in certain seed plants.

Achenes with Pappi of different kinds. *a* Plumose; *b* Membranaceous; *c* Capillary; *d* Awnlike.

pap'py (păp'ĭ), *a.* [From *pap* soft food.] Paplike; soft.

pa'pri-ka (pä'prē-kä), *n.* Also **pa'pri-ca.** [Hung. *paprika* Turkish pepper.] The dried fruit of various peppers; also, the mildly pungent red condiment prepared from it.

Pap'u-an (păp'ū-ăn; -ōō-ăn), *a.* [Malay *papuwah* frizzled, *orang papuwah* frizzled men, Papuans.] Pert. to Papua or the Papuans. — *n.* **1.** One of the native race of Papua (or New Guinea) having sooty brown to black complexions and frizzly hair. **2.** One of any of the darker races of Oceania.

pap'ule (păp'ūl), *n.* [L. *papula.*] *Med.* A pimple.

pap'y-ra'ceous (păp'ĭ-rā'shŭs), *a.* Papery.

pa-py'rus (pȧ-pī'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-RI** (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. *πάπυρος.* See PAPER.] **1.** A tall sedge (*Cyperus papyrus*) native of the Nile region. **2.** The pith of this plant, sliced and pressed into a writing material by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. **3.** A writing on papyrus; esp., in *pl.*, written scrolls of papyrus.

Papyrus.

par (pär), *n.* [L. *par*, adj., equal.] **1.** The established value of the monetary unit, or of the currency, of one country expressed in that of another using the same standard of value. **2.** Equality of the nominal and market values of securities. **3.** Equality as to value, condition, or circumstances; as, their pretensions are on a *par.* **4.** *Golf.* The number of strokes required for a hole or round by perfect play.

para- (păr'ȧ-). [Gr. *παρά* beside.] **1.** A prefix meaning *alongside of, against, amiss.* **2.** *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively, **para**) used: **a** In designating a

substance in some way related to the one to whose name the prefix is attached, as a modification, an isomer, a coproduct, etc., as in *para*ldehyde. **b** In designating certain benzene derivatives; as in *para*xylene. Abbr., *p-*. **c** In designating certain compounds having, or assumed to have, the racemic form.

Pa-rá' (pä-rä'), *n.* Short for PARÁ RUBBER.

par'a-blast (păr'ə-blăst), *n.* [See PARA-; -BLAST.] *Embryol.* In meroblastic eggs of vertebrates, the yolk as distinguished from the protoplasmic part, or *archiblast*.

par'a-ble (-b'l), *n.* [OF. *parable*, L. *parabola*, fr. Gr. *παραβολή* a comparing, a parable, fr. *παρά* beside + *βάλλειν* to throw.] A comparison; specif., a short fictitious narrative embodying a moral. — *v. t. & i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To represent by parable; compose, or speak in, parables.

pa-rab'o-la (pə-răb'ō-lə), *n.*; *pl.* -OLAS (-ləz). [NL., fr. Gr. *παραβολή*, prop., a placing beside. See PARABLE.] *Geom.* A conic section, the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side.

par'a-bol'ic (păr'ə-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of the nature of,
par'a-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kəl) } or expressed by, a parable or figure; allegorical. **2.** *Geom.* Like or relating to a parabola. — **-bol'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kəl-ĭ), *adv.*

pa-rab'o-lize (pə-răb'ō-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); Parabola. -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). **1.** To express in fables or explain as parables. **2.** To make parabolic or paraboloidal.

pa-rab'o-loid (pə-răb'ō-loid), *n. Geom.* The surface generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis. — **pa-rab'o-loi'dal** (pə-răb'ō-loi'dəl; păr'ə-bō-), *a.*

Par'a-cel'si-an (păr'ə-sĕl'sĭ-ən), *a.* Of, pert. to, or conforming to, the practice or theories of Paracelsus, a 16th-century Swiss physician and philosopher.

par'a-chute (păr'ə-shōōt), *n.* [F., fr. *para-*, as in *parasol* + *chute* a fall.] **1.** An umbrellalike contrivance for making a descent, esp. from a balloon. **2.** Something suggestive of a parachute, as the patagium of a mammal or reptile.

par'a-clete (-klēt), *n.* [L. *paracletus*, fr. Gr. *παράκλητος*, fr. *παρακαλεῖν* to call to aid, exhort.] An advocate; one called to aid or support; hence [*cap.*], the Comforter or Intercessor; — applied to the Holy Spirit.

par'a-cy'mene (-sī'mēn), *n.* See CYMENE.

pa-rade' (pə-rād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *parada* a stopping, an assembling for exercise, place where troops are assembled to exercise, *parar* to stop, prepare.] **1.** Pompous show or display. **2.** *Mil.* **a** The ceremonial formation of a body of troops for inspection or review. **b** The area on which troops regularly assemble for parade. **3.** Any march or procession, esp., a formal one; as, a circus *parade*. **4.** Place where people promenade; a public walk, square, or promenade; also, those who parade.

Syn. Parade, display, ostentation, pomp. Display is the general term for undue or excessive show; **parade** is flaunting or spectacular display; **ostentation** is pretentious or vainglorious parade; **pomp** is a grandiose exhibition, often of real splendor or magnificence; as, rhetorical *display*, a *display* of temper; a *parade* of one's woes; *ostentation* of riches; the *pomp* of power.

— *v. t.*; -RAD'ED (-rād'ĕd); -RAD'ING. **1.** To exhibit ostentatiously; show off. **2.** To assemble and form, as troops for review; marshal. **3.** To cause to march, as for display or show. **4.** To march over or through; as, to *parade* the streets. — *v. i.* **1.** To walk in public with display or ostentation. **2.** To assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection. — **par-rad'er** (-rād'ĕr), *n.*

parade rest. *Mil.* A position of rest in ranks in which the men remain silent and practically motionless.

par'a-digm (păr'ə-dĭm; -dīm), *n.* [From F. or L., fr. Gr. *παράδειγμα*, fr. *παραδεικνύναι* to set up as an example; *παρά* beside + *δεικνύναι* to show.] **1.** An example or pattern. **2.** *Gram.* An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its inflectional forms. — **par'a-dig-mat'ic** (-dĭg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Paradisiacal.]

par'a-di-sa'ic (-dĭ-sā'ĭk), **par'a-di-sa'i-cal** (-sā'ĭ-kəl), *a.*

par'a-dise (păr'ə-dīs), *n.* [F. *paradis*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *παράδεισος* park, paradise.] **1.** [*cap.*] The garden of Eden. See EDEN. **2. a** The abode of sanctified souls after death; either heaven, or, as some hold, an intermediate Elysium for the souls of the righteous during the interval between death and final judgment. **b** The Mohammedan heaven. **3.** A place of bliss; hence, a state of happiness. **4.** An Oriental park, or a preserve for foreign birds and animals.

paradise tree. A tree (*Simarouba glauca*), of South Florida and the West Indies, with compound leaves and panicles of small pale yellow flowers.

par'a-dis'i-ac (-dĭs'ĭ-ăk), *a.* Paradisiacal.

par'a-di-si'a-cal (-dĭ-sī'ə-kəl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling paradise; paradisaical.

par'a-dox (păr'ə-dŏks), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *παράδοξον*, neut. of *παράδοξος*, a.; *παρά* contrary to + *δόξα* opinion.] **1.** A tenet contrary to received opinion; also, an assertion or sentiment seemingly contradictory, or opposed to common sense, but possibly true. **2.** A statement actually self-contradictory or false.

par'a-dox'i-cal (-dŏk'sĭ-kəl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a paradox. **2.** Inclined to paradoxes (in sense 1). — **par'a-dox'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **par'a-dox'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

par'a-dox'ure (-dŏks'ûr), *n.* [Gr. *παράδοξος* paradoxical + *οὐρά* tail.] A palm civet.

par'æs-the'si-a, par'es-the'si-a (păr'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ə; -zhĭ-ə) } *n.* [NL.; see PARA-; ÆSTHESIA.] *Med. & Physiol.* Abnormal or disordered sensation, as tingling, prickling, flushing, etc. — **par'æs-thet'ic, par'es-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

par'af-fin (păr'ə-fĭn), **par'af-fine** (-fĭn; -fēn), *n.* [G. *paraffin*, fr. L. *parum* too little + *affinis* akin; — in allusion to its chemical inactivity.] **1.** A waxy inflammable substance produced in distilling wood, lignite, coal, etc., and occurring also in the earth. **2.** *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the methane series, esp. any of the solid members boiling above 300° C. (572° F.), of which commercial paraffin is essentially composed. — *v. t.*; -FINED (-fĭnd'; -fēnd); -FIN-ING. To treat or saturate with paraffin.

par'a-gen'e-sis (păr'ə-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-genesis*.] *Geol.* Formation of minerals in contact, so as to affect one another's development. — **-ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-go'ge (-gō'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *παραγωγή*, fr. *παράγειν* to protract.] *Gram.* Addition of one or more letters to the end of a word, as in John-*ny*. — **-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-gon (păr'ə-gŏn), *n.* [OF., prob. ultimately fr. Gr. *παρακονᾶν* to rub against; *παρά* beside + *ἀκόνη* whetstone.] **1.** A model or pattern; a type of excellence or perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty. **2.** *Print.* A type twice the size of long primer. — *v. t.* **1.** To compare; compare with; match. **2.** To serve as a model of; also, to set forth as a paragon. **3.** To surpass. *Obs.*

pa-rag'o-nite (pə-răg'ō-nīt), *n.* [From Gr. *παράγων*, p. pr. of *παράγειν* to mislead.] *Min.* A kind of mica corresponding to muscovite, but with sodium instead of potassium.

par'a-graph (păr'ə-grăf), *n.* [F. *paragraphe*, LL. *paragraphus*, fr. Gr. *παράγραφος* a line or stroke in the margin, deriv. of *παρά* beside + *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** A character [¶ or ℙ] used in manuscripts and printing, to indicate a *paragraph* (sense 2, below) and as a reference mark. **2.** A distinct subdivision of a discourse, chapter, or writing. **3.** A composition complete in one typographical section; an item, remark, or quotation of a few lines forming one paragraph; as, an editorial *paragraph*.

— *v. t.* **1.** To express in a paragraph; also, to write paragraphs about. **2.** To divide into paragraphs.

par'a-graph'er, *n.* A writer of paragraphs.

par'a-graph'i-a (-grăf'ĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. *γράφειν* to write.] *Med.* A condition, in mental disorder, in which words or letters other than those intended are written.

par'a-graph'ic (păr'ə-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of,
par'a-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kəl) } a paragraph or paragraphs.

par'a-graph'ist, *n.* A paragrapher.

Par'a-guay'an (păr'ə-gwā'ən; -gwĭ'ən), *a.* Of or pert. to Paraguay. — *n.* A native or citizen of Paraguay.

Par'a-guay tea (păr'ə-gwā'; pä'rä-gwī'). = MATÉ.

par'a-keet. Var. of PARRAKEET.

par'a-kite' (păr'ə-kīt'), *n.* Any of various special or compound kites used for attaining great heights and for sending up instruments for meteorological observations.

par-al'de-hyde (păr-ăl'dĕ-hīd), *n. Chem.* A polymeric modification, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, of ordinary aldehyde. It is a colorless liquid used as a hypnotic.

par'a-leip'sis (păr'ə-līp'sĭs), **par'a-lip'sis** (-lĭp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. *παράλειψις*; *παρά* beside + *λείπειν* to leave.] *Rhet.* A figure by which a speaker artfully pretends to pass by what he really emphasizes.

par'al-lac'tic (păr'ə-lăk'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to paral-
par'al-lac'ti-cal (-tĭ-kəl) } lax.

par'al-lax (păr'ə-lăks), *n.* [Gr. *παράλλαξις* alternation, mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, fr. *παραλλάσσειν* to change a little, deviate; *παρά* beside + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] The apparent displacement (or the difference in apparent direction) of an object, as seen from two different points; *Astron.*, the difference in direction of a heavenly body as seen from some point on the earth's surface and as seen from some other conventional point, as the center of the earth (**diurnal**, *or* **geocentric, parallax**) or the center of the sun (**annual**, *or* **heliocentric, parallax**).

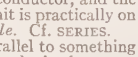
par'al-lel (păr'ə-lĕl), *a.* [L. *parallelus*, fr. Gr. *παράλληλος*; *παρά* beside + *ἀλλήλων* of one another, *ἄλλος* other.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** In Euclidean geometry, and in popular use, extended in the same direction and in all parts equally distant; as, *parallel* lines. **b** In non-Euclidean geometry, intersecting at infinity, as a line or plane. **2.** With like direction or tendency; like in essential parts or characteristics; as, *parallel* passages. **3.** *Music.* **a** Keeping at the same distance, in pitch, apart; as, *parallel* fifths, octaves, intervals. **4.** *Mech., etc.* Having parallel sides; as, a *parallel* file. **parallel bar,** each of a pair of bars raised about five feet,

and parallel to each other, for gymnastic exercises. — **p. motion**, *Mach.*, properly, a jointed link or other mechanism for reproducing motion parallel to itself; popularly, but erroneously, a straight-line motion (which see).

— *n.* **1.** A parallel line, curve, or surface. **2.** Conformity; similarity; as, a *parallel* between two historic events. **3.** A tracing of similarity; as, to draw *parallels* between great actors. **4.** Anything equal to or resembling another; a counterpart. **5.** *Geog.* One of the imaginary circles on the earth, parallel to the equator, marking the latitude. **6.** *Mil.* One of a series of trenches constructed as a cover for a besieging force. **7.** *Print.* A character [‖] used in the text to direct attention to a note so marked. **8.** *Elec.* That arrangement of an electrical system in which all positive poles, terminals, etc., are joined to one conductor, and the negative ones to another, so that each unit is practically on a parallel branch; — called also *multiple*. Cf. SERIES.

— *v. t.* **1.** To place or set so as to be parallel to something else. **2.** To make to conform to something else in character, motive, or the like. **3.** To equal; match.

par'al-lel'e-pi'ped (-lĕl'ĕ-pī'pĕd; -pīp'ĕd; -lĕl-ĕp'ĭ-pĕd), **par'al-lel'e-pip'e-don** (-lĕl'ĕ-pīp'ĕ-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον a body with parallel surfaces; παράλληλος parallel + ἐπίπεδον a plane surface.] A six-sided prism whose faces are parallelograms.

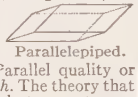


Parallelepiped.

par'al-lel-ism (păr'ă-lĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Parallel quality or state; precise correspondence. **2.** *Metaph.* The theory that mind and matter accompany each other, but are not causally related.

par'al-lel-ize (-līz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Gr. παραλληλίζειν.] **1.** To render parallel. **2.** To place parallel to; compare. **3.** To furnish with a parallel; match.

par'al-lel'o-gram (-lĕl'ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον, prop. neut. a.; παράλληλος parallel + γραμμή line.] A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel, and therefore equal; — sometimes restricted, erroneously, to an oblong.



Parallelogram.

par'al-lel'o-pi'ped, par'al-lel'o-pip'e-don. Common but incorrect variants of PARALLELEPIPED, -EPIPEDON.

par'a-log'i-cal (păr'ă-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Illogical.

pa-ral'o-gism (pă-răl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παραλογισμός, deriv. of παρά beside + λογίζεσθαι to reason.] *Logic.* A reasoning that is false in form. — **pa-ral'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pa-ral'y-sis (pă-răl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. παράλυσις, fr. παραλύειν to loosen or disable at the side; παρά beside + λύειν to loosen.] *Med.* Abolition or impairment of function; esp., loss of the power of voluntary motion or sensation; palsy.

par'a-lyt'ic (păr'ă-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling paralysis. **2.** Affected with paralysis. **3.** Inclined or tending to paralysis. — *n.* A person affected with paralysis.

par'a-ly-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of paralyzing, or state of being paralyzed.

par'a-lyze (păr'ă-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). **1.** To affect or strike with paralysis. **2.** To unnerve; render ineffective; as, war *paralyzes* trade. — **-lyz'er,** *n.*

par'a-mag'net (păr'ă-măg'nĕt), *n.* A magnet; a paramagnetic substance.

par'a-mag-net'ic (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Magnetism.* Having, or capable of, a greater magnetization than a vacuum; magnetic; ferromagnetic; — opp. to *diamagnetic*. — **par'a-mag'net-ism** (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.*

par'a-mat'ta, *or* **par'ra-mat'ta** (păr'ă-măt'ă), *n.* [From *Parramatta*, in Australia.] A light dress fabric resembling bombazine or merino.

‖ **pa'ra-mo** (pä'rä-mō; păr'ă-), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). [Sp. *páramo*.] A high, bleak plateau or district, as in the Andes.

par'a-mor'phism (păr'ă-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Min.* The change of one mineral to another, involving a change in physical characters without change of chemical composition. — **par'a-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

par'a-mount (păr'ă-mount), *a.* [OF. *par amont* above; *par* through, by (L. *per*) + *amont* above; *a* (L. *ad*) to + *mont* mountain.] Higher or highest in rank or jurisdiction; chief. — **Syn.** Superior. See DOMINANT. — *n.* A lord paramount; a supreme ruler. [mount.]

par'a-mount-cy (-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being para-

par'a-mour (-mōor), *n.* [F. *par amour*, lit., by or with love.] A lover; now, esp., one who loves or is loved illicitly; one taking the place, without the rights, of a spouse.

par'a-neph'ros (-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. νεφρός kidney.] *Anat.* A suprarenal capsule. — **-neph'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

par'a-nœ'a (-nē'ă), **-nœ'ac** (-ăk). Vars. of PARANOIA, etc.

par'a-noi'a (-noi'ă), *n.* [NL., Gr. παράνοια.] *Med.* Insanity, esp. a chronic form marked by very gradual impairment of the intellect and systematized delusion, often producing a homicidal tendency.

par'a-noi'ac (-ăk), *a. Med.* Of or pert. to paranoia; affected with paranoia. — *n.* A person affected with paranoia.

par'a-nu'cle-in (-nū'klē-ĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of amorphous substances, sometimes called *false nucleins* or *pseudonucleins*, differing from true nucleins in not yielding nitrogenous bases on decomposition.

par'a-nymph (păr'ă-nĭmf), *n.* [L. *paranymphus*, Gr. παράνυμφος; παρά beside, near + νύμφη a bride.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A friend who went with a bridegroom to fetch home the bride. **b** The bridesmaid who conducted the bride to the bridegroom. **2.** A best man or a bridesmaid.

par'a-pet (păr'ă-pĕt), *n.* [It. *parapetto* (prob. through F. *parapet*), fr. *parare* to guard (L. *parare* to prepare) + *petto* breast, L. *pectus*.] **1.** *Fort.* A rampart, or elevation of earth, stone, etc., to protect soldiers. **2.** A low wall, or similar barrier, as a railing, esp. at the edge of a platform, roof, etc. — **par'a-pet'ed,** *a.*

par'aph (păr'ăf), *n.* [F. *paraphe*, LL. *paraphus*, contr. fr. *paragraphus*. See PARAGRAPH.] A flourish at the end of a signature.

par'a-pher-na'li-a (păr'ă-fĕr-nā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [LL. *parapherna*lia *bona*, fr. L. *parapherna*, Gr. παράφερνα; παρά beside + φερνή a bride's dowry.] **1.** *Law.* The property (other than dower, marriage settlement, etc.) which by law remains the separate property of a married woman. **2.** Personal belongings, such as equipments, finery, etc. **3.** Furnishings or apparatus; articles of equipment.

par'a-phrase (păr'ă-frāz), *n.* [L. *paraphrasis*, Gr. παράφρασις, fr. παραφράζειν to paraphrase; παρά beside + φράζειν to speak.] A free rendering of a text, passage, or work, giving the meaning in another form; hence, the use or process of paraphrasing as a literary or educational method.

Syn. Paraphrase, translation, version. A **paraphrase** is a free rendering of the sense of a passage, whether in the same or in a different language; a **translation** is a more or less close rendering from one language into another; as, a *translation* of the "Iliad"; to *paraphrase* a common proverb. *Version* and *translation* are often used without distinction. But **version** is the technical term for the ancient (and certain modern) translations of the Bible.

— *v. t. & i.*; -PHRASED (-frāzd); -PHRAS'ING. To express, interpret, or translate in, or to make, a paraphrase.

par'a-phras'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who paraphrases.

par'a-phrast (-frăst), *n.* [L. *paraphrastes*, Gr. παραφράστης.] A paraphraser.

par'a-phras'tic (-frăs'tĭk) } *a.* Paraphrasing; of the na-
par'a-phras'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ture of paraphrase. — **par'a-phras'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa-raph'y-sis (pă-răf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -YSES (-sēz). [NL.; *para-* + Gr. φύσις growth.] *Bot.* One of the slender sterile filaments commonly borne among the sporogenous organs in many cryptogamic plants.

par'a-ple'gi-a (păr'ă-plē'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. *paraplegia*, fr. Gr. παραπληγία hemiplegia, deriv. of παρά at the side + πλήσσειν to strike.] *Med.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body on both sides. — **par'a-pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk; -plē'jĭk), *a. & n.*

par'a-quet (păr'ă-kĕt). Var. of PARRAKEET.

Pará rubber. The caoutchouc obtained from a South American euphorbiaceous tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*); also, the similar product of other species of the same genus.

par'a-sang (-săng), *n.* [L. *parasanga*, Gr. παρασάγγης, fr. Old Persian.] A Persian measure of length, anciently of about thirty stadia or three miles.

par'a-se-le'ne (-sē-lē'nē), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL.; *para-* + Gr. σελήνη the moon.] *Meteor.* A mock moon; a luminous appearance seen in connection with lunar halos.

par'a-shah (păr'ă-shä), *n.*; *pl.* -SHOTH (-shōth) or -SHIOTH (-shē'ŏth). [Heb. *pārāshāh*.] A lesson from the Torah, or Law, from which at least one section is read in the Jewish synagogue on every Sabbath and festival. See HAPHTARAH.

par'a-site (-sīt), *n.* [L. *parasitus*, Gr. παράσιτος, lit., eating beside another; παρά beside + σῖτος food.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* **a** One who eats at the table of another, repaying him with flattery. **b** An assistant of a priest, in charge of the public feasts, etc. **2.** A hanger-on; toady; sycophant. **3.** *Biol.* A plant or animal living in, on, or with, some other living organism (called its *host*) at whose expense it obtains its food, shelter, or the like. Cf. SYMBIOSIS, COMMENSAL, SAPROPHYTE; see ROOT, *Illust.*

par'a-sit'ic (-sĭt'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a parasite;
par'a-sit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sycophantic. **2.** *Biol.* [In this sense generally *parasitic*.] Pert. to, or with the habit of, a parasite; living on other organisms.

par'a-sit'i-cide (-sĭt'ĭ-sīd), *a.* Destructive to parasites. — *n.* Any agent used to destroy parasites.

par'a-sit-ism (păr'ă-sĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The art or practice of a parasite; sycophancy. **2.** *Biol.* State of being parasitic; antagonistic symbiosis. **3.** *Med.* Diseased state, esp. of the skin, due to parasites.

par'a-sol' (păr'ă-sŏl'; păr'ă-sōl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *parasole*; *parare* to ward off (L. *parare* to prepare) + *sole* sun (L. *sol*).] A light portable sunshade.

pa-ras'ti-chy (pă-răs'tĭ-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TICHIES (-kĭz). [*para-* + Gr. στίχος a row.] *Bot.* An oblique or secondary spiral line joining leaves or scales where the internodes of the axis are

short and the members crowded, as in a pine cone or the leaves of houseleek. Cf. ORTHOSTICHY.

par'a-syn'the-sis (-sĭn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *παρασύνθεσις*; *παρά* beside + *σύνθεσις* composition.] *Philol.* The formation of words by derivation and composition jointly, as *denationalize*. — **par'a-syn-thet'ic** (-sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

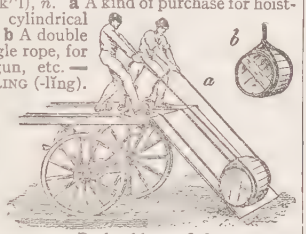
par'a-tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk), *a. Gram.* Of or pert. to parataxis. — **par'a-tac'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **par'a-tac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par'a-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *παράταξις* a placing beside, fr. *παρατάσσειν* to place beside.] *Gram.* The ranging of propositions one after another, without connectives; — opposed to *hypotaxis*.

par'a-thy'roid (-thī'roid), *a. Anat.* Designating small masses of glandlike epithelium near, or embedded in, the thyroid gland. — **par'a-thy'roid**, *n.*

par'boil' (pär'boil'), *v. t.* [OF. *parbouillir* to cook well; *par* through + *bouillir* to boil, L. *bullire*. Influenced in sense by E. *part.*] To boil partially; fig., to overheat.

par'buck'le (pär'bŭk''l), *n.* **a** A kind of purchase for hoisting or lowering a cylindrical burden, as a cask. **b** A double sling made of a single rope, for slinging a cask, gun, etc. — *v. t.*; -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). To hoist or lower by a parbuckle.



Parbuckles, a & b.

Par'ca (pär'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PARCÆ (pär'sē). [L.] *Roman Relig.* Originally, a birth goddess. By a false derivation of the word from *pars* (a part), the Romans first identified Parca with the Greek Mœra (fr. *μοῖρα*, a part), and then increased the number of Parcæ to three, corresponding to the three Mœræ, or Fates, of the Greeks.

par'cel (-sĕl), *n.* [F. *parcelle* small part, fr. L. *pars* part.] **1.** A portion; part; as, a *parcel* of land. *Archaic or Law.* **2.** An indiscriminate or indefinite number, measure, or quantity; a collection; group. **3.** A bundle; package. **4.** A collection or lot of articles put up or dealt in as a unit; as, a *parcel* of diamonds. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE.

— *v. t.*; -CELED (-sĕld) or -CELLED; -CEL-ING or -CEL-LING. **1.** To divide and distribute by parts. **2.** To make up into a parcel. **3.** *Naut.* To cover with strips of canvas.

— *a. & adv.* Part or half; in part; partially.

par'cel-ing, par'cel-ling, *n. Naut.* Long, narrow slips of canvas, usually tarred, wound about a rope.

parcel post. That branch of a postal service dealing with the carrying of parcels; — often called *parcels post.* A general parcel post was established in the United States by Act of August 24, 1912, which took effect Jan. 1, 1913.

par'ce-na-ry (pär'sĕ-nā-rĭ), *n.* Joint heirship.

par'ce-ner (-nĕr), *n.* [OF. *parçonier*, fr. *parçon* part, portion, L. *partitio* a division.] *Law.* A joint heir; coheir.

parch (pärch), *v. t.* **1.** To burn the surface of; roast over the fire, as dry grain. **2.** To dry to extremity; shrivel with heat. **3.** To shrivel or dry up by exposure to cold. — *v. i.* To become dry and hot. — **Syn.** See SCORCH.

par-chee'si, par-che'si. Vars. of PACHISI.

parch'ment (pärch'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *parchemin*, fr. LL., fr. L. *pergamena, pergamina*, fr. *Pergamum*, in Asia Minor, where it was first used.] **1.** The skin of an animal, as a lamb or goat, prepared for writing on; also, superior paper imitating it. **2.** A document on parchment.

pard (pärd), *n.* [L. *pardus*, Gr. *πάρδος*.] A leopard. *Archaic.*

par-die', par-di', par-dy', etc. (pär-dē'), *adv. or interj.* [F. *par Dieu* by God.] Certainly; surely; — orig. an oath. *Archaic.*

par'don (pär'dŭn; -d'n), *v. t.* [OF. *pardoner*, LL. *perdonare*; L. *per* through, thoroughly + *donare* to give.] **1.** To free from penalty for a fault, as a person. **2.** To remit the penalty of; forgive; as, to *pardon* an offense. **3.** To excuse; as, *pardon* me. — **Syn.** See EXCUSE. — *n.* **1.** Act of pardoning; forgiveness. **2.** State of being pardoned. **3.** *Eccl.* An indulgence. **4.** An official warrant of remission of penalty. **5.** Excuse or toleration; as, I beg your *pardon.*

par'don-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being pardoned; excusable. — **par'don-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **par'don-a-bly**, *adv.*

par'don-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A seller of indulgences. *Hist.* **2.** One who pardons.

pare (pâr), *v. t.*; PARED (pârd); PAR'ING (pâr'ĭng). [F. *parer* to pare, as a hoof, to curry, as leather, fr. L. *parare* to prepare.] **1.** To cut or shave off the superficial substance or ends of. **2.** To cut or shave, as the outside part, from anything; — with *off* or *away*. **3.** To reduce by paring or an analogously gradual process; as, to *pare* one's profits.

pa-re'cious, -cious-ly, -cism. Vars. of PARŒCIOUS, etc.

par'e-gor'ic (pär'ĕ-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *paregoricus*, Gr. *παρηγορικός*, fr. *παρήγορος* addressing, soothing; *παρά* beside + *ἀγορά* assembly.] Mitigating; assuaging pain. — *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; specif., camphorated tincture of opium.

pa-rei'ra bra'va (pȧ-rā'rȧ brä'vȧ; brā'vȧ), *or* **pa-rei'ra,** *n.* [Pg., *brava* wild; cf. also Pg. *parreira* vine, *parra* vine leaf.] **1.** *Pharm.* The root of a South American menispermaceous plant (*Chondodendron tomentosum*) used as a diuretic. **2.** A cosmopolitan tropical plant (*Cissampelos pareira*) of the same family, or its root; — called also *velvetleaf.*

pa-ren'chy-ma (pȧ-rĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *παρέγχυμα*, deriv. of *παρά* beside + *ἐν* in + *χεῖν* to pour.] **1.** *Bot.* The fundamental tissue making up the bulk of the substance of leaves (apart from veins), the pulp of fruits, the pith of stems, etc. **2.** *Anat & Zoöl.* **a** The essential and proper tissue of an organ, esp. a gland. **b** The soft jellylike connective tissue, as in the flatworms. **c** The endoplasm of a protozoan. — **par'en-chym'a-tous** (pär'ĕn-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

par'ent (pâr'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *parens, -entis*, fr. *parere* to bring forth.] **1.** One who begets, or brings forth, offspring; a father or a mother. **2.** That which produces, as a plant; also, cause; source; author.

par'ent-age (-ĕn-tāj), *n.* **1.** Descent from parents or ancestors; birth. **2.** State or fact of being a parent.

pa-ren'tal (pȧ-rĕn'tăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a parent or parents. — **pa-ren'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Par'en-ta'li-a (pär'ĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *parentalis* parental.] *Rom. Relig.* The chief annual festival in honor of the dead, extending from midday February 13 to February 21, the day of the Feralia (which see), during which temples were closed, graves adorned, and offerings made to the dead. Cf. LEMURES, MANES.

pa-ren'the-sis (pȧ-rĕn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. *παρένθεσις*, fr. *παρεντιθέναι* to put in beside, insert; *παρά* beside + *ἐν* in + *τιθέναι* to put, place.] **1.** A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence grammatically complete without it. **2.** *Punctuation.* One of the curved lines, ( ), inclosing a parenthetic word or phrase; also, these curves collectively; as, in *parenthesis*. **3.** An interval or interlude.

pa-ren'the-size (pȧ-rĕn'thĕ-sīz), *v. t.* To make a parenthesis of; include within parenthetical marks.

par'en-thet'ic (pär'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the
par'en-thet'i-cal (-thĕt'ĭ-kăl) } nature of, a parenthesis. **2.** Using or containing parentheses. — **-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par'ent-hood (pâr'ĕnt-hŏod), *n.* State or relation of a parent; the office or character of a parent.

pa-re'sis (pȧ-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πάρεσις*, fr. *παριέναι* to let go; *παρά* from + *ἰέναι* to send.] *Med.* Incomplete paralysis, affecting only motion; also, a brain disease, marked by progressive mental enfeeblement together with general paralysis of the whole body.

par'es-the'si-a, par'es-thet'ic. Vars. of PARÆSTHESIA, etc.

pa-ret'ic (pȧ-rĕt'ĭk; pȧ-rē'tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or affected with, paresis. — *n.* A person having paresis.

par-fleche' (pär-flĕsh'), *n.* A kind of raw hide, esp. of buffalo, soaked in crude wood-ash lye to remove the hairs.

par'get (pär'jĕt), *v. t.* [OF. *pargeter* to throw; *par* (L. *per*) + *geter, jeter*, to throw.] To coat or plaster, esp. ornamentally. — *n.* Plaster, whitewash, or roughcast for coating a wall; also, ornamental work of plaster on walls.

par'get-ing, *n.* Plasterwork, esp. in raised ornamental figures, or on the inside of flues.

par-he'lic (pär-hē'lĭk; -hĕl'ĭk), **par'he-li'a-cal** (pär'hĕ-lī'ȧ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a parhelion or parhelia.

par-he'li-on (-hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [L. *parelion*, Gr. *παρήλιον, παρήλιος*; Gr. *παρά* beside + *ἥλιος* the sun.] A mock sun in the form of a bright light, often tinged with color, sometimes near, and sometimes opposite to, the sun.

par'i- (păr'ĭ-). Combining form fr. L. *par, paris*, equal.

pa'ri-ah (pä'rĭ-ȧ; pâr'ĭ-ȧ; pȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* [From Tamil *paṟaiyan*, pl. *paṟaiyar*, one of the low caste, fr. *paṟai* a large drum, because they beat the drums at certain festivals.] **1.** A member of a certain low caste of southern India. **2.** An outcast; one despised by society.

Pa'ri-an (pâ'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Paros, one of the Cyclades, noted for its beautiful marble. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, a ceramic ware resembling porcelain biscuit. — *n.* **1.** A native or resident of Paros. **2.** Parian ware.

pa'ri-es (pā'rĭ-ēz; 3), *n.*; *pl.* PARIETES (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tēz). [L., a wall.] *Biol.* A wall, as of a hollow organ; — usually in *pl.*

pa-ri'e-tal (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tăl), *a.* [L. *parietalis.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** Of or pert. to the parietes, or walls, of a part or cavity. **2.** *Bot.* Attached to the main wall of the ovary; — said of ovules or a placenta. **3.** Resident within the walls or buildings of a college. *U. S.* — *n.* One of the parietal bones. **parietal bones,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a pair of membrane bones, that, in man, form much of the top and sides of the cranium. — **p. lobe,** *Anat.*, the middle division of each cerebral hemisphere.

pa-ri'e-tes (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tēz), *n., pl.* of PARIES.

pa-ril'lin (pȧ-rĭl'ĭn), *n.* [sarsa*parilla* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A

bitter, white glucoside of the saponin class, found in the root of sarsaparilla, smilax, etc.; —called also *sarsaparillin.*

par'ing (pâr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of paring. **2.** A piece, shaving, or slice, pared off; as, potato *parings.*

Par'i-pin'nate (păr'ĭ-pĭn'āt), *a. Bot.* Abruptly pinnate.

Par'is (păr'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάρις.] In Greek legend, a son of Priam, King of Troy. Exposed on Mt. Ida, he grew up as a shepherd boy. Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena appeared before him as judge of beauty, with the Apple of Discord (which see). He gave the apple to Aphrodite, who enabled him to carry off Helen, wife of Menelaus. See HELEN OF TROY.

par'is, *n.* [NL.] Any of a small genus (*Paris*) of European and Asiatic liliaceous herbs somewhat resembling trilliums.

Paris green. A cupric arsenite, prepared as a bright green powder from white arsenic and acetate of copper and used as a pigment and insecticide.

par'ish (păr'ĭsh), *n.* [OF. *paroisse, parroche,* L. *parochia,* deriv. of Gr. παροικία a sojourning, a diocese, fr. πάροικος dwelling beside, a sojourner; παρά beside + οἶκος house.] **1.** Orig., the district committed to one pastor. *Brit.* **2.** The subdivision of a county, often coinciding with the above, constituting the unit of local government. *Brit.* **3.** The body of members of a parish. **4.** A local church or congregation; loosely, the territory in which the members live. See SOCIETY, 5. **5.** In Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a *county* in other States.

pa-rish'ion-er (pȧ-rĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *parishen* (fr. F. *paroissien*) + *-er.*] One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish.

Pa-ri'sian (-rĭzh'ăn; -rĭz'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Paris, France. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paris, France.

par'i-ty (păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *paritas,* fr. *par, paris,* equal.] **1.** Equality or equivalence; close correspondence. **2.** Equality in purchasing power between different kinds of money at a given ratio. **3.** Equivalence in a foreign currency.

par'i-ty, *n.* [From L. *parere* to bear.] *Med.* State or fact of having borne offspring.

park (pärk), *n.* [F. *parc.*] **1.** *Eng. Law.* An inclosed piece of ground stocked with beasts of the chase, held by prescription or the king's grant. **2.** A tract of ground kept in its natural state, as for game, riding, or recreation. **3.** An inclosure, in or near a city or town, kept for ornament and public recreation; as, Central *Park* in New York. **4.** A level valley between mountain ranges; also, any open space surrounded or partially surrounded by woodland; — used esp. in Colorado, Wyoming, and western South Dakota. *U. S.* **5.** A space occupied by assembled military animals, wagons, supplies, etc.; also, the objects themselves; as, a *park* of artillery. Hence, any place where vehicles, as automobiles, are assembled in order; also, the vehicles. **6.** A kind of inclosed basin in which oysters are grown.

— *v. t.* **1.** To inclose in or as in a park. **2.** To bring together in a park, or compact body; as, to *park* artillery.

par'ka (pär'kȧ) } *n.* [Russ. *parka, parki,* dim. of *para* a
par'kee (-kē) } pair, fr. G. *paar,* L. *par.*] An outer garment made of skins, worn by Eskimos, etc.

park'ing, *n.* Ground adorned with trees, lawn, or shrubbery, as in a park; specif., *U. S.,* a strip of turf, sometimes with trees, in the middle of, or along the side of, a street.

park'way' (pärk'wā'), *n.* A broad thoroughfare beautified with trees and turf.

par'lance (pär'lăns), *n.* [OF., fr. F. *parler.* See PARLEY.] Conversation; esp., debate or parley; also, diction.

‖ **par-lan'do** (pär-län'dō), ‖ **par-lan'te** (-tā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Speaking; in a speaking or declamatory manner; to be sung or played in recitative style.

parle (pärl), *n. & v. t. & i.* Talk; parley. *Archaic.*

par'le-ment. Obs. or hist. var. of PARLIAMENT.

par'ley (pär'lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-lĭz). [F. *parler* speech, talk, prop. inf. of *parler* to speak, LL. *parabolare,* fr. L. *parabola.* See PARABLE.] Mutual conversation; esp., an oral conference with an enemy, as for a truce. — *v. i.* To speak with another; confer, esp. orally with an enemy.

par'lia-ment (pär'lĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *parlement,* fr. *parler* to speak. See PARLEY.] **1.** A formal conference on public affairs; esp., *Hist.,* any of various councils. **2.** [*Often cap., esp. as a permanent institution.*] In the United Kingdom, the assembly of the three estates, viz., the lords spiritual and lords temporal (constituting the House of Lords) and the representatives of the counties, boroughs, and universities (constituting the House of Commons), the two houses with the sovereign together constituting the legislature. **3.** Any of various legislative assemblies modeled upon the British Parliament; as: **a** That of certain British colonies (including Canada, Australia, etc.). **b** The French Chambers, the legislatures of Italy, Norway, etc. **4.** In France, before the Revolution of 1789, one of the several principal judicial courts.

par'lia-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* An adherent of the Parliament in opposition to King Charles I. **2.** One versed in parliamentary rules and usages.

par'lia-men'ta-ry (pär'lĭ-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Parliament; of the nature of a parliament. **2.** Enacted or ratified by Parliament. **3.** According to the rules and usages of Parliament or of deliberative bodies.

par'lor, par'lour (pär'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *parleor* for *parleoir,* LL. *parlatorium.* See PARLEY.] **1.** A room primarily for conversation, for reception of guests, etc.; the "best room," corresponding to the drawing-room in the more pretentious dwellings. **2.** A room in an inn, hotel, or club, fitted for conversation, rest, etc.; often in *pl.,* a suite of reception rooms, as in a club. **3.** A room or apartment fitted up for customers in certain business establishments; as, a hairdresser's *parlor. Trade Cant, U. S.*

parlor, *or* **parlour, car.** A railroad car of superior type, furnished with individual chairs, sofas, etc., on which an extra fare is charged; — called also *drawing-room car, palace car,* and, locally, *chair car. U. S.*

par'lous (pär'lŭs), *a.* [Corrupt. of *perilous.*] **1.** Perilous. *Archaic.* **2.** Dangerously clever or mischievous; hence, shrewd; cunning; surprising; shocking. *Now Colloq.* — *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively. *Now Colloq.*

Par'me-san' (pär'mē-zăn'), *a.* [F. *parmesan,* It. *parmigiano.*] Of or pert. to Parma, Italy.

Parmesan cheese, a pressed cheese of a rich flavor, made from skim milk.

Par-nas'si-an (pär-năs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Parnassus or the Parnassians. — *n.* **1.** A poet. **2.** [F. *parnassien.*] One of a school of French poets of the Second Empire (1852–70) who emphasized metrical form; — from the name (*Parnasse contemporain*) of their first collection of poems published in 1866.

Par-nas'sus (pär-năs'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρνασός.] **1.** *Anc. Geog. & Gr. Myth.* A mountain in Greece (in ancient Phocis) sacred to Apollo and the Muses. **2.** A once common title for a collection of poems.

pa-ro'chi-al (pȧ-rō'kĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *parochialis,* fr. L. *parochia.* See PARISH.] **1.** Of or pert. to a parish; as, a *parochial school.* **2.** Narrow in interests or opinions; petty; provincial.

pa-ro'chi-al-ism, *n.* Quality or state of being parochial.

pa-rod'ic (pȧ-rŏd'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παρῳδικός.] Having the char-
pa-rod'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } acter of parody.

par'o-dist (păr'ō-dĭst), *n.* One who parodies.

par'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *parodia,* Gr. παρῳδία; παρά beside + ᾠδή song.] A writing mimicking the language or sentiment of an author; travesty; also, a burlesque of a musical composition. — **Syn.** See CARICATURE. — *v. t.;* -DIED (-dĭd); -DY-ING. To write a parody upon.

pa-rœ'cious (pȧ-rē'shŭs), *a.* [*para-* + Gr. οἶκία house.] *Bot.* Having the male and female sex organs close together, as some mosses. — **pa-rœ'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

pa-rol' (pȧ-rōl'; păr'ōl), *n.* [Var. of PAROLE.] A word. *Rare, exc. in:* **by parol,** *Law,* by word of mouth. — *a.* **1.** Oral. **2.** *Law.* Not under seal, as a contract.

pa-role' (pȧ-rōl'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *parabola.* See PARLEY.] **1.** Word of promise; plighted faith; esp., *Mil.,* promise of a prisoner to fulfill stated conditions, in consideration of special privileges, usually release from captivity; also, the condition of being on parole. **2.** *Mil.* A watchword given only to officers of the guard and of the day. — *v. t.;* -ROLED' (-rōld'); -ROL'ING (-rōl'ĭng). **1.** *Mil.* To set at liberty on parole. **2.** To release (a prisoner) on his own recognizance; as, to *parole* a convict.

par'o-no-ma'si-a (păr'ō-nō-mā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr., fr. παρονομάζειν to form a word by a slight change; παρά beside + ὀνομάζειν to name, fr. ὄνομα a name.] *Rhet.* A play upon words; a figure by which words similar in sound are set in opposition for the sake of antithetical effect; punning; a pun. — **par'o-no-mas'tic** (-măs'tĭk), **-mas'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par'o-nym (păr'ō-nĭm), *n.* A paronymous word.

pa-ron'y-mous (pȧ-rŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. παρώνυμος; παρά beside + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, a name.] Having the same derivation; conjugate; as *good, goodly, goodliness, goodness.*

par'o-quet (păr'ō-kĕt). Var. of PARRAKEET.

pa-rot'ic (pȧ-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [See PAROTID.] *Zoöl.* Near the ear.

pa-rot'id (pȧ-rŏt'ĭd), *a.* [L. *parotis, -idis,* a tumor near the ear, Gr. παρωτίς, *-ίδος;* παρά near + οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Anat.* Designating, pert. to, or in the region of, a salivary gland below and in front of the ear. — *n.* The parotid gland.

par'o-tit'ic (păr'ō-tĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to or having mumps.

par'o-ti'tis (păr'ō-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PAROTID; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the parotid glands; mumps.

pa-ro'toid (pȧ-rō'toid; păr'ō-toid), *a.* [*parotid* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling the parotid gland; — applied esp. to cutaneous glandular elevations above the ear in toads, frogs, and salamanders. — *n.* A parotoid gland.

-parous. [L. *parere* to bear, to beget, to produce.] A suffix used to signify *giving birth to, bearing, producing.*

par'ox-ysm (păr'ŏk-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παροξυσμός, fr. παροξύνειν to sharpen; παρά beyond + ὀξύνειν to sharpen.] **1.** *Med.* A fit, attack, or exacerbation of a disease, usually

periodic. **2.** A sudden, violent, and uncontrollable action or emotion; convulsion; fit; as, a *paroxysm* of rage.
Syn. Access, throe, agitation, spasm, convulsion. — **Paroxysm, spasm, convulsion** (in their figurative senses). A **paroxysm** is a sudden and uncontrollable, often recurrent, seizure of emotion or activity; a **spasm** is a short-lived and abnormal fit of activity, energy, emotion, or the like; **convulsion** suggests violent and often far-reaching agitation or disturbance.

par'ox-ys'mal (-sĭz'măl), *a.* Of the nature of a paroxysm; characterized by or accompanied by paroxysms.

par-ox'y-tone (păr-ŏk'sĭ-tōn), *n.* [Gr. *παροξύτονος*, a. See PARA-; OXYTONE.] *Gram.* A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable. — *a.* Accented in this manner.

par-quet' (pär-kā'; -kĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *parc* an inclosure.] **1.** A flooring, esp. of parquetry. **2.** The lower floor of a theater, esp. that part from the orchestra to the parquet circle; — called also, esp. in U. S., *orchestra.*
— *v. t.;* PAR-QUETED' (-kād'; -kĕt'čd); PAR-QUET'ING. To furnish with a parquetry floor; make of parquetry.

parquet circle. That part of the lower floor of a theater with seats at the rear of the parquet beneath the galleries.

par'quet-ry (pär'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [F. *parqueterie.* See PARQUET.] Wooden inlay or mosaic work, used esp. for floors.

parr (pär), *n.* A young salmon.

par'ra-keet, par'a-keet (păr'ȧ-kēt), *n.* [OF. *paroquet*, It. *parrocchetto.*] Any of certain parrots, esp. those of small size and slender form with a long graduated tail.

par'rel (păr'ĕl), **par'ral** (păr'ăl), *n.* [F. *appareil.* See APPAREL, *n.*] *Naut.* The rope loop or sliding collar by which a spar is held to the mast; — called also *jackstay.*

par'ri-cid'al (-sĭd'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to parricide; guilty of parricide.

par'ri-cide (păr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *parricida, paricida.* See -CIDE.] **1.** One who murders a person to whom he stands in a sacred relation, as a father or mother. **2.** [L. *parricidium.*] Act or crime of a parricide.

par'ro-ket, par'ro-quet (păr'ō-kĕt). Vars. of PARRAKEET.

par'rot (-ŭt), *n.* A bird of the order (*Psittaci*) including the parrakeets, cockatoos, macaws, etc., distinguished esp. by a stout, hooked bill. Some parrots learn to simulate laughter, etc., and to enunciate words and phrases.
— *v. t.* **1.** To repeat by rote, as a parrot. **2.** To teach to repeat mechanically; — usually in passive.

parrot fish. **a** Any of a family (*Scaridæ*) of fishes having striking coloration or parrotlike jaws. **b** Any of various bright-colored labroid fishes, as one (*Labrichthys psittacula*) of Australasia, and one (*Halichœres radtatus*) of Florida.

par'ry (păr'ĭ), *v. t.;* -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [F. *parez*, imperative, or *paré*, p. p. of *parer*, fr. It. *parare* to parry, prevent, prepare, fr. L. *parare* to prepare.] **1.** To ward off, as a blow. **2.** To avoid; evade; as, to *parry* a question. — *v. i.* To ward off, evade, or turn aside something; as, to *parry* with a sword.
— *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A warding off of a thrust or blow.

parse (pärs), *v. t.;* PARSED (pärst); PARS'ING (pär'sĭng). [L. *pars* a part; *pars orationis* a part of speech.] *Gram.* To resolve into its elements, as a sentence, pointing out the parts of speech, and their interrelation; analyze and describe grammatically, as a word. — **pars'er** (pär'sẽr), *n.*

Par'si, Par'see (pär'sē; pär-sē'), *n.; pl.* -SIS (-sēz); -SEES. [Hind. & Per. *Pārsī* a Persian, a Zoroastrian.] A Zoroastrian descended from Persian refugees settled in India, mostly at Bombay.

Par'si-fal (pär'sĭ-făl), *n.* In Wagner's opera "Parsifal," a knight, who, seeing Amfortas suffering, recovers from Klingsor the sacred spear by which alone Amfortas's wound may be healed. See KLINGSOR, KUNDRY.

Par'si-ism, Par'see-ism (pär'sē-ĭz'm; pär-sē'-), *n.* The religious teachings and customs of the Parsis.

par'si-mo'ni-ous (pär'sĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Showing parsimony; frugal to excess; stingy. — **par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. Sparing illiberal, grasping, mercenary, avaricious, penurious, miserly, niggardly, stingy, close, covetous, sordid, mean. — **Parsimonious, penurious, miserly, niggardly, stingy, close.** One is **parsimonious** who is sparing or frugal, commonly to excess; one is **penurious** who is meanly parsimonious; one is **miserly** who is sordidly avaricious; one is **niggardly** or **stingy** (the ordinary term) who is grudging or closefisted, esp. in expending. **Close** is colloq. for *stingy* (see NEAR).

par'si-mo-ny (pär'sĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *parsimonia, parcimonia.*] Closeness in expenditure; stinginess. — **Syn.** Economy, frugality, illiberality, closeness, penuriousness.

pars'ley (pärs'lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-lĭz). [F. *persil*, OF. *perresil*, L. *petroselinum* rock parsley, Gr. *πετροσέλινον*; *πέτρος* stone + *σέλινον* parsley.] **1.** A European apiaceous garden herb (*Petroselinum petroselinum*) the leaves of which are used to flavor soups, etc., or as a garnish. **2.** With a qualifying word, any of various related plants.

pars'nip (pärs'nĭp), *n.* [OF. *pasnaie*, fr. L. *pastinaca;* but influenced by ME. *nepe* turnip.] A European plant (*Pastinaca sativa*) allied to the carrot; also, its taper root, poisonous in the wild state, but made edible by cultivation.

par'son (pär's'n), *n.* [OF. *persone* person, parson. See PERSON.] **1.** *Eccl.* The rector or incumbent of a parochial church. **2.** Any clergyman; a preacher. *Chiefly Colloq., often Disparaging.*

par'son-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A certain portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, to support the parson of a parish. **2.** The glebe and house, or the house only, appropriated by a parish for the minister.

par-son'ic (pär-sŏn'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of,
par-son'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } a parson; clerical.

part (pärt), *n.* [F. *part*, L. *pars*, gen. *partis.*] **1.** One of the portions into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided; a piece, fragment, fraction, member, or constituent. **2.** Specif.: **a** A formal or distinctive division; as, a *part* of speech. **b** An equal constituent portion; one of several like quantities, numbers, etc., of which anything is composed. **c** A constituent of character or capacity; hence: capability; talent; — usually in *pl.;* as, a man of *parts.* **d** *Math.* (1) An aliquot part; submultiple. (2) In *pl.* = PARTIAL FRACTIONS. **3.** Share; lot; interest; duty; office; as, each did his *part.* **4.** A particular character acted or to be acted in a drama or a play; also, a character sustained by anyone in real life. **5.** *Music.* **a** A melody or voice part, in concerted music or in harmony, for a particular voice or instrument. **b** A particular voice or instrument in concerted music, or the individual score for it. **6.** Quarter; region; district; — usually in *pl.;* as, in foreign *parts.* **7.** An opposing party or side; a faction. **8.** The parting or dividing of the hair. *Collog., U. S.*
Syn. Part, portion, piece, fragment, division. Part denotes simply a constituent or fraction of a whole; a **portion** is a part regarded as more or less independent, or (esp.) as assigned or allotted to some particular individual, function, or purpose, as, the fore *part* of the day, the hinder *part;* each had a *portion.* A **piece** is a detached part or portion, often of a vaguely defined whole; it is often regarded as relatively complete in itself; a **fragment** is a broken or imperfect part, as, a *piece* of paper, a *piece* of poetry; *fragment* of a statue. A **division** is a part (whether or not detached) made by dividing a mass, body, or aggregate; as a *division* of a book; a territorial *division.*
in good part, without offense; favorably; graciously; as, he took my advice *in good part.* Also similarly, *in ill, evil, worse, better,* etc., *part.* — **in p.,** in some degree; partly. — **p. and parcel,** an essential or constituent portion; — a reduplicative phrase. — **p. of speech,** *Gram.,* a word classed according to the kind of idea or relation it denotes in the sentence. The parts of speech are eight: noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

part (pärt), *v. t.* [F. *partir*, L. *partire, partiri*, p. p. *partitus*, fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part.] **1.** To divide or separate into distinct parts; also, to separate in thought; analyze. **2.** To disunite; sunder; as, a river *parts* two countries. **3.** To hold apart; intervene between, as combatants. **4.** To separate by extraction; elimination, or secretion; as, to *part* gold from silver. **5.** To leave; quit. *Obs.* **6.** To apportion; share; as, they *parted* his raiment among them.
Syn. Separate, part, sever, sunder. Separate implies a putting or keeping apart. **Part** often implies a closer original union, or a more complete separation, or both, than *separate;* as, to *part* two friends. **Sever** adds the implication of violence (esp. by cutting), and often applies to separation of a part from the whole; as, to *sever* the head from the body. **Sunder** often implies a violent rending; as, the rocks were *sundered* by dynamite.
to part company, to separate, as travelers or companions.
— *v. i.* **1.** To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; break. **2.** To go away; depart; hence, to die. **3.** To relinquish a connection; — used with *with* or *from;* as, to *part* with a friend or possession.

par-take' (pär-tāk'; pär-), *v. i.;* for prin. parts see TAKE. **1.** To participate; share. **2.** To take or receive a portion (of); as, to *partake* of food. **3.** To have something of the character (of).
Syn. Partake, participate, share. Partake now suggests rather appropriation by the individual; as, to *partake* of refreshments. To **participate** is esp. to take part (with others) in something, seldom with reference to material things; as, to *participate* in a conversation. **Share** emphasizes strongly the idea of community of possession, enjoyment, endurance, etc.
— *v. t.* To take a part in; share.

par-tak'er, *n.* [*part* + *takes.*] One who partakes; sharer; [participator.]

part'ed (pär'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* Separated; divided; cleft; hence: **a** *Bot.* Cleft so that the divisions reach nearly, but not quite, to the base or midrib. See LEAF, *Illust.* **b** Deceased; departed; dead. *Archaic.*

par-terre' (pär-târ'), *n.* [F., fr. *par* on, by (L. *per*) + *terre* earth, L. *terra.*] **1.** An ornamental arrangement of flower plots. **2.** The part of the floor of a theater behind the orchestra, esp., in U. S., the part beneath the galleries.

par'the-no-gen'e-sis (pär'thĕ-nō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *παρθένος* virgin + *genesis.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Reproduction by vir-

gin females by means of eggs which develop without being fertilized by spermatozoa, as in certain insects, crustaceans, and worms. **2.** *Bot.* Apogamy in which an embryo develops from an unfertilized egg, as among certain algæ and fungi. — **par'the-no-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Par'the-non (pär'thē-nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενών, fr. παρθένος a virgin, i. e., the goddess Athena.] A celebrated temple of Athena Parthenos, on the Acropolis at Athens. It was begun about 447 B. C., and was the most perfect example of the Doric order.

Par'the-no-pæ'us (pär'thē-nō-pē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενοπαῖος.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

Par-then'o-pe (pär-thĕn'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενόπη.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the Sirens who threw herself into the sea because unable to beguile Ulysses by her songs.

Par'the-nos (pär'thē-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. παρθένος virgin.] An epithet applied to certain Greek goddesses, as Athena.

Par'thi-an (pär'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Parthia, southeast of the Caspian Sea. — *n.* One of the people of ancient Parthia, noted for fighting on horseback with the bow, their horses being turned as if in flight after each shot.

par'tial (-shăl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *partialis*, fr. L. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] **1.** Inclined to one party more than the other; biased. **2.** Having a predilection (for); esp., foolishly fond. **3.** Of, pert. to, affecting, or constituting a part only.

partial fractions, *Math.*, the fractions into the sum of which a fraction may be decomposed. — **p. petiole**, *Bot.*, a petiolule. — **p. tone**, *Music*, one of the simple tones of which an ordinary tone is composed.

par'ti-al'i-ty (pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; -shăl'-), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being partial. **2.** A predilection; special liking.

par'tial-ly (pär'shăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a partial manner; with undue bias, favor, or dislike. **2.** In part; not totally.

par'ti-ble (pär'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be parted; divisible.

par-tic'i-pant (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pănt; pär-), *a.* Participating; having a share or part. — *n.* A participator; sharer.

par-tic'i-pate (-pāt), *v. i. & t.*; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); -PAT'ING. [L. *participatus*, p. p. of *participare* to participate, fr. *particeps* partaking; *pars*, *partis*, part + *capere* to take.] To have a share in common with others; partake; share; — used with *with* (a person), or *in* (a thing). — **Syn.** See PARTAKE. [ing.]

par-tic'i-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of participat-

par-tic'i-pa'tor (-pā'tĕr), *n.* One who participates.

par'ti-cip'i-al (pär'tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Gram.* Having the nature and use of, or formed from, a participle. — *n.* A verbal derivative of participial nature. — **par'ti-cip'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

par'ti-ci-ple (pär'tĭ-sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *participe*, OF. also *-ciple*, L. *participium*, fr. *particeps* participant.] *Gram.* A word partaking of the nature of both verb and adjective. The English verb has two participles: (1) the *present*, ending in *-ing*; as *writing*; (2) the *past* or *passive*, ending usually in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*, *-en*, or *-n*; as *posted*, *kept*, *written*.

par'ti-cle (-tĭ'k'l), *n.* [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part.] **1.** A minute portion of matter; a bit; jot. **2.** Specif.: *Mech.* An indefinitely small portion of matter; a mass conceived as a point, but retaining the properties of inertia and attraction; — called also *material point*, *physical point*. **3.** Any very small portion. **4.** A clause or article of a composition or document. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* **a** A little piece of the consecrated Host. **b** The fragment of the Host given to each communicant in lay communion. **6.** *Gram.* A subordinate word never inflected (a preposition, conjunction, interjection); or an element having a distinct meaning, but used only in composition; as *-ward* in *backward*, *-ly* in *lovely*.

par'ti-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured.** Var. of PARTY-COLORED.

par-tic'u-lar (pär-tĭk'ū-lăr; pär-), *a.* [F. *particulier*, L. *particularis*. See PARTICLE.] **1.** Relating to a portion of anything; separate; specific. **2.** Of or pert. to a single person, class, or thing; not general; personal; as, one's *particular* grievance. **3.** Noteworthy; special; as, of no *particular* interest. **4.** Concerned with, or attentive to, details; hence: nice; fastidious; as, *particular* in dress. **5.** *Logic.* Forming a part of a genus; affirmed or denied of a part of a subject; as, a *particular* proposition; — opp. to *universal*. **6.** *Law.* **a** Containing a part only; limited; as, a *particular* estate. **b** Holding, or relating to, a particular estate; as, a *particular* tenant. — **Syn.** Individual, respective; peculiar, especial; critical. See SPECIAL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

— *n.* **1.** A separate member of a class, or part of a whole; individual fact, or item. **2.** *Logic.* **a** A concrete fact or characteristic; a datum. **b** A particular proposition.

par-tic'u-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Exclusive or special devotion to a particular interest, party, sect, or the like. **2.** *Theol.* The doctrine that the Divine grace is provided only for elect individuals. **3.** The theory or practice which leaves each state in a federation politically independent. — **par-tic'u-lar-ist**, *n.* — **par-tic'u-lar-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

par-tic'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being particular; as: **a** Relation to a member or members of a class; individuality; — opp. to *universality* or *generality*. **b** Attentiveness to detail; circumstantiality. **c** Fastidiousness. **2.** That which is particular; as: **a** Peculiarity. **b** Special circumstance; minute detail.

par-tic'u-lar-ize (-tĭk'ū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To give as a particular, or as the particulars; mention particularly. — *v. i.* To mention or attend to particulars; be circumstantial, as in a story. — **-i-za'tion**, *n.*

par-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a particular manner; individually; severally. **2.** Especially; in a high degree.

part'ing (pär'tĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That parts; hence: **a** Departing; fig., dying. **b** Dividing; separating. **2.** Given, etc., when departing; farewell; final. — *n.* **1.** Act of parting; state of being parted; division; separation. **2.** Place of division or separation. **3.** Something that serves to part or separate things, as a watershed. **4.** A leave-taking. **5.** Departure; fig., death. *Archaic.*

parting strip. *Arch.* Any thin piece, as of wood, for separating two adjoining members.

par'ti-san (pär'tĭ-zăn), *n.* [OF. *partisane*.] A kind of halberd or pike; also, a truncheon or staff.

par'ti-san, par'ti-zan (pär'tĭ-zăn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *partigiano*, deriv. of L. *pars* part.] **1.** A person who champions another; esp., a devoted adherent. **2.** *Mil.* A member of a body of detached light troops. — **Syn.** See FOLLOWER.

— *a.* **1.** Adherent, esp. blindly, to a party or faction. **2.** *Mil.* Of or pert. to partisans or their operations.

par'ti-san-ship', *n.* State of being a partisan; feelings or conduct appropriate to a partisan.

par'tite (pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *partitus*, p. p.] Parted.

par-ti'tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn; pär-), *n.* [F. *partition*, L. *partitio*. See PART, *v.*] **1.** A parting; separation; division. **2.** That which divides or separates; specif., an interior wall dividing a house, inclosure, etc. **3.** A portion; section; division. **4.** *a Law.* The severance of common or undivided interests, particularly in real estate; a division into severalty of property held jointly or in common. **b** *Logic.* Analysis into coherent parts. **c** *Math.* Resolution of an integer into a set of integers.

— *v. t.* **1.** To divide into parts or shares, as an estate. **2.** To divide, as a house, into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.

par-ti'tion-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of partitioning; also, a partition or compartment.

par'ti-tive (pär'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* Serving to part or divide into parts; *Gram.*, denoting a part. — *n.* *Gram.* A word expressing partition or denoting a part. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.*

par'ti-zan. Var. of PARTISAN.

part'let (pärt'lĕt), *n.* [For older *patelet*, OF. *patelete* a band of stuff.] A neckerchief, collar, or ruff. *Obs. or Hist.*

Part'let, *n.* Proper name for a hen; hence, a woman.

part'ly, *adv.* In part; not wholly.

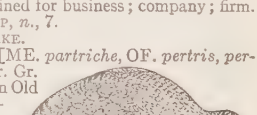
part'ner (-nĕr), *n.* [ME. *partener*, for older *parcener*, influenced by *part.*] **1.** An associate; sharer; participant; companion. **2. a** A husband or a wife. **b** Either of a couple who dance together. **c** *Games.* One who plays with another or others against another or others. **3.** A member of a partnership. **4.** In *pl.* *Naut.* A strengthening framework about an opening in a deck, as to support a mast.

— *v. t.* **1.** To associate or join as partners. **2.** To be the partner of; provide with a partner.

part'ner-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a partner; association; participation. **2.** Joint possession or interest. **3.** *Law.* The relation between persons who have contracted to join in business and share the profit between them. **4.** The contract by which a partnership relation is created; also, the association of persons joined for business; company; firm. **5.** *Arith.* = FELLOWSHIP, *n.*, 7.

par-took', *pret.* of PARTAKE.

par'tridge (pär'trĭj), *n.* [ME. *partriche*, OF. *pertris*, *perdriz*, L. *perdix*, *-icis*, fr. Gr. πέρδιξ.] **1.** Any of certain Old World stout-bodied, gallinaceous game birds (genera *Perdix*, *Caccabis*, etc.). **2.** Any of many birds resembling the above, as the ruffed grouse. See QUAIL, *n.*, 2. **3.** In South America, any of certain tinamous.



European Gray Partridge.

partridge berry. a An American trailing evergreen plant (*Mitchella repens*) having a scarlet berry. **b** See WINTERGREEN, 2.

Partridge Berry.

part song. A song, esp. unaccompanied, in two or more (commonly four) distinct vocal parts.

par-tu'ri-en-cy (pär-tū'rĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being parturient.

par-tu'ri-ent (pär-tū'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *parutriens*, p. pr. of

parturire to desire to bring forth, *parere, partum,* to bring forth.] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young.

par-tu'ri-fa'cient (-fā'shĕnt), *n.* [L. *parturire* to desire to bring forth + *facere* to make.] *Med.* A medicine tending to cause parturition, or to give relief in childbearing.

par'tu-ri'tion (pär'tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of bringing forth young; delivery; childbirth.

par'ty (pär'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *partie* and in some senses *parti*, fr. F. *partir* to part, divide, L. *partire, partiri*. See PART, *v.*] **1.** A part. *Obs.* **2.** Cause; side; interest. *Obs. or R.* **3.** A body of persons forming one side in a contest, etc.; a body of partisans; esp., one of the parts into which a people is divided on public questions. **4.** The party system; partisanship. **5.** A detachment, as of troops. **6.** A company or association of persons, esp. for social enjoyment, etc. **7.** One of a body of persons constituting a side; as, a *party* to a contract in an affair. **8.** The plaintiff or the defendant in a lawsuit; a litigant. **9.** A person. *Vulgar or Slang.* — **Syn.** See COMBINATION.

par'ty (pär'tĭ), *a.* [F. *parti* divided.] *Her.* Parted or divided.

par'ty-col'ored } *a.* Colored with different tints; varie-
par'ty-col'oured } gated; as, a *party-colored* flower.

party line. **1.** A telephone line connecting two or more subscribers on one circuit. **2.** The bounding line between adjoining properties.

party wall. *Law.* A wall which divides two adjoining properties, and in which each of the owners of the adjoining properties has rights of enjoyment.

par'u-la war'bler (pär'ōō-lă). [NL. *Parula*, dim. of L. *parus* titmouse.] Any of a genus (*Compsothlypis*, syn. *Parula*) of small American warblers; esp., a species (*C. americana*) of the eastern United States.

‖ **pa'rure'** (pă'rür'), *n.* [F., fr. *parer* to prepare, fr. L. *parare.*] A set of ornaments or decorations for the person; as, a *parure* of rubies or of embroideries.

par've-nu' (pär'vĕ-nū'; *F.* pär'vĕ-nü'), *n. masc.; pl.* -NUS (-nūz'; *F.* -nü'); **par've-nue** (-nū'; *F.* -nü'), *n. fem.; pl.* -NUES (-nūz'; *F.* -nü'). [F., prop. p. p. of *parvenir* to attain to, to succeed, to rise to a high station, L. *pervenire* to come to; *per* through + *venire* to come.] One who has risen, as by wealth, above the station in which he was born; an upstart. *Usually Derogatory.* — *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a parvenu; upstart. *Usually Derogatory.*

par'vis (pär'vĭs), *n.* [F. *parvis*, fr. *parevis*, the same word as *parëis, parevis*, paradise, fr. L. *paradisus.* See PARADISE.] A court or an inclosed space before a building, esp. a church; sometimes, a single portico or colonnade before a church; a church porch.

par'vo-line (pär'vō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [From L. *parvus* small, or the dim. *parvulus*, from its low volatility.] *Chem.* Any of a series of isomeric liquid bases, $C_9H_{13}N$, of which one is found as a ptomaine in decaying horseflesh, mackerel, etc., and another is obtained by distilling coal.

‖ **pas** (pä), *n.* [F. See PACE.] **1.** Right of precedence. **2.** A dance step or movement; — chiefly in names of dances.

Pasch (pâsk), *n.* [OF. *pasche, pasque*, L. *pascha*, Gr. πάσχα, fr. Heb. *pesakh*, fr. *pāsakh* to pass over.] The Passover; hence, the feast of Easter. *Archaic, Hist., or Local.*

pas'chal (păs'kăl), *a.* [L. *paschalis.* See PASCH.] Of or pert. to, or used at, Passover or Easter; as, *paschal* eggs. **paschal candle,** a large wax candle, blessed, placed on the altar, lighted the day before Easter, and kept there until Ascension Day. — **p. controversy,** *Eccl.*, a controversy lasting from the 2d to the 4th century, over the proper day and mode of observance of Easter. — **p. flower.** Var. of PASQUE FLOWER. — **p. lamb.** The lamb slain and eaten at the Passover; hence [*caps.*], Christ.

— *n.* **1.** A paschal candle or candlestick. **2.** The paschal, or Passover, celebration, supper, or lamb.

pasch flower. Var. of PASQUE FLOWER.

pash (pâsh), *n.* The head or poll. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pash (pâsh), *v. t. & i.* To hurl; smash. — *n.* A crushing or crashing blow. *All Rare or Dial.*

pa-sha', pa-cha' (pä-shä'; pâsh'ä), *n.* [Turk. *pāshā, bāshā.*] **1.** [*Usually cap.*] A title (placed after the name) given to officers of high rank in Turkey, as to governors of provinces, military commanders, etc. **2.** A person bearing the title.

pa-sha'lic, pa-cha'lic (pä-shä'lĭk), *n.* [Turk. *pāshālik.*] The jurisdiction of, or territory under, a pasha.

Pash'to (pŭsh'tō), *n.* The chief language of southern and eastern Afghanistan and parts of India and Baluchistan.

pa-sig'ra-phy (pă-sĭg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πᾶσι for all (dat. pl. of πᾶς all) + *-graphy.*] Any of various proposed universal systems using signs, esp. mathematical symbols, to represent ideas only, not words; loosely, a universal language.

Pa-siph'a-ë (pă-sĭf'ă-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πασιφάη.] *Gr. Myth.* Wife of Minos, and mother by him of Ariadne, Phædra, and other children. Poseidon sent a white bull to Minos to be sacrificed, but the king, admiring its beauty, preserved it, and the god caused Pasiphaë to become enamored of it. In consequence she gave birth to Minotaur (which see). The legend probably arose from the early worship of the bull in Crete.

pasque flower (pâsk). [OF. *pasque* Easter. See PASCH.] Any ranunculaceous plant or flower of a genus (*Pulsatilla*), allied to the anemones, bearing large white or purple flowers. They bloom about Easter. [pasquinade.]

Pasque Flower (*Pulsatilla nuttalliana*). (½)

pas'quil (păs'kwĭl), *n.* [It. *pasquillo.*] A

Pas'quin (-kwĭn), *n.* The statue Pasquino; hence, an imaginary person on whom anonymous lampoons were fathered; [*l. c.*] a lampooner; satirist.

pas'quin-ade' (-kwĭ-nād'), *n.* [It. *pasquinata.*] A lampoon posted in a public place. — *v. t.* To lampoon; satirize.

Pas-qui'no (päs-kwē'nō), *n.* [It.] A mutilated piece of statuary at Rome, on which it was the custom, from the end of the 15th century, to affix lampoons.

pass (pâs), *n.* [F. *pas;* but influenced by the English verb *pass.*] **1.** A pace. *Obs.* **2.** A passageway; road; route; specif., a defile through mountains.

pass, *n.* [F. *passe*, fr. *passer* to pass; but influenced by the English verb *pass.*] **1.** Act of passing; passage. **2.** Act of passing an examination; esp., in English universities, etc., the attainment of a percentage of marks enabling the candidate to satisfy the examiners, but not to gain honors. **3.** State of things; condition. **4.** Permission or license to pass, or to go and come, as, a *pass* on a railroad; esp., *Mil.*, a written permission to pass through the lines of an army, post, or the like. **5.** A thrust or lunge, as in fencing. **6.** Transference of objects by sleight of hand or the like; also, a trick. **7.** A movement of the hand over, before, or along anything, as by a mesmerist. **8.** In football, hockey, etc., a transfer of the ball, etc., to another player of one's side.

— *v. i.; pret.* PASSED (pâst) or, *Rare,* PAST; *p. p.* PASSED, PAST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASS'ING. [F. *passer*, LL. *passare*, fr. L. *passus* step.] **1.** To go; move; proceed. **2.** To go from one person to another; circulate, as money; obtain general acceptance, as a fact. **3.** To undergo transition or conversion; as, the business has *passed* into other hands; to *pass* from the liquid into the gaseous state. **4.** *Law.* To be conveyed or transferred, as by will or deed, as an estate. **5.** To be exchanged; be done; as, few words *passed.* **6.** To go away; depart; specif., to die. **7.** To go by or move past, as a procession; flow past. **8.** To go by or glide by, as time; elapse; be spent; as, their vacation *passed* pleasantly. **9.** To have passage; force or make one's way. **10.** To go unheeded, uncensured, or unchallenged; as, the play may *pass.* **11.** To be carried through a body that has power to sanction or reject; receive legislative sanction; be enacted; as, the bill *passed.* **12.** To go through any inspection or test successfully. **13.** To move or come into being or under notice; occur; happen; as, to know what *passes.* **14.** *Law.* To adjudicate in a cause; render a verdict; — used with *on* or *upon, for,* etc.; as, to *pass* on a point of law. **15.** *Fencing.* To make a pass; thrust. **16.** In sleight of hand, etc., to make passes; transfer an object, as if by magic. **17.** *Cards.* To decline to play a round, or to decline a privilege, as of making the trump. **18.** In football, hockey, etc., to make a pass.

— *v. t.* **1. a** To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like; cross; traverse. **b** To go from one limit to the other of; undergo. *Now Rare.* **c** To go by without noticing; disregard. *Now Rare.* **d** To omit; pass on; as, to *pass* a dividend, i. e., to fail to declare and pay it at the time when due or regularly paid. **e** To go successfully or satisfactorily through as a trial, test, etc.; obtain the formal sanction of, as of a legislative body. **f** To go beyond; surpass; overstep; as, he has *passed* sixteen. **2. a** To cause or enable to pass, or go; as, to *pass* a person into a theater. **b** To cause to, or let, pass, or elapse; spend; — said of time. **c** To cause or allow to advance; specif., to give official sanction to; ratify; enact, as a bill. **d** To hand or deliver, as from one to another; as, to *pass* a football; also, to put, as money, in circulation. **e** *Law.* To convey; make over, as the title to an estate. **f** To give in pledge; promise; as, to *pass* one's word. **g** To evacuate; void. **h** To cause to, or let, pass the lips; express, as an opinion; as, to *pass* judgment. **i** In card tricks, to make or perform the pass on.

pass'a-ble (pâs'ă-b'l), *a.* [OF.; F. only in sense 3.] **1.** Capable of being passed, as a road, or penetrated, as a forest. **2.** Generally receivable; current. **3.** Such as may be allowed to pass; tolerable; mediocre. **4.** Capable of passing, or being sanctioned or enacted. — **pass'a-bly,** *adv.*

pas-sade' (pă-sād'), *n.* [F. *passade.*] *Man.* A turn or course of a horse backward or forward over the same course.

pas-sa'do (pă-sä'dō; -sā'-), *n.; pl.* -DOS, -DOES (-dōz). *Fencing.* A thrust, with advance of one foot. *Obs., exc.* Fig.

pas'sage (păs'ăj), *v. t. & i.;* -SAGED (-ăjd); -SAG-ING (-ă-jĭng). [F. *passager, passéger*, fr. It. *passeggiare.*] To sidle.

— *n. Man.* A sidewise movement of a horse.

pas'sage, *n.* [F. *passage.* See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of passing; transit. **2.** Transition; passing; lapse; course; progress; as, the *passage* of time. **3.** Death. *Obs.* **4.** Right, liberty, or permission to pass; as, he was refused a *passage.* **5.** A voyage; also, privilege of conveyance as a passenger, esp. by water. **6.** Of a measure or law: enactment; sanction. **7.** A movement or evacuation of the bowels. **8.** A means of passing; way; course; pass; a hall, corridor, lobby, vestibule, etc. **9.** An occurrence; incident. *Archaic.* **10.** A mutual act or transaction; interchange, as of vows, blows, etc.; encounter. **11.** A portion of something, as of a discourse or composition; esp., an indefinite but usually small portion of a speech or of a literary or musical composition; a verse, paragraph, sentence, etc.; as, a *passage* of Scripture. **12.** *Music.* **a** A scalelike or arpeggiolike series of notes; a run or flourish. **b** A phrase or other section of a piece.
— *v. i.* **1.** To make a passage; journey; voyage; cross; pass. **2.** To engage in a passage at arms; fig., to fence.

pas'sage-way' (-wā'), *n.* A way for passage. = PASSAGE, 8.

pas'sant (păs'ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr.] *Her.* Walking.
passant gardant, *Her.,* walking forward but with head (only) turned toward the spectator. — **p. regardant,** *Her.,* walking forward and looking backward.

pass book. **a** *Banking.* The depositor's book in which is entered a record of the deposits and withdrawals of a current account. **b** A customer's book in which a dealer enters a record of articles bought on credit.

‖ **pas'sé'** (pă'sā'), *a. masc.,* ‖ **pas'sée'** (pă'sā'), *a. fem.* [F.] Past; gone by; hence: past one's prime; faded; antiquated.

passed (păst), *p. a.* Having passed an examination or test; esp., *Nav.,* having passed an examination for promotion and awaiting a vacancy; as, *passed* assistant paymaster.
passed ball, *Baseball,* a pitched ball, not hit by the batsman, that passes the catcher when he should have stopped it, and allows a base runner to advance a base. — **p. master,** a person who has passed as a master; a proficient. Cf. *past master* **b,** under PAST, *a.*

passe'ment (păs'mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Narrow lace, gimp, or braid, used for trimmings; also, a pattern for lace pricked on parchment. — *v. t.* To adorn or trim with passement or lace.

passe-men'terie (păs-mĕn'trĭ; *F.* päs'măN'trē'), *n.* [F.] Trimmings, esp. of braids, cords, gimps, beads, or tinsel.

pas'sen-ger (păs'ĕn-jĕr), *n.* [F. *passager.*] **1.** A passer-by; wayfarer; — now used chiefly in *foot passenger.* **2.** A traveler by an established conveyance, as by boat, train, etc.

‖ **passe' par'tout'** (păs' pär'tōō'). [F.; *passer* to pass + *partout* everywhere.] **1.** That which passes, or by which one can pass, everywhere; specif., a master key. **2.** In picture framing, a kind of mat; also, a kind of framing in which picture, glass, back, etc., are held together by strips of paper or cloth pasted over the edges.

pass'er (păs'ẽr), *n.* One who passes.

pass'er–by', *n.; pl.* PASSERS-BY. One who passes by.

pas'ser-ine (păs'ẽr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [L. *passerinus,* fr. *passer* a sparrow.] Of, pert. to, or belonging to an order (*Passeriformes*) of birds comprising chiefly song birds of perching habits. It includes more than half the birds, ranging in size from the titmouse to the raven. — *n.* A passerine bird.

pas'si-ble (păs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *passibilis,* fr. *pati* to suffer.] Susceptible of feeling or suffering; sensible.

pass'ing (păs'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Going by, beyond, through, or away; as, a *passing* traveler. **2.** Gliding by; fleeting; as, the *passing* hour. **3.** Made, given, etc., in passing; cursory; as, a *passing* remark. **4.** Exceeding. *Archaic.* **5.** Of, pert. to, or used in or for, passing.
passing bell, a tolling of a bell at death (formerly done to invoke prayers for the dying); also, a tolling during the passing of a funeral procession or during funeral ceremonies; death bell; fig., a presage or indication of the death or end of something; knell. — **p. note,** a note unessential to the harmony and usually unaccented, interposed for melodic smoothness between essential notes.
— *adv.* Exceedingly; surpassingly; very.
— *n.* **1.** Act of one that passes. **2.** A means of passing; ford.

pas'sion (păsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *passio, fr. pati, passus,* to suffer.] **1.** A suffering of inflicted pain; specif.: [*Often cap.*] The suffering of Christ on the cross, or, often, His sufferings between the Last Supper and His death. **2.** State of being acted on; a passive condition; — opposed to *action.* **3.** Susceptibility to external agents. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Intense emotion; often, rage or love; also, an overpowering emotion as evinced by inordinate desire or antipathy; as, the ruling *passion.* **5.** In *pl.* The emotions collectively. **6.** An object of love or ambition. — **Syn.** See FEELING.

pas'sion-al (-ăl), *n.* A book of the sufferings of saints and martyrs, for reading on their festivals. — *a.* Of or pert. to passion or the passions.

pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* [LL. *passionatus.*] **1.** Capable or susceptible of passion; easily excited, esp. to anger; irascible. **2.** Affected with, or characterized by, passion; ardent; enthusiastic. **3.** Affected with, or under the influence or control of, the passion of love; as, *passionate* affection. — **pas'sion-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **pas'sion-ate-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Passionate, impassioned. **Passionate,** as here compared (see ANGRY), commonly applies to that which is marked by strong or vehement passion or emotion; **impassioned,** esp. to that which manifests or expresses such feeling; as, *passionate* desire; an *impassioned* gesture, look.

passion flower. A flower or plant (genus *Passiflora*) cultivated for its flowers, which have suggested the instruments or circumstances of Christ's crucifixion; — whence the name.

Passion Flower (*Passiflora cærulea*).

passion fruit. Any edible fruit of a passion flower.

pas'sion-less, *a.* Void of passion; calm.

Passion play. A mystery play representing the Passion of Christ, as that given every ten years at Oberammergau, Bavaria.

Passion Sunday. The fifth Sunday in Lent.

passion vine. The passion flower.

Passion Week. **a** Properly, the week before Easter. **b** In recent use, the second week before Easter, beginning with Passion Sunday.

pas'sive (păs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *passivus.* See PASSION.] **1.** Not active, but acted on; affected or produced by outside force or agency. **2.** *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to: **a** The form or voice of a transitive verb which makes its grammatical subject the actual object of its action; as, in Latin, *doceor,* I am taught. **b** Verbs which assert that the subject is acted upon; — disting. from *active* and *neuter.* **3.** *Law & Finance.* Bearing no interest; — said of certain bonds, shares, etc. **4.** Receiving or enduring without resistance; patient; unresisting; as, *passive* obedience. **5.** *Med.* Designating certain morbid conditions characterized by relaxation with deficient vitality. **6.** *Chem.* Not entering readily into reaction; inactive; inert. **7.** Not self-active; not moving or acting of itself.

Syn. Passive, impassive, stoical, apathetic, stolid. That is **passive** which is acted upon, without itself acting; that is **impassive** which shows no emotion; as, a *passive* spectator; *impassive* as a mask. **Stoical** implies indifference to pleasure or pain; it often suggests unflinching fortitude; as, *stoical* endurance. **Apathetic** suggests insensibility rather than indifference; **stolid** implies also heaviness or stupidity; as, the *apathy* of despair; a *stolid* idiot.
passive balloon *or* **aëroplane,** one unprovided with motive power. — **p. flight,** flight, such as gliding and soaring, without the use of motive power.
— *n. Gram.* The passive voice. — **pas'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **pas'sive-ness, pas-siv'i-ty** (pă-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pass'–key', *n.* A key for opening more locks than one; a master key; a passe partout; also, a private key.

pass'o'ver (păs'ō'vẽr), *n.* [*pass* + *over.*] **1.** [*cap.*] An annual feast of the Jews, instituted (*Ex.* xii.) to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt when God smote the firstborn of the Egyptians. **2.** The sacrifice at the feast of the Passover; the paschal lamb.

pass'port (păs'pōrt; 57), *n.* [F. *passeport; passer* to pass + *port* a port, harbor.] **1.** = SAFE-CONDUCT. **2.** An official document permitting one to pass or travel about unmolested. **3.** A document issued to a ship, granting or requesting permission to enter or leave a port or the territorial waters of a state; a sea letter. **4.** Fig.: **a** A permission or authorization to pass or go about. **b** Anything that secures admission or acceptance.

‖ **pas'sus** (păs'ŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -SUS. [L., step, pace. See PACE.] A division or part of a poem or story; canto.

pass'word' (pas'wûrd'), *n.* A word to be uttered by one before he is allowed to pass; watchword; countersign.

past (păst), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a former time; gone by; elapsed; just gone by or elapsed; last; foregoing; ago. **2.** *Gram.* Expressive of time gone by; as, the *past* tense.
past master. **a** One who has held the office of master, as in a lodge of Freemasons. **b** An adept; a passed master.
— *n.* **1.** A former time or state; that which occurred formerly. **2.** Past life, history, or course of action; esp., a past career unknown or kept secret; as, a man with a *past.* **3.** *Gram.* The past tense. — *adv.* By; beyond. — *prep.* Beyond, as in time, position, power, etc.

paste (pāst), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pasta,* fr. Gr. πάστη barley broth.] **1.** Dough; esp., dough prepared with shortening, as for pie crust. **2.** Any soft mixture or composition; as: **a** A kind of fish condiment. **b** A soft confection made of fruit juice, licorice, or the like, with sugar, etc. **c** A kind of adhesive preparation, as of flour and water. **d** The moistened clay, etc., used in making pottery or porcelain; pâte. **3.** Strass; an imitation gem of strass.
— *v. t.;* PAST'ED (pās'tĕd; 24); PAST'ING (pās'tĭng). **1.** To unite or fasten with paste; cause to adhere by or as by paste. **2.** To cover by or as by pasting on or over.

paste'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** A stiff material made by pasting together sheets of paper; loosely, any kind of paper board. **2.** *Slang.* **a** A visiting card. **b** A playing card. — *a.* Of or made of pasteboard; hence: unsubstantial; sham.

pas'tel (păs'tĕl), *n.* [F., fr. Pr., dim. fr. *pasta* paste.] Woad.

pas'tel (păs'tĕl ; păs-tĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pastello*, dim. of It. & L. *pasta* paste.] **1.** A kind of paste made by grinding pigments and mixing with gum water; also, a crayon made of this. **2.** A drawing or art of drawing in pastel. **3.** A light literary sketch. — **pas'tel-ist, pas'tel-list,** *n.*

past'er (pās'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who pastes. **2.** A gummed paper to be pasted on or over something, as a name on a ballot.

pas'tern (păs'tĕrn), *n.* [OF. *pasturon*, fr. OF. *pasture* a tether for beasts while pasturing ; prop., a pasturing. See PASTURE.] That part of the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the fetlock and the coffin bone, of which the upper phalanx is the **great pastern bone**, and the second, the **small pastern bone**, with the **pastern joint** between.

Pas'teur-ism (pàs'tĕr-ĭz'm ; pàs-tûr'ĭz'm), *n.* [After Louis *Pasteur*, French scientist.] **1.** A treatment to prevent certain diseases, as hydrophobia, by inoculations with virus of gradually increasing strength. **2.** Pasteurization.

Pas'teur-i-za'tion (pàs'tĕr-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; pàs-tûr'- ; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* A process devised by Pasteur for preventing or checking fermentation in fluids, as wines, milk, etc., by exposure to a temperature of 55°–70° C. (131°–158° F.).

Pas'teur-ize (pàs'tĕr-īz ; pàs-tûr'-), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'-ING. To subject to Pasteurization ; treat by Pasteurism.

‖ **pas-tic'cio** (pās-tēt'chō), *n.* ; *pl.* -CI (-chē). [It., fr. *pasta*. See PASTE.] A medley ; patchwork ; olio ; esp., a musical composition or a work of art made up from various sources.

pas'til (păs'tĭl) } *n.* [F. *pastille*, L. *pastillus* a little-
pas-tille' (păs-tēl') } loaf, a lozenge, dim. of *pastus* food.] **1.** A small cone or mass of aromatic paste, used for fumigating, deodorizing, etc. **2.** An aromatic or medicated lozenge.

pas'time' (pàs'tīm'), *n.* [*pass* + *time*.] That which amuses, and serves to make time pass agreeably ; amusement ; diversion ; recreation. — **Syn.** Entertainment, sport, play.

past'i-ness (pās'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Pasty quality or condition.

pas'tor (pàs'tĕr), *n.* [OF., & L. *pastor*, fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed.] **1.** A shepherd. *Rare.* **2.** A spiritual overseer, as a priest ; specif., a minister.

pas'tor-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *pastoralis*.] **1.** Of or pert. to shepherds or rural life and scenes. **2.** Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. — **Syn.** See RURAL.

— *n.* **1.** A poem, drama, etc., describing pastoral life ; a bucolic ; also, pastoral poetry, drama, etc., as a literary form. **2.** A pastoral or rural picture or scene. **3.** *Eccl.* **a** A book on the duties of pastors. **b** A letter of a pastor, esp. a bishop, to his charge. **c** A pastoral staff.

pastoral Epistles, the Epistles to Timothy and Titus in the New Testament, dealing largely with pastoral work. — **p. staff**, *Eccl.*, a staff, usually of the form of a shepherd's crook, borne as an official emblem by a prelate ; a crosier.

‖ **pas'to-ra'le** (pàs'tō-rä'lā), *n.* ; *pl.* It. -RALI (-lē), E. -RALES (-lāz). [It.] *Music.* **a** A cantata relating to rural life. **b** An instrumental piece of idyllic or rustic simplicity and sentiment, sometimes suggestive of rural sounds. [character.]

pas'tor-al-ism (pàs'tŏr-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Pastoral quality or

pas'tor-al-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A composer of pastorals. **2.** A keeper of sheep or cattle ; shepherd.

pas'tor-al-ly, *adv.* In a pastoral manner.

pas'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* Office, state, jurisdiction, or tenure of office, of a pastor ; also, a body of pastors.

pas-to'ri-um (pàs-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See PASTOR ; cf. AUDITORIUM.] A parsonage ; — so called in some Baptist churches. *Southern U. S.*

pas'tor-ship, *n.* Office or dignity of a pastor ; pastorate.

pas'try (pās'trĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [See PASTE.] Articles of food made of paste, or with a crust of paste, as pies.

pas'tur-a-ble (pàs'tûr-ă-b'l), *a.* Fit for or affording pasture.

pas'tur-age (pàs'tûr-ăj), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A pasturing ; the grazing of cattle. **2.** Grazing ground ; pasture.

pas'ture (-tûr), *n.* [OF. *pasture*, L. *pastura*, fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed.] Growing grass or grass land for cattle to feed upon ; pasturage. — *v. i.* ; -TURED (-tûrd) ; -TUR-ING (-tûr-ĭng). To feed on growing grass ; graze. — *v. t.* **1.** To feed. *Obs., exc.* : To put out to pasture ; graze. **2.** To eat while grazing ; graze.

pas'tur-er (-tûr-ĕr), *n.* A grazier or herdsman.

past'y (pās'tĭ), *a.* Like paste, as in color, softness, stickiness.

past'y, *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *pasté*.] A pie, usually of meat, with a paste crust, and often baked without a dish.

pat (păt), *v. t.* ; PAT'TED ; -TING. **1.** To strike, esp. gently, with a flat surface, with the hand, or the like ; tap. **2.** To strike or beat with light steps ; — said of feet. — *v. i.* **1.** To strike or beat gently ; tap. **2.** To walk or run lightly, producing pats. — *n.* **1.** A light blow, as with the fingers ; a tap. **2.** A small mass, as of butter, shaped by pats. **3.** The sound of a pat or tap, as of bare feet.

pat, *a.* That hits the object or mark or suits the purpose or occasion ; fit ; apt. — *adv.* Aptly ; opportunely ; readily.

pa-ta'gi-um (pā-tā'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* PATAGIA (-ă). [NL., fr. L., a gold edging.] *Zoöl.* A wing membrane, as of a bat ; specif. : **a** The parachute, or fold of skin connecting the fore and hind limbs, as of a flying squirrel. **b** The fold of skin in front of the humeral and radio-ulnar parts of a bird's wing.

Pat'a-go'ni-an (păt'ă-gō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Patagonia, a region now divided between Chile and Argentina. — *n.* A native of Patagonia ; esp., one of the aboriginal Indian stock (see TEHUELCHE), said to be the tallest known race.

patch (păch), *n.* A fool ; orig., a domestic fool or jester. *Obs.*

patch, *n.* [ME. *pacche*.] **1.** A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair or strengthen it. **2.** A small piece of anything used to repair or strengthen ; as, a *patch* on a kettle, a roof. **3.** A small piece of black silk or court-plaster stuck on the face, as to heighten beauty. **4. a** A part of different color or character ; a large spot ; blotch. **b** A small piece of ground or of something on it ; a tract ; plot ; as, a *patch* of wheat. **5.** A small piece ; a scrap.

— *v. t.* **1.** To provide, mend, strengthen, adorn, etc., with or as with a patch or patches ; often, esp. with *up*, to repair clumsily. **2.** To make of patches joined together, as by sewing ; arrange or put together hastily or insecurely ; piece ; — often used with *up* or *together* ; as, to *patch* up a truce.

patch'er, *n.* One who patches.

patch'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act of patching ; clumsy or hasty repairing ; botchery ; a patchwork.

pa-tchou'li } (pă-chōō'lĭ ; păch'ōō-lĭ), *n.* [Of East Indian
pa-tchou'ly } origin.] **1.** An East Indian mint (*Pogostemon heyneanus*). **2.** A perfume made from this plant.

patch'work' (păch'wûrk'), *n.* Work of pieces sewed together, esp. pieces of various colors and figures ; a thing patched up ; a jumble ; hodgepodge.

patch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Covered with, or diversified with, patches ; consisting of patches ; resembling patchwork.

pate (pāt), *n.* The head or the crown of the head ; hence, brain or brains ; — generally used in ridicule or contempt.

‖ **pâte** (pät), *n.* [F.] Paste ; specif., *Ceramics*, the paste or plastic material for pottery or porcelain.

‖ **pâ'té'** (pä'tā'), *n.* [F. *pâté*.] A pie ; a pasty.

pa-tel'la (pă-tĕl'ă), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., lit., a small pan, dim. of *patina*, *patena*, a pan.] *Anat.* A thick, flat, triangular, movable bone, forming the anterior point of the knee ; kneepan ; kneecap. — **pa-tel'lar** (-ăr), *a.* [liform.

pa-tel'late (pă-tĕl'ăt ; păt'ĕ-lāt), *a.* Having a patella ; patel-

pa-tel'li-form (pă-tĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*patella* + *-form*.] Shaped like a kneepan, saucer, or limpet shell.

pat'en (păt'ĕn), *n.* [LL. *patina*, *patena*, fr. L. *patina* a pan.] **1.** A shallow vessel ; a plate. *Archaic or Hist.* **2.** *Eccl.* The plate used for the bread in the Eucharist. **3.** A thin metal disk, or something like or suggesting one.

pa'ten-cy (pā'tĕn-sĭ ; păt'- ; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* **1.** State of being patent, or evident. **2.** State of being unobstructed.

pat'ent (păt'ĕnt ; pā'tĕnt ; *in senses 4 & 5, usually* pā'tĕnt), *a.* [L. *patens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *patere* to be open : sense 1 is fr. F. *patent*.] **1.** Open to public perusal ; — said of a document conferring a privilege or the like ; as, letters *patent*. **2.** Conferred or appointed, or endowed with a right or privilege, by letters patent. **3.** Appropriated or protected by letters patent ; patented ; as, a *patent* right ; *patent* medicines. **4.** Open ; affording unobstructed passage ; hence : evident ; manifest ; specif., *Bot. & Zoöl.*, patulous ; spreading. **5.** Open or accessible to public use ; public. **6.** *Milling.* Of a certain grade of excellence, — applied to the higher grades of flour. *U. S.* — **Syn.** See MANIFEST.

patent leather, a kind of leather, used for boots, shoes, harness work, etc., having a hard, smooth, glossy, usually black, surface. — **p. right**, a right granted by letters patent, esp. the exclusive right to an invention and the control of its manufacture.

— *n.* **1.** An official document conferring a right or privilege. **2.** A writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to make, use, and vend his invention ; also, the monopoly or right so granted. **3.** The subject matter protected by a patent. **4.** An instrument making a conveyance or grant of public lands ; also, the land so conveyed. **5.** A right, privilege, sign, etc., of the nature of a patent.

— *v. t.* **1.** To grant by patent ; also, to grant to by patent. **2.** To obtain or secure by patent.

pat'ent-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be patented.

pat'ent-ee' (păt'ĕn-tē' ; pā'tĕn-tē'), *n.* One to whom a grant is made, or a privilege secured, by patent.

pa'tent-ly (pā'tĕnt-ly), *adv.* In a patent manner ; openly.

pa'ter-fa-mil'i-as (pā'tĕr-fă-mĭl'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [L. ; *pater* father + *familias*, gen. of *familia* family.] **1.** *Roman Law.* The head of a household ; hence, any one who is his own master. **2.** The father of a family.

pa-ter'nal (pă-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *paternus*.] **1.** Of or pert. to a father ; fatherly. **2.** Received or derived from a father ; inherited from a father ; as, a *paternal* estate. **3.** Related through the father ; as, a *paternal* aunt.

pa-ter'nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A relation, principle, or practice of care or control, as of the governed by a government, suggestive of that exercised by a father.

pa-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* In a paternal manner.

pa-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *paternitas*.] **1.** Quality or state of being a father ; fatherhood. **2.** Derivation or descent from a father ; male parentage.

pa'ter-nos'ter (pā'tĕr-nŏs'tĕr ; păt'ĕr-), *n.* [L., our father.] **1.** The Lord's Prayer, esp. in its Latin form. **2.** Any formula spoken or muttered as a prayer, charm, etc. **3.** A special bead on a rosary, indicating that a paternoster is to be said ; also, the entire rosary.

path (păth), *n.* ; *pl.* PATHS (păthz). [AS. *pæð, pað.*] **1.** A beaten way ; a footway ; any way or road. **2.** A way or track in which anything moves ; also, a course or way of life, thought, etc. ; as, "*Paths* of glory lead but to the grave."

Pa-than' (pä-tän' ; -tăn'), *n.* [Hind. *Paṭhān.*] A member of the principal race (Indo-Iranian) of Afghanistan.

pa-thet'ic (pă-thĕt'ĭk), *a. Rare,* **pa-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [L. *patheticus,* Gr. *παθητικός,* fr. *παθητός* subject to suffering, *παθεῖν, πάσχειν,* to suffer.] **1.** Affecting or moving the tender emotions, esp. pity or grief. **2.** Pert. or due to the feelings or emotions. — **Syn.** See AFFECTING. —**-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

path'find'er (păth'fīn'dĕr), *n.* One who discovers a way or path ; esp., one who explores untraversed regions.

-path'i-a. An equivalent of -PATHY.

path'less (-lĕs), *a.* Having no path. — **path'less-ness,** *n.*

path'o- (păth'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *πάθος, suffering, disease, passion.*

path'o-gene (-jēn), *n.* [See PATHOS ; -GEN.] *Med. & Biol.* A pathogenic organism. [disease.]

path'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to pathogeny ; causing

pa-thog'e-ny (pă-thŏj'ĕ-nĭ), *n.* Pathology treating of the generation and development of disease.

pa-thog'no-mon'ic (pă-thŏg'nō-mŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *παθογνω-*
pa-thog'no-mon'i-cal (-mŏn'ĭ-kăl) } *μονικός* skilled in judging of diseases ; *πάθος* disease + *γνωμονικός* skilled. See GNOMIC.] *Med.* Specially, distinctively, or decisively characteristic of a (certain) disease.

path'o-log'ic (păth'ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to pathology.

path'o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to pathology. **2.** Morbid ; due to disease ; as, *pathological* tissue. — **path'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [a student of pathology.

pa-thol'o-gist (pă-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in pathology ;

pa-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). **1.** The science treating of diseases, their nature, causes, progress, results, etc. **2.** The condition of an organ, tissue, or fluid due to disease.

pa'thos (pā'thŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πάθος* a suffering, passion, *παθεῖν, πάσχειν,* to suffer.] **1.** That quality of human or animal experience, or of its representation in literature or art, which excites pity, sympathy, or tender sorrow. **2.** The quality or character of those emotions, traits, or experiences which are personal, and therefore restricted and evanescent ; transitory and idiosyncratic dispositions or feelings as distinguished from those which are universal and deep-seated in character ; — opp. to *ethos.* **3.** Suffering ; the enduring of active stress or affliction.

Syn. Pathos, pity have in common the idea of tender emotion aroused by suffering or distress. But **pathos** emphasizes the qualities which excite the feeling, and implies a melancholy pleasure in their contemplation ; **pity** emphasizes the feeling of compassion inspired by suffering, misfortune, etc., and implies a tendency to act for their relief ; as, *pathos* is the luxury of grief ; moved by *pity.*

path'way' (păth'wā'), *n.* A way which is, or serves as, a path ; a footpath ; a beaten track ; any path or course.

-pathy (-păth'ĭ), **-path'i-a** (-păth'ĭ-*à* ; *now rarely* -pă-thī'*à*). [Gr. *-πάθεια,* fr. *πάθος* suffering, *παθεῖν* to suffer.] Combining forms denoting *suffering, affection, disease.*

pa'tience (pā'shĕns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being patient ; as : **a** Uncomplaining endurance of wrongs or misfortunes. **b** Forbearance ; leniency. **c** Act or power of calmly waiting for something. **d** Perseverance. **2.** Sufferance. *Obs.* **3.** A card game, usually for a single person ; solitaire.

Syn. Patience, forbearance, resignation. Patience denotes calm endurance or self-possession, esp. under suffering or provocation ; it also suggests quiet waiting for what is expected or persistence in what has been begun. **Forbearance** is esp. self-control or long-suffering under provocation ; **resignation** suggests either submission to another's will or acquiescence (sometimes stoical or fatalistic) in things as they are ; as, to act with *forbearance* under extreme provocation ; *resignation* to the will of God.

pa'tient (pā'shĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *patiens, -entis,* p. pr. of *pati* to suffer.] **1.** Undergoing pains, trials, etc., without complaint. **2.** Lenient ; forbearing. **3.** Expectant with calmness, or without discontent ; composed. **4.** Constant in pursuit or exertion ; persevering ; as, *patient* endeavor. **5.** Enduring ; physically able to suffer or bear ; — used with *of.* **6.** Susceptible ; admitting ; — with *of* ; as, *patient* of various interpretations. — *n.* **1.** A sufferer ; one who endures. *Rare.* **2.** A person under medical or surgical treatment. **3.** One passively affected. — **pa'tient-ly,** *adv.*

pat'i-na (păt'ĭ-nà), *n.* ; *pl.* PATINÆ (-nē). [L. *patina* a dish, a pan, a kind of cake.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of broad shallow dish ; a pan. **2.** [F. *patine.*] A green film formed on copper and bronze by oxidation, and esteemed in art.

pa'tio (pät'yō), *n.* [Sp., a court.] In Spain, Spanish America, etc., a court or courtyard ; esp., a roofless inner court.

pat'ness, *n.* Fitness ; aptness ; appropriateness.

pa'tois' (pà'twä' ; păt'wä), *n.* [F.] A dialect (other than the standard, or literary, dialect) ; hence, somewhat contemptuously, illiterate, undeveloped, or provincial speech.

pa'tri-arch (pā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [OF. *patriarche,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *πατριάρχης,* fr. *πατριά* lineage (fr. *πατήρ* father) + *ἀρχός* leader.] **1.** The father and ruler of a family or tribe, esp. in Biblical history before Moses. **2.** *Eccl.* **a** In the early church, any of certain high dignitaries ; esp., a bishop who ranked above a metropolitan. **b** *Eastern Ch.* Any of the bishops of the four ancient sees of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, the patriarch of Constantinople, called the *Ecumenical Patriarch,* being the highest dignitary in the church ; also, the head of any of the separated Oriental churches, as the Abyssinian, Coptic, etc. **c** *R. C. Ch.* A hierarchic dignitary ranking next to the Pope, and now merely titular except in the case of the patriarch of Jerusalem. **3.** A person regarded as father or founder, as of a race, science, religion, etc. **4.** A venerable old man.

pa'tri-ar'chal (-är'kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a patriarch or patriarchs ; possessed by, or subject to, patriarchs ; of the nature or rank of a patriarch ; as, *patriarchal* authority ; a *patriarchal* church ; *patriarchal* family. **2.** Characteristic of or resembling a patriarch ; venerable.

pa'tri-arch'ate (pā'trĭ-ärk'ăt), *n.* **1.** Office, dignity, province, see, residence, etc., of a patriarch. **2.** A patriarchy.

pa'tri-arch'y (-kĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). A state of social development characterized by the supremacy of the father in clan or family in both domestic and religious functions.

pa-tri'cian (pà-trĭsh'ăn), *a.* [L. *patricius,* fr. *patres* fathers, senators, pl. of *pater.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, patricians. **2.** Of or pert. to the patricians of the medieval Italian city republics, the German free cities, etc. **3.** Of, pert. to, or appropriate to, one of high birth ; aristocratic. — *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* Orig., a member of any of the families forming the *populus Romanus,* or body of Roman citizens, before the growth of the plebeian order ; later, a noble by right of birth or privilege ; — opp. to *plebeian.* **2.** *Hist.* A hereditary noble of a medieval Italian city republic ; also, one of a higher order in the German free cities.

pa-tri'ci-ate (-ĭ-ăt), *n.* **1.** The position or dignity of a patrician. **2.** A patrician class or rank ; the aristocracy.

pat'ri-mo'ni-al (păt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to or constituting a patrimony ; inherited from ancestors ; hereditary.

pat'ri-mo-ny (păt'rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [OF. *patrimoine,* L. *patrimonium,* fr. *pater* father.] **1.** An estate or property derived from one's father or other ancestor ; heritage. **2.** An estate or property, as of a church, held by ancient right. — **Syn.** See HERITAGE.

pa'tri-ot (pā'trĭ-ŏt ; păt'rĭ-), *n.* [F. *patriote,* fr. LL. *patriota* a fellow countryman, Gr. *πατριώτης,* fr. *πάτριος* established by forefathers, *πατήρ* father.] One who loves his country and zealously supports its authority and interests.

pa'tri-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Inspired by patriotism ; befitting, or characteristic of, a patriot. — **pa'tri-ot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa'tri-ot-ism (pā'trĭ-ŏt-ĭz'm ; păt'rĭ-), *n.* Love of country ; devotion to the welfare of one's country ; the virtues and actions of a patriot.

Patriots' Day. A legal holiday, April 19, in Massachusetts and Maine, commemorating the battle of Lexington.

pa-tris'tic (pă-trĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to the study of the
pa-tris'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } writings of the Fathers of the Christian church, the Fathers themselves, or their writings.

Pa-tro'clus (-trō'klŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πάτροκλος.*] See HECTOR.

pa-trol' (-trōl'), *v. i. & t.* ; -TROLLED' (-trōld') ; -TROL'LING. [F. *patrouiller,* prop., to go through puddles, OF. *patouiller* to paddle.] To go the rounds of, or traverse, as for guarding. — *n.* A going of the rounds by a guard to insure greater security ; also, the guard or men who go the rounds.

pa-trol'man (-măn), *n.* One who patrols, as on a coast ; specif., a policeman who patrols a certain beat.

pa'tron (pā'trŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *patronus,* fr. *pater* father.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* **a** A master who had freed his slave, but retained rights over him. **b** A man of distinction under whose protection a client placed himself. **c** A pleader in court ; an advocate. **2.** *Eccl. Law.* One who has the right of presentation to a benefice ; the owner of the advowson. Cf. ADVOWEE. *Eng.* **3.** One who protects, supports, or countenances ; defender ; supporter ; as, a *patron* of art. **4.** *Com.* A regular customer. *Cant or Colloq.* **5.** A guardian saint ; a tutelary deity.

pat'ron-age (păt'rŭn-ăj ; pā'trŭn-), *n.* Act, office, aid, etc., of a patron ; specif. : **a** *Eccl. Law.* The right of presentation to a benefice ; advowson. **b** Special countenance or support ; as, the *patronage* of letters ; *patronage* given to a singer. **c** The right of nomination to political office ; also, the offices, contracts, honors, etc., which a public officer may bestow by favor. **d** *Com.* Business custom. *Cant or Colloq.* **e** Condescending favor ; patronizing.

pa'tron-ess (pā'trŭn-ĕs ; păt'rŭn-ĕs), *n.* A female patron.

pat'ron-ize (păt'rŭn-īz ; pā'trŭn-), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To act as patron toward ; protect ; favor ;

aid. **2.** To assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector, toward; treat with condescension. *Disparaging.* — **pat'ron-iz'er,** *n.* — **-iz'ing,** *p. a.* — **-iz'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pat'ro-nym'ic (păt'rō-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *patronymicus,* Gr. *πατρωνυμικός; πατήρ* father + *ὄνομα* name.] Derived from ancestors, as a name; expressing the name of ancestors. — *n.* A modification of an ancestor's name, borne by a descendant; as, *Pelides,* the son of Peleus. — **pat'ro-nym'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pat'ro-nym'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa-troon' (pă-trōōn'), *n.* [F. *patron;* for sense 2, D. *patroon* a patron.] **1.** A patron or supporter. *Obs.* **2.** A proprietor of any of certain tracts with manorial privileges and right of entail granted under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

pat'ten (păt'ĕn), *n.* [F. *patin.*] Any of various kinds of foot gear; specif., a kind of overshoe with a wooden sole, worn to raise the feet from the wet or the mud.

pat'ter (-ĕr), *v. i. & t.* [From *pater* in *paternoster.*] **1.** To speak or say, as the paternoster, rapidly, mechanically, or mumblingly; mutter one's prayers; mumble. **2.** To chatter; jabber. **3.** To talk or speak. *Slang.* — *n.* **1.** The cant or talk of thieves, vagabonds, etc., or of any class; jargon; lingo. **2.** Hence: glib talk; chatter. *Cant. or Colloq.*

pat'ter, *v. i.* [Freq. of *pat* to strike gently.] To strike or move with a quick succession of pats. — *v. t.* To cause to patter; also, to spatter. — *n.* A pattering; a quick succession of slight sounds; as, *patter* of rain.

pat'tern (-ĕrn), *n.* [F. *patron* a patron, also, a pattern. See PATRON.] **1.** Anything proposed for imitation; an exemplar. **2.** Anything designed as a guide for making things; a model; plan; as, a dressmaker's *pattern.* **3.** Form or style of decoration; design; as, rugs of fine *pattern.* Also, style or form of natural marking. **4.** A specimen; sample; esp., a model example; as, a book of *patterns.* **5.** A likeness or copy. *Obs.* **6.** A length of cloth sufficient for a garment; as, a dress *pattern.* *U. S.* **7.** *Gun.* Distribution of shot from a shotgun or bullets from an exploded shrapnel on a target; also, a diagram of such distribution. **Syn.** Model, exemplar, ideal, archetype, prototype. — **Pattern, model, exemplar, ideal.** A **pattern** is that after which something is made; the word often applies esp. to that which is worthy of imitation, and this suggestion is heightened in **model**; as, he is the *pattern* of a circle of admirers; to be a *model* of excellence. **Exemplar,** suggests esp. an example (often personal) to be followed; an **ideal** is a perfect standard or exemplar whether real or only conceived; as, an *exemplar* of goodness; an *ideal* of womanhood.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make or design by, from, or after a pattern; copy. **2.** To furnish or adorn with a pattern or design. **to pattern after,** to imitate; follow.

pat'ty (păt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PATTIES (-ĭz). [F. *pâté.*] A little pie [or pasty.]

pat'ty-pan' (păt'ĭ-păn'), *n.* A pan for baking patties.

pat'u-lous (păt'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *patulus,* fr. *patere* to be open, extend.] **1.** Open; expanded; distended. **2.** *Bot.* Spreading, as the branches of a tree; diffuse; loosely expanded; as, a *patulous* calyx.

pau'ci-ty (pô'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *paucitas,* fr. *paucus* few, little.] **1.** Fewness; a small number. **2.** Smallness of quantity; insufficiency.

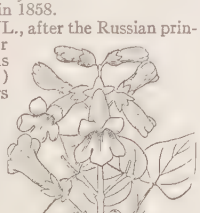
Paul (pôl), *n.* [L. *Paulus,* or Gr. *Παῦλος.*] *Bib.* A Jew of Tarsus who became the apostle to the Gentiles; — orig. called *Saul.* His epistles are a part of the New Testament. Cf. BARNABAS.

paul'dron (pôl'drŭn), *n.* [OF. *espauleron,* fr. *espaule* shoulder.] A piece of armor for the shoulder.

Paul'ine (pôl'ĭn; -ēn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the apostle Paul or his writings, esp. as to the doctrines of justification by faith, predestination, and election.

Paul'ist, *n. R. C. Ch.* **1.** In India, a Jesuit. **2.** A member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded at New York in 1858.

pau-low'ni-a (pô-lō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after the Russian princess Anna *Pavlovna,* daughter of Paul I.] A scrophulariaceous tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*) with showy violet-purple flowers like those of the foxglove.



Paulownia, leaves and flowers. (⅛)

paunch (pänch; pônch), *n.* [OF. *panche, pance,* L. *pantex, pantĭcis.*] The belly; the stomach, as receiving the food; — as used of the human belly, now derogatory.

pau'per (pô'pĕr), *n.* [L. See POOR.] **1.** One without means except such as come from charity, esp. public charity; a beggar. **2.** A very poor person.

pau'per-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being a pauper; beggary; also, paupers collectively.

pau'per-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make a pauper of; imbue with the spirit or inclinations of a pauper. — **pau'per-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

pause (pôz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pausa,* Gr. *παῦσις.*] **1.** A temporary stop or rest; interruption; cessation; specif.: *Pros.* **a** A cæsura. **b** An interval of one or more moræ or times. **2.** Temporary inaction; hesitation. **3. a** *Elocution.* A brief suspension of the voice. **b** *Gram.* In writing and printing, a punctuation point. **c** A break or paragraph in writing. **d** *Music.* A symbol [𝄐 or 𝄑] over or under a note or rest to indicate that it is to be prolonged. — **Syn.** Stop, suspension.

— *v. i.*; PAUSED (pôzd); PAUS'ING (pôz'ĭng). To make a pause; stop; cease for a time; hesitate; delay. — **Syn.** Intermit, stay, wait. — **paus'er** (pôz'ĕr), *n.*

pav'an (păv'ăn), *n.* Also **pav'ane.** [F. *pavane.*] A kind of stately old dance by couples; also, the music for it.

pave (pāv), *v. t.*; PAVED (pāvd); PAV'ING (pāv'ĭng). [F. *paver,* LL. *pavare,* fr. L. *pavire* to beat down.] **1.** To lay or cover with stone, brick, etc., so as to make a firm, level, or convenient surface for travel. **2.** To make smooth, easy, or safe; prepare; — used with *way,* or rarely *path.* — *n.* Pavement. *Chiefly Archaic or Poetic.*

‖ **pa'vé'** (pà'vā'), *n.* [F., prop., p. p. of *paver* to pave. See PAVE.] **1.** The pavement. **2.** *Jewelry.* A setting of jewels close together so as to cover the metal fully.

pave'ment (pāv'mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pavimentum.*] That with which anything is paved; a paved road, sidewalk, etc.

pav'er (pāv'ĕr), *n.* One who paves, or lays pavement.

pa-vil'ion (pă-vĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *pavillon,* fr. L. *papilio* a butterfly, also, a tent.] **1.** A tent; esp., a large peaked tent raised on posts. **2.** Anything likened to a tent; canopy. **3.** *Arch.* A single mass of building of a decorative character; as: **a** A light isolated building in a park, garden, or the like. **b** An elaborately ornamented mass, forming an angle, connecting part, or central feature of a large pile, higher than the main part. **4.** In a hospital, a block or building wholly or almost separate and containing a department or group of wards. **5.** *Anat.* The auricle of the ear. **6.** The lower faceted part of a brilliant, between the girdle and the culet. [pavilions.

— *v. t.* To furnish with, or put in or as in, a pavilion or

pav'in (păv'ĭn). Var. of PAVAN.

pav'ing (pāv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of laying a pavement. **2.** A pavement; material for a pavement.

pav'ior, pav'iour (pāv'yĕr), *n.* A paver.

pav'is (păv'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *pavais.*] A large shield covering the whole body, used in the Middle Ages.

pav'i-sor (păv'ĭ-sĕr), *n.* A soldier who carried a pavis.

pav'o-nine (păv'ō-nīn; -nĭn), *a.* [L. *pavoninus,* fr. *pavo* a peacock.] **1.** Pertaining or belonging to the peacocks. **2.** Resembling a peacock's tail, as in iridescence.

paw (pô), *n.* [OF. *poe.*] **1.** The foot of a quadruped having claws; the foot of any animal. **2.** The human hand. *Jocose.* — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To strike or touch with or as with a paw; hence, to handle clumsily, indelicately, or rudely. *Colloq.* **2.** To scrape or beat with the fore foot. — **paw'er,** *n.*

pawl (pôl), *n.* A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on one part of a machine, adapted to fall into notches on another part, as a ratchet wheel, so as to permit motion in one direction only, as in a capstan; detent. See RATCHET WHEEL, *Illust.*

pawn (pôn), *n.* [OF. *paon, peon,* LL. *pedo, pedonis,* foot soldier, L. *pes, pedis,* foot.] *Chess.* Any of the 16 men of least value, moving only one square at a time (or, at option, two on its first move); — also used fig.; as, a *pawn* in the political game.

pawn, *n.* [OF. *pan* pledge, assurance.] **1.** Any thing or person delivered to, or deposited with, another as security; a pledge. **2.** In general, a pledge; guarantee. **3.** State of being pledged; — usually used with *at, in,* or *from.* **4.** Act of pawning, or pledging.

— *v. t.* **1.** To give in pledge, or as security, as for a loan; pledge. **2.** To stake; hazard.

pawn'bro'ker (pôn'brō'kĕr), *n.* One who makes a business of lending money on pledged personal property.

pawn'bro'king, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker.

pawn-ee' (pôn-ē'), *n. Law.* One to whom a pledge is given as security; one who takes anything in pawn; pledgee.

Paw-nee' (pô-nē'), *n.* An Indian of a tribe formerly ranging from Nebraska to the Arkansas River, and now on the Oakland Reservation, Oklahoma.

pawn'er (pôn'ĕr) } *n. Law.* One who pawns, or
pawn'or (pôn'ĕr; pôn-ôr') } pledges, anything as security.

pawn'shop' (pôn'shŏp'), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop.

paw'paw'. Var. of PAPAW.

pax (păks), *n.* [L.] **1.** [*cap.*] Peace; — deified by the Romans as a goddess. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A tablet bearing a figure or symbol of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint, formerly kissed by the priest and by the people in the Mass.

pax'wax' (păks'wăks'), *n.* [For *faxwax,* fr. AS. *feax* hair + a word akin to *weaxan* to grow.] In many mammals,

the median ligament of the back of the neck, composed of yellow elastic tissue.

pay (pā), *v. t.* [OF. *peier*, fr. L. *picare* to pitch, *pix* pitch.] *Naut.* To smear or coat, as a vessel's bottom, a seam, etc., with hot tar or a waterproof composition.

pay, *v. t.*; PAID (pād), or, *Obs.*, exc. in sense 6, PAYED; PAY'ING. [OF. *paier*, fr. L. *pacare* to pacify, appease, *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] **1.** To satisfy (another person) for service rendered, property delivered, etc.; compensate; requite. **2.** To requite according to merit; reward or punish as required. **3.** To discharge, as a debt or duty, by giving or doing what is due. **4.** To give or offer, with no implied obligation; as, to *pay* a visit. **5.** To be profitable to. **6.** To pass out, as a rope; — used with *out* or *away*.

Syn. Recompense, reward, compensate, remunerate, reimburse, indemnify, repay, satisfy. — **Pay, compensate, remunerate, reimburse, indemnify.** To **pay** is to discharge one's obligation to another; to **compensate** is to make a fit return, esp. for services rendered. **Remunerate** often adds to *compensate* the implication of reward; as, the old servants were *remunerated* by large bequests. *Compensate* and *remunerate* are often politely used when *pay* might have a more or less offensive connotation. To **reimburse** is to make good an expenditure; to **indemnify** is to secure against loss, or make restitution for it; as, to *reimburse* an agent; an insurance policy *indemnifies*.

— *v. i.* **1.** To give a recompense; make payment. **2.** To make or secure suitable return for expense or trouble; be worth the effort or pains required; as, it will *pay* to wait.

— *n.* **1.** Act of paying, state of being paid, or that which is paid; an equivalent for money, goods, etc.; payment. **2.** Retributive punishment. *Obs. or R.* **3.** A person considered in respect of his ability to pay or his practice as to paying promptly, eventually, etc. — **Syn.** See WAGES.

pay'a-ble (pā'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may, can, or should be paid; justly due. **2.** *Law.* **a** That may be discharged or settled by delivery of value. **b** That is to be settled (by any particular person); also, matured; due. **3.** Profitable; as, a *payable* vein of ore; a *payable* undertaking.

pay-ee' (pā-ē'), *n.* One to whom money is, or is to be, paid.

pay'er (pā'ẽr), *n.* One who pays; specif., the person by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.

pay'mas'ter (pā'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* One who regularly pays, esp. as an officer or agent of a government, corporation, etc.

pay'ment (pā'mẽnt), *n.* **1.** Act of paying; that which is paid; pay; recompense; requital. **2.** Punishment.

pay'mis'tress (pā'mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A woman in charge of the paying of persons for service.

pay'nim (pā'nĭm), *n.* [OF. *paienisme* heathendom, L. *paganismus* paganism.] The pagan world; heathendom; also, a pagan; an infidel, esp. a Mohammedan. *Archaic.*

pea (pē), *n.*; *pl.* PEAS (pēz) or PEASE (pēz) (see *Note* below). [AS. *piose*, *pise*, *pisu*, fr. L. *pisa*, *pisum*. The final *s* was misunderstood in English as a plural ending.] **1.** The well-known seed of a fabaceous vine (*Pisum sativum* or *P. arvense*) in common cultivation; also, the plant. **2.** Any of various other plants or their seeds, like, or related to, the common pea; as, the sweet *pea* (*Lathyrus odoratus*), the cow*pea* (*Vigna sinensis*), etc. **3.** Something small or small and round as a pea.

☞ The plural *peas* was formerly used to indicate a definite number, as contrasted with the collective plural *pease;* the tendency now is to use *peas* as plural in all senses.

pea'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* A coffee berry with one of the two seeds aborted, there being but a single round pealike seed.

Pea'bod-y bird (pē'bŏd-ĭ). The white-throated sparrow.

peace (pēs), *n.* [OF. *pais*, *paiz*, L. *pax*, *pacis*.] A state of quiet; freedom from disturbance; calm; specif.: **a** Public quiet, order, and security. **b** Harmony between persons or nations; amicable relations. **c** Tranquillity of mind or conscience. **d** Freedom from war. — *v. i.* To become quiet; stop. *Obs., exc. in the imperative.*

peace'a-ble (pēs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Being in or at peace; disposed to peace. — **Syn.** Tranquil, quiet, undisturbed, still. See PACIFIC. — **peace'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **peace'a-bly,** *adv.*

peace'break'er (pēs'brāk'ẽr), *n.* A violator of peace or of the peace; a causer of strife. — **peace'break'ing,** *n.*

peace'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Pacific; peaceable. **2.** Possessing or enjoying peace; quiet; tranquil. — **Syn.** See PACIFIC, CALM. — **peace'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **peace'ful-ness,** *n.*

peace'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes peace or reconciles parties or persons at variance.

peace offering. A gift or service to procure peace, as one of the Jewish ceremonial sacrifices to God.

peace officer. *Law.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, as a sheriff or constable.

peace pipe. The calumet.

peach (pēch), *v. t.* To impeach; indict; arraign. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To turn informer; also, to blab. *Obs. or Slang.*

peach, *n.* [OF. *pesche*, fr. LL. *persica*, L. *Persicum* (sc. *malum*) a Persian apple, peach.] **1.** The well-known fruit, botanically a drupe, of a low tree (*Amygdalus persica*) of the plum family; also, the tree. **2.** Peach color.

peach'blow' (pēch'blō'), *n.* Also **peach blow,** esp. in sense 1. [*peach* + *blow* a flower.] **1.** A peach blossom. **2.** A delicate purplish pink color. **3.** *Ceramics.* A glaze of this color, as on a certain Chinese porcelain.

peach'y (pēch'ĭ), *a.*; PEACH'I-ER; -I-EST. Resembling a peach, esp. in delicate color. — **peach'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

pea'cock' (pē'kŏk'), *n.* [ME. *pecok*, fr. AS. *pēa* peacock (fr. L. *pavo*) + E. *cock* the bird.] The male of, or, in common usage, any individual of, a genus (*Pavo*) of large gallinaceous birds. The male erects and spreads at will its long upper tail coverts, displaying, in the common variety, the ocellated spots and iridescent golden and green colors.

— *v. i.* To strut about like a peacock.

pea'cock'y (-ĭ), *a.* Vain; ostentatious.

pea'fowl' (pē'foul'), *n.* The peacock or peahen.

peag (pēg), *n.* See WAMPUM.

pea'hen' (-hĕn'), *n.* The female peafowl.

pea'–jack'et, *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *pij*, *pije*, a coat of a coarse woolen stuff.] A thick, loose double-breasted woolen jacket, or coat, much worn by sailors in cold weather. [*pine.*

peak (pēk), *v. i.* To waste away; — used chiefly in *peak and*

peak, *n.* [Variant of 1st *pike* (*Oxf. E. D.*).] **1.** The sharp end or pointed top of anything. **2.** Specif.: **a** The point of a beard. **b** The projecting front part of a cap or the like. **c** A headland; the top, or one of the tops, of a mountain, or range, ending in a point; often, the whole mountain, esp. when isolated. **3.** *Naut.* **a** The upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** The narrow part of a vessel's bow or stern, or the part of the hold within it.

peak, *v. t. Naut.* To raise to a perpendicular, or more nearly perpendicular, position, as a gaff or yard.

peaked (pēkt; pēk'ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Pointed; as, a *peaked* roof. **2.** (*pron. usually* pēk'ĕd; 24.) Having sharpness of figure or features; thin. *Colloq.*

peak'y (pēk'ĭ), *a.*; PEAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PEAK'I-EST. **1.** Having a peak or peaks. **2.** Peaked or pointed.

peal (pēl), *n.* [From APPEAL.] **1.** *Bell Ringing.* **a** A set of bells; also, a series of changes in the order of ringing a set of bells; esp., the series on seven bells (the standard number). **b** Any shorter performance than a full peal; as, a wedding *peal;* a muffled *peal;* a touch; change. **2.** A loud sound or succession of sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, etc.

— *v. i.* To give out peals; resound. — *v. t.* To give forth loudly; noise abroad; as, to *peal* one's fame.

pe'an (pē'ăn). Var. of PÆAN.

pea'nut (-nŭt), *n.* A tropical fabaceous plant (*Arachis hypogæa*) of erect habit, whose peduncles bend after fertilization and push the pods into the ground, where they ripen; also, its nutlike seed.

pear (pâr), *n.* [AS. *peru*, L. *pira*, pl. of *pirum.*] The fleshy pome fruit of a malaceous tree (genus *Pyrus*, esp. *P. communis*); also, the tree.

pearl (pûrl), *n.* [F. *perle*, LL. *perla*, *perula.*] **1.** A dense shelly lustrous concretion, of variable form and color, occuring as an abnormal growth in some mollusks, as the pearl oyster, mussel, etc., and used as a gem. **2.** Something like or likened to a pearl, as a very choice or precious thing, a dewdrop, a tear, etc. **3.** The color of a fine pearl; a pale bluish gray. **4.** Mother-of-pearl; nacre. **5.** *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE. — *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with pearls. **2.** To cause to resemble pearls. — *v. i.* To fish or hunt for pearls.

pearl'ash' (pûrl'ăsh'), *n.* See POTASH. [round grains.

pearl barley. Kernels of barley ground to the form of small

pearl'er (pûr'lẽr), *n.* A person who dives for pearls; one who employs pearl divers; also, a boat used in pearl fishing.

pearl'ite (pûr'līt), *n.* **1.** *Metal.* An alloy of carbon and iron, containing 0.9 per cent of carbon. See EUTECTOID. **2.** *Petrog.* = PERLITE.

pearl millet. A tall cereal grass (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) widely grown in Africa and the Orient for its seeds.

pearl'y (pûr'lĭ), *a.*; PEARL'I-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); PEARL'I-EST. Set with, abounding in, or resembling pearls or mother-of-pearl; also, of the color of pearl.

pear'main (pâr'mān), *n.* [OF. *parmain.*] A variety of apple, usually subacid, red-and-yellow, and ripening late.

peart (pĭrt), **peart'ly.** Dial. vars. of PERT, PERTLY.

peas'ant (pĕz'ănt), *n.* [OF. *païsant*, *païsan*, fr. *païs*, LL. *pagensis*, a rustic, fr. L. *pagus*. See PAGAN.] **1.** A rustic; esp., in Europe, a tiller of the soil, his class or rank being usually the lowest. **2.** A base fellow; knave; rascal. *Obs.*

peas'ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Peasants collectively. **2.** State, rank, or behavior of a peasant; rusticity; coarseness.

peas'cod', pease'cod' (pēz'kŏd'), *n.* A pea pod.

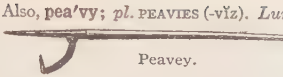
pease (pēz), *n.*; *obs. pls.* PEASES (-ĕz; 24), PEASEN (-'n). [See PEA.] **1.** A pea. *Obs.* **2.** Plural of PEA (which see).

peat (pēt), *n.* A pet; darling. *Obs.*

peat, *n.* A carbonaceous substance formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants, esp. certain mosses. For use as a fuel, peat is dried, and often compressed.

peat'y (pēt'ĭ), *a.* Of, resembling, or abounding in, peat.

pea'vey (pē'vĭ), *n.* Also, **pea'vy**; *pl.* PEAVIES (-vĭz). *Lumbering.* An iron-pointed lever with a movable iron hook near the end.



Peavey.

peb'ble (pĕb''l), *n.* [AS. *papol* in *papolstān* pebblestone.] **1.** A small roundish stone, esp. one worn and rounded by the action of water. **2.** Transparent and colorless quartz; rock crystal; also, a lens of it. **3.** Pebbleware. **4.** Pebble leather; also, the surface produced by pebbling. — *v. t.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To grain (leather) so as to produce an irregularly indented surface.

pebble leather. Pebbled leather. [pebbles collectively.]

peb'ble-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* [AS. *papolstān.*] A pebble; also,

peb'ble-ware' (pĕb''l-wâr'), *n. Ceramics.* A variety of Wedgwood ware having a mottled surface.

peb'bly (pĕb'lĭ), *a.* Full of pebbles; pebbled.

pe-can' (pē-kăn'; -kän'), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A species of hickory (*Hicoria pecan*) of the south central U. S.; also, its nut, commonly called **pecan nut.**

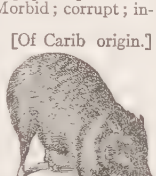
pec'ca-ble (pĕk'ă-b'l), *a.* [See PECCANT.] Liable or prone to sin. — **pec'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pec'ca-dil'lo (-dĭl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS or -LOES (-ōz). [Sp. *pecadillo,* dim. of *pecado* a sin, fr. L. *peccatum.* See PECCANT.] A slight offense; a petty fault. — **Syn.** See FAULT.

pec'can-cy (pĕk'ăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being peccant; also, a sin; an offense.

pec'cant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *peccans, -antis,* p. pr. of *peccare* to sin.] **1.** Sinning; transgressing. **2.** Morbid; corrupt; inducing disease; as, *peccant* humors.

pec'ca-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Of Carib origin.] Any of a genus (*Tagassu*) of American piglike mammals ranging from Texas to Paraguay.



Collared Peccary (*Tagassu tajaçu*).

‖ **pec-ca'vi** (pĕ-kā'vī; pĕk-kä'vē). [L.] I have sinned; hence: *n.*; *pl.* -VIS. A confession or acknowledgment of sin.

peck (pĕk), *n.* [OF. *pek.*] **1.** The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts. Abbr., *pk.* **2.** A great deal; a "heap"; as, a *peck* of troubles.

peck (pĕk), *v. t.* [Var. of *pick, v.*] **1.** To strike with the beak. **2.** To pick up (as grain), make (a hole), etc., with or as with the beak or a pointed instrument. **3.** To strike or pick with a pick or other pointed instrument, esp. with repeated quick movements. — *v. i.* **1.** To make strokes with the beak, or with a pointed instrument; pick. **2.** To pick up food with the beak.

— *n.* **1.** Act of pecking; a quick, sharp stroke. **2.** The mark made by pecking.

peck'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** Instrument for pecking, as a pick. **2.** One who, or that which, pecks. **3.** Courage; spirit. *Slang.*

pec'tase (pĕk'tās), *n.* [*pectin* + *diastase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme that transforms pectin into pectic acid. It occurs in many plants, esp. in the juices of ripe fruits.

pec'tate (-tāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of pectic acid.

pec'ten (pĕk'tĕn), *n.*; *L. pl.* PECTINES (-tĭ-nēz). [L. *pecten, -inis,* a comb.] In the eye of most birds and many reptiles, a pigmented membrane with parallel folds suggesting the teeth of a comb, projecting into the vitreous humor.

pec'tic (pĕk'tĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, pectin; as: **pectic acid,** an acid formed, as in vegetable jellies, by the action of pectase on pectin.

pec'tin (-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. πηκτός curdled, πηγνύναι to make fast or stiff.] *Chem.* A neutral substance occurring in many vegetable tissues as part of the sap or cell wall. See PECTIC.

pec'ti-nate (-tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *pectinatus,* p. p. of *pectinare* to comb, *pecten, -inis,* a comb.] Comb-like, as a leaf. — **pec'ti-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* — **pec'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

pec'to-ral (pĕk'tō-răl), *a.* [L. *pectoralis,* fr. *pectus, -oris,* the breast.] **1.** Of or pert. to the breast, or chest. **2.** Relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs. **3.** Fig., proceeding from the breast or heart; as, *pectoral* theology. **pectoral arch,** *or* **p. girdle,** *Anat.,* the bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the fore limbs of a vertebrate. — **p. sandpiper,** a rather small sandpiper (*Pisobia maculata*) that breeds in Arctic America; — called also *jacksnipe* and *grass snipe.*

— *n.* **1.** Something worn on the breast, as a covering or ornament. **2.** A medicine, food, or drink good for diseases of the chest organs, as the lungs, etc.

Pectinate Frond of a Fern.

pec'tose (pĕk'tōs), *n.* [*pectic* + *cellulose.*] *Chem.* A substance allied to cellulose, and associated with it in the walls of plant cells. It differs from cellulose in solubility. It is easily changed to pectin. — **pec-to'sic** (pĕk-tō'sĭk), *a.*

pec'u-late (pĕk'ū-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *peculatus,* p. p. of *peculari* to peculate.] To steal, or misappropriate, moneys, esp. public moneys, intrusted to one's care; embezzle. [embezzlement.]

pec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of peculating;

pec'u-la'tor (pĕk'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who peculates.

pe-cul'iar (pē-kūl'yăr), *a.* [OF. *peculier,* L. *peculiaris,* fr. *peculium* private property.] **1.** One's own; belonging to an individual; particular; special; as, of *peculiar* interest. **2.** Singular; queer; as, a *peculiar* appearance. See STRANGE.

peculiar people, *Eccl.* Jehovah's own people; the people of Israel, lit., or fig. *Deut.* xiv. 2.

— *n.* **1.** That which is peculiar, as an exclusive property; prerogative. **2.** One of the sect called the Peculiar People.

pe-cu'li-ar'i-ty (pē-kū'lĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n. pl.*; -ITIES (-ĭ-tĭz) Quality or state of being peculiar; that which is peculiar; a special and distinctive characteristic or habit; also, a singularity; an odd trait.

pe-cul'iar-ly, *adv.* In a peculiar manner.

pe-cu'li-um (-kū'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See PECULIAR.] *Rom. Law.* The private property of a wife, child, or slave.

pe-cu'ni-a-ry (-nĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pecuniarius,* fr. *pecunia* money, orig., property in cattle, fr. *pecus* cattle.] **1.** Consisting of money; exacted or given in money; also, entailing a money penalty. **2.** Relating to money; monetary; as, *pecuniary* affairs. — **Syn.** See FINANCIAL.

-ped (-pĕd), **-pede** (-pēd). [L. *-pes, -pedis,* fr. *pes, pedis,* foot.] A suffix denoting *foot, footed.*

ped'a-gog'ic (pĕd'ă-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παιδαγωγικός.] Of or
ped'a-goj'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to a pedagogue; concerned with pedagogics. — **ped'a-goj'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ped'a-gog'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science or art of teaching; principles and rules of teaching; pedagogy; education.

ped'a-gog'ism (pĕd'ă-gŏg'ĭz'm; pĕd'ă-gō-jĭz'm), **ped'a-gogu'ism** (-gŏg'ĭz'm), *n.* The system, occupation, character, or manner of pedagogues.

ped'a-gogue (-gŏg), *n.* [F. *pédagogue,* L. *paedagogus,* Gr. παιδαγωγός; παῖς, παιδός, a boy + ἀγωγός leading.] A teacher of children; schoolmaster, esp. one formal, dogmatic, or pedantic.

ped'a-go'gy (pĕd'ă-gō'jĭ; -gŏj'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). **1.** Pedagogics. **2.** Instruction or discipline.

ped'al (pĕd'ăl) *or, esp. in Anat. & Zoöl.,* (pē'dăl), *a.* [L. *pedalis,* fr. *pes, pedis,* foot.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the foot or feet. **2.** Of or pertaining to a pedal.

ped'al (pĕd'ăl), *n.* A lever acted on by the foot; a treadle, as in a lathe, a bicycle, an organ, etc. — *v. t. & i.*; -ALED (-ăld), -ALLED; -AL-ING, -AL-LING. To work the pedals of.

ped'a-lier' (pĕd'ă-lēr'), *n.* [F. *pédalier.*] *Music.* A pedal keyboard, as of an organ; also, a bass pianoforte played by such a keyboard.

pedal point. *Music.* A phrase or passage in which a single tone, usually the tonic or dominant, is sustained by one part, usually the bass, while the others move in independent harmonies; also, the sustained tone itself.

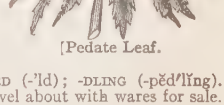
ped'ant (pĕd'ănt), *n.* [F. *pédant,* It. *pedante.*] **1.** A schoolmaster. *Obs.* **2.** One with book learning or the like who lacks ability or judgment to make proper use of his knowledge or shows that he overrates mere knowledge.

pe-dan'tic (pē-dăn'tĭk), **pe-dan'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or resembling a pedant; ostentatious of learning. — **pe-dan'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ped'ant-ism (pĕd'ăn-tĭz'm), *n.* Pedantry.

ped'ant-ry (pĕd'ănt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The actions, manners, method, style, etc., of a pedant; excessive emphasis of trivial details, etc. **2.** An instance of this.

ped'ate (pĕd'āt), *a.* [L. *pedatus* having feet, *pes, pedis,* a foot.] **1.** Having a foot or feet. **2.** Footlike; *Bot.,* of leaves, palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft. — **ped'ate-ly,** *adv.*



[Pedate Leaf.

pe-dat'i-fid (pē-dăt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *pedatus* pedate + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Cleft in a pedate manner; — applied to leaves.

ped'dle (pĕd''l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-pĕd'lĭng). [From *peddler.*] **1.** To travel about with wares for sale. **2.** To be busy about trifles; piddle; potter. — *v. t.* To sell from place to place; hawk; hence, to retail in small quantities; as, to *peddle* fruit, milk, or tinware.

ped'dler, ped'lar (-lĕr), *n.* One who peddles; a hawker.

ped'dler-y, ped'lar-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). Trade, goods, or business of a peddler.

ped'dling (-lĭng), *p. a.* Petty; insignificant.

-pede. A suffix denoting *foot.* See -PED.

ped'er-as'ty, pæd'er-as'ty (pĕd'ĕr-ăs'tĭ; pē'dĕr-), *n.* [Gr. παιδεραστία, fr. παιδεραστής pederast; παῖς, παιδός, boy + ἐράν to love.] Sodomy between males. — **ped'er-ast, pæd'er-ast** (-ăst), *n.*

ped'es-tal (pĕd'ĕs-tăl), *n.* [F. *piédestal,* It. *piedestallo,*

fr. *piè* (or *piede*) *di stallo* foot of a stall, seat, place for standing; fr. L. *pes, pedis*, foot, *de* of, and OHG. *stal* station, place.] **1.** *Arch.* In late classic and similar styles, the support or foot of a column, and hence of a statue, vase, lamp, etc. **2.** Any base or support; foundation. — *v. t.* To place on a pedestal.

pe-des'tri-an (pĕ-dĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pedester*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot.] **1.** Going or performed on foot. **2.** Of or pert. to walking; hence, slow, dull, or commonplace. — *n.* A walker; a foot traveler. [pedestrian.]

pe-des'tri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Act, art, or practice of a

pe'di-at'ric, pæ'di-at'ric (pē'dĭ-ăt'rĭk; pĕd'ĭ-), *a.* [Gr. *παῖς, παιδός*, child + *iatric.*] *Med.* Pert. to the care and medical treatment of children.

pe'di-at'rics, *or* **pæ'di-** (-rĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) *Med.* Medical science that treats of the hygiene and diseases of children.

ped'i-cel (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes* foot.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Any slender stalk, esp. one supporting a fruiting organ. **b** In seed plants, an ultimate division of a common peduncle; a flower stalk bearing a single flower. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A narrow basal part by which a larger part or body is attached. **b** A small foot or footlike organ, as of an echinoderm.

ped'i-cel-late (-sĕ-lāt), *a.* Having, or attached by, a pedicel.

ped'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *pediculus*. See PEDICEL.] A pedicel.

pe-dic'u-lar (pĕ-dĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *pedicularis*, fr. *pediculus* a louse.] Of or pert. to lice; lousy.

ped'i-gree (pĕd'ĭ-grē), *n.* [ME. *pedegru*, fr. F. *pied de grue* crane's foot, from shape of the heraldic genealogical trees; L. *pes, pedis*, foot + *grus* crane.] **1.** A record of ancestry; line of ancestors; descent; lineage. **2.** Recorded or notable descent; ancestry. **3.** Recorded descent of an animal, as of a horse or dog. [descent.

ped'i-greed (-grēd), *a.* Being of known, esp. of recorded,

ped'i-ment (-mĕnt), *n. Arch.* Orig., in classical architecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a roof; hence, a similar form used as a decoration over porticoes, doors, etc. — **ped'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

Pediment. Restoration of part of the Parthenon, showing a Pediment and its Sculptures.

ped'i-palp (pĕd'ĭ-pălp), *n. Zoöl.* **1.** = PEDIPALPUS. **2.** An arachnid of an order (*Pedipalpida*) including the whip scorpions and allied forms. — **ped'i-pal'pous** (-păs), *a.*

ped'i-pal'pus (-păl'pŭs), *n.; pl.* **-PI** (-pī). [NL.; L. *pes, pedis*, foot + E. *palpus.*] *Zoöl.* One of the second pair of appendages of arachnids, lying each side of the mouth. In spiders, they are leglike; in scorpions, large and pincerlike.

ped'lar, ped'ler (-lĕr). Vars. of PEDDLER.

pe'do-bap'tism, pæ'do-bap'tism (pē'dō-băp'tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *παῖς, παιδός*, child + *baptism.*] Infant baptism.

pe'do-bap'tist, pæ'do-bap'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who advocates or practices infant baptism.

ped'o-graph (pĕd'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *πέδον* ground + *-graph.*] An instrument for automatically making a topographical record of the ground covered by a pedestrian.

pe-dol'o-gy, pæ-dol'o-gy (pē-dŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *παῖς, παιδός*, child + *-logy.*] **1.** *Med.* Pediatrics. **2.** Child study. — **pe-dol'o-gist, pæ-dol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pe-dom'e-ter (pē-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, foot + *-meter.*] An instrument to record the number of steps taken in walking, and so find the distance covered.

ped'rail' (pĕd'rāl'), *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, foot + E. RAIL.] *Mach.* **a** A device, to replace the wheel of a traction engine, which automatically accommodates itself to obstacles and rough roads. See *Illust.* **b** A vehicle having such pedrails.

Side View of Pedrail mounting Steps.

pe'dro (pē'drō), *n.* [From Sp. *Pedro* Peter, L. *Petrus*, Gr. Πέτρος.] *Card Playing.* **a** The five of trumps in certain varieties of auction pitch. See CINCH. **b** A variety of auction pitch in which the five of trumps counts five.

pe-dun'cle (pē-dŭŋ'k'l), *n.* [NL. *pedunculus*, dim. of L. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] **1.** *Bot.* A flower stalk. **2.** *Zoöl.* A stem; stalk; pedicel. **3.** *Anat.* A band of white matter joining parts of the brain.

pe-dun'cled (pē-dŭŋ'k'ld), *a.* Having a peduncle.

pe-dun'cu-lar (-kū-lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a peduncle.

pe-dun'cu-late (-kū-lāt) } *a.* Having a peduncle; growing
pe-dun'cu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } on a peduncle.

peek (pēk), *v. i.* [ME. *piken.*] To look slyly, or with the eyes half closed; peep. — *n.* A glance; peep.

peel (pēl), *n.* [ME. *pel*, OF. *pel* a stake, L. *palus.* (*Oxf. E. D.*).] **1.** A stake; also, a stockade. *Obs.* **2.** A small, massive tower or fortified residence of a kind common in the 16th century in the border counties of England and Scotland.

peel, *n.* [OF. *pele*, L. *pala.*] A spadelike implement, variously used, as for removing bread from a baker's oven.

peel, *v. t.* **1.** To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of. **2.** To strip or tear off, as the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree, etc. — *v. i.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind; come off as the skin, bark, or rind does. — *n.* Skin or rind of a fruit.

peel'er, *n.* A policeman; — from Sir Robert Peel. *Slang.*

peen (pēn), *n.* The sharp or thin or rounded end of the head of a hammer or sledge opposite the face. — *v. t.* To beat with the peen of a hammer or sledge.

peep (pēp), *v. i.* **1.** To cry, as a young chick, a mouse, etc.; cheep. **2.** To speak with a small thin voice. — *n.* The sound of one that peeps; cheep.

peep, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To peer through or as through a crevice. **2.** To begin to come from or as if from concealment; emerge partially; as, the flowers *peeped* above the grass. **3.** To appear; show; as, his selfishness *peeps* out now and then. — *v. t.* To cause to appear; protrude slightly. — *n.* **1.** Act of peeping; a slight look; esp., a furtive, peering glance. **2.** The first glance or appearance; as, *peep* of day.

a Peen.

peep'er, *n.* One who, or that which, peeps, or spies.

peep'er, *n.* One who, or that which, peeps, or chirps, as a young chicken or pigeon, a cricket, or a frog.

Peeping Tom. A tailor of Coventry, the only person mean enough to peep at Lady Godiva. He was stricken blind.

peep show. A small show or object exhibited, which is viewed through an orifice or a magnifying glass.

peep sight. An adjustable piece pierced with a small hole to peep through in aiming, attached to a rifle or other firearm.

Peep Sight adjusted on Leaf.

peer (pēr), *v. i.* **1.** To look narrowly, curiously or intently; peep; as, to *peer* through bars. **2.** To come in sight; appear. *Poetic.* **3.** To emerge partially; peep out; as, the sun *peers* through the clouds.

peer, *n.* [OF. *per*, fr. L. *par* equal.] **1.** One of the same rank, quality, etc.; an equal; match. **2.** A comrade; fellow; associate. *Archaic.* **3.** A nobleman; a member of one of the five degrees of the British nobility, namely, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron. **peer of the realm** *or* **of the United Kingdom,** one of a class of peers of the United Kingdom entitled, by hereditary right or by creation of the sovereign, to sit in the House of Lords and to be tried by their peers.

peer'age (pēr'ăj), *n.* **1.** The body of peers; also, the rank or dignity of a peer. **2.** A record of the peers of the realm.

peer'ess, *n.* The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right or by right of marriage.

peer'less, *a.* Having no peer, or equal; matchless. — **peer'less-ly,** *adv.* — **peer'less-ness,** *n.* [piper.

peet'weet (pēt'wēt), *n.* [Imitative.] The spotted sand-

pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *a.* **1.** Habitually fretful or complaining; querulous. **2.** Showing ill nature or ill temper, as actions. **Syn.** Ill-humored, ill-natured, irritable, petulant, pettish, fretful, cross, irascible, choleric, testy, captious, splenetic, spleeny, snappish, waspish, crusty, touchy. — **Peevish, petulant, pettish, fretful, cross.** **Peevish** implies an irritable, querulous, or sour temper; **petulant** suggests capricious irritation or impatience; as, a *peevish* child, temper, spirit; a quick, *petulant* nature. **Pettish** implies sulky or childish ill humor, as of one slighted or offended; as, a *pettish* complaint. **Fretful** implies complaining impatience; **cross** (colloq. in this sense), an irritable frame of mind; as, a *fretful* crying; a *cross* answer; *cross* as a bear.

peg (pĕg), *n.* [ME. *pegge.*] **1.** A small pointed piece, as of wood, used to fasten together boards, etc., or to close the vent of a cask. **2.** A projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things, as coats, or to mark a boundary or the like. **3.** A support; reason; as, a *peg* to hang a claim on. **4.** *Music.* One of the wooden or metal pins of a stringed instrument for adjusting the tension. **5.** A step; degree; — esp., *Colloq.*, in *to go down a peg.* **6.** *Humorous or Slang.* **a** A tooth. **b** A leg, or a foot. **7.** A pointed prong or claw for catching or tearing, as in harpooning a turtle. **8.** A drink of spirits, usually whiskey or brandy, diluted with soda water. *Slang, Orig. India.*

— *v. t.*; PEGGED (pĕgd); PEG'GING (pĕg'ĭng). **1.** To put a peg in; fasten with pegs; keep in place, as with pegs. **2.** To indicate or mark by pegs; as, to *peg* out a mining claim. **3.** To throw. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To work diligently; — usually used with *on, at,* or *away.* **2.** To count and score with pegs, as in cribbage; also, to hit a peg in croquet.

Peg'a-sus (pĕg'ă-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πήγασος.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A winged horse sprung from Medusa at her death. With a blow of his hoof he caused Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon. Fig., poetic inspiration. See BELLEROPHON. **2.** [*gen.* -SI (-sī).] *Astron.* A northern constellation near the vernal equinoctial point.

peg'ma-tite (pĕg'mȧ-tīt), *n.* [From Gr. πῆγμα something fastened together, in allusion to the quartz and feldspar in graphic granite.] *Petrog.* **a** A coarse variety of granite occurring in dikes or veins; also, the same formation in other rocks; as, syenite *pegmatite.* **b** Graphic granite. — **peg'ma-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

peg top. A conical top, with a sharp metal peg, spun with a string by throwing it from the hand. — **peg'-top'**, *a.*

‖ **pei'gnoir'** (pān'wär'), *n.* [F., fr. *peigner* to comb, L. *pectinare.* See PECTINATE.] A woman's loose dressing sack; hence, a loose morning gown or wrapper.

pe'jo-ra-tive (pē'jō-rā-tĭv; pē-jŏr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *pejorare* to render worse, L. *pejor* worse.] Depreciatory; disparaging; — used esp., *Philol.*, of words whose root meaning is depreciated by a suffix. — *n.* A depreciatory word.

pek'an (pĕk'ăn), *n.* [F. (Canada) *pékan,* fr. Amer. Indian *pekane.*] The fisher (*Mustela pennanti*).

pe'kin' (pē'kĭn'; -kĭng'), *n.* [F. *pékin.*] A silk material, usually striped or flowered, orig. from China. [to Peking.

Pe'king-ese' (pē'kĭng-ēz'; -ēs'), **Pe'kin-ese'**, *a.* Of or pert. to **Pekingese, or Pekinese, dog** *or* **spaniel,** one of a Chinese breed of short-legged, pug-nosed toy dogs, with flowing coat.

pek'oe (pĕk'ō; pē'kō), *n., or* **pekoe tea.** [Chin. *pai* white + '*hao* hair (the leaves being picked with the down still on them), Cantonese *pak-hò,* Swatow *pék-ho,* Amoy *pek-ô.*] A black tea, of fine flavor, composed of young leaves.

pel'age (pĕl'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pilus* hair.] The covering, or coat, of a mammal, as of wool, fur, or hair.

Pe-la'gi-an (pē-lā'jĭ-ăn), *n.* A follower of Pelagius, a British monk, who went to Rome about 400 and died about 418. — **Pe-la'gi-an,** *a.*

Pe-la'gi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theories or doctrines of Pelagius, who denied original sin and baptismal regeneration, and maintained that man has perfect freedom of the will and does not need God's grace to set him right.

pe-lag'ic (pē-lăj'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pelagicus,* fr. *pelagus* sea, Gr. πέλαγος.] Of or pertaining to the ocean; — esp. applied to organisms living at the surface, away from the coast.

pel-ar'go-nate (pĕl-är'gō-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of pelargonic acid.

pel'ar-gon'ic (pĕl'är-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*pelargonium* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_8H_{17}CO_2H$, of the formic acid series, found in the leaves of the geranium (*Pelargonium*), and also obtained artificially. Its ethyl ester is used in flavoring wines, brandy, etc.

pel'ar-go'ni-um (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελαργός a stork.] Any of a large genus (*Pelargonium*) of South African geraniaceous plants, having showy red or white flowers. See GERANIUM, 2.

Pe-las'gi-an (pē-lăs'jĭ-ăn; -lăz'-), *a.* [L. *Pelasgus,* Gr. Πελασγός a Pelasgian.] Of or pert. to the Pelasgians. — *n.* One of an early people or group of peoples mentioned by classical writers as the primitive dwellers in Greece and the eastern islands of the Mediterranean. — **Pe-las'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

pel'er-ine (pĕl'ĕr-ĭn; pĕl'ĕr-ēn'), *n.* [F. *pèlerine* a tippet, *pèlerin* a pilgrim. See PILGRIM.] A woman's cape; esp., a fur cape longer in front than behind.

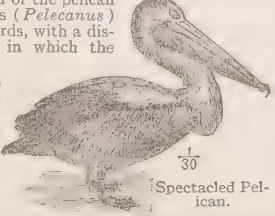
Pe'le's hair (pē'lēz). [After a Hawaiian goddess associated with the crater Kilauea.] Glass threads or fibers formed by the wind from lava. It often collects in towlike masses.

Pe'leus (pē'lūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηλεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* King of the Myrmidons, and father of Achilles.

pelf (pĕlf), *n.* [OF. *pelfre, peufre, peuffe.*] **1.** Stolen property; spoil. **2.** Money; lucre; gain. [JASON; MEDEA.

Pe'li-as (pē'lĭ-ăs; pĕl'ĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πελίας.] See

pel'i-can (pĕl'ĭ-kăn), *n.* [F. *pélican,* L. *pelicanus, pelecanus,* Gr. πελεκάν a bird of the pelican kind.] Any of a genus (*Pelecanus*) of large, web-footed birds, with a distensible gular pouch in which the food (fish) is caught.



Spectacled Pelican. 1/30

Pel'i-des (-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηλείδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Peleus; esp., Achilles.

Pe'li-on (pē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πήλιον.] See OSSA.

pe-lisse' (pē-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *pellicea;* in L. fem. of *pelliceus,* made of skins, *pellis* skin.] A long outer garment, orig. of fur or fur-lined.

pel-lag'ra (pĕ-lăg'rȧ; -lā'grȧ), *n.* [It.] *Med.* A skin affection, with severe constitutional and nervous symptoms. — **pel-lag'rous** (-lăg'rŭs; -lā'grŭs), *a.*

Pel'le-as, Sir (pĕl'ē-ăs). A valorous and mighty knight of Arthur's Round Table, who loves in vain the lady Ettarre, and is shamefully treated by her.

pel'let (pĕl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *pelote,* fr. LL., fr. L. *pila* a ball.] **1.** A round small body; a little ball, esp. of food, medicine, etc. **2.** A ball, usually stone, used as a medieval missile; a cannon ball; later, a bullet; esp., one of a charge of small shot. **3.** An imitation bullet, as of wax, putty, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To form into pellets. **2.** To strike with pellets.

pel'li-cle (pĕl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *pellicula,* dim. of *pellis* skin.] A thin skin or film. — **pel-lic'u-lar** (pĕ-lĭk'ū-lär), *a.*

pel'li-to-ry (pĕl'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *paritoire, paritaire,* L. *parietaria* pellitory, or wall plant, fr. *paries, parietis,* a wall.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Parietaria*) of urticaceous plants, esp. a species (*P. officinalis*) called also *wall pellitory.* **2.** [OF. *peritre, piretre,* fr. L. *pyrethrum,* Gr. πύρεθρον feverfew.] A southern European asteraceous plant (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*) resembling yarrow; also, its medicinal root. **3.** Any of various similar plants; as: **a** Feverfew. **b** Yarrow. **c** = MASTERWORT.

pellitory of Spain. = PELLITORY, 2.

pell'-mell', pell'-mell' (pĕl'mĕl'), *adv.* [F. *pêle-mêle,* prob. fr. OF. *mesler* to mix.] **1.** In utter confusion, esp. of troops, as in flight. **2.** In furious haste; vehemently. — *n.* An indiscriminate confusion; a fight at close quarters; mêlée.

pel-lu'cid (pĕ-lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *pellucidus; per* (see PER-) + *lucidus* clear, bright.] Transparent; limpid; clear; hence, easy to understand. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT. — **pel'lu-cid'i-ty** (pĕl'ū-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **pel-lu'cid-ness,** *n.* — **-cid-ly,** *adv.*

Pel'o-pon-ne'sian (pĕl'ō-pō-nē'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Peloponnesus, or southern peninsula of Greece. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus. In classical times the Peloponnesus was the main seat of the Dorian race, notably the Spartans. It was also the chief continental seat of the early Mycenæan civilization.

Pe'lops (pē'lŏps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πέλοψ.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Tantalus. His father served him up to the gods for food. The gods restored him to life, Demeter giving him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by her.

pe-lo'ri-a (pē-lō'rĭ-ȧ; 57), *n.*; *pl.* PELORIES (pĕl'ō-rĭz). [NL., fr. Gr. πέλωρος monstrous.] *Bot.* An abnormal regularity of structure occurring in normally irregular flowers. — **pe-lor'ic** (pē-lŏr'ĭk; -lō'rĭk), *a.*

‖ **pe-lo'ta** (pē-lō'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., lit., ball.] A Basque, Spanish, and Spanish-American game played in a court, in which a ball is struck with a wickerwork racket.

pelt (pĕlt), *n.* [Prob. for *peltry.*] **1.** A skin of a beast, esp. of a sheep, goat, or fur-bearing animal. **2.** A skin used as a garment; apparel of skins. — **Syn.** See SKIN.

pelt, *v. t.* **1.** To strike repeatedly with something thrown or driven, often with small or comparatively harmless missiles. **2.** To hurl or throw. — *v. i.* **1.** To throw or strike strongly and repeatedly. **2.** To beat; drive; as, the rain *pelted* down. **3.** To hurry; rush. *Colloq.* — *n.* Act of pelting; also, a stroke with or as with a missile.

pel'tast (pĕl'tăst), *n.* [Gr. πελταστής, fr. πέλτη light shield.] *Gr. Antiq.* A soldier armed with a light shield.

pel'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *pelta* shield.] Shield-shaped; scutiform; specif., *Bot.*, having the stem attached to the lower surface, instead of at the base or margin. See LEAF, Illust. — **pel'tate-ly,** *adv.*

pelt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pelts.

pelt'ing, *a.* Mean; paltry. *Archaic.*

Pel'ton wheel (pĕl'tŭn). A form of impulse or turbine wheel driven by one or more jets of water playing at high velocity into the cups on the circumference, or horizontally at the bottom.

pelt'ry (pĕl'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-trĭz). [OF. *peleterie,* fr. *pel* skin, L. *pellis.*] Pelts, or skins, collectively; skins with the fur on them; furs; also, a pelt.

‖ **pe-lure'** (pē-lür'), *n.* [F., lit., peel, fr. *peler* to peel.] A crisp, hard, thin paper, sometimes used for postage stamps.

pel'vic (pĕl'vĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the pelvis. **pelvic arch** *or* **girdle,** the bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the skeleton of the hind limbs of vertebrates.

pel'vis (-vĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -VES (-vēz). [L., a basin.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The basinlike structure, in the skeleton of many vertebrates, formed by the pelvic arch and adjoining bones. **2.** *Anat.* The cavity into which the ureter expands as it enters the kidney.

pem'mi-can (pĕm'ĭ-kăn), *n.* [Cree *pimikkān,* fr. *pimĭy* grease; fat.] A preparation of dried meat, fat, and, sometimes, dried fruit. It is often compressed into cakes so as to furnish much nutriment in small compass for explorers, etc.

pem'phi-gus (pĕm'fĭ-gŭs; pĕm-fī'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πέμφιξ, -ιγος, a bubble.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease characterized by blebs on the skin or mucous membranes.

pen (pĕn), *n.* [AS. *penn.*] **1.** A small inclosure for animals; also, the animals in one pen. **2.** Any small place of confinement or storage. — *v. t.;* PENNED (pĕnd) or PENT (pĕnt); PEN'NING. To shut in or as in a pen; coop up; inclose.

pen, *n.* [OF. *penne, pene,* feather, quill, fr. L. *penna.*] **1.** A feather or quill. **2.** In *pl.* Wings. *Archaic.* **3.** An instrument with a split point for writing with ink or other fluid; also, such a pen and its holder together. **4.** Anything suggesting a feather or its stock; as: **a** *Zoöl.* The internal horny shell of a squid. **b** The midrib of a leaf. **5.** A stylus or other instrument for scratching or graving. *Obs.* **6.** A writer, or his style; as, he has a sharp *pen.*

— *v. t.;* PENNED (pĕnd); PEN'NING. To write; indite.

pe'nal (pē'năl), *a.* [L. *poenalis,* fr. *poena* punishment.] Of or pertaining to punishment or penalties.

pe'nal-i-za'tion (pē'năl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of penalizing, or state of being penalized.

pe'nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED; -IZ'ING. To put a penalty on.

pen'al-ty (pĕn'ăl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *pénalité.*] **1.** Penal retribution; punishment for crime or offense. **2.** The forfeit to which a person binds himself in default of fulfilling stipulations; fine. **3.** A disadvantage imposed for a breach of rules; also, a handicap. *Sporting Cant.*

pen'ance (-ăns), *n.* [OF. *penance, peneance,* L. *paenitentia* penitence.] Action performed to show penitence and as reparation for sin; specif., *Eccl.,* in some churches, a sacrament consisting in repentance for sin, confession to a priest, satisfaction, as some discipline or observance imposed, and absolution by the priest. — *v. t.;* -ANCED (-ănst); -ANCING (-ăn-sĭng). To impose penance on; punish.

pe-nang'-law'yer (pē-năng'-), *n.* A kind of cane of the stem of an East Asiatic palm (*Licuala acutifida*); also, the palm.

pe-na'tes (pē-nā'tēz), *n. pl., or* **di pe-na'tes** (dī). [L.] [*Often cap.*] *Roman Relig.* The gods of the household, worshiped in close connection with Vesta, and with the lares and household genius. The city also had its penates.

pence (pĕns), *n., pl.* of PENNY.

pen'cel (pĕn'sĕl), *n.* [See PENNONCEL.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** A small, narrow flag or streamer, esp. one borne at the lance head. **2.** A lady's favor, as worn by a medieval knight.

‖ **pen'chant'** (pän'shän'; pĕn'chănt), *n.* [F., fr. *pencher* to bend, fr. L. *pendēre.* See PENDANT.] A strong mental leaning or attraction; strong inclination.

pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *n.* [OF. *pincel,* L. *penicillum, penicillus,* dim. of *penis* tail.] **1.** A brush, esp. a fine brush of hair or bristles, used by artists. **2.** An artist's skill in manner; also, descriptive skill. **3.** A slender cylinder of black lead, colored chalk, slate, etc., commonly incased in wood, for drawing or writing. **4.** Any of various objects suggesting a pencil; as: **a** *Optics & Math.* An aggregate of rays, as of light, esp. when diverging or converging. **b** *Med.* A small medicated stick, as of caustic. **c** A stick or crayon of rouge or the like for cosmetic or theatrical purposes.

— *v. t.;* -CILED (-sĭld) or -CILLED; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING. To paint, draw, write, or mark with or as with a pencil; esp., now, to sketch with a lead pencil, crayon, etc.

pen'ciled, -cilled, *a.* **1.** Painted, drawn, marked, or written with or as with a pencil. **2.** Radiated; as, *penciled* rays.

pen'cil-er, pen'cil-ler, *n.* One who, or that which, pencils.

pend (pĕnd), *v. i.* [L. *pendēre.*] **1.** To hang; depend. *Rare.* **2.** To be undecided, or in process of adjustment.

pend'ant (pĕn'dănt), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr. of *pendre* to hang, L. *pendēre,* v. i.] **1.** Something that hangs or depends, esp. as an ornament. **2.** A hanging ornament for roofs, ceilings, etc., much used in later Gothic architecture. **3.** That by which something is suspended, as the stem and ring of a watch. **4.** One of a pair; a companion piece; match; — used esp. in art.

‖ **pen'de-loque'** (pän'd'-lŏk'), *n.* [F.] *Jewelry.* A diamond or other stone cut in the form of a pear-shaped pendant.

pend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being pendent, or suspended. **2.** State of being undetermined.

pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *pendens, -entis,* p. pr. of *pendēre* to hang.] **1.** Supported from above; suspended; as, *pendent* icicles. **2.** Jutting over; overhanging; as, a *pendent* rock. **3.** Undetermined; pending; as, a *pendent* dispute.

Syn. Pendent, pendulous, pensile. Pendent emphasizes the fact of suspension; **pendulous** often implies greater freedom of attachment or a swinging motion; **pensile** is chiefly applied to pendent nests or their builders.

pen-den'tive (pĕn-dĕn'tĭv), *n.* [F. *pendentif.*] *Arch.* **a** One of the triangular pieces of vaulting supporting a cupola in an angular building. **b** That part of a groined vault which springs from a single pier or corbel.

pen'di-cle (pĕn'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [See PEND to hang.] An appendage, or adjunct; specif., a parcel of ground, a house, or the like, forming part of a large estate.

pend'ing, *p. a.* [L. *pendēre* to hang.] **1.** Hanging; overhanging; imminent. **2.** Not yet decided; as, a *pending* suit. — *prep.* During; during the pendency of.

Syn. Pending, during. Pending was in older usage synonymous with **during**; as, *during* the trial, *pending* the trial. Now, it oftener has the sense of *while awaiting* (an occurrence), *until the conclusion of* (an action); as, *pending* the decision.

pen-drag'on (pĕn-drăg'ŭn), *n.* [W.; *pen* head + *dragon* leader.] [*Often cap.*] A chief leader or king; — a title of an ancient British chief in command of other chiefs. — **pen-drag'on-ship,** *n.*

pen'du-lous (pĕn'dū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pendulus,* fr. *pendēre* to hang.] Loosely pendent; hanging. — **Syn.** See PENDENT. — **pen'du-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **-lous-ness,** *n.*

pen'du-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LUMS (-lŭmz). [NL., fr. L. *pendulus* hanging, swinging.] A body so suspended from a fixed point that it can swing freely to and fro under the combined action of gravity and momentum.

Pe-nel'o-pe (pē-nĕl'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηνελόπη.] *Gr. Myth.* The wife of Odysseus. During his absence, being importuned by suitors, she postpones decision until she shall have woven a funeral pall for her father-in-law, Laertes. Every night she unravels what she wove by day.

Pe-nel'o-phon (pē-nĕl'ō-fŏn), *n.* See COPHETUA.

pe'ne-plain' (pē'nē-plān'), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + E. *plain.*] *Phys. Geog.* A land surface reduced by erosion almost to base level, so that most of it is nearly plain.

pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty (pĕn'ē-trā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being penetrable.

pen'e-tra-ble (pĕn'ē-trā-b'l), *a.* [L. *penetrabilis.*] Capable of being penetrated, or pierced. — **pen'e-tra-bly,** *adv.*

pen'e-tra'li-a (-trā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *penetralis* internal.] **1.** Innermost parts, esp. of a temple. **2.** Hidden things or secrets; privacy or sanctuary, as of the home.

pen'e-trant (pĕn'ē-trănt), *a.* Penetrating; sharp; subtle.

pen'e-trate (-trāt), *v. t.;* -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). [L. *penetratus,* p. p. of *penetrare* to penetrate.] **1.** To enter into; pierce. **2.** To pervade; permeate. **3.** To affect profoundly; move deeply. **4.** To pierce into by the mind; understand. — *v. i.* To pass into or through something; pierce; also, to affect the feelings.

Syn. Penetrate, pierce, perforate. To **penetrate** is to pass into (esp. the interior), often by force, energy, or diffusive power, as well as by sharpness; to **pierce** is to pass through (surface or body), esp. as by that which is sharp or pointed; as, the bullet *penetrated* a foot into the wood; the needle *pierced* his flesh. To **perforate** is to pierce or bore a hole (or holes) through; as, *perforated* paper.

pen'e-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of penetrating. **2.** Sharp discernment; sagacity. **3.** *Optics.* **a** Of a telescope, power of enabling one to see to a great distance. **b** Of a microscope, power of enabling one to see into the structure of an object, beyond or short of the exact focus. **4.** *Gunnery.* The depth to which a projectile will penetrate. — **Syn.** Sharpness, discrimination. See DISCERNMENT.

pen'e-tra-tive (pĕn'ē-trā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to penetrate; piercing; also, acute; sagacious. **2.** Affecting; impressive. — **pen'e-tra-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pen'e-tra-tive-ness,** *n.*

pen'guin (pĕn'gwĭn; pĕn'-), *n.* [Prob. orig. the great auk, fr. W. *pen* head + *gwyn* white.] **1.** The great auk. *Obs.* **2.** Any of certain flightless aquatic birds (order *Sphenisciformes*) of the Southern Hemisphere.

King Penguin.

pen'hold'er (pĕn'hōl'dĕr), *n.* A holder, handle, or rack for a pen or pens.

pen'i-cil (pĕn'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *penicillum, penicillus,* painter's brush, roll of lint.] *Med.* A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

pen'i-cil'late (-sĭl'ăt), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the form of a pencil; furnished with, or ending in, a tuft of hairs. — **-cil'late-ly,** *adv.* — **-cil-la'tion** (-sĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.*

pen-in'su-la (pĕn-ĭn'sŭ-lă), *n.* [L. *paeninsula; paene* almost + *insula* island.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and joined to a larger body by a neck, or isthmus; also, any piece of land jutting out into the water.

pen-in'su-lar (-lär), *a.* Of or pert. to a peninsula.

pen-in'su-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being a peninsula. **2.** Character peculiar to peninsular dwellers; narrowness of mental outlook; provincialism.

pe'nis (pē'nĭs), *n.; L. pl.* PENES (-nēz). [L.] The male organ of copulation.

pen'i-tence (pĕn'ĭ-tĕns), *n.* The being penitent; sorrow for sins or faults. — **Syn.** See CONTRITION.

pen'i-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [F. *pénitent,* L. *paenitens, -entis, poenitens,* p. pr. of *paenitere, poenitere,* to repent.] Feeling pain or sorrow for sins or offenses; repentant; contrite. — *n.* **1.** A penitent person. **2.** One undergoing penance, esp. under a confessor.

pen'i-ten'tial (-tĕn'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to penitence or penance. — *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A book of rules for imposing penance. **2.** A penitent. — **pen'i-ten'tial-ly,** *adv.*

pen'i-ten'tia-ry (-shà-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to penance. **2.** Used for punishment, discipline, and reformation. **3.** Making one liable to punishment in a penitentiary. *U. S.*
— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A house of correction in which offenders are confined, usually at labor. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* **a** An office of the papal court which passes upon cases of conscience, confession, absolution from vows, etc. Its chief is a cardinal, called the **Grand Penitentiary**. **b** An officer vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him.

pen'i-tent-ly, *adv.* In a penitent manner.

pen'knife' (pĕn'nīf'), *n.*; *pl.* -KNIVES (-nīvz'). A small pocketknife; orig., knife for making or mending quill pens.

pen'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** One who uses the pen; a writer. **2.** An author; composer.

pen'man-ship, *n.* Art or practice of using the pen in writing; style or manner of writing.

pen'na (pĕn'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PENNÆ (-ē). [L.] *Zoöl.* A normal contour feather, as distinguished from downs, plumes, etc.

pen name. A name assumed by an author; a pseudonym.

pen'nant (-ănt), *n.* [Alteration of *pennon*; ME. *penon, penoun*, OF. *penon*, fr. L. *penna* feather.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** A flag usually with the fly much longer than the hoist. See FLAG, *Illust.* **b** Any small flag used for decorating, signaling, or the like. **2.** *Mus.* = HOOK, 3 **c.**

pen'nate (pĕn'ăt) } *a.* [L. *pennatus*, fr. *penna* feather,
pen'nat-ed (-ā-tĕd) } wing.] Winged; feathered.

pen'ner, *n.* One who pens, writes, or composes, something.

pen'ni-less (-ĭ-lĕs), *a.* Without a penny; impecunious.

pen'non (-ŭn), *n.* [See PENNANT.] **1.** A long triangular flag, esp. as ensign of certain medieval knights, or of a regiment of lancers. See FLAG, *Illust.* **2.** Any flag or banner. **3.** A pennant. **4.** A wing; pinion.

pen'non-cel, pen'non-celle (pĕn'ŭn-sĕl), *n.* [OF. *penoncel*, dim. of *penon*. See PENNANT.] = PENCEL. *Obs. or Hist.*

Penn'syl-va'ni-an (pĕn'sĭl-vā'nĭ-ăn), *a. Geol.* Pert. to or designating a Paleozoic period between the Mississippian and the Permian, marked by extensive coal deposits. See CARBONIFEROUS, COAL MEASURES. — *n. Geol.* The Pennsylvanian period or system.

pen'ny (pĕn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz), for a number of coins, or PENCE (pĕns), for amount in pennies. [AS. *penig, pening, pending.*] **1.** An English coin, now of bronze, worth $\frac{1}{12}$ of a shilling, or 2.03 cents U. S. **2.** A cent. *Colloq., U. S.* ☞ *Penny* in certain combinations (as, *fourpenny* or *4-penny, sixpenny*, etc.) forms adjectives denoting price or value. As applied to nails, these now denote certain arbitrary sizes, though orig. designating the price per hundred.

pen'ny-a-line', *a.* Of authors, getting little pay, as a penny for each line; hence, cheap; inferior. — **pen'ny-a-lin'er** (-ȧ-līn'ẽr), *n.*

pen'ny-roy'al (-roi'ăl), *n.* [Corruption of earlier *puliall royal*, in which *puliall* is fr. OF. *poliol*, a dim. fr. L. *puleium*, or *pulegium*.] A European perennial mint (*Mentha pulegium*) with pungently aromatic leaves; also, a similar American mint (*Hedeoma pulegioides*).

pen'ny-weight' (pĕn'ĭ-wāt'), *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, or $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce (1.55517 grams). It was originally the weight of a silver penny. Abbr., *dwt.*

pen'ny-wise', *a.* Also **penny wise.** Wise in small matters only; saving small sums while losing larger.

pen'ny-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any of several round-leaved plants: **a** = NAVELWORT, 1. **b** The Kenilworth ivy. **c** A small American gentianaceous plant (*Obolaria virginica*).

pen'ny-worth' (-wûrth'), *n.* **1.** A penny's worth; as much as a penny will buy. **2.** Hence: due return for money laid out; a bargain. **3.** A small quantity; a trifle.

Pe-nob'scot (pē-nŏb'skŏt), *n.* [From the river, fr. Algonquian *pe-noom-ske-ook* at the falls of the rock.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe dwelling on the Penobscot River.

pe'no-log'i-cal (pē'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; pĕn'ō-), *a.* Pertaining or relating to penology. [of penology.

pe-nol'o-gist (pē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in or a student

pe-nol'o-gy (pē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ποινή, or L. *poena*, punishment + *-logy.*] The study of punishment for crime; that branch of criminology dealing with the deterrent and reformatory treatment of criminals.

pen'sile (pĕn'sĭl), *a.* [L. *pensilis*, fr. *pendēre* to hang.] **1.** Hanging; pendent. **2.** Having or building a hanging nest, as some birds. — **Syn.** See PENDENT.

pen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pensio* payment, *pendĕre, pensum*, to weigh, pay.] **1.** A payment. *Obs.* **2.** A stated allowance made, for past services or the surrender of rights or emoluments, to one retired from service. **3.** A payment regularly made to any person, as for good will. **4.** [F., pron'd pāN'syôN'.] A boarding house or boarding school; — now used only as French.
— *v. t.* To grant or pay a pension to.

pen'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Maintained by or receiving a pension; hence, hireling. **2.** Consisting of a pension; as, a *pensionary* provision. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A recipient of a pension; a pensioner; often, a hireling.

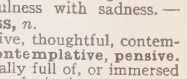
pen'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One in receipt of a pension. **2.** Specif.: **a** A gentleman-at-arms. **b** One of a bodyguard; retainer. *Obs.* **3.** One who pays for his commons. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*

pen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [F. *pensif*, fr. *penser* to think, L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder, v. intens. fr. *pendĕre* to weigh.] **1.** Dreamily or somewhat sadly thoughtful; musing. **2.** Expressing or suggesting thoughtfulness with sadness. — **pen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **pen'sive-ness,** *n.*
Syn. Dreamy, meditative, reflective, thoughtful, contemplative, sober. — **Thoughtful, contemplative, pensive.** One is **thoughtful** who is habitually full of, or immersed in, thought; one is **contemplative** who is given to meditation or reflection. **Pensive** adds to *thoughtful* the implication of dreamy seriousness.

pen'stock' (pĕn'stŏk'), *n.* [1st *pen* + *stock.*] **1.** A sluice or gate to regulate the flow of water, sewage, etc. **2.** A close conduit or pipe for conducting water, as to a water wheel.

pent (pĕnt), *p. a.* [Prop. p. p. of *pend*, var. of *pen* to shut in. *Oxf. E. D.*] Penned or shut up; confined; — often with *up.*

pen'ta- (pĕn'tȧ-). Combining form from Gr. πεντα-, which is a combining form of πέντε, *five.*



Pentacles **a** & **b.**

pen'ta-cle (-k'l), *n.* A certain magic symbol; as: **a** Originally, a five-pointed star. **b** A six-pointed star.

pen'ta-gon (pĕn'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγωνον; πεντα- five + γωνία angle.] *Geom.* A plane figure having five angles and five sides.

Regular Pentagon.

pen-tag'o-nal (pĕn-tăg'ō-năl), *a.* Having five corners or angles. — **pen-tag'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

pen'ta-gram (pĕn'tȧ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγραμμον, neut. of πεντάγραμμος having five lines. See PENTA-; -GRAM.] **1.** A pentacle. **2.** *Math.* A figure determined by five points.

pen-tam'er-ous (pĕn-tăm'ẽr-ŭs), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Divided into, or consisting of, five parts, or arranged in five sets of parts; specif., *Bot.*, having floral whorls composed of five, or a multiple of five, members, as the flax flower; — commonly written *5-merous.*

pen-tam'e-ter (-ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πεντάμετρος. See PENTA-; METER.] *Pros.* A verse of five feet; specif., the elegiac pentameter. — *a.* Having five metrical feet.

pen'tane (pĕn'tān), *n.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, C_5H_{12}, of the paraffin series. Two are colorless, volatile liquids, and occur in petroleum. The third is a gas at temperatures above 9° C. (48.2°F.).

pen-tap'o-dy (-tăp'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES. [*penta-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Pros.* A measure or series of five feet.

pen'tarch-y (pĕn'tär-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TARCHIES. [Gr. πενταρχία. See PENTA-; -ARCHY.] A government by five persons; also, a union of five powers.

pen'ta-stich (pĕn'tȧ-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. πεντάστιχος of five verses; πεντα- five + στίχος line, verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

pen'ta-style (-stīl), *a.* [See PENTA-; STYLE.] *Arch.* Having five columns across the front. — *n.* A pentastyle building.

Pen'ta-teuch (pĕn'tȧ-tūk), *n.* [Gr. πεντάτευχος, πεντα- five + τεῦχος tool, book.] The first five books of the Old Testament collectively. — **Pen'ta-teu'chal** (-tū'kăl), *a.*

pen-tath'lon (pĕn-tăth'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. πένταθλον; πεντα- five + ἆθλον a contest.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest in which each contestant participated in five different events, as leaping, foot racing, wrestling, throwing the discus, and throwing the spear. **2.** In the modern Olympic games, a composite contest made up of a running broad jump, throwing the javelin, a 200-meter run, throwing the discus, and a 1,500-meter run.

pen'ta-va'lent (pĕn'tȧ-vā'lĕnt; pĕn-tăv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*penta-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence, or combining power, of five. See VALENCE.

Pen'te-cost (-tē-kŏst), *n.* [L. *pentecoste*, Gr. πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα) the fiftieth day, Pentecost, πεντηκοστός fiftieth, πεντήκοντα fifty, πέντε five.] **1.** A solemn festival of the Jews, celebrated the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after the second day of the Passover. **2.** A Christian festival commemorating the descent, at Pentecost, of the Holy Spirit on the apostles; Whitsunday. — **Pen'te-cos'tal** (-kŏs'tăl), *a.*

pent'house' (pĕnt'hous'), *n.* [Corrupt. of *pentice, appentice*, F. *appentis.* See APPEND.] **1.** A shed or roof attached to, and sloping from, a wall or building. **2.** Anything likened to a penthouse, whether attached to a building or not, as a window awning, a shed to protect besiegers, etc.

pen'to-san (pĕn'tō-săn), *n.* Also **-sane** (-sān). [From PENTOSE.] *Chem.* One of a class of complex carbohydrates which are widely distributed in plants, as in fruits, gums, woods, hay, etc., and yield pentoses on hydrolysis.

pen'tose (pĕn'tōs), *n.* [*penta-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of sugars of the formula $C_5H_{10}O_5$, having five carbon atoms in the molecule. (Cf. HEXOSE.) They are formed by the decomposition of pentosans.

pent-ste'mon (pĕnt-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πέντε* five + *στήμων* warp. See STAMEN.] Any of a genus (*Pentstemon*) of chiefly American scrophulariaceous herbs, bearing showy flowers, and often cultivated under the name *beardtongue*.

Pentstemon (*P. grandiflorus*).

pe'nu-chle (pē'nŭk-'l). Var. of PINOCHLE.

pe'nult (pē'nŭlt; pē-nŭlt'), *n.* Also, **pe-nul'ti-ma** (pē-nŭl'tĭ-mȧ). [L. *paenultima* (sc. *syllaba*), fem. of *paenultimus* last but one; *paene* almost + *ultimus* the last.] The last syllable but one of a word.

pe-nul'ti-mate (-mȧt), *a.* **1.** Last but one. **2.** Of or pert. to the penult. — *n.* The penult.

pe-num'bra (-nŭm'brȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *paene* almost + *umbra* shade.] **1.** *Optics.* The space of partial illumination, as in an eclipse, between the umbra, or perfect shadow, and the full light. **2.** The shaded region around the dark central portion of a sun spot. — **pe-num'bral** (-brăl), *a.*

pe-nu'ri-ous (-nū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From PENURY.] Excessively sparing in the use of money; stingy; miserly. — **Syn.** See PARSIMONIOUS. — **pe-nu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

pen'u-ry (pĕn'ū-rĭ), *n.* [L. *penuria.*] Absence of resources; want; extreme poverty; destitution. — **Syn.** See POVERTY.

pe'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* [Sp. *peón*, or Pg. *peão*, a foot traveler, foot soldier, pawn. See PAWN in chess.] **1.** In India: **a** A foot soldier. **b** A native constable. **c** An attendant. **2.** A common laborer of any kind; — often, as to Latin America, implying bondage, as for debt. [of using peon labor.

pe'on-age (-ăj), *n.* State of being a peon; also, a system

pe'o-ny (pē'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [OF. *pione*, L. *paeonia*, Gr. *παιωνία*, fr. Παιών, Παιάν, the god of healing.] Any of a genus (*Paeonia*) of ranunculaceous plants, having divided leaves and large handsome flowers; also, the flower.

peo'ple (pē'p'l), *n. sing. & pl.*; in sense of a particular body of persons, *pl.* PEOPLES. [OF. *pueple*, fr. L. *populus.*] **1.** A body of persons united by a common character, culture, or sentiment; the individuals collectively of any characteristic group, as distinguished from the group considered as a unit (that is, as a *nation*, *race*, or *tribe*); a folk; as, the Austrian *nation* comprises both Germanic and Slavonic *peoples*; the American *people* is made up of mingling *races*. **2.** A race, tribe, or nation; as, the *peoples* of Europe. **3. a** The persons of a particular group, considered distributively; as, the *people* of London; the *people* of that class. **b** Members of one's family or kindred; relatives; often, ancestry. *Colloq.* **4.** The common people; populace. **5.** The body of enfranchised citizens of a state; electorate. **6.** Living creatures; often, specif., animals of a certain kind or habit; as, the bee *people*. **7.** Persons; folks, indefinitely. **Syn. People, nation.** **People** suggests the whole community regarded as an aggregate, yet as constituting a unit; **nation** emphasizes less the mass of individuals, more the political, institutional, or territorial unity; as, the *people* of the United States constitute a *nation*.
— *v. t.* To populate. — **peo'pler** (-plĕr), *n.*

Peo'ple's par'ty. *U. S. Politics.* A party, formed in 1891, advocating public ownership of railroads, telegraphs, etc., an income tax, limited ownership of land, etc.

Pe-phre'do (pē-frē'dō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πεφρηδώ.] See GRÆÆ.

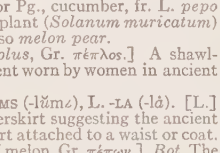
pe-pi'no (pē-pē'nō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg., cucumber, fr. L. *pepo* melon.] A tropical American plant (*Solanum muricatum*) with edible fruit; — called also *melon pear*.

pep'los (pĕp'lŏs) } *n.* [L. *peplus*, Gr. *πέπλος.*] A shawl-
pep'lus (pĕp'lŭs) } like garment worn by women in ancient Greece, esp. a costly one.

pep'lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lȧ). [L.] **1.** A peplos. **2.** A kind of overskirt suggesting the ancient peplos; also, a short fitted skirt attached to a waist or coat.

pe'po (pē'pō), *n.* [L., a kind of melon, Gr. *πέπων.*] *Bot.* The characteristic fruit of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceæ*), a fleshy, many-seeded fruit, usually with a hard rind, as the pumpkin, melon, and cucumber. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

pep'per (pĕp'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *pipor*, L. *piper*, fr. Gr. *πέπερι*, *πίπερι.*] **1.** A pungent condiment got from an East Indian plant (*Piper nigrum*), **black pepper** coming from dried slightly unripe berries, **white pepper** from dried ripe berries divested of pulp and skin; also, a similar product got from any of several other species of the same genus. **2.** Any plant yielding this product. **3.** Capsicum, or the plant producing it.



Pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

— *v. t.* **1.** To sprinkle or season with or as if with pepper. **2.** To sprinkle as pepper is sprinkled; also, to spread in or as in grains. **3.** To pelt.

pep'per–and–salt', *a.* Having black and white intermingled in small spots; as, a *pepper-and-salt* cloth or suit.

pep'per-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A small box or bottle, with a perforated top, used for sprinkling ground pepper on food, etc.

pep'per-corn' (-kôrn'), *n.* [AS. *piporcorn.*] A dried berry of the black pepper; hence, a mere trifle.

pep'per-grass' (-grȧs'), *n.* Any cress of a genus (*Lepidium*) consisting of small plants bearing round flattened pungent pods, esp. the garden peppergrass (*L. sativum*).

pep'per-idge (-ĭj), *n.* = BLACK GUM.

pep'per-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* **1.** A pungent mint (*Mentha piperita*); also, its volatile oil or essence. **2.** A lozenge flavored with peppermint.

pepper pot. **a** A stew of vegetables, meat or fish, and cassareep, common in the West Indies. **b** A highly seasoned stew of tripe, meat, dumplings, and vegetables. *U. S.*

pepper tree. A tropical American anacardiaceous tree (*Schinus molle*), often grown for shade in warm climates. It has greenish flowers succeeded by red berrylike drupes.

pep'per-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Peppergrass.

pep'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pepper; pungent. **2.** Hot-tempered; choleric. — **pep'per-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

pep'sin (-sĭn), *n.* Also **pep'sine.** [G. *pepsin*, fr. Gr. *πέψις* digestion, *πέπτειν* to cook, digest.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteolytic enzyme secreted in the stomach of the higher animals; also, a preparation of this from the stomachs of pigs, sheep, or calves, for use as a digestive.

pep'sin-ate (pĕp'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). To treat, mix, or impregnate with pepsin.

pep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *pepticus*, Gr. *πεπτικός.*] **1.** Pert. to digestion. **2.** Able to digest. **3.** Of or pert. to pepsin.

pep'tic, *n.* An agent that promotes digestion.

pep'to-gen (pĕp'tō-jĕn), *n.* [*peptone* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance, as dextrin or meat extract, which stimulates the secretion of pepsin.

pep'tone (-tōn), *n.* [G. *pepton*, fr. Gr. *πεπτόν*, neut. of *πεπτός* cooked; i. e., digested.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of soluble and diffusible substances produced from proteids, as in peptic digestion. — **pep-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pep'to-nize (-tō-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To convert into peptone; to digest or dissolve by a proteolytic ferment; as, *peptonized* food. — **pep'to-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Pe'quot (pē'kwŏt), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *Paquttôog* or *Paquatauog* destroyers.] One of a warlike tribe of Algonquian Indians once dominant in eastern Connecticut.

per (pûr), *prep.* [L.] Through; by means of; by; for.

per-. [See PER.] **1.** A prefix meaning *through*, *throughout*, *by*, *for*, or used as an intensive. **2.** *Chem.* A prefix denoting the *highest*, or a *relatively high*, state of oxidation; as *peroxide*, *permanganate*.

per'ad-ven'ture (pĕr'ăd-vĕn'tūr; pûr'-), *adv. & conj.* [F. *par aventure.*] **1.** Perhaps; it may be; possibly. **2.** If; supposing. — *n.* Chance; hap; hence: doubt; question.

per-am'bu-late (pĕr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *perambulatus*, p. p. of *perambulare* to perambulate; *per* through + *ambulare* to walk.] To walk through or over; esp., to inspect by traversing. — *v. i.* To walk about; stroll.

per-am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of perambulating; a traversing, as for inspection, survey, etc.

per-am'bu-la-tor (-ăm'bū-lā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who perambulates. **2.** A surveyor's wheeled instrument for measuring distances. **3.** A low carriage for a child; baby carriage.

per-am'bu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to perambulation.

per-cale' (pĕr-kāl'; pĕr'kāl'), *n.* [F.] A fine, smooth-finished cotton fabric, often printed.

per'ca-line' (pûr'kȧ-lēn'; pûr'kȧ-lĭn), *n.* [F.] A fine cotton fabric, usually glossy and of one color, much used for linings.

per-ceiv'a-ble (pĕr-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Perceptible. — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

per-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.*; -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'ING. [OF. *parceivre*, *perceveir* (3d pl. pres. *parceivent*, *perceivent*), fr. L. *percipere*, *perceptum*; *per* + *capere* to take, receive.] **1.** To obtain knowledge of through the senses; see, hear, or feel. **2.** To apprehend by the mind; discern.
Syn. Behold, notice, observe, distinguish, discern, discriminate, descry. — **Perceive, discern.** To **perceive** is in general to apprehend or take cognizance of; **discern** often implies delicate or fine discrimination or perception; as, it is too small to be *perceived*; to *discern* truth from untruth.

per-ceiv'er (pĕr-sēv'ĕr), *n.* One who perceives.

per cent, per centum. Also **per cent.** (with period). [L. *per centum.*] By the hundred; in the hundred; — used of proportions, rates of interest, etc. Sign, %.

per-cent'age (pĕr-sĕn'tăj), *n.* [*per cent* + *-age*, as in *average.*] A certain rate per cent; the allowance, duty, rate of interest, discount, or commission, on a hundred; loosely, a part or proportion of a whole.

per'cept (pûr'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *perceptum*, neut. p. p. See PERCEIVE.] An object as it appears or exists in perception.

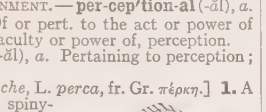
per-cep'ti-ble (pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived; cognizable; perceivable. — **per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-cep'ti-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*

per-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *perceptio.*] **1.** Mental apprehension or cognition of objects or of ideas. **2.** Cognition or apprehension occasioned by, and involving the presence of, sensation in consciousness; specif., the object of sensible cognition as it appears in consciousness; a percept. **3.** An immediate or intuitive cognition or judgment, often implying nice observation or subtle discrimination; as, a *perception* of mathematical truth. Also, the power or faculty of having or exercising such perceptions; as, moral *perception.* — **Syn.** See DISCERNMENT. — **per-cep'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

per-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty or power of, perception.

per-cep'tu-al (pĕr-sĕp'tū-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to perception; involving perception.

perch (pûrch), *n.* [F. *perche,* L. *perca,* fr. Gr. *πέρκη.*] **1.** A rather small European spiny-finned, fresh-water fish (*Perca fluviatilis*); also, in the United States, a closely similar species (*P. flavescens*), often called **yellow perch. 2.** Any of numerous similar fishes, many of them marine.



Yellow Perch (*P. flavescens*). ($\frac{1}{6}$)

perch, *n.* [F. *perche,* L. *pertica.*] **1.** A horizontal pole or other support for birds to roost on; hence, any elevated seat or station. **2.** A pole connecting the fore gear and hind gear of a spring carriage; a reach. **3. a** A measure equal, (*Linear Measure*) to a rod or (*Square Measure*) to a square rod. **b** In measuring stone, etc., usually, $24\frac{3}{4}$ cubic feet. — *v. i.* To alight, as a bird; sit or rest on or as on a perch. — *v. t.* To place or set on or as on a perch.

per-chance' (pĕr-chăns'), *adv.* [F. *par* by + *chance.*] **1.** By chance; by fortune. **2.** Perhaps; possibly; maybe.

perch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, perches; specif., an insessorial bird.

Per'che-ron (pûr'shĕ-rŏn; pûr'chĕ-), *n.* [F.] One of a breed of draft horses, usually dapple gray, originating in Perche, a dist. of France;—called also **Percheron Norman.**

per-chlo'rate (pĕr-klō'rāt), *n.* A salt of perchloric acid.

per-chlo'ric (-rĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating the highest oxygen acid ($HClO_4$) of chlorine. It is a colorless, oily, fuming liquid.

per-chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd), *n. Chem.* A chloride with a higher proportion of chlorine than any other chloride of the same substance or series.

per-cip'i-ence (pĕr-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Faculty, act, or power of
per-cip'i-en-cy (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕn-sĭ) } perceiving; perception.

per-cip'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *percipiens, -entis,* p. pr. of *percipere.* See PERCEIVE.] Having the faculty of perceiving, esp. quickly or keenly. — *n.* One who perceives.

per'coid (pûr'koid), **per-coi'de-an** (-koi'dē-ăn), *a.* [L. *perca* a perch + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Belonging to an extensive superfamily (*Percoidea*) of acanthopterygian fishes, including the true perches and related families. It is one of the largest natural groups of fishes. — *n.* A percoid fish.

per'co-late (-kō-lāt), *v. t. & i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *percolatus,* p. p. of *percolare* to percolate; *per* through + *colare* to strain.] **1.** To pass or cause to pass through fine interstices, as a liquor; filter. **2.** To ooze through; permeate. — *n. Pharm.* A liquid that has been percolated.

per'co-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of percolating.

per'co-la'tor (pûr'kō-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, percolates; specif., a kind of coffeepot in which the heated water is caused to filter through the coffee.

per-cuss' (pĕr-kŭs'), *v. t.* [L. *percussus,* p. p. of *percutere; per* + *quatere* to strike.] To strike smartly on or against; as, to *percuss* the chest in auscultation.

per-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of percussing; specif., the striking of a percussion cap so as to fire the charge in a gun. **2.** The effect of violent collision; vibratory shock.

percussion cap. *Firearms.* A small metallic cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, used with a percussion lock.

percussion lock. The lock of a gun fired by percussion on fulminating powder.

per-cus'sive (pĕr-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to percussion; operative or operated by striking.

per-die' (-dē'). Var. of PARDIE.

per di'em (pĕr dī'ĕm). [L.] By the day. Also, chiefly *U. S.,* an allowance or amount of so much by the day.

per-di'tion (pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *perdicion,* L. *perditio,* fr. *perdere, perditum,* to ruin, lose.] Entire loss; ruin; esp., utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death.

per-du' } (pĕr-dū'; pûr'dū), *a.* [F. *perdu,* fem. *perdue,*
per-due' } lost.] Lost to view; hidden; close.

per-dur'a-ble (pĕr-dūr'ă-b'l), *a.* [F.] Very durable; lasting; eternal. — **per-dur'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **-dur'a-bly,** *adv.*

per'e-gri-nate (pĕr'ĕ-grĭ-nāt), *v. i.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *peregrinatus,* p. p. of *peregrinari* to travel. See PILGRIM.] To travel; journey. — *v. t.* To travel across; traverse. — **per'e-gri-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.*

per'e-gri-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A traveling from country to country or from place to place; a wandering; journey.

per'e-grine, per'e-grin (pĕr'ĕ-grĭn), *a.* [L. *peregrinus.* See PILGRIM.] Foreign; alien. — *n.* The peregrine falcon.

peregrine, *or* **peregrin falcon,** a courageous, swift falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), formerly much used in falconry.

pe-rei'ra bark, *or* **pe-rei'ra** (pĕ-rā'rä), *n.* [Pg. *pao-pereira.*] The bark of a Brazilian apocynaceous tree (*Geissospermum vellosii*). It is tonic and febrifuge. Also, the tree.

pe-rei'rine (-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also, **-rin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$, occurring in pereira bark and extracted as an amorphous powder. It is used as an antiperiodic and tonic.

per'emp-to-ri-ly (pĕr'ĕmp-tō-rĭ-lĭ; pĕr-ĕmp'-), *adv.* In a peremptory manner. [emptory.]

per'emp-to-ri-ness, *n.* Quality or character of being per-

per'emp-to-ry (pĕr'ĕmp-tō-rĭ; pĕr-ĕmp'-), *a.* [L. *peremptorius* destructive, decisive, fr. *perimere* to take away entirely, destroy; *per* + *emere* to buy, orig., to take.] **1.** Taking away a right of action, debate, etc.; hence: conclusive; absolute. **2.** Incontrovertible. **3.** Positive in opinion; stubborn; also, dictatorial. — **Syn.** Authoritative, express, arbitrary, dogmatical. See IMPERATIVE.

per-en'ni-al (pĕr-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *perennis; per* through + *annus* year.] **1.** Lasting or continuing through the year. **2.** Unceasing; never-failing. **3.** *Bot.* Continuing more than two years. — **Syn.** Enduring. See CONTINUAL. — *n. Bot.* A perennial plant. — **per-en'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

per'fect (pûr'fĕkt), *a.* [OF. *parfit, parfait,* L. *perfectus,* p. p. of *perficere* to perform, finish, perfect; *per* + *facere* to make, do.] **1.** Having all the properties naturally belonging to it; hence, variously, complete, sound, right, faultless, righteous, etc. **2.** Sure. *Obs.* **3. a** Entire; pure; unqualified; as, a *perfect* stranger. **b** Utter; downright; as, *perfect* nonsense. *Colloq.* **4.** *Bot.* Monoclinous. **5.** *Music.* Belonging to the first and simpler consonances which retain their character on inversion; — applied to the unison, octave, fifth, and fourth. — **Syn.** Finished, consummate, entire, blameless. See WHOLE.

perfect tense, *Gram.,* a tense denoting an act or state as completed at the time of speaking.

— *n. Gram.* The perfect tense, or a verb form denoting it. — (pûr'fĕkt; pĕr-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To make perfect; finish; complete; consummate. — **per'fect-er,** *n.*

per-fect'i-ble (pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect. — **per-fect'i-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

per-fec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being perfect, or complete. **2.** Act of perfecting. **3.** A quality completely excellent. **4.** A perfect thing or person.

per-fec'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that perfection of moral character is the supreme ethical end rather than happiness or utilitarian benefit. **2.** *Theol.* The doctrine that a state of freedom from sin is attainable in the earthly life. — **per-fec'tion-ist,** *n.*

per-fec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to make perfect; conducing to perfection. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing action as complete; — designating an aspect or form of the verb. — **per-fec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **per-fec'tive-ness,** *n.*

per'fect-ly (pûr'fĕkt-lĭ), *adv.* In a perfect manner.

per'fect-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being perfect.

per-fec'to (pĕr-fĕk'tō), *n.; pl.* -FECTOS (-tōz). [Sp., perfect.] A medium-sized cigar rather thick for its length, tapered at both ends.

per-fer'vid (pĕr-fûr'vĭd), *a.* Very fervid; ardent.

per-fid'i-ous (-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perfidiosus.*] **1.** Guilty of perfidy; false to trust. **2.** Involving, or characterized by, perfidy. — **Syn.** See DISLOYAL. — **per-fid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*

per'fi-dy (pûr'fĭ-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *perfidia,* fr. L. *perfidus* faithless; *per* + *fides* faith.] Act of violating faith or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery.

per-fo'li-ate (pĕr-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* [*per-* + L. *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having the basal part congenitally united around the stem. See LEAF, *Illust.* — **per-fo'li-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

per'fo-rate (pûr'fō-rāt), *v. t. & i.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *perforatus,* p. p. of *perforare* to perforate; *per* + *forare* to bore.] To pierce through; also, loosely, to pierce through the surfaces of. — **Syn.** See PENETRATE.

per'fo-rate (-fō-rāt) } *a.* Pierced with a hole or holes, or
per'fo-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd) } with pores.

per'fo-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of perforating; state of being perforated, or the resulting hole.

per'fo-ra-tive (pûr'fō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to perforate or pierce.

per'fo-ra'tor (pûr'fō-rā'tĕr), *n.* An instrument for perforating, as a device for canceling tickets or perforating checks, or a kind of telegraphic apparatus for perforating a continuous tape according to code.

per-force' (pĕr-fōrs'; 57), *adv.* [F. *par* (L. *per*) + *force.*] By necessity; necessarily.

per-form′ (-fôrm′), *v. t.* [OF. *parfornir, parfournir,* to finish, complete; *par* (L. *per*) + *fournir* to finish, complete; — influenced by E. *form.*] **1.** To execute (anything); accomplish; do. **2.** To make; construct; build. **3.** To discharge; fulfill. **4.** To render, represent, or reproduce, as a play; act on the stage, as a part. — **Syn.** Do, transact, achieve, complete, consummate. See EFFECT. — *v. i.* To do, execute, or accomplish something; esp., to act a part, or to play on a musical instrument. — **per-form′a-ble,** *a.*

per-form′ance (-fôr′măns), *n.* **1.** Act of performing; execution; achievement. **2.** A thing done; achievement; esp., an action of an elaborate or public character. — **Syn.** Completion, consummation, accomplishment, production, work, deed, exploit, feat.

per-form′er (-mẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, performs; esp., one who executes an undertaking, fulfills a promise, or acts a part in some performance.

per-fume′ (-fūm′), *v. t.*; -FUMED′ (-fūmd′); -FUM′ING (-fūm′ĭng). [F. *parfumer; par* + *fumer* to smoke, L. *fumare,* fr. *fumus* smoke.] To fill with an agreeable odor; scent.

per′fume (pûr′fūm; pẽr-fūm′), *n.* **1.** A pleasant odor; fragrance; aroma. **2.** A substance that emits an agreeable odor; specif., a fluid preparation, as of the essence of flowers, used for scenting. — **Syn.** See SMELL.

per-fum′er (pẽr-fūm′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who perfumes. **2.** One whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.

per-fum′er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A perfume, or perfumes in general. **2.** Place for making or selling perfume.

per-func′to-ry (-fŭŋk′tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *perfunctorius,* fr. *perfunctus* dispatched, p. p. of *perfungi* to discharge; *per* + *fungi* to perform.] **1.** Done mechanically and as a matter of routine, or carelessly and superficially; marked by indifference. **2.** Mechanical; indifferent; careless. — **per-func′to-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **-ri-ness,** *n.*

per-fuse′ (-fūz′), *v. t.*; -FUSED′ (-fūzd′); -FUS′ING. [L. *perfusus,* p. p. of *perfundere* to pour over; *per* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To cover, sprinkle, or suffuse with or as with a liquid. **2.** To spread, as a fluid, through or over something.

per-fu′sion (pẽr-fū′zhŭn), *n.* Act of perfusing, esp. of pouring or sprinkling in baptism.

per′go-la (pûr′gō-lȧ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pergula* shed, shop, vine arbor.] Lit., an arbor or bower; specif., an arbor or trellis treated architecturally, as with stone columns or similar massive structure, as in Italian art.

per-haps′ (pẽr-hăps′), *adv.* [*per* + pl. of *hap* chance.] By chance; peradventure; perchance; it may be.

pe′ri (pē′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIS (-rĭz). [Per. *parī.*] *Persian Myth.* A kind of elf or fairy descended from fallen angels, excluded from paradise till penance is accomplished.

peri- (pĕr′ĭ-). A prefix from Greek *περί,* used to signify *around, about, round, near, inclosing, surrounding.*

per-i-anth (-ănth), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. *ἄνθος* flower.] The external envelope of a flower; the floral leaves collectively.

per-i-apt (-ăpt), *n.* [Gr. *περίαπτον,* deriv. fr. *περί* about + *ἅπτειν* to tie.] A charm; amulet.

per-i-blem (pĕr′ĭ-blĕm), *n.* [G. *periblem,* fr. Gr. *περίβλημα* anything put round one.] *Bot.* The zone of meristematic tissue lying between the dermatogen and the plerome in the growing point of a shoot; primary or nascent cortex.

per-i-car′di-ac (-kär′dĭ-ăk) } *a.* Of or pert. to the pericar-
per-i-car′di-al (-dĭ-ȧl) } dium.

per-i-car-di′tis (pĕr′ĭ-kär-dī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pericardium* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

per-i-car′di-um (-kär′dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [Gr. *περικάρδιον,* deriv. of *περί* about + *καρδία* heart.] *Anat.* The sac of serous membrane inclosing the heart.

per′i-carp (pẽr′ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *περικάρπιον; περί* around + *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* The ripened and variously modified walls of the ovary. — **per′i-car′pi-al** (-kär′pĭ-ȧl), *a.*

per-i-chon′dri-um (-kŏn′drĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DRIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage.] *Anat.* The membrane of fibrous connective tissue that invests a cartilage except at joints. — **per-i-chon′dri-al** (-kŏn′drĭ-ȧl), *a.*

Per′i-cle′an (pẽr′ĭ-klē′ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pericles (495?–429 B. C.); designating, or pert. to, his age, when Athens was at her highest material and intellectual state.

per-i-cline (pẽr′ĭ-klīn), *n.* [Gr. *περικλινής* sloping on all sides; *περί* around + *κλίνειν* to incline.] *Min.* A variety of albite occurring in white opaque crystals.

per-i-cra′ni-um (pẽr′ĭ-krā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *περικράνιον,* neut. a., round the skull.] *Anat.* External periosteum of the skull. — **per′i-cra′ni-al** (-ȧl), *a.*

per-i-cy′cle (pẽr′ĭ-sī′kl), *n.* [Gr. *περίκυκλος* spherical, round about. See PERI-; CYCLE.] *Bot.* A mantle of parenchymatous tissue surrounding a stele.

per′i-derm (pẽr′ĭ-dûrm), *n.* *Bot.* The cortical tissue derived from the phellogen. Cf. PHELLOGEN. Its inner portion is phelloderm, its outer portion is cork.

pe-rid′i-um (pē-rĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *πηρίδιον,* dim. of *πήρα* leathern pouch, wallet.] *Bot.* The outer covering of the sporophore in many fungi.

per′i-dot (pẽr′ĭ-dŏt), *n.* [F. *péridot.*] *Min.* = CHRYSOLITE.

per′i-do-tite (-dō-tīt), *n.* *Petrog.* Any of a group of granitoid igneous rocks composed of chrysolite and other ferromagnesian minerals, but with little or no feldspar.

per′i-gee (pẽr′ĭ-jē), *n.* [NL. *perigeum,* fr. Gr. *περίγειος* around the earth; *περί* near + *γῆ* the earth.] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of the moon nearest to the earth; — opposed to *apogee.*—**per′i-ge′al** (-jē′ȧl), **per′i-ge′an** (-ăn), *a.*

pe-rig′y-nous (pē-rĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Borne on a ring or cup of the torus surrounding the pistil, as the stamens or petals; having stamens and petals so situated. — **pe-rig′y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

Section of Perigynous Flowers.

per′i-he′li-on (pẽr′ĭ-hē′lĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -HELIA (-hē′lĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. *ἥλιος* sun.] *Astron.* That point of the orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the sun; — opposed to *aphelion.*

per′il (pẽr′ĭl), *n.* [F. *péril,* fr. L. *periculum, periclum.*] Danger; exposure to injury, loss, or destruction. — **Syn.** Hazard, risk, jeopardy. See DANGER. — *v. t.*; -ILED (-ĭld) or -ILLED; -IL-ING or -IL-LING. To endanger; hazard.

per′il-ous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [OF. *perillous,* fr. L. *periculosus.*] Full of, or involving peril; dangerous. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.*

per-im′e-ter (pẽr-ĭm′ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *perimetros,* Gr. *περίμετρος; περί* around + *μέτρον* measure.] **1.** *Geom.* The whole outer boundary of a body or figure, or its measure. **2.** *Optics.* An instrument for investigating the discriminative powers of the different parts of the retina. — **per′i-met′ric** (pẽr′ĭ-mĕt′rĭk), **-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

per′i-morph (pẽr′ĭ-môrf), *n.* *Min.* A crystal of one species inclosing one of another species. See ENDOMORPH. — **per′i-mor′phic** (-môr′fĭk), **per′i-mor′phous** (-môr′fŭs), *a.*

per′i-ne′al (-nē′ȧl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the perineum.

per′i-neph′ri-um (pẽr′ĭ-nĕf′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. *νεφρός* kidney.] *Anat.* The capsule of connective and fatty tissue about the kidney.

per′i-ne′um (-nē′ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *περίναιον, περίνεος.*] *Anat.* **a** The region included in the outlet of the pelvis, and traversed by the urinogenital passages and the rectum. **b** The superficial region between the thighs, including the anus and more or less of the genitals.

per′i-neu-ri′tis (-nū-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERINEURIUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the perineurium.

per′i-neu′ri-um (-nū′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. *νεῦρον* a nerve.] *Anat.* The connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a bundle, or funiculus, of nerve fibers. Cf. EPINEURIUM.

pe′ri-od (pē′rĭ-ŏd), *n.* [L. *periodus,* Gr. *περίοδος* a going round, way round, circumference, period; *περί* round + *ὁδός* way.] **1.** A portion of time determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of a planet. **2.** Specif.: *Astron.* **a** The time in which a planet or satellite revolves about its primary; as, the *period* of the earth. **b** *Physics.* The time between a phase of vibration and its recurrence; as, the *period* of sound waves. **3.** A certain series of years, months, days, or the like; a cycle; age; epoch. **4.** Specif., *Geol.,* one of the divisions of geological time; as, the Devonian *period.* **5.** The completion of a cycle, series of events, or act; hence: a limit; bound. **6.** *Rhet.* A complete sentence. **7.** *a* The full pause with which the enunciation of a complete sentence closes. **b** *Punctuation.* The point [.] that marks the end of a complete declarative sentence, or of an abbreviated word. **8.** *Music.* A complete musical sentence, usually of eight or sixteen measures, consisting of two or more contrasting or complementary phrases and ending with a cadence.— **Syn.** Time, date, era.

per-i′o-date (pẽr-ī′ō-dāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of periodic [acid.]

per′i-od′ic (pûr′ĭ-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *iodic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, the highest oxygen acid of iodine.

pe′ri-od′ic (pē′rĭ-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or performed in, a period, or revolution, of a heavenly body. **2.** Acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; loosely, recurring; intermittent; as, *periodic* epidemics. **3.** *Rhet.* Expressed in, or characterized by, periods.

periodic function, *Math.,* a function whose values recur in the same order while the value of the independent variable increases or decreases constantly. — **p. law,** *Chem.,* the generalization that the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights.

pe′ri-od′i-cal (pē′rĭ-ŏd′ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = PERIODIC. **2.** Published or appearing with a fixed interval (more than one day) between the issues or numbers; — said of magazines, etc. Also, of or pert. to such publications. — *n.* A periodical magazine or other publication. — **pe′ri-od′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pe′ri-o-dic′i-ty (-ō-dĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being periodic, or regularly recurrent.

per-i′o-dide (pẽr-ī′ō-dīd; -dĭd), *n.* *Chem.* An iodide containing a relatively high proportion of iodine.

per'i-os'te-al (pĕr'Ĭ-ŏs'tē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated around bone; of or pertaining to the periosteum.

per'i-os'te-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TEA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *περι-όστεος* round the bones; *περί* around + *ὀστέον* bone.] *Anat.* Connective tissue which closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces.

per'i-os-ti'tis (-ŏs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *periosteum* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the periosteum. — **-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk; -ō'tĭk), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. *οὖς, ὠτός,* the ear.] *Zoöl.* Around the ear; designating, pert. to, or composed of, the bony elements which surround the internal ear and form or help to form its capsule. Cf. PETROSAL.

Per'i-pa-tet'ic (pĕr'Ĭ-pȧ-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *περιπατητικός,* fr. *περιπατεῖν* to walk about; *περί* + *πατεῖν* to walk.] **1.** Of or pert. to the philosophy or the followers of Aristotle. **2.** [*l. c.*] Walking about; itinerant. *Usually Humorous.* — *n.* **1.** A disciple of Aristotle. **2.** [*l. c.*] A pedestrian; an itinerant. *Usually Humorous.*

per-iph'er-al (pĕ-rĭf'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a periphery; hence, *Anat.*, external.

pe-riph'er-y (-Ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Ĭz). [From L., fr. Gr. *περιφέρεια*; *περί* around + *φέρειν* to bear, carry.] **1.** The line bounding a rounded surface; hence, the surface of any body. **2.** *Geom.* The circumference or perimeter of a circle, ellipse, or other closed figure.

per'i-phrase (pĕr'Ĭ-frāz), *n.* Periphrasis.

pe-riph'ra-sis (pĕ-rĭf'rȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RASES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *περίφρασις*; *περί* + *φράζειν* to speak.] *Rhet.* The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; circumlocution. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

per'i-phras'tic (pĕr'Ĭ-frăs'tĭk), *a.* Involving circumlocution, or roundabout expression; characterized by periphrasis. — **per'i-phras'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-Ĭ), *adv.*

periphrastic conjugation, *Gram.*, conjugation by the use of one or more auxiliaries, as distinguished from conjugation by inflection of the simple verb; as in, *he does go* (for *he goes*), *he has been, he will be,* etc.

pe-rip'ter-al (pĕ-rĭp'tĕr-ăl), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing, row of columns.] *Arch.* Having a row of columns on all sides; peristylar.

pe-rip'ter-y (pĕ-rĭp'tĕr-Ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *περίπτερος* flying round about.] The region surrounding a moving body, as the wing of a bird or a gliding aëroplane, within which cyclic or vortical motions of the air occur.

pe-rique' (pĕ-rēk'), *n.* [Louisiana F.] A kind of strong-flavored tobacco raised in Louisiana, and cured in its own juices, so as to be very dark-colored, usually black.

per'i-sarc (pĕr'Ĭ-särk), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός,* flesh.] *Zoöl.* The outer, usually chitinous, integument of a hydroid.

per'i-scope (pĕr'Ĭ-skōp), *n.* **1.** A periscopic lens. **2.** An optical instrument, essentially a camera obscura, used on some submarines to afford a view over the water when the boat is submerged. Cf. PANORAMIC SIGHT, ALTISCOPE.

per'i-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Viewing all around, or on all
per'i-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sides; — applied to certain lenses giving good definition over a wide field.

per'ish (pĕr'ĭsh), *v. i.* [F. *périr,* L. *perire* to go through, come to nothing, perish; *per* through + *ire* to go.] To be destroyed; hence: to waste away; pass away; die.

per'ish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to perish. — **-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

per'i-spom'e-non (pĕr'Ĭ-spŏm'ē-nŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **-NA** (-nȧ). [Gr. *περισπώμενον,* pr. pass. p. neut. of *περισπᾶν* to draw around, to circumflex; *περί* around + *σπᾶν* to draw.] *Gr. Gram.* A word with a circumflex accent on the last syllable.

pe-ris'so-dac'tyl, pe-ris'so-dac'tyle (pĕ-rĭs'ō-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [Gr. *περισσός* odd + *δάκτυλος* finger.] Having the toes in odd numbers, or unevenly developed; pert. to a suborder (*Perissodactyla*) of nonruminant ungulate mammals, including the existing horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses, and various extinct forms, that usually have an odd number of toes. — *n.* A perissodactyl mammal.

per'i-stal'sis (pĕr'Ĭ-stăl'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Peristaltic contraction or action.

per'i-stal'tic (pĕr'Ĭ-stăl'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *περισταλτικός* clasping and compressing, fr. *περιστέλλειν* to surround; *περί* round + *στέλλειν* to place.] *Physiol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the wormlike wave motion of the intestines and similar structures produced by successive contraction of their muscular fibers, forcing their contents onward.

per'i-stome (pĕr'Ĭ-stōm), *n.* [peri- + Gr. *στόμα* mouth.] **1.** *Bot.* In mosses, the fringe of teeth surrounding the orifice of the capsule. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of various parts bordering or near a mouth or opening, as the lip of a spiral shell.

per'i-style (pĕr'Ĭ-stīl), *n.* [L. *peristylum,* Gr. *περίστυλον, περίστυλος*; *περί* about + *στῦλος* column.] *Arch.* A range of columns with their entablature, etc.; specif., a system of roof-supporting columns around a court or building; also, the space so inclosed. — **per'i-sty'lar** (-stī'lär), *a.*

per'i-to-ne'al, per'i-to-næ'al (pĕr'Ĭ-tō-nē'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.

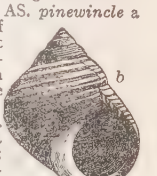
per'i-to-ne'um, *or* -næ'um (pĕr'Ĭ-tō-nē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA (-ȧ), -NÆA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *περιτόναιον,* fr. *περίτονος* stretched round; *περί* + *τείνειν* to stretch.] *Anat.* The largest serous membrane in the body, a closed sac (except for the fimbriated openings of the Fallopian tubes), lining the abdominal cavity and reflected inward over the abdominal and pelvic viscera.

per'i-to-ni'tis (pĕr'Ĭ-tō-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peritoneum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.

per'i-vis'cer-al (-vĭs'ĕr-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Surrounding the viscera. — **perivisceral cavity,** *Zoöl.*, the body cavity.

per'i-wig (pĕr'Ĭ-wĭg), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. F. *perruque.* See PERUKE.] A wig. — *v. t.*; -WIGGED (-wĭgd); -WIG'GING (-wĭg'ĭng). To dress with or as with a periwig. *Now Rare.*

per'i-win'kle (-wĭn'k'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *pinewincle* a shellfish.] Any of a genus (*Littorina*) of small marine gastropods with a short thick spiral shell, esp. a species (*L. littorea*) common in Europe; also, in America, any of various other univalve mollusks.



Periwinkle. Nat. size.

per'i-win'kle, *n.* [AS. *pervince* or OF. *pervenke,* fr. L. *pervinca.*] Any of a genus (*Vinca*) of apocynaceous plants; esp., a trailing evergreen herb (*V. minor*) with blue or white flowers.

per'jure (pûr'jŭr), *v. t.*; -JURED (-jŭrd); -JUR-ING (-jûr-ĭng). [F. *parjurer,* OF. also *per-,* L. *perjurare*; *per* through, over + *jurare* to swear.] To violate the oath or vow of; make guilty of perjury; forswear; — chiefly used reflexively; as, he refused to *perjure* himself.

Syn. **Perjure, forswear.** **Perjure** is the legal term; **forswear** is now rare, except in the sense of renouncing upon or as upon oath.

per'jured (-jŭrd), *p. a.* Guilty of perjury; forsworn.

per'jur-er (-jûr-ẽr), *n.* One who is guilty of perjury.

per'ju-ry (-jŭ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *perjurium.*] False swearing; voluntary violation of an oath or vow either by swearing to what is untrue or by omission to do what has been promised under oath.

perk (pûrk), *a.* Smart; jaunty; brisk; pert. — *v. i.* **1.** To behave jauntily or smartly. **2.** To become erect, brisk, or lively; — usually with *up.* — *v. t.* To make trim or smart.

perk'y (pûr'kĭ), *a.* Perk; pert; forward; jaunty; trim.

per'lite (pûr'līt), *n.* [F., fr. *perle* pearl.] **1.** *Petrog.* Volcanic glass, with a concentric shelly structure. **2.** A heterogeneous constituent of iron and steel containing about eight tenths of one per cent of carbon. — **per-lit'ic** (pĕr-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

per'ma-nence (pûr'mȧ-nĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being permanent.

per'ma-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Permanence. **2.** One who, or that which, is permanent.

per'ma-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *permanens, -entis,* p. pr. of *permanere* to stay to the end; *per* + *manere* to remain.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character; abiding; fixed; stable. — **Syn.** See LASTING. — **per'ma-nent-ly,** *adv.*

permanent gases, *Chem. & Physics.* **a** Certain gases, as hydrogen, oxygen, etc., formerly so named because supposed not to be liquefiable. **b** Substances that remain gaseous under ordinary conditions, as opposed to *vapors.*

per-man'ga-nate (pĕr-măn'gȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of permanganic acid. The permanganates are dark purple crystalline substances. See POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

per'man-gan'ic (pûr'măn-găn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, an acid of manganese, $HMnO_4$, known only in its aqueous solution, which is purple and strongly acid.

per'me-a-bil'i-ty (pûr'mĕ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being permeable. **2.** *Magnetism.* Specific conductivity for magnetic flux; — usually symbolized by the Greek letter μ.

per'me-a-ble (-b'l), *a.* [L. *permeabilis.*] Capable of being permeated.

per'me-ance (pûr'mĕ-ăns), *n.* **1.** Permeation. **2.** *Magnetism.* The reciprocal of reluctance.

per'me-ant (-ănt), *a.* Passing through; permeating.

per'me-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *permeatus,* p. p. of *permeare* to permeate; *per* + *meare* to go, pass.] **1.** To pass through the pores or interstices of; — esp. of fluids that pass through substances of loose texture. **2.** To enter and spread through; pervade.

Syn. **Permeate, pervade,** esp. in their fig. senses, are often interchangeable in the sense of *penetrate, saturate, diffuse.* But **permeate** commonly retains a more distinct suggestion of its literal force than **pervade,** which often connotes a more vague or intangible transfusion; as, water *permeates* the ground; an odor *pervades* the air; a spirit of harmony *pervaded* the company.

per'me-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of permeating, or state of being permeated.

per'me-a-tive (pûr'mĕ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Permeating.

Per'mi-an (pûr'mĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the government of *Perm,* eastern Russia, where the formation exists.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the last period of the Paleozoic, following the Pennsylvanian or Carboniferous, marked by the

formation of mountains and by extensive glaciation in India, South Africa, South America, and Australia.
— *n.* The Permian period or system.

per-mis'si-ble (pĕr-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Allowable; admissible. — **per-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*

per-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *permissio.*] Act of permitting; formal consent; authorization; leave.
Syn. Permission, leave, sufferance. Permission is the more formal term, and commonly implies power or authority to refuse; **leave**, the more familiar term, often suggests that the license granted is left at the recipient's option; as, he has my *permission* to hunt; give me *leave* to withdraw soon. **Sufferance** is tacit permission, and often implies only neglect or refusal to forbid.

per-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Permitting; granting liberty. **2.** Permitted; tolerated. — **per-mis'sive-ly,** *adv.*

per-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *permittere, -missum,* to allow, permit; *per* + *mittere* to let go, send.] **1.** To consent to; tolerate; put up with. **2. a** To grant (one) express license to do an act; authorize. **b** To allow (one's self) to commit or to indulge in. **3.** To give over; commit. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To grant permission; allow. — **Syn.** Let, suffer, endure. See ALLOW. — **per-mit'ter,** *n.*

per'mit (pûr'mĭt; *now rarely* pĕr-mĭt'), *n.* Warrant; license; an authoritative written license or permission.

per'mu-ta'tion (pûr'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A permuting; interchange. **2.** *Math.* Any one of all the possible arrangements of a number of objects in a series; also, transposition of the objects to effect such arrangements.

per'mu-ta'tor (pûr'mū-tā'tĕr), *n. Elec.* A special form of rotary converter with stationary commutator and rotating brushes, in which the exciting field is induced by the alternating current in a short-circuited magnetic core instead of being produced by an external magnet.

per-mute' (pĕr-mūt'), *v. t.;* -MUT'ED (-mūt'ĕd); -MUT'ING. [L. *permutare, -tatum; per* + *mutare* to change.] **1.** To interchange. *Obs.* **2.** *Math.* To subject to permutation.

per-ni'cious (pĕr-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *perniciosus,* fr. *pernicies* destruction; *per* + *nex, necis,* death.] **1.** Destructive; ruinous; injurious; hurtful; deadly; as, *pernicious* to health. **2.** Intending evil; wicked; malign; as, a *pernicious* person. — **per-ni'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-cious-ness,** *n.*
Syn. Pernicious, baneful, baleful, noxious, noisome. That is **pernicious** which works mischief, injury, or destruction; that is **baneful** which is deadly, or which causes great harm; **baleful** (chiefly poetical or literary) implies sinister or malign influence; as, a *pernicious* casuistry; a *baneful* notion; a *baleful* look. That is **noxious** which is harmful esp. to health of body or mind; as, *noxious* weeds, thoughts. **Noisome,** formerly synonymous with *noxious,* is now chiefly used in the sense of *ill-smelling.*

per-nick'et-y (pĕr-nĭk'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Finical or fussy; fastidious; also, full of petty details. *Colloq.*

per'o-rate (pĕr'ō-rāt), *v. i.* [See PERORATION.] **1.** To speak at length; harangue. **2.** To conclude or sum up a speech.

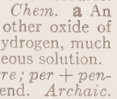
per'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peroratio,* fr. *perorare, -ratum,* to speak from beginning to end; *per* + *orare* to speak.] The concluding part or summing up of a discourse.

per-ox'ide (pĕr-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* **a** An oxide containing more oxygen than some other oxide of the same element. **b** Specif., peroxide of hydrogen, much used as an antiseptic in the form of an aqueous solution.

per-pend' (pĕr-pĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *perpendere; per* + *pendere* to weigh.] To weigh in the mind; attend. *Archaic.*

per'pend (pûr'pĕnd), *n.* [F. *parpaing,* pierre *parpaigne.*] *Masonry.* A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and acting as a binder.

per'pen-dic'u-lar (pûr'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *perpendicularis,* fr. *perpendiculum* plumb line; *per* + *pendere* to hang.] **1.** Exactly upright or vertical; *Geom.,* at right angles to a given line or surface. **2.** [*cap.*] *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or in, the **Perpendicular Style,** the latest variety of English Gothic, and characterized by the predominance of rectilinear lines, as in the perpendicular mullions with horizontal transoms. — **Syn.** See VERTICAL.



ad Perpendicular Line; *bc* Horizontal Line.

— *n.* **1.** An appliance or instrument to indicate (a given) vertical line. **2.** A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon or, *Geom.,* to another line or surface. **3.** Upright position; also, rectitude. — **per'pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **per'pen-dic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

per'pent. Var. of PERPEND, *n.*

per'pe-trate (pûr'pĕ-trāt), *v. t.;* -PE-TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING. [L. *perpetratus,* p. p. of *perpetrare; per* + *patrare* to perform.] To do or perform; commit (as an offense); — usually used in a bad sense.

per'pe-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of perpetrating; also, the thing perpetrated; an evil action.

per'pe-tra'tor (pûr'pĕ-trā'tĕr), *n.* One who perpetrates; esp., one who commits an offense or crime.

per-pet'u-al (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ăl), *a.* [F. *perpétuel,* fr. L. *perpetualis,* fr. *perpetuus* continuing throughout, continuous, *perpes, -etis,* lasting throughout.] **1.** Continuing forever or for an unlimited time; continuous. **2.** *Hort.* Blooming more or less continuously throughout the season. — **Syn.** Unceasing, endless, everlasting, incessant. See CONTINUAL.
perpetual curate, *Ch. of Eng.,* formerly, a curate in a district where there is no rector or vicar and where the benefice is controlled by a layman. — **p. motion,** the conceived incessant motion of a hypothetical (but mechanically impossible) machine perpetually supplying its own motive forces independently of any action from without.

per-pet'u-al-ly, *adv.* Continuously; incessantly.

per-pet'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *perpetuatus,* p. p. of *perpetuare* to perpetuate. See PERPETUAL.] To make perpetual; cause to last indefinitely.

per-pet'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A making perpetual.

per-pet'u-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who perpetuates.

per'pe-tu'i-ty (pûr'pĕ-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *perpetuitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being perpetual. **2.** Something that is perpetual. **3.** Endless time. **4.** *Law.* Quality or condition of an estate limited so that it becomes, or may be, inalienable, either perpetually or for a period beyond a certain limit fixed by law; also, the estate so limited. **5.** *Annuities.* A perpetual annuity.

per-plex' (pĕr-plĕks'), *v. t.* [L. *perplexus* involved, confused; *per* + *plexus,* p. p. of *plectere* to plait.] **1.** To trouble with ambiguity, suspense, or anxiety; confuse. **2.** To involve; entangle. — **Syn.** Confuse, bewilder. See PUZZLE.

per-plexed' (-plĕkst'), *p. a.* **1.** Doubtful; puzzled; bewildered. **2.** Entangled; involved; confused; intricate. — **per-plex'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a perplexed manner.

per-plex'ing, *p. a.* Embarrassing; puzzling; troublesome.

per-plex'i-ty (-plĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being perplexed; intricacy; bewilderment. **2.** An instance of this state. **3.** That which perplexes.

per'qui-site (pûr'kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* [L. *perquisitum,* neut. p. p. of *perquirere* to ask for diligently; *per* + *quaerere* to seek.] An incidental gain or profit in addition to regular salary or wages, esp. one of a kind expected or promised.

per'ry (pĕr'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *peré,* fr. *peire* a pear, L. *pirum.*] A fermented liquor, made like cider, from pears.

per'salt' (-sôlt'), *n. Chem.* A salt corresponding to a peroxide.

perse (pûrs), *a.* [F. *pers.*] Blue; esp., dark blue or purplish black. — *n.* This color or a cloth of the color.

per'se-cute (pûr'sĕ-kūt), *v. t.;* -CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd); -CUT'ING. [F. *persecuter,* L. *persequi, -secutus,* to pursue, prosecute; *per* + *sequi* to follow.] To pursue so as to injure, grieve, or afflict; harass; annoy; esp., to afflict or put to death because of belief, religion, or the like.

per'se-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of persecuting; also, state or condition of being persecuted.

per'se-cu'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who persecutes.

per'se-cu-to-ry (pûr'sĕ-kū-tō-rĭ; -kū'tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to persecution; relating to persecution.

Per'se-id (pûr'sē-ĭd), *n.* [From PERSEUS.] *Astron.* One of a group of shooting stars appearing annually about the 10th of August. Cf. ANDROMEDID.

Per-seph'o-ne (pĕr-sĕf'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περσεφόνη.] *Class. Myth.* The daughter of Zeus and Demeter, wife of Hades (Pluto), and queen of the infernal regions. She was abducted by Hades, but was allowed to spend two thirds of the year with her mother. The Romans called her *Persephone, Proserpina,* or *Proserpine.*

Per'seus (pûr'sūs; pûr'sē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περσεύς.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa. Perseus stole the eye and tooth of the Grææ, refusing to return them until the Grææ had instructed him how to proceed against Medusa. See ANDROMEDA, GRÆÆ, MEDUSA. **2.** [*gen.* -SEI (-sē-ī).] *Astron.* A northern constellation between Taurus and Cassiopeia.

Perseus of Benvenuto Cellini.

per'se-ver'ance (pûr'sĕ-vēr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act or quality of persevering; persistence. **2.** *Theol.* Continuance in a state of grace until it is succeeded by a state of glory; — sometimes called *final perseverance,* and *the perseverance of the saints.* See CALVINISM. — **Syn.** Steadfastness, constancy, pertinacity.

per'se-vere' (pûr'sĕ-vēr'), *v. i.;* -VERED' (-vērd'); -VER'ING (-vēr'ĭng). [F. *persévérer,* L. *perseverare,* fr. *perseverus* very strict; *per* + *severus* strict, severe.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; maintain a purpose in spite of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement.

Syn. Persevere, persist. To **persevere** is to continue in a given course, esp. in the face of discouragement, obstacles, etc.; the word is always used in a good sense; to **persist** is to keep on by force of will, sometimes (in a bad sense) obstinately, esp. against opposition, remonstrance, or the like.

Per'sian (pûr'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Persia, the Persians, or their language.

Persian blinds, persiennes. — **P. carpet**, a kind of one-piece carpet made by knotting into the warp, of linen or hemp, tufts of colored woolen yarn over each row of which a pass of the woof is made. — **P. wheel**, a kind of undershot wheel for raising water, with spiral tubes which pick up water at the circumference and discharge it at the axle, or with buckets, discharging at the top.

— *n.* **1.** One of the people of Persia; specif.: **a** One of the ancient Iranian Caucasians who under Cyrus and his successors became the dominant Asiatic race. **b** A member of any of the races, chiefly of Iranian blood, forming the modern Persian nationality. **2.** The chief language of the Iranic branch of the Indo-European family. **3.** A thin silk fabric. **4.** In *pl.* Persiennes.

per'si-ennes' (pûr'sĭ-ĕnz'; -shĭ-ĕnz'; *F.* pĕr'syĕn'), *n. pl.* [F., prop., fem. pl. of *persien* Persian.] Window blinds having movable slats, similar to Venetian blinds.

per'si-flage' (pĕr'sĕ-flăzh'; pûr'sĭ-flăzh), *n.* [F., fr. *persifler* to quiz; L. *per* + F. *siffler* to whistle, L. *sifilare*.] Bantering talk; light raillery. — **Syn.** See BANTER.

per-sim'mon (pĕr-sĭm'ŭn), *n.* [Of Virginia Indian origin.] A tree (*Diospyros virginiana*) of the United States, with small white flowers and a plumlike fruit; also, the fruit.

per-sist' (pĕr-sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *persistere*; *per* + *sistere* to stand, be fixed, *stare* to stand.] **1.** To continue steadfastly, esp. in a course of conduct against opposing motives; to persevere; — often conveying an unfavorable notion, as of doggedness or obstinacy. **2.** To endure or remain in place or existence. — **Syn.** See PERSEVERE.

per-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns) } *n.* **1.** Action or fact of persisting;
per-sist'en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } also, quality of being persistent. **2.** Continuance in time; specif., continuance of an effect after its cause is removed; as, auditory *persistence*.

per-sist'ent (-sĭs'tĕnt), *a.* **1.** Inclined to persist; having staying qualities. **2.** Existing continuously; enduring; as: **a** *Bot.* Remaining attached beyond the usual period; as, a *persistent* corolla; — opp. to *deciduous* and *fugacious*. **b** *Zoöl.* Continuing without change in function or structure; as, *persistent* gills; — opp. to *deciduous* and *caducous*. — **Syn.** Cf. OBSTINATE. — **per-sist'ent-ly,** *adv.*

per'son (pûr'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* [OF. *persone*, L. *persona* a mask (used by actors), personage, part, person.] **1.** A character or part, as in a play. *Archaic.* **2.** A human being; as: **a** One as distinguished from things or animals. **b** One spoken of slightingly. **3.** The bodily form of a human being; outward appearance; as, of comely *person*. **4.** The real self of a human being; individual personality; as, the dignity of his own *person*. **5.** *Theol.* Among Trinitarians, one of the three modes of being in the Godhead (Father, Son, and Holy Ghost). **6.** *Law.* A human being, or a body of persons, etc., that is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties. **7.** *Gram.* One of the three relations (speaker, one spoken to, and another spoken of, called respectively the *first*, *second*, and *third person*) underlying discourse, distinguished by certain pronouns and, in many languages, by inflection of the verb.

per'son-a-ble (pûr'sŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Comely in person.

per'son-age (-ăj), *n.* [F. *personnage*.] **1.** A notable or distinguished person; a conspicuous character. **2.** Character assumed or represented, as in a play.

per'son-al (-ăl), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *personalis*.] **1.** Of or pert. to a particular person; private; not public or general; as, *personal* influence, comfort, etc. **2.** Done in person; direct from one person to another; as, a *personal* letter. **3.** Pert. to the person, or body; as, *personal* charms. **4.** Relating to an individual, his character, conduct, etc., esp. in an invidious and offensive manner; as, a *personal* remark. **5.** *Gram.* Denoting person; as, a *personal* suffix, pronoun. **6.** *Law.* Designating estate or property that consists in general of things temporary or movable; — opp. to *real*.

— *n.* A short newspaper paragraph relating to a person or persons or to personal matters. *U. S.*

per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being personal, or of being a person; personal existence or identity. **2.** That which constitutes distinction of person; individuality; as, a striking *personality*. **3.** A personal being; a person. **4.** Quality of relating to a particular person, esp. disparagingly or hostilely; as, vulgar *personality*. **5.** A personal remark, esp. one disparaging or offensive; — usually in *pl.*; as, to indulge in *personalities*.

per'son-al-ize (pûr'sŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make personal; personify.

per'son-al-ly, *adv.* In a personal manner or relation.

per'son-al-ty (-ăl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES. Personal property.

per'son-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *personatus* masked, in an assumed character, fictitious, fr. *persona* mask. See PERSON.] *Bot.* Of a bilabiate corolla: having the throat nearly closed by a projection of the base of the lower lip; masked, as in the flower of the snapdragon. — (-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To assume the character of; act the part of; pass one's self off as. **2.** To represent or characterize. *Obs.* — **per'son-a'tor,** *n.*

per'son-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A personating; impersonation.

per'son-a-tive (pûr'sŭn-ā-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, personation.

per-son'i-fi-ca'tion (pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of personifying, or that which personifies; specif.: **a** Attribution of personal form, character, etc.; esp., *Rhet.*, a figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstract idea is endowed with personal attributes. **b** An imaginary person or creature thought of as representing a thing or abstraction; as, Boreas was a *personification* of the north wind. **c** Embodiment; incarnation; as, he was the *personification* of good-natured indolence.

per-son'i-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who personifies.

per-son'i-fy (pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*person* + *-fy.*] **1.** To regard, treat, or represent as a person; as, to *personify* nature. **2.** To be the personification of; impersonate; as, he *personifies* law; courage *personified*.

per'son'nel' (pĕr'sŏ'nĕl'; pûr'sŏ-nĕl'), *n.* [F.] The body of persons engaged in some (esp. public) service.

per-spec'tive (pĕr-spĕk'tĭv), *n.* [L. *perspectiva* (sc. *ars*).

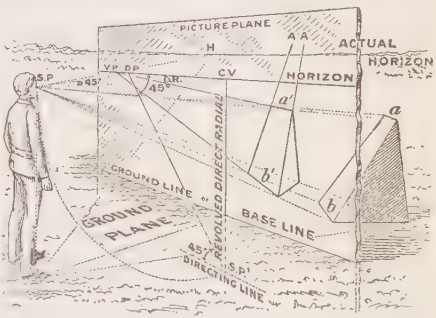


Diagram illustrating Linear Perspective. *SP* Station Point; *CV* Center of Vision; *DR* Line of Direction; *a*, *b* Original Lines; *VP* Vanishing Point of the Parallels *a'*, *b'*; *AA* Lines converging to Aërial Accidental Point.

See PERSPECTIVE, *a.*] **1.** An optical glass, as a spyglass or telescope. *Obs.* **2.** Art or science of representing, on a surface, objects as they actually appear to the eye. The **aërial perspective** of painters is the expression of space by gradations of color, distinctness, etc., while **linear perspective**, or simply **perspective**, deals with the apparent directions and dimensions of objects as seen from some point. **3.** The appearance of objects to the eye as affected by distance and as indicated by their relative size, distinctness, and the convergence of their receding lines. **4.** The interrelation in which parts of a subject are mentally viewed; the aspect of an object of thought from a particular standpoint; as, historical *perspective*. **5.** A picture in linear perspective; specif., a scenic picture giving an effect of extension of the vista, as on a stage. **6.** A visible scene, esp. one giving a distinctive impression of distance; a vista; hence, a mental view or prospect; as, a *perspective* of prosperity.

— *a.* [L. *perspectivus*, fr. *perspicere*, *perspectum*, to look through; *per* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] **1.** Optical. **2.** Pert. to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective. — **per-spec'tive-ly,** *adv.*

per'spi-ca'cious (pûr'spĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicax*, *-acis*, fr. *perspicere* to look through.] **1.** Clear-sighted, *Archaic.* **2.** Of acute mental vision or discernment; mentally keen. — **Syn.** See SHREWD. — **per'spi-ca'cious-ly,** *adv.*

per'spi-cac'i-ty (-kăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

per'spi-cu'i-ty (-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being perspicuous; clearness of expression or thought; lucidity.

per-spic'u-ous (pĕr-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicuus*, fr. *perspicere* to look through. See PERSPECTIVE.] Clear to the understanding; not obscure or ambiguous. — **per-spic'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **per-spic'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Perspicuous, perspicacious are sometimes confused. That is **perspicuous** which is clear or lucid (see CLEAR); one is **perspicacious** who is characterized by clear or acute discernment (see SHREWD).

per'spi-ra'tion (pûr'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of perspiring. **2.** The fluid secreted by minute tubular glands, the sweat glands, on the surface of the body; sweat.

Syn. Perspiration, sweat. **Perspiration** is the technical word, but has also gained wide currency in polite usage;

sweat is stronger and more direct. To regard the word *sweat* as indelicate is overnice, and often without warrant. Except in technical usage, *sweat*, not *perspiration*, is used of the lower animals.

per-spir'a-to-ry (pĕr-spīr'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing perspiration; as, the *perspiratory* ducts.

per-spire' (pĕr-spīr'), *v. i. & t.*; -SPIRED' (-spīrd'); -SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [L. *perspirare* to breathe through; *per* + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To exude through pores. **2.** *Physiol.* To excrete, esp. fluids, through the skin; sweat.

per-suad'a-ble (-swād'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Persuasible.

per-suade' (-swād'), *v. t.*; -SUAD'ED (-swād'ĕd); -SUAD'ING. [L. *persuadere, -suasum; per* + *suadere* to advise, persuade.] **1.** To induce (a person) to believe or do something; influence by argument, advice, entreaty, etc.; convince. **2.** To try to influence; urge. — **Syn.** Prevail on, win over, allure, entice. — **per-suad'er,** *n.*

per-sua'si-ble (pĕr-swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being persuaded. — **per-sua'si-bil'i-ty, per-sua'si-ble-ness,** *n.*

per-sua'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* [L. *persuasio.*] **1.** Act of persuading. **2.** Power or quality of persuading; persuasiveness. **3.** State of being persuaded; induced opinion or conviction. **4.** A creed or belief; a party adhering to a creed or system of opinions. **5.** Kind; sort; as, the male *persuasion. Jocular.* — **Syn.** See BELIEF.

per-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to persuade. — *n.* That which persuades. — **per-sua'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **-sive-ness,** *n.*

pert (pûrt), *a.* [For obs. *apert* open, evident, fr. OF., fr. L. *apertus*, p. p. of *aperire.* See APERIENT.] **1.** Indecorously free, or presuming; saucy; bold; impertinent. **2.** Lively; sprightly; smart. *Obs. or Dial.* — **Syn.** See OFFICIOUS.

per-tain' (pĕr-tān'), *v. i.* [OF. *partenir*, fr. L. *pertinere* to reach, pertain; *per* + *tenere* to hold, keep.] **1.** To belong; have connection with, or dependence on, something, as an appurtenance, attribute, etc.; appertain. **2.** To have relation or reference to something.

Syn. Pertain, appertain are often used without distinction in the general sense of *belong*, but **pertain** often implies closer connection or relation than the rather more formal **appertain.**

per'ti-na'cious (pûr'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pertinax, -acis; per* + *tenax* tenacious.] **1.** Holding obstinately to any opinion or design. **2.** Resolute; persevering. — **Syn.** Stubborn, inflexible, unyielding, determined, firm, constant, steady. See OBSTINATE, TENACIOUS. — **per-ti-na'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **per'ti-na'cious-ness,** *n.*

per'ti-nac'i-ty (pûr'tĭ-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinacy; persistency.

per'ti-nence (pûr'tĭ-nĕns), *n.* Pertinency. [nent; relevancy.]

per'ti-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or fact of being pertinent.

per'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *pertinens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pertinere.* See PERTAIN.] Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; apposite; relevant. — **per'ti-nent-ly,** *adv.* **Syn.** Fit, suitable, proper, applicable, relevant, apposite, apt, adapted, pat, apropos, germane. — **Pertinent, relevant, apposite, apt** apply particularly to speech. **Pertinent** and **relevant** suggest logical fitness; as, a *pertinent* suggestion; *relevant* argument. **Apposite** denotes a high degree of pertinency; as, an *apposite* illustration. **Apt** suggests readiness and skill in perception and expression; as, *apt* imagery.

pert'ly, *adv.* In a pert manner.

pert'ness, *n.* Quality of being pert.

per-turb' (pĕr-tûrb'), *v. t.* [OF. *perturber*, fr. L. *perturbare, -batum; per* + *turbare* to disturb, fr. *turba* a disorder.] To disturb greatly; trouble; disquiet. — **Syn.** See DISTURB.

per-turb'a-ble (-tûr'bȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be perturbed.

per'tur-ba'tion (pûr'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of perturbing; state of being perturbed; esp., agitation of mind. **2.** *Astron.* A disturbance of the motion of a heavenly body, produced by some force additional to that which causes its regular motion. **3.** A cause of disturbance or disquiet.

per-tus'sis (pĕr-tŭs'ĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *per* very + *tussis* cough.] *Med.* Whooping cough. — **per-tus'sal** (-ăl), *a.*

pe-ruke' (pĕ-rōōk'; *formerly, and still by some,* pĕr'ōōk), *n.* [F. *perruque*, It. *perrucca, parrucca.*] A wig; periwig.

pe-rus'al (pĕ-rōōz'ăl), *n.* Act of perusing.

pe-ruse' (pĕ-rōōz'), *v. t.*; -RUSED' (-rōōzd'); -RUS'ING (-rōōz'ĭng). [*per-* + *use.*] **1.** To observe; survey; examine. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To read through or carefully; loosely, to read.

pe-rus'er (pĕ-rōōz'ĕr), *n.* One who peruses.

Pe-ru'vi-an (-rōō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Peru or Peruvians. — **Peruvian bark,** a bitter bark, from various South American trees (genus *Cinchona*), yielding quinine. — *n.* One of the people of Peru.

per-vade' (pĕr-vād'), *v. t.*; -VAD'ED (-vād'ĕd); -VAD'ING. [L. *pervadere, -vasum; per* + *vadere* to go, walk.] To pass or spread through the whole of. — **Syn.** See PERMEATE.

per-va'sion (pĕr-vā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *pervasio.* See PERVADE.] Act of pervading, or state of being pervaded.

per-va'sive (-vā'sĭv), *a.* Tending or having power to pervade. — **per-va'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **per-va'sive-ness,** *n.*

per-verse' (-vûrs'), *a.* [F. *pervers*, L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, p. p. of *pervertere.* See PERVERT.] **1.** Turned away from the right; wicked. **2.** Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn. **3.** Wayward; petulant. — **Syn.** Froward, ungovernable, cross, vexatious. See WAYWARD. — **per-verse'ly,** *adv.* — **per-verse'ness,** *n.*

per-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of perverting; state of being perverted; also, a perverted form of something.

per-ver'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being perverse; perverseness, or an instance of it.

per-ver'sive, *a.* Tending to pervert.

per-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [F. *pervertir*, L. *pervertere, -versum; per* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn or lead away from truth, rectitude, or propriety, esp. from religious belief; lead astray; corrupt; also, to misinterpret designedly.

per'vert (pûr'vĕrt), *n.* One perverted; one who has turned to error, esp. in religion; — opposed to *convert.*

per-vert'ed (pĕr-vûr'tĕd), *p. a.* Turned from the right; wicked. — **Syn.** See CORRUPT. — **per-vert'ed-ly,** *adv.*

per-vert'er, *n.* One who perverts. [verted.]

per-vert'i-ble (pĕr-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being per-

per'vi-ous (pûr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pervius; per* + *via* a way.] Admitting passage; permeable. — **per'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

pe-se'ta (pĕ-sā'tȧ), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish gold monetary unit, equivalent to one franc ($0.193 or 9½d.); also, a silver coin nominally of this value, but worth somewhat less.

Pe-shit'ta (pĕ-shēt'tä) } *n.* [Syriac *peshîttâ* simple.] The
Pe-shi'to (pĕ-shē'tō) } Syriac version of the Scriptures, or Vulgate commonly used in the Syriac Church since early in the 5th century. Its authorship and date are unsettled.

pes'ky (pĕs'kĭ), *a.* Vexatious; plaguy. *Collog., U. S.*

pe'so (pā'sō), *n.*; *pl.* -SOS (-sōz; *Sp.* -sōs). [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish or a Mexican dollar. **2.** The monetary unit of Cuba, equal to 100 centavos ($1.00). Symbol, $. **3.** Any of several Central and South American coins. **4.** A silver coin and the monetary unit of the Philippines, equal to 100 centavos ($0.50). Symbol, ₱ (used like $).

pes'sa-ry (pĕs'ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *pessarium*, fr. *pessum, pessus*, Gr. πεσσός.] *Med.* **a** A device to be worn in the vagina, to support the uterus, or to remedy a malposition. **b** A medicament, in the form of a bolus or mass, for introduction into the vagina; a vaginal suppository.

pes'si-mism (pĕs'ĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst, superl. of *pejor* worse.] *Metaph.* The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for, or tends to, the worst, or that the world is essentially evil; — opposed to *optimism.* Cf. MELIORISM. **2.** A disposition to take the least hopeful view of things.

pes'si-mist (-mĭst), *n.* **1.** One who advocates the doctrine of pessimism. **2.** One who looks on the dark side of things.

pes'si-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy. — **Syn.** See CYNICAL.

pest (pĕst), *n.* [L. *pestis.*] **1.** A fatal epidemic disease; specif., the bubonic plague. **2.** Something that is noxious, troublesome, or destructive; a nuisance.

Pes'ta-loz'zi-an (pĕs'tȧ-lŏt'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to a system of elementary education which combined manual training with other instruction, advocated and practiced by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss teacher.

pes'ter (pĕs'tĕr), *v. t.* To harass with petty vexations; annoy; worry; tease. — **pes'ter-er,** *n.*

pest'house' (pĕst'hous'), *n.* A house or hospital for those infected with any pestilential disease; an isolation hospital.

pes-tif'er-ous (pĕs-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pestiferus, pestifer; pestis* pest + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** Pest-bearing; pestilential; infectious; contagious. **2.** Noxious to peace, morals, or the like; vicious; destructive. — **pes-tif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*

pes'ti-lence (pĕs'tĭ-lĕns), *n.* Any contagious or infectious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating; specif., the bubonic plague; — also used fig.

pes'ti-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *pestilens, -entis*, fr *pestis* pest.] **1.** Deadly; poisonous. **2.** Pestilential. *Rare.* **3.** Injurious to peace, morals, etc.; pernicious. **4.** Annoying; mischievous; plaguy. *Often Humorous.* — **pes'ti-lent-ly,** *adv.*

pes'ti-len'tial (-lĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Producing, or tending to produce, pestilence. **2.** Pernicious; morally destructive.

pes'tle (pĕs''l), *n.* [OF. *pestel*, fr. LL., fr. L. *pistillum. -lus*, fr. *pinsere, pistum*, to crush.] **1.** An implement for breaking or braying substances in a mortar. **2.** *Mech.* Any of various instruments for pounding or stamping, as in a stamp mill, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To pound or mix as with a pestle.

pet (pĕt), *n.* **1.** An animal kept to pet and play with. **2.** A person specially cherished and indulged; a darling. — *a.* Petted; indulged; cherished. — *v. t.*; PET'TED; PET'TING. To play with fondly; fondle; indulge.

pet, *n.* A fit of peevishness, ill humor, or fretfulness.

pet'al (pĕt'ăl), *n.* [NL. *petalum*, Gr. πέταλον a leaf, fr. πέταλος outspread, flat.] *Bot.* One of the leaves of a corolla. — **pet'aled, pet'alled** (-ăld), *a.*

pet'al-if'er-ous (-ăl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing petals.

pet'al-ine (pĕt'ăl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to a petal; attached to or resembling a petal.

pet'al-ism (pĕt'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *πεταλισμός.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A Syracusan method of banishing for five years; — similar to *ostracism*, but using olive leaves for ballots.

pet'a-lo'dy (pĕt'ă-lō'dĭ; pē-tăl'ō-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πεταλώδης* leaflike; *πέταλον* leaf + *εἶδος* form.] *Bot.* The metamorphosis of various floral organs, usually stamens, into petals, as in many double flowers.

pet'al-oid (pĕt'ăl-oid), *a.* Having the form, appearance, or texture, of a petal. [tion; as, poly*petalous.*]

pet'al-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having petals; — usually in composi-

pe-tard' (pē-tärd'), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **pe-tar'** (-tär'). [F. *pétard*, fr. *péter* to break wind, explode, L. *pedere, peditum.*] **1.** *Mil.* A case containing an explosive, to break in, or down, gates, barricades, etc. **2.** A kind of firecracker.

pet'a-sus (pĕt'ă-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πέτασος.*] The winged cap of Mercury (see MERCURY, *Illust.*); also, a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat worn by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

pet cock, *or* **pet'cock'** (pĕt'kŏk'), *n. Mach.* A little cock, faucet, or valve, as in a water pipe to let air out.

pe-te'chi-æ (pē-tē'kĭ-ē; pē-tĕk'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.; sing.* -IA (-ĭ-ă). [NL., fr. It. *petecchia.*] *Med.* Small crimson, purple, or livid spots, like fleabites, due to extravasation of blood, which appear on the skin in severe fevers. [spotted.]

pe-te'chi-al (-ăl), *a. Med.* Marked by, or pert. to, petechiæ; **petechial fever,** epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

Pe'ter (pē'tĕr), *n.* [L. *Petrus*, fr. Gr. Πέτρος, fr. *πέτρα* rock, *πέτρος* stone.] *Bib.* One of the Twelve Apostles, called also *Simon* or *Simon Peter*, the traditional author of the Epistles of Peter in the New Testament.

pe'ter (pē'tĕr), *v. i.* To become exhausted; run out; fail; — used generally with *out. Colloq.*

Pe'ter pen'ny, *or* **Pe'ter's pen'ny** (pē'tĕrz). [*Usually in pl.*, **Peter pence,** *or* **Peter's pence.**] **1.** A former small annual tax or tribute payable to the papal see. **2.** Since 1860, a voluntary contribution for the Pope made by Roman Catholics.

pe'ter-sham (pē'tĕr-shăm), *n.* [After Lord *Petersham.*] A rough, knotted woolen cloth, or a coat of that material.

pet'i-o-lar (pĕt'ĭ-ō-lär), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or proceeding from, a petiole. [petiole.]

pet'i-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a stalk or

pet'i-ole (pĕt'ĭ-ōl), *n.* [NL. *petiolus*, fr. L. *petiolus* little foot, fruit-stalk.] **1.** *Bot.* A leafstalk; the slender stem of a foliage leaf. See LEAF. **2.** *Zoöl.* A stalk or peduncle, as the slender abdominal segment in wasps.

pet'it (pĕt'ĭ; *F.* pē-tē'), *a.* [F. See PETTY.] Small; insignificant; mean. = PETTY. *Obs., exc. Law.*

petit jury, a jury of twelve men to try a cause and decide finally as to the facts in dispute; — disting. from *grand jury.* — **p. larceny.** See LARCENY.

‖ **pe-tite'** (pē-tēt'), *a.* [F., fem. of *petit.*] Small; little.

pe-ti'tion (pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *peticion*, F. *pétition*, L. *petitio*, fr. *petere, petitum*, to beg, ask, seek.] **1.** A formal written request, esp. one addressed to a sovereign or political superior. **2.** Specif., *Eng. Hist.*, the bill in the form of a request by which Parliament formerly presented measures for the king's granting. **3.** Any formal asking or begging; a prayer; supplication; esp., a solemn request; also, a single clause in such a prayer. **4.** That which is asked; entreaty. — **Syn.** See PRAYER.

— *v. t.* To pray; solicit; entreat; request. — *v. i.* To make a petition or solicitation.

pe-ti'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing, or of the nature of, a petition. **2.** Supplicatory. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pe-ti'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who presents a petition.

pet'rel (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* [Prob. a dim. of *Peter*; — in allusion to St. *Peter's* walking on the sea (*Matt.* xiv. 29).] Any of numerous long-winged sea birds (family *Procellariidæ*) which fly far from land. Several very small, dark-colored, white-rumped species are abundant on the Atlantic, and are known as *stormy petrels*, or *Mother Carey's chickens.* One of these is the true **stormy petrel** (*Procellaria pelagica*).

pet'ri-fac'tion (pĕt'rĭ-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of petrifying; state of being petrified. **2.** A thing petrified.

pet'ri-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Capable of causing petrifaction.

pet'ri-fi-ca'tion (pĕt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Petrifaction.

pet'ri-fy (pĕt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *petra* rock (Gr. *πέτρα*) + *-fy.*] **1.** To convert (organic matter) into stone or stonelike substance. **2.** To benumb or deaden; stupefy or make motionless, as with fear. — *v. i.* To become petrified.

Pe'trine (pē'trĭn; -trīn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the apostle Peter, or his teachings.

pet'ro-glyph (pĕt'rō-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. *πέτρα* rock + *γλύφειν* to carve.] A carving on rock, esp. a prehistoric one.

pe-trog'ra-phy (pē-trŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πέτρα* a rock + *-graphy.*] The description and systematic classification of rocks. See PETROLOGY. — **pe-trog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **pet'ro-graph'ic** (pĕt'rō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pet'rol (pĕt'rōl; -rŏl; pē-trōl'), *n.* **1.** Petroleum; rock oil. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Gasoline. *British.*

pet'ro-la'tum (pĕt'rō-lā'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* An unctuous tasteless, odorless substance derived from petroleum, and used as a dressing and in ointments. *Cosmoline* and *vaseline* are essentially petrolatum.

pe-tro'le-um (pē-trō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [LL.; L. *petra* a rock + *oleum* oil.] Rock oil, mineral oil, or natural oil, a dark brown or greenish inflammable liquid, which at certain points exists in the upper strata of the earth. Petroleum is refined by distillation, yielding gasoline, naphtha, benzine, kerosene, lubricating oils, paraffin, etc.

‖ **pé'tro'leur'** (pā'trō'lûr'), *n. m.; pl.* -LEURS (-lûr') } [F.]
‖ **pé'tro'leuse'** (pā'trō'lûz'), *n. f.; pl.* -LEUSES (-lûz') } An incendiary who uses petroleum, as in Paris in 1871.

pet'ro-log'ic (pĕt'rō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to petrology.—
pet'ro-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **pet'ro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pe-trol'o-gy (pē-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πέτρα* rock + *-logy.*] The science of rocks, treating of their origin, constitution, etc. Some writers have made *petrography* include *petrology* and *lithology*, but the United States Geological Survey and other authorities regard petrography as a branch of petrology. — **pe-trol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pet'ro-nel (pĕt'rō-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *petrinal*; — because placed against the breast (OF. *peitrine*) to fire.] An old firearm of large caliber, used chiefly by horsemen. *Obs. or Hist.*

pe-tro'sal (pē-trō'săl), *a.* [See PETROUS.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Petrous; hard; specif., pert. to or near the petrous portion of the temporal bone or capsule of the internal ear; as, the *petrosal* bone.

pet'rous (pĕt'rŭs; pē'trŭs), *a.* [L. *petrosus.*] Stony; rocky; specif., *Anat.*, designating, or pert. to, the exceptionally hard and dense portion of the temporal bone containing the internal auditory organs. Cf. PETROSAL.

pet'ti-coat (pĕt'ĭ-kōt), *n.* [*petty* + *coat.*] **1.** A skirt worn by women, girls, or young children; now, an underskirt. **2.** A woman or girl; the female sex. **3.** Something suggestive of a woman's skirt. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling petticoats or their wearers; feminine; as, *petticoat* rule.

pet'ti-fog (-fŏg), *v. i.*; -FOGGED (-fŏgd); -FOG'GING (-fŏg'ĭng). To do a petty law business; also, to do law business in a petty or tricky way. — **pet'ti-fog'ger** (-fŏg'ĕr), *n.*

pet'ti-fog'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). The practice or arts of a pettifogger; legal tricks; chicane.

pet'ti-ly (pĕt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a petty manner.

pet'ti-ness, *n.* Quality of being petty; littleness.

pet'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* [From *pet* peevishness.] Fretful; peevish. — **Syn.** See PEEVISH. — **pet'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **-tish-ness,** *n.*

pet'ti-toes (-ĭ-tōz), *n. pl.* **1.** The feet of a pig, used as food. **2.** The human feet, esp. those of a child.

‖ **pet'to** (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It., fr. L. *pectus.*] The breast. — **in petto,** in one's own private thought.

pet'ty (pĕt'ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. [F. *petit*; prob. of Celtic origin.] Of small importance; trifling; also, inferior; subordinate.

Syn. Little, small, diminutive, inconsiderable, unimportant, trivial, trifling, insignificant. — **Petty, trivial, trifling.** That is **petty** which is of little moment; as applied to persons, the word connotes small-mindedness; as, *petty* bickering. That is **trivial** which is commonplace, nugatory, or frivolous; **trifling** applies to that which is of the slightest worth or importance; as, a *trivial* remark; a *trifling* mistake, purchase.

petty constable, in Great Britain, a parish or township officer appointed as conservator of the peace, to execute the process of the justices of the peace, etc.; — now generally superseded by the county police. — **p. officer,** *Nav.*, an enlisted man who corresponds in rank to a non-commissioned officer in the army.

pet'u-lance (pĕt'ū-lăns), *n.* Quality or state of being petulant; as: **a** Pertness. *Obs. or R.* **b** Capricious ill humor.

pet'u-lan-cy (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* Petulance.

pet'u-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *petulans, -antis*, prop., making slight attacks upon, from a dim. of *petere* to attack.] **1.** Forward; pert. *Now Rare.* **2.** Capriciously fretful. — **Syn.** Cross, querulous. See PEEVISH. — **pet'u-lant-ly,** *adv.*

pe-tu'ni-a (pē-tū'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *pétun* tobacco, fr. Tupi *petum* to smoke.] Any of a genus (*Petunia*) of tropical American herbs, of the nightshade family, with funnel-shaped corollas. They are much cultivated.

pe-tun'tse (pē-tōōn'tsē; pē-tŭn'-), *n.* Also **pe-tun'se** (-sē), **pe-tun'tze,** etc. [Dial. form of Mandarin *pai tun-tsŭ*; *pai* white + *tun-tsŭ* a mound, stone.] A partially decomposed granite containing some feldspar, used with kaolin in making porcelain.

pew (pū), *n.* [OF. *puie* parapet, balcony, fr. L. *podia*, pl. of *podium* elevated place, a balcony, Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] **1.** One of the compartments in a church which are separated by low partitions, and have long seats; — sometimes called *slip.* **2.** One of the long, fixed benches which now usually constitute the seats of a church.

pew'age (-ăj), *n.* Pews collectively, their arrangement, or the income from them.

pe'wee (pē'wē), *n.* [From its cry.] A phœbe.

pe'wit (pē'wĭt; pū'ĭt), *n.* [From its cry.] **1.** The lapwing.

2. The European black-headed gull. **3.** A phœbe or pewee.

pew'ter (pū'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *peutre.*] **1.** Any of various alloys having tin as a chief constituent, as one of tin and copper. **2.** Utensils or vessels made of pewter, as dishes and pots.

pew'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes pewter utensils.

Pey-e'ri-an (pī-ē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, the Swiss anatomist Johann Konrad Peyer (1653–1712). **Peyerian,** *or* **Pey'er's, glands** (pī'ẽrz). *Anat.,* large oval patches of lymph follicles in the walls of the small intestines; — called also **Peyer's patches.** In typhoid fever they become the seat of perforative ulcers.

pfen'nig (pfĕn'ĭg), *n.; pl.* E. -NIGS (-ĭgz), G. -NIGE (-ĭ-gĕ). [G.] A small bronze coin and money of account of Germany, worth $\frac{1}{100}$ of a mark (about ¼ cent U. S.).

Phæ-a'cian (fē-ā'shăn), *n.* [L. *Phaeacia* the country of the Phæacians, Gr. *Φαιακία,* fr. *Φαίακες* the Phæacians, pl. of *Φαίαξ.*] *Gr. Myth.* One of a fabulous seafaring people of Scheria (prob. Corfu, anc. Corcyra) who lived in happiness, with feasting, music, and dancing. — **Phæ-a'cian,** *a.*

Phæ'dra (fē'drà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φαῖδρα.*] See HIPPOLYTUS.

Pha'ë-thon (fā'ē-thŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φαέθων,* fr. *φαέθειν* to shine.] *Class. Myth.* **a** The sun god, Helios. **b** More commonly, the son of Helios. Permitted for a day to drive the chariot of the sun, he would have set the world on fire, had not Zeus struck him down with a thunderbolt.

pha'ë-ton (-tŏn), *n.* [F. *phaéton* a kind of carriage, fr. *Phaéthon* Phaëthon.] A kind of light four-wheeled carriage having no side pieces in front of the seat or seats.

phag'e-de'na, phag'e-dæ'na (făj'ē-dē'nà), *n.* [L. *phagedaena,* Gr. *φαγέδαινα,* fr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Med.* **a** Spreading, obstinate ulceration. **b** Gangrene.

-pha'gi-a (-fā'jĭ-ȧ). [Gr. *-φαγία,* fr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Combining form denoting *an eating* or *swallowing.*

-phag'ic (-făj'ĭk), **-phagous.** [Gr. *-φάγος.*] Combining forms signifying *eating, feeding on, consuming.*

phag'o-cyte (făg'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat + *-cyte.*] *Physiol.* Any leucocyte that shows special activity in ingesting and destroying waste and harmful material, bacteria, etc., in the body. — **phag'o-cyt'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

phag'o-cy-to'sis (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phagocyte* + *-osis.*] The destruction of microörganisms by phagocytes.

-phagous. See -PHAGIC.

phal'ange (făl'ănj; fȧ-lănj'), *n.* *Anat.* = PHALANX, 3.

pha-lan'ge-al (fȧ-lăn'jē-ăl) } *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert.
pha-lan'gal (fȧ-lăn'găl) } to the phalanges.

pha-lan'ger (fȧ-lăn'jẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φάλαγξ* bone of the finger or toe; — from the form of the phalanges.] Any of a family (*Phalangeridæ*) of marsupials of the Australian region, ranging in size from that of a mouse to that of a cat.

pha-lan'ges (fȧ-lăn'jēz), *n., pl.* of PHALANX.

phal'an-ste'ri-an (făl'ăn-stē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *phalanstérien.*] Of or pert. to a phalanstery or phalansterism. — *n.* **1.** A member of a phalanstery. **2.** One who favors phalansterism.

phal'an-ster-ism (făl'ăn-stẽr-ĭz'm) } *n.* A system of phalan-
phal'an-ste'ri-an-ism (-stē'rĭ-ăn-) } steries; Fourierism.

phal'an-ster-y (făl'ăn-stẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -STERIES (-ĭz). [F. *phalanstère,* fr. Gr. *φάλαγξ* phalanx + F. *monastère* monastery.] **1.** A community organized on Fourier's plan (see FOURIERISM), or its buildings. **2.** An association of persons or their dwelling.

pha'lanx (fā'lăngks; făl'ăngks), *n.; pl.* E. -LANXES (lăngk-sĕz; 24), L. -LANGES (fȧ-lăn'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. *φάλαγξ.*] **1.** *Antiq.* A body of heavy-armed infantry, originally of the Greeks, formed in ranks and files close and deep. **2.** Any body of persons, animals, or things in close order or massed. **3.** *Anat.* In vertebrates, one of the digital bones of the hand or foot.

phal'a-rope (făl'ȧ-rōp), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *Phalaropus,* generic name, fr. Gr. *φαλαρίς* coot + *πούς* foot.] Any of a small family (*Phalaropodidæ*) of small limicoline birds resembling sandpipers, but having lobate toes.

phal'lic (făl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φαλλικός.*] Of or pertaining to the phallus or phallicism.

phal'li-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The worship of the phallus, or of the generative principle in nature. — **phal'li-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

phal'lus (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., fr. Gr. *φαλλός.*] An image of the male organ of generation, anciently an emblem used in the Dionysian mysteries.

pha-nar'i-ot (fȧ-nār'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* Also **pha-nar'i-ote** (-ōt). [NGr. *Φαναριώτης,* fr. *Phanar,* the Greek quarter in Constantinople.] [*Also cap.*] One of the Greeks of Constantinople who, after the Turkish conquest, became powerful in clerical and other offices under Turkish patronage.

phan'er-o-gam' (făn'ẽr-ō-găm'), *n.* [Gr. *φανερός* visible + *γάμος* marriage.] *Bot.* One of a former division (*Phanerogamia*) of the vegetable kingdom embracing the seed plants, or flowering plants; a seed plant, or flowering plant; — opposed to *cryptogam.* — **phan'er-o-gam'ic** (-găm'-ĭk), *a.* — **phan'er-og'a-mous** (-ŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.*

phan'tasm (făn'tăz'm), *n.* [OF. *fantasme,* fr. L. *phantasma.* See PHANTOM.] **1.** A product of phantasy; as: **a** A mental image of a real object; a sensuous idea or impression. **b** A delusive or illusory mental image; phantom; spectre. **2.** An apparition of a person, living or dead, in a place where his body is known not to be. — **Syn.** See GHOST.

phan-tas'ma (făn-tăz'mȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -TASMATA (-tȧ), E. -TASMAS (-mȧz). [L.] A phantasm.

phan-tas'ma-go-ri'a (-gō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φάντασμα* phantasm + (prob.) *ἀγορά* an assembly.] **1.** An optical effect by which magic-lantern figures on a screen appear to dwindle into the distance, or to rush toward the observer with enormous increase of size. **2.** A medley or shifting series of imaginary figures, illusive images, or real appearances. — **phan-tas'ma-go'ri-al, -na-gor'ic** (-gŏr'ĭk), *a.*

phan-tas'ma-go-ry (-tăz'mȧ-gō-rĭ), *n.* = PHANTASMAGORIA.

phan-tas'mal (făn-tăz'măl), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a phantasm; spectral; illusive. — **phan-tas'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

phan'ta-sy (făn'tȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [See FANTASY.] Power of receiving and reproducing sensuous impressions or ideas; also, an image or representation apprehended or created by this power. — **Syn.** See FANCY.

phan'tom (-tŭm), *n.* [OF. *fantosme,* L. *phantasma,* Gr. *φάντασμα,* fr. *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** Deceit; delusion; mere seeming. **2.** An apparition; phantasm; illusion. **3.** Appearance; visible semblance. — **Syn.** See GHOST. — *a.* Being, or of the nature of, a phantom.

Pha'raoh (fā'rō; fā'rā-ō), *n.* [L. *Pharao,* Gr. *φαραώ,* Heb. *par'ōh;* fr. Egypt. *per'-o* great house.] A royal title in ancient Egypt; — used in the Bible as the name of various Egyptian kings.

Phar'i-sa'ic (făr'ĭ-sā'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Phari-
Phar'i-sa'i-cal (-sā'ĭ-kăl) } sees. **2.** [*l. c.*] Making a show of religion without the spirit of it; self-righteous; hypocritical. — **phar'i-sa'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

Phar'i-sa-ism (făr'ĭ-sā-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The notions, doctrines or conduct of the Pharisees as a sect. **2.** [*l. c.*] Rigid observance of external forms of religion, without genuine piety.

Phar'i-see (-sē), *n.* [OF. *Pharisée,* L. *Pharisaeus,* Gr. *Φαρισαῖος,* fr. Heb. *pārash* to separate.] **1.** A member of a sect among the ancient Jews, noted for strict formalism and pretensions to superior sanctity. **2.** [*l. c.*] One who is pharisaical; a self-righteous or hypocritical person.

phar'ma-ceu'tic (fär'mȧ-sū'tĭk), *a.* Pharmaceutical.

phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *pharmaceuticus,* Gr. *φαρμακευτικός,* fr. *φαρμακεύειν.* See PHARMACY.] Of, pert. to, or using pharmacy. — **-ceu'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phar'ma-ceu'tics (fär'mȧ-sū'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of preparing, using, or dispensing medicines; pharmacy.

phar'ma-cist (fär'mȧ-sĭst), **phar'ma-ceu'tist** (-sū'tĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; druggist; pharmaceutical chemist.

phar'ma-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον* drug, poison + *-logy.*] The science of drugs, including materia medica and therapeutics. — **phar'ma-co-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phar'ma-co-poe'ia (-kō-pē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φαρμακοποιία* preparation of medicines; *φάρμακον* medicine + *ποιεῖν* to make.] **1.** A book describing drugs and medicinal preparations. **2.** A collection or stock of drugs. — **-poe'ial** (-yăl), *a.*

phar'ma-cy (fär'mȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [OF. *farmacie, pharmacie,* Gr. *φαρμακεία,* fr. *φαρμακεύειν* to administer medicines, *φάρμακον* medicine.] **1.** Art or practice of preparing and preserving drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines. **2.** A drug store; apothecary's shop.

pha'ros (fā'rŏs; 3), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φάρος,* fr. *Φάρος* an island, in the Bay of Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a lighthouse.] A lighthouse or beacon.

pha-ryn'ge-al (fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the pharynx. [of the pharynx.]

phar'yn-gi'tis (făr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation

pha-ryn'go- (fȧ-rĭn'gō-). Combining form from Greek *φάρυγξ, φάρυγγος, pharynx.*

phar'yn-gol'o-gy (făr'ĭn-gŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Medical science treating of the pharynx and its diseases.

pha-ryn'go-scope (fȧ-rĭn'gō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for inspecting the pharynx.

phar'yn-got'o-my (făr'ĭn-gŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the pharynx.

phar'ynx (făr'ĭnks), *n.; pl.* -RYNGES (fȧ-rĭn'jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *φάρυγξ, -υγγος.*] *Anat.* The part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus.

phase (fāz), *n.* [NL. *phasis,* Gr. *φάσις,* fr. *φαίνειν* to make to appear.] **1.** *Astron.* A particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes, as of the moon. **2.** Any of different and varying appearances of an object. **3.** *Physics.* In uniform circular motion, simple harmonic motion, or in the periodic changes of any magnitude varying according to a simple harmonic law (as sound vibrations, alternating electric currents, etc.), the point or stage in the period to which the rotation, oscillation, or variation has advanced, considered in its relation to a standard position or assumed instant of starting.

phase'-wound' (fāz'wound'), *a.* *Elec.* Designating an induction motor that has its secondary wound.

-pha'si-a (-fā'zhĭ-ȧ), **-phasy.** [NL. *-phasia,* Gr. *-φασία,* fr. *φάναι* to speak.] A combining form denoting *speech.*

pheas'ant (fĕz'ănt), *n.* [OF. *faisant*, L. *phasianus*, Gr. *φασιανός*; from the river *Φᾶσις* in Colchis.] **1.** Any of numerous large, brilliantly colored, gallinaceous birds (genus *Phasianus* and allied genera), natives of Asia, but widely bred elsewhere. **2.** Any of various birds likened to a pheasant, as, *Southern U. S.*, the ruffed grouse.

pheas'ant's-eye' (fĕz'ănts-ī'), *n.* A ranunculaceous garden plant (*Adonis autumnalis*); — called also *garden pink.*

phel'lo-derm (fĕl'ō-dûrm), *n.* [Gr. *φελλός* cork + *-derm.*] *Bot.* A secondary cortical tissue developed from the phellogen on the inner side of the cork. It consists usually of ordinary green parenchyma.—**phel'lo-der'mal** (-dûr'măl), *a.*

phel'lo-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. *φελλός* cork + *-gen.*] *Bot.* In dicotyledonous stems, a secondary meristem giving rise externally to the characteristic cork tissue, and internally to the phelloderm; cork cambium. — **phel'lo-ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **phel'lo-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

phe-nac'e-tin, phe-nac'e-tine (fē-năs'ē-tĭn), *n.* [*phenyl* + *acetum* + *-in, -ine.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{13}O_2N$, used in medicine, principally as a febrifuge.

phen'a-cite (fĕn'ă-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *φέναξ, -ακος*, deceiver.] *Min.* A glassy silicate of beryllium, Be_2SiO_4, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and sometimes used as a gem. It is apt to be mistaken for quartz.

phen'a-kis'to-scope (-kĭs'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *φενακιστής* a deceiver + *-scope.*] An instrument resembling the zoetrope in principle and use. One form consists of a disk with the figures arranged about the center, with radial slits through which the figures are viewed by means of a mirror.

phe'na-zine (fē'nă-zĭn; fĕn'ă-; -zēn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*phenyl* + *azo-* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* A yellowish crystalline basic substance, $C_6H_4{\cdot}N_2C_6H_4$, the basis of many important dyestuffs.

phe'na-zone (fē'nă-zōn; fĕn'ă-), *n.* [*phenyl* + *azo-* + *-one.*] *Pharm. & Chem.* = ANTIPYRINE.

phe-net'i-dine (fē-nĕt'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*phenol* + *ethyl* + *amido* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* A basic amino liquid derivative of phenetol, with the formula $C_6H_4(NH_2){\cdot}OC_2H_5$, used in manufacturing dyestuffs.

phe'ne-tol (fē'nē-tōl; fĕn'ē-; -tŏl), *n.* [*phenyl* + *ethyl* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* The ethyl ether of phenol, obtained as an aromatic liquid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$.

Phe'nix (fē'nĭks). Var. of PHŒNIX.

phe'no-cryst (fē'nō-krĭst; fĕn'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *φαίνεσθαι* to appear + *κρύσταλλος* crystal.] *Geol.* One of the prominent embedded crystals of a porphyry.

phe'nol (fē'nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*phene* (an obs. name of benzene, fr. Gr. *φαίνειν* to show) + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, C_6H_5OH, produced by distillation of any of various organic bodies, as wood, coal, etc., and got from the heavy oil from coal tar; — popularly called *carbolic acid.* It is a caustic and neurotic poison, and, in dilute solution, is used as an antiseptic.

phe'nol-phthal'e-in (fē'nōl-thăl'ē-ĭn; -fthăl'ē-ĭn; fē'nŏl-) *n., or* **phenol phthalein.** *Chem.* A white or yellowish white crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$, formed by condensation of the anhydride of phthalic acid and phenol.

phe-nom'e-na (fē-nŏm'ē-nă), *n., pl.* of PHENOMENON.

phe-nom'e-nal (-năl), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a phenomenon or phenomena. Cf. NOUMENAL. — **phe-nom'e-nal-ly,** *adv.*

phe-nom'e-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Metaph.* **a** The theory that limits knowledge to phenomena only. **b** The theory that we know only phenomena and that there is no existence except the phenomenal. — **phe-nom'e-nal-ist,** *n.* — **phe-nom'e-nal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

phe-nom'e-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* A description, history, or explanation of phenomena.

phe-nom'e-non (-nŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-ENA** (-nă). [L. *phaenomenon*, Gr. *φαινόμενον*, neut. p. pr. of *φαίνεσθαι* to appear, *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** Any observable fact or event; specif., in scientific usage, any fact or event (esp. an event) of scientific interest susceptible of scientific description and explanation. **2.** That which strikes one as strange, unusual, or unaccountable.

phe'nyl (fē'nĭl; fĕn'ĭl), *n.* [*phene* (an obs. name of benzene) + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, C_6H_5, of which benzene is the hydride. It is the basis of many aromatic derivatives.

phe'nyl-ene (fē'nĭ-lēn; fĕn'ĭ-), *n. Chem.* A bivalent radical, C_6H_4, occurring in certain derivatives of benzene.

phenylene blue. See INDAMINE.

Pher'ec-ra-te'an (fĕr'ĕk-ră-tē'ăn) } *n.* [After *Pherecrates*,
Pher'ec-rat'ic (fĕr'ĕk-răt'ĭk) } a Greek comic poet.]
Gr. & Lat. Pros. A logaœdic tripody, catalectic or acatalectic, having either the first or second foot a dactyl and the others trochees.

phew (fū), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust, weariness, impatience, or the like.

phi (fī; fē), *n.* [Gr. *φῖ.*] The twenty-first letter [Φ, *φ*, *φῖ*] of the Greek alphabet, transliterated in English by *ph* (*f*), but probably pronounced in classic Greek as aspirated *p*, about like *ph* in *uphill.*

phi'al (fī'ăl), *n.* [F. *fiole*, L. *phiala* a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl, Gr. *φιάλη.*] A vial.

Phid'i-an (fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Phidias, the great Athenian sculptor (5th century B. C.).

-phil (-fĭl). Combining form from Gr. *φίλος, loving.*

phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dẽr), *v. i.* [Gr. *φίλανδρος* fond of men; *φίλος* loving + *ἀνήρ* man.] To make love, esp. triflingly; play the male flirt.

phi-lan'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who philanders; a male flirt.

phil'an-throp'ic (fĭl'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
phil'an-throp'i-cal (-thrŏp'ĭ-kăl) } philanthropy; benevolent; humane. — **phil'an-throp'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phi-lan'thro-pist (fĭ-lăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* [Gr. *φιλάνθρωπος; φίλος* loving + *ἄνθρωπος* a human being.] One who practices philanthropy.

phi-lan'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-PIES** (-pĭz). [L. *philanthropia*, Gr. *φιλανθρωπία.*] **1.** Love to mankind; desire and readiness to do good to all men. **2.** A philanthropic act, practice, agency, or the like; — often in the *pl.*

Syn. Philanthropy, charity, almsgiving. Philanthropy is the spirit of active good will toward one's fellow men, esp. as shown in efforts to promote their welfare; **charity** is benevolence, esp. as manifested in provision for the relief of the poor. **Almsgiving** differs from *charity* in applying only to the material relief afforded.

phi-lat'e-ly (fĭ-lăt'ē-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving + *ἀτέλεια* exemption from tax.] The collection and study of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, etc.; stamp collecting. — **phil'a-tel'ic** (fĭl'ă-tĕl'ĭk), *a.* — **phi-lat'e-list** (fĭ-lăt'ē-lĭst), *n.*

Phi-la'the-a (fĭ-lā'thē-ă), *n.* [Coined from Gr. *φίλος* loving + *ἀλήθεια* truth.] An international, interdenominational organization of Bible classes of young women. Cf. BARACA.

-phile (-fīl; -fĭl), **-phil** (-fĭl). A combining form from Greek *φίλος, loving, having a fondness.*

Phi-le'mon (fĭ-lē'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φιλήμων.*] **1.** In the New Testament, the Epistle to Philemon, a friend, and probably a convert, of Paul. **2.** See BAUCIS AND PHILEMON.

phil'har-mon'ic (fĭl'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving + *ἁρμονία* harmony.] Loving harmony or music; — often in names of musical societies; as, the *Philharmonic* Society.

phi'hel-len'ic (fĭl'hĕ-lĕn'ĭk; -lē'nĭk), *a.* Friendly to, or aiding, the Greek cause.

phil-hel'len-ist (fĭl-hĕl'ĕn-ĭst; fĭl'hĕ-lē'nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving + *Ἕλλην* a Greek + *-ist.*] A friend or supporter of Greece, esp. in its former struggle for independence against the Turks. — **phil-hel'len-ism** (fĭl-hĕl'ĕn-ĭz'm), *n.*

phil'i-beg (fĭl'ĭ-bĕg), *n.* Var. of FILIBEG. *Scot.*

Phil'ip (fĭl'ĭp), *n.* [See PHILIPPIC.] *Bib.* One of the Twelve Apostles.

Phi-lip'pi-an (fĭ-lĭp'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Philippi. **2.** In *pl. Bib.* The Epistle to the Philippians.

phi-lip'pic (-ĭk), *n.* [L. *Philippicus* belonging or pertaining to Philip, Gr. *Φιλιππικός*, fr. *Φίλιππος* Philip, *φίλιππος* fond of horses; *φίλος* loving + *ἵππος* horse.] **1.** [*cap.*] Any of the famous orations of Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, denouncing Philip, king of Macedon. **2.** Any discourse abounding in acrimonious invective.

Phil'ip-pine (fĭl'ĭ-pĭn; -pēn; *or, esp. British,* -pīn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Philippine Islands or their inhabitants.

Phi-lis'tine (fĭ-lĭs'tĭn; fĭl'ĭs-tĭn; *in British usage commonly* fĭl'ĭs-tīn, -tĭn), *n.* [L. *Philistinus*, Heb. *Plishtī*, pl. *Plishtīm.*] **1.** A native or an inhabitant of ancient Philistia. **2.** A person lacking liberal culture and refinement; a person, esp. one of the middle class, who rejects enlightenment or is indifferent to the higher intellectual interests. — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the ancient Philistines. **2.** Uncultured; commonplace; prosaic.

Phi-lis'tin-ism (fĭ-lĭs'tĭn-ĭz'm; fĭl'ĭs-), *n.* State, character, aims, or habits of Philistines. See PHILISTINE, *n.* 2.

philo-. A combining form from Greek *φίλος, loving, fond of, attached to;* as in *philosophy, philotechnic.*

Phil'oc-te'tes (fĭl'ŏk-tē'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φιλοκτήτης.*] *Gr. Myth.* A warrior who for lighting the pyre of Hercules received as a heritage the hero's invincible bow and arrows, without which Troy could not be captured.

phi-log'y-ny (fĭ-lŏg'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φιλογυνία; φίλος* loving + *γυνή* woman.] Fondness for, or love of, women; — opposed to *misogyny.* — **phi-log'y-nist,** *n.* — **phi-log'y-nous,** *a.*

phi-lol'o-ger (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A philologist. *Now Rare.*

phil'o-log'ic (fĭl'ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* = PHILOLOGICAL.

phil'o-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, dealing with, or devoted to, philology (esp. in the sense of linguistics). — **phil'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phi-lol'o-gist (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, philology; specif., a linguistic student or scholar.

phi-lol'o-gy (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *philologia* love of learning, interpretation, philology, Gr. *φιλολογία*, fr. *φιλόλογος* fond of learning; *φίλος* loving + *λόγος* speech.] **1.** Love of

learning or literature. *Rare.* **2.** The study of language, esp. as a science; linguistic science.

phil'o-mel (fĭl'ō-mĕl), *n.* [F. *philomèle.*] The nightingale.

Phil'o-me'la (-mē'lȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλομήλα.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The daughter of a king of Athens, and sister of Procne. She was violated and deprived of her tongue by Procne's husband, Tereus. The sisters in revenge served Tereus's own son to him as a meal, and then fled. When he pursued them, the gods transformed Philomela into a swallow, Procne into a nightingale, and Tereus into a hoopoe or a hawk. According to Ovid it was Philomela who was transformed into a nightingale. **2.** The nightingale; — used as a proper name. *Poetic.*

phil'o-pe'na (-pē'nȧ), *n.* [Corruption of G. *vielliebchen*, LG. *vielliebken*, or D. *veelliebken*, a philopena, literally, much loved.] A present or gift made as a forfeit in a social game variously played; also, the game.

phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness (-prō-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv-nĕs), *n. Phren.* Love of offspring; by extension, love of children in general.

phi-los'o-pher (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fẽr), *n.* [F. *philosophe*, L. *philosophus*, Gr. *φιλόσοφος*; *φίλος* loving + *σοφός* wise.] **1.** One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy. **2.** One who lives after the principles of philosophy, esp. as advocated by the Stoics; one who meets or regards all vicissitudes calmly.

phi-los'o-phers' stone. *Alchemy.* An imaginary stone or preparation believed to have the power of transmuting other metals into gold or silver.

phil'o-soph'ic (fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭk) *a.* Of, pert. to, or versed in, philosophy; hence: rational; wise; unruffled. — **phil'o-soph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phi-los'o-phism (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fĭz'm), *n.* Spurious philosophizing; the love or practice of sophistry.

phi-los'o-phize (-fīz), *v. i.*; -PHIZED (-fīzd); -PHIZ'ING (-fīz'-ĭng). To reason like a philosopher; search into the reason and nature of things. — **phi-los'o-phiz'er** (-fīz'ẽr), *n.*

phi-los'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [F. *philosophie*, L. *philosophia*, Gr. *φιλοσοφία*, lit., the love of wisdom.] **1.** The knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. **2.** A systematic body of general conceptions or principles, ordinarily with implication of their practical application; as, a *philosophy* of life. **3.** Practical wisdom; calmness of temper and judgment; equanimity. **4.** A treatise on philosophy.

-philous. Combining form fr. Gr. *φίλος, loving, fond of.*

phil'ter, phil'tre (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* [F. *philtre*, L. *philtrum*, Gr. *φίλτρον*, fr. *φιλεῖν* to love.] A potion, drug, or charm supposed to excite love; loosely, any magic potion. — *v. t.* To excite to love by a philter.

Phi'neus (fī'nūs; fĭn'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φινεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian king who was punished for cruelty by having Harpies snatch away or foul his food.

Phin'ti-as (fĭn'tĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιντίας.] See DAMON.

phiz (fĭz), *n.* Short for PHYSIOGNOMY. *Colloq.*

phle-bi'tis (flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φλέψ, φλεβός*, vein + *-ίτις.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a vein.

phleb'o-scle-ro'sis (flĕb'ō-sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φλέψ, φλεβός*, vein + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Fibrous thickening of the inner coats of a vein. — **phleb'o-scle-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

phle-bot'o-mize (flē-bŏt'ō-mīz), *v. t. & i.*; -MIZED (-mīzd), -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). *Med.* To bleed; let blood by opening a vein. — **phle-bot'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

phle-bot'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [OF. *flebotomie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *φλεβοτομία*; *φλέψ, φλεβός*, vein + *τέμνειν* to cut.] *Med.* Act or practice of opening a vein to let blood.

Phleg'e-thon (flĕg'ē-thŏn; flĕj'ē-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φλεγέθων, prop. p. pr. of *φλεγέθειν* to blaze.] *Class. Myth.* A river of Hades, containing fire instead of water.

phlegm (flĕm), *n.* [OF. *fleume*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *φλέγμα* flame, inflammation, phlegm.] **1.** One of the four "humors" of early physiology, cold and moist, and causing sluggishness. **2.** Mucus; now, morbid or very viscid mucus in abnormal quantity, esp. in the respiratory passages. **3.** Sluggishness of temperament; apathy; also, coolness; equanimity.

phleg-mat'ic (flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [OF. *fleumatique*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *φλεγματικός.*] **1.** Of the nature of, or abounding in, phlegm. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Hence: sluggish; apathetic; cool; composed.— **Syn.** See INERT.— **phleg-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phlegm'y (flĕm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, of the nature of, or due to, phlegm. **2.** = PHLEGMATIC.

phlob'a-phene (flŏb'ȧ-fēn), *n.* [Gr. *φλόος* bark + *βαφή* a dyeing.] *Chem.* A reddish brown substance found in oak bark; also, any of several similar substances obtained from barks and from tannic acids.

phlo'ĕm (flō'ĕm), *n.* [G. *phloem*, fr. Gr. *φλόος* bark.] *Bot.* That part of a bundle of vascular fibers which is composed of sieve tubes with adjacent cells and parenchyma and serving for the conduction of food materials; bast tissue; — disting. from *xylem.*

phlo-gis'tic (flō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** *Old Chem.* Of or pert. to phlogiston or the phlogiston theory. **2.** Fiery; burning. *Obs.*

phlo-gis'ton (-tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φλογιστός* burnt, inflammable.] *Old Chem.* The hypothetical principle of fire, or inflammability, regarded as a material substance.

phlog'o-pite (flŏg'ō-pīt), *n.* [Gr. *φλογωπός* firelike; *φλόξ* flame + *ὤψ, ὠπός*, face.] A kind of mica, usually brownish.

phlo-go'sis (flō-gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φλόγωσις* burning heat.] *Med.* Inflammation of external parts of the body; erysipelatous inflammation. — **phlo-got'ic** (-gŏt'ĭk), *a.*

phlor'i-zin (flŏr'ĭ-zĭn; flō-rī'zĭn), *n.* Also **phlo-rid'zin** (flō-rĭd'zĭn). [Gr. *φλοιός, φλόος*, bark + *ῥίζα* root.] *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}\cdot 2H_2O$, extracted from the root bark of the apple, pear, cherry, plum, etc. It is used in medicine as a tonic and antiperiodic.

phlox (flŏks), *n.* [L., a kind of flower, fr. Gr. *φλόξ* flame, name of a plant, fr. *φλέγειν* to burn.] Any of a large genus (*Phlox*) of handsome polemoniaceous American herbs, commonly cultivated.

phlox'in (flŏk'sĭn) } *n.* [Gr. *φλόξ* flame + *-in.*] A red
phlox'ine (-sĭn; -sēn) } dyestuff derived from eosin.

phlyc-te'na, phlyc-tæ'na (flĭk-tē'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. *φλύκταινα.*] *Med.* A small vesicle or pustule.

-pho'be (-fōb). A combining form from Greek *φόβος, fear*, often implying *dislike* or *aversion.*

-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ȧ). [Gr. *-φοβία*, fr. *φόβος* fear.] A suffix denoting *fear*, and often implying *dislike* or *aversion.*

pho'cine (fō'sĭn; -sĭn), *a.* [L. *phoca* a seal.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the seals; esp., belonging to a subfamily (*Phocinæ*) which contains the typical seals.

Phœ'be (fē'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φοίβη*, fem. of *Φοῖβος* Phœbus.] **1.** Artemis. **2.** The moon personified. *Poetic.*

phœ'be, *n.* [See PEWEE, PEWIT.] Any of several American flycatchers (genus *Sayornis*), esp. one (*S. phœbe*) having a slight crest; — called also **phœbe bird.**

Phœ-be'an (fē-bē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Phoebeus*, Gr. *Φοίβειος.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Phœbus, or Apollo, esp. as god of poetry.

Phœ'bus (fē'bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φοῖβος*, fr. *φοῖβος* bright.] **1.** Apollo; — an epithet. **2.** The sun personified. *Poetic.*

Phœ-ni'cian (fē-nĭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Phœnicia, on the coast of ancient Syria. — *n.* **1.** One of the people of Phœnicia. **2.** The Phœnician language, a Semite tongue.

Phœ'nix, Phe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.* [L. *phoenix*, Gr. *φοῖνιξ.*] *Egyptian Myth.* A miraculous bird, an embodiment of the sun god, fabled to live 500 years, be consumed in fire, and rise in youthful freshness from its own ashes. Hence, it is often an emblem of immortality.

pho'nate (fō'nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING (-ĭng). [Gr. *φωνή* voice.] To produce vocal sounds; to utter voice.

pho-na'tion (fō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of uttering voice, or vocal sound; also, utterance of articulate sounds.

pho-nau'to-graph (fō-nŏ'tō-grăf), *n.* [*phono-* + *auto-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* An instrument for automatically producing a visible record of a sound.— **-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

-phone (-fōn). Combining form fr. Gr. *φωνή, sound, voice;* as in micro*phone*, photo*phone*, tele*phone*, etc.

phone (fōn), *n.* [Gr. *φωνή* sound, voice.] *Phon.* An element of speech; a single indivisible speech sound.

phone (fōn), *n. & v.* Short for TELEPHONE. *Colloq.*

pho-net'ic (fō-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φωνητικός.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the voice, or its use; of or pert. to speech sounds; also, vocal; sonant. **2.** Representing sounds, esp. speech sounds; as, *phonetic* symbols. Specif., designating a system of spelling in which each letter represents always the same spoken sound. — **pho-net'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho'ne-ti'cian (fō'nē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in phonetics.

pho-net'ics (fō-nĕt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The doctrine or science of sounds, esp. of speech sounds in actual use, including their representation by phonetic symbols; phonology.

pho'ne-tist (fō'nē-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in phonetics; phonetician. **2.** One who advocates, or uses, phonetic spelling.

phon'ic (fŏn'ĭk; fō'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φωνή* sound.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, sound, now usually of vocal sounds; phonetic. **2.** Uttered with vocal tone; voiced.

phon'ics (fŏn'ĭks; fō'nĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of sound; usually, the science of speech sounds; phonetics.

pho'no- (fō'nō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *φωνή, sound, tone.*

pho'no-gram (-grăm), *n.* **1.** A character or symbol used to represent a word, syllable, or single speech sound. **2.** A phonograph or graphophone record. — **pho'no-gram'mic,** *or* **pho'no-gram'ic** (-grăm'ĭk), *a.*

pho'no-graph (fō'nō-grăf), *n.* An instrument for recording and reproducing speech, music, etc.

pho'no-graph'ic (fō'nō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or based
pho'no-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } on, phonography. **2.** Of, pert. to, or done by, the phonograph. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho-nog'ra-phy (fō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** A description of the human voice, or of speech sounds, esp. as to their phonetic representation. **2.** Art of phonetic writing; representation of words as pronounced, usually by means of special symbols; specif., the shorthand system invented by Isaac Pitman (1813–97), or a derived system. **3.** Art of constructing or using the phonograph.

pho'no-lite (fō'nō-līt), *n.* A gray, green, or brown volcanic rock, consisting essentially of orthoclase and nephelite (or leucite), that gives a ringing sound when struck; called also *clinkstone.* — **pho'no-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pho'no-log'ic (fō'nō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to phonology.
pho'no-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } — **pho'no-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho-nol'o-gist (fō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in phonology.

pho-nol'o-gy (fō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* **1.** The science of speech sounds, including the history and theory of sound changes. **2.** That part of grammar which treats of the sounds of a language. Cf. PHONETICS.

pho-nom'e-ter (fō-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring sounds, as to intensity, or as to frequency of vibrations. Cf. PHONAUTOGRAPH.

pho'no-scope (fō'nō-skōp), *n. Physics.* **a** An instrument for observing or exhibiting motions or properties of sounding bodies; esp., a device for testing the quality of musical strings. **b** An instrument for producing luminous figures by the vibrations of sounding bodies. [phonotypy.]

pho'no-type (fō'nō-tīp), *n.* A type or character used in
pho'no-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to phonotypy or
pho'no-typ'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } phonotype. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho'no-typ'y (fō'nō-tīp'ĭ; fō-nŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* A method of phonetic printing, using a separate character for each elementary sound. — **pho'no-typ'ist** (-ĭst; -pĭst), *n.*

-phony. Combining form from Greek *φωνή, sound, tone.*

-phore (-fōr; 57). [Gr. *-φόρος.* See -PHORIC.] Combining form denoting *bearer, one that bears.*

-phor'ic (-fŏr'ĭk), **-phorous.** [Gr. *-φόρος,* fr. *φέρειν* to bear.] Combining forms signifying *bearing, producing.*

phos'gene (fŏs'jēn), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* light + *-γενής* born.] **1.** *Chem.* See CARBONYL CHLORIDE. **2.** *Physiol.* Phosphene.

phos'gen-ite (fŏs'jĕn-īt), *n.* A mineral, $Pb_2Cl_2CO_3$, consisting of carbonate of lead and chloride of lead, occurring in tetragonal crystals.

phos'phate (fŏs'fāt), *n.* [F. See PHOSPHORUS.] **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of phosphoric acid. **2.** *Commerce.* Any material containing chemical phosphates for use as a fertilizer.

phos'pha-tize (-fā-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To change to a phosphate or phosphates.

phos'pha-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL. See PHOSPHATE; URINE.] *Med.* Excessive discharge of phosphates in the urine. — **phos'pha-tu'ric** (-tū'rĭk), *a.*

phos'phene (fŏs'fēn), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* light + *φαίνειν* to show.] *Physiol.* A luminous impression due to excitation of the retina, as by pressure on the eyeball when the lids are closed. Cf. AFTERIMAGE.

phos'phide (-fīd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-phid.** *Chem.* A binary compound of phosphorus with a more positive element.

phos'phine (-fĭn; -fēn), *n.* Also **-phin.** **1.** *Chem.* A hydride of phosphorus, PH_3, a colorless and poisonous gas with a garliclike odor, analogous to ammonia; by extension, any of several compounds derived from the preceding by replacing hydrogen with hydrocarbon radicals. **2.** *Dyeing.* Chrysaniline, often in the form of a salt.

phos'phite (fŏs'fīt), *n.* A salt or ester of phosphorous acid.

phos-pho'ni-um (fŏs-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *phosphor*us + ammo*nium.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical PH_4, analogous to ammonium.

phos'phor (fŏs'fŏr), *n.* [See PHOSPHORUS.] **1.** [*cap.*] The morning star. *Poetic.* **2.** A phosphorescent substance.

phos'phor-esce' (-fŏr-ĕs'), *v. i.*; -ESCED' (-ĕst'); -ESC'ING. To exhibit phosphorescence.

phos'phor-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* State, property, or act of emitting light without sensible heat, as shown by phosphorus; also, light so produced.

phos'phor-es'cent (-ĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Exhibiting phosphorescence.

phos-phor'ic (fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or like, phosphorus, esp. in its higher valence. **2.** Phosphorescent.
phosphoric acid, any of three oxyacids of phosphorus known respectively as ordinary or orthophosphoric acid (H_3PO_4), pyrophosphoric acid ($H_4P_2O_7$), and metaphosphoric acid (HPO_3).

phos'phor-ite (fŏs'fŏr-īt), *n. Min.* A fibrous concretionary variety of apatite; also, often, phosphate rock in general.

phos'phor-o-scope' (-ō-skōp'), *n.* [See PHOSPHORUS; -SCOPE.] *Physics.* An apparatus for observing phosphorescence produced by action of light.

phos'phor-ous (fŏs'fŏr-ŭs; fŏs-fō'rŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or like, phosphorus, esp. in its lower valence.
phosphorous acid, a colorless crystalline dibasic acid, H_3PO_3, obtained by the oxidation of phosphorus, and in other ways. Its salts are called phosphites.

phos'phor-us (fŏs'fŏr-ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* PHOSPHORI (-ī). [L., morning star, Gr. *φωσφόρος,* lit., light bringer; *φῶς* light + *φέρειν* to bring.] **1.** Any substance or body which phosphoresces, esp. in the dark. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Chem.* A nonmetallic element of the nitrogen group, usually got as a waxy crystalline substance, poisonous and very inflammable, with a disagreeable smell. Symbol, *P;* at. wt., 31.04.

phos'phu-ret'ed, *or* **-ret'ted** (-fū-rĕt'ĕd), *a. Chem.* Impregnated or combined with phosphorus.

pho'tics (fō'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) *Physics.* The science of light; — a general term sometimes used when the term *optics* is restricted to light as producing vision. [*Collog.*]

pho'to (fō'tō), *n.*; *pl.* PHOTOS (-tōz). Short for PHOTOGRAPH.

pho'to- (fō'tō-). **1.** Combining form fr. Gr. *φῶς, φωτός, light.* **2.** Combining form for *photograph* or *photographic.*

pho'to-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n. Chem.* The branch of chemistry relating to the effect of light in causing chemical changes, as in photography. — **-chem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pho'to-chro'mo-scope (-krō'mō-skōp), *n.* [*photo-* + *chromo-* + *-scope.*] A combination of three optical lanterns for projecting objects on a screen in their own colors.

pho'to-chron'o-graph (-krŏn'ō-grăf), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for photographically recording minute intervals of time. **2.** *Astron.* An instrument for the photographic recording of star transits. **3.** A chronophotograph.

pho'to-dra'ma (-drä'mä), *n.* = PHOTOPLAY.

pho'to-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-năm'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) *Plant Physiol.* The relation of light to the movements of plants and their organs. — **-dy-nam'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-e-lec'tric } *a.* Of or pert. to the combined action
pho'to-e-lec'tri-cal } of light and electricity, or the production of one by the other.

pho'to-e-lec'tron (-ē-lĕk'trŏn), *n. Physics.* A charged particle emitted from a metallic surface under action of light.

pho'to-e-lec'tro-type, *n.* An electrotype the matrix for which is produced by photographic means, as by exposing a sensitized gelatin film under a negative. Cf. COLLOTYPE.

pho'to-en-grave', *v. t.* To make a photo-engraving of.

pho'to-en-grav'ing, *n.* Engraving by photography; a photomechanical process for reproducing pictures, etc., in which the printing surface is in relief; also, a print so made.

pho'to-gene (fō'tō-jēn), *n.* [See PHOTO-; -GEN.] An afterimage (sense 1).

pho'to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Due to light. *Rare.* **2.** *Biol.* Producing or generating light; phosphorescent; as, *photogenic* bacteria. — **pho'to-gen'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pho'to-gram (fō'tō-grăm), *n.* Photograph.

pho'to-graph (-grăf), *n.* A picture or likeness obtained by or as by photography. — *v. t.* To take a picture or copy of by or as by photography. — *v. i.* To practice photography.

pho-tog'ra-pher (fō-tŏg'rä-fĕr), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, photography.

pho'to-graph'ic (fō'tō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to photog-
pho'to-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } raphy; obtained by, or used in, photography. **2.** Minutely or mechanically accurate in representation or reproduction. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho-tog'ra-phy (fō-tŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of producing images on sensitized surfaces by the chemical, or actinic, action of light.

pho'to-gra-vure' (fō'tō-grȧ-vūr'; -grā'vûr), *n.* [F.] Any of several processes for making prints from an intaglio plate prepared photographically; also, a print so made.

pho'to-he'li-o-graph (-hē'lĭ-ō-grăf), *n. Astron.* A telescope specially adapted for photographing the sun.

pho'to-he'li-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Astron.* A double lens instrument for measuring slight variations of the sun's diameter by photography.

pho'to-lith'o-graph (-lĭth'ō-grăf), *n.* A lithographic picture from a design produced photographically. — *v. t.* To make a photolithograph of. — **pho'to-lith'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **pho'to-li-thog'ra-phy** (-lĭ-thŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.*

pho-tol'o-gy (fō-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of light; optics; photics. — **pho'to-log'ic** (fō'tō-lŏj'ĭk), **pho'to-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pho-tol'o-gist** (fō-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pho'to-mag'net-ism (fō'tō-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* That branch of physics treating of the relation of magnetism to light.

pho'to-me-chan'i-cal (-mē-kăn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to or designating any process of producing pictures or copies by mechanical printing from a photographically prepared plate.

pho-tom'e-ter (fō-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

pho-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Science treating of the measurement of the intensity of light; also, art of making such measurements. — **pho'to-met'ric** (fō'tō-mĕt'rĭk), **-ri-cal,** *a.*

pho'to-mi'cro-graph (-mī'krō-grăf), *n.* [*photo-* + *micro-* + *-graph.*] **1.** An enlarged photograph of a microscopic object. **2.** = MICROPHOTOGRAPH, 1. — **pho'to-mi-crog'ra-phy** (-mī-krŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.*

pho-toph'i-lous (fō-tŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a. Phytogeog.* Light-loving; growing in strong light. [dread or dislike of light.]

pho'to-pho'bi-a (fō'tō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A morbid

pho'to-phone (fō'tō-fōn), *n.* A form of telephone, invented by A. G. Bell, based on the effect which light has on the electric resistance of selenium; called also *radiophone.*

pho'to-play' (-plā'), *n.* A play for representation or exhibition by moving pictures; also, the moving-picture representation of a play. [mechanical process.]

pho'to-print' (-prĭnt'), *n.* Any print made by a photo-

pho'to-proc'ess (-prŏs'ĕs), *n.* Any photomechanical process.

pho'to-spec'tro-scope (-spĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* An instrument recording spectra by photography.

pho'to-sphere (fō'tō-sfēr), *n.* A sphere of light; esp., the luminous envelope of the sun.— **pho'to-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-stat (-stăt), *n.* [*photo-* + Gr. *ἱστάναι* to make to stand.] A device for photographing maps, documents, etc., directly upon sensitized paper, without the right-and-left inversion of ordinary negatives.

pho'to-syn'the-sis (-sĭn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* The process of constructive metabolism in the chlorophyll-containing tissues of plants exposed to light. — **pho'to-syn-thet'ic** (-sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), **pho'to-tax'y** (fō'tō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [NL. *phototaxis*; *photo-* + Gr. *τάξις* an arranging.] *Biol.* The influence of light on the movements of low organisms.

pho'to-te-leg'ra-phy (-tē-lĕg'rà-fĭ), *n.* Telegraphy by means of light, as by the heliograph or the photophone; also, less properly, telephotography. — **pho'to-tel'e-graph** (-tĕl'ē-grăf), *n.* — **pho'to-tel'e-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-tel'e-scope (-tĕl'ē-skōp), *n.* *Astron.* A telescope adapted for taking photographs of the heavenly bodies.

pho'to-the-od'o-lite (-thē-ŏd'ō-līt), *n.* *Surv.* An arrangement of two photographic cameras, the plates of which can be brought into the same plane, used in triangulation.

pho'to-ther'a-py (-thĕr'à-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* The application of light for therapeutic purposes, esp. for treating diseases of the skin. — **pho'to-ther'a-peu'tic** (-thĕr'à-pū'tĭk), *a.*

pho'to-ther'mic (-thûr'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to both light and heat.

pho-tot'o-nus (fō-tŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHOTO- ; TONE.] **1.** *Plant Physiol.* State of sensitiveness to light. **2.** *Physiol.* An irritable condition of protoplasm, due to a certain intensity of light. — **pho'to-ton'ic** (fō'tō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pho-tot'ro-pism (fō-tŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* The tendency of growing plant organs to move or curve under the influence of light. Cf. HELIOTROPISM. — **pho'to-trop'ic** (fō'tō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **pho'to-trop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pho'to-type (fō'tō-tīp), *n.* A block with a printing surface obtained from a photograph; also, a method by which such a surface is obtained.

pho'to-ty-pog'ra-phy (-tī-pŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* Any photomechanical process in which the printing surface is in relief. — **pho'to-ty'po-graph'ic** (-tī'pō-grăf'ĭk ; -tĭp'ō-), *a.*

pho'to-typ'y (fō'tō-tīp'ĭ ; fō-tŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* Art or process of making phototypes.

phrag'mo-cone (frăg'mō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *φράγμα*, *φραγμός*, a fence, an inclosure + *κῶνος* a cone.] *Paleon.* The thin, conical, chambered internal shell of a belemnite.

phrase (frāz), *n.* [L. *phrasis* phraseology, Gr. *φράσις*, fr. *φράζειν* to speak.] **1.** A brief expression; *Gram.*, two or more words forming an expression by themselves, not so complete in thought as a clause, but having in the sentence the force of a single part of speech; as, an adverbial *phrase*. **2.** A short, pithy expression, esp. one often used. **3.** A mode or form of speech; expression; diction; phraseology. **4.** *Music.* A short clause or portion of a period.

— *v. t.*; PHRASED (frāzd) ; PHRAS'ING (frāz'ĭng). **1.** To express in words or in appropriate words. **2.** *Music.* To divide into melodic phrases. — *v. i. Music.* To group notes into phrases.

phra'se-o-gram' (frā'zē-ō-grăm'), *n.* [Gr. *φράσις* a phrase, + *-gram.*] *Phonog.* A conventional symbol for a phrase.

phra'se-o-log'i-cal (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to phraseology.

phra'se-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* **1.** One who deals with phraseology. **2.** A maker or user of phrases.

phra'se-ol'o-gy (-jĭ'), *n.* [See PHRASE ; -LOGY.] Manner of expression; diction; language; style. — **Syn.** See DICTION.

phra'try (frā'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Gr. *φρατρία*.] **1.** *Gr. Hist.* A subdivision of a phyle, or tribe, in Athens. **2.** Any analogous social division among primitive peoples, as among the Australian blacks and some American Indians.

phre-net'ic (frē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [OF. *frenetique*. See FRANTIC.] **1.** Mad; insane; erratic. **2.** Moved by extreme excitement; fanatic; frantic. — *n.* One who is phrenetic; a madman.

phren'ic (frĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φρήν*, *φρενός*, the midriff, or diaphragm, the heart, the mind.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic.

phre-ni'tis (frē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φρενῖτις*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the brain; brain fever. — **-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

phren'o- (frĕn'ō-). Combining form from Greek *φρήν*, *φρενός*, *midriff*, *diaphragm*, *mind*.

phren'o-log'ic (frĕn'ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Phrenological.

phren'o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to phrenology.

phre-nol'o-gist (frē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A person who is versed in phrenology.

phre-nol'o-gy (frē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The hypothesis that mental faculties and traits of character are shown by the conformation of the skull, or the system of faculties and their localization based on this hypothesis.

phren'sied, phren'sy. Vars. FRENZIED, FRENZY.

Phrix'us (frĭk'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φρίξος*.] *Gr. Myth.* The brother of Helle. He was carried on the ram with the golden fleece to Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram to Zeus. See GOLDEN FLEECE.

Phryg'i-an (frĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Phrygia, an ancient country of Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.

Phrygian cap, a close-fitting cap represented in Greek art as worn by Orientals, assumed to have been conical in shape. It is now identified with the so-called *liberty cap*. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Phrygia. **2.** The language of the Phrygians.

phthal'e-in (thăl'ē-ĭn ; fthăl'-), *n.* [See PHTHALIC.] *Chem.* Any of a series of artificial organic dye substances made as condensation products of the phenols with phthalic acid.

phthal'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*naphthalene* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of three isomeric dibasic acids, $C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by oxidation of various benzene derivatives; specif., a white crystalline substance produced by oxidizing naphthalene or an allied substance.

phthal'in (-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of colorless substances obtained by reduction from the phthaleins.

phthis'ic (tĭz'ĭk), *n.* [OF. *tisique*, orig. fem. a., fr. L. *phthisicus* phthisical. See PHTHISIS.] *Med.* = PHTHISIS.

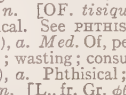
phthis'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Med.* Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or having, phthisis; wasting; consumptive.

phthis'ick-y (-ĭ-kĭ), *a.* Phthisical; asthmatic; wheezy.

phthi'sis (thī'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φθίσις*, fr. *φθίειν* to waste away.] *Med.* A wasting or consumption of the tissue; usually, pulmonary phthisis, or consumption; tuberculosis.

phy'co-my-ce'tous (fī'kō-mī-sē'tŭs), *a.* [Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed + *μύκης*, *μύκητος*, fungus.] *Bot.* Belonging to a large class (*Phycomycetes*) of parasitic or saprophytic fungi, the algal or alga-like fungi, including most of the common molds.

phy-lac'ter-y (fĭ-lăk'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *phylacterium*, Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, deriv. of *φυλάσσειν* to watch, guard.] **1.** A small square leathern box, containing slips inscribed with certain Scriptural passages. Two such boxes are worn by orthodox Jews during prayer, one on the head and one on the left arm (cf. *Deut.* vi. 8 and xi. 18). **2.** An amulet; fig., a charm or protection.


Phylacteries, 1.

phy'le (fī'lē), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *φυλή*.] *Gr. Hist.* The largest political subdivision among the ancient Athenians, corresponding to the Roman *tribe*.

phy-let'ic (fī-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φυλετικός*.] *Biol.* Of or pert. to a phylum; phylogenic; racial.

-phyll. A combining form from Greek *φύλλον*, *leaf*.

Phyl'lis (fĭl'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φυλλίς.] A country girl mentioned in Vergil's "Eclogues"; hence (often **Phillis**), a poetical name for a pretty rustic maid or a sweetheart.

phyl'lo- (fĭl'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *φύλλον*, *leaf*.

phyl'lo-clade (fĭl'ō-klād), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. *κλάδος* sprout.] *Bot.* Any flattened stem or branch performing the functions of leaves, as the joints of cactaceous plants; also, erroneously, a cladophyll.

phyl'lode (fĭl'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *φυλλώδης* leaflike; *φύλλον* leaf + *εἶδος* form.] *Bot.* A flat expanded petiole replacing the blade of a foliage leaf and fulfilling the same functions.

phyl'loid (fĭl'oid), *a.* Resembling a leaf.

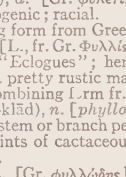
phyl'lome (fĭl'ōm), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλωμα* foliage.] *Bot.* A foliar organ; a leaf and its appendages or modifications, in the abstract. — **phyl-lom'ic** (fĭ-lŏm'ĭk ; -lō'mĭk), *a.*

phyl'lo-pod (fĭl'ō-pŏd), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Phyllopoda*) of entomostracan crustaceans, as the brine shrimps and various other forms, having leaflike swimming feet which also serve as gills. — **phyl'lo-pod,** *a.*

phyl'lo-tax'is (fĭl'ō-tăk'sĭs) **phyl'lo-tax'y** (fĭl'ō-tăk'sĭ) *n.* [NL. *phyllotaxis*; *phyllo-* + Gr. *τάξις* arrangement.] *Bot.* The system or order of leaf arrangement.

-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs). Combining form fr. Gr. *-φυλλος*, fr. *φύλλον*, leaf.

phyl'lox-e'ra (fĭl'ŏk-sē'rà), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. *ξηρός* dry.] Any of a genus (*Phylloxera*) of plant lice closely related to the aphids. Some species infest the grapevine.



Phylloxera (*P. vastatrix*). *a*, ♁ Dorsal and Ventral Views of Root-infesting Form; *c*, *d* Leaf-infesting Forms, *c* being a Winged Female. All much enlarged.

phy-log'e-ny (fī-lŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). Also **phy'lo-gen'e-sis** (fī'lō-jĕn'ē-sĭs). [Gr. *φῦλον* race, tribe + *-geny.*] The race history of an animal or vegetable type. — **phy'lo-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), **-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phy'lon (fī'lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PHYLA (-là). [NL., fr. Gr. *φῦλον* race, tribe.] *Biol.* A tribe or race; a genetically related group.

phy'lum (fī'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-là). [NL. See PHYLON.]

Biol. One of the primary divisions of the animal or vegetable kingdom;—so called because the members are assumed to have a common descent.

-phyre (-fīr). *Petrog.* A suffix used in naming rocks that are *porphyritic.*

phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *n.* [OF. *fisique, phisique,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *φυσική,* fr. *φυσικός* natural, *φύσις* nature, *φύειν* to produce, grow.] **1.** Physics. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The theory or science of medicine. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** Art of healing diseases; practice of medicine; also, the medical profession. **4.** An internal medicine. **5.** Specif., a cathartic. — *v. t.;* PHYS'ICKED (-ĭkt); -ICK-ING. **1.** To treat with physic; esp., to purge. **2.** To work on as a remedy; relieve.

phys'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to nature (as including all created existences) or the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural or material things; material. **2.** Of or pert. to natural science or natural philosophy or to physics. **3.** Of or pert. to the body; bodily; as, *physical* strength. — **Syn.** See BODILY. — **phys'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

physical geography, geography treating of the exterior physical features and changes of the earth, in land, water, and air. — **p. point,** *Mech.* = PARTICLE, 2.

phy-si'cian (fĭ-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* [OF. *fisicien, physicien.*] A person skilled in physic, or the art of healing; a doctor of medicine.

phys'i-cist (fĭz'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A specialist in physics.

phys'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Orig., the science of the material world; natural philosophy. Now, the science of phenomena of inanimate matter involving no chemical changes, comprising *mechanics, magnetism, electricity, light, heat,* and *sound.*

phys'i-o- (fĭz'ĭ-ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *φύσις, nature.*

phys'i-o-crat (-krăt), *n.* [*physio-* + Gr. *κρατεῖν* to rule.] A follower of Quesnay, a Frenchman, who, in the 18th century, founded a system of political and economic doctrines based on the supremacy of natural order, making the powers of nature the only proper source of public revenue. — **phys'i-o-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

phys'i-og-nom'ic (-ŏg-nŏm'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or ac-
phys'i-og-nom'i-cal (-nŏm'ĭ-kăl) } cording with, the theories of, physiognomy. — **phys'i-og-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phys'i-og'no-mist (-ŏg'nō-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in physiognomy.

phys'i-og'no-my (fĭz'ĭ-ŏg'nō-mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [OF. *phisonomie, fizonomie,* deriv. fr. Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία; φύσις* nature + *γνώμων* a judge.] **1.** Art of discovering mental characteristics from the outward appearance, esp. from the face. **2.** Configuration, cast, or expression of the face, as denoting character. **3.** General appearance or aspect of a thing. — **Syn.** See FACE.

phys'i-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in physiography.

phys'i-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* **1.** A description of nature or of natural phenomena or products. **2.** Physical geography.

phys'i-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to physiology. —
phys'i-o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **phys'i-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phys'i-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in physiology.

phys'i-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *physiologia,* Gr. *φυσιολογία; φύσις* nature + *λόγος* discourse.] Biology dealing with life or living organisms; the study of the functions of the organs and parts during life, as distinct from *anatomy.*

phy-sique' (fĭ-zēk'), *n.* [F. See PHYSIC, *n.*] Physical or bodily structure, constitution, or appearance.

phy'so-stig'mine (fī'sō-stĭg'mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min.** [From *Physostigma,* generic name of the Calabar bean; Gr. *φυσᾶν* to inflate + *stigma.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid forming the active principle of the Calabar bean. It is used in medicine as a myotic.

-phyte (-fīt). Combining form from Greek *φυτόν, plant.*

phy'tin (fī'tĭn), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν* a plant + *-in.*] *Chem. & Pharm.* An organic phosphoric-acid compound occurring as a reserve material in seeds, tubers, etc.

phy'to- (fī'tō-). Combining form from Greek *φυτόν, plant.*

phy'to-bi-ol'o-gy (fī'tō-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The branch of biology dealing with plants, esp. their life history.

phy'to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs) } *n.* The origin and evolution
phy-tog'e-ny (fī-tŏj'ē-nĭ) } of plants. — **phy'to-ge-net'ic** (fī'tō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **phy'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phy'to-ge-og'ra-phy (-jē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The branch of botany treating of the geographical distribution of plants.

phy-tog'ra-phy (fī-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Descriptive botany.

phy'to-lac-ca'ceous (fī'tō-lă-kā'shŭs), *a.* [From *Phytolacca,* the type genus; *phyto-* + It. or LL. *lacca* lac.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Phytolaccaceæ*) of chiefly tropical herbs, shrubs, and trees with racemose flowers. It includes the common poke (*Phytolacca decandra*).

phy-tol'o-gy (fī-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science of plants; botany.

phy-toph'a-gous (fī-tŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Feeding on plants; herbivorous.

pi (pī; pē), *n.* [Gr. *πῖ.*] **1.** The 16th letter [Π, *π*] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *P, p.* **2.** *Math.* The letter Π, *π,* as used to denote the ratio (3.14159+) of the circumference of a circle to its diameter; also, the ratio.

pi, pie (pī), *n.* *Print.* Type confusedly mixed or disarranged. — *v. t.;* PIED (pīd); PIE'ING. To mix or disarrange type.

pi-ac'u-lar (pī-ăk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *piacularis.*] **1.** Expiatory. **2.** Requiring expiation; sinful; criminal.

piaffe (pyăf), *v. i. Man.* To move in a piaffer.

piaf'fer (pyăf'ẽr), *n.* [F. inf. taken as n.] *Manège.* A movement in which the horse lifts the diagonally opposite legs as in the trot, but without advancing or receding.

pi'a ma'ter (pī'ȧ mā'tẽr). [L., tender mother.] *Anat.* The delicate and highly vascular membrane of connective tissue investing the brain and spinal cord, internal to the arachnoid and dura mater.

pi'a-nette' (pē'ȧ-nĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of *piano.*] *Music.* A small upright piano; also, erron., a street piano. *Eng.*

‖ **pi'a-nis'si-mo** (pē'ȧ-nĭs'ĭ-mō; pyȧ-nēs'sē-mō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Very soft; very softly. Abbr., *pp.*

pi-an'ist (pĭ-ăn'ĭst; pē'ȧ-nĭst), *n.* A performer, esp. a skilled performer, on the pianoforte.

pia'niste' (pyȧ'nēst'), *n.* [F.] A pianist; — often used in English as if feminine.

‖ **pi'a'no** (pyä'nō), *a. & adv.* [It., even, smooth, soft, fr. L. *planus* even, level.] *Music.* Soft; softly. Abbr., *p.*

pi-an'o (pĭ-ăn'ō) [*pl.* PIANOS (-ōz)], **pi-an'o-for'te** (-fōr'tā; -fōrt'; 57), *n.* [It., fr. *piano* soft + *forte* strong.] *Music.* A stringed instrument of percussion, giving its tones from steel wires struck by hammers operated from a keyboard. According to the shape, pianos are classed as *grand* (of which the largest is *concert grand*), *square,* or *upright.*

piano player. One who, or that which, plays the pianoforte; specif., a device for automatically playing a pianoforte, governed by a perforated music roll.

pi'as-sa'ba (pē'ȧ-sä'bȧ), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tupi *piaçaba.*] **1.** The coarse brown fiber clothing the bases of the leaf sheaths in a Brazilian palm (*Leopoldinia piassaba*), used for ropes, brooms, etc.; also, the tree. **2.** The palm (*Attalea funifera*) yielding the coquilla nut; also, its fiber.

pi-as'ter (pĭ-ăs'tẽr), *n.* Also **pi-as'tre.** [F. *piastre,* fr. It., fr. L. *emplastrum.* See PLASTER.] The Spanish piece of eight, or dollar, or any of various coins based upon it; specif., a small Turkish coin worth about 5 cents.

pi-az'za (pĭ-ăz'ȧ; *It. pron.* pyät'sä), *n.* [It., fr. L. *platea* street, courtyard.] **1.** [*It. pl.* PIAZZI (pyät'sē).] A large open square in an Italian town. **2.** By extension, an arcaded and roofed gallery; hence, *U. S.,* a veranda.

pi'broch (pē'brŏk), *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd* pipe music, *piobair* a piper, *pioba* bagpipe, fr. English. See PIPE.] A kind of Scottish Highland bagpipe music, usually martial.

pi'ca (pī'kȧ), *n. Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

double pica, a type twice the size of pica.

pi'ca, *n.* [L. *pica* a pie, magpie.] *Med.* Vitiated appetite; craving for unnatural food, as chalk, clay, etc.

pic'a-dor' (pĭk'ȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Sp.] *Bullfighting.* **1.** A horseman with a lance, who worries but does not try to kill the bull. **2.** Hence, an agile or clever arguer or user of wit.

pic'a-resque' (-rĕsk'), *a.* [Sp. *picaresco,* fr. *pícaro* rogue.] Of or pert. to rogues; designating a type of fiction, of Spanish origin, having a rogue for the hero.

pic'a-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *picarón.*] **1.** A rogue. **2.** A pirate; corsair. — *v. i.* To act or cruise as a pirate or brigand.

pic'a-yune' (-yōōn'), *n.* **1.** A small coin. *U. S.* **2.** A trifle; a bit; — chiefly in *not worth a picayune. Colloq.*

pic'a-yune', pic'a-yun'ish (-yōōn'ĭsh), *a.* Of little value; petty; paltry; as, a *picayunish* business. *Colloq. U. S.*

Pic'ca-dil'ly (pĭk'ȧ-dĭl'ĭ), *n.* A famous London street of fine houses, clubs, and shops.

pic'ca-lil'li (pĭk'ȧ-lĭl'ĭ), *n.* A pickle, originally East Indian, of chopped vegetables and pungent spices.

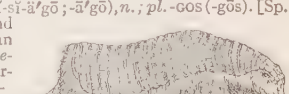
pic'co-lo (pĭk'ō-lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [It., small.] *Mus.* A small, shrill flute, pitched an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

pic'co-lo-ist, *n.* A player on the piccolo.

pice (pīs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hind. *paisā.*] An Indian copper coin, one fourth of an anna, worth ¾ cent in U. S. money.

pic'e-ous (pĭs'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *piceus,* fr. *pix, picis,* pitch.] Of, pert. to, or like, pitch; inflammable; pitch-colored.

pich'i-ci-a'go (pĭch'ĭ-sĭ-ä'gō; -ä'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōs). [Sp. in Argentina and Chile, fr. Araucanian *pichi* small + Sp. *ciego* blind.] A small burrowing South American armadillo (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*).



Pichiciago. (⅓)

pich'u-rim (pĭch'ŭ-rĭm), *n., or* **pichurim bean.** [Tupi *pechury, pechurim,* name of the tree.] One of the thick cotyledons of the seed of a Brazilian lauraceous tree (*Nectandra puchury*). They are used as a substitute for nutmegs and also as a tonic.

pick (pĭk), *n.* [Var. of *pike.*] **1.** A heavy pointed iron tool

wielded by means of a wooden handle inserted in an eye between the ends; a pickax. **2.** A sharp-pointed instrument for picking; — often in composition; as, a tooth*pick*. **3.** Specif., a plectrum, as for a mandolin.

pick (pĭk), *v. t.* To throw; pitch; drive. *Obs. or Dial.* — *v. i.* To throw; cast; specif., *Weaving*, to throw the shuttle across the loom. — *n. Weaving.* The blow that drives the shuttle; hence, a single weft thread.

pick, *v. t.* **1.** To use a pointed instrument on; pierce, indent, break up, etc., by striking with a pointed implement. **2.** To clear of, free from, or cleanse of, something with or as with a pointed instrument or by plucking or tearing; as, to *pick* a goose; to *pick* a bone. **3.** To pull or tear away, esp. with the fingers; pluck; gather, as fruit. **4.** To eat daintily or mincingly. **5.** To choose; select; cull; as, to *pick* one's way; to *pick* one's words. **6.** To make, or find occasion for, intentionally; as, to *pick* fault; to *pick* a quarrel. **7.** To take wrongfully the contents of; rob; — now used only in *to pick one's pocket, purse,* etc. **8.** To open (a lock) by or as by a wire. **9.** To pull or pluck (the strings of a musical instrument); hence, to play (a stringed instrument). *U. S.* — **Syn.** See CHOOSE.

to pick up. a To take up, as with the fingers. **b** To get by repeated efforts; acquire; as, *to pick up* a livelihood; *to pick up* news. **c** To take up, in, or along, as something found, overtaken, etc.; as, the coach *picks up* passengers. **d** To pluck up or regain (courage or spirit).

— *v. i.* **1.** To gnaw. **2.** To eat slowly, sparingly, daintily, or by morsels; nibble; *Slang or Colloq.*, to eat. **3.** To search carefully; choose with care. **4.** To steal in a small way; pilfer; — used in the phrase *pick and steal.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of picking; as : **a** A blow with a pointed instrument. **b** Act of choosing or selecting; choice; also, the choicest or best; as, to have one's *pick*. **2.** The portion or quantity of a crop gathered at one time.

pick'a-back' (pĭk'ə-băk'), *adv.* On the back or shoulders.

pick'a-nin'ny (-nĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [Dim. of Sp. *pequeño* little, young, or Pg. *pequeno.*] A small child; in the United States, a negro or colored child.

pick'ax', pick'axe' (pĭk'ăks'), *n.* [Corrupt. of ME. *pikois, pikeis,* F. *picois,* fr. *pic* pickax.] A pick or mattock.

picked (pĭkt), *p. a.* **1.** Cleared or cleansed, as of worthless matter, by picking. **2.** Selected; chosen; as, *picked* men. **3.** Purposely caused; sought; — said of a quarrel.

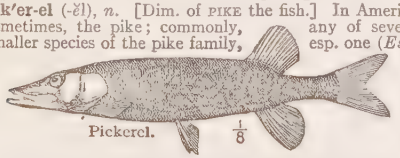
pick'ed (pĭk'ĕd; pĭkt), *a.* Pointed. *Archaic or Dial.*

pick-eer' (pĭk-ēr'), *v. i.* To skirmish; reconnoiter; scout.

pick'er (pĭk'ĕr), *n.* [From PICK to throw.] *Weaving.* The piece that impels the shuttle through the warp.

pick'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, picks. **2.** *Mach.* A machine for loosening and separating the filaments of fibrous materials. **3.** Any of various instruments; as : **a** A toothpick. **b** A picklock. **c** A tool for touching up electrotypes. **d** A tool to clear out small openings.

pick'er-el (-ĕl), *n.* [Dim. of PIKE the fish.] In America, sometimes, the pike; commonly, any of several smaller species of the pike family, esp. one (*Esox reticulatus*) which attains a length of about two feet.



Pickerel. $\frac{1}{8}$

pickerel weed. **1.** An American monocotyledonous blue-flowered plant (*Pontederia cordata*) growing in shallow fresh water. **2.** Any of various other plants growing in still water.

Pickerel Weed, $\frac{1}{4}$

pick'et (pĭk'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *piquet,* prop. dim. of *pique* spear, pike.] **1.** A pointed or sharpened stake, post, or pale; as : **a** A pale for making fences. **b** A stake or peg used for tethering horses. **2.** *Mil.* **a** A detached body of soldiers, or a soldier, serving to guard an army from surprise. **b** A detachment kept ready in camp for such duty. **3.** A person posted by a labor organization at a place affected by a strike.

— *v. t.* **1.** To inclose, fasten, fence, or fortify with pickets, or pointed stakes; palisade. **2.** To tether to or as to a picket, as a horse. **3.** *Mil.* **a** To guard, as a camp, by picket. **b** To post as a picket. **4.** To post pickets at or near. See PICKET, *n.*, 3. — *v. i.* To do, or go on, duty as a picket.

pick'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that picks. **2.** That which is or may be picked or picked up; a scrap; *pl.*, portions picked up or out. **3.** That which is pilfered or privately picked up as a perquisite; — usually in *pl.*

pick'le (pĭk''l), *n.* **1.** Brine or vinegar for preserving food; also, an article of food, or (usually in *pl.*) food, so preserved. **2.** A difficult situation; predicament. *Now Colloq.* **3.** *Metal Work.* A bath of acid, etc., to cleanse objects, as castings. — *v. t.;* -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). To preserve, season, or steep in pickle, as cucumbers.

pick'lock' (pĭk'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** One who picks locks; specif., a thief. **2.** A tool for picking locks.

pick'pock'et (pĭk'pŏk'ĕt; 24), *n.* One who steals purses or other articles from pockets. [purses. *Obs. or R.*]

pick'purse' (-pûrs'), *n.* One who steals purses or from

pick'thank' (-thăngk'), *n.* One who curries favor by sycophancy, talebearing, etc.; sycophant; talebearer. *Archaic.*

Pick'wick, Mr. (pĭk'wĭk). The hero of Dickens's novel "The Pickwick Papers," notable for his goodheartedness and simplicity. He founds a club called after him, and, with other members under his guidance, travels over England, meeting with laughable adventures.

Pick-wick'i-an (pĭk-wĭk'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Mr. Pickwick, or the Pickwick Club.

Pickwickian sense, a parliamentary, merely technical or constructive, or conveniently esoteric, sense; a sense other than the obvious one.

pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* [F. *piquenique.*] An excursion or outdoor pleasure party in which the members partake of refreshments carried, usually, by themselves. — *v. i.;* -NICKED (-nĭkt); -NICK-ING (-nĭ-kĭng). To go on, or hold, a picnic; eat in picnic fashion.

pic'nick-er (-nĭ-kĕr), *n.* One who takes part in a picnic.

pic'o-line (pĭk'ō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [L. *pix, picis,* pitch + *-ol,* 2 + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric bases, C_6H_7N, occurring in bone oil and coal tar, as colorless mobile liquids of strong odor.

‖ **pi'cot'** (pē'kō'), *n.; pl.* -COTS (*F.* -kō'). [F.] One of many small loops forming a border or edging, as on lace.

pic'o-tee' (pĭk'ō-tē'), *n.* [F. *picoté* dotted, pricked.] *Hort.* One of a race of carnations having white or yellow petals, with a marginal band of another color, usually red.

picot stitch. = LOOP STITCH.

pic'ric (pĭk'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. πικρός bitter.] *Chem.* Designating a yellow crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$, got by action of nitric acid on phenol or an allied compound. It is used as a dye and in explosives, as lyddite, melinite, etc.

pic'rite (pĭk'rīt), *n.* [Gr. πικρός bitter; — so called from its large per cent of magnesia.] *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite composed of augite and olivine.

pic'ro- (pĭk'rō-). Combining form from Gr. πικρός, *bitter.*

pic'rol (pĭk'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*picro-* + *-ol,* 3.] *Pharm.* A bitter crystalline antiseptic used in place of iodoform, etc.

pic'ro-tox'in (pĭk'rō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline substance found in cocculus indicus. It is a violent poison. — **pic'ro-tox'ic** (-sĭk), *a.*

Pict (pĭkt), *n.* [L. *Picti,* pl.] One of a people, prob. Iberian, inhabiting Great Britain from prehistoric times, who finally became amalgamated with the Scots about the 9th century. — **Pict'ish** (pĭk'tĭsh), *a. & n.*

pic'to-graph (pĭk'tō-grăf), *n.* [See PICTURE; -GRAPH.] A

Pictographs of the Ojibwa Indians.

picture or hieroglyph expressing an idea; writing in such symbols. — **pic'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [pictographs.]

pic-tog'ra-phy (pĭk-tŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* Picture writing, or use of

pic-to'ri-al (pĭk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [L. *pictorius,* deriv. of *pingere* to paint.] Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, a picture or pictures; graphic. — *n.* A pictorial journal. — **pic-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Pictorial, picturesque. That is **pictorial** which pertains to, or is of the nature of, a picture; **picturesque** applies to that which has the qualities that make a striking picture; as, true *pictorial* charm; a *picturesque* scene.

pic'ture (pĭk'tûr), *n.* [L. *pictura,* fr. *pingere, pictum,* to paint.] **1.** A representation, esp. as a work of art, produced by painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc. **2.** A transitory visible image, as one made by the lens of the eye or a telescope. **3.** A likeness or copy; as, he is the *picture* of his father; embodiment (of an abstraction); as, he is the *picture* of grief. **4.** A tableau; — called more fully **living picture** (*tableau vivant*). **5.** A description so vivid as to suggest a mental image (of the thing described).

— *v. t.;* -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR-ING (-tûr-ĭng). **1.** To represent in a picture; depict. **2.** To describe graphically; as, to *picture* a wreck. **3.** To imagine; as, to *picture* one's future.

pic'tur-esque' (-tûr-ĕsk'), *a.* [It. *pittoresco.*] **1.** Forming,

or fitted to form or suggest, a picture. **2.** Possessing quaint rugged, or homely charm, or vivid suggestiveness, as disting. from beauty or sublimity. — **Syn.** See GRAPHIC, PICTORIAL. — **pic'tur-esque'ly,** *adv.* — **-esque'ness,** *n.*

picture writing. **1.** Art of recording events, etc., by pictures representing the actions or facts. **2.** A record or message so produced. Cf. HIEROGLYPHIC.

pic'ul (pĭk'ŭl), *n.* [Jav. & Malay *pikul*, fr. *pikul* to carry on the back; n., a man's burden.] A varying Oriental commercial weight. In China, Japan, Sumatra, Siam, etc., it is 133⅓ lbs. (60.48 kg.); in the Philippines, 140 lbs.

pid'dle (pĭd'l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-ld'); -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To potter. *Now Rare or Dial.* **2.** To eat mincingly.

pid'dling (-lĭng), *a.* Trifling; trivial; frivolous; paltry.

pidg'in, pi'geon (pĭj'ĭn; -ŭn), *n.* Chinese corruption of *business;* — chiefly in **pidgin English**, the jargon, mainly of English words arranged after Chinese syntax, used in the East as a lingua franca between foreigners and the Chinese.

pie (pī), *n.* [ME. *pie, pye.*] An article of food consisting of a pastry crust with any of various kinds of filling; also, a kind of layer cake spread with jam or cream, as cream *pie.*

pie, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pica.*] A magpie. [mess.

pie, *n.* **1.** *Print.* See 2d PI, 1. *Brit.* **2.** A jumble; chaos;

pie, pye (pī), *n.* [Prob. same word as *pie* magpie.] *Eccl.* A table, or collection of rules, used in England before the Reformation to find the service or office for the day. This is prob. the *pie* of the old oath "By cock and *pie.*" *Obs.*

pie (pī), *n.* [Hind. *pāī.*] A small coin of India, one twelfth of an anna, worth ¼ cent of U. S. money.

pie'bald' (pī'bôld'), *a.* [*pie* magpie + *bald.*] Of different colors, esp. white and black; mottled; party-colored.

piece (pēs), *n.* [F. *pièce*, LL. *pecia, petia.*] **1.** A fragment; a part separated; portion. **2.** A distinct or limited part or quantity; a bit; as, a *piece* of laud. **3.** A quantity, as a length, weight, or size, usually fixed, in which various articles or products are made or put up; as, a *piece*, or roll (8–16 yds.), of wall paper. **4.** A single object or individual (of a class or group); as, a *piece* of furniture. **5.** An individual or single instance or example; as, a *piece* of news. **6.** A person; an individual; — often contemptuous. *Archaic, Dial., or Slang.* **7.** a *Chess.* A superior man, as distinguished from a pawn; also, loosely, any man. **b** *Checkers, etc.* A man. **8.** A short distance; as, down the road a *piece. Dial.* **9.** A firearm, as a rifle or cannon. **10.** A coin. **11.** A production; as: **a** A picture; a painting. **b** A literary or musical composition, usually a short one. **c** A play or drama. — **Syn.** See PART.

of a piece, of one piece; hence: consistent; alike; in harmony or keeping; — sometimes followed by *with.* — **p. of eight,** the Spanish dollar, marked with the figure 8, and worth 8 reals. — **to pieces,** into pieces or fragments; broken up; broken, as in health or fortune.

— *v. t.;* PIECED (pēst); PIEC'ING (pēs'ĭng). **1.** To enlarge, complete, or repair, by adding a piece or pieces; patch; as, to *piece* a garment; — often used with *out.* **2.** To make up or mend by joining pieces; unite; as, to *piece* a cord; — often used with *together.* — *v. i.* To unite; come or fit together; as, these pieces do not *piece* smoothly.

piece goods. Fabrics or goods usually woven in and sold by pieces or fixed lengths, as shirtings, calicoes, etc.

piece'meal' (pēs'mēl'), *adv.* [ME. *pecemele; pece* a piece + AS. *mælum,* dat. pl. of *mæl* measure.] **1.** Piece by piece; little by little; by degrees. **2.** In or of pieces or parts.

piec'er (pēs'ẽr), *n.* One who pieces; specif., in a spinning mill, a child employed to piece up broken threads.

piece'work' (pēs'wûrk'), *n.* Work done, or paid for, by the piece or job. — **piece'work'er,** *n.*

pied (pīd), *a.* [From PIE the party-colored bird.] With large blotches of two or more colors; party-colored; piebald.

pied'mont (pēd'mŏnt), *a.* [From *Piedmont,* in Italy; It. *piede* foot + *monte* mountain.] *Phys. Geog.* Lying or formed at the base of mountains; as, a *piedmont* glacier.

pie'plant' (pī'plănt'), *n.* The garden rhubarb. *U. S.*

pier (pēr), *n.* [AS. *per.*] **1.** A support for a bridge span. **2.** A supporting pillar or structure, as of an arch or lintel. **3.** A narrow piece of wall between two openings. **4.** An auxiliary mass of masonry to stiffen a wall. **5.** A breakwater or mole; hence, any similar structure for use as a landing place, a promenade, etc., or to protect or form a harbor.

pierce (pērs), *v. t.;* PIERCED (pērst); PIERC'ING (pēr'sĭng). [F. *percer.*] **1.** To run into or through as a pointed instrument does; transfix; penetrate; stab; as, the spear *pierced* his arm; the cold *pierced* him to the bone. **2.** To perforate. **3.** To force a way into or through; as, to *pierce* the enemy's line. **4.** To penetrate with the eye or mind; discern; as, to *pierce* a mystery. — *v. i.* To make a way (into or through something); enter; penetrate. — **Syn.** See PENETRATE.

pier'cer (pēr'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, pierces.

pier glass. A large high mirror, as, orig., a narrow one designed to occupy the pier, or wall space between windows.

Pi-er'i-an (pī-ē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pieria, in ancient Thrace, an early seat of the worship of the Muses.

Pi-er'i-des (pī-ĕr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πιερίδες.] *Class. Myth.* **a** The Muses. **b** Nine daughters of a Macedonian king, Pierus. They were defeated by the Muses in a contest, and turned into birds.

pi-er'i-dine (pī-ĕr'ĭ-dīn; -dĭn), *a.* Also **pi-er'i-an** (-ăn). [From *Pieris,* the type genus, fr. Gr. Πιερίς a Muse.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a large family (*Pieridæ*) or subfamily (*Pierinæ*) of butterflies, comprising the cabbage butterflies, etc., all having three pairs of well-developed legs.

Pier'rot' (pyĕ'rō'), *n.* [F., little Peter, from *Pierre* Peter.] In old French pantomime, a character who wore white pantaloons and a large white jacket with big buttons, and often had his face whitened; also [*l. c.*], a masked person thus dressed; in English use, a buffoon or itinerant minstrel thus made up.

pier table. A table of the width of a pier between two windows, often designed to stand under a pier glass.

pi'et, py'et (pī'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of 2d PIE.] The magpie. *Eng.*

pi'e-tism (pī'ĕ-tĭz'm), *n.* [*cap.*] **1.** The principles or practice of the Pietists, a German 17th-century sect which strove for a revival of sincere and emotional religious feeling. **2.** Principles or practices of one who seeks to substitute the devotional for the intellectual ideal in Christian experience; also, affectation of devotion.

pi'e-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [*Also cap.*] One who believes in or practices pietism; — often used disparagingly.

pi'e-tis'tic (pī'ĕ-tĭs'tĭk), **pi'e-tis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [*Also cap.*] Of or pert. to the Pietists; hence, affectedly or demonstratively religious. — **pi'e-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pi'e-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *piété,* L. *pietas* piety.] **1.** Quality or state of being pious; specif.: **a** Earnest devotion to the service of God or the gods; godliness; devoutness. **b** Filial reverence and devotion. **2.** A pious act, observance, or characteristic. — **Syn.** Religion, holiness.

pi'e-zo—e-lec-tric'i-ty (pī'ĕ-zō-), *n.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press + *electricity.*] Electricity or electric polarity due to pressure, esp. in a crystallized substance, as quartz.

pi'e-zom'e-ter (pī'ĕ-zŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring pressure; as: **a** A manometer. **b** A sounding machine indicating depth by registering the compression of the air. **c** An instrument for measuring the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure.

pi'e-zo-met'ric (pī'ĕ-zō-mĕt'rĭk), **pi'e-zo-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to piezometry or the piezometer.

pi'e-zom'e-try (-zŏm'ē-trĭ), *n. Physics.* The measurement of the compressibility of liquids.

pif'fle (pĭf'l), *v. i.* To be squeamish or overnice; hence: to trifle; twaddle. — *n.* Act of piffling; trifling talk or action; twaddle. *Dial. or Slang.*

pig (pĭg), *n.* An earthenware vessel. *Scot.*

pig, *n.* **1.** A young swine; also, any swine. **2.** Pork. *Humorous.* **3.** A person or animal likened to a pig, as in greed or filth. *Colloq.* **4.** *Metal.* **a** A casting, esp. of iron or lead, run directly from the smelting furnace into troughlike molds; — from its size, as disting. from a *sow.* **b** Any of the molds or channels in the pig bed. **c** Collectively, pig iron, pig lead, or the like; as, *pig* (iron, or the like) is higher (in price). [like pigs.

— *v. i.* **1.** To farrow. **2.** To huddle, lie together, or live]

pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn). Var. of PIDGIN (English).

pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pipio, -onis,* a young chirping bird.] **1.** Any of a family (*Columbidæ*) of stout-bodied short-legged birds; a dove; esp., one of the domesticated varieties (pouters, carriers, homers, etc.) derived from the rock pigeon (*Columbia livia*). **2.** A gull; dupe. *Slang.*

pi'geon-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole or small recess, for pigeons. **2.** A small open compartment in a desk, case, or the like, for letters, documents, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To place in a pigeonhole; hence: to lay aside; shelve; as, to *pigeonhole* a report. **2.** To place, as a fact, mentally, or as if in a "pigeonhole" of the mind; to label, classify, or analyze mentally.

pi'geon—toed' (-tōd'), *a.* Having the toes turned in.

pi'geon-wing' (-wĭng'), *n. Dancing.* A fancy step executed by jumping and striking the legs together. *U. S.*

pig'fish' (pĭg'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes; as: **a** A salt-water grunt (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*) of the United States. **b** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*).

pig'ger-y (pĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). Place where swine are kept or bred; a pigsty; also, pigs collectively.

pig'gin (-ĭn), *n.* A small wooden pail or tub with an upright stave as handle.

pig'gish (pĭg'ĭsh), *a.* Like a pig; greedy; stubborn; selfish; filthy. — **pig'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **pig'gish-ness,** *n.*

pig'—head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Stupidly obstinate.

pig iron. Iron cast, or for casting, in pigs.

pight (pīt). Obs. pret. & archaic p. p. of PITCH.

pig'ment (pĭg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *pigmentum,* fr. root of *pingere* to paint.] A coloring matter; specif.: **a** Any powder or easily powdered substance prepared as a paint by mixture with a vehicle in which it is insoluble. **b** Any of various coloring matters in animals and plants, esp. in a cell or tissue.

pig'men-ta-ry (pĭg'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, producing, or containing pigment.

pig'men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Coloration with, or deposition of, pigment; in *Med.*, esp., an excessive deposition of pigment cells, as in the skin.

pig'my (pĭg'mĭ). Var. of PYGMY.

pig'no-rate (-nō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *pigneratus*, p. p. of *pignerare* to pledge.] To pledge or pawn; also, to take in pawn.

pig'no-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of pledging or pawning. **2.** *Civil Law.* Distraint, as in case of cattle straying and doing damage.

pig'nut' (pĭg'nŭt'), *n.* **1.** A species (*Conopodium denudatum*) of earthnut. **2.** The somewhat bitter nut of a species of hickory (*Hicoria glabra*); also, the tree.

pig'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a pig or hog, or leather made of it. **2.** *Colloq.* **a** A saddle. **b** A football.

pig'stick'ing (pĭg'stĭk'ĭng), *n.* Wild-boar hunting with a spear, usually on horseback; — so called by Anglo-Indians.

pig'sty' (pĭg'stī'), *n.*; *pl.* -STIES' (-stīz'). A sty for pigs.

pig'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** Tobacco in small twisted ropes or rolls. **2.** A queue, as that commonly worn by the Chinese.

pig'weed' (pĭg'wēd'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Chenopodium*) of glabrous herbs; esp., the common goosefoot, or white pigweed (*C. album*). **2.** Any of several weedy amaranths. **3.** The common purslane.

pi'ka (pī'kȧ), *n.* [Tungusic *peeka.*] Any of a genus (*Ochotona*) of rodents inhabiting high mountains in the Northern Hemisphere. Their nearest relatives are the rabbits.

Pika (*Ochotona princeps*).

pike (pīk), *n.* [AS. *pīc* point; confused with F. *pic* pickax.] **1.** A sharp point, or spike, as in the center of a shield. **2.** [From its pointed head.] A voracious, fresh-water food fish (*Esox lucius*). Cf. PICKEREL.

pike, *n.* [F. *pique.*] *Mil.* A foot-soldier's weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a steel point, now superseded by the bayonet. — *v. t.*; PIKED (pīkt); PIK'ING (pīk'ĭng). To pierce, kill, or wound with or as with a pike.

pike, *n. Colloq.* **1.** A tollbar on a road, or a tollgate; also, the toll there paid. **2.** A turnpike road. [*Slang, U. S.*]

pike, *v. i.* To gamble with great caution; make small bets.

pik'ed (pīk'ĕd; pīkt), *a.* Sharp-pointed; peaked; pointed.

piked dogfish. See DOGFISH.

pike'man (pīk'măn), *n.* [From 2d PIKE.] A soldier armed with a pike. See SOLDIER, *Illust.*

pike perch. Any of several pikelike fishes of the perch family, as the sauger and wall-eyed pike.

pik'er (pīk'ẽr), *n.* A gambler who "pikes"; a small speculator. *Slang, U. S.*

pike'staff' (-stȧf'), *n.* **1.** A staff with a spike at the end, to guard against slipping. **2.** The staff of a pike (the weapon).

pi-laf', pi-laff' (pĭ-läf'). Vars. of PILAU.

pi-las'ter (pĭ-lăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *pilastre*, It. *pilastro*, fr. LL., fr. L. *pila* a pillar.] An upright architectural member, rectangular in plan, structurally a pier, but treated as a column, with capital, shaft, and base.

Pilaster.

Pi'late (pī'lȧt), *n. Bib.* Anglicized form of Latin *Pilatus*, cognomen of Pontius (which see).

pi-lau', pi-law' (pĭ-lou'; -lô'), *n.* [Per. & Turk. *pilāw.*] Rice boiled with meat, fowl, or fish, spices, etc. *Oriental.*

pil'chard (pĭl'chȧrd), *n.* Also **pil'cherd, pil'cher** (-chẽr). A sardine or, locally in the United States and British colonies, any of various related fishes.

pile (pīl), *n.* [L. *pilus* hair.] **1.** Hair; esp., fine soft hair; covering of hair or down; pelage. **2.** Nap on a fabric; esp., thick nap, as of velvet. **3.** A fiber or filament, as of velvet.

pile, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pila* pillar, pier or mole of stone.] **1.** A mass of things heaped together, esp. more or less regularly; a heap. **2. a** A large number, quantity, collection, etc.; a lot. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** A heap of wood for burning a corpse (**funeral pile**), a person, or a sacrifice. **c** A great amount of money; a fortune. *Slang.* **d** A large building, or mass of buildings. **3.** *Elec.* **a** A series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals with disks between them, as of cloth, moistened with acid water, to produce a current; — called *Volta's pile, voltaic pile,* or *galvanic pile.* **b** Any similar arrangement for generating an electric current; a battery. — *v. t.*; PILED (pīld); PIL'ING. **1.** To lay or throw in a pile; heap up; mass. **2.** To cover with heaps or load with great abundance; heap; fill. — *v. i.* To form a pile; accumulate.

pile (pīl), *n.* [AS. *pīl* arrow, stake, L. *pilum* javelin.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* The foot soldier's heavy javelin. **2.** A large stake or pointed timber, driven in the earth, as to support foundations; any post or pillar similarly used. **3.** *Her.* A wedge-shaped ordinary or subordinary, usually point down. — *v. t.* To drive or sink piles into; support with piles.

pi'le-ate (pī'lē-ȧt; pĭl'ē-), *a.* [L. *pileatus*, fr. *pileus* a felt cap or hat.] Having a pileus, or cap.

pi'le-at'ed (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Pileate; specif., *Zoöl.*, having a crest covering the pileum; as, the *pileated* woodpecker.

piled (pīld), *a.* Having a pile, or nap.

pile driver. A machine for driving down piles, usually a high frame with appliances for raising to a height a heavy mass of iron (the monkey), which falls on the pile.

pi'le-ous (pī'lē-ŭs), *a.* [See PILOSE.] Hairy; pilose.

piles (pīlz), *n. pl. Med.* Hemorrhoids.

pi'le-um (pī'lē-ŭm; pĭl'ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pileum* cap.] The top of the head of a bird from the bill to the nape.

pi'le-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PILEI (-ī). [L., a felt cap.] **1.** *Antiq.* A kind of skullcap of felt. **2.** The top or cap of a mushroom.

pile'wort' (pīl'wûrt'), *n.* A European ranunculaceous plant (*Ficaria ficaria*) with flowers resembling buttercups.

pil'fer (pĭl'fẽr), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *pelfrer.*] To steal or plunder; esp., to practice petty theft; filch. — **Syn.** See STEAL.

pil'fer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pilfers; a petty thief.

pil-gar'lic (pĭl-gär'lĭk), *n.* [Prop., a peeled head of garlic. *Oxf. E. D.*] A bald-headed man; now, a man looked upon with humorous contempt or mock pity; a poor creature.

pil'grim (pĭl'grĭm), *n.* [L. *peregrinus*, through LL. *pelegrinus*, a foreigner, fr. *pereger* abroad; *per* through + *ager* field, country, land.] **1.** A journeyer; wayfarer. *Rhet.* **2.** One who travels to some holy place as a devotee. **3.** In *pl.* [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* The Puritans who landed from the "Mayflower" in 1620, and founded Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts; — called also *Pilgrim Fathers.*

pil'grim-age (-grĭ-māj), *n.* **1.** The journey of a pilgrim; journey to some sacred place; a long and weary journey. **2.** Life, regarded as a journey. — **Syn.** See JOURNEY.

pil'grim's bot'tle (-grĭmz). A flat bottle with rings to hold a cord by which it may be carried; a costrel. [Hairy.]

pi-lif'er-ous (pī-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-ferous.*]

pil'ing (pīl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of supplying with piles; pile driving. **2.** Piles collectively; a structure of piles.

pill (pĭl), *n.* [OF. *pile*, L. *pila* a ball.] **1.** A medicine in a little ball, to be taken whole. **2.** A pellet. — *v. t.* **1.** To dose with pills. **2.** To blackball; defeat by ballot. *Slang.*

pill, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *pilen.*] **1.** To rob; despoil. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To peel; strip or pare off, as bark. *Archaic.*

pil'lage (pĭl'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. *piller* to plunder.] **1.** Act of pillaging or plundering, esp. in war; plunder. **2.** Spoil; booty. — **Syn.** Rapine, depredation. See BOOTY.

— *v. t. & i.*; -LAGED (-ăjd); -LAG-ING (-ă-jĭng). **1.** To strip of money or goods by open violence; plunder. **2.** To get or acquire by robbery or spoliation. — **pil'lag-er** (-ă-jẽr), *n.*

pil'lar (-ȧr), *n.* [OF. *piler*, fr. LL., fr. L. *pila* a pillar.] **1.** A firm, upright, insulated support, slender or narrow compared to its height; more widely, any vertical support, as a bedpost; also, a column or shaft standing alone, as for a monument. **2.** Something like a pillar; a main support.

Syn. Pillar, column. **Pillar** is the more general term, and in its fig. use implies stay or support. **Column** denotes a pillar, esp. of a particular type or order; its fig. uses are based on resemblance of form rather than of function; as, the *pillars* of the temple, a *pillar* of salt; a Doric *column*, a *column* of smoke, of infantry, of a magazine.

from pillar to post, from one place of appeal or resource to another; hither and thither; implying unsuccess. — **Pil'lars of Her'cu-les** (pĭl'ȧrz) [trans. of L. *Columnae Herculis*; Gr. Ἡράκλεια στῆλαι], two promontories on the Strait of Gibraltar, set there, it is fabled, by Hercules. — *v. t.* To support or adorn as with pillars.

pill bug. Any of various terrestrial isopod crustaceans (family *Armadillididæ*), which roll themselves into a ball when disturbed.

pil'lion (-yŭn), *n.* [Ir. *pillin, pilliun*, fr. Ir. & Gael. *pill, peall*, a hide.] A kind of light saddle; also, a pad put behind a man's saddle, as for a woman. *Obs. or Hist.*

pil'lo-ry (-ō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *pilori.*] A device for publicly punishing offenders, consisting of a frame having holes for the head and hands. — *v. t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING (-rĭ-ĭng). **1.** To set in, or punish with, the pillory. **2.** To expose to public scorn; as, to *pillory* a politician.

pil'low (pĭl'ō), *n.* [AS. *pyle*, fr. L. *pulvinus.*] **1.** Anything used to support one's head when reposing; esp., a sack filled with feathers or other soft material. **2.** Any of various things likened to a pillow; specif., a cushion or pad tightly stuffed, used in making lace (**pillow lace**) with bobbins. **3.** A block or support likened to a pillow; specif., *Naut.*, a block under a bowsprit. — *v. t. & i.* To rest or lay on or as on a pillow; also, to serve as a pillow for.

pillow bar. *Lace Making.* **a** One of the bars or twisted threads in pillow lace serving to hold the pattern together. **b** The general background or filling of such threads.

pil'low-bere (-bẽr), *n.* [*pillow* + ME. *bere* a covering.] A pillowcase. *Archaic or Dial.*

pil'low-case' (-kās'), *n.* A removable covering, usually of white linen or cotton, for a pillow.

pillow sham. An ornamental covering laid over a bed pillow when it is not in use.

pi'lo-car'pine (pī'lō-kär'pĭn ; -pēn), *n.* Also **-pin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, obtained from the leaves of jaborandi (*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*). It is diuretic.

pi'lose (pī'lōs), *a.* [L. *pilosus*, fr. *pilus* hair.] Covered with hair, esp. soft hair ; hairy.

pi-los'i-ty (pī-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pilose ; hairiness.

pi'lot (pī'lŭt), *n.* [F. *pilote*, fr. It. *pilota, piloto.*] **1.** *Naut.* One who steers a vessel ; helmsman. **2.** A person duly qualified to conduct vessels into and out of a port, or in certain waters. **3.** *Aëronautics.* One qualified to fly a balloon, an airship, or a flying machine. **4.** A guide. **5.** = COWCATCHER. — *v. t.* **1.** To direct the course of, as of a ship. **2.** To guide, as through dangers or difficulties ; act as pilot through, in, or on ; as, he will *pilot* the way. **3.** To fly or act as pilot of (an air-craft).

pi'lot-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Act or business of piloting. **2.** The compensation made or allowed to a pilot.

pilot balloon. A small, unmanned balloon sent up to indicate the direction of air currents.

pilot biscuit, pilot bread. Ship biscuit.

pilot burner. A small burner kept lighted to rekindle a principal burner when desired.

pilot engine. A locomotive going in advance of a train to make sure that the way is clear. [accompanying a shark.]

pilot fish. A pelagic fish (*Naucrates ductor*) often seen

pilot house. *Naut.* Inclosed space on the upper deck sheltering the steering gear and the helmsman ; a wheelhouse.

pi'lous (pī'lŭs), *a.* Pilose.

pil'ule (pĭl'ūl), *n.* A little pill.

Pi'man (pē'măn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico.

pi-men'to (pĭ-mĕn'tō), *n. ; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp. *pimienta*, fr. L. *pigmentum* a pigment, juice of plants ; hence, something spicy.] Allspice, or the allspice tree.

‖ **pi-mien'to** (pē-myĕn'tō), *n. ;* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp.] The Spanish sweet pepper, the fruit of which is used as a vegetable, to stuff olives, etc. [pepper.]

pim-o'la (pĭm-ō'lȧ), *n.* An olive stuffed with a sweet red

pimp (pĭmp), *n.* Procurer ; pander. — *v. i.* To act as pimp.

pim'per-nel (pĭm'pĕr-nĕl), *n.* [F. *pimprenelle.*] Any of a genus (*Anagallis*) of primulaceous herbs, esp. a species (*A. arvensis*) whose scarlet, white, or purple flowers close at the approach of bad weather.

pimp'ing (pĭm'pĭng), *a.* Little ; petty ; also, puny ; sickly.

pim'ple (pĭm'p'l), *n.* Any small pointed elevation of the cuticle ; papule ; pustule. — **pim'pled** (-p'ld), **pim'ply,** *a.*

pin (pĭn), *n.* [AS. *pinn*, fr. L. *pinna* a pinnacle, point.] **1.** A peg, bolt, etc., used to fasten articles together, or to hang something on. **2. a** A small pointed and headed piece of wire, for fastening clothes, attaching papers, etc. **b** A larger pointed instrument for securing the hair or an article of dress ; as, hat*pin*, scar*f*pin, etc. **3.** Something that resembles, or is likened to, a pin ; as : **a** A peg in musical instruments for regulating the tension of the strings. **b** A linchpin. **c** A rollingpin. **d** A clothespin. **e** A tholepin. **f** A belaying pin. **g** *Bowling, Skittles, etc.* One of the wooden pieces to be bowled at. **h** A peg or the like in the center of a target ; hence, the center. *Obs.* **i** The leg ; as, to knock one off his *pins ;* — chiefly in *pl. Slang or Colloq.* **4.** An ornament, as a badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin ; as, a Masonic *pin ;* a society *pin.* [ease of the eye. *Obs.*]

pin and web, two symptoms of eye disease, or some dis- — *v. t. ;* PINNED (pĭnd) ; PIN'NING. **1.** To fasten, join, secure, or transfix by or with a pin. **2.** To hold as by thrusting a pin through ; as, to *pin* a person's arms to his sides.

‖ **pi'ña** (pē'nyä), *n.* [Sp., orig., pineapple, pine cone.] **1.** Pineapple. **2.** Short for **piña cloth,** a fine fabric woven from a fiber from the leaf of the sterile pineapple.

pi-na'ceous (pī-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pinus* a pine tree.] Of or pert. to a family (*Pinaceæ*), the pine family, of coniferous trees and shrubs, including the pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, cypress, cedar, redwood, etc.

pin'a-coid, pin'a-koid (pĭn'ȧ-koid), *n.* [Gr. *πίναξ, -ακος*, a tablet + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* A form whose faces, usually two, are parallel to two axes.

pin'a-co-the'ca (pĭn'ȧ-kō-thē'kȧ), *n. ; pl.* L. -CÆ (-sē), E. -CAS (-kȧz). [L., fr. Gr. *πινακοθήκη ; πίναξ, -ακος*, picture + *θήκη* repository.] A picture gallery or art gallery.

pin'a-fore' (pĭn'ȧ-fōr' ; 57), *n.* [*pin* + *afore.*] An apron, usually low-necked and sleeveless, worn esp. by children or girls to protect the front part of the dress.

pi-nas'ter (pī-năs'tẽr ; pĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. *pinus* a pine.] The cluster pine (*Pinus pinaster*).

‖ **pince'-nez'** (păNs'nā'), *n. sing. and pl.* [F. ; *pincer* to pinch + *nez* nose.] Eyeglasses kept on by a spring.

pin'cers (pĭn'sẽrz), *n. pl.* [ME. *pynsours*, fr. F. *pincer* to pinch.] **1.** An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot, used for gripping things ; — often called a *pair of pincers.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A pincerlike claw, as of the lobster ; a chela.

pinch (pĭnch), *v. t.* [ME. *pinchen*, deriv. of OF. *pincier.*] **1.** To squeeze between the finger and thumb, or between teeth or claws, or between the jaws of an instrument. **2.** To squeeze or compress painfully ; as, a new shoe *pinches* the foot. **3.** To afflict ; distress ; also, to cramp, contract, make waste or shrunken, etc., as by pain, want, or affliction ; as, a face *pinched* with hunger. **4.** To straiten ; stint ; as, to be *pinched* for money. **5.** To steal ; rob ; also, to arrest. *Slang.* **6.** *Naut.* To sail close to the wind, usually too close. — *v. i.* **1.** To compress ; squeeze. **2.** To be niggardly ; to be sparing, miserly, or close-fisted.

— *n.* **1.** Act of pinching ; a nip. **2.** As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb ; a bit ; as, a *pinch* of snuff. **3.** Pressure ; pain ; stress ; as, necessity's sharp *pinch.* **4.** An emergency ; a strait ; as, he could do it at a *pinch.*

pinch bar. A lever having a projection at one end, used chiefly to roll heavy wheels, etc.

pinch'beck (-bĕk), *n.* [From the inventor's name.] **1.** An alloy of copper and zinc, used to imitate gold. **2.** That which is spurious. — *a.* Made of pinchbeck ; sham ; cheap.

pinch'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A clamp on a flexible tube to regulate or stop the flow of a fluid through the tube.

pinch'er (pĭn'chẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, pinches ; in *pl.*, pincers.

pin'cush'ion (pĭn'kŏosh'ŭn), *n.* A small cushion in which pins may be stuck ready for use.

Pin-dar'ic (pĭn-dăr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or after the style of, Pindar (about 522 to 448? B. C.), a Greek lyric poet famous for magnificence of style. — *n.* A Pindaric ode.

pin'dling (pĭn'dlĭng ; *dial.* -lĭn), *a.* Puny ; sickly. *Dial. U. S.*

pine (pīn), *v. i.* ; PINED (pīnd) ; PIN'ING (pīn'ĭng). [AS. *pīnian* to torment, fr. *pīn* pain, L. *poena.*] **1.** To languish ; lose vigor or flesh, esp. under distress or anxiety. **2.** To languish with desire ; long intensely ; — usually used with *for ;* as, to *pine* for home. — **Syn.** Droop, flag, wither, decay. — *v. t.* To grieve or mourn for. *Archaic.* — *n.* Punishment ; torment ; pain ; suffering. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pine, *n.* [AS. *pīn*, L. *pinus.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Pinus*) of coniferous trees, type of a family (*Pinaceæ*), ranging in size from undershrubs to lofty timber trees, and having needle-shaped leaves (**pine needles**). Common species are the white pine (*P. strobus*) and yellow pine (*P. echinata*) of eastern North America ; the Georgia pine (*P. palustris*) and loblolly (*P. tæda*), of the southern United States ; the bull pine (*P. ponderosa*), of the western United States ; the sugar pine (*P. lambertiana*), of California and Oregon, etc. **2.** The wood of the pine. **3.** The pineapple.

pin'e-al (pĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* [L. *pinea* a pine cone.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the **pineal body** or **gland,** a body of unknown function present in the brain in all craniate vertebrates. In some reptiles it has the structure of an eye, and is then called the **pineal eye.**

pine'ap'ple (pīn'ăp'p'l), *n.* **1.** A tropical plant (*Ananas ananas*) having rigid, spiny-margined, recurved leaves, and bearing a short stalk with a dense oblong head of small rudimentary flowers. **2.** The edible juicy fruit of this plant, consisting of the succulent ripened inflorescence.

pine'drops' (pīn'drŏps'), *n.* **1.** A leafless saprophytic plant (*Pterospora andromedea*) with white nodding flowers ; — also distinguished as *Albany beechdrops.* **2.** Beechdrops.

pine finch. A small North American finch (*Spinus pinus*) with streaked plumage.

Pine Finch.

pi'nene (pī'nēn), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, the chief constituent of oil of turpentine, and an ingredient in many essential oils.

pine needle. See PINE, *n.*

pin'er-y (pīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A hothouse in which pineapples are grown. **2.** A forest or grove of pine trees.

pine'sap' (pīn'săp'), *n.* A leafless saprophytic herb (*Hypopitys hypopitys*) of the north temperate zone, resembling the Indian pipe, but yellowish or reddish.

pine siskin. The pine finch.

pi-ne'tum (pī-nē'tŭm), *n. ; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a pine grove.] A plantation or collection of pine trees.

pin'ey (pīn'ĭ). Var. of PINY.

pin'feath'er (pĭn'fĕth'ẽr), *n.* A feather not fully developed ; esp., a rudimentary feather just emerging.

pin'-fire', *a.* **1.** Of a cartridge, having a movable pin which, when struck by the hammer, exploded a cap in the cartridge ; — not now used. **2.** Of a firearm, using a pin-fire cartridge. — *n.* A pin-fire firearm. *Rare.*

pin'fish' (pĭn'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several fishes having sharp dorsal spines ; esp. : **a** A small sparoid food fish (*Diplodus*

holbrooki) of the coasts of the United States. **b** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*).

pin'fold' (-fōld'), *n.* A pound for animals; — often figurative. — *v. t.* To inclose or confine in or as in a pinfold.

ping (pĭng), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] A sharp sound such as that made by a bullet in passing through the air. — *v. i.* To make the sound called *ping*.

ping'-pong' (-pŏng') *n.* [Imitative.] A modification of tennis, played on a table with small bats, or battledores, and a small, light, hollow celluloid ball.

pin'guid (pĭn'gwĭd), *a.* [L. *pinguis* fat.] Fat; greasy.

pin'head' (pĭn'hĕd'), *n.* The head of a pin; hence, something very small or insignificant.

pin'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A small hole made by or as by a pin.

pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *pignon.*] *Mach.* A cogwheel with a small number of teeth or leaves, designed to gear with a larger wheel or with a rack.

pin'ion, *n.* [OF. *pignon.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* The distal part of a bird's wing, including the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges. **2.** A wing. **3.** A feather; quill; also, the flight feathers collectively. **4.** The anterior border of an insect's wing. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut off the pinion of a wing of (a bird). **2.** To disable or restrain by binding the arms, esp. to the body. **3.** Hence: to confine; bind, literally or figuratively.

pin'ioned (-yŭnd), *a.* Having wings or pinions.

pin'ite (pĭn'īt; pī'nīt), *n.* [G. *pinit;* — from the *Pini* mine in Saxony.] *Min.* A mineral, essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium.

pi'nite (pī'nīt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pinus* pine tree.] *Chem.* A sweet crystalline substance, $C_6H_6(OH)_5OCH_3$, found in the gum of a species of pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) and in some other plants.

pink (pĭnk), *v. t.* **1.** To pierce with small holes; cut the edge of, as cloth, in small scallops. **2.** To stab; pierce, as with a sword. **3.** To adorn; decorate. [stern.

pink, *n.* [D.] *Naut.* A vessel of a type having a narrow

pink, *a.* Small; of an eye: half shut; winking. *Dial. Eng.*

pink, *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Dianthus*) of silenaceous herbs, or its flower; esp., the common garden pink (*D. plumarius*), the China pink (*D. chinensis*), or the clove pink (*D. caryophyllus*). Cf. CARNATION. **2.** A thing supremely excellent; the highest type; as, the *pink* of courtesy. **3.** A color resulting from mixture of pure vivid red with white. **4.** The scarlet of the coat of a fox hunter; hence, a fox hunter's coat, or a fox hunter. — *a.* Being of the color called *pink*.

pink eye, *or* **pink'eye',** *n. Med.* An acute, highly contagious, variety of conjunctivitis.

pink'ie (pĭnk'ĭ), *n. Naut.* A pink; esp., a fishing pink.

pink'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being pink.

pink'root' (pĭnk'rōōt'), *n.* **1.** Any of several loganiaceous herbs (genus *Spigelia*), esp. a species (*S. marilandica*) of the United States, cultivated for its showy red flowers, or a tropical species (*S. anthelmia*). Both species are used as anthelmintics. **2.** The root of any of these species, used in medicine.

Pinkroot (*Spigelia marilandica*).

Pink'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [D. *pinkster, pinksteren,* ultimately fr. Gr. πεντηκοστή. See PENTECOST.] Whitsuntide; — usually used attrib. *U. S., esp. New York.*

pinkster flower. The pink azalea (*Azalea nudiflora*). *U. S.*

pin money. Money allowed by a man to his wife for her private purposes.

pin'na (pĭn'ȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -NÆ (-ē), E. -NAS (-ȧz). [L., a feather, prop., a sharp point.] **1.** A leaflet. **2. a** A feather, wing, fin, etc. **b** The auricle of the ear.

pin'nace (pĭn'ās), *n.* [F. *pinasse, pinace.*] *Naut.* **a** A light sailing vessel, used largely as a tender. *Hist. or Poetic.* **b** Any of various ship's boats.

pin'na-cle (-ȧ-k'l), *n.* [F. *pinacle,* L. *pinnaculum,* fr. *pinna.* See PIN.] **1.** An upright architectural member, generally ending in a small spire, on a buttress or an angle pier. **2.** A lofty peak. **3.** The highest point; acme; as, the *pinnacle* of his fame.

— *v. t.;* -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). **1.** To build or furnish with a pinnacle. **2.** To place on or as on a pinnacle.

pin'nate (-āt), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered.] Featherlike; having parts arranged along two sides of an axis; specif., *Bot.,* having the leaflets or primary divisions arranged on each side of a common petiole or rachis; — applied to compound leaves. See LEAF, *Illust.* — **pin'nat-ed** (-āt-ĕd), *a.*

pin'nate-ly (-āt-lĭ), *adv.* In a pinnate manner.

pin-nat'i-fid (pĭ-nāt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Pinnately cleft, with narrow lobes not reaching to the midrib.

pin-nat'i-lo'bate (-lō'bāt), **pin-nat'i-lobed** (-lōbd), *a. Bot.* Having lobes arranged pinnately as leaves of the white oak.

pin-na'tion (pĭ-nā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* State of being pinnate.

pin-nat'i-par'tite (pĭ-nāt'ĭ-pär'tīt), *a. Bot.* Parted pinnately, the divisions reaching nearly to the midrib.

pin-nat'i-sect (pĭ-nāt'ĭ-sĕkt), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered + *secare, sectum,* to cut.] *Bot.* Cut to the midrib into pinnate segments; pinnately divided.

pin'ner (pĭn'ẽr), *n. Costume.* **a** A headdress like a cap, with long side lappets. **b** A pinafore. *Colloq. & Dial. Eng.*

pin'ni-ped (pĭn'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *pinna* feather, fin + *pes, pedis,* foot.] Fin-footed; specif., *Zoöl.,* belonging to a suborder (*Pinnipedia*) of aquatic carnivorous mammals, including the seals and the walruses. — **pin'ni-ped,** *n.*

pin'nu-la (-ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *pinna* feather.] **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* A pinnule. **2.** *Zoöl.* A barb of a feather. — **pin'nu-lar** (-ū-lẽr), *a.*

pin'nule (pĭn'ūl), *n.* [L. *pinnula,* dim. of *pinna* feather.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** One of the secondary branches of a plumelike organ; specif., one of the lateral parts of the arm of a crinoid. **b** In fishes, a small detached fin, as in the mackerel. **2.** *Bot.* A secondary pinna; one of the ultimate divisions of a twice pinnate leaf.

pi'no-chle, pi'no-cle (pē'nŏ-k'l; pĭn'ō-), *n.* A game at cards; also, a certain combination of cards in it.

pi-no'le (pē-nō'lā; pĭ-nōl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *pinolli.*] **1.** Parched maize, ground and sweetened. **2.** Sweet flour of mesquite beans.

pi-ñon' (pē-nyōn'; pĭn'yŏn), *n.* [Sp. *piñón* the seed of the tree.] Any of various low-growing pines (*Pinus parryana, P. edulis,* etc.) of western North America, producing an edible nutlike seed; also, the seed itself.

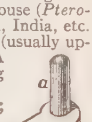
pint (pīnt), *n.* [F. *pinte.*] A measure of capacity equal to half a quart, or (in liquid measure) four gills. Abbr., *pt.;* symbol, as used by apothecaries, *O* (from L. *octarius*).

pin'ta (pĭn'tȧ; *Sp.* pēn'tä), *n.* [Sp., lit., spot.] *Med.* A tropical disease characterized by dark spots on the skin.

pin-ta'do (pĭn-tä'dō; -tä'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-dōz) or -DOES. [Sp. & Pg. *pintado* painted.] A scombroid fish (*Scomberomorus regalis*) larger than the Spanish mackerel, common about the West Indies.

pin'tail' (pĭn'tāl'), *n.* **1.** A kind of river duck (*Dafila acuta*) of which the male has the central tail feathers elongated. **2.** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* **3.** A sand grouse (*Pterocluras alchatus*) of the Mediterranean region, India, etc.

pin'tle (pĭn't'l), *n.* [AS. *pintel* penis.] **1.** A (usually upright) pivot pin, as of a hinge. **2.** *Ordnance.* A hook at the rear of a limber to receive the ring on the gun trail.



a Pintle of a Hinge or Rudder.

pin'to (pĭn'tō; pēn'tō), *a.* [Sp.] Lit., painted; hence: piebald; mottled. — *n.; pl.* -TOS. A piebald or calico horse or pony. *Western U. S.*

pin'weed' (pĭn'wēd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lechea*) of cistaceous herbs; — in allusion to their slender stems and leaves.

pin wheel, *or* **pin'wheel',** *n.* **1.** In horology, a kind of wheel in which the cogs are cylindrical pins. **2.** *Fireworks.* A small coil which revolves on a pin and makes a wheel of colored fire.

pin'worm' (pĭn'wûrm'), *n.* A small nematode worm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*) parasitic chiefly in the rectum of man.

pin'y (pīn'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in pines. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or having characteristics of, pine; pinelike.

pi'nyl (pī'nĭl), *n.* [*pinene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_{15}$, derived from pinene.

pi'o-neer' (pī'ō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *pionnier,* orig., a foot soldier, OF. *peonier,* fr. OF. *peon* a foot soldier. See 1st PAWN.] **1.** *Mil.* One of the soldiers, esp. of an engineer corps, detailed to make roads, etc. **2.** One who goes before, preparing the way for others; as, *pioneers* of civilization; *pioneers* in science. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To prepare or open (a way, etc.). **2.** To act as a pioneer for or in.

pi'ous (pī'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pius.*] **1.** Showing faith in the Deity; reverential. **2.** Practiced under the pretext of religion; as, *pious* frauds. **3.** Dutiful, as toward parents. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See DEVOUT. — **pi'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pi'ous-ness,** *n.*

pip (pĭp), *n.* [Short for PIPPIN.] A small seed, as of an apple.

pip, *n.* [ME. *pippe,* prob. fr. OD. *pippe,* fr. LL. *pipita,* fr. L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, the pip.] A contagious disease of fowls, characterized by hoarseness, discharge from the nostrils and eyes, and mucus in the mouth.

pip, *n.* **1.** One of the conventional figures, or "spots," on playing cards, dominoes, etc. **2.** *Hort.* The flowering crown, or individual rootstock of the lily of the valley; also, any of various other dormant roots or rootstocks, as of peonies, anemones, etc.; — often so called in the trade.

pip (pĭp), *v. i.;* PIPPED (pĭpt); PIP'PING. [See PEEP.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken; peep. — *v. t.* To break through (the shell); — said of a young bird when it hatches.

pip'age (pīp'ăj), *n.* Transportation, as of petroleum, by a pipe conduit; also, the charge for such transportation.

pi'pal (pē'pȧl), *n., or* **pipal tree.** [Hind. *pīpal*, Skr. *pippala.*] The sacred fig of India (*Ficus religiosa*), distinguished from the banyan by the absence of prop roots.

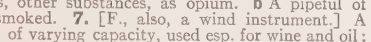
pipe (pīp), *n.* [AS. *pīpe*, fr. L. *pipare* to chirp.] **1.** A wind instrument consisting of a tube or tubes of straw, reed, wood, or metal, as a flageolet or an oboe. Specif., an organ pipe, either a flue pipe or a reed pipe. See FLUE PIPE, REED PIPE. **2.** *Naut.* A peculiar whistle used by boatswains; also, a call or signal sounded on this whistle. **3.** The bagpipe; — usually in *pl.* **4.** The voice, esp. the singing voice; the peeping whistle or note of a bird, insect, etc. **5.** A long tube or hollow body, as to conduct water, steam, etc. **6. a** A tube with a small bowl, used for smoking tobacco, or, sometimes, other substances, as opium. **b** A pipeful of what is smoked. **7.** [F., also, a wind instrument.] A large cask of varying capacity, used esp. for wine and oil; also, its volume, reckoned as two hogsheads. **8.** A tubular channel in the body; esp., chiefly in *pl.*, the windpipe, a bronchus, or a passage of the lungs. **9.** Any of various natural formations resembling a pipe or tube, as the stem of a plant.

— *v. t.;* PIPED (pīpt); PIP'ING (pīp'ĭng). **1.** To play on a pipe, etc.; utter in the shrill tone of a pipe. **2.** To affect, effect, bring, etc., by piping; as, to *pipe* one into good spirits. **3.** To furnish or equip with pipes, as a building. **4.** To ornament with piping, as a dress or a cake. — *v. i.* **1.** To play on or sound a pipe. **2.** To emit or have a shrill sound like that of a pipe.

pipe clay. Highly plastic and fairly pure grayish white clay, used in making pipes, in calico printing, for cleaning, etc.

pipe'clay', *v. t.* To whiten or clean with pipe clay.

pipe'fish' (pīp'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of a family (*Syngnathidæ*) of lophobranch fishes having a long slender body of angular section, and a long, tubular snout.



Pipefish (*Syngnathus fuscus*). (½)

pipe'lay'ing, *n. or* **pipe laying.** **1.** The laying of conducting pipes underground. **2.** Political intriguing. *Cant, U. S.*

pipe organ. An organ with pipes. Cf. REED ORGAN.

pip'er (pīp'ẽr), *n.* One who plays on a pipe, esp. a bagpipe.

pi-per'a-zine (pī-pĕr'ȧ-zĭn; -zēn; pĭ-), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*piperidine* + *azote* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $(C_2H_4NH)_2$, formed by action of ammonia on ethylene bromide, by reduction of pyrazine, etc.

pi-per'i-dine (pī-pĕr'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; pĭ-), *n.* Also **-din.** [F.] *Org. Chem.* A liquid base, $C_5H_{11}N$, having a hot, peppery, ammoniacal odor. It is obtained from piperine.

pip'er-ine (pĭp'ẽr-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [L. *piper* pepper.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}O_2N$, obtained from various species of pepper.

pip'er-o-nal (pĭp'ẽr-ō-năl), *n.* [G., formed fr. *piperin* piperine.] *Chem.* A white crystalline aldehyde, $C_8H_6O_3$, with an odor like heliotrope. It is used in perfumery.

pipe'stem' (pīp'stĕm'), *n.* The tube of a pipe (def. 6 **a**).

pipe'stone' (pīp'stōn'), *n.* A kind of argillaceous stone, carved by the Indians into tobacco pipes.

pi-pette' (pĭ-pĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *pipe* tube, cask.] A small piece of apparatus for transferring fluids, as a slender glass tube.

pip'ing (pīp'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Playing on a musical pipe. **2.** Characterized by the music of the pipe rather than of the martial drum and fife; as, *piping* times of peace. **3.** Emitting a high, shrill sound; whistling; as, a *piping* breeze.

— *n.* **1.** Action of one that pipes; also, the music or sound of one that pipes. **2.** Pipes collectively; material in, or suggestive of, the form of a pipe or pipes. **3.** *Dressmaking.* A small cord covered with cloth, or a bias fold, used as a trimming. **4.** A kind of cordlike ornamentation for pastry, made of frosting.

pip'it (pĭp'ĭt), *n.* [From its call note.] Any of various small singing birds (family *Motacillidæ*) resembling the lark.

pip'kin (pĭp'kĭn), *n.* **1.** A small earthen pot. **2.** A piggin.

pip'pin (-pĭn), *n.* [F. *pepin, pépin*, a seed.] **1.** A seed. *Obs.* **2.** Any of numerous varieties of apple; as, the fall *pippin.*

pip-sis'se-wa (pĭp-sĭs'ẽ-wȧ), *n.* [From Amer. Indian.] Any of a genus (*Chimaphila*, esp. *C. umbellata*) of evergreen herbs, with tonic and astringent leaves.

pi'pul (pē'pŭl), *or* **pipul tree.** Var. of PIPAL, PIPAL TREE.

pip'y (pīp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like a pipe; tubular. **2.** Piping; shrill.

pi'quan-cy (pē'kăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being piquant.

pi'quant (-kănt), *a.* [F., pricking.] **1.** Piercing or sharp, esp. to the feelings. *Archaic.* **2.** Stimulating to the taste; giving zest; tart; sharp; pungent; — also fig.; as, a *piquant* anecdote. — **Syn.** See PUNGENT. — **pi'quant-ly,** *adv.*

pi'quant-ness, *n.* Piquancy.

pique (pēk), *n.* [F. *pic.*] In piquet, the making by one player of thirty points in hand and play before the other player scores. It counts thirty additional.

pique (pēk), *n.* [F., fr. *piquer* to prick.] A feeling of hurt or resentment due to a slight or injury, esp. to one's pride. **Syn.** Offense, irritation, displeasure, umbrage, resentment. — **Pique, umbrage** agree in the idea of offense taken. **Pique** denotes a quick and often transient resentment, due esp. to wounded vanity; **umbrage** is properly a sense of being overshadowed or slighted; but the word commonly suggests little more than ruffled pride or jealous suspicion; as, *piqued* by fancied neglect; to give *umbrage* by a rebuke. — *v. t.;* PIQUED (pēkt); PI'QUING (pē'kĭng). **1.** To anger by wounding the pride of; nettle. **2.** To stimulate; prick; as, to *pique* curiosity. **3.** To pride or value; — used reflexively; as, he *piqued* himself upon his skill. — **Syn.** Offend, displease, irritate, annoy, provoke, sting; goad.

pi-qué' (pē-kā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *piquer* to prick.] A ribbed or raised-figured cotton fabric.

pi-quet' (pē-kĕt'; pĭk'ĕt), *n.* [F.] A game at cards played by two. The cards from two to six are excluded.

pi'ra-cy (pī'rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *piratia*, Gr. πειρατεία.] **1.** Robbery on the high seas. **2.** Any unauthorized appropriation and reproduction of another's production, invention, or conception; literary or artistic theft.

pi-ra'gua (pĭ-rä'gwȧ; -răg'wȧ), *n.* [Sp.] *Naut.* **a** = DUGOUT, 1. **b** A dugout widened by cutting in two and inserting planks. **c** A two-masted, flat-bottomed boat.

pi'rate (pī'rĭt), *n.* [L. *pirata*, Gr. πειρατής, lit., one who makes attempts (on ships), deriv. fr. πεῖρα attempt.] **1.** One who commits piracy. **2.** An armed vessel engaged in piracy. — *v. i.;* -RAT-ED (-rāt-ĕd); -RAT-ING. To play the pirate; commit piracy. — *v. t.* **1.** To commit piracy upon. **2.** To publish, as books or writings, without proper authority.

pi-rat'ic (pī-răt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of,
pi-rat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } a pirate or piracy. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Pi-rith'o-üs (pī-rĭth'ō-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πειρίθοος.] See LAPITHÆ.

pi-rogue' (pĭ-rōg'), *n.* [Carib. *piragua.*] A dugout canoe; [loosely, any canoelike boat.]

pir'ou-ette' (pĭr'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A whirling or turning on the toes. **2.** *Manège.* The whirling about of a horse. — *v. i.;* ET'TED (-ĕt'ĕd); -ET'TING. To perform a pirouette; whirl as in a pirouette.

pis'ca-ry (pĭs'kȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *piscarius* relating to fishes or to fishing, fr. *piscis* a fish.] **1.** *Law.* The right or privilege of fishing in another's waters; — now in phrase *common of piscary.* **2.** A fishing place; a fishery.

pis'ca-tol'o-gy (pĭs'kȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *piscari, piscatus*, to fish + *-logy.*] Science of fishing.

pis'ca-to'ri-al (pĭs'kȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Piscatory (sense 1).

pis'ca-to-ry (pĭs'kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *piscatorius*, deriv. of *piscis* a fish.] **1.** Of or pert. to fishes or fishing. **2.** Living by fishing; as, *piscatory* tribes.

Pis'ces (pĭs'ēz), *n. pl.;* gen. PISCIUM (pĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L., fishes.] *Astron.* **a** A constellation between Aquarius and Aries, pictured as two fishes; the Fishes. **b** The twelfth sign [♓] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Feb. 19.

pis'ci-cul'ture (-ĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [L. *piscis* fish + E. *culture.*] Fish culture. — **pis'ci-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

pis'ci-form (pĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *piscis* fish + *-form.*] Shaped like a fish.

pis-ci'na (pĭ-sī'nȧ; pĭ-sē'-), *n.* [L., a cistern, basin, fishpond, fr. *piscis* fish.] *Eccl.* A stone basin with a drain used by the priest in rinsing his hands and the sacred vessels.

pis'cine (pĭs'ĭn; -īn), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish.] *Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a fish or fishes.

pis-civ'o-rous (pĭ-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on fish.

Pis'gah (pĭz'gȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Pisgāh.*] *Bib.* The mountain from which Moses viewed the Promised Land. *Deut.* iii. 27.

pish (pĭsh), *interj. & n.* An exclamation of contempt. — *v. i.* To say *pish;* express contempt.

pi'si-form (pī'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pisum* pea + *-form.*] Like a pea or peas in size and shape; as, *pisiform* iron ore.

pis'mire' (pĭs'mīr'), *n.* An ant.

pi'so-lite (pī'sō-līte; pĭz'ō-), *n.* [Gr. πίσον pea + *-lite.*] *Geol.* A limestone composed of globular concretions about the size of a pea. Cf. OÖLITE. — **pi'so-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pis-tache' (pĭs-tăsh'; *F.* pēs'tȧsh'). Var. of PISTACHIO.

pis-ta'chi-o (pĭs-tä'shĭ-ō; pĭs-tä'- ; -shō), *n.; pl.* -CHI-OS (-shĭ-ōz; -shōz). [It. *pistacchio*, fr. L., fr. Gr. πιστάκιον, fr. πιστάκη, the tree, Per. *pistah*, the nut.] **1.** A small tree (*Pistacia vera*), of the cashew family, of southern Europe and Asia Minor. **2.** The seed of this tree, used for flavoring.

pis'ta-reen' (pĭs'tȧ-rēn'), *n.* The old Spanish peseta as current in Spanish America. — *a.* Of small value; picayune.

pis'til (pĭs'tĭl), *n.* [L. *pistillum, pistillus*, a pestle.] *Bot.* The ovule-bearing organ; the ovary with its appendages.

pis'til-late (-tĭ-lāt), *a. Bot.* Furnished with or producing a pistil or pistils; having pistils but no stamens.

pis'tol (pĭs'tŭl), *n.* [F. *pistole.*] A short firearm for use with one hand. Pistols are now usually either *revolvers* or automatic magazine pistols. — *v. t.;* -TOLED (-tŭld) or -TOLLED; -TOL-ING or -TOL-LING. To shoot with a pistol.

Pis'tol, *n.* The ancient (ensign) of Falstaff in three of Shakespeare's plays, a ranting bully and swaggerer.

pis-tole' (pĭs-tōl'), *n.* [F.] The old quarter doubloon of Spain, worth about $4; any of various obsolete gold coins.

pis'to-leer' (pĭs'tō-lēr'), *n.* Also **pis'to-lier'.** [F. *pistolier.*] One who uses, or is armed with, a pistol.

pistol grip. The part of the stock of a gun, just behind the lock, when shaped like an old-fashioned pistol stock.

pis'ton (pĭs'tŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pinsere, pistum,* to pound.] **1.** *Mach.* A sliding piece moved by, or moving against, fluid pressure, usually a short cylinder moving in a cylinder. **2.** *Music.* In certain brass wind instruments, a sliding valve moving in a cylinder like a piston and serving, when depressed by a finger knob, to lower the pitch.

piston rod. *Mach.* A rod by which a piston is moved, or by which it communicates motion.

pit (pĭt), *n.* The hard stone of a drupaceous fruit. *U. S.*

pit, *n.* [AS. *pytt* pit, hole, L. *puteus* well, pit.] **1.** A cavity or hole in the ground; as, a gravel *pit.* **2.** A pitfall for wild beasts; hence: a trap; snare. **3.** A deep place; abyss. **4.** Hades; hell, or a part of it, as in *the pit of hell.* **5.** An inclosed area for cockfighting, for keeping wild beasts, etc. **6.** A surface depression or hollow, as on the human body; as, the armpit. **7.** Formerly, that part of a theater below the level of the stage and behind the orchestra; now, in England, the cheaper part behind the stalls. **8.** *Commerce.* That part of the floor of some exchanges devoted to a special branch of business; as, wheat *pit. U. S.*

— *v. t.;* PIT'TED (-ĕd; 24); PIT'TING. **1.** To place or put into a pit or hole. **2.** To form pits in; as, *pitted* by smallpox. **3.** To set in a pit to fight, as cocks or dogs; match one against another. — *v. i.* To become marked with pits; specif., *Med.,* to retain for a time an indentation made by pressure (of the finger, etc.); — said of the skin or flesh.

pi'ta (pē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** The fiber obtained from the century plant, utilized for cordage, etc.; also, the plant itself. **2.** = IXTLE. **3.** The similar fiber of any of several other plants, as various species of yucca.

pit'a-pat' (pĭt'ȧ-păt'), *adv.* In a flutter; with palpitation. — *n.* A light, repeated sound; a pattering. — *v. i.* To move or beat pitapat.

pitch (pĭch), *n.* [ME. *pich,* AS. *pic,* L. *pix.*] **1.** A black or dark viscous substance got as a residue in distilling tar, oil from bones, etc., and occurring naturally as asphalt. **2.** Any of various bituminous substances; as, mineral *pitch.* **3.** The resin, often medicinal, from certain conifers. — *v. t.* To cover over, smear, or soil, with or as with pitch.

pitch, *v. t.* [ME. *picchen.*] **1.** To place and set up or erect; as, to *pitch* a tent. **2.** To set in order or arrange, esp. for battle; as, a *pitched* battle. *Archaic, exc. in p. p.* **3.** To fix at a certain pitch or level; as, to *pitch* a tune. **4.** To throw, fling, hurl, or toss; specif.: **a** *Baseball & formerly, Cricket.* To throw (the ball) to the batsman. **b** To lead (a card of a certain suit) and thereby establish trumps; to establish (the trump) in this way. Cf. PITCH, *n.,* 4 (below). — *v. i.* **1.** To encamp. *Now Rare.* **2.** To settle; come to rest. **3.** To fix one's choice, decide; — used with *on* or *upon.* **4.** To plunge or fall, esp. forward; as, to *pitch* from a cliff; also, to slope. **5.** *Naut.* To plunge so that the bow and stern alternately rise and fall, as a ship in a head sea; — contrasted with *roll.* **6.** Hence, to lurch. **7.** *Baseball & formerly, Cricket.* To throw the ball to the batsman; act as pitcher. **8.** *Mech.* To fit or interlock; mesh; engage. — *n.* **1.** Act or manner of pitching, or throwing; a cast, as of something from the hand. **2.** Act of plunging downward; esp., the pitching of a vessel in a head sea. **3.** That which is pitched. **4.** A card game, a variety of seven-up, in which the trump suit is determined by the first card led, or "pitched." **5.** A point or peak; the extreme top or bottom; hence, acme; as, the *pitch* of merriment. **6.** A slope; a declivity; inclination; specif.: *Geol. & Mining.* Dip or inclination of a vein or bed; esp., inclination of an ore body in the direction of its strike. See DIP, *n.,* 4 **a.** **7.** *Mechanics.* Distance apart of two things, esp. in a series, as from center to center of any two adjacent gear teeth. **8.** *Acoustics & Music.* The acuteness or gravity of sound or of a tone, depending on the rate of the vibration producing it. The **concert,** or **high, pitch** has a vibration number for treble A (*a'*) of about 450. The **diapason normal,** called **French, international,** or **low, pitch,** now prevailing throughout the musical world, gives *a'* at 435.

pitch accent. Accent consisting in change of pitch.

pitch'blende' (pĭch'blĕnd'), *n.* A brown to black massive mineral with pitchlike luster occurring in certain metalliferous veins. It is a source of uranium and radium.

pitch circle. See PITCH LINE.

pitch'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *pichier,* LL. *picarium.*] **1.** Any of various vessels for holding and pouring liquids, with a handle or, now rarely, ears, and usually with a lip or spout. **2.** *Bot.* A tubular or cuplike appendage or modification of the leaves in certain plants; an ascidium.

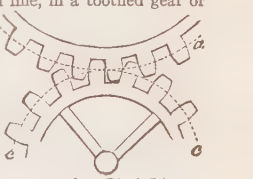
pitch'er, *n.* One who pitches (as hay, quoits, a ball, etc.).

pitcher plant. Any plant with leaves wholly or partially modified into pitchers, or ascidia; specif., any of various sarraceniaceous plants.

pitch'fork' (-fôrk'), *n.* A fork used in pitching hay, grain, etc. — *v. t.* To pitch or throw with or as with a pitchfork.

pitch'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being pitchy.

pitch line. *Gearing.* An ideal line, in a toothed gear or rack, on which the pitch is measured. In a circular gear it forms the **pitch circle,** concentric with the axis.



a a and *c c* Pitch Lines.

pitch'stone' (pĭch'stōn'), *n.* [1st *pitch* + *stone.*] *Petrog.* A glassy rock with a resinous luster, containing more water than obsidian.

pitch'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the quality or nature of pitch; resembling pitch. **2.** Abounding in, or smeared with, pitch. **3.** Dark as pitch.

pit'e-ous (pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Evincing pity; tender. **2.** Fitted to excite pity or sympathy; miserable; lamentable. — **pit'e-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pit'e-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Piteous, pitiable, pitiful. Piteous commonly applies to that which moves to compassion or sympathy; that is **pitiable** which excites commiseration or (often) contempt; **pitiful** applies to that which is pathetic or oftener paltry or mean; as, a *piteous* face or tale; *pitiable* distress; a *pitiful* little smile, *pitiful* ignorance.

pit'fall' (pĭt'fôl'), *n.* A trap for birds, beasts, or men; esp., a pit with the opening masked.

pith (pĭth), *n.* [AS. *piðа.*] **1.** The loose spongy tissue occupying the center of the stem in dicotyledonous plants. **2.** The soft interior of a bone, feather, etc. **3.** That which contains the strength or life; concentrated force; vigor; as, the speech lacked *pith.* — **Syn.** Marrow, kernel, gist. — *v. t.* **1.** *Physiol.* To destroy the central nervous system of (an animal, as a frog), as by passing a wire or needle up and down the vertebral canal. **2.** To kill, as cattle, by piercing or severing the spinal cord. **3.** To remove the pith from (the stem of a plant).

pith'e-can'thrope (pĭth'ē-kăn'thrōp), *n.* [Gr. *πίθηκος* ape + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] An extinct primate (*Pithecanthropus erectus*), constituting a genus. See MISSING LINK, **b.**

pith'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a pithy manner.

pith'i-ness, *n.* Quality or character of being pithy.

pith'less, *a.* Devoid of pith.

pith'y (pĭth'ĭ), *a.;* PITH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Of or abounding in pith; as, a *pithy* stem. **2.** Having nervous energy; forceful; tersely cogent; as, *pithy* remarks.

pit'i-a-ble (pĭt'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Deserving or exciting pity. **2.** Arousing pitying contempt; wretchedly insignificant; as, a *pitiable* display. — **Syn.** Sorrowful, woeful. See PITEOUS. — **pit'i-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pit'i-a-bly,** *adv.*

pit'i-er (pĭt'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who pities.

pit'i-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of pity; compassionate. **2.** Piteous; lamentable; as, a *pitiful* cry. **3.** Paltry; contemptible; as, a *pitiful* ambition. — **Syn.** Despicable, mean. See CONTEMPTIBLE, PITEOUS. — **-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

pit'i-less, *a.* Destitute of pity; merciless. — **pit'i-less-ly,** *adv.* — **pit'i-less-ness,** *n.*

pit'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** One who works in a pit, as in mining, in sawing timber, etc. **2.** *Mach.* A rod connecting a crank pin with a piston, piston rod, etc. *Chiefly U. S.*

pit saw, *or* **pit'saw',** *n.* A saw worked by two men, one on the log, and one beneath it, often in a pit.

pit'tance (pĭt'ȧns), *n.* [F. *pitance.*] A small portion, quantity, or allowance, esp. of money.

pit'ter-pat'ter (pĭt'ẽr-păt'ẽr), *n.* A sound like that of alternating light beats; also, a pattering of words. — *adv.* With, or with the sound of, alternating light beats.

pi-tu'i-ta-ry (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pituita* phlegm.] Secreting mucus. — **pituitary body,** a small, oval, vascular body in the brain, now thought to produce a secretion that influences the changes in certain tissues; — so called because formerly supposed to secrete nasal mucus.

pi-tu'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *pituitosus.*] Full of, resembling, or due to, mucus; discharging mucus.

pituitous fever, *Med.,* typhoid fever; enteric fever.

pi-tu'i-trin (pĭ-tū'ĭ-trĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A substance or extract from the pituitary body.

pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PITIES (-ĭz). [OF. *pité, pitié,* L. *pietas* piety, kindness, pity.] **1.** A feeling for the sufferings of another; compassion. **2.** A reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret; a thing to be regretted.

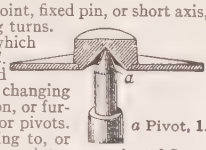
Syn. Pity, sympathy, compassion, commiseration, condolence. Pity is feeling for another's suffering or distress, and sometimes regards its object as weak or inferior; **sympathy** is fellow feeling with another, esp. in his grief or affliction; the word implies a certain degree of equality; **compassion** is deep tenderness for another, esp. under severe or inevitable suffering or misfortune. **Commiseration**

implies profound pity or sorrow, esp. as it finds expression, for another's misfortune; **condolence** suggests the expression (often formal) of sympathy. See PATHOS.
— *v. t.*; PIT'IED (-ĭd); PIT'Y-ING. To feel pity for; commiserate. — *v. i.* To be compassionate; feel pity.

pit'y-ri'a-sis (pĭt'ĭ-rī'ə-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πιτυρίασις, fr. πίτυρον, lit., bran.] **1.** *Med.* An affection of the skin marked by irregular patches of thin scales. **2.** *Veter.* A disease of domestic animals marked by dry epithelial scales.

Pi'ute (pī'ūt), *n.*; *pl.* PIUTE or PIUTES (-ūts). An Indian of any of various Shoshonean bands of the arid regions between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras.

piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A point, fixed pin, or short axis, on the end of which something turns. **2.** The end of a shaft or arbor which turns in a support. **3.** *Mil.* The soldier or element around which a body of troops turns in changing front. — *v. t.* & *i.* To mount on, or furnish with, or turn on, a pivot or pivots.



a Pivot, 1.

piv'ot-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a pivot, or turning point; as, a *pivotal* State in national elections.

pivot gun. A gun on a pivot or revolving carriage.

pix'ie. Var. of PIXY.

pix'y (pĭk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PIXIES (-sĭz). *Folklore.* A fairy.

‖ **piz'zi-ca'to** (pĕt'sĕ-kä'tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., pinched.] *Music.* A direction to violinists to pluck the string with the finger, instead of using the bow. Abbr., *pizz.*

pla'ca-bil'i-ty (plā'kə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; plăk'ə-), *n.* [L. *placabilitas.*] Quality or state of being placable.

pla'ca-ble (plā'kə-b'l), *a.* [L. *placabilis*, fr. *placare* to quiet.] Capable of being pacified; willing to forgive. — **pla'ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pla'ca-bly,** *adv.*

plac'ard (plăk'ärd; plə-kärd'), *n.* [F., fr. *plaquer* to lay on.] A notice to be posted in a public place; a poster; bill.

pla-card' (plə-kärd'; plăk'ärd), *v. t.* **1.** To post placards on or in. **2.** To announce by placards. **3.** To post as a placard; as, to *placard* a bill. — **pla-card'er,** *n.*

pla'cate (plā'kāt; plăk'āt), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-ĕd); -CAT-ING. [L. *placatus*, p. p. of *placare* to placate.] To appease; pacify; conciliate. — **Syn.** See PACIFY. — **pla-ca'tion,** *n.*

pla'ca-to-ry (plā'kə-tō-rĭ; plăk'ə-), *a.* [L. *placatorius.*] Tending or designed to placate; conciliatory.

place (plās), *n.* [F., dcriv. of L. *platea* a street, a courtyard, Gr. πλατεῖα, properly fem. of πλατύς flat, broad.] **1.** An open space, or square, in a city or town; usually, a short street, court, or a private residence terrace. **2.** Space: **a** Room; as, make *place* for the ladies. **b** Extension in space; space, esp. as contrasted with time. **c** Region; locality. **3.** A portion of space occupied by, reserved for, or vacated by, a body; as, a *place* in a theater; also, room; stead; as, indifference in *place* of zeal. Esp.: **a** A locality or spot occupied as a dwelling place or the like; as, he had a fine *place* in town. **b** A village, town, or city; as, one's native *place.* **4.** A building set apart for a special purpose; as, a *place* of worship. **5.** *Arith.* The position of a figure, or a figure in position, relatively to others of a series; as, a number of five *places.* **6.** Order of priority, advancement, dignity, etc.; esp., social or official rank; status; also, function; as, it is my *place* to advise. **7.** An office or position of employment; a situation. **8.** *Racing.* Position of first, second, or third at the finish, esp. the second. **9.** Ordinal relation; position in order of proceeding; as, he said in the first *place.* — **Syn.** Situation, position, location. See OFFICE. **in place.** **a** = IN SITU. **b** In proper or suitable position. — **out of p.,** not in the usual or proper place; hence: improper; unbecoming; as, his remarks were *out of place.*
— *v. t.*; PLACED (plāst); PLAC'ING (plās'ĭng). **1.** To put in a certain place, or in a certain relative position, etc.; fix. **2.** To put in a certain or desired place, or with a particular person or persons, as for attention, investment, etc.; as, to *place* an order; to *place* money in a bank, in stocks, etc. **3.** To set; fix; repose; as, to *place* confidence in a friend. **4.** To identify by assigning to, or connecting with, some place, time, circumstance, etc.; as, I cannot *place* him. **5.** *Racing.* To determine or announce the place of at the finish.

pla-ce'bo (plə-sē'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOS *or* -BOES. [L., I shall please.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* First antiphon of the vespers for the dead. It is taken from Psalm cxiv., in the Vulgate. **2.** *Med.* A prescription given merely to satisfy a patient.

place kick. *Football.* Act of kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground; an instance of this; — disting. from a *drop kick* or a *punt.*

place'man (plās'mən), *n.* One who holds a place or office, esp. under a government; — usually contemptuous.

place'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of placing, or fact of being placed; specif., in American football, the placing of the ball on the ground to make a place kick for a goal from the field.

pla-cen'ta (plə-sĕn'tə), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TÆ (-tē), E. -TAS (-təz). [L., a cake, Gr. πλακοῦς a flat cake, fr. πλακόεις flat.] **1.** *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* In mammals (except monotremes and most marsupials), the vascular structure by which the fetus is nourished. **2.** *Bot.* Any sporangia-bearing surface; specif., in seed plants, that part of the carpel bearing ovules.

pla-cen'tal (-tăl), *a.* Pert. to the placenta; characterized by a placenta.

plac'en-ta'tion (plăs'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** Attachment to the walls of the uterus. **b** The formation or the type of structure of a placenta. **2.** *Bot.* The arrangement or mode of attachment of a placenta.

plac'er (plās'ĕr), *n.* One who places or sets.

plac'er (plăs'ĕr), *n.* [Sp.] *Mining.* A place where gold is got by washing; an alluvial or glacial deposit containing particles of valuable mineral.

pla'cet (plā'sĕt), *n.* [L. it pleases.] An expression or vote of assent manifested by the use of the word *placet.*

plac'id (plăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *placidus* gentle, peaceful.] Calm; peaceful; quiet; gentle. — **Syn.** See CALM. — **plac'id-ly,** *adv.* — **plac'id-ness,** *n.*

pla-cid'i-ty (plə-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being placid.

plack'et (plăk'ĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A petticoat; *Cant,* a woman. *Archaic.* **2.** The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on; — called also **placket hole.** **3.** A pocket, esp. in a woman's skirt.

plac'oid (plăk'oid), *a.* [Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, tablet, flat plate + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating or having irregular, platelike, bony scales, often bearing spines, characteristic of the sharks and rays. — *n.* Any fish having placoid scales.

‖ **pla'fond'** (plä'fôn'; plə-fŏnd'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A ceiling, whether flat or arched, esp. when of elaborate design.

pla'gal (plā'gəl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *plaga* plagal mode, fr. Gr. πλάγιος slanting.] *Music.* Designating a cadence formed by the resolution of the subdominant chord to the tonic.

pla'gi-a-rism (plā'jĭ-ə-rĭz'm; plā'jə-), *n.* Act of plagiarizing; also, plagiarized matter. [**ris'tic,** *a.*]

pla'gi-a-rist (-rĭst), *n.* One who plagiarizes. — **pla'gi-a-pla'gi-a-rize** (-rīz), *v. t.* & *i.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To steal or purloin and use as one's own (the ideas, words, etc., of another).

pla'gi-a-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *plagiarius* kidnaper, plagiarist.] **1.** A plagiarist. **2.** Plagiarism.

pla'gi-o-clase' (-ō-klās'), *n.* [G. *plagioklas*, fr. Gr. πλάγιος oblique + κλάσις a breaking.] *Min. & Petrog.* Triclinic feldspar in general; hence, esp., the soda-lime group.

pla'gi-o-trop'ic (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πλάγιος oblique + *-tropic.*] *Plant Physiol.* Having the longer axis inclined away from the vertical line, as most roots and branches.

plague (plāg), *n.* [L. *plaga* a blow, plague.] **1.** That which smites or troubles; any afflictive evil. **2.** A nuisance. *Colloq.* **3.** Any malignant, esp. infectious, disease or pestilence; specif., any of several forms of acute infectious fever; as, bubonic *plague.* — *v. t.*; PLAGUED (plāgd); PLA'GUING (plā'gĭng). **1.** To smite, infest, or afflict with disease or evil; as, *plagued* with famine. **2.** To vex; harass; as, the boys *plagued* him. — **Syn.** Torment, distress, annoy, tantalize, trouble. See HARASS. — **pla'guer** (plā'gĕr), *n.*

pla'guy (plā'gĭ), *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. — **pla'guy, pla'gui-ly** (-gĭ-lĭ), *adv. All Colloq.*

plaice (plās), *n.* [OF. *plaïs*, fr. L. *platessa* flatfish.] Any of various flatfishes, as a large European flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa*), or, in America, the summer flounder.

plaid (plăd; *Scot.* plād), *n.* [Gael. *plaide.*] **1.** A rectangular cloth, usually of tartan, worn by both sexes in Scotland in place of a cloak. **2.** Any goods of the pattern of a plaid; a checkered cloth or pattern. — *a.* Like a Scotch plaid; checkered. — **plaid'ed,** *a.* [complain. *Archaic.*]

plain (plān), *v. i.* & *t.* [F. *plaindre.*] To lament; mourn;

plain, *a.* [F., level, flat, in OF., also, clear, frank, fr. L. *planus* level, flat.] **1.** Flat; plane (which see). **2.** Open; clear; — now only in *in plain sight, view,* etc. **3.** Open to the mind; manifest; also, candid; guileless; as, *plain* speech. **4.** Not intricate; simple, as a pattern; as, *plain* sewing. **5.** Void of embellishment; not rich; specif.: **a** Not luxurious; simple; as, *plain* food; *plain* living. **b** Of cloth: untwilled; also, not variegated, dyed, or figured; as, *plain* muslin. **c** Of playing cards: not court, or picture, cards; sometimes, not trumps; as, *plain* suit. **6.** Not highly born, stationed, cultivated, or gifted; simple; homely; as, *plain* people. **7.** Without beauty; homely; as, a *plain* woman. — **Syn.** Artless, unaffected, undisguised; downright, blunt; distinct, obvious, evident, apparent. See FRANK.
— *adv.* In a plain manner; clearly.
— *n.* **1.** Level land; esp., an extensive open stretch of land having few inequalities of surface; as, the *plain* of Jordan. **2.** In *pl.* In North America and the British colonies, broad tracts of almost treeless level country; prairie.

plain chant. = PLAIN SONG.

plain'-laid', *a. Naut.* Consisting of three left-handed strands forming a right-handed rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*

plain'ly, *adv.* In a plain manner.

plain'ness, *n.* Quality or fact of being plain.

plains'man (plānz'mən), *n.* A man who lives on the plains.

plain song. *Music.* **a** The ancient unisonous chant melody of the church service. **b** A simple air or melody.

plaint (plānt), *n.* [F. *plainte*, LL. *plancta*, fr. L. *plangere, planctum*, to beat, beat the breast, lament.] **1.** Lamentation; a lament. *Archaic or Rhet.* **2.** A complaint.

plain'tiff (plān'tĭf), *n.* [F. *plaintif.*] *Law.* One who begins a personal action or suit for an injury to his rights.

plain'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *plaintif.*] Expressive of sorrow or melancholy. — **plain'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **plain'tive-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Complaining, querulous, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy, sad. — **Plaintive, querulous.** **Plaintive** associates with the idea of complaining that of melancholy or sadness, or of expression in a minor key; **querulous** adds to *plaintive* the connotation of fretfulness or peevish discontent; as, a *plaintive* singsong; *querulous* complaints.

plait (plāt; plĕt; *also, esp. in British use, and for sense* 2, plăt), *n.* [OF. *pleit*, L. *plicitum*, p. p. of *plicare* to fold.] **1.** A doubling back, as of cloth on itself; a pleat. **2.** A braid, as of hair. — *v. t.* **1.** To fold, esp. in plaits; as, to *plait* a ruffle. **2.** To interweave the strands of; braid; as, to *plait* hair. **3.** To make by plaiting; as, to *plait* a rug.

plan (plăn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *planus* flat.] **1.** A draft or form, properly one drawn on a plane, as a map; esp., a top view or a view of a horizontal section; an orthographic projection on a horizontal plane; a graphic representation; a diagram. **2.** A method of action, procedure, or arrangement; a scheme. **3.** In perspective, one of a number of planes conceived as perpendicular to the line of vision, and interposed between the eye and the pictured objects.

Syn. Plan, design, project, scheme. **Plan** is the general word for a proposed method of action or procedure; **design** implies a settled plan, and heightens the suggestion of purpose; *design* is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, to mature one's *plans;* to carry out a *design.* A **project** is tentative and often impracticable; a **scheme** is more or less speculative; as, a benevolent *project;* a chimerical *scheme.* — *v. t. & i.;* PLANNED (plănd); PLAN'NING. **1.** To form a plan of; draft; diagram. **2.** To scheme; devise; contrive.

pla-na'ri-an (plă-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* [L. *planarius* level.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Turbellaria*) of worms having a soft-bodied, mostly leaf-shaped, form, covered with cilia. Most are aquatic, some terrestrial, and a few parasitic.

planch (plănch; plänch), *n.* [F. *planche.*] A plank. *Obs. or Dial. Eng., exc., specif.:* A supporting slab, as of fire clay or iron, used in an enameling oven.

planch'et (plăn'chĕt; plän'shĕt), *n.* [See PLANCHETTE.] A flat piece of metal, esp. a blank for a coin.

plan-chette' (plăn-shĕt'; -chĕt'; *F.* plän'shĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *planche* plank.] A small board supported on two casters and a vertical pencil, said, when lightly touched by the hand, to move without conscious effort of the operator, so that the pencil traces words.

plane (plān), *n., or* **plane tree.** [F., fr. L. *platanus*, Gr. πλάτανος, fr. πλατύς broad.] Any of a family (*Platanaceæ*) of trees, consisting of a single genus (*Platanus*), with large palmately lobed leaves, and flowers in round heads.

plane, *a.* [L. *planus.*] Without elevations or depressions; level; flat; *Math.,* involving only planes.

☞ In science, *plane* (instead of *plain*) is almost exclusively used to designate a flat or level surface.

plane angle. See ANGLE, 2 **a.**

— *n.* **1.** A surface in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line that joins them lies wholly in that surface. **2.** A flat or level material surface. **3.** Level; stage of development or existence; grade; as, to live on a low *plane.*

plane, *n.* [F. *plane.*] **1.** A kind of trowel to smooth or surface sand, clay, etc. **2.** *Joinery.* A tool for smoothing wood, forming moldings, etc. — *v. t.;* PLANED (plānd); PLAN'ING. **1.** To make smooth or even; level, esp. with a plane; to shape with a plane. **2.** To efface; remove. — *v. i.* **1.** To work with a plane; do the work of a plane. **2.** Of a boat, to lift more or less out of the water while in motion, after the manner of a hydroplane.

Planes, 2. 1 Plane Iron; 2 Iron Jack Plane; 3 Router Plane; 4 Tonguing and Grooving Plane; 5 Block Plane; 6 Wooden Jack Plane; 7 Wooden Trying Plane (6 and 7 are of English pattern).

plane'ness, *n.* Quality or fact of being plane.

plan'er (plān'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, planes; specif., a planing machine.

plan'er tree (plăn'ĕr). [After J. J. *Planer,* German physician.] An ulmaceous tree (*Planera aquatica*) of the southeastern United States, somewhat resembling the hackberry, but with an oval, ribbed, nutlike fruit.

plane'–shear', *n.* = PLANK-SHEER.

plan'et (plăn'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *planète*, L. *planeta*, fr. Gr. πλανήτης, prop., wandering.] **1.** *Astron.* In old astronomy, any of the seven seemingly "wandering" celestial bodies (sun, moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn), as disting. from the *fixed stars.* In modern astronomy, any body, except a comet or a meteoroid, that revolves about the sun. The **inferior planets** are Mercury and Venus, nearer to the sun than is the earth; the **superior planets** are Mars, the asteroids (planetoids, or **minor planets**), Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. **Primary,** or **major, planets** revolve about the sun; **secondary planets,** or **moons,** revolve round the primary planets as satellites, and with them about the sun. **2.** A star, with reference to its reputed "influence" on the fate of men, as in astrology; hence, any occult controlling power.

plan'e-ta'ri-um (-ē-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.;* *L. pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NL.] An orrery; also, a model or representation of the planetary system.

plan'et-a-ry (plăn'ĕt-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a planet or the planets; as, a *planetary* year. **2.** Having the nature of a planet; erratic; wandering; as, his *planetary* career. **3.** Of or pert. to the earth; mundane. **4.** *Astrol.* Under the dominion or influence of a planet. **5.** *Mach.* Designating, or pert. to, an epicyclic train of gear wheels, esp. one constituting an automobile transmission gear.

plan'et-es'i-mal (-ĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [See PLANET, INFINITESIMAL.] Of or pert. to the exceedingly small bodies of space. **planetesimal hypothesis,** the theory that the solar system was formed from a nebula consisting of planetesimals; — disting. from the *gaseous* and *meteoritic hypotheses.* More broadly, a general hypothesis of the origin of planetary systems. Cf. NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

— *n.* A minute planet; a celestial body, from a molecule up to a planetoid, which revolves as a planet does.

plan'et-oid (plăn'ĕt-oid), *n.* A body resembling a planet; asteroid. — **plan'et-oi'dal** (-oi'dăl), *a.*

plan'et–strick'en } *a.* Affected by the reputed "influence" of
plan'et–struck' } planets; blasted; hence, panic-stricken.

planet wheel. *Mach.* A gear wheel which revolves around the wheel with which it meshes, in an epicyclic train.

plan'gent (plăn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *plangens, -entis,* fr. *plangere* to beat.] **1.** Beating; dashing, as a wave. **2.** Resounding; loud; as, a *plangent* voice. — **plan'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*

plan'gor-ous (plăn'gŏr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plangor* lamentation.] Lamenting noisily or loudly; wailing.

pla-nim'e-ter (plă-nĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *planus* flat + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure by passing a tracer round the bounding line.

pla-nim'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Mensuration of plane surfaces; — disting. from *stereometry.*

plan'ish (plăn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *planir.*] To make smooth, as metal; toughen and polish by hammering lightly.

plan'i-sphere (-ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [See PLANE; SPHERE.] The representation of the circles of the sphere on a plane; esp., a projection of the celestial sphere and the stars on a plane passing through the arctic or the antarctic circle.

plank (plăngk), *n.* [OF. *planque, planche,* fr. L. *planca.*] **1.** A heavy thick board. **2.** Timber in planks. **3.** That which supports, as a plank does a swimmer. *Politics.* An article in a party platform; as, a tariff *plank.* — *v. t.* **1.** To cover, floor, or lay with planks. **2.** To lay down, as on a plank or table; pay; — used with *down* or *out. Colloq., U. S.* **3.** *Cookery.* To split open and broil on a piece of plank; as, *planked* shad.

plank'ing, *n.* Act of laying planks; also, planks collectively.

plank'–sheer', *n. Shipbuilding.* The course of planks over the heads of the frames.

plank'ton (plăngk'tŏn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. πλαγκτόν, neut. of πλαγκτός wandering, πλάζεσθαι to wander.] *Biol.* The passively floating or weakly swimming animal and plant life of a body of water; — opposed to *benthos.* — **plank-ton'ic** (plăngk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

plan'ner (plăn'ĕr), *n.* One who plans; a projector.

plan'o-blast (plăn'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. πλάνος wandering + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* The Medusa form of a hydroid.

pla'no–con'cave (plā'nō-kŏn'kāv), *a.* [L. *planus* flat + E. *concave.*] Plane or flat on one side, and concave on the other. See LENS, 1 **a.**

pla'no–con'vex, *a.* [L. *planus* flat + E. *convex.*] Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other. See LENS, 1 **a.**

pla-nom'e-ter (plă-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *planus* flat + *-meter.*] *Mach.* A surface plate.

plant (plănt), *n.* [AS. *plante,* L. *planta* sprout, shoot.] **1.** A young tree, shrub, or herb; a slip, cutting, or sapling. *Now Dial., Local, or Trade Term.* **2.** Any member of the lower of the two groups of living organisms; a vegetable; as, trees, shrubs, herbs, and other *plants.* **3. a** The machinery, apparatus, fixtures, etc., sometimes also the real estate, used in carrying on a trade or industrial business; as, an electric-light *plant.* **b** A workshop or any complete apparatus for performing a given work, operation, etc.; as, an automobile *plant.* **c** The equipment of any institution, as a

college. **4.** A swindling plot or artifice, esp. when elaborate; a swindle; trick. *Slang.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To put or set in the ground for growth, as a seed or a young tree. **2.** To set firmly, as in or on the ground; fix; as, to *plant* a standard. **3.** To implant, as a passion, idea, etc.; introduce and establish; as, to *plant* Christianity among the heathen. **4.** To stock or provide with something, esp. plants; as, to *plant* a garden. **5.** To colonize; settle; populate. **6.** To establish (an animal) in a place in order to stock the locality; introduce; as, to *plant* oysters in beds. **7.** To cause (a blow or the like) to strike, usually in a specified place. *Slang or Colloq.* **8.** To place (gold, any valuable ore, etc.) in ground, a mine, or the like, to give a false impression of the richness of the property; to "salt."

Plan-tag'e-net (plăn-tăj'ē-nĕt), *n.* A member of the English royal house founded by Geoffrey of Anjou, father of Henry II. The English kings from 1154 to 1485 (Henry II.–Richard III.) were Plantagenets. The name was adopted as a surname about 1460 by Richard of York (father of Richard III.; it probably arose as a nickname of Geoffrey, alluding to a sprig of broom plant (L. *planta genista*) worn in his bonnet.

plan'tain (plăn'tăn; -tĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *plantago.*] Any of a genus (*Plantago*) of common dooryard or roadside weeds (esp. *P. major*), with narrow elliptic leaves and spikes of minute greenish flowers.

plan'tain, *n.* A species (*Musa paradisiaca*) of banana with fruit larger and less sweet than the ordinary banana.

plan'tar (plăn'tär), *a.* [L. *plantaris*, fr. *planta* the sole of the foot.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot.

plan-ta'tion (plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *plantatio.*] **1.** A group, usually large, of plants or trees under cultivation. **2.** A place planted; esp., in the southern United States, West Indies, etc., a sizable estate cultivated by resident laborers.

plant'er (plăn'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, plants; specif., a planting machine. **2.** One who owns or cultivates a plantation. **3.** A pioneer colonist.

plan'ti-grade (plăn'tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *planta* sole + *-grade.*] *Zoöl.* Walking on the sole with the heel touching the ground, as the bears and man. — *n.* A plantigrade animal.

plant louse. Any of certain small insects which live on plants and suck their juices; an aphid.

plan'u-la (plăn'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *planus* flat.] *Zoöl.* The very young, free-swimming larva of cœlenterates, usually of flattened oval or oblong form. — **plan'u-lar** (-lär), **plan'u-late** (-lāt), *a.*

plap (plăp), *v. i.*; PLAPPED (-plăpt); PLAP'PING. To plop.

plaque (plăk), *n.* [F.] **1.** Any flat, thin piece, as of metal, used, as on a wall, for ornament. **2.** An ornamental brooch or the like, esp. as the badge of an honorary order.

plash (plăsh), *v. t.* [OF. *plaissier* to bend, interlace.] To cut partly, bend, and intertwine (stems, etc.) into a hedge; to make or trim (a hedge) by so doing; pleach.

plash, *v. i. & t.* To splash. — *n.* **1.** A splash. **2.** A heavy or sudden fall of water, esp. rain. — **plash'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

plash, *n.* [AS. *plæsc.*] A pool; puddle. — **plash'y,** *a.*

-pla'si-a (-plā'zhĭ-ȧ), **-plasis, -plasy.** [NL. *-plasia, -plasis*, Gr. *πλάσις* a molding, *πλάσσειν* to mold.] Combining forms denoting *development, formation.*

-plasm. Combining form from Gr. *πλάσμα, form*, used esp., *Biol.*, to denote the *viscous material of a cell.*

plas'ma (plăz'mȧ), **plasm** (plăz'm), *n.* [L. *plasma* anything formed or molded, Gr. *πλάσμα*, fr. *πλάσσειν* to form, mold.] **1.** *Min.* A variety of quartz, green and faintly translucent. **2.** The watery part of blood, lymph, or milk; also, the juice that can be expressed from muscle. **3.** Protoplasm.

plas-mat'ic (plăz-măt'ĭk), **plas'mic** (plăz'mĭk), *a. Biol.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, plasma; protoplasmic.

plas-mo'di-um (plăz-mō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-DIA** (-ȧ). [NL.] *Biol.* A multinucleate mass of naked protoplasm formed of united amœbalike organisms.

plas-mol'y-sis (-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *plasma* + *-lysis.*] *Plant Physiol.* Contraction or shrinking of the cytoplasm in a living cell, due to loss of water by exosmosis.

plas'mon (plăz'mŏn), *n.* A flourlike food preparation made from skim milk, essentially unaltered proteid of milk.

plas'mo-some (-mō-sōm), *n.* [*plasma* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* The true nucleolus of a cell, as disting. from a karyosome.

pla'some (plā'sōm; plăs'ōm), *n.* [G. *plasom*, short for *plasmatosum;* Gr. *πλάσμα, -ματος*, thing molded + *σῶμα* body.] *Biol.* A biophore or pangen. See BIOPHORE.

-plast (-plăst). [Gr. *πλαστός* formed, molded, fr. *πλάσσειν* to form.] Combining form signifying *organized particle* or *granule, cell;* as, bio*plast*, leuco*plast*, etc.

plas'ter (plăs'tĕr), *n.* [AS., a plaster (in sense 1), fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον*, fr. *ἐμπλάσσειν* to daub on.] **1.** *Med.* An application harder than ointment, spread on linen, silk, or the like, and applied to the body; as, a porous *plaster;* sticking *plaster.* **2.** *Building.* A pasty composition, as of lime, water, and sand, hardening on drying, used for coating walls, etc. **3. a** Short for **plaster of Paris** [orig. brought from a suburb of Paris], a white powdery substance formed by calcining gypsum. It forms with water a paste which soon sets, and is used for casts, moldings, etc. **b** Gypsum that has been powdered, but not calcined.

— *v. t.* **1.** To overlay or cover with plaster or a similar material, as walls or ceilings. **2.** Hence, to smear or bedaub as if with plaster; as, cheeks *plastered* with rouge; to *plaster* one with flattery. **3. a** To apply a medicinal plaster to, as to a wound. **b** To apply (something suggestive of plaster or a plaster) to a surface; as, to *plaster* a sign on a wall.

plas'ter-er, *n.* One who plasters.

plas'ter-ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of applying plaster or a plaster. **2. a** A covering of plaster. **b** = PLASTER, *n.*, 2.

plas'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Plastering used to finish architectural constructions, esp. that used for lining rooms.

plas'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of plaster.

-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk). [Gr. *πλαστικός* plastic.] Combining form signifying *developing, forming, growing.*

plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *plasticus*, Gr. *πλαστικός.*] **1.** Formative; as, "*plastic* Nature." **2.** Pert. or appropriate to, characteristic of, or produced by, molding or modeling; — said of sculpture, ceramics, etc.; as, the *plastic* arts. **3.** Capable of being molded or modeled, as clay; hence, impressionable; as, a *plastic* youth.

plastic operation, an operation in plastic surgery. — **p. surgery,** surgery concerned with the repair or restoration of injured, deformed, or lost parts of the body.

plas-tic'i-ty (plăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or fact of being plastic.

plas'tid (plăs'tĭd), *n.* [G. *plastiden*, pl., fr. Gr. *πλάστιδες*, pl. of *πλάστις*, fem. of *πλάστης* one who forms or molds.] *Biol.* **1.** A unit of protoplasm; cell. **2.** Any of certain small bodies of specialized protoplasm lying in the cytoplasm of some cells, esp. plant cells and certain protozoans.

plas'tron (plăs'trŏn), *n.* [F.] **1. a** In medieval armor, a metal breastplate. **b** A protection for the breast of a fencer. **2.** *Zoöl.* The ventral part of the shell of a turtle. **3.** A trimming for the front of a woman's dress, often of different material, and narrowing from the shoulders to the waist.

-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ). [See -PLAST.] Combining form denoting *act* or *process of forming, development, growth.*

-plasy. Var. of -PLASIA.

plat (plăt), *v. t.*; PLAT'TED; -TING. To interweave, or form by braiding; plait. — *n.* A braid; plait. *Obs. or Dial.*

plat, *n.* **1.** A plot of ground. **2.** A plan, map, or chart, esp. of a town site. *Now U. S.* — *v. t.* To make a plat of; plot.

plat'an (plăt'ăn), *n.* [L. *platanus.*] The plane tree.

plat'band' (plăt'bănd'), *n.* [F. *plate-bande; plat, plate,* flat, level + *bande* a band.] *Arch.* **a** A flat, horizontal band or molding, esp. one in a group of moldings. **b** A fillet between the flutings of a column.

plate (plāt), *n.* [OF., metal plate, cuirass, fr. *plat* flat.] **1.** A flat thin piece, esp. of uniform thickness. **2.** One of the broad metal pieces used in armor; also, armor of such pieces, in distinction from *mail.* **3.** A flat, smooth piece of metal on which anything is engraved or etched, as for printing; hence, an impression from the engraved metal, or, loosely, from a woodcut; also, a full-page illustration printed on different paper from the rest of the book; as, a book with *plates;* a fashion *plate.* Also, a page of stereotype, electrotype, or the like, to be printed from; as, publisher's *plates.* **4. a** *Arch.* A horizontal timber for carrying the trusses of a roof or the rafters directly. **b** *Photog.* A sensitized sheet of glass, metal, etc. **c** That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to the mouth. **d** *Zoöl.* A lamina; a scute. **e** *Baseball.* A small five-sided area (enveloping a diamond-shaped area one foot square) beside which the batter stands and which must be touched by some part of a player on completing a run; — called also *home plate.* **5.** One of the thin parts of the brisket of a beef animal. **6.** A coin, usually of silver. *Obs.* **7.** Domestic vessels, utensils, etc., esp. such as platters, etc., of gold or silver. **8.** Metallic ware which is plated. **9.** A prize, orig. a cup or the like, given to a winner in a contest; hence, loosely, a sporting contest, esp. a horse race, for a prize. **10.** A shallow, usually circular, vessel from which food is eaten; hence, a plateful; also, food and service for one person at table. **11.** A dish similar to a table plate passed in churches, etc., in taking collections; hence, a collection.

— *v. t.*; PLAT'ED (plāt'ĕd; 24); PLAT'ING. **1.** To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metal by a mechanical or chemical process. **2.** To overlay with metal plates or armor plate. **3.** To impart a very high gloss to (paper) by subjecting to heavy pressure between polished metal plates. **4.** *Print.* To make a stereotype or electrotype plate of.

pla-teau' (plă-tō'), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-TEAUS** (-tōz'), F. **-TEAUX** (*F.* -tō'; *E.* -tōz'). [F., fr. OF. *platel* a small flat thing.] A broad, relatively elevated tract of land; a table-land.

plat'ed (plāt'ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Furnished with plates or with metal, as for defense, ornament, etc. **2.** Overlaid with a richer material, esp. gold or silver; as, *plated* forks.

plate'ful (plāt'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). Enough to fill a plate; the contents of a filled plate. [flattened by rollers.]

plate glass. A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates and

plate'let, *n.* A minute platelike body.

plat'en (plăt'ĕn), *n.* [F. *platine*, fr. *plat* flat.] **1.** A plate of metal, esp. one that exerts or receives pressure, as the part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type. **2.** In a typewriter, the roller against which the paper rests to be printed.

plate paper. 1. An unsized paper with a smooth dull finish used in printing from incised (engraved) plates. **2.** Paper of similar appearance, as a heavy book paper calendered to a dull finish.

plat'er (plāt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who plates. See PLATE, *v.*, 1. **2.** A workman engaged in making, or in placing, armor plate, boiler plate, etc. **3.** *Horse Racing.* A horse that runs chiefly in plate races; hence, an inferior race horse.

plate rail. A rail or narrow shelf along the upper part of a wall, to hold plates, etc.

plat'form' (plăt'fôrm'), *n.* [F. *plat* flat + *-form.*] **1.** A plan; design; pattern. *Obs., exc. specif.:* A plan of ecclesiastical or religious polity or principles; as, the Cambridge *platform.* Cf. sense 3, below. **2.** A horizontal, flat, usually raised, surface; as, the *platform* of a depot; a gun *platform;* esp., a raised flooring, stage, or dais, in a hall or the like, for speakers, performers, etc. **3.** A declaration of the principles, esp. political, on which a group of persons or a party stands.

platform car. *Railroads.* A car without permanent raised sides or covering; a flat car.

plat'i-na (plăt'ĭ-nȧ; plȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. or NL.] Platinum.

plat'i-nate (plăt'ĭ-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of platinic acid.

plat'ing (plāt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Art or process of covering anything with a plate or plates, or with a coating of metal. **2.** A thin coating of metal. **3.** A coating of metal plates.

pla-tin'ic (plȧ-tĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing platinum; specif., designating compounds of platinum in a relatively high valence.

plat'i-nif'er-ous (plăt'ĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See PLATINUM; -FEROUS.] Yielding platinum; as, *platiniferous* sand.

plat'i-ni-rid'i-um (-nĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A natural alloy of iridium with platinum and other allied metals, occurring in silver-white or grayish metallic grains.

plat'i-no-cy-an'ic (-nō-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2Pt(CN)_4$, formed by the union of platinous cyanide and hydrocyanic acid.

plat'i-no-cy'a-nide (-sī'ȧ-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* A salt of platinocyanic acid. Barium platinocyanide is used in luminescent screens for Röntgen rays, etc.

plat'i-noid (plăt'ĭ-noid), *a.* [See PLATINUM; -OID.] Resembling platinum. —*n.* **1.** An alloy, chiefly of copper, nickel, and zinc, used for forming electrical resistance coils and standards. **2.** Any metal allied to platinum.

plat'i-no-type' (plăt'ĭ-nō-tīp'; plȧ-tīn'ō-), *n.* [See PLATINUM; -TYPE.] *Photog.* A permanent print obtained by the use of a platinum salt in the sensitizing solution or developer; also, the process of making such pictures.

plat'i-nous (plăt'ĭ-nŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing platinum; specif., designating compounds of platinum in a relatively low valence.

plat'i-num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp *platina*, fr. *plata* silver.] *Chem.* A heavy, almost silver-white metallic element, ductile and malleable, but very infusible and resistant to most chemicals (it is slowly soluble in aqua regia); —formerly called also *platina.* Symbol, *Pt;* at. wt., 195.2; sp. gr., 21 to 22. Melting point, 1755° C. (3191° F.). Platinum has several times the value of gold, and is used in jewelry, as a dental filling, etc.

platinum black. *Chem.* A soft, dull-black powder of metallic platinum obtained by reduction and precipitation from its solutions. It is employed as a carrier of oxygen.

plat'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. *plat* flat.] **1.** Quality or state of being flat, dull, or insipid; triteness. **2.** A dull, stale, or insipid truism; a commonplace. — **Syn.** See COMMONPLACE.

plat'i-tu'di-nize (-tū'dĭ-nīz), *v. i.* To utter platitudes.

plat'i-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by, or abounding in, platitudes; of the nature of a platitude.

Pla-ton'ic (plȧ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Platonicus*, Gr. Πλατωνικός.] Of or pertaining to Plato, or his philosophy. — **Platonic love,** a spiritual comradeship or love, without sexual desire.

Pla-ton'i-cal (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Platonic.

Pla'to-nism (plā'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The philosophy of Plato (427–347 B. C.). **2.** A tenet of this philosophy; a saying of Plato or one like his. **3.** The doctrine or practice of Platonic love. [Platonism.]

Pla'to-nist (-nĭst), *n.* One who adheres to or practices

Pla'to-nize (-nīz), *v. i. & t.* To imitate, explain by, or conform to, Platonic reasoning or philosophy; esp., to idealize.

pla-toon' (plȧ-to͞on'), *n.* [F. *peloton* ball of thread, group of men, platoon, fr. *pelote.* See PELLET.] **1.** A subdivision of a military tactical unit such as a company, troop, etc., commanded by a lieutenant. **2.** A set; coterie.

Platt'deutsch' (plăt'doich'), *n.* [G.; *platt* flat + *deutsch* German.] The language of north Germany, a Low German tongue now spoken chiefly by the less educated.

plat'ter (plăt'ĕr), *n.* [AF. *plater*, fr. F. *plat* plate, flat.] A large dish for serving meat, etc. [hats.]

plat'ting (-ĭng), *n.* Plaited strips of cane, straw, etc., as for

plat'y-hel'minth (plăt'ĭ-hĕl'mĭnth), *n.* [Gr. πλατύς broad, flat + ἕλμις, ἑλμινθος, worm.] *Zoöl.* Any of a phylum (*Platyhelminthes*) of soft-bodied, usually much flattened, worms, the turbellarians, trematodes, and cestodes.

plat'y-pus (plăt'ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πλατύς flat + πούς foot.] The duckbill.

plat'yr-rhin'i-an (plăt'ĭ-rĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. πλατύς flat + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] Having a short broad nose, or a high nasal index. — *n.* A platyrrhinian person.

plau'dit (plô'dĭt), *n.* [From L. *plaudite* (said by players at the end of a performance), 2d pers. pl. imperative of *plaudere* to applaud.] Act of applauding, as by clapping; a round of applause. — **Syn.** Acclamation, encomium.

plau'si-bil'i-ty (plô'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being plausible; also, something plausible.

plau'si-ble (plô'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *plausibilis* praiseworthy.] **1.** Superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable; specious; as, a *plausible* pretext. **2.** Using specious discourse; fair-spoken; as, a *plausible* fellow. — **Syn.** See SPECIOUS. — **plau'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **plau'si-bly,** *adv.*

plau'sive (plô'sĭv), *a.* Applausive.

play (plā), *v. i.* [AS. *plegian, plegan.*] **1.** To move, operate, or have effect, in a lively or brisk and irregular, intermittent, or alternating manner, as wind, flame, or lightning. **2.** To discharge or pour forth, or to be discharged or ejected, repeatedly or so as to make a stream; as, the fountain *plays* daily. **3.** To busy or exercise one's self for diversion; sport; frolic; as, children *played* in the street. **4.** To dally; trifle; toy; — often used with *with;* as, a cat *plays* with a mouse. **5.** To take part in a game; as, to *play* at cards; hence, to gamble; as, to *play* for heavy stakes. **6.** To act; behave; as, to *play* fair. **7.** To perform on an instrument of music; of the instrument, to operate so as to give music; of music, to be performed; to sound; as, the organ *plays.* **8.** To act on or as on the stage; perform.

— *v. t.* **1.** To operate; work; as : **a** To discharge, fire, or the like, with repeated or continuous effect; as, to *play* cannon upon a fort; to *play* a hose. **b** To keep in action, as a hooked fish, as to produce exhaustion or for sport. **c** To make to play; cause to ripple, vibrate, change rapidly, etc.; as, to *play* a searchlight on a crowd. **2.** To do; perform; execute; as, to *play* tricks. **3.** To engage in (a game, etc.); as, to *play* baseball; *play* the races. **4.** To treat, practice, or deal with, in sport, jest, etc.; as, to *play* house. **5.** To contend against in a game; as, to *play* a visiting team; also, to use, as a contestant, in a game; as, to *play* a substitute. **6.** To effect, do, drive, etc., by or as by playing; as, to *play* away one's time. **7.** To use, or put into action, as if in playing a game, esp. for one's own ends. **8.** To perform or execute (music); as, to *play* a tune. **9.** To perform music upon; as, to *play* the cello. **10.** To act or perform (a play, part, etc.); as, to *play* Hamlet. **11.** *Theat.* To act or perform in; as, to *play* the leading dramatic houses.

— *n.* **1.** Brisk handling, using, or plying; as, sword *play.* **2.** Brisk motion, or brisk change, alternation, or intermittence of movement, action, or effect; as, a *play* of light. **3.** Action; activity; operation; as, *play* of wit or fancy; to come into, or in, *play.* **4.** Freedom, room, or scope for motion or action; as, the parts of the machine had plenty of *play;* — also used fig.; as, to give the imagination free *play.* **5.** Exercise or action intended for amusement or diversion; amusement; diversion; sport; frolic; as, all work and no *play.* **6.** Fun; jest; as, he said it in *play.* **7.** A particular amusement; a game; a sport; as, the *plays* of children. **8.** Abstinence or freedom from work. **9.** Dealing; conduct; — now used only in *fair play, foul play.* **10.** The conduct, or carrying on, of a game; as, rain interfered with *play;* rough *play.* Also, a point in play; turn to play; as, a clever *play;* it is your *play.* **11.** Gambling. **12.** Performance of a dramatic piece; as, he attends every *play.* **13.** A drama.

Syn. Play, game, sport, recreation. **Play** is the general term for exercise, physical or mental, for the sake of amusement; a **game** is play under the form of a contest, commonly according to fixed rules; **sport** applies esp. to outdoor or athletic games or pastimes; **recreation** is diversion for refreshment or relaxation.

‖ **pla'ya** (plä'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A beach; shore; in the plains and deserts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, a broad, level spot, where rain water temporarily accumulates.

play'bill' (plā'bĭl'), *n.* A printed program of a play, with the parts assigned to the several actors.

play'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book of plays, or of a play.

play'day' (-dā'), *n.* A day of play or diversion; a holiday.

played (plād), *pret. & p. p.* of PLAY. — **played out,** performed to the end; finished; also, exhausted; used up.

play'er (plā'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, plays; as : **a**

One who amuses himself ; an idler ; trifler. **b** One who plays at some (usually specified) game ; as, a billiard *player*. **c** A gambler. **d** *Cricket, Golf, etc.* A professional. *Brit.* **e** An actor on the stage. **f** One who plays a musical instrument. **g** A mechanical device for automatically playing a musical instrument ; esp., a piano player.

play'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* A playmate.

play'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of play ; sportive ; merry. — **play'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **play'ful-ness,** *n.* [go'ing, *a.*

play'go'er (-gō'ẽr), *n.* A frequenter of playhouses.— **play'-**

play'ground' (-ground'), *n.* A piece of ground used for recreation ; as, the *playground* of a school.

play'house' (-hous'), *n.* A theater.

play'ing card. A card used in playing games ; esp., any of the cards composing a pack divided into four suits (hearts, diamonds, clubs, spades).

play'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A companion in play ; playfellow.

play'thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* A thing to play with ; a toy.

play'time' (plā'tīm'), *n.* Time for play or diversion.

play'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A writer of plays ; a dramatist.

pla'za (plä'zä), *n.* [Sp.] A public square ; a market place.

plea (plē), *n.* [OF. *plait, plaid, plet,* fr. LL. *placitum* judgment, assembly, court, fr. L. *placitum* that which is pleasing, an opinion.] **1.** *Law.* An action or cause in court ; a lawsuit ; as, to hold *pleas. Chiefly Hist. or Scot.* **2.** *Law.* An allegation ; pleading ; specif. : **a** An allegation of fact, as distinguished from a *demurrer.* **b** A defendant's answer. In civil cases, this is now technically called in Great Britain the *statement of defense,* or the *defense,* and, generally, in the United States the *answer.* **c** In equity practice, a special answer (**special plea**) showing cause why the suit should be either dismissed, delayed, or barred. **3.** An excuse ; apology ; as, necessity was his only *plea.* **4.** An entreaty ; as, a *plea* for help. — **Syn.** See PRETENSE.

pleach (plēch), *v. t.* To interweave or plash ; plait, as hair.

plead (plēd), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* PLEAD'ED (-ĕd), *Colloq.* PLED (plĕd) or PLED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLEAD'ING (plēd'ĭng). [OF. *plaidier,* fr. LL. *placitare,* fr. *placitum.* See PLEA.] **1.** *Law.* To make a plea, or conduct a cause, in court. **2.** To argue for or against a thing, as another's claim. **3.** To entreat ; appeal earnestly ; supplicate ; beg ; implore ; as, to *plead* with a judge ; to *plead* for mercy.

— *v. t.* **1.** To discuss and defend or excuse by arguments or reasons ; argue at the bar ; as, to *plead* a cause at court. **2.** To allege or cite in, or by way of, a defense, answer, or excuse ; as, to *plead* not guilty. **3.** To offer as a plea, as in defense, apology, or excuse ; as, he could *plead* inexperience.

plead'a-ble (plēd'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being lawfully maintained, or of being alleged in defense or excuse.

plead'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pleads ; an advocate ; entreater.

plead'ing, *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a** The acting as an advocate or pleader in a cause ; also, the science or art regulating the action of one who pleads causes. **b** In *pl.* The successive statements by which the plaintiff sets forth his cause, and the defendant his defense until issue is joined. **2.** Advocacy ; intercession ; entreaty ; supplication.

plead'ing-ly, *adv.* In a pleading manner.

pleas'ance (plĕz'ăns), *n.* [F. *plaisance.*] **1.** Pleasure ; joy ; delight. *Archaic.* **2.** A pleasure ground, esp. one attached to a mansion.

pleas'ant (plĕz'ănt), *a.* [F. *plaisant.* See PLEASE.] **1.** Pleasing ; grateful ; agreeable ; as, *pleasant* weather. **2.** Having, or characterized by, pleasing manners, behavior, or appearance ; agreeable ; as, a *pleasant* fellow. — **pleas'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **pleas'ant-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Pleasant, pleasing, agreeable. Pleasant suggests a quality of the object to which it is applied ; **pleasing,** the effect of the object upon us ; as, a *pleasant* day ; a *pleasing* prospect ; cf. a *pleasant* face, a *pleasing* face. That is **agreeable** which is in harmony with one's tastes or likings.

pleas'ant-ry (plĕz'ănt-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An agreeable playfulness in conversation ; fun ; good-humored raillery. **2.** A humorous act or speech ; a joke ; a jest.

please (plēz), *v. i.;* PLEASED (plēzd) ; PLEAS'ING (plēz'ĭng). [OF. *plaisir,* fr. L. *placere.*] **1.** To afford or give pleasure ; be agreeable. **2.** To have the pleasure, will, desire, kindness, or humor ; be pleased or willing ; like ; vouchsafe ; choose ; as, do as you *please.* — *v. t.* **1.** To give pleasure to ; make glad ; gratify ; as, to **please one's self,** to gratify one's self ; *Colloq.,* to do as one likes. **2.** To be the will or pleasure of ; — used impersonally ; as, *please* God.

pleas'ing, *p. a.* Giving pleasure ; agreeable. — **Syn.** Gratifying, delightful. See PLEASANT. — **pleas'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pleas'ur-a-ble (plĕzh'ûr-ä-b'l), *a.* Pleasant ; gratifying. — **pleas'ur-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pleas'ur-a-bly,** *adv.*

pleas'ure (-ûr), *n.* [F. *plaisir.*] **1.** State of gratification ; delight ; joy. **2.** Amusement ; sport ; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment ; hence, sensual gratification. **3.** What the will dictates or prefers ; will ; choice ; wish ; — used with a possessive ; as, what is your *pleasure?* **4.** A source of pleasure ; a delight ; joy ; gratification.

Syn. Satisfaction, delight, delectation, gladness, joy, enjoyment, comfort, happiness, felicity. — **Pleasure, delight, delectation, gladness, joy, enjoyment. Pleasure** (opposed to *pain*) is the general term for satisfaction or gratification ; **delight** (which may be relatively transient) implies a high degree of pleasure or lively satisfaction ; **delectation** is now chiefly humorous in its connotation ; as, the *pleasures* of hope ; a feline *delight* in torture. **Gladness** suggests esp. such happiness as shows itself (often quietly) in the face or demeanor ; **joy** is deeper-rooted than *delight,* more radiant or demonstrative than *gladness;* **enjoyment** is a milder term than *joy,* and denotes the satisfaction felt in something ; as, *gladness* of heart ; religious *joy ;* the *enjoyment* of a visit.

— *v. t.;* -URED (-ûrd) ; -UR-ING (-ûr-ĭng). To give pleasure to ; please. — *v. i.* To take pleasure ; delight ; *Colloq.,* to seek pleasure ; take a holiday or outing ; as, to go *pleasuring.*

pleat (plēt), *n.* A fold (of cloth, etc.). = PLAIT, *n.*, 1. — *v. t.* To fold (cloth, etc.). = PLAIT, *v. t.*, 1.

pleb (plĕb), *n. Slang.* A plebeian ; also, a plebe (sense 2).

plebe (plēb), *n.* [F. *plèbe,* fr. L. *plebs.*] **1.** The Roman plebs. *Obs.* **2.** A member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point. *Cant, U. S.*

ple-be'ian (plē-bē'yăn ; -ăn), *a.* [L. *plebeius,* fr. *plebs.* See PLEBS.] Of or pert. to the Roman plebs ; hence, of or pert. to the common people ; vulgar ; common. — *n.* One of the plebs ; a plebeian person. — **ple-be'ian-ism,** *n.*

ple-bis'ci-ta-ry (plē-bĭs'ĭ-tä-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a plebiscite.

pleb'i-scite (plĕb'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [F. *plébiscite.*] **1.** = PLEBISCITUM, 1. **2.** A vote or decree of the people on a measure submitted to them by some person or body having the initiative, as where the referendum (which see) is employed ; — chiefly used in this sense in French history with reference to such votes taken in accepting constitutional provisions.

ple'bis-ci'tum (plē'bĭ-sī'tŭm ; plĕb'ĭ-), *n. ; pl.* -TA (-tä). [L. ; *plebs* + *scitum* decree.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* A vote or decree made by the plebs, or plebeians. **2.** = PLEBISCITE, 2.

plebs (plĕbz), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* The lower or secondary class of the people, orig., prob., clients of the patrician class, but later having practically equal civil rights. **2.** The common people ; populace.

plec'tog-nath (plĕk'tŏg-năth), *n.* [Gr. πλεκτός twisted + γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* Any of a group (*Plectognathi*) of fishes including the filefishes, globefishes, trigger fishes, etc.

plec'trum (plĕk'trŭm), *n. ; pl.* L. -TRA (-trä), E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [L., fr. Gr. πλῆκτρον thing to strike with.] A small instrument, as of ivory or horn, used in playing on the lyre, zither, mandolin, etc.

pled (plĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of PLEAD. *Colloq.*

pledge (plĕj), *n.* [OF. *plege, pleige,* LL. *plebium, plivium.*] **1.** *Law.* **a** A bail ; hostage. *Now Hist.* **b** A bailment of a chattel, or object of personal property, as security for the satisfaction of a debt or other obligation ; also, the contract, obligation, or form of property, incidental to such a bailment ; as, to give or put in *pledge.* **2.** A security for the performance of an act ; a guarantee ; a pawn ; as, to give a *pledge* of loyalty. **3.** An assurance of good will or favor given by drinking one's health ; a toast ; a health. **4.** A promise or agreement to do or forbear something, as to abstain from intoxicants ; as, to sign the *pledge.* **5.** State of being given or held as a security or guarantee ; pawn ; as, in *pledge.* — **Syn.** See EARNEST.

— *v. t.;* PLEDGED (plĕjd) ; PLEDG'ING (plĕj'ĭng). **1.** To give as a pledge ; pawn. **2.** To engage ; plight ; as, to *pledge* one's life. **3.** To bind by or as by a pledge, or promise ; as, to *pledge* one to temperance. **4.** To give evidence of good will, favor, etc., by or in drinking ; toast ; as, to *pledge* one in a bumper. — **Syn.** See PROMISE.

pledg-ee' (plĕj-ē'), *n.* The one to whom a pledge is given.

pledg'er, *n.* One who pledges.

pledg'et (plĕj'ĕt), *n.* A compress for a wound, ulcer, etc.

pledg-or' (plĕj-ôr'), *n. Law.* One who pledges anything ;

pledge-or'/ a pledger ; — opposed to *pledgee.*

-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-ä), **-ple'gy** (-plē'jĭ). [NL. *-plegia,* Gr. *-πληγία* (as in παραπληγία hemiplegia), fr. πληγή stroke, πλήσσειν to strike.] Combining forms used in medicine to signify *stroke* (of paralysis), *paralysis, palsy.*

Ple'iad (plē'yăd), *n.* Any of the Pleiades.

Ple'ia-des (plē'yä-dēz ; plē'ä-, plī'ä-), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πληιάδες.] *Class. Myth.* The seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, — Alcyone, Celæno, Electra, Maia, Merope, Sterope or Asterope, and Taygeta. They were transformed into the group of stars so named, the invisible seventh, or "lost," one (Merope) concealing herself out of shame for having loved a mortal. **2.** *Astron.* A conspicuous loose cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus. Six stars (see def. 1) are visible to the average eye, but the telescope reveals hundreds more. Either Merope or Electra is commonly regarded as the "lost Pleiad."

plein'-air' (plăn'âr'), *a.* [F.] Of, pert. to, or dealing with, the open (lit., full) air ; specif., designating, or pert. to, certain schools of painting, devoted esp. to the representation

of actually existing effects of outdoor life, esp. of air and light. — **plein'-air'ist,** *n.*

Plei'o-cene (plī'ŏ-sēn). Var. of PLIOCENE.

Pleis'to-cene (plīs'tŏ-sēn), *a.* [Gr. πλεῖστος most + καινός new.] *Geol.* Of or denoting the period after the Tertiary. — *n.* The Pleistocene, or Glacial, period or formation.

ple'na-ry (plē'nə-rĭ ; plĕn'ə-), *a.* [LL. *plenarius*, L. *plenus* full.] **1.** Full; entire; complete; absolute. **2.** Fully attended or constituted; including all entitled to be present; — said of an assembly, meeting, etc. — **ple'na-ri-ly,** *adv.* **plenary indulgence,** *R. C. Ch.,* entire remission of temporal punishment due to, or canonical penance for, all sins.

ple-nip'o-tent (plē-nĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *plenus* full + *potens, -entis,* potent.] Having full power. *Rare.*

plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry (plĕn'ĭ-pō-tĕn'shĭ-ā-rĭ ; -shə-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *plenipotentiarius.*] One, esp. a diplomatic agent, invested with full power to transact any, or a certain, business. — *a.* Containing or conferring full power; unlimited; invested with full power.

ple'nism (plē'nĭz'm), *n.* The theory that all space is a plenum. See PLENUM, *n.*, 2. — **ple'nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

plen'i-tude (plĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *plenitudo.*] Fullness.

plen'i-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by plenitude, or fullness; well-filled; humorously, stout; portly.

plen'te-ous (-tē-ŭs), *a. Now Chiefly Rhet.* **1.** Plentiful; copious. **2.** Yielding abundance; fruitful. — **plen'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **plen'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

plen'ti-ful (-tĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Yielding or containing plenty; opulent; as, a *plentiful* year. **2.** Constituting, marked by, or existing in, plenty; copious; as, a *plentiful* harvest. — **plen'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **plen'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Full, lavish, profuse, abundant, copious, exuberant, bountiful, rich, overflowing. — **Plentiful, abundant, copious, exuberant.** That is **plentiful** of which there is great or sufficient supply; that is **abundant** which is very plentiful, or of which there is more than enough. That is **copious** which exists or is supplied in great abundance; **exuberant** implies superabundance.

plen'ty (-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *plenté,* fr. L. *plenitas,* fr. *plenus* full.] **1.** Full supply; enough and to spare; an abundance; as, he had *plenty* of money. **2.** Abundance; copiousness; as, a horn of *plenty.* — *a.* Plentiful; abundant; — used predicatively. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

ple'num (plē'nŭm), *n.* [L., prop., neut. of *plenus* full.] **1.** Fullness. **2.** A space, or all space, every part of which is full of matter; — opposed to *vacuum.* **3.** *Ventilation.* A condition in which the pressure of the air in an inclosed space is greater than that of the outside atmosphere. See PLENUM, *a.* **4.** A general or full assembly, esp. a joint assembly of all parts of a legislative or other body.

— *a. Ventilation.* Designating, or pert. to, a system of ventilation in which air is forced into an inclosed space, as a room or caisson, so that leakage is outward instead of inward; as, *plenum* chamber, fan, system, etc.

ple-och'ro-ism (plē-ŏk'rō-ĭz'm), **ple'o-chro'ma-tism** (plē'ō-krō'mə-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more + χρόα color.] *Cryst.* The property of showing different colors when viewed in the direction of different axes.

ple'o-mor'phism (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more + μορφή form.] Lit., of more than one form; as : **a** *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing under two or more distinct forms. **b** *Bot.* Occurrence of more than one distinct form in the life cycle of a plant. **c** *Biol.* = POLYMORPHISM.

ple'o-nasm (plē'ō-năz'm), *n.* [L. *pleonasmus,* Gr. πλεονασμός, fr. πλεονάζειν to be more than enough, fr. πλέον, neut. of πλέων more, compar. of πολύς much.] Redundancy of language in speaking or writing; use of more words than necessary to express the bare idea; also, a case of this, or the redundant word or expression. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

ple'o-nas'tic (-năs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, of the nature of, characterized by, or constituting, pleonasm; redundant.

ple'rome (plē'rōm), *n.* [G. *plerom,* fr. Gr. πλήρωμα that which fills up.] *Bot.* The central portion of the primary meristem at the growing points of stems and roots. It gives rise to the stele. — **ple'ro-mat'ic** (plē'rō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

ple'si-o-saur' (-sĭ-ō-sôr'), *n.* A plesiosaurus.

ple'si-o-sau'rus (plē'sĭ-ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -RI (-rī). [NL. ; Gr. πλησίος near + σαῦρος a lizard.] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (*Plesiosaurus*) of extinct marine reptiles with a long neck, a small head, and all four limbs developed as paddles.

ples'sor (plĕs'ôr), *n. Med.* Small hammer for percussion.

pleth'o-ra (plĕth'ō-rə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πληθώρη, fr. πλήθειν to be full.] **1.** *Med.* A morbid condition regarded as due to excess of red corpuscles. **2.** State of being overfull; excess.

ple-thor'ic (plē-thŏr'ĭk ; plĕth'ō-rĭk), *a.* Marked by plethora; hence : turgid; bombastic. — **ple-thor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pleu'ra (plo͞o'rə ; 86), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρά rib, side.] The delicate serous membrane lining each half of the thorax of mammals and folded back over the surface of the lung of the same side. — **pleu'ral** (-rəl), *a.*

pleu'ri-sy (-rĭ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [F. *pleurésie,* fr. L., fr. Gr. πλευρῖτις.] An inflammation of the pleura, usually with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough, and with exudation into the pleural cavity. — **pleu-rit'ic,** *a.*

pleurisy root. The butterfly weed; also, its root, used as a remedy for pleuritic affections.

pleu'ro- (plo͞o'rō- ; 86). [See PLEURA.] Combining form denoting *relation to a side ; specif., connection with,* or *situation in* or *near, the pleura.*

pleu'ro-dont (-dŏnt), *a. Zoöl.* Having the teeth consolidated with the inner edge of the jaw, as in some lizards.

pleu'ro-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ə ; -dĭ'nĭ-ə), *n.* [NL. ; *pleuro-* + Gr. ὀδύνη pain.] *Med.* A painful affection of the side, simulating pleurisy, usually due to rheumatism.

pleu'ron (plo͞o'rŏn ; 86), *n.* ; *pl.* -RA (-rə). [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρόν a rib.] *Zoöl.* One of the sides of an animal; esp., one of the lateral parts of a thoracic segment of an insect, generally of two parts called *epimeron* and *episternum.*

pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a (-nū-mō'nĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.] Pleurisy and pneumonia together. [pleura.]

pleu-rot'o-my (plo͞o-rŏt'ō-mĭ), *n. Surg.* Incision of the

plex'i-form (plĕk'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*plexus* + *-form.*] Like a network, or plexus; complicated.

plex-im'e-ter (plĕk-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πλῆξις stroke + *-meter.*] *Med.* A small, flat plate, as of ivory, used to receive the blow, in percussion.

plex'us (plĕk'sŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* PLEXUS. [L., a twining, fr. *plectere, plexum,* to twine, bend.] A network, esp. of blood vessels or nerves.

pli'a-bil'i-ty (plī'ə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pliable; flexibility; as, *pliability* of mind or movement.

pli'a-ble (plī'ə-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *plier* to bend.] **1.** Capable of being bent; easy to be bent; flexible; pliant. **2.** Easily influenced or persuaded. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — **pli'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pli'a-bly,** *adv.*

pli'an-cy (plī'ən-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pliant.

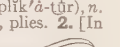
pli'ant (-ənt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *plier* to bend. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** Bending; readily yielding without breaking; flexible; pliable. **2.** Easily influenced; compliant. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — **pli'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **pli'ant-ness,** *n.*

pli'ca (plī'kə), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [LL., a fold, fr. L. *plicare* to fold.] **1.** *Med.* A disease (*plica polonica*) of the hair, in which it becomes twisted and matted. **2.** A bend or fold, as of skin.

pli'cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *plicatus,* p. p. of *plicare* to fold.] Plaited; folded like a fan. — **pli'cat-ed** (-kāt-ĕd), *a.*

pli-ca'tion (plī-kā'shŭn ; plĭ-), *n.* **1.** A folding; state of being folded. **2.** A fold; plait. — **plic'a-ture** (plĭk'ə-tûr), *n.*

pli'er (plī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, plies. **2.** [In form pliers, sometimes construed as *sing.*] Small pincers with long jaws.



Pliers.

plight (plīt), *n.* [ME. *plit ;* for *plet,* fr. OF. *ploit, pleit,* a fold.] Condition; state; — now usually qualified as bad; as, a hopeless *plight.* — **Syn.** See PREDICAMENT.

plight, *v. t.* To plait; fold. *Obs.*

plight, *n.* [AS. *pliht* danger.] Pledge; engagement. *Now Rare.* — *v. t.* **1.** To put in danger of forfeiture; pledge; engage; as, to *plight* one's faith. **2.** To bind by a pledge; promise; engage; betroth; — often in the passive; as, she was *plighted* to a soldier. — **plight'er,** *n.*

Plim'soll, *or* **Plim'soll's, mark** (plĭm'sŏl ; -sŏlz). *Naut.* The load-line mark on the sides of all British merchant vessels, to indicate the legal limit of submergence; — from Samuel Plimsoll (1824–1898).

plinth (plĭnth), *n.* [L. *plinthus,* Gr. πλίνθος brick, plinth.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** The lowest member of a base; a sub-base, as of a column. **b** A course of stones forming a continuous plinth; — called also **plinth course.** **2.** A block serving as a base for a statue, vase, etc.

Pli'o-cene (plī'ō-sēn), *a.* Also **Plei'o-cene.** [Gr. πλείων more + καινός recent.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the latest principal subdivision of the Tertiary. — *n.* The Pliocene period or formation.

plod (plŏd), *v. i.* ; PLOD'DED ; -DING. **1.** To walk heavily; trudge. **2.** To toil monotonously; drudge. — *v. t.* To walk slowly or heavily along; to make (one's way) by so doing. — *n.* **1.** Act or period of plodding; as, a long *plod.* **2.** The sound of a heavy tread, as that of a horse; thud.

plod'der (plŏd'ẽr), *n.* One who plods; esp., a drudge.

plop (plŏp), *v. i.* ; PLOPPED (plŏpt) ; PLOP'PING. To fall, drop, or move with a sound suggestive of the word *plop ;* to plump. — *n.* The sound of an object, as a stone, dropping into water without splashing; act of plopping.

plot (plŏt), *n.* [AS. *plot* a piece of ground.] **1.** A small area of ground; a plat. **2.** A ground plan; a diagram. *Obs., Archaic, or U. S.* **3.** The plan or main story of a literary composition. **4.** Any secret scheme, often complicated, for doing something, usually something evil or hostile; a conspiracy; intrigue. — **Syn.** See CONSPIRACY.

— *v. t.* ; PLOT'TED ; -TING. **1.** To make a plot, map, or plan, of (something). **2.** To locate (a point), as on plotting paper, by means of its coördinates; to draw (a course) from a number of points marked out in this way. **3.** To scheme; con-

trive, esp. secretly. — *v. i.* To form a plot, as against a government; conspire.

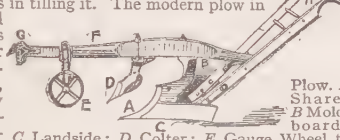
plot'ter, *n.* One who plots; esp., a conspirator; schemer.

plot'ting paper. Paper ruled into small squares, for plotting curves, making diagrams, etc. Cf. COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2.

plough (plou), **plough'share'**, etc. Vars. of PLOW, etc.

plov'er (plŭv'ẽr), *n.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) [OF. *plovier*, prop., rain bird, deriv. of L. *pluere* to rain.] **1.** Any of certain limicoline birds (family *Charadriidæ*, esp. subfamily *Charadriinæ*), stouter than the sandpipers and having a short bill. **2.** Any of various other allied birds, as the turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), called *chicken plover*, and various sandpipers, esp. the Bartramian sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*), called *upland*, or *field, plover*, etc.; — usually used with a qualifying term.

plow, plough (plou), *n.* [AS. *plōh* plowland.] **1.** An implement for making a furrow in, and turning up, the earth, as in tilling it. The modern plow in its improved forms has a steel or chilled cast-iron share, a properly curved mold-board, landside, colter or jointer (where required), clevis, etc. **2.** Any of various implements suggestive of a plow; as, a snow*plow*. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* Charles's Wain, or the Dipper; sometimes, the whole constellation Ursa Major. *Chiefly British.*



Plow. *A* Share; *B* Mold-board; *C* Landside; *D* Colter; *E* Gauge Wheel to regulate depth of furrow; *F* Beam; *G* Clevis; *H* Handles.

— *v. t.* **1.** To turn up or furrow with or as with a plow. **2.** To move, cut, or cleave through, as the water in sailing. — *v. i.* **1.** To use a plow; till with a plow; also, to admit of plowing; as, the land *plows* hard. **2.** To move or cut, as through water or snow, as a plow does through soil.

plow'a-ble, plough'a-ble (plou'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being plowed.

plow'boy', plough'boy (-boi'), *n.* A boy that leads or guides a team in plowing; a young rustic.

plow'er, plough'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plows; a plowman.

plow'man, plough'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** One who plows; hence, a husbandman. **2.** A rustic.

plow'share', plough'share' (-shâr'), *n.* The share of a plow, or the part that furrows the earth.

pluck (plŭk), *v. t.* [AS. *pluccian.*] **1.** To pull or pick off or out; pick; as, to *pluck* fruit. **2.** To pull; drag; — used with *out, off, from, down, asunder*, etc., as, to *pluck* off a shoe. **3.** To jerk; twitch; hence, to twang; as, to *pluck* the strings of a banjo. **4.** To pull off the feathers, hair, etc., of; pick; as, to *pluck* a fowl. **5.** To reject (a candidate) for deficiency or, formerly, misdemeanor. *Orig. Eng. Univ. Slang.* — *v. i.* To twitch sharply; tug; — usually used with *at*; as, to *pluck* at one's gown.

— *n.* **1.** Act of plucking; specif., a pull; twitch; tug. **2.** State of being plucked. **3.** [As being *plucked* out of the carcass.] The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal, as used for food. **4.** Spirit; courage; resolution. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See DECISION. — **pluck'er,** *n.*

pluck'y (plŭk'ĭ), *a.*; PLUCK'I-ER; -I-EST. Having pluck; brave; resolute; spirited. *Colloq.* — **pluck'i-ly,** *adv.* — **pluck'i-ness,** *n.*

plug (plŭg), *n.* **1.** Any piece used to stop or fill a hole; a stopple. **2.** *Elec.* **a** A slightly tapered piece of conducting material for insertion between two conductors to make an electrical connection. **b** A spark plug. **3.** A flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco. **4.** An inferior or worn-out horse; a jade. *Slang or Colloq., U. S.* **5.** Short for **plug hat,** a silk hat. *Slang, U. S.*

— *v. t.*; PLUGGED (plŭgd); PLUG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** To stop, make tight, or secure by a plug; insert a plug in. **2.** To shoot; punch. *Slang.* — *v. i.* To keep doggedly at work; plod. *Slang.*

plug'-ug'ly (plŭg'ŭg'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -UGLIES (-lĭz). A kind of city rowdy, ruffian, or disorderly tough. *Slang or Colloq., U. S.*

plum (plŭm), *n.* [AS. *plūme*, fr. L. *prunum*, or Gr. πρού-νον, προύμνον.] **1.** The drupaceous fruit of any of various species of trees of an amygdalaceous genus (*Prunus*) closely allied to the cherry; also, the tree. **2.** Any of various unrelated trees having an edible plumlike fruit; also, the fruit itself. **3.** A raisin, esp. one used in cooking. **4.** Something like a plum, as in shape or sweetness; as, a sugar *plum*. **5.** A color like that of some plums, formed by mixing purple with black. **6.** A good or choice thing of its kind. **7.** The sum of £100,000 sterling. *Obs. or Slang, Eng.*

plum'age (plōōm'ăj; 86), *n.* [F., fr. *plume* a feather.] The entire clothing of feathers of a bird.

plu'mate (plōō'māt), *a.* [L. *plumatus* feathered.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a plume; — of certain hairs, antennæ, etc.

plumb (plŭm), *n.* [F. *plomb*, L. *plumbum* lead.] A weight, as of lead, attached to a line, and used to indicate a vertical direction, or used as a mariner's sounding lead, etc.; a plummet; a plumb bob or plumb line.

out of plumb, off p., out of the vertical; fig., out of true.

— *v. t.* To sound, adjust, or test with a plumb, or plummet; fig., fathom; test; sound.

— *a.* Also **plum. 1.** Conforming to the direction of a line attached to a plumb; vertical. **2.** Downright; absolute. *Now Colloq.* — **Syn.** See VERTICAL.

— *adv.* **1.** Vertically. **2.** Directly; exactly; also, immediately. **3.** Completely; absolutely. *Slang or Dial., U. S.*

plum-bag'i-nous (plŭm-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Resembling, consisting of, or containing plumbago.

plum-ba'go (-bā'gō), *n.* [L., a kind of lead ore, fr. *plumbum* lead.] Graphite, or black lead.

plumb bob (plŭm). The bob, or weight, of a plumb line.

plum'be-ous (plŭm'bē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plumbeus.*] Leaden; lead-colored.

plumb'er (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* [F. *plombier.* See PLUMB.] An artisan who works in lead, zinc, etc.; esp., one who furnishes, fits, or repairs water and soil pipes, water-closets, etc.

plumb'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *plommerie*, F. *plomberie.*] A place where plumbing or lead working is carried on. *Rare.*

plum'bic (plŭm'bĭk), *a.* [From PLUMBUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing lead; specif., designating compounds of lead in a relatively high valence.

plum-bif'er-ous (plŭm-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*plumbum* + *-ferous.*] Producing or containing lead.

plumb'ing (plŭm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of using a plumb. **2.** Art of working in lead, now, esp., as a plumber. [poisoning.

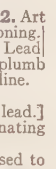
plum'bism (plŭm'bĭz'm), *n.* [From PLUMBUM.] *Med.* Lead

plumb line. 1. A line having at one end a weight (plumb bob), used to determine verticality. **2.** A sounding line.

plumb'ness, *n.* State of being plumb or vertical.

plum'bous (plŭm'bŭs), *a.* [L. *plumbosus* full of lead.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing lead; specif., designating compounds of lead in a relatively low valence.

plumb rule. A narrow board with a plumb line, used to determine verticality.


Plumb Rule.

plum'bum (plŭm'bŭm), *n.* [L.] Lead. See LEAD.

plum'cot (plŭm'kŏt), *n.* [*plum* + apri*cot.*] *Hort.* A cross between the plum and the apricot.

plume (plōōm; 86), *n.* [F. fr. L. *pluma.*] **1.** A feather. *Now Poetic, exc.:* A long, conspicuous, or handsome feather; also, an ornamental tuft of feathers. **2.** Plumage. *Now Rare.* **3.** A feather, group of feathers, tuft of hair, or the like, worn as an ornament, as on a helmet. **4.** A token of honor or prowess; a prize. **5.** Any plumose appendage, as the pappus of a dandelion.

— *v. t.*; PLUMED (plōōmd); PLUM'ING (plōōm'ĭng). **1.** To provide or adorn with plumes or plumage. **2.** Plumb **a** To dress, or preen, the feathers of (itself); — said of a bird. **b** To preen (the feathers); — said of a bird. **c** To dress (one's self) with or as with plumes; hence: to pride; congratulate. — **Syn.** See PRIDE.

plume'let, *n.* A small plume.

plum'met (plŭm'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *plommet*, fr. *plom* lead.] **1.** A plumb; also, a plumb rule; hence, a test or criterion **2.** A depressing weight; as, the *plummet* of despair.

plum'my (-ĭ), *a.* [From PLUM.] Full of, consisting of, or like, plums; hence, very desirable. *Colloq. or Slang.*

plu'mose (plōō'mōs; plōō-mōs'; 86), *a.* [L. *plumosus*, fr. *pluma* feather.] **1.** Having feathers or plumes; feathered. **2.** Feathery; plumelike. — **plu-mos'i-ty** (-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

plump (plŭmp), *n.* A group; band. *Archaic or Scot.*

plump (plŭmp), *a.* [ME. *plomp* rude, clumsy.] **1.** Well rounded or filled out; esp., chubby; fat. **2.** Done or made suddenly and without reservation; blunt; direct. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become plump; fill (out).

plump, *v. i.* To drop, fall, sink, or come in contact, suddenly or heavily; come or go plump. — *v. t.* **1.** To drop, cast, or plunge all at once, or suddenly and heavily. **2.** To utter suddenly; blurt (out). — *n.* A sudden or heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a fall. *Colloq.* — *adv.* **1.** With a sudden or heavy drop. **2.** Straight down; vertically. **3.** Directly; bluntly; flatly; downright.

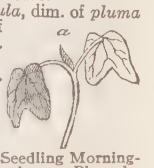
plump'er (plŭm'pẽr), *n.* One that plumps out; esp., something carried in the mouth to fill out the cheeks.

plump'ly, *adv.* Fully; roundly; also, directly; bluntly.

plump'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being plump.

plump'y (plŭm'pĭ), *a.* Plump; chubby. *Rare.*

plu'mule (plōō'mūl; 86), *n.* [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma* a feather.] **1.** *Bot.* The primary bud of an embryo or germinating seed plant. **2.** *Zoöl.* A down feather.



Seedling Morning-glory. *a* Plumule.

plum'y (plōōm'ĭ), *a.* Plumed; feathery.

plun'der (plŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [G. *plündern.*] **1.** To pillage; spoil; rob. **2.** To take or appropriate by force or wrongfully; as, to *plunder* goods. — *v. i.* To commit robbery or spoliation. — **Syn.** Despoil, sack, rifle, strip, ravage.

— *n.* **1.** Act of plundering, as in war; pillaging. **2.** Pillage; spoil. — **Syn.** See BOOTY.

plun'der-age (-ăj), *n.* A plundering; *Mar. Law*, embezzlement of goods on shipboard; also, the plunder so got.

plun'der-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who plunders, or pillages.

plunge (plŭnj), *v. t.*; PLUNGED (plŭnjd); PLUNG'ING (plŭn'jĭng). [OF. *plongier*, deriv. of L. *plumbum* lead.] To cause to enter quickly and forcibly; thrust or force, as into liquid, a cavity, or something yielding; as, to *plunge* one's hand into water; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast; — also used fig.; as, to *plunge* a nation into war. — *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or cast one's self, as into water; penetrate, sink, or enter suddenly, as into a forest. **2.** To pitch or throw one's self headlong; as, a horse rears and *plunges*. **3.** To bet or risk large sums or gamble heavily. *Slang.*

— *n.* **1.** A place for plunging or diving, as a swimming tank. **2.** Act of plunging, a dive, leap, rush, or pitch, as into water. **3.** Heavy and reckless betting or gambling; hazardous or reckless speculation or expenditure. *Slang.*

plung'er (plŭn'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, plunges; a diver. **2.** *Mach.* A piston; esp., a long valveless piston, used as a forcer in a force pump (which see).

plunk (plŭnk), *v. t. & i.* [Imitative.] *Chiefly Colloq.* **1.** To pluck (a musical string); twang. **2.** To drop or sink down suddenly or heavily; plump. **3.** To throw, push, or drive heavily, plumply, or suddenly; as, to *plunk* down a dollar; also, to hit or strike. — *n.* Act or sound of plunking. *Colloq.*

plu'per'fect (plōō'pûr'fĕkt; plōō'pûr'fĕkt; 86), *a.* [L. *plus* more + *perfectus* perfect.] *Gram.* Past perfect; — applied to the tense expressing an action or event as completed at or before a given past time, as "I had heard," Latin "audiveram." — *n.* The pluperfect tense; also, a verb or verb form denoting it.

plu'ral (plōō'răl; 86), *a.* [L. *pluralis*, fr. *plus*, *pluris*, more.] **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the form or property of a word in virtue of which it denotes more than one, or, in some languages having a dual form, as ancient Greek, more than two. **2.** More than one; pert. to, containing, consisting of, or equal to, more than one; as, *plural* livings; *plural* marriage; a *plural* wife.

— *n. Gram.* The plural number or form; also, a word in that form; — opp. to *singular*.

☞ Some nouns, as *trout*, *carp*, *plover*, *barley*, *wheat*, etc., are used without change of form to denote more than one individual, but take the plural *-s* to denote more than one species or kind, or in some cases to emphasize the presence of the several component individuals; thus, a dozen *trout*, a flock of *plover*; but, the *trouts* of Wisconsin, the *plovers* of North America; a barrel of *fish*; but, "five loaves and two *fishes*"; a ton of *barley*, growing *barley*, the *barleys* are widely cultivated. Many names of tribes, races, etc., are more or less commonly used either without change for the plural or form the plural by the addition of *-s*.

plu'ral-ism (plōō'răl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being plural. **2.** The holding by one person of two or more offices at once; specif., *Eccl.*, such a holding of benefices or livings. **3.** *Metaph.* The doctrine that there are more than one or two kinds of being; — opposed to *monism* and to *dualism*. — **plu'ral-ist,** *n.*

plu-ral'i-ty (plōō-răl'ĭ-tĭ; 86), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being plural; also, state of being numerous; a multitude. **2. a** = PLURALISM, 2. **b** A plural benefice or living. **3.** The majority. **4.** *U. S. Politics.* Excess of votes over those for any other (esp. the next) candidate for an office.

plu'ral-ize (plōō'răl-īz; 86), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make plural; express in the plural form.

plu'ral-ly, *adv.* In a plural manner.

plu'ri-ax'i-al (plōō'rĭ-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more + E. *axial*.] Having more than one axis; — opposed to *monaxial*.

plus (plŭs), *a.* [L., more.] **1.** *Math.* More; to be added; positive, in distinction from negative; — opposed to *minus*. **2.** In predicate use, possessed of as an addition or gain. *Colloq.* **3.** Hence: additional; extra.

plus sign, *Math.*, the sign +, denoting addition, or a positive quantity.

— *n.* **1.** The plus sign; — opposed to *minus*. **2.** An added quantity. **3.** A positive quantity.

— *prep.* With the addition of; with; as, he paid the debt *plus* interest; — opposed to *minus*. Cf. PLUS, *a.*, 1.

plush (plŭsh), *n.* [F. *pluche*, *peluche*.] A textile fabric with a nap longer and softer than that of velvet.

Plu'to (plōō'tō; 86), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλούτων.] *Class. Myth.* The god of the lower world, usually called *Hades* by the Greeks and *Dis* by the Romans. See HADES, 1 **a**.

plu-toc'ra-cy (plōō-tŏk'rá-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. πλουτοκρατία; πλοῦτος wealth + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule.] Rule or dominion of wealth or of the rich; also, a body of plutocrats. [fluence due to his wealth.]

plu'to-crat (plōō'tō-krăt; 86), *n.* One who has power or in-

plu'to-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, plutocrats or plutocracy.

plu-tol'o-gy (plōō-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-logy*.] The scientific study of wealth.

Plu-to'ni-an (-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of Pluto or the lower world; infernal. **2.** = PLUTONIC, 1.

Plu-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to or designating the theory of the Plutonists; igneous. **2.** Plutonian.

Plutonic rocks, *Geol.*, igneous rocks, as granite, regarded as having solidified at some depth below the surface.

Plu'to-nism (plōō'tō-nĭz'm; 86), *n.* The Plutonic theory.

Plu'to-nist (-nĭst), *n. Geol.* One holding the theory that the successive rocks of the earth's crust were formed by igneous fusion; — opposed to *Neptunist*.

Plu'tus (plōō'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλοῦτος.] *Class. Myth.* The god of wealth. He was blinded by Zeus so that he might bestow his gifts without discrimination of merit.

plu'vi-al (-vĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, fr. *pluvia* rain.] **1.** Of or pert. to rain. *Rare.* **2.** *Geol.* Due to the action of rain.

plu'vi-o-graph' (-ō-grăf'), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-graph*.] A self-registering rain gauge.

plu'vi-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-meter*.] A rain gauge. — **plu'vi-om'e-try** (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* — **plu'vi-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

‖**Plu'viôse'** (plü'vyōz'), *n.* [F.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

plu'vi-ous (plōō'vĭ-ŭs; 86), *a.* [L. *pluviosus*, fr. *pluvia* rain.] Of or pertaining to rain; rainy.

ply (plī), *v. t. & i.*; PLIED (plīd); PLY'ING (plī'ĭng). [F. *plier*, fr. L. *plicare*.] To bend; fold. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.* — *n.* **1.** A fold; plait; a turn or twist, as of yarn. **2.** Bend; bias; inclination; as, a *ply* of the mind.

ply, *v. t.* [Short for *apply*.] **1.** To use or wield diligently; as, to *ply* a needle. **2.** To practice or perform diligently; as, to *ply* a trade. **3.** To work at steadily or repeatedly; urge importunately; as, to *ply* one with questions. — *v. i.* **1.** To apply one's self; be in steady action; as, to *ply* at Greek. **2.** To direct one's course; steer; as, to *ply* toward shore. *Now Poet.* **3.** To go or travel back and forth; as, to *ply* between ports. [*pl.* = PLIERS.]

ply'er (plī'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, plies. **2.** In‖

Plymouth Rock. One of an American breed of domestic fowls, of grayish white color with feathers barred with bluish black. Pure white and buff varieties are also bred.

pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. πνευματικός, fr. πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, wind, air.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or using air or wind; pert. to pneumatics. **2. a** Moved or worked, as a tool, by pressure of air. **b** Adapted for holding compressed air; inflated with air, as a tire. **3.** Fitted with pneumatic tires. **4.** Spiritual. *Chiefly Theol.* — *n.* A pneumatic tire; also, a vehicle with wheels fitted with such tires. — **pneu-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pneu-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

One form of Pneumatic Tire. 1 Rim of Wheel; 2 Casing or Shoe (the Outer "Tube"); 3 Air-Inflated Inner Tube.

pneu-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That branch of physics treating of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, as of their weight, pressure, elasticity, etc.

pneu'ma-to- (nū'mà-tō-; p'nū'mà-tō-). Combining form from Greek πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, *wind, air, breath, spirit*.

pneu'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* **1.** The doctrine of air or gases; pneumatics. **2.** The doctrine of spiritual beings or phenomena; esp., the doctrine of spirits intermediate between God and man.

pneu'ma-tol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Geol.* Action by which pneumatolytic minerals are formed.

pneu'ma-to-lyt'ic (-mà-tō-lĭt'ĭk), *a. Geol.* Formed or forming by vapors (or superheated liquids under pressure); — applied to certain minerals and ores.

pneu'ma-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the amount of force exerted by the lungs in respiration.

pneu'ma-to-phore' (nū'mà-tō-fōr'; nû-măt'ō-fōr; p'nū'-; p'nû-), *n.* [*pneumato-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] **1.** *Bot.* A special root structure developed by various swamp or marsh plants, and functioning as a respiratory organ, as the *knees* of the bald cypress. **2.** *Zoöl.* A cyst or sac of a siphonophore, containing air and serving as a float.

pneu'mo- (nū'mō-; p'nū'mō-). Combining form from Greek πνεύμων, πνεύμονος, *lung*; as, *pneumo*gastric; or sometimes from Greek πνεῦμα, *breath*.

pneu'mo-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CI (-kŏk'sĭ). [NL.] *Bacteriol.* A bacterium (*Micrococcus lanceolatus*) which is a cause of one form of pneumonia. [Pneumatics.]

pneu'mo-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* (See -ICS.)

pneu'mo-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the lungs and the stomach; designating, or pert. to, the pneumogastric nerve. — *n.* The pneumogastric nerve.

pneumogastric nerve, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, either of the tenth pair of cranial nerves, arising from the medulla, and supplying branches to various organs of the body, including the

lungs, or, in water-breathing vertebrates, to the branchial apparatus.

pneu-mo'ni-a (nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πνευμονία*, fr. *πνεύμων* lung.] *Med.* Inflammation of the lungs; esp., croupous, or lobar, pneumonia, an acute infectious disease, due to a specific microörganism or microörganisms.

pneu-mon'ic (nū-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic. **2.** Of or pertaining to pneumonia.

pneu'mo-tho'rax (nū'mō-thō'răks), *n. Med.* A state marked by the presence of gas in the cavity of the chest.

po-a'ceous (pō-ā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. *πόα* grass.] *Bot.* Belonging to a huge family (*Poaceæ*) of monocotyledonous plants, the grass family, distinguished from the allied sedge family (*Cyperaceæ*) by the hollow culms and by the fruit, a grain (caryopsis) instead of an achene. The bamboos, forming a large tropical subfamily, have arborescent stems.

poach (pōch), *v. t.* [OF. *pochier* put in a pocket, poach (eggs), fr. *poche* pocket.] **1.** To cook (an egg) by breaking it into boiling water. **2.** To trespass on, esp. for game or fish; steal (game). — *v. i.* To trespass, esp. when after game or fish; steal or take illegally game or fish.

poach, *v. t.* [OF. *pochier* to thrust or dig out with the fingers.] **1.** To stamp down, trample, or cut (up), as with hoofs. **2.** To reduce to a uniform consistency, as clay, by mixing thoroughly with water. — *v. i.* **1.** To sink in walking, as into mire; to plod. **2.** To become soft or muddy and full of holes when trampled on.

poach'er (pōch'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, poaches.

po'chard (pō'chȧrd), *n.* A common Old World duck (*Aythya ferina*).

pock (pŏk), *n.* [AS. *pocc, poc.*] A pustule in smallpox or a similar disease; a spot like, or left by, such a pustule.

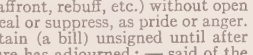
pock'et (pŏk'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *poquette.*] **1.** A bag or pouch carried by a person; esp., a small bag inserted in a garment; hence: purse; money. **2.** Something suggestive of a pocket; as: **a** A bag in a pool table. **b** A bin for coal, grain, etc. **c** A small cavity containing mineral or water; also, a small isolated body of ore. **d** *Racing.* The position of a contestant hemmed in by others. *Cant.* **e** *Aëronautics.* A region of high or low density in the atmosphere. Cf. AIR HOLE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put, inclose, confine, or conceal, in or as in a pocket. **2.** To take (money, etc.), esp. secretly or fraudulently. **3.** To receive (an affront, rebuff, etc.) without open resentment; also, to conceal or suppress, as pride or anger. **4.** *U. S. Politics.* To retain (a bill) unsigned until after Congress or the Legislature has adjourned; — said of the President and some State governors. See POCKET VETO. **5.** *Billiards.* To drive (a ball) into a pocket of the table. **6.** *Racing.* To put (a contestant) into a pocket. *Cant.* — *a.* Suitable, as in size, for carrying in the pocket.

pock'et-book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A small case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket; also, a pocket notebook.

pocket borough. A borough whose representation is controlled by a single person or family. Few now exist. *Brit.*

pock'et-knife' (-nīf'), *n.* A knife with folding blades for carrying in the pocket.



Pocketknife. *A* Scale; *B* Spring; *C* Tang of Blade; *D* Kick.

pocket money. Money for small current personal expenses.

pocket veto. The pocketing of a bill so that it shall not become a law. See POCKET, *v. t.*, 4.

pock'mark' (pŏk'märk'), *n.* A mark or pit due to smallpox.

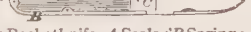
pock'-marked' (-märkt'), *a.* Marked by smallpox.

pock'y (-ĭ), *a.*; POCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Full of, or marked with, pocks; pert. to, or affected with, pox.

po-co'sin (pō-kō's'n), *n.* Also **po-quo'sin,** etc. [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A swamp; a "dismal." *Southern U. S.*

pod (pŏd), *n.* A few animals in a group, herd, or flock.

pod, *n. Mech.* **1.** The straight groove or channel in some augers called **pod augers.**


Pod (*Mech.*), 2.

2. A pod auger.

pod, *n. Bot.* Any dehiscent seed vessel; specif., a legume, as of the pea or bean. — *v. i.*; POD'DED; POD'DING. **1.** To produce pods. **2.** To fill out like a pod.

Pod.

-pod (-pŏd). A suffix from Greek *πούς, ποδός, foot.*

po-dag'ra (pō-dăg'rȧ; -dā'grȧ; pŏd'ȧ-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ποδάγρα; πούς, ποδός,* foot + *ἄγρα* a catching.] *Med.* Gout.

Po-dar'ge (pō-där'jē; -gē), *n.* [Gr. *Ποδάργη,* lit., swift-footed.] See HARPY, 1.

po'des-ta' (pō'dĕs-tä'; pō-dĕs'tȧ), *n.* [It. *podestà,* fr. L. *potestas* power, magistracy.] In Italy, any of several public officers; specif.: **a** *Hist.* A governor or chief magistrate. **b** A subordinate judge or other magistrate in some towns.

podg'y (pŏj'ĭ), *a.* PODG'I-ER; -I-EST. Fat and short; pudgy.

po'di-um (pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *πόδιον,* dim. of *πούς, ποδός,* foot.] *Archæol.* **a** The low wall round the arena of an amphitheater, above which the seats began. **b** The masonry under the stylobate of a temple.

-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot, or fr. its diminutive *πόδιον* a small foot.] Combining form signifying *foot, footlike part.*

pod'o-phyl'lin (pŏd'ō-fĭl'ĭn), *n.* [From *Podophyllum,* generic name of the May apple; Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot + *φύλλον* leaf.] *Chem.* A bitter purgative resin extracted from the rootstock of the May apple.

po'em (pō'ĕm), *n.* [L. *poëma,* Gr. *ποίημα,* fr. *ποιεῖν, ποεῖν,* to make, compose, write, esp. in verse.] **1.** A composition in verse, characterized by imagination and poetic diction; a piece of poetry; — opp. to *prose.* **2.** Any composition in highly imaginative or impassioned language. **3.** Something likened to a piece of poetry; as, his life was a *poem.*

pœ-nol'o-gy. Var. of PENOLOGY.

po'e-sy (pō'ĕ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [OF. *poësie,* L. *poesis,* fr. Gr. *ποίησις.*] **1.** Poetry; also, art of composing poems. *Archaic or Poetic.* **2.** A short motto, as on a ring; a posy.

po'et (pō'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *poëte,* L. *poëta,* fr. Gr. *ποιητής.*] An author of, or one skilled in making, poetry; also, an imaginative thinker or writer. — **po'et-ess,** *n. fem.*

po'et-as'ter (-ăs'tẽr; pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [NL.; *poet* + *-aster.*] An inferior or petty rimer or writer of verses.

po-et'ic (pō-ĕt'ĭk), *n.* Poetics.

po-et'ic (pō-ĕt'ĭk) \ *a.* Of or pert. to poets or poetry; resem-

po-et'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) / bling, or suitable for, a poet or poetry; imaginative or rhythmical. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

po-et'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The principles and rules of the art of poetry, or a treatise on it; criticism of poetry.

po'et-ize (pō'ĕt-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make or compose poetry. — *v. t.* **1.** To tell or describe in poetry. **2.** To give a poetic character to.

poet laureate. **a** Originally, a poet worthy of bearing the Muses' crown of laurel. **b** In England, a title given to a poet appointed by the sovereign to be a member of the royal household, his duty being to compose odes, etc., for court and national occasions. Robert Bridges (b. 1844) was appointed poet laureate in 1913.

po'et-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *poëterie, poëtrie,* LL. *poetria.* See POET.] **1.** The embodiment in appropriate rhythmical language, usually metrical, of beautiful or high thought, imagination, or emotion; also, poems collectively; verse. **2.** That which is like, or likened to, poetry; poetical quality, spirit, or the like; as, the *poetry* of motion.

pog'a-mog'gan (pŏg'ȧ-mŏg'ăn), *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] An aboriginal club consisting of a stone or piece of antler fastened to the end of a slender handle.

po-go'ni-a (pō-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πώγων* beard.] Either of two species of North American terrestrial orchids constituting the genus *Pogonia.*

‖ **po-grom'** (pō-grŏm'), *n.* [Russ., devastation, desolation.] In Russia, an organized massacre, as of the Jews.

po'gy (pō'gĭ; pōg'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). The menhaden.

poh (pō), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt; bah!

po'i (pō'ē; poi), *n.* [Hawaiian *poi,* fr. *po-e* to mash.] A native Hawaiian food prepared from the taro root.

-poi-et'ic (-poi-ĕt'ĭk). [Gr. *ποιητικός* creative, *ποιεῖν* to make.] Combining form denoting *productive, formative;* as, hæma*poietic.*

poign'an-cy (poin'ăn-sĭ; -yăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being poignant.

poign'ant (poin'ănt; -yănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *poindre* to sting, L. *pungere.*] **1.** Keen; piercing, as a glance; also, pungent; biting; as, a *poignant* scent. **2.** Sharply affecting; keen; as, *poignant* grief. — **Syn.** See PUNGENT. — **poign'ant-ly,** *adv.*

poin'ci-a'na (poin'sĭ-ā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after M. de *Poinci,* a governor of the French West Indies.] **1.** Any of a small genus (*Poinciana*) of ornamental cæsalpiniaceous trees or shrubs with bright orange or red flowers. **2.** A cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Delonix regia*) which bears the showy flower, often called *peacock flower.* Its woody pods vary from one to three feet in length. Called also *royal poinciana.*

poin-set'ti-a (poin-sĕt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. R. *Poinsett* of South Carolina.] Any of a genus (*Poinsettia*) of euphorbiaceous herbs, mostly with brightly colored involucral leaves, esp. one (*P. pulcherrima*) with a large scarlet involucre. They are commonly cultivated.

point (point), *n.* [F. *point* prick, place, moment, L. *punctum;* also F. *pointe* a sharp point, a pointed object; both fr. L. *pungere, punctum,* to prick.] **1.** A tapering sharp end, as of a needle, sword, pencil; the tip of anything tapering, as of a finger, rivet, boat, pickax, fleece of wool. **2.** Hence, specif.: **a** A small tapering promontory or cape. **b** *Mil.* A small group of men thrown out before an advance guard or behind a rear guard on the march. With a small guard it consists of three men under a corporal. **c** In *pl.* Of a horse, the extremities. **3.** Anything having a tapering end; specif.: **a** A piercing weapon or instrument, as a dagger, bodkin, etching needle. **b** *Lace Manuf.* Any of a series

of needles for taking up the twist and crosses or intersections in the net. **c** *Railroads.* A tapering rail, as in a frog or a switch; in *pl.*, in British usage, a switch. **d** *Med.* A vaccine point. **e** *Anc. Costume.* A tagged string or lace used to fasten together certain parts of the dress, as doublet and hose. **f** *Naut.* One of the 32 points marked on a compass; also, the difference of 11¼ degrees between any two of these points. See POINTS OF THE COMPASS, below. **4.** The chief or essential feature or part, as of an argument, etc.; as, the *point* of a joke; also, quality adapted to arrest attention; distinctiveness; salience; as, his remarks have *point*. **5.** The hole or mark made by a point, as of a needle; also, a minute spot; a speck; specif., one of the raised dots used in certain systems of printing and writing for the blind. **6.** A mark used in punctuation or the like. **7.** A mere spot indicated or supposed; *Math.*, that which has neither parts nor extent, but position only. **8.** Hence: a place considered as to its position only; a spot; as, a good *point* from which to start. **9.** A particular; item; detail; as, the *point* to emphasize. **10.** *Music.* A short strain, phrase, or tune. **11.** A unit, as in scoring, in quoting prices of stocks, etc., of size of types (see TYPE), etc. **12.** A position or condition attained; a step; stage; specif.: **a** A crisis or juncture; as, when it came to the *point*, he backed down. *Rare, exc. in phrases.* **b** The exact time of occurring; as, the *point* of death. **c** End; conclusion; period. **d** A decision; resolution. **13.** An end aimed at; object; esp., a proposition to be established; as, to carry one's *point*. Also, aim; course. **14.** Lace wrought with the needle on a paper pattern; as, Brussels *point*. Loosely, pillow lace or other fine lace. See POINT LACE. **15.** In various games, as cricket, a position of a certain player; by extension, the player himself.

point of order, *Parl. Practice*, a question of order or propriety under the rules. — **p. of sight**, *Perspective*, the station point, or (according to some) the center of vision. — **p. of view**, the relative position from which anything is seen or any subject is considered. — **points of the compass**, the 32 divisions in a compass card, being the four marking east, west, north, and south, called *cardinal points*, and the rest named from their respective directions, as N. by E., N. N. E., N. E. by N., N. E., N. E. by E., E. N. E., E. by N., E., E. by S., etc.

— *v. t.* **1.** To punctuate; specif.: **a** To mark, as a psalm, with points as an aid in chanting. **b** To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel or other points. **c** To divide into periods or groups by points or dots, as figures; also, to separate by points or dots, as decimals from the integral part of a number; — chiefly used with *off*. **2.** To furnish with a point or points; as, to *point* a dart; also, to give point or force to, as a remark. **3.** To fill up joints of (a wall) with cement, mortar, or the like. **4.** To indicate the position or direction of, as with the finger; indicate; — used esp. with *out;* as, to *point* out an error. **5.** To indicate (game) by a fixed look and position; — said of certain dogs. **6.** To direct (at, to, or upon); aim; as, to *point* a gun.

— *v. i.* **1.** To direct something, as a finger, so as to designate an object; also, to hint (at); allude (to); — used with *at* or *to*. **2.** To point game. **3.** To face; look; aim; tend; as, the church *points* to the east. **4.** *Naut.* Of a sailing vessel, to sail more or less close to the wind.

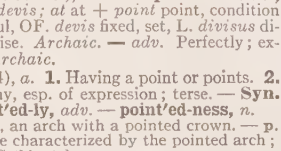
point'-blank' (point'blăngk'), *adv.* [Prob. fr. OF. *de pointe en blanc* directly, *blanc* prob. orig. referring to the white of the target.] In a point-blank manner. — *a.* **1.** Aimed directly toward the mark; as, a *point-blank* shot. **2.** Direct; unqualified; as, a *point-blank* refusal. — *n. Gun.* A point in the trajectory near which it begins to fall rapidly. For firearms in general it is the second point in which the line of sight, when horizontal, cuts the trajectory.

point'-de-vice' (point'dĕ-vīs'), *a.* Also **point'-de-vise'**, etc. [ME. *at point devis; at* at + *point* point, condition + *devis* exact, careful, OF. *devis* fixed, set, L. *divisus* divided.] Exact; precise. *Archaic.* — *adv.* Perfectly; exactly; completely. *Archaic.*

point'ed (poin'tĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Having a point or points. **2.** Sharp, direct, or pithy, esp. of expression; terse. — **Syn.** Cf. CONCISE. — **point'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **point'ed-ness**, *n.*

pointed arch, *Arch.*, an arch with a pointed crown. — **p. style**, *Arch.*, the style characterized by the pointed arch; — commonly called *Gothic style.*

point'er (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, points or points out; specif.: **a** One that points or indicates, as a rod used to direct attention to something, the hand of a time-piece, etc. **b** An item of private information; a hint. *Colloq.* **c** One who points, or aims, a gun; specif., in the United States navy, one who brings the gun to the prescribed elevation, as distinguished from the *trainer*, who regulates its direction, or train, in azimuth. **2.** One of a breed of hunting dogs that point game. See POINT, *v. t.* 5. **3.** In *pl.* [*cap.*] Two stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly to the North Star. See URSA MAJOR, *Illust.*


Pointer.

poin'til-lism (pwăn'tĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [F. *pointillisme.*] *Paint.* The production or representation of light effects by numerous crowded dots of unmixed pigments of various colors, which are blended by the eye; — a method invented by the French impressionists. — **poin'til-list** (-lĭst), *n.*

point lace. Lace wrought wholly with the needle, as disting. from pillow-made lace; — called also *needle-point lace.* See POINT, *n.*, 14. — **point'-laced'** (-lāst'), *a.*

point'less (point'lĕs), *a.* Without a point. — **Syn.** Blunt, dull, witless, inane, without force. — **point'less-ly**, *adv.*

point system. *Type Founding.* A system for relating sizes of type bodies, leads, etc., based upon the pica body which is divided into twelfths, called "points," every type body being made to consist of a given number of these points. The value of the point is .0138 inch, or nearly $\frac{1}{72}$ inch. For specimens of sizes, see TYPE.

poise (poiz), *n.* [OF. *pois*, fr. earlier *peis*, fr. L. *pensum* a portion weighed out.] **1.** State of being balanced; equipoise; balance. **2.** The bearing or carriage of the body or head. **3.** Suspension of motion due to exact balance; hence: suspense; indecision. — *v. t.;* POISED (poizd); POIS'ING (poiz'ĭng). **1.** To weigh. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To place, hold, or keep in equilibrium or equipoise; make steady or stable; balance. — *v. i.* To hang or be held in equilibrium; hover. [a balancer.]

pois'er (poiz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, poises; *Zoöl.*,

poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* [F., in OF., also, a potion, fr. L. *potio* a drink, a poisonous draft.] **1.** Any agent which, introduced into the animal organism, may produce a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect. **2.** That which taints or destroys moral purity, character, or the public welfare. — **Syn.** Venom, virus; bane, pest; malignity.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To infect or impregnate with poison; as, to *poison* an arrow. **2.** To injure or kill by poison. **3.** To corrupt; vitiate; pervert; as, to *poison* one's mind.

poison dogwood *or* **elder.** = POISON SUMAC.

poi'son-er, *n.* One who poisons, esp. as a practice.

poison hemlock. = HEMLOCK, 1.

poison ivy. Any of several American sumacs (as *Rhus radicans, R. toxicodendron* and *R. diversiloba*), having herbage poisonous to the touch.

Poison Ivy.

poison oak. **1.** Poison sumac. **2.** Any poison ivy (esp. *Rhus diversiloba*).

poi'son-ous (poi'z'n-ŭs), *a.* Having the qualities or effects of poison; venomous. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** **Poisonous, venomous, virulent** (in their fig. senses). That is **poisonous** which is morally deleterious or corrupting, or which is rankling or corrosive; **venomous** implies active malevolence, **virulent**, bitter malignity.

poison sumac *or* **sumach.** An American sumac (*Rhus vernix*) having very poisonous herbage. It is a smooth shrub, growing in swamps, with greenish white berries. The red-fruited sumacs are harmless.

Poison Sumac.

poke (pōk), *n.* **1.** Bag; sack. *Chiefly Dial.* **2.** A pocket. *Obs. or Archaic.*

poke, *n.* A coarse American perennial herb (*Phytolacca decandra*) bearing dark purple berries. The roots and berries are poisonous.

poke, *v. t.;* POKED (pōkt); POK'ING (pōk'ĭng). **1.** To prod with something pointed; hence: to push or thrust; make by such action; as, to *poke* holes in cloth. **2.** To thrust forward, esp. obtrusively, lit. or fig.; as, to *poke* one's nose into an affair. — *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or push. **2.** To go prying; grope; also, to idle; dawdle; potter; as to *poke* about. — *n.* A poking; thrust; nudge.

poke, *n.* A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet; also, a bonnet (**poke bonnet**) with such a brim. [plant.]

poke'ber-ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* The berry of the poke; also, the

pok'er (pōk'ẽr), *n.* That which pokes or is used in poking, as a metal rod used in stirring a fire.

pok'er, *n.* A kind of gambling game at cards.

poke'weed' (pōk'wēd'), *n.* The poke.

pok'y (-ĭ), *a.;* POK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Slow; dull; petty.

Po'lack (pō'lăk), *n.* A Pole. *Now Colloq.*

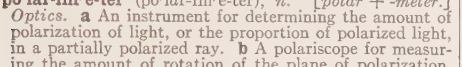
Po'land-er (pō'lăn-dẽr), *n.* A Pole.

po'lar (-lẽr), *a.* Of or pert. to a pole, as of the earth or of a magnet; lying near, or proceeding from, one of the poles; as: **a** Likened to a pole of the earth in position, or to the polestar as a guide. **b** Likened to the poles of a magnet; opposite in action, etc.

polar bear, a large white bear (*Ursus maritimus*) of the

arctic regions. — **p. body, cell,** *or* **globule,** *Biol.*, one of the minute cells which separate in mitosis from a maturating egg. — **p. circles,** *Astron. & Geog.*, the arctic and antarctic circles. See ARCTIC, ANTARCTIC. — **p. lights,** the aurora borealis or aurora australis.

po/lar-im/e-ter (pō/lär-ĭm/ē-tĕr), *n.* [*polar* + *-meter.*] *Optics.* **a** An instrument for determining the amount of polarization of light, or the proportion of polarized light, in a partially polarized ray. **b** A polariscope for measuring the amount of rotation of the plane of polarization, esp. by liquids. See POLARIZATION, 2.



Sectional Diagram of Polarimeter, showing arrangement of Prisms and Lenses.

Po-la/ris (pō-lā/rĭs ; 3), *n.* [NL.] *Astron.* The North Star ; Alpha (*a*) Ursæ Minoris. See URSA MINOR, *Illust.*

po-lar/i-scope (-lăr/ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*polar* + *-scope.*] An instrument, essentially of prisms, for studying polarized light.

po-lar/i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1.** That quality or condition in virtue of which a body exhibits opposite, or contrasted, properties or powers in opposite, or contrasted, parts or directions ; polarization. **2.** Particular state (positive or negative) with reference to the two poles or to polarization.

po/lar-i-za/tion (pō/lär-ĭ-zā/shŭn ; -ī-zā/-), *n.* **1.** Act of polarizing ; state of being polarized, or of having poles. **2.** *Optics.* A peculiar condition of the rays of light resulting in their exhibiting different properties in different directions. When, by any means, as by reflection, refraction, etc., the vibrations transverse to the direction of the ray are given a definite direction, the light is said to be *polarized*, and the polarization is called, from the nature of its path, **plane, elliptical,** or **circular.** The **angle of polarization,** or **polarizing angle,** is the angle of reflection for complete polarization. The **plane of polarization** is the plane in which the light is reflected. **3.** *Elec.* An effect produced on the electrodes of a cell by the deposition on them of the gases liberated by the current.

po/lar-ize (pō/lär-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ/ING (-īz/ĭng), [F. *polariser.*] To give polarity to ; bring into a state of polarization. — **po/lar-iz/er** (-īz/ĕr), *n.*

‖ **pol/der** (pōl/dĕr), *n.* [D.] A tract of low land reclaimed from the sea, or other body of water, by dikes.

pole (pōl), *n.* [L. *polus*, Gr. *πόλος* a pivot, axis, pole.] **1.** Either extremity of an axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth's axis. **2.** *Physics.* One of the opposite or contrasted parts in which certain forces are manifested, as in a magnet or battery. **3.** *Biol.* Specif. : **a** In cells, esp. egg cells, either of two areas at opposite ends of an axis. **b** In nerve cells, a point of origin of a process. **4.** The firmament ; sky. *Archaic.*

pole, *n.* [AS. *pāl*, L. *palus.*] **1.** A long slender piece of wood ; specif., a wooden bar extending from the front axle of a carriage between the wheel horses, by which the carriage is guided and held back. **2.** A measuring stick ; also, a measure of length or surface ; a rod ; a perch.

— *v. t.* ; POLED (pōld) ; POL/ING (pōl/ĭng). To act on, or force along, with a pole ; as, to *pole* a boat.

Pole, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Poland.

pole'ax' } (-ăks'), *n.* [ME. *pollax, polax.* See POLL, head ;
pole'axe' } AX.] *Mil.* A long-handled battle-ax, often with a hook or spike opposite the blade.

pole'cat' (-kăt'), *n.* [Prob. F. *poule* hen + E. *cat.*] **1.** A European carnivore (*Putorius putorius*) of which the ferret is a domesticated variety ; also, any of various related species. **2.** A skunk. *U. S.*

po-lem'ic (pō-lĕm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πολεμικός* warlike, fr. *πόλεμος* war.] Of, pertaining to, or involving controversy ; controversial. — *n.* **1.** A controversialist ; disputant. **2.** A polemic argument or controversy.

po-lem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Polemic. — **po-lem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

po-lem'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art or practice of disputation or controversy, esp. religious controversy.

pol'e-mo'ni-a'ceous (pŏl'ĕ-mō'nĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. *πολεμώνιον* a kind of plant.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Polemoniaceæ*) of plants, mainly of western North America, including the phlox and other plants commonly cultivated.

pole plate. *Arch.* A timber on the tiebeams of a roof and receiving the ends of the rafters. See ROOF, *Illust.*

pol'er (pōl'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, poles ; specif., a pole horse ; a wheeler.

pole'star' (pōl'stär'), *n.* **1.** The North Star. **2.** Fig., a guide ; a controlling principle ; also, a lodestar.

pole vault. Vaulting, or a vault, with the aid of a long pole.

po-lice' (pō-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *politia* government, administration, Gr. *πολιτεία*, fr. *πολίτης* citizen, *πόλις* city.] **1.** The internal organization or regulation of a state ; esp., such regulation affecting public comfort, health, morals, safety, or prosperity. **2. a** The department of government charged with enforcement of the laws and maintenance of public order, safety, etc., now, esp., with respect to crimes, public nuisances, etc. **b** [*A collective, commonly construed as pl.*] The organized force of civil officials and officers in this department ; esp., the police officers or constabulary of a town, city, or other community. **3.** *Mil.* **a** In the United States army, the soldiers detailed for police duty. **b** The act or process of cleaning and putting in order a camp or garrison.

—*v. t.* ; -LICED' (-lēst') ; -LIC'ING (-lēs'ĭng). To protect or keep in order by or as by police.

police court. A court of record having jurisdiction over various minor offenses and to bind over for trial in a superior court or for the grand jury persons accused of more serious offenses. [a constable.]

po-lice'man (-măn), *n.* A member of a body of police ;

pol'i-clin'ic (pŏl'ĭ-klĭn'ĭk), *n.* [G. *poliklinik.*] *Med.* Orig., a clinic held at private houses in a city [Gr. *πόλις*] or town ; by extension, a dispensary or department of a hospital at which out-patients are treated. Cf. POLYCLINIC.

pol'i-cy (pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* POLICIES (-sĭz). [OF. *policie*, L. *politia*, Gr. *πολιτεία* government. See POLICE, *n.*] **1.** Government ; science of government ; also, a government or state. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** Wisdom in managing affairs ; shrewdness ; wit ; as, the *policy* of such a course is doubtful. **3.** Procedure based primarily on temporal or material interest, rather than on higher principles ; hence, worldly wisdom ; as, he allowed *policy* to outweigh honor. **4.** A settled or definite course or principle of procedure or conduct ; as, honesty is the best *policy.*

pol'i-cy, *n.* [F. *police*, prob. fr. LL. *apodixa* receipt, Gr. *ἀπόδειξις* a showing forth.] **1.** A certificate of insurance. **2.** A method of gambling by betting on lottery drawings.

pol'i-cy-hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* A person to whom an insurance policy has been granted.

pol'i-o-my'e-li'tis (pŏl'ĭ-ō-mī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *πολιός* gray + *μυελός* marrow + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, esp. an infectious form chiefly attacking children and causing motor paralysis.

Pol'ish (pōl'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Poland or its inhabitants. — *n.* The language of the Poles, a Slavic tongue using the Roman alphabet, peculiar sounds being indicated by diacritically marked letters.

pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *polir*, L. *polire.*] **1.** To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction ; give luster to. **2.** To make elegant, cultured, or polite ; refine ; as, to *polish* life or manners. **3.** To affect or bring into a specified condition by polishing ; as, to *polish* away crudities.

Syn. Polish, burnish, furbish. To **polish** is to make smooth or glossy by friction ; fig., the word implies refinement, esp. by the removal of social roughness or crudeness ; to **burnish** is to polish (esp. metal), commonly with something hard and smooth ; to **furbish** (often used slightingly) is to rub or brush (something) until it looks bright or new ; as, a *polished* mirror, manner, gentleman ; *burnished* steel ; to *furbish* up one's weapons, to *furbish* up one's Greek.

— *v. i.* To become polished.

— *n.* **1.** Act or process of polishing. **2.** A smooth, glossy surface ; a luster. **3.** Refinement ; elegance. **4.** Anything used to produce a gloss.

pol'ish-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, polishes ; also, that which is used in polishing.

po-lite' (pō-līt'), *a.* ; -LIT'ER (-līt'ĕr) ; -LIT'EST. [L. *politus*, p. p. of *polire* to polish.] **1.** Refined ; exhibiting a refined taste ; scholarly ; as, *polite* literature ; *polite* learning. **2.** Characterized by refinement, culture, or elegance ; courteous ; civil. — **po-lite'ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Polite, gentle, genteel. Polite, as here compared (see CIVIL), applies to that which is characterized by culture or refinement ; **gentle** suggests good or honorable birth ; as, *polite* society ; *gentle* breeding. **Genteel** now commonly implies a more or less vulgar affectation of fineness or gentility.

po-lite'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being polite ; urbanity. — **Syn.** Courtesy, refinement, courteousness, civility.

pol'i-tic (pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [L. *politicus*, fr. Gr. *πολιτικός* of the citizens, *πολίτης* citizen.] **1.** Political ; — now chiefly in *body politic.* **2.** Sagacious in promoting a policy ; hence : wise ; prudent ; also, in a bad sense, artful ; cunning ; as, a *politic* prince. **3.** Pertaining to or promoting a policy ; well-devised ; expedient ; as, a *politic* reply. — **Syn.** Discreet, provident, wary, artful. See WISE.

po-lit'i-cal (pō-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to polity, or politics, or the conduct of government ; as, *political* theories. **2.** Having, or conforming to, a polity, or system of government ; as, a *political* body. **3.** Having to do with control of the appointment or action of those who govern ; as, a *political* party. **4.** Of or pert. to those who make a business or profession of politics ; as, merely *political* motives.

political economist, one versed in political economy. — **p. economy,** economics. — **p. liberty.** See LIBERTY, 2. — **p. science,** the science dealing with the organization and government of states.

po-lit'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a political manner ; as regards politics.

pol'i-ti'cian (pŏl'ĭ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1.** One versed or experienced in the science of government; one devoted to politics; a statesman. **2.** One addicted to, or actively engaged in, politics as managed by parties; often, more or less disparagingly, one primarily interested in political offices or their profits; as, a mere *politician*.

Syn. Politician, statesman. **Politician** now commonly implies activity in party politics, esp. with a suggestion of artifice or intrigue; **statesman** now usually suggests broad-minded and far-seeing sagacity in affairs of state.

pol'i-tic-ly (pŏl'ĭ-tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* In a politic manner.

pol'i-tics (-tĭks), *n.* (See -ics.) **1.** The science and art of government. **2.** Theory or practice of managing or directing affairs of public policy or of political parties; hence, political affairs, principles, or the like; as, to enter *politics*.

pol'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία.] **1.** Form or constitution of the government of a state, or, by extension, of any organization similarly administered. **2.** A politically organized community; a state.

pol'ka (pōl'kă), *n.* [Prob. fr. Pol. *Polka* a Polish woman.] **1.** A certain dance of Polish origin, in duple time. **2.** *Music.* A lively Bohemian dance tune in 2-4 measure, with the third quaver (second beat) accented.

polka dot. In textile fabrics, a pattern of many round dots regularly distributed.

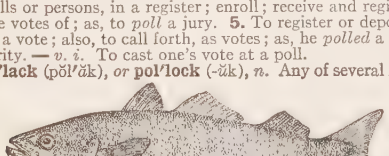
polka mazurka. A dance in which a mazurka step is joined to the polka; also a dance tune suitable for such a dance, in slow 3-4 measure.

poll (pōl), *n.* [Gr. οἱ πολλοί the many, the rabble.] *Camb. Univ., Eng.* With *the*, the students who "go up" for, or obtain, a **poll degree**, that is, a degree without honors.

poll (pōl), *n.* [ME. *pol, polle.*] **1.** The head; skull; esp., the back, or back and top, of the head, as covered by hair; also, the nape of the neck. **2.** A number or aggregate of heads; a list of individuals, as for taxing or voting; also, formerly, the counting of heads. **3.** The casting or recording of votes, as of the registered electors; also, the number of such votes cast. **4.** A place for voting; — in the United States, usually in *pl.* **5.** A poll tax.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cut off or cut short the hair, wool, or the like, of; shear; clip. **2.** To cut off the top of, as a tree. **3.** To cut off, or cut short, the horns of (cattle). **4.** To enter, as polls or persons, in a register; enroll; receive and register the votes of; as, to *poll* a jury. **5.** To register or deposit, as a vote; also, to call forth, as votes; as, he *polled* a majority. — *v. i.* To cast one's vote at a poll.

pol'lack (pŏl'ăk), *or* **pol'lock** (-ŏk), *n.* Any of several marine fishes (genera *Pollachius* and *Theragra*) of the cod family, valued as food, including the true pollack (*P. pollachius*) of the Atlantic coast of Europe, a closely allied species (*P. carbonarius*), called also *coalfish*, the codfish, etc.



Pollack (*Pollachius carbonarius*). 1/10

pol'lard (-ărd), *n.* [See POLL, *v.*, POLL head.] **1.** A hornless animal (cow or sheep). **2.** A tree cut back to the trunk to promote the growth of a dense head of foliage. — *v. t.* To convert into a pollard.

pol'len (pŏl'ĕn), *n.* [L. *pollen* fine flour, dust.] The mass of microspores in seed plants, usually a fine yellow dust.

poll'er (pōl'ẽr), *n.* One who polls.

poll'-e'vil (pōl'ē'vĭl), *n. Veter.* A suppurative inflammation in the region of the poll of the horse, the result of bruising and infection with pus-producing organisms.

pol'lex (pŏl'ĕks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LICES (-ĭ-sēz). [L., the thumb.] The first digit of the fore limb; the thumb.

pol'li-nate (pŏl'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. Bot.* To perform pollination on.

pol'li-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* The transfer of pollen from the stamens to the pistils.

pol'li-nif'er-ous (pŏl'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pollen, -inis*, pollen + *-ferous.*] **1.** *Bot.* Bearing or producing pollen. **2.** *Zoöl.* Adapted for the purpose of carrying pollen.

pol-lin'i-um (pŏ-lĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ă). A coherent mass of pollen grains, as in the orchids and milkweeds.

pol'li-wog (pŏl'ĭ-wŏg), *n.* [ME. *polwigle.*] A tadpole.

pol'lock. Var. of POLLACK.

poll tax (pōl). A tax of so much per head, or person.

pol-lute' (pŏ-lūt'), *v. t.*; -LUT'ED (-lūt'ĕd); -LUT'ING. [L. *pollutus*, p. p. of *polluere* to pollute.] To make or render impure or unclean; defile; profane; foul. — **pol-lut'er,** *n.*

pol-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* Act of polluting or state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity.

Pol'lux (pŏl'ŭks), *n.* [L.] **1.** See DIOSCURI. **2.** *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in the constellation Gemini; Beta (β) Geminorum. Its twin star is Castor.

Pol'ly (pŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES. [Familiar form for the proper names *Molly, Mary.*] *[Often l. c.]* A name for a parrot.

pol'ly-wog. Var. of POLLIWOG.

po'lo (pō'lō), *n.* **1.** A game resembling hockey, with the players on horseback. **2.** A similar game played by skaters.

po'lo-naise' (pō'lō-nāz'; pōl'ō-), *n.* **1.** [F., prop. fem. of *polonais* Polish.] An article of dress for women, consisting of a waist and drapery in one piece worn over a separate skirt. **2.** *Music.* A certain stately Polish dance or march, or the music for it, in 3-4 measure.

po-lo'ni-um (pō-lō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Poland, in L. form *Polonia*, — one discoverer being a Pole.] *Chem.* A supposed new element, a radioactive substance discovered in pitchblende. It is closely related chemically to bismuth.

Po-lo'ni-us (-ŭs), *n.* The father of Ophelia in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." He is a sententious old courtier, slain, while eavesdropping, by Hamlet.

pol-troon' (pŏl-trōōn'), *n.* [F. *poltron*, fr. It. *poltrone* an idle fellow, coward, *poltro* idle, lazy.] An arrant coward; craven. — *a.* Craven; cowardly. — **Syn.** See COWARDLY.

pol-troon'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Cowardice; pusillanimity.

pol'y- (pŏl'ĭ-). Combining form fr. Gr. πολύς, *many.*

pol'y-an'dry (pŏl'ĭ-ăn'drĭ; pŏl'ĭ-ăn'drĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] **1.** State or practice of having more than one husband at the same time; marriage to several husbands, as among various savage races or tribes. **2.** *Bot.* Condition of having numerous free stamens. — **pol'y-an'drous,** *a.*

pol'y-an'thus (-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύανθος rich in flowers; πολύς many + ἄνθος flower.] **1.** = OXLIP, 2. **2.** A narcissus (*Narcissus tazetta*), or a variety descended from it, having rather small white or yellow flowers.

pol'y-ar'chy (pŏl'ĭ-är'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. πολυαρχία. See POLY-; -ARCHY.] Government by many.

pol'y-a-tom'ic (-ā-tŏm'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Having more than one replaceable atom or radical.

pol'y-bas'ic (-bās'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Having in the molecule more than one hydrogen atom replaceable by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters.

pol'y-bas'ite (pŏl'ĭ-bās'ĭt; pŏ-lĭb'ă-sīt), *n.* [G. *polybasit.*] *Min.* An iron-black, metallic-looking ore of silver, consisting essentially of silver, sulphur, and antimony, Ag_9SbS_6.

pol'y-car'pel-la-ry (pŏl'ĭ-kär'pĕl-ā-rĭ), *a. Bot.* Composed of many carpels, as a compound ovary. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

pol'y-chæ'tous (-kē'tŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. χαίτη hair.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a division (*Polychæta*) of chætopod worms, comprising most common marine worms, having unsegmented, stumplike limbs. — **pol'y-chæte,** *a. & n.*

pol'y-cha'si-um (-kā'zhĭ-ŭm; -zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -SIA (-ă). [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. χάσις division.] *Bot.* A cymose inflorescence in which each relative main axis produces more than two branches. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

pol'y-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Showing a variety, or a change, of colors. [printed, etc., in various colors.]

pol'y-chrome (pŏl'ĭ-krōm), *a.* Many-colored; painted,

pol'y-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + (for sense 1) Gr. χρῶμα color, or (sense 2) *chromic.*] **1.** Polychromatic. **2.** *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, any of several acids with more than one atom of chromium.

pol'y-chro'my (pŏl'ĭ-krō'mĭ), *n.* Art or practice of polychrome painting or decoration, as in ancient sculpture.

pol'y-clin'ic (-klĭn'ĭk), *n. Med.* A clinic treating diseases of many sorts, or a hospital for, or an institution giving clinical instruction about, all kinds of diseases.

pol'y-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or based on, many cones; as, *polyconic* mapping.

pol'y-dac'tyl (-dăk'tĭl), *a.* Having several or many digits,

pol'y-dac'tyle } esp. more than usual. — *n.* A polydactyl
animal. — **pol'y-dac'tyl-ism** (-tĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [CURI.]

Pol'y-deu'ces (-dū'sēz), *n.* [Gr. Πολυδεύκης.] See DIOS-

Pol'y-do'rus (-dō'rŭs; 57), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύδωρος.] *Gr. Myth.* The youngest son of Priam. According to Homer, he was slain by Achilles.

po-lyg'a-la (pō-lĭg'ă-lă), *n.* [L., milkwort, fr. Gr. πολύγαλον; πολύς much + γάλα milk.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Polygala*) of showy-flowered plants popularly called *milkworts*, including the fringed polygala (*P. paucifiora*).

po-lyg'a-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who practices polygamy.

po-lyg'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύγαμος; πολύς many + γάμος marriage.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, polygamy. **2.** *Zoöl.* Having more than one mate at the same time. **3.** *Bot.* Bearing both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant. — **po-lyg'a-mous-ly,** *adv.*

po-lyg'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* State, habit, or fact of having a plurality of wives or (rarely) husbands at the same time.

pol'y-gen'e-sis (pŏl'ĭ-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* Plurality of origin; — opposed to *monogenesis.*

pol'y-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Having many distinct sources; originating at various places or times. **2.** *Biol.* Of or pert. to polygenesis. — **pol'y-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

pol'y-glot (pŏl'ĭ-glŏt), *a.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος many-tongued;

πολύς many + γλῶττα tongue.] **1.** Versed in many or several languages. **2.** Containing, or made up of, several tongues, or languages; as, a *polyglot* Bible. — *n.* **1.** One who speaks or writes several languages. **2.** A book, esp. the Scriptures, containing versions of the same text in several languages. **3.** A confusion of languages; a polyglot jargon.

pol'y-gon (pŏl'ĭ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνος polygonal; πολύς many + γωνία angle.] *Geom.* A figure, generally a plane closed figure, having many angles, and hence many sides, esp. one of more than four angles.

pol'y-go-na'ceous (-gō-nā'shŭs), *a.* [See POLYGONUM.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Polygonaceæ*) of plants, the buckwheat family, chiefly of the north temperate zone, consisting of herbs, shrubs, and trees, and including the bindweeds, sorrels, docks, etc.

po-lyg'o-nal (pō-lĭg'ō-năl), *a.* Having many angles (esp. more than four), and hence many sides. — **-nal-ly,** *adv.* **polygonal numbers,** certain figurate numbers, the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression whose first term is 1.

po-lyg'o-num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *polygonos, -on,* a kind of plant, Gr. πολύγονον; πολύς many + γόνυ the knee; — in allusion to the numerous joints.] Any of a large genus (*Polygonum*) of herbaceous plants, including the smartweeds, knotweeds, bistorts, and water peppers.

pol'y-graph (pŏl'ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. πολυγράφος writing much.] A manifold writer; copying machine. — **-graph'ic,** *a.*

po-lyg'y-nous (-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having many styles. **2.** Practicing, pertaining to, or characterized by, polygyny.

po-lyg'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. γυνή woman, wife.] State or practice of having several wives at once; marriage to several wives, as among various savage races or tribes.

pol'y-ha'lite (pŏl'ĭ-hā'līt), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἅλς salt.] *Min.* A mineral usually in fibrous masses, of a brick-red color due to iron, but consisting essentially of sulphates of calcium, magnesium, and potassium, $2CaSO_4 \cdot MgSO_4 \cdot K_2SO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

pol'y-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πολυέδρος with many sides; πολύς many + ἕδρα side.] *Geom.* A figure or solid formed by many faces or planes. — **pol'y-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

Pol'y-hym'ni-a (-hĭm'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύμνια; πολύς many + ὕμνος hymn.] *Gr. Myth.* The Muse of oratory and the sacred lyric.

pol'y-mer (pŏl'ĭ-mĕr), *n.* [See POLYMERIC.] *Chem.* Any of two or more substances interrelated by polymerism; specif., a substance produced from another by polymerization.

pol'y-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Chem.* Composed of the same elements in the same proportions by weight, but having different molecular weights; thus, cyanic acid (CNOH) and cyanuric acid ($C_3N_3O_3H_3$) are *polymeric* with each other.

po-lym'er-ism (pō-lĭm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n. Chem.* State or quality of being polymeric; also, polymerization.

pol'y-mer'i-za'tion (pŏl'ĭ-mĕr'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n. Chem.* Act or process of changing to a polymeric form of higher molecular weight; also, the resulting state.

pol'y-mer-ize (pŏl'ĭ-mĕr-īz; pō-lĭm'ĕr-īz), *v. t. & i. Chem.* To subject to, or to undergo, polymerization.

po-lym'er-ous (pō-lĭm'ĕr-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having many parts or members in a whorl.

pol'y-morph (pŏl'ĭ-môrf), *n.* [Gr. πολύμορφος multiform; πολύς many + μορφή form.] A polymorphous organism or substance, or one of its several forms.

pol'y-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* Having or assuming various forms, characters, or styles. — **pol'y-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* — **pol'y-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

Pol'y-ne'sian (-nē'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* [From *Polynesia;* Gr. πολύς many + νῆσος island.] Of or pertaining to Polynesia or the Polynesians. — *n.* **1.** A member of any of several brown races of mankind widespread throughout Oceania. **2.** The agglutinative Polynesian language.

Pol'y-ni'ces, Pol'y-nei'ces (-nī'sēz), *n.* [L. *Polynices,* Gr. Πολυνείκης.] See ANTIGONE, SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

pol'y-no'mi-al (-nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* [*poly-* + *binomial.*] *Algebra.* **1.** An expression of two or more terms, as $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$. **2.** *Biol.* A technical name of more than three words. — *a.* **1.** *Chiefly Math.* Containing many terms. **2.** *Biol.* Consisting of many names or terms. [many nuclei.]

pol'y-nu'cle-ar (-nū'klē-ăr), *a. Biol.* Having several or

pol'yp (pŏl'ĭp), *n.* [L. *polypus,* Gr. πολύπους, πολύποδος; πολύς many + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* A cœlenterate having typically a hollow cylindrical body, closed and attached at one end, and opening at the other by a central mouth surrounded by tentacles, as the sea anemone, the coral, etc.

pol'y-pa-ry (pŏl'ĭ-pā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Zoöl.* The common investing structure or tissue in which the polyps of corals and other compound forms are embedded.

pol'y-pet'al-ous (pŏl'ĭ-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having the petals separate or not united; — said of a flower or corolla.

pol'y-pha'gi-a (-fā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολυφαγία excess in eating.] **1.** *Med.* Abnormal hunger. **2.** *Zoöl.* Ability to subsist on various kinds of food.

po-lyph'a-gous (pō-lĭf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* Eating, or subsisting on, many kinds of food; also, rarely, voracious.

pol'y-phase (pŏl'ĭ-fāz), *a. Elec.* Having or producing two or more phases; multiphase.

Pol'y-phe'mus (-fē'mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύφημος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Cyclops who imprisoned Ulysses and his companions in a cavern and devoured two of the company daily, until Ulysses made him drunk and blinded him.

pol'y-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk; -fō'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος; πολύς many + φωνή sound.] **1.** Having, or consisting of, many sounds or voices. **2.** *Phon.* Having more than one phonetic value; as, Assyrian *polyphonic* characters. **3.** *Music.* a Pert. to, or characterized by, polyphony. **b** Capable of giving more than one tone at a time, as the organ or harp.

po-lyph'o-nous (pō-lĭf'ō-nŭs), *a.* = POLYPHONIC.

po-lyph'o-ny (pō-lĭf'ō-nĭ; pŏl'ĭ-fō'nĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυφωνία.] **1.** *Phon.* Representation of more than one sound by means of the same written character. **2.** *Music.* Composition in simultaneous and harmonizing but melodically independent and individual voice parts; contrapuntal composition. See COUNTERPOINT.

pol'y-pho'tal (pŏl'ĭ-fō'tăl) } *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός,
pol'y-phote (pŏl'ĭ-fōt) } light.] *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating arc lamps so constructed that more than one can be used on a single circuit.

po-lyp'i-dom (pō-lĭp'ĭ-dŭm; pŏl'ĭ-pĭ-dŭm), *n.* [*polypus* + Gr. δόμος house.] A polypary.

pol'y-po'dy (-pō'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *polypodium,* fr. Gr. πολυπόδιον, dim. of πολύπους. See POLYP.] Any of a genus (*Polypodium*) of ferns with roundish naked sori, growing on moist rock, trees, etc.

pol'y-pous (pŏl'ĭ-pŭs), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, a polypus; affected with polypi. **2.** Pert. to or like a polyp.

pol'yp-tych (pŏl'ĭp-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. πολύπτυχος consisting of many folds; πολύς many + πτύξ, πτυχός, fold.] An arrangement of panels, etc., having more parts than a triptych.

pol'y-pus (pŏl'ĭ-pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pī). [L. See POLYP.] **1.** *Zoöl.* = POLYP. **2.** *Med.* A tumor, usually with a narrow base, due to hypertrophy of the mucous membrane, as in the nose, uterus, etc.

pol'y-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. πολυσύλλαβος; πολύς
pol'y-syl-lab'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } + συλλαβή syllable.] **1.** Having, or characterized by, polysyllables. **2.** Of a word, having more than three syllables.

pol'y-syl'la-ble (pŏl'ĭ-sĭl'ȧ-b'l), *n.* A polysyllabic word.

pol'y-syn'de-ton (-sĭn'dē-tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. σύνδετος bound together.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting in frequent repetition of the conjunction; — opp. to *asyndeton.*

pol'y-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [F. *polytechnique,* Gr. πολύτεχνος; πολύς + τέχνη an art.] Including, or pertaining to, many arts and sciences; — applied esp. to schools where many practical branches of art and science are taught.

pol'y-the-ism (pŏl'ĭ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. θεός god.] The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods.

pol'y-the-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A believer in polytheism.

pol'y-the-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or char-
pol'y-the-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } acterized by, polytheism; professing or advocating polytheism.

pol'y-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk) } *a.* Having several or many types;
pol'y-typ'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } — opposed to *monotypic.*

pol'y-u'ri-a (-ū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Excessive secretion of urine, either temporary, as in nervous excitement, fevers, etc., or permanent, as in diabetes. — **pol'y-u'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

Po-lyx'e-na (pō-lĭk'sē-nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολυξένη.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Priam, betrothed to Achilles.

pol'y-zo'an (pŏl'ĭ-zō'ăn), *n.* [*poly-* + *-zoa* + *-an.*] Any of a class (*Polyzoa*) of aquatic, mostly marine, animals which reproduce by budding and usually form permanently attached colonies, variously shaped, often of a delicate, branched mosslike form, or flat and encrusting stones, seaweeds, etc. — *a.* Of or pert. to the polyzoans.

pol'y-zo-a'ri-um (-zō-ā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A polyzoan colony or the supporting skeleton of such a colony. — **pol'y-zo-a'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pol'y-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Composed of many zooids. **b** Designating a spore that produces many sporozoites.

pom'ace (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* [L. *pomum* a fruit, LL., an apple.] **1.** The substance of apples, or similar fruit, crushed to a pulpy mass, as in cider making. **2.** The substance of anything crushed to pulp, as of fish or the castor-oil bean.

po-ma'ceous (pō-mā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *pomum* an apple.] Of or pertaining to apples; specif., malaceous.

po-made' (pō-mād'; -mäd'), *n.* [F. *pommade,* fr. It., fr. LL. *pomum* apple.] Perfumed ointment; pomatum.

po'man-der (pō'măn-dĕr; pō-măn'dĕr), *n.* [Formerly also *pomamber, pomeamber* (*Oxf. E. D.*). See POME; AMBER.] A perfume or mixture of perfumes, in a perforated box or bag, carried on the person, as to guard against infection.

po-ma'tum (pō-mā'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] Pomade.

pome (pōm), *n.* [OF., apple, fr. L. *pomum* a fruit.] The characteristic fruit of the apple family. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

pome-gran'ate (pŏm-grăn'ât; pŏm'grăn'ât; pŭm'-), *n.* [OF. *pome grenate; pome* apple + *grenate*, fr. L. *granata* grained, having many grains or seeds.] The somewhat angular fruit, like an orange in size and color, of a certain tropical Asiatic tree (*Punica granatum*); also, the tree. It has many seeds in a crimson pulp of agreeable acid flavor.

Pomegranate. Flowering Branch, and Fruit whole and in section.

pom'e-lo (pŏm'ĕ-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES (-lōz). The grapefruit.

Pom'er-a'ni-an (pŏm'ĕr-ā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pomerania, a province of Prussia on the Baltic sea. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Pomerania. **2.** One of a breed of medium-sized or small dogs of German origin, with long silky hair forming a ruff or frill about the chest, bushy tail, foxlike muzzle, and pointed ears; — called also *spitz dog*.

po-mif'er-ous (pō-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pomifer; pomum* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing pomes, or applelike fruits.

pom'mel (pŭm'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *pomel*, LL. *pomellus*, fr. L. *pomum* fruit, LL. also, an apple.] **1.** A knob, as on the hilt of a sword or the like. **2.** The knoblike protuberance at the front and top of a saddlebow. — *v. t.*; -MELED (-ĕld) or -MELLED; -MEL-ING or -MEL-LING. To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword; hence, to beat with the fists.

po-mol'o-gy (pō-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *pomum* fruit + *-logy*.] Science and practice of fruit growing. — **po'mo-log'i-cal** (pō'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **po-mol'o-gist** (pō-mŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

Po-mo'na (pō-mō'nà), *n.* [L., fr. *pomum* fruit.] *Roman Relig.* The old Italian goddess of the fruit of trees.

pomp (pŏmp), *n.* [F. *pompe*, L. *pompa*, fr. Gr. πομπή a sending, a solemn procession, pomp.] **1.** A show of magnificence; sometimes, esp. in the *pl.*, vain display. **2.** A procession marked by magnificent display; a pageant. — **Syn.** Pageantry, splendor, state, ostentation. See PARADE.

pom'pa-dour (pŏm'pà-dōr', *colloq.* -dŏr), *n.* [After the Marquise de Pompadour.] **1.** A mode of dressing a woman's hair by drawing it straight back from the forehead, sometimes over a pad or cushion; also a mode of dressing men's hair by brushing it straight up from the forehead. **2.** The hair so dressed.

pom'pa-no (-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp. *pámpano.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A highly valued food fish (*Trachinotus carolinus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America. **b** A fish (*Palometa simillimus*) of the California coast.

Pom-pe'ian (pŏm-pē'yăn; -ăn), *a.* [L. *Pompeianus.*] Of or pert. to Pompeii, a town of Campania buried by ashes from Mt. Vesuvius, A. D. 79.

pom'-pom' (pŏm'pŏm'), *n.* An automatic machine cannon; — popularly so called from its drumming sound in action.

pom'pon (pŏm'pŏn; *F.* pôN'pôN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An ornamental ball, as of feathers, for women's costume. **2.** *Mil.* A tuft or ball, as of wool, sometimes worn on the hat.

pom-pos'i-ty (-pŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being pompous.

pom'pous (pŏm'pŭs), *a.* [F. *pompeux*, L. *pomposus.* See POMP.] **1.** Displaying pomp; stately; magnificent. *Now Rare.* **2.** Characterized by excessive self-importance; pretentious; inflated. — **Syn.** See OSTENTATIOUS. — **pom'-pous-ly,** *adv.* — **pom'pous-ness,** *n.*

ponce'let (pŏns'lĕt), *n.* [After Jean Victor *Poncelet*, French engineer.] *Physics.* A unit of power, being the power obtained from an expenditure of one hundred kilogrammeters of energy per second.

pon'cho (pŏn'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp.] A kind of cloak like a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head.

pond (pŏnd), *n.* [ME. *ponde*, prob. orig. an inclosed body of water and the same word as *pound* an inclosure.] A body of water smaller than a lake.

pon'der (pŏn'dĕr), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *ponderer*, L. *ponderare*, fr. *pondus, ponderis*, a weight.] To weigh in the mind; deliberate; meditate. — **Syn.** See CONSIDER. — **pon'der-er,** *n.*

pon'der-a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being weighed.

pon'der-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A weighing. *Rare.*

pon'der-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ponderous.

pon'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ponderosus*, fr. *pondus, -eris*, a weight.] **1.** Heavy; weighty; massive; as, a *ponderous* load. **2.** Important; momentous. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Heavy in spirit; as, a *ponderous* style; a *ponderous* joke. — **Syn.** See BULKY. — **pon'der-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pon'der-ous-ness,** *n.*

pond'fish' (pŏnd'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of many small American fresh-water sunfishes (family *Centrarchidæ*).

pond lily. The water lily.

pond'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Potamogeton*) of aquatic plants, often growing in ponds and quiet waters.

pone (pōn), *n.* [Of Amer. Ind. origin.] A kind of johnny cake; as, corn *pone;* also, a loaf of it. *Southern U. S.*

pon-gee' (pŏn-jē'; pŏn'jē'), *n.* A thin soft fabric of undyed silk from India or China; by extension, a dyed silk fabric of similar weave and texture.

pon'iard (pŏn'yărd), *n.* [F. *poignard*, fr. *poing* fist, L. *pugnus.*] A kind of dagger, usually slender with a triangular or square blade. — *v. t.* To pierce with a poniard.

‖**pons** (pŏnz), *n.*; *pl.* PONTES (pŏn'tēz). [L., a bridge.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A bridge; — applied to any of several parts which connect others; esp., the **pons Va-ro'li-i** (vȧ-rō'lĭ-ī), a broad mass of transverse fibers on the ventral surface of the brain in man and other mammals, at the anterior end of the medulla.

pons a'si-no'rum (ăs'ĭ-nō'rŭm; 57). [L., asses' bridge.] See ASSES' BRIDGE.

pon'tee. Var. of PUNTY.

Pon'tic (pŏn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Ponticus*, Gr. Ποντικός, fr. πόντος the sea, esp., the Black Sea.] Of or pert. to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea or its region.

pon'ti-fex (pŏn'tĭ-fĕks), *n.*; *pl.* PONTIFICES (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-sēz). [L. See PONTIFF.] A high priest; pontiff.

pon'tiff (-tĭf), *n.* [F. *pontife*, L. *pontifex, -ficis;* prob. not fr. *pons, pontis*, bridge but fr. a lost word akin to or from Umbrian *puntes*, pl. (prob. meaning some religious rites in sacrificing) + root of L. *facere* to do.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A member of the council forming the highest priestly organization. **2.** *Eccl.* A bishop; esp., the Pope.

pon-tif'i-cal (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a pontiff, bishop, or prelate; episcopal; specif., papal.

Pontifical College [*Also l. c.*], *Rom. Relig.*, the highest priestly organization of ancient Rome. — *n.* **1.** In *pl.* The vestments and other insignia of a pontiff, esp. a bishop. **2.** A book giving the offices, or forms for rites, etc., performed by a pontiff or a bishop.

pon-tif'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* State, office, or term of office of a pontiff, as the Roman pontifex or a bishop.

pon'til. See PUNTY.

Pon'tine (pŏn'tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [L. *Pontinus* or *Pomptinus.*] Of or pertaining to an extensive marshy district between Rome and Naples; — written also *Pomptine.*

Pon'ti-us (pŏn'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs; -tĭ-ŭs), *n.* The gens name of the Roman procurator, **Pon'ti-us Pi'late** (pī'lât), under whom Jesus was crucified.

pon'to-nier' (pŏn'tō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *pontonnier.*] *Mil.* An officer or soldier of the engineers in charge of the bridge equipage and the building of pontoon bridges.

pon-toon' (pŏn-tōōn'), *n.* Also **-ton'** (pŏn-tōōn'). [F. *ponton*, fr. L. *ponto, pontonis*, fr. *pons, pontis*, bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat; esp., *Mil.*, a boat or portable float, such as a metallic cylinder, or a boatlike frame, used as one of the supports of a temporary bridge (**pontoon bridge**).

po'ny (pō'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Prob. fr. OF. *poulenet*, dim. of *poulain* colt, LL. *pullanus*, fr. L. *pullus* a young animal.] **1.** A small horse; esp., a horse of any of certain small stocky breeds. **2.** Twenty-five pounds sterling. *Slang, Eng.* **3.** A crib. Cf. HORSE, *n.* 9. *College Cant, U. S.* **4.** A small liqueur glass or the liquor it will hold. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* & *i.* To pay (money), esp. in settlement of an account; — used with *up. Slang, U. S.*

pood (pōōd), *n.* [Russ. *pud*, ultimately fr. L. Cf. POUND the weight.] A Russian weight, equivalent to about 36 lbs.

poo'dle (pōō'd'l), *n.* [G. *pudel.*] One of a breed of very intelligent medium-sized dogs with thick, curly hair, which forms long ropelike strands or tightly curled ringlets. The usual colors are all black, all white, and black and white.

pooh (pōō; pōōh), *or* **pooh'-pooh'** (pōō'pōō'), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! nonsense!

pooh'-pooh' (-pōō'), *v. t.* To make light of; deride.

pool (pōōl), *n.* [AS. *pōl.*] **1.** A small and rather deep body of (usually) fresh water; also, a reservoir. **2.** A small body of standing or stagnant water; a puddle.

pool, *n.* [F. *poule*, properly, a hen. See PULLET.] **1.** The stake played for in certain games. **2.** A kind of billiards; specif., *U. S.*, a game played with, usually, fifteen object balls and a cue ball on a table (**pool table**) having six pockets. **3.** In a joint gambling venture, the total amount contributed to be staked; also, sometimes, the combination of persons in such a venture. **4.** Any aggregation of the interests or property of different persons made to further a joint undertaking; also, the persons; specif.: **a** *Com.* A common fund or combination of interests, or persons, esp. for speculating in, or manipulating the market price of, securities, grain, etc. **b** A combination between competing business houses or corporations for the control of traffic by removing competition.

— *v. t.* To contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a

mutual division of profits or losses; to make a common interest of; as, the companies *pooled* their traffic. — *v. i.* To combine with others in a pool.

pool bottle. A leather bottle to hold the small numbered balls, used to decide the order of play in some pool games.

poon (pōōn), *n., or* **poon tree.** [Kanarese *ponne* or Malayalam & Telugu *pūna*, or Singhalese *puna*.] Any of several East Indian trees (genus *Calophyllum*); also, their hard, light wood, used for masts, spars, etc.

poop (pōōp), *n.* [F. *poupe*, fr. L. *puppis*.] *Naut.* **a** The stern of a vessel. *Now Rare.* **b** A deck above the spar, or open, deck abaft the mizzen, sometimes over a cabin. — *v. t. Naut.* To break over the stern of, as a wave.

poor (pōōr), *a.* [ME. *poure* or *povre*, OF. *povre*, L. *pauper*.] **1.** Wanting in money or goods; needy. **2.** Destitute of some normal or desirable quality; as: **a** Scanty; inadequate; as, a *poor* crop. **b** Lean; emaciated; as, a *poor* horse. **c** Feeble; dejected; as, *poor* health; *poor* spirits. Also, mean-spirited. **d** Not good, as in quality; inferior; as, *poor* work. **e** Barren; — said of land. **f** Unfavorable; unfortunate; as, the sick man had a *poor* night. **g** Wanting in elegance or marks of wealth or refinement; as, *poor* attire; *poor* surroundings. **h** Inefficient; not excellent or satisfactory; as, a *poor* orator. **3.** Worthy of pity or sympathy; as, *poor* fellow! *Colloq.*

poor'house' (pōōr'hous'), *n.* A dwelling house for paupers kept at public expense; an almshouse; workhouse.

poor law. A law providing for or regulating the public relief or support of the poor, as in England. — **poor-law union.** = UNION, 4 **a.**

poor'ly, *adv.* In a poor manner or condition; badly.

poor'ly, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed. *Chiefly Dial.*

poor'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being poor.

poor'-spir'it-ed, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base.

poor'will' (pōōr'wĭl'), *n.* [In imitation of its note.] A bird (*Phalænoptilus nuttalli*) of the western United States and Mexico similar to the whippoorwill, but smaller.

pop (pŏp), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] **1.** A small sharp explosive report. **2.** A shot from a firearm. **3.** An effervescing beverage, usually not intoxicating.

— *v. i.;* POPPED (pŏpt); POP'PING. **1.** To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound. **2.** To go, enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden movement; — used with *in, out, upon, off,* etc. **3.** To burst open with a pop, esp. when heated, as corn. **4.** To shoot with a firearm; as, *popping* at birds. — *v. t.* **1.** To thrust, push, or put, suddenly. **2.** To cause to pop, or burst open, by heat; as, to *pop* corn. **3.** To fire off (a firearm, a blast); hence, to shoot.

— *adv.* Like a pop; suddenly.

pop corn. Indian corn the kernels of which may be burst open and puffed out by dry heat; also, the popped corn.

pope (pōp), *n.* [AS. *pāpa*, L. *papa* father, bishop, Gr. *πάπας, πάππας*, father.] **1.** [*Often cap.*] The (or a) bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** A person likened to the Pope, as in authority. **3.** [Russ. *pop*, fr. LGr. *παπᾶς*.] *East. Ch.* A parish priest.

pope'dom (-dŭm), *n.* Place or office of a pope; papacy.

Pope Joan (jōn). A card game resembling newmarket.

pop'er-y (pōp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* The doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church; — used opprobriously.

pop'gun' (pŏp'gŭn'), *n.* A child's toy gun for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compression of air.

pop'in-jay (-ĭn-jā), *n.* [OF. *papegai, papegaut.*] **1.** A parrot. *Obs.* **2.** A target in the form of a parrot. *Hist.* **3.** A person likened to a parrot, as a talkative coxcomb.

pop'ish (pōp'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the Pope or the Roman Catholic Church; — used opprobriously. — **-ish-ly,** *adv.*

pop'lar (pŏp'lăr), *n.* [OF. *poplier*, fr. L. *populus* poplar.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Populus*) of slender quick-growing trees; also, the light soft wood of these trees. **2.** The tulip tree or its wood. See TULIP TREE, 1. *U. S.*

pop'lin (-lĭn), *n.* [F. *popeline*, fr. It. *papalino* papal; — because made at Avignon, a papal town.] A corded fabric, usually of silk and worsted, used esp. for women's dresses.

pop-lit'e-al (pŏp-lĭt'ē-ăl; pŏp'lĭ-tē'ăl), *a.* [From L. *poples, -itis*, the ham.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the ham, or back part of the leg behind the knee joint.

pop'-o-ver, *n.* A puffy muffin of eggs, milk, and flour.

pop'per (pŏp'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, pops.

pop'pet (pŏp'ĕt; 24), *n.* [See PUPPET.] **1.** A small person; — chiefly used endearingly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** *Mach.* **a** An upright support or guide fastened at the bottom only, as a lathe poppet head. **b** A **poppet valve**, a lift valve.

poppet head. *Mach.* A lathe headstock.

pop'pied (-ĭd), *a.* **1.** Interspersed or adorned with poppies. **2.** Affected as with poppy juice; hence: drowsy; quiescent.

pop'ple (-'l), *v. i.* To have a heaving, tumbling motion, as a chopping sea. — *n.* Such a motion.

pop'py (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). [AS. *popig, popæg.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Papaver*) typifying a family (*Papaveraceæ*) of bristly-hairy herbs with showy flowers. **2.** Any extract, as opium, from the plant. **3.** The color of the red poppy; a vivid scarlet.

pop'py-head' (pŏp'ĭ-hĕd'), *n. Arch.* A raised ornament often in the form of a finial, as on the tops of the upright ends of seats, etc., in Gothic churches.

pop'u-lace (pŏp'ū-lās), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *popolo* people, L. *populus*.] The common people; proletariat.

pop'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* [L. *popularis*, fr. *populus* people.] **1.** Of or pert. to the common people; as, *popular* government. **2.** Plebeian; vulgar. *Obs.* **3.** Suitable to the public in general; as: **a** Easy to understand; plain; as, *popular* science. **b** Adapted to the means of the common people; hence, cheap; as, *popular* prices. **4.** Beloved or approved by the people; as, a *popular* leader.

pop'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being popular, esp. of being esteemed by, or in favor with, the people at large; as, the *popularity* of a law or a statesman.

pop'u-lar-ize (pŏp'ū-lăr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make popular. — **-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

pop'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a popular manner.

pop'u-late (pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. To inhabit or furnish with inhabitants; to people.

pop'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** All the people or inhabitants in a country or section. **2.** Act or process of populating.

Pop'u-lism (-lĭz'm), *n. U. S. Politics.* The political doctrines advocated by the People's party.

Pop'u-list (pŏp'ū-lĭst), *n.* [L. *populus* people.] *U. S. Politics.* A member of the People's party. — **Pop'u-lis'tic,** *a.*

pop'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *populosus.*] Abounding in people; thickly inhabited. — **pop'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **-lous-ness,** *n.*

por'bea'gle (pôr'bē'g'l), *n.* A shark (*Lamna cornubica*) reaching a length of eight feet and noted for its voracity.

por'ce-lain (pôr'sĕ-lăn; pôrs'lăn), *n.* [F. *porcelaine*, It. *porcellana*, orig., the cowry.] A fine, white, more or less translucent earthenware; — called also *china, chinaware.*

por'ce-la'ne-ous ‖ (pôr'sĕ-lā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, **por'cel-la'ne-ous**‖ porcelain.

por'ce-la-nite' ‖ (-lă-nīt'; pôr-sĕl'ă-nīt), *n. Petrog.* A baked **por'cel-la-nite'**‖ clay resembling earthenware, porcelain, or jasper; — in the latter case called also *porcelain jasper.*

porch (pôrch; 57), *n.* [F. *porche*, L. *porticus.*] **1.** *Arch.* A covered entrance to a building, commonly inclosed in part, projecting from the main wall with a separate roof. **2.** A portico; covered walk. *Obs., exc. in:* **the Porch** *or* **the Painted Porch,** a portico in the agora of ancient Athens, frequented by Zeno and his followers; hence, the Stoic school of philosophy. **3.** A veranda. *Local, U. S.*

por'cine (pôr'sīn; -sĭn), *a.* [L. *porcinus*, fr. *porcus* a swine.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, swine.

por'cu-pine (-kū-pīn), *n.* [OF. *porc espin*, fr. L. *porcus* swine + a derivative of *spina* spine.] Any of certain rodents (as the genus *Hystrix* of Europe and Africa, the genus *Erethizon* of North America, etc.) having sharp, erectile, readily detachable, spines mingled with their hair.

porcupine anteater. An echidna.

pore (pōr; 57), *v. i.;* PORED (pōrd); POR'ING (pōr'ĭng). [ME. *pouren, puren.*] To look or gaze intently, esp. in reading or studying; fix the attention, esp. on something written; meditate or ponder intently; — usually with *over.*

pore, *n.* [F., fr. L. *porus*, Gr. *πόρος* passage, pore.] **1.** A minute opening, as in the skin, a leaf, etc. **2.** An interstice between the particles of a body; as, the *pores* of stones.

por'gy (pôr'gĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). A sparoid food fish (*Pagrus pagrus*), called *red porgy*, of Europe and America; also, any of various others, as the scup and the pinfish.

po-rif'er-ous (pō-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *porus* pore + *-ferous.*] Provided with pores.

po'rism (pō'rĭz'm; 57), *n.* [LL. *porisma*, fr. Gr. *πόρισμα* a thing procured, a deduction from a demonstration, fr. *πορίζειν* to bring, provide.] *Geom.* **a** A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem capable of innumerable solutions. **b** *Gr. Geom.* A corollary.

pork (pōrk; 57), *n.* [F. *porc*, L. *porcus* hog.] **1.** The flesh of swine, used for food. **2.** A swine. *Obs.* — **pork'y,** *a.*

pork'er (pōr'kĕr), *n.* A swine, esp. one fattened for food.

por-nog'ra-phy (pôr-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πόρνη* a harlot + *-graphy.*] **1.** A treatment of, or a treatise on, prostitutes or prostitution. **2.** Obscene writing, painting, or the like. — **por-nog'ra-pher,** *n.* — **por'no-graph'ic** (pôr'nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

po-ros'i-ty (pō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being porous. **2.** Something porous; also, a pore.

po'rous (pō'rŭs; 57), *a.* [F. poreux. See PORE, *n.*] Full of pores; permeable by liquids. — **po'rous-ness,** *n.*

por'phy-rit'ic (pôr'fĭ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to porphyry. **2.** *Petrog.* Relating to or like porphyry; characterized by distinct crystals, as of feldspar, quartz, or augite, in a relatively fine-grained base.

por'phy-roid (pôr'fĭ-roid; -rō-ĕd'), *n.* [*porphyry* + *-oid.*] *Petrog.* A more or less schistose, metamorphic quartz-feldspar porphyry or tuff.

por'phy-ry (pôr'fĭ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *porfire*, fr. Gr. *πορφύρεος* purple.] Orig., a rock of feldspar crystals embedded in a dark red or purple base. Now, commonly, any igneous rock of similar (porphyritic) texture, or, sometimes, any of various igneous rocks without this texture.

por'poise (pôr'pŭs), *n.* [OF. *porpeis*, fr. L. *porcus* swine + *piscis* fish.] **1.** Any of various small gregarious cetaceans (genus *Phocæna*), esp. one, the common, or harbor, porpoise (*P. phocæna*), of the North Atlantic and Pacific. They are from five to eight feet long. **2.** Popularly, the common dolphin; or, esp. on the American Atlantic coast, the bottle-nosed dolphin.

por'ridge (pŏr'ĭj), *n.* [Prob. for *pottage*.] **1.** A broth or thin pudding made by boiling some leguminous or farinaceous substance in water or milk. **2.** A hodgepodge.

por'rin-ger (-ĭn-jĕr), *n.* [For *pottager*, fr. F. *potager* soup basin.] A dish, as a bowl or cup, from which porridge, broth, etc., may be eaten, esp. one for children's use.

port (pōrt; 57), *n.* [From *Oporto*, in Portugal.] A strong wine, usually dark red, originally from Portugal.

port, *n.* [AS. *port*, L. *portus*.] **1.** A harbor; haven. **2.** In commerce, a place to which vessels may resort to discharge or receive cargo. **3.** *Revenue Law.* Short for **port of entry**, a designated locality, whether a nautical port or not, where foreign goods may be introduced for import.

port, *n.* [F. *porte*, L. *porta*.] **1.** A gate; portal. *Archaic or Scot.* **2.** *Naut.* An opening in a vessel's side; a porthole; specif., an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged; also, the shutter or cover for a porthole. **3.** *Mechanics.* An opening for inlet or outlet of air, gas, steam, water, or the like, esp. in a valve seat or valve face; specif., the area of opening, in a cylinder face, of a passageway for the working fluid in an engine; also, any such passageway.

port, *v. t.* [F. *porter*, L. *portare* to carry.] *Mil.* To carry in a position across the body from right to left, as a gun. — *n.* **1.** Carriage; bearing; demeanor. **2.** *Mil.* The position of a weapon when ported. — **Syn.** See DEPORTMENT.

port, *n.* *Naut.* The left side of a vessel (as one faces from stern to bow); — opp. to *starboard*. See LARBOARD. Also much used adjectively; as, the *port* side; the *port* watch. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To turn or put (the helm) to the port, or left, side of a vessel; — chiefly used in the imperative.

port'a-ble (pôr'tȧ-b'l; 57), *a.* [L. *portabilis*, fr. *portare* to carry.] **1.** Capable of being borne; easily transported. **2.** Endurable. *Obs.* — **port'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

por'tage (pôr'tăj; 57), *n.* [F., fr. *porter* to carry.] **1.** Act of carrying. **2.** Act or process of carrying boats, goods, etc., overland between navigable waters; also, the route traversed; as, a rough *portage*.

por'tal (-tăl), *n.* [OF. *portal*, LL. *portale*, prop., neut. a., fr. L. *porta* gate.] **1.** A door, gate, or entrance, esp. one that is grand and imposing. **2.** a *Bridge Building.* The space, at either end, between the first two principal trusses in a trussed bridge. **b** In skeleton construction, any vertical space between two uprights which must be kept open for free communication.

— *a.* *Anat.* **a** Designating the transverse fissure of the liver where most of the vessels enter. **b** Designating, or pert. to, a large vein (**portal vein**) carrying the blood from the digestive organs and spleen to the liver, in the tissues of which it breaks up into capillaries.

‖ **por'ta-men'to** (pôr'tȧ-mĕn'tō), *n.* [It., fr. *portare* to carry.] *Music.* The passage from one note to another in a continuous glide through all the intervening tones.

port'ance (pôr'tăns; 57), *n.* [OF.] Port; carriage. *Archaic.*

por'ta-tive (-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *portatif*.] Capable of holding or carrying; as, the *portative* force of a magnet.

port'cray'on (pôrt'krā'ŏn; 57), *n.* [F. *portecrayon*.] A metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon.

port-cul'lis (pôrt-kŭl'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *porte coleïce* a sliding door; *porte* door + L. *colare* to filter.] A grating, as of iron, hung in or over the gateway of a fortress or castle, to be let down to prevent entrance. — **port-cul'lised** (-ĭst), *a.*

Porte (pôrt; 57), *n.* [F. *porte* gate, L. *porta*.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish Empire; —from justice being formerly administered at the palace gate.

‖ **porte'-co'chère'** (pôrt'kō'shâr'), *n.* [F. See PORT a gate; COACH.] **1.** A large gateway allowing vehicles to drive into a court. **2.** Erroneously, a carriage porch. *U. S.*

‖ **porte'mon'naie'** (pôrt'mō'nĕ'; *Anglicized* pôrt'mŭn'ĭ), *n.* [F.; *porter* to carry + *monnaie* money.] A small pocketbook or purse.

por-tend' (pŏr-tĕnd'), *v.t.* [L. *portendere, -tentum*, to foretell; impend.] **1.** To indicate (events, evil, etc.) as coming in the future; foretoken; — now used esp. of unpropitious signs. **2.** To mean. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See FORETELL.

por'tent (pôr'tĕnt; pōr'-; pŏr-tĕnt'), *n.* [L. *portentum*. See PORTEND.] **1.** That which portends, or foretokens; esp., that which portends evil; omen; sign. **2.** Significance as to the future. **3.** A prodigy; a marvel.

por-ten'tous (pŏr-tĕn'tŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a portent. **2.** Hence: monstrous; prodigious; wonderful. — **Syn.** See OMINOUS. — **por-ten'tous-ly,** *adv.* — **por-ten'tous-ness,** *n.*

por'ter (pōr'tĕr; 57), *n.* [F. *portier*, L. *portarius*, fr. *porta* gate, door.] **1.** One in charge of a door or gate; doorkeeper. **2.** An attendant on a sleeping or parlor car. *U. S.*

por'ter, *n.* [OF. *porteor*, fr. *porter* to carry, L. *portare*.] **1.** A carrier; one who carries luggage, etc., for hire, now, esp., at hotels, railroad stations, etc. **2.** [That is, a liquor for *porters*.] A dark heavy liquor made with browned malt.

por'ter-age (-ăj), *n.* Work of a porter or the charge made.

por'ter-ess. Var. of PORTRESS.

por'ter-house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A house where malt liquors, as porter, are sold and served. *Now Rare.* **2.** Short for **porterhouse steak**, a choice steak cut from a beef just back of the best ribs. *Colloq. Chiefly U. S.*

port-fo'li-o (pôrt-fō'lĭ-ō; -fōl'yō), *n.*; *pl.* PORTFOLIOS (-ōz). [It. *portafoglio, portafogli*; *portare* to carry + *foglio*, pl. *fogli*, leaf, sheet.] **1.** A portable case for holding loose papers, prints, etc. **2.** Such a case for documents of state; hence, the office and functions of a minister of state or cabinet member; as, to receive the *portfolio* of war.

port'hole' (pôrt'hōl'; 57), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** An opening in a vessel's side; a port. **2.** An opening in a wall or the like; esp., a loophole through which to shoot.

Por'ti-a (pōr'shĭ-ȧ; pôr'shȧ; 57), *n.* An heiress in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," in love with Bassanio. Disguised as a doctor of law, she successfully defends Bassanio's friend, Antonio, in Shylock's suit. See SHYLOCK.

por'ti-co (pôr'tĭ-kō; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [It., fr. L. *porticus*.] *Arch.* A colonnade or covered ambulatory. —

Portico.

por'ti-coed (-kōd), *a.*

‖ **por'tière'** (pôr'tyâr'), *n.* [F.] A curtain hanging at a doorway.

por'tion (pôr'shŭn; 57), *n.* [F., fr. L. *portio*.] **1.** A part of anything; an amount or quantity less than the whole. **2.** An allotted part; share; specif.: **a** A part or thing assigned by destiny; lot; fate. **b** An inheritance. **c** A dowry. — **Syn.** See PART.

— *v. t.* **1.** To divide into portions, or shares; parcel; distribute. **2.** To endow with a portion or inheritance; to dower. — **por'tion-less** (pôr'shŭn-lĕs; 57), *a.*

por'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who portions or has a portion.

port'li-ness (pôrt'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being portly.

port'ly (pôrt'lĭ; 57), *a.* [From PORT demeanor.] Having a dignified port, or bearing; stately; imposing, now esp. on account of bulk; hence, corpulent. — **Syn.** See STOUT.

port-man'teau (pôrt-măn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUS (-tōz), -TEAUX (-tōz). [F. *porte-manteau*; *porter* to carry + *manteau* mantle.] A traveling bag or case, originally one adapted for use on horseback; now, a stiff oblong case hinged in the back so that it opens like a book. *Chiefly Brit.*

Por'to Ri'can (pōr'tō rē'kăn). Of or pertaining to Porto Rico. — A native or citizen of Porto Rico.

por'trait (pôr'trăt; 57), *n.* [F., orig. p. p. of *portraire* to portray.] **1.** A pictorial representation of a person, esp. of the face, painted, drawn, engraved, photographed, or the like; a likeness, esp. one painted from life. **2.** A graphic delineation or description, as of a person. [painter.

por'trait-ist, *n.* One who makes portraits; esp., a portrait

por'trai-ture (-trā-tûr), *n.* **1.** Act, practice, or art of making portraits; portraying; portrayal. **2.** A portrait.

por-tray' (pôr-trā'; 57), *v. t.* [OF. *portraire*, fr. L. *protrahere, -tractum*, to draw forth.] **1.** To represent by drawing, painting, engraving, etc.; to make a picture or image of; delineate; depict. **2.** To describe or depict in words; to describe vividly; also, to represent dramatically; act. — **por-tray'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **por-tray'er,** *n.*

por-tray'al (-ăl), *n.* Act, process, or result of portraying; delineation; esp., verbal or graphic description.

por'tress (pôr'trĕs), **por'ter-ess,** *n.* A female doorkeeper.

Por'tu-guese (pôr'tû-gēz'; pôr'tû-gēz'; -gēs), *a.* Of or pert. to Portugal or its inhabitants.

Portuguese man-of-war, any of several large siphonophores (genus *Physalia*) having a large, crested, bladderlike pneumatophore by means of which they float on the surface. — *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Portugal. **2.** The language of Portugal and of Brazil.

por'tu-la'ca (pôr'tû-lā'kȧ; *commonly* -lăk'ȧ; 57), *n.* [L., purslane.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Portulaca*) of chiefly tropical succulent herbs, including the common purslane.

por'tu-la-ca'ceous (pôr'tû-lȧ-kā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Portulacaceæ*) of, usually, succulent herbs, including the portulacas and spring beauties.

pose (pōz), *v. t.*; POSED (pōzd); POS'ING. [From *appose*, for *oppose*.] Orig., to question; hence: to embarrass by questioning; puzzle; nonplus.

pose, *v. t.* [F. *poser* to place, put, fr. LL., fr. L. *pausare* to pause, *pausa* a pause, Gr. *παῦσις*, fr. *παύειν* to make to

cease. In compounds, this word appears corresponding to L. *ponere* to put, place, the substitution in French having been prob. due to confusion of this word with forms of L. *ponere, posui, positum.*] **1.** To lay down; assert; propound; as, to *pose* a claim. **2.** To place in a fixed position for effect; arrange the posture and drapery of (a person) in a studied manner; as, to *pose* a model. — *v. i.* To assume and maintain a studied attitude; attitudinize; also, to assume or affect a certain character.

— *n.* Attitude of a person; esp., a posture designedly assumed, as for effect. — **Syn.** See POSITION.

Po-sei'don (pō-sī'dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ποσειδῶν.] *Gr. Myth.* God of the sea and of the watery element generally, a son of Cronus and Rhea and husband of Amphitrite. He is also god of horses. His attributes include the dolphin, the horse, and the trident. See NEPTUNE.

pos'er, (pōz'ẽr), *n.* That which poses, or puzzles.

pos'er, *n.* One who poses, or attitudinizes.

po'sied (pō'zĭd), *a.* **1.** Inscribed with a posy, or motto. **2.** Provided with posies, or nosegays; flowery.

pos'it (pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *ponere, positum,* to place.] **1.** To put; set; place. **2.** *Logic.* To assert as fact; affirm as immediately given truth or reality; — contrasted with *infer.*

po-si'tion (pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *position,* L. *positio,* fr. *ponere, positum,* to put, place.] **1.** A positing, or placing. **2.** Manner or place in which anything is placed, arranged, or disposed; hence: **a** Posture or attitude. **b** Manner or way of viewing something; mental attitude; as, to define one's *position.* **c** Site; place; station; hence, proper place; as, the *position* of a post. **d** Relative place, situation, or standing; esp., rank or status; situation; as, a person of *position.* **e** Office; employment; place; as, to lose one's *position.* **3.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The state of having a short vowel followed by two consonants or a double consonant (such as *x* or *z*), making its syllable long; as, in Latin *vŏlvŭnt* the syllables are long by *position.*

Syn. Position, posture, attitude, pose. Position denotes the way in which a thing is placed or disposed, esp. as to other things; **posture** emphasizes the disposition of the parts of the body as to each other; **attitude** is *posture* esp. as unconsciously expressive or intentionally assumed; a **pose** is an attitude, esp. as assumed for effect; as, his stooping *position;* an undignified *posture;* an *attitude* of defense; the *pose* of an artist's model. Fig., **position** denotes the ground or principle on which one takes one's stand; **posture** often denotes state in general, and sometimes connotes insincerity; **attitude** suggests one's settled manner of thought or feeling; **pose** implies affectation and insincerity. [to locate; localize.]

— *v. t.* To put in a, or in the, proper position; place; also,

pos'i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *positif,* L. *positivus.*] **1.** Definitely or formally laid down or imposed; hence: explicitly expressed; peremptory; explicit; definite; also, *Colloq.,* downright; absolute; as, a *positive* promise. **2.** Confident; certain; sometimes, overconfident; opinionated; dogmatic. **3.** Independent of changing circumstances or relations; unrelated; absolute; — opp. to *relative* and *comparative.* **4.** Concerned with matters of practical experience; not theoretical. **5.** *Philos.* **a** Affirmative and constructive, as disting. from *skeptical.* **b** Empirical; subject to scientific verification; — disting. from *speculative.* **6.** Having reality; real; actual; concrete; — opp. to *negative.* **7.** *Math., Physics, etc.* **a** Numerically greater than zero; plus; not negative. **b** Reckoned or proceeding in a direction arbitrarily or conventionally taken as that of increase, onward motion, etc. **8.** Designating, or pert. to, the electricity (**positive electricity**) of a body whose charge is similar to that of glass rubbed with silk, as disting. from the electricity (**negative electricity**) of the equal and opposite charge of the silk. **9.** *Chem.* Combining with acids to form salts; alkaline; basic; as, *positive* elements or radicals. Cf. ION, 2. **10.** *Photog.* Corresponding with the original in position of lights and shades; — opp. to *negative.* **11.** *Mach. & Mech.* Designating, or pert. to, a motion or device in which the movement derived from a driver, or the grip or hold of a restraining piece, is communicated through an unyielding intermediate piece or pieces; as, a claw clutch is a *positive* clutch, while a friction clutch is not. **12.** *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the degree denoted by an adjective or adverb in its simple form. **13.** *Vehicles.* Designating a method of steering or turning in which the steering wheels move so that they describe concentric arcs in making a turn to insure freedom from side slip or harmful resistance. — **Syn.** See SURE.

— *n.* That which is positive; as: **a** *Gram.* The positive degree, or a form denoting it. **b** A positive quantity, electrode, picture, etc. — **pos'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pos'i-tive-ness,** *n.*

pos'i-tiv-ism (-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being positive or certain. **2.** A system of philosophy originated by Auguste Comte, which deals only with positive facts and the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, excluding inquiry into causes.

pos'i-tiv-ist, *n.* A believer in positivism. [positivists.

pos'i-tiv-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to positivism or

pos'se (pŏs'ē), *n.* **1.** *Law.* Short for POSSE COMITATUS. **2.** A company; force; esp., a body with legal authority.

‖ **pos'se co'mi-ta'tus** (kŏm'ĭ-tā'tŭs). [L. *posse* to be able, to have power, in LL., power + LL. *comitatus* a county.] **1.** *Law.* The power of the county; hence, usually, those inhabitants summoned by the sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace. **2.** A company; posse. *Colloq.*

pos-sess' (pō-zĕs'), *v. t.* [See POSSESSION.] **1.** To have and hold as property; own. **2.** To have as a property, attribute, etc.; have; as, to *possess* information. **3.** To gain; seize. *Archaic.* **4.** To keep in control or tranquillity; — said of one's self, one's feelings, etc. **5.** To enter into and influence powerfully; — said esp. of evil spirits, passions, ideas, etc.; as, he was *possessed* with rage. Cf. OBSESS. **6.** To put in possession; make the owner or holder, as of property, knowledge, etc.; as, he is *possessed* of wealth. **7.** To bring under the influence (of some passion, idea, or the like); — used with *with;* as, to *possess* one with indignation. *Rare.* **8.** To inform; acquaint. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See HAVE.

pos-ses'sion (pŏ-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *possession,* L. *possessio,* fr. *possidere, -sessum,* to possess.] **1.** Act or state of possessing; fact or state of being possessed. **2.** Thing possessed; in *pl.,* property; wealth. **3.** Fact or state of being possessed, or dominated, by a demon, passion, idea, etc. See POSSESS, 5. **4.** Fact or state of being under one's own control, or act of controlling one's feelings, etc.; as, in this crisis his *possession* was admirable. Cf. SELF-POSSESSION.

pos-ses'sive (-zĕs'ĭv), *a. Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case (**possessive case**) denoting ownership, origin, etc., or a pronoun or construction, as with *of,* having the same force; designating the relation so denoted.

☞ Present custom favors the following uses of the *apostrophe* in possessives: (1) Before an added *s* for singular nouns, as in *dog's, James's,* and for plural nouns not ending in *s,* as in *men's.* (2) Without an added *s* for singular nouns ending in a sibilant, where the repeated sibilant would be disagreeable to the ear or eye; as in *Moses', princess', conscience',* but retaining the *s* when the last syllable has an accent, whether principal or secondary; as in *Hortense's, Bontface's.* (3) Without an added *s* after the terminal *s* in plural nouns, as in *girls'.*

— *n. Gram.* **a** The possessive case, or a word in that case. **b** A possessive pronoun.

pos-ses'sor (-ẽr), *n.* One who possesses. — **Syn.** Owner, proprietor, master, holder, occupant. — **pos-ses'sor-ship,** *n.*

pos-ses'so-ry (-ō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to possession or a possessor; having or giving possession.

pos'set (pŏs'ĕt; 24), *n.* A beverage of hot milk curdled as by ale, wine, etc., and often containing spices, etc.

pos'si-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being possible. **2.** That which is possible.

pos'si-ble (pŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *possibilis,* fr. *posse* to be able.] **1.** Capable of being or becoming; potential; as, a bud is a *possible* flower; — contrasted with *actual.* **2.** Not contrary to the nature of things; free to happen or not; as, it is *possible* that the card turned will be black; — contrasted with *necessary* and *impossible.* **3.** That may be true so far as knowledge tells; as, it is *possible* that he will consent; — contrasted with *certain.* **4.** Not contrary to the laws of thought; thinkable; as, it is *possible* that space is finite. — **pos'si-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

Syn. Possible, practicable, feasible. That is **possible** which may, given the proper conditions, exist or occur; that is **practicable** which may be accomplished by available means; **feasible** applies to plans or designs that may be readily carried out; but *practicable* and *feasible* are often interchanged; as, wireless telegraphy has been shown to be not only *possible* but *practicable;* wireless telephony is not yet so *feasible.* See PRACTICABLE.

pos'sum (pŏs'ŭm), *n.* Short for OPOSSUM.

to play, *or* act, possum, to feign something, as illness, or ignorance, with the intent to deceive; dissemble; — from the opossum's habit of feigning death when alarmed.

post (pōst), *n.* [F. *poste,* It. *posto,* fr. L. *ponere, positum,* to place.] **1.** *Mil.* The station or patrol of a soldier or sentry. **2.** A station, place, or position, esp. one assigned; as, a *post* of duty. **3.** *Mil.* The place at which a body of troops is stationed, or the body of troops. **4.** A local subdivision of the Grand Army of the Republic. *U. S.* **5.** A trading station or settlement. **6.** A position, situation, or office to which one is appointed; a place. **7.** *Mil.* In the British army, one of the two bugle calls (**first post** and **last post**) sounded at tattoo. *Last post* corresponds to *taps* in the United States army. — **Syn.** See OFFICE.

— *v. t.* To station; place.

post, *n.* [F. *poste,* LL. *posta* station, post (where horses were kept), fr. L. *ponere, positum,* to place.] **1.** One who travels express with messages, letters, etc., as a courier. *Rare or Hist.* **2.** One of a series of stations for keeping horses for relays; also, a stage. *Now Rare.* **3.** A mail or the mail. *Chiefly British.* **4.** A building for postal business;

also, a letter box. *British.* **5.** A size of paper; — so called from the original watermark, a postman's horn.
— *v. i.* To travel with post horses; hence : to ride or travel with haste; hasten. — *v. t.* **1.** To dispatch by the post or mail; mail. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* **a** To transfer or carry (an entry or item), as from journal or daybook to ledger; as, to *post* an account. Also, to enter (an item) properly in a book. **b** To complete (the ledger or other book) by the transfer to it of all items in antecedent books; make the proper entries in (all the books) to complete the record; — often with *up.* **3.** To inform; as, he is well *posted. Colloq.*
— *adv.* With post horses; hence : at full speed; express.

post, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *postis.*] A piece of timber, metal, or the like, fixed firmly upright, esp. as a support; pillar; prop.
— *v. t.* **1.** To affix to a post, wall, or other usual place for public notices; placard. **2.** To publish, announce, or advertise by or as by the use of a placard; placard; as, to *post* one for cowardice. **3.** To enter (a name) on a posted list; as, to *post* an overdue ship, a club member for unpaid dues. **4.** To affix public notices to; placard, as a wall.

post- (pōst-). [L. *post* behind, after.] A prefix signifying : **1.** *Behind, back,* or *after, in position.*
Example : *post*canonical, *after,* or *later than,* the canon.
2. *After,* or *later, in time.*
Example : *post*canonical, *after,* or *later than,* the canon.

post'age (pōs'tăj), *n.* The charge for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by public post.

postage stamp. A government stamp to be put on an article sent by mail, in payment of the postage. [service.]

pos'tal (pōs'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the post office or mail
postal card, a card, with a postage stamp printed upon it, sold by the government for transmission through the mails at a rate lower than letter postage; also (officially called *post card*), any private or unofficial card admitted to the mail when bearing an adhesive postage stamp of the same value as that of the government card. *U. S.* — **p. currency,** the fractional currency bearing the facsimiles of postage stamps, issued for temporary use during the Civil War. *U. S.*
— *n.* Short for POSTAL CARD. *Colloq., U. S.*

post'boy' (pōst'boi'), *n.* A boy who rides post; a courier; also, a postilion. [the canon.]

post'ca-non'i-cal (-kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* After, or later than,

post card, *or* **post'card',** *n.* **1.** A postal card. *British.* **2.** In the United States, a private postal card (which see).

post chaise. A carriage for traveling post. In England it usually had a closed body on four wheels.

post-clas'sic, post-clas'si-cal, *a.* After, or later than, the classic or classical period, esp. of Greek and Latin literature.

post'date' (pōst'dāt'), *v. t.* **1.** To date after the real time, or time of making, as a check. **2.** To follow in time.

post'di-lu'vi-an (-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Existing or happening after the Flood. — *n.* One who lived or lives after the Flood.

post'er (pōs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who posts bills; a billposter. **2.** A bill or placard, often of a decorative character

post'er (pōs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who posts, or travels rapidly; a courier; also, a post horse. **2.** One who posts a letter.

pos-te'ri-or (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L. *posterior,* compar. of *posterus* coming after, *post* after.] **1.** Later in time, order, or sequence; — opposed to *prior.* **2.** Situated behind; hinder; — opposed to *anterior.* **3.** *Anat.* At or toward the hinder end of the body; caudal; — in human anatomy, often equivalent to *dorsal.* **4.** *Bot.* On the side next the axis of inflorescence; superior; — said of an axillary flower.
Syn. Posterior, rear, hind, hinder, back. Posterior is the formal or technical term for that which is either later in time (opposed to *prior*) or situated behind (opposed to *anterior*). **Rear** belongs esp. to military usage, or refers esp. to structures, vehicles, etc.; as, the *rear* guard, *rear* wall. **Hind** (opposed to *front, fore*) designates the member or pair in the rear; as, the *hind* wheels; the *hind* legs of a horse. **Hinder** is equivalent to *hind* or (in nontechnical use) *posterior;* as, the *hinder* part of the brain. **Back** applies to that which is thought of as behind, remote, or inferior or subsidiary; as, *back* stairs; a *back* settlement.
— *n.* In *pl.* The hinder parts, as of the body; buttocks.

pos-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ôr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being later or subsequent; — opposed to *priority.*

pos-ter'i-ty (-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *posteritas.*] **1.** Offspring to the furthest generation; descendants; — contrasted with *ancestry.* **2.** All succeeding generations; future time.

pos'tern (pŏs'tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *posterne, posterle,* fr. L. *posterula,* fr. *posterus* coming after.] A back door or gate; a private entrance or way; hence, a way of escape, or the like. *Obsoles.* — *a.* Situated at the back or side; for private use; as, a *postern* gate.

post'ex-il'i-an (pōst'ĕg-zĭl'ĭ-ăn; -ĕk-sĭl'-) *a.* After the
post'ex-il'ic (pōst'ĕg-zĭl'ĭk; -ĕk-sĭl'ĭk) } exile; specif., *Jewish Hist.,* belonging to a period subsequent to the Babylonian captivity (597 ?–537 ? B. C.).

post'fix (pōst'fĭks), *n.* [*post-* + *-fix,* as in *prefix.*] *Gram.* A suffix. — *v. t.* To annex; *Gram.,* to suffix.

post-gla'cial (pōst-glā'shăl), *a. Geol.* Subsequent to the Pleistocene, or glacial, period; recent. See RECENT.

post-grad'u-ate (-grăd'ū-āt), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating studies pursued after graduation, as at a college; graduate. — *n.* A student pursuing such studies.

post'haste' (pōst'hāst'), *n.* Speed in traveling, as of a post, or courier; great haste. *Archaic.* — *adv. & a.* With great speed; very hastily; speedy.

post'hu-mous (pŏs'tū-mŭs; pŏst'hū-mŭs), *a.* [L. *posthumus, postumus,* properly, last.] **1.** Born after the death of the father, as a son. **2.** Published after the death of the author, as a book. **3.** Being, arising, or continuing after one's death; as, *posthumous* fame. — **post'hu-mous-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **pos'tiche'** (pŏs'tēsh'), *a.* [F.] Counterfeit; artificial. — *n.* **1.** A substituted imitation. **2.** Counterfeiting; pretense.

pos-til'ion, pos-til'lion (pŏs-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *postillon.*] **1.** One who rides post. *Obs.* **2.** One who rides the near horse of the first pair, or of a pair, drawing a coach or chaise, to act as a guide or driver.

post'im-pres'sion-ism, *n. Painting.* The theory or practice of any of several groups of recent painters, or of these groups collectively, characterized by reaction against the scientific and naturalistic character of impressionism and neoimpressionism, and by the effort at self-expression, rather than representation. It broadly includes *cubism,* which lays stress upon volume and attempts its expression by the use of geometrical figures or solids only, and *futurism,* which attempts to place the observer within the picture and to represent simultaneously a number of consecutive movements and impressions.

post'li-min'i-um (pōst'lĭ-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm) } *n.* [L. *postlimini-*
post-lim'i-ny (pōst-lĭm'ĭ-nĭ) } *um; post* after + *limen, liminis,* a threshold.] *Internat. Law.* The right or rule of law (called in full ‖ **jus postliminii** [jŭs pōst'lĭ-mĭn'ĭ-ī]) which, when persons or things taken by an enemy in war come again under the control of the state to which they belonged, revives their former rights.

post'lude (pōst'lūd), *n.* [*post-* + *prelude.*] *Music.* A voluntary (esp. an organ voluntary) at the end of a service.

post'man (-măn), *n.* One who carries letters, etc.; formerly a post, or courier; now, a letter carrier.

post'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Any mark officially put on mail, as the date or the cancellation. — *v. t.* To put a postmark on.

post'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who has charge of a station for accommodation of travelers; one who supplies post horses. **2.** One who has charge of a post office.

post'me-rid'i-an (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *postmeridianus.* See POST-; MERIDIAN.] Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; belonging to the afternoon.

‖ **post me-ri'di-em** (-ĕm). [L.] After noon. Abbr., *P.M.*

post'mil-len'ni-al (-mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Coming after the millennium; — said esp. of the Second Advent. Cf. PREMILLENNIAL. — **post'mil-len'ni-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **-al-ist,** *n.*

post'mis'tress, *n.* A woman in charge of a post office.

‖ **post mor'tem** (pōst môr'tĕm). [L.] After death.

post'-mor'tem, *a.* **1.** Occurring or made after death. **2.** Of or pert. to a post-mortem examination. — *n.* Short for **post-mortem examination,** an examination of the body after death; an autopsy.

post-na'tal (-nā'tăl), *a.* Subsequent to birth.

post-nup'tial (-nŭp'shăl), *a.* Being, made, or happening after marriage; as, a *postnuptial* settlement.

post'-o'bit (pōst'ō'bĭt; -ōb'ĭt), *a.* Effective or to take effect or be paid, after death.
post-obit bond, a bond payable after the death of some person from whom the borrower has expectations.

post office. **1.** The governmental system or department for forwarding mail matter. **2.** An office under governmental superintendence where mail is received and distributed.

post'paid' (pōst'pād'; 109), *a.* With postage prepaid.

post-pone' (pōst-pōn'), *v. t.*; **-PONED'** (-pōnd'); **-PON'ING** (-pōn'ĭng). [L. *postponere, -positum; post* after + *ponere* to put.] **1.** To defer; put off; delay. **2.** To subordinate. — **Syn.** See DEFER. — **post-pon'er** (-pōn'ẽr), *n.*

post-pone'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of postponing.

post'po-si'tion (pōst'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See POSTPONE.] A placing after; state of being placed after.

post-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See POSTPONE.] Characterized by postposition; enclitic. — *n.* A postpositive particle or word.

post-pran'di-al (-prăn'dĭ-ăl), *a.* After-dinner.

post'script (pōst'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *postscriptum,* neut. p. p. of *postscribere* to write after; *post* + *scribere* to write.] A paragraph added to a letter after it has been concluded; an addition appended to a completed book or composition

pos'tu-lant (pŏs'tū-lănt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *postulans,* p. pr. of *postulare.* See POSTULATE.] One who makes a request; a petitioner; hence, a candidate, as for holy orders.

pos'tu-late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *postulatum* request, fr. *postulare* to demand.] **1.** Something demanded or asserted; esp., a position or supposition assumed without proof or as self-evident. **2.** A condition; an essential preliminary. **3.** *Geom.* Orig., a demand that something be granted without proof; later the demand or assumption of the *possibility of doing* something, as of making some construction. Cf. AXIOM, 1.

—(-lāt′), *v. t.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd) ; -LAT′ING. 1. To demand ; require ; claim. **2.** To affirm without proof ; assume ; posit. **Syn. Postulate, assume.** To **assume** is to take for granted as the basis of argument ; to **postulate** is formally to lay down or enunciate an assumption without proof.

pos′tu-la′tion (pŏs′tŭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of postulating, or that which is postulated.

pos′ture (pŏs′tûr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *positura*, fr. *ponere, positum*, to place.] **1.** Relative arrangement of the parts of anything, esp. the body ; bearing ; esp., the attitude of a person ; pose. **2.** State or situation in reference to circumstances or surroundings ; as, the *posture* of affairs. **3.** Mental or spiritual attitude or state. — **Syn.** See POSITION.

—*v. t.;* -TURED (-tûrd) ; -TUR-ING (-tûr-ĭng). To put into, or cause to assume, a posture. — *v. i.* To assume a posture or postures ; pose. — **pos′tur-er** (-tûr-ĕr), *n.*

pos′tur-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To put into a posture ; pose.

po′sy (pō′zĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [Contr. fr. *poesy.*] **1.** A brief sentiment or motto, as one inscribed on a ring. *Archaic.* **2.** A flower ; bouquet ; nosegay. *Archaic or Colloq.*

pot (pŏt), *n.* A deep hole or pit ; a pothole.

pot, *n.* [AS. *pott.*] **1.** A metallic or earthen vessel of rounded form, variously used. **2.** A pot (vessel) with its contents ; the quantity contained in a pot ; hence : drink ; liquor ; potation. **3.** A kind of wicker vessel or similar trap for catching eels and other fish, lobsters, etc. **4.** A chimney pot. **5.** Of money, a large sum. *Colloq.* **6.** The total of the bets at stake at one time ; the pool. *Slang.* **7.** Short for POT SHOT.

—*v. t.;* POT′TED ; -TING. **1.** To place in or as in a pot or pots. **2.** To shoot for the pot, that is, for cooking ; take a pot shot at. Cf. POTHUNTER. **3.** To secure ; win ; bag. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To take a pot shot ; shoot. *Colloq.*

po′ta-ble (pō′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *potabilis*, fr. *potare* to drink.] Drinkable. — *n.* In *pl.* Things drinkable.

pot′ash′ (pŏt′ăsh′), *n.* [*pot* + *ash.*] Potassium carbonate, esp. from wood ashes. Crude potash purified is *pearlash.*

po-tass′ (pō-tăs′ ; pŏt′ăs), **po-tas′sa** (pō-tăs′ȧ), *n.* [F. *potasse.*] Potash.

po-tas′sic (pō-tăs′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to or containing potassium.

po-tas′si-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See POTASS, POTASH.] *Chem.* A soft, light, silver-white metal of the alkali group, always occurring combined, as in sylvite, saltpeter, etc. Symbol, *K* (*kalium*) ; sp. gr., 0.865 ; at. wt., 39.10.

potassium carbonate. *Chem.* A white salt, K_2CO_3, forming a strongly alkaline solution, made from wood ashes, etc., and, like soda, used in making soap, glass, etc.

potassium dichromate. *Chem.* A soluble salt, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, forming large red triclinic crystals, largely used in dyeing, in photographic processes, as an oxidizing agent, etc.

potassium manganate. *Chem.* An unstable green salt, K_2MnO_4, readily converted into **potassium permanganate**, a salt, $KMnO_4$, crystallizing in purplish prisms, soluble in water and used as an oxidizer and disinfectant.

po-ta′tion (pō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *potatio*, fr. *potare* to drink.] **1.** A drinking ; draft. **2.** A drink ; beverage.

po-ta′to (-tō), *n.* ; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp. *patata* potato, *batata* sweet potato, fr. native name in Haiti.] **1.** The sweet potato. **2.** The edible starchy tuber of an American solanaceous plant (*Solanum tuberosum*) ; also, the plant.

potato beetle. The potato bug.

potato bug. A black-and-yellow striped beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) which feeds on the leaves of the potato.

po′ta-to-ry (pō′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *potatorius*, fr. *potare* drink.] Of, pertaining to, or addicted to, drinking.

pot′-bel′ly, *n.* A protuberant belly. — **pot′-bel′lied,** *a.*

pot′boil′er (pŏt′boil′ĕr), *n.* A literary or artistic work done simply for money to pay current expenses. *Colloq.*

pot′boy′ (pŏt′boi′), *n.* A boy who carries pots of ale, beer, etc. ; a menial in a public house.

pot companion. A companion in drinking ; fellow toper.

po-teen′ (pō-tēn′), **po-theen′** (-thēn′), *n.* [Ir. *poitin*, lit., a small pot.] In Ireland, illicitly distilled whisky. *Ir.*

po′ten-cy (pō′tĕn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Also **po′tence** (-tĕns). [L. *potentia*, fr. *potens* potent.] **1.** Quality of possessing strength or power ; efficiency ; capability ; ability. **2.** Potentiality. **3.** *Homeopathy.* Increased power of a medicine as produced by attenuation.

po′tent (pō′tĕnt), *a.* [L. *potens, -entis*, p. pr. of *posse* to be able, have power ; *potis* able + *esse* to be.] **1.** Having great power, dominion, or influence ; puissant ; as, a *potent* prince ; a *potent* name. **2.** Forceful ; cogent ; as, a *potent* argument. **3.** Producing great physical or chemical effects ; powerful ; as, a *potent* medicine. — **Syn.** Mighty, strong, able, forcible. See POWERFUL.

po′ten-tate (-tĕn-tāt), *n.* [L. *potentatus* power, rule, ruler.] One who possesses great power or sway, as a monarch.

po-ten′tial (pō-tĕn′shăl), *a.* **1.** Powerful. *Rare.* **2.** Existing in possibility only ; latent ; — opp. to *actual.* **3.** *Gram.* Expressive of possibility. — **Syn.** See LATENT.

potential mood, *Gram.*, a verbal form or phrase used to express possibility, liberty, power, by the use of *may, can, might, could, would, or should* ; as, I *may go* ; he *can write.*

—*n.* **1.** A possibility ; potentiality. **2.** *Gram.* The potential mood. **3.** *Elec.* The degree of electrification as referred to some standard (as of the earth).

po-ten′ti-al′i-ty (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Potential quality or state : **a** Power ; potency. **b** Possibility, not actuality ; a possibility or capacity, or that which embodies it.

po-ten′tial-ly, *adv.* In a potential manner ; latently.

po′ten-til′la (pō′tĕn-tĭl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See POTENT.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Potentilla*) of rosaceous herbs and shrubs, the cinquefoils, or five-fingers, abundant in temperate regions, having pinnate or palmate leaves.

po-ten′ti-om′e-ter (pō-tĕn′shĭ-ŏm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*potential* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring or comparing electrical potentials or electromotive forces.

po′tent-ize (pō′tĕn-tīz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-tīzd) ; -IZ′ING (-tīz′-ĭng). To render potent ; specif., *Homeopathy*, to render (a drug) more effective by attenuation ; dynamize.

po′tent-ly, *adv.* In a potent manner ; powerfully.

poth′e-ca-ry (pŏth′ĕ-kā-rĭ), *n.* Apothecary. *Obs. or Scot.*

po-theen′ (pō-thēn′), *n.* Var. of POTEEN.

poth′er (pŏth′ĕr), *n.* **1.** A choking cloud or condition of dust, smoke, or steam. **2.** Bustle ; bother. — *v. t. & i.* To harass and perplex ; fuss ; worry.

pot′herb′ (pŏt′ûrb′ ; -hûrb′), *n.* Any plant whose leaves or stems are boiled for food, as spinach.

pot′hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* Any pit or hole ; esp., a more or less circular hole formed in the rocky beds of streams by the grinding action of stones or gravel whirled round by the water.

pot′hook′ (-hŏŏk′), *n.* **1.** An S-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over an open fire. **2.** A written character curved like a pothook, as one used in teaching to write.

pot′house′ (pŏt′hous′), *n.* An alehouse ; a low tavern.

pot′hunt′er (-hŭn′tĕr), *n.* **1.** A hunter who shoots anything that will help to fill his bag, without regard to the rules or spirit of sport. **2.** *Sports.* A person who enters contests merely to win prizes. — **pot′hunt′ing,** *n. & a.*

‖ **po′tiche′** (pō′tēsh′), *n.* ; *pl.* -TICHES (-tēsh′). [F., fr. *pot* a pot.] *Ceramics.* A vase with a separate cover, the body usually rounded or polygonal with nearly vertical sides.

po′tion (pō′shŭn), *n.* [L. *potio*, fr. *potare* to drink.] A draft ; dose ; esp., a dose of liquid medicine or of poison.

Pot′i-phar (pŏt′ĭ-fär), *n.* *Bib.* An Egyptian official to whom Joseph was sold as a slave. *Gen.* xxxvii. 36.

pot′latch′ (pŏt′lăch′), *n.* [Chinook *potlatsh, pahtlatsh.*] Among some American Indians of the Pacific coast, a ceremonial distribution by a man of gifts to his own and neighboring tribesmen, accompanied by festivities.

pot′luck′ (-lŭk′), *n.* Luck or chance as to what may be in the pot, or may be provided for a meal ; also, the food so on hand or provided.

pot marigold. An asteraceous garden plant (*Calendula officinalis*), the heads of which are used to flavor soups.

pot′pie′ (pŏt′pī′), *n.* A meat pie boiled in a pot.

pot′pour′ri′ (pō′pōō′rē′), *n.* [F., fr. *pot* pot + *pourri*, p. p. of *pourrir* to rot, L. *putrere.*] A medley or mixture, as in music or literature ; an olla-podrida.

pot′sherd′ (pŏt′shûrd′), *n.* [*pot* + *sherd* or *shard.*] A piece or fragment of a broken earthen pot.

pot shot. Lit., a shot fired simply to fill the pot ; hence, a shot taken under conditions suggesting such a shot.

pot′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* A more or less impure steatite, sometimes used for culinary vessels, esp. in prehistoric times.

pot′tage (pŏt′ăj), *n.* [F. *potage*, fr. *pot* pot.] A dish of vegetables, or vegetables and meat ; soup, esp. a thick soup. *Now Chiefly Literary.* [vessels.]

pot′ter (-ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make earthen

pot′ter, *v. i. & t.* Also, and in U. S. usually, **put′ter** (pŭt′ĕr). To trifle ; dawdle ; trifle or idle (away). — **Syn.** See TRIFLE.

—*n.* Also **put′ter.** Act or habit of pottering. — **pot′ter-er,** *n.* Also **put′ter-er.**

potter's field. A public burial place, esp. in a city, for paupers, unknown persons, and criminals. *Matt.* xxvii. 7.

potter's wheel. *Ceramics.* A horizontal disk, revolving on a vertical spindle, and carrying the clay in throwing.

pot′ter-y (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [F. *poterie*, fr. *pot* pot.] **1.** A shop or factory where earthen vessels are made. **2.** Art of the potter ; ceramics. **3.** Ware made from certain earthy materials, usually clay, molded, and hardened by heat ; specif., the coarser vessels so made ; earthenware.

pot′tle (-'l), *n.* [OF. *potel*, dim. of *pot* pot.] **1.** An old measure equal to two quarts. **2.** A tankard of this capacity ; by ellipsis, a pottle of wine, etc. ; hence, liquor.

Pott's disease (pŏts). [After Percival† *Pott*, English surgeon.] *Med.* Caries of the vertebræ, often resulting in curvature of the spine and paralysis of the lower extremities.

pot′-val′iant (pŏt′văl′yănt ; pŏt-văl′-), *a.* Having the courage given by drink.

pot′-wal′lop-er (-wŏl′ŭp-ĕr ; pŏt′wŏl′-), *n.* In certain boroughs of England, before the Reform Act of 1832, a voter whose qualification for suffrage as a householder was the boiling (walloping) of his own pot.

pouch (pouch), *n.* [OF. *poche, puche.*] **1.** A small or moderate-sized bag, sack, or receptacle. **2.** Specif. : **a** A money purse. *Archaic or Literary.* **b** A leather bag for ammunition; also, a wooden cartridge box. **c** A mail bag. **3.** That which is shaped like a pouch, or bag; as : **a** *Med.* A cyst or sac containing fluid. **b** *Zoöl.* A sac or bag, esp. for carrying the young, as in the kangaroo; a marsupium. — *v. t.* To put in or as in a pouch; pocket. — *v. i.* **1.** To swallow; gorge. **2.** To form a pouch or baglike cavity.

pouched (poucht), *a.* Having a pouch or pouches.

pouched rat. See GOPHER.

pouf (pōōf), *n.* [F. *pouf.*] Lit., a puff; specif., a kind of female headdress of the latter part of the 18th century.

pou-lard' (pōō-lärd'), *n.* [F. *poularde* pullet, fr. *poule* hen. See PULLET.] A pullet that has been spayed for fattening; hence, a fat pullet. Cf. CAPON.

poult (pōlt), *n.* [ME. *pulte,* contr. fr. *polet, pulet,* F. *poulet,* dim. of *poule* fowl. See PULLET.] A young chicken, turkey, pheasant, or the like.

poult'-de-soie' (pōō'dĕ-swä'). [F. *poult-de-soie, pou-de-soie.*] A kind of heavy, corded silk fabric; a fine grosgrain silk.

poul'ter (pōl'tĕr), *n.* A poulterer. *Obs. or Hist.*

poul'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* [From *poulter.*] A dealer in poultry.

poul'tice (-tĭs), *n.* [Prob. through OF., fr. L. *puls,* pl. *pultes,* a thick pap.] A soft composition applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc.; a cataplasm. — *v. t.;* -TICED (-tĭst); -TIC-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). To apply a poultice to.

poul'try (-trĭ), *n.* [OF. *pouleterie.* See POULT.] Domestic fowls, as cocks and hens, capons, ducks, and geese.

Poultry. Domestic Fowl with Parts named. 1 Comb; 2 Face; 3 Wattles; 4 Ear Lobe; 5 Hackle; 6 Breast; 7 Back; 8 Saddle; 9 Saddle Hackles; 10 Sickle Feathers; 11 Tail Coverts; 12 Tail Feathers; 13 Wing Bow; 14 Wing Coverts; 15 Secondaries; 17 Primaries; 18 Thighs; 19 Hocks; 20 Shanks or Legs; 21 Spur; 22 Toes.

pounce (pouns), *n.* [F. *ponce,* fr. L. *pumex, -icis,* pumice.] **1.** A powder, as of cuttlefish bone, formerly used to keep ink from spreading on paper. **2.** Powder, as charcoal dust, for making patterns through perforated designs. — *v. t.;* POUNCED (pounst); POUNC'ING. To dust, smooth, or finish, with pounce, pumice, etc.

pounce, *n.* The claw, or talon, of a bird of prey. — *v. t.* To seize, or swoop down on and seize, with talons. — *v. i.* **1.** To swoop down; come down suddenly so as to seize; — used with *on, upon,* or *at.* **2.** To spring, jump, or come suddenly; as, he *pounced* into the room. — *n.* A pouncing; sudden swoop or spring.

poun'cet box (poun'sĕt). A box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pounce, or for holding perfumes. *Archaic.*

pound (pound), *n.* [AS. *pund* an inclosure (in comp.).] **1.** An inclosure maintained by public authority for confining animals taken trespassing or at large. **2.** An inclosure for sheltering or trapping animals. **3.** Fig., a place of confinement, as for criminals. **4.** An area or space in which to keep or catch fish. — *v. t.* To confine in or as in a pound.

pound, *n.; pl.* POUNDS (poundz), or, collectively, POUND or POUNDS. [AS. *pund,* fr. L. *pondo.*] **1.** A unit of weight; esp., the *avoirdupois pound* of 7,000 grains (divided into 16 oz.), or the *troy pound* of 5,760 grains (divided into 12 oz.). Abbr., *lb.* or lb. (L. *libra* pound); pl., *lbs.* or lb. **2. a** The gold monetary unit of Great Britain, equal to 20 shillings of 12 pence each, or $4.8665 United States money; — called specif. **pound sterling.** Symbol, £ **b** [More fully **pound Scots.**] A former Scottish money of account, equal at one time to the English pound, but, at the union of the crowns, to about 20 pence English. **c** A gold monetary unit of Turkey (£T), of Egypt (£E), or of Peru (£p).

pound, *v. t.* [AS. *punian* to bruise.] **1.** To pulverize by beating, as with a pestle. **2.** To strike heavily or repeatedly; beat; pummel. — *v. i.* **1.** To beat; specif., of a ship or boat, to fall with heavy blows, as upon the waves in riding over them; also, to make a sound of heavy blows. **2.** To walk, dance, etc., with heavy steps.

— *n.* Act of pounding; also, a heavy blow; thud.

pound'age (poun'dăj), *n.* A sum or rate per pound.

pound'al (-dăl), *n.* [From POUND a weight.] *Physics.* A unit of force which will impart to a mass of one pound an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second.

pound'cake' (pound'kāk'), *n.* A kind of rich, sweet cake; — from the chief ingredients being used in pounds, or equal quantities.

pound'er (poun'dĕr), *n.* **1.** A thing weighing a pound. **2.** A thing having, or having to do with, a (specified) weight in pounds, as a projectile or the cannon firing it; — used in combination; as, a twelve-*pounder,* i. e., a cannon firing a twelve-pound shell.

pound'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pounds.

pound'-fool'ish, *a.* Foolish in large sums or matters; — contrasted with *penny-wise.*

pound net. A fish trap consisting of a net or nets supported to form an inclosure with a narrow entrance.

pour (pōr; 57), *v. t. & i.* To send or issue in or as in a stream or flood; emit, discharge, or escape, freely. — *n.* A pouring, or quantity poured; a flood; heavy fall; downpour.

‖ **pour'boire'** (pōōr'bwär'), *n.* [F.] Lit., (money) for drinking; drink money; hence: a gratuity; douceur; tip; fee.

pour'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pours.

‖ **pour'par'ler'** (pōōr'pär'lā'), *n.* [F.] An informal conference to discuss some affair, as preliminary to a treaty.

pour'point (pōōr'point), *n.* Also **pur'point.** [F. *pourpoint.*] Something quilted; esp., a quilted doublet worn in the 14th and 15th centuries.

‖ **pousse'-ca'fé'** (pōōs'ka'fā'), *n.* [F., fr. *pousser* to push + *café* coffee.] A drink consisting of several liqueurs, or cordials, poured so as to remain separate in layers, and usually served after coffee at dinner.

pous-sette' (pōō-sĕt'), *n.* [F., pushpin.] A dancing round and round with hands joined, as of a couple in the contredance. — *v. i.* To perform a poussette.

‖ **pou sto** (pōō stō; pou stō). [Gr. *ποῦ στῶ* where I may stand; — from the reputed saying of Archimedes, "Give me where I may stand and I will move the earth."] A place to stand on; a basis for operations.

pout (pout), *n.* An arctic fish (*Gadus luscus*) related to the cod; also, any of several fresh-water catfishes.

pout, *v. i.* To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen. — *v. t.* To protrude (the lips); swell or push out; also, to say with a pout. — *n.* A pouting protrusion of the lips; in *pl.,* a fit of sullenness.

pout'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who pouts. **2.** One of a breed of fancy pigeons having a crop which they dilate.

pov'er-ty (pŏv'ĕr-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *poverté,* fr. L. *paupertas,* fr. *pauper* poor.] **1.** Quality or state of being poor or indigent; need; destitution. **2.** Any deficiency in what constitutes richness; poorness; as, *poverty* of soil or of ideas.

Syn. Poverty, want, destitution, indigence, penury. Poverty (stronger than *poor*) is the state of being in need; **want** is extreme poverty; **destitution** is absolute want. **Indigence** suggests severely straitened circumstances; **penury** is extreme indigence or abject poverty.

pow'der (pou'dĕr), *n.* [F. *poudre,* L. *pulvis, pulveris.*] **1.** Substance in fine dry particles such as are produced by grinding; dust. **2.** A preparation in the form of fine particles, as a medicinal dose. **3.** Any of various solid explosives, as gunpowder. — *v. t.* **1.** To sprinkle with or as with powder; besprinkle; as, to *powder* the hair. **2.** To sprinkle like powder, as for decoration. **3.** To pulverize. — *v. i.* **1.** To be reduced to powder; as, some salts *powder* easily. **2.** To use cosmetic powder. **3.** To rush; ride very fast.

powder down. One of certain modified down feathers, as in parrots and herons, which disintegrate at the ends, producing a sort of powder or scaly exfoliation.

pow'der-flask' (-flăsk'), **pow'der-horn'** (-hôrn'), *n.* A utensil, as a horn, in which to carry powder on the person.

pow'der-mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

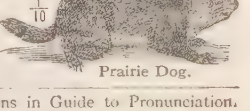
pow'der-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, resembling, or consisting of, powder. **2.** Easily crumbling to pieces; friable. **3.** Sprinkled with powder; dusty; as, *powdery* bees.

pow'er (-ĕr), *n.* [ME. *pouer, poer,* OF. *poeir, pooir,* F. *pouvoir,* n. & v., prop. inf., fr. LL. *potere,* for L. *posse, potesse,* to be able.] **1.** Ability to act; faculty of doing or performing something; capability of producing or undergoing an effect; also, in *pl.,* one of the mental or bodily faculties, as thinking, reasoning, etc., or a manifestation of mental or physical ability to act. **2.** Exerted energy; vigor; force; might; as, a man of *power;* the *power* of his arm **3.** Control; authority; influence; ascendancy; as, the pomp of *power.* **4.** *Law.* Authority, capacity, or right; esp., authority or right to do or forbear derived by one person from another; as, a *power* of attorney. Specif., an authority (**a power of appointment**) vested in one person (called *donee,* or *appointor*) to dispose of, or create or revoke rights in, the property (specif. the real property) of another. **5.** One who, or that which, has or exercises an ability to act, one invested with power or influence; a government exercising control or possessing international influence; as, the great *powers* of Europe. **6.** An order of angels; — chiefly in *pl.* **7.** A military or naval force. *Archaic.* **8.** A large quantity; multitude; host. *Now Colloq.* **9.** *Math.* The product arising from the continued multiplication of a number into itself; as, 9 is the second *power* of 3. **10.** *Mechanics.* **a** The rate at which mechanical energy is exerted or mechanical work performed; as, sixty horse *power.* **b** A source of useful mechanical energy; as, water *power;* hand *power,*

etc. Specif., a mechanical source, as opposed to human power. **11.** *Optics.* The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument magnifies.
Syn. Potency, strength, vigor, energy, force, puissance, ability, capacity, efficiency, efficacy. — **Power, strength, vigor, energy, force** agree in the idea of ability to do or bear. **Power** is the most general term; **strength** implies power that is inherent; **vigor**, usually confined in its application to living things, suggests physical or mental strength in healthy exercise. **Energy** is power in terms of actual or potential work. **Force** adds the implication of resistance overcome; as, the *force* of an appeal; centripetal *force*.
power of the keys, *Eccl. & Theol.*, the authority with regard to the discipline of the church, esp. as to the power of granting or refusing absolution. Cf. *Matt.* xvi, 19.
pow'er-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of or having power; potent; influential; cogent. — **pow'er-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*
Syn. Potent, puissant, efficient, effective, effectual, efficacious, mighty, strong, forcible, cogent. — **Powerful, potent, puissant** agree in the idea of ability to effect large results. **Powerful** applies to whatever is capable of producing great effect. **Potent** suggests some inherent, it may be latent or lurking, virtue or energy, which works out its effect with certainty. **Puissant**, a book word, referring chiefly to persons (usually princes and potentates) or to bodies politic, connotes more the outward attributes of power.
pow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of power; impotent; unable to produce effect. — **pow'er-less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.*
Syn. Powerless, impotent. Powerless denotes merely lack of power; **impotent** commonly adds the implication of positive weakness or (esp.) ineffectiveness.
pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *n.* [Algonquian.] **1.** Among the North American Indians: **a** A priest, conjurer, or medicine man. **b** A ceremony, esp. of magic, performed for the cure of diseases, for success in hunting, etc.; also, a conference of or with Indians. **2.** Any assembly likened to an Indian powwow. *U. S.* — *v. i.* To hold a powwow, or conference.
pox (pŏks), *n.* [For *pocks*, ME. *pokkes*. See POCK.] *Med.* Any of various diseases characterized by pustules or eruptions; as, small*pox*, chicken *pox*, etc. Without a defining word, usually, syphilis.
poz'zuo-la'na (pŏt'swō-lä'nä), **poz'zo-la'na** (pŏt'sō-), *n.* [It.] A siliceous rock of volcanic origin found at Pozzuoli, Italy. It is used in preparing a hydraulic cement.
prac'tic (prăk'tĭk), *a.* Practical. *Obs.*
prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty (-tĭ-kə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being practicable, or an instance of it.
prac'ti-ca-ble (prăk'tĭ-kə-b'l), *a.* [LL. *practicare* to act, transact, fr. L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός.] **1.** Capable of being put into practice, done, or accomplished; feasible; as, a *practicable* method. **2.** Usable; passable; as, a *practicable* weapon. — **prac'ti-ca-bly,** *adv.*
Syn. Practicable, practical. That is **practicable** which can be accomplished; that is **practical** (opp. to *theoretical*, etc.) which can be actually turned to account. See POSSIBLE.
prac'ti-cal (-kăl), *a.* [L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός fit for doing, practical, fr. πράσσειν to do.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or manifested in, practice or action; — opposed to *theoretical, ideal, speculative*. **2.** Available or valuable in practice or action; useful; as, a *practical* acquaintance with Latin. **3.** Given or disposed to, or engaged in, action as opposed to speculation, etc.; skillful or experienced from practice; as, a *practical* mind; a *practical* farmer. **4.** That is such in practice or effect; virtual; as, a *practical* atheist.
— **Syn.** See PRACTICABLE.
practical joke, a joke put in practice, the fun consisting in what is done rather than what is said; esp., a trick played on a person.
prac'ti-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being practical; a practical matter.
prac'ti-cal-ly (prăk'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a practical way; from a practical point of view; as: really or virtually; in or by means of practice; as, *practically* worthless; *practically* acquainted with a subject; *practically* safe.
prac'ti-cal-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being practical.
prac'tice, prac'tise (-tĭs), *v. t.;* -TICED or -TISED (-tĭst); -TIC-ING or -TIS-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). [OF. *practiser, pratiser*, for older *pratiquer*, LL. *practicare*.] **1.** To do, carry on, act, or exercise; do or perform often or habitually. **2.** To follow or work at, as a profession, etc. **3.** To perform repeatedly, for proficiency; as, to *practice* music. **4.** To teach by practice; train; drill; as, to *practice* a regiment in firing. — *v. i.* **1.** To act; operate; proceed. **2.** To act or do something habitually. **3.** To exercise or pursue a profession, esp. medicine or law. **4.** To perform certain acts often, for proficiency. **5.** To scheme; plot; intrigue. *Now Rare.*
prac'tice, *n.* **1.** Actual performance or application of knowledge; as, naval *practice;* — disting. from *theory, profession*, etc. **2.** Repeated or customary action; habit; custom; as, the *practice* of early rising. **3.** *Law.* The established method of conducting proceedings. **4.** Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline; as, *practice* in music. Also, practical acquaintance, proficiency, etc., so acquired; as, to be out of *practice*. **5.** The exercise of any vocation; professional business or work; as, the *practice* of medicine; a large *practice*. **6.** Stratagem; artifice; scheming; a scheme; plot. **7.** *Arith.* A compendious method of performing multiplication by means of aliquot parts. — **Syn.** Usage, manner. See HABIT, EXERCISE.
prac'ticed, prac'tised (-tĭst), *a.* **1.** Experienced; expert; skilled; as, a *practiced* marksman. **2.** Learned by practice; as, a *practiced* accent.
prac'tic-er, prac'tis-er (prăk'tĭ-sẽr), *n.* One who practices.
prac'tise, prac'tis-er, etc. Vars. of PRACTICE, etc.
prac-ti'tion-er (prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* One engaged in the actual practice of any profession, esp. law or medicine.
præ- (prē-). Prefix from Latin *prae*, meaning *before*.
præ-co'cial. Var. of PRECOCIAL.
præ'di-al, pre'di-al (prē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *praedium* farm, estate.] Of or pert. to land or immovable property.
præ'fect, præ-lec'tion, præ-lec'tor. Vars. of PREFECT, etc.
præ'mu-ni're (prē'mū-nī'rē; prĕm'ū-), *n.* [Short for *praemunire facias; praemunire* is a LL. corruption of L. *praemonere* to warn, cite.] *Eng. Law.* A form of writ for prosecuting certain offenses made punishable by forfeiture and imprisonment; also, the offense or the penalty.
præ-no'men (prē-nō'mĕn), *n.; pl.* -NOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nə). [L.; *prae* + *nomen* name.] Among the ancient Romans, the first name of a person, answering to our *Christian name*, as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, etc.
præ-pos'tor. Var. of PREPOSTOR.
præ-tex'ta (prē-tĕks'tə), *n.; pl.* -TEXTÆ (-tē). [L. (sc. *toga*), fr. *praetextus*, p. p. of *praetexere* to weave before, fringe; *prae* + *texere* to weave.] *Rom. Antiq.* A white robe with a purple border worn by a Roman boy before he assumed the toga virilis, and by a girl until marriage. Originally it was worn by magistrates and some of the priests.
præ'tor, pre'tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praetor*, fr. *praeire* to go before.] *Roman Hist.* A magistrate next to the consul in rank, known chiefly as a judicial magistrate. — **-tor-ship,** *n.*
præ-to'ri-al, pre-to'ri-al (prē-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *adj.* Prætorian.
præ-to'ri-an, pre-to'ri-an (-ăn; 57), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Roman prætor or his office. **2.** [*Usually cap.*] Of, pert. to, or designating the Pretorian Guard (see below).
Prætorian Guard. *Rom. Hist.* **a** The emperor's bodyguard, instituted by Augustus and suppressed by Constantine in 312. The Prætorians came to have great power, making and unmaking emperors. **b** A Prætorian.
— *n.* [*cap.*] A soldier of the Prætorian Guard.
prag-mat'ic (prăg-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *pragmaticus* busy, ac-
prag-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } tive, skilled in law and state affairs, systematic, Gr. πραγματικός, fr. πρᾶγμα a thing done, business, fr. πράσσειν to do.] **1.** Pertaining to municipal or state affairs; — only in *pragmatic sanction*. **2.** Busy; esp., officious; meddling; as, a *pragmatic* lawyer. **3.** Opinionated; dogmatic. **4.** Practical; matter-of-fact; *Philos.*, of or pert. to pragmatism; dealing with practical values or consequences. **5.** Dealing with events so as to show their interrelation; as, *pragmatic* history. — **prag-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*
prag'ma-tism (prăg'mə-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Pragmatic quality or state; officiousness; dogmatism; also, practicality. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that the whole meaning of a conception lies in its practical consequences, and that the purpose of thinking is to develop beliefs which shall serve as general principles of conduct. [pragmatism.]
prag'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** A busybody. **2.** An adherent of
Prai'ri-al (prā'rĭ-ăl; prē'rē-ăl'), *n.* [F., fr. *prairie* meadow.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
prai'rie (prā'rĭ; prâr'ĭ; 3), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *pratum* meadow.] A meadow or tract of land covered with grass; specif.: **a** An extensive tract of level or rolling land in the Mississippi Valley, with a deep fertile soil covered, except as cultivated, with coarse grass without trees. **b** A low, sandy, grass-grown tract in the Florida pine woods.

Prairie Chicken.

prairie chicken. A grouse (*Tympanuchus americanus*) of the Mississippi Valley.
prairie clover. Any of a genus (*Petalostemon*) of fabaceous plants having small rosy or white flowers.
prairie dog. An American burrowing rodent (genus *Cynomys*, esp. *C. ludovicianus*) allied to the woodchucks. Prairie dogs inhabit the plains west of the Mississippi, living in large colonies, often called *towns* or *villages*.


Prairie Dog.

prairie schooner. A long

canvas-covered wagon used esp. by emigrants crossing the prairies. *Colloq., U. S.*

prairie wolf. A coyote.

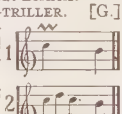
praise (prāz), *v. t.*; PRAISED (prāzd); PRAIS'ING (prāz'ĭng). [OF. *preisier*, L. *pretiare* to prize, *pretium* price.] **1.** To express approbation of; laud; applaud. **2.** Of God or a god: to glorify by homage, esp. in worship or song; laud; magnify. — **Syn.** Commend, eulogize, celebrate, glorify. — *n.* **1.** Act of praising; state of being praised. **2.** The subject or reason of praise. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Encomium, eulogy, panegyric, commendation, laudation. — **prais'er,** *n.*

praise'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of praise; laudable. — **praise'wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-wor'thi-ness,** *n.*

Pra'krit (prä'krĭt), *n.* [Skr. *prākrta* original, natural, usual, common, vulgar.] The Aryan vernacular dialects of India, esp. the Secondary or medieval vernaculars, as distinguished from Sanskrit; also, any one of these dialects.

pra'line (prä'lēn). [F.] A confection of nut kernels.

‖**prall'tril'ler** (prăl'trĭl'ĕr), *n.*; *G. pl.* -TRILLER. [G.] *Music.* A melodic embellishment consisting of the quick alternation of a principal tone with an auxiliary tone above it; — called also the *inverted mordent.*



Prälltriller. 1 As written; 2 As performed.

prance (prăns), *v. i.*; PRANCED (prănst); PRANC'ING (prăn'sĭng). [ME. *prauncen.*] **1.** To spring from the hind legs, or move by so doing, as a mettlesome horse. **2.** To ride on a prancing horse; ride gayly or proudly. **3.** To swagger. — *v. t.* To cause to prance, as a horse. — *n.* Act of prancing; a prancing movement. — **pranc'er** (prăn'sĕr), *n.*

prank (prăngk), *v. t.* To dress showily; adorn; deck; fig., to dress up. — *v. i.* To make ostentatious show.

prank, *n.* A gay or sportive action or trick; a frolic.

prank'ish, *a.* Full of pranks; frolicsome.

prase (prāz), *n.* [L. *prasius*, fr. Gr. πράσιος of a leek-green color, fr. Gr. πράσον a leek.] *Min.* A variety of translucent quartz, in color bluish green, like that of leek leaves.

pra'se-o-dym'i-um (prā'sē-ō-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm; prā'zē-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πράσιος leek-green + *didymium.*] *Chem.* A rare metal, one of the constituents of didymium. Its salts are green. Symbol, *Pr*; at. wt., 140.9.

prate (prāt), *v. i. & t.*; PRAT'ED (prāt'ĕd); PRAT'ING. To talk, esp. much and idly; to utter foolishly; chatter; babble. — **Syn.** See CHAT. — *n.* Act of prating; chatter.

prat'er (prāt'ĕr), *n.* One who prates.

prat'in-cole (prăt'ĭn-kōl; prā'tĭn-), *n.* [L. *pratum* meadow + *incola* inhabitant.] Any of a genus (*Glareola*) of limicoline birds, esp. an Old World species (*G. pratincola*).

prat'ique (prăt'ĭk; *F.* prà'tēk'), *n.* [F., prop., practice.] *Commerce.* Permission given to a ship that has satisfied health regulations to hold intercourse with a port.

prat'tle (prăt''l), *v. i. & t.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *prate.*] To prate; esp., to talk or say lightly and artlessly, like a child. — **Syn.** See CHAT. — *n.* Trifling talk or chatter; babble.

prat'tler (prăt'lĕr), *n.* One who prattles, esp. a child.

prawn (prôn), *n.* [ME. *prane.*] Any of numerous edible, shrimplike, decapod crustaceans (genera *Pandalus, Penæus,* etc.), found in all tropical and temperate regions, in both fresh and salt water.

pray (prā), *v. t.* [OF. *preier*, L. *precari*, fr. *prex, precis,* a prayer.] **1.** To entreat; implore. *Archaic.* **2.** To ask earnestly for; supplicate for; as, he *prayed* permission to return. **3.** To effect, put, or bring by praying; as, to *pray* a soul out of purgatory. — **Syn.** Beg, invoke, beseech, petition. — *v. i.* To make earnest request or entreaty; offer prayer to a deity as a religious act.

pray'a (prī'ä), *n.* [Pg. *praia,* lit., shore, fr. L. *plaga* region.] An embanked drive or promenade along a shore or river bank; an esplanade; a bund.

pray'er (prā'ĕr), *n.* One who prays; a supplicant.

prayer (prâr), *n.* [OF. *preiere*, fr. LL., fr. L. *precarius* got by prayer, *precari* to pray.] **1.** Act or practice of praying; supplication. **2.** The offering of adoration, confession, supplication, thanksgiving, etc., to the Supreme Being. **3.** The form of words used in praying; as, the Lord's *prayer.* **4.** A form of religious service consisting largely of prayers; — often in *pl.*; as, Morning *Prayer;* he never attended *prayers.* **5.** That which is prayed for.

Syn. Prayer, petition, suit. A **prayer** is an earnest entreaty or supplication addressed (esp.) to God, or to one invested with authority; **petition** is often synonymous with *prayer;* the word also denotes a single clause of a prayer, or a formal (often joint) request addressed to some authority; a **suit** is a rather humble or deferential petition.

prayer book. A book containing devotional prayers.

prayer'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Given to prayer; devout. — **prayer'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **prayer'ful-ness,** *n.*

prayer wheel. A wheel or drum inscribed with or containing Buddhist prayers, which are deemed efficacious when the wheel turns. It is characteristic of Tibet and Mongolia.

pre- (prē-; prĕ-). Rarely, **præ-.** [L. *prae,* adv. & prep., before.] A prefix denoting *before* (in time, place, or order).

preach (prēch), *v. i.* [OF. *preechier, prechier*, fr. L. *praedicare* to proclaim; *prae* before + *dicare* to make known, *dicere* to say.] **1.** To proclaim tidings; specif., to proclaim the gospel; deliver a sermon. **2.** To give serious advice, as on morals. — *v. t.* **1.** To proclaim or inculcate in or as in a sermon. **2.** To deliver or pronounce, as a sermon. **3.** To bring, put, affect, or effect by preaching.

preach'er (prēch'ĕr), *n.* One who preaches; specif.: **a** A minister. **b** [*cap.*] The author of, or speaker in, the Book of Ecclesiastes; also, the book itself.

preach'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. i.* [*preach* + *-fy.*] To preach, esp. artificially or tediously; — usually contemptuous. *Colloq.*

preach'ing, *n.* Act or art of a preacher; also, a sermon; a public religious service.

preach'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of preaching, or that which is preached; esp., a tedious or unwelcome discourse.

pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l), *n.* [LL. *praeambulum,* fr. L. *praeambulus* walking before. See PRE-; AMBLE.] **1.** An introductory portion; preface; specif., the introductory part of a statute, stating the reasons and intent of the law, etc. **2.** An introductory fact or circumstance; preliminary; esp., a presage.

pre'ap-point' (-ă-point'), *v. t.* To appoint previously.

pre'ar-range' (prē'ă-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange beforehand. — **pre'ar-range'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

pre-ax'i-al (prē-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* In front of any transverse axis; on the anterior side of the axis of a limb.

preb'end (prĕb'ĕnd), *n.* [F. *prébende,* LL. *praebenda,* prop., things to be furnished, deriv. fr. L. *prae* + *habere* to have.] The stipend granted out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church to a canon or member of a chapter thereof; also, the land or tithe yielding the stipend.

preb'en-da-ry (prĕb'ĕn-dā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church who enjoys a prebend.

Pre-Cam'bri-an, *a. Geol.* Pert. to or designating the entire period of geological history prior to the Cambrian. — *n.* The Pre-Cambrian period or system.

pre-ca'ri-ous (prē-kā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *precarius* obtained by begging or prayer, fr. *prex, precis,* prayer.] **1.** Depending on the will of another; held by courtesy; uncertain; as, *precarious* privileges. **2.** Taken for granted without good reason; unfounded; as, a *precarious* conclusion. **3.** Dependent on circumstances or unknown causes or conditions; insecure; dubious; as, *precarious* fortunes. — **pre-ca'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Precarious, uncertain. **Precarious** is much stronger than **uncertain**; the word implies such dependence on future contingencies as involves great insecurity or instability; as, *precarious* health; his coming is *uncertain.* The use of *precarious* for *dangerous* or *hazardous* is contrary to good usage.

prec'a-tive (prĕk'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *precativus,* fr. *precari* to pray. See PRAY.] Precatory; beseeching.

prec'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *precatorius.*] Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or expressive of, entreaty; supplicatory.

pre-cau'tion (prē-kô'shŭn), *n.* [F. *précaution,* L. *praecautio,* r. *praecavere, -cautum,* to guard against; *prae* + *cavere* to be on one's guard.] **1.** Previous caution or care. **2.** A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or to secure good or success.

pre-cau'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Precautionary.

pre-cau'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a precaution; suggesting or using caution beforehand.

pre-cau'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Using precaution; precautionary.

pre-cede' (-sēd'), *v. t. & i.*; -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -CED'ING. [F. *précéder,* L. *praecedere, -cessum; prae* + *cedere* to go.] **1.** To go before in rank, importance, etc.; take precedence of. **2.** To be, go, or move before or in front of. **3.** To go before in order of time; occur or exist before.

pre-ced'ence (-sēd'ĕns) | *n.* **1.** Act or fact of preceding in
pre-ced'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) | order of time; priority. **2.** Act, fact, or right of preceding in rank or dignity.

pre-ced'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Going before; anterior; antecedent. *Now Rare.* — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT.

prec'e-dent (prĕs'ē-dĕnt), *n.* **1.** Something done or said that may serve as an example or rule to authorize or justify a subsequent act of the same or an analogous kind. **2.** *Law.* A judicial decision, or form of proceeding, or course of action, serving as a rule in future similar or analogous cases.

prec'e-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or constituting a precedent; as, *precedential* cases. **2.** Having precedence; preliminary. **3.** Of or pert. to social precedence.

pre-ced'ing (prē-sēd'ĭng), *p. a.* That precedes; going before, as in order, time, etc. — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT.

pre-cent' (prē-sĕnt'), *v. i. & t.* To act as precentor; lead in singing.

pre-cen'tor (-sĕn'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praecentor,* fr. *praecinere* to sing before; *prae* + *canere* to sing.] A leader of singing; a

directing singer, as in a cathedral choir or in churches having no choir. — **pre-cen'tor-ship,** *n.*

pre'cept (prē'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *praeceptum,* fr. *praecipere* to take beforehand, instruct, teach; *prae* + *capere* to take.] **1.** Any commandment, instruction, or order intended as a rule of action or conduct; esp., a command respecting moral conduct; a working rule or direction. **2.** *Law.* An order, warrant, or writ issued to an administrative officer. — **Syn.** Injunction, mandate, law, maxim. See DOCTRINE.

pre-cep'tive (prē-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Containing precepts; of the nature of a precept; mandatory; instructive.

pre-cep'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *praeceptor.*] **1.** One who gives precepts; esp., the master of a school; a teacher. **2.** Head of a preceptory. — **pre'cep-to'ri-al** (prē'sĕp-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.*

pre-cep'to-ry (prē-sĕp'tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *praeceptoria* an estate assigned to a preceptor.] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple of the order in London. — *a.* Preceptive.

pre-cep'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female preceptor.

pre-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecedere, praecessum,* to precede. See PRECEDE.] Act of preceding; precedence.

precession of the equinoxes, *Astron.,* a slow change in direction of the earth's axis, and consequent westward motion of the equinoctial points on the ecliptic, due to the action of sun, moon, and planets on the protuberant matter about the earth's equator, so that the equinoctial points come to the meridian each day sooner than they otherwise would.

pre-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to precession.

pre'cinct (prē'sĭnkt), *n.* [LL. *praecinctum,* fr. L. *praecingere, -cinctum,* to gird about. See PRE-; CINCTURE.] **1.** An inclosure bounded by walls or other limits or by an imaginary line; esp., in *pl.*, the region immediately about a place; environs. **2.** A surrounding line or surface; a boundary or limit. **3.** A district, esp. one set out for governmental purposes, as for police control; or, *U. S.,* a subdivision of a ward or county for election purposes, etc.

pre'ci-os'i-ty (prĕsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *préciosité.*] Fastidious refinement, esp. in language.

pre'cious (prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *precios,* L. *pretiosus,* fr. *pretium* price, value.] **1.** Of great price or value; costly; as, a *precious* stone. **2.** Of great worth in an immaterial way, as morally or spiritually; dear; as, *precious* recollections. **3.** Fastidious; overrefined; as, *precious* language. **4.** Egregious; arrant; — an intensive; as, a *precious* fool. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See VALUABLE. — *adv.* Very; — an intensive. *Colloq.* — **pre'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **pre'cious-ness,** *n,*

prec'i-pice (prĕs'ĭ-pĭs), *n.* [F. *précipice,* L. *praecipitium,* fr. *praeceps, -cipitis,* headlong; *prae* + *caput, -pitis,* head.] A very steep or overhanging place, as the face of a cliff; an abrupt declivity; a cliff. [cipitated.]

pre-cip'i-ta-ble (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pre-

pre-cip'i-tance (-tăns), *n.* = PRECIPITANCY, 1.

pre-cip'i-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being precipitant or precipitate; headlong fall, speed, or hurry; great haste; precipitation; rashness. **2.** An instance of being precipitant.

pre-cip'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *praecipitans, -antis,* p. pr. of *praecipitare* to precipitate.] **1.** Falling or rushing headlong; moving precipitately; falling or descending perpendicularly or nearly so; as, *precipitant* flight. **2.** Unexpectedly or rashly brought on or hastened; abrupt; hasty; as, *precipitant* rebellion. — *n. Chem.* Anything that causes a precipitation. — **pre-cip'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*

pre-cip'i-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *praecipitatus,* p. p. of *praecipitare* to precipitate, fr. *praeceps* headlong.] **1.** Acting with unwise haste; overhasty. **2.** Done without, or exhibiting the lack of, due deliberation or care; hurried; as, a *precipitate* measure. **3.** Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent. **4.** Very sudden or abrupt; as, a *precipitate* illness. — **Syn.** See PRECIPITOUS.

— (-tāt), *v. t. & i.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. **1.** To throw or dash headlong; cast or hurl down, as from a precipice. **2.** To cause to move, act, proceed, etc., very rapidly; urge or press on with eager haste or violence; cause to happen suddenly, unexpectedly or too soon; as, to *precipitate* a conflict. **3.** *Chem.* To separate as a precipitate. **4.** *Physics & Meteor.* To condense, as a vapor.

— *n. Chem.* A substance separated from a solution in a concrete state, by chemical action (as by the action of a reagent), or by heat or cold.

pre-cip'i-tate-ly, *adv.* In a precipitate manner. [cipitate.]

pre-cip'i-tate-ness, *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being pre-

pre-cip'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of precipitating or state of being precipitated; that which is precipitated; specif.: **a** Headlong rush. **b** Great hurry; undue, unwise, or rash haste; impetuosity. **c** Hastening; acceleration. **d** *Chem.* Act or process of precipitating from a solution; also, a precipitate. **e** *Meteor.* A deposit on the earth of hail, mist, rain, sleet, or snow; also, the quantity of water deposited. **f** *Spiritualism.* Materialization. [cipitates.]

pre-cip'i-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, pre-

pre-cip'i-tin (-tĭn), *n.* [See PRECIPITATE; -IN.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances developed in blood serum that precipitate bacteria, protein substances, etc.

pre-cip'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [OF. *precipiteux.* See PRECIPICE.] **1.** Hasty; rash. *Rare.* **2.** Falling or rushing headlong; precipitate. *Rare.* **3.** Steep like, or of the nature of, a precipice; consisting of, or characterized by, precipices. — **pre-cip'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-cip'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Precipitous, precipitate. Precipitous, in ordinary usage, denotes a physical quality only (see ABRUPT); as, a *precipitous* descent; **precipitate** applies to impulses or actions implying headlong, overhasty, or rash action.

‖ **pré'cis'** (prā'sē'; prā'sē), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. See PRECISE.] A concise statement; abstract; summary.

pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *a.* [F. *précis,* fr. L. *praecisus* cut off, brief, concise, deriv. of *prae* + *caedere* to cut.] **1.** Definite; exact; distinct; as, *precise* rules; a *precise* voice. **2.** Strictly conforming to rule or usage; punctilious; scrupulous; nice; sometimes, overnice; fastidious. **3.** Exact in statement, distinction, etc.; minutely exact; as, a *precise* definition. — **Syn.** Accurate, punctilious, particular. See CORRECT, *a.* — **pre-cise'ly,** *adv.* — **pre-cise'ness,** *n.* — **Syn.** See PRECISION.

pre-ci'sian (-sĭzh'ăn), *n.* One rigidly or ceremoniously exact in observing rules or forms, esp. in religious observance; a formalist; — formerly applied to the Puritans.

pre-ci'sion (-ŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being precise; exactness; accuracy; definiteness. — **pre-ci'sion-ist,** *n.*

Syn. Precision, preciseness. Precision is commonly used in a good sense; as, *precision* of thought, of aim. **Preciseness** is often used disparagingly, with connotation of primness or excessive punctilio; as, Puritanical *preciseness.*

pre-clude' (-klōōd'; 86), *v. t.;* -CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); -CLUD'ING. [L. *praecludere, -clusum; prae* + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To put a barrier before; close; stop; as, to *preclude* escape. **2.** To shut out or obviate by anticipation; render ineffectual; as, to *preclude* objections. — **Syn.** See PREVENT.

pre-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn; 86), *n.* Act of precluding; state of being precluded; prevention by anticipation.

pre-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Shutting out; precluding, or tending to preclude; preventive. — **pre-clu'sive-ly,** *adv.*

pre-co'cial (prē-kō'shăl), *a.* [See PRECOCIOUS.] *Zoöl.* Designating birds whose young are covered with down and are able to run about when newly hatched.

pre-co'cious (-kō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *praecox, -ocis,* fr. *praecoquere* to cook or ripen beforehand; *prae* + *coquere* to cook.] Developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; forward; of, pert. to, or indicative of, premature development; too forward. — **pre-co'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-co'cious-ness,** *n.* [cious.]

pre-coc'i-ty (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being preco-

pre'cog-ni'tion (prē'kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecognitio,* fr. *praecognoscere* to foreknow. See PRE-; COGNITION.] Previous cognition; foreknowledge.

pre'con-ceive' (prē'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.;* -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'ING. To conceive, or form an opinion of, beforehand.

pre'con-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act of preconceiving; a conception or opinion previously formed.

pre'con-cert' (-sûrt'), *v. t.* To concert or arrange beforehand; to settle by prior agreement. [rangement.]

pre-con'cert (-kŏn'sẽrt), *n.* A previous agreement or ar-

pre'con-demn' (-dĕm'), *v. t.* To condemn beforehand.

pre'co-nize (prē'kŏ-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (nīz'ĭng). [LL. *praeconizare* to proclaim, fr. L. *praeco, -onis,* a crier, a herald.] **1.** To proclaim or command publicly. *Rare.* **2.** *R. C. Ch.* of the Pope, to make formal approbation of (a nomination to an ecclesiastical dignity.

pre'con-sign' (-kŏn-sīn') *v.t.* To consign beforehand.

pre'con-tract' (-trăkt'), *v. t. & i.* To contract, engage, or stipulate previously. — **pre-con'tract** (prē-kŏn'trăkt), *n.*

pre-cur'sive (prē-kûr'sĭv), *a.* Precursory.

pre-cur'sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L. *praecursor,* fr. *praecurrere* to run before; *prae* + *currere* to run.] One that precedes and indicates approach; a forerunner. — **Syn.** See FORERUNNER.

pre-cur'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a precursor or harbinger; preceding or presaging; preliminary.

pre-da'cious (-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *praeda* prey.] Living by preying on other animals; predatory; pert. to predatory animals. — **pre-da'ci-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pre-date' (prē-dāt'), *v. t.* To antedate, as a deed.

pred'a-to-ry (prĕd'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *praedatorius,* fr. *praedari* to plunder, *praeda* prey.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characterized by, plundering; as, a *predatory* war. **2.** Predacious; as, a *predatory* animal. — **-to-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

pre'de-cease' (prē'dē-sēs'), *v. t. & i.* To die sooner than.

pred'e-ces'sor (prĕd'ē-sĕs'ẽr; prē'dē-), *n.* [F. *prédécesseur,* L. *praedecessor; prae* before + *decessor* a retiring officer, fr. *decedere.* See DECEASE.] **1.** One who, or, sometimes, a thing that, precedes, or has been succeeded by another; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, etc. **2.** An ancestor; progenitor.

pre-del'la (prē-dĕl'ă; *It.* prā-dĕl'lä), *n.; It. pl.* -LE (-lā). [It.] **1.** The step or platform on which an altar is placed;

also, a painting or sculpture on the face of this. **2.** The raised secondary part of an altar; a gradin; also, a painting, sculpture, or frieze along its front. **3.** A subordinate painting forming an appendage to a picture.

pre-des'ig-nate (prē-dĕs'ĭg-nāt; prē-dĕz'-), *v. t.* **1.** To designate beforehand. **2.** *Logic.* To designate by prefixing a sign of quantity. — **pre-des'ig-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

pre-des'ti-na'ri-an (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to predestination. — *n.* One who supports the doctrine of predestination. — **pre-des'ti-na'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pre-des'ti-nate (-dĕs'tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *praedestinatus*, p. p. of *praedestinare* to predestine.] Predestined; foreordained; *Theol.*, predestinated. — (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. To foreordain; predestine; preordain; *Theol.*, to foreordain by divine decree or eternal purpose.

pre-des'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A predestinating; state of being predestinated; hence: fate; destiny. **2.** *Theol.* The decree of God from eternity respecting all events; esp., the foreordaining of men to everlasting happiness or misery (one of the five points of Calvinism).

pre-des'tine (-dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.* To predestinate. [forehand.]

pre'de-ter'mi-nate (prē'dē-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Determined be-

pre'de-ter'mine (prē'dē-tûr'mĭn), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To determine beforehand; predestine. **2.** To direct beforehand. — **pre'de-ter'mi-na'tion** (prē'dē-tûr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.*

pre'di-al (prē'dĭ-ăl). Var. of PRÆDIAL.

pred'i-ca-ble (prĕd'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be predicated; affirmable. — *n.* **1.** Anything affirmable of another; an attribute. **2.** *Logic.* One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements, viz.: genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

pre-dic'a-ment (prē-dĭk'ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *praedicamentum* that which is predicated, a quality.] **1.** A class or kind described by any definite marks. **2.** Condition; situation; state; esp., an unpleasant, unfortunate, or trying position, condition, or situation.

Syn. Predicament, plight, quandary, dilemma (in their nontechnical senses). **Predicament** applies esp. to situations or positions (usually bad or evil); **plight**, to similar states or conditions; as, he was placed in an awkward *predicament;* the unhappy *plight* of a friendless man. A **quandary** is a state of puzzlement or perplexity; a **dilemma** is a perplexing alternative or choice; as, his question put me in a *quandary;* he was confronted by the *dilemma* of capitulating or starving.

pred'i-cant (prĕd'ĭ-kănt), *a.* Preaching. — *n.* A preacher.

pred'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *praedicatus*, p. p. of *praedicare* to proclaim. See PREACH.] **1.** To proclaim; declare; also, to preach. **2.** Specif.: **a** To assert to be a quality, attribute, or property (of); affirm (one thing of another); as, to *predicate* goodness or badness of motives. **b** To imply; connote; as, snow *predicates* whiteness. **3.** To found; base. *U. S.* See *Syn.*, below.

Syn. Predicate, predict. **Predicate** applies only to the affirmation of qualities, properties, or attributes, and never has reference to the future, as **predict** always does. The use of *predicate* in the sense of "base," as in "success *predicated* on efficiency," has no warrant in good usage.

— *v. i.* To affirm something of another thing; assert.

— (-kāt), *a.* **1.** Predicated. **2.** *Gram.* Belonging to the predicate; predicated by a verb; as, a *predicate* adjective. — *n.* **1.** *Logic.* That which is affirmed or denied of a subject. In *Paper is white, ink is not white,* whiteness is the *predicate* affirmed of paper and denied of ink. **2.** *Gram.* The word or words in a proposition or sentence which express what is said of the subject. The predicate is a finite verb, alone or with an object or objects, adverbial adjuncts, or a complement. — **Syn.** Affirmation, declaration.

pred'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of predicating, or of affirming one thing of another; affirmation; assertion.

pred'i-ca-tive (prĕd'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing predication; affirming; predicating. — **pred'i-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.*

pred'i-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to preaching. **2.** Marked by being proclaimed or set forth publicly.

pre-dict' (prē-dĭkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *praedictus*, p. p. of *praedicere* to predict; *prae* before + *dicere* to say, tell.] To tell or declare beforehand; foretell; prophesy; presage. — **Syn.** See FORETELL, PREDICATE. [foretold.]

pre-dict'a-ble (-dĭk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be predicted, or

pre-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of predicting; that which is foretold; a prophecy. — **Syn.** Prognostication, foreboding, augury, divination, soothsaying; vaticination.

pre-dic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Predicting. — **pre-dic'tive-ly,** *adv.*

pre-dic'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, predicts.

pre'di-gest' (prē'dĭ-jĕst'; prē'dī-), *v. t.* To digest beforehand; subject to predigestion.

pre'di-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Artificial digestion of food for use in illness or in case of impaired digestion.

pre'di-lec'tion (prē'dĭ-lĕk'shŭn; prĕd'ĭ-), *n.* [F. *prédilection*, fr. LL. *praediligere* to prefer; L. *prae* + *diligere, dilectum,* to choose.] A previous liking; prepossession in favor of something; partiality.

Syn. Predisposition, prepossession, preconception, preference; prejudice. — **Predilection, prepossession, prejudice** imply a predisposition for or against something. **Predilection** implies an inclination to like; as, to have a *predilection* for the whimsical. Now, **prepossession** almost always is favorable; **prejudice**, unfavorable. *Prepossession* implies a readiness to be favorably impressed by an object without adequate acquaintance; *prejudice* implies a prejudgment without just grounds or sufficient knowledge; as, *prepossessions* of childhood; bitter but honest *prejudices.*

pre'dis-pose' (prē'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.;* -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). **1.** To dispose or incline beforehand; give a tendency to; as, debility *predisposes* the body to disease. **2.** To dispose of or bequeath beforehand.

pre-dis'po-si'tion (prē-dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of predisposing, or state of being predisposed; previous inclination, tendency, or propensity; predilection; susceptibility.

pre-dom'i-nance (prē-dŏm'ĭ-nănss), *n.* Quality or state of being predominant. — **pre-dom'i-nan-cy** (-năn-sĭ), *n.*

pre-dom'i-nant (-nănt), *a.* Having ascendancy over others; superior in strength, influence, authority, or position; prevailing; prevalent. — **Syn.** Ascendant, ruling, controlling, overruling. See DOMINANT. — **pre-dom'i-nant-ly,** *adv.*

pre-dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [*pre-* + *dominate.*] To be superior in number, strength, influence, authority, or position; have ascendancy; prevail; rule. — **-nat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pre-dom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of predominating; ascendancy; predominance.

pre-ĕm'i-nence (-ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being preëminent; distinction above others in quality, rank, etc.

pre-ĕm'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeeminens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praeeminere* to be prominent, surpass.] Eminent above others; prominent among those who are eminent; superior, esp. in excellence. — **pre-ĕm'i-nent-ly,** *adv.*

pre-ĕmpt' (-ĕmpt'), *v. t. & i.* [*pre-* + L. *emptio* a buying.] To settle on (public land) with a right of preëmption; take by preëmption. — **pre-ĕmp'tor** (-ĕmp'tŏr), *n.*

pre-ĕmp'tion (-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* Act or right of purchasing before others. — **pre-ĕmp'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

pre-ĕmp'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to preëmption.

preen (prēn), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. same word as *prune*, v.] **1.** To trim or dress with the beak, as the feathers; — chiefly of birds. **2.** To trim, dress, or smooth (one's self) up.

pre'ĕn-gage' (prē'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t. & i.* To engage beforehand. — **pre'ĕn-gage'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

pre'ĕs-tab'lish (-ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish beforehand.

pre'ĕx-il'i-an (prē'ĕg-zĭl'ĭ-ăn; -ĕk-sĭl'ĭ-ăn) *a.* [*pre-* + L. **pre'ĕx-il'ic** (prē'ĕg-zĭl'ĭk; prē'ĕk-sĭl'ĭk) *exilium, exsilium,* exile or E. *exile.*] Previous to the exile; specif., *Jewish Hist.*, belonging to, or occurring in, the period before the Babylonian captivity, i. e., before about 600 B. C.

pre'ĕx-ist' (prē'ĕg-zĭst'), *v. i.* To exist before.

pre'ĕx-ist'ence (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* Existence in a former state or previous to something else.

pre'ĕx-ist'ent (-zĭs'tĕnt), *a.* Existing previously.

pref'ace (prĕf'ăs), *n.* [F. *préface*, fr. L. *praefatio*, fr. *praefari* to say beforehand; *prae* before + *fari, fatus,* to speak.] Something spoken or written as preliminary or introductory to a discourse, a book, or the like, as by way of explanation; a foreword. — *v. i.;* PREF'ACED (prĕf'ăst); -AC-ING (-ă-sĭng). To make, speak, write, etc., a preface. — *v. t.* **1.** To introduce by, or furnish with, a preface; as, to *preface* a book or discourse. **2.** To be preliminary to; as, a sigh *prefaced* his words.

pref'a-to-ry (prĕf'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory; preliminary.

pre'fect (prē'fĕkt), *n.* [L. *praefectus*, fr. *praefectus*, p. p. of *praeficere* to set over; *prae* before + *-ficere* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** In ancient Rome, any of various high officials or magistrates at the head of a particular command, charge, department, etc. **2.** In modern use, a president, chief magistrate, or the like, as the head of any of the congregations of cardinals; in France or China, the chief administrative officer of a department.

pre-fec'tur-al (prē-fĕk'tûr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a prefecture.

pre'fec-ture (prē'fĕk-tûr), *n.* [L. *praefectura.*] Office, period of office, district, or official residence of a prefect.

pre-fer' (prē-fûr'), *v. t.;* -FERRED' (-fûrd'); -FER'RING. [F. *préférer*, L. *praeferre; prae* before + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To put in a higher position, rank, etc.; exalt; promote. *Rare.* **2.** To offer; proffer. *Rare.* **3.** To bring, put, or set forward or before one; present; as, to *prefer* a claim against a person. **4.** To set above or before something else in estimation, favor, honor, etc.; as, to *prefer* French to Latin; hence, to choose rather. **5.** *Law.* To give a preference or priority to. — **Syn.** Elect, select.

pref'er-a-ble (prĕf'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy to be preferred; more desirable. — **pref'er-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **pref'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pref'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

pref'er-ence (-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of preferring, or state of being preferred; higher estimation; prior choice; also, the power or opportunity of choosing. **2.** That which is preferred. **3.**

Law. Priority in the right to demand and receive satisfaction of an obligation. — **Syn.** See ALTERNATIVE.

pref'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Giving, indicating, or having a preference or precedence. — **pref'er-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

preferential voting, *Political Science,* a system of voting in which the voters indicate their preference between candidates for an office, so that if no candidate receives a majority of first choices the one receiving the greatest number of first and second choices is nominated or elected.

pre-fer'ment (prē-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of preferring; state of being advanced; advancement; promotion. **2.** A position, appointment, or office of honor or profit.

pre-fer'rer (prē-fûr'ĕr), *n.* One who prefers.

pre-fig'u-ra'tion (-ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of prefiguring; representation by a previous figure or type. **2.** Antecedent figure or type; prototype. — **pre-fig'ur-a-tive** (-ûr-ă-tĭv), *a.*

pre-fig'ure (-fĭg'ûr), *v. t.;* -URED (-ûrd); -UR-ING. [F. *préfigurer,* or L. *praefigurare.* See PRE-; FIGURE.] **1.** To show, suggest, or announce, by an antecedent type or similitude; foreshadow. **2.** To figure to one's self, or imagine, beforehand; as, he was not what I had *prefigured* him.

pre-fig'ure-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of prefiguring; prefiguration; something prefigured.

pre-fix' (prē-fĭks'), *v. t.* [Deriv. of L. *praefixus* fixed before.] **1.** To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing; as, to *prefix* a title to a book, a syllable to a word. **2.** To fix beforehand; as, the *prefixed* hour drew near.

pre'fix (prē'fĭks), *n.* That which is prefixed; esp., one or more letters or syllables added at the beginning of a word to modify its signification, as *pre-* in *prefix, con-* in *conjure.*

pre-fix'ion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of prefixing; a placing of a word or particle before, esp. in combination with, a word.

pre-form' (prē-fôrm'), *v. t.* To form beforehand.

pre'for-ma'tion (prē'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of preforming. **2.** *Biol.* Short for **theory of preformation,** an old theory which held that every germ cell contained the organism of its kind fully formed, and that development consisted merely in increase in size. Cf. EPIGENESIS.

preg'na-ble (prĕg'ná-b'l), *a.* [F. *prenable,* fr. *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere.*] Capable of being taken, or captured, by assault; — said of a fort or stronghold. Also used figuratively. — **preg'na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

preg'nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Condition, quality, or state of being pregnant.

preg'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *praegnans, -antis; prae* + root of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Being with young; teeming. **2.** Teeming with, or full of, ideas; fertile; inventive; as, a *pregnant* mind. *Archaic.* **3.** Heavy with important contents, significance, or issue; weighty; suggestive; potential; as, *pregnant* replies. — **preg'nant-ly,** *adv.*

pre-heat' (prē-hēt'), *v. t.* To heat previously, as compressed air before it is allowed to expand in a compressed-air engine (to prevent excessive cold and consequent deposition of frost). — **pre-heat'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

pre-hen'sile (prē-hĕn'sĭl), *a.* [F. *préhensile,* fr. L. *prehendere, -hensum,* to seize.] Adapted for grasping, esp. by wrapping around. — **pre'hen-sil'i-ty** (prē'hĕn-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pre-hen'sion (prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of taking hold, seizing, or grasping. *Chiefly Zoöl.* **2.** Mental apprehension.

pre'his-tor'ic (prē'hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or existing in, the period before written history begins.

prehn'ite (prān'īt; prĕn'īt), *n.* [After a Dutch Colonel van *Prehn.*] *Min.* A native pale green hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, $H_2Ca_2Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, in crystalline aggregates.

pre'ig-ni'tion (prē'ĭg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n. Engin.* Ignition in an internal-combustion engine while the inlet valve is open or before compression is completed.

pre-judge' (prē-jŭj'), *v. t.* To judge before full and sufficient examination; pass judgment on beforehand. — **pre-judg'ment, pre-judge'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

prej'u-dice (prĕj'ŏŏ-dĭs; 86), *n.* [F. *préjudice,* L. *praejudicium; prae* before + *judicium* judgment.] **1.** Injury due to some judgment or action of another, as in disregard of a person's right; — now used chiefly in: *in,* or *to, the prejudice of; without prejudice,* etc. **2.** Preconceived judgment or opinion; unreasonable predilection or objection; esp., an opinion or leaning adverse to anything without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge. — **Syn.** Prejudgment, bias. See PREDILECTION.

— *v. t.;* -DICED (-dĭst); -DIC-ING (-dĭ-sĭng). **1.** To injure or damage by some judgment or action; hence: to hurt; damage; as, to *prejudice* a good cause. *Chiefly Legal.* **2.** To cause to have prejudice; bias; as, to *prejudice* a juryman.

prej'u-di'cial (-dĭsh'ăl), *a.* Tending to injure or impair; hurtful; damaging; detrimental. — **prej'u-di'cial-ly,** *adv.*

prel'a-cy (prĕl'ă-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Office or dignity of a prelate. **2.** Prelates collectively. **3.** Church government by prelates; — chiefly a hostile term for *episcopacy.*

prel'ate (-ăt), *n.* [F. *prélat,* LL. *praelatus,* fr. L. *praelatus,* used as p. p. of *praeferre* to prefer.] An ecclesiastic of superior rank and authority, as a bishop. — **prel'ate-ship,** *n.*

pre-lat'ic (prē-lăt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a
pre-lat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } prelate or prelacy; like a prelate; adhering to prelacy; — often hostilely for *episcopal.*

prel'a-tism (prĕl'ă-tĭz'm), *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy or adherence to it; — chiefly used hostilely.

prel'a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who supports or advocates prelacy; hence, often hostilely, a High Churchman.

prel'a-ture (-tûr), *n.* [F. *prélature,* or LL. *praelatura.*] State or dignity of a prelate; prelacy.

pre-lect' (prē-lĕkt'), *v. i.* [L. *praelectus,* p. p. of *praelegere* to read before.] To discourse publicly; lecture.

pre-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* A public lecture, as to students.

pre-lec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* A reader of lectures or discourses; a lecturer, as in a university.

pre'li-ba'tion (prē'lĭ-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelibatio,* fr. *praelibare* to taste beforehand.] A foretaste.

pre-lim'i-na-ry (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [*pre-* + L. *liminaris* of a threshold, *limen, liminis,* threshold.] Introductory; preceding the main discourse, business, or subject; prefatory. — **Syn.** Preparatory. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). That which precedes a main discourse, work, design, or business; something introductory or preparatory. — **Syn.** Introduction, preface, prelude. — **pre-lim'i-na-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

prel'ude (prĕl'ūd; prē'lūd), *n.* [F. *prélude,* fr. L. *prae* before + *ludus* play.] An introductory performance, action, event, etc., preparing for a more important matter; preface; esp., *Music,* a strain, section, or movement introducing the theme or chief subject, as of a fugue, suite, etc.

Syn. Prelude, overture. **Prelude** suggests that which is preliminary or introductory to a larger or more important work or movement; **overture** suggests more grandiose or orchestral effect; as, the *prelude* to a play; the winds played an *overture* to the thunder of the storm.

pre-lude' (prē-lūd' *or, esp. in ref. to music,* prĕl'ūd, prē'lūd), *v. i.;* -LUD'ED (prē-lūd'ĕd; prĕl'ū-dĕd; prē'lū-); -LUD'ING. [L. *praeludere, praelusum; prae* before + *ludere* to play.] To give or serve as a prelude; be introductory; *Music,* to play a prelude. — *v. t.* **1.** To serve as prelude to; introduce. **2.** To play as a prelude; play a prelude to. — **pre-lud'er,** *n.*

pre-lu'sion (prē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* A prelude; introduction.

pre-lu'sive (-sĭv), **pre-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a prelude; introductory. — **pre-lu'sive-ly, -so-ri-ly,** *adv.*

pre'ma-ture' (prē'mă-tūr' *or* prē'mă-tûr *or, esp. in British usage,* prĕm'ă-tûr), *a.* [L. *praematurus; prae* before + *maturus* ripe.] Happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; too early; untimely. See MATURE. — **pre'ma-ture'ly,** *adv.* — **pre'ma-ture'ness,** *n.*

pre'ma-tu'ri-ty (prē'mă-tū'rĭ-tĭ; prĕm'ă-), *n.* Quality or state of being premature.

pre'max-il'la (-măk-sĭl'ă), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of a pair of bones of the upper jaw of vertebrates between, and in front of, the maxillaries. — **pre-max'il-la-ry** (prē-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a. & n.*

pre-med'i-tate (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.;* -TATED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *praemeditatus,* p. p. of *praemeditari; prae* before + *meditari* to meditate.] To think on, and revolve in the mind, beforehand; deliberate beforehand.

pre-med'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of premeditating; forethought; planning. — **pre-med'i-ta-tive** (-mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.*

pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ĕr; prĕm'yĕr), *a.* [F., fr. L. *primarius* of the first rank, *primus* first.] First; specif.: **a** Chief; as, the *premier* place. **b** Earliest; as, a *premier* statement. — *n.* The first minister of state; more generally, chief officer; esp., the prime minister, as of France. — **pre'mi-er-ship',** *n.*

‖ **pre-mière'** (prē-myâr'), *a. fem.* [F.] First; chief. — *n. fem.; pl.* -MIÈRES (*F.* prē-myâr'). **1.** The leading woman, esp. in a theatrical cast. **2.** A first performance.

pre-mil'le-na'ri-an (prē-mĭl'ē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of premillennialism. — **pre-mil'le-na'ri-an,** *a.* — **pre-mil'le-na'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pre'mil-len'ni-al (prē'mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Coming before the millennium; — said esp. of the Second Advent.

pre'mil-len'ni-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The doctrine that the second coming of Christ precedes the millennium; — opp. to *postmillennialism.* — **pre'mil-len'ni-al-ist,** *n.*

prem'ise, prem'iss (prĕm'ĭs), *n.* [F. *prémisse,* fr. fem. of L. *praemissus,* p. p. of *praemittere* to send before. See PRE-; MISSION.] **1.** A proposition antecedently supposed or proved; specif., *Logic,* a proposition stated or assumed as leading to a conclusion; either of the first two propositions of a syllogism. **2.** In *pl. Law.* **a** Matters previously stated or set forth; hence, the part of a deed constituting all that precedes the *habendum.* **b** The stating part of a bill in equity setting forth the causes of complaint, the parties against whom redress is sought, etc. **3.** In *pl.* **a** *Law.* The property conveyed in a deed. **b** Hence, a piece of land or real estate; sometimes, esp. in fire insurance, a building.

pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. t.;* -MISED' (-mīzd'); -MIS'ING (-mīz'-ĭng). To set forth beforehand or as introductory; offer previously, as in explanation. — *v. i.* To make a premise.

pre'mi-um (prē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praemium,* orig., what one has got before, or better than, others; *prae* before +

emere to take, buy.] **1.** A reward or recompense; a prize to be won in a competition; as, a *premium* for excellence. **2.** Something offered or given for the loan of money; bonus. **3.** The consideration given for a contract of insurance. **4.** A sum above the nominal or par value of anything; as, he sold his stock at a *premium*. **5.** The excess in purchasing power, or exchange value, of one form of money over another of the same nominal value, as of gold dollars over paper. **at a premium**, above par; hence: unusually valuable; in high esteem; hard to get or find.

pre-mo'lar (prē-mō'lär), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* In front of or preceding the molar teeth; specif., designating, or pert. to, certain teeth of mammals in front of the true molars, in man termed *bicuspid* teeth. — *n.* A premolar tooth.

pre-mon'ish (prē-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [*pre-* + *monish*.] To forewarn; admonish beforehand. *Rare.*

pre'mo-ni'tion (prē'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praemonitio*.] **1.** Previous warning or information. **2.** Anticipation of an event without conscious reason; presentiment.

pre-mon'i-to-ry (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Giving previous warning or notice. — **pre-mon'i-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

Pre-mon'strant (-strănt), *a. & n.* Premonstratensian.

Pre-mon'stra-ten'sian (-strā-tĕn'shăn), *n.* [From LL. form of adj. fr. *Prémontré*, in France.] *R. C. Ch.* One of a religious order of regular canons founded by St. Norbert at Prémontré, near Laon, France, in 1119. They are called also *White Canons* (from their habit), and *Premonstrants*. — **Pre-mon'stra-ten'sian,** *a.*

pre-morse' (-môrs'), *a.* [L. *praemorsus*, p. p. of *praemordere* to bite off; *prae* before + *mordere* to bite.] Lit., bitten off; hence, irregularly truncate; as, a *premorse* root.

pre-mun'dane (prē-mŭn'dān), *a.* Existing before or antedating the creation of the world.

pre-na'tal (-nā'tăl), *a.* Before birth. — **pre-na'tal-ly,** *adv.*

pre-nom'i-nate (prē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *praenominatus*, p. p.] Named or mentioned before.

pre-no'tion (prē-nō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praenotio*.] A previous notion or thought; preconception.

pre-oc'cu-pan-cy (prē-ŏk'ū-păn-sĭ), *n.* Preoccupation.

pre-oc'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of preoccupying, or state of being preoccupied; prepossession.

pre-oc'cu-pied (-ŏk'ū-pīd), *a.* Engrossed; absorbed; lost in thought. — **Syn.** See ABSENT.

pre-oc'cu-py (-pī), *v. t.*; -PIED (-pīd); -PY'ING. **1.** To occupy, or take possession of, before another; as to *preoccupy* a country. **2.** To engage, occupy, or engross the attention of, beforehand; preëngage.

pre-o'ral (prē-ō'răl; 57), *a. Zoöl.* Situated in front of, or anterior to, the mouth. — **pre-o'ral-ly,** *adv.*

pre'or-dain' (prē'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To foreordain. — **pre-or'di-na'tion** (-ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.*

prep'a-ra'tion (prĕp'ă-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of preparing; a getting ready; equipment; training; formation; manufacture. **2.** State of being prepared; readiness; fitness. **3.** That which makes ready, prepares the way, or introduces; as, marriage *preparations*. **4.** That which is prepared, as a medicinal substance fitted for use. **5.** *Music.* The anticipation of a discord by introducing the discordant note in the consonant chord immediately preceding.

pre-par'a-tive (prē-păr'ă-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to prepare, or make ready; preparatory. — *n.* A preparation. — **pre-par'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

pre-par'a-tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who prepares; a preparer, as of specimens for scientific uses.

pre-par'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Preparing, or serving to prepare, the way for something; introductory; as, a *preparatory* school. **2.** Being prepared; undergoing (esp. preliminary) training or instruction; as, a *preparatory* student.

pre-pare' (-pâr'), *v. t.*; -PARED' (-pârd'); -PAR'ING (-pâr'ĭng). [F. *préparer*, L. *praeparare*; *prae* + *parare* to make ready.] **1.** To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose or condition; make ready; as, to *prepare* a boy for college. **2.** To procure as suitable or necessary; provide. *Rare.* **3.** To work up; dress; dress and cook; arrange and make things for; make; form; compound; as, to *prepare* food, a meal, a feast, an entertainment, a drug, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To make ready; as, to *prepare* for war. **2.** To make one's self ready; get ready; as, to *prepare* for death.

pre-pared' (-pârd'), *p. a.* Ready; equipped; made. — **pre-par'ed-ly** (-pâr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

pre-par'ed-ness, *n.* State of being prepared; readiness; specif., a state of military and naval preparation for defense in the case of possible hostilities.

pre-par'er (-pâr'ĕr), *n.* One who prepares.

pre-pay' (prē-pā'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see PAY. To pay, or to pay the charge upon, in advance or beforehand.

pre-pay'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Payment in advance.

pre-pense' (prē-pĕns'), *a.* [Prob. fr. OF. *porpensé* meditated.] Premeditated; as, malice *prepense*.

pre-pon'der-ance (-pŏn'dĕr-ăns), *n.* Quality or state of being preponderant; superiority or excess in weight, influence, power, number, etc.; an outweighing.

pre-pon'der-an-cy (-dĕr-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Preponderance.

pre-pon'der-ant (-ănt), *a.* Preponderating; superior in weight, force, etc.; predominant. — **-pon'der-ant-ly,** *adv.*

pre-pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *praeponderatus*, p. p. of *praeponderare*. See PRE-; PONDER.] To outweigh; exceed or surpass in weight, force, influence, etc.; overbalance. — *v. i.* To exceed in weight; descend, as the scale of a balance; fig., to exceed in influence, power, etc.; prevail; predominate.

pre-pon'der-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *p. a.* Dominating; prevailing. — **Syn.** See DOMINANT. — **pre-pon'der-at'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pre-pon'der-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act, state, or fact of preponderating.

prep'o-si'tion (prĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praepositio*, fr. *praeponere* to place before.] *Gram.* A word (as *of*, *in*, *out*, *to*, *up*, *down*, *for*, etc.), generally having a fundamental meaning of position, direction, time, means, or other abstract relation, used to connect a noun or a pronoun (which it usually precedes), in an adjectival or adverbial sense, with some other word.

prep'o-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a preposition. — **prep'o-si'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

pre-pos'i-tive (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a. Gram.* Put before; prefixed. — *n.* A prepositive word or particle.

pre'pos-sess' (prē'pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.* To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence: to prejudice; esp., to induce to a favorable opinion beforehand.

pre'pos-sess'ing, *p. a.* Tending to invite favor; attractive.

pre'pos-ses'sion (-pŏ-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Preoccupation of the mind by an opinion or impression already formed; preconceived opinion; bias; — usually used in a favorable sense. — **Syn.** See PREDILECTION.

pre-pos'ter-ous (prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praeposterus*; *prae* before + *posterus* latter.] Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; utterly and glaringly foolish; absurd. — **Syn.** Perverted, irrational, monstrous. — **pre-pos'ter-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-pos'ter-ous-ness,** *n.*

pre-pos'tor, præ-pos'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [LL. *praepositor*.] At some English public schools, any of several senior pupils exercising certain delegated control of the students.

pre-po'ten-cy (-pō'tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or fact of being prepotent; predominance; *Biol.*, greater capacity of one of the parents to transmit his or her own characteristics.

pre-po'tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *praepotens*. See PRE-; POTENT.] **1.** Very powerful; superior in force, influence, etc. **2.** *Biol.* Characterized by prepotency.

pre'puce (prē'pūs), *n.* [F. *prépuce*, L. *praeputium*.] The fold of skin which covers the glans of the penis; foreskin.

Pre-Raph'a-el-ite, *n.* **1.** Strictly, a member of a society of artists formed in England in 1848 to encourage fidelity to nature, sincerity, and delicacy of finish. **2.** Popularly, any modern artist regarded as a restorer of early ideals or methods, as one who paints and draws with extreme minuteness of detail. **3.** Popularly, any Italian painter of the time before Raphael. — **Pre-Raph'a-el-ite,** *a.* — **Pre-Raph'a-el-it'ism,** *n.*

pre-req'ui-site (prē-rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Previously required; necessary as a preliminary to any proposed effect or end. — *n.* Something prerequisite.

pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rŏg'ă-tĭv), *n.* [F. *prérogative*, fr. L. *praerogativa* precedence in voting, privilege, deriv. of *praerogare* to ask before another; *prae* + *rogare* to ask.] **1.** Precedence in rights. *Civil Law.* **2.** A prior or exclusive right to exercise a power or privilege, esp. as attached to an office or rank. — *a.* Belonging to or having a prerogative. **prerogative court,** *Law*, formerly, in English law, the court of an archbishop which had jurisdiction in certain cases of wills or administrations. The jurisdiction is now vested in the Probate Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature. A prerogative court was established in the colony of New Jersey, and the probate court of that State is still so called. — **p. writ,** *Law*, any of certain writs (those of procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, and habeas corpus) issued originally, in England, by the exercise of the royal prerogative, and now in the discretion of the courts.

‖ **pre'sa** (prā'sä), *n.*; *pl.* PRESE (-sā). [It., prop., a taking.] *Music.* A mark (written *:S:*, +, ※) indicating where successive voice parts of a canon, etc., take up the theme.

pres'age (prĕs'ăj; prē-sāj'), *n.* [F. *présage*, L. *praesagium*, fr. *praesagire*; *prae* before + *sagire* to perceive acutely.] **1.** Something that foreshows or portends a future event; a prognostic; omen; augury; sign; as, *presages* of evil. **2.** A presentiment; foreboding; as, a gloomy *presage*. **3.** A prediction. *Rare.* **4.** Predictive or prophetic meaning or import; as, full of mystic *presage*.

pre-sage' (prē-sāj'), *v. t.*; -SAGED' (-sājd'); -SAG'ING (-sāj'ĭng). **1.** To have a presentiment of; forebode. **2.** To foreshow; portend. **3.** To foretell; predict. — **Syn.** See FORETELL. — *v. i.* To utter or make a prediction.

pre-sage'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of presages; ominous.

pre-sag'er (prē-sāj'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, presages.

pres'by-o'pi-a (prĕz'bĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πρέσβυς* old, n., an old man + *-opia.*] *Med.* A defect of vision due to advancing age; a form of hypermetropia, or farsightedness.

pres'by-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* Affected by presbyopia; farsighted; also, remedying presbyopia.

pres'by-ter (prĕz'bĭ-tẽr; prĕs'-), *n.* [L., an elder, Gr. *πρεσβύτερος.* See PRIEST.] **1.** An elder in the early Christian church. **2.** A priest. **3.** In the Presbyterian churches, a member of a presbytery, whether lay or clerical.

pres-byt'er-al (prĕz-bĭt'ẽr-ȧl; prĕs-), *a.* Presbyterial; presbyterian. [ter; also, a presbytery.

pres-byt'er-ate(-ȧt), *n.* The office or position of a presby-

pres'by-te'ri-al (prĕz'bĭ-tē'rĭ-ȧl; prĕs'-), *a.* Of or pert. to a presbytery or presbyters; presbyteral; also, presbyterian.

pres'by-te'ri-an (-ȧn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having government by presbyters; [*cap.*] designating, or pert. to, a church or churches governed by presbyters. — *n.* [*cap.*] A supporter of Presbyterianism; a member of the Presbyterian Church, which is trinitarian and Calvinistic.

Pres'by-te'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them; also, the faith and polity of the Presbyterian churches collectively.

pres'by-ter-y (prĕz'bĭ-tẽr-ĭ; prĕs'-), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). **1.** In Presbyterian churches, a judicatory consisting of ministers and laymen. **2.** The jurisdiction of a presbyter or of a presbytery. **3.** That part of a church reserved for the officiating priests. [foresight.

pre'sci-ence (prē'shĭ-ĕns; prĕsh'ĭ-), *n.* Foreknowledge;

pre'sci-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *praesciens, -entis,* p. pr. of *praescire* to foreknow; *prae* before + *scire* to know.] Having knowledge of coming events; foreknowing; foreseeing. — **pre'sci-ent-ly,** *adv.*

pre-scind' (prē-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *praescindere* to cut off in front; *prae* before + *scindere* to cut asunder.] *Metaph.* To separate; abstract by an act of attention.

pre-scribe' (prē-skrīb'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *praescribere, -scriptum; prae* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; dictate; ordain. **2.** *Med.* To designate or order the use of as a remedy. **3.** *Law.* To outlaw or invalidate by prescription. — *v. i.* **1.** To give directions; dictate. **2.** *Med.* To write or give medical prescriptions. **3.** *Law.* **a** To claim a title to a thing by right of prescription. **b** To become by prescription invalid or unenforceable. — **pre-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.*

pre-script' (prē-skrĭpt'; prē'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *praescriptus,* p. p.] Ordained or appointed authoritatively; prescribed.

pre'script (prē'skrĭpt), *n.* Thing prescribed; direction; rule.

pre-scrip'ti-ble (prē-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Depending on, or derived from, prescription; proper to be prescribed.

pre-scrip'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** A prescribing; thing prescribed; direction. **2.** *Med.* A written direction for the preparation and use of a medicine; also, the medicine. **3.** *Rom. & Civil Law.* The operation of the law whereby rights might be acquired or extinguished by certain limitations. **4.** *Law.* Establishment of a claim of title by use and enjoyment; right or title so acquired.

pre-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Consisting in, acquired by, pert. to, or arising from, prescription. — **pre-scrip'tive-ly,** *adv.*

pres'ence (prĕz'ĕns), *n.* [F. *présence,* L. *praesentia.* See PRESENT.] **1.** Act, fact, or state of being present. **2.** Immediate vicinity of a person, esp. the space in front of or immediately about one; proximity; as, to remove the hat in the *presence* of ladies; also, presence chamber. **3.** An assembly, esp. of persons of rank. **4.** The whole of one's personal qualities; personality; esp., the person of a superior, as a sovereign. **5.** Port; mien; stately bearing; as, dignity of *presence.* **6.** An apparition; a specter.

presence of mind, readiness or alertness in an emergency.

presence chamber *or* **room.** The room where a great personage, as a sovereign, receives visitors.

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *a.* [F. *présent,* L. *praesens, -entis,* that is before one, p. pr. of *praeesse* to be before; *prae* + *esse* to be.] **1.** Being before, in view, or at hand; being in a certain place and not elsewhere; — opposed to *absent.* **2.** Now existing or in process; being at this time; not past or future; as, the *present* Congress. **3.** Immediately effective; immediate; instant; as, *present* help is needed. **4.** Ready; as, a *present* wit. *Rare.* **5.** *Gram.* Denoting, or pertaining to, time that now is; as, the *present* tense.

present perfect. *Gram.* See PERFECT TENSE. — **p. tense,** *Gram.,* the tense of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; as, I *am writing,* I *write,* or I *do write.* — **p. value** *or* **worth** (of money payable at a future date), the principal which, drawing interest at a given rate, will amount to the given sum at the date on which this is to be paid; thus, interest being at 6%, the present value of $106 due one year hence is $100.

— *n.* **1.** Present time; the time being or contemplated. **2.** Present occasion or affair. **3.** In *pl. Law.* Present letters or instrument, as a deed of conveyance, a lease, or other writing; as in "Know all men by these *presents.*" **4.** *Gram.* A present tense, or a verb form denoting it. Cf. HISTORICAL PRESENT. — **at present,** at the present time; now.

pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [F. *présenter,* L. *praesentare.* See PRESENT, *a.*] **1.** To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, esp. a superior; introduce formally, as at court; introduce for acquaintance. **2.** To exhibit or offer to view or notice; as, to *present* a new aspect. **3.** To put before a person for acceptance; offer as a gift. **4.** To make a present or gift to; as he *presented* me with a book. **5.** To hand or pass over, esp. ceremoniously; deliver; as, to *present* a petition. **6.** **a** To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; offer as a candidate for institution. **b** To lay, as a charge, before a court as an object of inquiry; find or represent judicially; as, the grand jury *presented* many offenses. **c** To bring a formal public charge against; accuse; *U. S.,* to bring an indictment or presentment against. **d** To aim, point, or direct, as a weapon. **7.** To represent; act; personate; perform. — **Syn.** See GIVE.

present arms, *Mil.,* the command in response to which the gun or other weapon is carried perpendicularly in front of the center of the body, the exact position varying with the arm and service; also, the position.

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *n.* Anything presented or given; a gift. **Syn.** Gift, donation, gratuity, boon, grant, largess, benefaction, bounty. — **Gift, present, donation, gratuity, boon.** Gift, the general term, applies to anything given; a **present** is always intended as a compliment or expression of good will. **Donation** now suggests esp. a gift to some public institution; a **gratuity** is a gift (usually of money) to an inferior, commonly for some service; as, a *donation* to a hospital; a *gratuity* to a porter. **Boon** (properly denoting a gift asked) is now esp. applied to any benefit or advantage regarded as freely bestowed; as, I ask justice, not a *boon.*

pre-sent'a-ble (prē-zĕn'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or admitting of being presented, represented, or offered; hence, suitable to appear. — **pre-sen'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pres'en-ta'tion (prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of presenting, or state of being presented; that which is presented; as: **a** Act of being formally introduced, as at court. **b** A setting forth; offering; giving; bestowal. **c** Representation; exhibition; show. **d** A present; gift. *Rare.* **e** *Eccl.* Act of nominating a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution into a benefice. **f** *Commerce.* = PRESENTMENT (of a negotiable instrument). **g** *Obstetrics.* The particular manner in which the child appears outwardly in labor. **h** *Psychol.* Any object of thought or perception taken as it is present in consciousness at any given time; also, the function of entertaining such presentations.

pres'en-ta'tion-al (-ȧl), *a. Psychol.* Of or pert. to presentation or presentations.

pres'en-ta'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Metaph.* A theory of knowledge which holds that reality is immediately presented in perception. — **pres-en-ta'tion-ist,** *n. & a.*

pre-sent'a-tive (prē-zĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** *Eccl.* Having the right of, or admitting, the presentation of a clergyman. **2.** *Metaph.* Capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive.

pres'en-tee' (prĕz'ĕn-tē'), *n.* One to whom something is presented; also, one presented, as to a benefice.

pre-sent'er (prē-zĕn'tẽr), *n.* One who presents.

pre-sen'ti-ment (prē-sĕn'tĭ-mĕnt; prē-zĕn'-), *n.* [*pre-* + *sentiment.*] A feeling or expectation as to what will take place; an apprehension; foreboding. — **Syn.** See APPREHENSION. — **pre-sen'ti-men'tal** (-mĕn'tȧl), *a.*

pre-sen'tive (-zĕn'tĭv), *a.* Bringing a conception or notion directly before the mind; specif., *Gram.,* designating words that do this; — disting. from *representative, symbolical,* and *symbolic.* — *n. Gram.* A presentive word. — **pre-sen'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-sen'tive-ness,** *n.*

pres'ent-ly (prĕz'ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** At once; immediately. *Now Dial.* **2.** Soon; shortly; before long; by and by.

pre-sent'ment (prē-zĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Presentation. **2.** A setting forth to view; delineation; representation. **3.** *Law.* The notice taken, or statement made, by a grand jury of any offense within their own knowledge, without indictment. **4.** *Commerce.* The act of offering for acceptance, payment, or the like, at the proper time and place any document, esp. a note, bill of exchange, or the like. [served.

pre-serv'a-ble (prē-zûr'vȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pre-

pres'er-va'tion (prĕz'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of preserving; state of being preserved.

pre-serv'a-tive (prē-zûr'vȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to preserve. — *n.* A preservative agent. — **pre-serv'a-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.*

pre-serve' (-zûrv'), *v. t.*; PRE-SERVED' (-zûrvd'); -SERV'ING (-zûr'vĭng). [F. *préserver,* fr. L. *prae* before + *servare* to save.] **1.** To defend from injury or evil; protect; save; as, to *preserve* life. **2.** To save from decay, esp. by the use of a preservative, as sugar, salt, etc.; as, to *preserve* fruit. **3.** To maintain; retain; keep intact or existent; as, to *preserve* silence. **4.** *Hunting & Fishing.* To keep up and reserve for personal or special use; as, to *preserve* game or fish. —

Syn. Keep, secure; uphold, sustain; guard, shield. See DEFEND. — *v. i.* To make preserves.
— *n.* **1.** That which is preserved; — usually in *pl.* and now only of fruit, etc., kept by suitable preparation; esp., fruit cooked with sugar. **2.** A place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved for sport, food, etc.
pre-serv'er (-zûr'vĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, preserves.
pre-side' (prē-zīd'), *v. i.*; -SID'ED (-zīd'ĕd); -SID'ING. [L. *praesidere; prae* before + *sedere* to sit.] **1.** To occupy the place of authority or control, as of president or chairman. **2.** To exercise superintendence, guidance, or control.
pres'i-den-cy (prĕz'ĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DENCIES (-sĭz). **1.** Function or action of one who presides. **2.** Office, or term of office, of president; specif. [*Often cap.*], the office of president of the United States. **3.** One of the three greater divisions of British India, — Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.
pres'i-dent (-dĕnt), *n.* [F. *président*, L. *praesidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praesidere*. See PRESIDE.] One who presides; a head; now, one elected or appointed to preside, or to control proceedings; as: **a** A presiding officer, as of a legislative body. **b** The chief officer of a corporation, company, society, etc. **c** [*Often cap.*] The chief executive officer of a modern republic. — **pres'i-dent-ship'**, *n.*
pres'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a president or a presidency.
pre-sid'er (prē-zīd'ĕr), *n.* One who presides.
pre-sid'i-al (prē-sĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *praesidialis*, fr. *praesidium* a presiding over, defense, guard. See PRESIDE.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or having a garrison; as, a *presidial* castle. **2.** Of or pert. to a presidio.
pre-sid'i-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* = PRESIDIAL, 1.
‖ **pre-si'dio** (prā-sē'dyō; *Angl.* prē-sĭd'ĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -DIOS (-dyōz; -ĭ-ōz). [Sp.] A garrisoned place; a military post or fortified settlement; also, a Spanish penal settlement.
pre-sig'ni-fy (prē sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *praesignificare; prae* before + *significare* to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand; presage.
press (prĕs), *v. t.* [For *prest* a loan, ready money; — prob. misunderstood as a p. p. and confused with *press* to squeeze.] To force into service, esp. naval service; impress.
— *n.* A commission or order to force men into public service, esp. into the navy.
press, *v. t.* [F. *presser*, fr. L. *pressare* to press.] **1.** To urge, or act on, with force, as weight; bear upon; squeeze; compress. **2.** To squeeze out the juice or contents of; as, to *press* grapes; also, to squeeze out, or express; as, to *press* oil from olives. **3.** To embrace closely; hug. **4.** To oppress; bear hard on. *Obs.* **5.** To influence powerfully or irresistibly; constrain; force; compel; as, business *pressed* them to return. **6.** To try to force or persuade; entreat, or entreat for, earnestly; urge; as, to *press* a person to come, to *press* the payment of a bill. **7.** To emphasize; as, to *press* one's point. **8.** To crowd; throng. **9.** To hurry; hasten; ply hard; as, to *press* a horse.
— *v. i.* **1.** To exert pressure; to push, crowd, or urge, with steady force. **2.** To move on with urging and crowding; hurry; crowd; throng; encroach; as, to *press* forward. **3.** To urge with vehemence or importunity; exert a strong or compelling influence; as, to *press* for an answer.
— *n.* **1.** Act of pressing forward; a crowding. **2.** A crowd; throng. **3.** Urgent demands of business or affairs. **4.** A machine by which any substance is pressed or stamped; also, the place containing a press or presses. **5.** Specif., a printing press. **6.** The art, business, act, or process of printing; hence, printed publications collectively, esp. newspapers and periodicals; as, a free *press*. **7.** An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles; as, a clothes*press*.
press of sail *or* **canvas**, *Naut.*, as much sail as the wind permits; as much sail as can be crowded.
press agent. A person who looks after the newspaper advertising, press notices, etc., of a theater, actor, etc. *Cant.*
press'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* A kind of highly sized rag paper or board, sometimes containing a small admixture of wood pulp. It is used in presses for pressing and finishing knit underwear.
press'er (prĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, presses.
presser foot. See FOOT, 6 **a.**
press gang, *or* **press'gang',** *n.* A detachment of men empowered to force men into military, or esp. naval, service.
press'ing, *a.* Urgent; exacting. — **press'ing-ly,** *adv.*
press'man (prĕs'măn), *n.* **1.** One who manages a press, esp. a printing press. **2.** *Journalism.* A writer or reporter for the press. *Cant.*
press'mark' (-märk'), *n. Libraries.* A mark indicating the location of a book on the shelves or in the cases.
press money. [For earlier *prest money.*] Earnest money paid to a soldier or sailor on his enlistment; imprest. *Hist.*
pres'sor (prĕs'ĕr), *a. Physiol.* Causing pressure or an increase of pressure; as, *pressor* nerve fibers, stimulation of which causes a stronger contraction of the arteries and an increase of the arterial blood pressure; — opp. to *depressor*.
pres'sure (prĕsh'ûr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pressura*, fr. *premere, pressum*, to press.] **1.** A pressing; state of being pressed; compression; a squeezing. **2.** A constraining force or impulse; as, the *pressure* of poverty. **3.** Affliction; distress; burden; as, a *pressure* of grief. **4.** Urgency, as of business. **5.** Impression; stamp. **6.** Action of a force against some opposing force. **7.** *Elec.* Electromotive force.
pressure gauge *or* **gage.** A gauge for indicating fluid pressure, as of gas or steam; also, a device to measure the pressure of an explosion, as in a gun barrel.
press'work' (prĕs'wûrk'), *n.* Work done on or by a press; the operation, management, or product of a printing press.
prest (prĕst), *n.* [OF., fr. *prester* to lend, fr. L. *praestare* become surety for; *prae* before + *stare* to stand.] A loan of money; a loan; a gift; press money. *Obs.*
— *a.* Ready. *Obs.*
pres-ta'tion (prĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praestatio* a performing, paying, fr. *praestare*. Cf. PREST, *n.*] *Feudal Law.* A rent, tax, or due paid in kind or in services.
pres'ter (prĕs'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *prestre*, L. *presbyter*. See PRIEST.] A priest or presbyter. *Obs., except as in:* **Prester John**, in the Middle Ages, a supposed Christian sovereign and priest of the interior of Asia and later of Ethiopia.
pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tion (-tĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesto* ready + *digitus* finger.] Sleight of hand; legerdemain.
pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tor (-dĭj'ĭ-tā'tĕr), *n.* One skilled in legerdemain or sleight of hand; a juggler; a conjuror.
pres-tige' (prĕs-tēzh'; prĕs'tĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praestigium* delusion, illusion.] Weight, influence, or force derived from past success or from character or reputation.
‖ **pres-tis'si-mo** (prĕs-tĕs'sĕ-mō), *a. & adv.* [It., superl. of *presto*.] *Music.* Very quick or quickly.
prest money. Earlier form of PRESS MONEY.
pres'to (prĕs'tō), *adv.* [It. or Sp., quick, quickly, fr. L. *praesto* at hand, ready.] **1.** Quickly; suddenly. **2.** *Music.* Quickly; rapidly; — used as a direction. — *n.* A passage or movement in quick tempo. — **pres'to,** *a.*
pre-sum'a-ble (prē-zūm'ă-b'l), *a.* Such as may be presumed or supposed to be true. — **pre-sum'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
pre-sume' (-zūm'), *v. t.*; -SUMED' (-zūmd'); -SUM'ING (-zūm'ĭng). [F. *présumer*, L. *praesumere, -sumptum; prae* before + *sumere* to take.] **1.** To take upon one's self beforehand; esp., to do without authority; to venture. **2.** To take for granted; infer; suppose. **3.** To raise a presumption of or that; as, a receipt *presumes* payment. — *v. i.* **1.** To suppose or assume on grounds deemed valid; infer. **2.** To venture, go, or act by assuming leave or authority not granted; take liberties; as, to *presume* upon friendship.
pre-sum'ed-ly (-zūm'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Presumably.
pre-sum'er (-zūm'ĕr), *n.* One who presumes.
pre-sump'tion (-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of venturing beyond due bounds; forward or arrogant opinion or conduct; arrogance; effrontery. **2.** Act of taking for granted belief on incomplete proof. **3.** Ground for presuming; probable evidence. **4.** That which is presumed. **5.** *Law.* An inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the known existence of some other fact.
pre-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Based on presumption or probability; presumed; probable. — **pre-sump'tive-ly,** *adv.*
presumptive heir. = HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.
pre-sump'tu-ous (-tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praesumptuosus.*] **1.** Full of presumption; presuming; overbold; arrogant; rash. **2.** Founded on presumption; as, a *presumptuous* idea. **3.** Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; willful; as, *presumptuous* sins. — **Syn.** See ARROGANT. — **pre-sump'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*
pre'sup-pose' (prē'sŭ-pōz'), *v. t.* To suppose or assume beforehand; presume; require as antecedent; as, an effect *presupposes* a cause.
pre-sup'po-si'tion (prē-sŭp'ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of presupposing; that which is presupposed; presumption; conjecture.
pre'sur-mise' (prē'sŭr-mīz'), *n.* A previous surmise.
pre-tence'. Var. of PRETENSE.
pre-tend' (prē-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [F. *prétendre*, L. *praetendere, -tentum*, to stretch forward, pretend, assert; *prae* + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To hold before, as a disguise. *Rare.* **2.** To hold out,'or represent, esp. falsely; to profess, or make a show of, falsely, esp. deceitfully; feign; sham; as, to *pretend* illness, affection. **3.** To put forward as being true, esp. falsely; allege falsely; as, to *pretend* unfitness for an office. — **Syn.** See ASSUME.
— *v. i.* **1.** To venture; attempt; try; as, I dare not *pretend* to say. **2.** To put in or make a claim; lay claim to something; — usually with *to*; as, to *pretend* to wisdom. **3.** To make believe; feign; sham; as, he *pretended* as though he were glad; to *pretend* to be asleep.
pre-tend'ed, *p. a.* Unreal; false. — **pre-tend'ed-ly,** *adv.*
pre-tend'er, *n.* One who pretends; one who claims a title (to something); one who makes a false show; specif., a claimant to a throne; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to the son (**Old Pretender** *or* **the Pretender**) and the grandson (**Young Pretender**) of James II., king of England.

pre-tense', **pre-tence'** (prē-tĕns'), *n.* [OF. *pretense*, fr. L. *praetendere, -tensum*, to pretend.] **1.** A claiming; claim made. *Now Rare.* **2.** Pretension; ostentation; vainglorious display. **3.** A holding out to others something as true, esp. falsely or with feigning; deception; simulation; as, *pretense* of illness. **4.** False or hypocritical show, argument, or reason; pretext; as, it is all a *pretense*. **5.** Intention. *Obs.* **Syn.** Appearance, assumption, affectation, pretext, pretension, feint, plea, subterfuge. — **Pretense, pretext, pretension, feint, plea.** **Pretense** applies to that which is falsely or deceitfully held out as real or true; a **pretext** is more specifically an ostensible reason or motive assumed to conceal the true one; as, he made a *pretense* of being sick; his *pretext* for going was a promise to visit a sick friend. **Pretension** implies the assertion of a claim (whether true or false) to the possession of a certain character or of certain qualities; as, his version makes no *pretension* to verbal accuracy. A **feint** is a deceptive act or an assumed appearance, often of the nature of an artifice; **plea** suggests an (often feigned) apology or excuse; as, he made a *feint* of going, in order to get an invitation to remain; his *plea* of sickness was not accepted.

pre-ten'sion (prē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of pretending; also, state or quality of having claims, as to excellence, or of being pretentious. **2.** A claim made (true or false); profession; as, *pretensions* to scholarship. **3.** A false representation; pretense. **4.** Ostentation; display; pretense. — **Syn.** See PRETENSE.

pre-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Full of pretension; making pretension, or outward show, as of excellence. — **Syn.** See OSTENTATIOUS. — **pre-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **-tious-ness**, *n.*

pre'ter-, **præ'ter-** (prē'tĕr-). A prefix from L. *praeter*, meaning *past, by, beyond, more than.*

pret'er-it, **pret'er-ite** (prĕt'ĕr-ĭt), *a.* [L. *praeteritus*, p. p. of *praeterire* to pass by.] **1.** Bygone. *Rare.* **2.** *Gram.* Past; — applied esp. to a tense or form denoting an action or state simply as bygone, without reference to duration, etc. — *n.* The preterit tense, or a preterit word or form.

pret'er-i'tion (-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praeteritio.*] **1.** A passing by or over; state of being passed by or over. **2.** Specif., *Theol.*, the Calvinistic doctrine that God passes over those not elect, leaving them to eternal death.

pre-ter'i-tive (prē-tĕr'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Expressing past time; used only or esp. in preterit tenses, as certain verbs.

pret'er-it-pres'ent, pret'er-ite-pres'ent, *a.* Preterit in form but present in meaning, as *ought, can*, etc.

pre'ter-mis'sion (prē'tĕr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praetermissio.* See PRETERMIT.] A passing by or omitting; an omission.

pre'ter-mit' (prē'tĕr-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -TING. [L. *praetermittere, -termissum; praeter* beyond + *mittere* to send.] To pass by; omit; disregard.

pre'ter-nat'u-ral (-năt'ū-răl), *a.* Beyond, or different from, what is natural, but not clearly supernatural or miraculous; irregular; abnormal. — **Syn.** See SUPERNATURAL. — **pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.*

pre'text (prē'tĕkst; prē-tĕkst'), *n.* [F. *prétexte*, L. *praetextus*, fr. *praetexere* to weave before, allege as an excuse; *prae* + *texere* to weave.] That which is assumed in order to conceal a purpose or condition; pretense; disguise; excuse. — **Syn.** See PRETENSE.

pre'tor, pre-to'ri-al, pre-to'ri-an. Vars. of PRÆTOR, etc.

pret'ti-fy (prĭt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*pretty* + *-fy.*] To make pretty, esp. in a petty way.

pret'ti-ly (prĭt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a pretty manner.

pret'ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being pretty.

pret'ty (prĭt'ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. [AS. *prættig, prætig*, crafty, sly, fr. *præt, prætt*, deceit, trickery.] **1.** Pleasing by delicacy or grace; neat or elegant without grandeur; pleasing, but not grand. **2.** Pleasing to the mind; admirable; fine; as, a *pretty* wit. **3.** Good; fine; — often ironical; as, a *pretty* trick. **4.** Moderately large; as, a *pretty* fortune. **5.** Stout; intrepid. *Archaic or Scot.* **pretty fellow**, a fine fellow, dandy, fop. *Archaic.* — *adv.* **1.** Prettily. *Dial.* **2.** In some degree; moderately; rather; — less emphatic than *very*; as, I am *pretty* sure of it; *pretty* cold weather.

pre-typ'i-fy (prē-tĭp'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To prefigure; exhibit previously in a type.

pret'zel (prĕt'sĕl), *n.* [G. *prezel, brezel.*] A kind of brittle biscuit, in the form of a twisted ring, salted on the surface.

pre-vail' (prē-vāl'), *v. i.* [F. *prevaloir*, OF. *prevaleir*, L. *praevalere; prae* before + *valere* to be strong.] **1.** To gain the victory; have the mastery; triumph. **2.** To have effect, power, or influence; succeed; obtain; as, the practice *prevails* to this day. **3.** To bring persuasion, inducement, or urgency to bear (on, upon, or with) successfully; as, I *prevailed* on him to wait.

pre-vail'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Having superior force or influence; predominant; efficacious; as, the *prevailing* team. **2.** Prevalent; most general; as, the *prevailing* discontent. **Syn.** General, common, prevalent, rife, widespread, current, extensive. — **Prevailing, prevalent, rife, current.** **Prevailing** applies esp. to that which is predominant, or which generally or commonly obtains; **prevalent** suggests esp. that which is widespread or which, esp. at a given time, prevails extensively; as, the *prevailing* opinion; a *prevalent* error. **Rife** suggests great or active prevalence, sometimes with the implication of profusion or abundance; as, rumor was *rife* that Gordon had been slain. **Current** applies to that which is a matter of general use, knowledge, acceptance, or circulation; as, *current* reports; *current* coin.

prev'a-lence (prĕv'ă-lĕns), *n.* Also **prev'a-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or condition of being prevalent.

prev'a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *praevalens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Prevailing; predominant; as, the *prevalent* arms. *Now Rare.* **2.** Most generally received, current, adopted, or practiced; also, widespread; prevailing; as, a *prevalent* disease. — **Syn.** See PREVAILING. — **prev'a-lent-ly**, *adv.*

pre-var'i-cate (prē-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *praevaricatus*, p. p. of *praevaricari* to walk crookedly, collude; *prae* before + *varicare* to straddle, *varicus* straddling, *varus* bent.] To deviate from the truth; equivocate; quibble. — **Syn.** See EQUIVOCATE.

pre-var'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of prevarication; a deviation from the truth; equivocation; quibbling.

pre-var'i-ca'tor (-văr'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who prevaricates.

prev'e-nance (prĕv'ē-năns), *n.* [F. *prévenance.*] A going before; anticipation, esp. of others' desires; complaisance.

pre-ven'ience (prē-vēn'yĕns), *n.* **1.** = PREVENANCE. **2.** Fact or state of being prevenient; a going before; antecedence.

pre-ven'ient (-yĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeveniens*, p. pr.] **1.** Going before; preceding; antecedent; hence, preventive. **2.** Anticipatory; expectant; — used with *of.*

pre-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *praevenire, -ventum; prae* + *venire* to come.] **1.** To precede; anticipate. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To keep (from doing something) or make impossible of occurrence; stop; preclude; hinder.

Syn. Prevent, preclude, avert. **Prevent** is the general term for hindering, checking, or stopping; to **preclude** is to hinder by excluding, or (esp.) to prevent by anticipative action; as, the storm *prevented* their coming; he *precluded* any argument by resigning. To **avert** is to prevent or turn aside (esp.) some threatened evil; as, to *avert* war.

pre-vent'a-ble (-vĕn'tă-b'l) } *a.* Capable of being prevented.
pre-vent'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l) } — **pre-vent'a-bil'i-ty** (prē-vĕn'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **pre-vent'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

pre-vent'er (-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, prevents.

pre-ven'tion (prē-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of preventing; thwarting; also, that which prevents; obstruction; preventive.

pre-ven'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to prevent; obviating; warding off; as, *preventive* treatment. — *n.* That which prevents; something that intercepts access or occurrence; hindrance; *Med.*, something to prevent disease; a prophylactic. — **pre-ven'tive-ly,** *adv.*

pre'vi-ous (prē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praevius; prae* + *via* way.] Going before in time or order; prior. — **Syn.** Preceding, former, foregoing. See ANTECEDENT. — **pre'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pre'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

previous question, *Parl. Procedure*, the question whether the main issue shall be voted on or not, at once, without further debate. In America, the object of the motion is to hasten action; in England, by a negative vote, to delay. Cf. CLOSURE.

pre-vise' (prē-vīz'), *v. t.* [See PREVISION.] **1.** To foresee. *Rare.* **2.** To inform beforehand.

pre-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *prévision*, fr. L. *praevidere, praevisum*, to foresee; *prae* before + *videre* to see.] Foresight; prescience.

prey (prā), *n.* [OF. *preie*, deriv. of L. *praeda.*] **1.** Spoil; plunder. *Now Rare.* **2.** Any animal seized by another to be devoured; hence, a person given up or seized as a victim. **3.** Act of seizing upon as prey. — *v. i.* **1.** To pillage; plunder; of a carnivore, to take food by violence. **2.** To bring distress; wear upon; — used with *on* or *upon*; as, the trouble *preyed upon* his mind. — **prey'er** (prā'ẽr), *n.*

Pri'am (prī'ăm), *n.* [L. *Priamus*, Gr. Πριαμος.] *Gr. Myth.* The last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba. Hector, Paris, and Helenus were among his children. He was slain by Neoptolemus in the sack of Troy.

Pri'a-pe'an (prī'ă-pē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Priapus or his worship; phallic.

Pri-a'pus (prī-ā'pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πριαπος.] *Class. Myth.* The male generative power personified as a god, the son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, and regarded as protector of vineyards, gardens, herds, bees, and fish.

price (prīs), *n.* [OF. *pris*, L. *pretium.*] **1.** Value; worth. **2.** The quantity of one thing, usually money, that is exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another. **3.** Reward; recompense; as, the *price* of industry.

Syn. Price, charge, cost, expense, value, worth. **Price** is what is asked or demanded, esp. for goods or commodities; **charge** is what is asked or demanded, esp. for services; **cost** and **expense** denote what is given for something, *cost* designating the price paid, *expense* implying outlay in general; **value** and **worth** denote that by virtue of which

a thing is useful or desirable, *worth* suggesting esp. intrinsic excellence or personal or moral value.
— *v. t.;* PRICED (prīst); PRIC'ING (prīs'ĭng). **1.** To set a price on; value. **2.** To ask the price of. *Colloq.*
price'less, *a.* Of inestimable worth; invaluable.
pric'er (prīs'ẽr), *n.* One who fixes prices.
prick (prĭk), *n.* [AS. *prica, pricu,* a point, dot.] **1.** A sharp thing; a pointed instrument; specif., *Obs.,* a goad; as, "to kick against the *pricks.*" **2.** A pricking, or sensation of being pricked; a stinging pain; remorse; as, the *pricks* of conscience. **3.** A mark made by a pointed instrument; a puncture; point; dot.
— *v. t.* **1.** To pierce slightly with something pointed; specif. : *Far.* **a** To drive a nail into (a horse's foot) so as to cause lameness. **b** To nick. **2.** To ride or guide with spurs; spur; urge; as, he *pricked* his horse on. **3.** To pain or sting, as with remorse; as, his conscience *pricks* him. **4.** To mark or outline by pricking; as, to *prick* a pattern; to *prick* the notes of a song. **5.** To denote by a puncture; hence : to choose; mark; as, to *prick* a man for sheriff. **6.** To raise or erect, as the ears of an animal in listening; hence : **to prick up the ears,** to listen sharply; have the attention strongly engaged. **7.** To trace on a chart, as a ship's course; — often used with *off.*
to prick off, *or* **out,** *Hort.,* to transplant (young plants).
— *v. i.* **1.** To be punctured; feel a sharp pain, as by puncture. **2.** To spur onward; esp., to ride fast. *Archaic.* **3.** To point upward; be erect; as, the dog's ears *pricked* up.
prick'-eared' (prĭk'ērd'), *a.* Having erect, pointed ears; — applied esp. in the 17th c. by Cavaliers to the Roundheads, whose close-cut hair made their ears conspicuous.
prick'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, pricks; a sharp point; prickle. **2.** Specif., one who spurs forward; a rider, as a light horseman or a huntsman.
prick'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [*prick* + *-et.*] **1.** A spike on which a candle is stuck; hence, such a point with its base or stand. **2.** A buck in his second year, having unbranched horns.
prick'le (-'l), *n.* [AS. *pricele, pricle.*] A small, sharp point; a fine, sharp process or projection; a spine, thorn, or the like. — *v. t.;* -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). **1.** To prick slightly, as with prickles. **2.** To cover with pricks or dots.
prick'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being prickly.
prick'ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of prickles; armed or covered with prickles. **2.** Pricking; stinging; as, a *prickly* sensation.
prickly ash, a prickly aromatic rutaceous shrub (*Zanthoxylum americanum*) with yellowish flowers. — **p. heat,** *Med.,* an inflammatory disease of the sweat glands, characterized by small red pimples, and attended with intense itching and tingling. — **p. pear. a** Any of a genus (*Opuntia*) of flat-jointed prickly cactuses, often used as food for stock. **b** The pear-shaped edible fruit. — **p. poppy,** any of a genus (*Argemone*) of papaveraceous plants with prickly stems and large yellow or white flowers.
prick song. 1. Music written, or noted; — so called from the points or notes. *Obs.* **2.** Descant; counterpoint.
pride (prīd), *n.* [AS. *prȳte,* fr. *prūt* proud.] **1.** Quality or state of being proud; as : **a** Inordinate self-esteem; conceit. **b** Lofty self-respect; a reasonable or justifiable feeling of elation, as because of achievements. **2.** Proud behavior or treatment; arrogance; disdain. **3.** Mettle; also, sexual desire. *Obs.* **4.** That of which one is proud, as beauty, character, children, etc. **5.** Highest pitch; prime; as, in the *pride* of one's life. *Archaic.* **6.** Show; ostentation; glory; as, the *pride* and pomp of war.
Syn. Vanity, conceit, self-conceit, egotism, superciliousness, haughtiness, lordliness. — **Pride, vanity, conceit. Pride** is a high esteem of one's self for some real or imagined merit or superiority; **vanity** is empty pride in respect of one's person, attainments, possessions, etc., esp. with an excessive desire for the notice, approval, or praise of others; as, "*pride* goeth before destruction"; *pride* in one's work; an overweening *vanity.* **Conceit,** or **self-conceit,** is overweening pride or self-esteem.
pride of China, p. of India, the China tree.
— *v. t.;* PRID'ED (prīd'ĕd; 24); PRID'ING (prīd'ĭng). To indulge in pride; rate highly; plume; — used reflexively; as, to *pride* one's self on one's skill.
Syn. Pride, plume. To **pride** one's self (*upon, on*) is to indulge one's pride, to **plume** one's self (*upon, on*), to display one's vanity; as, to *pride* one's self upon one's attainments, to *plume* one's self on a petty triumph.
pride'ful (prīd'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of pride; haughty.
Prid'win (prĭd'wĭn), *n.* In Arthurian romance, King Arthur's shield, bearing a picture of the Virgin Mary.
pri'er (prī'ẽr), *n.* Also **pry'er.** [From PRY.] One who pries; one who inquires narrowly, or is inquisitive.
priest (prēst), *n.* [AS. *préost,* deriv. of L. *presbyter,* Gr. *πρεσβύτερος,* elder, older, n., an elder, compar. of *πρέσβυς* an old man.] **1.** One set apart or authorized to perform religious or sacred functions. **2.** *Christian Church.* A person ordained to the ministerial, pastoral, or sacerdotal office; a presbyter; minister; specif., a person ordained to the second order in the ministry, between bishop and deacon.
priest'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Priestly policy; the policy of a priesthood; — usually derogatory.
priest'ess, *n.* A woman who officiates in sacred rites.
priest'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** Office or character of a priest; priestly function. **2.** Priests collectively.
priest'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a priest or priests as a class.
priest'-rid' } *a.* Controlled or oppressed by a priest or
priest'-rid'den } priests.
prig (prĭg), *v. t. & i.;* PRIGGED (prĭgd); PRIG'GING. **1.** To steal; pilfer. *Cant.* **2.** To haggle; bargain hard. *Scot.* **3.** To entreat; beg. *Scot.* — *n.* A thief; pilferer. *Cant.*
prig, *n.* One narrowly and self-consciously engrossed in his own mental or spiritual attainments.
prig'ger-y (prĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Intellectual or moral conduct or attitude of a prig; also, priggism.
prig'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a prig. — **prig'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **prig'gish-ness,** *n.*
prig'gism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being priggish.
prim (prĭm), *a.;* PRIM'MER (-ẽr); PRIM'MEST. [OF., first, principal, fine, fr. L. *primus* first.] Formally neat or precise; stiffly decorous or nice. — **Syn.** See NEAT. — *v. t.;* PRIMMED (prĭmd); PRIM'MING. To make prim.
pri'ma-cy (prī'mȧ-sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *primatia,* fr. L. *primas, -atis,* one of the first, chief, *primus* first.] **1.** State of being prime, or first, as in time, place, rank, etc.; preëminence. **2.** The office, rank, or character of a primate.
pri'ma don'na (prē'mȧ dŏn'ȧ); *pl.* E. PRIMA DONNAS (-ȧz), It. -ME DONNE (prē'mā dôn'nā). [It., lit., first lady.] A principal female singer in an opera or concert organization.
‖ **pri'ma fa'ci-e** (prī'mȧ fā'shĭ-ē). [L., fr. abl. of *primus* first + abl. of *facies* appearance.] At first view; on the first appearance; so far as appears on the surface.
prima-facie evidence, *Law,* evidence sufficient to raise a presumption of fact or to establish the fact in question unless rebutted.
pri'mage (prī'mâj), *n.* [Cf. PRIME, *a.*] A small charge or percentage, for use of cables, ropes, etc., in unloading goods from a vessel, added to the freight (charge for carriage).
pri'mal (-măl), *a.* [LL. *primalis,* fr. L. *primus* first.] **1.** Primary; original. **2.** First in importance; principal; chief. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY.
pri'ma-ri-ly (prī'mȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first place; in the first intention; originally.
pri'ma-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being primary.
pri'ma-ry (prī'mȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *primarius,* fr. *primus* first.] **1.** First in order of time or development or in intention; primitive; original. **2.** First in dignity or importance; chief; principal; as, *primary* planets. **3.** First in order, as being preparatory to something higher; as, *primary* assemblies. **4.** *Chem.* **a** Having undergone the first stage of substitution or replacement. **b** *Org. Chem.* Designating a radical in which the combining carbon atom is united with only one other carbon atom; designating compounds formed by such radicals. **5.** Designating, or pert. to, the principal quills of a bird's wing. See POULTRY, *Illust.* **6.** *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pert. to or designating the inducing current or its circuit, in distinction from the induced (or *secondary*) current; as, the *primary* coil.
Syn. Primary, prime, primitive, primal, pristine, primeval, primordial. That is **primary** which comes first in the order of development, or which is first in importance; **prime** applies to that which is first, esp. in rank, degree, or dignity; that is **primitive** which is associated with origins or beginnings, esp. those more or less remote; the word often connotes antiquated qualities; **primal** is poetical or elevated for *primary* or *primitive;* as, *primary* schools, the *primary* object of education; health is his *prime* care, a *prime* minister; *primitive* implements; the *primal* curse. That is **primeval** which belongs to the first ages; that is **primordial** which is of earliest origin or formation; as, "the forest *primeval*"; *primordial* atoms. That is **pristine** (esp. of qualities) which belongs to an early or the original state; as, her *pristine* beauty.
primary colors. a The principal spectrum colors, from which other colors can be produced : red, green, and blue, or violet (formerly, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet). **b** *Painting.* Red (crimson), yellow, and blue.
— *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which stands first in order, rank, or importance. **2.** A meeting of voters of the same party at which the first steps are taken toward the nomination of candidates, as by choosing delegates to nominating conventions. *U. S.* **3.** One of the feathers or quills on the distal joint of a bird's wing. See POULTRY, *Illust.* **4.** *Elec.* A primary coil.
pri'mate (prī'mȧt), *n.* [F. *primat,* L. *primas, -atis,* one of the first, chief, *primus* first.] **1.** *Eccl.* A bishop of the see which ranks first in a province or provinces. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the highest order (*Primates*) of mammals, consisting of man and the apes, monkeys, marmosets, and lemurs.
pri'mate-ship (prī'mȧt-shĭp), *n.* Office, dignity, or position of a primate; primacy.
prime (prīm), *a.* [F., fr. L. *primus* first.] **1.** Primary; original; as, the *prime* cause. **2.** First in rank, dignity,

etc.; chief; as, *prime* minister. **3.** First in excellence; as, *prime* wheat. **4.** *Math.* **a** Divisible by no number except itself or unity; as, 7 is a *prime* number. **b** Having no common divisor but 1; — used with *to*; as, 12 is *prime* to 25. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY.

prime conductor, *Elec.*, the large conductor of a frictional electrical machine, serving to collect, accumulate, or retain the positive electricity. — **p. meridian**, a meridian from the intersection of which with the equator longitude is counted, both east and west; as, the *prime meridian* of Greenwich. — **p. minister**, the responsible head of a ministry or executive government, esp. of a monarchical government; as, the English *prime minister*. — **p. mover.** *Mech.* **a** A natural agency applied by man to the production of power. **b** An engine, or machine, to receive and modify force and motion from a natural source, and apply them to drive other machinery, as a water wheel, steam engine, etc. **c** Fig., the original or the most effective force in any undertaking or work.

— *n.* **1.** The first part; earliest stage; hence: dawn; spring. **2. a** Spring of life; youth. **b** The period, in human life, of highest or full health, strength, or beauty. **3.** That which is first in quality; best part. **4.** The morning; *R. C. Ch.*, the first canonical hour. Orig., *prime* denoted the first quarter of the artificial day, reckoned from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.; afterwards, the end of the first quarter, that is, 9 A. M. **5.** *Arith.* A prime number. **6.** Any of the first set of equal parts (generally 60) into which a unit, esp. a degree, is divided; a minute. **7.** The accent [′] used to denote a prime (sense 6) and now also for many other purposes, as in algebra, thus a' (to be read *a prime*). **8.** *Music.* **a** A tone of the same staff degree with a given tone. **b** The pitch relation between two such tones, or their simultaneous combination. The perfect prime, represented by the ratio 1 : 1, is called also the *unison*. **c** The tonic, or key note.

— *v. t.;* PRIMED (prīmd); PRIM′ING (prīm′ĭng). **1.** To prepare for firing, as a firearm, by supplying with a firing charge. **2.** Hence: **a** *Chiefly Mechanics.* To put into a working condition by performing a necessary preliminary operation on, as to prime a pump by pouring water into the barrel. **b** To lay the first color, coating, or preparation upon (a surface), as in painting. **c** To prepare: post; coach; as, to *prime* a witness. — *v. i.* **1.** To prime, or serve as priming for, a gun. **2.** *Steam Boilers.* To work so that fine water particles become mixed up with, and are carried over by, the steam.

prime′ly, *adv.* In a prime manner; excellently.

prime′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prime.

prim′er (prīm′ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, primes; esp., a cap, tube, or wafer containing fulminating powder or the like for igniting an explosive charge.

prim′er (prĭm′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *primier* first.] **1.** A small elementary book (orig. a small prayer book) for teaching children to read; hence, any small book of elementary principles. **2.** *Print.* See TYPE.

pri-me′ro (prĭ-mē′rō), *n.* [Sp. *primera*, fr. *primero* first.] An old game at cards, in which four cards were dealt to each player, each card having thrice its ordinary value.

pri-me′val (prī-mē′văl), *a.* [L. *primaevus; primus* first + *aevum* age.] Belonging to the first ages; primitive; primal. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY. — **pri-me′val-ly,** *adv.*

pri′mi-ge′ni-al (prī′mĭ-jē′nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *primigenus, primigenius.*] First formed or generated; primary; primal.

pri′mine (prī′mĭn), *n.* [L. *primus* first.] *Bot.* **a** The outermost of the two integuments of an ovule. **b** The inner integument, formed earlier than the outer. Cf. SECUNDINE.

prim′ing (prīm′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that primes something. **2. a** The powder or other material used to fire a charge in a firearm or in blasting. **b** *Paint.* The first coating of color, size, or the like, laid on a surface.

pri-mip′a-ra (prī-mĭp′ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [L.; *primus* first + *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A woman who is parturient for the first time or who has borne one child and no more. — **pri′mi-par′i-ty** (prī′mĭ-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pri-mip′a-rous (prī-mĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* Belonging to a first birth; bearing young for the first time.

prim′i-tive (prĭm′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *primitivus.*] **1.** Pert. to the beginning or origin or to early times; original; primeval; first. **2.** Characterized by the style, simplicity, rudeness, etc., of early times; old-fashioned; as, *primitive* tools. **3.** Original; primary; radical; not derived; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY. — *n.* **1.** An original or primary word; — opposed to *derivative*. **2.** *Math.* The algebraic or geometric form from which another is derived. — **prim′i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

prim′ly, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner.

prim′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prim; preciseness.

pri′mo-gen′i-tor (prī′mō-jĕn′ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *primus* first + *genitor* a begetter.] An ancestor; a forefather.

pri′mo-gen′i-ture (-tūr), *n.* [LL. *primogenitura*, fr. L. *primus* first + *genitura* generation, birth.] **1.** State of being the firstborn of the same parents or parent. **2.** *Law.* An exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the first-born.

pri-mor′di-al (prī-môr′dĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *primordialis*, fr. *primordium* beginning; *primus* first + *ordiri* to begin a web, to begin.] **1.** First in order; of earliest origin. **2.** *Biol.* Originally or earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ; primitive; — opposed to *definitive*. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY. — **pri-mor′di-al-ly,** *adv.*

pri-mor′di-al-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Devotion to, or persistence in, conditions of the primordial state.

primp (prĭmp), *v. i. & t.* To prink. *Chiefly Dial.*

prim′rose′ (prĭm′rōz′), *n.* [ME. *prymerose*, fr. F. *primerole*, deriv. of LL. *primula*, fr. L. *primus* first.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Primula*) of perennial herbs having large tufted basal leaves and showy variously colored flowers; also, the flower. **2.** A light yellow color like that of certain primroses.

— *a.* Of or pert. to the primrose; hence: flowery; gay.

prim′u-la′ceous (-ū-lā′shŭs), *a.* [LL. *primula* primrose.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Primulaceæ*) of herbs, the primrose family, of wide distribution, chiefly in the Northern Hemisphere, and including the primroses, cyclamens, loosestrifes, etc.

prince (prĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *princeps, -cipis*, the first, chief; *primus* first + *capere* to take.] **1.** The one of highest rank; a sovereign; — now rarely applied to a female. **2.** A title given to the son of a sovereign, or other member of a royal family. **3.** The English equivalent of a title of nobility in certain European countries, ranking in some cases above, in others below, that of duke. **4.** One at the head of, or very eminent in, a class or profession; as, a merchant *prince*.

Prince Albert coat, a double-breasted frock coat. *Colloq.* — **P. of Darkness**, the Devil; Satan. — **P. of Glory**, the Deity. — **P. of Peace**, Jesus Christ; — alluding to *Isaiah* ix. 6. — **P. of Wales**, a title conferred on the eldest son, or heir apparent, of the British sovereign.

prince′dom (prĭns′dŭm), *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

prince′kin, prince′let, *n.* A little, young, or petty prince.

prince′ling, *n.* A little or petty prince; a princekin.

prince′ly (prĭns′lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a prince; royal; as, *princely* birth. **2.** Befitting or characteristic of a prince; regal; noble; as, a *princely* fortune. — *adv.* In a princely manner. — **prince′li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n*

prin′cess (prĭn′sĕs), *n.* [F. *princesse.*] **1.** A female prince; a woman having sovereign power or the rank of a prince. **2.** The daughter or granddaughter of a sovereign; loosely, a female member of a royal family. **3.** The consort of a prince; as, the *Princess* of Wales.

princess royal, the eldest daughter of the British sovereign.

prin-cesse′ (prĭn-sĕs′), *a.* [F., a princess.] Of a woman's dress, close-fitting with waist and skirt in one.

prin′ci-pal (prĭn′sĭ-păl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *principalis.*] Highest in rank, authority, importance, etc.; chief; main.

principal part, *Gram.*, one of the inflectional forms of a verb (in English, the present tense, past tense, and past participle) from which the rest can be derived, or which exhibit its different stems; thus, *sing, sang, sung*.

— *n.* **1.** A leader, chief, or head. **2.** *Law.* **a** One who employs another to act for him. **b** One primarily liable on an obligation, as disting. from an *indorser, surety*, etc. **c** The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor present at it; — disting. from an *accessory*. **3. a** A capital sum placed at interest, due as a debt, or used as a fund; — disting. from *interest* or *profit*. **b** The main body of an estate, devise, or bequest left by a decedent; — disting. from *income*. **4.** A presiding or chief officer, as of certain colleges and, in the United States, esp. of a school or academy. **5.** *Arch. & Engin.* The construction which gives shape and strength to a roof, generally one of several trusses of timber or iron. **6.** *Music.* In English organs, the chief open metallic stop, an octave above the open diapason.

prin′ci-pal′i-ty (-păl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Supreme station or power; sovereignty. **2.** In medieval angelology, one of a high order of angels. **3.** Territory or jurisdiction of a prince; country that gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.

prin′ci-pal-ly (prĭn′sĭ-păl-ĭ), *adv.* In a principal manner; in the chief place or degree; primarily; chiefly; mainly.

prin′ci-pal-ship′, *n.* The office or position of a principal.

prin-cip′i-um (prĭn-sĭp′ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L.] A principle; esp., in *pl.*, first principles; elements.

prin′ci-ple (prĭn′sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *principe*, L. *principium* beginning, foundation, fr. *princeps, -cipis*. See PRINCE.] **1.** A source; origin; ultimate element or cause. **2.** An original faculty or endowment; as, the *principle* of habit. **3.** A fundamental or general truth; as, the *principles* of religion. **4.** A general or settled rule or ground of action; a governing law of conduct; as, a man of no *principle*. **5.** Any constituent, esp. a drug, plant extract, etc., giving to a substance its essential properties. — *v. t.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To equip with principles; establish or fix in certain principles.

prin'cox (prĭn'kŏks), *n.* Also **prin'cock** (-kŏk). [Prob. *prim* + *cock.*] A coxcomb; pert youth. *Obs. or Archaic.*

prink (prĭŋk), *v. i.* To dress or arrange one's self for show or affectedly. — *v. t.* To dress up. — **prink'er,** *n.*

print (prĭnt), *v. t.* [ME. *printen, prenten,* shortened fr. *emprenten* to impress. See IMPRINT, *v.*] **1.** To fix or impress, as a mark, character, idea, etc., into or on something. **2.** To stamp something in or on. **3.** To stamp or impress with characters, patterns, or the like, transferred by pressure from plates, types, etc. **4.** Specif., to strike off an impression or impressions of, as from type, engraved plates, etc.; hence, to do the typesetting, presswork, etc., of, as a book, newspaper, etc.; also, to publish in print; as, to *print* the disclosures. **5.** To form in characters like those of type (other than script). **6.** *Photog.* To take (a copy, a positive picture, etc.) from a negative, from a drawing on transparent paper, etc., upon a prepared surface.

— *v. i.* **1.** To take impressions of type, electrotypes, engravings, etc. **2.** To publish a book, article, piece of music, or the like. **3.** To make characters like those used in type (other than script); as, to *print* with a pen.

— *n.* **1.** A line, character, figure or indentation made by pressure. **2.** A stamp or die for molding. **3.** That which receives an impression, as from a mold; as, a *print* of butter. **4.** Printed letters; impression from type; as, small *print;* clear *print.* **5.** Hence, printed matter; esp., a printed publication. **6.** An impression taken from anything, as in lithography. **7.** A printed cloth; a fabric figured by stamping, esp. calico or cotton cloth. **8.** A photographic copy made on a sensitized surface.

in print. **a** In a printed form; published. **b** To the letter; with accurateness. *Now Dial.* **c** Still on sale by the publisher. — **out of p.,** not procurable from the publisher, the edition being exhausted; — said of books, etc.

print'a-ble (prĭn'tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being printed, or of being printed from. **2.** Capable of being lawfully or properly published; — usually used with a negative.

print'er (prĭn'tẽr), *n.* One who prints or works at the business of printing; a typesetter or a pressman.

print'er's dev'il (-tẽrz). A young apprentice in a printing office who often gets very black from the printer's ink.

print'er-y (-tẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where cloth is printed; print works. **2.** A printing office.

print'ing, *n.* Act, art, practice, or business of one who, or that which, prints; typography.

printing ink. See INK, *n.,* 1. — **p. machine,** a printing press, esp. one operated by power. *Chiefly British.* — **p. out,** *Photog.,* a method of printing in which the image is fully brought out by the direct actinic action of light, without subsequent development with chemicals. — **p. press,** any of numerous machines for printing from an inked surface, as of types, wood blocks, copper plates, lithographic stones, or the like.

print'less, *a.* Making, bearing, or taking no imprint.

pri'or (prī'ẽr), *a.* [L. *prior* former, previous.] **1.** Preceding in order of time; antecedent. **2.** Precedent in order of knowledge, origin, classification, privilege, rank, etc. — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT. — *n.* The superior or ruler of a priory (**conventual prior**), or the coadjutor of an abbot ranking next to him (**claustral prior**).

pri'or-ate (-ȧt), *n.* Dignity or office of a prior.

pri'or-ess, *n.* A woman superior of a priory of nuns. She ranks next in dignity to an abbess.

pri-or'i-ty (prī-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prior, or of preceding something; — opp. to *posteriority.*

pri'or-ship, *n.* State or office of a prior; priorate.

pri'o-ry (prī'ō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *priorie.*] A religious house next below an abbey. — **Syn.** See CLOISTER.

prise (prīz). Var. of PRIZE. — **pris'er.** Obs. var. of PRIZER.

prism (prĭz'm), *n.* [L. *prisma,* Gr. πρίσμα, fr. πρίζειν to saw.] **1.** *Geom.* A solid whose bases or ends are similar, equal, and parallel polygons, the faces being parallelograms. **2.** *Optics.* A transparent body in the form of a 3-faced prism (def. 1). **3.** *Cryst.* A form the faces of which are parallel to one axis; specif., one whose faces are parallel to the vertical axis; — in distinction from *dome.*

Prism.

pris-mat'ic (prĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, a prism. **2.** Formed by a prism; resembling the colors of light refracted by a prism; as, *prismatic* spectrum colors. **3.** *Cryst.* Orthorhombic. — **pris-mat'i-cal,** *a.* — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pris'moid (prĭz'moid), *n.* A body that approaches a prism in form. — **pris-moi'dal** (-moi'dăl), *a.*

pris'on (prĭz'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prehensio, prensio* a seizing, arresting.] **1.** A place where persons are confined, or restrained of liberty; hence, a place or state of confinement; as, to be in *prison.* **2.** Specif., a place for the safe custody or confinement of criminals or others legally committed; in the United States, esp., a State prison (which see). — *v. t.* To imprison.

prison breach *or* **breaking.** *Law.* The act by which a prisoner escapes by force and violence from a place in which he is lawfully in custody.

pris'on-er (prĭz''n-ẽr; prĭz'nẽr), *n.* A person under arrest, or in custody, whether in prison or not; a captive.

pris'on-er's base (prĭz''n-ẽrz; prĭz'nẽrz). An old game, played variously, now chiefly by children, the common feature being that players are touched, or tagged, as they attempt to run between stations or bases. Called also **prisoner's bars.**

pris'tine (prĭs'tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [L. *pristinus.*] Belonging to the earliest period or state. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY.

prith'ee (prĭth'ê), *interj.* A corruption of *pray thee. Obs. or Archaic.* [*Contemptuous.*]

prit'tle-prat'tle (prĭt''l-prăt''l), *n.* Empty talk; prattle.

pri'va-cy (prī'vȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being in retirement; seclusion. **2.** A place of seclusion; retreat. **3.** Secrecy.

‖ **Pri-vat'do-cent'** (prē-vät'dō-tsĕnt'), *n.; G. pl.* -DOCENTEN (-tsĕn'tĕn). Also **Pri-vat'do-zent'.** [G.; *privat* private + *docent* teacher. See DOCENT.] In German and some other European universities, a licensed teacher or lecturer dependent upon fees for remuneration.

pri'vate (prī'vȧt), *a.* [L. *privatus* private, prop. p. p. of *privare* to deprive, originally, to separate, fr. *privus* single, private.] **1.** Of or concerning an individual person, company, or interest; personal; not public; as, *private* property; a *private* secretary. **2.** Sequestered; secret; secluded; solitary; as, a *private* room; I wish to be *private.* **3.** Not invested with, or engaged in, public office or employment; not public in character or nature; as, a *private* citizen; *private* life; *private* schools. **4.** Not publicly known; not open; secret; as, a *private* understanding.

— *n.* **1.** Privacy; retirement; — now used only in *in private.* **2.** *Mil.* A soldier below the grade of a noncommissioned officer.

pri'va-teer' (-vȧ-tēr'), *n.* **1.** An armed private vessel commissioned to cruise against the commerce or war vessels of the enemy. **2.** The commander, or one of the crew, of a privateer. — *v. i.* To cruise in or as a privateer.

pri'va-teers'man (-tērz'măn), *n.* An officer or seaman of a privateer.

pri'vate-ly (prī'vȧt-lĭ), *adv.* In a private manner or way.

pri'vate-ness, *n.* State or quality of being private; retirement; privacy; secrecy.

pri-va'tion (prī-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *privatio.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** A depriving; deprivation, esp. of rank or office. **2.** State of being deprived or destitute of something; destitution; need. **3.** Condition of being absent; negation.

priv'a-tive (prĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *privativus.*] **1.** Causing privation; depriving. **2.** Consisting in the absence of something; not positive; negative. **3.** *Gram.* Denoting privation or negation; as, a *privative* word; giving a negative force to a word; as, a *privative* particle. — *n.* That which is privative; *Gram.,* a privative prefix or suffix.

priv'et (prĭv'ĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** An ornamental European shrub (*Ligustrum vulgare*) of the olive family, with evergreen leaves and small white flowers; also, any of various other species of the same genus. The privets are much planted for hedges. **2.** An oleaceous tree (*Forestiera acuminata*) of the southern United States.

priv'i-lege (-ĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *privilège,* L. *privilegium* a law for or against an individual; *privus* private + *lex, legis,* law.] **1.** A right or immunity granted as a peculiar advantage or favor; a personal right, esp. in derogation of common right. **2.** Any of various fundamental or sacred rights considered as peculiarly guaranteed and secured to all persons by modern constitutional governments. **3.** *Finance.* A call, put, spread, or straddle.

— *v. t.;* -LEGED (-lĕjd); -LEG-ING (-lĕj-ĭng). **1.** To grant some particular right or exemption to; as, to *privilege* Congressmen from arrest. **2.** To exempt; deliver, as from evil or danger.

priv'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a privy manner; privately; secretly.

priv'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *privieté.*] **1.** Privacy; secrecy; confidence. **2.** Private knowledge; joint knowledge of a private concern. **3.** *Law.* A connection, or bond of union, between parties, as to some particular transaction; the relationship between privies.

priv'y (-ĭ), *a.* [F. *privé,* fr. L. *privatus* private.] **1.** Not public; private; — now used only in such terms as *privy* council, the *privy* purse, *privy* seal, etc. **2.** Secret; clandestine; also, hidden. *Archaic.* **3.** Private; secluded; as, *privy* chambers. *Archaic.* **4.** Secretly cognizant; privately knowing; as, his wife was *privy* to it.

privy council, a secret council; esp.: [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* **a** The body of men appointed by the crown, without any patent or grant, to advise it in matters of state. The main duty of the council at present is to advise the crown as to the issue of ordinances, or orders in council. **b** The similar body appointed to advise the governor-general of Canada. — **p. councilor** *or* **councillor,** a member of a privy council. — **p. seal,** in Great Britain, the seal which the

king uses in grants, etc., which are to pass the great seal, or in lesser matters that do not require the great seal.
— *n.; pl.* PRIVIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Law.* Any of those persons having mutual or successive relationship to the same right of property. **2.** A backhouse; latrine.

prize (prīz), *v. t.;* PRIZED (prīzd); PRIZ'ING. [From PRIZE, *n.*] To press, force, or move, esp. with a lever; pry.

prize, *n.* [F. *prise* a seizing, hold, grasp, fr. L. *prendere, prehendere,* p. p. *prensus, prehensus;* — in some senses, as 4, influenced by OF. *pris* price, F. *prix* price.] **1.** Act of capturing; also, something captured. *Rare, except in the sense of:* Property, as a ship or her cargo, captured in virtue of the rights of war; esp., a legal capture at sea. **2.** Anything worth striving for; advantage; privilege. **3.** Something offered or striven for in competition or in contests of chance. **4.** A contest for a reward. *Obs.* **5.** A lever; also, leverage. *Dial. or Archaic.*
— *a.* **1.** Prized; esteemed; noble. *Obs.* **2.** Having been awarded a prize; as, *prize* paintings. **3.** Awarded as a prize; as, a *prize* trophy. **4.** Of or pert. to a military or naval prize or prizes; as, a *prize* court, *prize* crew, etc.

prize, *v. t.;* PRIZED (prīzd); PRIZ'ING (prīz'ĭng). [OF. *prisier,* fr. L. *pretiare,* fr. *pretium* worth, value, price.] **1.** To appraise; price; rate. **2.** To value highly; esteem. **3.** To make a prize of; seize as a prize, as a vessel. [in war.]

prize court. A court having jurisdiction of all prizes taken.

prize fight. An exhibition contest of pugilists for a stake or wager. — **prize fighter.** — **prize fighting.**

prize money. *Nav.* A portion of the proceeds of a captured vessel or other property divided among the captors; also, a sum granted by the government to participants in the destruction of an enemy's vessel or vessels in battle. Prize money in the United States navy was abolished in 1899.

priz'er, *n.* One who contends for a prize, esp. in boxing or wrestling. *Obs. or Archaic.*

prize ring. The ring (see RING, *n.*, 3 **b**) for a prize fight; also, the system and practice of prize fighting. [*fore, forth.*]

‖ **pro** (prō), *prep.* [L.] Latin preposition signifying *for, be-*

pro, *adv.* For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — in contrast with *con.* — *n.* A person, argument, etc., on the affirmative side; — usually in *pl.*

pro and con, for and against. — **pros and cons** (prōz, kŏnz), the arguments or reasons for and against.

pro- (prō-; prŏ-). [L. *pro,* or Gr. *πρό.*] A prefix signifying in general *before, in front, forth, forward, for, in behalf of, in place of, according to. Pro-* is used to denote: **1. a** *Priority of place,* with the sense of *position before, in front of, anterior.*
Examples: *pro*pose, to *place before; pro*thorax, the *anterior* (segment of the) thorax.
b *Priority of order* or *time,* in the sense of *occurring before, beforehand;* also, in scientific terminology, with the idea of *primitive, rudimentary.*
Examples: *pro*logue, part spoken *before* (the main piece); *pro*carp, *immature* cystocarp. Cf. PROTO-. [*front.*]
2. *Forth, forward,* in the sense of *motion before* or *to the.*
Examples: *pro*ceed, to go *before* or *forward; pro*gress, a moving *forward; pro*clitic, leaning *forward.*
3. *For, in behalf of, in favor of,* from the idea of *standing before* or *in front of for defense* or *protection.*
Examples: *pro*cure, to gain, lit., to care *for; pro*locutor, one who speaks *for* another; *pro*slavery.
4. *In place of, for, instead of,* with the idea of *substitution;* used also specif. in titles.
Examples: *pro*noun, a word used *instead* of a noun; *pro*consul, a person acting *in place of* a consul.
5. *According to, in proportion.*
Example: *pro*portion, arrangement *according to* parts.

pro'a (prō'*à*), *n.* [Malay *prāū, prāhū.*] *Naut.* A double-ended outrigger swift-sailing canoe of the Malay Archipelago, with one side flat, which is kept to leeward.

prob'a-bi-lism (prŏb'*à*-bĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that certainty is impossible, but that probability suffices to govern belief and action. **2.** *R. C. Theol.* The doctrine that culpability does not attach to an action based upon a judgment of its probable moral lawfulness where certainty is not attainable. — **prob'a-bi-list** (-lĭst), *n.*

prob'a-bil'i-ty (prŏb'*à*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being probable; likelihood. **2.** Something probable. **3.** *Math.* In the doctrine of chance, the likelihood of the occurrence of any particular form of an event; the ratio of the frequency of that form of the event to the entire frequency of the event in all forms. **4.** In *pl.* A forecast of the weather, esp. the government official daily forecast.

prob'a-ble (prŏb'*à*-b'l), *a.* [L. *probabilis,* fr. *probare* to try, prove.] **1.** Supported by evidence inclining the mind to believe, but leaving some room for doubt; likely. **2.** Supporting, or giving ground for, belief, but not demonstrating; as, *probable* evidence. — **Syn.** See LIKELY.

prob'a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* In a probable manner; in likelihood; in or with probability; as, it is *probably* so.

pro'bang (prō'băng), *n.* A slender elastic rod with a sponge on the end, for removing obstructions, as from the esophagus.

pro'bate (prō'bāt), *a.* [From L. *probatus,* p. p. of *probare* to prove.] Of or belonging to a probate, or court of probate, or its jurisdiction. — *n. Law.* Official proof, esp. of an instrument offered as the last will and testament of a person deceased. — *v. t.* To make probate of.

pro-ba'tion (prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *probatio,* fr. *probare* to try, prove.] **1.** Act of proving; also, proof. *Now Rare.* **2.** Any of various proceedings or systems designed to ascertain truth, determine character, qualification, etc.; examination; trial; as, on *probation;* also, a period or state of trial; as, her *probation* is finished.

pro-ba'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Probationary.

pro-ba'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to probation.

pro-ba'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One under probation. [proof.]

pro'ba-tive (prō'bà-tĭv), *a.* Serving for, or pert. to, trial or

pro'ba-to-ry (prō'bà-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Probationary. **2.** Pert. to, or serving for, proof; as, *probatory* evidence.

probe (prōb), *v. t.;* PROBED (prōbd); PROB'ING (prōb'ĭng). [L. *probare* to try, examine.] **1.** To examine with a probe. **2.** To search to the bottom; examine thoroughly; as, to *probe* official conduct. — *n. Surgery.* A slender instrument for examining a cavity, as a wound or ulcer, etc.

prob'i-ty (prŏb'ĭ-tĭ; prō'bĭ-), *n.* [L. *probitas,* fr. *probus* good, honest.] Tried virtue or integrity; uprightness. — **Syn.** See HONESTY.

prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm), *n.* [F. *problème,* L. *problema,* fr. Gr. *πρόβλημα,* fr. *πρό* before, forward + *βάλλειν* to throw.] **1.** A question proposed for solution; hence: a matter difficult of solution or settlement; a doubtful case. **2.** *Math.* Anything that is required to be done. Cf. THEOREM, PROPOSITION.

prob'lem-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* Of the nature of a problem;
prob'lem-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } uncertain; doubtful.

pro'bos-cid'e-an (prō'bŏ-sĭd'ē-ăn), *a.* Proboscidian.

pro'bos-cid'i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* [See PROBOSCIS.] **1.** Having or resembling a proboscis. **2.** *Zoöl.* Belonging to an order or suborder (*Proboscidea*) of ungulate mammals consisting of the elephants and their extinct allies.

pro-bos'cis (prō-bŏs'ĭs), *n.; L. pl.* -BOSCIDES (-ĭ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. *προβοσκίς; πρό* before + *βόσκειν* to feed.] **1.** The trunk of an elephant; also, a long and flexible snout in other animals, as in a tapir. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of various tubular processes or prolongations of the head of animals, esp.: **a** In insects, a tubular sucking organ, often adapted also for piercing, as in lepidopterans and dipterans. **b** In many annelids and other invertebrates, the anterior, muscular, protrusible part of the alimentary canal; the pharynx.

pro-cam'bi-um (-kăm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; CAMBIUM.] *Bot.* That portion of meristematic tissue from which the vascular bundles are developed. — **pro-cam'bi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pro'carp (prō'kärp), *n. Bot.* The female reproductive organ of the gametophyte in certain red algæ.

pro'ca-the'dral (prō'kà-thē'drăl), *n. Eccl.* A parish church used as a cathedral, or diocesan church, as in a new diocese.

pro'ce-den'do (prō'sē-dĕn'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Abl. of the gerund of L. *procedere.* See PROCEED.] *Law.* Any of various writs issuing out of a superior court to an inferior court authorizing or directing the inferior court to act upon certain matters, as in remitting a cause for trial.

pro-ce'dur-al (prō-sē'dŭr-ăl), *a. Law.* Of or pert. to procedure; as, a *procedural* contract, one binding the maker to abide by the award of a court.

pro-ce'dure (prō-sē'dŭr), *n.* [F. *procédure.*] **1.** Progress; conduct. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Law.* The mode of beginning and conducting litigation. **3.** An action in a course of conduct; a proceeding. — **Syn.** See PROCESS.

pro-ceed' (prō-sēd'), *v. i.* [F. *procéder,* fr. L. *procedere, -cessum; pro* forward + *cedere* to move.] **1.** To move, pass, or go, forward or onward; advance; continue; progress. **2.** To issue or come forth as from a source; come (from); emanate. **3.** To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; prosecute a design; as, to *proceed* on sound principles. **4.** To be derived from; arise; result. **5.** *Law.* To begin and carry on a legal proceeding. — **Syn.** See ADVANCE.

— (prō'sēd), *n.* That which results, proceeds, or accrues from some possession or transaction; esp., the amount realized from a sale or other transaction; — now only in *pl.*

pro-ceed'ing, *n.* **1.** Action of one who proceeds, or goes forward. **2.** A carrying on of a course of action; also, a measure or step in a course of business; a transaction. **3.** *Law.* **a** In *pl.* Course of procedure in an action at law. **b** Any step in litigation. **4.** In *pl.* The published record of the action taken, or of things done, addresses read, etc., at the meetings of a society or association. Cf. TRANSACTION, 3. — **Syn.** Measure, step. See PROCESS.

proc'e-leus-mat'ic (prŏs'ē-lūs-măt'ĭk), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *προκελευσματικός,* fr. *προκελεύειν* to rouse to action beforehand; *πρό* + *κελεύειν* to incite.] **1.** Inciting; animating. *Rare.* **2.** *Pros.* Of, pert. to, or designating, one or

more proceleusmatics. — *n. Pros.* A foot of four short syllables.

pro'ce-phal'ic (prō'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a. Zoöl.* Pert. to or forming the front of the head.

proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs *or, esp. in British usage,* prō'sĕs), *n.* [F. *procès,* L. *processus.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Act of proceeding; progress; advance; of time, passing; lapse; — now chiefly used in *in process;* as, in *process* of construction; in *process* of time. **2.** A series of actions, motions, or occurrences; progressive act or continuous operation or treatment; a series of operations leading to some result; as, a *process* of manufacture. **3.** *Law.* Any writ or other writing by which a court exercises its jurisdiction; hence: such mandates or writings collectively in an action or proceeding; also, the whole course of proceedings. **4.** Any marked prominence or projecting part; an outgrowth or extension of an animal or plant. **5.** *Print.* Photomechanical processes collectively. Also used adjectively; as, *process* block, plate, work, etc.

Syn. Process, procedure, proceeding (in nontechnical uses). **Process** denotes a progressive action or a series of acts or steps, esp. in a regular course of performing or making; **procedure** denotes esp. the method of prosecuting or conducting an operation or process; **proceeding** applies esp. to measures or transactions; as, a mental *process,* a chemical *process;* correct *procedure;* a harsh *proceeding.*

— *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To issue, or take out, process against; serve process on. **2.** To subject to some special process.

pro-ces'sion (prō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *processio.*] **1.** Regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress. **2.** Act or condition of issuing forth. **3.** That which is moving onward in an orderly, stately, or solemn manner, esp. a train of persons.

pro-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a procession. — *n.* A hymn sung during a church procession. — **pro-ces'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

pro'chein (prō'shĕn), *a.* [F. *prochain,* deriv. of L. *prope*] **prochein ami** *or* **amy** (ăm'ĭ; ă'mē'). = NEXT FRIEND.

pro-claim' (prō-klām'), *v. t.* [F. *proclamer,* L. *proclamare; pro* + *clamare* to call.] **1.** To announce officially by word of mouth; cry. **2.** To make known by public announcement; publish abroad; declare. **3.** To outlaw by proclamation; hence, to forbid or restrict by legal proclamation. **4.** To disclose; manifest; as, his face *proclaimed* his sincerity. — **Syn.** Promulgate, announce. See DECLARE. — *n.* A calling out; proclamation. *Rare.* — **pro-claim'er,** *n.*

proc'la-ma'tion (prŏk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of proclaiming; thing proclaimed; announcement; publication.

pro-clit'ic (prō-klĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προκλινειν* to lean forward.] *Gram.* Leaning forward (as to accent); — said of words which, having no accent, are in pronunciation closely attached to the following word. — *n.* A proclitic word.

pro-cliv'i-ty (-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *proclivitas.*] **1.** Inclination; propensity; tendency; — used with *to* or *toward,* and usually of something evil; as, a *proclivity* to steal. **2.** Readiness; aptitude. *Now Rare.* — **Syn.** See BENT.

Proc'ne (prŏk'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρόκνη.] See PHILOMELA.

pro-con'sul (prō-kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L., fr. *pro* for + *consul* consul.] *Roman Antiq.* An officer, not a consul, who discharged the duties of a consul; a governor of, or a military commander in, a province. — **pro-con'su-lar** (-sū-lăr), *a.* — **pro-con'su-late** (-lāt), *n.* — **pro-con'sul-ship,** *n.*

pro-cras'ti-nate (prō-krăs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *procrastinatus,* p. p. of *procrastinare* to procrastinate; *pro* forward + *crastinus* of tomorrow, *cras* to-morrow.] To put off from day to day; defer; postpone. — **Syn.** See DEFER.

pro-cras'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or habit of procrastinating; delay; dilatoriness.

pro-cras'ti-na'tor (-krăs'tĭ-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who procrastinates.

pro'cre-ant (prō'krē-ănt), *a.* [L. *procreans,* p. pr.] Procreative; generating. *Rare.*

pro'cre-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* PRO'CRE-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); PRO'CRE-AT'ING. [L. *procreatus,* p. p. of *procreare; pro* forth + *creare* to create.] To generate and produce; beget.

pro'cre-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of procreating.

pro'cre-a'tive (prō'krē-ā'tĭv), *a.* Having the power to beget; generative; also, pert. to procreation. — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

Pro-crus'te-an (prō-krŭs'tē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Procrustes or his mode of torture; enforcing conformity by harsh, arbitrary methods.

Pro-crus'tes (prō-krŭs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Προκρούστης, fr. *προκρούειν* to beat out, to stretch.] *Gr. Antiq.* A legendary highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and stretched them or cut off their legs to fit them to its length. See THESEUS.

proc'tor (prŏk'tĕr), *n.* [From *procurator.*] One employed to manage the affairs of another; specif.: **a** *Law.* A procurator in the civil or canon law. **b** An officer in a university or college who enforces order and obedience to its laws.

proc-to'ri-al (prŏk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Of or pertaining to a proctor, esp. an academic proctor; magisterial.

proc'tor-ship, *n.* Office, position, or function of a proctor.

pro-cum'bent (prō-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *procumbens, -entis,* p. pr. of *procumbere* to fall or lean forward.] **1.** Lying down, or on the face; prone. **2.** *Bot.* Trailing; prostrate.

pro-cur'a-ble (-kūr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being procured.

proc'u-ra-cy (prŏk'ū-rā-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Office or act of a proctor or procurator; management for another.

proc'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Management for another; in civil law, agency. **2.** A power of attorney; a proxy. **3.** Act of procuring; procurement.

proc'u-ra'tor (prŏk'ū-rā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Law.* An agent; proctor. **2.** *Roman Antiq.* Any of various imperial fiscal agents or administrators. — **proc'u-ra-to'ri-al,** *a.*

proc'u-ra-to-ry (prŏk'ū-rà-tō-rĭ; prō-kū'rà-), *a.* Pert. to, tending to, or authorizing procuration.

pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. t.;* -CURED' (-kūrd'); -CUR'ING (-kūr'ĭng). [F. *procurer,* L. *procurare* to take care of; *pro* for + *curare* to take care.] **1.** To bring into possession; acquire; gain; get; — often used with indirect object; as, he *procured* me employment. **2.** To contrive; effect; cause; as, they *procured* his arrest. **3.** To obtain for prostitution. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN. — *v. i.* To pimp.

pro-cure'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of procuring; attainment. **2.** Management; agency. [pimp; pander.

pro-cur'er (-kūr'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who procures anything. **2.** A

pro-cur'ess (-ĕs), *n.* A woman pander.

Pro'cy-on (prō'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., a constellation which rises before the Dog Star, Gr. Προκύων; *πρό* before + *κύων* dog.] *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in Canis Minor; Alpha (*α*) Canis Minoris.

prod (prŏd), *n.* **1.** A pointed thing for pricking or puncturing, as a goad. **2.** A prick, punch, or poke; hence, a sharp reminder or incitement, as to action; as, to give one's memory a *prod.* — *v. t.;* PROD'DED; PROD'DING. To thrust a pointed instrument into; hence, to goad or incite, as to activity. — **prod'der,** *n.*

prod'i-gal (prŏd'ĭ-găl), *a.* Given to prodigality; recklessly profuse; also, lavish; wasteful; loosely, profusely liberal; as, *prodigal* hospitality. — **Syn.** Extravagant. See PROFUSE. — *n.* One who spends prodigally; spendthrift.

prod'i-gal'i-ty (-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *prodigalité,* or L. *prodigalitas,* fr. *prodigus* prodigal, *prodigere* to squander, drive forth; *pro-* forth + *agere* to drive.] Extravagance, or an extravagant act, in expenditure, esp. of money; waste; loosely, profuse liberality.

prod'i-gal-ly, *adv.* In a prodigal manner; profusely.

pro-di'gious (prō-dĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *prodigiosus,* fr. *prodigium* a prodigy.] Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; vast; immense. — **Syn.** Huge, enormous, portentous, marvelous, amazing, astonishing, extraordinary. See MONSTROUS. — **pro-di'gious-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-di'gious-ness,** *n.*

prod'i-gy (prŏd'ĭ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *prodigium.*] **1.** Something extraordinary, or out of the usual course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent. **2.** Anything so extraordinary as to excite astonishment; a marvel; as, a *prodigy* of learning. **3.** A monster; a monstrosity. — **Syn.** Wonder, miracle.

prod'ro-mal (prŏd'rō-măl), *a. Med.* Of or pert. to prodromes; as, the *prodromal* stage of a disease.

pro'drome (prō'drōm), *n.* [Gr. *πρόδρομος* running before; *πρό* + *δρόμος* a running.] *Med.* A premonitory symptom.

pro-duce' (prō-dūs'), *v. t.;* -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING. [L. *producere, -ductum,* to bring forward, produce; *pro* + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To bring forward; exhibit; show; as, to *produce* a document in court; to introduce; bring before the public, as a play or a performer. **2.** To bring forth, as young or a natural product; bear; yield. **3.** *Econ.* To make economically valuable. **4.** To cause to be or happen; originate, as an effect; bring about; as, vice *produces* misery. **5.** To manufacture; make. **6.** To cause to accrue; as, capital *produces* profit. **7.** To draw out; extend in length; lengthen. — *v. i.* To yield appropriate offspring, crops, effects, etc.

prod'uce (prŏd'ūs), *n.* That which is produced; product; yield; specif., agricultural products. — **Syn.** See PRODUCT.

pro-duc'er (prō-dūs'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who produces, brings forth, or generates. **2.** One who produces, or manufactures, articles of consumption; — opposed to *consumer.* **3.** A furnace or apparatus for producing combustible gas for fuel, for driving gas engines, making illuminating gas, etc.

pro-duc'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being produced.

prod'uct (prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* [L. *productus,* p. p. of *producere.* See PRODUCE.] **1.** Anything produced, as by generation, growth, labor, thought, chemical reaction, etc. **2.** *Math.* The number or magnitude resulting from multiplication together of two or more numbers or magnitudes; in general, the result of any multiplication. **3.** *Chem.* See EDUCT, 2.

Syn. Product, production, produce. Product is the general word; **production** may denote the act or process of producing; when used concretely, it usually applies to the products of intellectual or artistic labor; **produce** (ordinarily collective) denotes esp. agricultural products;

as, agricultural *products*, a *product* of industry, skill; a *production* of genius; this year's *produce*, a *produce* garden.

pro-duc'tion (prō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *productio* a lengthening.] **1.** Act of producing. **2.** That which is produced; a product; specif., a literary or artistic work. **3.** *Econ.* The creation of economic value; — opp. to *consumption*. — **Syn.** Produce, fruit, work, performance. See PRODUCT.

pro-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the quality or power of producing; also, fertile; profitable; as, *productive* soil. **2.** Bringing into being; originative; as, an age *productive* of poets. — **pro-duc'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-duc'tive-ness,** *n.*

pro'duc-tiv'i-ty (prō'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being productive; productiveness.

pro'em (prō'ĕm), *n.* [F. *proème*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *προοίμιον; πρό* before + *οἶμος* way, strain of a song.] Preface or introduction, esp. to a poem. — **pro-e'mi-al** (prō-ē'mĭ-ăl), *a.*

prof'a-na'tion (prŏf'ă-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of profaning, esp. sacred things; desecration.

Syn. Profanation, desecration, sacrilege. Profanation implies esp. irreverent or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; **desecration** suggests a more positive violation of their sanctity; **sacrilege** is the sin or crime of profaning or desecrating. [ing.]

pro-fan'a-to-ry (prō-făn'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Profaning; desecrat-

pro-fane' (prō-fān'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *profanus; pro* before + *fanum* temple.] **1.** Not sacred or holy; as: **a** Not possessing peculiar sanctity; hence: secular; as, *profane* history or art. **b** Unholy. **2.** Treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, irreverence, or undue familiarity; irreverent; hence: irreverent in language; blasphemous. **3.** Not admitted to the temple; uninitiated, as into rites or mysteries; hence: of low or common standing; vulgar; as, the *profane* mob. — **Syn.** Temporal, worldly; unsanctified, unhallowed, ungodly. See IRRELIGIOUS.

— *v. t.* **1.** To treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt (something regarded as sacred); desecrate; pollute. **2.** To put to a wrong or unworthy use; debase; abuse; defile; as, to *profane* one's talents. — **pro-fan'er,** *n.* — **pro-fane'ly,** *adv.* — **-fane'ness,** *n.*

pro-fan'i-ty (-făn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being profane; irreverence; esp., blasphemy. **2.** Profane language or acts. — **Syn.** See BLASPHEMY.

pro'fert (prō'fĕrt), *n.* [L., he brings forward.] *Law.* An allegation in a pleading or on the record that the pleader produces an instrument in open court.

pro-fess' (prō-fĕs'), *v. t.* [ME. *professed* bound by a vow, F. *profès*, masc., *professe*, fem., professed (monk or nun), L. *professus*, p. p. of *profiteri* to profess; *pro* before + *fateri* to confess, own.] **1.** To declare openly, as one's belief, action, etc.; avow; acknowledge. **2.** To set up a claim of; pretend; hence, to present a show of; as, to *profess* one's self a physician. **3.** To pretend to knowledge of; set up as an authority or practitioner in. — *v. i.* To avow.

pro-fess'ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By profession; avowedly.

pro-fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A professing; open declaration; avowal. **2.** That which one professes; an avowal; specif., Christian or religious faith and purpose openly avowed; as, his *professions* are insincere. **3.** That of which one professes knowledge; vocation, if not purely commercial, mechanical, agricultural, or the like; calling; as, the *profession* of arms. The **three professions**, *or* **learned professions**, are, esp., theology, law, and medicine. **4.** Those engaged in a calling collectively; as, the *profession* distrust him. — **Syn.** See TRADE.

pro-fes'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a profession, or calling; as, *professional* courtesy. **2.** Engaged in one of the learned or skilled professions. **3. a** Engaged in by professionals; as, a *professional* race; — opp. to *amateur*. **b** Engaging in an occupation as one's profession or life work for gain; as, a *professional* soldier; — often specif. applied to one thus following an occupation generally or properly engaged in as a pastime or from higher motives than mere gain. — *n.* One who engages in anything professionally; a professional worker; — opp. to *amateur*.

pro-fes'sion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The following of a profession, sport, etc., for a livelihood or for gain; also, the characteristics, methods, etc., of professionals or of a particular profession.

pro-fes'sion-al-ly, *adv.* In a professional way or capacity.

pro-fes'sor (prō-fĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L., teacher, public teacher.] **1.** One who professes, or avows, his sentiments or opinions, esp. in religion. **2.** One who professes, or publicly teaches, any branch of learning; esp., a lecturing or teaching officer in a university, college, or other seminary, on whom the title has been formally conferred by the academic authorities; as, a *professor* of mathematics. **3.** One who teaches, or, more loosely, one who practices, any art, sport, or occupation requiring skill; as, a *professor* of dancing. *Colloq.*

pro'fes-so'ri-al (prō'fĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to, a professor. — **pro'fes-so'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

pro'fes-so'ri-ate (prō'fĕ-sō'rĭ-āt), *n.* A body of professors, as those of a university or college; also, professorship.

pro-fes'sor-ship (prō-fĕs'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office, duties, or position of an academic professor.

prof'fer (prŏf'ẽr), *v. t.* [AF. *profrer*, OF. *porofrir; por* for (L. *pro*) + *ofrir* to offer.] To offer for acceptance; make a tender of. — *n.* An offer; tender. [proficient.]

pro-fi'cien-cy (prō-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being

pro-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *proficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *proficere* to go forward, progress.] One well advanced in any business, art, science, or branch of knowledge or skill; expert. — *a.* Well-skilled; versed. — **pro-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

pro'file (prō'fĭl; -fēl), *n.* [It. *profilo*, fr. *profilare* to draw in profile; L. *pro* + *filum* thread, outline.] **1.** An outline or contour. **2.** A human head seen or represented sidewise, or in a side view. **3.** A side or sectional elevation; as: **a** *Arch.* A section of any member at right angles with its main lines. **b** *Engin.* A drawing showing a vertical section. — **Syn.** See FORM.

— *v. t.*; -FILED (-fīld; -fēld); -FIL-ING. To draw the vertical outline of; draw a profile of.

prof'it (prŏf'ĭt), *n.* [OF. *profit, profeit*, fr. L. *profectus* advance, progress, profit.] **1.** Accession of good; valuable results; benefit; gain. **2.** Excess of returns or income over expenditure in a given transaction, business, or the like; as: the excess (**gross profit**) of gross receipts over the expenditures directly involved; or the net proceeds (**net profit**) obtained by deducting from the gross proceeds all forms of expense or outlay. **3.** The ratio of profit (in sense 2) for a given year to the amount of capital invested. **4.** *Economics.* The share of the employing classes in the distribution of the products of industry, as distinct from *wages* and *rent*; — usually in *pl.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To gain advantage; improve; gain; as, to *profit* by advice. **2.** To be of use or advantage; do or bring good. — *v. t.* To be of service to; benefit; advantage.

prof'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; useful. — **Syn.** See BENEFICIAL. — **prof'it-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **prof'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

prof'it-less, *a.* Without profit; unprofitable.

prof'li-ga-cy (-lĭ-gă-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being profligate; as: **a** Abandoned character or conduct; dissoluteness. **b** Reckless extravagance; immoderate profusion.

prof'li-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *profligatus*, p. p. of *profligare* to dash to the ground, destroy.] **1.** Broken down in rectitude, principle, virtue, or decency; dissolute. **2.** Recklessly or immoderately extravagant or profuse. — **Syn.** See ABANDONED. — *n.* A profligate person. — **-gate-ly,** *adv.*

prof'lu-ent (prŏf'lōō-ĕnt; prō'flōō-; 86), *a.* [L. *profluens*, p. pr.] Spreading; flowing forth or forward.

pro-found' (prō-found'), *a.* [F. *profond*, L. *profundus; pro* forward + *fundus* bottom.] **1.** Opening or reaching to a great depth; deep. **2.** Intellectually deep; thorough; as, a *profound* scholar. **3.** Marked by intensity; deeply felt; intense; as, a *profound* sleep; *profound* respect. **4.** Bending low; showing deep humility or respect; as, a *profound* bow. **5.** Coming from a depth; deeply drawn; as, a *profound* sigh. — **Syn.** See DEEP. — *n.* **1.** The deep; the sea. **2.** An abyss. — **-found'ly,** *adv.* — **-found'ness,** *n.*

pro-fun'di-ty (-fŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *profunditas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being profound; depth. **2.** That which is profound or deep.

pro-fuse' (-fūs'), *a.* [L. *profusus*, p. p. of *profundere* to pour forth or out; *pro* forward + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** Pouring forth liberally, as esp. money or gifts; prodigal. **2.** Done, given, furnished, etc., with great or excessive liberality; very abundant or copious. — **pro-fuse'ly** (prō-fūs'lĭ), *adv.* — **pro-fuse'ness,** *n.*

Syn. Bountiful, liberal, lavish; prodigal, extravagant, wasteful. — **Profuse, lavish, prodigal. Profuse** implies a pouring forth fully or freely; **lavish**, an expending or bestowing without stint or measure; **prodigal**, extravagant or reckless profusion or lavishness; as, *profuse* thanks, apologies; *lavish* hospitality; the *prodigal* son.

pro-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of one who is profuse; lavish expense. *Now Rare.* **2.** Abundance; lavish supply.

prog (prŏg), *v. i.*; PROGGED (prŏgd); PROG'GING (prŏg'ĭng). To wander, esp. in order to steal, beg, or find something; *Obs., Cant, or Dial.* — *n.* Victuals; food. *Cant or Slang.*

pro-gen'i-tor (prō-jĕn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *progignere -genitum*, to bring forth, beget; *pro-* + *gignere* to beget.] A lineal ancestor; a forefather. — **pro-gen'i-tor-ship',** *n.*

prog'e-ny (prŏj'ĕ-nĭ), *n.* [F. *progénie*, fr. L. *progenies*, fr. *progignere.* See PROGENITOR.] Descendants; offspring.

pro-glot'tis (prō-glŏt'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TIDES (-ĭ-dēz). [NL.; Gr. *πρό* forward + *γλῶττα* the tongue.] *Zoöl.* One of the segments of a tapeworm, containing both male and female reproductive organs. — **pro-glot'tic** (-ĭk), *a.*

prog-nath'ic (prŏg-năth'ĭk) } *a.* [*pro-* + Gr. *γνάθος* jaw.]
prog'na-thous (prŏg'nă-thŭs) } *Anat. & Zoöl.* Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face. — **prog'na-thism** (prŏg'nă-thĭz'm), **prog'na-thy** (-thĭ), *n.*

prog-no'sis (prŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρόγνωσις*, a knowing beforehand, deriv. of *πρό* + *γιγνώσκειν* to know.] *Med.*

Forecast of the course and termination of a disease; also, the outlook afforded by such a forecast.

prog-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προγνωστικός.*] Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing. — *n.* **1.** A sign indicating a future event; omen. **2.** Act of foretelling from or as from omens. **3.** *Med.* A symptom helpful in prognosis of a disease. — **Syn.** Sign, presage, indication.

prog-nos'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. To foretell from signs or symptoms; to prophesy; predict. — **Syn.** See FORETELL.

prog-nos'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of prognosticating; prediction. **2.** That which foreshows; foretoken.

prog-nos'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who prognosticates.

pro'gram, pro'gramme (prō'grăm), *n.* [L. *programma* a public proclamation, manifesto, Gr. *πρόγραμμα*, fr. *προγράφειν* to write before or in public; *πρό* + *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** A public notice; a prospectus; syllabus; — now usually a brief outline of the order for, or of the subjects of, any public exercise, performance, etc. **2.** Hence, the selections or features of a performance or entertainment, collectively. **3.** An official bulletin. **4.** A plan of future procedure.

program, *or* **programme, music.** *Music.* Descriptive instrumental music which follows a definite argument or program of incidents, scenes, or moods.

prog'ress (prŏg'rĕs *or, esp. British,* prō'grĕs), *n.* [L. *progressus,* fr. *progredi,* p. p. *-gressus,* to go forward; *pro* + *gradi* to go.] **1.** A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward; advance, physical, mental, or moral. **2.** Growth, development, or course of anything; as, the *progress* of a war. **3.** A moving from place to place; a journey, esp., a journey of state; circuit. *Now Rare.*

Syn. Progress, progression. Progress denotes advance or forward movement; **progression** is either the act of advancing or progress by successive steps or degrees; as, easy *progress,* the *progress* of a disease, of a campaign; slow *progression,* arithmetical *progression.*

pro-gress' (prō-grĕs'), *v. i.* To make progress; continue onward in course; proceed. — **Syn.** See ADVANCE.

pro-gres'sion (prō-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of progressing. **2.** Course; passage; also, lapse or process of time. **3.** *Math.* A discrete series that has a first but no last element, esp. one in which any intermediate element is related by a uniform law to the other elements. **4.** *Music.* **a** Succession of tones or chords; the movement of the parts in harmony; motion. **b** = SEQUENCE. — **Syn.** See PROGRESS.

pro-gres'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Progressive.

pro-gres'sion-ist (prō-grĕsh'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in the progression of society, or of organic evolution, toward perfection. — **pro-gres'sion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n. Rare.*

prog'ress-ist (prŏg'rĕs-ĭst; cf. PROGRESS), *n.* **1.** A progressionist. **2.** A member of any of various political parties holding views assumed to be progressive; a progressive.

pro-gres'sive (prō-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1. a** Moving forward; advancing; increasing; as, *progressive* motion or course; — opposed to *retrograde.* **b** Advancing by successive stages or degrees; as, a *progressive* series. **2.** Tending to progress; favoring progress; as, a *progressive* policy. **3.** *Taxation.* Designating, or pert. to, a plan of taxation in which the rate increases by a certain amount with certain increases in the amount of the income or wealth. Cf. DEGRESSIVE. **4.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the **Progressive party,** *U. S. Politics,* the party formed, chiefly out of the Republican party, in 1912 under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. It demanded direct primaries, direct election of U. S. senators, woman suffrage, recall of judicial decisions in some cases, etc. — *n.* **1.** One who is progressive, esp. in political policy. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Progressive party. *U. S.* — **pro-gres'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-gres'sive-ness,** *n.*

pro-hib'it (-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *prohibitus,* p. p. of *prohibere; pro* before, forth + *habere* to have, hold.] **1.** To forbid by authority; interdict. **2.** To hinder; prevent; forbid. — **Syn.** See FORBID. — **pro-hib'it-er,** *n.*

pro'hi-bi'tion (prō'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of prohibiting. **2.** A declaration or injunction forbidding some action. **3.** The forbidding by law of the sale and, sometimes, the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

pro'hi-bi'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* System or theory of those who favor prohibition (sense 3); [*cap.*] principles and policy of the Prohibitionists.

pro'hi-bi'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors prohibition (sense 3); specif. [*cap.*], a member of the **Prohibition party,** *U. S. Politics,* organized as a national party in 1869, the aim of which is prohibition by law of the manufacture, importation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages.

pro-hib'i-tive (prō-hĭb'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Prohibitory.

pro-hib'i-to-ry (-ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Serving or tending to prohibit or exclude. **2.** Containing negation or prohibition.

Prohibitory Index. *R. C. Ch.* See INDEX, *n.*, 7.

pro-ject' (prō-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *projectus,* p. p. of *proicere, projicere; pro* forward + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To throw or cast forward; shoot forth. **2.** To contrive; scheme, as a plan. **3.** *Geom., Perspective, etc.* **a** To throw forward in a prescribed direction (as a point, line, area, etc.) so as to depict on a given surface. **b** To depict (one figure or extent) on another, according to any fixed correspondence. **4.** To externalize or perceive as spatially and sensibly objective, as an idea or image. — *v. i.* To extend forward; jut.

proj'ect (prŏj'ĕkt), *n.* That which is projected or designed; a scheme; plan. — **Syn.** See PLAN.

pro-jec'tile (prō-jĕk'tĭl), *a.* **1.** Projecting or impelling forward; as, a *projectile* force. **2.** Caused by impulse or projection; impelled forward; as, *projectile* motion. — *n.* A body projected by exterior force and continuing in motion by its own inertia; specif., a missile for a firearm.

pro-jec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of projecting. **2.** A jutting out; also, a part that projects. **3.** A scheming or planning. **4.** *Geom., Perspective, etc.* Act or process of projecting on a surface; also, the picture so formed. **5.** Act of externalizing, or of perceiving a mental object as spatially and sensibly objective; also, the object projected.

Syn. Projection, protuberance, bulge. A **projection** juts out at an (often sharp) angle; a **protuberance** swells or pushes out, often in rounded rather than angular form; a **bulge** is a protuberance (seldom sharp), esp. as caused by pressure; as, the *projection* formed by the eaves of a roof; *protuberances* of a potato; a *bulge* in a wall.

pro-jec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, or produced by, projection.

pro-jec'tor (prō-jĕk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who forms projects; sometimes, one who forms chimerical, speculative, or cheating schemes. **2.** That which projects, as : **a** A device for projecting a beam of light. **b** An optical instrument for projecting a picture upon a screen, as by a magic lantern or by an instrument for projecting (by reflection) a picture of an opaque object, as a photograph, insect, etc., in the colors of the object itself.

pro-lapse' (prō-lăps'), *n.* [L. *prolapsus,* fr. *prolabi, prolapsus,* to fall forward; *pro* forward + *labi* to glide, fall.] *Med.* The falling down of an internal part of the body, as of the uterus. — *v. i.* To fall down or out, as in a prolapse.

pro-lap'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Prolapse.

pro'late (prō'lāt), *a.* [L. *prolatus,* used as p. p. of *proferre* to extend.] Stretched out; extended; esp., of a spheroid, elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.

pro'leg' (prō'lĕg'), *n.* [*pro-* for, in place of + *leg.*] *Zoöl.* One of the fleshy legs found on the abdominal segments of the larvæ of lepidopterans, sawflies, etc.

pro'le-gom'e-non (prō'lĕ-gŏm'ĕ-nŏn; prōl'ĕ-), *n.*; *pl.* -GOMENA (-nà). [NL., fr. Gr. *προλεγόμενον,* properly neut. pass. p. pr. of *προλέγειν* to say beforehand.] A preliminary observation; a preface to a book or treatise; — chiefly in *pl.*

pro-lep'sis (prō-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρόληψις,* fr. *προλαμβάνειν* to take beforehand.] Anticipation; as : **a** *Rhet.* A figure in which objections are anticipated. **b** *Gram.* The use of an adjective in anticipation of a state or effect to be produced, as in the use of *gentle* in "Ere humane statute purged the *gentle* weal" (that is, so that it became gentle). **c** *Chron.* An error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before its actual time. — **pro-lep'tic,** *a.*

pro'le-ta'ri-an (prō'lĕ-tā'rĭ-ăn; prōl'ĕ-; 3), *a.* [L. *proletarius.* See PROLETARY.] Of or pertaining to the proletarians; hence, *Now Rare:* mean; vulgar. — *n.* **1.** One of the poorest and lowest class in a community or state. **2.** One of the wage-earning class; esp., one without capital.

pro'le-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition or political position of the proletarians. [of proletarians.

pro'le-ta'ri-at (-ăt), *n.* [F. *prolétariat.*] The class or body

pro'le-ta-ry (prō'lĕ-tā-rĭ; prōl'ĕ-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *proletarius,* fr. *proles* offspring.] In ancient Rome, a citizen of the lowest class, without property and regarded as capable of serving the state only by having children.

pro-lif'er-ate (prō-lĭf'ĕr-āt), *v. i. Biol.* To grow by the rapid production of new parts, or new cells or buds; reproduce by a repeated process of budding or cell division. — **pro-lif'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

pro-lif'er-ous (prō-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-ferous.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Reproducing freely by offsets, gemmæ, or other vegetative means. **b** Developing a leafy shoot from a normally terminal organ, as a flower or fruit. **2.** *Zoöl.* Proliferating; specif., of corals, producing a cluster of branchlets from a larger branch.

pro-lif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [F. *prolifique,* fr. L. *proles* offspring.] **1.** Producing young or fruit, esp. abundantly; fruitful. **2.** Serving to produce or cause, esp. abundantly; as, a *prolific* brain. — **Syn.** See FERTILE. — **pro-lif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pro-lig'er-ous (-lĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-gerous.*] Proliferous; productive.

pro'lix (prō'lĭks; prō-lĭks'), *a.* [L. *prolixus.*] **1.** Unduly prolonged or drawn out, esp. by diffuseness; verbose; as, a *prolix* oration. **2.** Indulging in unduly protracted discourse; verbose; tedious; as, a *prolix* orator. — **Syn.** Diffuse, lengthy; protracted, tiresome, wearisome. — **pro-lix'ly,** *adv.* — **pro-lix'ness,** *n.*

pro-lix'i-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being prolix; prolixness. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

pro-loc'u-tor (prō-lŏk'ū-tẽr; prŏl'ō-kū'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *prologui*, p. p. *-locutus*, to speak out.] One who speaks for another; specif.: **a** *Ch. of Eng.* The speaker or presiding officer of the lower house of a convocation. **b** [*cap.*] In England, the Lord Speaker of the House of Lords.

pro'log-ize (prō'lŏg-īz; -lō-jīz), *v. i.* To prologuize. *Rare.*

pro'logue (prō'lŏg; prŏl'ŏg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prologus*, fr. Gr. πρόλογος, fr. προλέγειν to say beforehand; πρό + λέγειν to speak.] **1.** The preface or introduction to a discourse, poem, or performance; as, the *prologue* of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"; esp., a discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance. **2.** One who delivers the prologue to a play. — *v. t.*; -LOGUED (-lŏgd); -LOGUING. To introduce as with a preface, or prologue. [logue. *Rare.*

pro'logu-ize (prō'lŏg-īz; prŏl'ŏg-), *v. i.* To deliver a pro-

pro-long' (prō-lŏng'; 62), *v. t.* [OF. *prolongier* or *prolonguier*, F. *prolonger*, L. *prolongare*; *pro* + *longus* long.] **1.** To extend in space or length. **2.** To lengthen in time; draw out; continue; as, to *prolong* one's days.

pro-lon'gate (-lŏn'gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); -GAT-ING. To prolong; extend in space or in time.

pro'lon-ga'tion (prō'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of prolonging. **2.** A part added by prolonging.

pro-longe' (prō-lŏnj'; *F.* prō'lôNzh'), *n.* [F.] *Field Artillery.* A rope with a hook and a toggle, variously used, as to drag a gun carriage or to lash it to the limber at a little distance. — **prolonge knot.** See KNOT, *Illust.* [prolongs.

pro-long'er (prō-lŏng'ẽr; 62), *n.* One who, or that which,

pro-lu'sion (prō-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *prolusio*, fr. *proludere* to prelude; *pro* before + *ludere* to play.] A trial before the principal performance; a prelude; preliminary; hence, an introductory or preliminary essay or exercise.

pro'me-nade' (prŏm'ẽ-nād'), *n.* [F., fr. *promener* to lead, *se promener* to go for a walk, L. *prominare* to drive along; *pro* + *minare* to drive animals.] **1.** A walk, esp. in a public place, for pleasure, display, or exercise. **2.** A place for walking; a public walk. **3.** A large ball or dance.

— *v. i.* -NAD'ED; -NAD'ING. To take, or go on, a promenade.

prom'e-nad'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who promenades.

Pro-me'the-an (prō-mē'thē-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, Prometheus; as, the *Promethean* fire.

Pro-me'theus (-mē'thūs; *commonly* -thē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Προμηθεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan who stole fire from heaven and gave it to man. Zeus doomed him to be bound to Mount Caucasus and to have a vulture daily consume his liver, which grew again at night, until an immortal should consent to renounce immortality in his favor. This Chiron did. Cf. PANDORA.

prom'i-nence (prŏm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being prominent; projection; conspicuousness. **2.** That which is prominent; a protuberance or projection.

prom-i-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Prominence.

prom'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *prominens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *prominere* to jut out, project.] **1.** Standing out or projecting beyond the line or surface of something; jutting. **2.** Distinctly manifest; marked; conspicuous; as, a *prominent* feature. **3.** Standing out from the crowd; eminent; as, *prominent* names. — **prom'i-nent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Prominent, conspicuous, salient, signal. That is **prominent** which stands out (lit. or fig.) so as to attract attention; that is **conspicuous** which is so clearly exhibited that the eye (or the mental vision) cannot miss it. That is **salient** which catches the attention at once; that is **signal** which is memorably prominent or conspicuous; as, the *salient* points of an argument; a *signal* defeat, victory.

pro'mis-cu'i-ty (prō'mĭs-kū'ĭ-tĭ; prŏm'ĭs-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Promiscuousness; mixture of kinds or classes. **2.** Promiscuous sexual union.

pro-mis'cu-ous (prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *promiscuus*; *pro* before, in place of, for + *miscere* to mix.] **1.** Mingled indiscriminately; confused; as, a *promiscuous* crowd. **2.** Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; indiscriminate; as, *promiscuous* intercourse; *promiscuous* praise. **3.** Haphazard; casual; as, a *promiscuous* manner. — **Syn.** See INDISCRIMINATE. — **pro-mis'cu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-mis'cu-ous-ness,** *n.*

prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs), *n.* [F. *promesse*, L. *promissum*, pl. *promissa*, fr. *promittere*, *-missum*, to put forth, promise; *pro* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** A declaration which gives an assurance of something to be done or forborne; an engagement. **2.** A cause or ground for hope, expectation, or assurance, esp. of success or distinction; as, a youth of *promise*. **3.** That which is promised.

— *v. t.*; -ISED (-ĭst); -IS-ING. **1.** To engage to do or forbear something; covenant. **2.** To afford reason to expect; foretoken; as, the clouds *promise* rain. **3.** To assure emphatically; — often suggesting a threat of disadvantage or misfortune. *Colloq.*

Syn. Promise, engage, pledge. Promise is the general term; **engage** adds the implication of a binding agreement; **pledge** implies a solemn assurance or formal guarantee. **Promised Land.** See LAND OF PROMISE.

— *v. i.* **1.** To give assurance by a promise. **2.** To afford or give ground for expectations; as, the day *promises* well.

prom'is-ee' (-ĭs-ē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a promise is made.

prom'is-er (prŏm'ĭs-ẽr), *n.* One who promises.

prom'is-ing, *p. a.* Giving promise; affording hope or assurance. [takes; a promiser.

prom'i-sor (-ĭ-sôr), *n.* *Law.* One who engages or under-

prom'is-so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing a promise. **2.** *Insurance.* Stipulating or representing what is to happen or to be done subsequent to the time of making the contract; — said of representations, warranties, etc.

promissory note, *Law.*, a written promise to pay on demand or at a fixed future time a certain sum of money to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer.

prom'on-to-ry (prŏm'ŭn-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *promonturium*, *promunturium*.] A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a lofty headland.

pro'mor-phol'o-gy (prō'mŏr-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [G. *promorphologie*.] *Biol.* Morphology in which the forms of organisms and their parts are considered geometrically.

pro-mote' (prō-mōt'), *v. t.*; -MOT'ED (-mōt'ĕd); -MOT'ING. [L. *promotus*, p. p. of *promovere* to move forward, promote; *pro* + *movere* to move.] **1.** To contribute to the growth or prosperity of (something in course); further; encourage; as, to *promote* learning. **2.** To exalt in station, rank, or honor; elevate; advance; as, to *promote* an officer. — **Syn.** Patronize, help; prefer, dignify.

pro-mot'er (-mōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, promotes. **2.** Specif., one who, alone or with others, initiates the organization of a company, the sale of bonds, stock, etc.

pro-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* Act of promoting, or state or fact of being promoted, as in rank or honor; preferment.

pro-mo'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to promote.

prompt (prŏmpt), *a.* [L. *promptus*, prop., brought forth, hence, visible, ready, quick; deriv. of *pro* + *emere* to take.] **1.** Ready and quick to act; meeting requirements readily; responding instantly; — opp. to *tardy*. **2.** Done or rendered readily or immediately; immediate.

Syn. Punctual, ready, expeditious, quick, speedy, swift. — **Prompt, punctual, ready, expeditious. Prompt** implies quick or instant action (often with alacrity); **ready** adds to *prompt* the implication of dexterity or facility; **punctual** implies exact adherence to a regular or appointed time; as, *prompt* obedience; a *ready* hand; *punctual* attendance. That is **expeditious** which is characterized by, or leads to, prompt or speedy performance; as, an *expeditious* messenger, way.

— *n.* **1.** *Com.* A limit of time given for payment of an account for produce purchased; also, the contract by which this time is fixed. **2.** That which prompts or reminds.

— *v. t.* **1.** To assist or induce the action of; instigate; incite; as, pride *prompted* them to go. **2.** To suggest; dictate; as, her goodness *prompted* the action. **3.** To remind; specif., to remind (a speaker) of words or topics forgotten; give a cue to. — **Syn.** See MOVE.

prompt'er (prŏmp'tẽr), *n.* One who prompts.

promp'ti-tude (prŏmp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality, fact, or habit of being prompt.

prompt'ly, *adv.* In a prompt manner. [tude.

prompt'ness, *n.* Quality or fact of being prompt; prompti-

pro-mul'gate (prō-mŭl'gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); -GAT-ING. [L. *promulgatus*, p. p. of *promulgare* to promulgate.] **1.** To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; publish abroad. **2.** To publish abroad with intent to gain adherents to; as, to *promulgate* a doctrine. **3.** *Law.* To issue or give out (a law) by way of putting it into execution. — **Syn.** See DECLARE. — **pro'mul-ga'tor** (prō'mŭl-gā'tẽr; prŏm'ŭl-), *n.*

pro'mul-ga'tion (prō'mŭl-gā'shŭn; prŏm'ŭl-), *n.* A promulgating; publication; open declaration.

pro-mulge' (prō-mŭlj'), *v. t.*; -MULGED' (-mŭljd'); -MULG'ING. To promulgate; publish; teach publicly.

pro-na'os (-nā'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόναος; πρό before + ναός temple.] *Arch.* The porch or vestibule of a temple.

pro'nate (prō'nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). To cause to assume a position of pronation.

pro-na'tion (prō-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Physiol. & Anat.* **a** A rotation of the hand so that the palm is turned down (the arm being extended forward) and the thumb inward toward the body; also, the resulting position; — opp. to *supination*. **b** Act or state of lying face downward; procumbency.

pro-na'tor (prō-nā'tŏr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle which produces pronation.

prone (prōn), *a.* [L. *pronus*.] **1.** Bending forward; inclined; hence: expressing submission; humble. **2.** Flat with the face downward; procumbent; — opp. to *supine*. Hence, prostrate. **3.** Sloping; inclined; not level. **4.** Inclined; propense; disposed; — said of the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense; as, *prone* to mischief. — **Syn.** See BENT. — **prone'ly,** *adv.* — **prone'ness,** *n.*

pro-neph'ros (prō-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρό before + νεφρός kidney.]

pós kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the anterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of typical vertebrates.

prong (prŏng ; 62), *n.* A sharp point or sharp-pointed instrument, as the tine of a fork, a point of an antler, etc. — *v. t.* To stab or pierce with a prong or fork.

prong'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A peculiar antelopelike ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*) confined to the treeless parts of the western United States and Mexico.

Pronghorn. ($\frac{1}{38}$)

pro-nom'i-nal (prō-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *pronominalis.*] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a pronoun. — **pro-nom'i-nal-ly,** *adv.*

pro'noun (prō'noun), *n.* [Through OF., fr. L. *pronomen; pro* for + *nomen* name, noun.] *Gram.* Lit., a word used instead of a noun, or name; one of a small group of words used to stand in place of, or to refer to, words or expressions denoting persons or things either mentioned or understood, as, *he, she, it, you, which,* etc.

pro-nounce' (prō-nouns'), *v. t.;* -NOUNCED' (-nounst'); -NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [OF. *prononcier,* L. *pronuntiare; pro* forth + *nunciare, nuntiare,* to announce.] **1.** To utter articulately; speak with the proper sound and accent. **2.** To utter officially or solemnly; deliver, as a decree. **3.** To speak or utter rhetorically; deliver; as, to *pronounce* an oration. **4.** To declare or affirm; as, to *pronounce* a tale false. — *v. i.* To give a pronunciation; articulate; as, to *pronounce* faultlessly. — **pro-nounc'er** (-noun'sẽr), *n.*

pro-nounce'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pronounced.

pro-nounced' (-nounst'), *p. a.* Strongly marked; decided.

pro-nounce'ment (-nouns'mĕnt), *n.* A pronouncing, or declaring; a declaration; formal announcement.

‖ **pro-nun'cia-mien'to** (prō-nōōn'thyä-myĕn'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp.] Also **pro-nun'ci-a-men'to** (prō-nŭn'-shĭ-ä-mĕn'tō ; -sĭ-ä-). A proclamation or pronouncement.

pro-nun'ci-a'tion (prō-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn ; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or mode of pronouncing (words).

proof (prōōf), *n.* [For ME. *preef,* deriv. of OF. *prover.* See PROVE.] **1.** Any effort or process designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; test; trial; as, to put to *proof;* specif., *Math.,* an operation for testing the accuracy of a previous operation; a check. **2.** Quality or state of having been proved or tried; as, armor of *proof.* **3.** Convincing cogency of evidence; also, evidence that induces, or (less exactly) tends to induce, certainty of the judgment; demonstration. Properly, *proof* is the effect or result of *evidence; evidence* is the medium of *proof.* **4.** *Print.* A trial impression, as from type, taken for correction or examination. **5.** Proof strength, that is, the minimum strength of proof spirit; as, over*proof.* Also, strength with reference to the standard for proof spirit; as, to ascertain the *proof.*

— *a.* **1.** Firm or successful in resisting; as, *proof* against harm. **2.** Used in proving or testing, or serving as a proof. Specif., designating, or pert. to, samples of perfectly fine (i. e., pure) gold or silver prepared and kept in the United States mints and assay offices as standards; as, *proof* gold and silver. **3.** Being of a certain standard; as, *proof* spirit.

proof sheet, *Print.,* a proof. — **p. spirit,** a strong distilled liquor, or mixture of alcohol and water, containing not less than a standard amount (in the United States one half in bulk of the mixture) of alcohol. — **p. vinegar,** the strongest kind of malt vinegar.

proof reader. One who reads, and marks corrections in, printers' proofs. — **proof reading.**

prop (prŏp), *v. t.;* PROPPED (prŏpt), *Rare* PROPT; PROP'PING. To support by placing something under or against or by being placed under or against; to sustain. — *n.* That which props or sustains; a support; stay.

pro'pæ-deu'tic (prō'pĕ-dū'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *προπαιδεύειν* to
pro'pæ-deu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } teach beforehand; *πρό* before + *παιδεύειν* to bring up a child, *παῖς, παιδός,* child.] Of, pert. to, or conveying preliminary instruction; introductory to any art or science.

pro'pæ-deu'tic, *n.* A propædeutic branch of knowledge.

pro'pæ-deu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The preliminary learning connected with any art or science. [gated.

prop'a-ga-ble (prŏp'ä-gä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being propa-

prop'a-gan'da (prŏp'ä-găn'dä), *n.* [Abbr. fr. L. *de propaganda fide.* See PROPAGATE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* **a** A congregation of cardinals charged with the management of missions. **b** A college instituted by Urban VIII. to educate priests for missions. **2.** Hence: **a** Any organization for spreading a particular doctrine or system. **b** The doctrine or principles thus propagated. **c** The scheme or plan for propagating a doctrine or system.

prop'a-gan'dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* Art, practice, or system of propagating tenets or principles; zeal in propagating one's opinions. [propagandism.

prop'a-gan'dist (-dĭst), *n.* One devoted to any system of

prop'a-gate (prŏp'ä-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd) ; -GAT'ING. [L. *propagatus,* p. p. of *propagare* to propagate.] **1.** To cause to continue or multiply by generation. **2.** To cause to spread or extend. **3.** To extend the action of; diffuse; transmit; as, to *propagate* sound or light. **4.** To spread from person to person; extend the knowledge of; disseminate, as a report or a religion. **5.** To multiply; increase. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To have young or issue; be produced by generation, or, in plants, by seeds, cuttings, etc.

prop'a-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of propagating; as: **a** Reproduction; continuance or multiplication by generation. **b** Diffusion; as, the *propagation* of sound.

prop'a-ga-tive (prŏp'ä-gā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to propagation; producing by propagation, or by a process of growth.

prop'a-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who propagates.

pro'pane (prō'pān), *n.* [*propyl* + *methane.*] *Chem.* A heavy gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_8, of the paraffin series, occurring naturally dissolved in crude petroleum.

pro'par-ox'y-tone (prō'pär-ŏk'sĭ-tōn), *n.* [Gr. *προπαροξύτονος,* a. See PRO-; PAROXYTONE.] *Gram.* A word having the acute accent on the antepenult. — **pro'par-ox'y-tone, -ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* — **pro'par-ox'y-tone,** *v. t.*

pro-pel' (prō-pĕl'), *v. t.;* -PELLED' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. [L. *propellere, -pulsum; pro* + *pellere* to drive.] To impel forward or onward by applied force; drive; push.

pro-pel'lant (-pĕl'ănt), *n.* A propelling agent. [propel.

pro-pel'lent (-ĕnt), *a.* Driving forward; able or tending to

pro-pel'ler (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, propels; esp., a screw propeller.

pro-pend' (prō-pĕnd'), *v. i.* [L. *propendere, propensum; pro* forward, forth + *pendere* to hang. See PENDENT.] To be predisposed; tend. *Obs. or R.*

pro-pense' (-pĕns'), *a.* [L. *propensus,* p. p.] Inclined; disposed; prone. — **pro-pense'ly,** *adv.*

pro-pen'sion (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propensio.*] Propensity.

pro-pen'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Natural inclination; bias; bent. — **Syn.** See BENT.

pro'pe-nyl (prō'pĕ-nĭl), *n.* [G., formed fr. *propyl.*] *Org. Chem.* The hydrocarbon radical C_3H_5; specif.: **a** The univalent radical $CH_3{\cdot}CH : CH$. **b** The univalent radical $CH_3{\cdot}H : CH_2$. **c** The trivalent radical $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C$. **d** Glyceryl, esp. in the phrase *propenyl alcohol* (glycerin).

prop'er (prŏp'ẽr), *a.* [F. *propre,* fr. L. *proprius.*] **1.** One's own; individual. *Archaic or Tech.* **2.** Belonging to the natural or essential constitution; peculiar; as, every animal has its *proper* instincts. **3.** Befitting one's nature, qualities, etc.; appropriate; right; fit; as, water is the *proper* element for fish. **4.** Conforming to usage or convention; correct; as, a *proper* expression; *proper* conduct. **5.** Honest; chaste; respectable. **6.** Becoming; handsome. *Archaic or Dial.* **7.** Pert. to or designating one individual only; as, a *proper* noun (see below). Cf. COMMON. **8.** Of or pert. to an exact or specified part; rightly called or considered; as, Greece *proper.* **9.** *Her.* Represented in its natural color. **10.** *Eccl.* Adapted or appointed to a special service or season; as, the *proper* preface for Whitsuntide. **11.** Fine; excellent; — often ironical. — **Syn.** See FIT.

proper diphthong. See DIPHTHONG, 1. — **p. fraction,** *Arith.,* a fraction having the numerator less than the denominator. — **p. noun** *or* **name,** *Gram.,* a name distinguishing an individual from others of the same class, as *John, Boston, America;* — opp. to *common noun,* as *boy, cat, tree.*

— *n.* That which is proper or set apart to a particular use; specif., *Eccl.,* a service, collect, hymn, or the like, appointed as suitable for a particular day or season. Cf. COMMON, *n.,* 4.

pro-per'i-spom'e-non (prō-pĕr'ĭ-spŏm'ĕ-nŏn), *n.; pl.* PROPERISPOMENA (-nä). [NL., fr. Gr. *προπερισπώμενον; πρό* before + *περισπᾶν* to circumflex.] *Gr. Gram.* A word which has the circumflex accent on the penult. — *a.* Written or pronounced as a properispomenon.

prop'er-ly, *adv.* Suitably; fitly; strictly; rightly; correctly.

prop'er-tied (prŏp'ẽr-tĭd), *a.* Possessing property.

prop'er-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *propreté.*] **1.** That which is proper to anything; a peculiar quality of a thing; essential attribute; as, sweetness is a *property* of sugar. **2.** An acquired or artificial quality; peculiarity. **3.** The exclusive right to possess, enjoy, and dispose of, a thing; ownership; in a broad sense, any valuable right or interest considered primarily as a source or element of wealth. **4.** That to which a person has a legal title; thing owned; estate; as, a man of large *property.* **5.** In *pl. Theater.* All the adjuncts of a play except the painted scenery and (now) the costumes. — **Syn.** See QUALITY.

proph'e-cy (prŏf'ĕ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [OF. *profecie,* L. *prophetia,* Gr. *προφητεία,* deriv. of *προφήτης.* See PROPHET.] **1.** Action, function, vocation, or declaration of a prophet; esp., a declaration of something to come; a prediction; esp., an inspired foretelling. **2.** *Bib.* A book of prophecies; a history; as, the *prophecy* of Isaiah.

proph'e-si'er (prŏf'ĕ-sī'ĕr), *n.* One who prophesies.
proph'e-sy (-sī), *v. t.*; -SIED (-sīd); -SY'ING (-sī'ĭng). **1.** To utter with or as with divine inspiration. **2.** To foretell; predict. **3.** To foreshow; herald. — **Syn.** See FORETELL. — *v. i.* **1.** To declare or foretell as a prophet. **2.** To give instruction in religious matters; expound the Scriptures.
proph'et (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *prophète* L. *propheta*, fr. Gr. *προφήτης*, deriv. of *πρό* for + *φάναι* to speak.] **1.** One who speaks for another, esp. for a god; a spokesman. **2.** *Eccl.* One inspired by God to speak in His name, esp. in announcing future events. **3.** One who prophesies, or foretells events. — **proph'et-ess,** *n. fem.* — **proph'et-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* **the Prophet,** among Mohammedans, Mohammed. — **the Prophets,** certain, chiefly prophetic, books of the Old Testament; — contrasted with *the Law*.
pro-phet'ic (prō-fĕt'ĭk) | *a.* Of or pert. to a prophet or
pro-phet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) ∫| prophecy; interpretative; predictive; — with *of*. — **pro-phet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
pro'phy-lac'tic (prō'fĭ-lăk'tĭk; prŏf'ĭ-), *a.* [Gr. *προφυλακτικός*, fr. *προφυλάσσειν* to guard against.] **1.** *Med.* Defending or preserving from disease. **2.** Protective; as, a *prophylactic* talisman. — *n.* A prophylactic medicine.
pro'phy-lax'is (-lăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Art of guarding against or preventing disease; preventive treatment.
pro-pine' (*Scot.* prō-pēn'; -pīn'), *v. t.* [L. *propinare*, Gr. *προπίνειν*; *πρό* + *πίνειν* to drink.] To give; offer. — *n.* A gift, esp. of drink money. *Both Obs. or Scot.*
pro-pin'qui-ty (prō-pĭn'kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *propinquitas*, fr. *propinquus* near, *prope* near.] State of being near; nearness in place, time, or kinship. — **Syn.** See PROXIMITY.
pro'pi-ol'ic (prō'pĭ-ŏl'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $HC:C\cdot CO_2H$, a pungent liquid derived from acetylene.
pro'pi-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*proto-* + Gr. *πίων* fat.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating one of the fatty acids, $C_2H_5\cdot CO_2H$, a colorless, pungent liquid produced in the distillation of wood, in the fermentation of glycerin, etc.
pro'pi-o-nyl (prō'pĭ-ō-nĭl), *n. Org. Chem.* The univalent radical C_2H_5CO, the radical of propionic acid.
pro-pi'ti-ate (prō-pĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *propitiatus*, p. p. of *propitiare* to propitiate, *propitius* favorable.] To appease and render favorable; conciliate. — **Syn.** See PACIFY.
pro-pi'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of propitiating.
Syn. Propitiation, reconciliation, expiation, satisfaction, atonement. Propitiation and **reconciliation** refer primarily to the person offended; **expiation** and **satisfaction,** to the offense; **atonement** may have either reference.
pro-pi'ti-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who propitiates.
pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the power to make propitious; pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation; expiatory. — *n. Jewish Antiq.* The mercy seat.
pro-pi'tious (prō-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *propitius*.] **1.** Favorably disposed; gracious; helpful; as, the fates are *propitious*. **2.** Favorable; auspicious; fortunate; as, a *propitious* outlook. — **pro-pi'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-pi'tious-ness,** *n.*
Syn. Favorable, prosperous, promising, auspicious, opportune, happy, lucky. — **Propitious, auspicious.** That is **propitious** which is in general conducive to success; that is **auspicious** which is of happy omen; as, the discontent was *propitious* for an insurrection; an *auspicious* event.
prop'o-lis (prŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρόπολις*; *πρό* before + *πόλις* city.] A brownish resinous material, of waxy consistency, collected by bees from buds and crevices of trees and used as a cement.
pro-pone' (prō-pōn'), *v. t.*; -PONED' (-pōnd'); -PON'ING. [L. *proponere*.] To propose; state.
pro-po'nent (-pō'nĕnt), *n.* **1.** One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. **2.** *Law.* The propounder of a thing, as a will for probate.
pro-por'tion (-pōr'shŭn; 57), *n.* [OF. *proporcion, -tion*, fr. L. *proportio*; fr. *pro portione*; *pro* before + *portio* part, share.] **1.** The relation in magnitude, quantity, or degree of one to another; ratio. Loosely, size; in *pl.*, dimensions. **2.** Symmetrical arrangement; symmetry; as, to be out of *proportion*. **3.** One's share of a whole distributed by rule; lot. **4.** *Math.* **a** Equality of ratios, as $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, or $a : b :: c : d$. **b** The rule of three, in arithmetic, in which the three given terms and the one sought are proportional.
— *v. t.* **1.** To adjust in a suitable proportion or relation; as, to *proportion* expenditure to income. **2.** To form with symmetry or suitableness of parts.
pro-por'tion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being proportioned; also, proportional; symmetrical.
pro-por'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Having a due proportion, or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree. **2.** *Math.* Having the same or a constant ratio. — **pro-por'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pro-por'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. Proportional, proportionate, commensurate. Proportional is the more general term, applying to that which has, or is in, due proportion; **proportionate** often suggests conformity to some proportion assumed or expected; as, a *proportional* allotment; a punishment *proportionate* to the crime. **Commensurate** applies to things exactly proportionate, or equal in measure or degree; as, a man of learning and *commensurate* wisdom.
— *n. Math.* Any number or quantity in a proportion.
pro-por'tion-ate (-āt), *a.* Proportioned; proportional. — **Syn.** See PROPORTIONAL. — (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To make proportional; proportion. — **pro-por'tion-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-por'tion-ate-ness,** *n.*
pro-por'tion-er, *n.* One who, or that which, proportions.
pro-por'tion-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A proportioning, or state or fact of being proportioned.
pro-pos'al (-pōz'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of proposing; presentation. **2.** That which is proposed; offer. — **Syn.** See PROPOSITION.
pro-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING. [F. *proposer*; *pro* (L. *pro*) + *poser* to place. See 2d POSE.] **1.** To set before the mind; state; propound; also, to picture in the mind. **2.** To offer for consideration or adoption; as, to *propose* peace. **3.** To purpose; intend; as, he *proposed* to go, in spite of all objections. — *v. i.* **1.** To scheme; design; as, "man *proposes*, but God disposes." **2.** To offer; specif., to offer one's self in marriage. — **pro-pos'er,** *n.*
prop'o-si'tion (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *propositio*.] **1.** Act of setting or placing forth, or of offering. **2.** That which is proposed or offered, as for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; proposal. **3.** A project, undertaking, etc. *Colloq. or Slang.* **4.** Any expression in which some quality, state, or relation is predicated of some being or fact. **5.** *Math.* A formal statement of a truth to be demonstrated (a *theorem*), or of an operation to be performed (a *problem*). **6.** *Rhet.* That which is stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.
Syn. Proposal, proposition. Proposal commonly suggests the act of proposing; **proposition** denotes more definitely the thing proposed; as, a *proposal* of marriage; his *proposition* to join forces with us was not accepted.
prop'o-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a proposition; considered as a proposition. — **-al-ly,** *adv.*
pro-pos'i-tus (prō-pŏz'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Lit., the person proposed; specif., the one whose relations are sought to be ascertained or shown by a genealogical table.
pro-pound' (prō-pound'), *v. t.* [From earlier *propone*, L. *proponere, -positum*, to set forth, propound.] To offer for consideration; set forth; propose; put. — **pro-pound'er,** *n.*
pro-præ'tor, pro-pre'tor (-prē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *propraetor*; *pro* + *praetor* prætor.] *Roman Hist.* A prætor who, having served at Rome, was sent out to govern a province.
pro-pri'e-ta-ry (-prī'ĕ-tă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *proprietarius*.] **1.** A proprietor; owner. **2.** A body of proprietors. — *a.* Belonging or pert. to a proprietor; owned; as, a *proprietary* medicine.
pro-pri'e-tor (-tĕr), *n.* [For older *proprietary*.] One who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything; owner. — **pro-pri'e-tor-ship',** *n.* — **pro-pri'e-tress,** *n. fem.*
pro-pri'e-ty (prō-prī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *propriété*, L. *proprietas*, fr. *proprius*. See PROPER.] **1.** Ownership; also, property. *Obs.* **2.** Individual quality; essence; also, peculiarity; property. **3.** Quality or state of being proper or suitable; fitness; appropriateness; as, *propriety* of behavior, language. **4.** Fitness as to social conventions; consonance with established forms or customs. — **Syn.** See DECORUM.
the proprieties, the customs and manners of good society.
prop root. *Bot.* Any root which serves as a prop or support to the plant, as in the mangrove.
pro-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [See PROPEL.] Act or process of propelling. [pel; driving on; urging.]
pro-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to pro-
pro'pyl (prō'pĭl), *n.* [*propionic* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical C_3H_7, of which propane is the hydride.
prop'y-læ'um (prŏp'ĭ-lē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆA (-ă). [L., fr. Gr. *προπύλαιον*; *πρό* + *πύλη* gate.] *Classical Arch.* Any vestibule or entrance of architectural importance before a building or inclosure; — often in *pl.*
prop'y-lite (prŏp'ĭ-līt), *n.* [*propylon* + *-ite*.] *Petrog.* An altered form of andesite; — orig. supposed to mark the beginning of Tertiary eruptive activity, whence the name.
prop'y-lon (prŏp'ĭ-lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PROPYLA. (-lă). [L., fr. Gr. *πρόπυλον*; *πρό* before + *πύλη* a gate.] *Anc. Egypt. Arch.* An outer monumental gateway standing before the pylon, or main entrance gateway, to a temple, etc.
‖ **pro ra'ta** (prō rā'tă). [L.] In proportion; proportionately; according to share, interest, or liability of each.
pro-rat'a-ble (prō-rāt'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be prorated. *U. S.*
pro'rate' (prō'rāt'; prō'rāt'), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [From *pro rata*.] To divide or distribute proportionally; assess pro rata. *Chiefly U. S.*
pro'ro-ga'tion (prō'rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prorogatio* prolongation, postponement.] A proroguing; specif., *Brit. Parl. Practice*, the ending of a session of parliament by command of the sovereign or, in a colony, of his representative.

pro-rogue' (prō-rōg'), *v. t.;* -ROGUED' (-rōgd'); -RO'GUING (-rō'ging). [O.F. *proroguer, proroger,* L. *prorogare, -gatum,* to prolong, defer; *pro* + *rogare* to ask.] **1.** To postpone. *Obs.* **2.** *Brit. Parl. Practice.* To end the session of (a parliament) by order of the crown.— **Syn.** See ADJOURN.

pro-sa'ic (prō-zā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *prosaicus,* fr. *prosa* prose. See PROSE.] **1.** Of or pert. to prose. *Obs.* **2.** Dull; commonplace; prosy. — **pro-sa'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Matter-of-fact, uninteresting, humdrum, prosy, insipid, flat. — **Prosaic, prosy.** That is **prosaic** which pertains to prose or (oftener) which is commonplace or unexciting; that is **prosy** which is dull or tedious, esp. in talk or manner of writing; as, a *prosaic* life; a *prosy* speaker.

pro'sa-ism (prō'zā-ĭz'm), *n.* A prosaic phrase or expression.

pro-sce'ni-um (prō-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *προσκήνιον; πρό* before + *σκηνή* tent, stage.] **1.** *Anc. Theater.* The stage. **2.** *Mod. Theater.* The stage in front of the curtain; sometimes, the curtain and its framework.

pro-scribe' (prō-skrīb'), *v. t.;* -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ing). [L. *proscribere, -scriptum,* to write before, publish, proscribe; *pro* before + *scribere* to write.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* To publish or post the name of, as one whose property is forfeited or one condemned to death; doom or condemn. **2.** To outlaw. **3.** To denounce and condemn; interdict; prohibit; as, the Puritans *proscribed* theaters. — **pro-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ĕr), *n.*

pro-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of proscribing; outlawry. **2.** State of being proscribed; interdiction.

pro-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, proscription. — **pro-scrip'tive-ly,** *adv.*

prose (prōz), *n.* [F. *prose,* L. *prosa, prosa oratio,* fr. *prorsus, prosus,* straight on, for *proversus; pro* forward + *versus,* p. p. of *vertere* to turn.] **1.** Ordinary language, as in speaking or writing; — opposed to *verse.* **2.** Dull and commonplace discourse. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* See SEQUENCE. **4.** A prosaic person. *Rare.* — *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or composed of, prose. **2.** Dull; prosaic. — *v. t. & i.;* PROSED (prōzd); PROS'ING (prōz'ing). To write or talk in prose or prosily.

pros'e-cute (prŏs'ē-kūt), *v. t.;* -CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd); -CUT'ING. [L. *prosecutus,* p. p. of *prosequi* to follow, pursue. See PURSUE.] **1.** To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; carry on; as, to *prosecute* a scheme. **2.** *Law.* **a** To seek to get or enforce by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right or a claim. **b** To proceed against judicially, esp. for a crime or breach of law; as, to *prosecute* a thief. — *v. i.* To institute and carry on a legal suit or prosecution; sue; as, to *prosecute* for public offenses.

prosecuting attorney, *Law,* the attorney who conducts proceedings, esp. of a criminal nature, in a court on behalf of the government; a public prosecutor.

pros'e-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of prosecuting; pursuit; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, war. **2.** *Law.* **a** The institution and carrying on of a suit or proceeding in a court of law or equity; specif., the institution and continuance of a criminal suit. **b** The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted or conducted.

pros'e-cu'tor (prŏs'ē-kū'tĕr), *n.* One who prosecutes; specif., *Law.:* **a** The person who institutes an official prosecution before a court. **b** A public prosecuting attorney.

pros'e-lyte (prŏs'ē-līt), *n.* [O.F. *proselite,* L. *proselytus,* Gr. *προσήλυτος,* adj., that has come, n., a newcomer.] A new convert, esp. to some religion or sect, or to some opinion, system, or party. — **Syn.** See CONVERT. — *v. t. & i.;* -LYT'ED (-līt'ĕd); -LYT'ING. To convert; make a proselyte of; make proselytes.

pros'e-ly-tism (-lĭ-tĭz'm; -līt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of proselyting. **2.** Conversion to a religion, system, etc.

pros'e-ly-tize (-lĭ-tīz; -līt-īz), *v. t. & i.* To proselyte.

pros'en-ceph'a-lon (prŏs'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πρός* toward, near to + E. *encephalon.*] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The most anterior of the secondary cerebral vesicles of the developing brain of vertebrates; also, a division of the adult brain composed of the cerebral hemispheres and adjacent parts which develop from this vesicle. — **pros-en'ce-phal'ic** (prŏs-ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

pros-en'chy-ma (prŏs-ĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πρός* near + *parenchyma.*] *Bot.* One of the two general types of tissue found in the higher plants. It differs from *parenchyma* in being made up of elongated cells without intercellular spaces. — **pros'en-chym'a-tous** (prŏs'ĕŋ-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

pros'er (prōz'ĕr), *n.* One who proses.

Pro-ser'pi-na (prō-sûr'pĭ-nȧ), **Pros'er-pine** (prŏs'ĕr-pĭn; -pēn), *n.* [L. *Proserpina.*] Persephone.

pros'i-ly (prōz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a prosy manner.

pros'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prosy.

pro'sit (prō'sĭt), *interj.* [L., 3d pers. sing. subj. present of *prodesse* to do good; *pro* for + *esse* to be.] Lit., may it do (you) good; — a salutation used, esp. among Germans, as in drinking healths.

pro-slav'er-y (prō-slāv'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* Favoring slavery; specif., *U. S. Hist.,* favoring noninterference with the institution of negro slavery. — *n.* Advocacy of slavery.

pro-sod'ic (prō-sŏd'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to prosody; accord-
pro-sod'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to the rules of prosody.

pros'o-dist (prŏs'ō-dĭst), *n.* One skilled in prosody.

pros'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* [L. *prosodia* tone or accent of a syllable, Gr. *προσῳδία* a song sung to or with an accompanying song, deriv. of *πρός* + *ᾠδή* song.] That part of grammar treating of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification or metrical composition. The principal symbols for representing features of prosody are: ′ for ictus or accent; · for secondary accent; | for a division between feet. Thus,

Thy fâce | is fár | from this | our wár.

⏑ a short syllable = one more, or ♩; – a long syllable = two moræ, or 𝅗𝅥; ω two syllables = (together) one more, or ♫; ⏑⏑ two syllables = (together) 1½ moræ, or 𝅗𝅥.𝅘𝅥𝅯; ⏒ or ⏓ a variable syllable (the lower mark noting the more usual or normal quantity).

pros'o-po-pœ'ia (prŏs'ō-pō-pē'yȧ; prō-sō'pō-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *προσωποποιία; πρόσωπον* person + *ποιεῖν* to make.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting in personification; also, orig., a figure by which one who is absent is introduced as speaking.

pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* [L. *prospectus,* fr. *prospicere, -spectum,* to look forward; *pro* before, forward + *specere, spicere,* to look, to see.] **1.** Act of seeing; survey; sight. **2.** That which is seen; the region which the eye overlooks at one time; view; outlook; scene. **3.** Relative aspect; outlook. **4.** Act of looking forward; anticipation; as, a *prospect* of the future. **5.** Ground for expecting the realization of that which is hoped for; expectation; as, a *prospect* of success; also, that which one has to look forward to; as, gloomy *prospects.* **6.** *Mining.* **a** The gold or other mineral got by washing a sample of dirt or ore. **b** A mineral deposit, or a superficial excavation indicating a deposit.

— *v. t. & i.* To explore, examine, or test for something, as a mining claim or a deposit for gold. — **pro-spec'tor, pros'pec-ter,** *n.*

pro-spec'tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Looking forward in time; acting with foresight; — opposed to *retrospective.* **2.** That is in prospect; expected; as, a *prospective* benefit. — **pro-spec'tive-ly,** *adv.*

pro-spec'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., a prospect.] A preliminary statement of a plan or scheme, affording a view of its nature; esp., an authorized description of a forthcoming literary work or of a business enterprise.

pros'per (prŏs'pĕr), *v. t.* [F. *prospérer,* v. i., or L. *prosperare,* v. t., fr. *prosper, prosperus,* prosperous.] To render successful. — *v. i.* To succeed; thrive.

pros-per'i-ty (prŏs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being prosperous; good fortune; success; — opposed to *adversity.* — **Syn.** Thrift, weal, welfare, well-being.

Pros'per-o (prŏs'pĕr-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Tempest," the Duke of Milan, who, being cast on an uninhabited island, by magic raises a tempest, in which his brother Antonio, who had deposed him, is shipwrecked on the island.

pros'per-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [AF., fr. OF. *prospere,* and fr. L. *prosperus* or *prosper.*] **1.** Favorable; propitious; as, a *prosperous* wind. **2.** Making gain, or increase; thriving; successful; as, a *prosperous* voyage. — **Syn.** Fortunate, flourishing, auspicious, lucky. — **pros'per-ous-ly,** *adv.*

pros'tate (prŏs'tāt), *a.* [Gr. *προστάτης* one who stands before; *πρό* before + *ἱστάναι* to set.] *Anat.* Designating a partly muscular, partly glandular body, **prostate gland,** surrounding the commencement of the urethra of the male. — *n.* The prostate gland. — **pro-stat'ic** (prō-stăt'ĭk), *a.*

pros'the-sis (prŏs'thē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρόσθεσις* an addition; *πρός* to + *τιθέναι* to put, place.] **1.** *Surg.* The addition to the body of some artificial part, as a leg, eye, or tooth. **2.** *Gram.* The prefixing of one or more letters to a word, as in *beloved.*

pros-thet'ic (prŏs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to prosthesis.

pros'ti-tute (prŏs'tĭ-tūt), *v. t.;* -TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); -TUT'ING. [L. *prostitutus,* p. p. of *prostituere* to prostitute; *pro* + *statuere* to place.] **1.** To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use. **2.** To devote to base or unworthy purposes; as, to *prostitute* talents. — *a.* Openly lewd; abandoned; infamously mercenary. — *n.* One who is prostitute; esp. a woman who practices lewdness for hire; harlot. — **pros'ti-tu'tor,** *n.*

pros'ti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of prostituting the body; common lewdness of a woman, esp. for hire. **2.** Act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to base or unworthy purposes what is in one's power.

pros'trate (-trāt), *a.* [L. *prostratus,* p. p. of *prosternere* to prostrate; *pro* + *sternere* to throw down.] **1.** Lying with the body extended; stretched out. **2.** Lying at another's mercy; powerless. **3.** Lying in a suppliant posture; as, a *prostrate* worshiper. **4.** *Bot.* Trailing on the ground. — *v. t.;* -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING. **1.** To lay flat; level; fell. **2.** To overthrow; destroy; ruin; as, to *prostrate* a city. **3.** To throw (one's self) down in humility, rev-

erence, or adoration. **4.** To deprive of strength; reduce greatly; as, *prostrated* by fever.

pros-tra'tion (prŏs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of prostrating; state of being prostrate; fig., great depression; lowness.

pro'stule (prō'stĭl), *a.* [L. *prostylus*, Gr. *πρόστυλος*; *πρό* before + *στῦλος* pillar.] *Arch.* Having a (usually four-columned) portico in front. — *n.* A prostyle building.

pros'y (prōz'ĭ), *a.*; PROS'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST (-ĭ-ĕst). **1.** Of or pertaining to prose; like prose. **2.** Dull and tedious; prosaic. — **Syn.** See PROSAIC.

pro'ta-gon (prō'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *πρωταγόν*, neut. of *πρωταγός*, a wrong reading in Xenophon, Anab., II. ii. 16, for *πρῶτος* first.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous phosphorized substance occurring chiefly in brain and nerve tissue, the principal constituent of the white matter of the brain.

pro-tag'o-nist (prō-tăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής*; *πρῶτος* first + *ἀγωνιστής* actor, *ἀγών* a contest.] One who takes the leading part in a drama; hence, one who takes the lead in any great matter.

pro'tan'dry (prō'tăn'drĭ; prō-tăn'drĭ), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, man.] *Bot.* Dichogamy in which the anthers mature and shed their pollen before the stigma of the same flower is receptive; — contrasted with *protogyny*. — **pro-tan'drous** (prō-tăn'drŭs), *a.*

prot'a-sis (prŏt'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρότασις*, lit., a stretching before; *πρό* before + *τείνειν* to stretch.] **1.** *Gram.* The introductory or subordinate member of a (generally) conditional sentence; — opposed to *apodosis*. **2.** **a** The first part of an ancient drama, introducing the characters and explaining the argument. Cf. EPITASIS. **b** The introduction of a drama, narrative poem, etc.

pro'te-an (prō'tē-ăn; prō-tē'ăn), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Proteus. **2.** Exceedingly variable; readily assuming different shapes or forms.

pro-tect' (prō-tĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *protectus*, p. p. of *protegere*, lit., to cover in front; *pro* + *tegere* to cover.] **1.** To cover or shield from danger or injury; defend; guard. **2.** *Econ.* To foster, or foster the production of, by a protective tariff. **3.** *Com. & Finance.* To see that (a note, draft, etc.) is paid or satisfied at maturity. — **Syn.** See DEFEND.

protected cruiser. A cruiser with no side or vertical armor, but with light armor on turrets, etc., and a protective deck.

pro-tect'ing, *p. a.* That protects. — **pro-tect'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pro-tec'tion (-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of protecting; state of being protected; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance. **2.** That which protects; a defense; refuge. **3.** A safe-conduct; passport. **4.** *Economics.* The freeing of the producers of a country from foreign competition at home by imposition of duties on foreign goods; also, the theory or policy favoring this; — opp. to *free trade*. — **Syn.** Guard, security, safety. [practice of protectionists.

pro-tec'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Econ.* Doctrine, policy, or

pro-tec'tion-ist, *n. Econ.* One who favors protection.

pro-tec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Affording protection; sheltering; defensive. **2.** Of or pert. to economic protection; as, a *protective* tariff. — **pro-tec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

protective deck, *Nav.*, a steel deck, usually convex, several inches thick, joining the ship's ends and sides below the water line. — **p. tariff,** *Econ.*, a tariff that protects domestic producers, esp. one designed to secure protection as disting. from a tariff for revenue. See PROTECTION, 4.

pro-tec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, protects; a defender; guardian; patron. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* **a** One having the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; regent. **b** [*cap.*] Short for *Lord Protector*, the title of Oliver Cromwell as the head of the British Commonwealth (1653–58), and of his son Richard (1658–59). — **pro-tec'tor-ship,** *n.* — **pro-tec'tress,** *n. fem.*

pro-tec'tor-ate (-tŏr-ăt), *n.* **1.** Government by a protector; also, the rank or office of a protector. **2.** The relation of one state to another which it protects and partly controls; also, the authority exercised, or the country so protected.

‖ **pro'té'gé'** (prō'tā'zhā'), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -GÉS (-zhāz'; *F.* -zhā'). ‖ **pro'té'gée'** (prō'tā'zhā'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -GÉES (-zhāz'; -zhā') [F.] One under the care and protection of another.

pro'te-id (prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [G. *proteïd*, fr. *proteïn*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of very complex substances present in all living cells, both animal and vegetable, and necessary in the diet of animals. All contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and, usually, a little sulphur.

pro'te-in (-ĭn), *n.* [G. *proteïn*, fr. Gr. *πρωτεῖον* to be first.] Proteid.

pro-tend' (prō-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *protendere, protensum*; *pro* forth + *tendere* to stretch.] To stretch forth; extend lengthwise or linearly; protract in time; lengthen. *Now Rare.*

pro-ten'sive (-tĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Drawn out in time; extended; enduring. **2.** Extended lengthwise or linearly; relating to linear extension.

pro'te-ol'y-sis (prō'tē-ŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *proteid* + *-lysis*.] Cleaving or hydrolysis of proteids with formation of simpler, soluble products, as in digestion. — **pro'te-o-lyt'ic,** *a.*

pro'te-ose (prō'tē-ōs), *n.* [*proteid* + *-ose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of intermediate soluble products formed from proteids by digestion with gastric and pancreatic juice, and also by the hydrolytic action of boiling dilute acids and alkalies, etc.; an albumose.

Prot'er-o-zo'ic (prŏt'ĕr-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πρότερος* before, former + *ζωή* life.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the era preceding the Paleozoic; Algonkian. — *n.* The Proterozoic era or group. [ness; petulance. *Rare.*

pro-ter'vi-ty (prō-tûr'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *protervitas*.] Peevish-

pro-test' (prō-tĕst'), *v. t.* [F. *protester*, L. *protestari*; *pro* + *testari* to be a witness.] **1.** To declare solemnly; assert; affirm; as, to *protest* one's loyalty. **2.** To call to witness. *Rare.* **3.** To make a certain formal declaration or notice to protect the holder of (a dishonored bill of exchange or note); — said of the notary or a party in interest. **4.** To make a protest against. — **Syn.** See AFFIRM. — *v. i.* To make a solemn declaration, esp. a written one expressive of opposition or condemnation.

pro'test (prō'tĕst), *n.* **1.** Act of protesting; that which is protested; solemn declaration of opinion against some act. **2.** *Law.* **a** A declaration in writing, made by a notary public on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by nonacceptance or nonpayment. **b** An authenticated declaration made by the master of a vessel upon his arrival in port after a disaster, showing that any damage or loss sustained was not owing to the fault of the vessel or her officers or crew. **c** A declaration made by a party, as before paying a tax, duty, etc., to show that his action is not voluntary.

prot'es-tant (prŏt'ĕs-tănt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *protestans, -antis* p. pr. See PROTEST, *v. t.*] One who protests; specif.: [*cap.*] **a** Orig., one of those Lutheran princes who signed a protest at the Diet of Spires (1529) against an edict intended to crush the Reformation, calling upon the Emperor Charles V. to summon a general council. **b** Any Christian who is an adherent of any of the churches which separated from the Roman Catholic Church at the Reformation or of any of the bodies descended from them; — a designation rejected by many Anglicans.

— *a.* **1.** Making a protest. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Protestants or their faith and practice; as, *Protestant* writers.

Protestant Episcopal Church, the religious body which represents in the United States the Anglican Communion, organized as separate from the Church of England in 1789.

prot'es-tant-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Religion of the Protestants; adherence to this religion; Protestants collectively.

prot'es-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of protesting; public avowal; a solemn declaration, esp. of dissent.

prot'es-ta'tor (prŏt'ĕs-tā'tĕr), *n.* A protester.

pro-test'er (prō-tĕs'tĕr), *n.* One who protests; specif.: **a** One who utters a solemn declaration. **b** [*cap.*] *Scot. Hist.* In the 17th century, one of a party among the Covenanters which protested against the resolution of 1650, effecting a reconciliation with the Royalists; a Remonstrant; — opposed to *Resolutioner*.

pro-test'ing-ly, *adv.* In a protesting manner.

Pro'teus (prō'tūs; -tē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πρωτεύς*.] *Class. Myth.* A prophetic sea god in the service of Poseidon (Neptune). When seized, he would assume different shapes Hence, one who easily changes his appearance or principles.

pro-te'van-gel'i-um (prō-tē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; EVANGEL.] **1.** The first announcement of a Savior (*Gen.* iii. 15). **2.** [*cap.*] More fully **Protevangelium of James.** The apocryphal "History of James concerning the Birth of Mary."

pro'tha-la'mi-on (prō'thȧ-lā'mĭ-ŏn) ⎫ *n.*; *L. pl.* -MIA (-ȧ).
pro'tha-la'mi-um (prō'thȧ-lā'mĭ-ŭm) ⎭ [NL.; Gr. *πρό* before + *θάλαμος* chamber, esp. the bridal chamber.] A song in celebration of a marriage.

pro-thal'li-um (prō-thăl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* The minute, reduced, thalloid gametophyte of the ferns and their allies (phylum *Pteridophyta*), bearing sex organs (archegonia and antheridia). — **pro-thal'li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

proth'e-sis (prŏth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρόθεσις* a placing in public, fr. *προτιθέναι* to set before.] **1.** *East. Ch.* Preparation and preliminary oblation of the eucharistic bread and wine, or the table or the part of the bema, used in this office. **2.** *Phon.* Prefixing of an inorganic sound to a word; as Lat. *status*, OF. *estat*, Eng. *estate*. — **pro-thet'ic** (prō-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **pro-thet'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pro-thon'o-ta'ri-al (prō-thŏn'ō-tā'rĭ-ăl; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prothonotary.

pro-thon'o-ta-ry (prō-thŏn'ō-tȧ-rĭ), *or* **pro-ton'o-ta-ry** (prō-tŏn'-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *protonotarius*; Gr. *πρῶτος* first + L. *notarius* a scribe.] **1.** A chief notary or clerk. **2.** *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* One of twelve persons, constituting a college in the Roman Curia, whose office is to record pontifical acts and canonizations, etc. **b** *East. Ch.* The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople. **3.** *Law.* A register or chief clerk of a court in certain States of the United States.

pro-tho'rax (prō-thō'răks), *n. Zoöl.* The anterior segment of the thorax of insects. — **pro'tho-rac'ic** (prō'thō-răs'ĭk), *a.*

pro'tist (prō'tĭst), *n.* [Gr. *πρώτιστος* first.] *Biol.* Any of a group (*Protista*) of unicellular organisms including the protozoans and unicellular plants. — **pro-tis'tan** (prō-tĭs'tăn), *a. & n.* — **pro-tis'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

pro'to- (prō'tō-). **1.** A prefix from Gr. *πρῶτος, first, primary.* **2.** *Chem.* **a** Denoting the *first* or *lowest of a series,* or the one having the *smallest amount* of the element to the name of which it is prefixed. **b** Sometimes = MONO-. **3.** *Astron. & Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) prefixed to the names of chemical elements to denote their supposed dissociated forms to which certain lines in star spectra are attributed. See PROTOMETAL.

pro'to-cal'ci-um (-kăl'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* See PROTOMETAL.

pro'to-col (prō'tō-kŏl), *n.* [F. *protocole,* fr. LL., fr. Gr. *πρωτόκολλον* the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents; *πρῶτος* first + *κόλλα* glue.] An original copy, draft, minute, or record; specif., *Diplomacy,* a preliminary memorandum, often signed by the negotiators, as a basis for a final convention or treaty.

— *v. i.* To make protocols, or first drafts; issue protocols.

pro'to-gine (prō'tō-jĭn; -jēn), *n.* [*proto-* + root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] *Petrog.* A kind of fine-grained granite or gneiss. [togyny.]

pro-tog'y-nous (prō-tŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by pro-

pro-tog'y-ny (-ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman, female.] *Bot.* That form of dichogamy in which the stigma matures and withers before the anthers of the same flower ripen and shed pollen; — contrasted with *protandry.*

pro'to-lith'ic (prō'tō-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the earliest stone age; eolithic. See PALEOLITHIC.

pro'to-mag-ne'si-um (-măg-nē'zhĭ-ŭm; -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* See PROTOMETAL.

pro'to-mar'tyr (-mär'tẽr), *n.* The first martyr in any cause; — applied esp. to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

pro'to-met'al (-mĕt'ăl), *n.* Any of various metals of finer form, indicated by enhanced lines in their spark spectra (which are also observed in the spectra of some stars), obtained at the highest available laboratory temperatures; as protocalcium, protomagnesium, etc. See PROTO-, 3. — **pro'to-me-tal'lic** (-mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *a.*

pro'to-ne'ma (prō'tō-nē'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. *νῆμα, νήματος,* a thread.] *Bot.* The primary growth or thalloid stage of the gametophyte in mosses, corresponding somewhat to the prothallium in ferns.

pro-ton'o-ta-ry (prō-tŏn'ō-tā-rĭ). Var. of PROTHONOTARY.

pro'to-plasm (prō'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [G. *protoplasma,* fr. Gr. *πρῶτος* first + *πλάσμα* form.] *Biol.* **a** Orig., the formative material of animal embryos. **b** Later, cytoplasm. **c** Now, commonly, the essential substance of the cell body and nucleus of cells of animals and plants, regarded as the only form of matter in which life is manifested. Protoplasm is ordinarily a viscous, translucent material holding fine granules in suspension. — **pro'to-plas'mic** (prō'tō-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

pro'to-plast (prō'tō-plăst), *n.* [L. *protoplastus* the first man, Gr. *πρωτόπλαστος* formed or created first; *πρῶτος* first + *πλαστός* formed.] **1.** One that was first formed; specif., the hypothetical original ancestor or pair of ancestors of any species. **2.** *Biol.* **a** The protoplasmic cell contents, as a vital unit. **b** A plastid. — **pro'to-plas'tic,** *a.*

pro'to-pope' (prō'tō-pōp'), *n. East. Ch.* One of the clergy of first rank in the lower order of secular clergy.

pro'to-ste'le (prō'tō-stē'lē), *n. Bot.* The solid stele characteristic of most roots, and of the earliest portions of stems. See STELE.

pro'to-type (-tīp), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prototypus* original, primitive, Gr. *πρωτότυπος.* See PROTO-; TYPE.] An original or model after which something is copied; pattern; archetype. — **pro'to-typ'al** (-tīp'ăl), **pro'to-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

pro-tox'ide (prō-tŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* In a series of oxides, that one which has the lowest proportion of oxygen.

protoxide of nitrogen, laughing gas (nitrous oxide).

Pro'to-zo'a (prō'tō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A phylum consisting of the protozoans.

pro'to-zo'an (-zō'ăn), *n.* [*proto-* + *-zoa* + *-an.*] *Zoöl.* Any of a phylum (*Protozoa*) of animals in which the body consists (usually) of only a single cell, and reproduction is by fission. Most of them are invisible to the naked eye. They are mostly aquatic, abounding in the sea and in stagnant water; some are parasites. — *a.* Of or pert. to protozoans.

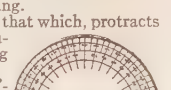
pro-tract' (prō-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *protractus,* p. p. of *protrahere; pro* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw out, usually in time; continue; prolong; as, to *protract* a debate. **2.** To draw with scale and protractor; plot. **3.** *Zoöl.* To protrude; — opp. to *retract.*

pro-trac'tile (prō-trăk'tĭl), *a.* Capable of being thrust out or protracted; protrusile. Cf. RETRACTILE.

pro-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A drawing out; prolongation, as of a debate. **2.** A making of a plot, as on paper. **3.** *Pros.* Prolongation of a syllable beyond its usual value.

pro-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging, continuing; delaying.

pro-trac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, protracts or causes protraction. **2.** An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper.



Common Protractor.

pro-trude' (-trōōd'), *v. t. & i.;* -TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); -TRUD'ING. [L. *protrudere, protrusum; pro* + *trudere* to thrust.] To thrust out; project.

pro-tru'sile (-trōō'sĭl), *a.* Capable of being protruded.

pro-tru'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* A protruding; state of being protruded.

pro-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Thrusting or impelling forward. **2.** Capable of being protruded; protrusile. — **-sive-ly,** *adv.*

pro-tu'ber-ance (-tū'bẽr-ăns), *n.* Something protuberant or swelled or pushed beyond the adjacent surface; fact or state of being protuberant. — **Syn.** See PROJECTION.

pro-tu'ber-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being protuberant; protuberance; prominence.

pro-tu'ber-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *protuberans, -antis,* p. pr.] Bulging or swelling beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; swelling; prominent. — **pro-tu'ber-ant-ly,** *adv.*

pro-tu'ber-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *protuberare; pro* + *tuber* hump.] To swell; bulge. — **pro-tu'ber-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

pro'tyle (prō'tĭl; -tīl), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *ὕλη* stuff, material.] *Chem. & Astron.* A hypothetical primordial substance supposedly differentiated into what are recognized as distinct chemical elements.

proud (proud), *a.* [AS. *prūt.*] **1.** Feeling or manifesting pride; as: **a** Possessing or showing too great self-esteem; hence: arrogant; haughty. **b** Having proper self-respect or self-esteem. **c** Exulting (in); elated; — often used with *of;* as, *proud* of one's country. **2.** Arising from, or produced by, pride; as, *proud* contempt. **3.** Full of mettle or vigor; valiant; as, a *proud* steed. **4.** Giving reasons for pride worthy of admiration; splendid; admirable; as, *proud* titles. — **proud'ly,** *adv.*

proud flesh, *Med.,* an exuberant growth of granulations in a wound or ulcer.

proust'ite (prōōs'tīt), *n.* [After L. J. *Proust,* French chemist.] *Min.* A sulphide of arsenic and silver, Ag_3AsS_3, of a cochineal red, in crystals, and also massive.

prov'a-ble (prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be proved.

prove (prōōv), *v. t.;* PROVED (prōōvd) or PROVEN (prōōv''n); PROV'ING (prōōv'ĭng). [OF. *prover,* fr. L. *probare* to try, approve, prove, *probus* good, proper.] **1.** To try, or to ascertain, by an experiment or by a standard; test; as, to *prove* a gun. **2.** To establish or ascertain by argument or evidence; demonstrate; show; as, to *prove* one's point. **3.** To establish the genuineness or validity of; verify; probate; as, to *prove* a will. **4.** To know by trial; experience; as, to *prove* God's mercy. **5.** *Arith.* To test or verify, as the correctness of an operation or result. — **Syn.** Justify, confirm, manifest. — *v. i.* **1.** To make trial; attempt. **2.** To be found by experience, trial, or result; turn out to be; as, the report *proves* false.

prove'a-ble. Var. of PROVABLE.

pro-vec'tion (prō-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *provectio* an advancement.] *Philol.* A carrying forward, as of a final letter to a following word, as in *a nickname* for *an ekename.*

pro-ved'i-tor (prō-vĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [It. *proveditore,* deriv. of L. *providere* to provide.] A purveyor. *Obs. or R.*

prov'en (prōōv'n), *p. a.* Proved. [nience.

prov'e-nance (prŏv'ē-năns), *n.* [F.] Origin; source; prove-

Pro'ven'çal' (prō'vän'sȧl'; *sometimes Anglicized* prō'vĕn-săl', -săl'), *a.* [F., fr. *Provence,* fr. L. *provincia* province.] Of or pert. to Provence, in France, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Provence. **2.** The Provençal language. From the 11th to the middle of the 14th century it was used in the lyric literature of the troubadours.

prov'en-der (prŏv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [OF. *provende, provendre,* fr. LL. *praebenda.* See PREBEND.] **1.** Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, oats, etc.; feed. **2.** Food or provisions. *Obs. or Humorous.* — *v. t.* To fodder; feed, as a horse.

pro-ve'ni-ence (prō-vē'nĭ-ĕns; -vēn'yĕns), *n.* [L. *proveniens, -entis,* p. pr. of *provenire* to come forth; *pro* forth + *venire* to come.] Origin; source; provenance; — used esp. in the fine arts and in archæology.

prov'er (prōōv'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, proves.

prov'erb (prŏv'ẽrb), *n.* [F. *proverbe,* fr. L. *proverbium; pro* before, for + *verbum* a word.] **1.** An old and common saying; a maxim; saw; adage. **2.** An obscure saying; parable; — a Biblical use. **3.** A subject of contemptuous reference, reproach, or derision. **4.** In *pl.* [*cap.*] A book (**Book of Proverbs**) of the Old Testament, containing wise maxims. — **Syn.** See AXIOM.

pro-ver'bi-al (prō-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Mentioned or comprised in, used as, or of the nature of, a proverb; hence: commonly known; well-known; as, his generosity is *pro-*

verbial. **2.** Of or pert. to proverbs; characteristic of a proverb; as, *proverbial* wisdom. — **pro-ver'bi-al-ly,** *adv.*

pro-vide' (-vīd'), *v. t.*; -VID'ED (-vīd'ĕd); -VID'ING. [L. *providere, -visum; pro* + *videre* to see.] **1.** To look out for in advance; procure beforehand; prepare. *Now Chiefly U. S.* **2.** To supply; afford; contribute; as, the garden *provides* food. **3.** To furnish; supply; — now used with *with*; as, *provided* with corn. **4.** To stipulate; as, a contract *provides* conditions. — *v. i.* **1.** To procure means in advance; take anticipatory measures; — used with *against* or *for*; as, to *provide* for old age. **2.** To make ready; prepare.

pro-vid'ed (-vīd'ĕd), *conj.* On condition; with the understanding; if; — usually used with *that*. — **Syn.** See IF.

prov'i-dence (prŏv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of providing; preparation. **2.** Foresight; care; esp., the foresight and care of God for His creatures; hence [*cap.*], God. **3.** A manifestation of God's care over His creatures; an event divinely ordained. **4.** Prudence; economy; frugality.

prov'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *providens, -entis*, p. pr. of *providere* to provide.] Providing for the future. — **Syn.** Forecasting, careful, thrifty. See WISE. — **-dent-ly,** *adv.*

prov'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Effected by, or referable to, divine direction; opportune; fortunate. — **-tial-ly,** *adv.*

pro-vid'er (prō-vīd'ẽr), *n.* One who provides.

prov'ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *provincia.*] **1.** *Roman Hist.* An outlying country or region brought under Roman government. **2.** A country or region dependent on a distant authority; specif., any of those British colonies in America now united into the Dominion of Canada. Hence, *Colloq.*, **the Provinces,** the Dominion of Canada, or, usually, the **Maritime Provinces,** New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. **3.** *In pl.* A portion of a country, esp. one outside the capital or largest city, as, in England, all of the country outside of London. **4.** A region; district; hence, a department of knowledge or activity; as, the *province* of science. **5. a** An administrative division of a country. **b** *Eccl.* A district forming the jurisdiction of an archbishop or metropolitan. **6.** Function of a person or body; office; sphere; as, woman's *province*.

pro-vin'cial (prō-vĭn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a province; specif. [*cap.*, when referring to the Provinces (see PROVINCE, 2)], of or pert. to the provinces (esp. in British use); as, a *provincial* government or dialect. **2.** Characteristic of a province; hence: countrified; also, narrow; illiberal; as, a *provincial* spirit. — **Provincial time.** See STANDARD TIME. — *n.* One who is provincial or is from a province.

pro-vin'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Provincial quality or characteristic; as: **a** Attachment to local institutions, ideas, etc.; hence, illiberality. **b** A word or mannerism peculiar to a province or remote district.

pro-vin'ci-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being provincial; peculiarity characteristic of a province.

pro-vin'cial-ly, *adv.* In a provincial manner.

pro-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *provisio.* See PROVIDE.] **1.** Act of providing, or preparing; that which is provided; preparation. **2.** A store of needed materials prepared beforehand; esp., a stock of food; food; — often in *pl.* **3.** A stipulation; condition; proviso; as, the *provisions* of a contract. **4.** *Eng. Hist.* Promotion to office by an ecclesiastical superior; esp., appointment by the Pope to a benefice before it became vacant.

— *v. t.* To supply with provisions, esp. food; victual.

pro-vi'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of a provision; esp., serving as a provision for the time being; — used of partial or temporary arrangements. — **pro-vi'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

pro-vi'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing, consisting of, or of the nature of, a provision or proviso. **2.** Provisional.

pro-vi'sion-er, *n.* A furnisher of provisions.

pro-vi'so (prō-vī'zō), *n.*; *pl.* -SOS (-zōz). [L., abl. p. p., (it) being provided. See PROVIDE.] A clause, as in a statute, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation.

pro-vi'sor (-zẽr), *n.* One who receives a papal provision.

pro-vi'so-ry (-zō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or containing a proviso; conditional. **2.** Provisional. — **-vi'so-ri-ly,** *adv.*

prov'o-ca'tion (prŏv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *provocation*, L. *provocatio.*] Act of provoking; that which provokes. — **Syn.** Annoyance; incitement; stimulus.

pro-voc'a-tive (prō-vŏk'ă-tĭv; -vō'kă-tĭv), *a.* Serving to provoke or stimulate; exciting. — **pro-voc'a-tive,** *n.* — **pro-voc'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-voc'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

pro-voke' (prō-vōk'), *v. t.*; PRO-VOKED' (-vōkt'); -VOK'ING. [F. *provoquer*, L. *provocare* to call forth; *pro* forth + *vocare* to call.] **1.** To call forth; summon. *Obs.* **2.** To move; arouse; as, to *provoke* one to action. **3.** To cause; instigate; excite; as, to *provoke* an argument. **4.** To incite or incense to action (a faculty or passion); hence: to irritate; offend; as, he was greatly *provoked.* — **Syn.** Stir up; vex, exasperate, nettle, anger. See IRRITATE. — **pro-vok'er,** *n.*

pro-vok'ing (-vōk'ĭng), *p. a.* That provokes; tending to irritate or provoke. — **pro-vok'ing-ly,** *adv.*

prov'ost (prŏv'ŭst; *also, esp. in mil. terms,* prō-vō', prō-vō'), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *praepositus* placed before, a chief. See PREPOSITION.] A superintendent or official head; as: **a** In Scottish burghs, the chief magistrate. **b** The head of any of various colleges. **c** The head of certain churches or of some cathedral chapters. **d** Keeper of a prison. *Obs.* — **prov'ost-ship,** *n.*

provost marshal. A military or naval officer appointed as [a head of the police.]

prow (prou), *n.* [F. *proue*, L. *prora*, Gr. *πρῶρα.*] **1.** The bow of a vessel; *Poetic*, the vessel. **2.** Something answering to the bow of a vessel, as the front end of a flying machine or of an airship.

prow, *a.* [OF. *prou, preu*, fr. L. *pro, prod*, in *prodesse* to be useful.] Valiant; brave; gallant. *Archaic.*

prow'ess (prou'ĕs), *n.* **1.** Distinguished bravery; valor. **2.** A brave or valorous act or feat. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.

prowl (proul), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *prollen* to search about.] To rove about stealthily, esp. for prey or booty. — **Syn.** See RAMBLE. — *n.* Act of prowling, as for prey. — **prowl'er,** *n.*

prox'i-mal (prŏk'sĭ-măl), *a.* **1.** Nearest, as to a point of origin, a body, center of motion, etc.; proximate. **2.** *Biol.* Designating that end of a limb or other part which is nearest to the point of attachment; — opposed to *distal.*

prox'i-mate (-māt), *a.* [L. *proximatus*, p. p. of *proximare* to approach, fr. *proximus*, superl. of *prope* near.] Nearest; next; immediately preceding or following. — **Syn.** Closest, immediate, direct. — **prox'i-mate-ly,** *adv.*

proximate cause, a cause which directly, or with no mediate agency, produces an effect or a specific result.

prox-im'i-ty (prŏk-sĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *proximitas.*] Quality or state of being next; immediate nearness.

Syn. Neighborhood, vicinity, propinquity. — **Proximity, propinquity. Proximity** denotes simple nearness; **propinquity** connotes close neighborhood, and refers esp. to personal vicinity.

prox'i-mo (prŏk'sĭ-mō), *adv.* [L., on the next, abl. of *proximus.*] In or of the next month after the present; as, on the 3d *proximo.* Abbr., *prox.* Cf. INSTANT, *a.*; ULTIMO.

prox'y (prŏk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PROXIES (-sĭz). [ME. *prokecie*, contr. fr. *procura tie* procuracy.] **1.** Office or function of a procurator, or agent; authority to act for another; agency. **2.** A person authorized to act for another. **3.** A writing authorizing another to act in the signer's stead.

prude (prōōd), *n.* [F., prudish, orig., modest.] A woman who affects excessive modesty or propriety, esp. in the relations of the sexes.

pru'dence (prōō'dĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being prudent; discretion; carefulness; policy; also, economy; frugality.

Syn. Prudence, calculation, foresight, forethought. Prudence implies caution, circumspection, or economy, esp. in practical affairs; **calculation** often connotes cold or selfish prudence. **Foresight** implies prudent care for the future; **forethought** (sometimes equivalent to *foresight*) suggests rather due consideration of contingencies.

pru'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *prudens, -entis*, contr. fr. *providens.* See PROVIDENT.] **1.** Sagacious in adapting means to ends; practically wise; discreet; sensible; — opposed to *rash*; dictated by prudence or forethought; as, *prudent* behavior. **2.** Provident; not extravagant; as, *prudent* expenditure. See WISE. — **pru'dent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Cautious, wary, circumspect, prudential, considerate, economical, frugal. — **Prudent, prudential. Prudential** differs from **prudent** in suggesting more strongly considerations of expediency, which are often pecuniary and sometimes selfish.

pru-den'tial (prōō-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Proceeding from, or marked by, prudence; discreet; as, *prudential* habits. **2.** Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory; as, a *prudential* committee. — **Syn.** See PRUDENT. — **-tial-ly,** *adv.*

prud'er-y (prōōd'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Quality of being prudish; excessive modesty or propriety; primness.

prud'ish (prōōd'ĭsh), *a.* Like a prude; of excessive propriety, esp. in the relations of the sexes; prim. — **prud'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **prud'ish-ness,** *n.*

pru'i-nose (prōō'ĭ-nōs), *a.* [L. *pruinosus*, fr. *pruina* hoarfrost.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Covered with whitish dust or bloom.

prune (prōōn), *v. t. & i.*; PRUNED (prōōnd); PRUN'ING (prōōn'ĭng). [Earlier *pruin, proin*, OF. *proignier, prooignier.*] **1.** To cut off the superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of; clear of useless material; trim. **2.** To cut off or out, as useless parts.

prune, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *prunen, proinen, pruinen*, OF. *poroindre* to anoint.] To preen; trim; dress.

prune, *n.* [F., fr. L. *prunum* plum.] A plum; now, any plum that may be, or has been, dried without fermentation.

pru-nel'la (prōō-nĕl'ă) } *n.* [F. *prunelle.*] A smooth wool-
pru-nel'lo (prōō-nĕl'ō) } en or mixed stuff, now generally black, used for the uppers of shoes; a kind of lasting.

pru-nelle' (-nĕl'), *n.* [F., dim. of *prune.* See PRUNE, *n.*] A small yellow dried plum packed without the skin.

prun'er (prōōn'ẽr), *n.* One who prunes.

pru'ri-ence (prōō'rĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being
pru'ri-en-cy (prōō'rĭ-ĕn-sĭ) } prurient.

pru'ri-ent (prōō'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pruriens, -entis*, p. pr. of *prurire* to itch.] Itching, esp. with lust; longing; uneasy with desire; lustful. — **pru'ri-ent-ly**, *adv.*

pru-rig'i-nous (prōō-rĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *pruriginosus.*] *Med.* Tending to, affected by, or of the nature of, prurigo.

pru-ri'go (prōō-rī'gō), *n.* [L., itching, itch.] *Med.* A chronic inflammatory skin disease marked by itching papules.

pru-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pert. to or producing pruritus.

pru-ri'tus (prōō-rī'tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Itching.

Prus'sian (prŭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Prussia or its people. **Prussian blue**, *Chem.*, any of several cyanogen compounds, esp. a certain dark blue one used as a pigment. — *n.* **1.** One of the people of Prussia, which, besides Germanic Teutons, contains in the west a considerable body of Danes and in the east Lithuanians and Slavs, including Poles, Wends, and Czechs. The original Prussians, or Borussians, were akin to the Lithuanians. **2.** The language of the Prussians. *Old Prussian*, or *Borussian*, a Balto-Slavic language, became extinct in the 17th century. Modern Prussian is a dialect of German.

prus'si-ate (prŭs'ĭ-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of prussic acid.

prus'sic (-ĭk), *a.* [From *Prussian* blue.] Hydrocyanic.

pry (prī), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *prize* a lever, mistaken as a pl.] A lever or the like for prying; also, leverage. — *v. t.;* PRIED (prīd); PRY'ING. To raise or move, or pull (apart), or attempt to do so, with a pry, or lever; prize.

pry, *v. i.* [ME. *prien.*] To look or inspect closely; peep; peer; — often implying impertinent meddling or curiosity. — *n.* Curious inspection; impertinent peeping.

pry'er. Var. of PRIER.

pry'ing, *p. a.* Inspecting closely or impertinently; peeping; peering; inquisitive. — **Syn.** See CURIOUS. — **-ing-ly**, *adv.*

pryt'a-ne'um (prĭt'ă-nē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NEA (-nē'ă). [L., fr. Gr. Πρυτανεῖον, fr. πρύτανις prytanis.] *Gr. Antiq.* In many towns, a public building consecrated to Hestia and containing the state hearth; esp., a public hall in Athens where official hospitality was extended to distinguished citizens, envoys, etc.

pryt'a-nis (prĭt'ă-nĭs), *n.; pl.* -NES (-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. πρύτανις.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** In various free states, a chief magistrate. **b** A member of one of the ten sections into which the Athenian council was divided, and to each of which belonged the presidency of the senate for about one tenth of the year.

pryt'a-ny (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES. [Gr. πρυτανεία.] *Gr. Antiq.* Office or dignity of prytanis; chief magistracy; presidency.

psalm (sām), *n.* [AS. *sealm*, L. *psalmus*, fr. Gr. ψαλμός, fr. ψάλλειν to pull, play upon a stringed instrument, sing to the harp.] A sacred song or poem; hence: **a** [*Often cap.*] One of the hymns collected into a certain book of the Old Testament, or a modern metrical version of such. **b** [*cap.*] In *pl.* The **Book of Psalms** in the Old Testament. — *v. t.* To extol in psalms; hymn; sing.

psalm'ist (sām'ĭst), *n.* **1.** An author of a psalm or psalms; — used chiefly [*cap.* and with *the*] of David. **2.** *Eccl.* A precentor or cantor who leads or sings the music in public worship, as in the Eastern Church. [psalms.]

psalm'o-dist (sām'ō-dĭst; săl'mō-), *n.* One who sings

psalm'o-dy (sām'ō-dĭ; săl'mō-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [LL. *psalmodia*, fr. Gr. ψαλμῳδία; ψαλμός psalm + ἀείδειν to sing.] Act or art of singing psalms; also, psalms collectively.

Psal'ter (sôl'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sautier, psaltier*, fr. L. *psalterium* psaltery.] The Book of Psalms; often, a book containing the Psalms separately printed. — **psal-te'ri-an**, *a.*

psal-te'ri-um (sôl-tē'rĭ-ŭm; săl-), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ă). [L., a psaltery, psalter; — from the resemblance of the folds to the leaves of a book.] The omasum.

psal'ter-y (sôl'tẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *psalterie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. ψαλτήριον, fr. ψάλλειν. See PSALM.] *Music.* An ancient instrument of the zither type.

psam'mite (săm'ĭt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ψαμμίτης sandy, from ψάμμος sand.] *Petrog.* Any sandstone; — distinguished from *psephite.*

pse'phite (sē'fīt; psē'-), *n.* [Gr. ψῆφος pebble + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* Any coarse fragmental rock, as conglomerate. Cf. PSAMMITE. [sympodium.]

pseu-dax'is (sū-dăk'sĭs; psū-), *n.; pl.* -ES (-sēz). *Bot.* A

pseu'de-pig'ra-pha (sū'dĕ-pĭg'ră-fă; psū'-), *n. pl.* [NL.] Lit., false or spurious writings; hence, writings purporting to be produced by Biblical characters or in Biblical times, but never accepted as canonical. — **pseu-dep'i-graph'ic** (sū-dĕp'ĭ-grăf'ĭk; psū-).

pseu'de-pig'ra-phous (sū'dĕ-pĭg'ră-fŭs; psū'-), *a.* [Gr. ψευδεπίγραφος falsely inscribed. See PSEUDO-; EPIGRAPHY.] Inscribed with a false name.

pseu'do- (sū'dō-; psū'dō-). [Gr. ψευδής lying, false.] A combining form signifying: *false, counterfeit, pretended, spurious.*

Examples: *pseudo*-apostle, *pseudo*clergy or *pseudo*-clergy, etc., a *false, counterfeit, pretended*, or *spurious* apostle, etc. Hence, **pseu'do,** *a.*

pseu'do-carp (sū'dō-kärp; psū'-), *n. Bot.* A fruit which does not consist exclusively of the ripened ovary and its contents. The apple, fig, strawberry, etc., are examples.

pseu'do-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* Pert. to or having a pseudocarp.

pseu'do-morph (sū'dō-môrf; psū'-), *n.* [See PSEUDOMORPHOUS.] **1.** An irregular or deceptive form. **2.** *Min.* A mineral having the characteristic outward form of another species (or of some object, as a shell); — often used with *after* governing the form resembled. — **pseu'do-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.* — **pseu'do-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

pseu'do-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ψευδόμορφος; ψευδής false + μορφή form.] Not having the true form; of the nature of a pseudomorph; pseudomorphic.

pseu'do-nu'cle-in (-nū'klē-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A paranuclein.

pseu'do-nym (sū'dō-nĭm), *n.* A fictitious name; pen name.

pseu-don'y-mous (sū-dŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ψευδώνυμος; ψευδής false + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, a name.] Bearing or using a fictitious name, as a work or an author. — **pseu-don'y-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **pseu'do-nym'i-ty**, *n.*

pseu'do-pod (sū'dō-pŏd; psū'dō-), *n.* A pseudopodium.

pseu'do-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A temporary protrusion or retractile process of the protoplasm of a cell, as for locomotion or for taking up food.

pseu'do-scope (sū'dō-skōp; psū'-), *n. Optics.* An instrument which exhibits objects with their proper relief reversed, — an effect opposite to that produced by the stereoscope. — **pseu'do-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

pshaw (shô; pshô), *interj. & n.* Also **psha.** An exclamation expressive of contempt, disdain, dislike, etc. — *v. i.* To express contempt, disdain, etc., by saying *Pshaw!*

psi (psē; sī), *n.* [Gr. ψι.] The 23d letter [Ψ, ψ] of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to Eng. *ps*, as in *hops.*

psi-lan'thro-py (sī-lăn'thrō-pĭ; psī-), *n.* Also, **psi-lan'thro-pism** (-pĭz'm). [Gr. ψιλάνθρωπος merely human; ψιλός bare, mere + ἄνθρωπος a man.] The doctrine of the merely human existence of Christ.

psi-lom'e-lane (-lŏm'ē-lān), *n.* [Gr. ψιλός bare, mere + μέλας, *-ανος*, black.] *Min.* A hydrous oxide of manganese, occurring in smooth, botryoid, iron-black or steel-gray forms, massive or stalactitic.

psi-lo'sis (sī-lō'sĭs; psī-), *n.* [Gr. ψίλωσις a stripping bare of hair.] *Med.* **a** Falling out of hair. **b** A chronic disease, occurring esp. in hot climates, attended with ulceration of the mucous membrane of the entire digestive tract.

pso'as (sō'ăs; psō'-), *n.* [Gr. ψόα a muscle of the loin.] *Anat.* Either of two internal muscles of the loin: one, the **psoas magnus**, inserted into the femur; the other, **psoas parvus**, inserted into the brim of the pelvis.

pso'ra (sō'ră; psō'- ; 57), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ψωρα.] *Med.* A cutaneous disease; esp., the itch; scabies.

pso-ra'le-a (sō-ră'lē-ă; psō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψωραλέος scabby.] Any of a widely distributed genus (*Psoralea*) of fabaceous herbs and shrubs with compound leaves and spicate or racemose purple or white flowers.

pso-ri'a-sis (sō-rī'ă-sĭs; psō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψωρίασις, fr. ψώρα psora.] *Med.* A chronic skin disease, characterized by circumscribed, red, scaly lesions. — **pso'ri-as'ic** (sō'rĭ-ăs'ĭk; psō'-), **pso'ri-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.*

psy'cha-nal'y-sis (sī'kă-năl'ĭ-sĭs; psī-), *n.* Same as PSYCHOANALYSIS, below.

Psy'che (sī'kē; psī'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ψυχή, fr. ψυχή soul.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A lovely maiden, personifying the soul, usually figured with the wings of a butterfly, emblematic of immortality. In one legend, she is a nymph beloved by Cupid (Eros), and is immortalized. **2.** [*l. c.*] The human soul.

psy-chi'a-try (sī-kī'ă-trĭ; psī-), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή the mind + ἰατρεία healing.] The treatment or study of mental diseases. — **psy'chi-at'ric** (sī'kĭ-ăt'rĭk; psī'-), **-at'ri-cal**, *a.* — **psy-chi'a-trist** (sī-kī'ă-trĭst; psī-), *n.*

psy'chic (sī'kĭk), *n.* *Spiritualism.* A person having abnormal psychical powers, esp. the power of automatic writing or of conversing in a trance state.

psy'chic (sī'kĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ψυχικός, fr. ψυχή soul, mind.]
psy'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } **1.** Of or pert. to the human soul, or the living principle in man. **2.** Of or pert. to the mind; mental; — contrasted with *physical.* — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

psy'cho- (sī'kō-; psī'kō-). A combining form from Greek ψυχή, *soul, mind, understanding.*

psy'cho-a-nal'y-sis (-ă-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* A method of psychotherapeutic analysis resting on the theory that hysteria is due to repression of desires consciously rejected but subconsciously persistent.

psy'cho-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* **1.** Genesis through an internal force, as opposed to *natural selection.* **2.** *Philos.* Origin and development of the mind; also, science of mental development. — **psy'cho-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

psy-chog'o-ny (sī-kŏg'ō-nĭ; psī-), *n.* = PSYCHOGENESIS.

psy'cho-log'ic (sī'kō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to psychology.
psy'cho-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } — **-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

psy-chol'o-gist (sī-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in psychology.

psy-chol'o-gize (sī-kŏl'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To pursue psychological investigations.

psy-chol'o-gy (-jĭ'), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). The science of mind; systematic knowledge and investigation of the genesis, powers, and functions of mind; also, a treatise on this science.

psy-chom'e-ter (sī-kŏm'ĕ-tĕr ; psī-), *n.* One who practices psychometry; also, an instrument used in psychometry.

psy-chom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* **1.** The art of measuring the duration of mental processes, or of determining the time relations of mental phenomena. **2.** An alleged faculty of divination through contact with, or proximity to, an object or person. [pathic temperament.]

psy'cho-path (sī'kō-păth ; psī'-), *n.* A person of psycho-

psy'cho-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or characterized by, psychopathy. **2.** Characterized by extreme susceptibility to religious emotion, conscientious doubts and fears, etc., or subject to hallucinatory ideas in such matters. **3.** Erron., of or pert. to psychotherapeutics.

psy-chop'a-thist (sī-kŏp'ă-thĭst ; psī-), *n.* An alienist.

psy'cho-pa-thol'o-gy (sī'kō-pă-thŏl'ŏ-jĭ ; psī'-), *n.* The pathology of mental diseases.

psy-chop'a-thy (sī-kŏp'ă-thĭ ; psī-), *n. Med.* Mental disease.

psy'cho-phys'i-cal (sī'kō-fĭz'ĭ-kăl ; psī'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to psychophysics.

psy'cho-phys'ics (-fĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Psychology which treats of the psychical and physical in their conjoint operation. — **psy'cho-phys'i-cist** (-ĭ-sĭst), *n.*

psy-cho'sis (sī-kō'sĭs ; psī-), *n.*; *pl.*-CHO-SES (-sēz). [NL.] **1.** *Psychol.* A concrete psychical process or element; also, any total consciousness at a given moment. Cf. NEUROSIS, 2. **2.** *Med.* A disease of the mind.

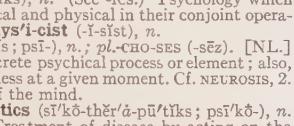
psy'cho-ther'a-peu'tics (sī'kō-thĕr'ă-pū'tĭks ; psī'kō-), *n.* (See -ICS.) *Med.* Treatment of disease by acting on the mind; mind cure. — **psy'cho-ther'a-peu'tic** (-pū'tĭk), *a.*

psy'cho-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* Psychotherapeutics.

psy-chrom'e-ter (sī-krŏm'ĕ-tĕr ; psī-), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχρός* cold + *-meter.*] A hygrometer, or instrument for measuring the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, consisting essentially of two similar thermometers, one with a wet bulb.

Ptah (p'tä), *n. Egypt. Relig.* The chief god of Memphis, regarded as shaper of the world and as father of gods and men. He is usually figured as swathed like a mummy and as bearing the symbols of life, strength, and stability.

ptar'mi-gan (tär'mĭ-găn), *n.* [Gael. *tarmachan.*] Any of various species of grouse (genus *Lagopus*) of northern and mountainous regions. The winter plumage is usually white and the summer plumage darkish.



Ptarmigan.

pter'i-dol'o-gy (tĕr'ĭ-dŏl'ŏ-jĭ ; p'tĕr'ĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *πτερίς, πτερίδος*, fern + *-logy.*] The science or study of ferns. — **pter'i-dol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **pter'i-do-log'i-cal** (-dŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pter'i-do-phyte' (tĕr'ĭ-dō-fīt' ; p'tĕr'-), *n.* [Gr. *πτερίς, -ρίδος* fern + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* Any of a phylum (*Pteridophyta*) of plants, including the ferns and the fern allies (horsetails, lycopods, and quillworts). They represent the highest type of flowerless plants. [phytes.]

pter'i-do-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, pteridо-

pter'o-dac'tyl (-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *δάκτυλος* finger, toe.] Any of an order (*Pterosauri*) of extinct flying reptiles. The length, including the tail, was between 3 and 4 feet. A featherless membrane extended from the body along the arm to the end of the enormous fifth digit.

pter'o-pod (tĕr'ō-pŏd ; p'tĕr'-), *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν* feather + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a division (*Pteropoda*) of small mollusks, now generally regarded as a suborder of gastropods, having the anterior lobes of the foot developed in the form of broad, thin, winglike organs, with which they swim at or near the surface of the sea. — *n.* A pteropod mollusk. — **pte-rop'o-dan** (tĕ-rŏp'ō-dăn ; p'tĕ-), *a. & n.*

pter'o-saur (tĕr'ō-sôr ; p'tĕr'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *πτερόν* feather + *σαῦρος* lizard.] = PTERODACTYL.

pter'y-goid (tĕr'ĭ-goid ; p'tĕr'-), *a.* [Gr. *πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος*, wing, fin + *-oid.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a certain bony or cartilaginous element of the skull of vertebrates. — *n. Anat.* A pterygoid bone, muscle, artery, or other part.

pter'y-la (tĕr'ĭ-lă ; p'tĕr'-), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.; Gr. *πτερόν* feather + *ὕλη* wood, forest.] *Zoöl.* One of the definite areas of the skin of a bird, on which feathers grow.

pter'y-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *pteryla.*] *Zoöl.* Arrangement of feathers in definite areas of growth (pterylæ).

ptis'an (tĭz'ăn), *n.* [L. *ptisana* peeled barley, barley water, Gr. *πτισάνη*, fr. *πτίσσειν* to peel, husk.] **1.** A decoction of barley with other ingredients. **2.** *Med.* An aqueous medicine containing little, if any, medicinal agent; a tisane.

Ptol'e-ma'ic (tŏl'ĕ-mā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Ptolemy (fl. 2d century A. D.), the Alexandrian geographer and astronomer. **Ptolemaic system**, the astronomical system maintained by Ptolemy, and generally accepted until superseded by the Copernican system. It supposed the earth to be the fixed center about which the sun and stars revolve.

Ptol'e-ma'ist (tŏl'ĕ-mā'ĭst), *n.* A supporter of the Ptolemaic system.

pto'ma-ine (tō'mă-ĭn, -ēn ; *colloq.* tō'măn), *n.* Also **pto'ma-in.** [Gr. *πτῶμα* dead body.] *Chem.* Any of a class of alkaloids formed by the action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter. Some are harmless, others poisons.

pto'sis (tō'sĭs ; p'tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτῶσις* a falling.] *Med.* Drooping of the upper eyelid, produced by paralysis of its levator muscle. — **pto'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

pty'a-lin (tī'ă-lĭn ; p'tī'-), *n.* [Gr. *πτύαλον* spittle.] *Physiol. Chem.* The diastase of saliva. It occurs in the saliva of man and many animals, except (probably) typical carnivores.

pty'a-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *πτυαλισμός.*] Salivation, or excessive flow of saliva, occurring in stomatitis.

pub (pŭb), *n.* A public house; tavern. *Slang, British.*

pu'ber-ty (pū'bĕr-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pubertas*, fr. *puber, pubes*, adult.] The earliest age at which a person can beget or bear children, usually considered to be about 14 years in males and 12 in females in temperate climates.

pu'bes (pū'bēz), *n.* [L., pubes (in sense 1 **a**), from *pubes* adult.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The hair which appears upon the lower part of the hypogastric region at the age of puberty. **b** The pubic region. **2.** *Bot.* Pubescence.

pu-bes'cence (pū-bĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being pubescent. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* An epidermal covering of soft short hairs, or down; also, state of being so covered.

pu-bes'cent (pū-bĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pubescens*, p. pr. of *pubescere* to reach puberty, grow hairy.] **1.** Arrived at puberty. **2.** Hairy; specif., downy.

pu'bic (pū'bĭk), *a. Anat.* Pert. to or designating the lower part of the hypogastric region, or the os pubis. See PUBIS.

pu'bis (-bĭs), *n., or* ‖ **os pubis** (ŏs). [NL. See PUBES.] *Anat.* The ventral and anterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis.

pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *a.* [L. *publicus, poblicus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the people; pert. to or affecting a nation, state, or community at large; — opposed to *private;* as, the *public* good. **2.** Open to the knowledge or view of all; common; notorious; as, *public* report. **3. a** Open to the use of the public in general for any purpose as business, pleasure, religious worship, etc.; as, a *public* place or road. **b** Open to enjoyment by the public under certain rights and liabilities; as, a *public* carriage, *public* house, etc.

public house, any inn or hotel; esp., in British usage, any house where intoxicating liquors are sold by retail to be consumed on the premises. — **p. school. a** In Great Britain, any of various schools wholly or partly under public control, or maintained largely by endowment; esp., any of various select and usually expensive endowed schools which give a liberal modern education or prepare pupils for the universities. **b** In the United States, a free primary, grammar, or high school maintained by the local government. — **p. service corporation**, a corporation organized to render services more or less essential to the public convenience or safety, such as street-railway companies, lighting companies, etc. A larger measure of control is exercised over them than over other private corporations. — **p. spirit**, a spirit of interest in the public welfare of the community combined with an effort to serve it.

— *n.* **1.** The general body of mankind or of a nation or community; the people, indefinitely; as, the American *public;* also, a particular body of people; as, an author's *public.* **2.** A public house; inn. *Colloq., Brit.*

pub'li-can (pŭb'lĭ-kăn), *n.* [L. *publicanus.*] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A farmer of the public revenues; hence, a collector of toll. **2.** Keeper of a public house, or inn. *British.*

pub'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Act of publishing; state of being published; proclamation; promulgation. **2.** That which is published; esp., any book, pamphlet, etc., offered for sale or to public notice.

pub'li-cist (pŭb'lĭ-sĭst), *n.* A writer on, or one versed in, the laws of nations, political science, etc.

pub-lic'i-ty (pŭb-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being public, or open to common knowledge; notoriety.

pub'lic-ly (pŭb'lĭk-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Without concealment; openly. **2.** In the name of the community.

pub'lic-ness, *n.* **1.** Publicity. **2.** Quality or state of belonging to the community.

pub'lish (-lĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *publier*, L. *publicare, publicatum.*] **1.** To make public; divulge; promulgate; proclaim; as, to *publish* a law. **2.** *Law.* Specif.: **a** In the law of libel, to exhibit (libelous matter) intentionally to one or more persons capable of understanding it other than the person libeled or, as to criminal liability, to the person libeled. By statute in some States of the United States exhibition of libelous matter to the person libeled is publication with respect to civil liability. **b** In the law of wills, to acknowledge (an instrument) by some act that shows it to be the testator's intention that it shall operate as his last will and testament. **3.** To expose for sale, distribution, etc.; esp.,

to print and to issue from the press, as a book, newspaper, engraving, etc.

pub'lish-er (pŭb'lĭsh-ẽr), *n.* One who publishes; esp., one who issues, or causes to be issued, from the press for sale or circulation books or other matter printed, engraved, or the like.

pub'lish-ment (-mẽnt), *n.* Publication.

puc-coon' (pŭ-kōōn'), *n.* [From Amer. Indian.] Any of several American plants yielding a red pigment; also, the pigment; specif.: **a** The bloodroot. **b** Any of several boraginaceous plants (genus *Lithospermum*).

puce (pūs), *a.* [F., fr. *puce* a flea, L. *pulex, pulicis.*] Of a dark brown or brownish purple color.

puck (pŭk), *n.* **1.** A sprite; fairy; elf; specif. [*cap.*], a mischievous fairy, called also *Robin Goodfellow, Hobgoblin*, etc. **2.** A disk of vulcanized rubber used in the game of hockey as the object to be driven through the goals.

puck'a (pŭk'ȧ), *a.* [Hind. *pakkā* cooked, ripe, solid.] Good of its kind; of buildings, made of brick and mortar. *India.*

puck'er (pŭk'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles; — often used with *up.* — *n.* **1.** A fold; wrinkle; a collection of folds. **2.** Perplexity; agitation. *Colloq.*

puck'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Puckering or tending to pucker.

Puck'ish, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, Puck; merry; mischievous; as, *Puckish* freaks.

pud'ding (pōōd'ĭng), *n.* [ME. *pudding, poding.*] **1.** A piece of intestine stuffed with seasoned chopped meat or the like and boiled. **2.** A kind of food of a soft consistence, commonly served as a dessert.

pudding stone. = CONGLOMERATE, *n.*, 2.

pud'dle (pŭd''l), *n.* [ME. *podel.*] **1.** A small pool of dirty water. **2.** Puddled clay, loam, etc. — *v. t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING. **1.** To muddy. **2.** To temper or work (clay, loam, etc.) when wet, usually with admixture of gravel, sand, or chalk, so as to make a mixture impervious to water. **3.** To render impervious to water with puddle. **4.** To subject (iron) to intense heat and frequent stirring in the presence of oxidizing substances, so as to convert it from cast iron to wrought iron. — **pud'dler,** *n.*

pud'dling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of one who, or that which, puddles (clay, loam, iron, etc.). See PUDDLE, *v. t.* **2.** = PUDDLE, *n.*, 2.

pud'dly (-lĭ), *a.* Full of or resembling puddles.

pu'den-cy (pū'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *pudens*, p. pr. of *pudere* to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

pu-den'dum (pū-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [NL., neut. of *pudendus* that which or that of which one ought to be ashamed, fr. *pudere* to be ashamed.] *Anat.* The external organs of generation, now only of the female; the vulva. — **pu-den'dal,** *a.*

pudg'y (pŭj'ĭ), *a.*; PUDG'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Short and stout. — **pudg'i-ness,** *n.*

pueb'lo (pwĕb'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp., a village, fr. L. *populus* people.] **1.** An Indian village of Arizona and adjacent regions, built of stone or adobe in the form of a communal house. **2.** [*cap.*] An Indian of one of the pueblos. The Pueblo Indians are industrious agriculturists, skilled in weaving, pottery, and basketry. **3.** Any Indian village of the southwestern United States. **4.** A district, generally comprising several towns and hamlets, nearly equivalent to the American township or county. *Phil. I.*

pu'er-ile (pū'ẽr-ĭl), *a.* [L. *puerilis*, fr. *puer* child, boy.] **1.** Juvenile. *Rare.* **2.** Childish, as contrasted with mature; foolish; unthinking; unworthy of an adult; as, a *puerile* remark. — **Syn.** See YOUTHFUL. — **pu'er-ile-ly,** *adv.*

pu'er-il'i-ty (-ĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being puerile. **2.** That which is puerile, or childish; esp., an expression or act which is unthinking or silly.

pu-er'per-al (pū-ûr'pẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *puerpera* lying-in woman; *puer* child + *parere* to bear.] Of or pert. to childbirth.

pu'er-pe'ri-um (pū'ẽr-pē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., childbirth.] *Med.* The state of a woman after childbirth.

puff (pŭf), *n.* [ME. *puf.*] **1.** A sudden and single emission of breath; sudden or short blast of wind; slight gust; whiff. **2.** Any of various light or inflated objects; as: **a** A kind of light pastry. **b** A soft ball or a soft pad for applying powder to the skin or hair. **c** A soft, loose roll of hair. **d** In dressmaking, a fold of material gathered at the edges and left loose in the center. **e** A quilted or tufted bed covering filled with cotton or wool. **3.** Exaggerated praise, esp. in a public journal. *Colloq.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To blow in, or to emit, a puff or puffs. **2.** To breathe quick and hard. **3.** To be inflated; — usually used with *up.* — *v. t.* **1.** To blow, emit, drive, or inflate with a puff or puffs; also, to puff at. **2.** To swell, as with pride; — often used with *up.* **3.** To praise with exaggeration or not disinterestedly. **4.** To arrange in puffs, as the coiffure, etc.

puff'ball' (pŭf'bôl'), *n.* Any of various globose fungi (family *Lycoperdaceæ*) that discharge the ripe spores in a smokelike cloud. Some are edible.

puff bird. Any of numerous South and Central American coraciiform birds, also called *barbets.* They often sit with the feathers of the head fluffed out.

puff'er (pŭf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, puffs. **2.** Any of numerous fishes capable of inflating the body; a globefish.

puff'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act of puffing, or bestowing extravagant commendation; undue praise.

puf'fin (pŭf'ĭn), *n.* [From PUFF.] Any of several sea birds (genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda*) of the auk family. The common puffin (*F. arctica*) of the North Atlantic is about a foot long.

Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). (⅛)

puff'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or condition of being puffy.

puffing adder. See HOGNOSE SNAKE.

puff paste. A short, rich dough for light, flaky pastry.

puff'y (pŭf'ĭ), *a.*; PUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Swollen with air or any soft matter. **2.** Inflated; bombastic. **3.** Blowing in puffs; gusty.

pug (pŭg), *v. t.*; PUGGED (pŭgd); PUG'GING (pŭg'ĭng). **1.** To mix and stir when wet, as clay for pottery, etc. **2.** To fill or stop with clay by tamping; fill in with mortar to deaden sound. — *n.* Tempered or pugged clay.

pug, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *puck.*] One of a breed of small pet dogs somewhat resembling in appearance a dwarf bulldog.

pug, *n.* [Hind. *pag* foot.] The footprint of an animal. *India.* — *v. i.* To track by footprints. *India.*

pug'gree (-rē), **pug'gry** (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GREES (-rēz), -GRIES (-rĭz). [Hind. *pagri* turban.] A light scarf wound around a hat or helmet to protect the head from the sun. *India.*

pugh (pōō; pōōh), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! — in contempt, etc.

pu'gil-ism (pū'jĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pugil* a pugilist, boxer.] The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fists.

pu'gil-ist (-lĭst), *n.* One who fights with his fists; esp., a professional prize fighter; a boxer.

pu'gil-is'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pugilism.

pug mill, *or* **pug'mill',** *n.* A kind of mill for grinding and mixing clay, etc., consisting of an upright shaft armed with knives which revolve in a hollow cylinder, tub, or vat.

pug-na'cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pugnax, -acis*, fr. *pugnare* to fight.] Disposed to fight; quarrelsome. — **Syn.** See BELLIGERENT. — **pug-na'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-cious-ness,** *n.*

pug-nac'i-ty (-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inclination or readiness to fight.

pug nose. A nose turning upward at the tip and usually short and thick; a snub nose.

pug'-nosed' (pŭg'nōzd'), *a.* Having a pug nose.

puis'ne (pū'nĭ), *a.* [See PUNY.] *Law.* Younger or inferior in rank; junior. — *n.* A junior; esp., a puisne judge.

pu'is-sance (pū'ĭ-sȧns; pū-ĭs'-), *n.* [F.] Power; force.

pu'is-sant (-sȧnt), *a.* [F., orig. a p. pr., fr. L. *posse* to be able.] Powerful; strong; mighty. — **Syn.** See POWERFUL. — **pu'is-sant-ly,** *adv.*

puke (pūk), *v. i. & t. & n.* Vomit. *Obs. or Vulgar.*

puk'ka. Var. of PUCKA.

pul'chri-tude (pŭl'krĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, fr. *pulcher* beautiful.] Beauty; comeliness; loveliness.

pule (pūl), *v. i.*; PULED (pūld); PUL'ING (pūl'ĭng). To whimper; whine, as a complaining child. — **pul'er,** *n.*

pul'ing, *p. a.* Whimpering; childish.

pull (pōōl), *v. t.* [AS. *pullian.*] **1.** To exert force on so as to cause, or tend to cause, motion toward the force; draw; as, to *pull* up an anchor. **2.** To draw apart; tear; rend; as, to *pull* a thing to pieces. **3.** To gather with the hand, or by drawing toward one; pluck; as, to *pull* fruit. **4.** To move or operate by drawing something toward one; as, to *pull* an oar; hence, to transport by rowing; as to *pull* a person across a stretch of water. **5.** *Print.* To take or make, as a proof. **6.** To pluck, as a fowl. **7.** In various games, to hit (a ball) in an oblique direction; specif.: **a** *Cricket.* To play (a ball) from off to leg. **b** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so as to cause it to curve to the left. **8.** *Horse Racing.* To hold back (a horse), esp. so as to prevent winning. **9.** To make a police raid upon; also, to arrest. *Cant or Slang.* **10.** To draw out; as, to *pull* a knife or a gun. *Slang, U. S.*

to pull a long, wry, *or the like,* **face,** to assume an expression of seriousness, gloom, disgust, or the like.

— *v. i.* To exert one's self in an act or motion of drawing or hauling; tug; as, to *pull* at a rope.

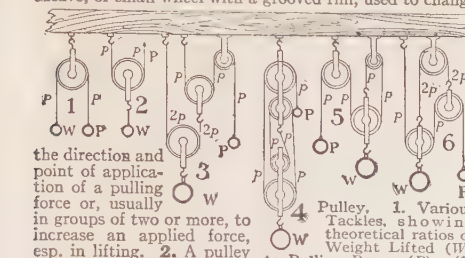
— *n.* **1.** Act of pulling; also, the force so exerted; a tug. **2.** Act or exercise of rowing; as, a short *pull. Colloq.* **3.** A knob, cord, wire, handle, or other device for pulling or for operating something by pulling; as, a bell *pull.* **4.** A drink. *Slang.* **5.** Influence; advantage. *Colloq. or Slang.*

pull'back' (-bȧk'), *n.* A drawback; hindrance. *Now Rare.*

pull'er (pōōl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, pulls. **2.** A horse that habitually thrusts its head forward against the bit and so maintains a pull on the reins.

pul'let (pōōl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *polete*, F. *poulette*, dim. of *poule* hen, L. *pullus* a young animal, a young fowl.] A young hen, esp. one under a year old.

pul'ley (pŏŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-Iz). [F. *poulie.*] **1.** A sheave, or small wheel with a grooved rim, used to change the direction and point of application of a pulling force or, usually in groups of two or more, to increase an applied force, esp. in lifting. **2.** A pulley (as above), or a combination of pulleys, regarded as a mechanical power. **3.** Any wheel used to transmit power by means of a band, belt, etc.



Pulley. **1.** Various Tackles, showing theoretical ratios of Weight Lifted (*W*) to Pulling Power (*P*). (1) $W=P$; (2) $W=2P$; (3, 4, 6) $W=4P$; (5) $W=3P$. The small *p*'s indicate tensions in the various cords.

Pull'man car (pŏŏl'măn), *or* **Pullman,** *n.* [After George M. *Pullman.*] A sleeping car or day car of superior equipment, made or run by the Pullman Co.

pul'lu-late (pŭl'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *pullulare* to sprout, from *pullulus* a young animal, a sprout, dim. of *pullus.* See PULLET.] To germinate; bud; multiply abundantly.

pul-mom'e-ter (pŭl-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *pulmo* lung + *-meter.*] A spirometer.

pul-mom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [L. *pulmo* lung + *-metry.*] The determination of the capacity of the lungs.

pul'mo-na-ry (pŭl'mō-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pulmonarius,* fr. *pulmo, -onis,* a lung.] **1.** Pert. to the lungs. **2.** Having lungs. **pulmonary artery,** an artery which conveys (venous) blood from the heart to the lungs. In man it divides into the *right* and *left pulmonary arteries* which go to the right and left lungs respectively. — **p. vein,** a vein which returns (arterial) blood from the lungs to the heart.

pul'mo-nate (pŭl'mō-nāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having lungs or lunglike organs. **b** Pert. to one of the primary divisions or orders (*Pulmonata*) of gastropod mollusks, having a lung or respiratory sac, and comprising a large proportion of the land snails and the slugs, and many fresh-water snails. — *n.* A pulmonate gastropod.

pul-mon'ic (pŭl-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pulmo, -onis,* a lung.] Pertaining to or affecting the lungs. — *n.* **1.** A pulmonic medicine. **2.** A person affected with disease of the lungs.

pul'mo'tor (pŭl'mō'tĕr), *n.* [L. *pulmo* lung + E. *motor.*] An apparatus for producing artificial respiration by pumping oxygen or air, or a mixture of the two, into and out of the lungs, as of a person who has been asphyxiated.

pulp (pŭlp), *n.* [L. *pulpa.*] **1.** The fleshy or pithy part of a vegetable or animal body, organ, or part, as the flesh of a fruit, the pith of a plant stem, the soft part of a tooth, etc.; hence, any moist soft mass of undissolved matter, esp. animal or vegetable, as the material of which paper is made when ground up and suspended in water. **2.** *Mining.* Pulverized ore mixed with water so as to resemble mud; also, dry crushed ore.

— *v. t.*; PULPED (pŭlpt); PULP'ING. **1.** To reduce to pulp. **2.** To deprive of the surrounding pulp, or integument, as a coffee bean. — *v. i.* To be or become pulpy or pulplike.

pulp'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being pulpy.

pul'pit (pŏŏl'pĭt), *n.* [L. *pulpitum.*] **1.** A place, usually elevated, in a church, where the clergyman stands while preaching or conducting the service. **2.** The body of the clergy; preachers as a class.

pul'pit-eer' (-pĭt-tēr'), *n.* A preacher. *Contemptuous.*

pulp'y (pŭl'pĭ), *a.*; PULP'I-ER (-pĭ-ĕr); PULP'I-EST. Like pulp; consisting of pulp; specif., fleshy, succulent.

pul'que (pŏŏl'kā), *n.* [Sp., in Mexico.] A fermented drink made in Mexico from the juice of the agave.

pul'sate (pŭl'sāt), *v. i.*; -SAT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); -SAT-ING. [L. *pulsatus,* p. p. of *pulsare* to strike.] To throb, as a pulse; beat, as the heart.

pul'sa-tile (-sȧ-tĭl), *a.* **1.** Capable of being struck or beaten; played by beating. **2.** Pulsating; throbbing, as a tumor.

pul-sa'tion (pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of pulsating. **2.** A single beat, throb, or impulse.

pul'sa-tive (pŭl'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Beating; throbbing.

pul-sa'tor (pŭl-sā'tĕr), *n.* [L., a beater.] *Mach.* Any of various machines operating by pulsations, as a pulsometer.

pul'sa-to-ry (-sȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Capable of pulsating; throbbing.

pulse (pŭls), *n.* [L. *puls, pultis,* a thick pottage.] The edible seeds of various leguminous plants, as peas, beans, etc.; also, any plant yielding such seeds.

pulse, *n.* [OF. *pous,* fr. L. *pulsus* (sc. *venarum*) the beating of the pulse fr. *pellere, pulsum,* to beat, strike.] **1.** The throbbing in the arteries due to the contractions of the heart. **2.** Fig., general tendency of thought or feeling; as, the *pulse* of an audience; the *pulse* of patriotism. **3.** A beat or stroke; esp., any measured or regular beat; vibration. — *v. i.*; PULSED (pŭlst); PULS'ING. To beat, as the arteries; pulsate; throb. — **pulse'less,** *a.*

pulse wave. The wave of increased pressure started by the ventricular systole and radiating over the arterial system.

pul-sim'e-ter (pŭl-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*pulse* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* A sphygmograph.

pul'sion (pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pulsio,* fr. *pellere, pulsum,* to drive.] The act of driving forward; propulsion.

pul-som'e-ter (pŭl-sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*pulse* + *-meter.*] **1.** A kind of pump, with valves, for raising water by steam, without intervention of a piston; — called also *vacuum pump.* **2.** A sphygmograph.

pul'ver-a-ble (pŭl'vĕr-ȧ-b'l), **pul'ver-iz'a-ble** (-Iz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pulverized.

pul'ver-ize (pŭl'vĕr-Iz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-Izd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'Ing). [F. *pulvériser,* or L. *pulverizare,* fr. *pulvis* dust.] To reduce, or be reduced, to powder or dust, as by grinding, etc. — **pul'ver-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

pul'ver-iz'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pulverizes.

pul-ver'u-lent (pŭl-vĕr'ŭ-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *pulverulentus.*] Consisting of, or reducible to, fine powder; powdery; dusty.

pul-vil'lus (pŭl-vĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a little cushion.] *Zoöl.* A pad or cushionlike process on an insect's foot.

pul'vi-nate (pŭl'vĭ-nāt) } *a.* [L. *pulvinatus,* fr. *pulvinus* a
pul'vi-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } cushion, an elevation.] **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Cushion-shaped. **2.** *Bot.* Having a pulvinus.

pul-vi'nus (pŭl-vī'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., cushion.] *Bot.* The cushionlike enlargement of a petiole or of a secondary petiole at the point of insertion.

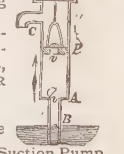
pu'ma (pū'mȧ), *n.* [Peruvian *puma.*] The cougar.

pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs), *n.*, *or* **pumice stone.** [L. *pumex, pumicis.*] A highly vesicular volcanic glass used, esp. powdered, as an abrasive. — *v. t.* To clean, etc., with pumice.

pu-mi'ceous (pū-mĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pumiceus.*] Of or pertaining to pumice; resembling pumice in structure.

pum'mel. Var. of POMMEL.

pump (pŭmp), *n.* A low shoe with a perfectly plain surface no fastenings, a thin sole, and, in those for men, a low heel. It is worn esp. with evening dress and for dancing.



Suction Pump, viewed in section. *AC* Cylinder or Barrel; *AB* Pipe; *H* Handle; *P* Bucket or Piston; *R* Rod or Spear; *v v* Valves.

pump, *n.* Any of numerous devices or machines for raising, transferring, or compressing liquids or gases, or for attenuating gases, esp. by suction or pressure, or both. Cf. AIR PUMP, FORCE PUMP, LIFT PUMP, etc.

— *v. t.* **1.** To raise with a pump, as water, etc **2.** To draw water, air, or the like, from; free from water, etc., with a pump; as, to *pump* a ship. **3.** Fig., to draw out, as information secrets, or, now rarely, money, by persistent questioning or plying; to question or ply persistently so as to elicit something. **4.** To operate by a handle or lever, as if by a pump handle; as, to *pump* an organ.

— *v. i.* **1.** To work, raise water, etc., with a pump. **2.** To move up and down like a pump handle. — **pump'er,** *n.*

pump'er-nick'el (pŭm'pĕr-nĭk'l; *G.* pŏŏm'pĕr-), *n.* [G.] A coarse and acid, but nourishing, bread made of unbolted rye, much used in Germany and now also common elsewhere.

pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn; *colloq. and commonly* pŭŋ'kĭn), *n.* [OF. *pompon, poupon,* fr. L. *pepo, peponis,* Gr. πέπων, properly, ripe.] **1.** The widely cultivated gourdlike fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucurbita pepo*); also the vin. **2.** In England, any large variety of squash.

pumpkin seed. Any of various small fresh-water sunfishes, esp. the common sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*).

pun (pŭn), *n.* A play on words of the same sound but different meanings or on different applications of a word; paronomasia. — *v. i.* To make puns or a pun. — *v. t.* To persuade or affect by a pun; as, to be *punned* to death.

‖ **pu'na** (pōō'nä), *n.* [Sp., of Peruvian origin.] A cold arid table-land, as in the Andes of Peru.

punch (pŭnch), *n.* [Hind. *pānch, panch,* five, Skr. *pañcan.* So called because made of five ingredients.] A beverage of wine or distilled liquor, and water, milk, tea, or the like.

Punch, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *punchinello.*] The principal character in **Punch and Judy,** a puppet show in which a little humpback, Punch, quarrels ludicrously with his wife, Judy.

punch, *v. t.* To strike or thrust forcibly against, esp. with the fist. — *n.* A quick thrust or blow, as with the fist.

punch, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *puncheon.*] A tool variously shaped at one end for different uses, and either solid or hollow and sharp-edged, esp. one for making holes or cutting out pieces of a particular shape, driving a bolt or nail, etc.; a die. — *v. t.* To perforate, stamp, drive, or make with an instrument by pressure or by a blow.

punch'eon (pŭn'chŭn), *n.* [CF. *ponchon, poinçon* awl, bodkin, fr. L. *punctio* a pricking, fr. *pungere, punctum,*

to prick.] **1.** A figured die or punch used by goldsmiths, cutlers, etc. **2.** *Carp.* A short, upright framing timber. **3.** A large cask of varying capacity; also, its volume as a measure. The legal value in England of the wine puncheon was formerly 84 wine gallons (70 imperial gallons).

punch'er (pŭn'chĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, punches.

pun'chi-nel'lo (pŭn'chĭ-nĕl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES (-ōz). [It. *pulcinella*, dim. of *pulcina* chicken, fr. L. *pullicenus*, *pullus*.] **1.** A buffoon; Punch. **2.** Any similarly grotesque or absurd personage.

punc'tate (pŭnk'tāt) *a.* [From L. *punctum* point.] *Bot.*

punc'tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd) *a.* [*Bot. & Zoöl.* Dotted with minute spots or depressions. [spot or depression.]

punc-ta'tion (pŭnk-tā'shŭn), *n. Bot. & Zoöl.* A minute

punc-til'i-o (pŭnk-tĭl'ĭ-ō; -yō), *n.*; *pl.* -IOS (-ĭ-ōz; -yōz). [It. *puntiglio*, or Sp. *puntillo*, dim. fr. L. *punctum* point.] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, etc.; particularity or exactness in forms.

punc-til'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs; -yŭs), *a.* Attentive to punctilio; exact in forms of conduct, etiquette, or duty. — **Syn.** See SCRUPULOUS. — **punc-til'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

punc'tu-al (pŭnk'tū-ăl), *a.* [F. *ponctuel*, fr. L. *punctum* point.] **1.** Consisting in, or limited to, a point. **2.** Punctilious; precise. **3.** Appearing or done at, or adhering exactly to, an appointed time; prompt. — **Syn.** See PROMPT.

punc'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being punctual; specif., quality or habit of keeping one's engagements at the exact time; promptness.

punc'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In a punctual manner.

punc'tu-ate (-tū-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [Cf. F. *ponctuer*, LL. *punctuare* to define, fix. See PUNCTUAL.] To separate (written matter) into sentences, clauses, etc., by punctuation marks, to make the structure or meaning clear; — also used fig. — *v. i.* To use punctuation marks.

punc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n. Gram.* Act or art of punctuating a writing or discourse; division of literary composition into sentences, and members of a sentence, by means of punctuation marks.

punctuation marks, the period, colon, semicolon, comma, interrogation mark, exclamation mark, parentheses, dash, and brackets.

punc'tu-a'tor (pŭnk'tū-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who punctuates.

punc'ture (pŭnk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *punctura*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] **1.** Act of puncturing. **2.** A small hole made by something pointed. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tŭrd); -TURING (-tŭr-ĭng). To prick; make a puncture in.

pun'dit (pŭn'dĭt), *n.* [Hind. *paṇḍit*, Skr. *paṇḍita* a learned man.] A learned man; teacher; esp., a Brahman versed in the science, laws, and religion of the Hindus. *India.*

pung (pŭng), *n.* [Earlier *tom pung*, a corrupt. of *toboggan* or its source.] A kind of box sleigh; originally, a rude oblong box on runners. *U. S.* [gent.]

pun'gen-cy (pŭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pun-

pun'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *pungens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] **1.** Causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste, smell, or feelings; pricking; biting; acrid. **2.** Sharply painful; penetrating; poignant. **3.** Caustic; stinging; biting; — said of speech, etc. — **pun'gent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Acrid, biting, piquant, poignant, stinging, sharp, caustic, tart, keen, piercing, penetrating. — **Pungent, piquant, poiguant.** That is **pungent** which is biting or acrid (lit. with reference to taste or smell; otherwise fig.); that is **piquant** (lit. with reference to taste) which is tart or pleasantly pungent, or which (fig.) gives zest or whets interest or curiosity; as, a *pungent* odor; the *pungency* of raillery; a *piquant* sauce; neat, lively, *piquant* verse. **Poignant,** a doublet of *pungent*, is now chiefly fig., and applies esp. to keen or piercing emotions; as, *poignant* scorn, griefs.

Pu'nic (pū'nĭk), *a.* [L. *Punicus*, fr. *Poeni* the Carthaginians.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the ancient Carthaginians; hence (from the Roman view of their character): faithless; treacherous. — *n.* The language of ancient Carthage, a Phœnician dialect.

pu'ni-ness (-nĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being puny.

pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *punir*, fr. L. *punire*, *punitum*.] **1.** To impose punishment on; afflict with pain, loss, or suffering for a crime or fault; chasten. **2.** To inflict a penalty for (an offense) on the offender; visit, as a fault, crime, etc., with pain or loss; as, to *punish* treason with death. **3.** To deal with roughly or harshly; — chiefly used with regard to a contest; as, our troops *punished* the enemy. *Colloq. or Slang.* — *v. i.* To inflict punishment.

Syn. Correct, discipline, chastise, chasten, castigate. — **Punish, chastise, chasten.** To **punish** is to inflict penalty for violation of law, disobedience, or intentional wrongdoing; to **chastise** is to inflict (esp. corporal) punishment, sometimes in anger, often with a view to reformation or amendment; to **chasten** is to afflict or trouble, not so much in view of a specific offense as to discipline or work a change for the better; as, he was *punished* for his crime; "Whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*." [ment.]

pun'ish-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Deserving of, or liable to, punish-

pun'ish-er, *n.* One who punishes.

pun'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of punishing. **2.** Any pain, suffering, or loss inflicted on, or suffered by, a person because of a crime or evil-doing. **3.** Severe or rough treatment. Cf. PUNISH, 3. *Colloq. or Slang.*

pu'ni-tive (pū'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Also **pu'ni-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ). Of or pert. to punishment; involving or inflicting punishment.

Pun-ja'bi (pŭn-jä'bē), *n.* [Hind. *panjābī*, fr. *Panjāb* Punjab; *panj* five + *āb* waters.] A native of the Punjab, India, peopled largely by Indo-Aryans.

punk (pŭnk), *n.* **1.** Wood so decayed as to serve for tinder; touchwood. **2.** Artificial tinder. **3.** A prostitute. *Obsoles.*

pun'kah (pŭn'kȧ), *n.* Also **pun'ka.** [Hind. *pankhā* a fan.] A machine for fanning a room, usually a frame covered with canvas, suspended from the ceiling. *India.*

punk'ie (pŭn'kĭ), *n.* A minute biting fly (genus *Ceratopogon* or allied genus of the family *Chironomidæ*) found in swarms in various wooded or mountainous regions. *U. S.*

pun'ster (pŭn'stĕr), *n.* One addicted to punning.

punt (pŭnt), *v. i.* [F. *ponter*, or It. *puntare*, fr. L. *punctum* point.] To gamble, esp., originally, at basset; now, esp., to play at a gambling game against the banker.

punt, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *ponto* punt, pontoon.] **1.** A narrow, flat-bottomed boat with square ends, usually propelled with a pole. **2.** *Football.* Act of punting the ball. — *v. t.* **1.** To propel, as a punt, by pushing with a pole; also, to convey in a punt. **2.** *Football.* To kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands. — *v. i.* **1.** To boat or hunt in a punt. **2.** To punt a football.

punt'er (pŭn'tĕr), *n.* One who punts; specif., one who plays against the banker or dealer, as in baccarat and faro, or who bets against a bookmaker.

pun'to (pŭn'tō; *It.* pōōn'tō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *punctum* point.] *Fencing.* A point or pass; thrust. *Obs.*

pun'ty (pŭn'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES. [F. *pontis*, *pontil*.] *Glass Making.* An iron rod for handling the hot glass; a pontil.

pu'ny (pū'nĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER (-nĭ-ĕr); -NI-EST. [F. *puîné* younger, later born; *puis* afterwards + *né* born, L. *natus*.] **1.** Puisne; junior; also, inexperienced. *Obs.* **2.** Imperfectly developed; small and feeble; insignificant; petty.

pup (pŭp), *n.* [See PUPPY.] **1.** A young dog; puppy. **2.** A young seal. — *v. i.*; PUPPED (pŭpt); PUP'PING. To bring forth whelps or young, as a bitch.

pu'pa (pū'pȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PUPÆ (-pē). [NL., fr. L. *pupa* girl, doll, puppet.] *Zoöl.* **a** The intermediate, usually quiescent, form assumed by metabolic insects between the larval stage and the beginning of the adult stage. **b** Sometimes, the stage preceding the imago in other insects or an intermediate stage of development in some other invertebrates.

pu'pal (-păl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pupa.

pu'pate (pū'pāt), *v. i.* To become a pupa. — **pu-pa'tion,** *n.*

pu'pi-form (-pĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a pupa; pupal.

pu'pil (-pĭl), *n.* [F. *pupille*, n. fem., L. *pupilla* pupil of the eye, orig. dim. of *pupa* girl.] The contractile aperture in the iris of the eye.

pu'pil, *n.* [F. *pupille*, n. masc. & fem., L. *pupillus*, *-la*, dim. of *pupus* boy, *pupa* girl.] **1.** A youth of either sex under an instructor or tutor; a scholar. **2.** *Roman & Civil Law.* A boy or a girl under the age of puberty (under fourteen if a male, under twelve if a female) and placed in charge of a tutor or guardian. — **Syn.** See DISCIPLE.

pu'pil-age (pū'pĭl-ăj), *n.* State or period of being a pupil.

pu'pil-lar'i-ty, pu'pi-lar'i-ty (pū'pĭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The period before puberty. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

pu'pil-la-ry (pū'pĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a pupil, or ward. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

pu'pil-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *pupilla* pupil + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the pupil of the eye.

pu-pip'a-rous (pū-pĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*pupa* + *-parous*.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a division (*Pupipara*) of dipterous insects in which the young are born ready to become pupæ, as in the sheep tick, horse tick, etc.

pup'pet (pŭp'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *poupette*.] **1.** A little child; poppet; pet. *Obs.* **2.** A small image in human form; doll. **3.** A similar figure, often with jointed limbs, as in a puppet show; marionette. **4.** One acting as another wills; a tool.

pup'pet-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Appearance, action, or trivial finery as of a puppet show; hence, affectation.

pup'py (pŭp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). [F. *poupée* doll.] **1.** A young dog; a whelp. **2.** A conceited impertinent person; a silly fop. *Contemptuous.*

pur, purr (pûr), *v. i.*; PURRED (pûrd); PUR'RING. [Imitative.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat does when pleased. — *v. t.* To signify or express by purring. — *n.* The sound made by one that purs.

pur'blind' (pûr'blīnd'), *a.* [Prob. for *pure-blind*, *i. e.*, wholly blind.] **1.** Blind. *Obs.* **2.** Almost blind; dim-sighted. — **pur'blind'ly,** *adv.* — **-blind'ness,** *n.*

Syn. Purblind, blind. Purblind commonly suggests spiritual shortsightedness or obtuseness; **blind** implies entire absence of vision.

pur'chas-a-ble (pûr'chăs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being purchased; hence: venal; corrupt.

pur'chase (-chăs), *v. t.*; -CHASED (-chăst); -CHAS-ING (-chăs-ĭng). [OF. *porchacier, purchacier*, to pursue, seek eagerly, fr. *por, pur*, for (L. *pro*) + *chacier* to chase. See CHASE.] **1.** To pursue and obtain; to gain or acquire. **2.** *Law.* To acquire (real estate) by any means except descent or inheritance. **3.** To get by paying money or its equivalent; buy. **4.** To get by outlay, as of labor, danger, etc.; as, to *purchase* favor with flattery. **5.** To apply to (anything) a device for obtaining a mechanical advantage; get a purchase on; also, to move by a purchase.

— *n.* **1.** A seeking or getting anything; hence: endeavor; attempt. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* Acquisition of real estate by any means except descent or inheritance. **3.** Acquisition for a price; buying. **4.** That which is got or acquired; gain; booty; acquisitions; now, specif., that which is obtained for a price. **5.** Value or worth (in yield or return); — chiefly in phrases; as, a year's *purchase*. **6.** Any mechanical hold or advantage applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies, as by a lever or tackle; also, the apparatus or device used. **7.** In New Hampshire, an unorganized minor territorial division consisting of land which was originally laid off and sold by the State to an individual or individuals.

worth, *or* at, [so many] **years' purchase,** worth, or at, a value or cost of a thing as expressed in the length of time required for its income to amount to the purchasing price; as, to buy an estate *at a year's*, or *at ten years'*, *purchase*.

pur'chase-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Purchasable.

pur'chas-er (-chăs-ẽr), *n.* One who purchases.

pur'dah (pûr'dȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *parda.*] A curtain or screen; esp., in India, one used to screen women from public observation; also, the material for making such curtains.

pure (pūr), *a.*; PUR'ER (pūr'ẽr); PUR'EST (-ĕst). [F. *pur*, fr. L. *purus.*] **1.** Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; clear; mere; simple; unmixed; sheer; as, *pure* air; *pure* nonsense. **2.** Free from defilement; innocent; guileless; chaste; as, a *pure* mind. **3.** Genuine; real; perfect; as, he spoke *pure* English. **4.** Of a single, simple sound; as, a *pure* vowel sound or consonant sound. **5.** Abstract; theoretic; as, *pure* mathematics; — disting. from *applied*.

Syn. Pure, sheer, absolute. **Pure** is often equivalent to *mere*; **sheer** is tantamount to *utter* or *downright*; that is **absolute**, which is regarded as strictly or unqualifiedly what it is declared to be; as, *pure* folly; a *sheer* impossibility; *absolute* honesty.

— *n.* Purity. *Rare.*

Pure, Simon. A Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." Being personated in London by one Colonel Feignwell, who gets Pure's credentials, the real Pure is treated as an impostor till he establishes his identity. Hence: [*Often l. c.*] **si'mon-pure'**, *a.*

‖ **pu'rée'** (pü'rā'), *n.* [F.] A dish made by reducing boiled food to a pulp; esp., a soup with thickening so treated.

pure'ly (pūr'lĭ), *adv.* In a pure manner; as: **a** Without admixture. **b** Completely; absolutely; perfectly. **c** Merely; solely. **d** Innocently; chastely.

pure'ness, *n.* State or quality of being pure; purity.

pur'fle (pûr'f'l), *v. t.*; -FLED (-f'ld); -FLING (-flĭng). [OF. *pourfiler; pour* for + *fil* thread, L. *filum.*] **1.** To decorate, esp. with a border or fringe; embroider. **2.** To edge or line with fur. — *n.* A hem, border, or trimming.

pur'fling (-flĭng), *n.* Ornamentation on a border; specif., an inlaid border of a musical instrument, as a violin.

pur-ga'tion (pûr-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of purging.

pur'ga-tive (pûr'gȧ-tĭv), *a.* Purging or tending to purge; cathartic. — *n. Med.* A purging medicine; a cathartic.

pur'ga-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57) }*a.* Of or pert. to purgatory;
pur'ga-to'ri-an (-tō'rĭ-ăn) } expiatory.

pur'ga-to-ry (pûr'gȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *purgatorium.* See PURGE.] **1.** [*cap.*] A state or place of purification after death, in which, as Roman Catholics and some others believe, certain offenses may be expiated. **2.** Place or state of temporary or temporal torment. — *a.* Cleansing; expiatory.

purge (pûrj), *v. t.*; PURGED (pûrjd); PURG'ING (pûr'jĭng). [OF. *purgier*, L. *purgare; purus* pure + root of *agere* to make, to do.] **1.** To cleanse; purify. **2.** To clear of guilt or of moral or ceremonial defilement; exculpate; specif., to clear of legal guilt by the oaths of compurgators or by wager of battle. **3.** To remove in cleansing; wash away. **4.** To act on as a purgative or cathartic. — *v. i.* **1.** To become pure, as by clarification. **2.** To have or produce frequent evacuations from the intestines.

— *n.* **1.** A purging; purgation. **2.** That which purges; esp., a purgative.

purg'er (pûr'jẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, purges.

purg'ing (pûr'jĭng), *n.* Act or process of cleansing or purifying; specif., excessive evacuations; esp., diarrhea.

purging flax, an annual European species of flax (*Linum catharticum*), used as a cathartic and diuretic.

pu'ri-fi-ca'tion (pū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of purifying.

pu-rif'i-ca-to-ry (pū-rĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to purify.

pu'ri-fi'er (pū'rĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, purifies.

pu'ri-fy (pū'rĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *purifier*, L. *purificare; purus* pure + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make or become pure; as: **a** To free from extraneous or noxious matter. **b** To free from guilt or defilement. **c** To free (language) from improprieties or barbarisms.

Pu'rim (pū'rĭm), *n.* [Heb. *pūr*, pl. *pūrīm*, a lot.] A Jewish festival, held either in February or in March, according to the year. Called also the *Feast of Lots*.

pu'rine (pū'rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **pu'rin** (-rĭn). [Abbr. fr. L. *purum* pure + NL. *uricum* uric + *-in.*] *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, $C_5H_4N_4$, got from uric acid, regarded as the parent substance of the uric-acid group.

pur'ism (pūr'ĭz'm), *n.* Rigid insistence upon purity or nicety, esp. in the use of words, etc.; also, an expression exhibiting such adherence.

pur'ist, *n.* One solicitous, or too solicitous, about purity or nicety, esp. in language; specif., a prig. — **pu-ris'tic,** *a.*

pu'ri-tan (pū'rĭ-tăn), *n.* **1.** One scrupulous in his religious life; one who affects great purity of life; — sometimes derogatory. **2.** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of the party of English Protestants who, in the time of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, opposed traditional and formal usages, and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law; — orig. a term of reproach. — **Pu'ri-tan,** *a.*

pu'ri-tan'ic (-tăn'ĭk) }*a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Pu-
pu'ri-tan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ritans, or their doctrines. **2.** Precise and very scrupulous in observance of religious requirements and in the manner of living; strict; rigid. — **pu'ri-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pu'ri-tan'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

Pu'ri-tan-ism (pū'rĭ-tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines, ideas, or practice of, or characteristic of, Puritans; strictness or austerity, esp. in matters of religion or conduct.

pu'ri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* The condition or quality of being pure; specif.: **a** Freedom from foreign admixture or deleterious matter. **b** Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. **c** Freedom from guilt; innocence; chastity. **d** Freedom from sinister or improper motives or views. **e** Freedom from foreign words and idioms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purity* of style.

purl (pûrl), *n.* Malt liquor medicated or spiced; orig., beer bittered with herbs; now, hot beer with gin, sugar, and spices.

purl, *v. t. & i.* [Contr. fr. *purfle.*] **1.** To purfle. **2.** To invert the stitches in knitting. — *n.* **1.** In the 15th–17th centuries, a border of embroidery, gold lace, or galloon. **2.** A spiral of gold or silver wire for use in lace making. **3.** *Knitting.* Inversion of stitches, producing a ribbed appearance. **4.** A plait or fold in an article of dress.

purl, *v. i.* **1.** To run swiftly round, as a stream flowing among obstructions; eddy; swirl; make a murmuring sound, as a brook. **2.** To move in circles, ripples, or undulations; curl. — *n.* **1.** A circle made by a fluid in motion; eddy; ripple. **2.** A gentle murmur, as of purling water.

pur'lieu (pûr'lū), *n.* [Corrupted (by influence of *lieu* place) fr. OF. *puralée, poralée*, fr. *poraler* to go through.] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* Afforested land disafforested so as to remit to the former owners their rights. **2.** Hence: **a** One's haunt or beat; bounds. **b** Outskirts; environs; neighborhood; now, esp., a mean or more or less disreputable section or quarter of a town or city.

pur'lin }(-lĭn), *n. Arch.* In roofs, a horizontal member
pur'line } supporting the common rafters. See ROOF, *Illust.*

pur-loin' (pûr-loin'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *purloignier* to retard, delay, fr. *pur, por* (L. *pro*) + *loin* far off (L. *longe*).] To steal; filch. — **Syn.** See STEAL. — **pur-loin'er,** *n.*

pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *n.* [OF. *purpre*, fr. L. *purpura* purple fish, purple dye, fr. Gr. πορφύρα.] **1.** A color formed by a combination of red and blue, in various proportions. The purple color of the ancients was probably our crimson. **2.** Cloth dyed purple, or a garment of it; esp., a purple robe emblematic of rank or authority, specif., that of Roman emperors. **3.** Imperial or regal rank or power; also, *Colloq.*, exalted station; great wealth. **4.** Cardinalate.

— *v. t.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To make or dye purple. — *v. i.* To become or turn purple. [regal.

— *a.* **1.** Showing or having the color purple. **2.** Imperial; **purple avens.** See AVENS. — **p. medic,** lucern, or alfalfa.

pur'plish (pûr'plĭsh), *a.* Somewhat purple.

pur'ply (pûr'plĭ), *a.* Purplish.

pur'point. Var. of POURPOINT.

pur'port (pûr'pōrt; pûr-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* [AF. *purporter*, fr. OF. *porporter* to carry about; reflexively, to extend; *por* (L. *pro*) + *porter* to carry (L. *portare*).] To have as its purport or the like; to mean or seem to mean or intend.

pur'port (pûr'pōrt), *n.* Meaning. — **Syn.** See MEANING.

pur'pose (-pŭs), *v. t. & i.*; -POSED (-pŭst); -POS-ING (-ĭng). [OF. *pourpos*, fr. *pur, por, pour* (L. *pro*) + *poser* to place. See 2d POSE.] To propose, as an aim, to one's self; intend; design; resolve.

— *n.* **1.** That which one sets before one's self as an object to be attained; design; intention; as, weak of *purpose*. **2.** The object, effect, or result aimed at, intended, or attained; as, to speak to the *purpose*. — **Syn.** End, aim, plan. See

INTENTION. — **pur'pose-ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **pur'pose-less,** *a.* **on purpose,** with previous design, intentionally.
pur'pose-ly, *adv.* With purpose or design; intentionally.
pur'pos-er (-pŭs-ẽr), *n.* One who purposes.
pur'po-sive (-pō-sĭv), *a.* Having or indicating purpose. — **pur'po-sive-ly,** *adv.* — **pur'po-sive-ness,** *n.*
pur-pres'ture (pûr-prĕs'tŭr), *n.* [AF.] *Law.* Encroachment upon, or inclosure of, another's land, esp. public land, or, in England, land belonging to the king; also, the property so inclosed or seized.
pur'pu-ra (pûr'pŭ-rȧ), *n.* [L., purple, purple fish. See PURPLE.] *Med.* A disease marked by livid spots on the skin or mucous membranes, due to extravasated blood.
pur'pu-rate (-rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of purpuric acid.
pur'pure (-pûr), *n.* [L. *purpura* purple. See PURPLE.] *Her.* Purple, — represented in engraving by diagonal lines from sinister chief to dexter base.
pur-pu'ric (pûr-pū'rĭk), *a.* **1.** *Med.* Of or pertaining to purpura. **2.** *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a nitrogenous acid, $C_8H_5O_6N_5$, related to uric acid, and known only in purple-red compounds.
pur'pu-rin (pûr'pŭ-rĭn), *n. Chem.* An orange or red crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_5(CO)_2(OH)_3$, obtained from madder root or prepared artificially. It is used in dyeing.
purr (pûr), *v. i. & t. & n.* Murmur, of a cat. See PUR.
purse (pûrs), *n.* [AS. *purs,* LL. *bursa,* fr. Gr. *βύρσα* skin, leather.] **1.** A small bag or pouch, esp. to carry money in; a pocketbook. **2.** A treasury; finances; money; as, the public *purse.* **3.** A sum offered as a prize, or a sum collected as a present. **4.** Any bag, pouch, or the like suggestive of a money purse; as, the *purse* of some fishing nets.
— *v. t.;* PURSED (pûrst); PURS'ING (pûr'sĭng). **1.** To put into a purse. **2.** To contract into folds or wrinkles; pucker; knit; as, to *purse* the lips.
purse'-proud', *a.* Proud because of one's wealth.
purs'er (pûr'sẽr), *n.* **1.** *Naval.* A paymaster. *Obs.* **2.** A clerk on a passenger vessel who keeps the accounts.
pur'si-ness (pûr'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being pursy.
purs'lane (pûrs'lān), *n.* [OF. *porcelaine,* corrupt. fr. L. *porcilaca* for *portulaca.*] Any portulacaceous plant. The common purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*) is used as a pot-herb, for salads, etc.
pur-su'al (pŭr-sū'ăl), *n.* Act of pursuing; pursuit.
pur-su'ance (pŭr-sū'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of pursuing. **2.** State of being pursuant; consequence.
pur-su'ant (-sū'ănt), *a.* Acting or done in consequence (of anything); hence: conformable; according; — with *to.*
pur-su'ant, pur-su'ant-ly, *adv.* Agreeably; conformably.
pur-sue' (pŭr-sū'), *v. t.;* -SUED' (-sūd'); -SU'ING. [OF. *porsivre, poursuir,* fr. L. *prosequi; pro* + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** To follow with a view to overtake; chase. **2.** To seek; use or adopt measures to obtain; as, to *pursue* pleasure. **3.** To proceed along, for some end or object; follow; as, to *pursue* a peace policy. **4.** To prosecute; be engaged in; as, to *pursue* war. **5.** To persecute. — **Syn.** See FOLLOW. — *v. i.* **1.** To go in pursuit; follow. **2.** To proceed, esp. in discourse. *A Gallicism.* — **pur-su'er** (-sū'ẽr), *n.*
pur-suit' (-sūt'), *n.* [F. *poursuite,* OF. also *poursieute.*] **1.** Act of pursuing. **2.** That which one pursues, or engages in, as a course of business or occupation. — **Syn.** Chase, prosecution. See OCCUPATION.
pur'sui-vant (pûr'swĭ-vănt), *n.* [F. *poursuivant,* prop., pursuing.] **1.** An officer of the Heralds' College ranking below a herald, but having similar duties. **2.** A state messenger. **3.** A follower; an attendant.
pur'sy (pûr'sĭ), *a.;* PUR'SI-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); -SI-EST. [ME. *pursy, purseyf,* fr. F. *poussif.*] Short-breathed and, usually, fat; hence: fat and, often, short; swelled with pampering.
pur'te-nance (-tẽ-năns), *n.* [ME. *purtenaunce.*] That which pertains to something; esp., the pluck of an animal. *Obs.*
pu'ru-lence (pū'rōō-lĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being puru-
pu'ru-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } lent; also, purulent matter.
pu'ru-lent (pū'rōō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *purulentus,* fr. *pus, puris,* pus, matter.] Consisting of pus; attended with suppuration. — **pu'ru-lent-ly,** *adv.*
pur-vey' (pûr-vā'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *porveeir,* fr. L. *providere.* See PROVIDE.] To furnish or provide, as provisions.
pur-vey'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of providing or procuring. **2.** That which is provided; provisions. **3.** *Eng. Law.* A providing of supplies or services for the crown or sovereign by preëmption or impressment at an appraised valuation. It was a royal prerogative, abolished in 1660.
pur-vey'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who purveys; a caterer. **2.** An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision, under the right of purveyance. *Eng.*
pur'view (pûr'vū), *n.* [OF. *porveü, pourveü,* provided, resolved. See PURVEY.] **1.** The body, or the scope, of a statute. **2.** Sphere of authority; scope; as, the *purview* of a book. **3.** Range of vision; outlook.
pus (pŭs), *n.* [L.] The opaque creamy matter produced by the process of suppuration. It consists chiefly of leucocytes suspended in a serous exudate.
Pu'sey-ism (pū'zĭ-ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* Tractarianism (which see); — so called from E. B. Pusey (1800–82), one of the leaders of the movement. — **Pu'sey-ite** (-īt), *n.*
push (pŏŏsh), *v. t.* [F. *pousser,* fr. L. *pulsare,* v. intens. fr. *pellere, pulsum,* to beat, push.] **1.** To press against in order to impel; move or endeavor to move by pressure; — opp. to *draw.* **2.** To gore. *Bib. or Dial.* **3.** To press or urge forward; drive; prosecute; as, to *push* an objection. **4.** To bear hard on; put to straits; as, *pushed* for funds.
Syn. Push, shove, thrust. Push implies the application of force by a body already in contact with the object to be impelled; to **shove** is esp. to push continuously, or along the surface of another body; to **thrust** is to push or shove violently or forcibly; as, to *push* a bowlder over a cliff; *shove* a table across a floor; *thrust* one's arm through a window.
— *v. i.* **1.** To make a thrust. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To attack. *Obs.* **3.** To press with steady force. **4.** To press forward, esp. with energy or haste; as, the horsemen *pushed* on.
— *n.* **1.** A thrust; shove. **2.** An attack; attempt; hence, an emergency; as, when it came to a *push,* he failed. **3.** Aggressive energy or enterprise. *Colloq.* **4.** A part to be pushed, as the button of an electric bell. **5.** A company or set of associates; specif.: **a** An influential, limited, or exclusive set. *Slang.* **b** A gang of larrikins, or street rowdies. *Cant or Slang, Australia.*
push button. A small knob or button pushed to ring a bell, to light or put out an incandescent lamp, etc.
push'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* A cart or barrow pushed by hand.
push'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, pushes.
push'ing, *p. a.* Enterprising; energetic; also, officious.
push'pin' (pŏŏsh'pĭn'), *n.* A child's game played with pins.
push'tu (pŭsh'tōō). Var. of PASHTO.
pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty (pū'sĭl-lȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pusillanimous; cowardice.
pu'sil-lan'i-mous (-lăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *pusillanimis; pusillus* very little + *animus* mind, spirit.] **1.** Weak or mean in spirit; cowardly. **2.** Evincing, due to, or marked by, weakness of spirit or cowardice. — **Syn.** Faint-hearted, timid. See COWARDLY. — **pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ly,** *adv.*
pus'ley (pŭs'lĭ), *n.* Purslane. *Colloq., U. S.*
puss (pŏŏs), *n.* **1.** A cat. **2.** A hare. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** A young woman or a child; — a pet name.
puss'y (pŏŏs'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). **1.** = PUSS. **2.** A silky willow catkin. *Colloq.*
pus'sy (pŭs'ĭ), *a.* Full of or like pus.
puss'y wil'low (pŏŏs'ĭ). Any willow (esp. the American *Salix discolor*) having large cylindrical silky aments.
pus'tu-lant (pŭs'tŭ-lănt), *n.* [L. *pustulans,* p. pr. See PUSTULATE, v. t.] A medicine that produces pustules.
pus'tu-lar (pŭs'tŭ-lär), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, pustules. **2.** Covered with pustulelike prominences.
pus'tu-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *pustulatus,* p. p. of *pustulare* to blister, *pustula* pustule.] To form into pustules, or blisters.
— (-lāt), *a.* Covered with pustules.
pus'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of producing pustules, or state of being pustulated; also, a pustule.
pus'tule (-tūl), *n.* [L. *pustula.*] **1.** A small circumscribed elevation of the cuticle with inflamed base, containing pus. **2.** Any small pimplelike or blisterlike elevation.
pus'tu-lous (pŭs'tŭ-lŭs), *a.* Pustular; pustulate.
put (pŭt), *n.* A rustic; clown.
put (pŏŏt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* PUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUT'TING. [ME. *putten* to thrust, push.] **1.** To impel; push; as, to *put* a knife or bullet into one. **2.** To throw or cast, esp. with a certain pushing overhand motion; as, to *put* the shot. **3.** To drive or force; incite; urge; constrain. **4.** To bring to a (given) position or place; to place; lay; set; fig., to cause to be or exist in a specified relation, condition, or the like; — usually with a preposition, as *in, to, on,* etc.; as, to *put* one in fear or to flight; to *put* a theory in practice; to *put* a ship about. **5.** To attach or attribute; assign; as, to *put* a wrong construction on an act. **6.** To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; offer; state; express; as, to *put* a question.
to put by. a To turn, set, push, or thrust aside. **b** To lay aside; store up; as, *to put by* money. — **to put off. a** To lay aside; discard. **b** To turn aside; elude; frustrate; baffle. **c** To delay; postpone. See DEFER, *Syn.* — **to put to it,** to distress; press hard; perplex.
— *v. i.* **1.** To steer; turn; as, to *put* back. **2.** To urge or press onward; to make one's way with force or violence; rush; push; as, to *put* for home; — often with *out, off,* etc.
to put about, *Naut.,* to change direction, as by tacking; fig., to change or reverse one's course. — **to put forth. a** To shoot, bud, or germinate. **b** To leave a port or haven, as a ship; set out. — **to put in. a** *Naut.* To enter a harbor or place of shelter. **b** To call at or enter a place, as of refreshment. — **to put up. a** To take lodgings; lodge. **b** To sheath the sword; refrain from further fighting. **c** To pay down or stake money. *Slang, U. S.* — **to put up with,** to bear or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment; endure; tolerate; as, *to put up with* bad fare.

— *n.* **1.** Act of putting; a thrust; push; throw; cast. **2.** (*pron.* pŭt) A certain game at cards. **3.** A privilege which one party buys of another to "put" (deliver) stock, grain, etc., at a fixed price and date. *Brokers' Cant.*

pu-ta'men (pū-tā'mĕn), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* The stone of a drupaceous fruit, as of the peach.

pu'ta-tive (pū'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *putativus*, fr. *putare*, *putatum*, to reckon, suppose.] Commonly thought or deemed; reputed; supposed. — **pu'ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

put'log' (pŏŏt'lŏg'; pŭt'-), *n. Arch.* One of the short pieces of timber on which the flooring of a scaffold is laid.

put'–off' (pŏŏt'ŏf'; 62), *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; an evasion; an excuse.

put'–out' (pŏŏt'out'), *n. Sports.* Act of putting a player out.

pu'tre-fac'tion (pū'trē-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of putrefying; putrefied condition; also, that which is putrefied.

pu'tre-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to putrefaction. **2.** Causing, or tending to promote, putrefaction.

pu'tre-fy (pū'trē-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *putréfier*; L. *putrere* to be rotten + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To render or become putrid; to rot; decompose; of tissues in a living body, to gangrene. — **Syn.** See DECAY. — **pu'tre-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

pu-tres'cence (pū-trĕs'ĕns), *n.* State of being putrescent; also, putrescent matter.

pu-tres'cent (pū-trĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *putrescens*, p. pr. of *putrescere* to grow rotten.] **1.** Becoming putrid. **2.** Of or pertaining to putrefaction.

pu-tres'ci-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to become putrid. — *n.* A substance, usually nitrogenous, which is liable to undergo decomposition in contact with air and moisture.

pu'trid (pū'trĭd), *a.* [L. *putridus*, fr. *putrere* to be rotten, fr. *puter* or *putris* rotten, *putere* to stink, be rotten.] **1.** Tending to decomposition or decay; decomposed; rotten. **2.** Indicating, or proceeding from, decay; as, a *putrid* smell. — **pu-trid'i-ty** (pū-trĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **pu'trid-ness,** *n.*

pu'tri-fy. Var. of PUTREFY.

putt (pŭt), *n. Golf.* A stroke made on a putting green to play the ball into the hole. — *v. i.* To make a putt.

put'tee (pŭt'ē). Var. of PUTTY, a gaiter.

put'ter (pŭt'ĕr; pŏŏt'ĕr). U. S. & dial. var. of POTTER, *v.*

put'ter (pŏŏt'ĕr), *n.* One who puts something.

putt'er (pŭt'ĕr), *n. Golf.* **a** A club with a short shaft, used in putting. See GOLF, *Illust.* **b** One who putts.

put'ti-er (pŭt'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who putties, as a glazier.

put'ties (pŭt'ĭz), *n., pl.* of PUTTY.

putt'ing green (pŭt'ĭng). *Golf.* The green, or plot of smooth turf, surrounding a hole.

put'ty (pŭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *paṭṭi* ribbon, brace, tie.] A kind of gaiter wrapped round the leg.

put'ty, *n.* [F. *potée* putty, potful, *pot* pot.] **1.** A common cement made usually of whiting and boiled linseed oil. **2.** Any of various other substances resembling putty (def. 1); as: **a** A mixture of ferric oxide and boiled linseed oil (**iron putty**), or of red and white lead and boiled linseed oil (**red-lead putty**), used by mechanics in making pipe joints, etc. **b** *Plastering.* A cement, consisting of lump lime slaked with water, used, mixed with plaster of Paris or sand, for the finishing coat (**putty coat**).

—*v. t.*; -TIED (-ĭd); -TY-ING. To cement or stop with putty.

putty powder. An oxide of tin, or of tin and lead in any of various proportions, used in polishing glass, metal, etc.

put'ty-root' (pŭt'ĭ-rōōt'), *n.* An American orchid (*Aplectrum spicatum*) having a slender naked rootstock producing each spring a scape of brown flowers.

put'–up' (pŏŏt'ŭp'), *a.* Prearranged; plotted; — used in a bad sense; as, a *put-up* job. *Colloq.*

puz'zle (pŭz''l), *n.* [For *opposal* a problem.] **1.** A thing that perplexes; a difficult problem or question; esp., a toy, contrivance, etc., designed to test ingenuity. **2.** State of being puzzled; perplexity.

—*v. t.*; -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). **1.** To perplex; confuse. **2.** To solve by thought or ingenuity; — used with *out.*

Syn. Nonplus, perplex, mystify, bewilder, distract, stagger, pose, disconcert. — **Puzzle, perplex, mystify, bewilder, distract** express various mental reactions upon what is intricate, complicated, or involved. **Puzzle** implies baffling complication or intricacy; **perplex** adds to *puzzle* the implication of disturbing uncertainty; as, I was *puzzled* by his contradictions; a *perplexing* problem. To **mystify** is to puzzle or perplex, esp. by playing on one's credulity; as, the magician *mystified* the audience. **Bewilder** expresses utter perplexity and dull confusion, as of one lost in a maze; **distract** implies strong agitation arising from divergent or conflicting emotions.

—*v. i.* **1.** To be bewildered or perplexed. **2.** To work in the way the solution of a puzzle requires.

puz'zle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Puzzled state; perplexity.

puz'zler (-lĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, puzzles.

py-æ'mi-a, py-e'mi-a (pī-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A form of blood poisoning due to the absorption of pyogenic microörganisms into the blood, and characterized by multiple abscesses throughout the body, chills, fever, sweating, etc. — **py-æ'mic, -e'mic,** *a.*

pyc-nid'i-um (pĭk-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). A pycnium.

pyc'ni-um (pĭk'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *πυκνός* crowded.] *Bot.* In certain ascomycetous fungi, a special cavity or receptacle bearing conidia on its inner walls.

pyc-nom'e-ter (pĭk-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *πυκνός* thick, dense + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A specific-gravity bottle or tube; a standard vessel, often provided with a thermometer, for measuring and comparing the densities of liquids or solids.

pyc'no-style (pĭk'nō-stīl), *a.* [Gr. *πυκνόστυλος* with the pillars close together; *πυκνός* close + *στῦλος* pillar.] *Arch.* Having an intercolumniation of one and a half diameters. — *n.* A pycnostyle colonnade.

pye (pī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIE.

pye'bald'. Var. of PIEBALD.

py'e-li'tis (pī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πύελος* basin + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

py'e-lo-gram' (pī'ē-lō-grăm'; pī-ĕl'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *πύελος* basin + *-gram.*] A picture made by pyelography.

py'e-log'ra-phy (pī'ē-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πύελος* basin + *-graphy.*] Application of skiagraphy to the region of the pelvis.

py-e'mi-a, py-e'mic, etc. Vars. of PYÆMIA, etc.

py'et (pī'ĕt). Var. of PIET, magpie.

py-gid'i-um (pī-jĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *πυγίδιον*, dim. of *πυγή* rump.] *Zoöl.* A caudal structure, or the terminal body region, of various invertebrates.

Pyg-ma'li-on (pĭg-mā'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πυγμαλίων.*] *Class. Myth.* See GALATEA, **b.**

pyg-me'an (pĭg-mē'ăn), *a.* Pygmy.

Pyg'my (pĭg'mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). Also **Pig'my.** [L. *pygmaeus*, Gr. *πυγμαῖος*, fr. *πυγμή* fist, a measure of length.] **1.** One of a race of dwarfs described by Greek authors. **2.** One of a race of Central African Negritos, some less than four feet in stature. **3.** [*l. c.*] A short, insignificant person; a dwarf. — **Syn.** See DWARF. [dwarf.]

pyg'my (pĭg'mĭ), *a.* Also **pigmy.** Very small; diminutive; **py'in** (pī'ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *πύον* pus.] *Physiol. Chem.* A constituent of pus.

py-ja'ma (pī-jä'mȧ; pĭ-), **pa-ja'ma** (pȧ-), *n.* [Hind. *pāejāma*, lit., leg clothing; Per. *pāi* foot + *jāmah* garment.] In India and Persia, thin loose trousers or drawers such as those worn by Mohammedan men and women.

py-ja'mas (pī-jä'măz; pĭ-), *or, chiefly U. S.,* **pa-ja'mas** (pȧ-jä'mȧz), *n. pl.* A garment, similar to the Oriental pyjama, adopted among Occidentals for wear in the dressing room and during sleep; also, a suit of drawers and blouse for such wear.

Pyl'a-des (pĭl'ȧ-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πυλάδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A nephew of Agamemnon, husband of Electra.

pyl'on (pī'lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πυλών* a gateway.] **1.** *Archæol.* A gateway; specif., *Egypt. Arch.*, a gateway building having a truncated pyramidal form; also, two such truncated pyramids with the gateway between. **2.** *Aëronautics.* A marking post or tower, esp. in an aërodrome.

py-lo'rus (pĭ-lō'rŭs; pī-; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. *πυλωρός* pylorus, gatekeeper; *πύλη* a gate + *οὖρος* guardian.] *Anat.* The opening from the stomach into the intestine. — **py-lor'ic** (-lŏr'ĭk), *a.*

py'o- (pī'ō-). Combining form from Greek *πύον, pus.*

py'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n. Med.* The formation of pus; the methods and conditions of pus formation.

py'o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk). Of or pert. to pyogenesis.

py'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a. Med.* Generating pus; also, of or pert. to pyogenesis.

py-og'e-nous (pī-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a. Med.* Caused by pus.

py'or-rhe'a \(pī'ŏr-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.*

py'or-rhœ'a / A discharge of pus.

‖ **py'or-rhe'a al-ve'o-la'ris** (ăl-vē'ō-lā'rĭs; 3), *Med.*, disease marked by loosening of the teeth, usually attended by a flow of pus from the alveoli; Riggs' disease. [puration.]

py-o'sis (pī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πύωσις.*] *Med.* Sup-

pyr (pĭr; pĭr), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire.] *Photom.* A unit of light intensity, being slightly less than the standard candle.

pyr'a-lid (pĭr'ȧ-lĭd), *a.* [L. *pyralis*, *-idis*, a kind of winged insect, Gr. *πυραλίς*, an unknown bird.] Pert. to a family (*Pyralidæ*) of moths comprising, in most classifications, a vast and heterogeneous assemblage of small, or medium-sized, plainly colored, slender-bodied and long-legged species. — *n.* A pyralid moth. — **py-ral'i-dan,** *a. & n.*

pyr'a-mid (-mĭd), *n.* [L. *pyramis*, *-idis*, fr. Gr. *πυραμίς*, *-ίδος.*] **1.** In geometry, a figure having for its base a plane polygon and for its sides several triangles with a common vertex and with their bases forming the sides of the base. In general, any solid body of such a shape. **2.** Anything, esp. an edifice, of the shape of a pyramid (in sense 1). **3.** *Arch.* A monumental structure, typically with

Pyramids.

square base, and four triangular faces meeting at a point, as esp. in ancient Egypt. **4.** *Hort.* A tree grown or pruned in pyramidal shape. **5.** *Cryst.* A form each face of which intersects the vertical axis and two lateral axes; in the tetragonal system, a form each face of which intersects the vertical axis and one lateral axis. **6.** *Speculation.* The series of operations involved in pyramiding.

— *v. i. Speculation.* To enlarge one's holding or interest in a series of operations on a continued rise or decline by using the profits to buy or sell additional amounts on a margin. — *v. t. Speculation.* To use, or to deal in, in a pyramiding transaction.

py-ram'i-dal (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the form of, a pyramid; pyramidic. — **py-ram'i-dal-ly,** *adv.*

pyr'a-mid'ic (pĭr'ə-mĭd'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *πυραμιδικός.*] Of or
pyr'a-mid'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to a pyramid; pyramidal. — **pyr'a-mid'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Pyr'a-mus and This'be (pĭr'ə-mŭs; thĭz'bē). [L., fr. Gr. Πύραμος, Θίσβη.] Legendary lovers of ancient Babylon. Ovid relates that they made love through a chink in a wall. Thisbe came first to the tryst, but, seeing a lioness, which had killed an ox, fled, losing her garment, which the beast smeared with blood. Pyramus, supposing her dead, killed himself. Thisbe, finding him dead, killed herself.

py-rar'gy-rite (pī-răr'jĭ-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *ἄργυρος* silver.] *Min.* A sulphide of antimony and silver, Ag_3SbS_3, occurring in crystals or massive, and having a dark red or black color with metallic luster; — called also *ruby silver ore, dark red silver ore.* Cf. PROUSTITE.

pyr'a-zine (pĭr'ə-zĭn; -zēn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*pyr*idine + *azine.*] *Org. Chem.* A feebly basic solid, $C_4H_4N_2$, or any of various derivatives of the same.

pyre (pīr), *n.* [L. *pyra,* Gr. *πυρά,* fr. *πῦρ* fire.] A funeral pile; a combustible heap on which the dead are burned.

py'rene (pī'rēn), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{10}$, occurring in coal tar and in a solid product obtained in Idria from an ore of mercury.

py'rene, *n.* [Gr. *πυρήν* stone of a fruit.] *Bot.* The stone or endocarp of a drupelet; hence, any small hard nutlet.

Pyr'e-ne'an (pĭr'ē-nē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Pyrenaei* (sc. *montes*) fr. *Pyrene* the Pyrenees, Gr. Πυρήνη.] Of or pert. to the Pyrenees, separating France and Spain.

py-ret'ic (pī-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πυρετός* burning heat, fever, fr. *πῦρ* fire.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to fever; febrile.

pyr'e-tol'o-gy (pĭr'ē-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ; pī'rē-), *n.* [Gr. *πυρετός* fever + *-logy.*] *Med.* That branch of medicine treating of fevers.

py-rex'i-a (pī-rĕk'sĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πυρέσσειν* to be feverish, *πυρετός* fever.] *Med.* The febrile condition.

py-rex'i-al (-sĭ-ăl), *a. Med.* Of or pert. to fever; feverish.

pyr-he'li-om'e-ter (pĭr-hē'lĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr; pĭr-), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *ἥλιος* sun + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the direct heating effect of the sun's rays.

py-rid'ic (pī-rĭd'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Related to pyridine.

pyr'i-dine (pĭr'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [*pyr*rol + tol*uidine.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid, C_5H_5N, with a pungent odor obtained from the distillation of bone oil or coal tar, and by the decomposition of certain alkaloids. It is the nucleus of many organic substances, and is used in denaturing alcohol, as an antiseptic, germicide, etc.

pyr'i-form (pĭr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pyrum, pirum,* a pear + *-form.*] Having the form of a pear; pear-shaped.

py'rite (pī'rīt; pĭr'īt), *n. Min.* Iron pyrites, chemically, iron disulphide, FeS_2, a brass-yellow mineral with a brilliant metallic luster; fool's gold.

py-ri'tes (pĭ-rī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πυρίτης,* a., *πυρίτης λίθος* a mineral which strikes fire, *πῦρ* fire.] *Min.* Any of several metallic-looking sulphides, as pyrite.

py-rit'ic (pī-rĭt'ĭk) } *a. Min.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, py-
py-rit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } rites. — **pyritic smelting,** *Metal.,* the process of smelting pyritic ores without previous roasting, utilizing the heat of their own combustion.

py'ro (pī'rō), *n.* Short for PYROGALLOL (pyrogallic acid).

py'ro- (pī'rō-; pĭr'ŏ-; *see note below*), **pyr-.** [Gr. *πῦρ, πυρός,* fire.] Combining form designating *fire* or *heat;* specif., *Chem.* (also used adjectively), used to imply an actual or theoretical *derivative by action of heat.* In inorganic chemistry *pyro-* is often used in naming an acid derived from the ordinary form by the loss of one molecule of water from two of the acid; as, $2H_3PO_4$ (phosphoric acid) — H_2O = $H_4P_2O_7$ (pyrophosphoric acid).

☞ The etymological pron. is pĭr'ŏ- (the *y* being short in Greek), and words formed with this prefix were, until recently, given the short sound (ĭ) as in pronouncing dictionaries. The best present usage, however, decidedly prefers the long sound (ī) in most of these words. Cf. DYNA-, HYPO-.

py'ro-cat'e-chin (pī'rō-kăt'ē-chĭn; -kĭn; pĭr'ŏ-), *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH)_2(o)$, found in various plants, and variously formed, as by distillation of catechin, wood, etc. It is used as a photographic developer.

py'ro-chem'i-cal (-kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to chemistry at high temperatures; as, a *pyrochemical* agent.

py'ro-clas'tic (pī'rō-klăs'tĭk; pĭr'ŏ-), *a. Geol.* Composed of fragments of volcanic rock, as trass, tuff, and agglomerate. [from a molten magma.]

py'ro-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tăl-ĭn; -īn), *a. Geol.* Crystallized

py'ro-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting, pyroelectricity. — *n.* A pyroelectric substance.

py'ro-e-lec-tric'i-ty (-ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Electric polarity produced on certain crystals by change of temperature.

py'ro-gal'late (-găl'āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of pyrogallic acid; an ether of pyrogallol.

py'ro-gal'lic (-găl'ĭk), *a.* See PYROGALLOL.

py'ro-gal'lol (-ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*pyrogallic* + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A poisonous white crystalline substance, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, obtained chiefly by the action of heat on gallic acid. It has weak acid properties and hence is called also *pyrogallic acid.* It is the developer most used in photography.

py-rog'ra-phy (pī-rŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* The art or process of producing designs or pictures by burning or scorching; a design or picture so made. — **py-rog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **py'ro-graph'ic** (pī'rō-grăf'ĭk; pĭr'ŏ-), *a.*

py'ro-gra-vure' (pī'rō-grə-vūr'; -grā'vūr; pĭr'ŏ-), *n.* [*pyro-* + F. *gravure* engraving.] = PYROGRAPHY.

py'ro-lig'ne-ous (-lĭg'nē-ŭs) } *a.* [*pyro-* + L. *lignum* wood.]
py'ro-lig'nic (-lĭg'nĭk) } Obtained by destructive distillation of wood. — **pyroligneous acid,** an acid reddish brown liquid containing about 4 to 7 per cent of acetic acid. — **p. alcohol** *or* **spirit,** methyl alcohol.

py-rol'o-gy (pī-rŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Mineralogy treating of the characters of a mineral by means of the blowpipe.

py'ro-lu'site (pī'rō-lū'sīt), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *λούειν* to wash.] *Min.* Native manganese dioxide, MnO_2, a dark mineral of metallic luster, used in glassmaking, making chlorine, etc.

py-rol'y-sis (pī-rŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Act or process of chemical decomposition by the action of heat. — **py'ro-lyt'ic** (pī'rō-lĭt'ĭk; pĭr'ŏ-), *a.*

py'ro-mag-net'ic (pī'rō-măg-nĕt'ĭk; pĭr'ŏ-), *a. Physics* Pertaining to, produced by, or acting by, the combined agency of heat and magnetism.

py'ro-man'cy (pī'rō-măn'sĭ; pĭr'ŏ-), *n.* [LL. *piromancia,* fr. Gr. *πυρομαντεία; πῦρ* fire + *μαντεία* divination.] Divination by means of sacrificial fire. — **py'ro-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a. & n.*

py'ro-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ə), *n.* An insane disposition to incendiarism. — **py'ro-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

py-rom'e-ter (pī-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Physics.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat. **2.** Any instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

py-rom'e-try (pī-rŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The art of measuring degrees of heat; art of using the pyrometer. — **py'ro-met'ric** (pī'rō-mĕt'rĭk; pĭr'ŏ-), **-met'ri-cal** (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

py'ro-mor'phite (pī'rō-môr'fīt; pĭr'ŏ-), *n.* [G. *pyromorphit;* Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *μορφή* form.] *Min.* A native chloride and phosphate of lead, $(PbCl)Pb_4(PO_4)_3$, occurring in crystals or masses; — called also *green lead ore.*

py'rone (pī'rōn), *a.* [G. *pyron.*] *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated cyclic compound, $C_5H_4O_2$, one variety of which is the parent substance of several natural yellow dyestuffs.

py'rope (pī'rōp), *n.* [L. *pyropus* a kind of red bronze, Gr. *πυρωπός; πῦρ* fire + *ὤψ* the eye, face.] *Min.* A variety of garnet, deep red in color, frequently used as a gem.

py'ro-pho-tom'e-ter (pī'rō-fō-tŏm'ē-tĕr; pĭr'ŏ-), *n.* An instrument for optical measurement of high temperatures.

py'ro-phyl'lite (-fĭl'īt), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminium, $HAl(SiO_3)_2$, usually white or greenish. The compact variety is used for making slate pencils, and is called *pencil stone.*

py'ro-sal' (pī'rō-săl'), *n.* [antip*yrine* + *sal*icylic.] *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline derivative of antipyrine and salicylic acid, used as an antipyretic and analgesic.

py-ro'sis (pī-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πύρωσις* a burning, an inflammation, fr. *πυροῦν* to burn.] *Med.* An affection of the stomach, characterized by a burning sensation with eructations of an acrid fluid; heartburn; water brash.

py'ro-stat (-stăt), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *ἱστάναι* to make to stand.] A thermostat, esp. one for high temperatures.

py'ro-sul'phate (-sŭl'fāt), *n.* = DISULPHATE.

py'ro-sul-phu'ric (-sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* See DISULPHURIC.

py'ro-tech'nics (-tĕk'nĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art of making fireworks; manufacture and use of fireworks. — **-tech'nic** (-tĕk'nĭk), **-tech'ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-tech'nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **py'ro-tech'ny** (pī'rō-tĕk'nĭ; pĭr'ŏ-), *n.*

py'ro-tox'in (-tŏk'sĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A bacterial poison capable of inducing febrile symptoms.

py'rox-ene (pī'rŏk-sēn; pĭr'ŏk-), *n.* [F. *pyroxène,* fr. Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *ξένος* a stranger; — so called because (wrongly) supposed to be rare in igneous rocks.] *Min.* A common mineral of many varieties, all silicates, chiefly of calcium and magnesium, usually occurring in short, thick, prismatic crystals, or in massive forms, often laminated.

py'rox-en'ic (-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, pyroxene.

py-rox'e-nite (pī-rŏk'sĕ-nīt), *n. Petrog.* **a** Any rock consisting essentially of pyroxene. **b** Igneous rock of granitoid texture, consisting mainly of pyroxene.

py-rox'y-lin (pī-rŏk'sĭ-lĭn) | *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *ξύλον* wood.]
py-rox'y-line (-lĭn ; -lēn) | Guncotton, or a substance of similar composition, obtained by nitrating cellulose, as tissue paper.

Pyr'rha (pĭr'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πύρρα*.] See DEUCALION.

pyr'rhic (pĭr'ĭk), *n.* **1.** [Gr. *πυρρίχη*.] An ancient Greek martial dance. **2.** [L. *pyrrhichius* (sc. *pes*), Gr. *πυρρίχιος* (sc. *πούς*).] *Pros.* A foot of two short syllables.—**pyr'rhic,** *a.*

Pyr'rho-nism (pĭr'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrines of Pyrrho (about 365–275 B. C.), founder of a school of skeptics in ancient Greece. **2.** Hence, any extreme skepticism.

pyr'rho-tite (-tīt), **pyr'rho-tine** (-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. *πυρρός* flame-colored, *πῦρ* fire.] *Min.* A bronze-colored native sulphide of iron of metallic luster. It often contains nickel. Called also *magnetic pyrites.* [EMUS.]

Pyr'rhus (pĭr'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πύρρος*.] See NEOPTOLEMUS.

pyr'rol (pĭr'ōl ; -ŏl) | *n.* [G. *pyrrol*, fr. Gr. *πυρρός* fiery + L.
pyr'role (pĭr'ōl) | *oleum* oil.] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid, C_4H_5N, of chloroformlike odor. Also, any of various derivatives of the same. Pyrrol is very weakly basic, and from it are derived various substances, including nicotine and other alkaloids, chlorophyll, proteins, etc

Py-thag'o-re'an (pī-thăg'ō-rē'ăn ; pĭth'ȧ-gō-), *a.* Of or pert. to Pythagoras (a Greek philosopher, born about 582 B. C.) or his philosophy. — *n.* A follower of Pythagoras.

py-thag'o-re'an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The school and system of philosophy founded by Pythagoras. To Pythagoras himself is ascribed the doctrine of metempsychosis.

Pyth'i-a (pĭth'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* **1.** [Gr. *Πυθία*.] A priestess of Apollo at Delphi. See DELPHIAN, *a.* **2.** *n. pl.* [Gr. *τὰ Πύθια*.] The Pythian games. See PYTHIAN **b.**

Pyth'i-ad (-ăd), *n. Gr. Antiq.* The period, four years, intervening between celebrations of the Pythian games.

Pyth'i-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pythius*, Gr. *Πύθιος* of Pytho, older name of Delphi.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** Designating, or pert. to, Apollo, as patron or god of Delphi. **b** Designating, or pert. to, the games celebrated at Delphi every four years.

Pyth'i-as (pĭth'ĭ-ăs), *n.* See DAMON.

Pyth'ic (pĭth'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Pythia, who delivered oracles while in an ecstasy.

py'tho-gen'ic (pī'thō-jĕn'ĭk ; pĭth'ō-), *a.* [Gr. *πύθειν* to rot + *-genic.*] Generated by putrefaction or filth ; — used esp. in : **pythogenic fever,** typhoid fever, formerly supposed to be so caused.

Py'thon (pī'thŏn), *n.* [L. *Python* (in sense 1), Gr. *Πύθων*.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A monstrous serpent which arose from the mud left by the deluge which Deucalion survived. The serpent dwelt in caves near Delphi, where Apollo slew him. **2.** [*l. c.*] Any of various large nonvenomous snakes (genus *Python* or family *Pythonidæ*) closely related to the boas ; loosely, any large snake, as a boa or anaconda. **3.** [*l. c.*] [L. *Pytho* a familiar spirit, Gr. *Πύθων*.] In some versions of the New Testament, a soothsaying spirit or demon ; also, a diviner by spirits.

pyth'o-ness (pĭth'ō-nĕs), *n.* [L. *pythonissa*, in sense 2 through OF. *phitonise*, LL. *phitonissa*.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Antiq.* = PYTHIA. **2.** Any woman supposed to be possessed or inspired by a soothsaying spirit or demon.

py-thon'ic (pī-thŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pythonicus*, Gr. *πυθωνικός*. See PYTHIAN.] Oracular ; pretending to foretell events.

py-u'ri-a (pī-ū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* A morbid condition in which pus is discharged in the urine.

pyx (pĭks), *n.* [L. *pyxis*, Gr. *πυξίς* box, esp. of boxwood, *πύξος* boxwood.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The receptacle in which the Host is reserved. **2.** More fully **pyx chest.** A box in the British mint in which are deposited sample coins reserved for trial.

Pyxidium.

pyx-id'i-um (pĭk-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* PYXIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *πυξίδιον*, dim. of *πυξίς* box. See PYX.] *Bot.* A capsule which dehisces into an upper and a lower half, as in the plantain, purslane, etc.

pyx'ie (pĭk'sĭ), *n.* [From the botanical name, prob. confused with *pixy.*] A creeping shrub (*Pyxidanthera barbulata*) of the pine barrens of New Jersey and North Carolina, with white or pink star-shaped flowers.

pyx'is (pĭk'sĭs), *n. ; pl.* PYXIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [L. See PYX.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A boxlike vase, generally cylindrical and furnished with a cover. **2.** A box ; a jewel case.

Q

Q (kū). **1.** The seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. It has but one sound (that of *k*), and is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being sounded like *kw*, except in some words in which the *u* is silent. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 74. The name (kū) is from the French *ku*, which is from the Latin name of the same letter ; the form is from the Latin, which derived it, through a Greek alphabet, from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. Etymologically, *q* or *qu* is most nearly related to *c* (*ch, tch*), *p, g,* and *wh ;* as in *cud, quid,* L. *equus, ecus,* horse, Gr. *ἵππος,* whence E. *equine, hippic* ; L. *quod* which, E. *what* ; L. *aquila,* E. *eagle* ; E. *kitchen,* ME. *kichene,* AS. *cycene,* L. *coquina.* **2.** As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate : The sixteenth or (cf. K, 2) the seventeenth in a series ; sixteenth (or seventeenth) in order or class ; sometimes, the numeral sixteen (or seventeen).

Q, *or* q, *n. ; pl.* Q's or Qs (kūz). **1.** The letter Q, q, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter Q.

qua (kwā ; kwä), *conj.* [L., abl. fem. of *qui* who.] In so far as ; in the capacity or character of ; as.

quack (kwăk), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] **1.** Of a duck, to utter its characteristic cry. **2.** To utter a cry like or likened to a duck's. — *n.* The duck's cry, or a sound like it.

quack, *n.* [Abbr. fr. QUACKSALVER.] **1.** A boastful pretender to medical skill. **2.** A charlatan. — *a.* Pertaining to quacks or quackery ; pretending to cure diseases.
— *v. i.* To play the quack ; boast.

quack'er-y (kwăk'ẽr-ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Acts, arts, or pretensions of a quack ; charlatanry. [charlatan. *Rare.*]

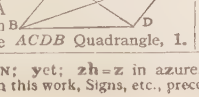
quack'sal-ver (kwăk'săl-vẽr), *n.* [D. *kwakzalver.*] A quack ; **quad** (kwŏd), *n. Print.* A quadrat.

quad, *n.* A quadrangle. *Colloq.*

Quad'ra-ges'i-ma (kwŏd'rȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *quadragesimus* fortieth.] *Eccl.* **a** The forty days of Lent. *Obs.* **b** Short for **Quadragesima Sunday,** the first Sunday in Lent.

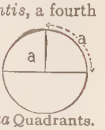
quad'ra-ges'i-mal (-măl), *a.* **1.** Consisting of forty ; — said esp. of the Lenten fast of forty days. **2.** [*cap.*] Lenten.

quad'ran'gle (kwŏd'răng'g'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quadrangulum.*]
1. *Geom.* A plane figure having four angles and four sides ; any figure having four angles. **2.** A quadrangular inclosure, esp. when surrounded by buildings. **3.** The *ACDB* Quadrangle, 1.



tract of country represented by one of the atlas sheets published by the United States Geological Survey.—**quad-ran'gu-lar** (kwŏd-răng'gū-lẽr), *a.*

quad'rant (kwŏd'rănt), *n.* [L. *quadrans, -antis,* a fourth part.] **1.** *Geom.* The quarter of a circle, an arc of 90° ; also, the area bounded by a quadrant and two radii. **2.** *Anal. Geom.* Any of the four parts into which a plane is divided by rectangular coördinate axes lying in that plane. The upper right-hand part is the *first quadrant ;* the others successively *aa* counter-clockwise are the *second, third,* and *fourth.* **3.** An instrument for measuring altitudes, commonly a graduated arc of 90°, with an index, sights, etc. **4.** *Mach.* Any piece shaped like, or suggestive of, the quadrant of a circle.



Quadrants.

quad-ran'tal (kwŏd-răn'tăl ; kwŏd'răn-), *a.* Of or pert. to a quadrant ; included in, or of the shape of, a quadrant (def. 1).

quad'rat (kwŏd'răt), *n. Print.* A block of type metal lower than the letters, — used in spacing and in blank lines.

quad'rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *quadratus* squared.] Square or approximately square. *Now Rare.* — *n.* **1.** A square ; hence, anything resembling a square, as a rectangular space. **2.** An object square or cubical in form, or approximately so. **3.** *Astrol.* Distant from each other 90° ; — said of two heavenly bodies. — *v. i. ;* -RAT-ED (-rāt-ĕd) ; -RATING. To square ; agree ; correspond ; — used with *with.* — *v. t.* To make accordant with ; conform to.

quad-rat'ic (kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Square. **2.** *Algebra.* Marked by terms of second degree as the highest ; as, a *quadratic* equation, in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

quad-rat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.

quad-ra'trix (kwŏd-rā'trĭks), *n. ; pl.* E. -TRIXES (-trĭk-sĕz ; 24), L. -TRICES (kwŏd'rȧ-trī'sēz). [NL.] *Geom.* A curve used in the quadrature of other curves.

quad'ra-ture (kwŏd'rȧ-tûr), *n.* [L. *quadratura.*] **1.** Act or process of squaring or making square ; specif., the (impossible) problem (**quadrature of the circle**) of finding the side of a square exactly equal in area to a given circular area. **2.** Square shape ; a square. *Obs. or R.* **3.** *Astron.* **a** The relation of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other 90°. **b** Either of two points on an orbit in a middle position between the syzygies ; as, the *quadratures*

of the moon (points where, the moon being in quadrature with the sun, one half of the lunar disk is illumined).

quad-ren'ni-al (kwŏd-rĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *quadriennium* a space of four years; *quadri-* + *annus* year.] **1.** Comprising, or lasting through, four years. **2.** Occurring once in four years, or at the end of every four years. — **-al-ly,** *adv.*

quad-ren'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ă). [NL. See QUADRENNIAL.] A space or period of four years.

quad'ri- (kwŏd'rĭ-). [L.; akin to *quattuor* four.] Combining form meaning *four, four times, fourfold.*

quad'ric (-rĭk), *a. Math.* Of or pert. to the second degree; — used where there are more than two variables. — *n. Alg.* A quantic of the second degree.

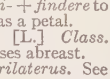
quad'ri-ceps (-rĭ-sĕps), *n.* [NL.; *quadri-* + L. *caput* head.] *Anat.* The great muscle of the front of the thigh. [pede.]

quad'ri-cy'cle (-sī'k'l), *n.* A four-wheeled cycle or velocipede.

quad'ri-fid (-fĭd), *a.* [L. *quadrifidus; quadri-* + *findere* to cleave.] Divided, or cleft, into four parts, as a petal.

quad-ri'ga (kwŏd-rī'gă), *n.; pl.* -GÆ (-jē). [L.] *Class. Antiq.* A car or chariot drawn by four horses abreast.

quad'ri-lat'er-al (-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *quadrilaterus.* See LATERAL.] Having four sides and four angles.



Quadrilateral.

— *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure of four sides and four angles; quadrangle. **2.** A quadrangular area of ground, as one defended by four fortresses supporting each other.

qua-drille' (kwă-drĭl'), *n.* [F., fr. a Sp. or It. dim. fr. L. *quadra* a square.] **1.** A square dance of five figures, in common time, for four couples; also, music for the dance. **2.** A certain game of cards, formerly popular.

quad-ril'lion (kwŏd-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. See QUADRI-; MILLION.] The number denoted by a unit with 15 zeros annexed in French and American notation, or 24 in English.

quad'ri-no'mi-al (kwŏd'rĭ-nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* A polynomial of four terms. — **quad'ri-no'mi-al,** *a.*

quad'ri-par'tite (kwŏd'rĭ-pär'tīt; kwŏd-rĭp'ăr-tīt), *a.* [L. *quadripartitus,* p. p. of *quadripartire* to divide into four parts.] Consisting of, or divided into, four parts. — **quad'ri-par-ti'tion** (kwŏd'rĭ-pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [syllables.]

quad'ri-syl'la-ble (kwŏd'rĭ-sĭl'ă-b'l), *n.* A word of four

quad'ri-va'lent (kwŏd'rĭ-vā'lĕnt; kwŏd-rĭv'ă-lĕnt), *a.* [*quadri-* + L. *valens, -entis,* p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of four; tetravalent. See VALENCE. — **quad'ri-va'lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

quad-riv'i-al (kwŏd-rĭv'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *quadrivium* a place where four ways meet; *quadri-* (see QUADRI-) + *via* way.] Having four ways or roads meeting in a point; also, of ways or roads, leading in four directions.

quad-riv'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. See QUADRIVIAL.] In medieval times, the four "liberal arts," arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, constituting the higher division of the seven "liberal arts," and the course for the three years' study between the B. A. and M. A. degrees. See TRIVIUM.

quad-roon' (kwŏd-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *cuarterón.*] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person having one fourth negro blood.

quad-ru'ma-nous (-rōō'mă-nŭs), *a.* [L. *quadru-, quadri-* + *manus* hand.] *Zoöl.* Four-handed; belonging to a former order (*Quadrumana*) of mammals including all primates except man. — **quad'ru-mane** (kwŏd'rōō-mān), *n.*

quad'ru-ped (kwŏd'rōō-pĕd), *a.* [L. *quadrupes, -pedis; quadru-, quadri-* + *pes, pedis,* foot.] Having four feet. — *n.* An animal having four feet.

quad-ru'pe-dal (kwŏd-rōō'pĕ-dăl; kwŏd'rōō-pē'dăl), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Having four feet. **b** Pertaining to a quadruped.

quad'ru-ple (kwŏd'rōō-p'l), *a. & adv.* [L. *quadruplus,* a.] Fourfold. — **quadruple-expansion engine.** See COMPOUND ENGINE. — *n.* A sum or amount four times as great as another. — *v. t. & i.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To multiply or be multiplied by four; increase fourfold.

quad'ru-plet (-plĕt), *n.* A collection of four of one kind; specif., in *pl.,* four children born in the same labor.

quad'ru-plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L.] **1.** Fourfold. **2.** *Telegraph.* Pertaining to a system by which four messages, two in each direction, may be sent simultaneously over one wire.

quad-ru'pli-cate (kwŏd-rōō'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *quadruplicatus,* p. p. of *quadruplicare,* fr. *quadruplex* fourfold.] To quadruple. — (-kăt), *a.* Fourfold; specif., *Math.,* raised to the 4th power. — *n. pl.* Four things, as copies of a document, corresponding exactly in all ways. — **quad-ru'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **in quadruplicate,** in four copies alike in all particulars.

‖ **quæ're** (kwē'rē), *v. imperative.* [L. See QUERY.] Inquire; question; — used to signify doubt or to suggest investigation.

quæs'tor (kwĕs'tŏr; kwēs'-), *n.* Also **ques'tor.** [L., fr. *quaerere, quaesitum,* to seek for, ask.] *Roman Hist.* Any of a number of officials originally judges at certain criminal trials, later treasurers of state. — **quæs'tor-ship,** *n.*

quaff (kwăf), *v. t. & i.* To drink freely or copiously. — *n.* A quaffing, or that which is quaffed; a drink. — **quaff'er,** *n.*

quag (kwăg), *n.* Quagmire. *Rare.*

quag'ga (kwăg'ă), *n.* [Zulu (*i*) *qaqa* anything striped or speckled.] **1.** A South African wild ass (*Equus quagga*) allied to the zebras, exterminated during the 19th century. **2.** Erron., a zebra.

Quagga.

quag'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Like a quagmire; boggy; also, flabby.

quag'mire' (kwăg'mīr'), *n.* **1.** Soft, wet, miry land, which shakes or yields under foot. **2.** A position of difficulty, as of one in a quagmire. — **Syn.** Morass, marsh, bog, swamp, fen, slough.

qua'haug (kwô'hôg; kwä-hôg'). Var. of QUAHOG.

qua'hog (kwô'hŏg; kwä-hŏg'), *n.* [From Amer. Indian.] The common American round clam (*Venus mercenaria*).

quail (kwāl), *v. i.* To sink under trial or prospect of danger; lose heart; hence: to give way; shrink; cower. — **Syn.** Flinch, blench. See SHRINK.

quail, *n.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) [OF. *quaille,* fr. LL. *quaquila, qualia.*] **1.** A migratory gallinaceous Old World game bird (*Coturnix coturnix*), allied to the pheasant. **2.** In America, any of several small gallinaceous game birds, most of which are called also *partridge;* specif., in the northern and eastern States, the bobwhite.

European Quail. 1/7

quaint (kwānt), *a.* [OF. *cointe* prudent, skillful, amiable, neat, fr. L. *cognitus* known.] **1.** Prudent; wise; expert. *Obs.* **2.** Characterized by ingenuity or art; skillfully wrought; hence: graceful; neat. *Archaic.* **3.** Curious and fanciful; affected. **4.** Strange, esp. old-fashioned, but pleasing in character, appearance, or action. — **Syn.** See STRANGE. — **quaint'ly,** *adv.* — **quaint'ness,** *n.*

quake (kwāk), *v. i.;* QUAKED (kwākt); QUAK'ING (kwāk'ĭng). [AS. *cwacian.*] **1.** To shake, vibrate, or quiver, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion. **2.** To shake with fear, cold, anger, or the like; shudder; shiver. — **Syn.** See SHIVER. — *n.* A shaking or trembling, esp. an earthquake.

quak'er (kwāk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, quakes. **2.** [*cap.*] One of a religious sect founded by George Fox, about 1650; — orig. so called in derision. The members call themselves *Friends.* — **Quak'er-ess,** *n. fem.* — **Quak'er-ish,** *a.* — **Quak'er-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Quaker gun. A dummy piece of artillery; — so called because the Quakers hold to the doctrine of nonresistance.

quak'er-la'dies (-lā'dĭz), *n. pl.* Bluets.

Quak'er-ly (-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Resembling Quakers.

qual'i-fi-ca'tion (kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of qualifying, or state of being qualified. **2.** That which qualifies; any natural endowment, or any acquirement, which fits a person for a place, office, employment, etc.; also, a requisite or essential of a thing.

qual'i-fied (kwŏl'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* **1.** Fitted; competent; fit; as, *qualified* for office. **2.** Limited or modified, as a statement.

qual'i-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, qualifies.

qual'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *qualifier,* LL. *qualificare,* fr. L. *qualis* how constituted, as + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To reduce from a general to a particular or restricted form; modify; limit; as, to *qualify* a statement. **2.** Hence: to soften; mitigate; abate; diminish; reduce in strength, as liquors. **3.** To characterize by naming an attribute or attributes; to name descriptively; esp., *Gram.,* to limit or modify the meaning of; modify. **4.** To make such as is required; fit, as for an office. **5.** To supply with legal power or capacity, as by administering an oath. **Syn.** Prepare, capacitate, temper, restrict, qualify, restrain. — **Modify, qualify.** To **modify** is to change in form or qualities rather than materially or essentially; to **qualify** is esp. to make less general, positive, strong, or severe. — *v. i.* **1.** To be or become qualified; be fit, as for an office. **2.** To obtain legal or competent power or capacity.

qual'i-ta-tive (-tă-tĭv), *a.* Relating to quality; — often used in distinction from *quantitative.* — **qual'i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.* **qualitative analysis,** *Chem.,* determination of the ingredients of a substance as to kind.

qual'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *qualité,* L. *qualitas* fr. *qualis* how constituted, as.] **1.** That from the possession of which anything is such as it is; a property, characteristic, or attribute; as, hardness is a *quality* of rock. **2.** Proper or essential being; character; nature; kind; as, "The *quality* of mercy is not strained." **3.** Hence: **a** Special or temporary character; assumed or asserted rank,

part, or position; as, to act in *quality* of hostess. **b** Class, kind, or grade; as, a fine *quality* of yarn. **4.** Distinctive or peculiar character or kind; individuality. **5. a** Excellence of character; as, the thoroughbred shows *quality*. **b** An accomplishment. **c** Superior birth or station; high rank; as, a lady of *quality*. **6.** People of good social position; — usually with *the*. *Archaic or Dial.* **7.** *Acoustics.* Timbre. **8.** *Logic.* Affirmation or negation in a proposition. **9.** *Law.* The character of an estate as determined by the manner in which it is to be held or enjoyed.

Syn. Quality, property, attribute, accident. Quality, the most general term, applies to that which is predicable of anything as one of its characteristics; a **property** is a peculiar or special quality; an **attribute** is an essential, inherent, or necessary, an **accident**, a nonessential, fortuitous, or contingent, quality or property.

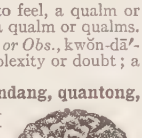
qualm (kwäm), *n.* **1.** A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or esp. nausea. **2.** A sudden misgiving or faintheartedness. **3.** A scruple of conscience; compunction.

Syn. Scruple, qualm, misgiving. A **scruple** is a feeling, esp. conscientious, of doubt or hesitation; a **qualm** is a sudden, esp. uneasy, scruple; a **misgiving** is a feeling, often apprehensive, of mistrust.

qualm'ish, *a.* **1.** Feeling, or inclined to feel, a qualm or qualms. **2.** Like, or likely to produce, a qualm or qualms.

quan'da-ry (kwŏn'dā-rĭ *or, esp. British or Obs.*, kwŏn-dā'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A state of perplexity or doubt; a dilemma. — **Syn.** See PREDICAMENT.

quan'dong' (kwŏn'dŏng'), *n.* Also **quandang, quantong,** etc. [Native name.] An Australian santalaceous tree (*Fusanus acuminatus*); also, its edible drupaceous fruit (*native peach*), or the edible kernel or nut.


Quandong Nut.

quan'ta (-tȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of QUANTUM.

quan'tic (kwŏn'tĭk), *n.* [L. *quantus* how much.] *Math.* A homogeneous algebraic function of two or more variables, in general containing only positive integral powers of the variables.

quan'ti-fi-ca'tion (kwŏn'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Modification by a reference to quantity; introduction of the element of quantity.

quan'ti-fy (-tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *quantus* how much + *-fy.*] **1.** To fix or express the quantity of; rate. **2.** *Logic.* To make the logical quantity of explicit.

quan'ti-ta-tive (kwŏn'tĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Estimated or estimable by quantity. **2.** Of or pertaining to quantity.

quantitative analysis, *Chem.*, determination of the ingredients of a substance as to quantity.

quan'ti-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *quantité*, L. *quantitas*, fr. *quantus* how great, how much.] **1.** The being so much in respect of a possible more or less; as, mathematics deals with relations of *quantity*. **2.** Spatial dimension; as, the *quantity* of a surface. *Rare, exc. Math.* **3.** Amount or portion; bulk; extent, etc.; as, a small *quantity* of water. **4.** Great or considerable amount; as, to find ore in *quantity*. **5. a** *Phon. & Pros.* Length or brevity of sounds (chiefly vowel sounds) or of syllables. **b** *Music.* The relative duration of a tone. **6.** *Math.* Anything to which mathematical processes are applicable; whatever may be operated on according to fixed, mutually consistent laws; — disting. from a *magnitude*. **7.** *Logic.* **a** Of terms and conceptions: (1) their extension; (2) their intension, or comprehension. **b** Of propositions, the characteristic which makes them universal or particular, to which some add singular. **8.** *Law.* The character of an estate as determined by its time of continuance, or degree of interest. — **Syn.** See SUM.

quan'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., neuter of *quantus* how much.] **1.** Quantity; amount. **2.** *Theoretical Physics.* A discrete and indivisible quantity or unit of energy, analogous to the atom in the atomic theory of matter. Radiating bodies are supposed to emit energy only in exact multiples of the quantum.

quantum theory. *Theoretical Physics.* The theory that energy exists in space independent of matter and is an entity made up of definite units or particles called quanta.

quar'an-tine (kwŏr'ăn-tēn), *n.* [F. *quarantaine*, OF. *quaranteine, quarantine*, deriv. of L. *quadraginta* forty.] **1.** The term, originally of forty days, during which an arriving ship suspected of infection is restrained from intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint, or the measures taken to enforce it; also, the place where prohibited vessels are stationed. Now, any forced stoppage of travel or intercourse on account of contagious or infectious disease. **2.** A period of forty days. — (kwŏr'ăn-tēn; kwŏr'ăn-tēn'), *v. t.*; -TINED (-tēnd; -tēnd'); -TIN'ING. To subject to quarantine.

quar'rel (kwŏr'ĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *quadrus* square.] **1.** A bolt or arrow, esp. a square-headed one. **2.** *Arch.* Any small quadrangular member, as a square of glass, esp. when set diagonally.

quar'rel, *n.* [OF., *querele*, fr. L. *querela, querella*, complaint.] **1.** Ground of complaint or dispute. *Obsoles.* **2.** Hence, a cause or case to be disputed or defended. **3. A** breach of concord, amity, etc.; a disagreement; esp., an angry dispute or strife; altercation. — **Syn.** Brawl, broil, squabble, affray, feud, tumult, wrangle. See DISPUTE.

— *v. i.*; -RELED (-ĕld) or -RELLED; -REL-ING or -REL-LING. **1.** To find fault; cavil. **2.** To have a difference or misunderstanding. **3.** To dispute angrily or violently; wrangle; contend. — **quar'rel-er, quar'rel-ler,** *n.*

quar'rel-some (-sŭm), *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; given to brawls and contention. — **Syn.** See BELLIGERENT. — **quar'rel-some-ly,** *adv.* — **quar'rel-some-ness,** *n.*

quar'ri-er (kwŏr'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* A worker in a stone quarry.

quar'ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* A quarrel, or square, as : **a** A pane of glass. **b** A tile.

quar'ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [OF. *cuiriée*, fr. *cuir* hide, leather, L. *corium*.] **1.** *Hunting.* A heap of the game killed. *Obs.* **2.** The object of the chase; game; esp., the game hunted with hawks. — *v. t.* To hunt down (prey).

quar'ry, *n.* [OF. *quariere*, LL. *quadraria* a quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are got.] An excavation, esp. an open one, for obtaining building stone, slate, or limestone. — *v. t.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. **1.** To dig or take from or as from a quarry. **2.** To make a quarry in.

quart (kwôrt), *n.* [F. *quarte*, n. fem., fr. *quart* fourth, fr. L. *quartus* fourth.] **1.** A measure of capacity, both in dry and in liquid measure; one fourth of a gallon; one eighth of a peck; 2 pints. Abbr., *qt.*; pl. *qts.* The U. S. dry quart = 1.1011 liters; U. S. liquid quart = 0.9464 liter. **2.** A vessel or measure containing a quart.

quart (kärt), *n.* [F. *quarte.*] **1.** *Fencing.* = CARTE. **2.** In piquet, etc., four cards of a suit in sequence, the highest four being the *quart major*.

quar'tan (kwôr'tăn), *a.* [F. *quartain*, in *fièvre quartaine*, L. *quartanus*, fr. *quartus* fourth.] Of or pert. to the fourth; specif., occurring every fourth day inclusively. — *n. Med.* An intermittent fever which returns every fourth (in modern reckoning, every third) day.

‖ **quarte** (kärt), *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* = CARTE.

quar'ter (kwôr'tĕr), *n.* [F. *quartier*, L. *quartarius* a fourth part.] **1.** A fourth part; as : **a** The fourth part of a hundredweight. Abbr., *qr.* **b** Eight bushels, ¼ of a ton; — used esp. in measuring grain. **c** The fourth of a pound. **d** The fourth of a yard; a span. **e** *Naut.* The fourth of the distance from one point of the compass to another, being the fourth of 11° 15', i. e., nearly 2° 49'; — called also *quarter point*. **f** One fourth of a year. **g** A term of study in a college, etc.; properly, one fourth of the school year. **h** *Astron.* A fourth of the moon's period; also, quadrature. **i** A fourth of an hour; hence, the moment marking this. **j** Twenty-five cents, ¼ of a dollar; also, a silver coin of this value. *U. S. & Canada.* **2.** *Naut.* **a** The after part of a vessel's side. **b** The part of the yardarm outside the slings. **3.** That part of a boot or shoe which forms the side, from heel to vamp. **4.** One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts. **5.** One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; also, a cardinal point or division. **6.** The side of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel. **7.** The territory or region under, or considered as under, any of the four conceived divisions of the horizon; hence: region; place; also, point; direction. **8.** *Her.* **a** A bearing occupying the first fourth part (dexter chief) of the field. **b** Any of the four partitions of a quartered field. **9.** A district or locality; as, the Latin *quarter* in Paris. **10.** Proper station; assigned position. *Now Rare, exc.* : **a** *Naut.* A station at which officers and men are posted in battle, drill, etc.; — usually in *pl.*; as, the drum beat to *quarters*. **b** Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter; — usually in *pl.*; as, an army in winter *quarters*. **c** In *pl.* A collection of cabins for negroes on a plantation. *Southern U. S.* **11.** *Mil.* Clemency shown in sparing the life of an enemy.

— *a.* Consisting of, or equal to, a quarter.

— *v. t.* **1.** To divide into four equal parts. **2.** Hence, to divide into parts, either more or less than four, specif., to cleave asunder; dismember. **3.** *Her.* To arrange or bear, as different coats of arms, quarterly on one escutcheon; also, to add (a coat of arms) in this way. **4.** *Mech.* To adjust or locate at right angles, as cranks. **5.** To shelter or entertain; esp., to assign (soldiers) to a place of shelter. **6.** Of a game dog, to cover (a field) by running over as if marking off into parts or quarters. — *v. i.* **1.** To lodge. **2.** To strike or blow on a ship's quarter, as the wind. **3.** Of a game dog, to quarter a field. **4.** To range to and fro or from point to point.

Quartered Arms.

quar'ter-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** A quarterly payment or allowance. **2.** Quarters or shelter, as for troops; also, the provision of, or cost of providing, quarters.

quarter back. *Football.* See BACK, *n.*, 5 **d.**

quarter crack. See SAND CRACK.

quarter day. A day regarded as beginning a quarter of the year, when quarterly payments, as rent, become due.

quar'ter–deck', *n. Naut.* That part of the spar, or upper, deck abaft the mainmast, reserved as a promenade for the officers and, sometimes, cabin passengers.

quar'tered (kwôr'tĕrd), *p. a.* **1.** Divided into quarters. **2.** Furnished with quarters or shelter. **3.** Quarter-sawed; — said of timber, commonly oak.

quar'ter-ing, *a.* That quarters; specif.: **a** *Naut.* Coming from a point well abaft the beam, but not directly astern; — said of wind, waves, etc. **b** *Mach.* At right angles. — *n.* Division into quarters; hence, division in general; **a** specif.: *Her.* The division into four or more compartments of an escutcheon containing different coats of arms. **b** A quarter, or the coat of arms on it; the marshaling of various coats of arms on one escutcheon to denote the alliances of one family with the heiresses of another.

quar'ter-ly, *adv.* **1.** By quarters; once in a quarter of a year. **2.** *Her.* In four or more parts; — of a shield.

quar'ter-ly, *a.* **1.** Containing, or consisting of, a quarter. **2.** Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A periodical work published quarterly.

quar'ter-mas'ter (kwôr'tĕr-mās'tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A commissioned officer charged with providing quarters, clothing, transportation, etc., for troops. **2.** *Naut.* A petty officer who attends the helm, binnacle, etc.

quar'ter-mas'ter-gen'er-al, *n. Mil.* In the United States, a staff officer who has the rank of brigadier general and is the chief officer in the quartermaster's department; in Great Britain, an officer of high rank, stationed at the War Office, chief of the department charged with providing food, etc.

quar'tern (-tĕrn), *n.* [F. *quarteron* a fourth of a pound, or of a hundred.] **1.** A fourth; quarter; as, a fourth of a pint; a gill. **2.** A loaf of bread weighing about four pounds.

quarter note. *Music.* A crotchet. See NOTE.

quar'ter–phase', *a. Elec.* Two-phase; diphase

quar'ter–saw', *v. t.* To saw (a log) into quarters and then into lumber, so as to show the grain to advantage, etc.

quar'ter-staff' (-tĕr-stȧf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'; -stăvz'). A staff formerly used as a weapon, wielded with one hand in the middle and the other between middle and end.

quar-tet' \ (kwôr-tĕt'), *n.* [It. *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto* **quar-tette'** / fourth, L. *quartus*.] *Music.* **1.** A composition in four parts, each for a single performer; also, the set of four performers of such music. **2.** Any group of four.

quar'tile (kwôr'tĭl), *a.* [L. *quartus* the fourth.] **1.** *Statistics.* Designating a point so chosen that three fourths of the individuals in a series are on one side of it and one fourth on the other. Cf. MEDIAN, *a.*, 2. **2.** *Astrol.* Designating, or pert. to, an aspect with a difference of 90° celestial longitude. — *n.* **1.** *Statistics.* A quartile point. **2.** *Astrol.* A quartile aspect; quadrate. See ASPECT, 2.

quar'to (kwôr'tō), *a.* [L. *in quarto* in fourth.] Having four leaves to the sheet, as a book. — *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). A size (commonly about 9½ x 12 inches) of a book, or of its pages, resulting, orig., from folding each sheet into four leaves; also, a book of such size; — often written *4to* or *4°*.

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* [G. *quarz*.] A form of silica in hexagonal crystals or crystalline masses. Except water, it is the commonest mineral, occurring in granite, sandstone, etc., and may be colorless and transparent, or colored.

quartz-if'er-ous (kwôrt-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*quartz* + *-ferous*.] Consisting chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

quartz'ite (kwôrt'sīt), *n. Petrog.* A compact granular rock composed of quartz. It is a metamorphosed sandstone.

quartz'ose (kwôrt'sōs), **quartz'ous** (-sŭs), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling quartz.

quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* [OF. *quasser*, fr. L. *cassare* to annihilate, annul.] *Law.* To abate, annul, or make void.

quash, *v. t.* [Prob. fr. OF. *quaissier*, fr. L. *quassare* to shatter.] To suppress; crush out; quell.

qua'si (kwā'sī). [L.] **1.** As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; seeming; seemingly; — used as an adjective or an adverb; or as a prefix, with a noun, adjective, or adverb; as, a *quasi* argument, *quasi* historical (or *quasi*-historical), etc. **2.** *Law.* Qualifying something (mentioned) as being of a certain kind to which it belongs only by operation or construction of law and without reference to any intent of the party in interest, as the obligee or owner; as in: **quasi deposit**, the obligation, amounting to that of a deposit, imposed by law on the finder of articles the owner of which is known; **quasi easements**, the rights necessary to reasonable enjoyment of property and passing with it in a grant unless expressly excepted; **quasi contract**, an obligation which the law imposes upon a person independently of his will, in general corresponding to those not arising either from tort or from true contracts. *Quasi contracts* are sometimes, inaccurately, called *implied contracts*.

quas'si-a (kwŏsh'ĭ-ȧ; kwăs'-; kwăsh'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Graman *Quassi*, a Surinam negro who discovered its virtues about 1730.] A bitter tonic drug from the wood of any of several tropical American simaroubaceous trees (as *Quassia amara* and *Simarouba amara*).

quas'sin (kwăs'ĭn; kwŏs'-), *n.* Also **quas'si-in** (-ĭ-ĭn). *Chem.* The bitter principle of quassia, extracted as a white crystalline neutral substance.

qua-ter'na-ry (kwȧ-tûr'nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *quaternarius* consisting of four each, containing four.] **1.** Consisting of four; being, coming, etc., by fours, or in sets of four. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the period from the end of the Tertiary to the present time. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A group of four; also, the number four. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Quaternary period (called also the *Age of Man*); Quaternary system of rocks.

qua-ter'ni-on (-nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *quaternio*, fr. *quaterni* four each.] **1.** A set of four parts, things, or persons. **2.** *Math.* The quotient of two vectors considered as depending on four distinct numbers and as expressible by a certain quadrinomial; the factor, multiplication by which converts one vector into another. However, authorities are not yet quite agreed as to what a quaternion is or ought to be. **3.** In *pl. Math.* The calculus of the quaternion.

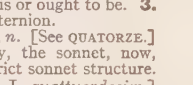
qua-tor'zain (kȧ-tôr'zān; kăt'ŏr-zān), *n.* [See QUATORZE.] A poem of fourteen lines; formerly, the sonnet, now, specif., a sonnetlike poem without strict sonnet structure.

qua-torze' (kȧ-tôrz'), *n.* [F., fourteen, L. *quattuordecim*.] Four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in piquet; — counting fourteen.

quat'rain (kwŏt'rān), *n.* [F., fr. *quatre* four, L. *quattuor*, *quatuor*.] *Pros.* A stanza of four lines, usually of ten-syllable iambics, riming alternately.

qua'tre (kä'tĕr; *F.* kȧ'tr'), *n.* [F.] A card, die, or domino having four spots.

quat're-foil' (kăt'ĕr-foil'), *n.* [F. *quatre* four + OF. *foil*, *foille*, leaf.] *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having four lobes, or foils.



Quatrefoils.

‖ **quat'tro-cen'to** (kwät'trō-chĕn'tō), *n.* & *a.* [It., four hundred, used as an abbreviated expression for the dates beginning with fourteen hundred.] The 15th century, when applied to Italian art or literature. Cf. CINQUECENTO, TRECENTO.

qua'ver (kwā'vĕr), *v. i.* [ME. *quaven* to shake, tremble.] To tremble; shake; esp., to cause the voice to vibrate; also, to trill on a musical instrument. — **Syn.** See QUIVER. — *v. t.* To utter with quavers; esp., to sing with trills or quavers. — *n.* **1.** A shake, or rapid and tremulous vibration, as of the voice. **2.** *Music.* **a** An eighth note. See NOTE. **b** A melodic shake or trill, esp. in singing.

quay (kē), *n.* [OF. *kai*, *cay*.] A stretch of paved and strengthened bank, or a solid landing place, as of masonry, made at the side of a navigable body of water.

quay'age (-ăj), *n.* [F.] **1.** Charge for use of a quay; wharfage. **2.** Room on or for quays; also, quays collectively.

quean (kwēn), *n.* [Orig., a woman, AS. *cwene*.] **1.** A woman; esp., a girl. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** A wench; hussy.

quea'sy (kwē'zĭ), *a.* -SI-ER (-zĭ-ĕr); -SI-EST. **1.** Ticklish; delicate; hazardous. **2.** Qualmish. **3.** Ill at ease. **4.** Fastidious; squeamish. — **quea'si-ly,** *adv.* — **quea'si-ness,** *n.*

que-bra'cho (kā-brä'chō), *n.* [Sp., also *quiebrahacha*, lit. break-ax, from its hard wood.] **1.** Any of several tropical American trees having very hard wood; esp., the **red quebracho**, an anacardiaceous tree (*Quebrachia lorentzii*) of the Argentine region, with bright red bark, valued for its tannin and as a dye. **2.** The wood or bark of any of these trees. In pharmacy **quebracho bark** means specif. the bark of the white quebracho (an apocynaceous tree, *Macaglia quebracho*), used as a tonic and antispasmodic.

queen (kwēn), *n.* [AS. *cwēn* wife, queen, woman.] **1.** A wife of a king. **2.** A female monarch. **3.** A woman eminent in power or attractions; — also used of cities, countries, etc. **4.** The fully developed female of social bees, ants, or termites, whose function is reproduction; — disting. from the workers, soldiers, etc. **5.** *Chess.* The most powerful piece, moving, directly or diagonally, across any number of unoccupied squares in a straight line. **6.** A playing card bearing the picture of a queen.

Queen Anne's lace *or* **laces**, the wild carrot, in allusion to the finely cut involucre. — **Q. Anne style**, *Arch.*, a style of English building prevalent early in the 18th century, characterized by modified classic ornament, by the use of red brickwork, and by general fitness for domestic architecture. — **q. of the prairie**, an American spiræa (*Spiræa lobata*) with ample clusters of pale pink flowers. — *v. t.* To make a queen of. — *v. i.* To act as, or wield the power of, a queen; — usually used with *it*.

queen'fish', *n.* A California sciænoid food fish (*Seriphеus politus*). The back is bluish, the sides and belly silvery.

queen'ing, *n.* Any of several kinds of apples, as *summer queening*, *scarlet queening*, and *early queening*.

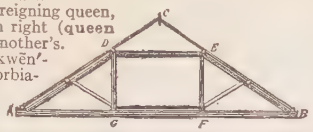
queen'ly (kwēn'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. Like, becoming, or suitable to, a queen. — **queen'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

queen mother. A queen dowager who is mother of the reigning king or queen.

queen'–post', *n.* One of two vertical tie posts in a roof truss or similar framed truss.

queen regent. A reigning queen, either in her own right (**queen regnant**) or in another's.

queen'root' (kwēn'-rōōt'), *n.* A euphorbiaceous herb (*Stillingia sylvatica*) of the southern United States. Its root is used in medicine as an alterative and expectorant.



Queen-post Roof. *AB* Tiebeam; *DG EF* Queen-posts; *DE* Straining Piece; *AD BE* Principal Rafters; *AC BC* Rafters.

Queen's Bench, queen's counsel, queen's English, queen's evidence. See KING'S BENCH, etc.

queer (kwēr), *a.* [Perh. fr. G. *quer* cross, oblique, athwart, OHG. *twer*.] **1.** Differing in some odd way from the ordinary; singular; peculiar. **2.** Suspicious; questionable. *Colloq.* **3.** Qualmish; faint. **4.** Spurious; counterfeit. *Slang.* — **Syn.** See STRANGE. — *n.* Counterfeit money. *Slang.* — *v. t.* To spoil the effect or success of, as by ridicule; spoil. *Slang.* — **queer'ly,** *adv.* — **queer'ness,** *n.*

quell (kwĕl), *v. t.* [AS. *cwellan* to kill.] **1.** To kill. *Obs.* **2.** To overpower; subdue; put down; suppress. **3.** To quiet; allay; calm; as, to *quell* grief. — **Syn.** Crush, reduce, repress. — **quell'er,** *n.*

quench (kwĕnch), *v. t.* [AS. *cwencan*, in *ācwencan* to extinguish utterly.] **1.** To extinguish; make an end of; as, to *quench* a light. **2.** To extinguish the flame or fire of; as, to *quench* a candle. **3.** To extinguish by satisfying, as thirst; to slake. **4.** To cool suddenly, as steel in tempering. — *v. i.* To become extinguished; go out; hence, of passions, sensations, etc., or of persons experiencing such: to subside; to become calm or cool. — **quench'a-ble,** *a.* — **quench'er,** *n.*

quench'less, *a.* Incapable of being quenched; inextinguishable.

que-nelle' (kĕ-nĕl'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A forcemeat ball, usually of chicken or veal, commonly cooked in boiling water or fried in deep fat.

quer'ce-tin (kwûr'sĕ-tĭn), *n.* [See QUERCITRON.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$, the true dyestuff of quercitron. — **quer-cet'ic** (kwĕr-sĕt'ĭk; -sē'tĭk), *a.*

quer'cine (kwûr'sĭn; -sīn), *a.* [L. *quercinus*, fr. *quercus* oak.] Pertaining to the oak.

quer'cit-ron (kwûr'sĭt-rŭn), *n.* [G. *quercitron*-gelb, fr. L. *quercus* oak + G. *citrongelb* citron yellow.] A large timber oak (*Quercus velutina*) of the eastern United States, having yellow inner bark; also, its bark, used in tanning and dyeing.

quer'i-mo'ni-ous (kwĕr'ĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *querimonia* a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain. *Rare.*

que'rist (kwē'rĭst), *n.* One who queries, or inquires.

quern (kwûrn), *n.* [AS. *cweorn*, *cwyrn*.] A kind of primitive hand mill for grinding grain.

quer'u-lous (kwĕr'ōō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *querulus* and *querulosus* fr. *queri* to complain.] **1.** Apt to find fault; habitually complaining. **2.** Fretful; whining. — **Syn.** Bewailing, lamenting, murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied. See PLAINTIVE. — **quer'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **quer'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

que'ry (kwē'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *quaere*, imperative sing. of *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek for, ask.] **1.** A question; an inquiry. **2.** A doubt. **3.** An interrogation point [?]. — *v. t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. **1.** To inquire into; ask. **2.** To address questions to. **3.** To indicate as doubtful; question the correctness of; specif., to mark with interrogation marks, as printer's proof, expressing doubt as to a detail. — **Syn.** See INQUIRE. — *v. i.* To question.

quest (kwĕst), *n.* [OF. *queste*, fr. L. *quaerere*. See QUERY.] **1.** A jury holding an inquest. *R.* **2.** A seeking; search; adventure; specif., *Medieval Romance*, a knightly expedition, as that in search of the Holy Grail (see GRAIL); also, the knights engaged in the expedition. — *v. i.* **1.** To search a trail; also, to bay; — said of a dog. **2.** To make a search; go in pursuit; go on a quest. — **quest'er,** *n.*

ques'tion (kwĕs'chŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *questio*.] **1.** Act of asking; interrogation; inquiry. **2.** Discussion; debate; hence: objection; doubt; as, true beyond *question*. **3.** Investigation, esp. a judicial one. **4.** That which is asked; query. **5.** Hence, a subject of or for investigation or debate. — **Syn.** Inquiry; topic, subject.

— *v. i.* To ask questions; inquire. — *v. t.* **1.** To examine by queries; as, to *question* a witness. **2.** To be uncertain of; doubt; as, I *question* whether he got it. **3.** To call in question; dispute; as, I *question* that statement. — **Syn.** See INQUIRE.

ques'tion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Admitting of being questioned. *Rare.* **2.** **a** Open to question or dispute; uncertain; — often in *it is questionable (whether, if)*. **b** Doubtful; problematical; suspicious; as, *questionable* motives, dealings. — **Syn.** Disputable, debatable, uncertain, suspicious, dubious. — **ques'tion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

ques'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Asking, in the form of, or involving, questions.—*n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). = QUESTIONNAIRE, below.

ques'tion-er, *n.* One who questions. [ingly.]

ques'tion-ing-ly, *adv.* In a questioning manner; inquir-

ques'tion-ist, *n.* Questioner; inquirer.

ques'tion-less, *a.* Unquestionable; also, unquestioning.

question mark *or, Rare,* **stop.** An interrogation point.

ques'tion-naire' (kwĕs'chŭn-âr'; *F.* kĕs'tyŏ'nâr'), *n.* [F.] A set of questions for submission to a number of persons, as in giving instructions to pupils, in psychological investigations, etc.

ques'tor (kwĕs'tŏr), **ques'tor-ship.** Var. of QUÆSTOR, etc.

quet-zal' (kĕt-säl'; kĕt'säl), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *quetzale*, Mex. *quetzaltototl*, fr. *quetzalli* a large green feather.] A Central American trogon (*Pharomacrus mocinno*) having brilliant plumage, and, in the male, very long upper tail coverts. It is the national emblem of Guatemala.

queue (kū), *n.* [F. See CUE.] **1.** A pigtail. = 1st CUE, *n.*, 1. **2.** A line of persons, carriages, etc. = 1st CUE, *n.*, 3.

quib'ble (kwĭb'l), *n.* **1.** A pun. *Obsoles.* **2.** A shift or turn from the point in question; an evasion; equivocation; prevarication. — *v. i.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). **1.** To pun. *Obsoles.* **2.** To evade the point in question, as by raising unimportant or irrelevant points, etc.; equivocate; prevaricate. — **Syn.** Cavil, shuffle. — **quib'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*

quick (kwĭk), *a.* [AS. *cwic*, *cwicu*, living.] **1.** Living; animate. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** Characterized by life or animation; as: **a** Alert; ready; as, a *quick* wit. **b** Active; brisk; busy; as, *quick* trade. **3.** Pregnant. **4.** Burning strongly or briskly; as, a *quick* fire. Hence: fiery; burning; intense. **5.** Moving; shifting;—said of sand, earth; etc. **6.** Prompt or rapid in action or thought; speedy; hasty; as, a *quick* reply. **7.** Impatient; passionate; as, a *quick* temper. **8.** Taking place rapidly or briefly; as, a *quick* look. **9.** Fresh; bracing; as, the air is *quick*. **10.** Sensitive; ready; keen; as, a *quick* ear. **11.** Sharp; abrupt; as, a *quick* turn, curve. — **Syn.** Expeditious, swift, rapid, prompt, active, brisk, nimble, fleet, alert, agile, lively. See FAST.

quick grass, couch grass. — **q. time,** *Mil.*, a rate of marching in which in the United States army 120 steps, each of thirty inches, in the British army 128 steps, each of thirty-three inches, are taken in one minute.

— *adv.* In a quick manner; quickly.

— *n.* **1.** A live plant, or living plants collectively; esp., hawthorn; quickset. **2.** The life; a vital part; the sensitive living flesh; specif., the part of a finger or toe to which the nail is attached.

quick'en (-'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make alive; revive; resuscitate; hence: to excite; stimulate. **2.** To make lively, active, or sprightly; of medicine, liquor, etc., to make more stimulating. **3.** To hasten; accelerate; as, to *quicken* one's departure. — **Syn.** Animate, revive, vivify; sharpen, incite.

— *v. i.* **1.** To come to life; become enlivened. **2.** **a** To show signs of life, as the fetus in the womb. **b** To reach the stage of pregnancy in which fetal movement is first perceptible. **3.** To move with increased rapidity. — **quick'en-er,** *n.*

quick'–fire' \ *a.* **1.** *Gun.* Firing in rapid succession. **2.**

quick'–fir'ing / *Ordnance.* Shooting with short intervals between shots;—used (esp. in the British service) of single-barreled guns with a quick-acting breech mechanism operated by a single movement of a crank or lever. Abbr., *Q. F.* Cf. RAPID-FIRE.

quick'lime' (-līm'), *n.* Unslaked lime. See LIME, 2.

quick'ly, *adv.* In a quick manner (in various senses); specif., speedily; without delay.

quick'ness, *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being quick; as: rapidity, alertness, readiness, hastiness, abruptness, acuteness, sensitiveness, keenness, etc. — **Syn.** Velocity, celerity, haste, expedition, promptness, dispatch, nimbleness, fleetness, agility, briskness.

quick'sand' (-sănd'), *n.* Sand easily yielding to pressure; esp., a deep mass of loose sand mixed with water into which a person or heavy object readily sinks.

quick'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* **1.** A cutting, esp. when set for a hedge; specif., the hawthorn. **2.** A hedge or thicket.

quick'sil'ver (-sĭl'vẽr), *n.* [*quick* living + *silver*; — from its fluidity.] Mercury, the metal.

quick'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* *Music.* A spirited march, esp. one in military quick time; also, a lively dance step.

quick'–wit'ted (109), *a.* Having ready wit.

quid (kwĭd), *n.* [See CUD.] A piece suitable to be chewed; cud; as, a *quid* of tobacco.

quid (kwĭd), *n.*; *pl.* QUID or, rarely, QUIDS. A sovereign, or pound sterling; *Obs.*, a guinea. *British Slang.*

quid'di-ty (kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *quidditas*, fr. L. *quid* what.] **1.** The essence of a thing; that which answers the question, *Quid est?* (What is it?) **2.** A trifling nicety; a cavil; quibble.

quid'nunc' (-nŭnk'), *n.* [L., what now?] One curious to know everything going on; a gossip.

qui-escе' (kwī-ĕs'), *v. i.*; QUI-ESCED' (-ĕst'); QUI-ESC'ING. [L. *quiescere.*] To become quiet or silent.

qui-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns), *n.*; *pl.* -CENCES (-sĕn-sĕz) } State,
qui-es'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CENCIES (-sĭz) } quality, or fact of being quiescent.

qui-es'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *quiescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *quiescere* to become quiet.] **1.** At rest; still; as, a *quiescent* body or fluid. **2.** Unagitated; dormant. — **Syn.** See LATENT. — **qui-es'cent-ly,** *adv.*

qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *a.* [L. *quietus*, p. p. of *quiescere* to rest, keep quiet.] **1.** In a state of rest or calm; still; hushed. **2.** Not excited or anxious; calm; placid; as, a *quiet* conscience. **3.** Not turbulent; gentle; as, a *quiet* spirit. **4.** Not showy; modest; as, a *quiet* dress, color, etc. **5.** Enjoyed in peace and relaxation; as, *quiet* pleasures. — **Syn.** Tranquil, unruffled, smooth, unmolested, undisturbed, peaceful. See STILL.

— *n.* [L. *quies, -etis.*] **1.** State or quality of being quiet, or in repose. **2.** Freedom from disturbance; stillness; peace.

— *v. t.* **1.** To stop the motion of or the noise of; to make quiet; still; silence. **2.** To calm; tranquilize. — *v. i.* To become still; — often used with *down.* — **qui'et-er,** *n.*

qui'et-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A system of religious mysticism based on abstraction from worldly interests and the passive contemplation of God, esp. [*cap.*] as practiced by a certain sect founded in the 17th century. **2.** Peace or tranquillity of mind; indifference; peacefulness; inaction.

Qui'et-ist, *n.* **1.** One who believes in or practices Quietism, or [*l. c.*] some similar form of mysticism. **2.** [*l. c.*] One who adopts a like attitude in political or social matters.

qui'et-ly, *adv.* In a quiet state or manner, as motionlessly, noiselessly, silently, calmly, peaceably, patiently.

qui'et-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being quiet; stillness; tranquillity; calmness.

qui'e-tude (kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* [L. *quietudo.*] Rest; repose; quietness; tranquillity.

qui-e'tus (kwī-ē'tŭs), *n.* [LL. *quietus* quit, discharged, L., at rest, quiet, dead.] Final acquittance, as from debt or obligation; hence, death; also, that which quiets or calms; as, to give one his *quietus*, to kill him, or check his activity.

quill (kwĭl), *n.* **1.** Something made of or like a hollow stalk; as: **a** A spindle or spool, as of reed, for thread in a shuttle. **b** A musical tube or pipe. **c** *Pharm.* A roll of dried bark; as, a *quill* of cinnamon. **2.** A large stiff feather; also, the hollow barrel or tube of a feather. **3.** Something like or made from the quill of a feather; as: **a** A pen for writing made from a quill. **b** A spine of the hedgehog or porcupine. **c** *Music.* A plectrum formed of a feather quill, used in plucking the strings of certain instruments, as the lute or the harpsichord. [*ings.*]

— *v. t.* To plait or flute in small cylindrical ridges (*quilling*).

quil-laí' (kĭ-lī'), *n.* [Native name.] The soapbark tree of Chile (*Quillaja saponaria*) or its detergent bark.

quill driver. One who works with a pen; a writer; clerk or scribe. *Jocose.*

quil'let (kwĭl'ĕt; 24), *n.* Subtlety; quibble. *Archaic.*

quill'ing (-ĭng), *n.* A strip of lace, ribbon, etc., fluted or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills.

quill'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Isoetes*), constituting a family and order of aquatic or marsh plants, allied to the ferns and having quill-shaped leaves.

quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* [OF. *cuilte*, fr. L. *culcita* bed, cushion, mattress.] **1.** Orig., a kind of mattress; now, a bed coverlet of two thicknesses filled with wool, cotton, etc.; any warm outer bed covering. **2.** Anything quilted or like a quilt.

— *v. t.* **1.** To fill or wad like a quilt. **2.** To stitch or sew in layers, usually with some soft thick substance between. **3.** To stitch, sew, or mark, in lines or patterns, as quilts. **4.** To fasten between pieces of material, as money in a belt.

— *v. i.* To make quilted work. — **quilt'er,** *n.*

quilt'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or action of one who, or that which, quilts something. **2.** Quilted material or work; also, material for quilts.

quin-al'dine (kwĭn-ăl'dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*quin*oline + *ald*ehyde + ani*line*.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_9H_6N \cdot CH_3$, obtained as a condensation product of aldehyde and aniline, and occurring also in coal tar.

qui'na-ry (kwī'nə-rĭ), *a.* [L. *quinarius*, fr. *quini* five each.] Consisting of five; arranged by fives; specif., *Math.*, using five as the radix or base; — said of a system of notation. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). That which has five members.

quince (kwĭns), *n.* [Prob. a pl. fr. ME. *quyne, coin*, OF. *coin*, L. *cotoneum*, deriv. of Gr. *μῆλον Κυδώνιον* quince, lit., apple of Cydonia, fr. *Κυδωνία* Cydonia, a city of Crete.] The applelike fruit of a malaceous tree or shrub (*Cydonia cydonia*); also the tree.

quin-cun'cial (kwĭn-kŭn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of the form of a quincunx. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Having five leaves so imbricated that two are exterior, two interior, and the other has one edge exterior and one interior; as, *quincuncial* æstivation. **b** In phyllotaxy, 5-ranked. — **quin-cun'cial-ly,** *adv.*

quin'cunx (kwĭn'kŭnks), *n.* [L., lit., five twelfths; *quinque* five + *uncia* an ounce.] **1.** An arrangement of five things with one at each corner and one in the middle of a square. **2.** *Bot.* A quincuncial arrangement, as of the parts of a flower in æstivation.

quin-dec'a-gon (kwĭn-dĕk'ə-gŏn), *n.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] *Geom.* Quincunx. A figure, generally plane, with fifteen angles and, consequently, fifteen sides.

quin'de-cem'vir (kwĭn'dĕ-sĕm'vĕr), *or, Latin form,* **quin'de-cim'vir** (-sĭm'vĕr), *n.*; *pl.* -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L. *quindecimvir; quindecim* fifteen + *vir* a man.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of a body of fifteen men; esp., *Rom. Relig.* a member of a college of priests having charge of the Sibylline Books.

quin'i-a (kwĭn'ĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Quinine.

quin'ic (kwĭn'ĭk), *a.* [See QUININE.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_7(OH)_4CO_2H$, got from cinchona bark, coffee beans, etc.

quin'i-dine (kwĭn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* An alkaloid isomeric with and resembling quinine, found in certain species of cinchona.

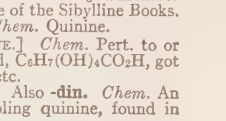
qui'nine (kwĭ'nĭn; kwĭ-nēn'), *n.* Also **quin'in** (kwĭn'ĭn). [Sp. *quina*, or *quinaquina*, Peruvian bark, fr. native name.] *Chem.* A bitter alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2$, got from the bark of species of cinchona; hence, *Pharm.*, any of the salts of this alkaloid, as the acetate, chloride, sulphate, etc., used as a febrifuge or antiperiodic.

qui-noi'dine (kwĭ-noi'dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*quinine* + *-oid.*] *Pharm.* A brownish resinous mixture of alkaloids obtained as a by-product in the treatment of cinchona bark and sold as a cheap substitute for quinine.

quin'ol (kwĭn'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* Hydroquinone.

quin'o-line (-ō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*quinine* + *-ol*, 2 + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, C_9H_7N, obtained as a pungent colorless liquid by distillation of alkaloids, bones, coal tar, etc., and also synthetically; hence, any of various derivatives of the same. Quinoline is the parent substance of a number of alkaloids, antiseptics, dyes, etc.

quin'one (kwĭn'ōn; kwĭ-nōn'), *n.* [G. *chinon.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_6H_4O_2$, of penetrating odor, obtained by the oxidation of quinic acid, aniline, and other compounds.



Quinone. 1 Fittig's Diketone Formula; 2 Græbe's Peroxide Formula.

Quin'qua-ges'i-ma (-jĕs'ĭ-mə), *n.* [L., fem. of *quinquagesimus* the fiftieth.] Short for **Quinquagesima Sunday**, that is the Sunday next before Lent; — called also *Shrove Sunday.*

quin-quen'ni-ad (kwĭn-kwĕn'ĭ-ăd), *n.* A period of five years.

quin-quen'ni-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *quinquennis; quinque* five + *annus* year.] Occurring once in five years, or at the end of every five years; also, lasting five years. — *n.* A quinquennial event or term. [of five years.]

quin-quen'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ə). [L.] A period

quin'que-par'tite (kwĭn'kwĕ-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *quinquepartitus.*] Consisting of, or divided into, five parts.

quin'sy (kwĭn'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [OF. *quinancie* or LL. *quinancia*, fr. L. *cynanche* a sort of sore throat, Gr. *κυνάγχη; κύων* dog + *ἄγχειν* to choke.] *Med.* An inflammation of the throat or adjacent parts, attended with swelling and inflammatory fever; suppurative tonsillitis.

quint (kwĭnt; kĭnt; *formerly also as F.*, kănt), *n.* [F. *quinte*, fr. L. *quintus* fifth.] **1.** In piquet, a sequence of five cards of the same suit. **2.** *Music.* An organ stop giving tones a fifth higher than the normal pitch of the digitals.

quin'tain (kwĭn'tăn), *n.* [F. *quintaine*, LL. *quintana.*] An object to be tilted at, as a post or a post with a pivoted crosspiece supporting a mark or target, etc. *Hist.*

quin'tal (-tăl), *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. Ar. *qintar.*] A hundredweight. A metric *quintal* is 100 kilograms, or 220.46 pounds. Abbr., *q.*

quin'tan (-tăn), *a.* [L. *quintanus*, fr. *quintus* fifth, *quinque* five.] Occurring as the fifth, after four others; also, occurring every fifth day, reckoning inclusively; as, a *quintan* fever. — *n. Med.* A quintan fever.

quin-tes'sence (kwĭn-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *quinta essentia* fifth essence.] **1.** The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. **2.** Pure or concentrated essence. **3.** Hence, the most perfect representative of something; a type. — **quin'tes-sen'tial** (kwĭn'tĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.*

quin-tet' } (kwĭn-tĕt'), *n.* [It. *quintetto*, dim. of *quinto*
quin-tette' } the fifth, fr. L. *quintus* fifth.] **1.** *Music.* A composition for five voices or instruments; also, the set of five performers. **2.** Any set of five, or thing arranged for five.

quin'tile (kwĭn'tĭl), *n.* [L. *quintus* the fifth.] *Astrol.* The aspect of planets when separated the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

quin-til'lion (-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [From L. *quintus* fifth, after analogy of *million.*] The number denoted by a unit with 18 annexed zeros (in French and American notation), or with 30 annexed zeros (in English notation). — **quin-til'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.* & *a.*

quin'tu-ple (kwĭn'tŭ-p'l), *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth. Cf. QUADRUPLE.] Multiplied by five; fivefold. — *v. t. & i.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To make, or to become, fivefold.

quin'tu-plet (-plĕt), *n.* [From QUINTUPLE.] A collection or combination of, or a contrivance for, five of a kind.

quinze (kwĭnz; *F.* kănz), *n.* [F., fifteen.] A game at cards, resembling vingt et un, in which the object is to make, or come nearest to, without exceeding, fifteen points.

quip (kwĭp), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *quippe* forsooth, used ironically.] **1.** A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; a gibe; a witty sally. **2.** A quibble. **3.** A droll or eccentric act; also, something odd or strange; a knickknack. — *v. t. & i.*; QUIPPED (kwĭpt); QUIP'PING. To joke or gibe. *Now Rare.*

qui'pu (kē'pōō; kwĭp'ōō), *n.*; *pl.* QUIPUS (-pōōz). [Peruv. *quipu* a knot.] A contrivance of the ancient Peruvians, for arithmetical purposes, a mnemonic aid, etc., consisting of a main cord, from which hung smaller knotted cords of various colors, each having a special meaning.

quire (kwīr), *n.* [Orig., four sheets folded together, through OF. *quayer, quaer*, deriv. of L. *quaterni* four each, *quattuor* four.] A collection of 24 (sometimes 25) sheets of paper of the same size and quality.

quire (kwīr). Obs. or archaic var. of CHOIR.

Quir'i-nal (kwĭr'ĭ-năl; kwĭ-rī'năl), *n.* [L. *Quirinalis*, fr. *Quirinus.* See QUIRINUS.] One of the seven hills of Rome, now called *Monte Quirinale.* On it is the residence of the ruling house of Italy. Hence, fig., the monarchical government, or régime, in Italy, as distinguished from the "Vatican," or papal government. — **Quir'i-nal,** *a.*

Qui-ri'nus (kwĭ-rī'nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* An ancient god of war. As distinguished from Mars, he was the god of armed peace rather than aggressive warfare. In later times he was popularly identified with the deified Romulus.

Qui-ri'tes (kwĭ-rī'tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Roman citizens. The Romans called themselves in a civil capacity *Quirites*, in a political and military capacity, *Romani.*

quirk (kwûrk), *n.* **1.** An abrupt turn, twist, or curve, as of the pen in writing; a flourish. *Arch.* **2.** A groove separating a bead or other molding from the adjoining member. **3.** A quibble; equivocation. **4.** A quip; conceit. **5.** A peculiarity in manner or behavior.

quirk'y (kwûr'kĭ), *a.*; QUIRK'I-ER (-kĭ-ĕr); -EST. Full of quirks; tricky; as, a *quirky* lawyer. [with a quirt.]

quirt (kwûrt), *n.* A kind of riding whip. — *v. t.* To strike

quit (kwĭt), *n.* Any of various small passerine birds, chiefly of the West Indies.

quit, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* QUIT or QUIT'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIT'TING. [OF. *quiter*, prob. deriv. of L. *quietus* quiet.] **1.** To free; clear; as, to *quit* one's self of an enemy. *Now Rare.* **2.** To acquit. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To discharge, as an obligation; requite; repay. **4.** To meet the claims upon; conduct; acquit; — used reflexively; as, *quit* yourselves like men. *Archaic.* **5.** To have done with; stop; hence: to leave; forsake; as, to *quit* work; *quit* jesting; also, to let go; yield. — **Syn.** Relinquish, resign, abandon, surrender. See CEASE, LEAVE. — *v. i.* To go away; also, to stop; cease. — *a.* [ME. & OF. *quite.*] Released from an obligation, burden, restriction, distress, etc.; free; clear.

quitch (kwĭch), *n.*, *or* **quitch grass.** [AS. *cwice*, fr. *cwic* living.] Couch grass; quick grass; fig. (of *quitch*) a taint.

quit'claim' (kwĭt'klām'), *v. t.* [OF. *quite clamer* to call quit, declare quit.] To release or relinquish a claim to. — *n. Law.* A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release, in which the grantor generally covenants only against persons who claim under himself.

quite (kwīt), *adv.* [ME., fr. *quite* discharged, free. See QUIT, *a.*] **1.** Completely; wholly; entirely; as, he is *quite* mistaken. **2.** Positively; really; truly; also, loosely to a considerable extent or degree; as, it is *quite* near.

quit'rent' (kwĭt'rĕnt'), *n.* [*quit*, a. + *rent.*] *Law.* A fixed rent payable in commutation of certain feudal services; hence, any fixed rent due from a socage tenant.

quits (kwĭts), *a.* Even or equal (with another) by having returned or repaid anything, good or evil, or its equivalent.

quit'tance (kwĭt'ăns), *n.* **1.** Discharge from a debt or an obligation; acquittance. **2.** Recompense; requital.

quit'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One that quits or shirks; hence, a coward.

quit'tor (-ĕr), *n.* An inflammatory, suppurative disease of the feet of horses, asses, etc., in some cases affecting the cartilage of the foot (**cartilaginous quittor**), in others the soft tissues just above the hoof (**cutaneous quittor**).

quiv'er (kwĭv'ĕr), *a.* Nimble; active. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quiv'er (kwĭv'ĕr), *v. i.* To shake or move with slight and tremulous motion; tremble; shiver.

Syn. Quiver, quaver. To **quiver** is to vibrate with a slight and tremulous motion; **quaver** now applies esp. to the voice; as, a *quivering* flame, leaf, lip; a *quavering* voice. — *n.* Act, fact, or state of quivering; a tremor.

quiv'er, *n.* [OF. *cuivre, cuevre.*] **1.** A sheath for carrying arrows. **2.** The arrows in a quiver. — **quiv'ered** (-ĕrd), *a.* ‖ **qui vive'** (kē vēv'). [F.] The challenge of a French sentinel; — used like the English challenge "Who goes there?" **to be on the qui vive,** to be on the alert, like a sentinel.

quix-ot'ic (kwĭk-sŏt'ĭk), *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; absurdly chivalric. — **Syn.** See VISIONARY. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **quix'ot-ism** (kwĭk'sŏt-ĭz'm), *n.*

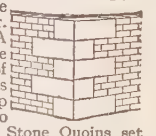
quiz (kwĭz), *n.*; *pl.* QUIZZES (-ĕz; 24). **1.** An eccentric person. *Rare.* **2.** One who quizzes others. **3.** A hoax; practical joke; jest. **4.** A quizzing. — *v. t.*; QUIZZED (kwĭzd); QUIZ'ZING. **1.** To ridicule; banter; chaff or mock with pretended seriousness; make sport of; also, to question closely. **2.** To examine or coach (as a pupil or class) by questions. *U. S.* — **Syn.** See RIDICULE. — **quiz'zer** (-ĕr), *n.*

quiz'zi-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, a quiz, or jest; comical; queer. — **quiz'zi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

quod (kwŏd), *n.* A quadrangle or court, as of a prison; hence, a prison. *Slang.*

quoif (koif; kwoif). Obs. var. of COIF.

quoin (koin; kwoin), *n.* [See COIN.] **1.** *Arch.* Orig., a solid exterior angle; now, one of the selected pieces of material for a corner. **2.** A wedgelike piece, as, specif.: **a** A wedge-shaped stone, used as a keystone or support. **b** *Printing.* A wedge of wood or metal used in fastening forms in a chase, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To wedge up with quoins, as a printer's form. **2.** To provide with quoins, as a wall corner.


Stone Quoins set in Brickwork.

quoit (kwoit; koit), *n.* [ME. *coite.*] **1.** Orig., a discus; hence, a flattened ring-shaped piece of iron to be pitched at a fixed object in play. **2.** In *pl.* The game so played. — *v. t.* To throw like a quoit. *Obs. or R.*

quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former; sometime.

quo'rum (kwō'rŭm; 57), *n.* [L., of whom.] **1.** Orig., in England, the select number of justices of the peace one or more of whom, on account of their skill and discretion, were directed to be included in the number necessary to constitute a court; later, all the justices of the peace collectively. **2.** A specially selected or select body. **3.** Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is, when duly assembled, legally competent to transact business.

quo'ta (kwō'tà), *n.*; *pl.* -TAS (-tàz). [LL., fr. L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fr. *quotus* how many.] A (certain) proportional part or share; proportion assigned in a division. [quoted.]

quot'a-ble (kwōt'à-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being

quo-ta'tion (kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of quoting, or citing. **2.** That which is quoted, or cited; a passage referred to, repeated, or adduced. **3.** *Com.* The naming of the current price of any security or commodity; also, the price named.

quotation mark. In writing and printing, a mark used to indicate the beginning or end of a quotation. In general English usage two inverted commas ["] are used at the beginning, and two apostrophes ["] at the end, but a quotation within a quotation is generally set off by single marks. Single marks are often, esp. in British printing, used instead of double. Matter quoted within a quotation marked in the latter way has the double marks.

quote (kwōt), *v. t.*; QUOT'ED (kwōt'ĕd); QUOT'ING. [LL. *quotare* to divide into chapters and verses, fr. L. *quotus.* See QUOTA.] **1.** To name, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author, by way of authority or illustration; cite. **2.** To cite a passage from; as, to *quote* Shakespeare. **3.** *Com.* To name the current price of. **4.** *Print. & Writing.* To set off by quotation marks. — **Syn.** See CITE. — *n.* A quotation, or a quotation mark. *Colloq.*

quoth (kwōth), *v. t.* [AS. *cweðan*, pret. *cwæð*, pl. *cwǣdon.*] Said; spoke; uttered; — used in the first and third persons in the preterit, and always followed by its nominative, the word or words said being the object. *Archaic.*

quoth'a (kwōth'à), *interj.* [For *quoth a* said he, *a* being corrupted from *he.*] Indeed! forsooth! *Archaic.*

quo-tid'i-an (kwō-tĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [OF. *cotidien*, L. *quotidianus*, fr. *quotidie* daily; *quotus* how many + *dies* day.] Daily; recurring daily; as, a *quotidian* fever. — *n.* Anything, esp. an intermittent fever or ague, recurring daily.

quo'tient (kwō'shĕnt), *n.* [L. *quotiens, quoties*, how often, fr. *quot* how many.] *Arith.* The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

quo war-ran'to (kwō wŏ-răn'tō); *pl.* QUO WARRANTOS. [From Law L. *quo warranto* by what authority.] *Law.* **a** Orig., a writ of right requiring a person to show by what right he exercised any office, franchise, or liberty. **b** In modern practice, a proceeding for a like purpose begun by an information; also, the information or pleading by which such proceeding is begun, or the proceeding itself.

R

R (är). **1.** The eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced consonant usually classed as a *liquid*, or otherwise as a *semivowel*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 75. The English letter derives its form from the Greek through the Latin, the Greek letter being derived from the Phœnician, which is perhaps of Egyptian origin. Etymologically R is most closely related to *l*, *s*, and *n*; as in bandore, mandolin; purple, L. purpura; E. chapter, F. chapitre, L. capitulum; E. was, were; hare, G. hase; E. order, F. ordre, L. ordo, ordinis; E. coffer, coffin. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate : The seventeenth or (cf. K, 2) the eighteenth in a series; seventeenth (or eighteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 17 (or 18); as, *R* Battery.

R, *or* **r** (är), *n.*; *pl.* R's or Rs (ärz). The letter R, r, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter R.

R, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter R.

Ra (rä), *or* **Re** (rā), *n. Egypt. Relig.* The great god of the sun and chief deity of historical Egypt, represented by the lion, cat, or hawk, and usually wearing the solar disk.

ra-ba'to (rȧ-bä'tō; -bā'tō), *n. pl.;* -TOS (-tōz). [F. *rabat.*] A kind of ruff or collar for the neck.

rab'bet (răb'ĕt; 24), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *rabat* a beating down, fr. *rabatre* to beat down. *Oxf. E. D.*] A groove cut in or near the edge of any body, esp. one to receive another member, as a panel. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut a rabbet in. **2.** To unite the edges of, as boards, in a rabbet joint. — *v. i.* To be joined by a rabbet. [beted boards or timbers.

rabbet joint. *Carp.* A joint formed by fitting together rab-

rab'bi (răb'ī; -ē), *n.*; *pl.* -BIS or -BIES (-īz; -ēz). [L. *rabbi*, fr. Gr. *ῥαββί*, Heb. *rabbī* my master.] Master; lord; teacher; — a Jewish title for a teacher or doctor of the law.

rab'bin (răb'ĭn), *n.* [F.] A rabbi. [later Hebrew.]

Rab-bin'ic (rȧ-bĭn'ĭk), *n.* The language of the rabbis; the

rab-bin'ic (rȧ-bĭn'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to the rabbis, their

rab-bin'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } opinions, learning, or language.

rab'bin-ism (răb'ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A rabbinic expression. **2.** The teachings, traditions, or practices of the rabbis.

rab'bin-ist, *n.* One of the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbis. — **rab'bin-is'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), **rab'bin-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

rab'bit (răb'ĭt), *n.* [ME. *rabet.*] A small burrowing rodent (*Lepus cuniculus*) allied to the hare; also, any of various other members of the hare family, as the cottontail. — *v. i. & t.* To hunt, catch, or kill rabbits. — **rab'bit-er,** *n.*

rab'bit-ry (-ĭt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place where rabbits are kept; esp., a collection of hutches for tame rabbits.

rab'bit-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* A santalaceous shrub (*Pyrularia pubera*) of the southern United States, with greenish flowers and drupaceous fruits. See BUFFALO NUT.

rab'ble (răb'l), *n.* [F. *râble*, OF. *rouable*, L. *rutabulum.*] An iron bar with the end bent, or some other device, used in stirring, skimming, and gathering molten iron in puddling. — *v. t.*; RAB'BLED (-ld); RAB'BLING (-lĭng). To stir, skim, or gather with a rabble.

rab'ble, *n.* [ME. *rabel* a pack (of hounds).] A tumultuous crowd of people; a mob; [with *the*], the lowest class of people; the mob. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a rabble; disorderly; vulgar. — *v. t.* To mob.

rab'ble-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Disturbance; tumult.

rab-bo'nī (răb-bō'nī; -nĭ), *n.* [Heb. *rabbōnī.*] Lit., my great master; — a Jewish title of respect.

Rab'e-lai'si-an (răb'ē-lā'zĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, Rabelais or his works, as in coarse extravagant humor and satire. — *n.* One who studies or admires Rabelais.

rab'id (răb'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rabidus*, fr. *rabere* to rave.] **1.** Furious; raging. **2.** Extreme or fanatical in opinion; as, a *rabid* partisan. **3.** Affected with rabies; mad. **4.** Of or pert. to rabies. — **rab'id-ly,** *adv.* — **rab'id-ness,** *n.*

ra'bi-es (rā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] Canine madness; hydrophobia.

ra'ca (rā'kȧ; rȧ-kä'), *a.* [Gr. *ῥακά*, fr. Chaldee *rēkā.*] Lit., worthless; — used in reproach by the Jews of Christ's time.

rac-coon', ra-coon' (răk-kōōn'), *n.* [Algonquian *arakun.*] A nocturnal, plantigrade, largely arboreal carnivore (*Procyon lotor*) of North America. It is chiefly gray, with a bushy, ringed tail.

Raccoon.

raccoon, *or* **racoon, dog.** A small canine mammal (*Nyctereutes procyonides*) of Japan and China.

race (rās), *n.* [OF. *raïz*, fr. L. *radix.*] A root. *Obsoles.*

race, *n.* [ME. *ras*, of Scand. orig.] **1.** Act of rushing onward; run; a progress; course. *Obs. or R. or Scot.* **2.** Career; course of life. **3.** A contest of speed; in *pl.*, usually, a meeting for contests in the running of horses. **4.** A strong or rapid current of water, or its channel. **5.** A watercourse, esp. when used industrially, as for mining; also, the current flowing in such a course; as, a mill *race* for turning the water wheel of a mill. **6.** *Mach.* A guide or channel along which something rolls or slides; as, a slide for a shuttle, a slot for ball bearings.

— *v. i.* **1.** To run or go swiftly, esp. in competition. **2.** *Machinery.* To run too fast under a diminished load, as an engine. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contend in a race; drive at high speed. **2.** To run a race with.

race, *n.* [F. *race*, fr. It. *razza.*] **1.** The descendants of the same ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation taken as of the same stock; a lineage; breed; also, a class of individuals with common characteristics, interests, or the like. **2.** State of being one of a particular race (sense 1); also, the qualities, features, etc., resulting from this. **3.** *Zoöl.* **a** A breed of a domesticated species of individuals of a common descent. **b** A natural group inferior in rank to a species. **4.** *Hort. & Agric.* A permanent variety with constant distinguishing characters. **5.** Herd; stud. *Obs.* **6.** Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength, as of wine. **7.** Characteristic quality or style; nature. *Now Rare.*

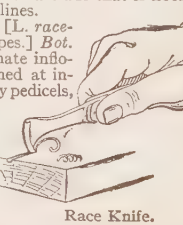
race'-a-bout' (-ȧ-bout'), *n. Naut.* A small sloop-rigged racing yacht having a short bowsprit.

race course. A course for racing contests or races.

race horse. A horse bred or kept for racing.

race knife. A cutting tool with a blade that is hooked at the point, for marking outlines.

ra-ceme' (rȧ-sēm'; rā-), *n.* [L. *racemus* bunch of berries or grapes.] *Bot.* A type of simple indeterminate inflorescence with flowers attached at intervals to an elongated axis by pedicels, as in the currant. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*


Race Knife.

ra-ce'mic (-sē'mĭk; -sĕm'-ĭk), *a.* [See RACEME.] *Org. Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating an optically inactive variety of tartaric acid found with ordinary tartaric acid in the juice of grapes. **b** Pert. to or designating other inactive compounds similarly formed. — **rac'e-mism** (rās'ē-mĭz'm), *n.*

rac'e-mose (rās'ē-mōs), *a.* [L. *racemosus* full of clusters.] Resembling a raceme; growing in the form of a raceme.

rac'er (rās'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, races; esp., a race horse, a swift boat, etc. **2.** Turntable for a gun. See MORTAR, *Illust.* **3.** An American black snake (*Zamenis constrictor*).

race suicide. The gradual extinction of a race or people by the voluntary failure of its members to keep the birth rate equal to the death rate.

race'way' (rās'wā'), *n.* A canal for water.

Ra'chel (rā'chĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Rākhēl.*] *Bib.* The younger daughter of Laban, wife of Jacob, and mother of Joseph and Benjamin. See LABAN.

ra'chis (rā'kĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CHISES (-ĕz; 24), L. -CHIDES (răk'ĭ-dēz; rā'kĭ-). [NL. fr. Gr. *ῥάχις, -ιος.*] **1.** The spinal column. **2.** Any of various axial structures; as : **a** *Bot.* The elongated axis of an inflorescence, as of a raceme. **b** *Zoöl.* The distal part of the shaft of a feather which bears the web.

ra-chi'tis (rȧ-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥαχῖτις* (sc. *νόσος*), fr. *ῥάχις* the spine.] Lit., inflammation of the spine; commonly, rickets. — **ra-chit'ic** (rȧ-kĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ra'cial (rā'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a race. — **ra'cial-ly,** *adv.*

rac'i-ly (rās'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a racy manner.

rac'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Fact or quality of being racy.

rack (răk), *v. i.* To go with a rack; pace; — said of a horse. — *n.* A certain gait of a horse or other quadruped; specif. : **a** = PACE, *n.*, 4. **b** = SINGLE-FOOT. [*and ruin.*

rack, *n.* Wreck; destruction; — now *Rare*, exc. in *rack*

rack, *n.* Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any floating vapor in the sky. — *v. i.* To fly, as vapor or broken clouds.

rack, *v. t.* To draw off from the lees, as wine.

rack, *n.* [ME. *racke, rekke*, a framework.] **1.** A framework to hold fodder for cattle, etc. **2.** A framework, or grating, on or in which articles are kept or displayed. **3.** A frame fitted to a wagon for carrying hay, straw, etc. **4.** An engine for torturing by stretching the body. **5.** A cause of anguish, or the suffering produced. **6.** A straining or wrenching; as, the *rack* of storms. **7.** A

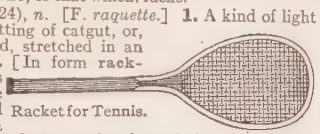
Rack and Pinion.

bar with teeth on one face for gearing with those of a pinion, worm, etc.; also, a notched bar used as a ratchet to engage with a pawl, detent, or the like.

—*v. t.* **1.** To stretch or strain; stretch on the rack or wheel. **2.** To torment; torture; as, *racked* with grief. **3.** Specif.: **a** To stretch up or raise beyond what is usual or fair; of rents, to raise oppressively; raise to a rack rent (which see). **b** To harass or oppress by exactions or extortion, as by rack rents; as, to *rack* tenants. — **Syn.** Rend, tear, wrench.

rack'er, *n.* One who, or that which, racks.

rack'et (răk'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *raquette.*] **1.** A kind of light bat having a netting of catgut, or, formerly, of cord, stretched in an open frame. **2.** [In form **rackets,** construed as a *sing.*] A game played with ball and rackets in a four-walled court. **3.** A snowshoe formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood. *Canada & Northern U. S.*


Racket for Tennis.

rack'et, *n.* **1.** Confused, clattering noise; din; noisy talk or sport. **2.** A scene or occurrence of excitement, tumult, or social dissipation. **3.** A scheme, dodge, trick, or the like; a trying experience. *Slang.* — *v. i.* **1.** To engage in a racket; frolic; carouse; dissipate. **2.** To make a confused noise, or racket. — *v. t.* To affect by racket, to annoy, disturb, or ruin with racket. *Rare.*

rack'et-tail', *n.* Any of several humming birds (genera *Spathura* and *Discura*), having two of the tail feathers very long and racket-shaped.

rack'et-y (-ĭ; 24), *a.* Addicted to making, or characterized by, a racket, or noise.

rack rail. *Railroads.* A toothed rack, laid as a center rail, engaging with a gear wheel on a locomotive, as esp. on mountain railroads. Hence, **rack railroad** *or* **railway.**

rack rent, *or* **rack'rent',** *n.* [*rack* to stretch + *rent.*] A rent of the full or nearly full annual value of the rented property; an excessive or unreasonably high rent.

rack'-rent', *v. t.* To subject to rack rent, as a farm.

rack'-rent'er, *n.* One who pays, or exacts, rack rent.

rack'work' (răk'wûrk'), *n.* Any mechanism having a rack, as a rack and pinion.

‖ **ra'con'teur'** (rä'kôN'tûr'), *n.*; *pl.* RACONTEURS (-tûrz'; *F.* -tûr'). [F.] A story-teller.

ra-coon', Var. of RACCOON. [a bat.]

rac'quet (răk'ĕt), **rac-quette'** (ră-kĕt'). Vars. of RACKET,

rac'y (rās'ĭ), *a.*; RAC'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [From *race* tribe, family.] **1.** Having a strong flavor indicating origin, as a wine (cf. 3d RACE, *n.*, 6); hence: fresh; rich; excellent. **2.** Distinctively vigorous or spirited; peculiar and animated; as, a *racy* style; a *racy* person. **3.** Agreeably stimulating; piquant; fresh and lively; as, *racy* humor.

Syn. Spirited, pungent, spicy, smart. — **Racy, spicy.** That is **racy,** in expression, which has native freshness or verve; that is **spicy** which is piquant; *spicy* does not, like *racy,* suggest native quality; as, *racy* English; *spicy* criticism. [weave or twist together.]

rad'dle (răd'l), *v. t.*; -DLED (-ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To inter-

rad'dle. Var. of RUDDLE.

ra'di-al (rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a radius or ray; consisting of or like radii or rays; radiated. — **ra'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

radial engine, *Mach.,* an engine, usually an internal-combustion engine of a type having several cylinders arranged radially like the spokes of a complete wheel. The **semiradial engine** has radiating cylinders on only one side of the crank shaft. — **r. symmetry,** *Biol.,* the condition of having similar parts regularly arranged about a central axis, as in a starfish.

ra'di-an (rā'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [From RADIUS.] *Math.* An arc of a circle equal to the radius, or the angle at the center measured by it. Its value is 57.2958 ... degrees, or $^{180}/_{\pi}$.

ra'di-ance (-ăns) \ *n.* State or quality of being radiant;
ra'di-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ) / brilliancy; vivid brightness. — **Syn.** Luster, splendor, glare, glitter.

ra'di-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *radians, -antis,* p. pr. of *radiare* to emit rays, *radius* ray.] **1.** Emitting rays of light; beaming; as, the *radiant* sun. **2.** Beaming with vivacity, happiness, etc.; as, a *radiant* face. **3.** *Physics.* Emitted or transmitted by radiation; as, *radiant* heat.

Syn. Radiant, beaming, beamy, lambent. That is **radiant** which shines brightly; the word often implies lively joy or satisfaction, esp. as expressed in the face; **beaming,** as applied to looks or expression, often suggests broader, more childlike or naive, satisfaction than *radiant;* as, *radiant* with joy; a *beaming* smile. **Beamy** is poetical. That is **lambent** which plays lightly, like flame, or shines with soft radiance; as, a *lambent* flame. [under RADIAL.]

radiant engine, a semiradial engine. See *radial engine,*

— *n.* That which radiates; as: **a** *Optics.* The point or object from which light emanates. **b** *Astron.* The point at which the visible paths of shooting stars meet, when traced backward, or whence they appear to radiate.

ra'di-ant-ly, *adv.* In a radiant manner.

ra'di-ate (rā'dĭ-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *radiatus,* p. p. of *radiare* to irradiate, *radius* ray.] **1.** To emit rays; be radiant; shine. **2.** To issue or proceed in or as in rays, as light or heat. — *v. t.* To emit in rays, as heat. — *a.* Having rays or radial parts; radiated; *Zoöl.,* having radial symmetry. — *n. Zoöl.* Any of an obsolete group (*Radiata*) of invertebrates including those having parts arranged radially, as cœlenterates and echinoderms.

ra'di-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Emitted in rays. **2.** Radiate.

ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of radiating; state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays, as of light or heat. **2.** That which is radiated; radiant energy.

ra'di-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or exhibiting, radiation.

ra'di-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, radiates; specif.: **a** Any of various devices for heating external objects or for cooling an internal substance by radiation, as a nest of pipes containing circulating steam or hot water. **b** *Wireless Teleg.* An oscillator.

rad'i-cal (răd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *radicalis* having roots, fr. *radix, -icis,* a root.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or proceeding from, the root. **2.** Hence: original; fundamental; thorough-going; extreme; as, a *radical* change. **3.** *Bot.* **a** Of or proceeding from the root of a plant; as, *radical* tubers. **b** Proceeding from a rootlike stem; basal; as, the *radical* leaves of the dandelion. **4.** *Math.* Of or pert. to a radix or root. **5.** [*Often cap.*] Of or pert. to radicals in politics.

radical sign, *Math.,* the sign $\surd$ (orig. an *r,* initial of *radix,* root), put before an expression to denote that its root is to be extracted; thus, $\sqrt{a}$, $\sqrt{(a+b)}$. Any other than the square root is indicated by a corresponding *index;* thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$ indicates the third, or cube, root of a.

— *n.* **1.** A root, or radical part; a fundamental. **2.** *Philol.* **a** A primitive word; a root. **b** A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the root. **3.** [*Often cap.*] In politics, one who advocates radical changes in laws and methods of government, esp. for equalizing social conditions. **4.** *Chem.* **a** A fundamental constituent of a compound. **b** A group of atoms replaceable by a single atom or remaining unchanged during a series of reactions, and hence thought of as a single atom. **5.** *Alg.* A radical expression; also, the radical sign.

rad'i-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being radical; also, the doctrines or principles of radicals.

rad'i-cal-ly (-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a radical manner; fundamentally. **2.** As regards root or source.

rad'i-cal-ness, *n.* State of being radical.

rad'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. To cause to take, or to take, root; plant deeply and firmly; establish firmly. — **rad'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

rad'i-cel (răd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *radix.*] *Bot.* A rootlet.

rad'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *radicula,* dim. of *radix* root.] **1.** *Bot.* The lower portion of the axis of an embryo or seedling. **2.** *Anat.* The rootlike beginning of a vessel or part, as of a nerve fibril. **3.** *Chem. & Philol.* = RADICAL, *n.*, 4 & 2.

ra'di-o- (rā'dĭ-ō-). Combining form indicating *connection with,* or *relation to, a radius, ray,* or *radiation;* specif. denoting: **a** *Anat. Connection with the radius of the forearm.* **b** *Physics & Chem. Radioactive.*

ra'di-o (rā'dĭ-ō), *a.* Of or pert. to, employing, or operated by, radiant energy, specif., that of electric waves; hence, pert. to, or employed in, radiotelegraphy. — *n.*; *pl.* -DIOS (-dĭ-ōz). Radiotelegraph or a radiotelegram. *Colloq.*

ra'di-o-ac'tive (-ăk'tĭv), *a.* Also **ra'di-o—ac'tive.** *Physics.* Capable of emitting spontaneously rays consisting (at least in part) of material particles traveling at high velocities. Radium and its products, and, in a less degree, thorium, uranium, and other elements, are *radioactive.* — **ra'di-o-ac-tiv'i-ty** (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ra'di-o-con-duc'tor (-kŏn-dŭk'tĕr), *n. Elec.* A substance or device that has its conductivity altered in some way by electric waves, as a coherer. [RADIOTELEGRAM.]

ra'di-o-gram' (rā'dĭ-ō-grăm'), *n.* **1.** = RADIOGRAPH. **2.** =

ra'di-o-graph (rā'dĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* An image or picture produced by radiation other than light, as by Röntgen rays; esp., a picture of opaque objects traversed by the rays; a skiagraph. — *v. t.* To make a radiograph of. — **ra'di-og'ra-pher** (-ŏg'rà-fĕr), *n.*

Radiograph.

ra'di-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* Act or process of making radiographs. — **ra'di-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ra'di-o-la'ri-an (-ō-lā'rĭ ăn; 3), *n.* [From NL. dim. of L. *radius* radius.] *Zoöl.* Any of an extensive division (*Radiolaria*) of minute marine rhizopods.

ra'di-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* That branch of science which treats of radioactive phenomena.

ra/di-om/e-ter (rā′dĭ-ŏm′ē-tĕr), *n. Physics.* Instrument for illustrating certain phenomena of rarefied gases and radiant energy, and also for measuring the intensity of the latter. See *Illust.*

Radiometer.

ra/di-om/e-try (-trĭ), *n. Physics.* Use of the radiometer, or measurement of radiation. — **ra/di-o-met′ric** (-ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

ra/di-o-mi-crom′e-ter (-ō-mī-krŏm′ē-tĕr), *n. Physics.* An instrument for indicating minute changes of radiant heat or temperature.

ra/di-o-phare (rā′dĭ-ō-fâr), *n.* [*radio-* + *phare* lighthouse. See PHAROS.] A radiotelegraphic station serving solely for determining the position of ships.

ra/di-o-phone′ (-fōn′), *n. Physics.* Any apparatus, as the photophone, for production of sound by the action of radiant energy.

ra/di-op′ti-con (-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [*radio-* + stereo*pticon*.] See PROJECTOR. **b.**

ra/di-os′co-py (-ŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* Direct observation of objects opaque to light by means of some other form of radiant energy, as the Röntgen rays. — **ra/di-o-scop′ic** (-ō-skŏp′ĭk), **-scop′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [by radiotelegraph.]

ra/di-o-tel′e-gram (-tĕl′ē-grăm), *n.* A message transmitted

ra/di-o-tel′e-graph (-ō-tĕl′ē-grăf), *n.* A wireless telegraph.

ra/di-o-tel/e-graph′ic (-ō-tĕl′ē-grăf′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, using, or used in, radiotelegraphy.

ra/di-o-te-leg′ra-phy (-tē-lĕg′rà-fĭ), *n.* Telegraphy using the radiant energy of electrical (Hertzian) waves; wireless telegraphy; — the term adopted for use in the Radiotelegraphic Convention of 1912.

ra/di-o-tel′e-phone (-tĕl′ē-fōn), *n.* A wireless telephone. — **ra/di-o-te-leph′o-ny** (-tē-lĕf′ō-nĭ; -tĕl′ē-fō′nĭ), *n.*

ra/di-o-ther′a-py (-thĕr′à-pĭ), *n.* Treatment of disease by means of Röntgen rays or other forms of radioactivity.

ra/di-o-tho′ri-um (-thō′rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* **a** = ACTINIUM. **b** A radioactive substance apparently formed as a product from thorium.

ra/di-o-ul′na, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the radius and the ulna.

rad′ish (răd′ĭsh), *n.* [F. *radis*, fr. It. *radice*, fr. L. *radix*, *-icis*, a root, esp. a radish.] The pungent fleshy root of a brassicaceous plant (*Raphanus sativus*), eaten raw as a relish; also, the plant.

ra/di-um (rā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *radius* ray.] *Chem.* An intensely radioactive metal found (combined) in minute quantities in pitchblende and other uranium minerals. Symbol, *Ra*, or *Rd*; at. wt., 226.0 By their rays, radium preparations ionize gases, affect photographic plates, cause sores on the skin, etc. The radioactivity of radium is an atomic property, and is explained as resulting from a disintegration of the atom. This breaking up occurs in at least eight stages; the successive main products are called **radium emanation** (**niton**), **radium A**, **radium B**, etc. The emanation is a heavy gas, the later products are solids.

ra/di-us (rā′dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-dii** (-ī), E. **-uses** (-ŭs-ĕz; 24). [L., a staff, rod, radius, ray.] **1.** *Geom.* A right line extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface. **2.** *Anat.* The anterior (thicker and shorter) of the two bones of the forearm or fore limb. **3.** *Zoöl.* In radially symmetrical animals, an imaginary radial plane dividing the body into similar parts. **4.** *Mech.* Distance from a center line or point to an axis of rotation; throw; eccentricity. **5.** A part analogous to the radius of a circle (sense 1, above); a radial part. **6.** A distance or circular limit defined by a radius of specified length; as, a four-mile cab *radius*; loosely, any more or less prescribed area; as, the *radius* of commercial activity.

ra/di-us vec′tor (vĕk′tŏr); *pl.* L. **radii vectores** (rā′dĭ-ī vĕk-tō′rēz; 57), E. **radius vectors.** [NL. *vector* a bearer, carrier.] **a** *Math.* A straight segment (or its length) from a fixed point (or pole, or center) to a variable point. **b** *Astron.* A straight line joining the center of an attracting body with that of a body describing an orbit around it, as a line joining the sun and a planet or comet.

ra′dix (rā′dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. **radices** (răd′ĭ-sēz; rā′dĭ-sēz), E. **radixes** (rā′dĭk-sĕz; 24). [L. *radix*, *-icis*, root.] **1.** *Math.* A number arbitrarily made the fundamental number of a system of numbers; a base. **2.** A radical; root.

rad′u-la (răd′ū-là), *n.*; *pl.* **radulæ** (-lē). [L., a scraper, fr. *radere* to scrape.] *Zoöl.* In various mollusks, a chitinous band or ribbon, bearing minute teeth on its dorsal surface. It serves to tear up the food and draw it into the mouth. — **rad′u-lar** (-lär), *a.*

raff (răf), *n.* **1.** A heap; a jumble. **2.** The refuse of society; rabble; — chiefly in *riffraff*. **3.** A low or worthless fellow.

raf′fi-a (răf′ĭ-à), *n.* **1.** Fiber from the raffia palm, used for tying plants, basket making, hats, etc. **2.** The raffia palm.

raffia palm. A pinnate-leaved palm (*Raphia ruffia*), native to Madagascar, important for its fiber.

raf′fi-nose (răf′ĭ-nōs), *n.* [F. *raffiner* to refine + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, sweet substance, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$, occurring in the sugar beet, cottonseed, etc.

raf′fle (răf′l), *n.* [ME. *rafle* a game at dice, OF. *rafle*.] A kind of lottery, in which a number of persons pay, in shares, the value of something and then determine by chance which shall have it. — *v. i.*; **-fled** (-ld); **-fling** (-lĭng). To engage in a raffle. — *v. t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle; — often used with *off*. — **raf′fler** (-lẽr), *n.*

raf′fle, *n.* Refuse; *Naut. or Dial. Eng.*, a jumble or tangle.

raf-fle′si-a (răf-flē′zhĭ-à; -zĭ-à), *n.* [NL., after its discoverer, Sir S. *Raffles*.] Any of a genus (*Rafflesia*) of Malaysian stemless, leafless, parasitic plants with huge flowers, usually exhaling a carrionlike odor.

raf-fle′si-a′ceous (-ā′shŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Rafflesiaceæ*) of parasitic plants having imbricated scales in place of leaves, and apetalous flowers, natives chiefly of warm regions of the Old World.

raft (răft), *n.* [For *raff* a heap.] A large collection; a crowd; as, a *raft* of folks. *Colloq.*

raft, *n.* [ME., beam, of Scand. origin.] A collection of logs, timber, etc., fastened together, for a float or for conveyance by water.

— *v. t.* To transport on or as a raft; make into a raft. — *v. i.* To use a raft, or to use something as a raft.

raft′er (răf′tẽr), *n.* [AS. *ræfter*.] *Arch.* One of the sloping timbers of a roof. See ROOF, *Illust.*

rafts′man (răfts′măn), *n.* A man engaged in rafting.

rag (răg), *n.* Any of various hard rocks. *Eng.*

rag (răg), *n.* [ME. *ragge*, prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** A waste piece of cloth torn or cut off; shred; tatter. **2.** Mean or tattered attire; jocularly, any attire; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Something suggestive of a rag or rags and considered of little worth. *Contemptuous or Jocular.*

rag′a-muf′fin (răg′ā-mŭf′ĭn), *n.* A fellow who wears ragged clothing; esp., a disreputable tatterdemalion.

rag bolt. A bolt with barbs on its shank to hinder withdrawal. — **rag′bolt′**, *v. t.*

rage (rāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rabia*, for *rabies*.] **1.** Insanity. *Obs.* **2.** Violent passion or feeling; anger; fury; frenzy. **3.** The subject of eager desire; esp. in *the rage*. **4.** Enthusiasm; excitement, esp. at its height; as, the *rage* of conquest. — **Syn.** See ANGER, FASHION. — *v. i.*; **raged** (rājd); **rag′ing** (rāj′ĭng). **1.** To be furious with anger or insanity; storm. **2.** To act with vehemence or fury; as, the storm *raged*. **3.** To prevail without restraint, as the plague.

rag′ged (răg′ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Rough; shaggy; as, *ragged* sheep. **2.** Jagged; as, a *ragged* edge, cliff. **3.** Unfinished; irregular; also, harsh; dissonant; as, a *ragged* voice. **4.** Rent or worn into tatters, or till the texture is broken; as, a *ragged* coat, sail. **5.** Wearing ragged clothes. — **rag′ged-ly,** *adv.* — **rag′ged-ness,** *n.*

ragged robin, a silenaceous plant (*Lychnis flosccuculi*) cultivated for its pink flowers.

rag′gee (răg′ē), *n.* Also **rag′gi, rag′gy, ra′gi.** [Hind. *rāgī*.] An East Indian cereal grass (*Eleusine coracana*), furnishing a staple food crop in the Orient.

ra′gi (rä′gē). Var. of RAGGEE.

rag′ing (rāj′ĭng), *p. a.* That rages; of a pain or disease, violent. — **rag′ing-ly,** *adv.*

rag′lan (răg′lăn), *n.* A kind of loose overcoat, usually with the sleeve seams carried up to the neck, — named from Lord Raglan, an English general.

rag′man (-măn), *n.* A man who collects, or deals in, rags.

Rag′na-rok′ (răg′nà-rŏk′), **Rag′na-rök′** (-nà-rûk′), *n.* [Icel., fr. *regin*, *rögn*, gods + *rök* reason, origin, history; confused with *ragna-rökr* twilight of the gods.] *Norse Myth.* The so-called "Twilight of the Gods," the final destruction of the world in the conflict of the Æsir (gods) with the giants and powers of Hel led by Loki (escaped from bondage).

ra-gout′ (rà-gōō′), *n.* [F. *ragoût*, fr. *ragoûter* to restore one's appetite, fr. L. *re-* re- + *ad* to + *gustus* taste.] A highly seasoned stew of meat with vegetables. — *v. t.*; **-gouted′** (-gōōd′); **-gout′ing** (-gōō′ĭng). To make a ragout of.

rag′pick′er (răg′pĭk′ẽr), *n.* One who picks up rags and refuse in the streets, as a means of livelihood.

rag′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* = 1st RAG. *Eng.*

rag′time′ (răg′tīm′), *n. Music.* Syncopated time, as in many negro melodies, or music in this time *Colloq.*

rag′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **1.** In England, the ragwort. **2.** In the United States, any of several coarse composite herbs (genus *Ambrosia*); esp., the common ragweed (*A. artemisiæfolia*) or the great, or giant, ragweed (*A. trifida*).

rag′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Any of several asteraceous plants (genus *Senecio*); esp., a common European weed (*S. jacobæa*) having irregularly lobed and incised leaves.

Ra′hab (rā′hăb), *n. Bib.* **a** The woman of Jericho who sheltered Joshua's spies. *Josh.* ii. **b** A Hebrew word meaning "raging monster," "insolence." *Job* ix. 13.

raid (rād), *n.* [Northern Eng. form of *road*.] **1.** A predatory incursion; foray. **2.** An attack or invasion, to make arrests, seize property, or plunder. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. t.*

To make a raid on or into. — *v. i.* To make, or to take part in, a raid. — **raid'er,** *n.*

rail (rāl), *n.* [F. *râle.*] Any of numerous precocial wading birds (family *Rallidæ*, subfamily *Rallinæ*) related to the cranes, but smaller, prized as game birds. Among the North American species are the king rail (*Rallus elegans*), the clapper rail (*R. crepitans*), and the sora (which see).

rail, *v. i.* [F. *railler.*] To use insolent and reproachful language; scoff; — often used with *at* or *against* or, formerly, *on.* — *v. t.* To move or influence by railing. *Rare.*

rail, *n.* [OF. *reille,* L. *regula* straight piece of wood, rule.] **1.** A bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another as a guard or barrier, as in fences, balustrades, etc., or as a support. **2.** *Arch.* A horizontal piece in a frame or paneling. **3.** A fence; a railing. **4.** A bar, as of rolled steel, of various forms, forming a runway or track for wheeled vehicles, etc. **5.** A railroad; as, to go by *rail.*

— *v. t.* To provide with, or inclose within, rails or a railing.

rail'er, *n.* One who rails, or reviles.

rail'head' (-hĕd'), *n. Railroads.* In a road under construction, the farthest point to which the rails have been laid.

rail'ing, *n.* **1.** A barrier consisting of a rail or rails and supports. **2.** Rails in general.

rail'ler-y (rāl'ĕr-Ĭ; rāl'-), *n.; pl.* -IES (-Ĭz). [F. *raillerie,* fr. *railler* to rail.] **1.** Pleasantry or slight satire; banter. **2.** A bantering act or speech. — **Syn.** See BANTER.

rail'road' (rāl'rōd'), *n.* **1.** A runway or track of rails, laid in two parallel lines, to make a permanent way for wagons; a road or way thus laid with one or more pairs of rails. **2.** Specif., a permanent road or way having a line or lines of rails providing a track for cars and other rolling stock; hence, such a road or line together with the lands, buildings, rolling stock, etc., pert. thereto. *Railroad* is commonly used only of heavy roads of this sort; *railway* is used in the United States of lighter roads, as street railroads, and in Great Britain is the usual name for both light and heavy roads. Abbr., *R. R.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To transport by railroad. *U. S.* **2.** To send or put through at high speed; as, to *railroad* a bill through Congress. *Collog., U. S.* — *v. i.* To be employed on a railroad; also, to travel by rail. *U. S.*

rail'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** A railroad. Abbr., *Ry.* Cf. RAILROAD, *n.*, 2. **2.** A line of rails providing a runway for wheels; as, a parcel *railway* in a store.

rai'ment (rā'mĕnt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. Obs. *arraiment,* fr. *array.*] Clothing in general; garments; — usually collective.

rain (rān), *n.* [AS. *regn.*] **1.** Water falling in drops from the clouds; also, the descent of such drops. **2.** A shower or continued fall of or as of rain. **3.** In *pl.* A season regularly marked by heavy rainfall; the rainy season, as in the tropics. — *v. i.* **1.** To fall as or like rain. **2.** To send down rain. — *v. t.* **1.** To pour or shower down. **2.** To yield or shed copiously; as, to *rain* favors, tears, or the like.

rain'band' (rān'bănd'), *n. Physics & Meteor.* A dark band in the yellow portion of the solar spectrum near the sodium line, caused by watery vapor in the atmosphere.

rain'bow' (rān'bō'), *n.* A bow or arc exhibiting the several colors of the spectrum, and formed opposite the sun by refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain, or in spray, mist, etc.

rain'drop' (rān'drŏp'), *n.* A drop of rain.

rain'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A fall or descent of rain; amount of water falling in rain, snow, etc.

rain gauge *or* **gage.** An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at a given place and time.

rain'y (rān'Ĭ), *a.;* RAIN'I-ER (-Ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [AS. *rēnig.*] Abounding with rain; wet; showery. — **rain'i-ness,** *n.*

raise (rāz), *v. t.;* RAISED (rāzd); RAIS'ING (rāz'ĭng). [ME. *reisen,* of Scand. origin.] **1.** To cause to rise up; hence: **a** To awaken; arouse; excite; as, to *raise* the town. **b** To call up, as a spirit; recall from death; revivify; as, to *raise* the dead. **2.** To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; originate; produce; as: **a** To build up; erect; as, to *raise* a palace. **b** To bring or get together; collect; as, to *raise* money. **c** To breed; propagate; grow; as, to *raise* cattle, corn, etc. **d** To bring into being; produce; cause to arise or appear; — often used with *up;* as, "I will *raise* them up a prophet." **e** To give rise to; set agoing; start; originate; as, to *raise* a smile; to *raise* a racket. **f** To utter; as, to *raise* a cry. **g** To bring to notice; submit for consideration; as, to *raise* an objection. **3.** To cause to rise; elevate; heave; as, to *raise* a stone or weight; hence: **a** To promote; exalt; advance; enhance; as, to *raise* the price. **b** To excite; intensify; invigorate; heighten; as, to *raise* the pulse, voice, spirits. **c** To cause to increase in size or amount; specif., of negotiable paper, to increase fraudulently the nominal value of; as, to *raise* a check. **d** In poker and similar games, to wager more than (another player, or another player's bet). **4.** To cause to rise or become light, as bread. **5.** To end the operation of, as if by lifting away; as, to *raise* a siege. **6.** *Naut.* To cause (the land or any other object) to rise above the **horizon,** or to seem higher, by drawing nearer to it; as, to *raise* Sandy Hook. **Syn. Raise, lift, elevate, exalt, heighten, enhance.** As compared with *lift,* **raise** commonly suggests the bringing of something to a vertical, or to an original higher, position; to **lift** is rather to bring up from the ground, often with implication of weight overcome; as, to *raise* (set on end) a telegraph pole; to *lift* a pole and carry it. To **elevate** is esp. to raise above the usual position, attitude, or state; to **exalt** (chiefly fig.) is to elevate in rank, intensity, power, or the like; as, to *elevate* a railroad, an *elevated* style; an *exalted* sentiment, ideal. To **heighten** is esp. to intensify; **enhance** often adds the implication of a raising in value or attractiveness; as, to *heighten* one's sense of duty; *enhanced* in value by its associations.

— *n.* Act of raising, or the thing raised.

rais'er, *n.* One who, or that which, raises.

rai'sin (rā'z'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *racemus* cluster of grapes or berries.] A dried sweet grape of a special type.

‖ **rai'son'né'** (rĕ'zŏ'nā'), *a.* [F. *raisonné,* p. p.] Logical; arranged systematically, or according to classes or subjects.

ra'jah, ra'ja (rä'jà), *n.* [Hind. *rājā,* Skr. *rājan.*] In India, orig., a prince or king; later, also, a chief or dignitary; — used as a title of noble rank for Hindus, and also applied to Malay and Javanese chiefs.

Raj'put (räj'pōōt; räj'pōōt'), *n.* [Hind. *rājpūt,* Skr. *rājaputra* king's son.] A member of a military caste, of Kshatriya rank, numerous in northern India.

rake (rāk), *v. i.;* RAKED (rākt); RAK'ING. [AS. *racian* run.] **1.** To pass with violence or rapidity; scrape along. **2. a** Of a hawk, to fly after game; also, to fly wide of game. **b** Of dogs, to run with the nose to the ground.

rake, *v. i. & t.* To incline from a perpendicular, as a mast. — *n.* **1.** Inclination of anything from the perpendicular; esp., the inclination of a mast or funnel. **2.** *Mech.* Angle of deviation of a side of a cutting tool from a corresponding side of a rectangle normal to the work.

rake (rāk), *n.* [AS. *raca, racu.*] An implement, with projecting prongs, for gathering hay, spreading earth, etc.

— *v. t.* **1.** To collect, stir, scrape, scratch, etc., with or as with a rake, as for gathering, smoothing, or clearing something, etc. **2.** To collect with laborious industry; scrape together. **3.** To search through; ransack; as, he *raked* the records for evidence. **4.** *Mil.* To sweep with shot; esp., to fire along the length of; enfilade. — *v. i.* To use a rake; scrape; search minutely; as, to *rake* in history.

rake, *n.* [For *rakehell.*] A dissolute man or (sometimes) woman; debauchee; roué.

rake'hell' (rāk'hĕl'), *n.* [*rake* to scrape + *hell.*] A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; rake.

rake'hell', rake'hell'y (-Ĭ), *a.* Dissolute; wild; rakish.

rake'–off', *n.* A commission, profit, or rebate, often illegitimate, received by a party to a transaction. *Slang, U. S.*

rak'er (rāk'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, rakes.

ra'ki', ra'kee' (rä'kē'; rāk'ē), *n.* [Turk. *rāqī* arrack.] A kind of ardent spirits used in southern Europe and the East, distilled from grape juice, grain, etc.

rak'ish (rāk'ĭsh), *a.* Like a rake in character, looks, etc.

rak'ish, *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Having a smart appearance indicative of speed. **2.** Showy; dashing. — **rak'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **rak'ish-ness,** *n.*

‖ **râle** (räl), *n.* [F.] *Med.* An adventitious sound, usually morbid, accompanying the normal respiratory sounds.

‖ **ral'len-tan'do** (räl'lĕn-tän'dō), *a. & adv.* [It., a.] *Music.* Slackening; with a gradual decrease in tempo; ritardando.

ral'li-er (răl'Ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who rallies.

ral'li-form (răl'Ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *rallus* rail + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like or related to the rails.

ral'line (răl'ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [NL. *rallus* rail (bird).] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the rails.

ral'ly (răl'Ĭ), *v. t.;* -LIED (-Ĭd); -LY-ING. [F. *rallier,* fr. L. *re-* + *ad* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To collect and reduce to order, as troops in confusion; reunite; also, to bring together for common action. **2.** To revive; rouse. — *v. i.* **1.** To assemble in order; unite in action; also, to renew order or united effort. **2.** To collect one's vital powers or forces; revive; recover strength. **3.** To recover strength after a decline in prices, as stocks. **4.** *Tennis, etc.* To engage in a rally (see RALLY, *n.*, 3).

— *n.; pl.* -LIES (-Ĭz). **1.** Act or process of rallying. **2.** A political or other mass meeting. *Colloq., U. S.* **3.** In tennis, rackets, etc., a series of strokes ending with a failure to return the ball.

ral'ly, *v. t.* [A later form than *rail,* fr. F. *railler* to rail.] To attack with raillery. — **Syn.** Banter, ridicule, satirize.

— *v. i.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

ram (răm), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A male sheep. **2.** An engine of war used for butting, or battering; specif.: **a** A battering-ram. **b** In ancient war galleys, a beak projecting from the prow, for cutting down an enemy's vessel. **c** A heavy steel or iron beak at the prow of a steam war vessel; also, a vessel with such a beak. **3.** = HYDRAULIC RAM. **4.** *Mach.* **a** The plunger of a force pump or the like. **b** The striking weight

in a pile driver, steam hammer, etc. **5.** [*cap.*] = ARIES. — *v. t.*; RAMMED (rămd); RAM'MING. **1.** To butt or strike against violently; as, to *ram* a ship. **2.** To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

Ra'ma (rä'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Rāma.*] *Hindu Myth.* Either the sixth, seventh, or eighth incarnation of Vishnu. Of these the seventh, **Ra'ma-chan'dra** (-chŭn'drȧ) [Skr. *Rāmacandra*], is the most famous. See RAMAYANA.

Ram'a-dan' (răm'ȧ-dän'), *n.* Also **-a-zan'.** [Ar. *ramaḍān*, the hot month.] In the Mohammedan year, the ninth month, when strict fasting is practiced; also, the fasting.

Ra-ma'ya-na (rä-mä'yȧ-nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Rāmāyaṇa.*] A Sanskrit epic, detailing the adventures of Ramachandra.

ram'ble (răm'b'l), *n.* An excursion or stroll merely for recreation. — *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To go from place to place without definite object; roam. **2.** To talk or write discursively. **3.** To extend or grow at random. **Syn. Ramble, roam, rove, range, prowl** agree in the idea of movement from place to place without definite object or goal. **Ramble** suggests careless wandering, often for pleasure; **roam** implies greater freedom and wider range than *ramble;* as, to *ramble* about a city; to *roam* about the world. To **rove** is to roam from point to point, often with particular zest; **range** emphasizes the idea of wide space covered; as, to *rove* about in quest of adventure; to *range* over a wide country. To **prowl** is to rove stealthily, esp. in search of prey or booty; as, wolves *prowl* about his camp fire.

ram'bler (răm'blẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rambles; specif., *Hort.*, one of a group of roses, esp. the crimson rambler, having high-climbing stems and very large clusters of small or medium-sized flowers.

ram'bling (-blĭng), *p. a.* Roving; wandering; discursive.

ram-bu'tan (răm-bōō'tăn), *n.* [Malay *rambūtan*, fr. *rambut* hair of the head.] **1.** A Malayan fruit closely related to the litchi nut. It is bright red, covered with coarse hairs, and contains a pleasant acid pulp. **2.** The sapindaceous tree (*Nephelium lappaceum*) which bears this fruit.

ram'e-kin, ram'e-quin (răm'ẽ-kĭn), *n.* [F. *ramequin.*] **1.** A baked preparation of cheese, bread crumbs or puff paste, eggs, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **2.** The porcelain or earthen mold in which the mixture is baked and served.

ram'ie (răm'ẽ), *n.* [Malay *rāmī.*] An urticaceous plant (*Bæhmeria nivea*) of eastern Asia, much cultivated for its bast fiber; also, the fiber.

ram'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Act or process of branching; arrangement of branches. **2.** A small branch or offshoot. **3.** A division into principal and subordinate classes, heads, etc.; one of the subordinate parts.

ram'i-form (răm'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch + *-form.*] **1.** *Bot.* Having the form of a branch. **2.** Branched.

ram'i-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *ramifier*, fr. LL., fr. L. *ramus* branch + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To divide or spread into branches or ramifications.

Ram'il-lie (răm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [Often *l. c.*] A kind of plaited **Ram'i-lie** wig; — fr. English victory at Ramillies (1706).

ram'mer (răm'ẽr), *n.* An implement for ramming.

ram'mish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a ram; hence : **a** Rank. **b** Lustful.

ra'mose (rā'mōs; rȧ-mōs'), *a.* [L. *ramosus*, fr. *ramus* a branch.] Branched; having branches.

ra'mous (rā'mŭs), *a.* **1.** Ramose. **2.** Pert. to or like branches.

ramp (rămp), *v. i.* [F. *ramper* to creep, OF., to climb.] **1. a** To be rampant, or in the posture of a beast rampant in heraldry. **b** To stand or advance with forelegs or arms raised as if in menace; hence : to rage; storm. **2.** To rush about wildly or in frenzy. — *n.* Act of ramping.

ramp, *n.* [F. *rampe.*] **1.** A sloping way, as in a fortification, bridge, etc. **2.** A short bend, slope, or curve, usually in the vertical plane, where a handrail, coping, or the like changes its direction.

ramp'age (răm'pāj; răm'pāj'), *n.* [See RAMP, *v. i.*] Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement or passion.

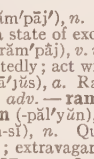
ram-page' (răm-pāj'; răm'pāj), *v. i.* **1.** To be violent; rage. **2.** To rush about excitedly; act wildly.

ram-pa'geous (răm-pā'jŭs), *a.* Raging; unruly; rampant. — **ram-pa'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **ram-pa'geous-ness,** *n.*

ram-pal'lian, -pal'lion (-păl'yăn), *n.* A ruffian. *Obs.*

ramp'an-cy (răm'păn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rampant; exuberance; extravagance.

ramp'ant (-pănt), *a.* [F., p. pr.] **1.** Ramping; rearing up with forelegs or paws extended. **2.** *Her.* Standing and reared up, with one foreleg raised above the other; — said of lions, bears, etc. *Rampant,* used alone, denotes the position of the beast with its head in profile. **Rampant gardant** denotes rampant but full-faced; **rampant regardant,** rampant but looking back over the shoulder. **3.** Threatening, extravagant, or unrestrained in action, etc. **4.** Unchecked; exuberant in growth or spread; as, superstition was *rampant.* — **ramp'ant-ly,** *adv.*



Lion Rampant.

ram'part (răm'pärt), *n.* [F. *rempart*, fr. *remparer* to fortify; *re-* re- + *en-* (L. *in*) + *parer* to defend, L. *parare* to prepare.] **1.** *Fort.* A broad embankment round a place, on which the parapet is raised. **2.** A defense or bulwark. — *v. t.* To surround or protect with a rampart.

ram'pi-on (-pĭ-ŭn), *n.* **1.** A European bellflower (*Campanula rapunculus*), having an edible tuberous root, used as a salad. **2.** Any of a genus (*Phyteuma*) of campanulaceous plants, having spicate or capitate blue flowers.

ram'pire (răm'pīr), *n. & v. t.* Rampart. *Archaic.*

ram'rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm. [ble-down.]

ram'shack-le (-shăk-'l), *a.* Loose-jointed; rickety; tum-

ram'son (răm'z'n; răm's'n), *n.* [AS. *hramsan*, pl.] A broad-leaved species (*Allium ursinum*) of garlic; also, its bulbous root, used in salads as a relish; — chiefly in *pl.*

ram'til (răm'tĭl), *n.* [Bengali *rāmtil.*] A tropical asteraceous shrub (*Guizotia abyssinica*) cultivated for its seeds (**ramtil,** or **Niger, seeds**) which yield a valuable oil.

ram'u-lose (răm'ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *ramulosus*, fr. *ramulus*, dim. of *ramus* a branch.] Having many small branches.

ra'mus (rā'mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* RAMI (-mī). [L.] A branch.

ran (răn). Pret. & obs. p. p. of RUN.

Ran (răn), *n.* [Icel. *Rān.*] See ÆGIR.

rance (răns), *n.* [F.] A dull red marble with blue and white markings, from Belgium, and now generally sold in the United States as *Belgian marble.*

ranch (rănch), *n.* [See RANCHO.] **1.** An establishment, with its estate, for the grazing and rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep; esp., the houses, barns, corrals, etc.; also, the persons on the estate. **2.** Loosely, a large farm. — *v. i.* To live or work on a ranch; engage in the business of a ranchman. *All Western U. S. & Canada.*

ranch'er (răn'chẽr), *n.* One engaged in ranching; a ranchman. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

ran'che-ri'a (răn'chȧ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *ranchería.*] **1.** A dwelling place of a ranchero. **2.** A collection of ranchos, or huts, esp. for Indians. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

ran-che'ro (răn-chā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp. *ranchero.*] A herdsman employed on a ranch; also, sometimes, the owner. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

ranch'man (rănch'măn), *n.* A man who owns, occupies, or works on, a ranch. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

ran'cho (răn'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp., prop., a mess, mess room.] **1.** A rude hut or collection of huts for herdsmen, farm laborers, etc. *Sp. Amer.* **2.** A ranch; — disting. from *hacienda. Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

ran'cid (răn'sĭd), *a.* [L. *rancidus*, fr. *rancere* to be rancid.] Having a rank smell or taste. — **ran'cid-ness.**

ran-cid'i-ty (răn-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rancid; a rancid scent or flavor.

ran'cor, ran'cour (răn'kẽr), *n.* [OF. *rancor, rancur*, fr. L. *rancor* rancidity, rancor, fr. *rancere* to be rank or rancid.] The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated enmity or malice. — **Syn.** See RESENTMENT.

ran'cor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Full of rancor; deeply malignant.

rand (rănd), *n.* [AS. *rand, rond.*] A border, edge or margin, as an unplowed edge of a field. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ran'dan (răn'dăn; răn-dăn'), *n.* Disorderly, noisy conduct; a spree. *Chiefly Eng.*

ran'dan, *n.* **1.** A boat propelled by three rowers, the middle rower pulling two sculls, bow and stroke pulling one oar each. **2.** This style of rowing. — **ran'dan,** *a. & adv.*

ran'dem (răn'dĕm), *adv.* With three horses harnessed tandem. — *n.* A team, or vehicle, driven randem.

ran'dom (răn'dŭm), *n.* [OF. *randon* violence, rapidity.] A haphazard course or progress; — chiefly in : **at random** without definite direction or method; aimlessly. — *a.* Going by chance; left to chance; aimless. — **ran'dom-ly,** *adv.* **Syn.** Chance, stray, casual, haphazard, fortuitous, accidental. — **Random, haphazard. Random** implies absence of fixed aim or purpose; **haphazard** heightens the implication of chance.

rang (răng), *pret.* of RING, *v. t. & i.*

range (rānj), *v. t.*; RANGED (rānjd); RANG'ING (rān'jĭng). [OF. *rangier, rengier*, fr. *renc* row, rank.] **1.** To set in a row or rows; dispose in a line or lines. **2.** To place (an individual, as one's self) among others in a line; hence, to espouse a cause, join a party, etc.; — usually used reflexively; as, to *range* one's self with the Prohibition party. **3.** To dispose or arrange systematically. **4.** To lay off or lay out; make level, even, or straight; specif. : **a** *Naut.* To arrange (an anchor cable) on deck. **b** *Gun.* To determine the elevation necessary for a given distance; give (a gun) such elevation. **c** To train (a telescope). **5.** To rove over, through, or along.

— *v. i.* **1.** To rove at large; wander; roam, as cattle. **2.** To move over a surface so as to explore it, esp. as a dog after game. **3.** To be ranged; be ranked. **4.** To have, or extend in, a certain direction; trend; run; as, to *range* along the coast. **5. a** To have range; be capable of projecting, or admit of being projected; as, the gun *ranges* three

miles. **b** To change or differ within limits. **6.** *Gun.* To obtain the range of an object by firing alternately over and short of it until a hit is made. **7.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* To be native to, or live in, a certain region. — **Syn.** See RAMBLE.

— *n.* **1.** A series of things in a line; a row; rank; as, a *range* of mountains. **2.** An order; class. **3.** A line of direction; as, in *range* with the foot. **4.** A wandering or roving; a ramble. **5.** That which may be ranged over; esp., a region where cattle may pasture. **6.** Extent or space taken in or covered; reach; scope; as, *range* of voice; *range* of topics. **7.** The limits of a series of actual or possible variations, or the series or variations within such limits; as, the *range* of prices is great. **8.** Any of several forms of large cooking stoves or apparatus. **9.** *Leather Manuf.* A part of a hide. See HIDE, *Illust.* **10.** In the public-land system, a row of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart. *U. S.* **11.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* The region throughout which a plant or animal naturally lives. **12. a** The horizontal distance to which a projectile is, or may be, propelled. Also, the horizontal distance of the target from the gun. **b** A place where shooting is practiced.

Syn. Range, compass, scope. Range emphasizes the idea of extent; **compass**, that of inclusiveness within limits; **scope** connotes amplitude of outlook or freedom of range; as, a vast *range* of knowledge; the *compass* of human powers; his abilities had full *scope*.

range finder. *Gunnery.* An instrument, variously constructed, used to determine the distance of an object.

rang'er (rān'jĕr), *n.* **1.** The keeper of a royal park or forest. *Eng.* **2.** One who, or that which, ranges; as: **a** A rover; wanderer. **b** One of a body of mounted troops who range over a region. **c** In America, a warden who patrols tracts of forest. — **rang'er-ship,** *n.*

rang'y (rān'jĭ), *a.* Able or apt to range for considerable distances; hence, long-limbed and slender; — chiefly of cattle.

rank (răngk), *a.* [AS. *ranc* strong, proud.] **1.** Luxuriant or coarse in growth; grown to immoderate height; as, *rank* weeds. **2.** Overgrown; gross; also, overfed. *Obs.* **3.** Projecting to an unusual extent beyond a surface, as the blade of a plane when adjusted to cut deeply. **4.** Producing luxuriantly; very (sometimes too) rich and fertile; as, *rank* land. **5.** Strong-scented; rancid; offensive in smell or taste. **6.** Offensively coarse; indecent; foul; as, *rank* language. **7.** Extreme; gross; utter; — used only in reprobation; as, *rank* treason. **8.** Excessive. *Obs., except Law.* **9.** Lustful; ruttish. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Absolute, downright; flagrant, glaring, palpable. See LUXURIOUS.

rank, *n.* [OF. *ranc, renc,* prob. fr. OHG. *hring* circle.] **1.** A row; line; range; series, tier. **2.** *Mil.* **a** A line of soldiers ranged side by side; — opposed to *file.* **b** In *pl.* An army; the forces. **c** In *pl.* The privates as distinguished from officers; as, he rose from the *ranks;* — hence, also, used analogously of those in other walks of life. **3.** Line; orderly arrangement; formation; as, to form a crowd into *rank.* **4.** A social class; an order; as, in all *ranks* of society. **5.** Grade of official standing; as, the *rank* of general. **6.** Degree of eminence or excellence; status; grade; as, a writer of the first *rank.* **7.** Eminence; distinction; as, a man of *rank.* **8.** *Chess.* A row of squares on the chessboard parallel to the sides next the players.

rank and file, the whole body of common soldiers; hence, those who constitute the bulk of a party, etc.

— *v. t.* **1.** To arrange in a line or row or in ranks; set in a regular formation. **2.** To range in a particular class or order; classify. **3.** To outrank. *U. S.* — *v. i.* To be ranged, as in a particular degree, class, etc.; have a certain grade, degree of esteem, etc.

rank'er (răngk'ĕr), *n.* [From RANK, *n.*] *Mil.* One who serves or has served in the ranks; specif., a commissioned officer promoted from the ranks. *Colloq.*

ran'kle (răngk'l), *v. i.;* -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-klĭng). [OF. *rancler,* prob. deriv. of LL. *dracunculus* a sore, dim. of L. *draco* dragon.] To become or be rank or festering; fester; also, to produce a festering or inflamed effect; — literally, as of a sore or wound, or, now esp., figuratively, as of a feeling or experience.

rank'ly, *adv.* In a rank manner.

rank'ness, *n.* State or quality of being rank.

ran'sack (răn'săk), *v. t.* [From Scand.] **1.** To search for stolen goods; search thoroughly. **2.** To plunder. *Archaic.* — *n.* A ransacking; pillage. — **ran'sack-er,** *n.*

ran'som (-sŭm), *n.* [OF. *rançon,* fr. L. *redemptio,* fr. *redimere* to redeem. See REDEEM.] Redemption of a captive or capture by paying a price; also, the price paid or demanded. — *v. t.* **1.** To redeem from captivity, servitude, etc., by paying a price. **2.** To deliver; redeem. **3.** To release on payment of ransom. — **ran'som-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

Syn. Ransom, redeem. In ordinary use, to **ransom** is esp. to release (a person) from captivity or servitude; to **redeem** is to regain (an object), — in either case by a payment.

rant (rănt), *v. i.* [OD. *ranten, randen,* to dote, rage.] To declaim, or talk in extravagant language, without dignity of thought; to be noisy and bombastic in talk or declamation. — *n.* Ranting speech; bombast. — **rant'er** (răn'tĕr), *n.* — **rant'ing,** *p. a.* — **rant'ing-ly,** *adv.* [*Colloq.*

ran'–tan' (răn'tăn'), *n.* A noisy knocking, as at a door.

ra-nun'cu-la'ceous (rȧ-nŭn'kŭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [See RANUNCULUS.] *Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Ranunculaceæ*) of plants, the crowfoot family, typifying an order (*Ranunculales*), and including the buttercup, larkspur, anemone, monkshood, peony, clematis, hellebore, etc.

ra-nun'cu-lus (rȧ-nŭn'kŭ-lŭs), *n.;* *pl.* E. -LUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -CULI (-lī). [L., a little frog, a medicinal plant, perh. crowfoot, dim. of *rana* a frog.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Ranunculus*) of well-known herbs, the crowfoots, or buttercups, typifying a family (*Ranunculaceæ*).

rap (răp), *n.* **1.** Any coin of trifling value. **2.** Fig., the least bit; as, I don't care a *rap. Colloq.*

rap, *v. t.;* RAPPED (răpt), or, often, RAPT; RAP'PING. **1.** To snatch away. **2.** To transport mentally; ravish.

rap, *v. t. & i.;* RAPPED (răpt); RAP'PING. **1.** To strike with a quick, smart blow. **2.** To utter impetuously or sharply; — used chiefly with *out.* — *n.* **1.** A quick, smart blow. **2.** A sound like that of knocking, ascribed to mediumistic agencies, as at spiritualistic séances.

ra-pa'cious (rȧ-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rapax, -acis,* fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off.] **1.** Given to plunder; seizing by force. **2.** Subsisting on prey; predaceous. **3.** Avaricious; grasping; also, greedy; ravenous; as, a *rapacious* appetite. — **Syn.** GREEDY. — **ra-pa'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **ra-pa'cious-ness,** *n.*

ra-pac'i-ty (rȧ-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being rapacious; rapaciousness.

rape (răp), *n.* [L. *rapa, rapum.*] A European brassicaceous plant (*Brassica napus*), grown as a forage crop for sheep, hogs, etc. Its seeds yield rape oil, and are a bird food.

rape, *n.* [F. *râpe* a grape stalk, LL. *raspa* grapes.] The pomace of grapes, left after expression of the juice or must. It is used for filtering, esp. in vinegar making.

rape, *v. t.;* RAPED (răpt); RAP'ING (rāp'ĭng). [Prob. fr. L. *rapere.*] **1.** To seize and take away by force; plunder. *Archaic.* **2.** To commit rape on; ravish. — *n.* **1.** A seizing and carrying away by force; robbery. **2.** *Law.* The carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and without her consent.

rape, *or* **rapeseed, oil.** An oil expressed from rapeseed and used as a lubricant, for illumination, etc.

rape'seed' (rāp'sēd'), *n.* The seed of rape; also the plant.

Raph'a-el (răf'ā-ĕl; rā'fā-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ῥαφαήλ, fr. Heb. *Rephāēl.*] An angel mentioned in Hebrew literature. Milton represents him as sent to instruct Adam.

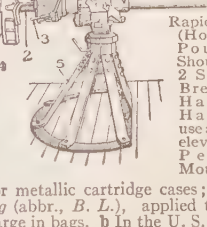
ra'phe (rā'fē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥαφή* a seam or suture, fr. *ῥάπτειν* to sew or stitch together.] **1.** *Anat.* The seamlike union of the two lateral halves of a part or organ, as of the tongue, having externally a ridge or furrow. **2.** *Bot.* **a** In anatropous ovules, that part of the funicle adnate to the integument, forming a ridge along the body of the ovule. **b** In diatoms, the median line of a valve.

raph'i-des (răf'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥαφίς, ῥαφίδος,* a needle.] *Bot.* Crystals, generally of calcium oxalate, developed as metabolic by-products in plant cells.

rap'id (răp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rapidus,* fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, hurry away.] **1.** Very swift or quick in motion; fast. **2.** Advancing with haste or speed; happening, done, or achieved quickly; as, *rapid* growth. **3.** Quick in execution; as, a *rapid* penman. — **Syn.** See FAST. — *n.* A part of a river where the current flows very swiftly, but without actual waterfall; — usually in *pl.*

rap'id–fire' *a.* **1.** *Gun.* Firing shots in rapid succession.

rap'id–fir'ing **2.** *Ordnance.* Capable of being fired rapidly; — applied to mounted single-barreled guns of greater caliber than small arms, with a quick-acting breech mechanism operated by a single motion of a crank or lever (abbr., *R. F.*); specif.: **a** In the United States navy, designating such a gun using fixed ammunition or metallic cartridge cases; — disting. from *breech-loading* (abbr., *B. L.*), applied to all guns loading with the charge in bags. **b** In the U. S. army, designating such a gun, whether using fixed or separate ammunition; — not disting. from *quick-fire.* **c** In Great Britain and Europe, used, rarely, as synonymous with *quick-fire.*



Rapid-fire Gun (Hotchkiss 6-Pounder). 1 Shoulder Rest; 2 Stock; 3 Breechblock Handles; 4 Handles for use at different elevations; 5 Pedestal Mount.

rap'id–fir'er, *n. Ordnance.* A rapid-fire gun.

ra-pid'i-ty (rȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rapid; swiftness; celerity. — **Syn.** Speed, fleetness, quickness.

rap'id-ly, *adv.* In a rapid manner.

ra'pi-er (rā'pĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *rapière.*] A straight two-edged sword with narrow blade, chiefly for thrusting.

rap'ine (răp'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rapina,* fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off.] A plundering; spoliation; pillage; plunder.

rap'pa-ree' (răp'ȧ-rē'), *n.* [Ir. *rapaire.*] An Irish freebooter, esp. of the 17th century; hence: a plunderer; vagabond.

rap-pee' (ră-pē'), *n.* [F. *râpé,* lit., grated.] A kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker tobacco leaves.

rap'per (răp'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, raps; specif., the knocker of a door.

rap-port' (ră-pōrt'; *F.* ȧ'pōr'), *n.* [F., fr. *rapporter* to bring back, refer.] Relation, esp. of harmony, conformity, accord, or affinity; — esp. in: **in rapport,** *or* [F.] **en rapport** (äN' ȧ'pōr'), in an intimate or harmonious relation.

‖**rap'proche'ment'** (ȧ'prōsh'mäN'), *n.* [F., fr. *rapprocher* to cause to approach again. See RE-; APPROACH.] Act or fact of coming or being drawn near or together; establishment or state of cordial relations.

rap-scal'lion (răp-skăl'yŭn), *n.* A rascal; a scamp.

rapt (răpt), *p. a.* **1.** Seized and transported up or away; hurried away or along; — used lit. or fig. **2.** Transported with love, delight, etc.; enraptured. **3.** Deeply engrossed, as in feeling, meditation, etc. — **Syn.** See TENSE.

Rap-to'res (răp-tō'rēz; 57), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *raptor* a plunderer.] *Zoöl.* **a** An order consisting of the birds of prey, as hawks, eagles, vultures, owls, etc., its typical members being characterized by carnivorous habits, great powers of flight, and keenness of vision. They seize their prey with their sharp curved claws. **b** An order consisting of the birds of prey except owls.

Head and Foot of one of the Raptores.

rap-to'ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Living on prey. **b** Adapted to seize prey. **c** Of or pertaining to the Raptores.

rap'ture (răp'tŭr), *n.* [L. *rapere, raptum,* to carry off by force.] **1.** Act of transporting; fact of being transported; a hurrying along. **2.** Mental transport, esp. of an agreeable sort; ecstasy. **3.** An expression, or manifestation, of ecstasy; a rhapsody. — **Syn.** See ECSTASY. —*v. t.;* -TURED (-tŭrd); -TUR-ING (-tŭr-ĭng). To enrapture; transport. *Poetic.*

rap'tur-ous (-tŭr-ŭs), *a.* Feeling, expressing, or manifesting rapture; ecstatic; as, *rapturous* applause. — **rap'tur-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **rap'tur-ous-ness,** *n.*

rare (rār), *a.* [L. *rarus* thin, rare.] **1.** Not dense; thin; as, a *rare* atmosphere. **2.** Dispersed. *R.* **3.** Not frequent; unusual; as, a *rare* event. **4.** Uncommon in nature; unusually excellent; as, of *rare* beauty.

Syn. — **Rare, scarce.** That is **rare** of which but few examples, or instances, are found; the word often implies unusual character; **scarce** commonly applies to that which is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities; as, geniuses are *rare;* a bad harvest makes wheat *scarce.* See DAINTY.

rare earth. See EARTH, 9. [of meat.]

rare, *a.* Not thoroughly cooked; underdone; — said chiefly]

rare'bit (rār'bĭt), *n. Cookery.* A Welsh rabbit.

rar'ee-show' (rār'ē-shō'), *n.* A show carried about in a box; hence, any cheap street show.

rar'e-fac'tion (răr'ē-făk'shŭn; rār'ē-), *n.* Act or process of rarefying; state of being rarefied; — opp. to *condensation.*

rar'e-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *rarefacere, -factum,* to rarefy. See RAREFY.] Producing, or marked by, rarefaction.

rar'e-fy (răr'ē-fī; rār'-), *v. t. & i.* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *raréfier;* L. *rarus* rare + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make or become rare, thin, or less dense; — opp. to *condense.* **2.** Fig., to make more spiritual, refined, or the like.

rare'ly (rār'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Seldom; not often. **2.** Finely; beautifully; with rare skill; as, *rarely* carved. **3.** In an exceptional degree; as, *rarely* beautiful.

rare'ness, *n.* State or quality of being rare; rarity.

rare'ripe' (rār'rīp'), *a.* [*rare* early + *ripe.*] Early ripe. — *n.* **1.** An early ripening fruit, esp. a kind of peach. **2.** A small or inferior onion.

rar'i-ty (rār'ĭ-tĭ; rār'-), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being rare; as: **a** Rareness; thinness; as, the *rarity* (contrasted with the *density*) of gases. **b** Uncommonness; infrequency; hence, unusual excellence. **2.** That which is rare; an uncommon thing.

ras'cal (răs'kăl), *n.* [OF. *rascaille* the rabble.] A mean, trickish fellow; a rogue; knave; — often jocular; as, you young *rascal.* — *a.* Of or pertaining to the rabble; low; mean; base; as, a *rascal* person; *rascal* fiddler.

ras-cal'ion, ras-cal'lion (răs-kăl'yŭn), *n.* A rapscallion.

ras-cal'i-ty (răs-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The character or action of a rascal; knavery; a rascally act.

ras'cal-ly (răs'kăl-ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a rascal; mean; base; worthless; — often humorous. — *adv.* In a rascally fashion.

rase (rāz), *v. t.;* RASED (rāzd); RAS'ING. [F. *raser,* LL. *rasare,* v. freq. fr. L. *radere, rasum,* to scrape.] **1.** To erase. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** To level to the ground. = RAZE, 4. *Rare.*

rash (răsh), *n. Med.* A fine eruption on the body.

rash, *a.* [ME. *rasch* quick.] **1.** Overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; reckless; — said of persons, and opposed to *prudent;* as, a *rash* statesman or commander. **2.** Due to or indicating too much haste or too little reflection; as, *rash* words; *rash* measures. **3.** Sudden or quick in action or operation. *Obs.*

Syn. Headstrong, hasty, heedless; bold, adventurous, venturous, venturesome, daring, reckless, foolhardy, hardy, fearless. — **Rash, adventurous, venturous, venturesome, daring, reckless, foolhardy.** One is **adventurous** who is inclined to adventure; as, an *adventurous* mountain climber. One is **venturous** who is inclined to take chances; **venturesome** (often interchangeable with *venturous*) frequently implies an excessive tendency in that direction. **Daring** heightens the implication of fearlessness; as, a *daring* aviator. **Rash** implies undue precipitancy or hastiness; **reckless,** utter heedlessness or carelessness of consequences; as, youth is *rash* in promises; *reckless* shooting. One is **foolhardy** who is foolishly daring or reckless.

rash'er, *n.* A thin slice of bacon or ham.

rash'ly, *adv.* In a rash manner; too precipitately.

rash'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rash.

Syn. **Rashness, temerity.** **Rashness** implies undue precipitancy; **temerity** adds to *rashness* the implication of a certain audacity or even effrontery in action; as, *rashness* indicates bad judgment; *temerity* may arise from moral courage.

‖**Ras-kol'nik** (räs-kôl'nyĭk), *n.; pl.* RASKOLNIKI (-nyĭ-kĭ') or RASKOLNIKS (-nyĭks). [Russ. *raskol'nik* dissenter, fr. *raskol* dissent.] The name applied by the Russian government to any subject of the Greek faith who dissents from the established church.

ra-so'ri-al (rȧ-sō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *radere, rasum,* to scratch.] **1.** Habitually scratching the ground for food, as a fowl. **2.** Gallinaceous.

Rasorial Bird. Head and Foot of Domestic Fowl.

rasp (răsp), *v. t.* [OF. *rasper* to scrape, grate, rasp.] **1.** To rub or file with something rough, as a rasp. **2.** Fig., to grate harshly on; irritate; as, some sounds *rasp* the ear. — *v. i.* To grate or scrape. — *n.* **1.** A kind of coarse file with raised points instead of lines. **2.** Act of rasping; also, a sound like that produced by a rasp.

rasp'ber-ry (răz'bĕr-ĭ; răz'-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Obs. or Dial. E. *rasp* raspberry + *berry.*] The fruit of any of various brambles (genus *Rubus*), distinguished from the blackberry by separating easily from the receptacle when ripe; also, the plant (esp. *R. idæus, R. strigosus, R. occidentalis*) bearing it.

Raspberries.

rasp'er (rȧs'pẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rasps.

rasp'y (rȧs'pĭ), *a.* **1.** Like a rasp, or the sound made by a rasp; grating. **2.** Raspish; irritable.

ra'sure (rā'zhŭr), *n.* [L. *rasura,* fr. *radere, rasum,* to scrape.] Erasure; obliteration. *Obs. or R.*

rat (răt), *n.* [AS. *ræt.*] **1.** Any of certain rodents (genus *Mus*) allied to the mice, but considerably larger. **2.** **a** One who deserts his party or associates, esp. in adversity. **b** = SCAB, *n.,* 5. *Cant.* **3.** A rat-shaped pad for the hair. *U. S.* — *v. i.;* RAT'TED (-ĕd; 24); -TING. **1.** **a** To desert one's party or associates. **b** In the trades, to work as a rat, or scab. *Cant.* **2.** To catch or hunt rats, esp with a dog.

rat'a-bil'i-ty, rate'a-bil'i-ty (rāt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being ratable.

rat'a-ble, rate'a-ble (rāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being rated, or appraised. **2.** Proportional; as, *ratable* payments. **3.** Liable to taxation, or rates; as, *ratable* property. *Chiefly Eng.* — **rat'a-bly, rate'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

rat'a-fi'a (răt'ȧ-fē'ȧ), *n.* Also **rat'a-fee'** (-ē'). [F. *ratafia.*] **1.** A liqueur flavored with fruit or fruit kernels, esp. of a bitter-almond flavor. **2.** A kind of cake or sweet biscuit.

rat'al (rāt'ăl), *n.* [*rate* + *-al.*] Amount at which a person is rated with reference to assessment.

rat'a-plan' (răt'ȧ-plăn'; *F.* ȧ'tȧ'plăN'), *n.* [F.] The iterative sound of beating a drum, or of a galloping horse. — *v. t. & i.* To beat a rataplan on something.

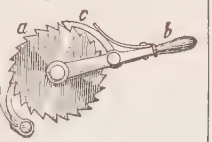
ratch (răch), *n.* A ratchet wheel, or notched bar, with which a pawl, or click, works.

ratch'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *rochet* ratchet, bobbin.] **1.** A pawl, click, or detent, to act on a ratch. **2.** A mechanism composed of a ratchet wheel, or ratch, and pawl.

ratchet brace. *Mach.* A boring brace with a ratchet wheel and pawl for rotating the tool.

ratchet drill. A hand drill in which a lever carrying at one end a drill holder is revolved by a ratchet wheel and pawl.

ratchet wheel. *Mach.* A wheel having teeth with which a reciprocating pawl engages.



a Ratchet Wheel; *b* Reciprocating Lever; *c* Click, Pawl, or Ratchet, for communicating motion; *d* Pawl, for preventing backward motion.

rate (rāt), *v. t. & i.*; RAT'ED (rāt'ĕd; 24); RAT'ING (rāt'-ĭng). To chide; scold vehemently.—**Syn.** See REPROVE.

rate, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *rata* (sc. *pars*), fr. *ratus*, p. p. of *reri* to reckon.] **1.** Amount or quantity; established portion or measure. *Obs.* **2.** Value; price. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Quantity, amount, or degree of a thing measured per unit of something else; proportional amount or degree; as, *rate* per cent, the number of hundredths taken of a whole; *rate* of interest, the specified number of hundredths of the principal. **4.** A fixed ratio; proportion; also, a charge or price fixed by a ratio, scale, or standard; as, railroad *rates*. **5.** Relative condition or quality; rank; class; as, first *rate*. **6.** A tax on property; esp., in England, a local tax; — usually in *pl.* **at any rate,** at all events; in any case.

— *v. t.* **1.** To calculate; reckon. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To appraise; value. **3.** To consider; regard. **4.** To settle the relative rank, position, class, or quality of; as, to *rate* a ship or seaman. **5.** To arrange for the transportation of (goods, by rail, water, etc.) at a certain rate. **6.** *Mech.* To design (a machine, dynamo, etc.) for a definite power, speed, etc.

— *v. i.* To be set or considered in a class; have rank.

rate'a-bil'i-ty, rate'a-ble, etc. Vars. of RATABILITY, etc.

ra'tel (rā'tĕl), *n.* [Cape D., orig. *ratelmuis* (D. *muis* mouse).] A musteline mammal (genus *Mellivora*) of South Africa and India, badgerlike in size, form, and habits.

rat'er (rāt'ĕr), *n.* One who rates.

rath (rath) } *a.* [AS. *hræð* quick.] **1.** Quick; eager. *Obs.*
rathe (rāth) } *or R.* **2.** Early. *Obs. or Poetic.* **3.** Pert. to the early part of the day, season, year, etc. *Poetic or Dial.*

— *adv.* [AS. *hraðe, hræðe.*] Early; betimes. *Poetic.*

rath'er (rath'ĕr; rä'thĕr), *adv.* [AS. *hraðor*, compar. of *hraðe, hræðe*, quickly, immediately.] **1.** More quickly; earlier. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** More properly, reasonably, or truly; hence, instead; as, *rather* a dream than a reverie; nothing bettered, but *rather* worse. **3.** More than not; somewhat; as, I *rather* expect to go; *rather* rainy. **4.** More readily or willingly; as, I would *rather* go than stay.

‖ **Raths'kel'ler** (rätsˈkĕlˈĕr), *n.* [G.] Orig., in Germany, the basement of the city hall, often used for a restaurant where beer is sold; hence [usually *l. c.*], a saloon or restaurant of the German type below the street level.

rat'i-fi-ca'tion (răt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ratifying; state of being ratified; confirmation; sanction.

rat'i-fy (răt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *ratifier*, LL. *ratificare*; L. *ratus* fixed by calculation, firm, valid + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To approve and sanction; confirm; establish; settle. — **rat'i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

Syn. Ratify, sanction, confirm, authorize. To ratify is to make valid, esp. by formal approval; **sanction** often adds the implication of countenance, furtherance, or support; as, his choice was *ratified* by the army; his measures were *sanctioned* by the king. To **confirm** is to ratify by formal or decisive assent; to **authorize** is to sanction by authority; as, to *confirm* a treaty; to *authorize* a translation.

rat'ing (rāt'ĭng), *n.* Classification according to grade; rank; grade; class.

ra'ti-o (rā'shĭ-ō; rā'shō), *n.*; *pl.* -TIOS. [L., fr. *reri, ratus*, to reckon, think.] **1.** *Math.* Quotient of one magnitude divided by another of like kind; — written as a *fraction*, thus $\frac{a}{c}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, or with a colon between *terms*, thus $a : c$, $3 : 2$, and is read "ratio of *a* to *c*," "ratio of 3 to 2." Sometimes the difference of two numbers is called their **arithmetical ratio**; their quotient, their **geometrical ratio.** **2.** Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the *ratio* of representation in Congress; in the *ratio* of 2 to 3. **3.** Portion; ration. *Obs.*

ra'ti-oc'i-nate (răsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *ratiocinatus*, p. p. of *ratiocinari*, fr. *ratio* reason.] To reason. — **ra'ti-oc'i-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.*

ra'ti-oc'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Reasoning, or the mental process of exact thinking; also, a specific process of reason.

ra'ti-oc'i-na-tive (-ŏs'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to ratiocination; also, characterized by, or addicted to, ratiocination.

ra'tion (rā'shŭn; răsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.; or L. *ratio* a reckoning, relation, LL. *ratio* ration.] An allowance of provisions, esp. a fixed daily allowance to a soldier or a sailor.

— *v. t.* **1.** To supply with rations, as a regiment. **2.** To allot or distribute as rations.

ra'tion-al (răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* [L. *rationalis.*] **1.** Having reason or understanding; reasoning. **2.** Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or characterized by, reason; as, the *rational* faculty. **3.** Agreeable to reason; intelligent; sensible; as, *rational* conduct. **4.** *Math.* Not involving a surd; as, a *rational* quantity. **5.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Capable of being measured in terms of the mora, or metrical unit; having the normal ratio between arsis and thesis. — *n.* That which is rational.

Syn. Rational, reasonable. **Rational** suggests esp. the possession of reason regarded as a faculty of the mind; **reasonable** implies particularly the exercise of reason, or conformity to reason, esp. from a practical point of view; as, *rational* powers of mind; a *reasonable* law, action.

rational horizon. *Astron.* See HORIZON, 2 **b.**

ra'tion-a'le (-ă'lē), *n.* [L. *rationalis*, neut. *rationale.*] An explanation or exposition of the principles of some opinion, hypothesis, phenomenon, etc.; also, the principles themselves.

ra'tion-al-ism (răsh'ŭn-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine or system of those who base their religious opinions on reason rather than revelation. **2.** *Philos.* The theory that reason is a source of knowledge in itself, superior to and independent of sense perceptions.

ra'tion-al-ist, *n.* An adherent of rationalism.

ra'tion-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Belonging to, or in accord-
ra'tion-al-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ance with, the principles of rationalism; tending toward, or characterized by, rationalism. — **ra'tion-al-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

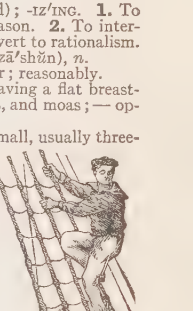
ra'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being rational; reasonableness; a rational view, practice or the like.

ra'tion-al-ize (-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. **1.** To make rational; also, to endow with reason. **2.** To interpret in the manner of a rationalist; convert to rationalism. — **ra'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ra'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a rational manner; reasonably.

rat'ite (răt'īt), *a.* [L. *ratis* a raft.] Having a flat breastbone, as the ostriches, emus, cassowaries, and moas; — opposed to *carinate.*

rat'line, rat'lin (răt'lĭn), *n.* *Naut.* **a** Small, usually three-stranded, tarred rope used for ratlines (in sense **b**). **b** One of the small transverse ropes attached to the shrouds to serve as steps.


Shrouds and Ratlines.

ra-toon' (rä-tōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *retoño.*] A sugar-cane stalk or shoot, specif. one of the second year's growth from the root, or later. — *v. i.*; -TOONED' (-tōōnd'); -TOON'ING. To sprout or spring up from the root, as sugar cane.

rats'bane' (răts'bān'), *n.* [*rat* + *bane.*] Rat poison; esp., white arsenic.

rat'-tail' (răt'tāl'), *a.* Like a rat's tail in form; as, a *rat-tail* file.

rat-tan' (ră-tăn'), *n.* [Malay *rōtan.*] **1.** *a* Any of a genus of climbing palms (*Calamus*) with remarkably long stems. **b** A portion of one of these stems. Rattans are used for walking sticks, wickerwork, etc. **2.** A rattan cane or switch.

rat-teen' (-tēn'), *n.* [F. *ratine.*] A thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled, used chiefly for linings.

rat'ten (răt'n), *v. t. & i.* [E. dial. *ratten* a rat, hence, lit., to do mischief like a rat.] To deprive of the machinery, tools, etc., used in one's employment (as by destroying or stealing them), to coerce an employer. *Cant, Chiefly Eng.*

rat'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One who rats or anything that catches rats, esp. a dog, as a terrier. [Abounding in rats.]

rat'tish, *a.* **1.** Characteristic of, like, or pert. to, a rat. **2.**

rat'tle (răt'l), *v. t.*; RAT'TLED (-ld); -TLING. *Naut.* To furnish with ratlines; — often used with *down.*

rat'tle, *v. i.* [ME. *ratelen.*] **1.** To make a quick succession of sharp noises, as by collision of hard bodies; clatter. **2.** To talk rapidly and idly; chatter. *Colloq.* **3.** To move or go with a rattling noise. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a rattling sound. **2.** To say, perform, affect, etc., in a brisk, lively fashion, esp. with a rattle or clatter; as, he *rattled* off his lesson. **3.** To rouse; chase hard (game, etc.). **4.** To disconcert; as, to *rattle* a player in a game. *Colloq.*

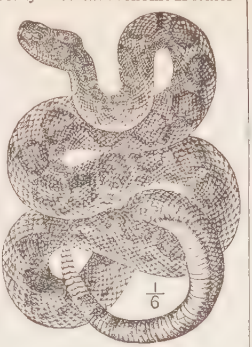
— *n.* **1.** A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds. **2.** An instrument (as a toy, etc.) for making a rattling sound. **3.** Noise; racket; esp., noisy, rapid talk; chatter. **4.** The sound-producing organ on a rattlesnake's tail. **5.** The noise in the throat caused by air passing through mucus which the lungs cannot expel, as at the approach of death.

rat'tle-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* **1.** A boxlike toy that makes a rattling sound; a rattle. **2.** *a* Any fabaceous herb (esp. *Crotalaria sagittalis*) the seeds of which, when ripe, rattle in the inflated pod. **b** The silver-bell tree. [headed chatterer.

rat'tle-brain' (-brān'), **rat'tle-pate'** (-pāt'), *n.* An empty-

rat'tler (răt'lĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, rattles; specif.: **a** A rattlesnake. **b** A tumbling barrel; rumble.

rat'tle-snake' (-'l-snāk'), *n.* Any of certain venomous American snakes (family *Crotalidæ*) having horny interlocking joints at the end of the tail which rattle sharply when shaken.



Rattlesnake.

rattlesnake plantain. Any of a genus (*Peramium*) of orchids; — so called in allusion to the checked or mottled leaves.

rat'tle-snake'-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* **1.** Any of various asteraceous plants (genus *Nabalus*, esp. *N. serpentarius*), formerly of repute as a remedy for snake bites. **2.** The Senega root.

rat'tle-snake'-weed', *n.* **1.** One of the hawkweeds (*Hieracium venosum*). **2.** In California, a small apiaceous weed (*Daucus pusillus*). **3.** The rattlebox (*Crotalaria sagittalis*).

rat'tle-trap' (-trăp'), *n.* **1.** [*Usually in pl.*] Knickknacks. **2.** Anything loosely built or noisily shaky, esp. a vehicle.

rat'tly (-lĭ), *a.* Making, or inclined to make, a rattling noise; also, of a noise, like that made by rattling.

rat-toon', *n. & v.* Var. of RATOON.

rat'ty (-ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-Ĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. **1.** Characteristic of a rat. **2.** Abounding in rats.

rau'ci-ty (rô'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being raucous.

rau'cous (rô'kŭs), *a.* [L. *raucus.*] Hoarse; harsh; rough; as, a *raucous* voice. — **rau'cous-ly,** *adv.*

rav'age (răv'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. *ravir* to ravish. See RAVISH.] Desolation by violence; devastation; havoc; waste. — **Syn.** Despoilment, desolation, pillage, plunder, spoil. — *v. t.*; -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING. To lay waste; spoil; plunder; desolate. — *v. i.* To commit ravages. — **rav'ag-er,** *n.* **Syn.** Destroy, ruin, devastate, waste, pillage. — **Ravage, devastate, sack** agree in the idea of despoiling or laying waste. **Ravage** emphasizes the idea of violence; **devastate,** that of waste or ruin; **sack,** that of plunder or pillage; as, to *ravage* or *devastate* a country; to *sack* a town.

rave (rāv), *n.* [E. dial. *raves,* or *rathes,* a frame laid on a wagon, for hay, etc.] One of the upper sidepieces of the frame of the body of a wagon or sleigh.

rave (rāv), *v. i.*; RAVED (rāvd); RAV'ING (rāv'ĭng). [Prob. fr. OF. *raver, rever,* to rave, revel, F. *rêver* to dream, rave. **1.** To talk, declaim, or act as if mad or wild; rage. **2.** To talk with excessive enthusiasm or excitement. — *v. t.* To utter in madness or frenzy. — *n.* Act or condition of raving.

rav'el (răv'l), *v. t.*; -ELED (-'ld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [OD. *ravelen.*] **1.** To let fall into a tangled mass; hence: to entangle; involve. **2.** To undo the texture of; untwist; unweave or unknit. **3.** Fig., to disentangle; make plain; as, to *ravel* a meaning. — *v. i.* To become raveled. — *n.* **1.** A tangle; an entanglement. **2.** Something raveled or torn; a raveling. — **rav'el-er, rav'el-ler,** *n.*

rave'lin (răv'lĭn), *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A detached work, with two embankments, which make a salient angle.

rav'el-ing, rav'el-ling (răv'l-ĭng), *n.* That which is raveled out; esp., a thread detached from a texture.

rav'el-ment (răv'l-mĕnt), *n.* An entanglement, lit. or fig.

rav'en (răv'n), **rav'in** (-ĭn), *n.* [OF. *ravine,* fr. L. *rapina* rapine.] **1.** Rapine; rapacity. *Archaic.* **2.** Prey; plunder.

rav'en (răv'n), *v. t.* **1.** To seize by violence. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To devour with great eagerness. — *v. i.* To prey with rapacity; be greedy; show rapacity.

ra'ven (rā'v'n), *n.* [AS. *hræfn.*] A glossy black bird (*Corvus corax*) of the crow kind. — *a.* Glossy black like the raven; jet black.

Raven.

rav'en-ing (răv'n-ĭng), *n.* Rapacity; extortion. — *p. a.* Rapacious.

rav'en-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *ravinos* rapacious, violent.] **1.** Rapacious; voracious. **2.** Eager for prey or gratification; as, a *ravenous* desire. — **Syn.** See GREEDY. — **rav'en-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **rav'en-ous-ness,** *n.*

ra-vine' (rā-vēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *ravir* to snatch away, L. *rapere.*] A depression worn out by running water, larger than a gully and smaller than a valley.

rav'ing (rāv'ĭng), *p. a.* Talking wildly; delirious.

rav'ish (răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *ravir,* fr. L. *rapere* to tear away, ravish.] **1.** To seize and carry away by violence. **2.** To transport with emotion, esp. with joy or delight. **3. a** To abduct (a woman). **b** To rape. — **Syn.** Entrance, enrapture; delight. — **rav'ish-er,** *n.*

rav'ish-ment, *n.* **1.** Act of ravishing; abduction. **2.** Transport of delight; rapture; ecstasy.

raw (rô), *a.* [AS. *hræw, hréaw.*] **1.** Not cooked. **2.** In the natural state or nearly so; little changed by art; unrefined; as, *raw* materials. **3.** Crude; immature; unpracticed; as, *raw* judgment. **4.** Deprived of skin; galled. **5.** Disagreeably damp or cold; chilly; bleak. — **Syn.** See CRUDE. — *n.* A raw, sore, or galled place; — usually fig. — *v. t.* To make raw, or sore.

raw'boned' (rô'bōnd'), *a.* Having little flesh; gaunt.

raw'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A specter mentioned to frighten children; as, *rawhead* and bloodybones.

raw'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* Untanned cattle skin; specif., a whip of untanned (or raw) hide twisted, braided, or rolled.

raw'ly, *adv.* In a raw manner.

raw'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being raw.

ray (rā), *v. t.* [For *array.*] To array or dress.

ray, *n.* [F. *raie,* L. *raia.*] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous fishes (suborder *Batoidei*), including the skate, torpedo, and sting ray, typically having the body very flat up and down and expanded laterally.

ray (rā), *n.* [OF. *rai,* fr. L. *radius* a beam, ray.] **1.** One of the lines of light which appear to radiate from a bright object; hence: **a** Any line of radiant energy, or a stream of particles traveling in the same line, as in radioactive phenomena. **b** The geometrical line, normal to the wave front, in which light, heat, or the like is propagated. **2.** A thin line like a ray, esp., one of a number diverging from a center; as, a star of six *rays.* **3.** Light of a ray or rays; radiance; — also used fig. **4.** A small or unsubstantial amount; particle. **5.** A glance; sight; vision; — from an old theory of vision. **6.** *Bot.* **a** = RAY FLOWER. **b** A branch or flower stalk of an umbel. **c** = MEDULLARY RAY. **7.** *Zoöl.* **a** One of the rods which support the membrane in a fish's fin. **b** One of the radiating divisions of a radiate, as an arm of a starfish. — **Syn.** See BEAM. — *v. i.* **1.** To emit rays; also, to issue as rays. **2.** To radiate.

ra'yah (rä'yä; rī'ä), *n.* [Ar. *ra'iyah* a herd, a subject, fr. *ra'a* to pasture.] A person, not a Mohammedan, forced to pay a capitation tax to the Ottoman Porte.

ray flower. *Bot.* One of the marginal flowers of the capitulum in the aster, goldenrod, daisy, sunflower, etc.

ray'less, *a.* Destitute of rays; hence: **a** Dark; blind. **b** Emitting no rays. **c** Having no rays or raylike parts.

ray'on-nant (rā'ŏ-nänt'; *F.* rĕ'yŏ'nän'), *a.* [F.] **1.** *Her.* Darting forth rays. **2.** [*cap.*] *Arch.* Characterized by radiating lines, as in window tracery; — applied to the French Gothic style of the 14th century.

raze (rāz), *v. t.*; RAZED (rāzd); RAZ'ING (rāz'ĭng). [F. *raser* to scrape, shave. See RASE.] **1.** To cut or wound slightly; graze. **2.** To erase. **3.** To lay level with the ground; overthrow; destroy; ruin; as, to *raze* a city.

ra-zee' (rā-zē'), *n.* [F. vaisseau *rasé,* fr. *raser* to raze, razee.] *Naut.* A ship which has her upper deck cut away. *Obs. or Hist.* — *v. t.*; -ZEED' (-zēd'); -ZEE'ING. To cut down a ship thus; to abridge by cutting off or out parts.

ra'zor (rā'zĕr), *n.* [OF. & LL. *rasor.*] A keen-edged instrument used in shaving the face or head.

ra'zor-back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** A rorqual. **2.** A thin-bodied, long-legged, half-wild hog. *Chiefly Southwestern U. S.*

ra'zor-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having a lean or thin back.

ra'zor-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a razor-shaped bill.

razor-billed auk, an auk (*Alca torda*) of the northern North Atlantic. It is about 16 inches long.

ra'zure (rā'zhŭr). Var. of RASURE.

raz'zi-a (răz'ĭ-ä; *F.* rä'zyä'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *ghāzīa* (pron. *razia* in Algeria).] A foray; a raid.

re (rā), *n. Music.* Second of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the second tone of the diatonic scale.

re-. [L. *re-, red-.*] A prefix denoting: **1.** *Back,* as *back to an original* or *former state* or *position,* or *in opposition;* as in *recline, refuge, recall,* etc. **2.** *Again;* chiefly by way of *repetition* or *restoration.* Examples: *rejoin,* to join *again; reattach,* to attach *again; renew,* etc.

re'ab-sorb' (rē'ăb-sôrb'), *v. t.* To absorb anew or again. — **re'ab-sorp'tion,** *n.*

reach (rēch), *v. t.* [AS. *rǣcan, rǣcean,* to extend.] **1.** To extend; stretch out; thrust out, as a limb. **2.** To pass to another; hand over. **3.** To touch, seize, or the like, by extending some part of the body, esp. the hand, or something held by one. **4.** To extend to; stretch out as far as; as, his land *reaches* the river. **5.** To arrive at; come to; attain to; as, his letter *reached* me; to *reach* an understanding. **6.** To strike, hit, or touch, with a missile. **7.** To influence or impress; as, to *reach* one with kindness. — *v. i.* **1.** To stretch out the hand or arm, esp. as if to touch or grasp something. **2.** To strain after something; make efforts; as, the mind *reaches* for knowledge. **3.** To extend in dimension, time, amount, action, influence, etc.; stretch out; as, the results *reached* into the next century. **4.** *Naut.* To

sail directly on one's course with the wind forward of the beam. **5.** To get or make its way (to a place, point, etc.); also, of a gun, sound, or the like, to carry; of the eye, to see; as, as far as the eye can *reach*.

— *n.* **1.** Act of reaching or stretching out; as, he made a *reach* for him. **2.** Power of reaching; hence, power of seizing, touching, etc., or, esp., extent of such power; as, within *reach* of the guns. **3.** Power of attainment; extent or range of force, capacity, etc.; as, within the *reach* of everyone. **4.** An extent; expanse; hence: a straight or level stretch, as between locks in a canal; an arm of the sea extending up into the land; a promontory; — also used fig. **5.** *Naut.* A leg sailed by a vessel between tacks; also, a course of sailing with the wind forward of the beam, but not so as to compel tacking. **6.** A shaft, pole, or rod joining the hind gear of a vehicle to the forward gear, as in a wagon, bobsled, etc. — **reach'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

re–act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act or perform a second time.

re-act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. i.* **1.** To return an impulse or impression; resist action by an opposite force. **2.** To act in mutual or reciprocal opposition. **3.** To respond to a stimulus. **4.** To act or move in a contrary direction or manner.

re-act'ance (rē-ăk'tăns), *n. Elec.* The influence of a coil of wire upon an alternating current passing through it, tending to choke or diminish the current, or the similar influence of a condenser; inductive resistance.

re-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Mechanics.* The force which a body opposes to a force acting upon it. **2.** Reciprocal or return action or influence. **3.** Chemical transformation or change; a chemical process or its result. **4.** *Méd.* An action induced by vital resistance to some other action; depression or exhaustion consequent on overexertion or overstimulation; heightened activity succeeding depression or shock. **5.** *Psychophysics.* A regular or characteristic response to a stimulation of the nerves. **6.** A counter tendency or contrary movement; as, a *reaction* of opinion.

re-ac'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, characterized by, or favoring reaction. — *n.; pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). One who favors reaction; esp., one who seeks to undo political progress.

re-ac'tion-ist, *n.* A reactionary. — *a.* Reactionary.

re-ac'tive (rē-ăk'tĭv), *a.* Pert., due, or tending, to reaction; having power to react.

read (rĕd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* READ (rĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* READ'ING (rēd'ĭng). [AS. *rædan* to read, advise, counsel, guess.] **1.** To interpret (as a riddle, etc.); hence: to foresee; foretell; as, to *read* the future. **2.** To go over, esp. understandingly, as characters or words, with or without utterance; peruse. **3.** To learn of by perusal; as, to *read* the news. **4.** Hence, to discern by observation of signs, as facial expression. **5.** To attribute (a meaning, explanation, etc.) to what is read. **6.** To register; indicate; — said of a thermometer, speedometer, etc. **7.** To make a special study of, as by perusing books; as, to *read* law. **8.** To utter aloud or render something written, esp. interpretatively.

to read one a lecture *or* **lesson,** to admonish or, sometimes, rebuke a person vigorously.

— *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of reading. **2.** To learn by reading; — usually used with *of*. **3.** To utter aloud what is written. **4.** To bear construction, have import, be in effect, or the like, when read (in sense 2, *v. t.*); as, the ticket *reads* to Boston. **5.** To study, esp. by reading. **6.** To appear in writing or print; as, it *reads* thus in my copy.

— *n.* Reading; spell of reading. [man.

read (rĕd), *a.* Versed in books; learned; as, a well-*read*

read'a-ble (rēd'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Legible. **2.** Worth reading; interesting. — **read'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **read'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

read'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who reads; specif.: **a** One who reads lectures or expounds subjects to students; a teacher; lecturer; — used esp. in some universities as the title of certain instructors. **b** One who reads manuscripts offered for publication and advises regarding their merit. **c** A professional reciter; an elocutionist. **2.** A book for instruction and practice in reading.

read'i-ly (rĕd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a ready manner: **a** Without delay or objection; cheerfully. **b** Quickly; easily.

read'i-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being ready; preparation; willingness. **2.** Ease or facility of performance. — **Syn.** Quickness, expedition, promptitude, promptness; aptitude, aptness, knack, skill, expertness, dexterity, ease.

read'ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who reads; perusal; recital. **2.** A public recital; also, a lecture. **3.** Study of books; literary scholarship. **4.** Form in which anything is written; version. **5.** Written or printed matter to be read. **6.** Manner of rendering something written; also, interpretation; as, an actor's *reading* of a part. **7.** That which is indicated so as to be read, as on the scale of a barometer.

reading book, a book for teaching reading; a reader. — **r. desk,** a desk to support a book while reading, esp. in a church service; a lectern. — **r. room,** a room appropriated to reading; a room provided with papers, periodicals, etc., to which persons resort.

— *a.* Addicted to reading.

re'ad-just' (rē'ă-jŭst'), *v. t.* To adjust anew; rearrange. — **re'ad-just'er** (-jŭs'tĕr), *n.*

re'ad-just'ment (-jŭst'mĕnt), *n.* A readjusting; specif., *Finance,* the reconstruction or rehabilitation of a corporation, effected, usually, by the voluntary action of the security holders. Cf. REORGANIZATION, 2.

re'ad-mis'sion (rē'ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of readmitting.

re'ad-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. To admit again; give entrance or access to again.

re'ad-mit'tance (-ăns), *n.* Readmission.

read'y (rĕd'ĭ), *a.;* READ'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [AS. *rædе, gerædе.*] **1.** Prepared or supplied with what is needed for some act or event; prepared, fitted, or placed for immediate movement, action, or use. **2.** Immediately liable; likely; — used esp. with *to;* as, *ready* to sink. **3.** Prepared in mind or disposition; willing; disposed; as, *ready* to die. **4.** Quick; dexterous; expert; also, prompt; as, a *ready* wit. **5.** At hand; available; handy; as, *ready* money. **6.** Present; here; — used in answer to a calling of the roll, etc. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Expeditious, unhesitating; apt, skillful, facile, easy; opportune; free, cheerful. See PROMPT.

— *adv.* In a state of preparation; — used with a participle; as, *ready*-cooked meat.

— *n.* **1.** Ready money; cash; — often used with *the;* as, to have *the ready. Colloq.* **2.** *Mil.* A word of command, at which the piece is held in readiness to execute the command "Aim!"; also, the position assumed.

— *v. t.;* READ'IED (-ĭd); READ'Y-ING. To make ready.

read'y–made' (rĕd'ĭ-mād'), *a.* Made beforehand, in anticipation of need; not made to order; not original.

read'y–wit'ted, *a.* Quick-witted.

re'af-firm' (rē'ă-fûrm'), *v. t.* To affirm again. — **re'af-firm'ance** (rē'ă-fûr'măns), **re-af'fir-ma'tion,** *n.*

re'af-for'est (rē'ă-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* To convert again into a forest. — **re'af-for'es-ta'tion** (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.*

re-a'gent (rē-ā'jĕnt), *n. Chem. & Micros.* Any substance which, from its capacity for certain reactions, is used in detecting, examining, or measuring substances, etc.

re'al (rē'ăl; *Sp.* rā-ăl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *real* royal, L. *regalis.*] A small silver coin of Spanish countries; also a money of account, formerly the Spanish monetary unit.

re'al (rē'ăl), *a.* [LL. *realis,* fr. L. *res, rei,* a thing.] **1.** *Law.* Of or pert. to things themselves; specif., pert. to, or consisting of, immovable property, as lands or tenements; — opp. to *personal.* **2.** Relating to things or events, rather than to persons or opinions; consisting of physical things; as, a *real* offering. **3.** Actual, as disting. from *fictitious* or *imaginary;* as, a *real* existence; a *real* algebraic quantity; also, existing inherently, as disting. from *seeming* or *apparent;* as, *real* courtesy. **4.** Genuine; — often opposed to *ostensible.* **5.** Representing reality; true.

Syn. Substantive, positive, absolute, veritable, actual, true, authentic. — **Real, actual, true.** Real implies primarily substantive or objective existence — what *is;* **actual,** emergence in the sphere of action or fact — what has *become;* **true,** conformity or correspondence to what is actual or real. *Real* is opposed to *imaginary* (as, the *real* George Washington), to *artificial* (as, *real* gems), to *counterfeit* (as, a *real* ancient medal), to *fictitious* (as, one's *real* name), to *ostensible* (as, one's *real* reason), and to *nominal* (as, the *real* attendance). *Actual* is opposed to *potential* (as, the *actual* energy of heat), to *constructive* (as, *actual* fraud), to *virtual* (as, *actual* identity), and to *theoretical* or *hypothetical* (as, to illustrate by an *actual* case). It is also opposed, in the sense of "now existing, present, current," to *past* or *future;* as, not what has been, but the *actual* situation, confronts us. Both *real* and *actual* may be opposed to *ideal;* as, *ideal* conditions, contrasted with *actual, real* conditions. *True* is opposed to *false* (as, a *true* story), and to *erroneous* (as, the *true* version of a story).

real estate *or* **property,** lands, tenements, and hereditaments; freehold interests in landed property; property in houses and land. — **r. image.** *Optics.* See IMAGE, *n.,* 6.

— *n.* Something which is real; also, used with *the,* actual state of affairs; in a metaphysical sense, reality in general.

re-al'gar (rē-ăl'gär), *n.* [Ar. *rahj al ghār* powder of the mine, through LL. or OF.] *Min.* Arsenic monosulphide, AsS, an orange-red mineral of resinous luster used in pyrotechny and formerly as a pigment.

re'al-ism (rē'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* **a** The doctrine of the realists, that the objects of sense perception are derivative from higher realities, or formative causes; — opp. to *nominalism.* **b** The doctrine that objects of sense perception (and hence, the physical world generally) have objective being, independent of mental or psychical fact; — opp. to *idealism.* **2.** Preoccupation with, or devotion to, fact. **3.** In art and literature, fidelity to nature or to real life; representation without idealization. — **Syn.** See REALITY.

re'al-ist, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* An adherent of realism (sense 1). **2.** One devoted to the real as opp. to the imaginary. **3.** An artist or writer who aims at realism (sense 3) in his work.

re'al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or after the manner of, realism or realists. — **re'al-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

re-al'i-ty (rē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being real; actual being. **2.** That which is real.
Syn. Reality, realism (as they apply to representations of what is real). **Reality** implies so close or vivid a correspondence between the representation and the thing itself that the representation produces the effect of the actual object; **realism** commonly implies faithful adherence to truth of detail, even where such details are trivial or sordid.

re'al-iz'a-ble (rē'ăl-īz'ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being realized.

re'al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* **1.** A realizing; state of being realized. **2.** Instance or product of realizing.

re'al-ize (rē'ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make real; hence, to accomplish; as, to *realize* an ambition. **2.** To cause to seem real; as, imagination *realizes* fiction. **3.** To conceive as real; apprehend clearly; as, he *realized* his danger. **4.** To convert into money; as, to *realize* assets. **5.** To obtain by plans and efforts; gain; as, to *realize* large profits. Of property, to bring by sale or investment. — **Syn.** See CONCEIVE. — *v. i.* To convert an intangible right or property into real (tangible) property; to convert any property into money. — **re'al-iz'er,** *n.*

re'al-iz'ing (-īz'ĭng), *p. a.* Serving to make real, or to impress on the mind as a reality. — **re'al-iz'ing-ly,** *adv.*

re'al-ly (rē'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a real manner; actually.

realm (rĕlm), *n.* [OF. *reialme, reaume,* deriv. of L. *regalis* regal.] **1.** A kingdom. **2.** Hence: province; region; domain; as, the *realm* of fancy. **3.** *Zoögeog.* **a** A primary marine faunal division. **b** A primary terrestrial division consisting of one or more regions; also, a division coördinate with a region (see REGION, 3 **b**).

re'al-ness (rē'ăl-nĕs), *n.* State of being real; reality.

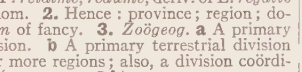
‖ **Re-al'schu'le** (rā-äl'shōō'lĕ), *n.; pl.* -SCHULEN (-shōō'lĕn). [G.] A secondary scientific school, teaching no classics, affording manual training, of the grade of the classical schools called *Gymnasia, Germany, Austria, etc.*

re'al-ty (rē'ăl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [*real* + *-ty.*] **1.** Loyalty; honesty. *Obs.* **2.** Real estate or property; a piece of real property.

ream (rēm), *n.* [OF. *rayme,* fr. Ar. *rizmah* bundle.] A quantity of paper, 20 quires, or 480 sheets (now often 500 sheets, and in a printer's *perfect ream* 516 sheets).

ream, *v. t.* **1.** To widen the opening of (a hole); bevel out. **2.** To enlarge or dress out (a hole) with a reamer. **3.** To remove (a defective part) by reaming (sense 2 above); — used with *out.*

ream'er (rēm'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, reams; any of various tools with cutting edges to enlarge or shape a hole by turning; a broach.



Reamers. 1 Square; 2 Fluted.

re-an'i-mate (rē-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To animate anew; revive; invigorate again. — **-ma'tion,** *n.*

reap (rēp), *v. t.* [AS. *ripan, reopan.*] **1.** To cut with a sickle, scythe, or machine, as grain; gather, as a harvest, by cutting. **2.** To obtain or receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor; as, to *reap* a benefit. **3.** To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to *reap* a field. — *v. i.* To reap something; gather a harvest. — **reap'a-ble** (-ə-b'l), *a.*

reap'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who reaps. **2.** A reaping machine.

reaping machine. Any of various machines for reaping grain, usually drawn by horses; a reaper.

re'ap-pear' (rē'ə-pēr'), *v. i.* Appear again. — **-pear'ance,** *n.*

re'ap-point' (-point'), *v. t.* Appoint again. — **-point'ment,** *n.*

rear (rēr), *n.* [Short for *arrear.*] **1.** The part of an army, fleet, or force which comes or is stationed behind the rest. **2.** Back part; as, the *rear* of a house. **3.** Space or position behind, or at the back.
— *a.* Being at the back; hindmost. — **Syn.** See POSTERIOR.

rear admiral, a naval officer. See NAVY. — **r. guard,** portion of an army detailed to guard the rear of the main body.

rear, *v. t.* [AS. *rǽran.*] **1.** To raise or set up. **2.** To erect by building; construct. **3.** To elevate; raise; — often used fig.; as, the city *rears* its towers. **4.** To breed and raise; also, to cause to grow, as plants. **5.** To bring up to maturity, as young; foster; instruct; as, to *rear* children. — **Syn.** Lift, build, establish. — *v. i.* To rise up, esp. to rise up on the hind legs; become erect. — **rear'er,** *n.*

re-ar'gue (rē-är'gū), *v. t.* To argue again. — **-ar'gu-ment,** *n.*

rear'-horse', *n.* A mantis.

re-arm' (rē-ärm'), *v. t.* To furnish with new or improved arms. — **re-ar'ma-ment** (-är'mə-mĕnt), *n.*

rear'most (rēr'mōst), *a.* Farthest in the rear; last.

rear'mouse'. Var. of REREMOUSE, a bat.

re'ar-range' (rē'ə-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange again or anew.

re'ar-range'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A rearranging, or state of being rearranged; specif., *Chem.,* a shifting of components of a substance so as to form one of different structure.

rear'ward (rēr'wĕrd), *a. & adv.* At or toward the rear.

rear'ward' (-wôrd'), *n.* [ME. *rerewarde.* See WARD, *n.,* guard.] The rear division of an army or fleet. *Archaic.*

rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* [F. *raison,* fr. L. *ratio.*] **1.** A consideration, motive, or judgment inducing or confirming a belief, influencing the will, or leading to an action or course of action; a rational ground or motive. **2.** A statement offered as an explanation or justification. **3.** A formal account or reckoning. *Obs.* **4.** A ground or cause; that in the reality which makes any fact intelligible. **5.** The power or faculty of comprehending and inferring; intellect. **6.** A sane or sound mind; sanity; sense; as, to lose one's *reason;* also, a sane or sound view or consideration. **7.** Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; right thinking; as, to bring one to *reason;* hence: justice; propriety.
Syn. Reason, understanding, sense. Reason commonly suggests esp. that guiding or directing faculty distinguishing men from the lower animals; **understanding** applies to the faculty of clear comprehension or sound judgment; **sense** adds to *understanding* the implication of native sagacity. See CAUSE.
— *v. i.* **1.** To hold discussion or argument; hence: to discourse; converse. **2.** To think in logical forms; infer or conclude from a consideration of data or premises.
— *v. t.* **1.** To question; ask the reason for; discuss with respect to reasons or explanations; — used with *what, why,* etc.; as, to *reason* what is meant; "theirs not to *reason* why." **2.** To examine or discuss by arguments; debate; discuss; as, to *reason* a point. **3.** To support with reasons; explain; justify, persuade, or affect by reasoning or argument; as, to *reason* one into a belief. — **rea'son-er,** *n.*

rea'son-a-ble (-ə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Having the faculty of reason; rational. **2.** Governed by reason; just; rational; as, a *reasonable* cause. **3.** Not excessive or immoderate; as, a *reasonable* price. — **Syn.** Equitable, fair, moderate. See RATIONAL. — **rea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

rea'son-ing (rē'z'n-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who reasons. **2.** Reasons arranged and developed; course of argument; as, his *reasoning* was profound.

rea'son-less, *a.* Without, or lacking in, reason.

re'as-sem'ble (rē'ə-sĕm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To assemble again.

re'as-sert' (-ə-sûrt'), *v. t.* To assert again or anew.

re'as-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To assign back or again.

re'as-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.* To assume again or anew.

re'as-sur'ance (-shōōr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Assurance renewed or repeated; renewed faith. **2.** = REINSURANCE.

re'as-sure' (-shōōr'), *v. t.* **1.** To assure anew; restore confidence to. **2.** To reinsure. — **re'as-sur'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Re'au'mur', **Ré'au'mur'** (rā'ō'mūr'), *a.* Of or pert. to René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur or the thermometric scale invented by him about 1730, in which 0° marks the freezing point and 80° the boiling point of water.

reave (rēv), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* REAVED (rēvd), REFT (rĕft) or, *Obs.,* RAFT (răft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REAV'ING. [AS. *réafian,* fr. *réaf* spoil, plunder.] To ravage; plunder; pillage; rob. — **reav'er, reiv'er** (rēv'ĕr), *n. All Archaic.*

reave, *v. t. & i.* To burst; tear; split. *Rare or Dial.*

re'bap-tize' (rē'băp-tīz'), *v. t.* To baptize again.

re-bate' (rē-bāt'; *commonly* răb'ĕt), *n.* [See RABBET.] *Arch.* A rabbet. Cf. RABBET, *n.,* 1. — *v. t.* To rabbet.

re-bate' (rē-bāt'), *v. t.;* -BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); -BAT'ING. [OF. *rabatre* to beat down, blunt, deduct.] **1.** To diminish; reduce; check. *Archaic.* **2.** To deduct from; discount from; allow a discount to. **3.** To blunt. *Archaic.* — **re-bat'er,** *n.*

re-bate' (rē-bāt'; rē'bāt), *n.* Deduction; abatement; remission or payment back.

re'bec, re'beck (rē'bĕk), *n.* [F. *rebec.*] The earliest known instrument of the viol class.

Re-bec'ca, Re-bek'ah (rē-bĕk'ə), *n.* [L. *Rebecca,* Gr. Ῥεβέκκα, fr. Heb. *Ribqāh.*] *Bib.* Sister of Laban, wife of Isaac, and mother of Esau and Jacob.

re-bel' (rē-bĕl'), *v. i.;* -BELLED' (-bĕld'); -BEL'LING. [F. *rebeller,* fr. L. *rebellare* to war again; *re-* + *bellare* to war, *bellum* war.] **1.** To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of one's ruler or government. **2.** To be disobedient to authority; revolt; exhibit opposition or repugnance.

reb'el (rĕb'ĕl), *a.* [F. *rebelle,* fr. L. *rebellis.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, rebels or rebellion; rebellious. — *n.* One who rebels or is in rebellion. — **Syn.** See INSURGENT.

reb'el-dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** A region infested or held by rebels; rebels collectively. **2.** Rebellious conduct.

re-bel'lion (rē-bĕl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of rebelling; revolt. **2.** Open resistance to, or defiance of, any authority.
Syn. Rebellion, revolution, revolt, insurrection, mutiny. Rebellion is open, organized, and armed resistance to constituted authority; **revolution** implies the overthrow of one government and the substitution of another; as, the Great *Rebellion* (1642–52); the American *Revolution.* The two words are often used of the same event, according to the point of view. **Revolt** and **insurrection** denote an armed uprising against authority, but one of less extent than a *rebellion;* **mutiny** commonly denotes an insurrection against military or naval authority; as, the Peasants' *Revolt;* Whisky *Insurrection;* Sepoy *Mutiny.*

re-bel'lious (-yŭs), *a.* **1.** Engaged in rebellion; disposed to rebel; insubordinate. **2.** Resisting treatment or operation;

refractory ; as, a *rebellious* disease.— **re-bel'lious-ly,** *adv.* —**re-bel'lious-ness,** *n.*

re-bind' (rē-bīnd'), *v. t.* To bind anew or again ; esp., to put a new binding on (a book).

re-birth' (rē-bûrth'), *n.* A new birth ; reincarnation.

reb'o-ant (rĕb'ō-ănt), *a.* [L. *reboans*, p. pr. of *reboare ; re-* re- + *boare* to cry aloud.] Resounding loudly. *Rare.*

re-born' (rē-bôrn'), *p. a.* Born again, lit. or fig.

re-bound' (rē-bound'), *v. i.* [OF. *rebondir* to spring back, reëcho.] **1.** To spring back on collision or impact. **2.** To reëcho ; resound. **3.** To bound as if on impact, as a horse.

Syn. Rebound, recoil. Rebound suggests a springing back, esp. after impact ; **recoil** oftener implies reaction after strain or stretching ; as, a ball *rebounds ;* a spring *recoils.* Fig., **rebound** suggests a resilience after depression or the like ; **recoil**, shrinking or revulsion.

— *v. t.* **1.** To return as by a rebound. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To reecho ; reverberate. *Rare.* — *n.* A rebounding ; resilience.

‖ **re-bo'zo** (rā-bō'sō), *n. ; pl.* -zos (-sōs). [Sp.] A kind of mantilla worn by women over the head and shoulders, and sometimes over part of the face. *Mexico & Sp. Amer.*

re-breathe' (rē-brēth'), *v. t.* To breathe again.

re-buff' (rē-bŭf'), *n.* [OF. *rebufe*, fr. It., fr. *ri-* (L. *re-*) + *buffo* puff.] **1.** A brusque refusal ; snub. **2.** A repercussion or beating back. **3.** Any sharp check ; repulse. — *v. t.* **1.** To administer a rebuff to. **2.** To drive, beat, or blow back.

re-build' (rē-bĭld'), *v. t.* To build again ; reconstruct.

re-buke' (rē-būk'), *v. t. ;* -BUKED' (-būkt') ; -BUK'ING (-būk'ĭng). [AF. *rebuker* to check, repel.] **1.** To curb ; check. *Obs.* **2.** To reprimand ; chide severely ; reprove ; censure. — **Syn.** See REPROVE. — *n.* A sharp reproof ; reprimand.

re-buk'er (-būk'ẽr), *n.* One who rebukes.

re'bus (rē'bŭs), *n. ; pl.* -BUSES (-ĕz ; 24). [L. *rebus* by things, abl. pl. of *res* a thing.] An enigmatical representation of words and phrases by pictures of objects the names of which resemble the words or their syllables ; hence, a kind of riddle made up of such representations.

re-but' (rē-bŭt'), *v. t. & i. ;* -BUT'TED ; -TING. [OF. *rebouter* to repulse, drive back ; *re-* + *bouter* to push.] **1.** To beat back ; repulse. *Obs.* **2.** To check the advance or acceptance of ; repel ; refute. **3.** *Law.* To contradict or oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

re-but'tal (rē-bŭt'ăl), *n.* Act of rebutting.

re-but'ter (-ẽr), *n.* [Properly fr. OF. *rebouter*, inf. as n. See REBUT, *v.*] *Law.* The answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

re-but'ter, *n.* That which rebuts, or refutes.

re-cal'ci-trant (rē-kăl'sĭ-trănt), *a.* [L. *recalcitrans*, p. pr. of *recalcitrare* to kick back ; *re-* re- + *calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calx* heel.] Kicking back ; hence : showing opposition ; refractory. — **re-cal'ci-trance** (-trăns), *n.*

re-cal'ci-trate (-trāt), *v. i. & t. ;* -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd) ; -TRAT'ING. To kick back or against ; hence, to express opposition. — **re-cal'ci-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.*

re'ca-les'cence (rē'kă-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* The sudden liberation of heat by a metal when cooling through a certain critical temperature, as iron at 795° C. — **re'ca-les'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

re-call' (rē-kôl'), *v. t.* **1.** To call or summon back. **2.** To call back to mind ; recollect. **3.** To renew ; revive ; restore ; as, to *recall* peace. **4.** To revoke ; annul ; retract ; withdraw ; as, to *recall* a decree. — **Syn.** See REMEMBER.

— *n.* **1.** Act of recalling or a sound or signal used to recall, or summon back. **2.** *Political Science.* The right or procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.

re-cant' (-kănt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *recantare, -tatum*, to recant ; *re-* + *cantare* to sing, sound.] **1.** To withdraw or repudiate formally (opinions formerly expressed) ; take back openly. **2.** To retract ; recall. — **Syn.** Abjure, revoke, disavow, disown. See RENOUNCE. — **re'can-ta'tion** (rē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-cant'er,** *n.*

re'ca-pit'u-late (rē'kă-pĭt'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i. ;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING. [L. *recapitulare, -latum ; re-* re- + *capitulum* a small head, chapter, section.] To repeat or restate briefly, as the principal points in a discourse ; summarize.

re'ca-pit'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of recapitulating ; a concise summary. **2.** *Biol.* Repetition, in an individual, of phylogenetic development.

re'ca-pit'u-la-tive (-lă-tĭv), **re'ca-pit'u-la-to-ry** (-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, recapitulation.

re-cap'ture (-kăp'tūr), *n.* **1.** Recovery by capture. **2.** That which is recaptured. — *v. t.* To capture again.

re-cast' (rē-kăst'), *v. t.* To mold or cast anew ; reconstruct.

re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. i. ;* -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd) ; -CED'ING. [L. *recedere, recessum ; re-* re- + *cedere* to go.] **1.** To move back or away ; retreat ; retire. **2.** To withdraw from a position of asserting, etc. — **Syn.** Retrograde ; desist.

re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *cede.*] To cede back.

re-ceipt' (rē-sēt'), *n.* [OF. *recete, recepte*, fr. L. *recipere.* See RECEIVE.] **1.** A formula according to which things are to be taken or combined, or some effect is to be produced ; a recipe. **2.** That which is received, in distinction from what is expended ; — usually in *pl. ;* as, gross *receipts.* **3.** Act of receiving ; reception. **4.** A writing acknowledging the receiving of goods or money. **5.** Place of receiving, esp. money. *Obs. or Hist.*

Syn. Receipt, recipe. Receipt (in sense 1) applies esp. to cookery ; **recipe**, in strict usage, to medicine. But *recipe* is often used in the sense of *receipt.* See RECEPTION.

— *v. t.* **1.** To give a receipt for. *U. S.* **2.** To put a receipt on. — *v. i.* To give a receipt, as for money. *U. S.*

re-ceipt'or (rē-sēt'ŏr), *n.* One who receipts ; specif., *Law*, one who receipts as bailee for property taken by the sheriff.

re-ceiv'a-ble (-sēv'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being, or that must be, received. **2.** Such that payment should be had ; as, bills *receivable.* — **re-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t. ;* -CEIVED' (-sēvd') ; -CEIV'ING. [OF. *receivre*, fr. L. *recipere ; re-* re- + *capere* to take, seize.] **1.** To take, as something that is offered, sent, paid, or the like ; accept. **2.** To gain the knowledge of from some communication ; as, to *receive* news ; also, *Now Rare*, to accept as true, valid, or the like ; of a custom or practice, to adopt ; hence : to apprehend ; comprehend. **3.** To permit to enter, as into one's house, presence, etc. ; hence, to greet. **4.** To admit ; hence : to have capacity for ; hold ; contain ; as, a bucket to *receive* water. **5.** To come into possession of ; get, acquire, etc., from without ; hence, to experience ; as, to *receive* a wound. **6.** To support, catch, bear ; take as, to *receive* a load. — **Syn.** See TAKE. — *v. i.* **1.** To be a recipient ; get ; accept ; admit. **2.** To receive visitors ; be at home to receive calls.

re-ceiv'er (-sēv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who receives. **2.** One who receives on behalf of others ; as : **a** One who receives money due ; a treasurer. **b** *Law.* A person appointed to receive, and hold in trust, property under litigation. **3.** One who takes or buys from a thief goods known to be stolen. **4.** That which receives ; a receptacle ; specif. : **a** *Chem.* (1) See BOLTHEAD ; RETORT, *Illust.* (2) A vessel to receive and contain gases. **b** The glass vessel or bell jar of an air pump. **c** That portion of a telegraphic or telephonic apparatus by which the electric currents or waves are converted into visible or audible signals.

re-ceiv'er-ship, *n.* **1.** Office of receiver (sense 2). **2.** State of being in the hands of a receiver.

re'cen-cy (rē'sĕn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being recent.

re-cense' (rē-sĕns'), *v. t.* [L. *recensere ; re-* again + *censere* to value, estimate.] To review ; revise, esp. a text.

re-cen'sion (rē-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recensio.*] **1.** A reviewing or revising. *Now Rare.* **2.** The review of a text by an editor ; critical revisal ; also, a text so revised.

re'cent (rē'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *recens, -entis.*] **1.** Of late origin, existence, or occurrence ; not already known, familiar, etc. ; modern. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the present or existing period, which is dated from the close of the Pleistocene, or Glacial, period. — **Syn.** See NEW. — **re'cent-ly,** *adv.* — **re'cent-ness,** *n.*

re'cept (rē'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *receptum*, neut. p. p. of *recipere.* See RECEIVE.] *Psychol.* A mental image or idea formed by successive percepts of the same or like objects, and thus accentuating their common characters.

re-cep'ta-cle (rē-sĕp'tă-k'l), *n.* [L. *receptaculum*, fr. *receptare*, v. intens. fr. *recipere* to receive.] **1.** That which serves to receive and contain something. **2.** = TORUS.

re-cep'ti-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *receptibilis.*] Receivable ; also, capable of receiving. — **re-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *réception*, L. *receptio.* See RECEIVE.] **1.** Act of receiving ; state of being received ; receipt ; admission. **2.** Act or manner of receiving, esp. visitors ; as, a warm *reception ;* entertainment ; an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests. **3.** Acceptance, as of an opinion or doctrine.

Syn. Reception, receipt. Reception denotes the act, process, or fashion of receiving ; **receipt** denotes esp. the fact of being received ; as, his *reception* of your letter surprised me ; to acknowledge *receipt* of a letter ; the house is ready for the *reception* (not *receipt*) of its occupants.

re-cep'tive (rē-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Able or inclined to take in, absorb, hold, or contain. — **re-cep'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **re-cep'tive-ness,** *n.*

re'cep-tiv'i-ty (rē'sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ ; rĕs'ĕp-), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being receptive.

re-cep'tor (rē-sĕp'tŏr), *n.* [L., a receiver.] A receiver ; as : **a** = RECEIVER, 3. **b** *Telephony.* A receiver. **c** *Wireless Teleg.* The entire receiving apparatus.

re-cess' (rē-sĕs' ; rē'sĕs), *n.* [L. *recessus*, fr. *recedere, -cessum*, to recede.] **1.** Suspension of business for a brief time ; a short intermission. **2.** An inner or retired place or part. **3.** An indentation or the like in a line or surface ; an alcove, niche, or the like.

re-cess' (rē-sĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To put into a recess ; set back or seclude ; retire. **2.** To make a recess in.

re-ces'sion (rē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [*re-* + *cession.*] A ceding back.

re-ces'sion (rē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recessio.*] Act or fact of receding or retiring ; withdrawal.

re-ces'sion-al (rē-sĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to recession. **2.** Pert. to a recess, or interval. — *n.* A recessional hymn. **recessional hymn,** a hymn sung during the recession of the clergy and choir from the chancel to the robing room.

re-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to go back; receding. **recessive character,** *Biol.,* a parental character which may not appear in a hybrid but is latently present and capable of transmission; — opposed to *dominant character,* one which is always apparent when present. — *n.* A recessive character; individual exhibiting it.

re-charge' (rē-chärj'), *v. t. & i.* To charge again or in return; esp., to supply with a new charge; reload.

re-char'ter (rē-chär'tẽr), *v. t.* To charter again or anew.

‖ **ré'chauf'fé'** (rā'shō'fā'), *n.; pl.* -FÉS (*F.* -fā'). [F., lit., warmed over.] A dish of food warmed over; a rehash.

‖ **re-cher'ché'** (rē-shĕr'shā'), *a.* [F.] Sought out with care; choice; of rare quality, elegance, or attractiveness.

re-cid'i-vism (rē-sĭd'ĭ-vĭz'm), *n. Criminol.* A falling back or relapse into criminal habits, esp. after punishment. — **re-cid'i-vist** (-vĭst), *n.* — **re-cid'i-vis'tic** (-vĭs'tĭk), *a.*

re-cid'i-vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *recidivus,* fr. *recidere* to fall back.] Tending or liable to fall back or relapse.

rec'i-pe (rĕs'ĭ-pē), *n.; pl.* -PES (-pēz). [L., imperative of *recipere.* See RECEIVE.] **1.** A formula for making some combination or preparation; a receipt; a prescription. Symbol, *Med.,* ℞. **2.** A means prescribed, or used as if prescribed, for producing a desired result. — **Syn.** See RECEIPT.

re-cip'i-ence (rē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being recip-
re-cip'i-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } ient; reception; receptiveness.

re-cip'i-ent (rē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *recipiens, -entis,* receiving, p. pr.] A receiver. — *a.* Receiving; receptive.

re-cip'ro-cal (-rŏ-kăl), *a.* [L. *reciprocus.*] **1.** Done or rendered by each to the other; mutual. **2.** Mutually interchangeable; also, complementary. **3.** *Gram.* Expressive of mutual action or relation; — applied to certain pronouns and verbs. **4.** *Math.* Used to denote different kinds of mutual relation. — **re-cip'ro-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Reciprocal, mutual, correlative, convertible. Reciprocal and **mutual** are often used without clear distinction with the implication of an interchange of the same feeling or act; as, *mutual* aversion, *reciprocal* affection. But *reciprocal* often suggests esp. that the feeling or action requites something previously felt or done; as, his kindness resulted in *reciprocal* favors. **Correlative** implies mutual interdependence or a complementary relation; **convertible** is equivalent to *interchangeable;* as, father and son are *correlative* terms; the law, and the opinion of the judge, are not always *convertible* terms.

reciprocal pronoun, *Gram.,* a pronoun, such as the Greek ἀλλήλων and the English compound forms, *each other, one another,* denoting reciprocal action or cross relation; as in, A and B like *each other* (that is, A likes B, and B likes A). — *n.* **1.** That which is reciprocal to another thing. **2.** *Math.* The quotient that results from dividing unity by any quantity. The *reciprocal* of a fraction is the fraction inverted.

re-cip'ro-cate (-kāt), *v. i.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *reciprocatus,* p. p. of *reciprocare* to move back and forth, reciprocate.] **1.** To move forward and backward alternately (*Obs., except Mechanics*); act interchangeably; alternate; also, to be correspondent or equivalent. **2.** To make a return for something done or given. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to move back and forth. **2.** To give and return mutually; to make return for; also, to make correspondent or equivalent; as, to *reciprocate* favors.

reciprocating engine, any engine in which the piston moves to and fro; — disting. from *rotary engine.*

re-cip'ro-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reciprocating, or state of being reciprocal; a mutual giving and returning; alternate recurrence or action.

re-cip'ro-ca-tive (rē-sĭp'rŏ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to, or characterized by, reciprocation. [rocates.]

re-cip'ro-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, recip-

rec'i-proc'i-ty (rĕs'ĭ-prŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being reciprocal; mutual action and reaction. **2.** Reciprocal obligations, rights, etc.; reciprocation. **3.** *Internat. Trade.* That relation or policy as to trade, etc., between countries under which special advantages are granted by each to the other.

re-cit'al (rē-sīt'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of reciting; rehearsal. **2.** A telling in detail; narration; account. **3.** Story; narrative. **4.** *Music.* A performance by one person; — disting. from *concert.* — **Syn.** Recitation, enumeration. See NARRATIVE.

rec'i-ta'tion (rĕs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recitatio.*] **1.** Act of reciting. **2.** Delivery before an audience of something memorized; also, that which is delivered. **3.** The repeating of a prepared lesson by pupils before a teacher. *U. S.*

rec'i-ta-tive (rĕs'ĭ-tā-tĭv; rē-sīt'ā-tĭv), *a.* [*recite* + *-ative.*] Pert. to recitation, or rehearsal; narrative.

rec'i-ta-tive' (rĕs'ĭ-tā-tēv'), *n.* [It. *recitativo* or F. *récitatif.*] *Music.* A kind of musical recitation resembling declamation; also, a piece of music intended for such recitation. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the style of, recitative.

rec'i-ta-ti'vo (rĕs'ĭ-tä-tē'vō; *It.* rā'chē-), *n.; pl.* It. -VI (-vē), E. -VOS (-vōz). [It.] *Music.* Recitative.

re-cite' (rē-sīt'), *v. t. & i.;* -CIT'ED (-sīt'ĕd); -CIT'ING. [L. *recitare, recitatum; re-* re- + *citare* to call, cite.] **1.** To repeat, as something prepared or committed to memory. **2.** To tell over; go over in particulars; as, to *recite* experiences. **3.** To rehearse or repeat, as a lesson. *U. S.* — **Syn.** Narrate, recount, recapitulate. — **re-cit'er,** *n.*

reck (rĕk), *v. i.* [AS. *reccan* to care for.] *Archaic or Poetic.* **1.** To take heed; care; mind; as, little he *recks.* **2.** To be of account or interest; matter; as, what *recks* it? — *v. t.* **1.** To make account of; care for; heed; regard. **2.** To concern; as, "What *recks* it them". *Poetic.*

reck'less (rĕk'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *recceléas, rēceléas.*] **1.** Neglectful. *Obs.* **2.** Rashly negligent; utterly heedless; careless. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **-less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.*

reck'on (rĕk''n), *v. t.* [AS. *gerecenian* to explain.] **1.** To count; enumerate; also, to compute; calculate. **2.** To estimate, by rank or quality; account; esteem; repute; as, "*reckoned* among the transgressors." **3.** To attribute; impute; as "faith was *reckoned* to Abraham for righteousness." **4.** To conclude; hence: to think; suppose; — used with an objective clause; as, I *reckon* he will come. — **Syn.** Number, compute, estimate; value. — *v. i.* **1.** To make an enumeration or computation. **2.** To come to an accounting; settle. **3.** To depend; rely; — used with *on;* as, we *reckon* on his support. **4.** To think; suppose; guess. *Colloq.* **to reckon for,** to answer for; pay the account for. — **to r. with. a** To settle accounts or claims with; — lit. or fig. **b** To take into account; as, *to reckon with* a danger. — **to r. without one's host,** orig., to reckon one's score without consulting one's landlord; hence, to ignore in a calculation or arrangement some essential consideration.

reck'on-er, *n.* **a** One that reckons. **b** An aid to reckoning, esp. a book of tables, etc.; — often called *ready reckoner.*

reck'on-ing, *n.* Act of one who reckons, counts, or computes; calculation; specif.: **a** Settlement of obligations, liabilities, etc.; — also used fig. **b** The charge or account made by a host at an inn. **c** *Navigation.* The calculation of a ship's position; the position so determined.

re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. t.* [OF. *reclamer* (3d sing. pres. *reclaime*) to call back, L. *reclamare, -matum,* to cry out against.] **1.** To call back, as from flight or disorderly action; call to, for the purpose of subduing or quieting. **2.** To reduce from a wild to a tamed state, as an animal, esp. a hawk. **3.** To reduce to a desired state by discipline, labor, cultivation, etc.; rescue from being wild, waste, etc.; as, to *reclaim* a desert. **4.** To call back to rectitude; reform; as, to *reclaim* a drunkard. **5.** To claim back; demand the return of as a right; as, to *reclaim* one's property. **6.** To make a reclaim; claim again. — **Syn.** Recover, restore, amend, correct. — *v. i.* To exclaim against anything; contradict. *Now Rare.* — *n.* A new or fresh claim.

re-claim'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be reclaimed.

re-claim'ant (-ănt), *n.* A reclaimer.

re-claim'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reclaims.

rec'la-ma'tion (rĕk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réclamation,* L. *reclamatio.* See RECLAIM.] Act or process of reclaiming.

rec'li-na'tion (-lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A leaning or reclining.

re-cline' (rē-klīn'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *reclinare; re-* re- + *clinare* to lean.] To lean, incline, etc.; place in, assume, or be in, a recumbent position. — **re-clin'er** (rē-klīn'ẽr), *n.*

re-clothe' (rē-klōth'), *v. t.* To clothe again.

re-cluse' (rē-klōōs'; 86), *a.* [F. *reclus,* fem. *recluse,* L. *reclusus,* fr. *recludere, -clusum,* to unclose, open; later, to shut up.] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or public notice; solitary. — *n.* One who lives recluse, as a hermit. — **Syn.** See HERMIT.

re-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn; 86), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, a recluse; seclusion; imprisonment, esp. solitary.

re-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Affording or involving reclusion.

rec'og-ni'tion (rĕk'ŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recognitio.*] Act of recognizing; state of being recognized; formal acknowledgment or avowal. — **re-cog'ni-to-ry** (rē-kŏg'nĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

rec'og-ni'za-ble (rĕk'ŏg-nīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being recognized. — **rec'og-ni'za-bly,** *adv.*

re-cog'ni-zance (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zăns; rē-kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* [OF. *reconoissance, recognoissance,* deriv. of L. *recognoscere; re-* re- + *cognoscere* to know.] **1.** *Law.* An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate, making the performance of some act the condition of nonforfeiture; also, the sum liable to forfeiture on such an obligation. **2.** Acknowledgment; avowal; recognition. *Now Rare.* **3.** A token; symbol; badge. *Archaic.*

rec'og-nize (rĕk'ŏg-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [From RECOGNIZANCE.] **1.** To avow knowledge of; consent to admit, hold, or the like; admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to *recognize* an obligation or an ambassador. **2.** To acknowledge formally, as by special attention; take notice of; treat as valid or independent; as, to *recognize* a foreign government, a republic, or a belligerent; specif., *U. S.,* to acknowledge as the one entitled to be heard at the time; give the floor to. **3.** To know again; identify as previously known. **4.** To acknowl-

edge acquaintance with, as by salutation. **5.** To show appreciation of (services, etc.).

Syn. Recognize, acknowledge. Recognize commonly adds to **acknowledge** a stronger implication of formal admission or authoritative sanction; as, a claim *recognized* by law; *acknowledge* a fault.

rec'og-niz'er (rĕk'ŏg-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One who recognizes.

re-cog'ni-zor' (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zôr'; rē-kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* One who enters into a recognizance.

re-coil' (-koil'), *v. i.* [F. *reculer*.] **1.** To retreat, draw back, or fall back. **2.** To draw back, as from anything repugnant, alarming, etc.; shrink. **3.** To rebound; spring back; as, a cannon recoils. **4.** To return to or as to the source or starting point; as, an evil deed *recoils* upon the doer. — **Syn.** See REBOUND.

— *n.* **1.** A starting or falling back; rebound; shrinking. **2.** State of having recoiled. — **re-coil'er,** *n.*

re-coin' (rē-koin'), *v. t.* To coin anew or again.

re-coin'age (-āj), *n.* Act of coining, or a thing coined, anew.

re'col-lect' (rē'kŏ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recolligere* to collect; or, in later use, fr. *re-* + *collect*.] **1.** To collect again, as something scattered; also, to gather; rally; recover. **2.** To compose (one's self).

rec'ol-lect' (rĕk'ŏ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recolligere* to collect.] **1.** To recall the knowledge of; call to mind; remember. **2.** Reflexively, to compose (one's self); recover command of (one's self). — *v. i.* To have a recollection of something. — **Syn.** See REMEMBER.

rec'ol-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or power of recollecting, or calling to mind; remembrance; memory. **2.** That which is recollected. — **Syn.** Reminiscence. See MEMORY.

rec'ol-lec'tive (-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pert. to recollection; having the power of recollecting. — **rec'ol-lec'tive-ly,** *adv.*

re-com'fort (rē-kŭm'fẽrt), *v. t.* [OF. *reconforter*.] To comfort; console; refresh. *Obs. or Archaic.*

re'com-mence' (rē'kŏ-mĕns'), *v. t. & i.* To commence again; renew. — **re'com-mence'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

rec'om-mend' (rĕk'ŏ-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [LL. *recommendare*. See RE-; COMMEND.] **1.** To commit; consign; as, to *recommend* one's self to God. **2.** To commend to favorable notice; commit to another's care, confidence, or acceptance, with favoring representations. **3.** To make acceptable; attract favor to; as, his manners *recommended* him. **4.** To advise; counsel; as, to *recommend* one to confess.

rec'om-men-da'tion (-mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of recommending. **2.** That which commends to favor, or acceptance; specif., a letter of recommendation.

rec'om-mend'a-to-ry (-mĕn'dā-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Serving to recommend. **2.** Advisory but not mandatory; — said of certain appointments, parliamentary resolutions, etc.

rec'om-mend'er, *n.* One who recommends.

re'com-mit' (rē'kŏ-mĭt'), *v. t.* To commit or intrust again; specif., to refer again to a committee. — **-mit'tal** (-ăl), *n.*

rec'om-pense (rĕk'ŏm-pĕns), *v. t.*; -PENSED (-pĕnst); -PENS'ING. [F. *récompenser*, fr. LL., fr. L. *re-* + *compensare* to compensate.] **1.** To render an equivalent to, for service, loss, etc.; compensate. **2.** To give compensation for; atone for. — **Syn.** Repay, requite, reward, remunerate. — *n.* An equivalent return made for anything done, suffered, or given; compensation; requital; reward.

re'com-pose' (rē'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* To compose again; specif., to restore to composure; also, to rearrange or harmonize. — **re-com'po-si'tion** (rē-kŏm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

‖ **re-con'cen-tra'do** (rā-kōn'sĕn-trä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (*Sp.* -dōs). [Sp., p. p. of *reconcentrar* to inclose, reconcentrate.] One who has been subjected to reconcentration.

re-con'cen-trate (rē-kŏn'sĕn-trāt; rē'kŏn-sĕn'-), *v. t. & i.* To concentrate again; concentrate thoroughly.

re-con'cen-tra'tion (rē-kŏn'sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* The concentrating of the rural population in or about towns for administrative convenience, as in Cuba during 1895–98.

rec'on-cil'a-ble (rĕk'ŏn-sīl'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reconciled. — **rec'on-cil'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **rec'on-cil'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **rec'on-cil'a-bly,** *adv.*

rec'on-cile (-sīl), *v. t.*; -CILED (-sīld); -CIL'ING (-sīl'ĭng). [F. *réconcilier*, fr. L. *reconciliare*; *re-* re- + *conciliare* to unite.] **1.** To cause to be friendly again; restore to harmony. **2.** To adjust, as a quarrel; settle; as, to *reconcile* differences. **3.** To bring to acquiescence or content; as, to *reconcile* one's self with adversity. **4.** To make consistent or congruous; as, to *reconcile* theory with facts. — **Syn.** Reunite, pacify. — **rec'on-cil'er** (-sīl'ẽr), *n.*

rec'on-cile'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Reconciliation.

rec'on-cil'i-a'tion (-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reconciling; state of being reconciled. — **Syn.** See PROPITIATION.

rec'on-cil'i-a-to-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile.

rec'on-dite (rĕk'ŏn-dīt), *a.* [L. *reconditus*, p. p. of *recondere* to put up again, conceal; *re-* + *condere* to bring together.] **1.** Hidden; concealed. *Rare.* **2.** Hidden from the mental view; abstruse; obscure; as, *recondite* causes of things. **3.** Dealing in things abstruse; profound; as, *recondite* learning. — **rec'on-dite-ly,** *adv.* — **-dite-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Deep, abstract; secret, hidden, dark, abstruse, occult, esoteric, mystic, mysterious. — **Recondite, abstruse, occult, esoteric. Recondite** emphasizes the idea of profundity, esp. as to knowledge beyond ordinary comprehension; **abstruse** suggests esp. remoteness from ordinary modes of thought, or great difficulty or complexity. **Occult** implies esp. the action of mysterious agencies; that is **esoteric** which pertains to an inner circle of adepts or is understood by the initiated alone.

re-con'nais-sance (rē-kŏn'ä-sŭns), **re-con'nois-sance** (rē-kŏn'ĭ-sŭns), *n.* [F.] Act of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey.

rec'on-noi'ter (rĕk'ŏ-noi'tẽr), *v. t.*; -NOI'TERED, -NOI'TRED **rec'on-noi'tre** (-tẽrd); -NOI'TER-ING, -NOI'TRING. [F. *reconnoître, reconnaître*. See RECOGNIZANCE.] To examine with the eye; make a preliminary examination or survey of, esp. for military or engineering operations. — *v. i.* To make a reconnaissance. — **rec'on-noi'ter-er, -noi'trer,** *n.*

re-con'quer (rē-kŏn'kẽr), *v. t.* To conquer again. — **re-con'quest** (-kwĕst), *n.*

re'con-sid'er (rē'kŏn-sĭd'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To consider again. **2.** *Parl. Practice.* To take up for renewed consideration, as a motion or a vote previously acted on. — **re'con-sid'er-a'tion** (-ä'shŭn), *n.*

re-con'sti-tute (rē-kŏn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To constitute again or anew. — **re-con'sti-tu'tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.*

re'con-struct' (rē'kŏn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To construct again.

reconstructed ruby, an artificially prepared ruby, differing from the natural stone by containing bubbles.

re'con-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of reconstructing; specif. [*usually cap.*], the process of reorganizing the governments of the Southern States, after the Civil War, in accordance with the Acts of March 2 & 23, 1867.

re'con-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Reconstructing; tending to reconstruct; as, a *reconstructive* policy.

re'con-vene' (rē'kŏn-vēn'), *v. i. & t.* To convene again.

re'con-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* To convert again or back. — **re'con-ver'sion** (-vûr'shŭn), *n.*

re'con-vey' (-vā'), *v. t.* To convey back (to the former place or to a former owner). — **re'con-vey'ance** (-ăns), *n.*

re-cord' (rē-kôrd'), *v. t.* [F. *recorder*, fr. L. *recordari* to remember; *re-* re- + *cor, cordis*, heart, mind.] To commit to writing, printing, inscription, or the like; transcribe or enter, as in a book, in order to preserve authentic evidence of, or on a wax cylinder, rubber disk, etc., for reproduction, as by a phonograph; register; enroll.

rec'ord (rĕk'ôrd; -ôrd), *n.* **1.** A recording or being recorded; reduction to writing as evidence; also, the writing; a register. **2.** Esp.: **a** An official writing recording public acts. **b** An authentic official copy of a document. **c** An official memorandum stating the proceedings of a court of justice. **3.** Testimony. *Archaic.* **4.** Something written or transcribed to perpetuate a knowledge of events; also, that on which such record is made, as a monument. **5.** Something made by perforating, indenting, or otherwise transforming an original blank, for reproduction, esp. of sound; as: **a** The cylinder or disk used to reproduce sounds in phonographs, etc. **b** The perforated paper roll of an automatic piano player, etc. **6.** The known facts in the course of anything, as in a man's career. **7.** That which has been recorded as publicly achieved in any kind of competitive sport; also, the best of such achievements.

Syn. Records, archives. Records are in general written accounts of facts or events; **archives** are public records. — *a.* Denoting a performance, occurrence, or condition surpassing others of its kind; as, a *record* run; *record* prices.

re-cord'er (rē-kôr'dẽr), *n.* **1.** The chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs. **2.** One who records, esp. officially. **3.** A recording, esp. autographic, apparatus or instrument. **4.** *Music.* An obsolete kind of flageolet.

re-cord'er-ship, *n.* The office of a recorder.

re-count' (rē-kount'), *v. t.* To count or reckon again.

re-count' (rē-kount'; rē'kount), *n.* A counting again.

re-count' (rē-kount'), *v. t.* [OF. *reconter*; *re-* + *conter* to relate.] To tell over; relate in detail; rehearse; enumerate.

re-coup' (rē-kōōp'), *v. t.* [F. *recouper* to cut again or back, in OF. also to reduce, diminish; *re-* re- + *couper* to cut.] **1.** *Law.* To keep back rightfully (a part) so as to diminish a sum due; deduct, as from damages. **2.** To get compensation for. **3.** To reimburse; indemnify. — *n. Law.* Act of recouping. — **re-coup'a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.*

‖ **re-cou'pé'** (rē-kōō'pā'), *a.* [F.] *Jewelry.* Lit., recut; designating a form of rose with 36 facets. See ROSE, *n.*, 6.

re-coup'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of recouping, or that which is recouped.

Syn. Recoupment, set-off, counterclaim. Recoupment applies to equities growing out of the same affair from which the principal demand arises. **Set-off** denotes a distinct claim. **Counterclaim** includes both *recoupment* and *set-off*, and is in effect a distinct action which can be brought to reduce the amount and cost of litigation.

re-course' (rē-kōrs'; 57), *n.* [F. *recours*, L. *recursus* a running back, return, fr. *recurrere, -cursum.* See RECUR.] **1.** Resort or application for assistance; specif., resort (to a person) for the meeting of an obligation. **2.** A source of aid; person or thing resorted to. **3.** Access; admittance. **without recourse,** *Commerce,* words which, added to the indorsement of a negotiable instrument, protect the indorser from liability to the indorsee and subsequent holders.

re-cov'er (rē-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* [OF. *recovrer*, fr. L. *recuperare.* See RECUPERATE.] **1.** To get again; specif., to regain, as lost property. **2.** *Law.* To gain as a compensation or return; as, to *recover* damages; obtain title to by a judicial decision. **3.** To make up for; retrieve; repair the loss or injury of; as, to *recover* lost time. **4.** To restore from sickness, faintness, etc.; cure; heal. **5.** To overcome; get better from (sickness, etc.). **6.** To rescue; deliver. **7.** To obtain; reach; come to. *Archaic.* **8.** To obtain or regain in valuable form from a waste product or by-product; as, to *recover* sulphur in making soda. — **Syn.** Retake, repossess, resume, recruit. — *v. i.* **1.** To regain health after sickness; hence, to regain a former (good) state; as, to *recover* from fright. **2.** *Law.* To obtain judgment in one's favor in a suit for something. **3.** *Rowing, Fencing, etc.* To make a recovery. [*a.* — **re-cov'er-er,** *n.*

— *n.* Recovery (esp. in sense 2). — **re-cov'er-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.*

re-cov'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of recovering. **2.** *Sports.* **a** *Rowing.* The movement of the body and oar or oars, after completion of a stroke, into position for the next stroke. **b** *Fencing, Sparring, etc.* Act of regaining the position of guard after making an attack. **3.** Restoration from sickness, weakness, fright, or the like.

rec're-an-cy (rĕk'rē-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being recreant; mean-spiritedness; apostasy.

rec're-ant (rĕk'rē-ănt), *a.* [OF., p. pr. of *recreire* to surrender allegiance, LL. *recredere* to surrender; L. *re-* back + *credere* to intrust, believe.] **1.** Crying for mercy; craven. **2.** Apostate; false; unfaithful. — **Syn.** See COWARDLY. [deserter; an apostate.

— *n.* **1.** One who begs for mercy; a cowardly wretch. **2.** A

re'-cre-ate', *v. t.* To create anew. — **re'-cre-a'tion,** *n.*

rec're-ate (rĕk'rē-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *recreatus*, p. p. of *recreare* to create anew, refresh. See RE-; CREATE.] To give fresh life to; reanimate; revive; refresh; divert; amuse. — *v. i.* To take recreation.

rec're-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of recreating; state or fact of being recreated; refreshment. — **Syn.** See PLAY.

rec're-a-tive (rĕk'rē-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to recreate; recreating; amusing; diverting.

rec're-ment (rĕk'rē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *recrementum; re-* re- + *cernere, cretum,* to separate, sift.] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria.

rec're-men-ti'tious (-mĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, recrement or dross; superfluous.

re-crim'i-nate (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [LL. *recriminare.* See CRIMINATE.] To accuse in return; make a countercharge or accusation.

re-crim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of recriminating; also, a counter accusation.

re-crim'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Recriminatory.

re-crim'i-na-to-ry (-nā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the quality of recrimination; retorting accusation; recriminating.

re'cru-desce' (rē'krōō-dĕs'), *v. i.;* -DESCED' (-dĕst'); -DESC'ING (-dĕs'ĭng). [L. *recrudescere* to become raw again.] To break out again; esp., to come into renewed activity.

re'cru-des'cence (-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* State or fact of breaking out again; renewed severity of a disease, wound, sore, etc.

re'cru-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Breaking out again after temporary abatement or suppression.

re-cruit' (rē-krōōt'), *v. t.* [F. *recruter*, fr. *recrue* recruiting, recruit, prop., a new growth, deriv. of *re-* re- + *croître* to grow, L. *crescere.*] **1.** To supply with new men, as an army; fill up by enlistment; also, to muster; raise. **2.** To repair by fresh supplies, as anything wasted; remedy deficiency in. *Now R.* **3.** Hence: to renew in strength or health; reinvigorate. — *v. i.* **1.** To gain new supplies of men for service. **2.** To gain new supplies of anything wasted or exhausted; gain health, spirits, etc.; recuperate.

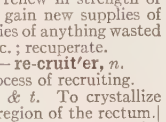
— *n. Mil.* A newly enlisted soldier. — **re-cruit'er,** *n.*

re-cruit'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of recruiting.

re-crys'tal-lize (rē-krĭs'tăl-īz), *v. i. & t.* To crystallize again. [the region of the rectum.

rec'tal (rĕk'tăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the rectum; in

rec'tan'gle (rĕk'tăn'g'l), *n.* [L. *rectus* right + *angulus* angle.] *Geom.* A right-angled parallelogram.



Rectangle.

rec-tan'gu-lar (rĕk-tăn'gū-lăr), *a.* Right-angled; having one or more right angles. — **rec-tan'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

rec'ti-fi-ca'tion (rĕk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or operation of rectifying; as, the *rectification* of spirits.

rec'ti-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, rectifies.

rec'ti-fy (rĕk'tĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *rectificare; rectus* right + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make or set right; amend. **2.** To refine or purify, esp. by repeated distillation; as, to *rectify* proof spirit. **3.** To set right by adjustment or calculation; — esp. in: **to rectify a globe,** to adjust a globe in preparation for solving a problem. **4.** *Elec.* To make (an alternating current) unidirectional, varying periodically between zero and a maximum. — **Syn.** See CORRECT.

rec'ti-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ăr), **rec'ti-lin'e-al** (-ăl), *a.* [L. *rectus* straight + E. *linear, lineal.*] **1.** Moving in or forming a straight line. **2.** Formed or bounded by straight lines.

rec'ti-tude (rĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *rectitudo*, fr. *rectus* right.] **1.** Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity. **2.** Correctness of judgment or of procedure.

rec'to (rĕk'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [L., abl. of *rectus* right.] *Print.* The right-hand page; — opposed to *verso.*

rec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L., a leader, ruler, fr. *regere, rectum,* to lead straight, to rule.] **1.** In the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches, a clergyman in charge of a parish. **2.** The head or head master of a university, school, etc.

rec'tor-ate (rĕk'tĕr-āt), *n.* Office, rank, station, or term of a rector. [rectory.

rec-to'ri-al (rĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a rector or a

rec'to-ry (rĕk'tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A benefice held by a rector; the church, parsonage, or benefice of a parish, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes. *Eng.* **2.** A rector's house; parsonage.

rec'tum (-tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tă). [NL. (sc. *intestinum*), fr. L. *rectus* straight.] *Anat.* The terminal part of the intestine, from the sigmoid flexure to the anus.

‖ **rec'tus** (-tŭs), *n.; pl.* RECTI (-tī). [NL., fr. L. *rectus* straight.] *Anat.* Any of several straight muscles, as of the abdomen, thigh, head, and eye.

re-cum'ben-cy (rē-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act of leaning, resting, or reclining; state of being recumbent.

re-cum'bent (rē-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *recumbens, -entis,* p. pr. of *recumbere* to lie down.] Leaning; reclining; lying. — **re-cum'bent-ly,** *adv.*

re-cu'per-ate (-kū'pĕr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *recuperatus*, p. p. of *recuperare.*] To recover; regain; also, to restore to health. — *v. i.* To recover health or strength; convalesce; also, to recover from pecuniary loss.

re-cu'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Recovery, as of anything lost, esp. of the health or strength.

re-cu'per-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Recuperatory; tending to recovery; restorative; having the power of recuperating.

re-cu'per-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to recuperation.

re-cur' (rē-kûr'), *v. i.;* -CURRED' (-kûrd'); -CUR'RING. [L. *recurrere; re-* re- + *currere* to run.] **1.** To resort; have recourse. **2. a** To go or come back in thought or discourse; as, *recurring* to our former subject. **b** To come again to mind; as, the scene *recurred* to him; also, to come up again for consideration; as, the question *recurs.* **3.** To occur or appear again, as a fever.

re-cure' (rē-kūr'), *v. t. & i.* [Due to confusion of *recover* to get again, with L. *recurare* to cure.] To cure. *Obs.*

re-cur'rence (-kŭr'ĕns), *n.* Act of recurring; state of being recurrent; return; resort; recourse.

re-cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *recurrens, -entis,* p. pr.] **1.** *Anat.* Running or turning back in direction, as a nerve. **2.** Returning from time to time; recurring, as fever.

re-cur'vate (-kûr'vāt), *a.* [L. *recurvatus*, p. p.] Recurved.

re-curve' (-kûrv'), *v. t. & i.* To curve in an opposite or unusual direction; bend back or down.

rec'u-san-cy (rĕk'ū-zăn-sĭ; rē-kū'-), *n.* State of being recusant or a recusant; nonconformity; refusal to obey.

rec'u-sant (-zănt), *a.* [L. *recusans, -antis*, p. pr. of *recusare* to refuse, object to; *re-* re- + *causa* a cause, pretext.] Refusing, as to submit; dissentient; specif., *Eng. Hist.,* refusing to attend services of the Established Church. — *n.* A dissenter; nonconformist.

re-cuse' (rē-kūz'), *v. t.* [F. *récuser*, or L. *recusare.* See RECUSANT.] To refuse or reject; esp., to challenge or except to a judge or judges as interested or otherwise incompetent. *Obs. or R., exc. in Civil & Canon Law.*

red (rĕd), *a.;* RED'DER (-ĕr); RED'DEST. [AS. *réad.*] **1.** Having, or characterized by, the color red. **2.** *Magnetism.* Pert. to or designating the north pole of a magnet; — opp. to *blue.* — *n.* **1.** A fundamental color, appearing at the lower end of the visible spectrum. See SPECTRUM. **2.** Any pigment or dye that colors red. **3.** A thing, animal, or person that is red or dressed in red. **4.** [*Often cap.*] An anarchist or revolutionary; esp., a revolutionary socialist who practices or advocates terrorism.

re-dact' (rē-dăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *redactus*, p. p. of *redigere; red-, re-,* again, back + *agere* to drive.] **1.** To compose or frame (a statement, proclamation, or the like). **2.** To reduce (written matter) to a form suiting its purpose; to edit (matter for publication). — **re-dac'tor** (-tĕr), *n.*

re-dac'tion (rē-dăk'shŭn), *n.* A revision; a new edition.

red algæ. *Bot.* See RHODOPHYCEOUS.
re-dan' (rē-dăn'), *n.* [F., for OF. *redent* a double notching, fr. L. *re-* re- + *dens, dentis,* tooth.] *Fort.* A work having two parapets forming a salient angle toward the enemy.
red-ar'gue (rĕd-är'gū), *v. t.*; -AR'GUED (-gūd); -AR'GU-ING. [L. *redarguere; red-, re-,* re- + *arguere* to accuse, charge with.] To confute; disprove or refute (a statement, argument, etc.); — chiefly in *Scots Law.* — **red'ar-gu'tion,** *n.*
red as'tra-chan (ăs'trə-kăn). A yellowish early apple with light and dark red splashes and irregular streaks, a heavy bloom, white crisp flesh, and rather acid flavor.
red'breast' (rĕd'brĕst'), *n.* An animal having a red breast; as: **a** The robin. **b** A kind of sandpiper. **c** A kind of bream.
red'bud' (-bŭd'), *n.* An American cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Cercis canadensis*) with heart-shaped leaves and small pink flowers; also, any of various related species.
red'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** A person wearing a red cap. **2.** A kind of goblin. **3.** The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.*
red corpuscle. One of the colored corpuscles of the blood of vertebrates, which contain hæmoglobin and carry oxygen from the respiratory organs to the various tissues.
red cross. **1.** The cross (red on white field) of St. George, England's national emblem. **2.** The Geneva cross, a red Greek cross on a white field, adopted by the Geneva Convention, 1864, as the badge of neutrality in war. **3.** [*cap.*] A hospital or ambulance service, usually a national society, for alleviating sufferings in war or calamity; also, a member or worker of such a society.
redd (rĕd), *v. t.* To clear up; clean up; tidy. *Scot. or Dial.*
red deer. **1.** The stag (*Cervus elaphus*) of temperate Europe and Asia. **2.** The Virginia deer in its summer coat.
red'den (rĕd'n), *v. t. & i.* [From RED, *a.*] To make or become red or reddish; flush; blush.
red-den'dum (rĕ-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [Neut. of L. *reddendus* that must be given back or yielded.] *Law.* A clause in a deed by which some new thing is reserved out of what had been granted before.
red'dish (rĕd'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat red. — **red'dish-ness,** *n.*
red drum. A large drumfish (*Sciænops ocellata*), an important food fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States.
rede (rēd), *n.* [AS. *rǽd* counsel, fr. *rǽdan* to counsel.] *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial.* **1.** Counsel or advice; scheme; plan; method. **2.** A story; tale. — *v. t. Archaic.* **1.** To advise; counsel. **2.** To interpret; explain; also, to relate.
re-deem' (rē-dēm'), *v. t.* [L. *redimere, redemptum; red-, re-,* again + *emere* to buy.] **1.** To buy back. **2.** Hence, to recover, as pledged property, or remove the obligation of, as a note, by paying what is due. **3.** To ransom or liberate as from captivity or obligation. **4.** To deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties, esp. by the atonement of Christ. **5.** To fulfill, as a promise. **6.** To make amends for; atone for. — **Syn.** See RANSOM. — **re-deem'a-ble,** *a.*
re-deem'er, *n.* One who redeems; specif. [*cap.*], Christ.
re'de-liv'er (rē'dē-lĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To give back; return. **2.** To deliver (a message, etc.) again; *Obs.,* to report. — **re'de-liv'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*
re'de-mand' (rē'dē-mănd'), *v. t.* To demand back or again; inquire again. — *n.* A demanding back; a second or renewed demand. *R.* — **re'de-mand'a-ble** (-măn'dȧ-b'l), *a.*
re-demp'tion (rē-dĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [F. *rédemption,* L. *redemptio.*] A redeeming; state of being redeemed. — **Syn.** Ransom, deliverance, salvation.
re-demp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to redeem.
Re-demp'tor-ist (-tŏr-ĭst), *n.* [F. *rédemptoriste,* fr. L. *redemptor* redeemer, fr. *redimere.* See REDEEM.] *R. C. Ch.* One of an order, Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded in 1732, devoted to preaching to the neglected.
re-demp'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to redemption; paid for ransom; serving to redeem.
re'de-vel'op (rē'dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t. & i.* To develop again; specif., *Photog.,* to intensify (a developed image). — **re'de-vel'op-er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **re'de-vel'op-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
red'fin' (rĕd'fĭn'), *n.* Any of certain cyprinoid and catostomid fishes; esp., a small shiner (*Notropis cornutus*) of eastern and central North America.
red fir. See DOUGLAS SPRUCE.
red fire. A composition that burns with a bright red light, used in pyrotechny, signaling, etc.
red grouse. A ptarmigan (*Lagopus scoticus*) of the British Isles that does not turn white in winter; — commonly called simply *grouse.*
red gum. [AS. *réad* red + *gund* matter.] An eruptive disease of the sweat glands in infants; prickly heat.
red'-hand' } *a.* Having hands red with blood; in the very
red'-hand'ed } act; — said of a person taken in the act of homicide; hence, fresh from the commission of crime.
red'head' (rĕd'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A person that has red hair. **2.** An American duck (*Aythya americana*), highly esteemed as a game bird. It is allied to the canvasback.
red hind (hīnd). A grouper (*Epinephelus guttatus*), important as a food fish in Cuba (where it is called *cabrilla*). It is largely olive, with red spots.
red'-hot' (109), *a.* Of a red heat; fig., excited; furious.
red'in-gote (rĕd'ĭn-gōt), *n.* [F., corrupt. fr. E. *riding coat.*] A long plain double-breasted outside coat, now one worn by women.
re-din'te-grate (rē-dĭn'tē-grāt), *v. t.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'ING. [L. *redintegratus,* p. p. of *redintegrare* to restore. See INTEGRATE.] To make whole again; renew; restore to integrity or soundness.
re-din'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Restoration to a whole, sound, or previous state; renewal; renovation; as, a *redintegration* of friendship. **2.** *Psychology.* Revival, or tendency to revival, of the whole of a previous mental state when part of it recurs.
re'di-rect' (rē'dĭ-rĕkt'), *a. Law.* Designating, or pert. to, the examination of a witness after cross-examination. *U. S.*
re'di-rect' (rē'dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To direct again or anew. — **re'di-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.*
re'dis-trib'ute (rē'dĭs-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* To distribute again. — **re-dis'tri-bu'tion** (-trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.*
red lattice. Red latticework, — formerly common in the windows of alehouses; hence, an alehouse or tavern.
red lead. Red oxide of lead, Pb_3O_4, a heavy crystalline powder used as a pigment and in the manufacture of glass, etc.; minium.
red lead ore. *Min.* Crocoite.
red lead putty. See 2d PUTTY, **2 a.**
red'-let'ter, *a.* Of or pert. to a red letter, or marked by red letters; hence, happily memorable.
red-letter day. A holy day marked in the calendar with red letters; hence, a day that is fortunate or happy.
red'-light' dis'trict. A district in which disorderly resorts are frequent; — so called in allusion to the red light kept in front of many such resorts at night. *Colloq.*
red man. **1.** An American Indian. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Improved Order of Red Men, a fraternal order.
red'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being red; red color.
red ocher *or* **ochre.** *Min.* A red, earthy, often impure variety of hematite, used as a pigment.
red'o-lence (rĕd'ō-lĕns), *n.* Quality of being redolent; sweetness of scent; fragrance.
red'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *redolens,* p. pr. of *redolere* to diffuse odor.] Fragrant; odorous; — usually used with *of.*
Syn. **Fragrant, odorous, redolent, aromatic.** **Fragrant** means emitting an agreeable odor; **odorous** may suggest either a pleasant smell or (sometimes) an unpleasant one; **redolent** (of, with) applies to that which is strongly impregnated with an odor, pleasant or unpleasant, and is chiefly fig.; as, a *fragrant* rose; *odorous* perfumes; *redolent* of joy. **Aromatic** adds to *fragrant* the suggestion of spiciness or pungency; as, *aromatic* vinegar.
red osier. **1.** A European willow (*Salix purpurea*) the reddish twigs of which are extensively used for basketry, etc.; also, any of several related willows. **2.** The osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*) of the eastern United States.
re-dou'ble (rē-dŭb'l), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To double in size, amount, or degree. **2.** To reëcho. **3.** To reflect.
re-doubt' (rē-dout'), *n.* [F. *redoute,* fr. It., fr. LL. *reductus,* lit., a retreat, fr. L. *reducere.* See REDUCE.] *Fort.* **a** In permanent works, a work within an outwork. **b** A small inclosed work commonly temporary and used esp. in fortifying tops of hills and passes, etc.
re-doubt'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *redoutable.*] Formidable; dread; also, worthy of respect or reverence; — often in irony or burlesque. — **re-doubt'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
re-doubt'ed, *p. a.* Formidable; dread; renowned.
re-dound' (rē-dound'), *v. i.* [OF. *redonder* to overflow, L. *redundare; red-, re-* + *undare* to surge, fr. *unda* a wave.] **1.** To rise or surge, as water; overflow; abound. *Obs.* **2.** To return; rebound. *Obs.* **3.** To flow back as an effect; hence: to conduce; contribute; result; as, to *redound* to one's credit, advantage, etc. — **Syn.** See CONDUCE.
— *n.* Return, as of effect; result.
red'o-wa (rĕd'ō-wȧ; -vȧ), *n.* [F. & G., fr. Bohem. *rejdovák.*] A Bohemian dance of two kinds, one in triple time, like a waltz, the other in 2-4 time, like a polka.
red pepper. Cayenne pepper. See CAPSICUM.
red'poll' (rĕd'pōl'), *n.* Any of several small finches (genus *Acanthis*). The males usually have a red crown.
red polled cattle (pōld). An English breed of hornless cattle of a uniform reddish color, raised for beef and milk.
re-draft' (rē-drăft'), *n.* **1.** A draft on the maker or indorsers of a bill of exchange dishonored by the drawee, for the amount of the bill and charges. **2.** A second draft or copy.
re-draw' (rē-drô'), *v. t. & i.* To draw again; make a redraft. — **re-draw'er,** *n.*
Red Republican. Orig., one who maintained extreme republican doctrines in France, — because a red liberty cap was the badge of the party; an extreme radical. *Cant.*
re-dress' (rē-drĕs'), *v. t.* [F. *redresser* to straighten. See RE-; DRESS.] **1. a** To put right; amend. *Obs.* **b** To adjust again (usually, the balances). **2.** To set right, as a wrong; repair, as an injury; make amends for; remedy. **3.** To make amends to; relieve of a thing unjust or oppressive.

—*n.* **1.** Reparation of wrong; amends. **2.** Remedy; relief. *Obs.* **3.** A redressing; correction; reformation; — used with *of*. — **re-dress'er,** *n.* — **Syn.** See REPARATION.

red'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* **1.** A plant (*Gyrotheca capitata*) of the southern United States, with sword-shaped leaves, cymose woolly flowers, and a red root, sometimes used as a dye. **2.** = ALKANET, 1 **a**. **3.** A kind of pigweed.

red'-short', *a.* [Sw. *rödskört*, neut. of *rödskör; röd* red + *skör* brittle.] *Metal.* Brittle when red-hot; — said of certain kinds of iron. — **red'-short'ness,** *n.*

red'skin' (rĕd'skĭn'), *n.* A North American Indian.

red'start' (rĕd'stärt'), *n.* [*red* + *start* tail.] **1.** A European singing bird (*Phœnicurus phœnicurus*) allied to the nightingale. **2.** A flycatching warbler (*Setophaga ruticilla*) of eastern North America.

American Redstart (Male). 1/3

red tape. Tape used in public offices; hence, official formality and delay. — **red'-tape',** *a.* — **red'-tap'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

red'top' (rĕd'tŏp'), *n.* A grass (*Agrostis alba*) valued in the United States for pasturage and esp. for lawn mixtures.

re-duce' (rē-dūs'), *v. t.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *reducere, -ductum*, to bring back; *red-, re-* + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To restore (a condition, etc.). *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Med.* To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced part. **3.** To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, etc.; as, to *reduce* animals to classes; to *reduce* language to rules; also, to change the form of; commit; as, to *reduce* a statement to writing. **4.** *Arith.* To change the denominations of (a quantity) or the form of (an expression) without changing the value; as, to *reduce* hours to minutes or minutes to hours; to *reduce* fractions to their lowest terms. **5.** To bring to a certain condition by grinding, pounding, rubbing, etc.; as, to *reduce* to powder. **6.** *Chem.* To bring to the metallic state by removal of nonmetallic elements; hence: to remove oxygen from; deoxidize. **7.** To bring (to obedience, order, etc.), by compulsion; bring to any inferior state in rank, etc.; lower; degrade; as, to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* to poverty. **8.** Specif.: **a** *Law.* To bring (into or to possession), as a right or property. **b** *Geom.* To construct a figure similar to and smaller than (a given figure). **c** *Photog.* To render less dense, as a negative. **9.** To bring to terms; conquer; subdue; as, to *reduce* a fort. — **Syn.** Diminish, lessen, minimize, curtail; subject, subjugate. See ABASE, CONQUER. — *v. i.* To become reduced in any way.

re-duc'er (-dūs'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, reduces; specif.: **a** *Mach.* (1) A contrivance for reducing the dimensions of one part so as to fit it to another, as a device for holding a drill in a chuck. (2) A reducing valve. **b** *Photog.* A reducing agent, either a developer or an agent for reducing density. [pressure.

reducing valve, *Mach.*, an automatic valve for reducing

re-duc'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be reduced.

re-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reductio.* See REDUCE.] A reducing, or state of being reduced.

re-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to reduce.

re-dun'dance (-dŭn'dăns), *n.* Redundancy.

re-dun'dan-cy (-dăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being redundant; superfluity; excess. **2.** That which is redundant. **Syn. Redundancy, tautology, pleonasm, verbosity, verbiage, prolixity, diffuseness, circumlocution, periphrasis. Redundancy** is the generic term for the use of more words than are needed to express one's meaning. **Tautology** is needless or useless repetition of the same idea in different words; **pleonasm** (sometimes a means of proper emphasis) denotes the use of words whose omission would leave one's meaning intact. **Verbosity** is excessive wordiness; it differs from *pleonasm* in that it is too pervasive to be remedied by excision; **verbiage** applies to that which is verbosely expressed, or which consists of nothing but words. **Prolixity** implies excessive and wearisome attention to trivial particulars; **diffuseness** is the opposite of *conciseness.* **Circumlocution** and (more bookish) **periphrasis** denote an indirect way of saying a thing. See EXCESS.

re-dun'dant (-dănt), *a.* [L. *redundans, -antis*, p. pr. of *redundare* to overflow. See REDOUND.] **1.** Exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a *redundant* quantity. **2.** Characterized by redundance; pleonastic; as, *redundant* language. — **Syn.** Superfluous, excessive, overflowing. — **re-dun'dant-ly,** *adv.*

re-du'pli-cate (rē-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *reduplicatus*, p. p. See RE-; DUPLICATE.] Double; doubled. — (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. **1.** To redouble; repeat. **2.** *Philol.* To repeat the first letter or letters of (a word); form by reduplication.

re-du'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A doubling, or state of being doubled; also, a part folded back on itself. **2.** *Philol.* The doubling of a syllable or letter, esp. in the perfect tense and other verbal forms in Greek, Latin, and related languages; also, the syllable thus added; as in L. *tetuli, poposci.*

re-du'pli-ca-tive (rē-dū'plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to reduplication; formed by reduplication; reduplicate.

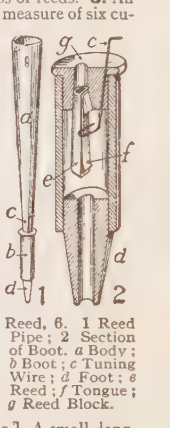
red'ware' (rĕd'wâr'), *n.* [*red*, a. + *ware* seaweed.] A large brown seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*) common off the New England coast.

red'wing' (rĕd'wĭng'), *n.* **1.** A European thrush (*Turdus musicus*) having the under wing coverts red. **2.** A red-winged blackbird.

red'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** Any wood yielding a red dye or the tree furnishing the wood. **2.** Any of various trees having reddish wood. **3. a** A Californian pinaceous timber tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*) attaining a height of from 200 to 300 feet. **b** Its handsome brownish red wood.

re-ĕch'o (rē-ĕk'ō), *v. t. & i.* To echo back; reverberate. — *n.* An echo of an echo; reverberation.

reed (rēd), *n.* [AS. *hréod.*] **1.** Any of various bamboolike grasses (esp. *Trichoön phragmites*) or one of their slender, often jointed, stems. **2.** A growth or mass of reeds. **3.** An arrow, as of a reed. **4.** An ancient Jewish measure of six cubits. **5.** A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a pastoral pipe. **6.** *Music.* A thin, elastic tongue of cane, wood, or metal, fastened to the mouthpiece of the clarinet, organ reed pipe, etc., or to a reed block or other fixture over an air opening, as in the reed organ or accordion, and vibrated by the breath or other air current. **7.** In a loom, a series of flat strips, orig. of reed, that compact the fabric by beating up the weft. **8.** *Arch., etc.* A small convex molding; a reeding. — *v. t.* To decorate with reeds, or reeding. [*U. S.*]


Reed, 6. 1 Reed Pipe; 2 Section of Boot. *a* Body; *b* Boot; *c* Tuning Wire; *d* Foot; *e* Reed; *f* Tongue; *g* Reed Block.

reed'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* The bobolink.

reed'buck' (-bŭk'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Redunca*) of rather small African antelopes. The females are hornless.

re-ĕd'i-fy (rē-ĕd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To rebuild. *R.*

reed'i-ness (rēd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of b ing reedy.

reed'ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* [From REED, the plant.] *Arch.* **a** A small convex molding; a reed. **b** Such reedings collectively; also, decoration by means of them.

reed'ling (rēd'lĭng), *n.* [*reed* + 1st *-ling.*] A small, long-tailed European bird (*Panurus biarmicus*) which frequents reedy places. The male has a tuft of black feathers on each side of the face. Called also *bearded titmouse.*

reed mace. The cat-tail. *Eng.*

reed warbler. Any of several small European warblers (genus *Acrocephalus*, esp. *A. st-eperus*).

reed'y (rēd'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in reeds; made of or like a reed or reeds. **2.** Of the quality of a reed instrument in tone.

reef (rēf), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *rif* or LG. & G. *riff.*] **1.** A ridge of rocks or sand at or near the surface of the water. **2.** *Mining.* A vein; lode. *Australia.*

reef, *n.* [ME. *rif.*] *Naut.* **a** That part of a sail taken in or let out to regulate the size. **b** Act of reefing. — *v. t. & i. Naut.* **a** To reduce (a sail) by rolling or folding up part of it. **b** To lower or bring inboard wholly or partially (a spar), as a topmast or bowsprit; house.

reef'er (rēf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* One who reefs. **2.** A heavy close-fitting, usually double-breasted, jacket. [1.

reef knot. A square knot, used in reefing sails, etc. See KNOT,

reek (rēk), *n.* [AS. *rēc.*] **1.** Smoke. *Now Literary or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** Vapor; steam; an exhalation; a disagreeable fume or smell. — *v. i.* To emit vapor, usually warm and moist; to fume; steam; exhale.

reek'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Emitting reek. **2.** Soiled with reek.

reel (rēl), *n.* **1. a** A lively dance of the Scottish Highlanders. **b** Music suited for this dance. **2.** The Virginia reel.

reel, *n.* [AS. *hréol.*] **1.** A revolvable device on which yarn, thread, cordage, or the like, is wound. **2.** A kind of small windlass for the butt end of a fishing rod. **3.** A quantity of thread, wire, paper, or the like, wound on a reel (defs. 1 or 2). — *v. t.* **1.** To wind on a reel. **2.** To draw by reeling a line; as, to *reel* a fish in.

reel, *v. i.* **1.** To turn round and round; whirl: **a** Of the eyes, to roll with dizziness. **b** Of the mind, head, or the like, to be giddy; be in a whirl. **2.** To give way; waver, as a line in battle. **3.** To walk, sway, or move unsteadily. — *v. t.* To move on or through (a street) staggeringly. *Rare.* — *n.* Act or motion of reeling or staggering.

re'ĕ-lect' (rē'ĕ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To elect again. — **re'ĕ-lec'tion,** *n.*

re-ĕl'i-gi-ble (rē-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Eligible again.

re'ĕm-bark' (rē'ĕm-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* To embark again. — **re'ĕm-bar-ka'tion** (-bär-kā'shŭn), *n.*

re'ĕn-act' (-ĕn-ăkt'), *v. t.* To enact again. — **re'ĕn-act'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re'ĕn-force' (rē'ĕn-fōrs'; 57), *v. t.* To strengthen with new

force, assistance, material, or support; specif., to strengthen with additional troops or ships.
reënforced concrete, concrete having within its mass a system of iron or steel supports. = FERRO-CONCRETE.
— *n.* Something which reënforces or strengthens, as an additional band at the rear of a cannon.
re'ën-force'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of reënforcing; state of being reënforced. **2.** That which reënforces; esp., in *pl.*, additional troops or ships. [**gage'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
re'ën-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t. & i.* To engage again. — **re'ën-re'ën-grave'** (-grāv'), *v. t.* To engrave again.
re'ën-list' (-lĭst), *v. t. & i.* To enlist again. — **re'ën-list'ment** (-lĭst'mĕnt), *n.*
re-ĕn'ter (-ĕn'tĕr), *v. t. & i.* To enter again.
reëntering angle, an angle pointing inward. — **r. polygon**, a polygon having one or more reëntering angles.
re-ĕn'trant (-trănt), *a.* Directed inward, as an angle.
re-ĕn'try (-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** A second or new entry. **2.** *Law.* A retaking possession. **3.** *Card Playing.* A card that by winning a trick will enable one to regain the lead.
re'ës-tab'lish (rē'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish anew; restore. — **re'ës-tab'lish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
reeve (rēv), *n.* Female of the ruff (sandpiper).
reeve, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* ROVE (rōv), REEVED (rēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REEV'ING. *Naut.* **a** To pass, as the end of a rope, through a hole in a block, cleat, etc. **b** To fasten by passing through or around something. **c** To pass a rope through.
reeve, *n.* [AS. *gerēfa.*] *O. Eng. Hist.* An administrative official who was in part a steward, bailiff, or overseer.
re'ëx-am'i-na'tion (rē'ĕg-zăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A second examination; esp., *Law.*, an examination made by a party calling a witness, upon matters arising out of the cross-examination. [examination.
re'ëx-am'ine (rē'ĕg-zăm'ĭn), *v. t.* To subject to a second
re'ëx-change' (rē'ĕks-chānj'), *n.* **1.** *Com.* **a** The process by which is recovered the expense chargeable on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country. **b** The draft so drawn, or the expense or percentage included in it. **2.** A renewed or second exchange.
re'ëx-port' (-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* To export again, as what has been imported. — **re-ëx'port,** *n.* — **re-ëx'por-ta'tion,** *n.*
re-face' (rē-fās'), *v. t.* To supply with a new face, or front.
re-fash'ion (rē-făsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To fashion anew.
re-fect' (rē-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *refectus*, p. p. of *reficere*; *re-* re- + *facere* to make.] To refresh; — usually reflexive; as, they *refected* themselves after their ride. *Archaic.*
re-fec'tion (rē-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réfection*, L. *refectio.* See REFECT.] Recreation or refreshment, esp. after hunger or fatigue; repast; lunch.
re-fec'tion-er (-ẽr), *n. Eccl.* One in charge of a refectory.
re-fec'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *refectorium.*] A room for refreshment; orig., a dining hall in a convent.
re-fer' (-fûr'), *v. t.*; -FERRED' (-fûrd'); -FER'RING. [L. *referre*; *re-* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To place in or under by a mental or rational process; assign, as to a class, cause, motive. **2.** To send or direct elsewhere, as for aid, information, decision, etc.; make over or submit to another.
Syn. **Refer, ascribe, attribute, impute, charge.** To **refer** (to) (see ALLUDE), is to bring (a thing) into relation with or under its proper class or category; as, the robin is *referred* to the thrush family. To **ascribe** (to) is to refer (a thing, esp. a quality) to that which is regarded as its source or possessor; **attribute** is stronger; as, to *ascribe* all events to God; *attributing* to selfishness what was due to indifference. **Impute** is commonly applied to what is bad; **charge** is stronger than *impute;* as, "we usually *ascribe* good, but *impute* evil"; *charge* the crime on cupidity.
— *v. i.* **1.** **a** To have relation or reference; relate; point. **b** To direct attention; make reference. **2.** **a** To have recourse; apply; betake one's self; as, to *refer* to a dictionary. **b** To direct inquiry for information, as in respect of one's integrity, capacity, etc.; as, to *refer* to a former employer.
ref'er-a-ble (rĕf'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being referred.
ref'er-ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred for settlement; arbitrator; specif.: **a** An attorney to whom a matter in a pending proceeding is referred by the court to be heard and determined upon, or reported to the court. **b** An umpire, as in certain games or sports; sometimes, specif., a judge of certain points of play, as in American football. — *v. t. & i.* To act as referee.
ref'er-ence (rĕf'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* **1.** A referring; state of being referred. **2.** Relation; respect; as, with *reference* to my promise. **3.** **a** That which alludes to something. **b** A specific direction of the attention, as to a passage or book; also, the passage or book referred to. **4.** One who, or that which, is referred to; as: **a** One of whom inquiries can be made as to another. **b** A written statement of the qualifications of an employee given by the employer. *U. S.*
ref'er-en'dum (rĕf'ẽr-ĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Eng. -DUMS (-dŭmz), L. -DA (-dă). [Gerundive fr. L. *referre.* See REFER.] The referring of measures already passed upon by the legislative body to the body of voters for approval or rejection; also, the right so to pass on laws, or the vote by which this is done.
re-fer'rer (rē-fûr'ẽr), *n.* One who refers. [**ness,** *n.*
re-fer'ri-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* = REFERABLE. — **re-fer'ri-ble-**
re-fine' (rē-fīn'), *v. t.*; -FINED' (-fīnd'); -FIN'ING (-fīn'ĭng). [*re-* + *fine* to make fine.] **1.** To reduce to a fine or pure state; purify; cleanse; as, to *refine* gold, sugar, etc. **2.** To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, etc.; make elegant or excellent; polish; — not now used of persons; as, to *refine* the manners, language, etc. **3.** To change, remove, or eliminate by purifying. — *v. i.* **1.** To become pure. **2.** To affect nicety or subtlety, as in thought. **3.** To improve in delicacy, elegance, or excellence, as if by polishing.
re-fined' (-fīnd'), *p. a.* Freed from impurities, alloy, etc.; purified; polished; cultured; free from vulgarity, etc.
re-fine'ment (-fīn'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or result of refining; state of being refined; that which is refined. **2.** Elegance; polish; culture; also, an example of this; as, a man of *refinement*, or of many *refinements.* **3.** A refining or rendering subtle in thought, argument, or the like; subtlety; as, *refinements* of logic. **4.** A refining or improving; a state of being, or a thing, so refined. — **Syn.** Purification, politeness, gentility, cultivation. See DELICACY.
re-fin'er (-fīn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, refines.
re-fin'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A building and apparatus for refining, or purifying, esp. metals, oil, or sugar.
re-fit' (-fĭt'), *v. t.* To fit for use again; restore after damage or decay. — *v. i.* To get refitted; obtain fresh supplies or equipment. — *n.* A refitting, or fitting out again.
re-flect' (-flĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *reflectere, -flexum*; *re-* re- + *flectere* to bend.] **1.** To bend back; throw or cast back; esp., to cause to return, or to send back, after striking; as, a mirror *reflects* light. **2.** To give back an image of. **3.** To bring or cast as a result; as, to *reflect* credit on one. — *v. i.* **1.** To be reflected. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To throw or turn back the thoughts (upon anything); contemplate; think seriously. **3.** To cast or bring reproach, discredit, or the like. **4.** To throw back light, heat, etc. — **Syn.** Cogitate, meditate, ponder, muse. See CONSIDER. — **re-flect'er,** *n.*
re-flec'tion, re-flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reflecting; state of being reflected; specif., return of light, heat, sound, etc., from surfaces. **2.** That which is produced by reflection; specif.: **a** Reflected light or heat. **b** A reflected image. **3.** Act of bending, turning, or folding back; specif., the bending back of a part on itself; also, a reflected part. **4.** Reproach cast; imputation; as, a *reflection* on one's honor. **5.** Mental consideration of some suggested idea; as, much given to *reflection.* **6.** A thought, idea, or opinion formed after contemplation; as, a wise *reflection.* — **Syn.** Meditation, contemplation, cogitation, consideration, thinking. See ANIMADVERSION.
re-flec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Throwing back images, light, etc. **2.** Of, pert. to, or caused by, reflection; reflected. **3.** Deliberative; thoughtful; concerned with ideas; as, *reflective* consciousness. **4.** Self-conscious; involving reflection; as, modesty is a *reflective* emotion. — **re-flec'tive-ly,** *adv.*
re-flec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* Something that reflects; as: **a** A polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror. **b** A reflecting telescope. **c** A device for reflecting sound.
‖ **re-flet'** (rē-flĕt'), *n.* [F., reflection. See REFLECT.] Luster; special brilliancy of surface; — used esp. in ceramics to denote a peculiar metallic brilliancy; as, gold *reflet.*
re'flex (rē'flĕks), *a.* [L. *reflexus.* See REFLECT.] **1.** Bent, turned, or directed back; of light, etc., reflected; of thought, retroactive; introspective. **2.** Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return. **3.** *Physiol.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, stimulus or excitation without any necessary intervention of consciousness; as, *reflex* action.
— *n.* **1.** Reflection; reflected light or color. **2.** A reflection, or image. **3.** *Physiol.* A reflex action.
re-flex' (rē-flĕks'), *v. t.* To bend, turn, or fold back; reflect. — **re-flexed'** (-flĕkst'), *p. a.*
re-flex'ion. Var. of REFLECTION.
re-flex'ive (-flĕk'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Reflex; — used of mental acts. **2.** *Gram.* **a** Denoting an action that is directed back on the agent or subject; as, "perjured" is a *reflexive* verb in "the witness perjured himself"; "keeps" is a *reflexive* verb in "he keeps aloof." **b** Referring back to the subject; as, a *reflexive* pronoun (in English, those ending in *-self*).
— *n.* A reflexive pronoun or verb. — **re-flex'ive-ly,** *adv.*
ref'lu-ent (rĕf'lōō-ĕnt; 86), *a.* [L. *refluens*, p. pr.] Flowing back; ebbing. — **ref'lu-ence** (-ĕns), *n.*
re'flux (rē'flŭks), *n.* A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; ebb; refluence.
re-for'est (rē-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t. & i.* To replant with trees. — **re-for'est-a'tion** (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.*
re-forge' (rē-fŏrj'; -fôrj'), *v. t.* To forge or fashion again or anew; make over. — **re-forg'er,** *n.*
re-form' (rē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [OF. *reformer*, L. *reformare.* See RE-; FORM.] To change into a new and improved form or condition; amend or improve by change of form, by removal of faults or abuses, etc.; restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; emend; correct; improve.

— **Syn.** Rectify, mend, repair, better, reclaim. — *v. i.* To return to a good state; amend or correct one's own character or habits.
— *n.* Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved, or a case of it. — **Syn.** See REFORMATION.

ref/or-ma'tion (rĕf'ŏr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reforming; state of being reformed; improvement in form or character; change from worse to better; correction; amendment. **2.** [*cap.*] The important religious movement in western Christendom beginning early in the 16th century and resulting in the formation of the various Protestant churches. **Syn. Reformation, reform.** **Reformation** denotes the act or state; **reform**, the fact or result. *Reformation* implies a more comprehensive change than *reform*, which commonly applies to the amendment of some particular condition or abuse; as, the *Reformation* in Germany, the *reformation* of a criminal; tariff *reform*, the *reform* party.

re'for-ma'tion (rē'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of forming anew; new formation.

re-form'a-tive (rē-fôr'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to reform.

re-form'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to or desiring, or intended for, reformation. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A penal institution for promoting the reformation of young offenders.

re-formed' (-fôrmd'), *p. a.* **1.** Corrected; amended; — used specif. [*cap.*] of the whole body of Protestant churches originating in the Reformation or, more restrictedly, of various churches formed by Zwingli, Calvin, and others who separated from Luther on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, etc. **2.** Improved in character and life; as, a *reformed* gambler.

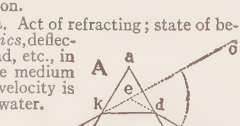
re-form'er (-fôr'mĕr), *n.* **1.** One who effects or urges a reform. **2.** One of the leaders of the Reformation.

re-form'ist, *n.* A reformer.

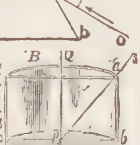
reform school. *Penology.* A reformatory. *U. S.*

re-fract' (-frăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *refractus*, p. p. of *refringere*; *re-* re- + *frangere* to break.] *Physics.* To subject (rays of light, heat, etc.) to refraction.

re-frac'tion (-frăk'shŭn), *n.* Act of refracting; state of being refracted; specif., *Physics*, deflection of a ray of light, sound, etc., in passing obliquely from one medium into another in which its velocity is different, as from air into water.



Refraction. *A* Section of Prism, showing Refraction. The Incident Ray *od* is refracted at *d* and again at *k*, the Eye (*h*) seeing a virtual image of *o* at *o'*; *oeo'* Angle of Deviation.



B Section of Vessel, lower part filled with Water: *sl* Ray of Light in straight line; *spr* Ray of Light refracted; *Qq* Perpendicular; *spQ* Angle of Incidence; *rpq* Angle of Refraction.

re-frac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving or able to refract; pert. or due to refraction. — **re-frac'tive-ness,** *n.*

re-frac-tiv'i-ty (rē'frăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Optics.* Refractive power; refractiveness.

re'frac-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*refraction* + *-meter.*] Any of various instruments for measuring refraction.

re-frac'tor (rē-frăk'tĕr), *n.* Anything that refracts; specif., *Optics*, a refracting telescope (see TELESCOPE).

re-frac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Obstinate; contumacious; unmanageable. **2.** Resisting ordinary treatment; difficult to fuse, reduce, etc.; as, a *refractory* ore. — **Syn.** Unruly, ungovernable. See OBSTINATE. — **re-frac'to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

ref'ra-ga-ble (rĕf'rȧ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *refragabilis*, fr. *refragari* to oppose.] That may be controverted.

re-frain' (rē-frān'), *v. t.* [OF. *refrener*, fr. L. *refrenare*; *re-* back + *frenum* bridle.] To curb; restrain. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. i.* To hold back or aloof; forbear; abstain. — **Syn.** See ABSTAIN. — **re-frain'er,** *n.*

re-frain', *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *refringere* to break off.] The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each stanza or division of a poetic composition; also, the musical setting of such a phrase or verse.

re-fran'gi-ble (-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [*re-* + L. *frangere* to break.] Capable of being refracted. — **re-fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-fresh' (-frĕsh'), *v. t.* [OF. *refreschier*, fr. *re-* re- + *fres* fresh.] **1.** To make fresh, as by wetting or cooling; make fresh again, or fresher; restore strength, spirit, etc., to. **2.** To strengthen or renew (the memory). **3.** To repair; renovate. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** Invigorate, revive, recreate. — *v. i.* **1.** To become fresh again; revive. **2.** To refresh one's self. — **re-fresh'er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **re-fresh'ing-ly,** *adv.*

re-fresh'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of refreshing; state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, etc. **2.** That which refreshes; esp. (chiefly in *pl.*), food or drink.

re-frig'er-ant (-frĭj'ĕr-ănt), *a.* Refrigerating; cooling; allaying heat or fever. — *n.* That which makes cool or cold; as: **a** A medicine to allay fever. **b** Any substance, as ice, ammonia, etc., used in reducing temperatures.

re-frig'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *refrigeratus*, p. p. of *refrigerare*; *re-* re- + *frigerare* to cool, fr. *frigus, frigoris*, coolness.] To make or keep cool; specif., to freeze or chill (food) for preservation.

re-frig'er-a'tion (-frĭj'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of refrigerating, or cooling; state of being cooled.

re-frig'er-a-tive (rē-frĭj'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to cool; allaying heat. — *n. Med.* A refrigerant. *Obs. or R.*

re-frig'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* That which refrigerates; esp., a box or room for keeping food, etc., cool, usually by means of ice. — **re-frig'er-a-to-ry** (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

re-frin'gent (rē-frĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *refringens*, p. pr. of *refringere.* See REFRACT.] Refractive; refracting.

reft (rĕft), *pret. & p. p.* of REAVE. Bereft.

ref'uge (rĕf'ūj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *refugium*; *re-* + *fugere* to flee.] **1.** Shelter or protection from danger or distress. **2.** That which, or one who, protects from danger, distress, or calamity; an asylum; place inaccessible to an enemy. — **Syn.** Retreat, covert. — *v. t. & i.* To shelter. *Obs. or R.*

ref'u-gee' (-ū-jē'), *n.* [F. *réfugié.*] One who flees for safety, esp. to a foreign power or country.

re-ful'gence (rē-fŭl'jĕns) } *n.* Quality of being refulgent;
re-ful'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ) } brilliancy; splendor; radiance.

re-ful'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *refulgens*, p. pr. of *refulgere* to flash back.] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; resplendent; shining; splendid. — **re-ful'gent-ly,** *adv.*

re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *refundere*; *re-* re- + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To pour back. *Obs.* **2.** To give back; esp., to repay. — **re-fund'er,** *n.* — **re-fund'ment,** *n.*

re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t.* To fund anew, as a public debt.

re-fur'bish (-fûr'bĭsh), *v. t.* To furbish anew.

re-fur'nish (-fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* To furnish anew.

re-fus'al (rē-fūz'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of refusing; denial of anything that is demanded or is offered for acceptance. **2.** The right to refuse or take before others; option.

re-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t. & i.*; -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [F. *refuser*, deriv. of L. *refundere.* See REFUND.] **1.** To decline to accept; reject. **2.** To decline to submit to or undergo; decline to do or give; deny; as, to *refuse* to help one. **3.** To decline to jump or leap over, as a fence or ditch; — used of a horse. **4.** To renounce; give up; abandon. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See DECLINE.

ref'use (rĕf'ūs), *a.* [ME. *refus*, perh. fr. F. *refusé*, p. p., refused.] Refused; rejected; worthless. — *n.* [ME. *refuse, refuce*, prob., fr. F. *refus* refusal.] That which is refused or rejected as useless; worthless matter; rubbish. — **Syn.** Dregs, sediment, scum, dross.

re-fus'er (rē-fūz'ĕr), *n.* One who refuses; esp., a recusant.

re-fut'a-ble (rē-fūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be refuted. — **re-fut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-fut'a-bly,** *adv.*

re-fut'al (rē-fūt'ăl), *n.* Act of refuting; refutation.

ref'u-ta'tion (rĕf'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of refuting; disproof.

re-fute' (rē-fūt'), *v. t.*; -FUT'ED (-fūt'ĕd); -FUT'ING. [L. *refutare* to repel, refute.] To disprove by argument, evidence, or proof; prove to be false or erroneous. — **Syn.** Overthrow, confute. See DENY. — **re-fut'er** (rē-fūt'ĕr), *n.*

re-gain' (-gān'), *v. t.* **1.** To gain anew; recover; as, to *regain* confidence. **2.** To get back to; reach again; as, to *regain* the shore. — **re-gain'er,** *n.*

re'gal (rē'găl), *a.* [L. *regalis*, fr. *rex, regis*, king.] Pertaining or suitable to a king; royal; hence: stately; splendid, etc. — **Syn.** See KINGLY.

re-gale' (rē-gāl'), *v. t. & i.* -GALED' (-gāld'); -GAL'ING. [F. *régaler.*] To entertain or feast sumptuously; refresh. — *n.* **1.** A sumptuous repast. **2.** A choice dish. **3.** Regalement.

re-gale'ment (-gāl'mĕnt), *n.* Act of regaling; anything which regales; entertainment; refreshment.

re-ga'li-a (rē-gā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *regalis* regal.] **1.** The rights and prerogatives of a king. **2.** The emblems, symbols, or paraphernalia of royalty, as the crown, scepter, etc. **3.** Decorations or insignia of an office or order.

re-gal'i-ty (-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES. **1.** Royalty; sovereignty. **2.** *Eng. & Scot. Hist.* Royal or sovereign jurisdiction in the hands of a subject by virtue of a grant from the crown. **3.** A country or territory subject to royal jurisdiction.

re'gal-ly, *adv.* In a regal manner.

Re'gan (rē'găn), *n.* See LEAR.

re-gard' (rē-gärd'), *v. t.* [F. *regarder*; *re-* re- + *garder* to guard, heed, keep.] **1.** To keep in view; view. **2.** To look closely at; notice particularly. **3.** To look after; care for. *Obs.* **4.** To take into account; consider; as, to *regard* the law. **5.** To esteem; care for. **6.** To heed; respect. **7.** To look upon; hold; consider; as, to *regard* fasting as a duty. **8.** To relate to; concern; as, I agree with you as *regards* this. — **Syn.** See ESTEEM. — *v. i.* To look attentively; gaze; also, to heed.
— *n.* **1.** Aspect; air. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A look; glance; gaze. **3.** Respect; relation; particular. **4.** Consideration; heed; care; as, *regard* for others. **5.** A consideration or motive.

6. Respect; esteem; affection; as, to have a high *regard* for a person; — often in the *pl.*

re-gard'ant (-gär'dănt), *a.* [F.] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* Lit., regarding; — used only in *villein*, or *villain, regardant*, a villein as to a (particular) manor, misunderstood as, a villein attached to the soil. **2.** *Her.* Depicted with the face in profile and looking backward; — used of an animal. **3.** Regardful. — *n.* A villein regardant. *Hist.*

re-gard'ful (-gärd'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Heedful; observant. **2.** Respectful. — **Syn.** Mindful, attentive. — **re-gard'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **re-gard'ful-ness,** *n.*

re-gard'ing, *prep.* Concerning; respecting.

re-gard'less, *a.* Having no regard; heedless; careless. — **Syn.** Negligent, indifferent, inattentive, neglectful.

re-gat'ta (-găt'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TAS (-ȧz). [It.] Orig., a gondola race in Venice; now, a rowing or sailing race or races.

re'ge-late (rē'jē-lāt; rē'jē-lāt'), *v. i. Physics.* To freeze together again; undergo regelation, as ice.

re'ge-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [*re-* + L. *gelatio* a freezing.] *Physics.* Act or process of freezing together again, as of two pieces of ice when pressed together.

re'gen-cy (rē'jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Office of ruler; dominion; government. **2.** Esp., the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent, or vicarious ruler, or of a body of regents; deputed government. **3.** A body of regents. **4.** A territory governed by a regent or regency. **5.** The period during which a regent governs.

re-gen'er-a-cy (rē-jĕn'ĕr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Regenerate state.

re-gen'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *regeneratus*, p. p. of *regenerare* to regenerate.] **1.** *Theol.* Spiritually reborn; "born again"; regenerated; become Christian. **2.** Restored; reformed; redeemed; as, a *regenerate* race.

— (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** *Theol.* To cause to be spiritually born again. **2.** To reform completely. **3.** To generate or produce anew; give new life, strength, or vigor to; as, to *regenerate* a storage battery. **4.** To reëstablish on a better basis; as, to *regenerate* a country. — *v. i.* **1.** To form again. **2.** To become regenerate; reform.

re-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of regenerating, or state of being regenerated. **2.** Specif., *Theol.*, the entering into a new and spiritual life; the new birth requisite for entrance into the kingdom of God.

re-gen'er-a-tive (-jĕn'ĕr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to, or characterized by, regeneration. **2.** *Mech.* Using the principle of the regenerator.

re-gen'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, regenerates. **2.** *Mech.* A device used with hot-air engines, gas-burning furnaces, etc., in which the incoming air or gas is heated as by contact with masses of iron, brick, etc., previously heated by the outgoing hot air or gas.

re'gent (rē'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *regens, -entis*, p. pr. of *regere* to rule.] **1.** Exercising vicarious authority; acting as a regent. **2.** Ruling; regnant. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** That which rules or governs. *Rare.* **2.** One who rules. *Obs. or R., exc. specif.:* One who governs a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. **3.** One of a governing board or body, as of certain universities.

re'gent-ship, *n.* The office or position of a regent.

reg'i-cide (rĕj'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *rex, regis*, king + *-cide.*] **1.** One who kills a king, esp. his own king. **2.** The killing or murder of a king. — **reg'i-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

re-gild' (rē-gĭld'), *v. t.* To gild again.

‖ **ré'gime'** (rā'zhēm'), **re-gime'** (rā-), *n.* [F. *régime.*] Mode or system of rule or management; prevailing system.

reg'i-men (rĕj'ĭ-mĕn), *n.* [L. *regimen, -inis*, fr. *regere* to guide, rule.] **1.** A governing; administration. **2.** *Med.* A systematic course of diet, etc. **3.** *Gram.* Government.

reg'i-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *régiment* a regiment of men, OF. also government, fr. L. *regimentum* government, *regere* to rule.] **1.** Rule; regimen. *Rare.* **2.** *Mil.* A body of soldiers under a colonel, consisting of a number of companies, troops, or batteries. — *v. t.* **1.** *Mil.* To form into a regiment or regiments. **2.** To form into classified units or bodies; systematize. **3.** To assign to a regiment.

reg'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Belonging to or concerning a regiment; as, *regimental* officers, clothing. — **-tal-ly,** *adv.*

reg'i-men'tals (-tălz), *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the officers and soldiers of a regiment; military dress.

reg'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of regimenting; arrangement into groups.

Re'ginn, Re'gin (rā'yĭn), *n. Norse Myth.* A treacherous dwarf smith, brother of Fafnir and foster father of Sigurd, whom he incites to slay Fafnir. He plots to kill Sigurd, but is slain by him.

re'gion (rē'jŭn), *n.* [F. *région*, fr. L. *regio* a direction, boundary, region, fr. *regere* to direct.] **1.** A large tract of land; an indefinite area; district; tract; fig., sphere; realm. **2.** One of the portions into which the atmosphere is conceived of as divided according to height, or the sea according to depth; — also used fig. **3.** *Zoögeog.* **a** A primary faunal division of the world, as the *Australian, Ethiopian,* etc. **b** The above regions treated as secondary divisions by being grouped into two *realms*, Arctogæa and Notogæa, or, otherwise, three, Arctogæa, Notogæa, and Neogæa. Cf. NOTOGÆA. **4.** A part or division of the body.

re'gion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a region, as of a country or of the body; sectional. **2.** Of or pert. to a whole region or broad district; — opp. to *local*; as, *regional* geography.

reg'is-ter (rĕj'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* One who registers; registrar.

reg'is-ter, *n.* [F. *registre*, fr. LL., fr. L. *regesta*, pl., fr. *regerere, -gestum*, to carry back, register; *re-* re- + *gerere* to carry.] **1.** A written account or record; a book containing regular entries of items or details, as of births, marriages, deaths, etc.; also, an entry therein. **2.** Registration; registry. **3.** **a** The compass of a voice or instrument. **b** The series of vocal tones produced by a particular adjustment of the vocal cords. In singing up (or down) the scale the register changes at the point where the singer readjusts the vocal cords to reach the higher (or lower) notes. All below this point are in the **chest**, or **thick**, **register**; all above it, in the **head**, or **thin**, **register**. **4.** A device to admit or exclude heated air, or to regulate ventilation. **5.** That which registers, or records. **6.** *Print.* Fact of registering. **7.** *Photog.* Correspondence in position between the focusing screen and the surface of the sensitive plate or film. — **Syn.** Roll, archives. See LIST.

— *v. t.* **1.** To enter in a register; record formally; enroll. **2.** To record; indicate; as, the thermometer *registers* 70°. **3.** To make correspond exactly; as, to *register* printed pages. **4.** To secure the protection of as registered mail by prepayment of a certain special fee. — *v. i.* **1.** To enroll one's name in a register. **2.** To correspond exactly; *Print.*, to correspond in relative position, as two pages.

reg'is-trar (-trär), *n.* [For older *registrer.*] One who registers; an official recorder, or keeper of records.

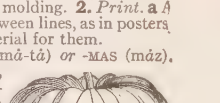
reg'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of registering; specif., a registry; enrollment. **2.** An entry in a register.

reg'is-try (rĕj'ĭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** Registration. **2.** Place where a register is kept. **3.** Register (sense 1).

‖ **re'gi-us** (rē'jĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L., fr. *rex, regis*, a king.] Royal. **regius professor**, an incumbent of a professorship founded by royal bounty, as in an English university.

reg'let (rĕg'lĕt), *n.* [F. *réglet*, dim. of *règle* rule, L. *regula* See RULE.] **1.** *Arch.* A flat, narrow molding. **2.** *Print.* **a** A low strip of wood used like leads between lines, as in posters, etc. **b** Reglets collectively, or material for them.

reg'ma (rĕg'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ) *or* -MAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥῆγμα, -ατος*, fracture, fr. *ῥηγνύναι* to break.] *Bot.* A schizocarp consisting of three or more carpels, bursting elastically.



Fifteen-celled Regma, the Fruit of the Sand-box Tree. (½)

reg'nal (rĕg'năl), *a.* [LL. *regnalis*, fr. *regnum* reign.] Of or pertaining to a reign, kingdom, or king.

reg'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *regnans, -antis*, p. pr. of *regnare* to reign.] **1.** Exercising rule or authority; reigning; as, a queen *regnant.* **2.** Ruling; prevalent.

re-gorge' (rē-gôrj'), *v. t.* [F. *regorger*; *re-* + *gorger* to gorge.] To vomit up; disgorge; to throw back. — *v. i.* To gush or be thrown back again.

re-grant' (rē-grănt'), *v. t.* To grant back or again. — *n.* A granting again, as by way of renewal of a grant.

re-grate' (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [OF. *regrater* to regrate provisions.] **1.** To buy in large quantities, as grain, provisions, etc., with intention of reselling, in or near the same place at a profit. **2.** To sell (commodities thus bought); retail.

re-greet' (rē-grēt'), *v. t. & i.* To greet again or in return. — *n.* A greeting in return; in *pl.*, greetings. *Obs.*

re'gress (rē'grĕs), *n.* [L. *regressus*, fr. *regredi, regressus*, to go back.] A retrogression or retrogradation, lit. or fig.

re-gress' (rē-grĕs'), *v. i.* To go back; return; retrograde.

re-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of going or coming back or returning; return; regress; retrogression; retrogradation.

re-gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Retrogressive; returning. **2.** Retroactive. **3.** Proceeding from effect to cause, or obtained by such a process.

re-gret' (rē-grĕt'), *v. t.*; -GRET'TED; -TING. [F. *regretter.*] To experience regret on account of; to remember, think of, or miss, with regret; grieve at. — *n.* **1.** Pain or distress of mind on account of something past, with a wish that it had been different; a looking back with dissatisfaction or longing. **2.** An expression of regret; — usually in *pl.*

Syn. Grief, sorrow, misgiving; compunction, remorse, repentance, penitence, contrition. — **Regret, compunction, remorse.** **Regret** implies sorrow mingled with dissatisfaction on account of something done or left undone. **Compunction** and **remorse** imply personal responsibility; *compunction* denotes regretful self-reproach, esp. for pain caused or wrong done to another; *remorse* denotes acute distress of conscience, as for something irreparable.

re-gret'ful (rē-grĕt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of regret; indulging in regrets; repining. — **re-gret'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

re-gret'ta-ble (rē-grĕt'ə-b'l), *a.* Admitting of, deserving, or demanding regret. — **re-gret'ta-bly,** *adv.*

reg'u-la (rĕg'ū-lə), *n.* [L., a ruler, rule. See REGULAR.] *Arch.* A band or fillet, esp. one of a series beneath the tænia in a Doric architrave, with guttæ on its lower side.

reg'u-lar (-lər), *a.* [OF. *reguler*, L. *regularis*, fr. *regula* a rule, *regere* to guide.] **1.** *Eccl.* Belonging to a religious order or community; under, or pert. to, a religious rule; — opp. to *secular;* as, *regular* clergy. **2.** Conformed to some established rule, law, principle, or type; symmetrical; as, *regular* features. Specif. : **a** *Math.* Having all its angles equal and all its sides (or faces) equal, as a polygon (or polyhedron); as, a *regular* pentagon, hexagon, tetrahedron, etc. **b** *Cryst.* Isometric. **c** *Bot.* Having the members of each whorl symmetrical with respect to form; — said of flowers. **3.** Governed by rule; uniform in course, practice, or interval of occurrence; orderly; methodical; as, *regular* habits. **4.** Constituted, selected, conducted, etc., in conformity with established usages, rules, or discipline; duly authorized or qualified; as, a *regular* nomination. Specif., *Gram.:* of a word or inflection, conforming to the usual manner of inflection. **5.** Thorough; unmitigated. *Colloq.* **6.** *Mil.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, the permanently organized body constituting the army of a state; as, a *regular* soldier. **b** *Internat. Law.* Designating soldiers properly recognized as legitimate combatants in war.

Syn. Regular, normal, typical. That is **regular** which conforms to an established rule or standard; **normal** is more limited and exact in its application, and implies strict accordance with what is to be expected if regular processes are followed or proper functions performed; as, *regular* procedure; *normal* tastes, actions. That is **typical** which exhibits the regular or normal characteristics of a given type; as, a *typical* Greek.

— *n.* **1.** A member of a religious order or community under a rule; one of the regular clergy. **2.** A regular soldier.

reg'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being regular.

reg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a regular manner.

reg'u-late (rĕg'ū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *regulatus*, p. p. of *regulare.*] **1.** To adjust or control by rule, method, or governing principles or laws; as, to *regulate* prices. **2.** To put in good order; make regular; as, to *regulate* the bowels. **3.** To adjust, esp. so as to work accurately; as a clock. — **Syn.** Dispose, direct, order, rule, govern.

reg'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A regulating; state of being regulated. **2.** A rule or order for government; governing direction or law. — **Syn.** Method; control, direction.

reg'u-la-tive (rĕg'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to regulate.

reg'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, regulates. **2.** Specif., a contrivance for regulating and controlling motion; as : **a** *Horol.* A lever or index in a watch for making it go faster or slower. **b** *Mach.* A governor. **c** *Steam Engine.* (1) A balance valve for controlling the admission of steam. (2) A reducing valve or steam-pressure regulating device. **d** *Elec.* An automatic device for regulating the voltage of a dynamo with varying load. **3.** A clock, or other timepiece, used as a standard of time.

reg'u-line (rĕg'ū-lĭn; -līn), *a. Chem. & Metal.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a regulus.

reg'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -LUSES (-ĕz), L. -LI (-lī). [L., a petty king, dim. of *rex* a king.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in the constellation Leo; Alpha [*a*] Leonis; — called also *Cor Leonis, Lion's Heart.* **2.** *Metal.* The more or less impure button, or mass of metal, formed beneath the slag in reducing ores.

re-gur'gi-tate (rē-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [LL. *regurgitare, regurgitatum,* fr. L. *re-* re- + *gurges, -itis,* a gulf.] To pour, gush, or cast back or out again.

re-gur'gi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of regurgitating; esp., *Med.,* the casting up of undigested food or the backward flow of blood to the heart.

re'ha-bil'i-tate (rē'hə-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. **1.** To habilitate again; reinstate. **2.** To put or bring into good repute again; as, to *rehabilitate* a man or his name. **3.** To reëstablish.

re'ha-bil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of rehabilitating, or state of that which has been rehabilitated.

re-hash' (rē-hăsh'), *v. t.* To hash over again; restate in a new form. — (rē'hăsh', rē'hăsh'), *n.* A rehashing; something served up again in a new form or under a new name.

re-hears'al (rē-hûr'săl), *n.* Act of rehearsing; recital.

re-hearse' (-hûrs'), *v. t.;* -HEARSED' (-hûrst'); -HEARS'ING. [OF. *rehercier* to harrow again, repeat.] **1.** To repeat, as a statement; recite aloud formally; tell over. **2.** To recount; narrate. *Rare.* **3.** To enumerate. **4.** To go through or drill in private in preparation for a public performance; as, to *rehearse* a play. **5.** To train or instruct by rehearsal; as, to *rehearse* an actor. — **Syn.** Recapitulate, detail, describe. — *v. i.* To recite or repeat something for practice.

re-hears'er, *n.* One who rehearses.

re-heat' (rē-hēt'), *v. t.* To heat again.

re-heat'er (-ĕr), *n.* A device or apparatus for reheating, as, in a compound engine, a receiver furnished with some means of heating the exhaust steam.

Re'ho-bo'am (rē'hō-bō'ăm), *n. Bib.* The arrogant, incapable son and successor of Solomon. See 1 *Kings* xii.

rei (rā; rē), *n.; pl.* REIS (rās; rēs). Also **ree.** [Pg. *real,* pl. *reis.*] A Portuguese and a Brazilian money of account, worth respectively about $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{18}$ cent.

Reichs'rat', *or* **Reichs'rath'** (rīks'rät'), *n.* [G.] The upper house of the parliament of Germany.

Reichs'tag' (-täk'), *n.* [G.] The diet, or House of Representatives, of Germany.

reign (rān), *n.* [OF. *reigne, regne,* fr. L. *regnum,* fr. *regere* to guide, rule.] **1.** Royal authority; dominion; also, time during which a sovereign rules. **2.** Realm. *Obs. or R.*

Reign of Terror, *F. Hist.,* a period (1793–94) in the French Revolution, during which the country was terrorized by the ferocious measures of its temporary rulers.

— *v. i.* **1.** To rule with sovereign power or authority; hold sway. **2.** Hence, to prevail, as fear, silence, etc.

re'im-burse' (rē'ĭm-bûrs'), *v. t.;* -BURSED' (-bûrst'); -BURS'ING. [*re-* + *imburse.*] **1.** To pay back; repay; as, to *reimburse* expenses. **2.** To make restoration or payment of an equivalent to (a person). — **Syn.** See PAY. — **re'im-burse'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **re'im-burs'er** (-sĕr), *n.*

re'im-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* To import again; import a thing exported. — **re-im'por-ta'tion** (rē-ĭm'pôr-tā'shŭn), *n.*

re'im-pose' (rē'ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.* To impose again. — **re-im'po-si'tion** (rē-ĭm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

re'im-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A second or repeated impression, as of a book, without change.

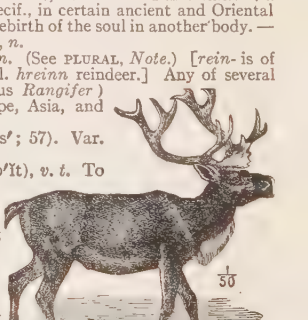
rein (rān), *n.* [F. *rêne,* deriv. of L. *retinere* to hold back.] **1.** The strap of a bridle, fastened to the bit, to govern a horse or other animal; — usually in *pl.* **2.** Hence : a means of curbing or controlling; a curb; restraint; — usually in *pl.;* as, the *reins* of government.

— *v. t.* **1.** To provide with a rein or reins. **2.** To check, stop, or direct by the reins; restrain; check; guide. — *v. i.* To submit to control by reins.

re'in-car'nate (rē'ĭn-kär'nāt), *v. t.* To incarnate again.

re-in'car-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Renewed incarnation; a new embodiment; specif., in certain ancient and Oriental religions or beliefs, a rebirth of the soul in another body. — **re-in'car-na'tion-ist,** *n.*

rein'deer' (rān'dēr'), *n.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) [*rein-* is of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel. *hreinn* reindeer.] Any of several species of deer (genus *Rangifer*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America.



European Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*).

re'in-force' (rē'ĭn-fôrs'; 57). Var. of REËNFORCE.

re'in-hab'it (rē'ĭn-hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* To inhabit again.

reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [F., fr. L. *ren,* pl. *renes.*] *Archaic.* **1.** Kidneys; loins. **2.** Seat of the feelings or affections, formerly thought to be in the loins.

re'in-sert' (r ē'ĭn-sûrt'), *v. t.* To insert again. — **re'in-ser'tion** (-sûr'shŭn), *n.*

re'in-stall' (-stôl'), *v. t.* To install again. — **re'in-stall'ment, -stal'ment,** *n.* — **-stal-la'tion,** *n.*

re'in-state' (rē'ĭn-stāt'), *v. t.;* -STAT'ED (-stāt'ĕd); -STAT'ING. To instate again; place again (in possession, or in a former state); reëstablish. — **re'in-state'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re'in-sur'ance (-shōōr'ăns), *n.* A reinsuring, or the amount protected by reinsuring, esp. by an insurer or underwriter.

re'in-sure' (-ĭn-shōōr'), *v. t.* To insure again; specif., to insure in favor of one, as an insurance company, that already has an insurance risk on the same subject of insurance.

re'in-trench' (-trĕnch'), *v. t.* To intrench again.

re-in'tro-duce' (rē-ĭn'trō-dūs'), *v. t.* To introduce again. — **re-in'tro-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.*

re-in'te-grate (rē-ĭn'tĕ-grāt), *v. t.* To integrate again; as, to *reintegrate* a nation. — **-gra-tion,** *n.*

re'in-ter' (rē'ĭn-tûr'), *v. t.* To inter again. — **-ter'ment,** *n.*

re'in-vest' (rē'ĭn-vĕst'), *v. t.* To invest again.

re'in-vig'or-ate (-vĭg'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To invigorate anew. — **re'in-vig'or-a'tion,** *n.*

re-is'sue (rē-ĭsh'ū), *v. t. & i.* To issue again. — *n.* [second or repeated issue.] A

re-it'er-ate (rē-ĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *reiteratus,* p. p. of *reiterare.*] To repeat; say or do over again or repeatedly. — **Syn.** See REPEAT.

re-it'er-a'tion, *n.* Act of reiterating; repetition; that which is reiterated.

re-it'er-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by reiteration.

re-ject' (rē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *rejectus,* p. p. of *rejicere; re-*

re- + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To refuse to acknowledge, believe, receive, etc.; decline to accept; refuse. **2.** To cast off; throw away, as useless, etc.; discard. **3.** To spew out. **4.** To cast off; forsake. *Obs.* **5.** To refuse to hear, receive, etc. (a person). **6.** To refuse to grant or consider; as, to *reject* a proposal. — **Syn.** See DISCARD. — **re-ject'er,** *n.*

re-jec'ta-men'ta (rē-jĕk'tə-mĕn'tə), *n. pl.* [NL.] Things rejected as useless or worthless; esp., excrement.

re-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of rejecting or state of being rejected; also, that which is rejected.

re-joice' (-jois'), *v. t.*; -JOICED' (-joist'); -JOIC'ING. [OF. *resjoïr* (3d pl. pres. *resjoissent*); *re-* re- + *esjoïr* to rejoice; *es-* (L. *ex-*) + *joïr*, fr. L. *gaudere* to rejoice.] To give joy to; gladden. — **Syn.** Delight, cheer, please. — *v. i.* To feel joy; be delighted. — **re-joic'er** (-jois'ĕr), *n.*

re-joic'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Act of one that rejoices; joy; gladness; an occasion or expression of joy or gladness.

re-join' (-join'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *rejoindre*; re- re- + *joindre* to join.] **1.** To join again. **2.** To say as a rejoinder.

re-join'der (-dĕr), *n.* [F. *rejoindre*, inf. as n.] An answer to a reply; in general, an answer; reply. — **Syn.** See REPLY.

re-ju've-nate (rē-jōō'vĕ-nāt; 86), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [*re-* re- + L. *juvenis* young.] **1.** To make young or vigorous again. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* [*Usually in p. a.*] **a** To stimulate, as by uplift, to renewed erosive activity; — said of streams. **b** To develop youthful features of topography in. — **re-ju've-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

re-ju've-nes'cence (-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** A rejuvenating; renewal of youth. **2.** *Biol.* A method of cell formation in which the entire protoplasm of an old cell escapes by rupture of the cell wall, and then develops a new cell wall.

re-ju've-nes'cent (-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*re-* re- + L. *juvenis* young.] Becoming or causing to become rejuvenated.

re-kin'dle (rē-kĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To kindle again.

re-lapse' (rē-lăps'), *v. i.*; -LAPSED' (-lăpst'); -LAPS'ING. [L. *relapsus*, p. p. of *relabi*; *re-* re- + *labi* to fall, slip, slide.] To slip or fall back into a former state or practice, as from convalescence. — *n.* A relapsing; backsliding; state of having relapsed. — **re-laps'er,** *n.*

re-late' (rē-lāt'), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [In part fr. earlier *relation, relative;* cf. also F. *relater* to recount.] **1.** To recount; narrate. **2.** To connect, or bring into relation; establish a relation between, as by ties of analogy or blood. — **Syn.** Teli, recite, detail. — *v. i.* To pertain; refer; — used with *to.* — **re-lat'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

re-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Narrated; recounted. **2.** Standing in relation or connection. **3.** Connected by blood or alliance, esp. by consanguinity. **4.** *Music.* Having a close melodic or harmonic connection.

re-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *relation*, L. *relatio*, fr. L. *relatus*, used as p. p. of *referre.* See REFER.] **1.** Act of relating, or telling; that which is related; recital; narration; narrative; report. **2.** *a* State of being related or of referring; connection; as, the *relation* of master to servant. **b** Any aspect or quality predicable only of two or more things taken together, as direction, resemblance, or of one thing considered as a factor of itself, as self-identity. **3.** Reference; respect; — used esp. in *in relation to.* **4.** Connection by blood or affinity; kinship. **5.** A relative; a kinsman or kinswoman. **6.** *Law.* **a** The referring of an act to a prior date as the time of its taking effect; the giving force or operation to an act or proceeding, as if it had happened or begun at a prior time. **b** The act of a relator at whose instance a suit is begun. **7.** State of mutual or reciprocal interest, as in social or commercial matters; also, in *pl.*, dealings; affairs; as, the foreign *relations* of a country.

re-la'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to kinship. **2.** Of or pert. to, or specifying, a relation in general. [FINITY.

re-la'tion-ship, *n.* State of being related. — **Syn.** See AF-

rel'a-tive (rĕl'ə-tĭv), *a.* [L. *relativus.*] **1.** *Gram.* Referring to an antecedent, as a pronoun or adverb. **2.** Mutually related; also, corresponding. **3.** *Music.* Related, as a major and a minor key when the descending form of the minor is identical in its tones with the major. **4.** Having relation; referring; pertaining; relevant; as, not *relative* to the subject. **5.** Arising from relation; comparative; not absolute; as, a matter of *relative* importance. Cf. POSITIVE, *a.* 3. **6.** Dependent for signification on relation to something else; as, in "John is a father," "father" is a *relative* term, relating "John" to some unnamed offspring.

— *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, relates to, or is considered in relation to, something else; as : **a** *Gram.* A relative pronoun. **b** A person connected with another (strictly) by blood or (loosely) by affinity; a relation. — **rel'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **rel'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

rel'a-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being relative. **2.** *Philos.* **a** State of close dependence on another, as of the solar system upon the sun. **b** Reciprocal dependence, as that between the individual and society. **3.** *Physics.* A principle or doctrine based upon the postulate that our knowledge of velocity is necessarily relative, and leading to such radical conclusions as that : (1) the velocity of light is independent of the relative velocity of the source and of the observer; (2) the velocity of light is a maximum which the velocity of a material body can never reach; (3) the mass of a body depends on its velocity.

relativity of knowledge. **a** The doctrine that all human knowledge is only relatively true or certain, or is valid only for the knowing mind. **b** *Psychol.* The doctrine that sensations have significance only in relation to other sensations.

re-la'tor (rē-lā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who relates; a relater. **2.** *Law.* A private person at whose relation, or in whose behalf, the attorney-general allows an information in the nature of a quo warranto to be filed.

re-lax' (-lăks'), *v. t.* [L. *relaxare; re-* + *laxare* to loose.] **1.** To make lax or loose; slacken; loosen; open; as, to *relax* the muscles. **2.** To make less severe, rigorous, or tense; ease; slacken; abate; mitigate; as, to *relax* discipline. — *v. i.* **1.** To become lax, weak, or loose; abate; as, his grasp *relaxed.* **2.** To remit attention or effort; unbend; as, to *relax* from work. — **re-lax'er,** *n.*

re'lax-a'tion (rē'lăk-sā'shŭn; rĕl'ăk-), *n.* A relaxing; state of being relaxed; abatement, or remission, as of tension, attention, etc.; specif., indulgence in recreation, etc.

re-lay' (rē-lā'), *v. t.* To lay again or a second time.

re-lay' (rē-lā'; rē'lā), *n.* **1.** A supply arranged beforehand for successive relief; specif. : **a** A supply of dogs, horses, etc. to relieve others in hunting, traveling, etc. **b** A number of men who relieve others in carrying on some work. **2.** *Mach.* A relay apparatus; a servo-motor. **3.** *Elec.* An electromagnetic device by which the opening or closing of one circuit opens or closes a more powerful one. — *a. Mach.* Relating to an auxiliary apparatus put into action by a feeble force, used to control a comparatively powerful machine or appliance.

re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* To lease again; let back.

re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.*; RE-LEASED' (rē-lēst'); -LEAS'ING. [OF. *relaissier*, fr. L. *relaxare.* See RELAX.] **1.** *Law.* To let go or give up, as a legal claim. **2.** To remit, as a payment, tax, etc. **3.** To set free; let go; as, to *release* a captive. **4.** To relieve, as from pain, penalty, etc.

Syn. Release, deliver, discharge, liberate, free. To **release** is to set free from restraint; **deliver** implies esp. release from bondage or from impending evil; **discharge** suggests esp. legal release from custody; as, to *release* a convict, *release* the horses; "*deliver* us from evil"; to *discharge* a prisoner. To **liberate** is to set at liberty (evil or peril not being necessarily implied); **free** is less formal than *liberate,* and often implies granting of freedom; as, to *liberate* captives; to *free* slaves.

— *n.* **1.** Deliverance or relief from care, pain, trouble, etc. **2.** Discharge from obligation or responsibility; a giving up, as of a right or claim; specif., a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another having an estate in possession; a quitclaim. **3.** Act of liberating or freeing; state of being liberated or freed. **4.** *Engin.* The act of permitting the working fluid, as steam, to escape from the cylinder at the end of the working stroke; also, the point at which this act occurs. **5.** *Mach.* A device adapted to hold or release a device or mechanism as required. — **re-leas'er,** *n.*

rel'e-gate (rĕl'ə-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *relegatus*, p. p. of *relegare; re-* + *legare* to send with a commission.] **1.** To exile; banish; hence : to remove, usually to a worse position; consign; transfer. **2.** To put, allot, assign, as in or to a special category, class, or person; also, to refer, as for decision.

rel'e-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *relegatio.*] Act of relegating, or state of being relegated; removal; assignment.

re-lent' (rē-lĕnt'), *v. i.* [*re-* + L. *lentus* pliant, slow.] **1.** To dissolve; melt. *Obs.* **2.** To become less hard, harsh, cruel, or the like; to become more mild through compassion. — *v. t.* **1.** To mollify. **2.** To give up. *Both Obs.*

re-lent'less, *a.* Unmoved by sympathy; unyielding; unpitying. — **re-lent'less-ly,** *adv.* — **re-lent'less-ness,** *n.*

rel'e-vance (rĕl'ĕ-văns), *n.* Relevancy.

rel'e-van-cy (-văn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being relevant; pertinency; applicability.

rel'e-vant (-vănt), *a.* [F. *relevant,* p. pr. or LL. *relevans,* p. pr., in L., raising, lifting up. See RELIEVE.] Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand. — **Syn.** See PERTINENT. — **rel'e-vant-ly,** *adv.* [reliable.

re-li'a-bil'i-ty (rē-lī'ə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being

re-li'a-ble (rē-lī'ə-b'l), *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; trustworthy. — **re-li'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **re-li'a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Reliable and **trustworthy** are often used with little distinction. But **reliable** often suggests qualities that can be relied or depended on; **trustworthy,** those which merit trust or confidence; as, he is a *reliable* man (i. e., he can be counted on to do what he says he will do); he is a *trustworthy* person (i. e., one can repose confidence in his integrity, veracity, discretion, etc.). *Reliable* is oftener applied to things; *trustworthy,* to persons.

re-li'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of relying; state of being reliant; dependence; confidence; trust. **2.** Anything on which to

rely; dependence; ground of trust; as, the boat was a poor *reliance*. — **Syn.** See TRUST. [dence; confident; trusting.]
re-li'ant (rē-lī'ănt), *a.* Having, or characterized by, confi-
rel'ic (rĕl'ĭk), *n.* [F. *relique*, fr. L. *reliquiae*, pl.] **1.** Remains; specif., something venerated as the remains of a sacred object, event, or person. **2.** A survival; remnant. **3.** A corpse; — usually in *pl.* *Rare.* **4.** Anything held in esteem or reverence as a reminder of an event, person, etc.
rel'ict (rĕl'ĭkt), *n.* [L. *relictus*, fem. *relicta*, p. p. of *relinquere* to leave behind.] A widow or widower.
re-lief' (rē-lēf'), *n.* [F., prop., a lifting up. See RELIEVE.] **1.** Act of relieving; state of being relieved; succor; comfort; ease. **2.** Release from a post or performance of duty; as, *relief* of a sentry. **3.** That which gives aid or comfort; a relay. **4.** *Feudal Law.* A fine or money composition which the heir of a deceased tenant paid to his lord for the privilege of taking up the landed estate; also, sometimes, an acknowledgment of vassal tenure made by the heir to his lord. **5.** In sculpture: the projection of figures, ornament, etc., from a background; a work of art so produced. The kinds of relief are named according to the degree of projection. In **high relief** (*alto-rilievo*) this is half or more than half the natural circumference. In **low relief** (*basso-rilievo, bas-relief*) it is slight, no part being entirely detached. Intermediate degrees are sometimes called **half relief** (*mezzo-rilievo*). Very low relief, as on modern coins, is termed *stiacciato*. **6.** In a drawing, painting, etc., the appearance of projection given by shading, shadow, etc., to any figure. Hence, vividness of outline due to contrast. **7.** *Phys. Geog.* The elevations or inequalities, collectively, of a land surface. **8.** *Cartography.* The parts of a map, collectively, which represent the contour. = HYPSOGRAPHY c. — **Syn.** Mitigation; aid, help; remedy, redress, indemnification.
re-li'er (rē-lī'ẽr), *n.* One who relies.
re-liev'a-ble, *a.* That may be relieved.
re-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. t.*; -LIEVED' (-lēvd'); -LIEV'ING. [F. *relever* (OF. 3d sing. pres. *relieve*) fr. L. *relevare* to lift up, relieve; *re-* re- + *levare* to raise.] **1.** To raise or remove, as anything which depresses; alleviate; mitigate; as, to *relieve* pain. **2.** To free, wholly or partly, from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like; give ease, comfort, consolation, or succor to; as to *relieve* the poor. **3.** To release from a post, station, or duty; as, to *relieve* a sentry. **4.** To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression. **5.** To put in relief; set off by contrast; as, a house *relieved* against the sky. **6.** To remove the monotony of, as by contrast or variety; as, a somber dress *relieved* by a spot of color. — **Syn.** Assuage, ease; succor, aid, help; lighten, diminish, remove. — **re-liev'er** (-lēv'ẽr), *n.* [RELIEF, *n.*, 5.]
re-lie'vo (rē-lē'vō), *n.*; *pl.* -VOS (-vōz). [It. *rilievo.*] =
‖**re-li'gieuse'** (rē-lē'zhyûz'), *n. f.*; *pl.* -EUSES (-zhyûz')‖
‖**re-li'gieux'** (rē-lē'zhyû'), *n. m.*, *sing. & pl.* ‖
[F.] A person bound by monastic vows; a nun or a monk.
re-li'gion (-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *religio.*] **1.** The outward act or form by which men indicate recognition of a god or gods to whom obedience and honor are due; the feeling or expression of human love, fear, or awe of some superhuman or overruling power; a system of faith and worship; a manifestation of piety; as, "Pure *religion* and undefiled . . . is this, To visit the fatherless and widows . . . and to keep himself unspotted from the world." **2.** Specif., Christian faith and practice. **3.** Devotion or fidelity, as to a principle or practice; scrupulousness; conscientiousness.
re-li'gion-ism (-lĭz'm), *n.* The practice of, or devotion to, religion; also, affectation or pretense of religion.
re-li'gion-ist, *n.* One devoted to religion; a religious zealot.
re-lig'i-os'i-ty (-ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being religious, esp., excessively or affectedly religious; religiousness.
re-li'gious (-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *religiosus.*] **1.** Possessing, or conforming to, religion; pious; godly. **2.** Belonging to a religious order; bound by vows. **3.** Of, pert. to, or set apart to, religion; as, a *religious* society. **4.** Scrupulous; strict; as, with *religious* care. — *n.* One bound by religious vows; a monk or friar; a nun; — also collective. — **re-li'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **re-li'gious-ness**, *n.*
re-lin'quish (-lĭn'kwĭsh), *v. t.* [OF., *relinquir, relenquir*, fr. L. *relinquere* to leave behind; *re-* re- + *linquere* to leave.] **1.** To withdraw from; desist from; abandon; quit. **2.** To give up; surrender; yield; resign; as, to *relinquish* a right or claim. — **re-lin'quish-er**, *n.*
Syn. Leave, resign, waive, forgo, surrender, renounce. — **Relinquish, resign, waive, forgo, surrender.** **Relinquish** implies that the thing given up is desired or desirable; as, to *relinquish* one's command. **Resign** suggests more definitely a deliberate, sometimes a formal, act; as, to *resign* one's self to fate, to *resign* a position. **Waive** implies a refusal to insist on or claim a right; as to *waive* one's right. **Forgo** implies abstention from something already enjoyed or within reach; as, to *forgo* a pleasure. **Surrender** implies that possession is yielded upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* an office.
re-lin'quish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of relinquishing.
rel'i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kwā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *reliquaire.* See RELIC.] A small box, casket, shrine, or the like, in which relics are kept.
re-lique' (rē-lēk'). Var. of RELIC. [organic remains; relics.]
re-liq'ui-æ (rē-lĭk'wĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] Remains of the dead;
rel'ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *n.* [OF. *reles, relais*, what is left, remainder. See RELEASE.] **1.** Aftertaste; taste or flavor, esp. one characteristic and pleasing. **2.** A taste; a dash; as, his story has a *relish* of adventure. **3.** A taste for; liking; appetite; zest; as, a *relish* for satire. **4.** Something taken with food to render it more palatable; a condiment.
Syn. Relish, gusto, zest (in fig. uses). **Relish** implies keen, **gusto**, hearty, appreciation or enjoyment; **zest** connotes eagerness or avidity; as, *relish* for a joke; he told it with *gusto*; an ardent *zest* for life. *Relish* and *zest* are used also in the sense of (esp. piquant) flavor. See TASTE.
— *v. t.* **1.** To give a relish, or flavor, to; as, to *relish* meat with a sauce. **2.** To taste or eat with pleasure; like or care for; as, to *relish* fruit. — *v. i.* To have a characteristic, pleasing, or appetizing taste; have a flavor; hence, to give gratification. — **rel'ish-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*
re-live' (rē-lĭv'), *v. t. & i.* To live again.
re-load' (-lōd'), *v. t.* To load again.
re-lu'cent (rē-lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *relucens*, p. pr. of *relucere.* See LUCENT.] Reflecting light; shining; glittering.
re-luct' (rē-lŭkt'), *v. i.* [L. *reluctari*; *re-* + *luctari* to struggle.] To struggle in opposition; fight; object.
re-luc'tance (-lŭk'tăns), *n.* **1.** Opposition. *Archaic.* **2.** State or quality of being reluctant; repugnance; aversion; unwillingness. **3.** *Elec.* Magnetic resistance.
re-luc'tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* = RELUCTANCE, 2.
re-luc'tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *reluctans, -antis*, p. pr.] **1.** Struggling in opposition; resisting; opposing. *Rare.* **2.** Disinclined; loath; unwilling. — **re-luc'tant-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. Reluctant, loath, averse. Reluctant often implies an internal struggle; as, he lingered *reluctant* at the door. One is **loath** to do what one dislikes or hates to do; **averse** implies habitual or rooted repugnance; as, *loath* to confess; to be *averse* to jesting.
rel'uc-tiv'i-ty (rĕl'ŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Elec.* Specific reluctance; the reluctance of a mass of the material one centimeter long and one square centimeter in cross section.
re-lume' (rē-lūm'), *v. t.*; -LUMED' (-lūmd'); -LUM'ING (-lūm'-ĭng). To rekindle; light again.
re-lu'mine (-lū'mĭn), *v. t.* = Relume.
re-ly' (rē-lī'), *v. i.*; -LIED' (-līd'); -LY'ING. [F. *relier* to bind, bind together or again, L. *religare*; *re-* + *ligare* to bind.] To rest with confidence; have confidence; trust; depend; — used with *on.* — **Syn.** Confide, repose.
re-main' (rē-mān'), *v. i.* [OF. *remaindre, remanoir* (3d sing. pres. *remaint*), fr. L. *remanere*; *re-* re- + *manere* to stay, remain.] **1.** To be left after another, or a part, or others have been removed, destroyed, or subtracted. **2.** To be left as not included or comprised; as, that *remains* to be proved. **3.** To stay behind while others withdraw. **4.** To continue unchanged or undiminished; abide; endure; as, no records of this period *remain.* — **Syn.** Wait, tarry.
— *n.* **1.** Stay. *Obs.* **2.** The portion remaining; esp.: **a** A fragment; remnant; relic; remainder; — chiefly in *pl.* **b** In *pl.* A dead body. **3.** In *pl.* Posthumous works or productions, esp. literary.
re-main'der (-dẽr), *n.* [OF. *remaindre*, inf. as n.] **1.** Residue; remnant. **2.** The person or persons of a company, family, or the like, remaining; the rest; as, the *remainder* of us took another road. **3.** That which is left after any deduction. **4.** *Law.* An estate in expectancy, which becomes an estate in possession upon the determination of a particular prior estate, created at the same time and by the same instrument; — disting. from a *reversion*, in which the residual interest is reserved by the grantor. **5.** Copies of a book remaining in the publisher's stock when sales have ceased or become unprofitable.
Syn. Remainder, residuum, remnant. Remainder is the general term; a **residuum** is a remainder after a process, esp. of analysis, resolution, etc.; as, the *remainder* of the loaves; the *residuum* of a substance dissolved. **Remnant** commonly implies a small or fragmentary remainder.
— *a.* Remaining; left; left over.
re-make' (rē-māk'), *v. t.* To make anew.
re-man' (rē-măn'), *v. t.* **1.** To furnish anew with men. **2.** To reimbue with courage or manliness.
re-mand' (rē-mănd'), *v. t.* [F. *remander* to send word again, L. *remandare.* See RE-; MANDATE.] **1.** To recommit; send back; esp., *Law.*, to send back into custody, as for further evidence; as, to *remand* a prisoner. **2.** To consign; remit. — *n.* Act of remanding; state of being remanded; specif., *Law*, recommittal of an accused person.
rem'a-nent (rĕm'ȧ-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *remanens*, p. pr. of *remanere.* See REMAIN.] That remains or is left; remaining; also, supplementary; additional.
re-mark' (rē-märk'), *v. t.* [F. *remarquer*; *re-* + *marquer* to mark.] **1.** To mark notably; distinguish. *Obs.* **2.** To notice; observe. **3.** To state; say. — **Syn.** Heed, regard,

note. — *n.* **1.** Act of remarking, or attentively noticing; notice; observation. **2.** Mention of that which deserves attention; also, a casual observation, comment, or statement. **3.** *Engraving & Etching.* A remarque.
Syn. Remark, observation, comment, note, annotation, gloss. A **remark** is a more or less casual expression of an opinion or judgment; **observation** suggests a somewhat attentive or critical scrutiny; as, Are there any *remarks?*; a wise *observation* about ethics. A **comment** is a critical or explanatory remark on a particular point; a **note** is commonly, an **annotation** always, appended to the passage concerned; as, to make *comments* on a text; explanatory *notes;* marginal *annotations.* A **gloss** is an explanatory comment, often marginal or interlinear.

re-mark'a-ble (-mär'kə-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being remarked or noticed; hence: uncommon; extraordinary. — **Syn.** Observable, unusual, strange, wonderful, notable. — **re-mark'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **re-mark'a-bly,** *adv.*

re-marque' (-märk'), *n.* Also **re-mark'.** *Engraving.* **a** A small design etched on the margin of a plate and supposed to be removed after the earliest proofs have been taken; also, any features distinguishing a particular stage of the plate. **b** A print or proof so distinguished.

re-mar'ry, *v. t. & i.* To marry again. — **re-mar'riage,** *n.*

re-me'di-a-ble (-mē'dĭ-ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being remedied.

re-me'di-al (-əl), *a.* [L. *remedialis.*] Affording remedy.

rem'e-di-less (rĕm'ē-dĭ-lĕs; rē-mē'dĭ-lĕs), *a.* Beyond remedy; incurable; irreparable. — **Syn.** Irremediable, irrecoverable, irretrievable, desperate, hopeless.

rem'e-dy (rĕm'ē-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *remedium; re-* + *mederi* to cure.] **1.** That which relieves or cures a disease; any healing medicine or application. **2.** That which corrects or counteracts an evil; corrective; reparation; cure; as, a *remedy* for social evils. Specif., *Law.,* the legal means to recover a right, or to prevent, or obtain redress for, a wrong. **3.** *Coinage.* = TOLERANCE, 3. — **Syn.** Restorative, redress, relief. [correct.]
— *v. t.;* -DIED (-dĭd); -DY-ING. To apply a remedy to; cure;

re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bĕr), *v. t.* [OF., *remembrer,* fr. L. *rememorari; re-* + *memorare* to remember.] **1.** To have (an idea) come into the mind again; think of again; recollect; as, to *remember* dates. **2.** To hold in mind; specif.: **a** To keep in mind as an object of attention or consideration; as, to *remember* one's friends at Christmas. **b** To keep in mind as deserving a reward; hence, to reward; as, he was *remembered* in the will. **3.** To put in mind; remind; — also used impersonally. *Archaic or Dial.* **4.** To recall to the mind of another; as, *remember* me to him.
Syn. Remember, recollect, recall. **Remember** does not necessarily imply volition; **recollect** commonly suggests a conscious effort to remember; **recall** is less formal than *recollect;* as, I *remember* her face, but cannot *recollect* her name; to *recall* an occasion.
— *v. i.* **1.** To exercise or have the power of memory. **2.** To have recollection; — with *of. Rare.* — **re-mem'ber-er,** *n.*

re-mem'brance (-brăns), *n.* **1.** Act of remembering; recollecting. **2.** State of being remembered; memory; recollection. **3.** Power or faculty of remembering; hence, period over which one's memory extends; as, not in my *remembrance.* **4.** A reminder; token; memento; souvenir. **5.** Greetings recalling or betokening friendship; — chiefly in *pl.;* as, give my *remembrances* to him. — **Syn.** See MEMORY.

re-mem'branc-er (-brăn-sĕr), *n.* **1.** [*Usually cap.*] Any of several officials of the Court of Exchequer in England. The only one now surviving is the **King's** (or **Queen's**) **Remembrancer,** now an officer of the Supreme Court, responsible for the collection of debts due to the sovereign. **2.** A person who reminds another; esp., formerly, one appointed to do so. **3.** A thing that serves to bring to, or keep in, mind; a memento; memorial.

re'mex, *n., sing.* of REMIGES.

rem'i-ges (rĕm'ĭ-jēz), *n. pl.; sing.* REMEX (rē'mĕks). [L. *remex, -igis,* an oarsman.] The quill feathers of the wing of a bird. — **re-mig'i-al** (rē-mĭj'ĭ-əl), *a.*

re-mind' (rē-mīnd'), *v. t.* To put (one) in mind (of something); cause to remember.

re-mind'er (-mīn'dĕr), *n.* Something that reminds, or is designed to remind; a memento; also, a person who reminds.

re-mind'ful (-mīnd'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Mindful; regardful. **2.** Suggestive to the mind or memory; reminiscent.

rem'i-nis'cence (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or power of recalling past experiences; remembrance. **2.** That which is remembered; a narration of experience; a recollection. **3.** A surviving feature or the like, that serves as a reminder; as, the carnival is a *reminiscence* of the Saturnalia. — **Syn.** See MEMORY.

rem'i-nis'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *reminiscens, -entis,* p. pr. of *reminisci* to recollect.] **1.** Of the nature of, pert. to, or marked by, reminiscence; as, a *reminiscent* tale. **2.** Recalling to mind; as, *reminiscent* of slavery.

re-mise' (rē-mīz'), *v. t.;* -MISED' (-mīzd'); -MIS'ING (-mīz'-ĭng). [F. *remis,* p. p. of *remettre* to put back, fr. L. *remittere.* See REMIT.] *Law.* To grant or release, as by deed.

re-miss' (-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *remissus,* p. p. of *remittere* to send back, relax.] **1.** Not energetic, careful, or prompt in duty, business, etc.; negligent; careless. **2.** Lacking earnestness or activity; slow; also, lagging; tardy.

re-mis'si-ble (-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being remitted or forgiven. — **re-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or fact of remitting; as: **a** Pardon. **b** Relinquishment of a claim, right, debt, etc. **c** Diminution of intensity; abatement. **d** Relaxation.

re-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Causing, permitting, or marked by, abatement; moderating; abating. [See NEGLIGENCE.]

re-miss'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being remiss. — **Syn.**

re-mit' (rē-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *remittere, -missum,* to send back, relax; *re-* re- + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To forgive; pardon. **2.** To resign. *Rare.* **3.** To refrain from exacting, inflicting, or enforcing; as, to *remit* a penalty. **4.** To mitigate; abate. *Obs. or R.* **5.** To submit or refer (something) for consideration, judgment, decision, action, etc.; specif., *Law,* to send back (a cause or proceeding) to an inferior court for further action. **6.** To send back, esp. to custody. *Obs. or R.* **7.** To restore, as to a former title or status. **8.** To put off; postpone; defer. **9.** To transmit or send, esp. to a distance, as money due. — **Syn.** Relax, release, relinquish. — *v. i.* **1.** To abate as in force or violence. **2.** To send money, as in payment.
— *n.* A transfer, as of a legal proceeding by one authority to another. *Chiefly Eng.*

re-mit'tal (-mĭt'ăl), *n.* Remission, as of a penalty.

re-mit'tance (-ăns), *n.* Transmission of money, etc., esp. to a distant place; also, the thing, esp. money, remitted.

re-mit'tent (-ĕnt), *a.* Remitting or abating; having remissions. — *n.* A remittent fever.
remittent fever, *Med.,* a fever whose symptoms temporarily abate at regular intervals, but do not wholly cease.

re-mit'ter (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, remits. **2.** *Law.* **a** The principle or operation by which a person who obtains possession of property under a defective title is placed in the same legal position as if he had entered under some prior and more valid title which he holds. **b** The act of remitting a cause or proceeding to another court. **c** Restoration, as to a former title, status, or condition.

re-mit'tor (-ôr), *n. Law.* One who makes a remittance.

rem'nant (rĕm'nănt), *a.* [OF. *remenant, remanant,* p. pr. of *remanoir.* See REMAIN.] Remaining; left over. — *n.* **1.** Residue; remainder. **2.** A surviving trace or suggestion; as, no *remnant* of his former greatness. **3.** A small portion; fragment; scrap. **4.** An unsold end of piece goods, as of cloth. — **Syn.** See REMAINDER.

re-mod'el (rē-mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.* To model anew; reconstruct.

re-mold', re-mould' (-mōld'), *v. t.* To mold or shape anew or again; reshape.

re-mon'e-tize (rē-mŏn'ē-tīz; -mŭn'-), *v. t.* To restore to use as legal tender. — **-mon'e-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-), *n.*

re-mon'strance (rē-mŏn'străns), *n.* [OF.] Act of remonstrating; protest; expostulation.

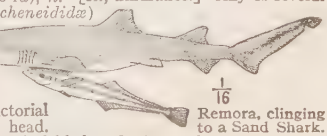
re-mon'strant (-strănt), *a.* Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory. — *n.* **1.** One who remonstrates; specif. [*cap.*], *Eccl. Hist.,* one of the Arminians who in 1610 addressed, to the States of Holland, a remonstrance showing their differences from the strict Calvinists. **2.** [*cap.*] *Scot. Hist.* A Protester. — **re-mon'strant-ly,** *adv.*

re-mon'strate (-strāt), *v. t.;* -STRAT-ED (-strāt-ĕd); -STRAT-ING. [LL. *remonstratus,* p. p. of *remonstrare* to demonstrate; L. *re-* + *monstrare* to show, point out.] **1.** To point out; make plain. *Obs.* **2.** To state or plead in protest.
— *v. i.* To present and urge reasons in opposition, as to an action; expostulate. — **re'mon-stra'tion** (rē'mŏn-strā'shŭn; rĕm'ŏn-), *n.* — **re-mon'stra-tive** (rē-mŏn'strə-tĭv), *a.* — **re-mon'stra-tor** (-strā-tĕr), *n.*
Syn. Remonstrate, expostulate. To **remonstrate** is to protest or urge reasons against something; **expostulate** implies earnest but kindly remonstrance.

re-mon'tant (rē-mŏn'tănt), *a.* [F., p. pr.] *Hort.* Flowering again; — applied to roses which bloom more than once in a season. — *n.* A remontant rose.

re-mon'toir' (rē-môn'twär'; rĕm'ŏn-twŏr'), *n.* [F.] A device to give a uniform impulse to a pendulum or balance.

rem'o-ra (rĕm'ō-rə), *n.* [L., hindrance.] Any of several fishes (family *Echeneididæ*) which adhere at will to other fishes or to vessels by means of a suctorial disk on the head. They were anciently fabled to check vessels.



Remora, clinging to a Sand Shark. 1/16

re-morse' (rē-môrs'), *n.* [OF. *remors,* fr. LL., fr. L. *remordere, -morsum,* to bite again; torment *re-* re + *mordere* to bite.] **1.** Tormenting distress excited by a sense of guilt; repentant regret. **2.** Pity; compassion. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See REGRET.

re-morse'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or affected with, remorse. — **re-morse'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **re-morse'ful-ness,** *n.*

re-morse'less (rē-môrs'lĕs), *a.* Being without remorse; pitiless. — **re-morse'less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.*

re-mote' (-mōt'), *a.*; -MOT'ER (-mōt'ĕr); -MOT'EST. [L. *remotus*, p. p. See REMOVE.] **1.** Removed to, or situated at, a distance; far away; distant (in time or place); as, *remote* ages; *remote* lands. Also, out of the way; secluded. **2.** Hence: **a** Foreign; alien; as, an attitude *remote* from kindness. **b** Not nearly related or connected; as, *remote* from our purpose; specif., not closely akin; as, a *remote* kinsman. **c** Separate; abstracted; as, *remote* from our hopes. **d** Not proximate or acting directly; not primary; as, a *remote* cause. **e** Not obvious or striking; slight; as, a *remote* resemblance. — **Syn.** See DISTANT. — **re-mote'ly,** *adv.* — **re-mote'ness,** *n.*

re-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* Removal; also, *Obs.*, departure.

re-mount' (rē-mount'), *v. t. & i.* To mount again. — *n.* A fresh horse to take the place of one lost or disabled.

re-mov'a-ble (rē-mo͞ov'ă-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being removed. — **re-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

re-mov'al (-ăl), *n.* A removing; state of being removed.

re-move' (-mo͞ov'), *v. t.*; RE-MOVED' (-mo͞ovd'); -MOV'ING (-mo͞ov'ĭng). [OF. *removoir*, fr. L. *removere, -motum*; *re-* + *movere* to move.] **1.** To move away; cause to change the place of; displace; shift. **2.** To take or put away; as, a remedy to *remove* a disease. **3.** To dismiss from office; as, to *remove* a postmaster. — *v. i.* To depart.

— *n.* **1.** Act of removing a person or thing. *Now Rare.* **2.** Transfer of one's business, or of one's domestic belongings, from one location to another; — in the United States, usually called a *move*. **3.** A dish or course at a meal. **4.** Distance, space, or interval through which anything is removed; hence: a step; degree; as, but one *remove* from the presidency. **5.** Absence. *Obs.* or *R.* — **re-mov'er** (-mo͞ov'ĕr), *n.*

re-moved' (rē-mo͞ovd'), *a.* Separated, as in relationship; as, a first cousin once *removed*, that is, a cousin's child. — **re-mov'ed-ness** (-mo͞ov'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

re-mu'ner-ate (rē-mū'nĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *remuneratus*, p. p. of *remunerare, remunerari*; *re-* re- + *munerare, munerari*, to give, present.] To pay an equivalent for (any service, loss, expense, etc.), or to pay an equivalent to (one) for such service, etc.; compensate; pay. — **Syn.** Reward, satisfy, repay, reimburse. See PAY.

re-mu'ner-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of remunerating; also, that which remunerates; compensation. — **Syn.** Payment, repayment, requital.

re-mu'ner-a-tive (-mū'nĕr-ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to remunerate. **2.** Affording remuneration; profitable.

re-mur'mur (rē-mûr'mŭr), *v. t. & i.* [L. *remurmurare.*] To murmur repeatedly; repeat or reply in murmurs.

Re'mus (rē'mŭs), *n.* [L.] See ROMULUS.

ren'ais-sance' (rĕn'ĕ-säns'; rē-nā'sans; *F.* rĕ-nĕ'säns'), *n.* [F., fr. *renaître* to be born again.] **1.** A new birth or revival. **2.** Specif.: [*cap.*] **a** The revival (14th–16th centuries) of classical art and learning in Europe, marking the transition from medieval to modern times. **b** The style of art which then prevailed. **3.** A revival, or a state or period of marked improvement, along any line, esp. in art.

Renaissance architecture. The style of building and decoration that arose early in the 15th century in Italy, reviving and adapting the Roman classic orders and design.

Re-nais'sant (rē-nā'sănt), *a.* Of the Renaissance.

re'nal (rē'năl), *a.* [L. *renalis*, fr. *renes* kidneys, reins.] Of or pert. to the kidneys; in the region of the kidneys.

renal capsules *or* **glands,** the suprarenal capsules.

re-name' (rē-nām'), *v. t.* To name again or anew.

Ren'ard (rĕn'ärd). Var. of REYNARD.

re-nas'cence (rē-năs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** State or fact of being renascent, or born anew. **2.** [*cap.*] = RENAISSANCE, 2.

re-nas'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *renascens*, p. pr. of *renasci* to be born again; *re-* re- + *nasci* to be born.] Springing again into being or vigor; being born again, or reproduced.

ren-con'tre (rĕn-kŏn'tĕr; *F.* rän'kôN'tr'), *n.* [F.] = RENCOUNTER, *n.*

ren-coun'ter (rĕn-koun'tĕr), *v. t. & i.* [F. *rencontrer; re-* + OF. *encontrer* to encounter.] To meet, esp. casually, as a friend. *Now Rare.* — *n.* **1.** A hostile meeting, esp. a casual one. **2.** A personal contest, as in debate. **3.** A meeting, esp. a casual meeting. — **Syn.** Combat, fight, clash.

rend (rĕnd), *v. t.*; RENT (rĕnt); REND'ING. [AS. *rendan.*] **1.** To part, tear off, or take away, by force. **2.** To separate into parts with force; tear asunder; split; burst; as, to *rend* one's garments. — **Syn.** Break, rupture, lacerate, fracture. See TEAR. — *v. i.* To be rent or torn; to become parted; to split; burst; tear. — **rend'er,** *n.*

ren'der (rĕn'dĕr), *v. t.* [F. *rendre* to give up, translate, cause to become, fr. LL., fr. L. *reddere; red-, re-* + *dare* to give.] **1.** To give or inflict in return or requital; as, to *render* thanks. **2.** To return; restore; hence, to give back by reflection, etc. *Archaic.* **3.** To give; deliver; transmit; as, to *render* a message. **4.** To yield; surrender; as, to *render* one's life. **5.** To state; deliver; as, to *render* an account; to *render* judgment. **6.** To furnish; contribute; as, to *render* assistance. **7.** To pay as due, esp. as tribute, etc.; as, to *render* homage. **8.** To cause to be or become; as, to *render* a fortress secure. **9.** To represent or depict; of a musician or actor, to interpret or perform; as, to *render* a song, rôle, etc. **10.** To translate from one language into another. **11.** To melt down; extract or clarify by melting; as, to *render* lard. **12.** To apply a first coat of plaster to (a wall, etc.).

— *n. Law.* **1.** A return or conveyance made by the cognizee to the cognizor in a fine. **2.** A return in kind, services, or money, esp. in kind or service, as by a tenant to his superior. — **ren'der-a-ble,** *a.* — **ren'der-er,** *n.*

ren'dez-vous (rän'dĕ-vo͞o; rŏn'-; rĕn'-), *n.*; *pl.* -VOUS, formerly also -VOUSES (-vo͞o'zĕz). [F. *rendez-vous*, properly, render yourselves, repair to a place.] **1.** A place appointed for a meeting. **2.** A refuge. *Obs.* **3.** A meeting by appointment. — *v. i. & t.*; -VOUSED (-vo͞od); -VOUS'ING (-vo͞o'ĭng). To assemble; meet, esp. by appointment.

ren-di'tion (rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Act of rendering; esp., surrender. **2.** Translation; version. **3.** Act of representing, interpreting, or performing; as, an actor's *rendition* of a part. *U. S.*

rend'rock' (rĕnd'rŏk'), *n.* A kind of dynamite used in blasting, consisting of nitroglycerin, saltpeter, wood pulp, and paraffin or pitch.

ren'e-gade (rĕn'ē-gād), *n.* [Sp. *renegado*, LL. *renegatus*, fr. *renegare* to deny; L. *re-* + *negare* to deny.] **1.** An apostate from Christianity or from any form of religious faith. **2.** A deserter; traitor. — *a.* Traitorous; apostate.

ren'e-ga'do (-gā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). A renegade.

re-nege' (rē-nēg'), *v. t.*; RE-NEGED' (-nēgd'); RE-NEG'ING (-nēg'ĭng). [LL. *renegare* to deny.] To deny; disown; renounce. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* **1.** To deny. *Obs.* **2.** *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit when able to do so, in violation of the rules; revoke. — **re-neg'er** (-nēg'ĕr), *n.*

re-nerve' (rē-nûrv'), *v. t.* To nerve again; invigorate again.

re-new' (rē-nū'), *v. t.* **1.** To make new again; restore to freshness or vigor; also, to gain again as new; as, to *renew* one's strength. **2.** To regenerate; as, *renewed* by the Spirit. **3.** To begin again; resume; as, to *renew* one's efforts. **4.** To repeat; as, to *renew* a vow. **5.** To revive; reëstablish; rebuild; as, to *renew* the sentiments of youth. **6.** To replace; restore; as, to *renew* one's equipment. **7.** To grant or obtain an extension of; continue in force for a fresh period; as, to *renew* a note.

Syn. Renew, renovate. To renew is esp. to make new, to remake, or to begin afresh; to renovate (commonly of material things) is esp. to restore to freshness by cleansing or repairing; as, *renewed* vigor; to *renew* a lease; to *renovate* a house or the blood.

— *v. i.* **1.** To become new or as new. **2.** To begin again.

re-new'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being renewed.

re-new'al (-ŭl), *n.* A renewing, or state of being renewed.

ren'i-form (rĕn'ĭ-fôrm; rē'nĭ-), *a.* [L. *ren, renis, -entis*, + *-form.*] Kidney-shaped. See LEAF. *Illust.*

re-ni'tent (rē-nī'tĕnt; rĕn'ĭ-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *renitens, -entis*, p. pr. of *reniti* to strive against.] **1.** Resisting pressure; resistent. **2.** Persistently opposed; recalcitrant. — **re-ni'ten-cy** (rē-nī'tĕn-sĭ; rĕn'ĭ-tĕn-sĭ), *n.*

ren'net (rĕn'ĕt; 24), *n.* [ME., fr. *rennen* to run.] **1.** The contents of the stomach of an unweaned calf or other animal, or the lining membrane of the stomach, used for curdling milk; hence, also, any preparation of the stomach of animals which is used for that purpose. **2.** Anything used to curdle milk, esp. the lady's-bed-straw. **3.** *Physiol. Chem.* Rennin.

ren'nin (rĕn'ĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A coagulating enzyme occurring in the gastric juice of man and the higher animals, the active constituent of rennet.

re-nom'i-nate (rē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To nominate again or anew. — **re-nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

re-nounce' (rē-nouns'), *v. t.*; RE-NOUNCED' (-nounst'); -NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [OF. *renoncier*, fr. L. *renuntiare* to bring back word, announce, renounce; *re-* + *nuntiare* to announce, *nuntius* messenger.] **1.** To give up, abandon, or resign; as, to *renounce* a belief. **2.** To repudiate; cast off; to refuse further to follow, recognize, etc. as, to *renounce* one's son. **3.** *Card Playing.* To disclaim having a card of (the suit led) by playing a card of another suit.

Syn. Disavow, disown, abjure, forswear, recant, retract, repudiate, disclaim, deny; cast off, discard, reject; revoke, recall, withdraw. — **Renounce, abjure, forswear, recant, retract, repudiate** agree in the idea of abandoning a former state, opinion, or assertion. To **renounce** is to make an affirmative declaration of abandonment; as, to *renounce* a claim. To **abjure** (less often **forswear**) is to renounce solemnly, as under oath; as, to *abjure* allegiance. To **recant** is to renounce or abjure, often formally or publicly, a proposition previously affirmed or maintained; as, to *recant* one's heresies. To **retract** is to take back or withdraw an assertion or opinion; as, to *retract* an accusa-

tion. To **repudiate** is to disavow or disclaim responsibility for, or to reject as not authoritative or not binding; as, to *repudiate* a doctrine, one's debts. [no cards of the suit led. — *v. i. Card Playing.* Not to follow suit, because holding]

re-nounce'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A renouncing; renunciation.

re-nounc'er (-noun'sĕr), *n.* One who renounces.

ren'o-vate (rĕn'ō-vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [L. *renovatus*, p. p. of *renovare; re-* re- + *novare* to make new, *novus* new.] To renew, make over, or repair; restore to freshness, vigor, or the like. — **Syn.** See RENEW. — *a.* Renovated.

ren'o-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of renovating, or state of being renovated. [ovates.]

ren'o-va'tor (rĕn'ō-vā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, ren-

re-nown' (rē-noun'), *n.* [OF. *renon*, fr. *renomer* to make famous, celebrate. See RE-; NOUN.] **1.** The being widely and favorably known; fame; celebrity. **2.** General report; rumor. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See REPUTATION. — *v. t.* To give renown to. *Rare.* [brated; eminent.]

re-nowned' (rē-nound'), *a.* Having renown; famous; cele-

rens'se-laer-ite (rĕn'sĕ-lĕr-īt; rĕn'sĕ-lā'rīt), *n.* [After Stephen Van *Rensselaer.*] *Min.* A soft, compact variety of talc, often worked in a lathe into inkstands, etc.

rent (rĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of REND.

rent, *n.* [From REND.] **1.** An opening made by rending or tearing, esp. in cloth. **2.** Fig.: A schism, a rupture of harmony. — **Syn.** Fissure, breach, rupture, tear, break.

rent, *n.* [F. *rente*, fr. L. *reddere.* See RENDER.] **1.** Revenue. *Obs.* **2.** *Com. & Law.* Periodical payment for the use of property; esp.: **a** A certain periodical profit, whether in money, provisions, chattels, or services, issuing out of lands and tenements in payment for the use; commonly, a certain pecuniary sum paid at fixed intervals by a tenant to his landlord, for the use of land or its appendages. **b** The return made by a hirer or user of personal property to the owner for the use thereof. **3.** A piece of real property that is rented, or let out by the owner; a tenement. *Obs., exc. Colloq. or Cant, U. S.* **4.** *Econ.* **a** The excess of the return from a given piece of cultivated land over that from land of equal area that is barely fertile enough or barely near enough to market to yield a return to labor and capital without affording opportunity for the payment of rent (sense 2). It is equivalent to ordinary or commercial rent less interest on improvements, and nearly equivalent to *ground rent* (in sense 1). Called also *economic rent.* **b** Loosely, a return or profit from a differential advantage for production. — *v. t.* **1.** To take and hold under an agreement to pay rent. **2.** To grant possession of for rent; lease. — *v. i.* To be leased or let. — **rent'a-ble,** *a.*

rent'al (rĕn'tăl), *n.* [LL. *rentale.*] **1.** A rent roll. **2.** The amount of a rent or rents.

‖ **rente** (rănt), *n.* [F. See 3d RENT.] In France, annual income; rent; interest; specif., in *pl.* **rentes** (in full, **rentes sur l'état** [rănt' sür lā'tä']), interests payable by the government on the consolidated debt; also, the bonds, shares, stocks, etc., representing this indebtedness.

rent'er (rĕn'tĕr), *n.* One who rents; esp., a lessee or tenant.

‖ **ren'tier'** (rän'tyā'), *n.* [F. See 3d RENT.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, or the like.

re-num'ber (rē-nŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* To number anew.

re-nun'ci-a'tion (rē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of renouncing. — **Syn.** Disavowal, disclaimer, rejection, abjuration, recantation, abandonment, relinquishment.

re-nun'ci-a-to-ry (rē-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to renunciation; containing or declaring a renunciation.

re-oc'cu-py (rē-ŏk'ū-pī), *v. t.* To occupy again. — **re-oc'cu-pa'tion** (rē-ŏk'ū-pā'shŭn), *n.*

re-o'pen (rē-ō'p'n), *v. t.* **1.** To open again. **2.** To resume.

re-or'der (-ôr'dĕr), *v. t.* To order again. — *n. Com.* A subsequent order for goods given to the same person or firm, esp. within a short time.

re-or'gan-i-za'tion (rē-ôr'găn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reorganizing, or state of being reorganized. **2.** *Finance.* The reconstruction or rehabilitation of a corporation, usually effected compulsorily. Cf. READJUSTMENT.

re-or'gan-ize (rē-ôr'găn-īz), *v. t. & i.* To organize again or anew; effect a reorganization of. — **re-or'gan-iz'er,** *n.*

re-o'ri-ent (-ō'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Rising again. *Rare.*

rep (rĕp), *n.* A ribbed fabric of silk or wool, or both.

re-paint' (rē-pānt'), *v. t.* To paint again.

re-pair' (rē-pâr'), *v. i.* [OF. *repairier* to return.] **1.** To go; betake one's self. **2.** To return. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** A haunt; resort. *Now R.* **2.** A gathering; concourse. *Obs.*

re-pair', *v. t.* [F. *réparer*, L. *reparare; re-* re- + *parare* to prepare.] **1.** To restore to a sound state after decay, injury, etc. **2.** To remedy, heal, make right, or mend; as, to *repair* a loss. **3.** To make amends or indemnification for (an injury, etc.) by an equivalent; as, to *repair* an injustice. — **Syn.** Renew, amend, retrieve, recruit.

— *n.* **1.** Act of repairing; state of being restored to soundness, health, etc.; restoration; also, an instance or result of such restoration; — often in *pl.* **2.** Condition as to soundness, need of repairing, etc.; as, a house in good, or bad, *repair.* — **re-pair'a-ble,** *a.* — **re-pair'er,** *n.*

re-pand' (rē-pănd'), *a.* [L. *repandus* bent backward.] *Bot.* Having a slightly undulating margin; — said of leaves. See LEAF, *Illust.* [of being repaired.]

rep'a-ra-ble (rĕp'ä-rä-b'l), *a.* [L. *reparabilis.*] Capable

rep'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réparation*, L. *reparatio.* See REPAIR to mend.] **1.** Act of repairing or restoring, etc., or state of being repaired or restored. **2.** In *pl.* Repairs. *Rare.* **3.** Act of making amends for a wrong, injury, etc. **Syn.** Recompense, redress, amends, requital, restitution, indemnity, satisfaction. — **Reparation, redress, amends, requital** agree in the idea of a return made. **Reparation** is applied chiefly to compensation or recompense for wrong, loss, or injury; **redress** heightens the implication of satisfaction or remedy; **amends** implies less formal satisfaction than *redress* or *reparation;* as, to make *reparation* for a wrong; legal *redress;* to make *amends* for neglect. **Requital** may denote retaliation for injury or (oftener) a return for benefits; as the *requital* of services or favors.

re-par'a-tive (rē-păr'ä-tĭv), *a.* Repairing, or tending to repair; pert. to repair or reparation.

rep'ar-tee' (rĕp'är-tē'), *n.* [F. *repartie*, fr. *repartir* to reply.] A clever, ready, and witty reply; skill in making such replies; clever retorts collectively. — **Syn.** See REPLY.

‖ **re-par'ti-mien'to** (rā-pär'tē-myĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS. [Sp., fr. *repartir* to divide.] A partition or distribution; esp., a grant of land in conquered territory, including the right to exploit the labor of the natives living on or near it.

re'par-ti'tion (rē'pär-tĭsh'ŭn; rē'pär-), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or result of partitioning; distribution. **2.** A second or an additional partition or distribution.

re-pass' (rē-pâs'), *v. t. & i.* To pass again, esp. in the opposite direction. — **re-pas'sage** (-pâs'ăj), *n.*

re-past' (rē-pâst'), *n.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *repascere* to feed again. See RE-; PASTURE.] **1.** Food, now only that composing a meal; hence: a meal; feast. **2.** Act, time, or occasion of taking food. *Archaic.* — *v. t. & i.* To feast; feed. *Rare.*

re-pa'tri-ate (-pā'trĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *repatriare; re-* re- + *patria* native land.] To restore to one's own country, allegiance, or citizenship; as, to *repatriate* prisoners of war. — **re-pa'tri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

re-pay' (rē-pā'), *v. t.*; -PAID' (-pād'); -PAY'ING. **1.** To pay back; refund. **2.** To give or do something for, in requital; as, to *repay* one's kindness with gratitude. **3.** To recompense; as, to *repay* a kindness. **4.** To give or inflict in payment, return, or requital. — *v. i.* To make payment, return, or requital. — **Syn.** Compensate, remunerate, satisfy, reimburse, requite. — **-pay'a-ble,** *a.* — **-pay'ment,** *n.*

re-peal' (-pēl'), *v. t.* [OF. *rapeler* to call back; fr. *re-* re- + *apeler.* See APPEAL.] **1.** To recall, as a grant, will, sentence, or statute; revoke; rescind. **2.** To recall, as from exile. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Annul, cancel, reverse. See ABOLISH. — *n.* Revocation; rescission; abrogation; as, the *repeal* of a law. — **re-peal'a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.* — **re-peal'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

re-peat' (-pēt'), *v. t.* [F. *répéter*, L. *repetere; re-* re- + *petere* to attack, seek.] **1.** To say or utter again; reiterate. **2.** To make, do, or cause to occur, again. **3.** To say over from memory; recite; also, to utter after another.

Syn. Repeat, reiterate. To **repeat** is to say or do something over again; **reiterate** applies to words oftener than to actions, and sometimes suggests repetition again and again; as, to *repeat* a performance, to *reiterate* a demand.

— *v. i.* **1.** To say or do again what has been said or done. **2.** To vote more than once at an election, in violation of law. *U. S.* — *n.* **1.** Act of repeating; repetition. **2.** A repetition or that which is repeated, as the repetition of a figure in a design on cloth, a reorder of merchandise, etc. *Chiefly Cant.* **3.** *Music.* A passage to be repeated; a vertical series of dots used to direct repetition.

re-peat'ed-ly, *adv.* More than once; again and again.

re-peat'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, repeats; as: **a** A watch which, on pressure of a spring, strikes the time. **b** A small arm firing several shots without reloading; — called also *repeating firearm.* **c** One who repeats at an election. *U. S.* **d** A person frequently imprisoned for crime.

repeating decimal. *Math.* A decimal in which a single figure recurs ad infinitum, as, .13333 +; also, a decimal in which two or more figures recur, as .1454545 +; — in this sense more accurately called **circulating decimal.**

repeating firearm. A firearm that may be discharged many times in quick succession without reloading.

re-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.*; -PELLED' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. [L. *repellere, -pulsum; re-* re- + *pellere* to drive.] **1.** To drive back; repulse; as, to *repel* an assailant. **2.** *Physics.* To force, or tend to force, apart by mutual action at a distance; — opp. to *attract.* **3.** To resist or oppose effectually; as, to *repel* an assault or argument. **4.** To be incapable of adhering to, mixing with, or the like, as mercury to glass or oil with water. **5.** To turn away; refuse to receive; reject; as, to *repel* a suit or suitor. **6.** To cause aversion in; as, the sight *repelled* him. — **Syn.** Resist, oppose, repulse, refuse. — *v. i.* To exercise repulsion; cause aversion.

re-pel'lence (rē-pĕl'ĕns), **re-pel'len-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* The quality or capacity of repelling; repulsion.

re-pel'lent (-pĕl'ĕnt), *a.* Repelling; able or tending to repel. — *n.* That which repels; specif.: **a** *Med.* A medicine, as an application, which serves to check tumors, eruptions, etc. **b** A kind of waterproof cloth.

re-pel'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, repels.

re'pent (rē'pĕnt), *a.* [L. *repens, -entis,* creeping.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Creeping; prostrate; reptant.

re-pent' (rē-pĕnt'), *v. i. & t.* [F. *se repentir;* L. *re-* re- + *poenitere* to make repent.] **1.** To feel penitence or regret for past conduct. **2.** To change the mind with regard to one's conduct, from regret or dissatisfaction.

re-pent'ance (-pĕn'tăns), *n.* Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; esp., contrition. — **Syn.** See CONTRITION.

re-pent'ant (-tănt), *a.* **1.** Penitent. **2.** Expressing or showing repentance. — **re-pent'ant-ly,** *adv.*

re-pent'er, *n.* One who repents. [as with animals.

re-peo'ple (rē-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To people anew; also, to restock.

re'per-cuss' (rē'pĕr-kŭs'), *v. t.* [L. *repercussus,* p. p. of *repercutere* to drive back.] To drive or beat back; hence: to reflect; reverberate. *Obs. or R.*

re'per-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A driving back; state of being driven back; also, reflection; reverberation. **2.** *Music.* **a** The reiteration of a tone or chord. **b** Reëntry of a fugue subject after an exposition and episodes. **3.** *Obstetrics.* In diagnosing pregnancy, the act of imparting through the uterine wall a shock to the fetus, so that it bounds upward, and falls back again against the examining finger.

re'per-cus'sive (-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Causing to reverberate. **2.** Driven back; rebounding; reverberated.

rep'er-toire (rĕp'ĕr-twär), *or* ‖ **ré'per'toire'** (*F.* rā'pĕr'twär'), *n.* [F.] A list of dramas, operas, parts, etc., rehearsed and ready for performance; a repertory.

rep'er-to-ry (rĕp'ĕr-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *repertorium,* fr. *reperire* to find again.] **1.** A repository; storehouse; magazine. **2.** A repertoire.

rep'e-tend (rĕp'ē-tĕnd; rĕp'ē-tĕnd'), *n.* [L. *repetendus* to be repeated, fr. *repetere* to repeat.] *Math.* That part of a repeating or circulating decimal which recurs continually.

rep'e-ti'tion (rĕp'ē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *repetitio.*] **1.** Act of repeating; iteration; reiteration. **2.** Act of reciting, as something learned; also, recital; mention.

rep'e-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Repeating; making repetition.

re-phrase' (rē-frāz'), *v. t.* To phrase anew or in a new form.

re-pine' (rē-pīn'), *v. i.;* -PINED' (-pīnd'); -PIN'ING (-pīn'ĭng). [*re-* + *pine* to languish.] To feel depressing discontent; complain; murmur. — **re-pin'er** (-pīn'ĕr), *n.*

re-pique' (rē-pēk'), *n.* [F. *repic.*] In piquet, the scoring of thirty points before play begins and before one's opponent has scored, so securing the right to score ninety points. — *v. t.;* RE-PIQUED' (-pēkt'); -PI'QUING (-pē'kĭng). To make a repique against. — *v. i.* To make a repique.

re-place' (-plās'), *v. t.;* -PLACED' (-plāst'); -PLAC'ING (-plās'ĭng). **1.** To place again; restore to a former place, condition, or the like. **2.** To take the place of; supply the want of; as, to *replace* lamps with gas. **3.** To refund; repay; restore, as a sum borrowed. — **re-place'a-ble,** *a.*

Syn. Replace, supersede, supplant. To **replace** is merely to take or to fill the place of something; **supersede** commonly implies the setting aside of what is replaced; to **supplant** is to supersede, esp. underhandedly; as, to *replace* a loss; to be *superseded* by a subordinate; Jacob *supplanted* Esau. [replaced.

re-place'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of replacing; state of being

re-plac'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, replaces.

re-plant' (rē-plănt'), *v. t.* To plant again.

re-plead'er (rē-plēd'ĕr), *n. Law.* A second pleading; also, the right of pleading again.

re-plen'ish (rē-plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *replenir;* L. *re-* re- + *plenus* full.] To fill again; stock anew; refill.

re-plen'ish-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, replenishes.

re-plen'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A replenishing; state of being replenished. **2.** That which replenishes; supply.

re-plete' (-plēt'), *a.* [OF. *replet,* L. *repletus,* p. p. of *replere* to fill again, fill up; *re-* + *plere* to fill.] **1.** Filled, esp. abundantly; abounding. **2.** Full; complete; as, *replete* originality. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See FULL.

re-ple'tion (-plē'shŭn), *n.* Act of making, or state of being, replete, esp. in excess; surfeit; superabundant fullness.

re-plev'i-a-ble (-plĕv'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Also **re-plev'i-sa-ble** (-sȧ-b'l). Capable of being replevied.

re-plev'in (-plĕv'ĭn), *n.* [Deriv. fr. OF. *replevir* to protect, give security for; *re-* re- + *plevir* to pledge.] *Law.* **a** The return to, or recovery by, a person of chattels on giving security for their conditional return in case of an adverse decision in an action for their possession. **b** The writ by, or the action in, which chattels are replevied. **c** Act of bailing a person, or the bail given. — *v. t. Law.* To replevy.

re-plev'y (-ĭ), *v. t.;* -PLEV'IED (-ĭd); -PLEV'Y-ING. [OF. *replevi,* p. p. See REPLEVIN.] *Law.* **a** To take or get back by replevin. **b** To seize in replevin. — *n. Law.* Replevin.

rep'li-ca (rĕp'lĭ-kȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *replicare* to repeat, reply.] A reproduction or copy, as of a picture or statue, esp. by the maker of the original. — **Syn.** See DUPLICATE.

rep'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *replication,* L. *replicatio.* See REPLY.] **1.** A reply; specif., *Law,* the plaintiff's or complainant's reply, in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea or answer. **2.** Repercussion, as of sound; echo.

re-pli'er (rē-plī'ĕr), *n.* One who replies.

re-ply' (rē-plī'), *v. i.;* -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING. [OF. *replier* to bend back, L. *replicare* to fold back, reply; *re-* + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** To answer in words; respond; rejoin; hence, to echo. **2.** To do something as a response to something done; as, to *reply* to a signal; to *reply* to the fire of a battery. — *v. t.* To return as an answer.

— *n.; pl.* -PLIES (-plīz'). **1.** That which is said, written, or done in answer to what is said, written, or done by another; answer; response. **2.** *Law.* A replication; — now used only in *Scots Law* or in code pleading.

Syn. Answer, reply, rejoinder, retort, repartee. An **answer** is a response in words to a question, a communication, an objection, or an argument; **reply** is somewhat more formal than *answer.* A **rejoinder** is strictly a reply to a reply, but is often merely equivalent to *reply.* A **retort** is a short and pointed reply, esp. one that turns the tables on an assailant; a **repartee** is a clever, good-natured retort.

re-port' (rē-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* [F. *reporter* to carry back, carry, L. *reportare* to bear or bring back.] **1.** To give an account of; relate; tell. **2.** To repeat, as something heard, or said, or received as a message; hence, to make minutes of, as a speech; also, to prepare an account of. **3.** To state formally; as, the treasurer *reported* a deficit. **4.** *Parl. Practice.* To return or present (a matter officially referred) with the conclusions reached thereon. **5.** To announce or relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a detective *reports* to his employer. **6.** To prefer a charge of misconduct against (one) to a superior; as, to *report* a servant to his employer. — *v. i.* **1.** To make or furnish a report. **2.** To present one's self, as for service; as, to *report* at ten o'clock; also, to give information, as one's address, etc.; as, to *report* by letter.

— *n.* **1.** Common talk; rumor; hence: fame; reputation. **2.** An account or relation, esp. of some matter specially investigated; as, the *report* of an expert upon a mine. **3.** An official statement of facts. **4.** An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of legal cases; in *pl.,* the volumes containing such reports. **5.** An account, as of a speech, debate, etc., as for publication. **6.** An explosive noise; as, the *report* of a gun. — **Syn.** Narration, recital, narrative, story; hearsay.

re-port'er (-pōr'tĕr; 57), *n.* One who makes reports, as of legal proceedings, events, etc.; esp., one who reports public proceedings, news, etc., for a newspaper.

re-pos'al (rē-pōz'ăl), *n.* Act of reposing something.

re-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.;* -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [*re-* + *pose.*] **1.** To place; deposit. **2.** To place, rest, or set (trust, hope, etc.); — used with *in.*

re-pose' (rē-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *reposer,* fr. LL. *repausare;* L. *re-* re- + *pausare* to pause.] To lay at rest; rest; — often reflexive; as, to *repose* one's self on a couch. — *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be at rest; rest. **2.** To confide; rely. **3.** To lie; be supported; recline; as, his head *reposed* on a pillow.

— *n.* **1.** State of reposing; rest; quiet; peace; tranquillity. **2.** Composure of manner; quiet ease of bearing. **3.** *Fine Arts.* Harmony in the disposition of parts, colors, etc., such as gives rest to the eye. — **Syn.** See REST.

re-pose'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of repose; quiet.

re-pos'it (-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *repositus,* p. p. of *reponere* to put back; *re-* re- + *ponere* to put.] To cause to rest or stay; lay away; deposit, as for safety; store.

re'po-si'tion (rē'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn; rĕp'ō-), *n.* A replacing. *Rare.*

re-pos'i-to-ry (rē-pŏz'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *repositorium.*] **1.** Place where things are stored; depository; storehouse. **2.** A person to whom one confides something.

re'pos-sess' (rē'pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To possess again; regain possession of. **2.** To restore to possession; also, *Scot.,* to reinstate; — used with *in.* — **re'pos-ses'sion** (-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.*

‖ **re-pous'sé'** (rē-po͞o'sā'), *a.* [F., p. p., thrust back.] Formed in relief, as a pattern on thin metal beaten or pressed up from the reverse side; also, shaped or ornamented with patterns so made; as, *repoussé* work.

rep're-hend' (rĕp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *reprehendere, -hensum,* to check, blame; *re-* re- + *prehendere* to lay hold of.] To reprimand; blame; censure.

rep're-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of reprehension; culpable. — **rep're-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **rep're-hen'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **rep're-hen'si-bly,** *adv.*

rep're-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of reprehending; reproof; blame; reprimand. [reprehension or reproof.

rep're-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Of the nature of or conveying

rep're-sent' (rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [F. *représenter,* fr. L. *repraesentare, -tatum.* See RE-; PRESENT.] **1.** To bring clearly before the mind; present. **2.** To give one's own im-

pressions and judgment of ; state with the design of affecting action or judgment ; as, he *represented* himself to be starving. **3.** To portray or depict ; exhibit ; as, to *represent* a figure in bronze. **4.** To act the part of ; personate. **5.** To present by means of something standing in the place of ; typify ; also, to symbolize ; as, words *represent* ideas or things. **6.** To stand in the place of ; speak and act with authority in behalf of ; as, a Congressman *represents* his district. **7.** To serve as a specimen, example, or instance of ; as, a dozen races were *represented* in the steerage. — **rep′re-sent′a-ble** (rĕp′rē-zĕn′tȧ-b'l), *a.*

rep′re-sen-ta′tion (-zĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A likeness, picture, model, or other reproduction. **2.** A dramatic production or performance. **3.** Act of setting forth by statement, account, etc., esp. for affecting action ; a statement or account so made ; sometimes, a protest. **4.** *Law.* A statement of fact incidental or collateral to a contract, made orally or in writing or by implication, on the faith of which the contract is entered into. **5.** Fact of representing another, or state of being represented by another ; specif., the representing of another in a legislative body ; also, the system of choosing delegates to represent constituents ; as, no taxation without *representation*. **6.** Delegates representing a constituency collectively ; as, the *representation* of a State in Congress. — **Syn.** Delineation, portraiture, description.

rep′re-sent′a-tive (-zĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Representing ; as by portrayal, agency, etc. ; as, the *representative* arts. **2.** Pert. to, or founded on, representation of the many by delegates ; as, a *representative* government. **3.** Typical ; as, a *representative* system.

— *n.* One that represents ; as : **a** One that represents a number or class of persons or things ; a type. **b** An agent, deputy, or substitute ; esp., one who represents a community in its legislative or governing capacity ; in the U. S., a member of the lower house in the Congress or in a State legislature. — **rep′re-sent′a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

re-press′ (rē-prĕs′), *v. t.* [L. *repressus*, p. p. of *reprimere ; re-* re- + *premere* to press.] **1.** To check ; curb ; as, to *repress* a desire. **2.** To press or crush back, down, or out ; quell ; suppress ; subdue ; as, to *repress* sedition. — **Syn.** See SUPPRESS. — **re-press′er,** *n.*

re-pres′sion (-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** A repressing, or state of being repressed. **2.** That which represses ; check ; restraint.

re-pres′sive (-prĕs′ĭv), *a.* Having power or tending to repress ; as, a *repressive* measure. — **re-pres′sive-ness,** *n.*

re-prieve′ (-prēv′), *v. t.* ; -PRIEVED′ (-prēvd′) ; -PRIEV′ING. **1.** To delay ; postpone, esp. something evil. **2.** To postpone punishment of or execution of sentence on ; respite, as a criminal. **3.** To relieve temporarily ; as, *reprieved* from pain. — *n.* **1.** A reprieving ; state of being reprieved. **2.** A respite or temporary escape.

rep′ri-mand (rĕp′rĭ-mănd), *n.* [F. *réprimande*, fr. L. *reprimendus*, fem. *reprimenda*, that is to be checked, fr. *reprimere*. See REPRESS.] A severe or formal reproof. — (rĕp′rĭ-mănd ; rĕp′rĭ-mănd′), *v. t.* To reprove severely ; reprehend ; censure formally. — **Syn.** See REPROVE.

re′print′ (rē′prĭnt′ ; rē-prĭnt′), *n.* A second or a new impression of a printed work ; specif., a facsimile copy.

re-print′ (rē-prĭnt′), *v. t.* To print or impress again ; esp., to print another edition of. — **re-print′er,** *n.*

re-pris′al (rē-prīz′ăl), *n.* [F. *représaille*, OF. *reprisaille*, fr. It. or LL., fr. L. *reprehendere, -hensum*. See REPREHEND.] **1.** *Internat. Law.* The act or practice of resorting to force, short of war, to procure redress of grievances, orig. by seizing property or persons ; also, an act or instance of this. Reprisals are either *general*, when the state is the aggrieved party, or *special*, when an individual is injured and is authorized to enforce his redress. Acts of reprisal may be by embargo, sequestration, forcible seizure, retortion, or retaliatory acts of the nature of those complained of. **2.** Any retaliation ; esp., in war, infliction of punishment or death on prisoners in retaliation. **3.** A compensation or return. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See REQUITAL.

re-prise′ (-prīz′), *n.* [F. *reprise*, fr. *reprendre, repris*, to take back, L. *reprehendere*. See REPREHEND.] **1.** *Law.* A deduction or charge to be made yearly out of a manor or estate, such as rent charge, pensions, etc. ; — usually in *pl.* **2.** *Music.* A repetition ; specif., a return to the first theme.

re-proach′ (-prōch′), *v. t.* [F. *reprocher*.] **1.** To charge with a fault ; rebuke ; censure. **2.** To cast reproach, or bring disgrace or discredit, on. — **Syn.** Upbraid, blame, chide, condemn. — *n.* **1.** A cause or occasion of blame, censure, disgrace, or discredit ; hence, disgrace, discredit, or the like, incurred. **2.** Act of reproaching ; censure, rebuke, or blame. **3.** An object of blame, censure, or scorn. — **Syn.** Disrepute, dishonor, opprobrium, contumely. — **re-proach′a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **re-proach′a-ble-ness,** *n.*

re-proach′er, *n.* One who reproaches.

re-proach′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Involving or deserving reproach, shame, or censure ; shameful. **2.** Expressing or containing reproach or censure ; upbraiding ; as, a *reproachful* glance. — **re-proach′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **re-proach′ful-ness,** *n.*

re-proach′ing-ly, *adv.* In a reproaching manner.

re-proach′less, *a.* Irreproachable.

rep′ro-bate (rĕp′rō-bāt), *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, p. p. of *reprobare*. See REPROVE.] **1.** Rejected ; condemned. *Obs. or R.*, exc. : *Theol.* Condemned or rejected by God's decree ; hence : abandoned ; depraved ; — said of persons. **2.** Vicious ; corrupt. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See ABANDONED.

— *n.* A depraved, vicious, or unprincipled person ; scoundrel. — *v. t.* ; -BAT′ED (-bāt′ĕd) ; -BAT′ING. **1.** *Theol.* Of God, to reject, or foreordain to damnation. **2.** To disapprove or condemn as unworthy ; reject. — **Syn.** See CENSURE.

rep′ro-ba′tion (-bā′shŭn), *n.* Act of reprobating ; state of being reprobated.

rep′ro-ba-tive (rĕp′rō-bā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to or expressing reprobation. — **rep′ro-ba-tive-ly,** *adv.*

re′pro-duce′ (rē′prō-dūs′), *v. t.* To produce again ; as : **a** To produce again by generation or the like ; as, to *reproduce* a rose. **b** To cause to exist again or anew. **c** To repeat. **d** To make an image, a copy, etc., of ; portray ; as, to *reproduce* a picture, etc. **e** To present or exhibit again ; as, to *reproduce* a witness. — *v. i.* To reproduce its kind.

re′pro-duc′er (-dūs′ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, reproduces ; specif., in a phonograph, a device containing a sounding diaphragm and the needle or stylus that traverses the moving record for reproducing the sound.

re′pro-duc′tion (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of reproducing ; state of being reproduced. **2.** *Biol.* The process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring. **3.** That which is reproduced or revived.

re′pro-duc′tive (rē′prō-dŭk′tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, reproduction. — **re′pro-duc′tive-ness,** *n.*

re-proof′ (rē-prōōf′), *n.* [See PROOF, REPROVE.] **1.** Disgrace ; ignominy. *Obs.* **2.** Censure ; blame ; rebuke. — **Syn.** Admonition, reprehension, chiding. [sure ; censurable.

re-prov′a-ble (-prōōv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving reproof or cen-

re-prov′al (-prōōv′ăl), *n.* Reproof.

re-prove′ (-prōōv′), *v. t.* ; -PROVED′ (-prōōvd′) ; -PROV′ING. [OF. *reprover* (3d sing. pres. *reprueve*), fr. L. *reprobare* to disapprove ; *re-* + *probare* to test, prove.] **1.** To chide as blameworthy ; rebuke. **2.** To express disapprobation of ; censure. **3.** To convince ; convict. *Obs.* — **re-prov′er** (rē-prōōv′ẽr), *n.* — **re-prov′ing-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Reprove, rebuke, reprimand, admonish, chide, upbraid, scold, rate, berate agree in the idea of reprehension. To **reprove** is to express blame or censure, often kindly or without harshness ; **rebuke** implies sharp or stern reproof ; **reprimand** suggests reproof that is formal ; as, to *reprove* a child ; to *rebuke* a tempter ; to *reprimand* an officer. **Admonish** adds to *reprove* the implication of warning or counsel ; as, *admonish* him as a brother. **Chide** implies dissatisfaction ; **upbraid**, sharp or violent reproach ; as, to *chide* a truant ; he *upbraided* them with their unbelief. To **scold** is to chide rudely, clamorously, or with vituperation ; to **rate** or **berate** is to rebuke angrily or vehemently or to assail with abusive language ; as, to *scold* a workman ; Elizabeth *rated* great nobles.

rep′tant (rĕp′tănt), *a.* [L. *reptans, -antis*, p. pr. of *reptare*, v. *intens.* fr. *repere* to creep.] Creeping ; repent.

rep′tile (-tĭl ; -tīl), *a.* [F. *reptile* or L. *reptile*, prop. neut. of L. *reptilis* creeping, fr. L. *repere, reptum*, to creep.] **1.** Creeping. **2.** Hence : groveling ; low. **3.** Of the nature of, or pert. to, a reptile or reptiles. — *n.* **1.** An animal that crawls, or moves on its belly, as a snake, or on small, short legs, as a lizard. **2.** A reptilian or, popularly, an amphibian. **3.** A groveling, mean, or despicable person.

rep-til′i-an (-tĭl′ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Reptilia*) of air-breathing vertebrates, including alligators, crocodiles, lizards, snakes, and turtles ; a reptile. — *a.* Of or pert. to, like, or characteristic of, reptilians, a reptile, or reptiles.

re-pub′lic (rē-pŭb′lĭk), *n.* [F. *république*, L. *respublica* commonwealth ; *res* thing, affair + *publicus, publica, publicum*, public.] A state in which the sovereign power resides in a certain body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by, and responsible to, them ; a commonwealth ; also, the form of government of such a state. **republic of letters,** the collective body of literary or learned men ; also, the field of literature.

re-pub′lic-an (-lĭ-kăn), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, consonant with, or favoring the principles of, a republic. **2.** Designating or pert. to a political party called *republican ;* esp. [*cap.*], *U. S. Politics*, one of the two great parties since 1856, orig. made up from those opposed to the extension of slavery, esp. Freesoilers and many Whigs, Democrats, and Know-nothings. — *n.* **1.** One who favors a republican government. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Republican party. *U. S.*

re-pub′lic-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** A republican form or system of government ; the principles or theory of republican government. **2.** Attachment to, or political sympathy for, a republican form of government. **3.** [*cap.*] The principles and policy of the Republican party. *U. S.*

re-pub′lic-an-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ′ING. To make republican in character, form, or principle.

re-pub′li-ca′tion (-lĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of republishing ;

that which is republished; a new promulgation; a fresh publication, as of a book.

re-pub'lish (rē-pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To publish anew.

re-pu'di-ate (rē-pū'dĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *repudiatus*, p. p. of *repudiare* to repudiate, reject, fr. *repudium* separation, divorce.] **1.** To divorce or put away, as a wife. **2.** To cast off; disown; renounce; as, to *repudiate* one's father. **3.** To refuse to accept as true, just, of rightful authority or obligation, etc.; as, to *repudiate* the claims of a pretender. **4.** To refuse to acknowledge or to pay; disclaim; as, to *repudiate* a debt. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE. — **re-pu'di-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

re-pu'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of repudiating, or state of being repudiated; as, *repudiation* of a wife, doctrine, claim, debt, or the like.

re-pugn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* [L. *repugnare, -natum; re-* + *pugnare* to fight.] To oppose; resist. *Obs. or Rare.* — *v. i.* **1.** To be contradictory, at variance, inconsistent, contrary, or opposed. *Obs.* **2.** To resist; oppose. *Obs. or Archaic.*

re-pug'nance (-pŭg'năns), *n.* **1.** Inconsistency; contradictoriness; as, a *repugnance* between two statements; also, *Obs.*, opposition; resistance. **2.** A strong antagonism. — **Syn.** Aversion; antipathy; dislike, disgust; hostility, contrariety. See ANTIPATHY.

re-pug'nan-cy (rē-pŭg'nănsĭ), *n.* Repugnance.

re-pug'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *repugnans, -antis*, p. pr.] **1.** Inconsistent; contradictory; contrary. **2.** Hostile; opposing; as, *repugnant* forces. **3.** Distasteful; offensive; repulsive; as, a *repugnant* face. — **Syn.** Opposite, opposed, adverse, inimical. — **re-pug'nant-ly,** *adv.*

re-pulse' (-pŭls'), *v. t.*; -PULSED' (-pŭlst'); -PULS'ING. [L. *repulsus*, p. p. of *repellere*. See REPEL.] **1.** To repel; beat or drive back. **2.** To repel by discourtesy, coldness, or denial; rebuff; reject; as, to *repulse* a suitor. — *n.* **1.** Act of repelling; state of being repelled, in hostile encounter. **2.** Denial; rebuff. — **re-puls'er,** *n.*

re-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A repulsing; state of being repulsed. **2.** A feeling of aversion; repugnance. **3.** *Physics.* Act of repelling, or the force with which bodies, particles, or like forces, repel one another.

re-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving or able to repulse, or drive back. **2.** Cold; forbidding; repellent; as, a *repulsive* gesture. **3.** Causing aversion or disgust; offensive; disgusting; as, a *repulsive* sore; a *repulsive* character or deed. — **re-pul'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **re-pul'sive-ness,** *n.*

re-pur'chase (rē-pûr'chās), *v. t.* To buy back. — *n.* A repurchasing. — **re-pur'chas-er,** *n.*

rep'u-ta-ble (rĕp'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Having, or worthy of, good repute; esteemed; estimable. — **Syn.** Respectable, creditable. — **rep'u-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **rep'u-ta-bly,** *adv.*

rep'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Estimation in which one is held; repute. **2.** Specif., public esteem; good name; as, a man of *reputation*. **3.** The general or public estimate of one as being, having, doing, or having done, some particular thing; — used with *the* and followed by *of*; as, the *reputation* of being a spy.

Syn. Reputation, fame, renown, honor, glory, consideration, distinction. Reputation is the estimation in which one is held; **fame** is wide celebrity; as, his public *fame* was less than his private *reputation*. **Renown** is exalted or widespread fame; **honor** emphasizes respect or esteem; **glory** is signal and brilliant renown; as, his *renown* reached abroad; "In her left hand riches and *honor*": "The paths of *glory*." **Consideration** emphasizes the idea of regard, esp. as based on sterling qualities; **distinction** is honorable preëminence; as, *consideration* is "a little more than esteem, and a little less than admiration"; men of *distinction*.

re-pute' (rē-pūt'), *v. t.*; -PUT'ED (-pūt'ĕd); -PUT'ING. [L. *reputare* to count over, think over, impute, repute; *re-* + *putare* to count, think.] To hold in thought; account; esteem; think. — *n.* **1.** Character reputed or attributed; reputation, good or bad. **2.** Specif., good character or reputation; — opp. to *disrepute*.

re-put'ed (-pūt'ĕd), *p. a.* Having the reputation of being, or supposed to be, that expressed or implied by the qualified noun; as, the *reputed* owner. — **re-put'ed-ly,** *adv.*

re-quest' (-kwĕst'), *n.* [OF. *requeste*, fr. LL. deriv. of L. *requirere, -quisitum*, to seek again, ask for.] **1.** Act or an instance of asking for something desired; expression of desire; solicitation; entreaty. **2.** That which is asked for. **3.** A state of being asked for or sought after; demand; as, to be in great *request*. — **Syn.** Petition, prayer, supplication, suit. — *v. t.* **1.** To ask for (something); solicit; as, to *request* a loan. **2.** To ask (one) to do something: as, to *request* one to go. — **Syn.** Beg, entreat, beseech. See ASK.

re'qui-em (rē'kwĭ-ĕm; rĕk'wĭ-), *n.* [From L. *requiem* (acc. of *requies* rest), first word of the Mass.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A Mass for the repose of a departed soul or souls. **2.** *Music.* A setting of the Mass for the dead. Also, a piece of like character for other words. **3.** Any grand musical service or hymn in honor of the dead.

req'ui-es'cat (rĕk'wĭ-ĕs'kăt), *n.* [L., fr. the phrase *requiescat in pace* may he (she) rest in peace.] A prayer for the repose of the soul of a dead person.

re-quire' (rē-kwīr'), *v. t.*; -QUIRED' (-kwīrd'); -QUIR'ING (-kwīr'ĭng). [OF. *requerre* (3d sing. pres. *requiert*), deriv. of L. *re-* re- + *quaerere* to ask.] **1.** To demand or enjoin; claim as by right and authority; exact; as, to *require* one to be present. **2.** To request. *Archaic.* **3.** To demand or exact as necessary or appropriate; need; call for; as, this *requires* haste. **4.** To search for; seek. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Direct, order. — *v. i.* **1.** To request; ask. *Rare.* **2.** To be necessary. *Rare.* **3.** To need; be under a necessity.

re-quire'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring; demand; requisition; also, that which is required; essential condition. **2.** That which is required or necessary; need.

Syn. Requirement, requisite. Requirement commonly emphasizes the idea of something demanded or expected; **requisite**, of something indispensable or essential; as, registration is a *requirement* for voting; uprightness is a *requisite* of good morals.

req'ui-site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *requisitus*, p. p. of *requirere* to seek for.] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; necessary. — **Syn.** See NEEDFUL. — *n.* That which is required, necessary, or indispensable. — **Syn.** See REQUIREMENT.—**req'ui-site-ly,** *adv.*—**req'ui-site-ness,** *n.*

req'ui-si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring, or demanding, as of right; an authoritative or formal demand or application; as, a *requisition* for troops, money, etc. **2.** State of being demanded or put to use; as, carriages were put in *requisition*. **3.** That which is required; requirement. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a requisition for; demand; press into service. **2.** To make a requisition on.

re-quit'al (rē-kwīt'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of requiting; also, that which requites; return. **2.** Compensation for a loss.

Syn. Requital, retaliation, reprisal, revenge, vengeance, retribution. Requital (see also REPARATION) denotes a return of any sort for injuries received; **retaliation** implies more specifically a rendering of evil for evil; **reprisal** is applied esp. to retaliation in warfare, whether by forcible seizure of property or by infliction of injuries similar to those received. **Revenge** is retaliation esp. for personal wrong or injury, and usually implies resentment, spite, or malice; **vengeance** is sometimes used of passionate revenge, but oftener implies stern or righteous indignation. **Retribution** is condign punishment.

re-quite' (-kwīt'), *v. t.*; -QUIT'ED (-kwīt'ĕd); -QUIT'ING. [*re-* + *quit*.] **1.** To repay (as a benefit or injury); make return for; as, to *requite* evil with good. **2.** To repay (as a person) for a benefit or for an injury; to reward or to retaliate on; as, to *requite* one for a kindness. **3.** To compensate, or make up for; as, the charms of travel more than *requite* its inconveniences. — **Syn.** Pay, remunerate, recompense, punish, revenge. — **re-quit'er** (-kwīt'ẽr), *n.*

re-read' (rē-rēd'), *v. t.* To read again.

rere'brace' (rēr'brās'), *n.* [Cf. F. *arrière-bras*. See REAR; BRACE.] In medieval armor, plate armor for the upper part of the arm.

rere'dos (rēr'dŏs), *n.* [*rear* + F. *dos* back, L. *dorsum*.] **1.** A screen or partition wall, usually ornamental, behind an altar. **2.** The back of a fireplace or open hearth. *Archaic.*

rere'mouse' (rēr'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). [AS. *hrēremūs*.] A bat. *Obs. or Dial.*

re-rise' (rē-rīz'), *v. i.* To rise again.

re-sail' (rē-sāl'), *v. t. & i.* To sail again; also, to sail back.

re-sale' (rē-sāl'; rē'sāl'), *n.* Act of selling again.

re-scind' (rē-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *rescindere, -scissum*; *re-* + *scindere* to cut, split.] **1.** To abrogate; annul. **2.** Specif., to vacate or make void, as a law; repeal. — **Syn.** See ABOLISH. — **re-scind'er,** *n.*

re-scis'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act of rescinding.

re-scis'so-ry (-sĭs'ō-rĭ; -sĭz'-), *a.* Rescinding; revoking.

re'script (rē'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, fr. *rescribere* to write back, reply; *re-* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* The written answer of a Roman emperor or of a prince to an inquiry upon some matter of law or state. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The official reply of the Pope upon a question of canon law or morals. **3.** Any official or authoritative order, decree, or the like.

res'cue (rĕs'kū), *v. t.*; -CUED (-kūd); -CU-ING. [OF. *rescourre*, fr. L. *re-* re- + *excutere* to shake or drive out; *ex* out + *quatere* to shake.] **1.** To free from confinement, violence, danger, or evil. **2.** *Law.* To take forcibly from legal custody. — **Syn.** Retake, recapture; deliver, liberate, release. See SAVE. — *n.* Act of rescuing. — **res'cu-er,** *n.*

rescue grass. A tall brome grass (*Bromus unioloides*) somewhat like chess, cultivated for hay and forage.

re-search' (rē-sûrch'), *n.* [OF. *recerche*.] **1.** A searching for something, esp. with care or diligence. **2.** Careful or critical examination in seeking facts or principles; diligent investigation. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION. — *v. i.* To make researches or investigations. — **re-search'er,** *n.*

re-seat' (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* **1.** To seat or set again. **2.** To put a new seat, or new seats, in.

‖ **ré'seau'** (rā'zō'), *n.* [F.] A network; specif.: **a** *Astron.*

A system of lines forming small squares of standard size, which is photographed on the same plate with star images to facilitate measurements, etc. **b** In lace, a ground or foundation of regular meshes, like network.

re-sect' (rē-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *resectus*, p. p. of *resecare* to cut off; *re-* re- + *secare* to cut.] To cut or pare off; excise. *Obs. or Surg.*

re-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *resectio.*] *Surg.* The excision or cutting out of a portion of bone, nerve, or other structure.

res'e-da'ceous (rĕs'ē-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *reseda* a kind of plant.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Resedaceæ*) of herbs, the mignonette family, having alternate or fascicled leaves and racemose irregular flowers.

re-sell' (rē-sĕl'), *v. t.* To sell again.

re-sem'blance (rē-zĕm'blăns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of resembling; similarity. **2.** A likeness; semblance. *Rare.* **3.** Characteristic appearance. *Rare.* **4.** Probability. *Obs.*

Syn. Likeness, similarity, resemblance, semblance, analogy, agreement, affinity. **Likeness** commonly implies closer correspondence than **similarity**, which often applies to things merely somewhat alike; **resemblance** suggests esp. superficial or external similarity; as, a speaking *likeness;* the brothers bore a close *resemblance* to each other, but there was no other *similarity.* **Semblance** often suggests mere outward show or seeming; as, a wretched *semblance* of a smile. **Analogy** is similarity or (esp.) parallelism of relations; as, the *analogy* between the world and the stage. **Agreement** implies mutual conformity; **affinity** suggests inherent agreement, or such similarity as arises from kinship in nature; as, length and duration have a certain *agreement;* these fictions have some *affinity* with fact.

re-sem'ble (-b'l), *v. t.;* -SEM'BLED (-b'ld); -SEM'BLING. [OF. *resembler*, fr. *re-* + *sembler* to seem, fr. L. *similare, simulare*, to imitate.] **1.** To be like or similar to. **2.** To compare. *Archaic.* — **re-sem'bler** (-blĕr), *n.*

re-send' (rē-sĕnd'), *v. t.* To send again, or, *Obs.*, back.

re-sent' (rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [F. *se ressentir de* to feel the effects of; L. *re-* re- + *sentire* to feel.] To feel, express, or exhibit indignant displeasure at.

re-sent'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of resentment or inclined to resent. — **re-sent'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **re-sent'ful-ness,** *n.*

re-sent'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A feeling of indignant displeasure because of something regarded as a wrong, insult, etc.

Syn. Anger, displeasure, choler, indignation; enmity, hatred, ill will, animosity, dudgeon, malice, spite, grudge, rancor, malignity, pique. — **Resentment, dudgeon, malice, spite, grudge, rancor.** **Resentment** is indignant displeasure, often with animosity, esp. as excited by affront or personal injury; **dudgeon** (chiefly in "in high *dudgeon,*" "in deep *dudgeon,*" etc.) adds the implication of pique or ruffled temper. **Malice** implies active or malignant ill will; **spite** is mean or petty malice. A **grudge** is a cherished feeling of resentment or sullen hostility; **rancor** is deep-seated and inveterate malice or spite.

res'er-va'tion (rĕz'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A keeping back, or concealing; that which is kept back; as, a mental *reservation.* **2.** A reserving or keeping, esp. for one's self; as, the *reservation* of rights by the States; also, that which is reserved. **3.** Limiting condition; limitation; as, to agree to a plan with certain *reservations.* **4.** A tract of public land reserved for special use; as, an Indian *reservation. U. S.*

re-serve' (rē-zûrv'), *v. t.;* -SERVED' (-zûrvd'); -SERV'ING (-zûr'vĭng). [F. *réserver*, L. *reservare, -vatum*; *re-* + *servare* to keep.] **1.** To keep in store, as for future use; keep in reserve. **2.** To keep back; not to deliver, make over, or disclose at once; as, to *reserve* a right. **3.** To set aside or apart; keep; as, to *reserve* a seat. **4.** *Eccl.* To set aside (a portion of the consecrated elements) at the celebrating of the Eucharist, as for subsequent administration of the Communion to the sick.

— *n.* **1.** That which is reserved; store; extra supply. **2.** *Mil.* **a** Troops reserved from action to be ready as a reënforcement or relief; — usually in *pl.* **b** The military or naval forces not in active service, but available; also, a member of these. **3.** *Finance.* Funds kept on hand to meet demands. **4.** Something reserved for a particular purpose; specif., a tract of (esp. public) land set apart for some purpose; a reservation; as, forest *reserves.* **5.** Act of reserving, keeping back, or excepting; as, to declare without *reserve;* that which is reserved; reservation. **6.** Self-restraint or caution in words and bearing; as, a dignified *reserve.* — **Syn.** Retention, limitation; backwardness, restraint.

— *a.* Constituting, or of the nature of, a reserve.

re-served' (-zûrvd'), *p. a.* **1.** Restrained in words or actions; backward or cautious in communicating one's thoughts, etc. **2.** Set aside for future or special use. — **Syn.** Reticent; distant. See SILENT. — **re-serv'ed-ly** (-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [army organization.]

re-serv'ist (-vĭst), *n. Mil.* A member of the reserves of an

res'er-voir (rĕz'ĕr-vwŏr; -vwär), *n.* [F. *réservoir*, fr. LL. *reservatorium.*] **1.** A place where anything is kept in store; specif.: **a** Esp., a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, chiefly in large quantity, as to supply a city, drive a mill wheel, etc. **b** A part of an apparatus, as a range or a student lamp, in which a liquid is held. **2.** A reserve supply; a store.

re-set' (rē-sĕt'), *v. t.* To set again; as, to *reset* type, a saw. — (rē-sĕt'; rē'sĕt'), *n.* Act of resetting; a thing reset.

re-set'tle (rē-sĕt't'l), *v. t. & i.* To settle again. — **re-set'tle-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re-shape' (rē-shāp'), *v. t.* To shape anew.

re-ship' (rē-shĭp'), *v. t.* To ship again; specif.: **a** To put on board of a vessel a second time; transfer to another ship. **b** To put in place or set up again. — **re-ship'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re-side' (rē-zīd'), *v. i.;* -SID'ED (-zīd'ĕd); -SID'ING. [F. *résider*, L. *residĕre*; *re-* + *sedere* to sit.] **1.** To dwell permanently or for a considerable time. **2.** To be present; inhere; be as an attribute or element; as, the power of thought *resides* in the mind.

Syn. Reside, live, dwell, abide, sojourn, stay, lodge agree in the idea of continuance in a given place. **Live** is the word in everyday use to express the general notion of having one's home in a place; **reside** is more formal, and often implies certain legal relations. **Dwell** (except in *dwelling house*) and **abide** now belong chiefly to poetry or elevated prose, and *abide* implies more of fixedness. **Sojourn,** on the other hand, is used of temporary residence; it is somewhat bookish; **stay, lodge** (the last with special reference to sleeping quarters) are commoner in this sense.

res'i-dence (rĕz'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of residing in a place for some time; act of making one's home in a place. **2.** The place or house where one resides; dwelling place. **3.** The place where anything rests permanently; esp., the seat of a power, prerogative, or the like. **4.** Period or duration of one's abode in a place. — **Syn.** Sojourn, stay; dwelling, mansion. See HABITATION.

res'i-den-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). The official residence of, or the territory subject to, a resident (in sense 2).

res'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *residens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Residing; dwelling in a place for some time; residing, as on one's own estate; — opp. to *nonresident.* **2.** Abiding; present; inherent. — **resident ambassador.** See AMBASSADOR.

— *n.* **1.** One who resides in a place. **2.** A diplomatic agent residing at a foreign court or seat of government; esp., the representative of a government in a protectorate of it.

res'i-dent-er (-dĕn-tĕr; *Scot.* rĕz'ĭ-dĕn'tĕr), *n.* A resident; inhabitant. *Chiefly Scot. & U. S.*

res'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Suitable for residences. **2.** Pert. to, or connected with, residence or residences.

res'i-den'tia-ry (-shă-rĭ), *a.* Having residence; residing; resident. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who is resident.

re-sid'er (rē-zīd'ĕr), *n.* One who resides; a resident.

re-sid'u-al (rē-zĭd'ū-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or constituting a residue, residuum, or remainder. — *n.* A remainder; residuum; specif.: **a** *Math.* (1) The difference of the results obtained by observation, and by computation from a formula. (2) The difference between the mean of several observations and any one of them. **b** A residual product or substance.

re-sid'u-a-ry (-zĭd'ū-ă-rĭ), *a.* Residual.

residuary clause, *Law,* that part of a testator's will in which the residue of his estate is disposed of.

res'i-due (rĕz'ĭ-dū), *n.* [F. *résidu*, L. *residuum*, neut. of *residuus* remaining, fr. *residēre.* See RESIDE.] **1.** That which remains after a part is taken or designated; remnant; remainder. **2.** *Law.* The part of a testator's estate, or of any part thereof, remaining after the satisfaction of all debts and previous devises and bequests. — **Syn.** Rest, residuum, remains, leavings, relics.

re-sid'u-um (rē-zĭd'ū-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -SID'UA (-ă). [L.] **1.** That which remains after certain deductions are made; that which remains after any process, esp. of separation or purification; a residual product. **2.** *Law.* = RESIDUE, 2. — **Syn.** See REMAINDER.

re-sign' (rē-zīn'), *v. t.* [F. *résigner*, L. *resignare* to unseal, annul, resign; *re-* re- + *signare* to seal, stamp.] To give back; yield to another; surrender. — **Syn.** See ABDICATE, RELINQUISH. — *v. i.* To surrender an office or position.

res'ig-na'tion (rĕz'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of resigning; surrender. **2.** State of being resigned, or submissive; quiet or patient submission or acquiescence. — **Syn.** Relinquishment, abdication, renunciation. See PATIENCE.

re-signed' (rē-zīnd'), *p. a.* Submissive; yielding; acquiescent. — **re-sign'ed-ly** (-zīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ed-ness,** *n.*

re-sign'er, *n.* One who resigns.

re-sile' (-zīl'), *v. i.;* -SILED' (-zīld'); -SIL'ING. [L. *resilire* to leap or spring back, withdraw; *re-* re- + *salire* to spring.] To start or draw back; recoil; return to its original position or conformation, as an elastic body.

re-sil'i-ence (-zĭl'ĭ-ĕns) } *n.,* **1.** Act or capacity of rebound-
re-sil'i-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } ing, or springing back; elasticity, lit. or fig. **2.** *Mech.* The energy given out by a body which is released after being strained up to its elastic limit, or the energy to deform a bar to its elastic limit.

re-sil'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *resiliens*, p. pr. of *resilire* to spring back; *re-* + *salire* to leap.] **1.** Rebounding; re-

coiling; returning to or resuming the original position or shape; specif., *Mech.*, of a body, capable of withstanding sudden shock without permanent deformation or rupture. **2.** Fig., possessing power of recovery; elastic; buoyant.

re-sil'i-om'e-ter (rĕ-zĭl'ĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n. Mech.* An instrument for testing resilience.

res'in (rĕz'ĭn), *n.* [F. *résine*, L. *resina.*] Any of various solid or semisolid organic substances, chiefly vegetable, yellowish to brown, transparent or translucent, nonconductors of electricity, and soluble in ether, alcohol, etc., but not in water; specif., rosin.

— *v. t.* To treat, as by rubbing or coating, with resin.

res'in-if'er-ous (rĕz'ĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*resin* + *-ferous.*] Yielding resin; as, a *resiniferous* tree or a *resiniferous* duct.

res'in-oid (rĕz'ĭ-noid), *a.* Somewhat like resin; more or less resinous. — *n.* A resinoid substance.

res'in-ous (-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or of the nature of, resin. **2.** *Elec.* Negative. See NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY.

res'in-y (-nĭ), *a.* Resinous.

res'i-pis'cence (rĕs'ĭ-pĭs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *resipiscentia*, fr. *resipiscere* to recover one's senses.] Change of mind; repentance. *Rare.*

re-sist' (rē-zĭst'), *v. t.* [F. *résister*, L. *resistere*; *re-* + *sistere*, causative of *stare* to stand.] **1.** To stand against; withstand. **2.** To strive against; endeavor to counteract or defeat; antagonize; as, to *resist* evil. — **Syn.** See OPPOSE. — *v. i.* To make opposition; offer resistance.

re-sist'ance (-zĭs'tăns), *n.* **1.** Act or capacity of resisting; opposition. **2.** *Physics.* Any opposing force. **3.** *Elec.* The opposition of a substance to the passage through it of an electric current; the reciprocal of conductance.

re-sist'ant (-tănt), *a.* Making resistance; resisting. — *n.* One who, or that which, resists.

re-sist'er, *n.* One who, or that which, resists.

re-sist'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being resisted. — **re-sist'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-sist'i-bly,** *adv.*

re-sis'tive (-zĭs'tĭv), *a.* Tending or disposed to resist.

re'sis-tiv'i-ty (rē'zĭs-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Elec.* Specific resistance, expressed in terms of volume or (less commonly) of mass.

re-sist'less, *a.* **1.** Irresistible. **2.** Having no power to resist; making no opposition. — **re-sist'less-ly,** *adv.* — **re-sist'-less-ness,** *n.*

re-sis'tor (rē-zĭs'tĕr), *n. Elec.* A device, as a resistance coil, providing a resistance for an electric current.

res'o-lu-ble (rĕz'ō-lū-b'l), *a.* [L. *resolubilis.*] Admitting of being resolved; soluble; resolvable. — **res'o-lu-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **res'o-lu-ble-ness,** *n.*

res'o-lute (rĕz'ō-lūt), *a.* [See RESOLVE.] Having a decided purpose; determined; firm; steady. — **Syn.** Decided, fixed, steadfast, constant, persevering, unshaken. — *n.* A resolute person. — **res'o-lute-ly,** *adv.* — **res'o-lute-ness,** *n.*

res'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of resolving, or reducing to simpler form or to component parts. **2.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The substitution for a long syllable of two equivalent shorts. **3.** *Music.* **a** The passing of a voice part from a dissonant to a consonant tone. **b** The consonant tone or consonance in which the dissonance is resolved. **4.** Act of, or quality of mind admitting or productive of, resolving or determining; resoluteness; also, that which is resolved, or decided on; determination; firmness; constancy. **5.** A formal expression of the opinion or will of an assembly adopted by vote. — **Syn.** Analysis, separation, disentanglement; perseverance, steadfastness, fortitude; purpose, resolve. See DECISION.

res'o-lu'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who makes a resolution; specif. [*Usually cap.*], *Scot. Hist.*, one favoring the resolution of 1650. See PROTESTER, **b.**

re-solv'a-ble (rē-zŏl'vă-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being resolved. — **re-solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-solv'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

re-solve' (rē-zŏlv'), *v. t.*; -SOLVED' (-zŏlvd'); -SOLV'ING. [L. *resolvere, -solutum*, to loosen, relax; *re-* + *solvere* to loosen, dissolve.] **1.** To dissolve (into); melt. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** To distinguish between, or render visible the separate parts of, by means of an optical instrument; as, to *resolve* lines in a spectrum. **3.** *Music.* To make (one or more voice parts or the total harmony) progress from a discord into a concord. **4.** To separate (into component parts or elements); change or convert by disintegration (into); transform, reduce, as by analysis, or convert (into, to); analyze. **5.** To change or convert by resolution or formal vote; as, the Senate *resolved* itself into a committee. **6.** To answer or solve, as a problem; disentangle; explain; hence, to clear up; as, to *resolve* a riddle. **7.** To determine or decide; settle, or settle on; as, he was *resolved* to aid them. **8.** To declare or decide by a formal vote; — followed by a clause. **9.** To free from doubt or the like; acquaint; inform; assure. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To disintegrate; be reduced, as by dissolving or analysis. **2.** *Music.* To progress from a discord to a concord; — said of a voice part or of the total harmony. **3.** To form a purpose or resolution; determine after reflection; as, to *resolve* on a better course of life. — **Syn.** Decide, conclude, determine, purpose.

— *n.* **1.** That which has been resolved on, or determined; conclusion. **2.** Resolute quality; determination. **3.** A resolution of a deliberative body. *Obs. or U. S.*

re-solved' (-zŏlvd'), *p. a.* Having a fixed purpose; determined; resolute. — **re-solv'ed-ly** (-zŏl'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

re-solv'ent (-vĕnt), *a.* [L. *resolvens*, p. pr. of *resolvere.* See RESOLVE.] Having power to resolve; solvent. *Chiefly Med.* — *n.* **1.** *Med.* That which has power to disperse inflammatory or other tumors; a discutient. **2.** That which has the power of resolving, or causing solution; a solvent.

re-solv'er (-zŏl'vĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, resolves.

res'o-nance (rĕz'ō-năns), *n.* **1.** Act of resounding by reflection of sound or by sympathetic vibration; quality or state of being resonant. **2.** *Physics.* A prolongation or increase of sound due to sympathetic vibration of some body capable of moving in the proper period; hence, the counterpart of this phenomenon in the case of vibrations other than sound; as, electric *resonance.*

res'o-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *resonans*, p. pr. of *resonare* to resound.] **1.** Resounding; reëchoing; as, *resonant* eloquence. **2.** *Physics.* Pert. to or exhibiting resonance. **3.** Echoing; sounding; — used with *with;* as, a grove *resonant* with the fall of water. — **res'o-nant-ly,** *adv.*

res'o-nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. *Physics.* To exhibit resonance; vibrate sympathetically with some source of sound or electric oscillations.

resonating system. = RESONATOR, 2.

res'o-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** Any body that is resonant (in sense 2). **2.** Specif., *Wireless Teleg.*, the antenna system and other high-frequency circuits of a receiving apparatus; a resonating system.

re-sorb' (rē-sôrb'), *v. t.* [L. *resorbere*; *re-* re- + *sorbere* to suck or drink in.] To swallow or suck in again; reabsorb. — **re-sorb'ence** (-bĕns), *n.* — **re-sorb'ent** (-sôr'bĕnt), *a.*

res-or'cin (rĕz-ôr'sĭn), *n.* [G., fr. L. *resina* resin + G. *orcin* orcin.] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH)_2(m)$, obtained from certain resins and also artificially. It is used in making certain dyestuffs, and in medicine. — **res'or'cin-al** (-sĭ-năl), *a.*

re-sorp'tion (rē-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of resorbing; reabsorption. **2.** *Petrog.* The redissolving wholly or in part, in the molten magma of an igneous rock, of crystals previously formed. — **re-sorp'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

re-sort' (rē-zôrt'), *v. i.* [OF. *resortir* to go out again, withdraw; *re-* + *sortir* to go out.] **1.** To go; repair; betake one's self, esp. customarily or usually. **2.** To have recourse; betake one's self for help, relief, etc.; as, to *resort* to force.

— *n.* **1.** That to which, or one to whom, one resorts for help; resource; refuge; as, a last *resort.* **2.** Act of going, or making application; recourse; as, to have *resort* to arms. **3.** Frequent, habitual, or general going or visiting; as, a place of popular *resort.* **4.** A place of frequent assembly; haunt; as, "far from all *resort* of mirth." — **re-sort'er,** *n.*

re-sound' (rē-sound'), *v. t. & i.* To sound again or anew.

re-sound' (rē-zound'), *v. i.* [OF. *resoner*, fr. L. *resonare*; *re-* + *sonare* to sound.] **1.** To be filled with sound; reverberate; as, the earth *resounded* with his praise. **2.** To be echoed; produce an echo; as, the cry *resounded* through the hall. **3.** To be renowned; as, his name *resounded* through the ages. — *v. t.* **1.** To extol with sounds; proclaim. *Rare.* **2.** To say or repeat loudly or echoingly. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To echo; reëcho.

re-source' (-sōrs'; 57), *n.* [OF. *resorse*, fr. *ressourdre, resourdre*, to spring forth or up again. See SOURCE.] **1.** That to which one resorts for supply or support; expedient. **2.** In *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; available means; as, a nation's *resources.* **3.** A means of diversion; as, a man without *resources.* **4.** Ability to meet a situation or the like; as, a man of *resources.* — **Syn.** Resort, contrivance.

re-source'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or abounding in, resources; fertile in expedients; rich. — **re-source'ful-ness,** *n.*

re-spect' (rē-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *respectare*, v. intens. fr. *respicere, -spectum*, look back, respect; *re-* + *specere, spicere*, to look.] **1.** To regard; heed. *Obs.* **2.** To relate to; be concerned with. **3.** To consider worthy of esteem; hence, to refrain from obtruding upon; as, to *respect* one's privacy. — **Syn.** Regard, esteem, honor, revere, venerate.

— *n.* **1.** Relation; relationship; reference; regard; as, with *respect* to, in *respect* of, etc. **2.** A point regarded; a particular; detail; as, in some *respects.* **3.** Regard; consideration. **4.** Favor; partiality; discrimination; as, to show *respect* of persons. **5.** A consideration; motive. *Obs.* **6.** Esteem; deferential regard; honor. **7.** In *pl.* Expressions of respect or deference; regards; as, to send one's *respects* to another. — **Syn.** See DEFERENCE, ESTEEM.

re-spect'a-bil'i-ty (-spĕk'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being respectable. **2.** A person or thing that is respectable. **3.** Importance. *Obs. or R.*

re-spect'a-ble (-spĕk'tă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of respect; hence, of good or fair repute. **2.** Considerable, as in size or

number; also, moderate in excellence or number; fair; as, a *respectable* audience. **3.** Decent in behavior, character, or appearance. — **re-spect'a-bly,** *adv.*

re-spect'er, *n.* One who respects. — **respecter of persons,** one who regards or judges with partiality.

re-spect'ful (-spĕkt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or characterized by, respect; regardful (of). — **-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

re-spect'ing (rē-spĕk'tĭng), *prep.* **1.** Considering; in view of. **2.** With regard to; concerning.

re-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Regardful; circumspect. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Partial; discriminative. *Obs.* **3.** Particular; several; as, their *respective* homes. — **re-spec'tive-ness,** *n.*

re-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* As relating to each; each to each; severally; as, in 1914 and 1915 Christmas day fell on Friday and Saturday *respectively.*

re-spell' (rē-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell again.

re-spir'a-ble (rē-spīr'ə-b'l; rĕs'pĭ-rə-b'l), *a.* Suitable to breathe; adapted for, or capable of, respiration.

res'pi-ra'tion (rĕs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of respiring, or breathing; inspiration and expiration. **2.** *Physiol.* The process by which an animal takes in oxygen and gives off the products formed by oxidation in the tissues. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* The process of gaseous diffusion and interchange between the intercellular spaces of plant tissue and the atmosphere. **4.** Breathing space; respite. *Obs.*

res'pi-ra'tor (rĕs'pĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* A device covering the mouth or nose to prevent inhalation of noxious substances.

re-spir'a-to-ry (rē-spīr'ə-tō-rĭ; rĕs'pĭ-rə-), *a. Physiol.* Of or pertaining to respiration; serving for respiration.

re-spire' (rē-spīr'), *v. i.*; -SPIRED' (-spīrd'); -SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [L. *respirare, respiratum; re-* re- + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To breathe; inhale and exhale air successively, to maintain the vitality of the blood. **2.** To take breath again; recover hope, courage, etc. — *v. t.* To breathe.

res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* [OF. *respit,* fr. L. *respectus* respect, delay, in LL., the deferring of a day. See RESPECT, *v.*] **1.** A putting off; postponement; delay. See *Law.* Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve. **3.** Temporary intermission of labor, etc. — **Syn.** Pause, interval, stop, cessation. — *v. t.;* RES'PIT-ED; RES'PIT-ING. To give a respite to; affect by a respite.

re-splend'ence (rē-splĕn'dĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being
re-splend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ) } resplendent; splendor.

re-splend'ent (rē-splĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *resplendens, -entis,* p. pr. of *resplendere* to shine brightly; *re-* re- + *splendere* to shine.] Shining with brilliant luster; splendid. — **re-splend'ent-ly,** *adv.*

re-spond' (-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [OF. *respondre,* fr. L. *respondere, -sponsum; re-* re- + *spondere* to promise.] **1.** To answer; reply. **2.** To act in response. **3.** To render satisfaction; be answerable; as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages. *U. S.* — *n. Arch.* An engaged pillar supporting an arch or closing a colonnade or arcade.

re-spond'ence (rē-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* Act of responding; state of being respondent; response; also, agreement.

re-spond'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Respondence.

re-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Responding. *Obs.* **2.** Answering; responsive. — *n.* **1.** One who makes reply. **2.** *Law.* One who answers in certain suits or proceedings, esp. in equity and admiralty, etc.; defendant; — disting., in cases of appeal, from *appellant.*

re'spon-den'ti-a (rē'spŏn-dĕn'shĭ-ȧ; rĕs'pŏn-), *n.* [NL.] *Law.* A loan upon goods laden on a ship conditioned to be repaid, with interest, only in the event of the safe arrival of some part of the goods. Cf. BOTTOMRY.

re-sponse' (-spŏns'), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *respondere.* See RESPOND.] **1.** An answer; responsive act or feeling. **2.** *Eccl.* **a** A verse, sentence, phrase, or word sung or said by the people or choir after or in reply to the priest; — often indicated in liturgical books by *R* or ℟. **b** A responsory.

re-spon'si-bil'i-ty (-spŏn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being responsible, as for an obligation. **2.** That for which one is accountable. **3.** Ability to answer in payment; means of paying. *U. S.*

re-spon'si-ble (-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to respond; accountable. **2.** *Polit. Sci.* Politically answerable to the legislature; as, Great Britain and France each have a *responsible* ministry. **3.** Able to respond for one's conduct or obligations; trustworthy. **4.** Involving responsibility or accountability; as, a *responsible* office. — **re-spon'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **re-spon'si-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Responsible, answerable, accountable, amenable, liable. One is *responsible, answerable,* or *accountable for* something, often *to* some person or authority. **Responsible** is the most general term; **answerable, accountable,** and **amenable** often imply more immediate or specific responsibility. One is **liable** (in the sense of *responsible*) *for* something, or (in the sense of *subject*) *to* something; one is **amenable** *to* some authority, or (sometimes) *to* some charge, punishment, claim, etc.; as, a surety is *liable* for the debts of his principal; the king is not *amenable* to law.

re-spon'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *responsio.* See RESPOND.] **1.** Act of answering; an answer; a response. *Rare.* **2.** In *pl.* The first university examination for candidates for the B.A. degree. *Univ. of Oxford, England.*

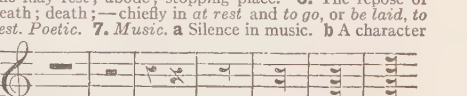
re-spon'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Suited (to); corresponding. *Rare.* **2.** Ready or inclined to respond. **3.** Characterized by responses; as, *responsive* worship. — **re-spon'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **re-spon'sive-ness,** *n.*

re-spon'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Eccl.* A response; esp., an anthem sung or said after or during a lection.

rest (rĕst), *v. t.* Aphetic form of ARREST. *Obs. or Dial.*

rest, *n.* [Prob. short for *arrest* (see ARREST, *n.*).] *Medieval Armor.* A projection from, or attachment on, the side of the breastplate to support the butt of the lance.

rest, *n.* [AS. *rest, ræst.*] **1.** Repose; sleep; slumber." **2.** Freedom from activity; quiet; tranquillity. **3.** Peace of mind or spirit. **4.** Renewed vigor. *Rare.* **5.** A place where one may rest; abode; stopping place. **6.** The repose of death; death; — chiefly in *at rest* and *to go,* or *be laid, to rest. Poetic.* **7.** *Music.* **a** Silence in music. **b** A character



Rests, 7 b.

that stands for such silence. **8.** *Pros.* A short pause in reading; a cæsura. **9.** Absence or cessation of motion; continuance in the same place; as, a body will continue in a state of *rest* unless acted upon. **10.** That on which anything rests or leans for support. **11.** *Billiards & Pool.* A support for a cue; a bridge.

Syn. Repose; cessation, pause, intermission, stop; quietness, stillness, peacefulness, peace. — **Rest, repose. Rest** implies esp. cessation from labor or exertion; **repose** suggests esp. tranquillity or refreshing rest; as, a *rest* from work; a giant in *repose. Repose* often suggests self-control. — *v. i.* **1.** To get repose by lying down; sleep; also, to be dead. **2.** To cease from action or motion, labor or exertion; cease; be still. **3.** To lie; be fixed or supported; as, a column *rests* on its pedestal. **4.** *Law.* In practice, to bring to an end voluntarily the introduction of evidence. **5.** To repose without anxiety; trust; depend; also, to be founded; — usually with *on;* as, to *rest* on a man's promise. **6.** To remain or lie for action or accomplishment; as, the maintenance of peace *rests* with him alone. — *v. t.* **1.** To refresh by repose; lay at rest. **2.** To lean; settle. **3.** To base; ground, as a hope. **4.** *Law.* In practice, to desist voluntarily from introducing evidence on; as, the defense then *rested* its case.

rest (rĕst), *n.* [F. *reste,* fr. *rester* to remain, L. *restare* to stay back, remain; *re-* + *stare* to stand.] With *the,* that which is left after removal of a part; remainder; the others. — **Syn.** Surplus, remnant. — *v. i.* To be left; remain.

re-state' (rē-stāt'), *v. t.* To state again or in a new form. — **re-state'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

res'tau-rant (rĕs'tō-răNt; rĕs'tô-), *n.* [F., fr. *restaurer* to restore, L. *restaurare.*] A public eating house. [keeper.

‖ **res'tau'ra'teur'** (-tō'rà'tûr'), *n.* [F.] A restaurant

rest day. A day of rest; specif., the Sabbath.

rest'er, *n.* One who rests.

rest'ful (rĕst'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Giving, characterized by, or of the nature of, rest; freeing from toil, trouble, etc. **2.** Being at rest; quiet. — **rest'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **rest'ful-ness,** *n.*

rest'-har'row, *n.* [See ARREST; HARROW.] A European fabaceous undershrub (*Ononis arvensis*) with pink flowers.

res'ti-form (rĕs'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *restis* a rope + *-form.*] *Anat.* Designating a pair of cordlike masses (the **restiform bodies**) of nerve fibers on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata, and connecting it with the cerebellum.

rest'ing, *a. Bot.* That rests; specif., dormant; quiescent; not in growing condition; as, a *resting* bulb; also, of or pertaining to dormancy.

resting spore, *Bot.,* a spore which remains dormant for a period before germination.

res'ti-tu'tion (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *restitutio,* fr. *restituere* to restore; *re-* + *statuere.* See STATUTE.] Act of restoring; restoration; indemnification. — **Syn.** Return, reparation, compensation, amends.

res'tive (rĕs'tĭv), *a.* [OF. *restif,* fr. L. *restare* to stay back, resist.] **1.** Disposed to rest; inactive. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn. **3.** Impatient under coercion or opposition; intractable; refractory; as, a *restive* horse. **4.** Uneasy; restless. — **res'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **res'tive-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Restive, restless have etymologically no connection. **Restive** now implies obstinacy or impatience under restraint or coercion; **restless** implies agitation, eagerness for change, or discontent with conditions; as, the colonies became *restive* and intractable; to pass a *restless* night.

rest'less, *a.* **1.** Deprived of rest; uneasy. **2.** Not affording rest; characterized by unrest; as, *restless* times; a *restless* dream. **3.** Never resting; unquiet; as, a *restless* child. **4.**

Averse to repose; eager for change; as, a *restless* adventurer. — **Syn.** Sleepless, agitated, unsettled, roving, wandering. See RESTIVE. — **rest'less-ly,** *adv.* — **rest'less-ness,** *n.*

restless cavy, the wild guinea pig (*Cavia porcellus*) of South America, from which the domestic varieties are derived.

res'to-ra'tion (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of restoring; state or fact of being restored; as: **a** Reinstatement; renewal. **b** Recovery of health, strength, etc. **c** Restitution. **2.** That which is restored; specif., a representation of the original form, as of a fossil animal or of a building. — **Syn.** Replacement, return; revival. — **the Restoration,** *Eng. Hist.,* the return of King Charles II., in 1660, and the reëstablishment of monarchy; also, his reign (1660–1685).

res'to-ra'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in a temporary future punishment and a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God. — **res'to-ra'tion-ist,** *n.*

re-stor'a-tive (rē-stōr'ă-tĭv; 57), *a.* Of or pertaining to restoration; having power to restore. — *n.* Something that serves to restore, esp. a person to consciousness.

re-store' (rē-stōr'; 57), *v. t.;* -STORED' (-stōrd'); -STOR'ING (-stōr'ĭng). [OF. *restorer,* fr. L. *restaurare.*] **1.** To give back; return. **2.** To bring back to, or put back into, the former or original state; repair; renew; specif.: **a** To bring back to a healthy state. **b** To renovate; as, to *restore* a painting. **c** To represent or reproduce in the original form; as, to *restore* a ruined building. **d** To reinstate in a former position, office, or the like; as, to *restore* a king. **3.** To reëstablish; put back into existence, use, or the like; as, to *restore* harmony among foes. — **Syn.** Replace, refund, repay, rebuild, revive, recover, heal, cure. [stores.

re-stor'er (rē-stōr'ĕr; 57), *n.* One who, or that which, re-

re-strain' (-strān'), *v. t.* [F. *restreindre,* OF. also *restraindre,* fr. L. *restringere, restrictum.* See RE-; STRAIN.] **1.** To draw back again; check; curb, as a horse. **2.** To limit; restrict; as, to *restrain* commerce. — **re-strain'a-ble,** *a.*

re-strain'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, restrains; specif., *Photog.,* a substance, as bromide of potassium, used to restrain the action of a developer or other reagent.

re-straint' (-strānt'), *n.* [OF. *restrainte.*] **1.** Act, process, or means of restraining; restraining force or influence. **2.** State of being restrained; esp., confinement; as, held in *restraint.* **3.** Constraint; reserve, as in speech or manner. — **Syn.** Repression, hindrance, check, stop, curb, coercion, restriction. See FORCE.

re-strict' (-strĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *restrictus,* p. p. See STRAIN.] To restrain within bounds; limit; confine.

re-strict'ed, *p. a.* Limited; confined. — **-ed-ly,** *adv.*

re-stric'tion (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** That which restricts; limitation; a restraint; as, *restrictions* on trade. **2.** Act of restricting; state of being restricted.

re-stric'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to restrict; expressing or conveying restrictions. — **re-stric'tive-ly,** *adv.*

re-sub-mit' (rē'sŭb-mĭt'), *v. t.* To submit again.

re-sult' (rē-zŭlt'), *v. i.* [F. *résulter,* fr. L. *resultare, resultatum,* to spring back.] To proceed, spring, or arise as a consequence, effect, or conclusion; follow; terminate; end; — usually with *from* or *in.* — *n.* **1.** Decision of a deliberative assembly; a resolution. *Obs.* **2.** That which results; consequence; effect. — **Syn.** Conclusion, issue, event.

re-sult'ant (-zŭl'tănt), *a.* Resulting or issuing; following as a consequence. — *n.* That which results; specif., *Mech.,* a resultant force, etc. (see COMPOSITION OF FORCES).

re-sum'a-ble (rē-zūm'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be resumed.

re-sume' (-zūm'), *v. t.;* -SUMED' (-zūmd'); -SUM'ING (-zūm'ĭng). [L. *resumere, -sumptum; re-* re- + *sumere* to take.] **1.** To assume or take again; put on anew; as, he *resumed* his former manner. **2.** To enter upon or begin again; as, to *resume* a conversation. **3.** To take back to one's self; as, to *resume* a grant. **4.** To take up again; go back to using. — *v. i.* To begin again. — **re-sum'er** (-zūm'ĕr), *n.*

‖ **ré'su-mé'** (rā'zū'mā'), *n.* [F.] A summary; abridgment.

re-sum'mon (rē-sŭm'ŭn), *v. t.* To summon again.

re-sump'tion (rē-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of resuming.

re-su'pi-nate (-sū'pĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *resupinatus,* p. p. of *resupinare* to bend back. See RESUPINE.] *Bot.* Inverted in position, as the flowers of many orchids.

re-su'pi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* A resupinate condition.

re'su-pine' (rē'sū-pīn'), *a.* [L. *resupinus; re-* re- + *supinus* bent backward, supine.] Lying on the back; supine.

re-surge' (-sûrj'), *v. i.;* -SURGED'; -SURG'ING. [L. *resurgere.* See RESURRECTION.] To rise again, as from the dead.

re-sur'gence (-sûr'jĕns), *n.* A rising again; resurrection.

re-sur'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* Rising, or tending to rise, again.

res'ur-rect' (rĕz'ŭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* [See RESURRECTION.] To raise from the dead; reanimate; bring to view again. — *v. i.* To rise again from the dead.

res'ur-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *resurrectio,* fr. *resurgere, resurrectum,* to rise again; *re-* re- + *surgere* to rise.] **1.** *Theol.* The rising again from the dead; specif.: **a** The rising of Christ after His death and burial. **b** The rising of mankind at the judgment day; — called also *general resurrection.* **2.** A rising again; restoration; revival. — **res'ur-rec'tion-al** (-ŭl), *a.*

res'ur-rec'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of resurrection; also, of or pert. to resurrectionism.

res'ur-rec'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of resurrectionists, or body snatchers.

res'ur-rec'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who steals bodies from graves, usually for dissection. **2.** One who restores, revives, renovates, or the like. **3.** A believer in resurrection.

re'sur-vey' (rē'sûr-vā'), *v. t.* To survey again or anew.

re-sur'vey (rē-sûr'vā), *n.* A second or new survey.

re-sus'ci-tate (rē-sŭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.;* -TAT'ED; -TAT'ING. [L. *resuscitatus,* p. p. of *resuscitare.*] To revivify; revive, esp. from apparent death or unconsciousness.

re-sus'ci-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of resuscitating, or state of being resuscitated; restoration; revival.

re-sus'ci-ta-tive (-tă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate.

ret (rĕt), *v. t.;* RET'TED; -TING. To soak or expose to moisture, as flax, hemp, or timber. *Dial. Eng. or Tech.*

re-ta'ble (rē-tā'b'l), *n.* [F., prob. for *rere-table, riereta-ble.* See REAR, *a.;* TABLE.] *Eccl.* A raised ledge behind an altar, on which are placed the altar cross, vases, etc.; also, a framework inclosing a decorated panel or panels.

re'tail (rē'tāl), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *retail* a cutting, fr. *retaillier* to cut off, diminish, divide into pieces.] The sale of commodities in small quantities; — opposed to *wholesale.* — *a.* Done at retail; engaged in retailing commodities.

re-tail' (rē-tāl'; rē'tāl), *v. t.* **1.** To sell in small quantities; sell directly to the consumer. **2.** To tell again or to many; relate in detail. — *v. i.* To sell at retail. — **re-tail'er,** *n.*

re-tain' (rē-tān'), *v. t.* [F. *retenir,* L. *retinere; re-* re- + *tenere* to hold, keep.] **1.** To continue to hold, etc.; keep in possession, use, etc.; keep. **2.** To keep in pay; employ (as a lawyer) by paying a preliminary fee. **3.** To keep in mind; remember; as, to *retain* a lesson. — **Syn.** Hold, restrain.

re-tain'er (-tān'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, retains. **2.** One retained or kept in service. *Hist. or Archaïc.*

re-tain'er, *n.* [After nouns in *-er,* fr. OF. inf. used as n.] *Law.* Act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer or professional adviser; also, the fee paid.

retaining wall. *Civil Engin.* A wall for sustaining a bank of earth liable to a landslide.

re-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of retaining; retention.

re-take' (rē-tāk'), *v. t.; pret.* -TOOK' (-tōōk'); *p. p.* -TAK'EN (-tāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). **1.** To take again; take back. **2.** To recapture. — **re-tak'er** (-tāk'ĕr), *n.*

re-tal'i-ate (rē-tăl'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *retaliatus,* p. p. of *retaliare* to retaliate.] To return the like for; repay or requite in kind; return evil for evil.

re-tal'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of retaliating; requital. — **Syn.** See REQUITAL. [also, retaliatory.

re-tal'i-a-tive (rē-tăl'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to retaliation;

re-tal'i-a-to-ry (rē-tăl'ĭ-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Involving, or of the nature of, retaliation; also, retaliative.

re-tard' (-tärd'), *v. t.* [L. *retardare, -datum; re-* + *tardare* to make slow, *tardus* slow.] **1.** To make slow; delay; hinder; impede; as, to *retard* progress; — opposed to *accelerate.* **2.** To put off; postpone; as, to *retard* an ultimate success. — **Syn.** See DELAY. — *n.* Retardation; delay.

re'tar-da'tion (rē'tär-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of retarding; hindrance; — opposed to *acceleration.* **2.** That which retards; obstruction. **3.** The amount of retarding or delay. — **re-tard'a-tive** (rē-tär'dă-tĭv), **re-tard'a-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.*

re-tard'er, *n.* One who, or that which, retards.

re-tard'ment (rē-tärd'mĕnt), *n.* Act of retarding; retard.

retch (rĕch *or, esp. in British usage,* rēch), *v. i.;* RETCHED (rĕcht; rēcht); RETCH'ING. [AS. *hræcan* to clear the throat.] To make an effort to vomit; strain, as in vomiting.

‖ **re'te** (rē'tē), *n.; pl.* RETIA (-shĭ-ă; -tĭ-ă). [L., a net.] *Anat.* A net or network; plexus.

re-tell' (rē-tĕl'), *v. t.* To tell or count again.

re'tene (rē'tēn; rĕt'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη* pine resin.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{18}$, extracted from pine tar, etc., and found also in peat bogs.

re-tent' (rē-tĕnt'), *n.* [L. *retentum,* neut. of *retentus,* p. p. See RETAIN.] That which is retained, esp. in the mind.

re-ten'tion (rē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retentio.*] **1.** Act of retaining; state of being retained. **2.** Act of retaining, or ability to retain, things in the mind; memory.

re-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to retain; having the power or capacity to retain; esp., retaining knowledge well or readily; having a good memory. — **re-ten'tive-ness,** *n.*

re'ten-tiv'i-ty (rē'tĕn-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The power of retaining; retentive force; specif., *Magnetism,* the capacity for retaining magnetism after the action of the magnetizing force has ceased; also, sometimes, the power of resisting magnetization or demagnetization (usually called *coercive force*).

re'te-pore (rē'tē-pōr), *n.* [L. *rete* net + *porus* pore.] *Zoöl.* Any of a genus (*Retepora*) of polyzoans which form delicate, coral-like colonies.

re'ti-a'ri-us (rē'shĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭs ; 3), *n.* ; *pl.* **-RII** (-rĭ-ī). [L., fr. *rete* a net.] *Rom. Antiq.* A gladiator armed with a net and a trident.

re'ti-a-ry (rē'shĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to nets. **2.** Constructing a web to catch prey, as many spiders. **3.** Armed with a net ; hence, skillful to entangle.

ret'i-cence (rĕt'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being reticent, or of keeping silence. — **ret'i-cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

ret'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *reticens*, p. pr. of *reticere* to keep silence ; *re-* + *tacere* to be silent.] Inclined to keep silent ; uncommunicative.—**Syn.** See SILENT.—**ret'i-cent-ly,** *adv.*

ret'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [See RETICULE.] *Optics.* A system of lines, wires, or the like, in the focus of a telescope.

re-tic'u-lar (rē-tĭk'ū-lär), *a.* Having the form of a net or of network ; retiform ; intricate.

re-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *reticulatus.*] Resembling network ; netted ; having veins or fibers crossing like network. See LEAF, *Illust.* — (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* ; **-LAT'ED** ; **-LAT'ING.** To divide or mark so as to resemble or form network.

re-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being reticulated ; that which is reticulated ; network.

ret'i-cule (rĕt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F. *réticule*, L. *reticulum.*] **1.** *Optics.* = RETICLE. **2.** A small bag, orig. of network, carried by women as a workbag or pocket.

re-tic'u-lum (rē-tĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* **-LA** (-lă). [L., dim. of *rete* a net.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The second stomach of ruminants, in which folds of the mucous membrane form hexagonal cells. **2.** A netlike structure ; network.

re'ti-form (rē'tĭ-fôrm ; rĕt'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *rete* a net + *-form.*] Composed of crossing lines and interstices ; reticular.

ret'i-na (rĕt'ĭ-nă), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *rete* a net.] *Anat.* The sensitive membrane of the eye, which receives the image of vision and is connected with the brain by the optic nerve.

ret'i-nal (-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to the retina.

ret'i-nite (rĕt'ĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + *-ite.*] *Min.* A kind of fossil resin.

ret'i-ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *retina* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the retina.

ret'i-nol (rĕt'ĭ-nōl ; -nŏl), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + *-ol*, 2.] A yellowish oil got by the distillation of resin. It is used in making printer's ink, and in medicine as an antiseptic.

ret'i-nos'co-py (-nŏs'kŏ-pĭ ; rĕt'ĭ-nŏ-skō'pĭ), *n.* [*retina* + *-scopy.*] The study of the retina of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. — **ret'i-no-scop'ic,** *a.*

ret'i-nue (rĕt'ĭ-nū), *n.* [OF. *retenue*, prop., a retaining, fr. OF. & F. *retenir.* See RETAIN.] The body of retainers who follow a distinguished person ; train of attendants ; suite.

re-tir'a-cy (rē-tīr'ă-sĭ), *n.* Retirement ; seclusion. *U. S.*

re-tire' (rē-tīr'), *v. t.* ; **-TIRED'** (-tīrd') ; **-TIR'ING** (-tīr'ĭng). [F. *retirer* ; *re-* re- + *tirer* to draw.] **1.** To withdraw ; take or put away ; remove ; as, to *retire* troops. **2.** To withdraw from circulation or from the market ; take up or pay ; as, to *retire* bonds ; *retire* a note. **3.** To cause to retire ; as, to *retire* a military or naval officer. **4.** *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* To put out (a batsman). — *v. i.* **1.** To withdraw from action or danger ; retreat. **2.** To withdraw ; go into retreat ; as, to *retire* from the world. **3.** To go to bed. **4.** To withdraw from office, business, etc. **5.** To recede, or appear to do so ; as, the shore *retires* in bays and gulfs. — **Syn.** Leave, depart ; recede.

— *n.* A retiring ; withdrawal ; retreat. *Obs. or R.*

re-tired' (-tīrd'), *p. a.* **1.** Withdrawn into seclusion ; secluded ; quiet. **2.** Withdrawn from active duty or business. **retired list.** *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A list of officers who, by reason of advanced years (in U. S. army 64, in U. S. navy 62) or other disability, are relieved from active service, but still receive pay. **b** A similar list of enlisted men in the United States army, marine corps, or navy, retired at their own application on seventy-five per cent of their pay and allowances, after thirty years of service.

re-tire'ment (-tīr'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A retiring ; state of being retired ; withdrawal. **2.** A place of seclusion ; retreat.

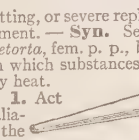
re-tir'ing (-tīr'ĭng), *p. a.* Reserved ; bashful ; shy.

re-told' (rē-tōld'), *pret. & p. p.* of RETELL.

re-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *retortus*, p. p. of *retorquere* ; *re-* re- + *torquere* to turn, twist.] **1.** To return ; pay, cast, or hurl, back (accusation, censure, etc.). **2.** To make a like reply to ; answer in kind ; as, to *retort* a sarcasm. **3.** To answer or meet, as an argument by a counter argument of a like kind. — *v. i.* To return an argument or a charge ; make a severe reply.

— *n.* A quick, sharp, witty, cutting, or severe reply, esp. one that counters another's statement. — **Syn.** See REPLY.

re-tort', *n.* [F. *retorte*, fr. L. *retorta*, fem. p. p., bent back. See RETORT, *v. t.*] A vessel in which substances are distilled or decomposed by heat.


Retort.

re-tor'tion (rē-tôr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of retorting. **2.** *Law.* Retaliation ; in international law, the act of treating the subjects of a state giving provocation in a manner similar to that in which that state has treated the subjects of the aggrieved state.

re-touch' (rē-tŭch'), *v. t.* **1.** To touch again, or rework, in order to improve. **2.** *Photog.* To correct or change, as a negative or process plate, by hand work. — *n.* A new or fresh touch or partial reworking to effect improvement, as of a painting. — **re-touch'er,** *n.*

re-trace', *or* **re—trace'** (rē-trās'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *trace.*] To trace over again, or renew the outline of, as a drawing.

re-trace' (rē-trās'), *v. t.* [F. *retracer.*] To trace again or back, as in tracing to an origin or in going over again.

re-trace'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being retraced.

re-tract' (-trăkt'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** [L. *retractus*, p. p. of *retrahere.* See RETREAT.] To draw or pull back or in. **2.** [F. *rétracter*, fr. L. *retractare, -tatum*, to handle again, reconsider, retract, fr. *retrahere.*] To withdraw ; disavow ; recant. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE. [recanting.]

re'trac-ta'tion (rē'trăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of retracting, or

re-trac'tile (rē-trăk'tĭl), *a.* Capable of being drawn back or in, as the claws of a cat. — **re'trac-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-trac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Withdrawal of something advanced, claimed, said, or done. **2.** Withdrawal ; revocation. **3.** Act of retracting ; state of being retracted ; retractile power ; as, the *retraction* of claws.

re-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving to retract ; of the nature of or involving a retraction.

re-trac'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, retracts.

re-tread' (rē-trĕd'), *v. t. & i.* To tread again.

re-tread', *v. t.* To furnish (a tire, as for an automobile) with a new tread.

re-treat' (-trēt'), *n.* [F. *retraite*, OF. also *retrete* and *retrait*, both fr. *retraire* to withdraw, L. *retrahere* ; *re-* re- + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** Act of withdrawing, as from what is dangerous or disagreeable, or into privacy from business or society. **2.** *Mil.* **a** The orderly retiring of troops or ships from the presence of an enemy, or from an advanced position ; a signal for so doing. **b** A signal given in the army, by drum, trumpet, or the like, following evening roll call or parade and immediately followed by the sunset gun. **3.** The place to which one retires ; refuge ; asylum. **4.** An asylum for the insane, for inebriates, etc. — **Syn.** Retirement, departure, withdrawal, recession. — *v. i.* To make a retreat ; withdraw. — *v. t.* To draw or lead back ; remove.

re-tree' (rē-trē'), *n.* Imperfect or slightly damaged paper ; — called also **retree paper.**

re-trench' (rē-trĕnch'), *v. t.* [OF. *retrenchier* ; *re-* + *trenchier* to cut.] **1.** To cut down ; lessen ; reduce ; as, to *retrench* expenses. **2.** To cut off ; remove ; do away with ; as, to *retrench* all privileges. — **Syn.** To diminish ; curtail. — *v. i.* To make retrenchments ; economize.

re-trench'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or process of retrenching ; reduction ; curtailment. **2.** *Fort.* A defensive work within another, usually a simple traverse or parapet and ditch. — **Syn.** Lessening, diminution, abridgment.

re-tri'al (rē-trī'ăl), *n.* A second trial, experiment, or test.

ret'ri-bu'tion (rĕt'rĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retributio.*] **1.** Requital ; return. *Rare.* **2.** That which is given in compensation ; return suitable to the merits or deserts of, as an action ; esp., condign punishment for evil or wrong. — **Syn.** Recompense, retaliation. See REQUITAL.

re-trib'u-tive (rē-trĭb'ū-tĭv), **re-trib'u-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or involving, retribution or repayment.

re-trib'u-tor (-ū-tĕr), *n.* One who makes retribution.

re-triev'a-ble (rē-trē'v'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being retrieved.

re-triev'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of retrieving ; retrieve.

re-trieve' (-trēv'), *v. t.* ; **-TRIEVED'** (-trēvd') ; **-TRIEV'ING.** [OF. *retrover* to find again, recover (3d sing. pres. *retrueve*) ; *re-* + *trover* to find.] **1.** *Hunting.* To find and bring in (killed or wounded game). **2.** To recover ; regain ; as, to *retrieve* freedom. **3.** To restore ; revive ; as, to *retrieve* one's character. **4.** To remedy the evil consequences of ; make good ; repair, as a loss. — *v. i. Hunting.* To retrieve game. — *n.* Act of retrieving ; retrieval.

re-triev'er (-trēv'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, retrieves ; esp., one of a certain breed of dogs for retrieving.

re'tro- (rē'trō- ; rĕt'rō- ; *in retrocede (to go back), retrograde, retrospect, and derivatives,* rĕt'rō- *or* rē'trō-). A prefix or combining form from L. *retro*, signifying *backward, back* ; as in *retroact, retrospect, retroversion.*

re'tro-act' (rē'trō-ăkt' ; rĕt'rō-), *v. i.* To act backward, in return, or in opposition ; act so as to affect something done in the past ; be retrospective. — **re'tro-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* — **re'tro-ac-tiv'i-ty** (-ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re'tro-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Fitted or designed to retroact ; operating backward ; retrospective.

retroactive law, *Law,* one operating expressly to affect acts done prior to the passing of the law. [back.]

re'tro-cede' (rē'trō-sēd' ; rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* To cede or grant

ret'ro-cede (rĕt'rō-sēd ; rē'trō-), *v. i.* [L. *retrocedere ; retro* back + *cedere* to go.] To go back ; recede.

re'tro-ces'sion (rē'trō-sĕsh'ŭn ; rĕt'rō-), *n.* Act of retroceding ; recession ; retrogression. [back.]

re'tro-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of receding, or ceding

re'tro-choir (rē'trō-kwīr ; rĕt'rō-), *n.* *Arch.* The space left

in a church behind the high altar or choir inclosure, sometimes used as a chapel.

re'tro-cog-ni'tion (rĕ'trō-kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn ; rĕt'rō-), *n.* Occult cognition of that which has gone before, knowledge of it not being accessible by ordinary means or faculties.

re'tro-flex } (rĕ'trō-flĕks, -flĕkst ; rĕt'rō-), *a.* [*retro-* + L. *flexus*, p. p. of *flectere* to bend, to turn.] Reflexed ; bent or turned abruptly backward.

re'tro-flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of reflexing, or state of being retroflexed ; specif., *Med.*, the bending back of an organ upon itself, as of the uterus.

ret'ro-gra-da'tion (rĕt'rō-grā-dā'shŭn ; rē'trō-), *n.* Act of retrograding ; state of being retrograde.

ret'ro-grade (rĕt'rō-grād ; rē'trō-), *a.* [L. *retrogradus*, fr. *retrogradi*, *-gressus*, to retrograde ; *retro* + *gradi* to step.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** Having a direction from east to west ; — said of apparent or real motion of a celestial body. **b** Exhibiting such motion, as a planet. **2.** Directed, moving, or tending backward, or contrary to the previous direction ; — opposed to *progressive*. **3.** Declining from a better to a worse state ; as, *retrograde* peopie. **4.** Inverse ; inverted ; as, *retrograde* order. **5.** Opposed ; contrary. *Obs.*

— *v. i.* ; -GRAD'ED (-grād'ĕd) ; -GRAD'ING. **1.** To go, move, or appear to move, in a retrograde direction ; recede. **2.** To decline from better to worse ; degenerate. — *v. t.* To turn back ; reverse. *Rare.*

re'tro-gres'sion (rĕ'trō-grĕsh'ŭn ; rĕt'rō-), *n.* Act or process of retrograding ; specif., *Biol.*, a passing from a higher to a lower state or type of organization or structure, in the course of the development of an animal. — **-sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

re'tro-gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Retrograding or tending to retrograde ; going from a better to a worse state ; retrograde ; declining. Specif.: *Biol.* Exhibiting retrogression.

re'tro-ject (rĕ'trō-jĕkt ; rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* [*retro-* + *-ject*, as in *reject*.] To throw or cast back.

re-trorse' (rē-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *retrorsus*, *retroversus* ; *retro* back + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] Bent backward or downward. — **re-trorse'ly,** *adv.*

ret'ro-spect (rĕt'rō-spĕkt ; rē'trō-), *v. i.* [L. *retrospicere* ; *retro* back + *specere*, *spectum*, to look.] **1.** To practice retrospection. **2.** To look back ; refer (to) ; reflect (on).

— *v. t.* To reconsider ; think of by way of retrospection.

— *n.* A looking back ; contemplation or review of the past.

ret'ro-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act or faculty of looking back on things past ; a retrospect.

ret'ro-spec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Looking backward, esp. in thought ; directed to the past. **2.** Having reference to or affecting what is past ; retroactive. — **-spec'tive-ly,** *adv.*

re-trous'sé' (rē-trōō'sā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *retrousser* to turn up.] Turned up ; — said chiefly of the nose.

re'tro-ver'sion (rĕ'trō-vûr'shŭn ; rĕt'rō-), *n.* [*retro-* + L. *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] **1.** A turning, bending, or looking back. **2.** State of being turned or displaced backward.

re-turn' (rē-tûrn'), *v. i.* [F. *retourner* ; *re-* re- + *tourner* to turn. See TURN.] **1.** To go or come back again to a place or condition. **2.** To turn away. *Obs.* **3.** To go back or revert in thought, narration, or argument ; as, to *return* to my story. **4.** To go, come, or pass, back, as in possession ; revert, as an estate. **5.** To reply ; respond.

— *v. t.* **1.** To turn at an angle, as a wall. **2.** To bring, carry, put, or send, back ; restore ; reflect, as light ; specif., *Mil.*, to replace in the proper receptacle ; as, to *return* swords. **3.** To produce in return ; yield ; as, the province *returned* a large revenue. **4.** In various ball games, to play back (the ball) to the one who delivered it. **5.** To report, or bring back and make known. **6.** To render, as an account, to a superior ; report officially ; as, to *return* a list of voters. **7.** To make return of, as a writ. **8.** To send back (upon or on). *Rare.* **9.** To send in return or reply ; say in reply or response ; as, to *return* thanks. **10.** To repay, as a visit ; respond to similarly. **11.** *Card Playing.* To lead in response to the lead of one's partner ; specif., in : **to return a lead,** to lead a suit already led by another player.

— *n.* **1.** A returning, or coming back, to or from a place or condition ; recurrence. **2.** *a Arch.* The continuation in a different direction of the face of a building, or any member, as a colonnade or molding. **b** The carrying of a molding or group of moldings at an angle, usually a right angle, as in a picture frame. **3.** A bend or turn, as in a rod, stream, or gallery ; a portion between two bends. **4.** The profit on, or advantage from, labor, an investment, undertaking, etc. ; — often in *pl.*, proceeds ; results. **5.** *Law.* **a** The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution to the proper officer or court. **b** The certificate of an officer indorsed on the document. **c** The sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners. **6.** An account ; formal report ; as, election *returns*. **7.** Act of returning something or sending or bringing it back to the same place or state. **8.** That which returns or is returned. **9.** *Card Playing.* A lead answering to a previous lead of one's partner. **10.** *Lawn Tennis, Cricket, etc.* Act of returning the ball ; a ball returned. See RETURN, *v. t.*, **4.**

re-turn'a-ble (-tûr'nà-b'l), *a.* **1.** Required to be returned ; as, a writ *returnable* on a certain day. **2.** Capable of, or admitting of, being returned.

re-turn'er, *n.* One who, or that which, returns.

re-tuse' (rē-tūs'), *a.* [L. *retusus* blunted.] *Bot.* Having the apex rounded or obtuse, with a slight notch, as a leaf. See LEAF, *Illust.*

Reu'ben (rōō'bĕn), *n.* [Heb. *Reūbēn*.] *Bib.* Jacob's eldest son or the tribe named after him.

re-un'ion (rē-ūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** A reuniting ; state of being reunited. **2.** An assembling of persons after separation.

re-un'ion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of reunion. — **re-un'ion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **re-un'ion-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

re'u-nite' (rē'ū-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* To unite again ; join after separation, etc. — **re'u-nit'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

re-val'ue (rē-văl'ū), *v. t.* To value again. — **re-val'u-a'tion,** *n.*

re-vamp' (rē-vămp'), *v. t.* To vamp again ; hence : to patch up ; reconstruct. — *n.* That which is revamped.

re-veal' (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* [OF. *reveler*, L. *revelare*, *-latum*, to unveil, reveal. See RE- ; VEIL.] **1.** To make known (something concealed or kept secret) ; unveil ; disclose. **2.** To communicate by supernatural instruction or agency. — **re-veal'a-ble** (rē-vēl'à-b'l), *a.* — **re-veal'er,** *n.*

Syn. Reveal, discover, disclose, divulge. To **reveal** is to exhibit or make known what was previously concealed ; **discover** is now rare as a synonym for *reveal* ; as, words may half *reveal* the soul ; the removal of the mask *discovered* a scarred face. To **disclose** is to expose to view what has been concealed from sight, or (esp.) to reveal what has been kept secret ; to **divulge** is to communicate or make public (esp. a secret or other private matter) ; as, to *disclose* a plot ; to *divulge* a secret.

— *n. Arch.* The side of an opening for a window, doorway, or the like, between the frame and the outer surface of the wall ; or, where the opening is not filled with a door, etc., the whole thickness of the wall ; the jamb.

re-veal'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Revelation.

re-veil'le (rē-văl'yà ; *in U. S. service* rĕv'ĕ-lē' *or* rĕv'ĕ-lē' ; *in Brit.* rē-vĕl'ĭ *or* rē-văl'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *réveillez*, 2d pers. pl. imperative of *réveiller* to awake.] *Mil. & Nav.* A signal, by bugle or drum, at about sunrise, summoning soldiers or sailors to the day's duties, etc.

rev'el (rĕv'ĕl), *v. i.* ; -ELED (-ĕld) *or* -ELLED ; -EL-ING *or* -EL-LING. [OF. *reveler* to revolt, rebel, make merry, fr. L. *rebellare*. See REBEL.] **1.** To take part in a revel or revels. **2.** To take great or intense delight or satisfaction (in).

— *n.* Riotous or noisy festivity or merrymaking ; a festive occasion characterized by noisy jollity ; carousal.

rev'e-la'tion (-ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of revealing ; disclosure of what was before unknown ; also, that which is revealed. **2.** *Theol.* **a** God's disclosure or manifestation of Himself or His will to man. **b** That which is revealed by God to man. **c** That which contains such revelation ; — often in *pl.* Specif., the Bible. **3.** [*cap.*] The last of the canonical books of the Bible ; the Apocalypse ; — often, *Colloq. or Erroneous*, in *pl.* [believer in revelation.]

rev'e-la'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who makes a revelation. **2.** A

rev'e-la'tor (rĕv'ĕ-lā'tĕr), *n.* A revealer.

rev'el-er, rev'el-ler (rĕv'ĕl-ĕr), *n.* One who revels.

rev'el-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Boisterous merrymaking ; reveling.

rev'e-nant (-ĕ-nănt), *n.* [F., p. pr. of *revenir* to return.] One who returns, as from the dead ; hence : a ghost ; specter ; apparition.

re-venge' (rē-vĕnj'), *v. t.* ; -VENGED' (-vĕnjd') ; -VENG'ING (-vĕn'jĭng). [OF. *revengier* ; *re-* re- + *vengier* to avenge, revenge, L. *vindicare*. See VINDICATE.] To inflict harm or injury in return for ; exact satisfaction for ; avenge ; as, I will *revenge* the murder of my comrades ; he *revenged* himself upon them for the wrong they did him. — **Syn.** Retaliate, requite, vindicate. See AVENGE. — *v. i.* To take vengeance ; — used with *upon*. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *n.* **1.** Act of revenging ; vengeance. **2.** Disposition to revenge ; a malignant wishing of evil to one who has injured us. **3.** An opportunity of getting satisfaction ; as, give me my *revenge*. — **Syn.** See REQUITAL. — **re-veng'er,** *n.*

re-venge'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or prone to, revenge ; vindictive. — **Syn.** Vengeful, resentful. See VINDICTIVE. — **re-venge'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **re-venge'ful-ness,** *n.*

rev'e-nue (rĕv'ĕ-nū), *n.* [OF. & F. *revenu*, prop. p. p. of *revenir* to return, L. *revenire* ; *re-* re- + *venire* to come.] **1.** Return from an investment ; income. **2.** An item of income ; a source of revenue. **3.** The annual or periodical yield of taxes, rents, etc., which a nation, state, or municipality collects for public use. **4.** The government department concerned with the collection of the revenue.

revenue cutter. An armed government vessel employed to enforce revenue laws, prevent smuggling, etc.

re-verb' (rē-vûrb'), *v. t. & i.* To reverberate. *Obs.*

re-ver'ber-ant (-vûr'bĕr-ănt), *a.* Reverberating ; resonant.

re-ver'ber-ate (-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. [L. *reverberare* to strike back, repel ; *re-* re- + *verberare* to

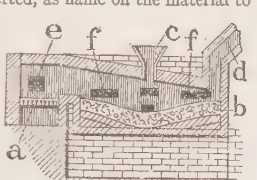
lash, beat, fr. *verber* a lash, whip.] **1.** To drive back; repel; echo, as sound; reflect, as light. — *v. i.* **1.** To rebound; recoil; be reflected or repelled, as rays of light. **2.** To resound; echo; reëcho; — said of sound. **3.** To be forced to strike (upon) or go (over), as flames. — *a.* Reflected; reverberant. *Rare.*

re-ver'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reverberating; reflection; echo; esp., act of reflecting light or heat, reëchoing sound, etc.; also, state of being reflected or reëchoed. **2.** An echoed sound; reëcho; also, a reflection, as of light.

re-ver'ber-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to reverberate; of the nature of reverberation.

re-ver'ber-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, produces reverberation; specif., a reflecting lamp.

re-ver'ber-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Acting by reverberation; forced back or diverted, as flame on the material to be treated. **2.** Designating a furnace (**reverberatory furnace**), kiln, etc., in which the flame is reflected from the roof on the material treated. — *n.* A reverberatory furnace, kiln, or the like.



Reverberatory Furnace for extracting lead from galena. *a* Fire Grate; *b* Hearth; *c* Hopper for introducing dressed ore, slags, quicklime, etc.; *d* Flue; *e* Opening for feeding fire; *f, f* Openings through which the mass of ore, etc., is stirred up.

re-vere' (rē-vēr'), *v. t.*; -VERED' (-vērd'); -VER'ING. [L. *revereri.*] To regard with reverence; venerate; reverence.

rev'er-ence (rĕv'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [F. *révérence*, L. *reverentia.* See REVERENT.] **1.** Deference. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Profound respect mingled with fear and affection; veneration. **3.** An act of revering; a token of respect or veneration; an obeisance. **4.** State of being honored or respected; dignity; state. **5.** One entitled to be revered; — a title or designation used of or to clergymen, with *his* or (*Obsoles.*) *your.*

Syn. Reverence, veneration, awe, adoration, worship. Reverence is a strong sentiment of respect and esteem, sometimes with a trace of fear; **veneration** is deep or exalted reverence; **awe** adds to *reverence* the implication of solemn wonder, mingled with dread, in view of something great or terrible, sublime or sacred; as, Boswell's *reverence* of Johnson; a religious *veneration;* his wondering *awe* at the greatness of men's sorrows. **Adoration** adds to *veneration* the idea of homage or personal devotion; **worship** is adoration paid esp. to God. See DEFERENCE.

— *v. t.;* -ENCED (-ĕnst); -ENC-ING (-ĕn-sing). To salute with a reverence; regard or treat with reverence; venerate.

rev'er-end (-ĕnd), *a.* [L. *reverendus*, gerundive of *revereri.*] **1.** Worthy of reverence; revered; — used esp. as a title of respect given to ecclesiastics. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the clergy. **3.** Reverent. *Rare.*

rev'er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *reverens, -entis*, p. pr. of *revereri* to revere; *re-* re- + *vereri* to fear.] Disposed to revere; reverential; profoundly respectful. — **rev'er-ent-ly,** *adv.*

rev'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Proceeding from or expressing reverence; reverent. — **rev'er-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

re-ver'er (rē-vēr'ẽr), *n.* One who reveres.

rev'er-ie (rĕv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *rêverie*, fr. *rêver* to dream, rave.] **1.** An irregular train of thought; deep or abstracted musing; daydream; state of being lost in thought. **2.** An extravagant or fanciful product of the mind; a vision. — **Syn.** See DREAM.

‖ **re-vers'** (rē-vâr'; *colloq.* rē-vẽr', rē-vûr'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. See REVERSE.] *Dressmaking, Tailoring, etc.* A part turned or folded back so as to show the inside, or a piece put on in imitation of such a part, as the lapel of a coat.

re-ver'sal (rē-vûr'săl), *n.* Act of reversing, as: **a** *Law.* A change; overthrow; as, the *reversal* of a judgment. **b** Inversion; as, the *reversal* of objects by a lens.

re-verse' (-vûrs'), *a.* [OF. *revers*, L. *reversus*, p. p. of *revertere.* See REVERT.] **1.** Turned back; opposite or contrary; as, the *reverse* order. **2.** Acting in a manner opposite or contrary.

— *n.* **1.** A direct opposite or contrary. **2.** The back; — opposed to *obverse;* as, the *reverse* of a leaf or trench; specif.: **a** The side of a coin, medal, etc., opposite to the obverse; also, the design on this side. **b** The back of a book leaf; verso. **3.** *a* Act of reversing; reversal. *Obs. or R.* **b** A change from better to worse; misfortune; a check or defeat. **4.** *Mech.* A reversing gear, movement, etc.

— *v. t.;* -VERSED' (-vûrst'); -VERS'ING. **1.** To turn upside down; invert; as, to *reverse* arms. **2.** To revoke; annul; make void; as, to *reverse* a sentence, or judgment. **3.** To turn completely about in position or direction; transpose. **4.** To cause to go or move oppositely; specif., *Mach.,* to cause (an engine, machine, etc.) to perform its revolutions or action in the opposite direction.

Syn. Overturn, overthrow, overset, invert, upset, subvert; repeal, undo. — **Reverse, invert** agree in the idea of change to the contrary or opposite. **Reverse** denotes merely alteration to the opposite, as of position, direction, order, etc. **Invert** denotes primarily a turning upside down; as, an *inverted* tumbler, order. In its secondary senses it approaches *reverse,* but is narrower. See CONVERSE, ABOLISH.

— *v. i.* To turn or move oppositely.

re-verse'ly, *adv.* In a reverse manner.

re-vers'er (-vûr'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, reverses.

re-vers'i-ble (rē-vûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being reversed or of reversing. **2.** Finished on both sides, so that either may be used; — said of fabrics. — **re-vers'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-vers'i-bly,** *adv.*

re-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réversion*, L. *reversio* a turning back. See REVERT.] **1.** *Law.* The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law after termination of the grant. **2.** Right of succession or future possession or enjoyment. **3.** Remainder. *Obs.* **4.** Act of coming back, or returning, as to a former condition or faith; reconversion. **5.** Act of turning the opposite way, or state of being so turned. **6.** A return toward some ancestral type; atavism.

re-ver'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Reversionary.

re-ver'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a reversion; involving a reversion.

re-ver'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* *Law.* One who has a reversion; loosely, any one having a vested right to a future estate.

re-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. i.* [L. *revertere, -versum; re-* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To return; go back: recur. **2.** To undergo reversion. — *n.* One who, or that which, reverts or is reverted; esp., one who returns to a former faith. [verted.]

re-vert'i-ble (-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may revert or be re-

rev'er-y. Var. of REVERIE.

re-vest' (rē-vĕst'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *vest.*] To reinstate; reinvest; as, to *revest* a king in his kingdom. — *v. i.* To take effect or vest again, as a title; revert to a former owner; as, the title *revested* in A.

re-vet' (rē-vĕt'), *v. t.;* -VET'TED; -VET'TING. [F. *revêtir,* prop., to clothe. See REVEST.] *Mil. & Civil Engin.* To face, as an embankment, with a revetment.

re-vet'ment (-vĕt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *revêtement.*] A facing, as of stone, to sustain an embankment; also, a retaining wall.

re-vict'ual (rē-vĭt'ˈl), *v. t. & i.* To victual again.

re-view' (rē-vū'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *view.*] **1.** To see again. *Obs.* **2.** To view, examine, or study again. **3.** To go over or examine critically or deliberately; specif.: **a** To write a critical notice of. **b** To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops. **c** *Law.* To reëxamine judicially; as, a higher court may *review* the proceedings of a lower one. **4.** To look back on; take a retrospective view of; as, to *review* the events of a day. — *v. i.* To write reviews; be a reviewer.

— *n.* [F. *revue*, fr. *revoir* to see again, fr. L. *revidere; re-* + *videre* to see.] **1.** A looking over or examination for amending or improving; revision. *Rare.* **2.** *Law.* Specif., judicial reëxamination, as of the proceedings of a lower court. **3.** An inspection, as of troops, by a higher officer; an examination; general survey. **4.** A lesson studied or recited a second time. **5.** A critical examination of a publication, with remarks; a criticism; critique. **6.** A periodical containing critical essays. **7.** A reëxamination.

Syn. Review, critique, criticism are all used to denote a critical essay. **Review** emphasizes the idea of critical examination or exposition; **critique** and **criticism** lay stress rather upon the expression of critical judgments.

re-view'al (-ăl), *n.* A review. [of books.]

re-view'er, *n.* One who reviews; esp. a professional critic

re-vile' (rē-vīl'), *v. t.;* -VILED' (-vīld'); -VIL'ING (-vīl'ĭng). [OF. *reviler* to despise, regard as vile.] To abuse with opprobrious language; reproach abusively; rail at. — **Syn.** See VILIFY. — *v. i.* To use opprobrious language; rail.

re-vile'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or practice of reviling; abuse; also, a reviling remark or speech.

re-vil'er (-vīl'ẽr), *n.* One who reviles.

re-vin'di-cate (rē-vĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To vindicate again; reclaim. — **re-vin'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

re-vis'al (rē-vīz'ăl), *n.* Act of revising; revision.

re-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.;* -VISED' (-vīzd'); -VIS'ING (-vīz'ĭng). [F. *reviser*, fr. L. *revisere* to look back, revisit.] To look over or reëxamine for correction. — *n.* **1.** Act of revising; review; revision. **2.** *Print.* A proof taken after correction. — **re-vis'er** (rē-vīz'ẽr), **re-vi'sor** (-vī'zẽr), *n.*

re-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A revising. **2.** That made by revising; revised version. — **Syn.** Revisal, revise, review.

re-vi'sion-al (-ăl), **re-vi'sion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to revision; revisory.

re-vis'it (rē-vĭz'ĭt), *v. t. & i.* To visit again; return to. — *n.* A second or repeated visit.

re-vis'it-a'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of revisiting.

re-vi'so-ry (rē-vī'zō-rĭ), *a.* Having the power or purpose to revise; revising; of the nature of revision.

re-vi'tal-ize (rē-vī'tăl-īz), *v. t.* To give new life to. — **re-vi'tal-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

re-viv'al (rē-vīv'ăl), *n.* Act of reviving, or state of being revived ; restoration ; specif. : **a** Renewed interest in something, as literature ; of a play, book, etc., a new presentation or publication. **b** In full, **revival of religion.** Renewed interest in religion, after indifference and decline ; a period of religious awakening. **c** Reanimation from a state of languor or depression ; — applied to the health, spirits, etc. — **Revival of Learning, Letters,** *or* **Literature,** the Renaissance in its literary aspect.

re-viv'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The spirit or kind of religion, or methods, characteristic of religious revivals. **2.** Tendency or desire to revive or restore.

re-viv'al-ist, *n.* One who promotes revivals of religion.

re-vive' (-vīv'), *v. i.* ; -VIVED' (-vīvd') ; -VIV'ING (-vīv'ĭng). [F. *revivre,* L. *revivere ; re-* re- + *vivere* to live.] **1.** To return to consciousness or life ; recover life, vigor, or strength ; become animated or invigorated anew ; become active, operative, valid, or flourishing again. **2.** *Chem.* To recover its proper metallic state, as a metal.

— *v. t.* **1.** To restore to consciousness or life ; reanimate. **2.** To bring into renewed vigor, activity, or action ; invigorate again ; as, wine *revived* his courage. **3.** To recover from neglect or disuse ; restore ; as, to *revive* a play. **4.** To renew in the mind or memory ; reawaken ; refresh. **5.** *a Old Chem.* To reduce to its metallic state, as a metal after calcination. **b** To restore to an active state. — **re-viv'er,** *n.*

re-viv'i-fy (rē-vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To cause to revive ; revive. — **re-viv'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

rev'o-ca-ble (rĕv'ō-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *revocabilis.* See REVOKE.] Capable of being revoked. — **rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **rev'o-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **rev'o-ca-bly,** *adv.*

rev'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Recall. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Act of revoking ; act by which one having the right, annuls an act done, a power or authority given, or a license, gift, or benefit conferred ; repeal, withdrawal. [recalling.]

rev'o-ca-to-ry (rĕv'ō-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to revocation ;

re-voice (rē-vois'), *v. t.* **1.** To voice again ; echo. **2.** To refurnish with a voice ; refit, as an organ pipe.

re-vok'a-ble (rē-vōk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Revocable.

re-voke' (rē-vōk'), *v. t.* ; -VOKED' (-vōkt') ; -VOK'ING (-vōk'ĭng). [OF. *revoquier,* L. *revocare ; re-* + *vocare* to call.] **1.** To bring back ; recall. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To annul by recalling or taking back ; repeal ; rescind. — **Syn.** Recall, countermand. See ABOLISH. — *v. i. Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit when able, in violation of the rules. — *n. Card Playing.* Act of revoking. — **re-vok'er** (-vōk'ĕr), *n.*

re-volt' (rē-vōlt' ; -vŏlt'), *n.* [F. *révolte,* deriv. of It. *rivolvere, rivolto,* to turn, direct, fr. L. *revolvere.* See REVOLVE.] Act of revolting ; a casting off of allegiance ; change of party or opinion ; esp., rebellion ; insurrection. — **Syn.** See REBELLION. — *v. t.* To affect with disgust or loathing ; nauseate. — *v. i.* **1.** To renounce allegiance ; rebel ; desert one party or leader for another. **2.** To be disgusted, or grossly offended ; feel disgust or nausea ; — used with *at* or *against ;* as, his mind *revolted* at treason. **3.** To turn or shrink with disgust or loathing ; as, his nature *revolted* from it. — **re-volt'er,** *n.*

re-volt'ing, *p. a.* Repulsive ; disgusting. — **-ing-ly,** *adv.*

rev'o-lute (rĕv'ō-lūt), *a.* [L. *revolutus,* p. p. of *revolvere.* See REVOLVE.] *Bot.* Rolled backward or downward, as the margins or tips of some leaves.

rev'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A revolving, or turning round or about a center or axis ; rotation ; strictly, a progressive motion of a body round a center or axis, such that any line of the body remains throughout parallel to its initial position, to which it returns on completing the circuit. **2.** Of a heavenly body, act of going round in an orbit, or elliptic course ; also, apparent movement round the earth. **3.** Completion of a course, as of years ; circuit ; also, *Obs. or R.*, recurrence, as of an epoch or period. **4.** Change ; alteration ; radical change ; as, a *revolution* in thought. **5.** A fundamental change in political organization, or in a government or constitution ; overthrow or renunciation of one government, and substitution of another, by the governed ; [*cap.* & *with the*] : **a** The **English Revolution** (1688–89). **b** The **French Revolution** (1789–99). **c** The **American Revolution** (1775–83). — **Syn.** See REBELLION.

rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry (-lū'shŭn-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, characterized by, or of the nature of, a revolution, esp. in government ; tending to or promoting revolution.

Revolutionary calendar, the calendar of the first French Republic, substituted for the ordinary calendar by a decree of the National Convention in 1793, and reckoned from Sept. 22, 1792 (the date of the republic). The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days, with five additional days (*sansculottides*) for festivals, and six in every fourth year. The months, began approximately as follows :

Vendémiaire	Vintage Sept. 22	**Nivôse** . . .	Snow . Dec. 21
Brumaire .	Fog . . Oct. 22	**Pluviôse** . .	Rain . Jan. 20
Frimaire . .	Sleet . Nov. 21	**Ventôse** . .	Wind . Feb. 19
Germinal .	Seed . . Mar. 21	**Thermidor,**	
Floréal . .	Blossom Apr. 20	*or* **Fervidor**	Heat . July 19
Prairial . .	Pasture May 20	**Fructidor** .	Fruit . Aug. 18
Messidor .	Harvest June 19		

— *n.* An advocate or favorer of revolution ; revolutionist.

rev'o-lu'tion-ist, *n.* One engaged in a revolution ; a favorer of revolution ; a revolutionary.

rev'o-lu'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To change fundamentally ; subject to a revolution.

re-volv'a-ble (rē-vŏl'vȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being revolved.

re-volve' (rē-vŏlv'), *v. t.* ; -VOLVED' (-vŏlvd') ; -VOLV'ING. [L. *revolvere, -lutum : re-* + *volvere* to roll, turn round.] **1.** To turn over in the mind ; cogitate. **2.** To cause to move or turn around, as in an orbit or on an axis ; rotate. — *v. i.* **1.** To move around or turn, as in an orbit or about an axis ; rotate. **2.** To pass in cycles ; as, the centuries *revolve.*

Syn. Revolve, rotate. To **rotate** is to turn on or as on an axis ; **revolve** is sometimes exactly synonymous with *rotate,* but oftener denotes movement as in an orbit ; as, the earth *rotates* on its axis and *revolves* about the sun.

re-volv'er (-vŏl'vĕr), *n.* Something that revolves ; specif.,

Modern Revolver, with Side Plate and Stocks removed. 1 Trigger ; 2 Hammer, 3 Main Spring ; 4 Rebound Slide ; 5 Hand ; 6 Sear ; 7 Bolt to release Cylinder (8) ; 9 Extractor.

a firearm (commonly a pistol) with a cylinder of several chambers so arranged as to revolve on an axis, and be discharged in succession by the same lock.

re-vul'sion (rē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *revulsio,* fr. *revellere, -vulsum,* to pluck away ; *re-* + *vellere* to pluck.] **1.** *Med.* The allaying of a morbid condition by counterirritation or the like. **2.** A strong pulling or drawing back or away ; withdrawal. **3.** A sudden or strong reaction, reversion, or change ; as, a *revulsion* of feeling.

re-vul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Causing, or tending to, revulsion.

re-ward' (-wôrd'), *v. t.* [OF. *rewarder,* a form of *regarder.* See REGARD.] **1.** To give as a reward. **2.** To make a return, or give a reward, to (a person) or for (a service, etc.) ; requite ; recompense. — *n.* **1.** That which is given in return for good or evil done or received ; recompense. **2.** *Law.* Compensation or remuneration for services ; specif., a recompense or premium offered by the government or a private individual for special services to be performed. — **Syn.** Pay, retribution, punishment. — **re-ward'er,** *n.*

re-wind' (rē-wīnd'), *v. t. & i.* To wind again.

re-word' (rē-wûrd'), *v. t.* **1.** To repeat in the same words. **2.** To alter the wording of ; restate in other words.

re-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* To work again.

re-write' (rē-rīt'), *v. t.* To write again or anew.

Rey'nard (rā'nârd ; rĕn'ârd). [F. *renard ;* of G. origin.] Proper name of the fox in the medieval beast epic "Reynard the Fox" ; also [*l. c.*], a fox.

rhab'do-man'cy (răb'dō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod, stick + *-mancy.*] Divination by rods or wands.

rha'chis (rā'kĭs). Var. of RACHIS.

Rhad'a-man'thus (răd'ȧ-măn'thŭs), **Rhad'a-man'thys** (-thĭs), *n.* [L. *Rhadamanthus,* Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθος, Ῥαδάμανθυς.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Europa. For his exemplary justice he was made, after death, one of the judges in the lower world. — **Rhad'a-man'thine** (-thĭn), *a.*

Rhæ'tian (rē'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Rhætia, a Roman province nearly corresponding with Tirol and the Grisons. — *n.* One of the people of Rhætia, conquered about 15 B. C. by the Romans.

Rhæ'tic (-tĭk), *a. Geol.* Pert. to or designating the uppermost division of the European Triassic ; — in allusion to certain strata of the Rhætian Alps.

Rhæ'to-Ro-man'ic (rē'tō-rō-măn'ĭk), *n.* The Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland, a part of Tirol, and Friuli, along the northern limits of Italian. The names *Ladin* and *Romansch* have also been used for some or even all of them.

-rha'gi-a (-rā'jĭ-ȧ), **-rhage** (-rāj). In composition usually **-rrhagia, -rrhage.** [NL. *-rhagia,* Gr. *-ῥαγία* (as in *αἱμορραγία* hemorrhage), fr. *ῥηγνύναι* to break.] A combining form used to signify *a bursting forth, abnormal* or *excessive discharge* or *flow ;* as, metro*rrhagia,* hemor*rhage,* etc.

rham-na'ceous (răm-nā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ῥάμνος* a kind of prickly shrub.] *Bot.* Belonging to a widely distributed

family (*Rhamnaceæ*) of thorny shrubs and trees, the buckthorn family, typifying an order (*Rhamnales*).

rhaph'i-des (răf'ĭ-dēz). Var. of RAPHIDES.

-rhaphy. In composition usually **-rrhaphy.** [Gr. *ῥαφή* a sewing, fr. *ῥάπτειν* to sew.] Combining form used to signify *sewing, suture;* as in tenor*rrhaphy*.

rhap-sod'ic (răp-sŏd'ĭk), **rhap-sod'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rhapsody; ecstatic.

rhap'so-dist (răp'sō-dĭst), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* One who recited a rhapsody; esp., a professional reciter of epic poems, as of Homer. **2.** Hence, one who recites or sings poems for a livelihood. **3.** One who rhapsodizes.

rhap'so-dize (-dīz), *v. i.*; -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To recite as a rhapsody. — *v. t.* To utter rhapsodies.

rhap'so-dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *rapsodie*, L. *rhapsodia*, Gr. *ῥαψῳδία*, deriv. of *ῥάπτειν* to sew together, unite + *ᾠδή* song.] **1.** A recitation or song of a rhapsodist; a portion of a Greek epic, as a book of the "Iliad," adapted for recitation at one time; a similar modern literary piece. **2.** A miscellaneous collection; medley. **3.** An utterance or writing characterized by emotionalism and lack of connection and soundness. **4.** *Music.* An irregular instrumental composition, like an improvisation.

rhat'a-ny (răt'ă-nĭ), *n.* [Sp. *ratania, rataña*, Peruv. *rataña.*] **1.** The root of a half-shrubby Peruvian plant (*Krameria triandra*), used in medicine as an astringent and tonic, and to color port wine. **2.** The plant.

rhe'a (rē'ă), *n.* [Assamese.] Ramie or its fiber.

Rhe'a (rē'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ῥέα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Uranus and Gæa, wife of Cronus, and mother of Zeus, Hades, Poseidon, Hera, Hestia, and Demeter; — hence called "Mother of the Gods." Rhea was identified by the Greeks with Cybele. **2.** [*l. c.*] The South American ostrich (genus *Rhea*). It is smaller than the African ostrich, the toes are three instead of two, and the tail is undeveloped.

-rhe'a, -rhœ'a (-rē'ă). In use commonly **-rrhea, -rrhœa.** [NL., fr. Gr. *-ροια* (as in *διάρροια* diarrhea), fr. *ῥεῖν* to flow.] A suffix denoting *flow, discharge;* as in diar*rhea*.

Rhein'gold' (rīn'gōld'; *G.* -gôlt'), *n.* Also, Anglicized, **Rhine'gold'.** In Wagner's *Der Ring des Nibelungen* (The Ring of the Nibelung), a piece of consecrated gold stolen from the Rhine and made into a ring by Alberich. When stolen from him, he lays a curse on it, which brings disaster to its possessors.

rhe-mat'ic (rē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ῥηματικός* of or for a verb, fr. *ῥῆμα, ῥήματος*, a sentence.] **1.** Of or pert. to word formation. **2.** Derived from verbs.

Rhen'ish (rĕn'ĭsh), *a.* [L. *Rhenus* Rhine.] Of or pert. to the river Rhine or the region near it. — *n.* Rhine wine.

rhe-om'e-ter (rē-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ῥέος* stream + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring currents, esp. electrical currents or the blood currents.

rhe'o-scope (rē'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ῥέος* stream + *-scope.*] *Physics.* A galvanoscope. — **rhe'o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

rhe'o-stat (-stăt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥέος* stream + *στατός* standing still.] *Elec.* Any contrivance for regulating a current by means of (usually) variable resistances. — **-stat'ic,** *a.*

rhe'o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ῥέος* stream + *τάξις* an arranging.] *Biol.* The tendency of certain organisms to respond to the stimulus of a current by movement.

rhe-ot'ro-pism (rē-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥέος* stream + *-tropism.*] *Physiol.* The directive influence exerted on growing organs by water currents. [*caca rhesus*).]

rhe'sus (rē'sŭs), *n.* [NL.] An East Indian macaque (*Macaca rhesus*).

Rhe'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ῥῆσος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian ally of Troy. An oracle declared Troy would not fall if his horses drank from the Xanthus. See DIOMED.

rhet'o-ric (rĕt'ō-rĭk), *n.* [F. *rhétorique*, L. *rhetorica*, Gr. *ῥητορική*, deriv. of *ῥήτωρ* orator, rhetorician.] **1.** The art of expressive speech or of discourse, esp. the art of literary composition. **2.** Hence : **a** Skillful or artistic use of speech. **b** Artificial elegance of language. **3.** A treatise on rhetoric.

rhe-tor'i-cal (rē-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to rhetoric; according to, or exhibiting, rhetoric; oratorical. — **rhe-tor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **rhe-tor'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

rhet'o-ri'cian (rĕt'ō-rĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1.** One who teaches, or is versed in, rhetoric. **2.** An eloquent writer or speaker.

rheum (rōōm), *n.* [OF. *reume*, L. *rheuma*, fr. Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, fr. *ῥεῖν* to flow.] A watery discharge, esp. from the eyes or nose; hence : a cold; catarrh; *Poetic*, tears. *Archaic.*

rheu-mat'ic (rōō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [OF. *reumatique*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *ῥευματικός* subject to a flux. See RHEUM.] Of, pert. to, affected with, or causing rheumatism. — *n.* **1.** One having rheumatism. **2.** In *pl.* Rheumatism. *Colloq. or Dial.*

rheu'ma-tism (rōō'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *rheumatismus* rheum, Gr. *ῥευματισμός*. See RHEUM.] *Med.* A constitutional disease characterized chiefly by pains of various types. It attacks joints, muscles, or fibrous or serous structures.

rheu'ma-toid (-toid), **rheu'ma-toi'dal** (-toi'dăl) *a. Med.* Resembling, or characteristic of, rheumatism; afflicted with rheumatism. — **rheu'ma-toi'dal-ly,** *adv.*

rheum'y (rōōm'ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to rheum; abounding in or causing rheum; affected with rheum.

rhig'o-lene (rĭg'ō-lēn), *n.* [Gr. *ῥῖγος* cold + L. *oleum* oil.] A petroleum product intermediate between gasolene and cymogene. It is exceedingly volatile, and is used in medicine to produce local anæsthesia by cooling.

rhi'nal (rī'năl), *a.* [Gr. *ῥίς, ῥινός*, the nose.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the nose; nasal; narial.

rhi'nen-ceph'a-lon (rī'nĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -ALA (-lă). [NL.; Gr. *ῥίς, ῥινός*, nose + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The olfactory lobes considered as a division of the brain. **b** Either olfactory lobe. — **-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

rhine'stone' (rīn'stōn'), *n.* [Cf. G. *rheinkiesel* Rhine quartz, F. *caillou du Rhin*, also rhinestone.] A colorless lustrous stone made of paste; — much used in cheap jewelry.

Rhine wine (rīn). Wine produced in the valley of the Rhine and its tributaries. Rhine wines are usually light, dry, white, and acid, with a fine bouquet.

rhi-ni'tis (rī-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nose, esp. of the nasal mucous membrane.

rhi'no- (rī'nō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.*

rhi'no (rī'nō), *n.* Money; cash. *Slang.*

rhi-noc'er-os (rī-nŏs'ĕr-ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ῥινόκερως; ῥίς, ῥινός*, nose + *κέρας* horn.] Any of a family (*Rhinocerotidæ*) of large, herbivorous, perissodactyl, thick-skinned mammals with one or (in some species) two heavy upright horns on the snout.

Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*).

rhi-nol'o-gy (rī-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science which treats of the nose and its diseases. — **rhi-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

rhi'no-plas'ty (rī'nō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* Plastic surgery of the nose. — **rhi'no-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

rhi'no-scope (rī'nō-skōp), *n.* A small mirror for use in examining the nasal cavity.

rhi-nos'co-py (rī-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n. Med.* Examination of the soft palate, posterior nares, etc., by means of a rhinoscope.

rhi'zo- (rī'zō-). Combining form from Greek *ῥίζα, root.*

rhi'zo-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a. Bot.* Having perennial underground parts, but annual stems and foliage; — said of all perennial herbs.

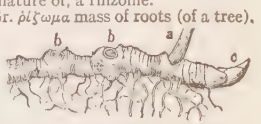
rhi'zo-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* [*rhizo-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a division (*Rhizocephala*) of extremely degenerate hermaphrodi'tic cirripeds which live as parasites on ordinary crabs and hermit crabs.

rhi'zo-gen'ic (rī'zō-jĕn'ĭk), **rhi-zog'e-nous** (rī-zŏj'ē-nŭs) *a. Bot.* Producing roots; as, *rhizogenic* tissue.

rhi'zoid (rī'zoid), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* In ferns, mosses, etc., one of the rootlike filaments that attach the gametophyte to the substratum. — **rhi-zoi'dal** (-zoi'dăl), *a.*

rhi-zom'a-tous (rī-zŏm'ă-tŭs; -zō'mă-tŭs), *a. Bot.* Resembling, or having the nature of, a rhizome.

rhi'zome (rī'zōm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥίζωμα* mass of roots (of a tree), stem, race.] *Bot.* Any underground rootlike stem sending leafy shoots from the upper surface and roots from the lower side, as that of Solomon's-seal; a rootstock.

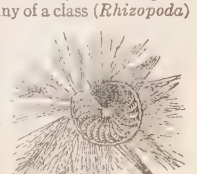


Rhizome of Solomon's-seal. *a* Growing Stem; *b b* Old Scars; *c* Bud.

rhi'zo-mor'phous (rī'zō-môr'fŭs), *a. Bot.* Having the form of a root; rootlike.

rhi-zoph'a-gous (rī-zŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ῥιζοφάγος; ῥίζα* a root + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Feeding on roots; root-eating.

rhi'zo-pod (rī'zō-pŏd), *n. Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Rhizopoda*) of protozoans having as the chief common character the formation of pseudopodia which ordinarily serve as organs for locomotion and for taking food.



A Rhizopod (*Polystomella striatulata*), with Pseudopodia extended. Much enlarged.

rho (rō), *n.* [Gr. *ῥῶ.*] The 17th letter [P, *ρ*] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *R, r.*

rho'da-mine (rō'dă-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min.** [G. *rhodamin*; Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + G. *amin* amine.] *Chem.* A rose-red dye got by condensing an amino derivative of phenol with phthalic anhydride; any of several related dyes.

Rhode Is'land red (rōd ī'lănd). One of an American breed

of single-combed domestic fowls, having a long heavy body, smooth yellow or reddish legs, and plumage chiefly reddish buff, with a black tail.

Rho'di-an (rō'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Rhodius.*] Of or pert. to Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

rho'dic (rō'dĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing rhodium, esp. in its higher valences.

rho'di-um (rō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose; — from its rose-red salts.] *Chem.* A rare element found in platinum ores and separated as a grayish white metal insoluble in acids and very difficult to fuse. Symbol, *Rh;* at. wt., 102.9; sp. gr., 12.2.

rho'do-chro'site (-dō-krō'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + *χρῶσις* a coloring.] *Min.* A mineral characteristically rose-red, and consisting essentially of manganese carbonate, $MnCO_3$.

rho'do-den'dron (-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον,* lit., rose tree; *ῥόδον* rose + *δένδρον* tree.] Any of a large genus (*Rhododendron*) of evergreen ericaceous shrubs, natives of mountainous regions in various parts of the Northern Hemisphere. They have handsome white, pink, or rose-purple flowers.

rho'do-lite (rō'dō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + *-lite.*] *Min.* A pink or purple variety of garnet, used as a gem.

rho'do-nite (-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose.] *Min.* A pale red triclinic mineral consisting essentially of a manganese silicate, $MnSiO_3$; manganese spar. It is often used as an ornamental stone, esp. in Russia.

rho'do-phy'ceous (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + *φῦκος* seaweed.] *Bot.* Belonging to a class (*Rhodophyceæ*) of algæ, the red algæ, so called on account of their color. The red algæ are seaweeds of deep water, and exhibit great beauty in form and shades of coloring.

rho-do'ra (rō-dō'rȧ; 57), *n.* [L., a kind of plant.] An ericaceous shrub (*Rhodora canadensis*), found throughout Canada and New England, having delicate pink flowers produced before the leaves in spring.

-rhœ'a. Var. of -RHEA.

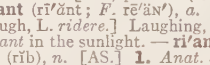
rhomb (rŏmb; rŏm), *n.* [L. *rhombus,* Gr. *ῥόμβος* rhomb, spinning top.] *Geom.* = RHOMBUS.

rhom'bic (rŏm'bĭk), **rhom'bi-cal** (-bĭ-kăl), *a.* Having the form of a rhombus, or rhomb.

rhom'bo-he'dral (-hē'drăl), *a.* Related to, or having the form of, a rhombohedron.

rhom'bo-he'dron (-bō-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόμβος* rhomb + *ἕδρα* base.] A parallelepipedon.

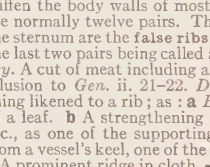
rhom'boid (rŏm'boid), *n.* [L. *rhomboides,* Gr. *ῥομβοειδής* rhomboidal.] A parallelogram with oblique angles and the adjacent sides unequal. — *a.* Shaped more or less like a rhombus or like a rhomboid; rhomboidal.



Rhomboid.

rhom-boi'dal (-boi'dăl), *a.* Shaped more or less like a rhomboid.

rhom'bus (rŏm'bŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** An equilateral parallelogram, having its angles oblique. *Rhombus* is rarely used as including the *square.* **2.** A rhombohedron.



Rhombus, 1.

rhon'chus (rŏn'kŭs), *n.; pl.* **-CHI** (-kī). [L., a snoring, a croaking.] *Med.* An adventitious whistling or snoring heard on auscultation of the chest when the air channels are partly obstructed; a râle. — **rhon'chal** (-kăl), **rhon'chi-al** (-kĭ-ăl), *a.*

rhu'barb (rōō'bärb), *n.* [F. *rhubarbe,* LL. *rheubarbarum* for *rheum barbarum,* Gr. *ῥῆον* rhubarb.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Rheum*) of polygonaceous plants, including the common garden rhubarb (*R. rhaponticum*) and other species (esp. *R. officinale* and *R. palmatum*) yielding the commercial product. They are tall, coarse herbs with large leaves and thick, succulent petioles. **2.** *Pharm.* The root of any of several species of this genus, used as a combined cathartic and astringent, also as a mild tonic. **3.** The acid leafstalks of the common garden species, used in cookery.

Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*). Much reduced.

rhumb (rŭm; rŭmb), *n.* [F. *rumb.*] *Navig.* **1.** A line crossing successive meridians at a constant angle; — called also **rhumb'line.** **2.** Any of the points of the mariner's compass. [RIME, etc.]

rhyme (rīm), *n.,* **rhym'er** (-ẽr), **rhyme'ster** (-stẽr). See

rhyn'cho-ce-pha'li-an (rĭŋ'kō-sĕ-fā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *κεφαλή* head.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to an order (*Rhynchocephalia*) of nearly extinct reptiles resembling lizards in general form and appearance. — *n.* A rhynchocephalian reptile.

rhy'o-lite (rī'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῖν* to flow + *-lite.*] A very acid volcanic rock, the lava form of granite.

rhy'pa-rog'ra-phy (rĭ'pȧ-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ῥυπαρογράφος* painting foul or mean objects; *ῥυπαρός* filthy, dirty + *γράφειν* to write, paint.] The depiction of mean, unworthy, or sordid subjects. — **rhy'pa-rog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), **-ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* — **rhy'pa-ro-graph'ic** (-rō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

rhythm (rĭth'm; rĭth'm), *n.* [F. *rhythme,* L. *rhythmus,* Gr. *ῥυθμός* measured motion, measure, proportion, *ῥεῖν* to flow.] **1.** *Chiefly Pros.* **a** The movement of uttered words as marked by the succession and alternation of long and short, accented and unaccented, syllables, and by the position of pauses. **b** A particular kind of such movement; as, a dactylic *rhythm.* **c** Rhythmic expression. **2.** *Music.* **a** Symmetry of movement as determined by recurrent heavy and light accent. **b** A symmetrical and regularly recurrent grouping of tones according to accent and time value; as, a fandango *rhythm.* **c** See TIME, *n.,* 12. **3.** In general applications: movement marked by regular recurrence; hence: regularity of recurrence; periodicity.

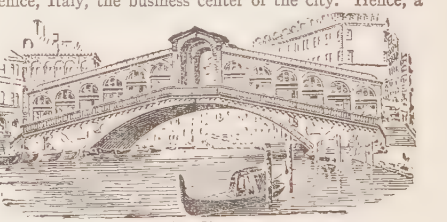
rhyth'mic (rĭth'mĭk; rĭth'mĭk), *n.* Also **rhyth'mics.** (See -ICS.) The science of rhythm and rhythmical structure.

rhyth'mic (-mĭk) } *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or
rhyth'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } marked by, rhythm. — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

rhyth'mist (-mĭst), *n.* An adept in rhythm.

ri'a (rē'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *ría.*] *Geog.* A long narrow inlet, with depth gradually diminishing inward.

Ri-al'to (rē-ăl'tō; rĭ-ăl'tō), *n.* **1.** An island and district in Venice, Italy, the business center of the city. Hence, a



Rialto, Venice.

marble bridge connecting this island with the island San Marco. **2.** [*l. c.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz).] An exchange; market.

ri'ant (rī'ănt; *F.* rē'äN'), *a.* [F. *riant,* p. pr. of *rire* to laugh, L. *ridere.*] Laughing, smiling; gay; as, meadows *riant* in the sunlight. — **ri'ant-ly** (rī'ănt-lĭ), *adv.*

rib (rĭb), *n.* [AS.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the series of paired, curved, bony or partly cartilaginous rods which stiffen the body walls of most vertebrates. In man, there are normally twelve pairs. Those which do not unite with the sternum are the **false ribs.** They are the last five pairs, the last two pairs being called also **floating ribs.** **2.** *Cookery.* A cut of meat including a rib or ribs. **3.** A wife; — in allusion to *Gen.* ii. 21–22. *Dial. or Sportive.* **4.** Something likened to a rib; as: **a** *Bot.* One of the primary veins of a leaf. **b** A strengthening or shaping timber, bar, rod, etc., as one of the supporting bars or timbers branching from a vessel's keel, one of the arched frames of a vault, etc. **c** A prominent ridge in cloth. — *v. t.;* RIBBED (rĭbd); RIB'BING. **1.** To furnish, strengthen, or mark with ribs or ridges. **2.** To inclose, as with ribs, and protect.

rib'ald (rĭb'ăld), *n.* [F. *ribaud,* OF. *ribalt,* LL. *ribaldus.*] One who is ribald. *Rare.* — *a.* Low, coarse, or scurrilous; esp., blasphemous, obscene, or coarsely offensive in language; as, a *ribald* scoffer; a *ribald* jest.

rib'ald-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Ribald acts or words; — now chiefly applied to language.

rib'and (rĭb'ănd; *formerly* rĭb'ăn). Archaic var. of RIBBON.

rib'band' (rĭb'bănd'; rĭb'ănd; rĭb'ăn), *n.* Also **rib'and, rib'-band', rib'bon.** [*rib* + *band.*] *Shipbuilding.* A long narrow strip of timber or plate, used to hold the frames of a vessel in position while it is building.

rib'bing (rĭb'ĭng), *n.* An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as in timberwork, veins in leaves, ridges in cloth, etc.

rib'bon (rĭb'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *riban, ruban.*] **1.** A fillet or narrow woven fabric, commonly of silk or velvet, for trimming, etc. **2.** A narrow strip or shred. **3.** Any of various things suggestive of a ribbon; as: **a** In *pl.* Driving reins. *Colloq.* **b** A ribband. — *v. t.* To adorn with or as with ribbons.

ribbon fish. Any of certain elongated, greatly compressed marine fishes, as the dealfish, oarfish, etc.

Rib'bon-man (-măn), *n.* A member of the **Ribbon Society,** a society in Ireland, founded early in the 19th century in antagonism to the Orangemen and named from the green ribbon worn as a badge. Hence, **Rib'bon-ism,** *n.*

rib'wort' (rĭb'wûrt'), *n., or* **ribwort plantain.** A species of plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) with long, ribbed leaves; also, any of several similar related species.

Ri-car'di-an (rĭ-kär'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to David Ricardo (1772–1823), an English political economist of the free-trade school. — *n.* A follower of Ricardo.

rice (rīs), *n.* [F. *riz*, L. *oryza*, Gr. *ὄρυζα, ὄρυζον.*] A well-known cereal grass (*Oryza sativa*) extensively cultivated in warm climates; also, collectively, its seed or grain.

rice'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **1.** The Java sparrow. **2.** The bobolink. *Southern U. S.*

rice paper. **1.** A thin paper made from rice straw. **2.** By confusion, commonly, a kind of delicate Chinese paper made by cutting the pith of a certain tree or shrub into a sheet, which is flattened out under pressure.

rich (rĭch), *a.* [AS. *rīce* rich, powerful.] **1.** Abounding in material possessions; wealthy; — opp. to *poor*. **2.** Abundant; copious; bountiful; as, a *rich* crop. **3.** Productive or fertile; fruitful; as, *rich* soil. **4.** Sumptuous; costly; as, *rich* apparel. **5.** Abounding in superior or pleasing qualities; — esp. of food or drink which is highly seasoned, abounds in fat, etc., or is luscious and high-flavored. **6. a** Of colors: not faint or delicate; vivid. **b** Full and mellow in tone; as, a *rich* voice. **7.** Abounding in humor; entertaining; hence, laughable; absurd. *Colloq.*

Syn. Rich, wealthy, affluent, opulent. One is **rich** who has abundant possessions; **wealthy** heightens the implication of prosperity; **affluent** and **opulent** connote profusion or great abundance. Beardless Rice.

rich'es (rĭch'ĕz; 24), *n. pl.; orig. a sing.* [F. *richesse.*] That which makes one rich; wealth.

rich'ly, *adv.* In a rich manner.

rich'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rich.

rich'weed' (rĭch'wēd'), *n.* **1.** A common urticaceous herb (*Adicea pumila*), of the eastern United States and Japan; — called also *clearweed.* **2.** The common ragweed. **3.** The horse balm.

ric'in-o-le'ic (rĭs'ĭn-nō-lē'ĭk; -nō'lē-ĭk), *a.* [L. *ricinus* the castor oil plant + *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unsaturated hydroxy acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$.

ric'in-o'le-in (-nō'lē-ĭn), *n. Chem.* The glyceryl ester of ricinoleic acid, forming the chief constituent of castor oil.

rick (rĭk), *n.* [AS. *hréac* a heap.] A large stack, as of straw or hay, in the open air, usually protected from wet with thatching or other covering. — *v. t.* To heap up in ricks.

rick'ets (rĭk'ĕts; 24), *n. pl.* A children's disease characterized by defective nutrition and alterations in the bones, the head becoming bulky; — called also *rachitis.*

rick'et-y (-ĕt-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Affected with rickets. **2.** Feeble in the joints; shaky; weak. — **rick'et-i-ness,** *n.*

rick'rack' (-răk'), *n.* A kind of openwork edging or insertion made of serpentine braid.

ric'o-chet' (rĭk'ō-shā'; -shĕt'), *n.* [F.] A glancing rebound or skipping, as of a projectile along the ground or water. — *v. i.;* -CHETED' (-shād') or -CHET'TED (-shĕt'ĕd); -CHET'ING (-shā'ĭng) or -CHET'TING (-shĕt'ĭng). To skip with a glancing rebound or rebounds, as a projectile.

ric'tus (rĭk'tŭs), *n.* [L., the aperture of the mouth.] The gape of a mouth; — often restricted to the corners of the mouth. — **ric'tal** (rĭk'tăl), *a.*

rid (rĭd). Archaic *pret.* & *p. p.* of RIDE, *v. i.*

rid, *v. t.;* RID or RID'DED; RID'DING. [AS. *hreddan* to deliver.] **1.** To remove, as from peril; deliver; — usually used with *out of. Obs.* **2.** To free; clear; disencumber; — used with *of.* **3.** To drive away; remove by violence; destroy. *Obs. or Archaic.*

rid'a-ble (rīd'ă-b'l), *a.* Possible or fit to be ridden (as a horse), or ridden over or through (as a road or ford).

rid'dance (rĭd'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of ridding or freeing. **2.** Deliverance; escape; as, *riddance* from adversity.

rid'den (-'n), *p. p.* of RIDE.

rid'dle (-'l), *n.* [ME. *ridil.*] A coarse sieve. — *v. t.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To sift with or through a riddle. **2.** To perforate so as to make like a riddle.

rid'dle, *n.* [For *riddels, s* being misunderstood as the plural ending; ME. *ridels, redels,* AS. *rædels, rædelse.*] Something to be solved by guessing or conjecture; a puzzling question; enigma. — **Syn.** See ENIGMA. — *v. t.* To explain; unriddle. — *v. i.* To speak enigmatically.

ride (rīd), *v. i.; pret.* RODE (rōd), *Archaic* RID (rĭd); *p. p.* RID'DEN (rĭd'n), *Archaic* RID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RID'ING (rīd'ĭng). [AS. *rīdan.*] **1.** To be carried on or as on the back of an animal, esp. on a horse which one manages. **2.** To be borne in or on a vehicle. **3.** To be borne on or in a fluid; float; of a vessel, to float at anchor or when moored. **4.** To be supported in motion; be borne along; as, he *rode* on a wave of popularity. **5.** To support and carry one, as a horse or vehicle; as, a carriage *rides* easy or hard. **6.** To overlap, as two leads or rules in printed matter.

Syn. Ride, drive. One **drives** in a private or hired carriage; one **rides** on horseback, in a public conveyance, or in a conveyance not drawn by an animal.

— *v. t.* **1.** To sit on and control so as to be carried; hence, to be carried along by, as if controlling; as, to *ride* a horse; *ride* the waves. **2.** To control or manage, esp. autocratically; as, to be *ridden* by creditors. **3.** To make, perform, or do, by riding; traverse or cover by riding; as, to *ride* a race; *ride* a mile. **4.** To carry in a position resembling that of one riding a horse; as, they *rode* him on their shoulders. *Colloq. or Dial.*

— *n.* **1.** Act or fact of riding; esp., an excursion or journey on horseback, or in or on any vehicle or conveyance. **2.** A road, avenue, or way, esp. as a place for riding.

ri-deau' (rē-dō'), *n.* [F., lit., curtain.] A small ridge of earth, as an artificial one thrown up to protect a camp.

ri'dent (rī'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *ridens,* p. pr. of *ridere* to laugh.] Laughing or broadly smiling. *Rare.*

rid'er (rīd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rides; *Obs. or R.,* a horse trainer. **2.** An addition or amendment to a document, often attached on a separate piece of paper; esp., a clause annexed to a legislative bill in its passage. **3.** A small adjusting weight on the beam of a balance, and movable along the beam like the weight on a steelyard.

rid'er-less, *a.* Without a rider.

ridge (rĭj), *n.* [ME. *rigge* the back, AS. *hrycg.*] **1.** The back, or top of the back, of an animal. **2.** A range, or the upper part of a range, of hills or mountains. **3.** A raised line or strip, as of ground, or as on metal, cloth, etc. **4.** The intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle.

— *v. t. & i.;* RIDGED (rĭjd); RIDG'ING. To form into, or extend in, a ridge or ridges; furnish or mark with ridges.

ridge'piece' (-pēs'), **ridge'plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* A ridgepole.

ridge'pole' (-pōl'), *n. Arch.* The highest horizontal timber in a roof, receiving the upper ends of the rafters. See ROOF.

ridge'wise (-wīz), *adv.* In the shape or position of a ridge.

ridg'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *ridiculum* a jest, neut. of *ridiculus* ridiculous, fr. *ridere* to laugh.] **1.** Remarks designed to excite laughter with a degree of contempt for the subject of the remarks; banter. **2.** An object of sport; laughingstock. **3.** Quality of being ridiculous. *Rare.* — **Syn.** Derision, mockery, irony, satire, sarcasm, jeer.

— *v. t.;* -CULED (-kūld); -CUL'ING. To treat with ridicule; laugh at mockingly or disparagingly. — **rid'i-cul'er,** *n.*

Syn. Ridicule, deride, mock, taunt, quiz, chaff. **Ridicule** may or may not involve unkindness or malice; **deride** implies a bitter or contemptuous spirit; **mock** suggests open and scornful derision. To **taunt** is to mock with keen reproach. **Quiz** and (colloq.) **chaff** imply good-natured mockery or banter.

ri-dic'u-lous (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Fitted to excite ridicule; unworthy of serious consideration; absurd. — **Syn.** See LAUGHABLE. — **ri-dic'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **-lous-ness,** *n.*

rid'ing (rīd'ĭng), *n.* [For *thriding,* the initial *th* having been lost because of a preceding *North.* See THIRD.] **1.** One of the three administrative jurisdictions of the county of York, Eng. **2.** In New Zealand, a subdivision of a county.

rid'ing, *n.* Act or state of one who, or that which, rides.

rid'ing, *a.* **1.** Employed to travel; traveling. **2. a** Used for riding on; as, a *riding* horse. **b** Used for riding or when riding; as, a *riding* habit.

‖ **ri-dot'to** (rē-dŏt'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It., fr. LL. *reductus* a retreat. See REDOUBT.] A public entertainment consisting of music and dancing, often in masquerade, popular in England in the 18th century.

riet'bok', riet'boc' (rēt'bŏk'), *n.* [D. *riet* reed + *bok* buck.] A reedbuck (esp. *Redunca arundinum*).

‖ **ri-fa'ci-men'to** (rē-fä'chē-mĕn'tō), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] A remaking or recasting, esp. of a literary work.

rife (rīf), *a.* [AS. *rīfe* abundant.] **1.** Prevalent; existing generally; current; as, the opinion was *rife.* **2.** Abounding; replete; — usually used with *with;* as, the air is *rife* with rumors. *Chiefly Poetic.* — **Syn.** See PREVAILING.

rif'fle (rĭf'l), *n.* A ripple in a stream or current of water; also, a rapid. *Local, U. S.*

rif'fle, *n. Gold Mining.* **a** Any of various contrivances (as blocks, bars, etc.) laid on the bottom of a sluice or launder to make a series of grooves or interstices to catch free gold; also, a groove or interstice so formed. **b** A bar or cleat in a riffle (as above), or in a gold-washing apparatus.

rif'fler (-lĕr), *n.* A curved file for working in depressions.

riff'raff' (rĭf'răf'), *n.* [ME. *rif and raf* every particle, OF. *rif et raf.*] **1.** Refuse; rubbish. **2.** The rabble; mob.

ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t.;* -FLED (-f'ld); -FLING (-flĭng). [OF. *rifler.*] **1.** To seize and bear away by force; snatch away; carry off; as, to *rifle* a person's goods. **2.** To rob; strip; as, they *rifled* him of his goods; to *rifle* a church.

ri'fle, *v. t.* **1.** To groove (a gun barrel) internally with spiral channels to insure greater accuracy of fire. **2.** To whet with a rifle. See RIFLE, *n.,* 3.

— *n.* [For *rifled gun.*] **1.** A firearm having upon the surface of its bore spiral grooves to impart rotary motion to the projectile, insuring greater accuracy of fire; specif., in military use, such a firearm fired from the shoulder and distinguished from a *carbine* by greater length and weight and by provision for a bayonet. **2.** In *pl. Mil.* A body of soldiers

armed with rifles. **3.** A strip of wood covered with emery or the like for sharpening scythes.

ri'fle-man (rī'fl-măn), *n.* A soldier armed with, or one skilled in the use of, a rifle.

rifle pit. *Mil.* A short trench or excavation, with a parapet of earth in front, to shelter one or more skirmishers.

ri'fler (rī'flẽr), *n.* One who rifles; a robber.

ri'fling (rī'flĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making grooves in a rifled barrel. **2.** A system of spiral grooves cut in the surface of the bore of a gun, leaving intervening lands that cut into the projectile when fired or into a metal band secured to it and rotating it about its longer axis.

rift (rĭft), *n.* An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; fissure. — *v. t. & i.* To cleave; rive; split.

rig (rĭg), *v. t.*; RIGGED (rĭgd); RIG'GING. **1.** To fit the rigging of (a vessel) to the masts, spars, etc.; fit shrouds, stays, etc., to (a mast, spar, etc.). **2.** To furnish with apparatus or gear; fit up; equip. **3.** To dress; clothe, esp. in an odd or fanciful manner. **4.** *Com.* To manipulate prices in; — chiefly used in **to rig the market.** *Cant.*

— *n.* **1.** The distinctive shape, number, and arrangement of sails and masts differentiating a type of vessel. **2.** Dress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing. *Colloq.* **3.** Anything rigged up; outfit; specif.: **a** A turnout; equipage; esp., a carriage with its horse or horses. **b** Tackle, apparatus, or machinery.

rig'a-doon' (rĭg'ȧ-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *rigodon, rigaudon.*] A lively dance with a jumping step, for one couple; also, music for this dance, usually in spirited duple time.

Ri'gel (rī'jĕl; rī'gĕl), *n.* [Ar. *rijl*, prop., foot.] *Astron.* A star in the left foot of Orion; Beta [*β*] Orionis.

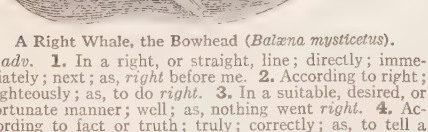
rig'ger (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* One who rigs; specif., one whose occupation is fitting the rigging of ships.

rig'ging (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Ropes, chains, etc., that support or adjust the spars and sails. **2.** Tackle; gear.

Riggs' disease (rĭgz). *Med.* Pyorrhea alveolaris.

right (rīt), *a.* [AS. *riht.*] **1.** Straight; not crooked; as, a *right* line. **2.** Upright; erect from a base; having its axis perpendicular to the base; not oblique; as, a *right* pyramid. **3.** Conformed to justice; according with duty; just; upright; — now rarely used of persons. **4.** Fit; suitable; proper; correct; as, the *right* man in the *right* place. **5.** Real; actual; genuine. *Archaic.* **6.** According with or stating truth; correct; true; as, the *right* solution of a problem. **7.** Well; in good condition; as, he does not look *right.* **8.** Designed to be placed or worn outward; as, the *right* side of a rug. **9.** Designating, or pert. to, that side of the body on which, in man, muscular action is generally stronger than on the other side; — opposed to *left.* Also, situated to the *right.* Cf. LEFT, *a.*, 1 & 2. — **Syn.** Lawful, rightful, true, correct, just, equitable.

right angle, *Math.*, the angle bounded by two radii that intercept a quarter of a circle. Two lines forming right angles are perpendicular to each other. See ANGLE, *Illust.* — **r. ascension,** *Astron.*, the distance eastward along the celestial equator from the first point of Aries to the meridian passing through any heavenly body. See HOUR, *n.*, 5*b* — **r. whale,** any of a genus (*Balæna*) of whalebone whales, esp. the bowhead (*B. mysticetus*) and the southern right whale (*B. australis*); — so called because regarded by whalers as the right kind to pursue. See WHALE.



A Right Whale, the Bowhead (*Balæna mysticetus*).

— *adv.* **1.** In a right, or straight, line; directly; immediately; next; as, *right* before me. **2.** According to right; righteously; as, to do *right.* **3.** In a suitable, desired, or fortunate manner; well; as, nothing went *right.* **4.** According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; as, to tell a story *right.* **5.** Exactly; just; precisely. *Chiefly Colloq.* **6.** Very; extremely; as, *right* reverend.

— *n.* **1.** That which is right or correct; specif., adherence to duty; obedience to lawful authority; freedom from guilt. **2.** That to which one has a just claim; a power, privilege, or the like, vested in one by law or by authority, social custom, or the like. **3.** The side, part, or the like, on or toward the right side (see RIGHT, *a.*, 9). **4.** [*Usually cap., as used of a particular group.*] *Politics.* In some legislative bodies of Europe (as in France), those members collectively who are conservatives or monarchists. See LEFT, *a.*, 2.

right of search, *Marine Law*, the right of a belligerent to stop a merchant vessel of a neutral state on the high seas and examine to determine whether she is liable to capture for violating the laws of war, as by carrying contraband goods; — called also **r. of visit and search.** — **r. of way. a** *Law.* A right of private passage over another's ground. **b** [*pl.* RIGHT OF WAYS.] A narrow street; lane. *Australia.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To bring or restore to the proper position or state; adjust; correct. **2.** To do justice to; relieve from wrong. — *v. i.* To recover the proper or natural condition or position; become upright.

right'-a-bout', *n.* A turning directly about so as to face in the opposite direction; also, the quarter directly opposite. **to put, send, turn, etc., one to the right-about,** to dismiss one; of an antagonist, to cause to retreat. *Colloq.*

right'-an'gled, *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles; as, a *right-angled* triangle. See TRIANGLE, *Illust.*

right'eous (rī'chŭs), *a.* [AS. *rihtwīs; riht* right + *wīs* wise.] Doing, or according with, that which is right; just; upright; equitable; esp., free from guilt or sin. — **Syn.** Godly, holy, virtuous. — **right'eous-ly,** *adv.*

right'eous-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being righteous. **2.** A righteous act or quality. **3.** The quality of being rightful or just. — **Syn.** Uprightness, godliness, equity, justice, integrity, honesty. See HOLINESS.

right'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* One who sets right; vindicator.

right'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Righteous. *Obs.* **2.** Consonant to justice; just. **3.** Having a right or just claim according to law. **4.** Belonging, held, or possessed by right, or by just claim. — **Syn.** Lawful, true, honest, equitable, proper. — **right'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **right'ful-ness,** *n.*

right'-hand', *a.* **1.** Being on the right hand. **2.** Of, pert. to, or done with, the right hand. **3.** Chiefly relied on; as, one's *right-hand* man.

right-hand rope, rope laid up and twisted in the same direction as plain-laid rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*

right'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left. **2.** Done or made with or as with the right hand; as, a *right-handed* blow. **3.** Rotating in the same direction as the hands of a watch seen from in front. **4.** *Zoöl.* Dextrally spiral.

right'ly, *adv.* [AS. *rihtlīce.*] **1.** According to justice; uprightly. **2.** Properly; fitly. **3.** Correctly; exactly.

right'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being right; as: **a** Straightness. **b** Rectitude; uprightness. **c** Correctness; accuracy.

rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rigidus*, fr. *rigere* to be stiff or numb.] **1.** Firm; stiff; inflexible. **2.** Not lax or indulgent; strict. **Syn.** Unpliant, inflexible, unyielding, exact, rigorous, severe, austere, stern, harsh. — **Rigid, rigorous.** *Rigid*, emphasizes esp. the implication of uncompromising inflexibility; **rigorous**, that of stringent severity or scrupulous exactness; as, *rigid* adherence to truth; a *rigorous* standard of morality.

ri-gid'i-ty (rĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rigid.

rig'id-ly (rĭj'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* In a rigid manner.

rig'id-ness, *n.* Rigidity.

rig'ma-role (rĭg'mȧ-rōl), *n.* A succession of confused or foolish statements; incoherent talk; rambling discourse.

rig'o-lette' (rĭg'ō-lĕt'), *n.* A woman's light scarflike head covering, usually knit or crocheted of wool.

‖ **ri'go-let'to** (rē'gō-lĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] An Italian round dance.

rig'or, rig'our (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *rigour*, fr. L. *rigor*, fr. *rigere* to be stiff.] **1.** Rigidity; stiffness. *Rare or Technical.* **2.** (*pron.* rī'gôr, rĭg'ŏr) *Med.* Convulsive shuddering or tremor, as in the chill preceding a fever. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* A state of rigidity in plant organs or tissues, during which they are incapable of responding to stimuli. **4.** Quality of being unyielding or inflexible; strictness; severity; harshness; also, an act or instance of this; as, the intolerable *rigors* of religious persecution. — **Syn.** Inflexibility, austerity, sternness, exactness.

rig'or-ism, rig'our-ism (rĭg'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Rigidity in principle or practice; strictness; — opposed to *laxity.*

rig'or-ist, rig'our-ist, *n.* One who is rigorous, or strict, in adherence to rules, standards, etc.

‖ **ri'gor mor'tis** (rī'gôr môr'tĭs). [L., rigor of death.] The rigidity of the muscles that occurs at death, and lasts till decomposition sets in. It is due to formation of myosin.

rig'or-ous (rĭg'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor; strict. **2.** Harsh; severe. — **Syn.** Inflexible, unyielding, stiff; severe, austere, stern. See RIGID. — **rig'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **rig'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

Rigs'dag (rĭgz'dȧg), *n.* [Dan.] The legislature, or parliament, of Denmark. [RIX-DOLLAR.]

rigs'da'ler (rĭgz'dä'lẽr), *n.* [Dan. See RIX-DOLLAR.] =

Rig–Ve'da (rĭg-vā'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *ṛgvēda.*] See VEDA.

rile (rīl). Var. of ROIL. *Collog. or Dial.*

‖ **ri-lie'vo** (rē-lyā'vō), *n.*; *pl.* -VI (-vē). [It.] *Sculp. & Arch.* Relief.

rill (rĭl), *n.* A very small brook; a streamlet; rivulet.

rille (rĭl), *n.* [G. *rille* a furrow.] *Astron.* One of certain long, narrow, telescopic valleys on the surface of the moon.

rill'et (rĭl'ĕt), *n.* A little rill.

rim (rĭm), *n.* [AS. *rima, reoma*, edge.] A border or margin, usually of something curving. — **Syn.** See BORDER. — *v. t.*; RIMMED (rĭmd); -MING. To furnish with a rim.

rime (rīm), *n.* [AS. *hrīm.*] White frost; hoarfrost. — *v. i.* RIMED (rīmd); RIM'ING (rīm'ĭng). To freeze or congeal into hoarfrost. — *v. t.* To cover with hoarfrost.

rime, rhyme (rīm), *n.* [F. *rime* (end) rime, in OF. also

verse, prob. confused with AS. *rīm* number. **F.** *rime* is fr. **L.** *rhythmus*, Gr. *ῥυθμός*. See RHYTHM.] **1.** A composition in verse having correspondence of terminal sounds; hence, riming verse or (chiefly in *pl.*) poetry. **2.** *Pros.* **a** The correspondence of terminal sounds in two or more words or verses. **b** One of two or more words thus corresponding in sound.

rime, *or* **rhyme, royal**, *Pros.*, a stanza of seven ten-syllable iambic verses, riming *a b a b b c c*.

— *v. i.*; RIMED, RHYMED (rīmd); RIM'ING, RHYM'ING (rīm'-ĭng). **1.** To make rimes, or verses. **2.** To accord in rime; end in rime. **—** *v. t. Pros.* **a** To put into rime. **b** To compose (rimed verse). **c** To make (words) rime; use as rime.

rim'er, rhym'er (rīm'ẽr), *n.* A maker of rimes; versifier; esp., an inferior poet; rimester.

rime'ster, rhyme'ster (rīm'stẽr), *n.* A mere rimer.

ri'mose (rī'mōs; rī-mōs'), *a.* [L. *rimosus*, fr. *rima* chink.] Full of fissures or chinks.

rim'ple (rĭm'p'l), *n.* [AS. *hrympele.*] A wrinkle. **—** *v. t. & i.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To rumple; wrinkle.

rim'y (rīm'ĭ), *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

rind (rīnd), *n.* [AS. *rind* bark, crust of bread.] An external covering or coat, as skin, bark, etc.

rin'der-pest (rĭn'dẽr-pĕst), *n.* [G.; *rind*, pl. *rinder*, cattle + *pest* pest.] *Veter.* An infectious disease of neat cattle, less commonly of sheep and goats, usually marked by diarrhea, intense fever, and numerous grave lesions and functional disturbances; — called also *cattle plague.*

‖ **rin'for-zan'do** (rēn'fôr-tsän'dō), *a.* [It., fr. *rinforzare* to reënforce, strengthen.] *Music.* Increasing; strengthening; — a direction indicating a sudden increase of iorce, as of a phrase or voice part. Abbrs., *rf., rfz.* Cf. SFORZANDO.

ring (rĭng), *v. t.*; *pret.* RANG (răng) or RUNG (rŭng); *p. p.* RUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RING'ING. [AS. *hringan.*] **1.** To cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body. **2.** To make (a sound), as by ringing a bell. **3.** To announce, proclaim, etc., by or as by ringing; as, to *ring* in the year. **to ring the changes on**, to present the same facts or arguments in a variety of ways.

— *v. i.* **1.** To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body. **2.** To sound sonorously or vibrantly; as, his voice *rang* with indignation. **3.** To resound; also, to have the sensation of being filled with ringing; as, his ears *ring.* **4.** To ring a bell, as a summons; as, to *ring* for a servant. **5.** To be filled with report or talk; as, the town *rings* with his praises. **6.** To have a particular sound or character expressive of some quality; as, his words *rang* true.

— *n.* **1.** A sound made by or as by a vibrating metal. **2.** Any loud sound; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated. **3.** See CHANGE RINGING. **4.** A particular sound or character of utterance in speech or writing expressive of some quality; as, his words had a *ring* of defiance.

ring (rĭng), *n.* [AS. *hring, hrinc.*] **1.** A circle, or a circular line; specif., a circular band or hoop; a band, esp. of precious metal, to be worn, usually on the finger. **2.** *Geom.* **a** The plane figure between two concentric circles. **b** A tore. **3.** A race course, usually circular; hence, an arena or area for competition or display; as: **a** The arena of a circus, etc. **b** An inclosure where pugilists contest, usually a square one surrounded by ropes. **c** An inclosure or space in which animals are shown in competition, for sale, or the like. **d** An inclosure or space devoted to betting at a horse race; hence, fig., those who bet there, esp. the bookmakers. **4.** A combination of persons for a selfish, often corrupt, purpose, as to control the market, distribute offices, etc. **5.** *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms graphically represented as a ring; a closed chain.

— *v. t.* **1.** To surround with a ring; encircle. **2.** To provide with a ring or rings. **3.** To girdle (a tree, etc.). **—** *v. i.* **1.** To move in a ring or rings; specif., *Falconry*, to rise in the air spirally. **2.** To form or take the shape of a ring or rings.

ring'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A bolt with a ring through one end.

ring'bone' (-bōn'), *n. Veter.* An excrescence or morbid enlargement on the pastern bones of the horse.

ring'dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* **1.** A European pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) having a whitish patch on each side of the neck. **2.** A pigeon (*Turtur risorius*) of southeastern Europe and Asia, allied to the turtledove.

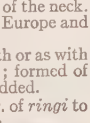
ringed (rĭngd), *p. a.* **1.** Encircled or marked with or as with a ring or rings; forming or shaped like a ring; formed of rings. **2.** Wearing a wedding ring; lawfully wedded.

rin'gent (rĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *ringens, -entis*, p. pr. of *ringi* to gape.] Having the lips or edges gaping like an open mouth; as, a *ringent* corolla.

ring'er (rĭng'ẽr) *n.* One who, or that which, rings.

ring frame. = RING SPINNER.

ring'lead'er (-lēd'ẽr), *n.* A leader of any body of men or animals, esp. of persons engaged in violation of law, as rioters, mutineers, etc.



Ringent Corolla.

ring'let (rĭng'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A small ring. **2.** A curl of hair.

ring'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* One in charge of the performances within the ring in a circus. [the neck.]

ring'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Having a ring of color around

ring spinner. A machine for spinning, in which the twist, given to the yarn by a revolving bobbin, is regulated by the drag of a small metal loop sliding on a ring around the bobbin, instead of by a throstle. Hence, **ring spinning.**

ring'ster (rĭng'stẽr), *n.* A member of a ring, or clique, esp. of a political ring; — chiefly opprobrious. *Colloq.*

ring'-straked' (rĭng'strākt'), *a.* Ring-streaked. *Archaic.*

ring'-streaked' (-strēkt'), *a.* Marked with circular streaks.

ring'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A contagious skin affection causing a ring-shaped eruption and due to a parasitic fungus.

rink (rĭnk), *n.* [Scot. *rink*, also, *renk*, course, a race.] **1.** A level extent of ice marked off for curling; also, the players of one side. **2.** A division of a bowling green used by one side in a match; also, the players on both sides. **3.** An inclosed sheet of ice, usually artificial, for skating; hence, a covered inclosure for roller skating.

rinse (rĭns), *v. t.*; RINSED (rĭnst); RINS'ING (rĭn'sĭng). [OF. *raïncier, reïncier.*] **1.** To wash lightly; cleanse with water after washing. **2.** To remove by washing lightly. **—** *n.* Act or process of rinsing. **—rins'er,** *n.*

rins'ing (rĭn'sĭng), *n.* The water that has been used to rinse a vessel; hence, the last dregs; — chiefly in *pl.*

ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* [OF. *riote* quarrel, dispute.] **1.** Wanton or disorderly behavior; uproar; tumult. **2.** Profligate living; revelry. **3.** *Law.* The tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons in the execution of some private object. **—** *v. i.* **1.** To act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; revel. **2.** To create or engage in a riot or tumultuous disturbance. **—** *v. t.* To spend or pass in riot. *Rare.* **—ri'ot-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Riot Act. *Eng.* An act (1713) providing that if any twelve persons are unlawfully assembled to the disturbance of the peace they may be commanded by proclamation to disperse, and that if they disregard such order they shall be guilty of felony. The Act has not generally been enacted in the United States.

ri'ot-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Involving, or engaging in, riot; specif.: **a** Wanton; profligate. **b** Of the nature of a riot (sense 3); seditious; tumultuous. **— -ous-ly,** *adv.* **— -ous-ness,** *n.*

rip (rĭp), *v. t.*; RIPPED (rĭpt); RIP'PING. [ME. *ripen* to search into, tear.] **1.** To divide or separate by cutting or tearing, specif., in needlework, by cutting or breaking the threads of a seam; tear off or out by violence. **2.** To saw (wood) lengthwise of the grain. **— Syn.** See TEAR.

— *v. i.* **1.** To become torn apart or split asunder. **2.** To go ahead, move, or proceed headlong or at full speed or energy. *Colloq.* **3.** To break forth into vehement, often profane, utterance; — usually used with *out. Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** A rent made by ripping; a tear. **2.** A mean or worthless object. *Colloq.* **3.** A portion of water made rough by the meeting of opposing currents, etc.

ri-pa'ri-an (rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn; rī-; 3), *a.* [L. *riparius*, fr. *ripa* a bank.] Of, pertaining to, or living on, the bank of a river, or, in a broader sense, of a lake or a tidewater.

rip cord. *Aëronautics.* A cord by which the gas bag of a balloon may be ripped open for a limited distance to release the gas quickly and so cause immediate descent.

ripe (rīp), *a.*; RIP'ER (rīp'ẽr); RIP'EST. [AS. *rīpe.*] **1.** Ready for reaping or gathering; mature. **2.** Like ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness. **3.** Advanced by keeping to the state best for use; mellow; as, *ripe* cheese. **4.** Mature; perfected; consummate. **5.** Maturated; ready to discharge; — used of abscesses, etc. **6.** Ready for action; prepared; — formerly common with preceding verbal noun in *-ing*; as, sinking *ripe*, ready to sink; reeling *ripe*, prepared to reel (that is, intoxicated). **— Syn.** See MATURE. **— ripe'ly** (rīp'lĭ), *adv.* **— ripe'ness,** *n.*

rip'en (rīp'n), *v. i. & t.*; RIP'ENED (-nd); RIP'EN-ING. **1.** To grow or make ripe; mature. **2.** To come or bring to perfection or completeness or to fitness for use, etc.

ri-pid'o-lite (rĭ-pĭd'ō-līt; rĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *ῥιπίς, ῥιπίδος*, fan + *-lite.*] See CLINOCHLORE.

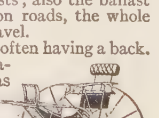
ri-poste' } (rē-pōst'), *n.* [F. *riposte.*] **1.** In fencing, a quick
ri-post' } return thrust after a parry. **2.** A quick and sharp retort. **—** *v. i.* To make a riposte, either verbally or in fencing; retort quickly. [tool. **2.** A double-ripper.

rip'per (rĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rips; a ripping

rip'ple (rĭp'p'l), *n.* A toothed implement for removing seeds and seed vessels from flax, broom corn, etc. **—** *v. t.*; RIP'-PLED (-p'ld); RIP'PLING (-plĭng). To remove the seeds from (flax, etc.), with a ripple.

rip'ple (-p'l), *v. i. & t.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To become or make fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water running over rough shallows; cover or be covered with, or form in, small waves or undulations, as a field of grain. **2.** To make a sound as of water running gently over rough shallows. **—** *n.* **1.** The dimpling of the surface of ruffled water; hence, a little curling wave or an undulation. **2.** A sound such as is made by rippling water.

rip'pler (rĭp'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who ripples flax, etc. **2.** A ripple.
rip'plet (-lĕt), *n.* A small ripple.
rip'ply (-lĭ), *a.* Having ripples; as, *ripply* water; hence, resembling the sound of rippling water, as laughter.
rip'rap' (rĭp'răp'), *n. Masonry.* A foundation or sustaining wall of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom; also, stones so used. — *v. t.*; RIP'RAPPED' (-răpt'); RIP'RAP'PING. *Masonry.* To form a riprap in or upon; strengthen or support with a riprap.
rip'saw' (-sô'), *n.* [See RIP, *v. t.*, 2.] A saw with coarse teeth, used for cutting wood in the direction of the fiber.
rip'u-a'ri-an (rĭp'ū-ā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* [LL. *ripuarius.*] Of or pert. to a bank or shore; specif. [*cap.*], designating a group of Franks who established themselves early in the 4th century on both banks of the Rhine near the present city of Cologne. See FRANK. — *n.* A Ripuarian Frank.
rise (rīz), *v. i.*; *pret.* ROSE (rōz); *p. p.* RIS'EN (rĭz'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIS'ING (rīz'ĭng). [AS. *rīsan.*] **1.** To move from a lower position to a higher; ascend; specif. : **a** To reach a higher level by increase of quantity or bulk; swell; as, a river *rises* in its bed. **b** To become erect; assume an upright position; as, to *rise* after a fall. **c** To terminate an official sitting; adjourn; as, the committee *rose.* **d** To leave one's bed; arise. **e** To swell or puff up in fermentation; to become light, as dough. **2.** To have the aspect or effect of rising; as : **a** To emerge above the horizon, as the sun. **b** To emerge into sight; appear; as, the land *rose* to view. **c** To become perceptible to other senses than sight. **d** To have a beginning; proceed; originate; as, rivers *rise* in lakes or springs. **3.** To increase in size, force, interest, value, loudness, pitch, etc. **4.** In figurative senses : **a** To become hostile; rebel. **b** To attain to a better position; be promoted; prosper. **c** To increase in interest or power; — said of style, thought, or discourse; as, a story *rises* in interest. **d** To come to mind; be suggested. **5.** To ascend from the grave; come to life.
Syn. Rise, arise. **Rise** is the general term, and applies to movement of any sort from a lower to a higher position; except in poetry, and in the sense of getting up from a sitting, kneeling, or lying posture, *rise*, in its lit. senses, has practically displaced **arise**; as, a balloon *rises*; one *arises* (or *rises*) from a chair. Fig., **arise** applies esp. to that which springs up or appears. [climb.
— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to rise; raise. **2.** To go up; ascend;
— (rīz; rĭs), *n.* **1.** Act of rising; state of being risen; ascent. **2.** Distance through which anything rises; as, the *rise* of a river, hill, etc. **3.** A piece of land higher than its surroundings. **4.** Spring; source; origin, as of a river. **5.** Emergency above the horizon, as of the sun. **6.** Increase; advance, as of price, value, rank, etc. **7.** Increase of sound; swelling of the voice. **8.** Elevation or ascent of the voice; upward change of key; as, a *rise* of a semitone. **9.** The upward spring of a fish to seize food or bait.
ris'er (rīz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rises, as one who gets up from bed. **2.** The upright piece of a step, from tread to tread.
ris'i-bil'i-ty (rĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The quality of being risible. **2.** In *pl.* A person's sensibilities to what seems ridiculous or laughable; tendency to laugh.
ris'i-ble (rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *risibilis*, fr. *ridere, risum*, to laugh.] **1.** Having the faculty of laughing; disposed to laugh. **2.** Exciting laughter. *Rare.* **3.** Used in or expressing laughter; pert. to laughter. — **Syn.** Ludicrous, laughable, ridiculous. — *n.* In *pl.* Risibilities (sense 2).
ris'ing (rīz'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Ascending; appearing above the horizon. **2.** Increasing in wealth, power, distinction, etc. **3.** Growing; advancing to adult years.
Rising Sun, Empire, *or* **Land, of the,** Japan; — the meaning of its native name, *Nippon.*
— *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, rises. **2.** That which rises; specif., a tumor; boil.
— *prep.* Approaching, or, more commonly in U. S., having just passed, a specified age, size, etc. *Dial.*
risk (rĭsk), *n.* [F. *risque.*] **1.** Hazard; peril; exposure to loss or injury. **2.** *Insurance.* **a** The chance of loss or the perils to the subject matter of insurance covered by the contract; also, the degree of probability of such loss. **b** Short for **amount at risk**, that is, the amount which the company may lose. **c** Loosely, a person or thing considered with reference to the risk involved in insuring upon him or it. — **Syn.** See DANGER. — *v. t.* **1.** To expose to risk, hazard, or peril; hazard. **2.** To incur the risk or danger of.
risk'y (rĭs'kĭ), *a.*; RISK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); RISK'I-EST. Attended with risk or danger.
‖ **ris'qué'** (rēs'kā'), *a. masc.*, ‖ **ris'quée'** (-kā), *a. fem.* [F., p. p. of *risquer* to risk.] Hazardous; risky; esp., fig., verging upon impropriety or indecency; as, a *risqué* story.
‖ **ris'sole'** (rē'sōl'; rĭs'ōl), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A ball or roll of rich minced meat or fish, covered with pastry and fried.
‖ **ri'tar-dan'do** (rē'tär-dän'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Retarding; — a direction for slackening time; rallentando.
rite (rīt), *n.* [L. *ritus.*] **1.** A custom; usage; practice. *Obs.* **2.** Act of performing divine or solemn service; a solemn or proper observance; a ceremony. **3.** A prescribed form of service; liturgy. — **Syn.** See CEREMONY.
rit'or-nelle' (rĭt'ŏr-nĕl'), ‖ **ri'tor-nel'lo** (rē'tôr-nĕl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -NELLI (-nĕl'lē). [It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno* return, fr. *ritornare* to return.] *Music.* A short instrumental passage as prelude or refrain in a vocal composition; also, a tutti passage in an instrumental concerto.
‖ **Rit'ter** (rĭt'ẽr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] A knight; a member of an inferior order of nobility in Germany and Austria.
rit'u-al (rĭt'ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *ritualis*, fr. *ritus* a rite.] Of or pert. to rites or a ritual. — *n.* **1.** The established form or forms of conducting worship; religious ceremonial. **2.** Hence, a code of ceremonies observed; as, the *ritual* of the Freemasons. **3.** A book containing ceremonial forms.
rit'u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A system of conducting religious worship or exercises according to a ritual; use of, or adherence to, a ritual. [ism. — *a.* Ritualistic.
rit'u-al-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who advocates or practices ritual-
rit'u-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or in accordance with, a ritual. **2.** Adhering to ritualism; of, pert. to, or characteristic of, ritualists, esp. the party of such in the churches of the Anglican Communion.
rit'u-al-ly, *adv.* By rites or by a particular rite.
riv'age (rĭv'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ripa.*] Bank; shore. *Archaic.*
ri'val (rī'văl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rivalis.*] **1.** A partner; associate. *Obs.* **2.** One of two or more striving to reach or get that which one only can possess; competitor; emulator.
— *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; competing.
— *v. t.*; -VALED (rī'văld) or -VALLED; -VAL-ING or -VAL-LING. **1.** To stand or strive in competition with. **2.** To strive to equal or excel; emulate; — often implying success. — *v. i.* To be in rivalry. *Archaic.*
ri'val-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Act of rivaling; state of being a rival; competition. — **Syn.** See COMPETITION.
rive (rīv), *v. t.*; *pret.* RIVED (rīvd); *p. p.* RIVED or RIV'EN (rĭv''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIV'ING (rīv'ĭng). [ME. *riven*, of Scand. origin.] To rend asunder; split; cleave. — **Syn.** See TEAR. — *v. i.* To be rent asunder. — **riv'er** (rīv'ẽr), *n.*
riv'en (rĭv''n), *pret. & p. p.* of RIVE.
riv'er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *rivière* a river, LL. *riparia* river, river bank, fr. L. *riparius* riparian, fr. L. *ripa* bank.] **1.** A natural stream of water larger than a brook or a creek. **2.** Fig., a large stream; copious flow. [*mochærus*).
river hog. Any of several African wild hogs (genus *Potamochærus*).
river horse. A hippopotamus. [a river or rivers.
riv'er-ine (-ĭn; -īn), *a.* Of, pert. to, formed by, or like
riv'er-side' (-sīd'), *n.* The side or bank of a river.
riv'er-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Podostemon*) of small submerged aquatic weeds.
riv'et (rĭv'ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *river* to rivet.] A headed pin or bolt of metal, used to unite two or more pieces by passing it through them and heading the plain end. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a rivet or rivets. **2.** To upset the end or point of, as a metal pin, by beating or pressing, so as to form a head. **3.** To fasten firmly. — **riv'et-er,** *n.*
‖ **ri'vière'** (rē'vyâr'), *n.* [F.] A necklace of diamonds or other precious stones, esp. one of several strings.
riv'u-let (rĭv'ū-lĕt), *n.* [It. *rivoletto*, a dim. of *rivolo*, L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus* brook.] A small stream or brook.
rix'–dol'lar (rĭks'dŏl'ẽr), *n.* [From Sw., Dan., D., or G., lit., dollar of the realm.] Any of various nearly obsolete German, Dutch, and Scandinavian silver coins, worth from 30 cents to $1.15, the typical value being about $1.00.
roach (rōch), *n.* [See COCKROACH.] A cockroach.
roach (rōch), *n.* [OF. *roche.*] **1.** A European fresh-water fish (*Rutilus rutilus*) of the carp family. **2.** Any of various allied or similar fishes.
road (rōd), *n.* A place, less inclosed than a *harbor*, where ships may ride at anchor; a roadstead; — often in *pl.*
road, *n.* [Orig. a riding, fr. AS. *rād*, fr. *rīdan* to ride.] **1.** A place where one may ride; an open way or public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals; highway. **2.** Fig., way; path; as, the *road* to ruin. — **Syn.** See WAY.
road agent. A highwayman, esp. on stage routes in unsettled districts. *Colloq., Chiefly Western U. S.*
road'bed' (rōd'bĕd'), *n.* **1.** In railroads, the bed on which the superstructure (ties, rails, etc.) rests; also the ballast on which the ties rest. **2.** In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.
road cart. A light two-wheeled vehicle, often having a back.
road house. An inn or similar place catering esp. to travelers by the road, as carriage parties, automobilists, etc.



road metal. Broken stone, cinders, etc., used in making and repairing roads, ballasting railroads, etc.
road runner. The chaparral cock.
road'stead (-stĕd), *n.* [1st *road* + *stead* a place.] A protected anchorage for ships. = 1st ROAD. Road Cart.
road'ster (rōd'stẽr), *n.* **1.** A horse used for pleasure or for light work on ordinary roads. **2. a** A bicycle or tricycle

for ordinary road use. **b** A fairly powerful automobile for use on common roads, usually seating two persons.

road'way' (rōd'wā'), *n.* A road, esp. the traveled part.

roam (rōm), *v. i.* To go from place to place with no certain purpose or direction; rove; wander. — **Syn.** See RAMBLE. — *v. t.* To range or wander over. — *n.* Act of roaming; a wandering; ramble. — **roam'er,** *n.*

roan (rōn), *a.* [F. *rouan.*] **1.** Bay, chestnut, red, or brown, with gray or white thickly interspersed; — said of a horse. **2.** Made of the leather called roan. — *n.* **1.** Roan color. **2.** A roan horse. **3.** A kind of leather from sheepskin tanned with sumac to imitate ungrained morocco.

roar (rōr; 57), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *rārian.*] **1. a** To bellow, or utter with a deep, loud cry, as a lion or bull. **b** To cry loudly, as in distress or anger. **2.** To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, etc. **3.** To be boisterous or disorderly. **4.** To laugh out loudly and continuously. **5.** To make a loud noise in breathing; — used of a horse. See ROARING, *n.*, 2. — *n.* Sound of roaring; a loud, deep cry; loud, confused sound, as of wind, waves, etc. — **roar'er,** *n.*

roar'ing, *n.* **1.** A loud, deep, prolonged sound, as of certain beasts, of winds or waves, etc. **2.** *Veter.* An unsoundness of horses causing noisy respiration during exercise. — *p. a.* **1.** Making, or characterized by, a noise like a roar; as, *roaring* applause. **2.** So busy, brisk, or the like, as to suggest the roar of traffic, applause, etc.; as, a *roaring* trade.

roast (rōst), *v. t.* [OF. *rostir,* of G. origin.] **1.** Primarily, to cook by exposure before a fire; also, to cook (as meat) in a close oven. **2.** To cook by surrounding with hot embers, ashes, etc. **3.** To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* coffee. **4.** *Metal.* To heat to a point somewhat short of fusing, with access of air, as to expel volatile matter or effect oxidation. Cf. CALCINE, *v. t.*, 1. **5.** To banter, ridicule, or criticize severely. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To roast meat, etc. **2.** To undergo the process of being roasted. — *n.* **1.** That which is roasted; a piece of meat roasted or suitable for roasting. **2.** Act or process of roasting. — *a.* Roasted; as, *roast* beef.

roast'er (rōs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who roasts. **2.** A contrivance for use in roasting something. **3.** A pig or other article of food fit for roasting.

rob (rŏb), *v. t.;* ROBBED (rŏbd); ROB'BING. [OF. *rober,* of G. origin.] **1.** To take something away from by force; steal from. **2.** *Law.* To take personal property in the possession of another from his person or his presence, feloniously, and against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear. **3.** To deprive of, or withhold from, unjustly or injuriously; defraud. — *v. i.* To commit robbery.

rob'a-lo (rŏb'ȧ-lō; rō'bȧ-), *n.;* *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp. *róbalo.*] Any of a family (*Oxylabracidæ*) of pikelike marine fishes of the West Indies and tropical America; esp., a valuable food fish (*Oxylabrax undecimalis*).

rob'and (rŏb'ănd), *n.* [Prop., a yard band; the first part of D., LG., or Scand. orig.] *Naut.* A small piece of spun yarn or marline used to fasten the head of a sail to a spar.

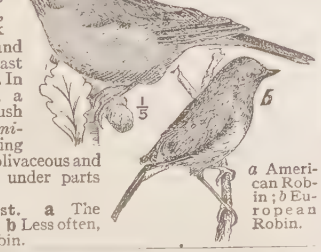
rob'ber (rŏb'ẽr), *n.* One who robs. — **Syn.** Plunderer, pillager, brigand, bandit, freebooter, pirate.

robber fly. Any of numerous predaceous flies (family *Asilidæ*), many of them of large size. The adults prey upon other insects, and the larvæ prey upon other insect larvæ.

rob'ber-y (-ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *roberie.*] Act or practice of robbing; larceny of property from the person, or from the immediate presence of the possessor, accomplished by violence or duress. — **Syn.** Depredation, spoliation, plunder, pillage, larceny, piracy, brigandage.

robe (rōb), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *rauba* gown, dress, garment.] **1.** An outer garment of a flowing and elegant style or make; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, etc.; in *pl.,* dress; costume. **2.** A skin of an animal, used as a wrap, as in driving; hence, a similar wrap of any material. *U. S.* — *v. t. & i.;* ROBED (rōbd); ROB'ING (rōb'ĭng). To invest or clothe with, or to put on, a robe or robes; dress; array.

rob'in (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* [F., prop. dim. of *Robert.*] **1.** A small European bird (*Erithacus rubecula*) of the thrush family, having the back brownish olive and throat and breast yellowish red. **2.** In North America, a kind of large thrush (*Planesticus migratorius*), having the upper parts olivaceous and the breast and under parts dull reddish.



a American Robin; *b* European Robin.

robin redbreast. **a** The European robin. **b** Less often, the American robin.

Rob'in Good'fel'low. *Folklore.* See PUCK.

Robin Hood. A legendary English outlaw, usually described as a yeoman, with his chief resort in the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire. He is famed for his courage, courtesy, and generosity, and his skill in archery. See FRIAR TUCK, LITTLE JOHN, MAID MARION.

ro'ble (rō'blā), *n.* [Sp., oak.] The California white oak [(*Quercus lobata*).]

rob'o-rant (rŏb'ō-rănt), *a.* [L. *roborans,* p. pr. of *roborare* to strengthen, fr. *robur, roboris,* strength.] Strengthening. — *n.* A roborant drug; a tonic.

ro'bur-ite (rō'bŭr-īt), *n.* [L. *robur* strength.] An explosive containing, according to one formula, chlorinated dinitrobenzene and ammonium nitrate.

ro-bust' (rō-bŭst'), *a.* [L. *robustus* oaken, hard, strong, fr. *robur* strength, a very hard kind of oak.] **1.** Having or evincing strength or vigorous health; strong; vigorous; sound. **2.** Rough; rude. **3.** Requiring strength or vigor. — **Syn.** Lusty, sinewy, sturdy, hale, hearty. See STRONG. — **ro-bust'ly** (rō-bŭst'lĭ), *adv.* — **ro-bust'ness,** *n.*

ro-bus'tious (-bŭs'chŭs), *a.* Robust; esp., rudely vigorous; rough. *Now Chiefly Humorous.* — **ro-bus'tious-ly,** *adv.*

roc (rŏk), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. (fr. Per.) & Per. *rokh* or *rukh.*] A fabulous bird of Arabia, so huge that it bore off elephants.

roc'am-bole (rŏk'ăm-bōl), *n.* [F., fr. G. *rockenbolle; rocken* rye + *bolle* bulb.] A European onionlike plant (*Allium scorodoprasum*) cultivated and used like garlic.

Ro-chelle' (rō-shĕl'), *n.* A seaport town in France.

Rochelle powders. = SEIDLITZ POWDERS. — **R. salt,** sodium potassium tartrate, $NaKC_4H_4O_6 \cdot 4H_2O$, a cathartic salt crystallizing in colorless orthorhombic prisms.

‖**roche' mou'ton-née'** (rōsh' mōō'tŏ'nā'); *pl.* ROCHES MOUTONNÉES (rosh'mōō'tŏ'nā'). [F., sheep-shaped rock.] *Phys. Geog.* A boss of rock worn and smoothed by glacier ice until it has a roundish form; a sheepback.

roch'et (rŏch'ĕt), *n.* [F., dim. fr. OHG. *roc* coat.] *Eccl.* A linen vestment, worn esp. by bishops and abbots.

rock (rŏk), *n.* A distaff.

rock, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *roccian.*] **1.** To sway backward and forward; vibrate; totter. **2.** To move as in a cradle; lull; quiet. **3.** To affect in a specified manner by rocking; as, to *rock* one to sleep. **4.** In mezzotint engraving, to prepare the surface of (a plate) by the use of the cradle, or rocker. — **Syn.** See SHAKE. — *n.* Act or process of rocking.

rock, *n.* [OF. *roke.*] **1.** A large concreted mass of stony material; also, broken pieces of such masses. **2.** *Geol.* Any mineral matter occurring in large quantities; also, a particular mass of it. **3.** That which resembles a rock in firmness; a defense; refuge. **4.** Anything causing disaster or wreck suggestive of a shipwreck. **5.** The striped bass. **6. a** A kind of sweetmeat, hard, and usually flavored with peppermint. **b** = ROCK CANDY.

rock'a-way (rŏk'ȧ-wā), *n.* A low four-wheeled carriage, with standing top, open at the sides; later, a similar, but heavier, carriage, inclosed, except in front, with side doors.

rock candy. Sugar obtained in large crystals or crystalline masses by slow evaporation.

rock crystal. Transparent quartz, esp. when colorless.

rock'er (rŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rocks a cradle, etc. **2.** Either of the curving pieces on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks; also, a rocking-chair or rocking-horse. **3.** Any of various devices or apparatus that work with a rocking motion; specif., *Engraving,* a cradle (def. 2 e).

rocker arm. *Mach.* An arm borne by a rockshaft.

rock'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *roquette,* fr. It. *ruchetta,* fr. L. *eruca* a sort of colewort.] **1.** Orig., a European brassicaceous plant (*Eruca sativa*), sometimes eaten as a salad. **2.** Any of a genus (*Hesperis*) of tall brassicaceous plants with white or purple flowers; also, any of several similar plants.

rock'et, *n.* [It. *rocchetta,* prop., a bobbin, dim. of *rocca* distaff.] A firework consisting of a cylindrical case filled with a combustible composition and fastened to a guiding stick. It is projected through the air by the reaction of gases liberated by combustion. — *v. i.* To rise straight up and swiftly when flushed; — used chiefly of pheasants.

rock'fish' (rŏk'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes which live among rocks; as: **a** Any of various food fishes (genera *Sebastodes, Sebastichthys,* etc.) of northern Pacific coasts. **b** The striped bass. **c** Any of several groupers of Bermuda and Florida. **d** A killifish (*Fundulus majalis*) of the American Atlantic coast.

rock'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being rocky.

rock'ing-chair', *n.* A chair mounted on rockers.

rock'ing-horse', *n.* A toy horse mounted on rockers.

rocking stone. A stone, often of great size, so balanced that it can be rocked or slightly moved, with but little force.

rock oil. Petroleum.

rock'rose' (rŏk'rōz'), *n.* Any cistaceous plant (esp. of genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*).

rock salt. Common salt (sodium chloride) occurring in solid form as a mineral; esp., salt in rocklike masses.

rock'shaft' (-shăft'), *n.* *Mach.* A shaft that oscillates on its journals, instead of revolving.

rock'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any coarse fucoid seaweed (genera *Fucus, Ascophyllum, Sargassum,* etc.) growing on rocks.

rock'y (rŏk'ĭ), *a.*; ROCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Full of rocks; consisting of rocks. **2.** Like a rock; hard; unfeeling.

rock'y (rŏk'ĭ), *a.* Disposed to rock or totter, as when tipsy or after dissipation; hence: shaky; weak. *Slang or Dial.*

ro-co'co (rō-kō'kō), *n.* [F.] A florid style of ornamentation largely of shellwork, scrolls, and flowers, popular in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries.

rod (rŏd), *n.* [Perh. orig. same word; as *rood.*] **1.** A straight and slender stick or bar; specif.: **a** An instrument of punishment; fig., chastisement. **b** A scepter; fig., power; tyranny. **c** A wand or similar badge of office carried by various officials, as marshals, ushers, etc. **d** A staff for measuring. **2.** A measure of length; 5½ yards, or 16½ feet, or 5.029 meters; a perch, or pole.

rode (rōd), *pret.* of RIDE.

ro'dent (rō'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *rodens, -entis,* p. pr. of *rodere* to gnaw.] **1.** Gnawing; biting. **2.** *Zoöl.* Belonging to an order (*Rodentia*) consisting of the gnawing mammals, as rats, mice, squirrels, beavers, porcupines, and rabbits. — *n.* A rodent mammal.

ro'di-nal (rō'dĭ-năl), *n.* *Photog.* A developer consisting of a derivative of phenol, $C_6H_4(NH_2)OH$, or one of its salts.

rod'man (rŏd'măn), *n.* *Surveying.* The man who holds the leveling rod.

rod'o-mon-tade' (rŏd'ō-mŏn-tād'; -tăd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *rodomontata,* fr. *Rodomonte,* the boastful king of Algiers in Italian romances of Orlando.] Vain boasting; brag; rant. — *v. i.* To boast; brag; rant.

roe (rō), *n.* [AS. *rā, rāha.*] The roe deer.

roe, *n.* [For *roan,* ME. *rowne.*] **1.** The eggs of fishes, esp. when still inclosed in the ovarian membranes. **2.** The eggs or ovaries of certain crustaceans, as the coral of the lobster.

roe'buck' (-bŭk'), *n.* The male roe deer; any roe deer.

roe deer. A small deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) inhabiting parts of Europe and Asia, — the smallest European deer.

Roent'gen, *a.,* **Roentgen ray,** etc. See RÖNTGEN, etc.

ro-ga'tion (rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rogatio,* fr. *rogare, rogatum,* to ask, beg.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The proposal, orig. by the consuls, later, also by the tribunes, of a law or decree for passage by the people; also, the law or decree. **2.** *Eccl.* Litany; supplication.

Rogation Days. *Eccl.* The three days next before Ascension Day, observed as days of special supplication.

rog'a-to-ry (rŏg'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See ROGATION.] Seeking information; authorized to examine witnesses or ascertain facts; as, a *rogatory* commission.

rogue (rōg), *n.* **1.** A vagrant; an idle, sturdy beggar; vagabond; tramp. **2.** A knave; cheat. **3.** In playful use, one who is mischievous or frolicsome. **4.** A rogue elephant.

rogue elephant. A vicious elephant which separates from the herd and roams alone.

ro'guer-y (rō'gĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GUERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Practices of a rogue; knavish tricks; also, a roguish act or practice. **2.** Arch tricks; playful mischievousness.

rogues' gallery (rōgz). A collection of portraits of persons arrested as rogues or criminals, for the use of the police.

rogues' march (rōgz). Derisive music performed in driving away a person under popular indignation or official sentence, as when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment.

ro'guish (rō'gĭsh), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or characteristic of, a rogue; knavish. **2.** Playfully mischievous; waggish. — **Syn.** See MISCHIEVOUS. — **-guish-ly,** *adv.* — **-guish-ness,** *n.*

roil (roil), *v. t.* **1.** To render turbid by stirring up sediment. **2.** To disturb (the temper); ruffle; vex.

roil'y (-ĭ), *a.*; ROIL'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); ROILIEST. Turbid.

roist'er (rois'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *ruistre* rude, violent, F. *rustre* boor, fr. L. *rusticus* rustic.] A roisterer. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. i.* To play the roisterer.

roist'er-er (-ĕr), *n.* A blustering or swaggering bully or reveler; a riotous reveler.

Ro'land (rō'lănd), *n.* A warden of the marches of Brittany, the hero of many romantic tales of the Charlemagne cycle. Legend made him a nephew of the emperor, and the most redoubtable defender of the Christians against the Saracens. He was killed at Roncesvalles, or Roncevaux, in 778. In Italian romances of Charlemagne he is called *Orlando.*

rôle (rōl), *n.* [F., a roll.] An actor's part or character in a drama; hence, a part or function assumed by any one.

roll (rōl), *v. t.* [OF. *roller, roler,* LL. *rotulare,* fr. L. *rotula* little wheel, in LL., a roll or scroll, dim. of L. *rota* wheel.] **1.** To revolve by turning over and over; move by turning on an axis; as, to *roll* a hoop, cask, etc. **2.** To move, or cause to be moved, on rollers; as, to *roll* a box on a truck. **3.** To wrap round on itself or on something else, or thus to form into a spherical or cylindrical body; as, to *roll* up cloth. **4.** To bind or involve by winding, as in a bandage; inwrap; as, to *roll* up a parcel. **5.** To drive or impel with an easy motion, as of rolling; as, a river *rolls* its water. **6.** To utter copiously or with a deep sound. **7. a** To press, level, or form with a roller; as, to *roll* out crust; to *roll* rails. **b** *Print.* To ink with a roller or rollers. **8.** To beat with rapid, continuous strokes, as a drum; sound a roll upon. **9.** To utter with a trill; as, to *roll* one's r's. — *v. i.* **1.** To move along a surface by rotation without sliding; turn over and over; as, a ball *rolls.* **2.** To go or be transported on wheels, as a carriage. **3.** To have an undulating form, as land. **4.** To incline first to one side and then to the other, as a ship; to rock. **5.** To move, as waves, with alternate swell and depression. **6.** To be wound or formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth *rolls* evenly. **7.** To make a heavy rising and falling or rumbling noise; as, thunder *rolls.* **8.** To spread under a roller. **9.** To perform a periodical revolution; move onward as with a revolution; as, time *rolled* on. **10.** To trill; — used of certain birds. — *n.* **1.** Act of rolling, or state of being rolled; also, rolling gait or motion. **2.** That which rolls; a roller; revolving cylinder. **3.** That which is rolled up; as: **a** A document which may be rolled up; a scroll. **b** Hence: a register; record; catalogue; list. **c** A certain quantity, as of a fabric, rolled up in a package. **d** *Cookery.* (1) A kind of biscuit or bread, often rolled or doubled over. (2) Meat rolled and cooked. (3) Cake spread with jam or jelly and rolled up; as, a jelly *roll.* **4.** A heavy, reverberatory sound; as, the *roll* of thunder; also, a prolonged sound, as of a drum, made by beating with strokes so rapid and regular as to produce a uniform tremolo. **5.** A swell or undulation on a surface. **6.** A case for toilet articles or the like, consisting of a length of leather or other material, usually with pockets, which can be rolled about the contents and fastened. — **Syn.** See LIST.

roll call. The act or time of calling over a list of names; also, a signal for a roll call, as one sounded on a bugle.

roll'er (rōl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rolls; esp.: **a** A cylindrical body for rotating and pressing, smoothing, or spreading, for moving a band, belt, etc.; a roll. **b** A small wheel, as of a caster, roller skate, etc. **2.** A bandage; fillet. **3.** One of a series of long, heavy waves on a coast. **4.** Any of numerous mostly bright-colored Old World birds (family *Coraciidæ*), esp. the common European species (*Coracias garrula*); — so called on account of their turning over in flight like tumbler pigeons. **5.** A pigeon especially proficient in aërial tumbling or rolling.

roller bearing. *Mach.* A bearing in which the journal rotates in contact with a number of rollers usually contained in a cage. Cf. BALL BEARING.

roller skate. A skate with wheels instead of a runner.

rol'lic (rŏl'ĭk), *v. i.*; -LICKED (-ĭkt); -LICK-ING. To move or play in a careless, swaggering manner; frolic; sport.

roll'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Moving or acting like one who, or that which, rolls. **2.** Having gradual, rounded undulations of surface, as land. *U. S.* **3.** Having a turn over, upon, or toward itself; as, a *rolling* collar. **4.** Of, pert. to, or used in, rolling.

rolling circle, the generating circle of cycloidal and similar curves. — **r. hitch.** See KNOT, *Illust.* — **r. mill,** a works where metal is rolled into plates or bars. — **r. stock,** the wheeled vehicles that run on the tracks of a railroad.

roll'ing-pin' (rōl'ĭng-pĭn'), *n.* A cylinder of wood or other material for rolling out paste or dough.

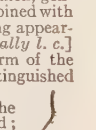
roll'way' (rōl'wā'), *n.* A way where objects are rolled or transported on rollers.

ro'ly-po'ly (rō'lĭ-pō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ROLY-POLIES (-lĭz). **1.** A paste spread with fruit, rolled into a cylindrical form, and cooked for a dessert. **2.** A roly-poly person or thing. — *a.* Short and pudgy.

Ro-ma'ic (rō-mā'ĭk), *a.* [NGr. Ῥωμαϊκός.] Of or pertaining to modern Greece or, esp., its language. — *n.* The modern Greek vernacular.

Ro'man (rō'măn), *a.* [L. *Romanus,* fr. *Roma* Rome.] **1.** Of, pert. to, like, or derived from, Rome or the Roman people; as, the *Roman,* or Latin, alphabet. **2.** Of or pert. to the Roman Catholic Church. **3.** *Arch.* Pert. to or designating the **Roman architecture** *or* **style,** in which, generally, the Tuscan and Composite orders are combined with the Etruscan arch and vault, utility and imposing appearance being the main characteristics. **4.** [*Usually l. c.*] Designating type, or the characters, of that form of the Roman alphabet commonly used in print; — distinguished from *italic.*

Roman Catholic, of, pert. to, or designating the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is the head; also, a member of this church. — **R. mile.** See MILE. — **R. nose,** a nose somewhat aquiline. — **R. numeral,** a numeral in the Roman system of notation, of which the following are the common symbols: I=1; V=5; X=10; L=50; C=100; D=500; M=1,000. After Roman numerals used to designate the serial number of a thing, as a page or chapter, some authorities insert the period, others omit it. When used with names, as George V., Benedict XV., the older and more general usage is to insert the period. — **R. punch,** a water ice made with lemon juice, sugar, beaten whites of eggs, and rum.


Roman Nose.

— *n.* **1.** A native, inhabitant, or citizen of Rome. **2.** [*Usually l. c.*] Roman type, letters, or print. **3.** In *pl.* The Epistle to the Romans, in the New Testament.

ro-mance' (rō-măns'), *n.* [F. *romance*, Sp. *romance*. See 2d ROMANCE.] *Music.* A short lyric tale set to music; a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style.

ro-mance' (rō-măns'), *n.* [OF. *romanz, romans*, something written in the vulgar tongue, not in Latin; fr. LL. *Romanice* in the vulgar tongue (which sprang from Latin), deriv. of L. *Romanus* Roman.] **1.** A species of tale, originally in meter in the Romance dialects, afterward diffused in verse or prose, such as the tales of Arthur's court; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale; now, esp., a sort of novel characterized by adventure, surprising incident, etc. **2.** An act or experience, or a series of acts or happenings, resembling those characteristic of romances. **3.** A dreamy, imaginative habit of mind. **4.** [*cap.*] The Romance (or Romanic) languages. **5.** A fictitious tale; an extravagant falsehood.

— *v. i.*; -MANCED' (-mănst'); -MANC'ING (-măn'sĭng). **1.** To write or tell romances; indulge in extravagant stories. **2.** To be romantic or indulge in romantic fancies. — **ro-manc'er** (rō-măn'sẽr), *n.*

Ro-mance', *a.* [F. *romance* in *langue romance* (now *romane*) Romance language, fr. *romanz*, *n.* See 2d ROMANCE.] Designating, or pertaining to, the **Romance languages**, that is, those languages developed from the vulgar Latin tongue, including Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Provençal, Roumanian, etc.

Ro'man-esque' (rō'măn-ĕsk'), *a.* [F.] **1.** *Arch.* Pert. to or designating the **Romanesque architecture** *or style*, which developed in Italy and western Europe between the periods of the Roman and the Gothic styles, characterized, in its more advanced varieties (after 1000), by massive stone construction, use of the round arch and vault, decorative use of arcades, etc., and profuse carved ornament. **2.** Provençal. **3.** [*l. c.*] Of or pert. to romance or fable; fanciful. — *n.* **1.** The Romanesque style. **2.** Provençal.

Ro-man'ic (rō-măn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Romanicus.*] **1.** *Philol.* = ROMANCE, *a.* **2.** Related to the Roman people by descent; — used esp. of peoples speaking a Romanic tongue.

Ro'man-ism (rō'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* The Roman Catholic religion; — used chiefly in depreciation. — **Ro'man-ist**, *n.*

Ro'man-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make Roman; specif.: **a** To Latinize. **b** To convert to the Roman Catholic religion, etc. — *v. i.* To conform to or favor Roman Catholic beliefs, etc.

Ro-mansh', Ro-mansch' (rō-mănsh'; -mänsh'), *n.* [Grisons *rumansch, rumonsch, romonsch.* See 2d ROMANCE.] The language of the Grisons, in Switzerland, consisting of dialects descended from the Latin.

ro-mant' (rō-mănt'). Obs. var. of ROMAUNT.

ro-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), *a.* [F. *romantique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to romance; involving or resembling romance; hence: fanciful; extravagant; unreal; as, a *romantic* tale. **2.** Entertaining ideas suited to a romance; as, a *romantic* person. **3.** Of or pertaining to the style of the Christian and popular literature and art of the Middle Ages; characterized by freedom of treatment, as distinguished from classical restraint. **4.** Characterized by picturesque strangeness or variety; suited to romance; as, a *romantic* place. — **Syn.** Fantastic, fictitious, wild, chimerical. — **ro-man'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ro-man'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ro-man'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Romantic principles or characteristics generally; conformity to, or practice of, the romantic style. Cf. CLASSICISM. — **-ti-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

Rom'a-ny (rŏm'ă-nĭ), *n.* Also **Rom'ma-ny.** [Gypsy *romano*, adj., gypsy.] A gypsy; also, the gypsy language, an Indic tongue spoken in many dialects, greatly corrupted and intermixed with words from European languages.

ro-maunt' (rō-mănt'; -môNt'), *n.* [OF. *romant*, orig. a mistake for *romanz*, in objective case. See 2d ROMANCE.] A romance in verse; as, the "*Romaunt* of the Rose."

Ro'me-o (rō'mē-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the son of Montague, in love with Juliet, daughter of Capulet. The feud between the Montagues and Capulets, though fatal to the lovers, was ended by their death.

Rom'ish (rōm'ĭsh), *a.* Of or relating to Rome, or, esp., the Roman Catholic Church; — chiefly used disparagingly.

romp (rŏmp), *v. i.* [Variant of 1st *ramp.*] To play boisterously. — *n.* **1.** A person, esp. a girl, who romps. **2.** Boisterous play or frolic; rough sport. [young children.]

romp'ers, *n. pl.* Outer garment of waist and trousers for

romp'ish, *a.* Inclined to romp. — **romp'ish-ness,** *n.*

Rom'u-lus (rŏm'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L.] The legendary founder and first king of Rome. With his twin brother, Remus, he was thrown in infancy into the Tiber, but was saved and suckled by a she-wolf. He slew Remus for leaping scornfully over the wall of his new city, Rome. He was carried to heaven by his father, Mars, and was deified by the Romans. Cf. QUIRINUS.

ron'deau (rŏn'dō; rŏn-dō'), *n.*; *pl.* -DEAUX (-dōz). [F. See ROUNDEL.] A lyric form having but two (repeated) rimes, and usually consisting of 13 lines with a refrain (taken from the beginning of the first line) after the eighth and thirteenth; also, a poem in this form.

ron'del (rŏn'dĕl), *n.* A lyric form having but two (repeated) rimes and commonly 14 lines, of which the first two are repeated at the seventh and eighth, and the thirteenth and fourteenth; also, a poem in this form.

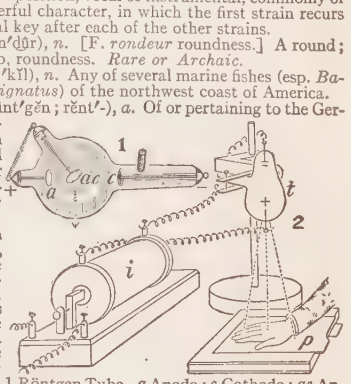
ron'de-let (rŏn'dĕ-lĕt), *n.* [OF.] A small rondeau of five lines, with the refrain after the second and fifth.

ron'do (rŏn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [It. *rondò*, fr. F. *rondeau.*] A composition, vocal or instrumental, commonly of a lively, cheerful character, in which the first strain recurs in its original key after each of the other strains.

ron'dure (rŏn'dûr), *n.* [F. *rondeur* roundness.] A round; a circle; also, roundness. *Rare or Archaic.*

ron'quil (rŏŋ'kĭl), *n.* Any of several marine fishes (esp. *Bathymaster signatus*) of the northwest coast of America.

Rönt'gen (rûnt'gĕn; rĕnt'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German physicist Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, or the rays discovered by him.

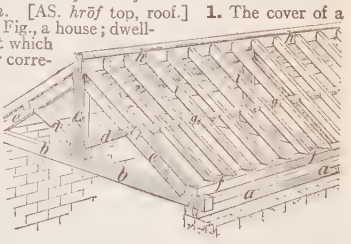


1 Röntgen Tube. *a* Anode; *c* Cathode; *ac* Anticathode. 2 Diagram showing use of Röntgen Rays. *i* Induction Coil; *t* Röntgen Tube; *p* Photographic Plate.

Röntgen ray, *Physics,* any of the rays produced when cathode rays strike on the surface of a solid, as the wall of the vacuum tube. They penetrate certain opaque substances and act on photographic plates. They were called *X rays* by their discoverer. Cf. *X rays,* under X.

rood (rōōd), *n.* [AS. *rōd* a cross, measure of land, rod, pole.] **1.** A cross or crucifix; esp., in medieval churches, a large crucifix at the entrance of the chancel, often supported on a beam (**rood beam**) or screen (**rood screen**). **2.** **a** Usually, a square measure equal to ¼ of an acre, or 40 square rods. **b** A linear measure varying locally, sometimes a rod, but usually 7 or 8 yards. *Brit.*

roof (rōōf), *n.* [AS. *hrōf* top, roof.] **1.** The cover of a building. **2.** Fig., a house; dwelling. **3.** That which resembles, or corresponds to, the covering or the top of a house. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a roof.



roof'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who puts on or repairs roofs.

roof garden. A garden on the flat roof of a building; esp., a place on a roof where refreshments are served, often with a stage for entertainments.

Timbers in a Common Gable Roof. *aa* Wall Plate; *bb* Tiebeam; *c* King-post; *dd* Struts; *ee* Principal Rafters; *ff* Pole Plate; *gg* Purlin; *hh* Ridgepole, or Ridgepiece; *ii* Common Rafters.

roof'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering with a roof. **2.** Materials, or material, for a roof, or of which a roof is made.

roof'less, *a.* **1.** Having no roof. **2.** Without shelter or home.

roof'tree' (rōōf'trē'), *n.* A ridgepole; ridgepiece.

rook (rŏŏk), *n.* [F. *roc*, fr. Per. & Ar. *rokh*, or *rukh*, castle at chess.] *Chess.* A piece moving parallel to the sides of the board across any number of unoccupied squares.

rook, *n.* [AS. *hrōc.*] **1.** A common European corvine bird (*Corvus frugilegus*) about the size of the American crow. **2.** A trickish, rapacious fellow; a sharper. — *v. t. & i.* To cheat.

Common Rook.

rook'er-y (rŏŏk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The breeding place of a colony of rooks; also, the rooks collectively. Also, a breeding place of other gregarious birds, as herons, penguins, etc. **2.** See FUR SEAL. **3.** A dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; a cluster of mean buildings.

room (rōōm), *n.* [AS. *rūm.*] **1.** Extent of space, great or small; compass; esp., sufficient or unobstructed space. **2.** A place appropriated to a person or

thing; — now chiefly contrasted with *company;* as, his *room* is better than his company. **3.** A portion of space inclosed by walls or partitions in a building; esp., an apartment or chamber; — often used in comb.; as, bed*room.* **4.** Opportunity or scope rendering possible some (given) action or being; as, no *room* for doubt; this system leaves no *room* for individual development.

Syn. Room, chamber, apartment. Room is the word in ordinary use; **chamber** is chiefly elevated; **apartment** suggests esp. a room or suite of rooms rented or for rent. — *v. i.* To occupy a room or rooms; lodge. *Chiefly U. S.*

room'er (rōōm'ẽr), *n.* A lodger. *Chiefly U. S.*

room'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much or many as a room will hold; also, those in a room collectively.

room'mate' (-māt'), *n.* Companion with whom one rooms.

room'y (rōōm'ĭ), *a.;* ROOM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Having ample room; spacious.—**room'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*—**i-ness,** *n.*

roor'back (rōōr'băk), *n.* Also, formerly, **roor'bach.** A defamatory falsehood published for political effect. *U. S.*

☞ The word originated in 1844, when there was published, to the detriment of James K. Polk, then a candidate for President, an extract purporting to be from Roorback's "Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1836."

roost (rōōst), *n.* [AS. *hrōst.*] A perch, esp. a perch for fowls. — *v. i.* To sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a roost; perch.

roost'er (rōōs'tẽr), *n.* The male domestic fowl; cock; chanticleer. *Chiefly U. S.*

root (rōōt), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wrōtan.*] To turn up the earth, or dig up or out, with the snout, as swine.

root, *n.* [AS. *rōt.*] **1.** *Bot.* In the higher plants (ferns and seed plants), a portion, commonly subterranean, of the plant body bearing neither leaves nor reproductive organs, but provided with a growing point and serving as an organ of absorption and aëration, a food reservoir, or a support. **2.** Popularly, any subterranean part of a plant. **3.** That which resembles a root, as in position or function; specif.: **a** An ancestor or progenitor; an early race; stem. **b** The part of an organ by which it is attached; as, the *root* of a tooth. **c** *Philol.* A primitive word form; verbal element without suffix, prefix, or inflectional ending; radical. **d** A cause; source; as, the love of money is a *root* of all kinds of evil. **e** *Music.* The fundamental tone of any compound tone, series of harmonics, or chord; often, simply, the lowest tone of a chord in its normal position. **f** The bottom; fig., the fundamental point or part; as, the *root* of the matter. **g** *Math.* A quantity which, taken as a factor a number of times (indicated by the index), produces another quantity; thus, 3 is a second *root* of 9, since $3 \times 3 = 9$. Sign, $\surd$.

Root. *aa* Crown; *bb* Main Root; *cc* Rootlets.

— *v. i.* **1.** To fix the root; take root and begin to grow. **2.** To be or become firmly fixed or established. — *v. t.* **1.** To plant and fix deeply in or as in the earth; implant firmly; hence: to make deep or radical; establish; — used chiefly in *p. p.* **2.** To tear up by the root; eradicate; — used with *up, out,* or *away.*

root, *v. i.* To shout for, or otherwise noisily applaud or encourage, a contestant, as in sports; — usually used with *for. Slang or Cant, U. S.*

root beer. A kind of nonalcoholic beer made with the extracts from various roots. See BEER, *n.*, 2.

root'er, *n.* One who, or that which, roots (in any sense).

root'let (rōōt'lĕt), *n.* A small root; radicel.

root'stock' (rōōt'stŏk'), *n.* A rhizome.

root tubercle. *Bot.* One of the small nodules or swellings produced on roots of legumes by nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

root'y (rōōt'ĭ), *a.* Full of roots; consisting of roots.

rope (rōp), *n.* [AS. *rāp.*] **1.** A large, stout cord of twisted or braided strands. **2.** Punishment or death by hanging. **3.** A row or string of things united by braiding, twining, etc. **4.** A viscous or glutinous formation in a liquid.

— *v. i.;* ROPED (rōpt); ROP'ING (rōp'ĭng). To be formed into rope, filament, or thread. — *v. t.* **1.** To bind, fasten, or tie with a rope. **2.** To connect or fasten together, as mountain climbers, with a rope. **3.** To separate or divide off by a rope; — often used with *off.* **4.** To lasso (a steer, horse, etc.). *Colloq., U. S.* **5.** To draw as if with a rope; inveigle; — used with *in. Slang, U. S.*

rope'danc'er (rōp'dăn'sẽr), *n.* One who dances, walks, etc., on a rope extended at some height. — **rope'danc'ing,** *n.*

rop'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where ropes are made; a ropewalk. **2.** Roguery; roguish tricks. *Obs.*

rope'walk' (rōp'wôk'), *n.* A long covered walk, building, or room where ropes are manufactured.

rope'walk'er, *n.* A ropedancer.

rop'y (rōp'ĭ), *a.;* ROP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Forming viscid threads, etc.; stringy; glutinous. **2.** Resembling rope. — **rop'i-ly** (rōp'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **rop'i-ness,** *n.*

roque (rōk), *n.* [Abbr. fr. CROQUET.] A form of croquet modified so as to demand greater accuracy of play.

Roque'fort' cheese, *or* **Roque'fort'** (rōk'fôr'; rōk'fôrt), *n.* A highly flavored blue-molded cheese, made at Roquefort, France. It is made from milk of ewes.

roq'ue-laure (rōk'ẽ-lōr; rōk'lōr'), *n.* [F.; after Duc de *Roquelaure.*] A cloak reaching about to the knees, worn in the 18th century and in the early 19th century.

ro-quet' (rō-kā'; *cf.* CROQUET), *v. t. & i. Croquet.* To hit (another's ball); — said of a ball or of the player who strikes it. — *n.* Act of roqueting.

ror'qual (rôr'kwăl), *n.* [Norw. *rörhval,* dial. *röyrkval;* lit., red whale.] Any of a genus (*Balænoptera*) of large whalebone whales having a dorsal fin.

ro-sa'ceous (rō-zā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rosaceus,* fr. *rosa* rose.] *Bot.* **a** Belonging to a large family (*Rosaceæ*) of plants, the rose family, which includes, besides the type genus (*Rosa*), other genera (as *Spiræa*) handsome in cultivation, and also the raspberries, blackberries, etc., and, in some classifications, the apples, almonds, plums, etc. **b** Having a 5-petaled corolla like that of the rose; — said of a plant or flower.

ro-sa'lia (rō-zāl'yă), *n.* [Cf. F. *rosalie,* It. *rosalia.*] *Music.* A form of melody in which a phrase or passage is successively repeated, each time a step or half step higher.

Ros'a-lind (rŏz'ă-lĭnd), *n.* The sprightly, charming daughter of the exiled duke in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." See ORLANDO, 2.

ros-an'i-line (rŏz-ăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*rose* + *aniline.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline base, $NH_2(CH_3)\text{-}C_6H_3C(OH)(C_6H_4NH_2)_2$, obtained in red-colored salts by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and toluidine. It is the parent substance of many aniline dyes.

ro'sa-ry (rō'zā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *rosarium* a string of beads, L. *rosarium* a rose garden, fr. *rosarius* of roses, *rosa* a rose.] **1.** A bed of roses or a rose garden. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A series of prayers to be recited in order; also, a string of beads (165 in the **greater rosary,** 55 in the **lesser rosary**) for counting prayers.

rose (rōz), *pret.* of RISE.

rose (rōz), *n.* [AS. *rose,* L. *rosa,* fr. Gr. *ῥόδον.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Rosa*), typifying a family (*Rosaceæ*), of erect or climbing shrubs with showy flowers, having five petals in the wild state; also, the flower. **2.** A rosette. **3.** The color of a rose; pink or light crimson. **4.** The card of the mariner's compass; also, a similar card used in other instruments. **5.** A perforated nozzle for delivering water in fine jets. **6.** *Jewelry.* A certain form in which gems are cut; also, a gem, esp. a diamond, so cut.

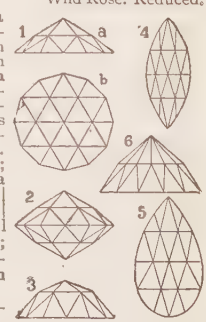
Wild Rose. Reduced.

rose of Jer'i-cho (jĕr'ĭ-kō), a Syrian plant (*Anastatica hierochuntica*) which rolls up when dry, and expands again when moistened. — **r. of Shar'on** (shăr'ŏn). **a** A European species of St.-John's-wort. **b** = ALTHÆA, 2. **c** *Bib.* Perh. a narcissus or the meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*). — **under the r.** [transl. of L. *sub rosa*], in secret; — the rose being anciently a symbol of secrecy. [flush.

— *v. t.* To render rose-colored; —

ro'se-ate (rō'zẽ-ăt), *a.* **1.** Full of, or consisting of, roses; rosy; as, a *roseate* bower. **2.** Resembling a rose; esp., tinged with rose color; as, a *roseate* hue.

rose'bay' (rōz'bā'), *n.* Any species of rhododendron.



Rose, 6. 1 Dutch: *a* Side, and *b* Front; 2 Double; 3 Brabant; 4 Marquise; 5 Pendeloque; 6 Recoupé.

rose campion. A silenaceous garden plant (*Lychnis coronaria*) with crimson flowers.

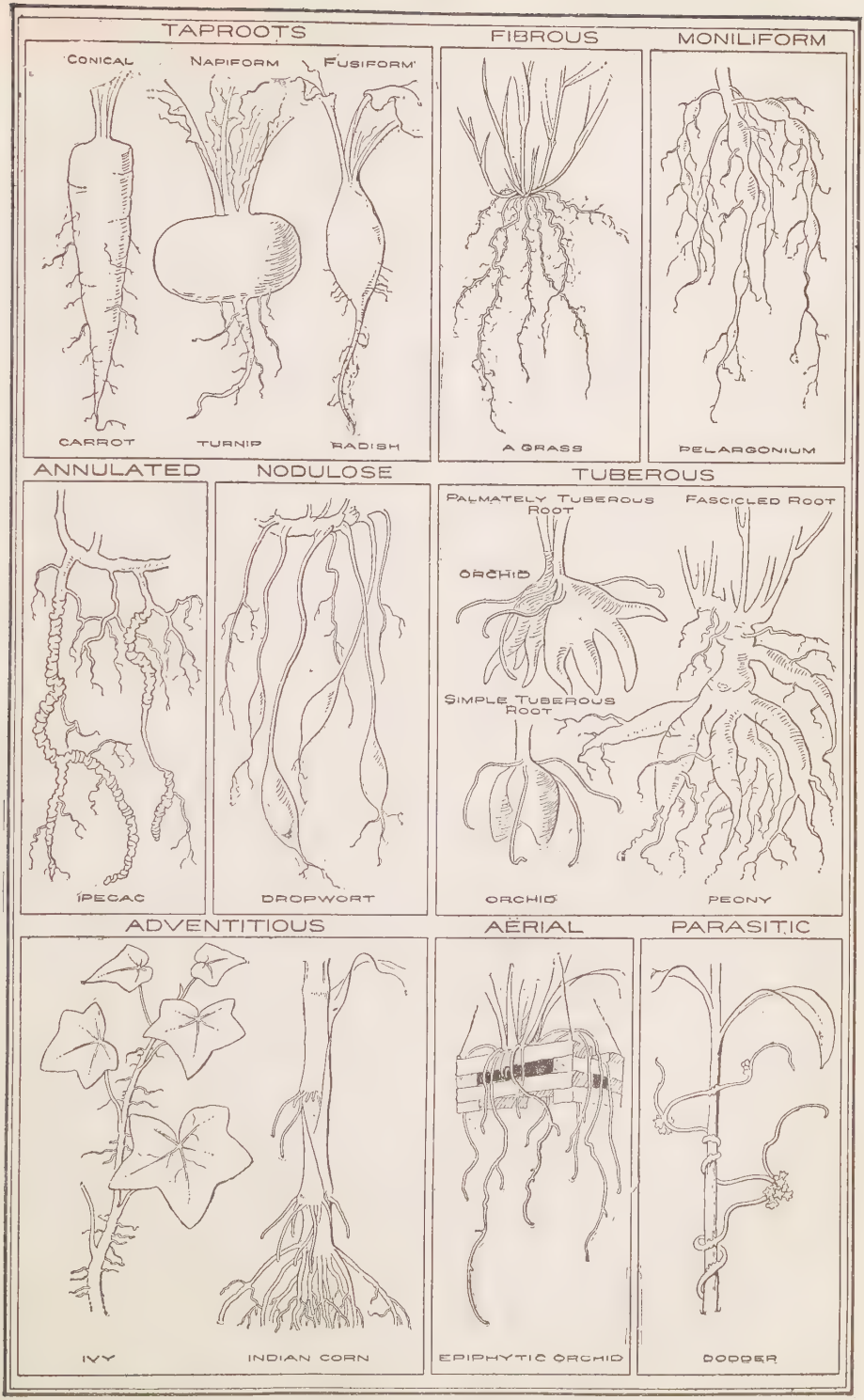
rose cross. The alleged symbol of the Rosicrucians, assumed to denote the union of a rose with a cross.

rose engine. *Mach.* A machine for producing curved lines resembling a rosette, as on paper currency.

rose'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A large marine spiny-finned food fish (*Sebastes marinus*) found on the northern coasts of Europe and America. When mature, it is usually bright rose-red or orange-red.

Rosefish. 1/10

rose geranium. A South African gera-


TAPROOTS
CONICAL
NAPIFORM
FUSIFORM
CARROT
TURNIP
RADISH
FIBROUS
A GRASS
MONILIFORM
PELARGONIUM
ANNULATED
IPECAC
NODULOSE
DROPWORT
TUBEROUS
PALMATELY TUBEROUS ROOT
ORCHID
SIMPLE TUBEROUS ROOT
ORCHID
FASCICLED ROOT
PEONY
ADVENTITIOUS
IVY
INDIAN CORN
AERIAL
EPIPHYTIC ORCHID
PARASITIC
DODDER

nium (*Pelargonium capitatum*), grown for its fragrant 3–5-lobed leaves and small pink flowers.

rose mallow. **1.** Any of several malvaceous plants (genus *Hibiscus*) with rose-colored flowers. **2.** The hollyhock.

rose'ma-ry (rōz'mā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *rosmarinus*; *ros* dew + *marinus* marine.] A fragrant menthaceous shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) of southern Europe and Asia Minor, having a warm, pungent, bitterish taste.

ro-se'o-la (rō-zē'ō-lȧ), *n.* Also **rose rash.** [NL., dim. of L. *rosa* rose.] A rose-colored rash.

ro-sette' (rō-zĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *rose* a rose.] **1.** An imitation of a rose made of gathered or pleated material, used as an ornament or a badge. **2. a** *Arch.* An ornament somewhat like a roundel, and filled with leafage. **b** *Bot.* A very short stem or axis bearing a dense cluster of leaves.

rose water. Water scented with roses by distillation.

rose'-wa'ter, *a.* Having the odor of rose water; hence: affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental.

rose window. *Arch.* A circular window filled with tracery.

rose'wood' (rōz'wo͝od'), *n.* A tropical cabinet wood of a dark red color streaked with black, obtained from several species of fabaceous trees (genera *Dalbergia* and *Machærium*); also, any tree yielding this wood.

Ro'si-cru'cian (rō'zĭ-krō͞o'shăn; rōz'ĭ-), *n.* [Probably due to a German theologian, Johann Valentin Andreä, who in anonymous pamphlets called himself a knight of the *Rose Cross* (G. *Rosenkreuz*).] One who, in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th, claimed to belong to a secret society of philosophers affecting to have knowledge giving them mystic and magic powers. — **Ro'si-cru'cian,** *a.*

ros'i-ly (rōz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a rosy manner.

ros'in (rŏz'ĭn), *n.* [Variant of *resin.*] The hard, commonly amber-colored, resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine. — *v. t.* To rub with rosin.

Ros'i-nan'te (rŏz'ĭ-năn'tē), *n.* [Sp. *Rocinante*; *rocín* jaded horse, hack + *ante* before.] Don Quixote's mare, lean, bony, and unsound, but regarded by him as incomparable.

ros'in-dol (rŏz'ĭn-dōl; -dŏl), *or* **-dole,** *n.* [G.; *rosanilin* + *indol.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of red dyestuffs got by heating indols with benzoyl chloride and zinc chloride.

ros'i-ness (rōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being rosy.

ros'in-weed' (rŏz'ĭn-wēd'), *n.* Any of various western American asteraceous plants having a resinous foliage or odor; specif., the compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*).

ro-so'lio (rō-zōl'yō), *n.* [It., fr. LL. *ros solis* sundew, from which it was orig. extracted.] A sweet cordial of the Mediterranean region, made of brandy, sugar, raisins, etc.

ros'tel-late (rŏs'tĕ-lāt), *a.* [NL. *rostellatus*, fr. L. *rostellum*, dim. of *rostrum* a beak.] Having a small beak.

ros'ter (rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [D. *rooster* a list.] **1.** *Mil. & Nav.* A roll or list of officers or enlisted men, subject to certain assignments for duty. **2.** Hence, any roll or list.

ros'tra (rŏs'trȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of ROSTRUM.

ros'tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *rostralis.*] Pert. to a rostrum.

ros'trate (-trāt), *a.* Having a rostrum, or beak.

ros'trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TRA (-trȧ), E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [L., beak, ship's beak, fr. *rodere, rosum*, to gnaw.] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** The curved end of a ship's prow, esp. the beak of a war galley. **2.** The platform in the Roman Forum where orations, etc., were delivered; — chiefly in *pl.*, because adorned with beaks of captured vessels. **3.** Hence: a stage for public speaking; platform. **4.** *Zoöl. & Bot.* A part suggesting a bird's beak; a beaklike process.

ros'y (rōz'ĭ), *a.*; ROS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Like a rose; blooming; blushing. **2.** Made of, or adorned with, roses.

rot (rŏt), *v. i.*; ROT'TED; -TING. [AS. *rotian.*] **1.** To decompose; decay. **2.** Fig., to become morally corrupt; degenerate. — **Syn.** See DECAY. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to rot. **2.** To expose, as flax, to a process of maceration, etc.; ret. — *n.* **1.** Process of rotting, or state of being rotten; decay; putrefaction; also, that which is rotten or rotting. **2.** *Bot.* Disease or decay of plant tissues caused by fungi, bacteria, etc. **3.** Any of a number of parasitic diseases, chiefly of sheep, characterized by rotting, emaciation, etc.

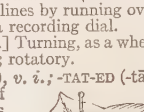
ro'ta (rō'tȧ), *n.* [L., wheel.] A roll or list; roster.

Ro'ta, *n.* [LL.; cf. L. *rota* wheel; — said to allude to the wheel-like design of the floor of the room in which the court used to sit.] *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastical court that hears appeals; — called also **Rota Romana.**

ro-tam'e-ter (rō-tăm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring curved lines by running over them a small wheel connected with a recording dial.

ro'ta-ry (rō'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *rota* a wheel.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; having parts that rotate; rotatory.

ro'tate (rō'tāt, *or, esp. Brit.,* rō-tāt'), *v. i.*; -TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); -TAT-ING. [L. *rotatus*, p. p. of *rotare*, fr. *rota* wheel.] **1.** To turn, as a wheel, round an axis; revolve. **2.** To perform any act, function, etc., in turn; pass or alternate in a series. — **Syn.** See REVOLVE. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to rotate, or turn, as a wheel, around an axle; revolve. **2.** To cause to succeed, pass, or act, in turn in a series; as, to *rotate* men in office. **3.** *Agric.* To raise or grow in rotation; as, to *rotate* crops.



Rotate Corolla.

— (rō'tāt), *a.* Having the parts flat and spreading or radiating like those of a wheel; wheel-shaped.

ro-ta'tion (rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of rotating or turning on an axis. **2.** *Agric.* The planting or sowing of various crops in succession, forming a cycle, so as to avoid the exhaustion of the soil. **3.** Any return or succession in a series. **4.** *Forestry.* The total cycle or period during which a given stand of timber occupies a piece of ground. — **ro-ta'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ro'ta-tive (rō'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Rotating or causing rotation; rotary; rotatory.

ro-ta'tor (rō-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, rotates; specif., *Anat.* [*pl.* ROTATORES (rō'tȧ-tō'rēz; 57)], a muscle which partially rotates a part on its axis.

ro'ta-to-ry (rō'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or producing rotation; having parts that rotate; rotary; rotative. **2.** Going or following in rotation or succession.

rotche, rotch (rŏch), *n.* A very small, short-billed auk (*Alle alle*), breeding on the coasts of the Arctic Ocean and northern North Atlantic and ranging south in winter.

rote (rōt), *n.* [OF.] *Music.* A kind of medieval guitarlike stringed instrument, played with a bow, like the crowd, or by a small wheel, like the hurdy-gurdy.

rote, *n.* The noise produced by the surf on the shore.

rote, *n.* A fixed or customary course; mere routine; — now only in: **by rote,** by routine; mechanically; esp., by memory of the mere forms of speech, often implying want of attention to the meaning.

ro'ti-fer (rō'tĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL.; L. *rota* a wheel + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Rotifera*) of minute, many-celled, aquatic animals bearing one or two anterior circles of strong cilia, which, when in motion, appear like rapidly revolving wheels. They are most abundant in stagnant fresh water. — **ro-tif'er-al** (-tĭf'ẽr-ăl), **ro-tif'er-ous,** *a.*

rot'l (rŏt''l), *n.* [Ar. *raṭl riṭl.*] A weight of Turkey, North Africa, Persia, etc., corresponding to the pound, but varying with the locality; also, a varying dry measure.

ro'to-graph (rō'tō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-graph.*] *Photography.* A photograph printed by a process in which a strip or roll of sensitized paper is automatically fed over the negative, the prints being then developed, fixed, cut apart, and washed at a very rapid rate.

ro'tor (rō'tẽr), *n.* [Short for *rotator.*] *Mach.* A part that revolves in a stationary part, as the rotating member of an electrical machine. Cf. STATOR.

rot'ten (rŏt''n), *a.* [Of Scand. orig.] **1.** Having rotted; putrid; decayed; hence, fetid. **2.** Unsound, as if rotted; not firm. — **rot'ten-ness,** *n.* [stone, used for polishing.

rot'ten-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A decomposed siliceous lime-

ro-tund' (rō-tŭnd'), *a.* [L. *rotundus.*] **1.** Round or rounded out; spherical. **2.** Rounded; full and flowing, as speech.

ro-tun'da (-tŭn'dȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. *rontonda*, F. *rotonde*; both fr. L. *rotundus* round, fem. *rotunda.*] **1.** *Arch.* A round building, esp. one covered by a dome or cupola. **2.** A large round room; as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol.

ro-tun'di-ty (-dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being rotund; roundness; of speech, full and flowing.

‖ **ro'ture'** (rō'tür'), *n.* [F.] **1.** State of being a roturier. **2.** *Fr. & Canadian Feudal Law.* Tenure of lands by one not of the nobility, bound only to a payment of rent.

‖ **ro'tu'rier'** (rō'tü'ryā'), *n.*; *pl.* -RIERS (*F.* -ryā'). [F.] A person not of noble birth; esp., one holding land by roture.

‖ **rou'é'** (rōō'ā'), *n.* [F.] A debauchee; rake.

rouge (rōōzh), *n.* [F.] **1.** A red amorphous powder consisting of ferric oxide, used in polishing, as a pigment, etc. **2.** Any of various cosmetics used to give a red color to the cheeks or lips. — *v. i. & t.*; ROUGED (rōōzhd); ROUG'ING (rōōzh'ĭng). To tint with rouge, as the face or cheeks.

rouge' et noir' (rōō'-zhā nwär'). [F., red and black.] *Cards.* A certain card game; — so called from the red and black compartments of the gaming table.

rough (rŭf), *a.* [AS. *rūh.*] **1.** Having inequalities, ridges, or projections, on the surface; not smooth or plain; as, a *rough* board; specif.: **a** Hairy; shaggy; esp., roughly or unevenly hairy, as the unshorn face or the fur of some animals; as, a *rough* coat. **b** Not level; uneven; as, a *rough* road. **2.** Coarse; unrefined; specif.: **a** Harsh to the eye; as, a *rough* landscape. **b** Not cultivated; rude; as, *rough* hospitality. **c** Harsh to the ear; discordant; grating; as, a *rough* voice. **3.** Boisterous or disorderly; tempestuous; as, a *rough* crowd; *rough* weather. **4.** In a crude or unfinished state; crude; as, *rough* lumber; a *rough* diamond; hence: hastily or carelessly done or made and therefore confessedly imperfect; as, a *rough* estimate.

Syn. Rough, rude. With reference to behavior, **rough** suggests harshness, severity, or violence; **rude,** uncouthness or discourtesy; as, a *rough* retort; a *rude* interruption. As applied to processes or results, **rough** often suggests

that which is offhand or hasty; **rude**, that which lacks finish or polish; as, a *rough* guess; a *rude* implement.
— *adv.* In a rough manner; roughly; as to ride *rough*.
— *n.* **1.** A coarse, rude fellow; rowdy; ruffian. **2.** That which is rough.
— *v. t.* **1.** To roughen. **2.** To shape, make, or dress roughly. **to rough it. a** To endure hard or rude conditions of living. **b** To indulge in rough conduct or contention.

rough'cast' (rŭf'kăst'), *n.* **1.** A rude model or form. **2.** A kind of plastering made of lime, with pebbles or shells, used to cover the outside of buildings. — *v. t.* **1.** To shape or form roughly; block out. **2.** To plaster with roughcast.

rough'dry' (-drī'), *v. t.* In laundry work, to dry without smoothing or ironing.

rough'en (-'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become rough.

rough'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who roughs or roughs out anything.

rough'hew' (-hū'), *v. t.* **1.** To hew (timber, etc.) coarsely, without smoothing. **2.** To give the first form or shape to.

rough'–house', *n.* An outbreak of violence or noisy sport, esp. among occupants of a house or room. *Slang.*
— *v. i.* To start, or take part in, a rough-house. *Slang.*

rough'ly, *adv.* In a rough manner.

rough'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rough.

rough'rid'er (rŭf'rīd'ĕr), *n.* One who breaks horses to the saddle or who rides unbroken or partly broken horses; specif. [*cap.*], a member of the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, a regiment raised for the Spanish war of 1898, largely organized, and later commanded, by Theodore Roosevelt. *Colloq.*

rough'shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* Shod with calked shoes.

rou'lade' (rōō'lăd'), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A melodic passage of short tones in uniform groups, sung on one long syllable.

rou'leau' (rōō'lō'), *n.; pl.* F. -LEAUX (-lō'; *E.* -lōz'), E. -LEAUS (-lōz'). [F., a roll, OF. *rolel*, dim. of OF. *rolle*. See ROLL.] A little roll; specif., a roll of coins put up in paper.

rou-lette' (rōō-lĕt'), *n.* [F., prop., a little wheel or ball, OF. *roelete*, dim. of *roele*. See ROWEL.] **1.** A gambling game in which a small ball is rolled so as to fall by chance into one of a number of red and black compartments in a revolving wheel at the bottom of a bowl. **2.** Any of various toothed wheels or disks, as for producing rows of dots on engraved plates, or for making short consecutive incisions in paper to facilitate subsequent division. **3.** *Geom.* The path in a fixed plane of any point in a moving coincident plane when a given curve in the latter plane rolls without sliding on a given curve in the former. [incisions so made.
— *v. t.* To make incisions in with a roulette; separate by

Rou-ma'ni-an (rōō-mā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Ru-ma'ni-an.** Of or pert. to the kingdom of Roumania. — *n.* An inhabitant of Roumania or one whose native speech is Roumanian; also, the language of Roumania, a Romance language containing many words from other languages.

rounce (rouns), *n. Print.* The handle by which the bed of a hand press, holding the form of type, etc., is run in under the platen and out again; also, the whole apparatus for moving the form under the platen.

round (round), *v. t. & i.* [From Obs. or Dial. *roun* to whisper, AS. *rūnian*, fr. *rūn*. See RUNE.] To whisper; whisper to. *Archaic.*

round, *a.* [OF. *roont, reont*, fem. *roonde, reonde*, F. *rond*, fr. L. *rotundus*, fr. *rota* wheel.] **1.** Spherical or circular, as a ball or disk. **2.** Circular in cross section; esp., cylindrical, as a gun barrel. **3.** Having a curved outline or form; rotund; as, a *round* arch. **4.** Full; complete; not fractional; expressed in even units, tens, hundreds, etc., by way of approximation; as, *round* numbers. **5.** Full; large; liberal in size or amount; as, a *round* sum. **6.** Not cramped or limited; as: **a** Free and vigorous in motion; as, a *round* pace. **b** Uttered or emitted with a full tone; as, a *round* voice. **c** Outspoken; plain and direct; as, a *round* oath. **7.** Finished; polished; rounded; — of language or style. **8.** Complete; rounded; esp., accomplished or done by a progression through a series with a final return to the starting point; as, a *round* trip. **9.** *Phon.* Rounded; labial. See ROUND, *v. t.*, 6. — **Syn.** Globose, globular, orbicular, orbed.

round angle, *Math.*, an angle formed by a complete rotation of a line in a plane, round a point, so that the two sides of the angle coincide. — **r. clam,** the quahog. — **r. dance,** one that is danced by couples and in which a revolving motion is usually prominent, as the waltz. — **r. hand,** a style of penmanship in which the letters are formed in nearly an upright position, and each separately distinct. — **r. robin,** a written petition, memorial, or the like, the signatures to which are in a circle. — **R. Table. a** A huge circular table at which King Arthur and his knights sat. **b** Hence, King Arthur and his knights collectively.
— *n.* **1.** Anything round, as a circle, globe, ring. **2.** A group; a circle. **3.** A circular dance. **4.** A course ending where it began; a circuit; beat; — often in *pl.*; as, to go the *rounds*. **5.** A cycle of changes, events, acts, etc.; as, a *round* of pleasures; hence, a complete circuit or range; as, the whole *round* of knowledge. **6.** A course of action, conduct, etc., performed by a number of persons in turn, or, loosely, simultaneously or nearly so; as, a *round* of applause; also, a bout or turn by two or more persons in competition; as, a *round* at cards, etc. **7.** *Music.* A kind of short vocal piece, like a catch, in which several voices follow each other round. **8.** *Mil.* **a** One shot discharged by each soldier, gun, or cannon of a command. **b** Ammunition for one shot by each soldier, gun, or cannon. **9.** A rounded or curved part of anything, as a humped part in a bent shaft, a paddle shaft, a coil, etc. **10.** A rung of a ladder; a round stick similarly placed, as in a chair. **11.** A round of beef (see below). **12.** In *pl.* See under CHANGE RINGING. **13.** State of being accurately round or circular.
round of beef, the part of the thigh between rump and leg.
— *adv.* **1.** On all sides; around; as, to be compassed *round*. **2.** Circularly; around; as, a wheel turns *round*. **3.** In circumference; as, a ball 10 inches *round*. **4.** By, in, or through a circuit or cycle; around; as, winter has come *round* again. **5.** From one side, party, opinion, etc., to another; as, to bring one *round* to truer views. **6.** In the vicinity; around; as, to loaf *round*.
— *prep.* **1.** On every side of; as, the people stood *round* him; also, around; about; as, to wind silk *round* a spool. **2.** About or past in a wholly or partly circular course; as, a train goes *round* a curve.
— *v. t.* **1.** To make round. **2.** To surround; encompass. **3.** To complete; hence, to finish or conclude. **4.** To fill out to roundness or fullness of form; — often used with *off* or *out*. **5.** To go round; go about (a corner or point). **6.** *Phon.* **a** To draw (the lips) together with a round opening, as in pronouncing *oo*. **b** To pronounce (a vowel) with rounded lips. — *v. i.* **1.** To grow round, rotund, full, complete, or perfect. **2.** To go round; to make a circuit or rounds. **3.** To turn round; wheel about.

round'a-bout' (round'ă-bout'), *a.* **1.** Circuitous; indirect. **2.** Encircling; comprehensive. — *n.* **1.** A merry-go-round. **2.** A short, close jacket for boys, sailors, etc.

roun'del (roun'dĕl), *n.* [OF. *rondel* a roundelay, F. *rondel, rondeau*, orig., a dim. fr. *rond*. See ROUND, *a.*] **1.** *Poetry.* A rondeau or rondel; specif., a style of rondeau consisting of nine long lines with the refrain after the third and ninth. **2.** [F. *rondelle.*] Anything round in form; circle; specif., a circular panel, window, or niche.

roun'de-lay (roun'dĕ-lā), *n.* [OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel*. See ROUNDEL.] **1.** A poem of a style having a recurring word, phrase, or refrain; a rondeau or similar poem. **2. a** A song in which a simple strain is often repeated. **b** A dance in a circle.

round'er (roun'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes rounds; specif., *Slang*, one who makes the rounds of criminal or disreputable resorts, etc.; a habitual petty criminal; a tough; a dissolute idler. **2.** One who, or that which, makes round. **3.** [In form **rounders**, but construed as *sing.*] A game, originally and chiefly English, somewhat resembling baseball.

Round'head' (round'hĕd'), *n.* In the reign of Charles I. and later, a Puritan or Parliamentarian who wore his hair cut short; — used in derision by the Cavaliers.

round'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A lockup. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** *Naut.* A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck. **3.** A house for locomotive engines, built round a turntable.

round'ing, *a.* **1.** Round or roundish; becoming round. **2.** Of or pertaining to, or used for, rounding something.

round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round.

round'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little circle.

round'ly, *adv.* In a round manner.

round'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being round.

round'–shoul'dered (-shōl'dĕrd; 109), *a.* Having the shoulders stooping or projecting.

rounds'man (roundz'măn), *n.* A police officer, ranking next below a sergeant, who makes rounds of inspection.

round'–up', *n.* **1.** Act or process of collecting cattle by riding around them and driving them in; also, the men and horses collectively who do this. *Western U. S.* **2.** Hence, a gathering in of scattered persons or things; as, a *round-up* of criminals. *Colloq., U. S.*

round'worm' (round'wûrm'), *n.* A nematode worm; specif., any of the nematodes sometimes found parasitic in the intestines of man, the horse, dog, etc.

roup'y (roup'ĭ; rōōp'ĭ), *a.*; ROUP'I-ER, -I-EST. Hoarse.

rouse (rouz), *n.* **1.** A bumper of liquor, esp. in honor of a toast. *Rare.* **2.** Carousal; drinking bout.

rouse, *v. i. & t. Naut.* To pull strongly and all together.

rouse, *v. t. & i.*; ROUSED (rouzd); ROUS'ING (rouz'ĭng). **1.** To start from a covert. **2.** To wake or awake from sleep or repose. **3.** To excite, or be roused, to activity. **4.** To stir up; agitate. — *n.* Act of rousing; awakening; signal for rousing or action. — **rous'er,** *n.*

rous'ing (rouz'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Having power to awaken or excite; as, a *rousing* appeal. **2.** Very great; hence: of a lie, bouncing or outrageous; of a fire, roaring; of trade, lively or very brisk. *Colloq.*

roust'a-bout' (roust'ă-bout'), *n.* A wharf laborer or deck hand, esp. on a river steamboat; also, a vagrant who lives by chance jobs. *U. S.*

rout (rout; *Scot.* rōōt), *v. i.* [AS. *hrūtan.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** To roar; bellow; low. **2.** To snore loudly; hence, to slumber. — *n.* A bellowing; shouting; clamor; uproar.

rout (rout), *v. i.* To root, search, or rummage, as a swine. — *v. t.* **1.** To root up. **2.** To scoop out, as with a gouge.

to rout out. **a** To turn up to view; discover. **b** To turn out by force or compulsion. *Colloq.*

rout, *n.* [OF. *route,* fr. LL., fr. L. *rumpere, ruptum,* to break.] **1.** A throng. *Obs.* **2.** A tumultuous crowd; mob; hence, the rabble. **3.** State of being disorganized and thrown into confused flight or retreat. **4.** *Law.* A disturbance of the peace by persons assembled together with intent to do a thing which, if executed, would make them rioters. **5.** A fashionable gathering or assembly, esp. in the evening. *Archaic.*

— *v. t.* To put to flight in disorder; defeat utterly.

rout cake. A kind of rich cake for routs, or parties.

route (rōōt; *see note below*), *n.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *rupta* (sc. *via*), lit., broken or beaten way, fr. *rumpere, ruptum,* to break.] **1.** The course or way which is, or is to be, traveled. **2.** *Mil.* An order for troops to march from one place to another, esp. that part of the order which indicates the location of headquarters for each evening.

☞ The pron. *rout* (*ou* as in *out*) is still common in the U. S., prevailing in some localities; but *rōōt,* after mod. French, is displacing it in the best usage.

— *v. t.;* ROUT'ED; ROUT'ING. To send, forward, or transport, by a certain route.

rout'er (rout'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, routs, or scoops out; esp., any of various devices or machines for routing; as: **a** A kind of plane. See PLANE, *Illust.* **b** *Mach.* A machine with a rapidly revolving vertical spindle and cutter for scooping out the surface of wood or metal as for blanks on an electrotype.

rou-tine' (rōō-tēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *route* way. See ROUTE.] **1.** A round of business or pleasure frequently pursued. **2.** Any regular course of action adhered to through force of habit.

rou-tin'ism (-tē'ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to routine. — **-tin'ist,** *n.*

rove (rōv), *v. t.;* ROVED (rōvd); ROV'ING (rōv'ĭng). **1.** To draw through an eye or similar aperture. **2.** To draw out into flakes; card, as wool. **3.** To draw out and twist slightly, as slivers of wool or cotton, before spinning.

— *n.* **1.** A copper washer upon which the end of a nail is clinched in boat building. **2.** A roll or sliver, as of wool, cotton, silk, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted.

rove, *v. i.* [See ROVER.] To wander; ramble. — **Syn.** Roam, range, stroll. See RAMBLE. — *v. t.* To wander over or through. — *n.* Act of roving or wandering; a ramble.

rove beetle. Any of a numerous family (*Staphylinidæ*) of long-bodied beetles which feed on decaying animal and vegetable matter, and can run swiftly.

rov'er (rōv'ẽr), *n.* [D. *roover* robber, *rooven,* to rob.] **1.** A pirate. **2.** A wanderer; vagrant. **3.** *Croquet.* A ball which has passed through all the arches and would go out if it hit the stake. **4.** *Archery.* A casual mark.

row (rou), *n.* [Prob. fr. *rouse,* n., taken as a pl.] A noisy quarrel; brawl. — *v. t.* To pick or have a row with; scold or abuse noisily. — *v. i.* To engage in a row. *All Colloq.*

row (rō), *v. t.* [AS. *rōwan.*] **1.** To propel (a boat) with oars. **2.** To transport in a boat propelled with oars. — *v. i.* **1.** To use an oar or oars in rowing a boat. **2.** To be moved by oars. — *n.* Act of rowing; a trip in a rowboat.

row (rō), *n.* [AS. *rāw, rāw.*] **1.** A series of persons or things in a continued line; a rank; file. **2.** A line of houses or buildings close together; street with houses so placed.

row'an tree *or* **row'an** (rō'ăn; rou'ăn), *n.* A European malaceous tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*), or either of two related American trees (*S. americana, S. sambucifolia*), with white flowers and red berries; — called also *mountain ash.*

row'boat' (rō'bōt'), *n.* A boat designed to be rowed.

row'dy (rou'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). One who engages in rows, or in rough behavior; a rough. — *a.* Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rowdy; rowdyish. — **row'di-ness** (-dĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **row'dy-ish,** *a.* — **row'dy-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

row'el (rou'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *roele, rouele,* prop., a little wheel, fr. LL. *rotella,* dim. of L. *rota* wheel.] A little wheel on a spur, having radiating points. — *v. t.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To prick with a rowel.

row'en (rou'ĕn), *n.* A second-growth crop; aftermath.

row'er (rō'ẽr), *n.* One who rows a boat.

row'lock (rō'lŏk; *colloq.* rŭl'ŭk), *n.* A device serving as the fulcrum for an oar in rowing.

roy'al (roi'ăl), *a.* [OF. *roial, reial,* F. *royal,* fr. L. *regalis,* fr. *rex, regis,* king.] **1.** Kingly; of or pert. to a king or sovereign; regal; as, *royal* power; also, of or pert. to the government of a kingdom; as, the *royal* army. **2.** Under royal patronage; chartered by the crown; as, the *Royal* Academy. **3.** Characteristic of or befitting a king; princely; splendid; as, a *royal* welcome. **4.** Very large or excellent of its kind; as, a *royal* octavo volume; on a grand scale; as, a battle *royal.* — **Syn.** Monarchical, imperial, august, majestic; superb, illustrious. See KINGLY.

Rowlock.

royal spade, *Auction Bridge,* a spade when spades are trumps under the condition that every trick over six taken by the successful bidder scores 9; — usually in *pl. Obsoles.*

— *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A small sail on the **royal mast.** It is immediately above the topgallant sail. **2.** A size of paper, originally bearing as a watermark the royal crest, a fleur-de-lis, of France. **3.** *Auction Bridge.* A royal spade.

roy'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of monarchical government; adherence to a king or a royal government.

roy'al-ist, *n.* An adherent of a king; one attached to monarchical government; specif., *Hist.* [*cap.*]: **a** A supporter of Charles I.; a Cavalier. **b** An adherent of George III. or the British government in the American Revolution.

roy'al-ly (roi'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a royal manner; like a king.

roy'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *roialté, royaulté.*] **1.** Royal status, station, birth, etc.; kingship. **2.** The person of a king or royal person; collectively, royal persons. **3.** Character of, or proper to, a king; kingliness. **4.** A royal domain. **5.** A right or perquisite of a sovereign, as a seigniorage on gold and silver coined at the mint, a percentage of gold or silver taken from mines, etc. **6.** Hence: **a** A share of the product or profit (as of a mine, forest, etc.) paid by the user to the owner of the property. **b** A compensation paid to the owner of a patent or a copyright for the use of it or the right to act under it.

-rrhagia, -rrhaphy, *etc.* See -RHAGIA, -RHAPHY, etc.

rub (rŭb), *v. t.;* RUBBED (rŭbd); RUB'BING. **1.** To subject (a body) to pressure and friction of something moving over its surface. **2.** To scour or polish by rubbing; — often used with *up* or *off.* **3.** To move (a body) with pressure and friction along a surface. **4.** To smear. **5.** To treat or bring to a (certain) condition by rubbing; as, to *rub* out a mark. — *v. i.* **1.** To grate. **2.** To fret or chafe with friction; as, to *rub* upon a sore. **3.** To move or pass with friction or difficulty; as, to *rub* through life.

— *n.* **1.** A rubbing; friction. **2.** That which rubs; hindrance; impediment; esp., a difficulty; a pinch. **3.** Something grating to the feelings, as sarcasm, harsh criticism, etc. **4.** A roughness or abrasion made by rubbing.

rub'a-dub' (rŭb'ă-dŭb'), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of drumbeats; hence: a repeated clamor; a clatter.

ru-bai-yat' (rōō-bī-yät'), *n. pl.; sing.* RUBAI (rōō-bä'ê). [Ar. *rubā'iyāh* quatrain, deriv. of *rubā'* four.] Quatrains; as, the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam.

ru-basse' (rōō-bās'), *n.* [F. *rubace.*] A superior kind of aventurine (quartz) with ruby reflections; — called also *Ancona ruby, Mont Blanc ruby.* It is used as a gem.

‖ **ru-ba'to** (rōō-bä'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., (time) "robbed" from certain notes of a measure, the time so taken being made up on other notes in the measure. — *n.* The modifying of metrical time in this fashion.

rub'ber (rŭb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rubs; as: **a** An instrument used in rubbing. **b** An eraser, esp. of caoutchouc. **2.** In various games, a set of (usually) three games, of which the odd game is played to decide the contest when each side has won one game; also, the odd game so played; also, a contest determined by the winning of (usually) two out of three games. **3.** Caoutchouc, or India rubber, esp. in a commercial form. Pure rubber is soft and elastic, becoming sticky when heated, and melting at about 300° F. It is usually mixed with vulcanizing agents, fillers, etc., and then molded and vulcanized. **4.** Something made of India rubber; as: **a** An overshoe. *Colloq.* **b** A band of rubber.

rub'ber-ize (rŭb'ẽr-īz), *v. t.* To coat or impregnate with rubber or a rubber solution or preparation, as silk.

rubber plant. Any plant yielding caoutchouc; specif., the **rubber tree** (*Ficus elastica*), often cultivated for ornament.

rub'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the consistency of India rubber; resembling rubber; hence, springy.

rub'bish (rŭb'ĭsh), *n.* [ME. *robows, robeux,* rubbish.] Waste or rejected matter; trash; débris.

rub'bish-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of, or of the nature of, rubbish.

rub'ble (-'l), *n.* **1.** Waterworn or rough broken stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or as filling; also, masonry of rubble; rubblework. **2.** Rough stone as it comes from the quarry. — **rub'bly** (-lĭ), *a.*

rub'ble-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Masonry of unsquared or rudely squared stones, irregular in size and shape.

ru'be-fa'cient (rōō'bē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *rubefaciens,* p. pr. of *rubefacere* to make red.] Causing redness, as of the skin. — *n. Med.* An external application producing redness of the skin. — **ru'be-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.*

ru-bel'la (rōō-bĕl'ă), *n.* [L. *rubellus* reddish.] A specific disease with a dusky red cutaneous eruption like that of measles, but without catarrhal symptoms; German measles.

ru-bel'lite (-bĕl'īt), *n.* [L. *rubellus* reddish, dim. of *ruber* red.] *Min.* A red tourmaline. It is used as a gem.

ru-bes'cence (-bĕs'ĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being or becoming rubescent; a reddening; a flush.

ru-bes'cent (-bĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *rubescens*, p. pr. of *rubescere* to grow red.] Growing or becoming red; flushing.

ru'bi-a'ceous (rōō'bĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rubia* madder.] *Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Rubiaceæ*) of plants, the madder family, consisting of herbs, shrubs, and trees, chiefly tropical, including the coffee tree, the trees yielding cinchona, the gardenias, houstonias, and many plants noted for the beauty or fragrance of their blossoms.

Ru'bi-con (rōō'bĭ-kŏn), *n.* [L. *Rubico.*] *Ancient Geog.* A small river between Italy and Gaul. By leading his army across this river, against the orders of the government, Cæsar started a civil war which made him supreme.

ru'bi-cund (-kŭnd), *a.* [L. *rubicundus*, fr. *rubere* to be red.] Inclining to redness; ruddy. — **ru'bi-cun'di-ty,** *n.*

ru-bid'i-um (rōō-bĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubidus* red.] A soft, silvery metal which decomposes water with violence and inflames spontaneously in air. Symbol, *Rb;* at. wt., 85.45; sp. gr., 1.52. It resembles potassium in properties.

ru-big'i-nous (-bĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *rubiginosus*, fr. *rubigo, robigo*, rust.] Brownish red; rust-colored; rusty; rusted.

ru'bi-ous (rōō'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rubeus.*] Red; ruby. *Rare.*

ru'ble (-b'l), *n.* [Russ. *rubl'.*] A silver coin and the monetary unit of Russia, equal to 100 kopecks (51.5 cts.).

ru'bric (-brĭk), *n.* [OF. *rubrique, rubriche*, fr. L. *rubrica*, fr. *ruber* red.] **1.** Red chalk; red ocher. *Archaic.* **2.** A part of a written or printed work colored red; hence: **a** A title-page, or part of it, or an initial letter or letters, etc., when printed in red. **b** The title of a statute of law. **c** *Liturgies.* A direction or prescribed rule for the conduct of service, formerly always in red. **d** A form or thing established or settled, as by authority. **3.** A heading of a section of a discourse; a head. **4.** Red.

ru'bric (rōō'brĭk) } *a.* Colored or marked with red; also,
ru'bri-cal (-brĭ-kăl) } of or pert. to a rubric or rubrics.

ru'bri-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *rubricatus*, p. p.] Marked with red. — (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd). To mark with red; also, to arrange as in a rubric; establish or fix in form.

ru'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of rubricating. **2.** That which is rubricated, as a letter or word.

ru'by (rōō'bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [F. *rubis*, fr. L. *rubere* to be red.] **1.** A precious stone, a red crystallized variety of corundum; — called also **true,** or **Oriental, ruby.** Cf. RUBASSE. **2.** A thing made of the ruby; esp., *Watch Making,* a bearing, roller, or other part made of ruby, or of a substitute material. **3.** The color of the ruby; carmine red. **4.** That which resembles the ruby in color, as red wine. **5.** *Print.* Agate type. See TYPE. *Eng.*

— *a.* Resembling a ruby, esp. in color; ruby-colored; red.

ru-cer'vine (rōō-sûr'vĭn; -vīn;), *a.* [Malay *rūsa* deer + L. *cervus* deer.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a genus or subgenus (*Rucervus*) of East Indian deer.

ruche (rōōsh), *n.* [F. *ruche* ruche, beehive.] A plaited, quilled, or goffered strip of lace, net, etc., used for a collar or cuff or as a trimming.

ruch'ing (rōōsh'ĭng), *n.* A ruche, or ruches collectively; also, material for making ruches.

ruck (rŭk), *n.* Crowd; throng; esp., the crowd of ordinary or common persons or things; ordinary run.

ruck, *v. t. & i. & n.* Wrinkle; crease; pucker.

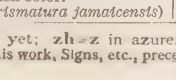
ruc'tion (rŭk'shŭn), *n.* An uproar; a quarrel; a rough-and-tumble fight; a noisy outbreak. *Colloq. or Dial.*

rud-beck'i-a (rŭd-bĕk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Olaf *Rudbeck,* Swedish botanist.] Any of a genus (*Rudbeckia*) of asteraceous perennial herbs, the coneflowers, having showy, mostly yellow rayed flowers, and a conical chaffy receptacle; — often called *yellow daisy* and *black-eyed Susan.*

rudd (rŭd), *n.* [From *rud* redness, AS. *rudu.*] A freshwater European fish (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*) of the carp family, somewhat resembling the roach.

Rudd.

rud'der (rŭd'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *rōðer* a paddle.] **1.** A flat piece or structure of wood or metal hinged vertically at the stern of a vessel, by means of which the vessel is steered. **2.** In an aircraft, a surface the function of which is to exert a turning moment about an axis of the craft. — **rud'derless,** *a.* [manner.]



rud'dily (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a ruddy manner.

rud'di-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being ruddy.

rud'dle (-'l), *n.* [From *rud* redness, ruddle, AS. *rudu.*] Red ocher. — *a* Tiller; *b* Rudder.

v. t.; -DLED (rŭd'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To color with ruddle, or red ocher; to rouge.

rud'dock (-ŭk), *n.* [AS. *rudduc.*] The European robin.

rud'dy (-ĭ), *a.;* -DI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -DI-EST. [AS. *rudig.*] **1.** Red or reddish. **2.** Having a healthy reddish color.

ruddy duck, an American duck (*Erismatura jamaicensis*) having a broad bill and a wedge-shaped tail. The adult male has the upper parts largely rich brownish red.

rude (rōōd), *a.;* RUD'ER (rōōd'ĕr); RUD'EST. [F., fr. L. *rudis;* or perh. fr. L. *rubidus* rough.] **1.** Characterized by roughness; rough; crude; harsh; severe; as, a *rude* shock. **2.** Lacking delicacy or refinement; as: **a** Unpolished; uncultured; as, a *rude* people; hence, of low rank. **b** Savage; brutal. **c** Insulting; impudent; as, a *rude* servant. **d** Lacking artistic or refined expression; inelegant; as, *rude* in speech. **3.** Unskillful; raw; ignorant; as, a *rude* mechanic. **4.** Rugged; sturdy; vigorous; as, *rude* strength. — **Syn.** Artless, uncouth, rustic; coarse, clownish; untaught, illiterate; uncivil, saucy, impertinent, insolent, surly, currish, churlish; uncivilized, barbarous, violent, fierce; tumultuous, turbulent, impetuous, boisterous, inclement. See ROUGH. — **rude'ly,** *adv.* — **rude'ness,** *n.*

rudes'by (rōōdz'bĭ), *n.* An uncivil, turbulent fellow. *Obs.*

ru'di-ment (rōō'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *rudimentum*, fr. *rudis* unwrought, ignorant, rude.] **1.** That which is unformed or undeveloped; fundamental principle; unfinished beginning. **2.** Hence: an element or first principle of any art or science; first step. **3.** *Biol.* A part or organ so deficient or undeveloped as entirely to prevent its performing its normal or original function; specif., the vestige or remains of a part functional only in an earlier stage of the same individual or in his ancestors.

ru'di-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Rudimentary.

ru'di-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to rudiments; elementary. **2.** *Biol.* Having the character of a rudiment. — **ru'di-men'ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

rue (rōō), *n.* [F. *rue*, L. *ruta.*] A shrubby yellow-flowered rutaceous plant (*Ruta graveolens*) with a bitter taste.

rue (rōō), *v. t.;* RUED (rōōd); RU'ING (rōō'ĭng). [AS. *hréowan* to grieve, make sorry.] **1.** To regret (wrongdoing, an act, etc.) extremely; suffer remorse for; repent of. **2.** To repent, as a bargain. **3.** To regard (a fact, or event, etc.) with regret; wish (something) had never occurred or existed; as, to *rue* the day when one was born. — *v. i.* To feel sorrow and regret; repent.

— *n.* Bitterness; regret; sorrow; repentance.

rue anemone. A delicate vernal ranunculaceous plant (*Syndesmon thalictroides*) of the eastern United States, with decompound leaves and white flowers.

rue'ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Lamentable; pitiable. **2.** Expressing sorrow, pity, or regret; sorrowful. — **Syn.** See DOLEFUL. — **rue'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **rue'ful-ness,** *n.*

ru-fes'cence (rū-fĕs'ĕns), *n.* Rufescent quality.

ru-fes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *rufescens*, p. pr. of *rufescere* to become reddish, fr. *rufus* red.] Reddish; tinged with red.

ruff (rŭf), *n.* A small European perch (*Acerina cernua*).

ruff (rŭf), *n.* [OF. *roufle, ronfle.*] *Card Playing.* **1.** An obsolete game similar to whist. **2.** Act of trumping. — *v. i. & t.* To play a trump card on a plain-suit lead; trump.

ruff, *n.* **1.** A kind of muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, formerly worn by persons of fashion, esp. in the reign of Elizabeth. **2.** Something suggestive of a ruff; as, *Zoöl.,* a fringe of hairs or feathers around or on the neck. **3.** A species (*Pavoncella pugnax*) of sandpiper of Europe and Asia. The males during the breeding season have a large ruff of erectile feathers on the neck. The female is called *reeve.*

Ruff, 1.

ruffed (rŭft), *p. a.* Having a ruff.

ruffed grouse, a North American grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) valued as a game bird in the eastern United States and Canada. It is called *partridge* in the North and *pheasant* in the South.

Ruff. 3 (*Pavoncella pugnax*). *a* Male; *b* Female, or Reeve.

ruf'fi-an (rŭf'ĭ-ăn; rŭf'yăn), *n.* [F. *rufien*, OF. *ruffien, ruffian*, pimp, rake.] A boisterous, cruel, brutal fellow. — *a.* **1.** Brutal; cruel. **2.** Like or appropriate to a ruffian; hence: boisterous; stormy; as, winter's *ruffian* blasts.

ruf'fi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Ruffianly qualities or conduct.

ruf'fi-an-ly, *a.* Like a ruffian; violent; brutal.

ruf'fle (rŭf'l), *v. t.;* -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). **1.** To make into a ruff; draw into plaits, or folds; wrinkle. **2.** To furnish with ruffles. **3.** To erect in or like a ruff, as feathers. **4.** To make slightly rough or uneven, as water. **5.** To agitate mentally; disturb; vex. **6.** To turn over, as leaves of a book, or shuffle together, as cards, hurriedly or in disorder. — *v. i.* **1.** To grow rough, boisterous, or turbulent. *Obs.* **2.** To put on airs; swagger; — often used with *it.*

— *n.* **1.** That which is ruffled; specif., a strip of lace, cambric, chiffon, etc., plaited or gathered, and used as a trim-

ming; a frill. **2.** State of being ruffled, or disturbed; irritation; also, commotion; tumult. **3.** *Mil.* A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll; — called also *ruff*.

ruf'fler (rŭf'lĕr), *n.* One who ruffles; swaggerer; braggart.

ru'fous (rōō'fŭs), *a.* [L. *rufus.*] Reddish; yellowish red or brownish red.

rug (rŭg), *n.* A piece of thick fabric with a heavy nap, for a floor covering, a wrap, etc.; also, a fur mat, etc.

ru'ga (rōō'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* RUGÆ (-jē). [L.] *Nat. Hist.* A wrinkle; fold; — chiefly used in *pl.*; as, the *rugæ* of the mucous membrane of the stomach. — **ru'gate** (-gāt), *a.*

Rug'by (rŭg'bĭ), *n.* [Because orig. played at *Rugby* school, Eng.] A kind of football game. See FOOTBALL, 2.

rug'ged (rŭg'ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Having a rough uneven surface; not smooth; irregular; rough; hence: **a** Uneven; unkempt. **b** Rough with bristles or hair; shaggy. **c** Full of furrows and ridges; seamed; wrinkled. **2.** Harsh; sour; austere. **3.** Rude; uncivil. **4.** Turbulent; stormy; as, *rugged* weather. **5.** Rough to the ear; harsh. **6.** Vigorous; robust. *Colloq., U. S.* — **Syn.** Cragged; coarse, severe; violent, boisterous, inclement. — **rug'ged-ly,** *adv.* — **rug'ged-ness,** *n.* [kle.] Wrinkled.

ru'gose (rōō'gōs; rōō-gōs'), *a.* [L. *rugosus,* fr. *ruga* wrin-

ru-gos'i-ty (-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *rugositas.*] Quality or state of being rugose; a wrinkled place; wrinkle.

Ruhm'korff's coil (rōōm'kôrfs). [After H. D. *Ruhmkorff* (1803–77), German electrical manufacturer at Paris.] See INDUCTION COIL.

ru'in (rōō'ĭn), *n.* [F. *ruine,* fr. L. *ruina,* fr. *ruere, rutum,* to fall violently.] **1.** A fall. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** Such change as destroys anything or impairs effectiveness; destruction; overthrow. **3.** That which causes, or act of causing, such destruction or impairment; ruination; as, drink will be his *ruin.* **4.** That which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay; esp., in *pl.*, the remains of a ruined house, city, etc. **5.** State of decay or worthlessness. — **Syn.** Downfall, perdition, subversion, defeat; bane, pest. — *v. t. & i.* To bring, fall, go, or come to ruin.

ru'in-ate (-ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To destroy; ruin. — *a.* Ruined. [ruined.

ru'in-a'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ruining, or state of being

ru'ined (-ĭnd), *p. a.* That has suffered decay or ruin.

Syn. Ruined, dilapidated. Ruined implies utter (often tragic) downfall or decay; that is **dilapidated** which is falling into partial ruin or decay, esp. through neglect; the word often connotes contempt; as, a *ruined* temple; a *dilapidated* wharf, hat.

ru'in-ous (-ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Causing, or tending to, ruin; destructive. **2.** Characterized by ruin; ruined; dilapidated. **3.** Consisting of ruins. — **Syn.** Decayed, demolished; wasteful. — **ru'in-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ru'in-ous-ness,** *n.*

rul'a-ble (rōōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be ruled.

rule (rōōl), *n.* [OF. *riule, rieule,* fr. L. *regula* ruler, rule, model, fr. *regere, rectum,* to lead straight, to direct.] **1.** A prescribed guide for conduct; a governing direction; regulation. **2.** Specif.: **a** The regulation prescribed for observance by members of a religious order. **b** *Math.* A determinate method prescribed for performing an operation. **c** *Gram.* A general principle concerning the formation or use of words. **3.** Uniform or established course of things; systematic method or practice; as, my *rule* is to rise at six o'clock. **4.** Act of ruling; administration of law; authority. **5.** *Law.* An order or direction made by a court, usually in writing, regulating court practice (**general rule**) or regulating the action of parties in special cases (**special rule**). **6.** A straight strip, as of wood, used as a guide in drawing, for measuring, etc.; a ruler. **7.** *Print.* A thin type-high plate of metal (usually brass) with a line or lines as its face. — **Syn.** Law, precept, maxim, guide, canon, order.

rule of three. See PROPORTION, 4.

— *v. t.*; RULED (rōōld); RUL'ING (rōōl'-). **1.** To control; govern; manage. **2.** To control by influence; etc.; guide. **3.** *Law.* To require or command by rule; give as a direction, order, or determination of court. **4.** To mark with lines guided by or as by a rule or ruler. — **Syn.** See GOVERN.

— *v. i.* **1.** To exercise supreme authority; — often used with *over.* **2.** *Law.* To lay down a rule or order of court; decide an incidental point. **3.** *Com.* To keep within a (certain) range for a time; to be in general, or as a rule; as, prices *rule* lower to-day.

rul'er (rōōl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who rules; one who exercises authority, as a sovereign. **2.** A strip of wood, metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used as a guide in drawing lines; a rule.

rul'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who rules. **2.** Act of drawing ruled lines; also, ruled lines. **3.** *Law.* A decision of a judge or a court, esp. one on a point of law.

rum (rŭm), *n.* **1.** An alcoholic liquor distilled from molasses or other cane product. **2.** Any intoxicating liquor; intoxicating liquor in general. *Colloq.*

rum, *a.* Old-fashioned; queer; odd. *Slang.*

Ru-ma'ni-an (rōō-mā'nĭ-ăn). Var. of ROUMANIAN.

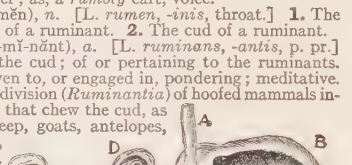
rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *romblen.*] **1.** To make a low, heavy, rolling sound. **2.** To murmur; ripple. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter or give forth with a rumbling sound. **2.** To polish or otherwise treat in a rumble (sense 3). — *n.* **1.** A low, heavy, continuous sound like that made by heavy wagons or thunder. **2.** A seat behind the body of a vehicle. **3.** A tumbling barrel.

rum'bler (-blĕr), *n.* One that rumbles, as a tumbling barrel.

rum'bly (-blĭ), *a.* **1.** Causing rumbling or rattling; rough; — said of a road. **2.** Tending to rumble or rattle; of a rumbling character; as, a *rumbly* cart, voice.

ru'men (rōō'mĕn), *n.* [L. *rumen, -inis,* throat.] **1.** The first stomach of a ruminant. **2.** The cud of a ruminant.

ru'mi-nant (-mĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *ruminans, -antis,* p. pr.] **1.** Chewing the cud; of or pertaining to the ruminants. **2.** Hence, given to, or engaged in, pondering; meditative. — *n.* Any of a division (*Ruminantia*) of hoofed mammals including those that chew the cud, as the oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes, giraffes, deer, and camels. The herbaceous food is swallowed unchewed, and passes into the rumen or the reticulum, whence it is regurgitated in masses, and then thoroughly masticated and mixed with saliva while the animal is at rest. It is then swallowed, and passes through the reticulum and omasum into the fourth stomach, or abomasum, where it is acted on by the gastric juice. — **ru'mi-nant-ly,** *adv.*



Stomach of a Ruminant opened to show Structure. *A* Esophagus; *B* Rumen; *C* Reticulum; *D* Omasum, or Manyplies; *E* Abomasum; *F* Intestine.

ru'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *ruminatus,* p. p. of *ruminari, -nare,* fr. *rumen, -inis,* throat.] **1.** To chew the cud; chew again what has been chewed slightly and swallowed. **2.** To meditate deliberately; ponder; reflect. — **Syn.** See CONSIDER. — *v. t.* **1.** To chew over again. **2.** To ponder over; muse on.

ru'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud. **2.** Deliberate meditation or reflection; pondering.

ru'mi-na-tive (rōō'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Ruminating; meditative.

ru'mi-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who ruminates.

rum'mage (rŭm'ĭj), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *arrumage* stowage.] **1.** *Naut.* A place for the stowage of cargo in a ship. *Obs.* **2.** A thorough search by rummaging. — *v. t. & i.*; -MAGED (-ĭjd), -MAG-ING (-ĭ-jĭng). To search or examine thoroughly by looking into every corner and turning over or removing goods or other things; ransack. — **rum'mag-er** (-ĭ-jĕr), *n.*

rummage sale. A sale for charity of goods consisting of discarded clothing, furniture, etc.

rum'mer (-ĕr), *n.* [D. *roemer, romer.*] A kind of large drinking glass or cup.

ru'mor, ru'mour (rōō'mĕr), *n.* [OF. *rumour,* L. *rumor.*] **1.** A prolonged, indistinct noise. *Obs.* **2.** A popular report; common talk; notoriety; reputation. **3.** A story current without known authority for its truth; — often personified. — *v. t.* To tell by rumor; give out tidings of.

rump (rŭmp), *n.* **1.** The posterior end of an animal, generally including the buttocks. **2.** Among butchers, the piece of beef between the sirloin and the aitchbone piece. **3.** The hind end; fag-end.

rum'ple (rŭm'p'l), *v. t. & i.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To make uneven; form into irregular inequalities; wrinkle; crumple; muss. — *n.* A fold or plait; a wrinkle.

rum'pus (-pŭs), *n.* A disturbance; fracas. *Colloq.*

run (rŭn), *v. i.*; *pret.* RAN (răn) or RUN; *p. p.* RUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUN'NING. [AS. *rinnan* to flow (pret. *ran,* p. p. *gerunnen*), and *iernan, irnan,* to run (pret. *orn, arn, earn,* p. p. *urnen*).] **1.** To move swiftly, smoothly, or with quick action, as a stream, wagon, person, etc.; hasten. **2.** *a Athletics.* To move rapidly by springing steps so that for an instant in each step neither foot touches the ground; — disting. from *walk.* **b** Of a horse, to move in an accelerated gallop, each leg acting in turn as a propeller and supporter, and all four legs being for an instant in the air under the body. **3.** To move, go, pass, or proceed; specif.: **a** To go back and forth; ply; as, the boat *runs* to Albany. **b** To steal off; flee. **c** To contend in a race; hence: to enter into a (political) contest; become a candidate; as, to *run* for office. **d** To turn or operate, as a wheel or machinery; rotate. **e** To migrate or move in schools; — used of fish. **f** To extend or reach (in space or time), as a ditch, a railroad track, the memory, etc. **g** To pass from one state to another; as, to *run* in debt. **h** To pass or go quickly in thought or discourse. **i** To flow, as a liquid; as, rivers *run* to the sea. **j** To become fluid; melt; fuse, as ice, iron, etc. **k** To grow or develop, or to tend to do so. **l** To spread or diffuse, as a color. **m** To discharge pus, etc. **n** To have a course or direction;

as, the line *runs* east. **o** *Law.* To continue in or have force or effect; also, to accompany, as a valid obligation or right. **p** To accrue or become payable in due course (as interest). **q** To be written or inscribed in a specified manner; as, the writ *runs* in the king's name. **r** To creep, climb, or extend up or along; spread; as, the vine *runs* along the fence. **4.** To move, go, pass, happen, etc., repeatedly or in succession; specif.: **a** To make numerous demands for payment, as upon a bank; — used with *on*. **b** To be played on the stage a number of successive days or nights; as, the piece *ran* for six months.

to run riot, to act wantonly or without restraint.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to run, as an engine, a horse, a candidate, a metal, a boundary line, etc. **2.** To pursue; hunt. **3.** To perform by or as by running; as, to *run* a race. **4.** To pursue in thought. **5.** To thrust; as, to *run* a sword through a man. **6.** To drive or force; as, to *run* a ship aground. **7.** To fuse; melt; also, to mold; cast; as, to *run* bullets. **8.** To mark out, as a boundary line; indicate. **9.** To smuggle; as, to *run* a cargo. **10.** To incur, as risk. **11.** To discharge; emit; as, the faucet *runs* hot water. **12.** To flow with; as, the river *ran* blood. **13.** To conduct; carry on; as, to *run* a hotel. *Colloq., U. S.* **14.** To tease with sarcasms and ridicule. *Colloq.* **15.** To sew, as a seam, continuously. **16.** In various games, to make (a number of successful shots, strokes, etc.) in succession.

— *n.* **1.** Act of running. **2. a** Act of migrating; — used of fish. Also, a school of fishes in migration. **b** Continuation or course; as, a *run* of luck. **c** A continuing urgent demand, as on a bank for money. **d** *Games, etc.* The making of a number of successful shots, strokes, or the like, successively; also, the score thus made. **e** *Music.* A roulade; a melodic series of consecutive tones. **3.** A brook; watercourse. **4.** That which runs, or flows, during a certain time. **5. a** Distance covered, or amount of work turned out, in a special course, time, or operation. **b** A range of ground for feeding stock, etc.; as, a chicken *run*. **6.** A trip or course; journey. **7.** *Naut.* The after part of the underwater body of a ship from where it begins to curve, or slope, upward and inward, to the stern. **8.** *Piquet, Cribbage, etc.* A sequence; as, a *run* of four in hearts. **9.** In baseball and cricket, the score unit, made by running over a prescribed course. **10.** Freedom to go about at will; as, he has the *run* of the house. *Colloq.* **11.** See BOWER BIRD.

in the long run, in the course of time, trial, use, experience, or the like. — **the run, *or* the common run**, ordinary persons; the generality of people or things; also, ordinary course or kind.

— *p. a.* **1.** Melted, or made from molten material; cast; as, *run* metal. **2.** Smuggled; as, *run* goods. *Colloq.*

run'a-bout' (rŭn'ə-bout'), *n.* A kind of light uncovered wagon; also, a kind of light automobile or motor boat.

run'a-gate (-gāt), *n.* [ME. *renegat*, fr. LL. *renegatus*, confused with E. *run*, and *gate* way. See RENEGADE.] A fugitive; runaway; also, a vagabond; wanderer.

run'-a-round', *n. Med.* A whitlow encircling the finger nail, but not affecting the bone. *Colloq.*

run'a-way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** A fugitive. **2.** Act of running away, esp. of a horse or team. — *a.* **1.** Fleeing; having broken away from control; as, a *runaway* horse. **2.** Accomplished by elopement, or during flight; as, a *runaway* marriage. **3.** *Racing.* Won by a long lead; as, a *runaway* race. Hence, decisive.

run'ci-nate (rŭn'sĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *runcinatus*, p. p. of *runcinare* to plane off, *runcina* a plane.] *Bot.* Pinnately cut with the lobes pointing downward, as the dandelion leaf.

run'dle (-d'l), *n.* **1.** A round; step of a ladder; rung. **2.** Something which rotates about an axis, as a wheel.

rund'let (rŭnd'lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *rondelle* a little tun, *rond* round.] A small barrel of varying capacity; an old liquid measure, about 18 wine, or U. S., gallons (68 liters).

rune (rōōn), *n.* [AS. *rūn* rune, secret, mystery.] **1.** Any of the characters of the alphabet formerly used by the Teutonic, or Germanic, peoples from about the 3d century A. D. **2.** In *pl.* Old Norse poetry expressed in runes.

rung (rŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of RING.

rung (rŭng), *n.* [AS. *hrung* a staff, rod, pole.] **1.** A stout rounded stick; crossbar; spoke; as, the *rung* of a chair. **2.** A crosspiece of a ladder; a round.

ru'nic (rōō'nĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to runes or Norsemen.

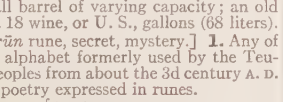
runic staff. = CLOG ALMANAC.

run'let. Var. of RUNDLET.

run'let (rŭn'lĕt), *n.* A rivulet; brook.

run'nel (-ĕl), *n.* [AS. *rynel.*] A rivulet; runlet.

run'ner (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, runs, as a racer, an engine driver, etc. **2.** Either of the pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides; the blade of a skate. **3.** *Bot.* **a** A slender prostrate branch which roots at the joints or end, forming new plants. **b** A plant which spreads by this method. **4.** A jurel (*Carangus chrysos*), common from Cape Cod southward. **5.** A smuggler. *Colloq.* **6.** One employed to solicit patronage, as for a boat, hotel, etc. *Cant, U. S.*


a Runner of Strawberry Plant.

run'ning, *p. a.* **1.** Moving or advancing by running; specif., of a horse: **a** Having a running gait. **b** Trained for running races. **2.** Continuous; as, a *running* fire of musketry. **3.** Successive; as, two days *running*. **4.** Flowing; easy; cursive; as, a *running* hand.

running board, a narrow platform along the side of a locomotive, open street car, etc. — **r. bowline.** See KNOT, *Illust.* — **r. gear**, the wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, in distinction from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive or other machine. — **r. knot**, a slipknot. — **r. noose**, a noose made with a running knot. — **r. title**, the general title of a volume, as printed at the top of all left-hand pages or, sometimes, of all pages.

run'round' (rŭn'round'). Var. of RUN-AROUND. *Colloq.*

runt (rŭnt), *n.* [Scot., an old cow, an old, withered woman.] **1.** An animal unusually small of its kind. **2.** A dwarf, or a person of small or stunted growth.

run'way' (rŭn'wā'), *n.* **1.** The channel of a stream. **2.** A beaten path made by animals. **3.** A road on which logs are skidded. **4.** Way or gauged track for wheeled vehicles, etc.

ru-pee' (rōō-pē'), *n.* [Hind. *rūpiyah*, fr. Skr. *rūpya* silver.] A silver coin and the monetary unit of British India, equal to 16 annas (1s. 4d. or 32.444 cents). Abbr., *Re.*; pl. *Rs.*

rup'ture (rŭp'tûr), *n.* [L. *ruptura*, fr. *rumpere, ruptum*, to break.] **1.** A breaking apart, or state of being broken apart; as, the *rupture* of a blood vessel. **2.** Breach of peace or concord; specif., open hostility or war between nations. **3.** *Med.* Hernia. — **Syn.** Breach, break, burst, disruption. See FRACTURE. — *v. t. & i.*; -TURED (-tûrd); -TURING (-tûr-ĭng). To cause a rupture of or in.

ru'ral (rōō'răl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ruralis*, fr. *rus, ruris*, the country.] **1.** Of or pert. to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; rustic. **2.** Of or pert. to agriculture.

Syn. Rural, rustic, pastoral, bucolic, Arcadian. Rural refers to the country itself, esp. in its pleasant aspects; **rustic** commonly implies a contrast with the refinements of the city, and often connotes rudeness or lack of polish. That is **pastoral** which has to do with the life of shepherds, or (esp.) with conventional rural life. **Bucolic** is a literary (sometimes humorous) synonym for *rustic*; **Arcadian** suggests ideal pastoral simplicity.

rural dean. See ARCHPRIEST.

ru'ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being rural.

ru'ral-ist, *n.* One who leads a rural life.

ru-ral'i-ty (rōō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ruralism; also, a rural place.

ru'ral-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To render or become rural; give a rural appearance to.

ru'ral-ly, *adv.* In a rural manner.

ruse (rōōz), *n.* [F., fr. *ruser* to use tricks.] An artifice; trick; stratagem; fraud; deceit. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE.

rush (rŭsh), *n.* [AS. *risce, resce, risc.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Juncus*), typifying a family (*Juncaceæ*), of aquatic or marsh-growing plants having cylindrical, often hollow, stems. Rushes are used in bottoming chairs, plaiting mats, etc. **2.** A mere trifle; a straw.

rush, *v. i. & t.* **1.** To move, push, or urge forward with impetuosity or violence. **2.** To act or do with undue haste and eagerness; as, to *rush* into an agreement. **3.** To make an onset on; charge; carry by assault; as, to *rush* a barrier.

— *n.* **1.** Act of rushing; a violent motion or course; as, a *rush* of troops, winds, water, etc. **2.** A thronging to a newly discovered ore field; as, a gold *rush*. Also, the new gold field itself. *Chiefly Australasia.* **3.** An onset; attack; specif., in colleges, etc., a contest between two classes for temporary possession of a walk, fence, cane, etc.; as, a cane *rush*. *U. S.* **4.** That which comes in great rapidity, or which causes unusual activity; as, a *rush* of work. **5.** *Football, U. S.* **a** One of certain players in the rush line; as the center or end *rush*. **b** Act of carrying the ball. —

rush'er, *n.* [dipped in grease.

rush candle. A candle made of the pith of certain rushes,

rush'light' (rŭsh'līt'), *n.* A rush candle or its light.

rush line. *Football.* The players of the forward line of attack or defense. *U. S.*

rush'y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding with, or made of, rushes.

ru'sine (rōō'sīn; -sĭn), *a.* [Malay *rūsa* deer.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a genus or subgenus (*Rusa*) of maned East Indian deer, including the sambar.

rusine antler, an antler with the brow tine simple and the beam simply forked at the tip.

rusk (rŭsk), *n.* [Sp. *rosca de mar* sea rusks, a kind of biscuit, *rosca*, prop., a screw.] **1.** A light, soft bread, often crisped in an oven; also, a kind of sweet biscuit. **2.** Bread or cake browned in an oven; also, such bread pulverized.

Russ (rŭs), *n.* [F. *Russe.*] **1.** *sing. & pl.* A Russian; the Russians. **2.** The Russian language. — *a.* Russian.

rus'set (rŭs'ĕt; 24), *a.* [OF. *rousset, rosset*, dim. of *rous, ros*, red, L. *russus.*] **1.** Reddish brown; also, yellowish brown. **2.** Made of a cloth called "russet"; hence: coarse:

rustic. *Archaic.*— *n.* **1.** A russet color. **2.** Cloth or clothing of a russet color and, often, coarse texture; esp., homespun. **3.** A kind of winter apple having a rough skin of a russet color.— **rus'set-y** (-ĭ), *a.* [tants, or language.]

Rus'sian (rŭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Russia, its inhabitants, or language. **Russian Church,** the established church of the Russian Empire, a branch of the Eastern Church.

— *n.* **1.** One of the people of Russia; esp., a member of the dominant Slavic-speaking race, or races, of Russia. The Russian-speaking peoples are subdivided into the **Great Russians,** of the central and northeastern provinces; the **Little Russians,** of Little Russia (see in *Gaz.*); and the **White Russians,** in White Russia. **2.** The chief Slavic language of Russia. It is divided into **Great Russian,** the standard literary language, **Little Russian,** spoken in parts of Poland and Czechoslovakia as well as southern Russia, and **White Russian,** spoken by a relatively small group (four or five million) in White Russia and states bordering on the west.

Rus'sian-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make Russian, or more or less like the Russians.

Russ'ni-ak (rŭs'nĭ-ăk), *n. & a.* = RUTHENIAN.

Rus'so-phile (rŭs'ō-fīl; rŭs'ō-fĭl), *n.* [*Russia* + Gr. *φίλος* loving.] One who favors Russian policy and characteristics.

Rus'so-pho'bi-a (rŭs'ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Russia* + *-phobia.*] Morbid dread of Russia or Russian influence. — **Rus'so-phobe** (-fōb), *a. & n.*

rust (rŭst), *n.* [AS. *rust.*] **1.** The reddish coating, essentially ferric hydroxide, $Fe(OH)_3$, formed on iron, as upon exposure to moist air; by extension, a coating produced on other metals by corrosion. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Any of numerous minute parasitic fungi (order *Uredinales*) causing discoloration of the tissues in higher plants. **b** The disease caused by such fungi; also, any brown or reddish discoloration of vegetation or fruit. **3.** A rust-colored substance formed in areas on cured meat or fish, giving it a bad flavor. **4.** Moral or mental impairment due to corrupting or deteriorating influences.

— *v. i. & t.* To contract, or to affect or be affected with, rust.

rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *rusticus,* fr. *rus, ruris,* the country.] **1.** Of or pert. to the country; rural. **2.** Awkward; boorish; unpolished; as, *rustic* manners. **3.** Befitting the country; plain; simple; as, a *rustic* entertainment; *rustic* dress. **4.** *Masonry.* Of or pert. to rustic work. — **Syn.** Rude, boorish, coarse. See RURAL.

rustic work. **a** *Masonry.* Cut stone facing which has the joints rusticated. **b** Summer houses, furniture, etc., made of rough limbs of trees.

— *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the country, esp. one rude, coarse, or dull. **2.** A rural person naturally simple in character or manners; an artless, unaffected person.— **rus'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a. & n.* — **rus'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

rus'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *rusticatus,* p. p. of *rusticari* to rusticate.] **1.** To go into, or reside in, the country. **2.** To spend a period of rustication as a punishment. — *v. t.* **1.** To compel to reside in the country. **2.** To punish by requiring temporary absence, as from a college. **3.** *Masonry.* To bevel or rebate, as blocks on the edges so as to make the joints conspicuous. — **rus'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

rus-tic'i-ty (rŭs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being rustic. **2.** A mark or instance of rural lack of sophistication.

rust'i-ly (rŭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a rusty manner.

rust'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being rusty.

rus'tle (rŭs''l), *v. i.*; -TLED (-ld); -TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To make a rustle. **2.** To act with great energy, esp. in business. *Slang, U. S.*— *v. t.* To cause to rustle, as leaves. — *n.* A quick succession or confusion of small sounds, like those made by shaking leaves or swishing silk.

rus'tler (rŭs'lẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rustles. Specif.: *Slang, U. S.* **a** An alert, energetic, driving person; a hustler. **b** A cattle thief. *Southwestern U. S.*

rust'y (rŭs'tĭ), *a.*; RUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); RUST'I-EST. **1.** Covered or affected with, or resembling, rust. **2.** Fig., impaired by inaction, disuse, or neglect; as, to get *rusty* in one's *French.* Specif., lacking agility, nimbleness, or alertness; stiff.

rust'y, *a.* Rancid; as, *rusty* pork. *Chiefly Dial.*

rust'y, *a.* Stubborn, obstinate, or ill-tempered; — used esp. in *to ride,* or *turn, rusty,* to become stubborn or rebellious.

rut (rŭt), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *rugitus* a roaring, *rugire* to roar.] Sexual desire of deer, cattle, etc.; heat; period during which this exists. — *v. i.*; -TED; -TING. To have rut.

rut, *n.* [OF. *rote, route,* way. See ROUTE.] **1.** A track worn by a wheel or by habitual passage of anything; groove in which anything runs. **2.** A usual or fixed practice; regular course. — *v. t.* To make a rut in or ruts in.

ru'ta-ba'ga (rōō'tȧ-bā'gȧ), *n.* [Sw. dial. *rotabagge.*] A kind of turnip commonly with a large elongated yellowish root.

ru-ta'ceous (rōō-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rutaceus,* fr. *ruta* rue.] Belonging to a family (*Rutaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs and trees, as the rue, citron, lemon, lime, often strong-scented.

ruth (rōōth), *n.* [From AS. *hréow* sad.] **1.** Compassion for misery of another; pity. **2.** Sorrow, esp. for one's own faults; grief; repentance; regret.

Ruth, *n.* [Heb. *Rūth.*] An Old Testament heroine; also, the Book of Ruth, in the Old Testament.

Ru-the'ni-an (rōō-thē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* One of a branch of the Little Russians (see LITTLE RUSSIA in *Gaz.*); also, their Slavic dialect. See RUSSIAN. — **Ru-the'ni-an,** *a.*

ru-then'ic (-thĕn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to ruthenium; — said of compounds in which ruthenium has a relatively high valence.

ru-the'ni-ous (-thē'nĭ-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to ruthenium; — said of compounds in which ruthenium has a relatively low valence.

ru-the'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. the *Ruthenians,* a Russian people; — so called because found in the Ural Mts.] A rare metal of the platinum group, found in the Ural Mountains. It is hard, brittle, steel-gray, very infusible and almost insoluble in acids. Symbol, *Ru;* at. wt., 101.7; sp. gr. (crystalline form), 12.26.

ruth'ful (rōōth'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of ruth; as: **a** Pitiful; tender. **b** Full of sorrow. **c** Lamentable; piteous. — **-ful-ly,** *adv.*

ruth'less, *a.* Having no ruth; cruel; pitiless. — **ruth'less-ly,** *adv.* — **ruth'less-ness,** *n.*

ru'tile (rōō'tĭl; -tēl), *n.* [L. *rutilus* red, inclining to golden yellow.] *Min.* A mineral consisting of titanium dioxide, TiO_2, usually reddish brown and of a brilliant metallic luster. It usually contains a little iron.

rut'tish (rŭt'ĭsh), *a.* Inclined to rut; lustful; salacious.

rut'ty (-ĭ), *a.*; RUT'TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); RUT'TI-EST. Full of ruts; as a *rutty* road.

rye (rī), *n.* [AS. *ryge.*] **1.** A hardy annual cereal grass (*Secale cereale*) widely cultivated as a food grain. **2.** The seeds or grain of this plant. **3.** Whisky distilled from rye.

rye (rī), *n.* [Eng. Gypsy *rei.*] Gentleman; as, a Romany *rye. Gypsy.*

rynd (rīnd; rĭnd), *n.* A piece of iron crossing the hole in the upper millstone by which the stone is borne on the spindle.

ry'ot (rī'ŏt), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ra'iyat* tenant, peasant.] A peasant or cultivator of the soil. *India.*

S

S (ĕs). **1.** The nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is often called a *sibilant,* in allusion to its hissing sound. It has two principal sounds: one as in *sack, this,* called a *hiss;* the other as in *is, wise,* equivalent to *z,* and often called a *buzz.* Besides these it sometimes has the sounds of *sh* and *zh,* as in *sure, measure.* In a few words *s* is silent, as in *isle, dĕbris.* See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 76–80. Both the form and the name are from the Latin, which got the letter through the Greek from the Phœnician. S is etymologically most nearly related to *c, z, t,* and *r;* as in ice, ME. *is;* E. hence, ME. *hennes;* E. rase, raze; erase, razor; that, G. *das;* E. reason, F. raison, L. *ratio;* E. was, were (see C, Z, T, and R). **2.** As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate: the 18th or (cf. K, 2) 19th in a series; eighteenth or nineteenth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral nineteen; as, *S* Battery.

S, *or* **s,** *n.*; *pl.* S's or Ss (ĕs'ĭz). Also **ess**; *pl.* ESSES. The letter S, s, or its sound; also, something shaped like it.

S, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter S; as, *S* brace, chisel, curve, hook, strap, trap, wrench, etc.

-s. 1. [ME. *-es,* AS. *-as.*] The suffix used to form the plural of most words. See PLURAL, *n., Note.* **2.** [ME. *-s,* for older *-th,* AS. *-ð.*] The suffix used to form the third person sing. indic. of English verbs, as in falls. **3.** An adverbial suffix; as in towards, needs, always, orig. the genitive or possessive ending. See *-'s.*

-'s. [ME. *-es,* AS. *-es.*] The suffix used to form the possessive of nouns: **a** In the singular; as in boy's, man's. **b** In plurals not ending in *s;* as in women's, children's.

's. A contraction for *is* or (*Colloq.*) for *has.*

sab'a-dil'la (săb'ȧ-dĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *cebadilla,* dim. of *cebada* barley.] A Mexican liliaceous plant (*Schoenocaulon officinale*); also, its seeds, which contain various alkaloids, as veratrine, veratridine, etc.

Sa-bæ'an, Sa-be'an (sȧ-bē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Sabæus.*] Of or

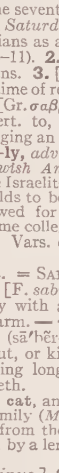
pert. to Saba (the Biblical *Sheba*), an ancient kingdom of southern Arabia, at its prime about the 5th century B. C. — *n.* One of the people of Saba, noted for their wealth.

Sa-bæ'an-ism, Sa-be'an-ism (-īz'm), *n.* The religion of the Sabæans, chiefly worship of the sun, moon, and stars.

Sab'a-oth (săb'ā-ŏth; sā-bā'ŏth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsebā'oth*, pl. of *tsābā'* a host.] Armies; hosts.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an (săb'ā-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sabbath or the tenets of Sabbatarians. — *n.* **1.** One who keeps the seventh day of the week as holy. **2.** One who favors a strict observance of the Sabbath. — **Sab'ba-ta'ri-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

Sab'bath (săb'ăth), *n.* [F. *sabbat*, L. *sabbatum*, Gr. *σάββατον*, fr. Heb. *shabbāth*, fr. *shābath* to rest from labor.] **1.** In the Jewish calendar, the seventh day of the week, now generally called *Saturday*, observed by Jews and some Christians as a day of rest and worship (see *Ex.* xx. 8–11). **2.** Sunday; — often so called by Christians. **3.** [*l. c.*] A sabbatical year. **4.** [*l. c.*] A time of rest or repose.



sab-bat'ic (să-băt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *σαββατικός*.] Of,
sab-bat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to, or like, the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor. — **sab-bat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sabbatical year. a *Jewish Antiq.* Every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields to be untilled. **b** Every seventh year, allowed for rest, travel, etc., as to professors in some colleges.

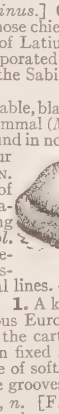
Sa-be'an, Sa-be'an-ism. Vars. of SABÆAN, SABÆANISM.

Sa'be-ism (sā'bē-īz'm), *n.* = SABÆANISM.

sa'ber, sa'bre (sā'bĕr), *n.* [F. *sabre*, fr. G. *säbel*.] A form of sword, usually with a curved blade. It is the typical cavalry arm. — *v. t.*; -BERED or -BRED (-bĕrd); -BER-ING (sā'bĕr-ĭng) or -BRING (sā'brĭng). To strike, cut, or kill with a saber.

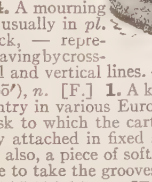
sa'ber-toothed' } *a.* Having long trenchant ca-
sa'bre-toothed' } nine teeth.

saber-toothed tiger *or* **cat,** any of various extinct mammals of a subfamily (*Machatrodontinæ*) of the cat family, found from the Eocene to the Pleistocene, characterized by a lengthening of the upper canines.



Sa'bine (-bīn), *a.* [L. *Sabinus.*] Of or pert. to the ancient Sabines, whose chief seat was the Apennines northeast of Latium. They were conquered and incorporated by Rome in 290 B. C. — *n.* One of the Sabine people, or their language.

sa'ble (-b'l), *n.* [OF. *sable* sable, black color, fr. Russ. *sóbol'*.] **1.** A small carnivorous mammal (*Mustela zibellina*) related to the martens, found in northern Europe and parts of Asia. **2.** Fur of the sable. See MARTEN. **Alaska sable** is the fur of the skunk. **3.** Color of sable; black. **4.** A mourning garment; — usually in *pl.* **5.** *Her.* Black, — represented in engraving by crossing horizontal and vertical lines. — *a.* Dark; black.


Sable. ($\frac{1}{12}$)

‖ **sa'bot'** (sa'bō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in various European countries. **2.** *Mil.* A wooden disk to which the cartridge bag and projectile were formerly attached in fixed ammunition for smooth-bore cannon; also, a piece of soft metal formerly attached to a projectile to take the grooves of the rifling.

‖ **sa'bo'tage'** (sa'bō'tăzh'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Scamped work. **2.** Malicious waste or destruction of an employer's property by workmen during labor troubles.

sa'bre. Var. of SABER.

sa'bre-tasche' (sā'bĕr-tăsh'), *n.* [F. *sabretache*, G. *säbeltasche*; *säbel* saber + *tasche* a pocket.] *Mil.* A leather case or pocket suspended on the left from the saber belt, sometimes worn by cavalry.

sab'u-los'i-ty (săb'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sandiness; grittiness.

sab'u-lous (săb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus.*] Sandy; gritty.

sac (săk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccus* sack, bag.] A baglike part of an animal or plant, often containing a special fluid.

Sac (săk; sôk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly dwelling along the upper Mississippi.

sac'cate (săk'āt), *a.* Having the form of a sac, or pouch.

sac'ca-ton' (săk'ā-tŏn'), *n.* A coarse perennial grass (*Sporobolus wrightii*) of the southwestern United States.

sac'cha-rate (săk'ā-rāt), *n. Chem.* **a** A salt or ester of saccharic acid. **b** A compound of a sugar with the oxide of calcium, barium, or the like; a sucrate.

sac-char'ic (să-kăr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, saccharine substances.

sac'cha-ride (săk'ā-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* **a** A compound with sugar; a saccharate. **b** A carbohydrate.

sac'cha-rif'er-ous (săk'ā-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + E. *-ferous.*] Producing sugar.

sac-char'i-fy (să-kăr'ĭ-fī; săk'ā-rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-fy.*] To convert into, or impregnate with, sugar. — **sac-char'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

sac'cha-rim'e-ter (săk'ā-rĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-meter.*] Any device for measuring the amount or proportion of sugar in a solution.

sac'cha-rin (săk'ā-rĭn), *n.* Also **-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn). [F. *saccharin*, fr. L. *saccharon* sugar, Gr. *σάκχαρ*, Skr. *çarkarā.*] *Chem.* A coal-tar crystalline product several hundred times sweeter than cane sugar.

sac'cha-rine (-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having the nature of, sugar; sweet. — **sac'cha-rin'i-ty** (-rĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sac'cha-rize (săk'ā-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar. — **sac'cha-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sac'cha-roid (săk'ā-roid), **sac'cha-roi'dal** (-roi'dăl), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-oid.*] Resembling sugar; crystalline and granular, like loaf sugar.

sac'cha-rose (săk'ā-rōs), *n. Chem.* **a** Cane sugar. **b** Any of the compound sugars; — disting., in an old classification, from *glucose* and *amylose.* **c** = CRYSTALLOSE.

sac'cu-late (săk'ū-lāt), *a.* [See SACCULUS.] Furnished with a sac or sacs; having a series of saclike expansions.

sac'cu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Sacculate.

sac'cule (săk'ūl), *n.* [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus* sack.] A little sac; specif., *Anat.*, the sacculus of the ear.

sac'cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SACCULI (-lī). [L., little sack.] *Anat.* A little sac; esp., a part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

sac'er-do'tal (săs'ĕr-dō'tăl), *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos, -otis*, a priest.] Priestly. — **sac'er-do'tal-ly,** *adv.*

sac'er-do'tal-ism (-īz'm), *n.* System, spirit, or character of a priesthood; devotion to a priesthood. [Indians.

sa'chem (sā'chĕm), *n.* A chief in some tribes of American

sa'chet' (sa'shā'), *n.* [F.] A scent bag or perfumed pad.

sack (săk), *n.* [F. *sec* dry, fr. L. *siccus* dry, harsh.] Formerly, any of various strong white wines from southern Europe.

sack, *n.* [F. *sac.*] **1.** The plundering of a captured place; pillage; ravage. **2.** Plunder; loot. — *v. t.* To pillage after capture; loot. — **Syn.** See RAVAGE.

sack, *n.* [AS. *sacc, sæcc*, L. *saccus*, Gr. *σάκκος*, fr. Heb. *saq.*] **1.** A bag; a large pouch. **2.** A varying measure of capacity, being the quantity contained, or supposed to be contained, in a sack. **3.** Also **sacque. a** A kind of short loose-fitting coat worn by women or children. **b** = SACK COAT. **4.** Discharge; dismissal; as in **: to get the sack,** to be discharged or rejected. *Slang.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To put in a sack; bag. **2.** To discharge, as an employee; reject or jilt. *Slang.*

sack'but (săk'bŭt), *n.* [F. *saquebute*, deriv. of OF. *saquier* to pull + *bouter* to push.] *Music.* **a** A medieval instrument like the trombone. **b** *Bib.* Prob., the sambuke.

sack'cloth' (săk'klŏth'; 62), *n.* Sacking; — anciently worn as a sign of mourning, distress, penitence, etc.

sack coat. A man's short single-breasted or double-breasted coat for informal wear, usually loose-fitting.

sack'er, *n.* One who sacks or pillages. [sack will hold.

sack'ful (săk'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz), *n.* As much as a

sack'ing, *n.* Stout, coarse cloth chiefly used for making sacks or for the covering of bales.

sack'less, sac'less (săk'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *sacléas; sacu* dispute, quarrel + *léas* free from.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Guiltless. **2.** Unmolested. **3.** Weak; dispirited.

sacque (săk), *n.* = SACK, a coat.

sa'cral (sā'krăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to sacramental functions; as, *sacral* laws. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pert. to the sacrum.

sac'ra-ment (săk'rā-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sacramentum* oath, sacred thing, mystery, sacrament.] **1.** An oath or solemn engagement. *Obs.* **2.** *Theol.* An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; one of the solemn religious ceremonies, as baptism, the Eucharist, etc., enjoined by Christ or by the church. **3.** [*Often cap.*] **a** The Eucharist. **b** *Chiefly R. C. Ch.* The consecrated Host; — with *the blessed* or *the holy.*

sac'ra-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a sacrament. — *n.* A rite or act similar to, but not included among, the sacraments.

sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to the sacraments, or [*cap.*] the Sacramentarians. — *n.* [*cap.*] *Eccl.* One who holds the sacraments to be simply symbols; — a name given to Zwinglians and Calvinists.

sac'ra-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tā-rĭ), *a.* Sacramental.

sa-cra'ri-um (sā-krā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ā). [L., fr. *sacer* sacred.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A shrine; sanctuary; adytum. **2.** *Eccl.* **a** Anciently, the sanctuary. **b** *R. C. Ch.* = PISCINA.

sa'cre (sā'k'r), *v. t.* [ME. *sacren*, F. *sacrer.* See SACRED.] *Obs.* **1.** To consecrate. **2.** To worship.

sa'cred (sā'krĕd), *a.* [Orig. p. p. of ME. *sacren* to consecrate, fr. F., fr. L. *sacrare*, fr. *sacer* holy.] **1.** Set apart to

religious use; not profane or common; as, a *sacred* place. **2.** Relating to religion; not secular; as, *sacred* song. **3.** Entitled by or as by religious rules or belief to reverence or veneration; hallowed; as, the *sacred* name of mother. **4.** Not to be profaned or violated; inviolable. **5.** Accursed; baleful. *Archaic.* — **sa′cred-ly,** *adv.* — **sa′cred-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Sacred and **holy** (the stronger word) are often synonyms in the sense of consecrated to (or by) religion, hallowed. **Holy** may emphasize inherent or essential character.

sac′ri-fice (săk′rĭ-fīs; -fīz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sacrificium; sacer* sacred + *facere* to make.] **1.** An offering to a deity of animal or vegetable life or of food, incense, or the like. **2.** Anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity. **3.** Destruction, surrender, or loss made or incurred for the sake of something; also, the thing sacrificed.

— (-fīz; -fīs), *v. t.;* -FICED (-fīzd; -fīst); -FIC′ING. **1.** To make an offering of; immolate to atone for sin, procure favor, or express thankfulness. **2.** To give up for the sake of something; as, to *sacrifice* health for pleasure. **3.** To sell at a sacrifice. *Tradesmen's Cant.* — *v. i.* To offer or make a sacrifice. — **sac′ri-fic′er,** *n.*

sacrifice hit. *Baseball.* **a** A bunt allowing a runner to advance a base while the batter is put out. **b** A fly ball which allows a run to be scored though the batter is put out.

sac′ri-fi′cial (-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting in, sacrifice; performing sacrifice. — **sac′ri-fi′cial-ly,** *adv.*

sac′ri-lege (-lĕj), *n.* [F. *sacrilège,* L. *sacrilegium,* fr. *sacrilegus* that steals sacred things, sacrilegious; *sacer* sacred + *legere* to gather.] The sin or crime of violating sacred things. — **Syn.** See PROFANATION.

sac′ri-le′gious (-lē′jŭs), *a.* Violating sacred things; impious. — **sac′ri-le′gious-ly,** *adv.* — **sac′ri-le′gious-ness,** *n.*

sa′cring (sā′krĭng), *n.* Consecration, esp. of the sacramental elements. — *p. a.* Consecrating; — now only in: **sacring bell,** a Sanctus bell.

sa′crist (sā′krĭst), *n.* [LL. *sacrista.* See SACRISTAN.] A sacristan; also, a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.

sac′ris-tan (săk′rĭs-tăn), *n.* [LL. *sacristanus,* fr. L. *sacer* sacred.] An officer in charge of the sacristy; also, a sexton.

sac′ris-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *sacristia.*] A small chamber in a church for the sacred utensils, vestments, etc.; vestry.

sac′ro-sanct (săk′rō-săŋkt), *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus.*] Sacred; inviolable. — *n.* That which is most holy or sacred.

sa′cro-sci-at′ic (sā′krō-sī-ăt′ĭk), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the hip; as, the **sacrosciatic ligaments,** which connect the sacrum and the hip bone.

sa′crum (sā′krŭm), *n.;* L. *pl.* -CRA (-krā). [NL., fr. L. *os sacrum* the lowest bone of the spine, lit., sacred bone.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* That part of the vertebral column directly connected with, or forming a part of, the pelvis.

sad (săd), *a.;* SAD′DER (-ẽr); SAD′DEST. [AS. *sæd* satisfied, sated.] **1.** **a** Heavy; soggy; as, *sad* cake. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** Dense; solid; — now only in *sadiron.* **2.** Faithful; steadfast. *Obs.* **3.** Dull; dark; somber; — said of colors. **4.** Affected with grief; downcast; mournful. **5.** Inspiring melancholy or mournfulness; as, the *sad* light of the moon. **6.** Causing sorrow; grievous. **7.** Bad. *Chiefly Intensive; often Jocular.* — **Syn.** Sorrowful, depressed, cheerless.

sad′den (săd′n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sad.

sad′dle (-l), *n.* [AS. *sadol.*] **1.** A seat for a rider on a horse's back, a bicycle, etc. **2.** A padded part of a harness worn on a horse's back, fastened with a girth. See HARNESS, *Illust.* **3.** Something suggestive of a saddle, as: **a** A piece of meat consisting of the whole upper back portion of an animal including both loins; as, a *saddle* of mutton. **b** *Poultry.* The rear part of the back of a male fowl extending to the tail. See POULTRY, *Illust.* **c** *Geog.* A ridge connecting two higher elevations. **4.** Specif., any of various devices suggestive of a saddle, as: **a** The bearing of an axle box. **b** *Ordnance.* In some types of carriage, the part which supports the trunnions. See MORTAR, *Illust.*

— *v. t.;* -DLED (-ld); -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To put a saddle on. **2.** To fix as a charge or burden on; load, as with debts.

sad′dle-bag′ (-băg′), *n.* A pouch, usually one of a pair, attached to a saddle, to carry small articles.

sad′dle-bow′ (-bō′), *n.* The arch in the front, or the pieces forming the front, of a saddle.

sad′dle-cloth′ (-klŏth′), *n.* A cloth used under a saddle.

sad′dler (săd′lẽr), *n.* One who makes saddles and other horse furniture. [trade, or shop of a saddler.]

sad′dler-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DLERIES (-ĭz). Trade, articles of

sad′dle-tree′ (-l-trē′), *n.* The frame of a saddle.

Sad′du-cee (săd′jŭ-sē), *n.* [L. *Sadducaei,* pl., Gr. Σαδδουκαῖοι, Heb. *Tsedūqīm.*] One of a sect, among the ancient Jews, that denied the resurrection, personal immortality, existence of angels, etc. — **Sad′du-ce′an** (-sē′ăn), *a.*

Sad′du-cee′ism (-sē′ĭz′m), *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.

sad′i′ron (săd′ĭ′ŭrn), *n.* [*sad* solid + *iron.*] A flatiron.

sad′ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a sad manner or way. [ANCHOLY.]

sad′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sad. — **Syn.** See MELANCHOLY.

safe (sāf), *a.;* SAF′ER (sāf′ẽr); SAF′EST. [F. *sauf,* fr. L. *salvus.*] **1.** Free from harm or risk; unhurt; sound; whole; as, to arrive *safe.* **2.** Conferring safety; to be relied upon; trustworthy; as, a *safe* harbor. **3.** Incapable of doing harm; in secure custody; as, the prisoner is *safe.*

Syn. **Secure, safe. Secure** commonly applies to that about which one need feel no anxiety; **safe** suggests rather objective freedom from danger; as, he stood *secure* on a pinnacle; *safe* at home. *Safe* only is used of that which has escaped danger; as, they came *safe* to land.

— *n.* A place or receptacle specially designed for safekeeping; as: **a** A box or chest, now of steel, for valuables. **b** A ventilated or refrigerated chest for keeping provisions. **c** A box to keep anything separate; as, a match *safe.*

safe′-con′duct (-kŏn′dŭkt), *n.* That which assures a safe passage; as: **a** A convoy; guard. **b** A pass; passport; a writing or warrant of security enabling a person to travel with safety, esp. in an enemy's country.

safe′–con-duct′ (sāf′kŏn-dŭkt′; -kŏn′dŭkt), *v. t.* To conduct safely; give a safe-conduct to.

safe′guard′ (sāf′gärd′), *n.* **1.** Defense; protection. **2.** Convoy or guard; a pass; passport. — *v. t.* To guard; protect.

safe′–keep′ing, *n.* A preserving in safety; care; custody.

safe′ly, *adv.* In a safe manner; in safety.

safe′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being safe.

safe′ty (sāf′tĭ), *n.* **1.** Condition or state of being safe; freedom from danger. **2.** Hence, quality of making safe or of giving confidence, insuring against harm, loss, etc.

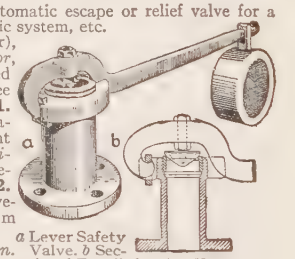
safety fuse. **a** A fuse consisting of a slow-burning composition in a cotton or hemp tube. **b** *Elec.* = FUSE, *n.,* 2.

safety lamp. A miner's lamp constructed to avoid explosion of gas. In the original *Davy lamp,* invented by Sir Humphry Davy, the flame is inclosed by fine wire gauze.

safety pin. A clasp pin, with a guard covering its point.

safety razor. A razor with a guard or guards to prevent cutting the skin.

safety valve. An automatic escape or relief valve for a steam boiler, hydraulic system, etc.



a Lever Safety Valve. *b* Sectional Detail showing Valve, Seat, etc.

saf′flow′er (săf′lou′ẽr), *n.* [F. *safleur, saflor,* for *safran,* influenced by *fleur* flower. See SAFFRON; FLOWER.] **1.** An Old World asteraceous thistlelike plant (*Carthamus tinctorius*) with large orange-colored flower heads. **2.** A drug, also a red dyestuff, prepared from these flower heads.

saf′fron (săf′rŭn), *n.* [F. *safran,* fr. Ar. & Per. *za'farān.*] **1.** A species of crocus (*Crocus sativus*) with purple flowers. **2.** The dried orange-colored stigmas and styles of this plant. They are aromatic and pungent, and are used as a medicine, for a flavoring, and as a coloring matter. **3.** An orange or deep yellow color like that of the saffron (sense 2).

— *a.* Deep orange-yellow.

saf′ra-nine (săf′rā-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** [See SAFFRON.] **1.** *Chem.* Any of a class of artificial dyestuffs, derivatives of azonium bases. **2.** Any of various mixtures of safranine salts used in dyeing in place of safflower.

saf′rol (săf′rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [F. *safran* saffron + *-ol,* 2.] *Chem.* A poisonous substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, the chief constituent of oil of sassafras, used for flavoring and perfuming.

sag (săg), *v. i.;* SAGGED (săgd); SAG′GING (săg′ĭng). **1.** To sink in the middle by weight or under pressure; hence, to lean or settle from a vertical position, as a door. **2.** To lose firmness or elasticity; sink; droop; flag. — *n.* **1.** Fact, state, or degree of sagging. **2.** A part or place that is sunken; as, a *sag* in a pipe.

sa′ga (sä′gȧ; sā′gȧ), *n.; pl.* -GAS (-gȧz). [Icel.] Any of the medieval Scandinavian narratives of legend or history.

sa-ga′cious (sȧ-gā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *sagax, sagacis.*] **1.** Of quick sense perceptions; esp., keen-scented. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious; farsighted; shrewd; wise. — **Syn.** See SHREWD. — **sa-ga′cious-ly,** *adv.* — **sa-ga′cious-ness,** *n.*

sa-gac′i-ty (sȧ-găs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being sagacious; keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment; shrewdness. — **Syn.** Penetration, judiciousness.

sag′a-more (săg′ȧ-mōr; 57), *n.* A tribal chief among certain of the American Indians.

sage (sāj), *n.* [F. *sauge,* L. *salvia,* fr. *salvus* saved, alluding to its reputed healing virtues.] **1.** A half-shrubby mint (*Salvia officinalis*) with grayish green aromatic foliage, used to flavor meats, etc. **2.** The sagebrush.

sage (sāj), *a.;* SAG′ER (sāj′ẽr); SAG′EST. [F., fr. L. *sapidus,* fr. *sapere* to be wise.] **1.** Wise; sagacious. **2.** Proceeding from wisdom; well-judged; shrewd; as, *sage* advice. **3.**

Grave; solemn. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See SHREWD. — *n.* A wise man; esp., a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence. — **sage'ly,** *adv.* — **sage'ness,** *n.*

sage'brush' (sāj'brŭsh'), *n.* Any of several low hoary asteraceous shrubs (genus *Artemisia*, esp. *A. tridentata* or *A. trifida*) of the western alkali plains of North America.

sag'ger (săg'ẽr), *n.* [E. dial. *saggard* a sagger, contr. fr. *safeguard.*] *Ceramics.* **a** A box of fire clay in which delicate pieces are baked for biscuit. **b** The clay of which saggers are made. — *v. t.* To treat, as stoneware, in a sagger.

Sa-git'ta (sȧ-jĭt'ȧ), *n.*; *gen.* -TÆ (-tē). [L. lit., an arrow.] *Astron.* A small northern constellation, north of Aquila.

sag'it-tal (săj'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *sagitta* arrow.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, an arrow or arrowhead. **2.** *Anat.* Designating the suture between the parietal bones of the skull.

Sag'it-ta'ri-us (-tā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *n.*; *gen.* -TARII (-rĭ-ī). [L., lit., an archer.] *Astron.* **a** A southern constellation between Scorpio and Capricornus, pictured as a centaur shooting an arrow; the Archer. **b** The ninth sign [♐] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Nov. 23d.

sag'it-ta-ry (săj'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See SAGITTARIUS.] **1.** [*cap.*] = SAGITTARIUS. **2.** *Myth.* A centaur; specif. [*cap.*], a monster fabled in medieval romances to have fought in the Trojan army.

sag'it-tate (-tāt), *a.* [NL. *sagittatus*, fr. L. *sagitta* arrow.] Shaped like an arrowhead. See LEAF, *Illust.*

sa-git'ti-form (sȧ-jĭt'ĭ-fôrm; săj'ĭ-tĭ-), *a.* [L. *sagitta* arrow + *-form.*] Sagittate.

sa'go (sā'gō), *n.* [Malay *sāgu.*] A granulated starch from the trunk of various East Indian palms.

sa'gum (sā'gŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GA (-gȧ). [L. *sagum, sagus.*] *Rom. Antiq.* The military cloak.

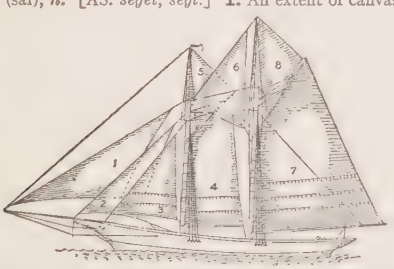
sa'hib (sä'ĭb), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *ṣāḥib* master, lord.] [*Usually cap.*] The title used by natives when speaking to or of a European gentleman; sir; master. *India.*

sa'ic' (sä'ĭk'), *n.* [F. *saïque*, Turk. *shaïqah.*] *Naut.* A kind of ketch common in the Levant.

sa'id. Var. of SAYID.

said (sĕd), *p. a.* Before-mentioned; — used chiefly in legal [style.]

sail (sāl), *n.* [AS. *segel, segl.*] **1.** An extent of canvas or



Schooner's Sails. (An inner and an outer jib are sometimes fitted.) 1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Fore Staysail; 4 Foresail; 5 Fore Gaff Topsail; 6 Main-topmast Staysail; 7 Mainsail; 8 Main Gaff Topsail.

Full-rigged Ship under All Plain Sail. 1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Fore-topmast Staysail; 4 Foresail; 5 Lower Fore-topsail; 6 Upper Fore-topsail; 7 Fore-topgallant Sail; 8 Fore Royal; 9 Fore Skysail; 10 Lower Studding Sail (never on the main); 11 Fore-topmast Studding Sail; 12 Fore-topgallant Studding Sail; 13 Fore-royal Studding Sail; 14 Main Staysail; 15 Main-topmast Staysail; 16 Main-topgallant Staysail; 17 Main-royal Staysail; 18 Mainsail; 19 Lower Main Topsail; 20 Upper Main Topsail; 21 Main-topgallant Sail; 22 Main Royal; 23 Main Skysail; 24 Main-topmast Studding Sail; 25 Main-topgallant Studding Sail; 26 Main-royal Studding Sail; 27 Mizzen Staysail; 28 Mizzen-topmast Staysail; 29 Mizzen-topgallant Staysail; 30 Mizzen-royal Staysail; 31 Mizzen Sail; 32 Lower Mizzen Topsail; 33 Upper Mizzen Topsail; 34 Mizzen-topgallant Sail; 35 Mizzen Royal; 36 Mizzen Skysail; 37 Spanker.

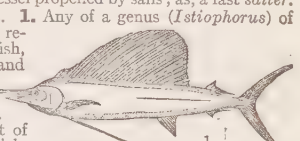
other fabric by means of which the wind is used to propel a vessel. **2.** Anything suggestive of a sail; as: **a** A wing. *Poetic.* **b** The acting surface of the arm of a windmill. **3.** A sailing vessel; craft; also, sailing vessels collectively; as, twenty *sail.* **4.** A journey or excursion on the water. — *v. i.* **1.** To be impelled by the action of wind on sails; hence, to be impelled on water by steam, etc. **2.** To move or glide in a manner suggestive of a sailing boat, as a swan on the water, a bird through the air. **3.** To be conveyed in a vessel on water; pass by water. **4.** To begin a water voyage, as, we *sail* to-day. — **Syn.** See FLOAT. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass or move upon by means of sails; hence, to move or journey upon (a body of water) in any way. **2.** To fly through; glide or move smoothly through. **3.** To direct or manage the motion of (a vessel, etc.).

sail'boat' (sāl'bōt'), *n.* A boat usually propelled by a sail; — seldom applied to large vessels.

sail'cloth' (sāl'klôth'), *n.* Duck or canvas for sails.

sail'er (-ẽr), *n.* A vessel propelled by sails; as, a fast *sailer.*

sail'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Istiophorus*) of large pelagic fishes related to the swordfish, but having teeth and a very large dorsal fin. **2.** The basking shark.



Sailfish (*Istiophorus nigricans*). 1/18

sail'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, sails. **2.** *Naut.* The art of managing a vessel; navigation; also, the art or method of determining the course to be followed, direction and distance to be sailed to reach a given point, etc. In **spherical sailing,** allowance is made for the earth's curvature, which is neglected in **plane sailing. Great-circle sailing** is a kind of spherical sailing in which the ship's course is the arc of a great circle of the sphere.

sail'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sails; a mariner; technically, a common seaman. **2.** A kind of straw hat with a flat top and brim

Syn. Sailor, mariner, seaman. Sailor and **mariner** are applied broadly to those whose occupation is to sail the seas; **seaman** denotes one (rarely an officer) who helps to navigate a ship.

sail'or-ly, *a.* Characteristic of or resembling a sailor.

sail'or's-choice' (-ẽrz), *n.* **1.** A small porgy (*Lagodon rhomboides*). **2.** The pigfish (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*). **3.** A grunt (*Hæmulon parra*) found from Florida to Brazil. **4.** a pinfish (*Diplodus holbrooki*).

Sailor's-choice, 1. 1/8

sain (sān), *v. t.* [AS. *segnian*, fr. L. *signare* to mark.] To make the sign of the cross on; bless. *Now Dial.*

sain'foin (sān'foin), *n.* [F., fr. *sain* wholesome (L. *sanus*) + *foin* hay (L. *faenum*).] A European fabaceous pink-flowered forage plant (*Onobrychis sativa*).

saint (sānt; *unaccented, as in Saint Agnes,* sănt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sanctus* sacred, prop. p. p. of *sancire* to render sacred.] **1.** A holy or godly person; esp., one regenerated and sanctified or undergoing sanctification; a true Christian. **2.** One of the blessed dead in heaven. **3.** *Eccl.* One canonized by the church. Abbr., *St.*

Saint Agnes's Eve, the evening of January 20. According to a popular superstition a maiden may then have a revelation as to her future husband. — **St. Andrew's cross.** See CROSS, *Illust.* — **St. Anthony's fire,** erysipelas. — **St. El'mo's fire** *or* **light** (ĕl'mōz) [from the patron saint of sailors], a flamelike appearance sometimes seen in stormy weather, esp. at prominent points on a ship; — called also *corposant.* — **St. George's cross,** *Her.*, a Greek cross gules. — **St.-John's-wort,** any of a genus (*Hypericum*) of herbs and shrubs with yellow flowers, as the rose of Sharon. — **St. Luke's summer, St. Martin's summer.** See INDIAN SUMMER. — **St. Val'en-tine's Day** (văl'ĕn-tīnz), Feb. 14, observed in honor of St. Valentine, a Christian martyr of the 3d century. The sending of love tokens has no connection with the saint. — **St. Vi'tus's dance** (vī'tŭs-ĭz), *Med.*, chorea.

— *v. t.* To make a saint of; canonize.

Saint Ber-nard' (bẽr-närd'). One of a breed of large, handsome dogs noted for sagacity, formerly bred chiefly at the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland.

saint'ed (sān'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Sacred. **2.** Holy; pious. **3.** Canonized. **4.** Entered into heaven; — a euphemism for *dead;* as, my *sainted* mother. [collectively.

saint'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a saint; also, saints

Saint Lawrence skiff. See SKIFF.

saint'ly, *a.*; -LI-ER; -LI-EST. Like a saint. — **-li-ness,** *n.*

Saint Nich'o-las (nĭk'ŏ-lȧs). A bishop of Myra, Asia Minor (about A. D. 300). He is the patron saint of Russia, and of seafarers, virgins, and children. The name of St. Nicholas, as bearer of presents to children on Christmas Eve, has been corrupted, through dial. Dutch, to *Santa Claus.*

saint'ship, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

saith (sĕth), 3d *pers. sing. pres.* of SAY. *Archaic.*

sake (sāk), *n.* [AS. *sacu* strife, a lawsuit.] Contention; strife; accusation; cause of accusation; guilt; offense; — now only in *for the sake of, for his sake, for both our sakes,* etc., meaning on account of, or out of consideration for; out of desire for; because of (something desired).

sa'ke (sä'kĕ; -kē), *n.* [Jap. *sake.*] The chief alcoholic beverage of the Japanese, a kind of beer made from rice.

sa'ker (sā'kĕr), *n.* [F. *sacre,* fr. Ar. *ṣaqr* hawk.] *Zoöl.* A falcon (*Hierofalca cherrug*) of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa used in falconry.

sak'i-eh (săk'ĭ-ĕ) } *n.* [Ar. *sāqīah* canal, trench.] A kind of
sak'i-yeh (-ĭ-yĕ) } water wheel used in Egypt for raising water from wells or pits in buckets.

Sak'ti (sŭk'tē; *Skr.* shŭk'-), *n.* [Skr. *ṣakti.*] *Hinduism.* The female energy or principle. — **Sak'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

sal (săl), *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Salt. See Vocab. for phrases.

sa-laam' (sȧ-läm'), *n.* [Ar. *salām* peace, safety.] An Oriental salutation or compliment of ceremony; a bowing low and raising the right palm to the forehead; obeisance.
— *v. i. & t.* To perform a salaam; salute with a salaam.

sal'a-ble (săl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sold; marketable. — **sal'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sal'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

sa-la'cious (sȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *salax, -acis,* fond of leaping, lustful.] Lustful; lecherous. — **sa-la'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **sa-la'cious-ness, sa-lac'i-ty** (-lăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sal'ad (săl'ȧd), *n.* [F. *salade,* prob. fr. Pr. *salada,* fr. L. *sal* salt.] **1.** A preparation of herbs, vegetables, or fruit, as lettuce, celery, etc., usually with a dressing, as of salt, vinegar, oil, and pepper; also, a similarly dressed dish of chopped meat or fish with lettuce, etc. **2.** Herbs or vegetables for use as salad (sense 1).

salad days. Days of youthful inexperience.

sal'al (săl'ăl), *n.* An ericaceous shrub (*Gaultheria shallon*) of the western United States, having grapelike fruit.

sa-lam' (sȧ-läm'). Var. of SALAAM.

sal'a-man'der (săl'ȧ-măn'dĕr), *n.* [F. *salamandre,* fr. L., fr. Gr. σαλαμάνδρα.] **1.** Any of numerous harmless amphibians (order *Urodela*) superficially resembling lizards, but having a soft, moist skin. They were formerly fabled to be able to live in fire. **2.** In the theory of Paracelsus, a being inhabiting the element fire. **3.** Any of various articles or utensils used in connection with the fire, esp. for cooking.

sal'a-man'drine (-măn'drĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to, a salamander; enduring fire.

sal am-mo'ni-ac (ăm-mō'nĭ-ăk). Chloride of ammonium.

sal'a-ry (săl'ȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *salarium* pension, stipend, orig., salt money, *sal* salt.] The recompense or consideration paid, or stipulated to be paid, to a person at regular intervals for services; stipend. — **Syn.** See WAGES. — *v. t.;* -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING (-rĭ-ĭng). To pay, or agree to pay, a salary to; attach a salary to.

sale (sāl), *n.* [AS. *sala.*] **1.** Act of selling; a contract whereby the ownership of property is transferred from one person to another for a sum of money, or, loosely, for any consideration. **2.** Opportunity of selling; demand; market; as, ready *sale.* **3.** Auction.
on sale, for s., offered to be sold; in the market.

sale'a-ble, sale'a-bil'i-ty, etc. Var. of SALABLE, etc.

sal'ep (săl'ĕp), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *saḥleb,* prob. a corruption of *tha'lab* fox, one Ar. name of the orchis signifying lit., fox's testicles.] The dried tubers of various orchids, used for food like tapioca, and also as a demulcent.

sal'e-ra'tus (săl'ĕ-rā'tŭs), *n.* [NL. *sal aëratus;* — because "fixed air" (carbon dioxide) is evolved on treatment with acids.] Lit., aërated salt; potassium bicarbonate, or, commonly, sodium bicarbonate; baking soda.

sales'la'dy (sālz'lā'dĭ), *n.* A saleswoman. *Cant, U. S.*

sales'man (sālz'măn), *n.* A man whose occupation is to sell goods. — **sales'wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*

sales'man-ship, *n.* Art or skill of a salesman.

sale'work' (sāl'wûrk'), *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work done carelessly or slightingly.

Sa'li-an (sā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Denoting, or pert. to, a tribe of Franks who established themselves early in the 4th century on the river Sala (now Ijssel or Yssel); Salic.
— *n.* A Salian Frank.

Sal'ic (săl'ĭk), *a.* [F. *Salique,* fr. the *Salian* Franks, L. *Salii.*] Of or pert. to the Salian Franks.
Salic law. **a** A code of the customary laws of the German tribes, including part of the laws of the Salian Franks. **b** A provision of this law excluding women from inheriting land: hence, the rule excluding women from the throne in France in the contest between Edward III. of England and Philip VI. of France in the 14th century, and in Spain from 1714 to 1830.

sal'i-ca'ceous (săl'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *salix, salicis,* willow.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Salicaceæ*) of dicœcious trees or shrubs, the willow family, including the willows and the poplars. They have small apetalous flowers in aments.

sal'i-cin (săl'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *salix, -icis,* willow.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline glucoside, $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$, found in the bark and leaves of several species of willow and poplar. It is used in medicine as an antipyretic, tonic, etc.

sal'i-cyl (săl'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [*salicin* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The radical, $C_6H_4(OH)CO$, of salicylic acid.

sal'i-cyl'ate (-sĭl'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of salicylic acid.

sal'i-cyl'ic (-sĭl'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2H$. It is used as an antiseptic and, in its salts, in treating rheumatism.

sa'li-ence (sā'lĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being salient;
sa'li-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } also, that which is salient.

sa'li-ent (sā'lĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *saliens, -entis,* p. pr. of *salire* to leap.] **1.** Leaping; bounding; jumping. **2.** Prominent; conspicuous; as, *salient* traits. **3.** Projecting outwardly; as, a *salient* angle. Cf. REËNTERING. — **Syn.** See PROMINENT. — *n. Mil. & Fort.* A salient angle; a projecting part, as of a fortification or line of intrenchments. — **sa'li-ent-ly,** *adv.*

sa-lif'er-ous (sȧ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sal* salt + *-ferous.*] Producing, or impregnated with, salt; salt-bearing.

sal'i-fy (săl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *sal* salt + *-fy.*] *Chem.* **a** To combine or impregnate with a salt. **b** To form a salt with; convert into a salt.

sal-im'e-ter (săl-ĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the salt in a solution.

sa-li'na (sȧ-lī'nȧ), *n.* [See SALINE, *a.*] **1.** A salt marsh, or salt pond, inclosed from the sea. **2.** Salt works.

sa'line (sā'lĭn), *a.* [F. *salin,* fr. L. *sal* salt.] **1.** Consisting of or containing salt. **2.** Pert. to or characteristic of salt; salty. — *n.* **1.** A salt spring. **2.** *Med.* A metallic salt; esp., a salt of potassium, sodium, lithium, or magnesium.

sa-lin'i-ty (sȧ-lĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Degree of saltness.

Sa-lique' (sȧ-lēk'; săl'ĭk). Occasional var. of SALIC.

Sa'lish (sā'lĭsh), *n.* A Salishan Indian; esp., a Flathead.

Sa'lish-an (sā'lĭsh-ăn; săl'ĭsh-), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians, who formerly held part of British Columbia and Vancouver, and large areas in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana.

sa-li'va (sȧ-lī'vȧ), *n.* [L.] The weakly alkalin fluid consisting of the secretions of the glands that discharge into the mouth and containing (except in some animals) the diastatic enzyme ptyalin; spittle. [saliva.]

sal'i-va-ry (săl'ĭ-vă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to saliva; producing

sal'i-vate (-vāt), *v. t.;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [L. *salivatus,* p. p. of *salivare* to salivate.] To produce an abnormal flow of saliva in, as by the use of mercury.

sal'i-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of salivating; excessive secretion of saliva, often with soreness of the gums.

sal'len-ders (săl'ĕn-dĕrz), *n. pl.* [F. *solandres, solandre.*] *Veter.* An eczematous eruption on the hind leg of a horse.

sal'let (săl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *salade,* or It. *celata,* fr. L. (cassis) *caelata,* fr. *caelare* to engrave in relief.] A light kind of helmet. See HELMET, *Illust.*

sal'low (-ō), *n.* [ME. *salwe,* AS. *sealh.*] **1.** Any European broad-leaved willow, esp. a species (*Salix caprea*) often called **great sallow.** **2.** A willow twig or osier.

sal'low, *a.* [AS. *salu.*] Yellowish; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with yellow; — usually said of the skin, etc. — *v. t.* To make sallow. — **sal'low-ish,** *a.* — **sal'low-ness,** *n.*

sal'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in sallows.

sal'ly (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [F. *saillie,* fr. *saillir* to gush out, L. *salire* to leap.] **1.** A rushing or bursting forth; esp., *Mil.,* a sortie upon besiegers. **2.** An excursion, esp. one off the usual track. **3.** A flight of fancy, wit, or the like; witticism. — *v. i.;* -LIED (-ĭd); -LY-ING. To leap or rush out; issue suddenly, as troops to attack besiegers.

Sal'ly Lunn' (lŭn'). [*Also l. c.*] [From the woman said to have first made them.] A kind of sweetened tea cake.

Sal'ma-cis (săl'mȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L. *Salmacis,* Gr. Σαλμακίς.] See HERMAPHRODITUS.

sal'ma-gun'di (săl'mȧ-gŭn'dĭ), *n.* [F. *salmigondis.*] **1.** A mixed dish, as of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. **2.** A miscellany; an olio.

sal'mis (săl'mĭ; *F.* sȧl'mē'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F.] Also **sal'mi** (săl'mĭ). A ragout of partly roasted game stewed with sauce, wine, bread, and condiments.

salm'on (săm'ŭn), *n.* (See PLURAL, *n.*) [F. *saumon,* fr. L. *salmo, salmonis.*] **1.** A large marine fish (*Salmo salar*) living near the coasts, and ascending, for spawning, many rivers tributary to the northern North Atlantic. It is highly valued as a food and game fish. **2.** Any of certain fishes closely allied to the above; esp., any of a genus (*Oncorhynchus*) living in, and ascending the rivers tributary to, the North Pacific. **3.** A yellowish red, like the color of the salmon's flesh. — *a.* Of the color called salmon.

salm'on-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* A large red-flowered raspberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) of the Pacific coast; also its fruit.

Sal-mo'neus (săl-mō'nūs; -nē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σαλμωνεύς.] *Class. Myth.* A son of Æolus, killed by a thunderbolt for his presumption in equaling himself to Zeus.

sal'mon-oid (săl'mŏn-oid), *a.* Like, pert. to, or belonging to, the salmon family (*Salmonidæ*). — *n.* A salmonoid fish.

salmon trout (săm'ŭn). **1.** A European sea trout (*Salmo trutta*) resembling the salmon, but smaller. **2.** Any of several large American trouts.

sal'ol (săl'ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*salicylic* + *-ol*, 3.] *Pharm.* Phenyl salicylate, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2C_6H_5$, a crystalline substance made by heating salicylic acid with phenol in presence of a dehydrating agent. It is antiseptic and antipyretic.

Sa-lo'me (sȧ-lō'mĕ), *n.* [L. *Salome* or Gr. Σαλώμη, fr. Heb. *shālōm* peace.] *Bib.* The daughter of Herodias, who, instructed by her mother, asked Herod for the head of John the Baptist as a reward for her dancing. *Matt.* xiv. 8.

‖ **sa'lon'** (sȧ'lôN'), *n.*; *pl.* -LONS (*F.* -lôN'). [F. See SALOON.] **1.** An apartment for the formal reception of company; hence, a fashionable assemblage. **2.** An apartment for the exhibition of works of art; such an exhibition; specif. [*cap.*], either of two exhibitions of paintings and sculptures (**Old Salon, New Salon**), held annually in Paris.

sa-loon' (sȧ-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *salon*, fr. It. *salone*, aug. of *sala* hall, room.] **1.** A spacious apartment for reception of company or for works of art; a large room. **2.** A hall for public entertainment; also, a public room for specific uses; as, the *saloon* of a steamer (i. e., the main cabin); an eating *saloon*. **3.** A barroom; grogshop. *U. S.*

sa-loop' (-lōōp'), *n.* A drink flavored with sassafras bark, etc., once popular in London.

sal'pa (săl'pȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Any of a genus (*Salpa*) of transparent barrel-shaped or fusiform free-swimming oceanic tunicates common in warm latitudes. — **sal'pi-form**, *a.*

sal'pin-got'o-my (săl'pĭn-gŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [See SALPINX; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Incision or excision of a Fallopian tube.

sal'pinx (săl'pĭnks), *n.*; *pl.* SALPINGES (săl-pĭn'jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σάλπιγξ, -ιγγος, a trumpet.] *Anat.* **a** A Eustachian tube. **b** A Fallopian tube.

sal'si-fy (săl'sĭ-fĭ), *n.* [F. *salsifis*.] A European plant (*Tragopogon porrifolius*) of the chicory family, with an edible root often called *oyster plant*, from its flavor.

sal-sil'a (săl-sĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *salsa* sauce, kind of garlic. See SAUCE.] Any of a genus (*Bomarea*) of tropical American amaryllidaceous plants yielding edible roots.

sal soda, *or* **sal'so'da**, *n.* Sodium carbonate. See SODA.

salt (sôlt), *a.* Salacious; lustful. *Obs.*

salt (sôlt), *n.* [AS. *sealt*.] **1.** Sodium chloride, used to season food, as a preservative, etc. **2.** *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed when the acid hydrogen of an acid is partly or wholly replaced by a metal or a metal-like radical. The names of salts of *-ous* acids end in *-ite*; salts of *-ic* acids end in *-ate*, with a few exceptions. See -ATE, 3 **b**. **3.** In *pl.* Any mineral salt used as an aperient or cathartic. **4.** A saltcellar. **5.** Flavor; taste; savor; seasoning; as, the *salt* of youth. **6.** Piquancy; wit; sense; as, Attic *salt*. **7.** A sailor; — usually qualified by *old*. *Colloq.*

with a grain of salt, with reserve or corrective allowance.

— *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or containing salt; preserved with, or tasting of, salt. **2.** Overflowed with salt water; as, *salt* grass.

— *v. t.* **1.** To add salt to; preserve with salt or in brine; as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork. **2.** To supply (as cattle) with salt. **3.** To precipitate (a dissolved substance) from a solution by the addition of some salt; — usually used with *out*.

to salt a mine, to place minerals in a mine secretly so as to deceive others into believing it richer than it is.

sal'tant (săl'tănt), *a.* [L. *saltans*, p. pr. of *saltare* to dance.] Leaping; jumping; dancing.

sal'ta-rel'lo (săl'tȧ-rĕl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -RELLI (-rĕl'ē). [It., fr. L. *saltare* to jump.] **1.** Italian dance, running with a hop step beginning each measure. **2.** Music for this dance.

sal-ta'tion (săl-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A jumping; a leap; dancing. **2.** Beating or palpitation. [dancing; saltatory.]

sal'ta-to'ri-al (săl'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to leaping or

sal'ta-to-ry (săl'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Leaping or dancing; having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing.

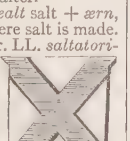
salt'cel-lar (sôlt'sĕl-ĕr), *n.* [*salt* + OF. *saliere* saltcellar, fr. L. *sal* salt.] A vessel for holding salt at table.

salt'ed (sôl'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Treated, seasoned, or filled with salt. **2.** a *Veter.* Immune against a contagious disease because of having recovered from it. **b** Hence, of persons, experienced; as, a *salted* journalist. *Both Cant or Colloq.*

salt'er (sôl'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes, sells, or deals in, salt. **2.** One who applies salt; also, a drysalter.

salt'ern (-tĕrn), *n.* [AS. *sealtern*, *-ærn*; *sealt* salt + *ærn*, *ern*, place, house.] A building or place where salt is made.

sal'tier, sal'tire (săl'tĕr), *n.* [F. *sautoir*, fr. LL. *saltatorium* a sort of stirrup, fr. L. *saltatorius* saltatory.] *Her.* An ordinary consisting of a cross formed by a bend dexter and a bend sinister crossing.


Saltier.

sal'ti-grade (-tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *saltus* a leap + *gradi* to go.] *Zoöl.* Having feet or legs formed for leaping, as certain spiders.

salt'ish, *a.* Somewhat salt.

salt junk. Hard salt beef. *Sailors' Slang.*

salt marsh. Grassland subject to overflow by salt water.

salt'ness, *n.* Quality, state or condition of being salt.

salt'pe'ter } (sôlt'pē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *salpêtre*, LL. *sal petrae*,
salt'pe'tre } lit., rock salt; — so called because it exudes from rocks.] **1.** Potassium nitrate; niter. It is a strong oxidizer, used in explosives, matches, as a food preservative, flux, etc. **2.** Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate).

salt rheum. Any of various cutaneous eruptions, esp. those of eczema. *Colloq., esp. U. S.*

Salt River. An imaginary river up which defeated political parties or candidates retire to oblivion. *Pol. Cant. U. S.*

salt works, *or* **salt'works'** (sôlt'wûrks'), *n.* (see WORK, *n.*, 5.) A place where salt is made on a commercial scale.

salt'wort' (sôlt'wûrt'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Salsola*) of chenopodiaceous plants, esp. some species (as *S. kali*) used in the manufacture of soda ash. **2.** = GLASSWORT, **a**.

salt'y (sôl'tĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER; -TI-EST. Somewhat salt; saltish.

sa-lu'bri-ous (sȧ-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salubris*, or *saluber*, fr. *salus* health, safety.] Favorable to health; healthful. — **Syn.** See HEALTHY. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

sa-lu'bri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being salubrious.

sal'u-ta-ry (săl'ū-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *salutaris*, fr. *salus* health.] **1.** Promoting health; wholesome; healthful; as, a *salutary* exercise. **2.** Promotive of, or contributing to, some beneficial purpose; advantageous; as, a *salutary* design. — **Syn.** See HEALTHY. — **-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ri-ness**, *n.*

sal'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of saluting; also, that which is uttered or done in saluting; a greeting.

Syn. Salutation, salute. **Salutation** is a somewhat formal word for *greeting*, esp. as spoken; **salute** is now almost confined to naval and military usage, and denotes a ceremonious demonstration not expressed in words; as, to exchange *salutations*; a *salute* of twenty-one guns.

sa-lu'ta-to'ri-an (sȧ-lū'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ăn; 57), *n.* The student (commonly the one graduating second highest in rank) who delivers the salutatory oration. Cf. VALEDICTORIAN. *U. S.*

sa-lu'ta-to-ry (-lū'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing salutations; — applied esp. to the oration introducing the exercises at commencement, in some colleges and schools. *U. S.* — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A salutatory oration. *U. S.*

sa-lute' (-lūt'), *v. t.*; -LUT'ED (-lūt'ĕd); -LUT'ING. [L. *salutare*, *-tatum*, fr. *salus*, *-utis*, health, safety.] **1.** To address with courteous expressions of good will; greet. **2.** To compliment by an act or ceremony, as by a bow, a kiss, etc. **3.** *Mil. & Nav.* **a** To honor, as some person, by a discharge of cannon, by dipping colors, etc. **b** To show deference to by taking a prescribed position. — *v. i.* To make a salute.

— *n.* **1.** Act of saluting; greeting. **2.** *Mil. & Nav.* The position of the hand, rifle, sword, etc., or the entire attitude of a person saluting a superior. — **Syn.** See SALUTATION. — **sa-lut'er** (-lūt'ĕr), *n.*

Salute, *n.*, 2.

sal'u-tif'er-ous (săl'ū-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salutifer*.] Salutary.

sal'va-ble (săl'vȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *salvare* to save, fr. *salvus* safe.] Capable of being saved.

Sal'va-do're-an, *or* **-ri-an** (săl'vȧ-dō'rē-ăn; -rĭ-ăn; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to Salvador or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or citizen of Salvador.

sal'vage (săl'vāj), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *salver* to save, fr. L. *salvare*.] **1.** Act of saving a vessel, goods, or, rarely, life from perils of the sea or other great danger; also, the property so saved, or recompense paid for the saving of it. **2.** *Fire Insurance.* Insured goods rescued from fire, or their value as allowed, or their proceeds on being sold.

— *v. t.*; -VAGED (-vājd); -VAGING. To aid in saving so as to have a claim upon or against for salvage; salve.

sal'var-san (săl'vär-săn; *G.* zäl'vär-zän'), *n.* [G.; L. *salvare* to save + G. *arsenik* arsenic.] A synthetic compound of arsenic, largely used in the treatment of syphilis.

sal-va'tion (săl-vā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *salvation*, L. *salvatio*, fr. *salvare* to save.] **1.** Act of saving or delivering; preservation from destruction or calamity. **2.** *Theol.* Deliverance from sin and its consequences; redemption. **3.** That which saves; a thing or person that saves.

Salvation Army. An organization on military lines, founded in 1865 by the Rev. Wm. Booth, for evangelization of the poor and degraded not reached by the churches.

salve (săv), *v. t. & i.*; SALVED (săvd); SALV'ING. [See SALVAGE.] To save, as a ship or goods, from perils of the sea.

salve (săv), *n.* [AS. *sealf*, *sealfe*, ointment.] An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment; — often fig. — *v. t.*; SALVED (săvd); SALV'ING. **1.** To apply salve to. **2.** To heal; cure; soothe as with an ointment, esp. by some trick or quibble; gloss over.

sal've (săl'vē), *interj.* [L., hail, God save you, imperat. of *salvere* to be well.] Hail! — *n.* **1.** The utterance of the interjection *salve*. **2.** [*Often cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* Short for

Salve Regina, an antiphon recited after the divine office from Trinity Sunday to the Saturday before Advent.

sal'ver (săl'vĕr), *n.* [Sp. *salva* salver, fr. *salvar* to save, taste, fr. L. *salvare* to save.] A tray or waiter.

sal'vi-a (-vĭ-*à*), *n.* [L., sage.] Any of a genus (*Salvia*) of menthaceous herbs or shrubs, the sages, varying greatly in habit. Many tropical species are grown for ornament.

sal'vo (-vō), *n.*; *pl.* -vos (-vōz). [L. *salvo jure*, lit., right being reserved.] An exception; reservation; excuse. *Rare.*

sal'vo, *n.*; *pl.* -vos (-vōz). [F. *salve* or It. *salva*, fr. L. *salve* hail, imperative of *salvere* to be well.] **1.** *Mil.* The simultaneous discharge of several pieces of artillery, corresponding to *volleys* of infantry fire. It is fired either in action or as a salute. **2.** The combined shouts or cheers of a crowd.

‖ **sal vo-la'ti-le** (vō-lăt'ĭ-lē). [NL.] Ammonium carbonate; also, an aromatic alcoholic solution of it. See HARTSHORN.

sal'vor (săl'vĕr), *n.* One who, esp. voluntarily, saves or assists in saving a ship, or her cargo, at sea.

sam'a-ra (săm'*ā-rà*; *sà-mā'rà*), *n.* [L. *samara, samera*, an elm seed.] A dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit, as that of the ash, maple, or elm; a key or key fruit. It is a form of schizocarp. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

Sa-mar'i-tan (*sà*-măr'ĭ-tăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Samaria, an ancient city and region of Palestine. **2.** One active in relieving bodily suffering; — in allusion to *Luke* x. 30–37. Called also **good Samaritan.** — **Sa-mar'i-tan,** *a.*

sa-ma'ri-um (-mā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.* [NL., fr. *samarskite.*] A rare metallic element discovered spectroscopically in samarskite in 1879. Symbol, *Sa* or *Sm*; at. wt., 150.4.

sa-mar'skite (*sà*-măr'skīt), *n.* [From *Samarski*, a Russian.] *Min.* A lustrous, velvet-black orthorhombic mineral, a niobate of iron, uranium, thorium, etc. It is a source of the thorium oxide in incandescent gas mantles.

sam'bar, sam'bur (săm'bŭr; săm'-), *n.* [Hind. *sāmbar, sābar.*] Any of several large Asiatic deer having a maned neck; esp., the Indian elk (*Cervus aristotelis*).

sam'bo (săm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* SAMBOS (-bōz). [Sp. *zambo* bandy-legged, the child of a negro and an Indian.] A negro; sometimes, the offspring of a black person and a mulatto. *Colloq. or Humorous.*

sam'buke (săm'būk), *n.* [L. *sambuca*, Gr. *σαμβύκη.*] *Music.* A kind of ancient stringed instrument.

same (sām), *a.* [Of Scand. orig.] **1.** Being not another or other; identical. **2.** Not differing in kind; like in quality or qualities; as, two books printed on the *same* paper; corresponding; as, on the *same* day every year; equal; as, poles the *same* in height. **3.** Just mentioned, or about to be mentioned; as, this *same* man. — **Syn.** See IDENTICAL.

☞ *Same* is commonly preceded by *the, this*, or *that*, and is often used substantively. In making comparisons it is followed by *as* or *with*.

same'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being the same; identity; similarity. **2.** Hence: want of variety; tedious monotony.

Sa'mi-an (sā'mĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Samius.*] Of or pert. to the island of Samos, in the Ægean Sea. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samos.

sam'iel (săm'yĕl), *n.* [Turk. *sam-yeli*; Ar. *samm* poison + Turk. *yel* wind.] The simoom.

sam'i-sen (săm'ĭ-sĕn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *san hsien* three strings.] *Music.* A Japanese banjo-like instrument of three strings.

Samisen. *a* Plectrum.

sa'mite (sā'mīt), *n.* [OF. *samit*, fr. LL. fr. LGr. *ἑξάμιτος, ξάμιτος*, woven with six threads; Gr. *ἑξ* six + *μίτος* thread.] A kind of heavy silk stuff, generally interwoven with gold.

sam'let (săm'lĕt), *n.* A young or small salmon; a parr.

Sam'nite (săm'nīt), *n.* One of the people of ancient Samnium, a district of south central Italy. They were an offshoot of the Sabines. — **Sam'nite,** *a.*

Sa-mo'an (*sà*-mō'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Samoa or its inhabitants. — *n.* One of the natives of Samoa, among the finest and purest in type of the Polynesians; also, the language of the Samoans.

Sam'o-thra'cian (săm'ō-thrā'shăn), *a.* [Gr. *Σαμοθράκιος.*] Of or pert. to the island of Samothrace (Samothraki), in the Ægean Sea, or designating the mysteries for which it was famous. — *n.* An inhabitant of Samothrace.

sam'o-var (-vär), *n.* [Russ., lit., self-boiler.] A metal urn used, orig. in Russia, for heating water, esp. in making tea.

Sam'o-yed', Sam'o-yede' (săm'ō-yĕd'), *n.* [Russ. *Samoyed.*] **1.** One of a Mongolian people, hunters and fishers, inhabiting Siberia. **2.** One of a breed of Russian dogs, extensively used as sledge dogs.

Sam'o-yed'ic (-yĕd'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Samoyeds. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, a subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages. — *n.* The language of the Samoyeds.

samp (sămp), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *nasàump* unparched meal porridge.] Coarse hominy. *U. S.*

sam'pan (săm'păn), *n.* [Chin. *san pan*, lit., three planks.] A form of skiff used on the coasts of China, Japan, etc.

Sampan.

sam'phire (-fīr), *n.* [F. *l'herbe de Saint Pierre* herb of Saint Peter.] **1.** A fleshy apiaceous European sea-coast plant (*Crithmum maritimum*) used for pickles. **2.** Common glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*).

sam'ple (săm'p'l), *n.* [OF. *essample, example*, fr. L. *exemplum.* See EXAMPLE.] A part of anything presented as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen. — **Syn.** See EXAMPLE. — *v. t.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING. To take or test a sample or samples of.

sam'pler (-plĕr), *n.* **1.** A piece of needlework made as a sample of skill. **2.** One who examines samples or by samples. **3.** Any of various devices for sampling, as grain, ore, etc.

sam'shu (săm'shōō), *n.* [Chin. *san* three + *shao* fire, i. e., thrice distilled.] An alcoholic liquor distilled in China from rice or large millet; also, in general, a spirituous drink.

Sam'son (săm'sŭn), *n.* [Gr. *Σαμψών*, fr. Heb. *Shimshōn.*] *Bib.* An Israelite of great physical strength. *Judges* xiii.

Sam'u-el (săm'ū-ĕl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Σαμουήλ*, fr. Heb. *Shemūēl.*] *Bib.* **a** A famous Hebrew judge and prophet. **b** Either of two books (**First** and **Second Samuel**) in the Old Testament.

sa'mu-rai' (sä'mŏō-rī'), *n. pl. & sing.* [Jap.] In the former feudal system of Japan (to 1871), the class, or a member of the class, of military retainers of the daimios, constituting the gentry, or lesser nobility.

san'a-tive (săn'*à*-tĭv), *a.* Curative; healing; sanatory.

san'a-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RIA (-*à*), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [L., neut. of *sanatorius* giving health.] **1.** A health resort; a sanitarium. **2.** An establishment for treatment of the sick; a sanitarium.

san'a-to-ry (săn'*à*-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanatorius*, fr. L. *sanare* to heal.] Conducive to health; healing; curative.

Syn. Sanatory, sanitary. Sanatory signifies *conducive to health*. **Sanitary** has the more general meaning of *pertaining to health*; as, the camp is not *sanatory*, its *sanitary* conditions are bad.

san'be-ni'to (săn'bĕ-nē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* SANBENITOS (-tōz). [Sp. or Pg. *sambenito*, prop., Saint Benedict.] **1.** Anciently, a sackcloth coat worn by penitent heretics. **2.** A garment or cap, or sometimes both, painted with flames, devils, etc., worn by a person condemned by the Inquisition and brought forth at the auto-da-fé.

sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion (săngk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of sanctifying, or state of being sanctified. [monious.]

sanc'ti-fied (săngk'tĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Made holy; also, sanc-

sanc'ti-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who sanctifies.

sanc'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *sanctifier*, or L. *sanctificare*; *sanctus* holy + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To free from sin; purify. **2.** To make sacred or holy; set apart to holy use; hallow. **3.** To render productive of holiness or piety; as, to *sanctify* sufferings. **4.** To impart or impute venerableness, respect, etc., to; give sanction to; as, the intention *sanctifies* the deed.

sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Sacred; saintly. *Obs.* **2.** Making a show of sanctity; hypocritically devout or pious. — **sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

sanc'ti-mo-ny (săngk'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*, fr. *sanctus* holy.] **1.** Holiness. *Obs.* **2.** Assumed or pretended holiness; hypocritical devoutness.

sanc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanctio*, fr. *sancire, sanctum*, to render sacred, fix unalterably.] **1.** Solemn or ceremonious ratification; confirmation; approbation. **2.** That which induces the observance of law or custom; binding force or influence. — **Syn.** Authorization, authority, indorsement. — *v. t.* To ratify; confirm; approve. — **Syn.** See RATIFY.

sanc'ti-tude (-tĭ-tūd), *n.* Sanctity. *Rare.*

sanc'ti-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sanctitas*, fr. *sanctus* holy.] **1.** State or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; godliness. **2.** Sacredness; solemnity; inviolability; as, the *sanctity* of an oath. — **Syn.** See HOLINESS.

sanc'tu-a-rize (-tŭ-*à*-rīz), *v. t.* To shelter by sanctuary.

sanc'tu-a-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *saintuaire*, fr. L. *sanctuarium*, fr. *sanctus* sacred, holy.] **1.** A consecrated place, as a temple or sacred grove; specif.: **a** The temple at Jerusalem, or the most retired part of it, called *the Holy of Holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant. **b** The most sacred part of any religious building, esp. that part of a Christian church in which the altar is placed. **c** A church, temple, or other consecrated building. **d** *Classical Antiq.* A place consecrated to some god or gods, whether open or inclosed; adytum. **2.** A sacred and inviolable place of refuge and protection; asylum.

sanc'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [L., p. p. of *sancire* to consecrate.] A sacred place; place of retreat; room for personal use.

sanc'tum sanc-to'rum (săŋk-tō'rŭm; 57). [L.] **1.** Holy of holies. **2.** A place strictly private; — often jocose.

Sanc'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. *sanctus*, p. p.] **1.** A part of the Mass, or of the Communion service, of which the first words in Latin are *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus* (Holy, holy, holy). **2.** *Music.* A setting of the Sanctus.

Sanctus bell. A bell rung by the server at certain times during the Mass or Communion service, as at the Sanctus.

sand (sănd), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Loose granular material resulting from disintegration of rocks. **2.** A tract, region, or deposit of sand; beach; shore; — also in *pl.* **3.** The sand in an hourglass; hence: a moment; in *pl.*, the moments of one's life. **4.** Courage; grit. *Slang.* — *v. t.* **1.** To sprinkle, powder, or mix with sand. **2.** To fill, as harbors, etc., with sand, as by the action of currents; — usually used with *up*.

san'dal (săn'dăl), *n.* Sandalwood.

san'dal, *n.* [F. *sandale*, L. *sandalium*, Gr. *σανδάλιον*, dim. of *σάνδαλον*.] **1.** A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot. **2.** A fancy slipper or half-boot. **3.** A strap or latchet to hold on a slipper or low shoe. **4.** A kind of rubber overshoe cut very low. — **san'daled, san'dalled** (-dăld), *a.*

Sandals, showing two methods of fastening.

san'dal tree. An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Sandoricum indicum*) cultivated in the tropics for its fruit.

san'dal-wood' (-wo͝od'), *or* **san'dal,** *n.* [F. *sandal*, through LL., fr. Gr. *σάνταλον*.] **1.** The close-grained, fragrant wood of any of certain Oriental santalaceous trees (genus *Santalum*, esp. *S. album*) much used in ornamental carving and cabinetwork; also, the tree itself. **2.** Any of various other trees or their fragrant wood, as an East Indian fabaceous tree (*Lingoum santalinum*), called specif. **red sandalwood**, or its heavy dark red dyewood.

san'da-rac (săn'dă-răk), *n.* [OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *σανδαράκη*.] **1.** The sandarac tree. **2.** A brittle, faintly aromatic, and, usually, pale yellow resin obtained from the sandarac tree, used chiefly in making varnish and as incense.

sandarac tree. A large pinaceous tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*) of Morocco with a hard fragrant wood much used in building and as the source of the resin sandarac.

sand'bag' (sănd'băg'), *n.* **1.** A bag of sand, as for use in fortification, for ballast, etc. **2.** A bag filled with sand for use as a weapon. — *v. t.* To hit or stun with a sandbag. — **sand'bag'ger** (-băg'ẽr), *n.*

sand blast. Sand forcibly projected by air or steam for engraving or cutting glass, stone, and the like; also, the apparatus used to apply it. [*or Dial.*]

sand'-blind', *a.* Purblind; weaksighted. *Archaic, Scot.*

sand'-box' tree. A tropical American euphorbiaceous tree (*Hura crepitans*) having a woody capsule which, when dry, bursts with a loud report and scatters the seeds.

sand bur *or* **burr.** Any of several weeds of waste places, having burlike fruit; as: **a** A western American nightshade (*Solanum rostratum*). **b** An ambrosiaceous plant (*Gœrtneria acanthicarpa*) of the same region.

sand crack. *Veter.* A fissure or lesion of the hoof wall of a horse, often causing lameness. When in front, it is known as *toe crack*, and is most common in the hind feet; when in the lateral parts, as *quarter crack*.

sand dollar. Any of several flat circular sea urchins (esp. *Echinarachnius parma*) which live on sandy bottoms.

Sand Dollar (*Echinarachnius parma*). (½)

sand'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Covered or sprinkled with sand; sandy. **2.** Sandy, as in color.

sand eel. A sand launce.

sand'er (săn'dẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sands.

sand'er-ling (-lĭng), *n.* A small sandpiper (*Calidris leucophæa*) with gray and white plumage.

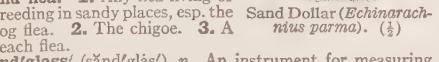
sand flea. **1.** Any flea living or breeding in sandy places, esp. the dog flea. **2.** The chigoe. **3.** A beach flea.

sand'glass' (sănd'glăs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time by the running of sand. See HOURGLASS.

sand grouse. Any of numerous birds (family *Pteroclidæ*) inhabiting arid parts of southern Europe, Asia, and Africa, closely allied to the pigeons in structure.

sand'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sandy.

sand launce. Any of several small, elongate, marine fishes

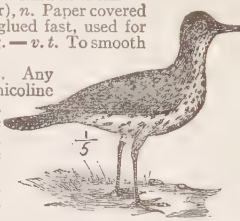

Sand Launce (*Ammodytes tobianus*). (½)

(*Ammodytes* or allied genus). They remain buried in sandy beaches while the tide is out.

sand'man' (-măn'), *n.* A mythical man who makes children sleepy; — prob. so called in allusion to the rubbing of their eyes as if there were sand in them.

sand'pa'per (săn'dpā'pẽr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with sand glued fast, used for smoothing and polishing. — *v. t.* To smooth with sandpaper.

sand'pip'er (-pĭp'ẽr), *n.* Any of numerous small limicoline birds distinguished from the plovers chiefly by the longer bill. The common sandpiper of Europe (*Actitis hypoleuca*) and the allied spotted sandpiper of America are the most familiar.


Spotted Sandpiper.

sand'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A rock consisting of sand united by some natural cement, as silica, iron oxide, or the like.

sand viper. **a** A hognose snake. **b** The horned viper.

sand'wich (-wĭch), *n.* [After the Earl of *Sandwich*.] **1.** Two pieces of bread having a layer of meat, cheese, or, now, almost any kind of savory food between them. **2.** Something resembling a sandwich in arrangement. — *v. t.* To make into a sandwich; also, to insert something between things that are unlike it.

sand'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Arenaria*) of low, tufted, silenaceous herbs, which grow in dry, sandy soil.

sand'y (săn'dĭ), *a.*; SAND'I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Consisting of or containing sand; full of sand; covered with sand. **2.** Resembling sand; as: **a** Unstable. **b** Yellowish red; as, *sandy* hair. **3.** Gritty; plucky. *Slang.*

sane (sān), *a.*; SAN'ER (sān'ẽr); SAN'EST. [L. *sanus*.] **1.** Mentally sound; as, a *sane* man. Of the mind: not deranged; acting rationally. **2.** Proceeding from a sound mind; as, a *sane* criticism or remark. — **Syn.** See WISE.

sang (săng), *pret.* of SING.

san'ga-ree' (săn'gà-rē'), *n.* [Sp. *sangría*, lit., bleeding, fr. *sangre* blood, L. *sanguis*.] A drink composed of wine and water, sweetened and spiced, common in the tropics.

‖ **sang'-froid'** (sän'frwä'), *n.* [F., lit., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation; coolness in difficulty; composure.

San'graal' (săn'grāl'), **San'gre-al** (săŋ'grē-ăl), *n.* [See SAINT; GRAIL.] The Holy Grail. See GRAIL.

san-guic'o-lous (săn-gwĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *-colous*.] Inhabiting the blood, as certain parasites.

san-guif'er-ous (-gwĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *-ferous*.] *Physiol.* Conveying blood, as an artery. [tion.

san'gui-fi-ca'tion (săn'gwĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Blood produc-

san'gui-na'ri-a (săn'gwĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 3), *n.* [NL., fr L. (herba) *sanguinaria* an herb that stanches blood.] The bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) or its emetic rootstock.

san'gui-na-ry (săn'gwĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanguinarius*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] **1.** Consisting of blood. **2.** Attended with bloodshed; bloody; as, a *sanguinary* battle. **3.** Bloodthirsty; eager to shed blood; as, a *sanguinary* foe. — **Syn.** Murderous, cruel. See BLOODY. — **san'gui-na-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **san'gui-na-ri-ness,** *n.*

san'guine (-gwĭn), *a.* [F. *sanguin*, L. *sanguineus*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] **1.** Red, like blood. **2.** Sanguinary; bloodthirsty. *Obs. or Rare.* **3.** In early physiology, having blood as the dominant humor; now, characterized by abundant and active circulation of blood; as, a *sanguine* temperament, one marked by ruddiness and by cheerful and hopeful, but not always tenacious, spirits. **4.** Warm; ardent; confident; as, *sanguine* of success. — **Syn.** See HOPEFUL. — **san'guine-ly,** *adv.* — **san'guine-ness,** *n.*

san-guin'e-ous (-gwĭn'ẽ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Abounding with blood; sanguine. **2.** Of or pert. to blood; bloody. **3.** Blood-red; crimson. **4.** Sanguine; confident; hopeful.

san-guin'o-lent (-ō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *sanguinolentus*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] Of, pert. to, tinged or mingled with, blood.

san-guiv'o-rous (-gwĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *-vorous*.] Subsisting upon blood, as a bat or vampire.

San'he-drin (săn'hē-drĭn) } *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrīn*, fr. Gr.
San'he-drim (săn'hē-drĭm) } *συνέδριον; σύν* with + *ἕδρα* a seat.] *Jewish Antiq.* Assembly; council; esp., more fully **Great Sanhedrin**, the supreme council of 71 members.

san'i-cle (săn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sanare* to heal.] Any of a genus (*Sanicula*) of umbelliferous plants, formerly reputed to have healing powers.

sa'ni-es (sā'nĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A thin, serous fluid commonly discharged from ulcers or foul wounds.

sa'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saniosus*, fr. *sanies*.] *Med.* **a** Pert. to sanies; thin and serous, with a slightly bloody tinge. **b** Discharging sanies.

san'i-ta'ri-an (săn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Pert. to health or its laws; sanitary. — *n.* One versed in sanitary measures.

san'i-ta-ri-ly (-tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sanitary manner.

san'i-ta'ri-um (-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] A sanatorium, esp. in sense 2.

san'i-ta-ry (săn'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanitas* health.] Of or pertaining to health; hygienic. — **Syn.** See SANATORY. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A public water-closet and urinal.

san'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering sanitary; science of sanitary conditions; use of sanitary measures; hygiene.

san'i-ty (săn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sanitas*, fr. *sanus* sound, healthy.] State or quality of being sane; soundness or health of mind.

san'jak' (săn'jăk'), *n.* [Turk. *sanjāq, sānjāq*, lit., flag.] In Turkey, a district or subdivision of a vilayet.

San Jo-sé' scale (săn hō-sā'). A scale insect (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) very destructive to fruit trees; — first introduced into the United States at San José, California.

sank (săngk), *pret.* of SINK.

San'khya (săn'kyă), *n.* [Skr. *sāṃkhya.*] One, probably the oldest, of the six orthodox systems of Hindu philosophy.

san'nup (săn'ŭp), *n.* [Algonquian.] A male American Indian; a man, specif., a brave; a warrior; — correl. of *squaw.*

sans (sănz; *F.* sän), *prep.* [F., fr. L. *sine* without.] Without; deprived or destitute of. *Obsoles. in English.*

San'scrit (săn'skrĭt). Var. of SANSKRIT.

sans'-cu-lotte' (sănz'kū-lŏt'; *F.* säN'kü'lŏt'), *n.* [F., without breeches.] **1.** *Fr. Hist.* Lit., a fellow without breeches; — applied in reproach by the aristocrats in the first revolution to the extreme republicans, who rejected short breeches for pantaloons. **2.** A radical republican; violent revolutionist; Jacobin. — **sans'-cu-lot'tic** (sănz'kŭ-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **sans'-cu-lot'tism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

San'skrit (săn'skrĭt), *n.* [Skr. *Saṃskṛta* the Sanskrit language, lit., the perfect or classical language, fr. *saṃskṛta* prepared, perfect.] The ancient Aryan language of India, from which are derived the modern Aryan tongues of that country. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or written in, Sanskrit. — **San-skrit'ic** (săn-skrĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **San'skrit-ist,** *n.*

San'ta Claus *or* **Klaus** (-tă klôs). See SAINT NICHOLAS.

san'ta-la'ceous (săn'tă-lā'shŭs), *a.* [Gr. *σάνταλον* sandalwood tree.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Santalaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, or, rarely, trees, mostly root parasites, having clustered apetalous flowers, and the fruit a nut or drupe. The sandalwoods form the type genus (*Santalum*).

san'ta-lin (săn'tă-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A red crystalline substance, the coloring matter of red sandalwood; — called also *santalic acid.*

san-ton'i-ca (săn-tŏn'ĭ-kă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *herba santonica*, a kind of plant, fr. *Santoni* a people of Aquitania.] The European wormwood (*Artemisia pauciflora*); also, the anthelmintic drug consisting of its dried flowers.

san'to-nin (săn'tō-nĭn), *n.* Also **san'to-nine.** *Chem.* A white crystalline, slightly bitter substance, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$, occurring in santonica, and used as an anthelmintic.

sap (săp), *n.* [AS. *sæp.*] **1.** The juices or fluid contents of a plant, esp. the watery solution which circulates through the vascular tissue in woody plants. **2.** Any liquid or humor essential to health or characteristic of vigor; vigor; blood. **3.** Sapwood, or alburnum. **4.** A saphead; simpleton.

sap, *v. t.*; SAPPED (săpt); SAP'PING. [F. *saper*, fr. *sape* a scythe, LL. *sappa* mattock.] **1.** To subvert by digging or wearing away; undermine. **2.** *Mil.* To operate against, or pierce, by saps. **3.** To unsettle; weaken; as, to *sap* the mind. — *v. i. Mil.* To proceed by or execute saps.

— *n. Mil.* An approach made by besiegers, in the form of a narrow trench, or, sometimes, a covered trench or a tunnel.

sap'a-jou (săp'ă-jōō; *F.* sà'pà'zhōō'), *n.* [F., fr. Tupi *saó-guaçú*, lit., big monkey.] A capuchin monkey.

sa-pan' wood (sà-păn'). [Malay *sapang.*] A red dyewood obtained from an East Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Biancæa sappan*); also, the tree itself.

sap'head' (săp'hĕd'), *n.* A weak-minded, stupid fellow; a simpleton. *Colloq.* — **sap'-head'ed,** *a. Colloq.*

sa-phe'nous (sà-fē'nŭs), *a.* [OF. *saphene* a vein of the leg, F. *saphène*, fr. Ar. *safīn, sāfin.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, the two principal superficial veins of the legs, the long one on the inner, and the short one on the outer, side of the leg.

sap'id (săp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to taste.] Capable of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savor.

sa-pid'i-ty (sà-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sapid.

sa'pi-ence (sā'pĭ-ĕns), *n.* Quality of being sapient.

sa'pi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sapiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sapere* to taste, have sense, know.] Wise; discerning; — often in irony. — **Syn.** Sagacious, knowing. See SHREWD. — **sa'pi-ent-ly,** *adv.*

sa'pi-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [L. *sapientialis.*] Having, affording, or expounding wisdom. — **sa'pi-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

sap'in-da'ceous (săp'ĭn-dā'shŭs), *a.* [From *Sapindus*, the type genus; L. *sapo* soap + *Indicus* Indian.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Sapindaceæ*) of trees or shrubs, the soapberry family, including the rambutan, the supple-jack, and a plant that yields guarana. The fruit is often edible.

sap'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of sap; dry. **2.** Fig., spiritless.

sap'ling (săp'lĭng), *n.* **1.** A young tree. **2.** A youth.

sap'o-dil'la (-ō-dĭl'ă), *n.* [Sp. *sapotillo, zapotillo.*] **1.** A tropical American evergreen tree (*Sapota zapotilla*) with hard reddish wood. **2.** Its edible fruit, with rough skin and yellowish pulp; — called also **sapodilla plum.**

sap'o-na'ceous (-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap.] Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. [saponified.

sa-pon'i-fi'a-ble (sà-pŏn'ĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

sa-pon'i-fi-ca'tion (sà-pŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result of converting into soap; *Chem.*, decomposition of any ester into the corresponding alcohol and acid; also, the similar production of an acid from some other derivative.

sa-pon'i-fi'er (sà-pŏn'ĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* That which saponifies; specif., any reagent used to cause saponification.

sa-pon'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *sapo* soap + *-fy.*] To subject to or undergo saponification.

sap'o-nin (săp'ō-nĭn), *n.* [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap.] *Chem.* Any of a group of glucosides occurring in many plants, as in soapwort, soapbark, etc., and characterized by their property of producing a soapy lather.

sap'o-nite (-nīt), *n.* [Sw. *saponit*, fr. L. *sapo, -onis*, soap.] *Min.* A native hydrous silicate of magnesium and aluminium, occurring in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins and cavities in serpentine, diabase, etc.

sa'por (sā'pôr), *n.* [L.] Savor; taste; flavor; also, juice; sap.

sap'o-rous (săp'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *saporus, saporosus*, savory, fr. *sapor* taste.] Having flavor or taste. [DILLA.

sa-po'ta (sà-pō'tà), *n.* [NL., fr. Mex. *tzapotl.*] = SAPO-

sap'o-ta'ceous (săp'ō-tā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Sapotaceæ*) of trees and plants, the sapodilla family, having milky juice and, often, edible fruit, and including the marmalade tree, bully tree, dilly, illupi, etc. Many genera (esp. *Palaquium*) yield gutta-percha, various gums, etc.

sap'per (săp'ĕr), *n.* One who saps; *Mil.*, a soldier employed on saps or, formerly, in any digging or on fieldworks.

Sap'phic (săf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Sappho, a Greek poetess (c. 600 B. c.), famous for her love lyrics. **2.** *Pros.* Designating certain verse forms used by Sappho.

Sap-phi'ra (să-fī'rà), *n.* See ANANIAS.

sap'phire (săf'īr), *n.* [F. *saphir*, OF. also *safir*, L. *sapphirus*, Gr. *σάπφειρος*, of Oriental origin.] **1.** A pure variety of corundum, in transparent or translucent crystals, specif. a blue transparent variety prized as a gem. **2.** The color of the gem; bright blue. — *a.* Of or resembling sapphire; of a deep, pure blue.

sap'phir-ine (săf'ĕr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* Made of or resembling sapphire. — *n. Min.* **a** A native pale blue or green silicate of magnesium and aluminium usually granular. **b** A blue variety of spinel.

sap'py (săp'ĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -PI-EST. **1.** Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent. **2.** Foolish; silly. — **sap'pi-ness,** *n.*

sapro-. Combining form from Greek *σαπρός, rotten.*

sap'ro-gen'ic (săp'rō-jĕn'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Capable of producing
sa-prog'e-nous (sà-prŏj'ĕ-nŭs) } decay or putrefaction, as many saprophytic bacteria. **2.** Occurring or produced in or upon putrefying matter.

sap'ro-lite (săp'rō-līt), *n.* *Petrog.* Disintegrated rock, usually more or less decomposed, which lies in its original place. — **sap'ro-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [caying matter.

sa-proph'a-gous (sà-prŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Feeding on de-

sap'ro-phyte (săp'rō-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* Any organism living on dead or decaying organic matter, as mushrooms, various orchids, and bacteria. [organic matter.

sap'ro-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Living on or in decaying

sap'sa-go (săp'sà-gō), *n.* [G. *schabzieger; schaben* to shave, to scrape + *zieger* a sort of whey.] A kind of Swiss cheese, of a greenish color, flavored with melilot.

sap'suck'er (-sŭk'ĕr), *n.* Any of several small American woodpeckers (genus *Sphyrapicus*) which feed partly on sap.

sap'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Alburnum. Cf. HEARTWOOD.

sar'a-band (săr'ă-bănd), *n.* [F. *sarabande*, Sp. *zarabanda*, fr. Per. *sarband* a fillet for a lady's headdress; *sar* head + *band* band.] A slow Spanish dance of Saracenic origin, or music for it.

Sar'a-cen (-sĕn), *n.* [L. *Saracenus.*] Orig., among the later Greeks and Romans, any nomad of the deserts between Syria and Arabia; hence, an Arab, or, by extension, any Mohammedan, esp. as hostile to the Crusaders.

Sar'a-cen'ic (-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Saracens; as, *Saracenic* architecture.

Sar'a-cen'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Saracenic.

Sa'rah (sā'rà), *n.* [Heb. *Sārāh.*] *Bib.* Wife of Abraham, and Isaac's mother. Before Isaac's birth, called **Sa'rai** (sā'rī; săr'ā-ī). *Gen.* xi. 31; xvii. 15.

sar'casm (sär'kăz'm), *n.* [F. *sarcasme*, L. *sarcasmos*, Gr. *σαρκασμός*, fr. *σαρκάζειν* to tear flesh like dogs, bite the lips in rage, speak bitterly, fr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh.] **1.** A keen or bitter taunt; a cutting gibe; also, irony or the use of it, esp. when contemptuous. **2.** Quality of being keenly reproachful or satirically contemptuous. — **Syn.** See IRONY.

sar-cas'tic (sär-kăs'tĭk), *a.* Expressing, or expressed by, sarcasm; characterized by, or of the nature of, sarcasm; given to the use of sarcasm. — **sar-cas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sarce'net, sarse'net (särs'nĕt), *n.* A kind of fine thin silk fabric, used for linings, etc.

sar'co-carp (sär'kŏ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh + *-carp.*] *Bot.* **a** A fleshy mesocarp, as the pulpy part of a peach. **b** Improperly, any fleshy fruit.

sar-col'o-gy (sär-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh + *-logy.*] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts.

sar-co'ma (-kō'mà), *n.; pl.* L. -COMATA (-tà), E. -COMAS (-kō'màz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σάρκωμα*, fr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh.] *Med.* Any of various vascular cancers arising from the connective tissue, and typically consisting of a mass of cells bound together by connective tissue. They attack esp. the bones. — **sar-com'a-tous** (-kŏm'à-tŭs; -kō'mà-tŭs), *a.*

sar-coph'a-gus (sär-kŏf'à-gŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -AGI (-jī), E. -GUSES (-gŭs-ĕz; 24). [L., fr. Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*, prop., eating flesh; *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] **1.** A limestone reputed among the ancient Greeks to consume or quickly disintegrate dead bodies placed in it, and hence used for coffins. **2.** A coffin or tomb of such stone; hence: any stone coffin; a large coffin exposed to view in the open air or in a tomb. [to flesh or muscle.]

sar'cous (sär'kŭs), *a.* [Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh.] *Anat.* Pert.

sard (särd), *n.* [L. *sarda*, Gr. *σάρδιον*, or *σάρδιος* (sc. *λίθος*), Sardian stone, fr. *Σάρδεις* Sardes, capital of Lydia.] A brownish red variety of chalcedony, classed by some as a variety of carnelian. [*δινος λίθος.*] = SARD.

sar'dine (sär'dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [L. *lapis sardinus*, Gr. *σάρ-*

sar-dine' (sär-dēn'; sär'dēn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sardina, sarda.*] **1.** A small clupeoid fish (*Sardinella pilchardus*) suitable for preserving in oil for food; the pilchard. It occurs only in European waters. **2.** Any of various other fishes of the same genus or of other genera resembling the true sardines or similarly preserved for food.

European Sardine.

Sar-din'i-an (sär-dĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sardinia.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Sardinia.

sar'di-us (sär'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *sardius, lapis sardius.* See SARD.] **1.** A sard. **2.** *Bib.* A gem in the Hebrew high priest's breastplate, perhaps a ruby. *Ex.* xxviii. 17.

sar-don'ic (sär-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *sardonique*, fr. L. *sardonius*, Gr. *σαρδάνιος, σαρδόνιος.*] Strained; forced; as, *sardonic* laughter; hence: usually, derisive and malignant; sneering; bitterly sarcastic; — said of laughter, facial expression, humor, etc. — **sar-don'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sar'do-nyx (sär'dō-nĭks), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *σαρδόνυξ.* See SARD; ONYX.] A kind of onyx having layers of sard.

sa'ree (sä'rē). Var. of SARI.

sar-gas'so (sär-găs'ō), *n.* [Sp. *sargazo* seaweed.] Gulfweed.

sar-gas'sum (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *sargaço* seaweed, or Sp. *sargazo.*] Any of a genus (*Sargassum*) of fucoid seaweeds, the gulfweeds, widely distributed in the warmer parts of the Atlantic, esp. in the Sargasso Sea.

sa'ri (sä'rē), *n.* [Hind. *sārī.*] The principal garment of a Hindu woman, being a long piece of cloth wrapped round the waist, a portion covering the bosom and the head.

sark (särk), *n.* [AS. *serce, syrce*, a shirt.] A shirt; a body garment for either sex. *Archaic or Scot.*

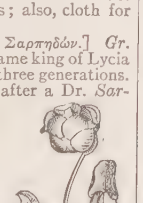
Sar-ma'tian (sär-mā'shăn), *a.* [L. *Sarmaticus.*] Of or pert. to Sarmatia, anciently the region north of the Black Sea, or its inhabitants. *Sarmatia* has been used poetically for Poland.—*n.* One of the inhabitants of ancient Sarmatia.

sar-men'tose (sär-mĕn'tōs), *a. Bot.* [L. *sarmentum* twig.] Producing slender prostrate branches or runners.

sa-rong' (sà-rŏng'), *n.* [Malay *sārung*, orig., sheath, covering.] A sort of skirt, the chief article of dress in the Malay Archipelago, worn by both sexes; also, cloth for these garments.

Sar-pe'don (sär-pē'dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Σαρπηδών.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Europa. He became king of Lycia and Zeus gave him the privilege of living three generations.

sar'ra-ce'ni-a (sär'à-sē'nĭ-à), *n.* [NL., after a Dr. *Sarrazin* of Canada.] Any of a genus (*Sarracenia*) of American bog herbs, the pitcher plants, having pitcher-shaped or tubular leaves, in which insects are entrapped and digested.


Sarracenia (*Sarracenia purpurea*). Flower and two pitcher-like Leaves.

sar'sa-pa-ril'la (sär'sà-pà-rĭl'à), *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla.*] **1.** Any of various tropical American species of smilax. **2.** The dried cordlike roots of any of these, mildly tonic and alterative. [LIN.]

sar'sa-pa-ril'lin (-rĭl'ĭn), *n.* See PARIL-

sarse'net (särs'nĕt). Var. of SARCENET.

sar'tor (sär'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A tailor or mender of garments.

sar-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a tailor or his work. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pert. to the sartorius muscle.

sar-to'ri-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sartor* a patcher, tailor, fr. *sarcire, sartum*, to patch, mend; — from the use of the muscle in rotating the leg into the position in which it is placed in sitting like a tailor.] *Anat.* A muscle, the longest in the human body, crossing the front of the thigh obliquely.

sash (săsh), *n.; pl.* SASHES (-ĕz; 24), *or, collectively,* SASH. [OF. *chasse* frame.] The framing in which panes of glass are set in a glazed window or door. — *v. t.* To furnish with a sash or sashes; as, to *sash* a door or a window.

sash, *n.* [Ar. *shash* muslin turban cloth.] A scarf or band worn about the waist or over the shoulder; belt; girdle. — *v. t.* To adorn with a sash or a scarf.

sa'sin (sā'sĭn), *n.* [Nepalese.] The common antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*) of India.

sas'sa-by (săs'à-bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). A large South African antelope (*Alcelaphus lunata*).

sas'sa-fras (săs'à-frăs), *n.* [F.] An American lauraceous tree (*Sassafras sassafras*) with soft yellow wood and yellow flowers; also, the bark of the root, yielding an aromatic oil used as a tonic and astringent, for flavoring, etc.

Sassafras. Leaves and Berries.

Sas-sa'ni-an (să-sā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sassanidæ. — *n.* One of the Sassanidæ.

Sas-san'i-dæ (să-săn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Sassan*, grandfather of Ardshir I.] A dynasty of Persian kings, from Ardshir I., A. D. 226–240, to Yezdegird III., overthrown by the Arabs in 641.

sas'sy bark (săs'ĭ). The bark of a West African cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Erythrophlæum guineense*), used by the natives as an ordeal poison and medicinally. Also, the tree.

sas'tra (säs'trà; shäs'trà), *n.* Also **shas'tra.** [Skr. *çāstra* an order, a sacred book, fr. *çās* to order, instruct.] A treatise for authoritative instruction among the Hindus; a book of institutes; esp., a treatise explaining the Vedas.

sas-tru'gi (sàs-trōō'gĭ). Var. of ZASTRUGI.

sat (săt), *pret.* of SIT.

Sa'tan (sā'tăn), *n.* [Heb. *sātān* an adversary, fr. *sātan* to be adverse, persecute.] **1.** The great adversary of man; the Devil, or Prince of Darkness. According to the Talmud, he was an archangel, and was cast out of heaven for disobedience. Milton follows this in "Paradise Lost." **2.** [*l. c.*] A devil; a very wicked or cruel person.

sa-tan'ic (sā-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Also, now rare, **sa-tan'i-cal.** Of or pert. to Satan; having the qualities of Satan; devilish. — **sa-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Sa'tan-ism (sā'tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of Satan; specif., a cult, real or fictitious, which travesties Christian rites, with many alleged blasphemies.

satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *sachel*, fr. L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus.* See SACK bag.] A little sack or bag for carrying papers, books, or small articles; a hand bag.

sate (sāt), *v. t.;* SAT'ED (sāt'ĕd); SAT'ING. [Prob. fr. SATIATE.] To satiate; glut; surfeit. — **Syn.** See SATIATE.

sate (săt; sāt). Archaic pret. of SIT. [satiny surface.]

sa-teen' (sà-tēn'), *n.* A fabric of cotton or wool, with a

sat'el-lite (săt'ĕ-līt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *satelles, -itis*, an attendant.] **1.** An attendant to a prince or other powerful person; an obsequious dependent. **2.** *Astron.* An attendant body, revolving about a larger one, its primary; esp., in the solar system, a secondary planet. — **Syn.** See FOLLOWER.

sa'ti-a-ble (sā'shĭ-à-b'l), *a.* That may be satiated or satisfied. — **sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sa'ti-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

sa'ti-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *satiatus*, p. p. of *satiare* to satisfy, *sat, satis*, enough.] Filled to satiety; glutted; sated; — used with *with* or *of.* — (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To satisfy the appetite or desire of; sate. **2.** To fill beyond natural desire; surfeit; glut.

Syn. Satiate, sate, surfeit, cloy, glut, gorge. To **satiate** (lit. and fig.) is to feed to the full or to repletion; **sate** is stronger, and is chiefly poetical or elevated; as, his few notes soon tire and *satiate* the ear; to *sate* one's revenge. **Surfeit** signifies overeating with consequent nausea or disgust, an implication which **cloy** heightens to that of loathing; as, to be *surfeited* with honey; sameness in diet *cloys* the appetite. **Glut** suggests greediness or (esp.) overloading, sometimes with repletion before greed is sated; to **gorge** is to stuff to the throat, as it were.

sa'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Process of becoming satiated; state of being satiated; satiety.

sa-ti'e-ty (sà-tī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *satietas*, fr. *sat, satis*, enough.] State of being satiated. — **Syn.** Repletion, surfeit.

sat'in (săt'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *seta* silk, L. *saeta, seta*, a bristle.] A silk fabric, of a thick, close texture, and overshot woof, having a glossy surface.

sat'i-net' (săt'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of satin or imitation satin. **2.** A kind of cloth of cotton warp and woolen filling.

sat'in-pod' (săt'ĭn-pŏd'), *n.* Any of various European brassicaceous plants (genus *Lunaria*, esp. *L. biennis*) often cultivated for its large round pods of a satiny texture.

sat'in-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** An East Indian tree (*Chloroxylon swietenia*) allied to the mahogany; also, its yellowish brown wood, with satiny luster. **2.** In south Florida, a small rutaceous tree (*Fagara flava*), with orange-colored wood, used for furniture and implements.

sat'in-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling satin; glossy.

sat'ire (săt'īr), *n.* [L. *satira*, fr. *satura* a dish filled with various fruits, a medley, fr. *satur* sated, *sat* enough.] **1.** A literary composition, originally in verse and still generally so, holding up abuses, vice, etc., to reprobation or ridicule. **2.** Keenness and severity of remark; trenchant wit; sarcasm. — **Syn.** Lampoon, ridicule, pasquinade. See IRONY.

sa-tir'ic (sə-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, satire; uttering or expressing satire. — **Syn.** Cutting, ironical.

sa-tir'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of satire; satiric. **2.** Given to, fond of, or characterized by, satire; sarcastic. — **sa-tir'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

sat'i-rist (săt'ĭ-rĭst; -ēr-ĭst), *n.* One who satirizes; esp., one who writes satire.

sat'i-rize (-ĭ-rīz; -ēr-īz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-ĭ-rīzd; -ēr-īzd); -RIZ'ING (-ĭ-rīz'ĭng; -ēr-īz'ĭng). To subject to satire.

sat'is-fac'tion (-ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied. **2.** That which satisfies. **3.** Reparation for an insult, as by duel or apology. — **Syn.** Contentment, content, gratification; recompense, compensation, amends, payment, discharge, remuneration, indemnification. See PROPITIATION.

sat'is-fac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Giving or producing satisfaction; esp., relieving the mind from uncertainty; sufficient. **2.** *Theol.* Making amends; atoning. *Rare.* — **sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

sat'is-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [OF. *satisfier*; L. *satis* enough + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** In general, to fill up the measure of a want of (a person or thing); hence: to gratify fully; make content; as, to *satisfy* thirst. **2.** To give what is due to; as, to *satisfy* a creditor. **3. a** To discharge, as a claim, debt, etc.; pay off; requite. **b** To make reparation for; expiate; as, to *satisfy* guilt. **4.** To give assurance to; convince; as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry. **5.** To fulfill the conditions of; as, to *satisfy* an equation; — used of numbers and values. — **Syn.** Satiate, sate, compensate. See CONTENT. — *v. i.* **1.** To give or afford satisfaction. **2.** To pay; atone.

sa'trap (sā'trăp; săt'răp), *n.* [L. *satrapes*, Gr. *σατράπης*, fr. OPer. *khshathrapāvan* ruler.] **1.** The governor of a province in ancient Persia. **2.** Hence, a petty prince or despot.

sa'trap-y (sā'trə-pĭ; săt'rə-), *n.*; *pl.* -TRAPIES (-pĭz). The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

sat'u-ra-ble (săt'ū-rə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being saturated.

sat'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *saturatus*, p. p. of *saturare* to saturate, fr. *satur* sated.] **1.** To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; fill fully; treat (with something) till no more can be taken up, as water with salt. **2.** *Chem.* To cause to combine till there is no further tendency to combine; neutralize.

Syn. Saturate, soak, drench, steep. That is **saturated** which is completely imbued with something, or has absorbed all that it can hold. **Soak** implies saturation esp. by immersion; **drench**, esp. by pouring. **Steep** applies to that which is imbued, permeated, or infused with something.

— (-rāt), *a.* **1.** Filled to repletion; saturated; soaked. **2.** Deep; intense; — applied to colors.

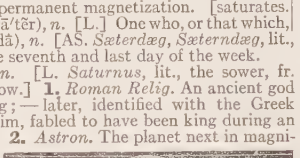
sat'u-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Soaked through; holding by absorption, solution, or the like, all that is possible. **2.** *Optics.* Not diluted with white; — used of pure colors.

sat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of saturating; state of being saturated. **2.** *Optics.* Freedom from mixture or dilution with white; purity; — used of colors. **3.** *Magnetism.* State of maximum magnetization; sometimes, state of maximum permanent magnetization. [saturates.]

sat'u-ra'tor (săt'ū-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which,

Sat'ur-day (săt'ŭr-dā), *n.* [AS. *Sæterdæg, Sæterndæg*, lit., Saturn's day.] The seventh and last day of the week.

Sat'urn (săt'ŭrn), *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, lit., the sower, fr. *serere, satum*, to sow.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* An ancient god of the seed sowing; — later, identified with the Greek Cronus, and, like him, fabled to have been king during an ancient golden age. **2.** *Astron.* The planet next in magnitude to Jupiter, and next more remote from the sun, remarkable for its encircling rings. Its mean distance from the sun is about 886,000,000 miles; its period of revolution is 29.46 years; and its diameter, about 73,000 miles.



Saturn, 2.

Sat'ur-na'li-a (-ŭr-nā'lĭ-ə), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* The festival of Saturn, beginning Dec. 17. **2.** [*l. c.; sometimes construed as a sing.*] A period or occasion of general license, as in excesses of vice or crime. — **-li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Sa-tur'ni-an (sə-tûr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign is called the golden age; hence, distinguished for peacefulness, happiness, or contentment. **2.** *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn.

Saturnian atom, *Physics*, an atom consisting of a group of negatively charged electrons inside a mass of positive electrification, and revolving about the center of the positive charge at such a rate as to be in stable equilibrium under their own repulsive forces and under an attraction to the center of the positive charge.

sat'ur-nine (săt'ŭr-nīn), *a.* [F. *saturnin.*] **1.** [*cap.*] Born under, or influenced by, the planet Saturn. **2.** Heavy; grave; gloomy; dull; — opposed to *mercurial*; as, a *saturnine* person or temper. **3.** *Old Chem.* Of or pert. to Saturn, or lead; like lead. — **Syn.** See SULLEN.

sat'yr (săt'ẽr; sā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *satyrus*, Gr. *σάτυρος.*] **1.** [*Often cap.*] *Class. Myth.* A sylvan deity or demigod, part man and part horse or goat, given to riotous merriment and lasciviousness. **2.** A lecherous man. — **sa-tyr'ic** (sə-tĭr'ĭk), **sa-tyr'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Satyr, 1 (from a Greek vase).

sat'y-ri'a-sis (săt'ĭ-rī'ə-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σατυρίασις.* See SATYR.] *Med.* Irresistible and almost insatiable venereal appetite in the male.

sauce (sôs), *n.* [OF. *sausse*, F. *sauce*, LL. *salsa*, prop., salt pickle, L. *salsus* salted.] **1.** A condiment or composition of appetizing ingredients eaten with food as a relish; esp., a dressing for meat, fish, puddings, etc. **2.** (*dial. pron.* sôs, sās, sâs) Any garden vegetables eaten with meat; — often called *garden sauce. Colloq. or Dial.* **3.** Stewed or preserved fruit eaten with other food as a relish; as, apple *sauce. U. S.* **4.** Sauciness; pert or insolent language. *Now Colloq.*

— *v. t.*; SAUCED (sôst); SAUC'ING (sôs'ĭng). **1.** To accompany with something to give a higher relish; season; flavor. **2.** To give zest, flavor, or interest to. **3.** To be impudent or saucy to. *Now Colloq.*

sauce'box' (-bŏks') *n.* A saucy person, esp. a child. *Colloq.*

sauce'pan' (-păn'), *n.* A small metallic vessel with a handle, for use in stewing, orig. for cooking sauce; stewpan.

sau'cer (sô'sẽr), *n.* **1.** A vessel for sauce. *Obs.* **2.** Small dish to hold a cup. **3.** Something shaped like a saucer.

sau'cy (sô'sĭ), *a.*; -CI-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); -CI-EST. [From SAUCE.] Showing, or expressive of, impertinent boldness; impudent; pert. — **Syn.** Insolent, rude, uncivil. See OFFICIOUS. — **sau'ci-ly** (sô'sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sau'ci-ness,** *n.*

sauer'kraut' (sour'krout'), *n.* [G.; *sauer* sour + *kraut* herb, cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt.

sau'ger (sô'gẽr), *n.* A pike perch (*Stizostedion canadense*) similar to the wall-eye, but smaller and less valued as food.

Saul (sôl), *n.* [L. *Saül*, Heb. *Shāūl.*] *Bib.* **1.** First king of Israel, who fought the Philistines, quarreled with Samuel, pursued David, and fell on his own sword when defeated by the Philistines. **2.** See PAUL.

saun'ter (sän'tẽr; sôn'-), *v. i.* To wander about idly; stroll. **Syn.** Wander, roam, rove, ramble, stroll, range. — **Saunter, stroll. Saunter** suggests a leisurely pace, an idle and care-free mind, and aimlessness; **stroll** often implies more of purpose than *saunter.*

— *n.* A sauntering; a strolling gait.

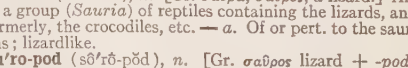
saun'ter-er, *n.* One who saunters.

sau'rel (sô'rĕl), *n.* [F.] Any of a genus (*Trachurus*) of carangoid fishes (esp. *T. trachurus* and *T. symmetricus*) of Europe and America.

sau'ri-an (sô'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. *σαῦρα, σαῦρος*, a lizard.] Any of a group (*Sauria*) of reptiles containing the lizards, and, formerly, the crocodiles, etc. **—** *a.* Of or pert. to the saurians; lizardlike.

sau'ro-pod (sô'rō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard + *-pod.*] *Paleon.* A member of a suborder or order (*Sauropoda*) of dinosaurs consisting of herbivorous forms with a long neck and tail, small head, and more or less plantigrade five-toed limbs. The group contains the most gigantic of all land animals. — **sau'ro-pod, sau-rop'o-dous** (sô-rŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

sau'ry (sô'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A slender long-beaked fish (*Scombresox saurus*) related to the flying fishes, and



Saury.

found in the temperate parts of the Atlantic north to Cape Cod and the French coast.

sau'sage (sô'săj), *n.* [F. *saucisse*, LL. *salsicia*, fr. L. *salsus* salted.] Meat (esp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and, commonly, inclosed in a skin, usually of prepared intestine.

saus-su'rite (sô-sū'rīt ; sôs'ū-rīt), *n.* [F. After H. B. de *Saussure*, a Swiss.] *Min. & Petrog.* A tough, compact substance, white, greenish, or grayish, consisting chiefly of zoisite or epidote. — **saus'su-rit'ic** (sôs'ū-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **sau'té'** (sō'tā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *sauter*, prop., to jump.] *Cookery.* Fried lightly and quickly in a little hot fat while being frequently turned over. Hence : **sau'té'**, *v. t.* ; SAU'TÉED' (sō'tād') ; SAU'TÉ'ING.

sau'terne' (sō'tĕrn' ; sô-tûrn'), *n.* [From *Sauternes*, Gironde, France.] A kind of white wine. See BORDEAUX.

sav'a-ble (sāv'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be saved.

sav'age (săv'ăj), *a.* [F. *sauvage*, fr. L. *silvaticus* belonging to a wood, wild, *silva* a wood.] **1.** Of or pert. to the forest ; remote from human habitation ; in a state of nature. **2.** Wild ; untamed ; uncultivated ; as, *savage* beasts. **3.** Uncivilized ; rude ; as, *savage* manners. **4.** Characterized by cruelty ; inhuman ; brutal. — **Syn.** Unpolished, brutish, cruel, atrocious. See FEROCIOUS, BARBARIAN, *a.* — *n.* **1.** A human being untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation. **2.** A man of brutal cruelty ; barbarian. — **sav'age-ly,** *adv.* — **sav'age-ness,** *n.*

sav'age-ry (-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** State of being savage, or uncivilized ; savageness. **2.** Savage disposition or action ; barbarity. **3.** Savages collectively.

sav'ag-ism (-ăj-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being savage ; utter barbarism ; also, savages collectively.

sa-van'na (sȧ-văn'ȧ), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] **1.** A treeless plain ; an open, level region, esp. as in Florida. **2.** *Phytogeog.* A tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees, the undergrowth being chiefly of the xerophilous type, as in the "campos" of Brazil.

‖ **sa'vant'** (sȧ'văn'), *n.* ; *pl.* SAVANTS (*F.* sȧ'văn'). [F., fr. *savoir* to know, L. *sapere.*] A man of learning.

save (sāv), *v. t.* ; SAVED (sāvd) ; SAV'ING (sāv'ĭng). [OF. *salver*, *sauver*, fr. L. *salvare*, fr. *salvus* saved, safe.] **1.** To make safe ; preserve from injury or evil ; rescue. **2.** *Theol.* To deliver from sin and its penalty, and bring into spiritual life. **3.** To keep from being spent, wasted, or lost ; lay up ; hoard. **4.** To obviate the necessity or occurrence of ; spare ; as, to *save* one labor. **5.** To avoid losing the use of ; escape loss of ; catch ; as, to *save* the mail. — *v. i.* **1.** To avoid unnecessary expense ; prevent waste ; be economical. **2.** To keep ; last ; as, food that will *save.*

Syn. Save, rescue. Save implies preservation from evil of any kind ; **rescue** more frequently suggests deliverance from immediate or impending danger or evil.

save, *prep. or conj.* [F. *sauf*, properly adj., safe.] Except ; excepting ; not including. — **Syn.** See EXCEPT.

save'a-ble. Var. of SAVABLE. [loss or, rarely, damage.]

save'-all', *n.* Any of various things which prevent waste or

sav'e-loy (săv'ē-loi), *n.* [F. *cervelas*, It. *cervellata*, fr. *cervello* brain, L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum* brain.] A kind of dried sausage, orig. of brains.

sav'er (sāv'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, saves.

save reverence. See SIR-REVERENCE.

sav'in, sav'ine (săv'ĭn), *n.* [AS. *safinæ*, *savine*, L. *sabina herba.*] **1.** A species of juniper (*Juniperus sabina*) with dark foliage, and small glaucous berries. **2.** The North American red cedar (*J. virginiana*).

sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *p. a.* That saves ; as : **a** Preserving ; rescuing ; as, *saving* grace. **b** Economizing ; frugal. **c** Making reservation or exception ; as, a *saving* clause. — *n.* **1.** Act of saving : **a** Preservation from danger or loss. **b** Economy in outlay. **2.** That which is saved ; esp., in *pl.*, sums saved from time to time, and kept unexpended ; as, the *savings* of years. **3.** Exception ; reservation ; saving clause.

— *prep. or conj.* **1.** With the exception of ; except. **2.** Without disrespect to ; as in : **saving your reverence,** an apologetic phrase for an unseemly expression made in the presence (orig.) of a priest or clergyman. — **sav'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sav'ings bank (sāv'ĭngz). A bank the business of which is to receive small sums for deposit at compound interest.

sav'ior, sav'iour (sāv'yĕr), *n.* [OF. *saveor*, *sauveour*, fr. L. *salvator*, fr. *salvare* to save.] **1.** One who saves, or delivers. **2.** [*cap.*] He who brings salvation to men ; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer ; — with *the, our, your,* etc.

sa'vor, sa'vour (sā'vĕr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sapor*, fr. *sapere* to taste.] **1.** That property of a thing which affects the organs of taste or smell ; taste and odor ; flavor ; relish ; scent. **2.** Hence, specific flavor or quality. **3.** Reputation ; character. *Archaic or Poetic.* — **Syn.** See TASTE.

— *v. i.* **1.** To have a particular taste or smell ; — used with *of.* **2.** To partake of the quality or nature ; smack ; — used with *of ;* as, to *savor* of politics. — *v. t.* **1.** To have the flavor or quality of. **2.** To taste or smell with pleasure ; delight in ; relish ; like ; also, fig., to have critical appreciation of. **3.** To impart flavor to ; season ; as, to *savor* a dish.

sa'vor-i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), **sa'vour-i-ly,** *adv.* In a savory manner.

sa'vor-i-ness, sa'vour-i-ness, *n.* Quality of being savory.

sa'vor-less, sa'vour-less, *a.* Having no savor ; insipid.

sa'vor-ous (sā'vĕr-ŭs), *a.* Having a savor ; savory.

sa'vor-y (sā'vĕr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *savorée.*] A European aromatic mint (*Satureia hortensis*) much used in cooking ; — called also **summer savory.**

sa'vor-y, sa'vour-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a grateful savor ; pleasing to taste or smell. **2.** Pleasing morally ; reputable.

sa-voy' (sȧ-voi'), *n.* [F. *chou de Savoie* cabbage of Savoy.] A kind of cabbage with wrinkled and curled leaves.

Sa-voy'ard (sȧ-voi'ȧrd ; *F.* sȧ'vwà'yȧr'), *n.* [F.] A native or inhabitant of Savoy. — *a.* Of or pert. to Savoy.

saw (sô), *pret.* of SEE.

saw, *n.* [AS. *sagu.*] A saying ; proverb ; maxim.

saw, *n.* [AS. *sagu, sage.*] **1.** A common tool or instrument with a thin blade having a series of teeth on the edge. **2.** Any of various analogous tools or devices without teeth, which cut by wearing out a kerf. **3.** A tool or machine having a saw (defs. 1 and 2) for cutting ; as, a circular *saw,* jig *saw,* etc.

— *v. t. ; pret.* SAWED (sôd) ; *p. p.* SAWED or SAWN (sôn) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAW'ING. **1.** To cut or separate with a saw. **2.** To form by cutting with a saw. **3.** To make motions suggesting those made with a saw ; as, to *saw* the air with the arms. — *v. i.* **1.** To use a saw. **2.** To cut, as a saw. **3.** To be cut with a saw. — **saw'er** (sô'ĕr), *n.*

saw'buck' (sô'bŭk'), *n.* A sawhorse. *U. S.*

saw'dust' (-dŭst'), *n.* Dust made by cutting with a saw.

saw'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several large sharklike rays (genus *Pristis*) having a flattened elongated snout with stout, toothlike structures along each edge.

saw'fly' (-flī'), *n.* ; *pl.* SAWFLIES (-flīz). Any of a family (*Tenthredinidæ*) or superfamily (*Tenthredinoidea*) of hymenopterous insects the female of which usually has an ovipositor with a pair of sawlike organs.

saw grass. Any of certain cyperaceous plants (esp. any species of *Cladium*) having the edges of the leaves set with minute sharp teeth. [sawing by hand.]

saw'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* A rack on which wood is laid for

saw'mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* A mill for sawing up logs.

sawn (sôn), *p. p.* of SAW.

saw palmetto. The common dwarf palmetto (*Serenoa serrulata*) of the southern United States ; — so called from its spiny-toothed leafstalks.

saw set. An instrument used to give set to saw teeth.

saw'yer (sô'yĕr), *n.* [*saw* + *-yer,* as in *lawyer.*] **1.** One whose occupation is to saw wood ; specif., either of the two men who saw timber over a pit (**saw pit**), one standing above the timber, the other below it. **2.** A tree which has fallen into a stream so that its branches project above the surface and sway up and down. *U. S.*

sax'a-tile (săk'sȧ-tĭl), *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, fr. *saxum* a rock.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to rocks ; saxicoline.

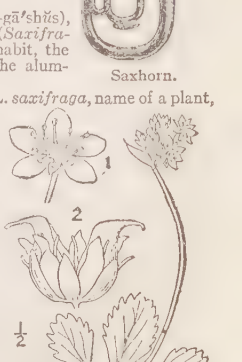
sax'horn' (săks'hôrn'), *n. Music.* Any of a family of brass wind instruments with valves, invented by Antoine J. Sax, characterized by fullness and evenness of tone, and simple manipulation.

Saxhorn.

sax-ic'o-line (săk-sĭk'ō-lĭn ; -līn), *a.* Also **sax-ic'o-lous** (-lŭs). [L. *saxum* rock + *colere* to inhabit.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Inhabiting or growing among rocks.

sax'i-fra-ga'ceous (săk'sĭ-frȧ-gā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Saxifragaceæ*) of herbs of variable habit, the saxifrage family, including the alum-roots and miterworts.

sax'i-frage (săk'sĭ-frāj), *n.* [L. *saxifraga*, name of a plant, fr. *saxifragus* stone-breaking ; *saxum* rock + *frangere* to break.] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Saxifraga*) of herbaceous plants, chiefly perennials, with white or yellow flowers, some with basal, tufted leaves. Many grow in crevices of rocks. **2.** Any of various related plants.



Saxifrage (*Saxifraga nivalis*). 1 Flower ; 2 Fruit.

Sax'on (săk'sŭn ; -s'n), *n.* [L. *Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, fr. the Saxon national name.] **1. a** One of a Germanic people who dwelt in what is now Holstein. They, with the Angles and Jutes, conquered and colonized most of England. **b** One of the Saxon or Angle conquerors of England ; an Anglo-Saxon. **c** One of the people of modern Saxony. **2.** The language of the Saxons. **Old Saxon,** or the language of the

original Saxon tribes, and **Anglo-Saxon**, the language of the Saxons of England, are Low German tongues. The language of modern Saxony is High German.
— *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Saxons or their language. **2.** Anglo-Saxon. — **Sax'on-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

Sax'o-ny (săk'sŏ-nĭ), *n.* **1.** A kind of glossy woolen cloth formerly much used. **2.** A fine yarn used in crocheting, etc.

sax'o-phone (-fōn), *n.* [A. J. *Sax* + Gr. *φωνή* tone.] *Music.* A wind instrument combining the reed mouthpiece of a clarinet with a bent conical tube of metal having finger keys.

Saxophone.

sax'–tu'ba (săks'tū'bȧ), *n.* [See SAXHORN; TUBE.] *Music.* One of the larger saxhorns.

say (sā), *n.* [For *assay.*] Trial by sample; a sample; specimen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

say, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SAID (sĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAY'ING. Indic. pr. sing., 3d person, SAYS (sĕz). [AS. *secgan.*] **1.** To express in words; tell; speak; declare. **2.** To repeat; recite; as, to *say* a lesson. **3.** To announce as a decision or opinion; assert; hence : to state definitely or with surety; be sure about; as, it is hard to *say* what the trouble is. **4.** To suggest as an estimate or hypothesis; hence, to suppose; — in the imperative, as, he had, *say* five hundred dollars. — *v. i.* To speak; express an opinion.
— *n.* **1.** That which is said or to be said; a speech; statement; — now only in *to say,* or *have, one's say,* etc. **2.** One's turn or right to speak or decide in an affair; as, it is my *say* next. *Colloq.* — **say'er** (sā'ĕr), *n.*

sa'yid (sī'ĭd; sä'yĭd), *n.* Also **say'yid** (sī'yĭd). [Hind. & Ar. *sayyid.*] Lord; chief; prince; — a Mohammedan title of honor, applied esp. to a supposed descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima.

say'ing (sā'ĭng), *n.* That which is said; a statement, esp. a proverbial one; aphorism; proverb. — **Syn.** See AXIOM.

'sblood (z'blŭd), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's blood;* — used as an oath. *Archaic.*

scab (skăb), *n.* **1.** An incrustation over a sore, wound, etc. **2.** The mange, esp. on sheep. **3.** *Hort.* Any of various fungous diseases of cultivated plants, usually indicated by dark-colored crustlike spots. **4.** A dirty, paltry fellow. *Low.* **5.** A workman who works for lower wages than, or under conditions contrary to, those prescribed by the trade union; also, one who takes the place of a striker. *Cant.*
— *v. i.;* SCABBED (skăbd); SCAB'BING. **1.** To become covered with a scab. **2.** To work as a scab. *Cant.*

scab'bard (skăb'ȧrd), *n.* [OF. *escalberc.*] A sheath for a sword, dagger, etc. — *v. t.* To put in a scabbard; sheathe.

scab'ble (skăb''l), *v. t.* To shape or dress roughly, as stone.

scab'by (skăb'ĭ), *a.;* -BI-ER (-Ĭ-ĕr); -BI-EST. Affected with scabs or the scab. — **scab'bi-ly** (-Ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-bi-ness,** *n.*

sca'bi-es (skā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] The itch; mange.

sca'bi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scabiosus,* fr. *scaber* rough.] Consisting of scabs; hence : rough; itchy; leprous.

sca'bi-ous, *n.* [F. *scabieuse,* or LL. *scabiosa* (sc. *herba*); — prob. so named because supposed to be a remedy for scabies.] Any of a genus (*Scabiosa*) of plants having terminal heads of flowers subtended by a leafy involucre.

sca'brous (-brŭs), *a.* [L. *scabrosus,* fr. *scaber* rough.] Rough to the touch, like a file; scaly. — **-brous-ness,** *n.*

scad (skăd), *n.* A saurel.

ᵉcaf'fold (skăf'fōld), *n.* [OF. *escafaut.*] Any of various temporary structures; as : **a** A platform for exhibiting a spectacle or for seating spectators at a show. **b** A platform, usually elevated, for executing a criminal. **c** An elevated platform for supporting workmen and materials in building. — *v. t.* To furnish or uphold with a scaffold.

scaf'fold-ing, *n.* A scaffold or system of scaffolds; supporting framework; also, materials for scaffolds.

scagl-io'la (skăl-yō'lȧ), *n.* [It. *scagliuola.*] An imitation of ornamental stone, chiefly of ground gypsum and glue.

scal'a-ble (skāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being scaled.

sca-lade' (skȧ-lād'), **sca-la'do** (-lā'dō), *n.* An escalade. *Obs.*

sca'lar (skā'lȧr), *a.* [L. *scalaris* like stairs or like a ladder.] *Math.* Following the laws of arithmetical algebra; — applied to numbers. — *n. Math.* In quaternions, a pure real number; — disting. from a *vector.*

sca-lar'i-form (skȧ-lăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scalaria* flight of steps + *-form.*] Resembling a ladder; having a ladderlike formation; as, *scalariform* cells or pits in plants.

scal'a-wag, scal'la-wag (skăl'ȧ-wăg), *n.* **1.** A scamp; scapegrace. *Colloq.* **2.** *U. S. Hist.* A white Southerner who acted as a Republican in Reconstruction times; — so called in contempt by Southern Democrats. *Slang.*

scald (skôld), *v. t.* [OF. *escauder, eschalder,* fr. L. *excaldare; ex* + *calidus* warm, hot.] **1.** To burn with hot liquid or steam. **2.** To cause to come to a boil; as, to *scald* milk. **3.** To subject to the action of a boiling liquid; as, to *scald* a saucepan. — *n.* A burn, or injury to the skin or flesh, by hot liquid or steam. [scabby; scurfy.

scald, scalled (skôld), *a.* [See SCALL.] Affected with scall;

scald, *n.* = SCALL.

scald (skôld; skăld), *n.* Also **skald.** [Icel. *skāld.*] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets; a Norse reciter and singer of heroic poems, etc. — **scald'ic** (skôl'dĭk; skăl'-), *a.*

scale (skāl), *n.* [OF. *escale* cup.] **1.** The dish of a balance; hence, usually in *pl.,* the balance itself; an instrument for weighing; — also used fig. **2.** [*cap.*] In *pl. Astron.* The sign or constellation Libra. *Chiefly Poetic.* — *v. t.;* SCALED (skāld); SCAL'ING (skāl'ĭng). **1.** To weigh in scales; also, to measure; compare. **2.** To have a weight of; weigh.

scale, *n.* [OF. *escale.*] **1.** A small, flattened, bony or horny plate, usually one of many overlapping each other, forming part of the external covering of an animal, as a fish. **2.** Any layer, leaf, or flake of any kind suggestive of a fish scale; as a flake, a scab, or an exfoliation on a diseased skin, etc. **3.** *Bot.* **a** One of the scalelike leaves which form the external covering of a bud in winter. **b** Any membranaceous, chaffy, or woody bract. **4.** A hard incrustation, as that often deposited inside of a steam boiler. **5.** A black scaly coating of oxide on the surface of heated iron and other metals. **6.** A film; a thin coating or covering; as, a *scale* of ice. **7.** A scale insect.
— *v. t.* **1.** To strip or clear of scales or scale. **2.** To take off in thin layers; pare off; peel. **3.** To form into scales, or to form scale on; as, leprosy *scales* one's skin; lime water *scales* a boiler. **4.** To cause to skip on a water surface by throwing; also, to throw, as a thin stone, so that the edge cuts the air. — *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers.

scale, *n.* [L. *scalae,* pl., *scala,* staircase, ladder.] **1.** A ladder; series of steps. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** Hence : anything graduated, esp. when used as a measure or rule, specif. : **a** A mathematical instrument, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, with one or more sets of spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances, dimensions, etc. **b** A series of spaces marked by lines, representing proportionately larger distances; as, a *scale* of miles for a map. **c** A basis for a numeral system; as, the decimal *scale.* **3.** *Music.* A graduated series of tones ascending or descending in pitch according to a specified scheme of their intervals. **4.** Gradation; progressive series; graded system; as, a *scale* of wages. **5.** Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts; esp., proportion in dimensions between a drawing, map, plan, or the like, and the object that is represented; as, a map on a *scale* of an inch to a mile.
— *v. t.* **1.** To climb by or as by a ladder; clamber up; ascend; as, to *scale* a cliff. **2.** To make or pattern in regularly graded proportions; hence, to judge proportionately. **3.** To measure (logs); also, to estimate the yield of standing timber. *U. S. & Canada.* **4.** To reduce according to a fixed ratio or scale; — sometimes used with *down;* as, to *scale* down wages, etc. — **Syn.** See ASCEND. — *v. i.* To ascend; mount; also, to afford an ascent, as by steps.

scale'board' (skāl'bōrd'; *colloq.* skăb'ĕrd), *n.* [2d *scale* + *board.*] A very thin board; specif. : **a** *Print.* A very thin slip of wood for use in justifying. **b** A thin leaf of wood used for veneering, or for the back of a picture.

scale insect. Any of numerous small but very prolific homopterous insects (family *Coccidæ*) the young of which suck the juices of plants. The adult female usually attaches herself permanently to the plant and degenerates into a degraded, often scalelike, form in which most of the external organs disappear.

scale moss. Any of certain hepatics or liverworts; — so called from the small imbricated scalelike leaves.

sca-lene' (skā-lēn'), *a.* [L. *scalenus,* Gr. *σκαληνός.*] *Geom.* **a** Having the sides and angles unequal; — used of a triangle. **b** Oblique; as, a *scalene* cone.

scal'er (skāl'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, scales.

scal'i-ness (skāl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being scaly.

scall (skôl), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] A scurf or scabby disease, esp. of the scalp, as in dandruff or eczema.

scal'la-wag. Var. of SCALAWAG.

scalled. Orig. form of SCALD.

scal'lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *escalone,* fr. L. *caepa Ascalonia* onion of Ascalon.] **1.** The shallot. **2.** The leek. **3.** Any onion which does not form a bulbous root.

scal'lop (skŏl'ŭp; skăl'-), *n.* [OF. *escalope* a shell.] **1.** Any of numerous marine bivalve mollusks (genus *Pecten* and allies) with the shell usually radially ribbed and the edge undulated. The large adductor muscle of some species is esteemed as food. The shell of one species found on the coasts of Palestine was formerly often worn by returned pilgrims. **2.** A dish (orig. a large scallop shell) in which oysters, etc., are cooked (usually scalloped) or served. **3.** One of a series of segments of circles joined at their extremities and forming an edge, as of certain laces.
— *v. t.* **1.** To mark or cut the edge or border of into scallops.

2. *Cookery.* To bake in scallop shells or dishes; prepare with crumbs of bread or cracker, and bake.

scalp (skălp), *n.* **1. a** That part of the integument of the human head usually covered with hair. **b** The corresponding part of an animal, esp. of a wolf, fox, etc. **c** A part of the skin of the head, with the hair, which North American Indians tore from an enemy as a trophy. **2.** *Finance.* A small profit taken by a speculator in a quick transaction. *Cant.* **3.** The top; summit.

— *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the scalp. **2. a** To buy and sell at a small quick profit; as, to *scalp* the market. *Cant.* **b** To buy and sell (transportation tickets) at less than the official rate. *Cant.* — *v. i.* To make a small, quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market; — used esp. of brokers who operate in this way on their own account. *Cant.*

scal'pel (skăl'pĕl), *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum* a knife.] *Surg.* A small, straight knife with a thin blade.

scalp'er (skăl'pĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, scalps; specif., *Cant,* a trader of an exchange who seeks to make small profits on quick transactions, or a person who deals in transportation tickets at less than official prices.

scal'y (skāl'ĭ), *a.;* SCAL'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Covered or abounding with, or composed of, scales or scale. **2.** Resembling scales or laminæ. **3.** Mean; shabby; stingy. *Slang.*

scaly anteater, a pangolin.

scam'mo-ny (skăm'ō-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *escamonie,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *σκαμμωνία.*] **1.** A twining species of convolvulus (*Convolvulus scammonia*), native to Asia Minor. **2.** A cathartic gum resin obtained from the root of this plant.

scamp (skămp), *n.* A rascal; a rogue; worthless fellow.

— *v. t.* To perform hastily, negligently, or imperfectly.

scam'per (skăm'pĕr), *v. i.* To run or go in a quick, hurried manner; hasten away. — *n.* A scampering; hasty flight.

scamp'ish (skămp'ĭsh), *a.* Of or like a scamp; knavish.

scan (skăn), *v. t.;* SCANNED (skănd); SCAN'NING. [L. *scandere, scansum,* to climb, scan.] **1.** *Pros.* To go through with (verse) foot by foot, distinguishing the metrical structure; recite metrically. **2.** To examine point by point; scrutinize. — *v. i. Pros.* To conform to metrical rules.

scan'dal (skăn'dăl), *n.* [F. *scandale,* fr. L. *scandalum* stumbling block, temptation, Gr. *σκάνδαλον.*] **1.** Disgrace brought upon religion by, or a religious or moral stumbling-block consisting in, something irreligious or wrong, esp. on the part of a person of a religious character or pretensions. **2.** Injury to reputation, or rumor or general comment causing it. **3.** Heedless or malicious defamatory talk; often, malicious gossip. **4.** Offense to the moral feelings or sense of decency. **5.** A person who, or a thing which, causes scandal. — **Syn.** Defamation, detraction, slander, calumny.

— *v. t.;* -DALED (-dăld) or -DALLED; -DAL'ING or -DAL-LING. To defame; slander; also, to scandalize; offend. *Rare.*

scan'dal-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of scandalizing, or that which is scandalous.

scan'dal-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. **1.** To slander; defame. *Rare.* **2.** To disgrace. *Rare.* **3.** To horrify or shock by some action considered immoral or improper.

scan'dal-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Involving scandal; as: **a** Shocking the conscience or moral feelings. **b** Disgraceful to reputation; opprobrious; as, a *scandalous* crime or vice. **c** Defamatory; libelous; as, a *scandalous* story. — **scan'dal-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **scan'dal-ous-ness,** *n.*

scan'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *scandens, -entis,* p. pr. of *scandere* to climb.] Climbing; as, a *scandent* plant.

scan'di-a (-dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See SCANDIUM.] *Chem.* Scandium oxide, Sc_2O_3, obtained as a white infusible powder.

Scan'di-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Scandia, anciently the southern part of the Scandinavian peninsula. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, the languages of Scandinavia.

scan'dic (-dĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to scandium.

Scan'di-na'vi-an (-dĭ-nā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Scandinavia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia; esp., a member of the tall, blond, dolichocephalic dominant race.

scan'di-um (-dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Scandinavia.*] *Chem.* A rare metallic trivalent element. Symbol, *Sc;* at. wt., 45.1.

scan'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *scansio,* fr. *scandere, scansum,* to climb.] *Pros.* Act or art of scanning.

scan-so'ri-al (skăn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a. Zoöl.* Pert. to, capable of, or adapted for, climbing.

scant (skănt), *a.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** Scarcely sufficient; existing or supplied in meager amount; limited; stinted; as, a *scant* allowance. **2.** Narrow or limited in extent; as, a *scant* skirt. **3.** Having a small or insufficient supply; — used with *of;* as, *scant* of money.

— *v. t.* **1.** To limit; stint. **2.** To cut short; be niggardly of; as, to *scant* the food. **3.** To reduce in size or extent; make small; as, do not *scant* the waist.

— *adv.* In a scant manner; scarcely. *Obs. or Dial.*

scant'i-ly (skănt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a scanty manner.

scant'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being scanty.

scant'ling (skănt'lĭng), *n.* [OF. *escantillon.*] **1.** A small quantity or amount; a bit; modicum. **2. a** Measure or dimensions, esp. of breadth and thickness of timber, stone, etc., in building, or the sizes of frames, or the like, in shipbuilding. **b** A piece of timber of small cross-sectional area.

scant'ly, *adv.* In a scant manner; scantily; also, scarcely.

scant'y (skăn'tĭ), *a.;* SCANT'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [From SCANT, *a.*] **1.** Small; not abundant; as, a *scanty* crop. **2.** Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant; as, a *scanty* supply. **3.** Small in size or extent; cramped; short. **Syn. Scanty, sparse. Scanty** applies esp. to quantity, and implies meagerness; **sparse** applies to number rather than quantity, and describes that which is thinly scattered; as, a *scanty* gown; a *sparse* population.

scape (skāp), *n.* [L. *scapus* shaft, stem.] **1.** *Bot.* A peduncle arising at or beneath the surface of the ground, as in the tulip, primrose, etc. **2.** *Zoöl.* A shaft, as of a feather. **3.** *Arch.* = APOPHYGE.

scape, *v. t. & i.* [For *escape.*] To escape; — now usually *'scape. Archaic.* — *n. Obs.* **1.** Escape. **2.** A slip; escapade.

scape'goat' (skāp'gōt'), *n.* **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* A goat on whose head were symbolically placed the people's sins, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. **2.** Hence, a person or thing bearing blame for others.

scape'grace' (-grās'), *n.* A graceless, unprincipled person.

scape'-wheel', *n. Horol.* The wheel in an escapement into the teeth of which the pallets play.

scaph'oid (skăf'oid), *a.* [Gr. *σκάφη* a boat + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Boat-shaped; navicular. — *n.* A scaphoid bone.

scap'o-lite (skăp'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *σκᾶπος* a staff, or L. *scapus* a stem, stalk + *-lite.*] *Min.* Any of a group of minerals which are essentially silicates of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, esp. a species (called also *wernerite*) which contains from 46 to 54 per cent of silica.

scap'ose (skāp'ōs; skă-pōs'), *a.* [1st *scape* + *-ose.*] *Bot.* Scape-bearing; resembling, or consisting of, a scape.

scap'u-la (skăp'ū-lă), *n.; pl.* L. **-LÆ** (-lē), E. **-LAS** (-lăz). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The shoulder blade; in most mammals, the principal or only bone of the pectoral arch.

scap'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* Pert. to the shoulder or scapula.

scap'u-lar (-lăr), *n.* Also **scap'u-la-ry** (-lă-rĭ). [F. *scapulaire,* or LL. *scapularium, scapulare,* fr. L. *scapula* shoulder blade.] *R. C. Ch.* **1. a** A kind of loose sleeveless vestment. **b** Two pieces of cloth worn under the ordinary clothing and over the shoulders as an act of devotion. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any feather growing from the scapular region. See BIRD, *Illust.*

scar (skär), *n.* [Scot. *scar, scaur.*] **1.** An isolated or protruding rock. **2.** A steep, rocky eminence.

scar, *n.* [OF. *escare* a scab, fr. L. *eschara,* fr. Gr. *ἐσχάρα* hearth, scab.] **1.** A mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix. **2.** *Bot.* A mark left on a stem or branch where a fallen leaf had been attached. **3.** A scarlike mark or indentation; specif., *Zoöl.,* a cicatrix. — *v. t. & i.;* SCARRED (skärd); SCAR'RING. To mark with or form a scar.

scar'ab (skăr'ăb), *n.* [F. *scarabée,* L. *scarabaeus.*] **1.** A beetle that feeds on or breeds in dung, esp. the one (*Scarabæus sacer*) sacred in ancient Egypt as symbolic of resurrection and immortality. **2.** *Egyptian Archæol.* A conventional representation of the scarab, used as an amulet, etc.

scar'a-bæ'oid (skăr'ă-bē'oid), *a.* [*scarabæus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, a large family (*Scarabæidæ*) of stout-bodied beetles containing the scarabs, chafers, etc.

scar'a-bæ'us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Scarabæus*) of Old World beetles, esp. the sacred scarab of Egypt. **2.** *Egyptian Archæol.* = SCARAB, 2.

Egyptian Scarabæus (*Scarabæus sacer*). ½

scar'ab-oid (skăr'ăb-oid), *a. Egyptian Archæol.* Of the nature of or resembling a scarab, or representation of the scarab beetle.

Scar'a-mouch' (skăr'ă-mouch'), *n.* [F. *Scaramouche,* It. *Scaramuccia;* — orig. name of a celebrated Italian comedian.] A boastful poltroon of old Italian comedy (derived from Spain); hence, a cowardly buffoon.

scarce (skârs), *a.;* SCARC'ER (skâr'sĕr); SCARC'EST (skâr'sĕst). [OF. *escars.*] Deficient in quantity; not plentiful or abundant; also, deficient in number; hence: infrequent; rare. — **Syn.** See RARE. — *adv.* Scarcely (see FLAT, *a.,* 10).

scarce'ly (skârs'lĭ), *adv.* In a scarce manner; specif., with difficulty; barely; but just. — **Syn.** See HARDLY.

scarce'ment (skârs'mĕnt), *n. Arch. & Engin.* An offset, or retreat, in the thickness of a wall or bank of earth, etc.

scarce'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being scarce; scarcity.

scar'ci-ty (skâr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being scarce; deficiency; dearth; hence: rareness; rarity; infrequency.

scare (skâr; *Scot. also* skär), *n. Golf.* The part of a wooden club where the beveled neck and shaft are joined.

scare (skâr), *v. t.;* SCARED (skârd); SCAR'ING (skâr'ĭng). [From ME. *skar, sker,* scared, Icel. *skjarr.*] To frighten; strike with sudden fear. — **Syn.** See FRIGHTEN. — *v. i.* To

be scared. *Colloq.* — *n.* Fright; esp., sudden fright from a trifling cause, or originating in mistake. *Colloq.*

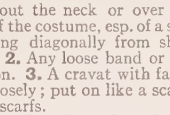
scare'crow' (-krō'), *n.* **1.** An object, usually suggesting a human figure, set up to frighten crows, etc., away from crops; hence, anything terrifying without danger. **2.** A person clad in rags and tatters.

scare head. A very large newspaper heading, usually sensational. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*

scarf (skärf), *n.*; *pl.* SCARFS (skärfs) or SCARVES (skärvz). [OF. *escarpe, escharpe* a pilgrim's scrip, or wallet, F. *écharpe* sash, scarf.] **1.** A broad band of fabric to be worn over the shoulders or about the neck or over the head, or a sash, worn as a part of the costume, esp. of a soldier's or official's costume, reaching diagonally from shoulder to hip or around the waist. **2.** Any loose band or strip worn for ornament or protection. **3.** A cravat with falling ends. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw on loosely; put on like a scarf. **2.** To decorate with or as with scarfs.

scarf, *v. t.* **1.** To form a scarf on the end or edge of, as for a joint. **2.** To unite, as pieces of timber or metal, by a scarf joint. — *n.* **1.** A groove or channel formed by cutting. **2.** **a** Either of the ends chamfered or cut away to fit together in a scarf joint. **b** A scarf joint.

scarf joint. A joint made by chamfering, halving, notching, or otherwise cutting away two pieces to correspond to each other and securing them together, after overlapping, by bolting, riveting, or the like.



1–3 Forms of Scarf Joint. *a* Coak or Cog; *b* Keys.

scarf'skin' (skärf'skĭn'), *n. Anat.* The epidermis.

scar'i-fi-ca'tion (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A scarifying.

scar'i-fi-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n. Med.* An instrument containing several lancets moved by a spring, for making slight incisions, as in cupping.

scar'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, scarifies.

scar'i-fy (skăr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *scarifier*, L. *scarificare, scarifare*, fr. Gr. *σκαριφᾶσθαι* to scratch up.] **1.** To scratch or cut the skin of; esp., *Med.*, to make small incisions in for drawing blood without opening a large vein. **2.** *Agric.* To stir the surface soil of with a scarifier. **3.** To lacerate, as the feelings.

scar'la-ti'na (skär'lă-tē'nà), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Scarlet fever; — popularly but erroneously thought to designate a milder form of the disease.

scar'la-ti'noid (skär'lă-tē'noid; skär-lăt'ĭ-), *a.* [*scarlatina* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling scarlet fever or its eruption.

scar'let (skär'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *escarlate* a rich fabric, fr. Ar. or Per.] **1.** A deep bright red tinged with orange or yellow; a vivid red. **2.** Scarlet cloth. — *a.* Of the color scarlet.

scarlet fever, an acute contagious febrile disease marked by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash. — **s. letter,** a scarlet A, once used as a badge of adultery. — **S. Woman,** the Church of Rome; — formerly often so called by Protestant controversialists in allusion to *Rev.* xvii, 1–6.

scarp (skärp), *n.* [For ESCARP.] *Fort.* The inner side of the ditch. — *v. t.* To cut down vertically, or nearly so.

scar'y (skär'ĭ), *a.* Timid; also, alarming. *Colloq.*

scat (skăt), *n.* A tax; tribute. *Chiefly Hist.*

scath (skăth), **scath'ful,** etc. Obs. or dial. vars. of SCATHE, SCATHEFUL, etc.

scathe (skāth), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] Harm; damage; injury; hurt; misfortune. — *v. t.*; SCATHED (skā'thĕd); SCATH'ING (skā'thĭng). **1.** To do harm to; injure; damage; hurt. **2.** To injure by fire; scorch; sear; blast. *Rhet.* — **scathe'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **scathe'less** (-lĕs), *a.*

scath'ing (skā'thĭng), *p. a.* Injuring, as by blasting or burning; hence: fig., blasting; wounding; bitterly severe; as, a *scathing* rebuke. — **scath'ing-ly,** *adv.*

scat'ter (skăt'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *scateren*, dial. form of *schateren.* See SHATTER.] **1.** To squander (property); dissipate. *Archaic.* **2.** To dissipate; disperse; dispel; as, to *scatter* the enemy; *scatter* hopes. **3.** To strew; throw about loosely; cast here and there; as, to *scatter* seed. — **Syn.** See DISPEL. — **scat'ter-er,** *n.*

scat'ter-brain' (-brān'), **-brains'** (-brānz'), *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person. *Colloq.* — **-brained'** (-brānd'), *a.*

scat'ter-good' (-go͝od'), *n.* One who wastes; spendthrift.

scaup duck (skôp). Any of several ducks (genus *Aythya* and subgenus *Fuligula*) of northern regions, related to the canvasback and the redhead.

scaur (skär). Var. of SCAR, a rock.

scav'enge (skăv'ĕnj), *v. t.*; -ENGED (-ĕnj); -ENG-ING (-ĕn-jĭng). [See SCAVENGER.] **1.** To cleanse, as streets, from filth. **2.** *Internal-combustion Engines.* To remove (burned gases) from the cylinder after a working stroke. — *v. i. Internal-combustion Engines.* To operate so as to have the cylinders scavenged; as, some engines *scavenge* poorly.

scav'en-ger (-ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [ME. *scavager* an officer with various duties.] One employed to clean streets and carry off filth; also, any animal that devours refuse, etc.

scav'eng-ing (-jĭng), *n. Internal-combustion Engines.* Act or process of expelling the exhaust gases from the cylinder.

‖ **sce-na'ri-o** (shā-nä'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -NARI (-ē). [It.] An outline or synopsis of a play or of the book of an opera, showing the scenes and the entrances and exits of the actors.

scend (sĕnd), *n. Naut.* The upward movement or displacement of a vessel in a seaway; — opp. to *pitch.* — *v. i. Naut.* To lift or heave upward in a seaway.

scene (sēn), *n.* [L. *scaena, scena*, Gr. *σκηνή* covered place, tent, stage.] **1.** The stage on which a spectacle or play is exhibited. *Rhet. or Poetic.* **2.** One of the slides, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to a play; in *pl.*, stage scenery. **3.** A division of a drama, usually a division of an act. **4.** The place, circumstances, etc., in which anything occurs, or in which the action of a story, play, etc., is laid. **5.** One of a series of actions and events, esp. as represented in literature or art. **6.** An episode in action, regarded as viewed; as, their parting was a sad *scene.* **7.** An exhibition of strong feeling, esp. between persons; sometimes, an affected demonstration of feeling; as, to create a *scene.* **8.** A landscape; view; prospect.

scen'er-y (sēn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The painted scenes or hangings of a stage, with their accessories. **2.** The general aspect of a landscape; a combination of natural views.

sce'nic (sē'nĭk; sĕn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the scene, or stage; dramatic; theatrical. **2.** Of or pert. to scenery; affording attractive scenery; hence: theatrical in style; using or affording illusory representation.

scen'i-cal (sĕn'ĭ-kăl; sē'nĭ-), *a.* Scenic.

sce-nog'ra-phy (sē-nŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *σκηνογραφία; σκηνή* scene, stage + *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** Art or act of drawing or representing in perspective. **2.** Scene painting; — used in reference to ancient Greece.

scent (sĕnt), *v. t.* [Originally *sent*, fr. F. *sentir* to feel, smell.] **1.** To smell; hence: to get or have an inkling of; as, to *scent* a plot. **2.** To fill with odor. — *v. i.* To hunt by means of the sense of smell. — *n.* **1.** Odor; smell; fragrance. **2.** A class, or one of a class, of sweet-smelling, aromatic extracts; perfume. **3.** The odor left by an animal in passing; hence: course of pursuit; track of discovery; as, he was on a wrong *scent.* **4.** Bits of paper dropped to mark their track by the hares in the game of hare and hounds. **5.** Sense of smell. — **Syn.** See SMELL.

scep'ter (sĕp'tẽr), *n.* [F. *sceptre*, OF. also *ceptre*, L. *scep-*
scep'tre *trum*, fr. Gr. *σκῆπτρον* staff to lean on, scepter.] A staff or baton borne by a sovereign as an emblem of authority; also, royal or imperial power or authority; sovereignty. — *v. t.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING (-tẽr-ĭng) or -TRING (-trĭng). To endow with the scepter; invest with royal authority.

scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), **scep'ti-cal,** etc. Vars. of SKEPTIC, etc.

Schac'a-bac (shăk'à-băk), *n.* See BARMECIDE.

schanz (skänz), *n.* [Cape D., fr. D. *schans* a redoubt.] A redoubt. *So. Africa.*

‖ **schap'ska** (shäp'skà), *n.* [Pol. *czapka.*] *Mil.* A cavalry helmet of a peculiar flat-topped shape.

schat'chen (shät'shĕn), *n.* [Yiddish, fr. NHeb. *shadkhān*, fr. *shādakh* to bring about a marriage, orig., to persuade.] A marriage broker, esp. among certain Jews.

sched'ule (skĕd'ūl; *British commonly* shĕd'ūl), *n.* [OF. *cedule, scedule*, fr. L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda, scida*, strip of papyrus, fr. Gr. *σχίδη* tablet, leaf.] **1.** A document. *Obs.* **2.** A written or printed formal list; catalogue; inventory. — **Syn.** See LIST. — *v. t.*; SCHED'ULED (skĕd'ūld); -ULING (-ūl-ĭng). To form into, or place in, a schedule.

scheel'ite (shēl'īt), *n.* [After K. W. *Scheele*, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* Native calcium tungstate, $CaWO_4$.

schef'fer-ite (shĕf'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After H. T. *Scheffer* (1710–59), Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A brown to black variety of pyroxene, containing manganese and frequently much iron.

Sche-he'ra-za'de, Queen (shĕ-hā'rà-zä'dē). The relater of the stories in the "Arabian Nights." The sultan vows to take a new sultana every evening and strangle her in the morning. At length Scheherazade, the vizier's daughter, offers herself, and, being awakened just before dawn, so excites the sultan's curiosity by her stories that he spares her from day to day, and finally recalls his vow.

sche'ma (skē'mà), *n.*; *pl.* SCHE'MA-TA (-mà-tà). [L. See SCHEME.] Scheme, plan, outline, or diagram. [schema.]

sche-mat'ic (skē-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a scheme or a

sche'ma-tize (skē'mà-tīz), *v. i. & t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'-ING. To form, or to form into, a scheme or schemes; to make, or put into, a systematic arrangement. — **sche'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

scheme (skēm), *n.* [L. *schema* a rhetorical figure, shape, figure, Gr. *σχῆμα, σχήματος*, shape, outline, plan.] **1.** A combination of thoughts, theories, or the like, connected and adjusted by design; a systematic plan; as, his *scheme* of life. **2.** A plan or theory of action; design; project; as, an

irrigation *scheme*. **3.** Any lineal or mathematical diagram; outline. **4.** *Astrol.* A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies for any moment or at a given event. **5.** A plan reduced to a definite or tabulated form; also, the tabulated form of a plan. — **Syn.** Purpose, device, plot. See PLAN.

— *v. t. & i.*; SCHEMED (skēmd); SCHEM'ING (skēm'ĭng). To plan; design; plot; contrive.

schem'er (skēm'ĕr), *n.* One who forms schemes; a projector; esp., a plotter; an intriguer.

schem'ing, *a.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.

schenk beer (shĕnk). [G. *schenkbier; schenken* to pour out + *bier* beer; — because put on draft soon after it is made.] A mild German beer, not stored like lager.

‖ **scher-zan'do** (skĕr-tsän'dō), *a. & adv.* [It., p. pr.] *Music.* Playful; in a playful or sportive manner.

‖ **scher'zo** (skĕr'tsō), *n.; pl.* E. -ZOS (-tsōz), It. -ZI (-tsē). [It.] *Music.* A playful, humorous movement, usually taking the place of the old minuet in a sonata or a symphony.

schil'ler (shĭl'ĕr), *n.* [G., play of colors.] *Min.* A bronze-like luster in certain minerals, as hypersthene.

schil'ler-ize (-īz), *v. t. Min.* To impart a schiller to by the development of inclusions or cavities, as by solution and infiltration.— **schil'ler-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

schil'ling (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* [G. See SHILLING.] Any of several small German and Dutch coins formerly current, worth latterly about 1⅞–5 cents (7½–21d.).

schip'per-ke (skĭp'ĕr-kē), *n.* [Prop., little boatman, dim. of D. *schipper*, because used as a watchdog on boats.] One of a breed of small tailless, usually black, dogs related to and resembling the Pomeranians, but shorter-haired. The breed originated in Holland.

schism (sĭz'm), *n.* [OF. *scisme*, L. *schisma*, fr. Gr. *σχίσμα*, fr. *σχίζειν* to split.] **1.** Division; specif., *Eccl.*, formal division or separation in the Christian church; offense of seeking to cause such division. **2.** A schismatic body.

schis-mat'ic (sĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, schism; implying schism; tending to schism. — *n.* One who creates or takes part in schism; one who separates from an established church or religious communion because of a difference of opinion.

schis-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Schismatic.

schis'ma-tize (sĭz'mă-tīz), *v. i.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING. To take part in schism; make a breach of communion.

schist (shĭst), *n.* [F. *schiste*, fr. L. *schistos* cleaving easily, Gr. *σχιστός* divided, divisible.] Any metamorphic crystalline rock having a foliated structure and readily split into slabs or sheets.

schis-ta'ceous (shĭs-tā'shŭs), *a.* Of a slate color.

schist'ose (shĭs'tōs) } *a.* Of or pert. to schist; having the
schist'ous (shĭs'tŭs) } character or structure of a schist.

schiz'o- (skĭz'ō-). [Gr. *σχίζειν* to split, cleave.] Combining form denoting *division* or *cleavage*.

schiz'o-carp (skĭz'ō-kärp), *n. Bot.* A dry compound fruit splitting at maturity into several indehiscent 1-seeded carpels. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

schiz'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n. Biol.* Reproduction by fission, as in schizophytic plants.

schiz'o-my-cete' (skĭz'ō-mī-sēt'), *n.; pl.* -MYCETES (-mī-sē'tz). [*schizo-* + Gr. *μύκης, μύκητος*, fungus.] *Bot.* A plant of a class (*Schizomycetes*) consisting of the bacteria; one of the bacteria.

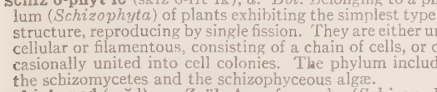
schiz'o-my-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Any disease caused by the presence of schizomycetes.

schiz'o-phy'ceous (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [*schizo-* + Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed.] *Bot.* Belonging to a class (*Schizophyceæ*) of algæ found in both salt and fresh water. They are unicellular or filamentous green or bluish green plants, often united in gelatinous masses, and frequently cause pollution of drinking water in reservoirs.

schiz'o-phyte (skĭz'ō-fīt), *n. Bot.* A schizophytic plant.

schiz'o-phyt'ic (skĭz'ō-fĭt'ĭk), *a. Bot.* Belonging to a phylum (*Schizophyta*) of plants exhibiting the simplest type of structure, reproducing by single fission. They are either unicellular or filamentous, consisting of a chain of cells, or occasionally united into cell colonies. The phylum includes the schizomycetes and the schizophyceous algæ.

schiz'o-pod (-pŏd), *n. Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Schizopoda*)



A schizopod (*Mysis mixta*). ×2

or other division of crustaceans, mostly marine, comprising the opossum shrimps and their allies. They have a soft carapace.— **schiz'o-pod, schi-zop'o-dous** (skĭ-zŏp'ō-dŭs; skĭ-), *a.*

schlie'ren (shlē'rĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] *Petrog.* Small masses or streaks in igneous rocks, which differ in mineral composition from the main body. — **schlie'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

schnap'per (shnăp'ĕr; snăp'ĕr), *n.* [Eng. *snapper* a kind of fish, altered in spelling to accord with G. *schnapper*.] A sparoid marine food fish (*Pagrus unicolor*) of Australia and New Zealand. It is usually pink or reddish, with dark bars when young, later with bluish spots.

Schnapper. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

schnapps (shnăps), *n.* [G., dram of spirits.] Holland gin.

schnor'rer (shnōr'ĕr), *n.* [Yiddish, fr. G. *schnurrer*, fr. *schnurren* to hum, hence, from a musical instrument used by strolling beggars, to beg.] Among the Jews, a beggar

schol'ar (skŏl'ĕr), *n.* [L. *scholaris* belonging to a school, *schola* a school.] **1.** One who attends a school; one under tuition; student. **2.** One who holds a scholarship. **3.** A learned person; a person of thorough literary or scientific attainments. — **Syn.** Pupil, learner. See DISCIPLE.

schol'arch (skŏl'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *σχολάρχης; σχολή* school + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] The head of a school, esp. of an Athenian school of philosophy.

schol'ar-ly, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a scholar; exhibiting scholarship; learned. — *adv.* In a scholarly manner. **Syn. Scholarly, scholastic, academic. Scholarly** implies accurate and well-disciplined learning, esp. in the liberal studies; **scholastic** connotes excessive subtlety or even pedantry; **academic** implies conventionality or an undue emphasis on the formal; it often suggests the point of view of the schools, esp. as opposed to that of men of affairs; as, a *scholarly* man; *scholastic* subtleties; *academic* theories.

schol'ar-ship, *n.* **1.** Character or qualities of a scholar; learning. **2.** Maintenance for a scholar; a foundation for the support of a student. — **Syn.** See LEARNING.

scho-las'tic (skō-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *scholasticus*, Gr. *σχολαστικός*, fr. *σχολάζειν* to have leisure, keep a school.] **1.** Pert. to or suiting a scholar or school. **2.** Of or pert. to the medieval Schoolmen. **3.** In the manner of the Schoolmen; hence: pedantic; formal. — **Syn.** See SCHOLARLY. — *n.* **1.** [*Usually cap.*] A Schoolman. **2.** One who deals with philosophical or theological problems in the spirit of Scholasticism; hence, a pedant. — **scho-las'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

scho-las'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*Usually cap.*] The methods and doctrines of the Christian philosophers of the Middle Ages. Its main problem was reconciliation of Christian faith with reason; its method was formal and excessively deferential to authority. **2.** A scholastic point of view.

scho'li-a (skō'lĭ-ȧ), *n., L. pl.* of SCHOLIUM.

scho'li-ast (skō'lĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. *σχολιαστής.*] A maker of scholia; annotator. — **scho'li-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.*

scho'li-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -LIA (-ȧ), E. -LIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σχόλιον*, fr. *σχολή*. See 2d SCHOOL.] **1.** A marginal annotation, esp. on the text of a classic by an early grammarian. **2.** A remark or observation subjoined, but not essential, to a demonstration or a train of reasoning.

school (skōōl), *n.* [For *shoal* a crowd.] Of fish, porpoises, etc., a shoal; company. — *v. i.* To swim in shoals.

school, *n.* [AS. *scōlu*, fr. L. *schola*, Gr. *σχολή* leisure, employment of leisure, disputation, lecture, a school.] **1.** A place for instruction; establishment for imparting education; also, the institution or body of teachers and learners in such a place. In the United States, schools are classified as: (1) **elementary schools**, including **primary schools** (covering the first four years or grades) and **grammar schools** (covering the second four years); (2) **secondary schools**, including **high schools** and **private schools** immediately preparatory to college. **2.** A session of an institution of instruction. **3.** A place for lectures, esp., in the Middle Ages, for lectures in logic, metaphysics, and theology. **4.** The body of pupils in a school. **5.** The disciples or followers of a teacher; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, medicine, etc. **6.** *Fine Arts.* **a** A group, as of painters, sculptors, or musicians, under a common influence producing a general similarity in their work. **b** The artists or art of a country or region. **7.** Any place or means of learning or discipline; as, the *school* of experience. **8.** *Mil. & Nav.* Regulations governing the drill of individuals or of a unit; also, the exercises carried out in accordance with such regulations.

— *v. t.* **1.** To educate or train in a school; teach; instruct. **2.** To discipline; train. [the Schoolmen.]

— *a.* **1.** Pert. to a school. **2.** [*Also cap.*] Of or pert. to

school board. A committee in charge of local educational matters.

school'book' (skōōl'bŏŏk'), *n.* A book for use in schools.

school'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy belonging to a school.

school'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Knowledge taught in the schools.

school'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* An associate in school.

school'girl' (-gûrl'), *n.* A girl belonging to a school.

school'house' (skōōl'hous'), *n.* A building for a school.
school'ing, *n.* **1.** Instruction in school; act of teaching. **2.** Discipline; reproof; reprimand. **3.** Cost of, or charge for, instruction.
school'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A schoolgirl.
school'man (-măn), *n.* One versed in academical disputation; esp. [*Usually cap.*], a philosopher or divine of the schools of the Middle Ages; a Scholastic.
school'mas'ter (-mȧs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A master of a school; a man who teaches a school. **2.** One who, or that which, disciplines and directs. **3.** A snapper (*Lutianus apodus*) of the West Indies and southern United States.
school'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A companion at school.
school'mis'tress (-mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A woman who governs or teaches a school.
school'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room in which pupils are taught.
schoon'er (skōōn'ẽr), *n.* A large glass for beer or ale. *U. S.*
schoon'er, *n.* [From dial. *scoon* to skip or skim, of Scand. orig.] *Naut.* A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, orig., and still typically, having two masts, but now often with three, four, or more, masts. See SAILS, *Illust.* [tourmaline.
schorl (shôrl), *n.* [G. *schörl.*] Tourmaline; esp., black
schor-la'ceous (shôr-lā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling schorl.
schot'tish \ (shŏt'ĭsh), *n.* [G. *schottisch* Scottish.] A
schot'tische / round dance in 2-4 time, similar to the polka; also, the music for it.
schwan'pan' (shwän'pän'), *n.* = SUAN PAN.
sci-æ'nid (sī-ē'nĭd), *n.* [L. *sciæna* a kind of fish, fr. Gr. *σκίαινα.*] *Zoöl.* One of a widely distributed family (*Sciænidæ*) of carnivorous fishes comprising the meagre, kingfish, etc. Nearly all are marine. In most the air bladder is large, and with it the fish produces a peculiar sound. Many are large and valued as food. — **sci-æ'noid** (-ē'noid), *a. & n.*
sci'a-gram (sī'ȧ-grăm), **sci'a-graph** (-grȧf), etc. Vars. of SKIAGRAM, etc.
sci-at'ic (sī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *sciatique,* LL. *sciaticus,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἰσχιαδικός* pert. to the hips.] Of or pertaining to the hip; in the region of or affecting the hip; ischial.
sci-at'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, which runs down the back of the thigh. Popularly, also, any painful affections of the hip and adjoining parts.
sci'ence (sī'ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scientia,* fr. *sciens, -entis,* p. pr. of *scire* to know.] **1.** Knowledge, as of principles or facts. **2.** Accumulated and accepted knowledge systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws; classified knowledge. **3.** Esp., such knowledge relating to the physical world; — called also *natural science.* **4.** Any branch or department of systematized knowledge. **5.** Art or skill regarded as the result of knowledge of laws and principles.
Syn. Science, art. Science is systematized knowledge considered in reference to the discovery or understanding of truth; **art** is knowledge as applied and made efficient by skill. If, then, a body of laws and principles, as of rhetoric, is exhibited in an ordered and interrelated system, they appear in the character of a *science.* If they are applied in actual use, as to the construction of discourse, they become, or furnish the working rules of, an *art.* See KNOWLEDGE.
sci-en'tial (sī-ĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to science. **2.** Having efficient knowledge; capable.
sci'en-tif'ic (sī'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [F. *scientifique,* L. *scientificus.* See SCIENCE; -FIC.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or used in, science; as, *scientific* apparatus. **2.** Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or principles of science; as, a *scientific* classification. **3.** Having a knowledge of science or of a (particular) science. — **sci'en-tif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
sci'en-tism (sī'ĕn-tĭz'm), *n.* The methods, mental attitude, etc., regarded as characteristic of scientists.
sci'en-tist (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One learned in science, esp. natural science. **2.** [*cap.*] A believer in Christian Science. *Gant.*
scil'i-cet (sĭl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L.; *scire* to know + *licet* it is permitted.] To wit; namely; videlicet. Abbr., *scil.* or *sc.*
scim'i-tar \ (sĭm'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *cimeterre* or It. *scimitarra.*]
scim'i-ter / An Oriental saber with a much curved blade.

Scimitar.

scin'coid (sĭn'koid), *n.* A scincoid lizard.
scin'coid, *a.* [L. *scincus* a kind of lizard (fr. Gr. *σκίγκος*) + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the skinks.
scin-til'la (sĭn-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [L.] A spark; atom; — used only fig. of evidence, truth, animation, etc.
scin'til-lant (sĭn'tĭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *scintillans,* p. pr. of *scintillare* to sparkle.] Scintillating.
scin'til-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *scintillare, -latum,* fr. *scintilla* spark.] **1.** To emit sparks; spark. **2.** To sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars.
Syn. Gleam, glitter, coruscate, flash. — **Scintillate, coruscate.** To **scintillate** is properly to emit sparks; to **coruscate** is to emit flashes.
scin'til-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of scintillating. **2.** A spark or brief flash emitted in scintillating. **3.** *Astron.* The twinkling of stars or of the planet Mercury.
sci'o-graph (sī'ō-grȧf), **sci'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), etc. Vars. of SKIAGRAPH, etc.
sci'o-lism (sī'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* Superficial knowledge.
sci'o-list (-lĭst), *n.* [See SCIOLOUS.] One whose knowledge or learning is superficial. — **sci'o-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*
sci'o-lous (sī'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sciolus,* dim. of *scius* knowing, fr. *scire* to know.] Knowing superficially or imperfectly.
sci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* Also (*Obs.*, exc. in sense 1) **ci'on.** [OF. *cion,* F. *scion.*] **1.** *Hort.* Any bud, shoot, or other portion of a plant capable of propagation; specif., such a part removed and prepared for grafting. **2.** A descendant; heir.
‖ **sci're fa'ci-as** (sī'rē fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., do you cause to know.] *Law.* A judicial writ founded upon some matter of record and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the record should not be enforced, annulled, or vacated; also, the proceeding so instituted.
scir'rhoid (skĭr'oid), *a. Med.* Resembling scirrhus.
scir-rhos'i-ty (skĭ-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Med.* A morbid induration, as of a gland; state of being scirrhous.
scir'rhous (skĭr'ŭs), *a. Med.* Proceeding from, or of the nature of, scirrhus; indurated; knotty.
scir'rhus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RHI (-ī), E. -RHUSES (-ŭs-ĕz; 24). [NL., fr. L., fr. Gr. *σκίρρος, σκίρρος,* fr. *σκιρρός, σκιρός,* hard.] *Med.* A hard cancerous tumor.
scis'sile (sĭs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *scissilis,* fr. *scindere, scissum,* to cut, split.] Capable of being cut smoothly.
scis'sion (sĭzh'ŭn; sĭsh'-), *n.* [L. *scissio,* fr. *scindere, scissum,* to cut, split.] Act of cutting, dividing, or splitting; state of being cut, divided, or split; fission; division.
scis'sor (sĭz'ẽr), *v. t.* To cut with scissors or shears.
scis'sor-er, *n.* One who scissors; hence, a compiler.
scis'sors (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* [F. *cisoires,* fr. L. *cisorium* a cutting instrument, pl. *cisoria,* fr. *caedere* to cut.] A cutting instrument working like shears, but smaller; — often called a *pair of scissors.*
scis'sor-tail' (sĭz'ẽr-tāl'), *n.* A flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*) of the southern United States and Mexico, having a deeply forked tail; — called also **scissor-tailed flycatcher.**
scis'sure (sĭzh'ŭr; sĭsh'-), *n.* [L. *scissura,* fr. *scindere, scissum,* to cut, split.] A cleft or opening in a body made by cutting; a fissure. [pert. to the squirrels.
sci'u-rine (sī'ū-rīn; -rĭn), *a.* [L. *sciurus* squirrel.] Of or
sci'u-roid (sī'ū-roid), *a.* [L. *sciurus* squirrel + *-oid.*] Squirrel-like; *Bot.*, resembling the tail of a squirrel, as the spikes of certain grasses.
sclaff (sklȧf), *v. i. Golf.* To scrape the ground with the club in a stroke, before striking the ball. — *v. t. Golf.* To scrape (the club) on the ground, in a stroke, before hitting the ball; also, to make (a stroke) in that way. — *n. Golf.* The stroke made by one who sclaffs. [SLAVIC, etc.
Sclav'ic (sklăv'ĭk), **Sclav'ism** (-ĭz'm), etc. Vars. of
scle-ren'chy-ma (sklẽ-rĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σκληρός* hard + *-enchyma* as in *parenchyma.*] *Bot.* Tissue of cells whose walls are thickened and lignified, as in nutshells.
scle-ri'a-sis (sklẽ-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σκλήρίασις* induration of the eyelid, fr. *σκληρός* hard.] *Med.* Induration of any part.
scle'rite (sklē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός* hard.] *Zoöl.* A hard chitinous or calcareous plate, piece, or spicule. — **scle-rit'ic** (sklẽ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*
scle'ro- (sklē'rō-; sklẽr'ō-). Combining form from Greek *σκληρός, hard,* specif. denoting *connection with,* or *relation to, the sclerotic coat of the eye.*
scle'ro-der'ma (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sclero-* + Gr. *δέρμα* skin.] *Med.* A disease of adults, characterized by a diffuse rigidity and hardness of the skin.
scle'roid (sklē'roid), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Hard; indurated.
scle-ro'ma (sklẽ-rō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *σκλήρωμα,* fr. *σκληρός* hard.] *Med.* Induration, or an induration, of tissues; scleriasis.
scle-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n. Min.* An instrument for determining the relative hardnesses of materials.
scle-ro'sal (sklẽ-rō'sȧl), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or producing, sclerosis. [rosis; indurated.
scle-rosed' (sklẽ-rōst'; sklē'rōzd), *a.* Affected with scle-
scle-ro'sis (sklẽ-rō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σκλήρωσις.*] **1.** *Med.* Induration by increase of interstitial connective tissue. **2.** *Bot.* Hardening by lignification.
scle-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σκληρός* hard.] **1.** *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, the dense, fibrous, opaque, white outer coat of the eyeball. **2.** *Med. & Bot.* Affected with sclerosis. — *n.* The sclerotic coat of the eye.
scle'ro-ti'tis (sklē'rō-tī'tĭs; sklẽr'ō-), *n.* [NL. See SCLEROTIC; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sclerotic coat. — **scle'ro-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*
scle-rot'o-my (sklẽ-rŏt'ō-mĭ), *n. Surg.* Incision of the sclerotic, as in an operation for glaucoma.
scoff (skŏf; 62), *n.* **1.** A derisive or mocking expression of scorn, derision, or contempt. **2.** An object of scorn, mockery, or derision. — *v. i.* To manifest contempt by derisive acts or language; — often used with *at.*
Syn. Flout, mock, jeer, gibe, fleer, sneer, rail at, taunt,

ridicule, deride. — **Scoff, jeer, gibe, fleer, sneer.** **Scoff** implies insolent or irreverent mockery or derision; **jeer** and **gibe** suggest taunting sarcasm or scornful raillery; to **fleer** is to laugh or grin with impudent mockery. **Sneer** implies the ill-natured or cynical expression, or suggestion, of (often covert) contempt, esp. by the face or tone of voice. — *v. t.* To treat with derision; mock at. — **scoff'er,** *n.*

scoff'ing-ly, *adv.* In a scoffing manner.

scold (skōld), *v. i. & t.* To find fault, usually clamorously or rudely; chide or rebuke harshly; rate; sometimes, to rail; — often used with *at.* — **Syn.** See REPROVE. — *n.* One who scolds, esp. habitually. — **scold'er,** *n.*

scol'e-cite (skŏl'ĕ-sīt; skō'lĕ-), *n.* [G. *scolezit,* fr. Gr. σκώληξ worm.] *Min.* A zeolite, the natrolite group, a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium, $CaAl_2Si_3O_{10}\cdot 3H_2O$.

sco'lex (skō'lĕks), *n.; pl.* SCOLECES (skō-lē'sēz), often also SCOLICES (skŏl'ĭ-sēz; skō'lĭ-). [NL., fr. Gr. σκώληξ worm, grub.] *Zoöl.* The head of a tapeworm or other parasitic worm either in the larva (bladder worm) or adult stage.

sco'li-on (skō'lĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σκόλιον, fr. σκολιός crooked.] *Gr. Antiq.* A kind of short poem, sung in turn by the guests at banquets.

scol'lop (skŏl'ŭp). Var. of SCALLOP.

scol'o-pen'drid (skŏl'ō-pĕn'drĭd), *n.* [From L. *scolopendra* a kind of multiped, Gr. σκολόπενδρα.] *Zoöl.* One of a family (*Scolopendridæ*) of centipedes.

scom'broid (skŏm'broid), *a.* [L. *scomber* mackerel + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like a mackerel; belonging to a large superfamily (*Scombroidea*) of fishes containing the mackerels and cavallas, and many related smaller families, as the swordfish, bluefish, and dolphins; also, belonging or pert. to the mackerel family (*Scombridæ*).

sconce (skŏns), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *esconse* a hiding place, fr. *esconser* to hide, or its source, L. *abscondere, absconsum.*] **1.** A protection, cover, shelter, etc.; hut; covered stall. **2.** *Fort.* An isolated defensive work; a small fort or redoubt. **3.** Headpiece; helmet. **4.** The head; skull; also, brains; sense. *Colloq.* **5.** A mulct or fine, as at Oxford University, England. **6.** A bracket candlestick or group of candlesticks secured to a wall.

— *v. t.;* SCONCED (skŏnst); SCONC'ING (skŏn'sĭng). **1.** To ensconce; imprison. **2.** To mulct; fine.

scone (skōn), *n.* A cake, thinner than a bannock, of barley, wheat, or oatmeal, often baked on a griddle. *Scot.*

scoop (skōōp), *n.* [ME. *scope.*] **1.** A large ladle. **2.** A deep shovel, or similar implement for dipping or shoveling; as, a flour *scoop.* **3.** *Surg.* A spoon-shaped instrument, used in extracting certain substances or foreign bodies. **4.** A basin-like cavity; hollow. **5.** Act of scooping; a motion with or like that made with a scoop. **6.** An amount of something obtained in large quantity, as large profits in speculation. *Colloq.* **7.** = BEAT, *n.*, 11. *Newspaper Cant.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To take out or up with a scoop; hence, *Colloq.,* to gather in with or as if with a scoop; as, to *scoop* in a good profit. **2.** To empty by lading; as, to *scoop* a boat dry. **3.** To make hollow; dig out. **4.** To get a scoop, or a beat, on (a rival). *Newspaper Slang.* — **scoop'er** (skōōp'ẽr), *n.*

scoot (skōōt), *v. i. & t.* To go suddenly and swiftly; dart. *Colloq.* — *n.* An act of scooting or darting. *Colloq.*

scoot'er (-ẽr), *n.* A strongly built sailboat having a flat bottom shod with steel runners, and a sharply rising stem, for sailing through the water or over the ice as either is met with. *Local, U. S.* Hence: **scoot'er-ing,** *n.*

scope (skōp), *n.* [It. *scopo,* L. *scopos* a mark, aim, Gr. σκοπός a watcher, mark, aim.] **1.** That at which one aims; intention. *Archaic.* **2.** Range or extent of view, intent, action, etc. **3.** Room or opportunity for free outlook, aim, or action; liberty; as, *scope* for one's energies. **4.** Length; extent; as, *scope* of cable. — **Syn.** See RANGE.

-scope (-skōp). [Gr. σκοπός watcher. See SCOPE.] Combining form usually signifying *an instrument for viewing* (with the eye) or *observing* (in any way), as in micro*scope.*

sco'po-lam'ine (skō'pō-lăm'ĭn; -lȧ-mēn'), *n.* Also **-min.** [G. *scopolamin,* fr. NL. *Scopolia* a genus of plants (after G. A. *Scopoli* of Pavia) + *amine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$, occurring in the roots of certain solanaceous plants (esp. genus *Scopolia*). It is used as a mydriatic. See TWILIGHT SLEEP.

sco'po-line (skŏ'pō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* A crystalline tertiary base, $C_8H_{13}O_2N$, obtained by decomposition of scopolamine.

scop'u-late (skŏp'ū-lāt), *a.* [From L. *scopulae,* pl., a little broom.] *Zoöl.* Brushlike.

-scopy. [Gr. σκοπεῖν to view.] A suffix denoting *viewing, examination, scrutiny, observation.*

scor-bu'tic (skôr-bū'tĭk), *a.* [From LL. *scorbutus* scurvy.] *Med.* Of, pert. to, or like, scurvy; diseased with scurvy.

scorch (skôrch), *v. t.* **1.** To parch by heat or burn superficially; to heat so as to change color and texture without consuming. **2.** To affect painfully with or as with heat; hence, fig., to assail with burning criticism, sarcasm, or the like. **3.** To burn; destroy by or as by fire. *Archaic.*

Syn. **Scorch, singe, parch, sear, char** agree in denoting the effect of heat, esp. on surfaces. To **scorch** is to heat superficially so as to cause change of color or texture; to **singe** is to burn esp. the tips or ends of something; as, to *scorch* cloth in ironing, to *singe* one's hair. **Parch** emphasizes the idea of drying or shriveling; **sear,** that of hardening of tissues; **char,** that of reduction to cinder; as, to *parch* corn; a *charred* stick; *seared* with a hot iron.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be burnt on the surface; be or become parched. **2.** To cycle or motor at great speed. *Colloq.*

scorch'er (skôr'chẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, scorches; specif.: **a** A very hot day; hence, anything withering or caustic, as a rebuke or sarcasm. **b** One who cycles or motors at an excessive speed. *All Colloq. or Slang.*

scorch'ing, *p. a.* That scorches. — **scorch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **scor-da'to** (skôr-dä'tō), *a.* [It., lit. made discordant.] *Music.* Out of tune; altered in tuning for particular effects.

‖ **scor'da-tu'ra** (skôr'dä-tōō'rä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* An unusual tuning of a stringed instrument for some special effect.

score (skôr; 57), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] **1.** A notch or incision, esp. one made as for keeping account. **2.** An account so kept; hence: any account; indebtedness; as, he paid his *score.* **3.** **a** The number of points gained (by both sides) in a contest. **b** Act of scoring, or gaining a point or points in a game. *Colloq.* **4.** Account; reason; motive. **5.** A line or long mark, as a scratch; esp., a mark as a starting point or a goal; a taw. **6.** *Music.* The original draft, or its transcript of a composition, with the parts for all the instruments or voices, written on staves one above the other. **7.** The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally; hence, in *pl.* a large number; as, *scores* died of hunger.

— *v. t.;* SCORED (skôrd); SCOR'ING (skôr'ĭng). **1.** To mark with lines, scratches, or notches, esp. for keeping account. **2.** Esp., to mark with significant lines or notches, as in keeping account of something; as, to *score* a tally. **3.** To set down; record; charge. **4.** To gain for addition to the score, as points in a game; hence, to win; as, to *score* a success. **5.** *Music.* To write out in score, as an overture. — *v. i.* **1.** To keep the score in a game. **2.** To make or count a point or points, as in a game; tally; win or have the advantage. **3.** To mark lines, as by incision. — **scor'er,** *n.*

sco'ri-a (skō'rĭ-ȧ; 57), *n.; pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. σκωρία, fr. σκῶρ dung.] Refuse from melting of metals, reduction of ores, etc.; dross; slag; also, slaggy lava; — usually in *pl.*

sco'ri-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, scoria.

sco'ri-form (-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of scoria.

sco'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*scoria* + *-fy.*] To reduce to scoria. — **sco'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

scorn (skôrn), *n.* [ME. *scorn* (cf. ME. *scarn,* fr. OF. *escarn,* of G. origin). See SCORN, *v. t.*] **1.** Extreme contempt; haughty disregard; disdain. **2.** An expression of extreme contempt; taunt; gibe. *Archaic.* **3.** An object of extreme disdain, contempt, or derision.

— *v. t.* [ME. *scornen,* fr. OF. *escorner* to mock, prob. orig. to deprive of horns, fr. L. *ex* out, from + *cornu* horn; confused with ME. *scarnen.* See SCORN, *n.*] **1.** To hold in, or reject with, scorn; despise; disdain. **2.** To insult; scoff at; taunt. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See DESPISE. — *v. i.* To scoff; act disdainfully. — **scorn'er,** *n.*

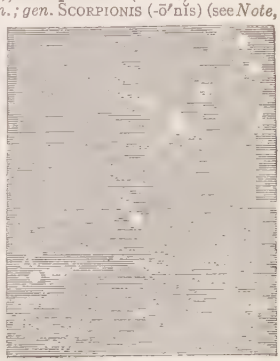
scorn'ful (skôrn'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of scorn; contemptuous; disdainful; — often used with *of.* — **Syn.** See CONTEMPTUOUS. — **scorn'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **scorn'ful-ness,** *n.*

scor'o-dite (skôr'ō-dīt), *n.* [G. *scorodit;* — so called in allusion to its smell under the blowpipe, fr. Gr. σκόροδον garlic.] *Min.* A leek-green or brownish mineral in crystals and in earthy form. It is hydrous ferric arsenate.

scor-pæ'noid (skôr-pē'noid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Belonging to a large family (*Scorpænidæ*) of marine spiny-finned fishes. — **scor-pæ'nid** (-nĭd), **scor-pæ'noid** (-noid), *n.*

Scor'pi-o (skôr'pĭ-ō), *n.; gen.* SCORPIONIS (-ō'nĭs) (see *Note,* below). [L.] *Astron.* **a** A southern zodiacal constellation between Libra and Sagittarius pictured as a scorpion; the Scorpion. **b** The eighth sign [♏] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Oct. 23.

☞ In designating stars, *Scorpii* (from *Scorpius,* an equivalent of *Scorpio*), instead of *Scorpionis,* is usually used as the genitive.

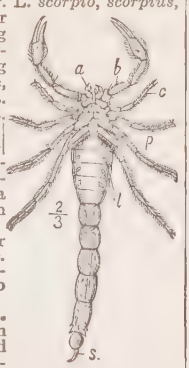


The Constellation Scorpio.

scor'pi-oid (-oid), *a.* [Gr. σκορπιοειδής: σκορπίος a scorpion + εἶδος form.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Like a scorpion; pert. to the scorpion family

(*Scorpioidea*). **2.** Curved at the end like a scorpion's tail; — chiefly *Bot.*, and commonly applied to certain inflorescences; as, a *scorpioid* cyme.

scor'pi-on (skôr'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scorpio, scorpius*, Gr. σκορπίος.] **1.** Any of an order (*Scorpionida*) of arachnids having an elongated body and a narrow segmented tail with a venomous sting at the tip. **2.** *Bib.* A kind of scourge, prob. one armed with metal points. 1 *Kings* xii. 11. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = SCORPIO. [TARES.]



Scorpion, under side.
s Sting.

Scorpion's Heart. *Astron.* = ANTARES.

scot (skŏt), *n.* A payment or contribution to be made, esp. for an entertainment; also, a share in such a payment. A tax; — now chiefly in *scot and lot* (below).

scot and lot. **a** A municipal tax or assessment for municipal expenses. *British.* **b** Fig., obligations collectively; as, to pay *scot and lot*, i. e., to settle (with).

Scot, *n.* [L. *Scoti, Scotti*, pl.] **1.** One of a Gaelic people of northern Ireland who settled in Scotland about the beginning of the 6th century. **2.** A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scotchman.

Scotch (skŏch), *a.* Of or pert. to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; Scottish. — *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of Scotland; the Scots. They comprise three ethnic types: a tall, red-blond type, indicating Teutonic descent; a tall, dark type, derived from the Gaelic-speaking Celts; and a short, dark, curly-haired type representing an original Iberian population. **2.** The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland.

scotch, *v. t.* To prop or block with a wedge, chock, etc. — *n.* A chock, wedge, prop, etc., to prevent slipping or rolling.

scotch, *v. t.* [Earlier *scorch*, prob. fr. *score*, v., influenced by *scorch.*] To cut superficially; wound; score; scratch. — *n.* A slight cut or incision; notch; score.

Scotch'man (skŏch'măn), *n.* A Scot.

sco'ter (skō'tẽr), *n.* Any of several northern sea ducks (genus *Oidemia*), usually called coot, in America, but not to be confounded with the true coots. [unhurt; clear; safe.]

scot'–free', *a.* Without payment of scot; untaxed; hence: **sco'ti-a** (skō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκοτία, lit., darkness, from the shadow it casts, σκότος darkness.] *Arch.* A concave molding used especially in classical architecture, as in the base of a column. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

Sco'tism (skō'tĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of (Joannes) Duns Scotus, a Franciscan Scholastic (d. 1308), called the *Subtle Doctor*, which emphasize individual will and efficiency, as opposed to *Thomism.*

Scots (skŏts), *a.* Scottish; Scotch; as, *Scots* law; a pound *Scots* ($0.406). — *n.* The Scottish language or dialect.

Scots'man (skŏts'măn), *n.* A Scotchman.

Scot'ti-cism (skŏt'Ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An idiom, or mode of expression, peculiar to Scottish people.

Scot'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, language, or literature; Scotch.

scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* A mean, worthless fellow; rascal; villain. — *a.* Low; base; mean. — **scoun'drel-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **-drel-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **scoun'drel-ly,** *a.*

scour (skour), *v. i.* [OF. *escorre, escourre*, fr. L. *excurrere* to run forth.] To run swiftly; range in pursuit or search. — *v. t.* To pass over swiftly; also, to go over thoroughly in or as if in pursuit or search; as, to *scour* a country for game.

scour, *v. t.* **1.** To make clean and bright by friction. **2.** To cleanse from grease, dirt, etc., by rubbing or scrubbing, or by a detergent process; as, to *scour* wool. **3.** To cleanse or clear, as by a powerful current of water; flush; as, to *scour* a ditch. **4.** Fig., to remove as if by rubbing; esp., to carry off or sweep away, as by a flood; as, to *scour* the invaders from the land. **5.** To purge; as, to *scour* a horse. **6.** To free (wheat) from dust, etc., before milling. — *v. i.* **1.** To clean anything by rubbing. **2.** To cleanse anything, esp. in a liquid. **3.** Of cattle, to have diarrhea. — *n.* **1.** Act or fact of scouring. **2.** Diarrhea or dysentery, as in cattle; — usually in *pl.* **3.** A place scoured, esp. by running water. **4.** A cleansing or detergent agent used in scouring something, as wool or the like. — **scour'er,** *n.*

scour'er, *n.* [From 1st *scour.*] One who scours, or roisters through, the streets, esp. by night; a vagabond, roisterer, or night thief. *Hist.*

scourge (skûrj), *v. t.* & *i.*; SCOURGED (skûrjd); SCOURG'ING (skûr'jĭng). [OF. *escorgier*, fr. L. *excoriare* to excoriate. See EXCORIATE.] **1.** To whip; lash; flog. **2.** To punish or afflict severely; as, a country *scourged* by war. — *n.* **1.** A lash or whip, esp. as used for chastising human beings. **2.** A means of inflicting punishment or suffering; hence: a punishment; also, a cause of calamity or affliction; as, a *scourge* of flies. — **scourg'er** (skûr'jẽr), *n.*

scour'ing rush. The common horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*) used, esp. in Europe, in scouring.

scour'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Refuse removed in scouring; specif., refuse removed in scouring grain.

scouse (skous), *n.* A sailor's baked dish. See LOBSCOUSE.

scout (skout), *v. t.* To reject with contempt, as something absurd; treat with ridicule; flout. — *v. i.* To scoff; — used with *at*; as, to *scout* at religion.

scout, *n.* [OF. *escoute*, fr. *escouter* to listen, fr. L. *auscultare* to listen to.] **1.** One sent out to gain tidings; esp., *Mil.* & *Nav.*, a soldier, vessel, aëroplane, or the like, sent out to reconnoiter. **2.** Act of reconnoitering. **3.** A (male) college servant; — so called at Oxford, at Cambridge called a *gyp. Cant, Eng.* **4.** In cricket, etc., a fielder. **5.** = BOY SCOUT. — *v. i.* To go about to explore a region or to get information of the movements of an enemy; reconnoiter; rarely, to keep watch. — *v. t.* **1.** To observe, watch, look for, or follow, as a scout. **2.** To reconnoiter.

scout'mas'ter (skout'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* The adult leader of a troop of boy scouts.

scow (skou), *n.* [D. *schouw.*] A large flat-bottomed boat, having broad square ends.

scowl (skoul), *v. i.* **1.** To draw down or wrinkle the brows, as in frowning; look sour, sullen, severe, or angry. **2.** To look threatening; lower. — *v. t.* To affect, influence, etc., by or as by scowling. — **Syn.** See FROWN.

— *n.* **1.** A pulling down or wrinkling of the brows, as in frowning; a frown. **2.** A dark or threatening aspect.

scrab'ble (skrăb'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-ld); -BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of dial. *scrab* to scrape.] **1.** To scrape, paw, or scratch with claws or paws or with the hands or feet. **2.** To clamber; scramble. **3.** To scribble; scrawl. — *v. t.* **1.** To gather hastily as by clutching; scramble; — used with *up, together*, etc. **2.** To scribble; scrawl.

— *n.* A scrabbling; scramble; also, a scribble.

scrag (skrăg), *n.* Any of various thin or lean and tough objects; as: **a** A rawboned or scrawny person or animal. *Colloq. and Depreciatory.* **b** The lean, inferior end of a neck of mutton, or, less commonly, of veal. **c** A person's neck. *Colloq. and Depreciatory.*

— *v. t.*; SCRAGGED (skrăgd); SCRAG'GING. To seize, pull, or twist the neck of; hang by the neck; kill by hanging. *Colloq.*

scrag'ged (skrăg'ĕd), *a.* Scraggy. — **scrag'ged-ness,** *n.*

scrag'gi-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being scraggy.

scrag'gly (-lĭ), *a.* Irregular; jagged; ragged; unkempt.

scrag'gy (-ĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. **1.** Rough with irregular points; as, a *scraggy* rock. **2.** Lean and rough; scrawny; as, a *scraggy* neck. *Chiefly Depreciatory.*

scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING. [For *scrabble.*] **1.** To move or clamber with or on hands and feet or knees; scrabble. **2.** To struggle with others for something on the ground; hence: to struggle unceremoniously for something; as, to *scramble* for a seat. — *v. t.* **1.** To collect by scrambling; — usually used with *up* or *together*; as, to *scramble* up wealth. **2.** To toss or mix together confusedly, as cards.

scrambled eggs, eggs of which the whites and yolks are stirred together while cooking, or eggs beaten slightly, often with a little milk, and stirred while cooking.

— *n.* A scrambling. — **scram'bler,** *n.*

scran'nel (skrăn'l), *a.* Slight; thin; now, usually, harsh; unmelodious; as, a *scrannel* voice.

scrap (skrăp), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] **1.** A remnant; remains; a bit; fragment; — of food, and chiefly in *pl.* **2.** A fragment of something written or printed; a brief excerpt. **3.** In *pl.* The crisp substance that remains after trying out animal fat; as, pork *scraps.* **4.** In *sing.* or *pl.* Scrap metal.

— *v. t.*; SCRAPPED (skrăpt); SCRAP'PING. To make into scrap or scraps; discard as refuse; as, to *scrap* machinery. *Cant.*

— *a.* In the form of scraps or fragments; valuable only as raw material; as, *scrap* metal.

scrap, *n.* & *v. i.* Fight; quarrel; scuffle. *Slang.*

scrap'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* A blank book in which extracts or pictures cut from books and periodicals may be pasted.

scrape (skrāp), *v. t.*; SCRAPED (skrāpt); SCRAP'ING (skrāp'ĭng). **1.** **a** To rub over the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; make smooth or clean by or as by rasping; also, to grate harshly over. **b** To remove in this way. **2.** To collect by or as by a process of scraping; gather laboriously in small portions. **3.** To draw harshly or roughly over a surface; as, to *scrape* the feet.

to scrape acquaintance, to make acquaintance by an effort, esp. without an introduction.

— *v. i.* **1.** To scrape anything; rub harshly or gratingly. **2.** To occupy one's self with getting goods, esp. money, laboriously. **3.** To draw back the foot along the ground or floor when making a bow; as, he bowed and *scraped.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of scraping; also, the effect of scraping, as a scratching, harsh sound. **2.** A disagreeable predicament; difficulty, esp. one due to one's own fault.

scrap'er (skrăp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** An instrument with which something is scraped. **2.** One who scrapes; as: **a** A fiddler; — usually derogatory. **b** One who acquires avariciously and saves penuriously.

scrap'ple (skrăp'l), *n.* [Dim. of *scrap.*] An article of food made by boiling together bits or scraps of meat, usually pork, with chopped herbs and flour or Indian meal. *U. S.*

scrap'py (-ĭ), *a.;* -PI-ER; -PI-EST. Consisting of scraps; fragmentary. — **-pi-ly** (skrăp'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-pi-ness,** *n.*

scratch (skrăch), *v. t.* [ME. *cracchen,* influenced by ME. *scratten* to scratch.] **1.** To rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged; scrape. **2.** To scrape or rub with something rough, pointed, or edged without abrasion, so as to allay itching or the like. **3.** To write or draw hastily or roughly. *Colloq.* **4.** To cancel or expunge, as by drawing a line through; hence, to withdraw (a horse) from the entries in a race, as by crossing its name off from the list of entries. **5.** To dig with the claws. — *v. i.* **1.** To use the claws or nails in tearing, wounding, digging, etc. **2.** To rub one's head, back, etc., with something rough. **3.** To gather money by hard work and hoarding; as, he *scratched* and saved.

— *n.* **1.** A break or mark made by scratching. **2.** A slight, superficial wound. **3.** In *pl. Veter.* See SCRATCHES. **4.** The starting line in a race. **5.** Formerly, a line up to which pugilists were brought to join fight; hence, test or proof of courage; as, to come up to the *scratch.* **6.** In a handicap, the starting time or starting point of a competitor who receives neither odds nor a penalty; also, such a competitor. **7.** In billiards, a shot which scores by chance; a fluke.

— *a.* **1.** Made or done by chance and not in the way intended; haphazard. *Colloq.* **2.** In sports, without handicap or allowance; — used of a contest or contestant.

scratch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, scratches.

scratch'es (skrăch'ĕz; 24), *n.; pl.* in form, but often construed as a *sing. Veter.* An affection of the skin of the hollow of the fetlock of horses, accompanied with swelling, heat, and tenderness, and often suppuration.

scratch'y (-ĭ), *a.;* SCRATCH'I-ER; -I-EST. **1.** Making, or accompanied with, a scratching noise. **2.** Having the appearance of scratches or of being marked or made with scratches; as, a *scratchy* drawing.

scrawl (skrôl), *v. t. & i.* To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; write hastily and carelessly; scribble. — *n.* Unskillful, inelegant, or carelessly hasty writing; also, that which is so written. — **scrawl'er,** *n.*

scrawl'y (-ĭ), *a.* Ill-formed; carelessly irregular. *Colloq.*

scraw'ny (skrô'nĭ), *a.;* -NI-ER; -NI-EST. Meager; thin; bony. — **scraw'ni-ness** (-nĭ-nĕs), *n. Both U. S.*

screak (skrēk), *v. i.* To emit suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; screech; creak. — *n.* A creaking; screech; shriek.

scream (skrēm), *v. i.* [ME. *scremen,* of Scand. orig.] To cry out with a shrill voice; utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in fright, pain, anger, etc. — *v. t.* To utter as or with a scream. — *n.* Act or sound of screaming.

scream'er (skrēm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, screams. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of a family (*Palamedeidæ*) of American birds of uncertain affinities, including the crested screamers (genus *Chauna*) and the horned screamer or kamichi (*Palamedea cornuta*). **3.** Something so remarkable or extravagant as to provoke a scream, as of laughter or joy. *Slang.*

Crested Screamer.

scream'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Uttering screams. **2.** Having the nature of a scream; like a scream. **3.** Evoking screams, as of mirth; as, a *screaming* farce.

scree (skrē), *n.* A pebble; stone; a heap of stones or rocky débris; a talus. *Brit.*

screech (skrēch), *v. i.* [Also, formerly, *scritch,* ME. *skrichen,* of Scand. orig.] To utter a harsh, shrill cry or sound; shriek. — *v. t.* To utter as or with a screech. — *n.* A harsh, shrill cry, as of acute pain or terror; also, a similar sound made by or with inanimate objects. — **screech'er,** *n.*

screech'y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a screech; shrill and harsh.

screech owl. **1.** Any of many small American owls (genus *Megascops*) with erectile ear tufts. **2.** An owl (called also *barn owl*) with a harsh cry said to be ill-omened. *Brit.*

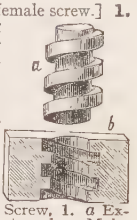
screed (skrēd), *n.* **1.** A fragment; shred. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** A long strip or band. *Chiefly Dial. or Cant.* **3.** A long tirade. **4.** *Plastering.* A strip, as of plaster of the thickness proposed for the coat, applied at intervals as a guide.

screen (skrēn), *n.* [OF. *escren, escran.*] **1.** Anything in the nature of a protective partition or curtain, esp. a portable covered framework; a shield; as, a fire *screen;* a window *screen.* **2.** *Arch.* A wall or partition, often ornamental, carried up to a certain height, as in a church. **3.** *Mil.* A body of troops covering the movements of a main force; as, a cavalry *screen.* **4.** A surface on which an image, as a picture, is thrown by a magic lantern, etc. **5.** A coarse riddle or sieve for separating coarser from finer parts, as of coal, sand, gravel, grain, etc. **6.** A sheet of glass ruled with fine lines, used in photographing for half-tone reproduction.

— *v. t.* **1.** To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; shelter; protect; conceal. **2.** To sift, as coal, gravel, ashes, etc., through a screen. **3.** To project (as a picture) upon a screen, as with a magic lantern or cinematograph. — **Syn.** See SHELTER. — **screen'er,** *n.*

screen'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Refuse from what is screened, esp. weeds, seeds, straw, etc., from wheat.

screw (skrōō), *n.* [OF. *escroue, escroe,* female screw.] **1.** A common mechanical device consisting in its simplest form of a continuous helical rib or thread with the cylindrical shank from which it projects; — called specif. *external,* or *male, screw.* Also, the corresponding part into which this external screw fits and advances when turned; — called specif. *internal,* or *female, screw.* **2.** A screw propeller, as of a steamer. **3.** A turn of or as of a screw; a screwing motion or movement. **4.** A worn-out, broken down, or otherwise unsound horse. *Colloq.* **5.** An extortioner; a skinflint.



Screw, 1. *a* External, or Male, Screw; *b* Internal, or Female, Screw, shown in section.

— *v. t.* **1.** To turn, as a screw; apply a screw to; press, fasten, make firm, move, etc., by means of a screw or screws. **2.** To turn or twist round, esp. with violence or so as to cause distortion; as, to *screw* the body round; to *screw* the neck of a fowl. **3.** To force as by pressure of screws; as, to *screw* up courage. **4.** To practice extortion on. — *v. i.* **1.** To turn as or like a screw. **2.** To practice extortion or oppression. **3.** To turn with a twisting motion; as, he *screwed* around in his chair.

screw bean. The spirally twisted pod of a mimosaceous tree (*Prosopis pubescens*) growing from Texas to California; also, the tree itself.

screw driver, *or* **screw'driv'er** (skrōō'drīv'ĕr), *n.* A tool for turning screws in inserting or removing them.

screwed (skrōōd), *a.* **1.** Having threads like those of a screw. **2.** Intoxicated; drunk. *Slang.*

screw'er, *n.* One who, or that which, screws.

screw pine. Any of a genus (*Pandanus*) of plants having spirally arranged leaves and aërial roots.

screw propeller. A device consisting of a central hub with radiating vanes forming part of two or more helical surfaces, used to propel steamships, boats, airships, etc.

scrib'al (skrīb'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a scribe.

scrib'ble (skrĭb'l), *v. t.;* -BLED (-ld); -BLING. [Freq. fr. *scribe.*] **1.** To write hastily or carelessly. **2.** To fill or cover with careless or worthless writing. — *v. i.* To scrawl; make meaningless marks. — *n.* Hasty or careless writing.

scrib'bler (-lĕr), *n.* One who scribbles; hence: a writer of worthless or inferior matter; an author of small reputation.

scribe (skrīb), *n.* [L. *scriba,* fr. *scribere* to write.] **1.** One who writes; esp., an official or public writer; amanuensis; copyist. **2.** *Jewish Religion & Hist.* A doctor or teacher of the law; lawyer.

— *v. t.;* SCRIBED (skrībd); SCRIB'ING (skrīb'ĭng). **1.** To write, engrave, or mark on; inscribe. **2.** Specif., to mark (wood, metal, brick, etc.) by cutting or scratching a line or lines, as with a scriber; also, to make (a line or the like) thus. **3.** *Carp.* To cut (anything) according to marks made, so as to fit closely to a somewhat irregular surface, as a board to the curves of a molding. — *v. i.* To make a mark; write.

scrib'er (skrīb'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, scribes; specif., a sharp-pointed tool for marking off wood, metal, etc.

scrim (skrĭm), *n.* A kind of light, open cotton or linen fabric, used in embroidery, for window curtains, etc.

scrim'mage (skrĭm'ăj), *n.* [Altered fr. *skirmish.*] **1.** Formerly, a skirmish; now, a row or confused struggle. **2.** a *Rugby Football.* = SCRUMMAGE. b *American Football.* The play following the putting in play of the ball by the snapper-back. It does not end until the ball is dead.

scrimp (skrĭmp), *v. t.* **1.** To make too small, short, scanty, or the like. **2.** To provide insufficiently with something; put on short allowance. — *v. i.* To be niggardly. — *a.* Short; scanty; deficient. — *n.* A pinching miser. *Colloq.*

scrimp'y (skrĭm'pĭ), *a.;* -PI-ER (-pĭ-ĕr); -PI-EST. Scanty; scrimp. — **scrimp'i-ness,** *n. Both Colloq.*

scrim'shaw' (skrĭm'shô'), *v. i. & t. Naut.* To do any neat small mechanical job; specif., to ornament, as shells, ivory, etc., by engraving. — *n. Naut.* A neat piece of mechanical work; anything that is scrimshawed. *All Sailors' Cant, U. S.*

scrip (skrĭp), *n.* [ME. *scrippe*, LL. *scrippum*, perh. of Teutonic origin.] Small bag; wallet. *Archaic.*

scrip, *n.* [From SCRIPT.] **1.** A writing, as a certificate, memorandum, schedule, or list. **2.** A small piece or scrap of paper or parchment. **3.** Any of various documents used as evidence that the holder or bearer is entitled to receive something, as stock or a fractional part of a share, an allotment of land, etc.; also, such documents collectively.

script (skrĭpt), *n.* [OF. *escrit*, L. *scriptum* something written.] **1.** A writing. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* An original or principal instrument or document. **3.** Written characters; style of writing. **4.** *Print.* See TYPE.

scrip-to'ri-um (skrĭp-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. L. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] In an abbey or monastery, the room set apart for writing or copying manuscripts; in general, a room devoted to writing.

scrip'tur-al (skrĭp'tûr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Written; also, pert. to writing. *Rare.* **2.** [*cap.*] Pert. to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical.—**-al-ly,** *adv.*—**-al-ness,** *n.*

Scrip'tur-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being Scriptural; literal adherence to the Scriptures.—**-al-ist,** *n.*

scrip'ture (-tûr), *n.* [L. *scriptura*, fr. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] **1.** Anything written; document; inscription. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** [*cap.*] The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible;—chiefly used in *pl.* **3.** [*cap.*] A passage from the Bible; a text. *Obs. or Rare.* **4.** Any sacred writing.

scri-vel'lo (skrĭ-vĕl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES *or* -LOS (-ōz). An elephant's tusk, esp. one weighing less than twenty pounds.

scrive'ner (skrĭv'nĕr; skrĭv'n-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *escrivain*, LL. *scribanus*, fr. L. *scribere* to write.] A professional or public writer; one who draws contracts or prepares writings.

scro-bic'u-late (skrō-bĭk'ŭ-lāt), *a.* [L. *scrobiculus*, dim. of *scrobis* a ditch.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Furrowed; pitted.

scrof'u-la (skrŏf'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *scrofulae*, dim. fr. *scrofa* a breeding sow.] *Med.* A tuberculous condition with enlargement and degeneration of the lymphatic glands, esp. those of the neck; king's evil.

scrof'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Pert. to or affected with scrofula.—**scrof'u-lous-ly,** *adv.*—**scrof'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

scroll (skrōl), *n.* [Dim. of ME. *scroue*, *scrowe*, OF. *escroe*, *escroue*, LL. *scroa* scroll.] **1.** A roll of paper or parchment; a schedule; list; also, a draft; outline. **2.** Something, usually an ornament, in form resembling a roll of paper, esp. one loosely or only partly rolled; specif.: **a** The curved head of viol instruments. **b** In ornamental design, any of various spiral or convoluted forms based on the curves taken by a scroll of parchment; also, any ornament of such a form. **c** *Her.* A ribbon with a motto inscribed.

scroll saw. A ribbonlike saw stretched in a frame, adapted for sawing curved outlines; also, a machine in which such a saw is worked, usually by foot or power.

scroll'work' (skrōl'wûrk'), *n.* Decorative or ornamental work having a scroll or scrolls as the essential feature; also, thin woodwork cut into designs with a scroll saw.

scroop (skroōp), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a crunching, squeaking, or grating sound; to creak; squeak; grate.—*n.* A harsh sound, as of creaking, crunching, or grating. *Both Chiefly Dial.*

scroph'u-la'ri-a'ceous (skrŏf'ū-lā'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [From *Scrophularia*, the type genus.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Scrophulariaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees of wide distribution, the figwort family, including digitalis, the speedwells, pentstemon, monkey flower, etc.

scro'tal (skrō'tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the scrotum.

scro'tum (skrō'tŭm), *n.* [L.] The external bag or pouch which in most mammals contains the testicles.

scrouge (skrouj; skroōj), *v. t.* To crowd; press. *Colloq.*

scrub (skrŭb), *v. t. & i.*; SCRUBBED (skrŭbd); SCRUB'BING. [ME. *scrobben.*] To rub hard in washing; wash with rubbing; esp., to rub with something wet, coarse, or rough, so as to clean or brighten.

—*n.* **1.** Act or process of scrubbing. **2.** One who labors hard and lives meanly. **3.** [Prob. of Scand. orig.] Vegetation consisting chiefly of dwarf or stunted shrubs, often thick and impenetrable. **4.** Anything undersized, mean, or inferior; specif.: **a** *Forestry.* A low, straggling tree of inferior quality. **b** *Stock Breeding.* A domestic animal not of good breed, esp. when inferior in size. *U. S.* **5.** *Sports.* A player not belonging to the regular or first nine, eleven, crew, etc.; a participant in a scrub game or race; also, sometimes, a scrub team, crew, or the like.

—*a.* **1.** Undersized; mean; inferior; paltry. **2.** *Sports.* Of an athletic team, composed of scrubs (sense 5) or of individuals without previous practice together; hence, hastily got together without careful selection; as, a *scrub* team of coach horses. Also, of a game or other contest, participated in by scrub teams.

scrub'bed (skrŭb'ĕd), *a.* Stunted; scrubby. *Archaic.*

scrub'ber (skrŭb'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, scrubs; esp., a brush used in scrubbing. **2.** = WASHER, 4.

scrub'by (skrŭb'ĭ), *a.*; -BI-ER; -BI-EST. **1.** Like scrub; stunted; paltry. **2.** Having much scrub, or underbrush.

scruff (skrŭf), *n.* The nape of the neck.

scrum, *n.* *Rugby Football.* Colloq. abbr. of SCRUMMAGE.

scrum'mage (skrŭm'ăj), *n.* **1.** Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCRIMMAGE. **2.** Specif., *Rugby Football*, a certain play or formation (usually in a rough circle about the ball, which the sides then try to kick out) made when the man holding the ball is tackled, or for some other reason;—called also *scrimmage*, *pack*, or *scrum.*—*v. t. & i.*; -MAGED (-ăjd); -MAG-ING. *Rugby Football.* To play or place (the ball) in a scrummage; engage in a scrummage.

scrump'tious (skrŭmp'shŭs), *a.* Fine; "stunning." *Slang.*

scrunch (skrŭnch), *v. t. & i.* To craunch; crunch; crush; squeeze.—*n.* Act or sound of scrunching.

scru'ple (skroō'p'l), *n.* [L. *scrupulus*, lit., a small sharp stone.] **1.** A minute portion; small part; specif.: *Rom. Antiq.* **a** The smallest unit of weight, $\frac{1}{288}$ of an *as* or $\frac{1}{24}$ of an ounce. **b** A coin, worth during the Republic about $0.75. **2.** A weight of 20 grains, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a dram (= 1.296 g.);—now used only by apothecaries. Symbol, ℈. **3.** Hesitation as to action or decision from difficulty in determining what is right or proper; unwillingness, doubt, or hesitation, proceeding from conscientiousness.—**Syn.** See QUALM.—*v. i. & t.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING. To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones; as, to *scruple* at nothing.

scru'pu-los'i-ty (skroō'pū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being scrupulous; nice regard for exactness and propriety; punctiliousness.

scru'pu-lous (skroō'pū-lŭs), *a.* Full of or having scruples; inclined to scruple; hence: careful; cautious; punctilious.—**scru'pu-lous-ly,** *adv.*—**scru'pu-lous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Scrupulous, punctilious, conscientious. Scrupulous implies the utmost nicety or exactness; **punctilious** suggests particularity or preciseness, esp. as to forms and ceremonies; **conscientious** implies scrupulous, often painstaking, observance of duty.

scru'ti-nize (skroō'tĭ-nīz), *v. t. & i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To examine closely; subject to scrutiny.

scru'ti-nous (skroō'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* Closely examining; scrutinizing; critical; censorious.—**scru'ti-nous-ly,** *adv.*

scru'ti-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [L. *scrutinium*, fr. *scrutari* to search carefully.] Close examination; minute inspection; critical observation and investigation.—**Syn.** See EXAMINATION.

scud (skŭd), *v. i.*; SCUD'DED; -DING. [Of Scand. orig.] **1.** To move or run swiftly. **2.** *Naut.* To be driven swiftly, or to run, before a gale.—*n.* **1.** Act of scudding. **2.** Light clouds or spray driven by the wind; also, a driving shower,

scu'do (skōō'dō), *n.*; *pl.* SCUDI (-dē). [It., a crown, a dollar, a shield, fr. L. *scutum* a shield.] A silver coin, and money of account, used (18th, 19th centuries) in Italy and Sicily, worth about $0.97; also, a gold coin of about this value.

scuff (skŭf), *v. i. & t.* To walk with a scraping movement; shuffle.—*n.* Act of scuffing or the noise so made.

scuf'fle (skŭf'l), *v. i.*; -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *scuff*, v. i.] **1.** To struggle or fight at close quarters and confusedly; wrestle roughly. **2.** To scuff; shuffle.—*n.* A rough struggle or trial of strength.—**scuf'fler** (skŭf'lĕr), *n.*

scuffle, *n.* Short for **scuffle hoe**, a hoe having the blade set for use in the manner of a spade and used by pushing. See HOE, *Illust.*

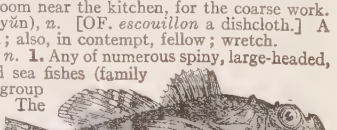
sculk, sculk'er, scul-dud'der-y. Vars. of SKULK, etc.

scull (skŭl), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A small rowboat. **b** One of a pair of short oars for one person. **c** An oar used at the stern to propel a boat.—*v. t. & i.* To propel (a boat) with a scull or sculls.—**scull'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

scul'ler-y (skŭl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *esculerie* the office of keeping dishes, *escuele* a dish, fr. L. *scutella* a salver.] A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; also, a room near the kitchen, for the coarse work.

scul'lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *escouillon* a dishcloth.] A kitchen menial; also, in contempt, fellow; wretch.

scul'pin (-pĭn), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous spiny, large-headed, broad-mouthed sea fishes (family *Cottidæ* of the group *Loricati*). The flesh is usually scanty and bony. **2.** A spiny-finned, large-headed fish (*Scorpæna guttata*) of the southern California coast.



Sculpin. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

sculp'tor (skŭlp'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *sculpere*, *sculptum*, to carve.] One who sculptures; hence, an artist who designs works of sculpture, usually fashioning first a figure, or model, in a plastic material, after which model the marble is cut or the mold is made from which the bronze is cast.—**sculp'tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

sculp'tur-al (-tûr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to sculpture.

sculp'ture (-tûr), *n.* [L. *sculptura.*] **1.** Act or art of sculpturing wood, stone, metal, etc.; hence, the act or art

of producing figures and groups, whether in plastic or hard materials. **2.** Carved work in wood, stone, metal, etc. —*v. t.*; -TURED (-tŭrd); -TUR-ING. **1.** To form with the chisel or other tool on, in, or from wood, stone, metal, etc.; carve. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* To change in form by erosion.

sculp'tur-esque' (skŭlp'tŭr-ĕsk'), *a.* After the manner of, resembling, or relating to, sculpture; statuelike; majestic.

scum (skŭm), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** Foam; froth. **2.** Extraneous matter risen to the surface of liquids; also, the scoria of molten metals; dross. **3.** Refuse; offscourings; hence, low people; as, the *scum* of the earth. —*v. t.*; SCUMMED (skŭmd); SCUM'MING. To take the scum from; skim. —*v. i.* To form a scum; rise as scum.

scum'ble (skŭm'b'l), *v. t.*; SCUM'BLED (-b'ld); -BLING. [Freq. of *scum*.] To cover lightly, as a painting or a drawing, with a thin wash of opaque color, or similarly to add to (the work), to soften the effect; paint, draw, or produce by this process. —*n.* Act or result of scumbling; a softened effect produced by scumbling; also, that put on in scumbling. *All Fine Arts.*

scup (skŭp), *n.* [From Amer. Indian *mischùp*, fr. *mishekuppi* thick-scaled.] A common sparoid food fish (*Stenotomus chrysops*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States; —called also *porgy*.

Scup. (⅛)

scup'per (skŭp'ĕr), *n. Naut.* One of the holes at the side of a vessel to carry off water from the deck.

scup'per-nong (-nŏng), *n.* [From *Scuppernong* lake and river in North Carolina.] A large yellowish green grape of the southern Atlantic States, or wine made from it.

scurf (skûrf), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] **1.** Thin dry scales or scabs on the body, esp. on the scalp; dandruff. **2.** Foul remains of anything adherent. **3.** Anything like flakes or scales adhering to a surface.

scurf'y (skûr'fĭ), *a.*; SCURF'I-ER (-fĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Having or producing scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf.

scur'rile (skŭr'ĭl), *a.* Also **scur'ril.** [L. *scurrilis*, fr. *scurra* buffoon.] Scurrilous.

scur-ril'i-ty (skŭ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being scurrilous; also, that which is scurrilous.

scur'ril-ous (skŭr'ĭl-ŭs), *a.* Using, or characterized by, language such as only a vulgar buffoon or clown might use; marked by coarseness or indecency of language, esp. in jesting and invective. —**Syn.** Abusive, gross, vulgar, low. See OPPROBRIOUS. —**scur'ril-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**scur'ril-ous-ness,** *n.*

scur'ry (skŭr'ĭ), *v. i.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. To hasten away or along; scamper. —*n.* **1.** Act of scurrying. **2.** *Sporting.* A short fast run, or informal race, on horseback.

scur'vy (skûr'vĭ), *a.*; -VI-ER (-vĭ-ĕr); -VI-EST. [From SCURF.] **1.** Scurfy; scabby. *Obs.* **2.** Mean; low; contemptible. —**scur'vi-ly** (skûr'vĭ-lĭ), *adv.* —**scur'vi-ness,** *n.*

scur'vy, *n. Med.* A disease characterized by livid spots, spongy gums, and bleeding from the mucous membranes. It is due esp. to lack of fresh vegetable food.

scurvy grass. Any of several cresses, esp. one (*Cochlearia officinalis*) of arctic regions, used as a remedy for scurvy.

scut (skŭt), *n.* A short tail of an animal such as that of hare, rabbit, or deer.

scu'tage (skū'tăj), *n.* [LL. *scutagium*, fr. L. *scutum* a shield.] *Feud. Law.* A tax on a knight's fee, esp. one levied in lieu of, or for default in, military service.

scu'tate (skū'tāt), *a.* [L. *scutatus* armed with a shield.] **1.** Buckler-shaped; peltate. **2.** *Zoöl.* Covered by bony or horny plates, or large scales.

scutch (skŭch), *v. t.* **1.** To separate the woody fiber from (flax, hemp, etc.) by beating; swingle. **2.** To dress (fibrous material, as cotton or silk) by beating. —*n.* An instrument used in scutching. —**scutch'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

scutch'eon (skŭch'ŭn). Var. of ESCUTCHEON.

scute (skūt), *n.* [L. *scutum* a shield, a buckler.] *Zoöl.* Any external bony or horny plate, as on a snake or other reptile, or on various fishes, myriapods, etc.; a large scale.

scu-tel'late (skū-tĕl'āt; skū'tĕ-lāt), *a.* [From SCUTELLUM.] **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Shaped like a small plate or platter. **2.** *Zoöl.* Covered with scutella; having scutella.

scu'tel-la'tion (skū'tĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* The entire covering, or arrangement, of scales, as on the legs of a bird.

scu-tel'lum (skū-tĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-ă). [NL., dim. of L. *scutum* shield.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small plate or scale.

scu'ti-form (skū'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scutum* + *-form.*] Scutate.

scut'tle (skŭt''l), *n.* [From Scand.] **1.** A broad, shallow dish or basket. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A coal hod.

scut'tle, *v. i.*; -TLED (skŭt''ld); -TLING (-lĭng). To run swiftly; scurry. —*n.* A quick pace; a short swift run.

scut'tle, *n.* [OF. *escoutille*, fr. Sp. *escotilla*.] **1.** A small opening with a lid; as: **a** *Naut.* A small opening or hatchway in a vessel's deck, side, or bottom. **b** An opening in a roof. **2.** The lid covering such opening. —*v. t. Naut.* To cut a hole or holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a vessel), esp. in the bottom, in order to sink her.

scu'tum (skū'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tă). [L.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* An oblong shield, carried esp. by heavy-armed infantry. **2.** *Zoöl.* A bony, horny, or chitinous plate.

scye (sī), *n.* [Eng. dial. *sey.*] The armhole, or opening in a garment for the attachment of the sleeve. *Cant.*

Scyl'la (sĭl'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σκύλλα.] **1.** A rock on the Italian coast opposite the Sicilian Charybdis. **2.** *Class. Myth.* A she-monster inhabiting Scylla. She was a sea nymph changed by Circe, who was jealous of her, into a monster encircled by barking dogs.

scy'phi-form (sī'fĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scyphus* a cup + *-form.*] *Bot.* Cup-shaped.

scy'pho-zo'an (sī'fō-zō'ăn), *n.* [Gr. *σκύφος* cup + *ζῷον* an animal.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Scyphozoa*) of cœlenterates including certain of the jellyfishes. —**scy'pho-zo'an,** *a.*

scythe (sīth), *n.* [AS. *sīðe, sigðe.*] **1.** An agricultural implement, consisting of a long bent handle and long curved blade attached at an angle, for mowing grass, grain, etc., by hand. **2.** *Antiq.* A scythe-shaped blade attached to war chariots. —*v. t.* To cut with or as with a scythe; mow.

Scyth'i-an (sĭth'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Scythia (the regions anciently inhabited by the Scythians), or its inhabitants or their language. —*n.* **1.** One of an ancient people, nomadic and savage, who inhabited the steppes north of the Black Sea and the region east of the Aral Sea. **2.** The language of the Scythians, an Indo-European tongue.

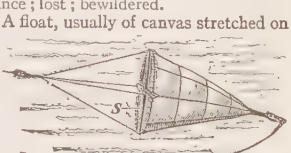
Scythian lamb, the shaggy rootstock of an Asiatic fern (*Cibotium barometz*), sometimes used as a styptic.

'sdeath (z'dĕth), *interj.* Corrupted form of *God's death*, used as an expletive. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sea (sē), *n.* [AS. *sæ.*] **1.** One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean. **2.** An inland body of water, esp. if large or if salt or brackish; sometimes, a small freshwater lake; as, the *Sea* of Galilee. **3.** The ocean; the body of salt water covering a large part of the globe. **4.** The swell of the ocean or other body of water in or following a high wind; also, a wave; billow; as, there was a high *sea*. **5.** *Jewish Antiq.* = BRAZEN SEA. **6.** Anything resembling the sea in vastness; a flood; as, a *sea* of troubles.

at sea. **a** On the sea; on a sea voyage. **b** Fig., without landmarks for guidance; lost; bewildered.

sea anchor. *Naut.* A float, usually of canvas stretched on a conical frame, dragged by a vessel with the large end toward the vessel, to keep the vessel from drifting, or to keep her head to the wind.



Sea Anchor. *s* Spreader; *t* Tripping Line.

sea anemone. Any of numerous actinozoans (order *Actinaria*), almost invariably solitary. Their form and, often vivid, colors frequently give them a superficial resemblance to a flower.

sea bass. Any of numerous serranoid marine fishes, as the black bass (*Centropristes striatus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

sea bean. *Bot.* Any of various tropical beans or beanlike seeds often carried by ocean currents to remote shores; any plant producing such seeds.

sea'board' (sē'bōrd'; 57), *n.* [*sea* + *board*, F. *bord* side.] The seacoast. —*a.* Bordering on, or being near, the sea.

sea bread. Ship biscuit.

sea bream. Any of various sparoid fishes, esp. the common European species (*Pagellus centrodontus*) and its allies.

sea calf. The common seal. [by sea. *Eng.*]

sea coal. Mineral coal; —because orig. brought to London

sea'coast' (sē'kōst'), *n.* The coast of the sea or ocean.

sea coconut. A fan palm of the Seychelles (*Lodoicea callipyge*), or its enormous nut.

sea cow. **1.** Any sirenian, as a manatee or a dugong. **2.** **a** A walrus. **b** A hippopotamus.

sea cucumber. A holothurian (esp. genus *Pentacta*, or *Cucumaria*).

sea dog. **1.** A dogfish. **2.** The common seal. **3.** An old sailor. *Colloq.* **4.** See FOGDOG.

sea elephant. A very large seal (*Mirounga leonina*) of the Southern Hemisphere.

sea fan. Any of certain actinozoans (esp. *Gorgonia flabellum*) which branch in a fanlike form.

sea'far'er (sē'fâr'ĕr), *n.* A mariner.

sea'far'ing (-ĭng), *a.* Following the calling of a mariner.

sea fight. A fight between vessels at sea. [tinozoan.]

sea flower (flou'ĕr). A sea anemone or other related ac-

sea foam. **1.** Foam of sea water. **2.** Meerschaum.

sea fowl. Any bird habitually frequenting the sea, as an auk, gannet, gull, tern, or petrel.

sea'girt' (sē'gûrt'), *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Chiefly Poet.*

sea'go'ing (sē'gō'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Adapted for, or for use in, sailing the open sea. **2.** Seafaring.

sea'–green', *a.* Of a bluish green color.

sea gull. Any gull frequenting the sea.

sea hog. A porpoise.

sea holly. A European evergreen apiaceous plant (*Eryngium maritimum*).

sea horse. 1. A fabulous creature, half horse and half fish, driven by sea gods. **2. a** A walrus. **b** Any of various small fishes (genus *Hippocampus*), of most warm and temperate seas, covered with bony plates.

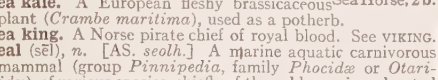
Sea Horse, 2 b. (1/4)

sea'–is'land, *a.* Designating a fine, silky, long-staple variety of cotton grown on the coastal islands and mainland of the southern United States and acclimated elsewhere.

sea kale. A European fleshy brassicaceous plant (*Crambe maritima*), used as a potherb.

sea king. A Norse pirate chief of royal blood. See VIKING.

seal (sēl), *n.* [AS. *seolh.*] A marine aquatic carnivorous mammal (group *Pinnipedia*, family *Phocidæ* or *Otariidæ*), of various species, chiefly of the colder regions, hunted for its fur, hide, and oil. — *v. i.* To hunt seals.



Seal (*Phoca vitulina*). (1/30)

seal, *n.* [OF. *seel*, fr. L. *sigillum* a little image, seal, dim. of *signum* mark, sign.] **1.** An impression made on wax, a wafer, or other tenacious substance; also, that which bears the impression. **2.** *Law.* Any impression, device, or mark given by statute law the effect of such a seal. **3.** The engraved or inscribed stamp for making an impression in wax, etc. **4.** That which seals or secures; pledge; guaranty; security. **5.** A bit of wax or a wafer placed on a letter, envelope, etc.; also, a fastening, as of wire and lead on a door for security. **6.** A device to prevent entrance or return of gas or air into a pipe, as by filling a sag with liquid. — *v. t.* **1.** To affix a seal to, or mark with a seal; authenticate; ratify; as, to *seal* a deed. **2.** To mark with a stamp, esp. as an evidence of standard exactness, size, or quality. **3.** To give under or as under seal; grant authentically; as, to *seal* a pardon. **4.** To fasten with a seal; as, to *seal* a letter. **5.** To shut close; confine; make fast; keep secure or secret; as, to *seal* up one's lips. **6.** To determine irrevocably; as, this *sealed* his fate. **7.** Among Mormons, to confirm or set apart as a "spiritual wife"; give in marriage. **8.** To close up the chinks, crevices, etc., of, as with plaster.

sea lavender. Any of a genus (*Limonium*) of maritime herbs, natives chiefly of the Old World.

sea lawyer. An argumentative, captious sailor. *Colloq.*

sea legs. Legs enabling their owner to keep his balance at sea. *Sailors' Cant.*

seal'er (sēl'ẽr), *n.* One who seals; esp., *U. S.*, an officer who tests and certifies weights and measures.

seal'er, *n.* A mariner or a vessel engaged in hunting seals.

seal'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A seal rookery.

sea letter. *Naut.* A vessel's passport, an instrument issued in time of war to a neutral vessel on leaving a port, entitling the master to sail under the flag and pass of the nation to which she belongs, and specifying her cargo and crew, owners, place of lading, destination, etc.

sea lettuce. Any of a genus (*Ulva*) of seaweeds the green fronds of which are sometimes eaten.

sea level. The level of the surface of the sea, esp. at its mean position, midway between mean high and low water.

sea lily. A crinoid.

sea line. The sea horizon.

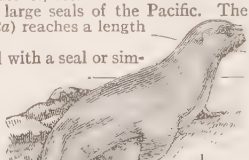
sealing wax. A resinous compound, plastic when warm, used to seal letters, documents, etc.

sea lion. Any of several large seals of the Pacific. The largest (*Eumetopias jubata*) reaches a length of about 12 feet.

seal ring. A ring engraved with a seal or similar device; signet ring.

seal'skin' (sēl'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a seal, esp. of one of a certain species (the *fur seal*) after removal of the coarse outer hair; also, a garment of it.

sea lungwort. A fleshy plant (*Pneumaria maritima*) of the borage family, found on the northern coasts of both hemispheres.



California Sea Lion (*Zalophus californianus*). (1/70)

seam (sēm), *n.* [AS. *séam.*] **1.** The fold or line formed by sewing together pieces of cloth, leather, etc. **2.** Art of sewing; also, that which is being sewed; sewing. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** A line of junction; joint; suture, as on a floor. **4.** *Geol.* A thin stratum; of coal, etc., a bed. **5.** A line left by a cut or wound; scar; also, a wrinkle. — *v. t.* **1.** To form a seam upon or of; sew together; unite. **2.** To line; scar; as, his face was *seamed*. **3.** To make an apparent seam in, as in knitting a stocking; hence: to knit in such manner; purl. — *v. i.* **1.** To become fissured or furrowed; crack open. **2.** *Knitting.* To do seaming. See SEAM, *v. t.*, 3.

sea'–maid' (sē'mād'), *n.* A mermaid; also, a nymph or goddess of the sea. *Poetic.*

sea'man (-măn), *n.* One who assists in managing ships at sea; a sailor; — opp. to *landsman.* — **Syn.** See SAILOR.

sea'man-like' (-lĭk'), *a.* Characteristic of, befitting, or showing the skill of, a practical seaman.

sea'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a good seaman.

sea'mark' (sē'märk'), *n.* Any elevated object on land serving to guide mariners; a beacon; a landmark.

seam'er (sēm'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, seams; esp.: **a** A sewing machine for seaming fabrics together. **b** A machine for making seams or joints in sheet metal.

sea mew. A sea gull.

sea mile. A geographical, or nautical, mile. See MILE.

seam'less (sēm'lĕs), *a.* Without a seam.

sea mouse. A large broad marine annelid (*Aphrodite* or allied genus) covered with long slender, hairlike setæ.

seam'stress (sēm'strĕs), *n.* Also **semp'stress.** A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needlewoman.

seam'y (sēm'ĭ), *a.*; SEAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Having, containing, or showing seams, esp. in the rough; also, resembling a seam. **2.** More or less disfigured or rough, suggesting the wrong side of a garment which is disfigured by seams; disreputable; ill-seeming; as, the *seamy* side of life.

sé'ance (sā'ăns; sā'ăns'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sedens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sedere* to sit.] **1.** A session. **2.** A meeting of spiritualists to receive spirit communications.

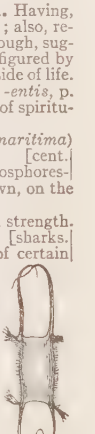
sea onion. A bulbous liliaceous plant (*Urginea maritima*) of southern Europe. See SQUILL, 1.

sea pen. Any of numerous polyps. Many are phosphorescent.

sea'port' (sē'pōrt'; 57), *n.* A port, harbor, or town, on the seashore or accessible to seagoing vessels.

sea power. 1. A nation having formidable naval strength. **2.** Naval strength.

sea purse. The horny egg case of a skate or of certain sharks.



Sea Purse. (1/6)

sear (sēr), *n.* [F. *serre* a grasp, fr. L. *sera* bar, bolt.] The catch in a gunlock holding the hammer at cock or half cock.

sear, sere (sēr), *a.* [AS. *séar.*] Dried up; withered; — said esp. of vegetation.

sear, *v. t.* [AS. *séarian.*] **1.** To wither; dry up. **2.** To burn (the surface of) to dryness and hardness; scorch; as, to *sear* the flesh. **3.** To make callous or unfeeling; as, vice *sears* the conscience. — **Syn.** See SCORCH.

sea raven. A sculpin (*Hemitripterus americanus*) of the northern Atlantic coast of America.

search (sûrch), *v. t.* [OF. *cerchier*, L. *circare* to go about; L. *circum, circa*, around.] **1.** To look over or through in order to find something; examine; explore. **2.** To inquire after; seek. **3.** To probe; hence, to pierce or penetrate. **4.** To examine; try; test; as, God *searches* the heart. — **Syn.** Scrutinize, ransack. — *v. i.* To seek; make inquiry or examination; investigate.

— *n.* **1.** Act or fact of searching; quest; inquiry. **2.** Careful examination; investigation. **3.** *Mar. Law.* Act of boarding and inspecting a vessel, on the high seas, in exercise of the right of search. — **Syn.** Scrutiny, exploration, research. — **search'a-ble** (sûr'chă-b'l), *a.* — **search'er** (sûr'chẽr), *n.* **search'ing,** *p. a.* Exploring thoroughly; penetrating; keen. — **search'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **search'ing-ness,** *n.*

search'light' (sûrch'lĭt'), *n.* An apparatus for projecting a powerful beam of light of approximately parallel rays, usually devised so that it can be swiveled about.

search warrant. *Law.* A warrant authorizing a search of a house, etc., as for stolen goods.

sea risk. Risk of injury or loss by the sea, or while at sea.

sea robin. Any of several gurnards (genus *Prionotus*) having red or brown on the body and fins.

sea room. Room or space at sea to maneuver safely.

sea'scape (sē'skāp), *n.* A picture of a sea scene.

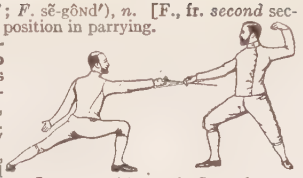
Sea Robin. (1/8)

sea serpent. A large marine animal resembling a serpent, often reported to have been seen, but never proved to exist.

sea'shore' (sē'shōr'; 57), *n.* The shore along the sea.

sea'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Affected with seasickness.
sea'sick'ness, *n.* Nausea, prostration, etc., affecting persons on the water, as from pitching or rolling of the vessel.
sea'side' (sē'sīd'), *n.* The seashore.
sea snake. **1.** A sea serpent. **2.** Any of numerous venomous aquatic snakes (subfamily *Hydrophinæ*), mostly of moderate size, chiefly found in the warmer parts of the Indian and Pacific oceans.
sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* [F. *saison*, properly, the sowing time, fr. L. *satio* a sowing.] **1.** One of the divisions of the year, as spring, summer, autumn, and winter. **2.** Any period of the year set off, or conceived of as set off, as by social or business activity, etc.; as, the theatrical *season;* the London *season*, or "the *season*." **3.** The suitable, fitting, or natural time or occasion; as, the *season* for rest. **4.** A while; esp., a relatively short period. **5.** *Eccl.* Any of certain periods in the Christian year commemorative chiefly of Christ's life, as Christmastide, Eastertide, etc. **6.** That which gives relish; seasoning. *Obs.*
in season. **a** In good time, or sufficiently early; opportunely. **b** In keeping with the season. **c** Lawfully to be killed or taken, as game or fish.
— *v. t.* **1.** To prepare; fit. *Obs.* **2.** To fit or adapt for use or a given condition; as: **a** To habituate; inure; specif., to acclimate. **b** To cure, as timber; mature. **3.** To render palatable; give zest or relish to; spice; as, to *season* food. **4.** To moderate; temper; as, "when mercy *seasons* justice." — *v. i.* To become fit for use or adapted to a condition; to become acclimated, cured, etc.
sea'son-a-ble (sē'z'n-ă-b'l), *a.* Occurring in good time; in keeping with the season or circumstances; timely. — **sea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*
sea'son-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a season or the seasons.
sea'son-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, seasons.
sea'son-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process by which anything is seasoned. **2.** That which is added, as to food, to give zest or relish, as salt, spices, etc.; condiment.
sea squirt. A simple ascidian.
seat (sēt), *n.* [ME. *sete*, of Scand. orig.] **1.** The place, part, or thing on which one sits; hence, anything made to sit in or on. **2.** Specif., buttocks; gluteal region. **3.** Location; site; residence; as, a country *seat;* a *seat* of learning. **4.** A right to sit; sitting; also, place of sitting; as, a *seat* in a church. **5.** *Stock Exchange.* A right to the privileges of membership; a membership. **6.** Posture or way of sitting, as on horseback. **7.** *Mech.* A part or surface on which another part or surface rests; as, a valve *seat;* an engine *seat.*
— *v. t.* **1.** To place on a seat; cause to sit; as, to *seat* one's guests. **2.** To cause to occupy a post, site, or situation; station; establish; fix. **3.** To furnish with seats or sittings; as, the hall *seats* two thousand; to *seat* a church, or persons in a church. **4.** To fix on or as on a firm seat or base. **5.** To put a seat in; repair the seat of. **6.** *Mech.* To adjust on a seat; fit to a seat.
sea tangle. Any of various seaweeds or kelps (esp. genus *Laminaria*).
seat'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of providing with a seat or seats. **2.** That which is used for, or for making, a seat or seats, as: **a** A textile fabric made of hair, used for upholstering purposes. **b** *Mech.* A seat; also, a part or surface that beds on a seat.
sea trout. **1.** Any of certain true trout which inhabit the sea, but ascend rivers to spawn. **2.** Any of several weakfishes (genus *Cynoscion*).
sea urchin. Any of various echinoderms (class *Echinoidea*), esp. one of globose form having a thin, brittle, spiny shell.
sea wall. A wall or bank to resist encroachments of the sea.
sea'wan (sē'wŏn)| *n.* [Narraganset Indian *siwân* scat-
sea'want (-wânt)| tan, i. e., not strung.] See WAMPUM.
sea'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Directed or situated toward the sea.
sea'ward, sea'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the sea.
sea'ware' (sē'wâr'), *n.* Seaweed.
sea'way' (sē'wā'), *n. Naut.* **a** A way over the sea; the open or high sea. **b** A moderate or rough sea; — chiefly in *in a seaway.* **c** Headway of a vessel.
sea'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any plant or plants growing in the sea; specif., any of a class (*Algæ*) of marine thallophytic plants; an alga; also, loosely, any of the fresh-water algæ. Seaweeds are widely distributed in the ocean, and occur from tide level to considerable depths.
sea'wor'thy (sē'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Fit for a sea voyage; able to stand rough weather. — **sea'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*
se-ba'ceous (sē-bā'shŭs), *a.* [NL. *sebaceus*, fr. L. *sebum* tallow, grease.] *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or secreting fat; like fat.
se-bac'ic (-băs'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_8H_{16}(CO_2H)_2$, variously got, as by dry distillation of oleic acid.
se-bif'er-ous (sē-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow + *-ferous.*] **1.** *Bot.* Producing vegetable wax or tallow. **2.** *Physiol.* Producing fat; sebaceous, as certain glands.
seb'or-rhe'a, *or* **-rhœ'a** (sĕb'ō-rē'ă), *n.* [NL.; L. *sebum* tallow + Gr. *ῥεῖν* to flow.] *Med.* A morbidly increased discharge of sebaceous matter on the skin; stearrhea.
se'bum (sē'bŭm), *n.* [L., tallow, grease.] *Anat.* The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands.
sec (sĕk), *a.* [F.] Dry; — used of wines and opposed to *brut.*
se'cant (sē'kănt), *a.* [L. *secans, -antis*, p. pr. of *secare* to cut.] Cutting; as, a *secant* line. — *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A line that cuts another; esp., a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* **2.** *Trig.* A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a circular arc to a tangent drawn from the other end; the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle. Abbr., *sec.*
se-cede' (sē-sēd'), *v. i.;* -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -CED'ING. [L. *secedere, secessum.*] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; esp., to withdraw from a political or religious body. — **se-ced'er** (-sēd'ẽr), *n.*
se-cern' (sē-sûrn'), *v. t.* [L. *secernere.* See SECRETE.] **1.** To separate; distinguish. **2.** *Physiol.* To secrete. — *v. i.* To distinguish; discriminate. — **se-cern'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
se-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of seceding; withdrawal; specif. [*Often cap.*], *U. S.*, the withdrawal of a State from the national Union, as that of eleven States in 1860–61.
se-ces'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or policy of secession; the tenets of secessionists.
se-ces'sion-ist, *n.* One who upholds secession; specif. [*Often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, one who held that a State has a right to separate from the Union at its will.
seck (sĕk), *a.* [F. *sec*, properly, dry, L. *siccus.*] Barren; unprofitable; i. e., without seignory, reversion, or power of distress; — used of rents.
seck'el (sĕk'l), *n.* A small reddish brown sweet and juicy pear; — from one Seckel of Philadelphia.
se-clude' (sē-klōōd'; 86), *v. t.;* -CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); -CLUD'ING. [L. *secludere, seclusum; se-* aside + *claudere* to shut.] To shut up apart from others; withdraw into, or place in, solitude.
se-clud'ed (-klōōd'ĕd; 86), *p. a.* Separated or withdrawn, as from society; solitary; retired. — **se-clud'ed-ness,** *n.*
se-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn; 86), *n.* A secluding; secluded state; separation. — **Syn.** Solitude, retirement, privacy.
se-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to seclude; secluding.
sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *secundus* following, second, *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Immediately after the first in place or time; hence: occurring again; another; other; — the ordinal of *two.* Abbr., *2d.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Next to the first in value, power, dignity, rank, degree, etc.; secondary; subordinate; inferior; as, the *second* officer. **3.** Of the same kind as another; another, like a prototype; as, a *second* Cæsar. **4.** *Music.* Lower in pitch; rendering a part of lower pitch.
Second Advent, *Theol.*, the second coming of Christ to judge both the quick and the dead. — **S. Adventist.** See ADVENTIST. — **S. Coming.** *Theol.* = SECOND ADVENT.
— *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, follows or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, etc. **2.** One who attends another to support and aid him; a backer; assistant; specif., one who acts as another's aid in a duel or prizefight. **3.** An article of merchandise of a grade inferior to the best; — usually in *pl.;* esp., in *pl.*, a coarse or inferior kind of flour or bread made from it. **4.** One twelfth of an inch; a line. **5.** *Music.* **a** The interval embracing two diatonic degrees. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones one second apart. **d** The second part in a concerted piece; alto.
— *v. t.* **1.** To act as the second of; assist; support. **2.** *Parl. Practice.* To support, as a motion, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer, esp. as a preliminary to further debate or a vote. **3.** To encourage; further; advance.
sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *n.* [F. *seconde.* See SECOND, *a.*] The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of angular measure, that is, the *second* regular subdivision of the hour or the degree. Symbol, ″.
sec'ond-a-ri-ly (sĕk'ŭn-dă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a secondary manner, degree, or rank. **2.** Second in order of importance.
sec'ond-a-ry (-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Next below the first in importance; being in or of second place, origin, rank, degree, stage, etc. **2.** *Min. & Petrog.* Subsequent in origin; — used of minerals deposited in a previously formed rock, or derived from other minerals, etc. **3.** *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pert. to or designating the induced current or its circuit. **4.** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the second joint of the wing (the forearm) of a bird, or its quills. — **Syn.** Second, second-rate, subordinate, inferior. — **secondary alcohol,** *Chem.*, any alcohol which contains the radical CH·OH united with two hydrocarbon radicals. — **s. school.** See SCHOOL.
— *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One in a subordinate place; specif., a delegate; deputy. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of the quill feathers arising from a bird's forearm. See BIRD, *Illust.*
sec'ond-class', *a.* Belonging to a class next below the first, best, or highest; inferior; second-rate.

se-conde' (sē-kŏnd'; *F.* sē-gôNd'), *n.* [F., fr. *second* second.] *Fencing.* A position in parrying.



Lunge, and Parry in Seconde.

sec'ond-er (sĕk'ŭn-dĕr), *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes.

sec'ond-hand' (-ŭnd-hănd'; 109), *a.* **1.** Not original or primary; received from another; not new. **2.** Of, pert. to, or dealing in, secondhand merchandise.

sec'ond-ly, *adv.* In the second place.

se-con'do (sē-kŏn'dō; -kōn'dō), *n.; pl.* -DI (-dē). [It.] *Music.* The second part in a concerted piece, esp. the lower part in a pianoforte duet, or its performer.

sec'ond-rate', *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, etc.

sec'ond-sight', *n.* The power of discerning what is not visible or of foreseeing events; clairvoyance.

se'cre-cy (sē'krē-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From SECRET.] **1.** Quality or state of being hidden; seclusion; privacy. **2.** Quality of being secretive; closeness.

se'cret (sē'krĕt; 24), *a.* [F., fr. L. *secretus*, p. p. of *secernere*. See SECRETE.] **1.** Hidden; concealed; not revealed. **2.** Hence: **a** Inscrutable; occult; as, the *secret* workings of Nature. **b** Withdrawn from general intercourse or notice; secluded. **3.** Faithful to a secret; secretive; close. *Rare.* **Syn.** Disguised, unknown, private, privy; insidious, covert, clandestine, surreptitious, underhand, stealthy, furtive, sly. — **Secret, covert, clandestine, surreptitious, underhand. Secret** is the general term for what is hidden or concealed; that is **covert** which is not open or avowed; as, a *secret* passage; a *covert* glance. That is **clandestine** which is secretly conducted, usually with evil intent; **underhand** and, to a less degree, **surreptitious** emphasize the idea of stealth or craft; as, a *clandestine* marriage; a *surreptitious* look; *underhand* dealings. **secret service.** **a** A secret political work, for the expense of which no account is given to Parliament. *Eng.* **b** The detective service of a government. In the United States, a division under the Treasury Department, ordinarily chiefly charged with the detection and arrest of counterfeiters. — *n.* **1.** Something studiously concealed. **2.** An undiscovered or unexplained thing; a mystery; as, the *secrets* of the deep. **3.** The key to the solution of something; hidden cause or explanation; as, the *secret* of success. **4.** Secrecy. *Rare, exc. in* : **in secret,** in a private place; in secrecy.

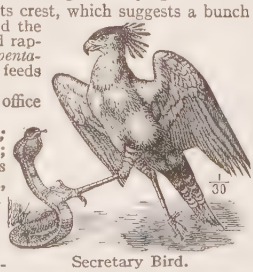
sec're-ta'ri-al (sĕk'rē-tā'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a secretary; befitting a secretary.

sec're-ta'ri-at (-ăt) } *n.* [F. *secrétariat.*] **1.** The office of
sec're-ta'ri-ate (-ăt) } a secretary. **2.** A place, esp. a government office, for the transaction of secretarial business, the filing of records, etc.

sec're-ta-ry (sĕk'rē-tā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -TARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *secretarius*, orig., a confidant, fr. L. *secretum* a secret.] **1.** A confidant. *Obs.* **2.** A person employed to attend to orders, letters, public or private papers, etc., for an association, a public body, or an individual. **3.** An officer of state whose duty is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government. **4.** A piece of furniture with conveniences for writing, etc.; an escritoire.

Secretary of State, an official having charge of some department of business of state. In Great Britain, there are five, viz., for home affairs, for foreign affairs, for the colonies, for India, and for war. In the United States national government, the term is restricted to the head of the Department of State, which has charge of all foreign relations. The Secretaries of State in States of the United States have as their chief duty the making and keeping of records.

secretary bird. [From its crest, which suggests a bunch of quill pens stuck behind the ear.] A large long-legged raptorial African bird (*Serpentarius serpentarius*) which feeds largely on reptiles.



Secretary Bird.

sec're-ta-ry-ship', *n.* The office of secretary.

se-crete' (sē-krēt'), *v. t.;* -CRET'ED (-krēt'ĕd); -CRET'ING. [L. *secretus* separated, secret, hidden, p. p. of *secernere* to put aside, separate; *se-* aside + *cernere* to perceive, decide. **1.** To keep secret or hidden; esp., to hide; conceal. **2.** *Physiol. & Biol.* To separate, elaborate, and emit as a secretion. See SECRETION, 2 **b.** — **Syn.** See HIDE.

se-cre'tion (-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A secreting or concealing. **2.** *Physiol. & Bot.* **a** Act or process of secreting. **b** That which is secreted; material separated (usually from the blood in animals, and the protoplasts in plants), elaborated, and discharged by a cell or cells, esp. (in animals) by the epithelial cells of glands.

se-cre'tive (sē-krē'tĭv), *a.* Tending to keep secret; characterized by, or disposed to, secrecy. — **se-cre'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **se-cre'tive-ness,** *n.*

se'cret-ly, *adv.* In a secret manner.

se-cre'to-ry (sē-krē'tō-rĭ), *a. Physiol.* Secreting; pert. to or promoting secretion. — *n.* A secretory organ or gland.

sect (sĕkt), *n.* [L. *secta*, fr. *sequi* to follow.] Those attached to a certain opinion or set of opinions, or those following a particular leader or authority; a following; specif.: **a** A party; faction. **b** In religion, those holding to a particular creed or practice; esp., now, a party dissenting from an established church; a religious denomination. **c** In philosophy, the disciples of a master; a school. **d** In society and the state, an order, rank, class, or party.

sec-ta'ri-an (sĕk-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to a sect or sects; characteristic of one devotedly or bigotedly attached to a sect or denomination. — *n.* One of a sect; a member or adherent of a special school, denomination, or the like.

sec-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or character of a sectarian; excess of partisan or denominational zeal.

sec-ta'ri-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To imbue with sectarian principles; subject to the control of a sect.

sec'ta-ry (sĕk'tă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A sectarian; esp., one who separates from an established church.

sec'tile (sĕk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *sectilis*, fr. *secare, sectum*, to cut.] Capable of being cut or severed smoothly by the knife.

sec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *sectio*, fr. *secare, sectum*, to cut.] **1.** Act of cutting; separation by cutting. **2.** A part cut off or separated, or so conceived of; division; portion; slice; specif.: **a** A distinct portion of a writing; subdivision, as of a chapter; division; paragraph; hence, the character §, often used to mark a division. **b** A distinct part of a country, people, community, class, etc. **c** One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; one thirty-sixth part of a township. **d** *Railroads.* In a sleeping car, a division including both an upper and a lower berth. **e** *Mil. & Nav.* A subdivision of a tactical unit or part of a unit; *Mil.*, a subdivision of a platoon. **f** *Microscopy.* A very thin slice. **3.** *Biol.* A natural subdivision of a classificatory group, esp. of a genus, but often of a family or other group. **4.** The description or representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by a plane. In mechanical drawing, a **longitudinal section** (*Illust., a*) usually represents the object cut through its center lengthwise and vertically; a **cross,** or **transverse, section** (*b*), as cut crosswise and vertically; a **horizontal section** (*c*), as cut through its center horizontally.

Section, 4.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cut or separate into sections; make a section of. **2.** To shade, as a mechanical drawing, so as to indicate a section or sections.

sec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a section or district; local. **2.** Consisting of sections; divisible into sections.

sec'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion, esp. disproportionate, to the interests peculiar to a section of the country; sectional feeling, prejudice, etc. *U. S.*

sec'tion-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. **1.** To make sectional. **2.** To divide according to geographical sections or local interests. *U. S.* — **sec'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sec'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a sectional manner.

sec'tor (sĕk'tĕr; -tôr), *n.* [L., prop., a cutter.] **1.** *Geom.* The figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a circle, or the portion of a sphere generated by the revolution of such a figure about any diameter of the circle of which it is a part. **2.** An instrument consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint, for plotting, etc.

sec'u-lar (-ū-lăr), *a.* [OF. *seculer*, L. *saecularis*, fr. *saeculum* a race, age, the world.] **1.** Coming or observed once in an age or a century; as, a *secular* year. **2.** Of or pert. to the progress of ages or a long period; aged; as, *secular* oaks. **3.** Of or pert. to this world or things not religious, spiritual, or holy; temporal; worldly; not sacred; as, *secular* music. **4.** *Eccl.* Not bound by monastic vows or rules; as, *secular* clergy. — **Syn.** See EARTHLY. — *n. Eccl.* **a** A secular ecclesiastic, as a parish priest. **b** A layman.

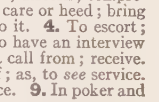
sec'u-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being secular; secular spirit. **2.** Tenets or principles of secularists.

sec'u-lar-ist, *n.* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and worship; also, one who opposes church intervention in education and other civil affairs.

sec'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being secular; worldliness; secularism; a secular matter.

sec'u-lar-ize (sĕk'ū-lăr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To render secular; specif.: **a** To free from monastic vows or rules. **b** To transfer from ecclesiastical to temporal use, as a building. **c** To make worldly. — **sec'u-lar-i-za'tion,** *n.*

sec'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.
se'cund (sē'kŭnd ; sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* [L. *secundus* following the current of wind or water. See SECOND, *a.*] *Bot.* Arranged on one side only ; unilateral.
sec'un-dine (sĕk'ŭn-dīn ; -dĭn), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Second coat, or integument, of an ovule. **2.** Afterbirth ; — chiefly in *pl.*
se-cure' (sē-kūr'), *a.* [L. *securus ; se-* without + *cura* care.] **1.** Free from fear, care, or anxiety ; confident. **2.** Overconfident ; careless. **3.** Confident in opinion ; certain ; sure ; as, *secure* of a welcome. **4.** Not exposed to danger ; safe ; as, *secure* from foes. **5.** Free from uncertainty ; assured ; sure ; as, a *secure* victory. — **Syn.** See SAFE.
— *v. t.* ; -CURED' (-kūrd') ; -CUR'ING. **1.** To guard ; protect ; make safe. **2.** To put beyond hazard of losing ; assure ; insure ; as, to *secure* a debt by mortgage. **3.** To make fast ; close or confine effectually. **4.** To get ; acquire certainly. **secure arms,** *Mil.*, a command and a position in the manual of arms, used in wet weather to guard the firearm from becoming wet.
— *v. i.* To be fastened or secured ; fasten.
se-cure'ly, *adv.* In a secure manner.
se-cu'ri-ty (-kū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Condition or quality of being secure ; specif. : **a** Freedom from fear, anxiety or care ; confidence of power or safety ; hence : assurance ; certainty. **b** Freedom from risk, danger, harm, or the like ; safety. **2.** That which secures or makes safe ; protection ; defense ; specif. : **a** Something given or pledged to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation, the payment of a debt, etc. ; surety ; pledge. **b** One who becomes surety for another. **3.** An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, stock certificate, etc. — **Syn.** Protection, defense, guard, shelter, ease, bail.
se-dan' (-dăn'), *n.*, *or* **sedan chair.** [Said to be named from *Sedan*, France.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying one person, usually borne on poles by two men.
se-date' (-dāt'), *a.* [L. *sedatus*, p. p. of *sedare, sedatum*, to allay, calm.] Undisturbed by passion, excitement, or caprice ; composed ; staid. — **Syn.** Settled, quiet, tranquil, still, serene, unruffled, sober, serious. See DECOROUS. — **se-date'ly,** *adv.* — **se-date'ness,** *n.*
sed'a-tive (sĕd'ă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize ; specif., *Med.*, allaying irritability and irritation ; assuaging pain. — *n.* A sedative agent or remedy.
sed'en-ta-ry (sĕd'ĕn-tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sedentarius*, fr. *sedere* to sit.] **1.** Stationary ; settled ; as, *sedentary* Indians. **2.** Accustomed to sit much or long ; as, a *sedentary* man. **3.** Inactive ; also, calm ; tranquil. *Rare.* **4.** Characterized by or requiring much sitting ; — opp. to *active* ; as, a *sedentary* life. **5.** *Zoöl.* Permanently attached, as an oyster or barnacle. — **sed'en-ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*
sedge (sĕj), *n.* [AS. *secg.*] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Carex*) of cyperaceous, grasslike herbs, often growing in dense tufts in marshy places. **2.** Any cyperaceous plant.
sedged (sĕjd), *a.* Made of, or covered with, sedge.
sedg'y (sĕj'ĭ), *a.* Overgrown or fringed with sedge.
se-dil'i-a (sē-dĭl'ĭ-ă), *n. pl. ; sing.* SEDILE (-dĭ'lē). [L., pl. of *sedile* seat.] *Eccl.* Seats (usually three) in the chancel for officiating clergy, often recesses in the south wall.
sed'i-ment (sĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *sédiment*, L. *sedimentum* a settling, *sedere* to sit.] **1.** The matter which settles to the bottom from a liquid ; settlings ; lees ; dregs. **2.** *Geol.* Material, or a mass of it, deposited, as by water.
sed'i-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* Also **sed'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sediment.
sedimentary rocks, *Geol.*, rocks formed of sediment, as : **a** Conglomerate, sandstone, and shale, formed of fragments of other rock transported from their sources and deposited. **b** Rocks formed by simple precipitation from solution, as rock salt, or of secretions of organisms, as most limestone.
sed'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of depositing sediment.
se-di'tion (sē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *seditio*, orig., a going aside.] **1.** A revolt ; rebellion. *Rare.* **2.** Conduct tending to treason, but without an overt act ; excitement of discontent against the government, or of resistance to law.
se-di'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Seditious. — *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A promoter of sedition.
se-di'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition. **2.** Inclined to, or guilty of, sedition. — **se-di'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **se-di'tious-ness,** *n.*
Sed'litz (sĕd'lĭts). Var. of SEIDLITZ.
se-duce' (sē-dūs'), *v. t. ;* -DUCED' (-dūst') ; -DUC'ING. [L. *seducere, seductum ; se-* aside + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To lead aside or astray, esp. from the path of duty ; entice to evil ; corrupt. **2.** Specif., to induce to surrender chastity. — **Syn.** Tempt, mislead, decoy, inveigle. See ALLURE.
se-duce'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A seducing ; seduction. **2.** The means employed to seduce, as flattery or promises.
se-duc'er (-dūs'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, seduces.
se-duc'i-ble (-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being seduced.
se-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of seducing. **2.** That which seduces or is adapted to seduce ; allurement.
se-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to seduce ; alluring ; tempting. — **se-duc'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **se-duc'tive-ness,** *n.*
se-du'li-ty (-dū'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sedulous quality or state. *Rare.*
sed'u-lous (sĕd'ŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sedulus*, fr. *sedulo* busily, zealously.] Diligent in application or pursuit ; constant and persevering in endeavors to effect an object ; steadily industrious. — **Syn.** Assiduous, unremitting, untiring. See BUSY. — **sed'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **sed'u-lous-ness,** *n.*
se'dum (sē'dŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sedum* houseleek.] *Bot.* Any of an immense genus (*Sedum*) of herbs having fleshy, often tufted, stems, and cymose yellow, white, or pink flowers. Most of them are called *stonecrop.*
see (sē), *n.* [OF. *sié, sied*, fr. L. *sedere* to sit.] **1.** A seat ; esp., a throne. *Obs.* **2.** *Eccl.* The seat or center of the authority of a bishop ; the rank, office, authority, etc., of a bishop (in the case of Rome, the Pope or papal court).
see, *v. t. ; pret.* SAW (sô) ; *p. p.* SEEN (sēn) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEE'ING. [AS. *séon.*] **1.** To perceive with the eye ; behold ; view. **2.** To perceive mentally ; observe ; discern ; comprehend ; as, to *see* the point. **3.** To take care or heed ; bring about ; make sure ; as, *see* that you do it. **4.** To escort ; wait upon ; as, to *see* one home. **5.** To have an interview with ; call upon ; visit. **6.** To receive a call from ; receive. **7.** To have knowledge or experience of ; as, to *see* service. **8.** To learn by observation or experience. **9.** In poker and similar games at cards, to meet (a bet).
Syn. See, look. To **see** is to perceive with the eyes, with or without voluntary attention ; to **look**, which always implies volition, is to direct the eyes in order to see.
to see service, *Mil.*, to serve as a soldier or sailor in time of war ; hence, to be put to hard use in wear. — **to see** (one) **through,** to help, watch, or guard (one) to the end.
— *v. i.* **1.** To have or use the sense of sight. **2.** To have intellectual sight ; know ; discern. **3.** To be attentive ; take care ; — usually used with *to*. **4.** To look. *Obs., exc. as an imperative or interjection :* Look ! behold !
see'catch' (sē'kăch'), **see'catch'ie** (-ĭ), *n.* [Russ. *syekach.*] A full-grown or adult male fur seal. *Alaska.*
seed (sēd), *n. ; pl.* SEED or SEEDS (sēdz). (See PLURAL, *Note.*) [AS. *sæd*, fr. *sāwan* to sow.] **1. a** *Bot.* A fertilized and ripened ovule which may develop by germination. **b** Popularly, any small seedlike fruit ; as, dandelion *seed* ; grass *seed*, etc. **2.** *Agric.* Any propagative portion of a plant, including true seeds, seedlike fruits, tubers, bulbs, etc. **3.** *Physiol.* Semen. **4.** Progeny ; descendants. **5.** Race ; generation. **6.** That from which anything springs ; source. **7.** Young oysters suitable for transplanting.



Seed. *A* Seed of Violet, enlarged, *B* Same in Vertical Section ; *c* Cotyledons, *ca* Hypocotyl ; *e* Endosperm ; *h* Hilum.

— *v. t.* **1.** To sprinkle with or as with seed ; sow. **2.** To extract the seeds from. — *v. i.* **1.** To sow seed ; plant. **2.** To shed the seed. **3.** To go to seed ; produce seed.
seed bud. *Bot.* **a** The ovule. **b** The plumule.
seed'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* A cake or cooky containing aromatic [seeds.
seed coat. *Bot.* The testa or integument of a seed.
seed'er (sēd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sows or plants seeds. **2.** An apparatus for seeding stone fruit.
seed'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being seedy.
seed leaf. See COTYLEDON.
seed'less, *a.* Having no seeds.
seed'ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* A plant grown from seed. **2.** *Forestry.* Any young tree under three feet in height.
seed plant. A plant that bears seeds.
seeds'man (sēdz'măn), *n.* **1.** A sower. **2.** A dealer in seeds. [ing.
seed'time' (sēd'tīm'), *n.* The season for sow-
seed vessel. Any dry hollow fruit containing the seeds, as a capsule or pod ; a pericarp.
seed'y (sēd'ĭ), *a. ;* SEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr) ; -I-EST. **1.** Abounding with seeds ; bearing seeds ; having run to seed. **2.** Worn out ; shabby ; spiritless ; feeling or looking miserable or wretched. *Colloq.* [vision.
see'ing, *n.* Sight ; vision or power of
see'ing, *conj.* [Orig. *p. pr.* of SEE.] In view of the fact (that) ; since ; because.
seek (sēk), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* SOUGHT (sôt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEK'ING. [AS. *sēcan, sēcean.*] **1.** To go in search of ; look for. **2.** To inquire for ; ask for ; as, to *seek* help ; also, *Obs.*, to beseech ; entreat. **3.** To try to acquire or gain ; aim at ; as, to *seek* fame. **4.** To try to reach or come to ; go to ; as, we *sought* the beach. **5.** To try ; attempt ; — followed by an infinitive ; as, he *sought* to enter. **6.** To search ; explore. *R.* — *v. i.* **1.** To make search or inquiry. **2.** To go ; apply ; — with *to* or *unto*. *Obs.* — **seek'er,** *n.*

Seedling of Hornbeam (*Carpinus*). 1 Primary Root ; 2 Rootlet ; 3, 3 Root Hairs ; 4 Hypocotyl ; 5 Cotyledon ; 6 Young Stem ; 7, 7 True Leaves.

seel (sēl), *v. t.* [F. *siller, ciller,* fr. *cil* an eyelash, L. *cilium.*] **1.** *Falconry.* To close the eyes of, as a hawk, by drawing threads through the lids. **2.** Hence: to shut or close, as the eyes; blind.

seem (sēm), *v. i.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To look to be; appear; as, they *seemed* pleased. **2.** To appear to exist or be; — chiefly in *there seems;* as, there *seems* no need of going. **3.** To appear to one's own mind or opinion; as, I *seem* to hear voices. — **seem'er,** *n.*

Syn. Seem, appear, look may imply opposition to what *is,* or may merely emphasize the idea of show or semblance. **Seem** is the most general; that **appears** which is thought of as presenting itself to view; **look** suggests most definitely appearance to the eye.

seem'ing, *p. a.* Having a semblance, whether with or without reality; apparent; ostensible. — *n.* Appearance; semblance; specif., false appearance; hypocrisy. — **seem'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **seem'ing-ness,** *n.*

seem'ly (sēm'lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [Of Scand. origin.] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character. — **Syn.** Becoming, fit, fitting, suitable, proper, appropriate, congruous, meet, decent, decorous. — *adv.* In a seemly manner; becomingly. — **seem'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

seep (sēp), *v. i.* [AS. *sīpian* to take in moisture.] To run or leak through fine interstices; ooze; percolate slowly. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.* — *n.* A small spring; a spot where water or petroleum oozes out slowly. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

seep'age (sēp'ăj), *n.* Act or process of seeping; oozing; also, seeping fluid. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

seer. Var. of SER.

se'er (sē'ẽr; sēr), *n.* **1.** One who sees. **2.** (sēr, sē'ẽr) One who foresees or foretells events; prophet. **3.** One gifted with second-sight; specif., one versed in crystal gazing.

seer'suck'er (sēr'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* [Pers. *shīr o shakkar* a kind of silk cloth, lit., milk and sugar.] A light linen, or cotton, fabric, usually striped and with a slightly puckered surface.

see'saw' (sē'sô'), *n.* [Reduplication of *saw,* to express the alternate motion to and fro.] **1.** A children's pastime in which they move up and down on opposite ends of a balanced plank; also, the plank so used. **2.** A back and forth or reciprocating motion. **3.** *Whist.* A crossruff.

— *a.* Moving up and down or to and fro.

— *v. i. & t.* To move with a reciprocating motion; move back and forth or up and down; alternate in the lead.

seethe (sēth), *v. t. & i.; pret.* SEETHED (sēthd); *p. p.* SEETHED, *Now R.* SOD'DEN (sŏd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEETH'ING. [AS. *séoðan,* p. p. *soden.*] **1.** To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; boil. **2.** To soak or saturate, as in liquor. — *n.* Act of seething, or state of being seethed.

se-gar' (sē-gär'). Var. of CIGAR.

seg'gar (sĕg'ẽr). Var. of SAGGER.

seg'ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *segmentum,* fr. *secare* to cut, cut off.] **1.** Any of the parts into which a body naturally separates or is divided; part cut off; a section; portion; as, a *segment* of an orange. **2.** *Geom.* **a** A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; esp., that part of a circular area cut off by a chord. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* **b** The part of a sphere cut off by a plane, or included between two parallel planes. — *v. t. & i.* To separate into segments.

seg-men'tal (sĕg-mĕn'tăl; sĕg'mĕn-tăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a segment or segments. — **-tal-ly,** *adv.*

seg'men-ta-ry (sĕg'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* Segmental.

seg'men-ta'tion (sĕg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of dividing into segments; state of being so divided; esp., *Biol.,* formation of a multiplicity of cells from a single cell; cleavage, as in a developing egg cell.

segmentation cavity. *Embryol.* A blastocœle.

‖ se'gno (sā'nyō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A sign; specif., the sign 𝄋 or *:S:,* marking the beginning or end of a repeat.

seg're-gate (sĕg'rē-gāt), *a.* [L. *segregatus,* p. p. of *segregare* to separate; *se-* aside + *grex, gregis,* flock, herd.] Set apart; separate; select. — (-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. To separate or cut off from others or from the main body; set apart. — *v. i. Chem., Geol., etc.* To separate from the general mass, and collect together, as in crystallization or solidification.

seg're-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of segregating, or state of being segregated; also, a segregated portion or mass.

seg're-ga-tive (sĕg'rē-gā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to segregate; characterized by segregation.

‖ se'gui-dil'la (sā'gē-dēl'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A certain Spanish stanza or a lively air to which it is sung; also, a dance to this air, or music for such a dance.

seiche (sāsh), *n.* [F.] An oscillation or undulation of the surface of a lake or landlocked sea, varying in period from a few minutes to several hours.

Seid'litz (sĕd'lĭts), *a.* Also **Sed'litz.** Of or pertaining to Seidlitz, a village in Bohemia.

Seidlitz powders, effervescing salts consisting of two separate powders, one of sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salt and the other of tartaric acid. The powders are dissolved separately in water, and then mingled and drunk while effervescing, as a mild cathartic.

seign'ior (sēn'yẽr), *n.* [OF. *seignor,* fr. L. *senior* elder.] **1.** A lord; gentleman; esp., lord of a manor. **2.** A title of address in southern Europe, corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.*

seign'ior-age (-āj), *n.* Something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; specif., a charge (over and above the brassage) on bullion brought to a mint to be coined; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the value as money of the pieces coined from it.

seign'ior-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a seignior.

seign'ior-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IORIES (-ĭz). Power, authority, or jurisdiction of a seignior; lordship; dominion; domain.

sei-gno'ri-al (sē-nyō'rĭ-ăl), *a.,* **sei'gno-ry** (sē'nyō-rĭ), *n.,* etc. = SEIGNIORAL, SEIGNIORY, etc.

sei-le'nos, *n.* Var. of SILENUS.

seine (sān; sēn), *n.* [AS. *segne,* fr. L. *sagena,* Gr. *σαγήνη.*] *Fishing.* A large net, one edge provided with sinkers and the other with floats. — *v. t. & i.* To fish with a seine.

seise (sēz), *v. t.* Var. of SEIZE. *Obs. or Archaic, exc. Law.*

sei'sin (sē'zĭn), *n.* Possession. Var. of SEIZIN.

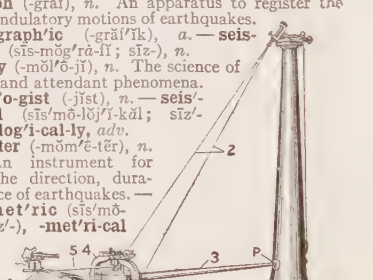
seis'mic (sīs'mĭk; sīz'-) } *a.* Also **seis'mal** (-măl). [Gr.
seis'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } *σεισμός* earthquake, *σείειν* to shake.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, an earthquake.

seis'mism (sīs'mĭz'm; sīz'mĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *σεισμός* earthquake.] Earthquake phenomena, collectively considered.

seis'mo- (sīs'mŏ-; sīz'mŏ-). Combining form from Greek *σεισμός, earthquake.* [made by a seismograph.

seis'mo-gram (-grăm), *n.* The record of an earth tremor

seis'mo-graph (-grăf), *n.* An apparatus to register the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes. — **seis'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **seis-mog'ra-phy** (sīs-mŏg'rä-fĭ; sīz-), *n.*



Seismograph. Weight (1) is hung by Wires (2) and Strut (3) so as to have a free lateral swing on *p* as a pivot. Yoke piece (4) has pivoted to it a Lever (5), of which the short end rests against 1, and the long end bears a stylus. During an earthquake 1 remains steady, so that the movements of 4 cause oscillations of 5, which are recorded on the smoked surface of a Drum (6).

seis-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science of earthquakes and attendant phenomena. — **seis-mol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **seis'mo-log'i-cal** (sīs'mŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; sīz'-mŏ-), *a.* — **-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

seis-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring the direction, duration, and force of earthquakes. — **seis'mo-met'ric** (sīs'mŏ-mĕt'rĭk; sīz'-), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

seis'mo-scope (sīs'mŏ-skōp; sīz'mŏ-), *n.* A contrivance for detecting earthquake shocks, sometimes indicating roughly their intensity, direction, etc. — **scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

seiz'a-ble (sēz'ä-b'l), *a.* That can be seized.

seize (sēz), *v. t.;* SEIZED (sēzd); SEIZ'ING. [OF. *seisir, saisir,* LL. *sacire.*] **1.** *Law.* [*In this sense,* **seise** *is the commoner spelling.*] Orig., to put in possession; later, to put into seizin (of); — chiefly in the passive. **2.** To take possession of by force. **3.** To lay hold of suddenly or forcibly; to take by force or by legal process; reach and grasp; clutch. **4.** To grasp with the mind; comprehend fully and distinctly. **5.** *Naut.* To bind or fasten together with a lashing of small stuff, as yarn or marline; as, to *seize* ropes. — **Syn.** Catch, snatch, apprehend, arrest, take, capture. — *v. i.* To take or lay hold, or take possession, suddenly or forcibly; grasp; clutch; — with *on* or *upon;* as, to *seize* upon an idea. — **seiz'er,** *n.*

sei'zin, *or, more commonly,* **-sin** (sē'zĭn), *n.* [F. *saisine.*] *Law.* Orig., possession, whether of land or chattels; later, possession of a freehold estate by one having title thereto.

seiz'ing (sēz'ĭng), *n. Naut.* Act of fastening together or lashing with small stuff; also, the cord or lashing so used.

sei'zor (sē'zẽr; -zōr), *n.* One who seizes.

sei'zure (sē'zhûr), *n.* **1.** Act of seizing, or state of being seized. **2.** A sudden attack, as of a disease; a fit; an access.

se'jant } (sē'jănt), *a.* [F. *séant,* p. pr. of *seoir* to sit, L. *se-*
se'jeant } *dere.*] *Her.* Sitting, as a lion or other beast.

se-la'chi-an (sē-lā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *σέλαχος* a fish having cartilages instead of bones.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a group (*Selachii*) of elasmobranch fishes, variously limited and ranked, as: **a** A subclass comprising either all the elasmobranchs or all except the chimæras. **b** An order comprising the existing sharks and rays. **c** A suborder containing the

existing sharks as distinguished from the rays. — *n.* A selachian fish; a shark or ray.

se'lah (sē'lä), *n.* [Heb. *selāh.*] *Bib.* A word of unknown meaning occurring often in the Psalms.

sel'dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* [AS. *seldan, seldon, seldum.*] Rarely; not often. — *a.* Rare; infrequent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

se-lect' (sē-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *selectus,* p. pr. of *seligere* to select; *se-* aside + *legere* to gather.] **1.** Taken from a number of like or analogous kind by preference; hence: of special excellence; choice; exclusive. **2.** Nice or fastidious in choosing; as, *select* in making friends.

Syn. Select, elect, exclusive. That is **select** which is the result of discriminating choice; **elect** often implies admission to a select or inner circle; **exclusive** suggests fastidiousness or (often) snobbishness of a clique or coterie.

— *v. t.* To take by preference; cull. — **Syn.** See CHOOSE.

se-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A selecting; state of being selected. **2.** Thing selected; a collection of things chosen. **3.** *Biol.* Specif., any process, natural (see NATURAL SELECTION) or artificial, which results or tends to result in preventing certain individuals or groups of organisms from surviving and propagating, and in allowing others to do so. See NATURAL SELECTION, SEXUAL SELECTION, DARWINISM.

se-lec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or marked by, selection. **2.** *Wireless Teleg.* Designating a system by which two or more messages can be sent or received simultaneously without interference.

selective transmission, *Mach.,* a transmission for automobiles, etc., by which the gear can be changed directly from one speed to any other by a single lever.

se-lect'man (-lĕkt'măn), *n.* In New England (except in Rhode Island), one of a board of town officers, chosen annually, to transact the town's business.

se-lec'tor (sē-lĕk'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, selects.

Se-le'ne, Se-le'na (sē-lē'nē; -nȧ), *n.* [Gr. Σελήνη, fr. σελήνη moon.] *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of the moon, — merged in Artemis and Hecate. See ENDYMION.

se-len'ic (-lĕn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing selenium, in a relatively high valence.

selenic acid, an acid, H_2SeO_4, resembling sulphuric acid, but less stable, got by energetic oxidation of selenium.

sel'e-nide (sĕl'ē-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* Also **nid.** A compound of selenium and an element or a radical acting as an element.

se-le'ni-ous (-lē'nĭ-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, selenium, esp. in a relatively low valence.

sel'e-nite (sĕl'ē-nīt), *n.* [L. *selenites,* Gr. σεληνίτης (sc. λίθος), fr. σελήνη the moon; — from a fancied resemblance to the moon.] **1.** *Chem.* A salt of selenious acid. **2.** *Min.* A variety of gypsum, in crystals or crystalline masses.

se-le'ni-um (sē-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σελήνη the moon; — from its chemical analogy to *tellurium* (fr. L. *tellus* the earth).] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element resembling sulphur and tellurium chemically. Symbol, *Se.*

sel'e-nog'ra-phy (sĕl'ē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *-graphy.*] The science of the physical features of the moon. — **sel'e-nog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), **-ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* — **se-le'no-graph'ic** (sē-lē'nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

sel'e-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *-logy.*] Astronomy treating of the moon; loosely, selenography. [leucidan.]

Se-leu'cid (sē-lū'sĭd), *n.* One of the Seleucidæ. — *a.* Se-

Se-leu'ci-dæ (-sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* A dynasty (c. 312–65 B. C.) which, at the height of its power, ruled over Bactria, Persia, Babylonia, Syria, and part of Asia Minor. It was founded by Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great. — **Se-leu'ci-dan** (sē-lū'sĭ-dăn), **Sel'eu-cid'ic** (sĕl'ū-sĭd'ĭk), *a.*

self (sĕlf), *a.* [AS. *self, seolf, sylf.*] **1.** Same; very; identical; — now only archaic or in *selfsame.* **2.** Having its own or a single nature or character, as in color, composition, etc.; as, *self*-colored. — *n.; pl.* SELVES (sĕlvz). **1.** An individual considered as an identical person; a being regarded as having personality; as, a man's *self.* **2.** Hence: personal interest or advantage; selfishness. **3.** The identity of anything considered abstractly.

self-. The noun *self* used as a prefix to denote: **1.** The *agent* that of itself acts in a manner denoted or implied by the added word, or that which of itself has or embodies a quality or state implied by the added word.

Examples: *self*-assumed, assumed by one's *self; self*-begotten, begotten of one's *self; self*-uniform, uniform in or of it*self*.

2. a That which is the *object* of the action implied by the added word; *thing affected* by the action.

Examples: *self*-approving, approving one's *self; self*-abnegation, abnegation of *self; self*-reproof, reproof of one's own *self; self*-inflicted, inflicted on one's *self.*

b That which as to itself has a certain attitude, relation, or the like, or is in a certain state.

Examples: *self*-consistent, consistent with itself; *self*-satisfied, satisfied in respect of one's *self,* etc.

self'-a-buse', *n.* **1.** Abuse of one's self. **2.** Masturbation.

self'-act'ing, *a.* Acting of itself; automatic.

self'-as-ser'tion, *n.* Assertion of one's individuality; insistence on one's claims or rights. — **self'-as-ser'tive,** *a.*

self'-as-sured', *a.* Self-reliant; complacent.

self'-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured,** *a.* Of a single color.

self'-com-mand', *n.* Self-control. [self; self-satisfaction.]

self'-com-pla'cen-cy, *n.* Complacency in respect of one's

self'-com-pla'cent, *a.* Self-satisfied.

self'-con-ceit', *n.* An overweening opinion of one's own powers, merits, etc. — **self'-con-ceit'ed,** *a.*

self'-con'fi-dence, *n.* Quality or state of being confident of one's own strength or powers. — **self'-con'fi-dent,** *a.* — **self'-con'fi-dent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Self-confidence, self-reliance. **Self-confidence** may be used in either a good or a bad sense: **self-reliance,** in a good sense only.

self'-con'scious, *a.* **1.** Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one's self. **2.** Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others. — **self'-con'scious-ly,** *adv.* — **self'-con'scious-ness,** *n.*

self'-con-sist'ent, *a.* Consistent with one's self or with itself; logically consistent throughout; having each part consistent with the rest. — **self'-con-sist'en-cy,** *n.*

self'-con-tained', *a.* **1.** Reserved; not communicative. **2.** Showing self-control or self-command. **3.** *Mach.* Having the essential working parts so connected, as by a bedplate or framework, that the mutual relations and interaction of the parts do not depend upon outside fastenings.

self'-con-tent', *n.* Self-satisfaction; self-complacency.

self'-con'tra-dic'tion, *n.* Contradiction of one's self or itself; specif., a statement or the like consisting of two members one of which contradicts the other. — **-dic'to-ry,** *a.*

self'-con-trol', *n.* Control of one's self; self-command.

self'-de-ceit', *n.* Act of deceiving one's self, or state of being thus deceived; self-deception.

self'-de-cep'tion, *n.* Self-deceit.

self'-de-fense', *or* **-de-fence',** *n.* Act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation. — **self'-de-fen'sive,** *a.*

self'-de-lu'sion, *n.* Act of deluding one's self, or state of being thus deluded; self-deception.

self'-de-ni'al, *n.* Denial of one's self or one's own desires.

self'-de-ny'ing, *a.* Refusing to gratify one's self; showing self-denial. — **self'-de-ny'ing-ly,** *adv.*

self'-de-pend'ent, *a.* Self-reliant. — **-de-pend'ence,** *n.*

self'-de-rived', *a.* Derived from itself or one's self.

self'-de-struc'tion, *n.* The destruction of one's self or itself; esp., self-murder; suicide. — **self'-de-struc'tive,** *a.*

self'-de-ter'mined, *a.* Determined by itself.

self'-de-vo'tion, *n.* Self-sacrifice. — **-de-vo'tion-al,** *a.*

self'-dis-trust', *n.* Want of confidence in one's self.

self'-ed'u-cat'ed, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts, without instruction, or without pecuniary assistance.

self'-es-teem', *n.* Self-respect; also, self-conceit.

self'-ev'i-dent, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning. — **self'-ev'i-dence,** *n.* — **self'-ev'i-dent-ly,** *adv.*

self'-ex-am'i-na'tion, *n.* Examination into one's own state, conduct, and motives; introspection.

self'-ex'e-cut'ing, *a.* Providing for its own execution; containing a clause or clauses giving effect to its provisions by operation of law upon the happening of a contemplated event or contingency; — used of laws, treaties, etc.

self'-ex-ist'ent, *a.* Existing, as God, of or by Himself, independent of any other being or cause. — **-ex-ist'ence,** *n.*

self'-ex-plain'ing, *a.* Explaining itself; capable of being understood without explanation.

self'-feed'er, *n.* One that feeds itself automatically, as a boiler, printing press, etc. — **self'-feed'ing,** *a.*

self'-gov'ern-ment, *n.* **1.** Self-control. **2.** Government by joint action of the people constituting a civil body; also, state of being so governed; democracy. — **-gov'ern-ing,** *a.*

self'-hard'en-ing, *a. Metal.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various steels that harden when heated above a red heat and cooled in air with moderate rapidity, without quenching. — **self'-hard'ened,** *a.*

self'-heal' (sĕlf'hēl'), *n.* **1.** A blue-flowered European mint (*Prunella vulgaris*) naturalized as a weed in lawns. It was once supposed to have healing properties. **2.** Any of several other plants with like reputation.

self'-help', *n.* Act of aiding one's self, without depending on the aid of others; specif., *Law,* the right or fact of redressing or preventing wrongs by one's own action without recourse to legal proceedings, as in self-defense.

self'hood (sĕlf'hŏod), *n.* Existence as a separate self, or independent person; conscious personality.

self'-i-den'ti-ty, *n.* The identity of a thing with itself; identity of subject and object in life and consciousness.

self'-im-por'tance, *n.* An exaggerated estimate of one's own importance or merit, esp. as manifested; self-conceit. — **self'-im-por'tant,** *a.*

self'-in-duced', *a.* Induced by one's self or itself; specif., produced by self-induction.

self'-in-duc'tion, *n. Elec.* Induction of an electromotive force in a circuit by a varying current in the same circuit.

self'-in-dul'gence, *n.* Indulgence of one's appetites, desires, etc. — **self'-in-dul'gent,** *a.*

self'-in-sur'ance, *n.* Insurance of one's self or one's own interests, actually or virtually, as by laying aside a fund to recoup losses. — **self'-in-sur'er,** *n.*

self'-in'ter-est, *n.* Private interest; selfishness.

self'ish (sĕl'fĭsh), *a.* Caring unduly for one's self; putting one's own comfort, advantage, etc., before that of others; being actuated by self-interest; arising from selfishness. — **self'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **self'ish-ness,** *n.*

self'-knowl'edge, *n.* Knowledge of one's self.

self'less, *a.* Having no regard to self; unselfish.

self'-love', *n.* Love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own happiness, benefit, or advantage. — **self'-lov'ing,** *a.*

self'-made', *a.* Having risen from poverty or obscurity unaided, esp. without pecuniary aid; as, a *self-made* man.

self'-mur'der, *n.* Suicide. — **self'-mur'der-er,** *n.*

self'-o-pin'ion, *n.* Opinion, esp. high opinion, of one's self; self-conceit. — **self'-o-pin'ion-at'ed,** *or* **-o-pin'ioned,** *a.*

self'-per-cep'tion, *n.* Perception of the soul by itself; introspection.

self'-pos-sessed', *a.* Having or exhibiting control or command over one's powers; composed in mind, manner, etc.

self'-pos-ses'sion, *n.* Self-control.

self'-prof'it, *n.* One's own profit; self-interest.

self'-re-cord'ing, *a.* Autographic.

self'-reg'is-ter-ing, *a.* Registering automatically.

self'-re-li'ance, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers or judgment. — **Syn.** See SELF-CONFIDENCE. — **self'-re-li'ant,** *a.*

self'-re-nun'ci-a'tion, *n.* Act of renouncing one's own wishes, etc.; self-sacrifice. — **self'-re-nounc'ing,** *a.*

self'-re-proach', *n.* Reproaching or censure of one's self.

self'-re-proach'ful, *a.* Reproachful of one's self.

self'-re-spect', *n.* Respect for one's self; laudable self-esteem. — **self'-re-spect'ing,** *a.*

self'-re-straint', *n.* Restraint over self; self-control.

self'-right'eous (-rī'chŭs), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical. — **self'-right'eous-ness,** *n.*

self'-sac'ri-fice, *n.* Act of sacrificing one's self, or one's interest, for others. — **self'-sac'ri-fic'ing,** *a.*

self'same' (sĕl'sām'), *a.* Precisely the same; identical.

self'-sat'is-fied, *a.* Satisfied with one's self or one's actions, etc.; self-complacent. — **self'-sat'is-fac'tion,** *n.*

self'-seek'er, *n.* One who seeks only, or unduly, his own interest, advantage, or pleasure. — **self'-seek'ing,** *a. & n.*

self'-sown', *a.* Sown or disseminated spontaneously, or by other than human agencies, as by wind, birds, etc.

self'-start'er, *n.* A mechanism (usually one operated by electricity, compressed air, a spring, or an explosive gas) attached to an internal-combustion engine, as on an automobile, for starting the engine without cranking it by hand.

self'-styled', *a.* Styled or called by one's self; soi-disant.

self'-suf-fi'cient (-sŭ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Sufficient in or for one's self or itself; able to satisfy or meet one's own needs or aims. **2.** Having an overweening self-confidence; haughty; overbearing. — **self'-suf-fi'cien-cy,** *n.*

self'-suf-fic'ing, *a.* Sufficing for one's self or for itself.

self'-sup-port'ed, *a.* Supported by one's self or itself.

self'-sup-port'ing, *a.* Supporting one's self or itself; independent.

self'-sur-ren'der, *n.* Surrender of one's self; the yielding up of one's self, one's will, etc., to another.

self'-will', *n.* One's own will, esp. when opposed to that of others; obstinacy. — **self'-willed',** *a.*

self'-wind'ing (-wīn'dĭng), *a. Horol.* Of a clock or dial, wound automatically at short intervals by an electric motor.

self'-wrong', *n.* Wrong done to one's self.

Sel-juk' (sĕl-jōōk'), *n.* A member of a Turkish dynasty which ruled over a great part of western Asia in the 11th and 12th centuries. — **Sel-juk',** **Sel-juk'i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.*

sell (sĕl), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SOLD (sōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SELL'ING. [AS. *sellan, syllan,* to give, to deliver.] **1.** To transfer (property) for a consideration; dispose of in return for something. **2.** To make a matter of bargain and sale, esp. in breach of duty, trust, or the like; betray. **3.** To impose upon; trick; deceive; gull; cheat. *Slang.*

Syn. **Sell, barter, vend, trade.** To **sell** is to transfer to another for a price, usually in money; **barter** implies an exchange of commodities; **vend** applies chiefly to the selling of wares, merchandise, or other small articles; **trade,** often synonymous with *barter,* suggests esp. the exchange of one particular object for another; it also applies to trafficking in general.

— *v. i.* **1.** To practice selling commodities. **2.** To be sold. — *n.* Imposition; cheat; hoax. *Colloq.* — **sell'er** (sĕl'ẽr), *n.*

selling charges. See OVERHEAD CHARGES.

Selt'zer (sĕlt'sẽr), *n., or* **Seltzer water.** An effervescing mineral water from Nieder-Selters, in Wiesbaden, Germany; also, an artificially carbonated water imitating it.

sel'vage } (sĕl'vĕj), *n.* [*self* + *edge,* i. e., its own proper
sel'vedge } edge.] The edge or an edge, of a woven fabric, so formed as to prevent raveling.

selves (sĕlvz), *n., pl.* of SELF.

se-man'tics (sē-măn'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. *σημαντικός* significant, fr. *σημαίνειν* to signify, *σῆμα* sign.] Semasiology.

se-man'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to signification or meaning.

sem'a-phore (sĕm'ȧ-fōr; 57), *n.* [Gr. *σῆμα* a sign + *-phore.*] A signal telegraph; an apparatus for signaling by the disposition of lanterns, flags, oscillating arms, etc. — **sem'a-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

se-ma'si-ol'o-gy (sē-mā'sĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σημασία* signification + *-logy.*] *Philol.* The science of meanings or sense development (of words). — **-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

se-mat'ic (sē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σῆμα, σήματος,* sign, token.] *Biol.* Serving as a warning of danger, as the conspicuous colors of certain poisonous or dangerous animals.

sem'bla-ble (sĕm'blȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *sembler* to seem, resemble, L. *similare, simulare.*] *Archaic.* **1.** Like; alike; similar. **2.** Apparent; seeming. — *n.* Likeness; resemblance. *Archaic.* — **sem'bla-bly,** *adv.*

sem'blance (-blăns), *n.* [F.] **1.** Image; likeness; form; as, the *semblance* of a man. **2.** Seeming; appearance; outward show; as, a *semblance* of virtue. **3.** Likeness; resemblance; similarity. — **Syn.** See RESEMBLANCE.

sem'ble (sĕm'b'l), *v. i.* [F., fr. *sembler.* See SEMBLABLE, *a.*] *Law.* It seems; — chiefly used impersonally in reports and judgments to express an obiter dictum.

se-mé' (sē-mā'), *a.* [F., sown.] *Her.* Sown; covered with small figures, as flowers or stars, generally disposed regularly; — used with *with* or *of.*

se'mei-ol'o-gy (sē'mī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), **se'mi-ol'o-gy** (sē'mĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *σημεῖον* a mark, a sign + *-logy.*] Science or art of signs; specif., *Med.,* symptomatology.

se'mei-ot'ic (sē'mī-ŏt'ĭk), **se'mi-ot'ic** (sē'mĭ-), *a.* [Gr. *σημειωτικός,* fr. *σημεῖον* a mark, a sign.] *Med.* Of or pert. to signs or symptoms of diseases.

Sem'e-le (sĕm'ē-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σεμέλη.] *Gr. Myth.* An earth goddess, daughter of Cadmus and mother of Dionysus by Zeus. Zeus having promised her whatsoever she should ask, she begged to behold him in his splendor, and was destroyed by his lightnings.

se'men (sē'mĕn), *n.; pl.* SEMINA (sĕm'ĭ-nȧ). [L.] *Physiol.* The fluid secreted by glands of the male reproductive apparatus, containing the spermatozoa; seed; sperm.

se-mes'ter (sē-mĕs'tẽr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *semestris* half-yearly; *sex* six + *mensis* month.] A period of six months; hence, either of the two terms into which the yearly period of instruction is divided in many colleges, universities, etc.

sem'i- (sĕm'ĭ-). [L. *semi-.*] Prefix denoting *half* or, sometimes, *partly, imperfectly;* as, *semi*annual, *half*-yearly, *semi*transparent, *partly* or *imperfectly* transparent.

sem'i-an'nu-al (-ăn'ū-ăl), *a.* Half-yearly.

Sem'i-A'ri-an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of a party in the church of the 4th century, which held views partly Arian.

sem'i-breve' (-brēv'), *n.* A note having half the time value of the breve; — now usually called a *whole note.* See NOTE.

sem'i-cen-ten'ni-al (-sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or occurring at the completion of, half of a century. — *n.* A fiftieth anniversary or its celebration.

sem'i-cir'cle (-sûr'k'l), *n.* **1.** A half circle. **2.** A body or arrangement of objects in the form of half of a circle.

sem'i-cir'cu-lar (-sûr'kū-lẽr), *a.* Having the form of a semicircle. — **semicircular canals,** *Anat.,* loop-shaped tubular portions of the labyrinth of the ear. See EAR, *Illust.*

sem'i-cir-cum'fer-ence (-sẽr-kŭm'fẽr-ĕns), *n.* Half of a circumference.

sem'i-civ'i-lized (-sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *a.* Partially civilized.

sem'i-co'lon (sĕm'ĭ-kō'lŏn), *n. Punctuation.* The mark [;] indicating a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma.

sem'i-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Half conscious; imperfectly conscious.

sem'i-de-tached' (-dē-tăcht'), *a.* Half detached; — used of either of two houses built together with a party wall.

sem'i-di-am'e-ter (-dī-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n. Math.* A radius.

sem'i-Die'sel (sĕm'ĭ-dē'zĕl), *a.* Designating an internal-combustion engine of a type resembling the Diesel engine in using heavy oil as fuel. The fuel is sprayed into an iron box (called a *hot bulb* or *hot pot*) opening into the combustion chamber and heated for ignition by a blast lamp until it is kept red hot by the heat of combustion.

sem'i-di-ur'nal (-dī-ûr'năl), *a.* Pertaining to, or accomplished in, half a day; also, occurring twice a day.

semidiurnal arc, either half of the arc traversed by a heavenly body between its rising and setting.

sem'i-dome' (-dōm'), *n.* A roof or ceiling in the form of half a dome covering a semicircular room or recess.

sem'i-el-lip'ti-cal (-ĕ-lĭp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Imperfectly elliptical.

sem'i-fi'nal (-fī'năl), *a. Sports.* Half final; — used in tournaments of the round, or matches in it, before the final or last round. — *n.* A semifinal round or match.

sem'i-flu'id (-flōō'ĭd; 86), *a.* Imperfectly fluid; very viscous, but not solid. — *n.* A semifluid substance.

sem'i-liq'uid, *a.* Half liquid; semifluid. — *n.* A semifluid.

sem'i-lu'nar (sĕm'ĭ-lū'nər), *a.* Shaped like a half-moon. **semilunar bone,** *Anat.,* a certain bone of the carpus. — **s. valves,** *Anat.,* three semicircular pocketlike folds of the lining of each ventricle of the heart which prevent the blood from flowing back from the pulmonary artery or aorta. — *n. Anat.* The semilunar bone.

sem'i-month'ly (-munth'lĭ), *a.* Coming or made twice in a month. — *n.* Something done or made every half month, esp. such a periodical. — *adv.* At intervals of half a month.

sem'i-nal (sĕm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *seminalis,* fr. *semen* seed.] **1.** Pert. to, containing, or consisting of, seed or semen. **2.** Contained in seed; germinal; rudimentary. — **-nal-ly,** *adv.*

sem'i-nar' (-när'), *n.* [G. See SEMINARY.] A group of students engaged, under an instructor, in original research.

sem'i-na-ry (sĕm'ĭ-nă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *seminarium,* fr. *seminarius* belonging to seed.] **1.** A place where a thing originates and develops. **2.** A place of education, as a school of a high grade, an academy, or college. **3.** = SEMINAR.

sem'i-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *semen, seminis,* seed + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Seed-bearing; producing seed.

Sem'i-nole (sĕm'ĭ-nōl), *n.* One of a southern tribe of Indians who settled in Florida and later were removed to the Indian Territory.

sem'i-of-fi'cial (-ō-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* Half official; having some, but not full, official authority. — **sem'i-of-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*

se'mi-ol'o-gy, *n.* Var. of SEMEIOLOGY. [transparent.]

sem'i-o-paque' (sĕm'ĭ-ō-pāk'), *a.* Half opaque; partly

sem'i-pal'mate (-păl'māt) } *a. Zoöl.* Having the anterior

sem'i-pal'mat-ed (-māt-ĕd) } toes joined only part way down with a web.

Sem'i-Pe-la'gi-an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* One (notably John Cassianus, a French monk of the 5th century) who held doctrines intermediate between the Pelagian doctrine of the absolutely free will of man and his ability to save himself and the Augustinian doctrine that divine grace was necessary to complete salvation.

sem'i-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* Imperfectly plastic.

sem'i-por'ce-lain (-pôr'sĕ-lĭn; -pôrs'lăn), *n.* An inferior kind of porcelain resembling earthenware; also, a kind of earthenware resembling porcelain.

sem'i-pre'cious (-prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* Precious in an inferior degree; — said specif. of the amethyst, garnet, tourmaline, etc.

sem'i-pub'lic (-pŭb'lĭc), *a.* To some extent public.

sem'i-qua'ver (sĕm'ĭ-kwā'vĕr), *n. Music.* See NOTE.

sem'i-ra'di-al (sĕm'ĭ-rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Half radial.

semiradial engine, *Mach.* See RADIAL ENGINE.

Se-mir'a-mis (sĕ-mĭr'ă-mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σεμίραμις.] A famous princess of Assyria, to whom classical legend ascribed great beauty, wisdom, and voluptuousness.

sem'i-sol'id (sĕm'ĭ-sŏl'ĭd), *a.* Imperfectly solid.

Sem'ite (sĕm'īt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Shem. **2.** One of a Caucasian race represented by the Jews and Arabs and the ancient Babylonians, Assyrians, Aramæans, Phœnicians, etc.

Se-mit'ic (sĕ-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Semites. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, a family of languages including Phœnician, Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic, and Amharic.

Sem-it'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The scientific study of the language, literature, or history of the Semitic peoples.

Sem'i-tism (sĕm'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Semitic character or qualities; also, a Semitic idiom or expression.

sem'i-tone' (sĕm'ĭ-tōn'), *n. Music.* Lit., half a tone; the tone at a half step; less properly, the half step itself.

sem'i-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a semitone or semitones. [fectly translucent.

sem'i-trans-lu'cent (-trănz-lū'sĕnt), *a.* Half or imper-

sem'i-trans-par'ent (-trănz-pâr'ĕnt), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

sem'i-vit'ri-fied (-vĭt'rĭ-fīd), *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

sem'i-vow'el (sĕm'ĭ-vou'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, as that of Eng. *w* or *y.* **2.** A letter or character representing such a sound.

sem'i-week'ly (-wēk'lĭ), *a.* Coming, or made, or done, once every half week. — *n.* That which comes or happens once every half week; esp., a periodical published every half week. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week.

sem'o-li'na (sĕm'ō-lē'nà), *n.* [It. *semolino,* fr. *semola* bran, L. *simila* the finest wheat flour.] Coarsely ground and carefully purified milling products of wheat, esp. hard wheat, used for macaroni and in cookery.

sem'pi-ter'nal (sĕm'pĭ-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *sempiternus,* fr. *semper* always.] Everlasting; eternal; perpetual. — **sem'-pi-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

semp'stress (sĕmp'strĕs; sĕm'-). Var. of SEAMSTRESS.

sen (sĕn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *ch'ien* coin.] A Japanese copper coin, $\frac{1}{100}$ of a yen (= ½ cent).

sen'a-ry (sĕn'ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *senarius.*] Of or pert. to six.

sen'ate (sĕn'ăt), *n.* [F. *sénat,* fr. L. *senatus,* fr. *senex.* See SENILE.] **1.** Lit., an assembly of old men; hence, an assembly with the highest deliberative or legislative functions; **as: a** *Ancient Rome.* The supreme council of the state, orig. having only advisory powers. At first it was wholly patrician, but at an early date plebeians were appointed. **b** [*cap.*] The upper and smaller branch of various legislatures, as of France, the United States, etc. See CONGRESS. **c** In general, a legislative body; state council. **2.** In certain English universities, a body which directs the education and discipline. **3.** In some colleges, a council composed of members of the faculty and elected students, to which are referred various matters, as of discipline. *U. S.*

sen'a-tor (sĕn'ă-tĕr), *n.* [OF. *senatour,* fr. L. *senator.*] A member of a senate. — **sen'a-tor-ship',** *n.*

sen'a-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or befitting, a senator or a senate. **2.** Entitled to elect a senator; as, *senatorial* districts. *U. S.* — **sen'a-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

se-na'tus-con-sult' (sē-nā'tŭs-kŏn-sŭlt'; -kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* [L. *senatus consultum.*] A senatus consultum.

‖ **se-na'tus con-sul'tum** (sē-nā'tŭs kŏn-sŭl'tŭm); *pl.* SENATUS CONSULTA (-tà). [L.] *Anc. Rome.* A decree of the senate, esp. after about A. D. 100, when the senate superseded popular assemblies as the lawmaking power.

send (sĕnd), *v. t.;* SENT (sĕnt); SEND'ING. [AS. *sendan.*] **1.** To cause to go; specif.: **a** To dispatch; as, to *send* a messenger. **b** To procure the transmission of; as, to *send* a message. **c** To impel; throw; hurl; as, to *send* a ball, an arrow **2.** To cause to come, happen, be, etc.; bestow; grant; inflict; as, till God *sends* relief. **3.** To cause to become; as, to *send* one mad. — *v. i.* **1.** To dispatch an agent or messenger or a message or missive. **2.** *Naut.* **a** To be carried forward by the impulse of a wave; as, the ship *sends* violently. **b** = SCEND, *v. i.*

to send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought. [carried bodily.

— *n. Naut.* The impulse of a wave by which a vessel is

sen'dal (sĕn'dăl), *n.* [OF. *cendal,* LL. *cendalum.*] Any of various silk fabrics used in the Middle Ages, esp. a light thin kind; also, an article of dress made of it.

send'er, *n.* One who, or that which, sends.

send'-off', *n.* A demonstration of good will to one starting on an ocean trip or the like. *Colloq.*

Sen'e-ca (sĕn'ĕ-kà), *n.* One of a warlike tribe of Iroquoian Indians, formerly of western New York, now residing chiefly in New York.

Seneca root, Seneca snakeroot. Vars. of SENEGA ROOT, SENEGA SNAKEROOT.

Sen'e-gal-ese' (sĕn'ĕ-gôl-ēz'; -ēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Senegal. [bia.

Sen'e-gam'bi-an (-găm'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Senegam-

Sen'e-ga root *or* **snakeroot** (sĕn'ĕ-gà). The root of a milkwort (*Polygala senega*), of the eastern United States, used as an expectorant and diuretic.

se-nes'cent (sē-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *senescens,* p. pr.] Growing old; aging. — **se-nes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

sen'es-chal (sĕn'ĕ-shăl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *seniscalcus.*] The bailiff, steward, or major-domo of a great medieval lord, holding high military command.

se'nile (sē'nīl; -nĭl), *a.* [L. *senilis,* fr. *senex,* gen. *senis,* old, an old man.] **1.** Of, pert. to, proceeding from, or characteristic of, old age. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* Approaching the end of a cycle of erosion; as, a *senile* topography.

se-nil'i-ty (sē-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being senile; old age, or its infirmity.

sen'ior (sēn'yĕr), *a.* [L. *senior,* compar. of *senex,* gen. *senis,* old.] **1.** Elder; — often used after a personal name to indicate the older of two bearing it. Abbr., *Sr.* **2.** Superior in dignity, rank, or office. **3.** Of or pert. to the final year of the course in American colleges, high schools, etc.

— *n.* **1.** A person older than another. **2.** One older in office or prior in grade. **3.** An aged person. **4.** A student in the senior year. At an English university, a senior fellow.

sen-ior'i-ty (sēn-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being senior; priority of birth, office, or service. **2.** A body or company of seniors; at an English university, a court or assembly of senior fellows of a college.

sen'na (sĕn'à), *n.* [From Ar. *sanā* or *senā.*] **1.** Any of various species of cassia, esp. an officinal species. **2.** An important cathartic drug consisting of the dried leaves of certain African and Arabian species of cassia (as *Cassia senna, C. acutifolia,* etc.).

sen'night (sĕn'ĭt; -īt), *n.* Also **se'n'night.** [Contr. fr. *sevennight.*] A week. *Archaic.*

sen'nit (sĕn'ĭt), *n.* [*seven* + *knit.*] **1.** *Naut.* A braided cord or fabric of plaited rope yarns or other small stuff. **2.** Plaited straw, grass, or palm leaves, for making hats.

‖ **se-ñor'** (sā-nyōr'), *n.; pl.* SEÑORES (-nyō'rās), ‖ **se-ño'ra** (-nyō'rà), *n.; pl.* SEÑORAS, ‖ **se'ño-ri'ta** (sā'nyō-rē'tà), *n.; pl.* SENORITAS. [Sp.] Spanish titles of courtesy corresponding respectively to the English *Mr.* or *sir, Mrs.* or *madam,* and *Miss;* also, a gentleman, lady, young lady.

sen'sate (sĕn'sāt), *a.* [L. *sensatus* gifted with sense, intelligent, fr. *sensus* sense. See SENSE.] Felt or apprehended

through a sense or the senses. — (sĕn'sāt), *v. t.*; -SAT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); -SAT-ING (-sāt-ĭng). To feel or apprehend through a sense or the senses.

sen-sa'tion (sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A feeling, or state of consciousness, produced by an external object (stimulus), or by change in the body. **2.** Any feeling; esp., a more or less indefinite bodily feeling; as, a *sensation* of buoyancy. **3.** A state of excited interest or feeling, or its cause; as, the crime caused a great *sensation*. — **Syn.** See SENSE.

sen-sa'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to sensation or sensationalism. **2.** Suited or intended to excite great interest or emotion; melodramatic; emotional.

sen-sa'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all our knowledge originates in sensation or sense perceptions, or, in a narrower meaning, that all knowledge is made up of sense elements. **2.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that feeling is the sole criterion of good; sensualism. **3.** The practice or methods of sensational writing or speaking. — **sen-sa'tion-al-ist,** *n.* — **sen-sa'tion-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

sen-sa'tion-al-ly (-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a sensational manner.

sense (sĕns), *n.* [L. *sensus*, fr. *sentire, sensum*, to perceive, feel.] **1.** Meaning; import; as, the true *sense* of the words. **2.** Mind; consciousness; intelligence; as, a stone has no *sense*. **3.** Perception through the intellect; apprehension; understanding; discernment; as, a *sense* of humor. **4.** Sound perception and reasoning; correct judgment; also, that which is sound, or reasonable; rational meaning; as, he speaks *sense*. **5.** Moral perception or appreciation; as, he has no *sense* of shame. **6.** The faculty of receiving mental impressions through certain organs (**sense organs**) of the body, or of perceiving bodily changes; also, any special faculty of sensation; as, the five *senses* (sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch). **7.** Sense perception; sensibility; feeling; as, a *sense* of pleasure. **8.** That which is felt or is held as a sentiment or opinion; judgment; as, the *sense* of the meeting. **9.** *Geom.* One of two opposite directions in which a line, surface, or volume, may be supposed to be described by the motion of a point, line, or surface, or to be reckoned; — opposite senses being denoted by opposite signs, + and −. **10.** Hence: direction; trend; course.

Syn. Sense, sensation, sensibility, sensitiveness, susceptibility. Sense (see also MEANING, REASON) denotes a feeling or consciousness which is vaguer or less corporeal or objective than that denoted by **sensation**; as, he had a *sense* of some one's being near; a general *sensation* of drowsy warmth. **Sensibility** is capacity, esp. keen or delicate, of emotion or feeling; **sensitiveness** is acute, sometimes morbid, sensibility. **Susceptibility**, though often equivalent to *sensibility*, commonly emphasizes more strongly quickness of response to impressions from without; as, a poet's *susceptibility* to impressions.

— *v. t.*; SENSED (sĕnst); SENS'ING. To get the meaning of; understand; realize. *Colloq., U. S.*

sense'less (sĕns'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of, deficient in, or contrary to, sense; specif.: **a** Insensible; stupid; unconscious. **b** Stupid; foolish. **c** Unreasonable; nonsensical. — **sense'less-ly,** *adv.* — **sense'less-ness,** *n.*

sense perception. Perception by the senses, as distinguished from intellectual perception.

sen'si-bil'i-ty (sĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Mental receptivity; discernment; as, *sensibility* of truth. **2.** Capacity of emotion or feeling; delicacy of feeling; as, *sensibility* to pain or praise. **3.** State or quality of being sensible, or able to feel or perceive. **4.** Delicacy of an instrument; sensitiveness. — **Syn.** See SENSE, JUDGMENT.

sen'si-ble (sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *sensibilis*.] **1.** Capable of being perceived by the senses; hence: perceptible to the mind; making an impression on the sense, reason, or understanding; as, a *sensible* change in temperature. **2.** Capable of receiving impressions from external objects; impressible; as, the ear is *sensible* to sound. **3.** Sensitive to impression from without; easily affected; as, *sensible* to kindness. **4.** Readily affected by natural agents; delicate; as, a *sensible* thermometer. **5.** Perceiving or having perception; cognizant; satisfied; persuaded; as, *sensible* of being cold. **6.** Possessing sense or reason; characterized by good or common sense; wise. — **sen'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sen'si-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Sensible, cognizant. Sensible emphasizes the element of feeling or consciousness in knowledge; **cognizant**, that of information or observation; as, he was not *sensible* that he had offended; acutely *cognizant* of their presence. See WISE.

sen'si-tive (sĕn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *sensitif*. See SENSE.] **1.** Having sense or feeling; impressible by external objects. **2.** Having quick and acute sensibility; highly susceptible; easily affected; specif., quick to take offense; touchy. **3.** Hence: **a** *Mech.* Having a capacity of being easily affected or moved; delicate; as, *sensitive* scales. **b** *Chem. & Photog.* Readily affected or changed by certain agents; as, photographic paper is *sensitive* to actinic rays. **4.** Of or pert. to sensation; depending on or affecting sensation; as, *sensitive* muscular motions excited by irritation. **5.** *Bot.* Showing motion when irritated or stimulated, as by a touch, as any of various plants or parts of plants.

sensitive plant, a well-known plant (*Mimosa pudica*) with palmate leaves, often cultivated in greenhouses. ǂ At a touch the leafstalk droops, and the pinnæ and leaflets close tightly.

sen'si-tive-ly (sĕn'sĭ-tĭv-lĭ), *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

sen'si-tive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sensitive. — **Syn.** See SENSE.

sen'si-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sensitive; sensitiveness; specif., *Psychol.*, the capacity of experiencing, conveying, or occasioning sensation.

sen'si-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result of rendering sensitive.

sen'si-tize (sĕn'sĭ-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). *Chem. & Photog.* To render sensitive.

sen'si-tiz'er (-tīz'ẽr), *n.* A sensitizing agent.

sen'si-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See SENSITIVE; -METER.] *Photog.* An instrument or apparatus for comparing and grading the sensitiveness of plates, films, etc.

sen-so'ri-al (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Sensory.

sen-so'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [L., the seat or organ of sensation, fr. *sentire, sensum*, to feel.] **1.** The gray matter of the cerebral cortex, supposed to be the physical basis of sensation. **2.** The nervous system with the organs of sense.

sen'so-ry (sĕn'sō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the sensorium or sensation; — esp. applied to nerves and nerve fibers carrying to a nerve center impulses resulting in sensation. **2.** Of the nature of sensation; pert. to sense. — *n.* Sensorium.

sen'su-al (sĕn'shōō-ăl), *a.* [L. *sensualis*, fr. *sensus* sense.] **1.** Pert. to, consisting in, or affecting the senses or sense organs; relating to sense; sensuous. **2.** Hence: not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly; worldly. **3.** Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; voluptuous; sometimes, lewd. **4.** Pert. to the doctrine of sensualism. — **Syn.** See SENSUOUS.

sen'su-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Condition or character of one who is sensual; subjection to sensual appetite; sensuality. **2.** *Philos.* Sensationalism. **3.** *Ethics.* The regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest good. **4.** *Æsthetics.* Emphasis put upon the sensuous qualities of an object or on the sensuous as the chief element of beauty.

sen'su-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who is sensual. **2.** One who holds to a doctrine of sensualism.

sen'su-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being sensual; devotedness to, or free indulgence in, carnal or sensual pleasures; voluptuousness.

sen'su-al-ize (sĕn'shōō-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make sensual; debase by carnal gratifications. — **sen'su-al-i-za'tion** (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sen'su-al-ly, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

sen'su-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the senses or sensible objects; addressing the senses. **2.** Easily affected through the senses. **3.** Of the nature of sensation or of sense imagery. — **sen'su-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sen'su-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Sensuous, sensual, voluptuous. Sensuous is favorable or neutral in sense; **sensual** is derogatory; as, *sensuous* experiences of colors, tastes; a *sensual* feast, debauch. **Voluptuous** implies luxurious abandonment to the pleasures of the senses; it may suggest either sensuous or (oftener) sensual enjoyment; as, *voluptuous* music; a *voluptuous* life.

sent (sĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of SEND.

sen'tence (sĕn'tĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sententia*, fr. *sentire* to feel, think.] **1.** That which is thought or opined; an opinion; hence: a decision; determination; judgment. **2.** A maxim; axiom; saw. **3.** *Law.* **a** In Civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause. **b** In criminal and ecclesiastical courts, a judgment passed by a court or judge on a person on trial; decree or order by which the court imposes punishment upon a person found guilty, or the punishment so imposed. **4.** *Gram.* A combination of words complete as expressing a thought, and in writing marked at the close by a period, interrogation point, or, sometimes, an exclamation point.

— *v. t.*; -TENCED (sĕn'tĕnst); -TENC-ING (-tĕn-sĭng). To pass or pronounce judgment on; doom; prescribe the punishment of. — **sen'tenc-er** (-tĕn-sẽr), *n.* [decisive.

sen-ten'tial (sĕn-tĕn'shăl), *a.* Of the nature of a judgment; **sen-ten'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *sententiosus.*] **1.** Full of meaning; terse and energetic in expression; pithy. **2.** Abounding in sayings, axioms, or maxims; — sometimes derogatory. — **Syn.** See CONCISE. — **sen-ten'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **sen-ten'tious-ness,** *n.*

sen'ti-ence (sĕn'shĭ-ĕns; -shĕns) } *n.* Sentient being or
sen'ti-en-cy (-shĭ-ĕn-sĭ; -shĕn-sĭ) } state; consciousness; also, elementary or inchoate consciousness.

sen'ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt), *a.* [L. *sentiens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Having a faculty or faculties of sensation and perception; as, *sentient* man. **2.** Experiencing sensation

and feeling; as, a *sentient* life. — *n.* A sentient being; also, the mind. — **sen'ti-ent-ly,** *adv.*

sen'ti-ment (sĕn'tĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *sentement*, F. *sentiment*, fr. L. *sentire* to feel.] **1.** Feeling; sensibility; tender susceptibility; as, less of *sentiment* than sense. **2.** A mental attitude, thought, or judgment permeated or prompted by feeling; as, religious *sentiment;* in general, an emotional disposition with reference to some object or class of objects. **3.** Refined feeling; delicate sensibility, esp. as expressed in a work of art or evinced in conduct. **4.** Opinion; notion; judgment. **5.** A thought as distinguished from its verbal expression; also, a maxim, saying, or toast.

Syn. Sentiment (see FEELING, OPINION) is commonly used in a good sense; **sentimentality** often suggests exaggerated or affected sentiment.

sen'ti-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or characterized or dominated by, sentiment; as, *sentimental* motives. **2.** Having an excess of sentiment or sensibility; affectedly tender or emotional; as, a *sentimental* girl. **3.** Characterized by the expression of sentiment or sentiments; as, *sentimental* music.

sen'ti-men'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being sentimental; character or behavior of a sentimentalist.

sen'ti-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who has or affects sentiment, or fine feeling.

sen'ti-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sentimental. — **Syn.** See SENTIMENT.

sen'ti-men'tal-ize (-mĕn'tăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To imbue with sentiment. — *v. i.* To think or act sentimentally, or like a sentimentalist.

sen'ti-men'tal-ly, *adv.* In a sentimental manner.

sen'ti-nel (sĕn'tĭ-nĕl), *n.* [F. *sentinelle*, fr. It. *sentinella.*] One who watches or guards; specif., *Mil.*, a soldier set to guard an army, camp, or the like, against surprise; a sentry. — *v. t.;* -NELED (-nĕld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING. **1.** To watch over as a sentinel. **2.** To furnish with a sentinel or sentinels. **3.** To place as a sentinel.

sen'try (sĕn'trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** One, esp. a soldier, placed on guard. **2.** Guard; watch, as by a sentinel.

sentry box. A hut or box to shelter a sentinel at his post.

se'pal (sē'păl; sĕp'ăl), *n. Bot.* A leaf or division of the calyx.

sep'al-ous (sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having (so many) sepals.

sep'a-ra-ble (sĕp'ă-rà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being separated or divided. — **sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sep'a-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sep'a-ra-bly,** *adv.*

sep'a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *separatus*, p. p. of *separare* to separate; *se-* aside + *parare* to prepare.] **1.** To disunite; divide; part. **2.** To intervene; keep apart by occupying the space between; lie between. **3.** To set apart from others, as for a special use. — **Syn.** See PART. — *v. i.* **1.** To part; become disunited; as, the family *separated.* **2.** To come apart; divide. **3.** To form as a separate body; as, a precipitate *separates* from a solution.

— (-rāt), *a.* **1.** Divided from another or others; disconnected; separated. **2.** Disunited from the body; disembodied. **3.** Unconnected; distinct; as, a *separate* house. **4.** Solitary; secluded; as, *separate* confinement. **5.** Particular; single; as, *separate* items. — **sep'a-rate-ly,** *adv.* — **-rate-ness,** *n.*

sep'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A separating; state of being separated or separate. **2.** *Law.* **a** Divorce. **b** A cessation of cohabitation between husband and wife by agreement.

sep'a-ra-tist (sĕp'ă-rā-tĭst), *n.* One who withdraws, esp. from a church; a dissenter; nonconformist. — **-ra-tism,** *n.*

sep'a-ra-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to cause separation.

sep'a-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, separates; esp., any machine or apparatus for separating a mixture into its constituent parts, as for drying steam before it enters a steam engine, for separating cream from milk, etc.

Se-phar'dic (sē-fär'dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sephardim.

Se-phar'dim (-dĭm), *n. pl.* [NHeb.] Jews descended from the former Jews of Spain and Portugal.

se'pi-a (sē'pĭ-ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σηπία* cuttlefish, squid.] **1.** Any of various cuttlefishes (*Sepia* or an allied genus) having an internal calcareous shell. **2.** A rich brown pigment prepared from the ink, or black secretion, of various cuttlefishes; also, the color of this pigment. — *a.* Of the color of sepia; dark reddish brown; also, made of, or done in, sepia.

se'pi-o-lite' (-ō-līt'), *n.* [*sepia* + *-lite.*] = MEERSCHAUM, 1.

se'poy (sē'poi), *n.* [Per. *sipāhī*, fr. *sipāh* army.] A native of India employed as a soldier by a European power.

sep'sine (sĕp'sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **sep'sin.** [See SEPSIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble poison (ptomaine) present in putrid blood and formed in the putrefaction of proteins.

sep'sis (sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σῆψις* putrefaction.] *Med.* Poisoning of the system by the introduction of putrescent material or pathogenic organisms into the blood.

sept (sĕpt), *n.* [Corruption of *sect*, n.] **1.** Anciently, in Ireland, a family or group of families under a subordinate chief. **2.** A similar group or social unit elsewhere.

sep'ta (sĕp'tà), *n., pl.* of SEPTUM.

sep'tal (sĕp'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a septum or septa.

sep-ta'ri-um (sĕp-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.; pl.* **-RIA** (-à). [NL., fr. L. *septum, saeptum*, an inclosure, a partition, fr. *sepire, saepire*, to inclose.] *Geol.* A concretionary nodule, usually of limestone or clay ironstone, intersected within by cracks filled with calcite, barite, etc. — **sep-ta'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

sep'tate (sĕp'tāt), *a.* [L. *septum, saeptum*, partition.] Divided by or having a partition or partitions.

Sep-tem'ber (sĕp-tĕm'bĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *septem* seven, it being the seventh month of the primitive Roman year.] The ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.

Sep-tem'brist (-brĭst), *n.* [F. *septembriste.*] **1.** An agent in the massacres (**September massacres**) of Royalists in Paris, committed from the 2d to the 6th of September, 1792. **2.** Hence: a bloodthirsty person; a butcher.

sep-tem'vir (-vĕr), *n.; pl.* E. -VIRS (-vĕrz), L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L. *septemviri*, pl.; *septem* seven + *viri*, pl. of *vir* man.] *Rom. Hist.* One of seven associated in authority.

sep'te-na-ry (sĕp'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *septenarius.*] **1.** Consisting of, or relating to, seven. **2.** Septennial. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The number seven; also, a group of seven. **2.** *Pros.* A verse of seven feet.

sep-ten'nate (sĕp-tĕn'āt), *n.* [F. *septennat.*] A period of seven years, during which an office is held, etc.

sep-ten'ni-al (-ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *septennium* a period of seven years.] Lasting seven years; also, happening or returning once in every seven years. — **sep-ten'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **Sep-ten'tri-o** (sĕp-tĕn'trĭ-ō), *n.* [L. See SEPTENTRION.] *Astron.* The constellation Ursa Major.

sep-ten'tri-on (-trĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F. fr. L. *septentrio* the northern regions, fr. *septentriones* 7 stars called the Dipper; *septem* seven + *trio*, orig., a plow ox.] Northern regions; the north. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sep-ten'tri-on-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the north; boreal.

sep-tet' (sĕp-tĕt'), *n.* [From L. *septem* seven, like *duet*, from L. *duo.*] **1.** *Music.* A composition for seven instruments or voices. **2.** A set of seven persons or things.

sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *septicus*, Gr. *σηπτικός*, fr. *σήπειν* to make putrid.] Of or pert. to sepsis; produced by putrefaction or pathogenic organisms. — *n.* A substance that promotes putrefaction.

sep'ti-cæ'mi-a (sĕp'tĭ-sē'mĭ-à), *n.* Also **sep'ti-ce'mi-a.** [NL.; Gr. *σηπτικός* putrefactive + *-αιμία.*] *Med.* A poisoned condition of the blood due to pathogenic organisms; blood poisoning.

Septicidal Capsule of *Triadenum.*

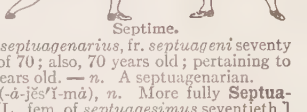
sep'ti-cid'al (sĕp'tĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [*septum* + L. *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Dividing the partitions; — said of a method of dehiscence.

sep-tic'i-ty (sĕp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Septic quality.

sep-tif'ra-gal (sĕp-tĭf'rà-găl), *a.* [*septum* + L. *frangere, fractum*, to break.] *Bot.* Breaking from the partitions; — said of a method of dehiscence.

sep-til'lion (sĕp-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *septillion*, formed fr. L. *septem* seven, in imitation of million.] The number denoted by a unit with 24 zeros annexed (French and American notation) or with 42 zeros (English). — **sep-til'lion,** *a.* — **sep-til'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n. & a.*

sep'time (sĕp'tĕm), *n.* [L. *septima*, fem. of *septimus* seventh.] *Fencing.* The seventh position. See *Illust.*



Septime.

sep'tu-a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕp'tū-à-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* A person who is from 70 to 79 years of age; a septuagenary.

sep'tu-ag'e-na-ry (-ăj'ĕ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *septuagenarius*, fr. *septuageni* seventy each.] Consisting of 70; also, 70 years old; pertaining to one from 70 to 79 years old. — *n.* A septuagenarian.

Sep'tu-a-ges'i-ma (-à-jĕs'ĭ-mà), *n.* More fully **Septuagesima Sunday.** [L., fem. of *septuagesimus* seventieth.] *Eccl.* The third Sunday before Lent.

Sep'tu-a-gint (sĕp'tū-à-jĭnt), *n.* [From L. *septuaginta* seventy.] A Greek version of the Old Testament still in use in the Eastern Church; — so called from a discarded tradition that it was the work of 70 (or 72) inspired translators. — **Sep'tu-a-gin'tal** (-jĭn'tăl), *a.*

sep'tum (sĕp'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tà). [L. *septum, saeptum*, an inclosure, hedge, fence.] Any dividing wall, partition, or the like, esp. in an organism.

sep'tu-or (sĕp'tū-ŏr), *n.* [F.] A septet.

sep'tu-ple (-tū-p'l), *a.* [LL. *septuplus.*] Seven times as much; multiplied by seven; sevenfold. — *v. t.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To multiply by seven.

sep'ul-cher, sep'ul-chre (-ŭl-kĕr), *n.* [OF. *sepulcre*, fr. L. *sepulcrum, -chrum*, fr. *sepelire* to bury.] A grave; tomb; burial vault. — *v. t.* To bury; inter.

se-pul'chral (sē-pŭl'krăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to burial, the grave, or monuments to the dead. **2.** Suggestive of or be-

fitting a sepulcher; as : **a** Unnaturally low and grave; — said of sound, esp. of the voice. **b** Gloomy; funereal.

sep'ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tûr; *formerly also* sē-pūl'tûr), *n.* [F. *sépulture*, L. *sepultura*, fr. *sepelire* to bury.] **1.** Act of burying; interment. **2.** A sepulcher. *Archaic.*

se-qua'cious (sē-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sequax, -acis*, fr. *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Inclined to follow a leader; attendant. *Archaic.* **2.** Following another or others unreasoningly or obsequiously; slavishly deferential or imitative, esp. in opinion or practice. **3.** Having or observing regular or logical sequence. — **se-quac'i-ty** (sē-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

se'quel (sē'kwĕl), *n.* [L. *sequela*, fr. *sequi* to follow.] **1.** That which follows; succeeding part; continuation. **2.** Consequence; event; effect; result.

se-que'la (sē-kwē'lȧ), *n.*; chiefly in *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] A disease or a morbid condition left as the result of a disease.

se'quence (sē'kwĕns), *n.* **1.** State of being sequent; succession. **2.** That which follows or succeeds as an effect; result. **3.** Order of events in time; simple succession. **4.** A connected or related succession, or series, of things, events, etc.; as, a sonnet *sequence*. **5.** *Music.* A succession of repeated harmonic or melodic phrases rising or falling usually by the regular diatonic degrees in the same scale. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* A hymn or rhythm introduced in the Mass on some occasions and sung after the epistle and gradual; — called also a *prose*. — **Syn.** See SUCCESSION.

se'quen-cy (sē'kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* = SEQUENCE, 1.

se'quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *sequens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Following; succeeding. **2.** Following as an effect; consequent. — *n.* That which follows; esp., that which follows as a result; sequence; sequel.

se-quen'tial (sē-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* Succeeding or following in order or as a result. — **se-quen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

se-ques'ter (sē-kwĕs'tĕr), *v.t.* [F. *séquestrer*, L. *sequestrare* to give up for safe keeping, fr. *sequester* a trustee, *sequi* to follow.] **1.** *Law.* **a** To separate (property) from the owner for a time, until a demand is satisfied, a decree fulfilled, etc. **b** *Internat. Law.* To confiscate or to seize and appropriate under the right of preëmption. **2.** To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity; seclude; — often used reflexively. **3.** To set apart; put aside; separate.

se-ques'tered (-tĕrd), *p. a.* Retired; secluded; isolated.

se-ques'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* To sequester.

se'ques-tra'tion (sē'kwĕs-trā'shŭn; sĕk'wĕs-), *n.* **1.** Act of separating, or state of being separated; separation; seclusion, as from society. **2.** *Law.* The sequestering of property, or the state of being sequestered. — **se'ques-tra'tor**, *n.*

se-ques'trum (sē-kwĕs'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL. See SEQUESTER.] *Med.* A portion of dead bone which becomes separated from the sound portion, as in necrosis.

se'quin (sē'kwĭn; sĕk'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *zecchino*, fr. *zecca* the mint, fr. Ar. *sekkah, sikkah*, die, stamp.] An obsolete gold coin of Italy and Turkey, worth about $2.25.

se-quoi'a (sē-kwoi'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Sequoyah*, who invented the Cherokee alphabet.] Either of two California trees, the "big tree" and the redwood (constituting the genus *Sequoia*) of the pine family. Both trees attain an immense height and girth.

Sequoia.

ser (sēr; sär), *n.* [Hind. *sēr*.] A varying weight of India, usually $\frac{1}{40}$ of a maund. The government ser contains 80 tolas = 2.057 lbs., or 0.933 kg.

‖ **sé'rac'** (sā'rȧk'), *n.* [F. (in the Alps), orig., a kind of solid cheese.] A tower of ice among crevasses of a glacier.

ser'a-file. Var. of SERREFILE.

se-ragl'io (sē-rȧl'yō; sē-räl'-), *n.*; *pl.* It. -AGLI (-yē); E. -AGLIOS (-yōz). [It. *serraglio*, orig., an inclosure of palisades (confused with Per. *serāy* palace), fr. *serrare* to shut, LL. *serra* bar, L. *sera*.] **1.** [*cap.*] The former chief or official palace of the Turkish sultan; also [*l. c.*], any residence of the sultan. **2.** A harem; loosely, a place of licentious pleasure.

se-ra'i (sē-rä'ē; -rī'), *n.* [Per. *sarāy, serāy*, a palace, a house, an inn.] In the East, a caravansary, or rest house.

se-rail' (sē-rāl'), *n.* [F. *sérail*.] A seraglio; harem.

ser'aph (sĕr'ăf), *n.*; *pl.* E. -APHS (-ăfs), Heb. -APHIM (-ȧ-fĭm). [Heb. *serāphīm*, pl.] One of an order of celestial beings conceived as fiery and purifying ministers of Jehovah.

se-raph'ic (sē-răf'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or
se-raph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } befitting, a seraph; angelic. — **se-raph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ser'a-phim (sĕr'ȧ-fĭm), *n.* The Hebrew pl. of SERAPH; — sometimes erron. used as a *sing.* with *pl.* *seraphims*, as in King James Bible, *Is.* vi. 2, 6. Cf. CHERUB.

Se-ra'pis (sē-rā'pĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σάραπις, Σέραπις.] *Mythol.* An Egyptian deity. See APIS. — **Se-rap'ic** (-răp'ĭk; -rā'pĭk), *a.*

ser'as-kier' (sĕr'ăs-kēr'; sē-răs'kēr), *n.* [Turk., fr. Per. *ser* head, chief + Ar. *'asker* an army.] A Turkish commander; esp., the commander in chief or minister of war.

Serb (sûrb), *n.* [Servian *Srp, Srb.*] One of a Slavic tribe in the Roman province of Mœsia, now Serbia; hence, a Serbian or his language. — *a.* Serbian.

Se'r'bi-an (sûr'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Serbia. — *n.* One of the people of Serbia, or of the race dominant in Serbia; also, their language. See SERVO-CROATIAN.

Ser-bo'ni-an (sĕr-bō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Σερβωνίς.] Relating to Lake Serbonis, an asphaltic lake in Egypt, in which Herodotus says whole armies were engulfed.

ser'dab (sûr'dăb; sĕr-dăb'), *n.* [Ar. *sirdāb* ice cellar, fr. Per. *sard* cold + *āb* water.] *Archæol.* A narrow chamber of the mastaba in which was kept a statue of the deceased.

sere (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. See SEAR.

‖ **se-rein'** (sē-rān'), *n.* [F.] *Meteorol.* A mist, or fine rain, which sometimes falls from a clear sky just after sunset.

ser'e-nade' (sĕr'ē-nād'), *n.* [F. *sérénade*, It. *serenata*.] *Music.* **a** Music as sung or played in the open air at night, esp. for gallantry, under the windows of ladies. **b** A piece of music suitable for such performance. — *v. t. & i.*; -NAD'ED (-nād'ĕd); -NAD'ING (-nād'ĭng). To entertain with a serenade; perform a serenade. — **ser'e-nad'er** (-nād'ĕr), *n.*

ser'e-na'ta (sĕr'ē-nä'tȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A cantata of a pastoral or dramatic character. **b** A composition, in several movements, midway between the early orchestral suite and the modern symphony.

se-rene' (sē-rēn'), *a.* [L. *serenus*.] **1.** Bright; clear; unobscured; as, a *serene* sky. **2.** Calm; placid; unruffled; as, a *serene* soul. See *Note* under SERENITY. — **Syn.** See CALM. — *n.* **1.** A serene expanse. **2.** Serenity; tranquillity. *Rare.* — **se-rene'ly**, *adv.* — **se-rene'ness**, *n.*

se-ren'i-ty (-rĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Serene quality or state.

☞ *Serenity* and *Serene* are given as titles to certain reigning princes and other dignitaries in Europe; as, Your *Serenity*; His *Serene* Highness.

serf (sûrf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *servus* servant, slave.] A slave; now, usually, a person bound to the soil and more or less subject to its owner. — **serf'age** (-ĭj), **serf'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* **Syn. Serf, slave, thrall.** Serf denotes, strictly, one who is attached to the soil and sold with it into the service of any purchaser; a **slave** is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold at will; **thrall** is now chiefly poetical or elevated for *slave*.

serge (sûrj), *n.* [F., orig., a silken stuff, L. *sericus* silken.] **1.** A twilled woolen fabric. **2.** A kind of twilled silk.

ser'gean-cy (sär'jĕn-sĭ), **ser'jean-cy,** *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Office or function of a sergeant.

ser'geant, ser'jeant (-jĕnt), *n.* In England *serjeant* is usually preferred, except for military officers. [F. *sergent*, fr. L. *serviens, -entis*, p. pr. of *servire* to serve.] **1.** *O. Eng. Feudal Law.* Any tenant holding by sergeanty; hence, specif. : **a** A personal attendant upon a soldier on the field of war. **b** One acting for the king in the hearing and deciding of cases in his courts; a sergeant at law. **2.** = SERGEANT AT ARMS. **3.** *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer next above a corporal. **4.** An officer in a police force, in the United States ranking next below captain (sometimes lieutenant), in England next below inspector.

sergeant at arms, an officer of any legislative, deliberative, or judicial body who preserves order, arrests offenders, etc. — **s. at law**, *Eng. Law*, a barrister of a certain high (now obsolete) rank.

sergeant, *or* **serjeant, fish.** **a** A striped, pelagic, somewhat mackerel-like fish (*Rachycentron canadum*) of the coasts of America and the East Indies. **b** A robalo.

ser'geant-ship, ser'jeant-ship, *n.* Sergeancy.

ser'geant-y, ser'jeant-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *sergentie, serjantie*.] *Eng. Feudal Law.* Any of various feudal services of a personal nature by which estates were held of the king or other lord; also, such tenure of land, or land so held.

se'ri-al (sē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or arranged in, a series, rank, or row; appearing in successive parts or numbers. — *n.* **1.** A serial publication. **2.** A tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical. — **-al-ly**, *adv.*

serial homology, *Biol.*, homology between the metameres or segments of the same organism.

se'ri-ate (sē'rĭ-āt), *a.* Arranged in a series or succession; pertaining to a series. — **se'ri-ate-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **se'ri-a'tim** (sē'rĭ-ā'tĭm), *adv.* [NL.] In a series; serially.

se-ri'ceous (sē-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *sericus* silken.] **1.** Silky. **2.** *Bot.* Covered with very soft silky appressed hairs.

ser'i-cul'ture (sĕr'ĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [See SERICEOUS; CULTURE.] The raising of silkworms. — **ser'i-cul'tur-ist** (-tûr-ĭst), *n.*

ser'i-e'ma (sĕr'ĭ-ē'mȧ; -ā'mȧ), *n.* [Tupi *siriema*.] A large, long-legged, crested bird (*Cariama cristata*) of the savannas of southern Brazil.

se'ries (sē'rēz; sē'rĭ-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *serere, sertum,* to join together.] A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order and connected by a like relation; sequence; order; specif.: **a** *Math.* A succession of terms each derived from one or more of the preceding by a fixed law. **b** *Elec.* A mode of arranging the parts of a circuit by connecting them successively end to end to form a single path for the current. The parts so arranged are said to be **in series.** — **Syn.** See SUCCESSION.

series motor. *Elec.* **a** A series-wound motor. **b** A motor capable of being used in a series circuit.

series winding. *Elec.* A winding in which the armature coil and the field-magnet coil are in series with the external circuit; — opposed to *shunt winding.* — **se'ries-wound',** *a.*

ser'if (sĕr'ĭf), *n. Typog.* One of the fine lines of a letter, esp. one of the fine cross strokes at the top or bottom. See TYPE, *Illust.*

ser'in (sĕr'ĭn), *n.* [F.] A small European finch (*Serinus hortulanus*) closely related to the canary.

ser'in (sĕr'ĭn, -ēn; sē'rĭn, -rēn), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.]

ser'ine } *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $CH_2OHCH(NH_2)CO_2H$, combining both with acids and with bases.

se-rin'ga (sē-rĭn'gȧ), *n.* [Pg. See SYRINGA.] The syringa.

se'ri-o-com'ic (sē'rĭ-ō-kŏm'ĭk), *a.* Having a mixture of the serious and the comic. — **se'ri-o-com'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

se'ri-ous (sē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *serius.*] **1.** Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; not light, gay, or volatile. **2.** Being in earnest; not jesting or deceiving; as, *serious* in one's intentions. **3.** Important; weighty; as, a *serious* matter. **4.** Attended with danger; as, a *serious* injury. — **Syn.** Solemn, sedate. See EARNEST. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

ser'jeant (sär'jĕnt), **-jeant-cy,** etc. Vars. of SERGEANT, etc.

ser'mon (sûr'mŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sermo, -onis,* discourse.] **1.** A discourse delivered in public, usually by a clergyman, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on a passage of Scripture. **2.** Hence: a serious address; a lecture on conduct or duty; a homily; — often depreciatory.

Sermon on the Mount, the discourse of Christ recorded in *Matt.* v.–vii. and *Luke* vi. 20–49.

ser'mon-et' (-ĕt'), *n.* Also **ser'mon-ette'.** A short sermon.

ser-mon'ic (sĕr-mŏn'ĭk) } *a.* Like, or appropriate to, a ser-

ser-mon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } mon; grave and didactic.

ser'mon-ize (sûr'mŭn-īz), *v. i. & t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To compose or deliver sermons; preach or preach to; esp., to discourse or address at length didactically or dogmatically. — **ser'mon-iz'er,** *n.*

se-roon' (sĕ-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *zurrón.*] A bale or package, as of indigo, covered with hide or wood bound with hide.

se-ros'i-ty (sē-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being serous. **2.** *Physiol.* A serous fluid.

se'ro-ther'a-py (sē'rō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n. Med.* Serum therapy.

ser'o-tine (sĕr'ō-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [Cf. It. *serotino,* fr. L. *serotinus.*] Late in the day or season; tardy; late. *Rare.*

se'rous (sē'rŭs), *a. Physiol.* **a** Thin; watery; like serum; as, *serous* fluids. **b** Of or pert. to serum; as, *serous* glands. **serous fluid,** any of various thin watery fluids in cavities of the body, esp. in those lined by serous membranes. — **s. membrane,** any of certain thin, reflected, lining membranes, as the peritoneum and pericardium.

ser'ow (sĕr'ō), *n.* [From native name.] Any of several Asiatic goat antelopes (genus *Næmorhedus,* esp. *N. thar*) of the Himalayas.

ser'pent (sûr'pĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *serpens, -entis,* fr. p. pr. of *serpere* to creep.] **1.** A snake, esp. a large one. **2.** A subtle, treacherous, malicious person; specif., Satan. **3.** *Music.* A kind of bass wind instrument, of the trumpet type, with a curved wooden tube, superseded by the double bassoon. **4.** A species of firework having a serpentine motion.

ser'pen-tine (sûr'pĕn-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [L. *serpentinus.*] Like a serpent; subtle; winding one way and the other; sinuous.

ser'pen-tine, *n.* [F.] A certain mineral or rock, consisting essentially of a hydrous magnesium silicate, usually dull green, and often spotted or mottled like a serpent's skin.

ser'pent-ry (sûr'pĕnt-rĭ), *n.* Serpents collectively.

ser-pi'go (sĕr-pī'gō), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *serpere* to creep.] *Med.* A dry, scaly eruption on the skin; esp., a ringworm.

ser'ra-del'la (sĕr'ȧ-dĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *serradelle,* Sp. *serradilla,* and Pg. *serradela* a kind of leguminous plant.] A European annual fabaceous plant (*Ornithopus sativus*) used for forage and green manure, also for bee pasturage.

ser'ra-noid (sĕr'ȧ-noid), *a.* [L. *serra* saw + *-oid.*] Of or pert. to a family (*Serranidæ*) of carnivorous fishes including the black sea bass, groupers, jewfishes, etc.

ser'rate (sĕr'ât) } *a.* [L. *serratus,* fr. *serra* saw.] Notched

ser'rat-ed (-ā-tĕd) } or toothed on the edge, like a saw. See LEAF, *Illust.*

ser-ra'tion (sĕ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Condition of being serrate. **2.** A formation resembling the toothed edge of a saw. **3.** One of the teeth in a serrate margin.

ser'ra-ture (sĕr'ȧ-tûr), *n.* A serration.

ser're-file (sĕr'ē-fīl), *n.* [F. *serre-file; serrer* to press, close up + *file* file.] *Mil.* One of a line of soldiers, esp. noncommissioned officers, placed in the rear of a squadron or troop.

ser'ri-form (sĕr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *serra* saw + *-form.*] Resembling a saw.

ser'ro-mo'tor, *n.* Erron. var. of SERVO-MOTOR.

ser'ru-late (sĕr'ōō-lāt) } *a.* [L. *serrula* a little saw, dim.

ser'ru-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } of *serra* a saw.] Finely serrate; having very minute teeth. Cf. DENTICULATE.

ser'ru-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being serrulate. **2.** One of the teeth in a serrulate margin.

ser'ry (sĕr'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* [F. *serré,* p. p. of *serrer,* LL. *serrare,* fr. L. *sera* bar.] To crowd; press together in ranks; compact; — chiefly used in **ser'ried** (-ĭd), *p. a.*

ser'tu-la'ri-an (sûr'tū-lā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* [From dim. of L. *serta* garlands, a garland.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a genus (*Sertularia*) of delicate branching hydroids, the type of a family (*Sertulariidæ*). — *n.* A sertularian hydroid.

se'rum (sē'rŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -RUMS (-rŭmz); L. -RA (-rȧ). [L.] **1.** The watery residue of an animal fluid after coagulation; esp.: **a** Blood serum; as, antitoxic *serums* are blood serums from animals rendered immune to a particular disease by inoculations. See ANTITOXIN. **b** The whey of milk. **2.** Any serous fluid, normal or pathological.

serum therapy. *Med.* The treatment of disease by the injection of blood serum from immune animals.

ser'val (sûr'văl), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *lobo cerval* lynx, fr. L. *lupus* wolf + *cervus* stag.] A large wild cat (*Felis serval*) of Africa, having long legs and large untufted ears.

serv'ant (sûr'vănt), *n.* [F., fr. *servir* to serve, L. *servire.*] **1.** *Law.* An agent subject in his agency to the direction and control of his principal. **2.** One who serves; one employed by another, esp. for menial offices, and subject to his command. **3.** A bondman.

serve (sûrv), *v. t.;* SERVED (sûrvd); SERV'ING (sûr'vĭng). [F. *servir,* fr. L. *servire.*] **1.** To work for; be in the employment of, as an inferior, domestic, slave, helper, etc.; in a religious sense, to obey and worship. **2.** To be subordinate to; minister to. *Rare.* **3.** To wait upon; attend, as at table or in a shop. **4.** To bring forward, arrange, or distribute, as food; — often used with *up.* **5.** To perform the duties belonging to, or required in or for; hence, to benefit; as, to *serve* one's country. **6.** To contribute or conduce to; be sufficient for; satisfy; as, to *serve* one's turn. **7. a** To answer or be (in the place of something) to; — used with *for;* as, the sofa *served* him for a bed. **b** To avail; be of use to; as, it *served* my purpose. **8.** To suffice; satisfy. **9.** To treat; act toward; as, he *served* me ill. **10.** To work; operate; as, to *serve* the guns. **11.** *Law.* **a** To bring to notice, deliver, or execute; put into effect; as, to *serve* a process. **b** To make legal service on (a person). **12.** To pass or spend, as time, esp. time of punishment. **13.** To furnish; supply; as, to *serve* a city with light. **14.** To copulate with; cover; — used of male animals. **15.** In various games, as tennis, etc., to put (the ball) in play by delivering it by a stroke to one's opponent. **16.** *Chiefly Naut.* To wind spun yarn, canvas, wire, etc., tightly around (a rope, stay, etc.) to protect it, as from chafing. — *v. i.* **1.** To be or act as a servant or a slave. **2.** To perform domestic offices; prepare and dish up food, etc. **3.** To be in service; do duty as a soldier, seaman, etc. **4.** To be of use; answer; suit. **5.** To put the ball in play, as in tennis, etc. — *n. Tennis, etc.* **a** Act of serving. **b** The ball as served.

serv'er (sûr'vĕr), *n.* **1.** One who serves; specif., *Eccl.,* one who assists the officiating priest. **2.** That which serves; a tray, as for dishes; salver.

Ser'vi-an (sûr'vĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* Var. of SERBIAN.

serv'ice (sûr'vĭs), *n., or* **serv'ice tree.** [Properly, the tree which bears *serves* (prob. service berries), fr. AS. *syrfe* service tree.] **1.** A European tree (*Sorbus domestica*) resembling the mountain ash, but with larger and edible fruit. **2.** Any shadbush. *U. S.*

serv'ice, *n.* [OF. *servise, service,* F. *service,* fr. L. *servitium.* See SERVE.] **1.** Act of serving; the occupation of a servant; the performance of labor for the benefit of another or at another's command. **2.** Labor done for another; duty done or required; office. **3.** *Feudal Law.* The render or due owed by a tenant to his lord for the enjoyment of his tenancy. **4.** An office of devotion; religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial; as, a burial *service.* **5.** A set of musical settings of portions of the liturgy, esp. of the choral canticles, chants, etc. **6.** Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function; specif., military or naval duty; as, to see *service;* hence: a branch of employment with an organization of its own, esp. under a government; as, the diplomatic *service.* **7.** Useful office; advantage conferred; benefit; avail. **8.** Profession of respect; acknowledgment of duty owed. **9.** That which is served, as a course at table or a single portion. **10.** A set of articles for a particular use; as, a tea *service.* **11.** *Law.* Act of bringing to notice; execution of any writ or process. **12.** Suit or attention paid by a lover to his lady. *Archaic.* **13.** Act or means of supplying some general demand; as, railway *service,* etc. **14.** Act of serving or covering. See SERVE, *v. t.,* 14.

15. *Tennis, etc.* **a** Act of serving the ball. **b** The ball served. **16.** *Naut.* Materials used for serving a rope, stay, etc.

serv'ice-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Willing to be of service; obliging. *Archaic.* **2. a** Doing service; beneficial; advantageous. **b** Capable of, or fit for, performance of duty. **3.** Lasting well in use. — **-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

service book. A prayer book or missal.

service cap *or* **hat.** *Mil.* A cap or hat worn when full-dress uniform, or dress uniform, is not worn.

service tree. See 1st SERVICE.

service uniform. *Mil. & Nav.* Uniform for active or routine service, in distinction from dress, full dress, etc.

ser'vi-ette' (sûr'vĭ-ĕt'; *F.* sĕr'vyĕt'), *n.*; *pl.* **-ETTES** (-ĕts'; *F.* -vyĕt'). [F.] A table napkin.

ser'vile (sûr'vĭl *or, esp. British,* sûr'vīl), *a.* [L. *servilis,* fr. *servus* servant, slave.] **1.** Of or pert. to a slave or servant; consisting of slaves; as, the *servile* class. **2. a** Held in subjection; as, a *servile* land, people. **b** Specif.: *Eng. Feudal Law,* held by, or pert. to, a tenure of lands not called *free.* **3.** Befitting a slave or servant; as, *servile* labors. **4.** Characteristic of a slave; hence: meanly submissive; cringing; fawning; as, *servile* flattery. — **Syn.** See MENIAL. — **ser'vile-ly,** *adv.* — **ser'vile-ness,** *n.*

ser-vil'i-ty (sĕr-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being servile.

serv'ing (sûr'vĭng), *n. Naut.* = SERVICE, 16.

ser'vi-tor (sûr'vĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who serves; an attendant; a follower or adherent. **2.** *Univ. of Oxford, Eng.* Formerly, an undergraduate, partly supported by the college funds, who waited on table. — **ser'vi-tor-ship,** *n.*

ser'vi-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *servitudo.*] **1.** Condition of a slave; bondage; state of compulsory subjection. **2.** Penal service. **3.** Condition of a servant or servitor; menial service. **4.** *Law.* A right in virtue of which property of a person is subject to a certain use by another person or for the benefit of another thing.

Syn. Servitude, slavery, bondage. Servitude may apply to either voluntary or (oftener) compulsory subjection to a master; **slavery** and **bondage** imply absolute and enforced subjugation to another.

Ser'vo-Cro-a'tian (sûr'vō-krō-ā'shŭn), *n.* The Slavic language of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Slavonia, parts of Hungary, Istria, and Dalmatia, possessing various dialects.

ser'vo-mo'tor, *n.* Sometimes, erroneously, **serro-motor.** [F. *servo-moteur.* See SERF; MOTOR.] *Mach.* A relay apparatus; specif., an auxiliary motor, as for quickly and easily directing the reversing gear of a large marine engine.

ses'a-me (sĕs'ȧ-mē), *n.* [OF. *sisame* or LL. *sisamum,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *σήσαμον, σησάμη.*] An East Indian annual plant (*Sesamum indicum*), or its flattish seeds, which yield an oil and are used as food. See OPEN SESAME.

ses'a-moid (-moid), *a.* [Gr. *σησαμοειδής* like sesame.] Of or pertaining to or designating a nodular mass of bone or cartilage in a tendon, esp. at a joint or bony prominence. — *n.* A sesamoid bone or cartilage.

‖ **ses'qui-** (sĕs'kwĭ-). [L., one half more, one and a half.] A combining form (also used adjectively, **sesqui**) denoting *one and a half times;* specif., *Chem.,* used in forming names of compounds of *three* atoms or equivalents of one element or radical with *two* of another; as, iron *sesquioxide,* Fe_2O_3.

ses'qui-pe-da'li-an (sĕs'kwĭ-pē-dā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **ses'quip'e-dal** (sĕs-kwĭp'ē-dăl; sĕs'kwĭ-pē'dăl). [L. *sesquipedalis; sesqui-* one and a half + *pes, pedis,* foot.] Measuring a foot and a half; — humorously applied to long words.

ses'sile (sĕs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *sessilis* low, fr. *sedere, sessum,* to sit.] Attached directly by the base; not raised on a stalk or peduncle. See LEAF, *Illust.*

ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sessio,* fr. *sedere, sessum,* to sit.] **1.** A sitting, or being seated. *Archaic.* **2.** The actual or constructive sitting, or time of sitting, of a court, council, legislature, etc. **3.** In *pl.* a *Eng. Law.* The sittings or a sitting of justices of the peace, being called: **petty sessions,** when held by one or more justices, without a jury, as for trial of minor offenses; **special sessions,** when held by two or more justices for the exercise of some special branch of their authority; **general sessions,** when held by two or more justices for the general exercise of their authority to try criminal cases, etc. **b** In the United States, any of various courts answering more or less to the English courts above named. **4.** *Presbyterian Ch.* The lowest court, composed of the pastor and a body of elders.

ses'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a session or sessions.

ses'terce (sĕs'tẽrs), *n.* [L. *sestertius,* fr. *sestertius* two and a half.] *Roman Antiq.* A coin, originally of silver, later of brass, equal to ¼ of a denarius.

ses-ter'ti-um (sĕs-tûr'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **SESTERTIA** (-ȧ). [L. See SESTERCE.] *Rom. Antiq.* A money of account equal to one thousand sesterces. [SESTERCE.]

‖ **ses-ter'ti-us** (sĕs-tûr'shĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-TII** (-shĭ-ī). [L.] =

ses-tet' (sĕs-tĕt'; sĕs'tĕt), *n.* [It. *sestetto,* fr. *sesto* sixth, L. *sextus.*] **1.** A sextet. **2.** *Pros.* The last six lines of a sonnet.

ses-ti'na (sĕs-tē'nȧ), *n.* [It.] A poem of six stanzas of six lines each, with the line endings of the first stanza repeated but arranged in different order for each stanza, and concluding with a stanza of three lines.

Set (sĕt), *n. Egypt. Myth.* An evil deity, brother and enemy of Osiris, having a beast's head with pointed snout.

set, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SET'TING. [AS. *settan.*] **1.** To cause to sit; place; put; fix. **2.** To put (a fowl) on eggs to hatch them, or to put (eggs) into a nest for a fowl to sit on, or into an incubator. **3.** To cause to be, do, etc.; dispose; start; begin; as, to *set* houses afire. **4.** To fix firmly; make fast or permanent; make unyielding or obstinate; as, to *set* glass in a sash; *set* one's heart on something; hence: to render stiff or solid; esp., to convert into curd; curdle; as, to *set* milk for cheese. **5.** To put into a desired position or condition; adjust; regulate; adapt; specif.: **a** To put in order in a particular manner; prepare for use; as, to *set* a table; *set* a lathe for screw cutting; *set* a trap. **b** To extend and bring into position; spread to the wind; as, to *set* the sails of a ship. **c** To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; as, to *set* a broken bone. **d** To make to agree with some standard; as, to *set* a clock. **e** To fix (a gem or stone) in a surface or framework, esp. of metal. **6.** To stake at play; wager; risk. **7.** To adapt (words to music, or music to words). **8.** To appoint; assign; as, to *set* a price; *set* a time. **9.** To adorn or variegate with objects placed here and there; as, a stand *set* with flowers; a brooch *set* with diamonds. **10.** To value; rate; — used with *at.* **11.** To point out the seat or position of, as birds, or other game; — used of hunting dogs. **12.** To establish as a rule; prescribe; assign; as, to *set* an example. **13.** *Print.* To compose; arrange (type) in words, lines, etc. **14.** To put an edge on; as, to *set* a razor.

to set on *or* **upon,** to incite; to instigate. — **to s. sail,** *Naut.,* to spread the sails; begin a voyage.

— *v. i.* **1.** To pass below the horizon; go down; — used of a heavenly body; hence: to sink; pass away. **2.** To plant. **3.** *Hort.* To be fixed for growth; develop as the result of fertilization. **4.** To become fixed or rigid; harden. **5.** To have a certain direction in motion; flow; tend. **6.** To begin to move; start; —used with *out, on, forth,* or *forward.* **7.** To indicate the position of game; —of a dog. See SETTER, *n.,* 2. **8.** To apply one's self. **9.** To fit or suit one (well or ill); hang; sit; — a use by many considered improper. Cf. SIT, *v. i.,* 5. **10.** In dancing, to face one's partner.

☞ The use of the verb *set* for *sit* in, the hen is *setting,* a *setting* hen, etc., although common, is not to be approved.

— *p. a.* **1.** Fixed in position; rigid; as, a *set* line; a *set* countenance. **2.** Firm; obstinate; as, *set* opinions. **3.** Regular; uniform; formal; hence, prescribed; as, *set* forms of worship. **4.** Formed; made; built; as, a heavy-*set* man.

— *n.* **1.** Act of setting, as of a heavenly body; hence: close; termination. **2.** *Hort.* **a** A young plant or rooted cutting ready to set out. **b** A small tuber, bulb, corm, etc. **3.** A number of things of the same kind ordinarily used or classed together; as: **a** A group (of persons); clique. **b** In dancing, the number required for a square dance; also, the figures executed. **c** A series of games, as in lawn tennis. **d** A setting of eggs. **4.** Direction or course; as, the *set* of the stream is west here. **5.** Form; build; also, carriage; pose; — said esp. of the body or its parts. **6.** The hardening of a plastic or liquid substance, as by chemical action or by cooling. **7.** Various technical senses: **a** Sidewise deflection of a saw-tooth point. **b** Any of various devices for setting saw teeth. **c** *Mech.* Permanent change of form due to repeated or excessive stress, as from compression, tension, etc; — also used fig. Cf. FATIGUE, *n.,* 4. **8.** Manner of fitting; fit; as, the *set* of a coat. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See COTERIE.

se'ta (sē'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SETÆ (-tē). [L. *seta, saeta,* a bristle.] *Biol.* Any slender, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or part. — **se'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

se-ta'ceous (sē-tā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly. **2.** Bristlelike in form or texture.

set'back' (sĕt'băk'), *n.* A backset.

Set'e-bos (sĕt'ē-bŏs), *n.* The supposed deity of Sycorax and Caliban in Shakespeare's "Tempest." [*Gen.* iv. 25.

Seth (sĕth), *n.* [Heb. *Shēth.*] *Bib.* A son of Adam. See **Seth.** *Egypt. Myth.* Var. of SET.

se-tif'er-ous (sē-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*seta* + *-ferous.*] Producing, or having one or more, bristles.

se'ti-form (sē'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a seta in form; setaceous.

se-tig'er-ous (sē-tĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*seta* + *-gerous.*] Setiferous.

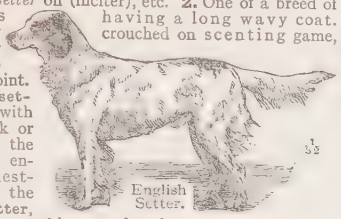
set'-off', *n.* **1.** That which is set off against another thing; an offset. **2.** *Law.* The discharge of a debt by setting against it a distinct claim in favor of the debtor; also, the claim itself. See RECOUPMENT.

se'ton (sē'tŭn), *n.* [F. *séton,* fr. L. *seta* bristle.] *Med.* A few threads, horsehairs, or the like, introduced beneath the skin to form an issue; also, the issue.

se'tose (sē'tōs; sē-tōs'), *a.* [L. *setosus, saetosus.*] Bristly.

set-tee' (sĕ-tē'), *n.* A long seat with a back; specif., a medium-sized sofa with arms and a back.

set'ter (sĕt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sets; as, a type*setter*, a *setter* on (inciter), etc. **2.** One of a breed of hunting dogs having a long wavy coat. They formerly crouched on scenting game, but are now trained to stand and point. The **English setter** is white with spots of black or liver brown; the **Irish setter**, entirely rich chestnut brown; the **Gordon setter**, black with tan markings on feet, legs, neck, and muzzle.



English Setter.

set'ting (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, sets. **2.** Something set in, or inserted. **3.** That in which something, as a gem, is set. **4.** The eggs incubated by a fowl at one time; specif., the full number of eggs laid by any bird before incubation.

set'tle (-'l), *n.* [AS. *setl.*] **1.** A seat. *Archaic.* **2.** A bench, esp. a high-backed one. **3.** A wide step or platform.

set'tle, *v. t.;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [AS. *setlan.*] **1.** To place in a permanent condition; make firm, steady or stable; establish; esp., to establish in life, in business, in a home, etc. **2.** To quiet; calm; compose. **3.** To determine, as something in doubt; free from uncertainty; also, to appoint, as a date. **4.** To adjust, as a dispute; compose; pacify. **5.** To adjust, as accounts; liquidate; balance. **6.** Hence, to pay. *Colloq.* **7. a** To put in order; arrange. **b** To reduce to order or good behavior. *Colloq.* **8.** To clear (a liquid, as coffee) of dregs and impurities by causing them to sink. **9.** To cause to sink; lower. **10.** To render close or compact; to make dry and firm, as soil or a road softened by thawing. **11.** To plant with inhabitants; colonize; people. — **Syn.** Fix, regulate, arrange, decide.

— *v. i.* **1.** To become fixed or permanent; establish one's self or itself. **2.** To fix one's residence. **3.** To leave an irregular, and take up a methodical, way of life; esp., to assume the duties of a householder. **4.** To clarify, as wine, by depositing matter held in suspension. **5.** To sink; descend gradually; specif.: **a** To fall to the bottom, as dregs of a liquid. **b** To alight, as a bird. **c** To sink gradually to a lower level; subside, as the foundation of a house, etc. **d** To become firm, dry, and hard, as ground after rain or frost. **6.** To become calm. **7.** To decide; determine; resolve. **8.** To adjust differences or accounts; come to an agreement.

set'tle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of settling; state of being settled; specif.: **a** Colonization; occupation by settlers. **b** Act or process of adjusting or determining; adjustment; as, *settlement* of a controversy, of accounts, etc.; also, condition of affairs thus adjusted. **c** Bestowal, or giving possession under legal sanction or formally and permanently. **d** *Arch.* Gradual sinking of a structure; also, in *pl.*, fractures or dislocations caused by such sinking. **2.** That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed; specif.: **a** A colony newly established; place or region newly settled; also, a small village. **b** The sum, estate, or the like, secured to one by a settlement (in sense 4). **3.** A settled place of abode; residence. **4.** *Law.* A disposition of property for the benefit of some one, usually through the medium of trustees.

settlement day. The day of settling an account.

set'tler (sĕt'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who settles, esp. in a new region or a colony; a colonist. **2.** That which settles or finishes; esp., a blow, argument, etc. *Colloq.*

set'tling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, settles. **2.** In *pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment; precipitate.

set'-to' (sĕt'tōō'), *n.; pl.* SET-TOS or -TO'S (-tōōz'). A contest in boxing, in an argument, or the like, usually vigorous and brief. *Colloq.*

sev'en (sĕv'n), *a.* [AS. *seofon.*] One more than six; — a cardinal number used attributively.

Seven Hills, the hills upon and about which was built the city of Rome. According to tradition, the original city of Romulus was built upon the *Palatine* hill (later the site of the palaces of the Cæsars), though later he united with his settlement those upon the *Capitoline* and *Quirinal.* The *Cælian, Aventine, Esquiline,* and *Viminal* were added later.

— S. Wonders of the World, seven remarkable objects of the ancient world, usually enumerated as: 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Pharos of Alexandria. 3. The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. 4. The temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus. 5. The statue of the Olympian Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias. 6. The mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus. 7. The Colossus of Rhodes.

— *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than six; seven units or objects. **2.** A symbol for seven units, as 7 or vii. **3.** Something having as an essential feature seven units or members, as a playing card with seven pips.

the Seven against Thebes, *Gr. Myth.,* the expedition of seven heroes, Adrastus (who alone survived), Amphiaraüs, Capaneus, Hippomedon (in some versions, Eteoclus), Polynices, Parthenopæus, and Tydeus, against Thebes. It was undertaken, under Adrastus, to aid Polynices to recover a share in the kingship, which his brother Eteocles had usurped. An oracle promised success to whichever brother their father, Œdipus, should favor; but he cursed both, and the brothers slew each other. See EPIGONUS, 1.

sev'en-fold' (-fōld'), *a.* **1.** Repeated seven times. **2.** Having seven folds, thicknesses, or parts; increased seven times. — *adv.* Seven times as much or as often. [NIGHT.

seven'night (sĕn'ĭt; -ĭt; *formally* sĕv'n-nīt). Var. of SEN-

sev'en-teen' (sĕv'n-tēn'; -tĕn'), *a.* [AS. *seofontiene, -tīene, -tēne.*] One more than sixteen; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than sixteen; seventeen units or objects. **2.** Symbol for seventeen units, as 17 or xvii.

sev'en-teenth' (sĕv'n-tēnth', sĕv'n-tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixteenth; — the ordinal of *seventeen.* Abbr., *17th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Being one of seventeen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A seventeenth part. **2.** A seventeenth unit or object.

sev'enth (sĕv'nth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixth; — the ordinal of *seven.* Abbr., *7th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Being one of seven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A seventh part. **2.** A seventh unit or object. **3.** *Music.* **a** An interval embracing seven diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 3. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a seventh apart. **d** The seventh tone of a scale, counting upward; the leading tone. — **sev'enth-ly,** *adv.*

sev'en-ti-eth (-n-tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixty-ninth; — the ordinal of *seventy.* Abbr., *70th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Being one of seventy equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A seventieth part. **2.** A seventieth unit or object.

sev'en-ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. *seofontig.*] One more than sixty-nine; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of seven tens; seventy units or objects. **2.** A symbol for seventy units, as 70 or lxx.

sev'en-up', *n. Card Playing.* A certain game for two, three, or four players in which seven points constitute a game; — called also *all fours, old sledge,* and *high, low, jack* (*and the game*).

sev'er (sĕv'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *sevrer,* fr. L. *separare.*] **1.** To separate, as one from another, physically or mentally; divide; part, esp. by violence, as by cutting, rending, etc. **2.** To cut or break open or apart; disjoin; as, to *sever* a tendon. — **Syn.** See PART.

sev'er-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being severed; specif., *Law,* capable of being divided into legally independent rights or obligations; — used esp. of a contract of which the part one party is to perform consists of distinct items.

sev'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [AF., fr. LL., fr. L. *separ* separate, different.] **1.** Separate; distinct. *Obs.* **2. a** Individual; single; as, three *several* times. **b** Separable; capable of separate treatment; as, a joint and *several* obligation. **3.** Diverse; various. **4.** Consisting of more than two, but not many; divers; sundry. — **sev'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

sev'er-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1.** A holding by individual right. **2.** State of separation from the rest, or from all others.

sev'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of severing, or state of being severed; partition; separation.

se-vere' (sĕ-vēr'), *a.;* -VER'ER (-vēr'ĕr); -VER'EST. [L. *severus.*] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; grave; austere; not light, lively, or cheerful. **2.** Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; harsh; rigorous; as, a *severe* ruler. **3.** Rigidly methodical; exactly conformed to a standard; not using needless ornament, amplification, etc.; strict; as, a *severe* style. **4.** Sharp; distressing; violent; extreme; as, *severe* pain, cold. **5.** Difficult to be endured; rigorous; as, a *severe* test. — **Syn.** Stern, rigid, hard, rough, censorious, cutting, biting, keen. See STRICT, CONDIGN. — **se-vere'ly,** *adv.* — **se-vere'ness,** *n.*

se-ver'i-ty (sĕ-vĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being severe; specif.: **a** Gravity or austerity; seriousness. **b** Extreme strictness; harshness. **c** Quality or power of distressing or paining. **d** Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. **e** Exactness; rigorousness.

sew (sō), *v. t.; pret.* SEWED (sōd); *p. p.* SEWED, SEWN (sōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEW'ING. [AS. *siwian.*] **1.** To unite or fasten by stitches, as with a needle and thread. **2.** To affect or bring by sewing; — often used with *up.* — *v. i.* To work with needle and thread.

sew'age (sū'ăj), *n.* **1.** The contents of a sewer or drain; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers. **2.** = SEWERAGE, *n.,* 2.

se-wel'lel (sĕ-wĕl'ĕl), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] Any of several peculiar rodents (genus *Aplodontia*) of California, Oregon, and Washington. They live in wooded regions and feed on roots and herbs.

sew'er (sō'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, sews, or stitches.

sew'er (sū'ĕr), *n.* A medieval servant, or household officer, often of high rank, in charge of serving at table.

sew'er (sū'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *sewiere* outlet of a pond, deriv. of L. *ex-* out + *aqua* water.] An artificial, usually subterranean, conduit to carry off water and waste matter.

sew'er-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Removal of sewage and surface water by sewers. **2.** System of sewers. **3.** = SEWAGE, *n.*, 1.

sew'ing (sō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or occupation of one who sews. **2.** Material that has been, or is to be, sewed; needlework. **sewing machine**, a machine for sewing or stitching.

sewn (sōn), *p. p.* of SEW.

sex (sĕks), *n.* [L. *sexus.*] **1.** Character of being male or female, or of pert. to the distinctive function of the male or female. **2.** One of the two divisions of organisms distinguished as male and female; males or females collectively. **Syn. Sex, gender.** **Sex** refers to physiological distinctions; **gender**, to distinctions in grammar.

the sex, the female sex; women in general.

sex- (sĕks-). [L. *sex* six.] A combining form meaning *six;* as, *sexennial; sexpartite.*

sex'a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕk'sə-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Being sixty or more and less than seventy years of age; of or pert. to a sexagenarian. — *n.* A person from 60 to 69 years old.

sex-ag'e-na-ry (sĕk-săj'ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*, fr. *sexageni* sixty each.] Pertaining to or designating the number sixty; proceeding by sixties; specif., sixty or more and less than seventy years old.

— *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A sexagenarian.

Sex'a-ges'i-ma (sĕk'sə-jĕs'ĭ-mə), *n.* More fully **Sexagesima Sunday.** [L.] *Eccl.* The second Sunday before Lent.

sex'a-ges'i-mal (-măl), *a.* [L. *sexagesimus* sixtieth.] Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.

sex-en'ni-al (sĕks-ĕn'ĭ-əl), *a.* [L. *sexennium* period of six years; *sex* six + *annus* year.] Lasting, or happening once in, six years. — *n.* A sexennial event. — **-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

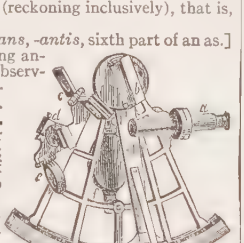
sex'less, *a.* Without sex; neuter. — **sex'less-ness**, *n.*

sex-par'tite (sĕks-pär'tīt), *a.* Divided into six parts; made up of a combination of six parts.

sext (sĕkst), *n.* [L. *sexta*, fem. of *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six.] *Eccl.* One of the canonical hours, being orig. the sixth hour, or 12 M.; hence, an office recited at this time, or now often somewhat earlier.

sex'tan (sĕks'tăn), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth.] Of or pert. to the sixth day; recurring every sixth day. — *n. Med.* A fever that recurs every sixth day (reckoning inclusively), that is, with four days' interval.

sex'tant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *sextans, -antis*, sixth part of an as.] An instrument for measuring angular distances, esp. for observing altitudes at sea to ascertain latitude and longitude.



One form of Sextant.

sex-tet' (sĕks-tĕt'), *n.* **1.** *Music.* A composition for six voices or instruments; also, the six performers of such a piece. **2.** Any group of six persons or things.

sex'tile (sĕks'tĭl), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth.] *Astrol.* Measured, fixed, or indicated by a distance of 60 degrees. — *n. Astrol.* Aspect or position of two heavenly bodies sixty degrees apart.

sex-til'lion (sĕks-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth + *million.*] The number denoted by a unit with 21 zeros annexed (in French or American notation) or with 36 zeros (in English).

sex'to-dec'i-mo (sĕks'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* [L., abl. of *sextus-decimus* the sixteenth.] Having 16 leaves to a sheet, as a book. — *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A size (commonly about 4½ × 6¾ inches) of a book, or of its pages, resulting, originally, from folding each sheet into 16 leaves; also, a book of such size; — usually written *16mo* or *16°.*

sex'ton (sĕks'tŭn), *n.* [Contr. fr. *sacristan.*] An underofficer of a church, who takes care of the church building, the vessels, vestments, etc., rings the bell, attends to burials, etc., and, sometimes, digs graves. — **sex'ton-ship**, *n.*

sex'tu-ple (-tū-p'l), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth + quad*ruple.*] Sixfold. — *v. t.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING. To multiply by six.

sex'tu-plex (-plĕks), *a. Elec.* Designating a system of telegraphy in which six messages, three each way, can be sent simultaneously over one wire. — *v. t.* To make sextuplex.

sex'u-al (sĕk'shŭ-ăl; 99), *a.* [L. *sexualis.*] **1.** Pertaining to sex or the sexes; peculiar to, or relating to, either the male or female or their distinctive organs or functions. **2.** *Biol.* Having sex; — opposed to *asexual.*

sexual selection, *Biol.*, natural selection which results in the survival and development of certain characteristics, as bright colors or qualities of notes in birds, through the advantages for mating obtained by their possession.

sex'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of having sex.

sex'u-al-ly, *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation.

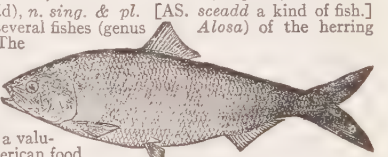
‖ **sfor-zan'do** (sfôr-tsän'dō) } *a.* [It. *sforzando*, p. pr., and
‖ **sfor-za'to** (sfôr-tsä'tō) } *sforzato*, p. p. of *sforzare* to force.] *Music.* Forcing or forced; — a direction placed over a tone or chord to be given a sudden special emphasis and force, and indicated by *sf, sfz, fz,* or >.

shab'by (shăb'ĭ), *a.;* -BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -BI-EST. [From AS. *scæb, sceabb*, scab.] **1.** Torn or much worn; seedy. **2.** Clothed with worn or seedy garments. **3.** Mean; despicable; as, *shabby* treatment. — **shab'bi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **shab'bi-ness**, *n.*

shack (shăk), *n.* A hut; shanty. *Collog.*

shack'le (shăk'l), *n.* [AS. *sceacul.*] **1.** Something that confines the legs or arms; manacle; fetter; — used esp. in *pl.* **2.** That which prevents free action, as if by fetters. **3.** Any of various fastening devices, as: **a** A U-shaped piece with a pin through the ends; a clevis. **b** *Railroads.* A drawbar. — *v. t.;* -LED (-'ld); -LING. **1.** To confine the limbs of so as to prevent free motion; to bind or fasten with a shackle; chain. **2.** To hinder; impede; cumber.

shad (shăd), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *sceadd* a kind of fish.] Any of several fishes (genus *Alosa*) of the herring family. The common shad (*A. sapidissima*) is a valuable American food fish.



Shad. (⅛)

shad'ber-ry, *n.* The fruit of the shadbush; also, the plant.

shad'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* Any of various American white-flowered shrublike trees (genus *Amelanchier*) bearing edible berrylike pomes.

shad'dock (-ŭk), *n.* A globose or somewhat pear-shaped citrous fruit (*Citrus decumana*) with a bitter rind, and finely flavored pulp; the tree bearing it. Cf. GRAPEFRUIT.

shade (shād), *n.* [AS. *sceadu.*] **1.** Comparative obscurity owing to interception of the rays of light. **2.** Darkness; obscurity; — often in *pl.* **3.** An obscure or secluded place. **4.** That which intercepts, or shelters from, the sun's direct rays; screen; shelter. **5.** Shadow. *Poetic.* **6.** The disembodied soul (believed by the ancients to be visible, but not tangible); spirit; ghost. **7.** Degree of luminosity of a color, as darker or lighter. **8.** A minute difference, variation, or degree, as of thought, expression, etc.; as, the *shades* of meaning in synonyms.

Syn. Shade, shadow. **Shade** (see also COLOR, GHOST) differs from *shadow* in not implying any particular form or definite limit; a **shadow** represents or preserves something of the form of the intercepting object. Fig., **shade** implies darkness or obscurity; **shadow**, insubstantiality or unreality.

the shades, the nether world; Hades, supposed by the ancients to be the abode of disembodied spirits.

— *v. t.;* SHAD'ED (shād'ĕd; 24); SHAD'ING. **1.** To shelter or screen by intercepting radiated light or heat or other rays or waves. **2.** To hide; conceal; protect. **3.** To obscure; dim. **4.** To paint in obscure colors; darken. **5.** To mark with, or change by, gradations, as of light or color. **6.** *Com.* To lessen slightly; as, to *shade* the price of anything; — often used with *off. Cant.* — *v. i.* To undergo or exhibit minute difference or variation, as of color, value, meaning, etc.; to pass by slight changes. — **shade'less**, *a.*

shad'i-ly (shād'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a shady manner.

shad'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shady.

sha-doof' (shä-dōōf'), *n.* [Ar. *shādūf.*] A kind of sweep used in Egypt and near-by countries for raising water.

shad'ow (shăd'ō), *n.* [From an inflexional form of AS. *sceadu* shade.] **1.** Shade within defined limits; obscurity in a space from which rays are cut off by an interposed body; also, the image made by such an obscured space on an intersecting surface; as, the *shadow* of a man. **2.** Darkness; obscurity; as, evening *shadows.* **3.** A shaded place; shelter. *Obs. or Rare.* **4.** A shaded or darker portion of a picture. **5.** A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water. **6.** That which attends like a shadow; inseparable companion. **7.** An unreal appearance or image; an imaginary vision; as, a world of *shadows.* **8.** A ghost; shade. **9.** An imperfect and faint representation; indistinct image; as, he was a *shadow* of his former self; also, a dim or mystical bodying forth. **10.** A small degree; shade; as, there is not a *shadow* of doubt. **11.** *Acoustics.* A phenomenon, similar to the optical shadow, produced by an obstructing of sound waves, electric waves, or the like. — **Syn.** See SHADE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cut off light from; put in shade; shade. **2.** To mark with gradations of light or color; shade. **3.** To represent faintly, mystically, etc.; betoken; — sometimes used with *forth* or *out.* **4.** To darken; cast a gloom over. **5.** To follow and watch closely, esp. secretly. — **shad'ow-er**, *n.*

shad'ow-less, *a.* Having no shadow; hence, supernatural.

shad'ow-y (shăd'ō-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of or causing shade or shadow. **2.** Hence: obscure; dim; vague. **3.** Dimly embodying, foreboding, etc. **4.** Unsubstantial; unreal.

Sha'drach (shā'drăk), *n.* [Heb. *Shadrak.*] *Bib.* A Hebrew youth who, with Meshach and Abednego, came forth unharmed from a fiery furnace. See *Daniel* iii.

shad'y (shād'ĭ), *a.;* SHAD'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHAD'I-EST. **1.** Abounding in or causing shade. **2.** Sheltered from the sun's rays. **3.** Pert. to darkness; of doubtful morality; corrupt; as, a *shady* business. *Colloq.*

Sha'fi-ite (shä'fĭ-īt; shăf'ĭ-), *n.* A member of a Sunnite orthodox sect founded by Mohammed ibn Idrīs ash-Shafi'ī (767–820).

shaft (shăft), *n.* [AS. *sceaft.*] **1.** The slender stem of an arrow; an arrow, esp. for the long bow; — often 36 inches long and hence called *cloth-yard shaft.* **2.** The long handle of a spear or similar weapon; hence: the weapon itself; fig., anything regarded as a shaft to be thrown or darted; as, *shafts* of light. **3.** A thing suggestive of a shaft (def. 1 or 2); a long, slender part, esp. when cylindrical; specif.: **a** *Bot.* The stem or stalk of a plant. **b** *Zoöl.* The midrib of a feather. **c** The pole or tongue of a vehicle; also, a thill. **d** *Arch.* The body of a column (see COLUMN, *Illust.*). **e** An obelisk or other spire-shaped or columnar monument. **f** *Machinery.* A bar, now usually of steel, to support rotating pieces or to transmit power by rotation. **4.** A well-like excavation for finding or mining ore, raising water, etc. **5.** A passage for air or light to pass through.

shag (shăg), *n.* [AS. *sceacga* a bush of hair.] **1.** Coarse, rough, woolly hair. **2.** An unkempt, untended, wild growth; as, a *shag* of weeds. **3.** Long, coarse nap of cloth; cloth having such a nap. — *v. t.;* SHAGGED (shăgd); SHAG'GING. To make shaggy or rough.

shag'bark' (shăg'bärk'), *n.* Any of several species of rough-barked hickory (esp. *Hicoria ovata*), bearing superior nuts.

shag'gy (-ĭ), *a.;* -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. **1.** Rough with or as with long hair or wool. **2.** Thick and rough, tangled, or irregular in surface, as hair. — **shag'gi-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

sha-green' (shă-grēn'), *n.* [F. *chagrin,* fr. Turk. *çaghrī, çaghrī* the rump of a horse, shagreen.] **1.** A kind of untanned leather made in Russia and the East, covered with granulations. **2.** The rough skin of certain sharks, rays, etc., often used in polishing.

shah (shä), *n.* [Per. *shāh* a king, sovereign, prince.] The title of the ruler in certain Eastern countries, esp. Persia.

Sha-hap'ti-an (shä-hăp'tĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. The Nez Percés are the leading tribe. — *n.* An Indian of this stock.

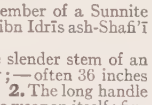
sha'hi, sha'hee (shä'hē; shä-hē'), *n.* [Per. *shāhī.*] A current Persian copper coin, $\frac{1}{20}$ of a kran.

shai-tan' (shī-tăn'), *n.* [Ar. *shaiṭān* Satan.] Among Mohammedans: **a** [*also cap.*] An evil spirit; the Devil. **b** One of bad disposition; a fiend. *Colloq.*

shake (shāk), *v. t.; pret.* SHOOK (shōōk); *p. p.* SHAK'EN (shāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAK'ING. [AS. *scacan, sceacan.*] **1.** To cause to move with quick or violent vibrations; make to tremble or shiver; as, to *shake* a tree. **2.** To move from firmness; cause to waver; as, to *shake* one's faith. **3.** *Music.* To give a tremulous tone to; trill. **4.** To cause to be, become, go, move, etc., by agitating; specif., to throw off or get rid of by or as by a jolting or vibrating motion; — generally used with *off, out,* etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To be agitated with motion; tremble; quake; as, to *shake* with fear. **2.** *Music.* To make a trill, or shake.

Syn. Rock, shake, swing, sway imply motion from side to side. **Rock** differs from **shake** in implying a slower, less violent, and more uniform motion; **swing** denotes the oscillation of something suspended; **sway** suggests a heavier or more unsteady oscillation than *swing,* of either suspended objects or of those attached at the base.

— *n.* **1.** Act, motion, or result of shaking, etc. **2.** *Music.* A rapid alternation of a principal tone with another of one degree above or below; a trill. **3.** A fissure or crack in timber, caused by frost, wind, quick drying, etc.; also, fissured or cracked places or parts, collectively. **4.** An earthquake. *Colloq.*



Shake, 2. 1 As written; 2 as performed.

shake'down' (shāk'doun'), *n.* An improvised bed, as one made on the floor by spreading bedclothes over straw.

shak'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, shakes; also, that with which something is shaken. **2.** [*cap.*] One of a religious celibate sect popularly so named from movements in dancing, which forms a part of their worship. — **Shak'er-ess,** *n. fem.* — **Shak'er-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Shake-spear'e-an (shāk-spēr'ē-ăn), *a.* Also **Shak-sper'e-an** (-spēr'ē-ăn). Of, pert. to, or in the style of, Shakespeare or his works. — **Shake-spear'e-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

shak'i-ly (shāk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a shaky manner.

shak'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shaky.

shak'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHAKE. — **shaking palsy,** a chronic progressive nervous disease marked by muscular tremor, weakness, and a peculiar gait.

shak'o (shăk'ō), *n.; pl.* -OES *or* -OS (-ōz). [Cf. F. *shako, schako,* Hung. *csákó.*] A kind of stiff military cap or headdress.

Shako.

shak'y (shāk'ĭ), *a.;* SHAK'I-ER (shāk'ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST (-ĭ-ĕst). **1.** Liable to shake; as, a *shaky* hand. **2.** Easily shaken; unsound; as, a *shaky* fence. **3.** Questionable; uncertain. *Colloq.*

shale (shāl), *n.* [G. *schale,* prop., shell.] A finely stratified or laminated rock formed by consolidation of clay, mud, or silt.

shall (shăl), *v. t. & auxiliary; pres., sing. 1st & 3d pers.* SHALL, *2d,* SHALT, *pl.* SHALL; *pret.* SHOULD. Infinitive and participles lacking. [AS. *scal, sceal,* I am obliged (orig. a pret. ind.), pret. *scolde, sceolde,* inf. *sculan.*] **1.** [*v. t.*] Owe; be under obligation for. *Obs.* **2.** [*auxil.,* followed by the infinitive without *to.*] Am (is, are, etc.) obliged; must; hence, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See also SHOULD. *Shall,* when used in the 2d or 3d person, regularly indicates that the speaker predicts or promises some one else's action, and hence is expressive of authority or compulsion on the speaker's part; as in, you *shall* go. In the 1st person *shall* expresses simply futurity; as in, I *shall* be glad to see you. *Will,* in the 1st person, regularly has its primary force of *volition* or *willingness;* as in, I *will* go; that is, I am willing, or, emphatically, I am determined, to go. In the 2d and 3d person *will* denotes simply futurity. In a question the form is used that is expected in the answer; thus, *shall* I? *shall* he? *will* he? But *shall* is used for simple futurity in all persons: (1) after conditionals; as in, whether I (you, he) *shall* go; (2) in such clauses of indirect discourse as, you think you *shall* go; (3) in such questions as, how *shall* he cut without any knife? In commands, also, *will* is often used by way of courtesy; as in, you *will* report to the colonel. — **Syn.** See WILL.

shal-loon' (shă-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *chalon,* fr. *Châlons,* in France, where made.] A thin, loosely woven, twilled worsted stuff.

shal'lop (shăl'ŭp), *n.* [F. *chaloupe.*] A light open boat, used chiefly on rivers, propelled by oars or sails or by both.

shal-lot' (shă-lŏt'), *n.* [OF. *eschalote* (for *eschalogne*). See SCALLION.] **1.** An onionlike plant (*Allium ascalonicum*) producing small clustered bulbs used like garlic for flavoring. **2.** A small onion.

shal'low (shăl'ō), *a.* [ME. *schalowe.*] **1.** Not deep; shoal. **2.** Not deep intellectually; superficial. — *n.* A shallow place in a body of water; a shoal. — *v. i. & t.* To decrease in depth. — **shal'low-ly,** *adv.* — **shal'low-ness,** *n.*

shalt (shălt), *2d pers. sing. pres.* of SHALL.

shal'y (shāl'ĭ), *a.* Containing or resembling shale.

sham (shăm), *n.* [Orig. same word as *shame.*] **1.** Something intended to deceive expectation; something that is not what it purports to be; fraudulent device; humbug. **2.** A removable ornamental covering; as, a pillow *sham.* — *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; unreal. — *v. t. & i.;* SHAMMED (shămd); SHAM'MING. **1.** To deceive or delude with false pretenses; trick; cheat. **2.** To assume the manner and character, or the effects, of; feign.

sha'man (shä'măn; shăm'ăn), *n.* [Orig. same as Skr. *çramaṇa* beggar monk, a name transferred to priests of the Ural-Altaic race.] A priest or conjurer of shamanism; loosely, a medicine man. — *a.* Shamanic. [shamanism.]

sha-man'ic (shä-măn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or believing in,

sha'man-ism (shä'măn-ĭz'm; shăm'ăn-), *n.* The primitive religion of the Ural-Altaic peoples of northern Asia and Europe, in which the unseen world of gods, demons, and ancestral spirits is conceived to be responsive only to the shamans; any similar religion, esp. that of some American Indians. — **sha'man-ist,** *n. & a.* — **-is'tic,** *a.*

Sha'mash (shä'măsh), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The chief sun god, a beneficent power which drives away storms, disease, and evil.

sham'ble (shăm'b'l), *n.* [AS. *scamel, sceamol,* bench, stool, fr. L. *scamellum,* dim. of *scamnum.*] **1.** In *pl.* A place where butcher's meat is sold. *Rare.* **2.** A place for slaughtering animals; abattoir; — usually in form **shambles** construed as a *pl.,* but sometimes construed as *sing.*

sham'ble, *v. i.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To walk unsteadily; shuffle along. — *n.* A shambling gait.

sham'bling (shăm'blĭng), *p. a.* Characterized by an awkward, irregular pace.

shame (shām), *n.* [AS. *scamu, sceamu.*] **1.** Painful feeling or emotion excited by a consciousness of guilt or impropriety; also, susceptibility to such feeling. **2.** Reproach incurred; dishonor; ignominy; contempt. **3.** Cause of shame; a disgrace. — *v. t.;* SHAMED (shāmd); SHAM'ING (shām'ĭng). **1.** To put to shame; dishonor; disgrace. **2.** To make ashamed; humiliate; mortify. **3.** To bring or drive (a person) by shame; as, he was *shamed* into generosity.

shame'faced' (shām'fāst'), *a.* [For *shamefast;* AS. *scamfæst.* See SHAME, *n.;* FAST firm.] Easily confused or embar-

rassed; diffident; bashful. — **shame'faced'ly** (-fāst'lĭ; -fās'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **-faced'ness** (-fāst'nĕs; -fās'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

shame'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation; disgraceful. **2.** Exciting the feeling of shame; indecent. — **Syn.** Degrading, infamous.—**shame'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **shame'ful-ness,** *n.*

shame'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen. **2.** Indicating want of sensibility to shame; indecent. — **Syn.** Impudent, unblushing, audacious. — **shame'less-ly,** *adv.* — **shame'less-ness,** *n.*

sham'mer (shăm'ẽr), *n.* One who shams; impostor.

sham'my (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MYS *or* -MIES (-mĭz). [F. *chamois* a chamois, chamois leather.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The chamois. **2.** = CHAMOIS, 2.

shamois, shamoy (*pron., see* CHAMOIS). Vars. of CHAMOIS.

sham-poo' (shăm-po͞o'), *v. t.* [Hind. *chămpnā* to press, squeeze.] **1.** To massage. *Rare.* **2.** To subject (the scalp) to washing and rubbing with some cleansing agent, as soap and water; also, to shampoo the scalp of (a person). — *n.* Act or process of shampooing. — **sham-poo'er,** *n.*

sham'rock (shăm'rŏk), *n.* [Ir. *seamrog, seamar.*] A trifoliate plant used as a national emblem by the Irish, — as white clover, black medic, or wood sorrel.

Shamrock. *a* Wood Sorrel. *b* White Clover; *c* Black Medic.

Shan (shän; shăn), *n. Ethnol.* A member of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the Tai stock, physically and linguistically allied to the Siamese, found throughout Indo-China; also, the language of the Shans.

shan'dry-dan (shăn'drĭ-dăn), *n.* An old-fashioned chaise or gig; a rickety vehicle. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

shan'dy-gaff (shăn'dĭ-găf), *n.* A mixture of beer and ginger ale.

shang-hai' (shăng-hī'), *n.* [From *Shanghai,* in China.] One of a long-legged, long-necked breed of domestic fowls of Asiatic origin.

shang-hai', *v. t.* [From *Shanghai,* in China.] To drug, intoxicate, or render insensible, and ship as a sailor.

shank (shăŋk), *n.* [AS. *scanca, sceanca.*] **1.** **a** The lower part of the leg; in man, the part between the knee and the ankle; the shin; in various animals, the apparently corresponding part; in birds, the part between the so-called *knee* and the digits (see POULTRY, *Illust.*). **b** Specif., in beef cattle, the lower part of the hind leg (cf. SHIN). **2.** The entire leg. **3.** That part of an instrument, tool, etc., connecting the acting part with a handle or holder, as the part of a key between the bow or handle and the bit or wing, the middle part of an anchor, the tang of a hoe, rake, knife, the loop forming an eye to a button, etc.

shan't (shänt; shănt). A contraction of *shall not. Colloq.*

shan'ty (shăn'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A small, mean dwelling; a rough, slight building for temporary use; hut; cabin.

shant'y (shăn'tĭ). Var. of CHANTEY, a sailor's chorus.

shape (shāp), *n.* [AS. *sceap* in *gesceap* creation, creature.] **1.** External appearance; outward aspect; figure; form; guise. **2.** That which has form or figure; a figure; being; apparition. **3.** Form of embodiment, as in words; form, as of thought; concrete embodiment or example, as of some quality. **4.** Condition or state of being. *Colloq.* **5.** Form; way; fashion; manner; as in any way, *shape,* or manner. **6.** A model; pattern; mold. **7.** *Millinery.* An untrimmed bonnet or hat body or frame. — **Syn.** See FORM.

— *v. t.; pret.* SHAPED (shāpt); *p. p.* SHAPED or, *Archaic,* SHAP'EN (shāp''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAP'ING. **1.** To form; create; esp., to mold or make into a particular form; give proper form or figure to. **2.** To adapt, as to a purpose; adjust; as, to *shape* the course of a vessel. **3.** To image; conceive; body forth. **4.** To design; plan; ordain.

shape'less, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form; misshapen. — **shape'less-ly,** *adv.* — **shape'less-ness,** *n.*

shape'ly (shāp'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. Well-formed; symmetrical; neat. — **shape'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

shap'er (shāp'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, shapes.

shard (shärd), *n.* [AS. *sceard.*] **1.** A fragment of something brittle, as of an earthen vessel; also, a shell, scale, etc. **2.** A beetle's wing cover, or elytrum.

shard'-borne', *a.* Borne on shards, or scaly wing cases.

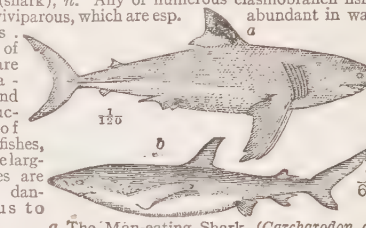
share (shâr), *n.* [AS. *scear.*] **1.** The bottom part of a plow, which cuts the ground; plowshare. See PLOW, *Illust.* **2.** The analogous part of a seed drill.

share, *n.* [AS. *scearu, scaru,* fr. *sceran* to shear, cut.] **1.** A certain quantity; portion; division. **2.** The part allotted or belonging to one of a number owning together any property or interest; apportioned lot. **3.** Any of a certain number of equal portions into which any property is divided; as, a ship owned in ten *shares;* the *shares* of the capital stock of a corporation.

— *v. t.;* SHARED (shârd); SHAR'ING (shâr'ĭng). **1.** To divide and distribute in portions; apportion; divide. **2.** To partake of, experience, or enjoy, with others; to take and possess in common. — *v. i.* To have part; receive a portion; partake. — **Syn.** See PARTAKE. — **shar'er** (shâr'ẽr), *n.*

share'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property.

shark (shärk), *n.* Any of numerous elasmobranch fishes, often viviparous, which are esp. abundant in warm seas: Most of them are voracious and destructive of other fishes, and the larger ones are often dangerous to man.



a The Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*). *b* The Dusky Shark (*Carcharias obscurus*).

shark, *v. t.* To get rapaciously or by fraud. *Obs. or Rare.* — *v. i.* **1.** To play the sharper; swindle. **2.** To live by shifts and stratagems. — *n.* **1.** A rapacious, crafty person; sharper. *Colloq.* **2.** One who excels greatly, esp. in a particular line. *Slang.*

sharp (shärp), *a.* [AS. *scearp.*] **1.** Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen. **2.** Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse or rounded; somewhat pointed or edged; as, a *sharp* hill; *sharp* features. **3.** Well-defined; sharp-cut; distinct, as a shadow. **4.** Affecting the senses, or feelings, as if pointed or cutting, as: of taste, pungent, acid, or sour; of sound, piercing or shrill; of pain, etc., severe; of language, cutting, severe, biting. **5.** *Music.* **a** High in pitch; acute. **b** Raised a semitone in pitch; as, C *sharp* (C♯). **c** So high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch. **d** Of an interval, major or augmented; as, a *sharp* fifth, an augmented fifth. **e** Of a key or tonality, having a signature in sharps. Opposed in all these senses to *flat.* **6.** Of keen perception; penetrating; as, a *sharp* eye. **7.** Very attentive; vigilant; as, a *sharp* watch. **8.** Eager in pursuit; impatient for gratification; keen; as, a *sharp* appetite. **9.** Fierce; violent; impetuous; as, a *sharp* contest. **10.** Keenly or unduly attentive to one's own interest; shrewd or close in dealing; as, a *sharp* customer. **11.** Composed of hard, angular grains; gritty, as sand. **12.** Steep; abrupt; as, a *sharp* curve. **13.** *Phon.* Voiceless; surd.

Syn. Penetrating, keen, acute, cutting, trenchant, incisive, crisp; poignant, tart, acrid, harsh; acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic; ardent, fiery; sagacious, astute. — **Sharp, keen, acute, cutting, trenchant, incisive, crisp.** As used of things, **sharp** (the common word) applies to either an edge or a point; **keen,** esp. to an edge; **acute** (chiefly technical) applies to a point regarded as angular, but not to an edge; as, *sharp* (or *keen*) as a razor, *sharp* (not *keen*) as a needle; an *acute* leaf. As applied to that which affects the senses, **sharp** is of much wider application than **keen,** which is chiefly used of cold, wind, etc. As applied to the senses themselves, **sharp** is used esp. of sight and hearing; **keen,** of sight and smell; **acute,** of hearing. [As characterizing pleasures and pains, **sharp** suggests most definitely that which cuts or pierces; **keen** implies intensity; **acute,** poignancy; as, a *sharp* pain; *keen* zest; *acute* anguish. With reference to persons or personal qualities, **sharp** often implies excessive cleverness or trickiness; **keen** suggests shrewdness or quickness; **acute,** penetration or nicety of discrimination; as, *sharp* practice; a *keen,* worldly face; an *acute* thinker, rather than a subtle one. *Sharp* comes into comparison with *cutting, trenchant, incisive,* and *crisp* with reference to language. **Sharp** implies esp. acrimony or sarcasm; that is **cutting** which is calculated to wound the feelings; as, a *sharp* retort; smooth and *cutting* eloquence. **Trenchant** implies sharp definition or forthright energy; **incisive,** clean-cut directness; **crisp,** terse or racy vigor; as, the right word, bold and *trenchant; incisive* commands; *crisp* and nervous in style.

— *adv.* (See FLAT, *a.*, 10.) In a sharp manner; as: **a** To a point or edge; piercingly; eagerly, sharply. **b** Precisely; exactly; as, ten o'clock *sharp. Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** *Music.* **a** A tone or note one half step above a tone or note named. **b** A character [♯] on a degree of the staff, indicating a pitch a half step higher than that of the degree alone. **2.** A sewing needle of the most pointed of the three grades, *blunts, betweens,* and *sharps;* — usually in the *pl.* **3.** *Slang.* **a** An expert. **b** A sharper.

— *v. t. Music.* To raise in pitch; specif., to raise above the proper pitch; esp., to raise a half step. — *v. i.* To sound above the true pitch.

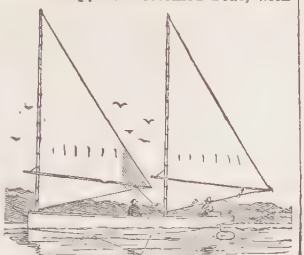
sharp'-cut', *a.* Cut sharply; hence: well-defined; clear.

sharp'en (shär'p'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sharp.

sharp'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, sharpens.

sharp'er (shär'pẽr), *n.* One who bargains closely, or cheats in bargains; a swindler; cheating gamester.

sharp'ie (shär'pĭ), *n.* A sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with one or two masts each carrying a triangular sail. *Local, U. S.*



Sharpie, with Centerboard down, and Leg-of-mutton Sails extended by Sprits.

sharp'ly, *adv.* In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely.

sharp'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sharp.

sharp'–set', *a.* Eager in appetite or desire of gratification; keen.

sharp'–shinned' (-shĭnd'), *a.* Designating a species (*Accipiter velox*) of hawk, common in North America. It is noted for its dash and spirit, and often attacks poultry.

sharp'shoot'er (-shōōt'ĕr), *n.* One skilled in shooting, esp. with a rifle; a good marksman.

sharp'shoot'ing, *n.* Skillful shooting, esp. with a rifle.

sharp'–sight'ed, *a.* Having quick or acute sight. — **sharp'–sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

sharp'–wit'ted, *a.* Acute; discerning.

Shas'tan (shăs'tăn), *a. & n.* = COMANCHEAN.

Shas'tra (shäs'trä). Var. of SASTRA.

shat'ter (shăt'ĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *scateran.*] **1.** To break at once into pieces; dash; burst or part violently into fragments; rend into splinters. **2.** To disorder; derange; impair; as, a *shattered* mind; *shattered* health. — *v. i.* To break into fragments. — *n.* A fragment of anything shattered; — chiefly used in *into shatters.*

shave (shāv), *v. t.; pret.* SHAVED (shāvd); *p. p.* SHAVED or SHAV'EN (shāv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAV'ING (shāv'ĭng). [AS. *scafan, sceafan.*] **1.** To cut or pare, as by the sliding or drawing movement of a razor; to cut off (hair) close to the skin with a razor. **2.** To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of; as, to *shave* the face. **3.** To cut off thin slices from; cut in thin slices; as, to *shave* wood. **4.** To skim along or near the surface of; pass close to, or touch lightly in passing.

to shave a note *or* **security,** to buy it at a discount greater than the legal rate of interest or to deduct in discounting it more than the legal rate allows. *Cant, U. S.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To remove hair with a razor; cut closely; hence: to be hard and severe in a bargain; practice extortion; cheat. **2.** To shave a note or security. *Cant, U. S.*

— *n.* **1.** A thin slice; shaving. **2.** Act or operation of shaving; esp., act of shaving the beard. **3.** A very small distance or interval; also, a narrow escape. *Colloq.* **4.** Any of various tools for shaving or cutting thin slices; as, a spoke*shave.* **5.** An exorbitant discount on a note. *Cant, U. S.*

shave'ling (shāv'lĭng), *n.* A man shaved; in contempt, a tonsured monk, priest, friar, or other ecclesiastic.

shav'er (shāv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who shaves. **2.** A sharper; cheat; fleecer. **3.** A fellow; boy; youngster. *Colloq.*

shav'ing (-ĭng), *n.* That which is shaved off; a thin slice or strip pared off with a shave, plane, or the like.

shawl (shôl), *n.* [Per. or Hind. *shāl.*] A square or oblong outer garment made of textile or netted fabric, used, esp. by women, as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

shawm (shôm), *n.* [ME. *shalmie,* OF. *chalemie,* fr. L. *calamus* reed, reed pipe.] *Music.* An obsolete wind instrument of the oboe class.

Shaw-nee' (shô-nē'), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians originally dwelling along the Savannah River.

shay (shā), *n.* Dial. or Colloq. for CHAISE (mistaken as *pl.*).

she (shē), *pron.; sing. nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER (hûr) or HERS (hûrz); *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thâr) or THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm). [AS. *séo, sío.*] **1.** This or that female; the woman understood or referred to; the female animal, or object personified as feminine, in question; — the pronoun of the 3d person sing. feminine. **2.** A woman; any female person; as, *she* of the golden hair.

☞ Used in composition or attributively, *she* denotes a female; as, a *she*-bear.

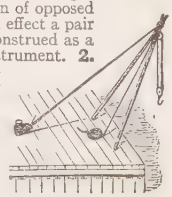
shea butter (shē; shē'ä). [Mandingo *si* palm nut, written *shea* by Mungo Park.] A solid yellowish fat obtained from the seeds of an African tree (*Butyrospermum parkii*).

sheaf (shēf), *n.; pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). [AS. *scéaf.*] **1.** A quantity of the stalks and ears of grain bound together; a bundle of grain or straw. **2.** Any bundle, as of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver. — *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf; make into sheaves.

sheaf'y (shēf'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of or like a sheaf or sheaves.

shear (shēr), *v. t.; pret.* SHEARED (shērd) or, *Archaic,* SHORE (shōr, 57); *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN (shôrn; 57); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEAR'ING. [AS. *sceran, scieran, scyran.*] **1.** To cut, clip, or sever something from, esp. wool from sheep, with shears or the like; as, to *shear* sheep. **2.** To cut off; clip; as, to *shear* a fleece. **3.** *Mech.* To subject to a shear. See SHEAR, *n.*, 2. — *v. i.* **1.** To cut, as with a sword. *Rare.* **2.** *Mech.* To become more or less completely divided under the action of a shear; as, weak rivets *shear* easily. — *n.* **1.** A machine for shearing, or cutting, metal. Cf. SHEARS. **2.** *Mech.* An action or stress causing or tending to cause two contiguous parts of a solid body to slide on each other parallel to their plane of contact. — **shear'er,** *n.*

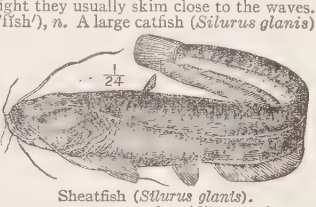
shears (shērz), *n. pl.* **1.** Any of various cutting instruments or machines operating by the action of opposed edges of metal, esp. one which is in effect a pair of large or powerful scissors; — construed as a *pl.* even when meaning a single instrument. **2.** Something suggestive of shears; specif.: A hoisting apparatus consisting of two (sometimes more) spars fastened together at their upper ends, secured by a guy or guys, and provided with tackle; — sometimes construed as a *sing.* Called also **shear,** or **sheer, legs.** **3.** *Mach.* The bedplate of a machine tool on which a table or slide rest is secured; as, the *shears* of a lathe or planer; — sometimes construed as a *sing.*, and also written *shear.*



A form of Shears, 2.

shear'wa'ter (shēr'wô'tĕr), *n.* Any of numerous long-winged oceanic birds (genus *Puffinus*) allied to the petrels and albatrosses. In flight they usually skim close to the waves.

sheat'fish' (shēt'fĭsh'), *n.* A large catfish (*Silurus glanis*) of central and eastern Europe.



Sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*).

sheath (shēth), *n.; pl.* SHEATHS (shēthz). [AS. *scæð, scéað, scēð.*] **1.** A case for a sword, knife, etc.; scabbard. **2.** A sheathing or sheathlike structure or part, as a sheathlike spathe, an ocrea, the elytrum of an insect, etc.

— *v. t.* = SHEATHE.

sheath'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of several sea birds constituting a family (*Chionididæ*), confined to the colder parts of the Southern Hemisphere.

sheathe (shēth), *v. t.;* SHEATHED (shēthd); SHEATH'ING (shēth'ĭng). **1.** To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; inclose or cover with or as with a sheath or case. **2.** To fit or furnish with or as with a sheath. **3.** To case or cover with sheathing; as, to *sheathe* a ship with copper.

sheath'ing (shēth'ĭng), *p. a.* Inclosing or investing with a sheath. — *n.* **1.** Act of one who sheathes. **2.** That which sheathes; specif.: **a** The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides to prevent corrosion, worm attacks, etc. **b** *Arch.* The first covering of boards, or of waterproof material, on the outside of a frame house or a timber roof. **c** Material for such use.

sheath knife (shēth). A knife carried in a sheath.

sheath'–winged' (shēth'wĭngd'), *a.* Having elytra, or wing cases, as a beetle; coleopterous.

sheave (shēv), *n.* A grooved wheel, as of a pulley block.

sheave, *v. t.;* SHEAVED (shēvd); SHEAV'ING. To gather and bind into a sheaf or sheaves.

sheaves (shēvz), *n., pl.* of SHEAF, SHEAVE.

she-bang' (shē-băng'), *n.* A dwelling or shop; institution; concern. Depreciative, often jocose, *Slang.*

She-bat' (shē-bät'), *n.* [Heb. *shĕbāt.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

she-been' (shē-bēn'), *n.* [Of Irish origin.] An illicit liquor shop. — *v. i.* To keep a shebeen. *Both Ir. & Scot.*

shed (shĕd), *n.* [Same word as *shade.*] A structure for shelter or storage, esp. a slight one, as for wagons or wood.

shed, *v. t.;* SHED; SHED'DING. [AS. *scādan, scéadan,* to part.] **1.** To throw off; give or pour forth; emit; cause to or let fall, flow off, etc., without penetrating. **2.** To cast or throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, or shell; cast; molt; let fall. — *v. i.* To part with, or let fall, a covering, integument, etc., as a skin, seeds, leaves, etc.; molt. — *n.* **1.** *Weaving.* Passageway for the shuttle between the threads of the warp. **2.** In composition: **a** That which parts or sheds; as in water*shed.* **b** A shedding; as in blood*shed.*

shed'der (shĕd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sheds. **2.** A crab or lobster about to molt its shell.

sheen (shēn), *a.* [AS. *sciene, scēne, scȳne.*] Beautiful; splendid; resplendent; bright. — *v. i.* To be bright; glisten. *Both Obs., Dial., or Poetic.* — *n.* Brightness; splendor; glitter. — **Syn.** See LUSTER. — **sheen'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

sheep (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) [AS. *scēp, scéap.*] **1.** Any of various ruminants (genus *Ovis*) allied to

the goats, esp. the domesticated variety. **2.** A weak, bashful, or silly fellow. **3.** Leather of sheepskin; sheepskin.

sheep'back' (-băk'), *n.* = ROCHE MOUTONNÉE.

sheep'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A North American viburnum (*Viburnum lentago*) having white flowers in flat cymes; also, its black, edible, berrylike drupe. **2.** = BLACK HAW, **a**.

sheep'cote' (shēp'kōt'; -kŏt), *or, Rare,* **sheep'cot'** (-kŏt'), *n.* A sheepfold. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sheep dog. A dog used to tend sheep; esp.: **a** A collie. **b** A large, shaggy, tailless dog, usually bluish gray and white.

sheep'fold' (shēp'fōld'), *n.* A fold or pen for sheep.

sheep'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess; silly. — **sheep'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **sheep'ish-ness,** *n.*

sheep laurel. A North American ericaceous shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*) resembling the mountain laurel, but with smaller, bright red flowers. It is poisonous to young stock.

sheep's eye, *or* **sheep's'-eye',** *n.* A shy, diffident look; also, an amorous glance; — commonly used in *pl.*

sheep'shank' (shēp'shăngk'), *n.* See 2d KNOT, *Illust.*

sheeps'head' (shēps'hĕd'), *n.* A sparoid food fish (*Archosargus probatocephalus*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, having broad incisor teeth suggestive of those of a sheep.

sheep'shear'ing (-shēr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of shearing sheep. **2.** The time, or a feast at the time, of shearing sheep.

sheep'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a sheep, or leather from it; formerly, parchment. **2.** [From being written or printed on parchment of sheepskin.] A diploma. *Cant.*

sheep'walk' (shēp'wôk'), *n.* A pasture for sheep.

sheer (shēr), *a.* [ME. *schere* pure, bright.] **1.** Bright; shining; clear; pure. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** Very fine and thin or transparent; diaphanous; — said of fabrics. *Now U. S.* **3.** Obvious; downright; utter; as, *sheer* folly. **4.** Straight up and down; vertical; perpendicular. — **Syn.** See PURE. — *adv.* Clean; quite; straight; perpendicularly.

sheer, *v. i.* [D. *scheren* to sheer, cut, withdraw, warp.] To deviate from the proper course; turn aside; swerve. — *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** The longitudinal upward curvature of the deck, gunwale, and lines of a vessel. **b** The position of a vessel riding to a single anchor and heading toward it. **2.** A deviation, or change in a course. — **sheer'ly,** *adv.*

sheer leg. **1.** *Naut.* One of two spars secured together at the head to form shears. **2.** [In form **sheer legs**] = SHEARS, 2.

sheet (shēt), *n.* [AS. *scēte, scȳte,* a sheet, piece of linen.] A large, broad piece of anything comparatively thin, as paper, cloth, etc.; specif.: **a** A broad piece of cloth, usually linen or cotton, esp. one used for bedding. **b** A single piece of any of the various sizes of cut paper; hence: a letter; a newspaper, etc.; also, in *pl.*, the unbound leaves of a book. **c** A broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance. **d** A broad expanse or surface, as of water or flame. **e** *Geol.* An extensive bed of an eruptive rock intruded between, or overlying, other strata.

— *v. t.* To furnish, cover, or wrap with a sheet; shroud.

sheet, *n.* [AS. *scēatlīne, scēata* lower corner of a sail.] **1.** *Naut.* A rope or chain which regulates the angle at which a sail is set; — often in *pl.* **2.** *Naut.* In *pl.* The spaces at either end of an open boat not occupied by thwarts.

— *v. t. Naut.* To haul upon by means of a sheet; — used only in: **to sheet home,** to extend (a square sail) by hauling upon the sheets until the sail is set as flat as possible.

sheet anchor. **a** *Naut.* A large anchor, formerly the heaviest carried, stowed just abaft the fore-sheet. **b** Anything regarded as a sure support or dependence in danger.

sheet'ing, *n.* Act of forming into, or disposing in, sheets; also, material made, or to be made, into sheets.

sheet'work' (-wûrk'), *n. Print.* Work done by printing all the sheets first on one side and then, from another form, on the other side.

sheik, sheikh (shēk; shāk), *n.* [Ar. *shaikh,* lit., elder, chief.] **1.** An Arab chief; — now used also as an Arabic title of respect. **2.** A high Mohammedan ecclesiastic. **3.** In India, a Hindu convert to Islam.

shek'el (shĕk'l), *n.* [Heb. *sheqel,* fr. *shāgal* to weigh.] Any of several ancient weights and money units of the Hebrews, derived from Babylonia; later, a coin of the weight of a shekel. The ordinary shekel for gold was probably 252¾ grains troy; for silver, 224½ grains.

She-ki'nah (shē-kī'nȧ), *n.* [Heb. Talmud, lit., the dwelling.] *Jewish Theol.* The Divine Presence or Manifestation, a divine agency through which God rules the world.

shel'drake' (shĕl'drāk'), *n.* [E. dial. *sheld* variegated + *drake.*] **1.** Any of various Old World ducks (genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca*) somewhat resembling geese. **2.** Any merganser; also, locally, any of various other ducks.

shelf (shĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES (shĕlvz). [AS. *scylfe.*] **1.** A thin, flat, usually long and narrow, piece set horizontally, as on a wall, to set things on; a ledge. **2.** Something resembling a shelf or ledge; as: **a** A sand bank or ledge of rocks in a body of water, as a reef or shoal. **b** A flat, projecting layer of rock. **c** *Mining.* A stratum with a shelflike surface; bedrock under alluvial soil.

shell (shĕl), *n.*; *pl.* SHELLS or, in sense 4 **d**, usually collectively, SHELL. [AS. *scell, scyll.*] **1.** A hard outside covering; specif.: **a** The covering, or outside part, of a nut. **b** A pod. **c** The hard or tough covering of an egg. **d** A hard rigid covering of an animal, as a mollusk, crustacean, etc. **2.** A shell-bearing mollusk. **3.** Tortoise shell. **4.** Something suggestive of, or likened to, a shell; as: **a** Any slight hollow structure; framework. **b** Outside covering, lit. or fig.; husk. **c** A kind of light racing boat. **d** A hollow projectile for cannon, containing a bursting charge. **e** A case holding the charge for breech-loading small arms. **f** *Fireworks.* A case or cartridge containing an explosive, which bursts after having been thrown high into the air.

— *v. t.* **1.** To remove the shell of; take out of the shell, pod, etc. **2.** To separate the kernels of (Indian corn, wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk. **3.** To throw shells or bombs at, on, or into; bombard. — *v. i.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc. **2.** To cast the shell; fall out of the pod or husk.

shel-lac' (shĕ-lăk'; shĕl'ăk), *n.* Also **shel-lack', shell'-lac'.** [*shell* + 2d *lac.*] A purified form of lac largely used in varnishes.—*v. t.*; -LACKED' (shĕ-lăkt'; shĕl'ăkt'); -LACK'-ING. To coat or treat with shellac.

shell'bark' (shĕl'bärk'), *n.* The shagbark.

shell'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any aquatic invertebrate animal having a shell, esp. a mollusk or a crustacean. See MOLLUSK.

shell heap, shell mound. See KITCHEN MIDDEN.

shell'proof' (shĕl'prōōf'), *a.* Capable of resisting shells or bombs; bombproof. [with, shells.

shell'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work composed of, or adorned

shell'y (shĕl'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in shells; consisting of shells or a shell. **2.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a shell.

shel'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [AS. *scildtruma* a troop of men with shields; *scild* shield + *truma* a troop of men.] **1.** That which covers or defends; protection or place of protection; screen; refuge. **2.** State of being covered and protected; protection. — **Syn.** Asylum, sanctuary, defense, security.

— *v. t.* **1.** To be a shelter for; provide with a shelter; shield; protect; harbor. **2.** To screen or cover from notice; disguise. **3.** To take or betake to cover, or safety; as, they *sheltered* themselves under a rock. — *v. i.* To take shelter. — **shel'ter-er,** *n.* — **shel'ter-less,** *a.*

Syn. Shelter, shield, screen. Shelter suggests esp. protection from exposure; **shield,** from assault; **screen** often implies concealment.

shel'ty, shel'tie (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A Shetland pony.

shelve (shĕlv), *v. i.*; SHELVED (shĕlvd); SHELV'ING. [Prob. fr. *shelf* a ledge.] To incline; slope.

shelve, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with shelves. **2.** To place on a shelf; hence: to lay on the shelf; put aside; dismiss.

shelv'ing, *n.* Material for shelves; shelves collectively.

shelv'y (shĕl'vĭ), *a.* Sloping; shelving.

Shem (shĕm), *n. Bib.* The eldest son of Noah. See *Gen.* v. 32. [SEMITE, etc.

Shem'ite (shĕm'īt), **Shem-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), etc. Vars. of

shend (shĕnd), *v. t.*; SHENT (shĕnt); SHEND'ING. [AS. *scendan* to disgrace.] To blame, reproach, or revile; punish; degrade; disgrace; confound. *Obs. or Archaic.*

shent (shĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of SHEND. *Obs.*

She'ol (shē'ōl), *n.* [Heb. *shĕ'ōl.*] The underworld; the abode of the dead; Hades; also, the grave.

shep'herd (shĕp'ẽrd), *n.* [AS. *scēaphyrde.*] A herder of sheep; fig., a pastor. — *v. t.* To tend, guard, lead, or drive as a shepherd. — **shep'herd-ess,** *n. fem.*

shepherd dog, shepherd's dog. A sheep dog; a collie.

Shepherd kings. = HYKSOS.

shep'herd's-purse', *n.* An annual brassicaceous weed (*Bursa bursa-pastoris*) bearing pouchlike pods.

sher'ard-ize (shĕr'ȧr-dīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). [After *Sherard* Cowper-Coles, inventor of the process.] To galvanize by treating with zinc and heating in a tightly closed retort.

Sher'a-ton (shĕr'ȧ-tŏn), *n. Furniture.* A style, characterized by straight lines and Louis-Seize details, developed in England toward the end of the 18th century, esp. by Thomas Sheraton.

sher'bet (shûr'bĕt), *n.* [Ar. *sharbat* a drink.] **1.** An Oriental beverage of diluted fruit juice. **2.** A water ice.

sherd (shûrd). Var. of SHARD.

she-reef' } (shē-rēf'), *n.* [Ar. *sherīf* noble, holy, n., a prince.]

she-riff' } **1.** A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima. **2.** An Arab prince or chief; — used as title. Specif., the local governor of Mecca.

sher'iff (shĕr'ĭf), *n.* [AS. *scīr-gerēfa.* See SHIRE; REEVE.] The chief executive officer of a shire or county, esp. charged with the execution of the laws and preservation of the peace. In both England and the United States, the office is now mainly ministerial. [SHRIEVALTY.

sher'iff-al-ty (-ăl-tĭ), **sher'iff-dom, sher'iff-wick,** *n.* =

sher'ris (shĕr'ĭs). Obs. var. of SHERRY.

sher'ry (shĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [From *Xeres,* now *Jerez* de la Frontera, a Spanish town.] A still white wine

made in the vicinity of Jerez, near Cadiz, Spain; any similar wine.

sherry cobbler. A beverage prepared with sherry wine, water, lemon or orange, sugar, ice, etc.

sheth (shĕth), *n.* The part of a plow which projects downward below the beam, to hold the share, etc.

Shet'land po'ny (shĕt'lănd). One of a small, stocky, hardy breed of horses, with a long rough coat and long mane and tail, which originated in the Shetland Islands.

shew (shō), *v. t. & i.* Var. of SHOW. *Archaic or Rare.*

shew'bread' (shō'brĕd'), **show'bread',** *n. Jewish Antiq.* Bread of exhibition; — the unleavened bread which the priests placed before Yahweh in the sanctuary (*Ex.* xxv. 30).

Shi'ah (shē'ä), *n.* = SHIITE.

shib'bo-leth (shĭb'ō-lĕth), *n.* [Heb. *shibbōleth* ear of corn, stream.] **1.** *Bib.* The word by the pronunciation of which the Gileadites distinguished the fleeing Ephraimites, who said *sibboleth* instead of *shibboleth. Judges* xii. **2.** Criterion; test; watchword.

shied (shīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SHY.

shield (shēld), *n.* [AS. *scield, scild, sceld, scyld.*] **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor carried on the arm or by the hand, — formerly in general use in war. **2.** One who, or that which, protects or defends; defense; shelter; protection. **3.** *Ordnance.* A screen of armor plate, usually attached to the carriage, protecting an otherwise exposed gun. **4.** *Tunneling & Mining.* An iron or steel framework moved forward in excavating to support the ground ahead of the brickwork or other lining. **5.** *Her.* The escutcheon or field on which are put the bearings in coats of arms.

Greek Shield.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To cover with or as with, or serve as, a shield; defend; protect. **2.** To avert, as a misfortune; forbid. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See SHELTER. — **shield'er,** *n.*

shi'er (shī'ĕr), *n.* Also **shy'er.** A horse given to shying.

shift (shĭft), *v. t.* [AS. *sciftan* to divide.] **1.** To move or remove; transfer; as, to *shift* the blame. **2.** To exchange; change; as, to *shift* the scenes. — *v. i.* **1.** To change position, etc.; move; veer; as, the cargo *shifted.* **2.** To use expedients; contrive; manage; manage to live or get along; as, to *shift* for one's self. **3.** To practice indirection or evasion; as, he quibbles and *shifts.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of shifting; as: **a** Change; substitution; as, to make a *shift.* **b** A turn; hence: an expedient; trick; as, reduced to pitiable *shifts.* **2.** Something changed or used in alternation; esp.: **a** A change of clothes. **b** A woman's chemise. **3.** The change of one set of workmen for another; a turn of work or set of workmen who work in turn. — **Syn.** See EXPEDIENT. — **shift'er** (shĭf'tĕr), *n.*

shift'i-ness (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being shifty.

shift'less (shĭft'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Lacking in expedients; hence: lazy; thriftless; inefficient. **2.** Manifesting, or characteristic of, lack of efficiency or thrift in work or the like; as, *shiftless* management. — **shift'less-ness,** *n.*

shift'y (shĭf'tĭ), *a.*; SHIFT'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; tricky. [Shiites.]

Shi'ism (shē'ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines and principles of the

Shi'ite (-īt), *n.* [Ar. *shī'aī* a follower of the sect of Ali, fr. *shī'ah* a multitude following one another in pursuit of the same object, the sect of Ali, fr. *shā'a* to follow.] A member of that one of the two main divisions of Mohammedans who rejects the first three caliphs, and considers Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law, as the first imam or successor of the Prophet. Cf. SUNNITE. — **Shi-it'ic** (shē-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

shi-kar' (shē-kär'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *shikār.*] Hunting; sport. *India.* — *v. t.* To hunt. *India.*

shi-ka'ri, shi-ka'ree (-kä'rē), *n.* [Hind. *shikārī.*] A sportsman; esp., a native hunter or guide. *India.*

shil-la'lah, shil-le'lagh (shĭ-lā'lä), *n.* A cudgel; — from Shillelagh, a town in Ireland, famous for its oaks. *Irish.*

shil'ling (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *scilling.*] **1.** A British silver coin and money of account, equal to twelve pence (24⅓ cents U. S.), or 1-20th of a pound sterling. Abbr., *s.* **2. a** A coin and money of account of Scotland in use previous to 1707, — latterly worth only one English penny. **b** Any of several related moneys of the Continent, as the German schilling or the Danish skilling. **3.** In the United States, a corresponding denomination of money differing in value in different States, now practically obsolete. **4.** The Spanish or Mexican real, worth 12½ cents; — formerly so called in New York and some other States.

shil'ly-shal'ly (-ĭ-shăl'ĭ), *adv.* [Reduplication of *shall I.*] In an irresolute or hesitating manner. — *v. i.* To hesitate; occupy one's self with trifles. — *n.* Irresolution; occupation with trifles. — *a.* Hesitating; irresolute.

Shi'loh (shī'lō). [Heb. *shīlōh.*] A word of uncertain meaning, used in Jacob's deathbed speech. *Gen.* xlix. 10.

shi'ly (shī'lĭ). Var. of SHYLY.

shim (shĭm), *n.* A thin slip of wood, metal, stone, etc., used to fill in, as to level a stone in building, a railroad tie, etc. — *v. t.* To fill out, or level up, to a desired height or a true surface by the use of a shim or shims.

shim'mer (shĭm'ĕr), *v. i.* [AS. *scimrian.*] To shine with a faint, tremulous light; gleam; glimmer. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *v. t.* To cause to shimmer. — *n.* A faint, tremulous light; glimmer.

shim'mer-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of shimmers; shimmering.

shim'mey, *or* **-my** (shĭm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MEYS (-ĭz) or -MIES (-ĭz). [From *chemise,* taken as pl.] A chemise. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*

shin (shĭn), *n.* [AS. *scinu.*] **1.** The front part of the leg below the knee. **2.** Specif., in beef cattle, the lower part of the foreleg; — disting. from *shank.* — *v. i.*; SHINNED (shĭnd); SHIN'NING. To climb (a pole, tree, etc.) by alternately embracing with the arms or hands and the legs; — often with *up. Colloq.* — *v. t.* To shin up (a tree, pole, etc.). *Colloq.*

shin'dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). Uproar or row. *Slang.*

shine (shīn), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHONE (shōn; shŏn), *Archaic or R.* SHINED (shīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIN'ING (shīn'ĭng). [AS. *scīnan.*] **1.** To emit rays of light; as, the sun *shines.* **2.** To beam with radiated or reflected light; gleam; as, it *shone* like silver. **3.** To be conspicuous or distinguished; as, he *shines* in conversation. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to shine. **2.** [In this sense the pret. *shined* is common.] To make bright; polish; as, to *shine* shoes. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Quality or state of emitting light; illumination. **2.** Splendor; luster; sheen; as, the *shine* of silk. **3.** A polish; gloss; *Colloq.,* a polish given to shoes. **4.** Sunshine; fair weather; as, in rain or *shine.* **5.** *Slang, U. S.* **a** A liking; fancy. **b** A caper; trick; prank.

shin'er (shīn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, shines. **2.** Any of many small silvery fishes (genus *Notropis,* etc.).

shin'gle (shĭn'g'l), *n.* [For *shindle,* fr. L. *scindula, scandula.*] **1.** One of the thin oblong pieces of wood used to cover roofs, etc. **2.** A sign or signboard, as of a lawyer's office. *Humorous & Colloq.*

— *v. t.*; -GLED (shĭn'g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To cover with shingles, as a roof. **2.** To cut (the hair) so that the ends lie like shingles; cut (the hair) short. **3.** To subject to the process of expelling impurities by hammering and squeezing, as a bloom of iron. — **shin'gler** (shĭn'glĕr), *n.*

shin'gle, *n.* **1.** Coarse, rounded detritus or alluvial material, differing from ordinary gravel only in the larger size of the stones. *Chiefly British.* **2.** A place, as a beach, strewn with shingle. — **shin'gly** (-glĭ), *a.*

shin'gles (-g'lz), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* [OF. *cengle,* orig., a girth, fr. L. *cingulum* a girdle.] *Med.* A kind of herpes usually affecting the trunk of the body, round which it spreads like a girdle. Cf. HERPES.

shin'ing (shīn'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Emitting or reflecting light, esp. steadily; radiant; lustrous. **2.** Splendid; brilliant; as, a *shining* example. — **Syn.** Glistening, effulgent, refulgent; gleaming, flashing. See BRIGHT. — **shin'ing-ly,** *adv.*

shin'leaf' (shĭn'lēf'), *n.* One of a genus (*Pyrola*) of low herbs with roundish leaves, once used for plasters. *U. S.*

shin'ny, shin'ney (shĭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES, -NEYS (-nĭz). Hockey as informally played by boys, etc.; also, the curved stick used.

shin'plas'ter (shĭn'plăs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A plaster for sore shins. **2.** Formerly, a piece of unsecured or poorly secured paper money, esp. one greatly depreciated; also, a piece of paper money of a denomination less than a dollar, formerly issued. *Slang, U. S.*

Shin'to' (shĭn'tō'), *n.* [Chin. *shên* god + *tao* way, doctrine.] The ethnic cult (primarily ancestor and hero worship) of the Japanese; also, the religion based on this. — **Shin'to-ism,** *n.* — **Shin'to-ist,** *n.*

shin'y (shīn'ĭ), *a.*; SHIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Bright; clear; unclouded. **2.** Polished; lustrous; glossy.

ship (shĭp), *n.* [AS. *scip.*] **1.** Any large seagoing vessel. **2.** *Naut.* A vessel with a bowsprit and three masts (mainmast, foremast, and mizzenmast), and, rarely, with a fourth mast, each composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallant mast, and, sometimes, higher masts. **3.** In general, any water craft or vessel, esp. one not propelled by oars, paddles, etc. — **ship of the line,** formerly, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle.

— *v. t.*; SHIPPED (shĭpt); SHIP'PING. **1.** To put or receive on board a ship, or other vessel, for transportation; send by water. **2.** To commit to any conveyance for transportation; as, to *ship* goods by rail. **3.** To send away; get rid of. *Colloq.* **4.** To engage for service on a ship, as seamen. **5.** To put (oars, the tiller, etc.) in place for use. — *v. i.* **1.** To engage to serve on a vessel. **2.** To embark on a ship.

-ship (-shĭp). [AS. *-scipe.*] A suffix forming nouns and denoting: **1.** *State, quality,* or *character of.*

Examples: sons*hip, state of* being a son; scholar*ship, character* or *quality of* a scholar.

2. *Office, dignity,* or *profession.*

Examples : clerk*ship*, *office* or *profession of* a clerk; lord*ship*, *office* or *dignity* of a lord.
3. *Art* or *skill of*.
Examples : horseman*ship*, penman*ship*, etc., *art* or *skill of* a horseman, etc.
4. A *concrete instance* or *example of the* (quality, state, or dignity denoted by the word in its primary sense) or *something showing, exhibiting, holding,* or *embodying* (that quality, state, etc.); *a thing that is*.
Examples : hard*ship*, *a thing that is* hard (to bear); (His) Lord*ship*, *one holding the dignity of* a lordship.
5. *A collective total of* (those having a given character or state).
Example : fellow*ship*, *a total of* those united as fellows.
6. *The rule* or *dominion*, or *the jurisdiction, of* (one holding the given character or state).
Examples : king*ship*, lord*ship*, etc., *the rule, dominion,* or *jurisdiction* of a king, lord, etc.

ship biscuit. Also **ship bread.** Hard biscuit prepared for use on shipboard; hard-tack; pilot bread.

ship'board' (shĭp'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A ship's side; *Obs. or R.*, a ship; — used chiefly in adverbial phrases; as, on *ship-board*.

ship'build'er (-bĭl'dĕr), *n.* One who builds ships and other vessels; naval architect; shipwright. — **ship'build'ing,** *n.*

ship'en-tine (-ĕn-tēn), *n.* [*ship* + bark*entine*.] A four masted vessel with three square-rigged masts, like a ship, and a fourth mast fore-and-aft rigged.

ship'load' (shĭp'lōd'), *n.* The load or cargo of a ship; as much or as many as constitutes a load of a ship.

ship'man (-măn), *n.* A seaman; sailor. *Obs. or Poet.*

ship'mas'ter (-măs'tĕr), *n.* The master of a vessel other than a war vessel.

ship'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A fellow sailor.

ship'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of shipping; delivery of goods to a carrier for transportation; also, the goods shipped; a consignment.

ship money. *Eng. Hist.* An impost levied at various times on ports, towns, etc., to provide ships for national defense.

ship'own'er (-ōn'ĕr), *n.* An owner of a ship or ships or of a share therein.

ship'per (shĭp'ĕr), *n.* One who ships goods.

ship'ping, *n.* **1.** Act or business of one who ships goods. **2.** Vessels generally; tonnage. **3.** A voyage. *Obs.*

ship'shape' (shĭp'shāp'), *a.* Arranged as befits a ship; trim; tidy; orderly. — *adv.* In a shipshape manner.

ship's husband. *Naut.* An agent on land, representing the owners of a ship, who manages its expenses and receipts.

ship's papers. *Mar. Law.* The papers with which a vessel is required to be provided for due inspection under the law, including the certificate of registry, crew list, clearance, etc., required by the country to which the ship belongs, and the sea letter, proofs of ownership, bills of lading, bill of health, etc., required by the law of nations.

ship'worm' (shĭp'wûrm'), *n.* Any of certain burrowing marine mollusks (esp. *Teredo navalis*) destructive to the piles of wharves, wooden ships, etc.

Shipworm; Section of Wood containing its Burrows.

ship'wreck' (-rĕk'), *n.* **1.** The destruction or loss of a vessel, as by sinking or grounding. **2.** A wrecked ship, or its parts; wreckage. **3.** Fig., ruin; irretrievable loss or failure. — *v. t.* To destroy by, or cause to suffer, shipwreck; wreck.

ship'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A builder or repairer of vessels.

ship'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* Place where ships are built or repaired.

shire (shīr; shēr), *n.* [AS. *scīr*.] **1.** A district; region. **2.** In Great Britain, a territorial division usually identical with a county, orig. under the supervision of an earl.

shire horse. One of an English breed of heavy draft horses, having long hair on the back of the cannons and fetlocks.

shire town. See COUNTY SEAT.

shirk (shûrk), *v. t.* To avoid or evade meanly, unfaithfully, or by fraud. — *v. i.* To evade an obligation; avoid the performance of duty. — *n.* One who evades duty, labor, etc.

shirk'er (shûr'kĕr), *n.* One who shirks; a shirk.

shirr (shûr), *v. t.* **1.** *Sewing.* To make a shirr or shirrs in. **2.** *Cookery.* To break (eggs) into a dish with cream or crumbs and bake in the oven or on the fire.
— *n. Sewing.* A series of close parallel runnings which are drawn up so as to full the material.

shirt (shûrt), *n.* [AS. *scyrte* a short garment, skirt, kirtle.] A loose undergarment for the upper part of the body, now commonly one worn by men, boys, or infants.

shirt'ing, *n.* Cloth suitable for making shirts.

shit'tah (shĭt'ä), *n., or* **shittah tree.** [Heb. *shittāh*, pl. *shittīm*.] A tree, probably an acacia, of the wood (**shit'tim** (shĭt'ĭm), *or* **shittim wood**) of which the ark, altars, etc., of the Jewish tabernacle were made (*Ex.* xxxvii. 1.).

Shi'va (shē'vä), *n.* Var. of SIVA.

shive (shīv), *n.* A thin piece; splinter; specif., a woody scale from flax in breaking; such scales collectively.

shiv'er (shĭv'ĕr), *n.* [From *shive*.] One of the fragments or splinters produced by the sudden breaking of a brittle thing; — chiefly in *pl.* — *v. t. & i.* To splinter; shatter.

shiv'er, *v. i.* [ME. *chivern, cheveren*.] To tremble; quiver; shake, as from cold or fear. — *v. t. Naut.* To cause (a sail) to shake or tremble by steering close to the wind.
— *n.* Act of shivering or trembling.
Syn. Shiver, shudder, quake are often interchangeable; but *shiver* suggests esp. the effect of cold; *shudder*, that of horror or aversion; *quake*, that of fear.

shiv'er-y (shĭv'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* Tremulous; shivering.

shiv'er-y, *a.* Easily shivered; brittle.

shoal (shōl), *n.* [AS. *scolu, sceolu*, a company, crowd.] A crowd; throng; — said esp. of fish. — **Syn.** See FLOCK.
— *v. i.* To throng; school, as fish.

shoal, *a.* Having little depth; shallow. — *n.* **1.** A place where a body of water is shallow; a shallow. **2.** A sand bank or bar making the water shoal; — now applied only to elevations or knolls (not rocky) on which there is a depth of water of 6 fathoms or less, as disting. from *bank*, on which there is a greater depth of water, and from *reef*, a rocky elevation or knoll on which there is a depth of 6 fathoms or less at low water. — **Syn.** See FLOCK.
— *v. i.* To become shallow gradually; to shallow. — *v. t.* To cause to become shallow; to come to a shallow part of; as, a ship *shoals* her water by advancing into that which is less deep.

shoal'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of shoals. — **shoal'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

shoat (shōt). Var. of SHOTE, hog.

shock (shŏk), *n.* A conical pile of sheaves of grain set up in the field. — *v. t. & i.* To collect, or make up, into a shock or shocks.

shock, *v. t.* **1.** To give a shock to; cause to shake; hence, to encounter with violence. **2.** To strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust. **3.** *Physiol.* To subject (the body) to an electrical discharge. — *v. i.* To meet with a shock.
— *n.* **1.** A blow, impact, concussion, or violent shake or jar; an abrupt, forcible onset; as, the *shock* of arms. **2.** A sudden agitation of the sensibilities or the cause of it. **3.** *Med.* A sudden depression of vitalities marking a profound impression on the nervous system; as, surgical *shock*. **4.** A stroke of paralysis. *Colloq.* **5.** *Physiol.* The effect caused by the discharge of electricity through the animal system.
Syn. Shock, concussion. Shock is used of both material and immaterial things; **concussion**, belonging rather to learned or technical usage, is used of material things only; as, an earthquake *shock;* electric *shock;* his death was a *shock* to me; *concusston* of the air, brain.

shock, *n.* **1.** A thick, bushy mass, as of hair. **2.** Also **shock'–dog'.** A long-haired dog; esp., a poodle. — *a.* Bushy; shaggy; as, *shock* hair.

shock absorber. Any of various devices to regulate the action of the springs, esp. by deadening the force of their recoil, as on an automobile.

shock'er (shŏk'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, shocks.

shock'–head'ed, *a.* Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

shock'ing, *a.* Causing to shake or tremble; esp., striking with horror or disgust; very offensive. — **shock'ing-ly** *adv.*

shock tactics. *Mil.* Tactics, esp. of cavalry, in which the force of personal impact is largely relied upon; — disting. from *fire action*.

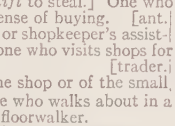
shod (shŏd), *pret. & p. p.* of SHOE.

shod'dy (shŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). **1.** Fluffy waste from carding or weaving wool, etc. **2.** A fibrous material got by shredding refuse woolen or cotton goods. **3.** A cloth of inferior quality made entirely or largely of shoddy; hence, an inferior person or thing claiming superiority; also, pretentious vulgarity. **4.** Refuse or inferior articles or matter.
— *a.*; -DI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -DI-EST. Wholly or in part of shoddy; hence, *Colloq.:* not genuine; sham.

shoe (shōō), *n.*; *pl.* SHOES (shōōz), or, *Obs., Archaic,* or *Dial. Eng.* SHOON (shōōn). [AS. *scōh, scéoh*.] **1.** The ordinary outer covering for the human foot, usually of leather. *Boot* is the general term, esp. in England, for all forms reaching above the ankle, as distinguished from *shoe*. In the United States, *shoe* is applied both to the half-boot and the low-cut Oxford shoe or tie. **2.** A thing suggestive of a shoe; as: **a** A protective metal plate or rim nailed to an animal's hoof. **b** A band, as of steel, on the runner of a sleigh, etc. **c** A drag under a wheel of a vehicle, used to retard motion in going down hill. **d** The part of a brake which presses on a wheel. **e** A socket or ferrule, as of iron, to protect the point of a wooden pile, pole, staff, or the like. **f** The outer casing of a pneumatic automobile tire.
— *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHOD (shŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOE'ING. **1.** To furnish with a shoe or shoes. **2.** To protect, strengthen, or ornament by adding a point or working face of harder or handsomer material.

shoe'bill' (shōō'bĭl'), *n.* A large African wading bird (*Balæniceps rex*) allied to the storks and herons.

shoe'black' (-blăk'), *n.* A bootblack.
shoe'horn' } (-hôrn'), *n.* A curved piece, as of horn, to
shoe'ing-horn' } aid in slipping on a shoe.
shoe'mak'er (shōō'māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes shoes.
sho'er (shōō'ĕr), *n.* One who furnishes, or fits on, shoes.
sho'far. Var. of SHOPHAR.
shog (shŏg), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Shake; shock; jog. *Obs. or Scot.*
sho'gun' (shō'gōōn'), *n.* [Jap. *sho-gūn*, fr. Chin. *chiang chün* leader of an army.] A title of military governors of Japan; — called by foreigners *tycoon*. — **sho'gun'ate** (-ăt), *n.*
shone (shōn, shŏn), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SHINE.
shoo (shōō), *interj.* Begone! away! — used esp. in frightening away fowls. — *v. t.* To scare away by crying "shoo!" — *v. i.* To cry "shoo!"
shook (shŏŏk), *pret.* of SHAKE.
shook (shŏŏk), *n.* **1.** A set of staves and headings sufficient in number for one hogshead, cask, barrel, etc. **2.** A set of parts of boxes, or of a piece of furniture, ready to be put together. **3.** A shock of sheaves. [*Eng.*
shoon (shōōn), *n.*, *pl.* of SHOE. *Archaic or Scot.* & *Dial.*
shoot (shōōt), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SHOT (shŏt); *Obs. p. p.* SHOTTEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOOT'ING. [AS. *scēotan*.] **1.** To send forth, esp. rapidly or suddenly; cast; throw; emit; discharge. **2.** To push or thrust forward; stick out; project; protrude; — often used with *out* or *forth*; as, a plant *shoots* out a bud. **3.** To let fly, or project, with force from a bow, sling, gun, or the like, as an arrow, bullet, etc. **4.** To discharge (a bow, gun, etc.). **5.** To hit, kill, or wound with a missile. **6.** To pass rapidly along, through, over, or under; as, to *shoot* the rapids. **7.** To variegate by interweaving threads of different colors; color in streaks or patches; — used esp. in *p. p.*; as, silk *shot* with silver. Cf. SHOT, *p. a.* **8.** To kill game in or on, by shooting; as, to *shoot* a covert. — *v. i.* **1.** To drive or rush swiftly; dart. **2.** To dart with a piercing sensation; as, *shooting* pains. **3.** Hence, to twinge with pain. **4.** To bud; sprout. **5.** To spring up or grow rapidly; develop; — often used with *up*. **6.** To protrude; jut; project; extend; as, the land *shoots* into a promontory. **7.** To cause a bow, gun, etc., to discharge a missile; as, they *shot* at a target; specif., to practice hunting or target firing with a gun. **8.** To discharge a missile, as a bow, gun, etc.; as, the gun *shoots* well. **9.** *Sports.* To play by propelling the ball, marbles, or the like (in a certain way). — *n.* **1.** Act of shooting; shot. *Obs. or Colloq.* **2.** **a** A shooting match. **b** A hunt. **3.** Reach of a shot; range. **4.** A sending out of new growth; also, the new growth; as: **a** A stem with its leaves, esp. one newly developed. **b** A budding horn or antler.
shoot (shōōt), *n.* A chute.
shoot'er, *n.* One who, or that which, shoots. [ing season.
shooting box. Small house in the country to use in the shoot-
shooting iron. See IRON, *n.*, 4 **d.**
shooting star. **1.** = METEOR, 2. **2.** The American cowslip.
shop (shŏp), *n.* [AS. *sceoppa* treasury, storehouse, stall.] **1.** A building or apartment where goods are retailed; store. **2.** A room, department, or building in which mechanics or artisans work, esp. one, as in a factory, devoted to some particular line; as, a machine *shop*. **3.** Any factory or manufacturing establishment; — often in *pl.* **4.** One's occupation, business, etc., as a topic of conversation, esp. when introduced unseasonably; as, to talk *shop*.
— *v. i.*; SHOPPED (shŏpt); SHOP'PING. To visit shops in order to buy or inspect goods.
sho'phar (shō'fär), *n.* Also **sho'far.** [Heb. *shōphar*.] A horn, usually of a ram, used as a trumpet by the ancient Hebrews, as in battle or on sacred festivals, or still used in Jewish synagogues, as on Yom Kippur. [shop.
shop'keep'er (shŏp'kēp'ĕr), *n.* A trader who sells goods in a
shop'lift'er (-lĭf'tĕr), *n.* [*shop* + *lift* to steal.] One who steals from a shop, esp. under pretense of buying. [ant.
shop'man (-măn), *n.* A shopkeeper or shopkeeper's assist-
shop'per (-ĕr), *n.* One who shops; one who visits shops for purchasing or inspecting wares. [trader.
shop'py (-ĭ), *a.* Characteristic of the shop or of the small
shop'walk'er (shŏp'wôk'ĕr), *n.* One who walks about in a shop as an overseer and director; a floorwalker.
shop'worn' (-wôrn'; 57), *a.* Somewhat worn or marred by having been kept in a shop.
shore (shōr; 57), *n.* A prop placed against the side of a structure, or beneath anything, to prevent sinking or sagging. — *v. t.*; SHORED (shōrd); SHOR'ING. To support by a shore or shores; prop; — usually used with *up*.


Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

shore, *n.* The land bordering a body, esp. a large body, of water; the coast.
Syn. Shore, coast, beach, strand, bank. Shore is the general word for the land adjacent to the sea, a lake, or a large stream; **coast** denotes the land along the sea only, esp. as a boundary; **beach** applies to the pebbly or sandy shore of the sea or a lake; **strand** is elevated or poetical for *shore* or *beach*; **bank** denotes the steep or sloping margin of a stream
shore'less, *a.* Having no shore, or coast; unlimited.
shor'ing (shōr'ĭng; 57), *n.* Act of supporting with a prop or shore; a system of shores; shores collectively.
shorn (shōrn; 57), *p. p.* of SHEAR.
short (shôrt), *a.* [AS. *scort, sceort.*] **1.** Of relatively small extent from end to end; of brief length; not long; of persons, small of stature; not tall. **2.** Of small extent in time; of brief duration; brief; as, a *short* life, breath; also, not long retentive; as, a *short* memory. **3.** Of discourse, a literary work, etc., brief; concise; not lengthy; as, a *short* address. **4.** Curt; abrupt; uncivil; as, a *short* answer; to be *short* with one. **5.** *Phon.* & *Pros.* Of a relatively small duration; not prolonged in utterance, as a vowel or syllable; — opp. to *long*. **6.** Not coming up to a measure, standard, or requirement, or to something regarded as such; as, *short* weight, allowance. **7.** Of a missile, throw, etc., not reaching to or as far as some mark, place, or the like; — sometimes used with *of*. **8.** Less than; not equal or amounting to; — used with *of*; as nothing *short* of war could avail. **9.** Insufficiently supplied; not having a reasonable, or the ordinary, amount; — usually used with *of* or *in*; as, to be *short* of money. **10.** *Finance & Com.* **a** Not having at the time of sale goods or property that one has (nominally) sold; — usually used with *of* or *in*; as, to be *short* of wheat. **b** Of or pert. to a sale of securities or commodities which the seller does not possess; prepared for, or depending for a profit upon, a fall in prices; as, a *short* sale. **11.** Easily broken; crisp; friable; as, *short* pastry. — **Syn.** See BRIEF.
— *n.* **1.** Anything that is short; hence, a summing up; concise statement. **2.** In *pl.* Things that fall short of expectation or correctness; deficiencies. **3.** In *pl.* Refuse, clippings, or trimmings, thrown off in various manufacturing processes, and used for inferior products. **5.** In *pl.* The part of milled grain next finer than the bran; sometimes, middlings. **6.** In *pl.* **a** Breeches; smallclothes. *Slang.* **b** Loose trousers of knee length for athletes, etc. **7.** *Phon.* & *Pros.* A short sound, or its symbol; also, a short syllable. **for short,** for brevity; as, Abraham, called Abe *for short*. — **in s.,** in few words; briefly. — **the s. and the long,** the whole story; the sum total.
— *adv.* **1.** In a short manner; abruptly; curtly. **2.** In the character or condition of one who is short of what he has (nominally) sold; as, to sell stocks *short*.
short'age (shôr'tăj), *n.* A deficiency or deficit.
short'cake' (shôrt'kāk'), *n.* **1.** A crisp, short breakfast or tea cake. **2.** A similar, thicker cake split and spread with sweetened fruit, usually served hot; also, a sweetened layer cake spread with fruit and served cold.
short circuit. *Elec.* A circuit through a small resistance, esp. one which acts as a shunt to a circuit of larger resistance. — **short'-cir'cuit,** *v. t.* & *i.*
short'com'ing (shôrt'kŭm'ĭng; shôrt'kŭm'ĭng), *n.* A failing or coming short; neglect in performance of duty.
short'en (shôr't'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become short or shorter. — **short'en-er,** *n.* [reefing.
to shorten sail, *Naut.*, to reduce the extent of sail, as by
short'en-ing (shôr't'n-ĭng; shôrt'nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making or becoming short or shorter. **2.** That which renders pastry short, or crumbly, as lard.
short'hand' (shôrt'hănd'), *n.* A rapid method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols for letters, words, etc.; stenography. See PHONOGRAPHY.
— *a.* **a** Using shorthand. **b** Written in shorthand.
short'-hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; 24), *a.* Short of the regular number of servants, helpers, or "hands." *Colloq.*
short'horn' (shôrt'hôrn'), *n.* One of a breed of large, heavy beef cattle having short horns.
short'-lived' (-lĭvd'), *a.* Not living or lasting long.
short'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a short or brief time or manner; soon; quickly. **2.** In a few words; briefly. **3.** Abruptly; curtly.
short'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being short.
short'sight'ed (shôrt'sīt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not able to see far; nearsighted; myopic. **2.** Lacking, or characterized by lack of, foresight. — **short'sight'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-ed-ness,** *n.*
short'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking in a quick or short manner; hence: gruff; curt. *Colloq.*
short step. See HALF STEP.
short'stop' (-stŏp'), *n.* In baseball, a player stationed in the field between second and third base.
short'-wind'ed (-wĭn'dĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Having a quick, difficult respiration, or unable to make much violent exertion without having such respiration.
Sho-sho'ne-an (shō-shō'nē-ăn; shō'shō-nē'ăn), *a.* Designating a North American Indian linguistic stock extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierras.
shot (shŏt), *p. a.* Woven, as silk, or dyed, as a mixed fabric, so as to be changeable in tint or appearance when viewed from different points; as, *shot* silk. [reckoning; scot.
shot, *n.* [AS. *scot, sceot*, fr. *scēotan* to shoot.] A share;
shot, *n.*; *pl.* SHOT or SHOTS (shŏts). [AS. *scot* a shooting,

gesceot a missile.] **1.** A missile, esp. for firearms; specif., a solid projectile for artillery; — disting. from *shell*. **2.** Collectively, small pellets of lead, a number of which are used for the missile charge of a shotgun, etc.; as, a charge of *shot;* bird *shot*. Also [*pl.* SHOT, sometimes SHOTS], a single one of these pellets. **3.** Anything thrown, cast forth, emitted, or let fly, with force. See SHOOT, *v. t. & n.* **4. a** The flight of a missile, or the distance to which it is thrown. **b** Fig., reach; range; as, within ear*shot*. **5.** A marksman. **6.** Act of shooting; discharge of a firearm, etc. **7.** *Mining, etc.* A blast. **8.** *Athletics.* A spherical weight to be put, or thrown, in competition for distance throwing. **9.** A stroke in certain games, as in billiards. **10.** A conjecture; also, an attempt. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.;* SHOT'TED; -TING. To load with shot or shell, as a gun.

shote (shōt), *n.* A young hog; a shoat. [at short range.]

shot'gun' (shŏt'gŭn'), *n.* A smoothbore gun for firing shot.

shot samples. *Metal.* Samples taken for assay from molten metal by pouring a portion into water, to granulate it.

shot'ten (-'n), *a.* [Prop. p. p. of *shoot.*] **1.** Having ejected the spawn and so of inferior food value, as a herring; hence, good-for-nothing. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Dislocated, as a bone.

shot'ty (shŏt'ĭ), *a.* Shotlike; hard and round.

shough (shŏk). Var. of SHOCK, a dog.

should (sho͝od), *pret.* of SHALL. [AS. *scolde, sceolde.* See SHALL.] As auxiliaries *should* and *would* are used : **1.** To form the "preterit future" tense, expressive of action, etc., as impending in the past; as in, I said that I *should* go. **2.** [In these uses the choice between *should* and *would* is based on the distinctions between *shall* and *will* (see SHALL).] To form the conditional mood (as, I *should* go, I *should* have gone), used esp. : **a** In the conclusion in sentences of rejected condition; as in, if I had not fallen, I *should* not have been hurt; if he were here, he *would* tell us. **b** In conditional clauses expressive of uncertainty or reserve; as in, *should* you come, I shall meet you. **c** In statements, requests, etc., which it softens; as in, so it *should* seem; *should* you like tea? **3.** *Should,* esp. when emphasized, is also used to express moral obligation; as, you *should* be sorry for your rudeness. — **Syn.** See OUGHT.

shoul'der (shōl'dĕr), *n.* [AS. *sculdor.*] **1.** The laterally projecting part of the human body formed by the bones and muscles where the arm joins the trunk. In animals, the corresponding region. **2.** The shoulders, together with the upper part of the back, being that part on which it is most easy to carry a burden; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** Fig., that which supports or sustains; as, the blame rests on my *shoulders.* **4.** A projection or part suggestive of the human shoulder; as, the *shoulder* of a vase. **5.** *Print.* The part of the top of a type which projects beyond the base of the raised character or the like. See TYPE, *Illust.* **6.** The upper joint of the foreleg and adjacent parts of an animal, dressed for market. **7.** *Leather Manuf.* A part of a hide. See HIDE, *Illust.* **8.** *Fort.* The angle of a bastion between the face and flank; — called also **shoulder angle.**

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder; jostle. **2.** To take upon the shoulder or shoulders; hence : to assume the burden of; as, to *shoulder* responsibility.

shoulder bar. = STOCK, *n.*, 3 c.

shoulder blade. The flat bone of the shoulder, to which the humerus is articulated; the scapula.

shoulder strap. A strap worn on or over the shoulder, esp., *Mil. & Nav.*, a narrow one worn with certain uniforms by commissioned officers as a badge of rank.

shout (shout), *v. i.* To utter a sudden and loud cry; to speak or say loudly and vehemently. — *v. t.* To utter with a shout, or cry; — sometimes used with *out.* — *n.* **1.** A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry.

shout'er, *n.* One who shouts.

shove (shŭv), *v. t.;* SHOVED (shŭvd); SHOV'ING (shŭv'ĭng). [AS. *scūfan.*] **1.** To push; thrust. **2.** To push along or away carelessly or rudely. — **Syn.** See PUSH. — *v. i.* **1.** To push or drive forward; to move onward by pushing or jostling. **2.** To move off or along by pushing, as with an oar or a pole used by one in a boat; — sometimes used with *from* or *off.* — *n.* Act of shoving; a forcible push.

shov'el (shŭv''l), *n.* [AS. *scoſl, sceoſl.*] **1.** A scooplike implement used to lift and throw earth, coal, grain, etc. **2.** A shovel hat. *Colloq.* — *v. t.;* -ELED (-'ld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** To take up and throw with a shovel. **2.** To clear or clean out with a shovel, as a ditch. **3.** To throw or convey roughly or in the mass, as if with a shovel; as, to *shovel* food into the mouth.

shov'el-board' (-bōrd', 57), *n.* Var. of SHUFFLEBOARD.

shov'el-er, shov'el-ler (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, shovels. **2.** Any of a genus (*Spatula*) of broad-billed river ducks, esp. a widely distributed species (*S. clypeata*).

shovel hat. A hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides, worn by some English clergy.

shov'el-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A shark (*Sphryna tiburo*) allied to the hammer-head, but with the head narrower and less hammer-shaped. **2.** The shovel-nosed sturgeon.

shov'el-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a broad, flat head, nose or beak.

shovel-nosed shark. a Either of two sharks (*Hexanchus corinus* and *Heptranchias maculatus*) occurring on the California coast. **b** A sand shark. — **s. sturgeon,** a small sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*) of the Mississippi Valley and parts of the southern United States.

shov'er (shŭv'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, shoves.

show (shō), *v. t.; pret.* SHOWED (shōd); *p. p.* SHOWN (shōn) or SHOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOW'ING. Also, now *Rare, shew, shewed, shewn, shewing.* [AS. *scéawian* to look, see, view.] **1.** To exhibit or present to view; display. **2.** To tell; disclose; reveal; as, to *show* treachery. **3.** To direct; guide; as, *show* him in. **4.** To make apparent or clear; prove; explain; manifest; as, to *show* by evidence. **5.** To explain something to; teach; inform; as, he *showed* me the solution. **6.** To bestow; confer; as, to *show* favor. — *v. i.* **1.** To appear; look; seem. **2.** To be noticeable; as, the spot *shows.* **3.** To make one's or its appearance; be present. *Colloq.* **4.** To give a performance. *Theatrical Cant.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of showing; exposure to sight; exhibition. **2.** That which is shown; display; exhibition. **3.** Proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp. **4.** Semblance; appearance; as, a *show* of reason. **5.** Deceitful appearance; pretense; as, a *show* of diligence. **6.** Indication; sign; as, a *show* of gold. **7.** Opportunity. *Colloq., U. S.* [letters.]

show bill. A large advertising sheet printed in large

show'bread'. Var. of SHEWBREAD.

show case. A case with glass top or sides or both, to display and protect shopkeepers' wares, articles in museums, etc.

show'er (shō'ĕr), *n.* One who shows, or exhibits.

show'er (shou'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *scūr.*] **1.** A brief fall of rain or of sleet, hail, or, rarely, snow. **2.** That which resembles a shower; as, a *shower* of sparks. **3.** A copious supply bestowed. **4.** *Pyrotechny.* A device for producing a shower of slow-burning stars. **5.** Short for SHOWER BATH. — *v. t.* **1.** To water with a shower; wet copiously. **2.** To bestow or scatter in abundance; rain. — *v. i.* To rain or fall in or as in a shower.

shower bath. a A bath in which water is showered on the person. **b** A device for producing such a bath.

show'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Raining in showers;—abounding with frequent showers of rain. **2.** Of, pert. to, or resembling a shower or showers. — **show'er-i-ness,** *n.*

show'i-ly (shō'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a showy manner.

show'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being showy.

show'ing, *n.* A display or exhibition of something; also, a presentation of some fact, condition, or the like.

show'man (shō'măn), *n.* One who exhibits, or aids in exhibiting, a show; proprietor of a show.

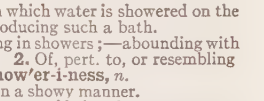
shown (shōn), *p. p.* of SHOW.

show'room' (shō'ro͝om'), *n.* A room where a show is exhibited; also, a room for the display of merchandise.

show'y (shō'ĭ), *a.;* SHOW'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Making a show; ostentatious; gaudy; gorgeous; sumptuous.

shrank (shrăŋk), *pret.* of SHRINK.

shrap'nel (shrăp'nĕl), *n., sing. & pl.* [After a British general, Henry *Shrapnel* (1761–1842).] A shell containing small round projectiles, a bursting charge and a fuse to produce explosion at a given instant.



Shrapnel. 1 Combination Fuse, time and percussion; 2 Steel Case; 3 Shrapnel Balls; 4 Central Tube; 5 Guncotton; 6 Loose Powder.

shred (shrĕd), *n.* [AS. *scréade.*] A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip. In general, a fragment; a piece. — *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SHRED or SHRED'DED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRED'DING. To cut or tear into shreds.

shred'der (-ĕr), *n.* A person who shreds; an implement, or machine for shredding. [shreds; ragged.]

shred'dy (-ĭ), *a.;* -DI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -DI-EST. Consisting of

shrew (shro͞o), *a.* Wicked. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** A scolding or brawling woman; termagant. **2.** [AS. *scréawa;* — so called because considered venomous.] Any of numerous small, molelike mammals (family *Soricidæ*) with a pointed snout, very small eyes, and velvety fur.

Shrew.

— *v. t.* To beshrew; curse. *Archaic.*

shrewd (shro͞od), *a.* [Orig. p. p. of *shrew,* v.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Evil; wicked. **b** Mischievous; troublesome. **c** Shrewish. **d** Dangerous; beset with hardships. **2.** Biting; keen; harsh; as, a *shrewd* wind. **3.** Artful; wily; cunning; as, a *shrewd* tempter. **4.** Clever in practical affairs; sharp-witted; keen; as, a *shrewd* observer; a *shrewd* reply. — **shrewd'ly,** *adv.* — **shrewd'ness,** *n.*

Syn. Shrewd, sagacious, sage, sapient, perspicacious, astute, subtle, knowing. Shrewd implies native cleverness in practical affairs; sagacious, a word of more dignity, often suggests greater discernment or more far-sighted judgment than *shrewd.* Sage often connotes age or deep wisdom. Sapient is now commonly ironical. Per-

spicacious implies acute discernment; **astute** heightens the suggestion of artfulness, diplomacy, or craft. **Subtle** implies delicate and penetrating discernment, and often excessive nicety. **Knowing** suggests either sophisticated shrewdness or an air of having private knowledge.

shrew'ish (shrōō'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; scolding; peevish. — **shrew'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **-ish-ness,** *n.*

shrew'mouse' (-mous'), *n.; pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). A shrew.

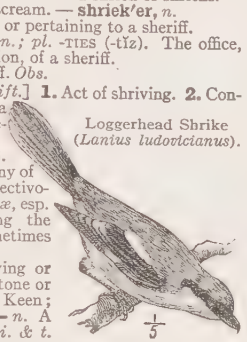
shriek (shrēk), *v. i.* [Orig. same word as *screech.*] To utter a sharp, shrill sound or cry; scream, as in sudden fright, or anguish. — *v. t.* To utter in or with a shriek or shrieks. — *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry; scream. — **shriek'er,** *n.*

shriev'al (shrēv'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

shriev'al-ty (shrēv'ăl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The office, term of office, or jurisdiction, of a sheriff.

shrieve (shrēv), *n.* A sheriff. *Obs.*

shrift (shrĭft), *n.* [AS. *scrift.*] **1.** Act of shriving. **2.** Confession to a priest, esp. by a dying penitent, with consequent absolution.



Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*).

shrike (shrīk), *n.* [AS. *scrīc* a kind of thrush.] Any of various oscine, chiefly insectivorous, birds (family *Laniidæ*, esp. genus *Lanius*), including the *butcher birds*, which sometimes kill small birds, mice, etc.

shrill (shrĭl), *a.* **1.** Having or emitting a sharp piercing tone or sound; sharp; acute. **2.** Keen; bright; clear. *Archaic.* — *n.* A shrill sound. *Rare.* — *v. i. & t.* To emit, or sound with, or utter in, a sharp piercing sound or tone. — *adv.* Shrilly.

shrill'ing, *n.* A more or less continued shrill noise or cry.

shrill'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shrill.

shril'ly (shrĭl'lĭ), *adv.* In a shrill manner.

shrill'y (shrĭl'ĭ), *a.* Somewhat shrill.

shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous small, mostly marine, crustaceans (genus *Crangon* and allies). Many are used as food. **2.** A puny or insignificant person; dwarf; — used in contempt.

Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*).

shrine (shrīn), *n.* [AS. *scrīn*, fr. L. *scrinium* case, box.] **1.** A case, box, or other receptacle, esp. one for sacred relics. **2.** The tomb of a saint. **3.** An object or place consecrated to some deity or saint. **4.** A place or object hallowed from its history or associations. — *v. t.* To enshrine.

shrink (shrĭŋk), *v. i.; pret.* SHRANK (shrăŋk) or SHRUNK (shrŭŋk); *p. p.* SHRUNK or (chiefly as *p. a.*) SHRUNK'EN (shrŭŋk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRINK'ING. [AS. *scrincan.*] **1.** To wrinkle, bend, or curl; shrivel; contract in compass or extent, as from moisture, heat, or cold; become compacted; also, fig., to be reduced in volume or contracted, as trade. **2.** To withdraw or retire, as from danger; recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress. **3.** To wince; flinch.

Syn. Shrink, flinch, wince, blench, quail. Shrink implies an instinctive recoil, as from something painful; to **flinch** is to swerve or draw back, esp. from lack of firmness, as from pain; to **wince** is to flinch slightly. **Blench** is often equivalent to *flinch*; it is sometimes used of the glance. To **quail** is to shrink coweringly.

— *v. t.* To cause to shrink.

— *n.* Act of shrinking; shrinkage; contraction.

shrink'age (shrĭŋk'ăj), *n.* Act or amount of shrinking.

shrink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who shrinks.

shrive (shrīv), *v. t. & i.; pret.* SHRIVED (shrīvd) or SHROVE (shrōv); *p. p.* SHRIV'EN (shrĭv'n) or SHRIVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRIV'ING. [AS. *scrīfan* to shrive, impose penance.] **1.** To hear the confession of; confess and absolve. **2.** To confess (one's self) and receive absolution; to make one's confession; as, to *shrive* one's self.

shriv'el (shrĭv'l), *v. i. & t.;* -ELED (-ld), -ELLED; -EL-ING, -EL-LING. To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles; shrink in corrugations. — **Syn.** See WITHER.

shroff (shrŏf), *n.* [Ar. *ṣarrāf.*] A banker; money changer; also, a bank expert who tests silver coins. *Oriental.*

shroud (shroud), *n.* [AS. *scrūd* a garment, clothing.] **1.** A garment. *Obs.* **2.** Esp., the dress for the dead; winding sheet. **3.** That which covers or shelters like a shroud. **4.** *Naut.* One of the lateral, supporting ropes leading, usually in pairs, from the masthead; — usually in *pl.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To cover with a shroud; dress for the grave. **2.** To conceal; hide; veil. — *v. i.* To take shelter. *Archaic.*

shroud'-laid', *a.* Composed of four strands laid right-handed with a heart, or core; — said of rope.

shroud'less, *a.* Without a shroud, or winding sheet.

shrove (shrōv), *pret.* of SHRIVE.

Shrove Sunday. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Shrove'tide' (shrōv'tīd'), *n.* [From *shrive* + *tide.*] The days (of preparatory confession) immediately before Ash Wednesday; sometimes, Shrove Tuesday.

Shrove Tuesday. The Tuesday before Ash Wednesday.

shrub (shrŭb), *n.* [Ar. *sharāb.*] A beverage made from some acid fruit juice, as lemon or raspberry, and sugar, sometimes with spirit, and usually to be diluted before drinking.

shrub, *n.* A woody-stemmed perennial plant distinguished from a tree chiefly by its low stature and by having several or many primary stems arising at or near the ground; a bush.

shrub'ber-y (shrŭb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A growth of shrubs; shrubs collectively. **2.** A plantation of shrubs.

shrub'by (-ĭ), *a.;* -BI-ER (-Ĭ-ẽr); -BI-EST. Full of shrubs; also, of the nature of or like a shrub. — **shrub'bi-ness,** *n.*

shrug (shrŭg), *v. t. & i.;* SHRUGGED (shrŭgd); SHRUG'GING (shrŭg'ĭng). To draw up or contract (the shoulders), esp. in dislike, dread, doubt, etc. — *n.* Act of shrugging.

shrunk (shrŭŋk), *pret. & p. p.* of SHRINK.

shrunk'en (shrŭŋk'n), *p. a.* Shriveled; atrophied.

shuck (shŭk), *n.* **1.** A shell, husk, or pod; esp., the outer covering of a nut. **2.** The shell of an oyster or clam. *U. S.* — *v. t.* To deprive of the shucks. — **shuck'er,** *n.*

shud'der (shŭd'ẽr), *v. i.* To tremble involuntarily; shiver; quake, esp. with fear, aversion, or cold. — **Syn.** See SHIVER. — *n.* Act of shuddering. — **shud'der-ing-ly,** *adv.*

shuf'fle (shŭf'l), *v. t.;* -FLED (-ld) -FLING (-lĭng). [Orig. same word as *scuffle*, and freq. of *shove.*] **1.** To shove one way and another; push from one to another. **2.** To mix or rearrange by pushing or shoving, as the cards in a pack. **3.** To remove or introduce by artificial confusion; as, she *shuffled* the letter out of sight. **4.** To move or perform with a shuffle, or dragging gait; as, to *shuffle* the feet. — *v. i.* **1.** To thrust one's self forward; shove. **2.** To change the relative position of cards in a pack. **3.** To change position; shift ground; equivocate; cavil. **4.** To make shift; proceed awkwardly or with difficulty; as, to *shuffle* through a task. **5.** To move in a slovenly, dragging manner; scuffle. — *n.* **1.** Act of shuffling. **2.** A trick; artifice; evasion. **3.** A slovenly, dragging motion or gait; scuffle.

shuf'fle-board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** A board on which a certain game is played by shoving pieces of metal or money on a long table to reach certain marks; also, the game. **2.** A similar game played on the deck of a ship.

shuf'fler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shuffles. **2.** A scaup duck.

Shu'lam-ite (shōō'lăm-īt), *n.* [Heb. *hashulamīth.*] *Bib.* The bride in the Song of Solomon. *S. of Sol.* vi. 13.

shun (shŭn), *v. t.;* SHUNNED (shŭnd); SHUN'NING. [AS. *scunian.*] To avoid; keep clear of; escape from; eschew. — **Syn.** See AVOID. — **shun'ner,** *n.*

shunt (shŭnt), *v. t.* [E. dial., to move, push, stand aside, fr. ME. *shunten* to avoid.] **1.** To turn to one side; shift; specif., *Chiefly Eng.*, to switch (a car or train). **2.** *Elec.* To provide with, or place on, a shunt. — *v. i.* To go or turn aside or off.

— *n.* **1.** A shunting. **2. a** *Railroads.* A switch. *Chiefly Eng.* **b** *Elec.* A conductor joining two points in a circuit so as to form a parallel or derived circuit, as for regulating the amount passing in the main circuit. Hence, **shunt circuit.**

shunt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, shunts.

shunt winding. *Elec.* A winding so arranged as to divide the armature current and lead a portion of it around the field-magnet coils; — opposed to *series winding.* — **shunt'-wound'** (shŭnt'wound'), *a.*

shut (shŭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SHUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUT'TING. [AS. *scyttan* to shut or lock up.] **1.** To shoot or adjust, as a bolt, so as to fasten. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** To close so as to hinder ingress or egress. **3.** To forbid entrance into; bar; as, to *shut* the ports by a blockade. **4.** To preclude; exclude; as, *shut* from every shore. **5.** To fold together; close up parts of; as, to *shut* a book.

Syn. Close, shut. To **close** is strictly to stop an opening; to **shut** is to close, esp. in such a way as to bar ingress or egress. *Close* is the more general, *shut*, the more direct and emphatic, word.

to shut up. a To close; as, *to shut up* the house. **b** To inclose; confine; imprison; as, *to shut up* a convict.

— *v. i.* To close itself; become closed.

to shut down, to stop work; — usually of a factory, etc.

— to shut up, to cease speaking. *Colloq.*

— *a.* **1.** Closed or fastened. **2.** Rid; clear; free; — used with *of. Now Dial. Eng. & U. S.* **3.** *Phon.* Formed with complete closure of the mouth passage, as the stopped consonants, *p, t, k, b, d,* and hard *g.* **4.** *Orthoëpy.* Cut off abruptly by a following consonant in the same syllable, as *a* in *cat, i* in *bit,* etc.

— *n.* **1.** Act or time of shutting; close. **2.** The line or place of union of two pieces of welded metal.

shut'down' (-doun'), *n.* A shutting down; discontinuance, esp. of work in a factory or the like.

shut'ter (shŭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, shuts or closes. **2.** A movable cover or screen for a window; blind. **3.** *Photog.* A mechanical device attached to a camera for opening and closing to expose the plate or film. **4.** A removable cover, lid, slide, or gate for closing an aperture. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a shutter or shutters.

shut'tle (-'l), *n.* **1.** An instrument used in weaving for shooting the woof thread between the warp threads. **2.** The sliding thread holder in a sewing machine; a rotary or other device for a similar purpose. — *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). To move to and fro like a shuttle.

shut'tle-cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A cork, stuck with feathers, to be struck by a battledore for sport; also, the sport. — *v. t.* To send to and fro; bandy.

Shuttlecock.

shy (shī), *v. t. & i.*; SHIED (shīd); SHY'ING. To throw sidewise with a jerk; fling. — *n.*; *pl.* SHIES (shīz). **1.** A side throw; fling. **2.** *Slang or Colloq.* **a** A fling; sneer. **b** A trial; try.

shy (shī), *a.*; SHI'ER (shī'ĕr) or SHY'ER; SHI'EST or SHY'EST. [AS. *scéoh.*] **1.** Easily frightened; timid. **2.** Bashful; coy. **3. a** Disposed to avoid a person or thing through caution or timidity; watchful; as, the boatmen were *shy* of the rapids. **b** Wary; suspicious; distrustful; as, the baby is *shy* of dogs. **4. a** Scant; very light; as, that tree is a *shy* bearer. **b** Lacking; short; — sometimes used with *on*; as, I am *shy* on clean collars. *Slang.* **c** Short; not having paid; — used esp. in poker. *Cant.*

Syn. Shrinking, bashful, diffident, modest, coy, shamefaced, demure. — **Shy, bashful, diffident, modest, coy** agree in the idea of sensitiveness to the notice or society of others. **Shy** implies a shrinking (usually manifested by reserve) from familiarity or contact with others; **bashful** implies an instinctive shrinking from public notice, usually resulting in awkwardness, and characteristic of childhood. **Diffident** implies a distrust of one's own ability, opinion, or powers; **modest** denotes an absence of all undue confidence in one's self or one's powers; as, slow and *diffident, modest* confidence. **Coy** suggests assumed shyness, often with the further implication of coquetry.

— *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHIED (shīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHY'ING. To start suddenly aside through fright or suspicion; — said esp. of horses.

— *n.*; *pl.* SHIES (shīz). A sudden start aside.

shy'er. Var. of SHIER.

Shy'lock (shī'lŏk), *n.* A revengeful, merciless Jewish money lender in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," who attempts to exact the forfeit of a pound of Antonio's flesh pledged for a loan. See ANTONIO, PORTIA.

shy'ly, *adv.* In a shy manner.

shy'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shy.

shy'ster (shī'stĕr), *n.* [E. dial., fr. Gael. *siostair* barrator.] A trickish knave; esp., a knavish lawyer. *U. S.*

si (sē). [It.] *Music.* The seventh of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the seventh tone of a major scale.

si'a-la-gog'ic (sī'ā-lə-gŏj'ĭk), *a. Med.* Promoting the flow of saliva. — *n.* A sialagogue.

si-al'a-gogue (sī-ăl'ā-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. *σιαλον* saliva + *ἀγωγός* leading.] An agent which promotes the flow of saliva.

si'a-lid (sī'ā-lĭd), **si-al'i-dan** (sī-ăl'ĭ-dăn), *a.* [Gr. *σιαλίς* a kind of bird.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a family (*Sialidæ*) of neuropterous insects including the hellgramite and allies.

si'a-loid (sī'ā-loid), *a.* [Gr. *σιαλον* saliva + *-oid.*] Resembling saliva.

Si'a-mese' (sī'ā-mēz'; -mēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Siam, its native people, or their language. — *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Siam; specif., a member of the dominant race of Siam. **2.** The language of the Siamese, an Indo-Chinese tongue.

sib (sĭb), *n.* [AS. *sibb, gesib.* See GOSSIP.] A blood relation; kinsman. *Now Rare.* — *a. Now Chiefly Scot. or Archaic.* **1.** Related by blood or kinship; akin. **2.** Closely related; allied; very similar.

Si-be'ri-an (sī-bē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Siberia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Siberia.

sib'i-lant (sĭb'ĭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *sibilans, -antis,* p. pr. of *sibilare* to hiss.] Making, uttered with, or representing a hissing sound; hissing; as, *s, z, sh,* and *zh* represent *sibilant* sounds. — *n.* A sibilant sound or a letter or symbol representing one. — **sib'i-lance** (-lăns), **-lan-cy** (-lăn-sĭ), *n.*

sib'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound; also, the sound itself; a hiss.

sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl), *n.* [L. *sibylla,* Gr. *σίβυλλα.*] A prophetess; seeress; esp., *Class. Myth.*, any of a number (said to be ten) of prophetesses credited to widely separate parts of the ancient world; as, the Cumæan *sibyl* who sold the Sibylline Books to Tarquin.

si byl'ic, si-byl'lic (sĭ-bĭl'ĭk), *a.* Sibylline.

sib'yl-line (sĭb'ĭ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the sibyls or the productions of sibyls. **2.** Prophetic; mysterious; occult.

Sibylline Books, *Rom. Relig.*, a collection of Grecian oracles said to have been brought from Cumæ by a sibyl and sold to Tarquinius Superbus.

‖ **sic** (sĭk). *adv.* [L.] Thus; — sometimes inserted [*sic*] to note that an expression, spelling, etc., is just as given.

sic'ca-tive (sĭk'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *siccativus.*] Drying; causing to dry. — *n.* Something that promotes drying; dryer.

Si-cil'i-an (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sicily or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicily.

sick (sĭk), *v. t.* **1.** To seek; chase; attack; — said chiefly of or to a dog. **2,** To incite as a dog; — used chiefly with *on.*

sick, *a.* [AS. *séoc.*] **1.** Affected with disease; ill; indisposed. **2.** Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit. **3.** Disordered; perturbed; distempered; unsound; as, *sick* at heart. **4.** Depressed and longing for something; pining; languishing; — used with *for*; as, to be *sick* for one's home. **5.** Disgusted; surfeited; — used with *of*; as, to be *sick* of flattery. **6.** Not in proper or usual condition; impaired; spoiled; as, *sick* wine; a *sick* plumage. **7. a** Indicative of sickness; sickly; as, a *sick* look. *Colloq.* **b** Designed for, or put to, the use of a sick person; as, a *sick* bed.

Syn. Sick, ill have been used, in the best English, with little distinction. In Great Britain, usage now tends to confine *sick* to the sense of "nauseated."

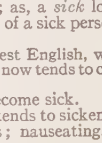
sick'en (sĭk''n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sick.

sick'en-er (sĭk''n-ĕr), *n.* Something that tends to sicken.

sick'en-ing (-ĭng), *a.* Causing sickness; nauseating. — **sick'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

sick'ish, *a.* **1.** Somewhat sick, or nauseated. **2.** Somewhat sickening. — **sick'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **sick'ish-ness,** *n.*

sick'le (-'l), *n.* [AS. *sicol,* fr. L. *secula,* fr. *secare* to cut.] **1.** An agricultural implement consisting of a curved metal blade with a handle. The blade was formerly often serrate. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A group of stars in the constellation Leo.


Sickle.

sick'le-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of various birds with a strongly curved bill, as a curlew.

sick'le-pod' (-pŏd'), *n.* A kind of rock cress (*Arabis canadensis*) having very long curved pods.

sick'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being sickly.

sick'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Somewhat sick; disposed to sickness; habitually ailing; as, a *sickly* body. **2.** Characteristic or indicative of sickness; as, a *sickly* complexion. **3.** Marked by or producing disease; as, a *sickly* climate. **4. a** Sickening; nauseating; as, *sickly* smell. **b** Hence: mawkish; disgusting; as, *sickly* sentimentality. **5.** Appearing as if sick; languid; pale. — **Syn.** Infirm, weakly, unhealthy.

— *adv.* In a sick manner or condition; ill.

— *v. t.*; SICK'LIED (sĭk'lĭd); -LY-ING. To make sickly; — usually in *p. p.*; as, "*sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought." *Rare.*

sick'ness, *n.* **1.** Diseased condition; illness. **2.** A malady; disease; ailment. **3.** Nausea; qualmishness.

si'da (sī'dă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σίδη* a kind of plant.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Sida*) of tropical malvaceous herbs or shrubs with, usually, small white or yellow flowers. Some species, as the Queensland hemp (*Sida rhombifolia*), yield useful fibers; most are mucilaginous and afford demulcents.

side (sīd), *n.* [AS. *sīde.*] **1.** The margin, edge, or border of a surface; esp., one of the longer edges as distinguished from shorter edges (called *ends*); a bounding line of a geometrical figure. **2.** One of the surfaces that limit a solid, esp. one of the longer surfaces; a face; as, the *side* of a box, a plank, etc. **3.** Any outer portion of a thing considered as having a particular aspect; as, the upper *side* of a sphere. **4. a** A longitudinal half of the body, or that which pertains to such a half; as, a *side* of beef. **b** The right or left part of the trunk of the body. **5.** A slope or declivity, as of a hill. **6.** The position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another or others; a body of advocates or partisans; party; hence: the cause which one maintains against another; as, he is on our *side.* **7.** A line of descent through one parent; as, the grandfather on one's mother's *side.* **8.** Fig., an aspect or part regarded as contrasted with some other; as, the bright *side* of poverty. **9.** *Naut.* The outer surface of a ship on either side above the water line. **10.** *Billiards.* Sidewise spin imparted to a ball. See ENGLISH, *n. Brit.*

side by side, close together and abreast.

— *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a side, or the sides; lateral. **2.** Indirect; oblique; incidental; as, a *side* issue.

— *v. i.*; SID'ED (sīd'ĕd); SID'ING (sīd'ĭng). To embrace the opinions, or take the part, of one or of a party as opposed to another or others; — usually used with *with.* — *v. t.* To put or thrust aside.

side arms. *Mil. & Nav.* Weapons worn at the side or in the belt, as sword, revolver, bayonet, etc.

side'board' (sīd'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture for holding articles of table service.

side'hill' (-hĭl'), *n.* The side or slope of a hill. *U. S.*

side light. a Light from the side; an incidental illustration. **b** *Naut.* The red light on the port bow or green light on the starboard bow of vessels under way at night.

side'ling (sīd'lĭng), *adv.* [*side* + 2d *-ling*.] Sidelong; laterally; obliquely. — *a.* Inclining to one side; sloping.
side'long' (-lŏng'; 62), *adv.* [See SIDELING, *adv.*] **1.** Laterally; obliquely. **2.** On the side; as, to lay a thing *sidelong*. — *a.* Lateral; oblique; indirect.
side'piece' (sīd'pēs'), *n.* A piece forming, or contained in, the side of something; specif., *Joinery*, the jamb, or cheek, of an opening in a wall, as of a door or window.
sid'er-al (sĭd'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *sideralis*. See SIDEREAL.] Relating to the stars; specif., *Astrol.*, baleful. *Rare.*
si-de're-al (sī-dē'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *sidereus*, fr. *sidus*, *sideris*, constellation, star.] **1.** Relating to the stars or constellations; starry; astral. **2.** *Astron.* Measured by the apparent motion of fixed stars; as, a *sidereal* day.
sidereal day, the interval between two successive transits of the first point of Aries over the upper meridian of any place. It is equal to 23 h. 56 m. 4.09 s. of mean solar time.
sid'er-ite (sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n.* [L. *sideritis* loadstone, Gr. *σιδηρίτης*, *-ρῖτις*, of iron, *σίδηρος* iron.] *Min.* **a** Formerly, loadstone. **b** Native ferrous carbonate, $FeCO_3$, a valuable ore usually light yellowish brown in color. — **sid'er-it'ic**, *a.*
sid'er-o-lite' (-ō-līt'), *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος* iron + *-lite*.] A kind of meteorite. See METEORITE.
sid'er-o-stat' (-stăt'), *n.* [L. *sidus*, *-deris*, star + Gr. *στατός* standing, fixed, *ἱστάναι* to place.] *Astron.* An axially mounted mirror moved by clockwork, to reflect the rays of a body in a constant direction. — **-stat'ic** (-stăt'ĭk), *a.*
side'sad'dle (sīd'săd'l), *n.* A woman's saddle on which the rider sits with both feet on the same side of the horse.
side step. A step aside, as, in boxing, to avoid a blow.
side'step', *v. i.* To take a side step. — *v. t.* To avoid, as a blow. *Both Colloq., and often Fig.*
side'track' (sīd'trăk'), *v. t.* **1.** *Railroads.* To transfer to a siding from a main line. **2.** Hence: to switch off; turn aside, as from a purpose. *Colloq.* — *n. Railroads.* A siding.
side'walk' (-wôk'), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road; foot pavement.
side'ways' (-wāz'), **side'way'** (-wā'), *adv.* Sidewise.
side'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* On or toward one side; laterally.
sid'ing (sīd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** *Railroads.* A short track connected with the main track; a sidetrack. **2.** *Carp.* The covering of the outside wall of a frame house; also, in general, dressed lumber for this purpose. *U. S.*
si'dle (sī'd'l), *v. i.*; **-DLED** (-d'ld); **-DLING** (-dlĭng). To go or move with one side foremost; move sidewise.
Si-do'ni-an (sī-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sidon, an ancient seaport of Phœnicia. — *n.* An inhabitant of Sidon.
siege (sēj), *n.* [OF. *siege*, F. *siège* a seat, a siege, deriv. of L. *sedere* to sit.] **1.** A seat; esp., a throne. *Archaic.* **2.** *Obs.* **a** Place or situation; seat. **b** Rank; grade. **3.** **a** The besetting of a fortified place by an army; the act of besieging, or the state of being besieged. **b** Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession. — **Syn.** See BLOCKADE. — *v. t.*; SIEGED (sējd); SIEG'ING. To besiege; beset. *Now Rare.*
Sieg'fried (sēg'frēd; *G.* zēk'frēt), *n.* [G.] *Ger. Myth.* A hero who wins the hoard and ring of the Nibelungs, a magic sword, and a cap (or cloak) that renders the wearer invisible. He slays a dragon and makes himself invulnerable (except between the shoulders) by bathing in its blood. Wagner makes Siegfried release from enchantment and wed Brünnehilde before he falls in love with Gutrune, Gunther's sister. See BRUNHILD, HAGEN, KRIEMHILD.
Sie'mens process. See OPEN-HEARTH.
si'e-nite (sī'ĕ-nīt), **si'e-nit'ic.** Vars. of SYENITE, SYENITIC.
si-en'na (sī-ĕn'ă), *n.* [It. *terra di Siena*, fr. *Siena* in Italy.] An earthy substance, brownish yellow when raw, and orange-red or reddish brown when burnt, much used as a pigment. It owes its color to oxides of iron and, usually, manganese.
si-er'ra (-ĕr'ă), *n.* [Sp., prop., a saw, L. *serra* saw.] **1.** A range of mountains or hills rising in peaks or crags, giving it a serrated or irregular outline. **2.** The pintado (fish).
si-es'ta (sĭ-ĕs'tă), *n.* [Sp.] A midday or after-dinner nap.
‖ sieur (syûr), *n.* [F., fr. *seigneur*.] Sir; — a title of respect used, esp. formerly, by the French.
sieve (sĭv), *n.* [AS. *sife*.] A utensil with meshes for separating the coarser particles of a substance from the finer ones. — *v. t. & i.*; SIEVED (sĭvd); SIEV'ING (sĭv'ĭng). To sift.
sieve tube. *Bot.* A tube or vessel consisting of elongated cells (**sieve cells**) placed end to end, the walls between (**sieve plates**) being perforated to allow passage of food solutions. With adjacent cells they form **sieve tissue.** See PHLOËM.

A form of Sieve.

sif'fle (sĭf'l), *n.* [F. *siffler* to whistle.] *Med.* A sibilant râle.
sift (sĭft), *v. t.* [AS. *siftan*.] **1.** To separate with or as with a sieve, as fine particles from coarse. **2.** To pass through or as through a sieve. **3.** To examine critically or minutely so as to know or eliminate one element from another; as, to *sift* evidence. — **sift'er,** *n.*
sigh (sī), *v. i.* **1.** To make a deep, audible respiration, esp. from fatigue, grief, sorrow, etc. **2.** Hence: to lament; grieve; yearn; — often used with *for*; as, to *sigh* for past joys. **3.** To make a sound like sighing, as **wind**; sough. — *v. t.* **1.** To exhale (the breath) in sighs. **2.** To express by sighs; as, to *sigh* out one's grief. — *n.* Act of sighing. — **sigh'er,** *n.*
sight (sīt), *n.* [AS. *gesiht*, *gesihð*.] **1.** Power of seeing; faculty of vision. **2.** Act of seeing; perception of objects by the eyes; view. **3.** That which is seen; specif.: **a** A view; esp. a spectacle; a show; something worth seeing. **b** Something odd, ludicrous, or the like; as, her hat was a *sight*. *Colloq.* **4.** Visibility; open view; range of vision; as, within *sight*. **5.** **a** Inspection; as, a note intended for your *sight* only. **b** Insight; opportunity for investigation; as, to get a *sight* into a business. **6.** Mental view; opinion; judgment; as, that was wrong in my *sight*. **7.** A device, as a point, to guide the eye, as in aiming a firearm. **8.** An aim or observation taken by means of a sight or sights. **9.** A great number, quantity, or sum; as, a *sight* of money. *Colloq.*
at sight, as soon as seen or presented to sight; as, a draft payable *at sight*; he reads Greek *at sight*.
— *v. t.* **1.** To get sight of; see; as to *sight* land. **2.** To look at through or as through a sight; look at with care; as, to *sight* an object. **3.** To direct by means of a sight or sights; as, to *sight* a rifle. **4.** To equip with sights; adjust the sights of. — *v. i.* **1.** To take aim by a sight. **2.** To look carefully in a given direction.
sight'hole' (sīt'hōl'), *n.* A peephole.
sight'less, *a.* **1.** Wanting sight; blind. **2.** Invisible. *Rare.*
sight'ly, *a.* **1.** Pleasing the sight; comely. **2.** Affording a fine view; as, a *sightly* eminence. *Colloq.* —**sight'li-ness,** *n.*
sight'-see'ing, *a.* Engaged in, or devoted to, seeing sights. — *n.* Act of seeing sights. — **sight'-se'er** (-sē'ĕr), *n.*
sig'il (sĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *sigillum* a seal.] *Archaic.* **a** A seal; signature. **b** A sign or mark, in astrology or magic.
sig'il-late (sĭj'ĭl-lāt), *a.* [L. *sigillatus* with little images.] **1.** Decorated by means of stamps, as pottery. **2.** *Bot.* Marked with seal-like impressions.
sig'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Decoration, as of pottery, by means of stamps. **2.** The mark of a cicatrix.
sig'ma (sĭg'mă), *n.* [Gr. *σίγμα*.] The 18th letter [Σ, *σ*, *s*] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *S, s*.
sig'mate (-māt), *a.* [From SIGMA.] Having the shape or form of the Greek sigma or the letter S.
sig'moid (sĭg'moid), *a.* [Gr. *σιγμοειδής*; *σίγμα* sigma + *εἶδος* form.] **1.** Curved like the letter S, or Greek **s**. **2.** *Anat.* Pert. to the sigmoid flexure of the intestine, as the **sigmoid artery**, a branch of the inferior mesenteric.
sigmoid flexure, an **S**-shaped curve, as in the neck of a bird or turtle; specif., *Anat.*, the contracted and crooked part of the intestine between the colon and the rectum.
sign (sīn), *n.* [F. *signe*, L. *signum*.] **1.** That by which anything is represented; a mark; token; type. **2.** An event considered as showing the will of a god or of God; a miracle; wonder. **3.** An action or gesture expressive of a thought, command, or wish. **4.** A lettered board, or the like, placed on or before a building, shop, or office to advertise a business, etc. **5.** *Astron.* One of the 12 divisions of the ecliptic or zodiac (see table, below). Their names were orig. the names of the constellations in the several divisions of the zodiac; now, owing to precession of the equinoxes, the constellation Aries is in the sign Taurus, Taurus in Gemini, etc.

No.	NAME & SYMBOL	SUN ENTERS*	No.	NAME & SYMBOL	SUN ENTERS*
1	Aries, Ram ♈	Mar. 21	8	Scorpio, Scorpion ♏	Oct. 23
2	Taurus, Bull ♉	Apr. 20	9	Sagittarius, Archer ♐	Nov. 23
3	Gemini, Twins ♊	May 20	10	Capricornus, Goat ♑	Dec. 21
4	Cancer, Crab ♋	June 21	11	Aquarius, Water Bearer ♒	Jan. 20
5	Leo, Lion ♌	July 22	12	Pisces, Fishes ♓	Feb. 19
6	Virgo, Virgin ♍	Aug. 22			
7	Libra, Balance ♎	Sept. 22			

* Approximately.

6. *Math.* A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them; as, the *signs* +, −, ÷, etc.; also, an abbreviation or conventional mark having a fixed meaning; as, the integral *sign* ∫, the radical *sign* √, the derivative *sign* D. **7.** *Med.* An objective evidence of disease; that is, one appreciable by some one other than the patient. **8.** *Music.* Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc. **9.** *Hunting.* A trace; spoor; as, a bear *sign*. *U. S.*
sign manual, an autograph signature; specif., the official signature of a sovereign, chief magistrate, or the like, to an official document, as letters patent, to give validity.
— *v. t.* **1.** To mark with a sign, esp. the sign of the cross. *Archaic.* **2.** To represent by a sign; signify. **3.** To affix a signature to. **4.** To assign or convey formally; — usually used with *away*. **5.** To engage by securing the signature of. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a sign or signal. **2.** To write one's name, esp. in token of assent or obligation; — often, *Colloq.*, used with *off*; as, to *sign off*, that is, to relinquish one's claims.
sig'nal (sĭg'năl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *signale*, fr. L. *signum* sign.] **1.** A token; sign. *Obs.* **2.** A sign made to give notice

of something, as of a command or danger; as, a *signal* to fire. **3.** **a** A sign, event, or watchword agreed upon as the occasion of concerted action. **b** That which incites to action. — *a.* Noticeable; extraordinary; as, a *signal* exploit. — **Syn.** Eminent, remarkable, memorable, notable, striking, conspicuous. See PROMINENT.

si'gnal, *v. t. & i.*; -NALED (-nŭld) or -NALLED; -NAL-ING or -NALLING. **1.** To communicate by signals. **2.** To notify by a signal or signals. — **sig'nal-er, sig'nal-ler** (sĭg'năl-ĕr), *n.*

sig'nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. **1.** To make signal, or noteworthy. **2.** To point out carefully or distinctly.

sig'nal-ly, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently.

sig'nal-man (-măn), *n.* A man whose business is to manage or display signals.

sig'nal-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *signalement.*] Description by peculiar, appropriate, or characteristic marks.

sig'nate (sĭg'nāt), *a.* [L. *signatus,* p. p. of *signare* to mark.] *Zoöl.* Having markings like letters.

sig'na-to-ry (sĭg'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Signing; joining in a signature. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A signer; subscriber.

sig'na-ture (-tūr), *n.* [F. *signature* or LL. *signatura,* fr. L. *signare* to mark, mark out.] **1.** A person's name written with his own hand; autograph. **2.** *Music.* **a** The sign (one or more sharps or flats) placed after the clef at the beginning of a staff to designate the key when this is not C. **b** A sign placed after the key signature to indicate the time. **3.** *Print.* **a** A letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book, etc., to direct the binder in arranging the sheets. **b** The printed sheet so marked, or the form from which it is printed. **4.** *Pharm.* That part of a prescription giving the directions, usually prefaced by *S* or *Sig.* (abbrev. of Latin *signa,* imperative of *signare,* to sign or mark).

sign'board' (sīn'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A board for or bearing a notice or sign.

sign'er (sīn'ĕr), *n.* One who signs.

sig'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* [OF.] A seal, esp.: **a** In England, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters and certain grants. **b** Impression made by or as by a seal, or signet.

sig-nif'i-cance (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kȧns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being significant; expressiveness. **2.** That which is signified; meaning; as, the *significance* of a gesture, word, look, nod, etc. **3.** Quality of being important; importance; weight; consequence. — **Syn.** See MEANING.

sig-nif'i-can-cy (-kȧn-sĭ), *n.* Significance.

sig-nif'i-cant (-kȧnt), *a.* [L. *significans, -antis,* p. pr.] **1.** Fitted or designed to signify or make known something; having a meaning. **2.** Suggesting or containing some covert or special meaning; expressive or suggestive; as, a *significant* look, circumstance. **3.** Important; momentous.

Syn. **Significant, expressive.** That is **significant** which has meaning, or (esp.) which hints or suggests some special import; that is **expressive** which is characterized by (often vivid) expression.

— *n.* That which has significance; sign; token. *Rare.*

sig-nif'i-cant-ly, *adv.* In a significant manner.

sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of signifying; a making known by signs or other means. **2.** That which is signified; meaning of a sign, character, etc. — **Syn.** See MEANING.

sig-nif'i-ca-tive (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv; -kā-tĭv), *a.* Significant.

sig-nif'i-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* That which signifies; specif., *Astrol.,* a planet that rules a house. [nifies.]

sig'ni-fi'er (sĭg'nĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, sig-

sig'ni-fy (sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *signifier,* L. *significare; signum* sign + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To show by a sign; communicate by words, gestures, or the like; make known; express. **2.** To mean; import; as, it *signifies* little. — **Syn.** Manifest, declare, intimate, denote, mean. — *v. i.* To have meaning; matter; as, it does not *signify,* i. e., it is of no moment.

si'gnior (sēn'yĕr), *n.* Sir; Mr.; — English form of the Italian *signor* and the Spanish *señor.*

‖ **si'gnor** (sē'nyôr), *n.* [It.] **1.** See SIGNORE. **2.** A lord or gentleman, esp. an Italian of distinction or rank.

‖ **si-gno'ra** (sē-nyō'rä), *n.*; *pl.* -RE (-rā). [It.] A title of address or respect among Italians corresponding to the English *Madam* or *Mrs.*

‖ **si-gno're** (sē-nyō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rē). [It.] A title of address or respect among Italians corresponding to the English *Sir* or *Mr.* When used before a person's name the form is **signor.** [Miss.]

‖ **si'gno-ri'na** (sē'nyō-rē'nä), *n.*; *pl.* SIGNORINE (-nā). [It.]

‖ **si'gno-ri'no** (-nō), *n.*; *pl.* SIGNORINI (-nē). [It.] Young gentleman; master; — a diminutive of *signore.*

si'gno-ry (sē'nyō-rĭ). Var. of SEIGNIORY. [post.]

sign'post' (sīn'pōst'), *n.* A post for a sign or signs; guide-

Si'gurd (zē'gōort), *n.* [Icel. *Sigurðr.*] See BRYNHILD, FAFNIR.

Sikh (sēk), *n.* [Hind. *Sikh,* properly, a disciple.] An adherent of Sikhism. — **Sikh,** *a.*

Sikh'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets and practices of a Hindu sect founded by Nanak Shah about A. D. 1500 in the Punjab. It involves belief in one god, abolishes caste distinctions, and refuses to recognize Brahmanical supremacy.

si'lage (sī'lăj), *n.* *Agric.* Fodder, usually finely cut, preserved by compressing it while green in a silo, pit, or stack.

si'le-na'ceous (sĭ'lē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [From *Silene,* the type genus.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Silenaceæ*) of herbs, the pink family, having stems usually swollen at the joints, and including the pinks, chickweed, sweet William, etc.

si'lence (sī'lĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *silentium.* See SILENT.] **1.** State of keeping or being silent; forbearance from speech or other noise; muteness. **2.** Absence of mention; as: **a** Oblivion; obscurity. **b** Secrecy; failure to make something known. **3.** Absence of sound or noise; absolute or general stillness; as, the *silence* of night.

— *interj.* Be silent!

— *v. t.*; -LENCED (sī'lĕnst); -LENC-ING (-lĕn-sĭng). **1.** To compel to silence; stop the noise of. **2.** *Mil.* To cause to cease hostile firing, esp. by return fire; as, to *silence* the batteries of an enemy. **3.** To put to rest; quiet; as, to *silence* opposition.

si'lenc-er (-lĕn-sĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, silences; as: **a** The muffler of an internal-combustion engine. **b** Any of various devices to silence the humming of telegraph wires. **c** A device for silencing the report of a firearm.

si'lent (sī'lĕnt), *a.* [L. *silens, -entis,* p. pr. of *silere* to be silent.] **1.** Making no utterance; mute; taciturn. **2.** Free from sound or noise; perfectly quiet; still; as, a *silent* room. **3.** **a** Unuttered; unexpressed; as, *silent* grief. **b** *Pron.* Not pronounced, as *e* in *fire.*

Syn. **Silent, taciturn, reticent, reserved.** **Silent** may imply either a transient state or a characterizing quality; **taciturn** suggests habitual disinclination to speech. One is **reticent** who is disposed to keep one's own counsel; **reserved** often adds to *reticent* the implication of restraint of manner. See NOISELESS, STILL.

silent partner, one who has no voice in the firm's business as between the partners.

si-len'ti-a-ry (sī-lĕn'shĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *silentiarius.*] **1.** One appointed to keep silence and order. **2.** A Byzantine court officer, appointed originally to preserve silence, but often acting as a confidential adviser or envoy in matters of state.

si'lent-ly, *adv.* In a silent manner.

si'lent-ness, *n.* State or condition of being silent; silence.

si-le'nus (sī-lē'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). Also **sei-le'nos** (sī-lē'nŏs). [L. *Silenus,* fr. Gr. Σειληνός.] *Gr. Myth.* One of a type of woodland deities related to the satyrs and centaurs, and represented as part horse or part goat. Silenus viewed as an individual [*cap.*] is son of Hermes, or of Pan, and fosterer and companion of Bacchus. He is represented as old, short, stout, and bald-headed, with full beard and flat nose, and, commonly, as tipsy.

si-le'si-a (sĭ-lē'shĭ-ȧ; -shä), *n.* **1.** A kind of linen cloth, orig. from Silesia, in Prussia. **2.** A twilled cotton fabric.

si'lex (sī'lĕks), *n.* [L., flint, pebblestone.] Silica, esp. in the form of quartz, etc.

sil'hou-ette' (sĭl'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F., after Etienne de *Silhouette* (1709–67), French politician.] An outline figure of an object filled in, usually with black; a profile of this kind, as in a shadow. — *v. t.*; -ET'TED (-ĕt'ĕd) -ET'TING. To represent by, or project upon a background so as to form, a silhouette; — used chiefly in *p. p.*

Silhouette.

sil'i-ca (sĭl'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *silex, silicis,* a flint.] *Chem.* Silicon dioxide, SiO_2, occurring naturally as quartz and opal.

sil'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of any of the silicic acids.

si-li'ceous (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *siliceus.*] **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or like, flint or silica. **2.** *Phytogeog.* Growing in a soil composed largely of silica.

si-lic'ic (-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, derived from, or containing, silica or silicon.

sil'i-cide (sĭl'ĭ-sīd; -sĭd), *n.* *Chem.* A compound of silicon with another element or with an equivalent radical.

sil'i-cif'er-ous (sĭl'ĭ-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *silex, silicis,* a flint + *-ferous.*] Producing, containing, or united with, silica.

si-lic'i-fy (sĭ-lĭs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *silex, silicis,* a flint + *-fy.*] To convert into, or to impregnate with, silica. — **si-lic'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

silicified wood, wood the material of which has been replaced by some variety of quartz.

si-li'cious (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Siliceous.

si-li'ci-um (sĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm; sĭ-lĭs'-), *n.* [NL.] Silicon.

sil'i-cle (sĭl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *silicula,* dim. of *siliqua* pod.] A silique broader than it is long. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

sil'i-con (sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [See SILICA.] A nonmetallic element occurring abundantly (always combined) in nature, being, next to oxygen, the chief elementary constituent of the earth's crust; — called also *silicium.* Symbol, *Si;* at. wt., 28.3. It forms grayish white metallic-looking masses, and

is used in making steel as a deoxidizer and hardener. It melts at 1430° C. and can be cast like iron.

si-lic'u-lose (sĭ-lĭk'ū-lōs), *a. Bot.* **a** Bearing silicles. **b** Of the form or appearance of a silicle.

si-lique' (sĭ-lēk'; sĭl'ĭk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *siliqua* pod.] *Bot.* A narrow many-seeded fruit, characteristic of the cress family, having two valves with a false partition, and opening by marginal sutures. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

sil'i-quose (sĭl'ĭ-kwōs), *a. Bot.* Bearing siliques.

silk (sĭlk), *n.* [AS. *seolc, seoloc.*] **1.** The fine, strong, lustrous fiber produced by various insect larvæ, usually to form a nest, or cocoon; esp., that of certain caterpillars (the silkworms), used for weaving into fabrics. **2.** Thread or cloth made of the above material. **3.** The silklike thread or fiber produced by some other animal, as by certain spiders or mollusks. **4.** Something resembling silk, as the silky styles on an ear of Indian corn.

— *v. i.* To blossom; — said of maize. *Colloq.*

silk'a-line' } (sĭl'kȧ-lēn'), *n.* A soft, thin cotton fabric, having a smooth finish resembling silk.
silk'a-lene' }

silk cotton. A cottony substance enveloping the seeds of any of various bombacaceous trees (the **silk-cotton trees**), specif. that of either of two West Indian species (*Ceiba pentandra* and *Ochroma lagopus*).

silk'en (sĭl'k'n), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or made of, silk. **2.** Resembling silk; silky; hence: soft; delicate; tender; smooth. **3.** Dressed in silk; hence, luxurious.

silk'i-ness (sĭl'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being silky.

silk'-stock'ing, *a.* Wearing silk stockings; hence: elegantly or richly dressed; luxurious; aristocratic. — *n.* A luxurious person; an aristocrat.

silk'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* = MILKWEED.

silk'worm' (sĭlk'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any of certain moths which spins a strong silk in forming its cocoon. The common silkworm is the larva of a bombycid moth (*Bombyx mori*).

Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Female; *d* Adult Male.

silk'y (sĭl'kĭ), *a.*; SILK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, silk; silken; hence, soft and smooth. **2.** Covered with soft appressed hairs, as a leaf.

sill (sĭl), *n.* [AS. *syl, syll.*] The basis or foundation of a thing; esp., a horizontal piece, as a timber, forming the lowest member of a frame or supporting a structure; as, the *sill* or *sills* of a house, of a bridge, etc.; hence: **a** The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold. **b** The timber or stone supporting, or forming the lowest piece in, a window frame.

sil'la-bub (sĭl'ȧ-bŭb), *n.* A dish made by mixing wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd; also, sweetened cream flavored with wine and beaten to a stiff froth.

sil'li-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a silly manner.

sil'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being silly; foolishness.

sil'ly (sĭl'ĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [AS. *sælig, gesælig,* happy, good, *sæl* good fortune, happiness.] **1.** Harmless; innocent. *Obs.* **2.** Weak; feeble. *Obs. or Scot.* **3.** Rustic; simple; humble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **4. a** Weak in intellect; foolish; witless; simple. **b** Imbecile; senile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **5.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, weakness or folly; unwise; absurd; stupid; as, *silly* conduct; a *silly* question. — **Syn.** See FOOLISH.

si'lo (sĭ'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp., fr. L. *sirus.*] *Agric.* A pit or vat for green fodder to be converted into silage. — *v. t.*; SI'LOED (-lōd); -LO-ING. *Agric.* To place in a silo; ensile.

One form of Silo, partly in section.

Si-lo'am (sĭ-lō'ăm), *n. Bib.* A pool near Jerusalem. See *John* ix. 7.

silt (sĭlt), *n.* [ME. *cylte* gravel.] Mud or fine earth suspended in water; a deposit of such mud or earth. — *v. t. & i.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt.

silt'y (sĭl'tĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. Full of or resembling silt.

si-lun'dum (sĭ-lŭn'dŭm), *n.* [Trade name.] A very hard form of silicon carbide, produced in the electric furnace, having high electrical resistance.

Sil'u-res (sĭl'ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of Britain, described by Tacitus as occupying chiefly southern Wales, and supposedly of Iberian origin.

Si-lu'ri-an (sĭ-lū'rĭ-ăn; sī-), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Silures. **2.** [So called because first applied to a series of rocks found in the region once inhabited by the *Silures.*] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, the Paleozoic period between the Ordovician and Devonian, marked by coral-reef building and the appearance of great crustaceans. The Silurian system, as originally named, was divided into the **Lower Silurian,** now generally called *Ordovician,* and the **Upper Silurian,** now called simply *Silurian.*

— *n.* The Silurian period or system.

si-lu'rid (-rĭd), *a.* [L. *silurus* a sort of river fish, Gr. σίλουρος.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a large family (*Siluridæ*) of fishes, the catfishes, mostly voracious fresh-water carnivores, generally lurking on or near the bottom. — *n.* A silurid fish.

si-lu'roid (-roid), *a. Zoöl.* Belonging or related to the catfishes (*Siluridæ*). — *n.* A siluroid fish.

sil'va, syl'va (sĭl'vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VAS (-vȧz), L. -VÆ (-vē). [L., prop., a wood, forest.] **1.** The forest trees of a region collectively. **2.** A description of the trees of a region.

sil'van, syl'van (-văn), *a.* [L. *silva,* less correctly *sylva,* a wood, grove.] Of or pert. to woods; composed of woods or groves; woody; hence: rural; rustic.

Sil-va'nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs), *n.* [L. See SILVAN.] *Roman Relig.* A rural deity, a genius of the woods, fields, flocks, and homes of herdsmen. He is represented as a cheerful old man, often holding a shepherd's pipe, pine-crowned, and carrying a branch or a gardener's knife.

sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *n.* [AS. *seolfor.*] **1.** A white metal, sonorous, ductile, very malleable, and capable of a high polish. Symbol, *Ag* (*argentum*); at. wt., 107.88. **2.** Coin made of silver; silver money. **3.** Silverware; an article, or articles collectively, made of, or plated with, silver. **4. a** Something resembling silver. **b** The color of silver.

— *a.* **1.** Made of silver. **2.** Resembling silver; silvery; white. **3.** Giving a clear, ringing sound; soft and clear. **4.** Of or pert. to silver.

silver age. a *Classical Myth.* The second age of the world, in which men gave themselves up to luxury and pride, and lost the patriarchal simplicity of the golden age. **b** *Latin Lit.* The latter part of the classical period (A. D. 14–180), in which Tacitus, Martial, Juvenal, the two Plinys, and others wrote. — **s.-bell tree,** the snowdrop tree. — **s. nitrate,** a salt got by dissolving silver in nitric acid and evaporating. See LUNAR CAUSTIC. — **s. wedding.** See WEDDING.

— *v. t.* **1.** To coat with silver, as by electroplating. **2.** To coat with a substance like silver; as, to *silver* a mirror. **3.** To polish like silver; make hoary or white like silver. **4.** *Photog.* To cover with a sensitive layer of a silver salt. — *v. i.* To acquire a silvery color. — **sil'ver-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

sil'ver-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* A western American tree or shrub (*Elæagnus argentea*) having silvery foliage and silvery edible berries.

silver certificate. A certificate issued by a government that there has been deposited with it silver to a specified amount, payable to the bearer on demand. In the United States and its possessions, it is issued against the deposit of silver coin, and is not legal tender, but is receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues.

sil'ver-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various silvery fishes: **a** The tarpon. **b** A silvery variety of goldfish. **c** A silversides. **d** A North American cyprinoid fish (*Abramis chrysoleucus*).

sil'ver-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being silvery.

sil'ver-ing, *n.* Act or process of covering with a film of silver; also, the film so laid on; silvery appearance.

sil'ver-ly, *adv.* Like silver in appearance or in sound.

sil'vern (-vẽrn), *a.* Of or like silver; silvery. *Poetic.*

sil'ver-sides' (-vẽr-sīdz'), **sil'ver-side'** (-sīd'), *n.* **1.** Any of certain small fishes (family *Atheridæ,* esp. *Menidia notata*) related to the gray mullets, with a silvery stripe on each side. **2.** Any of various fresh-water minnows.

sil'ver-smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* A worker in silver.

sil'ver-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Silver dishes, vases, utensils, etc.

sil'ver-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* A rosaceous herb (*Potentilla anserina*) with pinnate leaves silvery white beneath.

sil'ver-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling silver; grayish white and lustrous; as, *silvery* locks. **2.** Covered with silver. **3.** Soft and clear in sound; as, a *silvery* laugh.

sil'vi-cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *silva* forest + E. *culture.*] The branch of arboriculture dealing with forests or forest trees. — **-cul'tur-al** (-tūr-ăl), *a.* — **-tur-ist,** *n.*

si-mar' (sĭ-mär'), *n.* [F. *simarre.* See CHIMER.] A loose garment or robe for women. *Archaic or Rare.*

sim'a-rou'ba (sĭm'ȧ-rōō'bȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib (in Guiana) *simaruba.*] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Simarouba*) of tropical American trees, having bitter bark, used as a tonic, and drupaceous fruit; also, the bark.

si'ma-rou-ba'ceous (-rōō-bā'shŭs), *a.* [See SIMAROUBA.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Simaroubaceæ*) of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs having bitter bark, mainly pinnate leaves, and small flowers. The fruit is a drupe, a samara, or a berry.

Sim'e-on (sĭm'ẽ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Shim'ōn.*] *Bib.* **1.** The second son of Jacob and Leah. **2.** A devout man who, seeing the infant Jesus, uttered the song *Nunc Dimittis. Luke* ii. 25–35.

sim'i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] Resembling, or pert. to, the apes and monkeys; apelike. — *n.* Any monkey or ape, esp. an anthropoid ape.

sim'i-lar (-lȧr), *a.* [F. *similaire,* fr. L. *similis* like, simi-

lar.] **1.** Nearly corresponding; having a general likeness. **2.** *Geom.* Having the same shape, differing only in size and position; — used of figures. — **sim'i-lar-ly,** *adv.*

sim'i-lar'i-ty (-ĭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being similar; likeness; hence, a point in which things are similar. — **Syn.** See RESEMBLANCE.

sim'i-le (sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.; pl.* -LES (-lēz). [L.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech which likens, or draws on explicit comparison between, two different things in one or more aspects; an imaginative comparison. — **Syn.** See COMPARISON.

si-mil'i-tude (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *similitude*, L. *similitudo.*] **1.** Quality or state of being similar; similarity; likeness. **2.** A comparison or likening of one thing to another; also, the expression making the comparison; hence: **a** Formerly, a simile. **b** Now, chiefly in Biblical use, a parable or allegory. **3.** That which is similar; a copy; facsimile; also, the form or likeness of something.

sim'i-ous (sĭm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] Simian.

sim'mer (sĭm'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To boil gently; be on the point of boiling; cook in liquid heated almost or just to boiling.

Si'mon (sī'mŏn), *n. Bib.* See PETER.

sim'o-ni'a-cal (sĭm'ō-nī'ā-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, guilty of, or consisting of, simony. — **sim'o-ni'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Si-mo'ni-an (sī-mō'nĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Simon Magus; a member of any of certain early heretical sects, esp. Gnostics, reputed to follow his teachings.

Si'mon Ma'gus (sī'mŏn mā'gŭs). [L. *magus* magician.] *Bib.* A sorcerer, converted by Philip (*Acts* viii. 9–24) and rebuked by Peter for trying to purchase the power of giving the Holy Ghost. [real; authentic. *Colloq.*]

Si'mon-pure', *a.* [See PURE, SIMON.] Genuine; true;

sim'o-ny (sĭm'ō-nĭ), *n.* [F. *simonie*, LL. *simonia*, fr. *Simon.* See SIMON MAGUS.] Traffic in what is sacred; the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

si-moom' (sĭ-mōōm'), *n.* Also **si-moon'** (-mōōn'). [Ar. *samūm*, fr. *samma* to poison.] A hot, dry, violent, dust-laden wind that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, etc.

sim'per (sĭm'pẽr), *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner.

Syn. Simper, smirk. To **simper** is to smile in an affected or languishing manner; **smirk** implies esp. self-complacency or conceit.

— *n.* A silly smile; smirk. — **sim'per-ing-ly,** *adv.*

sim'ple (-p'l), *a.;* -PLER (-plẽr); -PLEST. [F., fr. L. *simplus*, or *simplex.*] **1.** Single; uncompounded; uncombined; elementary; — opp. to *compound;* specif.: **a** *Bot.* Without subdivision or branches; having only one blade, or not compound, as a leaf. **b** *Chem.* Elementary. **c** *Zoöl.* Consisting of a single individual. **2.** Free from intricacy; not complicated or involved; as, a *simple* machine; easy to understand or solve; plain; as, *simple* language. **3.** Unadorned; plain; not luxurious; as, *simple* dress; *simple* diet. **4.** Of low degree; humble; as, *simple* villagers. **5. a** Not given to artifice; undesigning; sincere. **b** Artless; unaffected; straightforward; as, *simple* manners. **6. a** Ignorant; of but moderate understanding; hence: weak in intellect; foolish; silly. **b** Proceeding from ignorance, weakness of mind, etc.; as, a *simple* reply. **7.** Insignificant; of small value; trifling; unimportant. **8.** Mere; not other than; as, the *simple* truth.

Syn. Simple, innocent, artless, naïve, unsophisticated. Simple implies esp. lack of art or affectation; it may also suggest gullible inexperience. **Innocent** implies a guileless or unsuspecting nature or demeanor; **artless** heightens the implication of ingenuousness; as, the *innocent* consciousness of a child; *artless* betrayal of ignorance. **Naïve** (see FRANK) commonly suggests engaging or refreshing artlessness; **unsophisticated,** the stronger word, sometimes implies a touch of contempt; as, a *naïve* question; a raw and *unsophisticated* youth.

simple chain. See CHAIN, *n.*, 6. — **s. fraction,** a fraction whose terms are integers, as $\frac{3}{4}$. — **s. interest,** interest paid only on the principal. — **s. machine,** any of six (or more) mechanisms formerly considered elements composing all machines: (1) *lever,* (2) *wheel and axle,* (3) *pulley,* (4) *inclined plane,* (5) *wedge,* (6) *screw;* also, by some, the *jointed link,* or *toggle joint,* and the *hydraulic press.*

— *n.* **1.** Something not mixed or compounded. **2.** A medicinal plant; — each plant being supposed to constitute a simple remedy. **3.** A person of humble position; — commonly in contrast with *gentle.* — **sim'ple-ness,** *n.*

sim'pler (-plẽr), *n.* One who collects simples; a herbalist.

sim'ple-ton (-p'l-tŭn), *n.* [F. *simplet*, prop. dim. of *simple* simple.] A person of weak intellect; a silly person.

sim'plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L., simple, plain.] In telegraphy, designating, or pert. to, a system in which only one message is sent over a line at a time.

sim'pli-ci-den'tate (sĭm'plĭ-sĭ-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [L. *simplex, simplicis,* simple + *dens, dentis,* tooth.] Belonging to the principal suborder (*Simplicidentata*) of rodents, containing all but the hares, rabbits, and pikas.

sim-plic'i-ty (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being simple; clearness; plainness. **2.** Artlessness. **3.** Weakness of intellect; silliness; folly.

sim'pli-fi-ca'tion (sĭm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of simplifying. [simplifies.]

sim'pli-fi'er (sĭm'plĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which,

sim'pli-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [See SIMPLE; -FY.] To make simple or simpler; make less complex; show an easier way of doing, making, etc.

sim'ply (sĭm'plĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a simple manner or state; merely. **2.** Plainly; without art or subtlety. **3.** Foolishly.

sim'u-la'cre (sĭm'ū-lā'kẽr), *n.* [F.] Image, as of a god to which worship is rendered; likeness.

sim'u-la'crum (sĭm'ū-lā'krŭm), *n.; pl.* -LACRA (-krà). [L. See SIMULATE.] **1.** An image. **2.** A vague, unreal semblance; mock appearance; sham.

sim'u-lar (sĭm'ū-lẽr), *n.* A pretender. *Rare.* — *a.* False; counterfeit; also, pretending. *Rare.*

sim'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *simulatus,* p. p. of *simulare* to simulate.] Feigned; pretended. — (-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lā'tĕd); -LAT'ING. To assume the mere appearance of, falsely; to counterfeit; feign; imitate. — **Syn.** See ASSUME.

sim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of simulating; feigning.

Syn. Simulation, dissimulation, hypocrisy. Simulation is positive, and implies the assumption of a false appearance; **dissimulation** is negative, and suggests the concealment of one's true nature or purpose. "*Simulation* is a pretense of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is." **Hypocrisy** is a stronger word, and denotes esp. a false or insincere profession of goodness by one of selfish aims or life; as, smooth *hypocrisy.*

sim'u-la'tor (sĭm'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who simulates.

si'mul-ta'ne-ous (sī'mŭl-tā'nē-ŭs; sĭm'ŭl-), *a.* [LL. *simultaneus,* fr. *simultim* at the same time.] Existing, happening, or done at the same time. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPORARY. — **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ness, si'mul-ta-ne'i-ty** (-tā-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sin (sĭn), *n.* [AS. *synn, syn.*] **1.** Transgression of the law of God; iniquity. **2.** An offense; misdemeanor.

— *v. i.;* SINNED (sĭnd); SIN'NING. **1.** To violate the divine law by actual transgression or by neglect; violate any rule of duty; — often used with *against.* **2.** To violate human rights, law, or propriety; transgress; — often used with *against.* — *v. t.* **1.** To do or commit sinfully; to commit (a sin). **2.** To effect, bring about, etc., by a sin or sins.

Si'na-it'ic (sī'nā-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Also **Si-na'ic** (sī-nā'ĭk). [From Mount *Sinai.*] Of, pert. to, or given at, Mount Sinai.

sin-al'bin (sĭn-ăl'bĭn), *n.* [L. *sinapi* mustard + *alba,* fem. a., white.] *Chem.* A white crystalline basic glucoside, $C_{30}H_{42}O_{15}N_2S_2$, in white-mustard seeds.

sin'a-pine (sĭn'ā-pĭn; -pēn), *n.* Also **sin'a-pin.** [L., *sinapi* mustard.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{25}O_5N$, in the seeds of black mustard.

sin'a-pism (sĭn'ā-pĭz'm), *n.* [L. *sinapismus,* Gr. *σιναπισμός,* the use of a mustard blister, deriv. of *σίναπι* mustard.] *Med.* A plaster or poultice containing mustard.

since (sĭns), *adv.* [For *sins,* contr. fr. ME. *sithens, sithenes* (-*s* being an adverbial ending; see -s, 3), deriv. fr. AS. *siððan, syððan, seoððan,* afterward, after.] **1. a** From a definite past time until now. **b** Subsequent to a certain past time and before the present; as, appointed last year, and *since* reappointed. **2.** In the time past; before this or now; ago; as, long *since* dead. (Some critics object to this usage.)

— *prep.* From the time of; subsequently to; after.

— *conj.* **1.** From and after the time when. **2.** Seeing that; because; as, *since* you insist, I must go; — formerly used with *that.* — **Syn.** See BECAUSE.

sin-cere' (sĭn-sēr'), *a.;* -CER'ER (-sēr'ẽr); -CER'EST. [L. *sincerus.*] **1.** Pure; unmixed; unadulterated. *Archaic.* **2.** Whole; sound; perfect. *Obs.* **3.** Being in reality what it appears to be; genuine; true; real; as, a *sincere* love. **4.** Honest; free from hypocrisy or dissimulation; as, a *sincere* friend. — **Syn.** Unfeigned, unaffected, frank, upright. See HONEST. — **sin-cere'ly,** *adv.* — **-cere'ness,** *n.*

sin-cer'i-ty (-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation.

sin-cip'i-tal (-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the sinciput.

sin'ci-put (sĭn'sĭ-pŭt), *n.* [L., half a head; *semi-* + *caput* head.] *Anat.* **a** The forehead. **b** The upper half of the skull.

Sind'bad the Sail'or (sĭnd'băd; sĭn'-). A man whose wonderful voyages are related in the "Arabian Nights."

‖ **si'ne** (sī'nē), *prep.* [L.] Without.

sine (sĭn), *n.* [LL. *sinus* sine, fr. L. *sinus* bosom.] *Math.* **a** Formerly, the perpendicular from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the diameter through the other extremity. **b** Now, the ratio of the length (from the diameter to the circle) of this perpendicular to that of the radius of the circle. **c** Hence, in respect to any given angle in a right-angled triangle, the ratio of the side opposite the angle to the hypotenuse of the triangle. Abbr., *sin* (without period).

si'ne-cure (sī'nē-kūr), *n.* [L. *sine* without + *cura* care.] **1.** An ecclesiastical benefice without the care of souls. **2.** Any office or position requiring little or no responsibility or active service. — **si'ne-cur-ist** (-kūr-ĭst), *n.*

sin'ew (sĭn'ū), *n.* [AS. *sinu, seonu.*] **1.** A tendon. **2. a** A

nerve. *Obs.* **b** Strength; nervous energy; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** That which supplies strength or power; as, the *sinews* of war. — *v. t.* To knit or strengthen with or as with sinews.

sin'ew-less, *a.* Having no sinews; hence, without vigor.

sin'ew-y (sĭn'ū-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, consisting of, or like, a sinew or sinews. **2.** Nervous; vigorous; strong; tough.

‖ **sin'fo-ni'a** (sĭn'fō-nē'ȧ; *It.* sēn'fō-nē'ä), *n.*; *pl.* SINFONIE (-nē'ā). [It.] *Music.* = SYMPHONY.

sin'ful (sĭn'fo͝ol), *a.* Tainted with, or full of, sin; wicked; iniquitous; unholy. — **sin'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **sin'ful-ness,** *n.*

sing (sĭng), *v. i.*; *pret.* SANG (săng) or SUNG (sŭng); *p. p.* SUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SING'ING. [AS. *singan.*] **1.** To utter vocal sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations. **2.** To produce harmonious or pleasing sounds, as a brook. **3.** To make a small, shrill sound; as, the air *sings* through a crevice. **4.** To hum; ring; as, his ears began to *sing.* **5.** To relate or celebrate something in poetry.

— *v. t.* **1.** To utter with musical inflections or modulations. **2.** To chant; intone; as, to *sing* Mass. **3.** To celebrate in song or in verse; as, "arms and the man I *sing.*" **4.** To express enthusiastically; as, to *sing* one's praises. **5.** To dispatch, force, influence, bring, etc., by or as by song; as, to *sing* a child to sleep. **6.** To accompany, or attend on, with singing; as, to *sing* a victor home.

— *n.* **1.** A singing, esp. in company; *Slang or Colloq.* **2.** A small shrill sound, as of a bullet in flight; a whiz.

sing'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be sung.

singe (sĭnj), *v. t.*; SINGED (sĭnjd); SINGE'ING (sĭn'jĭng). [AS. *sengan,* orig., to cause to sing, fr. *singan* to sing, in allusion to the hissing sound often produced when a substance is singed.] **1.** To burn superficially; scorch. **2.** To remove the nap of (cloth), or the down of (a fowl, etc.), by exposing to burning heat. — **Syn.** See SCORCH. — *n.* A burning of the surface; slight burn. — **sing'er** (sĭn'ẽr), *n.*

sing'er (sĭng'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sings.

Sin'gha-lese' (sĭn'gȧ-lēz'; -lēs'), **Sin'ha-lese'** (sĭn'hȧ-). *a.* [Skr. *Simhala* Ceylon.] Lit., of or pertaining to Ceylon; hence: designating, or pertaining to, the principal race (of a mixed Aryan and Dravidian stock) of Ceylon, or their language. — *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A member of the Singhalese race. **2.** The language of the Singhalese, an Aryan tongue with many Dravidian words.

sin'gle (sĭng'g'l), *a.* [OF. *sengle, single,* L. *singulus.*] **1.** One only, as distinguished from more than one; consisting of one alone; individual; separate. **2.** Alone; without company or aid. **3.** Hence, unmarried; as, a *single* woman. **4.** Pert. to one only; hence: private; not public. **5.** Performed by one or by one on each side; as, *single* combat. **6.** Pure; unmixed. **7.** Free from defect; sound; healthy; — said esp. of the eye or vision. **8.** Simple; sincere; artless; as, a pure and *single* heart. **9.** Foolish; weak. *Obs.* **10.** Of low strength or richness; — distinguished from *double,* etc. **11.** **a** Of flowers, having only the normal number of petals or rays; not double; as, a *single* rose. **b** Of plants, bearing single flowers. **12.** = SIMPLEX.

Syn. **Single, sole.** That is **single** of which there is only one; that is **sole** which is thought of as not only single, but alone; as, a *single* survivor; the *sole* survivor.

single entry, the method of keeping books by carrying the record of each transaction to the debit or credit of a single account. See DOUBLE ENTRY. — **s. tax,** *Econ.,* a tax to be levied on a single object as the sole source of public revenue, esp. by taking the entire economic rent of land.

— *v. t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To select (one) from among a number; choose out from others; — usually used with *out* or *from.* **2.** To take alone, or one by one; treat separately. — *v. i.* To take the gait called single-foot; — said of horses.

— *n.* **1.** A unit; one; as, to score a *single.* **2.** *Sports.* **a** *Lawn Tennis.* A game with but one player on each side; — usually used in *pl.* **b** *Golf.* A match between two players, as distinguished from a *foursome.* **c** *Baseball.* A base hit. **d** *Cricket.* A hit for one run.

sin'gle-act'ing, *a.* **1.** Acting in one direction only; as, a *single-acting* plunger. **2.** Having simplicity of action; — said esp. of a firearm in which the trigger has to be cocked by hand. — **sin'gle-ac'tion,** *n.*

sin'gle-breast'ed (87), *a.* Designating a coat, waistcoat, or the like, which laps over the breast only enough for buttoning, and has buttons on one edge only.

sin'gle-foot', *n.* A horse's gait in which each foot strikes singly, with alternately one and two feet on the ground. — *v. i.* To proceed by means of the single-foot, as a horse or other quadruped. — **sin'gle-foot'er,** *n.*

sin'gle-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having but one hand. **2.** Unassisted; managed or done by one person or with one hand.

sin'gle-heart'ed, *a.* Free from duplicity; single-minded.

sin'gle-mind'ed, *a.* Guileless; single-hearted.

sin'gle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being single.

sin'gle-phase', *a. Elec.* Relating to or employing an alternating current of one phase. See PHASE, *n.*, 3.

sin'gle-stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* Formerly, a stout cudgel; now, a stick, usually with a guard near the handle, used for hitting and fencing; also, the sport of fencing with these sticks.

sin'gle-sur'faced (sĭn'g'l-sûr'fȧst), *a.* Having one surface; — said specif. of aëroplanes or aërocurves that are covered with fabric, etc., on only one side.

sin'gle-ton (-tŭn), *n.* **1.** In certain card games, as whist, a card which is the only one of its suit held at the deal. **2.** A single part or thing distinct from others grouped with it.

sin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* A whippletree.

sin'gly (sĭng'glĭ), *adv.* **1.** Individually; severally. **2.** As or by a single individual or unit. **3.** Single-handed.

sing'song' (sĭng'sông'), *n.* **1.** Verse marked by monotonous cadence; doggerel. **2.** A monotonously rhythmical tone. — *a.* Having a monotonous cadence or rhythm.

‖ **Sing'spiel'** (sĭng'spēl'; *G.* zĭng'shpēl'), *n.* [G.; *singen* to sing + *spiel* a play.] *Music.* A semidramatic work, partly in spoken dialogue and partly in song, of a kind popular in Germany in the latter part of the 18th century.

sin'gu-lar (sĭn'gū-lẽr), *a.* [F. *singulier,* OF. also *singuler,* fr. L. *singularius, singularis,* fr. *singulus* single.] **1.** Individual; single; separate. *Obs.* **2.** *Logic.* Considered by itself or as a single instance; individual; as, a *singular* term; — opp. to *general.* **3.** Each; individual. *Archaic or Law.* **4.** *Gram.* Denoting one person or thing; as, the *singular* number; — opp. to *dual* and *plural.* **5.** Separate from others; alone; hence: **a** Unique; unparalleled; as, a *singular* instance in history. **b** Unusual; strange; as, a *singular* phenomenon. **c** Eminent; exceptional; as, a man of *singular* ability. **d** Odd; whimsical. — **Syn.** Unexampled, extraordinary, remarkable, peculiar, eccentric, fantastic. See STRANGE.

— *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The singular number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form. **2.** *Logic.* That which is considered by itself or as a single term.

sin'gu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being singular. **2.** That which is singular; a singular person, thing, act, etc.; peculiarity. [singlar.]

sin'gu-lar-ize (sĭng'gū-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* To make singular or

sin'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a singular manner; as: **a** Unusually; uniquely; exceptionally. **b** Strangely; oddly. [gularity.]

sin'gu-lar-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being singular; sin-

Sin'ha-lese'. Var. of SINGHALESE.

Sin'i-cism (sĭn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *Sinae* the Chinese.] Anything, esp. a manner or custom, peculiar to the Chinese.

sin'is-ter (sĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *a.* [L. *sinister.*] **1.** On the left hand; left; — opp. to *dexter.* **2.** *Her.* Pert. to that side of a shield, or escutcheon, at the left of the person wearing it. See ESCUTCHEON, *Illust.* **3.** Appearing or observed on the left and hence (that side being regarded as unlucky): inauspicious; disastrous; evil; as, *sinister* influences. **4.** Wrong; dishonest; corrupt; as, *sinister* aims. **5.** Indicating lurking evil or harm; as, a *sinister* face. — **Syn.** See OMINOUS. — **sin'is-ter-ly,** *adv.* — **sin'is-ter-ness,** *n.*

sin'is-tral (-trăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the left; inclining to the left; — opposed to *dextral.* — **sin'is-tral-ly,** *adv.*

sin'is-trorse' (-trôrs'; sĭn'ĭs-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *sinistrorsus, sinistroversus,* turned toward the left side; *sinister* left + *versus, vorsus,* turned.] *Bot.* Twining spirally from right to left, as the stem of the hop; — opposed to *dextrorse.*

sin'is-trous (sĭn'ĭs-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Being on the left side; inclined to the left; sinistral. **2.** Unlucky; ill-omened.

sink (sĭnk), *v. i.*; *pret.* SANK (săngk), or SUNK (sŭngk); *p. p.* SUNK or, *Obs.,* SUNK'EN, now used as *adj.*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINK'ING. [AS. *sincan.*] **1.** To fall by or as by the force of gravity; descend lower and lower; subside. **2.** **a** To fall slowly, as to the ground from weakness; fail in strength. **b** To fall to a lower level, as a river; subside; diminish in volume or apparent height. **c** To decline or pass to a state considered as lower, weaker, or the like; degenerate; as, to *sink* into sleep, oblivion, poverty. **d** To fall in pitch or tone; as, his voice *sank* to a whisper. **3.** To enter or penetrate deeply or below the surface. **4.** Hence: to enter so as to impress lastingly; as, to *sink* into one's memory. **5.** To perish. *Archaic.* **6.** To become or appear hollow or depressed; as, her cheeks *sank* in. — **Syn.** Fall, subside, drop, droop, lower, decrease.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sink; immerse; submerge; lower; hence: to degrade; debase; destroy. **2.** To reduce or extinguish by payment, as a national debt. **3.** To suppress; ignore. **4.** To excavate downward; as, to *sink* a well; also, to place or fix in a depression so made; as, to *sink* a post.

— *n.* **1.** A drain to carry off filthy water; a cesspool. **2.** A shallow basin or vessel connected with a drain and usually with a water supply, as in a kitchen. **3.** *Geol.* Any slight depression or basin in the land surface, esp. one with no outlet; specif., one of the hollows in limestone regions (**limestone sink**), often communicating with a subterranean passage so that waters running into it are lost; — called also *sink hole.* **4.** The lowest part of a natural hollow or closed basin whence the water of one or more streams escapes by evaporation. *Western U. S.*

sink'er (sĭŋk'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, sinks; specif., a weight on something, as on a fishline, to sink it.

sink'ing (sĭnk'ĭng), *n.* Act of one who, or that which, sinks. **sinking fund,** the aggregate of sums of money set apart to accumulate at interest, usually for the purpose of extinguishing a debt, as of a nation, municipality, or company.

sin'less (sĭn'lĕs), *a.* Free from sin. — **sin'less-ly,** *adv.* — **sin'less-ness,** *n.*

sin'ner (-ĕr), *n.* One who sins; esp., one who sins without repenting; an incorrigible transgressor.

sin offering. Something offered as an expiation for sin.

Sin'o-log'i-cal (sĭn'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to the Chinese language or literature.

Sin'o-logue (sĭn'ō-lŏg), *n.* [L. *Sinae,* an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy, Gr. Σῖναι + Gr. λόγος discourse.] One versed in the Chinese language, literature, or history. — **Si-nol'o-gist** (sī-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* — **Si-nol'o-gy** (-jĭ), *n.*

sin'ter (sĭn'tĕr), *n.* [G.] *Geol.* Any of certain porous or vesicular, esp. siliceous or calcareous, deposits.

sin'u-ate (-ū-āt), *a.* [L. *sinuatus,* p. p. of *sinuare* to wind, bend.] Sinuous; wavy; specif., *Bot.,* having the margin wavy with strong indentations; — said of leaves. See LEAF, *Illust.* — (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To wind; be sinuous. — **sin'u-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **sin'u-a'tion,** *n.*

sin'u-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Sinuous quality or state. **2.** That which is sinuous; a bend; wind.

sin'u-ous (sĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sinuosus,* fr. *sinus* curve.] **1.** Bending in and out; of a serpentine or wavy form; winding. **2.** *Bot.* Sinuate. — **sin'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

si'nus (sī'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. SINUS, E. SINUSES (-ĕz; 24). [L., a bent surface, curve.] **1.** A hollow, bend, or fold; specif., a bay of the sea. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cavity; a recess or depression; esp.: **a** A cavity in the substance of a bone of the skull which communicates with the nostrils and contains air. **b** A channel for venous blood. **c** A dilatation in a canal or vessel. **3.** *Med.* An elongated cavity in which pus is collected. **4.** *Bot.* A depression between adjoining lobes, as of a leaf; corolla, etc.

Si'on (sī'ŏn), *n.* = ZION.

Sioux'an (sōō'ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, one of the great linguistic stocks of North American Indians, originally dwelling in Virginia and the Carolinas, but later holding extensive portions of the Middle West.

Sioux (sōō), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of one of the most important tribes of North America, now dwelling in Dakota and Nebraska. The Sioux are warlike and of fine physique.

sip (sĭp), *v. t.*; *pret.* SIPPED (sĭpt), or, *Rare or Poet.,* SIPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIP'PING. **1.** To drink in small quantities or little by little. **2.** To drink out of by sips. *Poetic.* — *v. i.* To take a sip or sips. — *n.* **1.** Act of sipping. **2.** A small draft taken with the lips; slight taste.

sipe (sīp). Var. of SEEP. *Chiefly Scot. & U. S.*

si'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* [F. *siphon,* L. *sipho, -onis,* fr. Gr. *σίφων* siphon, pipe.] **1.** A pipe or tube bent to form two legs of unequal length, through which a liquid will flow to a lower level over an intermediate elevation by atmospheric pressure. **2.** A siphon bottle. **3.** *Zoöl.* Any of various tubular organs of animals, as of many bivalve mollusks and gastropods, for drawing in or ejecting fluids, etc.

a Siphon, through which water flows from the Dish *b*.

— *v. t.* To convey, or draw off, by a siphon; — often with *off.* — *v. i.* To pass or be conveyed by means of a siphon; — said of liquids, and usually used with *over.*

si'phon-age (sī'fŏn-ăj), *n.* The action of a siphon.

siphon bottle. A bottle for aërated water, which is driven out through a bent tube in the neck by the pressure of the gas within the bottle, when a valve in the tube is opened.

si'pho-no-phore' (sī'fŏ-nō-fōr'; sī-fŏn'ō-), *n. pl.* [Gr. *σίφων* siphon, tube + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Siphonophora*) of hydrozoans consisting of certain free-swimming or floating pelagic forms, mostly delicate, transparent, and often beautifully colored.

si'phun-cle (sī'fŭn-k'l), *n.* [L. *siphunculus, sipunculus,* dim. of *sipho.* See SIPHON.] *Zoöl.* **a** A membranous tube which runs through the partitions of chambered cephalopod shells. **b** A honey tube of an aphid.

si-phun'cu-late (sī-fŭn'kū-lāt) *a. Zoöl.* Having a si-**si-phun'cu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd) phuncle.

sip'pet (sĭp'ĕt; 24), *n.* A small piece, esp. of toast, soaked in milk, broth, etc.; a small piece of toasted or fried bread for garnishing.

sipt (sĭpt). Sipped. *Rare or Poet.*

sir (sûr), *n.* [F. *sire,* contr. fr. L. *senior* an elder, elderly person.] **1.** A gentleman; esp., a man of rank; lord; master; — in this sense usually *sire. Obs.* **2.** A title prefixed [*cap.*] to the Christian name of a knight or a baronet, formerly to that of one of higher rank; also, prefixed [*often l. c.*] to his title of rank; as, *sir* knight. **3.** A title formerly prefixed [*cap.*] to the name of a clergyman, sometimes to his professional title; as, *Sir* Priest. **4.** A respectful title used in addressing a man, esp. an elder or superior, without using his name.

sir-dar' (sĭr-där'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sardār;* Per. *sar* head + *dār* holding.] **1.** In India: **a** A native chief; also, a high military officer. **b** A head palanquin bearer or a body servant; — called also **sirdar bearer.** **2.** In Turkey, Egypt, etc., a commander in chief, esp. of the Anglo-Egyptian army.

sire (sīr), *n.* [F. *sire.* See SIR.] **1.** A person of authority; lord; master. See SIR, 1. *Obs.* **2.** A title of respect formerly used in addressing superiors, now only in addressing a sovereign. **3.** A male progenitor; father; — often used in composition, as in grand*sire;* — also used fig. **4.** The male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse or dog. [stallion. — *v. t.;* SIRED (sīrd); SIR'ING. To beget; — said esp. of a

si'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σειρήν.] **1.** [*Also cap.*] *Class Myth.* One of a group of sea nymphs (usually three) said to frequent an island near the coast of Italy, and by their singing to lure mariners to destruction. **2.** An enticing, dangerous woman; also, a woman who sings sweetly. **3.** Either of two amphibians (esp. *Siren lacertina*) destitute of hind legs and pelvis, and having permanent external gills as well as lungs. **4.** [From F.] *Acoustics.* An apparatus producing musical tones by the rapid interruption of a current of air, steam, or other fluid by a perforated rotating disk, used in acoustical investigations and, in a large form, as a fog signal, etc.

— *a.* Bewitching; fascinating; as, a *siren* song.

si-re'ni-an (sī-rē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* Any of an order (*Sirenia*) of aquatic herbivorous mammals, as the manatee, dugong, etc.

Sir'i-us (sĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σείριος, prop., scorching.] The Dog Star, the brightest star in the heavens.

sir'loin' (sûr'loin'), *n.* [OF. & F. *surlonge; sur* upon + *longe* loin.] A loin of beef, or a part of a loin; esp., in the United States, the part next behind the porterhouse.

si-roc'co (sĭ-rŏk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-ōz). [It. *sirocco, scirocco,* fr. Ar., fr. *sharq* sunrise, east.] **1.** **a** A hot, dust-laden wind blowing north from the Libyan deserts. **b** A warm, moist, southeast wind, in the same regions. **2.** Any hot wind of cyclonic origin, blowing from arid or hot regions, including the harmattan of the west coast of Africa, the hot winds of Kansas and Texas, the khamsin of Egypt, etc.

sir'rah (sĭr'ä), *n.* [F. *sire.* See SIRE.] A term of address (usually to a man or boy) used in anger or contempt or as denoting superior authority, etc. *Archaic.*

sir'-rev'er-ence, *n.* [L. *salva reverentia,* where *salva* is adj.] An equivalent of *save reverence,* a phrase used apologetically before any unseemly expression. *Obs.*

sir'up, syr'up (sĭr'ŭp), *n.* [F. *sirop,* fr. Ar. *sharāb* a drink, sirup.] Orig., a thick, viscid liquid made from the juice of fruits, etc., boiled with sugar; hence, any concentrated aqueous solution of sugar.

sir'up-y, syr'up-y (sĭr'ŭp-ĭ), *a.* Like sirup.

si-sal' hemp (sē-säl'; sĭs'ăl; sĭ'săl). [From *Sisal,* Yucatan.] Any of several agaves or their strong white fiber, esp. the henequen (*Agave rigida sisalana*).

sis'co-wet (sĭs'kō-wĕt), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A large, fat variety (*Cristivomer namaycush siskawitz*) of the namaycush found in Lake Superior.

Sis'er-a (sĭs'ĕr-ä), *n. Bib.* A Canaanite who led an army against the Israelites. Jael, a woman who offered him shelter, killed him with a tent nail or pin. See *Judges* iv.–v.

sis'kin (sĭs'kĭn), *n.* A small, sharp-billed Old World finch (*Spinus spinus*) allied to the goldfinch.

sis'mo-graph (sĭs'mō-grăf), **sis'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), etc. Vars. of SEISMOGRAPH, etc.

siss (sĭs), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a hissing sound. — *n.* A hissing noise. *Both Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*

sis'sy (sĭs'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SISSIES (-ĭz). **1.** A contraction of SISTER; — often used as a term of address for girls. *Colloq.* **2.** An effeminate boy or man. *Colloq.*

sis'ter (sĭs'tĕr), *n.* [From Scand.] **1.** A female person (or, by extension, animal) considered in relation to another person (or animal) having in common the same parents (**whole sister**), or one parent (**half sister**). **2.** A woman closely associated with another or others, as in the same sisterhood, faith, order, etc. **3.** One of the same kind or condition; — often used attrib.; as, *sister* fruits; a *sister* ship. **4.** A member of a sisterhood; — used in *pl.* as the title of many religious orders; as, a *Sister* of Charity.

sis'ter-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** State or relation of being a sister; office or duty of a sister. **2.** Sisters collectively; a society of women united in one faith or order.

sis'ter-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* -TERS-IN-LAW (sĭs'tĕrz-). The sister of one's husband or wife; also, the wife of one's brother.

sis'ter-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a sister; affectionate.

Sis'tine (sĭs'tēn; -tĭn), *a.* [It. *sistino.*] Of or pert. to any of the popes named Sixtus. — **Sistine Chapel,** the Pope's private chapel in the Vatican; — built by Sixtus IV. — **S. Madonna,** a famous madonna, now in Dresden, painted by Raphael for the church of St. Sixtus at Piacenza, Italy.

sis'trum (sĭs'trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σεῖστρον*, fr. *σείειν* to shake.] A kind of metallic instrument shaken to make it jingle; — used esp. in the worship of Isis.

Sistrum ornamented with sacred cat.

Sis'y-phe'an (sĭs'ĭ-fē'ăn), *a.* Relating to Sisyphus, or resembling the labors of Sisyphus; requiring continued redoing; as, *Sisyphean* labors.

Sis'y-phus (sĭs'ĭ-fŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Σίσυφος*.] *Gr. Myth.* A crafty and avaricious king of Corinth, condemned in Hades to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which each time rolled back.

sit (sĭt), *v. i.*; *pret.* SAT (săt), *Archaic* SATE (sāt, *rarely* săt); *p. p.* SAT, *Obs.* SIT'TEN (sĭt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIT'TING. [AS. *sittan*.] **1.** To rest on the haunches or buttocks. **2.** To perch; rest with the feet drawn up, as birds. **3.** To remain in repose or inactivity. **4.** To be situated; lie, rest, or bear; — used with *on;* as, the burden *sits* lightly on him. **5.** To be adjusted; fit; as, a coat *sits* well or ill. **6.** To cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl; incubate. **7.** To hold a relative position; have direction. **8.** To occupy a place as a member of an official body; as, to *sit* in Congress. **9.** To hold a session; — used of legislatures, courts, etc. **10.** To pose, as for one's picture. — *v. t.* **1.** To sit on, as a horse. **2.** To cause to be seated; seat.

to sit out. **a** To remain to the end of; as, *to sit out* a dull play. **b** To outstay, as in a social call.

site (sīt), *n.* [L. *situs*, fr. *sinere, situm*, to let, p. p. *situs* placed, lying, situate.] The place where anything is, or is to be, fixed; situation; local position; as, the *site* of a city; to choose a *site* for a church.

sit'fast' (sĭt'făst'), *n. Far.* A callosity with inflamed edges, on the back of a horse, under the saddle.

sith (sĭth), *prep., adv., & conj.* [See SINCE.] Since; afterwards; seeing that. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sit'ter (sĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, sits.

sit'ting, *n.* **1.** Act or posture of one who, or that which, sits. **2.** A seat in a church, theater, etc. **3.** A session, as of a court. **4.** Incubation; also, number of eggs incubated by a fowl at one time. — *a.* **1.** Being in the state or position of one who, or that which, sits. **2.** Pert. to, or used in or for, sitting; as, a *sitting* room.

sit'u-at'ed (sĭt'ū-āt'ĕd), *a.* Also **sit'u-ate** (sĭt'ū-āt). *a.* [L. *situatus*, fr. *situare* to place.] Having a site; situation, or location; being in a relative position; permanently fixed; located; as, a town *situated* on a hill.

sit'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Manner or position in which an object is placed; locality; site. **2.** Position as regards conditions and circumstances; state; condition. **3.** Temporary state or relation of affairs at a moment of action, as in a drama. **4.** Position of employment; place; office. — **Syn.** Seat, station, post, case, plight. See STATE, OFFICE.

si'tus (sī'tŭs), *n.* [L.] Situation; location; position; esp., the fitting or natural position, as of a part of a plant, etc.

sitz bath (sĭtz). [G. *sitzbad.*] A tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture; also, a bath so taken; a hip bath.

Si'va (sē'vȧ; shē'vȧ), **Shi'va** (shē'vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Çiva*, properly, kind, gracious.] A god of the supreme Hindu triad, typifying destruction and reproduction.

Si'va-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The worship of Siva as the supreme god. — **Si'va-ist,** *n.* — **Si'va-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Si-van' (sē-vän'), *n.* [Heb.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

si'wash (sī'wŏsh), *n.* Corrupt. of SALISH. *Northwest. U. S.*

six (sĭks), *a.* [AS. *six, seox, siex.*] One more than five; twice three; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than five; six units or objects. **2.** A symbol for six units, as 6 or vi. **3.** Something having as an essential feature six units or members, as a playing card marked with six pips.

six'fold' (sĭks'fōld'), *a.* Six times as much or as many.

six'pence (-pĕns), *n.*; *pl.* -PENCES (-sĕz; 24). The sum of six pence; also, an English silver coin of this value.

six'pen'ny (-pĕn'ĭ), *a.* Of the value of, or costing, sixpence; hence: of trifling worth; cheap; trashy.

six'score' (-skōr'; 57), *a. & n.* [*six* + *score*, n.] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.

sixte (sĭkst), *n.* [F., fr. *six* six.] *Fencing.* The sixth parry, the same as *tierce* with the finger nails turned up.

six'teen' (sĭks'tēn'; sĭks'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *sixtēne, sixtȳne.*] Fifteen and one more; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than fifteen; sixteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for sixteen units, as 16 or xvi.

six-teen'mo (sĭks-tēn'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS. = SEXTODECIMO.

six'teenth' (sĭks'tēnth'; sĭks'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifteenth; — the ordinal of *sixteen.* Abbr., *16th.* See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note.* **2.** Being one of sixteen equal parts into which any (whole) thing is divided.

sixteenth note, *Music,* a semiquaver. See NOTE, *n.*, 1 **a.**

— *n.* **1.** A sixteenth part. **2.** A sixteenth unit or object; the next in order after the fifteenth. **3.** *Music.* **a** An interval of two octaves and a second. **b** A sixteenth note.

sixth (sĭksth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifth; — the ordinal of *six.* Abbr., *6th.* See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note.* **2.** Being one of six equal parts into which any (whole) thing is divided.

sixth chord, *Music,* a chord made up of a tone with its third and its sixth, usually regarded as the first inversion of a triad; — called also **chord of the sixth.**

— *n.* **1.** A sixth part. **2.** A sixth unit or object. **3.** *Music.* **a** An interval of six diatonic degrees. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a sixth apart. **d** The sixth tone of a scale, counting upward.

sixth'ly, *adv.* In the sixth place.

six'ti-eth (sĭks'tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifty-ninth; — the ordinal of *sixty.* Abbr., *60th.* See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note.* **2.** Being one of sixty equal parts into which any (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* **1.** A sixtieth part. **2.** A sixtieth unit or object.

Six'tine (sĭks'tĭn), *a.* Sistine.

six'ty (sĭks'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *siextig, sixtig.*] Six times ten; threescore; — a cardinal numeral used attributively. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of six times ten; sixty units or objects. **2.** A symbol for sixty units, as 60 or lx.

siz'a-ble (sīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Of suitable size; usually, of considerable bulk. — **siz'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **siz'a-bly,** *adv.*

siz'ar (sīz'ĕr), *n.* Also **siz'er.** [From 2d SIZE, *n.*, 1.] In the universities of Cambridge (Eng.) and Dublin, a student, who, having passed a certain examination, is exempted from college fees and charges. He formerly waited on table.

size (sīz), *n.* Any of various glutinous materials, as preparations of glue or flour, for glazing paper, fiber, plaster, etc. — *v. t.*; SIZED (sīzd); SIZ'ING (sīz'ĭng). To cover or glaze with size; prepare with size.

size, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *assize.*] **1.** Allowance, as of food; allotment. *Obs.* **2.** Extent of surface or volume; relative proportions or magnitude; magnitude. **3.** Figurative bulk; condition as to rank, ability, etc. **4.** A conventional relative measure of dimension, as for shoes, gloves, etc. — **Syn.** Bulk, volume, area.

— *v. t.* **1.** To fix the weight, measure, capacity, etc., of. *Obs.* **2.** To fix or adjust in size. **3.** To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. **4.** To ascertain, measure, or estimate the size of. *U. S.*

size'a-ble, size'a-ble-ness, etc. Vars. of SIZABLE, etc.

sized (sīzd), *a.* Having a (particular) size or bulk.

siz'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Size (the glutinous material).

siz'y (sīz'ĭ), *a.* [From 1st SIZE.] Viscous; glutinous.

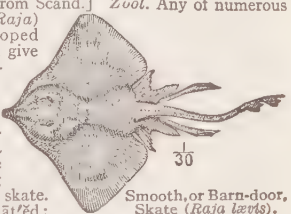
siz'zle (sĭz'l), *v. i.*; -ZLED (-l'd); -ZLING (-lĭng). [Imitative.] To hiss; fry, or shrivel up, with a hissing sound.

— *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying over a fire. *Both Dial. Eng., Collog., or U. S.*

skald. Var. of 4th SCALD.

skat (skăt), *n.* [G., fr. It. *scartare* to discard.] **1.** A three-handed card game played with 32 cards, of which two constitute the skat (sense 2), or widow. **2.** *Skat.* A widow of two cards, counting for the player.

skate (skāt), *n.* [From Scand.] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous rays (esp. genus *Raja*) with greatly developed pectoral fins, which give the animal a rhomboidal shape.



Smooth, or Barn-door, Skate (*Raja lævis*).

skate (skāt), *n.* [For *skates*, fr. D. *schaats.*] **1.** A metallic runner with a frame fitting the sole of a shoe, for gliding on ice. **2.** A roller skate.

— *v. i.*; SKAT'ED (skāt'ĕd; 24); SKAT'ING (skāt'ĭng). To glide on skates.

skat'er (skāt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who skates. **2.** A water strider.

skat'ole (skăt'ōl), **skat'ol** (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Gr. *σκῶρ, σκατός*, dung + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A compound, C_9H_9N, formed by putrefaction of albuminous matter and found in the human intestine and in excrement.

skean (skēn), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *sgian.*] A dagger; dirk.

ske-dad'dle (skē-dăd'l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-l'd); -DLING. To flee as in panic; run away. — *n.* A skedaddling. *Both Collog.*

skee (skē), *n.* Var. of SKI.

skeg (skĕg), *n.* The after part of the keel of a vessel; now, esp., the part connecting the keel with the bottom of the rudder post in a single-screw vessel.

skein (skān), *n.* [OF. *escaigne.*] A quantity of yarn, thread, silk, etc., put up after it is taken from the reel, usually in a sort of knot.

skel'e-tal (skĕl'ē-tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a skeleton.

skel'e-ton (skĕl'ē-tŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σκελετόν* (sc. *σῶμα*) dried body, mummy, *σκελετός* dried up *σκέλλειν* to dry up, parch.] **1.** The bones of a human being or other vertebrate collectively; the bony or more or less cartilaginous framework supporting the soft tissues and protecting the internal organs; also, the whole of the more hard and rigid parts of

any animal. **2.** Fig.: **a** A very thin or lean person, or animal. **b** The framework of anything, as of a building. **c** An outline, as of a literary work. — *a.* Consisting of or resembling a skeleton.

skeleton construction. A method of constructing buildings in which the chief members are of steel, the walls being supported at the floor levels by the steel frame itself.

skel'e-ton-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To prepare a skeleton of; also, to reduce to its skeleton.

skeleton key. A key with a large part of the bit filed away to enable it to open a number of locks as a master key.

skep (skĕp), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A kind of coarse round farm basket. **2.** A beehive, esp. one of twisted straw.

skep'tic, scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *a.* Skeptical; — now used chiefly of a philosophical sect or its doctrines.

skep'tic, scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *σκεπτικός* thoughtful, reflective, fr. *σκέπτεσθαι* to look carefully about, consider.] **1.** One whose attitude is critically inquiring or is characterized by doubt or suspended judgment. **2.** One who believes in skepticism as a doctrine or makes use of it as a method. **3.** One who doubts, or disbelieves in, Christianity. — **Syn.** Unbeliever, doubter. See INFIDEL.

skep'ti-cal, scep'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a skeptic or skepticism; characterized by skepticism. — **skep'ti-cally, scep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

skep'ti-cism, scep'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A doubting state of mind. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all knowledge is uncertain; also, the method of suspended judgment, destructive criticism, or systematic doubt, characteristic of skeptics. **3.** Doubt of, or unbelief in, Christianity.

skep'ti-cize, scep'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To doubt; also, to pretend to skepticism.

sketch (skĕch), *n.* [D. *schets*, fr. It. *schizzo* sketch, splash.] **1.** An outline; rough draft; esp., a preliminary or incomplete drawing of an object or scene recording its chief features. **2.** A simply constructed literary composition, as a short story. — *v. t.* To outline; make a sketch of. — *v. i.* To make a sketch. — **sketch'er,** *n.*

sketch'book', *n.* A book of sketches or for sketches.

sketch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a sketch; roughly outlined. — **sketch'i-ly** (skĕch'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sketch'i-ness,** *n.*

skew (skū), *a.* **1.** Turned or twisted to one side; — chiefly used in technical phrases. **2.** Not symmetrical. **3.** Hence: distorted; perverted. — **skew arch,** an arch whose jambs are not at right angles with the face.

— *adv.* Awry; obliquely; askew. [a blunder.]

— *n.* A twist; turn; a movement aside; distortion, hence,

— *v. i.* **1.** To walk or move obliquely; go sidling. **2.** To look obliquely; squint. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to take an oblique position or direction; distort. **2.** To shape or form in an oblique way. **3.** To throw or hurl obliquely.

skew'back' (skū'băk'), *n.* A part, as a course of masonry, an iron plate, etc., having an inclined face to receive the thrust or pressure of another inclined part, as a segmented arch.

a, a Skewbacks.

skew'bald' (-bôld'), *a.* [ME. *skewed* piebald.] Of horses, etc., marked with spots and patches of white and some other color. Cf. PIEBALD.

skew'er (skū'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A pin for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting. **2.** Any of various things shaped or used like such a pin.

— *v. t.* To fasten with or as with skewers.

ski (skē), *n.*; *pl.* SKI (skē) or SKIS (skēz). [Dan. *ski.*] One of a pair of long strips of hard wood bound one on each foot and used for gliding over snow. — *v. i.* To use ski.

ski'a-gram, sci'a-gram, *n.* = SKIAGRAPH, *n.*

ski'a-graph (skī'ȧ-grȧf), *n.* A shadowlike image or picture made on a sensitive surface, esp. by Röntgen rays. Cf. RADIOGRAPH. — *v. t.* To make a skiagraph of. — **ski-ag'rapher** (skī-ăg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.*

ski-ag'ra-phy (skī-ăg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σκιαγραφία*, fr. *σκιαγράφος* drawing in light and shade; *σκιά* shadow + *γράφειν* to delineate.] The art of projecting or delineating shadows or of making skiagraphs.

skid (skĭd), *n.* [From Scand.] **1.** A shoe or clog placed under a wheel to prevent its turning when descending a hill. **2.** A timber, bar, rail, etc., used in pairs or sets to form a way on which something may be slid or rolled, as from a truck. **3.** *Naut.* A wooden fender hung over a vessel's side to protect it in handling cargo, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **4.** *Aëronautics.* A runner (one of two) attached under some flying machines, to facilitate landing. **5.** Act of skidding.

— *v. t.*; SKID'DED; -DING. To check, drag, etc., with or on a skid or skids. — *v. i.* **1.** To slide without rotating; — said of a wheel. **2.** To slip sideways on the road; — said esp. of an automobile.

ski'er (skē'ẽr), *n.* One who skis.

skiff (skĭf), *n.* [F. *esquif*, fr. It. *schifo*, fr. OHG *skif.*] **1.** A light rowboat. **2.** A boat with centerboard and spritsail, light enough to be rowed; — called in full **St. Lawrence skiff.**

skil'ful, skil'ful-ly, etc. Vars. of SKILLFUL, etc.

skill (skĭl), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Understanding; judgment. **b** Argument; proof; also, reason; motive. **2.** Knowledge of, and expertness in, execution or performance; practical ability in art, science, etc.; expertness; aptitude. — **Syn.** Dexterity, adroitness.

skill, *v. i.* To make a difference; signify; matter; — used impersonally in negative or interrogative clauses. *Archaic.*

skilled (skĭld), *a.* Having skill; — often used with *in*; as, a person *skilled* in drawing. — **Syn.** See SKILLFUL.

skil'let (skĭl'ĕt; 24), *n.* A kind of small metal vessel with a handle, esp. for culinary purposes; a stewpan or, *U. S.*, a frying pan.

skill'ful, skil'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Having or displaying skill; expert. — **skill'ful-ly, skil'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **skill'ful-ness, skil'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Skilled, expert, well-versed, dexterous, adroit, deft, clever, apt, proficient. — **Skillful, skilled, expert** agree in the idea of proficiency. **Skillful**, the most general term, implies a union of knowledge and readiness; as, a *skillful* operator; a *skillful* economy. **Skilled** implies the mastery of the details of an art, trade, or handicraft through practice; as, a *skilled* mechanic. **Expert** suggests extraordinary proficiency achieved in a special field; as, an *expert* accountant.

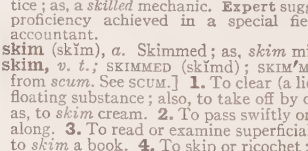
skim (skĭm), *a.* Skimmed; as, *skim* milk.

skim, *v. t.*; SKIMMED (skĭmd); SKIM'MING. [Apparently from *scum.* See SCUM.] **1.** To clear (a liquid) from scum or floating substance; also, to take off by or as by skimming; as, to *skim* cream. **2.** To pass swiftly or lightly over; glide along. **3.** To read or examine superficially and rapidly; as, to *skim* a book. **4.** To skip or ricochet; as, to *skim* stones on the water. — *v. i.* **1.** To pass lightly or hastily; glide along evenly and smoothly, esp. near the surface. **2.** To become coated with a film or scum. **3.** To skip or ricochet over a surface, as on water.

— *n.* **1.** Act of skimming. **2.** That which is skimmed; hence: scum; film; also, refuse.

skim'ble–scam'ble, skim'ble–skam'ble (skĭm'b'l-skăm'-b'l; skĭm''l-skăm''l), *a.* Rambling; unconnected; confused. *Colloq.*

skim'mer (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, skims; esp., a utensil for skimming liquids. **2.** Any of several long-winged marine birds (genus *Rhynchops*) allied to the terns.


Black Skimmer.

skim milk. Milk from which the cream has been skimmed.

skim'ming (skĭm'ĭng), *n.* Substance skimmed from a liquid; — chiefly in *pl.*

skimp (skĭmp), *v. t.* To slight; do carelessly; to scrimp. — *v. i.* To save or economize unduly; be parsimonious. — *a.* Scanty; meager.

skim'py (skĭm'pĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. **a** Spare; scanty; skimp. **b** Stingy; parsimonious; niggardly. — **skimp'i-ly** (-pĭ-lĭ), *adv. All Dial. or Colloq.*

skin (skĭn), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] **1.** The integument, or external covering, of an animal. **2.** The integument of an animal as separated from the body, specif. that of a small animal, as a calf or sheep, as disting. from the *hide* of a large animal. **3.** A vessel of skin to hold liquids. **4.** The outermost layer, or surface, of anything; rind, husk, peel, etc. **5.** *Shipbuilding.* The covering, of planking or iron plates, outside the framing, forming the sides and bottom of a vessel; the shell. **6.** *Slang.* **a** = SKINFLINT. **b** A cheat or fraud; a sharper.

Syn. Skin, hide, pelt, fell. Skin, the most general term, applies esp. to the integument of animals; **hide**, esp. to the skins (commonly undressed) of the larger animals; **pelt**, to skins (often of smaller animals) with the hair, wool, or (esp.) fur on. **Fell** is now chiefly elevated or poetical for *skin, hide,* or *pelt.*

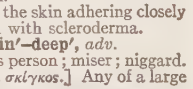
— *v. t.*; SKINNED (skĭnd); SKIN'NING. **1.** To strip the skin from; flay; peel. **2.** To cover with or as with skin. **3.** To strip of money or property; fleece. *Slang.* — *v. i.* To become covered with or as with skin.

skin'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Having the skin adhering closely to the flesh; hidebound; affected with scleroderma.

skin'-deep', *a.* Superficial. — **skin'-deep',** *adv.*

skin'flint' (-flĭnt'), *n.* A penurious person; miser; niggard.

skink (skĭŋk), *n.* [L. *scincus*, Gr. *σκίγκος.*] Any of a large group of lizards (family *Scincidæ*), mostly small, with stout scales. Many burrow in the sand.


Skink.

skin'ner (skĭn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, skins or flays. **2.** A dealer in skins.

skin'ny (skĭn'ĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -NI-EST. **1.** Of the nature of or like skin. **2.** Consisting chiefly of skin; thin; emaciated. — **skin'ni-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

skip (skĭp), *v. i.*; SKIPPED (skĭpt); SKIP'PING. **1.** To move with leaps and bounds; move with light dancing motion; caper. **2.** To pass from point to point omitting the intervals, as in writing, speaking, etc.; pass without notice or attention; — often used with *over*. **3.** To ricochet.

Syn. Trip, hop, jump, bound, leap. — **Skip, bound.** To **skip** is to move by leaping lightly and gracefully. **Bound** implies longer and more vigorous leaps. *Skip* often implies joy or sportiveness; *bound*, elasticity or buoyancy of spirit.

— *v. t.* **1.** To leap lightly over; as, to *skip* rope. **2.** To pass over or by without notice; omit; miss; as, to *skip* a page. **3.** To cause to ricochet. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** A light leap or bound; esp., a gait, often used by children, made up of alternating hops and steps. **2.** A passing over or neglecting; omission.

skip'jack' (skĭp'jăk'), *n.* Any of various fishes that jump above, or play at, the surface of the water, as the bonito, saury, bluefish, etc.

skip'per (skĭp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, skips. **2.** The saury or other allied fish. **3.** The larva of the cheese fly, a small, black dipterous insect (*Piophila casei*) infesting cheese, ham, etc. **4.** Any of various small insects (family *Hesperiidæ* or superfamily *Hesperiinæ*) resembling butterflies, but in structure more like moths.

skip'per, *n.* [D. *schipper.*] The master of a fishing or small trading vessel; *Colloq.*, the master of any vessel.

skir'mish (skûr'mĭsh), *v. i.* [OF. *escremir, eskermir*, to fight, to fence.] To fight as skirmishers; engage in a skirmish. — *n.* **1.** A slight fight in war, usually incidental to larger movements. **2.** A slight contest; brisk preliminary conflict.

skir'mish-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who skirmishes; specif., *Mil.*, one of the soldiers deployed, in extended order, to cover the front or flanks of advancing troops.

skirr (skûr), *v. t.* **1.** To scour, as for enemies. **2.** To skim over; cause to glide or skim.

skir'ret (skĭr'ĕt; 24), *n.* [ME. *skyrwyt, skirwhit.*] An Asiatic apiaceous plant (*Sium sisarum*) cultivated in Europe for its sweet, edible, tuberous roots.

skirt (skûrt), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** The lower, hanging part of a coat, dress, etc.; specif., a separate outer garment for women or girls covering the body from the waist down; also, a petticoat. **2.** On a saddle, one of the pendent side flaps. **3.** Border; margin. **4.** *Arch.* An apron piece or border, as a baseboard or the molded piece under a window stool. **5.** *Butchering.* The diaphragm or midriff.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cover with or as with a skirt; surround. **2.** To border; run along the edge of; as, the plain was *skirted* by trees. — *v. i.* To be or live on the border; move along the edge; as, to *skirt* along a coast. — **skirt'er,** *n.*

skit (skĭt), *n.* **1.** A taunt; jest; joke. **2.** A short literary composition, esp. one involving humor or satire.

skit'ter (skĭt'ĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To pass or glide lightly or with quick touches at intervals; skip; skim. **2.** *Angling.* To draw the hook through, or along the surface of, the water with a twitching motion. — *v. t.* To cause to skitter; specif., *Angling*, to impart a twitching motion to.

skit'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* [E. dial. *skit* to caper, as a restive horse.] **1.** Marked by levity or liveliness; as, a *skittish* fancy. **2.** Easily frightened; shy; as, a *skittish* colt. **3.** Restive; capricious; also, tricky; deceptive; as, *skittish* fortune. — **skit'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **skit'tish-ness,** *n.*

skit'tles (-tlz), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* [Of Scand. orig.] A game, resembling ninepins, played by throwing wooden disks at the pins.

skive (skīv), *n.* A diamond wheel.

skive (skīv), *v. t.*; SKIVED (skīvd); SKIV'ING (skīv'ĭng). To cut off, as leather, in thin layers or pieces; to pare.

skiv'er (skīv'ĕr), *n.* A cheap leather, made of the grain side of a split sheepskin, tanned in sumac, and dyed.

skoal (skōl), *interj.* [From Scand.] Hail! — *n.* Salutation or toasting by crying "Skoal!"; a health.

sku'a (skū'ȧ), *n.*, *or* **skua gull.** [From Scand.] A jaeger, esp. one of a certain genus (*Megalestris*).

Skua. $\frac{1}{16}$

skulk (skŭlk), *v. i.* [Of Scand. orig.] To hide, or get out of the way, sneakingly; to lie close; to move furtively; lurk. — **Syn.** See LURK.

skulk (skŭlk) } *n.* One who
skulk'er (-ĕr) } skulks; hence, an idle, good-for-nothing fellow.

skull (skŭl), *n.* **1.** The skeleton of the head of a vertebrate; the cranium and those parts immovably united with it. **2.** The head or brain; mind.

skull'cap' (skŭl'kăp'), *n.* **1.** A close-fitting cap; esp., a light brimless cap for indoor wear. **2.** Any of various plants of the mint family (genus *Scutellaria*) having helmet-shaped flowers.

skunk (skŭnk), *n.* [From Amer. Indian.] A common mammal (*Mephitis mephitis*) of temperate North America, allied to the weasels. It can eject a very offensive secretion produced in two perineal glands. — *v. t.* To defeat, as in cards, so that one's opponent fails to score. *Slang, U. S.*

Common Skunk. ($\frac{1}{12}$)

skunk cabbage. Also **skunk'weed',** *n.* **1.** A broad-leaved plant (*Spathyema fœtida*), of the arum family, which sends up in the spring a spathe of a disgusting odor. **2.** A somewhat similar plant (*Lysichiton camsitschatcense*) of the Pacific coast States.

Skup'shti-na (skōōp'shtĭ-nä), *n.* [Servian, fr. *skupiti* to assemble.] The unicameral national assembly of Servia.

sky (skī), *n.*; *pl.* SKIES (skīz). [Of Scand. orig.] **1.** The upper atmosphere; the region of clouds, storms, etc.; hence, the weather; — often in *pl.* **2.** The heavens; firmament. **3.** Heaven. — *v. t.*; SKIED (skīd) or SKYED; SKY'ING (skī'ĭng). To hang (a picture on exhibition) in the top row, which is, usually, an unfavorable position. *Colloq.*

sky'-blue' (skī'blōō'), *a.* Having the blue color of the sky; azure. — *n.* A sky-blue or azure color.

Skye terrier (skī). [From Isle of *Skye*, Inner Hebrides, Scotland.] One of a Scottish breed of short-legged, long-bodied, long-haired terriers of medium size.

sky'ey (skī'ĭ), *a.* Of or like the sky; ethereal. *Chiefly Poet.*

sky'lark' (skī'lärk'), *n.* The common Old World lark (*Alauda arvensis*), noted for its song, which it utters as it rises in almost perpendicular flight.

Skylark. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

sky'lark', *v. i.* To run about the rigging of a vessel in sport; hence, to frolic boisterously.

sky'light' (-līt'), *n* A window in a roof, ceiling, etc. [naut. *Slang.*]

sky'man (skī'măn), *n.* An aëro-

sky pilot. A ship's chaplain or other clergyman. **2.** *Aëronautics.* A licensed pilot. *Both Slang.*

sky'rock'et (skī'rŏk'ĕt; 24), *n.* A rocket that ascends, and explodes high in the air.

sky'sail' (skī'sāl'; *naut.* skī's'l), *n. Naut.* The sail set next above the royal. See SHIP, *Illust.*

sky'scape (-skāp), *n.* A portion of the sky comprising a single view; also, a representation of such portion.

sky'scrap'er (-skrāp'ĕr), *n.* A very tall building.

sky'ward (skī'wĕrd), *a. & adv.* Toward the sky. — **sky'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.*

slab (slăb), *n.* **1.** A thick plate or slice of anything. **2.** The outside piece taken from a log in sawing it into boards. — *v. t.* **1.** To saw, or otherwise form, into slabs; also, to saw the outside slab or slabs from. **2.** To cover with slabs.

slab'ber (slăb'ĕr; slŏb'-), *v. i. & t. & n.* Slobber.

slack (slăk), *n.* Small coal; also, culm.

slack (slăk), *a.* [AS. *slæc, sleac.*] **1.** Slow; as, a *slack* pace. **2.** Sluggish; as, *slack* water. **3.** Not using due care; remiss; inattentive; as, *slack* in duty. **4.** Wanting in activity; dull; as, a *slack* season. **5.** Lax; not tense; as, a *slack* rope. **6.** Weak; unnerved; unstrung; as, a *slack* hand. **7.** Underdone; insufficiently treated; as, *slack* bread. — **Syn.** Loose, relaxed. See LAX. — *adv.* Slackly.

— *n.* **1.** The part of anything (as a rope) that hangs loose. **2.** Cessation; stop; specif., *slack* water.

slack (slăk) } *v. i. & t.* **1.** To slow down; loosen; relax;
slack'en (-'n) } retard; abate; be negligent; slake. **2.** To become less active or violent; abate. **3.** = SLAKE, *v. i.*, 2.

slack'ly, *adv.* In a slack manner.

slack'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slack.

slag (slăg), *n.* [Sw. *slagg*, or LG. *slacke.*] **1.** The dross or scoria of a metal; cinder. **2.** The scoria of a volcano. — *v. i. & t.*; SLAGGED (slăgd); SLAG'GING. *Metal.* To form, or form into, a slag. [or containing slag.]

slag'gy (-ĭ), *a.*; SLAG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -GI-EST. Pert. to, like,

slain (slān), *p. p.* of SLAY.

slake (slāk), *v. t.*; SLAKED (slākt); SLAK'ING (slāk'ĭng). [AS. *slacian, sleacian*, to grow slack.] **1.** To slacken; retard. **2.** To render less tense; also, to assuage; mitigate. **3.** To allay; quench; as, to *slake* thirst. **4.** To mix (lime) with water. The resulting **slaked lime** is calcium hydroxide. See LIME, 2. — *v. i.* **1.** To abate; flag. **2.** To become hydrated; as, the lime *slakes.*

slam (slăm), *v. t. & i.*; SLAMMED (slămd); SLAM'MING. [Of. Scand. origin.] **1.** To shut violently; bang. **2.** To put in or on some place forcibly and noisily; strike forcibly and noisily. — *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, slams; also, the shock or noise so made. **2.** An old card game. **3.** *Card Playing.* The act or fact of winning all the tricks of a deal (called, in bridge, **grand slam**, the winning of all but one of the thirteen tricks being called a **little slam**).

slan'der (slăn'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *esclandre* scandal, fr. L. *scandalum.* See SCANDAL.] Defamation, oral or written; specif., *Law*, a false oral report maliciously uttered and tending to injure the reputation of another. — *v. t.* To utter slander against; defame. — **Syn.** Calumniate, vilify, malign, belie, reproach. See ASPERSE. — **slan'der-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

slan'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Given to or uttering slander. **2.** Containing, or of the nature of, slander; calumnious. — **slan'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

slang (slăng), *n.* Originally, cant of thieves, gypsies, beggars, etc.; now, language consisting either of new words or phrases, often of the vagrant or illiterate classes, or of ordinary words or phrases in arbitrary senses, and having a conventional but vulgar or inelegant use; also, the jargon of a particular class. — **Syn.** See CANT. — *v. t. & i.* To address with slang or ribaldry; use slang or vulgar abuse. *Colloq.*

slang'y (slăng'ĭ), *a.*; SLANG'I-ER; -I-EST. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, slang; disposed to use slang. — **slang'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **slang'i-ness**, *n.*

slank (slăṅk), *pret. & p. p.* of SLINK.

slant (slănt), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *slenten* to slope, slide.] To turn or incline from a right line or a level; to slope.

Syn. Slant, slope. **Slant** emphasizes esp. the idea of (commonly sharp) divergence from a right line; **slope** suggests rather the resulting, often gradual, inclination.

— *n.* A slanting direction or plane. — *a.* Oblique.

slant'ing, *p. a.* Oblique; sloping. — **slant'ing-ly,** *adv.*

slant'ly, slant'wise' (slănt'wīz'), *adv.* Slantingly.

slap (slăp), *n.* A blow, esp. one from or as from the open hand; also, a rebuff; insult. — *v. t.*; SLAPPED (slăpt); SLAP'PING. **1.** To subject to a slap. **2.** To put or place with force. *Colloq.* — *adv.* Suddenly; instantly. *Colloq.*

slap'dash' (-dăsh'), *a.* Carelessly violent or sudden; heedlessly impetuous. — **slap'dash',** *adv. & n.*

slap'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A flapjack; a griddlecake. *Dial. U. S.*

slap'per, *n.* One who, or that which, slaps.

slash (slăsh), *v. t.* **1.** To cut by sweeping, esp. random, strokes; cut in long slits; gash. **2.** To lash; ply the whip on. — *v. i.* To strike violently and at random, esp. with or as with an edged instrument; cut hastily and carelessly. — *n.* **1.** Act of slashing, or a cut so made; a gash. **2.** A slit made in a garment to show a fabric within. **3.** A stroke with a whip; a cut. **4.** In a forest, an open tract strewn with débris, as from logging, wind, or fire; also, such débris.

slash, *n.* Wet or swampy land; — usually in *pl. Local, U. S.*

slash'ing, *n.* Act of one who, or that which, slashes; a slash. — *a.* **1.** That cuts violently or at random. **2.** Dashing; impetuous. *Colloq.* **3.** Huge. *Dial. or Slang.*

slash pine. An inferior pine (*Pinus heterophylla*), of the coast region of the southern United States, having very hard wood; — so called because growing in "slashes."

slat (slăt), *n.* A thin, narrow bar of wood or metal; a lath.

slat, *v. t.*; SLAT'TED; SLAT'TING. To strike; beat; also, to throw smartly against something else. *Dial. or Colloq.* — *v. i.* To flap violently, as a loose sail. *Naut. or Colloq.* — *n.* Act of one who, or that which, slats; a smart blow or slap. *Dial., Colloq. or Naut.*

slate (slāt), *v. t.*; SLAT'ED (slāt'ĕd); SLAT'ING. [AS. *slǣtan* to set dogs on, hunt.] To criticize; reprimand. *Colloq.*

slate, *n.* [OF. *esclat* a shiver, splinter.] **1.** A dense, fine-grained, laminated rock produced by compression of clays, shales, etc. **2.** A color like that of common slate; dark bluish gray. **3.** A prepared piece of slate, esp. for roofing or for a writing tablet. **4.** A list of candidates, officers, etc., devised beforehand. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with slate or a slatelike substance. **2.** To register (as on a slate, subject to revision) for an appointment. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* — **slat'er** (slāt'ĕr), *n.*

slat'er (slāt'ĕr), *n.* Any of various isopod crustaceans; esp., a sow bug or wood louse.

slat'ing (slāt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who slates; work of a slater. **2.** Slates collectively; also, material for slating.

slat'tern (slăt'ĕrn), *n.* An untidy, slovenly woman.

slat'tern-ly, *a.* Pertaining to or like a slattern; sluttish. — *adv.* In a slatternly manner. — **Syn.** See SLOVENLY.

slat'y (slāt'ĭ), *a.*; SLAT'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Of the nature of or resembling slate.

slaugh'ter (slô'tĕr), *n.* [From Scand.] Act of killing; specif.: **a** Violent or wanton destruction of life; carnage. **b** Act of butchering cattle or other beasts for market. — **Syn.** Massacre, butchery, murder, havoc. — *v. t.* **1.** To kill, esp. violently and ruthlessly or in large numbers. **2.** To butcher; kill for market. **3.** *Com.* To transact, execute, or sell at a sacrifice. — **Syn.** See KILL. **slaugh'ter-er,** *n.*

slaugh'ter-house' (-hous'), *n.* A building where beasts are butchered for the market; an abattoir; — also used fig.

slaugh'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Destructive; murderous.

Slav (slăv; slăv), *n.* [G., of Slavic origin.] A person speaking a Slavic language as his native tongue; hence, a person of the prevailing type or race among the Slavic-speaking peoples. The Slavs include the Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Bulgarians, Sorbs, Wends, Slovaks, Serbians, Croatians, Slovenes, and others. The Serbians, Croatians, and Slovenes are the South, or Southern, Slavs.

slave (slāv), *n.* [F. *esclave*, fr. LL. *Slavi* or *Sclavi*, name of a certain people.] **1.** A person held in bondage; bondman. **2.** One who has lost control of himself, as to vice, lust, etc. **3.** A drudge. — **Syn.** Bondman, bondmaid, thrall, vassal. See SERF. — *v. i.*; SLAVED (slāvd); SLAV'ING. To labor as a slave; drudge; toil. — *v. t.* To enslave.

slave'hold'er (slāv'hōl'dĕr), *n.* One who holds slaves.

slave'hold'ing, *a.* Holding persons in slavery.

slav'er (slāv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A slave ship. **2.** A slave trader.

slav'er (slăv'ĕr), *v. i.* To let spittle, etc., run from the mouth. — *v. t.* To smear with saliva; slobber. — *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth.

slav'er-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who slavers or drivels; hence: **a** An idiot. **b** A servile flatterer or parasite.

slav'er-y (slāv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The condition of a slave; bondage. **2.** The institution of slaveholding. **3.** A condition like or suggesting that of a slave. **4.** Continued and wearisome labor; drudgery. — **Syn.** Enthrallment, enslavement, captivity, vassalage. See SERVITUDE.

Slav'ic (slăv'ĭk; slāv'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or their languages; Slavonic. — *n.* The group of allied languages spoken by the Slavs.

slav'ish (slāv'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting a slave; servile. — **Syn.** See MENIAL. — **-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **-ish-ness,** *n.*

Slav'ism (slăv'ĭz'm; slāv'ĭz'm), *n.* The common feeling and interest of the Slavonic race.

Slav'o- (slăv'ō-; slāv'ō-). Combining form for *Slav.*

slav-oc'ra-cy (slāv-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*slave* + *-cracy.*] *U. S. Politics.* Formerly, the persons or interests representing slavery, or using influence to preserve or advance slavery.

Sla-vo'ni-an (slȧ-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* = SLAVONIC. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Slavonia; loosely, a Slav.

Sla-von'ic (slȧ-vŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Slavonia or its inhabitants, or the Slavs or their language.

Slav'o-phile (slăv'ō-fīl; slāv'ō-; -fĭl), **slav'o-phil** (-fĭl), *n.* [*Slav* + Gr. *φίλος* loving.] One who greatly admires the Slavs, their institutions, art, etc. — **Sla-voph'i-lism,** *n.*

Sla-voph'o-bist (slȧ-vŏf'ō-bĭst), *n.* [*Slav* + Gr. *φόβος* fear.] One who fears or dislikes the Slavs.

slaw (slô), *n.* [D. *sla*, contr. fr. *salade* salad.] Sliced cabbage served as a salad.

slay (slā), *v. t.*; *pret.* SLEW (slōō; 86); *p. p.* SLAIN (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAY'ING. [AS. *slēan* to strike, slay.] **1.** To strike. *Obs.* **2.** To put to death by violence; hence: to kill; destroy. — **Syn.** Murder, slaughter. See KILL.

slay'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who slays; a murderer.

sleave (slēv), *n.* **1.** Knotted or tangled part of silk or thread. **2.** Silk not yet twisted; floss. — *v. t.*; SLEAVED (slēvd); SLEAV'ING. *Weaving.* To separate or divide, as threads.

slea'zy (slē'zĭ; slā'zĭ), *a.*; SLEA'ZI-ER (-zĭ-ĕr); -ZI-EST. Wanting firmness of texture or substance; flimsy. — **slea'zi-ness** (-zĭ-nĕs), *n.*

sled (slĕd), *n.* [D. *slede.*] **1.** A vehicle on runners for conveying loads, esp. over snow or ice; sledge. **2.** A small vehicle with runners for sliding on snow or ice. — *v. t.*; SLED'DED; SLED'DING. To convey or transport on a sled.

sled'der (slĕd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who drives a sled. **2.** A horse or other animal that draws a sled.

sled'ding (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The use of a sled, as for transportation. **2.** The state of the snow which admits of using sleds.

sledge (slĕj), *n.* A strong vehicle with low runners, or one made of plank slightly turned up at one end without runners, for transporting loads, esp. on snow or ice; a sled. — *v. i. & t.*; SLEDGED (slĕjd), SLEDG'ING. To travel or convey in a sledge or sledges.

sledge, *n.* Also **sledge hammer.** [AS. *slecge*, fr. *slēan* to beat.] A large hammer, usually wielded with both hands. — *v. t. & i.* To beat or strike with or as with a sledge.

sleek (slēk), *a.* Having an even, smooth surface; smooth; hence, glossy. — **Syn.** See SMOOTH. — *v. t.* To make smooth; render smooth, soft, and glossy; smooth over; also, to allay. — **sleek'ly,** *adv.* — **sleek'ness,** *n.*

sleek'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, sleeks; any of various implements used in sleeking leather, cloth, etc.

sleek'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of a sleek appearance; smooth.

sleep (slēp), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SLEPT (slĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEP'ING. [AS. *slǣpan.*] **1.** To be, or pass time, in the condition of repose called sleep; to slumber. **2.** **a** To lie dormant; to be quiescent or inactive; as, his anger *sleeps.* **b** To be dead. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* To take sleep. See SLEEP, *n.*, 2. — *v. t.* **1.** To rest in, or be in a state of (sleep); — with a cognate object; as, to *sleep* the sleep of the just. **2.**

To spend, use up, or get rid of, in or by sleep; — used with *away*, *off*; as, to *sleep* away the hours.
— *n.* **1.** A natural, temporary, and periodical diminution of sensation, feeling, and thought, amounting in heavy slumber to an almost complete cessation of conscious life. **2.** *Plant Physiol.* Nyctitropism. **3.** Rest or repose; often, fig., death. — **Syn.** Slumber, nap, doze, drowse.

sleep'er, *n.* **1.** One who sleeps; a drone, or lazy person; one who is dead. **2.** A railroad sleeping car. *Colloq., U. S.* **3.** A beam, etc., used, on or near the ground, to support a structure, keep rails in place, etc.; stringpiece.

sleep'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sleepy manner.

sleep'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sleepy.

sleep'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLEEP.
sleeping car, a railroad car with compartments and berths for sleeping. — **s. partner,** a silent partner. — **s. sickness,** a generally fatal disease common among the natives of parts of tropical West Africa, characterized by drowsiness. It is believed to be due to a parasite introduced by the bite of a certain fly.

sleep'less (slēp'lĕs), *a.* Having no sleep or rest. — **sleep'less-ly,** *adv.* — **sleep'less-ness,** *n.*

sleep'walk'er (-wôk'ĕr), *n.* A somnambulist.

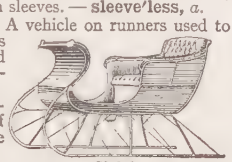
sleep'walk'ing, *n.* Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.

sleep'y (slēp'ĭ), *a.*; SLEEP'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Drowsy; inclined to sleep; hence: dull; lazy; sluggish. **2.** Tending to induce sleep; soporific.
Syn. Sleepy, drowsy, slumberous, somnolent, lethargic. One is **sleepy** who is inclined to sleep, **drowsy**, who is heavy with sleep. **Slumberous** often suggests the repose of latent powers; **somnolent** connotes esp. sluggishness in one asleep or sleepy; **lethargic** implies torpor or apathy.

sleet (slēt), *n.* Fine, driving, icy particles, often with rain. — *v. i.* To shower sleet. — **sleet'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

sleeve (slēv), *n.* [AS. *slief, slēf, slīef.*] **1.** The part of a garment covering an arm only. **2.** *Mach.* A tubular part designed to fit over another part. — *v. t.*; SLEEVED (slēvd); SLEEV'ING. To furnish with sleeves. — **sleeve'less,** *a.*

sleigh (slā), *n.* [D. *slee.*] A vehicle on runners used to transport persons or goods on snow or ice; — in England commonly called a *sledge.* — **sleigh'er** (slā'ĕr), *n.*


Sleigh.

sleigh'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of riding in a sleigh. **2.** State of the snow or ice enabling the use of sleighs.

sleight (slīt), *n.* [From Scand.] **1.** Cunning; craft. *Obs.* **2.** A sly artifice; a scheme; trick; esp., a feat so dexterous that the way it is executed is not perceived. **3.** Dexterity; skill.
sleight of hand, a trick or tricks requiring skillful manipulation; legerdemain; also, expertness in such tricks.

slen'der (slĕn'dĕr), *a.* [OD. *slinder.*] **1.** Small or narrow in circumference or width in proportion to the length or height; slim. **2.** Weak; feeble; slight; as, *slender* hope. **3.** Moderate; inconsiderable; meager; small; as, a *slender* income. **4.** Spare; abstemious; frugal; as, a *slender* diet. — **slen'der-ly,** *adv.* — **slen'der-ness,** *n.*
Syn. Slender, slim, as applied to material objects, are often interchangeable, but *slim* often implies the greater slightness or fragility. See THIN.

slept (slĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of SLEEP.

sleuth (slōōth; 86), *n.* **1.** The track of man or beast, esp. as followed by scent. *Obs.* **2.** A bloodhound. **3.** Hence, a detective. *Colloq., U. S.*

sleuth'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound that tracks animals by the scent; bloodhound.

slew (slōō; 86), *n.* [See SLOUGH a wet place.] A wet or marshy place; a river inlet. See 2d SLOUGH, *n.*, 2.

slew (slōō; 86), *pret.* of SLAY; also, var. of SLUE.

sley (slā), *n.* [AS. *slege.*] A weaver's reed.

slice (slīs), *n.* [OF. *esclice*, fr. *esclicier, esclichier*, to break to pieces.] **1.** A thin, broad piece, esp. one cut off. **2.** A knife with a broad blade, as for serving fish; a spatula for spreading anything, as paint or ink.
— *v. t.*; SLICED (slīst); SLIC'ING (slīs'ĭng). **1.** To cut into slices; cut a slice or slices from. **2.** To cut into parts; divide. **3.** To clear by means of a slice bar, as a fire, or grate bars. **4.** To remove as a slice; cut off; — usually used with *off.* **5.** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so that the face of the club draws across the face of the ball and deflects it (with a righthanded player, to the right). — **slic'er** (slīs'ĕr), *n.*

slice bar. A kind of poker with a broad, flat end, for stirring a fire, clearing out ashes from the bars of a furnace, etc.

slick (slĭk), *a.* Sleek. *Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.* — *adv.* Smoothly; plausibly; smartly. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To make sleek; sleek; *Slang,* to make trim; — often with *up. Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** *Joinery.* A wide paring chisel. **2.** A smooth and slippery surface or place; esp., a smooth area on the surface of the water, usually caused by the presence of oil, as from a school of fish. *U. S.*

slick'ens (slĭk'ĕnz; -ĭnz), *n. Mining.* The pulverized material (pulp) from a quartz mill, or the lighter soil of hydraulic mines. *U. S.*

slick'en-side' (slĭk'n-sīd'), *n.* [*slicken* smooth + *side*, n.] *Geol.* A smooth, usually striated, polished surface of rock, produced by friction; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.*; -SID'ED (-sīd'ĕd; 24); -SID'ING. To form slickensides upon.

slick'er (slĭk'ĕr), *n.* A long, loose waterproof coat. *U. S.*

slid (slĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of SLIDE.

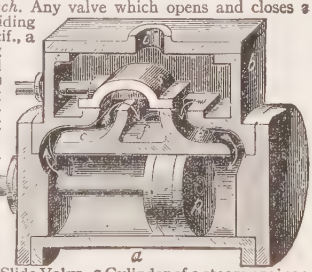
slid'den (slĭd''n), *p. p.* of SLIDE.

slide (slīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* SLID (slĭd); *p. p.* SLID'DEN (slĭd''n), SLID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLID'ING (slīd'ĭng). [AS. *slīdan.*] **1.** To move along a surface, as on snow or ice, without intermission of contact; slip; glide. **2.** To pass without observing or being observed or heeded; — often, *Now Colloq.*, used with *let.* **3.** To pass smoothly or gently onward; glide; as, a boat *slides* through the water. **4.** To move or go easily, quietly, quickly, or secretly; — often used with *out, away*, etc. **5.** To slip in walking or standing. *Obsolescent.*
Syn. Slide, slip, glide. Slide commonly suggests esp. contact with the surface; **slip**, entire absence of friction or obstruction; **glide**, the smoothness or ease of the movement.
— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to slide along a surface. **2.** To pass or put quietly or imperceptibly; slip; as, the thief *slid* his hand into the bag.
— *n.* **1.** Act of sliding. **2.** That on which anything moves by sliding. **3.** That which operates by sliding, as a cover for an aperture. **4.** The descent of a mass of earth, rock, or snow down a declivity; as, a landslide. **5.** A plate of glass on which is a picture to be projected by a stereopticon or the like; also, a plate on which is an object to be examined with a microscope. **6.** *Music.* **a** A grace of two or more small notes moving by conjoint degrees and leading to a principal note. **b** A portamento. **c** In the trumpet and trombone, a U-shaped section of tube pushed out and in to produce the tones between the fundamental and its harmonics. — **slid'er** (slīd'ĕr), *n.*

slide bar. **1.** A bar serving as a slide or guideway for something, as in a crosshead. **2.** A bar that can be slid into, or out of, position.

slide knot. A kind of slipknot. See KNOT, *Illust.*

slide valve. *Mech.* Any valve which opens and closes a passageway by sliding over a port; specif., a kind of sliding valve often used in steam engines for admitting steam to the piston and releasing it, alternately.


Slide Valve. *a* Cylinder of a steam engine; *P* Piston *P'*, *b* Steam Chest; *t*, Steam Pipe; *s* Slide Valve shown admitting steam through the Port *e*, and opening communication between the Exhaust Passage *f* and the Port *c*.

sliding scale. **a** A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise of prices. **b** *Econ.* A scale of workmen's wages under which the wages depend, more or less, upon the selling price of the product, the rate of pay rising and falling with the price according to a certain scale.

slight (slīt), *a.* [ME. *sliȝt, sleght*, orig., smooth, flat.] **1.** Slender; slim; frail; as, a *slight* figure. **2.** Not strong in intellect or character; foolish; silly. **3.** Unimportant; paltry; mild; weak; feeble; scant; as, a *slight* effort, impression, pain.
— *v. t.* To disregard as insignificant; make light of; as: **a** To treat (a person) with intentional neglect. **b** To perform carelessly and inadequately. — **Syn.** See NEGLECT.
— *n.* A slighting; esp., an intentional neglect of courtesy due; manifestation of moderate contempt. — **Syn.** Disregard, negligence, inattention, contempt, indignity.

slight'ing, *p. a.* Characterized by disregard or disrespect; disparaging; as, a *slighting* remark. — **slight'ing-ly,** *adv.*

slight'ly, *adv.* In a slight manner or degree.

slight'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slight, inconsiderable, slender, or the like; also, formerly, negligence.

sli'ly (slī'lĭ). Var. of SLYLY.

slim (slĭm), *a.*; SLIM'MER (-ĕr); -MEST. [D. *slim* crafty, bad, awry.] **1.** Bad; worthless; mean. *Scot. & Dial.* **2.** Frail; slight; unsubstantial; poor; as, a *slim* structure; a *slim* chance. **3.** Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height or length; slender. **4.** Small in numbers, amount, etc.; sparse; as, a *slim* attendance. — **Syn.** See SLENDER.

slime (slīm), *n.* [AS. *slīm.*] **1.** Soft, moist earth or clay; viscous mud. **2.** Any dirty substance that is moist, soft, and adhesive. **3.** Bitumen. *Archaic.* **4.** The mucous or mucuslike secretion of the skin of slugs, land snails, etc.
— *v. t.*; SLIMED (slīmd); SLIM'ING (slīm'ĭng). **1.** To smear

or cover with slime; make slimy. **2.** To remove slime from, as fish for canning.

slime fungus. A slime mold.

slime mold *or* **mould.** Any myxomycetous organism.

slim'i-ly (slīm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a slimy manner.

slim'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slimy.

slim'ly (slĭm'lĭ), *adv.* In a slim manner; thinly.

slim'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slim.

slim'sy (slĭm'zĭ; -sĭ), *a.* Flimsy; frail, as a fabric or structure. *Colloq., U. S.*

slim'y (slīm'ĭ), *a.*; SLIM'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Of or pert. to or like slime; also, covered with or yielding slime.

sling (slĭng), *n.* A drink of spirit and water sweetened.

sling, *v. t.; pret.* SLUNG (slŭng), *Archaic* SLANG (slăng); *p. p.* SLUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLING'ING. [AS. *slingan* to wind, twist.] **1.** To throw with a sling. **2.** To throw; hurl; cast. **3.** To place in a sling or slings for hoisting or lowering; also, to move, hoist, etc., by slings; as, to *sling* a cask. **4.** To suspend by a sling; as, to *sling* a rifle.

— *n.* **1.** An instrument, as a short strap with two strings fastened to the ends, for throwing stones, etc., by centrifugal force. **2.** Act or motion of hurling with or as with a sling; a throw; fig., a stroke. **3.** A contrivance to suspend something; as: **a** A bandage put round the neck to support the arm or hand. **b** A loop, as of rope or chain, etc., to suspend something. **c** *Naut.* A chain or rope to support a yard or to lower or hoist a boat; — usually in *pl.*

sling'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who slings, or uses a sling.

slink (slĭnk), *v. t.* To cast, or bring forth, prematurely; — said of beasts.

— *a.* Produced prematurely. — *n.* The prematurely born young (esp. a calf) of a beast.

slink (slĭnk), *v. i.; pret.* SLUNK (slŭnk), *Archaic* SLANK (slăngk); *p. p.* SLUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLINK'ING. [AS. *slincan.*] To steal off or away; sneak. — **Syn.** See LURK.

slip (slĭp), *v. i.,* SLIPPED (slĭpt); SLIP'PING. [ME. *slippen,* and ME. *slipen.*] **1.** To slide; hence: to move smoothly and with little friction; glide. **2.** To lose one's footing or one's hold by reason of sliding. **3.** To err; fall into error. **4.** To move or start out of place with a sliding motion; — often used with *out, off,* etc.; as, the tool *slipped* and cut me. **5.** To go, come, pass, move, etc., in a quiet, furtive manner; steal; — used with *off, away,* etc.; as, time *slipped* by. **6.** To pass away or escape without notice or through inattention, neglect, etc.; as, he let his opportunities *slip.* — **Syn.** See SLIDE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to slip; slide; put, pass, or the like, quickly, quietly, or secretly. **2.** To omit to seize or utilize, as an advantage; pass over. **3.** To cause to slip or slide off or out of place; as, a dog *slips* his collar. **4.** To let loose, as in pursuit of game; as, to *slip* a hound. **5.** To slink (young); — said of beasts.

— *n.* **1.** Act of slipping; fig., a sudden mishap. **2.** An inadvertent fault; error; blunder; as, a *slip* of the tongue. **3.** A slight transgression or offense; a false step. **4.** *Geol. & Mining.* Any slight movement dislocating the parts of a rock mass; the result of such a movement. **5.** *Hort.* A cutting or scion. **6.** A long and narrow piece; strip; a slender or slim person, esp. such a boy or girl. **7.** A leash for a dog; — because it can be quickly slipped. **8.** Any covering easily slipped on; as: **a** An underwaist or dress lining. **b** A child's pinafore or frock. **c** A case for a pillow, etc. **9.** *Mach.* = CREEP. See CREEP, *v. i.,* 5. **10.** A long seat or narrow pew. *U. S.* **11.** *Naut.* **a** An artificial slope made for a landing, as at a ferry. *Eng.* **b** An inclined plane on which a vessel is built or repaired. **c** A space for vessels to lie in between wharves or in a dock. *U S.* **d** The difference between a vessel's actual speed and the speed she would have if the propelling instrument acted upon a solid. **12.** Potter's clay in a very liquid state, used for decoration or as a cement. **13.** A whetstone having a cross-section in general like that of a wedge or of two wedges back to back. **14.** *Cricket.* The position of a fielder, or the fielder himself, on the off side of the wicket and behind the wicket keeper.

slip'knot' (slĭp'nŏt'), *n., or* **slip knot.** A knot which slips along the rope around which it is made. See KNOT, *Illust.*

slip'page (slĭp'ăj), *n.* Act or amount of slipping; specif., *Mach.,* loss in working, as in transmission of power.

slip'per (slĭp'ĕr), *a.* [AS. *slipur.*] Slippery. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slip'per, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, slips. **2.** A kind of light shoe, easily slipped on or off.

slip'pered (-ĕrd), *a.* Wearing, or provided with, slippers.

slip'per-i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slippery.

slip'per-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *a.* [See SLIPPER, *a.*] **1.** Allowing or causing anything to slip; smooth. **2.** **a** Untrustworthy; tricky; sly; also, fickle; undependable; as, a *slippery* person. **b** Unstable; uncertain; not to be counted on; as, *slippery* promises. **3.** Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away; as, a *slippery* savage. **4.** Wanton; unchaste.

slippery elm. An American elm (*Ulmus fulva*) with mucilaginous inner bark; also, the bark, used as a demulcent.

slip'py (slĭp'ĭ), *a.;* -PI-ER; -PI-EST. [AS. *slipig.*] Slippery.

slip'shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* **1.** Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel. **2.** Careless in dress, manners, etc.; slovenly.

slip'slop' (-slŏp'), *n. Colloq.* **1.** Weak, poor, or flat liquor; slops. **2.** Weak, profitless talk; twaddle.

slipt (slĭpt). Slipped. *Rare.*

slit (slĭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SLIT or SLIT'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLIT'TING. [AS. *slītan* to tear.] **1.** To cut; sever. *Obs.* **2.** To cut lengthwise; cut into long strips. **3.** To make a slit or long fissure in or on. — *n.* A long cut; narrow opening. — **slit'ter** (slĭt'ĕr), *n.*

slith'er (slĭth'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* To slide; slip; glide.

sliv'er (slĭv'ĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *slīfan* to split.] To cut into long, thin pieces or very small pieces; slit. — *v. i.* To split; have slivers split off. — *n.* **1.** A sharp, slender fragment; splinter. **2.** A strand, as of cotton, ready for roving; also, wool, in a ribbonlike form, from the combing machine.

sliv'er-er, *n.* One who slivers; esp., one who slivers fish.

slob (slŏb), *n.* **1.** Mud, esp. of the seashore or sea bottom; ooze. *Chiefly Irish or with reference to Ireland.* **2.** A shiftless, untidy person; — a vulgar term of contempt.

slob'ber (slŏb'ĕr), *v. i.* To let saliva or liquid fall or dribble from the mouth; slaver; slabber; drool. — *v. t.* To wet and foul by slobbering. — *n.* Saliva or liquid dribbling from the mouth; slabber; drool. — **slob'ber-er,** *n.*

slob'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Wet; sloppy, as land.

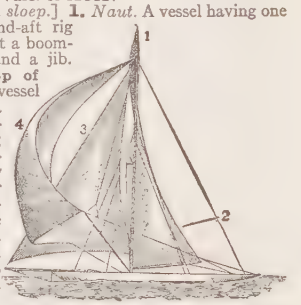
sloe (slō), *n.* [AS. *slā.*] **1.** The astringent fruit of the blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*); also, the tree. **2.** Any of various American wild plums (*P. americana, P. alleghenienſis,* etc.).

slog (slŏg), *v. t. & i.;* SLOGGED (slŏgd); SLOG'GING. To hit hard, esp. with little attention to aim or the like as in cricket or boxing; slug; also, to drive with blows. — **slog'ger** (slŏg'ĕr). *n. Both Cant or Colloq.*

slo'gan (slō'găn), *n.* [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm; sluagh* army + *gairm* a call.] The war cry, or gathering word, of a Scottish Highland clan; any rallying cry or battle cry.

sloid, slojd (sloid). Vars. of SLOYD.

sloop (slōōp), *n.* [D. *sloep.*] **1.** *Naut.* A vessel having one mast and a fore-and-aft rig consisting of at least a boom-and-gaff mainsail and a jib. **2.** *Naval.* A **sloop of war,** formerly, a vessel rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting from ten to thirty-two guns; later, any war vessel larger than a gunboat, carrying guns on one deck only; now, a small, armed vessel, equipped with sails as well as steam. *Now Only Eng.*



Sloop Yacht. 1 Club Topsail; 2 Mainsail; 3 Balloon Jib; 4 Spinnaker.

slop (slŏp), *n.* [AS. *slop* (in comp.) frock, overgarment.] **1.** Any outer or loose garment. *Obs.* **2.** Loose breeches; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** In *pl.* Cheap ready-made clothes; also, often, among seamen, clothing, bedding, etc.

slop, *n.* **1.** A puddle. *Obs.* **2.** Liquid spilled or thrown about; a spot soiled or wet with spilled liquid. **3.** Mean, esp. weak, drink or liquid food; — usually in *pl.* **4.** In *pl.* Dirty refuse water; water in which anything has been washed or rinsed. **5.** A watery food for animals, or watery waste, esp. containing nutritive matter; as, distillery *slop.* — *v. t. & i.;* SLOPPED (slŏpt); SLOP'PING. **1.** To spill or be spilled, as a liquid, esp. by the motion of the vessel containing it. **2.** To soil with a liquid spilled.

slope (slōp), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *slūpan* to slip, p. p. *slopen.*] **1.** An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal; slant. **2.** Any sloping ground; an incline; acclivity; declivity. **3.** The part of a continent descending toward a particular ocean; as, the Pacific *slope.* — *a.* Sloping; slanting. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. t. & i.;* SLOPED (slōpt); SLOP'ING (slōp'ĭng). To incline, esp. from the horizontal; slant. — **Syn.** See SLANT. — SLOP'ER (slōp'ĕr), *n.*

slop'ing (slōp'ĭng), *a.* Inclining or inclined; oblique; slanting. — **slop'ing-ly,** *adv.*

slop'py (slŏp'ĭ), *a.;* -PI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -PI-EST. **1.** Wet so as to spatter easily; wet as if spattered. **2.** Slovenly; careless. *Colloq.* — **slop'pi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **slop'pi-ness,** *n.*

slop'shop', *n.* A shop where slops (cheap clothes) are sold.

slop'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The manufacture of slops, or cheap clothing; also, such clothing; slovenly work.

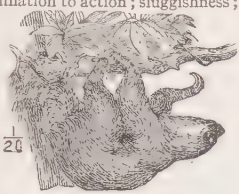
slosh (slŏsh), *v. i.* To wallow, flounder, or move with splashing, through water, mire, or a wet place.

slot (slŏt), *n.* [LG. & D. *slot* a lock.] **1.** A slat. *Dial. or Rare.* **2.** A bolt or bar to fasten a door. *Dial. Eng.*

slot (slŏt), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *esclot.*] The track of a deer; hence, any track or trail.

slot, *n.* A narrow aperture or depression as in or through some object or part, esp. for the reception of some moving or sliding piece or part or for some object to pass through. — *v. t.* To cut a slot in.

sloth (slōth; slŏth; 62), *n.* [From *slow.*] **1.** Slowness; tardiness. *Archaic.* **2.** Disinclination to action; sluggishness; laziness; indolence. **3.** Any of several slow-moving arboreal edentate mammals of tropical forests of South and Central America, consisting of **three-toed sloths** (genus *Bradypus*), having three claws on each front foot, and **two-toed sloths** (genus *Choloepus*), having the front feet two-clawed.



Two-toed Sloth (*Choloepus hoffmanni*). 1/20

sloth'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Addicted to sloth; lazy; indolent. — **Syn.** See IDLE. — **sloth'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

slot machine. A machine the operation of which is started by dropping a coin into a slot.

slot'ter (slŏt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, makes slots.

slouch (slouch), *n.* **1.** A hanging of the head; drooping attitude; ungainly gait. **2.** An awkward, clownish fellow. **3.** A hanging down or drooping, as of a hat brim. — *v. i.* **1.** To droop, as the head. **2.** To walk, stand, or sit in a careless, ungainly manner. — *v. t.* To cause to droop.

slouch'y (slouch'ĭ), *a.;* SLOUCH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SLOUCH'I-EST. Slouching, esp. in gait or attitude. — **slouch'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **slouch'i-ness,** *n.*

slough (slŭf), *n.* **1.** The skin, esp. the cast-off skin, of a serpent, etc.; cast. **2.** *Med.* The dead mass separating from a foul sore or from gangrenous tissues. — *v. i.* **1.** *Med.* To separate as dead matter from living tissues; — often used with *off* or *away.* **2.** To be shed or cast off, as the skin; also, of the animal, to shed or cast its skin; molt. — *v. t.* To cast off, as the skin or slough; hence, fig., to discard.

slough (slou), *n.* [AS. *slōh, slōg, a* hollow.] **1.** A place of deep mud or mire. **2.** (slo͞o) Also **slew, slue.** A marshy place; a side channel or inlet from a river. *Local, U. S.*

slough'y (slou'ĭ), *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.

slough'y (slŭf'ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living flesh.

Slo-vak' (slō-văk'; slō'văk), *n.* [Bohem. *Slowák,* orig., a Slav.] One of a Slavic people of northwestern Hungary; also, their language. — **Slo-vak'i-an** (slō-văk'ĭ-ăn; -vä'kĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

slov'en (slŭv'n), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *slof* careless, a sloven.] One habitually negligent of neatness or cleanliness, esp. in dress or person; one lazy and slipshod.

Slo-vene' (slō-vēn'), *n.* [G. *Slowene.*] One of a Slavic people of Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria in Austria-Hungary. — **Slo-vene',** *a.* — **Slo-ve'ni-an** (-vē'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

slov'en-ly (slŭv''n-lĭ), *a.* Having the habits of a sloven; characteristic of a sloven; slipshod. — **slov'en-li-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Untidy, slatternly, dowdy, frowzy, blowzy, disorderly, frumpish. — **Slovenly, slatternly, dowdy, frowzy, blowzy. Slovenly** implies lack of neatness or order, strictly as displayed by a man; **slatternly** applies esp. to a woman. **Dowdy** (commonly of women) suggests lack of taste or style in dress; **frowzy** implies utter unkemptness, **blowzy,** a coarse and red complexion; but *frowzy* and *blowzy* are sometimes interchanged.

slov'en-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

slov'en-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Slovenliness.

slow (slō), *a.* [AS. *slāw.*] **1.** Moving at a low speed; not swift or rapid. **2.** Not happening in a short time; lingering; gradual; as, *slow* growth. **3.** Not ready; not prompt or quick; sluggish; as, *slow* of speech. **4.** Not hasty or precipitate; deliberate; as, *slow* to wrath. **5.** Behind in time, as a watch. **6.** Stupid; dull; as, a *slow* evening. **7.** Of such a nature or in such a condition as to hinder rapid progress, movement, etc.; as, a *slow* track.

Syn. **Slow, late, tardy, dilatory. Slow** (opposed to *fast*) may denote either inertness or lack of rapidity; that is **late** (opposed to *early*) which comes after the due or proper time; as, a *slow* train, intellect; the train was *late.* That is **tardy** (opposed to *prompt, punctual*) which is sluggish or late or behindhand; one is **dilatory** who is a habitual laggard, or inclined to procrastinate; as, a *tardy* pupil; *dilatory* in action.

— *adv.* Slowly. — *v. t.* To render slow; also, to retard; delay. — *v. i.* To go slower; — often with *up* or *down.*

slow'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A sleuthhound. *Obs. or Archaic.*

slow'ly, *adv.* In a slow manner; tardily.

slow match. A match, or fuse, made so as to burn slowly and evenly, used for firing blasting charges, etc.

slow'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slow.

slow'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* The blindworm.

sloyd (sloid), *n.* [Sw. *slöjd* skill, dexterity, esp. skilled labor.] Lit., skilled mechanical work, such as that of wood carving; hence, a system (**sloyd system**) of training in the use of tools and materials.

slub (slŭb), *n.* **1.** A roll of wool, cotton, or silk that is slightly twisted; roving. **2.** In *pl.* Thick places in cotton rovings, slivers, and yarns. — *v. t.;* SLUBBED (slŭbd); SLUB'BING. To draw out and twist slightly (slivers of wool).

slub'ber (slŭb'ẽr), *v. t. Obs. or R. or Dial.* **1.** To do in a slovenly way; botch, scamp. **2.** To daub; stain; darken.

sludge (slŭj), *n.* **1.** Mud; mire; slush; sleet. **2.** Something resembling mud or slush; as: **a** A muddy or slimy deposit from sewage. **b** Mud from a drill hole in boring. **3.** Small floating pieces of ice.

sludg'y (slŭj'ĭ), *a.* Miry; slushy; consisting of sludge.

slue (slo͞o; 86), *v. t. & i.;* SLUED (slo͞od); SLU'ING (slo͞o'ĭng). Also **slew.** [E. dial. *slew* to turn round.] To turn about a fixed point, usually the center or axis; twist. — *n.* Act or process of sluing a body; also, the position when slued.

slue, *n.* A slough.

slug (slŭg), *n.* [ME. *slugge* sluggard, *sluggen* to be slothful.] **1.** A sluggard. *Archaic.* **2.** Any of numerous terrestrial pulmonate gastropods (esp. genus *Limax*) related to ordinary land snails, but having the shell rudimentary and often buried in the mantle or wanting entirely. **3.** Any smooth, soft larva of a sawfly or moth which creeps like a gastropod. **4.** A rough piece of metal, esp. one used as a missile, as in old-time muskets; hence, a small bullet for air guns, etc. **5.** *Print.* **a** A thick strip of metal less than type-high. **b** A type-high strip, as one with a figure, letter, etc., for temporary use, or a line of type in one piece. **6.** A heavy blow, esp. with the fist. *Slang.*

Slug (*Limax agrestis*). Nat. size.

— *v. t.;* SLUGGED (slŭgd); SLUG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** To make sluggish. *Obs.* **2.** To strike heavily, esp. with the fist. *Cant or Slang.* — *v. i.* To become changed in shape by passing through the bore; — used of the projectile of a firearm.

slug'gard (slŭg'ärd), *n.* [*slug* + *-ard.*] One habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone. — *a.* Sluggish; lazy.

slug'ger (-ẽr), *n.* One who strikes hard or with heavy blows; hence, a boxer; a prize fighter. *Slang.*

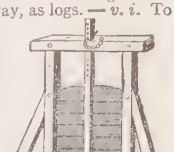
slug'gish (slŭg'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Idle and lazy, esp. habitually; slothful; dull. **2.** Slow; having little motion; inert; as, a *sluggish* stream; a *sluggish* liver, pulse, etc. **3.** Characteristic of a sluggard; dull; stupid; tame. — **Syn.** Indolent, dronish, drowsy, inactive. See INERT. — **slug'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **slug'gish-ness,** *n.*

sluice (slo͞os; 86), *n.* [OF. *escluse,* LL. *exclusa, sclusa,* prop., a shutting out, fr. L. *excludere, -clusum.* See EXCLUDE.] **1.** An artificial passage for water, fitted with a gate to regulate the flow; also, a water gate or floodgate. **2.** A channel through which anything flows. **3.** The stream flowing through a floodgate; also, a body of water pent up behind a floodgate. **4.** A long, inclined trough, or flume, for washing auriferous earth, floating down logs, etc.; specif., *Gold Mining,* such a contrivance paved with riffles, etc., to hold the quicksilver for catching the gold.

— *v. t.;* SLUICED (slo͞ost); SLUIC'ING (slo͞os'ĭng). **1.** To draw off by or as by a sluice. **2.** To let water upon through a sluice; wet copiously. **3.** To wash with or in a stream running through a sluice; as, to *sluice* earth in mining. **4.** To transport or float through a sluiceway, as logs. — *v. i.* To pour, as from a sluice.

sluice gate. The sliding gate of a sluice.

sluice'way' (-wā'), *n.* An artificial channel into which water is let by a sluice. Specif.: = SLUICE, *n.*, 4.



Sluice Gate.

slum (slŭm), *n.* A foul street of a city, esp. one with a slovenly, often vicious, population; a low neighborhood; — usually in *pl.* — *v. i.;* SLUMMED (slŭmd); SLUM'MING. To visit or frequent slums. *Colloq.*

slum'ber (slŭm'bẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *slumerian,* fr. *sluma* slumber.] **1.** To sleep; doze; drowse. **2.** To be in a state of negligence or inactivity. — *n.* Sleep, esp. light sleep; doze. — **slum'ber-er,** *n.* — **slum'ber-less,** *a.*

slum'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Also **slum'brous** (-brŭs). **1.** Soporific. **2.** Sleepy; drowsy. — **Syn.** See SLEEPY.

slum'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Somnolent; sleepy; occurring in sleep.

slum'gum' (slŭm'gŭm'), *n.* The impure residue, consisting of cocoons, propolis, etc., remaining after the wax is extracted from honeycombs.

slum'mer (-ẽr), *n.* One who slums.

slump (slŭmp), *n.* **1.** A boggy place. *Scot.* **2.** A falling or declining, esp. suddenly and markedly; a falling off; as, a *slump* in prices. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To fall or sink suddenly,

as through ice, in a bog, etc. **2.** To undergo a slump, or sudden decline. *Colloq.*

slung (slŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SLING.

slung shot, a small mass of metal or stone fixed on a flexible handle, strap, or the like, for use as a weapon.

slunk, *pret. & p. p.* of SLINK.

slur (slûr), *v. t.*; SLURRED (slûrd); SLUR'RING (-ĭng). **1.** To soil, as by smearing; sully; contaminate. **2.** To disparage; asperse. **3.** To pass over lightly or with little notice; slight; also, to make vague, obscure, or indefinite by slight treatment; as, to *slur* facts. **4.** To pronounce indistinctly; as, to *slur* a syllable. **5.** *Music.* **a** To perform (two or more successive tones of different pitch) in a legato manner. **b** To mark with a slur in order to indicate such performance.

— *n.* **1.** A mark or stain; hence: a slight reproach or disgrace; stigma. **2.** A slighting intimation; innuendo. **3.** *Music.* **a** A curved line [⌣ or ⌢] connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable or performed without a break, as when made in one continued breath on a wind instrument or with one stroke of a bow. Cf. TIE, *n.*; LEGATO, *a.* **b** The combination of two or more slurred tones; a legato effect. **4.** *Phon.* A weak or very light glide.

slur'ry (slŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Thin, watery mud or cement, or any similar substance.

slush (slŭsh), *n.* **1.** Soft mud or mire. *Rare.* **2.** A mixture of snow and water; half-melted snow. **3.** A mixture of grease and other materials for lubrication, esp. of masts and spars. **4.** Refuse grease and fat from cooking, esp. on shipboard. **5.** *Mach.* A mixture of white lead and lime with which the bright parts of machines are painted. **6.** Trashy and emotional talk or writing; gush.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cover or smear with slush. **2.** To fill in with mortar, cement, or the like; — often with *up*. **3.** To wash roughly or wet copiously; sluice. *Colloq.*

slush'y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, characterized by, or resembling, slush; as, *slushy* streets; a *slushy* speech.

slut (slŭt), *n.* **1.** Untidy woman; slattern. **2.** A woman or girl low or loose in character; a hussy; jade. *Chiefly Eng.* **3.** A bitch. — **slut'tish** (-ĭsh), *a.* — **slut'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **slut'tish-ness**, *n.*

slut'ter-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Sluttishness. *Rare.*

sly (slī), *a.*; SLY'ER (slī'ẽr) or SLY'ER; SLI'EST or SLY'EST. [ME. *sli, slegh, sleih*, fr. Scand.] **1.** Cunning; shrewd; ingenious; — in a good sense. *Obs.* **2.** Artful; crafty; also, marked by artful secrecy; subtle; as, a *sly* trick. **3.** Lightly artful or mischievous; roguish; as, *sly* jests. — **Syn.** Crafty, wily. See CUNNING. — **sly'ly, sli'ly** (slī'lĭ), *adv.* — **sly'ness**, *n.*

sly'boots' (slī'bōōts'), *n.*; *pl.* in form but usually construed as a *sing.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person or animal. *Humorous.*

slype (slīp), *n.* [See SLIP, *v. i.*] *Arch.* A narrow passage, esp. between the transept and chapter house or deanery in a cathedral or monastic church.

smack (smăk), *n.* [D. *smak.*] A sailing vessel, esp. a sloop or cutter, used chiefly in coasting and fishing; in England, a large fishing vessel, strictly one fore-and-aft-rigged.

smack, *n.* [AS. *smæc* taste, savor.] **1.** Taste or flavor, esp. a slight one; savor. **2.** A small quantity; taste; smattering; as, a *smack* of knowledge. **3.** A loud kiss; buss. **4.** A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, as in gusto, or of a whip. **5.** A quick, smart blow; a slap. — **Syn.** See TASTE.

— *v. i.* **1.** To have a smack, or savor, of anything. **2.** To suggest by its quality; — usually used with *of*; as, his talk *smacked* of cant. **3.** To kiss with a sharp noise; buss. **4.** To make a noise by separation of the lips, as after tasting anything good. — *v. t.* **1.** To kiss with a sharp noise; buss. **2.** To make a smack (of the lips). **3.** To strike so as to make a sharp noise.

smack'ing, *p. a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence: brisk; lively; spanking; as, a *smacking* breeze. — *n.* A sharp, quick noise; a smack.

small (smôl), *a.* [AS. *smæl.*] **1.** Relatively little in size; diminutive. **2.** Little, or not large, in number, duration, value, etc. **3.** Of little consequence, significance, or the like; trivial; insignificant; as, a *small* matter. **4.** Not of marked talent or distinction; lesser; as, *small* poets. **5.** Carrying on a small business, or the like; as, *small* tradesmen. **6.** Of little strength; as: **a** Of the voice, gentle; soft; also, thin and clear. **b** Diluted or weak; thin; as, *small* beer. **7.** Petty; mean; as, a *small* nature.

Syn. **Small, little, diminutive, miniature.** **Small** (opposed to *large*) and **little** (opposed to *big, great*) are often used without distinction. But **small** (which is oftener than *little* applied to number, quantity, amount, etc.) often suggests that which is less than the ordinary or the expected; **little** is more absolute; it may also connote tenderness or pathos, which *small* rarely does; a *small*house; a *little*house; a *small* (not *little*) attendance; my *little* boy; his *small* boy; a pathetic *little* smile. **Diminutive** is stronger than *small*. That is **miniature** which is on a very small scale; as, a *miniature* creation. Also, see LESS, *a.*

small arms, arms carried on the person; now, generally, only portable firearms. — **s. cranberry**, the common European cranberry (*Oxycoccus oxycoccus*); so called in the United States. — **s. fry**, small fish; hence, persons or things of little importance. — **s. hours**, the, the early hours of the morning, as one o'clock, two o'clock, etc. — **s. pica.** *Print.* See TYPE. — **s. talk**, light or trifling conversation.

— *adv.* **1.** In small pieces or parts. **2.** In or to small extent, quantity, or degree; slightly. *Obs.* **3.** Faintly; timidly; specif., in or with a gentle or subdued voice.

— *n.* **1.** A small thing; — now only in *pl.* **2.** The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small* of the leg or of the back. **3.** In *pl.* Smallclothes. *Colloq. & Obs. or Archaic.* **4.** In *pl.* = RESPONSION, 2. *Univ. of Oxford.*

small'age (smôl'āj), *n.* [*small* + F. *ache* smallage, fr. L. *apium* parsley.] The wild form of celery.

small'clothes' (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Knee breeches; esp., the tight-fitting knee breeches of the 18th century. *Archaic.*

small'ish, *a.* Somewhat small.

small'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being small.

small'pox' (smôl'pŏks'), *n.* [*small* + *pox, pocks.*] A contagious febrile disease, with a peculiar pustular eruption.

small'sword' (-sōrd'), *n.* A light sword for thrusting; esp., the sword worn by 18th-century civilians of standing.

smalt (smôlt), *n.* [It. *smalto*, LL. *smaltum.*] A deep blue pigment prepared by fusing together silica, potash, and oxide of cobalt, and reducing to powder the glass thus formed.

smalt'ite (smôl'tīt), **smalt'ine** (-tĭn), *n.* A tin-white or gray lustrous mineral, essentially a compound of arsenic and cobalt, but usually containing iron and nickel.

smar'agd (smăr'ăgd), **smar'agde,** *n.* [L. *smaragdus.* See EMERALD.] The emerald. — **sma-rag'dine** (smȧ-răg'dĭn), *a. Both Obs. or Rare.*

sma-rag'dite (-dīt), *n. Min.* A green foliated amphibole.

smart (smärt), *v. i.* [AS. *smeortan.*] **1.** To feel, or be the seat of, a pungent local pain. **2.** To feel sharp pain of mind; feel grief; suffer. **3.** To cause a smart; as, the blow *smarted.* — *v. t.* To cause to smart. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** A quick, pungent pain; a pricking local pain. **2.** Sharp pain of mind; poignant grief; as, the *smart* of affliction.

— *a.* **1.** Causing smart or a smart; stinging. **2.** Keen; severe; poignant; as, *smart* pain or grief. **3.** Vigorous; sharp; as, *smart* exercise. **4.** Brisk; fresh; as, a *smart* breeze. **5.** Witty; now, esp., somewhat cheaply witty; as, a *smart* saying. **6.** Active; capable; clever; shrewd. **7.** **a** Rich or showy; — said of articles of dress, etc. **b** Elegantly, sprucely, or showily dressed. **c** Fashionable; in the mode; as, the *smart* set. *Colloq.*

Syn. **Smart, clever.** **Smart** suggests either pungency of wit, often verging on pertness, or spruceness or dash of style; **clever** implies intellectual adroitness or dexterity, and often suggests contrast with more substantial qualities; as, ill-bred persons are often *smart* and captious; she liked to be thought *clever.* In colloq. usage (esp. in U. S.), *clever* is often loosely synonymous with "nice," good-natured.

smart'en (smär't'n), *v. t.* To make smart or spruce; — usually used with *up.* — *v. i.* To smarten one's self.

smart'ly (smärt'lĭ), *adv.* In a smart manner.

smart money. **1.** Exemplary damages. **2.** **a** Money allowed to soldiers, sailors, workmen, etc., for wounds and injuries received. *Eng.* **b** Money paid to cancel an agreement or to free one's self from some unpleasant engagement.

smart'ness (smärt'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being smart.

smart'weed' (smärt'wēd'), *n.* The water pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*); also, any of several other species of the same genus of plants.

smash (smăsh), *v. t.* [Prob. imitative, with influence of *mash.*] **1.** To dash to pieces; crush. **2.** To destroy utterly; shatter; as, to *smash* a theory. **3.** *Lawn Tennis.* To hit (the ball) from above the level of the net with a very hard overhand stroke. — *v. i.* **1.** To go to pieces suddenly, as from collision. **2.** To move or be propelled violently against something.

— *n.* **1.** A breaking or dashing to pieces; also, *Colloq.*, a severe collision. **2.** Utter or serious disaster; ruin; wreck. *Colloq.* **3.** A drink of spirits with ice, water, sugar, and mint, or the like; as, a brandy *smash.* — **smash'er,** *n.*

smash'-up', *n.* A smash; esp., a disastrous collision. *Colloq.*

smatch (smăch), *n.* Taste; smack; — lit. or fig.

smat'ter (smăt'ẽr), *v. i.* To have a slight, superficial knowledge; — usually with *of.* — *v. t.* To have, or talk with, a smattering of. — *n.* Superficial knowledge; smattering.

smat'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who has only superficial knowledge.

smat'ter-ing, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.

smat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* Superficially; with slight knowledge.

smear (smēr), *n.* [AS. *smeoru* fat, grease.] **1.** An unctuous substance; grease. **2.** A blot or blotch; daub; stain. — *v. t.* **1.** To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; daub; *Obs.*, to anoint ceremonially; — sometimes used fig., usually with the implication of sullying or contaminating. **2.** To spread or lay (on) in a blotch or daub.

smear'y (smēr'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Tending to smear; viscous. **2.** Soiled or greasy, as if smeared. — **smear'i-ness,** *n.*

smell (smĕl), *v. t.* [ME. *smellen, smillen, smullen.*] **1.** To perceive by the olfactory nerves, or organs of smell; get the scent of. **2.** To detect, perceive, or investigate as if by the sense of smell; scent out; — often used with *out.* — *v. i.* **1.** To have an odor or scent; have a particular odor; — often used with *of.* **2.** To savor or smack of any quality. **3.** To exercise the sense of smell; — formerly used with *to,* now, *Colloq.,* with *of* or *at.* **4.** To pry or make investigations; nose; — usually used with the adverb *about.*

— *n.* **1.** The sense by which certain qualities of substances are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves. **2.** Any sensation of odor, scent, perfume, etc.; also, the quality of a thing which affects the olfactory organs. **3.** An act or instance of smelling; sniff. **4.** A representation or suggestion of a smell, esp. a subtle suggestion.

Syn. Smell, odor, scent, fragrance, perfume, aroma. Smell, the most general word, and **odor** may suggest either a pleasant or an unpleasant impression. **Scent** often implies less strength than *smell* or *odor;* **fragrance** is a fresh and pleasant odor. **Perfume** may be either natural or artificial, and either light or heavy. **Aroma** suggests a distinctive, often delicately spicy, odor. See REDOLENT.

smell'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who smells (in any sense). **2.** A tactile bristle, as one of a cat's whiskers; a feeler.

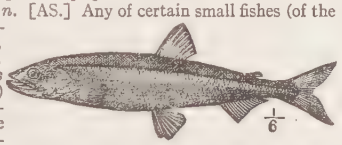
smell'–feast', *n.* A parasite; a sponger.

smell'ing salts. An aromatic preparation of carbonate of ammonia and, often, some scent, to avoid or relieve faintness, headache, etc.

smell'y (smĕl'ĭ), *a.* Odorous; esp., unpleasantly odorous.

smelt (smĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of SMELL.

smelt (smĕlt), *n.* [AS.] Any of certain small fishes (of the family *Argentinidæ,* esp. and orig. *Osmerus eperlanus*) closely resembling the trout in general structure.



Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*).

smelt, *v. t.* To melt or fuse, as ore, in order to separate and refine the metal; hence: to reduce; refine. — *v. i.* To smelt a metal; be smelted or fused.

smelt'er (smĕl'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, smelts; a smeltery, or a man who owns or runs one.

smelt'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES. A smelting establishment.

smew (smū), *n.* A merganser (*Mergus albellus*) of northern Europe and Asia. The male has a large white crest.

smi'la-ca'ceous (smĭ'lȧ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [See SMILAX.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Smilacaceæ*) of herbs or somewhat woody vines, having leaves with one to five prominent parallel veins, dicœcious flowers, and globose berries.

smi'lax (smĭ'lăks), *n.* [L., bindweed, Gr. σμίλαξ.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Smilax*) of plants, the greenbriers, usually woody vines, often with sharp prickles. Several tropical species yield sarsaparilla. **2.** A delicate twining plant (*Asparagus asparagoides*) much used for decoration.

smile (smīl), *v. i.;* SMILED (smīld); SMIL'ING (smīl'ĭng). **1.** To have, produce, or exhibit a smile. **2.** To look joyous or favorably disposed; have an appearance suggesting joy and good will; as, *smiling* spring. **3.** To be propitious; favor; as, fortune *smiled* on him. — *v. t.* To affect, express, etc., by a smile; as, to *smile* consent.

— *n.* **1.** A facial expression marked esp. by an upward curving of the corners of the mouth and indicating amusement, pleasure, etc., or contempt, derision, etc. **2.** Fig.: a Favor; propitiousness; as, the *smiles* of Providence. b Gay or joyous appearance as, the *smiles* of spring. — **smil'er** (smīl'ẽr), *n.* — **smil'ing-ly,** *adv.*

smirch (smûrch), *v. t.* To smear with that which stains or makes dirty; soil; sully; — often used fig. of reputation, honor, etc. — *n.* A smutch; smear; stain.

smirk (smûrk), *v. i.* [AS. *smercian, smearcian,* to smile.] To smile in an affected or conceited manner; simper. — **Syn.** See SIMPER. — *n.* An affected smile; simper.

smit (smĭt), *p. p. & Rare, pret.* of SMITE.

smite (smīt), *v. t.; pret.* SMOTE (smōt), rarely SMIT (smĭt); *p. p.* SMIT'TEN (smĭt'n), SMIT, or, *Rare,* SMOTE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMIT'ING (smīt'ĭng). [AS. *smītan* to smear, soil.] **1.** To strike, esp. heavily, as with the hand or an instrument held in the hand. **2.** To cause to strike; drive; strike; — used with *on, against, into,* etc. **3.** To blast; destroy the life or vigor of, as by a stroke; hence: to afflict; chasten. **4.** To strike or affect (with passion or emotion); as, *smitten* with amazement. **5.** To bring distress or grief to; trouble; as, his conscience *smote* him. **6.** To affect with the force and abruptness of a blow; as, a cry *smote* his ears. — **Syn.** See STRIKE. — *v. i.* **1.** To strike, esp. heavily. *Archaic.* **2.** To act like a sudden blow on something.

smit'er (smīt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, smites.

smith (smĭth), *n.* [AS. *smiđ.*] One who forges with the hammer; a worker in metals; forger.

smith'er-eens' (smĭth'ẽr-ēnz'), **smith'ers** (smĭth'ẽrz), *n. pl.* Fragments; atoms; flinders. *Colloq. or Dial.*

smith'er-y (smĭth'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The workshop of a smith; smithy; stithy. **2.** Work done by, or the trade or craft of, a smith.

smith'son-ite (smĭth'sŭn-īt), *n.* [After J. L. M. *Smithson.*] *Min.* **a** Native zinc carbonate, $ZnCO_3$; — called also *calamine.* **b** = CALAMINE, **a.**

smith'y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* SMITHIES (-ĭz). [AS. *smiđđe.*] The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith.

smit'ten (smĭt'n), *p. p. & p. a.* of SMITE.

smock (smŏk), *n.* [AS. *smocc.*] **1.** A woman's chemise; shift. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** A smock frock; also, a somewhat similar garment worn by women. — *v. t.* **1.** To clothe in a smock. **2.** To make or ornament with smocking.

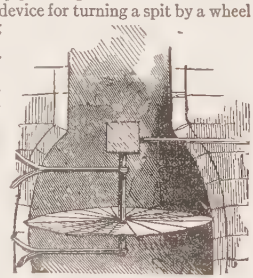
smock frock. A coarse frock, or long shirt, worn over the other dress, as by farm laborers, esp. in Europe.

smock'ing (smŏk'ĭng), *n. Needlework.* Ornamental shirred work which produces a honeycombed effect.

smoke (smōk), *n.* [AS. *smoca.*] **1.** The gaseous products of burning materials, esp. of organic materials, as wood, coal, peat, etc., made visible by carrying small particles of carbon, which finally settle as *soot.* **2.** Visible fumes from anything, as aqueous vapor, etc. **3.** Anything unsubstantial or ephemeral, as idle talk. **4.** Act or fact of smoking, esp. tobacco. — **Syn.** Fume, reek, vapor, smother.

— *v. i.;* SMOKED (smōkt); SMOK'ING (smōk'ĭng). **1.** To emit or exhale smoke; reek. **2.** To emit smoke offensively, unduly, or improperly. **3.** Fig., to burn; be kindled; rage. **4.** To raise a dust like smoke by rapid motion; hence: to move very fast; as, the car *smoked* past. **5.** To smoke a pipe, cigar, cigarette, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To apply smoke to; disinfect, cure, etc., by smoke; as, to *smoke* hams. **2.** To fill or scent with smoke; as, to *smoke* a room; — often used with *up.* **3.** To subject to the action of smoke, as for driving out, stupefying, etc.; — used with *out;* as, to *smoke* out a woodchuck. **4.** To detect; smell; suspect. *Archaic.* **5.** To inhale and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; use or burn in smoking; as, to *smoke* a pipe or cigar.

smoke'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A device for turning a spit by a wheel moved by the ascending gases in a chimney.



Smokejack.

smoke'less, *a.* Making or having little or no smoke. **smokeless powder,** one of a class of powders (usually composed of guncotton with or without other substances) producing little or no smoke on explosion.

smok'er (smōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, smokes. **2.** A smoking car or compartment. *Colloq.* **3.** A gathering for smoking and social intercourse. *Colloq.*

smoke'stack' (smōk'stăk'), *n.* A chimney; esp., a pipe serving as a chimney, as of a locomotive, shop, or factory.

smoke tree. Any of a genus (*Cotinus*) consisting of two species of small anacardiaceous trees or shrubs which bear large panicles of minute flowers suggestive of smoke.

smok'y (smōk'ĭ), *a.;* SMOK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Emitting smoke, esp. in large quantities or offensively. **2.** Like, or of the color of, smoke. **3.** Filled with smoke; thick; hazy; as, a *smoky* atmosphere. **4.** Tarnished with smoke; as, a *smoky* ceiling. — **smok'i-ly** (smōk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-i-ness,** *n.*

smol'der, smoul'der (smōl'dẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To burn and smoke without flame; waste away by slow combustion. **2.** To exist in suppressed or smothered activity; burn inwardly; as, a *smoldering* feud. — *n.* Smoke; smother.

smooch (smōōch). Var. of SMUTCH.

smooth (smōōth), *a.* [AS. *smōđ.*] **1.** Having an even surface; not rough. **2.** Evenly spread or arranged; sleek; as, *smooth* hair. **3.** Without lumps or with perfect blending of the elements; as, a *smooth* batter. **4.** Without hair, either by nature or as a result of shaving; as, a *smooth* cheek. **5.** Gently flowing; hence: unruffled; calm; as, a *smooth* disposition. **6.** Fluent; even; as, a *smooth* style. **7.** Bland; mild; soothing; hence: a Not harsh or acrid to the taste; as, a *smooth* wine. b Flattering; free from what is unpleasant; suave; as, *smooth* words. **8.** Without jarring, jolting, etc.; as, a *smooth* motion. **9.** a *Greek Gram.* Sounded without the aspirate; as, the *smooth* breathing. b *Phon.* Liquid; vowel-like, as the consonants *l, m, n, ng, r.* **10.** *Mech. & Physics.* Causing no resistance to a body sliding along its surface; frictionless.

Syn. Smooth, sleek, glossy. Smooth implies evenness or uniformity of surface; that which is **sleek** is smooth and soft; that which is **glossy** is smooth and shining; as, a panther *sleek* of coat; the beech has *smooth* and

glossy foliage. Fig., these words imply speciousness or plausibility. See LEVEL.

— *adv.* Smoothly.

— *n.* **1.** Act of making smooth; a stroke which smooths. **2.** That which is smooth; a smooth part.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make smooth or even. **2.** To make easy; free from obstruction or difficulties. **3.** To free from harshness; make flowing; as, to *smooth* the voice. **4.** To palliate; gloze; as, to *smooth* over a fault. **5.** To quiet, soften, esp. with blandishments; also, to make agreeable or bland; as, to *smooth* an angry person. **6.** To remove or reduce; — usually used with *away;* as, to *smooth* away a hillock.

smooth'bore', *or* **smooth'-bore'**, *a. Firearms.* Having a bore of smooth surface; — disting. from *rifled.* [smooth.

smooth'en (smōōth'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become

smooth'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, smooths.

smooth'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **1.** Beardless; clean-shaven. **2.** Smooth, or bland, in expression.

smooth'ly, *adv.* In a smooth manner.

smooth'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being smooth.

smote (smōt), *pret.* (&, *Rare, p. p.*) of SMITE.

smoth'er (smŭth'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *smorther*, fr. AS. *smorian* to choke.] **1.** That which smothers or stifles, as smoke, fog, etc. **2.** A state of smoldering or, fig., of suppression; also, a fire that smolders.

— *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the air necessary for life; suffocate. **2.** To stifle; deprive of air by a thick covering, as of ashes; deaden; as, to *smother* a fire. **3.** To suppress; conceal; as, to *smother* one's displeasure. **4.** *Cookery.* To cook in a covered dish, or cover thickly with something. — *v. i.* **1.** To be suffocated or stifled. **2.** To smolder. **3.** To be suppressed or deprived of vent, as wrath. — **smoth'er-y** (smŭth'ĕr-ĭ), *a.*

smoul'der (smōl'dĕr). Var. of SMOLDER.

smudge (smŭj), *n.* **1.** A thick or suffocating smoke. *Now U. S.* **2.** A smoldering mass of combustibles used to keep off insects. *Chiefly U. S. & Canada.* **3.** A smutch; smear.

— *v. t.;* SMUDGED (smŭjd); SMUDG'ING (smŭj'ĭng). **1.** To smoke with a smudge. *U. S.* **2.** To smutch; smear. — **smudg'y** (smŭj'ĭ), *a.* — **smudg'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

smug (smŭg), *a.;* SMUG'GER; -GEST. Primly or affectedly neat, nice, or proper, as in dress; characterized by, or of or pert. to, a commonplace, self-satisfied, and affectedly or primly proper air or character. — **Syn.** See SUAVE.

smug'gle (smŭg''l), *v. t. & i.;* -GLED (-'ld), -GLING (-lĭng). **1.** To import or export secretly and contrary to law or without paying duties imposed by law. **2.** To convey or introduce clandestinely. [ployed in smuggling.

smug'gler (-lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who smuggles. **2.** A vessel em-

smug'ly, *adv.* In a smug manner.

smug'ness, *n.* Quality or character of being smug.

smut (smŭt), *n.* **1.** Foul matter, like soot; also, a spot made by, or a particle of, such matter. **2.** A destructive fungous disease of various plants; any fungus producing it; as, corn or wheat *smut.* **3.** Obscene language; ribaldry; obscenity. — *v. t.;* SMUT'TED; SMUT'TING. To stain or taint with smut. — *v. i.* **1.** To gather, or be affected by, smut. **2.** To give off smut; crock.

smutch (smŭch), *n.* A dark or dirty mark or stain; smudge. — *v. t.* To blacken, as with smoke, soot, etc.; smudge. — **smutch'y**, *a.*

smut'ty (smŭt'ĭ), *a.;* -TI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. **1.** Affected by smut (the fungus). **2.** Soiled or tainted with smut; smutted. **3.** Smut-colored; dark; dusky. **4.** Obscene; indecent. — **smut'ti-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **smut'ti-ness**, *n.*

Smyr'ni-ot (smûr'nĭ-ŏt), **Smyr'ni-ote** (-ōt), *a.* [NGr. Σμυρνιώτης.] Of or pert. to Smyrna. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Smyrna.

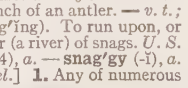
snack (snăk), *n.* **1.** Share; part. *Obs., exc., Colloq.* in: **to go snacks**, to share. **2.** A bite; morsel; hasty repast. *Colloq.*

snaf'fle (snăf''l), *n.* [D. *snavel* beak, snout.] A kind of jointed bridle bit without curb; — called also **snaffle bit.**

— *v. t.;* -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). To put a snaffle in the mouth of; submit to a snaffle; bridle.

snag (snăg), *n.* **1.** A stump of a branch lopped off; protuberance; a rough branch broken off. **2.** A tooth projecting beyond the rest; a broken or decayed tooth. **3.** A tree or branch fixed in the bottom of navigable water and dangerous to boats. *U. S. & Australia.* **4.** Fig., a concealed difficulty or obstacle; as, he ran against a *snag* in his enterprise. *Colloq.* **5.** A secondary branch of an antler. — *v. t.;* SNAGGED (snăgd); SNAG'GING (snăg'ĭng). To run upon, or entangle with, a snag; also, to clear (a river) of snags. *U. S. & Australia.* — **snag'ged** (-ĕd; 24), *a.* — **snag'gy** (-ĭ), *a.*

snail (snāl), *n.* [AS. *snægel, snegel.*] **1.** Any of numerous gastropods, esp. a terrestrial one with a spiral shell (family *Helicidæ*). Some are used as food (esp. in France). **2.** A sluggard.



Snail (*Macrocyclis concava*).

snail'-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Slow-moving, like a snail.

snake (snāk), *n.* [AS. *snaca.*] Any of numerous limbless reptiles (group *Ophidia*, an order or suborder of the *Squamata*) having a very elongate body; an ophidian; serpent. Some snakes have certain of the salivary glands modified into poison glands and some of the upper teeth developed into grooved or tubular fangs.

— *v. t.;* SNAKED (snākt); SNAK'ING (snāk'ĭng). To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole; jerk; — often used with *out. Slang, U. S.* — *v. i.* To crawl or move like a snake; progress in a wavy or spiral course; move stealthily; sneak.

snake'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* Any of several fish-eating birds (genus *Anhinga*), allied to the cormorants, but having a long snakelike neck.

Snakebird.

snake fence. A worm fence.

snake'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes, as the ribbon fish, resembling, or suggestive of, a snake.

snake'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A turtlehead.

snake'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* Any of numerous plants, mostly reputed to cure snake bites; also, the root of any of these. Among the more important are: **Virginia snakeroot** (*Aristolochia serpentaria*); **black s.** (*Cimicifuga racemosa* and species of *Sanicula*); **Senega s.** (*Polygala senega*); **button s.** (*Eryngium* and species of *Laciniaria*); **white s.** (*Eupatorium ageratoides*).

snak'y (snāk'ĭ), *a.;* SNAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr), -I-EST. **1.** Pert. to, or characteristic of, a snake or snakes; like a snake; serpentine. **2.** Sly; cunning; deceitful. **3.** Covered with, having, or abounding in, snakes.

snap (snăp), *v. t.;* SNAPPED (snăpt); SNAP'PING. [LG. or D. *snappen* to snap up, snatch.] **1.** To snatch, or seize suddenly, esp. with the teeth; hence, to bite. **2.** To break short, as brittle substances. **3.** To attack suddenly with sharp, angry words; — usually used with *up.* **4.** To crack; cause (as a whip) to make a cracking noise. **5.** To shut or to close down with a sharp sound; as, to *snap* the hammer of a gun. **6.** To project with a quick, jerky motion; as, to *snap* back a football. **7.** To take an instantaneous photograph of; snapshot.

— *v. i.* **1.** To grasp sharply or snatch (at anything) as with the teeth; — usually used with *at.* **2.** To break short or suddenly; as, the mast *snapped.* **3.** To give forth a sharp, cracking noise; crack, as blazing wood. **4.** To utter sharp, angry words; — often used with *at;* as, to *snap* at a child. **5.** Of a firearm, to make a sharp sound by the falling of the hammer; miss fire. **6.** Of the eyes, to flash, as in anger.

— *n.* **1.** Act of snatching, or seizing suddenly, as with the teeth. **2.** A sudden breaking of something brittle or tense; also, the sharp sound of such breaking. **3.** A sudden, sharp blow, as with the finger sprung from the thumb. **4.** A sharp, abrupt sound, as the crack of a whip. **5.** That which is, or may be, seized or obtained quickly; hence: a bite or morsel; a snack. **6.** A small catch held by a spring, or one which closes with a snapping sound; a device having such a catch. **7.** Briskness; vigor; energy. *Colloq.* **8.** A sudden severe spell of (cold) weather. **9.** A thin, crisp cake, usually small and flavored with ginger. **10.** Any task, labor, or the like, that yields satisfactory results with little effort. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.* **11.** *Photog.* A snapshot.

— *a.* Done, made, or carried through, quickly and without deliberation; as, a *snap* decision. *Colloq.*

snap'-back', *n. American Football.* Act of snapping back the ball; also, sometimes, the center rush.

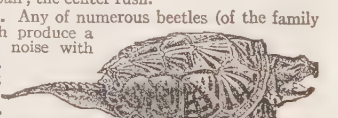
snap'drag'on (snăp'drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Any of several garden plants (genus *Antirrhinum*, esp. *A. majus*) having showy flowers likened to a dragon's face. **2.** A game in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and eaten; also, that which is so eaten.

snap'hance' (snăp'hăns'), *n.* [D. *snaphaan* a gun, orig., the snapping cock of a gun.] A spring lock carrying a flint; also, an old-time musket having such a lock.

snap'per (snăp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, snaps. **2. a** Any of numerous active carnivorous basslike marine fishes (family *Lutianidæ*) of warm seas. **b** Any of various other fishes, as the young of the bluefish, the rosefish, etc. **3. a** A snapping turtle. **b** A snapping beetle.

snap'per-back', *n. American Football.* The player who snaps back the ball; the center rush.

snapping beetle. Any of numerous beetles (of the family *Elateridæ*) which produce a slight snapping noise with the prothorax, as in jumping; an elater.



Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*). (1/18)

snapping turtle. Either of two large and voracious American aquatic turtles (*Chelydra serpentina* and *Macrochelys lacertina*), which seize their prey with a snap of their jaws. Both are much used as food.

snap'pish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Apt to snap at persons or things. **2.** Apt to speak sharply or testily; also, tart; peevish. — **snap'pish-ly,** *adv.* — **snap'pish-ness,** *n.*

snap'py (-ĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. **1.** Snappish. *Colloq.* **2.** Full of snap, or life and briskness. *Colloq., U. S.*

snap'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* **1.** [*Commonly* **snap shot.**] **a** A quick offhand shot. **b** Act of taking a snapshot (sense 2). **2.** An instantaneous photograph, taken usually with a hand camera, without formal posing of the subject. — *v. t. & i.* To photograph by a snap shot.

snare (snâr), *n.* [AS. *sneare* string, snare.] **1.** A contrivance, often consisting of a noose, for catching birds, etc.; a trap; gin. **2.** Anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble. **3.** A gut string of a snare drum.

Syn. Snare commonly suggests a noose; **trap**, a spring or other mechanical device. Fig., **snare** implies entanglement or inveiglement; **trap**, ambush or surprise.

— *v. t.*; SNARED (snârd); SNAR'ING (snâr'ĭng). To catch with a snare; insnare; entangle. — **snar'er** (snâr'ẽr), *n.*

snare drum. The smaller common military double-headed drum, which, for greater resonance, has a catgut string or strings (snares) stretched across its lower head.

snarl (snärl), *v. t.* To form raised work on the outer surface of (thin metal ware) by repercussion.

snarl, *v. t. & i.* [From SNARE, *v. t.*] To involve in knots; to entangle or become entangled; hence: complicate; embarrass. — *n.* A knot of hair, thread, or the like, difficult to disentangle; tangle.

snarl, *v. i.* **1.** To growl, as a dog; grumble. **2.** To talk in rude, surly terms. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a snarl or by snarling. — *n.* Act of snarling; a growl; also, a surly or peevish expression or angry contention. — **snarl'er,** *n.* — **snarl'ing,** *a. & n.* — **snarl'ing-ly,** *adv.*

snarl'y (snär'lĭ), *a.* Snarling; ill-natured; peevish.

snatch (snăch), *v. t.* To seize abruptly, or without ceremony. — **Syn.** Twitch, pluck, grab, catch, grasp, gripe. — *v. i.* To try to seize something suddenly; — often with *at.* — *n.* **1.** A hasty catching or seizing; a grab. **2.** A short period of vigorous action; as, to work by fits and *snatches.* **3.** A brief spell, as of sleep. **4.** A small piece or fragment; a broken part; a scrap; as, a *snatch* of song. — **snatch'er,** *n.*

snatch block. *Naut.* A block which can be opened on one side to receive the bight of a rope. See BLOCK, *Illust.*

snatch'y (snăch'ĭ), *a.* Interrupted; spasmodic.

snath (snăth), *n.* Also **snathe** (snāth). [AS. *snæd,* fr. *snīðan* to cut.] The handle of a scythe.

sneak (snēk), *v. i.* [AS. *snīcan* to creep.] **1.** To creep or steal (away or about) furtively. **2.** To act furtively and cowardly. — **Syn.** See LURK. — *n.* **1.** A sneaking fellow. **2.** Act of sneaking. **3.** In *pl.* = SNEAKERS, shoes. *Slang.*

sneak'er (snēk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sneaks. **2.** In *pl.* Noiseless shoes with soft soles, esp. such shoes as are worn in games, as tennis. *Colloq. or Cant. U. S.*

sneak'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Cowardly; furtive; underhand. **2.** Of feelings, tastes, etc., concealed; shamefaced; as, a *sneaking* sympathy for a rascal. — **sneak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sneak'y (snēk'ĭ), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a sneak.

sneer (snēr), *v. i.* [ME. *sneren.*] **1.** To grin; grimace. *Obs.* **2.** To show contempt by curling the lip, etc. **3.** To speak contemptuously or derisively. — **Syn.** Gibe, jeer, fleer. See SCOFF. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a sneer. **2.** To affect (in some specified way) by sneering; to drive or force, or to express, by or with a sneer or sneers.

— *n.* **1.** Act of sneering. **2.** A change of countenance indicative of contempt. **3.** A verbal insinuation of contempt. — **sneer'er,** *n.* — **sneer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sneeze (snēz), *v. i.*; SNEEZED (snēzd); SNEEZ'ING. [ME. *snesen.*] To make a sudden, violent, spasmodic, and audible expiration of breath, chiefly or wholly through the nose. — *n.* Act or fact of sneezing. — **sneez'er,** *n.*

sneeze'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* A yellow-flowered asteraceous plant of the eastern United States (*Helenium autumnale*) the odor of which is said to cause sneezing. Also, any of several other species of the same genus.

sneeze'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* A strong-scented European plant (*Achillea ptarmica*) resembling yarrow.

snell (snĕl), *n.* A short line, as of horsehair, gut, etc., by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line. *U. S.*

snick (snĭk), *v. t.* **1.** To cut slightly; nick. **2.** *Cricket.* To hit (a ball) a light glancing blow. — *n.* **1.** A nick; notch. **2.** *Cricket.* A snicking blow.

snick and snee, *v.* To thrust and cut. — *a.* Used for cutting and thrusting; as, a *snick and snee* knife; — in this sense also *snick-and-snee* or *snick-a-snee.*

snick'-a-snee', *n.* **1.** A combat with snick and snee knives. **2.** A knife for cutting and thrusting.

snick'er (snĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* To laugh in a partly suppressed manner, with audible catches of the voice; giggle. — *v. t.* To utter with, or express by, a snicker. *Colloq.* — *n.* A half-suppressed, broken laugh; giggle.

snick'er-snee' (-snē'), *n.* A large knife; a snick-a-snee.

sniff (snĭf), *v. i.* [ME. *sneven.*] To draw air audibly up the nose; snuff, as in contempt. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose. **2.** To perceive as by sniffing; scent; smell; as, to *sniff* danger. — *n.* Act or sound of sniffing; also, that which is sniffed. [To snuffle.

snif'fle (-l), *v. i.*; -FLED (-ld); -FLING. [Freq. of *sniff.*]

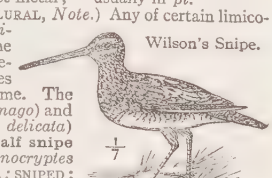
snifft'y (snĭf'ĭ), *a.* Inclined to sniff, or manifest contempt or disdain; supercilious. *Colloq. & Dial.*

snig'ger (snĭg'ẽr), *v. i. & t. & n.* Snicker. — **snig'ger-er,** *n.*

snig'gle (snĭg''l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [From dial. Eng. *snig* an eel.] To fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes. — *v. t.* To catch, as an eel, by sniggling; hook; insnare.

snip (snĭp), *v. t.*; SNIPPED (snĭpt); SNIP'PING. [D. *snippen.*] To cut off at one stroke, as with shears. — *n.* **1.** A single cut, as with shears; a clip. **2.** A bit cut off; hence, any small or insignificant object. *Colloq.* **3.** Small hand shears for cutting sheet metal; — usually in *pl.*

snipe (snīp), *n.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) Any of certain limicoline birds (genus *Gallinago*) related to the woodcocks. They frequent bogs and marshes and are valued as game. The **whole snipe** (*G. gallinago*) and **Wilson's snipe** (*G. delicata*) are larger than the **half snipe** or jacksnipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*). — *v. i. & t.*; SNIPED; SNIP'ING. **1.** To shoot or hunt snipe. **2.** To shoot at (individuals of an enemy's forces) esp. at long range or from cover.


Wilson's Snipe.
1/7

snip'er (snīp'ẽr), *n.* One who snipes.

snip'pet (snĭp'ĕt; 24), *n.* A small part or piece.

snip'pet-y (-ĭ), *a.* Ridiculously small; petty. [cut short.

snip'py (snĭp'ĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. Fragmentary; **snip'el** (snĭv''l), *v. i.*; -ELED (-ld), -ELLED; -EL-ING, -ELLING. **1.** To run at the nose. **2.** To snuffle. **3.** To cry or whine with snuffling; hence, to lament whiningly. — *n.* **1.** Mucus from the nose. **2.** Act of crying, whining, etc., with sniveling. — **sniv'el-er, sniv'el-ler,** *n.*

snob (snŏb), *n.* [E. dial., a cobbler, a tailor (in contempt).] One who meanly admires station and material possessions, esp. such a one who regulates his attitude toward persons or matters according to wealth, station, etc.

snob'ber-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Snobbish conduct; snobbishness.

snob'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or befitting a snob. — **snob'bish-ly,** *adv.* — **snob'bish-ness,** *n.*

snood (snōōd), *n.* [AS. *snōd.*] A fillet worn round the hair by a young woman, sometimes, esp. in Scotland, emblematic of maidenhood. — *v. t.* To bind or braid up, as the hair, with a snood.

snoop (snōōp), *v. i.* To pry into others' affairs in a sneaking way. — *n.* One who snoops. — **snoop'er,** *n. All U. S.*

snooze (snōōz), *n.* A nap. — *v. i.*; SNOOZED (snōōzd); SNOOZ'ING. To doze; drowse. *Both Colloq. or Dial.*

snore (snōr; 57), *v. i.*; SNORED (snōrd); SNOR'ING. To breathe during sleep with a rough, hoarse, vibratory noise. — *v. t.* To pass in, or effect by, snoring; — often used with *away.* — *n.* Act or noise of snoring. — **snor'er** (snōr'ẽr), *n.*

snort (snōrt), *v. i.* **1.** To force air audibly through the nose, so as to make a noise, as do high-spirited horses. **2.** To laugh loudly. *Colloq. & Dial.* — *v. t.* **1.** To expel with or as with a snort. **2.** To utter with, or express by, a snort. — *n.* Act or sound of snorting. — **snort'er,** *n.*

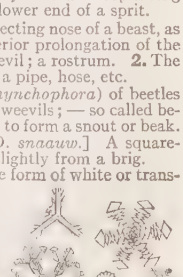
snot'ter (snŏt'ẽr), *n.* Also **snorter.** *Naut.* **a** A flat rope secured to a yardarm, to which a tripping line is bent, used in sending down topgallant and royal yards. **b** A loop or ring of rope or metal for receiving the lower end of a sprit.

snout (snout), *n.* **1.** The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine; muzzle; also, the anterior prolongation of the head of various animals, as of a weevil; a rostrum. **2.** The nose of a person. **3.** The nozzle of a pipe, hose, etc.

snout beetle. Any of a group (*Rhynchophora*) of beetles consisting of the curculios, or true weevils; — so called because the head is usually prolonged to form a snout or beak.

snow (snō), *n.* [LG. *sanue,* or D. *snaauw.*] A square-rigged vessel, now rare, differing slightly from a brig.

snow, *n.* [AS. *snāw.*] **1.** Ice in the form of white or transparent crystals or flakes congealed in the air from particles of water, and falling or fallen to the earth. **2.** Any of various congealed substances of snowlike appearance; as, acetylene *snow.* **3.** A fall of snow or of something resembling snow. — *v. i.* To fall in or as snow; — used impersonally; as, it *snows.* — *v. t.* **1.** To shower down like snow. **2.** To cover, obstruct, imprison, shut in, etc., with snow; — used with *in, up, under,* or *over.*


Crystals of Snow.

snow'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* **1.** A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together. **2.** Any of certain cultivated white-flowered viburnums, as the guelder-rose, or cranberry tree. — *v. t.* To pelt with snowballs. — *v. i.* To throw snowballs.

snow banner. A bannerlike stream of snow blown into the air from a mountain peak, often having a pinkish color and extending horizontally for several miles across the sky.

snow'ber-ry (snō'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* Any of various shrubs (esp. *Symphoricarpos racemosus* and *Chiococca racemosa*) bearing white berries.

snow'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **1.** = SNOWFLAKE, 2. **2.** A junco.

snow'-blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* Having defective vision caused by the glare of the sunlight reflected from snow.

snow'-bound', *a.* Shut in or blockaded by snow.

snow'-broth', *n.* Snow and water mixed, or snow just melted; hence, very cold liquor.

snow bunting. See SNOWFLAKE, 2.

snow'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* Any of several white-flowered ornamental shrubs (esp. the Californian *Ceanothus velutinus*).

snow'drift' (snō'drĭft'), *n.* A drift of snow.

snow'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* A bulbous plant (*Galanthus nivalis*) of the amaryllis family, bearing nodding white flowers, which often appear while the snow is still on the ground; also, a flower or bulb of this plant.

snow'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A fall of snow; specif., the amount of snow that falls in a single storm or in a given period.

snow'flake' (-flāk'), *n.* **1.** A flake or crystal of snow. **2.** A finch (*Passerina nivalis*) of northern regions which often appears in flocks during snowstorms; — called also *snow bunting*. **3.** Any of a genus (*Leucojum*, esp. *L. vernum*) of bulbous plants resembling the snowdrop.

snow'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a snowy manner.

snow'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being snowy; whiteness.

snow line *or* **limit.** The lowest limit of perpetual snow.

snow'plow', snow'plough' (snō'plou'), *n.* Any of various contrivances used to clear away snow from roads, etc.

snow'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* A shelter to protect from snow, as a long structure over an exposed part of a railroad.

snow'shoe' (-sho͞o'), *n.* A slight frame of wood, strung like a tennis racket, worn under the shoe to prevent sinking in soft snow.

Snowshoe.

snow'slide' (-slīd'), *n.* A snow avalanche; snowslip.

snow'slip' (-slĭp'), *n.* A large mass or avalanche of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, etc.

snow'storm' (-stôrm'), *n.* A storm with falling snow.

snow'y (-ĭ), *a.*; SNOW'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Abounding or covered with snow. **2.** White like snow. **3.** Pure; spotless.

snub (snŭb), *v. t.*; SNUBBED (snŭbd); SNUB'BING. **1.** To check or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic remark; reprimand. **2.** To treat or affect with contempt or neglect; slight designedly; also, to affect in a specified way by such treatment; as, *snubbed* into silence. **3.** To check the motion of (a running line or cable) suddenly; also, to check or stop short by a suddenly tautened line.

— *n.* **1.** A sudden check given to a running rope or cable. **2.** A check or rebuke; an intended slight.

— *a.* Short, somewhat flat, and turned up at the end; — said of the nose. — **snub'ber,** *n.* [*by* nose.]

snub'by (-ĭ), *a.*; -BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -BI-EST. Snub; as, a *snubby* nose.

snub'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a snub nose.

snuff (snŭf), *n.* The charred part of a candle wick. — *v. t.* To crop the snuff of, as a candle.

snuff, *v. t.* **1.** To draw in, or inhale, forcibly through the nose; sniff. **2.** To perceive by smelling; scent; smell. **3.** To sniff in order to examine; — said of dogs, horses, etc.

— *v. i.* **1.** To inhale through the nose noisily and forcibly; to sniff or smell inquiringly, as a horse, dog, etc. **2.** To sniff in or as in disgust. *Obs.* **3.** To take snuff, esp. habitually.

— *n.* **1.** Act of snuffing; often, a sniff of contempt or disdain. **2.** Tobacco pulverized and prepared to be taken into the nose; also, the amount taken at once; a pinch.

snuff'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A small box for holding snuff.

snuff'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who snuffs. **2.** A porpoise. **3.** In *pl.* A device for cropping and holding the snuff of a candle.

snuff'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being snuffy.

snuf'fle (snŭf''l), *v. i.*; -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *snuff*.] To breathe or inhale through the nose noisily, as in whimpering or when the nose is partially stopped up; also, to speak through or as through the nose; speak nasally; — often said of hypocritical, canting persons.

— *n.* **1.** Act or fact or sound of snuffing. **2.** In *pl.* A stopped-up condition of the nose, causing one to snuffle. **3.** An affected nasal twang; hence: cant; hypocrisy. — **snuf'fler** (-lẽr), *n.*

snuff'y (snŭf'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like snuff. **2.** Soiled with snuff.

snug (snŭg), *a.*; SNUG'GER (-ẽr); -GEST (-ĕst). **1.** Trim; tidy; compact; by extension, sheltered or protected, as against poverty or intrusion; cozy. **2.** Close; concealed; as, he lay *snug*. **3.** Fitting closely, but not too tight, as a coat; close and smooth; as, a *snug* fit.

Syn. Snug, cozy. Snug implies trimness, closeness, or security; **cozy** suggests warmth, shelter, and ease; as, a *snug*-fitting coat; a *cozy* armchair; *cozy* talk by the fireside; a *snug* little crib.

— *v. t.*; SNUGGED (snŭgd); SNUG'GING. To lie close; snuggle; — often used with *up* or *together*. — *v. t.* **1.** To place in a snug position. *Rare.* **2.** To arrange neatly and smoothly.

snug'ger-y (snŭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A snug, cozy place; esp., a small room or den. *Colloq.*

snug'gle (-'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *snug*.] To move one way and the other to get close; cuddle; nestle. — *v. t.* To draw close, as for comfort; cuddle.

snug'ly (snŭg'lĭ), *adv.* In a snug manner.

snug'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being snug.

so (sō), *adv.* [ME. *so, sa, swa*, AS. *swā*.] **1.** In that manner, degree, or state; as indicated or implied, or as supposed to be known; as, why did he come *so* late? **2.** In like manner or degree; in such manner; to such degree; — used esp. as correlative of *as* in negative assertions and in questions implying a negative answer. Thus, "he is not *so* rich *as* Crœsus" is preferred to "he is not *as* rich *as* Crœsus." **3.** Very; in a high degree; as, he is *so* good. *Chiefly Colloq.* **4.** For that reason; for like reason; by this or that means; thus; as, obey the laws, *so* shalt thou prosper. **5.** The case being such; therefore; — used as both an adverb and a conjunction; as, *so* they sent him away. **6.** [Equivalent to *so be it*.] It is well; let it be; — expressing assent. **7.** Well; the fact being as stated; — an expletive; as, *so* the work is done, is it? **8.** [Equivalent to *is it so?*] Is it thus? — with upward inflection; as, "*So?*" *Colloq.* **9.** Thereabouts; more or less; — used after *or*; as, I have read only a page or *so*. — **Syn.** See THEREFORE.

— *conj.* **1.** Provided or on condition that; if; as, I am content *so* you are satisfied. **2.** So that; in such a way that; hence: accordingly; therefore; — used with a clause of purpose or result; as, he was sick, *so* they were quiet.

— *interj.* Be as you are! stand still! that will do!

soak (sōk), *v. t.* [AS. *socian*.] **1.** To saturate in a fluid; steep. **2.** To drench; wet thoroughly. **3.** To draw in by pores or interstices; as, a sponge *soaks* up water. **4.** To penetrate by percolation; as, the water *soaked* his shoes. — **Syn.** See SATURATE. — *v. i.* **1.** To become saturated. **2.** To enter (into something) by pores or interstices; as, water *soaks* into the earth. **3.** To drink intemperately or gluttonously. *Slang.*

— *n.* **1.** Act or process of soaking; also, state of being soaked. **2.** The liquid in which anything is soaked.

soak'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that soaks.

soak'age (-ĕj), *n.* Act of soaking, or state of being soaked; also, the amount entering or issuing by soaking.

soap (sōp), *n.* [AS. *sāpe*.] A cleansing agent made, usually, by the action of alkali on fat, and consisting essentially of sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids; by extension, any salt of such an acid. — *v. t.* To rub or wash over with soap.

soap'bark', *n., or* **soapbark tree.** **1.** The quillai. **2.** Any of several tropical American mimosaceous shrubs (genus *Pithecolobium*) having saponaceous bark; also, the bark.

soap'ber-ry (sōp'bĕr-ĭ), *n., or* **soapberry tree.** Any of a genus (*Sapindus*, esp. *S. saponaria*), typifying a family (*Sapindaceæ*), of trees bearing saponaceous fruit; also, the fruit, used in the West Indies for cleaning clothes.

soap'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being soapy.

soap plant. Any plant some part of which may be used in place of soap; specif., a Californian liliaceous plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*).

soap'stone', *n.* Steatite, a soft stone with a soapy feel.

soap'suds' (-sŭdz'), *n. pl.* Suds made with soap.

soap'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* A European silenaceous plant (*Saponaria officinalis*) widely naturalized in the United States. The bruised leaves are detergent.

soap'y (-ĭ), *a.*; SOAP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Like soap; soft and smooth; smeared with soap.

soar (sōr; 57), *v. i.* [OF. *essorer*, F. *s'essorer* to soar, *essorer* to expose to the air (for drying); L. *ex* out + *aura* air.] **1.** To fly aloft, as a bird; mount on or as on wings; specif., to progress upward by taking advantage of air currents; glide indefinitely without loss of altitude, as a bird or an aëroplane. **2.** To be exalted in thought, spirits, or imagination. — **Syn.** See FLOAT. — *n.* Act of soaring; upward flight. — **soar'er,** *n.*

sob (sŏb), *v. i.*; SOBBED (sŏbd); SOB'BING. **1.** To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast; weep with a convulsive catching of the breath. **2.** To make a sound suggestive of a sob or sigh; sough; as the wind *sobs*. — *v. t.* To utter with a sob or sobs; also, usually reflexive, to bring to a certain state by sobbing; as, to *sob* one's self to sleep.

— *n.* Act or sound of sobbing.

sob'bing (-ĭng), *n.* Act of one who, or that which, sobs.

so'ber (sō'bẽr), *a.* [F. *sobre*, fr. L. *sobrius*.] **1.** Not so influenced by liquor as to have one's faculties materially impaired; not drunk; also, temperate in the use of liquor. **2.** Temperate or moderate in thought or action; self-con-

trolled; calm. **3.** Characterized by dispassionate reason or judgment; rational; deliberate; as, *sober* judgment. **4.** Serious or subdued in demeanor, habit, appearance, color, etc.; solemn; grave; sedate; as, *sober* garments. — **Syn.** Steady, cool, collected, unimpassioned, staid. See EARNEST. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become sober. — **so'ber-ly,** *adv.*

so'ber–mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 109), *a.* Of a sober disposition.

so'ber-ness (-nĕs), *n.* State or character of being sober.

So-bran'je (sō-brän'yĕ), *n.* [Bulgarian, lit., assembly.] The unicameral national assembly of Bulgaria.

so-bri'e-ty (sō-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being sober; specif.: **a** Temperance. **b** Moderation. **c** Seriousness.

‖ **so'bri'quet'** (sō'brē'kā'; sō'brĭ-kā), *n.* [F.] A nickname.

soc (sŏk; sōk), *n.* [See SOKE.] = SOKE.

soc'age (sŏk'ĕj), *n.* [From SOC.] *Law.* Orig., in medieval England, a certain tenure fixed in amount and kind, generally agricultural; later, any such tenure paying a money rent only and not burdened with military service.

soc'ag-er (-ā-jẽr), *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.

so'–called' (sō'kôld'), *a.* Also **so called.** **1.** Called or designated thus; — used predicatively, usually without hyphen; as, the Republican party, *so called.* **2.** Commonly named (but with doubtful propriety); thus termed; — used attributively; as, his *so-called* friends.

soc'cer (sŏk'ẽr), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *association.*] Association football. *Slang.* [position.]

so'cia-bil'i-ty (sō'shā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sociable quality or dis-

so'cia-ble (sō'shā-b'l), *a.* [L. *sociabilis,* fr. *sociare* to associate, fr. *socius* a companion.] **1.** Inclined to, or adapted for, society; companionable; social. **2.** Affording opportunities for, or marked by, friendly and, esp., informal meeting and conversation; as, a *sociable* evening. — **Syn.** Affable, communicative. See SOCIAL. — *n.* A gathering for social purposes; an informal reception. *Colloq., U. S.* — **so'cia-ble-ness,** *n.* — **so'cia-bly,** *adv.*

so'cial (sō'shăl), *a.* [L. *socialis,* fr. *socius* companion.] **1.** Of or pert. to companionship or mutual relationship and intercourse with others of one's kind; as, *social* recreations. **2.** Hence: companionable; sociable; as, a *social* person; also, leading to, or characteristic of, sociable actions; adapted to society; as, *social* graces. **3.** Of or pert. to society or a social organism; as, *social* science. **4.** a *Bot.* Naturally growing in groups or masses, as certain species. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Living in more or less organized communities; as, *social* ants. (2) Compound; colonial; as, *social* ascidians. **5.** *Rom. Hist.* Pert. to the Italian allies (*socii*) of Rome. **Syn. Social, sociable, convivial.** That is **social** which pertains to society in general or has to do with human intercourse; one is **sociable** who is companionable, or fond of mingling or talking with others. **Convivial** implies festive or jovial fellowship.

social contract *or* **compact,** *Polit. Sci.,* an agreement, expressed or implied, existing between the members of a political society for the regulation of their relations with each other and with the government. — **s. evil,** prostitution. — **s. science** *or* **sciences,** the science or sciences of all that relates to the social condition and well-being of man as a member of society; sociology. — **s. settlement,** a house or settlement, esp. in the poorer districts of a large city, where men and women of education reside to better, by example and aid, the lives of those about them.

— *n.* = SOCIABLE.

so'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A political and economic theory of social reorganization, the essential feature of which is governmental control of economic activities, to the end that competition shall give way to coöperation and the opportunities of life and the rewards of labor shall be equitably apportioned. **2.** Policy and practice accordant with socialistic theory; as, municipal *socialism.* **3.** Disposition to seek social reform through political agencies; the character shown in this disposition; — opp. to *individualism.*

so'cial-ist, *n.* An advocate or practicer of socialism.

Syn. Socialist, communist. A **socialist** has a definite economic theory or political program indicating the results of the action which he advocates. A **communist,** as a rule, has no such theory, but accepts the principles of common or communal ownership and lets the future take care of itself. Hence, *communist* may apply to those whose ideas are cruder or more revolutionary than those of *socialists.*

so'cial-ist (sō'shăl-ĭst) *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, so-
so'cial-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) cialism or socialists.

so-ci-al'i-ty (sō'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being social; sociability. **2.** The social instinct or impulse.

so'cial-ize (sō'shăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. **1.** To render social. **2.** To render socialistic. — **-i-za'tion,** *n.*

so'cial-ly, *adv.* In a social manner.

so'cial-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being social.

so-ci'e-ty (sō-sī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *societas,* fr. *socius* a companion.] **1.** The relationship of men associated in any way; companionship; fellowship; company. **2.** *Sociology.* A group of individuals united by common interest and having some organization. **3.** A number or body of persons associated for mutual or joint usefulness, pleasure, or profit; an association. **4.** The more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; people of social standing collectively. **5.** *Eccl.* In Congregational churches in the United States, esp. in New England, a corporation connected with a local church, having control of the church buildings and of the minister's salary; — called also *parish.* **6.** *Phytogeog.* A group or community, as of species, governed by similar life conditions; as, a plant *society.* — **Syn.** See ASSOCIATION.

Society of Jesus. See JESUIT, 1.

So-cin'i-an (sō-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Faustus Socinus (1539–1604), an Italian theologian who denied the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the personality of the Devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment. — **So-cin'i-an-ism,** *n.*

so'ci-o-log'ic (sō'shĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭk) *a.* Of or pert. to sociology.
so'ci-o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) — **-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

so'ci-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in sociology.

so'ci-ol'o-gy (sō'shĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* companion + *-logy.*] The science of the constitution, phenomena, and development of society; social science.

sock (sŏk), *n.* [AS. *socc,* fr. L. *soccus* a kind of low-heeled shoe.] **1.** The shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome; — used as a symbol of comedy (cf. BUSKIN, 2.). **2.** A stocking with a short leg.

sock-dol'a-ger (-dŏl'ă-jẽr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *doxology.*] **1.** That which ends or settles a matter, as a decisive blow. **2.** Something unusually large. *Both Slang, U. S.*

sock'et (sŏk'ĕt; 24), *n.* Any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else. — *v. t.* To provide with, or support in or by, a socket.

so'cle (sŏk''l; sō'k'l), *n.* [F., fr. It. *zoccolo,* also, wooden shoe.] *Arch.* A projecting member, usually molded, at the foot of a wall or pier, or beneath the base of a column, pedestal, or the like.

soc'man (sŏk'măn; sōk'-), *n.* [See SOKE.] *A. S. & Early Eng. Law.* **a** = SOKEMAN. **b** A tenant by socage; socager.

So-crat'ic (sō-krăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Socrates, the Grecian sage (469–399 B. C.), or his philosophy, method, etc., esp. his manner of instruction (**Socratic method**) by means of a series of questionings designed to elicit concessions or opinions eventually establishing some general truth. — *n.* A follower of Socrates. — **-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **Socratic irony,** pretended humility or willingness to learn from others assumed for the sake of making their errors conspicuous by means of adroit questioning.

sod (sŏd), *n.* [From its *sodden* state in wet weather. See SEETHE.] That stratum of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, herbs, etc.; turf; sward; also, a piece of it; a turf. — *v. t.;* SOD'DED; -DING. To cover with sod.

so'da (sō'dă), *n.* [It., soda, in OIt., ashes used in making glass.] **1.** Sodium carbonate; — called specif. **washing soda, sal soda.** **2.** Sodium bicarbonate; — called specif. **baking soda, cooking soda, soda saleratus.** **3.** Sodium hydroxide; — usually called **caustic soda.** **4.** Sodium oxide. **5.** In *soda alum, soda salts,* etc., sodium. **6.** Short for SODA WATER.

soda ash. Commercial anhydrous sodium carbonate.

soda fountain. An apparatus with delivery tube, faucets, etc., for drawing soda water. *U. S.*

soda lime. A mixture of caustic soda and quicklime.

so'da-lite (sō'dă-līt), *n.* [*soda* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A transparent to translucent mineral of vitreous or greasy luster, found in certain igneous rocks. It is a silicate of sodium and aluminium with some chlorine, $Na_4(AlCl)Al_2(SO_4)_3$.

so-dal'i-ty (sō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sodalitas,* fr. *sodalis* comrade.] A fraternity; a brotherhood.

soda water. Originally, a beverage consisting of a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate with some acid to cause effervescence; now, commonly, a beverage of water highly charged with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid) and flavored.

sod'den (sŏd''n), *a.* [*p. p.* of SEETHE.] **1.** Boiled; seethed. **2.** Soaked; saturated; soggy; as, *sodden* turf or clothes. **3.** Not well cooked; heavy, as bread. **4.** Appearing as if soaked or seethed; esp., showing effects of habitual intemperance; as, *sodden* features. — *v. i. & t.* To become or make sodden. — **sod'den-ness,** *n.*

so'di-um (sō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *soda.*] *Chem.* A waxy, silver-white metallic element of the alkali group, occurring abundantly (always combined), as in common salt, sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter), borax, etc. Symbol, *Na* (*natrium*); at. wt., 23.00; sp. gr., 0.97; melting point, 97.5° C. Sodium oxidizes readily in air.

Sod'om (sŏd'ŭm), *n.* *Bib.* A city or country the wickedness and destruction of which, with the neighboring **Gomorrah,** are described in *Gen.* xviii.–xix.

Sod'om-ite (-īt), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Sodom. **2.** [*l. c.*] One guilty of sodomy. [natural carnal copulation.]

sod'om-y (-ĭ), *n.* [F. *sodomie,* fr. *Sodome* Sodom.] Un-

so-ev'er (sō-ĕv'ẽr). [*so* + *ever.*] A word used in composition with *who, what, where, when, how,* etc., and indicating any out of all possible or supposable persons, things, etc.

so'fa (sō'fà), *n.* [Ar. *çuffah.*] A kind of long seat, usually upholstered and having a back and arms.

sof'fit (sŏf'ĭt), *n.* [It. *soffitta, soffitto,* fr. *soffiggere* to hide, L. *suffigere* to fasten below. See SUFFIX.] *Arch.* The under side of the subordinate parts and members of a building, such as staircases, archways, entablatures, cornices, or the like. See EXTRADOS, *Illust.*

soft (sŏft; 62), *a.* [AS. *sōfte,* a. & adv., orig. adv., the a. being *sēfte.*] **1.** Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed, molded, or cut; also, malleable; — opposed to *hard.* **2.** Susceptible; easily affected; esp., gentle; kind; tender; as, a *soft* heart. **3.** Not rough or harsh, as to the touch, sight, or ear; smooth; delicate; as, *soft* silk; a *soft* hue; a *soft* voice. **4.** Expressing gentleness, tenderness, etc.; mild; courteous; kind; as, *soft* eyes. **5.** Gentle in action; easy; also, of the weather: damp; wet; more rarely, mild; warm. **6.** Gently curved; not angular or abrupt; as, *soft* outlines. **7.** Quiet; peaceful; as, *soft* slumbers. **8. a** Weak; impressible; esp., *Slang,* amorous; spoony; also, effeminate. **b** Simple; foolish. *Colloq.* **c** With muscles not hardened by exercise. *Colloq.* **d** Of beverages, not alcoholic. *Colloq.* **9.** Characterized by freedom from substances, as calcium and magnesium salts, which prevent lathering; — said of water. **10.** *Pron.* Of consonants: **a** Sibilant or spirant (as *g* in *gem, c* in *cent,* etc.), as disting. from stopped or explosive (as *g* in *go, c* in *come,* etc.); — opp. to *hard.* **b** Sonant or voiced, as disting. from surd or voiceless; flat; as *b, d, g,* etc., in contrast with *p, t, k,* etc.; — opp. to *sharp* or *hard.*

soft chess, a European brome grass (*Bromus hordeaceus*), naturalized as a weed in the United States. — **s. soap,** a semifluid soap, usually made with potash; fig., *Colloq.,* flattering; wheedling; blarney.

— *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly. — *interj.* Be quiet! easy! hold! stop!

sof'ta (sŏf'tà), *n.* [From a Turkish pronunciation of Per. *sōkhtah* burnt, inflamed, a student.] Any one attached to a Mohammedan mosque; esp., a student of the higher branches of theology in a mosque school.

sof'ten (sŏf'n; 62), *v. t. & i.* To make or become soft or softer. — **sof'ten-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

soft'ly, *adv.* In a soft manner.

soft'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being soft.

soft'-shell' (sŏft'shĕl')} *a.* Having a soft or fragile shell, as

soft'-shelled' (-shĕld')} a crab (see HARD-SHELL CRAB).

soft wood, *or* **soft'wood'** (sŏft'wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Any wood light in texture, nonresistant, and easily worked. **2.** *Forestry.* The wood of a coniferous tree; also, the tree itself.

sog'gy (sŏg'ĭ), *a.;* SOG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. Heavy and wet; sodden; soaked.

so-ho' (sō-hō'), *interj.* Ho! — a word used in calling from a distance or to express surprise; a sportsman's halloo.

‖ **soi'-di'sant'** (swȧ'dē'zäN'), *a.* [F.; *soi* one's self + *disant,* p. pr. of *dire* to say.] Self-named; self-styled; — used disparagingly; hence: pretended; would-be.

soil (soil), *n.* [ME. *soile,* prob. fr. OF. *soil, souil,* a miry place, soil of a boar (see SOIL a miry place), c nfused with L. *solum* bottom, ground, earth, or LL. *solium* a threshing floor.] **1.** The loose surface dirt in which plants grow. **2.** Firm land; earth; also, land; country. — *v. i.* To enrich with soil or muck; manure.

soil, *v. t.* [OF. *soillier.*] **1.** To make dirty on the surface; foul; dirty; defile. **2.** To stain or mar, as with disgrace; sully. — **Syn.** Besmear, daub, tarnish, defile, pollute. — *v. i.* To become soiled or dirty. — *n.* That which soils; also, a soiled place; stain.

soil (soil), *n.* [OF. *soil, souil.*] **1.** A miry or marshy place, or a tract of water, sought by hunted game, as deer. **2.** Dung; manure.

soil, *v. t.* [OF. *saoler, saouler,* to satiate, L. *satullare,* fr. *satullus,* dim. of *satur* sated.] To feed, as stock, in the barn or an inclosure with fresh grass or green food cut for them; fatten; also, to purge by feeding on green food.

soil'ure (soil'ūr), *n.* Act of soiling; also, a stain; pollution.

‖ **soi'rée'** (swȧ'rā'; swō-rā'), *n.* [F.] An evening party.

so'ja (sō'jà; sō'yà), *n., or* **soja bean.** [NL. See SOY.] The soy bean.

so'journ (sō'jûrn; sō-jûrn'; *Brit. often* sŏj'ẽrn, sŭj'-), *v. i.* [OF. *sojorner,* fr. L. *sub* under, about + *diurnus* of the day.] To dwell temporarily; tarry. — **Syn.** See RESIDE.

— *n.* A temporary residence; hence: a delay; stay.

so'journ-er, *n.* One who sojourns.

soke (sōk), *n.* [LL. *soca,* fr. AS. *sōcn,* prop., a seeking.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* A right of inquiry or hearing and determining, or a duty of seeking or suing in a certain court or the right of exacting such suit; hence: **a** The right of local jurisdiction, with its attendant fees and fines. **b** A district or territory subject to a particular jurisdiction.

soke'man (sōk'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* A man under the soke of another. Cf. SOCMAN.

sol (sŏl), *n.* [L.] **1.** The sun. **2.** [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* The sun god, depicted as driving four horses. **3.** *Alchem.* Gold.

sol (sōl), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The fifth of the syllables in solmization; — applied to the fifth tone of any diatonic scale.

sol (sōl), *n.; pl.* E. SOLS (sōlz), Sp. SOLES (sō'lās). [Sp.] A silver coin and money of account of Peru, equal to 100 centavos (48.7 cents); also, a former gold coin.

sol'ace (sŏl'ās), *n.* [OF. *solas, soulaz,* L. *solacium, solatium,* fr. *solari* to console.] Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; relief. — **Syn.** Consolation. — *v. t.;* -ACED (-ăst); -AC-ING (-ă-sĭng). **1.** To cheer in grief or calamity; console. **2.** To allay; soothe; assuage; as, to *solace* grief. **3.** To divert; cheer; — sometimes reflexive. — **Syn.** See COMFORT. — **sol'ace-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

sol'a-na'ceous (sŏl'ȧ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *solanum* nightshade.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Solanaceæ*) of strong-scented, often narcotic, herbs, shrubs, and trees, the nightshade family, including the tomato, eggplant, potato, nightshade, bittersweet, capsicum, tobacco, petunia, etc.

so'lan goose (sō'lăn). [Icel. *sūla.*] The common gannet.

‖ **so-la'no** (sō-lä'nō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *solanus* (sc. *ventus*), fr. *sol* the sun.] A hot, easterly wind of the Mediterranean.

so-la'num (sō-lā'nŭm), *n.* [L.] = NIGHTSHADE.

so'lar (sō'lẽr), *a.* [L. *solaris,* fr. *sol* sun.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or proceeding from, the sun. **2.** Measured by the sun; as, the *solar* year. **3.** Produced, or affected, by the action of the sun.

solar month. See MONTH. — **s. plexus,** *Anat.,* a nervous plexus behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the crura of the diaphragm. It contains several ganglia, and distributes filaments to all the abdominal viscera. — **s. system,** the sun with the celestial bodies revolving round it.

so'lar-ism (sō'lẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Excessive tendency to interpret myths by reference to the sun. — **so'lar-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

so-la'ri-um (sō-lā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] An apartment exposed to the sun, as for convalescents.

so'lar-i-za'tion (sō'lẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* The action of the sun's rays; specif., *Photog.,* the action of sunlight (or any light) on an overexposed sensitive surface, resulting in reversals of the image.

so'lar-ize (sō'lẽr-īz), *v. i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To become affected, or to affect, by solarization.

so-la'ti-um (sō-lā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SOLATIA (-ȧ). [L. See SOLACE, *n.*] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; compensation, esp. for injured feelings.

sold (sōld), *pret. & p. p.* of SELL.

sol'der (sŏd'ẽr), *n.* [F. *soudure,* OF. *soudeüre,* prop., a soldering, fr. OF. & F. *souder* to solder, L. *solidare* to fasten.] **1.** A metal or alloy used to join metallic surfaces. It is applied in a melted state. Solders that melt readily are **soft solders**; others fusing at a red heat are **hard solders.** **2.** Anything that unites or cements. — *v. t.* **1.** To join with solder. **2.** To mend; patch up. — **sol'der-er,** *n.*

sol'dier (sōl'jẽr), *n.* [OF. *soldeier, soldoier,* fr. L. *solidus* a coin (hence applied to a soldier's pay).] **1.** One engaged in military service. **2.** Specif., an enlisted man, as disting. from a commissioned officer; sometimes, a private. See *Illust.* at p. 915. **3.** A man of military experience and skill or of noted valor; — used in emphasis or distinction. **4. a** In most termites, a kind of wingless individual differing from the workers in its larger size, large head, and long jaws. **b** In certain true ants, one of a type of workers distinguished by the large head and jaws.

soldier of fortune, one who follows a military career wherever there is promise of profit, adventure, or pleasure.

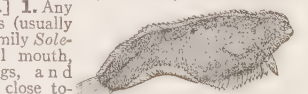
— *v. i.* **1.** To serve as a soldier. **2.** (*pron. often* sōl'jẽr) To make a pretense of working, while doing only enough to escape punishment; shirk. *Colloq.* — **sol'dier-ship,** *n.*

sol'dier-ly (sōl'jẽr-lĭ), *a.* Like or befitting a soldier; brave.

sol'dier-y (-ĭ), *n.* A body of soldiers; soldiers collectively.

sol'do (sŏl'dō; *It.* sôl'dō), *n.; pl.* -DI (-dē). [It. See SOU.] A small Italian coin and money of account worth $\frac{1}{20}$ libra.

sole (sōl), *n.* [F. *sole,* LL. *sola,* L. *solea;* — from its flat shape. See 2d SOLE.] **1.** Any of certain flatfishes (usually separated as the family *Soleidæ*), with small mouth, small gill openings, and small eyes placed close together; esp., the common European species (*Solea solea*), much prized as a food fish. **2.** Any of certain American flatfishes (as *Eopsetta jordani* and *Psettichthys melanostictus*) resembling the true sole.

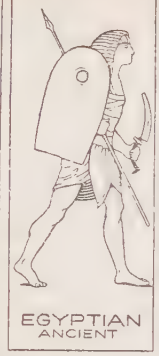

Sole. ($\frac{1}{12}$)

sole, *n.* [AS., fr. LL. *sola,* L. *solea.*] **1.** The under surface of the foot. **2.** The part of a shoe, boot, etc., on which the sole of the foot rests. **3.** The bottom of anything, or that on which anything rests; as, the *sole* of a plane.

— *v. t.;* SOLED (sōld); SOL'ING. To furnish with a sole.

sole, *a.* [L. *solus,* or OF. *sol* (fr. L. *solus*).] **1.** Being or acting without another; single; individual; only. **2.** Alone; isolated; solitary. *Archaic.* **3.** *Law.* Single; unmarried; as, a feme *sole* (see FEME SOLE). — **Syn.** See SINGLE.

sol'e-cism (sŏl'ẽ-sĭz'm; sō'lẽ-), *n.* [F. *solécisme,* fr. L., fr. Gr. σολοικισμός; — from the corruption of the Attic dia-


EGYPTIAN
ANCIENT

ASSYRIAN
ANCIENT

GREEK HOPLITE
5TH CENT. B.C.

ROMAN LEGIONARY
A.D. 2ND CENT.

GERMAN
4TH CENT.

FRANK
9TH CENT.

NORMAN
11TH CENT.

TEMPLAR
13TH CENT.

KNIGHT IN
ARMOR (1500)

ARCHER
15TH CENT.

CROSSBOWMAN
15TH CENT.

PIKEMAN
16TH CENT.

HARQUEBUSIER
16TH CENT.

MOUSQUETAIRE
17TH CENT.

GUARDSMAN
17TH-18TH CENT.

GRENADIER
19TH CENT.

HUSSAR
19TH CENT.

CUIRASSIER
19TH CENT.

UHLAN (LANCER)
19TH CENT.

DRAGOON
19TH CENT.

INFANTRYMAN
GERMAN 1916

INFANTRYMAN
FRENCH 1916

INFANTRYMAN
RUSSIAN 1916

INFANTRYMAN
BRITISH 1916

SOLDIER

lect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia.] **1.** A deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax; loosely, any minor blunder in speech. **2.** Any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness, as in deeds or manners. **Syn. Solecism, barbarism, impropriety.** A **solecism** is a construction violating an idiom; a **barbarism** is a word or phrase not in accepted use; an **impropriety** is a word or phrase used in a sense contrary to good usage; thus, "between you and I" is a *solecism;* "to suicide" is a *barbarism;* the use of "transpire" to mean "happen" is an *impropriety.* [cism.]

sol'e-cist (sŏl'ē-sĭst; sō'lē-), *n.* One who commits a solecism.

sol'e-cis'tic (-sĭs'tĭk), **sol'e-cis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to or involving a solecism; incorrect.

sole'ly (sōl'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Without another; singly; alone. **2.** Entirely; exclusively; as, he relied *solely* on himself.

sol'emn (sŏl'ĕm), *a.* [OF. *solempne,* L. *solemnis, sollemnis.*] **1.** Marked with religious rites and pomps; enjoined by, or connected with, religion; sacred. **2.** Stately; ceremonious; grand; important. *Archaic.* **3.** Serious; grave; as, a *solemn* promise. **4.** Dark, as expressive of melancholy; sad; mournful; as, a suit of *solemn* black. **5.** Affectedly grave or serious; as, a *solemn* face. **6.** *Law.* Made in legal form; ceremonious. — **Syn.** Formal, ritual, ceremonial, reverential, devotional. See EARNEST.

Solemn League and Covenant. See COVENANT, *n.*, 4.

so-lem'ni-ty (sō-lĕm'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A religious or ritual ceremony; hence, any ceremony, celebration, or formal festivity. **2.** Quality of being solemn; seriousness; formal dignity; gravity. **3.** Solemn state or feeling; awe or reverence; also, the quality producing it.

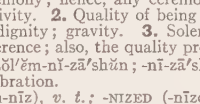
sol'em-ni-za'tion (sŏl'ĕm-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.

sol'em-nize (sŏl'ĕm-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). **1.** To perform with solemn ceremonies or legal formality; as, to *solemnize* a marriage. **2.** To dignify or honor by ceremonies; celebrate. **3.** To make grave, serious, and reverential. — **Syn.** See CELEBRATE. — **-niz'er,** *n.*

sol'emn-ly (sŏl'ĕm-lĭ), *adv.* In a solemn manner.

sol'emn-ness, *n.* State or quality of being solemn.

so'le-noid (sō'lē-noid; sŏ-lē'noid), *n.* [Gr. σωλήν channel, pipe + *-oid.*] *Elec.* An electrodynamic spiral so made as to have the effect of a series of equal and parallel circular currents. When traversed by a current the solenoid, or helix, acts in general like a magnet. — **sol'e-noi'dal** (sŏl'ē-noi'dăl; sō'lē-), *a.* — **sol'e-noi'dal-ly,** *adv.*



Two forms of Solenoid.

sole trader. A feme-sole trader.

sol'-fa' (sōl'fä'), *v. i.;* -FAED' (-fäd'); -FA'ING. [It. *solfa* the gamut, from the syllables *sol, fa.*] To sing the notes of the gamut. — *v. t.* To sing to solmization syllables. — *n. Music.* **a** The syllables used in sol-faing. **b** Solmization. **c** The gamut. **d** See TONIC SOL-FA. — **sol'-fa'ist,** *n.*

‖ **sol'fa-ta'ra** (sŏl'fä-tä'rä), *n.* [It., fr. *solfo* brimstone, sulphur, L. *sulfur.*] *Geol.* A volcanic area or vent which yields only vapors and gases and the like. — **sol'fa-ta'ric** (-tăr'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **sol-feg'gio** (sŏl-fĕd'jō), *n.; pl.* -GI (-jē). [It., fr. *solfa* the gamut.] *Music.* **a** The arrangement or singing of tones in the scale by the names *do, re, mi,* etc. **b** A singing exercise upon such syllables.

Sol'fe-ri'no (sŏl'fĕ rē'nō), *n.* Fuchsine, or the color produced by it; magenta; — so called from Solferino in Italy.

so-lic'it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* [F. *solliciter,* L. *sollicitare, solicitare, -atum,* fr. *sollicitus* wholly (i. e. violently) moved; *sollus* whole + *citus,* p. p. of *ciere* to move.] **1.** To ask earnestly; petition; as, to *solicit* a man for alms. **2.** To seek; plead for; as, to *solicit* a favor. **3.** To awake or excite to action; rouse desire in; allure. — **Syn.** Beseech, request, crave, supplicate, entreat, beg, implore, importune. See INVITE. — *v. i.* To make solicitation; importune.

so-lic'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of soliciting; importunity. **2.** Excitement; allurement; enticement.

so-lic'i-tor (sō-lĭs'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who solicits. **2.** *Law.* **a** In English practice: formerly, a person admitted to practice law in a court of chancery, or equity; now, one admitted to practice law in any court. The solicitor is distinguished from the barrister in not having the right to plead in a superior court. **b** The law officer of a city, town, department, or government. *U. S.*

so-lic'i-tor-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ĕr-ăl), *n.* The second law officer in the government of Great Britain; also, a similar officer under the United States government; also, the chief law officer in some States of the United States.

so-lic'it-ous (-ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *sollicitus, solicitus.* See SOLICIT, *v. t.*] Eager to obtain something desirable, or to avoid something evil; anxious; careful; apprehensive. — **so-lic'it-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **so-lic'it-ous-ness,** *n.*

so-lic'i-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female solicitor or petitioner.

so-lic'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *sollicitude,* or L. *sollicitudo.*] **1.** State or fact of being solicitous; anxiety. **2.** Cause of care or uneasiness; a care; trouble; — chiefly in *pl. Rare.* — **Syn.** See CARE.

sol'id (sŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *solidus.*] **1.** Capable of resisting, up to a certain limit, forces tending to deform; rigid; — opp. to *gaseous* and *liquid* or *fluid.* **2.** Not hollow; full of matter; as, a *solid* globe; dense; sometimes, heavy. **3.** Cubic; as, a *solid* foot. **4.** Compact; hard; firm; stable; as, *solid* earth; *solid* opposition. **5.** Entirely of one substance, formation, kind, etc.; as: **a** Even or unbroken; flush; as, a *solid* wall. **b** *Print.* Not having the lines separated by leads; not open. **c** Designating a color, background, etc., all of one tone. **d** Unbroken; written without a hyphen; — used of a compound word. **e** United; unanimous; as, the *solid* South. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* **6.** Sound; strong. **7.** Trustworthy; reliable; substantial; weighty; real; genuine; as, *solid* reasons. **8.** Complete; entire; unbroken; as, a *solid* hour. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See FIRM.

solid angle. See 2d ANGLE, 2 **a.** — **s. geometry,** geometry of three dimensions.

— *n.* **1.** A solid substance or body; any substance which does not visibly flow. **2.** A magnitude having three dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); a part of space bounded on all sides, as a cube or a sphere.

sol'i-da'go (sŏl'ĭ-dā'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [NL., fr. L. *solidare* to strengthen, in allusion to its reputed healing qualities.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Solidago*) of chiefly North American asteraceous plants; a goldenrod.

sol'i-dar'i-ty (-dăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *solidarité.*] An entire consolidation of interests and responsibilities; community.

sol'i-da-ry (sŏl'ĭ-dă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Having solidarity. **2.** *Roman & Civil Law.* Constituting, or pert. to, a contract in which there are several obligations in the debtors with corresponding rights in the creditors in a single subject matter.

so-lid'i-fi-ca'tion (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of solidifying or state of being solidified.

so-lid'i-fy (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*solid* + *-fy.*] To make or become solid, or compact.

so-lid'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being solid; specif., hardness; massiveness. **2.** Moral firmness; validity; truth; as, the *solidity* of an argument. **3.** *Geom.* Volume; space within a closed area.

sol'id-ly, *adv.* In a solid manner.

sol'id-ness, *n.* State or quality of being solid.

sol'i-dus (sŏl'ĭ-dŭs), *n.; pl.* -IDI (-dī). **1.** [L.] *Roman Antiq.* A gold coin valued at about $3.02. It was later called *bezant.* **2.** [LL.] A medieval money of account equal to 12 denarii. **3. a** The oblique line /, orig. a long *s* [ſ], abbrev. for *shilling.* **b** A sloping line [/] sometimes used instead of a horizontal line [—] in fractions, as 5/8 for ⅝, or in separating denominations in expressing a sum of money, as £3/12/6 (= £3 12s. 6d.).

sol'i-fid'i-an (sŏl'ĭ-fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *fides* faith.] *Eccl.* One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification. — **sol'i-fid'i-an,** *a.*

so-lil'o-quize (sō-lĭl'ō-kwīz), *v. i.;* -QUIZED (-kwīzd); -QUIZ'ING (-kwīz'ĭng). To utter a soliloquy; talk to one's self.

so-lil'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.; pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *soliloquium; solus* alone + *loqui* to speak.] Act of talking to one's self; a monologue.

sol'ip-sism (sŏl'ĭp-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *ipse* self.] *Metaph.* The theory or assumption: **a** That the self can know nothing but its own modifications and states. **b** That the self is the only existent thing. — **sol'ip-sist** (-sĭst), *n.*

sol'i-taire' (sŏl'ĭ-târ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A recluse; hermit. **2.** A single diamond or (sometimes) other gem set alone. **3.** A game (as at cards) which one person can play alone.

sol'i-ta-ri-ly (sŏl'ĭ-tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a solitary manner.

sol'i-ta-ri-ness, *n.* State of being solitary.

sol'i-ta-ry (sŏl'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *solitarius,* fr. *solitas* solitude, *solus* alone.] **1.** Living or being by one's self or by itself; single; lonely; also, pert. to a single person or thing; performed, passed, or endured alone; as, a *solitary* life. **2.** Not frequented; remote; retired; lonely; as, a *solitary* residence. **3.** Not inhabited; desolate; deserted; hence: gloomy; dismal; as, the *solitary* desert. **4.** Single; sole. **Syn. Solitary, alone, lonely, lonesome, lone, desolate.** **Alone** emphasizes the fact of being entirely by one's self; **solitary** connotes a sense of isolation or remoteness; as, to be *alone* in the house; a *solitary* walk. One is **lonely** who feels one's self alone and longs for companionship; a place is *lonely* which is unfrequented; **lonesome** heightens the implication of dreariness; **lone** is chiefly poetical. That is **desolate** which is deserted or left alone, or (esp.) forlorn; as, "Your house is left unto you *desolate.*"

— *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A recluse; hermit.

sol'i-tude (sŏl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *solitudo,* fr. *solus* alone.] **1.** State of being alone, or remote from society; loneliness; seclusion. **2.** A solitary or lonely place. **Syn. Solitude, isolation.** **Solitude** is the state of being

alone, esp. in its subjective aspects; **isolation** suggests esp. the objective fact of detachment; as, musing in *solitude;* the *isolation* of a man against the sea and sky.

sol'ler-et (sŏl'ĕr-ĕt; sŏl'ĕr-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *soleret*, dim. fr. OF. *soler* shoe.] *Armor.* A flexible steel shoe or one of its overlapping plates. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

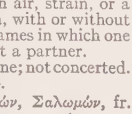
sol'mi-za'tion (sŏl'mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *solmisation*, fr. *solmiser* to sol-fa; — from the notes *sol, mi.*] *Music.* Act, practice, or system of using a set of syllables to denote the tones of a scale; sol-fa notation. Cf. TONIC SOL-FA.

so'lo (sō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LOS (-lōz), It. -LI (-lē). [It., lit., alone, fr. L. *solus* alone.] **1.** *Music.* An air, strain, or a whole piece played or sung by one person, with or without accompaniment. **2.** Any of several card games in which one plays alone against the others, or without a partner.

— *a. Music.* Performing, or performed, alone; not concerted.

so'lo-ist, *n.* One who sings or plays a solo.

Sol'o-mon (sŏl'ō-mŭn), *n.* [Gr. Σολομών, Σαλωμών, fr. Heb. *Shelōmōh.*] *Bib.* A king of Israel in the 10th century B. C., noted for wisdom, and the reputed author of Proverbs, Canticles, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon. He was the son of David by Bath-sheba.



One form of Solomon's Seal.

Sol'o-mon's seal (-mŭnz). **1.** A mystic symbol of the union of soul and body. **2.** [Preferably **Sol'o-mon's-seal'**.] Any of a genus (*Salomonia*) of convallariaceous plants; — from scars on the rootstock.

So'lon (sō'lŏn), *n.* [From *Solon*, the Athenian lawgiver.] A legislator; sage.

So-lo'ni-an (sō-lō'nĭ-ăn) } *a.* Of or pert. to Solon, the Athe-
So-lon'ic (sō-lŏn'ĭk) } nian lawgiver, or his legislation. From his sweeping changes, the term **Solonian law** sometimes implies drastic measures.

sol'stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* [L. *solstitium; sol* sun + *sistere* to cause to stand.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south, namely, the first point of Cancer and the first point of Capricornus, which are respectively the **summer solstice** and the **winter solstice** in northern latitudes; — so called because the sun then apparently stands still in its course. **b** The time of the sun's passing the solstices, about June 21 and Dec. 21. **2.** Hence, furthest or highest point.

sol-sti'tial (sŏl-stĭsh'ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being a solstice; also, happening at a solstice, esp. the summer solstice.

sol'u-bil'i-ty (sŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being soluble; degree to which solution may be carried.

sol'u-ble (sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *solubilis*, fr. *solvere, solutum*, to loosen, dissolve.] **1.** Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid. **2.** Susceptible of being solved; solvable; as, the mystery is perhaps *soluble.* — **sol'u-ble-ness**, *n.*

‖ **so'lus** (sō'lŭs), *a. masc.*, **so'la** (sō'lă), *a. fem.* [L.] Alone; — chiefly used in stage directions and the like.

so-lu'tion (sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *solucion*, fr. L. *solutio*, fr. *solvere, solutum*, to loosen, dissolve, solve.] **1.** Separation of parts; disruption; breach. **2.** State of being disintegrated; resolution; disintegration; hence, hesitancy. **3.** Act or process of solving a problem, question, etc., or state of its being solved; explanation. **4. a** Act or process by which a substance (solid, liquid, or gaseous) is absorbed into a liquid substance; also, the resulting liquid. **b** Any homogeneous mixture (usually liquid) the composition of which can undergo continuous variation within certain limits; also, the act or process by which such a mixture is produced. **5.** *Med.* **a** Termination of a disease. **b** A crisis. **6.** *Rom. & Civil Law.* Discharge of a contract by performance, esp. payment; performance of an obligation.

solv'a-ble (sŏl'vă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Susceptible of solution. **2.** Capable of being paid and discharged, as debts. — **solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **solv'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

solve (sŏlv), *v. t.*; SOLVED (sŏlvd); SOLV'ING. [L. *solvere, solutum.*] To clear up (what is obscure or difficult); to explain; resolve; work out to a result or conclusion; settle. — **Syn.** Explain, unfold. — **solv'er** (sŏl'vĕr), *n.*

sol'ven-cy (sŏl'vĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being solvent.

sol'vent (-vĕnt), *a.* [L. *solvens*, p. pr.] **1.** Able to dissolve; dissolving. **2.** Able to pay all just debts. — *n.* **1.** A substance (usually liquid) capable of, or used in, dissolving something. **2.** That which resolves or explains.

So-ma'li (sō-mä'lē) } *n.* **1.** One of a Hamitic race of Soma-
So-mal' (sō-mäl') } liland, many tribes of which are intermixed with Negro and Arab blood. **2.** Their language.

so-mat'ic (sō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σωματικός, fr. σῶμα body.] **1.** *Biol.* Pertaining to the body as a whole; corporeal. **2.** *Anat.* Pertaining to the wall of the body.

somatic cell, *Biol.*, one of the cells of the body of an individual that become differentiated and compose the tissues, organs, etc., of that individual; — opp. to *germ cell.*

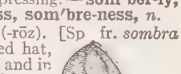
so'ma-to- (sō'mă-tō-). Combining form from Greek σῶμα, *σώματος, body;* as in *somatology.*

so'ma-tol'o-gy (sō'mă-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* **1.** Doctrine or science of general properties of material substances. **2.** *Anthropol.* The comparative study of the structure, functions, and development of the human body. — **so'ma-to-log'ic** (-tō-lŏj'ĭk), **so'ma-to-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

so'ma-to-pleure' (sō'mă-tō-plōōr'; 86), *n.* [*somato-* + Gr. πλευρά side.] *Embryol.* In the embryos of craniate vertebrates, the outer, or parietal, of the two layers into which the lateral plate of the mesoblast splits. The somatopleure forms the body wall.

som'ber } (sŏm'bĕr), *a.* [F. *sombre.*] **1.** Dull; gloomy. **2.**
som'bre } Melancholy; grave; depressing. — **som'ber-ly, som'bre-ly,** *adv.* — **som'ber-ness, som'bre-ness,** *n.*

som-bre'ro (-brā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp. fr. *sombra* shade.] A kind of broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt, orig. worn in Spain and in Spanish America, but now also in the southwestern United States.



Sombrero.

som'brous (sŏm'brŭs), *a.* Somber.

-some (-sŭm). [AS. *-sum.*] An adjective suffix meaning *like* or *same*, and indicating a considerable degree of the thing or quality denoted in the first part of the compound; as in mettle*some*, glad*some*, win*some*, blithe*some*, etc.

-some (-sōm). Combining form from Greek *σῶμα, σώματος,* [body.]

some (sŭm), *a.* [AS. *sum.*] **1.** A certain; one; — indicating a person, thing, etc., as not designated specifically, and often correlative to *another, other,* or *others;* as, at *some* time or other. **2.** Being a certain (indefinite) portion or number; more or less (as indicated by the context); as, *some* wine; *some* persons. **3.** Constituting one portion or group; — correlative to *other* or *others;* as, *some* think one way; others, another. **4.** About; more or less; — used adverbially, now only before a numeral; as, *some* eighty houses. **Syn. Some, any.** In general, **some** emphasizes lack of specification; **any** lays stress on indifference of choice or lack of limitation.

— *pron.* A certain (indefinite) quantity, portion, or number, as distinguished from the rest.

some'bod-y (sŭm'bŏd-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). **1.** A person unknown or uncertain; some person. **2.** A person of consideration or importance; a personage.

some'how' (-hou'), *adv.* In one way or another; in some way not yet known or designated; by some means; — sometimes emphasized by the addition of *or other.*

som'er-sault (sŭm'ĕr-sôlt), *n.* Also **som'er-set** (-sĕt). [F. *soubresaut* a jump, leap, OF. also *soubresault*, fr. Pr., fr. L. *super* over + *saltus* a leap.] A leap or fling in which a person turns his heels over his head. — *v. i.* To turn a somersault.

some'thing (sŭm'thĭng), *n.* **1.** Some thing; a thing, event, incident, etc., unknown, undetermined, or not specifically designated; a certain indefinite thing. **2.** A portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree. **3.** A thing or a person of importance. — *adv.* In some degree; somewhat; to some extent.

some'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* **1.** At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly. **2.** At a time undefined; once in a while; sometimes. **3.** At one time or other hereafter; as, I will do it *sometime.* — *a.* Having been formerly; former; late.

some'times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* **1.** Formerly; once; sometime. *Obs.* **2.** At times; now and then; occasionally.

some'what' (-hwŏt'), *n.* **1.** A certain indeterminate quantity or degree; a part, more or less; something. **2.** An important or noteworthy person or thing. — *adv.* In some degree or measure; a little.

some'where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In or to some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

some'whith'er (sŭm'hwĭth'ĕr), *adv.* To some place.

so'mite (sō'mīt), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα body.] *Anat.* One of the longitudinal series of segments into which the body of many animals, esp. articulates and vertebrates, is divided. — **so'mi-tal** (sō'mĭ-tăl), **so-mit'ic** (sō-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

som'nal (sŏm'năl), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + E. chlor*al.*] *Pharm.* A solution of chloral hydrate and urethane in alcohol, used as a hypnotic.

som-nam'bu-lant (sŏm-năm'bū-lănt), *a.* Walking, or addicted to walking, while asleep.

som-nam'bu-late (-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *somnus* sleep + *ambulare, -latum*, to walk.] To walk when asleep. — **som-nam'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

som-nam'bu-lism (-bū-lĭz'm), *n.* A state in which one asleep walks or performs actions appropriate to the waking state. — **som-nam'bu-list** (-lĭst), *n.* — **-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*

som-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *somnifer; somnus* sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Soporific; inducing sleep.

som-nif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *somnificus.*] Somniferous.

som-nil'o-quist (-nĭl'ō-kwĭst), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *loqui* to speak.] One who talks in his sleep.

som'no-lence (sŏm'nō-lĕns) } *n.* Sleepiness; drowsiness;
som'no-len-cy (-nō-lĕn-sĭ) } inclination to sleep.

som'no-lent (sŏm'nō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *somnolentus*, fr. *somnus* sleep.] Sleepy; drowsy, inclined to sleep. — **Syn.** See SLEEPY. — **som'no-lent-ly**, *adv.* [HYPNOS.]

Som'nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L.] The Roman god of sleep. See

son (sŭn), *n.* [AS. *sunu.*] **1.** A human male considered with reference to his parents or either of them. **2.** A son-in-law. **3.** A male descendant; in *pl.*, descendants in general. **4.** An adopted male child; — used in address where a sense of like relation to that of father and child is felt. **5.** A man of a given country, faith, etc.; as, *sons* of New England; a *son* of the Church. **6.** [*cap.*, and with *the*] Jesus Christ, called *the Son of God*, and *the Son of man.*

so'nance (sō'năns), *n.* **1.** A sound; tune. *Obs.* **2.** Sonancy.

so'nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sonant.

so'nant (sō'nănt), *a.* [L. *sonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *sonare.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to sound; sounding. **2.** *Phon.* Uttered with voice or vocal sound, as distinguished from mere breath sound; voiced; vocal; tonic; — the opposite of *surd*, or *voiceless.* — *n.* A sonant sound or its symbol.

so-na'ta (sō-nä'tà), *n.* [It., fr. It. & L. *sonare* to sound.] *Music.* An extended composition, for one or two instruments, having three or four movements which are contrasted in rhythm, but written in related keys.

son'der (zŏn'dĕr), *a. Yachting.* Pert. or belonging to the sonderclass; as, *sonder* boats.

son'der-class' (zŏn'dĕr-klȧs'), *n.* [G. *sonderklasse* special class.] *Yachting.* A special class of small yachts developed in Germany, restricted in regard to size, displacement, sail area, and cost of construction. The crew must be amateurs and citizens of the country in which the yacht was built.

song (sŏng; 62), *n.* [AS. *song, sang*, fr. *singan* to sing.] **1.** That which is sung by a human being, a bird, insect, etc.; also, singing; vocal music. **2.** A lyric poem adapted to vocal music; a ballad; any poetical strain; poem. **3.** Poetical composition; poetry; verse; as, heroic *song.* **4.** *Music.* A musical setting for a lyric poem or ballad. **5.** A trifle; as, it was bought for a *song.* — **Syn.** Canticle, carol, ditty, catch, round, hymn, lay.

Song of Solomon, *or* **Song of Songs**, a certain book of the Old Testament; the Canticles.

song'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Disposed to sing; songlike; melodious.

song'ster (sŏng'stĕr; 62), *n.* **1.** One skilled in singing; — chiefly of birds. **2.** A book or folder of popular songs.

song'stress (-strĕs), *n.* A female singer.

so-nif'er-ous (sō-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sonus* sound + *-ferous.*] Sounding; producing or conveying sound.

son'-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* SONS-IN-LAW. The husband of one's daughter.

son'net (sŏn'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sonetto*, dim. of *suono* sound, song, fr. L. *sonus* a sound.] **1.** A short poem, usually amatory. *Obs.* **2.** A verse form of Italian origin consisting of 14 lines, typically five-foot iambics, grouped either into an *octave* of two quatrains and a *sestet* of two tercets, or into three quatrains and a couplet, the rimes being arranged according to any of various definite schemes; also, a poem in this form, usually expressing an isolated sentiment. — *v. i. & t.* To compose sonnets; celebrate in sonnets.

son'net-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A composer of sonnets, or small poems; — often used in contempt. — *v. i. & t.* To compose sonnets; to sonnet.

son'net-ing, *n.* The composition or recital of sonnets.

so-nom'e-ter (sō-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *sonus* sound + *-meter.*] See MONOCHORD.

so-nor'i-ty (sō-nŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sonorous quality or state.

so-no'rous (sō-nō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *sonorus*, fr. *sonor* sound.] **1.** Giving sound when struck; resonant. **2.** Loud or full in sound, as, a *sonorous* voice. **3.** Impressive in sound; high-sounding; as, *sonorous* language. — **so-no'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **so-no'rous-ness**, *n.*

son'ship (sŭn'shĭp), *n.* State or relation of a son.

soon (so͞on), *adv.* [AS. *sōna.*] **1.** At once; immediately. *Obs.* **2.** In a short time; before long; also, shortly after any time specified or understood; as, *soon* after sunrise. **3.** Early. **4.** Promptly; quickly; also, easily. **5.** Readily; willingly; as, I would as *soon* go as not. — **Syn.** See EARLY.

soon'er (so͞on'ĕr), *n.* One who settles on government land before it is legally open to settlement in order to gain the prior claim; hence, any one who anticipates another in acting in order to gain an unfair advantage. *Slang, U. S.*

soot (so͝ot; so͞ot), *n.* [AS. *sōt.*] A black substance formed by, or disengaged in, combustion and adhering to the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke; the fine powder, chiefly carbon, which colors smoke. — *v. t.* To cover with soot.

sooth (so͞oth), *a. & adv.* [AS. *sōð.*] **1. a** True; real. *Obs.* **b** True; not false; also, trustful; trustworthy; reliable. **2.** Pleasing; sweet. *Rare.* — *n.* Truth; reality. *Archaic.*

soothe (so͞oth), *v. t.*; SOOTHED (so͞otht); SOOTH'ING. [AS. *gesōðian* to prove the truth of.] **1.** To assent to; humor by compliance; hence: to blandish; flatter. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** To quiet; calm; comfort. **3.** To soften; mollify; assuage; allay; as, to *soothe* one's grief. — **Syn.** Compose, tranquilize, pacify, mitigate. — **sooth'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

sooth'fast' (so͞oth'fȧst'), *a.* [AS. *sōðfæst*, prop., firm as to truth.] True; genuine; also, truthful; faithful. — **sooth'-fast'ly**, *adv.* — **sooth'fast'ness**, *n. All Archaic.*

sooth'ly, *adv.* In or with truth; truly. *Archaic or Scot.*

sooth'say' (-sā'), *v. i.* [Prop., to say truth.] To foretell.

sooth'say'er (-sā'ĕr), *n.* One who foretells; a diviner.

sooth'say'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who soothsays, or foretells events; art or practice of making predictions. **2.** A prediction; a prophecy; a prognostication.

soot'y (so͝ot'ĭ; so͞ot'ĭ), *a.*; SOOT'I-ER (-Y-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Pert. to or producing soot; soiled with soot. **2.** Having a dark brown or black color like soot. — **soot'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

sop (sŏp), *n.* **1.** Anything steeped, or dipped and softened, in a liquid; esp., a morsel, as of bread, cake, etc., dipped in a liquid. **2.** Anything given to pacify. — *v. t.*; SOPPED (sŏpt); SOP'PING. **1.** To steep or dip in or as if in a liquid; also, to drench (with). **2.** To soak up; — usually used with *up*; as, to *sop* up water. — *v. i.* To soak in.

soph'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* [OF. *soffime, sophisme*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *σόφισμα*, deriv. fr. *σοφός* wise.] An argument, esp. a formal one, intended to deceive; also, an argument embodying a subtle fallacy, but not intended to deceive. — **Syn.** See FALLACY.

Soph'ist, *n.* **1.** One of a class of teachers of rhetoric, philosophy, and conduct in ancient Greece. They became masters of adroit and specious reasoning. **2.** [*l. c.*] Hence, a captious or fallacious reasoner.

soph'ist-er (sŏf'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* **1.** A sophist. **2.** In some English universities, a student in his second (**junior sophister**) or third (**senior sophister**) year of residence.

so-phis'tic (sō-fĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sophist or

so-phis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } sophistry; fallaciously subtle. —

so-phis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* — **so-phis'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

so-phis'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [LL. *sophisticatus*, p. p. of *sophisticare.*] **1.** To render sophistical; quibble about; subtilize. **2.** To refine overmuch; make artificial; make knowing or worldly-wise; — used chiefly in *p. p. & p. a.* **3.** To mislead by sophistry; delude. **4.** To adulterate; falsify. — (-kăt), *a.* Sophisticated; esp., deprived of simplicity or naturalness.

so-phis'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of sophisticating, or state of being sophisticated.

soph'ist-ry (sŏf'ĭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** The arts, teachings, and practices of the Sophists; esp., disputation. **2.** Specious but fallacious reasoning. — **Syn.** See FALLACY.

Soph'o-cle'an (-ō-klē'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Athenian tragic poet Sophocles (c. 496–406 B. C.).

Sophoclean irony, the irony of an utterance unconsciously carrying an unintended and unwelcome meaning.

soph'o-more (sŏf'ō-mōr'; 57), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *sophine* sophism + *-or.*] A student in the second year of a four-year college course; one next above a freshman. — **soph'o-mor'ic** (-mŏr'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a. All now U. S.*

so'phy (sō'fĭ; sŏf'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SOPHIES (sō'fĭz; sŏf'ĭz). Also **so'phi.** [From the name of a Persian dynasty.] A former title of kings of Persia.

so'por (sō'pôr), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Profound or lethargic sleep.

sop'o-rif'er-ous (sŏp'ō-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *soporifer; sopor* sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Soporific. — **sop'o-rif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sop'o-rif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

so'po-rif'ic (sō'pō-rĭf'ĭk; sŏp'ō-), *a.* [L. *sopor* sleep + *facere* to make.] Causing, or tending to cause, sleep; somniferous. — *n.* A thing that is soporific; a narcotic.

sop'py (sŏp'ĭ), *a.* Soaked or saturated; very wet or sloppy.

so-pra'no (sō-prä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NOS (-nōz), It. -NI (-nē). [It., fr. *soprano* highest, *sopra* above, L. *supra.*] *Music.* **a** The treble; the highest quality of voice. **b** A part for such a voice. **c** A singer, esp. a woman, with a treble voice. — *a.* Pert. to the soprano; performing the soprano.

so'ra (sō'rȧ; 57), *n.*, *or* **sora rail.** A small short-billed North American rail (*Porzana carolina*).

sorb (sôrb), *n.* [L. *sorbus* (the tree), *sorbum* (the fruit).] Any of various European malaceous trees, esp. the service tree or rowan tree; also, its fruit.

Sorb (sôrb), *n.* [G.] One of a Slavic people whose present representatives are the Wends living in Saxony and Brandenburg. — **Sorb'i-an** (sôr'bĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

sorb apple. The fruit of the service tree.

Sor'bon-ist (sôr'bŏn-ĭst), *n.* [F. *sorboniste.*] A doctor of, or a student at, the Sorbonne.

Sor-bonne' (sôr-bŏn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Orig., a house and theological college founded at Paris in 1257 by Robert de Sorbon. **2.** Later, the faculty of theology there, suppressed in 1792. **3.** Now, the seat of the public courses of the faculties of science and letters of the University of Paris.

sor'cer-er (sôr'sĕr-ĕr), *n.* A practicer of sorcery; magician; wizard. — **sor'cer-ess**, *n. fem.*

sor'cer-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *sorcerie*, fr. *sorcier* sorcerer, fr. LL., fr. L. *sors, sortis*, lot.] The use of power gained from the help of evil spirits, esp. for divining; necromancy; witchcraft. — **sor'cer-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

sor'did (sôr'dĭd), *a.* [L. *sordidus*, fr. *sordere* to be dirty.]

1. Filthy; dirty; *Bot. & Zoöl.*, dirty or muddy in color. **2.** Vile; base; gross; also, mean or low; ignoble; despicable. **3.** Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly. — **sor'did-ly,** *adv.* — **sor'did-ness,** *n.*

sore (sōr; 57), *a.*; SOR'ER (sōr'ĕr); SOR'EST. [AS. *sār.*] **1.** Sensitive to pain from pressure; tender. **2.** Sensitive to mental pain, vexation, etc.; sensitive; as, a subject on which he felt *sore*. **3.** Distressed mentally; pained; grieving; also, irritated; vexed; as, a *sore* conscience. **4.** Distressing; grievous; vexatious; severe; violent; of anything unpleasant, extreme; very great; as, *sore* distraction.

— *n.* **1.** A place where the skin and flesh are ruptured, bruised, or diseased so as to be tender or painful; a sore place, as a boil or an ulcer. **2.** A source of pain or vexation. — *adv.* Sorely.

so-re'di-um (sō-rē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-*à*). [NL., fr. Gr. *σωρός* a heap.] *Bot.* One of the vegetative buds or gemmæ on the surface of the thallus in lichens. — **so-re'di-al,** *a.*

sore'fal'con, sore'hawk (sōr'fô'k'n; -fôl'k'n; -hôk'; 57), *n.* [OF. *sor* sorrel.] A peregrine falcon in its first-year, reddish (unmolted) plumage; a red hawk.

sore'ly (sōr'lĭ; 57), *adv.* In a sore manner; grievously.

sore'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sore.

sor'ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A cereal grass (*Andropogon sorghum*) cultivated in many varieties, esp. in warm countries, as a fodder or grain plant or for making molasses or sirup. **2.** Sirup from sorghum juice, rich in glucose.

so-ri'tes (sō-rī'tēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *σωρείτης* (sc. *συλλογισμός*), prop., heaped up (hence, a heap of syllogisms), fr. *σωρός* a heap.] *Logic.* A series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of each forms the subject of the next, the conclusion uniting the subject of the first proposition with the predicate of the last. — **so-rit'i-cal,** *a.*

so-ror'i-cide (sō-rŏr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sororicidium; soror* sister + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** Act of one who kills his own sister. **2.** [L. *sororicida.*] One who commits this crime.

so-ror'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *soror* sister.] A society or club of girls or women, as in a college. [club.]

so-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [Cf. L. *soror* sister.] A woman's club.

so-ro'sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σωρός* a heap.] *Bot.* A collective fleshy or pulpy fruit formed by the union of many flowers, as in the mulberry and pineapple. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

sor'rel (sŏr'ĕl), *a.* [OF. *sorel*, dim. of *sor* sorrel.] Yellowish or reddish brown. — *n.* **1.** A sorrel color. **2.** A sorrel animal; specif., a male fallow deer in its third year.

sor'rel, *n.* [OF. *surele*, fr. *sur* sour.] *Bot.* Any of various plants (genera *Rumex* and *Oxalis*) having sour juice.

sorrel tree. A small ericaceous tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) with white flowers and sour evergreen leaves.

sor'ri-ly (sŏr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sorry manner.

sor'ri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sorry.

sor'row (sŏr'ō), *n.* [AS. *sorg, sorh.* Not akin to *sorry.*] **1.** Uneasiness or pain of mind due to loss or disappointment; unhappiness; sadness. **2.** Contrition; penitence. **3.** A cause of grief or sadness; trouble; affliction.

Syn. Sorrow, grief, woe, affliction, tribulation. **Sorrow** is the most general term; **grief** is poignant sorrow, esp. for a definite cause; **woe** is deep or inconsolable grief or misery; as, "a man of *sorrows*, and acquainted with *grief*"; destined to eternal *woe*. **Affliction** is grievous distress, esp. such as is due to loss or calamity; **tribulation** (chiefly Biblical) is severe affliction.

— *v. i.* To feel sorrow; grieve. — **sor'row-er,** *n.*

sor'row-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, expressive of, characterized by, or inducing sorrow. — **Syn.** Sad, mournful, dismal, disconsolate, grievous, lamentable, doleful, distressing. — **sor'row-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **sor'row-ful-ness,** *n.*

sor'ry (-ĭ), *a.*; -RI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -RI-EST. [AS. *sārig* sad, fr. *sār* sore, grief, pain.] **1.** Painful; grievous. **2.** Grieved for loss; feeling sorrow; specif., grieved for evil done or caused; feeling regret; penitent; — now usually expressing moderate grief or sympathy, or an apology. **3.** Melancholy; dismal; mournful. **4.** Poor; pitiful; contemptible; mean; as, a *sorry* excuse.

sort (sôrt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sors, sortis*, a lot, part.] A lot; hence: chance; destiny; rarely, magic; sorcery. *Obs.*

sort, *n.* [F. *sorte*, fr. L. *sors, sortis*, a lot, part.] **1.** A group having the same or similar characteristics; a kind, class, order, or species. **2.** Way; fashion; manner; as, this will please in a different *sort*. **3.** Character; quality; nature; as, people of evil *sort*. **4.** *Print.* Any character or type considered as a separate element in a font; — chiefly in *pl.* — **Syn.** See KIND.

of sorts, of different kinds; usually, depreciatingly, of a poor kind; as, a dog of *sorts*. — **out of sorts.** **a** *Print.* With some sorts of type deficient. **b** Out of order; ill; vexed; disturbed. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To place, rank, separate, or select according to sort, kind, class, etc; classify; assort. **2.** To put to rights; adjust; specif., of a horse, to feed and bed down. *Scot. & Northern Eng.* — *v. i.* **1.** To consort. **2.** To suit; fit; harmonize. — **sort'a-ble,** *a.* — **sort'er,** *n.*

sor'tie (sôr'tē), *n.* [F., fr. *sortir* to go out.] *Mil.* A sally of troops from a besieged place against the besiegers.

sor'ti-lege (sôr'tĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *sortilège*, fr. LL., fr. L. *sortilegus* foretelling, as n., a soothsayer; *sors, sortis*, lot + *legere* to select.] Divination by lots; loosely, sorcery.

so'rus (sō'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SORI (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. *σωρός* a heap.] In ferns, one of the clusters of sporangia forming the so-called "fruit dots" on the fertile fronds.

S O S. The letters signified by the signal (··· — — — ···) prescribed by the International Radiotelegraphic Convention of 1912 for use by ships in distress.

so'so' } (sō'sō'), *a.* Middling; passable; tolerable. — *adv.*
so'–so' } Tolerably; passably. *Both Chiefly Colloq.*

‖ **sos'te-nu'to** (sŏs'tă-nōō'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Sustained; — applied to a movement or passage the notes of which are to be sustained to their full nominal value; also, to a passage the tones of which are to be somewhat prolonged.

sot (sŏt), *n.* [F., fool, fr. LL. *sottus.*] One having his faculties dulled by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard.

so-te'ri-o-log'ic (sō-tē'rĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a. Theol.* Of or per-
so-te'ri-o-log'i-cal (-rĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } taining to soteriology.

so-te'ri-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σωτηρία* safety + *-logy.*] *Theol.* The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.

So'thic (sō'thĭk, sōth'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *Σωθιακός*, fr. Gr. *Σῶθις*,
So'thi-ac (sō'thĭ-ăk) } Egypt. *sept.*] Of or pertaining to **So'this** (sō'thĭs), or Sirius, the Dog Star; canicular. **Sothic,** *or* **Sothiac, year.** *Chronol.*, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours.—as disting. from the Egyptian **vague year**, which contained 365 days. The **Sothic,** *or* **Sothiac, period** consists of 1,460 Sothic years, or 1,461 vague years.

sot'ni-a (sŏt'nĭ-*à*), *n.* [Russ. *sotnya* a hundred, fr. *sto* hundred.] *Mil.* A Cossack cavalry squadron.

so'tol (sō'tōl; sō-tōl'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Dasylirion*) of yuccalike plants of the southwestern United States.

sot'tish (sŏt'ĭsh), *a.* Like a sot; doltish; very foolish; drunken. — **sot'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **sot'tish-ness,** *n.*

‖ **sot'to vo'ce** (sŏt'tō vō'chā). [It.] Under the voice; in an undertone; hence, aside.

sou (sōō), *n.*; *pl.* SOUS (sōōz; *F.* sōō). [F., fr. OF. *sol*, fr. LL., fr. L. *solidus* a gold coin.] **1.** An old French coin, orig. of gold, later of silver, finally of copper, and worth in the 18th century about a cent. **2.** Popularly, the present bronze 5-centime piece, worth about a cent.

sou-a'ri nut (sōō-ä'rē). The large edible nutlike seed of any of a genus (*Caryocar*) of South American trees (esp. *C. nuciferum*). Souari nuts yield a bland oil used in cookery.

sou'bise' (sōō'bēz'), *n.* [F.] A sauce made of white onions and melted butter mixed with velouté sauce.

sou-brette' (sōō-brĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Theat.* Orig., in comedies, an intriguing lady's maid; hence: a coquettish maidservant or frivolous young woman; an actress who plays such a part.

sou-chong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* [Chin. *hsiao chung* small or fine sort.] A kind of black tea of a fine quality.

souf'fle (sōō'f'l), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A murmuring or blowing sound; as, the uterine *souffle* heard in pregnancy.

‖ **souf'flé'** (sōō'flā'; sōō'flā), *a.* [F., lit., puffed.] Often **souf'flée'.** *Cookery.* Filled with air by beating, and baked. — *n.* A delicate, sweet or savory, spongy dish of beaten eggs, milk, etc., baked.

sough (sŭf; sou), *n.* [AS. *swōgan* to sound.] A hollow moaning, a murmuring, or a sighing, as of the wind; sigh; sob. — *v. i.* To make a sough; sigh, as the wind.

soul (sōl), *n.* [AS. *sāwel, sāwl.*] **1.** An entity conceived as the essence, substance, or actuating cause of individual life, esp. life manifested in psychical activities; the vehicle of individual existence, separate in nature from the body and usually held to be separable in existence. **2.** Hence: the psychical or spiritual nature of the universe; the world soul. **3.** Man's moral and emotional nature; hence, effective expression of emotion and sentiment. **4.** The seat of real life, action, etc.; animating or essential part; as, the *soul* of harmony. **5.** The leader; inspirer; moving spirit; as, he was the *soul* of that enterprise. **6.** Courage; spirit; fervor; affection or other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature. **7.** A human being; person. **8.** A disembodied spirit; a spiritual being.

soul'ful (sōl'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of deep feeling or sentiment.

soul'less (-lĕs), *a.* Having no soul, or no greatness or nobleness of mind or feeling. — **-less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.*

sou' mar'qué' (sōō' mär'kā'). [F.] **a** An old French copper coin, worth about one and a quarter sous. **b** (*pron.* mär'-kĕ'; -kā'). Little or nothing; a trifle; as, not worth a *sou marqué*. Often also **sou' mar'quee'** (mär'kē'). *U. S.*

sound (sound), *a.* [AS. *sund.*] **1.** Free from flaw, defect, or decay; not impaired; as, *sound* timber. **2.** Healthy; not diseased; — said of body or mind. **3.** Firm; strong; safe; also, secure; trustworthy; as, a *sound* bank. **4.** Founded in truth or right; right; as, a *sound* thinker. **5.** Morally good or honorable; orthodox; as, *sound* doctrine. **6.** Thorough; as, a *sound* beating. **7.** Not broken or troubled; — said of sleep. **8.** Legal; valid; as, a *sound* title.

sound, *n.* [AS. *sund* a swimming.] A fish's air bladder.

sound, *n.* [AS. *sund* narrow sea, strait.] A long passage (larger than a strait) of water connecting two larger bodies, as a passage connecting a sea with the ocean, or a channel passing between a mainland and an island.

sound, *v. t.* [F. *sonder.*] **1.** To measure the depth of, esp. by line and plummet; fathom. **2.** To find or seek the thoughts, motives, etc., of (a person); examine; try; probe. **3.** *Med.* To explore or examine, as the bladder, with a sound; also, to examine by auscultation or percussion. — *v. i.* **1.** To ascertain the depth of water, as with a sounding line. **2.** To dive down suddenly, as a fish when hooked. — *n. Med.* Any elongated instrument or probe, usually metallic, for exploring cavities of the body.

sound, *n.* [OF. *son,* fr. L. *sonus.*] **1.** The or a sensation due usually to stimulation of the auditory nervous centers by vibrations communicated from a vibrating body through an intervening elastic medium, ordinarily the air, but sometimes due to subjective disturbances, as the ringing of the ears, a blow on the head, etc.; as, the *sound* of a drum; tone; noise; report. **2.** *Physics.* Vibrational energy which occasions the above sensation. **3.** A particular tone or noise of any character; as, a *sound* of rejoicing; a warning *sound.* **4.** Noise without meaning; mere noise. **5.** Distance within which a certain noise may be heard; earshot.

Syn. Sound, noise. Sound is the general term; **noise** suggests esp. meaningless, confused, or discordant sound.

— *v. i.* **1.** To make a noise or sound. **2.** To be conveyed in sound; be spread or published. **3.** To make or convey a certain impression, or to have a certain import, when heard; hence: to seem; appear; as, the story *sounds* false. **4.** *Law.* To have, or tend in, its import, nature, effect, or the like; — with *in,* and formerly *into, to, against. Obs., exc. as a legal term;* as: **to sound in tort.**

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sound. **2.** To cause to exist as a sound, as a note. **3.** To speak; utter audibly. *Now Rare.* **4.** To order, indicate, or proclaim by a sound or sounds; as, to *sound* a retreat. **5.** To celebrate by or as by sounds; as, to *sound* a man's praises. **6.** To examine, as the chest, by causing to sound.

sound'er, *n.* One who, or that which, sounds (in any sense).

sound'ing, *p. a.* Making or emitting sound; hence, resonant; sonorous; high-sounding. — **sound'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sound'ing, *n.* [From SOUND to fathom.] *Naut.* **a** Measurement as by the use of line and plummet, or the depth so ascertained. **b** In *pl.* Any place or part of a body of water where a hand sounding line will reach bottom.

sounding balloon, an unmanned balloon sent aloft for meteorological purposes. Cf. PILOT BALLOON. — **s. lead** (lĕd), the plummet at the end of a sounding line. — **s. line,** *Naut.,* a line, weighted at one end, used in sounding.

sound'less, *a.* Silent; noiseless.

sound'ly, *adv.* In a sound manner.

sound'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sound; integrity. — **Syn.** Strength, solidity; healthiness, sanity; truth.

soup (sōōp), *n.* [F. *soupe,* fr. OF. *sope, supe, soupe,* orig., a sop.] A liquid food usually made by boiling meat or vegetables, or both, in water; broth.

‖ **soup'çon'** (sōōp'sôN'), *n.* [F.] A suspicion; a suggestion; hence: a very small portion; a taste.

sour (sour), *a.* [AS. *sūr.*] **1.** Having an acid or tart taste, like that of vinegar or unripe fruit; tart; specif., changed, as by fermentation, so as to be acid, rancid, or musty; turned; as, *sour* milk. **2.** Distasteful; disagreeable; unpleasant; of persons, cross; peevish; morose; as, a man of *sour* temper; also, expressive of such qualities; as, a *sour* reply. **3.** Afflictive; painful; bitter. **4.** Cold and wet; as, a *sour* day. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. Sour, tart, acid, acidulous, acrid, astringent, bitter (esp. in fig. senses). **Sour** applies esp. to that which is crabbed or morose; **tart** suggests pungency or sharpness; that which is **acid** is biting or caustic; that is **acidulous** which is mildly acid; as, a *sour,* envious disposition; a *tart* temper; *acrid* sarcasm. That is **acrid** which is harsh or irritating; **astringent** connotes sternness or austerity; that is **bitter** which is (esp.) grievous, virulent, or cutting; as, "temper, scorn, disgust, all the more *acrid* feelings"; *astringent* virtue; a *bitter* cry; *bitter* cold.

sour gourd. a The acid fruit of an Australian tree (*Adansonia gregorii*); also, the tree itself. **b** Sometimes, the baobab. — **s. grapes,** things which people affect to despise because they cannot possess them. — **s. gum. a** Any of a genus (*Nyssa*) of cornaceous trees; esp., the black gum. **b** The sorrel tree.

sour, *n.* A sour substance; fig., that which is disagreeable or distasteful.

— *v. t. & i.* To make or become sour.

source (sōrs; 57), *n.* [OF. *sourse, sorse,* deriv. of L. *surgere* to lift, spring up. See SURGE.] **1.** The beginning of a stream of water or the like, as where it rises from the ground; spring; fountain. **2.** That from which anything comes forth; origin; first cause.

sour-dine' (sōōr-dēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sordino.*] *Music.* **a** = MUTE, *n.* 3. **b** A harmonium stop for partly shutting off the wind supply, in order to play full chords softly.

sour'ly, *adv.* In a sour manner (in any sense of the word).

sour'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sour.

sour'sop' (sour'sŏp'), *n.* The succulent fruit of a small West Indian tree (*Annona muricata*); also, the tree itself.

souse (sous), *n.* [OF. *sous, solz.* In sense 1, fr. the v.] **1.** Act of sousing. **2.** Pickle made with salt. **3.** Something steeped in pickle, as fish or pigs' feet. — *v. t.;* SOUSED (soust); SOUS'ING (sous'ĭng). **1.** To pickle. **2.** To plunge or immerse in a liquid. **3.** To drench, as by immersion.

souse, *v. i. & t.* To attack with a swoop; descend or pounce upon with speed and violence, as a hawk. — *n.* Act of sousing, or swooping; a swoop. — *adv.* With a sudden swoop; violently.

‖ **sou'tache'** (sōō'tăsh'), *n.* [F.] A kind of trimming or embroidery braid made of silk, wool, cotton, or tinsel, in varying width; — called also *Russia,* or *Russian, braid.*

‖ **sou'tane'** (sōō'tăn'; sōō'tān'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sottana,* LL. *subtana,* fr. L. *subtus* below, beneath, fr. *sub* under.] A long close garment, buttoned in front, esp. one of black worn by Roman Catholic clergy; a cassock.

south (south), *n.* [AS. *sūð,* for *sunð.*] **1.** The cardinal point directly opposite the north. **2.** A country or region farther south than another. **3.** [*cap.*] That part of the United States south of Mason and Dixon's line (southern boundary of Pennsylvania) and the Ohio River, corresponding in general to the former slave-holding States.

— *a.* Situated at the south, or in a southern direction; proceeding toward the south, or coming from the south; southern.

— *adv.* Toward the south; in the south; of the wind, from the south.

— *v. i.;* SOUTHED (south'ĕd); SOUTH'ING. To turn or move toward the south.

South'down', *n.* One of an important English breed of medium-sized short-wooled hornless sheep.

south'east' (south'ēst'; *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* The point or direction halfway between south and east; southeast part or region. — *a.* Of or pertaining to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the southeast. — *adv.* Toward, or from, the southeast.

south'east'er (-ēs'tẽr), *n.* A storm or wind from the southeast.

south'east'er-ly, *a. & adv.* Toward or from the southeast.

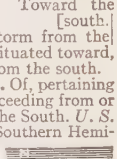
south'east'ern (-ēs'tẽrn), *a.* Southeast; southeasterly.

south'east'ward (-ēst'wĕrd; -lĭ), *adv.* Toward the southeast.

south'er (south'ẽr), *n.* A wind, gale, or storm from the south.

south'er-ly (sŭth'ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or situated toward, the south; southern. — *adv.* Toward or from the south.

south'ern (sŭth'ẽrn), *a.* [AS. *sūðerne.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in or toward, the south; proceeding from or toward the south. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the South. *U. S.* **Southern Cross,** four bright stars in the Southern Hemisphere, situated as if at the extremities of a Latin cross; also, the constellation of which the above are the brightest stars. — **S. Crown.** = CORONA AUSTRALIS.



Southern Cross.

south'ern-er (-ẽr-nẽr), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south, esp. [*cap.*] of the southern United States.

south'ern-ly, *a.* Somewhat southern. — *adv.* Southerly; southward.

south'ern-most (suth'ẽrn-mōst), *a.* Farthest south.

south'ern-wood' (sŭth'ẽrn-wo͝od'), *n.* A shrubby European wormwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*), often cultivated.

south'ing (south'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Tendency, progress, or distance southward. **2.** The time at which a heavenly body passes the meridian of a place. **3.** *Astron.* South declination. **4.** *Surv. & Navig.* Distance southward from any point of departure measured on a meridian; — opposed to *northing.*

south'paw' (south'pô'), *a. Baseball.* Using the left hand in pitching; — said of a pitcher. *Cant.* — *n.* A pitcher who pitches with the left hand. *Cant.*

south'ron (sŭth'rŭn), *a.* Southern. — *n.* A southerner.

south'–south'east', *a.,* **south'–south'west',** *a.* See *points of the compass,* under POINT, *n.*

south'ward (south'wẽrd), *adv.* Toward the south. — *a.* Toward the south. — **south'ward-ly,** *adv.*

south'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Southward.

south'west' (south'wĕst'; *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* Point or direction halfway between south and west; southwest part or region. — *a.* Of, pert. to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the southwest; toward or from the southwest. — *adv.* Toward or from the southwest.

south'west'er (-wĕs'tẽr), *n.* Often, esp. in nautical use, **sou'-west'er. 1.** A storm, gale, or strong wind from the southwest. **2.** A hat of painted canvas, oiled cloth, or the like, with a flap at the back, worn in stormy weather.

south'west'er-ly, *a.* Toward or from the southwest.

south'west'ern (-tẽrn), *a.* Southwesterly.

south'west'ward (-wĕst'wẽrd; -lĭ), *adv.* Toward the southwest.

sou've-nir' (sōō'vẽ-nẽr'; sōō'vẽ-nēr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sub-*

venire to come up, come to mind. See SUBVENE.] That which serves as a reminder; memento; keepsake.

sov'er-eign (sŏv'ẽr-ĭn; sŭv'-), *a.* [OF. *soverain, sovrain,* fr. LL. *superanus,* fr. L. *superus* that is above, *super* above.] **1.** Supreme; paramount; as, a *sovereign* good. **2.** Supreme in position or power; chief; as, our *sovereign* prince; specif., princely; royal. **3.** Independent of, and unlimited by, any other; absolute in authority; as, a *sovereign* state. **4.** Excellent; effectual, as a remedy.

— *n.* **1.** A person, body of men, or state in which sovereign authority is vested. **2.** A British gold coin worth one pound sterling ($4.8665). It is legal tender to any amount. So called from the effigy of the monarch on the obverse. The present coin, issued from George III. on, contains 123.274 grains of gold 11-12 fine. — **Syn.** King, prince, monarch, potentate, emperor. — **sov'er-eign-ly,** *adv.*

sov'er-eign-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being sovereign or a sovereign; also, the power, right, authority, or status of a sovereign; dominion; supremacy.

sov'ran (sŭv'răn; sŏv'-), **sov'ran-ty** (-tĭ). Vars. of SOVEREIGN, SOVEREIGNTY. *Chiefly Poet.*

sow (sou), *n.* [AS. *sugu.*] **1.** The adult female of swine. **2.** *Metal.* **a** The channel leading to molds in the pig bed. **b** A mass of metal solidified in such a channel.

sow (sō), *v. t.; pret.* SOWED (sōd); *p. p.* SOWN (sōn) or SOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOW'ING. [AS. *sāwan.*] **1.** To scatter, as seed, on the earth for growth; plant by strewing. **2.** To scatter seed on, in, or over; as, to *sow* a field. **3.** To spread, scatter, or strew abroad; disseminate; as, to *sow* strife. — *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth.

so-war' (sō-wär'; -wôr'), *n.* [Per. *sawār* a horseman.] In India, a native cavalryman; also, a mounted orderly.

sow bug (sou). A wood louse (genus *Oniscus* and allies), esp. one that cannot roll up. Cf. PILL BUG.

sow'er (sō'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sows.

sow thistle (sou). Any of a genus (*Sonchus*) of cichoriaceous weeds (esp. *S. oleraceus*), said to be eaten by swine.

soy (soi), *n.* [Jap. *shōyū,* fr. Chin. *shi yiu; shi* pickled fruit (beans, olives, etc.) + *yiu* oil.] **1.** A Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish, etc., made from beans (esp. soy beans) by long fermentation and then long digestion in brine. **2.** [More fully **soy bean.**] An Asiatic fabaceous herb (*Glycine hispida*), or its white seed.

so'ya (sō'yȧ), *n.* The soy bean. *India.*

so'zal (sō'zăl), *n.* [Gr. *σώζειν* to save.] *Pharm.* An astringent crystalline salt of aluminium, used as an antiseptic.

so'zin (sō'zĭn), *n.* [Gr. *σώζειν* to save.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any defensive protein normally present in the animal body.

spa (spä; *obs. or archaic,* spô), *n.* A mineral spring; — from a place of this name in Belgium having mineral springs; hence, a place where there are mineral springs.

space (spās), *n.* [F. *espace,* fr. L. *spatium* space.] **1.** That which is characterized by dimension (esp. three mutually perpendicular dimensions), boundlessness, and indefinite divisibility. **2.** *Math.* Continuous extension in which objects may exist and change position. **3.** Linear distance; extension; also, a portion of extension; distance; interval; as, the *space* of a mile. **4.** Quantity of time; interval; duration; time; as, in the *space* of a lifetime. **5.** Time for a special purpose; opportunity; chance. *Obs.* **6.** A short time; while. *Archaic.* **7.** *Print.* A small piece of metal lower than a face type, so as not to receive ink, used to separate words or letters. **8.** *Teleg.* The interval during which the key is open, or not in contact, in operation. **9.** *Music.* A degree, or open place, of the staff.

— *v. t.;* SPACED (spāst); SPAC'ING (spās'ĭng). To place at intervals; arrange or separate with a space or spaces between. [serves to space.

spac'er (spās'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, spaces or

spa'cious (spā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *spatiosus.*] **1.** Vast in extent; of great space; roomy. **2.** Large or magnificent in scale; not petty or mean; also, comprehensive; expansive. — **spa'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **spa'cious-ness,** *n.*

spade (spād), *n.* [AS. *spædu, spada.*] **1.** A digging implement heavier than a shovel and adapted for being pushed into the ground with the foot. **2.** Something suggestive of the spade (sense 1) as : **a** An implement used in cutting up a whale. **b** *Ordnance.* A spade-shaped prong on the under side of the trail of a gun carriage to check recoil.

to call a spade a spade, to call a thing by its right name, however coarse; to tell plain facts in plain words.

— *v. t.;* SPAD'ED (spād'ĕd; 24); SPAD'ING. To dig, or to pare off, with a spade.

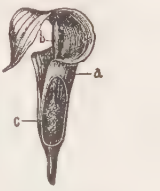
spade (spād), *n.* [Sp. *espada,* lit., a sword (Spanish cards bearing the figure of a sword), fr. L. *spatha,* Gr. *σπάθη.*] One of a certain suit of playing cards; also, the figure on this suit, or, usually in *pl.*, the suit.

spade'fish' (spād'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** A deep-bodied spiny-finned food fish (*Chætodipterus faber*) found on the coasts from Cape Cod to Cuba. **2.** The paddlefish.

spad'er (spād'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, spades.

spa-di'ceous (spā-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *spadix, -icis,* a date-brown or nut-brown color. See SPADIX.] **1.** Of a bright brown or chestnut color. **2.** *Bot.* Bearing flowers on, or of the nature of, a spadix.

spa'dix (spā'dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* SPADICES (spā-dī'sēz). [L., a palm branch broken off, with its fruit, Gr. *σπάδιξ.*] *Bot.* A spike with a fleshy axis, usually inclosed in a spathe. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*



a Spathe, *b* Spadix (bearing flowers at *c*) of Jack-in-the-pulpit.

spa-ghet'ti (spȧ-gĕt'ĭ), *n.* [It.] A variety of macaroni made in cords. See MACARONI.

spa-gyr'ic (spȧ-jĭr'ĭk), **spa-gyr'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *spagyricus,* fr. Gr. *σπᾶν* to draw, to separate + *ἀγείρειν* to assemble.] Alchemic.

spa'hi (spä'hē), *n.* [Turk. & Per. *sipāhī.*]

spa'hee (spä'hē), *n.* [Turk. & Per. *sipāhī.*]

spal-peen' (spăl-pēn'; spăl'pēn), *n.* [Ir. *spailpīn.*] **1.** One of a former corps of Turkish cavalry. **2.** One of a corps of Algerian native cavalry in the French army. **A** scamp; rascal; — often used playfully. *Irish.*

spake (spāk). Archaic pret. of SPEAK.

spall (spôl), *n.* A chip or fragment, esp. of stone. — *v. t.* To break up or reduce by chipping, as with a hammer. — *v. i.* To give off spalls; to chip along the edges.

span (spăn), *n.* [AS. *spann.*] **1.** The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; in English measure, 9 inches (22.86 cm.). **2.** Anything conceived of as an extent, stretch, reach, or spread, between two definite limits; specif. : **a** A limited or brief space of time. **b** Spread or extent between abutments or supports; also, the portion of anything thus extended. **3.** [Perh. a different word. Cf. D. *span.*] A pair of horses, mules, or other animals driven together.

— *v. t.;* SPANNED (spănd); SPAN'NING. **1.** To measure by the hand with fingers and thumb extended, or by encompassing with the fingers and thumb. **2.** To stretch; extend. *Archaic.* **3.** To spread, stretch, or extend, over or across; to cover as with an arch or span.

spa-næ'mi-a, *or* **-ne'mi-a** (spȧ-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σπανός* scarce + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Morbid impoverishment of the blood. — **-næ'mic,** *or* **-ne'mic** (-nē'mĭk; -nĕm'ĭk), *a.*

span'drel (spăn'drĕl), *n.* The irregularly triangular space between the exterior curve of an arch on either side and the inclosing right angle; or the space between the adjoining exterior curves of two contiguous arches and a horizontal line above them or another arch inclosing the two.

s s Spandrels.

span'gle (spăn'g'l), *n.* [Dim. of AS. *spange* a clasp.] A small plate or boss, as of shining metal, for ornamentation; any sparkling bit. — *v. t.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). To set or sprinkle with or as with spangles. — *v. i.* To gleam as if covered with spangles; glisten; glitter.

Span'iard (spăn'yȧrd), *n.* A native or citizen of Spain.

span'iel (spăn'yĕl), *n.* [OF. *espagnol, espagneul,* fr. L. *Hispania* Spain.] **1.** Any of numerous breeds of small or medium-sized dogs, usually with long hair and large drooping ears. Spaniels are divided into three main classes : (1) **field spaniels** (or *springers*), adapted for hunting small game, including the clumber and cocker (which see); (2) **water spaniels,** which are larger and have curly hair; (3) **toy spaniels,** including the King Charles and Blenheim spaniels, which are very small and kept as pets. **2.** A cringing, fawning person. [their language.

Span'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of, or pert. to Spain, the Spaniards, or **Spanish Armada.** See ARMADA. — **s. bayonet,** or **dagger,** a liliaceous plant (*Yucca aloifolia*) of the southern United States, with rigid, spine-tipped leaves. — **S. fly,** a brilliant green beetle of southern Europe, from which cantharides is prepared. — **S. Main,** the mainland of the northern coast of South America; improperly, the southern portion, or the whole, of the Caribbean Sea. — **S. needles,** any of several asteraceous plants (esp. *Bidens bipinnata*) having achenes armed with barbed awns.

— *n.* **1.** The chief language of Spain. Cf. CASTILIAN. **2.** *Collective pl.* The people of Spain.

Span'ish A-mer'i-can. **a** Designating, or pert. to, those countries of America in which Spanish is the national language. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the war between Spain and the United States in 1898. — A native or citizen of a Spanish American country, esp. of Spanish descent.

spank (spăŋk), *v. t.* To strike, or to strike the buttocks of, as with the open hand. — *n.* A slap, esp. on the buttocks.

spank, *v. i.* To move quickly, dashingly, or spiritedly.

spank'er (spăŋk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, spanks. **2.** *Naut.* The fore-and-aft sail on the after mast of a square-rigged vessel, or the fourth mast of a schooner.

spank'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Moving with a quick, lively pace; loosely, dashing; lively. **2.** Remarkable of its kind. *Slang.*

span'ner (spăn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, spans. **2.**

A tool, having a jaw or socket at either or both ends to turn a nut, bolt, pipe, or the like; a wrench.

span'-new', *a.* [From Scand.] Quite new; brand-new.

span'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any geometrid moth.

spar (spär), *n.* Among miners, any of various nonmetallic minerals, usually cleavable and somewhat lustrous.

spar, *n.* A mast, yard, boom, gaff, or the like. — *v. t.;* SPARRED (spärd); SPAR'RING. To equip with spars.

spar, *v. i.* **1.** To fight or strike with the feet or spurs, as cocks do. **2.** To box with the fists, esp. scientifically. — *n.* A movement of offense or defense in boxing; also, a contest at sparring; a boxing match.

spar'a-ble (spär'ə-b'l), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *sparrow bill.*] A kind of small nail used by shoemakers.

spare (spâr), *v. t.;* SPARED (spârd); SPAR'ING (spâr'ĭng). [AS. *sparian,* fr. *spær* spare, sparing, saving.] **1.** To refrain from using or the like; as, to *spare* expense; also, to withhold from; forbear; as, to *spare* one the trouble. **2.** To use frugally or stintingly. **3.** To deprive one's self of, as by being frugal; do without; dispense with; give up; part with; as, he *spared* them the money; he could not *spare* the time. **4.** To forbear to destroy, punish, or injure; show mercy to; as, he *spared* their lives; to *spare* one's feelings. — *v. i.* **1.** To be frugal or parsimonious. **2.** To refrain from inflicting harm.

— *a.;* SPAR'ER (spâr'ĕr); SPAR'EST. **1.** Scanty; not abundant or plentiful. **2.** Sparing; parsimonious; chary. **3.** Wanting flesh or fat; lean; gaunt; thin. **4.** Superfluous; as, *spare* time, or cash. **5.** Held in reserve, as for emergency. — **Syn.** See THIN.

— *n.* **1.** That which has not been used or expended. **2.** *Bowling.* Act of knocking down all the pins in two bowls. *U. S.* — **spare'ly,** *adv.* — **spare'ness,** *n.*

spare'rib' (spâr'rĭb'), *n.* A cut of pork, consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed of meat.

sparge (spärj), *v. t.;* SPARGED (spärjd); SPARG'ING (spär'jĭng). [L. *spargere.*] To sprinkle; moisten by sprinkling.

sparg'er (spär'jĕr), *n.* A sprinkler; specif., *Brewing,* a device with hollow perforated revolving arms for sprinkling grain in the mash tun to remove the final traces of wort.

spar'ing (spär'ĭng), *p. a.* Saving; frugal; merciful. — **Syn.** See FRUGAL. — **spar'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **spar'ing-ness,** *n.*

spark (spärk), *n.* [AS. *spearca.*] **1.** A small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted by a burning body. **2.** Anything resembling such a particle, as in brilliancy, evanescence, etc. **3.** That which, like a spark, may be kindled into flame or action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle; as, a *spark* of life. **4.** *Elec.* The light accompanying a sudden disruptive discharge between two conductors separated by air or some similar medium.

— *v. i. Elec.* To produce sparks; specif., to have the electric ignition working, as an internal-combustion engine.

spark, *n.* **1.** A brisk, showy, gay man. **2.** A lover; beau. — *v. i. & t.* To play the spark, or beau; court. *Colloq.*

spark arrester. **a** Any of various contrivances to prevent the escape of sparks, as from a smokestack. *U. S.* **b** *Elec.* A device to minimize or prevent sparking at a place where a circuit is made and broken.

spark coil. *Elec.* An induction coil, esp. of an internal-combustion engine, wireless telegraph apparatus, etc.

spark'er (spär'kĕr), *n.* **1.** Anything that produces sparks, as a spark plug. **2.** *Elec.* A spark arrester.

spark gap. *Elec.* The space between high potential terminals through which the discharge passes.

spar'kle (spär'k'l), *n.* A little spark; a scintillation; also, quality of sparkling. — *v. i. & t.;* SPAR'KLED (-k'ld); SPAR'KLING (-klĭng). **1.** To emit or cause (sparks); throw off in sparks; scintillate; twinkle. **2.** To effervesce. — **Syn.** Coruscate, glitter. See FLASH. — **spar'kler** (-klĕr), *n.*

spar'kling (-klĭng), *p. a.* Emitting sparks; flashing; lively; also, effervescing or effervescent. — **Syn.** Brilliant, shining. — **spar'kling-ly,** *adv.* — **spar'kling-ness,** *n.*

spark plug. In most internal-combustion engines with electric ignition, a plug, screwed into the cylinder head, arranged so that an electric current passing through it makes a spark inside the cylinder.

spar'ling (spar'lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sperling.*] **1.** The European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*). **2.** A young herring. *U. S.*

spa'roid (spā'roid; spăr'oid), *a.* [L. *sparus* a certain sparoid fish + *-oid.*] Belonging to a family (*Sparidæ*) of deep-bodied marine fishes, the sea breams, related to grunts and snappers, and including the porgy, scup, sheepshead, etc.

spar'row (spăr'ō), *n.* [AS. *spearwa.*] **1.** A small passerine bird (*Passer domesticus*) of the Old World, naturalized in America, Australia, etc.;—called also in the United States, *English sparrow.* **2.** Any of various small finches resembling the above in form or habits.

spar'row-grass' (-grăs'), *n.* Corrupt. of ASPARAGUS. *Colloq.*

sparrow hawk. **1.** Any of various small hawks (genus *Accipiter*). **2.** A small American falcon (*Falco sparverius*) resembling the kestrel.

spar'ry (spär'ĭ), *a.* Of, like, or abounding with, spar.

sparse (spärs), *a.;* SPARS'ER (spär'sĕr); SPARS'EST. [L. *sparsus,* p. p. of *spargere* to strew, scatter.] Of few and scattered elements; scanty; thinly scattered. — **Syn.** See SCANTY. — **sparse'ly,** *adv.* — **sparse'ness,** *n.*

spar'si-ty (spär'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being sparse; scantiness.

Spar'tan (spär'tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sparta, esp. ancient Sparta, in Laconia, ruled by a Dorian people noted for their military organization and rigorous discipline and valor; hence: hardy; undaunted. — *n.* A citizen of Sparta; hence, a person of great fortitude. — **Spar'tan-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

spar'te-ine (-tē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [Gr. *σπάρτος* the broom + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A very bitter narcotic liquid alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, extracted from the common broom.

spasm (spăz'm), *n.* [F. *spasme,* L. *spasmus,* Gr. *σπασμός,* fr. *σπάειν, σπᾶν,* to draw, convulse.] **1.** *Med.* An involuntary and unnatural muscular contraction. In **clonic spasms** contractions and relaxations alternate; in **tonic spasms** the contraction is steady and uniform, and prolonged, as in tetanus. **2.** A sudden, violent, and temporary effort, emotion, etc. — **Syn.** See PAROXYSM.

spas-mod'ic (spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σπασμώδης; σπασμός* a convulsion + *εἶδος* likeness.] **1.** *Med.* Of, pert. to, or affected or characterized by, a spasm or spasms. **2.** Acting fitfully; jerky; intermittent. — **Syn.** See FITFUL. — **spas-mod'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **spas-mod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

spas'tic (spăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *spasticus,* Gr. *σπαστικός.*] *Med.* Of or pert. to spasm; spasmodic; esp., pert. to tonic spasm; tetanic. — **spas'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

spat (spăt), *n.* A light blow; slap; hence, a petty quarrel, esp. a verbal one. — *v. t.;* SPAT'TED; SPAT'TING. To slap. — *v. i.* To dispute; quarrel. *All Colloq. or Dial.*

spat, *n.* A young oyster or other bivalve mollusk; — chiefly used as a collective. — *v. i.* To emit spawn.

spat, *pret.* of SPIT. [chiefly used in *pl.*]

spat, *n.* [For SPATTERDASH.] A kind of short gaiter; —

spate (spāt), *n.* **1.** A freshet; flood. **2.** A sudden, heavy storm or rain; also, a waterspout. *All British.*

spa-tha'ceous (spā-thā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Having a spathe; of the nature of or resembling a spathe.

spathe (spāth), *n.* [L. *spatha,* Gr. *σπάθη.*] *Bot.* The large sheathing bract or pair of bracts inclosing an inflorescence (esp. a spadix) on the same axis, as in the calla. — **spathed** (spāthd), *a.* — **spa'those** (spā'thōs; spăth'ōs), *a.*

spath'ic (spăth'ĭk), *a.* Like spar (the mineral).

spath'ose (spăth'ōs), *a.* Spathic.

spa'tial (spā'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to space. — **-tial-ly,** *adv.*

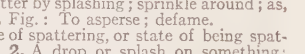
spat'ter (spăt'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To splash with liquid; soil by splashing. **2.** To scatter by splashing; sprinkle around; as, to *spatter* mud. **3.** Fig.: To asperse; defame.

— *n.* **1.** Act or noise of spattering, or state of being spattered; a splashing. **2.** A drop or splash on something; also, a spot or stain due to spattering.

spat'ter-dash' (-dăsh'), *n.* [*spatter* + *dash.*] A legging or gaiter extending to the knee; — chiefly used in *pl.*

spat'ter-dock', *n.* The common yellow water lily (*Nymphæa advena*); also, any other species of the same genus.

spat'u-la (spăt'ū-lă), *n.* [L. *spatula, spathula,* dim. of *spatha* a spatula.] A flexible knife-like implement for spreading paints, drugs, etc. — **spat'u-lar** (-lär), *a.* [See LEAF, *Illust.*


Spatula.

spat'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Shaped like a spatula; spoon-shaped.

spav'in (spăv'ĭn), *n.* [OF. *esparvin.*] A disease of the hock of horses, marked by a bony enlargement inside of the leg, due to a sprain or a violent effort. — **spav'ined** (-ĭnd), *a.*

spawn (spôn), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *espandre,* properly, to shed, spread, fr. L. *expandere* to spread out.] **1.** To produce or deposit (spawn). **2.** To bring forth; generate or be generated; — used in contempt. — *n.* **1.** The eggs of fishes, oysters, or other aquatic animals. **2.** Any product or offspring; — used in contempt. — **spawn'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

spay (spā), *v. t.* To remove the ovaries of (a female animal).

speak (spēk), *v. i.; pret.* SPOKE (spōk), *Archaic* SPAKE (spāk); *p. p.* SPO'KEN (spō'k'n), *Obs. or Illit.* SPOKE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEAK'ING. [AS. *specan.*] **1.** To utter words or articulate sounds with the ordinary voice. **2.** To express opinions; talk; as, *speak* for yourself. **3.** To utter a discourse, harangue, or the like; as, to *speak* at a meeting. **4.** To make mention; as, he *spoke* of you. **5.** To convey sentiments, ideas, etc., as if by utterance; as, features that *speak* of self-will. **6.** To sound, as does a bugle. — **Syn.** Say, tell, discourse, articulate, pronounce. See TALK. **to speak by the book,** to speak exactly or formally.

— *v. t.* **1.** To utter by speaking; express orally. **2.** To tell or express in words; utter; as, to *speak* the truth. **3.** To express or declare in any way; as, fame *speaks* him honest. **4.** To sound the praises of; extol. **5.** To use, or be able to use, in talk or conversation; talk; as, to *speak* Latin. **6.** To address; accost; hail; as, to *speak* a vessel.

speak'a-ble (spēk'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being spoken.

speak'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who speaks; specif.: **a** One who de-

livers a discourse or address. **b** One who speaks for others; esp., a presiding officer; a chairman. **2.** A book of selections for declamation. *U. S.* — **speak'er-ship,** *n.*

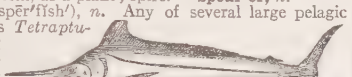
speak'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Uttering speech; used for conveying speech. **2.** Seeming capable of speech; lifelike; expressive; as, a *speaking* likeness. — *n.* Act of uttering words; also, public declamation. — **speak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

spear (spēr), *n.* [AS. *spere.*] **1.** A weapon with long shaft and sharp head or blade for thrusting or throwing; a lance. **2.** A spearman. **3.** A sharp-pointed, barbed instrument for stabbing fish or other animals. **4.** A shoot, as of grass; spire; reed; also, any young shoot or sprout.

☞ *Spear,* as symbolizing *male,* is used attributively with the force of *pertaining to the father;* as, the *spear* side, the father's side in descent; — opposed to *spindle side;* so, a *spear* cousin; *spear* kin.

— *v. t.* To pierce or strike with a spear. — *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as a plant; spire. — **spear'er,** *n.*

spear'fish' (spēr'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several large pelagic fishes (genus *Tetrapturus*) having a beak somewhat like that of the swordfish.



Spearfish (*Tetrapturus imperator*). 1/60

spear grass. Any of numerous grasses having spear-shaped inflorescences or stiff, pointed leaves. [spear.]

spear'man (-măn), *n.* One, esp. a soldier, armed with a

spear'mint' (-mĭnt'), *n.* [From its spire-shaped inflorescence.] The common garden mint (*Mentha spicata*), yielding an aromatic oil.

spear'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any of several species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*) having spear-shaped leaves.

spe'cial (spĕsh'ăl), *a.* [From L. *specialis,* fr. *species* (see SPECIES) ; or short for ESPECIAL.] **1.** Of or pert. to or constituting a species or sort. **2.** Relating to a single thing or class of things; individual; particular; unique; as, a *special* charm. **3.** Distinguished by some unusual quality; uncommon; extraordinary; as, a *special* occasion. **4.** Designed for a particular purpose, occasion, or the like; limited in range or function; as, a *special* act of Congress.

Syn. Special, particular, individual, specific, concrete. That is **special** which is out of the ordinary; that is **particular** which is considered in and for itself, as contrasted with others of the sort; that is **individual** which is single, or peculiar to one only, or strikingly characteristic; as, take *special* care; a *particular* date; the *individual* quality of this wine; a thing personal and *individual.* **Specific** implies precise or explicit designation; **concrete** adds the implication of actual existence or embodiment; as, to give a *specific* instance; to adduce a *concrete* example.

special plea. See PLEA, *n.*, 2 **c.**

— *n.* **1.** One appointed for a special service or occasion, as a (special) constable, train, examination, etc. **2.** One that is special (sense 4), as a (special) train, examination, etc.

in special, specially; in particular. *Archaic.*

spe'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to a special branch of knowledge, art, or science; as, medical *specialism.*

spe'cial-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who devotes himself to some special branch of learning, art, or business.

spe'ci-al'i-ty (spĕsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). = SPECIALTY, 2, 3, 4 & 5.

spe'cial-i-za'tion (spĕsh'ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of specializing, or state of being specialized. **2.** *Biol.* Structural adaptation to the performance of some particular function, or to environment.

spe'cial-ize (spĕsh'ăl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING. **1.** To apply to a specific use; — chiefly in *p. p.* **2.** *Biol.* To develop adaptively, as an organism or one of its parts. — *v. i.* To pursue a special mode of action or development; concentrate one's efforts on a special subject.

spe'cial-ly, *adv.* In a special manner.

spe'cial-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being special; possession of peculiar or particular characteristics. **2.** A particular or distinctive object, subject, or thing; also, a special characteristic, mark, or quality. **3.** An object having some special characteristic, quality, or the like; esp. a manufactured article of a special kind or for a special purpose; as, a dealer in *specialties;* also, an article to which special attention is devoted. **4.** A branch of learning, art, business, or the like, to which one especially devotes himself. **5.** A contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed.

‖ **spe'ci-e** (spē'shĭ-ē), *abl.* of L. *species* sort, kind. Used in: **in specie,** i. e., in kind; in (its own or a specified) form.

spe'cie (spē'shĭ), *n.* [For coin or money *in specie.*] Coin, usually of gold or silver; hard money.

spe'cies (spē'shēz ; -shĭ-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a sight, outward appearance, shape, form, sort, kind.] **1.** A mental image or sensuous presentation; form; aspect; appearance. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The appearance of bread or of wine which the respective transubstantiated Eucharistic elements have; hence, the consecrated elements so appearing. **3.** *Logic.* A group of individuals having common attributes and a common name; a conception subordinated to another called a genus. **4.** *Biol.* A category of classification lower than a genus or subgenus and above a subspecies or variety; a group of animals or plants which have in common one or more distinctive characters, and do or may interbreed and reproduce their characters in their offspring; a distinct kind or sort of animal or plant. **5.** A sort; kind; variety. **6.** Money of silver, gold or other metal; specie. *Obs.*

spe-cif'ic (spē-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [F. *spécifique,* or LL. *specificus;* L. *species* + *facere* to make.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or constituting a species; as, the *specific* name of an animal. **2.** Precisely formulated or restricted; specifying; definite; explicit; as, a *specific* statement. **3.** *Med.* **a** Preventing or curing disease by a peculiar adaptation. **b** Of a disease, due to a particular microörganism or virus. — **Syn.** See SPECIAL.

specific gravity, the ratio of the weight of any volume of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of some other substance (usually water for solids and liquids and air for gases) taken as the standard or unit; relative density.

— *n.* **1.** Anything peculiarly adapted to its purpose. **2.** *Med.* A specific remedy. See SPECIFIC, *a.*, 3 **a.** — **spe-cif'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **spe-cif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

spec'i-fi-ca'tion (spĕs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit. **2.** Act or process of making or becoming, or state of being, specific (in sense 1). **3.** A designation or statement of particulars; particular mention; also, a single article, item, or particular. **4.** *Patent Law.* A written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using the same.

spec'i-fy (spĕs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [F. *spécifier,* fr. LL. *specificare.* See SPECIES ; -FY.] **1.** To mention or name in a specific or explicit manner. **2.** To include as an item in a specification.

spec'i-men (-mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *specere* to look, behold.] **1.** A part, or one of a number, intended to show the kind and quality of the whole; a sample. **2.** A person of an unusual or exaggerated type; a character; as, a tough *specimen. Colloq. or Slang.* — **Syn.** See EXAMPLE.

spe'ci-os'i-ty (spē'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being specious. **2.** That which is specious.

spe'cious (spē'shŭs), *a.* [L. *speciosus* good-looking, specious.] **1.** Pleasing in appearance; showy. *Archaic.* **2.** Apparently right; superficially, but not actually, fair, just, or correct; as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* claim.

— **spe'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **spe'cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Specious, plausible, colorable, ostensible. **Specious** implies a fair appearance assumed for deceit; that is **plausible** which is superficially reasonable or pleasing, with or without deceit; *specious* emphasizes purpose, *plausible,* effect; as, a smooth pretense of *specious* love; the flaw which his paradox made *plausible.* That is **colorable** for which some justification may be alleged; as, a *colorable* transaction. That is **ostensible** (often opp. to *real, actual*) which is avowed or apparent; the word often implies pretense; as, his *ostensible* motive.

speck (spĕk), *n.* [AS. *specca.*] **1.** A small discoloration; a spot; stain; blemish. **2.** A small piece or object; bit; particle; mite. — *v. t.* To produce specks on or in.

speck'le (spĕk'l), *n.* [Dim. of *speck.*] A little speck or spot. — *v. t.*; SPECK'LED (-ld) ; SPECK'LING (-lĭng). To mark with speckles; speck; spot.

specs (spĕks). Short for *spectacles. Colloq.*

spec'ta-cle (spĕk'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spectaculum.*] **1.** Something exhibited to view, esp. as unusual and notable; a noteworthy sight. **2.** Specif., a public display appealing to the eye by its mass, color, etc.; as, a dramatic *spectacle;* a naval *spectacle.* **3.** In *pl.* A device to aid vision or protect the eyes, consisting usually of two lenses supported by a frame with a bridge over the nose and bows passing over the ears. Cf. EYEGLASS, 1. **4.** In *sing.* or *pl.* Any of various things suggestive of a pair of spectacles. — **Syn.** Show, exhibition, pageant.

spec'ta-cled (-k'ld), *a.* **1.** Having or wearing spectacles. **2.** *Zoöl.* Having color markings suggesting a pair of spectacles; as, the *spectacled* goose, the common gannet, etc.

spec-tac'u-lar (spĕk-tăk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a spectacle, or show; adapted or intended to excite wonder and admiration by unusual display. — **spec-tac'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **spec-tac'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

spec-ta'tor (spĕk-tā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who looks on or beholds; a beholder. — **Syn.** See LOOKER-ON. — **spec-ta'tress** (-trĕs), **spec-ta'trix** (-trĭks), *n. fem.*

spec'ter (spĕk'tĕr), *n.* [F. *spectre,* fr. L. *spectrum* image,
spec'tre specter, *specere* to look.] A visible disembodied spirit; apparition; ghost. — **Syn.** See GHOST.

spec'tra (spĕk'trȧ), *n.*, *L. pl. of* SPECTRUM.

spec'tral (-trăl), *a.* **1.** Of, like, or pert. to, a specter; ghostly. **2.** Of, pert. to, or made by, a spectrum. — **spec-tral'i-ty** (spĕk-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **spec'tral-ly,** *adv.*

spec'tro- (spĕk'trō-). Combining form for *spectrum.*

spec'tro-bo-lom'e-ter (-trō-bō-lŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Physics.* A

combination of spectroscope and bolometer for determining the distribution of energy in a spectrum.

spec'tro-e-lec'tric (spĕk'trō-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Pert. to or designating any form of spark tube the electric discharge within which is used in spectroscopic observations.

spec'tro-gram (spĕk'trō-grăm), *n. Physics.* A photograph, map, or diagram of a spectrum.

spec'tro-graph (-grăf), *n. Physics.* **a** An apparatus for photographing a spectrum. **b** A photograph of a spectrum.

spec'tro-he'li-o-gram' (-hē'lĭ-ō-grăm'), *n. Astrophysics.* A photograph of the sun made by monochromatic light, and showing the sun's faculæ and prominences.

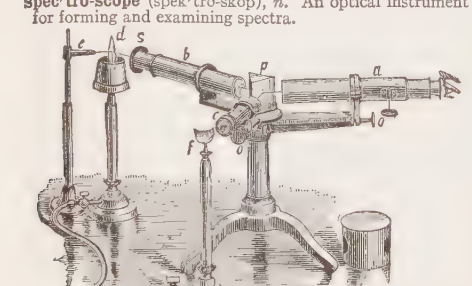
spec'tro-he'li-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n. Astrophysics.* An apparatus for making spectroheliograms. [analysis.]

spec-trol'o-gy (spĕk-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of spectrum

spec-trom'e-ter (spĕk-trŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Physics.* **a** An instrument used in determining the index of refraction. **b** A spectroscope fitted for measurements of the spectra observed with it. — **spec'tro-met'ric** (spĕk'trō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

spec'tro-pho-tom'e-ter (spĕk'trō-fō-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Optics.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of the corresponding colors of two spectra.

spec'tro-scope (spĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument for forming and examining spectra.



A simple form of Spectroscope. *p* Prism of Flint Glass ; *a* Telescope with Eyepiece ; *b* Collimator through which the Light, which enters at the Slit in the End *s* from the Flame of the Bunsen Burner *d*, passes to the Prism to form Spectrum in *a* ; *c* Tube with a Micrometer ; *e* Holder for Substance whose Spectrum is to be examined ; *f* Flame illuminating Micrometer Scale ; *o o* Adjusting Screws.

spec'tro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced
spec'tro-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } by, a spectroscope, or spectroscopy. — **spec'tro-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

spec-tros'co-py (spĕk-trŏs'kŏ-pĭ ; spĕk'trŏ-skō'pĭ), *n.* Study of spectra ; use of the spectroscope. — **-co-pist,** *n.*

spec'trum (spĕk'trŭm), *n. ; pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [L. See SPECTER.] *Physics.* An image formed when a beam of light, or, in general, of radiant energy, is dispersed so that its rays are arranged in the order of their wave lengths. Thus, by causing white light to pass through a prism, a *spectrum* is obtained in which several colors form a series, from deepest red (about 770 millimicrons wave length), through orange, yellow, green, and blue to deepest violet (about 390).

spec'u-la (ū-lȧ), *n., L. pl.* of SPECULUM.

spec'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or having the qualities of, a speculum, or mirror. **2.** *Med.* Of or pert. to a speculum. **3.** Affording a view. *R.* — **specular schist.** = ITABIRITE.

spec'u-late (-ū-lāt), *v. i. ;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING. [L. *speculatus*, p. p. of *speculari* to spy out, observe.] **1.** To ponder a subject in its different aspects and relations ; meditate ; theorize ;—used with *on* or *upon*. **2.** *Commerce.* To buy or sell with the expectation of profiting by a rise or fall in price ; often, to engage in hazardous business transactions for the chance of unusually large profit.

spec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Intuition ; vision. *Archaic.* **2.** Faculty, act, process, or product of speculating ; esp., reasoning taking the form of prolonged and systematic analysis. **3.** *Commerce.* **a** Act of speculating. See SPECULATE, *v. i.*, 2. **b** Any individual transaction so entered into.

spec'u-la-tive (spĕk'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to vision ; esp., giving a wide view ; also, inquisitive. *Obs.* **2.** Of or pert. to, given to, involving, formed by, or engaged in, speculation. — **Syn.** Contemplative, theoretical. — **spec'u-la-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **spec'u-la-tive-ness,** *n.*

spec'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who speculates.

spec'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Intended or adapted for viewing or espying. **2.** Speculative (sense 2).

spec'u-lum (-lŭm), *n. ; pl.* L. -LA (-lȧ), E. -LUMS (-lŭmz). [L., fr. *specere* to behold.] **1.** A mirror, esp. of metal. **2.** A reflector in an optical instrument. **3.** *Med.* An instrument for dilating and illuminating certain passages of the body. **4.** *Zoöl.* A patch of color on the secondaries of most ducks, and of some other birds, as domestic fowls.

sped (spĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SPEED.

speech (spēch), *n.* [AS. *spēc*, fr. *specan* to speak.] **1.** Faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words ; faculty of expressing thoughts by words ; power of speaking. **2.** Act or manner of expressing thoughts in spoken words ; oral utterance. **3.** That which is spoken ; uttered words expressive of thought, also an interchange of spoken words ; talk ; conversation. **4.** A formal public discourse ; oration ; harangue. **5.** A particular language ; tongue ; dialect. **6.** Talk ; mention ; report. *Archaic.*

Syn. Speech, address, oration, harangue. Speech is the general term ; an **address** is a formal speech ; an **oration** is an elaborate or rhetorical address, esp. on a notable occasion ; a **harangue** is a vehement or noisy speech. See LANGUAGE.

speech'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. i. ;* -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [*speech* + *-fy.*] To make a speech ; harangue. *Derisive or Humorous.*

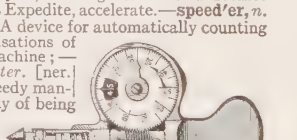
speech'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute or deprived of speech. **2.** Not speaking ; silent ; dumb. **3.** Not conveyed by words ; wanting oral expression. — **Syn.** See DUMB. — **speech'less-ly,** *adv.* — **speech'less-ness,** *n.*

speed (spēd), *n.* [AS. *spēd* success, swiftness, fr. *spōwan* to succeed.] **1.** Prosperity in an undertaking ; success. *Archaic.* **2.** Act or state of moving swiftly ; swiftness ; rapidity ; also, rate of motion ; velocity. — **Syn.** Celerity, quickness, expedition, hurry. See HASTE.

— *v. i. ; pret. & p. p.* SPED (spĕd), SPEED'ED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEED'ING. **1.** To go ; fare. *Obs.* **2.** *Archaic.* **a** To experience any fortune, good or ill ; fare. **b** To succeed ; prosper. **3.** To hasten ; move with celerity ; as, an arrow *sped* past.

— *v. t.* **1.** To promote ; further ; aid ; favor ; as, may Heaven *speed* me. **2.** To send forth or away ; dismiss ; as, to *speed* the parting guest. **3.** To cause to make haste ; dispatch with celerity ; hence : hasten ; hurry. **4.** To hurry to destruction ; ruin ; kill. *Archaic.* **5.** *Mach., etc.* [*pret. & pp.* SPEED'ED.] To set, adjust, or design to or for a definite speed or speeds.—**Syn.** Expedite, accelerate.—**speed'er,** *n.*

speed counter. *Mach.* A device for automatically counting the revolutions or pulsations of an engine or other machine ; — called also simply *counter*. [ner.]



Speed Counter.

speed'i-ly, *adv.* In a speedy manner.

speed'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being speedy.

speed-om'e-ter (spēd-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for indicating speed or velocity, esp. of a motor vehicle.

speed'way' (spēd'wā'), *n.* A course on which fast driving, as of horses or motor cars, is allowed.

speed'well (-wĕl), *n.* Any of a genus (*Veronica*) of herbs with variously colored flowers, esp. the common speedwell (*V. officinalis*) and the germander speedwell (*V. chamædrys*). [**Syn.** See FAST.]

speed'y (-ĭ), *a. ;* SPEED'I-ER ; -I-EST. Marked by speed. —

speiss (spīs), *n. Metal.* A mixture of impure metallic arsenides produced as a regulus in smelting certain ores.

spe-læ'an } (spē-lē'ăn), *a.* [L. *spelæum, speleum*, cave,
spe-le'an } Gr. *σπήλαιον*.] Of, pert. to, or occurring in, a cave or caves ; also, dwelling in caves ; troglodytic.

spell (spĕl), *v. t.* [AS. *spelian* to supply another's place.] To take the turn of, at work ; relieve. *Obs. or Cant.* — *v. i.* To rest from work for a time. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1. a** The relief of one person by another in any work or duty. **b** A period of work, duty, etc. ; a turn ; also, a rest from work. **2.** Any relatively short period ; as, a *spell* of cold, or of hot, weather. **3.** A fit, as of illness ; turn. *Colloq., U. S.*

spell (spĕl), *n.* [AS. *spell* a saying, tale, speech.] A spoken word or formula of words supposed to have magic power ; an incantation ; charm.

— *v. t. ;* SPELLED (spĕld) or SPELT (spĕlt) ; SPELL'ING. **1.** To put under a spell ; charm ; bewitch. **2.** To name, write, or print in order the letters of, esp. the proper letters. **3.** To constitute ; signify ; import ; as, such an act *spells* ruin. **4.** To read with difficulty ; as, to *spell* out the sense of an author. **5.** To trace out by characters, marks, or qualities. — *v. i.* To form words with letters, esp. the proper letters.

spell'bind' (spĕl'bīnd'), *v. t.* [From *spellbound.*] To bind or hold by or as by a spell or charm ; fascinate ; charm. — **spell'bind'er** (-bīn'dĕr), *n.* [nated.]

spell'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Bound by or as by a spell ; fasci-

spell'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who spells. **2.** A spelling book.

spell'ing, *n.* Act of one who spells ; orthography.

spelling bee, a spelling match. *U. S.* — **s. book,** a book for teaching pupils to spell.

spelt (spĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of SPELL.

spelt, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *spelta.*] A race of wheat (*Triticum sativum spelta*) having loose ears with triangular grains.

spel'ter (spĕl'tĕr), *n.* Zinc ; — so called esp. in commerce.

spen'cer (spĕn'sĕr), *n.* [After the 2d Earl *Spencer.*] A short jacket or outer coat. [mast.

spen'cer, *n. Naut.* A trysail abaft the foremast or main-

Spen-ce'ri-an (spĕn-sē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Herbert

Spencer (1820–1903) or Spencerianism. — **n.** A follower of Herbert Spencer.

Spen-ce'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer, its central idea being the evolution of the cosmos from relative simplicity to relative complexity through the operation of mechanical and vital forces.

spend (spĕnd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SPENT (spĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEND'ING. [AS. *spendan*, fr. L. *expendere* or *dispendere*. See EXPEND; DISPEND.] **1.** To consume by using; lay out; expend. **2.** To bestow; confer. **3.** To consume wastefully; squander; esp., to exhaust of force; wear away; weaken; as, a *spent* arrow. **4.** To pass, as time. — *v. i.* **1.** To expend, consume, use, or waste something. **2.** To waste or wear away; lose force or strength; as, energy *spends* in use. — **spend'er,** *n.*

spend'thrift' (spĕnd'thrĭft'), *n.* One who spends money profusely or improvidently. — *a.* Prodigal; wasteful.

spent (spĕnt), *p. a.* **1.** Exhausted; worn out. **2.** Exhausted of its active or effective quality; as, *spent* tanbark is tanbark exhausted of tannic acid.

sperm (spûrm), *n.* [OF. *esperme*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *σπέρμα, -ατος*, fr. *σπείρειν* to sow.] The male fecundating fluid; semen.

sperm, *n.* Spermaceti; also, sperm oil. See SPERM WHALE.

-sperm. A combining form fr. Gr. *σπέρμα, seed, germ.*

sper'ma-ce'ti (spûr'mȧ-sē'tĭ; -sĕt'ĭ), *n.* [L. *sperma* sperm + *ceti*, gen. of *cetus* whale, Gr. *κῆτος*.] A yellowish or white waxy solid which separates from sperm oil, and is used in making candles, cosmetics, etc.

-spermal. See -SPERMOUS.

sper'ma-ry (spûr'mȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Zoöl.* An organ in which spermatozoa develop; sperm gland; testis.

sper-ma'ti-a (spĕr-mā'shĭ-ȧ), *n., pl.* of SPERMATIUM.

sper-mat'ic (spĕr-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to sperm or a spermary. **spermatic cord,** *Anat.*, the cord which suspends the testicle within the scrotum and contains the vas deferens and vessels and nerves of the testicle. — **s. veins,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the veins leading from the testes. In man they are numerous and form, with other tributaries, the pampiniform plexus in the spermatic cord.

sper-ma'ti-um (spĕr-mā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In the red algæ, a nonmotile male gamete. **b** In certain fungi and lichens, a similar cell developed within spermogonia.

sper'ma-to- (spûr'mȧ-tō-). Combining form from Greek *σπέρμα, -ατος, seed, sperm, semen.*

sper'ma-to-cyte' (-sīt'), *n. Biol.* A cell giving rise to sperm cells or spermatozoa.

sper'ma-to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n. Biol.* The formation of spermatozoa. — **sper'ma-to-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

sper'ma-to-go'ni-um (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -GONIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *spermato-* + Gr., *γονή* offspring.] *Btol.* **a** *Zoöl.* One of the primitive male germ cells. **b** *Bot.* A spermogonium. — **-go'ni-al** (-ȧl), *a.* [or a sperm cell.]

sper'ma-toid (spûr'mȧ-toid), *a. Biol.* Resembling sperm

sper'ma-to-phore' (-tō-fōr'; 57), *n. Zoöl.* A special capsule or mass inclosing a number of spermatozoa extruded by the male of various animals, as annelids, mollusks, etc., and some vertebrates. — **sper'ma-toph'o-ral** (-tŏf'ō-rȧl), *a.*

sper'ma-to-phyte' (-fīt'), *n.* Any plant of a phylum (*Spermatophyta*) embracing the highest plants, or those that produce seeds; a seed plant, or flowering plant.

sper'ma-tor-rhe'a, sper'ma-tor-rhœ'a (-tŏ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormally frequent involuntary emission of the semen without copulation.

sper'ma-to-zo'al (-tō-zō'ȧl), *a. Biol.* Of or pert. to a spermatozoön or spermatozoa.

sper'ma-to-zo'id (-tō-zō'ĭd), *n.* [*spermatozoön* + Gr. *εἶδος* form.] *Bot.* A motile male gamete or male sexual cell, usually developed within an antheridium, and liberated in the presence of water.

sper'ma-to-zo'oid (-oid), *n. Bot.* A spermatozoid.

sper'ma-to-zo'ön (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -ZOA (-ȧ). [NL.; *spermato-* + Gr. *ζῷον* an animal.] *Zoöl.* A male sexual cell or sperm cell of an animal, the function of which is the fertilization of the egg. The spermatozoa are capable of more or less active spontaneous movement.

-spermic. A suffix denoting *having* (such or so many) *seeds.* See -SPERMOUS.

sperm'ic (spûr'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sperm.

sperm'ine (spûr'mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [See 1st SPERM.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nitrogenous base occurring combined with phosphoric acid in semen. As a drug it is a tonic.

sperm'ism (-mĭz'm), *n. Biol.* The theory, formerly held by many, that the sperm or spermatozoön contains the germ of the future embryo.

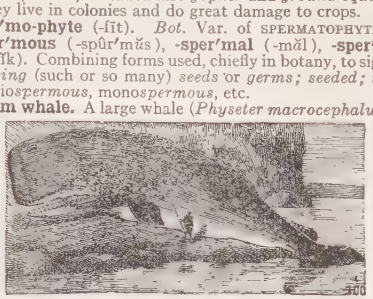
sper'mo-go'ni-um (-mō-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-nĭ-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. *σπέρμα* seed + *γονή* offspring.] *Bot.* A cupshaped or depressed receptacle in which spermatia are produced, as in various fungi and lichens.

sper'mo-phile (spûr'mō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* a seed + *-phile.*] Any of numerous burrowing rodents (genus *Citellus* and allied genera) related to the marmots and the true squirrels; — called also *gopher* and *ground squirrel.* They live in colonies and do great damage to crops.

sper'mo-phyte (-fīt). *Bot.* Var. of SPERMATOPHYTE.

-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), **-sper'mal** (-mȧl), **-sper'mic** (-mĭk). Combining forms used, chiefly in botany, to signify *having* (such or so many) *seeds* or *germs; seeded;* as in angio*spermous*, mono*spermous*, etc.

sperm whale. A large whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) of



Sperm Whale.

the warmer parts of all oceans; the cachalot. Its head has a large closed cavity, or case, containing fluid spermaceti and **sperm oil.**

sper'ry-lite (spĕr'ĭ-līt), *n.* [After F. L. *Sperry*, who discovered it.] *Min.* An arsenide of platinum, $PtAs_2$, occurring in grains and minute isometric crystals of a tin-white color. It is found near Sudbury, Ontario, and is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.

spetch'es (spĕch'ĕz), *n. pl.* Parings and refuse of leather hides, skins, etc., used as a by-product, as for making glue.

spew (spū), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *spiwian, spīwan.*] To eject from the stomach; vomit; cast forth; eject. — *n.* That which is vomited; vomit. *Dial.* — **spew'er,** *n.*

sphac'e-late (sfăs'ē-lāt), *v. i.* [NL. *sphacelare, -latum*, to mortify, Gr. *σφάκελος* gangrene.] *Med.* To decay or become gangrenous; mortify. — **sphac'e-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

sphag'nous (sfăg'nŭs), *a. Bot.* Pert. to or abounding in peat or bog moss.

sphag'num (sfăg'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σφάγνος* a kind of moss.] Any of a genus (*Sphagnum*) of mosses, the peat, or bog, mosses; also, collectively, a mass of these plants used by florists in packing, potting, etc.

sphal'er-ite (sfăl'ēr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *σφαλερός* treacherous, uncertain.] *Min.* A widely distributed ore of zinc, essentially zinc sulphide. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.9–4.1; — called also *blende* or *zinc blende.*

sphene (sfēn), *n.* [F. *sphène*, fr. Gr. *σφήν* a wedge, from a form of its crystals.] *Min.* Titanite, esp. when light-colored.

sphe'nic (sfē'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σφήν* wedge.] Wedge-shaped; as, a *sphenic* number, or one having three unequal factors.

sphe'no-gram (sfē'nō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *σφήν* wedge + *-gram.*] A cuneiform, or arrow-headed, character.

sphe'noid (sfē'noid), *a.* [Gr. *σφηνοειδής; σφήν* wedge + *εἶδος* form.] **1.** Wedge-shaped. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, a compound bone of the base of the cranium. — **sphe-noi'dal** (sfē-noi'dȧl), *a.*

spher'al (sfĕr'ȧl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like a sphere or the spheres; hence: symmetrical; harmonious.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* [OF. *espere*, L. *sphaera*, fr. Gr. *σφαῖρα* a sphere, a ball.] **1.** *Geom.* A body or space bounded by one surface all points of which are equally distant from a point within called its *center.* **2.** Hence: any globe or globular body, esp. a celestial one; an orb. **3.** *Astron.* **a** The apparent surface of the heavens (half of which forms the dome of the visible sky). **b** In ancient astronomy, one of the revolving spherical transparent shells in which stars, sun, planets, and moon were supposed to be set. **4.** Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; place or scene of action or existence. **5.** Rank; order of society; social position or class. **6.** An orbit. *Obs. or Rare.* **7.** The atmosphere; heavens. *Poetic.* — *v. t.;* SPHERED (sfērd); SPHER'ING (sfēr'ĭng). **1.** To place in a sphere or among the spheres. **2.** To form into a sphere.

spher'ic (sfĕr'ĭk), *a.* Spherical (senses 1 & 2).

spher'i-cal (-ĭ kȧl), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a sphere; like a sphere; globular; as, a *spherical* body. **2.** Of or pert. to a sphere or spheres. **3.** Of or pert. to the heavenly bodies, or their spheres (sense 3 **b**). — **spher'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **spherical aberration, Optics,** aberration due to the spherical form of a lens or mirror. — **s. sailing.** See SAILING.

sphe-ric'i-ty (sfē-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being spherical; roundness.

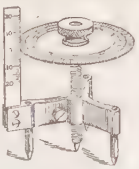
spher'ics (sfĕr'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Mathematics dealing with the circles, figures, etc., produced by planes intersecting a sphere; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

sphe'roid (sfē'roid), *n.* A figure having nearly the form of a sphere; esp., a figure (**spheroid of revolution**) made by revolving an ellipse about one of its axes.

sphe-roi'dal (sfē-roi'dȧl), *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.

sphe'roi-dic'i-ty (sfē'roi-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ) | *n.* Quality or state of be-
sphe-roi'di-ty (sfē-roi'dĭ-tĭ) | ing spheroidal.

sphe-rom'e-ter (sfē-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*sphere* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the curvature of spherical and other surfaces.



Spherometer.

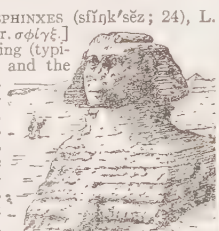
spher'ule (sfĕr'ōōl), *n.* [L. *sphaerula.*] A little sphere or spherical body.

spher'u-lite (sfĕr'ōō-līt), *n. Petrog.* A spherical crystalline body, having a radiated structure, in some vitreous volcanic rocks, as obsidian and perlite. — **spher'u-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

spher'y (sfĕr'ĭ), *a. Poetic & Rare.* **1.** Round; spherical; starlike; as, her *sphery* eyes. **2.** Of or pertaining to the spheres.

sphinc'ter (sfĭŋk'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σφίγγειν* to bind tight.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A ringlike muscle surrounding, and able to contract or close, a natural opening or passage.— **sphinc'ter-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sphinx (sfĭŋks), *n.*; *pl.* E. SPHINXES (sfĭŋk'sĕz; 24), L. SPHINGES (sfĭn'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. *σφίγξ.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A monster having (typically) a lion's body, wings, and the head and bust of a woman. The Sphinx of Thebes proposed a riddle to all passers, and on their failure to guess it destroyed them. Œdipus guessed the riddle, and the Sphinx slew herself. The riddle was: What creature walks in the morning on four feet, at noon on two, at evening on three? The answer is: Man, as a baby on hands and knees, later on his feet, and in old age with a staff. **2.** A sphinxlike person; one of enigmatical or inscrutable character and purposes. **3.** *Egypt. Art.* An image of a recumbent lion with the head of a man, ram, or hawk. **4.** *Zoöl.* A hawk moth.



The Great Sphinx at Gizeh.

sphrag'ide (sfrăj'ĭd), *n.* [L. *sphragis, -idis,* Lemnian earth, fr. Gr. *σφραγίς, -ῖδος,* a seal; — because sold in sealed packets.] Lemnian bole or earth.

sphyg'mic (sfĭg'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* the pulse.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the pulse. [*the pulse.*]

sphyg'mo- (sfĭg'mō-). Combining form from Greek *σφυγμός,* the pulse.

sphyg'mo-gram (-grăm), *n. Physiol.* A tracing consisting of a series of curves corresponding with the beats of the heart or pulse.

sphyg'mo-graph (-grăf), *n.* An instrument for showing graphically the movement of the pulse. — **sphyg'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

sphyg'moid (sfĭg'moid), *a. Physiol. & Med.* Resembling the pulse; pulselike.

sphyg-mom'e-ter (sfĭg-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse beat; a sphygmograph.

sphyg'mo-scope (sfĭg'mō-skōp), *n.* = SPHYGMOGRAPH.

Spi'ca (spī'kă), *n.* [L., an ear, as of grain.] *Astron.* A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Virgo; Alpha (*α*) Virgi is. It is a spectroscopic binary.

spi'cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *spicatus,* p. p. of *spicare* to furnish with spikes, or ears.] **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the form or arrangement of a spike. **2.** *Zoöl.* Spurred.

spic-ca'to (spĕk-kä'tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *spiccare* to detach.] *Music.* Detached; — indicating, esp. in violin music, that every note is to be made distinct and pointed, as by short springy movements of the bow.

spice (spīs), *n.* [OF. *espice,* fr. L. *species* a species, LL., spices, drugs, etc., of the same sort.] **1.** A kind; sort. *Obs.* **2.** A specimen; a small portion. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** An aromatic or savory article of food. *Obs. or Dial. Eng., exc.:* Any of certain aromatic or pungent vegetable condiments, as pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, etc., mostly used in a powdered state. **4.** A pungent odor. **5.** That which gives zest or pungency; as, variety is the *spice* of life. — **Syn.** See VEIN. [spices; make spicy.

— *v. t.;* SPICED (spīst); SPIC'ING (spīs'ĭng). To season with

spice'ber'ry (spīs'bĕr'ĭ), *n.* **1.** The checkerberry. **2.** A myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia procera*) of the West Indies and Florida; also, its fruit.

spice'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* An American lauraceous shrub (*Benzoin benzoin*) with spicy aromatic bark.

spic'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SPICERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Spices. **2.** A repository of spices. *Obs.* **3.** Spiciness.

spice'wood' (spīs'wŏŏd'), *n.* The spicebush.

spic'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a spicy manner.

spic'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being spicy.

spick'-and-span', *or, more fully,* **spick'-and-span'-new',** *a.* New and fresh; brand-new. Cf. SPAN-NEW.

spic'u-la (spĭk'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *spica* a spike, ear.] A spicule.

spic'u-lar (spĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *spiculum* a dart.] Dartlike.

spic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *spiculatus,* p. p. of *spiculare* to sharpen, to point.] Like or having spicules or spikelets.

spic'ule (spĭk'ūl), *n.* [L. *spiculum* little point, dart.] **1.** A minute, slender, pointed body; a needlelike body. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the small calcareous or siliceous bodies which support the tissues of various invertebrates, as in sponges.

spic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-lă). [L., a little point.] *Zoöl.* **a** Any of various small spicular organs, as the spines of an echinoderm. **b** A spicule.

spic'y (spīs'ĭ), *a.*; SPIC'I-ER (spīs'ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Flavored with or containing spice or spices; fragrant; aromatic. **2.** Producing, or abounding with, spices. **3.** Fig., piquant; pungent; keen; racy. — **Syn.** Balsamic, smart. See RACY.

spi'der (spī'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *spiþre,* fr. AS. *spinnan* to spin.] **1.** Any of various arachnids comprising an order (*Araneida*) and having four pairs of walking legs and a body with but two main parts. They spin threads of silk to form cocoons or nests, or traps for entangling their prey. **2.** Any of various things suggestive of a spider, esp. in having slender radiating parts, as a kind of frying pan (orig. with long legs), a trivet, etc. **3.** *Mach.* A skeleton or frame having radiating arms or members. **4.** A spider phaëton, wagon, etc.

spider cart. A kind of lightly constructed cart.

spider monkey. Any of numerous monkeys of the genus *Ateles* ranging from southern Mexico to Paraguay. They have long slender limbs, the thumb being absent or rudimentary and the tail very long and prehensile.

spider phaëton. A very high carriage of light construction, having a covered seat in front and a footman's seat behind.

spider wagon *or* **waggon.** A spider cart.

spi'der-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Tradescantia*) of plants having white, pink, or violet ephemeral flowers with slender hairy stamens; hence, any plant of the same family (*Commelinaceæ*). Cf. DAYFLOWER.

spi'der-y (spī'dĕr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling a spider; spiderlike.

spied (spīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SPY.

spie'gel-ei'sen (spē'gĕl-ī'zĕn; *G.* shpē'-), *n.* Also **spie'gel-i'ron** (-ī'ŭrn), **spie'gel.** [G. *spiegeleisen; spiegel* mirror + *eisen* iron.] A crystalline white cast iron containing carbon and manganese.

spiel (spēl), *n.* [Cf. G. *spiel* play, *spielen* to play.] Play; game; — applied to almost any action or thing, esp. a talk, speech, story, etc. — *v. i.* To talk; speak; make speeches, etc. *Both Slang, U. S.*

spi'er (spī'ĕr), *n.* One who spies; a spy.

spig'ot (spĭg'ŭt), *n.* A pin or peg used to stop the vent in a cask; also, the plug of a faucet or cock; sometimes, *U. S.,* a faucet or cock.

spike (spīk), *n.* [L. *spica.*] **1.** An ear of corn or grain. **2.** *Bot.* A form of raceme in which the pedicels are suppressed so that the flowers are sessile along the axis, as in the common plantain. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

spike, *n.* **1.** Any of various pointed, usually slender, objects or projections; specif., a kind of very large nail. **2.** An unbranched antler of a young deer. **3.** In *pl. Baseball.* Three projections formed by the turned-up edges of a metal plate fastened to the sole of a player's shoe to prevent slipping. **4.** Short for SPIKE TEAM. — *v. t.;* SPIKED (spīkt); SPIK'ING (spīk'ĭng). **1.** To fasten or furnish with spikes. **2.** *Mil.* To disable (a cannon) temporarily by plugging the vent. **3.** To pierce, impale, etc., with or on a spike.

spike lavender. A mint (*Lavandula spica*) closely related to true lavender.

spike'let (spīk'lĕt), *n. Bot.* A small or secondary spike; one of the spikes of the inflorescence of grasses and sedges.

spike'nard (-nărd), *n.* [OF. *spicanard,* fr. LL. *spica nardi.* See SPIKE an ear; NARD.] **1.** **a** A fragrant ointment of the ancients. **b** An East Indian aromatic valerianaceous plant (*Nardostachys jatamansi*) from which the above is believed to have been derived. **2.** An American araliaceous plant (*Aralia racemosa*), with aromatic root.

spik'er (spīk'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, spikes; specif., a workman who drives the spikes in railroad ties.

spike team. A team of three draft animals harnessed two abreast and one leading. *U. S.*

spik'y (spīk'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Spikelike. **2.** Furnished with spikes.

spile (spīl), *n.* **1.** A small plug to stop a vent. **2.** A spout inserted in a tree to conduct sap. *U. S.* **3.** A large stake driven into the ground as a support; a pile. — *v. t.;* SPILED (spīld); SPIL'ING (spīl'ĭng). To supply with a spile or spiles; to pile; also, to make a small vent in, as a cask.

spil'i-kin, spil'li-kin (spĭl'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *spelleken* a small pin.] **1.** One of a number of small pieces or pegs used in playing some games, as jackstraws, or for counting the score, as in cribbage. **2.** In *pl.* A game played with such pieces.

spil'ing (spīl'ĭng), *n.* Spiles collectively.

spill (spĭl), *n.* A slender piece; as: **a** A peg for plugging a hole. **b** A metallic rod or pin. **c** A small roll of paper, or slip of wood, for lighting lamps, etc.

spill (spĭl), *v. t.;* SPILLED (spĭld) or SPILT (spĭlt); SPILL'ING.

[AS. *spillan* to destroy.] **1.** To cause or allow to fall, flow, or run out, esp. so as to be lost, wasted, etc.; hence, to lose, or suffer to be scattered; — said of fluids or of substances in loose particles. **2.** To shed (blood). **3.** *Naut.* To relieve (a sail) from pressure of the wind. — *v. i.* To fall or run out or over and thus, usually, be lost or wasted.

— *n.* Act of spilling; state of being spilled; also, that which is spilled; specif.: *Colloq.* **a** A throwing out or off accidentally, as from a vehicle or horse. **b** A flowing out or over; a downpour.

spill'er, *n.* One who, or that which, spills.

spill'er, *n.* In mackerel fishing, a large seinelike net supported by wooden poles and ropes from the side of a vessel to hold part of a catch. *New England.*

spil'li-kin. Var. of SPILIKIN.

spill'way' (spĭl'wā'), *n. Hydraul. Engin.* A passage for superfluous water in a reservoir; a paved apron or a dam or part of a dam, etc., over which water flows.

spi'lo-site (spī'lō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *σπίλος* a spot + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A spotted schistose rock produced by contact metamorphism of clay slate, usually by diabase.

spilth (spĭlth), *n.* Spilling; thing spilt; waste. *Archaic.*

spin (spĭn), *v. t.; pret.* SPUN (spŭn), *Archaic* SPAN (spăn); *p. p.* SPUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIN'NING. [AS. *spinnan.*] **1.** To draw out and twist into threads; produce by drawing out and twisting a fibrous material. **2.** To form, as a thread of silk or a web, by extrusion of a viscous fluid; — said of spiders, silkworms, etc. **3.** To form or produce by a slow process; draw (out); prolong; protract; — usually used with *out;* as, to *spin* out a story. **4.** To turn round rapidly; whirl; twirl; as, to *spin* a top. **5.** To fish with a spinning bait. **6.** *Mech.* To shape (sheet metal) into a hollow form by bending or buckling it by pressing with a smooth tool or roller while the metal revolves, as in a lathe.

— *v. i.* **1.** To make yarn or thread from fiber by drawing and twisting. **2.** To form a thread or threads, as a spider. **3.** To whirl, as a top. **4.** To move swiftly, as on a bicycle. *Colloq.* **5.** To fish with a spinning bait, as a spoon bait; troll.

— *n.* Act of spinning.

spi-na'ceous (spī-nā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Pert. to or resembling spinach or plants of its family (*Chenopodiaceæ*).

spin'ach (spĭn'ăj; -ĕch), *n.* Also **spin'age** (-ăj). [OF. *espinache,* fr. Ar. *isfānāj, aspanākh.*] A potherb (*Spinacia oleracea*) of the goosefoot family.

spi'nal (spī'năl), *a. Anat.* **a** Of, pert. to, or near the backbone. **b** Pertaining to a spine (pointed process) or spines.

spinal column, the articulated series of small bones or vertebræ forming the backbone; the spine. — **s. cord,** the thick longitudinal cord of nervous tissue extending from the brain along the dorsal side of the spinal column.

spin'dle (spĭn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *spinl,* fr. *spinnan* to spin.] **1. a** In hand spinning, a round stick, tapering toward each end, used to twist and hold the yarn. **b** The long rod or pin in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which it is wound. **2.** A fusiform piece or figure; specif., the fusee of a watch. **3.** Any pin or rod suggestive of a spindle (sense 1), esp. one that turns or on which something turns; specif.: **a** *Mach.* An arbor, mandrel, axle, or shaft; esp., a revolving piece of less size than a shaft; as, the *spindle* of a lathe, vane, capstan, etc. **b** A round, usually iron, pile or pipe placed on a rock or shoal as a guide for navigators. **4.** A yarn measure containing, in cotton yarn, 15,120 yards; in linen yarn, 14,400 yards.

☞ *Spindle,* as symbolizing *female,* is used attributively with the force of *pertaining to the mother;* as, the *spindle* side, the mother's side in descent; — opposed to *spear side.*

— *v. i.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To shoot or grow into a long, slender stalk or body; become disproportionately tall and slender.

spin'dle–leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'; 24), **spin'dle–shanked'** (-shăngkt'), *a.* Having long, slender legs.

spin'dle-legs' (-lĕgz'), *n. pl.* **1.** Long, slender legs. **2.** [Construed as a *sing.*] A person with slender legs. *Humorous or Contemptuous.*

spin'dle-shanks' (-shăngks'), *n.* = SPINDLELEGS.

spindle tree. Any of a genus (*Evonymus*) of shrubs or trees whose hard wood has been used for spindles.

spin'dling (-dlĭng), *a.* Long and slender, or disproportionately tall and slender; as, a *spindling* tree, boy.

— *n.* A spindling person or thing.

spin'drift (spĭn'drĭft), *n.* Spoondrift.

spine (spīn), *n.* [L. *spina.*] **1.** A stiff, sharp process on a plant or animal. **2.** The backbone; spinal column. **3.** Something resembling the spine, or backbone; a ridge.

spin'el (spĭn'ĕl; spĭ-nĕl'), *n.* [F. *spinelle,* fr. It., fr. L. *spina* thorn, alluding to its pointed crystals.] A mineral consisting essentially of aluminium and magnesium and of various colors, the red variety being the gem **spinel ruby.** H., 8; sp. gr., 3.5–4.1. See BALAS.

spine'less (spīn'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no spine; invertebrate; also, having a flexible spinal column; fig., without backbone or courage. **2.** Without spines.

spi-nes'cent (spī-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *spinescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *spinescere* to grow thorny, fr. *spina* a thorn.] **1.** *Bot.* Becoming spiny; spinose. **2.** *Zoöl.* Tending toward spininess; spinulose.

spin'et (spĭn'ĕt; spĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [OF. *espinete,* fr. L. *spina* thorn; — from its quills, resembling thorns.] *Music.* An obsolete keyed instrument resembling a harpsichord, but smaller, with one string of brass or steel wire to each note, sounded by means of leather or quill plectrums.

spin'i-fex (spĭn'ĭ-fĕks), *n.* [NL.; L. *spina* spine + *facere* to make.] Any of a genus (*Spinifex*) of chiefly Australian spiny grasses useful as sand binders and for fodder.

spi-nig'er ous (spī-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spiniger; spina* spine + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing a spine or spines.

spin'i-ness (spīn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being spiny.

spin'na-ker (spĭn'ă-kẽr), *n. Naut.* A large triangular sail set on a long light pole (**spinnaker boom**), and used when running before the wind. See SLOOP, *Illust.*

spin'ner (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, spins.

spin'ner-et (-ĕt), *n. Zoöl.* An organ for producing a thread or threads of silk from the secretion of the silk glands, as in the spider and in certain caterpillars.

spin'ner-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A spinning mill.

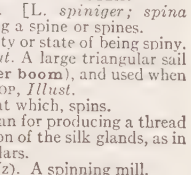
spin'ney (spĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [OF. *espinaye, espinei,* fr. L. *spinetum* thicket of thorns.] A copse, thicket. *Eng.*

spinning jenny. An engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton, with many spindles.

spinning wheel. A machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

spin'ny. Var. of SPINNEY.

spi'node (spī'nōd), *n.* [L. *spina* thorn + *nodus* knot.] *Math.* A stationary point; — disting. from *crunode* and *acnode.*



Spinning Wheel, for Yarn.

spi'nose (spī'nōs; spī-nōs'), *a.* [L. *spinosus,* fr. *spina* thorn.] Full of, or armed with, spines. — **spi'nose-ly,** *adv.* — **spi'nose-ness,** *n.*

spi-nos'i-ty (spī-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES. Spinose quality or state; thorniness, lit. or fig.; also, a thorny part or thing.

spi'nous (spī'nŭs), *a.* Having the form of a spine or thorn; spinelike; also, spinose; spiny.

Spi-no'zism (spĭ-nō'zĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Benedictus (or Baruch) de Spinoza (1632–77), who taught that the universe is formed of one substance, which is God and in which thought and extension (or mind and physical reality) inhere. — **Spi-no'zist** (-zĭst), *n.*

spin'ster (spĭn'stẽr), *n.* **1.** A woman (or, *Obs.,* man) who spins. **2.** Formerly, a title given to unmarried women of the gentle classes from a viscount's daughter down; now, an unmarried woman. **3.** Popularly, an unmarried woman no longer young; an old maid. — **spin'ster-hood,** *n.*

spin-thar'i-scope (spĭn-thăr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *σπινθαρίς* spark + *-scope.*] A small instrument containing a minute particle of a radium compound mounted in front of a fluorescent screen and viewed with magnifying lenses. — **spin-thar'i-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

spi'nule (spī'nūl; spĭn'ūl), *n.* [L. *spinula,* dim. of *spina* a spine.] A small spine. — **spin'u-lose** (spĭn'ū-lōs; spī'nū-), *a.*

spin'u-les'cent (spĭn'ū-lĕs'ĕnt), *a. Bot.* Having small spines; somewhat spiny.

spin'y (spīn'ĭ), *a.;* SPIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Having spines; thorny.

spir'a-cle (spĭr'ă-k'l; spī'ră-), *n.* [L. *spiraculum,* fr. *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** A breathing hole; vent. *Obs.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A breathing orifice, as the blowhole of a whale.

spi-ræ'a, spi-re'a (spī-rē'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr., fr. *σπεῖρα* a coil.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Spiræa*) of rosaceous shrubs with small white or pink flowers. Many species are cultivated. **2.** Any of several similar shrubs of common cultivation.

Spiræa, 1. *a* Flower.

spi'ral (spī'răl), *a.* [See 1st SPIRE.] **1.** Winding round a center or pole and gradually receding from it. **2.** Helical, like the thread of a screw. **3.** *Geom.* Of, pert. to, or like, a spiral.

spiral spring, a spring consisting of a wire coiled in a flat spiral, or in a helix.

— *n.* **1.** *Geom.* **a** A curve (generally plane) of spiral form. **b** A helix. **2.** Anything spiral.

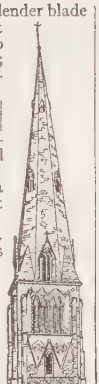
Spiral.

spi'ral-ly, *adv.* In a spiral manner or form.

spi'rant (-rănt), *n.* [L. *spirans,* p. pr. of *spirare* to breathe.] *Phon.* A fricative consonant.

spire (spīr), *n.* [L. *spira* coil, Gr. *σπεῖρα.*] **1.** A spiral; curl. **2.** The upper part of a spiral shell.

spire (spīr), *n.* [AS. *spīr* shoot, stalk.] **1.** A slender blade or stalk, as of grass. **2.** A tapering body that shoots up or out to a point; specif., a steep tapering roof surmounting a tower or structure; loosely, a steeple. — *v. i.*; SPIRED (spīrd); SPIR'ING. To shoot out or up in a spire.


Spire, 2.

spi-re'a (spī-rē'ȧ), *n.* Var. of SPIRÆA. [shell.]

spired (spīrd), *a.* Spiral, or having a spire, as a

spi'reme (spī'rēm), *n.* [Gr. *σπείρημα*, *σπείραμα*, a coil.] *Biol.* The chromatin of a cell nucleus, when in the form of a filament.

spi-rif'er-ous (spī-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spira* a coil + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a spiral part or organ. **b** Spired.

spi-ril'lum (spī-rĭl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *spira* a coil.] Any of a genus (*Spirillum*) of spirally curved, flagellate bacteria; loosely, any filiform bacterium.

spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *n.* [OF. *espirit*, *esperit*, L. *spiritus*, fr. *spirare* to breathe, blow.] **1.** The breath of life; life, or the life principle, conceived as a kind of breath or vapor animating the body, or, in man, mediating between body and soul. **2.** The life principle viewed as the "breath" or gift of deity; hence, the agent of vital and conscious functions in man; the soul. **3.** [*Often cap.*] In the abstract, life or consciousness viewed as an independent existence. **4.** [*cap.*] A part of the divine nature; the Holy Spirit. **5.** Any supernatural being; apparition; specter; ghost; sometimes, a sprite; fairy. **6.** An individual; person; — esp. with reference to characteristics of mind or temper; as, a bold *spirit*. **7.** Temper, disposition, or attitude of mind; mood; — often in *pl.*; as, to be in good *spirits*. **8.** Liveliness, energy, vivacity, courage, etc.; as, to act with *spirit*. **9.** Animating or controlling principle, quality, or idea; hence: intent; real meaning; as, the *spirit* of a law. **10.** In nature, any volatile or airy agent or essence. *Obs.* or *Hist.* **11. a** *Alchemy.* Any of the four substances, sulphur, sal ammoniac, quicksilver, and arsenic (orpiment). **b** In old chemistry, any liquid produced by distillation; in modern use, any strong distilled alcoholic liquor; esp., ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol, the **spirits**, or **spirit**, **of wine** (it having been first distilled from wine); — often in *pl.* **c** *Pharm.* A solution in alcohol of a volatile principle. **d** *Dyeing.* Any of various solutions, esp. of tin salts, used as mordants; as, tin *spirits*, aniline *spirit*, etc. **12.** *Gram.* = SPIRITUS, 2. *Now Rare.* — **Syn.** Ardor, fire, animation, cheerfulness, vivacity. See GHOST.

spirit, *or* **spirits, of hartshorn.** See AMMONIA.

— *v. t.* **1.** To animate with vigor; encourage; inspirit; — sometimes used with *up*. **2.** To convey rapidly and secretly, as if by the aid of a spirit; kidnap; — often used with *away* or *off*.

spir'it-ed, *a.* **1.** Animated; full of vigor; lively. **2.** Having (such) a spirit; — used in composition; as, high-*spirited*. — **spir'it-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **spir'it-ed-ness,** *n*

Syn. Spirited, mettlesome, fiery. Spirited implies ardor, animation, or fullness of life; **mettlesome** often adds the implication of courage or daring; **fiery**, that of impetuous eagerness or fierce vehemence; as, a *spirited* horse; *spirited* eloquence; a *mettlesome* horse; a *fiery* temper.

spir'it-ing, *n.* Action, work, or service of a spirit.

spir'it-ism (spĭr'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* = SPIRITUALISM, 2. — **spir'it-ist,** *n.* — **spir'it-is'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.*

spir'it-less, *a.* Destitute of spirit. — **spir'it-less-ly,** *adv.*

spirit level. A level in which the adjustment to the horizon is shown by the position of a bubble in alcohol or ether.

spir'it-ous (spĭr'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Like spirit; refined; pure. *Rare.*

spir'it-u-al (-ĭt-ū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, spirit; incorporeal. **2.** Of or pert. to the higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual. **3.** Of or pert. to the moral feelings or states of the soul. **4.** Of, pert. to, or like, the soul or its affections, specif. as influenced by the divine Spirit; hence: pure; holy; heavenly-minded; — opposed to *carnal*. **5.** Of or pert. to sacred things or the church; as, lords *spiritual* and temporal.

spiritual incest. *Eccl. Law.* **a** Cohabitation between persons spiritually allied by baptism or confirmation. **b** The act of a vicar, or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other. — **s. wife,** among the Mormons, in the practice of polygamy, any wife other than the first one taken.

spir'it-u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that all that exists is spirit; idealism. **2.** A belief or doctrine that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals, esp. through a medium; also, the practices based on this belief; spiritism.

spir'it-u-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who professes a regard for spiritual things only. *Rare.* **2.** One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism (sense 1). **3.** One who believes in spiritualism (sense 2); one who seeks intercourse with departed spirits. — **spir'it-u-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

spir'it-u-al'i-ty (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being spiritual; spiritual character. **2.** *Eccl. Law.* That which belongs to the church, or to a person as being an ecclesiastic, or to religion.

spir'it-u-al-ize (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. **1.** To render spiritual; purify from the corrupting influences of the world; animate. **2.** To give a spiritual meaning to; — opposed to *literalize*. — **spir'it-u-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

spir'it-u-al-ly, *adv.* In a spiritual manner.

spir'it-u-al-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being spiritual.

spir'it-u-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The clergy; also, spiritual possessions; spiritual doctrine.

‖ **spi'ri'tu'el'** (spē'rē'tü'ĕl'), *a. masc.*, ‖ **spi'ri'tu'elle'** (-ĕl') *a. fem.* [F.] Like a spirit; refined; ethereal; also, sprightly; bright; witty.

spir'it-u-ous (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ŭs), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, alcoholic (esp. distilled) spirit; ardent. — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

‖ **spi'ri-tus** (spĭr'ĭ-tŭs), *n. Sing. & pl.* [L. See SPIRIT, *n.*] **1.** Spirit. **2.** *Gram.* A breathing; an aspirate.

spiritus as'per [L. *asper* rough], *Gr. Gram.*, a rough breathing. Cf. BREATHING, *n.*, 5. — **s. le'nis** [L. *lenis* smooth], *Gr. Gram.*, a smooth breathing. Cf. BREATHING, *n.*, 5.

spi'ro-graph (spī'rō-grăf), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording respiratory movements. [screw or spiral.]

spi'roid (spī'roid), *a.* [See SPIRE a spiral; -OID.] Like a

spi-rom'e-ter (spī-rŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the breathing capacity of the lungs. — **spi-rom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

spirt (spûrt). Var. of SPURT.

spir'u-la (spĭr'ŏŏ-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spira* a coil.] *Zoöl.* Any of a genus (*Spirula*) of small dibranchiate cephalopods having a many-chambered shell in a flat spiral.

spir'y (spīr'ĭ), *a.* Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; serpentine. [abounding in spires.]

spir'y, *a.* Of or like a spire; tall, slender, and tapering;

spit (spĭt), *n.* [AS. *spitu.*] **1.** A slender, pointed rod to hold roasting meat. **2.** A narrow point of land running out into a body of water. — *v. t.*; SPIT'TED (-ĕd); SPIT'TING. To thrust a spit through; hence, to thrust through or impale.

spit, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SPIT or SPAT (spăt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIT'TING. [AS. *spittan.*] **1.** To eject from the mouth. **2.** To eject; throw out; belch. — *v. i.* **1.** To eject saliva. **2.** To rain or snow slightly, as in scattered drops or flakes. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See EXPECTORATE. — *n.* **1.** Spittle; saliva; also, the act or an act of spitting. **2.** A frothy secretion resembling saliva exuded by certain insects; also, a spittle insect. **3.** A sprinkle of rain; a slight fall of snow.

spit'al (spĭt'ăl), *n.* [ME. *spitel.* See HOSPITAL.] A lazar house; a hospital. *Obs.*

spit ball. **1.** Paper chewed and rolled into a ball. **2.** *Baseball.* A variety of pitched ball produced by moistening one side of the ball with saliva. *Cant.*

spitch'cock' (spĭch'kŏk'), *n.* An eel split and broiled or fried. — *v. t.* To split (as an eel) lengthwise and broil or fry.

spite (spīt), *n.* [From ME. *despit* despite.] **1.** Injury; dishonor. *Obs.* **2.** Ill will with a disposition to annoy; petty malice; grudge; rancor. **3.** Vexation; chagrin. *Rare.* — **Syn.** Spitefulness, pique, malevolence. See RESENTMENT.

in spite of, *or* **spite of,** in defiance or contempt of; notwithstanding. See *Syn.* under NOTWITHSTANDING, *prep.*

— *v. t.*; SPIT'TED (spīt'ĕd); SPIT'TING. **1.** To do despite to; treat maliciously; shame; mortify. **2.** To fill with spite; offend; vex. *Obs., Scot., or Rare.*

spite'ful (spīt'fo͝ol), *a.* Filled with or showing spite; malicious. — **spite'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **spite'ful-ness,** *n.*

spit'fire' (spĭt'fīr'), *n.* A violent, irascible person. *Colloq.*

spit'ter (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who puts meat on a spit. **2.** A young deer whose antlers begin to shoot or become sharp.

spit'ter, *n.* One who spits or expectorates.

spit'tle (-l), *n.* [From SPIT to eject from the mouth.] **1.** Saliva; **2.** The frothy secretion of some insects.

spittle insect. Any of numerous small leaping homopterous insects (family *Cercopidæ*). Cf. CUCKOO SPIT.

spit-toon' (spĭ-to͞on'), *n.* A receptacle for spit; a cuspidor.

spitz dog (spĭts). [G. *spitz.*] One of a breed of dogs with long silky hair, bushy tail, and sharp muzzle and ears.

spit'zen-burgh (spĭt'sĕn-bûrg), *n.* Any of several varieties of red-and-yellow apples.

splanch'nic (splăŋk'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σπλάγχνον* entrail.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

splash (splăsh), *v. t.* **1.** To strike and dash about (water, mud, etc.). **2.** To spatter water, mud, etc., upon; bespatter. **3.** To make (one's or its way) with splashing. *Rare.* **4.** To cause to appear splashed; as, fields *splashed* with poppies. — *v. i.* **1.** To dash about water, mud, etc. **2.** To fall or strike with a splash. — *n.* **1.** Liquid splashed; also, a spot or daub. **2.** A noise made in splashing. **3.** A blotch.

splash'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** = DASHBOARD, 9 **a**. **2.** A plank used to close the sluice of a flood dam; — usually in *pl.*

splash'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, splashes; that which is splashed, or keeps off splashes, as a screen behind a washstand.

splash'y (splăsh'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of dirty water; wet and muddy; slushy. **2.** Of or resembling splashes or blotches.

splat (splăt), *n.* A broad, flat, upright member in the middle of a chair back.

splat'ter (splăt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* To spatter; splash.

splay (splā), *v. t.* [Abbr. of *display*.] **1.** To display; spread. *Obs.* **2.** To dislocate, as a shoulder bone. **3.** To slope or slant, as the side of a window, etc. — *n.* **1.** Spread; expansion. **2.** *Arch.* A slope or bevel, esp. of the sides of a door or window. — *a.* Spread out; broad and flat; fig., clumsy; ungainly.

splay'foot' (splā'fo͝ot'), *n.; pl.* **-FEET.** A foot abnormally flattened and spread out, as by flattening of the arch; the deformity exhibited by it. — **splay'foot', splay'foot'ed,** *a.*

splay'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched wide, as in derision.

spleen (splēn), *n.* [L. *splen*, Gr. σπλήν milt, spleen.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A highly vascular, glandlike, ductless organ in the abdomen of most vertebrates; the milt. Its exact function is not known. It was formerly believed to be the seat of the emotions or passions. **2.** Anger; latent spite; ill humor; malice. **3.** A fit of anger or passion. *Obsoles.* **4.** Melancholy; hypochondria. *Obsoles.* **5.** A fit; freak; whim; mood. *Obs.* **6.** Laughter or violent mirth. *Obs.*

spleen'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or affected with, spleen; peevishly angry; ill-humored. — **spleen'ful-ly,** *adv.*

spleen'wort' (splēn'wûrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Asplenium*) of ferns having linear or oblong sori borne obliquely on the upper side of a veinlet.

spleen'y (-ĭ), *a.;* **SPLEEN'I-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); **-I-EST.** Full of or displaying spleen; specif.: **a** Irritable; peevish; fretful. **b** Melancholy.

splen'dent (splĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *splendens*, p. pr.] **1.** Shining; lustrous; beaming. **2.** Very conspicuous; illustrious.

splen'did (-dĭd), *a.* [L. *splendidus*, fr. *splendere* to shine.] **1.** Possessing or displaying splendor; as: **a** Shining; brilliant. **b** Showy; magnificent; gorgeous; as, a *splendid* palace. **2.** Illustrious; brilliant; grand; glorious; as, a *splendid* victory. **3.** Excellent; very good or fine; as, a *splendid* likeness. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See GRAND. — **splen'did-ly,** *adv.* — **splen'did-ness,** *n.*

splen-dif'er-ous (-dĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*splendor* + *-ferous*.] Lit., splendor-bearing; splendid; gorgeous. *Obs. or Humorous.*

splen'dor, splen'dour (-dĕr), *n.* [L. *splendor*, fr. *splendere* to shine.] **1.** Great brightness; brilliancy. **2.** Magnificence; pomp; brilliancy; glory. — **Syn.** Luster, gorgeousness, display, showiness, parade, grandeur.

splen'dor-ous (-dĕr-ŭs), **splen'drous** (-drŭs), *a.* Splendid.

sple-net'ic (splē-nĕt'ĭk; splĕn'ē-tĭk), *a.* [L. *spleneticus*.] **1.** Splenic. **2.** Affected with spleen; spiteful; peevish; fretful. — **Syn.** Morose, gloomy, fretful. See SULLEN. — *n.* One affected with spleen or having a diseased spleen. — **sple-net'i-cal** (splē-nĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sple-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sple'ni-al (splē'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *splenium* a plaster, a patch, Gr. σπληνίον a bandage.] *Anat.* Pert. to a splenius muscle.

splen'ic (splĕn'ĭk; splē'nĭk), *a.* [L. *splenicus*, Gr. σπληνικός.] Of or pertaining to the spleen.

sple-ni'tis (splē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπληνῖτις of the spleen.] *Med.* Inflammation of the spleen.

splen'i-tive (splĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Fiery; passionate; splenetic.

sple'ni-us (splē'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A flat muscle of each side of the back of the neck and upper dorsal region.

sple-not'o-my (splē-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. σπλήν spleen + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* Incision into, or excision of, the spleen.

spleu'chan (splü'kăn), *n.* [Gael. *spliuchan*.] A tobacco pouch, used also as a purse. *Scot. & Ir.*

splice (splīs), *v. t.;* **SPLICED** (splīst); **SPLIC'ING** (splīs'ĭng). [D. *splitsen*, OD. *splissen*.] **1.** To unite, as two ropes, or parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands. **2.** To unite, as spars, timbers, etc., by a lap joint. **3.** To unite in marriage. *Slang.* — *n.* A joining or junction made by splicing.

splic'er (splīs'ĕr), *n.* One who splices; also, *Naut.*, a fid used in splicing.

spline (splīn), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A key in the form of a flat strip or feather, for insertion in a slot or groove between parts; also, a keyway for such a key. **2.** A long strip for drawing flat curves. — *v. t.;* **SPLINED** (splīnd); **SPLIN'ING** (splīn'ĭng). To cut a keyway in for a feather key, or spline; slot.

splint (splĭnt), *n.* **1.** A piece split off; splinter. **2.** *Surg.* An appliance, as of wood, to hold or protect an injured part. **3.** A splint bone. **4.** *Veter.* An exostosis or bony enlargement on the cannon bone of the horse from the knee down to about the lower third of the bone, due to periostitis. **5.** *Medieval Armor.* One of the thin metal plates, usually overlapping, of which a kind of armor, **splint armor,** is made up. **6.** A thin strip of wood interwoven with others to make a chair seat, basket, etc.

— *v. t.* To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb; also, to strengthen as if with splints.

splint bone. *Far.* One of the rudimentary, splintlike metacarpal or metatarsal bones on either side of the cannon bone in the limbs of the horse and allied animals.

splin'ter (splĭn'tĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To split into long, thin pieces; shiver **2.** To fasten with splinters, or splints. — *v. i.* To become split into long pieces; shiver. — *n.* A thin piece split off lengthwise; splint. — **splin'ter-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

split (splĭt), *v. t. & i.;* SPLIT or, *Rare,* **SPLIT'TED; SPLIT'TING.** **1.** To divide lengthwise; rive. **2.** To burst; rend; tear asunder. **3.** To divide into parts or factions, as a political party; break up; break (with). **4.** *Chem.* To divide into components; — often used with *up*. Also, to remove (a component) by such division; — used with *off;* as, to *split* off carbon dioxide. **5.** To split one's votes or vote. **6.** To betray confidence. *Slang.* — **Syn.** See TEAR.

to split hairs, to make overnice distinctions. — **to s. one's votes** *or* **vote** *or* **ticket,** to vote for candidates of different parties in one election.

— *n.* **1.** A crack, rent, or fissure. **2.** A breach or separation, as in a political party; a division. **3.** A splinter; fragment. **4.** Specif.: **a** *Leather Manuf.* Any of the sections of a skin made by dividing it into two or more thicknesses. **b** *Basketwork.* Any of the three or four strips into which osiers are commonly cleft; — usually in *pl.*

— *a.* **1.** Divided; cleft; fractured. **2.** *Exchanges.* Of quotations, given in sixteenths, quotations in eighths being regular; as, $10\frac{1}{16}$ is a *split* quotation.

split infinitive, *Gram.*, a simple infinitive having a modifier between the *to* and the verb; as, *to largely decrease.* The split infinitive has been avoided by most careful writers, though some use it, esp. when it is desired to emphasize the adverb.

split'saw' (-sô'), *n.* A ripsaw.

split'ter (splĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, splits.

splotch (splŏch), *n. & v. t.* Spot; blotch. — **splotch'y,** *a.*

splurge (splûrj), *n.* An ostentatious demonstration or display. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To make a splurge. *Colloq.*

splut'ter (splŭt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* To sputter; utter hastily and confusedly. — *n.* A confused noise, as of hasty speaking; confusion. *Both Colloq. or Dial.* — **splut'ter-er,** *n.*

spod'u-mene (spŏd'ū-mēn), *n.* [Gr. σποδούμενος, p. pr. pass. fr. σποδοῦν to burn to ashes, fr. σποδός ashes.] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral occurring in prismatic crystals, often of great size. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium.

spoil (spoil), *v. t.;* **SPOILED** (spoild) or **SPOILT** (spoilt); **SPOIL'ING.** [OF. *espoillier*, fr. L. *spoliare*, fr. *spolium* spoil.] **1.** To plunder; rob; as, to *spoil* one of his goods. **2.** To take by force; plunder. *Archaic.* **3.** To impair; vitiate; destroy; ruin. **4.** To impair the disposition of (a person); as, to *spoil* a child. — *v. i.* **1.** To practice plunder or robbery. **2.** To become corrupted or tainted; decay, as, fruit.

— *n.* **1.** That which is taken by violence or after a contest; booty; loot. **2.** Public offices and their emoluments regarded as belonging to a successful party or faction; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Spoliation. *Rare.* **4.** Injury; ruin; corruption. *Obs. or Rare.* **5.** An object for plundering; prey. **6.** Goods, esp. objects of virtu, collected and considered as being a loss to their provenience, esp. such as are acquired by special or systematic endeavor; as, his pictures were the *spoil* of all Europe. — **Syn.** See BOOTY. — **spoil'er,** *n.*

spoil'age (spoil'ăj), *n.* Act of spoiling; that which is spoiled, as sheets of paper in printing.

spoil'five' (-fīv'), *n., or* **spoil five.** A certain game at cards.

spoils'man (spoilz'măn), *n. Politics.* One who serves in order to get a share of the spoils; also, one who sanctions the spoils system.

spoils system. *Politics.* The practice of regarding or treating public offices and their emoluments as something to be distributed among the victorious party. *Chiefly U. S.*

spoke (spōk), *pret.* of SPEAK.

spoke (spōk), *n.* [AS. *spāca*.] **1.** The radius or ray of a wheel; any of the small bars which are inserted in the hub, or nave, and serve to support the rim or fellies. **2.** A rung of a ladder. **3.** Any of a series of handles projecting radially from a cylinder or wheel, as from a steering wheel. **4.** *Naut.* A bar to prevent the wheel of a vehicle from turning, as in going down hill.

— *v. t.* To furnish with a spoke or spokes, as a wheel.

spo'ken (spō'k'n), *p. a.* **1.** Uttered; oral; — opposed to *written.* **2.** Speaking; — used in composition; as, *well-spoken.*

spoke'shave' (spōk'shāv'), *n.* A tool, with a blade like that of a plane and a handle on each side, for dressing sharply curved work, as spokes.

spokes'man (spōks'măn), *n.* A speaker for another or others; mouthpiece. — **spokes'wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*

spo'li-ate (spō'lĭ-āt), *v. i. & i.;* **-AT'ED** (-āt'ĕd); **-AT'ING.** [L. *spoliatus*, p. p. of *spoliare* to spoil.] To plunder; pillage; despoil; rob.

spo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of plundering; robbery; specif., robbery in war; esp., authorized plundering of neutrals at sea. **2.** *Canon Law.* **a** The act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of a benefice under a pretended title. **b** A process or writ for possession, as of a church. **3.** *Law.* Injury done to, or change made in, a document by a stranger to the document. **4.** *Admiralty & Internat.*

Law. The intentional destruction of a ship's papers when she is suspected of smuggling, carrying contraband of war, etc.

spo'li-a-tive (spō'lĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to take away, diminish, or rob, esp., *Med.*, to diminish the amount of blood.

spo'li-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who spoliates; a spoiler.

spo'li-um (spō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPOLIA (-ȧ). [L.] Spoil.

spon-da'ic (spŏn-dā'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *spondaicus, spondiacus*,
spon-da'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } fr. Gr. *σπονδειακός*.] Pert. to a spondee; consisting of, or characterized by, a spondee or spondees; as, a *spondaic* hexameter, i. e., one which has a spondee instead of a dactyl in the fifth foot.

spon'dee (spŏn'dē), *n.* [L. *spondeus*, fr. Gr. *σπονδεῖος* (sc. *πούς*), fr. *σπονδή* a libation. At libations, melodies chiefly in spondees were used.] *Pros.* A foot of two long syllables, as in Latin *lēgēs*.

sponge (spŭnj), *n.* [OF. *esponge*, fr. L. *spongia*, Gr. *σπογγιά, σπόγγος*.] **1.** The elastic porous mass of interlacing horny fibers forming the internal skeleton of certain fixed marine animals (phylum *Porifera*). Also, the animal or colony of animals producing it. Sponges are remarkable for their capacity of absorbing water without losing their toughness, and are variously used. **2. a** One who, or that which, absorbs or takes in anything freely, as a sponge does water. **b** One who lives on others; a parasite. **3.** Any spongelike substance; specif.: **a** Raised dough. **b** Any of various metals, as platinum, obtained in spongelike form, usually by reduction without fusion. **c** *Surg.* A piece of absorbent material, as a pad of sterilized gauze, used to absorb blood or fluids, as from incisions. **4.** A long-handled brush, or swab, for cleaning the bore of a cannon.

— *v. t.*; SPONGED (spŭnjd); SPONG'ING (spŭn'jĭng). **1.** To cleanse, wipe, or wet with a sponge. **2.** To erase or wipe out with or as with a sponge; efface; — used with *out, off*, etc. **3.** To absorb or take up with or as with a sponge; as, to *sponge* up water. **4.** To get by imposition or mean arts without cost. — *v. i.* **1.** To absorb, as a sponge. **2.** To get a living, a meal, etc., meanly at the expense of another; as, he *sponges* on his friends. **3.** To gather, or fish for, sponges.

spong'er, *n.* **1.** One who sponges. **2.** One engaged in gathering sponges.

spon'gy (spŭn'jĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-jĭ-ĕr); -GI-EST. **1.** Soft and full of cavities; absorbent; of an open, loose, pliable texture. **2.** Moist and soft. — **spon'gi-ness** (-jĭ-nĕs), *n.*

spon'sion (spŏn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sponsio*, fr. *spondere, sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] **1.** Act of becoming surety. **2.** *Internat. Law.* An act or engagement on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose.

spon'son (-sŭn), *n.* *Naut.* A projection from a ship's side, to act as a bearing or protection for some part.

spon'sor (-sĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *spondere, sponsum*, to engage one's self.] **1.** One who binds himself to answer for another's default. **2.** One who at the baptism of an infant professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother. — **spon-so'ri-al** (spŏn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* — **spon'sor-ship,** *n.*

spon'ta-ne'i-ty (spŏn'tȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being spontaneous. **2.** Spontaneous or voluntary action or movement.

spon-ta'ne-ous (spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, fr. *sponte* of free will, voluntarily.] **1.** Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native proneness or tendency, without constraint; as, *spontaneous* applause. **2.** Proceeding from, or acting by, internal impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; as, *spontaneous* growth. **3.** Produced without being planted, or without human labor. — **spon-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **spon-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Spontaneous, voluntary, automatic. Spontaneous emphasizes the idea of an inner impulse or energy, acting without external stimulus; **voluntary** always implies the power of choice; it lays stress on the absence of external compulsion. That which is **automatic** (like that which is *spontaneous*) is self-acting; but *automatic* (unlike *spontaneous*) implies an activity which is merely mechanical.

spontaneous generation, *Biol.*, the generation of living from nonliving matter; abiogenesis; — from a former belief that organisms commonly developing in putrid organic matter arose spontaneously from it.

spon-toon' (spŏn-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *sponton, esponton*, It. *spontone, spuntone*.] *Mil.* A kind of short pike formerly borne by subaltern officers of the British infantry and all commissioned officers of the early United States militia.

spook (spōōk), *n.* [D.] A spirit; ghost; apparition; hobgoblin. — **spook'ish, spook'y** (-ĭ), *a.* *All Humorous.*

spool (spōōl), *n.* [OD. *spoele*.] **1.** A cylinder, esp. one with a rim or ridge at each end and an axial hole for a pin or spindle, used to wind thread or yarn on. **2.** Something resembling a spool (in sense 1). — *v. t.* To wind on a spool.

spoon (spōōn), *n.* [ME. *spon* spoon, chip, AS. *spōn* a chip.] **1.** A utensil having a small shallow bowl, with a handle, used esp. in cooking or eating. **2.** Something resembling a spoon (in sense 1); as: **a** = SPOON HOOK. **b** *Naval Ordnance.* An extension outboard of the top of a torpedo tube to keep the torpedo horizontal when launched. **c** *Golf.* (1) Formerly, a wooden club with a concave face. (2) Now, a wooden club with a shorter shaft than a brassy and a face of medium loft without concavity.

— *v. t.* **1.** To take up in or as in a spoon. **2.** *Fishing.* To catch by fishing with a spoon hook. **3.** In croquet, golf, etc., to push or shove (a ball) with a lifting motion. — *v. i.* **1.** To fish with a spoon hook. **2.** In croquet, golf, etc., to spoon a ball.

Spoonbill.

spoon, *n.* A silly person; esp., a silly lover. *Slang.* — *v. i.* To act in a spoony fashion. *Slang.*

spoon'bill' (spōōn'bĭl'), *n.* Any of several wading birds (genera *Platalea* and *Ajaia*), closely allied to the ibises, having the bill greatly expanded.

spoon'drift (spōōn'drĭft), *n.* Spray blown from waves during a gale at sea; spindrift.

spoon'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a spoon can contain; usually, a teaspoonful.

spoon hook. A form of lure for fishing, usually consisting of a piece carrying a revolving spoon-shaped plate of bright metal and a hook or hooks at one end, attached to the line by a swivel.

Spoon Hook.

spoon'y, spoon'ey (spōōn'ĭ), *a.* Silly; soft; foolishly or demonstratively fond. *Slang.* — *n.*; *pl.* -NIES, -NEYS. A spoony person. *Slang.*

spoor (spōōr), *n.* [D.] The track or trail of a wild animal. — *v. i. & t.* To follow or track by a spoor.

spo-rad'ic (spō-răd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σποραδικός* scattered.] Occurring singly, or apart from others of the same kind, or in scattered instances; separate; single. — **spo-rad'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **spo-rad'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

spo'ra-do-sid'er-ite (spō'rȧ-dō-sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *σποράς, -άδος*, scattered + *siderite*.] The commonest form of meteorite, almost entirely crystalline in structure, with disseminated grains of nickel iron.

spo-ran'gi-um (spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. *σπόρος* seed + *ἀγγεῖον* receptacle.] *Bot.* A case or sac containing spores; specif., the sac in which asexual spores are produced. — **spo-ran'gi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

spore (spōr; 57), *n.* [Gr. *σπορά* or *σπόρος* a sowing, seed, fr. *σπείρειν* to sow.] *Biol.* Any of various primitive reproductive bodies, typically unicellular, produced by plants and some protozoans. A spore is a nucleated mass of protoplasm, with or without a cell wall, capable of growth into a new individual either independently (asexual spore) or through union (sexual spore). — *v. i.* *Bot.* To form or develop spores, as a plant.

spore case. *Bot.* A sporangium.

spore fruit. *Bot.* An ascocarp.

spore mother cell. *Bot.* In plants bearing sporangia, as the ferns and seed plants, the mother cell of a spore. These cells are the product of the final division of the archespore; each develops a group of four spores called a *tetrad*.

spo-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing or producing spores.

sporo-. [Gr. *σπορά* or *σπόρος* a sowing, seed.] Combining form for *spore*.

spo'ro-carp (spō'rō-kärp), *n.* *Bot.* **a** In the red algæ (*Rhodophyceæ*) and ascomycetous fungi, the multicellular body which develops from a fertilized archicarp or procarp; a cystocarp. It produces a number of asexual spores called *carpospores*. **b** In mosses, the sporogonium.

spo'ro-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** (1) The case or cyst secreted by certain protozoans preliminary to sporulation. (2) A protozoan in such an encysted condition. **b** In certain trematode worms, a saclike stage which buds off cells from the membrane lining its internal cavity. **2.** *Bot.* Sporocyte.

spo'ro-cyte (-sīt), *n.* *Bot.* A spore mother cell.

spo'ro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* *Biol.* **a** Reproduction by spores. **b** Spore formation.

spo-rog'e-nous (spō-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* *Biol.* **a** Producing spores. **b** Reproducing by spores.

spo'ro-go'ni-um (spō'rō-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL. See SPORO-; -GONY.] *Bot.* The asexual generation, or sporophyte, in mosses, consisting of a stalk (*seta*) bearing a theca, or capsule in which spores are produced.

spo'ro-phore (spō'rō-fōr; 57), *n.* *Bot.* A spore-bearing branch or organ; that part of the thallus of a sporophyte which develops spores; in seed plants, the placenta.

spo'ro-phyll (spō'rō-fĭl), *n.* Also **spo'ro-phyl.** *Bot.* A spore-bearing leaf; a leaf more or less modified in form and structure which develops sporangia.

spo'ro-phyte (spō'rō-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* In plants exhibiting alternation of generations, the generation which bears asexual spores; — opp. to *gametophyte*.

-sporous. A suffix used to signify *having spores.*

spo'ro-zo'an (spō'rō-zō'ăn), *a.* [*sporo-* + Gr. ζῷον animal.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a class of protozoans consisting exclusively of parasitic forms, which pass through a complicated life history comprising both asexual and sexual generations, in the course of which reproduction by sporulation takes place. The group includes various pathogenic members, as the malaria parasite. — *n.* One of this class.

spo'ro-zo'ite (-zō'īt), *n. Zoöl.* In certain sporozoans, a small active spore, esp. one of those produced by division of the passive spores into which the zygote divides.

spor'ran (spŏr'ăn), *n.* [Gael. *sporan.*] A large purse or pouch of skin with the hair or fur on, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders in full dress. See KILT, *Illust.*

sport (spōrt ; 57), *n.* [Abbr. fr. ME. *desport, disport.* See DISPORT.] **1.** That which diverts, and makes mirth ; pastime ; amusement. **2.** Specif., an outdoor pastime, as hunting or fishing done for recreation, or an outdoor athletic game, as baseball or lawn tennis ; — extended also to cover such indoor games as bowling, rackets, etc. **3. a** Pleasantry; raillery ; as, he questioned them in *sport.* **b** Mock ; mockery ; derision ; as, they make *sport* of me. **4. a** A thing driven about in or as in play ; plaything. *Rare, exc. :* **b** *Fig.,* a butt for mirth or derision. **5.** Dalliance ; amorous play. *Obs.* **6.** One interested in sports, now esp. for gambling ; hence : a gambler ; also, a flashy, cheap person. *Colloq.* **7.** *Biol.* **a** A sudden spontaneous deviation or variation from the type ; a mutation. **b** Specif., *Bot.,* a bud variation. — **Syn.** Game, frolic, mirth. See PLAY. [esp. in public. *Colloq.*]

— *v. t.* **1.** To divert ; amuse. *Obs.* **2.** To show, use, or wear, [to sport one's oak. See OAK, *n.* 3.

— *v. i.* **1.** To play ; frolic ; also, to wanton. **2.** To engage in sports ; also, to bet habitually. **3.** To trifle ; speak or act in jest. **4.** *Biol.* **a** To deviate or vary abruptly from the type ; mutate. **b** Specif., *Bot.,* to exhibit bud variation.

sport'ful (spōrt'fo͝ol, *a.* Full of sport ; merry ; playful. — **sport'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **sport'ful-ness,** *n.*

spor'tive (spōr'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to, or engaged in, sport ; gay ; frolicsome ; playful ; merry. **2.** Relating to sports, esp. field sports. **3.** Amorous ; wanton. *Obs.* — **spor'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **spor'tive-ness,** *n.*

sports'man (spōrts'măn), *n.* **1.** One who pursues sports, esp. of the field. **2.** One who in sports is fair and generous ; a good loser and a graceful winner. — **sports'man-like, sports'man-ly,** *a.* — **sports'wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn), *n., fem.*

sports'man-ship, *n.* The art or skill of sportsmen ; whatever is characteristic of sportsmen.

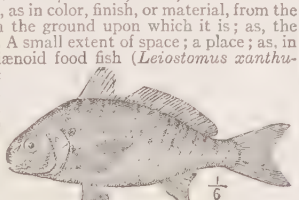
sport'y (spōr'tĭ ; 57), *a. ;* SPORT'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr) ; -I-EST. Characteristic of a sport or a sporting man ; flashy. *Colloq.*

spor'u-late (spŏr'o͞o-lāt), *v. i. Bot.* To undergo sporulation.

spor'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Biol.* Formation of spores ; esp., division into many small spores (esp. after encystment).

spor'ule (spŏr'o͞ol), *n. Biol.* A small spore.

spot (spŏt), *n.* **1.** A mark made by foreign matter ; blot. **2.** A stain on character or reputation ; fault ; blemish. **3.** A small part differing, as in color, finish, or material, from the main part, or from the ground upon which it is ; as, the leopard's *spots.* **4.** A small extent of space ; a place ; as, in this *spot.* **5.** A sciænoid food fish (*Leiostomus xanthurus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States, marked with dark bars and two black spots.



Spot (*Letostomus xanthurus*).

— *v. t. ;* SPOT'TED ; -TING. **1.** To mark in or with spots ; stain. **2.** To blemish ; disgrace. **3.** To mark or note so as to insure recognition ; hence : to recognize ; detect. *Cant.* **4.** To place on a spot. — *v. i.* To become stained with spots.

— *a.* Lit., being on the spot ; hence : *Commerce.* **a** On hand for immediate delivery after sale ; as, *spot* wheat. **b** Paid or ready for payment on delivery ; as, *spot* cash.

spot'less, *a.* Without a spot ; esp., free from reproach or impurity. — **Syn.** Blameless, unblemished, immaculate, irreproachable. — **spot'less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.*

spot'light' (-līt'), *n.* The projected spot or circle of light used to illuminate brilliantly a single person or object or group on the stage ; hence, conspicuous public notice. Cf. LIMELIGHT. *Cant or Colloq.* [ished.

spot'ted (-ĕd), *p. a.* Marked with spots ; fig., sullied ; blem-

spotted crake, a small European rail (*Porzana maruetta*) similar to the American sora. — **s. fever,** *Med.,* any of various eruptive fevers ; esp., typhus fever or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. — **s. sandpiper,** a common sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), the under parts of the adult being spotted with black in summer.

spot'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, spots ; *Cant, U. S.,* one employed to detect dishonesty or irregularities. [spots.

spot'ty (-ĭ), *a. ;* -TI-ER ; -TI-EST. Full of, or marked with,

spous'al (spouz'ăl), *n.* Marriage ; nuptials ; — usually in *pl.* — *a.* Of or pertaining to a spouse or marriage ; nuptial.

spouse (spouz), *n.* [OF. *espous, espos,* fem. *espouse,* fr. L. *sponsus, sponsa.*] Either one of a married couple. — *v. t.* To wed ; espouse. *Obs. or Archaic.*

spout (spout), *v. t.* **1.** To throw out forcibly and abundantly, as liquids, esp. in a jet or stream. **2.** To utter magniloquently or volubly ; as, to *spout* verses. **3.** To pawn. *Slang.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To issue with violence or copiousness, as in a jet. **2.** To eject material in a jet. **3.** To utter a speech, esp. pompously or volubly. — *n.* **1.** That through which anything spouts or is carried so as to issue in a stream. **2.** A shoot or lift often formerly used in a pawnbroker's shop ; hence, *Slang,* a pawnbroker's shop. **3.** A discharge or jet of water or other liquid, esp. when rising in a column ; specif., a waterspout. — **spout'er,** *n.* [*Rare.*

sprack (sprăk), **sprag** (sprăg), *a.* Alert ; active. *Dial. or*

sprag (sprăg), *n.* A billet of wood, as a block for a wheel.

sprain (sprān), *v. t.* [OF. *espreindre* to press, force out, fr. L. *exprimere.* See EXPRESS, *v. t.*] To weaken, as a joint or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion or strain. — **Syn.** See STRAIN. — *n.* **1.** Act of spraining ; sudden or violent overstrain or wrenching. **2.** Condition caused by spraining.

sprang (sprăng), *pret.* of SPRING.

sprat (sprăt), *n.* [AS. *sprott.*] A European fish (*Pomolobus sprattus*) closely allied to the common herring and the pilchard ; also, any of various other fishes, esp. of the herring family.

sprawl (sprôl), *v. i.* [AS. *spréawlian.*] **1.** To struggle, esp. convulsively ; now, to move awkwardly, when lying down. **2.** To spread the limbs carelessly, while recumbent. **3.** To spread or climb irregularly or in a straggling fashion, as vines. — *v. t.* To cause to sprawl. — *n.* Act or posture of sprawling. — **sprawl'er,** *n.*

spray (sprā), *n.* **1.** A branch with small branches, esp. bearing foliage or flowers. **2.** Something resembling a spray (def. 1), as a decorative design or ornament.

spray, *n.* **1.** Liquid flying in small drops or particles, as the wind-blown spume from the sea. **2.** An instrument for producing or applying a spray (def. 1). — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To scatter in spray ; discharge spray. **2.** To throw spray on ; as, to *spray* a tree. — **spray'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

spray'ey (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of or like sprays ; branching.

spray'ey, *a.* Consisting of or resembling spray, as of water.

spread (spred), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* SPREAD ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPREAD'ING. [AS. *sprædan.*] **1.** To scatter ; distribute, or cause to extend, over a surface ; strew. **2.** To stretch or expand to a greater extent or to the full size ; open ; unfurl ; as, to *spread* a sail. **3.** To stretch forth ; extend ; as, the tree *spreads* its branches. **4. a** To divulge ; disseminate ; as, to *spread* a report. **b** To propagate, as a disease. **c** To diffuse, as effluvia ; emit. **5. a** To cover or overlay ; as, to *spread* a floor with rugs. **b** To prepare ; set and furnish, as with provisions ; as, to *spread* a table. **6.** To recount ; set forth openly or at length ; as, the matter was *spread* on the record. **7.** To push or force apart ; as, the locomotive *spreads* the rails. **8.** To make a pretentious show of (one's self) ; as, he *spread* himself in that address. *Slang, U. S.* — **Syn.** Propagate, disperse, scatter, publish, circulate. — *v. i.* **1.** To become spread. **2.** To be extended or stretched ; expand. **3.** To be forced, or to become, apart or farther apart ; as, the rails *spread.*

— *n.* **1.** Extension ; diffusion ; expansion ; as, the *spread* of learning. **2.** Extent ; compass ; expanse. **3.** A cloth to cover a table or a bed. **4.** A table as spread with a meal ; hence : meal ; feast ; banquet. *Colloq.* **5.** *Speculation.* An option in the nature of a put and a call in which the put price is different from the call price.

spread'-ea'gle, *a.* Pretentious ; boastful ; bombastic. *Colloq. & Humorous, U. S.*

spread'er, *n.* One who, or that which, spreads.

spree (sprē), *n.* **1.** A frolic. **2.** A drunken carousal ; a debauch. — *v. i. ;* SPREED (sprēd) ; SPREE'ING. To carouse.

Spreng'el ex-plo'sive (sprĕng'ĕl ; shprĕng'ĕl). Any of a class of high explosives, formed by mixing, just before use, an oxidizing and a combustible ingredient, neither of which by itself is explosive ; — so named from the inventor.

sprig (sprĭg), *n.* **1.** A small shoot, twig, or the like. **2.** A scion ; youth ; lad. *Chiefly Humorous or Disparaging.* **3.** A brad or nail with no head. — *v. t. ;* SPRIGGED (sprĭgd) ; SPRIG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** To mark or adorn with sprigs ; as, to *sprig* muslin. **2.** To strip (a shrub, plant, etc.) of a sprig or sprigs ; also, to pluck (a sprig or sprigs). **3.** To drive sprigs, or brads, into. — **sprig'ger** (sprig'ĕr), *n.*

sprig'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

spright (sprīt). Archaic var. of SPRITE.

spright'ly (sprīt'lĭ), *a. ;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr) ; -LI-EST. Having animation ; lively ; brisk ; airy ; gay. — *adv.* Spiritedly. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See LIVELY. — **spright'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

spring (sprĭng), *v. i. ; pret.* SPRANG (sprăng) or SPRUNG (sprŭng) ; *p. p.* SPRUNG ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRING'ING. [AS. *springan.*] **1.** To leap ; bound. **2.** To start or rise sud-

denly, as from a covert; also, to dart; shoot. **3.** To fly back; recoil, as a bent bow. **4.** To bend; warp, as a plank. **5. a** To shoot up, out, or forth; emerge; arise; issue, as a plant from its seed, a stream from its source, etc. **b** Specif., of the day, to dawn. *Archaic or Poetic.* **6. a** To tower; rise, as a spire. **b** *Arch.* To start from the impost, rounding upward and outward; — said of a vault or arch.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to spring. **2.** To produce or disclose suddenly or unexpectedly; as, to *spring* a surprise. **3. a** To crack; split. **b** To bend or strain so as to weaken, as a mast. **4.** To explode, as a mine. **5.** To cause to close suddenly; as, to *spring* a trap. **6.** To bend by force; force or put by bending; as, to *spring* in a slat or a bar. **7.** To leap over; as, to *spring* a fence.

— *n.* **1.** Act of springing, as a leap, jump, recoil, rebound, etc. **2. a** The first stage; early portion. **b** Season of the year when plants begin to vegetate, usually including March, April, and May in the north temperate zone. *Spring*, of the astronomical year, begins with the vernal equinox and ends with the summer solstice. Also used fig. **3.** Any source of supply, esp. that of a stream; an issue of water from the earth; natural fountain. **4.** An elastic body or device that recovers its original shape when released after being distorted. **5.** Cause; origin; motive; as, *springs* of conduct. **6.** Elastic power or force or a motion indicative of this; as, he walked with a *spring*. **7.** A lively tune or dance. *Obs. or Scot.* **8.** *Naut.* A crack, fissure, or permanent deformation in a mast or yard.

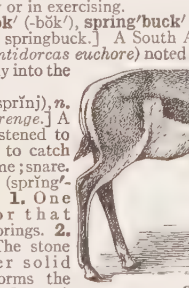
spring'al (sprĭng'ăl), **spring'ald** (-ăld), *n.* [OF. *espringale.*] A medieval military engine for casting stones and arrows by means of a spring. *Obs. or Hist.*

spring'al, spring'ald, *n.* [Scot. *springald, springel*, fr. Scot. & E. *spring.*] An active young man; stripling. *Obs.*

spring beauty. A portulacaceous plant (*Claytonia virginica*) which in early spring sends up a 2-leaved stem bearing pink flowers; also, any claytonia.

spring'board' (sprĭng'bōrd'; 57), *n.* An elastic board, secured at the ends or at one end, used in performing feats of agility or in exercising.

spring'bok' (-bŏk'), **spring'buck'** (-bŭk'), *n.* [D. *springbok*, lit., springbuck.] A South African gazelle (*Antidorcas euchore*) noted for springing lightly into the air.



Springbok.

springe (sprĭnj), *n.* [ME. *sprenge.*] A noose fastened to a spring to catch small game; snare.

spring'er (sprĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, springs. **2.** *Arch.* The stone or other solid which forms the impost. **3. a** A grampus. **b** A field spaniel. See SPANIEL. **c** The springbok.

spring gun. A firearm discharged by a spring when this is trodden upon or is otherwise moved.

spring'halt' (-hôlt'), *n.* [*spring* + 2d *halt.*] Stringhalt.

spring'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A fountain or source.

spring'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being springy.

spring'ing (sprĭng'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who, or that which, springs. **2.** *Arch.* [In full **springing line.**] The line, usually horizontal, from which an arch springs.

spring'tail' (sprĭng'tāl'), *n.* Any of numerous small wingless insects (suborder *Collembola*) whose caudal stylets enable them to leap.

Springtail. Much enlarged.

spring'tide' (sprĭng'tīd'), **spring'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* The season of spring.

spring'y (sprĭng'ĭ), *a.;* SPRING'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Like a spring; elastic. **2.** Abounding with springs; wet; spongy.

sprin'kle (sprĭn'k'l), *v. t.;* -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-klĭng). **1.** To scatter in drops or particles. **2.** To scatter on; besprinkle. — *v. i.* **1.** To scatter, as a liquid, so that it falls in particles; be sprinkled. **2.** To rain lightly in scattered drops.

— *n.* A sprinkling; esp., a slight rain.

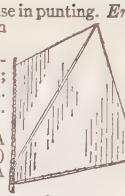
sprin'kler (-klẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sprinkles.

sprin'kling (-klĭng), *n.* Act of one who, or that which, sprinkles, or a quantity sprinkled; specif.: **a** A small quantity falling in scattered drops or particles. **b** A small number scattered, or as if scattered, here and there; as, a *sprinkling* of people.

sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.* To run at top speed. — *n.* A short run, row, or the like, at top speed. — **sprint'er** (sprĭn'tẽr), *n.*

sprit (sprĭt), *v. i.* [AS. *sprytan* to sprout, bud. See SPROUT.] To sprout; bud; germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

sprit, *n.* [AS. *spréot.*] **1.** A pole, as for use in punting. *Eng.* **2.** *Naut.* A small pole or spar which crosses a fore-and-aft sail diagonally.


Spritsail.

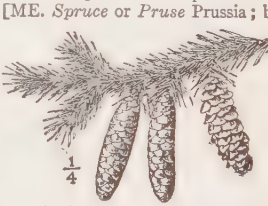
sprite (sprīt), *n.* [OF. *esprit*, fr. L. *spiritus.* See SPIRIT.] **1.** A shade; ghost; spirit; apparition. **2.** Elf; fairy; goblin.

sprit'sail' (sprĭt'sāl'; *naut.* -s'l), *n.* *Naut.* A sail extended by a sprit.

sprock'et (sprŏk'ĕt; 24), *n. Mach.* **a** A tooth, as on a wheel (**sprocket wheel**) shaped so as to engage with a chain. **b** A sprocket wheel.

sprout (sprout), *v. i.* [AS. *sprūtan.*] To germinate, as a seed; form new shoots. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sprout. **2.** To deprive of sprouts. *Dial. or Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** The shoot of a plant. **2.** In *pl.* Brussels sprouts.

spruce (sprōōs), *n.* [ME. *Spruce* or *Pruse* Prussia; because first known as a native of Prussia.] **1. a** Any of a genus (*Picea*) of pinaceous evergreen trees, as the **Norway spruce** (*P. abies*), highly valued as an ornamental tree, and the American **black spruce** (*P. mariana*), much used in making wood pulp. **b** The wood of any of these trees. **2.** Any of several other coniferous trees, as the Douglas *spruce*, hemlock *spruce* (which see).



White Spruce. Leaves and Cones.

— *a.;* SPRUC'ER (sprōōs'ẽr); SPRUC'EST (-ĕst). **1.** Neat and dapper; smart; trim; — sometimes implying lack of dignity. **2.** Overnice; affectedly fastidious; fussy. — **Syn.** See FINICAL.

— *v. t. & i.;* SPRUCED (sprōōst); SPRUC'ING (sprōōs'ĭng). To dress smartly; give or restore a look of neatness to; — often with *up. Now Colloq.* — **spruce'ly,** *adv.* — **spruce'ness,** *n.*

spruce beer. **1.** A kind of beer from Prussia. *Obs.* **2.** A fermented beverage made from a sweetened decoction of spruce twigs and leaves, or flavored with an extract of spruce.

sprue (sprōō), *n. Founding.* **a** The hole through which metal is poured into the gate and thence into the mold. **b** The waste piece cast in this hole; hence, dross.

spruit (sprūt), *n.* [D., a sprig, shoot, sprout.] A small affluent of a river, often dry. *South Africa.*

sprung (sprŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SPRING.

spry (sprī), *a.;* SPRI'ER or SPRY'ER; SPRI'EST or SPRY'EST. Nimble; active. *Colloq. & Dial.*

spud (spŭd), *n.* **1.** A sharp, narrow spade, esp. for digging up large-rooted weeds. **2.** A potato. *Dial. & Colloq.* **3.** Something short and thick; *Local, U. S.*, a piece of fried dough. — *v. t.;* SPUD'DED; -DING. To dig with a spud.

spud'der (spŭd'ẽr), *n.* = 1st BARKER.

spue (spū). Obs. or Scot. & Dial. var. of SPEW.

spume (spūm), *n.* [L. *spuma.*] Froth; foam; scum. — *v. i.;* SPUMED (spūmd); SPUM'ING (spūm'ĭng). To froth; foam. — **spu'mous** (spū'mŭs), **spum'y** (spūm'ĭ), *a.*

spu·mes'cent (spū-mĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *spumescens*, p. pr. of *spumescere* to grow foamy, fr. *spuma* foam.] Like froth or foam; foaming. — **spu-mes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

spun (spŭn), *pret. & p. p.* of SPIN.

spun silk, a cheap fiber, made from floss silk, carded and spun, often mixed with cotton. — **s. yarn,** small rope or small stuff or rope yarns loosely twisted, as for seizings.

spunk (spŭnk), *n.* [Gael. *spong* tinder, sponge, or Ir. *sponc*, fr. L. *spongia* sponge.] **1.** Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, tinder made from a species of fungus; punk. **2.** A spark or gleam; a little fire. **3.** Spirit; mettle; also, anger; passion. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To kindle. *Colloq.*

spunk'y (spŭnk'ĭ), *a.;* SPUNK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Full of spunk; mettlesome; also, touchy. *Colloq.*

spur (spûr), *n.* [AS. *spura, spora.*] **1.** A pointed implement secured to a rider's heel to urge the horse by its pressure. **2.** A goad to action; an incitement; as, on the *spur* of the moment. **3.** Something suggesting a spur; as: **a** A projecting root or short branch of a tree. **b** Ergot of rye. **c** A hollow spurlike part of a corolla or calyx, as in the larkspur. **d** Any stiff sharp spine, as on the wings and legs of certain birds; esp., the spine on a cock's leg. See POULTRY, *Illust.* **e** A metal spine or gaff for fastening to the leg of a gamecock, for fighting. **4.** In permanent fortifications, a buttress of masonry projecting at intervals from a wall which requires reënforcement. **5.** *Arch.* **a** A short wooden brace of a post. **b** = 2d GRIFFE. **6.** *Carp.* A brace; strut. **7.** A ridge or lesser elevation that extends laterally from a mountain or range of mountains.

— *v. t.;* SPURRED (spûrd); SPUR'RING. **1.** To prick with spurs; hence: to incite; stimulate; instigate. **2.** To pro-

vide with a spur or spurs; to put gaffs on. — *v. i.* To spur on one's horse; hasten.

spur'gall' (-gôl'), *n.* A gall or wound from the spur.

spurge (spûrj), *n.* [OF. *espurge*, fr. *espurgier* to purge, L. *expurgare*. See EXPURGATE.] Any of a genus (*Euphorbia*) of plants, mostly shrubby and yielding bitter, milky juice.

spur gear. *Mach.* A spur wheel; also, gear consisting essentially of such wheels. — **spur gearing.**

spur'-heeled' (spûr'hēld'), *a. Zoöl.* Having the claw of the hind toe elongated and straight, as the larks.

spu'ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spurius.*] **1.** Bastard. **2.** Not proceeding from the true source; not genuine; counterfeit; false. **3.** *Bot.* Being (such or so) superficially but not morphologically; as, a *spurious* fruit. See FRUIT, *Illust.* — **Syn.** Adulterate, supposititious, fictitious. See ARTIFICIAL. — **spu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **spu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

spurn (spûrn), *v. t.* [AS. *spurnan* to kick, offend.] **1.** To kick; drive back or away as with the foot. **2.** To reject with disdain; treat with contempt; as, to *spurn* an offer. — *v. i.* **1.** To kick. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; make contemptuous opposition. — *n.* **1.** A kick. *Rare.* **2.** Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment. — **spurn'er,** *n.*

spurred (spûrd), *a.* Having a spur or spurs.

spur'rer (spûr'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, spurs.

spur'ri-er (spûr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who makes spurs.

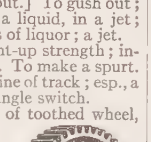
spur'ry } (spûr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz); -REYS (-ĭz). [D. or
spur'rey } OF. *spurrie.*] Any of several small silenaceous herbs; esp., a white-flowered European herb (*Spergula arvensis*) with whorled filiform leaves.

spurt (spûrt), *v. i.* [AS. *spryttan* to sprout.] To gush out; spout forth; jet. — *v. t.* To expel, as a liquid, in a jet; squirt. — *n.* A sudden gushing forth, as of liquor; a jet.

spurt, *n.* A sudden manifestation of pent-up strength; increased exertion for a short time. — *v. i.* To make a spurt.

spur track. *Railroads.* A short branch line of track; esp., a side track joined to its main line by a single switch.

spur wheel. *Mach.* The simplest form of toothed wheel, having teeth parallel to the axis.



Spur Wheel.

sput'ter (spŭt'ẽr), *v. i.*; -TERED (-ẽrd); -TER-ING. **1.** To spit small, scattered particles, as in slovenly and rapid speaking; splutter. **2.** To utter words hastily and indistinctly. **3.** To throw out anything, as jets of steam, with a noise as of one sputtering, as green wood burning. — *v. t.* **1.** To eject rapidly and in particles, with a spluttering sound. **2.** To utter spasmodically and confusedly. — *n.* **1.** Act of sputtering. **2.** Moist matter thrown out in small particles. **3.** Confused and excited speech; hence: fuss; ado. — **sput'ter-er,** *n.*

spu'tum (spū'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPUTA (-tȧ). [L., fr. *spuere, sputum,* to spit.] That which is expectorated; spittle.

spy (spī), *v. t.*; SPIED (spīd); SPY'ING. [OF. *espier,* of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; espy; see. **2.** To discover by close search or examination; as, to *spy* a secret fault. **3.** To explore; inspect secretly; — usually used with *out;* as, they *spied* out the land. — *v. i.* **1.** To scrutinize. **2.** To watch secretly; — often used with *on* or *upon.*

— *n.*; *pl.* SPIES (spīz). **1.** One who watches, esp. secretly or furtively, the conduct of others. **2.** One who, clandestinely or on false pretenses, obtains or seeks information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with intent to communicate to the enemy. Soldiers or aviators in uniform passing through or over the enemy's lines for this purpose are not spies. Spies are subject to be shot.

spy'glass' (-glȧs'), *n.* A small telescope.

squab (skwŏb), *a.* **1.** Fat; short and thick. **2.** Unfledged; recently hatched. — *n.* **1.** A nestling of a pigeon or similar bird. **2.** A short, fat person. **3.** A cushion; also, a sofa.

squab, *adv.* With a heavy fall; plump. *Colloq. or Dial.*

squab'ble (skwŏb''l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). To quarrel noisily; wrangle. — *v. t. Print.* To disarrange so that readjustment is necessary; — said of composed type. — *n.* A noisy dispute; wrangle. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE.

squab'bler (-lẽr), *n.* One who squabbles; a brawler.

squab'by (-ĭ), *a.*; -BI-ER; -BI-EST. Short and thick; squat.

squad (skwŏd), *n.* [F. *escouade,* earlier *esquadre,* fr. It. *squadra,* L. *ex* + *quadra* a square.] **1.** *Mil.* A small party of men grouped for drill, inspection, or other purpose. **2.** Hence, any small group of individuals engaged in a common enterprise or effort.

squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* [F. *escadron,* formerly also *esquadron,* fr. It. *squadrone.* See SQUAD.] **1.** A square of troops. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** Any body of men in regular formation; specif., *Mil.,* a division of a cavalry regiment. **3.** *Nav.* A division of a fleet; in the United States navy, eight vessels, regarded as the tactical unit; also, from two to eight ships on the same station or service. **4.** *Aëronautics.* A division or detachment of a fleet of aircraft.

— *v. t.* To form into, or arrange in, squadrons; hence, to array in formal order. — **squad'roned** (-rŭnd), *a.*

squail (skwāl), *n.* **1.** A disk or counter used in the game of squails. *Archaic.* **2.** [In form **squails,** construed as a *sing.*] An old game in which disks or counters on a table are snapped at a mark in the center. *Now Rare.*

squal'id (skwŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *squalidus,* fr. *squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy. — **Syn.** See DIRTY. — **squa-lid'i-ty** (skwŏ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **squal'id-ly,** *adv.* — **squal'id-ness,** *n.*

squall (skwôl), *n.* A sudden violent gust of wind, often with rain or snow. — *v. i.* To blow a squall.

squall, *v. i. & t.* To cry out or scream violently. — *n.* A harsh, piercing cry. — **squall'er,** *n.*

squall'y (skwôl'ĭ), *a.*; SQUALL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Abounding with or threatening squalls.

squal'or (skwŏl'ŏr; skwā'lôr), *n.* [L., fr. *squalere* to be filthy.] Squalidness; miserable and unkempt condition.

squa'ma (skwā'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SQUAMÆ (-mē). [L., a scale.] *Biol.* A scale or scalelike structure.

squa'mate (-māt), *a.* [L. *squamatus.*] Scaly.

squa-ma'tion (skwȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being squamate. **2.** The arrangement of scales on an animal.

squa-mo'sal (-mō'sȧl), *a.* **1.** Scalelike; squamous. **2.** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, a membrane bone of the skull of many vertebrates, corresponding to the squamous portion of the temporal bone of man.

squa'mous (skwā'mŭs), **squa'mose** (skwā'mōs; skwȧ-mōs'), *a.* [L. *squamosus,* fr. *squama* a scale.] Scaly; specif., *Anat.,* designating, or pert. to, the anterior upper portion of the temporal bone of man and various mammals. — **squa'mous-ness,** *n.* [squamous.]

squam'u-lose (skwăm'ū-lōs; skwā'mū-), *a.* Minutely

squan'der (skwŏn'dẽr), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To scatter; disperse. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** To spend lavishly, profusely, or wastefully; dissipate. — **Syn.** Expend, waste, scatter. — *n.* Act of squandering; waste. *Rare.* — **squan'der-er,** *n.*

square (skwâr), *n.* [OF. *esquarre,* deriv. of L. *ex* + *quadrus,* adj., square, *quattuor* four.] **1.** A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Anything of, or approximating to, this form; specif. *Agric.,* the bracts subtending the flower of the cotton plant. **3.** A quadrilateral area bounded by streets, or the distance along one side of it. **4.** An open place or area, as at the meeting of streets. **5.** An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work. **6.** The fact of having, or conformity to, a true square; as, to be out of *square.* **7.** A standard; canon. *Obs.* **8.** *Mil.* A body of troops in square formation. **9.** *Arith. & Alg.* The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; as, 9 is the *square* of 3.

on the square. **a** At right angles; not obliquely. **b** In an open, fair manner; honestly. *Colloq.* **c** On equal terms.

— *v. t.*; SQUARED (skwârd); SQUAR'ING (skwâr'ĭng). **1.** To form with four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** To form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces; also, to measure in order to find the deviation from a right angle, straight line, or plane surface. **3.** To bring approximately to a right angle; as, to *square* one's shoulders. **4.** To compare with, or reduce to, any given standard; adjust; as, to *square* our actions by the opinions of others. **5.** To make even; balance; settle; as, to *square* accounts. **6.** *Math.* To multiply (a number or a quantity) by itself. **7.** *Math.* To find a square equal in area to; as, to *square* a circle (an impossible operation); to *square* a triangle. **8.** To induce to favorable or satisfactory action or attitude by a gift or a bargain, esp. a corrupt one; bribe. *Slang.* **9.** To place accurately in position, as in bearings.

— *v. i.* **1.** To accord, conform, or agree; fit; — usually used with *with.* **2.** To take a boxing attitude; — often used with *up* or *off. Colloq.*

— *a.* **1.** Having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Forming a right angle; as, a *square* corner. **3.** Squared; converted from a linear unit into a square unit of area having the side of the same length; as, a *square* foot. **4.** Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilinear and angular outlines; as, a man of a *square* frame. **5.** Exactly adjusted or correspondent; hence: just; exact; honest; as, *square* dealing. **6.** Even; leaving no balance; as, to make accounts *square.* **7.** Of a meal, etc., substantial; satisfying. *Colloq.* **8.** Straightforward; absolute; unequivocal; as, a *square* contradiction. **9.** *Naut.* At right angles with the mast and keel.

square bracket. *Printing.* See BRACKET, *n.* 3. — **s. dance,** a dance consisting of a set figure, or a series of figures, performed by an even number of couples, as a quadrille. — **s. knot,** a knot in which the terminal and standing parts are together and parallel each to the other; a reef knot. See KNOT, *Illust.* — **s. measure,** the measure of areas in square units; also, a system of such units. See MEASURE. — **s. piano.** See PIANO. — **s. root,** *Math.,* that root which, multiplied by itself, produces the given number or quantity; a second root. — **square'ly,** *adv.* — **square'ness,** *n.*

squar'er (skwâr'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, squares.

square'-rigged' (skwâr'rĭgd'), *a. Naut.* Having the principal sails extended on yards suspended horizontally at the middle ; — disting. from *fore-and-aft.*

square'-toed' (-tōd'), *a.* **1.** Having the toe square, as a shoe. **2.** Fig. : Old-fashioned ; precise ; prim.

square'-toes' (-tōz'), *n.* An old-fashioned, precise person.

squar'rose (skwăr'ōs ; skwŏ-rōs'), *a.* [L. *squarrosus* scurfy, scabby.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Rough with divergent scales or processes ; also, thickly crowded and rigid, as leaves.

squash (skwŏsh), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *askutasquash*, in which *asq*, pl. *asquash*, means raw, green, immature, applied to fruit and vegetables used green, or uncooked.] The fruit of any of several vines (genus *Cucurbita*) of the cucumber family ; also, the vine.

squash, *v. t.* To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass ; crush. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To fall heavily and helplessly. *Colloq.* **2.** To make a splashing or squelching sound. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed ; specif., *Obs. or Rare.*, an unripe pod of peas. **2.** A sudden fall or shock of a heavy, soft body. **3.** A crushed mass. **4.** A game much like rackets. — **squash'er,** *n.*

squash bug. A large black American hemipterous insect (*Anasa tristis*) injurious to squash vines.

squash'y (skwŏsh'ĭ), *a. ;* SQUASH'I-ER ; -I-EST. Easily squashed ; soft ; esp., soft and wet. — **squash'i-ness,** *n.*

squat (skwŏt), *v. t. ;* SQUAT'TED or SQUAT ; SQUAT'TING. [OF. *esquater, -tir.*] To cause to crouch or squat ; — chiefly reflexive. — *v. i.* **1.** To sit down upon the hams or heels. **2.** To sit or keep close to the ground. **3.** To settle on land, esp. new or unoccupied land, without right or title ; also, to settle on public land under government regulation with a view to acquiring title.

— *a.* **1.** Sitting on the hams or heels ; crouching. **2.** Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

— *n.* The posture of one who, or that which, squats.

squat'ter (skwŏt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, squats ; specif. : **a** One who settles on land, esp. new or unsettled land, without a right or title. **b** In the United States and Australia, sometimes, one who settles lawfully on government land with a view to acquiring title.

squat'ty (skwŏt'ĭ), *a.* Squat ; dumpy ; thickset.

squaw (skwô), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *squa.*] A female ; a woman ; — used with reference to North American Indians.

squaw'fish' (skwô'fĭsh'), *n.* A large cyprinoid fish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*) found in the Pacific coast rivers from central California northward.

squawk (skwôk), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To utter a harsh, abrupt scream, as a fowl. — *n.* **1.** Act or noise of squawking. **2.** The black-crowned night heron. — **squawk'er,** *n.*

squaw man. A white man married to an Indian woman, and, usually, living as one of her tribe.

squaw'root' (skwô'rōōt'), *n.* An American leafless fleshy plant (*Conopholis americana*) parasitic on oak roots.

squeak (skwēk), *v. i.* **1.** To utter or make a squeak. **2.** To break silence or secrecy ; confess ; betray. *Slang.* — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squeak. **2.** To utter or speak in a shrill piping tone. — *n.* A sharp, shrill, usually short, cry or sound. — **squeak'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [shave. *Colloq.*] **a narrow, or a near, squeak,** a narrow escape ; a close

squeak'y (-ĭ), *a.;* SQUEAK'I-ER ; -I-EST. Squeaking. — **squeak'i-ly** (skwēk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **squeak'i-ness,** *n.*

squeal (skwēl), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a squeal. **2.** To turn informer ; betray a secret. *Slang.* — *n.* A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry. — **squeal'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *a.* [ME. *squaimous, sweymous*, prob. fr. ME. *sweem* dizziness.] Inclined to be sick at the stomach ; qualmish ; hence : fastidious ; easily disgusted or offended. — **Syn.** Overnice, scrupulous. See NICE. — **squeam'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **squeam'ish-ness,** *n.*

squee'gee (skwē'jē ; skwē-jē'), *n.* A kind of scraper with a leather or rubber edge used for drying decks, windows, etc., by squeezing off the superfluous water ; hence : a smaller similar device used by photographers, lithographers, and others ; also, a squeegee roller. — *v. t. ;* -GEED (-jēd ; -jēd'') ; -GEE-ING. To smooth, press, or treat with a squeegee.

squeegee roller. A small India-rubber roller with a handle, used esp. in printing and photography as a squeegee.

squeeze (skwēz), *v. t. ;* SQUEEZED (skwēzd) ; SQUEEZ'ING. [AS. *cwēsan, cwȳsan.*] **1.** To exert pressure on opposite sides or parts of ; compress. **2.** To force, gain, or procure by or as by pressure. **3.** To make a squeeze of. See SQUEEZE, *n.*, 2. *Cant.* **4.** To oppress, as with burdens, taxes, etc. — **Syn.** Constrict, hug, pinch, gripe. — *v. i.* To press ; crowd ; — often used with *through, into,* etc.

— *n.* **1.** Act of squeezing ; pressure. **2.** A counterpart made by squeezing an object into a plastic substance. *Cant.*

squeeze play. *Baseball.* A play in which, when there is a runner on third base and not more than one out, the batter bunts a pitched ball, the runner starting for home as soon as the pitcher makes a motion to pitch. *Cant.*

squeez'er, *n.* One who, or that which, squeezes.

squelch (skwĕlch), *v. t.* To quell or crush ; hence to discomfit ; disconcert ; put down. *Colloq.*

squelch, *v. i.* **1.** To make a sound such as that made by a body plunging into water, mud, etc., or by a person walking in wet shoes. **2.** To be or become silenced or discomfited. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A sound as of squelching in wet boots ; also, a heavy fall. **2.** = SQUELCHER. *All Colloq.*

squelch'er, *n.* A crushing argument or answer. *Colloq.*

squib (skwĭb), *n.* **1.** A paper tube or ball filled with gunpowder to be fired so as to burn and often to explode with a crack ; hence, a broken firecracker the powder in which burns with a fizz. **2.** *Blasting.* A kind of slow match or safety fuse. **3.** A brief witty or sarcastic writing or speech ; lampoon ; also, *Obs.*, a writer of lampoons.

— *v. i. ;* SQUIBBED (skwĭbd) ; SQUIB'BING. **1.** To move about restlessly. *Obs.* **2.** To explode with a slight, sharp crack or a fizz. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw, use, or explode, like a squib. **2.** To make squibs or lampoons against ; pasquinade.

squid (skwĭd), *n.* **1.** Any ten-armed cephalopod (esp., any species of *Loligo, Ommastrephes,* or a related genus) having a long, taper body, and a caudal fin on each side. **2.** A heavily weighted jig used in fishing for bluefish.

squier (skwīr). Obs. var. of SQUARE, SQUIRE.

squil'gee (skwĭl'jē ; skwĭl-jē''), *n.* **1.** = SQUEEGEE. **2.** *Naut.* A strap, or becket, and a toggle used to confine a studding sail while being set.

— *v. t. ;* -GEED (-jēd ; -jēd'') ; -GEE-ING. To squeegee.

squill (skwĭl), *n.* [F. *squille,* L. *squilla, scilla,* Gr. *σκίλλα.*] **1. a** A bulb or root of the sea onion (*Urginea maritima*) cut in thin slices for use as an expectorant and diuretic ; — chiefly in *pl.* **b** The plant itself. **2.** Any of a genus (*Scilla*) of liliaceous bulbous herbs with pink, blue, or white racemose flowers borne on a naked scape.

squil'la (skwĭl'ȧ), *n. ; pl.* E. -LAS (-ȧz), L. -LÆ (-ē). [L., prawn, shrimp.] Any of a genus (*Squilla*) of crustaceans which burrow in mud or beneath stones on the seashore.

squinch (skwĭnch), *n. Arch.* A supporting arch, lintel, corbeling, or the like, across the corner of a room. [peep. *Eng.*]

Squinch.

squin'ny (skwĭn'ĭ), *n. & v.* Squint ;

squint (skwĭnt), *a.* **1.** Looking obliquely or askance. **2.** Not having the optic axes coincident ; — said of the eyes.

— *v. i.* **1.** To see or look obliquely or askance ; also, to look or peer with eyes partly closed. **2.** To be cross-eyed. **3.** To deviate from a true line ; hence, to have an indirect bearing or implication ; as, his remarks *squint* toward revolt. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squint ; direct obliquely. **2.** To close (the eyes or an eye) partly. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or habit of squinting. **2.** Hence : **a** *Med.* Strabismus. **b** *Arch.* = HAGIOSCOPE. — **squint'er,** *n.*

squint'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes that squint ; cross-eyed ; hence : looking askance ; prejudiced ; malignant.

squin'y (skwĭn'ĭ ; skwĭn'ĭ). Var. of SQUINNY, squint.

squir'arch-y, squire'arch-y (skwīr'ȧr-kĭ), *n. ; pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). **1.** The gentry collectively. **2.** Government by the English landed gentry, or squires ; — alluding to their political influence, esp. before the Reform Bill of 1832.

squire (skwīr), *n.* [For *esquire.*] **1.** A shield bearer or armor bearer of a knight. Cf. ESQUIRE, 1. **2.** In England, a title of dignity next below *knight,* and above *gentleman* ; hence, also, in both England and America, a title of office and courtesy, most usually given in England to country gentlemen, in the United States to justices of the peace and to lawyers and judges. **3.** A male attendant on a great personage ; also, *Colloq.*, a gallant devoted to a lady ; also, *Obs.*, a procurer.

— *v. t. ;* SQUIRED (skwīrd) ; SQUIR'ING (skwīr'ĭng). **1.** To attend as a squire. **2.** To attend as a beau, or gallant ; escort. *Colloq.*

squire'ling, *n.* A petty squire.

squirm (skwûrm), *v. i.* To twist about with contortions like an eel or a worm ; wriggle ; writhe. — *n.* Act or fact of squirming ; wriggle.

squir'rel (skwŭr'ĕl ; skwĭr'-), *n.* [OF. *esquireul, escureul,* fr. LL. dim. of L. *sciurus,* Gr. *σκίουρος ;* apparently fr. Gr. *σκιά* shade + *οὐρά* tail.] **1.** Any of various small or medium-sized rodents (family *Sciuridæ*) ; esp. any of the arboreal forms with a long bushy tail and strong hind legs. **2.** In Australia, any of certain flying phalangers.

Fox Squirrel.

squirrel corn. An American papaveraceous herb (*Bikukulla canadensis*) with much-divided leaves and a scape bearing a raceme of cream-colored flowers.

squirt (skwûrt), *v. t. & i.* To eject or come forth, as water, in a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice ; spurt ; jet.

squirting cucumber, a plant (*Ecballium elaterium*), of the cucumber family, the fruit of which forcibly ejects its seeds.
—*n.* **1.** Act of squirting; also, an instrument for squirting a liquid. **2.** A small, quick stream; jet. —**squirt'er,** *n.*

stab (stăb), *v. t.*; STABBED (stăbd); STAB'BING. **1.** To pierce with or as with a pointed weapon; as, to *stab* a man. **2.** To thrust or drive (a pointed weapon, etc.). —*v. i.* To thrust or give a wound with or as with a pointed weapon.
—*n.* A thrust of, or a wound made by or as by, a pointed weapon. — **stab'ber,** *n.*

sta'bile (stā'bĭl; stăb'Il), *a.* [L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand.] Stationary; not moving; — specif., in electrotherapeutics, opposed to *labile;* as, *stabile* electrodes. See LABILE, **a.**

sta-bil'i-ty (stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being stable; steadiness; firmness; as, the *stability* of a structure. **2.** Fixedness; — opp. to *fluidity.* **3.** Steadiness or firmness of character or purpose; constancy. **4.** *Mech.* State or quality of being stable, as of an equilibrium or a steady motion. — **Syn.** Steadfastness, stableness.

sta'bi-lize (stā'bĭ-līz; stăb'I-), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To make stable; specif., *Aëronautics,* to maintain the equilibrium of (a flying machine, etc.) by means of fixed surfaces or other devices not manipulated by the pilot. — **sta'bi-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

sta'bi-liz'er (-līz'ẽr), *n.* One that stabilizes; specif., *Aëronautics,* a device for stabilizing (a flying machine, etc.).

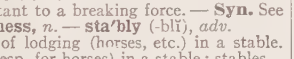
sta'ble (stā'b'l), *n.* [OF. *estable,* fr. L. *stabulum,* fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** A building for beasts to lodge and feed in, esp. one with stalls. **2.** The horses of a certain stable collectively; also, all the persons concerned with a certain stable collectively. *Racing Cant.*
—*v. t. & i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING. To lodge in a stable.

sta'ble, *a.* [OF. *estable,* fr. L. *stabilis,* fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; fixed; as, a *stable* government. **2.** Steady in purpose; constant. **3.** Durable; not subject to sudden change; abiding; permanent; as, a *stable* foundation. **4.** So placed as to resist forces tending to cause motion; of such structure as to resist distortion or molecular or chemical disturbance; also, resistant to a breaking force. — **Syn.** See LASTING. — **sta'ble-ness,** *n.* — **sta'bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

sta'bling, *n.* **1.** Act of lodging (horses, etc.) in a stable. **2.** Accommodation (esp. for horses) in a stable; stables.

stab'lish (stăb'lĭsh), **-ment.** *Archaic* for ESTABLISH, etc.

stac-ca'to (stȧ-kä'tō; *It.* stäk-kä'tō), *a.* [It., detached.] *Music.* Disconnected; cut short or apart by gaps of silence; — opposed to *legato.*



Staccato Marks.

stack (stăk), *n.* [From Scand.] **1.** A large pile of hay, grain, straw, or the like. **2.** A more or less orderly pile or heap; as, a *stack* of billets. **3.** An English unit of measure for coal and wood, as fuel, equal to 108 cu. ft. (4 cu. yds.). **4.** *Arch.* A number of flues in one structure rising above the roof; hence, any chimney or conduit for smoke. **5.** A fixed rack or set of fixed racks with shelves for books. **6.** *Mil.* A pyramidal self-supporting pile of arms; now, specif., such a pile composed of three interlocked rifles or carbines. **7.** A large quantity or number, as of coin. *Colloq.*
—*v. t.* To pile up. — **to stack cards,** *Card Playing,* to arrange cards secretly for cheating.

stack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stacks; specif., a device for stacking hay or straw; esp., an elevator or blast tube attachment to a threshing machine for stacking the straw, as on a wagon.

stac'te (stăk'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. στακτή, prop., fem. of στακτός oozing out in drops.] One of the sweet spices used by the ancient Jews to prepare incense.

stac-tom'e-ter (stăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. στακτός oozing out in drops (fr. στάζειν to drop) + *-meter.*] *Pharm.* A dropping glass or pipette of small bore, for counting the drops.

stad'dle (stăd'l), *n.* [AS. *staðol, staðul,* a foundation, firm seat.] **1.** A support; staff. *Obs.* **2.** The supporting frame or base of a stack, as of hay.

stad'hold'er (stăd'hōl'dẽr), **stadt'hold'er** (stăt'-), *n.* [D. *stadhouder; stad* place, city + *houder* a holder.] Orig., a viceroy in a Netherlands province; later, the chief executive of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

sta'di-a (stā'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It.] **1.** *Surv.* **a** A temporary station. **b** A stadia rod. *Now Chiefly Eng.* **c** An instrument with stadia hairs. *Chiefly U. S.* **2.** *Mil.* A kind of range finder consisting, in its simplest form, of a graduated stick held at arm's length.

stadia hairs *or* **wires.** *Surv.* In a theodolite, etc., horizontal cross hairs or wires equidistant from the central horizontal cross hair.

stadia rod. *Surv.* A graduated rod used with an instrument of the stadia class to measure the distance from the observation point to the place where the rod is positioned.

sta'di-um (stā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -DIA (-ȧ), E. -DIUMS (-ŭmz). [L., a stadium (sense 1), Gr. στάδιον.] **1.** A Greek measure of length, the Attic stadium being 606.9 English feet, or 185 meters. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* A course for foot races, with tiers of seats for spectators. **3.** A similar modern structure, with its inclosure. **4.** A stage; period.

staff (stăf), *n.* [G. *staffieren* to fill out, adorn, fr. D., fr. OF. *estoffe* stuff.] *Arch.* A plaster combined with fibrous and other materials, used for temporary ornamental buildings.

staff, *n.*; *pl.* in senses 1, 2, STAVES (stāvz; stăvz) or STAFFS (stăfs); in senses 3, 4, STAFFS. [AS. *stæf* staff.] **1.** A pole or stick; as: **a** A stick carried in the hand for support; hence, a support. **b** A cudgel or club. **c** A pole, stick, or wand as an ensign of authority. **d** A pole on which a flag is displayed. **e** The long handle of certain weapons, as a lance or poleax. **f** Any of various graduated sticks or rules, as used in building, etc. **2.** *Music.* The five horizontal lines, with their spaces, on which music is written; — called also *stave.* **3.** [From STAFF, 1 **c,** an ensign of authority.] **a** *Mil.* An establishment of officers, not having command, but having administrative and executive duties. **b** *Nav.* (1) The officers not in line to succeed to a command, as naval constructors, paymasters, surgeons, etc. (2) Officers detailed to serve on the staff of the commander of a fleet or squadron. **4.** A body of assistants to a superintendent or manager; as, the *staff* of a newspaper; a hospital *staff.*

Head of European Stag. 1/40

staf'fel-ite (stăf'ĕl-īt), *n.* [From *Staffel,* in Prussia, where it is found.] *Min.* A greenish phosphate and carbonate of calcium, occurring in forms of fibrous, radiating structure.

staff officer. *Mil. & Nav.* An officer serving on a staff.

stag (stăg), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *steggr* a male bird, male cat; prob. through a doubtful AS. *stagga.*] **1.** **a** The adult male of the European red deer. **b** The male of certain other large deer (esp. genus *Cervus*). **2.** A castrated bull. **3.** A man at a social gathering unaccompanied by a woman; also, a social gathering of men only; — often used attributively. *Colloq.*

stag beetle. Any of numerous, mostly large, lamellicorn beetles (constituting the family *Lucanidæ*) the males of which have long and often branched mandibles suggesting the antlers of a stag. [HAW, **a.**

Stag Beetle. 2/3

stag'bush' (stăg'bŏŏsh'), *n.* = BLACK|

stage (stāj), *n.* [OF. *estage* dwelling, situation, stage, deriv. fr. L. *stare* to stand.] **1.** An elevated platform, esp. one on which an orator may speak, a play may be presented, etc. **2.** Specif., the raised flooring in a theater where plays are enacted; also, the whole space back from the proscenium, including wings, flies, etc. **3.** *Microscopy.* The small platform of the stand of a microscope on which the object for examination is placed. **4.** A scaffold; staging. **5.** The theater; the drama; also, the theatrical profession. **6.** Scene of any noted action, event, or career. **7.** A place of rest on a regularly traveled road; a station. **8.** A stage-coach. **9.** The distance between two places of rest on a road; hence, a degree of advance in a journey or in any pursuit, process, etc. **10.** **a** *Biol.* One of several periods in the development of many animals and plants; as, the larval *stage.* In insects, often called *instar.* **b** *Geol.* One of the subdivisions of a series of strata.
—*v. t.*; STAGED (stājd); STAG'ING (stāj'ĭng). To exhibit on or as on a stage; specif., to put (a play) on the stage.

stage'coach' (stāj'kōch'), *n.* A coach that runs regularly between stations, to convey passengers.

stage'craft' (-krȧft'), *n.* Art of writing or staging plays.

stag'er (stāj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who has long acted on the stage of life; — usually with *old.* **2.** A stage player. *Archaic.*

stage whisper. A loud whisper, as by an actor, pretended not to be heard by one or more of the actors.

stag'ger (stăg'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To reel, or cause to reel, to one side and the other; sway; totter; hence: to waver, or cause to waver, in purpose; hesitate; shock. —*n.* **1.** A reeling or tottering movement of the body in trying to walk or stand. **2.** In *pl. Veter.* A cerebral and spinal disease of horses and other animals, attended by reeling or sudden falling; — called also *blind staggers.* **3.** In *pl.* Bewilderment; perplexity. *Rare.* — **stag'ger-er,** *n.* — **stag'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*

stag'ger-bush' (stăg'ẽr-bŏŏsh'), *n.* An American ericaceous shrub (*Pieris mariana*) poisonous to stock. It has clusters of nodding white flowers.

stag'hound' (stăg'hound'), *n.* One of a nearly extinct

breed of hounds, formerly used in hunting the stag and other large animals.

stag'i-ly (stāj'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a stagy manner.

stag'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being stagy.

stag'ing (stāj'ĭng), *n.* **1.** = SCAFFOLD, **c.** **2.** Business of running stagecoaches; also, act of journeying in stagecoaches. **3.** Act or art of putting a play on the stage.

Stag'i-rite (stăj'ĭ-rīt), *n.* A native of Stagira, a town in ancient Macedonia; specif., Aristotle.

stag'nant (stăg'nănt), *a.* [L. *stagnans, -antis*, p. pr.] **1.** Not flowing; hence, foul from want of motion, as a pool. **2.** Not active or brisk; dull. — **stag'nan-cy** (-năn-sĭ), *n.*

stag'nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING. [L. *stagnatus*, p. p. of *stagnare* to stagnate, *stagnum* body of standing water.] **1.** To be or become motionless; hence, to become impure or foul by want of motion. **2.** To be or become dull or inactive.

stag-na'tion (stăg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being stagnant; cessation of flowing; as, *stagnation* of the blood. **2.** Lack of action, or of brisk action; cessation of activity; as, *stagnation* of business.

stag'y (stāj'ĭ), *a.*; STAG'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); STAG'I-EST. Having characteristics of the stage; theatrical; as, a *stagy* person, tone, or bearing; — used depreciatively.

staid (stād), *a.* Sober; grave; steady; sedate. — **Syn.** See DECOROUS. — **staid'ly,** *adv.* — **staid'ness,** *n.*

stain (stān), *v. t.* [Abbr. fr. *distain.*] **1.** To discolor with foreign matter; make foul; spot. **2.** To tinge with a color or colors combining with or penetrating the substance; dye. **3.** To spot with guilt or infamy; soil; tarnish; as, to *stain* a life or a name. — **Syn.** Sully, discolor; disgrace, taint, dishonor. — *v. i.* To give or receive a stain.

— *n.* **1.** A discoloration by foreign matter; a place discolored; a spot. **2.** A dye, pigment, etc., used in staining. **3.** A natural spot of a color different from the ground color. **4.** Taint of guilt; tarnish; also, cause of reproach; shame. **5.** A cause of reproach or disgrace. — **Syn.** Blot, pollution, disgrace, infamy. — **stain'er,** *n.* — **stain'less,** *a.*

stair (stâr), *n.* [AS. *stæger*, fr. *stīgan* to rise.] **1.** A series of steps from one level to another. *Chiefly Technical or Scot.* **2.** Any one of a series of steps for ascending or descending; *collectively, in pl.*, a series of steps; a flight of stairs; a stair (sense 1).

stair'case' (stâr'kās'), *n.* A flight, or series of flights, of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.

stair'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The head or top of a staircase.

stair'way' (stâr'wā'), *n.* A way up or down a flight or flights of stairs; staircase.

stake (stāk), *n.* [AS. *staca.*] **1.** A pointed piece, as of wood, driven or to be driven into the ground as a mark, support, etc. **2.** A post to which a person is bound when put to death by burning; hence, fig., death by such burning. **3.** A stick inserted upright in a loop, eye, or mortise, as at the side or end of a cart. **4.** That which is staked, or hazarded, for gain or loss; something wagered or risked. **5.** Short for GRUBSTAKE. **6.** The prize set in any contest; — often in *pl.* **7.** A property or interest involved; as, a *stake* in a business. **at stake,** involved; implicated; hence, in jeopardy.

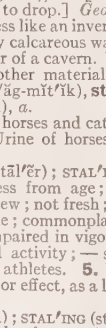
— *v. t.*; STAKED (stākt); STAK'ING (stāk'ĭng). **1.** To fasten or support with stakes; also, to tether to a stake. **2.** To mark the limits of by stakes; — used with *out* or *off.* **3.** To wager; venture; bet. **4.** Short for GRUBSTAKE.

stake'hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* The holder of a stake, or wager.

sta-lac'ti-form (stă-lăk'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a stalactite.

sta-lac'tite (stă-lăk'tīt), *n.* [Gr. *σταλακτός* oozing out in drops, dropping, fr. *σταλάζειν* to drop.] *Geol.* **a** A pendent deposit of calcium carbonate, resembling an icicle, in a cavern. **b** A similar formation of other material; as, a *stalactite* of lava. — **stal'ac-tit'ic** (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭk), **stal'ac-tit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

sta-lag'mite (stă-lăg'mīt), *n.* [Gr. *στάλαγμα* that which drops, fr. *σταλάζειν* to drop.] *Geol.* **a** A deposit, more or less like an inverted stalactite, formed by calcareous water dropping on the floor of a cavern. **b** A similar deposit of other material. — **stal'ag-mit'ic** (stăl'ăg-mĭt'ĭk), **stal'ag-mit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*



Stalagmites.

stale (stāl), *v. i.* Of horses and cattle, to urinate. — *n.* Urine of horses or cattle.

stale, *a.*; STAL'ER (stāl'ĕr); STAL'EST. **1.** Vapid or tasteless from age; as, *stale* beer. **2.** Not new; not fresh; as, *stale* bread. **3.** Trite; commonplace; as, *stale* wit. **4.** Impaired in vigor or energy by prolonged activity; — said esp. of overtrained athletes. **5.** Impaired in legal force or effect, as a lien, by laches or disuse.

— *v. t.*; STALED (stāld); STAL'ING (stāl'ĭng). **1.** To make stale; destroy charm or freshness of. **2.** To render common; cheapen. — *v. i.* To become stale; wear out. — **stale'ly,** *adv.* — **stale'ness,** *n.*

stale'mate' (stāl'māt'), *n.* *Chess.* The position of the king when, though not in check, he cannot move without being put in check and no other piece can be moved. — *v. t.* To subject to a stalemate; hence, to bring to a standstill.

stalk (stôk), *n.* [ME. *stalke*, fr. *stale*, AS. *stela* stock, stem.] **1.** The stem, or main axis, of a plant. **2.** *Bot.* Any supporting organ, as a petiole, peduncle, etc. **3.** That which is like, or likened to, the stalk of a plant, as the stem of a quill.

stalk, *v. i.* [AS. *stalcian* to go slowly.] **1.** To walk or steal along cautiously or furtively. *Obs.* **2.** To approach game stealthily or under cover. **3.** To walk with lofty, haughty, or pompous bearing. — *v. t.* To approach, as game, under cover or by stealth. — *n.* **1.** A stately or haughty step or walk. **2.** Act or process of stalking game. — **stalk'er,** *n.*

stalked (stôkt), *a.* Having, or borne on, a stalk or stem.

stalk'ing-horse', *n.* **1.** A horse, or a figure like a horse, behind which a hunter stalks game. **2.** A mask; pretense.

stalk'y (stôk'ĭ), *a.* Like a stalk.

stall (stôl), *n.* [AS. *steall, stall*, place, seat, station, stable.] **1.** A place where horses or cattle are kept; a stable; esp., a compartment for one horse, ox, or the like. **2.** A small apartment or booth in which business is conducted; also, a bench, table, etc., on which articles are exposed; as, a butcher's *stall.* **3.** A seat in the choir of a church, for one of the officiating clergy. **4.** In a theater, orig., a seat with arms; now, one of the seats in the forward part of the orchestra. **5.** A covering or sheath for a finger or thumb.

— *v. t.* **1.** To install. *Obs.* **2.** To put or keep in a stall or stable. **3.** To fatten by stall-feeding. *Archaic.* **4.** To check or stop by causing to become fast in mud, snow, or the like; to mire; hence, to stop or check unintentionally; as, to *stall* an engine by too great a load. — *v. i.* **1.** To live in or as in a stall. *Obs.* **2.** To kennel, as dogs. **3.** To stick fast, as in mire; hence, to stop contrary to intention, as an engine from an overload.

stall'-feed', *v. t.*; -FED'; -FEED'ING. To feed and fatten in a stall or on dry fodder.

stal'lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *estalon*, fr. OHG. *stal* a stable.] A male horse not castrated.

stal'wart (stôl'wĕrt; stŏl'-), *a.* [AS. *stælwyrðe, -wierðe*, serviceable.] Stout; strong; sturdy; also, brave; valiant. — **Syn.** See STRONG. — *n.* **1.** A stalwart person. **2.** An unwavering partisan; specif. [*cap.*], *U. S. Politics*, one of that faction of the Republican party which during Grant's administrations (1869–1877) built up a strong "machine." Cf. HALF-BREED. — **stal'wart-ly,** *adv.* — **stal'wart-ness,** *n.*

stal'worth (-wŭrth), *a.* Stalwart. *Archaic or Dial.*

sta'men (stā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MENS (-mĕnz) (only in 2d sense); L. STAMINA (stăm'ĭ-nȧ) (only in 1st sense). [L., warp, thread, fiber.] **1.** A thread; esp., a warp thread. **2.** The microsporophyll in seed plants; that organ of the flower which gives rise to the male gamete or fertilizing cell. It consists of the *anther* and the *filament.*

stam'i-na (stăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *stamen* the warp.] **1.** The fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it strength. **2.** Chief strength or support; power of endurance; backbone; — commonly used as a *sing.*

stam'i-nal (-năl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a stamen or stamens. **2.** Of or pert. to or exhibiting stamina.

stam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having or producing stamens; esp., having stamens but no pistils. Cf. PISTILLATE.

sta-min'e-al (stă-mĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* Staminal (def. 1).

stam'i-nif'er-ous (stăm'ĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*stamen* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or having stamens.

stam'i-no'di-um (-nō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See STAMEN; -OID.] *Bot.* An abortive or sterile stamen.

stam'i-no'dy (stăm'ĭ-nō'dĭ), *n.* [*stamen* + Gr. *εἶδος* form.] *Bot.* Metamorphosis of a flower organ into a stamen.

stam'mel (stăm'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *estamel.*] An old kind of coarse woolen cloth dyed red; also, the color or the dye.

stam'mer (-ĕr), *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *stamur, stamer*, stammering.] To speak with involuntary stops or hesitations; stutter. **Syn. Stammer, stutter** are ordinarily synonymous, except that *stutter* is more emphatic. **Stammer** often indicates embarrassment or hesitation; **stutter**, stronger emotion.

— *n.* Act of stammering; defective utterance.

stam'mer-er, *n.* One who stammers.

stamp (stămp), *v. t.* [AS. *stempan.*] **1.** To crush; pulverize. **2.** To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot. **3.** To bring down (the foot) forcibly and noisily on the ground or floor. **4.** To impress or imprint with a mark; hence, to fix deeply or indelibly. **5.** To cut out, bend, or indent with a stamp, die, or the like. **6.** To indicate as by a mark or stamp; mark; distinguish. **7.** To put a stamp on; as, to *stamp* a letter. — *v. i.* **1.** To strike; beat; crush. **2.** To strike the foot forcibly and noisily downward.

— *n.* **1.** Act of stamping. **2.** That which stamps; as: **a** An instrument for making imprints, as a die. **b** A heavy pestle, raised by water or steam power, for crushing ores. **3.** The

mark, impression, design, or the like, made by stamping. **4.** Specif., an official mark or seal set on things, as to evidence the payment of a government tax, or on papers to signify that a duty or tax has been paid, or certain conditions fulfilled. **5.** A stamped or printed device or slip of paper issued by the government at a fixed price, and required to be put upon certain papers or things as evidence that the government dues are paid; as, a postage *stamp*. **6.** = TRADING STAMP. **7.** A character or reputation fixed as if by imprinting; distinctive nature or sign. **8.** Value or authority, as if given by an official stamp. **9.** A thing stamped, as a coin or medal. *Obs.* **10.** Make; cast; form; character. **11.** In *pl.* **a** Money; esp,. paper money. *Slang, U. S.* **b** Government stamp duties.

Stamp Act. An act of the British Parliament (1765) imposing a duty on all paper, vellum and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials null and void.

stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *n.* [Sp. *estampida.*] **1.** A wild, headlong scamper, or running away, of a number of animals; hence, a sudden flight, as of an army in a panic. **2.** A sudden unconcerted acting together of a number, as from some common impulse. — *v. i.*; -PED'ED (-pēd'ĕd); -PED'ING. **1.** To run away in a panic; — used of droves of cattle, horses, etc., also of armies. **2.** To act together suddenly and unconcertedly. — *v. t.* To cause to stampede.

stamp'er (stăm'pĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, stamps, as: **a** *Post Offices.* A canceler of stamps. **b** An instrument for pounding or stamping. **c** Any of various stamping machines for pulverizing, cleansing, etc.

stance (stăns), *n.* [OF. *estance* a standing, position.] **1.** Station; position; site. *Scot.* **2.** Mode of standing or being placed; posture; as, the *stance* of a figure in a picture. **3.** *Golf.* The position of a player's feet, relative to each other and to the ball, in making a stroke.

stanch, staunch (stănch; stänch), *v. t.* [OF. *estanchier.*] **1.** To stop or check the flow of; stop the flow of blood from. **2.** To quench; quell. *Archaic or Dial.* — *v. i.* To cease, as the flowing of blood.

— *n.* A floodgate. — *a.* **1.** Water-tight; sound; hence: firm; strong. **2.** Constant and zealous; loyal; steadfast; true. **Syn.** Resolute, steadfast, unwavering, unswerving, steady. — **Stanch, steadfast** agree in the idea of firmness of principle. *Steadfast* implies unwavering or unswerving adherence to a course or policy; *stanch* emphasizes resoluteness, or unquestioning loyalty to a cause or idea.

stanch'er (stăn'chĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, stanches, or stops, flowing; specif., a styptic.

stan'chion (stăn'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *estanchon, estançon,* deriv. fr. L. *stans, stantis,* standing.] An upright bar, post, prop, or support. — *v. t.* To secure (cattle in a stall) by a stanchion or stanchions.

stanch'ly, *adv.* In a stanch manner.

stanch'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stanch.

stand (stănd), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* STOOD (stŏŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAND'ING. [AS. *standan.*] **1.** To take, or be at rest in, an upright or firm position; specif., to support one's self on the feet in an erect or nearly erect position; — opposed to *lie, sit, kneel,* etc. **2.** To take or have one's stand; as, to *stand* aside; hence: be situated or located; as, the house *stands* on a hill. **3.** To cease from progress; pause; stop. **4.** To remain unchanged or unimpaired; endure; abide; last; as, the law still *stands.* **5.** To assume and maintain a particular position, as with reference to a course of action; be fixed or steadfast; as, to *stand* for temperance. **6.** To make a stand; act in opposition or resistance. **7.** To have or maintain a relative position, order, or rank in or as in a graded scale; as, the stock *stands* above par. **8.** To hesitate; scruple; as, he will not *stand* at murder. **9.** To be in some particular state; be; as, he *stands* accused. **10.** To be essentially; consist; — used with *in.* **11.** To be consistent; agree; — used with *with,* except in the phrase, *it stands to reason.* **12.** To be a candidate. **13.** *Naut.* To hold a course at sea; sail (in a specified direction). **14.** To measure when erect on the feet. **15.** To concern; be of interest or advantage (to).

to stand by. **a** To be near; be present. **b** To maintain; defend; support. **c** *Naut.* To be, or get, ready; as, *stand by* to raise the anchor. — **to s. in,** to cost. — **to s. off.** **a** To keep one's self at a distance. **b** Not to comply. — **to s. on** *or* **upon.** **a** To depend upon. **b** To deem important; insist on; as, *to stand on* one's rights. **c** *Naut.* To continue on the same tack or course. — **to s. out.** **a** To project. **b** To persist in resolution or resistance; — **to s. over,** to be postponed. — **to s. pat.** **a** *Poker.* To play, or signify one's intention of playing, one's hand as dealt, without resorting to the draw. **b** Hence, *Colloq.,* to oppose change of any kind; esp., *U. S. Politics,* to oppose any change in policy, esp. in the tariff policy. Hence: **stand'pat'ter,** *n.*, **-pat'tism,** *n.* — **to s. to,** to ply; persevere in using; as, *to stand to* one's oars. — **to s. up for,** to defend; justify; support. — **to s. upon.** = TO STAND ON. — **to s. up to,** to meet fairly and fully, as a danger, a foe, an obligation.

— *v. t.* **1.** To set upright; cause to stand. **2.** To endure; sustain; tolerate; bear. **3.** To withstand; as, the city *stood* the siege. **4.** To submit to; suffer; abide; as, to *stand* trial. **5.** To be at the expense of; pay for; as, to *stand* treat. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See BEAR.

to stand a chance, a show, etc., to have a chance or a likelihood or possibility. — **to s. fire.** **a** *Mil. & Nav.* To receive the fire of an enemy without giving way. **b** To be capable of exposure to high temperatures without material damage. — **to s. off,** to hold at bay, as an assailant; put off, as a dun. — **to s. one's ground,** to stand firm; maintain one's position.

— *n.* **1.** Act of standing. **2.** Specif., a halt or stop, esp. for defense or resistance. **3.** A place or post where one stands; station. **4.** Specif.: **a** The place where a witness stands to testify. **b** A raised platform or station whence a race or other outdoor spectacle may be viewed. **5.** A stall or booth for business; any location or station for business. **6.** *Theat.* A town where a touring company stops for performance; as, a one-night *stand.* **7.** A small table; also, something on or in which anything may be placed for support. **8.** A suit, set, or the like; of soldiers, a troop. *Obs. or Dial.* **9.** The relative number of plants growing on a given area; as, a good *stand* of corn. **10.** A young tree, usually reserved when other trees are cut; also, a tree growing or standing on its own root.

stand'ard (stăn'dărd), *n.* [OF. *estandart,* of Teutonic origin.] **1.** **a** An emblematic figure; as, the eagle was the *standard* of the Roman legion; specif., *Her.,* a long, tapering flag of considerable size and richness used by a noble or leader; — disting. from a *banner.* **b** Loosely, a banner; as the royal British *standard.* See FLAG, *Illust.,* for both **a** & **b.** **2.** That which is established by authority as a rule for measuring. **3.** That which is established by authority, custom, or general consent as a model or example; criterion; test. **4.** *Coinage.* a Legal weight and fineness of the metal used in coins. **b** The standard of value of a monetary system, being in modern systems gold (the **gold standard**) or silver (the **silver standard**). **5.** An upright support. **6.** *Forestry.* **a** A tree permitted to remain after felling the coppice. **b** Any tree from one to two feet in diameter breast-high. **7.** *Hort.* A tree, shrub, or herb with an erect, tree-like stem, and not dwarfed by grafting nor trained upon a wall or trellis. **8.** *Bot.* A vexillum.

Syn. Standard, criterion. A **standard** is an accepted or established rule or model; **criterion** adds the implication of a test.

— *a.* **1.** Being, affording, or according with, a standard for comparison and judgment. **2.** Having a recognized value. **standard time,** the civil time established by law or by general usage over a region or country. In England, the standard time is Greenwich mean solar time. In the United States and Canada, there are five standards of time, viz., *Provincial* (in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia), *Eastern, Central, Mountain,* and *Pacific,* corresponding severally to the mean local times of the 60th, 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west from Greenwich, and being therefore four, five, six, seven, and eight hours earlier, respectively, than Greenwich time.

standard bearer. An officer or soldier of an army, company, battery, or troop, who bears a standard; hence, the leader of any organization or movement; as, the *standard bearer* of a political party.

stand'ard-ize (stăn'dăr-dīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To reduce to, or compare with, a standard.

stand'ard-i-za'tion (-dĭ-zā'shŭn; -dĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of standardizing; state of being standardized.

stand'-by', *n.*; *pl.* -BYS. One to be relied upon. *Colloq.*

stand'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stands.

stand'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Upright or erect; as, *standing* grain. **2.** Not flowing; stagnant; as, a *standing* pool. **3.** Established by law, custom, or the like; settled; permanent; as, a *standing* army; *standing* committees. **4.** Not movable; fixed; as, a *standing* bed. **5.** Done from a standing position; as, a *standing* jump.

— *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, stands or comes to a stand. **2.** Place to stand in; station. **3.** Condition in society; relative position; reputation; rank; as, a man of good *standing.* **4.** Maintenance of position or condition; duration; as, a custom of long *standing.*

stand'ish (stăn'dĭsh), *n.* [*stand* + *dish.*] A stand for writing materials.

stand'-off', *n.* **1.** Act of standing off. **2.** A counterbalancing effect; hence: a tie; a draw.

stand'pat'ter, *n.* See *to stand pat,* under STAND, *v. i.*

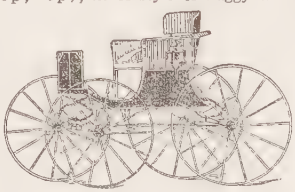
stand'pipe' (stănd'pīp'), *n.* A high vertical pipe or reservoir for water, used to equalize pressure in a supply system.

stand'point' (-point'), *n.* A fixed point or station; position from which objects or principles are viewed and judged; as, the historical *standpoint.*

stand'still' (-stĭl'), *n.* Stop; state of rest.

stand'-up', *a.* **1.** Erect; upright. **2.** Done, taken, etc., by one in a standing position; as, a *stand-up* lunch. *Colloq.*

stan'hope (stăn'hōp; -ôp), *n.* A style of buggy with high seat, closed back, and characteristic side construction.


Stanhope.

stank (stăŋk), *pret.* of STINK.

stan'na-ry (stăn'ə-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. [LL. *stannaria.*] A tin mine; tin works.

stan'nate (stăn'āt), *n.* A salt of stannic acid.

stan'nel (stăn'ĕl), *n.* Also **stan'iel** (stăn'yĕl). [AS. *stāngella*, lit., stone yeller.] The kestrel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

stan'nic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tin, esp. in its valence of four. Cf. STANNOUS.

stan'nite (stăn'īt), *n.* *Min.* A steel-gray or iron-black mineral of a metallic luster; tin pyrites. It is a compound of tin, copper, iron, and sulphur, and sometimes zinc.

stan'no-type (stăn'ō-tīp'), *n.* [L. *stannum* tin + *-type.*] A photograph taken upon a tin plate; a tintype.

stan'nous (-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, tin, esp. in its valence of two. Cf. STANNIC.

stan'num (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Tin.

stan'za (stăn'zə), *n.*; *pl.* -ZAS (-zəz). [It., fr. L. *stans*, p. pr. of *stare* to stand.] *Pros.* A group of verses forming a division of a song or poem. — **Syn.** See VERSE.

sta-pe'di-al (stə-pē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *stapes* stirrup.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the stapes.

sta-pe'li-a (-lĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., after Joannes Bodæus a *Stapel*, a physician and botanist of Leiden.] Any of a genus (*Stapelia*) of leafless African asclepiadaceous herbs, with oddly colored flowers usually having the odor of carrion.

Stapelia (*S. asterias*).

sta'pes (stā'pēz), *n.* [LL., a stirrup.] *Anat.* The innermost ossicle of the ear of mammals. See EAR, *Illust.*

staph'y-lo-plas'ty (stăf'ĭ-lō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [Gr. σταφυλή bunch of grapes, the uvula + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation for remedying defects of the soft palate.—**staph'y-lo-plas'tic** (-lō-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

staph'y-lor'a-phy, staph'y-lor'rha-phy (-lôr'ə-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. σταφυλή bunch of grapes, the uvula + ῥάπτειν to sew.] *Surg.* The plastic operation of uniting a cleft palate.

sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *stapel* a pile, stocks, emporium.] **1.** A settled mart; emporium. *Hist.* **2.** Place of supply; source; as, a *staple* of news. **3.** Principal commodity of traffic; chief product. **4.** A chief constituent or item. **5.** Unmanufactured or raw material. **6. a** A lock of wool. **b** The general fiber of wool, cotton, flax, etc. **7.** [Prob. fr. OF. *estaple* stake to which things were fastened.] A loop of iron or wire with two points to be driven into wood, etc., to hold a hook, pin, etc.

— *a.* **1.** Established in commerce; settled; as, a *staple* trade. **2.** Regularly produced in large quantities; principal; chief; as, a *staple* commodity.

— *v. t.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To secure by a staple or staples. **2.** To sort according to its staple; as, to *staple* cotton.

sta'pler (-plẽr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in staple goods. **2.** One employed to assort wool according to its staple. **3.** A machine that binds papers together with wire staples.

star (stär), *n.* [AS. *steorra.*] **1.** Orig., any heavenly body visible as a small spot or a point of light; now, any of those heavenly bodies that are visible as apparently fixed points of light, or of those, specif. called *planets*, that periodically change their apparent position. Astronomically the sun is often called a *star*, because its spectrum is practically identical with the spectrum of nearly half of the fixed stars. Technically, stars are designated in the order of brightness, in a given constellation, by making use of letters of the Greek alphabet, the magnitude being expressed decimally; as, *α* Lyræ, 0.2 (the decimal magnitudes from—1.4 to 1.5 corresponding to the old designation *first magnitude;* 1.6 to 2.5 to *second magnitude;* 2.6 to 3.5 to *third magnitude*, and so on). **2.** *Astrol.* A star, esp. a planet, supposed to influence fortune; hence, destiny; fortune. **3.** A conventional figure having five or more points, representing a star; something likened to, or suggestive of, a star. **4.** Specif.: **a** An asterisk [*]; — used as a reference to a note, to fill a blank, etc. **b** A white or light-colored spot on the forehead of an animal, as a horse. **c** *Elec.* The figure produced by joining the coils or circuits of a polyphase apparatus or system at a common point; — used chiefly adjectively (as in *star* connection, grouping, winding) to indicate that this method of joining is used. **5.** A person of brilliant and attractive qualities; *Theat.*, the principal member of a company, usually playing the chief rôles.

star of Bethlehem, also **star-of-Bethlehem,** any of various liliaceous plants (esp. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*). — **Stars and Stripes,** the flag of the United States; — popularly so called.

— *v. t.*; STARRED (stärd); STAR'RING. **1.** To set or adorn with stars; bespangle. **2.** To mark with an asterisk. **3.** *Theat.* To present as a star. — *v. i.* To be brilliant or prominent; specif., *Theat.*, to act as a star.

star apple. A tropical American sapotaceous tree (*Chrysophyllum cainito*); also, its apple-shaped edible fruit, the carpels of which present a starlike figure when cut across.

star'board (stär'bōrd; -bẽrd; 57), *n.* [AS. *stéorbord*, i. e., steer board.] *Naut.* That side of a vessel on the right of a person on board facing the bow; — opp. to *port*, formerly *larboard.* — *a. Naut.* Pert. to the starboard. — *adv.* Toward the starboard side. — *v. t. Naut.* To put to the starboard side; as, to *starboard* the helm.

starch (stärch), *n.* [ME. *starche*, fr. *starc*, *sterc*, strong, AS. *stearc* stiff.] **1.** A white, odorless, tasteless, granular or powdery carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, widely disseminated among plants. It is an important element of food, and is used in making commercial glucose, for stiffening linen, etc. **2.** A stiff, formal manner; rigid or constrained conventionality; stiffness.

— *v. t.* To stiffen with or as if with starch.

Star Chamber. [Prob. from the *stars* with which the ceiling of the room where it sat was decorated.] *Eng. Hist.* An ancient high court (abolished in 1641) exercising wide civil and criminal jurisdiction, which sat without a jury. It could proceed on mere rumor or examine witnesses, and it could apply torture.

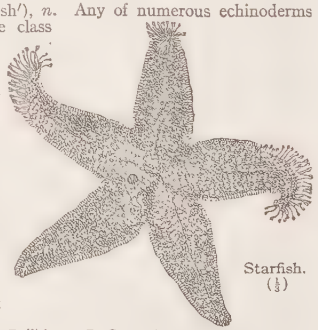
starch'y (stär'chĭ), *a.*; STARCH'I-ER (-chĭ-ẽr); STARCH'I-EST. Consisting of starch; resembling starch or something starched; hence: stiff; precise. — **starch'i-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

star drift. *Astron.* Similar and probably related motion of the stars of an asterism, as distinguished from apparent change of place due to solar motion.

stare (stâr), *v. i.*; STARED (stârd); STAR'ING (stâr'ĭng). [AS. *starian.*] **1.** To gaze fixedly, as through wonder, impudence, etc. **2.** To be conspicuous; as, *staring* colors. — **Syn.** See GAZE. — *v. t.* To gaze at; also, to affect in a specified way by a fixed gaze; as, to *stare* one out of countenance.

— *n.* Act of staring; a fixed look, as suggesting wonder, impudence, etc. — **star'er** (stâr'ẽr), *n.*

star'fish' (stär'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of numerous echinoderms (constituting the class *Asteroidea*) having a body of radially disposed arms, usually five in number.


Starfish. (⅛)

star flower. Any of several plants having star-shaped pentamerous flowers; as: **a** The star of Bethlehem. **b** Any of a genus (*Trientalis*) of primulaceous plants.

star'gaze' (-gāz'), *v. i.* To gaze at or as if at stars.

star'gaz'er (stär'gāz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gazes at the stars; an astrologer; sometimes, jocosely, an astronomer. **2.** Any of several spiny-rayed marine fishes (family *Uranoscopidæ*) whose eyes are on top of the head and look directly upward.

star'gaz'ing (-gāz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of a stargazer. **2.** Hence, absent-mindedness; abstraction.

star grass. Any of a genus (*Hypoxis*) of amaryllidaceous plants, with small star-shaped flowers.

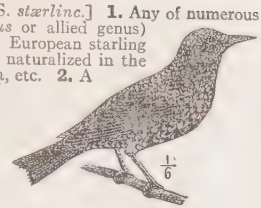
star'ing-ly (stâr'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* In a staring manner.

stark (stärk), *a.* [AS. *stearc* stiff, strong.] **1.** Stiff; rigid; as, *stark* in death. **2.** Unyielding; stern; harsh. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **3.** Strong; powerful. *Archaic.* **4.** Sheer; utter; as, *stark* folly. — **Syn.** See STIFF. — *adv.* Wholly; quite; as, *stark* mad. — **stark'ly,** *adv.*

stark'-nak'ed (-nāk'ĕd; 24), *a.*, *or* **stark naked.** Wholly naked; quite bare.

star'light' (stär'lĭt'), *n.* The light given by the stars. — *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

star'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [AS. *stærlinc.*] **1.** Any of numerous passerine birds (*Sturnus* or allied genus) of the Old World. The European starling (*S. vulgaris*) has been naturalized in the United States, Australia, etc. **2.** A protective structure of piles round a pier of a bridge.



European Starling. 1/6

star'lit' (stär'lĭt'), *a.* Starlight.

star'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Designating an American mole, the **star-nosed mole** (*Condylura cristata*), having small radiating processes surrounding the nostrils.

starred (stärd), *p. a.* **1.** Adorned with stars. **2.** *Theat.* Presented as a star. **3.** Marked with an asterisk.

star route. *U. S. Postal Service.* Any route, other than railroad, steamboat, and rural-service routes, over which mail is carried under contract.

star'ry (stär'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the stars; abounding with stars. **2.** Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar. **3.** Shining like stars; sparkling. **4.** Stellate.

star shower. A meteoric shower.

star'-span'gled (-spăn'g'ld), *a.* Spangled with stars.

start (stärt), *n.* [AS. *steort.*] A tail; — now dial. exc. in composition; as, red*start*.

start (stärt), *v. i.* [ME. *sterten.*] **1.** To move suddenly and quickly; dart; spring. **2.** To give an involuntary twitch or spring, as in sudden surprise, pain, joy, etc. **3.** To set out; begin. **4.** To become somewhat displaced or loosened. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to start; rouse; as, to *start* a hare. **2.** To startle. *Obs., R., or Scot.* **3.** To cause to move or act; set going. **4.** To displace or loosen; dislocate; as, to *start* a bolt. **5.** To tap and begin drawing from, as a cask. — *n.* **1.** Act of starting; sudden involuntary motion, as from surprise, fear, etc. **2.** A spasmodic and brief effort or action; as, by fits and *starts*. **3.** A sudden, capricious impulse; sally; also, movement under a sudden, capricious impulse; as, *starts* of fancy. **4.** A part that has started or become loosened or displaced; a loosening or displacement. **5.** The beginning, as of a journey or a course of action; — opposed to *finish*. **6.** A lead or handicap at the beginning of a competition. — **start'er,** *n.*

star thistle. A spiny European asteraceous plant (*Centaurea calcitrapa*) having heads of purple flowers; also, a related species (*C. solstitialis*) with yellow flowers.

star'tle (stär't'l), *v. i.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). [AS. *steartlian* to stumble.] To move suddenly as in surprise, fear, alarm, etc. — *v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, etc.; frighten suddenly. — **Syn.** Start, shock, alarm. — *n.* A start or shock, as in alarm, surprise, etc.

star'tler (stär'tlĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, startles.

star'tling (stär'tlĭng), *p. a.* Causing sudden fear, surprise, anxiety, or the like. — **star'tling-ly,** *adv.*

star type. *Mach.* See RADIAL ENGINE.

star-va'tion (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of starving; state of being starved.

starve (stärv), *v. i.*; STARVED (stärvd); STARV'ING. [AS. *steorfan* to die.] **1.** To perish with or as with hunger; suffer extreme hunger. **2.** To perish, or suffer greatly, with cold. *Rare in U. S.* **3.** Hence: to suffer from any want; be in need. — *v. t.* **1.** To kill with hunger; also, to distress or subdue by famine. **2.** To destroy with cold; freeze; chill. *Eng.* **3.** To destroy, or to weaken or disable, by want of any kind. **4.** To get rid of or destroy as by starving.

starve'ling (stärv'lĭng), *n.* One who, or that which, pines or is thin from lack of nutriment. — *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.

starv'er, *n.* One who starves.

star'wort' (stär'wûrt'), *n.* **1.** Any species of aster. **2.** Any of various chickweeds (genus *Alsine*). **3.** Water starwort.

sta'sis (stā'sĭs; stăs'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στάσις* a standing still.] *Physiol.* An arrest of the blood current due, presumably, to abnormal resistance of the capillary walls.

state (stāt), *n.* [OF. *estat*, fr. L. *status* a standing, position.] **1.** Mode or condition of being; condition. **2.** Condition as to wealth, social position, etc.; standing; rank; status. **3.** Condition of living; specif., elaborate style; hence, formal dignity, pomp, etc. **4.** = ESTATE, *n.*, 4. **5.** A person of high rank, as a noble. *Obs. or Archaic.* **6.** In *pl.* The states-general of a country. **7.** A political body, or body politic; any body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government, esp. one that is not subject to external control. **8.** [*Often cap.*] Any of a number of commonwealths, or bodies politic, constituting a sovereign state (in sense 7) by federation, as in the United States and the German Empire. **9.** The territory or the government of a state (in sense 7 or 8); also, the entity collectively constituted by the body politic, territory, and government of a state.

— *v. t.*; STAT'ED (stāt'ĕd); STAT'ING. **1.** To set; fix; as, a *stated* time. **2.** To express the particulars of; narrate. **Syn.** Mode, circumstances, case, plight, predicament, condition, situation. — **State, condition, situation.** **State** is the general word, and denotes mode of existence; **condition**, commonly more specific than *state*, often refers to an object considered esp. in and for itself; **situation** denotes state esp. as to external objects and influences; but the three words are often used with little distinction; as, the *state* of one's health; the *condition* of one's clothes; an awkward *situation*.

state'craft' (stāt'krăft'), *n.* State management.

state'hood, *n.* Condition or character of being a state.

state'house' (-hous'), *n., or* **state house.** The building in which a State legislature sits; a State capitol. *U. S.*

state'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. Evincing state, or lofty dignity. — **Syn.** Majestic, grand, august, imposing. — **state'ly,** *adv.* — **state'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

state'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of stating. **2.** That which is stated; a narrative; report. **3.** An abstract of an account showing the balance due.

state prison. Also **state's prison.** **a** A prison maintained by the state, esp. one for political offenders or for persons confined for reasons of state. **b** [Usually **State prison.**] In the United States, a prison maintained in a State under State laws, usually, for persons convicted of the more serious grades of crime, or felonies.

stat'er (stāt'ĕr), *n.* One who states.

sta'ter (stā'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *στατήρ.*] *Antiq.* **a** A gold coin of Persia and of various ancient Greek states. The Attic stater was equivalent, in fine gold, to about $5.72 (£1 3s. 6d.). **b** A silver coin of various values.

State rights, *or* **States' rights.** The rights, under the Constitution of the United States, inhering in the separate States. *U. S.*

state'room' (stāt'rōōm'), *n.* **1.** An apartment of state in a palace or great house; — in this sense, written *state room.* **2.** An individual apartment on a vessel or a railroad car.

state's evidence (stāts). *Law.* Evidence for the government or the people; — used chiefly in *to turn state's evidence. U. S.* See KING'S EVIDENCE.

states'-gen'er-al (stāts'jĕn'ĕr-ăl), *n.* An assembly of the governing classes or of their representatives in a country, esp. [*cap.*] the representative assembly of France prior to 1615 and in 1789, or the Dutch parliament.

states'man (stāts'măn), *n.* A man versed in government; esp., one who shows unusual wisdom in treating great public matters; also, a man actually occupied with the affairs of government and influential in shaping its policy. — **Syn.** See POLITICIAN. — **states'man-like, -man-ly,** *a.* — **states'man-ship,** *n.*

stat'ic (stăt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *στατικός* causing to stand, skilled
stat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } in weighing.] **1.** Acting by mere weight without motion; as, *statical* pressure. **2.** Pert. to bodies at rest or in equilibrium. **3.** Pert. to passive, as disting. from active, elements. **4.** *Econ.* **a** Dealing with absolute quantities of goods or money, such as capital, rather than with rates of movement from hand to hand, such as income. **b** Less correctly, but oftener, dealing with problems as they present themselves in a stable state of society. — **stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stat'ics (stăt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Mechanics treating of the equilibrium of forces, or relating to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them; — disting. from *dynamics.*

sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *stacion, estacion*, fr. L. *statio*, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand.] **1.** Posture. *Rare.* **2.** Place where anything stands, esp. where a person or thing habitually stands or is appointed to remain for a time. **3.** Specif.: **a** A regular stopping place, as on a railroad. **b** A place or region to which a government ship or fleet is assigned for duty. **4.** Post assigned; sphere of duty or occupation. **5.** Situation; position; location; as, to take up one's *station* in front. **6.** Social standing; rank.

Syn. Station, depot. The use of **depot** as a synonym for railroad **station** is contrary to the best usage.

station of the cross [*Often cap.*], *Eccl.*, any of a series, usually 14, of representations (images or pictures) of the successive stages of Christ's passion.

— *v. t.* To appoint or assign; place; set.

sta'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Fixed in a certain place, course, mode, or the like; not moving; stable. **2.** Not changing condition; neither improving nor getting worse. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who, or that which, is stationary or tends to remain in one place, condition, or the like.

sta'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* [LL. *stationarius.*] **1.** A bookseller or publisher. *Obs.* **2.** One who sells articles used in writing.

sta'tion-er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers. — *a.* Belonging to, or sold by, a stationer.

sta-tis'ti-cal (stă-tĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to statistics. — **sta-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stat'is-ti'cian (stăt'ĭs-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in, or engaged in compiling, statistics.

sta-tis'tics (stă-tĭs'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) **1.** [Construed as *sing.*] Systematic compilation or use of facts or instances

for general inferences. **2.** [Construed as *pl.*] Classified facts respecting the condition of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest or matter, esp. those facts which can be stated in numbers.

stat'o-blast (stăt'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. *στατός* standing (i. e., remaining) + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* In many fresh-water polyzoans, a bud or germ developed in the body, in a chitinous envelope, and generally serving to preserve the species in winter, bursting and developing in spring.

sta'tor (stā'tŏr ; stăt'ĕr), *n. Mach.* A stationary part in or about which another part (the rotor) revolves, esp. when both are large, as the stationary member of an electrical machine.

stat'o-scope (stăt'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *στατός* standing, fixed + *-scope.*] **1.** *Physics.* A sensitive form of aneroid barometer for recording small changes in atmospheric pressure. **2.** An instrument for registering the rise and fall of a balloon or airship.

stat'u-a-ry (stăt'ū-ā-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who makes statues. **2.** Art of making statues. **3.** A collection of statues ; statues collectively.

stat'ue (stăt'ū), *n.* [F., fr. L. *statua.*] The sculptured or modeled likeness of a living being, in the full form on all sides, as in marble or bronze.

stat'ued (stăt'ūd), *a.* Adorned with statues.

stat'u-esque' (stăt'ū-ĕsk'), *a.* Resembling a statue, as in massive or formal dignity.

stat'u-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [F.] A small statue, usually one much smaller than life size. Cf. FIGURINE.

stat'ure (stăt'ūr), *n.* [F., fr. OF., fr. L. *statura*, orig., upright posture.] Natural height of an animal, esp. man.

sta'tus (stā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] State ; condition.

‖ **status in quo** (kwō), ‖ **s. quo** [L., state in which], the state in which anything is ; state existing.

stat'u-ta-ble (stăt'ū-tă-b'l), *a.* Made or imposed by statute ; statutory ; also, made in conformity to statute.

stat'ute (stăt'ūt), *n.* [OF. *estatut, statut*, fr. LL., fr. L. *statutus*, p. p. of *statuere* to set, ordain.] Something laid down or declared as fixed or established ; hence : **a** A law enacted by, or by the authority of, a legislature ; an act. **b** An act of a corporation or of its founder intended as a permanent rule or law ; as, the *statutes* of a university.

statute mile. See MILE:

statute staple. *Eng. Law.* A bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by which the creditor might, on nonpayment, forthwith have execution against the body and property of the debtor. It is now disused.

stat'u-to-ry (stăt'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Enacted, constituted, or imposed, by statute ; depending on statute for its authority.

staunch (stänch). Var. of STANCH.

stau'ro-lite (stô'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *σταυρός* a cross + *-lite.*] *Min.* A native brown to black basic silicate of aluminium and iron, $HFeAl_5Si_2O_{13}$, in prismatic crystals, often twinned so as to resemble a cross. — **stau'ro-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

stau'ro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *σταυρός* a cross + *-scope.*] *Cryst.* A modified polariscope used to find the position of planes of light vibration in sections of crystals.

stave (stāv), *n.* [From STAFF, and corresponding to the pl. *staves.*] **1.** A stick ; cudgel ; staff. **2.** Any of a number of strips forming the sides, covering, or lining of something, as of a cask. **3.** A bar or round of a rack, ladder, etc. **4.** A metrical portion ; stanza ; staff. **b** *Music.* = 2d STAFF, 2.

— *v. t.* ; *pret. & p. p.* STAVED (stāvd) or STOVE (stōv) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAV'ING (stāv'ĭng). **1.** To break in a stave or the staves of ; break a hole in ; — often used with *in.* **2.** To furnish with staves ; also, to form into staves. **3.** To keep at a distance, as by force or craft ; drive away ; — usually used with *off.* — *v. i.* To break ; be stove, as a ship.

staves (stāvz), *n.*, *pl.* of STAFF (see STAFF), STAVE.

staves'a'cre (stāvz'ā'kĕr), *n.* [OF. *stafisagre*, LL. *staphis agria*, Gr. *σταφίς* dried grape + *ἄγριος* wild.] A European and Asiatic larkspur (*Delphinium staphisagria*) having racemose purple flowers. Its seeds contain delphinine, and are violently emetic and cathartic.

stay (stā), *n.* [AS. *stæg.*] **1.** *Naut.* A rope, now usually of wire, supporting a mast. **2.** A guy rope or the like.

stay (stā), *v. t.* ; *pret. & p. p.* STAYED (stād) or STAID (stād) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAY'ING. [OF. *estayer* to prop.] **1.** To prop ; support. **2.** To satisfy for a time, as the stomach by food ; sustain. **3.** To endure ; withstand. **4.** To stop ; check ; also, to hinder ; detain ; keep back. **5.** To wait for ; await. **6.** To fasten with stays, as a mast.

— *v. i.* **1.** To depend ; rely. *Rare.* **2.** To cease from action or motion ; specif. : **a** To cease. *Archaic.* **b** To delay ; wait ; tarry. **c** To remain ; dwell. **d** To stand still ; not to retreat. **3.** To attend as a servant ; — used with *on. Rare.* **4.** To hold out in or as in a race. *Colloq.*

Syn. Stay, stop. The use of **stop** for **stay** in the sense of, to remain for a time (as, I am *stopping* at the Grand Hotel), is contrary to good usage. See RESIDE.

— *n.* **1.** A support. **2.** In *pl.* A corset. **3.** A hindrance ; check. **4.** A halt ; stand ; stop ; specif., a stopping, or more usually a suspension, of procedure or execution by judicial proceedings or executive mandate. **5.** Continuance in a place ; sojourn. — **stay'er,** *n.*

stay'sail' (stā'sāl' ; *naut.* stā's'l), *n.* Any sail on a stay.

stead (stĕd), *n.* [AS. *stede.*] **1.** Place, or spot, in general. *Obs. or Dial., exc. in composition.* **2.** Advantage ; service ; avail ; — used esp. in : **to stand in stead,** to be of service or advantage ; or, rarely, **to do** (*formerly* **make**) **stead,** to be of avail. **3.** Place or room which another had, has, or might have ; as, I came in his *stead.*

in stead of, *or* **in the s. of,** in place of. See INSTEAD.

— *v. t.* To avail ; help.

stead'fast, sted'fast (stĕd'fast), *a.* [AS. *stedefæst*, that is, fast in place.] **1.** Firmly fixed or established. **2.** Constant ; unswerving. — **Syn.** See STANCH. — **stead'fast-ly, sted'fast-ly,** *adv.* — **stead'fast-ness, sted'fast-ness,** *n.*

stead'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a steady manner.

stead'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being steady. — **Syn.** Constancy, resolution, unchangeableness. [*Eng.*]

stead'ing (-ĭng), *n.* A farmhouse and offices. *Scot. & Dial.*

stead'y (-ĭ), *a.* ; STEAD'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr) ; -I-EST. [From STEAD, *n.*] **1.** Firm in position ; fixed. **2.** Constant ; not fickle or wavering ; — said of persons. **3.** Regular ; constant ; uniform ; — said of things. **4.** *Naut.* Of a vessel, keeping nearly upright in a seaway. **5.** Sober and well ordered. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Invariable, unremitting, stable. See EQUABLE. [come, steady.

— *v. t. & i.* ; STEAD'IED (-ĭd) ; STEAD'Y-ING. To make, or become, steady.

— *interj. Naut.* An order to the steersman to keep the vessel's head pointing as it is.

steak (stāk), *n.* [From Scand.] A slice of meat, esp. of beef or venison, for broiling, frying, etc.

steal (stēl), *v. t.* ; *pret.* STOLE (stōl) ; *p. p.* STO'LEN (stō'l'n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEAL'ING. [AS. *stelan.*] **1.** To take feloniously ; to take without right and with intent to keep wrongfully. **2.** To appropriate to one's self furtively. **3.** To insinuate ; smuggle. *Obs.* **4.** To move stealthily ; as, he *stole* his hand into hers. **5.** To take possession of gradually and imperceptibly. **6.** To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner ; as, to *steal* a look. **7.** To go stealthily or secretly on ; as, to *steal* one's way. **8.** *Baseball.* To gain (a base) unaided by a hit, a put-out, or any kind of an error ; — said of a base runner.

Syn. Steal, pilfer, filch, purloin, embezzle. Steal is the general term ; **pilfer** and **filch** imply petty thieving ; to **purloin** is esp. to carry off by theft ; **embezzle** implies fraudulent appropriation by breach of trust.

— *v. i.* **1.** To commit theft. **2.** To move furtively.

— *n.* **1.** An act of stealing. **2.** Anything stolen. *Colloq.*

steal'er (stēl'ĕr), *n.* One who steals.

stealth (stĕlth), *n.* [From STEAL, *v.*] **1.** Theft. *Obs.* **2.** A going stealthily. *Obs.* **3.** Secret or clandestine procedure or action ; — in either a good or a bad sense.

stealth'y (stĕl'thĭ), *a.* ; STEALTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ĕr) ; -I-EST. Acting or done by stealth ; furtive ; sly. — **stealth'i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **stealth'i-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Stealthy, furtive are often interchangeable. But **stealthy** frequently suggests slow or deliberate as well as secret or clandestine procedure ; **furtive** often implies quick, no less than sly or surreptitious, action.

steam (stēm), *n.* [AS. *stēam* vapor, smoke, odor.] **1.** The invisible gas or vapor into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point ; water in the state of vapor. **2.** The mist formed by condensation of water vapor. **3.** Hence, any exhalation. **4.** Power ; force ; nerve. *Colloq.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To emit steam. **2.** To rise or pass off as vapor. **3.** To move or travel by the agency of steam. — *v. t.* To expose to the action of steam.

steam'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat propelled by steam.

steam boiler. A boiler for producing steam. See BOILER, 3.

steam chest. The chamber from which steam is distributed to a steam-engine cylinder ; — called also *valve chest* or *box.* See SLIDE VALVE, *Illust.*

steam engine. An engine driven or worked by steam.

steam'er (stēm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A machine driven or propelled by steam, as : **a** A steamship or steamboat. **b** A steam-propelled automobile, road locomotive, traction engine, or the like. **2.** A vessel in which articles are subjected to steam, as in washing or cookery.

steam'ship' (stēm'shĭp'), *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

steam'y (stēm'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of or resembling steam ; full of steam ; vaporous ; misty. [LIPASE.

ste-ap'sin (stē-ăp'sĭn), *n.* [G. ; *stearin* + *pepsin.*] =

ste'a-rate (stē'ā-rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of stearic acid.

ste-ar'ic (stē-ăr'ĭk), *a. Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to, obtained from, or like, stearin or tallow.

stearic acid, *Chem.*, a fatty acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, obtained by saponification of stearin, in white crystalline scales soluble in alcohol and ether. The stearic acid of commerce is a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

ste'a-rin (stē'ā-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. *στέαρ* tallow.] **1.** A constituent of many animal and vegetable fats and oils, which raises the melting point of the fat. **2.** Also **ste'a-rine.** **a**

The solid portion of any fat; — disting. from *olein*, the liquid portion. **b** *Com.* Stearic acid.

ste'a-rop'tene (stē'ă-rŏp'tēn), *n.* [*stearic* + *elæoptene.*] *Chem.* The part of an essential oil separated as a solid on cooling or long standing; — contrasted with *elæoptene.*

ste'ar-rhe'a, *or* **-rhœ'a** (stē'ăr-rē'ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στέαρ* tallow + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] *Med.* Seborrhea.

ste'a-tite (stē'ă-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *στέαρ, στέατος*, tallow.] *Min.* A massive variety of talc, used for hearths, coarse utensils, etc.; — called also *soapstone.* — **ste'a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sted'fast, sted'fast-ly, etc. Vars. of STEADFAST, etc.

steed (stēd), *n.* [AS. *stēda* a studhorse, war horse.] A horse; esp., a spirited horse for state occasions or war. *Literary.*

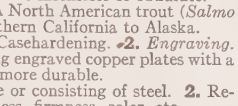
steel (stēl), *n.* [AS. *stēl, stēli, stȳle.*] **1.** An alloy essentially of iron and carbon initially malleable in some range of temperature, and produced either by the absorption of carbon into heated solid iron or by a fusion process in which the material remains molten until cast. Steel is often classified into three grades of hardness for commercial purposes: **soft** or **mild**, **medium**, and **hard steel**, containing roughly less than 0.25, 0.25 to 0.60, and more than 0.60 per cent carbon, respectively. See IRON, *n.*, 1. **2.** An instrument or implement of steel, as a sword, knife sharpener, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To overlay, point, or edge, with steel. **2.** To make hard or strong; hence, to make insensible or obdurate.

steel'head' (stēl'hĕd'), *n.* A North American trout (*Salmo rivularis*) found from northern California to Alaska.

steel'ing (stēl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Casehardening. **2.** *Engraving.* The process of electroplating engraved copper plates with a film of iron to render them more durable.

steel'y (stēl'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of steel. **2.** Resembling steel, as in hardness, firmness, color, etc.

steel'yard (-yärd; *colloq.* stĭl'yĕrd), *n.* A form of lever balance for weighing a body suspended from the shorter arm, the long arm being graduated for the counterpoise; — often in *pl.*



Steelyard.

steen'bok' (stēn'bŏk'; stān'-), *n.* [D., lit., stone buck.] = STEINBOK.

steep (stēp), *v. t.* To soak; esp., to extract the essence of by soaking, as in water below the boiling point; fig., to imbue with. — **Syn.** See SATURATE. — *v. i.* To be steeped. — *n.* State or process of steeping; also, something steeped, or something, as a vessel or a liquid, used in steeping.

steep, *a.* [AS. *stēap.*] **1.** Having a side or slope making a large angle with the horizontal; precipitous. **2.** Excessive. *Slang.* — **Syn.** See ABRUPT. — *n.* A precipitous place.

steep'er (-ĕr), *n.* A vessel in which things are steeped.

stee'ple (stē'p'l), *n.* [AS. *stēpel, stȳpel*, tower.] A tall structure, usually topped with a spire, surmounting a church roof. — **stee'pled** (-p'ld), *a.*

stee'ple-bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* = HARDHACK.

stee'ple-chase' (-chās'), *n.* A race across country by horsemen; hence, a race over a prescribed course obstructed by hedges, walls, etc. — **stee'ple-chas'er** (-chās'ĕr), *n.*

steeple jack. A man who makes a business of climbing steeples, high chimneys, etc., as for making repairs. *Colloq.*

steep'ly, *adv.* In a steep manner.

steep'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being steep.

steer (stēr), *n.* [AS. *stēor.*] A young castrated male of the ox kind, or, in the western United States, one of any age.

steer, *v. t.* [AS. *stīeran, stȳran, stéoran.*] **1.** To direct the course of by movements of a rudder, helm, or the like. **2.** Hence: to guide; manage; direct. **3.** To wend; direct; as, to *steer* one's way. — *v. i.* **1.** To direct a vessel in its course; hence, to direct one's self or one's conduct. **2.** To take a direction, or course; obey the helm.

steer'a-ble (stēr'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be steered; dirigible.

steer'age (stēr'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act of steering. **2. a** Effect of the helm on a ship. **b** In many vessels, a section occupied by passengers paying the smallest fares and receiving inferior accommodations. [make a vessel answer the helm.]

steer'age-way' (-wā'), *n.* *Naut.* Headway sufficient to

steers'man (stērz'măn), *n.* One who steers; helmsman.

steeve (stēv), *n.* *Naut.* The angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon or with the keel.

steeve, *v. t.* To stow, as in a vessel's hold, by means of a steeve or jackscrew. — *n.* A spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cargoes, as of cotton bales, etc.

stein (stīn; *G.* shtīn), *n.* [G.] An earthen mug, esp. for beer.

stein'bock' (stīn'bŏk'), *n.* [G., ibex, fr. *stein* stone + *bock* buck.] **1.** The European ibex. **2.** A steinbok.

stein'bok' (stīn'bŏk'), *n.* [See STEENBOK.] Any of several small antelopes (genus *Raphicerus*) of South Africa.

ste'le (stē'lē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stela*, fr. Gr. *στήλη* a post, an upright stone.] **1.** *Archæol.* A slab or pillar of stone, used esp. by ancient Greeks as a gravestone, sometimes sculptured or painted; also, a pillar serving as a milepost or the like. **2.** *Bot.* The central cylinder in the stems and roots of vascular plants, consisting of the vascular bundles.

stel'lar (stĕl'ăr), *a.* [L. *stellaris*, fr. *stella* a star.] Of, pert. to, or like a star or stars; astral. — **stel'lar-y** (stĕl'ăr-ĭ), *a.*

stel'late (stĕl'ăt) \ *a.* [L. *stellatus* set with stars, starry.]

stel'lat-ed (-āt-ĕd)/ Pointed or radiated like a star.

stel'li-form (stĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stella* a star.] Star-shaped.

stel'lu-lar (-ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *stellula* little star.] **1.** Starlike; radiated. **2.** Marked with starlike spots of color.

stem (stĕm), *n.* [AS. *stemn, stefn, stæfn*, tree stem, stem or stern of a vessel.] **1.** The main axis or trunk of a tree or other plant; hence, any part supporting leaves or flowers; stalk; stock. Specif., *Bot.*, any axis which develops buds and shoots in place of roots. **2.** A peduncle, petiole, or pedicel. **3.** The stock, or a branch, of a family. **4.** Something like, or likened to, the stem of a plant; as, the *stem* of a pipe or a watch case. Specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* The central axis of a feather. **b** A main or heavy stroke of a letter. See TYPE, *Illust.* **5.** The piece to which the sides of a ship or boat are secured in the bow; the prow. **6.** *Philol.* That part of an inflected word not changed by inflection; theme; base. **7.** *Music.* The short perpendicular line extending upward or downward from the head of a note.

— *v. t.;* STEMMED (stĕmd); STEM'MING. **1.** To remove the stem or stems from. **2.** To make stems for.

stem, *v. t.* **1.** To stop; dam up. **2.** Of a vessel, to make headway against; — also used figuratively.

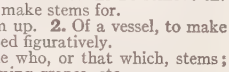
stem'mer (stĕm'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, stems; specif., a machine for stemming grapes, etc.

stem'son (-sŭn), *n.* A piece of curved timber bolted to the stem, keelson, etc., in a ship's frame near the bow.

stem'-wind'ing (stĕm'wīn'dĭng), *a.* Wound by an inside mechanism turned by the knob at the end of the stem; — said of a watch. — **stem'-wind'er** (-wīn'dĕr), *n.* *Colloq.*

stench (stĕnch), *n.* [AS. *stenc* a strong smell.] A stink.

sten'cil (stĕn'sĭl), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *estencele* spangle, spark, L. *scintilla.*] **1.** A piece of thin sheet, as of metal, so perforated that when it is laid on a surface and color is applied, a certain figure is produced. **2.** A pattern or design produced by stenciling. — *v. t.;* -CILED (-sĭld) or -CILLED; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING. To mark or paint by means of a stencil.



Stencil.

sten'o-graph (-ō-grăf), *n.* A production of stenography. — *v. t.* To write or report by stenography.

ste-nog'ra-pher (stĕ-nŏg'ră-fĕr), *n.* One skilled in stenography; a writer of shorthand. [stenography.]

sten'o-graph'ic (stĕn'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or using,

ste-nog'ra-phist (stĕ-nŏg'ră-fĭst), *n.* A stenographer.

ste-nog'ra-phy (stĕ-nŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *στενός* narrow, little + *-graphy.*] Art of writing in shorthand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words; shorthand. — **sten'o-graph'ic** (stĕn'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal,** *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sten'o-pa'ic (stĕn'ō-pā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *στενός* narrow + *ὀπαῖος* having an opening or hole, *ὀπή* opening.] Designating certain optical devices having narrow openings.

stenopaic slit, a narrow slit used to determine the refraction of the eye, as a measure of astigmatism. — **s. spectacles,** opaque spectacles with small central openings.

Sten'tor (stĕn'tôr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Στέντωρ.*] A herald, in Homer's "Iliad," who had a very loud voice; hence [*l. c.*], any person having a powerful voice. [extremely loud.]

sten-to'ri-an (stĕn-tō'rĭ-ăn; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to a stentor;

step (stĕp), *v. i.;* STEPPED (stĕpt); STEP'PING. [AS. *stæppan.*] **1.** To advance or recede by raising and moving one foot to another resting place, or by so moving each foot in succession; move the feet as in walking. **2.** To go on foot; walk, esp. a short distance. **3.** To walk gravely or resolutely. — *v. t.* **1.** To set or place, as the foot. **2.** *Naut.* **a** To fix the foot of in its step and so erect (a mast). **b** To place (a deck) in position. **3.** To perform, or step through (a dance), in a stately manner. *Archaic.* **4.** To measure by stepping; hence, to divide by successive measurements; — often used with *off.* **5.** To fashion or arrange in a series of steps.

to step down, to step up, *Elec.*, to decrease or to increase in potential. See TRANSFORMER.

— *n.* **1.** An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; hence, in *pl.*, progress. **2.** A rest for the foot in ascending or descending, as a stair or a round of a ladder. **3.** A degree, rank, or plane in a series or progress. **4.** *Mach.* One of a series of offsets, or parts, resembling the steps of stairs, as one of the series of parts of a cone pulley on which the belt runs. **5.** The space passed over by one movement of the foot in walking or running. **6.** A small space or distance. **7.** A footstep; footprint. **8.** Gait; manner of walking; also, the sound of a step; footfall. **9.** Proceeding; measure; action; an act. **10.** *Music.* **a** A degree (line or space) of the scale or staff. **b** Any interval between two contiguous degrees of the scale or staff. The five greater intervals (those between *c* and *d*, *d* and *e*, *f* and *g*, *g* and *a*, *a* and *b*) are called *whole steps;* the two lesser (those between *e* and *f*, *b* and *c*) are called *half steps.* **11.** *Naut.* A frame of wood or metal intended to receive an up-

right shaft; such a framing or a solid block or platform supporting the heel of a mast.

step-. [AS. *stéop-.*] A prefix used before *father, mother, brother, sister,* etc., to indicate that the person thus spoken of is a relative only by the marriage of a parent.

step'broth'er (stĕp'brŭth'ĕr), *n.* A son of one's step-parent by a former marriage. [a former marriage.]

step'child' (-chīld'), *n.* A child of one's wife or husband by

step'dame' (-dām'), *n.* A stepmother. *Archaic.*

step'daugh'ter (-dô'tĕr), *n.* A daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

step'–down' (-doun'), *a.* **1.** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER. **2.** *Mach.* Designating a gear or gearing that reduces a velocity ratio. [a subsequent marriage.]

step'fa'ther (-fä'thĕr), *n.* The husband of one's mother by

step'lad'der (stĕp'lăd'ĕr), *n.* A portable set of steps, esp. one with flat, comparatively broad steps in place of rungs and with a hinged back frame. [subsequent marriage.]

step'moth'er (-mŭth'ĕr), *n.* The wife of one's father by a

step'–par'ent (-pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.

steppe (stĕp), *n.* [G. or F., fr. Russ. *step'*.] One of the vast tracts in southeastern Europe or in Asia which are in general level and without forests.

stepped (stĕpt), *a.* Having a step or steps.

step'per (stĕp'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, steps, esp., a high-spirited horse.

step'ping–stone', *n.* **1.** A stone projecting above water or mud, on which to step in walking. **2.** A means of progress or advancement. [by a former marriage.]

step'sis'ter (-sĭs'tĕr), *n.* A daughter of one's step-parent

step'son' (stĕp'sŭn'), *n.* A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

step'–up', *a.* **1.** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER. **2.** *Mach.* Designating a gear or gearing that increases a velocity ratio.

-ster (-stĕr). [AS. *-estre, -istre.*] A suffix denoting *agent* (orig. a woman), esp. one who does something *with skill* or *as an occupation*; as in spinster (orig., a woman who spins), songster; — often depreciatory, as in dabster, gamester.

ster'co-ra'ceous (stûr'kō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *stercus, -oris,* dung.] Of or pert. to dung; containing dung.

ster'co-ra-ry (stûr'kō-rā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *stercorarium,* fr. L. *stercorarius* belonging to dung.] A place for containing dung. — *a.* Stercoraceous.

ster-cu'li-a'ceous (stĕr-kū'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [From L. *Sterculius,* the deity that presided over manuring, fr. *stercus* dung; — in allusion to the fetid odor.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Sterculiaceæ*) of trees and shrubs, natives of warm regions, with very diverse habit and foliage. The family includes the cacao, kola nut, etc.

stere (stĕr), *n.* [F. *stère,* fr. Gr. *στερεός* solid.] A cubic meter. Abbr., *s.* or *st.*

ster'e-o- (stĕr'ē-ō-; stē'rē-ō-). [Gr. *στερεός* solid.] Combining form meaning *solid, hard, firm.*

ster'e-o-bate (-bāt), *n.* [L. *stereobata;* Gr. *στερεός* solid + *βάτης* that treads or covers.] *Arch.* The lower part or basement of a building or pedestal; — used loosely to name several different forms.

ster'e-o-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Chemistry dealing with the arrangement of the parts of a molecule in space.

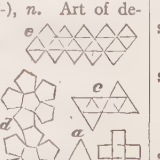
ster'e-o-chrome' (-krōm'), *n.* A stereochromic picture.

ster'e-o-chro'my (stĕr'ē-ō-krō'mĭ; stē'rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] Wall painting in which water glass is used as a vehicle and protective coating. — **ster'e-o-chro'mic** (-krō'mĭk), *a.* — **-chro'mi-cal-ly** (-mĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ster'e-o-gram' (-grăm'), *n.* A diagram or picture representing objects with an impression of solidity or relief; also, a stereograph.

ster'e-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* Any picture, or pair of pictures, prepared for the stereoscope.

ster'e-og'ra-phy (stĕr'ē-ŏg'rà-fĭ; stē'rē-), *n.* Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry showing the construction of all regularly defined solids. — **ster'e-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ster'e-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*



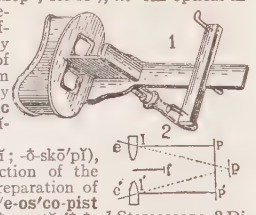
Stereography. Plan for cutting and folding: *a* Tetrahedron; *b* Hexahedron or Cube; *c* Octahedron; *d* Dodecahedron; *e* Icosahedron.

ster'e-o-i-som'er-ism (-ī-sŏm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n. Chem.* A kind of isomerism explained on the assumption that the atoms of the molecule have a definite arrangement in space. See ISOMERIC.

ster'e-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The mensuration of solid figures; — distinguished from *planimetry.* — **ster'e-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ster'e-op'ti-con (-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See STEREO-; OPTIC.] A highly developed form of the magic lantern for projecting pictures, chiefly photographic, upon a screen by means of an intense light.

ster'e-o-scope' (stĕr'ē-ō-skōp'; stē'rē-), *n.* An optical instrument with two eyeglasses producing the effect of solidity or relief by combining the images of two pictures taken from points of view a little way apart. — **ster'e-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*



1 Stereoscope. 2 Diagram. Rays from *p* and *p'* by lenses *f f'* are so refracted to the eyes at *e e'* as to appear to come from one point, *P.*

ster'e-os'co-py (-ŏs'kō-pĭ; -ō-skō'pĭ), *n.* The use or construction of the stereoscope; also, the preparation of the views used. — **ster'e-os'co-pist** (stĕr'ē-ŏs'kō-pĭst; stē'rē-; stĕr'ē-ō-skō'pĭst; stē'rē-ō-), *n.*

ster'e-o-trope' (stĕr'ē-ō-trōp'; stē'rē-), *n.* An instrument exhibiting moving pictures in stereoscopic relief, pictures which show successive phases of the motion being mounted on a revolving cylinder and viewed through stereoscopic lenses.

ster'e-o-type' (-tīp'), *n.* **1.** A plate made by taking a mold of a printing surface and making from this a cast in type metal. **2.** Stereotypy. — *v. t.;* -TYPED' (-tīpt'), -TYP'ING (-tīp'ĭng). **1.** To make stereotype plates of, as a book. **2.** To fix in lasting form; make permanent. — **-typ'er,** *n.*

ster'e-o-typ'y (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp'ĭ; stē'rē-; -ŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* Art or process of making stereotype plates. — **ster'e-o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

ster'ile (stĕr'ĭl), *a.* [L. *sterilis.*] **1.** Producing little or no crop; unfruitful; barren. **2.** *Biol.* Incapable of reproduction; as, a *sterile* seed, flower. **3.** Free from microörganisms, esp. pathogenic bacteria; as, a *sterile* fluid.

ste-ril'i-ty (stĕ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition of being sterile.

ster'i-lize (stĕr'ĭ-līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To make sterile, as : **a** To deprive of the power of reproducing; render incapable of germination or fecundation. **b** To free from pathogenic bacteria, etc., as by heat. — **ster'i-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ster'i-liz'er (-līz'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, sterilizes.

ster'let (stûr'lĕt), *n.* [Russ. *sterlyad',* through F. or G. *sterlet.*] A small sturgeon (*Acipenser ruthenus*) found in the Caspian Sea and its rivers, and highly esteemed for its flavor. The finest caviar is made from its roe.

ster'ling (stûr'lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sterlynge, starling,* prop, a coin.] The standard of fineness of lawful British coin. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to the standard British money of account or coinage; as, a pound *sterling.* **2.** Of full value; conforming to the highest standard; genuine; as, *sterling* merit.

stern (stûrn), *a.* [AS. *styrne.*] **1.** Having a certain hardness or severity of nature or aspect; severe; grim; austere. **2.** Proceeding from, or characteristic of, such a nature or aspect; as, a *stern* look. **3.** Stout; resolute; as, a *stern* resolve; also, firm; unyielding; as, *stern* discipline. — **Syn.** Forbidding, unfeeling, cruel, pitiless, relentless. See STRICT.

stern, *n.* **1.** The after end of a ship or boat. **2.** Hence, the hinder part of anything.

ster'nal (stûr'năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum.

stern board. *Naut.* A going or falling astern.

stern chase. *Naval.* **a** A chase in which a pursuing vessel follows in the wake of one pursued. **b** A stern chaser. *Rare.*

stern chaser. *Naval.* A gun so placed as to be able to fire astern at a vessel that may be in chase.

stern'fore'most (stûrn'fōr'mōst), *adv.* With the stern in advance; hence : awkwardly; blunderingly.

stern'ly, *adv.* In a stern manner.

stern'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stern.

stern'post' (stûrn'pōst'), *n. Shipbuilding.* A bar of timber or iron at the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and receive the ends of the planks or plates.

stern'son (stûrn'sŭn), *n. Shipbuilding.* The end of a keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted; — called also *stern knee* and *sternson knee.*

ster'num (stûr'nŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -NA (-nà), E. -NUMS (-nŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. *στέρνον* chest.] *Anat.* A bone or cartilage, or a series of bony or cartilaginous segments, connecting the ribs in front in most vertebrates above fishes; the breastbone.

ster'nu-ta'tion (stûr'nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sternutatio,* fr. *sternutare* to sneeze.] Sneezing.

ster-nu'ta-tive (stĕr-nū'tà-tĭv), **ster-nu'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Provocative of sneezing.

stern'way' (stûrn'wā'), *n.* Movement of a ship backward; — the opposite of *headway.*

stern'–wheel'er, *n.* A steamboat having a stern wheel instead of side wheels. *Colloq., U. S.*

Ster'o-pe (stĕr'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Στερόπη.*] See PLEIADES.

ster'tor (stûr'tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stertere* to snore.] *Med.* Act or fact of producing a snoring sound, due to obstruction of the air passages of the head, as in sleep; snoring.

ster'to-rous (stûr'tō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *stertere* to snore.] Char-

acterized by a deep snoring, as in apoplexy; hence, hoarsely breathing.—**ster'to-rous-ly,** *adv.*—**ster'to-rous-ness,** *n.*

stet (stĕt), L., *subj. 3d pers. sing.* of *stare* to stand, remain. *Print.* Let it stand; — used to signify that something once erased, or marked for omission, is to remain. — *v. t.*; STET'TED; STET'TING. *Print.* To cause or direct to remain after having been marked for omission; to mark with the word *stet*, or with a series of dots below or beside.

steth'o- (stĕth'ō-). Combining form from Greek *στῆθος, breast, chest.*

ste-thom'e-ter (stē-thŏm'ĕ-tĕr; stĕth-ŏm'-), *n. Physiol.* An apparatus for measuring the external movements of the chest wall during respiration.

steth'o-scope (stĕth'ō-skōp), *n. Med.* An instrument used in auscultation, as of the chest, to convey to the ear sounds produced in the body.—**steth'o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ste-thos'co-pist** (stē-thŏs'kō-pĭst; stĕth-ŏs'-; stĕth'ō-skō'pĭst), *n.*—**ste-thos'co-py** (-pĭ), *n.*

ste've-dore' (stē'vĕ-dōr'; 57), *n.* [Sp. *estivador* packer, deriv. of L. *stipare* to press.] One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port. — *v. t. & i.* To unload and load a vessel or vessels as a stevedore.

stevedore's knot. See KNOT, *Illust.*

stew (stū), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *stuwen* to bathe, OF. *estuver.*] **1.** To boil slowly; seethe. **2.** To worry. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A brothel; — usually in pl. *Archaic.* **2.** A dish prepared by stewing; also, *Obs.*, a utensil used in stewing. **3.** Worry; a state of agitation or worry. *Colloq.*

stew'ard (stū'ĕrd), *n.* [AS. *stīweard, stigweard,* lit., a sty ward.] **1.** A man employed to manage domestic concerns, supervise servants, collect rents, keep accounts, etc. **2.** One who actively directs affairs; a manager; as, the *stewards* of a jockey club. **3.** One who supervises the provision and distribution of food, as in a club; specif., on a ship, one who superintends the culinary affairs, etc.; also, a waiter or caretaker of staterooms. **4.** A fiscal agent.—**stew'ard-ess,** *n. fem.* — **stew'ard-ship,** *n.*

stew'pan' (stū'păn'), *n.* A pan for stewing.

sthen'ic (sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σθένος* strength.] *Med.* Strong; active; — said esp. of morbid states that are attended with excessive action of the vital processes. [GORGON.]

Sthe'no (sthē'nō; sthĕn'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Σθενώ.*] See ‖ **stiac-cia'to** (styät-chä'tō), *a. & n.* [It., crushed, flattened.] See RELIEF, *n.*, 5.

stib'i-um (stĭb'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *stibium, stibi,* Gr. *στίβι.*] *Chem.* Antimony. — **stib'i-al** (stĭb'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

stib'nite (stĭb'nīt), *n. Min.* Native antimony trisulphide, Sb_2S_3, occurring in orthorhombic, lead-gray, lustrous crystals, and also massive; — called also *gray antimony.* It is the chief source of antimony, and is used in matches, fireworks, etc. [or line. **2.** A row of trees.]

stich (stĭk), *n.* [Gr. *στίχος* a row, line.] **1.** *Pros.* A verse

stich'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *στιχικός.*] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, stichs, or lines as metrical units.

stich'wort' (stĭch'wûrt'), *n.* Any of various plants (genus *Alsine*) related to the chickweeds.

stick (stĭk), *n.* [AS. *sticca.*] **1.** A shoot taken from a tree or shrub, esp. when dry or dead. **2.** A stem or branch of a tree taken for fuel or timber. **3.** Any long and relatively slender piece of wood; specif., a rod; wand; staff. **4.** Anything like, or likened to, a stick in shape. **5.** One who is inert or stupid. *Colloq.* **6.** *Print.* **a** A composing stick. **b** A stickful. **7.** A stab. **8.** Adhesive tendency; adhesion. **9.** An impediment; also, hesitation; delay; demur. **10.** A portion of liquor, as brandy, put into a drink. *Colloq.* — *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STUCK (stŭk), *Obs.* STICKED (stĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STICK'ING. **1.** To pierce with a pointed implement; stab; kill by piercing. **2.** To cause to penetrate; as, to *stick* a pin into one's finger. **3.** To push; thrust; poke; as to *stick* out one's arm. **4.** To fasten by thrusting in; as, to *stick* a flower in one's buttonhole; to adorn with things fastened on, as by piercing; as, a coat *stuck* with badges. **5.** To set with something pointed; as, a cushion *stuck* with pins. **6.** To fix on a pointed implement; impale. **7.** To attach by causing to adhere; in general, to place; as, to *stick* a cap on one's head. **8.** To smear; — used with *up. Colloq.* **9.** To puzzle; nonplus; as, to *stick* one with a hard problem. *Colloq.* **10.** To compel to pay by beating in a game or a gamble; also, to get the better of, esp. fraudulently. *Slang.* **11.** To supply sticks or brush as a prop for, as for a vine. **12.** To raise, esp. in scorn or disgust; — used with *up* or an equivalent.

to stick out, to go through with to the end. — **to s. up,** to stop; esp., to stop in order to rob; hence, to rob.

— *v. i.* **1.** To adhere. **2.** To remain where placed; hold fast; cling. **3.** To be fixed by or as by piercing; as, the spear *sticks* in the shield. **4.** To be firm or persistent, as against opposition or temptation; persist; — used with *to, at, out,* or, rarely, *upon.* **5.** To be thrust or put; protrude; — commonly used with *up, out, through,* etc.; as, his hair *sticks* up. **6.** To be prevented from going farther; be stayed; as, to *stick* in the mud. **7.** To be puzzled; hesitate; scruple; — often used with *at.*

stick'er (stĭk'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, sticks; **as:** **a** One who posts bills; billsticker. **b** = PASTER, 2. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* **c** Something puzzling; a poser. *Slang.*

stick'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). *Print.* As much set type as fills a composing stick.

stick'i-ness (stĭk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being sticky.

sticking plaster. Adhesive plaster for closing wounds, etc.

stick insect. Any of various orthopterous insects (as *Diapheromera femorata*), usually wingless and resembling sticks or twigs in form and color.

stick'le (stĭk'l), *v. i.*; -LED (-ld); -LING (-lĭng). [Prob. fr. ME. *stightlen,* to arrange, govern, freq. of *stihten,* AS. *stihtan.*] **1.** To contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds; higgle. **2.** To hesitate; scruple; demur.

stick'le-back' (-băk'), *n.* [Dial. *stickle* stubble, bristle + *back.*] Any of numerous small, scaleless, nest-building fishes (family *Gasterosteidæ*) having two or more free spines in front of the dorsal fin. [thing.]

stick'ler (-lĕr), *n.* One who stickles, esp. for some trifling

stick'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lappula*) of boraginaceous plants; — in allusion to the bristly, adhesive fruit.

stick'tight' (-tīt'), *n.* The bur marigold.

stick'y (-ĭ), *a.*; STICK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous. **2.** Humid and hot. *Colloq.*

stiff (stĭf), *a.* [AS. *stīf.*] **1.** Not easily bent; rigid; firm. **2.** Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; as, *stiff* paste. **3.** Tense; taut; as, a *stiff* rein. **4.** Not moving with ease; not limber; as, *stiff* joints. **5.** Not natural and easy; constrained; affected; as, a *stiff* style. **6.** Of a breeze, current, or the like: having force not easily opposed; strong. **7.** Strong and lusty; brave and stanch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **8.** Stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; as, a *stiff* adversary. **9.** Strong; — said of a beverage. **10.** Harsh; hard to bear. *Obs. or Colloq.* **11.** Difficult; as, a *stiff* ascent. **12.** *Naut.* Bearing a press of canvas or any external force other than that of the water without easily inclining; as, a *stiff* vessel; — opposed to *crank.* Cf. STEADY, 4. **13.** *a* High; large; as, a *stiff* price. *Slang.* **b** Unyielding; firm in prices; as, a *stiff* market.—**stiff'ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Formal, starched; stark, rigorous. — **Stiff, stark.** **Stiff** implies lack of pliancy or flexibility; **stark** suggests rigidity, as of death. *Stiff* is common in fig. use; *stark* is sometimes employed as a strong intensive.

stiff'en (stĭf'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become stiff or stiffer.

stiff'-heart'ed, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

stiff'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stiff.

sti'fle (stī'f'l), *v. t.*; -FLED (-f'ld); -FLING (-flĭng). [From ME. *stif* stiff, or fr. Scand.] **1.** To stop the breath of; choke; suffocate. **2.** To stop; extinguish; as, to *stifle* a fire. **3.** To suppress; smother; as, to *stifle* one's wrath. — *v. i.* To be stilled; become smothered or choked.

sti'fle, *n.*, *or* **stifle joint.** [From ME. *stif* stiff.] The joint next above the hock in the hind leg of certain quadrupeds, esp. horses and dogs. It corresponds to the knee in man.

sti'fled (stī'f'ld), *a.* Diseased in the stifle.

stig'ma (stĭg'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-măz), chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 5; L. -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., a mark, brand, Gr. *στίγμα, -ατος,* the prick of a pointed instrument.] **1.** A mark made with a burning iron; a brand. **2.** Any mark of infamy or disgrace; stain or reproach caused by dishonorable conduct. **3.** *Med.* A red speck on the skin, caused either by the extravasation of blood produced by nervous influence, as in hysteria or mental ecstasy, or by capillary congestion, as in the case of drunkards. **4.** A mark or sign of defect, taint, etc. **5.** *Bot.* That part of the pistil which receives the pollen grains, and on which they germinate. **6.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small spot, mark, scar, or a minute hole. **7.** In *pl. R. C. Ch.* Marks believed to have been supernaturally impressed on the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds of Christ.

stig-mat'ic (stĭg-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or marked with, a stigma or stigmata. **2.** *Optics.* Anastigmatic; — applied specif. to a certain type of photographic lens.

stig'ma-tism (stĭg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A condition in which stigmata are present. **2.** The condition of a lens or of the eye in which rays of light from one point are brought to a single focal point on the retina. Cf. ASTIGMATISM.

stig'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One believed to be marked with supernatural stigmata. See STIGMA, 7.

stig'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). **1.** To mark with a stigma, or brand. **2.** To set a mark of disgrace on; describe opprobriously; as, to *stigmatize* an incorrect use of a word. **3.** To produce stigmata upon. See STIGMA, 3, 7.—**stig'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n.*

stil'bene (stĭl'bēn), *n.* [See STILBITE.] *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH : CHC_6H_5$, used in making dyestuffs.

stil'bite (-bīt), *n.* [Gr. *στίλβειν* to shine.] *Min.* A mineral of the zeolite family, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, occurring in sheaflike aggregations of crystals and in radiated masses; — called also *desmine.*

stile (stīl), *n.* [AS. *stigel* a step, ladder, *stīgan* to ascend.] **1.** A step, or set of steps, for passing over a fence or wall; also, a turnstile. **2.** *Arch.* One of the upright pieces in framing or paneling; one of the primary members of a frame, into which the secondary members are tenoned.

sti-let'to (stĭ-lĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [It., dim. of *stilo* a dagger, fr. L. *stilus* a pointed instrument.] **1.** A kind of slender dagger. **2.** Instrument for making eyelet holes, etc. — *v. t.*; -TOED (-ōd); -TO-ING. To stab with a stiletto.

still (stĭl), *a.* [AS. *stille.*] **1.** Motionless; being at rest; quiet; as, sit *still*. **2.** Not disturbed; calm; tranquil; as, *still* waters. **3.** Silent; hushed. **4.** Comparatively quiet or silent; soft; gentle; low; as, a *still* small voice. **5.** Not sparkling or effervescent; — said of wines.

Syn. Still, quiet, silent. That is **still** which is motionless or at rest, often with implication of hush or noiselessness; **quiet**, which may also refer to either sound or motion, adds to *still* the implication of tranquillity or repose; **silent** implies absolute stillness or quiet as to sound only; as, *still* as the grave; a *quiet* evening; the *silent* night.

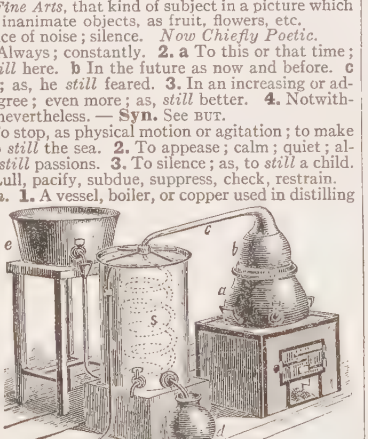
still life, *Fine Arts*, that kind of subject in a picture which consists of inanimate objects, as fruit, flowers, etc.

— *n.* Absence of noise; silence. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

— *adv.* **1.** Always; constantly. **2. a** To this or that time; as, he is *still* here. **b** In the future as now and before. **c** After that; as, he *still* feared. **3.** In an increasing or additional degree; even more; as, *still* better. **4.** Notwithstanding; nevertheless. — **Syn.** See BUT.

— *v. t.* **1.** To stop, as physical motion or agitation; to make still; as, to *still* the sea. **2.** To appease; calm; quiet; allay; as, to *still* passions. **3.** To silence; as, to *still* a child. — **Syn.** Lull, pacify, subdue, suppress, check, restrain.

still (stĭl), *n.* **1.** A vessel, boiler, or copper used in distilling liquids, esp. alcoholic liquors; a retort; sometimes, the whole apparatus used in vaporization and condensation. **2.** A house or works where liquors are distilled; a distillery.



Still, 1 *a* Body, or Boiler; *b* Head; *c* Tube leading from the Head to the Worm (*s*), inclosed in Cistern of Cold Water; *d* Receiver; *e* Water Tank for supplying Cistern; *z* Overflow Pipe.

— *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *distill.*] To distill; specif., to expel spirit from by heat; to evaporate and condense in a cooling device, or to obtain or purify in this way.

still'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Dead at the birth.

still'-hunt', *n.* **1.** A hunting for game in a quiet manner, or under cover; stalking. **2.** Hence, the pursuit of any object quietly and cautiously. *Colloq.* — **still'-hunt'**, *v. t. & i.*

stil'li-form (stĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stilla* a drop + *-form.*] Having the form of a drop.

still'ness (stĭl'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being still; specif., quiet; silence; taciturnity.

Still'son wrench (stĭl'sŭn). A make of pipe wrench having an adjustable **L**-shaped jaw piece sliding in a sleeve that is pivoted to, and loosely embraces, the handle. Pressure on the handle increases the grip.

Stillson Wrench. Open Position dotted.

☞ *Stillson* is a trade-mark from Daniel Chapman *Stillson*, the inventor.

still'y (stĭl'ĭ), *a.* Still; calm; as, "oft in the *stilly* night." *Rare.* — *adv.* Quietly; silently.

stilt (stĭlt), *n.* **1.** One of two poles with a support to raise the foot above the ground in walking. **2.** Any of certain very long-legged three-toed limicoline birds (genera *Himantopus* and *Cladorhynchus*), allied to the avocets. They chiefly inhabit inland ponds and marshes, nesting in small colonies. — *v. t.* To raise on or as on stilts.

European Stilt.

stilt'ed, *p. a.* Elevated as if on stilts; hence: pompous; bombastic; also, stiffly formal; starched. — **stilt'ed-ness**, *n.*

stilted arch, *Arch.*, an arch separated from the impost by vertical members.

stim'u-lant (stĭm'ū-lănt), *a.* [See STIMULATE.] Serving to stimulate; specif., *Physiol.*, producing increased vital action. — *n.* That which stimulates or excites; specif., *Physiol. & Med.*, an agent that produces a temporary increase of vital activity; esp., an alcoholic beverage.

stim'u-late (stĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *stimulatus*, p. p. of *stimulare* to goad on, incite, *stimulus* a goad.] **1.** To excite as if with a goad; rouse or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion; spur on. **2.** Specif.: **a** To excite the activity of (a nerve or an irritable muscle), as by electricity. **b** To arouse by an intoxicating, esp. an alcoholic, beverage. — **Syn.** Animate, incite, urge, instigate, irritate. — *v. i.* To act as a stimulant or stimulus.

stim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated.

stim'u-la-tive (stĭm'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Having power or tending to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates. [lates.

stim'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, stimu-

stim'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] **1.** A goad. **2.** Something that rouses the mind or spirits; an incentive. **3.** That which excites or produces a temporary increase of vital action; esp., *Physiol.*, any substance or agent capable of evoking the activity of a nerve or irritable muscle, or of producing an impression on a sensory organ or more esp. on its specific end-organ. Cf. IRRITABILITY.

sti'my. Var. of STYMIE.

sting (stĭng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STUNG (stŭng), *Archaic* STANG (stăng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STING'ING (stĭng'ĭng). [AS. *stingan.*] **1.** To prick painfully; as: **a** To wound with a poisonous sting. **b** To affect with sharp quick pain or smart; as, hail *stung* their faces. **2.** To cause to suffer acutely; as, *stung* with remorse. **3.** To incite as with a sting. — *v. i.* **1.** To use, or wound with, a sting. **2.** To give a keen burning pain or smart or sharp distress.

— *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of various sharp organs of offense and defense, esp. when connected with a poison gland, adapted to wound by piercing. **2.** *Bot.* A stinging hair, as of a nettle. **3.** A goad; incitement; stimulus. **4.** The point of an epigram or sarcasm. **5.** The thrust of a sting into the flesh; act of stinging; also, a wound or pain caused by a sting. **6.** A sharp or poignant sensation of mental distress, as from remorse or shame.

sting'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, stings; specif., **a** An animal or plant that stings. **b** = STING, *n.*, **1.**

stin'gi-ly (stĭn'jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a stingy manner.

stin'gi-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stingy.

sting ray *or* **sting'ray',** *n.* Any of numerous rays (family *Dasyatidæ*) having one or more sharp barbed dorsal spines on the whiplike tail, capable of inflicting severe wounds.

sting'y (stĭng'ĭ), *a.* Stinging; able to sting.

stin'gy (stĭn'jĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-jĭ-ĕr); -GI-EST. [E. dial., ill-tempered, biting, nipping (weather).] **1.** Meanly avaricious; miserly. **2.** Scanty. — **Syn.** See PARSIMONIOUS.

stink (stĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* STANK (stăŋk), STUNK (stŭŋk); *p. p.* STUNK; *p. p. & vb. n.* STINK'ING. [AS. *stincan* to have a smell (good or bad).] To emit a disgusting odor; hence, to be in bad repute. — *v. t.* To cause to stink; affect by a stink; — often with *up*. — *n.* A disgusting odor; stench.

stink'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, stinks. Specif., any of several large petrels which have an offensive odor.

stink'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Phallus*, esp. *P. impudicus*) of ill-smelling basidiomycetous fungi.

stinking smut. See 1st BUNT, 2.

stink'pot' (stĭŋk'pŏt'), *n. Mil. & Nav.* An earthen jar charged with materials of an offensive and suffocating smell, formerly sometimes thrown upon an enemy's deck.

stink'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Any stone which emits a fetid smell on being struck or rubbed, owing to the decomposition of organic matter.

stink'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various strong-scented or ill-smelling plants, as the Jimson weed, etc.

stint (stĭnt), *n.* Any of several small sandpipers, as the dunlin (and certain species of *Pisobia*).

stint (stĭnt), *v. t.* [ME. *stinten, stenten, stunten*, to cause to cease, to cease, AS. *styntan* (in comp.) to blunt, dull.] **1.** To stop. *Archaic.* **2.** To restrain within certain limits; limit; hence, to restrict to a scant allowance. **3.** To assign a certain (i. e., a definitely limited) task to. — *v. i.* **1.** To stop; cease. *Archaic.* **2.** To be sparing or frugal. — *n.* **1.** Restraint; limitation; also, limit; bound. **2.** Quantity or task assigned; esp., a definite task prescribed. — **stint'er,** *n.*

stint'ing-ly, *adv.* In a stinting manner.

stipe (stīp), *n.* [L. *stipes* stock, branch.] *Bot.* A short stalk or support, as a mushroom stem or fern-leaf petiole; specif., in seed plants, a stalklike prolongation of the torus beneath the ovary. [leaflet.

sti'pel (stī'pĕl), *n.* [See STIPULE.] *Bot.* The stipule of a

sti-pel'late (stī-pĕl'ăt; stī'pĕl-āt), *a. Bot.* Having stipels.

sti'pend (stī'pĕnd), *n.* [L. *stipendium; stips*, gen. *stipis*, a gift, donation of small coin + *pendere* to weigh or pay out.] Settled pay or compensation for services.

sti-pen'di-a-ry (stī-pĕn'dĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Receiving pay; performing services for a stated compensation. **2.** Rendering tribute or taxes, as in money or services. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who receives a stipend. **2.** A tribute-paying or tax-paying estate or tenant. **3.** *Roman Hist.* A province that paid tribute rather than a tax.

sti'pes (stī'pēz), *n.; pl.* STIPITES (stĭp'ĭ-tēz). [L., a stock.] *Zoöl.* A stalk or stem, as the second segment of a maxilla of an insect or crustacean.

stip'i-tate (stĭp'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [NL. *stipitatus*, fr. L. *stipes*. See STIPE.] *Bot.* Having, or borne on, a stipe, as a pod.

stip'ple (stĭp''l), *v. t.;* -PLED (-'ld); -PLING (-lĭng). [D. *stippelen* to make points, to spot, dot.] **1.** To engrave by means of dots. **2.** To render in paint, ink, etc., by small, short touches, so as to produce an even or softly graded shadow; apply (paint, etc.) by repeated small touches. — *n.* Also **stip'pling** (-lĭng). In the graphic arts, any mode of execution by which shading is produced by separate touches; also, the effect so produced.

stip'u-lar (stĭp'ū-lăr), *a.* Like, pert. to, or provided with, stipules; growing on or like stipules.

stip'u-late (-ū-lāt), *a. Bot.* Furnished with stipules.

stip'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *stipulatus*, p. p. of *stipulari* to stipulate.] To agree to do or forbear anything; bargain; contract. — *v. t.* To arrange definitely; specify (something).

stip'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stipulating; a contracting; an agreement; also, that which is stipulated, or agreed on; a condition. — **stip'u-la'tor** (stĭp'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.*

stip'ule (stĭp'ūl), *n.* [L. *stipula* stalk.] One of the pair of appendages at the base of the leaf in many plants.

a Stipule of Common Pea.

stir (stûr), *v. t.;* STIRRED (stûrd); STIR'RING. [AS. *styrian*.] **1.** To change the place or position of; move. **2.** To impart movement to: **a** To disturb the relative position of the constituent particles of, as of a fluid, by moving something about in it. **b** To move vigorously or briskly; bestir; — usually reflexive. **3.** To rouse; specif.: **a** To excite or incite; inflame; stimulate. **b** To awaken or start up; hence: to bring into notice; agitate; moot. — **Syn.** Awaken, rouse, animate, provoke. — *v. i.* **1.** To move. **2.** To be in motion; specif.: **a** To be active or busy; as, to *stir* in one's behalf. **b** To be roused, agitated, or the like. *Archaic.* **3.** To be current, as news. **4.** To be stirred or be capable of being stirred; as, the paste *stirs* easily.

— *n.* **1.** Act or result of stirring; agitation; activity; bustle. **2.** Public disturbance; tumultuous and seditious disorder. **Syn.** Hurry, flurry, pother, bustle, fuss, ado, to-do. — **Stir, bustle, fuss, ado.** **Stir** suggests brisk movement or activity; **bustle** adds the implication of a noisy, obtrusive, or self-important display of energy; **fuss** implies flurry or fidgety agitation or endeavor; **ado** occurs chiefly in idiomatic phrases.

stirps (stûrps), *n.; pl.* STIRPES (stûr'pēz). [L., stem, stock.] **1.** Stock; race; family; hence, *Law*, the person from whom a family is descended. **2.** *Biol.* The total of the organic units which are found in, and determine the development of, a fertilized egg.

stir'rer (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, stirs.

stir'ring (stûr'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Active; lively. **2.** Rousing; inspiring. — **Syn.** Animating, stimulating, exciting.

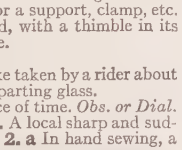
stir'rup (stĭr'ŭp; stûr'ŭp), *n.* [AS. *stigrāp; stīgan* to mount + *rāp* rope.] **1.** A kind of ring attached to a saddle, to support a rider's foot. **2.** Any piece resembling or likened to a stirrup, as, *Carp. & Mach.*, for a support, clamp, etc. **3.** *Naut.* A rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end for supporting a footrope.

stirrup bone. *Anat.* The stapes.

stirrup cup. A cup of wine or the like taken by a rider about to depart; hence: a farewell cup; parting glass.

stitch (stĭch), *n.* A distance; a space of time. *Obs. or Dial.*

stitch, *n.* [AS. *stice* a pricking.] **1.** A local sharp and sudden pain, esp. in the back or side. **2.** **a** In hand sewing, a single pass of a needle, or the loop or turn of the thread thus made and left in the fabric; in machine sewing, a single complete motion of a needle and shuttle carrying the thread through the fabric, or the loop or interlocked thread resulting. **b** A single turn of the thread round the needle in knitting, crocheting, etc.; a link, or loop, of yarn. **c** A particular arrangement of stitches or method of stitching. **3.** Any least part of a fabric or dress. *Colloq.*



Sewing-Machine Stitches. *A* Chain Stitch, *or* Loop Stitch. *B* Lock Stitch.

— *v. t.* **1.** To form stitches in. **2.** To unite by stitches. — *v. i.* To practice stitching, or needlework; sew.

stitch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stitches.

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ; stĭth'ĭ), *n.; pl.* STITHIES (-ĭz). [From Scand.] **1.** An anvil. **2.** A smithy; a forge.

sti'ver (stī'vĕr), *n.* [D. *stuiver*.] A Dutch coin, and money of account, worth about 2 cents; hence, a trifle.

sto'a (stō'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *στοά*. See STOIC.] *Gr. Arch.* A portico, usually long, walled at the back, and with a front colonnade, to afford a promenade or a gathering place.

stoat (stōt), *n.* [ME. *stot.*] The European ermine, esp. in the brown summer coat; also, any ermine or weasel.

stoc-ca'do (stŏ-kä'dō; -kā'dō); *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). Also **stoc-ca'ta** (-tȧ), *n.* [F. *estocade*, fr. It. *stoccata*, fr. *stocco* rapier, fr. G. *stock* stick.] A stab; thrust. *Archaic.*

stock (stŏk), *n.* [AS. *stocc* stock, trunk, stick.] **1.** A wooden post; stump; block of wood. **2.** One who is dull, stupid, or lifeless like a block. **3.** The chief supporting or holding part; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached; specif.: **a** *Portable Firearms.* The wooden part to which the barrel and other parts are secured. **b** *Field-Gun Carriages.* The long beam which forms the basis of the carriage body. In modern field-gun carriages it is called the *trail.* **c** *Rapid-fire Guns.* The connecting arm between the slide and the shoulder piece;—called also *shoulder bar.* **d** The contrivance by which bits are held in boring; a bitstock; brace. **e** The block of wood or metal frame which constitutes the body of a plane. **f** *Mech.* A holder for a threaded die for cutting screw threads on bolts, etc. **4.** The main stem of a plant; trunk of a tree. **5.** *Hort.* The stem or plant in which a graft is inserted; also, any plant from which cuttings are taken. **6.** **a** The original progenitor; the original from which others have been derived. **b** Line of descent; lineage; family. **c** A strain, race, or group in a breed or species. **7.** *Zoöl.* A compound organism; an aggregate of connected zooids. **8.** In *pl.* A frame with holes for confining the feet, or feet and hands, of public offenders. **9.** In *pl.* The frame on which a ship rests while building; hence: **on the stocks,** in preparation; under construction. **10.** The part of a tally formerly given to the creditor in a transaction. **11.** The debt or fund represented by such a stock (def. 10) or a series of them; hence, a debt or fund due to individuals for money loaned, or the securities representing such debt or fund. **12.** The capital of a company or corporation in transferable shares; also, often in *pl.*, funds or property made up of shares in various corporations or in corporations in general. **13.** **a** The fund or capital employed in a business. **b** A merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods; hence: store; supply; accumulation. **14.** *Card Playing.* That portion of a pack of cards not distributed to the players at the beginning of certain games. **15.** Raw materials; as, paper *stock.* **16.** *Cookery.* A liquid or jelly containing the juices and soluble parts of meat, vegetables, etc., extracted by cooking, used in making soup, gravy, etc. **17.** Domestic animals collectively; —called also *live stock.* **18.** A covering for the leg, or leg and foot. *Obs.* **19.** A close-fitting wide band or cravat for the neck. **20.** **a** Cabbage or colewort. **b** Any of various brassicaceous plants, as the gillyflower.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put in the stocks (sense 8). **2.** To lay up; store; as, to *stock* goods. **3.** To provide with stock; provide with requisites; store; as, to *stock* a store with supplies, a farm with cattle, a river with fish, etc.

— *v. i.* **1.** To send out new shoots, as from the crown of a plant. **2.** To put in stock, or supplies; —often used with *up.* — *a.* Used for constant service; kept in stock; standing.

stock-ade' (stŏk-ād'), *n.* [F. *estacade* stockade, boom, fr. It. *steccata* a palisade.] **1.** *Mil.* A line of stout posts or timbers forming a barrier. **2.** An inclosure, or pen, made with posts and stakes. — *v. t.;* -AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); -AD'ING. To surround, fortify, or protect, with a stockade.

stock'bro'ker (stŏk'brō'kĕr), *n.* A broker who deals in stocks. — **stock'bro'king** (-kĭng), *n.*

stock company. **a** *Com.* A corporation the capital of which is represented by stock (sense 12). **b** *Theat.* A company employed more or less permanently in playing a repertoire under the same management.

stock'dove' (stŏk'dŭv'), *n.* A common European wild [pigeon (*Columba œnas*).]

stock exchange. **a** A place where stocks are bought and sold. **b** An association of stockbrokers who meet and transact business by recognized forms, usages, etc.

stock'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Salted and dried fish; also, unsalted dried codfish.

stock'hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n. Finance.* One who is a holder or proprietor of stock or stocks.

stock'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a stocky manner.

stock'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being stocky.

stock'i-net' (-ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* An elastic textile fabric imitating knitting, used for stockings, undergarments, etc.

stock'ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* [From STOCK, *n.*, 18.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven; also, something suggestive of such a covering.

stock'ish (stŏk'ĭsh), *a.* Like a stock; stupid; blockish.

stock'job'ber (-jŏb'ẽr), *n.* **a** In British usage, a member of the stock exchange who does business with other members only, not with the public; — often called *jobber*, and, on the exchange itself, *dealer*. **b** In the U. S., a stockbroker; — often in contempt. — **stock'job'ber-y**, *n.* — **stock'job'bing**, *n.*

stock'man (stŏk'măn), *n.* One owning, or in charge of, live stock; a ranchman. *Australia & U. S.*

stock'-still' (109), *a.* Still as a stock, or fixed post.

stock'y (-ĭ), *a.*; STOCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Short and thick.

stock'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard for live stock; specif., an inclosure with stables, pens, sheds, etc., where cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are kept temporarily for slaughter, market, or shipping.

stodg'y (stŏj'ĭ), *a.*; STODG'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. *Dial. or Colloq.* **1. a** Thick; heavy; — said of food. **b** Miry; sticky. **2.** Stuffed; crammed; hence: thickset; also, lumpish.

sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). **1.** A brogan. **2.** An inexpensive cigar made in the form of a cylindrical roll.

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* [L., *stoïcus*, Gr. *στωϊκός*, fr. *στωϊκός*, lit., of or pert. to a stoa, *στοά* a roofed colonnade, a portico, — referring to a portico in Athens where the Stoics taught.] **1.** A member of the school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B. C. The Stoics held that men should be free from passion and unmoved by joy or grief. **2.** [*l. c.*] One not easily excited; one apparently indifferent to pleasure or pain.

sto'ic (stō'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to or like the
sto'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Stoics or their doctrines. **2.** Not affected by passion; showing indifference to pain or pleasure. — **Syn.** See PASSIVE. — **sto'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-cal-ness**, *n.*

stoi'chi-ol'o-gy (stoi'kĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also **stoi'chei-ol'o-gy**, **stœ'chi-ol'o-gy**. [Gr. *στοιχεῖον* a first element + *-logy*.] **1.** Physiology which treats of the elements, or principles, composing animal tissues. **2.** Statement or discussion of the first principles of any science or art. — **-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*

stoi'chi-om'e-try (-ŏm'ẽ-trĭ), *n.* Also **stoi'chei-om'e-try**, **stœ'chi-om'e-try**. [Gr. *στοιχεῖον* a first element + *-metry*.] *Chem.* **a** Calculation of the combining weights, etc., of the elements. **b** The branch treating of the laws of chemical combination. — **-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **-ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

Sto'i-cism (stō'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The opinions, maxims, or conduct, of the Stoics. **2.** [*l. c.*] The principle or practice of showing indifference to pleasure or pain; impassiveness.

stoke (stōk), *v. t.*; STOKED (stōkt); STOK'ING (stōk'ĭng). [D. *stoken*, fr. *stok* a stick.] To poke, as a fire; hence: to tend, as a fire or furnace; supply with fuel. — *v. i.* To stoke a fire or furnace; supply a furnace with fuel.

stoke'hold' (stōk'hōld'), *n.* *Naut.* A space in front of a boiler of a ship from which the furnaces are fed; the stokehole of a ship; also, a room containing a ship's boilers.

stoke'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace; also, the space where the stokers stand; a stokehold.

stok'er (stōk'ẽr), *n.* [D. See STOKE, *v. t.*] One employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, esp. on a steamship or locomotive; also, a machine for feeding a fire.

stole (stōl), *n.* [AS. *stole*, L. *stola*, Gr. *στολή* a garment.] **1.** A loose garment reaching to the feet. **2.** *Eccl.* A narrow band, esp. of silk, worn over the shoulders by bishops and priests, and pendent on each side nearly to the ground. **3.** A woman's long fur garment for the neck and shoulders.

stole, *pret.*, **sto'len** (stō'l'n), *p. p.*, of STEAL.

stol'id (stŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *stolidus*.] Not easily aroused or excited; having or expressing little or no sensibility; impassive. — **Syn.** See PASSIVE. — **-id-ly**, *adv.* — **-id-ness**, *n.*

sto-lid'i-ty (stō-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or fact of being stolid.

sto'lon (stō'lŏn), *n.* [L. *stolo*, *-onis*.] **1.** *Bot.* A slender branch developing a bud and roots at the tip or at both node and tip. **2.** *Zoöl.* An extension of the body wall, from which buds are developed, giving rise to new zooids that usually remain united by the stolon.

sto'ma (stō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (stō'mȧ-tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-). [Gr. *στόμα*, *-ατος*, a mouth.] *Biol.* Any of various small mouth-like openings, esp. in the lower animals, among the cells of a serous membrane, or in the epidermis of plants.

stom'ach (stŭm'ŭk), *n.* [F. *estomac*, L. *stomachus* gullet, liking, vexation, fr. Gr. *στόμαχος* stomach, throat, gullet, *στόμα* mouth.] **1. a** In man and most vertebrates, the dilated portion of the alimentary canal beyond the esophagus, or gullet, in which the earlier stages of digestion take place. **b** In invertebrates, any digestive cavity. **2.** Appetite; hence: desire; inclination. **3.** A particular disposition or mental attitude; as: **a** Temper; spirit. **b** Pride; arrogance. *Obs.* **c** Anger; spleen; resentment. **4.** The belly; abdomen; — a common but erroneous use.

— *v. t.* **1.** To resent. **2. a** To bear without repugnance, nausea, or the like. **b** To bear without overt resentment; brook.

stom'ach-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stomachs. **2.** (*pron.* -ŭk-ẽr; *-ȧ-chĕr.*) An ornamental covering for the breast.

sto-mach'ic (stō-măk'ĭk), *a.* Also **sto-mach'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). **1.** Of or pert. to the stomach. **2.** Strengthening to the stomach; cordial. — *n.* *Med.* A stomachic tonic.

stomach tooth. A lower canine, esp. of the first dentition. Its appearance is often attended with gastric disturbance.

sto'ma-ta (stō'mȧ-tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n.*, *L. pl.* of STOMA.

stom'a-tal (stŏm'ȧ-tăl; stō'mȧ-), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.

sto-mat'ic (stō-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the mouth. **2.** *Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.

sto'ma-ti'tis (stō'mȧ-tī'tĭs; stŏm'ȧ-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the mouth.

stom'a-to- (stŏm'ȧ-tō-; stō'mȧ-). Combining form from Greek *στόμα*, *στόματος*, *mouth*.

sto'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* *Med.* Science of the mouth and its diseases. [surgery of the mouth.]

stom'a-to-plas'ty (stŏm'ȧ-tō-plăs'tĭ; stō'mȧ-), *n.* Plastic

stom'a-to-pod' (stŏm'ȧ-tō-pŏd'; stō'mȧ-), *n.* Any of an order (*Stomatopoda*) of crustaceans, including the squillas, having the gills borne on the appendages of the abdomen.

sto'mo-dæ'um, *or* **-de'um** (stō'mō-dē'ŭm; stŏm'ō-), *n.*; *pl.* -DÆA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. *στόμα*, *-ατος*, mouth + *ὁδαῖος* on the way.] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The anterior or oral part of the alimentary canal or tract. — **-dæ'al**, *or* **-de'al** (-ăl), *a.*

stomp (stŏmp), *v. i.* [Obs. or dial. form of *stump*.] To stamp with the foot. *Dial.* — *v. t.* To stamp; mash. *Dial.*

-stomy. Combining form from Greek *στόμα*, *mouth*; — used specif. in surgery to denote *an operation establishing an artificial opening, usually permanent* (into some part or parts); as in gastro*stomy*, ileo*stomy*, etc.

stone (stōn), *n.* [ME. *ston*, *stan*, AS. *stān*.] **1.** Concreted earthy or mineral matter: **a** A small piece of rock or one of moderate size. **b** Rock or rocklike matter as a material, esp. for building. **2.** A precious stone; gem. **3.** Something made of stone, as a gravestone, grindstone, whetstone. **4.** Something resembling a small stone; as: **a** *Med.* A calculous concretion, esp. one in the kidneys, bladder, or gall bladder. **b** A testicle. **c** The hard endocarp of a drupe; any hard, stonelike seed. **5.** *Print.* A stand or table with a smooth, flat top (orig. of stone) on which to impose type; — called also *imposing stone*. **6.** A varying unit of weight, now legally 14 pounds in Great Britain. — *v. t.*; STONED (stōnd); STON'ING (stōn'ĭng). **1.** To pelt with stones. **b** To pelt to death with stones. **2.** To make like stone; petrify. *Now Rare.* **3.** To remove the stones or seeds of. **4.** To wall, face, or line with stones. — *a.* Made of stone or stoneware.

stone age. The culture period preceding the bronze age, subdivided into a *paleolithic* and a *neolithic* period (q. v.).

stone'chat' (-chăt'), *n.* A common European singing bird (*Pratincola rubicola*).

Stonechat. (½)

stone'crop' (stōn'krŏp'), *n.* [AS. *stāncropp*.] A mosslike plant (*Sedum acre*) with pungent fleshy leaves and yellow flowers; also, any of several related species.

stone'cut'ter (stōn'kŭt'ẽr), *n.* One who cuts stone; also, a machine for dressing stone. — **stone'cut'ting**, *n.*

stone fly. Any of numerous insects (constituting the family *Perlidæ* and order *Plecoptera*) having aquatic larvæ.

stone fruit. Any fruit with a stony endocarp; a drupe.

stone lily. A fossil crinoid.

stone parsley. A slender Old World apiaceous herb (*Sison amomum*), with aromatic seeds used as a condiment.

ston'er (stōn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stones.

stone roller. **a** An American fresh-water fish (*Hyptentelium nigricans*) of the sucker family. **b** A common American cyprinoid fish (*Campostoma anomalum*).

stone'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* A species of coarse earthenware.

stone'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work made of stone. **2.** In *pl.* An establishment where stones are cut, esp. for masonry; — sometimes construed as *sing.*

ston'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a stony manner.

ston'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stony.

ston'y (stōn'ĭ), *a.*; STON'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STON'I-EST. **1.** Abounding in stone or stones. **2.** Consisting of stone. *Archaic or Poetic.* **3.** Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, stone; hence: inflexible; pitiless; obdurate; cold. **4.** Converting into stone or as into stone; petrifying.

stony coral, any coral with a very hard calcareous skeleton.

stood (stōod), *pret. & p. p.* of STAND.

stool (stōol), *n.* A stock or parent plant; specifically, the stump or root which throws out shoots or yields layers for propagation; also, a cluster of shoots from an old root or clump. — *v. i.* To form a stool; tiller.

stool, *n.* [AS. *stōl* a seat.] **1.** A single seat without a back. **2.** A seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation of the bowels. **3.** A bench or portable support for the feet or the knees; a footstool; as, a kneeling *stool*. **4. a** A pole or the like to which a bird is fastened as a decoy. **b** The bird thus fastened; a stool pigeon; a decoy duck. *U. S.*

stool pigeon. **a** A pigeon used to decoy others into a net. **b** A person used as a decoy.

stoop (stōōp), *v. i.* [ME. *stoupen.*] **1.** To bend or lean forward and downward; specif., to assume habitually a bent position. **2.** To condescend; descend; as, to *stoop* to flattery. **3.** To yield; assume a position of humility or subjection. **4.** To pounce; swoop. — *v. t.* **1.** To bend forward and downward. **2.** To prostrate; subject. *Obs. or Rare.* — *n.* **1.** Act of stooping; specif., a habitual forward bend of the back and shoulders. **2.** Descent, as from dignity or superiority; condescension; act or position of concession, humiliation, etc. **3.** A swoop.

stoop (stōōp), *n.* [D. *stoep.*] Originally, a covered porch with seats, at a house door; now, any porch, platform, entrance stairway, or small veranda, at a house door. *U. S.*

stoop. Var. of STOUP.

stop (stŏp), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STOPPED (stŏpt), STOPT (*Chiefly Poetic*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOP'PING. [AS. *stoppian* (in comp.).] **1.** To close, as an aperture, by filling or obstructing; hence, to stanch (a wound). **2.** To obstruct; render impassable; as, to *stop* a passage. **3.** To arrest or check the progress of; cause to cease; suppress. **4.** Hence, to parry, as a blow. **5.** *Music.* To regulate the pitch of, as a violin string by pressure with the finger, or a wind-instrument tube by closing one or more finger holds. **6.** To punctuate. **Syn. Stop, arrest, check.** To **stop**, the general term, is to cause advance, or (often) movement of any sort, to cease; as, to *stop* a clock. To **arrest** is esp. to stop (and often to hold fixed) in the midst of movement, development, progress, or the like; as, *arrested* development. To **check** is esp. to stop or arrest partially or temporarily; as, his extravagance was *checked* by the fear of want. See CEASE. — *v. i.* **1.** To cease to go on; halt. **2.** To stay; tarry. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See STAY, CEASE. — *n.* **1.** Act of stopping; state of being stopped. **2.** That which stops; obstacle; obstruction; specif., a device for arresting or limiting motion in a machine. **3.** *Music.* **a** The closing of an aperture in the air passage, or pressure of the finger upon the string, of an instrument, so as to alter the pitch of its tone; hence, any contrivance by which the pitch of an instrument is so regulated. **b** A graduated set of organ pipes or reeds of like kind and tone quality. **c** A **stop knob**, or handle, by which the player controls a register of organ pipes or a coupler, tremolo, etc. **4.** A mark of punctuation. **5.** *Naut.* A piece of small line or the like used to bind or secure something; as, to secure a furled sail with *stops.* **6.** *Phon.* **a** Any consonant formed with a complete momentary closure at some point in the voice passage, the nasal passage also being closed, as *p, b, t, d, k, g*; — disting. from *open consonant.* Also, by some, any consonant formed with complete closure of the oral, but not of the nasal, passage, as the nasals *m, n, ng.* **b** The oral closure characteristic of such consonants. — **Syn.** Cessation, check, interruption.

stop'cock' (stŏp'kŏk'), *n.* A bibcock, faucet, or short pipe, fitted with a turning stopper, or plug, for permitting or restraining the flow of a liquid or gas.

stope (stōp), *n. Mining.* An excavation for extracting ore in successive steps or ledges; hence, any excavation for extraction of ore, as disting. from a shaft, drift, airway, etc. — *v. t. & i.*; STOPED (stōpt); STOP'ING (stōp'ĭng). *Mining.* To extract (ore) from or as from a stope.

stop'-gap' (stŏp'găp'), *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening; hence: a temporary expedient; makeshift.

stop'page (stŏp'ăj), *n.* Act of stopping, or arresting motion, progress, or action; also, state of being stopped.

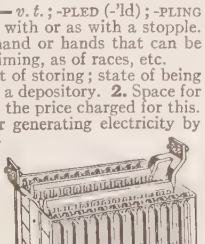
stop'per (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, stops, fills up, closes, etc., as a cork or plug; a stopple. — *v. t.* To close or secure with a stopper.

stop'ple (stŏp'l), *n.* A stopper. — *v. t.*; -PLED (-ld); -PLING (-lĭng). To close the mouth of with or as with a stopple.

stop watch. A watch with a hand or hands that can be started or stopped at will, for timing, as of races, etc.

stor'age (stōr'ăj; 57), *n.* **1.** Act of storing; state of being stored; safe-keeping of goods in a depository. **2.** Space for the safe-keeping of goods; also, the price charged for this.

storage battery. A battery for generating electricity by the reversal of chemical reactions previously produced in it by an electric current.



Storage Battery with Outer Casing Removed.

sto'rax (stō'răks; 57), *n.* [L., *storax, styrax*, Gr. *στύραξ.*] **1.** A resin derived from various styracaceous trees (esp. *Styrax officinalis*). **2.** A fragrant balsam, obtained from the bark of a species of liquidambar (*Liquidambar orientalis*), used as an expectorant and in perfumery.

store (stōr; 57), *n.* [OF. *estor* provisions, supplies, fr. *estorer.* See STORE, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is accumulated; source from which supplies may be drawn; reserve fund. **2.** In *pl.* Specif., articles, esp. of food, accumulated for a specific object; supplies. **3.** Hence: an abundance; great amount. **4.** A storehouse; warehouse. **5.** A place where goods are kept for sale; a shop. *Chiefly U. S.* — *v. t.*; STORED (stōrd); STOR'ING. [OF. *estorer* to construct, restore, store, LL. *staurare*, for L. *instaurare* to renew, restore.] **1.** To furnish; provide; supply; as, to *store* a ship with provisions. **2.** To collect a supply; lay away; as, to *store* up energy. **3.** To deposit, as in a storehouse, for preservation.

stor'house' (stōr'hous'; 57), *n.* A building for storing goods, esp. provisions; warehouse; store.

store'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room for storing things.

sto'rey (stō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -REYS (-rĭz). Var. of STORY, of a building.

sto'ried (stō'rĭd; 57), *a.* Also **sto'reyed** (-rĭd). Having (such or so many) stories; as, a two-*storied* house.

sto'ried, *p. a.* **1.** Told in a story. **2.** Celebrated in story or history. **3.** Bearing designs representing scenes from story or history; as, a *storied* frieze.

sto'ri-ette' (stō'rĭ-ĕt'; 57), *n.* [*story* + *-ette.*] A little, or short, story; a short tale. *Cant.*

stork (stôrk), *n.* [AS. *storc.*] Any of various large wading birds (family *Ciconiidæ*) allied to the ibises and herons, as the common European white stork (*Ciconia alba*).

Stork (*Ciconia alba*). 1/24

stork's'-bill' (stôrks'bĭl'), *n.* Any pelargonium (so called from the beaklike prolongation of the axis of the receptacle); also, a plant of a related genus (*Erodium*).

storm (stôrm), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A disturbance of the atmosphere attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning; a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail. **2.** A shower or flight of objects, esp. of missiles violently thrown; as, a *storm* of arrows. **3.** A commotion or tumult in civil, political, or private life. **4.** A vehement outburst, as of passion, or of the expression of emotion. **5.** *Mil.* A determined assault on a fortified place. — **Syn.** Tempest. — *v. i.* **1.** To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, or the like, usually violently; — used impersonally. **2.** To rage. — *v. t. Mil.* To attack, and attempt to take, by sudden assault; as, to *storm* a fortification.

storm'y (stôr'mĭ), *a.*; STORM'I-ER (-mĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Characterized by, or pert. to, a storm; subject to storms; tempestuous. **2.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, violent agitation or fury; turbulent; violent; raging; as, a *stormy* life; a *stormy* man. — **storm'i-ly** (-mĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **storm'i-ness** (-mĭ-nĕs), *n.*

storm'y petrel. See PETREL.

Stor'thing', **Stor'ting'** (stôr'tĭng'), *n.* [Norw. *storting; stor* great + *ting* court.] The parliament of Norway.

sto'ry (stō'rĭ; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *estoré, estorée*, p. p. of *estorer.* See STORE, *v. t.*] A set of rooms on one floor or level; a floor, or the habitable space between two floors; also, a horizontal architectural division of a building.

sto'ry, *n.* [OF. *estoire*, fr. L. *historia.* See HISTORY.] **1.** A connected narration of past events; history; as, the *story* of Rome. **2.** **a** An account of some incident. **b** A report; a statement; as, his *story* was convincing. **c** An anecdote. **3.** In literature, a narrative in prose or verse; a tale; esp., a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel. **4.** The plot of a work of literature. **5.** A fib; falsehood; — a euphemism used chiefly by or with reference to children. *Colloq.* **Syn. Story, tale, anecdote.** **Story** is the general and familiar word; **tale** is often elevated or poetical, and frequently connotes more than *story*; an **anecdote** is a short account of a single incident. Cf. NARRATIVE. — *v. t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. **1.** To narrate or describe in story. **2.** To adorn with a story, or scene from history, etc. See STORIED, *p. a.*, 3. [*a. & n.*]

sto'ry-tell'er, *n.* One who tells stories. — **sto'ry-tell'ing,** *a.*

stoss (stŏs; *G.* shtōs), *a.* [G., a thrust.] *Geol.* Facing toward the direction from which an overriding glacier impinges or impinged; — said of the side of a hill, etc.

stoup (stōōp), *n.* **1.** A small vessel for liquids. **2.** *Eccl.* A basin for holy water at the entrance of a church.

stout (stout), *a.* [OF. *estout* bold, strong, proud, foolish.] **1.** Strong and firm of character; specif.: **a** Brave; bold. **b** Firm; stubborn. **2.** Physically or materially strong; sturdy; firm; tough; enduring; as, a *stout* ship, cloth; also, substantial; strong; as, *stout* liquor. **3.** Having a bulky body; stocky; corpulent; — opp. to *thin, slender.* **Syn.** Fat, fleshy, plump, portly, corpulent, obese, burly, rotund, thickset. — **Stout, portly, corpulent, obese, burly.** **Stout** implies a thickset, bulky figure or build; **portly** adds to *stout* the implication of a more or less dignified and imposing appearance; **corpulent** (in present usage) and

obese imply a disfiguring excess of flesh; as, a *stout*, puffy man; a large, *portly* figure; a short and *corpulent* person. **Burly** adds to *stout* the implication of sturdiness or bluffness; as, "a *burly*, roaring, roistering blade." See STRONG. — *n.* A strong malt liquor; a strong porter.

stout'-heart'ed, *a.* Having a stout heart or spirit; brave; courageous. — **stout'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

stout'ly, *adv.* In a stout manner.

stout'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stout.

sto'va-in (stō'vȧ-ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [*stove* (a translation of F. proper name *Fourneau*) + *-in, -ine.*] *Pharm.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{22}O_2NCl$, the hydrochloride of an amino compound containing benzoyl, used as a local anæsthetic.

stove (stōv), *pret. & p. p.* of STAVE.

stove (stōv), *n.* [AS. *stofa* a room for a warm bath.] **1.** a A hothouse for plants. *Eng.* b A drying room. **2.** Any of various apparatus, commonly of iron, for heating and cooking. **3.** A kiln, as for firing pottery.

stove'pipe' (stōv'pīp'), *n.* Pipe, or a pipe, of sheet iron, used as a stove chimney or to connect a stove with a flue.

stow (stō), *v. t.* [From ME. *stowe* a place, AS. *stōw.*] **1.** To place compactly; pack. **2.** To hide; lodge. **3.** To arrange anything compactly in. **4.** To hold; furnish room for.

stow'age (stō'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act or method of stowing; also, room for stowing. **2.** That which is stowed. **3.** Money paid for stowing goods.

stow'a-way' (stō'ȧ-wā'), *n.* One who hides on a vessel, or on a railroad train, to obtain a free passage.

stra-bis'mus (strȧ-bĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στραβισμός*, fr. *στραβίζειν* to squint.] An eye affection in which the optic axes cannot be directed to the same object; cross-eye. — **stra-bis'mic** (-mĭk), **stra-bis'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.*

stra-bot'o-my (-bŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *στραβός* squinting + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation for curing strabismus by dividing one or more muscles of the eyeball.

strad'dle (străd'l), *v. i.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To stand, sit, or walk with legs wide apart; to sit astride. **2.** To be noncommittal; be "on the fence." *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To stand or sit astride of. **2.** To be noncommittal in regard to, or to favor, or seem to favor, both sides of; as, to *straddle* an issue. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of straddling. **2.** Distance between the feet or legs of one straddling. **3.** *Stock Exchanges.* An option giving the holder the double privilege of a "put" and a "call." — **strad'dler** (străd'lẽr), *n.*

strag'gle (străg'l), *v. i.;* -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). **1.** To wander from the direct course; stray. **2.** To wander off or become separated from others of its kind; be, become, or occur as if, dispersed. — **strag'gler** (-lẽr), *n.*

strag'gly (-lĭ), *a.* Straggling; spread out irregularly.

straight (strāt), *a.* [ME. *streiȝt*, properly p. p. of *strecchen* to stretch, AS. *streht*, p. p. of *streccan* to stretch, extend.] **1.** Having an invariable direction; lying evenly throughout its extent; — said of a line. **2.** Having the general characteristics of a straight line; not curved or crooked. **3.** Conforming to justice and rectitude; upright. **4.** Direct; uninterrupted; unbroken; specif.: **a** Reliable. *Colloq.* **b** Candid; frank. *Colloq.* **c** *Poker, etc.* Composed of cards in a regular sequence, as the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten-spot; as, a *straight* flush. **5.** Properly ordered or arranged; as, to set things *straight.* **6.** Making no exceptions or deviations in one's support of a principle, policy, party, etc.; as, a *straight* Republican; also, cast for all the regular candidates of a party; as, a *straight* ballot. *Chiefly Political Cant, U. S.* **7.** Unmixed; undiluted; unmodified; as, whisky *straight. Slang.* **8.** Having a fixed price for each, regardless of the number sold. *Slang or Cant, U. S.*

straight face, a face showing no merriment or emotion.

— *adv.* Directly; rightly; straightway.

— *n.* **1.** Something straight; specif.: **a** A straight line. **b** The section of a race track between the last turn and the winning post; — with *the.* **2.** *Poker, etc.* A straight hand of five cards; a sequence. — *v. t.* To straighten. *Rare.*

straight'a-way' (strāt'ȧ-wā'), *a.* Straightforward; as, a *straightaway* racecourse. — *n.* A straightaway course.

straight'edge' (-ĕj'), *n.* A bar or slip, as of wood or metal, having a straight edge for testing straight lines, etc.

straight'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* To make straight; put in order. — *v. i.* To become straight. — **straight'en-er,** *n.*

straight'for'ward (-fôr'wẽrd), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or manner; hence: honest; frank. — **straight'for'ward-ly, straight'for'ward,** *adv.* — **-for'ward-ness,** *n.*

straight'-line', *a. Mech.* Designating a linkage or equivalent device (called **straight-line motion**) designed to produce or copy motion in a straight, or approximately straight, line. Such a device is often called *parallel motion,* a term which strictly applies to a device for copying straight lines in a parallel line or plane.

straight'ly, *adv.* In a straight manner; directly.

straight'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being straight.

straight'-out' (-out'; 109), *a.* Thoroughgoing; downright; as, *straight-out* resentment. *Colloq., U. S.*

straight'way' (strāt'wā'), *adv.* Immediately; forthwith.

strain (strān), *n.* [AS. *stréon* gain, acquisition, begetting.] **1.** Race; stock; descent; family. **2.** Specif.: **a** Domestic animals having a common lineage but not distinguishing characters sufficient to constitute a breed. **b** *Hort.* A group of plants differing from the race to which it belongs by some enhanced or improved physiological tendency. **3.** a Hereditary character, as of a nation. **b** A trace; a streak; as, a *strain* of humor. **4.** Sort; kind; as, the common *strain.* **5.** a The tenor, burden, tone, manner, style, of a song, poem, speech, book, etc., or, by extension, of a course of action or conduct; as, he spoke in a noble *strain.* **b** Mood; temper. **6.** A sustained note or movement; a passage or flight, as of song or the imagination; hence: **a** A distinct portion of a poem. **b** A melody, tune, or air. **c** A song; a poem. — **Syn.** See VEIN.

strain, *v. t.* [OF. *estraindre, estreindre,* fr. L. *stringere* to draw tight.] **1.** To draw tight; stretch. *Archaic.* **2.** To force; constrain; as, "the quality of mercy is not *strained.*" **3.** *Mech.* To act upon so as to cause change of form or volume, as forces on a beam to bend it. **4.** To exert to the utmost; as, to *strain* every nerve. **5.** To stretch beyond its proper limit; as, to *strain* the law. **6.** To injure by stretching or by exertion of force; as, a ship *strained* by a gale. **7.** To injure by overexertion or overuse. **8.** To squeeze; press closely; hug; — now usually only in, *to strain to one's breast.* **9.** a To put through or as through a strainer. **b** To remove by or as by filtration; — usually used with *out.*

Syn. Strain, sprain agree in the idea of injury from excessive stretching or exertion. But **strain** is of general application; **sprain** applies only to muscles or ligaments.

— *v. i.* **1.** To make violent efforts; strive. **2.** To suffer a strain. **3.** To be filtered; percolate.

— *n.* **1.** Act of straining, or state of being strained; specif.: **a** Excessive tension. **b** Excessive exertion; a violent effort. **c** Hurt or injury from excessive tension or use; a sprain; wrench. **2.** *Mech.* **a** Distortion due to stress or force. **b** Stress, thrust, or force.

strain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that strains, as: **a** A sieve or filter. **b** A device for stretching or reënforcing something.

strain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRAIN. — **straining arch.** *Arch.,* an archlike construction to resist end thrust, as a flying buttress. — **s. beam** *or* **piece,** *Arch.,* a short piece of timber in a truss, used to hold in place the ends of struts or rafters. See QUEEN-POST, *Illust.*

strait (strāt), *a.* [OF. *estreit, estroit,* fr. L. *strictus* drawn together, close, tight.] **1.** Narrow; as, "*strait* is the gate." **2.** a Restricted; as, a *strait* place. **b** Tight; close; as, *strait* lacing. **3.** Strict; scrupulous; rigorous; as, the *straitest* sect. **4.** a Distressful; difficult. **b** Straitened; hampered; pinched, as in one's finances. — **Syn.** See NARROW.

— *n.* **1.** A narrow pass or passage. *Archaic.* **2.** Specif.: **a** A passageway connecting two large bodies of water; — often in *pl.* **b** A neck of land. *Rare.* **3.** A condition of distressing narrowness or restriction; perplexity or distress; difficulty; need; — often in *pl.*

strait'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make strait; confine. **2.** a To restrict; hamper. *Rare.* **b** To afflict, as with difficulty; distress or embarrass, as financially.

strait'ened (-nd), *p. a.* Distressed or embarrassed, as for money; also, characterized by want or need; as, to be in *straitened* circumstances. [violently insane, etc.]

strait'-jack'et, *n.* A strong, tight coat for restraining the

strait'-laced' (-lāst'), *a.* **1.** Laced tightly; wearing tight stays. **2.** Unusually strict in manners, morals, or opinion.

strait'ly, *adv.* In a strait manner; narrowly; strictly.

strait'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being strait.

strake (strāk), *n. Naut.* One breadth of planks or plates forming a continuous strip on the bottom or sides of a vessel.

stra-min'e-ous (strȧ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stramineus,* fr. *stramen* straw.] Of or like straw; also, straw-colored.

stra-mo'ni-um (-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Also **stram'o-ny** (străm'ŏ-nĭ). **1.** The thorn apple (*Datura*); esp., the Jimson weed. **2.** *Pharm.* The dried leaves of the latter, used in medicine, esp. in asthma.

strand (strănd), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *streen* a skein.] Any of the twists, or strings, of a rope; also, a single filament. — *v. t.* **1.** To break a strand of (a rope). **2.** To form (a rope, etc.) by uniting strands.

strand, *n.* [AS.] A shore, now esp. of the ocean. *Now Poetic or R.* — **Syn.** See SHORE. — *v. t. & i.* To drive or drift on a strand; hence, to run aground; — often used fig.

strange (strānj), *a.* [OF. *estrange,* fr. L. *extraneus* external, foreign, *extra* on the outside.] **1.** Alien; foreign. *Archaic.* **2.** Of or pert. to another or others or some other kind, character, or place; as, a *strange* dog. **3.** Not before known, heard, or seen; unfamiliar; as, a *strange* land. **4.** Novel; extraordinary; queer; as, *strange* garments. **5.** Reserved; distant in deportment; also, shy, timid, or coy. **6.** Unaccustomed; inexperienced. — *adv.* Strangely. *Obs. or Rare.* — **strange'ly,** *adv.* — **strange'ness,** *n.*

Syn. Unusual, uncommon, unnatural, singular, peculiar,

odd, queer, anomalous, irregular, unexampled, unprecedented, remarkable; eccentric, quaint, outlandish, erratic, whimsical, fantastic, fantastical, droll. — **Strange, singular, peculiar, eccentric, erratic, odd, queer, quaint, outlandish.** That is **strange** which is out of the ordinary, familiar, or natural order; **singular** often suggests that whose strangeness puzzles one or piques one's curiosity; as, a *strange,* mysterious dream; Chatterton was a *singular* character. That is **peculiar** which carries distinctive qualities to an extreme; the word is often a mere synonym for *odd* or *queer;* **eccentric** implies divergence from the beaten track; **erratic** adds to *eccentric* a stronger implication of caprice; as, a *peculiar* trick of expression; Carlyle's taste for the *eccentric;* the workings of his mind were *erratic.* **Odd** often differs little from *singular* or *peculiar;* it sometimes suggests an element of the fantastic; that is **queer** which is (esp. oddly) abnormal, or dubious or questionable; as, an *odd* superstition; a *queer* feeling; a *queer* transaction. That is **quaint** which is pleasantly odd or (esp.) old-fashioned; that is **outlandish** which is uncouth or bizarre; as, a *quaint* expression; an *outlandish* custom.

stran'ger (strān'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who is strange; specif.: **a** A foreigner. **b** A visitor or intruder. **c** A person with whom one is unacquainted. **d** One ignorant of a specified object. **2.** *Law.* One not privy or party to an act, contract, or title; an intermeddler.

stran'gle (străn'g'l), *v. t.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [OF. *estrangler,* L. *strangulare,* Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, fr. στραγγάλη a halter, στραγγός twisted.] **1.** To choke to death by compressing the throat. **2.** To stifle, choke, or suffocate in any way. **3.** To stifle; suppress; repress. — *v. i.* To be strangled, or suffocated. — **stran'gler** (-glĕr), *n.*

stran'gles (-g'lz), *n. pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* An infectious febrile disease of equine animals; — called also *distemper.*

stran'gu-late (-gū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *strangulare, -latum,* to choke.] To compress, esp., *Med.,* so as to stop circulation; as, a *strangulated* hernia.

stran'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of strangling, or state of being strangled. **2.** *Med.* Inordinate compression or constriction, as of the throat, esp. such as causes a suspension of breathing or of the passage of contents.

stran-gu'ri-ous (străn-gū'rĭ-ŭs), *a. Med.* Of or pert. to strangury; suffering from strangury.

stran'gu-ry (străn'gū-rĭ), *n.* [L. *stranguria,* Gr. στραγγουρία; στράγξ, στραγγός, a drop + οὖρον urine.] A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop.

strap (străp), *n.* [Var. of *strop,* ME. *strope,* AS. *stropp,* L. *struppus, struppus.*] **1.** A narrow strip of flexible material, esp. of leather, for use as a fastening. **2.** Something consisting of, serving as, or resembling, a strap (sense 1); specif.: **a** A piece of leather, canvas, or the like or a strip of wood covered with a suitable material, for sharpening a razor; a strop. **b** A shoulder strap. **3.** A narrow metal strip. — *v. t.;* STRAPPED (străpt); -PING. **1.** To beat with a strap. **2.** To secure with a strap. **3.** To sharpen on a strap; strop.

strap hinge. A hinge with long flaps by which it is fastened.

strap-pa'do (stră-pā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [It. *strappata.*] A form of torture consisting in hoisting the subject by a rope (sometimes fastened to his wrists behind his back) and letting him fall to the length of the rope.

strap'per (străp'ĕr), *n.* One who uses a strap; specif., *Railroad Construction,* a workman who bolts the splices, or straps, to the rails; a splicer.

strap'ping, *a.* Tall; lusty; large. *Colloq.*

strass (străs), *n.* [After its inventor, a German.] A brilliant lead glass used in manufacturing artificial gems; paste.

strass (străs), *n.* [F. *strasse, estrasse.*] Silk refuse in skein making.

stra'ta (strā'tȧ), *n., L. pl.* of STRATUM.

strat'a-gem (străt'ȧ-jĕm), *n.* [F. *stratagème,* L. *strategema,* Gr. στρατήγημα, fr. στρατηγεῖν to be a leader of an army, fr. στρατηγός a general; στρατός army + ἄγειν to lead.] A trick in war for deceiving the enemy; hence, in general: artifice; deceptive device. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE.

stra'tal (strā'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a stratum or strata.

stra-te'gic (strȧ-tē'jĭk; -tē'jĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, ef-
stra-te'gi-cal (-tē'jĭ-kăl; -tēj'ĭ-) } fected or marked by, strategy. — **stra-te'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stra-te'gics (strȧ-tē'jĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Strategy.

strat'e-gist (străt'ē-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in strategy.

strat'e-gy (-jĭ), *n.* **1.** Science or art of projecting and directing military movements; art of maneuvering troops or ships so as to gain the advantage in place, time, or conditions of fighting; generalship. **2.** Use of stratagem.

strath (străth), *n.* [Gael. *srath.*] A river valley of considerable size; — often used with the name of the river; as, *Strath* Spey. *Scot.*

strath'spey' (străth'spā'; străth'spā'), *n.* [From dist. of *Strath Spey,* Scotland.] A lively Scottish dance, like a reel; also, music for this or having its duple time.

strat'i-fi-ca'tion (străt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of stratifying; state of being stratified.

strat'i-form (străt'ĭ-fôrm), *a. Anat.* Having the form of a stratum; designating a cartilage embedded in a groove in a bone to form a smooth surface over which a tendon passes.

strat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*stratum* + *-fy.*] To arrange or form in strata, or layers.

stra-tig'ra-phy (strȧ-tĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*stratum* + *-graphy.*] **1.** The arrangement of strata, esp. as to position and order of sequence. **2.** Geology treating of the arrangement and succession of strata. — **strat'i-graph'ic** (străt'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stra'to-cu'mu-lus (strā'tō-kū'mū-lŭs), *n. Meteor.* Stratified cumulus, consisting of large balls or rolls of dark cloud which often cover the whole sky, esp. in winter.

stra'tum (strā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -TA (-tȧ), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L., fr. *sternere, stratum,* to spread.] **1.** A layer, either natural or artificial; esp.: **a** *Geol.* A bed of sedimentary rock or earth of one kind, formed by natural causes, usually in layers. **b** *Biol.* A layer of tissue. **2.** Something likened to a stratum of the earth; a layer; as, a *stratum* of society.

stra'tus (strā'tŭs), *n.* [L. *stratus* a spreading out, scattering.] *Meteor.* A cloud form characterized by horizontal extension and low altitude.

straw (strô), *n.* [AS. *stréaw.*] **1.** A stalk or stem of grain or pulse, esp. of wheat, rye, oats, or barley. **2.** Collectively, the mass or material consisting of stalks of grain after threshing. **3.** A thing of smallest worth; mere trifle.

straw'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The enlarged pulpy receptacle bearing many achenes, constituting fruit of any of various rosaceous stemless herbs (genus *Fragaria*); also, the plant.

strawberry bass. See CALICO BASS.

strawberry bush. An American shrub (*Evonymus americanus*) having crimson pods and seeds with a scarlet aril. Also, the wahoo (*E. atropurpureus*).

strawberry shrub. Any of a certain genus (*Butneria*) of shrubs bearing fragrant dark red or purplish flowers.

strawberry tomato. The edible fruit of any of several solanaceous herbs (genus *Physalis*); also, the plant, as the alkekengi.

strawberry tree. A European ericaceous tree (*Arbutus unedo*) with strawberrylike fruit.

straw'board' (strô'bōrd'), *n.* Common paper board made of straw pulp, used for packing, making boxes, etc.

straw color *or* **colour.** A light yellow color, like that of dry straw. — **straw'-col'ored,** *or* **-col'oured,** *a.*

straw vote. An unofficial vote, as one taken to indicate the relative strength of opposing candidates or issues.

straw wine. Wine from grapes dried in the sun, as on straw. The wine is sweet and liqueurlike.

straw'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** A caddis worm. **2.** Any of several hymenopterous insects (as *Isosoma hordei,* and *I. grande*) whose larvæ are injurious to straw.

straw'y (strô'ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, straw.

stray (strā), *v. i.* [OF. *estraier,* prop. a., stray, astray.] **1.** To wander; deviate. **2.** To rove at large; roam; go astray; err. — **Syn.** See WANDER. — *a.* **1.** Gone astray; wandering. **2.** Incidental; unrelated. — *n.* **1.** Any domestic animal wandering at large or lost; an estray. **2.** A person or thing that strays. — **stray'er** (strā'ĕr), *n.*

streak (strēk), *n.* [ME. *streke,* var. of *strike* streak, stroke, AS. *strica.*] **1.** A line or long mark of a different color from the ground; stripe; vein. **2.** *Min.* The color of the fine powder of a mineral, obtained as by scratching or by rubbing against a hard white surface. It often differs from the color of the mineral in mass and is an important distinguishing character. **3.** A vein of character or temperament; a strain; as, a generous *streak* in him. **4.** A layer, as of fat or lean in bacon; — also, often fig.; as, a *streak* of luck. *Colloq., U. S.* — **Syn.** See VEIN.

— *v. t.* To form streaks or stripes in or on; stripe.

streak'y (strēk'ĭ), *a.* Streaked; marked with streaks. — **streak'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **streak'i-ness,** *n.*

stream (strēm), *n.* [AS. *stréam.*] **1.** A current or course of water flowing on the earth, as a river, brook, etc., or of water or other fluid from a vessel, reservoir, or fountain; specif., any course of running water; as, the *streams* of New England. **2.** A steady flow, as of air; also, a beam or column of light. **3.** Anything moving, acting, or happening with continued succession of parts; flow; as, a *stream* of words; also, current; drift; as, the *stream* of history.

Syn. Stream, current are often interchangeable; but *current* denotes esp. the more swiftly moving portion of a *stream* or other body of water.

— *v. i.* **1.** To issue or flow in a stream. **2.** To pour out, or emit, a stream or streams; as, *streaming* eyes. **3.** To issue, shoot, or pass swiftly, as light, a comet, etc. **4.** To stretch out at length, or in a line, often wavy; as, a flag *streams* out. — *v. t.* To cause to stream.

stream'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A flag or pennant; specif., a long, narrow flag. See FLAG, *Illust.* **2.** A column of light shooting upward from the horizon, as in the aurora.

stream'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; rill.

stream'line' (strēm'līn'), *n.* The path of any particle of a

flowing fluid that is undisturbed by eddies or the like. — *a.* Of or pert. to a streamline; designating a motion or flow that is free from turbulence; hence, designating a surface, body, etc., designed to afford an unbroken flow of a fluid about it; as, a *streamline* body for an automobile.

stream'y (strēm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with streams. **2.** Like a stream; issuing in a stream; as, *streamy* rays.

street (strēt), *n.* [AS. *strǽt*, fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved way, properly fem. p. p. of *sternere, stratum*, to spread.] **1.** Orig., a paved road; public highway; now, commonly, a thoroughfare, esp. in a city, town, or village; esp., a main thoroughfare, as disting. from an *alley, lane*, or the like. *Street* usually includes the sidewalks or footpaths on either side, except when used in direct distinction from them, and often also includes the bordering dwellings, business houses, lots, etc., which are then often spoken of as *in* the street; as, he lives on, or in, Main *Street*. **2.** Hence, the occupants of the buildings on a street collectively; as, the *street* was agog with curiosity. — **Syn.** See WAY.

the street, *Brokers' Cant*, the thoroughfare or vicinity in a city where its main financial business is carried on, as Wall Street and vicinity in New York.

street Arab. A homeless vagabond in the streets of a city; particularly, an outcast boy or girl; a gamin.

strength (strĕngth), *n.* [AS. *strengðu*, fr. *strang* strong.] **1.** Quality or state of being strong; ability to do or to bear; force; power. **2.** Power to resist force; solidity or toughness; as, the *strength* of a beam. **3.** Power of resisting attacks; impregnability; as, the *strength* of a fort. **4.** Intensity; force; vehemence; vigor; as, the *strength* of one's love. **5.** Force as measured; amount, numbers, or power of any body; as, the *strength* of an army. **6.** One regarded as embodying or affording strength; support; as, God is our *strength*. **7.** Effective power, as in an institution or enactment; security; validity; legal or moral force; logical conclusiveness; as, the *strength* of evidence. — **Syn.** Energy, robustness, stoutness, firmness. See POWER.

strength of an acid (*or* **base**). *Chem.* See AVIDITY, 2.

strength'en (strĕng'th'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, grow, or become, stronger; to add strength to. — **Syn.** Invigorate, confirm, fortify, encourage. — **strength'en-er,** *n.*

stren'u-ous (strĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *strenuus*.] **1.** Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent. **2.** Marked by or requiring zealous energy. — **Syn.** See VIGOROUS. — **stren'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **stren'u-ous-ness, -os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

strep'to-coc'cus (strĕp'tō-kŏk'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -COCCI (-sī). [NL.; Gr. στρεπτός pliant, curved + E. *coccus*.] *Bacteriol.* A microörganism of a genus (*Streptococcus*) of bacteria having cells which divide in one direction only, and remain more or less attached, forming chains. Some species are virulently pathogenic. They often occur in waters polluted with sewage. — **strep'to-coc'cic** (-sĭk), *a.*

stress (strĕs), *v. t.* [From *distress*, or fr. OF. *estrecier*, fr. L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere* to bind tight.] **1.** To subject to mechanical stress. **2.** To accent or emphasize.

— *n.* **1.** Pressure; strain; as, *stress* of circumstances; — used chiefly of immaterial things. Hence: urgency; importance; weight; significance. **2.** *Mech.* Mutual force or action between contiguous surfaces of bodies, due to external force; the cohesive force or molecular resistance in a body opposing such action; specif., the intensity of this force, commonly expressed in pounds per square inch. **3.** *Phon.* Force of utterance of words, syllables, or elements, increasing their relative loudness; accent.

-stress. [*-ster* + *-ess.*] A noun suffix denoting a *feminine agent*, now esp. *one who does something with skill* or *as an occupation;* as in seamstress, songstress.

stretch (strĕch), *v. t.* [AS. *streccan*.] **1.** To reach out; extend; as, to *stretch* the arm. **2.** To draw out; expand; distend; as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* the wings. **3.** To make tense; strain; as, to *stretch* a muscle. **4.** To cause to reach or continue, as from one point to another; extend. **5.** To extend too far; hence: to exaggerate; as, to *stretch* the truth. **6.** To cause to lie at full length. — *v. i.* **1.** To spread; reach. **2.** To extend or spread one's self or one's limbs. **3.** To bear extension without breaking. **4.** To strain the truth; exaggerate. *Now Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of stretching, or state of being stretched, often unduly; strain; effort. **2.** A continuous line or surface; also, a continuous period of time. **3.** Extent to which anything may be stretched; extreme reach. **4.** Course; direction. **5.** Either of the straight side sections of a race course that has curving ends; specif., that part (**home stretch**) between the last curve and the winning post.

stretch'er (strĕch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, stretches; specif., any of various devices for stretching or expanding something. **2.** A brick or stone laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. **3.** In framed work, a timber or rod used as a tie, esp. when horizontal. **4.** A litter, usually of canvas stretched on a frame, for carrying the disabled or dead.

‖ stret'to (strāt'tō), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It., close or contracted, pressed, L. *strictus*, p. p. See STRICT.] *Music.* **a** In a fugue, the crowding of answer upon subject; the division of a fugue, properly following the "working out." **b** In an opera or oratorio, a coda in an accelerated time.

strew (strōō; *also, esp. British*, strō), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STREWED (strōōd; strōd); *p. p.* STREWN (strōōn; strōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREW'ING. [AS. *strewian*.] **1.** To scatter; spread by scattering. **2.** To cover by or as by scattering something over or on; also, to be dispersed over as if scattered. **3.** To spread abroad; disseminate.

stri'a (strī'ȧ), *n.; pl.* STRIÆ (-ē). [L., a furrow.] A minute groove or channel; a narrow line or band, as of color, esp. when one of a series of parallel lines or grooves; a striation.

stri'ate (strī'āt), *a.* Marked with parallel striæ. — (strī'āt), *v. t.;* -AT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -AT-ING (-āt-ĭng). To mark with striæ.

stri'at-ed (-āt-ĕd), *a.* Striate.

stri-a'tion (strī-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being striated; also, arrangement of striæ. **2.** One of a series of parallel striæ.

strick (strĭk), *n.* **1.** A bunch of hackled flax prepared for drawing into slivers. **2.** Any of the pieces into which a lap of floss silk is cut up after the first carding or combing.

strick'en (strĭk''n), *p. a.* **1.** Smitten; wounded. **2.** Affected injuriously by; advanced in (what wears or tends to bring to an end); as, well *stricken* in age.

strick'le (strĭk''l), *n.* [AS. *stricel*, fr. *strīcan*. See STRIKE.] **1.** An instrument to strike grain. See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 13. **2.** A rifle for whetting. **3.** *Founding.* A template consisting of a board or plate with a beveled edge of definite contour, used in forming a mold, core, etc., in loam or sand. — *v. t.* To smooth or form with a strickle.

strict (strĭkt), *a.* [L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight.] **1.** Drawn close; tight; as, a *strict* ligature. Also, tense; as, a *strict* fiber. **2.** Exact; precise; rigorously nice; hence, rigid in interpretation; as, *strict* construction of a law. **3.** Governed or governing by exact rules; rigorous; as, *strict* discipline.

Syn. Rigid, rigorous, stringent, scrupulous, exact; inflexible, inexorable, uncompromising; severe, stern, austere, ascetic, strait-laced, puritanical. — **Strict, severe, stern, austere, ascetic. Strict** (opposed to *lax*) implies rigorous exactness, esp. as regards conformity to rules or standards; **severe**, as applied to persons, often adds the implication of harshness or censoriousness; as applied to style, it suggests restraint or simplicity; as, keeping *strictest* watch; a *strict* and literal interpretation; a *severe* punishment; *severe* simplicity. **Austere** implies cold and formal, though sometimes lofty, severity; **stern** suggests a severely inflexible, sometimes hard or forbidding, aspect or nature; as, *austere* truth; *stern* realities of life. **Ascetic** implies austere abstinence or self-denial.

stric'tion (strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *strictio*.] A constricting; [constriction.]

strict'ly, *adv.* In a strict manner.

strict'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being strict.

stric'ture (strĭk'tūr), *n.* [L. *strictura* a contraction.] **1.** Strictness. *Obs.* **2.** An adverse criticism; censure. **3.** A binding or contraction; specif., a morbid contraction of any passage of the body. — **Syn.** See ANIMADVERSION.

stride (strīd), *v. i.; pret.* STRODE (strōd), *Obs.* STRID (strĭd); *p. p.* STRID'DEN (strĭd''n), *Obs.* STRID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRID'ING (strīd'ĭng). [AS. *strīdan* to stride.] **1.** To walk with long steps, esp. in a measured or pompous manner; also, to walk or run with long or measured steps, as a man or horse in a race. **2.** To straddle. *Rare.* — *v. t.* **1.** To pass over at a step. **2.** To bestride; hence, to ride.

— *n.* Act of striding; also, a long step. — **strid'er,** *n.*

stri'dent (strī'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *stridens, -entis*, p. pr. of *stridere* to make a grating or creaking noise.] Harsh-sounding; grating; shrill. — **stri'dent-ly,** *adv.*

stri'dor (strī'dŏr; -dôr), *n.* [L., fr. *stridere*. See STRIDENT.] A harsh, shrill, or creaking noise; specif., *Med.*, a harsh, whistling sound during obstructed respiration.

strid'u-late (strĭd'ū-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. To make a shrill, creaking noise, as crickets and katydids do by scraping a filelike structure against another surface.

strid'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or sound of stridulating.

strid'u-la-to-ry (strĭd'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Stridulous; able to stridulate; used in, or adapted for, stridulation.

strid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stridulus*.] Making a shrill, creaking sound. — **strid'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **-lous-ness,** *n.*

strife (strīf), *n.* [OF. *estrif*. See STRIVE.] **1.** Earnest endeavor. *Archaic.* **2.** Exertion for superiority; emulation. **3.** Contention; conflict; fight. — **Syn.** Contest, struggle, quarrel. See CONTENTION.

strig'il (strĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *strigilis*, fr. *stringere* to scrape.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An instrument for scraping the skin, as at the bath. **2.** One of a group of undulating channels, or flutings, used esp. in Roman architecture.

strig'i-la'tion (-ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Vigorous brushing or scraping, esp. of the skin, as by a strigil.

strig'il-lose (strĭj'ĭ-lōs), *a. Bot.* Finely strigose.

stri'gose (strī'gōs; strĭ-gōs'), *a.* [Cf. F. *strigueux*, and L. *strigosus* lean, lank.] **1.** *Bot.* Set with stiff bristles; hispid. **2.** *Zoöl.* Marked with fine, closely set grooves.

strike (strīk), *v. t.*; *pret.* STRUCK (strŭk); *p. p.* STRUCK or, *Chiefly Poet. or Rhet.*, STRICK'EN (strĭk''n), *Obs.* STRUCK'EN (strŭk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIK'ING (strīk'ĭng). [ME. *striken*, AS. *strīcan* to go, proceed.] **1.** To hit; smite; give a blow to. **2.** To strike against; collide with; as, the ship *struck* a reef. **3.** To give or inflict, as a blow. **4.** To impel, as with a blow; dash; cast; as, to *strike* one's head against a stone; also, to smear; to daub. **5.** To afflict; punish, as if with blows; to smite. **6.** To cause or produce as by a stroke or blow; as, to *strike* a light. **7.** To cause to ignite by friction; as, to *strike* a match. **8.** To impress with a die or the like; mint; coin. **9.** To thrust in; cause to penetrate; as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep. **10.** To affect sensibly with a strong emotion or in a particular manner; as, to *strike* one with horror. **11.** To cause to sound, esp. by strokes; indicate by sounding; as, the clock *struck* two. **12.** To hit upon, or come or light upon, esp. suddenly; meet with; find; as, they soon *struck* the trail. *Chiefly Colloq.* **13.** To level, as a measure of grain, by scraping off with a straight instrument. **14.** To make and ratify; as, to *strike* a bargain. **15.** To lower, as a flag. **16.** To efface, cancel, or the like; — usually used with *from*, *off*, or *out*. **17.** To assume (a posture, etc.). **18.** To harpoon or shoot (a whale) with a bomb; also, *Angling*, to hook (a fish).

Syn. **Strike, hit, smite.** **Strike** is the general term; **hit**, in the sense of *strike*, is rather more familiar and colloquial; **smite** is now chiefly elevated or poetical.

to strike a balance, to find out the difference between the debit and credit sides of an account. — **to s. camp**, to take down the tents or huts of a camp. — **to s. dumb**, to confound; astonish. — **to s. hands**, to clasp hands; hence, to make a compact. — **to s. it rich**, to find a rich vein or deposit of ore; hence, to meet with any great financial good fortune. *Cant. or Colloq.* — **to s. off.** **a** To erase from a list or the like; deduct; as, *to strike off* the interest of a debt. **b** *Print.* To print. — **to s. oil**, to find petroleum when boring for it; — also used fig. *Slang, U. S.* — **to s. out.** **a** To produce by collision; force out; as, *to strike out* sparks with steel. **b** To blot out; efface; erase. **c** *Baseball.* To cause to strike out; — said of the pitcher. See *to strike out*, under STRIKE, *v. i.* — **to s. up.** **a** To begin to sing or play; as, *to strike up* a tune. **b** To form, or enter upon, suddenly, as a friendship. — **to s. work**, to quit work; esp., to go on a strike.

— *v. i.* **1.** To advance; proceed; as, to *strike* through the fields. **2.** To come with force or suddenly (lit. or fig.); as, he *struck* on a happy thought; the vessel *struck* on a rock. *Chiefly Naut. or Colloq.* **3.** To give or aim a blow; attack; as, to *strike* for one's country. **4.** To hit; collide. **5.** To sound, as a clock, by percussion. **6.** To lower a flag in token of respect or in surrender. **7.** To quit work in order to obtain or resist a change in conditions of employment. See STRIKE, *n.*, 6. **8.** *Hort.* To take root.

to strike out, *Baseball*, to be put out for not hitting the ball fairly during one's turn at the bat. See STRIKE, *n.*, 10. — **to s. up**, to begin to play, sing, etc.

— *n.* **1.** Act of striking. **2.** A strickle for leveling a measure of grain, salt, etc.; also, a stick for removing superfluous clay in molding bricks, etc. **3.** Fullness of measure; hence, excellence of quality. **4.** *Geol.* The horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted rocks, or the direction of a horizontal line supposed to be drawn on the upper edge of a tilted stratum. It is at right angles to the dip. **5.** *Coining.* The quantity or number of coins or the like struck at one time. **6.** A stopping of work by workmen to obtain more pay, shorter hours, etc. **7.** Act of obtaining or attempting to obtain money by importunity or any form of blackmail or threat, esp. by introducing in a legislature a bill in order to obtain a bribe for withdrawing it. **8.** A sudden finding of rich ore in mining or petroleum in boring for it; hence, *Colloq.*, any sudden success, esp. financial. **9.** *Bowling, U. S.* Act of leveling all the pins with the first bowl; also, the score thus made. **10.** *Baseball.* Any actual or constructive striking at the pitched ball, three of which, if the ball is not hit fairly, cause the batter to be put out. [a strike.]

strike breaker. One who takes the place of a striker during

strik'er (strīk'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, strikes; as: **a** One who uses the sledge in forging. **b** A harpooner. **c** A workman who is on a strike. **d** One who, esp. in politics, attempts a strike. See STRIKE, *n.*, 7. *Colloq. or Cant, U. S.*

strik'ing (strīk'ĭng), *a.* Very noticeable; remarkable.

string (strĭng), *n.* [AS. *streng.*] **1.** A small cord or slender strip of leather or the like, used esp. for tying things. **2.** A thread or cord strung with a number of objects; as, a *string* of beads; hence, a line or series of things arranged on or as on a thread; as, a *string* of words. **3.** The cord of a musical instrument, as a piano, violin, etc., or of a bow; specif., in *pl.*, stringed instruments, esp. of an orchestra. **4.** A fiber, as of a plant. **5.** A nerve or tendon of an animal body. *Obs.* **6.** **a** *Arch.* Short for STRINGCOURSE, STRINGPIECE. Specif.: **b** One of the inclined sides of a stair supporting the treads and risers. **7.** *Billiards & Pool.* **a** The line from behind and over which the cue ball must be played after being out of play, as by being pocketed; — called also **string line.** **b** Act of stringing for the break.

— *v. t.*; *pret.* STRUNG (strŭng); *p. p.* STRUNG, *Rare*, STRINGED (strĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRING'ING (strĭng'ĭng). **1.** To furnish with strings. **2.** To adjust or tune the string or strings of, as of a violin, a bow, etc.; hence, to make tense. **3.** To thread on a string; file; as, to *string* beads. **4.** To deprive of strings; as, to *string* beans. **5.** To tie, hang up, or the like, with a string. **6.** To extend or stretch like a string. **7.** To hoax; josh; jolly. *Slang.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To form into a string or strings. **2.** To move or progress in a string, or series. **3.** *Billiards, Pool, etc.* To make the cue ball rebound from the foot cushion so as to stop as near as possible to the head cushion (or, sometimes, to the balk, or string line), as for determining the order of play, etc.

string beans. The unripe pods of any of several kinds of beans used in cooking; — so called because the strings are stripped off in preparing them.

string'course' (-kōrs'; 57), *n.* *Arch.* A horizontal band in a building, forming a part of the design in some way distinguished from the rest of the work.

stringed (strĭngd), *a.* **1.** Having strings, as an instrument; also, produced by strings. **2.** Tied with a string.

strin'gen-cy (strĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being stringent; specif.: **a** Strictness; severity; rigor. **b** Tightness; lack of ease or plenty, as in financial circles.

strin-gen'do (strĕn-jĕn'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Urging or hastening the time, as to a climax.

strin'gent (strĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *stringens*, p. pr. See STRICT.] **1.** Strict in requirements; restrictive; rigid; as, a *stringent* code of procedure. **2.** Tight; having little available money; as, a *stringent* money market. — **strin'gent-ly**, *adv.*

string'er (strĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strings. **2.** A longitudinal railroad sleeper borne on transverse ties. **3.** *Mech.* **a** A long horizontal timber to connect uprights, support a floor, or the like. **b** A tie in a truss, etc.

string'halt' (-hôlt'), *n.* An affection of the hind legs of the horse, in which certain muscles contract spasmodically.

string'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Stringy quality.

string'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* *Arch.* A long piece of timber in a construction, esp. a heavy and principal one, usually horizontal, as the heavy squared timber lying along the top of the piles forming a dock front or timber pier.

string'y (-ĭ), *a.*; STRING'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Consisting of strings; fibrous; filamentous. **2.** Ropy; viscid.

strip (strĭp), *v. t.*; STRIPPED or, *Rare*, STRIPT (strĭpt); STRIP'PING. [AS. *strȳpan* in be*strȳpan* to plunder.] **1.** To deprive; divest; plunder (a person, building, etc.); esp., to deprive or divest of a covering or clothing; skin; peel. **2.** *Naut.* To dismantle; unrig. **3.** To milk dry, as a cow. **4.** To pick the cured leaves from the stalks of (tobacco) and tie them into bundles; also, to remove the midrib from (tobacco leaves). **5.** *Mach.* To tear off the thread from (a bolt, nut, etc.). **6.** To pull or tear off, as a covering; remove; as, to *strip* bark from a tree; hence, to plunder, as jewels, ornaments, etc. — *v. i.* To take off, or become divested of, clothes or covering; to undress wholly or partly.

— *n.* A narrow or relatively long piece; as, a *strip* of cloth.

stripe (strīp), *n.* [OD. *stripe* stripe, streak.] **1.** A line, or long, narrow division of anything of a different color or structure from the ground. **2.** *Weaving.* A pattern or cloth with such stripes. **3.** A strip attached to something of a different color or material. **4.** A long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash or the like; hence, such a blow. **5.** Distinctive color; hence: type; sort; as, persons of the same *stripe.*

— *v. t.*; STRIPED (strīpt); STRIP'ING (strīp'ĭng). To make stripes upon; variegate with stripes.

striped (strīpt; strīp'ĕd; 24), *a.* Having stripes; streaked. **striped squirrel**, a chipmunk.

strip'ling (strĭp'lĭng), *n.* [*strip* + 1st *-ling*; as if a small strip from the main stock or stem.] A youth; lad.

strip'per (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, strips.

strip'y (strīp'ĭ), *a.* Having, occurring in, marked by, or suggestive of, stripes or streaks.

strive (strīv), *v. i.*; *pret.* STROVE (strōv); *p. p.* STRIV'EN (strĭv''n) or, *Rare*, STROVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIV'ING (strīv'ĭng). [OF. *estriver;* of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To make efforts; labor hard; — followed by an infinitive. **2.** To struggle in opposition; contend; contest; battle; as, to *strive* against temptation; *strive* for the truth. **3.** To vie. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** Struggle, endeavor, aim. — **striv'er**, *n.*

strob (strŏb), *n.* [Gr. *στρόβος* a whirling.] *Physics.* A unit for the measurement of velocity of movement about a point or axis in terms of the angle passed through. It is a velocity of one radian per second.

strob'ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Resembling a top. **2.** Having, or appearing to have, a spinning motion.

strob'i-la'ceous (strŏb'ĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to or resembling a strobile; also, bearing strobiles.

strob'i-late (strŏb'ĭ-lāt), *v. i. Zoöl.* To undergo strobilation.

strob'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [From Gr. *στροβίλη* a plug of lint shaped like a pine cone.] *Zoöl.* Asexual reproduction by transverse division of the body into segments which develop into zooids, proglottides, or separate individuals, in many cœlenterates and worms.

strob'ile (strŏb'ĭl), *n.* [L. *strobilus* pine cone, Gr. *στρόβιλος*.] *Bot.* A conelike aggregation of spore-bearing leaves; specif.: **a** In gymnospermous plants, a cone. See FRUIT, *Illust.* **b** In seed plants, the pistillate inflorescence of the hop. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

strob'o-scope (-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *στρόβος* a whirling + *-scope*.] An instrument for studying or observing a periodic or varying motion by means of light periodically interrupted.

strode (strōd), *pret.* of STRIDE.

stroke (strōk), *n.* [ME. *strok, strook, strak*, fr. *striken*. See STRIKE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of striking; impact; blow; knock. **2.** Effect of a striking; injury; hurt. **3.** A sudden action suggesting a blow; as, a *stroke* of lightning; hence: the result of such action; esp., any sudden attack of disease or other affliction; sometimes, specif., a *stroke* of paralysis. **4.** A vigorous effort to accomplish something, or the thing so accomplished; as, a *stroke* of policy. **5.** The sound of striking, esp. of the striking of a clock. **6.** A throb or beat, as of the heart. **7.** One of a series of beats or movements against a resisting medium to effect movement through or on it; as, the *stroke* of a bird's wing in flying, of an oar in rowing, of a swimmer, etc. **8.** Hence, *Rowing:* **a** The manner or character of the stroke (in sense 7). **b** The rower nearest the stern, who sets the stroke for all the rowers. **9.** A movement, as with an implement; as, a *stroke* of a pen, brush, etc. Also, a mark or dash made by such a stroke. **10.** *Mach.* The movement, in either direction, of a piston or other reciprocating part. **11.** A caressing touch. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See BLOW.

— *v. t.;* STROKED (strōkt); STROK'ING (strōk'ĭng). **1.** To rub gently, esp. in one direction. **2.** To set the stroke for (the crew of a rowing boat) or for the crew of (a rowing boat); to row as stroke of.

stroke oar. *Rowing.* **a** The oar nearest the stern, usually on the port side. **b** Also **stroke oarsman, strokes'man** (strōks'măn). = STROKE, *n.*, 8 **b.**

stroll (strōl), *v. i.* To wander on foot; rove; specif.: **a** To saunter. **b** To go from place to place in search of occupation, profit, etc., habitually or as a mode of life. — **Syn.** See SAUNTER. — *n.* A strolling; ramble.

stroll'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who strolls; a vagrant; specif., a strolling player.

stro'ma (strō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* STROMATA (-tȧ). [L., a bed covering, Gr. *στρῶμα* a couch or bed.] *Anat.* **a** The connective tissue or supporting framework of an organ. **b** The spongy, colorless framework of a red blood corpuscle or other cell. — **stro-mat'ic** (strō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

stro'mey'er-ite (strō'mī'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After Friedrich *Stromeyer*, German chemist.] *Min.* A steel-gray sulphide of silver and copper, $(Ag,Cu)_2S$, of metallic luster, usually in compact masses.

strong (strŏng; 62), *a.* [AS. *strang, strong.*] **1.** Having great physical power to act; vigorous. **2.** Having passive physical power; having ability to bear or endure; hale; robust; as, a *strong* constitution. **3.** Having or exhibiting moral or intellectual power, endurance, or the like; — said of a person or of any faculty; as, a man of *strong* imagination, will, memory; a man *strong* in imagination, loyalty, honor. **4.** Having great resources, as of wealth, numbers, military or naval force, etc.; as, a *strong* bank, army. **5.** Of specified numerical strength or number; as, an army ten thousand *strong*. **6.** Effective or efficient; as, a *strong* colorist; also, vigorous; forceful; cogent; as, *strong* arguments. **7.** Intense in degree or quality; concentrated; as, a *strong* acid. **8.** Moving with rapidity or force; violent; forcible; as, a *strong* wind. **9.** Ardent; zealous; as, a *strong* Whig. **10.** Containing much alcohol; as, *strong* liquors. **11.** Solid; tough; not easily broken or injured; as, a *strong* beam; not easily subdued or taken; as, a *strong* fortress. **12.** Well established; as, a *strong* belief. **13.** *Gram.* Pert. to or designating a verb which forms its preterit by variation in the root vowel, and the past participle (usually) by addition of *-en*, as in *strive, strove, striven; break, broke, broken; drink, drank, drunk.* **14.** Offensive or too intense in odor or flavor; rank. *Colloq.*

Syn. Forceful, powerful, firm, vehement; lusty, sinewy, stout, robust, sturdy, stalwart, brawny, muscular. — **Strong, stout, robust, sturdy, stalwart. Strong**, the most general term, denotes lit. the possession of great physical power, active or passive; as, a *strong* arm, constitution. **Stout** adds to *strong*, in its lit. use, the implication of thickness or weight, sometimes of portliness; in its fig. sense it implies a certain resolute, sometimes even dogged, quality; as, a *stout* stick; a *stout* heart. **Robust** suggests the vigor and soundness of health, with toughness as of oak; as, a *robust* physique. **Sturdy** suggests something which stands firm and unyielding; it connotes a certain solidity, often of physique and character alike; as, a *sturdy* boy. **Stalwart** implies largeness of frame, and, in its fig. sense (*U. S.*), thoroughgoing partisanship; as, a *stalwart* farmer; a *stalwart* Republican.

strong conjugation, *Gram.*, the conjugation of a strong verb (see STRONG, *a.*, 13); — distinguished from the *weak*, or *regular, conjugation.* — **s. drink,** intoxicating liquor.

— *adv.* Strongly; greatly; violently; severely; excessively; — now chiefly in combinations. See FLAT, *a.*

strong'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* A boraginaceous tree (*Bourreria havanensis*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having strong, hard wood and edible berries.

strong'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security; — often used fig.

strong'ly, *adv.* In a strong manner.

strong'-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 109), *a.* Having a vigorous mind; esp., of women, having or affecting qualities of mind regarded as especially masculine. — **strong'-mind'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **strong'-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

stron'gyle (strŏn'jĭl), *n.* Also **stron'gyl.** [Gr. *στρογγύλος* round.] *Zoöl.* Any of certain roundworms (constituting the family *Strongylidæ*) parasitic in the organs and tissues of man and various wild and domestic animals, some of them causing severe injuries or death. Cf. HOOKWORM.

stron'gy-lo'sis (strŏn'jĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *strongyle* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A disease caused in man or lower animals by one or more species of a genus (*Strongylus*) of strongyles.

stron'ti-a (strŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* **a** Strontium oxide, SrO, a white solid resembling lime and baryta. **b** Loosely, strontium hydroxide.

stron'ti-an (-shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *n.* Strontium, esp. in the form of some compound, as strontia or strontianite.

stron'ti-an-ite (-īt), *n.* [From *Strontian*, in Argyllshire, Scotland, where first found.] *Min.* Native strontium carbonate, $SrCO_3$, occurring in various forms and colors.

stron'tic (strŏn'tĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to strontium.

stron'ti-um (strŏn'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Strontian*, a parish in Argyllshire, in Scotland.] *Chem.* A bivalent silver-white metal of the calcium group, occurring naturally only in combination. Symbol, *Sr;* at. wt., 87.63.

strop (strŏp), *n.* [See STRAP.] A strap; specif., a strap for sharpening a razor. — *v. t.;* STROPPED (strŏpt); STROP'PING. To sharpen on a strop.

stro-phan'thin (strō-făn'thĭn), *n.* [From *Strophanthus*, generic name; Gr. *στροφή* a turning + *ἄνθος* flower.] A very poisonous glucoside extracted from certain tropical plants (genus *Strophanthus*), used as a cardiac stimulant.

stro'phe (strō'fē), *n.;* pl. -PHES (-fēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *στροφή*, fr. *στρέφειν* to turn.] **1.** In the ancient Greek choral dance, the movement of the chorus while turning from right to left of the orchestra. **2.** *Pros.* The strain, or part of the choral ode, sung during the strophe (sense 1); a group of lines forming a metrical system repeated as a verse unit in an ode or other poem; sometimes, a stanza. — **stroph'ic** (strŏf'ĭk), **stroph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

stroph'i-ole (strŏf'ĭ-ōl; strō'fĭ-), *n.* [L. *strophiolum* a little chaplet, dim. of *strophium* a band, Gr. *στρόφιον*, dim. of *στρόφος* a twisted band.] *Bot.* A crestlike excrescence about the hilum of certain seeds, as those of spurge; — by some called also *caruncle.* — **stroph'i-o-late** (strŏf'ĭ-ō-lāt; strō'fĭ-), *a.*

stroph'u-lus (strŏf'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *στρόφος* a twisted band or cord.] *Med.* A form of miliaria, of several varieties, occurring in infants; red gum or white gum.

strove (strōv). Pret. & obs. or dial. Eng. *p. p.* of STRIVE.

strow (strō), *v. t.; pret.* STROWED (strōd); *p. p.* STROWN or STROWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STROW'ING. To strew. *Archaic.*

struck (strŭk), *pret. & p. p.* of STRIKE.

struck jury, *Law*, a special jury of 12 men selected from 48, these being reduced to 24 by the attorney for each side striking out the names of twelve. — **s. measure,** a measure, as of grain, leveled off, as with a strickle.

struc'tur-al (strŭk'tŭr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to structure or a structure. **2.** *Biol.* Of or pert. to organic structure; as, a *structural* element or cell. **3.** *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the positions and dislocations of rock masses or the surface forms resulting from uplifting of mountains; as, *structural* arches, valleys. — **struc'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

structural iron, *Engin. & Arch.*, iron worked or cast in structural shapes. — **s. shape,** *Engin. & Arch.*, the shape of a member especially adapted to structural purposes, esp. in giving the greatest strength with the least material; also, a member made in such a shape. — **s. steel. a** Rolled steel in structural shapes. **b** A kind of strong mild steel suitable for structural shapes.

struc'ture (strŭk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *structura*, fr. *struere, structum*, to arrange, construct.] **1.** Manner of building; form; make; construction. **2.** Something built; building; edifice. **3.** Arrangement of parts, organs, or constituent tissues or particles, in a substance or body. — **Syn.** See BUILDING.

strug'gle (strŭg'l), *v. i.;* -GLED (-ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [ME.

strogelen, struglen.] To put forth great efforts; strive; contend; labor. — *v. t.* **1.** To effect, accomplish, or dispose of in some specified way, by struggling or with a struggle. **2.** To struggle over. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** A violent effort or exertion; act of earnest striving. **2.** Contest; strife. — **Syn.** Endeavor, labor. — **strug'gler** (-lĕr), *n.*

strum (strŭm), *v. t. & i.*; STRUMMED (strŭmd); STRUM'MING. To play on a stringed instrument of music unskillfully or carelessly. — *n.* Act of strumming.

stru'ma (stroō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L., a scrofulous tumor.] **1.** *Med.* **a** Scrofula. **b** Goiter. **2.** *Bot.* A cushion-like swelling on an organ; esp., that at the base of the capsule in many mosses. — **stru-mat'ic** (stroō-măt'ĭk), **stru'mose** (stroō'mōs; stroō-mōs'), **stru'mous** (stroō'mŭs), *a.*

strum'mer (strŭm'ĕr), *n.* One who strums.

strum'pet (strŭm'pĕt; 24), *n.* A prostitute.

strung (strŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of STRING.

strut (strŭt), *v. i.*; STRUT'TED (-ĕd); STRUT'TING. To walk with a lofty, proud gait or with affected dignity.

Syn. Strut, swagger. **Strut** implies a pompous affectation of dignity; **swagger** always implies ostentation, often insolence; both words may be applied either to gait alone or to bearing and manner in general; as, he *strutted* like a peacock; a *swaggering* bully.

— *v. t.* To provide with a strut or struts.

— *n.* **1.** A strutting; formerly, sometimes, ostentation in general. **2.** A bar or piece for resisting pressure endwise.

stru'thi-form (stroō'thĭ-fôrm), **stru'thi-i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *struthio* ostrich + *-form.*] Ostrichlike.

stru'thi-ous (stroō'thĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *struthio* ostrich, fr. Gr. *στρουθίων.*] Belonging to a group of ratite birds (*Struthiones*) including the ostriches, emus, cassowaries, etc., or, in a narrower sense, only the African ostriches; ratite.

strut'ter (strŭt'ĕr), *n.* One who struts.

strych'ni-a (strĭk'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Strychnine.

strych'nic (strĭk'nĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, strychnine; as, *strychnic* compounds; *strychnic* poisoning.

strych'nine (strĭk'nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **strych'nin, strych'ni-a** (-nĭ-ȧ). [L. *strychnos* a kind of nightshade, Gr. *στρύχνος.*] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid got from various plants, as nux vomica, and used as a neurotic and cardiac stimulant.

strych'nin-ism (strĭk'nĭn-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* Morbid condition produced by the excessive use of strychnine.

stub (stŭb), *n.* [AS. *stub.*] **1.** The stump of a tree or shrub. **2.** The short blunt remnant of something, as of a pencil or candle. **3.** In a check book, etc., a small part of each leaf left for memoranda of the contents of the part torn away. **4.** Something short, blunt, or the like; specif.: **a** A pen with a short, blunt nib. **b** A stub nail.

— *v. t.*; STUBBED (stŭbd); STUB'BING. **1.** To uproot; extirpate. **2.** To remove stubs from. **3.** To strike, as the toes, against a stub, stone, etc. *U. S.*

stub'bed (stŭb'ĕd; stŭbd; 24), *a.* **1.** Reduced to or resembling a stub. **2.** Abounding in stubs, or stumps; stubby. **3.** Hardy; rugged. — **stub'bed-ness,** *n.*

stub'ble (stŭb'l), *n.* [OF. *estouble, estuble,* fr. LL., fr. L. *stipula* stubble, stalk.] **1.** The stumps of wheat, rye, or other grain, left in the ground, as after reaping. **2.** A rough surface or growth resembling stubble. — **stub'bly** (-lĭ), *a.*

stub'born (-ĕrn), *a.* [ME. *stoburn, stiborn;* prob. fr. AS. *styb* a stub.] **1.** Resolute in purpose or mental attitude; inflexible; esp., unreasonably unyielding; obstinate; as a *stubborn* child. **2.** Performed or practiced persistently or obstinately; as, *stubborn* strife. **3.** Difficult to handle, manage, or treat; refractory; as, *stubborn* ore. — **Syn.** See OBSTINATE. — **stub'born-ly,** *adv.* — **stub'born-ness,** *n.*

stub'by (stŭb'ĭ), *a.*; -BI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -BI-EST. **1.** Abounding with stubs. **2.** Short, thick, and stiff, as bristles.

stub nail. An old horseshoe nail; a nail broken off; also, a short thick nail.

stuc'co (stŭk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES, -COS (-ōz). [It., fr. OHG. *stucchi* crust.] **1.** Plaster for coating walls; esp., a fine plaster for inside decoration. **2.** An exterior coating in which cement is largely used. — *v. t.* To cover or decorate with stucco.

stuck (stŭk), *pret. & p. p.* of STICK.

stud (stŭd), *n.* [AS. *stōd.*] **1.** A collection of horses for breeding, racing, riding, etc. **2.** The place where a stud is kept, esp. for breeding. **3.** A studhorse.

stud, *n.* [AS. *studu* post.] **1.** *Building.* A small scantling; esp., one of the uprights for lath-and-plaster partitions, on which the laths are nailed. **2.** A kind of nail with a large head; an ornamental knob; boss. **3.** A detachable button-like device used as a fastener, for ornament, etc. **4.** a *Mach.* A short projecting rod or pin. **b** An iron brace across the link of a chain cable.

— *v. t.*; STUD'DED; -DING. **1.** To supply with studs, or props. **2.** To adorn with or as with studs or knobs. **3.** To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects; dot.

stud'book' (stŭd'bo͝ok'), *n.* A genealogical register of particular breeds of animals, esp. horses. [joists, collectively.

stud'ding (-ĭng), *n.* Material for studs, or joists; studs, or

stud'ding sail (sāl; *naut.* stŭn's'l). *Naut.* A light sail set at the side of a principal square sail in free winds.

stu'dent (stū'dĕnt), *n.* [L. *studens, -entis,* p. pr. of *studere* to study.] **1.** A person engaged in study; a learner; scholar. **2.** An attentive and systematic observer; as, a *student* of life. — **Syn.** See DISCIPLE. — **stu'dent-ship,** *n.*

stud'fish' (stŭd'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several American killifishes (genus *Fundulus,* esp. *F. catenatus*).

stud'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* A stallion, esp. one kept for breeding.

stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Made the subject of study; well considered. **2.** Learned. *Rare.* **3.** Premeditated; designed; as, a *studied* insult. — **stud'ied-ly,** *adv.* — **stud'ied-ness,** *n.*

stu'di-o (stū'dĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -DIOS (-ōz). [It., prop., study.] The workroom of an artist.

stu'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Given to study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, esp. from books. **2.** Diligent in attention; carefully earnest. **3.** Deliberate; studied. *Rare.* **4.** Favorable to study or contemplation. *Poetic.* — **stu'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **stu'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

stud'work' (stŭd'wûrk'), *n.* Work supported, strengthened, held together, or ornamented by studs.

stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* STUDIES (-ĭz). [L. *studium.*] **1.** Application of the mind to books, arts, or any subject, for acquiring knowledge. **2.** Act or process of acquiring knowledge of a particular subject by one's own efforts; as, a *study* of fishes. **3.** Earnest and reasoned effort; as, his *study* is to please. **4.** Mental absorption; meditation; as, to be in a brown *study.* **5.** A branch of learning that is studied; object of attentive consideration. **6.** *Fine Arts & Literature.* A sketch or rendering primarily intended only for the instruction or assistance of the maker; also, a rendering made as the result of careful investigation or observation. **7.** *Music.* A piece for special practice. **8.** A building or room devoted to study or literary work.

— *v. i.*; STUD'IED (-ĭd); STUD'Y-ING. **1.** To apply the mind to books or learning; acquire knowledge by effort. **2.** To fix the mind closely on a subject; also, to ponder; meditate. **3.** To endeavor with thought and planning; be intelligently zealous. — *v. t.* **1.** To apply the mind to, as a lesson. **2.** To consider attentively; make a study of; as, to *study* nature. **3.** To make an object of study with a view to action; devise with deliberation; as, to *study* a benefaction.

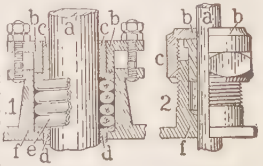
stuff (stŭf), *n.* [OF. *estoffe.*] **1.** Material out of which anything is to be or may be formed or made; hence, any material regarded indefinitely. **2.** Elemental part; essence. **3.** Goods; personal property; esp., furniture, domestic goods, or baggage; also, *Colloq.,* ready money; cash. **4.** Woven material not made into garments; fabric; sometimes, worsted fiber. **5.** A medicine; potion. **6.** Specif.: **a** Paper stock ground ready for use. **b** The working fluid in an engine cylinder. **c** A composition of tallow, oil, etc., used to fill the pores of leather. **7.** Refuse; nonsense; trash; — often used as an interjection; as, *stuff* and nonsense.

— *v. t.* **1.** To fill by crowding; cram. **2.** Specif.: To fill the cavity of (as a turkey, bedtick, or skin) with a particular material. **3.** To crowd or fill with thoughts, ideas, etc.; as, to *stuff* one with lies; *Slang,* to hoax by a falsehood. **4.** To put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box). *U. S.* **5.** To fill (something) by being pressed or packed in. **6.** To thrust or crowd in; press; pack. **7.** To obstruct by filling up; choke up, as with a cold. **8.** *Leather Manuf.* To apply a coating of oil and tallow to (a skin or leather) to soften and preserve it. — *v. i.* To feed gluttonously; cram.

stuff'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being stuffy.

stuff'ing, *n.* Act or process of, or that which is used for, filling anything; specif., *Cookery,* any seasoning preparation used to stuff meat; forcemeat; dressing.

stuffing box. *Mach.* A device to prevent leakage along a piston rod or other moving part that passes through a hole in a cylinder or other vessel containing steam, water, etc. It consists of a box or chamber made by enlarging the hole, and a gland or follower to compress the contained packing.



Stuffing Boxes: **1** in section; **2** partly in section, without packing. *a* Piston Rod; *b* Gland or Follower; *c, d* Bushes; *e* Packing, shown partly broken away; *f* Part of Cylinder, etc.

stuff'y (stŭf'ĭ), *a.*; STUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Ill-ventilated; close. **2.** Angry and obstinate; sulky. *Colloq., U. S.*

stull (stŭl), *n.* A framework of timber covered with boards to support rubbish; also, a framework of boards to protect miners from falling stones.

stul'ti-fi-ca'tion (stŭl'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stultifying, or state of being stultified.

stul'ti-fi'er (stŭl'tĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who stultifies.

stul'ti-fy (stŭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *stultus* foolish + *-fy.*] To make foolish; make a fool of.

stum (stŭm), *n.* [D. *stom* must, new wort, properly, dumb.] Unfermented or partly fermented grape juice; must; also, wine renewed with must. — *v. t.;* STUMMED (stŭmd); STUM'MING. To renew (wine) by mixing with must and raising a new fermentation.

stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v. i.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *stumblen, stomblen.*] **1.** To trip in walking, running, etc.; stagger because of a false step. **2.** To walk unsteadily or clumsily; hence, to act or perform blunderingly. **3.** To fall into sin or error; err; slip; offend. **4.** To come or happen without design; — used with *on, upon,* or *against.* — *v. t.* To cause to stumble or trip.

— *n.* **1.** A trip in walking or running. **2.** A blunder; failure; slip. — **stum'bler** (-blĕr), *n.* — **stum'bling-ly,** *adv.*

stum'bling-block' (stŭm'blĭng-blŏk'), *n.* Any cause of stumbling, perplexity, or error.

stump (stŭmp), *n.* [ME. *stumpe, stompe.*] **1.** The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; stub. **2.** The basal portion of a limb or other projecting object remaining after the rest is removed; remnant; stub. **3.** In *pl.* The legs. *Slang.* **4.** *Cricket.* Any of the three wooden rods stuck in the ground to form, with the bails, a wicket. **5.** A short, thick, pointed roll of leather or paper, or similar implement, used for shading crayon or pencil drawings by rubbing. **6.** A platform for political speaking (often, in early days, a tree stump). **7.** A dare or challenge. *Colloq., U. S.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To reduce to a stump; lop. **2.** To stub, as the toes. *Colloq.* **3.** To nonplus; foil; hence, to challenge to do something difficult or daring. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.* **4.** To travel over, making electioneering speeches. *Colloq., U. S.* **5.** *Cricket.* To put out (a batsman who is out of his ground) by the wicket keeper displacing a bail with the ball. — *v. i.* **1.** To walk heavily and stiffly, as if on wooden legs; to hobble. **2.** To make speeches on the stump. *U. S.*

stump'age (stŭm'pĭj), *n.* Timber in standing trees; also, a tax on the amount of timber cut. *Local, U. S.*

stump'er (stŭm'pĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, stumps.

stump'y (stŭm'pĭ), *a.;* -PI-ER (-pĭ-ĕr); -PI-EST. **1.** Abounding in stumps. **2.** Short and thick; stubby. *Colloq.*

stun (stŭn), *v. t.;* STUNNED (stŭnd); STUN'NING. [OF. *estoner* to stun, resound.] **1.** To make senseless or dizzy by a blow or other violence. **2.** To overpower or confound with noise. **3.** To stupefy or overpower with sudden emotion.

— *n.* Condition of being stunned; also, that which stuns.

Stun'dist (shtōōn'dĭst), *n.* [Russ. *shtundist,* prob. fr. G. *stunde* hour; — from their meetings for Bible reading.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a large sect of Russian dissenters, founded about 1860, who reject priestly dominion and all external rites of worship. — **Stun'dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.*

stung (stŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of STING.

stunk (stŭnk), *pret. & p. p.* of STINK.

stun'ner (stŭn'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, stuns; hence, *Slang,* one that is extraordinary, esp. for excellence.

stun'ning (-ĭng), *p. a.* Overpowering; hence, *Slang,* striking or astounding, esp. on account of excellence. — **stun'ning-ly,** *adv. Chiefly Slang.*

stun'sail (stŭn's'l), *n.* Contr. of STUDDING SAIL.

stunt (stŭnt), *n.* A feat or performance that is striking for the skill, strength, or the like, shown; any feat. *Colloq.*

stunt, *v. t.* [See STINT.] To hinder from normal growth; dwarf; cramp; check. — *n.* A check in growth.

stunt'ed, *p. a.* Dwarfed. — **stunt'ed-ness,** *n.*

stu'pa (stōō'pä), *n.* [Skr. *stūpa.*] = 1st TOPE.

stupe (stūp), *n.* [L. *stupa, stuppa,* tow.] *Med.* Cloth or tow dipped in water or medicaments and used as a dressing.

stu'pe-fa'cient (stū'pĕ-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *stupefaciens,* p. pr. of *stupefacere* to stupefy.] Producing stupefaction. — *n. Med.* Anything promoting stupefaction; a narcotic.

stu'pe-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act of stupefying; state of being stupefied; insensibility of mind or feeling.

stu'pe-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a. & n.* = STUPEFACIENT.

stu'pe-fy (stū'pĕ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *stupéfier,* fr. L. *stupere* to be stupefied + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make stupid or dull; deprive of sensibility; make torpid. — **stu'pe-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

stu-pen'dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *stupendus,* fr. *stupere* to be astonished at.] Wonderful; amazing; esp., astonishing in magnitude or elevation. — **Syn.** See MONSTROUS. — **stu-pen'dous-ly,** *adv.* — **stu-pen'dous-ness,** *n.*

stu'pid (stū'pĭd), *a.* [L. *stupidus,* fr. *stupere* to be stupefied.] **1.** Very dull; wanting in understanding; in a state of stupor; stupefied. **2.** Slow-witted; crassly foolish; as, a *stupid* writer. **3.** Resulting from or evincing mental dullness; dull; foolish; witless; as, a *stupid* book, act, etc. — **Syn.** Simple, sluggish, senseless, doltish, sottish, heavy. See BLUNT. — *n.* A stupid person. — **stu'pid-ly,** *adv.* — **stu'pid-ness,** *n.*

stu-pid'i-ty (stū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being foolish; extreme dullness of understanding; crass foolishness.

stu'por (stū'pŏr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Suspension or great diminution of sensibility; lethargy. **2.** Marked intellectual or moral stupidity or numbness. — **Syn.** See LETHARGY.

stu'por-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Affected with stupor.

stur'died (stûr'dĭd), *a. Veter.* Affected with the sturdy.

stur'dy (stûr'dĭ), *a.;* -DI-ER (-dĭ-ĕr); -DI-EST. [ME. *sturdi* harsh, stern, OF. *estourdi* stunned, giddy, thoughtless, rash.] **1.** Resolute; firm; unyielding; as, *sturdy* patriotism. **2.** Strong; lusty; robust; as, *sturdy* blows. **3.** Stiff; stout; firm; as, a *sturdy* oak. — **Syn.** See STRONG. — **stur'di-ly** (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **stur'di-ness,** *n.* [Gid.]

stur'dy, *n.* [OF. *estourdi* giddiness, stupefaction.] *Veter.*

stur'geon (-jŭn), *n.* [F. *esturgeon,* LL. *sturio, sturgio.*]

Sturgeon.

Any of certain large, edible, ganoid fishes (constituting the family *Acipenseridæ*) widely distributed in the fresh and salt waters of the north temperate zone. The roe is made into caviar and the air bladder into isinglass.

stut'ter (stŭt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* To hesitate or stumble in uttering words; speak or utter with spasmodic repetitions or pauses; stammer. — **Syn.** See STAMMER. — *n.* Act of stuttering; a stammer. — **stut'ter-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

sty (stī), *n.; pl.* STIES (stīz). [AS. *stigu.*] **1.** A pen for swine. **2.** A filthy, low, or vicious place. — *v. t. & i.;* STIED (stīd); STY'ING (stī'ĭng). To lodge or pen in or as in a sty.

sty, *n.; pl.* STIES. Also **stye.** [For older *styan, styanye,* understood as *sty on eye,* AS. *stīgend.*] *Med.* An inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid.

Styg'i-an (stĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Stygius.*] Of or pertaining to the Styx; infernal; also, *Rare,* deathly.

style (stīl), *n.* [F. *style,* L. *stilus* a style, or writing instrument, manner of writing.] **1.** An instrument used by the ancients in writing on waxed tablets. **2.** Hence: anything resembling the ancient style in shape or use, as: **a** A pen. **b** A graver. **c** An etching needle. **d** [Perh. fr. Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] The pin, or gnomon, of a dial. **3.** Mode of expressing thought in language; esp., such use of language as exhibits the spirit and faculty of an artist; characteristic mode of expression. **4.** Hence, distinctive or characteristic mode of presentation, construction, or execution in any art, employment, or product, esp. in any of the fine arts. **5.** *Print.* Manner or plan followed in dealing with certain details of typography, forms of expression, etc., as spelling, capitalization, word division, punctuation, etc., often embodied in a book called a **stylebook.** **6.** Manner or method of acting or performing; as, the Italian *style* of singing. **7.** Mode or manner in accord with a standard, esp. in social relations, demeanor, etc.; fashion; fashionable elegance. **8.** Mode or phrase by which anything is formally designated; title; mode of address. **9.** A mode of reckoning time; a calendar. **Old Style** (abbr., *O. S.*) refers to reckoning by the Julian calendar (see JULIAN); **New Style** (abbr., *N. S.*), to that by the Gregorian (see GREGORIAN). The difference between them is 10 days from 1582 to 1700, 11 days from 1700 to 1800, 12 days from 1800 to 1900, and 13 days since 1900. Thus, March 5, Old Style, is the same as March 18, New Style (since 1900). **10.** [Perh. fr. Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] *Bot.* A filiform prolongation of the ovary, commonly bearing the stigma at its apex. — **Syn.** See DICTION, FASHION, NAME.

— *v. t.;* STYLED (stīld); STYL'ING (stīl'ĭng). To entitle; term, name, or call.

sty'let (stī'lĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *stiletto.*] **1.** A small poniard; stiletto. **2.** *Surg.* A probe. **3.** *Zoöl.* A small, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or appendage.

styl'ish (stīl'ĭsh), *a.* Having style; highly fashionable; modish. — **styl'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **styl'ish-ness,** *n.*

styl'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who is a master or a model of style, esp. in writing or speaking.

sty-lis'tic (stī-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to style in language.

sty'lite (stī'līt), *n.* [Gr. *στυλίτης,* fr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a class of anchorites who lived on the tops of pillars. Simeon Stylites of Antioch (d. 459) was the founder and most famous of these ascetics.

sty'lo-bate (stī'lō-bāt), *n.* [L. *stylobates, stylobata,* Gr. *στυλοβάτης; στῦλος* a pillar + *βάτης* one that treads.] *Arch.* The continuous flat coping, or pavement, on which a row of columns is supported.

sty'lo-graph (stī'lō-grăf), *n.* A stylographic pen.

sty'lo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to stylography. **stylographic pen,** a pen having a conical point like that of a style, with a self-feeding reservoir of ink in the handle.

sty-log'ra-phy (stī-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*style* + *-graphy.*] A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style, etc.

sty'loid (stī'loid), *a.* Like a style; as, the *styloid* process of the temporal bone, of the ulna, radius, etc.

sty'lo-lite (stī'lō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *στῦλος* a column + *-lite.*] *Geol.* A small, longitudinally grooved column, of the same material as the rock (usually limestone) in which it occurs.

sty'lo-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIA** (-ȧ). [NL. See STYLE, sense 10; -PODIUM.] *Bot.* The conical swelling or expansion at the base of the style in apiaceous plants.

sty'lus (stī'lŭs), *n.* [L. *stylus.*] **1.** = STYLE, *n.*, 1. **2.** In phonograph recording a pointed piece which is moved by the vibrations given to the diaphragm by a sound, producing an indented record; also, in a phonograph, a needle or jewel which follows the record, vibrates the diaphragm, and reproduces the sound.

sty'mie (-mĭ), *n.* *Golf.* The position of two balls on the putting green when one ball lies directly between the other and the hole. — *v. t.* To impede by a stymie.

styp'sis (stĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στῠ́ψις* a steeping in an astringent. See STYPTIC.] Application or use of styptics.

styp'tic (stĭp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *stypticus*, Gr. *στυπτικός*, fr. *στύφειν* to contract.] Producing contraction; stopping bleeding; astringent. — *n.* *Med.* A styptic medicine. — **styp'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **styp-tic'i-ty** (stĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sty'ra-ca'ceous (stī'rȧ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *styrax, storax*, storax, Gr. *στύραξ.*] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Styracaceæ*) of shrubs and trees of wide distribution. They have flowers with a 5-lobed corolla, and a dry or drupaceous fruit. They yield gums and resins.

sty'rene (stī'rēn), *n.* [L. *styrax, storax*, storax, Gr. *στύραξ.*] *Chem.* An unsaturated hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH{:}CH_2$, obtained, by the distillation of storax and otherwise, as a fragrant, aromatic, mobile liquid.

sty'ro-lene (stī'rō-lēn), *n.* [G. *styrolen.*] Styrene.

stythe (stīth), *n.* [E. dial., also *stife.*] *Mining.* Choke damp.

Styx (stĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Στύξ.] *Gr. Myth.* The chief river of the lower world, which it encircled seven times; also, the nymph of the river.

su'a-ble (sū'ȧ-b'l), *a.* *Law.* Capable of being sued; subject to be called to answer in court. — **su'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

suan pan (swän pän). [Chin. *suan p'an.*] The Chinese abacus. See ABACUS, 1.

sua'sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suasio*, fr. *suadere, suasum*, to advise, persuade.] An exhorting or urging; persuasion; as, moral *suasion*.

sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Having power to persuade; persuasive.

sua'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Suasive; persuasive.

suave (swāv; swäv), *a.* [L. *suavis* sweet, pleasant.] Blandly pleasing; gracious; bland.

Syn. **Suave, bland, oily, unctuous, fulsome, smug.** **Suave** implies an affable or urbanely persuasive manner; **bland** suggests gently soothing or coaxing qualities; as, the *suavity* of a diplomat; a *bland* smile. **Oily** and **unctuous** both suggest fawning, suppleness, or hypocrisy; **fulsome** applies esp. to praise, flattery, etc., which is gross or cloying; as, *oily* eloquence; a look of benevolence rather *unctuous* than spiritual; *fulsome* praise. **Smug** implies bland or unctuous self-complacency; as, a *smug* face.

suave'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a suave manner; blandly.

suav'i-ty (swăv'ĭ-tĭ; swä'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being suave; agreeableness; pleasant urbanity.

sub- (sŭb-; *many compounds of sub-, esp. nouns, have variable accent, dependent upon position and emphasis*). [L. *sub* under, below.] A prefix signifying: **1.** In many words, *under, beneath, below, down, near* or *next* (to).

Examples: *sub*scribe, to write *under*; *sub*merge, to plunge *down*; *sub*lingual, *under*, or *beneath*, the tongue; *sub*structure, structure *below*; *sub*urb, place *adjacent* to a city. **2.** *In an inferior degree, less than usual* or *normal, somewhat, imperfectly*; hence: *almost, nearly.*

Examples: *sub*acid, *slightly* acid; *sub*globular, *imperfectly* or *almost* globular; *sub*angular, *somewhat* angular; *sub*cartilaginous, *partially* cartilaginous.

3. In nouns denoting rank, title, position, occupation, authority, classification, etc., (an individual, thing, or person that is) *subordinate, inferior*, or *lower than* (another in the general rank, class, or grade denoted by the added word). Hence *sub-* in various verbs, nouns of action, etc., implies action continued *so as to form subordinate parts* or *features.*

Examples: *sub*lieutenant, *sub*deacon, *sub*genus, a *subordinate*, or *inferior*, lieutenant, etc.; *sub*classify, *sub*divide, etc., to classify, etc., into *subordinate* classes, etc.

4. *Chem.* That the ingredient (of a compound) signified by the term to which *sub-* is prefixed is present in *only* a small *proportion*, or *less than the normal amount.*

Examples: *Sub*iodide, *sub*sulphide, *sub*oxide, etc., an iodide, sulphide, etc., with *less than the normal amount* of iodine, sulphur, etc.

Prefixed to the name of a salt it is equivalent to *basic.*

Example: *Sub*acetate, *basic* acetate.

5. *Math.* A prefix to adjectives modifying *ratio*, indicating the *inverse of the ratio*; as *subduple, subduplicate*, etc. A *subtriplicate* ratio is the inverse ratio of the cubes.

☞ *Sub-* in Latin compounds often becomes *sum-* before *m, sur-* before *r*, and regularly becomes *suc-, suf-, sug-*, and *sup-* before *c, f, g*, and *p*, respectively. Before *c, p*, and *t* it sometimes takes the form *sus-* by the dropping of *b* from a collateral form, *subs-*.

sub (sŭb), *n.* A subordinate; subaltern; substitute. *Colloq.*

sub-ac'id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *a.* Moderately acid or sour; as, *sub-acid* juices. — **sub'a-cid'i-ty** (sŭb'ȧ-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sub'a-cute' (-ȧ-kūt'), *a.* Almost acute. — **-a-cute'ly,** *adv.*

sub'a'gent (sŭb'ā'jĕnt), *n.* A person employed by an agent to perform business of his agency. — **-a'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*

su'bah-dar', su'ba-dar' (sōō'bä-där'), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *çûbahdâr*, Per. *çûbah* a province + *dâr* holding, keeping.] The chief native officer of a native company in the British army, his position being about equivalent to that of captain. *India.*

sub-al'pine (sŭb-ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* [L. *subalpinus.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Inhabiting the somewhat high slopes and summits of mountains, in the next zone below the timber line.

sub-al'tern (sŭb-ôl'tĕrn *or, esp. in sense 2*, sŭb'ăl-tûrn'), *a.* [F. *subalterne*, LL. *subalternus*; L. *sub* + *alternus* alternate.] **1.** Ranked below; subordinate; specif., *Mil.*, being below the rank of captain. **2.** *Logic.* Particular, with reference to a related universal or general; as, a *subaltern* proposition. — *n.* **1.** A person holding a subordinate position; specif., a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain. **2.** *Logic.* A subaltern proposition.

sub'al-ter'nate (sŭb'ăl-tûr'nāt), *a.* Succeeding by turn; successive. — **sub-al'ter-na'tion** (sŭb-ăl'tĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.*

sub'ant-arc'tic (sŭb'ănt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the antarctic circle.

sub-a'que-ous (sŭb-ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Being under water, or beneath the surface of water; adapted for use under water. **2.** *Geol.* Formed or occurring in or under water.

sub-arc'tic (sŭb-ärk'tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the arctic circle; approximately arctic.

sub'ar'id (-ăr'ĭd), *a.* Moderately or slightly arid.

sub'at'om (sŭb'ăt'ŭm), *n.* *Chem. & Physics.* A component of an atom. — **sub'a-tom'ic** (sŭb'ȧ-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

sub'au-di'tion (sŭb'ô-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *subauditio.*] Act of understanding, or supplying, something not expressed; also, that which is so understood or supplied.

sub-ax'il-la-ry (sŭb-ăk'sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Under the axilla. **2.** *Bot.* Situated below or beneath the axil.

sub'-base', *n.* *Arch.* The lowest member of a base when divided horizontally, or of a baseboard, pedestal, etc.

sub'-base'ment, *n.* *Arch.* A basement or an underground story, or any of several, below the true basement.

sub'-bass' (sŭb'bās'), *n.* Also **sub'-base'.** *Music.* The deepest pedal stop, or the lowest tones, of an organ.

sub-cal'i-ber, *or* **-bre** (sŭb-kăl'ĭ-bĕr), *a.* **1.** Smaller than the caliber of a gun, as a *subcaliber* projectile, fired through a tube of small caliber clamped to, or inserted in, a gun in target practice. **2.** Of, pert. to, used in, or effected by, firing a subcaliber projectile; as, a *subcaliber* gun.

sub'car'bide (-kär'bīd; -bĭd), *n.* Also **-bid.** *Chem. & Metal.* A carbide containing less than the ordinary proportion of carbon; as, *subcarbide* of iron, $Fe_{24}C$.

sub-car'ti-lag'i-nous (-kär'tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Beneath or below cartilage. **b** Partially cartilaginous.

sub'ce-les'tial (sŭb'sĕ-lĕs'chăl), *a.* Beneath the heavens; specif., *Astron.*, exactly beneath the zenith.

sub'cel'lar (sŭb'sĕl'ẽr), *n.* A cellar beneath a story wholly or partly underground; usually, a cellar under a cellar.

sub'chlo'ride (-klō'rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A chloride having a relatively small proportion of chlorine.

sub'class' (sŭb'klăs'), *n.* A primary division of a class; specif., *Biol.*, a category below a class and above an order.

sub-cla'vi-an (sŭb-klā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *clavis* a key. See CLAVICLE.] *Anat.* Under the clavicle, designating, or pertaining to, the subclavian artery, vein, or muscle.

subclavian artery, *Anat. & Zool.*, the proximal portion of the main artery of the arm or fore limb. — **s. groove,** *Anat.*, either of two grooves (for the subclavian artery and vein) on the first rib. — **s. vein,** *Anat.*, the proximal portion of the main vein of the arm.

sub'com-mit'tee (sŭb'kŏ-mĭt'ē), *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

sub-con'scious (sŭb-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of mental operation, but not present in consciousness; as, *subconscious* reasoning. **2.** Of the lowest degree of consciousness; belonging to that portion of the conscious field which falls without the range of attention. — **sub-con'scious-ly,** *adv.* — **sub-con'scious-ness,** *n.*

sub'con'tract (sŭb'kŏn'trăkt), *n.* A contract under, or subordinate to, a previous contract.

sub'con-trac'tor (-trăk'tẽr), *n.* One who contracts with a contractor to perform part or all of the latter's contract.

sub'cu-ta'neous (sŭb'kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Situated under the skin. **2.** To be used or introduced under the skin.

sub'dea'con (sŭb'dē'k'n), *n.* *Eccl.* An assistant to, or a minister ranking next below, a deacon; specif., in the Roman Catholic Church, a minister belonging to an order next below that of deacon, who assists at the Eucharist; in the Eastern churches, a minister belonging to the highest of the minor orders.

sub'di-vide' (sŭb'dĭ-vīd'), *v. t. & i.* To divide again.

sub'di-vi'sion (sŭb'dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subdividing. **2.** A part made by subdividing a thing.

sub-dom'i-nant (sŭb-dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *n. Music.* The fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic.

sub-duce' (-dūs') } *v. t.* [L. *subducere, -ductum; sub* +
sub-duct' (-dŭkt') } *ducere* to lead, draw.] **1.** To withdraw. **2.** *Math.* To subtract. — **sub-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.*

sub-due' (sŭb-dū'), *v. t.*; -DUED' (-dūd'); -DU'ING. [OF. *soduire* (L. *seducere*, with confusion of the prefix with L. *sub* under; see SEDUCE), but confused with (probably) L. *subdere*, p. p. *subditus*, to subdue.] **1.** To bring under; conquer by force or superior power, and bring into subjection; also, to vanquish; crush. **2.** To overcome, as by persuasion, kindness, or other mild means. **3.** To destroy the force of; as, drugs may *subdue* a fever. **4.** To reduce; lower; hence : to tone down; soften; as, *subdued* voices. **5.** To make mellow; to break, as land. — **Syn.** See CONQUER.

sub-du'er, *n.* One that subdues.

sub'ed'i-tor (sŭb'ĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* An assistant editor, as of a periodical. — **sub-ed'i-to'ri-al** (-ĕd'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.*

sub-e'qua-to'ri-al (-ē'kwā-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a region just without the equatorial region.

su'ber-ate (sū'bẽr-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of suberic acid.

su-be're-ous (sū-bē'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subereus* of the cork tree.] *Bot.* Suberose; pertaining to cork.

su-ber'ic (sū-bĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *suber* cork tree.] Of or pert. to cork; specif., *Chem.*, designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_{12}\cdot(CO_2H)_2$, got from cork and various fatty oils.

su'ber-in (sū'bẽr-ĭn), *n.* [L. *suber* the cork tree.] *Chem.* A fatty or waxy substance characteristic of cork tissue.

su'ber-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* Conversion of the cell walls into cork tissue by development of suberin, commonly taking place in exposed tissues.

su'ber-ize (sū'bẽr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [L. *suber* cork.] *Bot.* To effect suberization of.

su'ber-ose (-ōs) } *a.* [L. *suber* the cork tree.] *Bot.* Having
su'ber-ous (-ŭs) } a corky texture; suberized.

sub'ex-haust' (sŭb'ĕg-zôst'), *n. Mach.* A secondary exhaust in an internal-combustion engine to relieve the exhaust valve as the latter is about to open.

sub'fam'i-ly (-făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n. Biol.* A category below a family and above a genus.

sub-fus'cous (sŭb-fŭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *subfuscus, suffuscus.* See SUB-; FUSCOUS.] Somewhat fuscous; duskish; dusky.

sub'ge'nus (-jē'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -GENERA (-jĕn'ẽr-ä). *Biol.* A category below a genus and above a species. — **sub'ge-ner'ic** (-jē-nĕr'ĭk), *a.* — **-ge-ner'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sub-gla'cial (sŭb-glā'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the bottom of a galcier; being beneath a glacier. — **sub-gla'cial-ly,** *adv.*

sub'group' (sŭb'grōōp'), *n.* A subordinate group.

sub'head' (sŭb'hĕd'), *n.* Any of the heads under which each of the main divisions of a subject may be subdivided; also, a subdivision of a heading, as in a newspaper.

sub'head'ing, *n.* A subhead.

sub-in'dex (sŭb-ĭn'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -DICES (-dĭ-sēz). *Math.* A character affixed below to a symbol, to distinguish it in its class; thus, a_0, b_1, c_2, x_n have 0, 1, 2, *n* as *subindices.*

sub'in-feu'date (sŭb'ĭn-fū'dāt), *v. t. & i.*; -DAT-ED (-dāt-ĕd); -DAT-ING (-dāt-ĭng). To make subinfeudation of.

sub-in'feu-da'tion (sŭb-ĭn'fū-dā'shŭn), *n. Feudal Law.* The granting of lands by a vassal lord to another to hold as vassal of himself; also, the relation or tenure of a vassal so holding land. — **sub'in-feu'da-to-ry** (-fū'dā-tō-rĭ), *n.*

sub-ir'ri-gate (-ĭr'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To irrigate below the surface, as by a system of underground porous pipes.

‖ **su'bi-to** (sōō'bē-tō), *adv.* [It. & L.] *Music.* In haste; quickly; rapidly.

sub-ja'cent (sŭb-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *subjacens*, p. pr. of *subjacere* to lie under.] Lying under; also, being lower, though not directly under. — **sub-ja'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sub'ject (sŭb'jĕkt), *a.* [OF. *subget, subjet*, fr. L. *subjectus* lying under, subjected, p. p. of *subjicere, subiciere*, to throw or place under; *sub* + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** Under the power or dominion of another; specif., *International Law*, owing allegiance to, or being a subject of, a particular sovereign or state. **2.** Exposed; liable; prone; as, *subject* to temptation. **3.** Being under the contingency (of); exposed (to); — used with *to*; as, *subject* to approval, debate, etc. **4.** Obedient; submissive.

Syn. Subordinate, incident, inferior; obnoxious. — **Subject, incident** are sometimes confused, but are correlative. — *incident* being active and *subject* passive. **Incident** applies to that to which anything is liable or exposed; **subject,** to that which is liable or exposed to something; as, change is *incident* to life; life is *subject* to change. See APT.

— *n.* **1.** One under the authority, dominion, control, or influence of another or of something else. **2.** Specif., one subject to a monarch or ruler; one who owes allegiance. **3.** One subjected or submitted to any physical operation or process; specif., a dead body for dissection. **4.** That concerning which anything is said or done; thing or person treated of; matter; theme; topic. **5.** *Gram.* The word or word group denoting that of which anything is affirmed. **6.** *Logic.* That term of a proposition indicating what the proposition signifies or characterizes; also, the idea or thing about which a judgment is made. **7.** *Music.* The principal theme, or melodic phrase, on which a composition or a movement is based. **8.** *Fine Arts.* That which the artist aims to represent, as a scene, figure, group, etc. **9.** *Philos.* **a** That of which a quality, attribute, or relation may be affirmed or in which it may inhere. **b** Hence : substance; substratum; esp., substantive reality; the real, conceived as material or essential being. **c** The thinking agent; the mind, ego, or reality of whatever sort, which supports, or assumes the form of, mental operations.

sub-ject' (sŭb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** Lit., to make subjacent. *Archaic.* **2.** To bring under control or dominion; subdue; — usually used with *to.* **3.** To expose; make liable; — used with *to.* **4.** To submit; make accountable or subservient; also, to cause to undergo; — used with *to.*

sub-jec'tion (sŭb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of subjecting, or state of being subject; state of obedience or submissiveness.

sub-jec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or pert. to, a subject. **2.** *Philos.* **a** Pert. to the real or essential being of that which supports qualities, attributes, or relations; substantial; real; objective (in the modern sense. See OBJECTIVE, 2 b). **b** Of, pert. to, or derived from, the ego, mind, or consciousness, or mental operation in contrast with external qualities and forces. **3.** Hence : of, arising from, or concerned with, the individual mind; specif.: **a** Illusory; as, *subjective* appearances. **b** Excessively or moodily introspective; as, a *subjective* life. **c** *Lit. & Art.* Modified by, or making prominent, the individuality of a writer or an artist. **4.** *Gram.* Nominative. [**tive-ness,** *n.*

— *n. Gram.* A nominative. — **sub-jec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **sub-jec'-**

sub-jec'tiv-ism (-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Metaph.* The theory which limits knowledge to conscious states and elements; subjective idealism; also, any theory which attaches great importance to the subjective elements in experience. **2.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that the supreme good is the realization of subjective experience or feeling. — **sub-jec'tiv-ist,** *n.* — **sub-jec'ti-vis'tic** (-tĭ-vĭs'tĭk), *a.*

sub'jec-tiv'i-ty (sŭb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Subjective character, quality, state, or nature.

subject matter. The matter presented for consideration in statement or discussion; subject of thought or study.

sub-join' (sŭb-join'), *v. t.* To add after something, esp. something said or written; append. — **Syn.** See ATTACH.

sub'ju-gate (sŭb'jōō-gāt; 86), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *subjugatus*, p. p. of *subjugare; sub* under + *jugum* yoke.] **1.** To bring under the yoke of power or dominion; conquer by force, and compel to submit to control; subdue. **2.** To make subservient; subject. — **Syn.** See CONQUER. — **sub'ju-ga'tor** (sŭb'jū-gā'tẽr), *n.*

sub'ju-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of subjugating; state of being subjugated.

sub-junc'tion (sŭb-jŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined. **2.** Something subjoined.

sub-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*, fr. *subjungere, -junctum*, to subjoin.] *Gram.* Designating or pert. to, that mood of a verb expressing the action or state not as a fact, but only as a contingent and dependent mental conception. In English it is often introduced by *if, that, though, lest, unless, except, until*, etc. — *n.* The subjunctive mood; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it.

sub'king'dom (sŭb'kĭng'dŭm), *n. Biol.* A primary division of a kingdom, now usually called a *phylum.*

sub'lap-sa'ri-an (sŭb'lăp-sā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* [*sub-* + *lapse.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a class of moderate Calvinists who held that the fall of man was foreseen, but not decreed, by God. Cf. SUPRALAPSARIAN, INFRALAPSARIAN.

sub'lease' (sŭb'lēs'), *n. Law.* A lease by a tenant or lessee to another person of part or all of the leased premises.

sub-lease' (sŭb-lēs'), *v. t. & i.* To make a sublease of. — **sub-les'sor** (sŭb-lĕs'ôr; sŭb'lĕs-ôr'), *n.* — **sub'les-see'** (sŭb'lĕs-ē'), *n.*

sub-let' (sŭb-lĕt'), *v. t. & i.*; -LET'; -LET'TING. To lease to another (the one leasing being a tenant); underlet.

sub'lieu-ten'ant (sŭb'lŭ-tĕn'ănt; *see* LIEUTENANT), *n.* An inferior or second lieutenant; — not used in the U. S. army or navy. — **sub'lieu-ten'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

sub'li-mate (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); -MAT'ING. [L. *sublimatus*, p. p. of *sublimare* to elevate (in LL. in sense 1), fr. *sublimis* high.] **1.** To cause to sublime; as, to *sublimate* sulphur. **2.** To refine and exalt; elevate.

— *a.* **1.** Sublimated. **2.** Refined; elevated.

— (-măt), *n. Chem.* A product obtained by subliming.

sub'li-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or product of sublimating or subliming; also, state of being sublimed.

sub-lime' (sŭb-līm'), *a.*; -LIM'ER (-līm'ẽr); -LIM'EST (-līm'-ĕst). [L. *sublimis.*] **1.** Lifted up; high. *Archaic.* **2.** Exalted in character; as, a *sublime* leader. **3.** Producing a sense of elevated beauty, nobility, grandeur, awfulness,

etc.; lofty; — said of an object, action, spectacle, etc. **4.** Elevated by joy; elate. *Poetic.* — **Syn.** See GRAND.
— *n.* That which is sublime, or the quality of sublimity; — usually used with *the*.
— *v. t.*; -LIMED′ (-līmd′); -LIM′ING (-līm′ĭng). **1.** *Chem.* To cause to sublime; hence, to purify. **2.** To elevate; exalt; heighten; refine. — *v. i. Chem.* To pass from the solid to the gaseous state, and again condense to solid form, without apparently liquefying. — **sub-lime′ly,** *adv.*

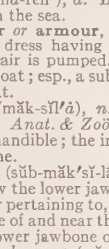
sub-lim′i-nal (-lĭm′ĭ-năl), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *limen* threshold.] *Psychol.* Below the threshold of consciousness; subconscious; — applied to incipient conscious states not yet sufficiently established to enforce recognition.

sub-lim′i-ty (sŭb-lĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being sublime. **2.** That which is sublime.

sub-lin′gual (sŭb-lĭn′gwăl), *a. Anat.* Under the tongue.

sub-lu′nar (sŭb-lū′nər) } *a.* Situated beneath the moon;
sub′lu-na-ry (sŭb′lū-nā-rĭ) } hence: of or pert. to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly.

sub′ma-rine′ (sŭb′mə-rēn′), *a.* Being, acting, growing, or used under water in the sea.
submarine armor *or* **armour,** a diver's waterproof dress having a helmet into which air is pumped.
— *n.* A submarine boat; esp., a submarine torpedo boat.


Diver dressed in Submarine Armor.

sub′max-il′la (sŭb′măk-sĭl′ə), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The lower jaw or mandible; the inferior maxillary bone.

sub-max′il-la-ry (sŭb-măk′sĭ-lâ-rĭ), *a. Anat.* Below the lower jaw; also, designating, or pertaining to, a salivary gland inside of and near the lower edge of the lower jawbone on either side. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A submaxillary bone, gland, etc.

sub-me′di-ant (-mē′dĭ-ănt), *n. Music.* The sixth tone of the scale, midway between the subdominant and upper tonic.

sub-merge′ (sŭb-mûrj′), *v. t.*; -MERGED′ (-mûrjd′); -MERG′ING (mûr′jĭng). [L. *submergere, submersum*; *sub* + *mergere* to plunge.] **1.** To put under water; sink or plunge (anything) under water or other fluid. **2.** To cover with water; inundate. — *v. i.* To sink or plunge under water or other fluid; become submerged.

sub-mer′gence (-mûr′jĕns), *n.* Act of submerging, or state of being submerged.

sub-mer′gi-ble (-mûr′jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being submerged. — *n.* A submarine.

sub-merse′ (-mûrs′), *v. t.* [L. *submersus*, p. p. of *submergere.*] To submerge.

sub-mersed′ (-mûrst′), *a. Bot.* Growing under water.

sub-mers′i-ble (-mûr′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being submersed. — *n.* A submarine.

sub-mer′sion (-mûr′shŭn), *n.* Act of submerging, or state of being submerged; submergence.

sub′me-tal′lic (sŭb′mĕ-tăl′ĭk), *a.* Imperfectly metallic.

sub-miss′ (sŭb-mĭs′), *a.* [L. *submissus*, p. p. of *submittere.* See SUBMIT.] Submissive; obsequious. *Archaic.*

sub-mis′sion (-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *submissio* a letting down, lowering.] **1.** Act of submitting; esp., yielding to power or authority. **2.** State of being submissive; obedience; compliance.

sub-mis′sive (-mĭs′ĭv), *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; expressing submission; yielding; humble. — **Syn.** Obedient, compliant, subservient, passive. — **sub-mis′sive-ly,** *adv.* — **sub-mis′sive-ness,** *n.*

sub-mit′ (-mĭt′), *v. t.*; -MIT′TED (-ĕd); -MIT′TING. [L. *submittere* to set under, let down, lower; *sub* under + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority; — often used reflexively; as, to *submit* one's self to another. **2.** To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another or others; refer. **3.** To offer as an opinion, or to affirm. — *v. i.* **1.** To yield one's person to the power of another; surrender. **2.** To yield or defer to the opinion or authority of another; acquiesce. **3.** To be subject or submissive; yield resignedly. — **Syn.** See YIELD.

sub-mit′tal (-mĭt′ăl), *n.* Act of submitting.

sub-mon′tane (sŭb-mŏn′tān), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *mons, montis*, mountain.] Situated at the foot or near the base of a mountain or mountains. — **sub-mon′tane-ly,** *adv.*

sub-mul′ti-ple (sŭb-mŭl′tĭ-p'l), *n.* A number or quantity that divides another exactly. — **sub-mul′ti-ple,** *a.*

sub-nor′mal (-nôr′măl), *a.* Below the normal; less than normal.

sub-o′ce-an′ic (sŭb-ō′shē-ăn′ĭk), *a. Geol.* Situated, taking place, or formed, beneath the ocean. [officer.

sub′of′fi-cer (sŭb′ŏf′ĭ-sẽr), *n.* An under or subordinate

sub-or′bit-al (-ôr′bĭ-tăl), *a.* Below the orbit (of the eye).

sub′or′der (sŭb′ôr′dẽr), *n. Biol.* A category of classification next below an order and above a family.

sub-or′di-nal (sŭb-ôr′dĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a suborder.

sub-or′di-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Her.* Any of several common heraldic bearings considered less important than an ordinary, as the *orle, bordure, canton*, etc.

sub-or′di-nate (sŭb-ôr′dĭ-nāt), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare* to arrange.] **1.** Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; as, a *subordinate* species. **2.** Inferior in order, nature, importance, etc.; as, a *subordinate* position. **3.** Of, pert. to, or involving subordination or subordinates; submissive to authority; specif.: *Gram.* **a** Joining word groups or words to others of dependent rank; subordinative or subordinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5. **b** Subordinated or dependent, as a clause in certain constructions. See CLAUSE, *n.*, 2.
Syn. Subordinate, subservient. That is **subordinate** which belongs to a lower class, order, or rank; that is **subservient** which is instrumental or useful, esp. in a subordinate capacity; as, poetry has two ends, of which the *subordinate* one is pleasure; talents *subservient* to the best interests of humanity.
— *n.* One who, or that which, is subordinate. — (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. **1.** To place in a lower order or class; make or consider as of less value or importance. **2.** To make subject or subservient. — **sub-or′di-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **sub-or′di-nate-ness,** *n.*

sub-or′di-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act of subordinating; quality or state of being subordinate.

sub-or′di-na-tive (-ôr′dĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to or expressing subordination; subordinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5.

sub-orn′ (sŭb-ôrn′), *v. t.* [F. *suborner*, L. *subornare*; *sub* under, secretly + *ornare* to equip.] **1.** To procure privately or unlawfully, as a person by bribery to commit some crime; incite secretly; instigate. **2.** *Law.* To procure (another) to commit perjury. — **sub-orn′er,** *n.*

sub′or-na′tion (sŭb′ôr-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Law.* The act or crime of procuring a person to commit perjury. **2.** Act of procuring secretly or unlawfully.

sub′phy′lum (-fī′lŭm), *n. Zoöl.* A primary division of a phylum. — **sub-phy′lar** (-fī′lär), *a.*

sub-pœ′na, sub-pe′na (sŭb-pē′nə), *n.* [NL.; L. *sub* under + *poena* punishment.] *Law.* A writ or process commanding the person designated in it to attend court or appear under a penalty for failure. — *v. t.*; -NAED (-nəd); -NA-ING. *Law.* To serve or summon with a subpœna.

sub′prin′ci-pal (-prĭn′sĭ-p'l), *n.* **1.** An under principal. **2.** *Music.* In an organ, an open diapason sub-bass. **3.** *Carp.* A secondary rafter or the like.

sub′re′gion (sŭb′rē′jŭn), *n. Zoögeog.* One of the primary divisions of a region. — **sub-re′gion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sub-rep′tion (sŭb-rĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subreptio*, fr. *subripere, subreptum.* See SURREPTITIOUS.] **1.** *Eccl.* Act of obtaining secretly or unlawfully, as through suppression of facts. **2.** A misrepresentation or an inference arising from it.

sub′ro-gate (sŭb′rō-gāt′), *v. t.*; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING. [L. *subrogatus*, p. p. of *subrogare.* See SURROGATE.] To put in the place of another, esp. as a creditor; substitute.

sub′ro-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* A subrogating; specif., *Law*, the substitution of one for another as a creditor, the new creditor succeeding to the rights of the former.

sub-scap′u-lar (sŭb-skăp′ū-lär), *a. Anat.* Beneath the scapula; on, or pert. to, the under (in man the anterior) surface of the scapula.

sub-scribe′ (sŭb-skrīb′), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED′ (-skrībd′); -SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). [L. *subscribere, -scriptum*; *sub* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To write underneath; sign (one's name) to a document. **2.** To sign with one's own hand; consent to (something written) by writing one's name beneath; as, to *subscribe* a bond. **3.** To attest by writing one's name beneath. **4.** To promise to give by writing one's name with the amount; as, to *subscribe* ten dollars. — *v. i.* **1.** To sign one's name to a document. **2.** To give consent to something written, by signing; hence: to assent; agree; as, to *subscribe* to a statement. **3.** To set one's name to a paper in token of promise to give something; hence, to give in pursuance of a promise so made. **4.** To promise, or to agree to take and pay for, something by subscribing one's name; as, to *subscribe* for a book. — **sub-scrib′er** (-skrīb′ẽr), *n.*

sub′script (sŭb′skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *subscriptus*, p. p.] Written underneath; as, iota *subscript*; — used specif., *Math.*, of a suffix or subindex. — *n.* Anything written below.

sub-scrip′tion (sŭb-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subscribing. **2.** *Eccl.* The acceptance of articles or other tests tending to promote uniformity; esp., *Ch. of Eng.*, formal assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. **3.** That which is subscribed; specif.: **a** A signed paper. **b** The signature attached to a paper. **c** Consent or attestation by writing the name below. **d** A sum subscribed.

sub′sec′tion (sŭb′sĕk′shŭn), *n.* A subdivision of a section.

sub′se-quence (sŭb′sē-kwĕns), **sub′se-quen-cy** (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act or state of being subsequent.

sub′se-quent (sŭb′sē-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *subsequens, -entis*, p. pr. of *subsequi* to follow, succeed.] **1.** Following in time,

order, or place; succeeding. **2.** Coming as a consequence; consequent. Cf. ANTECEDENT. — **sub'se-quent-ly,** *adv.*

sub-serve' (sŭb-sûrv'), *v. t.*; -SERVED' (-sûrvd'); -SERV'ING. To serve subordinately or instrumentally; to be subservient or instrumental to; promote.

sub-ser'vi-ence (-sûr'vĭ-ĕns) | *n.* Quality or state of being
sub-ser'vi-en-cy (-vĭ-ĕn-sĭ) | subservient; hence: in a derogatory sense, servility; truckling.

sub-ser'vi-ent (-sûr'vĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Fitted or disposed to subserve; subordinate; hence: servile; truckling. — **Syn.** See SUBORDINATE. — **sub-ser'vi-ent-ly,** *adv.* — **-ent-ness,** *n.*

sub'shrub' (sŭb'shrŭb'), *n.* A plant somewhat shrubby or woody at the base. — **sub-shrub'by** (sŭb-shrŭb'ĭ), *a.*

sub-side' (sŭb-sīd'), *v. i.*; -SID'ED (-sīd'ĕd); -SID'ING. [L. *subsidere; sub* + *sidere* to sit down, settle.] **1.** To sink or fall to the bottom; settle, as lees. **2.** To tend downward; descend; sink. **3.** To fall into a state of quiet; cease to rage; become tranquil; abate.

sub-sid'ence (-sīd'ĕns; sŭb'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* Act of subsiding.

sub-sid'i-a-ri-ly (-sĭd'ĭ-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a subsidiary manner, position, or capacity.

sub-sid'i-a-ry (sŭb-sĭd'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *subsidiarius.* See SUBSIDY.] **1.** Furnishing aid; auxiliary; tributary; esp., aiding in an inferior position or capacity. **2.** Of, pert. to, or constituting a subsidy; depending on, or maintained by, a subsidy. — **Syn.** See AUXILIARY. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who, or that which, contributes aid or supplies; an auxiliary. **2.** *Music.* A subordinate theme or motive.

sub'si-dize (sŭb'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.*; -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To furnish or aid with a subsidy; as: **a** To purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy. **b** To aid or promote, as a private enterprise, with public money.

sub'si-dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *subsidium* the troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, reserve, support, help.] **1.** Formerly, in England, money granted by Parliament to the crown and raised by special taxation. **2. a** A sum granted by one state to another, as to aid in prosecuting a war. **b** A government grant to assist a private enterprise deemed advantageous to the public; a subvention. **3.** Any gift made by way of financial aid.

Syn. Subsidy, subvention, bounty. In ordinary usage, **subsidy** is the general term, and often carries a derogatory implication; **subvention** applies esp. to grants for artistic, literary, or scientific, rather than commercial, purposes; **bounty** emphasizes the idea of a premium.

sub-sist' (sŭb-sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *subsistere* to stand still, stay, remain alive; *sub* + *sistere* to stand.] **1.** To continue; retain the present state. **2.** To be; exist or continue to exist. **3.** To be maintained with food and clothing; live. **4.** To hold or have being through the existence of something else. — *v. t.* To support with provisions; feed.

sub-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or condition of subsisting; specif.: **a** Being; existence. **b** Continuance. *Now Rare.* **c** Act of furnishing support to animal life. **2.** Means of support; provisions; livelihood; as, a meager *subsistence.* **3.** Inherency; as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies. — **Syn.** See LIVING.

Subsistence Department. *Mil.* A staff department of the United States army charged with the purchasing and issuing to the army of such supplies as make up the ration. It is commanded by an officer of the rank of brigadier general, called *commissary general,* and the department is popularly called the *Commissary Department.*

sub-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* **1.** Having being. **2.** Inherent.

sub'soil' (sŭb'soil'), *n.* The bed or stratum of weathered material which underlies the soil proper, or surface soil. — *v. t.* To break up the subsoil of. — **sub'soil'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

sub'spe'cies (-spē'shēz; -shĭ-ēz), *n. Biol.* A subdivision of a species; a variety or race; a category (usually the lowest recognized in classification) ranking next below a species.

sub'stance (sŭb'stăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *substantia,* fr. *substare* to be under or present, stand firm.] **1.** That which underlies all outward manifestations; substratum; that in which properties inhere; that which constitutes anything what it is; real essence. **2.** The most important element in any existence; main part; essential import; purport; as, the *substance* of his remarks. **3.** Body; matter; material of a thing; hence: solidity; firmness; as, a fabric of little *substance.* **4.** Material possessions; estate; property; resources; as, to waste one's *substance.*

sub-stan'tial (sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* [F. *substantiel,* L. *substantialis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to substance; material. **2.** Not seeming or imaginary; real; true; as, a *substantial* good. **3.** Having good substance; strong; stout; solid; as, a *substantial* fence. **4.** Possessed of goods; moderately wealthy; responsible; as, *substantial* men. **5.** That is such in the main; as, a *substantial* victory. **6.** Considerable; large; as, a *substantial* gain. **7.** Important; essential; material. — *n.* That which is substantial. — **sub-stan'tial-ly,** *adv.* — **sub-stan'tial-ness,** *n.*

sub-stan'tial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Philos.* The doctrine that constant realities underlie phenomena. — **-tial-ist,** *n.*

sub-stan'ti-al'ity (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being substantial; esp., corporeity; materiality.

sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To make real or existent. **2.** To establish the existence or truth of; verify. **3.** To put into substance or concrete form.

sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of substantiating; esp., act of proving; evidence; proof.

sub'stan-ti'val (sŭb'stăn-tī'văl; sŭb'stăn-tīv-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a substantive.

sub'stan-tive (sŭb'stăn-tĭv), *a.* [L. *substantivus.*] **1.** Betokening or expressing existence; as, the *substantive* verb, that is, the verb *to be.* **2.** Independent; self-dependent. **3.** Enduring; solid; firm; substantial. **4.** Pertaining to or constituting the essential part or principles; as, the law *substantive.* **5.** *Dyeing.* Not requiring a mordant. — *n. Gram.* A noun or name; part of speech which names something that exists, or some object of thought. — **sub'stan-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **sub'stan-tive-ness,** *n.*

sub'stan-tiv-ize (sŭb'stăn-tĭv-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To convert into, or use as, a substantive.

sub'sta'tion (sŭb'stā'shŭn), *n.* A subordinate station, esp. any of several stations subsidiary to a central station.

sub-stit'u-ent (sŭb-stĭt'ū-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *substituens,* p. pr. See SUBSTITUTE.] *Chem.* Any atom, group, or radical substituted for another.

sub'sti-tute (sŭb'stĭ-tūt), *n.* [L. *substitutus,* p. p. of *substituere* to put under, put in the place of; *sub* + *statuere.* See STATUTE.] **1.** One who, or that which, is put in place of another person or thing, as a teacher, a drug, etc. **2.** Specif., one who enlists for military service in the place of a conscript or drafted man. — *v. t.*; -TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); -TUT'ING. To put in the place of another person or thing; exchange. — *v. i.* To act or serve as substitute.

sub'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* Act of substituting, or state of being substituted. [stitution.]

sub'sti-tu'tion-a-ry (-tū'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to sub-

sub'sti-tu'tive (sŭb'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making, or capable of, substitution.

sub-stra'tum (sŭb-strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl. L.* -TA (-tȧ), *E.* -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L., neut. of *substratus,* p. p. of *substernere* to strew under; *sub* + *sternere* to strew.] **1.** That which is laid or spread under; that which underlies or supports something. **2.** *Agric.* The subsoil. **3.** *Metaph.* A permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena; substance.

sub-struc'tion (sŭb-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *substructio,* fr. *substruere, substructum,* to build beneath; *sub* + *struere* to build.] *Arch.* An underbuilding; a foundation.

sub-struc'ture (-strŭk'tûr), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* = SUBSTRUCTION. **2.** An under structure; groundwork. — **sub-struc'tu-ral,** *a.*

sub-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.*; -SUMED' (-sūmd'); -SUM'ING (-sūm'-) [*sub-* + L. *sumere* to take.] To take up or include under, as individual under species, or particular under universal.

sub-sump'tion (-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subsuming, or state of being subsumed. **2.** That which is subsumed, as a minor clause or premise. **3.** *Scots Law.* In former procedure, the minor premise containing an affirmation of the accused's guilt, a narrative of the material facts, etc.

sub-sump'tive (-sŭmp'tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or containing a subsumption.

sub-tan'gent (sŭb-tăn'jĕnt), *n. Geom.* The intercept on the axis of abscissas between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

sub-tem'per-ate (-tĕm'pĕr-ăt), *a. Geog.* Slightly temperate; of or pert. to the colder parts of the temperate zone.

sub'ten'ant (sŭb'tĕn'ănt), *n.* One who rents from a tenant; specif., a sublessee. — **sub'ten'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

sub-tend' (sŭb-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *subtendere; sub* + *tendere* to stretch, extend.] **1.** To extend under, or be opposite to; as, the chord *subtends* an arc. **2.** *Bot.* To inclose or embrace in its axil; as, a bract *subtending* a flower.

sub-tense' (sŭb-tĕns'), *n.* [See SUBTEND, TENSE, *a.*] *Geom.* A subtending line.

subter-. [L. *subter,* also *supter,* adv. & prep.] A prefix denoting *below, beneath, underneath, less than;* — opposed to *super-.*

sub'ter-fuge (sŭb'tĕr-fūj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subterfugium,* fr. L. *subterfugere* to flee secretly, escape; *subter* under + *fugere* to flee.] A device, plan, or the like, for escape or concealment; an artifice used to escape censure or justify opinions or conduct; evasion. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE.

sub'ter-rane (-tĕr-ān), *n.* **1.** A cave or underground room. **2.** *Geol.* The bed rock or rocks of a particular formation.

sub'ter-ra'ne-an (-ā'nē-ăn) | *a.* [L. *subterraneus; sub* +
sub'ter-ra'ne-ous (-ŭs) | *terra* earth.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; hence: hidden; secret.

sub'tile (sŭb'tĭl; sŭt'l), *a.* [L. *subtilis.*] Subtle. *Now Rare.* See SUBTLE, *Syn.* — **sub'tile-ly,** *adv.* — **-tile-ness,** *n.*

sub-til'i-ty (sŭb-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Subtlety. *Rare.*

sub'til-ize (sŭb'tĭl-īz; sŭt'l-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make subtle; refine. — *v. i.* To use subtlety.

sub'til-ty (sŭb'tĭl-tĭ; sŭt'l-tĭ), *n.* Subtlety.

sub'ti'tle (sŭb'tī't'l), *n.* A secondary or subordinate title;

hence, a main book title repeated in a subordinate position, as over the first page of text.

sub'tle (sŭt'l), *a.*; -TLER (-lĕr); -TLEST (-lĕst). [OF. *soutil*, later *subtil*, L. *subtilis*.] **1.** Thin; tenuous; not dense or gross; rare; delicate; as, the *subtle* air; a *subtle* pleasure. **2.** Skillfully or cunningly devised; ingenious; clever; sometimes, crafty; sly; as, a *subtle* deception. **3.** Nicely discriminating; discerning; shrewd; penetrating; as, a *subtle* mind. **4.** Skillful; expert. — **sub'tle-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Subtle, subtile. Subtle is now commoner than **subtile** and tends to displace it in all senses. See SHREWD.

sub'tle-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being subtle; specif.: **a** Cunning; artfulness. **b** Mental acuteness; nicety of discrimination. **2.** Something subtle. — **Syn.** See DELICACY.

sub'tly (sŭt'lĭ), *adv.* In a subtle manner.

sub-ton'ic (sŭb-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Phon.* Voiced, or sonant, as a voiced consonant, but not consisting of pure vocal tone as does a vowel. Cf. TONIC. — *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A subtonic sound. **2.** *Music.* The seventh tone of the scale.

sub-tract' (sŭb-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *subtractus*, p. p. of *subtrahere* to draw from beneath, withdraw; *sub* + *trahere*. See TRACT.] To withdraw, or take away, as a part from the whole or one number from another; deduct. — **Syn.** See DEDUCT. — **sub-tract'er,** *n.*

sub-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or operation of subtracting. **2.** *Math.* Act or process of subtracting one number or quantity from another. The sign of subtraction is [−], read *minus*.

sub-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or able to subtract. **2.** *Math.* Having the negative or minus sign [−].

sub'tra-hend' (sŭb'trȧ-hĕnd'), *n.* [L. *subtrahendus* that is to be subtracted.] *Math.* The quantity to be subtracted.

sub-treas'ur-y (sŭb-trĕzh'ŭr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -URIES (-ĭz). A subordinate treasury; specif., a branch treasury of the United States. — **sub'treas'ur-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

sub-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designat-
sub-trop'ic-al (-ĭ-kăl) } ing, the **sub-trop'ics** or regions bordering on the tropical zone.

su'bu-late (sū'bū-lāt), *a.* [NL. *subulatus*, fr. L. *subula* an awl.] Awl-shaped; linear and tapering to a fine point.

sub'urb (sŭb'ûrb), *n.* [OF. *suburbe*, L. *suburbium*; *sub* under, below, near + *urbs* a city.] **1.** An outlying part of a city or town; a smaller place adjacent to a city; in *pl.*, the region on the confines of any city or large town. **2.** Hence: the confines; outer part.

sub-ur'ban (sŭb-ûr'băn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, suburbs. — *n.* A suburbanite.

sub-ur'ban-ite, *n.* A dweller in the suburbs.

sub-ur'bi-ca'ri-an (-bĭ-kā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [LL. *suburbicarius*, equiv. to L. *suburbanus* suburban.] Designating the six dioceses in the suburbs of Rome subject to the Pope as metropolitan bishop, or the provinces subject to him as patriarch; of or pert. to these dioceses or provinces.

sub-vene' (sŭb-vēn'), *v. i.*; SUB-VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING (-vēn'ĭng). [L. *subvenire* to come to one's assistance, come up; *sub* under + *venire* to come.] To come under as a support; happen by way of relief or aid.

sub-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of coming to the aid of some one; support; help. **2.** A government aid or bounty; subsidy. — **Syn.** See SUBSIDY.

sub-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subversio*. See SUBVERT.] **1.** Act of subverting, or state of being subverted; overthrow; utter ruin; destruction. **2.** That which subverts.

sub-ver'sive (sŭb-vûr'sĭv), *a.* Tending to subvert.

sub-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *subvertere, subversum*; *sub* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To overturn from the foundation; overthrow; ruin utterly. **2.** To pervert; corrupt. — **Syn.** See OVERTURN. — **sub-vert'er,** *n.* — **sub-ver'ti-ble,** *a.*

sub'way' (sŭb'wā'), *n.* An underground way or gallery; esp., *U. S.*, an electric railroad under the street surface.

suc'ce-da'ne-um (sŭk'sē-dā'nē-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *succedaneus* substituted.] A substitute. — **suc'ce-da'ne-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

suc-ceed' (sŭk-sēd'), *v. t.* [L. *succedere, -cessum*, to go under, go up, follow, be successful; *sub* + *cedere* to go along.] **1.** To come after; be subsequent or consequent to; follow. **2.** To follow in order; come next after; hence, to take the place of. — *v. i.* **1.** To come after; come next in the usual or prescribed course; follow; hence, to come next in possession; — often used with *to*. **2.** Specif., to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant. **3.** To descend, as an heirloom; devolve. *Rare.* **4.** To be successful; prosper. — **Syn.** See FOLLOW. — **suc-ceed'er,** *n.*

suc-cen'tor (sŭk-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [L., an accompanier in singing, fr. *succinere* to sing, to accompany; *sub* under, after + *canere* to sing.] A precentor's deputy in some cathedrals.

suc-cess' (sĕks'), *n.* [L. *successus*. See SUCCEED.] **1.** Succession; sequence. *Obs.* **2.** That which comes after; hence: consequence; issue; outcome; result; as, an ill *success*. **3.** Favorable termination of anything attempted; attainment of a proposed object. **4.** A thing or person achieving success or favor, as a book, play, actor, etc. *Colloq.*

suc-cess'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Resulting or terminating in success; gaining or having gained success; often, having attained wealth, position, or the like. — **Syn.** Happy, prosperous, fortunate. — **suc-cess'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **suc-cess'ful-ness,** *n.*

suc-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *successio*. See SUCCEED.] **1.** Act of succeeding; sequence; as, a *succession* of disasters. **2.** *Law.* The change in legal relations by which one person takes the place of another in the enjoyment of, or liability for, his rights or duties, or both; also, the right or duty so to take another's place, or the rights and duties succeeded to. **3.** Specif., act or right of succeeding to a throne; as, the War of the Spanish *Succession*. **4.** A series of persons or things that follow according to some established rule; as, a *succession* of kings. **5.** A series of descendants; lineage; race; descent.

Syn. Succession, sequence, series. Succession may apply to things of any sort that follow in the order of time or place; **sequence** is more limited in its application, and suggests esp. a uniform, logical, or regular succession; a **series** is a succession of objects of similar nature, or standing to each other in similar relations.

suc-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a succession; in a regular order; consecutive. — **suc-ces'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

suc-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Following in order or in uninterrupted course; consecutive. — **Syn.** See CONSECUTIVE. — **suc-ces'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **suc-ces'sive-ness,** *n.*

suc-ces'sor (-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* [OF. & L. *successor*. See SUCCEED.] One who, or that which, succeeds, or follows; one who takes the place and part which another has left.

suc'ci-nate (sŭk'sĭ-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of succinic acid.

suc-cinct' (sŭk-sĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *succinctus*, p. p. of *succingere* to gird below or from below, tuck up; *sub* + *cingere* to gird.] **1.** Girded. *Archaic.* **2.** Compressed into a narrow compass; concise; terse. — **Syn.** Short, brief, summary, compendious, laconic. See CONCISE. — **suc-cinct'-ly,** *adv.* — **-cinct'ness,** *n.*

suc'cinc-to'ri-um (sŭk'sĭŋk-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. L. *succingere* to gird.] A vestment resembling a maniple, worn by the Pope in certain solemnities.

suc-cin'ic (sŭk-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *succinum, sucinum*, amber, prob. fr. *succus, sucus*, juice, sap.] *Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $(CH_2CO_2H)_2$, in amber, turpentine, lignite, etc., and also produced artificially. **b** Pert. to or designating a similar and isomeric acid, $CH_3CH(CO_2H)_2$, of artificial origin.

suc'cor, suc'cour (sŭk'ẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *sucurre, soucourre*, fr. L. *succurrere* to run under, run to aid, help; *sub* + *currere* to run.] To help or relieve in difficulty, want, or distress; relieve. — **Syn.** Aid, assist, comfort. — *n.* **1.** Aid; help; assistance; relief. **2.** One who, or that which, succors.

suc'cor-a-ble, suc'cour-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being succored; admitting of relief. [Chicory.]

suc'co-ry (sŭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* [From OF. *cicorée*. See CHICORY.]

suc'co-tash (-tăsh), *n.* [Am. Indian *m'sickquatash* maize not crushed or ground.] Beans and corn (kernels of maize) boiled together.

suc'cu-bus (-ū-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -BI (-bī). [NL., fr. L. *succubare* to lie under; *sub* + *cubare* to lie down.] A demon or fiend; esp., a lascivious spirit supposed to have sexual intercourse with mortals by night. Cf. INCUBUS, 1.

suc'cu-lence (-lĕns) } *n.* [See SUCCULENT.] Quality or
suc'cu-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } condition of being succulent.

suc'cu-lent (-ū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *succulentus, suculentus*, fr. *succus, sucus*, juice.] **1.** Juicy; specif., *Bot.*, having juicy or watery tissues. **2.** Fig., full of mental nourishment or fresh interest; not dry or jejune. — **suc'cu-lent-ly,** *adv.*

suc-cumb' (sŭ-kŭm'), *v. i.* [L. *succumbere*; *sub* + *cumbere* (in comp.) to lie down.] To yield; submit; give way.

suc-cuss' (-kŭs'), *v. t.* To shake; perform succussion upon.

suc'cus-sa'tion (sŭk'ŭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* = SUCCUSSION.

suc-cus'sion (sŭ-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *succussio*, fr. *succutere* to fling up, toss up; *sub* under + *quatere* to shake.] Act of shaking; specif., *Med.*, a shaking of the body to ascertain if fluid is present in the thorax.

suc-cus'sive (sŭ-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Characterized by a shaking, esp. an up-and-down, motion, as in earthquakes.

such (sŭch), *a.* [AS. *swelc, swilc, swylc.*] **1.** Of that or the like kind; like; similar; as, we never saw *such* scenery.

☞ *Such* is often used emphatically to note the kind or quality (often understood) as extreme or of a high degree; as, *such* a boy! I shall have *such* a time! When used before an attributive adjective, *such* is adverbial in force.

2. Having the quality or character specified; as, *such* was the agreement. **3.** The same; — used with *as*; as, *such* wealth as his. **4.** Certain; — representing the person or object as already particularized, or serving in place of its specific name.

— *pron.* Such a person or thing; — commonly used with plural reference; as, "the father of *such* as dwell in tents."

suck (sŭk), *v. t.* [AS. *sūcan.*] **1.** To draw (a liquid) by the mouth; draw by exhausting the air. **2.** To draw liquid from by the mouth; as, to *suck* an orange; specif., to draw milk from (the mother, breast, etc.) with the mouth. **3.** To draw by any process like sucking; inhale; absorb; as, to *suck* in air. **4.** To suckle; to nurse. — *v. i.* **1.** To draw something by producing a vacuum, as with the mouth. **2.** To draw milk from the breast or udder. **3.** To draw air; — used of a pump which fails to draw fluid because of low water or a defective valve.
— *n.* **1.** Act of sucking; suction. **2.** That which is drawn into the mouth by sucking; specif., milk drawn from the breast. **3.** Hence : a small draft; a sip. *Colloq.*

suck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sucks. **2.** Specif., a suckling; a sucking animal. **3.** Any of a family (*Catostomidæ*) of fresh-water fishes related to the carps. **4.** In various animals, an organ for adhering or holding; specif., a mouth or organ adapted for sucking or adhering, or both. **5.** The bucket of a pump; also, the valve of a pump bucket (see SUCTION PUMP). **6.** A pipe through which anything is drawn. **7.** *a* A shoot from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant. **b** *Bot.* A haustorium. **8.** A sponging person; a parasite; sponge; also, a person easily duped; greenhorn. *Colloq. or Slang.* [form suckers, or shoots.]
— *v. t.* To strip the suckers from (tobacco, etc.). — *v. i.* To

suck'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** A remora. **2.** A California fish (*Caularchus mæandricus*) which clings to rocks, etc., in tide pools with a sucker on the under side of the body.

suck'le (sŭk''l), *v. t.*; -LED (-l'd); -LING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *suck.*] To give suck to. — *v. i.* To nurse; suck.

suck'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A child or animal before it is weaned.

su'crate (sū'krāt), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] *Chem.* = SACCHARATE **b.**

su'cre (sōō'krā), *n.* [Sp. (Amer.), after the South American patriot Antonio José de *Sucre.*] A silver coin and the monetary unit of Ecuador, now worth 48.7 cents, U. S.

su'crose (sū'krōs), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] *Chem.* Cane sugar, or saccharose; by extension, any saccharose.

suc'tion (sŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugere, suctum,* to suck.] Act of drawing, as a fluid, by exhausting the air.

suction pump. The common pump, in which the water, etc., to be raised is forced by atmospheric pressure into the partial vacuum under the retreating bucket on the upstroke, reflux being prevented by a valve in the pipe. See PUMP.

suc-to'ri-al (sŭk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Fitted for sucking; serving to adhere or draw up fluid by suction. **2.** Provided with suctorial organs; living by sucking.

Su'da-nese' (sōō'dȧ-nēz', -nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sudan. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of the Sudan. The Sudanese comprise, besides Arab tribes, Hamites and numerous groups of Negro and Negroid tribes.

su-da'ri-um (sū-dā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] A sweat cloth; a handkerchief, specif. that of the legendary St. Veronica, on which Christ is said to have impressed his portrait; hence, a veronica, or portrait of Christ.

su'da-ry (sū'dȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *sudarium,* fr. *sudare* to sweat.] A sudarium.

su'da-to'ri-um (sū'dȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] A hot-air bath; also, a room where hot-air baths are given.

su'da-to-ry (sū'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sudatorius,* fr. *sudare* to sweat.] **1.** Sweating; perspiring. **2.** *Med.* Inducing or promoting perspiration; sudorific; diaphoretic. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A hot-air bath; sudatorium.

sudd (sŭd), *n.* [Ar. *sadd* barrier.] The floating vegetation which often obstructs navigation in the White Nile.

sud'den (sŭd''n; -ĕn), *a.* [OF. *sodain, sudain,* fr. L. *subitaneus,* fr. *subitus* sudden.] **1.** Happening or coming unexpectedly; rapid and unforeseen; as, *sudden* death. **2.** Hastily prepared, made, done, etc.; quick; rapid; as, a *sudden* departure. **3.** Hasty; violent; precipitate. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Come upon unexpectedly. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Unexpected, unusual, abrupt, unlooked-for.
— *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly. *Obs. or R.*
— *n.* An unexpected occurrence. *Obs., exc. in :* **all of a sudden,** on a sudden, etc., suddenly.

sud'den-ly, *adv.* In a sudden or unexpected manner.

sud'den-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sudden.

su'dor (sū'dŏr), *n.* [L.] Sweat; perspiration; exudation.

su'dor-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to sweat; caused by sweat; as, *sudoral* eruptions.

su'dor-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + *-ferous.*] Producing or secreting sweat. — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

su'dor-if'ic (sū'dŏr-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + *-fic.*] Causing or inducing sweat. — *n.* A sudorific medicine.

suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* Soapy water, esp. when frothy.

suds'y (sŭd'zĭ), *a.* Resembling suds; frothy; foamy.

sue (sū), *v. t.;* SUED (sūd); SU'ING (sū'ĭng). [OF. *sivre* (3d sing. pres. *siut, suit*), fr. LL. *sequere,* for L. *sequi, secutus,* to follow.] **1.** To follow with entreaty; solicit. *Obs.* **2.** To seek after; pay court or suit to; woo. **3.** *Law.* **a** To go to (a court) to get legal redress therein. **b** To seek justice or right from (a person) by legal process; prosecute judicially. **c** To proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination; gain by legal process.
— *v. i.* **1.** To make request (for); make application; petition; entreat; plead. **2.** To pay suit; woo. **3.** *Law.* To take legal proceedings in court; seek (for something) in law; as, to *sue* for damages.

suède (swād; *F.* swĕd), *n.* [F. *Suède* Sweden.] A kind of leather, usually lambskin, tanned or shaved so as to leave an undressed surface.

su'et (sū'ĕt; 24), *n.* [Dim. fr. OF. *sieu, seu,* L. *sebum.*] The hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton, which, when tried out, forms tallow. — **su'et-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

suf-. An assimilated form of SUB-.

suf'fer (sŭf'ẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *sufrir, sofrir,* fr. L. *sufferre; sub* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To feel or endure (pain, annoyance, etc.); submit to with distress or grief. **2.** To sustain; bear up under. **3.** To experience; as, to *suffer* loss or damage. **4.** To allow; permit; tolerate; as, to *suffer* one to remain. — **Syn.** Bear, support. See ALLOW. — *v. i.* **1.** To undergo pain of body or mind. **2.** To sustain loss or damage; as, his business *suffered* heavily. **3.** To undergo punishment, esp. of death.

suf'fer-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be suffered, or tolerated; endurable. — **suf'fer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **suf'fer-a-bly,** *adv.*

suf'fer-ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of suffering. *Now R.* **2.** A pain endured; a misery. *Obs.* **3.** Loss; damage; injury. *Obs.* **4.** Patient endurance; patience; long-suffering. **5.** Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; permission; leave. — **Syn.** See PERMISSION.

suf'fer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who suffers.

suf'fer-ing, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, a pain endured; a distress, loss, or injury incurred.

suf-fice' (sŭ-fīs'; -fĭz'), *v. t.;* -FICED' (-fīst'; -fĭzd'); -FIC'ING (-fīs'ĭng; -fĭz'ĭng). [OF. *soufire, F. suffire* (cf. *suffisant* p. pr.), L. *sufficere* to put under, to substitute, avail for, suffice; *sub* under + *facere* to make.] To satisfy; content. — *v. i.* To be enough; be adequate.

suf-fi'cien-cy (sŭ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being sufficient, or adequate; adequacy. **2.** Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity. **3.** Adequate substance or means; competency. **4.** Conceit; self-confidence.

suf-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sufficiens, -entis,* p. pr.] **1.** Equal to the end proposed; adequate; enough. **2.** Qualified; fit; competent. **3.** Able to meet obligations; responsible. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See ADEQUATE. — **-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

suf'fix (sŭf'ĭks), *n.* [L. *suffixum,* neut. of *suffixus,* p. p. of *suffigere* to fasten on, affix; *sub* + *figere* to fix.] A letter, letters, syllable or syllables added to the end of a word or a root to modify the meaning.

suf-fix' (sŭ-fĭks'), *v. t.* To add or annex to the end.

suf-fix'ion (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* Suffixing, or state of being suffixed.

suf-flate' (-flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *sufflatus,* p. p. of *sufflare; sub* + *flare* to blow.] To blow up; inflate; inspire. *Rare.*

suf'fo-cate (sŭf'ō-kāt), *v. t. & i.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *suffocatus,* p. p. of *suffocare* to choke; *sub* + *fauces* throat.] To kill or die by stoppage of respiration; stifle; smother; choke; also, to extinguish, as fire.

suf'fo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of suffocating, or state of being suffocated.

suf'fo-ca-tive (sŭf'ō-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to suffocate.

Suf'folk (sŭf'ŭk), *n.* [From *Suffolk* County, England.] One of an English breed of heavy work horses, esp. for farms.

suf'fra-gan (sŭf'rȧ-găn), *a.* [F. *suffragant,* fr. LL. *suffraganeus,* confused with L. *suffragans, -antis,* p. pr. of *suffragari* to support with one's vote. See SUFFRAGE.] **1.** Assistant; as, a *suffragan* bishop. **2.** Of or pert. to a suffragan bishop. — *n. Eccl.* A suffragan bishop.

suf'frage (-rāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *suffragium.*] **1.** A vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person for an office or a trust; assent; vote. **2.** The right or act of voting in political matters; the franchise. **3.** *Eccl.* An intercessory prayer or petition, esp. a short one.

suf'fra-gette' (sŭf'rȧ-jĕt'), *n.* A woman who advocates woman suffrage. *Cant.* — **suf'fra-get'tism,** *n. Cant.*

suf'fra-gist (sŭf'rȧ-jĭst), *n.* **1.** A voter. **2.** A person having certain opinions on political suffrage; specif., a person favoring the extension of political suffrage to women.

suf-fu'mi-gate (sŭ-fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *suffumigatus,* p. p. of *suffumigare* to fumigate from below.] To apply fumes or smoke to; fumigate. — **-mi-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

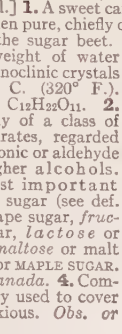
suf-fuse' (sŭ-fūz'), *v. t.;* -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *suffusus,* p. p. of *suffundere* to overspread. See SUB-; FUSE.] To overspread, as with a fluid, tinge, or tint.

suf-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of suffusing, or state of being suffused. **2.** That which suffuses or with which a thing is suffused.

Su'fi (sōō'fē), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *ṣūfī* wise, pious, devout.] An adherent of Sufism.

Su'fism (sōō'fĭz'm), *n.* A system of Mohammedan mysticism, developed, esp. in Persia, into an elaborate symbolism much used by the poets. — **Su-fis'tic** (sōō-fĭs'tĭk), *a.*

sug'ar (shŏŏg'ĕr), *n.* [F. *sucre*, fr. Ar. *sukkar*, fr. Skr. *çarkarā* sugar, gravel.] **1.** A sweet carbohydrate, colorless or white when pure, chiefly derived from the sugar cane and the sugar beet. It dissolves in about half its weight of water and forms fine monoclinic crystals melting at 160° C. (320° F.). Chemically, it is $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. **2.** By extension, any of a class of sweet carbohydrates, regarded chemically as ketonic or aldehyde derivatives of higher alcohols. Some of the most important sugars are : cane sugar (see def. 1), *glucose* or grape sugar, *fructose* or fruit sugar, *lactose* or milk sugar, and *maltose* or malt sugar. **3.** Short for MAPLE SUGAR. *Local, U. S. & Canada.* **4.** Compliment or flattery used to cover something obnoxious. *Obs. or Colloq.*

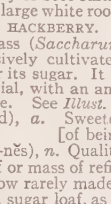


Sugar Cane.

sugar of milk. = LACTOSE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To impregnate, season, cover, or sprinkle with sugar; mix sugar with. **2.** To sweeten (something distasteful) by pleasant or soft words, as of flattery. — *v. i.* To form or make sugar.

sugar beet. A variety of beet cultivated extensively for the sugar yielded by its large white root.


Sugar Beet.

sug'ar-ber'ry, *n.* = HACKBERRY.

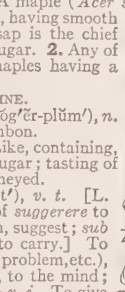
sugar cane. A grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) extensively cultivated in warm regions for its sugar. It is a stout, tall perennial, with an ample terminal panicle. See *Illust.* above.

sug'ared (shŏŏg'ĕrd), *a.* Sweetened; fig., sweet; honeyed. [of being sugary.

sug'ar-i-ness (-ĕr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state

sugar loaf. **a** A loaf or mass of refined sugar, usually conoidal, now rarely made. **b** Something shaped like a sugar loaf, as a hat or a hill. — **su'gar-loaf',** *a.*

sugar maple. **a** A maple (*Acer saccharum*), of the eastern United States, having smooth gray bark. Its sap is the chief source of maple sugar. **2.** Any of several related maples having a sweet sap.



Sugar Maple, **a.** *a* Detached Flower; *b* Inflorescence.

sugar pine. See PINE.

sug'ar-plum' (shŏŏg'ĕr-plŭm'), *n.* A sweetmeat; bonbon.

sug'ar-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like, containing, or consisting of, sugar; tasting of sugar; sweet; honeyed.

sug-gest' (sŭg-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *suggestus*, p. p. of *suggerere* to put under, furnish, suggest; *sub* under + *gerere* to carry.] To present (a matter, problem, etc.), usually indirectly, to the mind; intimate; hint. — *v. i.* To give rise to or present ideas through association. — **sug-gest'er,** *n.*

sug-gest'i-ble (-jĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily influenced by suggestion; readily serving to suggest. — **sug-gest'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

sug-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* **1.** A suggesting; presentation of an idea, esp. indirectly, as through association of ideas. **2.** That which is suggested; an intimation; a hint. **3.** *Psychol.* **a** The action of one idea upon another resulting in their connected appearance in consciousness, as in processes of association. **b** The entrance into the mind of an idea or intimation, originated by some external fact or word which tends to produce an automatic response or reaction; as, hypnotic *suggestion.*

Syn. Intimation, hint. — **Suggestion, hint.** A **suggestion** is an indirect or guarded presentation of a matter for consideration or action; the word sometimes implies a prompting to evil; a **hint** is a suggestion conveyed by remote or covert allusion, and often suggests lack of candor; as, his *suggestion* that the journey might overtax your strength, I took as a *hint* that he would like to go himself.

sug-ges'tive (-jĕs'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to suggest; pert. to or containing a suggestion; stimulative of thought. **2.** Suggesting, or tending to suggest, what is improper, indecent, etc. — **sug-ges'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **sug-ges'tive-ness,** *n.*

su'i-cid'al (sū'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or suggestive of, suicide. — **su'i-cid'al-ly,** *adv.*

su'i-cide (sū'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of one's self + *-cide*, 2.] **1.** Act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; self-murder. **2.** Ruin of one's own interests. **3.** [L. *sui* of one's self + *-cide*, 1.] One guilty of self-murder; a felo-de-se. — *v. i.* To commit suicide. *Colloq.*

‖**su'i gen'e-ris** (sū'ĭ jĕn'ĕ-rĭs). [L.] Of his, her, its, or their, own kind; unique, peculiar.

‖**su'i ju'ris.** [L., in one's own right.] *Law.* Of full legal capacity, as disting. from the limited capacity of those under some legal disability, as infancy.

su'ine (sū'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A mixture of oleomargarine with lard or other fat. It is used as a substitute for butter.

su'int (sū'ĭnt; swĭnt), *n.* [F.] A greasy substance in the wool of sheep, consisting largely of potassium salts of organic acids mixed with fatty substances; — called also *yolk.* It is removed in washing and is a source of potash.

suit (sūt), *n.* [OF. *siute, sieute*, F. *suite*, fr. *sivre* to follow. See SUE.] **1.** Act of suing; a seeking by entreaty or solicitation; entreaty; solicitation; specif., solicitation in marriage; wooing. **2.** **a** *Feudal Law.* Act of following or attending a superior, his court, or the like; also, those who do so. **b** *Law.* Orig., the following or attending upon a court to obtain justice there; hence : an action or process in a court for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice. **3.** A company of attendants or followers; a retinue; suite. **4.** = SUITE, 3. **5.** *Playing Cards.* One of the four sets of cards in a pack. **6.** A number of things used together; a set; as, a *suit* of armor. Often, short for *suit of clothes.* — **Syn.** See PRAYER.

— *v. t.* **1.** To fit; adapt; accommodate. **2.** To be fitted or adjusted to accord with; befit. **3.** To meet the desires of; please; satisfy. — *v. i.* To agree; accord; be fitting; correspond; — usually used with *with* or *to.* — **Syn.** Comport, tally, match, answer, become.

suit'a-ble (sūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of suiting; proper; becoming. — **Syn.** Fitting, accordant, agreeable, correspondent, consonant, congruous, consistent. See FIT. — **suit'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **suit'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **suit'a-bly,** *adv.*

suite (swēt), *n.* [F.] **1.** Obs. or rare var. of SUIT (in various senses). **2.** A retinue, or company of attendants, as of a person of position; a suit. **3.** A connected series or succession of objects; set; suit; as, a *suite* of rooms. **4.** *Music.* **a** An old instrumental form, consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys. **b** A modern instrumental form, free as to the character and number of its movements.

suit'ing (sūt'ĭng), *n.* Among tailors, cloth suitable for making suits of clothes; — chiefly in *pl. Cant.*

suit'or (sūt'ĕr), *n.* One who sues; esp. : **a** A wooer; lover; — now used only of men. **b** *Law.* A party in a suit.

sul'cate (sŭl'kāt), *a.* [L. *sulcatus*, p. p. of *sulcare* to furrow.] Scored with deep and regular furrows. — **sul'cated** (-kāt-ĕd), *a.* [sulcate; also, a sulcus.

sul-ca'tion (sŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* A furrowing or state of being

sul'cus (sŭl'kŭs), *n.; pl.* SULCI (-sī). [L., a furrow.] A furrow; groove; fissure; esp., *Anat.*, any furrow on the surface of the brain separating convolutions.

sul'fate, sul'fide, sul'fur, etc. Vars. of SULPHATE, etc.

sulk (sŭlk), *v. i.* [See SULKINESS.] To be sulky or sullen. — *n.* State of being sulky; a sulky mood or humor; — often in *pl.*

sulk'i-ly (-kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sulky manner.

sulk'i-ness (sŭl'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* [For *sulkenness*, fr. AS. *solcen* slothful, remiss, deriv. of *āsecolcan* to be weak or slothful.] Quality or state of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness.

sulk'y (sŭl'kĭ), *a.;* SULK'I-ER (-kĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [See SULKINESS.] Moodily silent; sullen; morose; ill-humoredly unsociable. — Syn. See SULLEN.

sulk'y, *n.; pl.* SULKIES (-kĭz). [From 1st SULKY, *a.*; — because for one only.] A light two-wheeled carriage for one person. — *a.* Having wheels and a seat for the driver; — said of various agricultural machines; as, *sulky* cultivator.

sul'len (sŭl'ĕn), *a.* [Through OF. fr. L. *solus* alone.] **1.** Disposed to be alone; hence : gloomily silent; morose; sulky. **2.** Gloomy; dismal; melancholy; as, a *sullen* sky. **3.** Heavy; dull; sluggish; as, a *sullen* stream. **4.** Malignant; baleful; as, a *sullen* gaze. — **sul'len-ly,** *adv.* — **-len-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Sour, sulky, glum, surly, morose, saturnine, crabbed, splenetic, peevish, fretful, petulant, moody, austere, churlish. — **Sullen, sulky, glum, surly, morose, saturnine, crabbed, splenetic.** One is **sullen** who is (often by disposition) gloomily silent and ill-humored; one is **sulky** who is childishly sullen, or inclined to indulge in fits of sullenness; one is **glum** who is silent and dismal, often with a touch of dogged sullenness. **Surly** adds to *sullen* the idea of churlishness or gruffness; **morose** suggests a sour austerity. **Saturnine** implies a gloomily taciturn and heavy disposition; **crabbed** suggests a crusty or peevish moroseness; **splenetic** adds to *morose* the implication of malice or spite.

sul'lens (-ĕnz), *n. pl.* Sullen mood or humor; sulks. *Obs.*

sul'ly (-ĭ), *v. t. & i.;* -LIED (-ĭd); -LY-ING. [AS. *sylian*, fr. *sol* mire.] To soil; tarnish; stain; defile. — *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). Soil; tarnish; stain.

sulph-ar'se-nate (sŭlf-ăr'sē-nāt), *n.* = THIOARSENATE.

sulph-ar'se-nide (-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and an arsenide.

sul'phate (sŭl'fāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphuric acid. — *v. t.;* SUL'PHAT-ED (-fāt-ĕd); SUL'PHAT-ING (-fāt-ĭng). **1.** To treat or impregnate with sulphuric acid or a

sulphate; to convert into sulphate. **2.** *Elec.* To form a deposit of a whitish scale (probably $PbSO_6$) on (the plates of a storage battery). — *v. i.* To become sulphated.

sul'phat-ize (-fāt-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To convert into sulphate, as sulphide ores by roasting.

sul'phide (-fīd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-phid.** *Chem.* A binary compound of sulphur; — formerly called *sulphuret.* Binary compounds of sulphur with the acid-forming elements bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, and oxygen, are not usually called sulphides.

sul'phite (-fīt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphurous acid. **2.** A person who is spontaneous and original in his habits of thought and conversation. Cf. BROMIDE, 2. *Slang.* — **sul-phit'ic** (sŭl-fĭt'ĭk), *a. Slang.*

sul'pho-nal (sŭl'fō-năl), *n. Pharm.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$. It is an efficacious hypnotic.

sul'phone (sŭl'fōn), *n.* [G. *sulfon.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $R \cdot SO_2 \cdot R'$, containing sulphuryl united with two hydrocarbon radicals.

sul-phon'ic (sŭl-fŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the group SO_2OH.

sulphonic acid, any of the acids containing the sulphonic group, and regarded as derived from sulphuric acid by replacement of hydroxyl or from sulphurous acid by replacement of hydrogen.

sul-pho'ni-um (-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*sulphur* + *ammonium.*] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical univalent radical, SH_3.

sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *n.* [L. *sulfur, sulpur.*] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring native and combined. Symbol, *S*; at. wt., 32.07. Native sulphur occurs in yellow orthorhombic crystals, in masses, crusts, and powder. H., 1.5–2.5; sp. gr., 2.06 (when pure). Sulphur burns in air with a blue flame and suffocating odor. It is used in making gunpowder, matches, etc., for bleaching, and in medicine, etc. **2.** Any of numerous yellow or orange pieridine butterflies.

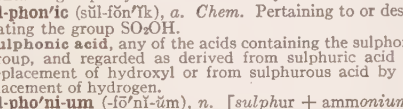
— *v. t.* To treat with sulphur; sulphurize.

sul'phu-rate (-fū-rāt), *a.* Of or pert. to sulphur; sulphureous. — (-rāt), *v. t.* To sulphurize.

sul'phu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A sulphurizing, or state of being sulphurized.

sul'phu-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* An apparatus for sulphurizing.

sul'phur–bot'tom (sŭl'fŭr-bŏt'ŭm), *n.* A finback whale, or



Sulphur-bottom. ($\frac{1}{50}$)

rorqual (*Balænoptera musculus*), of the North Atlantic, the largest of all whales.

sul-phu're-ous (sŭl-fū'rē-ŭs), *a.* Like sulphur; sulphurous. — **sul-phu're-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sul-phu're-ous-ness,** *n.*

sul'phu-ret (sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* A sulphide *Obsoles.*

sul'phu-ret', *v. t.*; -RET'ED (-rĕt'ĕd) or -RET'TED; -RET'ING or -RET'TING. To combine or impregnate with sulphur.

sul-phu'ric (sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing sulphur, esp. in a higher valence.

sulphuric acid, a heavy, corrosive, oily liquid, H_2SO_4, colorless when pure, early made by distilling green vitriol, whence the name *oil of vitriol.*

sul'phur-ize (sŭl'fŭr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with sulphur or any of its compounds; specif., to fumigate or bleach with sulphur fumes. — **sul'phur-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'phur-ous (sŭl'fŭr-ŭs; sŭl-fū'rŭs; *the second pron. is common in chem., as in* sulphu'rous ac'id, *etc.*), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or containing sulphur, esp. in a lower valence. **2.** Like sulphur or some sulphur compound; fig., heated; fiery.

sulphurous acid, an acid, H_2SO_3, not known in the free state, but forming a series of salts (the *sulphites*).

sul'phur-y (sŭl'fŭr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling sulphur.

sul'phur-yl (-ĭl), *n.* The radical SO_2.

sul-phy'drate (sŭl-fī'drāt), *n. Chem.* A hydrosulphide.

sul-phy'dric (-drĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the weak acid better known as *hydrogen sulphide.*

sul'tan (sŭl'tăn; *Ar.* sōōl-tän'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *sulṭān* sultan, dominion.] **1.** A ruler or sovereign, esp. of a Mohammedan state; a title of any Mohammedan prince; specif. [*Often cap.*], the ruler of the Turks; the Padishah. **2. a** One of a domestic breed of pure white fowls, with legs and toes heavily feathered. **b** A sultana (bird).

sul-ta'na (sŭl-tā'nä; -tă'nä), *n.* [It.] **1.** The wife or, sometimes, the mother, sister, or daughter, of a sultan. **2.** A mistress, esp. of a royal personage. **3.** A kind of seedless raisin produced near Smyrna in Asia. **4.** Also **sultana bird.** A purple gallinule.

sul'tan-ate (sŭl'tăn-āt), *n.* The rule, dominion, territory, or [office of a sultan.

sul'tan-ess, *n.* A sultana.

sul'tan-ship', *n.* Office of a sultan; sultanate.

sul'try (sŭl'trĭ), *a.*; SUL'TRI-ER (-trĭ-ĕr); -TRI-EST. [From *swelt(ry.*] **1.** Oppressively hot. **2.** Very hot and moist, or close and oppressive, as air. — **sul'tri-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

Su-lu' (sōō-lōō'), *n.* [Malay *Suluk.*] A member of the most prominent tribe of the Moro tribes, occupying the Sulu Archipelago; also, their language.

sum (sŭm), *n.* [OF. *sume, some,* fr. L. *summa,* fr. *summus* highest.] **1.** The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; amount or whole number or quantity. **2.** A quantity of money or currency; any amount, indefinitely. **3.** The chief points or thoughts when viewed together; substance; compendium. **4.** Maximum amount; utmost degree; hence: height; completion. **5.** *Arith.* A problem to be solved; an example.

Syn. Sum, amount, total, whole, number, quantity. Sum denotes the result of simple addition; **amount** implies a result reached by accumulation; as, the *amount* of one's purchases. **Total** and **whole** suggest completeness of result, while *total* often further implies magnitude. **Number,** rather than *sum,* is used for an aggregate of persons or things, to which (except as to things in bulk or mass) *amount* should not be applied; as, the *number* present, a small *amount* of cotton; but not, a small *amount* of apples. **Quantity** may be used of objects that can be counted, but only when measurable in bulk; as, a *quantity* of apples.

— *v. t.*; SUMMED (sŭmd); SUM'MING. **1.** To cast up, as a column of figures; add together; ascertain the totality of; — usually used with *up.* **2.** To condense; recapitulate briefly; — usually used with *up;* as, to *sum* up the evidence. — *v. i.* To recapitulate; pass in review the chief points, as of an argument; — commonly used with *up.*

su'mac (sū'măk; shōō'măk), *n.* Also **sumach.** [F. *sumac,* fr. Ar. *summāq.*] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Rhus*) of anacardiaceous shrubs and trees, including, besides those commonly called sumacs, the poison dogwood, poison ivy, etc.; also, the wood of any species. **2.** A material used in tanning and dyeing, consisting of the shredded or powdered leaves, peduncles, etc., of various sumacs (esp. *R. coriaria*).

Su-ma'tran (sōō-mä'trăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sumatra or its inhabitants. — *n.* An inhabitant of Sumatra.

sum'bul (sŭm'bŭl; sōōm'bōōl), *n.* Also **sum'bal** (-băl). [Per.] The root of an Asiatic apiaceous plant (*Ferula sumbul*), used as a tonic and antispasmodic.

Su-me'ri-an (sū-mē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Su-mi'ri-an** (sū-mē'-). Of or pert. to Sumer, an ancient region of lower Babylonia (or, according to some, equivalent to Babylonia), or its inhabitants or their language. — *n.* A native of Sumer; also, the language of the Sumerians, or one attributed to them.

sum'ma-ri-ly (sŭm'ä-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a summary manner.

sum'ma-ri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being summary.

sum'ma-rize (sŭm'ä-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To tell in, or reduce to, a summary; present briefly. — **sum'ma-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **sum'ma-riz'er** (-rīz'ĕr), *n.*

sum'ma-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *sommaire,* or L. *summarium,* fr. L. *summa* sum.] An abstract, or compendium, of a fuller account; abridged statement. — *a.* **1.** Formed into a sum; summed up; concise; as, a *summary* statement of facts. **2.** Done without delay or formality; quickly executed. — **Syn.** Short, brief, succinct.

sum-ma'tion (sŭm-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount; addition; also, an aggregate.

sum'mer (sŭm'ĕr), *n.* One who sums or does sums.

sum'mer, *n.* [F. *sommier* a rafter. See SUMPTER.] A large horizontal beam or stone; as: **a** A lintel. **b** A stone cap of a pier to support a lintel, arch, etc. **c** A principal floor timber, as a girder. **d** A horizontal longitudinal timber in a framing.

sum'mer, *n.* [AS. *sumor, sumer.*] In any region, the season of the year in which the sun shines most directly; the warmest period of the year. North of the equator, summer popularly includes June, July, and August. — *v. i.* To pass the summer. — *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer.

summer flounder. A large flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*) of the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to the Carolinas, having dark ocellated spots on the body.

sum'mer-house' (-hous'), *n.* A rustic covered structure in a garden or park, providing a cool retreat in summer.

sum'mer-sault, -set. Vars. of SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET.

sum'mer-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* Summer time.

sum'mer-y (sŭm'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, summer.

sum'mit (sŭm'ĭt), *n.* [F. *sommet,* dim. of OF. *som, sum,* top, fr. L. *summum* top, fr. *summus* highest.] The top; highest point; utmost elevation; zenith.

sum'mon (sŭm'ŭn), *v. t.* [OF. *sumundre, semondre,* fr. L. *summonere* to remind privily; *sub* + *monere* to admonish, warn.] **1.** To call, bid, or cite; send for. **2.** To cite by authority; notify or command to come or appear, as in court. **3.** *Mil.* To call upon to surrender, as a fort. **4.** To rouse or excite; — often used with *up.* — **-mon-er,** *n.*

sum'mons (-ŭnz), *n.*; *pl.* -MONSES (-ŭn-zĕz; 24). [OF. *sumunse, semonse,* fr. *semondre* to summon.] **1.** Act of summoning; a call by authority to appear at a place named or to attend to some duty. **2.** *Law.* A citation or warning

to appear in court; specif.: **a** *Common-law Practice.* The original writ by which an action was begun. It is now superseded in both England and the United States by: **b** A written notification to be served on a person, and warning him to appear in court and answer to the plaintiff upon pain of judgment for default in so doing. **3.** *Mil.* A demand to surrender. — *v. t.* To summon. *Rare or Colloq.*

sump (sŭmp), *n.* [E. dial.] **1.** *Mining.* **a** The lowest portion of a shaft, below the working levels, into which the water drains. **b** An excavation smaller than, and ahead of, the regular work in driving a tunnel or sinking a shaft. **2.** A reservoir at the lowest point in the oil-circulating system of an internal-combustion engine.

sump'si·mus (sŭmp'sĭ·mŭs), *n.* [L., we have taken, fr. *sumere* to take.] A correct form or usage which should, in strict accuracy, replace an old error; hence, a pedantically correct form or usage. Cf. MUMPSIMUS.

sump'ter (sŭmp'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sommetier* the driver of a pack horse; akin to OF. *sommier* a pack horse, L. *sagmarius*, fr. *sagma* a packsaddle, Gr. σάγμα.] An animal, esp. a horse, that carries packs or burdens.

sump'tu-a-ry (-tū-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, fr. *sumptus* expense, fr. *sumere, sumptum*, to spend; *sub* + *emere* to take, buy.] Pert. to or regulating expense or expenditure.

sump'tu-ous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, fr. *sumptus* expense.] Involving large expense; costly; hence: luxurious; splendid. — **sump'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

sun (sŭn), *n.* [AS. *sunne.*] **1.** The luminous heavenly body the light of which constitutes day; the member of the solar system round which the earth and other planets revolve. Symbol, ☉ or ☼. The mean distance of the sun from the earth is estimated to be about 93,100,000 miles, its linear diameter 866,300 miles, and its mass 334,500 times that of the earth. Its mean density is about one fourth that of the earth. Its period of rotation is about 25 days at the equator, but decreases toward the poles. **2.** Any heavenly body like our sun, esp. one that is, like it, the center of a system. **3.** Sunshine. **4.** Sunrise; hence: day; also, sunset; as, from *sun* to *sun*, from sunrise to sunset. **5.** A year. *Rare.* **6.** That which resembles the sun, as in splendor or importance; any source of light, warmth, or animation. — *v. t.*, SUNNED (sŭnd); SUN'NING. To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in or as in the sun. [sun's rays.]

sun bath. *Med.* Therapeutic exposure of the body to the

sun'beam' (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* A beam or ray of the sun.

sun'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous small brilliantly colored singing birds (family *Nectariniidæ*), native of Africa, southern Asia, the East Indies, and Australia, somewhat resembling humming birds. **2.** The sun bittern.

sun bittern. Either of two peculiar Central and South American birds (*Eurypyga helias* and *E. major*) allied to the herons, rails, and cranes.

sun'bon'net (-bŏn'ĕt; 24), *n.* A projecting bonnet worn by women and children as a protection against the sun.

sun'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A rainbow; an iris.

sun'burn' (-bûrn'), *n.* Superficial inflammation of the skin, from exposure to the sun's rays. — *v. t. & i.* To burn or discolor by the sun; tan.

sun'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A burst of sunlight; hence: something likened to this; as, a diamond *sunburst.*

sun'dae (sŭn'dā), *n.* = COLLEGE ICE.

sun dance. A ceremonial dance in honor of the sun as a divine power; specif., the great annual rite of certain North American Indians, esp. of the Siouan tribes.

Sun'day (-dā), *n.* [AS. *sunnandæg; sunne*, gen. *sunnan*, the sun + *dæg* day; — being anciently dedicated to the *sun.*] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath.

Syn. Sunday, Sabbath. Sunday is the name of the first day of the week; **Sabbath** designates the institution rather than the day, and is synonymous with *Sunday* only in Christian usage, the Jewish Sabbath falling on Saturday. As a designation of the day, *Sunday* is preferred to *Sabbath.*

Sunday, *or* **Sabbath, school.** A school held on Sunday for religious instruction; also, its members collectively.

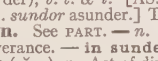
sun'der (sŭn'dẽr), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *sundrian* (in comp.), or *syndrian*, fr. *sundor* asunder.] To disunite; part; divide; sever. — **Syn.** See PART. — *n.* A separation into parts; division; severance. — **in sunder,** into parts.

sun'der-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of dividing or separating.

sun'dew' (-dū'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Drosera*) of carnivorous bog-inhabiting herbs, having viscid glands on their leaves, by means of which they capture and digest small insects. **2.** Any plant of the sundew family (*Droseraceæ*).

sun'di'al (-dī'ăl), *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a gnomon, or style.

sun disk. *Egypt. Archæol.* A symbol of the sun god, Ra, a winged disk, often adorned with the uræus.



Sun Disk.

sun dog, *or* **sun'dog',** *n.* **1.** A parhelion. **2.** A fragmentary rainbow; a small rainbow near the horizon.

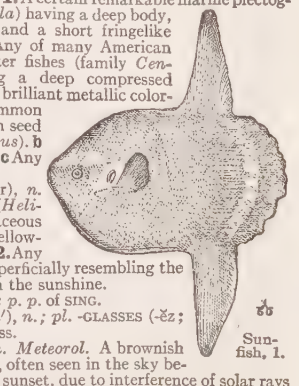
sun'down' (sŭn'doun'), *n.* **1.** Sunset. **2.** A kind of broad-brimmed sun hat worn by women.

sun'dries (-drĭz), *n. pl.* Sundry small things or items.

sun'drops' (-drŏps'), *n.* Any of several evening primroses (genus *Kneiffia*, esp. *K. fruticosa*). Their flowers open in sunlight.

sun'dry (-drĭ), *a.* [AS. *syndrig* separate, special, several.] Several; divers; more than one or two; various.

sun'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** A certain remarkable marine plectognath fish (*Mola mola*) having a deep body, truncated behind, and a short fringelike caudal fin. **2. a** Any of many American perchlike fresh-water fishes (family *Centrarchidæ*), having a deep compressed body, and usually a brilliant metallic coloration; esp., the common sunfish, or pumpkin seed (*Eupomotis gibbosus*). **b** The basking shark. **c** Any large jellyfish.



Sunfish, 1.

sun'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Helianthus*) of asteraceous plants with large yellow-rayed flower heads. **2.** Any of various plants superficially resembling the above or opening in the sunshine.

sung (sŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SING.

sun'glass' (sŭn'glăs'), *n.*; *pl.* -GLASSES (-ĕz; 24). A burning glass.

sun'glow' (-glō'), *n. Meteorol.* A brownish yellow or rosy flush, often seen in the sky before sunrise or after sunset, due to interference of solar rays scattered or diffracted from particles in the atmosphere.

sun god. *Myth.* A god representing the sun or one of its aspects, as Ra, Shamash, Helios, etc.

sunk (sŭŋk), *pret. & p. p.* of SINK.

sunk fence, a ditch with a retaining wall, used to divide lands without defacing a landscape; a ha-ha. — **s. panel,** a panel forming a shallow recess below the face of surrounding surface. [body of water.]

sunk'en (sŭŋk'n), *a.* Sunk; esp., lying on the bottom of a

sun'less, *a.* Destitute of sun, or sunlight. — **-less-ness,** *n.*

sun'light' (sŭn'līt'), *n.* The light of the sun.

sunn (sŭn), *n., or* **sunn hemp.** [Hind. *san*, fr. Skr. *çaṇa.*] **1.** An East Indian fabaceous plant (*Crotalaria juncea*), with slender branches, simple leaves, and yellow flowers. **2.** The valuable fiber of this plant, lighter and stronger than jute, and used for ropes, bags, etc.

Sun'na, Sun'nah (sŏn'ä), *n.* [Ar. *sunnah.*] Lit., usage; tradition; — applied orig. to the sayings and doings of Mohammed conforming to the Koran, and hence, to collections of moral and legal traditions supplementing the Koran.

sun'ni-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sunny.

Sun'nite (-īt), *n.* [From SUNNA.] A member of that one of the two main divisions of Mohammedans which acknowledges the first four caliphs to be the rightful successors of Mohammed. Cf. SHIITE.

sun'ny (sŭn'ĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER; -NI-EST. **1.** Of or pert. to, proceeding from, or like the sun; hence: shining; bright; cheerful; genial. **2.** Exposed to the sun.

sun'rise (-rīz'), *n.* **1.** The first appearance of the sun above the horizon with the accompanying atmospheric effects; also, the time of such appearance. **2.** The east.

sun'ris'ing (-rīz'ĭng), *n.* Sunrise (sense 1).

sun'set' (sŭn'sĕt'), *n.* **1.** The descent of the sun below the horizon with the accompanying atmospheric effects; also, the time of such descent; evening. **2.** The west.

sun'set'ting, *n.* Sunset (sense 1).

sun'shade' (-shād'), *n.* Anything used as a protection from the sun's rays; specif.: **a** A small parasol. **b** An awning.

sun'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** The sun's light, or the place where it shines; the sun's direct rays, the place where they fall, or their warmth and light. **2.** Anything warm and cheering like the sun; brightness.

sun'shin'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant. **2.** Beaming with good spirits; cheerful.

sun spot, *or* **sun'spot',** *n.* One of the dark spots that appear periodically on the sun's surface, and are usually visible only with the telescope. Their appearance is accompanied by loss of light, sometimes of heat, and often by magnetic storms on the earth.

sun'stroke' (sŭn'strōk'), *n. Med.* An affection, often fatal, due to exposure to the sun or excessive heat and marked by sudden prostration, with symptoms like those of apoplexy

sun'-struck', *a.* Overcome by, or affected with, sunstroke.

sun'up' (sŭn'ŭp'), *n.* Sunrise. *Colloq. or Dial.*

sun'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Facing the sun.

sun'ward, sun'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the sun.

sun'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of the sun's apparent motion; in the same direction as the movement of the hands of a watch lying face upwards.

sup (sŭp), *v. t.;* SUPPED (sŭpt); SUP'PING. [AS. *sūpan* to drink.] **1.** To take (liquid) into the mouth with the lips; sip. **2.** To treat with supper. *Obs.* — *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a sip. — *v. i.* **1.** To take food, esp. liquid food, into the mouth a little at a time; sip. **2.** To eat the evening meal; take supper.

supe (sūp), **su'per** (sū'pĕr), *n.* A stage supernumerary. *Theat. Cant.*

su'per (sū'pĕr), *n.* [See SUPER-.] An unusually large or excellent grade, quality, size, degree, or the like; also, an object of such a grade, quality, etc.

su'per- (sū'pĕr-). [L. *super* over, above.] A prefix denoting: **1.** In reference to place, *above, over, on.*

Examples: *super*impose, to impose *over* or *on; super*terrestrial, *over* the earth.

2. As to degree, rank, authority, amount, etc., *beyond, over, over and above, more than, in addition to.*

Examples: *super*natural, *over and above* what is natural; *super*human, *over* or *beyond* what is human, etc.

3. *Chem.* That the ingredient indicated is present in a *large,* or *unusually large,* proportion; as in *super*phosphate. The more definite prefixes *per-, bi-, di-, acid,* etc., are now generally preferred.

su'per-a-ble (-ə-b'l), *a.* [L. *superabilis,* fr. *superare* to surmount.] Capable of being overcome; surmountable.

su'per-a-bound' (-ə-bound'), *v. i.* To be very abundant or exuberant; abound to an unusual degree.

su'per-a-bun'dant (-bŭn'dănt), *a.* Abounding to excess; redundant. — **-a-bun'dance** (-dăns), *n.* — **-dant-ly,** *adv.*

su'per-add' (-ăd'), *v. t.* To add over and above; annex, as something extrinsic. — **su'per-ad-di'tion** (-ă-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

su'per-al'tar (sū'pĕr-ôl'tẽr), *n. Eccl.* **a** A small portable slab of consecrated stone which may be used on an unconsecrated or a wooden altar. **b** Erroneously, a retable.

su'per-an'nu-ate (-ăn'ū-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [*super-* + L. *annus* a year.] **1.** To impair or disqualify on account of age or infirmity; — chiefly in *p. p.,* **superannuated. 2.** To retire and pension because of old age or infirmity. — **su'per-an'nu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

su-perb' (sū-pûrb'), *a.* [F. *superbe,* L. *superbus.*] **1.** Grand; magnificent; stately; as, a *superb* edifice. **2.** Rich; elegant; as, *superb* furniture. — **Syn.** See GRAND. — **su-perb'ly,** *adv.* — **su-perb'ness,** *n.*

su'per-cal'en-der (sū'pĕr-kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* A calender consisting of a stack of very highly polished rolls, used to give an extra finish to paper, etc. — **su'per-cal'en-der,** *v. t.*

su'per-car'go (sū'pĕr-kär'gō), *n.* An officer in a merchant ship in charge of the commercial concerns of the voyage.

su'per-cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *supercilium* eyebrow.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the eyebrow; supraorbital; as, a *superciliary* line of color on a bird.

su'per-cil'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *superciliosus,* fr. *supercilium* eyebrow, pride; *super* over + *cilium* an eyelid.] Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous. — **Syn.** See ARROGANT. — **-cil'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-cil'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

su'per-class' (sū'pĕr-klăs'), *n. Bot. & Zoöl.* A category equal to or below a subphylum and above a class.

su'per-cool' (sū'pĕr-kōōl'), *v. t. & i. Phys. Chem.* To cool below the freezing point without solidification. [NOUGHT.]

su'per-dread'nought' (sū'pĕr-drĕd'nôt'), *n.* See DREAD-NOUGHT.

su'per-em'i-nent (-ĕm'ĭ-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *supereminens,* p. pr. of *supereminere.* See SUPER-; EMINENT.] Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence. — **su'per-em'i-nence** (-ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* — **su'per-em'i-nent-ly,** *adv.*

su'per-er'o-gate (-ĕr'ō-gāt), *v. i.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *supererogatus,* p. p. of *supererogare* to spend over and above.] To do more than duty requires.

su-per-er'o-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of supererogating; performance of more than is required by duty only.

su'per-e-rog'a-tive (-ē-rŏg'ā-tĭv), *a.* Supererogatory.

su'per-e-rog'a-to-ry (-ē-rŏg'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required, by duty or necessity; as, *supererogatory* services.

su'per-fam'i-ly (sū'pĕr-făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n. Bot. & Zoöl.* A category of classification next above a family.

su'per-fec'un-da'tion (-fĕk'ŭn-dā'shŭn; -fē'kŭn-dā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* Fertilization of two ova at the same menstruation by two different acts of coition.

su'per-fe'tate (-fē'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *superfetare; super* above, over + *fetare* to bring forth.] *Physiol.* To conceive after a prior conception, but before the birth of the offspring. — **su'per-fe-ta'tion** (-fē-tā'shŭn), *n.*

su'per-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *superficialis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; lying on or near the surface; shallow. **2.** Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not profound; shallow; as, *superficial* knowledge. — **-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.* — **-cial-ness,** *n.*

su'per-fi'ci-al'i-ty (-fĭsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being superficial; also, a superficial quality, character, or the like.

su'per-fi'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* = SUPERFICIAL, 1.

su'per-fi'ci-es (-fĭsh'ĭ-ēz; -fĭsh'ēz), *n.* [L.; *super* above, over + *facies* make, figure, shape.] The surface; the exterior part, superficial area, or face.

su'per-fine (sū'pĕr-fīn), *a.* **1.** Very fine; extra fine. **2.** Very subtle or delicate; too nice. — **su'per-fine'ness,** *n.*

su'per-flu'i-ty (-flōō'ĭ-tĭ; 86), *n.; pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). State of being, or that which is, abundant beyond what is needed. — **Syn.** Superabundance, redundancy. See EXCESS.

su-per'flu-ous (sū-pûr'flōō-ŭs; 86), *a.* [L. *superfluus* overflowing; *super* + *fluere* to flow.] **1.** In excess of what is wanted or is sufficient; excessive. **2.** Having more than is wanted or sufficient. *Rare.* — **Syn.** Useless, redundant, needless. — **-flu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.* [TION.]

su'per-fœ-ta'tion (sū'pĕr-fē-tā'shŭn). Var. of SUPERFETA-

su'per-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *superfusus,* p. p. of *superfundere.*] To pour or be poured over or on something.

su'per-heat' (-hēt'), *v. t.* **1.** To overheat. **2. a** To heat a liquid above its boiling point without converting it into vapor. **b** To heat (a vapor, esp. steam, not in contact with its own liquid) so that it has more than enough heat to remain a dry gas at the given pressure. — **su'per-heat'er,** *n.*

su'per-heat' (sū'pĕr-hēt'), *n.* The extra heat imparted to a vapor in superheating it from a dry and saturated condition; also, the range of temperature passed through.

su'per-hu'man (-hū'măn), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; sometimes, divine. — **Syn.** See SUPERNATURAL. — **-hu-man'i-ty** (-hū-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **-hu'man-ly,** *adv.*

su'per-im-pose' (-ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.* To lay or impose on something else. — **su'per-im'po-si'tion** (-ĭm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

su'per-in-cum'bent (sū'pĕr-ĭn-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* Lying or resting on something else. — **su'per-in-cum'bence** (-bĕns), **su'per-in-cum'ben-cy** (-bĕn-sĭ), *n.*

su'per-in-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.* To bring in or on as an addition to something; bring about as an added quality.

su'per-in-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of superinducing, or state of being superinduced.

su'per-in-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *superintendere.* See INTEND.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; oversee with the power of direction; supervise.

su'per-in-tend'ence (-tĕn'dĕns), *n.* Act of superintending; supervision. — **Syn.** Oversight, care, direction.

su'per-in-tend'en-cy (-tĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Superintendence.

su'per-in-tend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* Overseeing; superintending. — *n.* One who has the charge and oversight of some place, institution, enterprise, affairs, etc., with power of direction. — **Syn.** Overseer, manager, director, supervisor.

su-pe'ri-or (sū-pē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. of *superus* being above, fr. *super* above, over.] **1.** More elevated in place or position; higher; upper. **2.** Higher in rank or office; more exalted; as, a *superior* officer. **3.** Higher or greater in excellence; greater in quantity or degree of a good quality; as, tea of *superior* grade. **4.** Beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; — used with *to;* as, *superior* to one's sufferings. **5.** Affecting, or seeming to affect, superiority; as, a *superior* smile. **6.** More comprehensive, as in classification; as, a genus is *superior* to a species. **7.** *Bot.* Above the ovary; — used of parts of the flower adnate to the ovary, and so apparently originating from its upper part; also, of an ovary when the other floral organs are plainly free from it. **8.** *Print.* Standing at the top of the line; as, in $x^2 + y^n$, *2* is a *superior* figure, *n* a *superior* letter.

— *n.* **1.** One who surpasses another in rank, ability, etc.; one who surpasses in what is desirable. **2.** *Eccl.* The head of a monastery, convent, or the like. **3.** *Print.* A superior letter or figure. — **su-pe'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

su-pe'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being superior. — **Syn.** Preëminence, excellence, predominance, prevalence, ascendancy, odds, advantage.

su'per-ja'cent (sū'pĕr-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *superjacens,* p. pr. of *superjacere; super* above + *jacĕre* to lie.] Lying above or upon; as, *superjacent* rocks.

su-per'la-tive (sū-pûr'lă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *superlativus,* fr. *superlatus* excessive.] **1.** Surpassing all other; supreme. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing the highest (or, with a privative auxiliary, the lowest) degree or amount of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by an adjective or an adverb; as, *highest, most* pleasant, *least* bright. See COMPARE, *v. t.,* 3.

— *n.* **1.** The utmost degree or amount. **2.** *Gram.* The superlative degree; also, a form or word denoting it. See COMPARE, *v. t.,* 3. — **su-per'la-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

su'per-lu'nar (sū'pĕr-lū'nẽr) } *a.* Being above the moon;
su'per-lu'na-ry (-nă-rĭ) } not belonging to this world.

su'per-man' (sū'pĕr-măn'), *n.* = OVERMAN.

su'per-nac'u-lum (-năk'ū-lŭm), *adv.* [In imitation of L., fr. L. *super* over + G. *nagel* a nail, as of the finger.] Upon the nail; — used formerly in *to drink supernaculum,* to drink till only so much is left as will rest on the finger nail.

— *n.* Liquor, esp. wine, of the finest quality, fit to be drunk "supernaculum"; the best liquor.

su-per'nal (sū-pûr'năl), *a.* [L. *supernus,* fr. *super* above.] **1.** Being in a higher place or region. **2.** Celestial; heavenly.

su'per-na'tant (sū'pĕr-nā'tănt), *a.* [L. *supernatans*, p. pr. of *supernatare* to swim above.] Floating on the surface, as oil on water.

su'per-nat'u-ral (-năt'ŭ-răl), *a.* Beyond or exceeding the powers or laws (i. e., observed sequences) of nature; miraculous; superhuman.

Syn. Supernatural, preternatural, miraculous, superhuman. That is **supernatural** which is thought of as above or beyond the power, agencies, or laws of nature; that is **preternatural** which exceeds in some way what is natural, ordinary, or explicable, without being felt as *supernatural;* as, angels are *supernatural* beings; his face showed a *preternatural* paleness. **Miraculous** implies the direct intervention of supernatural (esp. divine) agency; as, God's *miraculous* interpositions. **Superhuman** is sometimes equivalent to *supernatural,* or *divine;* as, belief in *superhuman* agency. But *superhuman* is often used in strong hyperbole of what, though merely human, exceeds ordinary standards; as, *superhuman* efforts, energy.

su'per-nat'u-ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being supernatural. **2. a** Belief in a supreme being who is above, and controls, nature; — opposed to *naturalism.* **b** The doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations as recorded in Scripture; — opposed to *rationalism.* — **su'per-nat'u-ral-ist,** *n.* & *a.* — **su'per-nat'u-ral-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

su'per-nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* In a supernatural manner.

su'per-nat'ur-al-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being supernatural.

su'per-nu'mer-a-ry (-nū'mĕr-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *supernumerarius.*] **1.** Exceeding the number stated or prescribed. **2.** Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity; superfluous. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A person or thing beyond the number stated. **2.** One beyond what is needed or usual; esp., a person employed to take another's place in case of need; in theaters, one not a regular actor who appears in mob scenes, spectacles, etc.

su'per-or'der, *n. Biol.* A category ranking between an order and a class or between an order and a subclass.

su'per-or'di-na'tion (-ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Ordination of a person to fill a station already occupied; esp., the ordination by an ecclesiastical official of his own successor.

su'per-or-gan'ic (-ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* Above or beyond that which is organic; hence, of or pert. to organic beings, but not directly or necessarily dependent on physical organism.

su'per-os'cu-late (-ŏs'kŭ-lāt), *v. t. Geom.* To have more consecutive points in common than is necessary for osculation with; as, a circle *superosculates* a conic at a vertex.

su'per-phys'i-cal (-fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *p. a.* Above or beyond physics; not explainable on physical principles.

su'per-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.;* -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *superposer.* See SUPER-; POSE.] **1.** To lay (on or upon), as one kind of rock on another. **2.** *Geom.* To lay (a figure ideally or in thought) on another so that all parts coincide with like parts.

su'per-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of superposing; state of being superposed.

su'per-sat'u-rate (-săt'ŭ-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. To add to beyond saturation. — **-sat'u-ra'tion,** *n.*

su'per-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.;* -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *superscribere, -scriptum; super* over + *scribere* to write.] To write or engrave (anything) on the top or surface; write a name, address, or the like, on the outside or cover of (anything).

su'per-script (sū'pĕr-skrĭpt), *a.* Written above; — opposed to *subscript.* — *n. Math.* Any index or mark written above, as in a^3, b'', c_n.

su'per-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of superscribing. **2.** That which is superscribed; inscription; an address on a letter, envelope, or the like. **3.** *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the Latin word *recipe* (take) or the sign ℞.

su'per-sede' (-sēd'), *v. t.;* -SED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -SED'ING. [L. *supersedere, -sessum,* to sit above, be superior to, forbear, omit; *super* above + *sedere* to sit.] **1.** To come or be placed in the room of; replace. **2.** To displace, or set aside, and put another in place of; supplant. **3.** To make void, useless, or unnecessary, as by coming in the place of; set aside; as, electricity has largely *superseded* gas. — **Syn.** See REPLACE. — **su'per-sed'er** (-sēd'ẽr), *n.*

su'per-se'dure (-sē'dūr), *n.* Act of superseding.

su'per-sen'si-ble, *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of perception. — **-sen'si-bly,** *adv.*

su'per-sen'si-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Excessively sensitive; morbidly sensitive. — **su'per-sen'si-tive-ness,** *n.*

su'per-sen'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), **su'per-sen'su-al** (-shŏŏ-ăl), *a.* Supersensible.

su'per-serv'ice-a-ble (-sûr'vĭs-ă-b'l), *a.* Too officious.

su'per-ses'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Supersedure.

su'per-sti'tion (-stĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *superstition,* or L. *superstitio,* orig., a standing still over a thing; hence, amazement, dread, esp. of the supernatural.] **1.** An excessive reverence for, or fear of, that which is unknown or mysterious; esp., a religious belief regarded as irrational and misleading. **2.** A belief, an act, or a practice, esp. of a religious nature, regarded as irrational, idle, or injurious; false religion. **3.** Such acts, beliefs, or practices collectively.

su'per-sti'tious (sū'pĕr-stĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, proceeding from, characterized by, or manifesting superstition. — **su'per-sti'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **su'per-sti'tious-ness,** *n.*

su'per-stra'tum (-strā'tŭm), *n.* An overlying stratum.

su'per-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *superstructus,* p. p. of *superstruere* to build upon; *super* over + *struere* to build.] To build over or on something else. — **su'per-struc'tive** (-strŭk'tĭv), *a.*

su'per-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of building on. **2.** An edifice; superstructure. *Now Rare.*

su'per-struc'ture (-tûr), *n.* **1.** Any structure or edifice built on something else; esp., *Arch.,* all of a building above the basement. **2.** *Railroads.* The ties, rails, fastenings, etc., in distinction from the roadbed. **3.** *Naut.* The structural part of a vessel, esp. a war vessel, above the main deck.

su'per-sub'tle (-sŭt'l), *a.* Too subtle. — **-sub'tle-ty,** *n.*

su'per-tax' (sū'pĕr-tăks'), *n.* A tax in addition to the usual or normal tax.

su'per-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *n. Music.* The note next above the keynote; the second of the scale.

su'per-vene' (-vēn'), *v. i.;* -VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING (-vēn'ĭng). [L. *supervenire, -ventum,* to come over or upon; *super* over + *venire* to come.] To come as something additional or extraneous; occur with reference to something else; be added or follow closely. [ditional or extraneous.]

su'per-ven'ient (-vēn'yĕnt), *a.* Coming as something ad-

su'per-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of supervening.

su'per-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.;* -VISED' (-vīzd'); -VIS'ING. [LL. *supervisus,* p. p. of *supervidere* to oversee; *super* + *videre* to see.] To oversee for direction; superintend; inspect with authority.

su'per-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act of overseeing; superintendence; oversight. — **Syn.** See OVERSIGHT.

su'per-vi'sor (-vī'zẽr), *n.* **1.** One who supervises; an overseer; superintendent. **2.** A spectator. *Obs.* **3.** In some States of the United States, an elected official standing, either alone or with others constituting a board, at the head of the administration of a township or other county subdivision. — **su'per-vi'sor-ship,** *n.*

su'per-vi'so-ry (-vī'zŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to supervision.

su'pi-nate (sū'pĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *supinare, supinatum,* to bend or lay backward, fr. *supinus* supine.] *Physiol. & Anat.* To cause to assume, or to assume, a position of supination.

su'pi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n. Physiol. & Anat.* **a** A rotation of the hand so that the palm is turned up (the arm being extended forward); also, the position resulting from this movement; — opposed to *pronation.* **b** The act or state of lying flat on the back.

su'pi-na'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle which produces the motion of supination.

su-pine' (sū-pīn'; sū'pīn), *a.* [L. *supinus.*] **1.** Lying on the back, or with the face upward; — opposed to *prone.* **2.** Leaning backward; sloping; inclined. **3.** Mentally or morally inert; heedless; thoughtless; listless; also, wanting in stamina; abject. — **su-pine'ly,** *adv.* — **su-pine'ness,** *n.*

su'pine (sū'pīn), *n.* [L. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), fr. *supinus* bent or thrown backward.] *Gram.* A verbal noun, orig., and esp., one in Latin having generally but two cases, an accusative in *-um,* and an ablative (sometimes a dative) in *-u.*

sup'per (sŭp'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *super, soper;* prop., an infinitive, to sup.] The evening meal; final meal of the day.

sup-plant' (sŭ-plănt'), *v. t.* [F. *supplanter,* L. *supplantare* to trip up one's heels, throw down; *sub* under + *planta* the sole of the foot.] **1.** To overthrow, undermine, or force away, esp. in order to put a substitute in place of. **2.** To remove or displace, as by stratagem; esp., to displace and take the place of; supersede. — **Syn.** See REPLACE. — **sup'plan-ta'tion** (sŭp'lăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **sup-plant'er,** *n.*

sup'ple (sŭp'l), *a.* [F. *souple,* fr. L. *supplex* suppliant.] **1.** Pliant; flexible; as, *supple* joints. **2.** Yielding; compliant; not obstinate; as, a *supple* will. **3.** Bending to the humor of others; obsequious; as, a *supple* courtier. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — *v. t.;* -PLED (-l'd); -PLING (-lĭng). To make or become supple.

sup'ple-jack', *n.* Any of various woody climbers having tough, pliant stems (esp. *Berchemia scandens*).

sup'ple-ment (sŭp'lẽ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *supplément,* L. *supplementum,* fr. *supplere* to fill up.] **1.** That which completes, or makes an addition to, something already organized, arranged, or set apart; specif., a continuation of a book or paper to make good deficiencies or correct errors. **2.** *Math.* The quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180°, or by which an arc falls short of a semicircle. — **Syn.** See APPENDIX, COMPLEMENT. — (-mĕnt), *v. t.* To fill up or supply by additions; add to; fill the deficiencies of.

sup'ple-men'tal (sŭp'lê-mĕn'tăl) } *a.* Added; serving to sup-
sup'ple-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tă-rĭ) } ply a lack; additional.
sup'ple-ness (sŭp''l-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being supple.
sup'ple-tive (sŭp'lê-tĭv) } *a.* Supplying deficiencies; supple-
sup'ple-to-ry (-tō-rĭ) } mentary.
sup'pli-ance (sŭp'lĭ-ăns), *n.* Supplication; entreaty.
sup'pli-ant (-ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *supplier*, fr. L. *supplicare* to supplicate.] **1.** Asking earnestly and submissively; entreating; beseeching; supplicating. **2.** Expressing supplication. — **Syn.** Suing, begging, imploring. — *n.* One who supplicates; humble petitioner. — **sup'pli-ant-ly,** *adv.* — **sup'pli-ant-ness,** *n.*
sup'pli-cant (sŭp'lĭ-kănt), *a.* Entreating; asking submissively. — *n.* One who supplicates; suppliant.
sup'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *supplicatus*, p. p. of *supplicare* to supplicate.] **1.** To entreat for; ask for earnestly and humbly; implore. **2.** To address in prayer; entreat as a supplicant. — **Syn.** Beseech, petition, importune, solicit, crave. See BEG. — *v. i.* To make supplication.
sup'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of supplicating; humble petition. — **Syn.** Entreaty, solicitation, craving.
sup'pli-ca-to-ry (-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Supplicating; humble.
sup-pli'er (sŭ-plī'ĕr), *n.* One that supplies.
sup-ply' (sŭ-plī'), *v. t.*; -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING. [OF. *supployer, supplier*, fr. L. *supplere, -pletum; sub* under + *plere* to fill.] **1.** To furnish with what is wanted or needed; afford, or furnish with, a sufficiency; replenish; — often used with *with*. **2.** To give or provide; furnish; as, to *supply* money. **3.** To serve instead of; take the place of; as, to *supply* a minister during his vacation. **4.** To fill temporarily; serve for another in; as, to *supply* a pulpit. — **Syn.** Administer, minister, contribute, yield.
— *n.*; *pl.* -PLIES (-plīz'). **1.** Act of supplying. **2.** That which supplies a want; sufficiency for use or want; specif.: **a** Auxiliary troops; reënforcements; assistance; relief. *Obs.* **b** The daily food, etc., necessary, esp. to an army or other large body of men; stores; — chiefly used in *pl.* **c** An amount of money provided, as by Parliament or Congress, to meet the annual national expenditures; — usually used in *pl.*; as, to vote *supplies*. **d** One who fills a place for a time; substitute; esp., a clergyman who supplies a pulpit. **3.** *Economics.* Quantity of any article offered at a given price. Cf. DEMAND, *n.* 4. — *a.* Serving to contain, deliver, or regulate a supply; as, a *supply* tank.
sup-port' (sŭ-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* [F. *supporter*, L. *supportare* to carry on, convey, in LL., to support, sustain; *sub* + *portare* to carry.] **1.** To bear the weight or stress of; uphold; sustain. **2.** To endure; bear; undergo; suffer; tolerate; as, he could not *support* their taunts. **3.** To keep from fainting, sinking, yielding, etc.; encourage; as, to *support* one's courage. **4.** *Theat.* **a** To assume and act (a character). **b** To act with (a star). **5.** To maintain; provide for; as, to *support* a family. **6.** To enable to continue; carry on; as, to *support* a conversation. **7.** To verify; substantiate; as, to *support* one's charge. **8.** To vindicate; defend successfully; as, to be able to *support* one's own cause. **9.** To uphold by aid or countenance; help; as, to *support* a friend. — **Syn.** Patronize, assist, forward, back, second; succor, uphold, favor; nourish, cherish.
— *n.* **1.** Act or operation of supporting. **2.** One who, or that which, supports. — **Syn.** Stay, prop, maintenance, subsistence; assistance, favor, countenance, encouragement, patronage, aid, help, succor; nutriment, sustenance, food.
sup-port'a-ble (-pōr'tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being supported. — **sup-port'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sup-port'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sup-port'a-bly,** *adv.*
sup-port'er (-pōr'tĕr; 57), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, supports. **2.** An adherent; one who sustains, advocates, and defends. **3.** *Her.* A figure, as of a man or of an animal, placed on either side of an escutcheon, and exterior to it.
sup-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be supposed. — **sup-pos'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sup-pos'a-bly,** *adv.*
sup-pos'al (-pōz'ăl), *n.* Act of supposing; supposition.
sup-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *supposer*; L. *sub* under + F. *poser* to place.] **1.** To assume tentatively as proved; accept as true for the sake of argument or consideration. **2.** To receive as true; imagine; believe; think. **3.** To require to exist or be true; imply by the laws of thought or nature; as, purpose *supposes* foresight. — **Syn.** Conclude, judge, consider, view, regard. — *v. i.* To conjecture; think; opine. — **sup-pos'er,** *n.*
sup-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* Accepted as true; imagined; — often implying falsity. — **sup-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*
sup'po-si'tion (sŭp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *supposition*, L. *suppositio*, a placing under, a substitution, fr. *supponere, -positum*, to put under, substitute.] **1.** Act of supposing or assuming something tentatively or hypothetically, as for argument; assumption. **2.** Hypothesis; conjecture; opinion or belief without sufficient evidence.
sup'po-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Hypothetical. — **-tion-al-ly,** *adv.*
sup-pos'i-ti'tious (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Fraudulently substituted; spurious; counterfeit. **2.** Hypothetical. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICIAL. — **-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*
sup-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Including or implying supposition, or hypothesis; supposed. — *n.* A word denoting or implying supposition, as the words *if, granting, assuming*, etc. — **sup-pos'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*
sup-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *suppositorium*, fr. L. *suppositorius* that is placed underneath.] *Med.* An easily fusible preparation, usually in the form of a cone or cylinder, for introduction into the rectum, etc.
sup-press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *suppressus*, p. p. of *supprimere* to suppress. See SUB-; PRESS.] **1.** To overpower and crush; subdue; put down; quell; as, to *suppress* a revolt. **2.** To keep in; restrain from utterance or vent; as, to *suppress* a smile or yawn. **3.** To conceal; prevent publication or revelation of; as, to *suppress* the truth. **4.** To stop; check; restrain; arrest the discharges of; as, to *suppress* a hemorrhage. — **sup-press'er, sup-pres'sor** (-ĕr), *n.*
Syn. **Suppress, repress.** To **suppress** is to put down or keep back completely; to repress is to check or restrain; as, gaming was *suppressed*; his apathy *repressed* all animation.
sup-press'i-ble, *a.* That may be suppressed.
sup-pres'sion (sŭ-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of suppressing; state of being suppressed. — **Syn.** Overthrow, destruction; concealment, repression.
sup-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to suppress.
sup'pu-rate (sŭp'ū-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *suppuratus*, p. p. of *suppurare; sub* + *pus, puris*, matter.] To generate pus.
sup'pu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of suppurating. **2.** Matter produced by suppuration; pus.
sup'pu-ra-tive (sŭp'ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to suppurate; attended with or promoting suppuration.
su'pra- (sū'pră-). [L. *supra*, adv.] A prefix signifying *over; above; before;* also, *beyond; besides; more than.*
su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an (-lăp-sā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* [*supra-* + *lapse.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A Calvinist who believes that God's decree of election determined that man should fall in order that the opportunity might be furnished of the redemption of a part of the race, the decree of salvation being conceived of as formed *before* and not *after* the lapse, or fall. Cf. INFRALAPSARIAN. [ness; — opp. to *subliminal*.
su'pra-lim'i-nal (-lĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Conscious, or in conscious-
su'pra-mo-lec'u-lar (-mō-lĕk'ū-lăr), *a.* Above, or more complex than, a molecule; composed of many molecules.
su'pra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being above the world, or above our system; celestial. [the eye.
su'pra-or'bit-al (-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Above the orbit of
su'pra-pro'test (-prō'tĕst), *n.* *Law.* An acceptance of a bill by a third person for the honor of the drawer after protest for nonacceptance or nonpayment by the drawee.
su'pra-re'nal (-rē'năl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated above, or anterior to, the kidneys; designating, or pert. to, the suprarenal capsules or bodies; adrenal. — *n.* A suprarenal capsule.
suprarenal (*or* **adrenal**) **body, capsule,** *or* **gland,** a ductless gland in most vertebrates near the anterior (in man the upper) end of each kidney. Cf. ADRENALIN.
su'pra-tem'po-ral (-tĕm'pō-răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Above, or pertaining to the upper part of, the temporal bone or region. — *n.* A supratemporal bone.
su-prem'a-cy (sū-prĕm'ă-sĭ), *n.* State of being supreme; also, supreme authority or power. — **Syn.** See ASCENDANCY.
su-preme' (-prēm'), *a.* [L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus* that is above, upper, *super* above.] **1.** Highest in authority or power; hence: **a** Dominant; overruling; as, *supreme* over misery. **b** Holding or pert. to the highest rank. **2.** Highest in degree; extreme; utmost; as, *supreme* love.
supreme being. a The denominating god of a pantheon. **b** [*caps.*] The eternal and infinite Spirit; God; Jehovah; — used with *the*.
su-preme'ly, *adv.* With the highest authority or power; in the highest degree; to the utmost.
su-preme'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being supreme.
sur-. [F. *sur* over, above, OF. *sor, seur, seure*, L. *supra, super.*] A prefix signifying *over, above, beyond, upon.*
su'ra (sōō'rä), *n.* [Ar. *sūrah* a step, a degree.] One of the sections or chapters of the Koran.
su'rah (sōō'rä; sū'rä), *n.* A soft twilled silk fabric.
su'ral (sū'răl), *a.* [L. *sura* calf of the leg.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg.
sur'base' (sûr'bās'), *n.* *Arch.* A cornice or series of moldings above the base of a pedestal, etc.
sur'based' (-bāst'), *a.* *Arch.* **a** Having a surbase, or molding above the base. **b** [F. *surbaissé.*] Having the curve center or centers below the springing line or imposts; — said of an arch or a vault.
sur-cease' (sûr-sēs'), *n.* [F. *sursis*, fr. *sursis*, p. p. of *surseoir* to suspend, defer, L. *supersedere*. See SUPERSEDE.] Cessation; stop; end. — *v. t. & i.* To cease; stop. *Archaic.*
sur-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.*; -CHARGED' (-chärjd'); -CHARG'ING. [F. *surcharger*. See SUR-; CHARGE.] **1.** To overload;

overcharge. **2.** *Equity.* To show an omission in (an account) for which credit ought to have been given; — opposed to *falsify.* — *n.* **1.** An overcharge; excessive burden. **2.** *Railroads.* A charge over the usual or legal rates. **3.** *Equity.* The showing an omission, as in an account, for which credit is due, or the credit so to be allowed; — opposed to *falsification.* **4.** Something, as a new valuation, officially printed on a postage stamp; also, *Colloq.*, a stamp with a surcharge. — **sur-charg'er** (-chär'jĕr), *n.*

sur'cin'gle (sûr'sĭn'g'l), *n.* [OF. *sorcengle; sor* (L. *super*) over + *cengle* girdle, L. *cingula*, fr. *cingere* to gird.] **1.** A belt or girth to bind a saddle, blanket, etc., on a horse's back. **2.** *Eccl.* The girdle or cincture of a cassock. — *v. t.;* -CIN'GLED (-sĭŋ'g'ld); -CIN'GLING. To bind, gird, or secure with a surcingle.

sur'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* [OF. *surcote.* See SUR-; COAT.] An outer coat or cloak; specif., the long flowing cloak of knights, worn over armor, and often emblazoned with arms, common during the 13th and 14th centuries.

surd (sûrd), *a.* [L. *surdus* dim, deaf.] **1.** Deaf. *Obs.* **2.** *Math.* Involving surds; not expressible in rational numbers; irrational. **3.** *Phon.* Uttered, as an element of speech, without voice, or vocal tone; voiceless; as, *f, p, s,* etc.; — opposed to *sonant, voiced.* — *n. Math.* **1.** A quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers; thus, $\sqrt{3}$ is a surd. **2.** *Phon.* A surd element of speech.

sure (shōōr), *a.;* SUR'ER (-ĕr); SUR'EST. [OF. *seür,* L. *securus.*] **1.** Assured in mind; knowing, believing, trusting, etc., with certainty; unquestioning. **2.** Admitting of no doubt, condition, etc.; indubitable; indisputable; as, a *sure* success. **3.** Entirely trustworthy or dependable; reliable; as, a *sure* remedy. **4.** Firmly established; fixed; stable; as, a *sure* faith. **5.** In such a state or of such a nature as certainly to happen or to do a specified thing; certain; — used with *to.* **6.** Making secure; keeping fast.

Syn. Certain, confident, positive; unfailing, infallible, secure, incontestable, true. — **Sure, certain, confident, positive.** *Sure* and *certain* are often interchangeable. But **sure** frequently emphasizes the mere state of assurance; **certain** often suggests more strongly a conviction based on definite grounds; as, I felt, for a time, *sure* of his innocence; I am now *certain* of his guilt. As used of objects, *sure* often applies to that which may be securely relied on; *certain,* to that which is established or inevitable; as, a *sure* defense; to do it is *certain* death. **Confident** implies strong belief or expectation; **positive** (less frequently *confident*) often suggests overconfidence or dogmatism.

to be sure, *or* **be sure,** certainly; without doubt.

— *adv.* Surely.

sure'-foot'ed, *a.* Not liable to stumble or fall.

sure'ly (shōōr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a sure or certain manner; certainly; infallibly. **2.** Without danger; securely; safely.

sure'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sure; certainty.

sure'ty (shōōr'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being sure; certainty; also, *Obs.,* security; safety. **2.** That which makes sure; ground of confidence or security; specif., security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act. **3.** *Law.* **a** Orig., a person who is a gage or pledge. **b** One bound with and for another (the *principal*) who is primarily liable; one legally liable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. **4.** A sponsor. — **sure'ty-ship,** *n.*

surf (sûrf), *n.* The swell of the sea breaking on the shore.

sur'face (sûr'fās), *n.* [F. See SUR-; FACE.] **1.** The exterior of anything that has length and breadth; a face of a solid, esp. the upper one; superficies; outside. **2.** Hence, outward or external appearance. **3.** *Geom.* A continuous magnitude of two dimensions only, as length and breadth. **4.** *Fort.* A part of an exterior side terminated by an angle of a bastion and its flank prolonged.

— *v. t.;* -FACED (-fāst); -FAC-ING (-fā-sĭng). To give a surface to; esp., to make smooth or plain. — **sur'fac-er** (sûr'fā-sĕr), *n.* [as a standard of flatness.]

surface plate. *Mech.* A steel instrument of precision, used

surface tension. *Physics.* That property, due to molecular forces, which exists in the surface film of all liquids and tends to bring the contained volume into a form having the least superficial area.

surf bird. A shore bird (*Aphriza virgata*) of the Pacific coasts of America, allied to the turnstones.

surf'boat' (sûrf'bōt'), *n. Naut.* A boat designed for use in heavy surf. — **surf'boat'man,** *n.*

surf duck. A scoter; esp., a surf scoter.

sur'feit (sûr'fĭt), *n.* [OF. *surfait, sorfait,* excess, crime, fr. *surfaire* to get the advantage, prop., to overdo; *sur-* over + *faire* to do.] **1.** Excess, esp. in eating and drinking. **2.** Fullness and oppression of the system, often due to excess in eating or drinking. **3.** Disgust caused by excess; satiety. — *v. t.* To produce surfeit in; cloy. — **Syn.** See SATIATE. — *v. i.* To indulge to satiety. — **sur'feit-er,** *n.*

surf fish. Any of a family (*Embiotocidæ*) of small or medium-sized viviparous fishes most of which live in shallow water along the Pacific coast of North America.

surf scoter. A common American scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*), black except for conspicuous white markings on the head and neck of the adult male.

surf'y (sûr'fĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or abounding in, surf.

surge (sûrj), *n.* [L. *surgere, surrectum,* to raise, to rise; *subs* for *sub* under + *regere* to direct.] **1.** A large wave; billow; a great, rolling swell of water; also, such swells collectively. **2.** The motion of, or that caused by, a swell or wave; also, a motion likened to this; a sweep or rush; specif., *Elec.,* a rush of current, or rise of potential. **3.** The tapered part of a windlass barrel or a capstan.

— *v. i.;* SURGED (sûrjd); SURG'ING (sûr'jĭng). **1.** To swell; rise high and roll. **2.** *Naut.* **a** To slip, as around a windlass. **3.** *Elec.* To rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value, as current or potential; rise to, and fall from, such a value. — *v. t. Naut.* To let go or slacken gradually, as a rope.

sur'geon (sûr'jŭn), *n.* [OF. *surgien,* contr. fr. *cirurgien.* See CHIRURGEON.] One who practices surgery as a profession. — **surgeon's knot.** Any of several knots used in tying ligatures, stitches, etc. See KNOT, *Illust.*

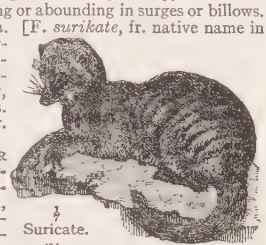
sur'geon-cy (-sĭ), *n.* The position or office of a surgeon.

sur'ger-y (sûr'jĕr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *surgerie,* contr. fr. *cirurgerie.*] **1.** Art or practice of healing by manual operation; medical science which treats of mechanical or operative measures for healing diseases, deformities, or injuries. **2.** *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). A surgeon's operating room or laboratory.

sur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to surgeons or surgery; done by, or used in, surgery. — **sur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

surg'y (sûr'jĭ), *a.* Rising or abounding in surges or billows.

su'ri-cate (sū'rĭ-kāt), *n.* [F. *surikate,* fr. native name in South Africa.] A viverrine burrowing mammal (*Suricata tetradactyla*) of Cape Colony, allied to the mongooses.



Suricate. ⅓

sur'loin (sûr'loin). Var. of SIRLOIN.

sur'ly (sûr'lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Arrogant. *Obs.* **2.** Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude. — **Syn.** See SULLEN. — **sur'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sur'li-ness,** *n.*

sur-mise' (sŭr-mīz'), *n.* [OF. *surmise* accusation, fr. *surmetre* to impose, accuse; *sur* (see SUR-) + *metre* to put, L. *mittere* to send.] A thought, imagination, or conjecture, based on scanty evidence; suspicion. — **Syn.** Supposition, guess. — *v. t.;* -MISED'; -MIS'ING. To imagine or infer on slight grounds; guess. — **Syn.** See CONJECTURE.

sur-mount' (-mount'), *v. t.* [OF. *surmonter.* See SUR-; MOUNT.] **1.** To rise above; overtop. **2.** To surpass; exceed; excel. *Rare.* **3.** To conquer; overcome; as, to *surmount* obstacles. — **Syn.** See CONQUER. — **sur-mount'a-ble,** *a.* — **sur-mount'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-mount'er,** *n.* [LET, 2.]

sur-mul'let (sûr-mŭl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *surmulet.*] See 2d MUL-

sur'name' (sûr'nām'), *n.* **1.** A name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and become a family name. **2.** An agnomen.

sur'name' (sûr'nām'; sŭr-nām'), *v. t.* To call by a surname; give a surname to. — **sur'nam'er,** *n.*

sur-pass' (sûr-pās'), *v. t.* [F. *surpasser; sur* over + *passer* to pass.] To pass or go beyond; exceed. — **Syn.** Excel, outdo, outstrip. See EXCEED. — **sur-pass'a-ble,** *a.*

sur-pass'ing, *p. a.* Eminently excellent; exceeding others. — *adv.* Surpassingly. — **sur-pass'ing-ness,** *n.*

sur-pass'ing-ly, *adv.* In a surpassing manner or to a surpassing degree.

sur'plice (sûr'plĭs), *n.* [F. *surplis,* LL. *superpellicium; super* + *pellicium* robe of fur.] *Eccl.* An outer vestment of white linen worn esp. by clergy of the Roman Catholic church and of churches of the Anglican communion.

sur'plus (-plŭs), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *plus* more.] **1.** That which remains when use or need is satisfied; excess; overplus. **2.** Of a corporation, the excess of net assets over the total face value of its shares. **3.** *Insurance.* The assets of a company in excess of those requisite to meet its entire liabilities. **4.** In the State of Maine, a minor unorganized territorial division.

— *a.* Being or constituting a surplus; more than sufficient.

sur'plus-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Surplus; excess. **2.** *Law.* In pleading, unnecessary or irrelevant matter.

sur-pris'al (sŭr-prīz'ăl), *n.* A surprising; state of surprise.

sur-prise' (-prīz'), *v. t.;* SUR-PRISED' (-prīzd'); -PRIS'ING (-prīz'ĭng). [Prob. fr. OF. *soupris, souspris,* p. p. of *souprendre, sousprendre,* to surprise; *sous-,* for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere;* but confused with OF. *sorprendre.* See SURPRISE, *n.*] **1.** To come upon or attack unexpectedly. **2.** To take unawares; capture by unexpected attack; as, to *surprise* a fort. **3.** To strike with wonder, astonishment, or confusion, by something

sudden, unexpected, or remarkable. **4.** To cause (one) to do something, or to bring (one) into some state, in a sudden and unexpected way; — with *into;* as, he *surprised* him into a confession.

Syn. Astonish, amaze, astound, perplex, bewilder, overwhelm, confound, dumfound. — **Surprise, astonish, amaze, astound.** To **surprise** is to strike with wonder, esp. at something unexpected; **astonish** is stronger, and implies the shock of sudden surprise, esp. at something unaccountable; to **amaze** is to overwhelm with bewildered wonder; to **astound** is to stun or stupefy with amazement.

— *n.* [F. *surprise,* fr. *surprendre,* p. p. *surpris,* OF. *sorprendre sorpris; sor-* (see SUR-) + *prendre.* See SURPRISE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of coming upon, or taking, unawares; surprisal. **2.** State of being surprised; emotion excited by what is sudden and unexpected; astonishment. **3.** Anything sudden and unexpected, esp. when causing astonishment; as, what a *surprise!* — **Syn.** Wonder, amazement. — **sur-pris'er** (sŭr-prīz'ẽr), *n.*

sur-pris'ing (-prīz'ĭng), *p. a.* Exciting wonder; amazing. — **Syn.** Extraordinary, unexpected, astonishing, striking. — **sur-pris'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **sur-pris'ing-ness,** *n.*

sur're-but'tal (sûr'rẽ-bŭt'ăl), *n. Law.* Act of supporting, or giving evidence to maintain, a surrebutter.

sur're-but'ter (-bŭt'ẽr), *n. Common-Law Pleading.* The reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

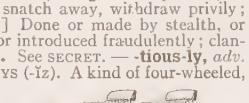
sur're-join'der (sûr'rẽ-join'dẽr), *n. Law.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

sur-ren'der (sŭ-rĕn'dẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. AF. *surrendre* to deliver up, inf. as n. See SUR-; RENDER.] **1.** A yielding one's person or a thing into the power of another. **2.** *Insurance.* The voluntary cancellation of the legal liability of the company by the insured and beneficiary for a consideration (called the **surrender value**).

— *v. t.* **1.** To render up or back. *Obs.* **2.** To yield to the power of another; give up on compulsion or demand. **3.** To give up possession of; yield; relinquish; as, to *surrender* a right. **4.** To yield to any influence, emotion, etc.; — used reflexively; as, to *surrender* one's self to grief. — **Syn.** See RELINQUISH. — *v. i.* To give up to the power of another; yield. — **sur-ren'der-er,** *n.*

sur'rep-ti'tious (sŭr'ĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *surreptícius,* fr. *surripere, subripere,* to snatch away, withdraw privily; *sub* + *rapere* to snatch.] Done or made by stealth, or without authority; made or introduced fraudulently; clandestine; stealthy. — **Syn.** See SECRET. — **-tious-ly,** *adv.*

sur'rey (sûr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -REYS (-ĭz). A kind of four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage.



Surrey.

sur'ro-gate (-ō-gāt), *n.* [L. *surrogatus,* p. p. of *surrogare, subrogare,* to substitute; *sub* under + *rogare* to ask.] **1.** A deputy; substitute. **2.** The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, usually of a bishop or his chancellor, esp. one who grants marriage licenses. **3.** A judicial officer who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills and testaments, the settlement of estates, etc. *Local, U. S.*

— (-gāt), *v. t.* & -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). To put in the place of another; substitute; as: **a** *Law.* To subrogate. **b** *Civil Law.* To appoint (another) as successor to one's self.

sur-round' (sŭ-round'), *v. t.* [OF. *suronder, soronder,* to overflow, LL. *superundare;* L. *super* over + *undare* to rise in waves, overflow, fr. *unda* wave. The English sense is due to the influence of E. *round.*] **1.** To inclose on all sides; encompass. **2.** *Mil.* To inclose, as a body of troops, so as to cut off communication or retreat; invest, as a city. — **Syn.** Encircle, environ, hem in.

sur-round'ings, *n. pl.* The things which surround or environ; external or attending circumstances, conditions, etc.

sur'tax' (sûr'tăks'), *n.* An additional or extra tax, as in the schedule of railroad rates or in customs duties. — (sûr'-tăks'; sûr-tăks'), *v. t.* To impose an additional tax on.

sur-tout' (sŭr-tōōt'; -tōō'; *F.* sür'tōō'), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *tout* all.] A man's overcoat, esp. when long and close-fitting.

sur-veil'lance (sŭr-vāl'yăns; -ăns), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over; *sur* over + *veiller* to watch, L. *vigilare.*] Oversight; close watch. — **Syn.** See OVERSIGHT.

sur-veil'lant (-vāl'yănt; -vāl'ănt), *n.* [F.] An overseer; supervisor; also, a spy. — *a.* Overseeing; watchful. *Rare.*

sur-vey' (-vā'), *v. t.* [OF. *surveoir, sorveeir; sur, sor,* over + *veoir, veeir,* to see, L. *videre.*] **1.** To inspect; look over or about, as from a height. **2.** To view with scrutinizing eye; scrutinize; as, he *surveyed* me in silence. **3.** To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, etc.; as, to *survey* a building. **4.** To determine and delineate the form, extent, position, etc., of, by means of linear and angular measurements; as, to *survey* a harbor.

sur'vey (sûr'vā; sŭr-vā'), *n.* **1.** Act, process, operation, or result of surveying. **2.** An examination, esp. an official examination, with reference to condition, quantity, or quality. **3.** The operation of finding and delineating the contour, dimensions, position, etc., by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry, as of any part of the earth's surface; also, a measured plan and description of any place, or of a road or line through it. — **Syn.** Review, retrospect, prospect.

sur-vey'ing (sŭr-vā'ĭng), *n.* Act, occupation, or science of [making surveys (sense 3).]

sur-vey'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes a survey. **2.** One who surveys or measures land surfaces, mines, etc.; one who practices the art of surveying. **3.** *Customs.* An officer charged with ascertaining the quantity and value of imported merchandise; a gauger. *U. S.*

sur-vey'or-ship, *n.* The office of surveyor.

sur-viv'al (-vīv'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of surviving; a living or continuing longer than another person, thing, or event; an outliving. **2.** Any habit, usage, or belief remaining after the conditions which caused it have passed away.

survival of the fittest. See NATURAL SELECTION.

sur-vive' (-vīv'), *v. t.;* -VIVED (-vīvd'); -VIV'ING (-vīv'ĭng). [F. *survivre,* L. *supervivere; super* over + *vivere* to live.] To live beyond the life or existence of; outlive; outlast. — **Syn.** See OUTLIVE. — *v. i.* To remain alive or existent. — **sur-viv'ing** (-vīv'ĭng), *p. a.* — **sur-viv'or** (-ẽr), *n.*

sur-viv'or-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a survivor. **2.** *Law.* The right of the survivor or survivors of two or more persons having joint interests in an estate or other property to take the interest of any of the number dying.

sus-cept'ance (sŭ-sĕp'tăns), *n. Elec.* The wattless component of admittance, the energy component being conductance. Admittance is the vector sum of these two components at right angles, that is, the wattless current in amperes divided by the electromotive force in volts.

sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions. **2.** Sensibility; impressibility; sensitiveness; — often used in *pl.* **3.** *Magnetism.* A coefficient equal to the ratio of the magnetization to the magnetizing force. Symbol, *k.* — **Syn.** Capability, sensibility, feeling, emotion. See SENSE.

sus-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *suscipere, -ceptum,* to take up, admit; *sub-* + *capere* to take.] **1.** Capable of admitting any change, affection, influence, or condition; readily acted on; — used with *of* before an action, process, or condition (as, a body *susceptible* of change), with *to* before an influence or agency (as, everyone is *susceptible* to kindness). **2.** Capable of impression mentally; having nice sensibility; sensitive; also, easily made amorous. — **sus-cep'ti-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sus-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*

sus-cep'tion (sŭ-sĕp'shŭn) *n.* [L. *susceptio.* See SUSCEPTIBLE.] A taking or assuming; assumption. *Rare.*

sus-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Susceptible. — **sus-cep'tive-ness,** *n.* — **sus'cep-tiv'i-ty** (sŭs'ĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sus'lik (sŭs'lĭk), *n.* [Russ. *súslik.*] A spermophile, or ground squirrel (*Citellus citillus*), of northeastern Europe and northwestern Asia; in *pl.*, the spermophiles.

sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *v. t.* [F. *suspecter,* or L. *suspectare,* v. freq. fr. *suspicere* to look up, admire, look at secretly or askance; mistrust; *sub* + *specere* to look.] **1.** To imagine to be, occur, happen, etc.; surmise; as, to *suspect* danger. **2.** To imagine to be guilty, without proof; as, to *suspect* one of lying. **3.** To doubt; mistrust; distrust. — *v. i.* To suspect anything; be suspicious.

— *n.* One suspected; now, a person suspected of crime.

sus-pect'er, *n.* One who suspects.

sus-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [F. *suspendre,* L. *suspendere, -pensum; sub* + *pendere* to hang.] **1.** To attach to something above; cause to depend; hang; hence: to hold as if by hanging; as, dust *suspended* in air. **2.** To cause to cease for a time; interrupt; intermit; stay; as, to *suspend* a hearing. **3.** To hold in an undetermined or undecided state; as, to *suspend* judgment. **4.** To withhold for a time on certain conditions; as, to *suspend* sentence on a convicted man. **5.** To debar temporarily (from a privilege, office, function, etc.); as, to *suspend* a student. **6.** To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, to *suspend* the rules. — *v. i.* To cease temporarily from operation; esp., to stop payment, or not to meet obligations; — said of a business concern.

sus-pend'er (-pĕn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, suspends. **2.** Specif., one of two supporting bands arranged to pass over the shoulders and fasten to the trousers; — commonly in *pl.* Called also a *pair of suspenders.*

sus-pense' (-pĕns'), *n.* [F. *suspens,* a., *en suspens* in suspense, fr. L. *suspensus* suspended.] **1.** State of being suspended. **2.** State of uncertainty, usually with anxiety or expectation; indecision. **3.** Cessation; pause; suspension.

sus-pen'sion (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of suspending, or state of being suspended. **2.** Stoppage of payment or of meeting obligations; failure; — used of a business con-

cern. **3.** State of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but undissolved in, a fluid, and are separable by straining; any substance in this state. **4.** A device by which something, as a magnetic needle, is suspended. **5.** *Music.* **a** The holding over of one or more tones of a chord into the following chord, thus producing a momentary discord, suspending an expected concord. **b** The tone or tones thus held over. — **Syn.** Delay, interruption, stop.

suspension bridge. A bridge having its roadway suspended, usually by rods, from a freely hanging cable or cables;

New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge: total length, 6,016 ft.; river span, 1,595.5 ft.; completed in 1883.

— sometimes inaccurately used of a free-arched bridge, with roadway suspended from a trussed arched girder.

sus-pen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; hesitating. **2.** Tending to suspend or stop the activity in operation of something. — **-pen'sive-ly,** *adv.*

sus-pen'sor (sŭs-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* A suspensory.

sus-pen'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Suspended; also, fitted or serving to suspend; as, a *suspensory* muscle. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). That which suspends, or holds up, as a truss or bandage.

suspensory ligament, *Anat.,* in the eye, an annular fibrous membrane supporting the lens. See EYE, *Illust.*

sus-pi'cion (-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *suspecion,* L. *suspectio* a looking up to, an esteeming highly, suspicion. See SUSPECT.] **1.** Act or fact of suspecting; imagination or apprehension of something, esp. of something wrong or hurtful, without proof or on slight evidence; also, mistrust; doubt. **2.** Slight degree; a suggestion; hint; as, there was a *suspicion* of sarcasm in his remarks. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, diffidence. See DOUBT.

sus-pi'cion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to suspicion, esp. the morbid suspicions marking incipient insanity.

sus-pi'cious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Inclined to suspect; distrustful. **2.** Indicating suspicion. **3.** Open or liable to suspicion; such as arouses suspicion or mistrust; questionable; as, *suspicious* circumstances. — **Syn.** Jealous, doubtful. — **sus-pi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **sus-pi'cious-ness,** *n.*

sus-pire' (-pīr'), *v. i.* [L. *suspirare* to breathe out, sigh.] To sigh. *Rare.* — **sus'pi-ra'tion** (sŭs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

sus-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* [OF. *sustenir,* L. *sustinere; sub* + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To bear up from or as from below; uphold; support. **2.** To keep from falling, sinking, or the like; as, a rope *sustains* a weight. **3.** Hence: to keep from sinking, as in despondency, etc.; as, hope *sustains* him. **4.** To maintain, carry on, or keep up, as a conversation, an effort, etc. **5.** To maintain, or support with the needs of life; as, food enough to *sustain* a man. **6.** To aid; comfort; relieve; also, to vindicate, as one's honor. **7.** To suffer; bear; undergo; as, to *sustain* a loss. **8.** To undergo without failing or yielding; bear up under; as, to *sustain* a shock. **9.** To allow, support, or admit, as valid; as, the court *sustained* the suit. **10.** To prove; maintain; as, to *sustain* a statement. — **sus-tain'a-ble,** *a.* — **sus-tain'er,** *n.*

sus'te-nance (sŭs'tē-năns), *n.* **1.** Act of sustaining, or bearing. **2.** Act of maintaining or causing to subsist; support; maintenance; subsistence. **3.** That which supports life; food; provisions; means of living. — **Syn.** See LIVING.

sus'ten-tac'u-lar (sŭs'tĕn-tăk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *sustentaculum* a support.] *Anat.* Supporting.

sus ten-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A sustaining or being sustained; support. **2.** Maintenance; sustenance.

sus'ten-ta-tive (sŭs'tĕn-tā-tĭv), *a.* Adapted to sustain or nourish; also, adapted to strengthen or corroborate.

su-sur'rant (sū-sŭr'ănt), *a.* [L. *susurrans,* p. pr. of *susurrare* to whisper.] Whispering. *Rare.*

su-sur'rate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *susurrare.*] To whisper. *Rare.* — **su'sur-ra'tion** (sū'sŭ-rā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

sut'ler (sŭt'lẽr), *n.* [D. *zoetelaar,* OD. *soetelaar,* a small trader, esp. in camps.] One who follows an army and sells provisions, liquors, etc., to the troops. — **sut'ler-ship,** *n.*

su'tra (sōō'trä), *n.; pl.* SUTRAS (-träz). [Skr. *sūtra* a thread, a string of rules, an aphorism, fr. *siv* to sew.] *Brahmanism & Buddhism.* **1. a** A precept; an aphorism. **b** A collection of such aphorisms. **2.** [*cap.*] In *pl.* A body of Hindu aphoristic literature, forming a link between the Vedic and later Sanskrit literature.

sut-tee' (sŭ-tē'), *n.* [Skr. *satī* a faithful wife, fem. of *sant* existing, real, true, good, p. pr. of *as* to be.] A Hindu widow who cremates herself, or is cremated, on the funeral pile of her husband; also, such cremation. The practice is now practically obsolete. — **sut-tee'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sut'tle (sŭt'l), *a. Com.* Light; — designating the weight of packed goods when the tare has been deducted, but (esp. formerly) not the tret. — *n.* Suttle weight.

su'ture (sū'tūr), *n.* [L. *sutura,* fr. *suere, sutum,* to sew.] **1.** Act of sewing; also, the seam or seamlike line along which two things or parts are sewed or united. **2.** *Surg.* **a** The uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching. **b** The stitch by which the parts are united. **3.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The line of union, or seam, in an immovable articulation; also, such an articulation. **4. a** *Bot.* The line, or seam, formed by the union of two adjacent margins. **b** A line of dehiscence.

— *v. t.;* -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING. To unite by sutures; to join by sewing or stitching. — **su'tur-al** (sū'tūr-ăl), *a.* — **su'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

su'ze-rain (sū'zĕ-rān), *n.* [F., formed fr. *sus* above, L. *susum, sursum,* upward, after the analogy of *souverain* sovereign.] **1.** A superior lord to whom fealty is due; lord paramount. **2.** *Internat. Law.* A state that exercises political control over another state in relation to which it is sovereign.

su'ze-rain-ty (-tĭ), *n.* The dominion, authority, or relation of a suzerain in respect of the subject person or state.

swab (swŏb), *n.* [See SWABBER.] **1.** A kind of mop for cleaning floors, decks, etc. **2.** A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, for applying medicaments, giving nourishment, etc., to a sick person. **3.** A sponge, or other substance, attached to a long rod, for cleaning a firearm. — *v. t.;* SWABBED (swŏbd); SWAB'BING. To clean with or as with a swab; mop.

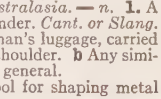
swab'ber (-ẽr), *n.* [D. *zwabber.*] **1.** One who uses a swab; contemptuously, one fit only for menial work. **2.** A swab.

Swa'bi-an (swā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the medieval German duchy of Swabia, which comprised Baden, Württemberg, and part of Bavaria and Switzerland; also, of or pert. to modern Swabia or its inhabitants. — **Swa'bi-an,** *n.*

swad'dle (swŏd'l), *n.* [AS. *sweðel,* fr. *sweðian* to bind.] Anything used to swaddle with; swaddling band. — *v. t.;* -DLED (-ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To bind as with a bandage; wrap tightly with clothes; swathe; — used esp. of infants. **swaddling band, cloth,** *or* **clout,** a band or cloth wrapped round an infant, esp. a newborn infant.

swag (swăg), *v. i.;* SWAGGED (swăgd); SWAG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** *Obs. or Dial.* **a** To sway; swing. **b** To sag. **2.** To tramp carrying a swag. See SWAG, *n.,* 3. *Australasia.* — *n.* **1.** A swaying. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Booty; plunder. *Cant. or Slang.* **3.** *Australasia.* **a** A tramping bushman's luggage, carried in a long roll on the back or over the shoulder. **b** Any similar roll of luggage; hence, luggage in general.

swage (swāj), *n.* [F. *suage.*] A tool for shaping metal work by striking with a hammer or sledge. — *v. t.;* SWAGED (swājd); SWAG'ING (swāj'ĭng). To shape with a swage.



1 Bottom, and 2 Top, Swage used by Blacksmiths.

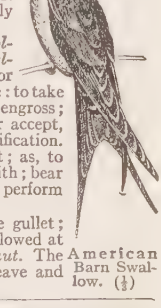
swage block. A perforated iron or steel block, with grooved sides, used for heading bolts and swaging large objects.

swag'ger (swăg'ẽr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *swag.*] **1.** To walk with a conceited swing or strut; walk and act pompously. **2.** To boast or brag noisily; bluster. — **Syn.** See STRUT. — *n.* Act or manner of one who swaggers. — **swag'ger-er,** *n.*

swain (swān), *n.* [From Scand.] **1.** A servant; squire. *Obs.* **2.** A young rustic; esp., a country gallant or lover. — **swain'ish,** *a.* — **swain'ish-ness,** *n.*

swale (swāl), *n.* A slight depression or valley, often wet and covered with rank vegetation. *Local or Dial.*

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *n.* [AS. *swealwe, swalwe.*] **1.** Any of a family (*Hirundinidæ*) of small long-winged passerine birds noted for their graceful flight and regular migrations. In some species the tail is deeply forked. **2.** Any of certain swifts superficially like swallows, as the chimney swift.



American Barn Swallow. (⅓)

swal'low, *v. t.* [ME. *swolewen, swolwen, swelwen, swelghen,* AS. *swelgan.*] **1.** To take through the gullet, or esophagus, into the stomach. **2.** Hence: to take in or absorb in any manner; ingulf; engross; seize and consume. **3.** To receive or accept, as statements, etc., esp. without verification. *Now Colloq.* **4.** To retract; recant; as, to *swallow* one's words. **5.** To put up with; bear patiently, as an affront. — *v. i.* To perform the act of swallowing something.

— *n.* **1.** Act of swallowing. **2.** The gullet; throat. *Rare.* **3.** As much as is swallowed at once; as, a *swallow* of water. **4.** *Naut.* The aperture in a block between the sheave and frame through which the rope reeves.

swal'low-er, *n.* One who, or that which, swallows.

swal'low-tail' (swŏl'ō-tāl'), *n.* **1.** A swallow's tail, or a tail similarly forked and tapering. **2.** Any of numerous large butterflies (*Papilio* and allied genera) having the hind wing produced into a tail-like process. **3.** A swallow-tailed coat; an evening coat. *Colloq.*

swal'low-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a deeply forked tail like that of a barn swallow; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat.

swal'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **1.** = CELANDINE. **2.** Any of various asclepiadaceous plants, esp. a European species (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*), the root of which is emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.

swam (swăm), *pret.* of SWIM.

swamp (swŏmp), *n.* Wet, spongy land; marshy ground away from the seashore, or an area or region of such land. — *v. t.* **1.** To plunge or sink into a swamp. **2.** To cause (a boat) to fill with water; sink by filling with water. **3.** To submerge; overwhelm; as, *swamped* with letters. — *v. i.* **1.** To sink or stick in a swamp; hence, to become involved in insuperable difficulties. **2.** To become filled with water, as a boat; founder; sink; hence, to be ruined.

swamp'y (swŏm'pĭ), *a.;* SWAMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Consisting of swamp; swamplike.

swan (swŏn), *n.* [AS. *swan.*] **1.** Any of certain aquatic birds (subfamily *Cygninæ*) of the duck family, related to but larger than the geese, noted for their graceful movements when swimming. With two exceptions, all have pure white plumage when adult. **2.** A sweet singer, or a poet noted for grace and melody. Cf. SWAN SONG.

Australian Black Swan.

swang (swăng). Archaic or Scot. & dial. pret. of SWING.

swan'herd' (swŏn'hûrd'), *n.* One who tends swans.

swan maiden. *Myth.* An elf or fairy capable of becoming maiden or swan at will by donning or doffing a magic garment, the **swan shift**, or covering of swan's feathers.

swan'neck' (swŏn'nĕk'), *n.* Something curved more or less like the neck of a swan, as a pipe or tube.

swan'ner-y (swŏn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A place where swans are bred.

swan pan. Var. of SUAN PAN.

swan's'-down' (swŏnz'doun'), *or* **swans'down',** *n.* **1.** The down, or fine, soft feathers, of the swan. **2.** A soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton.

swan'skin' (swŏn'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a swan with the down, or feathers. **2.** Canton flannel.

swan song. The fabled death song of the swan; hence, a work of a poet, composer, etc., produced just before death.

swan'-up'ping (-ŭp'ĭng), *n.* [From *swan* + *up*, prep. & adv.] The practice or process of marking young swans for the owners; specif., an annual expedition for this purpose on the river Thames, England. *Eng.*

swap, swop (swŏp), *v. t. & i.* To exchange; barter; as, to *swap* horses, knives. — *n.* An exchange; a barter; as, a good *swap. All Colloq. or Dial.*

sward (swôrd), *n.* [AS. *sweard.*] **1.** Skin; rind. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** The grassy surface of land; turf. — *v. t. & i.* To cover, or be covered, with sward.

sware (swâr). Archaic or dial. pret. of SWEAR.

swarf (swôrf), *n.* Fine metallic particles removed by a cutting tool; specif., chippings, etc., from soft iron castings, used as a reducing agent in certain chemical manufactures.

swarm (swôrm), *v. i. & t.* To climb; shin. *Colloq. or Dial.*

swarm, *n.* [AS. *swearm.*] **1.** A large number or mass of small animals, esp. insects in motion. **2.** A great number of honeybees, with a queen, emigrating from a hive to start a new colony; loosely, a colony of honeybees settled permanently in a hive. **3.** *Biol.* An aggregation of free-floating or free-swimming unicellular organisms; — applied usually to zoöspores. **4.** A multitude, as of people in motion, or of inanimate objects; as, a *swarm* of meteorites. — **Syn.** Crowd, throng. See FLOCK.

— *v. i.* **1.** To depart from a hive and emigrate in a body to form a new colony: — said of bees. **2.** To appear or collect in a crowd, like bees; throng together. **3.** To be thronged with beings in motion; as, the air *swarms* with flies; the city *swarms* with soldiers. **4.** *Biol.* To move about actively, as zoöspores, spermatozoa, and the like. — *v. t.* To crowd or throng.

swarm'er, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* a One who, or that which, swarms. **b** A swarm spore. **2.** A metal plug for a crack, as in a forging.

swarm spore. *Biol.* A zoöspore; any minute motile spore produced in large numbers.

swart (swôrt), *a.* [AS. *sweart* black.] Dark-hued; swarthy.

swarth (swôrth), *n.* [Var. of *sward.*] Sward. *Chiefly Poet.*

swarth, *n.* Var. of SWATH.

swarth, *a.* Swarthy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swarth'y (swôr'thĭ; -thĭ), *a.;* SWARTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ĕr; -thĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Dark-hued; tawny; swart. — **Syn.** See DUSKY. — **swarth'i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ; -thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **swarth'i-ness,** *n.*

swart'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being swart.

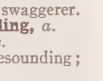
swash (swŏsh), *v. i.* **1.** To dash or move noisily with or as with a splashing sound; splash. **2.** To bluster; brag. — *v. t.* To dash or splash about, as water. — *n.* **1.** A dashing or splashing of water against something, or the noise due to it. **2. a** A narrow channel of water within a sand bank, or between a sand bank and shore. **b** A bar over which the sea washes. **3.** Worthless stuff; weak, characterless literary matter; trash. *Slang.*

swash'buck'ler (-bŭk'lĕr), *n.* A braggart; a swaggerer. — Hence: **swash'buck'ler-ing, swash'buck'ling,** *a.*

swash'er (-ĕr), *n.* A blusterer; braggart. *Rare.*

swash'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Swaggering; braggart. **2.** Resounding; crushing; as, *swashing* blows.

swas'ti-ka, swas'ti-ca (swăs'tĭ-kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *svastika,* fr. *svasti* welfare; *su* well + *asti* being.] A certain kind of symbol or ornament (see *Illust.*) of great antiquity. Many modified forms exist, while various decorative designs, as the Greek fret, are derived from, or closely associated with, it. Called also *fylfot* and *gammadion.*



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swath (swŏth; swōth), *n.* [AS. *swaðu* track, Swastika. trace.] **1.** A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe. **2.** The whole sweep of a scythe or a machine in mowing or cradling, or the path cut in one course; hence, the sweep or track of something likened to a scythe.

swathe (swāth), *v. t.;* SWATHED (swāthd); SWATH'ING (swāth'ĭng). To bind with a band, bandage, or the like; also, to wrap (a bandage, band, or the like) about something. — *n.* A bandage; band. — **swath'er** (swāth'ĕr), *n.*

sway (swā), *v. t.* [ME. *sweyen,* prob. fr. Scand.] **1.** To wield with the hand; swing. **2.** To cause to incline to one side or another, or from side to side; hence: to turn aside; warp, as judgment. **3.** To influence or direct; govern; guide. **4.** *Naut.* To hoist or set up, esp. by throwing the weight of the body on a halyard or other rope; — often used with *up.* — **Syn.** Bias, rule, swing, move, wave, wield. — *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn to one side by weight or influence; to lean; incline. **2.** To turn one's way; to bend one's course; to go. **3.** To swing from side to side; oscillate; fluctuate. **4.** To have weight or influence. **5.** To bear sway; rule; govern. — **Syn.** See SHAKE.

— *n.* **1.** Act of swaying; a swinging motion, as of a rolling ship; esp., the swing or sweep of a weapon. **2.** Influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side; as, the *sway* of desires. **3.** Preponderance; turn or cast of balance. *Rare.* **4.** Rule; dominion; control; as, to bear *sway.* — **Syn.** Power, empire, direction.

sway'-backed' (-băkt'), **swayed,** *a.* Having the back abnormally hollow or sagged; — said of horses, cows, etc.

Swa'zi (swä'zē), *n.; pl.* -ZIS (-zēz). A Bantu of an intelligent, industrious tribe of Swaziland, South Africa.

sweal (swēl), *v. i.* [AS. *swelan.*] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; hence, to waste away. *Obs. or Scot.*

swear (swâr), *v. i.; pret.* SWORE (swōr; 57), *Obs.* SWARE (swâr); *p. p.* SWORN (swōrn; 57); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAR'ING. [AS. *swerian.*] **1.** To utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for its truth; also, to affirm solemnly by a sacred object, as the Bible, Koran, etc. **2.** To make a promise, threat, vow, etc., on oath; vow. **3.** *Law.* To take oath; give evidence or state on oath. **4.** To use the name of God or sacred things profanely; curse. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God or a sacred object for the truth of the declaration. **2.** To make (a promise, threat, etc.) on oath; vow. **3.** *Law.* To bind by an oath; administer an oath to. **4.** To declare or charge on oath; as, he *swore* treason against his friend. **5.** To appeal to by or with an oath. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See BLASPHEMY. — **swear'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

sweat (swĕt), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWEAT *or* SWEAT'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAT'ING. [AS. *swætan,* fr. *swat,* n., sweat.] **1.** To excrete sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire. **2.** To exude moisture, as green plants when closely packed, etc. **3.** To be excreted, or to exude, through the pores of the skin or through any porous body. **4.** To condense moisture in drops on the surface, as a pitcher of water on a hot day. *Colloq.* **5.** To work hard; drudge. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to perspire. **2.** To exude; as, to *sweat* blood. **3.** To wet with perspiration; as, to *sweat* a collar. **4.** To cause to exude moisture; specif., to subject to fermentation, as tobacco. **5.** To heat in order to extract an easily fusible constituent; extract in this way; as, to *sweat* bismuth ore. **6.** *Mech.* To heat (as solder) until it runs, esp. between surfaces to unite them; hence, to unite by such means. **7.** To extort property or labor from by exaction or oppression, as by a system (the **sweating system**) of taking advantage of the necessities of employees to overwork them, usually for unduly low wages. **8.** To get information from by close questioning. *Colloq. or Cant.*

to sweat coin, to remove particles of coin, esp. gold coin, by shaking the coins together in a bag.

— *n.* **1.** Perspiration. **2.** Act or fact of sweating; state of one who sweats; esp., perspiration induced medicinally. **3.** That which produces perspiration; esp., hard work; drudgery. **4.** Moisture issuing from any substance; as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack. **5.** The sweating sickness. *Obs.* **6.** An exercise given a horse before a race. — **Syn.** See PERSPIRATION.

sweat'er (swĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, sweats; as: **a** A sudorific. **b** A kind of thick woolen jacket or jersey. **c** An employer who makes use of the sweating system. *Colloq.*

sweat gland. *Anat.* A gland that secretes sweat, occurring, in man, in great numbers in most of the skin.

sweat'i-ly (swĕt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sweaty manner.

sweat'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sweaty.

sweating sickness. A febrile epidemic characterized by profuse sweating, often fatal within two or three hours, that appeared in England in the 15th and 16th centuries.

sweat'shop' (swĕt'shŏp'), *n.* A workroom where employees are under the sweating system (see SWEAT, *v. t.*, 7).

sweat'y (swĕt'ĭ), *a.*; SWEAT'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Moist with sweat. **2.** Consisting of or like sweat. **3.** Causing sweat; hence: laborious; toilsome.

Swede (swēd), *n.* **1.** One of the people of Sweden. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] A rutabaga.

Swe'den-bor'gi-an (swē'dĕn-bôr'jĭ-ăn), *n.* One who holds the religious doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish mystic philosopher and religious writer. — **Swe'den-bor'gi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Swed'ish (swēd'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sweden, its inhabitants, or their language.

Swedish movements, *Med.*, a system of exercise, active and passive, of different muscles and joints of the body.

— *n.* **1.** The language of Sweden, which as a literary language began to develop in the 14th century. It is an Indo-European tongue. **2.** *Collective pl.* The inhabitants of Sweden; Swedes.

sweep (swēp), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SWEPT (swĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEEP'ING. [ME. *swepen*, fr. *swopen*, or its source. See SWOOP, *v.*] **1.** To move or pass with swiftness or force, as if brushing the surface of anything; move or pass swiftly, esp. with an easy gliding or swinging motion. **2.** To move or pass with stateliness or dignity; as, she *swept* from the room. **3.** To pass or extend with a wide range or effect; pass over anything comprehensively; as, a plague *swept* over the country. **4.** To clean rooms, etc., by brushing with or as with a broom. — *v. t.* **1.** To drive or carry along or off by or as by brushing. **2.** To pass a broom or the like across (a surface) so as to remove loose dirt, dust, etc. **3.** To carry or drag trailing upon the ground, as the train of a gown, etc. **4.** To brush, pass, draw, or the like, against, over, or along, with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* the strings of a banjo; also, to pass or move (something) with or as with a brushing motion. **5.** To pass over, or traverse searchingly, as with the eye; as, to *sweep* the horizon.

— *n.* **1.** Act of sweeping; as: **a** A clearing out or away. **b** Act of viewing or surveying comprehensively; also, the region so viewed; as, a *sweep* of woodland. **2.** Motion of a sweeping nature; as, to row with an easy *sweep;* also, the compass or range of such motion or of anything regarded as having such motion; as, the *sweep* of a storm; the *sweep* of the eye. **3.** A bend; curve. **4.** *Naut.* A long oar for propulsion or steering. **5.** One who sweeps; specif., a chimney sweeper. **6.** The sweepings of workshops where precious metals are worked; — usually in *pl.* **7.** *Physics.* A settling of a substance, or tendency to settle, to thermal equilibrium. **8.** A long pole pivoted to the top of a post, to raise and lower a bucket for drawing water. **9.** *Card Playing.* In casino, a pairing of all the cards on the board, and so removing them all; in whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand. **10.** = SWEEPSTAKES, 3. — **sweep'er,** *n.*

sweep'ing (swēp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, sweeps. **2.** In *pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish.

sweep'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Moving swiftly and violently; also, of great range or scope; as, a *sweeping* flood or accusation. **2.** That sweeps or cleans with or as with a broom or brush. — **sweep'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **sweep'ing-ness,** *n.*

sweep'stake' (swēp'stāk'), *n.* A winning of all the stakes or prizes by one contestant. — *adv.* Sweepingly.

sweep'stakes' (-stāks'), *n.* **1.** = SWEEPSTAKE. **2.** The whole stake on an event, esp. on a horse race, awarded by agreement either all to the winner or in shares to several; — used either as *sing.* or *pl.* **3.** A race for a sweepstakes.

sweep'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Moving with a sweeping motion. **2.** Of the nature of a wide sweep, curve, or bend. *Colloq.*

sweet (swēt), *a.* [AS. *swēte.*] **1. a** Having a certain agreeable taste or flavor characteristic of sugar; saccharine; sugary; — opp. to *sour* or *bitter.* **b** Having a fresh taste; fresh; — opp. to *sour, rancid, stale,* etc. **2.** Hence: pleasing; agreeable; as: **a** Fragrant; as, a *sweet* perfume. **b** Soft; dulcet; melodious; as, *sweet* music. **c** Pleasing to the eye; fair; as, a *sweet* face. **d** Arousing pleasing emotions; attractive; as, *sweet* dreams or fancies; hence, dear or beloved. **e** Mild; kindly; as, a *sweet* temper. **f** Dear; — formerly common in address. **3.** *Mach. & Mech.* Smooth and noiseless; as, the engine is *sweet.* **4.** Pure and salubrious; free from noxious or offensive matter; specif., not salt or salted; fresh; as, *sweet* water; *sweet* butter. **5.** Warm and fertile, as land; — opp. to *sour.* **6.** Containing sugar; not dry; — said of fermented liquors.

sweet alyssum, an annual brassicaceous plant (*Koniq maritimum*) with clusters of small fragrant white flowers. — **s. basil,** common basil. — **s. bay. a** The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). **b** An American magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) abundant along the Atlantic coast southward. — **s. cicely,** a European apiaceous plant (*Myrrhis odorata*) having an aromatic root; also, any species of a related American genus (*Washingtonia*). — **s. clover,** melilot. — **s. corn,** any variety of Indian corn having kernels with a high percentage of sugar and adapted for table use when green. — **s. fern. a** Any of several ferns (genus *Dryopteris*) having a shield-shaped indusium. **b** A small North American shrub (*Comptonia asplenifolia*) having aromatic fernlike leaves. — **s. flag,** a plant (*Acorus calamus*) of the arum family, having long flaglike leaves and a pungent rootstock. — **s. gale,** a shrub (*Myrica gale*) having bitter fragrant leaves. — **s. gum,** the liquidambar tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) of the eastern United States, having corky branches and hard brown wood. — **s. marjoram.** See MARJORAM. — **s. pea,** a garden plant (*Lathyrus odoratus*) having slender, climbing stems and large fragrant flowers. — **s. potato,** a tropical American convolvulaceous vine (*Batatas batatas*); also, its sweet farinaceous root, used as a vegetable. The plant is the original *potato.* — **s. William,** a European pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) having small flowers of many colors in dense clusters.

Leaves (⅛ nat. size) and Fruit (½ nat. size) of Sweet Gum.

— *n.* **1.** Quality of being sweet; sweetness. **2.** [*Chiefly in pl.*] That which is sweet to the taste; as: **a** A sweet dish for dessert. *Eng.* **b** Confectionery, preserves, etc. **3.** That which is sweet or pleasant in odor; a perfume. **4.** That which is pleasing to the mind. **5.** A loved one; darling. — *adv.* Sweetly.

sweet'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* The thymus (**throat or neck, sweetbread**) or pancreas (**stomach sweetbread**) of an animal (esp. a calf or a lamb) used for food.

sweet'bri'er (-brī'ĕr), *n.* Also **-bri'ar.** A European rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*) with stout prickles and single pink flowers.

sweet'en (swēt''n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sweet.

sweet'heart' (swēt'härt'), *n.* One beloved; a lover.

sweet'ing, *n.* **1.** A sweet apple. **2.** A darling; sweetheart.

sweet'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet. — **sweet'ish-ness,** *n.*

sweet'ly, *adv.* In a sweet manner.

sweet'meat' (-mēt'), *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, nuts, etc.; a confection; — usually in *pl.*

sweet'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sweet.

sweet'sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* A tropical American tree (*Annona squamosa*) or its sweet, pulpy fruit, which has a thick, green, scaly rind.

Fruit of Sweetsop.

swell (swĕl), *v. i.*; *pret.* SWELLED (swĕld); *p. p.* SWELLED or SWOL'LEN (swōl''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWELL'ING. [AS. *swellan.*] **1.** To increase in volume; grow larger; dilate; hence, to increase in force, importance, value, or the like. **2.** To rise so as to project from a given or conceived level; as, a hillock *swells* above the plain. **3.** To bulge out; protuberate. **4.** To be puffed up with or as with some emotion; be, or appear to be, pompous, bombastic, or the like; as, to *swell* with pride. **5.** To play the dandy. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To increase the size, importance, value, or the like, of; cause to rise, dilate, or increase. **2.** To raise to arrogance; puff up; inflate. **3.** *Music.* To augment gradually in loudness, as a tone.

— *n.* **1.** Act of swelling; increase in bulk, force, value, etc. **2.** A gradual rise, or rounded elevation, as of land. **3.** A long, rolling undulation of the open sea; loosely, a billow; surge. **4.** *Music.* **a** A gradual increase and decrease of the loudness or volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined; also, the sign [<<<>>>] for this. **b** A device in an organ to govern the loudness of the tones. Cf. SWELL BOX. **5.** A fashionable person; esp., one well dressed and of dashing appearance and conduct. *Colloq.*

— *a.* **1.** Swollen with pride or arrogance. *Obs.* **2.** Bearing indications of rank and importance; hence, stylish. *Slang.*

swell box. *Music.* A box or chamber, in an organ, containing the reeds or a set of pipes, and having shutters controlled, usually, by a pedal, to regulate loudness of tone.

swell'fish′ (swĕl′fĭsh′), *n.* A puffer (esp. of the genus *Spheroides* or *Lagocephalus*).

swell'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of that which swells; state of being swollen. **2.** A protuberance; prominence; esp., *Med.*, a morbid protuberance or enlargement.

swel'ter (swĕl′tẽr), *v. i.* [Freq. of ME. *swelten* to die, swoon, AS. *sweltan* to die.] To perspire profusely; also, to be faint from heat. — *v. t.* **1.** To oppress with heat. **2.** To exude, as sweat. *Rare.* — *n.* A hot or sweaty condition; haste or hurry, such as to cause this. *Colloq. or Dial.*

swel'ter-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Sultry; oppressively hot; as, a *sweltering* night. **2.** Faint from heat; as, a *sweltering* animal.

swel'try (swĕl′trĭ), *a.* Oppressively hot; sultry.

swept (swĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of SWEEP.

swerve (swûrv), *v. i.*; SWERVED (swûrvd); SWERV′ING. [AS. *sweorfan* to wipe off, file, polish.] **1.** To stray; rove. *Obs.* **2.** To go out of a straight line; deflect; turn aside. **3.** To depart or wander from what is established by law, duty, custom, or the like; deviate. — *v. t.* To turn aside. — *n.* A swerving; a turning aside.

swift (swĭft), *a.* [AS.] **1.** Moving with great speed; fleet; rapid. **2.** Approaching, happening, or accomplished with rapidity or speed; as, a *swift* revenge. **3.** Quick; impętuous; ready; alert; prompt; also, requiring quickness in execution or accomplishment. **4.** Brief; short; quickly passing. — **Syn.** Speedy, expeditious. See FAST. — *adv.* Swiftly. See FLAT, *a.*, 10.

a European Swift; *b* American Chimney Swift.

— *n.* **1.** Any of a family (*Micropodidæ*) of small, dull-colored birds allied to the humming birds and goatsuckers, but superficially resembling swallows. **2.** Any of several lizards (esp. genus *Sceloporus*) which run swiftly. **3.** A reel, or turning instrument, for winding yarn, thread, silk, wire, etc., upon. **4.** Any of the large cylinders that carry forward the material in a carding machine; also, a similar cylinder in any of various other machines.

swift'er (swĭf′tẽr), *n. Naut.* **a** A rope to hold the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it. **b** A rope to encircle a boat lengthwise, so as to strengthen and protect her. **c** The forward shroud of a lower mast. — *v. t. Naut.* To tauten, as slack standing rigging, by bringing the shrouds nearer together.

swift'ly (swĭft′lĭ), *adv.* In a swift manner.

swift'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being swift; speed.

swig (swĭg), *v. t. & i.*; SWIGGED (swĭgd); SWIG′GING. To drink in long draffs; gulp. — *n.* A long draft or drink. *Both Dial. or Colloq.*

swill (swĭl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *swilian, swillan,* to wash, gargle.] **1.** To wash; drench; rinse. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To drink or swallow greedily; guzzle. **3.** To fill, esp. with drink. — *n.* **1.** A semiliquid food for animals, esp. swine, composed of animal or vegetable refuse food, mixed with water; or skimmed or sour milk; also, garbage. **2.** Liquor; esp., liquor taken to excess. *Slang.*

swim (swĭm), *n.* [AS. *swīma* dizziness, vertigo.] A temporary dizziness or unconsciousness; a swoon; faint.

— *v. i.*; *pret.* SWAM (swăm) or SWUM (swŭm); *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWIM′MING. To be dizzy; also, to reel or appear to reel; as, the lights *swam* before his eyes.

swim, *v. i.*; for prin. parts see SWIM, to be dizzy. [AS. *swimman.*] **1.** To move or propel one's self in water, as with hands and feet, fins, etc. **2.** To move with a motion suggesting that of swimming; glide smoothly and quietly. **3.** To float, as on water. **4.** To abound; be plentifully supplied; — usually used with *in* or *with.* **5.** To be overflowed or drenched. — *v. t.* **1.** To cross, or to move over or on, by swimming. **2.** To cause to swim; float; as, to *swim* a horse. **3.** To immerse in water that the lighter parts may float; as, to *swim* wheat in order to select seed. — *n.* **1.** Act of swimming; also, a gliding motion likened to or suggesting that of swimming. **2.** The air bladder, or sound, of a fish. — **swim'mer** (swĭm′ẽr), *n.*

swim'mer-et (-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *swimmer.*] *Zoöl.* One of a series of appendages under the abdomen of many crustaceans (esp. the *Macrura*), in some cases used for swimming.

swim'ming, *n.* Vertigo; dizziness. — *p. a.* Being in a state of vertigo or dizziness; as, a *swimming* brain.

swim'ming (swĭm′ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Capable of, or habituated to, swimming; also, adapted to, or used in, swimming. **2.** Filled with or as with water; as, *swimming* eyes.

swimming bladder, the air bladder of a fish.

swim'ming-ly, *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; without obstruction; prosperously.

swin'dle (swĭn′d'l), *v. t. & i.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To cheat or defraud. — **Syn.** See CHEAT. — *n.* Act or process of swindling; a defrauding; a cheat.

swin'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who swindles; cheat; sharper.

swin'dling (-dlĭng), *n.* Act or practice of a swindler.

swine (swīn), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) [AS. *swīn.*] Any animal of the hog kind (family *Suidæ*); — chiefly used collectively and applied esp. to domestic hogs.

swine'herd' (-hûrd′), *n.* A keeper of swine.

swine pox. *Med.* A variety of the chicken pox.

swing (swĭng), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SWUNG (swŭng), *Archaic pret.* SWANG (swăng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWING′ING (swĭng′ĭng). [AS. *swingan* to scourge, to fly, to flutter.] **1.** To sway; esp., to have a regular to-and-fro motion, as of a pendulum; oscillate. **2.** To have the motion of or as of a rotating body; specif., to turn on or as on a pivot or hinge; have or take a circular or curving motion or course; as, the door *swung* open. **3.** To progress with a loose, free, swaying action; as, the troops *swung* along the road. **4.** To use or sway in, a swing. See SWING, *n.*, 6. **5.** To be executed by hanging. *Cant.* — **Syn.** See SHAKE. — *v. t.* **1.** To hang or suspend; — often used with *up.* **2.** To cause to swing, or move to and fro as if suspended; specif., to impart motion to (a swing or person in a swing). **3.** To hang on a pivot or hinges or between end supports; as, to *swing* a door or hammock. **4.** To cause to move around from one side, position, or direction to another, as about a pivot; also, to wield; brandish; as, to *swing* a sword. **5.** To handle; manage; as, to *swing* a business deal. *Cant.*

— *n.* **1.** Act or process of swinging. **2.** Arc or extent through which an object swings; also, power exerted by something swinging. **3.** A characteristic lilt or rhythmic movement of a literary passage or style. **4.** Natural bent or bias; tendency; also, free scope; as, he was given full *swing* in the business. **5.** That which swings or is swung. **6.** A line, cord, or the like, hanging loose, on which anything may swing; esp., an apparatus, commonly a suspended loop of rope carrying a seat, on which one may sit and swing. — **Syn.** Sway, oscillation, vibration; lilt.

swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.*; SWINGED (swĭnjd); SWINGE′ING (swĭn′jĭng). [AS. *swengan* to shake, causative of *swingan.* See SWING.] To beat; scourge; whip. — **swing'er** (swĭn′jẽr), *n.*

swinge'ing (swĭn′jĭng), *p. a.* Huge; striking. *Colloq.*

swing'er (swĭng′ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, swings.

swin'gle (swĭng′g'l), *n.* [AS. *swingel, swingele,* a stroke, blow, whip.] **1.** A wooden instrument like a large knife used for beating and cleaning flax. **2.** The swiple of a flail. — *v. t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). To clean by beating with a swingle; as, to *swingle* flax.

swin'gle-bar' (-bär′), *n.* A swingletree.

swin'gle-tree' (-trē′), *n.* A whippletree. See SINGLETREE.

swing'tree' (swĭng′trē′), *n.* A swingletree.

swin'ish (swīn′ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to, like, or befitting swine; gross; beastly. — **swin'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **swin'ish-ness,** *n.*

swink (swĭnk), *v. i. & t.*; *pret.* SWANK (swăngk), SWONK (swŏngk); *p. p.* SWONK'EN (swŏngk′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWINK′ING. [AS. *swincan.*] To labor; toil; work. *Archaic.*

swipe (swīp), *n.* [AS. *swipu* whip, chastisement.] **1.** A pump handle, a starting lever for a portable engine, or the like; a sweep. See SWEEP, *n.*, 8. **2.** A strong blow given with a sweeping motion. — *v. t.*; SWIPED (swīpt); SWIP′ING (swīp′ĭng). To give a swipe (sense 2) to.

swi'ple (swīp′l), *n.* [See SWIPE.] That part of a flail which strikes the grain in threshing; a swingle.

swirl (swûrl), *v. i.* To move with an eddying or whirling motion; whirl. — *v. t.* To cause to swirl, or whirl. — *n.* A whirling motion, or something having such a motion; an eddy; whirl. — **swirl'y** (swûr′lĭ), *a. Chiefly Scot.*

swish (swĭsh), *v. t. & i.* To wave, sway, or move, making a sound represented by the word "swish." — *n.* A rustling sound, as of small waves on a shore or of silk skirts.

Swiss (swĭs), *a.* [F. *suisse.*] Of or pert. to Switzerland or the Swiss. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Switzerland.

switch (swĭch), *n.* **1.** A small, flexible twig or rod. **2.** The end of the tail in some animals, as a cow or ox. **3.** A separate tress of real or false hair, attached at one end to a cord or stem, worn by women to increase the apparent mass of their own hair. **4.** *Railroads.* **a** A movable part of a rail, or movable parts of opposite rails, for guiding cars from one track to another. **b** Act of switching. **5.** *Elec.* A device for shifting an electric current to another circuit, or for making and breaking a circuit. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike with or as with a switch; whip. **2.** To swing or whisk; also, *Colloq. or Dial.*, to jerk or whisk. **3.** *Railroading & Elec.* To turn or shift by means of a switch. — *v. i.* To move off on or as on a switch or spur track.

switch'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** An arrangement of zigzag railroad tracks for lessening the grade up a steep hill. **2.** An amusement railroad with steep rises and descents.

switch'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n. Elec.* An apparatus consisting of panels bearing a collection of switches so arranged that a number of circuits may be connected or combined.

switch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, switches; a switchman.

switch'man (-măn), *n.* One who attends to a switch or switches; one employed in switching.

Switz'er (swĭt'sẽr), *n.* A Swiss.

swiv'el (swĭv''l), *n.* **1.** A part that turns on or as on a headed bolt or pin; specif., a compound link one part of which turns on a headed bolt, pin, or the like, in the other part, so as to permit rotation. **2.** A **swivel gun,** or one fixed on a swivel. — *v. i.*; -ELED (-'ld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or EL-LING. To swing or turn, as on a pin or pivot. — *v. t.* To provide with, or secure by, a swivel.

Swivel, 1, in Chain.

swob (swŏb). Var. of SWAB.

swoll'en (swōl''n), *p. p.* of SWELL.

swoln. Contr. of *swollen, p. p.* of SWELL.

swoon (swōōn), *v. i.* [AS. *swōgan* to sough, sigh.] To faint; — often used with *away.* — *n.* A faint; a syncope.

swoop (swōōp), *v. t.* [ME. *swopen,* usually, to sweep, AS. *swāpan* to sweep, rush.] **1.** To sweep suddenly down on and seize; catch while on the wing; — commonly used with *up.* **2.** To seize or catch up in any sudden sweeping manner; as, the horseman *swooped* up the child. — *v. i.* To descend swiftly with closed wings upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop; pounce.

— *n.* Act of coming down upon and seizing something; a sudden sweeping attack.

swop (swŏp). Var. of SWAP.

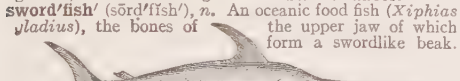
sword (sōrd; 57), *n.* [AS. *sweord.*] **1.** A weapon having a long and usually pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges, as the rapier, saber, scimitar, etc. **2.** The sword as the emblem of judicial punishment or of authority. **3.** Fig., military power; also arms. **4.** A cause of destruction, as by battle; hence: dissension; conflict; war.

sword bayonet. *Mil.* A bayonet shaped like, and that can be used like, a sword.

sword'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* **1.** Knowledge of, or skill with, the sword. **2.** The exercise of military force or power.

sword dance. **1.** A dance with naked swords. **2.** A dance performed over swords laid on, or set point-upwards in, the ground, without touching them. — **sword dancer.**

sword'fish' (sōrd'fĭsh'), *n.* An oceanic food fish (*Xiphias gladius*), the bones of the upper jaw of which form a swordlike beak.



Swordfish.

sword grass. Any of various grasses or sedges (esp. genus *Cladium*) having leaves with a sharp or toothed edge.

sword knot. A leather or gold-lace sling tied to the hilt of a sword. In action it is attached to the wrist.

sword'play' (-plā'), *n.* Fencing; a sword fight. — **-play'er,** *n.*

swords'man (sōrdz'măn; 57), *n.* Also **sword'man** (sōrd'măn). **1.** A soldier; fighting man. *Obs.* **2.** One skilled in using a sword; a fencer.

swore (swōr; 57), *pret.,* **sworn** (swōrn; 57), *p. p.,* of SWEAR.

swound (*dial.* swōond), *n. & v. i.* Swoon. *Archaic or Dial.*

'swounds (zwoundz; zwounz), *interj.* Contr. of *God's wounds;* — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

swum (swŭm), *pret. & p. p.* of SWIM.

swung (swŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SWING.

Syb'a-rite (sĭb'ă-rīt), *n.* [L. *Sybarita,* Gr. Συβαρίτης, fr. Σύβαρις, a Greek city of southern Italy.] One of the inhabitants of ancient Sybaris, who were noted for their love of luxury and pleasure; hence [*Often l. c.*], a voluptuary.

Syb'a-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), **Syb'a-rit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling Sybaris or the Sybarites; hence [*Often l. c.*]: luxurious; voluptuous; effeminate.

syc'a-mine (sĭk'ă-mīn), *n.* [L. *sycaminus,* Gr. συκάμινος.] = MULBERRY.

syc'a-more (sĭk'ă-mōr; 57), *n.* [L. *sycomorus,* Gr. συκομόρος fig mulberry.] **1.** A fig tree (*Ficus sycomorus*) of Egypt and Asia Minor bearing a sweet and edible fruit and useful as a shade tree. **2.** In England, a species (*Acer pseudo-platanus*) of maple; — prob. so called from its dense shade. **3.** In the United States, the plane tree.

syce (sīs), *n.* [Ar. *sāyis.*] A groom. *India.*

sy-cee' (sī-sē'), *n.* [Chin. *sai sz* fine silk; — because if pure it can be drawn into fine threads.] Silver in ingots, used in China as a medium of exchange, usually stamped.

sy-co'ni-um (sī-kō''nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* SYCONIA], **sy-co'nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦκον the fig.] *Bot.* A collective fleshy fruit in which the ovaries are borne upon an enlarged, more or less succulent, concave or hollow receptacle, as in the fig. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

syc'o-phan-cy (sĭk'ō-făn-sĭ), *n.* The character or a characteristic of a sycophant; hence, servile flattery.

syc'o-phant (-fănt), *n.* [L. *sycophanta* a slanderer, parasite, Gr. συκοφάντης false accuser, a false adviser, lit., a fig shower; σῦκον fig + φαίνειν to show.] A parasite; a flatterer, esp. of princes and great men. — *v. i.* To act the sycophant.

syc'o-phan'tic (-făn'tĭk) } *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of,
syc'o-phan'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } a sycophant; servilely courting favor. — **Syn.** See OBEDIENT.

Syc'o-rax (sĭk'ŏ-răks), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Tempest," Caliban's mother, a "foul witch," who imprisoned Ariel for refusing to obey her commands.

sy-co'sis (sī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύκωσις, fr. σῦκον a fig.] *Med.* A noncontagious inflammatory disease of the hair follicles marked by a pustular eruption.

sy'e-nite (sī'ĕ-nīt), *n.* [L. *Syenites* (sc. *lapis*), *Syene* (Assuan), Egypt.] An igneous rock, chiefly of feldspar without noticeable quartz and usually containing subordinate amounts of hornblende, biotite, or pyroxene.

sy'e-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Relating to Syene, the modern Assuan. **2.** Pert. to, containing, or like, syenite.

syl'la-ba-ry (sĭl'ă-bă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A table of syllables; specif., a table of the indivisible syllabic characters used instead of letters in some languages, as Japanese.

syl-lab'ic (sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables. — *n. Phon.* A letter or sound necessary to the formation of a syllable; a vowel or vowel equivalent.

syl-lab'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Syllabic. — **syl-lab'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syl-lab'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kā'tĕd); -CAT'ING. To syllabify. — **syl-lab'i-ca'tion** (-ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of forming syllables; act or method of dividing words into syllables.

syl-lab'i-fy (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *syllaba* syllable + *-fy.*] To form or divide into syllables.

syl'la-bism (sĭl'ă-bĭz'm), *n.* The expressing of the sounds of a language by syllabic characters.

syl'la-bize (-bīz), *v. t.* To syllabify.

syl'la-ble (sĭl'ă-b'l), *n.* [OF. *sillabe,* L. *syllaba,* Gr. συλλαβή that which is held together, several letters taken together to form one sound, a syllable, deriv. of σύν with + λαμβάνειν to take; deriv. of σύγ with, together + λογίζεσθαι to reckon.] **1.** An elementary sound, or a combination of such sounds, uttered with a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word. **2.** In writing and printing, a part of a word separated, as at the end of a line, from the rest and capable of being uttered by a single impulse of the voice. It may or may not correspond to a syllable in spoken language. **3.** A small part of a sentence or discourse; anything concise or short; a particle. — *v. t. & i.* To pronounce the syllables of.

syl'la-bub. Var. of SILLABUB.

syl'la-bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -BUSES (-ĕz), L. -BI (-bī). [L., fr. same source as E. *syllable.*] **1.** An abstract giving the heads, or main subjects, of a book, course of study, etc. **2.** *Law.* The brief statement of the points of law determined and, usually, the main facts, prefixed to a reported case.

syl'lo-gism (sĭl'ŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* [OF. *silogisme, sillogisme,* fr. L., fr. Gr. συλλογισμός a reckoning all together, a reasoning, syllogism.] **1.** A logical scheme or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of (1) a major premise, (2) a minor premise, and (3) a conclusion. Thus: (1) All sinners deserve punishment. (2) AB is a sinner. (3) Therefore, AB deserves punishment. **2.** Deductive reasoning.

syl'lo-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *syllogisticus,* Gr. συλλογιστικός.] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or of the form of reasoning by, syllogisms. — **syl'lo-gis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*
syl'lo-gis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) }

syl'lo-gis'tic, *n.* The department of logic which treats of the syllogism; also, the art of reasoning syllogistically.

syl'lo-gize (sĭl'ŏ-jīz), *v. i. & t.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING. To reason or infer by syllogisms. — **syl'lo-gi-za'tion** (-jĭ-zā'shŭn; -jī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **syl'lo-giz'er** (-jīz'ẽr), *n.*

sylph (sĭlf), *n.* [F. *sylphe.*] **1.** An imaginary being inhabiting the air; — a name given by Paracelsus to supposed elemental beings of the air conceived as mortal but soulless. **2.** A slender, graceful woman.

sylph'id (sĭl'fĭd), *n.* [F. *sylphide,* fem.] A diminutive sylph. — **sylph'id-ine** (-fĭ-dĭn; -dīn), *a.*

sylph'like' (sĭlf'līk'), *a.* Like a sylph; graceful.

syl'va (sĭl'vă). Var. of SILVA.

syl'van (sĭl'văn), *a.* [See SILVAN, *a.*] Of or pert. to a silva; abounding in forests; woody; hence: rural; rustic. See SILVAN. — *n.* A rustic; woodsman. *Rare.*

syl'van-ite (sĭl'văn-īt), *n.* [From Transylvania, where first found.] *Min.* A telluride of gold and silver, (Au,Ag)Te_2, often in crystals suggesting written characters.

syl'vite (sĭl'vīt), *n.* Also **syl'vin, syl'vine** (-vĭn), **syl'vin-ite** (-vĭn-īt). [From NL. sal digestivus *sylvii,* potas-

sium chloride.] *Min.* Native potassium chloride, KCl, occurring in colorless cubes or crystalline masses.

sym- (sĭm-). An assimilated form of *syn-*. See SYN-.

sym'bi-ont (sĭm'bī-ŏnt; sĭm'bĭ-ŏnt), *n.* [Gr. *συμβιῶν, συμβιοῦντος*, p. pr.] *Biol.* An organism living in symbiosis.

sym'bi-o'sis (sĭm'bī-ō'sĭs; -bĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συμβίωσις* a living together.] *Biol.* The living together in more or less intimate association or even close union of two dissimilar organisms. In a broad sense, the term includes parasitism, but ordinarily it is used of cases where the association is not harmful to either organism. — **sym'bi-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), **sym'bi-ot'i-cal,** *a.* — **sym'bi-ot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sym'bol (sĭm'bŏl), *n.* [L. *symbolus, symbolum*, Gr. *σύμβολον* a sign by which one knows a thing, *συμβάλλειν* to put together, compare; *σύν* with + *βάλλειν* to throw.] **1.** A visible sign of an idea or quality or of another object; an emblem; as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage. **2.** A letter, character, sign, or the like, representing something, as an operation in mathematics, a chemical element, etc.— **Syn.** Figure, type. See EMBLEM.

sym'bol-æ-og'ra-phy, sym'bol-e-og'ra-phy (-ē-ŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συμβόλαιον* sign, token, contract + *-graphy.*] Art of rightly forming and making written instruments.

sym-bol'ic (sĭm-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature
sym-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } of, a symbol or symbols; expressing by signs; representative. **2.** *Gram.* Pert. to or designating a word, as *is, shall, who*, serving simply to indicate a relation of syntax; — disting. from *presentive.* — **sym-bol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **sym-bol'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

symbolical books, *Eccl.*, books which contain the creeds, or confessions of faith, of churches or religious bodies. — **symbolic logic,** a form of logic in which the relations of ideas and judgments are represented by symbols in order to derive conclusions by quasi mathematical processes.

sym'bol-ism (sĭm'bŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Representation of objects, qualities, or ideas by means of symbols or emblems. **2.** A system of symbols or representations. **3.** In literature and art, the principles and characteristics of the symbolists (see SYMBOLIST, 2 **c**).

sym'bol-ist, *n.* **1.** One who employs symbols or symbolism. **2.** Specif.: **a** One who advocates or employs symbolism in religious worship. **b** One who cultivates or employs symbolic logic. **c** One who employs symbolism in art or literature; esp., one of a class of writers (Verlaine, Maeterlinck, etc.) and artists which arose just after 1880, esp. in France and Belgium. Esp. in literature, the symbolists were reactionists against realism and exalted the metaphysical and mysterious, esp. the mystical power and charm of music, endeavoring in their lyric poetry to render by rhythms and sounds sentiments and emotions which escape analysis. Cf. DECADENT, *n.*, 2.

sym'bol-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Marked by the use of symbols, or by symbolism; as, *symbolistic* poetry.

sym'bol-i-za'tion (sĭm'bŏl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of symbolizing; symbolical representation.

sym'bol-ize (sĭm'bŏl-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To use symbols or symbolism. — *v. t.* **1.** To make representative of something; regard or treat as symbolic. **2.** To represent by a symbol or symbols.

sym-bol'o-gy (sĭm-bŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*symbol* + *-logy.*] The art of expressing by, or of interpreting, symbols.

sym-met'al-ism (sĭm-mĕt'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* That system of coinage in which the unit of currency consists of a certain weight of two or more metals, as gold and silver, combined.

sym-met'ri-cal (sĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **sym-met'ric** (-rĭk). **1.** Involving or exhibiting symmetry; having parts mutually well-proportioned; hence: regular; even. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Capable of division by a longitudinal plane into similar halves; — said of a flower, shoot, or organ. **b** Having the same number of members in each whorl of floral leaves; — said of a flower. **3.** *Org. Chem.* Specif., pert. to or designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting groups are attached symmetrically to the nucleus, occupying the positions 1, 3, 5, or 1, 2, 4, 5. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Abbr., *s.* **4.** *Math.* **a** Having a common measure; commensurable. **b** Having corresponding parts or relations. — **sym-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **sym-met'ri-cal-ness,** *n.*

sym'me-trize (sĭm'ĕ-trīz), *v. t.* To reduce to symmetry. — **sym'me-tri-za'tion** (-trĭ-zā'shŭn; -trī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sym'me-try (sĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [L. *symmetria*, Gr. *συμμετρία; σύν* with + *μέτρον* measure.] **1.** A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmonious relation of parts. **2.** Correspondence or similarity of form, dimensions, or parts on opposite sides of an axis, center, or plane.

sym'pa-thet'ic (sĭm'pə-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Also **sym'pa-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). **1.** Feeling, or inclined to, sympathy; sympathizing; hence: agreeing; harmonious; congenial. **2.** Due to, or expressive of, sympathy. **3.** *Anat.* Pert. to the sympathetic system. — **Syn.** See CONGENIAL. — **sym'pa-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sympathetic ink, a fluid for invisible writing to be made visible afterwards, as by application of heat. — **s. system,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a system of small ganglia and nerves, present, in addition to the cerebrospinal system, in most vertebrates. It consists of a pair of gangliate nerve cords, with numerous ramifications, extending from the head to the caudal or coccygeal region.

sym'pa-thize (sĭm'pə-thīz), *v. i.*; -THIZED (-thīzd); -THIZ'ING (-thīz'ĭng). [F. *sympathiser.*] **1.** To feel or show sympathy; be affected sympathetically. **2.** To respond sympathetically to any stimulus; as, a soul to *sympathize* with nature. **3.** To agree; accord; harmonize; as, their tastes *sympathize.*

sym'pa-thiz'er (-thīz'ĕr), *n.* One who sympathizes; one who gives moral support to another by his sympathy with him. — **sym'pa-thiz'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sym'pa-thy (-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [L. *sympathia*, Gr. *συμπάθεια; σύν* with + *πάθος* suffering, passion.] **1.** Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; fellow feeling; esp., a feeling of sorrow for suffering or for one who, or that which, suffers; compassion. **2.** An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a mutual conformity of natural temperament, causing persons to be congenial or in accord; also, harmony or agreement in general. **3.** *Physics.* Correlation between bodies capable of communicating their vibrational motion to one another through a medium. **4.** *Med.* **a** The reciprocal influence exercised by organs or parts on one another, as by a diseased part on another part. **b** The influence of a certain psychological state in one person in producing a like state in another. **5.** A tendency of things to unite or to act on each other; as, the *sympathy* between the loadstone and iron. — **Syn.** Commiseration, tenderness, condolence. See PITY.

sym-phon'ic (sĭm-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Relating to harmony of sound; symphonious; also, sounded alike; homophonous. **2.** *Music.* Of, relating to, or in the manner of, a symphony.

sym-pho'ni-ous (-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious. **2.** Symphonic. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.*

sym'pho-nize (sĭm'fō-nīz), *v. i. & t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To agree; accord; harmonize.

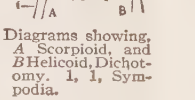
sym'pho-ny (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES. [F. *symphonie*, L. *symphonia*, Gr. *συμφωνία; σύν* with + *φωνή* sound, voice.] **1.** A consonance or harmony of sounds, vocal or instrumental, or both. **2.** Hence: consonance; harmony; esp., *Painting*, harmony of color or a picture marked by such. **3.** *Music.* **a** An instrumental passage in a vocal composition. **b** An instrumental composition in sonata form for a full orchestra.

sym'phy-sis (sĭm'fĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σύμφυσις* symphysis (in sense 1); *σύν* with + *φύειν* to cause to grow, to grow.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The union of certain bones in the median plane of the body, esp. that of the two halves of the lower jaw at the chin, and of the two pubic bones at the lower anterior point of the abdomen. **2.** *Anat.* A form of articulation admitting of very slight movement, as the joints between the bodies of vertebræ.

sym'pi-e-som'e-ter, sym'pi-e-zom'e-ter (sĭm'pĭ-ē-zŏm'-ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *συμπίεσις* compression + *-meter.*] A sensitive barometer in which atmospheric pressure acting on a liquid in the lower part, compresses an elastic gas in the upper.

Sym-pleg'a-des (sĭm-plĕg'ə-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Συμπληγάδες*, lit., striking together.] *Gr. Myth.* Two rocks at the entrance of the Black Sea, which dashed against each other at intervals, but became fixed when the ship "Argo" passed safely through between them.

sym-po'di-um (sĭm-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ə). [NL., fr. Gr. *σύν* with + *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] *Bot.* An apparent main axis made up of successive secondary axes, each of which represents one fork of a dichotomy, the other being of weaker growth or suppressed entirely as in the grapevine; a pseudaxis.



Diagrams showing, *A* Scorpioid, and *B* Helicoid, Dichotomy. 1, 1, Sympodia.

sym-po'si-ac (sĭm-pō'zĭ-ăk), *a.* Of, or connected with, a symposium. — *n.* A gathering, or the table talk, at a symposium; hence, any similar gathering or table talk.

sym-po'si-arch (-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *συμποσιάρχης, συμποσίαρχος; συμπόσιον* a symposium + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] In Greek antiquity, the master of a feast; hence, one who presides over, or is the chief figure at, a symposium.

sym-po'si-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -POSIA (-ə). [L., fr. Gr. *συμπόσιον* a drinking party; feast; *σύν* + *πόσις* a drinking.] **1.** In ancient Greece, a compotation, usually following the banquet proper, with music, singing, and conversation; now, any convivial gathering, esp. one marked by free interchange of ideas in general conversation. **2.** A collection of short essays by different authors on a common topic; by extension, a series of discussions treating a common topic.

symp'tom (sĭmp'tŭm), *n.* [F. *symptôme*, Gr. *σύμπτωμα* anything that has befallen one, a chance, casualty, symptom, fr. *συμπίπτειν* to fall together; *σύν* with + *πίπτειν* to fall.] **1.** *Med.* Any affection accompanying disease; a per-

ceptible change, in the body or its functions, indicating disease or the kind or phases of disease. **2.** A sign; token; indication; mark; as, vice is a *symptom* of weakness.

symp'tom-at'ic (sĭmp'tŭm-ăt'ĭk) **symp'tom-at'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a symptom; indicative. **2.** According to symptoms; as, a *symptomatic* treatment. — **symp'tom-at'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

symp'tom-a-tol'o-gy (-ă-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σύμπτωμα, συμπτώματος,* symptom + *-logy.*] *Med.* Medical science treating of symptoms of diseases; semeiology.

syn- (sĭn-). [Gr. *σύν* with.] A prefix meaning *with, along with, together, at the same time. Syn-* becomes *sym-* before *p, b,* and *m,* and *syl-* before *l.*

syn-ac'tic (sĭ-năk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνάγειν* to bring together.] *Med.* Acting together; cumulative in effect.

syn-ær'e-sis, syn-er'e-sis (sĭn-ĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συναίρεσις* a taking together.] *Gram.* **a** The union in one syllable of two like vowels ordinarily separated in pronunciation; — opposed to *diæresis.* **b** Among some modern grammarians, synizesis.

syn'æs-the'si-a, syn'es-the'si-a (sĭn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-*ȧ*; -zhĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See SYN-; ÆSTHESIA.] **1.** *Physiol.* A sensation produced in one part of the body by a stimulus applied at another part. **2.** *Psychol.* Concomitant sensation; esp. concomitant experience of different types of sensation, as when sounds are apprehended as having characteristic colors.

syn'a-gogue (sĭn'*ȧ*-gŏg), *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *συναγωγή* a bringing together, assembly, synagogue.] **1.** A local assembly of Jews organized chiefly for public worship. **2.** The building or place of assembly used by Jewish communities primarily for religious worship. **3.** Sometimes, in referring to the early Christians, a church.

syn'a-lœ'pha, syn'a-le'pha (-lē'fȧ), *n.* [L. *synaloepha,* fr. Gr. *συναλοιφή,* lit., a melting together.] The blending into one syllable of two vowels of adjacent syllables, as by elision, etc.; as, *th' army,* for *the army.*

syn'ar-thro'di-a (sĭn'ăr-thrō'dĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint + *εἶδος* form.] Synarthrosis. — **syn'ar-thro'di-al** (-dĭ-ăl), *a.* — **syn'ar-thro'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

syn'ar-thro'sis (-thrō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -THROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *συνάρθρωσις* a being jointed together; *σύν* with + *ἄρθρον* a joint.] *Anat.* Immovable articulation of bones by close union without actual ankylosis, as in sutures.

syn'carp (sĭn'kärp), *n.* *Bot.* A collective fruit.

syn-car'pous (sĭn-kär'pŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Having the carpels united in a compound ovary; — opposed to *apocarpous.* **b** Pert. to, or characteristic of, a syncarp.

syn-cat'e-gor'e-mat'ic (sĭn-kăt'ē-gŏr'ē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συγκατηγορηματικός.*] *Logic.* Implyi g a other term to complete the full sense; relative; consignificative, as, "poet," which implies "man."

syn'chro-nal (sĭn'krŏ-năl), **syn-chron'ic** (sĭn-krŏn'ĭk), **syn-chron'i-cal** (sĭn-krŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Synchro ous.

syn'chro-nism (sĭn'krŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The concurrence of events in time; simultaneousness. **2.** The chronological tabulation of historical events and personages. **3.** *Physics.* The state of being synchronous. — **syn'chro-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), **syn'chro-nis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

syn'chro-nize (sĭn'krŏ-nīz), *v. i.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZING. [Gr. *συγχρονίζειν.*] To agree in time; be synchronous. — *v. t.* **1.** To assign to the same date or period. **2.** To cause to agree in time; make synchronous. — **syn'chro-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **syn'chro-niz'er,** *n.*

syn-chron'o-scope (sĭn-krŏn'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *σύγχρονος* of the same time + *-scope.*] *Elec.* Instrument for indicating synchronism, esp. of two sources of alternating current.

syn'chro-nous (sĭn'krŏ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *σύγχρονος; σύν* with + *χρόνος* time.] **1.** Happening at the same time; concurrent in time. **2.** *Physics.* Having the same period; also, having the same period and phase, as vibrations. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPORARY. — **syn'chro-nous-ly,** *adv.*

syn-clas'tic (sĭn-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] *Math. Physics.* Curved toward the same side in all directions; — said of surfaces that in all directions around any point bend away from a tangent plane toward the same side, as the surface of a sphere. Opposed to *anticlastic.*

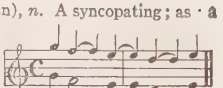
syn-cli'nal (sĭn-klī'năl; sĭn'klĭ-năl), *a.* [Gr. *συγκλίνειν* to incline together.] **1.** Inclined downward from opposite directions so as to meet. **2.** *Geol.* Formed by strata that dip toward a common line or plane; — opp. to *anticlinal.* — *n.* A syncline.

syn'cline (sĭn'klīn; sĭn-klīn'), *n.* *Geol.* A synclinal fold.

syn'cli-no'ri-um (sĭn'klĭ-nō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.; pl.* L. -RIA (-*ȧ*), E. -RIUMS. [NL.; Gr. *συγκλίνειν* to lay together + *ὄρος* mountain.] *Geol.* A flexure of the earth's crust, like an inverted anticlinorium. Cf. ANTICLINORIUM.

syn'co-pate (sĭn'kŏ-pāt), *v. t.;* -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); -PAT'ING. [LL. *syncopatus,* p. p. of *syncopare* to syncopate. See SYNCOPE.] **1.** *Gram.* To contract by syncope; as, "Gloster" is a *syncopated* form of "Gloucester." **2.** *Music.* To modify or affect by syncopation.

syn'co-pa'tion (sĭn'kŏ-pā'shŭn), *n.* A syncopating; as · **a** *Gram.* Syncope. **b** *Music* The beginning of a tone or an unaccented part of a measure, and continuing it through the time of the following accent, which is thus apparently shifted back.



Syncopation, **b.**

syn'co-pe (sĭn'kŏ-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *συγκοπή,* lit., a cutting up.] **1.** *Gram.* Elision of one or more letters or sounds, or of a syllable, from the middle of a word; as in *ne'er* for *never.* **2.** *Music.* **a** = SYNCOPATION, **b.** **b** The combining of two voice parts so that two or more tones in one part coincide with one tone in the other. **3.** *Med.* A fainting, or swooning, due to cerebral anæmia.

syn'cra-sy (sĭn'krȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *σύγκρασις.*] A blending or combining of different things.

syn'cre-tism (sĭn'krē-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συγκρητισμός,* fr. *συγκρητίζειν* to make two parties join against a third.] **1.** The union or attempted union of conflicting parties or principles. **2.** *Philol.* Fusion into one of two or more originally different inflectional forms. — **syn'cre-tis'tic,** *a.*

syn'cre-tize (sĭn'krē-tīz), *v. t.* To attempt to unite and harmonize, as conflicting principles or parties.

syn'cri-sis (sĭn'krĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύγκρισις* a comparison; *σύν* together + *κρίνειν* to judge.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which opposite things or persons are compared.

syn-dac'tyl, syn-dac'tyle (sĭn-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *δάκτυλος* digit.] *Zoöl. & Med.* Having two or more digits wholly or partly united. — *n.* A syndactyl bird or mammal.

syn-dac'tyl-ism (-tĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* *Zoöl. & Med.* State of being syndactyl; union of two or more digits.

syn'des-mo'sis (sĭn'dĕs-mō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -MOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνδεσμος* a band.] *Anat.* An articulation in which the contiguous surfaces of the bones are bound together by a ligament. — **syn'des-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

syn-det'ic (sĭn-dĕt'ĭk) **syn-det'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* [Gr. *συνδετικός,* fr. *συνδεῖν* to bind.] Connecting; conjunctive; as, *syndetic* words or connectives. — **syn-det'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syn'dic (sĭn'dĭk), *n.* [L. *syndicus,* fr. Gr. *σύνδικος* helping in a court of justice, advocate; *σύν* with + *δίκη* justice.] **1.** A magistrate. **2.** A business agent of a corporation or body of men. — **syn'di-cal** (-dĭ-kăl), *a.*

syn'di-cal, *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, syndicalism.

syn'di-cal-ism (sĭn'dĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *syndicalisme,* fr. *syndicat* syndicate, *syndicat ouvrier* trade union.] The theory, plan, or practice of trade-union action which aims to abolish the present political and social system by means of the general strike (as distinguished from the local or sectional strike) and direct action (demonstrations, strikes, sabotage, and violence, as distinguished from ordinary political methods). — **syn'di-cal-ist,** *n.* — **syn'di-cal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

syn'di-cate (-dĭ-kāt), *n.* **1.** Office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council or body of syndics. **2.** An association of persons officially authorized to undertake some duty or to negotiate some business. **3.** An association or group of persons who combine to carry out, on their own account, a financial or industrial project, as the underwriting of an issue of bonds, the simultaneous publication of literary matter, as a serial, in newspapers, magazines, etc.

— (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. **1.** To combine or form into, or manage as, a syndicate; as, to *syndicate* newspapers. **2.** To acquire or control for or by, or subject to the management of, a syndicate; as, to *syndicate* a mine. — *v. i.* To unite to form a syndicate.

syn-ec'do-che (sĭ-nĕk'dŏ-kĕ), *n.* [L. *synecdoche,* Gr. *συνεκδοχή,* fr. *συνεκδέχεσθαι* to receive jointly.] *Rhet.* A figure by which a part is put for the whole (as, fifty *sail* for fifty *ships*), the whole for a part (as, the smiling *year* for *spring*), the species for the genus (as, *cutthroat* for *assassin*), the genus for the species (as, a *creature* for a *man*), the name of the material for the thing made, etc. — **syn'ec-doch'ic** (sĭn'ĕk-dŏk'ĭk), **syn'ec-doch'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

syn-e'cious (sĭ-nē'shŭs). Var. of SYNŒCIOUS.

syn-er'e-sis. Var. of SYNÆRESIS.

syn'er-get'ic (sĭn'ĕr-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνεργητικός;* deriv. of *σύν* with + *ἔργον* work.] Working together; coöperating.

syn'er-gism (sĭn'ĕr-jĭz'm; sĭ-nûr'-), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine that in the regeneration of a human soul there is a coöperation of God and man. — **syn'er-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

syn'er-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to synergism. **2.** Coöperating; synergetic.

syn'er-gy (sĭn'ĕr-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συνεργία.* See SYNERGETIC.] Combined action; specif., *Med.,* the combined healthy action of every organ of a particular system.

syn'e-sis (-ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *σύνεσις* intelligence.] *Gram.* A construction in which adherence to some element in the sense causes a departure from strict syntax, as in "Philip went down to . . . Samaria, and preached Christ unto *them.*"

syn'es-the'si-a. Var. of SYNÆSTHESIA.

syn-gen'e-sis (sĭn-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n. Biol.* Sexual reproduction; also, the theory that the germ of the offspring is derived from both parents, not from either alone. Cf. OVISM, SPERMISM. — **syn'ge-net'ic** (sĭn'jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

syn'i-ze'sis (sĭn'ĭ-zē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *συνίζησις*, also a settlement, collapse, fr. *συνίζειν* to sit together; *σύν* with + *ἵζειν* to sit.] *Gram.* Contraction of two syllables into one by the coalescing of two adjacent vowels (or a vowel and a diphthong). Cf. SYNÆRESIS.

syn'od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* [L. *synodus*, Gr. *σύνοδος* a meeting; *σύν* with + *ὁδός* a way.] **1.** *Eccl.* A council; a formal meeting to consider church matters; a governing or advisory body in various churches. **2.** An assembly, council, or meeting.

syn-od'ic (sĭ-nŏd'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** *Eccl.* Of or pert. to a synod;
syn-od'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } transacted in, or authorized by, a synod. **2.** *Astron.* Pert. to conjunction, esp. to the period between two successive conjunctions of the same bodies.

syn-œ'cious, syn-e'cious (sĭ-nē'shŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *οἶκος* house.] *Bot.* **a** Having staminate and pistillate flowers in the same head. **b** Having archegonia and antheridia in the same receptacle; — used of mosses.

syn'o-nym (sĭn'ō-nĭm), *n.* Also **-nyme.** [F. *synonyme* or L. *synonyma*, pl. of *synonymum*, Gr. *συνώνυμον*, fr. *συνώνυμος* synonymous; *σύν* with, together + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name.] **1.** One of two or more words (of one language) having the same or nearly the same essential meaning. **2.** An incorrect or incorrectly applied scientific name, as a new name applied to a species or genus already properly named, or a specific name preoccupied by that of another species of the same genus. — **syn'o-nym'i-ty** (sĭn'ō-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

syn'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to synonyms;
syn'o-nym'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } synonymous.

syn-on'y-mize (sĭ-nŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* To express by a synonym; give the synonym or synonyms corresponding to.

syn-on'y-mous (sĭ-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same, or nearly the same, idea. — **syn-on'y-mous-ly,** *adv.*

syn-on'y-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-MIES** (-mĭz). **1.** Quality of being synonymous. **2.** A system or collection of synonyms; also, the study or discrimination of synonyms. **3.** The scientific names collectively which have been used in different books to designate a species or other group; also, a list of these names specifying books and authors using them.

syn-op'sis (-nŏp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-OPSES** (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *σύνοψις*; *σύν* + *ὄψις* view.] A general view of a whole; abstract; conspectus; syllabus. — **Syn.** See COMPENDIUM.

syn-op'tic (sĭ-nŏp'tĭk) } *a.* **1.** Affording a general view of a
syn-op'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } whole, or of its principal parts. **2.** [*Often cap.*] Affording or taking the same or a common view; — applied to the first three Gospels, from their many agreements in subject, order, and language; hence, of or pert. to the first three Gospels. — **syn-op'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syn-ou'si-acs (sĭ-nōō'shĭ-ăks; sĭ-nou'-), *n.* [Gr. *συνουσία* society.] The department of knowledge having to do with societies; — used in library cataloguing.

syn-o'vi-a (sĭ-nō'vĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A transparent, viscid lubricating fluid secreted by the lining membranes of joints, tendon sheaths, etc. — **syn-o'vi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

syn'o-vi'tis (sĭn'ō-vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SYNOVIA; -ITIS.] Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

syn-pel'mous (sĭn-pĕl'mŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *πέλμα* the sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* Having the two main flexor tendons of the toes blended above the divisions which go to each digit.

syn-tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or according to the
syn-tac'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } rules of, syntax. — **-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syn'tax (sĭn'tăks), *n.* [L., *syntaxis*, Gr. *σύνταξις*; deriv. of *σύν* with + *τάσσειν* to arrange.] **1.** A connected system or order; organism. *Obs.* **2.** *Gram.* Sentence structure; grammar treating of concord, government, and the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences in their mutual relations, according to usage.

syn'the-sis (sĭn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [L., a mixture, prop., a putting together, fr. Gr. *σύνθεσις*; deriv. of *σύν* with + *τιθέναι* to place.] **1.** Composition, or the putting of things together, as in compounding medicines. **2.** *Chem.* Art or process of making, or "building up," a compound by union of simpler compounds or of its elements; as, the *synthesis* of water; — opp. to *analysis*. **3.** The combination of separate elements of thought or sensation into a whole, as of simple into complex conceptions, or species into genera; — opp. to *analysis*. — **syn'the-sist** (-sĭst), *n.*

syn'the-size (-sīz), *v. t.*; **-SIZED** (-sīzd); **-SIZ'ING** (-sīz'ĭng). **1.** To combine by synthesis; unite. **2.** To produce by synthesis; as, to *synthesize* albumin.

syn-thet'ic (sĭn-thĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *συνθετικός*.] **1.** Of, pert.
syn-thet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to, or consisting in, synthesis; — contrasted with *analytic*. **2.** *a Chem.* Of, pert. to, or formed by, artificial synthesis; as, *synthetic* camphor. **b** *Philol.* Pert. to or designating a language characterized by synthesis; inflectional; — disting. from *analytic*.

synthetic philosophy, the philosophy of Herbert Spencer; — so named by him as being an attempt to combine all the sciences into a connected whole.

syn-thet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a synthetic manner.

syn-ton'ic (sĭn-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Physics.* Of or pert. to syntony. — **syn-ton'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn-ton'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syn'to-nize (sĭn'tō-nīz), *v. t.*; **-NIZED** (-nīzd); **-NIZ'ING** (-nīz'ĭng). [See SYNTONY.] *Physics.* To adjust to a certain wave length; tune; specif., to put (two or more instruments or systems of wireless telegraphy) in syntony with each other. — **syn'to-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **syn'to-niz'er** (-nīz'ẽr), *n.*

syn'to-ny (sĭn'tō-nĭ), *n.* [See SYN-; TONE.] *Physics.* State of being adjusted to a certain wave length; agreement or tuning between the time period of an apparatus emitting electric oscillations and that of a receiving apparatus, esp. in wireless telegraphy.

sy'pher (sī'fẽr), *v. t. Carp.* To overlap the chamfered edges of (planks, etc.) to make a flush joint, as for a bulkhead.

syph'i-lis (sĭf'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* [F. & NL., fr. *Syphilus*, name of a shepherd in Fracastoro's "*Syphilus*, sive Morbus Gallicus," a Latin poem published in 1530.] *Med.* A contagious venereal disease marked by structural lesions; pox.

syph'i-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Of, pert. to, or affected with, syphilis. — *n.* A person affected with syphilis.

syph'i-lol'o-gy (-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*syphilis* + *-logy.*] Medical knowledge of syphilis — **syph'i-lol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Syr'i-ac (sĭr'ĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Syriacus.*] Of or pert. to Syria or its language. — *n.* An Aramaic dialect spoken in Edessa and western Mesopotamia, where it flourished until the 13th century. Its chief literary monument is the Peshitta.

Syr'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Syria or the Syrians; Syriac. — *n.* **1.** A native of Syria, esp. a native Semite. **2.** A member of the Syrian Christian Church.

sy-rin'ga (sĭ-rĭn'gă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σῦριγξ*, *σύριγγος*, shepherd's pipe, tube. — its stems were formerly used as pipe stems.] Any of a genus (*Philadelphus*) of garden shrubs, of the saxifrage family, having white or cream-colored, often fragrant, flowers; the mock orange.

syr'inge (sĭr'ĭnj), *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ*, *σύριγγος*, pipe, tube.] **1.** A kind of small hand pump for injecting liquids into animal bodies, cleansing wounds, etc. **2.** A device for a similar purpose, as a rubber bag, connected with a nozzle by a long tube. — *v. t.*; **-INGED** (-ĭnjd); **-ING-ING** (-ĭn-jĭng). To inject, or wash and clean, by means of a syringe.

sy-rin'ge-al (sĭ-rĭn'jē-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the syrinx.

syr'inx (sĭr'ĭnks), *n.*; *pl.* **SYRINGES** (sĭ-rĭn'jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σῦριγξ* a pipe.] **1.** *Music.* A Panpipe. **2.** The vocal organ of birds. It is a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both.

syr'phid (sûr'fĭd), *n.* A syrphus fly. — **syr'phid,** *a.*

syr'phus fly (sûr'fŭs). [NL. *Syrphus*, the generic name.] Any of a large family (*Syrphidæ*) of dipterous flies. The larvæ of many species prey on plant lice.

syr'up (sĭr'ŭp), **syr'up-y** (-ĭ). Vars. of SIRUP, SIRUPY.

sys-tal'tic (sĭs-tăl'tĭk), *a.* [L. *systalticus* drawing together, Gr. *συσταλτικός*, fr. *συστέλλειν* to draw together.] *Physiol.* Capable of, or taking place by, alternate contraction and dilatation; as, the *systaltic* action of the heart.

sys'tem (sĭs'tĕm), *n.* [L. *systema*, Gr. *σύστημα*, fr. *συνιστάναι* to place together, *σύν* + *ἱστάναι* to place.] **1.** An assemblage of objects united by regular interaction or interdependence; an organic whole; as, the solar *system*; a *system* of railroads. **2.** Hence: the whole scheme of created things; the universe. **3.** An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, after some distinct method or plan; a complete exhibition of essential principles or facts arranged in a rational connection; as, a *system* of philosophy, government, or botany. **4.** A scheme for interrelating things; mode of operation governed by general laws; as, a *system* of classification. **5.** Regular method or order; formal arrangement; orderliness; as, to have *system* in one's business. **6.** *Biol.* A group of organs which esp. contributes toward one of the more important and complex vital functions; as, the nervous *system*. **7.** The body considered as a functional unit. — **Syn.** See ORDER.

sys'tem-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or
sys'tem-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sisting in, or of the nature of, a system. **2.** Proceeding according to system, or regular method; methodical. — **sys'tem-at'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

systematic botany, s zoölogy, those branches of botany and zoölogy respectively which pertain to classification.

sys'tem-at'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of classification; classificatory method; also, classification; taxonomy.

sys'tem-a-tism (sĭs'tĕm-ă-tĭz'm), *n.* The reduction of facts or principles to a system.

sys'tem-a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One who forms or adheres to a system. **2.** *Nat. Hist.* A taxonomist.

sys'tem-a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; **-TIZED** (-tīzd); **-TIZ'ING.** To reduce to system or method; methodize. — **sys'tem-a-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **sys'tem-a-tiz'er,** *n.*

sys'tem-a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ə-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σύστημα, συστήματος*, system + *-logy.*] Doctrine or science of systems.

sys-tem'ic (sĭs-tĕm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or common to, a system. **2** *Physiol.* Ot or pertaining to the general system, or the body as a whole.

'ys'tem-ize (sĭs'tĕm-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To systematize. — **-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

,ys'to-le (sĭs'tə-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συστολή*, deriv. fr. *σύν* with + *στέλλειν* to place.] **1.** *Gram.* Shortening of a long syllable, as for metrical convenience; — opp. to *diastole.* **2.** *Physiol. & Biol.* The contraction of the heart and arteries by which the blood is forced onward; — correlative to *diastole.* — **sys-tol'ic** (sĭs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.*

syz'y-get'ic (sĭz'ĭ-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, a syzygy. — **syz'y-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syz'y-gy (sĭz'ĭ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *syzygia* conjunction, Gr. *συζυγία; σύν* with + *ζευγνύναι* to join, *ζυγόν* yoke.] **1.** *Astron.* The point of an orbit, as of that of the moon, at which it is in conjunction or opposition; — usually used in *pl.* **2.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of two coupled feet; — applied by some to a dipody, but by others restricted to a combination of different feet.

T

T (tē); *pl.* T's or Ts (tēz). **1.** The twentieth letter of the English alphabet, in value a voiceless consonant usually classed as a *dental.* Its voiced correlative is *d.* With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *th,* which has two distinct interdental sounds, as in *thin, then.* See *Guide to Pron.*, § 82. T derives its name from the Latin, and its form from the Phœnician through the Greek and the Latin, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. It is etymologically most nearly related to *d, s, th;* as in *tug, duke*; *two, dual,* L. *duo*; resin, L. resina, Gr. *ῥητίνη; tenuous, thin.* **2.** As a *symbol* (no period), used to denote or indicate : The nineteenth or (cf. K, 2) twentieth in a series, order, or class; also, the numeral nineteen (or twenty). **3.** As a medieval Roman *numeral,* T stands for 160, and T̄ for 160,000.

T (tē), *n.*; *pl.* T's or Ts (tēz). **1.** The letter **T, t,** or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter T.

to a T, perfectly; precisely; exactly; as, it suits me to a *T.*

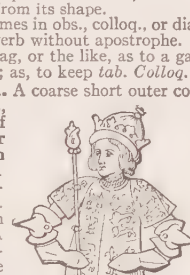
T, *a.* Having a shape or a cross section like the letter **T**; as, **T** bar or **T**-bar, **T** beam, **T** iron, **T** pipe, **T** rail, etc.

T square, a ruler having a crosspiece at one end, for making parallel lines; — so called from its shape.

't. Contraction of IT; — sometimes in obs., colloq., or dial. use joined with the following verb without apostrophe.

tab (tăb), *n.* **1.** A small flap, tag, or the like, as to a garment. **2.** Account; reckoning; as, to keep *tab. Colloq.*

tab'ard (tăb'ərd), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A coarse short outer coat with loose sleeves, or sleeveless, for outdoor wear. **2.** A kind of mantle worn by knights over the armor, and blazoned with the bearer's arms. *Hist.* **3.** A herald's official garment, a mantle blazoned with his lord's arms.



King Richard III., of England, in a Tabard (2).

ta-bas'co (tə-băs'kō), *n.* [From *Tabasco,* state of Mexico.] A pungent sauce made from capsicum berries and bearing the trade-mark *Tabasco.*

tab'by (tăb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [F. *tabis,* fr. Ar. *'attābī,* prop. name of a quarter of Bagdad where it was made.] **1.** A kind of taffeta silk, usually called *watered silk;* also, a watered worsted material, as a moreen. **2.** A brindled domestic cat; popularly, any domestic cat. **3.** An old maid or gossip. *Colloq.*

— *a.* **1.** Made of or like tabby; of a wavy or watered appearance. *Archaic.* **2.** Brindled; as, a *tabby* cat.

— *v. t.*; TAB'BIED (-ĭd); TAB'BY-ING. To water by calendering; calender; as, to *tabby* silk.

ta'ber (tā'bĕr), *n.* Var. of TABOR.

tab'er-na-cle (tăb'ĕr-nă-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabernaculum,* dim. of *taberna* hut.] **1.** A slightly built or temporary habitation or shelter; tent. **2.** Hence : a habitation; esp., the human body as a temporary abode of the soul. **3.** *Jewish Antiq.* A tent, in the form of a wooden framework covered with curtains, carried through the wilderness, in the Exodus, as a place of sacrifice and worship. *Ex.* xxvi. **4.** Hence, a Jewish temple. **5.** A place of worship; — orig. used derogatively of the meeting places of dissenters in England. Now, esp., a church with a very large auditorium. **6.** A small cell or receptacle to hold a holy or precious thing, as an ornamental receptacle for the pyx, a canopied niche or recess, as for the image of a saint, etc. — **tab'er-nac'u-lar** (tăb'ĕr-năk'ū-lər), *a.*

ta'bes (tā'bēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* **a** Progressive emaciation, with hectic fever. **b** = TABES DORSALIS. — **ta-bet'ic** (tə-bĕt'ĭk; -bē'tĭk), *a. & n.* [locomotor ataxia.]

‖ **ta'bes dor-sa'lis** (dôr-sā'lĭs) [NL., tabes of the back],

ta-bes'cent (tə-bĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *tabescens* wasting, p. pr. of *tabescere.*] Wasting away. — **ta-bes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

ta'ble (tā'b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabula* board, tablet, painting.] **1.** A relatively smooth flat surface or thin slab; a plate; slab; panel. **2.** A smooth, flat surface, or tablet, on which an inscription, drawing, etc., may be produced. **3.** In *pl.* Backgammon. *Obs.* **4.** An article of furniture having a smooth flat top fixed on legs. **5.** Hence . food put on a table to be eaten; fare; as, to set a good *table.* **6.** The company assembled round a table, as for eating, discussion, etc. **7.** A table-land. **8.** The upper facet of a faceted gem, esp. of a brilliant. **9.** *Arch.* A stringcourse including an offset; esp., a band of stone or the like set where an offset is required, so as to make it decorative. **10.** *Palmistry.* Palm of the hand; arrangement of the lines on the palm. **11.** A condensed tabulated statement; synopsis; scheme; as, a *table* of contents. **12.** Any collection and arrangement (generally in parallel columns) in condensed form of statistics, data, etc.

— *v. t.*; -BLED (tā'b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To lay or place on a table, as money. **2.** To lay (a motion, etc.) on the table. **3.** To tabulate. *Obs.*

tab'leau (tăb'lō; tă'blō'), *n.*; *pl.* -LEAUX (tăb'lōz; tă'blō'), sometimes E., -LEAUS (-lōz). [F., dim. fr. L. *tabula* a painting.] A vivid representation; picture; specif., a representation of some scene by the appropriate grouping of persons.

ta'ble-cloth' (tā'b'l-klŏth'; 62), *n.* A cloth for covering a table, esp. before the dishes, etc., are set on for meals.

‖ **ta'ble d'hôte'** (tă'bl' dōt'); *pl.* TABLES D'HÔTE (tă'bl'). [F., lit., table of the landlord.] **1.** A common table for guests at a hotel. **2.** Commonly, a meal in a restaurant, etc., at a fixed price; an ordinary. Cf. À LA CARTE.

ta'ble-land' (tā'b'l-lănd'), *n.* A broad, level, elevated area; plateau.

ta'ble-spoon' (tā'b'l-spōōn'), *n.* The largest spoon in common use at table, holding half a fluid ounce, thus having about four times the capacity of a teaspoon and twice that of a dessert spoon.

ta'ble-spoon-ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a tablespoon will hold; half a fluid ounce (about 14¾ c.c.).

tab'let (tăb'lĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *tablete,* dim. of *table* table.] **1.** A small table; a small flat surface or slab; esp., a flat piece on which to write, paint, draw, etc. **2.** Hence, a relatively thin flat panel or the like inscribed, painted, or engraved. **3.** One of a set of leaves or sheets, as of ivory, fastened together and used for memoranda, etc.; also, such a set; hence, a collection of sheets of paper, like a pad, but fastened at the top only. **4.** A flattish cake or piece; as, *tablets* of chocolate. **5.** *Pharm.* A solid kind of electuary or confection, usually in little flat squares; — called also *lozenge* and, esp. when of a round or rounded form, *troche.*

ta'ble-ware' (tā'b'l-wâr'), *n.* Ware, or articles collectively, for table use.

tab'loid (tăb'loid), *n.* A compressed portion of one or more drugs or chemicals or of food, etc.

☞ Tabloid is a trade-mark name.

— *a.* Compressed or condensed, as into a tabloid; administered in or as in tabloids.

ta-boo', ta-bu' (tə-bo͞o'), *a.* [Polynesian *tapu* sacred, prohibited.] **1.** Set apart or sacred by religious custom, or forbidden to certain persons or uses; subject to a taboo. **2.** Fig., forbidden by social usage; as, slang is *taboo* in formal discourse. — *n.*; *pl.* -BOOS, -BUS (-bo͞oz'). **1.** A sacred interdiction on the use of certain things or the performance of certain actions, commonly imposed by chiefs or priests, as among most races of low culture. **2.** The system of interdicting by taboos, most highly developed among the Polynesians.

— *v. t.* To place under taboo; prohibit.

ta'bor, ta'bour (tā'bĕr), *n.* [OF.] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife played by the same person; a timbrel. — *v. i.* **1.** To play on a tabor. **2.** Fig., to strike lightly and frequently. — **ta'bor-er, ta'bour-er,** *n.*

tab'o-ret (tăb'ō-rĕt), **tab'ou-ret** (tăb'o͞o-, tăb'ō͞o-), *n.* [F. *tabouret.*] **1.** A small tabor. **2.** A seat without arms or back; a stool; also, a small stand of similar form. **3.** An embroidery frame.

tab'o-rine' (tăb'ō-rēn'; tăb'ō-rēn'), **tab'ou-rine'** (tăb'o͞o-; tăb'ō͞o-), *n.* [OF. *tabourin.*] A small, shallow drum; tabor.

ta-bu'. Var. of TABOO.

tab'u-lar (tăb'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *tabularis*, fr. *tabula* board, table.] **1.** Having the form of, or pert. to, a table; as, a *tabular* rock; *tabular* statistics. **2.** Derived from, or computed by, the use of tables; as, *tabular* calculations.

tab'u-lar-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To tabulate. — **tab'u-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

tab'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *tabula* table.] **1.** To shape with a flat surface; make tabular. **2.** To form into a table, or synopsis; reduce to tables. — (-lăt), *a.* **1.** Shaped like a table; tabular. **2.** Having transverse septa. — **tab'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

tab'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, tabulates; specif., a typewriter attachment for tabulating figures, etc.

tac'a-ma-hac' (tăk'ă-mă-hăk') } *n.* [Mex. *tecoma hiyac*,
tac'a-ma-hac'a (-hăk'ă) } lit., stinking copal.] An aromatic oleoresin used in ointments and plasters and as incense; also, any tree yielding it, as the balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*).

tace (tās), *n.* *Armor.* One of a series of steel splints forming a short skirt. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

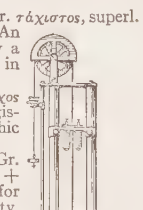
ta'cet (tā'sĕt), *v. impers.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. of *tacere* to be silent.] *Music.* Lit., it is silent; — a direction for a part to be silent through a movement.

tach, tache (tăch), *n.* [OF. *tache* a fastening, nail.] That by which a thing is attached, as a buckle or clasp. *Archaic.*

tach'e-om'e-ter (tăk'ē-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [See TACHOMETER.] **1.** *Surv.* = TACHYMETER, 1. **2.** = TACHOMETER.

tach'i-ol (tăk'ĭ-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* Fluoride of silver, used as an antiseptic and a germicide.

ta-chis'to-scope (tă-kĭs'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *τάχιστος*, superl. of *ταχύς* swift + *-scope*.] *Psychol.* An apparatus for exposing briefly to view a screen bearing letters or figures, used in studying range of attention, etc.


Tachistoscope.

tach'o-graph (tăk'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *τάχος* speed + *-graph.*] A recording or registering tachometer; also, its autographic record.

ta-chom'e-ter (tă-kŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *τάχος* swiftness, speed (fr. *ταχύς* quick) + *-meter.*] Any of various instruments for measuring velocity or changes of velocity, as of running water, the blood, etc.; a tachymeter. — **ta-chom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

tach'y- (tăk'ĭ-). Combining form from Greek *ταχύς*, *quick*, *swift*.

tach'y-graph (tăk'ĭ-grăf), *n.* An example of tachygraphy; esp., an ancient Greek or Roman tachygraphic manuscript.

ta-chyg'ra-phy (tă-kĭg'ră-fĭ), *n.* Art or practice of rapid writing; shorthand writing; stenography, esp. that of the ancient Greeks and Romans. — **ta-chyg'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **tach'y-graph'ic** (tăk'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), **tach'y-graph'i-cal**, *a.*

tach'y-lyte (tăk'ĭ-līt), *n.* Also **tach'y-lite.** [*tachy-* + Gr. *λύειν* to dissolve.] *Petrog.* A basaltic glass, formerly regarded as a mineral; — so called because decomposable by acids and readily fusible. — **tach'y-lyt'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ta-chym'e-ter (tă-kĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Surveying.* An instrument, esp. a transit or theodolite with stadia wires, for determining quickly the distances, bearings, and elevations of distant objects. **2.** A tachometer. — **ta-chym'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **tach'y-met'ric** (tăk'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

tac'it (tăs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *tacitus*, p. p. of *tacere* to be silent, pass over in silence.] **1.** Silent. *Rare.* **2.** Done or made in silence; implied, but not expressed; as, *tacit* consent. **3.** *Law.* Arising without express contract or agreement; arising by operation of law. — **tac'it-ly**, *adv.* — **tac'it-ness**, *n.*

tac'i-turn (-ĭ-tûrn), *a.* [L. *taciturnus.*] Habitually silent; not given to conversation. — **Syn.** Reserved. See SILENT. — **tac'i-turn-ly**, *adv.* [in speaking.

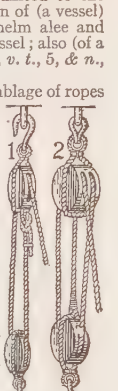
tac'i-tur'ni-ty (-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Habitual silence, or reserve

tack (tăk; *dial. also* tàk), *n.* Food; esp. bread; — often depreciatory. Cf. HARD-TACK. *Naval & Army Slang.*

tack (tăk), *n.* [ME. *tak, takke*, a fastening.] **1.** A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad, flat head. **2.** *Naut.* **a** A rope used to hold in place the lower corner of a course, the outer lower corner of a studding sail, or the forward lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** The corner of a sail to which a tack is fastened. **c** The direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails; as, on the starboard *tack*, she has the wind on her starboard side; hence, the run of a vessel on one tack or a change from starboard to port tack or vice versa. **3.** A course or method of action; as, to change one's *tack*.

— *v. t.* **1.** To fasten or attach by tacks. **2.** Hence: to attach or secure in a slight or hasty manner, fasten; attach; as, to *tack*, or baste together, two pieces of cloth. **3.** In parliamentary usage, to add, as a rider, to a bill; append. **4.** *English Law.* To unite or join (securities given at different times) so as to prevent a person having intermediate securities or rights from claiming a title to redeem or otherwise discharge one or more prior ones without also redeeming or discharging one or more subsequent ones united to the prior ones. **5.** *Naut.* To change the direction of (a vessel) when sailing close-hauled, by putting the helm alee and shifting the sails. — *v. i.* *Naut.* To take a vessel; also (of a vessel), to have her tack changed. See TACK, *v. t.*, 5, *& n.*, 2 c. — **tack'er**, *n.*

tack'le (tăk''l), *n.* [ME. *takel.*] **1.** An assemblage of ropes and pulleys for hoisting or pulling. **2.** Apparatus; equipment; gear. **3.** Act of tackling, or seizing and holding or stopping, as in football; a grasp; hold. **4.** *Amer. Football.* One of two players, **right tackle** and **left tackle**, whose position is between guard and end rush. **5.** *Naut.* The rigging of a ship; usually, the running rigging, or ropes, pulleys, etc., used in working the ship.


Tackles. 1 Gun; 2 Luff.

— *v. t.*; -LED (tăk''ld); -LING (-lĭng). **1.** To secure with or as with tackle. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To seize; grapple; specif., *Amer. Football*, to seize and hold or stop (an opponent having the ball). **3.** Hence: to attempt; to undertake to do, conquer, etc.; as, to *tackle* a problem. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* *Amer. Football.* To make a tackle. See TACKLE, *n.*, 3. — **tack'ler** (-lĕr), *n.*

tack'ling (-lĭng), *n.* Gear; equipment. *Rare.*

tack'y (-ĭ), *a.*; TACK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Sticky; adhesive; — said of paint, glue, etc.

tac'ma-hack. Var. of TACAMAHAC.

tact (tăkt), *n.* [L. *tactus* touch, fr. *tangere, tactum*, to touch.] **1.** A touch. **2.** The sense of touch; feeling. *Now Rare.* **3.** Sensitive mental perception; nice discernment of the best course of action under given conditions; esp., ability to deal with others without giving offense; address.

Syn. Tact, address. **Tact** implies delicate, sympathetic perception, esp. of what is fit, graceful, or considerate; **address** emphasizes more especially skill and adroitness in meeting the requirements of a situation; as, Queen Elizabeth's political *tact* was unerring; he supports his position with great *address*.

tact'ful (tăkt'fo͝ol), *a.* Having much tact or address. — **tact'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **tact'ful-ness**, *n.*

tac'ti-cal (tăk'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to military or naval tactics; pert. to, or marked by, planning or maneuvering. **tactical unit**, *Mil.*, the organization which is made the basis of tactical instruction, as the battalion of infantry, squadron of cavalry, and battalion of field artillery. It is theoretically the largest body of men that can be directly commanded by the voice or signals of a single commander.

tac-ti'cian (tăk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in tactics.

tac'tics (tăk'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. *τακτικά*, pl., and *τακτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), sing., fr. *τακτικός* fit for arranging, *τάσσειν* to arrange.] *Mil. & Nav.* **1.** Art of handling or using troops or ships in battle or in the presence of the enemy. **2.** Hence: any method of procedure; esp., adroit devices or expedients to accomplish an end.

tac'tile (tăk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *tactilis* tangible, fr. *tangere, tactum*, to touch.] **1.** Of or pert. to the organs or sense of touch; as, *tactile* sensations. **2.** Tangible; as, *tactile* qualities. — *n.* *Psychol.* A person, considered as a type of motile, whose prevailing mental imagery is intimately associated with sensations of touch.

tac-til'i-ty (tăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tactile; perceptibility by touch.

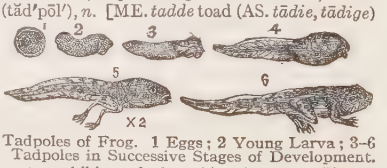
tac'tion (tăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tactio.*] Touch; contact.

tact'less, *a.* Without tact; characterized by want of tact. — **tact'less-ly**, *adv.* — **tact'less-ness**, *n.*

tac-tom'e-ter (tăk-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *tactus* sense of touch + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for testing and measuring the acuteness of the sense of touch.

tac'tu-al (tăk'tū-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the sense or organs of touch; derived from, or producing the sensation of, touch.

tad'pole' (tăd'pōl'), *n.* [ME. *tadde* toad (AS. *tādige*) + *poll*; prop., a toad all head.] An aquatic, immature or larval stage of most amphibians, during which they have gills and a long tail.



Tadpoles of Frog. 1 Eggs; 2 Young Larva; 3–6 Tadpoles in Successive Stages of Development.

tael (tāl), *n.* [Malay *tāhil.*] **1.** A weight of eastern Asia, varying from 1 to 2⅓ ounces avoirdupois (28–70 grams). **2.** A Chinese money of account, the value of a tael of silver.

taen (tān). Short for TAKEN. *Chiefly Dial. or Poetic.*

tæ'ni-a (tē'nĭ-ă), *n.*; *pl.* -NIÆ (-ē). [L., ribbon, tapeworm, fr. Gr. *ταινία.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A headband; fillet. **2.**

Arch. The fillet, or band, at the bottom of a Doric frieze, separating it from the architrave. **3.** A tapeworm. **4.** *Anat.* A band; a structural line; — applied to the bands of nervous matter in the brain and the longitudinal muscles of the large intestine.

tæ'ni-a-cide' (tē'nĭ-ȧ-sīd'), *n.* Also **te'ni-a-cide'.** [*tænia* + *-cide*, 1.] *Med.* A remedy to destroy tapeworms.

tæ'ni-a-fuge' (-fūj'), *n.* Also **te'ni-a-fuge'.** [*tænia* + L. *fugare* to drive away.] *Med.* A remedy to expel tapeworms.

tæ-ni'a-sis (tē-nī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* Also **te-ni'a-sis.** [NL.; *tænia* + *-asis.*] *Med.* Ill health due to tæniæ, or tapeworms.

taf'fa-rel (tăf'ȧ-rĕl), **taf'fer-el** (-ĕr-ĕl). Vars. of TAFFRAIL.

taf'fe-ta (tăf'ĕ-tȧ), *n.* [F. *taffetas*, It. *taffettà*, fr. Per. *tāftah*, orig., twisted, woven.] A fine smooth silk fabric of even texture, having a luster; also, any of various kinds of silk or linen goods.

taf'fe-ty (tăf'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Taffeta.

taff'rail (tăf'rāl), *n.* [D. *tafereel* a panel, picture, fr. *tafel* table, L. *tabula.*] *Naut.* **a** The upper part of a ship's stern. *Obs. or Rare.* **b** The rail around a ship's stern.

taf'fy (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A candy made of molasses or brown sugar boiled down, often with butter. **2.** Flattery. *Colloq.*

tag (tăg), *n.* **1.** A slight flap, tab, etc., forming an appendage; specif.: **a** A card or label for appending to a package. **b** A loose end, rag, or tatter, as of clothing. **c** An unessential addition, as to a play, a book, etc. **2.** The end, or catchword, of an actor's speech; cue. **3.** A metallic binding or point, at the end of a string or lace, to stiffen it.

tag and rag, *or* **tag, rag, and bobtail,** the rabble.

— *v. t.;* TAGGED (tăgd); TAG'GING. **1.** To fit with a tag or tags; append a tag or tags to. **2.** To attach a tag, or label, to, as to a box or package. **3.** To follow closely after; as, a dog *tags* his mistress. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To follow closely; — used with *after, at, around, along,* etc. *Colloq.*

tag, *n.* A child's game in which one, designated as "it," runs after others until he touches, or tags, one, who in turn becomes "it." — *v. t.* To touch in or as in the game of tag.

Ta-gal' (tä-gäl'), *n.* **1.** One of a Malayan race, next to the Visayans the most numerous native people of the Philippine Islands. **2.** = TAGALOG, 2.

Ta-ga'log (tä-gä'lŏg), *n.* **1.** A Tagal. **2.** The language of the Tagalogs, one of the most developed of the Malayo-Polynesian languages. It now employs a Roman alphabet.

tag day. A day on which contributions to some charity or fund are solicited promiscuously on the street, and tags are given to identify contributors.

tag'ger (tăg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tags. **2.** In *pl.* Very thin sheet metal, as thin tin plate.

Ta-hi'ti-an (tä-hē'tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tahiti, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* One of the native Polynesians of Tahiti, a people noted for fine physique and intelligence; also, their language.

Tai (tī'ē), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the chief linguistic stock of Indo-China, including the peoples of Siamese and Shan speech. — *n.* A member of one of the tribes of the Tai stock.

tail (tāl), *a.* [Prob. fr. OF. *taillié*, p. p. of *taillier* to cut, also to decide, fix, settle; cf. LL. *talliare* to cut, limit by certain conditions, to entail, as land, *taliare* to cut.] *Law.* Limited; abridged; curtailed; entailed. — *n. Law.* Limitation; abridgment; entail.

tail, *n.* [AS. *tægel, tægl.*] **1.** The rear end, or a process or prolongation of the rear end, of the body of an animal. **2.** Formerly, in Turkey, a horsetail carried before a pasha as a mark of rank; as, a pasha of one, two, or three *tails.* **3.** Any long flexible terminal appendage; an appendage suggestive of the tail of an animal, etc.; as, the *tail* of a coat, kite, comet. **4.** The back, last, lower, or inferior part; the part opposed to the head or front; end; rear; specif.: **a** The lower part of a stream of water, as that which flows from a mill wheel after turning it. **b** [*Often in pl.*] The side of a coin opposite to that bearing the head, effigy, or date; the reverse; — chiefly used in *heads or tails.* **5.** **a** A long braid or tress of hair; a cue. **b** A line of persons waiting; a cue. **c** A retinue. **6.** *Aëronautics.* In flying machines, a plane or group of planes used at the rear to give automatic stability.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make or furnish with a tail; also, to follow like a tail. **2.** To join to or constitute the end of; as, to *tail* a procession; also, to join on at the end or tail; as, to *tail* one word to another. **3.** *Arch.* To fasten by one of the ends into a wall or other support; — used with *in* or *on;* as, to *tail* in a timber. — *v. i.* **1.** *Arch.* To hold by the end; — said of a timber when its end is built into a support; — used with *in* or *into.* **2.** *Naut.* To swing, or lie, with the stern in a certain direction; — said of a vessel at anchor. **3.** To form a tail, appendage, etc.

tail'-bay', *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The bay or division of a framed floor or roof which is next the end wall, so that its joists rest one end on the wall and the other on a girder; also, the space between a wall and the nearest girder of a floor. Cf. CASE-BAY. **2.** The part of a canal lock below the lower gates.

tail'board' (tāl'bōrd'; 57), *n.* The board at the rear end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down.

tail coverts. The feathers which cover the bases of the tail quills. See POULTRY, *Illust.*

tail'ing, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall. **2.** In *pl.* The refuse or residue in various operations, as in threshing, gold mining, distilling, etc.

tail'less (tāl'lĕs), *a.* Not having a tail.

tai'lor (tā'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *tailleor*, fr. *taillier* to cut, LL. *taliare.*] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's or women's outer garments. — *v. i.* To follow the business of a tailor. — **tai'lor-ess,** *n. fem.*

tailor bird. Any of numerous Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds (genus *Sutoria*) of the warbler group, which stitch leaves together to support and hide their nests.

tai'lor-made', *a.* Made by a tailor or according to a tailor's fashion; — used specif. of women's garments made with a certain closeness of fit, simplicity of ornament, etc.

tail'piece' (tāl'pēs'), *n.* **1.** A piece added at the end; appendage. **2.** *Arch.* A relatively shorter beam or rafter tailed in a wall and supported by a header. See HEADER, *Illust.* **3.** *Print.* An ornament at the bottom of a short page or at the end of a book. **4.** A triangular piece, as of ebony, fixed to the lower end of a violin or the like, to which the strings are fastened.

tail'race' (tāl'rās'), *n.* **1.** The part of a mill race below the wheel. **2.** *Mining.* The channel in which tailings, in water, are carried off.

tail'stock' (tāl'stŏk'), *n. Mach.* The adjustable or sliding headstock of a lathe, containing the dead center.

taint (tānt), *v. t.* [F. *teint,* p. p. of *teindre* to dye, tinge, L. *tingere, tinctum.*] **1.** To color; tinge; more broadly, to affect. *Obs.* **2.** To imbue or impregnate with something odious or poisonous; hence: to infect; poison; specif., to affect with putrefaction. **3.** To contaminate morally; defile; corrupt; stain. — **Syn.** Pollute, vitiate, contaminate.

— *v. i.* To be or become tainted.

— *n.* **1.** Tincture; hue; color. *Obs.* **2.** A spot or stain; hence: trace; tinge; as, a *taint* of morbidness in his nature; esp., blemish; stain of disgrace. **3.** A corrupting tinge or trace; infection; as, the *taint* of evil companions.

Tai'ping' (tī'pĭng'), *a.* [Chin. *t'ai p'ing* great peace.] *Chinese Hist.* Pert. to or designating a dynasty with which Hung-Siu-Chuen, a religious and political enthusiast, attempted to supplant the Manchu dynasty by means of the **Taiping rebellion,** incited by him in 1850 and suppressed by General Gordon about 1864.

take (tāk), *v. t.; pret.* TOOK (tŏŏk); *p. p.* TAK'EN (tāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAK'ING (tāk'ĭng). [AS. *tacan,* fr. Scand.] **1.** To lay hold of, as in grasping, seizing, catching, capturing, adhering to, or the like; grasp; seize; — implying or suggesting the use of physical force. **2.** To receive into one's hold, possession, etc., by a voluntary act, as in eating, drinking, boarding a train, purchasing, choosing, etc.; specif.: **a** To lease; hire; rent; as, to *take* a cottage; also, to subscribe for; as, to *take* a magazine. **b** To marry; as, to *take* a wife. **3.** To remove; abstract; deduct. **4.** **a** To withdraw; retract; — commonly used with *back;* as, to *take* back one's promise. **b** To remove from life; hence, in the passive: to die; as, he was *taken* in the pride of life. **c** To extract; quote; as, a line *taken* from Shelley. **d** To get wrongfully; steal; as, he confessed to *taking* the money. **e** To deduce; derive (as arguments). **5.** **a** To charm or attract; delight; as, to *take* one's fancy. **b** To use malign influence over; cast a spell on; infect. **6.** To come or fall upon; catch; as, to be *taken* unawares; plague *take* him. **7.** To make choice of; choose; select; as, *take* the road to the right; to *take* sides. **8.** To avail one's self of; resort to; as, *take* plenty of time to decide. **9.** To require; demand; as, it *takes* time to learn. **10.** To assume; adopt; undertake; as, to *take* the offensive; *take* the veil; *take* the blame; *take* steps; *take* charge of a business, etc.; specif.: **a** To assume as a property or attribute; as, butter often *takes* the flavor of substances kept near it. **b** To assume the form or impression of, as of a mold. **c** To assume as a right, or prerogative; as, I *take* the liberty of saying; he *took* the crown. **11.** To receive; accept; admit; as, he *takes* the news ill; specif.: **a** To contract by infection; as, to *take* cold. **b** To understand; comprehend. **c** To accept for guidance; follow; as, *take* my advice. **d** To undergo; endure; as, to *take* treatment for rheumatism; he will *take* no affront. **e** To accept the word or the terms of; close with; as, to *take* one at his word. **12.** To regard; consider; as, to *take* men for spies. **13.** To observe, fix upon, or ascertain; as, to *take* one's bearings. **14.** To experience; feel, as pride, joy, etc. **15.** To convey; conduct; carry; as, to *take* a child home. **16.** To make a picture, photograph, or the like, of. *Colloq.* **17.** To strike; hit; as, he *took* me in the face. *Obs. exc. Slang or Dial.* **18.** To do, make, etc.; — with an object denoting movement or action; as, to *take* action, to act; to *take* a walk, to walk, etc.

Syn. **Take, receive, accept.** **Take,** the general word,

may or may not imply a tender or offer; **receive** does; to **accept** is to receive with assent or approval, or in the spirit or on the terms of the offer.

to take amiss, orig., to mistake; now, to impute a wrong motive or bad meaning to; take offense at. — **to t. a name in vain**, to use a name lightly or profanely. — **to t. arms**, to commence war or hostilities. — **to t. breath**, to stop, as from labor, in order to breathe or rest. — **to t. down**, in a fig. use, to abase or humble. — **to t. heart**, to gain confidence or courage. — **to t. in**, in a fig. use, to cheat; deceive; gull. *Colloq.* — **to t. on**. **a** To assume; arrogate; as, *to take on* a character or dignity. **b** To apply or direct to (one's self). **c** To engage; hire; as, *to take on* more hands. **d** To obtain on credit. — **to t. stock**, to make an inventory; with *of*, to make an estimate, or ascertain the facts, of or in regard to (something). — **to t. the field**, *Mil.*, to enter upon a campaign. — **to t. the floor**, to rise to make an address, motion, or the like. — **to t. the veil**, *Eccl.*, to receive, or assume, a veil in token of retirement from the world, as a woman on becoming a nun. — **to t. to heart**, to feel deep concern or grief over. — **to t. to task**, to call to account; reprove. — **to t. to witness**, to call to witness. — **to t. up the gauntlet** *or* **glove**, to accept a challenge. — **to t. up the hatchet**, to make or declare war; — from the practice of the American Indians.

— *v. i.* **1.** To lay hold; fix upon anything; also, to obtain possession; capture. **2.** *Law.* To receive the title to property; as, he *takes* as heir. **3.** To resort; go; — usually used with *to;* as, they *took* to the boats. **4.** To take effect; operate; act; as, the vaccination did not *take*. **5.** To charm; as: **a** To exert a spell. *Obs.* **b** To prove attractive or pleasing; as, the play *takes* well. *Colloq.* **6.** To be, or admit of being, taken; specif., to admit of being photographed. *Obs. or Colloq.*

to take after, to follow; also, to resemble. — **to t. on**, to be violently affected, as by grief, pain, anger, etc. — **to t. sick**, to become sick. *Colloq.* — **to t. to**. **a** To be disposed to; become attached to; as, *to take to* books. **b** To resort to; betake one's self to; — used colloq. in phrases as: **to t. to the brush**, to t. to one's heels, to t. to the tall timber, to flee. — **to t. up with**, to lodge, dwell, or consort with.

— *n.* **1.** Act of taking. **2.** That which is taken, as the fish captured at one haul.

take'down' (tāk'doun'), *a.* Constructed so as to be readily taken apart; as, a *takedown* rifle. — *n.* The part of a takedown rifle or the like at which or whereby it is taken apart; also, a takedown rifle.

take'–off', *n.* **1.** An imitation; esp., a caricature. **2.** The spot at which one takes off; the place from which a jumper springs.

tak'er (tāk'ẽr), *n.* One who takes.

tak'ing (tāk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, takes. **2.** That which is taken or received. **3.** Agitation; distress of mind. *Colloq.* — *a.* **1.** Apt to take; alluring; attractive; charming; fetching; as, a *taking* manner. *Now Colloq.* **2.** Infectious; contagious; also, *Obs.*, injurious; noxious. — **tak'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **tak'ing-ness**, *n.*

tal'a-ri (tăl'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [Ar. *ṭalari*, fr. G. *thaler.*] A silver coin and monetary unit of Abyssinia, equivalent to about $0.45; — called also *dollar.*

ta-la'ri-a (tȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 3), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *talaris* of the ankles, *talus* ankle.] *Class. Myth.* Small wings or winged shoes fastened to the ankles, esp. of Hermes, or Mercury.

tal'bot (tôl'bŭt), *n.* [Perh. fr. the *Talbot* family.] One of an extinct breed of dogs, supposed to be the stock from which the bloodhound and some other breeds are descended.

talc (tălk), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *ṭalq.*] *Min.* A soft magnesium silicate, $H_2Mg_3(SiO_3)_4$, of which soapstone and French chalk are varieties. Sp. gr., 2.6–2.9. — *v. t.;* TALCED, TALCED (tălkt); TALC'ING, TALC'ING (tăl'kĭng). To rub or treat with talc, as a photographic plate.

talc'ose (tăl'kōs) } *a. Min.* Pert. to talc; composed of,
talc'ous (tăl'kŭs) } containing, or resembling talc.

tale (tāl), *n.* [AS. *talu* speech, narrative.] **1.** Speech; talk. *Obs.* **2.** That which is told; oral relation; a rehearsal; narration; account; story. **3.** A libelous report or piece of evil gossip; as, to tell *tales*. **4.** A reckoning by numbers; a count; enumeration. **5.** A sum; as, the *tale* of years. — **Syn.** See STORY.

tale'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who officiously or maliciously spreads gossip, scandal, etc. — **tale'bear'ing**, *a. & n.*

tal'ent (tăl'ĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *talentum* a talent (sense 1), Gr. *τάλαντον* a balance, thing weighed, talent.] **1.** An ancient weight and money unit. Estimated money values of the talent are: Hebrew, gold, $32,640; Hebrew, silver, $2,176; Attic, silver, $1.446. As a weight, the Attic talent was about 58 lbs. av. (26 kg.). **2.** Inclination; disposition. *Obs.* **3.** Natural ability; preëminent and special aptitude; superior intelligence and ability; faculty; as, a man of *talent*. Cf. GENIUS. **4.** Collectively, persons of ability or skill; as, he engaged the best *talent* to sing. **5.** Collectively, habitual betters on horses, as distinguished from the bookmakers. *Racing Slang.* — **Syn.** Ability, endowment. See GENIUS, GIFT.

tal'ent-ed, *a.* Having talent or talents; mentally gifted.

ta'ler. Var. of THALER.

ta'les (tā'lēz), *n. pl.;* sometimes used as a *sing.* [From *tales de circumstantibus*, such of the bystanders, in the Latin writ for summoning them.] *Law.* **a** Persons added to a jury, to fill a deficiency, being like, or such as, those regularly summoned; — in Eng., used loosely as a *sing.* for the supply of men thus provided. **b** [Construed as *sing.*] The writ summoning them; as, to pray a *tales*.

tales'man (tālz'măn), *n. Law.* A person summoned as one of the tales added to a jury.

tale'tell'er (tāl'tĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who tells tales or stories; esp., a talebearer; telltale. — **tale'tell'ing**, *a. & n.*

tal'i-ped (tăl'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* A clubfooted person. — *a.* Affected with talipes; clubfooted.

tal'i-pes (tăl'ĭ-pēz), *n.* [NL.; L. *talus* ankle + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] *Surg.* Clubfoot.

tal'i-pot (tăl'ĭ-pŏt), *n., or* **talipot palm.** [Singhalese *tālīpat* palm leaf, fr. Skr. *tāla* palm + *pattra* leaf.] A handsome palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*) of Ceylon and the Malabar coast. Its gigantic fan-shaped leaves are used as umbrellas, fans, etc.

Talipot. *t* Inflorescence.

tal'is-man (tăl'ĭs-măn; tăl'ĭz-), *n.;* *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Sp., fr. Ar. *tilism, tilsam*, a magical image, fr. LGr. *τέλεσμα* initiation, incantation, deriv. of Gr. *τελεῖν* to complete, initiate.] **1.** A figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the heavens and supposed to act as a charm. **2.** Hence: something that produces extraordinary effects, esp. in averting or repelling evil; an amulet; a charm.

Syn. Talisman, amulet, charm are often interchangeable. But **talisman** connotes wider and more positive powers than **amulet**, which applies esp. to an object worn to avert evil; **charm**, which may be equivalent to *talisman* or *amulet*, denotes also a magical combination of words.

tal'is-man'ic (-măn'ĭk) } *a.* Pert. to, or having the proper-
tal'is-man'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ties of, a talisman; magical.

talk (tôk), *v. t.* **1.** To deliver in speech; speak; utter. **2.** To discourse about; discuss; as, to *talk* business; to *talk* shop; — often used with *over*. **3.** To speak (a language) freely; as, to *talk* French. **4.** To affect or effect by talking; as, to *talk* one mad. **5.** To consume or spend in talking; — used with *away;* as, to *talk* away an evening. — *v. i.* **1.** To speak; esp., to express ideas by spoken words; converse. **2.** To communicate by any means; express ideas, as by speech; as, to *talk* by signs; *talk* of politics. **3.** To chatter; prate. **4.** To confer; consult; as, to *talk* with one's lawyer. **5.** To make sounds likened to speech. *Colloq.*

Syn. Talk, speak, converse. Speak may refer to articulate sounds, however disconnected; **talk** implies connected colloquy or discourse; as, he could not *speak;* he did not care to *talk*. But *speak* is also used of relatively weighty or formal speech; *talk*, of that which is more or less empty or frivolous; as, "A fool may *talk*, but a wise man *speaks*." **Converse** implies interchange of thoughts and opinions.

— *n.* **1.** Act of talking; speech; esp., familiar converse; conversation. **2.** Report; rumor. **3.** Empty verbiage; as, it is mere *talk*. **4.** Subject of discourse; theme for conversation, gossip, etc.; as, the *talk* of the town. **5.** A conference or council. **6.** A dialect, tongue, or style of speech. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Colloquy, discourse, chat, dialogue, conference, communication.

talk'a-tive (tôk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Given to talking; loquacious. — **talk'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **talk'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Talkative, loquacious, garrulous, voluble, fluent, glib. One is **talkative** who is given to talk; **loquacious** suggests an incessant flow of words; **garrulous** implies prosy, tedious, or rambling loquacity, esp. about trivial things. **Fluent** implies readiness of speech; **voluble**, ease and smoothness; both words often suggest excessive facility. **Glib** (commonly contemptuous) implies superficial or smooth-tongued fluency.

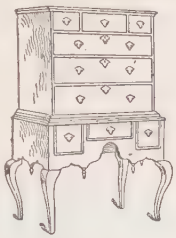
talk'er (tôk'ẽr), *n.* One who talks; often, a babbler.

talk'ing, *a.* That talks; able to utter words; also, talkative. — *n.* Discourse; converse.

tall (tôl), *a.* **1.** Comely; fine; excellent. *Archaic.* **2.** Brave; bold. *Obs. or R.* **3.** High of stature. **4.** Of a given height; as, a man five feet *tall*. **5.** *Colloq.* **a** Lofty; grandiloquent; also, exaggerated. **b** Unusual; fine; big. — **Syn.** See HIGH.

tal'lage (tăl'ăj), *n.* [LL. *tallagium, talliagium.*] *Eng. Feudal Law.* A toll, fee, or render paid by a tenant to his lord; hence, an impost or due levied by a lord upon his tenants. — *v. t.* To cause to pay tallage; tax.

tall'boy' (tôl'boi'), *n.* **1.** A highboy. **2.** A long sheet-metal pipe for a chimney top.


Tallboy, 1.

tall'ish, *a.* Somewhat tall.

tal'lith (tăl'ĭth), *n.* [NHeb. *tallīth.*] *Jewish Costume.* **a** A tasseled undergarment worn by orthodox Jews, covering the chest and the upper part of the back. **b** A tasseled shawl or scarf worn over the head or round the shoulders at prayer.

tall'ness, *n.* Quality of being tall.

tal'low (tăl'ō), *n.* [ME. *taluh, talugh, talgh.*] The suet or fat of sheep, oxen, etc., extracted by melting; also, any fat resembling it. — *v. t.* To smear with tallow. — **tal'low-y,** *a.*

tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [F. *taille* cut, tally, fr. *tailler* to cut.] **1.** Formerly, a piece of wood on which notches were cut as marks of number or account, esp. one of two parts of a stick split lengthwise; later, one of two books, sheets of paper, etc., on which accounts were kept correspondingly or in duplicate. **2.** Hence, any account or score kept by notches or marks, esp. one kept in duplicate. **3.** A notch, mark, or score made on or in a tally. **4.** A mark connecting a group in counting; hence, a number as a unit of computation. **5.** A label, tag, or the like, with marks of identification. **6.** A counterpart; mate. *Rare.* — *v. t.*; -LIED (-ĭd); -LY-ING. **1.** To register on or in a tally. **2.** To reckon; count. *Obs.* **3.** To score with correspondent notches; hence, to make to correspond, fit, or suit. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a tally; score. **2.** To correspond; match.

tal'ly-ho' (tăl'ĭ-hō'), *n.*; *pl.* -HOS (-hōz'). **1.** A view halloo; — also used as an *interj.* **2.** A kind of four-in-hand pleasure coach. — *v. t.* To incite by the cry "Tallyho!" as hounds.

Tal'mud (tăl'mŭd), *n.* [Aramaic *talmūd* instruction, doctrine.] The body of Jewish civil and canonical law, consisting of the combined Mishna, or text, and Gemara, or commentary; also, restrictedly, the Gemara alone. — **Tal-mud'ic** (tăl-mūd'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Tal'mud-ist,** *n.*

tal'on (tăl'ŭn), *n.* [F. *talon* heel, spur, LL. *talo,* fr. L. *talus* ankle, heel.] The claw of an animal, esp. of a bird of prey.

Ta'los (tā'lŏs), *n.* [Gr. Τάλως.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** An inventor slain by his jealous uncle, Dædalus. **b** A man of brass, made by Hephæstus and given by Zeus to Minos, king of Crete, to guard that island. He bled to death when Medea by magic drew out the nail or plug from his single vein.

ta'luk (tă'lo͝ok; tä-lo͝ok'), *n.* [Hind. *tāluk,* Ar. *ta'lluq.*] An estate including subtenants, somewhat like an English manor; esp., a subdivision of a zillah, or revenue district; a collectorate. *India.* [lus. **b** The ankle.

ta'lus (tā'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TALI (-lī). [L.] *Anat.* **a** The astraga-

ta'lus, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Geol.* Rock débris at the base of a cliff or slope. **2.** *Fort.* The slope of the face of a work.

tam'a-ble (tām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tamed.

ta-ma'le (tȧ-mä'lĕ), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *tamal,* of Mex. origin.] A Mexican dish made of crushed maize mixed with minced meat, seasoned with red pepper, dipped in oil, and steamed.

ta'man-dua' (tä'măn-dwä'), *n.* [Tupi *tamanduá.*] An arboreal anteater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) of Central and South America.

tam'a-rack (tăm'ȧ-răk), *n.* Any of several American larches (esp. *Larix laricina*).

tam'a-rin (-rĭn), *n.* [From the native name in Cayenne.] Any of numerous South American squirrel-like marmosets (genus *Leontocebus*) having elongate canine teeth, silky hair, and long nonprehensile tail.

tam'a-rind (-rĭnd), *n.* [From It., Sp., or Pg., fr. Ar. *tamrhindī,* lit., Indian date.] **1.** A tropical cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Tamarindus indica*) having hard yellowish wood, pinnate leaves, and red-striped yellow flowers. **2.** The edible fruit or pod of this tree, having an acid pulp.

Tamarind.

tam'a-risk (-rĭsk), *n.* [L. *tamariscus.*] Any of a large genus (*Tamarix*) of Old World tropical shrubs or small trees. Several species yield a manna.

tam'bac (tăm'băk), *n.* Var. of TOMBAC.

tam'bour (tăm'bo͝or; -bĕr), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Music.* The military snare drum. **2.** A frame, usually circular, consisting of two parts fitting one within the other, for embroidering; also, the embroidery done on such a frame. — *v. t. & i.* To embroider on a tambour.

tam'bou-rine' (tăm'bo͞o-rēn'), *n.* [F. *tambourin.*] A small drum; esp., a shallow one-headed drum with loose metallic disks, or jingles, at the sides; a timbrel.

Tambourine.

tame (tām), *a.*; TAM'ER (tām'ĕr); TAM'EST. [AS. *tam.*] **1.** Reduced from native wildness; domesticated; made tractable and useful to man. **2.** Subdued; also, harmless; gentle. **3.** Deficient in spirit, interest, etc.; dull; insipid; as, *tame* scenery. — *v. t.*; TAMED (tāmd); TAM'ING (tām'ĭng). **1.** To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; make gentle, tractable, etc.; domesticate. **2.** To deprive of spirit, courage, etc.; subdue; of colors, to soften; tone down. — **tame'less,** *a.* — **tame'ly,** *adv.* — **tame'ness,** *n.*

tame'a-ble. Var. of TAMABLE.

Tam'il (tăm'ĭl; tŭm'ĭl), *n.* **1.** A member of the most enterprising branch of the Dravidian race, mostly Hindus, numerous throughout southern India. **2.** The oldest, most cultivated, and best known, of the Dravidian languages.

tam'is (tăm'ĭs), *n.* [F., a kind of sieve.] A strainer or sieve, as of bolting cloth. *Obs. or R.*

Tam'muz (tăm'mo͞oz; *Bib.* tăm'ŭz), *n.* [Heb. *tammūz.*] **1.** *Babylon. Myth.* A god of agriculture slain by his wife, Ishtar, and later brought back from the lower world, thus symbolizing the seasonal death and return of vegetation. **2.** See JEWISH CALENDAR.

tam'my (tăm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). [F. *étamine,* fr. *étain* carded wool, fr. L. *stamen* warp, thread, cloth.] **1.** A kind of woolen, or woolen and cotton, cloth, often highly glazed, used for curtains, sieves, strainers, etc. **2.** [Perh. a different word; cf. TAMIS.] A strainer; tamis.

Tam' o' Shan'ter (tăm' ō shăn'tĕr). **1.** The hero of a poem of this title by Burns. **2.** [*l. c. and usually hyphened.*] A Scotch cap having a round, flattish top much wider than the headband and, usually, a tassel in the center.

tamp (tămp), *v. t.* **1.** In blasting, to plug (a drilled hole) with clay, sand, or the like, to prevent misdirection of the force of the blast. **2.** To drive in or down by a succession of light or medium blows. [used in tamping.]

tamp'er (tăm'pĕr), *n.* One who tamps; also, an instrument

tam'per (tăm'pĕr), *v. i.* [F. *tempérer* to temper. See TEMPER, *v.*] **1.** To meddle; try trifling or foolish experiments; — commonly used with *with.* **2.** To meddle so as to alter a thing; esp., to make changes without right; as, to *tamper* with a text. **3.** To deal secretly or unfairly; esp., to use bribery; as, to *tamper* with an official. — **Syn.** See MEDDLE. — **tam'per-er,** *n.*

tam'pi-on (tăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F. *tampon.*] A stopper, or plug, for the muzzle of a piece of ordnance when not in use.

tam'pon (tăm'pŏn), *n.* [F.] *Surg.* A plug, as of cotton, introduced into a cavity to arrest hemorrhage or absorb secretions. — *v. t.* To plug with a tampon. [TOM.

tam'-tam' (tŭm'tŭm'), *n.* & *v.* [Hind.] *Music.* = TOM-TOM.

tan (tăn), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *tan.*] **1.** Tanbark. **2.** A yellowish brown color, like that of tan (sense 1). **3.** A brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun.

— *a.* Of the color of tan; yellowish brown.

— *v. t.*; TANNED (tănd); TAN'NING. **1.** To convert (a skin) into leather, orig., and still generally, by impregnation with an infusion of oak bark or other form of tannic acid. **2.** To make brown, as by exposure to the sun. **3.** To thrash; flog. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To become tanned.

tan'a-ger (tăn'ȧ-jĕr), *n.* [NL. *tanagra,* prob. fr. Tupi *tangara.*] Any of a family (*Tangaridæ*) of American oscine birds, closely allied to the finches. They are mainly unmusical. The males usually are very bright-colored.

tan'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* Any bark rich in tannin, bruised or cut into small pieces, and used in tanning. Spent tanbark is used for circus rings, race tracks, etc.

tan'dem (-dĕm), *adv.* [L. *tandem* at length (of time only), punningly taken as meaning, lengthwise.] One after or behind another; — said of two or more things so arranged, esp. of horses so driven, instead of abreast.

— *a.* Consisting of two, or more, arranged tandem.

— *n.* **1.** A team of horses harnessed one before the other. **2.** A **tandem bicycle,** or one with seats for two, one behind the other.

tang (tăng), *n.* A projecting shank, prong, tongue, or the like, forming part of an object, as of a file, knife, etc., and serving to secure it to a handle, or to some other part.

— *v. t.* To furnish with a tang.

tang, *n.* **1.** A strong or offensive taste; esp., a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself. **2.** A sharp specific flavor or tinge. — **Syn.** See TASTE.

tang, *n. & v. t. & i.* Twang.

tan'ge-lo (tăn'jĕ-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [*tangerine* + pom-

elo.] A hybrid between the tangerine orange and the grapefruit, or pomelo; also, the fruit.

tan'gen-cy (tăn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Act or state of [being tangent.]

tan'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* [L. *tangens, -entis*, p. pr. of *tangere* to touch.] **1.** *Geom.* A tangent line, curve, or surface. **2.** *Trigonometry.* **a** The tangent line from one end of an arc of a circle to the radius produced through the other end of the arc. **b** The ratio of the length of such a line to the radius of the circle. **c** Hence, in reference to an (acute) angle in a right-angled triangle, the ratio of the leg (see LEG, *n.*, 2 **d**) opposite the angle to the adjacent leg. Abbr., *tan* (without period).

— *a.* Touching; specif., *Geom.*, meeting a curve or surface at only one point, and not cutting it if produced; — said of a straight line, curve, or surface.

tan-gen'tial (tăn-jĕn'shăl), *a. Geom.* Of or pert. to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent. — **tan-gen'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **tan-gen'tial-ly** (-shăl-ĭ), *adv.*

tan'ger-ine (tăn'jĕr-ēn; tăn'jĕr-ēn'), *n.* [From *Tangier* in Morocco.] An orange much like the mandarin, but of deeper color and higher flavor.

tan'gi-ble (tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tangibilis*, fr. *tangere* to touch.] **1.** Capable of being touched; also, perceptible to the touch; palpable; as, a *tangible* object. **2.** Capable of being possessed or realized; real; substantial; evident; as, a *tangible* reward. — **tan'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **tan'gi-ble-ness,** *n.* — **tan'gi-bly,** *adv.*

tan'gle (tăng'g'l), *n.* Any large blackish seaweed (esp. *Laminaria saccharina* or *L. digitata*).

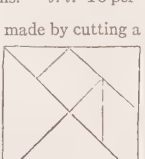
tan'gle, *v. t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To knit together confusedly; interweave or interlock, as threads, in a knot hard to unravel; entangle. **2.** To involve; insnare; as, to be *tangled* in lies. — *v. i.* To be or become entangled. — *n.* **1.** A confused knot, as of threads; snarl. **2.** State of perplexity; quandary. — **tan'gler** (tăng'glẽr), *n.*

tan'gle-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* A species of huckleberry (*Gaylussacia frondosa*) of the eastern United States.

tan'gly (tăng'glĭ), *a.* Snarly; full of tangles or knots; entangled; intricate.

tan'go (tăn'gō; *Sp.* tän'gō), *n.*; *pl.* TANGOS (-gōz). [Sp., a certain dance.] **1.** A difficult dance in two-four time characterized by posturing and a great variety of steps. **2.** Any of various popular forms derived from this. — *v. i.* To perform such a dance.

tan'gram (tăn'grăm), *n.* A Chinese toy made by cutting a square of thin material into seven pieces, these pieces being capable of forming a number of different figures.



Tangram.

tan'ist-ry (tăn'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [Ir. *tanaiste, tanaise*, second, second person in rank.] *Irish Tribal Law.* A system by which the succession to the chieftaincy of the tribe and the jurisdiction over the communal land was determined by election, the eldest and worthiest kinsman of the deceased chief being usually chosen. — **tan'ist,** *n.*

tank (tăngk), *n.* [Pg. *tanque.*] **1.** A pond, pool, or small lake. **2.** A large basin, cistern, or vessel of any kind; an artificial receptacle for liquids; as, a swimming *tank.* — *v. t.* To place or put in a tank.

tank'age (tăngk'ăj), *n.* **1.** The act or process of storing in tanks; also, the fee charged for this. **2.** The capacity or contents of a tank or tanks. **3.** *Agric.* Dried nitrogenous residue from tanks in which fat has been rendered, used as a fertilizer and feeding stuff.

tank'ard (tăngk'ărd), *n.* [OF. *tanquart.*] A large drinking vessel, esp. one with a cover.

tan'nage (tăn'ăj), *n.* The act, process, or result of tanning.

tan'ner (tăn'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.

tan'ner-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where tanning is carried on. **2.** The art or process of tanning.

Tann'häu-ser (tăn'hoi-zẽr), *n.* [G. Ritter (Knight) *Tannhäuser.*] A German knight and minnesinger fabled to have entered the enchanted cavern in the Venusberg. He escaped, but, despairing of pardon, returned. See VENUSBERG.

tan'nic (tăn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or from tan.

tannic acid, a strongly astringent acid, obtained in brownish white shining scales from gallnuts, sumac, tea, etc.; — called also **tannin.** It is used in dyeing, tanning, etc.

tan'ning (tăn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Art or process by which a skin is tanned. **2.** A browning, as of the skin, by exposure to the sun or weather.

tan'sy(-zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES(-zĭz). [F. *tanaisie*, LL. *tanaceta.*] Any of a genus (*Tanacetum*) of asteraceous plants, esp. the common species (*T. vulgare*) having a strong aromatic odor, very bitter taste, and tonic properties.

tan'ta-late (tăn'tȧ-lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of tantalic acid.

tan-tal'ic (tăn-tăl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, derived from, or containing tantalum; specif., designating any of a series of acids derived from the pentoxide and known chiefly in their salts, the tantalates.

tan'ta-lite (tăn'tȧ-līt), *n. Min.* A heavy iron-black mineral, essentially tantalate of iron, $Fe(TaO_3)_2$, of submetallic luster, H., 6; sp. gr., up to 7.3.

tan'ta-lize (-tȧ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [From TANTALUS.] To tease by keeping something desired in view but just out of reach. — **Syn.** See HARASS. — **tan'ta-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **tan'ta-liz'er** (tăn'tȧ-līz'ẽr), *n.* — **tan'ta-liz'ing-ly,** *adv.*

tan'ta-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; — referring to the difficulty of isolating it. See TANTALUS.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element of the vanadium family, isolated as a hard, tough, white metal resistant to acids. Symbol, *Ta*; at. wt., 181.5.

Tan'ta-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τάνταλος.] *Gr. Myth.* A wealthy king, son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe. For serving up Pelops as a meal to the gods (or for revealing divine counsels), Tantalus was punished in the lower world by being placed in water up to his chin with fruit-laden branches over his head. The water or fruit receded whenever he sought to drink or eat.

tan'ta-mount' (-mount'), *a.* [F. *tant* so much (L. *tantus*) + E. *amount.*] Equivalent in value, signification, or effect. — **Syn.** See IDENTICAL.

tan-tar'a (tăn-tăr'ȧ), *n.* The blare of a trumpet or horn.

tan-tiv'y (-tĭv'ĭ), *a.* Swift; rapid. — *adv.* Swiftly; — a fox-hunting term. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIVIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Hunting.* A cry or call to signal full chase. **2.** An impetuous rush.

‖ **tan'to** (tän'tō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* So much; as, "Allegro non *tanto*" (brisk, but not *so very* brisk). [*Colloq.*]

tan'trism (tăn'trŭm), *n.* A fit of ill temper or caprice.

Tao'ism (tou'ĭz'm), *n.* [Chin. *tao* road, reason.] A religion of China. Its famous apostle, Lao-tse (6th cent. B. C.) taught that contemplation and reason, avoidance of force, and disregard of mere ceremonies, are the means of regeneration. — **Tao'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* & *a.* — **Tao-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

tap (tăp), *v. t.*; TAPPED (tăpt) or TAPT; TAP'PING. **1.** To strike or rap lightly. **2.** To give a light blow or blows with. **3.** To make by tapping. **4.** To put a tap (sense 2 below) on (a shoe, boot, etc.). — *v. i.* To strike or rap lightly.

— *n.* **1.** A light blow or rap. **2.** A piece of leather fastened on the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing, esp. on the sole. **3.** In *pl. Mil. & Nav.* A signal, by drum, bugle, or trumpet, for extinguishing all lights in soldiers' or sailors' quarters, going to bed, and silence.

tap, *n.* [AS. *tæppa.*] **1.** A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn. **2.** A cock, faucet, or small valve, as over a sink. *Chiefly British.* **3.** A plug, or spile, to stop a hole, as in a cask; spigot. **4.** Liquor drawn through a tap; hence: a certain kind or quality of liquor; also, a taproom; bar. *Colloq.* **5.** A tool for forming an internal screw.

on tap. **a** Ready to be drawn; as, ale *on tap.* **b** Broached or furnished with a tap; as, a barrel *on tap.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To pierce (a cask, tree, etc.) so as to let out, or draw off, a fluid. **2.** To let out by piercing, or by drawing a plug from, the containing vessel. **3.** To draw from (anything) in any analogous way; as, to *tap* telegraph wires. **4.** To form a female screw in by means of a tap; as, to *tap* a nut. **5.** To connect (a street gas or water main) with a local supply. — *v. i.* To be, or act as, a tapster.

tap'a-de'ra (tăp'ȧ-dā'rȧ) } *n.* Also **tapidero.** [Sp. *tapadera*
tap'a-de'ro (tăp'ȧ-dā'rō) } lid, cover.] One of the leather hoods which cover the stirrups of a Mexican saddle.

tape (tāp), *n.* [AS. *tæppe* fillet.] **1.** A narrow woven fillet or band. **2.** **a** A tapeline. **b** The paper strip of a printing telegraph, ticker, etc. **c** *Sports.* A string stretched across the finishing line and broken by the first man to finish; a finishing line. **d** = RED TAPE. — *v. t.*; TAPED (tāpt); TAP'ING. To furnish with tape; fasten, tie, or bind with tape.

tape'line' (-līn'), *n.* A tape or strip, now often of steel, marked with linear dimensions and used for measuring.

tape measure. = TAPELINE.

ta'per (tā'pẽr), *n.* [AS. *tapor, tapur, taper.*] **1.** A small wax candle; a small light. **2.** A tapering form, object, or part; gradual lengthwise diminution of thickness; as, the *taper* of a spire. — *a.* Regularly narrowed toward a point; conical; pyramidal. — *v. i.* & *t.* To become or make gradually smaller toward one end; grow gradually less; diminish.

tap'es-try (tăp'ĕs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *tapisserie*, fr. *tapis* carpet, Gr. *ταπήτιον*, dim. of *τάπης* carpet, rug.] A fabric, usually of worsted, worked on a warp of thread, orig., by hand, the designs being usually pictorial. It is used for wall hangings, etc. — *v. t.*; -TRIED (-trĭd); -TRY-ING. To furnish or adorn with or as with tapestry.

tapestry carpet. A carpet, resembling Brussels, in which the designs are printed in colors before the fabric is woven; esp., a kind of carpet the threads of which are printed before even the warp is formed.

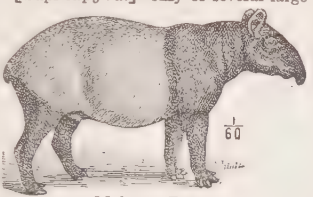
ta-pe'tum (tȧ-pē'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tapete* a carpet, a tapestry.] **1.** *Bot.* A layer of nutritive tissue commonly investing the archespore in a developing sporangium. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of certain membranous layers or areas, esp. of the choroid and retina.

tape'worm' (tāp'wûrm'), *n.* Any of numerous cestode worms (*Tænia* and allied genera) parasitic, when adult, in the intestine of man and various animals. The larvæ live in the flesh of animals.

tap'house' (tăp'hous'), *n.* A house where beer is kept on tap for sale; also, the barroom of a tavern.

tapi-o'ca (tăp'ĭ-ō'kȧ), *n.* [Pg., Sp., or F., fr. Tupi *typyoca; ty* juice + *pyã* pith + *ocõ* absent.] A coarsely granular preparation of cassava starch.

ta'pir (tā'pẽr), *n.* [Tupi *tapy'ra.*] Any of several large ungulates (family *Tapiridæ*), all of South or Central America, except one (the Malayan). They are related to the horse and rhinoceros and are chiefly nocturnal, shy, and gentle.



Malayan Tapir.

ta'pis (tā'pĭs; tăp'ĭs; tȧ'pē'), *n.* [F. See TAPESTRY.] Tapestry, or similar material, used for hangings, floor coverings, etc.; formerly, the cover of a council table.

on, *or* upon, the tapis (*pron. in this use perh. more often as F.* tȧ'pē') [trans. of *F. sur le tapis*], on the table, or under consideration, as a question or measure.

tap'per (tăp'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, taps, or strikes lightly; as: **a** *Teleg.* A telegraph key; specif., a double-contact key that makes one contact and breaks another by one movement; — called in full *Morse tapper.* **b** *Wireless Teleg.* A decoherer that acts by tapping.

tap'per, *n.* One who, or that which, taps, or pierces; specif., *Mech.*, a machine for tapping nuts, etc.

tap'pet (tăp'ĕt; 24), *n. Mach.* A lever or projection moved by some other piece, as a cam, or intended to tap or touch something else, to cause a particular motion.

tappet rod. *Mech.* A rod carrying a tappet or tappets.

tap'ping (tăp'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of one who, or that which, taps.

tap-poon' (tă-pōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *tapón* a stopper.] *Irrigation.* A piece of wood or sheet metal fitted into a ditch to dam up the water so as to overflow a field. *U. S.* [tap; barroom.]

tap'room' (tăp'rōōm'), *n.* A room where liquors are on

tap'root' (-rōōt'), *n. Bot.* A primary root which grows downward, giving off lateral rootlets. See ROOT, *Illust.*

tap'ster (tăp'stẽr), *n.* Orig., a woman who tended bar (see -STER); later, anyone employed to tap, or draw, liquors.

tar (tär), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *tarpaulin.*] A sailor; seaman.

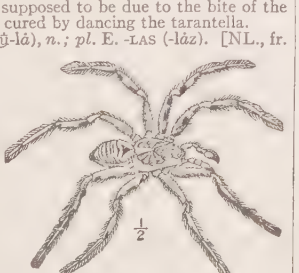
tar, *n.* [AS. *teru, teoru.*] A thick, brown to black, viscous liquid got by distilling wood, coal, peat, etc. — *v. t.;* TARRED (tärd); TAR'RING. To smear with or as with tar.

ta'ran-tas', ta'ran-tass' (tȧ'rȧn-tȧs'), *n.* [Russ. *tarantas.*] A low four-wheeled Russian carriage, its body resting on two long, springy poles.

ta'ran-tel'la (tȧ'rȧn-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [It.] A lively, passionate Neapolitan dance in 6-8 time, formerly supposed to cure the bite of the tarantula; also, music for this dance.

tar'ant-ism (tăr'ăn-tĭz'm), *n.* [It. *tarantismo.*] *Med.* A nervous affection producing an uncontrollable desire to dance. It was once supposed to be due to the bite of the tarantula, and to be cured by dancing the tarantella.

ta-ran'tu-la (tȧ-răn'tū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz). [NL., fr. It. *tarantola,* fr. L. *Tarentum,* now *Taranto,* in the south of Italy.] Any of several large venomous spiders (esp. *Lycosa tarantula*).



European Tarantula.

ta-rax'a-cum (tȧ-răk'sȧ-kŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* Fresh or dried dandelion root. It is slightly tonic, diuretic, and aperient, and is used esp. in affections of the liver.

tar-boosh' (tär-bōōsh'), *n.* [Ar. *ṭarbūsh.*] A red, usually blue-tasselled, cap worn by Moslem men, alone or as the inner part of a turban. The *fez* is a kind of tarboosh.

tar'di-grade (tär'dĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *tardigradus; tardus* slow + *gradi* to step.] **1.** Moving or stepping slowly. **2.** Of or pert. to a division (*Tardigrada*) of arthropods containing numerous microscopic mitelike creatures, found in water, damp moss, etc. — *n.* A tardigrade arthropod.

‖ **tar'do** (tär'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Slow; — a direction to perform a passage slowly.

tar'dy (tär'dĭ), *a.;* -DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. [F. *tardif,* fr. L. *tardus* slow.] **1.** Moving slowly; slow. **2.** Late; also, dilatory; — opposed to *prompt.* — **Syn.** See SLOW. — **tar'di-ly** (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **tar'di-ness,** *n.*

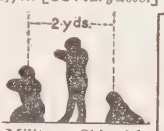
tare (târ), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A weed growing in grainfields, supposed to be the darnel. **2.** Any of several vetches (esp. *Vicia sativa* and *V. hirsuta*).

tare, *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *ṭarḥah* thrown away, removed.] *Com.* A deduction of weight made as an allowance for the weight of a container or vehicle. — *v. t.;* TARED (târd); TAR'ING (târ'ĭng). To ascertain or mark the tare of.

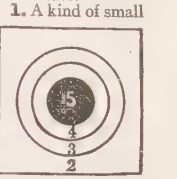
tare (târ; tär). Dial. var. and obs. or dial. pret. of TEAR, *v.*

targe (tärj), *n.* [F.] A shield, or target. *Archaic.*

tar'get (tär'gĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *targuete.*] **1.** A kind of small shield or buckler, esp. a circular one. **2.** A mark to shoot at, as for practice; hence: **a** A butt or mark that is marked by shots fired at it. **b** *Mil.* Anything that is fired at. **c** Fig., an object of remarks, criticisms, etc.; a butt. **3.** *Surv.* The vane, or sliding sight, on a leveling staff. **4.** *Railroads.* A day signal, as a disk of metal, attached to a switch stand, indicating whether the switch is open or closed.



Military Skirmish Target.



Common Target, 2 a. 2 Outer; 3 Inner; 4 Center; 5 Bull's-eye.

tar'get-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One armed with a target, or shield.

Tar'gum (tär'gŭm; *Heb.* tär-gōōm'), *n.; pl.* E. -GUMS (-gŭmz), Heb. TARGUMIM (tär'gōō-mēm'). [Aramaic *targūm* interpretation.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Old Testament in the Aramaic of Judea.

tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* [F. *tarif,* fr. Ar. *ta'rīf* information, explanation.] **1.** A schedule, system, or scheme of duties imposed by a government on exports or, esp., imports. **2.** The duty, or rate of duty, imposed in a tariff (sense 1); as, the *tariff* on wool. **3.** Any schedule or system of rates, charges, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a list of duties on, as goods. **2.** *Numismatics.* To list or schedule the tariff value of.

tar'la-tan (tär'lȧ-tăn), *n.* A kind of thin, stiff, transparent muslin used for dresses, caps, etc.

tarn (tärn), *n.* [ME. *terne.*] Small mountain lake or pool.

tar'nish (tär'nĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *ternir,* fr. *terne* dull, dim, wan.] To dull or destroy the luster of, esp. by or as by the action of the air, dust, etc.; sully; stain; — also used fig. — *v. i.* To lose luster; become dull. — *n.* Quality or state of being tarnished; discoloration; stain; blemish.

ta'ro (tȧ'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Tahitian and Maori.] **1.** An araceous plant (*Caladium colocasia*) cultivated throughout the tropics for its edible starchy tuberous rootstock, and in temperate regions (as *caladium* or *elephant's ear*) for a garden ornament. **2.** The rootstock of this plant.

tar-pau'lin (tär-pô'lĭn), *n.* [*tar* + *palling* a covering, *pall* to cover.] **1.** Canvas waterproofed with tar, paint, or the like, used for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, etc. **2.** A hat or coat of, or covered with, tarpaulin. **3.** A sailor. *Colloq. and Now Rare.*

Tar-pe'ia (-pē'yȧ), *n.* In Roman legend, a maiden who betrayed the citadel to the Sabines for the promise of "what they wore on their arms," meaning their gold bracelets. They threw their shields on her and killed her.

Tar-pe'ian (-pē'yăn), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a rock or peak of the Capitoline hill, Rome, from which condemned criminals were hurled.

tar'pon (tär'pŏn), *n.* A marine fish (*Tarpon atlanticus*) common on the coast of Florida and among the West Indies. It becomes about six feet long and is a noted game fish. Its flesh is of poor quality.

Tar'quin (-kwĭn), *n.* In Roman legend, one of a family to which belonged the fifth king (Lucius Tarquinius Priscus) and the seventh king (Lucius Tarquinius Superbus).

tar'ra-gon (tăr'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Sp. *taragona,* Ar. *ṭarkhūn.*] A European plant (*Artemisia dracunculus*) allied to wormwood; also, its aromatic herbage, used to season salads, flavor vinegar, etc.

tar'ri-ance (-ĭ-ȧns), *n.* Tarrying; delay. *Archaic.*

tar'ri-er (tăr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who tarries or delays.

tar'ry (tăr'ĭ), *a.* Of, covered with, or like, tar.

tar'ry (tăr'ĭ), *v. t.;* -RIED (-Id); -RY-ING. [ME. *tarien* to irritate, hinder, AS. *tergan, tirgan,* provoke, irritate.] To wait or stop for; as, to *tarry* a reply. — *v. i.* **1.** To abide at or in a place; stay; lodge; specif., to stay or rest in expectation; wait. **2.** To delay; loiter. — *n.* A temporary stop; stay. *Now chiefly U. S.*

tar'sal (tär'sȧl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the tarsus. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, plates of dense connective tissue which serve to stiffen the eyelids. — *n.* A tarsal bone or cartilage.

tar'si-er (tär'sĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F.] A small nocturnal arboreal lemurine mammal (*Tarsius spectrum*) of the East Indies, having very long proximal tarsal bones.

tar'sus (tär'sŭs), *n.; pl.* -SI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. *ταρσός* the flat of the foot.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The ankle; part of the foot of a vertebrate between the metatarsus and leg; also, the group of small bones supporting this part. **2.** In describing birds, the part between the so-called knee and foot. **3.** *Zoöl.* **a** In insects, the foot, or part distal to the tibia. **b** In spiders, the distal segment of the foot.

tart (tärt), *a.* [AS. *teart.*] **1.** Sharp to the taste; sour. **2.** Severe; sharp; caustic; as, a *tart* reply. — **Syn.** See SOUR.

tart, *n.* [F. *tarte.*] A small pie, or shell of pastry containing jelly, custard, fruit, or the like.

tar'tan (tär'tăn), *n.* Woolen cloth, checkered or cross-barred with narrow bands of various colors, much worn in the Scottish Highlands; hence, any pattern of tartan; also, material of a similar pattern. — *a.* Made of, or like, tartan.

tar'tan, *n.* [From F., Sp., Pg., or It.] A coasting vessel, with one mast and a lateen sail, used in the Mediterranean.

tar'tar (-tär), *n.* [F. *tartre.*] **1.** A substance, essentially acid potassium tartrate, existing in grape juice and deposited in wine casks as a pale or dark reddish crust or sediment; specif., a recrystallized product, distinguished from *argol*, the crude deposit, and from *cream of tartar*, got by further purification. **2.** A concretion which often incrusts the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

Tar'tar, *n.* [Per. *Tātār*, of Tatar origin.] **1.** A native of Tatary (Tartary). See TATAR. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] A person of an irritable and violent temper. **3.** [*l. c.*] One who, being attacked, proves too strong for his assailant; — esp. in *to catch a tartar.* — *a.* Of or pert. to Tatary or the Tatars.

Tar'tar, *n.* Tartarus. *Obs.*

Tar-ta're-an (tär-tā'rē-ăn) } *a.* Also, *Rare,* **Tar-ta'ri-an.**
Tar-ta're-ous (-tā'rē-ŭs; 3) } Of or pert. to Tartarus.

tartar emetic. A poisonous white crystalline salt, having a sweetish metallic taste, used in dyeing as a mordant and in medicine as a sudorific and emetic. Chemically it is antimonyl potassium tartrate, $KSbOC_4H_4O_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$.

Tar-ta'ri-an (tär-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Tartar.

Tartarian lamb, the Scythian lamb.

Tar-ta'ri-an, *n.* Any of several varieties of heart cherries; as, the black *Tartarian.*

tar-tar'ic (tär-tăr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to tartar; derived from or resembling tartar.

tartaric acid, *Org. Chem.,* an acid, $C_2H_2(OH)_2(CO_2H)_2$, widely diffused among plants, and obtained chiefly from tartar. It is used in dyeing and calico printing, in photography, in medicine, esp. in the preparation of Seidlitz powders, and as a substitute for lemon juice.

tar'tar-ize (tär'tär-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To impregnate or combine with, or subject to the action of, tartar. — **tar'tar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

tar'tar-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, tartar.

Tar'ta-rus (-tä-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τάρταρος.*] *Class. Myth.* The infernal regions, described in Homer's "Iliad" as situated as far below Hades as heaven is above the earth, and by later writers as the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked. In the later poets, also, Hades.

tart'let, *n.* A small tart.

tart'ly, *adv.* In a tart manner.

tart'ness (tärt'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being tart. — **Syn.** Sourness, acerbity, asperity. See ACRIMONY.

tar'trate (tär'trāt), *n.* A salt or ester of tartaric acid.

tar'trat-ed (tär'trāt-ĕd), *a.* *Med. Chem.* Containing, or derived from, tartar; combined with tartaric acid.

Tar-tufe' (tär-tōōf'; *F.* tar'tüf'), *or* **Tar-tuffe'** (tär-tŏf'), *n.* [F. *Tartufe, tartuffe.*] **1.** The leading character, a hypocritical priest, in Molière's "Tartufe." **2.** [*l. c.*] A hypocritical devotee; hypocrite.

ta-sim'e-ter (tă-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *τάσις* stretching, extension (fr. *τείνειν* to stretch) + *-meter.*] A modification of the microphone for detecting or measuring minute extensions or movements of solid bodies (and hence changes of temperature) by the changes of pressure produced. — **ta-sim'e-try** (-ē-trĭ), *n.* — **tas'i-met'ric** (tăs'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

task (tăsk), *n.* [OF. *tasque, tasche,* LL. *tasca, taxa,* fr. L. *taxare* to rate, appraise.] **1.** A tax; impost. *Obs.* **2.** Labor, work, or study imposed by another, often in a definite quantity; broadly, an undertaking; work. — **Syn.** Employment, toil, lesson, stint. — *v. t.* **1.** To tax. *Obs.* **2.** To impose a task on; assign a definite amount of business, labor, or duty to. **3.** To oppress with labor; burden; as, to *task* one's mind with details. **4.** To charge; tax, as with a fault.

task'mas'ter (tăsk'măs'tĕr), *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens another with labor; an overseer.

task'work', *n.* Work done as a task; also, piecework.

Tas-ma'ni-an (tăz-mā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tasmania.

Tasmanian devil, a savage carnivorous burrowing Tasmanian marsupial (*Sarcophilus ursinus*) of the dasyure family. — **T. wolf.** See THYLACINE.

— *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tasmania.

tass (tăs), *n.* [F. *tasse.*] A drinking cup, bowl, or the like; also, the contents of a tass. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

tas'sel (tăs'l), *n.* [ME., some part of a fastening of a mantle, fr. OF. *tassel, taisel.*] **1.** A pendent ornament, ending in a tuft of threads or cords, attached to cushions, curtains, etc. **2.** Something likened to a tassel; specif., the inflorescence of some plants, as of maize. — *v. t.;* -SELED (-'ld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. To put forth tassels, or inflorescences. — *v. t.* To adorn with, or make into, tassels.

tas'sel. Obs. var. of TERCEL.

tas'set (-ĕt), *n.* [OF. *tassette.*] *Armor.* **a** One of a set of steel splints hanging from the cuirass. **b** The skirt so formed.

tast'a-ble (tās'tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tasted.

taste (tāst), *v. t.;* TAST'ED (tās'tĕd; 24); TAST'ING (tās'tĭng). [OF. *taster* to feel, try, taste.] **1.** To try by the touch; feel. *Obs.* **2.** To try by the touch of the tongue; ascertain the relish or flavor of by taking a little into the mouth. **3.** To eat or drink a little of, as for testing. **4.** To partake of; participate in; experience; undergo; as, to *taste* pleasure. **5.** To like; appreciate; enjoy. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* **1.** To try food or drink with the mouth; eat or drink a little only; as, to *taste* of wine. **2.** To have a certain flavor to the taste; fig., to have a particular quality; as, the milk *tastes* sour, of garlic, etc. **3.** To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; partake; — often used with *of;* as, to *taste* of nature's bounty.

— *n.* **1.** A trial; experience. *Obs.* **2.** Act of tasting with the mouth; gustation. **3.** Quality of any substance as perceived by the taste organs; savor; flavor. **4.** *Physiol.* The one of the five senses by which certain properties of bodies (called their *taste*) are ascertained by contact with certain organs of the mouth. **5.** Intellectual relish; liking; fondness; — now used with *for;* as, he had no *taste* for study. **6.** Power of discerning and appreciating beauty, order, proportion, symmetry, etc., esp. in the fine arts and belles-lettres; critical judgment; discernment; as, a man of *taste.* **7.** Manner as to what is pleasing, refined, or good usage; style; as, an epitaph in bad *taste.* **8.** A little piece tasted or eaten; a bit; sample; as, a *taste* of cake; a *taste* of sleep.

Syn. Vein, streak, strain, dash, spice, flavor, savor, relish, smack, tang, touch, hint, thought, shade. — **Taste, flavor, savor, relish, smack, tang** are distinguished in their fig. senses. **Taste** denotes a sample or specimen of something, rather than (as in the case of the other words) a property of it; as, give him a *taste* of your quality. **Flavor, savor,** and **relish** suggest either a predominant or distinctive quality or a tinge or trace of something; as, their joys have lost the keen-edged *flavor;* a *savor* of fear in his tone; the full *flavor,* the whole *relish* of delight. **Smack** and **tang** (which denotes esp. a fresh or pungent flavor) are more homely and familiar. See JUDGMENT.

tast'ed (tās'tĕd; 24), *a.* Having a taste; — usually in composition; as, sweet-*tasted;* sour-*tasted.*

taste'ful (tāst'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Savory. **2.** Having, exhibiting, or conforming to, good taste; as, *tasteful* decorations. — **taste'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **taste'ful-ness,** *n.*

taste'less, *a.* **1.** Having no taste; insipid; flat; dull. **2.** Not manifesting, or not conscious of what is, good taste; not in good taste. — **taste'less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.*

tast'er (tās'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tastes. **2.** That in which, or by means of which, anything is tasted, as a shallow metal cup for testing wine, a pipette, etc.

tast'y (tās'tĭ), *a.;* TAST'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Having or showing good taste. *Colloq.* **2.** Pleasing to the palate. — **tast'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **tast'i-ness,** *n.*

tat (tăt), *v. t.;* TAT'TED; TAT'TING. Also **tatt.** To make by tatting; as, *tatted* edging. — *v. i.* To work at tatting.

Ta'tar (tä'tär), *n.* [See TARTAR.] A member of any of numerous mixed tribes or hordes, mostly Mongolian or Turkic, inhabiting parts of Russia and of central and eastern Asia; a Tartar. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars.

Ta-ta'ri-an (tä-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), **Ta-tar'ic** (-tăr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars. See also TARTARIAN.

tat'ou-ay (tăt'o͞o-ā; tä'to͞o-ī'), *n.* [Paraguay Indian *tatuay,* lit., wound armadillo, because its fat is used on wounds.] A large armadillo (*Cabassous unicinctus*) of tropical South America.

tat'ter (tăt'ĕr), *n.* A rag or a part torn and hanging; — chiefly in *pl.* — *v. t. & i.* To make or become ragged.

tat'ter-de-mal'ion (-dē-māl'yŭn; -māl'-), *n.* A ragamuffin.

tat'tered (tăt'ĕrd), *p. a.* **1.** Ragged; torn into shreds. **2.** Clad in ragged clothes. **3.** Broken; dilapidated. *Rare.*

tat'ting (-ĭng), *n.* A kind of lace made from thread wound on a shuttle; also, the act or process of making it.

tat'tle (-'l), *v. i.;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To prate; chatter. **2.** To tell tales or secrets. — *v. t.* To utter or disclose by tattling. — *n.* Idle talk or chat. — **tat'tling** (-lĭng), *p. a.* — **tat'tling-ly,** *adv.*

tat'tler (tăt'lĕr), *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker; also, one who tells tales.

tat-too' (tă-to͞o'), *n.* [D. *taptoe; tap* a tap, faucet + *toe* to, shut.] *Mil. & Nav.* A call sounded on drum and fife, trumpet, or bugle, shortly before taps, giving notice to soldiers or sailors to repair to quarters.

tat-too′, *v. t.*; TAT-TOOED′ (-tōōd′); TAT-TOO′ING. [Of Polynesian origin.] To mark or color (the skin) indelibly by pricking in coloring matter or producing scars. — *n.* A mark or figure formed by tattooing. — **tat-too′er**, *n.*

tat′ty (tăt′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *taṭṭī.*] A mat or screen, hung at a door or window and kept wet to cool the air. *India.*

tau (tou), *n.* [Gr. *ταῦ.*] The nineteenth letter [**T**, **τ**] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *T, t.*

tau cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

taught (tôt), *pret. & p. p.* of TEACH.

taunt (tänt; tônt), *a.* Very high or tall, as masts. *Naut.*

taunt (tänt; tônt), *v. t.* **1.** To tease. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To reproach severely or insultingly; jeer at. — **Syn.** Deride, mock, flout. See RIDICULE. — *n.* **1.** Upbraiding language; sarcastic reproach; insulting invective. **2.** An object of scornful reproach. — **taunt′er**, *n.* — **taunt′ing-ly**, *adv.*

tau′ri-form (tô′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *tauriformis; taurus* bull + *forma* form.] Of the form of a bull or its horns.

tau′rine (tô′rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [L. *taurinus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a bull; bovine. **2.** Relating to the zodiacal sign Taurus.

tau′rine (tô′rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also, **-rin** (-rĭn). [It was first found in ox bile. See TAURUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A neutral substance, $C_2H_4(NH_2)SO_3H$, occurring in small quantity in the juices of muscle, in the lungs, etc., and formed as a cleavage product of taurocholic acid.

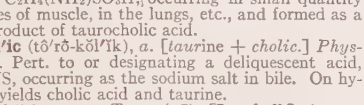
tau′ro-chol′ic (tô′rō-kŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*taurine* + *cholic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a deliquescent acid, $C_{26}H_{45}O_7NS$, occurring as the sodium salt in bile. On hydrolysis it yields cholic acid and taurine.

Tau′rus (tô′rŭs), *n.*; *gen.* TAURI (-rī). [L., a bull.] *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation between Aries and Gemini, containing the Pleiades and Hyades, pictured as a bull's forequarters; the Bull. **b** The second sign [♉] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about April 20th.

taut (tôt), *a.* [ME. *toht* tough, tight, firm.] **1.** Tough; firm; tight. *Obs.* **2.** *Chiefly Naut.* Tight; tensely stretched; not slack; as, a *taut* hawser. **3.** Snug; tidy; in neat and proper condition. — **taut′ly**, *adv.* — **taut′ness**, *n.*

taut′en (tôt′n), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, taut.

tau-tog′ (tô-tŏg′), *n.* [Pl. of *taut*, the American Indian name.] A food fish (*Tautoga onitis*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States, allied to the cunner. Called also *blackfish.*



Tautog. ($\frac{1}{6}$)

tau-to-log′i-cal (tô′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Using tautology; repetitious. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tau-tol′o-gist (tô-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One who uses tautology.

tau-tol′o-gize (tô-tŏl′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). To repeat the sense in other words.

tau-tol′o-gy (tô-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *tautologia*, Gr. *ταυτολογία; ταυτό* the same + *λόγος* word.] *Rhet.* A repetition of the meaning in other words; needless repetition, as in "audible to the ear," "funeral obsequies." — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

tau-tom′er-ism (-tŏm′ĕr-ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. *ταυτό* the same + *μέρος* part.] *Chem.* Condition, quality, or relation of isomeric substances which are theoretically capable of changing into each other. — **tau′to-mer′ic** (tô′tō-mĕr′ĭk), *a.*

tav′ern (tăv′ĕrn), *n.* [F. *taverne*, fr. L. *taberna* hut, tavern.] A house where liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises; also, a public house for travelers or other transients; hotel.

tav′ern-er (-ĕr-nĕr), *n.* [F. *tavernier*, L. *tabernarius.*] One who keeps or frequents a tavern. *Archaic.*

taw (tô), *n.* **1.** A line or mark from which the players shoot in certain games at marbles. **2.** A marble with which the player shoots; also, a game at marbles.

taw, *v. t.* [AS. *tāwian* to prepare.] **1.** To prepare, as hemp, by beating; hence: to beat; scourge. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** To dress and prepare, as skins of sheep, goats, etc., by softening and bleaching with alum, salt, etc. — **taw′er**, *n.*

taw′dry (-drĭ), *a.*; -DRI-ER (-drĭ-ĕr); -DRI-EST. [From *Saint Audrey*, or *Etheldreda;* therefore, orig., bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where laces and gay toys were sold.] Showy, without taste or elegance; cheap and gaudy. — **Syn.** See GAUDY. — **taw′dri-ly**, *adv.* — **-dri-ness**, *n.*

taw′ny (tô′nĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER (-nĭ-ĕr); -NI-EST. [OF. *tané, tanné*, p. p. of *tanner* to tan.] Of a dull yellowish brown color like things tanned, or persons tanned by the sun; as, a *tawny* Spaniard; the *tawny* lion. — **Syn.** See DUSKY. — **taw′ni-ness** (tô′nĭ-nĕs), *n.*

tax (tăks), *n.* [F. *taxe*, fr. *taxer* to tax, L. *taxare* to touch sharply, censure, value, estimate, fr. *tangere, tactum*, to touch.] **1.** A charge; esp., a pecuniary burden imposed by authority; specif., a charge, usually pecuniary, laid upon persons or property for public use. **2.** A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; as, a *tax* on time. — **Syn.** Impost, tribute, contribution, duty, toll, rate, assessment, custom. — *v. t.* **1.** To estimate the amount or worth of. *Obs., exc. Law:* To assess, or fix the amount of, judicially; as, to *tax* the costs. **2.** To assess with, or subject to the payment of, a tax or taxes; also, to lay any burden or demand on; task; as, to *tax* the memory. **3.** To charge; accuse; also, to censure; — often used with *with;* as, to *tax* a man with a crime.

tax′a-ble (tăk′sə-b'l), *a.* Liable to taxation. — **tax′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* — **tax′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **tax′a-bly**, *adv.*

tax-a′ceous (tăk-sā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *taxus* yew.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Taxaceæ*) of coniferous trees and shrubs, the yew family, having dicœcious flowers and, commonly, fleshy fruit.

tax-am′e-ter (tăk-săm′ĕ-tĕr). Var. of TAXIMETER.

tax-a′tion (-sā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes. **2.** A tax; a sum imposed as a charge.

tax′er (tăk′sĕr), *n.* One who taxes.

tax′i (tăk′sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TAXIS (-sĭz). Short for TAXICAB.

tax′i-arch (-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *ταξίαρχος; τάξις* a division of an army + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] *Gr. Antiq.* A military or naval officer commanding a certain division of varying size.

tax′i-cab (tăk′sĭ-kăb′), *n.* A cab, usually a motor cab, fitted with a taximeter.

tax′i-der′mist (tăk′sĭ-dûr′mĭst), *n.* One skilled in taxidermy.

tax′i-der′my (-dûr′mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement + *δέρμα* a skin.] Art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting skins of animals, esp. vertebrates, in lifelike form. — **tax′i-der′mic** (-dûr′mĭk), *or* **-der′mal** (-măl), *a.*

tax-im′e-ter (tăk-sĭm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [From F. or G. See TAX; -METER.] **1.** An instrument, for use in a hired vehicle, which mechanically computes and shows the fare due at any moment, according to a fixed tariff. **2.** A taxicab.

tax′is (tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τάξις* a division or arrangement, fr. *τάσσειν* to arrange.] **1.** *Surg.* Manual reduction of a displaced part, as of a hernial tumor. **2.** In technical uses, as in architecture, biology, etc., arrangement; order. **-tax′is** (-tăk′sĭs), **-tax′y** (-tăk′sĭ). [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement, fr. *τάσσειν* to arrange.] Suffixes denoting *an arranging, arrangement, order,* as in chemo*taxis.*

tax′ite (tăk′sīt), *n.* [From Gr. *τάξις* arrangement.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock so crystallized as to appear clastic. — **tax-it′ic** (tăk-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

tax-on′o-mist (tăk-sŏn′ō-mĭst), *n.* One versed in taxonomy; a systematist.

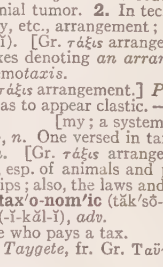
tax-on′o-my (tăk-sŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement, + *νόμος* a law.] Classification, esp. of animals and plants according to natural relationships; also, the laws and principles of such classification. — **tax′o-nom′ic** (tăk′sō-nŏm′ĭk), *a.* — **tax′o-nom′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

tax′pay′er (tăks′pā′ĕr), *n.* One who pays a tax.

Ta-yg′e-ta (tā-ĭj′ē-tā), *n.* [L. *Taygete*, fr. Gr. *Ταϋγέτη.*] See PLEIADES.

‖ **taz′za** (tät′sä), *n.*; *pl.* It. TAZZE (-sā), E. -ZAS (-zăz). [It.] A shallow ornamental cup or vase, resting on a pedestal.

tea (tē), *n.* [Chin. dial. *te*, Chin. *ch'a.*] **1. a** A shrub (*Thea sinensis*) cultivated in China, Japan, India, etc., for its leaves. It bears rather large fragrant white flowers. **b** The dried leaves of this plant, used in the preparation of a beverage. Teas are classed as *green* or *black*, according to color, flavor, and mode of preparation. **2.** An aromatic beverage prepared from tea leaves by infusion with boiling water. **3.** Any of various plants more or less like tea; also, an infusion of their leaves used medicinally or as a beverage; as, sage *tea.* **4.** A light collation, usually late in the afternoon, at which tea is commonly served; hence: the evening meal, when dinner is at midday; supper; also, a reception at which tea is served.



Tea Plant: Flowering Branch, and Fruit.

tea ball. A perforated metal ball to be filled with tea leaves and submerged in boiling water to make tea.

tea′ber′ry (tē′bĕr′ĭ), *n.* The checkerberry (def. 1).

tea cake. A kind of cake served with tea.

teach (tēch), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* TAUGHT (tôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEACH′ING. [AS. *tǣcean* to show, teach.] **1.** To show; guide. *Obs.* **2.** To make to know how; show how; hence, to train or accustom to some action. **3.** To direct as an instructor; instruct; as, to *teach* a class. **4.** To impart the knowledge of; give lessons in; as, to *teach* Greek. **5.** To make aware by information, experience, etc.; inform; tell; as, nature *teaches* one when to eat. — *v. i.* To give instruction; act as preceptor.

teach′a-ble (tēch′ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being taught; esp., apt or willing to learn; docile. — **teach′a-bil′i-ty** (-ə-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **teach′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **teach′a-bly**, *adv.*

teach′er (tēch′ĕr), *n.* One who teaches, or instructs; esp., one whose occupation is to instruct; an instructor; tutor.

teach'ing, *n.* The act or business of instructing; also, that which is taught; instruction. — **Syn.** See INSTRUCTION.

tea'cup' (tē'kŭp'), *n.* A cup for tea; also, a teacupful.

tea'cup'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a teacup can hold; enough to fill a teacup.

teak (tēk), *n.* [Malayalam & Tamil *tēkku.*] A tall East Indian verbenaceous timber tree (*Tectona grandis*); also, its hard, yellowish brown wood, used for shipbuilding, etc.

tea'ket'tle (tē'kĕt'l), *n.* A kettle, usually with a handle and spout, for boiling water for tea, coffee, etc.

teal (tēl), *n.* [ME. *tele.*] Any of certain small river ducks (genera *Nettion* and *Querquedula*), esp. the **green-winged teal,** the male of which has a chestnut head, with a green eye patch, and a metallic green area on the wing.

team (tēm), *n.* [AS. *téam* offspring, progeny, family, a line of animals harnessed together.] **1.** Progeny; lineage; race. *Obs.* **2.** A group or brood of young, esp. of ducks. **3.** Two or more horses or other beasts harnessed to one vehicle, or to a plow, etc.; hence, often, the animals with their harness and attached vehicle; also, in popular use and in statutes, a single animal (as well as two or more), often with harness and vehicle (if any). **4.** A number of persons associated together in any work, esp. on one side in a match. — *v. i.* To engage in the occupation of driving a team; be a teamster. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a team of; join in a team. **2.** To convey or haul with a team; as, to *team* lumber. *U. S.*

team'ster (tēm'stĕr), *n.* One who drives a team.

team'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work done with a team. **2.** Work done by a number of associates, all subordinating personal prominence to the efficiency of the whole.

tea'pot' (tē'pŏt'), *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made and from which it is served.

tea'poy (tē'poi'; tē'poi'), *n.* [Hind. *tipāī;* Hind. *tīn* three + Per. *pāe* foot.] Orig., an ornamental stand with three legs; hence, esp., such a stand for a tea service.

tear (tēr), *n.* [AS. *téar, tæhher, tæher.*] **1.** A drop of the saline fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland. **2.** Something in the form of a tear (sense 1); also, a solid transparent tear-shaped drop, as of a balsam. **3.** A lament. *Rare.*

tear (târ), *v. t.; pret.* TORE (tôr; 57), *Obs.* TARE (târ); *p. p.* TORN (tôrn; 57); *p. pr.* TEAR'ING. [AS. *teran.*] **1.** To separate parts of, or pull apart, by force; rend; also, to lacerate; as, to *tear* the skin. **2.** Hence: to disrupt; rend; as, *torn* by factions; also, to distress sharply; as, *torn* with grief. **3.** To make, effect, etc., by or as by tearing; as, to *tear* a hole. **4.** To remove by force; reave; as, a child *torn* from home. **Syn. Tear, rip, rend, split, cleave, rive.** To **tear** is to pull forcibly apart; to **rip** is to separate forcibly, esp. along a line or surface of juncture; **rend** is elevated or poetical, and implies greater violence than *tear.* **Split** implies separation esp. in the direction of the grain or layers; **cleave** (commonly somewhat rhetorical) emphasizes more the idea of sundering; **rive** is elevated or poetical for *cleave.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To separate on being pulled; be rent. **2.** To move or act with violence, excited haste, etc.; rush. [spree. *Slang.*]

— *n.* **1.** Act of tearing, state of being torn; a rent. **2.** A

tear'drop' (tēr'drŏp'), *n.* A tear.

tear'er (târ'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, tears, or rends.

tear'ful (tēr'fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping. — **tear'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **tear'ful-ness,** *n.*

tear'ing (târ'ĭng), *a.* Hasty; furious; tremendous. *Colloq.*

tear'less (tēr'lĕs), *a.* Shedding no tears; free from tears.

tear'y (tēr'ĭ), *a.* Wet with tears; tearful.

tease (tēz), *v. t.;* TEASED (tēzd); TEAS'ING (tēz'ĭng). [AS. *tæsan* to pluck, tease.] **1.** To disentangle and lay parallel, as fibers; comb or card, as wool or flax. **2.** To scratch, as cloth, to raise a nap; teasel. **3.** To tear or separate (a tissue or specimen) into minute shreds for microscopic examination of the structure. **4.** To vex with importunity or impertinence; annoy by petty requests, or by jests and raillery; plague; sometimes, importune; beg. — **Syn.** See HARASS.

— *n.* **1.** Act of teasing; state of being teased. **2.** One who, or that which, teases. *Colloq.*

tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* [AS. *tæsel.*]

1. Any of a genus (*Dipsacus*) of prickly herbs having blue or lilac flowers in dense, oblong heads, esp. a variety, the **fuller's teasel** (*D. fullonum*), the flower head of which is covered with stiff, hooked bracts. **2.** A flower head of the fuller's teasel, used, when dried, to raise a nap on cloth. **3.** Any contrivance used for teasels (in sense 2).

Fuller's Teasel.

— *v. t.;* -SELED (-z'ld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. To subject to the action of teasels in order to raise a nap. — **tea'sel-er, tea'sel-ler,** *n.*

teas'er (tēz'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, teases.

tea'spoon' (tē'spo͞on'), *n.* A spoon such as is commonly used to stir tea, coffee, etc. See TABLESPOON, TEASPOONFUL.

tea'spoon'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). Enough to fill a teaspoon, usually reckoned at a fluid dram (3.7 c. c.).

teat (tēt), *n.* [OF. *tete.*] The protuberance through which milk is drawn from the breast or udder; nipple; mammilla; — now chiefly used in reference to quadrupeds.

tea'zel, tea'zle (tē'z'l). Vars. of TEASEL.

Te-bet' (tĕ-bĕt'), *n.* Also **Te-beth'.** [Heb. *tebēth.*] See JEW-ISH CALENDAR.

tech'i-ly (tĕch'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a techy manner.

tech'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being techy.

tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), *n.* **1.** The style of performance in any art; technical skill; execution; technique. **2.** = TECHNICS.

tech'ni-cal (tĕk'nĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. τεχνικός, fr. τέχνη an art.] Of, pert. to, or especially appropriate to, the useful or mechanic arts, or any art, science, business, etc. — **tech'ni-cal-ly** (-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **tech'ni-cal-ness,** *n.*

tech'ni-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being technical. **2.** That which is technical, or peculiar to any trade, profession, sect, or the like, esp. in terminology or method of procedure.

tech-ni'cian (tĕk-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* **a** One skilled particularly in the technical details of a subject. **b** One skilled in the technique of an art, as music or painting.

tech'nics (tĕk'nĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science or doctrine of an art or of arts in general; branches of learning relating to the arts; also, technic; technique.

tech'nique' (tĕk'nēk'), *n.* [F.] Technic (in sense 1); — the form commonly used for method of execution in fine art.

tech'no-log'ic (tĕk'nō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to tech-
tech'no-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } nology.

tech-nol'o-gist (tĕk-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in technology.

tech-nol'o-gy (tĕk-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τέχνη art + *-logy.*] **1.** Industrial science; systematic knowledge of the industrial arts. **2.** The terminology used in arts, sciences, etc.

tech'y (tĕch'ĭ), *a.;* TECH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); TECH'I-EST. [From OF. *teche* a mark or quality (good or bad).] Peevish; fretful; irritable; touchy. — **Syn.** See IRASCIBLE.

tec-tol'o-gy (tĕk-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τέκτων a carpenter + *-logy.*] *Biol.* A division of morphology in which the organism is regarded as composed of morphons of different orders. — **tec'to-log'i-cal** (tĕk'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

tec-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *tectonicus,* Gr. τεκτονικός, fr. τέκτων builder.] Pert. to construction; specif.: **a** Architectural. **b** *Geol.* Of or pert. to the structure of the earth's crust.

tec-ton'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science or art by which implements, vessels, buildings, etc., are constructed.

ted (tĕd), *v. t.;* TED'DED; TED'DING. To spread, or turn from the swath and scatter, for drying, as new-mown grass.

ted'der (-ĕr), *n.* One who teds; also, a machine for tedding.

‖ **Te De'um** (tē dē'ŭm). [L., fr. *te* (accus. of *tu* thou) + *Deum,* accus. of *Deus* God.] **1.** An ancient Christian hymn beginning, *Te Deum laudamus* (We praise thee, O God). **2. a** A musical setting of this hymn. **b** A religious service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

te'di-ous (tē'dĭ-ŭs; tēd'yŭs), *a.* [L. *taediosus,* fr. *taedium.* See TEDIUM.] Involving tedium; tiresome; wearisome. — **Syn.** See IRKSOME. — **te'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **te'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

te'di-um (tē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *taedium,* fr. *taedet* it disgusts, it wearies one.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness.

tee (tē), *n.* The letter T, t; also, something shaped like or resembling a **T**; specif.: **a** A short piece of pipe having a lateral outlet. **b** A short piece of iron fastened at its middle to the end of a chain. **c** A metal bar or beam of **T** section.

tee (tē), *n.* **1.** The mark aimed at in various games, as curling. **2.** *Golf.* Place from which the ball is struck in starting for a hole; often, specif., a small artificial elevation, as of wet sand, on which the ball is poised. — *v. t.;* TEED (tēd); TEE'ING. To place (the ball) on a tee.

teem (tēm), *v. t.* [From Scand.] To pour; empty; unload; — usually used with *out. Tech. or Dial.*

teem, *v. i.* [AS. *tēman,* fr. *téam.* See TEAM.] **1.** To bear young or fruit; conceive. *Rare or Dial.* **2.** To be ready to bring forth; be prolific; abound. — *v. t.* To bear; generate.

teem'er, *n.* One who teems, pours, or unloads.

teem'ing, *p. a.* Prolific; full; also, abounding; crowding.

teen (tēn), *n.* [AS. *téona* reproach, wrong, fr. *téon* to accuse.] Grief; sorrow; pain; also, anger; malice. *Archaic, Dial., or Scot.*

teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* The years of one's age of which the numbers (from thirteen to nineteen inclusive) have the termination *-teen* (see TEN).

tee'ter (tē'tĕr), *v. i. & t.* [E. dial. *titter.*] To seesaw. — *n.* Act of teetering; also, a seesaw. *Both U. S.*

teeth (tēth), *n., pl.* of TOOTH.

teethe (tēth), *v. i.;* TEETHED (tēthd); TEETH'ING (tēth'ĭng). To grow teeth; also, to cut one's teeth.

teeth'ing (tēth'ĭng), *n.* The cutting of teeth; dentition.

tee-to'tal (tē-tō'tăl), *a.* **1.** Entire; total. *Colloq.* **2.** Of or pertaining to total abstinence from intoxicating drink; as, a *teetotal* pledge or meeting.

tee-to'tal-er, tee-to'tal-ler (-ẽr), *n.* One who abstains totally from intoxicating drink. — **tee-to'tal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

tee-to'tal-ly, *adv.* Completely; entirely; totally. *Colloq.*

tee-to'tum (-tŭm), *n.* Orig., a form of top, used in gaming, having a T (for Latin *totum* all) on one side; hence, a child's toy, somewhat like a top, twirled by the fingers.

teg'men (tĕg'mĕn), *n.; pl.* TEGMINA (-mĭ-nȧ). [L., fr. *tegere, tectum,* to cover.] A tegument, or covering.

teg'u-lar (-ū-lȧr), *a.* [LL. *tegularis,* fr. L. *tegula* a tile.] Pert. to or like a tile; arranged like, or consisting of, tiles.

teg'u-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *tegumentum,* fr. *tegere* to cover.] An integument. — **teg'u-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.*

te–hee' (tē-hē'), *interj.* [Imitative.] An exclamation suggesting the sound of a tittering or giggling laugh. — *n.* A tittering laugh; a titter. — *v. i.* To titter; laugh derisively.

Te-huel'che (tā-wĕl'chā), *n.* [Native word in Patagonia meaning southeast.] A member of one of several Patagonian tribes characterized by great stature and a low culture.

‖ **te' i'gi-tur** (tē' ĭj'ĭ-tŭr). [L., thee therefore; — its first two words.] *Eccl.* First part of the canon of the Latin Mass.

teil (tēl), *n., or* **teil tree.** [OF. *teil.*] Lime tree; linden. In *Is.* vi. 13 (*A. V.*), *teil* is mistakenly used for *terebinth.*

tel'æs-the'si-a, tel'es-the'si-a (tĕl'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tele-* + *æsthesia.*] An impression received at a distance without the normal operation of the sense organs.

tel'a-mon (tĕl'ȧ-mŏn), *n.; pl.* -MONES (-mō'nēz). [L. *telamo* or *telamon,* Gr. τελαμών a bearer, fr. τλῆναι to bear.] *Arch.* A male figure used as a supporting column or pilaster.

Tel'a-mon (tĕl'ȧ-mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τελαμών.] *Gr. Myth.* Brother of Peleus and father of Ajax. He was an Argonaut and took part in the Calydonian boar hunt.

tel-an'gi-ec'ta-sis (tĕl-ăn'jĭ-ĕk'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τέλος end + ἀγγεῖον vessel + ἔκτασις extension.] *Med.* Dilatation of the capillary vessels, producing a form of angioma. — **tel-an'gi-ec-tat'ic** (-ĕk-tăt'ĭk), *a.*

tel-au'to-gram (tĕl-ô'tō-grăm), *n.* A message transmitted and recorded by a telautograph.

tel-au'to-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*tele-* + *autograph.*] A facsimile telegraph for reproducing writing, pictures, etc. The motions of the transmitting pencil are simultaneously reproduced by a pen controlled by electromagnetic devices.

tel'e- (tĕl'ē-). Combining form fr. Gr. τῆλε, *far, far off.*

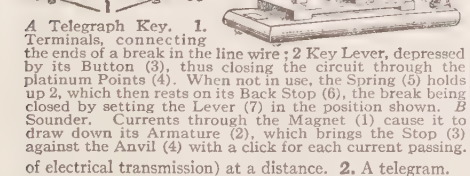
tel-e'ga (tĕ-lē'gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *telyega.*] A'rude four-wheeled, springless wagon, used in Russia.

Telega.

te-leg'o-ny (tē-lĕg'ō-nĭ), *n. Biol.* The supposed influence of a father on offspring subsequent to his own begotten of the same mother by another father. — **tel'e-gon'ic** (tĕl'ē-gŏn'ĭk), *a.*

tel'e-gram (tĕl'ē-grăm), *n.* A telegraphic dispatch.

tel'e-graph (-grȧf), *n.* **1.** Orig., an apparatus for communication at a distance by signals; broadly, any special apparatus, system, or process for communication (esp. by means of electrical transmission) at a distance. **2.** A telegram. — *v. t. & i.* To send or communicate by telegraph; also, to send a telegram to (a person).



A Telegraph Key. **1.** Terminals, connecting the ends of a break in the line wire; **2** Key Lever, depressed by its Button (3), thus closing the circuit through the platinum Points (4). When not in use, the Spring (5) holds up 2, which then rests on its Back Stop (6), the break being closed by setting the Lever (7) in the position shown. *B* Sounder. Currents through the Magnet (1) cause it to draw down its Armature (2), which brings the Stop (3) against the Anvil (4) with a click for each current passing.

te-leg'ra-pher (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fẽr; tĕl'ē-grȧf'ẽr), *n.* One who sends telegraphic messages; a telegraphic operator.

tel'e-graph'ic (tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the telegraph; made or communicated by a telegraph. — **tel'e-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* — **tel'e-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

te-leg'ra-phist (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭst; tĕl'ē-grȧf'ĭst), *n.* One skilled in telegraphy; a telegrapher.

te-leg'ra-phone (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fōn), *n.* [*tele-* + *-graph* + *-phone.*] An instrument for recording and reproducing sound by the local magnetization of a steel wire, disk, or ribbon, moved against the pole of a magnet connected electrically with a telephone receiver or the like.

tel'e-graph'o-scope (tĕl'ē-grăf'ō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for telegraphically reproducing a picture at a distance.

te-leg'ra-phy (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or practice of making or using telegraphs; as, submarine *telegraphy.*

tel'e-lec'tric (tĕl'ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to transmission of mechanical effects to a distance by electricity.

tel'e-lec'tro-scope (-lĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* + *electro-* + *-scope.*] Any apparatus for bringing before the eye an image of distant objects, by the aid of electric transmission.

Te-lem'a-chus (tē-lĕm'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τηλέμαχος.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Ulysses and Penelope. He goes to seek his father, but returns in time to help slay Penelope's suitors.

te-lem'e-ter (tē-lĕm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance of an object from an observer, as a kind of telescope. — **-e-try,** *n.* — **tel'e-met'ric** (tĕl'ē-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

tel'e-mo'tor (tĕl'ē-mō'tẽr), *n. Naut.* A hydraulic device by which the movement of the wheel on the bridge operates the steering gear at the stern.

te-len'gi-scope (tē-lĕn'jĭ-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. ἐγγύς near + *-scope.*] *Optics.* An instrument that may be used as a telescope for objects close at hand or as a microscope.

tel'e-o-log'i-cal (tĕl'ē-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl; tē'lē-), *a.* Pert. to teleology; of the nature of, or relating to, design.— **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tel'e-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in teleology.

tel'e-ol'o-gy (tĕl'ē-ŏl'ō-jĭ; tē'lē-), *n.* [Gr. τέλος, τέλεος, end, issue + *-logy.*] **1.** Fact or quality of possessing final cause; that character of nature showing itself in rational and purposive adaptation; conception of design as a true cause of existence. **2.** The philosophical study of evidences of design in nature; also, belief in teleology as a principle of explanation.

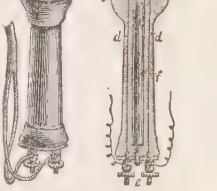
tel'e-ost (tĕl'ē-ŏst; tē'lē-), *a.* [Gr. τέλεος complete, perfect + ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a subclass (*Teleostei*) of fishes including the ordinary bony fishes as distinguished from the ganoids, dipnoans, etc. — *n.* A teleost fish.

tel'e-os'te-an (-ŏs'tē-ăn), *a. & n.* Teleost.

tel'e-path'ic (tĕl'ē-păth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to telepathy; communicated by telepathy. — **-i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kȧl-ĭ), *adv.*

te-lep'a-thy (tē-lĕp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* Affection of one mind by the thoughts or emotions of another without communication through ordinary channels of sensation.—**te-lep'a-thist,** *n.*

tel'e-phone (tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* An instrument for reproducing sounds, esp. articulate speech, at a distance. — *v. t. & i.;* -PHONED (-fōnd); -PHON'ING (-fōn'ĭng). To send or communicate by telephone; speak to (a person) by telephone.— **-phon'er** (-fōn'ẽr), *n.*



Telephone Receiver. *a* Diaphragm of Soft Iron; *b* Coil of Insulated Copper Wire surrounding the end of a Steel Magnet *f; d d* Longitudinal Holes in the Case through which the ends of the Coil *b* pass to the Binding Screws *e* and thence into the Cord.

tel'e-phon'ic (tĕl'ē-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Conveying sound to a distance; also, of or pert. to the telephone. — **tel'e-phon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tel'e-pho'no-graph (-fō'nō-grȧf), *n.* A combination of a telephone receiver and a phonograph for recording and reproducing telephone messages. Cf. TELEGRAPHONE.

te-leph'o-ny (tē-lĕf'ō-nĭ; tĕl'ē-fō'nĭ), *n.* Art or process of reproducing sounds at a distance.

tel'e-phote (tĕl'ē-fōt), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] A telelectric apparatus for producing images of visible objects at a distance. [tographic.

tel'e-pho'to (-fō'tō), *a.* Telepho-

tel'e-pho'to-graph (-tō-grȧf), *n.* A picture or image reproduced or taken by telephotography.

tel'e-pho'to-graph'ic (tĕl'ē-fō'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the processes of telephotography.

tel'e-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Photography of distant objects in more enlarged form than is possible by ordinary means. **2.** Art of electrically reproducing pictures at a distance in a way similar to that of electric telegraphy.

tel'e-scope (tĕl'ē-skōp), *n.* [Gr. τηλεσκόπος viewing afar; τῆλε far + σκοπός a watcher.] An optical instrument used to aid the eye or camera in viewing or photographing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. Telescopes having an object glass, for collecting the beam of light and forming the image, are called **refracting telescopes,** as, the Lick (36 in. aperture) and the Yerkes (40 in.) telescopes. If the light is collected by a mirror, the instrument is called a **reflecting telescope.**

— *v. i.;* -SCOPED (-skōpt); -SCOP'ING (-skōp'ĭng). To slide or pass one within another, as do the sections of a small telescope; hence, force a way into, or enter, another lengthwise as the result of collision. — *v. t.* To cause to telescope.

tel'e-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a telescope; **tel'e-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl) performed by a telescope. **2.** Seen or discoverable only by a telescope. **3.** Farseeing; as, a *telescopic* eye. **4.** Having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another. — **tel'e-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

te-les'co-py (tĕ-lĕs'kŏ-pĭ; tĕl'ĕ-skō'pĭ), *n.* Art or practice of using or of making telescopes. — **te-les'co-pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

tel'e-spec'tro-scope (tĕl'ĕ-spĕk'trŏ-skōp), *n. Astron.* A spectroscope arranged to be attached to a telescope to obtain spectra of heavenly bodies. [scopic stereoscope.]

tel'e-ster'e-o-scope' (-stĕr'ĕ-ō-skōp'), *n. Optics.* A tele-

tel'es-the'sia. Var. of TELÆSTHESIA.

te-les'tich (tĕ-lĕs'tĭk; tĕl'ĕs-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος* the end + *στίχος* a line.] A poem in which the consecutive final letters of the lines make a name. Cf. ACROSTIC.

tel'e-ther'mo-graph (tĕl'ĕ-thûr'mŏ-grăf), *n.* [*tele-* + *thermo-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* **a** A record of fluctuations of temperature made automatically at a distant station. **b** An instrument, usually electrical, making such records.

tel'e-ther-mom'e-ter (-thĕr-mŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n. Physics.* An apparatus for indicating the temperature of a distant point. — **tel'e-ther-mom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

te-leu'to-spore (tĕ-lū'tŏ-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *τελευτή* completion + *spore.*] *Bot.* A teliospore. — **-spor'ic** (-spōr'ĭk), *a.*

tel'fer, tel'fer-age. Vars. of TELPHER, TELPHERAGE.

tel'ford (tĕl'fĕrd), *a.* [From T. *Telford*, Scottish engineer.] Noting, or pert. to, a road pavement of rolled stone, distinguished from *macadam* by its foundation of large stones.

tel'ford-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To furnish (a road) with a telford pavement.

tel'har-mo'ni-um (tĕl'här-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* An instrument for producing music (**tel-har'mo-ny** [tĕl-här'mŏ-nĭ]) at a distance by means of alternating currents of electricity controlled by an operator who plays on a keyboard. — **tel'har-mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

te'li-al (tē'lĭ-ăl; tĕl'ĭ-), *a.* Pert. to or designating a telium.

te'li-o-spore' (tē'lĭ-ō-spōr'; tĕl'ĭ- ; 57), *n.* [*telium* + *spore.*] *Bot.* One of the thick-walled spores developed in the teliostage of the rust fungi. — **te'li-o-spor'ic** (-spōr'ĭk), *a.*

te'li-o-stage' (-stāj'), *n.* [*telium* + *stage.*] *Bot.* The final, or late summer, stage in the life cycle of the rust fungi.

te'li-um (tē'lĭ-ŭm; tĕl'ĭ-), *n.;* *pl.* TELIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. *τέλος, τέλεος*, end, completion.] *Bot.* The sorus of the teliostage in rust fungi.

tell (tĕl), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* TOLD (tōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TELL'ING. [AS. *tellan*, fr. *talu* tale, speech.] **1.** To mention one by one; enumerate; reckon; number; as, to *tell* money; to *tell* one's beads (in counting on a rosary the prayers said). **2.** To relate in detail; narrate; recount; as, to *tell* a yarn; also, to utter; say; as, to *tell* a lie. **3.** To make known; disclose; reveal; manifest; as, fossils *tell* much of the past; also, to express in words; as, I cannot *tell* how sorry I am. **4.** To inform; report or communicate to; as, I *told* him by signs. **5.** To order; request; direct; as, he *told* her to go. **6.** To ascertain by observing; find out; recognize; decide; as, how can I *tell* what to do? **7.** To assure emphatically; as, he did do it, I *tell* you.

to tell off, to number and set apart; esp., *Mil.*, to number and detail for special duty.

— *v. i.* **1.** To give an account; make report. **2.** To talk; chat. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** To take effect; have a marked effect; as, every shot *tells*. **4.** To act as a talebearer; inform; — usually used with *on* or *of*. *Archaic or Colloq.*

Tell, William. A legendary Swiss archer who for refusing to salute the cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had set up in the market place, was sentenced to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. This he did. He later shot Gessler, and freed his country from Austria.

tell'er (tĕl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tells, or relates; informer; narrator; describer. **2.** One who reckons, or counts; specif.: **a** One appointed to count the votes in a legislative body, assembly, etc. **b** A bank officer who receives and counts money paid in, and pays money out on checks.

tell'ing (tĕl'ĭng), *p. a.* Operating with effect; effective.

tell'tale' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** One who officiously gives information of the private concerns of others; a talebearer; informer. **2.** A thing that serves to give information or warning; as: **a** A contrivance indicating the position of the helm of a ship, etc. **b** A movable piece of ivory or the like indicating the available wind supply of an organ. **c** A device to keep a check on employees, esp., a clock to register the time of arrival and departure. **d** *Railroads.* A row of long strips hung over the tracks to warn freight brakemen of a low overhead bridge.

— *a.* **1.** Officiously telling what one should hold in confidence; talebearing. **2.** Disclosing or indicating something of a private nature; betraying; as, a *telltale* blush.

tel'lu-rate (tĕl'ū-rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of telluric acid.

tel'lu-ret (tĕl'ū-rĕt), *n.* A telluride. *Obsoles.*

tel-lu'ri-an (tĕ-lū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the earth. — *n.* **1.** A dweller on the earth. **2.** An apparatus to illustrate the causation of day and night by the earth's rotation, etc.

tel-lu'ric (tĕ-lū'rĭk), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] **1.** Of or pert. to the earth; proceeding from the earth. **2.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing tellurium, esp. in compounds in which it has a relatively high valence.

tel'lu-ride (tĕl'ū-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A compound of tellurium with another element or a radical acting as an element; — formerly called *telluret*.

tel'lu-rite (-rīt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A salt of tellurous acid. **2.** *Min.* Native tellurium dioxide, TeO_2, occurring sparingly in tufts of white or yellowish crystals.

tel-lu'ri-um (tĕ-lū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] *Chem.* A rare element related to sulphur and selenium, occasionally native as a crystalline substance of tin-white luster (sp. gr., 6.27), but usually combined with metals, as in sylvanite. Symbol, *Te;* at. wt., 127.5.

tel'lu-rize (tĕl'ŭ-rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). *Chem.* To combine, impregnate, or treat with tellurium; — chiefly in *p. p.*; as, *tellurized* ores.

tel'lu-rous (-rŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing tellurium, esp. in compounds in which it has a lower valence than in the *telluric* compounds.

Tel'lus (tĕl'ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* The goddess of the earth, who received and nourished the sown seed.

tel'o-dy-nam'ic (tĕl'ŏ-dĭ-năm'ĭk; -dĭ-), *a.* [*tele-* + *dynamic.*] Relating to the transmission of power to a distance.

tel'pher-age (tĕl'fĕr-ăj), *n.* Also **tel'fer-age.** [*tele-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to bear.] Any system of automatic electric transportation, esp. one in which light cars (**tel'phers** or **tel'fers**) are hung from, and run on, suspended wire cables.

Tel'u-gu (tĕl'ŏŏ-gōō), *n.* **1.** A Dravidian language of east central India, spoken by more than twenty million people. **2.** A Dravidian of Telugu speech. — **Tel'u-gu,** *a.* [*U. S.*]

tem-blor' (tĕm-blōr'), *n.* [Sp.] An earthquake. *Western.*

tem'er-a'ri-ous (tĕm'ĕr-ā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *temerarius.*] Unreasonably venturous; rash. — **tem'er-a'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

te-mer'i-ty (tĕ-mĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *temeritas*, fr. *temere* by chance, rashly.] Unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness; rashness. — **Syn.** See RASHNESS.

tem'per (tĕm'pĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *temprian*, fr. L. *temperare.*] **1.** To mingle in due proportion; compound; blend. *Archaic.* **2.** To regulate, esp. by moderating; soften; mollify; assuage; as, to *temper* justice with mercy. **3.** To fit together; adjust. *Rare.* **4.** To moisten and stir to a proper consistency, as clay for brick, etc. **5.** *Music.* To adjust, as the pitch in the mathematical scale to that of the scale in actual use. **6.** To bring (steel) to a proper degree of hardness and toughness, usually by heating and cooling more or less quickly; hence, to harden or toughen (glass or any of various metals), as by annealing, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To accord: agree. *Obs.* **2.** To be or become tempered.

— *n.* **1.** Mixture, esp. due or just mixture of qualities; as, the *temper* of mortar. **2.** Constitution of body; temperament. *Obs.* **3.** Disposition or frame of mind, esp. as to the passions and affections; as, a fiery *temper*. **4.** Equanimity; composure; — now archaic exc. in *to keep*, or *lose, one's temper*. **5.** Heat of mind or passion; proneness to anger; as, to display *temper*. **6.** The state of a metal, glass, etc., esp. as to hardness and toughness. **7.** A substance added to or mixed with something else to modify its properties. — **Syn.** See DISPOSITION.

tem'per-a-ment (tĕm'pĕr-ă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *temperamentum* a mixing in due proportion, temperament.] **1.** Internal constitution. **2.** The physical and mental character of an individual; as, the *sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric* (or *bilious*), and *melancholic temperaments*, denoting types formerly believed to be due to the preponderance of one or other of the bodily humors (see HUMOR, *n.*, 2). **3.** Act of tempering, or modifying; adjustment, as of clashing rules, interests, etc.; also, the means of such adjustment. **4.** Temperature. *Obs.* **5.** *Music.* The system or process of producing a set of compromise tones in the tuning of keyboard instruments by slightly modifying the intervals of the pure scale so as to admit of modulations without the use of an inconveniently large number of distinctions in pitch. — **Syn.** See DISPOSITION.

tem'per-a-men'tal (tĕm'pĕr-ă-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to temperament; constitutional; also, characterized by a strongly marked temperament, esp. artistic or nervous. — **tem'per-a-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

tem'per-ance (tĕm'pĕr-ăns), *n.* [L. *temperantia.*] **1.** Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; moderation; specif., moderation in, or, narrowly, abstinence from, the use of intoxicants. **2.** Self-control; calmness. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See ABSTINENCE.

tem'per-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *temperatus*, p. p.] **1.** Moderate; not excessive; as: **a** Moderate in indulging the appetites or the passions. **b** Exhibiting self-control; restrained. **2.** Mild in climate or temperature; as, the *temperate* zone (see ZONE). — **Syn.** Sober, calm, cool. See MODERATE.

tem'per-ate-ly, *adv.* In a temperate manner.

tem'per-ate-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being temperate; moderateness; self-restraint.

tem'per-a-ture (-ă-tŭr), *n.* [L. *temperatura* due measure, proportion, temperament.] **1.** Constitution; temperament. *Archaic.* **2.** Moderation; also, mildness. *Obs.* **3.** Condi-

tion as to heat or cold; degree of heat or cold. **4.** *Physiol. & Med.* Degree of heat of, esp. of the human body; also, *Colloq.*, loosely, the excess of this over the normal (of the human body 98°–99.5° F., in the mouth of an adult about 98.4°).

tem'pered (-pĕrd), *a.* **1.** Having (such) a temper; — chiefly in composition. **2.** *Music.* Conformed to temperament.

tem'per-er (-pĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, tempers.

tem'pest (-pĕst; 24), *n.* [OF. *tempeste*, fr. L. *tempestas* a portion of time, a season, weather, storm.] **1.** An extensive violent wind, esp. one attended with rain, hail, or snow; a furious storm. **2.** Fig., any violent tumult or agitation. — *v. t. & i.* To move like a tempest; agitate; storm.

tem-pes'tu-ous (tĕm-pĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tempestuosus.*] Of or pert. to a tempest; stormy; turbulent; violent. — **tem-pes'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **tem-pes'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Tem'plar (tĕm'plär), *n.* [F. *templier*, LL. *templarius.* See TEMPLE a church.] **1.** One of a religious and military order first established at Jerusalem, about A. D. 1118, to protect pilgrims and the Holy Sepulcher. There were four ranks: *knights* (heavy horsemen), *sergeants* (light horsemen), *farmers* (administrators of temporals), and *chaplains*. The **Knights Templars**, or *Poor Knights of the Temple*, for a time had quarters in the palace in Jerusalem known as *Solomon's Temple.* See SOLDIER, *Illust.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A student of law or barrister having chambers in the Inner or Middle Temple, two Inns of Court in London, on the site of the Temple of the Knights Templars. *Eng.* **3.** *Freemasonry.* = KNIGHT TEMPLAR, 2.

Templar, 1.

tem'plate (-plāt), **tem'plet** (-plĕt), *n.* [F. *templet.*] **1.** A gauge, pattern, or mold, commonly a thin plate or board, used as a guide in mechanical work. **2.** *Arch.* A short piece in a wall under a beam to distribute pressure; also, a beam spanning a doorway or the like and supporting joists. **3.** [*Usually* **templet.**] *Shipbuilding.* Either of two wedges in one of the supports on which the keel of a ship is laid.

tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* [F.] *Weaving.* A device in a loom for keeping the web stretched transversely, as a flat wooden bar with small pins at each end.

tem'ple, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *tempora, tempus.*] The flattened space on either side of the forehead of man.

tem'ple, *n.* [AS. *tempel*, fr. L. *templum.*] **1.** An edifice dedicated to the worship of a deity. **2.** [*cap.*] One of three successive buildings in ancient Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah. **3.** A Christian edifice for public worship; a church. **4.** Any place in which divinity resides. **5.** *Mormon Ch.* A building dedicated to the administration of ordinances. **6.** [*cap.*] Either of two establishments of the Knights Templars, in London and Paris.

tem'pled (tĕm'p'ld), *a.* Supplied with a temple or temples, or with churches; inclosed in a temple.

tem'plet (tĕm'plĕt), *n.* [F.] = TEMPLATE.

tem'po (-pō), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pē). [It.] Time; rate of movement; specif., *Music*, rate of speed at which a piece or passage moves; — generally indicated by such words as *largo, adagio*, etc., and by reference to the metronome.

tem'po-ral (-pō-răl), *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempora* the temples.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the temple or temples, or the sides of the skull behind the orbits. [skull.] **temporal bone,** a compound bone of the side of the human

tem'po-ral, *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or limited by, time. **2.** Pert. to the present life or this world; secular; also, transitory; temporary; — disting. from *sacred* or *eternal.* **3.** Civil or political, as disting. from *ecclesiastical;* lay, as disting. from *clerical;* as, *temporal* power, a *temporal* peer. **4.** *Gram.* Of or pert. to a tense, or tense distinction. — **Syn.** See EARTHLY. **lord temporal,** one of the peers (other than ecclesiastics) who have the right to sit in the British Parliament. The lords temporal include the peers of England, 16 representative peers of Scotland, and 28 representatives of the Irish peerage. [ly in *pl.*]

— *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality; — chiefly in *pl.*

tem'po-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being temporary; — opposed to *perpetuity.* **2.** That which pertains to temporal or material interests; esp., ecclesiastical revenues collectively; — usually in *pl.*

tem'po-ra-ry (-rā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *temporarius*, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time.] Lasting for a time only; not permanent. — **tem'po-ra-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **tem'po-ra-ri-ness,** *n.*

tem'po-rize (-rīz), *v. i.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [F. *temporiser.* See TEMPORAL of time.] **1.** To comply with the time or occasion; yield to the current of opinion or circumstances; also, to trim, as between parties. **2.** To negotiate; parley. *Now Rare.* — **tem'po-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **tem'po-riz'er** (-rīz'ĕr), *n.*

tempt (tĕmpt), *v. t.* [OF. *tempter, tenter*, fr. L. *temptare, tentare*, to handle, attack, test, urge.] **1.** To prove; test; try. *Archaic.* **2.** To endeavor to persuade; incite. **3.** To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil. **4.** To provoke, as anger or a person to anger; act presumptuously toward; as, to *tempt* God. **5.** To endeavor to accomplish or reach; attempt. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Entice, allure, attract, decoy.

tempt'a-ble (tĕmp'tȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be tempted.

temp-ta'tion (tĕmp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of tempting. **2.** State of being tempted, or enticed to evil. **3.** That which tempts, esp. to evil. — **Syn.** Allurement, enticement.

tempt'er (tĕmp'tĕr), *n.* One who tempts, or entices; esp. [*cap.*], with *the*, the Devil, as the great enticer to evil.

tempt'ing, *p. a.* Adapted to entice or allure; as, *tempting* pleasures. — **tempt'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **tempt'ing-ness,** *n.*

tempt'ress (tĕmp'trĕs), *n.* A woman who tempts.

ten (tĕn), *a.* [AS. *tēn, tien, tȳn;* akin to *-teen* in *thirteen, fourteen*, etc., fr. AS. *-tȳne, -tēne, -tiene.*] One more than nine; twice five; — a cardinal number used attributively. **Ten Commandments,** the Decalogue, or summary of God's commands, given to Moses at Mount Sinai (*Ex.* xx. 1–18.)

— *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than nine; the sum of five and five; ten units or objects. **2.** A symbol for ten units, as 10 or x. **3.** A playing card having ten spots.

ten'a-ble (tĕn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.*] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended. — **ten'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ten'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ten'a-bly,** *adv.*

ten'ace (tĕn'ās), *n.* [F. *tenace* tenacious, demeurer *tenace* to hold the best and third-best cards and take both tricks, the adversary having to lead. See TENACIOUS.] *Whist.* The holding by the fourth hand of the best and third-best cards of a suit led (**major tenace**); also, the combination of second-best and fourth-best cards (**minor tenace**).

te-na'cious (tē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *tenax, -acis*, fr. *tenere* to hold.] **1.** Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; — chiefly used with *of.* **2.** Apt to retain; retentive; as, a *tenacious* memory. **3.** Cohesive; tough; as, a *tenacious* metal. **4.** Viscous; sticky. **5.** Pertinacious; firm or stubborn in holding to one's purpose. — **te-na'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.* **Syn. Tenacious, pertinacious. Tenacious** applies to either persons or things; **pertinacious**, to persons or personal qualities only. *Tenacious* implies retentiveness or adhesiveness; *pertinacious* suggests dogged and often annoying persistence; as, the *tenacious* hold of a bulldog; a *pertinacious* beggar.

te-nac'i-ty (tē-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being tenacious. **2.** *Physics.* Resistance to rupture or separation of parts; cohesiveness; — disting. from *brittleness, fragility, mobility*, etc.

te-nac'u-lum (-năk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* TENACULA (-lȧ). [L., a holder, fr. *tenere* to hold.] *Surg.* A slender sharp-pointed hook attached to a handle, for taking up arteries, etc.

te-naille', **te-nail'** (tē-nāl'), *n.* [F. *tenaille*, a pair of pincers or tongs, a tenaille, fr. L. *tenaculum*, pl. *tenacula.* See TENACULUM.] *Fort.* An outwork in the main ditch between two bastions, consisting of one or two reëntering angles. — *v. t. Fort.* To furnish with tenailles.

ten'an-cy (tĕn'ăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** *Law.* A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; temporary possession of what is another's. **2.** A piece of land held of another. **3.** The period of a tenant's possession.

ten'ant (tĕn'ănt), *n.* [F. *tenant*, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold.] **1.** *Law.* One who holds or possesses real estate, or sometimes personalty, by any kind of right; also (as correlative to *landlord*), one in temporary possession of lands or tenements of another. **2.** One in possession of any place; occupant. — *v. t.* To hold, occupy, or possess as a tenant.

ten'ant-a-ble (-ănt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be tenanted.

ten'ant-less, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied.

tenant right. In Great Britain, the beneficial interest which remains in the tenant after the expiration of his lease; — an indefinite term used of various rights.

ten'ant-ry (tĕn'ănt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** State or fact of being a tenant. **2.** The body of tenants on an estate.

tench (tĕnch), *n.* [OF. *tenche*, L. *tinca.*] A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Tinca tinca*) allied to the dace, noted for its tenacity of life.

Tench. (⅛)

tend (tĕnd), *v. t.* [For *attend.*] **1.** To attend as an assistant or protector; care for; look after; watch; guard. **2.** *Naut.* To stand by (a rope or the like) in readiness to prevent its fouling or suffering any mischance; — in distinction from *man.* **3.** To be attentive to; attend to. *Obs.* **4.** To await, as in order to

fulfill. *Rare.* — *v. i.* **1.** To serve; attend; — used with *on* or *upon*. **2.** To pay attention; give heed. **3.** To await; expect. *Obs.*

tend, *v. i.* [F. *tendre*, L. *tendere, tensum* and *tentum*, to extend, tend.] **1.** To move in a certain direction; — usually used with *to* or *toward*. *Obsoles.* **2.** To be directed or have a tendency to any end, effect, degree, object, or purpose; specif., to serve as a means; conduce.

tend'ance (tĕn'dăns), *n.* **1.** An attending or waiting; attendance; attention. **2.** Persons attending; attendants. *Obs.*

tend'en-cy (tĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Direction or course toward any place, object, degree, effect, or result; drift; causal or efficient influence.

Syn. Inclination, bent, tenor, drift, bias, proclivity, propensity, leaning; course, trend, set; import, purport. — **Tendency, tenor, drift.** **Tendency** denotes a movement, course, or bias in a particular direction; **tenor** suggests rather the prevailing course or (esp.) principle of continuity of the thing itself; **drift** heightens the implication of intention, and is often (like *tenor*) equivalent to *meaning* or *purport;* as, the *tendency* of iron to sink in water; to keep the *tenor* of one's way; I see the *drift* of your argument.

tend'er (tĕn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tends; one who attends a person or thing. **2.** *Naut.* **a** A vessel employed to attend other vessels, to supply stores, etc. **b** A rowboat carried or towed by a larger vessel, for landing passengers, etc. **3.** A car attached to a locomotive to carry fuel and water.

ten'der (tĕn'dĕr), *n.* [F. *tendre* to stretch out, inf. as n.] **1.** *Law.* An offer, as of money or service, to satisfy an obligation, made to save a penalty for nonpayment or nonperformance. **2.** Any offer or proposal. **3.** Thing offered; esp., money offered in payment. A **legal tender** is the currency, or money, which the law requires a creditor to accept when tendered in payment of money obligations.

— *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To make a tender (sense 1) of. **2.** To offer; present for acceptance. **3.** To show. *Obs.*

ten'der, *a.* [F. *tendre*, L. *tener.*] **1.** Easily impressed, broken, cut, masticated, or the like; not firm, hard, or tough. **2.** Physically weak; delicate; not hardy; as, a *tender* plant. **3.** Fragile or delicate, so as to be easily injured or affected; as, a woman's *tender* honor. **4.** Immature; weak; as, *tender* crops, *tender* knowledge. **5.** Very susceptible to any impression, emotion, or the like, esp. to pain; specif., susceptible to love, kindness, etc.; sympathetic; compassionate. **6.** *Naut.* Somewhat crank; — said of a vessel. **7.** Adapted to a delicate or sensitive constitution or character; gentle; as, *tender* breeding. **8.** Expressive of the softer feelings; loving. **9.** Delicate or soft in quality or tone; — said esp. of color, etc. **10.** Easily giving pain; delicate; as, a *tender* subject. **11.** Considerate, as of one's feelings; careful; also, *Rare*, wary; — usually used with *of* or *over*. — **Syn.** Effeminate, soft; kind, humane, merciful, pitiful.

— *v. t.* To attend to; be tender toward; esteem. *Obs.*

— *n.* Tender feeling or consideration. *Obs.*

ten'der-er, *n.* One who, or that which, tenders.

ten'der-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.*; *pl.* -FEET (-fēt'). A newcomer in a rough or newly settled region, esp. when not inured to hardship. *Slang or Colloq., Orig. Western U. S.*

ten'der-heart'ed (109), *a.* Having great sensibility; susceptible, esp. to the softer emotions, as of love or pity.

ten'der-loin' (-loin'), *n.* **1.** A strip of tender flesh on either side of the spine under the short ribs, in beef or pork. **2.** [*cap.*] In New York City, the region which is the center of night amusement; hence, a similar district in any of various other cities.

ten'der-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a tender manner.

ten'der-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being tender.

ten'di-nous (tĕn'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a tendon. **2.** Full of tendons; sinewy.

ten'don (-dŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tendere* to stretch.] *Anat.* A tough cord or band of dense, inelastic, white fibrous connective tissue uniting a muscle with some other part and transmitting the force exerted by the muscle; a sinew.

ten'dril (-drĭl), *n.* [From OF. *tendrillon*, fr. F. *tendre* tender.] *Bot.* A slender, leafless, spirally coiling organ of climbing plants, serving as a means of attachment to a supporting body or surface. — **ten'dril-lar** (-drĭ-lär), *a.*

Tendrils.

Ten'e-bræ (tĕn'ē-brē), *n.* [L., pl., darkness.] *R. C. Ch.* Matins and lauds for the last three days of Holy Week, usually sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

ten'e-brif'ic (-brĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *tenebrae* darkness + *facere* to make.] Rendering dark or gloomy; tenebrous; gloomy.

ten'e-brous (-ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, fr. *tenebrae* darkness.] Dark; gloomy; dusky.

ten'e-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *tenement* a holding, a fief, LL. *tenementum*, fr. L. *tenere* to hold.] **1.** *Law.* Orig., that which is the subject of tenure; hence, land, or any property treated like land (as rents, an office, a franchise, etc.), held of another. **2. a** A dwelling house; specif.: (1) A rented house or one for renting. (2) A tenement house (see below). **b** An apartment, or suite of rooms, used by one family. **3.** Fig., dwelling; abode; habitation. [held by tenants.]

ten'e-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tenement; **tenement house.** Commonly, a dwelling house for renting, esp. one divided into separate apartments, or tenements, for families; often, esp. in reference to large cities, such a building occupied as dwellings by the poorer classes.

te-nen'dum (tē-nĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L., fut. pass. p. of *tenere* to hold.] *Law.* The clause formerly used in deeds to designate the kind of tenure vested in the grantee.

ten'et (tĕn'ĕt), *n.* [L. *tenet* he holds, fr. *tenere* to hold.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, belief, or doctrine held as true; as, religious *tenets.* — **Syn.** See DOCTRINE.

ten'fold' (-fōld'), *a. & adv.* In tens; ten times repeated.

te'ni-a-cide, te'ni-a-fuge, etc. Var. of TÆNIACIDE, etc.

ten'nis (tĕn'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *teneis, tenetz.*] **1.** A game played with a ball struck with a racket in an inclosed court; — called also, in the United States, *court tennis.* **2.** = LAWN TENNIS.

ten'on (-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold.] *Carp.* A projection left, by cutting away the wood around it, for insertion into a mortise to make a joint. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut or fit for insertion into a mortise. **2.** To unite by or as by a tenon.

ten'o-ni'tis (tĕn'ō-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τένων* tendon + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon.

ten'or (tĕn'ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *tenere* to hold.] **1.** State of holding on in a continuous course; general tendency; course; career. **2.** General drift of thought; purport; intent; as, the *tenor* of a speech. **3.** Stamp; character; nature. **4.** *Law.* An exact copy of a writing; a literal transcript. **5.** [F. *ténor*, or its source, It. *tenore*, L. *tenor*, properly, a holding; — because the tenor voice took and held the principal part.] *Music.* **a** The higher of the two ordinary kinds of voices of adult males; also, the part in the harmony adapted to this voice. **b** One who sings the tenor, or an instrument that plays it, as the viola. **c** See under CHANGE RINGING. — **Syn.** See TENDENCY.

— *a. Music.* Of, pert. to, or designating the tenor; performing the tenor; as, a *tenor* voice, part, etc.

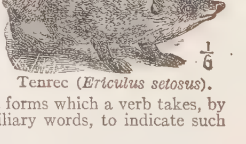
te-nor'rha-phy (tē-nŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τένων* tendon + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of a tendon.

te-not'o-my (-nŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τένων* tendon + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The division of, or the act of dividing, a tendon.

ten'pen-ny (tĕn'pĕn-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Valued or sold at ten pence. **2.** Specif., designating a size of nails. See PENNY, *n., Note.*

ten'pin' (tĕn'pĭn'), *n.* **1.** A pin used in the game of tenpins. **2.** [In form **tenpins**, construed as *sing.*] A bowling game resembling ninepins, but played with ten pins. *U. S.*

ten'rec (tĕn'rĕk), *n.* [F. *tanrac, tenrec*, fr. Malagasy *tràndraka.*] Any of several insectivores of Madagascar, some of which are spiny; esp., a common tailless species (*Tenrec ecaudatus*).



Tenrec (*Ericulus setosus*). 1/6

tense (tĕns), *n.* [OF. *tens*, prop., time, L. *tempus* time, tense.] *Gram.* Time as expressed by the forms of a verb; the modification of verbal forms to express distinctions of time; one of the forms which a verb takes, by inflection or by adding auxiliary words, to indicate such distinctions.

tense, *a.*; TENS'ER; TENS'EST. [L. *tensus*, p. p. of *tendere, tensum*, to stretch.] Stretched tight; rigid; — often fig.; as, a *tense* moment. — **tense'ly,** *adv.* — **tense'ness,** *n.*

Syn. Tense, intense, intent, rapt. That is **tense** which is tightly stretched or under severe strain; as, a *tense* rope; *tense* thought. **Intense** implies extreme, sometimes excessive, strength, depth, concentration, etc.; as, he was too *intense* in his work to enjoy pleasantries. **Intent** (the doublet of *intense*) applies esp. to faculties that are on the stretch or eagerly bent on something; **rapt** implies extreme intentness, in which one is, as it were, taken out of one's self; as, persons *intent* upon gain; a *rapt* expression.

ten'si-ble (tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* = TENSILE, 2.

ten'sile (tĕn'sĭl), *a.* [See TENSE, *a.*] **1.** Of or pert. to tension; as, *tensile* strength. **2.** Capable of tension, or being stretched; ductile.

ten-sil'i-ty (tĕn-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tensile.

ten-sim'e-ter (-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tension* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring gaseous tension; a manometer.

ten'sion (tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tensio*, fr. *tendere.* See TENSE, *a.*] **1.** A stretching; state of being stretched or strained to stiffness. **2. a** Strain of mind or intensity of feeling; intense mental effort; as, the *tension* of suspense. **b** Any condition of strain; as, *tension* in foreign relations. **3.** *Mechanics.* A force (either of two balancing forces) caus-

ing or tending to cause extension; also, the stress or condition due to these forces. **4.** *Machinery.* A device to produce a tension, or pull. **5.** *Elec.* **a** Quality in consequence of which an electric charge tends to discharge itself, or to pass from a body of greater to one of less electrical potential. **b** Potential. — **ten'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ten'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tension; tenseness.

ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction; as, a *tensive* pain.

ten'sor (-sôr), *n.* *Anat.* A muscle that stretches a part.

ten'-strike', *n.* **1.** *Tenpins.* A knocking down of all ten pins at one shot; a strike. *U. S.* **2.** Any successful and decisive stroke or act. *Colloq., U. S.*

tent (tĕnt), *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, prop., deep-colored, fr. L. *tinctus*, p. p. See TINGE.] A sweet deep-red Spanish wine, used mainly for sacramental purposes.

tent, *n.* [F. *tente*, fr. *tenter*. See TEMPT.] *Surgery.* **a** A roll of lint or linen, or a piece of absorbent, used to dilate a canal, keep open a wound, etc. **b** A probe for searching a wound. — *v. t.* To probe or search with or as with a tent; keep open with a tent; as, to *tent* a wound.

tent, *n.* [F. *tente*, LL. *tenta*, fr. L. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] A portable lodge or shelter of skins, canvas, or cloth, stretched over a pole or poles or the like, usually by means of ropes fastened to pegs (**tent pegs**) driven into the ground.

tent of meeting, *Bib.*, the tabernacle (*Ex.* xxxiii. 7, *R. V.*). — *v. i. & t.* To lodge as in a tent; pitch a tent; encamp.

ten'ta-cle (tĕn'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [From L. *tentare* to handle, feel.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of various elongated, flexible processes, esp. of certain invertebrates, usually tactile or prehensile and generally on the head or about the mouth. **2.** *Bot.* Any irritable hair or process, as on the leaves of the sundew.

ten-tac'u-lar (tĕn-tăk'ū-lär), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a tentacle or tentacles.

tent'age (tĕn'tāj), *n.* [From 3d TENT.] Tents collectively.

ten-ta'tion (tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tentatio* trial.] *Mech.* A mode of adjusting or operating by successive steps, trials, or experiments.

ten'ta-tive (tĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *tentare* to try.] Of or pert. to a trial; made or done as an experiment or provisionally; experimental. — **ten'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

tent caterpillar. Any of several species of gregarious caterpillars (esp. *Malacosoma americana*) which construct on trees large silken webs into which they retreat when at rest.

tent'ed, *a.* **1.** Covered with, sheltered by, or provided with, a tent or tents. **2.** Formed or shaped like a tent.

ten'ter (tĕn'tĕr), *n.* [F. *tenture* hangings, tapestry, prop., a stretching, L. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] A frame for stretching cloth by tenterhooks, so that it may dry even and square and without shrinking; also, *Obs.*, a tenter-hook. — *v. t.* To hang or stretch, as on tenters. — *v. i.* To admit of being tentered.

ten'ter, *n.* One who has charge of something; specif., one who takes care of, or tends, machines in a factory.

ten'ter-hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* One of the row of sharp hooked nails set on a tenter to hold the cloth. — **on tenterhooks**, on the stretch; hence, uneasy or in suspense.

tenth (tĕnth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the ninth; — the ordinal of *ten.* Abbr., *10th.* See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note.* **2.** Constituting or being one of ten equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A tenth part. **2.** A tenth unit or object. **3.** A tithe (in sense 2). **4.** *Music.* **a** An interval embracing ten degrees of the staff; also, a note at this interval; the octave of the third. **b** An organ stop sounding a tenth above the normal pitch of the digitals played upon. — **tenth'ly,** *adv.*

ten'u-is (tĕn'ū-ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* TENUES (-ēz). [L., thin, fine, weak; used to translate Gr. *ψιλός* bare, unaspirated (used of these consonants).] *Gram.* One of the surd mutes (voiceless stops) *κ*, *π*, *τ* (*k*, *p*, *t*), in Greek, or of their equivalents in other languages. Cf. 2d MEDIA.

te-nu'i-ty (tē-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tenuous.

ten'u-ous (tĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tenuis* thin.] **1.** Thin; slender; hence, flimsy. **2.** Rare; subtle; not dense; — said of fluids. — **ten'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ten'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

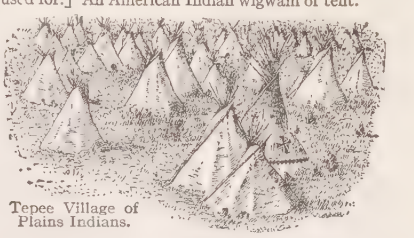
ten'ure (-ūr), *n.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold.] Act, right, or manner of holding, as real estate, properly of a superior; manner in, or period for, which anything is had and enjoyed. — **te-nu'ri-al** (tē-nū'rĭ-ăl), *a.* — **te-nu'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **te-nu'to** (tā-nōō'tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *tenere* to hold.] *Music.* Held firmly to its full value, as a tone or chord; — opp. to *staccato.* Also used adverbially. Abbr., *ten.* A **tenuto mark** is often used. Thus: [illegible]

te'o-cal'li (tē'ō-kăl'ĭ; tā'ō-käl'yĕ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIS (-lĭz; -yĕz). [Mex.] Lit., God's house; an ancient Mexican, esp. Aztec, temple, usually built upon a truncated pyramid.

te'o-sin'te (tē'ō-sĭn'tē), *n.* [Of Mex. origin.] A large fodder grass (*Euchlæna mexicana*), native to Mexico and Central America, closely related to maize.

te'pee (tē'pē; tĕp'ē), *n.* [Amer. Ind. *tipi*, fr. *ti* to dwell + *pi* used for.] An American Indian wigwam or tent.



Tepee Village of Plains Indians.

tep'e-fy (tĕp'ē-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To make or become tepid. — **tep'e-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.*

teph'rite (tĕf'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *τέφρα* ashes.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock consisting essentially of feldspar, augite, and leucite or nephelite. — **teph-rit'ic** (tĕf-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

tep'id (tĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *tepidus*, fr. *tepere* to be warm.] Moderately warm; lukewarm; as, a *tepid* bath; *tepid* affections. — **te-pid'i-ty** (tē-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **tep'id-ness,** *n.*

tep'i-da'ri-um (tĕp'ĭ-dā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., neut. of *tepidarius* pert. to a tepid bath. See TEPID.] The warm intermediate room, as in ancient Roman thermæ.

ter'a-phim (tĕr'ȧ-fĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *terāphīm.*] *Bib.* Idols used in divination, apparently household gods of Aramæan and ancient Jewish families. Also (construed as a *sing.* with *pl.* TERAPHIMS), any such idol. [wonder, monster.

ter'a-to- (-tō). Combining form from Greek *τέρας*, *τέρατος*,

ter'a-tog'e-ny (-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* *Med.* The formation of monsters. — **ter'a-to-ge-net'ic** (-tō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **ter'a-to-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [monster; abnormal.

ter'a-toid (tĕr'ȧ-toid), *a.* [*terato-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a

ter'a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). *Biol.* The study of monstrosities, serious malformations, or abnormalities in animals or plants. — **-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ter'bi-um (tûr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Ytterby, in Sweden.] *Chem.* A rare metal, resembling yttrium, found in certain minerals. Symbol, *Tb* or *Tr*; at. wt., 159.2. — **ter'bic,** *a.*

ter'cel (tûr'sĕl), *n.* Also **terce'let.** [OF., dim. fr. L. *tertius* the third.] *Falconry.* The male of any of various falcons, esp. of the peregrine falcon; also, the male of the goshawk.

ter-cen'te-na-ry (tûr-sĕn'tē-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ter* thrice + E. *centenary.*] Including, or relating to, a term of 300 years. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The 300th anniversary of any event.

ter'cet (tûr'sĕt; tĕr-sĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *terzetto*, dim. of *terzo* third, L. *tertius.*] *Music & Pros.* A triplet.

ter-eb'ic (tĕr-ĕb'ĭk; -ē'bĭk), *a.* [*terebinth* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine by nitric acid, and in other ways.

ter'e-binth (tĕr'ē-bĭnth), *n.* [L. *terebinthus*, Gr. *τερέβινθος.*] A small European tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) yielding a semifluid or fluid oleoresin called *Chian turpentine.*

ter'e-bin'thic (-bĭn'thĭk), *a.* Pert. or similar to turpentine.

ter'e-bin'thine (-thĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the terebinth tree. **2.** Pert. to, consisting of, or like, turpentine.

te-re'do (tē-rē'dō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DOS (-dōz), L. -DINES (-rĕd'ĭ-nēz). [L., a worm that gnaws wood, clothes, etc., fr. Gr. *τερηδών.*] A shipworm (genus *Teredo*).

ter-el'la (tĕr-ĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *terra* earth.] *Elec.* A small magnetized sphere of steel in which the distribution of magnetism resembles that of the earth.

te-rete' (tē-rēt'; tĕr'ēt), *a.* [L. *teres*, *-etis*, rounded off, *terere* to rub.] Cylindrical; circular in transverse section.

ter'gal (tûr'găl), *a.* [L. *tergum* the back.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the tergum, or back.

ter'gi-ver-sate' (-jĭ-vĕr-sāt'), *v. i.*; -SAT'ED (-sāt'ĕd); -SAT'ING. [L. *tergiversatus*, p. p. of *tergiversari* to turn one's back, shift; *tergum* back + *versare* to turn.] To shift; evade; shuffle. — **ter'gi-ver-sa'tor** (-vĕr-sā'tĕr), *n.*

ter'gi-ver-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of tergiversating; a shifting; subterfuge; evasion. **2.** Fickleness.

ter'gum (tûr'gŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GA (-gȧ). [L.] *Zoöl.* The back.

term (tûm), *n.* [F. *terme*, L. *termen*, *-inis*, *terminus*, a boundary, limit, end.] **1.** Limit; bound; end. **2.** *Geom.* A point, line, or surface that limits. **3.** A boundary post; esp., a quadrangular pillar adorned with a head or bust. See TERMINUS, 2. **4.** A limited or definite extent of time; time for which a thing lasts; as, a presidential *term*; specif.: **a** In universities, schools, etc., one of the regular fixed continuous periods of instruction. **b** The period for which a court is held. **c** *Law.* (1) The whole time for which an estate is granted; also, the estate. (2) A space of time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation. **5.** A time or date fixed, appointed, or agreed upon. *Obs., except specif.: Law.* The time fixed for the payment of rents or interest; esp. (*Eng.*), a quarter day. **6.** *Logic.* The subject

or the predicate of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a syllogism. **7.** A word or expression, esp. one used in a definite sense, particularly one peculiar to a science, art, profession, or the like; as, a technical *term*. **8.** In *pl.* Propositions or provisions stated or offered for acceptance in making an agreement; conditions; as, the *terms* of a sale. **9.** In *pl.* **a** (1) Mutual relationship; footing; — often used with *on* or *upon;* as, to be on good *terms*. (2) Good or even footing; agreement; as, to come to *terms*. **b** Condition; circumstances. *Archaic.* **10.** *Math.* **a** *Algebra.* A member of a compound quantity; as, *a* or *b* in $a + b$; *ab* or *cd* in $ab - cd$. **b** Any of the members composing a proportion or ratio.

— *v. t.* To apply a term to; name; call. [termagant.]

ter'ma-gan-cy (tûr'mȧ-găn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being

ter'ma-gant (tûr'mȧ-gănt), *n.* [OF. *Tervagant, Trivigant.*] **1.** [*cap.*] An imaginary being formerly supposed by Christians to be a Mohammedan deity. He is represented in ancient moralities, farces, etc., as vociferous, tumultuous, and overbearing. **2.** A turbulent brawler; — now used only of women. — *a.* Tumultuous; boisterous; quarrelsome; scolding.

term day. **a** A day which is a term (as for payment of rent, etc.). **b** Any of the Scottish quarter days, at which times houses are taken and servants engaged.

term'er (tûr'mĕr), *n.* **1.** *Law.* = TERMOR. **2.** A person serving a term in prison; — used with an ordinal; as, first *termer*, third *termer*.

ter'mi-na-ble (tûr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* That can or may be terminated; limitable. — **ter'mi-na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ter'mi-na-ble-ness,** *n.*

ter'mi-nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *terminalis.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a term, as an end, extremity, boundary, or terminus; forming the terminus or extremity. **2.** *Bot.* Growing at the end of a branch or stem. **3.** Pert. to a railroad terminal; also, connected with the receipt or delivery of freight, as distinct from its carriage; as, a *terminal* charge. **4.** Of or pert. to a term, or fixed period of time; occurring in a term or in every term; as, a *terminal* dinner, subscription, etc.

— *n.* **1.** The terminating part; termination; extremity; end. **2.** *Elec.* Either end of a conducting circuit, as of an induction coil, dynamo, or motor; a pole. **3.** *Railroads.* **a** The end of a line of railroad, with the switches, stations, sheds, etc., pertaining thereto. **b** A rate charged on all freight, independent of the distance, to cover the expenses of station service. **c** A town at the end of a railroad; — more properly called a *terminus.* **4.** *Arch.* A terminating, usually ornamental, detail, as the carved end of a pew.

Ter'mi-na'li-a (-nȧ'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival held on Feb. 23, on which neighbors met at their mutual boundaries and joined in a meal, frolics, etc.

ter'mi-nal-ly, *adv.* In a terminal manner.

ter'mi-nate (tûr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *terminatus*, p. p. of *terminare.*] **1.** To set or form a term, or limit, to; bound; limit. **2.** To put an end to; end. **3.** To express in terms; describe. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See CLOSE. — *v. i.* To be limited in space or time; end.

ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of terminating. **2.** That which ends, limits, or bounds; bound; end; conclusion. **3.** *Gram.* The ending of a word; a final syllable or letter; esp., the part added to a stem in inflection. **4.** End; conclusion; completion; result; as, the dispute was brought to a satisfactory *termination.*

Syn. Termination, ending, terminus. *Termination* and *ending*, as here compared, apply esp. to temporal relations and are often interchangeable. But **termination** emphasizes the idea of a limit set; **ending**, that of a close or conclusion reached; as, the *termination* of a period; he lived as if life had no *ending.* **Terminus** suggests spatial rather than temporal relations; as, the *termination* of a journey (conclusion in time); a railroad *terminus.*

ter'mi-na'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or forming a termination.

ter'mi-na-tive (tûr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to terminate; determining; definitive. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ter'mi-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, terminates. **2.** *Astron.* The line dividing the illuminated and the unilluminated parts of the moon's or a planet's disk.

ter'mi-ner (tûr'mĭ-nẽr), *n.* [F. *terminer* to end, inf. as n.] *Law.* A determining. See OYER AND TERMINER.

ter'mi-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of individual persons, during which period, and no longer, they have the offer of grace. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that the term as it exists in the mind is the sole basis of logical distinctions.

ter'mi-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *terminus* term + *-logy.*] The technical or special terms used in a business, art, science, etc.; nomenclature. — **ter'mi-no-log'i-cal** (-nŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ter'mi-nus (tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L.] **1.** A boundary; limit. **2.** [*cap.*] *Roman Relig. & Antiq.* The god of boundaries; also [*l. c.*], a term, or boundary stone, often representing Terminus. **3.** Termination; end; limit; goal. **4.** Either end of a railroad line; also, the station, or the town or city, at that place. Cf. TERMINAL, *n.*, 3. — **Syn.** See TERMINATION.

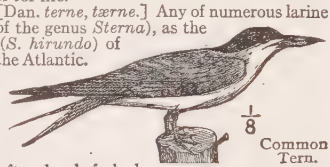
ter'mite (-mīt), *n.* [A white ant.] [L. *termes, tarmes, -itis*, a woodworm.]

term'less (tûrm'lĕs), *a.* Boundless; unending.

term'ly (-lĭ), *a.* Pert. to a term, or period; periodical. *R.*

term'or (tûr'mŏr), *n. Law.* One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

tern (tûrn), *n.* [Dan. *terne, tærne.*] Any of numerous larine birds (mostly of the genus *Sterna*), as the common tern (*S. hirundo*) of both coasts of the Atlantic. They are mostly smaller than the true gulls and have a more slender bill, weaker feet, and a tail often deeply forked.



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Common Tern.

tern, *n.* [F. *terne*, fr. L. *terni* three each, three.] A prize in a lottery resulting from the favorable combination of three numbers in the drawing; also, the three numbers themselves.

tern, *n. Naut.* A three-masted schooner. *Local, U. S.*

ter'na-ry (tûr'nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ternarius*, fr. *terni* three each.] **1.** Proceeding by threes; consisting of three. **2.** *Chem.* Containing, or consisting of, three different elements, atoms, groups, or radicals. **3.** *Math.* **a** Using three as the radix or base; — said of a system of notation. **b** Having three variables; — said of a form or quantic. **4.** *Metal.* Consisting of an alloy of three metals.

— *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A ternion; three things taken together; a triad.

ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* Consisting of threes; arranged in threes; trifoliolate; — said esp. of leaves. — **ter'nate-ly,** *adv.*

ter'ni-on (tûr'nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *ternio*, fr. *terni* three each.] The number three; a ternary; specif., *Bibliog.*, a section of three folio sheets.

ter'pene (tûr'pēn), *n.* [See TURPENTINE.] *Chem.* Any of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{16}$, prominent in many volatile oils got by distilling plants, esp. conifers.

ter'pin (tûr'pĭn), *n.* Also **ter'pine** (-pĭn; -pēn). *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2$, regarded as a derivative of menthane.

ter-pin'e-ol (tẽr-pĭn'ē-ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*terpin* + *-ol*, 2.] *Org. Chem.* **a** A white and (when pure) crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, occurring in certain volatile oils and formed by the action of dilute acids on terpin hydrate. It is used in perfumery. **b** By extension, either of two substances isomeric with, and related to, terpineol proper.

ter'pin-ol (tûr'pĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* Terpineol, esp. the commercial article.

Terp-sich'o-re (tûrp-sĭk'ō-rē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τερψιχόρη; *τέρψις* enjoyment + *χορός* dance, dancing.] *Class. Myth.* The muse of dancing and choral song.

Terp'si-cho-re'an (tûrp'sĭ-kō-rē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Terpsichore or [*l. c.*] dancing. — *n.* A dancer. *Colloq.*

‖ **ter'ra** (tĕr'ȧ; *It.* tĕr'rä), *n.* [L. & It.] The earth; earth; — used esp. in phrases.

ter'ra al'ba (ăl'bȧ). [L., white earth.] **a** Gypsum, ground for a pigment. **b** Kaolin, used esp. as an adulterant of paints, etc. **c** Magnesia. — **t. cotta.** See in *Vocabulary.* — **t. fir'ma** (fûr'mȧ) [L.], firm, or solid, earth, as opposed to water. — **t. in-cog'ni-ta** (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tȧ); *pl.* **ter'ræ in-cog'ni-tæ** (tẽr'ē ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tē) [L.], an unknown land; unexplored country.

ter'race (tĕr'ăs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *terra* the earth.] **1.** A raised level or platform of earth supported on one or more faces by a wall, bank of turf, or the like, often one of a series arranged one above the other on a slope; also, such a bank of turf, etc., and the raised level collectively. **2.** *Geol.* A level and rather narrow plain, usually with a steep front, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea. **3.** A street, or a row of houses, along the side or top of rising ground; — often used arbitrarily in naming any kind of street or row of houses. **4.** A flat roof of a house, esp. of a Spanish or of an Oriental house.

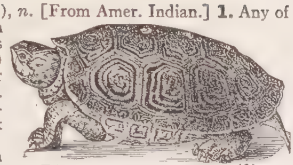
— *v. t.;* -RACED (-ăst); -RAC-ING (-ă-sĭng). To form into, or furnish with, a terrace or terraces.

ter'ra cot'ta (tĕr'ȧ kŏt'ȧ). [It.; *terra* earth + *cotta*, fem. of *cotto* cooked.] **1.** Hard-baked pottery, esp. that of a brownish red or yellowish red color, used for architectural reliefs, statuettes, vases, etc. **2.** A color or tint, usually a reddish brown, like that of hard-baked clay.

ter-rain' (tĕ-rān'; tĕr'ān), *n.* [F. See TERRANE.] **1.** Var. of TERRANE. **2.** *Mil.* An area of ground considered as to its use for a specific purpose, as for a battle or for fortifications.

ter-rane' (tĕ-rān'; tĕr'ān), *n.* Also **ter-rain'** (tĕ-rān'; tĕr'ān). [F. *terrain*, fr. L. *terra* earth.] *Geol.* A formation, or a group of formations.

ter'ra-pin (tĕr'ə-pĭn), *n.* [From Amer. Indian.] **1.** Any of various edible North American turtles (family *Emydidæ*) living in fresh or brackish water; esp. any of various species (**diamond-back terrapins**, genus *Malaclemys*) which live in marshes along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. **2.** Any of various other, esp. fresh-water, turtles.



Diamond-back Terrapin. ($\frac{1}{6}$)

ter-ra'que-ous (tĕr-ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *terra* the earth + E. *aqueous*.] Consisting of land and water.

ter-ra'ri-um (tĕ-rā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ə). [L. *terra* earth + *-arium*, as in *aquarium*.] A vivarium without water.

ter-rene' (tĕ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *terrenus*, fr. *terra*.] Terrestrial; earthly. — *n.* The earth; a land or country. *Rare.*

terre'plein' (târ'plān'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *terra* earth + *plenus* full.] **1.** *Fort.* The top or platform of a rampart, for the cannon, behind the parapet. **2.** *Civil Engin.* An embankment of earth with a broad level top.

ter-res'tri-al (tĕ-rĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *terrestris*, fr. *terra* the earth.] **1.** Earthly; — opp. to *celestial*. **2.** Representing, or consisting of, the earth; as, a *terrestrial* globe. **3.** Consisting of land, in distinction from water. **4.** Of or inhabiting the land, or ground, in distinction from trees, water, etc. — **Syn.** See EARTHLY. — *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

terrestrial magnetism, the magnetic force exerted by the earth as a whole.

ter'ret (tĕr'ĕt; 24), *n.* One of the rings on the top of a harness pad, through which the reins pass.

terre'-ten'ant (târ'tĕn'ănt), *n.* [AF. *terretenaunt;* F. *terre* earth, land + *tenant*, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold.] *Law.* One who has the actual possession of land; the occupant of land; often, one seized and in possession of land.

terre'-verte' (târ'vârt'), *n.* [F.; *terre* earth + *vert, verte*, green.] Glauconite, or a similar mineral, used as an olive-green pigment by artists.

ter'ri-ble (tĕr'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *terribilis*, fr. *terrere* to frighten.] Adapted, or likely, to excite terror; dreadful; appalling. — **Syn.** Terrific, formidable, shocking, terrifying. See FEARFUL. — **ter'ri-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ter'ri-bly,** *adv.*

ter-ric'o-lous (tĕ-rĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *terra* earth + *-colous*.] *Zoöl. & Bot.* Living on the ground; terrestrial.

ter'ri-er, *n.* [F. *terrier, papier terrier,* LL. *terrarius liber,* i. e., a book belonging or pertaining to land or landed estates. See 1st TERRIER.] *Law.* **a** Formerly, a roll setting out the rents and services that vassals or tenants owed to the lord. **b** Hence, a book or roll in which the interests of private persons or corporations in lands are described.

ter-rif'ic (tĕ-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *terrificus; terrere* to frighten + *facere* to make.] Exciting, or adapted to excite, great fear or dread; terrible; appalling. — **ter-rif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ter'ri-fy (tĕr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *terrere* to frighten + *-fy.*] To alarm or frighten greatly.

ter-rig'e-nous (tĕ-rĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *terrigena, terrigenus; terra* the earth + *genere, gignere,* to bring forth.] **1.** Earthborn. **2.** *Oceanography.* Designating, or pert. to, oceanic sediments derived directly from the waste of land, as distinguished from deep-sea oozes.

ter-rine' (tĕ-rēn'), *n.* [F. See TUREEN.] **1.** A dish, orig. of earthenware; esp., an earthenware jar containing some table delicacy and sold with its contents. **2.** *Cookery.* A kind of ragout.

ter'ri-to'ri-al (tĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to territory or land. **2.** Limited to a certain district; as, *territorial* rights. **3.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to all or any one of the Territories of the United States, or any similar district. **4.** *Mil.* Designating, or pert. to, forces organized primarily for territorial defense.

territorial jurisdiction, *Internat. Law,* the sovereign jurisdiction which a state has over the land within its limits and over its territorial waters and over all persons or property within them. — **t. system,** territorialism. — **t. waters,** *Internat. Law,* the waters under the territorial jurisdiction of a state; specif., the belt (often called the *marine belt* or **territorial sea**) of sea subject to such jurisdiction. — *n.* A member of a territorial force; specif., in Great Britain, a member of the **territorial army,** a volunteer army organized in 1907–1908.

ter'ri-to'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A system or doctrine of government under which predominance is given to the landed class; landlordism. **2.** *Eccl.* A theory or system of church polity which gives supreme ecclesiastical control to a civil ruler. Cf. COLLEGIALISM. **3.** [*cap.*] Among the Jews, a doctrine, theory, or movement which seeks to bring about the settlement of the Jews in some region where they will have full political privileges and constitute a majority of the population. Cf. ZIONISM. — **Ter'ri-to'ri-al-ist,** *n.*

ter'ri-to'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Possession of territory or state of being territorial.

ter'ri-to'ri-al-ize (-tō'rĭ-ăl-īz; 57), *v. t.;* -RI-AL-IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To enlarge by extension of territory. **2.** To reduce to a territory. **3.** To distribute among territories or districts. — **ter'ri-to'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In respect of territory.

ter'ri-to-ry (tĕr'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *territorium,* fr. *terra* the earth.] **1.** A large extent of land; region; district. **2.** Extent of land and waters belonging to, or under the jurisdiction of, a prince, state, or government, or any given portion of it. **3.** Any definite portion of the area of a state, considered by itself; as: **a** A tract at a distance from the seat of government. **b** Any area not having full rights of sovereignty, but governed as a dependency, or having a legal system more or less peculiar to itself. **c** [*cap.*] (1) In the United States, a portion of the country not included within any State, but organized with a separate legislature, under a Territorial governor and other officers appointed by the President and Senate. (2) In Canada and Australia, a similarly organized district not yet formed into a Province or State.

ter'ror (-ẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Extreme fear; violent dread; fright. **2.** A cause of dread or extreme fear. **3.** One who, or that which, is difficult to manage is a great nuisance, or the like. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Alarm, fright, consternation. See FEAR.

ter'ror-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A terrorizing; state of being terrorized; a mode of governing, or of opposing government, by intimidation, as in extreme anarchy or nihilism.

ter'ror-ist, *n.* [F. *terroriste.*] One who favors or practices terrorism; one who administers or coerces a government or community by intimidation; specif.: **a** An agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France. **b** A member of a Russian political party aiming to demoralize the government by violence and terror.

ter'ror-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by or practicing terrorism.

ter'ror-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To impress with terror; coerce by intimidation. — **ter'ror-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **ter'ror-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

ter'ry (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* TERRIES (-ĭz). One of the uncut loops forming the pile in some fabrics; fabric with such a pile.

terse (tûrs), *a.;* TERS'ER; TERS'EST. [L. *tersus*, p. p. of *tergere* to rub off, wipe off.] Elegantly concise; free of superfluous words; pithy; succinct. — **Syn.** See CONCISE. — **terse'ly,** *adv.* — **terse'ness,** *n.*

ter'tial (tûr'shăl), *a.* [L. *tertius* third.] *Zoöl.* Designating the flight feathers (those of the third row) borne on the basal joint of a bird's wing. — *n.* A tertial feather.

ter'tian (-shăn), *a.* [L. *tertianus*, fr. *tertius* the third.] *Med.* Occurring every third day, reckoning inclusively (i. e., every other day). — *n. Med.* A disease, esp. an intermittent fever, which returns every other day.

ter'ti-a-ry (tûr'shĭ-ā-rĭ; -shā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *tertiarius* containing a third part.] **1.** Of the third formation, order, or rank. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, the Cenozoic period, immediately following the Mesozoic (or Secondary), marked by the spread of mammals. **3.** *Zoöl.* Tertial. **4.** *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to tertiaries. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** *Eccl.* A member of the third order in any monastic system. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Tertiary period or system. **3.** *Zoöl.* A tertial feather.

‖ **ter'za ri'ma** (tĕr'tsä rē'mä). [It., a third or triple rime.] *Pros.* A scheme of continuous verse (usually iambic pentameter) arranged in tercets in which line 2 of each rimes with 1 and 3 of the next.

ter-zet'to (tĕr-tsĕt'tō), *n.; pl.,* It. -TI (-tē), E. -TOS (-tōz). [It., dim. of *terzo* the third, L. *tertius.*] *Music.* A composition in three voice parts; a trio; esp., a vocal trio.

tes'sel-late (tĕs'ĕ-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *tessellatus* tessellated, fr. *tessella* little cube, dim. of *tessera.* See TESSERA.] To form into squares or checkers; lay with checkerwork. — (tĕs'ĕ-lât), *a.* Tessellated.

tes'sel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tessellating; also, the mosaic work so formed.

tes'ser-a (tĕs'ẽr-ä), *n.; pl.* -SERÆ (-ē). [L., a square piece, a die.] **1.** A small piece of marble, glass, or the like, having a square face, used in mosaic work, as for pavements, etc. **2.** *Roman Antiq.* **a** A small cube of ivory, wood, etc., used as a die in gambling. **b** A similar piece, often modified in shape, used as a ticket, token, etc.

test (tĕst), *n.* [OF. *test* (fr. L. *testum*), or *teste* (fr. L. *testa*). See TEST cupel.] *Zoöl.* The external shell or hard covering of many invertebrates, as mollusks, crustaceans, etc.

test, *n.* [OF. *test* cupel, potsherd, fr. L. *testum* earthern vessel; akin to *testa* potsherd.] **1.** *Metal.* A cupel for refining precious metals; also, a portion of metal refined for

assaying its gold and silver. **2.** A critical examination or decisive trial; as, to put a man to a *test*. **3. a** Means of trial; subjection to conditions that show the real character of a person or thing in a certain particular; as, absence is a *test* of love. **b** That with which anything is compared for proof of genuineness; standard. **4.** *Chem.* A procedure or reaction used to distinguish any particular substance or constituent; also, the reagent used or a positive result obtained. — **Syn.** Criterion, proof. See TRIAL.

— *v. t.* **1.** *Metal.* To refine, as gold or silver, in a test, or cupel; subject to cupellation. **2.** To put to the test or proof; try. **3.** *Chem.* To examine or try, as by a reagent.

tes'ta (tĕs'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TÆ** (-tē). [L. *testa* a piece of burnt clay, a potsherd, a shell.] **1.** *Bot.* The hard external coating or integument of a seed. **2.** *Zoöl.* A test.

tes-ta'cean (tĕs-tā'shăn), *a.* [L. *testaceum* a shelled animal, fr. *testa* a shell.] Of or pert. to any of several former groups (*Testacea*) of invertebrate animals having a shell, or test, esp. the mollusks. — **tes-ta'cean,** *n.*

tes-ta'ceous (tĕs-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *testaceus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a shell or shells; of the nature of or having a hard shell. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Dull brick red or brownish yellow.

tes'ta-cy (tĕs'tȧ-sĭ), *n.* *Law.* State or circumstance of being testate, or of leaving a valid will.

tes'ta-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *testamentum* (fr. *testari* to be a witness, make one's will); in reference to the Bible, translating Gr. *διαθήκη* last will, covenant.] **1.** A solemn covenant, or, loosely, almost any legal instrument. *Obs., exc.: Bib.* [*cap.*] **a** Either of the two distinct covenants of God respectively called the *Old Testament* and *New Testament*, or the corresponding divisions of the Scriptures. **b** The New Testament, as distinguished from the Old; a copy of the New Testament. **2.** *Law.* An act by which a person determines the disposition of his property after his death; now, usually, a will; — chiefly used in *last will and testament*, the word *will* being otherwise more common.

tes'ta-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a will, or testament, or the administration of a will. **2.** Bequeathed by will; given by testament. **3.** Done or appointed by, or founded on, a testament, or will.

tes'tate (tĕs'tāt), *a.* [L. *testatus*, p. p.] *Law.* Having made and left a will; as, a person dying *testate*.

tes-ta'tor (tĕs-tā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A man who leaves a valid will, or testament, at his death. — **tes-ta'trix** (-trĭks), *n. fem.*

test'er (tĕs'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, tests.

tes'ter (tĕs'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *testiere* head covering, *teste* head, L. *testa* earthen pot, skull.] A canopy, as over a bed or pulpit.

tes'ter (tĕs'tẽr), *n.* = TESTON, **b.**

tes'ti-cle (tĕs'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis* a testicle.] *Anat.* A male genital gland; testis.

tes'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *testificatio.* See TESTIFY.] Act of testifying, or giving evidence; testimony.

tes'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who testifies; a witness.

tes'ti-fy (tĕs'tĭ-fī), *v. i.*; **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING.** [OF. *testifier*, L. *testificari*; *testis* a witness + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make a solemn declaration; give testimony. **2.** To declare a charge; protest; bear witness; — used with *against*. **3.** To serve as indication or evidence. — *v. t.* **1.** To bear witness to; affirm or declare solemnly. **2.** To declare or make known freely or publicly. **3.** To be an indication or evidence of; as, acts *testify* intent.

tes'ti-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a testy manner.

tes'ti-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-ăl), *n.* **1.** A writing or certificate in favor of one's character, conduct, ability, etc., or of the value of a thing. **2.** A token of regard or admiration, of obligation for services rendered, or the like, presented to a person, or established in his memory. — *a.* Of, comprising, or pertaining to, a testimonial (in sense 2).

tes'ti-mo-ny (tĕs'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). [L. *testimonium*, fr. *testis* a witness.] **1.** A solemn declaration or affirmation made to establish or prove some fact. **2.** Affirmation; declaration. **3.** Open attestation; profession. **4.** Evidence or declaration of approval or disapproval. *Archaic.* **5.** *Jewish Antiq.* **a** The tables of the law. **b** Hence, the Scriptures. — **Syn.** Proof, witness, confirmation.

tes'ti-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being testy.

tes'tis (-tĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-TES** (-tēz). [L.] *Anat.* A testicle.

tes'ton (tĕs'tŏn; tĕs-tōn'), *n.* Also **tes-toon'.** [F. *teston*, fr. OF. *teste* head.] Any of several coins with a head on the obverse; as: **a** A French silver coin of the 16th century, worth about ten cents. **b** A shilling of Henry VII. of England; also, one of Henry VIII., which became reduced to ninepence, then to sixpence (in Shakespeare's time); hence, a sixpence.

test paper. *Chem.* Paper saturated with a reagent which changes color when acted upon by certain substances; thus, litmus paper is turned red by acids, and blue again by alkalies. [glass, closed at one end.]

test tube. *Chem.* A tube for simple tests, usually of thin

tes-tu'di-nal (tĕs-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or resembling a tortoise or tortoise shell.

tes-tu'do (-dō), *n.*; *pl.* **-DINES** (-dĭ-nēz). [L., fr. *testu* earthern vessel.] *Roman Antiq.* **a** Any of various kinds of sheds to protect soldiers engaged in siege operations, etc. **b** A cover which a body of troops in close formation formed by overlapping their shields above their heads.

tes'ty (tĕs'tĭ), *a.*; **-TI-ER** (-tĭ-ẽr); **-TI-EST.** [ME. *testif.*] Fretful; petulant; easily irritated. — **Syn.** See IRASCIBLE.

te-tan'ic (tē-tăn'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Of, pert. to, of the character of, or tending to produce, tetanus.

tet'a-nize (tĕt'ȧ-nīz), *v. t.*; **-NIZED** (-nīzd); **-NIZ'ING.** *Physiol.* To throw, as a muscle, into a state of permanent contraction; to cause tetanus in. See TETANUS, *n.*, 2.

tet'a-nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τέτανος*, fr. *τετανός* stretched.] **1.** *Med.* A painful and often fatal infectious disease, caused by a specific bacillus, and marked by tonic spasms of the voluntary muscles. When confined to the lower jaw, it is popularly called *lockjaw.* **2.** *Physiol.* The state of a muscle when undergoing continued vibratory contraction, as when stimulated by a series of induction shocks.

tet'a-ny (tĕt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* *Med.* A disease resembling tetanus, most commonly affecting the muscles of the extremities.

te-tar'to-he'dral (tē-tär'tō-hē'drăl), *a.* [Gr. *τέταρτος* fourth + *ἕδρα* base.] *Cryst.* Having one fourth the number of planes requisite to symmetry. Cf. HOLOHEDRAL.

tetch'y (tĕch'ĭ), etc. Vars. of TECHY, etc.

‖ **tête'-à-tête'** (tāt'ȧ-tāt'; tĕt'tȧ-tât'), *n.*; *pl.* TÊTE-À-TÊTES. [F., head to head.] **1.** Private conversation, or a familiar interview, between two persons. **2.** A short sofa or the like to seat two persons, esp. facing each other. — *a.* Being face to face with only two present; sometimes, confidential or familiar with only two persons concerned.

‖ **tête' à tête'.** Privately; familiarly; — said of two persons.

‖ **tête'-de-pont'** (-dĕ-pôn'), *n.*; *pl.* TÊTES-DE-PONT (tât'-). [F.] *Fort.* A bridgehead.

teth'er (tĕth'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *tedir.*] A rope, chain, or the like, by which an animal is fastened so that it can range only within certain limits. — *v. t.* To confine by a tether.

Te'thys (tē'thĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τηθύς.*] *Class. Myth.* A Titaness, daughter of Uranus, sister of Cronus (Saturn), and wife of Oceanus.

tet'ra- (tĕt'rȧ-). [Gr. *τέτρα-*, fr. *τέσσαρες, τέτταρες*, four.] A combining form or prefix signifying *four*.

tet'ra-bas'ic (-bās'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Having in the molecule four hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters.

tet'ra-chord (tĕt'rȧ-kôrd), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. deriv. of *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *χορδή* a chord.] *Music.* A diatonic series of four tones, with an interval of a perfect fourth between the first and last. — **tet'ra-chor'dal** (-kôr'dăl), *a.*

tet-rac'id (tĕt-răs'ĭd), *a.* [*tetra-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* Capable of combining with four molecules of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

tet'rad (tĕt'răd), *n.* [L. *tetras, -adis*, Gr. *τετράς, -άδος.*] **1.** The number four; a collection of four. **2.** *Chem.* A tetrad atom, radical, or element.

tet-rad'y-mite (tĕt-răd'ĭ-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *τετράδυμος* fourfold; — from its occurrence in compound twin crystals.] *Min.* A pale steel-gray mineral of metallic luster, essentially a telluride of bismuth, Bi_2Te_3.

tet'ra-gon (tĕt'rȧ-gŏn), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *τετράγωνον*; *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *γωνία* angle.] *Geom.* A (plane) figure having four angles; a quadrangle.

tet-rag'o-nal (tĕt-răg'ō-năl), *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Of or pert. to a tetragon. **2.** *Cryst.* Designating, or pert. to, a system of crystallization having all three axes at right angles and the two lateral axes equal. [*Often cap.*], tetragrammaton.]

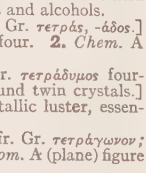
tet'ra-gram (tĕt'rȧ-grăm), *n.* A word of four letters; specif.,

tet'ra-gram'ma-ton (-grăm'ȧ-tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τετραγράμματον*; *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *γράμμα* a letter.] [*Often cap.*] The four consonants, variously written *IHVH, JHVH, JHWH, YHVH, YHWH*, forming the Hebrew "incommunicable name" of the Supreme Being, which in later Jewish tradition is not pronounced save with the vowels of *Adonai* or *Elohim*, so that the true pronunciation is lost. See JEHOVAH, YAHWEH.

tet'ra-he'dral (-hē'drăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tetrahedron; having, or made up of, four sides.

tet'ra-he'drite (-hē'drīt), *n.* [From TETRAHEDRON.] *Min.* A fine-grained gray mineral of metallic luster, composed essentially of copper, antimony, and sulphur, $Cu_8Sb_2S_7$, but often containing other elements, occurring in tetrahedral crystals and massive. It is often a valuable ore of silver.

tet'ra-he'dron (tĕt'rȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-HEDRONS** (-drŏnz), L. **-HEDRA** (-drȧ). [*tetra-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of four faces.


Tetrahedron.

tet-ral'o-gy (tĕt-răl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). [Gr. *τετραλογία*; *τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *λόγος* a speech, discourse.] **1.** *Gr. Drama.* A group or series of four dramatic pieces, represented consecutively at Athens at the Dionysiac festival. **2.** Any series of four connected dramas, operas, etc.

tet-ram'er-ous (-răm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*tetra-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] **1.** *Bot.* Having the parts arranged in sets of four or multiples of four; — commonly written *4-merous*. **2.** *Zoöl.* Having four (or apparently only four) joints in each of the tarsi.

Tetramerous Flower.

tet-ram'e-ter (-ĕ-tĕr), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *τετράμετρος; τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *μέτρον* measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of four measures. — *n.* A verse of four measures, that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapæstic verse, of four dipodies, or eight feet; in other verse forms, one of four feet.

tet'ra-morph (tĕt'rȧ-môrf), *n. Christian Art.* The union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in a winged figure, evidently suggested by the vision of Ezekiel (ch. i.), standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings covered with eyes.

tet-rap'o-dy (tĕt-răp'ō-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Gr. *τετραποδία.*] *Pros.* A set or group of four feet.

te'trarch (tē'trärk; tĕt'rärk), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *τετράρχης, τέτραρχος; τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *ἀρχός* ruler.] *Classical Antiq.* **a** A governor of the fourth part of a province, as in the Roman Empire; also, a subordinate prince or petty king. **b** A subordinate commander in a Greek phalanx. — **te'trarch-ate** (-kāt), **tet'rarch-y** (tĕt'rär-kĭ), *n.*

tet'ra-stich (tĕt'rȧ-stĭk; tĕt-răs'tĭk), *n.* [L. *tetrastichon*, Gr. *τετράστιχον; τέτρα-* (see TETRA-) + *στίχος* a row, verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem consisting of four verses, or lines. — **tet'ra-stich'ic** (tĕt'rȧ-stĭk'ĭk), *a.*

tet-ras'ti-chous (tĕt-răs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τετράστιχος.* See TETRASTICH.] *Bot.* Four-ranked; — said esp. of flowers arranged in a spike in four vertical rows.

tet'ra-style (tĕt'rȧ-stīl), *a. Arch.* Having four columns across the front. — *n.* A tetrastyle building.

tet'ra-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*tetra-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* **a** Consisting of four atoms; having four atoms in the molecule, as phosphorus and arsenic. **b** Quadrivalent. **c** Having four replaceable atoms or groups.

tet-rox'ide (tĕt-rŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*tetra-* + *oxide.*] An oxide having four oxygen atoms in the molecule.

tet'ter (tĕt'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *teter, tetr.*] Any of various vesicular skin diseases, as ringworm, eczema, and herpes.

Teu'cer (tū'sĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τεῦκρος.*] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The first king of Troy, whence the Trojans were called **Teu'cri** (-krī). **b** A son of Telamon and stepbrother of Ajax. He was the best archer of the Greeks before Troy, and later became king of Cyprus and founded Salamis. [Trojans.]

Teu'cri-an (tū'krĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Teucer or the Trojans.

Teu'ton (tū'tŏn), *n.* [L. *Teutones, Teutoni*, a Germanic people.] **1.** One of an ancient German tribe, the **Teu'tones** (tū'tō-nēz). It is uncertain whether they were Teutonic or Celtic. **2.** A member of the Teutonic race; esp., a person of German, Scandinavian, or Dutch nationality.

Teu-ton'ic (tū-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Teutons; designating, or pert. to, the tall blond race characteristic of northern Europe, and including the Burgundians, Goths, Franks, Vandals, Lombards, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes, and Norwegians. **2.** Of or designating the family of Indo-European languages including the Scandinavian, Gothic, and the High and Low German tongues. — *n.* The Teutonic languages collectively.

Teu-ton'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Teutonic idiom, phrase, or expression; also, a Teutonic mode or custom; a Germanism.

tex'as (tĕk'sȧs), *n.* A structure on the hurricane deck of a steamer, containing officers' cabins, etc., with the pilot house in front or on top. *Western U. S.*

Texas Leaguer. [From the Texas (baseball) League.] *Baseball.* A fly that falls too far out to be handled by an infielder and too close in to be caught by an outfielder. *Cant.*

Texas sparrow. A finch (*Aremenops rufivirgata*) of southern Texas and Mexico. It is olive-green above with rufous stripes on the head and yellow on the wing.

text (tĕkst), *n.* [F. *texte*, L. *textus* texture, structure, context, fr. *texere, textum*, to weave, compose.] **1.** A composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase, annotation, or commentary. **2.** Hence, *Bib. Crit.:* Any of the various forms that have been assumed to represent the authentic reading of the Scriptures or a part of them. **3.** A passage of Scripture, esp. one chosen as the subject of a sermon, or in proof of a doctrine. **4.** Topic; theme. **5. a** The main body of matter on a printed or written page, as distinguished from notes, etc. **b** Letterpress, as distinguished from illustrations and margins. **6.** A style of large writing; also, any style of Old English or black-letter type.

text'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A volume on which a teacher lectures or comments; hence, a manual of instruction.

tex'tile (tĕks'tĭl), *a.* [L. *textilis*, fr. *texere* to weave.] **1.** Of or pert. to weaving or to woven fabrics; as, *textile* arts. **2.** Woven or capable of being woven; formed by weaving; as, cotton and wool are *textile* fibers; *textile* fabrics. — *n.* **1.** A woven fabric. **2.** A material or fiber for weaving.

tex'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, contained in, or based on the text, as of the Scriptures; also, verbal or literal.

tex'tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Rigid adherence to the letter of the text; literalism. **2.** Textual criticism of the Bible, i.e., criticism of the text, esp. with a view to establishing its original form.

tex'tu-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One versed in a text, esp. that of Scripture. **2.** One who rigidly adheres to the letter of a text.

tex'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In or as regards the text; also, literally.

tex'tu-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to the text; textual. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A textualist. [change. — **-al-ly,** *adv.*

tex'tur-al (-tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to texture; as, *textural* [change.

tex'ture (-tŭr), *n.* [L. *textura*, fr. *texere, textum*, to weave.] **1.** A woven fabric. *Rare.* **2.** Characteristic disposition of interwoven threads, filaments, etc.; as, a fabric of close *texture.* **3.** Disposition of the smaller parts; minute or microscopic structure, as of a mineral.

-th. Shortened form of -ETH; as in *doth, hath.*

-th. [AS. *-ð, -þ.*] A suffix of native abstract nouns of *state, quality, action*, etc.; as, *wealth, health, death.*

-th, *or (after a vowel)* **-eth.** [AS. *-ðu. -oðu.*] A suffix forming ordinal numbers; as, *four*th, *ten*th, *twentie*th, etc.

Tha'is (thā'ĭs), *n.* An Athenian hetæra celebrated for her beauty. She went with Alexander on his expedition into Asia, and is said to have instigated him to burn the palace of Darius at Persepolis.

thal'a-men-ceph'a-lon (thăl'ȧ-mĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See THALAMUS; ENCEPHALON.] *Anat.* The segment of the brain next in front of the mid-brain, including the optic thalami, pineal gland, etc.

tha-lam'ic (thȧ-lăm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the optic thalamus.

thal'a-mus (thăl'ȧ-mŭs), *n.; pl.* **-MI** (-mī). [L. *thalamus* chamber, Gr. *θάλαμος.*] **1.** *Anat.* = OPTIC THALAMUS. **2.** *Bot.* A torus, or receptacle.

tha-las'sic (thȧ-lăs'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θάλασσα* the sea.] Pert. to the sea or ocean; — sometimes disting. from *oceanic*, as applying to seas, gulfs, etc., rather than to oceans.

tha'ler (tä'lĕr), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **ta'ler.** [G. See DOLLAR.] A German silver coin worth three marks (71.4 cents).

Tha-li'a (thȧ-lī'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θάλεια*, orig., blooming, luxuriant.] *Class. Myth.* **a** The Muse of comedy and bucolic poetry. **b** One of the Graces. **c** A certain Nereid.

tha-lic'trum (thȧ-lĭk'trŭm), *n.* [L., meadow rue, Gr. *θάλικτρον.*] *Bot.* A meadow rue (genus *Thalictrum*).

thal'ic (thăl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing thallium, esp. in those compounds in which it has a higher valence than in *thallous* compounds.

thal'line (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [Gr. *θαλλός* a young shoot.] *Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_9H_{10}N(OCH_3)$, of the quinoline series, obtained artificially. Its salts are antipyretics.

thal'li-um (thăl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θαλλός* young shoot; — from the bright *green* line in its spectrum.] *Chem.* A rare metal of the aluminium group, resembling lead in physical properties. Symbol, *Tl;* at. wt., 204.0.

thal'loid (-oid), *a.* [*thallus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, a thallus.

thal'lo-phyte (thăl'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *θαλλός* young shoot + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* Any of a phylum (*Thallophyta*) of plants including the algæ, fungi, and lichens. The simpler forms are unicellular and reproduce vegetatively or by means of asexual spores; in the higher forms the plant body is a *thallus*, and reproduction is both asexual and sexual. — **thal'lo-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

thal'lous (-ŭs), *a.* Also **thal'li-ous** (-lĭ-ŭs). *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing thallium, esp. in compounds in which it has a lower valence than in *thallic* compounds.

thal'lus (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL., fr. Gr. *θαλλός* young shoot or branch, frond.] *Bot.* The simple vegetative plant body characteristic of the algæ, fungi, and lichens, usually without differentiation into stems, leaves, or root.

‖ **thal'weg'** (tăl'vāk'), *n.* [G.; *thal* valley + *weg* way.] *Physiog.* **a** A line following the lowest part of a valley, whether under water or not. **b** The line of continuous maximum descent from any point on a land surface, or that cutting all contours at right angles.

Tham'muz. Var. of TAMMUZ.

than (thăn), *conj.* [AS. *þanne, þonne, þænne*, then (the older sense), than.] A particle introducing the second member of a comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs expressing comparison or diversity.

than'age, thegn'age (thān'āj), *n.* The district of a thane; also, the service due from a thane to his lord.

than'a-top'sis (thăn'ȧ-tŏp'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *θάνατος* death + *ὄψις* sight.] A view of death; a meditation on death.

Than'a-tos (thăn'ȧ-tŏs), *n.* [Gr. *Θάνατος.*] *Gr. Myth.* Death as a personification, brother of Hypnos (Sleep) and son of Nyx (Night), and a dweller in the lower world.

thane (thān), *n.* Also, *esp. Hist.*, **thegn** (thān). [*thane* is prop. a Scot. form fr. ME. *thein, þein*, AS. *þegen, þegn*, a thane, man, warrior, follower, servant.] **1.** *Early Eng. Hist.* Orig., a servant; attendant; hence, among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, one of a class of free attendants on a

lord, answering to the knight and baron of later times. **2.** *Scot. Hist.* One holding land of the king; the chief of a clan, who became one of the king's barons.

thank (thăngk), *n.* [AS. *þanc, þonc*, thanks, favor, thought.] **1.** Kindly or grateful thought; gratitude; also, grace; favor; — now archaic, exc. in the *pl.* **2.** An expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment, as by words, for a favor or kindness received; — now used only in *pl.* — *v. t.* To express gratitude to (one) for a favor or kindness.

thank'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful. **2.** Expressive of thanks. — **Syn.** See GRATEFUL. — **thank'fully,** *adv.* — **thank'ful-ness,** *n.*

thank'less, *a.* **1.** Not acknowledging favors; ungrateful. **2.** Not obtaining or deserving thanks; unacceptable or not appreciated. — **thank'less-ly,** *adv.* — **thank'less-ness,** *n.*

thanks'giv'er (thăngks'gĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who gives thanks.

thanks'giv'ing (thăngks'gĭv'ĭng; thănks'gĭv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of rendering thanks. **2.** A formula expressing gratitude, esp. for divine mercies. **3. a** A public acknowledgment of divine goodness and mercies. **b** A day set apart for making this; specif. [*cap.*], Thanksgiving Day. *U. S.*

Thanks'giv'ing Day (-gĭv'ĭng). In the United States, a day (usually the last Thursday of November) set apart each year for thanksgiving and praise to God for His mercies.

thank'wor'thy (thăngk'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of thanks.

that (thăt), *pron. & a.* [AS. *þæt*, neuter nom. & acc. sing. of the article and pronoun, also used as a relative pronoun.] A pronominal word, in general referring to what has been mentioned or is otherwise assumed to be in mind. It is used: **1.** As a demonstrative pronoun (*pl.* THOSE): The person, thing, or idea mentioned, indicated, or understood from the situation or context; as, what noise was *that?* ☞ *That*, when opposed to *this*, usually refers to what is more remote, and *this* to what is nearer.

2. As an adjective (*pl.* THOSE), with the same demonstrative force as the pronoun; as, a yard wide and of twice *that* length. **3.** As a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, either sing. or pl. Present usage generally favors *who* or *which* when the relative clause conveys a qualification or statement simply additional or parenthetic, and *that* when it is definitely restrictive. Thus, "the members, *who* were present," is distinguished from "the members *that* were present," the latter restricting the application to certain members present as opposed to others that were absent. — **Syn.** See WHO.

— *conj. That* is used: **1.** To introduce a clause employed as object, subject, or predicate nominative of a verb, or to introduce a clause expressing a purpose, cause, consequence, result, or effect, or a clause denoting time; as, it is not *that* I love you less; he spoke plainly *that* they might be warned. **2.** In an elliptical sentence, to introduce a sentence or clause expressing a wish, cause of surprise, indignation, etc.; as, Oh *that* he would come! **3.** To take the place of another conjunction, instead of repeating the latter before a clause with which it belongs. Cf. the similar use of the French *que*. [*Archaic or Colloq.*]

— *adv.* To such a degree; so; as, she did not go *that* far.

thatch (thăch), *n.* [AS. *þæc* a roof.] **1.** A covering material of straw, rushes, reeds, or leaves, for a roof, grain stack, etc.; also, a covering of such material. **2.** Any of various palms (esp. *Thrinax* and related genera) the leaves of which are used for thatching. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with thatch. — **thatch'er,** *n.* — **thatch'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

thatch'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of thatching. **2.** = THATCH, 1.

thau'ma-tol'o-gy (thô'mȧ-tŏl'ô-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θαῦμα, θαύματος*, a wonder + *-logy.*] Science or lore of wonder working.

thau'ma-trope (thô'mȧ-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *θαῦμα* a wonder + *-trope.*] An optical instrument or toy for showing the persistence of an impression upon the eye. It consists of a card having on its opposite faces different designs, which, when the card is rapidly rotated, appear combined into one.

thau'ma-turge (-tûrj), *n.* A worker of miracles; magician.

thau'ma-tur'gist (-tûr'jĭst), *n.* A thaumaturge.

thau'ma-tur'gy (thô'mȧ-tûr'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θαυματουργία; θαῦμα* wonder + *ἔργον* work.] Wonder working; magic. — **thau'ma-tur'gic** (-tûr'jĭk), **-tur'gi-cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *a.*

thaw (thô), *v. i.* [AS. *þawian.*] **1.** To melt, dissolve, or become fluid or semifluid; also, to have its frozen liquid contents melted; as, the pipe *thawed.* **2.** To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; — used impersonally, of the weather; as, it is *thawing.* **3.** To be freed from coldness or reserve; grow genial. — *v. t.* To cause to thaw.

— *n.* **1.** Act or process of thawing. **2.** A condition of the weather caused by a rise of the temperature above the freezing point. **3.** State of growing less cold or reserved.

the (thē, *when emphatic or alone;* thē *or* thĭ *unaccented before a vowel, as in "the egg";* thē, *unaccented before a consonant, as in "the man"*), *definite article.* [AS. *þē*, later form for earlier nom. sing. masc. *sē.* See THAT, *pron.*] A demonstrative word used esp. before a noun to particularize its meaning; aš, *the* man, that is, a particular man, as distinguished from *a* man and from the generic *man.* Its various special uses are: **1.** Before a noun which it indicates as denoting what is well known; as, *the* Nile. **2.** Before, or as part of, a title; as, *the* Duke of Bedford. **3.** Before a generic noun to indicate it as such; as, *the* dog is the friend of man. **4.** Before a noun which it marks as denoting one unique of its kind; — with emphasis; as, *the* novelist of the day. **5.** Before an adjective used substantively; as, *the* sublime.

— *adv.* [AS. *þe, þy*, instrumental case of *sē.*] By that; by how much; by so much; on that account; — used before comparatives; as, *the* more, *the* merrier.

the-a'ceous (thē-ā'shŭs), *a.* [From *Thea*, generic name of the tea plant, taken by Linnæus fr. Gr. *θεά* goddess, as being a divine herb, but orig. fr. the source of E. *tea.*] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Theaceæ*) of trees and shrubs, the tea family, having regular pentamerous flowers, and a fleshy or capsular fruit.

the'an-throp'ic (thē'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a human being believed to be both god and man.

the-an'thro-pism (thē-ăn'thrô-pĭz'm), *n.* [From Gr. *θεάνθρωπος* the God man; *θεός* god + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] The ascription of human attributes to the Deity, or to a polytheistic deity; anthropomorphism; also, belief in the incarnation of deity in human form. — **-thro-pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

the'ar-chy (thē'ăr-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. *θεός* god + *-archy.*] **1.** Government by God; divine sovereignty. **2.** A theocracy. **3.** A body or system of divine rulers.

the'a-ter | (thē'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *théâtre*, L. *theatrum*, Gr. *θέα-tre* | *ατρον*, fr. *θεᾶσθαι* to see.] **1.** A construction or edifice for dramatic performances or spectacles. **2.** A place suggestive of a theater (def. 1); as: **a** A place rising by steps or gradations, like seats of a theater; as, a *theater* of hills. **b** A room adapted to an exhibition or performance before an assembly, as a lecture, surgical clinic, etc. **3.** A place or region where events, esp. of importance, are enacted; sphere of operation; as, *theater* of war. **4.** The drama.

the-at'ri-cal (thē-ăt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **the-at'ric** (-rĭk). Of or pert. to a theater or scenic or dramatic representations; also, histrionic; hence: artificial; affected. — **Syn.** See DRAMATIC. — **the-at'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

the-at'ri-cals (-kălz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performance or performances, esp. when produced by amateurs.

The'ba-id (thē'bā-ĭd), **The'ba-is** (-ĭs), *n.* [L. *Thebais, -idis.*] **1.** The district about Thebes (Egypt or Bœotia). **2.** A Latin epic poem in twelve books by Statius on the subject of the Seven against Thebes.

the-ba'ine (thē-bā'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **the-ba'in** (-ĭn), **the-ba'ia** (-yȧ). [From a kind of Egyptian opium produced at *Thebes*: L. *Thebae*, Gr. *Θῆβαι, Θήβη*, Thebes + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}O_3N$, found in small quantities in opium.

The'ban (thē'băn), *a.* [L. *Thebanus.*] Of or pertaining to Thebes (esp. Thebes of Upper Egypt or Thebes of ancient Bœotia). — *n.* One of the people of Thebes.

the'ca (-kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* THECÆ (-sē). [L., fr. Gr. *θήκη* a case to put anything in.] **1.** *Bot.* A sac, capsule, or spore case. **2.** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A sheath or case, as the cuticle inclosing an insect pupa or the dura mater of the spinal cord. — **the'cal** (thē'kăl), **the'cate** (thē'kāt), *a.*

‖ **thé' dan'sant'** (tā' dăN'săN'). [F. *thé* tea + *dansant*, p. pr. of *danser* to dance.] An afternoon dance at which tea and other refreshments are served.

thee (thē), *pers. pron.* [AS. *þē*, acc. & dat. of *þū* thou.] **1.** The objective (dative or accusative) case of *thou.* **2.** Ungrammatically for *thou* in dialect or colloquial speech.

theft (thĕft), *n.* [AS. *þēoft, þiefþ.*] **1.** Act of stealing; specif., the felonious taking and removing of personal property, with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it; larceny. **2.** The thing stolen. *Now Rare.*

thegn, thegn'age. Vars. of THANE, THANAGE.

the'ine (thē'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **the'in** (-ĭn), **the-i'na** (thē-ī'nȧ). [F. *théine*, fr. *Thea*, generic name of the tea plant.] *Chem.* Caffeine; — so called from its occurrence in tea.

their (thâr), *pron. & a.* [From Scand.] Of or belonging to them; — used as possessive case of *they*, or as a poss. adj.

theirs (thârz), *pron.* The form of the possessive *their* used absolutely or predicatively, without a following noun; as, the book is *theirs.*

the'ism (thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [From Gr. *θεός* God.] Belief in a god or gods; esp.: **a** Monotheism. **b** Belief in the existence of one God, transcending, yet immanent in, the universe; — opposed to *deism.*

the'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A believer in theism.

the-is'tic (thē-ĭs'tĭk) | *a.* Of or pertaining to theism or a **the-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) | theist; believing in theism.

the-li'tis (thē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *θηλή* nipple + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nipple.

them (thĕm), *pers. pron.* [AS. *þæm.*] The objective (dative or accusative) case of *they.*

the-mat'ic (thĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a theme.

theme (thēm), *n.* [OF. *teme*, L. *thema*, Gr. *θέμα*, fr. *τιθέναι* to set, place.] **1.** A subject or topic of discourse; a text. **2.** A brief dissertation or essay; esp., a school composition. **3.** *Gram.* A noun or verb not modified by inflections; also, a stem. **4.** *Music.* A melodic subject.

The'mis (thē'mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θέμις*, fr. *θέμις* law.] *Gr. Myth.* A form of the earth goddess viewed, in a moral aspect, as the law and harmony of physical phenomena. In mythology, she is a Titaness, daughter of Uranus and a wife of Zeus. She is also mother of Prometheus.

them-selves' (thĕm-sĕlvz'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *they, them*; — *pl.* of *himself, herself*, and *itself*.

then (thĕn), *adv.* [Orig. same word as *than*.] **1.** At that time. **2.** Soon afterward, or immediately; next; afterward. **3.** At another time; later; again.

— *n.* That time; — often contrasted with *now*.

by then. **a** By that time. **b** Short for *by then that*, by the time that. *Obs.*

— *a.* Existing, acting at, or belonging to, the time mentioned.

— *conj.* In that case; as a consequence; therefore; for this reason. — **Syn.** See THEREFORE.

the'nar (thē'när), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θέναρ*.] *Anat.* **a** The palm of the hand. **b** The prominence at the base of the thumb; sometimes, the corresponding part of the foot.

thence (thĕns), *adv.* [ME. *thenne, thanne*, and (with adverbial *-s*) *thennes, thannes*, AS. *panon, panan, ponan*.] **1.** From that place. **2.** From that time. **3.** For that reason; therefore. *Rare.* **4.** Elsewhere; absent.

thence'forth' (thĕns'fôrth'; thĕns'fôrth; 57), *adv.* From that time forward. [place or, esp., time.]

thence'for'ward (thĕns'fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* Onward from that

the'o-bro'mine (thē'ō-brō'mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min.** [Gr. *θεός* a god + *βρῶμα* food.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline alkaloid, $C_7H_8O_2N_4$, in cacao beans, cola nuts, etc., and also prepared artificially. It is closely related to caffeine.

the'o-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεός* god + *κέντρον* center.] Assuming God as the center; — applied to theories of the universe or of any part of it. Cf. ANTHROPOCENTRIC.

the-oc'ra-cy (thē-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *θεοκρατία*; *θεός* God + *κρατεῖν* to rule.] **1.** Government of a state by immediate direction of God; hence, political rule by priests as representing God. **2.** A state so governed.

the'o-crat'ic (thē'ō-krăt'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to, or being, a the-
the'o-crat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ocracy; as, a *theocratic* state.

the-od'i-cy (-ŏd'ĭ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [NL. *theodicaea*; Gr. *θεός* God + *δίκη* right, justice.] A vindication of the justice of God in ordaining or permitting natural and moral evil; — a term originated by Leibnitz.

the-od'o-lite (thē-ŏd'ō-līt), *n.* *Surv.* An instrument for measuring horizontal, and usually also vertical, angles. It consists of a telescope mounted so as to swivel vertically in Y's secured to a revolvable table carrying a vernier for reading horizontal angles. There is usually a graduated arc or circle for altitudes and horizontal compass. Cf. TRANSIT, *n.*, 4. — **the-od'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

the-og'o-ny (thē-ŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *theogonia*, Gr. *θεογονία*; *θεός* a god + the root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] The generation or genealogy of the gods. — **the'o-gon'ic** (thē'ō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.*

the'o-lo'gi-an (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* A person well versed in theology, esp. Christian theology.

the'o-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **the'o-log'ic** (-ĭk). **1.** Of or pert. to theology. **2.** Having reference to the revealed nature and will of God. — **the'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

the-ol'o-gize (thē-ŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To render theological. — *v. i.* To theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

the-ol'o-gy (thē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *theologia*, Gr. *θεολογία*, fr. *θεολόγος* theologian; *θεός* God + *λέγειν* to speak.] The science of God or of religion; science of the existence and character of God and of his laws; divinity.

the-om'a-chy (thē-ŏm'ȧ-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. *θεομαχία* a battle of the gods; *θεός* a god + *μάχη* a battle.] A battle or strife among the gods.

the'o-mor'phic (thē'ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεόμορφος*; *θεός* god + *μορφή* form.] Having the divine form or aspect.

the-op'a-thy (thē-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [Gr. *θεός* God + *-pathy*.] Experience, or capacity for experience, of the divine illumination (see MYSTICISM, 3); hence, intense absorption in religious devotion. — **the'o-pa-thet'ic** (thē'ō-pȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

the-oph'a-ny (thē-ŏf'ȧ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. *θεοφάνεια*; *θεός* God + *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] A physical manifestation of God, or of a god, to man, esp. by appearance in human form.

the-or'bo (thē-ôr'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOS (-bōz). [F. *théorbe*, fr. It. *tiorba*.] *Music.* An obsolete instrument like a large lute, but having two necks.

the'o-rem (thē'ō-rĕm), *n.* [L. *theorema*, Gr. *θεώρημα* a sight, theory, theorem, *θεωρεῖν* to view.] **1.** That which is considered and established as a principle or law. **2.** *Math.* **a** A general statement capable of being proved. **b** In analysis, a rule or statement of relations as expressed in a formula or by symbols. — **the'o-re-mat'ic** (thē'ō-rē-măt'ĭk), *a.*

the'o-ret'i-cal (-rĕt'ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Pert. to theory; depending
the'o-ret'ic (thē'ō-rĕt'ĭk) } on, or confined to, theory or speculation; speculative; not practical; — opposed to *active, actual, applied, real*. — **the'o-ret'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

the'o-rist (thē'ō-rĭst), *n.* One who theorizes.

the'o-rize (thē'ō-rīz), *v. i.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To form a theory or theories; speculate. — **the'o-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **the'o-riz'er** (-rīz'ẽr), *n.*

the'o-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *théorie*, L. *theoria*, Gr. *θεωρία* a beholding, spectacle, speculation, *θεωρός* spectator, *θεᾶσθαι* to see.] **1.** Contemplation; speculation. **2.** The general or abstract principles of any body of facts; pure, as distinguished from applied, science or art; as, the *theory* of music or of medicine. **3.** Apprehension or analysis of a given set of factors in their ideal relations to one another; as, essays in *theory*. **4.** A general principle offered to explain phenomena; as, the *theory* of evolution. **5.** *Math.* A body of theorems presenting a clear and systematic view of a subject; as, the *theory* of equations.

Syn. Theory, hypothesis. In science, a **hypothesis** is a provisional conjecture as to causes or relations of phenomena; a **theory** is a verified hypothesis applicable to many related phenomena. In ordinary usage, *hypothesis* may denote any assumption without proof; *theory* is opposed to *practice*, sometimes to *fact*.

the'o-soph'ic (-sŏf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to theosophy. —
the'o-soph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **the'o-soph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

the-os'o-phism (thē-ŏs'ō-fĭz'm), *n.* Belief in theosophy.

the-os'o-phist (thē-ŏs'ō-fĭst), *n.* An adherent of theosophy.

the-os'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. *θεοσοφία* knowledge of things divine, fr. *θεόσοφος* wise in the things of God; *θεός* God + *σοφός* wise.] **1.** Any system of philosophy or mysticism which proposes to attain intercourse with God and superior spirits by physical processes; also, a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary spiritual illumination. **2.** The doctrines and beliefs of a modern school or sect following, in the main, theories of Buddhism and Brahmanism, esp. in teaching a pantheistic evolution and the doctrine of metempsychosis.

ther'a-peu'tic (thĕr'ȧ-pū'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *θεραπευτικός*, fr.
ther'a-peu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *θεραπευτής* attendant, servant, *θεραπεύειν* to serve, treat medically, *θέραψ* attendant, servant.] Pertaining to the healing art or to discovering and applying remedies for diseases; curative.

ther'a-peu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That part of medical science which treats of the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

ther'a-py (thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θεραπεία*.] Therapeutics; — now used chiefly in compounds, as hydro*therapy*.

there (thâr), *adv.* [AS. *þær, þār*.] **1.** In or at that place; — opposed to *here*. **2.** Into or to that place; thither. **3.** At that point, stage, etc. **4.** In that matter, relation, etc.; in that respect. — **Syn.** See THITHER.

— *interj.* An exclamation expressive of various decided emotions, as of dissatisfaction, derision, satisfaction, etc., as arising from some fact presently before the mind.

there'a-bout', *adv.* Also **there'a-bouts'** (-bouts'). **1.** Near that place. **2.** Near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly; as, five hundred men, or *thereabout*.

there-aft'er (thâr-ăf'tẽr), *adv.* **1.** After that; afterwards. **2.** According to that; accordingly.

there'a-gainst' (thâr'ȧ-gĕnst'; *cf.* AGAINST), *adv.* Against that; against it; in opposition.

there-at' (thâr-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At that place; there. **2.** At that occurrence; on that account.

there-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By that; by that means. **2.** Connected with that. **3.** Thereabouts; near by.

there-for' (thâr-fôr'), *adv.* For that or this; for it.

there'fore (thâr'fōr; thûr'- ; 57), *adv. & conj.* For that or this reason; on that account; consequently.

Syn. Therefore, wherefore, consequently, accordingly, so, then agree in denoting sequence, usually causal; they differ in the closeness of connection or degree of formality implied. **Therefore** and **wherefore** are the most formal, and are employed esp. in strict reasoning; **consequently** denotes close causal or logical sequence; **accordingly** is freer and less formal; **so** and **then** are lighter, and do not necessarily imply a close inference.

there-from' (thâr-frŏm'), *adv.* From this or that.

there-in' (-ĭn'), *adv.* **1.** In or into that or this place, time, or thing. **2.** In that particular or respect.

there-in'to (-ĭn'tōō; -ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* Into that or this.

there-of' (-ŏv'; -ŏf'), *adv.* **1.** Of that, this, or it. **2.** From that or this cause or origin; therefrom.

there-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* On that or this.

there-out' (-out'), *adv.* Out of that or this; without; therefrom. *Archaic.* [over; also. *Rare.*]

there-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To that or this. **2.** Besides; moreover.

there'to-fore' (thâr'tōō-fōr'; 57), *adv.* Up to that time.

there-un'der (thâr-ŭn'dĕr), *adv.* Under that or this.
there'un-to' (thâr'ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Thereto.
there'up-on' (-ŭ-pŏn'), *adv.* **1.** Thereon. **2.** Therefore. **3.** Immediately after that; at once; without delay.
there-with' (thâr-wĭth', -wĭth'), *adv.* **1.** With that or this. **2.** At the same time; therewith.
there'with-al' (thâr'wĭth-ôl'), *adv.* **1.** Over and above; besides. **2.** With that or this; therewith; at the same time.
ther'i-ac (thĕr'ĭ-ăk), *n.* [F. *thériaque.*] Theriaca.
ther-i'a-ca (thĕr-ī'ə-kə), *n.* [L. *theriaca* an antidote to snake bites, Gr. *θηριακή.* See TREACLE.] **1.** *Old Med.* An antidote to poison; esp., a compound of sixty-four drugs reduced with honey to an electuary. **2.** Treacle; molasses. — **ther-i'a-cal** (-kăl), *a.*
ther'i-an-throp'ic (thĕr'ĭ-ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θηρίον* wild beast + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] Combining human and bestial form, as the centaur; also, pert. to religions in which the deities worshiped are conceived as partly human, partly animal in form. — **-an'thro-pism** (-ăn'thrō-pĭz'm), *n.*
ther'i-o-mor'phic (-ō-môr'fĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *θηριόμορφος; θη-*
ther'i-o-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs) } *ρίον* wild beast + *μορφή* form.] Having an animal form; as, *theriomorphic* gods.
therm (thûrm), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη* heat.] *Physics.* The great calorie; sometimes also: **a** The small calorie. **b** A practical unit equal to 1,000 great calories.
ther'mæ (thûr'mē), *n. pl.* [L. See THERMAL.] Warm springs or baths; specif., *Class. Antiq.*, the baths of a public establishment for bathing; also, the establishment.
therm'æs-the'si-a, therm'es-the'si-a (thûrm'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ə, -zhĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* Sensitiveness to heat.
ther'mal (thûr'măl), *a.* Also **ther'mic** (-mĭk). [L. *thermae* hot springs, Gr. *θέρμαι*, pl. of *θέρμη* heat, fr. *θερμός* hot.] Of or pert. to heat; warm; hot.
‖ **Ther'mi'dor'** (tĕr'mē'dôr'; *E.* thûr'mĭ-dôr'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *θέρμη* heat + *δῶρον* gift.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
therm'i'on (thûr'mī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη* heat + *ion.*] A minute particle, as an electron, ion, or molecule, emitted by a heated substance, such as incandescent calcium oxide. Thermions may show an electric charge, either positive or negative, or may be uncharged.
ther'mite (thûr'mīt), *n.* Also **ther'mit.** [Gr. *θέρμη* heat + *-ite.*] A mixture of aluminium in fine grains or filings with some metallic oxide, usually of iron or of chromium, which, on being heated by a priming, as of magnesium powder, produces great heat. It is used in welding steel rails and for other purposes.
ther'mo- (thûr'mō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *θέρμη, heat, θερμός, hot, warm,* as in *thermo*dynamics; specif., abbr. of *thermoelectric,* as in *thermo*battery, i. e., a thermopile.
ther'mo-an'æs-the'si-a, *or* **-an'es-the'si-a** (-ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ə, -zhĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Loss of power to distinguish heat or cold by touch. [graph and barograph.
ther'mo-bar'o-graph (-băr'ō-grăf), *n.* A combined thermo-
ther'mo-ba-rom'e-ter (-bə-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Physics.* **a** A hypsometer. **b** A siphon barometer adapted to be used also as a thermometer.
ther'mo-bat'ter-y (-băt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A thermopile.
ther'mo-cau'ter-y (-kô'tĕr-ĭ), *n. Surg.* Cautery by the application of heat.
ther'mo-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* That branch of chemical science which treats of the relations existing between chemical action and heat. — **ther'mo-chem'ic** (-kĕm'ĭk), **-chem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-chem'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*
ther'mo-cou'ple (-kŭp'l), *n.* A thermoelectric couple.
ther'mo-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of the mechanical action or relations of heat. — **ther'mo-dy-nam'ic** (-ĭk), **-nam'i-cal** (-năm'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
ther'mo-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to thermo-
ther'mo-e-lec'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } electricity.
thermoelectric couple *or* **pair,** *Elec.,* a union of two conductors, as bars or wires of dissimilar metals joined at their extremities, for producing a thermoelectric current.
ther'mo-e-lec-tric'i-ty (-ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Electricity produced by the direct action of heat.
ther'mo-e-lec-trom'e-ter (-trŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument to measure the strength of an electric current by the heat which it produces, or to determine the heat developed by it.
ther'mo-e-lec'tro-mo'tive (-ē-lĕk'trō-mō'tĭv), *a.* Pert. to or designating the force causing thermoelectric currents.
ther'mo-gal'va-nom'e-ter (-găl'və-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* A galvanometer combined with a thermocouple, for detecting and measuring small differences of temperature.
ther'mo-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n. Physiol.* Production of heat in the body by oxidation, etc. — **ther'mo-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*
ther'mo-graph (-grăf), *n.* A self-registering thermometer.
ther'mo-la'bile (thûr'mō-lā'bĭl; -lăb'ĭl), *a. Physiol. Chem.* Sensitive to heat; — said of substances, as immune bodies, which lose their characteristic properties on being heated to, or somewhat above, 55° C. (131° F.). Cf. THERMOSTABLE.
ther-mol'y-sis (thĕr-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Dissociation by heat. **2.** *Physiol.* The loss of heat from the body. — **ther'mo-lyt'ic** (thûr'mō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
ther-mom'e-ter (thĕr-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* Any device for measuring relative temperature, commonly by means of the expansion or contraction of mercury or alcohol as indicated by its rise and fall within a capillary tube, or, in the **resistance thermometer,** by means of variation of the electric resistance of metals due to changes in temperature.
☞ To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by §; to reduce degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by § and add 32°.
ther'mo-met'ric (thûr'mō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
ther'mo-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } a thermometer.
ther-mom'e-try (thĕr-mŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The measurement of temperature.
ther'mo-mo'tive (thûr'mō-mō'tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to the production of motion by heat; — said specif. of hot-air engines.
ther'mo-mo'tor (-tĕr), *n.* A heat engine; a hot-air engine.
ther'mo-pile (thûr'mō-pīl), *n.* [*thermo-* + *pile* a heap.] *Physics.* An apparatus consisting of a number of thermoelectric couples combined so as to multiply the effect. In a very sensitive form, it is used for measuring slight differences of temperature.
ther'mo-scope (thûr'mō-skōp), *n. Physics.* An instrument for indicating changes of temperature without accurate measurement in degrees.
ther'mo-si'phon (-sī'fŏn), *n.* An arrangement of siphon tubes for assisting circulation caused in a liquid by differences of temperature, as in an internal-combustion engine.
ther'mo-sta'ble (-stā'b'l), *a. Physiol. Chem.* Capable of being heated to, or somewhat above, 55° C. without loss of special properties; — said of immune substances, etc. Cf. THERMOLABILE.
ther'mo-stat (thûr'mō-stăt), *n.* [*thermo-* + Gr. *ἱστάναι* to stand.] An automatic device for regulating temperature by utilizing the expansion of solids, liquids, or gases subjected to heat, as in opening or closing a damper, regulating the supply of gas, etc.
ther'mo-stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) *Physics.* That part of the science of heat treating of thermal equilibrium.
ther'mo-tank (thûr'mō-tăŋk), *n.* A tank containing pipes through which circulates steam, water, air, or the like, for heating or cooling as in heating and ventilating.
ther'mo-tax'ic (-tăk'sĭk), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the regulation of temperature in the body.
ther'mo-tax'is (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thermo-* + Gr. *τάξις* an arranging.] *Physiol.* **a** The property possessed by protoplasm of moving under the influence of heat. **b** Determination of the direction of locomotion by heat.
ther-mot'o-nus (thĕr-mŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Plant. Physiol.* A condition of tonicity with respect to temperature.
ther-mot'ro-pism (thĕr-mŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n. Plant Physiol.* The tendency of certain growing plant organs to respond by curvatures to the stimulus of heat. — **ther'mo-trop'ic** (thûr'mō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*
Ther-si'tes (thĕr-sī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θερσίτης.*] The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks before Troy. He reviled all, but esp. Achilles (who slew him) and Ulysses.
ther-sit'i-cal (-sĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Thersites; loud-mouthed; scurrilous.
the-sau'rus (thē-sô'rŭs), *n.; pl.* THESAURI (-rī). [L. See TREASURE.] A treasury or storehouse; hence, a repository, esp. of words, as a dictionary.
these (thēz), *pron.* Plural of *this.*
The'seus (thē'sūs; -sē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θησεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Ægeus, king of Athens. He rid Attica of Procrustes and other evildoers; slew the Minotaur, and carried off Minos's daughter Ariadne (see ARIADNE); conquered the Amazons, married their queen, and after her death espoused Phædra. He was an Argonaut, and took part in the Calydonian hunt. See HIPPOLYTUS.
the'sis (thē'sĭs), *n.; pl.* THESES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *θέσις,* fr. *τιθέναι* to place, set.] **1.** A proposition; specif., a position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain by argument. **2.** An essay or dissertation, esp. by a candidate for a diploma or degree. **3.** *a Logic.* A postulate. **b** *Music.* The accented part of the measure, expressed by the downward beat; — opp. to *arsis.* **c** *Pros.* (1) The accented part of a foot; — opp. to *arsis.* Cf. ARSIS. (2) Popularly, but erroneously, the weak, or unaccented, part of a foot.
Thes'pi-an (thĕs'pĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thespis (6th century B. C.), reputed founder of Greek drama; hence: relating to the drama; dramatic. — *n.* An actor. *Jocose.*
Thes-sa'li-an (thĕ-sā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thessaly in Greece. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thessaly; also, the dialect of Æolic Greek spoken there.
Thes'sa-lo'ni-an (thĕs'ə-lō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Thessalonica. **2.** In *pl.* Either of two books of the New Testament, called **First** and **Second Thessalonians.**
the'ta (thē'tə; thā'tə), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *θῆτα,* the Greek letter

Θ, θ, of Semitic origin.] The eighth letter [Θ, θ, ϑ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to *th* in English, but prob. pronounced in classic Greek about like *th* in *hothouse*.

thet'ic (thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θετικός* fit for placing, fr. *τιθέναι* to set, lay down.] Laid down; prescribed; positive; arbitrary. — **thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

The'tis (thē'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θέτις.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Nereid, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles.

the-ur'gic (thē-ûr'jĭk) } *a.* Pert. to theurgy; magical. —
the-ur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } **theurgic hymns,** songs of incantation.

the'ur-gy (thē'ŭr-jĭ), *n.* [L. *theurgia,* Gr. *θεουργία,* fr. *θεουργός* doing the works of God; *θεός* God + *ἔργον* work.] **1.** A divine work; a miracle; hence, magic. **2.** A kind of magical science or art developed in Alexandria, supposed to enable man to influence the gods. **3.** Magic which resorts to spirits and demons for knowledge or assistance.

thew (thū), *n.* [AS. *þéaw* manner.] A muscle; sinew; — usually in *pl.* Hence, in *pl.*, muscular power; strength.

thewed (thūd), *a.* Furnished with thews or muscles.

they (thā), *pers. pron. pl.; poss.* THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm). [From Scand.] **1.** Plural of *he, she,* or *it.* **2.** Indefinitely (like Ger. and ME. *man,* and the French *on*), people; men; as, *they* say (Ger. *man sagt,* French *on dit*).

thi-al'dine (thī-ăl'dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*thio-* + *aldehyde* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline basic substance, $CH_3CH:(SCHCH_3)_2:NH$. It is a cardiac.

thi-am'ide (-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*thio-* + *amide.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds of the general formula $RCSNH_2$, analogous to the acid amides, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen.

thi'a-zine (thī'ă-zĭn; -zēn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*thio-* + *azo-* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds characterized by a ring composed of four carbon atoms, one sulphur atom, and one nitrogen atom. The dyestuffs of the methylene blue series are derived from thiazines.

thi'a-zole (-zōl), *n.* [*thio-* + *azole.*] *Chem.* A basic liquid, C_3H_3NS, having an odor like pyridine; also, any of its various derivatives, some of which are important substantive cotton dyestuffs.

Thi-bet'an (tĭ-bĕt'ăn). Var. of TIBETAN.

thick (thĭk), *a.* [AS. *picce.*] **1.** Of relatively great depth or extension from one surface to its opposite; not thin or slender. **2.** Measuring in the third dimension (length and breadth being the other two), or from one surface to its opposite; as, a board two inches *thick.* **3.** Closely or compactly set; dense; as, *thick* with trees; hence: numerous; abundant; as, where the leaves are *thickest.* **4.** Having, or being of, relatively great density or consistency; inspissated; as, *thick* sirup. **5.** Not clear; turbid; muddy; foggy. **6.** Mentally slow or weak; dull; stupid; dense. **7.** Indistinct; inarticulate; muffled. **8.** Of sounds, dull; — contr. with *thin* or *clear.* **9.** Abundantly supplied; filled; as, air *thick* with snow. **10.** Intimate; familiar. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Close, solid; gross, coarse.

thick register. See 2d REGISTER, 3 **b.**

— *n.* The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest. — *adv.* Thickly. See FLAT, *a.*, 10.

thick'en (thĭk'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become thick or thicker; specif.: **a** To make or become dense; inspissate; as, to *thicken* paint; also, to make or become turbid or cloudy. **b** To make or grow obscure or dark with or as with clouds or fogs. **c** To make or become more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows. **d** To make or become more profound, intense, intricate, or the like; as, the plot *thickens.*

thick'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, thickens.

thick'en-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making or becoming thick. **2.** Something used to thicken (a liquid or the like). **3.** That which has thickened; a thickened part or place.

thick'et (thĭk'ĕt; 24), *n.* [AS. *piccet.*] A dense growth of shrubbery; a thick grove or coppice.

thick'head' (thĭk'hĕd'), *n.* A blockhead. *Colloq.*

thick'leaf' (thĭk'lēf'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Crassula*) of succulent herbs, many of which are cultivated as bedding plants or for their flowers.

thick'ly, *adv.* In a thick manner; deeply; closely.

thick'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being thick.

thick'set' (-sĕt'; 87), *a.* **1.** Closely placed or planted; as, a *thickset* hedge. **2.** Having a short, thick body. — *n.* **1.** A close or thick hedge. **2.** A dense growth of underwood.

thick'-skinned' (-skĭnd'), *a.* Having a thick skin; pachydermatous; hence: not sensitive; callous, as to criticism.

thief (thēf), *n.; pl.* THIEVES (thēvz). [AS. *þéof.*] One who steals, esp. stealthily; one who commits theft, or larceny; formerly, also, a robber.

thief arrant *or* **errant.** See ARRANT.

thieve (thēv), *v. t. & i.;* THIEVED (thēvd); THIEV'ING. [AS. *þéofian.*] To steal; practice theft. [stealing; theft.

thiev'er-y (thēv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act or practice of

thiev'ish, *a.* **1.** Given to stealing. **2.** Of, pert. to, or like, a thief; stealthy; sly. — **thiev'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **-ish-ness,** *n.*

thigh (thī), *n.* [AS. *þéoh.*] **1.** The segment of the leg or hind limb, between knee and trunk. In birds, a lower segment is often loosely called the *thigh.* See POULTRY, *Illust.* **2.** *Zoöl.* In insects, the femur of the leg.

thigh bone. The femur.

thig'mo-tax'is (thĭg'mō-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *θίγμα* touch + *τάξις* an arranging.] *Biol.* Tendency of small organisms to respond to the stimulus of mechanical contact, as in the case of zoöspores by attaching themselves to an object. — **thig'mo-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *a.*

thill (thĭl), *n.* [AS. *pille* a board, beam, thill.] Either of the two shafts between which a horse is hitched to a vehicle.

thim'ble (thĭm'b'l), *n.* [AS. *þȳmel,* fr. *þūma* a thumb.] **1.** A kind of cap, or sometimes a broad ring, used in sewing to protect the finger when pushing the needle. **2.** *Mech.* A more or less thimble-shaped appendage or fixture. **3.** *Naut.* A grooved ring of thin metal to fit within a ring of rope to protect it from chafing.

thim'ble-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* Any of several American raspberries (esp. *Rubus occidentalis* and *R. parviflorus*) having thimble-shaped fruit.

thim'ble-rig' (-rĭg'), *n.* A gambler's sleight-of-hand game played with three small cups and a small ball or pea. — *v. t.;* -RIGGED' (-rĭgd'); -RIG'GING. To swindle by thimble-rig; hence, to cheat by any trick. — **thim'ble-rig'ger,** *n.*

thim'ble-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **1.** A rudbeckia. **2.** The American wood anemone.

thin (thĭn), *a.;* THIN'NER (-ẽr); -NEST. [AS. *þynne.*] **1.** Of relatively little depth; not thick; as, *thin* paper. **2.** Of small diameter; slender; fine; as, *thin* wire. **3.** Of little consistency, density, or thickness; rare; rarefied; as, *thin* broth; *thin* air. **4.** Not close, crowded, or abundant; scanty; as, *thin* grass. **5.** Transparent; flimsy; slight; as, a *thin* pretext or disguise. **6.** Wanting substance, strength, or richness; weak; of liquors, small; as, *thin* wine. **7.** Wanting in body or volume; not full; high-pitched, or shrill, and feeble; as, a *thin* voice. **8.** Slim; slender; spare; lean; as, a *thin* face. **9.** Lacking sufficient density or contrast; — said of a photographic negative or print, or of a lantern slide.

Syn. Thin, lean, spare, lank, gaunt, haggard (esp. of persons). **Thin,** the most general word, is opposed to *stout* or *fat,* and often suggests sickness or exhaustion; as, careworn and *thin.* **Lean,** more often than *thin,* suggests a natural state; **spare** implies lack of superfluous flesh, and often suggests abstemiousness or sinewy strength; as, as *lean* as a greyhound; a *spare* form. That which is **lank** is often long or slender, sometimes shrunken or flabby, as well as *thin;* as, *lank* with fasting. **Gaunt** often adds to *thin* the implication of being bony or angular; **haggard** suggests a wild and hollow-eyed appearance, as of one worn or wasted by pain, anxiety, or fatigue. See SLENDER.

thin register. See 2d REGISTER, 3 **b.**

— *adv.* Thinly.

— *v. t. & i.;* THINNED (thĭnd); THIN'NING. To make or become thin or thinner; specif.: **a** To reduce in thickness or depth. **b** To make or become less dense, consistent, or viscid; rarefy. **c** To make less strong, substantial, or rich; weaken; reduce. **d** To make or become slender or lean. **e** To make scantily occupied, bare, or empty. **f** To make or become less close, compact, numerous, or frequent.

thine (thīn), *pron. & a.* [AS. *þin.*] Of or pertaining to thee. See THY. *Thine* occurs in early English as genitive of *thou,* but is now chiefly a possessive adj. pron. *Thine* is now superseded in ordinary discourse by *your.*

thing, ‖ **ting** (tĭng), *n.* [Dan. *thing, ting,* Norw. *ting,* or Sw. *ting.*] In Scandinavian countries, a legislative or judicial assembly; — used, esp. in composition, in titles of such bodies, as in *storthing, storting.*

thing (thĭng), *n.* [AS. *þing* a thing, cause, assembly, judicial assembly.] **1.** Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity; any separable or distinguishable object of thought. **2.** Specif.: **a** Any inanimate object or material. **b** An act or occurrence; event; deed. **c** A creature, as a person or animal, or an object, as a literary or musical composition; any object viewed as merely existing; — often used in pity or contempt; as, the poor *thing* suffered. **d** Some existence or object of thought not known or specifically designated; a something. **e** In *pl.* Personal belongings, property, etc.; furniture; baggage; esp., apparel. **f** *Law.* Whatever may be possessed or owned, or be the object of a right; — disting. from *person.* **3.** A portion or part; a particular; item; bit; whit; — used with some qualifier, esp. *any, no,* and *some,* and often in composition with some one of these three.

thing'-in-it-self', *n.* [A transl. of G. *ding an sich.*] *Metaph.* Noumenon; the metaphysical reality.

think (thĭnk), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* THOUGHT (thôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THINK'ING. [ME. *thinken,* var. of *thinchen, thunchen,* fr. AS. *þyncan* (pret. *þūhte*). See THINK to reflect.] To seem or appear; — chiefly impersonal with indirect object; — now rare, exc. in *methinks, methought.*

think (thĭnk), *v. i.* [ME. *thenken,* var. of *thenchen,* fr. AS.

þencan (pret. *þōhte*), confused with the kindred ME. *thinken* (see THINK to seem).] To exercise the faculty of judgment, conception, or inference; as: **a** To bring anything before the mind as remembered or newly apprehended; as, he had *thought* of his keys. **b** To reflect; ponder; meditate. **c** To purpose; intend; as, he *thought* to prevent it. **d** To form or have an opinion or feeling; as, he *thinks* highly of you. — **Syn.** Cogitate, muse, suppose, believe.

to think better of. **a** To form a more favorable opinion of (any one). **b** To reconsider (a thing) and alter for the better one's decision as to it. — **to t. good,** to consider it right, proper, expedient, or the like.

— *v. t.* **1.** To think of; conceive; imagine; as, to *think* evil. **2.** To believe; consider; esteem; as, he was *thought* brave. **3.** To affect or bring (in a specified way) by thinking; as, to *think* one's self into a state of collapse. **4.** To have as one's opinion; opine; as, I *think* it will rain.

think'a-ble (thĭngk'ə-b'l), *a.* That can be thought.

think'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who thinks.

think'ing, *a.* That thinks; reasoning; ratiocinative.

thin'ly, *adv.* In a thin manner.

thin'ner (thĭn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, thins, or makes thinner, as a mixture of linseed oil and turpentine used by house painters to thin paint.

thin'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being thin. [sensitive.

thin'-skinned' (thĭn'skĭnd'), *a.* Having a thin skin; hence,

thi'o- (thī'ō-). Combining form from Greek *θεῖον, brimstone, sulphur.*

thi'o-al'de-hyde (thī'ō-ăl'dẽ-hīd), *n. Org. Chem.* An aldehyde in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

thi'o-an'ti-mo-nate' (-ăn'tĭ-mō-nāt'), *n. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical **thi'o-an-ti-mon'ic ac'id** (-mŏn'ĭk), H_3SbS_4.

thi'o-an'ti-mo-nite' (-ăn'tĭ-mō-nīt'), *n. Chem.* Any of several compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical **thi'o-an'ti-mo'ni-ous ac'id** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), H_3SbS_3 (also $HSbS_2$).

thi'o-ar'se-nate (-är'sẽ-nāt), *n. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the **thi'o-ar-sen'ic ac'ids** (-är-sĕn'ĭk), H_3AsS_4, $HAsS_3$, and $H_4As_2S_7$, corresponding to the arsenic acids.

thi-o-ar'se-nite (-är'sẽ-nīt), *n. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of hypothetical **thi'o-ar-se'ni-ous ac'ids** (-är-sẽ'nĭ-ŭs), H_3AsS_3, $HAsS_2$, $H_4As_2S_5$.

thi-on'ic (thī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See THIO-.] *Chem.* Pert. to or containing sulphur. — **thionic acid,** any of a series of unstable acids of the general formula $H_2S_xO_6$.

thi'o-nine (thī'ō-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Org. Chem.* A dark crystalline thiazine compound, $C_{12}H_9N_3S$, used as a violet basic dye; any of several related dyes.

thi'o-phene (thī'ō-fēn), *n.* [*thio-* + *phenyl.*] A colorless liquid, C_4H_4S, closely resembling benzene, occurring in coal tar and prepared in various ways.

thi'o-phe'nic (-fē'nĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, thiophene; specif., designating an acid, $C_4H_3S \cdot CO_2H$, analogous to benzoic acid.

thi'o-phe'nol (-nōl; -nŏl), *n. Org. Chem.* A colorless mobile liquid, $C_6H_5 \cdot SH$, analogous to phenol.

thi'o-sin-am'ine (-sĭn-ăm'ĭn; -sĭn'ə-mēn'), *n.* Also **-in.** [*thio-* + L. *sinapis* mustard + *amine.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_4H_8N_2S$, of leeklike odor, obtained by action of ammonia on mustard oil.

thi'o-sul'phate (-sŭl'fāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of thiosulphuric acid; — formerly called *hyposulphite.* The sodium salt is still called, in photography, etc., *sodium hyposulphite.*

thi'o-sul-phu'ric (-sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid, $H_2S_2O_3$, analogous to sulphuric acid, and formerly called *hyposulphurous acid.* It is known only in solution or in its salts, the *thiosulphates.*

thi'o-u're-a (-ū'rẽ-ə), *n. Org. Chem.* A colorless crystalline bitter substance, $CS(NH_2)_2$, analogous to urea.

third (thûrd), *a.* [AS. *þridda,* fr. *þrī, þréo,* three.] **1.** Next in order after the second; — the ordinal of *three.* Abbr., *3d.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Forming one of three equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

third degree, *Freemasonry,* the degree of Master Mason, conferred with elaborate ceremonies; hence, *Slang or Cant, U. S.,* a severe examination or treatment of a prisoner by the police to extort an admission or confession. — **t. estate** [*Often cap. when used specif.*], the third of the political classes or orders in a kingdom, usually the commons, or common people. — **t. eyelid.** = NICTITATING MEMBRANE. — **t.-rail system,** *Electric Railroads,* a system in which a third electric (insulated) rail is used for carrying the current, which is "picked up," as by contact brushes.

— *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts. **2.** The sixtieth part of a second of time or arc. **3.** *Music.* **a** An interval of three diatonic degrees. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a third apart. **4.** The third part of the personal estate of a deceased husband which, under certain conditions, goes absolutely to the widow; loosely, a widow's dower; — usually in *pl.*

third'bor'ough (-bŭr'ō), *n. O. Eng. Law.* A constable or deputy constable.

third'ly, *adv.* In the third place.

thirl (thûrl), *n.* [See THRALL.] *Scots Law.* The restriction or obligation affecting tenants in thirlage.

thirl'age (thûr'lāj), *n. Scots Law.* A servitude or obligation requiring tenants to use a certain mill, forge, etc.

thirst (thûrst), *n.* [AS. *þurst, þyrst.*] **1.** A sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat, with a craving for liquids; also, the condition producing this sensation. **2.** Hence, a want of, and eager desire after, anything; a craving or longing; — usually used with *for, of,* or *after;* as, the *thirst* for gold. — *v. i.* **1.** To feel thirst; to crave drink. **2.** To have a vehement desire; to long. — **thirst'er,** *n.*

thirst'y (thûrs'tĭ), *a.;* THIRST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Feeling thirst; craving drink; hence, having an eager desire. **2.** Deficient in moisture; dry; parched. **3.** Producing thirst. *Rare.* — **thirst'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **thirst'i-ness,** *n.*

thir'teen' (thûr'tēn'; thûr'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *þréotēne, þréotyne.*] Ten and three; — a cardinal numeral used attributively. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by three than ten; the sum of ten and three; thirteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for thirteen units, as 13 or xiii.

thir'teenth' (thûr'tēnth'; thûr'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the twelfth; — the ordinal of *thirteen.* Abbr., *13th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Constituting one of thirteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A thirteenth part. **2.** A thirteenth unit or object.

thir'ti-eth (thûr'tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the twenty-ninth; — the ordinal of *thirty.* Abbr., *30th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Constituting one of thirty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A thirtieth part. **2.** A thirtieth unit or object.

thir'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. *þrītig, þrittig.*] Being three times ten; one more than twenty-nine; — a cardinal numeral used attributively. — *n.* **1.** Sum of three tens; thirty units or objects. **2.** A symbol for thirty units as 30 or xxx.

thir'ty–sec'ond, *a.* Being one of thirty-two equal parts into which anything is divided.

thirty-second note, *Music,* a demisemiquaver. See NOTE, *n.,* 1 **a.** — **t. rest.** *Music.* See 3d REST, 7 **b.**

this (thĭs), *pron. & a.; pl.* THESE (thēz). [AS. *þēs, þes,* masc., *þéos, þíos,* fem., *þis,* neut.] A demonstrative word, referring particularly to what is present or near in place, time, or thought, or to something just mentioned or to be mentioned. Cf. THAT.

This'be (thĭz'bẽ), *n.* See PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

this'tle (thĭs'l), *n.* [AS. *þistel.*] Any of various prickly asteraceous plants (esp. genera *Cnicus, Carduus,* and *Onopordon*); also (with qualifying word), any of numerous other prickly plants. — **this'tly** (-lĭ), *a.*

this'tle-down' (-doun'), *n.* The down, or pappus, from the ripe flower head of a thistle.

thith'er (thĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *þider.*] **1.** To that place; — opp. to *hither.* **2.** To that point, end, or result.

Syn. Thither, there. **Thither** was formerly in common use with verbs of motion; **there,** with verbs of rest; now, *there* has displaced *thither,* exc. in poetical or elevated style.

— *a.* Being on the farther side from the person speaking; farther; also, fig., of time, later.

thith'er-ward (-wẽrd), **thith'er-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward that place; in that direction. [THOUGH.

tho (thō), *conj.* An abbreviated or simplified form of

thole (thōl), *n.* [AS. *þol.*] A wooden or metal pin set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar; esp., one of a pair between which the oar works.

thole, *v. t. & i.;* THOLED (thōld); THOL'ING (thōl'ĭng). [AS. *þolian.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** To bear; endure; suffer; feel. **2.** To allow; permit; tolerate.

thole'pin', *n.* = THOLE.

thol'o-bate (thŏl'ō-bāt), *n.* [Gr. *θόλος* a circular building + *-bate,* as in *stylobate.*] *Arch.* The substructure of a cupola or dome.

Thom'as (tŏm'ăs), *n.* [L. *Thomas,* Gr. *Θωμᾶς.*] *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles. He doubted Christ's resurrection until he saw him. See *John* xi. 16, xx. 24–29.

Tho'mism (tō'mĭz'm; thō'-), *n.* The doctrines of the scholastic philosopher and theologian, St. Thomas Aquinas (c. 1225–74), and of his followers, who taught predestination, conditional freedom of the will, and the harmony of reason and faith. Cf. SCOTISM. — **Tho'mist** (-mĭst), *a. & n.*

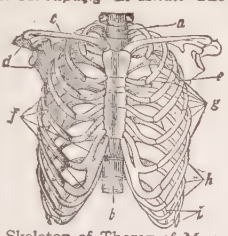
thong (thŏng; 62), *n.* [AS. *þwang.*] A strap or strip of leather, esp. one used for fastening something.

Thor (thôr), *n.* [Icel. *þōrr.*] *Norse Myth.* The god of thunder. He was described as a vigorous youth with hair and beard red, riding in a goat-drawn chariot, and armed with a hammer (the thunderbolt), *Mjollnir,* that returned after being cast. Thursday is named for him. See ÆSIR.

tho-rac'ic (thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thorax.

thoracic duct, *Anat.,* the main trunk of the system of lymphatic vessels, lying along the front of the spinal column, and opening into the left subclavian vein.

tho'rax (thō'răks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *θώραξ.*] **1.** *Anat.* The part of the body of man or of any of the higher vertebrates between the neck and the abdomen, containing the heart, lungs, esophagus, etc. **2.** *Zoöl.* In insects, the middle of the three chief divisions of the body.



Skeleton of Thorax of Man. *a* First Dorsal Vertebra; *b* Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra; *c* Clavicle; *d* Scapula; *e* Sternum, or Breastbone; *f* Costal Cartilages; *g* Sternal Ribs; *h*, *i* False Ribs; *k* Floating Ribs.

tho'ri-a (-rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Thorium oxide, ThO_2, a white earthy substance. See THORIUM.

tho'ri-a-nite (thō'rĭ-ă-nīt; 57), *n.* [From THORIUM.] A mineral, in black cubic crystals, consisting largely of thorium oxide with the oxides of the cerium metals, uranium, etc. It is remarkable for its radioactivity.

thor'ic (thōr'ĭk; thŏ'rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing thorium.

tho'rite (thō'rīt), *n.* [After the Scandinavian god *Thor.* See THOR.] **1.** *Min.* A rare mineral, usually of a brown to black color, essentially thorium silicate, $ThSiO_4$. **2.** A high explosive used as a bursting charge for shell.

tho'ri-um (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See THORITE.] *Chem.* A comparatively rare metallic element, occurring in thorite, monazite, and certain other minerals, and isolated as an infusible gray metallic powder having the sp. gr. 11.1. Symbol, *Th;* atomic weight, 232.42. The oxide, ThO_2, is prepared from monazite on a large scale and used in gas mantles. See WELSBACH BURNER.

thorn (thôrn), *n.* [AS. *þorn.*] **1.** A sharp process or excrescence, as on a plant or an animal; a spine; specif., *Bot.*, a short, sharp-pointed, and leafless branch, as of the hawthorn, honey locust, etc. **2.** Fig., that which pricks or annoys as a thorn; a source of distress. **3.** Any thorn-bearing shrub or small tree; specif., the hawthorn or blackthorn. **4.** The Anglo-Saxon letter *þ*, capital form *Þ*, used for either of the sounds of *ih*, as in *thin, then;* — so called because it was the initial letter of *thorn*, a spine. — *v. t.* To prick with or as with a thorn. *Rare.*

thorn apple. Any of a genus (*Datura*) of poisonous solanaceous plants; esp., the Jimson weed.

thorn'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** A European skate (*Raja clavata*) having spines on its back. **2.** A large European crab (*Maia squinado*).

thorn'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being thorny.

thorn'y (thôr'nĭ), *a.;* THORN'I-ER (-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Full of thorns; spiny. **2.** Full of trials, difficulties, etc. **3.** Like, or characteristic of, a thorn; hence: vexatious; harassing.

thor'ough (thŭr'ō), *prep.* [See THROUGH.] Through. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* — *adv.* **1.** Thoroughly. *Obs. or Colloq.* **2.** Through; throughout. *Obs.* — *a.* Passing through. *Obs. or rare, exc.:* Thoroughgoing; fully executed; complete. — *n.* [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* In the reign of Charles I., the tyrannical policy of Wentworth (Strafford) and Laud; — so called from their expressed determination to carry their schemes "thorough" (i. e., through) every obstacle.

thor'ough bass' (bās'). *Music.* **a** The representation of chords by figures under the bass; loosely, harmonic composition generally. **b** The system of figures so used.

thor'ough-brace', *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage and attached to, or serving as, a spring.

thor'ough-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* **1.** Bred from the best blood through a long line; pure-blooded. Specif., having the pedigree officially recorded for a certain number of generations; — said of animals. **2.** Having the characteristics of such breeding; high-spirited; of elegant form, carriage, or the like. **3.** Thoroughgoing; complete.

— *n.* **1.** A thoroughbred animal; esp., a horse of a race or breed probably originally of Oriental ancestry, kept chiefly for racing (running) and military use. **2.** A thoroughbred person. *Colloq.*

thor'ough-fare' (thŭr'ō-fâr'), *n.* **1.** A place or way for passing or travel; specif., a passage through; a public road or street open at both ends; esp., a street or way through which there is much passing. **2.** Passage; transit. *Rare.*

thor'ough-go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* Going through, or to the end or bottom; thorough; unqualified; extreme.

thor'ough-ly, *adv.* In a thorough manner.

thor'ough-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being thorough.

thor'ough-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Thoroughly trained in all paces, as a horse; hence: out-and-out; thoroughgoing.

thor'ough-pin' (-pĭn'), *n. Veter.* A synovial dilatation just above the hock of the horse on both sides of the leg and slightly anterior to the hamstring tendon. It may cause lameness. There is usually an oval swelling on each side of the leg, suggestive of a pin thrust through.

thor'ough-wort' (thŭr'ō-wûrt'), *n.* Boneset.

thorp } (thôrp), *n.* [AS. *þorp.*] A group of houses in the
thorpe } country; a village; hamlet; — now used chiefly in composition.

those (thōz), *pron.* [AS. *þās*, nom. and acc. pl. of *þēs* this.] Plural of *that.* See THAT.

Thoth (thōth; tōt), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θώθ, fr. Egypt. *Teḥuti.*] *Egypt. Myth.* The scribe of the gods, measurer of time, inventor of numbers, and god of wisdom and magic. He was figured with the head of an ibis or dog.

Thoth (from a Bronze in the British Museum).

thou (thou) *pron.; sing.: nom.* THOU; *poss.* THY (thī) or THINE (thīn); *obj.* THEE (thē); *pl.: nom.* YOU (yōō); *poss.* YOUR (yōōr) or YOURS (yōōrz); *obj.* YOU. [AS. *þū, þu.*] The personal pronoun of the 2d person singular, in the nominative case; the subject pronoun denoting the person addressed. Formerly, *thou* often had a special implication of familiarity; now, it is used chiefly in solemn or poetical style, or in dial. Eng., or by the Friends, or Quakers, who, however, instead of *thou*, usually say *thee* with a verb in the 3d person singular; as, "*Thee* tells no lies here."

— *v. t.* To address as *thou*, as formerly in familiarity.

though (thō), *conj.* [ME. *thogh.*] **1.** Granting or supposing that; notwithstanding that; albeit; as, he came, *though* ill. **2.** In case that; if; — usually used with *as;* as, he raised his hand as *though* to strike. **3.** In spite of that; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; as, difficult, *though* possible. — **Syn.** See ALTHOUGH. — *adv.* However; for all that; — a familiar use.

thought (thôt), *n.* [AS. *þōht*, ge*þōht*, fr. *þencan* to think.] **1.** Act or state of thinking; reflection; cogitation. **2. a** Consideration; heed; care. **b** Solicitude; anxious care. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** Meditation; as, lost in *thought.* **3.** A habit of thought; hence, a natural group or sequence, or a particular development, of ideas, esp. as expressing a dominant conception; as, Greek *thought;* modern scientific *thought.* **4.** The function of conceiving, judging, and reasoning; understanding; intellect; as, man is endowed with *thought.* **5.** That which is thought; an idea or concept; a judgment; often, an imagining, fancy, opinion, disposition, or intention. **6.** The mental as distinguished from the material; consciousness. **7.** A little; trifle; as, please be a *thought* more polite. — **Syn.** Conception, imagination, conceit, notion; contemplation, deliberation.

thought, *pret. & p. p. of* THINK.

thought'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of thought; contemplative; as, a *thoughtful* mind. **2.** Characterized by, or concerned with, thought; as, *thoughtful* hours. **3.** Attentive; careful; heedful; as, he was *thoughtful* of his safety. **4.** Mindful of others; considerate; kind. — **-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.* **Syn. Thoughtful, considerate. Thoughtful** (see also PENSIVE) implies, in general, regard for others' interests or welfare; **considerate** connotes esp. thought for others' feelings; as, he was *thoughtful* of my needs; to be *considerate* of one's feelings.

thought'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of thoughts. **2.** Careless; heedless. — **thought'less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.*

thou'sand (thou'zănd), *n.* [AS. *þūsend.*] **1.** The number of ten hundred. **2.** Indefinitely, a great number. **3.** A symbol for one thousand units; as, 1,000, M, or ↀ. — *a.* Consisting of ten hundred; being ten times one hundred; indefinitely or hyperbolically, great in number.

thou'sand-fold' (-fōld'), *a.* A thousand times as much or as many.

thou'sandth (-zănd'th), *a.* **1.** Next in order after nine hundred and ninety-nine; — the ordinal of *thousand.* Abbr., *1000th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Constituting one of a thousand equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A thousandth part. **2.** A thousandth unit or object.

Thra'cian (thrā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Thrace.

thrall (thrôl), *n.* [AS. *þræl*, fr. Scand.] **1.** A slave; bondman. *Hist. or Literary.* **2.** One in moral or mental bondage. **3.** Slavery; bondage; servitude. — **Syn.** See SERF. — *a.* Enslaved; subject. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To enslave. *Archaic.*

thrall'dom, thral'dom (-dŭm), *n.* Slavery; bondage.

thrash (thrăsh), **thresh** (thrĕsh), *v. t.* [AS. *þerscan.*] **1.** To beat; flog; drub. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* **2.** To beat out grain from, as wheat stalks; beat off, as kernels of grain. **3.** *Naut.* To sail (a ship) to windward in a fresh breeze and lively sea. — *v. i.* **1.** To thresh grain or the like. **2.** To move violently; toss about. **3.** *Naut.* To sail to windward in a fresh breeze and lively sea.

☞ Both *thrash* and *thresh* are in use in all the meanings. But *thresh* is now chiefly used of beating out grain; *thrash*, in the other senses.

— *n.* Act of thrashing or threshing; *Naut.*, specif. (in thi

sense usually *thrash*), act of sailing to windward in a fresh breeze and a lively sea. See THRASH, *v. i. Note.*

thrash'er, thresh'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which thrashes or threshes. **2.** Also **thrasher,** *or* **thresher shark.** A large shark (*Alopias vulpes*), said to drive together or kill with its great tail the small fish on which it feeds. **3.** Any of numerous long-tailed thrushlike birds (family *Mimidæ*, esp. genus *Toxostoma*).

Thrasher Shark.

thra-son'i-cal (thrȧ-sŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [From *Thraso*, a braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch."] Bragging; boastful.

thread (thrĕd), *n.* [AS. *þrǣd.*] **1.** A small twist of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, extended to some length; a compound cord of two or more single yarns. **2.** A filament, as of a flower or of any fibrous substance; also, a fine line, as of gold or silver or of mercury in a thermometer; specif., *Mining*, a very thin seam or vein. **3.** *Mech.* The projecting helical rib of a screw, the successive turns of which are often called *teeth.* **4.** Something running through the entire course of a thing and serving to connect its parts, as a line of thought. **5.** Short for **thread of life,** the course of individual existence, esp. as fabled in ancient times to be spun and cut by the Fates.

— *v. t.* **1.** To pass a thread through the eye of; as, to *thread* a needle. **2.** To put on a thread; string, as beads. **3.** To pass through (a narrow or intricate way); also, to make (one's way), esp. carefully, through obstacles. **4.** *Mech.* To form a thread on or in. — **thread'er,** *n.*

thread'bare' (-bâr'), *a.* **1.** Worn to the thread; having the nap worn off. **2.** Worn out; trite; hackneyed; as, a *threadbare* subject. **3.** Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby.

thread'fin' (-fĭn'), *n.* Any of a family (*Polynemidæ*) of fishes having the lower part of the pectoral fin composed of separate threadlike rays.

thread'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any long, slender nematode (genus *Filaria* or an allied genus); esp., the pinworm.

thread'y (-ĭ), *a.*; THREAD'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); THREAD'I-EST. Like a thread; specif.: stringy; fibrous; slender; filamentous; viscid; ropy; thin (of the voice).

threat (thrĕt), *n.* [AS. *þréat* crowd, oppression.] An expression of an intention to inflict evil or injury on another; menace; threatening; denunciation. — *v. t.* To threaten. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

threat'en (thrĕt''n), *v. t.* [AS. *þréatian.*] **1.** To utter threats against; menace. **2.** To give signs of the approach of (evil); portend. **3.** To plan; purpose; — an incorrect usage. — *v. i.* **1.** To use threats. **2.** To have a threatening appearance. — **threat'en-er,** *n.* — **threat'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Threaten, menace. Threaten (the Saxon word) is rather more direct in its meaning than **menace** (the Latin), which often suggests a threatening or hostile aspect.

three (thrē), *a.* [AS. *þrī, þrīe*, masc., *þréo*, fem. and neut.] One more than two; — a cardinal numeral used attributively. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than two; three units or objects. **2.** A symbol for three units, as 3, III, or iii.

three'-col'or, three'-col'our, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a photomechanical process employing printings in three colors, as red, yellow, and blue.

three'-deck'er (109), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks, as, formerly, a ship of the line. **2.** Any structure having three floors, stories, or tiers.

three'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Consisting of three; thrice repeated; triple. — *adv.* Thrice; triply.

three'-mile', *a.* Of or pert. to three miles; as, the **three-mile limit,** or the limit of the marine belt (the **three-mile belt** *or* **zone**) included in territorial waters of a state.

three'pence (thrĭp'ĕns; thrĕp'-), *n.* The sum of three pence (about 6 cents U. S.); also, a silver coin of this value.

three'pen-ny (thrĭp'ĕn-ĭ; thrĕp'-), *a.* Costing or worth three pence; hence: worth but little; poor; mean.

three'-phase' (-fāz'), *a. Elec.* Relating to, or employing, alternating currents of three phases, differing in phase from each other by 120°.

three'-ply', *a.* Consisting of three distinct parts, as of three webs interwoven; threefold.

three'-port', *a.* Having three ports; specif., designating a type of two-cycle internal-combustion engine in which the mixture enters the crank case through a port uncovered by the piston near the end of its stroke. Cf. TWO-PORT.

three-quarter binding. A style of bookbinding with the leather back extending farther out on the sides than half binding, and having extra large leather corners.

three'score' (thrē'skōr'; 57), *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

three'some (thrē'sŭm), *a.* [*three* + 1st *-some.*] Performed, or engaged in, by three persons. — *n.* Something in which three persons participate; specif., *Golf*, a match in which one person plays his ball against the ball of the other two, the latter playing each stroke alternately.

three'-square', *a.* Having an equilateral triangular cross section; — used esp. of a kind of file.

threm'ma-tol'o-gy (thrĕm'ȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θρέμμα, -ατος*, nursling + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The science of breeding animals and plants under domestication.

thre'node (thrē'nōd; thrĕn'ōd), *n.* [See THRENODY.] A threnody. — **thre-no'di-al** (thrē-nō'dĭ-ăl), **thre-nod'ic** (-nŏd'ĭk), *a.* — **thren'o-dist** (thrĕn'ō-dĭst), *n.*

thren'o-dy (thrĕn'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Gr. *θρηνῳδία; θρῆνος* a dirge + *ᾠδή* a song.] A song of lamentation; a dirge or funeral song.

thresh (thrĕsh), *v. t. & i.* See THRASH. — **thresh'er,** *n.*

thresh'old (thrĕsh'ōld), *n.* [AS. *þerscwald, þerscold*, fr. *perscan* to thresh.] **1.** The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies under a door; the sill of a door; entrance. **2.** Place or point of entering or beginning; entrance; outset. **3.** *Psychol.* Bare perceptibility or discrimination; as, the **threshold of consciousness,** the point where the effect of stimulation is just discernible. Cf. SUBLIMINAL.

threw (thrōō), *pret.* of THROW.

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* [ME. *thries.*] **1.** Three times. **2.** In a threefold manner or degree; hence: repeatedly; fully.

thrid (thrĭd). Archaic or dial. Eng. var. of THREAD.

thrift (thrĭft), *n.* [From Scand.] **1.** Industry; labor. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** Economical management; economy; frugality. **3.** Vigorous growth, as of a plant. **4.** Any of a genus (*Statice*) of plumbaginaceous plants of north temperate regions; esp., a tufted, scape-bearing plant (*S. armeria*) having heads of pink or white flowers.

Thrift.

thrift'less, *a.* Without thrift.— **thrift'-less-ly,** *adv.* — **thrift'less-ness,** *n.*

thrift'y (thrĭf'tĭ), *a.*; THRIFT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Given to or evincing thrift; provident. **2.** Thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous. **3.** Growing vigorously; thriving. — **Syn.** Sparing, economical, saving, careful. See FRUGAL. — **thrift'i-ly,** *adv.* — **thrift'i-ness,** *n.*

thrill (thrĭl), *v. t.* [ME. *thrillen* to pierce.] To affect emotionally as if by something that pierces; to penetrate and pervade with feeling. — *v. i.* **1.** To pierce, as an emotion or experience; penetrate. **2.** To feel a tingling or shivering sensation or a tremulous emotion, as of excitement or elation. **3.** To move or act tremulously; vibrate; tremble.

— *n.* **1.** A sensation as of being thrilled; a tingling or shivering sensation; the experiencing of a tremulous excitement. **2.** An abnormal tremor in the respiratory or circulatory systems. [play or novel. *Slang.*]

thrill'er, *n.* One who, or that which, thrills, as an exciting

thrips (thrĭps), *n.* [L., a woodworm, Gr. *θρίψ.*] Any of an order (*Thysanoptera*) of small insects, most species of which feed on plant juices, as the onion and tobacco *thrips.*

thrive (thrīv), *v. i.*; *pret.* THROVE (thrōv) or THRIVED (thrīvd); *p. p.* THRIVED or THRIV'EN (thrĭv''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRIV'ING (thrīv'ĭng). [From Scand.] **1.** To prosper by thrift. **2.** To prosper by any means; be successful or flourishing. **3.** To grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant; flourish. — **thriv'er,** *n.* — **thriv'ing-ly,** *adv.*

throat (thrōt), *n.* [AS. *þrotu.*] **1.** The part of the neck in front of, or ventral to, the vertebral column; hence, the passage through it. **2.** Something likened to the throat as being an entrance, passageway, constriction, or the like.

throat'latch' (-lăch'), *n.* A strap, of a bridle or halter, passing under a horse's throat. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

throat'y (-ĭ), *a.* Guttural;—of sounds.—**throat'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **throat'i-ness,** *n.*

throb (thrŏb), *v. i.*; THROBBED (thrŏbd); THROB'BING. **1.** To pulsate; vibrate. **2.** To pulsate with abnormal force or rapidity; palpitate; — used of the heart, pulse, etc.

Syn. Throb, beat, palpitate. Beat applies esp. to the movement of the heart or pulse, and is often used in a fig. sense; to **throb** is to beat or pulsate strongly or violently; to **palpitate** is to beat rapidly, often abnormally.

— *n.* A beat, or pulsation, as of the heart and arteries.

throe (thrō), *n.* [AS. *þrauu, þréa*, threatening, oppression, suffering.] Extreme pain; anguish; agony; esp., a pang in childbirth. — **Syn.** See PANG. — *v. t. & i.*; THROED (thrōd); THROE'ING. To be or cause to be in agony. *Rare.*

throm'bin (thrŏm'bĭn), *n. Chem.* The ferment that brings about the formation of fibrin from fibrinogen in coagulation of the blood.

throm-bo'sis (thrŏm-bō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θρόμβωσις* coagulation. See THROMBUS.] *Med.* The plugging of a blood vessel through the formation of a clot, or thrombus, within its walls. — **throm-bot'ic** (-bŏt'ĭk), *a.*

throm'bus (thrŏm'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -BI (-bī). [NL., fr. Gr. θρόμβος a lump, clot of blood.] *Med.* The coagulum, or clot, composed of blood elements in cases of thrombosis.

throne (thrōn), *n.* [F. *trône*, L. *thronus*, Gr. θρόνος.] **1.** A chair of state; esp., a royal seat on a dais with a canopy, as of a prince, bishop, etc. **2.** Sovereign or supreme (sometimes episcopal) power and dignity; also, the person invested therewith. **3.** In *pl.* A (certain) high order of angels. — *v. t. & i.*; THRONED (thrōnd); THRON'ING. To enthrone; sit on a throne.

throng (thrŏng; 62), *n.* [AS. *þrang*, *geþrang*, fr. *þringan* to crowd.] **1.** An assembled multitude of persons; a crowd. **2.** A great number; host. — **Syn.** See MULTITUDE. — *v. i.* To crowd together; also, to move, pass, go, etc., in multitudes. — *v. t.* **1.** To crowd or press upon. **2.** To crowd into; fill by crowding or pressing into.

thros'tle (thrŏs''l), *n.* [AS. *þrostle*.] **1.** A thrush. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **2.** A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc.

throt'tle (thrŏt''l), *n.* [Dim. of *throat*.] **1.** The throat or windpipe. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Engin.* Short for THROTTLE VALVE. — *v. t.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To compress the throat of; choke; strangle; hence, to check or suppress by or as if by choking. **2.** *Engin.* To obstruct the flow of, as of steam to an engine. — *v. i.* To choke.

throttle valve. *Engin.* A valve for regulating supply, as of steam, gas, or air, to an engine.

through (thrōō), *prep.* [ME. *thurgh*, *þurh*, *þuruh*, *þoruh*, AS. *þurh*.] **1.** From end to end of, or from side to side of; into at one point and out of at the opposite, or at another, point. **2.** From the beginning to the end of; to the end or conclusion of; during. **3.** By way of; as, he went out *through* the gate. **4.** By means of; by the agency of. **5.** By reason of; in consequence of; as, he fled *through* fear. **6.** Over the whole surface or extent of; throughout. **7.** Among or in the midst of; — denoting passage; as, to swim *through* the water. — **Syn.** See BY.

— *adv.* **1.** From one end or side to the other; throughout; as, to pierce a thing *through*. **2.** From beginning to end; as, to read a letter *through*. **3.** To the end; at an end; to the ultimate purpose; as, to carry a project *through*.

— *a.* **1.** Admitting free passage. **2.** Extending from one surface to the other. **3.** *Transportation.* **a** Extending or going from point of departure to destination, or from one end to the other of a route, without break, change, reshipment, or the like; as, a *through* train. **b** Of or pert. to such traffic or transportation; as, a *through* ticket.

through'ly, *adv.* Thoroughly. *Obs. or Archaic.*

through-out' (thrōō-out'), *prep.* Quite through; from one end or side to the other of; also, in every part of. — *adv.* In every part; everywhere; in all respects.

throve (thrōv), *pret.* of THRIVE.

throw (thrō), *v. t.*; *pret.* THREW (thrōō); *p. p.* THROWN (thrōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THROW'ING. [AS. *þrāwan* to twist, revolve.] **1.** To twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread. **2.** *Pottery.* To form or shape on a potter's wheel, as earthen vessels. **3.** To fling, cast, or hurl with a certain whirling motion of the arm; as, to *throw* a ball; hence: to fling or cast in any manner; propel; hurl; send; as, a gun *throws* a shell; to *throw* a card on the table. **4.** To impel; dash; also, to bring by violence; force; as, a vessel *thrown* on a reef; troops *thrown* into confusion. **5.** To cause to fall; cast down; as, a horse *throws* a rider. **6.** To divest one's self of; shed. **7.** To put on hastily; don. **8.** To move quickly; to advance; as, he *threw* a regiment against the enemy. **9.** To bring forth; produce; bear; — commonly used of animals. **10.** To allow an opponent to win (a race, game, or contest) by carelessness or by corrupt prearrangement. *Cant or Colloq.* **11.** To cast, as dice; venture at dice. **12.** *Mach.* To move (a lever) so as to connect or disconnect parts of a clutch, machine, switch, or the like; — often used with *over*. Hence, to connect or disconnect by such means, as a clutch, a switch, or the like.

Syn. Throw, cast, fling, hurl, toss. **Throw** is the general word; **cast** (exc. in certain phrases; as, to *cast* a fly, to *cast* one's eye on something, to *cast* a shadow, etc.) is archaic or poetical; to **fling** is to throw violently or (sometimes) angrily or contemptuously; to **hurl** is to throw with impetuous force; to **toss** is to throw lightly or carelessly, often implying movement to and fro; as, he was *throwing* stones; he *flung* himself into a chair; *hurled* headlong; *toss* me the ball; *tossed* about on a choppy sea.

to throw cold water on, to discourage by indifference. — **to t. down the glove** *or* **the gauntlet,** to challenge; defy. — **to t. off.** **a** To free one's self from. **b** To reject; discard; abandon. **c** To make or utter offhand. *Colloq.* **d** To abate (something from the price); to make a discount of. **e** To cast or deflect to one side; release or disconnect (a part in a machine, etc.). — **to t. up.** **a** To resign; to give up. **b** To vomit. **c** To construct hastily. **d** To bring up or mention, esp. repeatedly, as a taunt. — **to t. up the sponge,** to give up a contest; to acknowledge defeat. *Cant or Slang.*

— *v. i.* To cast, hurl, or fling. [atavism.]

to throw back, to revert to an ancestral type; to exhibit

— *n.* **1.** Act of throwing, hurling, or flinging; a cast. **2.** A cast of dice; hence: a venture; risk. **3.** A light scarf or coverlet, as for draping an easel, etc.; also, *Colloq. or Trade Cant*, a woman's scarf, boa, or the like. **4.** Distance to which a missile is thrown. **5.** *Mech.* The extreme movement given to a reciprocating piece by a cam, crank, eccentric, or the like; travel; stroke; as, the *throw* of a switch. Also, length of stroke measured on a radius from the center of motion. **6.** *Geol.* The amount of vertical displacement produced by a fault. See FAULT, *Illust.* — **throw'er,** *n.*

throw'ster (thrō'stĕr), *n.* One who throws silk.

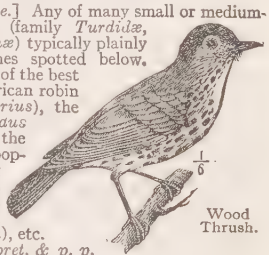
thrum (thrŭm), *n.* **1.** *Weaving.* **a** One of the ends of weavers' warp threads. **b** The fringelike row of such threads on the loom when the web has been cut free. **c** Any soft, short threads, tufts, or fringes. **2.** Any loose yarn waste; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** In *pl. Naut.* Tufts, or short pieces, of rope yarn. — *v. t.*; THRUMMED (thrŭmd); THRUM'MING. **1.** To furnish with, or make of, thrums; tuft; fringe. **2.** *Naut.* To insert short pieces of rope yarn or spun yarn in (a piece of canvas), thus making a rough surface which can be wrapped about rigging to prevent chafing.

thrum, *v. i. & t.* To play (a stringed instrument or on or as on a stringed instrument) rudely, monotonously, or listlessly. — *n.* A monotonous sound, as of thrumming.

thrum'my (-ĭ), *a.* Shaggy; as, a *thrummy* cap.

thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* **1.** An ulcerous affection of the mouth, fauces, etc., generally confined to infants. **2.** A suppurative affection of the feet in certain animals.

thrush, *n.* [AS. *þrysce*.] Any of many small or medium-sized passerine birds (family *Turdidæ*, esp. subfamily *Turdinæ*) typically plainly colored, but sometimes spotted below. Among them are some of the best songsters, as the American robin (*Planesticus migratorius*), the **song thrush** (*Turdus musicus*), next to the nightingale the most popular of European song birds, the **hermit thrush** (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*), **wood thrush** (*H. mustelina*), etc.



Wood Thrush.

thrust (thrŭst), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* THRUST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRUST'ING. [ME. *þrusten*, *þristen*, *þresten*, fr. Scand.] **1.** To push or drive with force; impel; shove. **2.** To stab; pierce; — usually used with *through*. — **Syn.** See PUSH. — *v. i.* **1.** To push; shove; also, to push in; force an entrance or passage. **2.** To make a thrust with or as with a pointed weapon.

— *n.* **1.** A violent push or drive; a stab. **2.** *Mech.* Force or pressure of one thing against another, as of an arch against an abutment. [swordsman.]

thrust'er, *n.* One who, or that which, thrusts; specif., a

thud (thŭd), *n.* A dull, heavy sound; also, a blow producing such sound; a thump. — *v. i.*; THUD'DED; THUD'DING. To move or strike with a thud.

thug (thŭg), *n.* [Hind. *ṭhag* a deceiver, robber.] **1.** [*Often cap.*] A member of a former religious fraternity of robbers and assassins in northern India. **2.** A ruffian; assassin.

thug'gee (thŭg'ē; *Hind.* ṭ'hŭg'ē), *n.* [Hind. *ṭhagī* the act of a *ṭhag*. See THUG.] [*Often cap.*] The practice of secret or stealthy robbery and murder by thugs. [der.]

thug'ger-y (thŭg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Thuggee. **2.** Ruffianism; mur-

thu'ja (thū'jà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θυία an African tree with sweet-smelling wood.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Thuja*) of evergreen pinaceous trees; esp., the common arbor vitæ (*T. occidentalis*) which yields an oil (**oil of thuja**).

Thu'le (thū'lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θούλη, Θύλη.] The northernmost part of the habitable world; — so called by the ancients. Norway, Iceland, or Mainland (the largest of the Shetland Islands) may have been meant.

thu'li-a (thū'lĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] Oxide of thulium.

thu'li-um (-lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See THULE.] *Chem.* A rare metal resembling ytterbium. Symbol, *Tm*; at. wt., 168.5.

thumb (thŭm), *n.* [AS. *þūma*.] **1.** The first digit of the human hand, opposable to the other fingers; the pollex; also, the corresponding digit in animals. **2.** The part of a glove or mitten that covers the thumb. — *v. t.* To soil or wear with the thumb, as the leaves of a book.

thumb'kin (thŭm'kĭn), *n.* = THUMBSCREW, *n.*, 2.

thumb'screw' (thŭm'skrōō'), *n.* **1.** A screw having the head flat-sided, milled, or the like, so that it may be turned by the thumb and forefinger. **2.** An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw; thumbkin.

Thum'mim (thŭm'ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *thummīm*.] See URIM.

thump (thŭmp), *n.* A blow or knock, as with something blunt or heavy; heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a blow or fall. — *v. t. & i.* To strike with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull or heavy sound; pound; of the heart, to beat heavily. — **thump'er,** *n.*

thun'der (thŭn'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *þunder, þonder, þoner*, AS. *þunor.*] **1.** The sound following a flash of lightning, due to the sudden expansion of the air in the path of the discharge. **2.** A discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Any noise likened to thunder. **4.** A startling or impressive utterance of threat, denunciation, censure, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To produce thunder; — often used impersonally. **2.** To give forth a sound likened to thunder; as, cannon *thundered.* **3.** To utter violent denunciation. — *v. t.* To emit or utter with a noise of or as of thunder; specif., to utter vehemently, as censure.

thun'der-bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* **1.** A single discharge of lightning with the accompanying thunder. **2.** An imaginary mass formerly conceived of as the missile cast to earth in the lightning flash; hence, any of various mineral concretions, as belemnites, formerly considered to be so cast to earth. **3.** Something suggestive of thunder in being sudden and awful, destructive, or startling, as vehement censure.

thun'der-clap' (-klăp'), *n.* A clap or crash of thunder.

thun'der-cloud' (-kloud'), *n.* A cloud charged with electricity and producing lightning and thunder.

thun'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, thunders.

thun'der-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A rounded mass of cumulus cloud, with shining edges, often seen before a thunderstorm.

thun'der-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Emitting thunder or a sound likened to thunder. **2.** Big; extraordinary. *Colloq. or Slang.*

thun'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Producing thunder; also, making a noise like thunder. — **thun'der-ous-ly,** *adv.*

thun'der-show'er, -squall', -storm', etc., *n.* A shower, squall, etc., accompanied with lightning and thunder.

thun'der-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A thunderbolt; esp., a stone popularly supposed to be a thunderbolt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

thun'der-strike' (-strīk'), *v. t.* **1.** To strike as by lightning. *R.* **2.** To astonish, or strike dumb; — chiefly in p. p.

thun'der-stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* A stroke by or as by lightning, with the attendant thunder.

thu'ri-ble (thū'rĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *thuribulum,* fr. *thus, thuris,* frankincense, fr. Gr. *θύος* sacrifice.] *Eccl.* A censer.

thu'ri-fer (-fẽr), *n.* [L. *thurifer; thus* frankincense + *ferre* to bear.] *Eccl.* A person who carries a thurible, formerly always an acolyte, now often a layman.

Thu-rin'gi-an (thū-rĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thuringia or the Thuringians; specif., *Geol.,* designating the upper division of the European Permian. — *n.* A member of an ancient German tribe whose kingdom was overthrown by the Franks in the 6th century; also, one of the people of the part of Germany called Thuringia.

Thurs'day (thûrz'dā), *n.* [AS. *þūres dæg,* fr. Scand. name *Thor* + AS. *dæg* day.] The fifth day of the week.

thus (ŧhŭs), *adv.* [AS. *þus.*] **1.** In this or that manner; on this wise. **2.** To this degree or extent; so far; so. **3.** Consequently; hence.

thwack (thwăk), *v. t.* To strike with something flat or heavy; whack. — *n.* A whack; bang. — **thwack'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

thwart (thwôrt), *a.* [ME. *þwert,* adv., Icel. *þvert.* neut. of *þverr* athwart.] **1.** Situated or placed across scmething else; transverse; oblique. **2.** Perverse; stubborn. *Archaic.* — *adv.* Athwart. — *n.* A rower's seat across a boat. — *v. t.* **1.** To reach or pass through or across. *Archaic.* **2.** To oppose or baffle, as a purpose; contravene; frustrate or defeat. — **Syn.** See FRUSTRATE. — **thwart'er,** *n.*

thy (thī), *pron. & a.* [ME. *thy, thi,* shortened fr. *thin.* See THINE.] Of or belonging to thee; — chiefly used attributively, and now in solemn style and in poetry. See THEE.

Thy-es'te-an (thī-ĕs'tē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thyestes.

Thyestean banquet, a banquet at which human flesh is eaten. See ATREUS.

Thy-es'tes (thī-ĕs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θυέστης.*] See ATREUS.

thy'la-cine (thī'lă-sīn; -sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *θύλαξ* a sack, pouch.] A carnivorous marsupial (*Thylacynus cynocephalus*) of Tasmania, of dog-like appearance. It is destructive to sheep. Called also *Tasmanian wolf.*

thyme (tīm), *n.* [OF. *tym,* L. *thymum,* Gr. *θύμον, θύμος.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Thymus*) of menthaceous plants; esp., the common garden species (*T. vulgaris*), with pungent, aromatic leaves, used in seasoning, or a wild creeping species (*T. serpyllum*). **2.** With a qualifying word, any of various other plants, as basil *thyme* (*Clinopodium acinos* or *C. nepeta*).

Wild Thyme. *a* Flower.

thym'e-læ-a'ceous (thĭm'ē-lē-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *thymelaea* a kind of plant, Gr. *θυμελαία.*] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Thymelæaceæ*) of chiefly Old World, tough-barked trees, shrubs, and herbs including, among others, the mezereon and spurge laurel.

thym'ic (tĭm'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, thyme.

thy'mic (thī'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thymus gland.

thymic acid, an acid obtained from the thymus gland.

thy'mine (thī'mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **thy'min.** *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_5H_6N_2O_2$, derived from the thymus gland. and from the spermatozoa of fishes.

thym'ol (tĭm'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*thyme* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{13}OH$, of aromatic odor and strong antiseptic properties, occurring in oil of thyme.

thy'mus gland *or* **body.** [NL., fr. Gr. *θύμος.*] *Anat.* A ductless gland of uncertain function, present, at least in the young, in most vertebrates. In lambs and calves, it is one of the glands called *sweetbread.* In man, it lies in the upper part of the thorax and lower part of the throat, and disappears or becomes rudimentary in the adult.

thy'roid (-roid), *a.* [Gr. *θυρεοειδής* shield-shaped.] Lit., shield-shaped; — used only in anatomical terms; as: **thyroid gland** *or* **body,** a large ductless gland below the pharynx; **thyroid cartilage,** the chief cartilage of the larynx. — *n.* The thyroid gland, cartilage, or other part.

thy'roid-ec'to-my (thī'roid-ĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n. Surg.* Excision of the thyroid gland, an operation producing marked disturbance of bodily functions.

thy'roid-i'tis (-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the [thyroid gland.

thyrse (thûrs), *n. Bot.* A thyrsus.

thyr'soid (thûr'soid) } *a.* [Gr. *θυρσοειδής; θύρσος*
thyr-soi'dal (thĕr-soi'dăl) } thyrsus + *εἶδος* form, shape.] *Bot.* Having somewhat the form of a thyrsus.

thyr'sus (thûr'sŭs), *n.; pl.* -SI (-sī). [L., fr. Gr. *θύρσος.*] **1.** A staff entwined with ivy and surmounted by a pine cone or by a bunch of vine or ivy leaves with grapes or berries. It is an attribute of Bacchus, satyrs, etc. **2.** *Bot.* A form of mixed inflorescence in which the main axis is indeterminate, or racemose, and the secondary and later axes are determinate, or cymose. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

A Thysanuran, much enlarged.

thy'sa-nu'ran (thī'sā-nū'răn; thĭs'ā-), *a.* [Gr. *θύσανος* fringe + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to an order (*Thysanura*) of wingless insects with bristlelike caudal appendages, consisting of the bristletails and the springtails, or, more narrowly, the bristletails. — **thy'sa-nu'ran,** *n.* — **thy'sa-nu'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

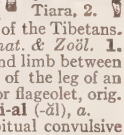
thy-self' (thĭ-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *thou* or *thee.*

ti (tē), *n. Music.* In solmization, = SI.

tiao (tyou), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese money of account equal to one thousand cash of account. It is equivalent to 460–500 cash coins, the standard value being 480.

ti'ar (tī'ăr; tĭ-ăr'), *n.* Tiara. *Poet.*

ti-a'ra (tī-ā'rà; tē-ä'rà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τιάρα, τιάρας.*] **1.** A form of headdress worn by the ancient Persians. **2.** The Pope's triple crown. **3.** A crownlike head ornament; a frontlet or coronet.


Tiara, 2.

Ti-bet'an (tĭ-bĕt'ăn; tĭb'ĕt-), *a.* Of or pert. to Tibet or the Tibetans. — *n.* **1.** A member of the native race of Tibet, which constitutes a distinct Mongolian type, modified in the west and south by intermixture with Indian peoples and in the east with Chinese. Practically all are believers in Lamaism. **2.** The Indo-Chinese language of the Tibetans.

tib'i-a (tĭb'ĭ-à), *n.; pl.* -IÆ (-ē). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** The inner of the two bones of the leg or hind limb between knee and ankle. **2.** *Zoöl.* The fourth joint of the leg of an insect. **3.** *Class. Antiq.* A kind of flute or flageolet, orig. made of the leg bone of an animal. — **tib'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

tic (tĭk), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face; twitching.

ti-cal' (tĭ-käl'; -kôl'; tē'kŭl), *n.* A bean-shaped silver coin and the monetary unit of Siam, worth 37 cents; also, a weight, equal to 233.3 grains.

tic' dou'lou-reux' (tĭk' dōō'lōō-rōō'; *F.* dōō'lōō'rû'). [F.; *tic* a twitching + *douloureux* painful.] *Med.* Neuralgia in the face, sometimes associated with muscular spasms.

tick (tĭk), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *ticket.*] Credit; trust; also, a credit account; as, to buy on *tick. Colloq. or Slang.*

tick, *n.* [LL. *techa, teca,* fr. L. *theca* case, Gr. *θήκη.*] **1.** The case of a bed, mattress, etc., containing the filling. **2.** Ticking.

tick, *n.* **1.** Any of numerous arachnids (order *Acarida*) which attach themselves to man and animals and suck their blood. **2.** Any of certain degraded parasitic dipterous insects (chiefly family *Hippoboscidæ*), as the bird ticks, sheep tick, and bat ticks.

tick, *v. i.* To make a small, repeated noise, esp. such as is caused by lightly tapping or striking, as a watch does. —

v. t. To mark, note, or check, by a tick or ticks; score. — *n.* **1.** A light, esp. repeated, sound of or as of tapping or striking; as, the *tick* of a clock. **2.** Any small mark to direct attention to something or to serve as a check.

tick'er, *n.* One that ticks; specif., a telegraphic receiving instrument that automatically prints off news on a "tape."

tick'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *étiquette*; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** A small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, serving as a notice, certificate, or token, esp. of a right, as of admission, of conveyance, of debt, etc. **2.** *Politics.* A list of candidates, esp. of one party only, to be voted for. *U. S.*

ticket of leave, a permit given to a convict under imprisonment to go at large, and to labor for himself, subject to certain conditions. In the U. S. a similar license is usually called a *parole. British.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To distinguish by or as by a ticket; to put a ticket or label on. **2.** To furnish with a ticket; to book. *U. S.*

tick'ing (tĭk'ĭng), *n.* A strong closely woven linen or cotton fabric of which bedticks are made.

tick'le (tĭk'l), *v. t.*; TICK'LED (-ld); TICK'LING (-lĭng). **1.** To touch lightly so as to produce a peculiar thrilling sensation, commonly causing laughter and a kind of spasm. **2.** To please; gratify; also, to amuse. **3.** To touch or stir gently; also, to move, take, do, etc., by or as by light touches; to portray lightly. — *v. i.* To feel or to excite a sense of being tickled.

— *n.* Act of tickling; a light touch on a sensitive part.

— *a.* Insecure; ticklish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tick'ler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, tickles. **2.** A book or set of sheets or cards kept to show the amounts due upon notes, etc., and the days of payment.

tick'lish (-lĭsh), *a.* **1.** Sensitive to tickling. **2.** Insecure; unstable. **3.** Requiring careful handling; nice; critical; as, *ticklish* business. — **tick'lish-ly,** *adv.* — **tick'lish-ness,** *n.*

tick'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* [3d *tick* + *seed.*] **1.** Coreopsis. **2.** Tick trefoil.

tickseed sunflower. Any large-rayed species of bur marigold (esp. *Bidens coronata* and *B. trichosperma*).

tick'tack' (tĭk'tăk'), *n.* **1.** A ticking or beating noise, as of a clock or watch or the heart. **2.** A device for making a tapping sound, as against a window in practical joking.

tick'tack-too', tick'tack-toe' (tĭk'tăk-tōō'; -tō'), *n.* **1.** The prank or practical joke of using a ticktack. **2.** A game played by two players who alternately put crosses and ciphers in compartments of a crosslike figure, the object being to get a row of three crosses or ciphers.

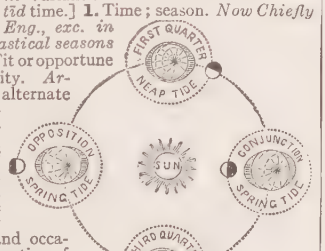
tick trefoil. Any of certain fabaceous plants (genus *Meibomia*) whose trifoliolate leaves and jointed pods have hooked hairs by which they adhere to objects.

tid'al (tīd'ăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, caused by, or having tides. **2.** Dependent upon the state of the tide.

tidal wave. **a** Popularly, the great sea wave that sometimes follows an earthquake; also, a great rise of water along shore due to exceptionally strong winds. **b** Fig., an overwhelming impulse, burst of feeling, or the like.

tid'bit' (tĭd'bĭt'), *n.* Variant of TITBIT.

tide (tīd), *n.* [AS. *tīd* time.] **1.** Time; season. *Now Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng., exc. in names of ecclesiastical seasons or festivals.* **2.** Fit or opportune time; opportunity. *Archaic.* **3.** The alternate rising and falling of the surface of the ocean and bodies of water connected with the ocean, occurring twice in each lunar day (24 h. 51 m.), and occasioned by the attraction of the sun and moon. When the sun and moon are in conjunction or opposition the tide (**spring tide**) is unusually high; when the moon is at first or third quarter the high tide (**neap tide**) is smaller than usual. **4.** A stream; current; flood; as, a *tide* of blood. **5.** Tendency or direction of causes, influences or events; as, the *tide* of feeling.



Spring Tides and Neap Tides.

— *v. t.*; TID'ED (tīd'ĕd; 24); TID'ING (tīd'ĭng). **1.** To cause to float with the tide. **2.** To carry or help along as by or with a tide; — now only in *to tide over;* as, this will *tide* him over his difficulties. — *v. i.* **1.** To befall; betide. *Archaic.* **2.** *Naut.* To drift with the tide; esp., to work into or out of a harbor, etc., with the aid of the tide.

tide'wait'er (tīd'wāt'ẽr), *n.* A customs officer who boards vessels and watches the landing of goods. *Hist. in U. S.*

tide'wa'ter (-wŏ'tẽr), *n.* Water affected by the ebb and flow of the tide; hence, broadly, the seaboard.

tide'way' (tīd'wā'), *n.* A channel in which the tide sets.

ti'di-ly (tī'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a tidy manner.

ti'di-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being tidy.

ti'ding (tī'dĭng), *n.* A piece of news; a message; — now only in *pl.:* news; intelligence. — **Syn.** See NEWS.

ti'dy (tī'dĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. [From *tide* time, season.] **1.** Arranged in good order; orderly; neat. **2.** Considerable in size, amount, etc. *Dial. & Colloq.* — **Syn.** See NEAT. — *v. t. & i.*; -DIED (tī'dĭd); -DY-ING. To make tidy. — *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). A partial covering, often of tatting or the like, to protect the back of a chair, etc.

tie (tī), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* TIED (tīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TY'ING (tī'ĭng). [AS. *tīgan, tiegan,* fr. *téag, téah,* a rope.] **1.** To fasten by drawing a band, cord, lace, or the like, through or around and knotting it; as, to *tie* up a bundle. **2.** To form a knot in; knot; fasten by or as by knotting. **3.** To form (a knot); interlace; knit. **4.** To unite or join firmly; connect; *Colloq.,* to marry. **5.** To hold or constrain by authority or moral influence; oblige; restrict. **6.** *Music.* To unite, as notes, by a tie. **7.** To make or have an equal score with, in a contest. — *v. i.* To make a tie; specif.: **a** To make a bond or connection. **b** To make an equal score.

— *n.*; *pl.* TIES (tīz). **1.** A knot; a fastening. **2.** A knot of ribbon, hair, or the like, used as a fastening or ornament. **3.** Short for NECKTIE. **4.** A bond; an obligation, moral or legal. **5.** A beam, post, or rod to hold parts together. Cf. STRUT. **6.** *Railroads.* Any of the transverse supports to which the rails are fastened; a sleeper. **7.** *Music.* A curved line joining two notes of the same pitch, to denote a single tone of the time value of the two. **8.** An equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, etc.; equality in a contest. **9.** In *pl.* Low shoes fastened with lacings. *Cant.* [tie.]

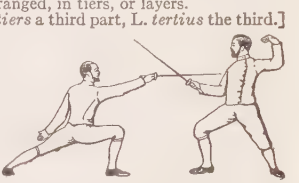
tie'beam' (tī'bēm'), *n.*, *or* **tie beam.** A beam acting as a

tie'mann-ite (tē'mán-īt), *n.* [After W. *Tiemann,* a German who discovered it.] *Min.* A compound of mercury and selenium, HgSe, occurring in dark masses of metallic luster.

ti'er (tī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, ties. **2.** A child's apron covering the upper part of the body.

tier (tẽr), *n.* [OF. & F. *tire,* prop., a pull, fr. *tirer* to draw, pull.] A row or rank; esp., one of two or more rows placed one above another; as, a *tier* of seats. — *v. t. & i.* To place, arrange, or to be arranged, in tiers, or layers.

tierce (tẽrs), *n.* [F. *tiers* a third part, L. *tertius* the third.] **1.** A third. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** *Eccl.* The third of the canonical hours, or nine A. M.; also, the service appointed for that hour. **3.** A cask larger than a barrel and smaller than a hogshead; hence, a liquid measure, formerly legal at 42 wine gallons, or one third of a pipe. **4.** A set of three. **5.** A position in fencing.


Lunge and Parry in Tierce.

‖ tiers' é'tat' (tyâr' zā'tâ'). [F.] The third estate, or commonalty, in France; — so called in distinction from, and as inferior to, the nobles and clergy. *Obs. or Hist.*

tie'-up', *n.* A suspension of traffic or business, as by a strike of employees, a breakdown of machinery, etc. *U. S.*

tiff (tĭf), *n.* A fit of anger or peevishness; a pet; usually, a petty quarrel. — *v. i.* To be in a tiff, or pet; to quarrel slightly or pettishly.

tiff, *n.* [Orig., a sniff, sniffing.] A small draft of liquor. — *v. t. & i.* To drink; quaff. *Both Colloq. or Slang.*

tif'fa-ny (tĭf'ă-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). A kind of very thin muslin gauze or, *Obs.,* silk gauze.

tif'fin (-ĭn), *n.* [Prop., *tiffing* a drinking.] Luncheon, esp. at midday. — *v. i.* To take tiffin; lunch.

ti'ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* [F. *tigre,* L. *tigris,* Gr. τίγρις.] **1.** A large Asiatic carnivore (*Felis tigris*) of the cat family, of a tawny color transversely striped with black. **2.** A liveried groom, esp. a boy. **3.** An additional cheer or yell at the end of a round of cheering. *Colloq.*

Tiger.

tiger cat. Any of certain wild cats of moderate size and [variegated coloration.]

ti'ger-eye', *n.* A chatoyant stone, usually yellow brown, used for ornament. A blue variety is called *hawk's-eye.*

ti'ger-ish, *a.* Of or like a tiger; esp., fierce; bloodthirsty.

tiger lily. A lily (*Lilium tigrinum*), native to China, having nodding orange-colored flowers spotted with black; also, any of various lilies having similar spotted flowers.

tight (tīt), *a.* **1.** Firmly held together; compact; firm; as, a *tight* knot. **2.** Impervious; not leaky; as, a *tight* cask. **3.** Trim; also, neat; tidy. *Archaic or Dial.* **4.** Handy; adroit; smart. *Rare or Scot. & Dial.* **5.** Fitting close, usually too close. **6.** Close; stingy. *Colloq.* **7.** Taut; tense; as, a *tight* rope. **8.** Scarce; dear; as, *tight* money; stringent; as, a *tight* money market. **9.** Intoxicated; tipsy. *Slang.* [*adv.* — **tight'ness,** *n.*] — *adv.* Tightly; firmly; hard. See FLAT, *a.*, 10. — **tight'ly,** **tight,** *adv.* See TITE.

tight'en (tīt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become tight or tighter. — **tight'en-er** (tīt'n-ẽr), *n.*

tights (tīts), *n. pl.* Garments fitting close to the skin, usually for the lower part of the body and the legs, now worn esp. by chorus girls, acrobats, dancers, and gymnasts.

tig'lic (tĭg'lĭk), *a.* Also **tig-lin'ic** (tĭg-lĭn'ĭk). [From *Croton tiglium*, the croton oil tree.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, unsaturated acid, $C_4H_7CO_2H$, found as a glyceride in croton oil.

ti'gress (tī'grĕs), *n.* A female tiger.

ti'grish (tī'grĭsh), *a.* Tigerish.

tike (tīk), *n.* **1.** A dog, esp. a low-bred dog, or cur. **2.** A boor; country bumpkin. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial.* **3.** A mischievous, annoying child; — chiefly playful. *Colloq.*

til (tĭl; tēl), *n.* Also **teel.** [Hind. *til*, Skr. *tila.*] Sesame.

til'bu-ry (tĭl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A kind of gig, or two-wheeled carriage without top or cover.

til'de (tĭl'dĕ; *Sp.* tēl'dā), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *titulus* a superscription, title, token, sign.] The diacritical mark placed over *n* in Spanish words, as *cañon*, when pronounced like *ni* in *onion*. It is called *til* in Portuguese, and is written over the first vowel of a nasal diphthong, as in *não*.

tile (tīl), *n.* [AS. *tigle, tigele, tigule*, fr. L. *tegula*, fr. *tegere* to cover.] **1.** A plate, or thin piece, of baked clay, stone, etc., for roofing, floors, drains, etc., and often for ornamental work; hence, also, a piece of metal similarly used for roofing. **2.** Tiles collectively; tiling. **3.** A stiff hat; esp., a silk hat. *Colloq.* — *v. t.*; TILED (tīld); TIL'ING (tīl'ĭng). **1.** To cover with or as with tiles. **2.** Also **tyle.** To protect (a Masonic lodge) from intrusion; hence: to bind (a person) to secrecy; keep (a meeting, proceeding, etc.) secret.

tile'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A large deep-water food fish (*Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps*) covered with large round yellow spots and having a fleshy appendage on the head.

til'er (tīl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker or layer of tiles. **2.** Also **tyler.** A doorkeeper in a Freemason's lodge.

til'i-a'ceous (tĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *tilia* linden.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Tiliaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, or trees, the linden family, distinguished from related groups mainly by the free stamens and 2-celled anthers.

til'ing (tīl'ĭng), *n.* Tiles collectively.

till (tĭl), *n. Geol.* Unstratified glacial drift, consisting of clay, sand, gravel, and bowlders intermingled.

till, *n.* [Prop., a drawer, fr. ME. *tillen* to draw.] A drawer, as a tray of a trunk or a money drawer in a shop.

till, *prep.* [AS. *til.*] To; unto; as far as; until; — now only of time. — *conj.* To the time that or when; until.

till, *v. t.* [AS. *tilian, teolian*, to aim, strive for, till.] To plow and prepare for seed, and to sow dress, raise crops from, etc.; cultivate. — *v. i.* To do tilling; cultivate soil.

till'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable.

till'age (-ăj), *n.* The operation or art of tilling land.

til-land'si-a (tĭ-lănd'zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Prof. *Tillands*, a Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* Any of an immense genus (*Tillandsia*) of epiphytic bromeliaceous plants of tropical and subtropical America, having usually a rosette of narrow overlapping basal leaves and spicate or paniculate flowers.

till'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who tills.

till'er, *n.* [AS. *telgor* a small branch.] A sprout; shoot; specif., a sucker. — *v. i. Agric.* To put forth new shoots or suckers from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; as, wheat and rye *tiller.*

till'er, *n.* [From ME. *tillen. tullen*, to draw, pull.] A lever for turning a rudder. Cf. HELM.

til'ley (tĭl'ĭ), *n., or* **tilley seed.** [From the 17th century pharmacological name *grana Tilli, grana Tiglia.*] The seeds of the croton-oil tree (*Croton tiglium*).

til'ly–val'ly (tĭl'ĭ-văl'ĭ), *interj., adv., & a.* Also **til'ly-fal'ly** (-făl'ĭ). Bosh! nonsense! *Obs.*

tilt (tĭlt), *n.* [ME. *telt*, var. of *teld*, AS. *teld, geteld*, tent.] A canopy; awning; esp. a tent; specif., a cloth covering of a cart, boat, stall, etc. — *v. t.* To provide with a tilt.

tilt, *v. i.* [ME. *tilten, tulten*, to totter, fall.] **1.** To lean; fall partly over; tip. **2.** To ride or charge, and thrust with a lance; just; also, to charge; fight; contend; as, to *tilt* at wrongs. **3.** To rush or burst, as into a place. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To slope; incline; tip; as, to *tilt* a chair back. **2.** To point or thrust, as a lance. **3.** To tilt against in justing. *Obs.* **4.** To forge with a tilt hammer. — *n.* **1.** Slope. **2.** A thrust, as with a lance. *Rare.* **3.** A military exercise on horseback in which the combatants tilt at each other, or at a mark, with lances, spears, or the like. **4.** Any of various sports suggestive of tilting with lances. **5.** Short for TILT HAMMER. **6.** A seesaw. — **tilt'er,** *n.* **full tilt,** full force or speed; as, to run at *full tilt.*

tilth (tĭlth), *n.* [AS. *tilð*, fr. *tilian* to till.] **1.** Tillage; cultivation. **2.** That which is tilled; tilled land.

tilt hammer. *Mach.* A hammer consisting of a head at one end of a heavy lever, lifted by power and let drop.

tilt roof. *Arch.* A round-headed roof, like a wagon canopy.

tilt'yard' (tĭlt'yärd'), *n.* A yard or place for tilting.

ti'ma-rau' (tē'mă-rou'), *n.* Also **ta'ma-rau',** **ta'ma-rao'** (tä'mä-rou'). [Native name.] A small buffalo (*Bos mindorensis*) of the Philippine island of Mindoro. It is blackish brown and stocky, with short heavy horns.

tim'bal (tĭm'băl), *n.* [F. *timbale.*] **1.** = KETTLEDRUM. **2.** *Zoöl.* The vibrating membrane in the shrilling organ of a cicada.

‖ **tim'bale'** (tăN'bäl'), *n.* [F., prop., a kettledrum; — so named from the form of the mold used.] *Cookery.* A seasoned preparation, as of chicken, lobster, cheese, or fish, cooked in a drum-shaped mold; also, a pastry case, usually small, filled with a cooked mixture.

tim'ber (tĭm'bẽr), *n.* [Prob. the same word as *timber* wood.] *Com.* A certain number of fur skins, as 40 skins of martens, ermines, sables, etc., or 120 of some other animals.

tim'ber, *n.* [AS. *timbor, timber*, wood, building.] **1.** a Wood suitable for use in building, carpentry, etc., whether in the tree or cut and seasoned. **b** Forest land covered by trees producing such wood. *Western U. S.* **c** Lumber. *Eng.* **d** A dressed piece of wood, esp. one of comparatively large breadth and thickness. **2.** Fig., material; as, he is good *timber* for the crew. **3.** *Shipbuilding.* A rib branching outward from the keel, usually composed of several pieces united. — *v. t.* To furnish with timber.

tim'bered (-bẽrd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with, or made of, timber or timbers. **2.** Covered with growing timber; wooded.

tim'ber-head' (tĭm'bẽr-hĕd'), *n. Naut.* **a** The top end of a timber, used above the gunwale, for belaying ropes, etc.; — called also *kevel head.* **b** A bollard bolted to the deck where the end of a timber would come.

timber hitch. *Naut.* A hitch used for temporarily securing a rope to a spar. See KNOT, *Illust.*

tim'ber-ing, *n.* Timbers collectively; timberwork; timber.

tim'ber-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work made of timbers.

tim'bre (tĭm'bẽr; *F.* tăN'br'), *n.* [F., a bell to be struck with a hammer, sound, tone, stamp, crest.] *Music.* The quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments.

tim'brel (tĭm'brĕl), *n.* [Dim. fr. OF. *timbre.*] *Music.* A small hand drum or tambourine. [the timbrel.]

tim'breled, tim'brelled (-brĕld), *a.* Sung to the sound of

time (tīm), *n.* [AS. *tīma.*] **1.** That in which events are distinguished with reference to before and after, beginning and end; the measurable aspect of duration. **2.** A particular point, period, or part of duration; a point or portion of duration; as, a long or short *time.* **3.** A period in history; age; era; — often in *pl.*; as, ancient *times*; specif., *Geol.*, a division of geologic chronology; as, Paleozoic *time.* **4.** An allotted, appointed, fixed, or customary period of time; specif.: **a** The duration of one's life; the hours and days which a person has at his disposal. **b** The present life; finite, as contrasted with infinite, duration. **c** The period of gestation; also, the hour of parturition. **d** The period of apprenticeship, etc., or a term of imprisonment. *Colloq. or Slang.* **5.** Available, sufficient, or proper time (in sense 2); as, *time* for reading; to ask for *time.* **6.** A definite or precise point or moment of time; also, a fixed or inevitable point of time, esp. that for departure or death; as, his *time* had come. **7.** A portion of time considered as to the effect of what has taken place, or is taking place, during it, or to the state of affairs prevailing; — often in *pl.*; as, he has a hard *time*; *times* are dull. **8.** Reckoning, or way of reckoning, the lapse or progress of time; as, standard *time.* **9.** Recurrent occasion; repetition (by way of multiplication); — often in *pl.*; as, two *times* two is four. **10.** *Pros.* A unit of duration as a basis for meter. **11.** *Music.* **a** The grouping of the successive rhythmic beats or pulses into equal measures; — called also *meter* and *rhythm.* In **simple time,** the units are grouped by twos (**duple,** *or* **two-part, time,** the usual signatures being $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{2}{8}$) or threes (**triple,** *or* **three-part, time,** sigs. $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$). In compound duple time (**quadruple,** *or* **four-part, time**), the usual signatures are $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$. In compound triple time (**nonuple,** *or* **nine-part, time**), they are $\frac{9}{2}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{16}$. In **sextuple,** *or* **six-part, time,** groups of three units are compounded by twos (the usual signatures being $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{6}{16}$, $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{12}{8}$, $\frac{12}{16}$) or groups of two units compounded by threes (the signature being that of the equivalent in triple time). **b** Duration of one or more notes or rests as to their metrical value. **c** The tempo, or speed at which a piece or passage moves. **d** The general movement of a piece or kind of music as to its metrical

structure, rhythm, and tempo. **12.** *Drama.* The unity of time. See UNITY. **13.** Time given to work. *Colloq.*

at times, at intervals of duration; now and then. — **in time** **a** In good or due season; sufficiently early. **b** In the course of time; eventually. — **t. enough,** in season; early enough. — **t. immemorial,** *Eng. Law,* a time antedating (legal) history, and beyond the legal recognition of past events or facts as affecting rights, in 1276 fixed by statute as the beginning of the reign of Richard I. (1189); hence, time beyond memory or record. — **t. measure,** measurement of time; esp. the common system of measurement in which 60 seconds = 1 minute, 60 minutes = 1 hour, 24 hours = 1 day, 7 days = 1 week, 30 days (commonly) = 1 calendar month, 365 days or 12 calendar months = 1 year (see LEAP YEAR) 100 years = 1 century. — **t. out of mind.** = TIME IMMEMORIAL.

— *v. t.;* TIMED (tīmd); TIM'ING (tīm'ĭng). **1.** To bring, begin, perform, or the like, at a particular season or time. **2.** To regulate as to time; as, to *time* one's stroke (in rowing). **3.** To ascertain or record the time of. **4.** To measure, as in music. — *v. i.* To keep or beat time; move in time.

time'-hon'ored, *or* **-hon'oured,** *a.* Honored, or worthy of honor, because of age; as, a *time-honored* custom.

time'keep'er (tīm'kēp'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, keeps, marks, measures, regulates, or determines, the time.

time'less, *a.* **1.** Unseasonable; premature. *Archaic.* **2.** Interminable. **3.** Of no particular time or date.

time'ly (tīm'lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Seasonable; opportune. **2.** Early. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See OPPORTUNE.

— *adv.* **1.** Early; soon. *Archaic.* **2.** In good season or time; opportunely. — **time'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [*Scot.*]

time'ous (tīm'ŭs), *a.* Timely; seasonable. *Obs. or R., exc.*

time'piece' (tīm'pēs'), *n.* A device to measure, or show the progress of, time; a chronometer.

time'pleas'er (-plēz'ĕr), *n.* A timeserver.

tim'er (tīm'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, times; a timekeeper; as: **a** A stop watch for timing races, etc. ℌ *Internal-Combustion Engines.* In electric ignition, an adjustable device for automatically timing the spark.

time'serv'er (-sûr'vĕr), *n.* One who practices timeserving.

time'serv'ing, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or with the humors of those in power; temporizing. — **time'serv'ing,** *n.*

time'-ta'ble, *n.* A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, things are to take place.

tim'id (tĭm'ĭd), *a.* [L. *timidus,* fr. *timere* to fear.] Wanting courage to meet danger; easily frightened; timorous; shy. — **Syn.** Fearful, cowardly, pusillanimous, faint-hearted, shrinking, retiring. See AFRAID. — **tim'id-ly,** *adv.* — **tim'id-ness,** *n.* [timorousness.

ti-mid'i-ty (tĭ-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being timid; **ti-moc'ra-cy** (tī-mŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. τιμοκρατία; τιμή honor, worth, valuation (fr. τίειν to honor) + κρατεῖν to govern.] *Polit. Sci.* **a** As defined by Plato, a state (as Sparta) in which love of honor or glory is the ruling principle. **b** As defined by Aristotle, a state in which honors are distributed according to a rating of property. — **ti'mo-crat'ic** (tī'mō-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

tim'or-ous (tĭm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *timorosus,* fr. L. *timor* fear.] **1.** Fearful of danger; timid. **2.** Indicating, or caused by, timidity. — **Syn.** See AFRAID. — **tim'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **tim'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

Tim'o-thy (tĭm'ō-thĭ), *n. Bib.* **a** A convert and colleague of St. Paul. **b** Either of the two Epistles to Timothy.

tim'o-thy, *n.* Also **timothy grass.** [After *Timothy* Hanson, who carried the seed from New England to Maryland about 1720.] A grass (*Phleum pratense*) with long cylindrical spikes, grown for hay.

Timothy.

tin (tĭn), *n.* [AS. *tin.*] **1.** A soft, lustrous white, crystalline metal, malleable at ordinary temperatures, but brittle when heated. Symbol, *Sn* (Lat. *stannum*); at. wt., 118.7; sp. gr., 7.28. **2.** Tin plate. **3.** Money. *Slang.* **4.** A box, can, pan, or other vessel of tin plate; specif., *Chiefly Brit.,* a can or the like for preserving foodstuffs.

— *v. t.;* TINNED (tĭnd); TIN'NING. **1.** To cover with tin or tin plate. **2.** To pack in tins; can. *Chiefly Brit.*

tin'a-mou (tĭn'ȧ-mōō'), *n.* [F., fr. South Amer. Indian.] Any of numerous, chiefly South American, birds, constituting a family (*Tinamidæ*), and resembling gallinaceous birds in habits. In many localities they are called *partridges,* and are much hunted.

tin'cal (tĭn'kăl; -kôl), *n.* [Malay *tingkal.*] Crude native borax formerly imported from Tibet.

tinct (tĭŋkt), *a.* [L. *tinctus,* p. p. of *tingere* to tinge.] Tinged; also, flavored. *Archaic.* — *n.* **1.** Color; tint. *Archaic.* **2.** Tincture; essence; in *Alchemy,* the elixir for changing metals into gold. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To color or tinge; tint; imbue. *Archaic.*

tinc-to'ri-al (tĭŋk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [L. *tinctorius,* fr. *tinctor* a dyer, *tingere, tinctum,* to dye.] Of or relating to color or colors or dyeing; imparting a color.

tinc'ture (tĭŋk'tûr), *n.* [L. *tinctura* a dyeing, fr. *tingere.* See TINGE.] **1.** Imbuing or impregnating color; tint. **2.** *Her.* Any metal, color, or fur used in armorial bearings. **3.** The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent. **4.** *Pharm.* A solution of a medicinal substance in alcohol, usually diluted. **5.** A slight quality added to anything; tinge; smack.

— *v. t.;* -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR-ING (-tûr-ĭng). **1.** To tinge. **2.** To imbue or impregnate with.

tin'der (tĭn'dĕr), *n.* [AS. *tynder, tyndre.*] Something very inflammable, esp. for kindling fire from a spark.

tinder box. **1.** A metal box for tinder, usually with a flint and steel for producing a spark. **2.** Something suggesting a tinder box (sense 1), as an old wooden building. *Colloq.*

tine (tīn), *n.* [AS. *tind.*] A tooth or spike, as of a fork; prong, as of an antler.

tin'e-a (tĭn'ē-ȧ), *n.* [L., worm, moth.] *Med.* Any of various skin diseases; esp., ringworm.

tin foil. Tin in thin sheet form.

ting (tĭŋ), *n.* [Imitative.] A sharp sound, as of a bell. — *v. t. & i.* To sound or ring sharply, as a bell; tinkle.

tinge (tĭnj), *v. t.;* TINGED (tĭnjd); TINGE'ING or TING'ING (tĭn'jĭng). [L. *tingere, tinctum,* to dye, stain, wet.] To imbue slightly with a color; tint; hence, to imbue or impregnate with something different or foreign. — **Syn.** Color, dye, stain. — *n.* A degree, usually slight, of some color, and hence of some taste, or of something foreign infused into, or added to, something; tincture; color; hue; shade; flavor; touch. — **Syn.** See COLOR.

tin'gle (tĭŋ'g'l), *v. i.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-gl'ĭng). [Freq. of *ting.*] To feel or cause a kind of thrilling, stinging, or prickling sensation, as from cold, a shrill sound, etc. — *n.* A tingling sensation. — **tin'gler** (-glĕr), *n. Colloq.*

tink (tĭŋk), *v. i.* To tinkle. — *n.* A sharp clinking sound.

tink'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A mender of kettles, pans, etc., esp. an itinerant one. **2.** A person skilled in various kinds of small mechanical work. **3.** A botcher; bungler. **4.** Act of tinkering. **5.** Any of various fishes, as a small or young mackerel, a silversides, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To mend, esp. metal wares. **2.** To mend unskillfully or temporarily. — *v. i.* **1.** To act as a tinker. **2.** To work at anything, esp. in the way of repairing, in a bungling, often meddlesome, manner.

tin'kle (tĭŋ'k'l), *v. i.;* -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-klĭŋ). [Freq. of *tink.*] To make or emit small, quick, sharp, metallic sounds; clink. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to tinkle. **2.** To affect or effect by tinkling. — *n.* A tinkling sound.

tin'man (tĭn'măn), *n.* A maker of, or worker in or on, tin plate; also, a dealer in tinware.

tin'ner (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A tin miner. **2.** A tinman; tinsmith.

tin-ni'tus (tĭ-nī'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *tinnire* to jingle.] *Med.* A ringing, whistling, or other sensation of noise which is purely subjective.

tin'ny (tĭn'ĭ), *a.;* TIN'NI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); TIN'NI-EST. Pertaining to, containing, or like tin.

tin plate. Thin sheet iron or steel coated with tin.

tin'sel (tĭn'sĕl), *n.* [F. *étincelle* a spark, L. *scintilla.*] **1.** A shining metallic or metal-coated material used in thin sheets, strips, threads, etc., to produce a glittering appearance at small expense. **2.** Something shining and gaudy; hence, showy pretense. **3.** A dress material shot or covered with tinsel (sense 1); also, a gauzelike cloth interwoven with gold or silver.

— *a.* Composed of or like tinsel; gaudy; specious.

— *v. t.;* -SELED (-sĕld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. To adorn with tinsel; make gaudy.

tin'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* A worker in tin or tin plate.

tin spirit. *Dyeing.* Any of various solutions of tin compounds used as mordants.

tin'stone' (tĭn'stōn'), *n.* The mineral cassiterite.

tint (tĭnt), *n.* [For older *tinct,* fr. L. *tinctus,* p. p. of *tingere* to dye.] A slight coloring; specif.: **a** Any pale tinge. **b** A light variety of a color, that is, one containing white; — contr. with *shade.* Loosely, hue; shade. **c** *Engraving.* A shaded effect. **d** *Printing.* A light-colored surface serving as a background. — **Syn.** See COLOR.

— *v. t.* To give a tint to; tinge. — **tint'er** (tĭn'tĕr), *n.*

tin'tin-nab'u-lar (tĭn'tĭ-năb'ū-lȧr) } *a.* [L. *tintinnabulum*
tin'tin-nab'u-la-ry (-năb'ū-lȧ-rĭ) } a little bell, fr. *tintinnare* to ring, to jingle, *tinnire* to jingle.] Of or pert. to bells or their sounds; making the sound of a bell.

tin'tin-nab'u-la'tion (tĭn'tĭ-năb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *tintinnabulum* a little bell.] The ringing of bells.

tin'tin-nab'u-lous (-năb'ū-lŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or given to, the ringing of bells.

tin'type' (tĭn'tīp'), *n. Photog.* A ferrotype.

tin'ware' (tĭn'wâr'), *n.* Articles made of tin plate.

ti'ny (tī'nĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER (-nĭ-ĕr); -NI-EST. [From ME. *tine.*] Very small or diminutive; minute; wee.

-tion (-shŭn). [L. *-tio, -tionis.*] A suffix denoting: *State; action; result of an act.* See -ATION.

tip (tĭp), *n.* **1.** The point, extremity, or top part of something. **2.** An end piece or part, as a cap, nozzle, or ferrule. **3.** A piece of stiffened lining pasted on the inside of a hat crown. — *v. t.*; TIPPED (tĭpt) or, *Rare,* TIPT; TIP'PING. To form or place a tip upon; cover the tip, or end, of.

tip, *v. t.* **1.** To strike lightly; tap. **2.** To make incline; slant; tilt; cant. **3.** To impart or communicate (to); give lightly or casually (to); — used with *to* or the indirect object; as, I *tipped* him a dollar; we *tipped* him a hint to stay. *Slang.* **4.** To give a tip, hint, or "pointer," to. *Colloq.* **5.** To give a tip, or fee, to. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To fall on, or incline to, one side; tilt. **2.** To give a tip, or fee. — *n.* **1.** A light touch or blow; tap. **2.** Secret information, esp. as to the chances of a future event, as a race or the future price of a security. *Colloq.* **3.** A gift or fee, esp. to a servant; a gratuity.

tip cart. A cart with a body that can be tilted, for emptying.

tip'cat' (-kăt'), *n.* A game in which a small piece of wood pointed at both ends, called a *cat,* is tipped, or struck lightly, with a stick or bat, so as to fly into the air and while there is struck by the same player so as to drive it as far as possible; also, sometimes, the "cat."

tip'pet (tĭp'ĕt; 24), *n.* [AS. *tæppet.*] **1.** A long hanging part or adjunct of the dress, as on a sleeve, cape, or hood. **2.** A scarf, muffler, or scarflike garment, to cover the neck, or neck and shoulders. **3.** *Ch. of Eng.* A black cape worn on the surplice by ministers not university graduates.

tip'ple (tĭp'l), *v. i.* To indulge in intoxicating drinks habitually and often, in small quantities.

— *v. t.* **1.** To drink, as liquor, frequently or by sips, esp. too often. **2.** To affect by tippling. — *n.* Liquor; drink.

tip'pler (-lẽr), *n.* One who tipples; one who habitually indulges in the frequent use of intoxicating liquors.

tip'staff' (-stăf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'; -stăvz') or -STAFFS (-stăfs'). An officer who bears a metal-tipped staff as a badge of office; specif., a sheriff's officer; a constable.

tip'ster (tĭp'stẽr), *n.* One who gives or sells tips (see 2d TIP, *n.*, sense 2), as for gambling on horse races. *Colloq.*

tip'sy (-sĭ), *a.*; -SI-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); -SI-EST. Rendered unsteady or foolish by liquor, but not absolutely drunk; somewhat intoxicated. — **tip'si-ly,** *adv.* — **tip'si-ness,** *n.*

tip'toe' (tĭp'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz'). The tip, or end, of a toe; also, the ends of the toes collectively. — *a.* **1.** Being on tiptoe; exalted. **2.** Cautious; stealthy. — *adv.* Expectantly; eagerly. — *v. i.* To go on tiptoe.

tip'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* [*tip* end + *top.*] The very top; highest degree; the best; acme. — (tĭp'tŏp'), *a.* Most excellent; first-rate. *Colloq.*

ti-rade' (tĭ-rād'; tī'rād), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tirata,* prop., a pulling.] A long-drawn speech or declamatory passage, esp. one that is intemperate and harshly censorious.

ti'rail'leur' (tē'rà'yûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *tirailler* to skirmish, wrest, fr. *tirer* to draw, fire.] *Mil.* In the French army, an infantry skirmisher; sharpshooter. [cannon). *Obs.*

tire (tīr), *n.* [F. *tir* or It. *tiro.*] A discharge or volley (of

tire (tīr), *n.* [For *attire.*] **1.** Attire; also, a headdress. *Archaic.* **2.** [Commonly spelt *tyre* in British usage.] A hoop or band forming the tread of a wheel of a vehicle. — *v. t.*; TIRED (tīrd); TIR'ING (tīr'ĭng). **1.** To attire. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To furnish with a tire or tires.

tire, *v. t. & i.* [F. *tirer* to draw or pull.] *Obs.* **1.** To seize, pull, or tear. **2.** To be intent (upon); gloat (over).

tire, *v. i.* [AS. *teorian.*] To become weary. — *v. t.* To decrease or wear out the strength, patience, or interest of.

Syn. Tire, fatigue, exhaust, jade, fag. Tire is the general and ordinary word; **fatigue** is stronger, and implies great lassitude or weariness; to **exhaust** is to fatigue utterly. To **jade** is to wear out; it often implies dullness or satiety; **fag** is more familiar.

— *n.* Tiredness; fatigue; weariness. *Colloq.*

tired (tīrd), *a.* Weary. — **tired'ly,** *adv.* — **tired'ness,** *n.*

tire'less (tīr'lĕs), *a.* Untiring; unwearying.

Ti-re'si-as (tī-rē'shĭ-ăs; -sĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τειρεσίας.] *Gr. Myth.* A blind Theban soothsayer to whom Athena gave knowledge of future events and of birds' language.

tire'some (tīr'sŭm), *a.* Wearisome; tedious. — **Syn.** See IRKSOME. — **tire'some-ly,** *adv.* — **tire'some-ness,** *n.*

tire'wom'an (tīr'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A lady's maid. *Archaic.*

tir'ing-room' (tīr'ĭng-), *n.* [For *attiring room.*] A dressing room, esp. one in a theater. *Archaic.*

ti'sane' (tē'zàn'), *n.* [F.] *Pharm. & Med.* A decoction; ptisan; — used in French names.

Tish'ri (tĭsh'rē), *n.* [Heb. *tishrī.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

Ti-siph'o-ne (tĭ-sĭf'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τισιφόνη avenger of murder.] See ERINYS.

tis'sue (tĭsh'ū), *n.* [F. *tissu,* fr. *tissu,* p. p. of *tistre, tître,* to weave, L. *texere.*] **1.** A woven fabric. **2.** A fine transparent silk stuff; any light gauzy fabric. **3.** *Biol.* An aggregate of cells, with their intercellular substance, forming one of the structural materials of a plant or animal. **4.** Fig.: Web; texture; a complicated or connected series; as, a *tissue* of lies or misfortunes. **5.** Tissue paper.

— *v. t.*; TIS'SUED (-ūd); TIS'SU-ING (-ū-ĭng). To form tissue of; interweave.

tissue paper. A very thin gauzelike paper.

tit (tĭt), *n.* A titmouse; also, esp. with a qualifying term, any of various other small birds. [*Dial.*

tit, *n.* [AS.] A teat; teatlike projection; nipple. *Chiefly*

tit, *n. Obs., Dial. or Slang.* **1.** A small or poor horse; jade. **2.** A very small person or thing; chit; bit.

tit, *n.* A blow; — used only in: **tit for tat** [prob. for *tip for tap*], blow for blow; retaliation.

Ti'tan (tī'tăn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τιτάν.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the primeval deities, children of Uranus and Gæa, including Cronus, Atlas, Epimetheus, Prometheus, Oceanus, Tethys, etc. In their war with the Olympian gods, the Titan dynasty was overthrown. **2.** The sun personified; — from Helios, the sun god, called *Titan* as being the son of the Titan Hyperion. — *a.* Titanic. — **Ti'tan-ess,** *n. fem.*

ti'tan-ate (-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of titanic acid. [Titanic.

Ti'tan-esque' (tī'tăn-ĕsk'), *a.* Characteristic of the Titans;

Ti-ta'ni-a (tĭ-tā'nĭ-ȧ; -tä'nĭ-ȧ), *n. Medieval Myth.* The wife of Oberon and queen of the fairies.

Ti-tan'ic (tī-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Titans; hence [*Often l. c.*] : enormous; superhuman.

ti-tan'ic, *a. Chem. & Min.* Of, pert. to, or containing titanium, esp. in its higher valence. Cf. TITANOUS.

titanic acid, *Chem.,* any of various feeble acids derived from titanic oxide. — **t. oxide,** titanium dioxide, TiO_2.

ti'tan-if'er-ous (tī'tăn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Containing or affording titanium.

ti'tan-ite (tī'tăn-īt), *n. Min.* A mineral, essentially a calcium silicate and titanate, $CaTiSiO_5$, occurring as a constituent of igneous rocks. — **ti'tan-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ti-ta'ni-um (tī-tā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See TITAN.] *Chem.* A metal found only in combined form, as in rutile, ilmenite, etc., and isolated as a refractory steel-gray crystalline powder. Symbol, *Ti;* at. wt., 48.1; sp. gr. of 4.5.

ti'tan-ous (tī'tăn-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or containing titanium in its lower valence. Cf. TITANIC.

tit'bit' (tĭt'bĭt'), *n.* [*tit* something small + *bit.*] A delicate or tender piece of anything eatable; choice morsel.

tite (tīt), *adv.* Also **tyt, tyte, tight,** etc. Quickly; soon. *Obs. or Dial., exc., Colloq. U. S.,* in *to run, come,* etc., *as tite* (or, usually, *tight*) *as one can.* — **tite'ly,** *adv. Obs.*

tith'a-ble (tĭth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to payment of tithes.

tithe (tīth), *n.* [AS. *téoðа, téogeðа,* tenth.] **1.** A tenth; small part. **2.** A tenth or small part of some specific thing paid as a voluntary contribution, a tax, etc.; esp., as in British usage, a tenth part of the yearly increase from land, stock, etc., devoted to religious or charitable uses; hence, any small ratable tax or levy.

— *v. t.*; TITHED (tītht) or TITH'ING (tīth'ĭng). **1.** To pay tithes on; give a tithe of. **2.** To levy a tenth part on; tax to the amount of a tenth. [litter.

tithe pig. A pig paid as a tithe, often the poorest in the

tith'er (tīth'ẽr), *n.* A person who collects tithes.

tith'ing (tīth'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A levying or taking tithes; also, a tithe. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A small administrative division, orig. consisting of ten householders or of the tenth part of a hundred. Cf. FRANKPLEDGE.

Ti-tho'nus (tĭ-thō'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τιθωνός.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Laomedon, king of Troy, and favorite of Eos (Aurora), who prevailed on the gods to grant him immortality, but forgot to ask for him immortal youth. He grew old, and was finally changed by Eos into a grasshopper.

ti-ti' (tē-tē'), *n.*; *pl.* TITIS (-tēz'). [South American Indian name.] Any of various small South American monkeys (genus *Callicebus*).

ti'ti (tē'tē), *n.*; *pl.* TITIS (-tēz). **1.** A tree (*Cliftonia monophylla*) of the southern United States, having glossy leaves and racemes of fragrant white flowers. **2.** Any of a genus (*Cyrilla*) of related trees, often disting. as *white titi.*

tit'il-late (tĭt'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *titillatus,* p. p. of *titillare.*] To tickle; hence, to excite pleasurably.

tit'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *titillatio.*] **1.** Act of titillating, or state or sensation of being titillated. **2.** Any passing sensation, esp. one that is pleasurable.

tit'i-vate, tit'ti-vate (tĭt'ĭ-vāt), *v. t. & i.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. To dress or smarten up; spruce. — **tit'i-va'tion, tit'ti-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n. Both Colloq.*

tit'lark' (-lärk'), *n.* [1st or 3d *tit* + *lark.*] A pipit.

ti'tle (tī't'l), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *titulus* an inscription, label, title, sign, token.] **1.** Any inscription put over, upon, or under anything to distinguish or explain it. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** The distinctive designation of a written or printed production, as a book, poem, chapter, legal document, statute, etc.; heading. **3.** A division of an instrument or book, usually one larger than a *section* or *article,* as of a statute or

law book. **4.** A descriptive name; epithet. **5.** A personal appellation of dignity, distinction, or preëminence, as for rank or office. **6.** A claim or right; as, he has no *title* to our esteem. **7.** *Law.* **a** The union of all the elements which constitute ownership. **b** That which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession. **c** The instrument which is evidence of a right. **8.** *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* A parish church, esp. in Rome. **b** A sphere of work or source of income or maintenance, required by a bishop of a candidate for ordination. — **Syn.** See NAME. — *v. t.;* TI'TLED (tī't'ld); TI'TLING (-tlĭng). To call by a title; name; entitle.

ti'tled (tī't'ld), *a.* Having a title, esp. of nobility; noble.

ti'tle-page', *n.* The page of a book containing the title.

tit'mouse' (tĭt'mous'), *n.; pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). [ME. *titemose, titmase; tit* small thing or a small bird + AS. *māse* a kind of small bird.] **1.** Any of numerous small oscine birds (*Parus* and allied genera) allied to the nuthatches but longer tailed. **2.** [In full, **bearded titmouse.**] See REEDLING.

Blue Titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*). ¼

ti'trate (tī'trāt; tĭt'rāt), *v. t.;* -TRAT-ED (tī'trāt-ĕd; tĭt'rāt-); -TRAT-ING (tī'trāt-ĭng; tĭt'rāt-). [F. *titrer*, fr. *titre* standard, title.] *Chem.* To subject to titration. — *v. i. Chem.* To practice titration.

ti-tra'tion (tī-trā'shŭn; tĭ-), *n. Chem.* A process of analysis by adding standard solutions to substances till a certain definite effect, usually a change of color, is observed.

tit'ter (tĭt'ĕr), *v. i.* To laugh with restraint, or without much noise, as in affectation or embarrassment; giggle; snicker. — *n.* A restrained laugh; giggle. — **tit'ter-er,** *n.*

tit'tle (tĭt'l), *n.* [L. *titulus* superscription, label, title.] **1.** A diacritical mark over a letter or word. Cf. TILDE. **2.** A particle; minute part; jot.

tit'tle-tat'tle, *n.* **1.** Idle, trifling talk; esp., gossip. **2.** One who tittle-tattles. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To talk idly; gossip.

tit'tup (tĭt'ŭp), *v. i.* To behave or move in a lively or restless manner; caper; prance; frisk. — *n.* Act of tittuping.

tit'tup-y (-ĭ), *a.* Given to tittuping; lively; prancing.

tit'u-ba'tion (tĭt'ū-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *titubatio.*] Act of stumbling, tottering, or reeling; specif., *Med.*, a peculiar staggering gait noted in spinal and cerebral disturbances.

tit'u-lar (tĭt'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *titulus* title.] **1.** Pertaining to or having a title; relating to, or arising from, a title; as, *titular* honor. **2.** Existing in title or name only; nominal; as, a *titular* prince. **3.** *Eccl.* **a** Conferring a title. **b** Designating a title, or parish church at Rome. **c** Pert. to, or taking the name of, a title, or parish church at Rome; as, a cardinal *titular.*

— *n.* **1.** A person holding a title of office, esp. without obligation to perform its duties. **2.** *Eccl.* An incumbent of a title. See TITLE, 8 **a.** — **tit'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

tit'u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting in a title; titular. **2.** Pert. to a title. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A titular.

Ti'tus (tī'tŭs), *n.* [L. *Titus* or Gr. *Τίτος.*] *Bib.* The Epistle to Titus, in the New Testament.

Tlin'kit (tlĭn'kĭt), *n. pl.* The Indians of a seafaring group of tribes of southern Alaska. They were formerly the foremost traders of the northwest.

tme'sis (t'mē'sĭs; mē'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τμῆσις* a cutting.] *Gram.* Separation of parts of a compound word by one or more words, as in *what place soever*, for *whatsoever place.*

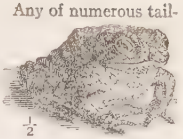
to (tōō; *unemphatic,* tōō), *prep.* [AS. *tō.*] Primarily *to* denotes the relation of approach and arrival, making its governed word denote the terminus; hence: **1.** *To* indicates that toward which there is movement, tendency, or position, with or without arrival; — opposed to *from;* as, from East *to* West. **2.** *To* indicates anything regarded as a terminal point or limit in reference to continuance, action, etc.; as, he went *to* law about it. **3.** *To* connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and intransitive or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action or application; as, to take a dislike *to* tobacco; keep it *to* yourself. **4.** *To* is used with, or as the sign of, the infinitive mood; as, good *to* eat. **5.** Hence, *to* may denote or imply: **a** Effect; consequence; as, he engaged in a war *to* his cost. **b** Opposition; antithesis; as, hand *to* hand. **c** Accord; adaptation; as, an occupation *to* his taste. **d** Comparison or relation; as, he was a prince *to* you. **e** Addition; union; as, he had cream *to* his tea. **f** Appurtenance; belonging; as, a kite with a tail *to* it. **g** Accompaniment; as, she sang *to* his guitar. **h** Character; condition of being. *Archaic.*

— *adv.* **1.** Forward; on; — sometimes as a command. **2.** To the matter or business in hand. **3.** To or at the normal position; also, to a certain position, esp. in the nautical expressions *heave to, come to.*

to and fro, forward and back.

to- (tōō-; tōō-; *see* TO, *prep.*). [AS. *tō-* asunder.] An intensive prefix used in forming compound verbs, and often implying dissolution or separation. *Obs.*

toad (tōd), *n.* [AS. *tādie, tādige.*] Any of numerous tailless, leaping amphibians (esp. family *Bufonidæ*) generally terrestrial in habits. In the breeding season, they seek the water. They eat insects, worms, slugs, etc.



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toad'eat'er (-ēt'ĕr), *n.* A fawning obsequious parasite; toady. — **toad'eat'ing,** *n.*

toad'fish' (-fĭsh'), **n.** Any of certain marine fishes (family *Batrachoididæ*) with a large, thick head and a wide mouth. They are seldom eaten.

European Toad.

toad'flax' (-flăks'), **n. 1.** A common European plant (*Linaria linaria*), naturalized as a weed in the United States; — often called *butter-and-eggs.* It has showy yellow-and-orange flowers. **2.** Any other species of the same genus.

toad spittle. = CUCKOO SPIT, 1.

toad'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A petrifaction, stone, or other object, popularly supposed to have formed in the head or body of a toad. Toadstones were formerly worn as charms, antidotes, etc.

toad'stool' (-stōōl'), *n.* Any of various agaricaceous fungi having an umbrella-shaped cap; a mushroom, esp. (popularly) a poisonous one; also, any of various other fungi.

toad'y (tōd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* TOADIES (-ĭz). A sycophant; toad-eater. — *v. t. & i.;* TOAD'IED (-ĭd); TOAD'Y-ING. To fawn (upon) with sycophancy. — **toad'y-ish,** *a.* — **toad'y-ism,** *n.*

toast (tōst), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *toster*, fr. L. *torrere, tostum*, to parch, roast.] **1.** To dry and brown by the heat of a fire. **2.** To warm thoroughly; as, to *toast* the feet. **3.** To drink to the health of or in honor of; drink toasts; propose as a toast. — *n.* **1.** Sliced bread toasted. **2. a** One whose health is drunk, or anything in honor of which persons drink; a sentiment that is drunk to. **b** Act of proposing, or of drinking in honor of, a toast. — **toast'er,** *n.*

toast'mas'ter (tōst'mās'tĕr), *n.* At a banquet or the like, one who presides and announces the toasts.

to-bac'co (tō-băk'ō), *n.; pl.* -COS (-ōz). [Sp. *tabaco*, fr. American Indian *tabaco* the tobacco pipe of the Caribs.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Nicotiana*) of solanaceous plants, esp. of the various species (as *N. tabacum*) cultivated for their leaves. **2.** Its leaves as prepared and used for smoking or chewing, or for snuff.

Tobacco Plant. 1 Flowering Stem and Leaves, much reduced; 2 Detached Flower (½).

to-bac'co-nist (-ō-nĭst), *n.* A dealer in tobacco.

To'bit (tō'bĭt), *n.* A pious Jew whose story is related in the Book of Tobit in the Apocrypha. Cf. DEUTERO-CANONICAL.

to-bog'gan (tō-bŏg'ăn), *n.* [Corrupt. of Amer. Ind. *odabagan* a sled.] **1.** A kind of long, flat-bottomed sled made of a thin board or boards curved up at one end, usually having low handrails at the sides. **2.** A light low coasting sled with runners, such as are used in Switzerland; — travelers' term.

— *v. i.* To coast on a toboggan; slide as on a toboggan.

to'by (tō'bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). A small jug, pitcher, or mug, generally used for ale, shaped somewhat like a stout man, with a cocked hat forming the brim.

to'by, *n.* A kind of inferior, long, slender cigar. *Local, U. S.*

‖ **toc-ca'ta** (tŏk-kä'tä), *n.* [It., fr. *toccare* to touch. See TOUCH.] *Music.* An old form of piece for the organ or harpsichord, somewhat like the prelude or fantasia in style.

to-col'o-gy (tō-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also **to-kol'o-gy.** [Gr. *τόκος* a birth + *-logy.*] The science of obstetrics, or midwifery.

tòc'sin (tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *tocar* to touch, strike + *senh* bell, fr. L. *signum* sign.] An alarm bell, or its ringing; any warning signal.

tod (tŏd), *n.* **1.** A bush, esp. of ivy; bushy clump. **2.** An old weight for wool, usually 28 pounds. **3.** A fox.

to—day' (tōō-dā'), *adv.* [AS. *tō dæge.* See TO, *prep.;* DAY.] **1.** On this day. **2.** At the present time; nowadays. — *n.* The present day; also, the present time or age.

tod'dle (tŏd'l), *v. i.;* -DLED (-ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To walk with short tottering steps, as a child. — *n.* Act of toddling; a toddling gait; also, *Colloq.*, a leisurely walk; a stroll.

tod'dler (-lĕr), *n.* One who toddles; esp., a young child.

tod'dy (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [From Hind. *tāṛī* juice of palmyra palm, toddy, fr. *tāṛ* palmyra palm, Skr. *tāla.*] **1.** The fresh or fermented sap of various East Indian palms. **2.** A mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.

toddy palm. = WINE PALM.

to—do' (tōō-dōō'), *n.* Bustle; stir; commotion; ado. *Colloq.*

to'dy (tō'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). **1.** Any of several tiny

nonpasserine insectivorous West Indian birds (genus *Todus*); esp., the green tody (*T. todus*) of Jamaica, which is green with a crimson throat. **2.** Usually with a qualifying word, any of certain other small brightly colored birds, esp. certain American flycatchers.

toe (tō), *n.* [ME. *too, taa*, AS. *tā, tāhe.*] **1.** A terminal member or digit of the foot. **2.** The fore part or end of the foot; — opposed to *heel*. **3.** *Mach.* **a** A journal or pivot supported vertically in a bearing. **b** A lateral projection at one end, or between the ends, of a piece, as a rod or bolt, by which it is moved. **4.** Any of various things suggestive of a toe; as, the *toe* of a boot; specif.: *Railroads.* **a** The space between the wing rails at one end of a frog. **b** The front end of a frog, opposite the heel.

— *v. t.;* TOED (tōd); TOE'ING. **1.** To touch, reach, or drive with the toes. **2.** *Carp.* To drive slantingly or slant (a nail or the like); also, to clinch or fasten by or with nails or rods so driven. — *v. i.* To hold or carry the toes (in a certain way); tap rhythmically with the toe, as in dancing.

toe crack. See SAND CRACK.

toed (tōd), *a.* **1.** Having a toe or toes; — chiefly used in composition, as in narrow-*toed*. **2.** *Carp.* Driven obliquely, as a nail; also, secured by diagonal or oblique nailing.

toe'nail' (tō'nāl'), *n.* A nail of a toe.

tof'fee, tof'fy (tŏf'ĭ), *n.* Taffy. *Chiefly Brit.*

toft (tŏft; 62), *n.* [ME. *toft* a knoll.] **1.** A knoll or hill. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A homestead or messuage; the land adjacent and belonging to a house. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tog (tŏg), *v. t. & i.;* TOGGED (tŏgd); TOG'GING (tŏg'ĭng). To put toggery or togs on; dress; — usually used with *out* or *up*, implying care or the like. *Slang.*

to'ga (tō'gȧ), *n.;* *pl.* E. -GAS (-gȧz), L. -GÆ (-jē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The loose outer garment worn by citizens when appearing in public. — **to'gaed** (-gȧd), *a.*

‖ **to'ga vi-ri'lis** (vĭ-rī'lĭs) [L. *virilis* manly], the manly toga, assumed by boys about the end of their fourteenth year.

to'gat-ed (-gāt-ĕd), *a.* Wearing the toga; hence, peaceful; also, stately; dignified.

to-geth'er (tōō-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *tōgædere, tōgædre, tōgadore; tō* to + *gador* together.] **1.** In company, conjunction, or concert. **2.** With each other; mutually; as, to fight *together*. **3.** In or into union, junction, contact, or the like; as, to fasten or mix *together*. **4.** In uninterrupted succession; consecutively; as, for hours *together*.

tog'ger-y (tŏg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Clothes; togs; dress. *Colloq.*

tog'gle (-l), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A pin or bolt fixed transversely in an eye of a rope or chain to be secured to a loop, bight, or ring. **2.** *Mach.* A toggle joint, or a device having one.

— *v. t.;* -GLED (-ld); -GLING (-lĭng). To fasten or furnish with a toggle.

toggle joint. *Mach.* A device consisting of two bars jointed together end to end but not in line, so that when a force is applied to the knee tending to straighten the arrangement, the bars will exert an endwise pressure.

togs (tŏgz), *n. pl.* Clothes; toggery. *Colloq. or Slang.*

toil (toil), *n.* [F. *toiles*, pl., toils, nets, *toile* cloth, L. *tela* woven stuff, fr. *texere* to weave.] A net or snare; any thread, web, etc., for taking prey; — usually in *pl.* Also fig.; as, in the *toils* of a designing woman.

toil, *v. t.* [ME. *toilen* to pull about, toil.] To accomplish by toil or great labor. — *v. i.* **1.** To exert strength with pain and fatigue; labor. **2.** To go or travel with toil. — *n.* **1.** Labor with pain and fatigue. **2.** A piece of toil; a labor. — **Syn.** Drudgery, exertion, travail. See WORK. — **toil'er,** *n.*

toi'let (toi'lĕt), *n.* Also **toi-lette'** (toi-lĕt'; *F.* twȧ'lĕt'). [F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile* cloth.] **1.** A service or set of articles used in making the toilet. *Obs.* **2.** A dressing table. **3.** Act or process of dressing, including bathing, dressing the hair, etc.; that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress.

toil'ful (toil'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of or involving toil; laborious; toilsome; as, *toilful* care. — **toil'ful-ly,** *adv.*

toil'some (toil'sŭm), *a.* Laborious; wearisome. — **toil'some-ly,** *adv.* — **toil'some-ness,** *n.*

To-kay' (tō-kā'), *n.* [From *Tokay*, Hungary.] **1.** A sweet, whitish or purplish grape. **2.** A sweet topaz-colored wine.

to'ken (tō'k'n), *n.* [AS. *tācen, tācn.*] **1.** Something given or shown as a symbol of authority, right, good faith, etc.; an evidence or witness; as, a *token* of peace. **2.** A signal or sign. *Archaic.* **3.** A memento; souvenir. **4.** A symbol; as, a white flag is a *token* of surrender. **5.** A distinguishing mark; trait. **6.** A piece of metal intended for currency and issued at a face value in excess of its real value; hence, any piece of currency, as a paper note, similarly issued or current. **7.** *Print.* **a** A quantity of paper sufficient for printing 250 impressions. It varies from half a ream (10 quires) to 11 quires. **b** A unit of presswork from one form, usually either 250 or 500 impressions. — **Syn.** See EMBLEM.

to'kened (tō'k'nd), *a.* Marked or indicated by a token.

to-kol'o-gy (tō-kŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of TOCOLOGY.

to'la (tō'lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *tōlā.*] A unit of weight in India, the government standard being equal to 180 grains (11.664 grams), the weight of one rupee.

to'lane (tō'lān), *n.* [From TOLUENE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5 \cdot C; C \cdot C_6H_5$, got by boiling stilbene bromide with alcoholic potash, and otherwise.

tol'booth', *n.* Var. of TOLLBOOTH.

told (tōld), *pret. & p. p.* of TELL.

tole (tōl). Var. of TOLL, to entice.

To-le'do (tō-lē'dō), *n.;* *pl.* TOLEDOS or -DOES (-dōz). A sword or sword blade made at Toledo in Spain, a city noted for the fine temper of its swords.

tol'er-a-ble (tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tolerabilis.*] **1.** Endurable; supportable. **2.** Moderately good or agreeable; passable. **3.** In moderately good health; fairly well. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **tol'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **tol'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

tol'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being tolerant; freedom from bigotry; toleration. **2.** Act of tolerating. **3.** Allowed amount of variation from the standard; specif., *Coinage*, the amount by which coins are legally allowed to vary from the standard of weight or fineness.

tol'er-ant (tŏl'ẽr-ănt), *a.* **1.** Inclined to tolerate; forbearing. **2.** *Med.* Capable of enduring the action of a drug, shock, or the like, esp. without injury. — **-ant-ly,** *adv.*

tol'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *toleratus*, p. p. of *tolerare* to bear, tolerate.] **1.** To bear; endure; specif., *Med.*, to endure or resist, esp. without injury, the action of, as a poison. **2.** To suffer to be or be done without prohibition or hindrance; allow or permit by not preventing; put up with. — **Syn.** See ALLOW.

tol'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tolerating; esp., allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship differing from those of the established church or belief; recognition of, or disposition to recognize, the right of private judgment, chiefly as to religious matters; tolerance.

tol'i-dine (tŏl'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* Any of several isomeric bases, $C_{12}H_6(CH_3)_2(NH_2)_2$, one of which (called specif. *o-tolidine*) is used in making dyestuffs.

toll (tōl), *v. t.* [ME. *tollen* to draw, entice.] **1.** To entice; invite; allure. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.* **2.** To entice (game, esp. wild ducks) to approach by arousing curiosity, as by the antics of a trained dog. **3.** To cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated. **4.** To strike (the hour); also, to ring a toll for; as, to *toll* a departed friend. **5.** To call, summon, or notify by tolling. — *v. i.* To sound, as a bell, with strokes repeated at uniform intervals, as during funerals.

— *n.* The sound of a tolling bell.

toll, *n.* [AS. *toll, tolne.*] **1.** A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, as of passing over a road or bridge. **2.** The right to take toll; also, formerly, in England, the right of a lord to tallage his villeins. **3.** A compensation taken for services, as for conveyance or for grinding grain. — **Syn.** Custom, duty, impost. — *v. i.* To pay toll. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To collect or exact as or by way of toll.

toll'age (-ăj), *n.* Toll; also, payment or exaction of toll.

toll'bar' (tōl'bär'), *n.* A bar, beam, gate, or the like, as at a tollhouse, to stop passengers.

toll'booth' (-bo͝oth'; -bo͝oth'), *n.* A jail; a prison. *Scot.*

toll bridge. A bridge for passing over which toll is charged.

toll'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, tolls. **2.** A dog trained for use in tolling. See 1st TOLL, *v. t.*, 2.

toll'gate' (-gāt'), *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

toll'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house, as at a tollgate or at the end of a toll bridge, where a toll gatherer is stationed.

Tol'tec (tŏl'tĕk), *n.* One of a cultured people who preceded the Aztecs in central Mexico, and were, according to Aztec traditions, largely the authors of Aztec civilization. — **Tol'tec,** *a.* — **Tol'tec-an** (-ăn), *a.*

to-lu' (tō-lo͞o'), *n., or* **tolu balsam.** [From Santiago de *Tolú*, a seaport of Colombia.] A fragrant balsam got from a South American tree (*Toluifera balsamum*). It is a stomachic and expectorant. [toluic acids.]

tol'u-ate (tŏl'ū-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of any of the

tol'u-ene (tŏl'ū-ēn), *n.* [*tolu* + benzene.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5 \cdot CH_3$, of the aromatic series, obtained as a light, mobile, colorless liquid by distilling tolu balsam, coal tar, etc. It is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

to-lu'ic (tō-lo͞o'ĭk; tŏl'ū-ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of four isomeric acids, $C_7H_7CO_2H$, carboxyl derivatives of toluene.

tol'u-ide (tŏl'ū-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds derived from toluene by the substitution of an acid radical for hydrogen in the amino group.

to-lu'i-dine (tō-lo͞o'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* Any of three isomeric amino derivatives of toluene, $CH_3C_6H_4 \cdot NH_2$, analogous to aniline.

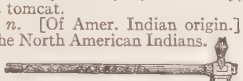
tol'u-yl (tŏl'ū-ĭl), *n.* [*toluic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent acid radical C_7H_7CO.

tol'yl (tŏl'ĭl), *n.* [*toluic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $CH_3 \cdot C_6H_4$, of which toluene is the hydride.

Tom (tŏm), *n.* **1.** Short for *Thomas;* — often used generically like *Jack;* as, *Tom* o'Bedlam; *Tom*, Dick, and Harry. **2.** [*l. c.*] The male of certain animals; specif., a tomcat; —

often used adjectively or in composition; as, *tom* turkey, etc.; specif., a male cat; a tomcat.

tom'a-hawk (tŏm'ȧ-hôk), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] The light war ax used by the North American Indians. — *v. t.* To cut, strike, or kill, with a tomahawk.



Pipe Tomahawk, trade type.

to-man' (tō-măn'), *n.* [Per. *tōmān*, Tatar *tümän*, *tömen*, heap, mass, ten thousand.] **1.** A gold coin of Persia, nominally worth ten krans, but actually worth more (present value about $1.78). **2.** A Persian money of account; ten krans.

to-ma'to (tō-mā'tō; -mä'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp. or Pg. *tomate*, fr. Mex. *tomatl*.] The pulpy, edible fruit of a solanaceous herb (*Lycopersicon lycopersicum*), commonly cultivated; also, the plant.

tomb (tōōm), *n.* [F. *tombe*, L. *tumba*, fr. Gr. *τύμβος*.] A grave, chamber, vault, or monument, for the body of a dead person. — *v. t.* To place in a tomb.

tom'bac (tŏm'băk), *n.* [Pg. *tambaca*, *tambaque*, fr. Malay *tambāga* copper.] An alloy consisting essentially of copper and zinc, used for cheap jewelry, gilding, etc., and in the East for gongs and bells.

tom'boy' (tŏm'boi'), *n.* [*Tom* (for *Thomas*) + *boy*.] **1.** A romping girl; hoyden. **2.** A strumpet. *Obs.*

tomb'stone' (tōōm'stōn'), *n.* A gravestone.

tom'cat' (tŏm'kăt'), *n.* A male cat.

tom'cod' (-kŏd'), *n.* Any of several small fishes (genus *Microgadus*) resembling the common codfish, except in size.

tome (tōm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tomus*, fr. Gr. *τόμος* a piece cut off, part of a book, volume.] A volume forming part of a larger work; also, any book; esp., a ponderous volume.

-tome (-tōm). [Gr. *-τομος*, fr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] Combining form denoting *a part or section*, *a cutting instrument*.

to-men'tose (tō-mĕn'tōs; tō'mĕn-tōs'), *a.* [See TOMENTUM.] Covered with long matted hairs.

to-men'tum (tō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a stuffing of wool, hair, etc.] *Bot.* Pubescence composed of long, densely matted, woolly hairs.

tom'fool' (tŏm'fōōl'), *n.* A great fool; a trifler. *Colloq.*

tom'fool'er-y (tŏm'fōōl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Foolish trifling; nonsense.

Tom'my At'kins (tŏm'ĭ ăt'kĭnz). Any white regular soldier of the British army; the British soldier.

to-mor'row (tō-mŏr'ō), *adv.* [*to*, prep. + *morrow*.] On the morrow. — *n.* The day after the present.

tom'pi-on (tŏm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* Var. of TAMPION.

Tom Thumb. A legendary diminutive personage celebrated in English literature.

tom'tit' (tŏm'tĭt'; tŏm'tĭt'), *n.* **1.** A titmouse. **2.** The wren. *Local Eng.* [countries.

tom'-tom' (tŏm'tŏm'), *n.* A kind of drum used in Oriental

-tomy. [Gr. *-τομία*, fr. *τομή* a cutting, *τέμνειν* to cut.] Combining form used, chiefly in surgical terms, to signify a *cutting, section*; as in cystotomy.

Tom-tom.

‖ **ton** (tŏn), *n.* [F.] Fashion; style; vogue.

ton (tŭn), *n.* [See TUN.] **1.** A large weight, usually divided into twenty hundredweight; specif.: **a** The weight of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois, often called **long ton**, the common ton of Great Britain. **b** The weight of 2,000 pounds, often called **short ton**. It is the common ton of the United States, Canada, South Africa, etc. **c** The weight of 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 lbs.), usually called **metric ton**. Abbr., *t.* **2.** *Naut.* **a** A unit of internal capacity for ships, 100 cubic feet (2.8307 cu. m.). **b** A unit of displacement of vessels, esp. war vessels, approximately equal to the volume of a long ton weight of sea water; 35 cubic feet. **c** A unit of volume for freight, approximately the volume of a ton of the particular commodity; — often called **shipping ton**, reckoned at 40 cu. ft. for merchandise and 42 cu. ft. for timber.

ton'al (tōn'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to tone or tonality.

ton'al (tūn'ăl), *n. Physics. & Mech.* The force which acting on a mass of a ton avoirdupois will impart to it an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second.

to'nal-ite (tō'năl-īt), *n.* Also **-yte.** [It was first described from *Tonale* in Tyrol.] *Petrog.* An igneous granular rock which is a variety of quartz diorite containing biotite mica.

to-nal'i-ty (tō-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tonal quality; as: **a** *Music.* The principle of key in music; general character in tone of a composition. **b** In the graphic arts, the arrangement or interrelation of the tones or tints of a picture; color scheme; tone system.

tone (tōn), *n.* [F. *ton*, L. *tonus* a sound, tone, fr. Gr. *τόνος* a stretching, straining, pitch, accent, meter.] **1.** Sound, or the character of a sound, or a sound considered as of a certain character. **2.** *Music & Acoustics.* **a** A sound of such regularity of vibration as to impress the ear with its individual character, esp. as regards pitch, and to enter into harmonic relations; a musical sound; — opp. to *noise*. A simple tone results from a simple vibration at a fixed rate. Most musical sounds consist of two or more simple tones, **partial tones**, of which the lowest, which determines the pitch, is called the **fundamental tone** or *fundamental*, and the others **overtones**. **b** The larger interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being a **semitone**; a whole step. **3.** Accent, or inflection or modulation of the voice. **4.** *Phon.* **a** Voice; vocal sound. **b** An intonation, or inflection, of the voice which distinguishes the meaning of a word from that which it has when pronounced with a different inflection, as in Chinese. **5.** A kind of artificial strain or modulation of voice in speaking or reading. **6.** *Med.* Healthy state of a body or of an organ or part. **7.** Normal healthy intellectual or mental state; as, his mind has lost its *tone*. **8.** *Physiol.* Tonicity; as, arterial *tone*. **9.** State of mind; temper; mood; as, a philosophical *tone*. **10.** Tenor; character; spirit; as, the *tone* of his remarks. **11.** The general effect of light and shade, together with color in a painting; — commonly implying harmony. **12.** Color quality proper; — called also *hue*. Also, a gradation of color, either a hue, or a tint or shade; as, a gray *tone*.

— *v. t.*; TONED (tōnd); TON'ING (tōn'ĭng). **1.** To utter with a tone, or affected strain or modulation. **2.** To give tone, or a particular tone, to; impart character or a character to. **3.** *Photog.* To bring, as a print, to a required color, usually by treatment with a chemical reagent.

to tone down. **a** To give a lower tone to. **b** *Paint.* To modify, as color or colors, by making less brilliant or more harmonious. **c** To moderate; soften. — **to t. up**, to give a higher tone to; intensify; heighten; strengthen.

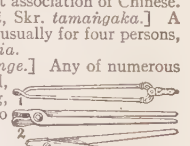
— *v. i.* **1.** To assume a tone, esp. a color quality or tint. **2.** To harmonize in color. — **ton'er** (tōn'ẽr), *n.*

tong (tŏng), *v. t. & i.* To take, gather, hold, or handle with tongs; as, to *tong* oysters; to *tong* logs.

tong (tŏng), *n.* [Chinese *t'ang*, lit., hall.] In China, an association, secret society, or organization of any kind; in the United States, usually, a secret association of Chinese.

ton'ga (tŏn'gȧ), *n.* [Hind. *tāngā*, Skr. *tamaṅgaka*.] A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, usually for four persons, drawn by ponies or bullocks. *India.*

tongs (tŏngz; 62), *n. pl.* [AS. *tange*.] Any of numerous instruments, usually two-legged, for holding or gripping something, as, a hot coal, etc.; — called also *pair of tongs*.



Tongs. 1 Common Fire; 2 Horseshoer's; 3 Pipe.

tongue (tŭng), *n.* [AS. *tunge*.] **1.** An organ or process (often protrusile and freely movable) of the floor of the mouth, present in most vertebrates, and serving, in man, as an organ of speech, as the chief organ of taste, etc. **2.** **a** Power of speech. *Obs. or R.* **b** Utterance; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech or expression. **c** Manner or quality of utterance as to tone or sound; as, a soft *tongue*. **d** Character of utterance in sense or intention; as, he speaks the common *tongue*. **e** A language; as, the English *tongue*; hence, *Archaic*, a people having a distinct language. **3.** The flesh of the tongue of an animal, as the ox or sheep, used as an article of food, esp. after smoking or pickling. **4.** A part suggestive of an animal's tongue, in form, function, or position; as: **a** The flap of leather under the lacing or buckles of a shoe. **b** A bell clapper. **c** The movable pin in a buckle, brooch, etc. **d** A reed in a musical instrument. **e** The movable rail of a railroad switch; also, a similar part in a frog. **f** The pole of a vehicle drawn by two animals. **g** The rib on one edge of a board to fit into a groove. **h** *Mech.* A feather. **i** The index of a balance or scale. **j** A point, or long narrow strip of land, projecting into a body of water. **k** A jet of flame.

— *v. t.*; TONGUED (tŭngd); TONGU'ING (tŭng'ĭng). **1.** To speak; utter. *Archaic.* **2.** To chide; scold. *Now Colloq.* **3.** *Music.* To modify with the tongue, as notes, in playing the flute, etc. **4.** To join by means of a tongue and groove, as boards. **5.** *Mech.* To cut a tongue on; as, to *tongue* a board. — *v. i.* **1.** To talk; prate; — often used with *it*. *Rare or Colloq.* **2.** *Music.* To tongue notes or tones. **3.** To project like a tongue of land. — **tongued** (tŭngd), *a.*

tongue'less, *a.* **1.** Having no tongue. **2.** Speechless; mute.

tongue'-tie', *n.* Impeded motion of the tongue due (esp.) to shortness of the connecting membrane beneath the tongue. — *v. t.* To deprive of speech or of distinct articulation. — **tongue'-tied'** (-tīd'), *a.*

ton'ic (tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** **a** Of or pert. to tones or sounds. **b** *Phon.* Of a speech sound, made with unobstructed voice, or vocal tone, as are the vowels and diphthongs. Cf. SUBTONIC. **2.** Pert. to or increasing tension; hence, increasing strength; as, *tonic* power. **3.** *Med.* Marked by continuous muscular contraction; as, *tonic* convulsions. **4.** Increasing the strength or tone of the system; obviating the effects of

debility; as, a *tonic* medicine. **5.** Of or pert. to tone, or prevailing effect of color and of light and shade, as in a picture. **tonic accent.** **a** Syllabic accent; vocal accent as compared with a written, or graphic, accent. **b** Accent consisting in change of pitch. — **t. spasm.** *Med.* See SPASM, 1. — *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A tonic element or letter. **2.** *Music.* The keynote. **3.** A tonic medicine, application, or the like.

to-nic'i-ty (tō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Property of having tone; state of being tonic; tone. **2.** Invigorated condition; vigor.

tonic sol-fa. *Music.* A system of letter notation based on tonality, or key relationship, and replacing the usual staff symbols by letters and the syllables *do, re, mi,* etc.

to-night' (tə-nīt'), *adv.* **1.** On this present night or the night following this present day. **2.** On the last night past. *Now Dial. Eng.* — *n.* The present or the coming night; the night after the present day.

ton'ite (tŏn'īt), *n.* An explosive consisting of guncotton and barium nitrate, used for blasting.

ton'ka bean (tŏn'kà). [Translation of D. *tonquinboontjes*, lit., Tonkin berries.] The fragrant seed of a leguminous tree (*Coumarouna odorata*) of Guiana. It is used in scenting snuff. Also, the tree itself.

ton'nage (tŭn'ăj), *n.* **1.** The weight of goods carried in a boat or a ship. **2.** *Naut.* Cubical content, burden, or capacity in tons. **3.** A duty on vessels, based on tonnage, or a toll per ton on goods transported on canals. **4.** Amount of shipping of a nation, a port, etc., estimated in tons.

ton'neau' (tŏ'nō'; tŭn-ō'), *n.*; *pl.* -NEAUX (*F.* tŏ'nō'; *E.* tŭn-ōz'). [F.] In an automobile, orig., a body with the entrance at the rear; now, a body with sides closing in the seat or seats and entered by a door, usually at the side.

ton'o-graph (tŏn'ō-grăf; tō'nō-), *n.* [Gr. *τόνος* tone + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* A recording tonometer.

to-nom'e-ter (tō-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *τόνος* tone + *-meter.*] **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for determining the rate of vibrations in tones. **2.** *Physiol.* **a** An apparatus for studying and registering the action of various fluids and drugs on the excised heart of an animal. **b** An instrument for measuring tension, esp. that of the eyeball. — **to-nom'e-try** (-ĕ-trĭ), *n.* — **ton'o-met'ric** (tŏn'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

ton'sil (tŏn'sĭl), *n.* [L. *tonsillæ*, pl.] *Anat.* One of a pair of more or less prominent masses of lymphoid tissue at the back of the mouth. — **ton'sil-lar, ton'sil-ar** (-sĭ-lär), *a.*

ton'sil-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or affected with, tonsillitis.

ton'sil-li'tis (tŏn'sĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *tonsillae* tonsils + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tonsils or of a tonsil.

ton'sil-lot'o-my (tŏn'sĭ-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [L. *tonsillae* + *-tomy.*] Operation of excising the tonsils, wholly or in part.

ton-so'ri-al (tŏn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [L. *tonsorius*, fr. *tonsor* a shearer, barber.] Of or pertaining to a barber or his work; — generally affected or humorous.

ton'sure (tŏn'shŭr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tonsura* a shearing, *tondere, tonsum*, to shear.] **1.** Act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown, of the head, as of a person entering the priesthood; also, state of being shorn. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The shaven corona, or crown, which ecclesiastics wear as a mark of their order and of their rank. — *v. t.*; -SURED (-shŭrd); -SUR-ING (-shūr-ĭng). To shave the head of; confer the tonsure upon. — **ton'sured** (-shŭrd), *a.*

ton'tine (tŏn'tēn; tŏn-tēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It., after its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian.] **1.** An annuity shared among a number, or a loan raised on life annuities, on such conditions that the shares of those first dying go to the last survivor or survivors; also, loosely, those who share the annuity; collectively, the share or right of each individual, or the system on which the annuity is shared. **2.** Any similar arrangement, whereby on the death or default of any member a part or all of the advantages enjoyed by him go to the remaining members or member, or, on the expiration of a given time, the whole goes to those then remaining in the group. **3.** A tontine policy, risk, or the like.

to'nus (tō'nŭs), *n.* [L., a sound, tone. See TONE.] **1.** *Physiol.* Tonicity, or tone. **2.** *Med.* Tonic spasm. See SPASM, 1.

too (tōō), *adv. & conj.* [Same word as *to*, prep.] **1.** Over; more than enough; as, *too* long; *too* much; — used also as a mere intensive; as, I am only *too* glad. **2.** Likewise; also; in addition; — chiefly as conjunction; as, a soldier and a scholar *too*. — **Syn.** See ALSO.

took (tŏŏk), *pret.* of TAKE.

tool (tōōl), *v. i.* To drive or ride in a vehicle. *Cant.* — *v. t.* To drive, as a coach; convey in a vehicle. *Cant.*

tool, *n.* [AS. *tōl.*] **1.** An instrument of manual operation, as a hammer, saw, plane, file, etc., used to facilitate mechanical operations; an implement. **2.** *Law.* Any instrument or apparatus necessary to a person in the efficient prosecution of his trade or calling. **3.** *Mach.* The cutting or shaping part in a machine; also, a machine for shaping metal in any way. **4.** A person used as an instrument by another person; — a word of reproach; as, tyrants have their *tools*. — **Syn.** See IMPLEMENT.

— *v. t.* To shape, form, or finish with a tool; esp., *Bookbinding*, to impress a design upon with a special tool.

toot (tōōt), *v. i.* **1.** To blow a horn or the like, esp. in rapid blasts. **2.** To utter a similar sound. **3.** To give forth a toot or toots, as a horn. — *v. t.* To cause (a horn, whistle, etc.) to sound. — *n.* A sound made by tooting. — **toot'er,** *n.*

tooth (tōōth), *n.*; *pl.* TEETH (tēth). [AS. *tōð.*] **1.** In most vertebrates, one of the hard bony appendages which are borne on the jaws, or in many of the lower vertebrates on other bones in the walls of the mouth or pharynx, and serve for the prehension and mastication of food, as weapons of offense and defense, etc. A typical mammalian tooth is composed chiefly of *dentine*, surrounding a cavity containing a vascular, sensitive pulp, and coated with *enamel* on the crown. **2.** In invertebrates, any of various hard or sharp processes about the mouth or on a jawlike part. **3.** Any projection suggestive of the tooth of an animal; as, the *teeth* of a comb, rake, saw; a *tooth*, or cog, on a wheel to transmit force and motion. **4.** *Bot.* Any small sharp-pointed marginal lobe; specif., one of the processes forming the peristome in a moss. **5.** A sharp, painful, or menacing part or attribute of an object; as, the *teeth* of a gale. **6.** Discriminating taste; also, fondness or taste for a (certain) kind of food; as, a sweet *tooth*.

Permanent Human Teeth of the Right Side. *a a* Incisors; *b* Canines or Eye Teeth; *c c* Bicuspids or Premolars; *d d a* Molars; *e* Crown; *f* Neck; *g* Fang or Root.

in the teeth, in direct opposition; in front; also, to the face. — **tooth and nail,** as if by biting and scratching; with one's utmost power.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with teeth. **2.** To indent; make jagged; as, to *tooth* a saw. [teeth.

tooth'ache', *or* **-ake'** (-āk'), *n.* Pain in a tooth or in the

toothed (tōōtht), *a.* Provided with teeth; dentate.

tooth'less (tōōth'lĕs), *a.* Having no teeth.

tooth'pick' (tōōth'pĭk'), *n.* An instrument to clear the teeth of substances lodged between them.

tooth'shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* Any mollusk (*Dentalium* or allied genus) with a shell shaped like an elephant's tusk.

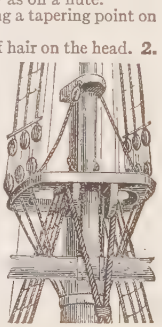
tooth'some (-sŭm), *a.* Pleasing to the taste; palatable. — **tooth'some-ly,** *adv.* — **tooth'some-ness,** *n.*

tooth'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **1.** A European parasitic plant (*Lathræa squamaria*), its rootstock covered with tooth-shaped scales. **2.** Any of a genus (*Dentaria*) of cresses, having a knotted white rootstock. Called also *pepperroot.*

too'tle (tōō't'l), *v. i.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). [Freq. of *toot.*] To toot gently or repeatedly as on a flute.

top (tŏp), *n.* [AS.] A child's toy having a tapering point on which it is made to spin.

top, *n.* [AS.] **1.** A crowning tuft, as of hair on the head. **2.** The crown; head; as, from *top* to toe. **3.** Upper end, edge, or part; summit; cover, as of a carriage; lid, as of a trunk. **4.** The upper part of anything, esp. the part of a plant with edible roots that is above ground. **5.** The part of anything regarded as highest, first, foremost, or the like; as, the *top* of the street. **6.** Highest degree; acme; summit; as, the *top* of my ambition; *Rare*, the highest type, instance, etc. **7.** Highest rank; most honorable position; as, the *top* of one's class. **8.** *Naut.* A platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, serving to spread the topmast rigging and afford a standing place for men. **9.** In *pl.* Top-boots. *Colloq.* **10.** *Golf.* **a** A stroke on the top of the ball. **b** A forward spin given to the ball by hitting it on or near the top.


Top, *Naut.*

— *a.* Of or pert. to the top; highest; chief; foremost; as, *top* prices. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.*; TOPPED (tŏpt) or, *Rare*, TOPT; TOP'PING. **1.** To cover on the top; be at the top of; tip; cap; crown; — chiefly in *p. p.* **2.** To rise to, reach, or go over, the top of; surmount; as, he *topped* the fence. **3.** To excel; surpass; as, his actions *top* his speech. **4.** To perform eminently, or better than before. **5.** To remove the top of; prune. **6.** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) above the center; also, to make (as a stroke) by hitting the ball in this way. — *v. i.* **1.** To rise aloft; be eminent; tower. **2.** To excel; surpass. **3.** *Golf.* To strike a ball above the center.

to'parch (tō'pärk ; tŏp'ärk), *n.* [L. *toparcha*, Gr. τοπάρχης ; τόπος place + ἄρχειν to rule.] A ruler or principal man ; specif., the governor of a toparchy.

to'parch-y (tō'pär-kĭ ; tŏp'är-), *n.* ; *pl.* TOPARCHIES (-kĭz). [L. *toparchia*, Gr. τοπαρχία.] A small or petty state.

to'paz (tō'păz), *n.* [F. *topaze*, L. *topazos*, *topazion*, a kind of gem, Gr. τόπαζος, τοπάζιον.] **1.** A mineral, characteristically yellow, often in transparent prismatic crystals and then classed as a semiprecious stone. Chemically, it is a fluosilicate of aluminium. H., 8 ; sp. gr., 3.4–3.6. **2.** The yellow sapphire, a precious stone of great value ; — called specif. **Oriental topaz**. **3.** A yellow variety of quartz ; citrine ; — called specif. **false topaz**.

top'–boot', *n.* A high boot, often with a light-colored leather band around the upper part. — **top'–boot'ed**, *a.*

top'coat' (tŏp'kōt'), *n.* An outer coat ; overcoat. [ing it in.]

top'–dress', *v. t.* To apply manure to (land), without work-

top'–dress'ing, *n.* Manure applied to the surface of land.

tope (tōp), *n.* [Hind. *tōp*, fr. Skr. *stūpa*.] A building, esp. a tower topped by a cupola, erected for a Buddhist shrine.

tope, *n.* [Tamil *tōppu*.] A grove or clump of trees ; an orchard ; as, a mango *tope*. *India*.

tope, *n.* A species of small shark (*Galeus*, or *Galeorhinus*, *galeus*) of European waters ; also, any of various other small sharks.

tope, *v. i. & t.* ; TOPED (tōpt) ; TOP'ING. [F. *toper* to cover a stake at dice, accept an offer, fr. Sp. *topar*.] To drink hard or often ; drink strong liquors to excess. *Colloq.*

to'pee, to'pi (tō'pē), *n.* [Hind. *ṭōpī*.] A hat or cap ; esp., a pith hat or helmet. *India*.

to'pek (tō'pĕk), *n.* [Eskimo *tupek*.] An Eskimo house made of material other than snow, esp. one having walls of turf, driftwood, rock, or skin, and a roof of skins.

top'er (tōp'ĕr), *n.* Drunkard ; sot.

top'ful', top'full' (tŏp'fo͝ol'), *a.* Brimful. *Now Dial.*

top'gal'lant (tŏp'găl'ănt ; *naut.* tō-găl'ănt), *a. Naut.* **a** Situated next above the topmast ; designating, or pert. to, the spars next above the topmasts. See SAIL, *Illust.* **b** Raised above adjoining parts ; — applied to a rail, bulwark, or deck. — *n.* A topgallant mast or sail.

toph (tŏf), *n.* [L. *tophus*, *tofus*.] Tufa.

top'–ham'per, *n.* Also **top hamper**. *Naut.* **a** The upper rigging, spars, etc., of a ship. **b** Rigging, spars, etc., not needed for the time, and hence in the way.

top hat. A high silk hat, or a hat of similar shape.

top'–heav'y (tŏp'hĕv'ĭ), *a.* Having the top part too heavy for the lower part. — **top'–heav'i-ness** (-hĕv'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

To'phet, To'pheth (tō'fĕt), *n.* [Heb. *tōpheth*.] A word of uncertain meaning and etymology, occurring in the Old Testament (cf. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 10). Some, as Milton, have taken it to mean the valley of Hinnom ; recent opinion holds it to have been a place, in the valley, where human sacrifices by fire, esp. of children to Moloch, were performed.

to'phus (tō'fŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* TOPHI (-fī). [NL., fr. L. *tophus*, *tofus*, tufa.] *Med.* A mineral concretion in the body, esp. at a joint, chiefly in gouty persons.

topi. Var. of TOPEE.

to'pi-a-ry (tō'pĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *topiarius* belonging to ornamental gardening.] *Gardening.* Produced by cutting, trimming, etc., into odd or ornamental shapes ; also, designating such a mode of trimming. *Rare.*

top'ic (tŏp'ĭk), *n.* [F. *topiques*, pl., L. *topica*, pl., title of a work of Aristotle, Gr. τοπικά, fr. τοπικός concerning τόπος, or commonplaces, fr. τόπος a place.] **1.** *Rhet. & Logic.* **a** One of the general forms of argument used in probable reasoning. **b** In *pl.* A treatise on forms of argument ; as, the *Topics* of Aristotle. **2.** The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or composition ; also, the general or main subject ; a theme ; subject. — *a.* = TOPICAL. *Rare.*

top'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a place ; limited ; local or designed for local application ; as, a *topical* remedy. **2.** Of or pert. to a topic or topics ; according to topics ; dealing with topics, esp. current or local topics ; as, a *topical* song. **3.** Resembling a topic, or general maxim ; hence, not demonstrative, but merely probable. — **top'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

top'knot' (tŏp'nŏt'), *n.* **1.** A crest, knot, or tuft of feathers, hair, or wool on the top or forward part of the head. **2.** Hair wound into a knot on top of the head, as by women.

top'loft'y (tŏp'lŏf'tĭ), *a.* Very lofty ; hence : conceited ; pompous. — **top'loft'i-ness** (tŏp'lŏf'tĭ-nĕs), *n. Both Colloq.*

top'mast (-măst), *n. Naut.* The second mast from the deck.

top'most (-mōst), *a.* Highest ; uppermost.

to-pog'ra-pher (tō-pŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.* One skilled in topography ; one who describes a particular place or tract.

top'o-graph'ic (tŏp'ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to topog-
top'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } raphy ; descriptive of a place. — **top'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

to-pog'ra-phy (tō-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [F. *topographie*, Gr. τοπογραφία ; τόπος place + γράφειν to write.] **1.** The description of a particular place ; esp. exact and scientific delineation and description in minute detail of a place or region. **2.** *Geog.* The configuration of a surface, including its relief, the position of its streams, lakes, roads, cities, etc. **3.** Topographic surveying.

top'o-nym (tŏp'ō-nĭm), *n.* [Gr. τόπος place + ὄνυμα, δνυμα, name.] A name of a place ; a name, as in the binomial name of a plant, based on a place name or on the location of the thing named.

to-pon'y-my (tō-pŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). A system of toponyms ; the use of toponyms. — **to-pon'y-mal** (tō-pŏn'ĭ-măl), **top'o-nym'ic** (tŏp'ō-nĭm'ĭk), **top'o-nym'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

top'o-phone (tŏp'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. τόπος place + *-phone*.] A double ear trumpet for estimating the direction from which sounds proceed, esp. for the use of navigators.

top'per (tŏp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, tops. **2.** A top hat. *Slang or Colloq.*

top'ping, *n.* **1.** Act of one who tops ; removal of the top. **2.** That which forms the top. — *a.* **1.** Rising above ; overtopping ; as, *topping* mountains. **2.** Assuming superiority ; proud ; pretentious. **3.** Fine ; gallant. *Colloq.*

top'ple (tŏp'l), *v. i.* ; -PLED (-ld) ; -PLING (-lĭng). [From TOP summit.] **1.** To fall forward ; tumble. **2.** To jut out or overhang, as if about to fall ; beetle. — *v. t.* To push over, causing to fall by its own weight ; overturn.

top'sail' (tŏp'sāl' ; *naut.* -s'l), *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast ; in a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, the sail above, sometimes on, the gaff.

top'soil' (-soil'), *n.* Surface soil, as distinguished from subsoil. — *v. t.* To remove the topsoil from (land).

top'sy–tur'vy (tŏp'sĭ-tûr'vĭ), *adv.* With the top or head downward ; upside down ; hence, in confusion or disordered. — *a.* Being upside down ; hence : confused ; disordered. — *n.* A topsy-turvy condition. — **top'sy-tur'vi-ly** (-sĭ-tûr'vĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-vi-ness**, *n.* — **-vy-dom** (-dŭm), *n.*

toque (tōk), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of round hat or cap worn in the 16th century by men and women. **2.** A woman's small round hat with no projecting brim.

to'quet' (tō'kā'), *n.* [F.] = TOQUE, 1.

to'rah, to'ra (tō'rä), *n.* ; *pl.* -ROTH (-rōth). [Heb. *tōrāh*.] *Jewish Lit.* **a** A law ; precept. **b** Divine instruction ; revelation. **c** [*cap.*] The Pentateuch, or "Law of Moses."

tor'bern-ite (tôr'bĕrn-īt), *n.* [After *Torbern* Bergman, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A mineral of micaceous structure, a hydrous phosphate of uranium and copper, $Cu(UO_2)_2(PO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$. H., 2–2.5 ; sp. gr., 3.4–3.6.

torch (tôrch), *n.* [F. *torche* torch, rag, wisp, fr. L. *torqua*, *torques*, *torquis*, a twisted necklace or collar, wreath.] **1.** A stick of resinous wood, piece of tow soaked with tallow, etc., to be lighted, generally to carry in the hand ; a flambeau. **2.** A kind of lamp attached to a pole, to be carried, as in processions, etc. **3.** *Mech.* Any of various devices for emitting a hot flame, as for vaporizing oil, burning off old paint, melting solder, or the like.

torch'light' (tôrch'lit'), *n.* Light of a torch or of torches.

torch'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Amyris*, esp. *A. balsamifera*) of rutaceous trees ; also, its inflammable resinous wood. **2.** A certain rubiaceous shrub (*Cormigonus mariannensis*) or its resinous wood.

tore (tōr ; 57), *n.* [See TORUS.] **1.** *Arch.* = TORUS. **2.** *Geom.* **a** The surface described by a conic section, esp. a circle, rotating about a straight line in its own plane. **b** The solid of revolution inclosed by such a surface.

tore (tōr ; 57), *pret. & dial. p. p.* of TEAR.

to're-a-dor' (tō'rĕ-ä-dôr' ; tŏr'ĕ-ä-dôr'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *torear* to fight bulls, fr. L. *taurus* a bull.] A bullfighter ; esp., a mounted bullfighter.

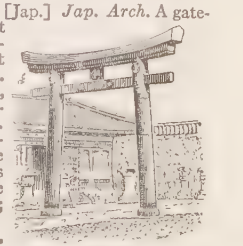
to-reu'tic (tō-rōō'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. τορευτικός, fr. τορεύειν to bore through, work in relief.] *Sculp.* Pert. to or designating work wrought in metal by embossing, chasing, etc., or, less commonly, similar work in other materials. [work.]

to-reu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art of making toreutic

to'ri (tō'rī), *n.*, *L. pl.* of TORUS.

tor'ic (tŏr'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or shaped like, a tore, or segment. **toric lens**, a spectacle lens having for one of its surfaces a segment of an equilateral zone of a tore.

to'ri-i (tō'rĕ-ē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] *Jap. Arch.* A gateway, or gateways, of light skeletonlike post-and-lintel construction, commonly built at the approach to a sacred place.



Torii.

tor'ment (tôr'mĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *tormentum* an instrument of torture, torture, fr. *torquere* to twist.] **1.** Infliction of torture, or the torture inflicted. **2.** That which gives pain, vexation, misery, or the like. **3.** Anguish ; torture ; distress.

tor-ment' (tôr-mĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To put to extreme pain or an-

guish; torture. **2.** To pain; distress; afflict. **3.** To put into great agitation. **4.** To tease; harass. *Colloq.*

Syn. Torment, torture. To torment is to inflict extreme pain or suffering; now, the verb (less often the noun) often implies little more than vexation or harassment; torture always implies the infliction of exquisite pain, bodily or mental. See HARASS.

tor-ment'er. Var. of TORMENTOR.

tor'men-til (tôr'mĕn-tĭl), *n.* [F. *tormentille*, fr. L. *tormentum* pain. It is said to allay pain.] A yellow-flowered rosaceous herb (*Potentilla tormentilla*) the root of which is used in medicine and in tanning and dyeing.

tor-ment'ing, *p. a.* Causing torment; as, a *tormenting* dream. — **tor-ment'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **tor-ment'ing-ness,** *n.*

tor-men'tor (tôr-mĕn'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, torments.

torn (tôrn; 57), *p. p.* of TEAR.

tor-na'do (tôr-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp. *tronada* a thunderstorm, *tronar* to thunder, L. *tonare.*] **1.** A thunderstorm. *Rare.* **2.** *Meteor.* **a** A form of squall off the west coast of Africa. **b** A funnel-shaped cloud, like a waterspout, sand column, or dust whirl, with very violent and destructive eddies and whirls of wind, progressing in a narrow path for many miles.

to'roid (tō'roid), *n.* [*tore* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A surface generated by the rotation of a plane closed curve about an axis lying in its plane. It is a generalized form of the tore.

to'rose (tō'rōs; tō-rōs'), *a.* [L. *torosus* full of muscle, brawny, fleshy. See TORUS.] **1.** Bulging, as with muscles; muscular. **2.** Knobbed; esp., *Bot.*, cylindrical with alternate swellings and contractions. — **-ros'i-ty** (tō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tor-pe'do (tôr-pē'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [L., stiffness, numbness, a torpedo (the fish), fr. *torpere* to be stiff.] **1.** An electric ray (fish); a crampfish or numbfish. **2.** An engine or machine for destroying ships by blowing them up, as (1) a metal case containing explosives and anchored so that it will be exploded on contact by a vessel, or electrically by an operator, or (2) a dirigible, self-propelling, cigar-shaped, submarine vessel carrying an explosive charge, and projected from a vessel against a vessel at a distance. **3.** Any inclosed charge of an explosive; as: **a** *Mil.* A shell or cartridge, buried in earth, to be exploded when trodden on, or fired electrically. **b** *Railroad.* A kind of signal cartridge placed on a rail. **c** A firework in the form of a small ball, or pellet, which explodes when thrown against a hard object. **4.** An automobile with a torpedo body. *Cant.*

— *v. t.* To destroy by, or subject to the action of, a torpedo; attack with a torpedo or torpedoes.

torpedo boat. A vessel designed for discharging torpedoes; specif., a small, very fast vessel having one or more torpedo tubes, and carrying only light guns.

tor-pe'do-boat' de-stroy'er. A larger, swifter, and more powerfully armed type of torpedo boat, originally intended principally for the destruction of torpedo boats.

torpedo body. An automobile body which is built so that the side surfaces are flush. *Cant.*

torpedo tube. *Naval.* A tube, fixed below or near the water line, through which a torpedo is fired.

tor'pid (tôr'pĭd), *a.* [L. *torpidus.*] **1.** In a state of torpor, as a hibernating animal; dormant; numb. **2.** Dull; stupid; sluggish; apathetic. — **Syn.** See INERT. — **tor-pid'i-ty** (tôr-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **tor'pid-ness,** *n.* — **tor'pid-ly,** *adv.*

tor'pid, *n. Oxford Univ., Eng.* **1.** A clinker-built, eight-oared racing boat in which the Lent races are rowed; also, a member of the crew. **2.** In *pl.* The races so rowed.

tor'por (tôr'pŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *torpere* to be torpid.] **1.** Loss of motion or sensibility, or of power of motion, or of feeling; dormancy; numbness; sluggishness of function. **2.** Dullness; inactivity; apathy. — **Syn.** See LETHARGY.

tor'por-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *torpor* torpor + *-fic.*] Producing, or tending to produce, torpor.

tor'quate (tôr'kwāt), *a.* [L. *torquatus* wearing a collar.] Collared; having a torques, or ring, around the neck.

torque (tôrk), *n.* [L. *torques* a twisted neck chain.] **1.** A collar or neck chain, usually twisted. **2.** *Mech.* That which produces or tends to produce rotation or torsion; a couple (of forces). **3.** *Optics.* The twisting or rotatory effect of certain crystals and liquids upon the plane of polarization of light traversing them.

tor'ques (tôr'kwēz), *n.* [L., a necklace.] *Zoöl.* A cervical ring consisting of hair, feathers, or modified integument distinguished from the adjacent surface by color or structure; a collar.

tor're-fac'tion (tŏr'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of torrefying.

tor're-fy (tŏr'ē-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *torrere* to parch + *-fy.*] To subject to heat; roast; parch; scorch; specif.: **a** *Metal.* To roast, as ores. **b** *Pharm.* To dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate.

tor'rent (-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *torrens, -entis*, fr. *torrens* burning, roaring, boiling.] **1.** A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like. **2.** A violent or rapid flow; strong current; flood, as of abuse. — *a.* Rushing in a rapid stream.

tor-ren'tial (tŏ-rĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, a torrent; also, caused by, or resulting from, the action of rapid streams. **2.** Suggestive of a torrent, as rapid impassioned speech; outpouring. — **tor-ren'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Tor'ri-cel'li-an (tŏr'ĭ-sĕl'ĭ-ăn; -chĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Torricelli, an Italian physicist who, in 1643, produced a vacuum (the **Torricellian vacuum**) by the fall of mercury in a glass tube (**Torricellian tube**) hermetically sealed at one end and having the other immersed in mercury.

tor'rid (tŏr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *torridus*, fr. *torrere* to parch, burn.] **1.** Parched; dried with, or exposed to, heat, esp. of the sun; arid and hot; as, the *torrid* zone (see ZONE). **2.** Burning; parching. — **tor-rid'i-ty** (tŏ-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **tor'rid-ness,** *n.*

tor-sade' (tôr-sād'), *n.* [F.] A twisted cord; also, a molded or worked ornament of similar form.

tor'si-bil'i-ty (tôr'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Mech.* Resistance to torsion; hence, tendency, as of a twisted rope, to untwist.

tor'sion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *torsio*, fr. L. *torquere* to twist.] **1.** A turning or twisting; state of being twisted; the twisting or wrenching of a body by a force tending to turn one part about a longitudinal axis while the other is held fast or turned oppositely. **2.** *Mechanics.* That force with which a twisted thread, wire, or rod tends to return to a state of rest. [torsion. — **-al-ly,** *adv.*

tor'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, causing, or resulting from,

torsion balance. An instrument used to measure minute forces, as electrostatic or magnetic attraction and repulsion, by the torsion of a wire or filament.

torsk (tôrsk), *n.* [Dan.] **1.** = CUSK, 1. **2.** The codfish.

tor'so (tôr'sō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -SOS (-sōz), It. -SI (-sē). [It. *torso.*] **1.** The trunk of a human body; hence, the trunk of a statue, esp. of one mutilated of head and limbs. **2.** Hence, fig., something incomplete or fragmentary.

tort (tôrt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *tortum*, fr. L. *tortus* twisted, crooked.] *Law.* Any wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract) for which a civil action will lie.

tor'ti-col'lis (tôr'tĭ-kŏl'ĭs), *n.* [F. *torticolis;* L. *torquere* to twist + *collum* the neck.] *Med.* An affection causing twisting of the neck and an unnatural position of the head.

tor'tile (tôr'tĭl), *a.* [L. *tortilis.*] Twisted; coiled.

‖ **tor-til'la** (tôr-tēl'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A thin flat unleavened cake, as of maize, baked on a heated iron or stone.

tor'tious (tôr'shŭs), *a.* [From TORT.] *Law.* Pert. to, implying, or involving tort. — **tor'tious-ly,** *adv.*

tor'toise (tôr'tŭs; -tĭs), *n.* [ME. *tortuce.*] **1.** A turtle (group *Chelonia*); in prevailing usage, a land or freshwater turtle, or, sometimes, a land turtle only. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* = TESTUDO, **b.**

tortoise shell. The mottled substance of the horny plates covering the shell of certain turtles (esp. *Chelonia imbricata*), used in inlaying and for various ornamental articles.

tor'tri-cid (tôr'trĭ-sĭd), *a.* [From *Tortrix*, the type genus, fr. L. *torquere, tortum*, to twist.] Belonging to a family (*Tortricidæ*) of small moths, usually having a stout body and lightly fringed wings.

tor'tu-os'i-ty (tôr'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being tortuous. **2.** A bend; twist; winding.

tor'tu-ous (tôr'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tortuosus*, fr. *tortus* a twisting, fr. *torquere* to twist.] **1.** Bent in different directions; wreathed; twisted; winding. **2.** *Geom.* Not in one plane; as, a *tortuous* curve in space. **3.** Not straightforward; devious; sometimes, deceitful; as, a *tortuous* policy. — **tor'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **tor'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

tor'ture (tôr'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tortura*, fr. *torquere, tortum*, to twist, rack, torture.] **1.** Act or process of inflicting severe pain, esp. as a punishment, so as to extort confession, or in revenge. **2.** Extreme pain; anguish; agony; torment.

— *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1.** To put to torture; torment; to punish with torture, as on the rack. **2.** To wrest from the proper form or meaning; pervert; distort. — **Syn.** See TORMENT. — **tor'tur-er,** *n.*

to'rus (tō'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TORI (-rī). [L., a swelling, bulge.] **1.** *Arch.* A large molding of convex profile, commonly the lowest molding in the base of a column or pilaster, next above the plinth. **2.** *Anat.* A smooth rounded protuberance, as the **torus palatinus**, on the surface of the hard palate. **3.** *Bot.* In a flower, the part of the axis bearing the floral leaves; the receptacle.

To'ry (tō'rĭ; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Prob. fr. Ir. *toiridhe* a pursuer.] **1.** [*l. c.*] In the 16th and 17th centuries, one of certain Irish outlaws, professedly royalists. *Hist.* **2.** *Eng. Politics.* One who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the crown; a member of the party of conservatism, now called the *Conservative* party, as opposed to the progressive party, formerly called the *Whig*, and now the *Liberal*, party. **3.** *Amer. Hist.* One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored submitting to Great Britain; an adherent of the crown; a loyalist. — *a.* Pert. to the Tories.

To'ry-ism (tō'rĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* Tory principles or practices.

toss (tŏs; 62), *v. t.*; TOSSED (tŏst) or, *Obs. or Poetic*, TOST; TOSS'ING. **1.** To throw with the hand; esp., to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; pitch.

2. To lift or throw up with a sudden, spirited, or violent motion; as, to *toss* the head. **3.** To heave up and down or to tumble about; as, waves *tossed* by the wind. **4.** To agitate; disturb; harass. **5.** To flip or fillip. = TO TOSS UP. — **Syn.** See THROW.

to toss oars, *Naut.*, in a boat rowed by several oarsmen, to raise the oars to a vertical position, each oar held squarely in front of the man holding it, with blades in line fore and aft. — **to t. off. a** To drink at a draft. **b** To dispose of, or to do or make, quickly and easily. — **to t. up**, to toss (a coin or the like) into the air to wager on which side it will fall, or to determine a question by its fall.

— *v. i.* **1.** To toss something; fling; pitch; flip. **2.** To roll and tumble; fling one's self about; as, he *tossed* on his bed. **3.** To be tossed, as a ship by the waves. **4.** To toss up; gamble by tossing a coin. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of tossing; a pitch; fling. **2.** Distance to which a thing is or may be tossed. **3.** A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk. **4.** A toss-up. *Colloq.* — **toss'er,** *n.*

toss'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A toper; drunkard.

toss'-up', *n.* Act of tossing up, as of a coin to determine a chance; hence, an even chance. *Colloq.*

tot (tŏt), *n.* Anything small; often, a little child.

tot, *v. t.*; TOT'TED; -TING. To make up the sum of; total; add; count; — often used with *up. Colloq., Eng.*

to'tal (tō'tăl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *totalis*, fr. L. *totus* all, whole.] **1.** Whole; undivided; entire; as, *total* disbursements; *total* mileage. **2.** Complete; utter; absolute; as, a *total* failure; a *total* eclipse. — **Syn.** See WHOLE.

total abstinence. See ABSTINENCE. — **t. depravity,** *Theol.*, the entire sinfulness, or moral depravity, of man, due to original sin, and in which he remains until regenerated by the Spirit of God. — **t. heat,** *Physics*, the thermal equivalent of the energy required to convert unit mass of a liquid at one temperature, usually the melting point of the substance, into saturated vapor at any other given temperature.

— *n.* The whole; whole sum or amount. — **Syn.** See SUM.

— *v. t.*; -TALED (-tăld) or -TALLED; -TAL-ING or -TAL-LING. To bring to a total; ascertain the sum or total of; add. — *v. i.* To be in its totality; amount to.

to-tal'i-ty (tō-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being total or a total; in an eclipse, the period or state of total obscuration; as, *totality* began at 9.05 o'clock. **2.** The whole sum; the entirety.

to'tal-i-za'tor (tō'tăl-ĭ-zā'tĕr), *n.* [From TOTALIZE.] A machine for registering bets made on horse races.

to'tal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make total; reduce to completeness. — **to'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn); -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

to'tal-ly, *adv.* In a total manner.

tote (tōt), *v. t.*; TOT'ED (tōt'ĕd; 24); TOT'ING (tōt'ĭng). **1.** To carry or bear; transport; specif., to carry or bear on the person. **2.** To transport in a vehicle; haul; as, to *tote* supplies. — *n.* Act of one who totes something. — **tot'er** (tōt'ĕr), *n. All Dial. or Cant, U. S.*

to'tem (tō'tĕm), *n.* [Ojibwa *ototeman* one's kinship.] A natural kind or class, esp. of animals, conceived as having an intimate relationship to a group of human beings, usually a clan; also, a symbol or representation of this. — **to-tem'ic** (tō-tĕm'ĭk), *a.*

Haida House with Totem Pole.

to'tem-ism (tō'tĕm-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in totems and totemic relationships; esp., a system of distinguishing families, clans, etc., in a tribe by the totem.

to'tem-ist, *n.* One of a clan or tribe having a totem.

to'tem-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to totemists or totemism.

totem pole *or* **post.** A pole or pillar, carved and painted with totemic symbols, set up before the houses of certain Indian tribes of the northwest coast of North America.

toth'er (tŭth'ĕr), *a. & pron.* [From ME. *the tother* for *thet other, that other.*] That other. *Obs. or Dial.*

to'ti-pal'mate (tō'tĭ-păl'māt), *a.* [L. *totus* all, whole + E. *palmate.*] Having all four toes united by a web, as pelicans, cormorants, etc. — **to'ti-pal-ma'tion** (-păl-mā'shŭn), *n.*

to-tip'o-tent (tō-tĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *totus* all + E. *potent.*] *Zoöl.* Designating blastomeres capable when isolated of becoming a complete embryo. — **to-tip'o-tence** (-tĕns), *n.*

tot'ter (tŏt'ĕr), *v. i.* [ME. *toteren.*] **1.** To walk with short, unsteady steps; stand unsteadily; falter. **2.** To shake as if about to fall, as a building; waver. — **tot'ter-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

tou-can' (tōō-kăn'; tōō'kăn), *n.* [F., fr. S. Amer. Indian *tŭcâ.*] Any of a family (*Ramphastidæ*) of fruit-eating birds of tropical America, having a very large, but light and thin, beak, the beak and plumage of most species being brilliantly colored.

Ariel Toucan (*Ramphastos ariel*).

touch (tŭch), *v. t.* [F. *toucher*, OF. *touchier, tochier.*] **1.** To perceive by the sense of feeling. **2.** To come in contact with; hit or strike lightly against; esp., to extend the hand, or a cane, or other object, so as to reach or rest on; specif., to lay a hand upon for curing disease. **3.** To be in contact with; *Geom.*, to be tangent to. **4.** To bring into contact (with something); as, to *touch* the hand to the hat. **5.** To come to; reach; attain; as, he failed to *touch* the goal of his desire. **6.** Hence: to compare with; be equal to; — usually used with a negative; as, for good cheer nothing can *touch* an open fire. *Colloq.* **7.** To disturb with the hands; meddle with; as, I have not *touched* the books; also, to attack; hence, to harm or distress. **8.** To test or prove as with a touchstone; try. *Obs.* **9.** To allude to or speak of, esp. lightly or cursorily; as, the talk *touched* a score of topics. **10.** To relate to; concern; affect; as, the quarrel *touches* only us. **11.** To delineate, as with the pencil; also, to touch up or improve. **12.** To strike, or play on, as a musical instrument. **13.** To perform, as a tune; play. *Rare.* **14.** To take, as food; partake of. **15.** To impress; have effect upon; hence, to modify or transform, as by a touch. **16.** To infect or affect slightly by or as by contact; as, fruit *touched* by frost; esp., to make partially insane; — usually in *p. p.* **17.** To move mentally or emotionally; as: **a** To melt; soften; as, her plight *touched* him. **b** To irritate or sting, as with ridicule; as, to *touch* one's pride. **18.** To influence by impulse; impel forcibly. *Archaic.* **19.** To induce to give or lend; borrow from; as, to *touch* one for a loan; hence, to steal from. *Slang.*

to touch up. a To improve, as by touches; as, *to touch up* a drawing. **b** To remind. **c** To incite by or as by touching; as, *to touch up* a horse.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be in contact. **2.** To lay hand or finger on a person for the cure of disease, esp. scrofula. **3.** To make an incidental stop at a point on shore, when on a voyage; — used with *at*, rarely *on*; as, we *touched* at many ports. **4.** To treat anything in discourse, esp. slightly or casually; — used esp. with *on* or *upon.*

— *n.* **1.** Act or fact of touching; state of being touched; contact. **2.** Close relation, as of confidence or understanding; accord; harmony; as, to be in *touch* with the times. **3.** The sense by which pressure or traction exerted on the skin or mucous membrane is perceived. **4. a** Mental or moral appreciation. **b** Power of exciting emotion or the emotions. **5.** Impact, esp. of a small force; a light stroke or tap. **6.** Sensation conveyed through contact; feel. **7.** A stroke, esp. a light one, as with pen or brush; also, the effect so produced; as, a *touch* of color; hence, a detail of effect. **8.** That which resembles, or may be the result of, a light stroke; as: **a** A twinge; a light attack, as of fever. **b** A defect; blemish; as, a *touch* in the brain. **c** A slight manifestation; small quantity; dash; as, a *touch* of raillery. **9.** Feature; trait; quality. **10.** Distinctive manner, method, or skill; execution; as, the *touch* of a master. **11.** *Music.* Characteristic mode of action of an instrument; also, manner of touching the keys of a piano or organ. **12.** A note or strain of music. **13.** A touchstone. **14.** Test by a touchstone; test; proof; tried quality. **15.** *Football.* That part of the field which is beyond the line of flags on either side. **16.** *Change Ringing.* A set of changes less than the total possible on seven bells (5,040).

touch'a-ble (tŭch'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being touched.

touch'back' (-băk'), *n. Football.* Act of touching the ball down by a player behind his own goal line when it received its last impulse from an opponent.

touch'down' (tŭch'doun'), *n. Football.* The act of touching the ball down behind the opponents' goal.

touch'er (tŭch'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, touches.

touch'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* In old-time cannons or firearms, the vent through which fire was communicated to the powder.

touch'i-ly, *adv.* In a touchy manner.

touch'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being touchy.

touch'ing (tŭch'ĭng), *p. a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic. — **Syn.** See AFFECTING. — *prep.* Concerning. — **touch'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **touch'ing-ness,** *n.*

touch'-me-not', *n.* **1.** The balsam; esp., the garden balsam. **2.** Squirting cucumber.

touch'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** *Min.* A black siliceous stone used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal. See STREAK. **2.** Any test or criterion by which to try a thing's qualities.

Touch'stone', *n.* A clever and facetious professional clown in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

touch'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Wood so decayed as to serve for tinder; spunk; punk. **2.** Dried fungi used as tinder.

touch'y (-ĭ), *a.*; TOUCH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [For *techy.*] Peevish; irritable; irascible. — **Syn.** See IRASCIBLE.

touch'y, *a.* [*touch* + *-y.*] *Painting.* Made up by a series of dots or short strokes.

tough (tŭf), *a.* [AS. *tōh.*] **1.** Flexible without brittleness; able to resist great strain. **2.** Able to endure strain or hardship; strong; as, a *tough* physique; a *tough* will. **3.** Not easily separated, because of viscosity; sticky; tenacious; as, *tough* tar. **4.** Stiff; inflexible; stubborn. **5.** Very hard to influence morally or intellectually; hence, *Colloq.*, vicious. **6.** Difficult to endure, overcome, or the like; hard; as, a *tough* job. *Colloq.* — *n.* A vicious person; a rowdy. *Colloq., U. S.* — **tough'ly,** *adv.* — **tough'ness,** *n.*

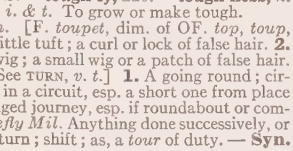
tough'en (tŭf'n), *v. i. & t.* To grow or make tough.

tou-pee' (to͞o-pē'), *n.* [F. *toupet*, dim. of OF. *top, toup*, tuft of hair.] **1.** A little tuft; a curl or lock of false hair. **2.** Top piece of a periwig; a small wig or a patch of false hair.

tour (to͝or), *n.* [F. See TURN, *v. t.*] **1.** A going round; circuit; as : **a** A journey in a circuit, esp. a short one from place to place. **b** A prolonged journey, esp. if roundabout or comprehensive. **2.** *Chiefly Mil.* Anything done successively, or by regular order; a turn; shift; as, a *tour* of duty. — **Syn.** See JOURNEY.

— *v. i.* To make a tour. — *v. t.* To make a tour of or through.

tou'ra'co' (to͞o'rä'kō'), *n.*; *pl.* TOURACOS (-kōz'). [F., imitative of the bird's cry.] Any of a family (*Musophagidæ*) of African birds, somewhat allied to the cuckoos.



White-crested Touraco (*Turacus corythaix*).

touring car. An automobile designed for touring; specif., a roomy car of the tonneau type for five or more passengers.

tour'ist (to͝or'ĭst), *n.* One who makes a tour; esp., one who travels from place to place for pleasure or culture.

tour'ma-line (to͝or'mȧ-lĭn), *n.* [F.] A mineral, commonly black (schorl), also blue, red, green, brown, and (rarely) colorless or white. H., 7–7.5; sp. gr., 2.98–3.20. When transparent, it is used as a gem.

tour'na-ment (to͝or'nȧ-mĕnt; tûr'-), *n.* [OF. *torneiement*, fr. *torneier.* See TOURNEY.] **1.** A contest or knightly sport (esp. of the 12th–14th centuries) in which mounted armored combatants, armed usually with blunted lances or swords, engaged in a contest for a prize bestowed by the "queen of beauty," or lady of the tournament. **2.** The whole series of knightly sports, justs, and tilts occurring at a particular time and place. **3.** A sport or contest in which mounted men tilt with sword or lance at suspended rings. **4.** A meeting for contests in athletic or special sports; as, a military *tournament.* **5.** Any trial of skill in which several or many contend in a series of contests; as, a chess *tournament.* **6.** Encounter; battle; shock of battle. *Rare.*

tour'ney (to͝or'nĭ; tûr'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TOURNEYS (-nĭz). [OF. *tornei, tornoi,* fr. *torneier, tornoier,* to tilt, tourney.] A tournament. — *v. i.* To perform in a tournament; tilt; just.

tour'ni-quet (to͝or'nĭ-kĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *tourner* to turn.] *Surg.* A device for arresting bleeding, — orig., a bandage twisted tight, as with a stick; now, any of various instruments, as a pad pressed down by a screw, or an elastic rubber bandage, for similar purposes.

touse (touz), *v. t.* To tousle. *Now Rare.*

tou'sle (tou'z'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *touse.*] To pull about or handle roughly or indelicately; to put into disorder; tumble; dishevel. *Colloq. or Dial.*

tout (tout; to͝ot), *v. i.* [ME. *toten* to peep, look, AS. *tōtian* project.] **1.** To look narrowly; spy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** *Horse Racing.* **a** To spy upon race horses at their trials, or to get by stealth or other improper means the secrets of the stable, for betting purposes. *Cant, Eng.* **b** To act as a tout; give a tip on a race horse. *Cant, U. S.* **3.** To canvass for customers; solicit employment, patronage, or the like. *Colloq.* — *v. t. Horse Racing.* **a** To spy upon, as a racing stable or horse. *Cant, Eng.* **b** To give a tip on (a race horse) to a better in expectation of sharing in the winnings. *Cant, U. S.* — *n.* One who touts.

tout' en'sem'ble (to͝o'-tän'sän'bl'). [F.] All together; hence, in art, etc., the general effect of a work as a whole.

tout'er (tout'ĕr; to͝ot'ĕr), *n.* *Colloq.* **a** A tout; a runner. **b** In politics, one who obtrusively seeks votes either for himself or another.

touze (touz), **tou'zle** (tou'z'l). Vars. of TOUSE, TOUSLE.

tow (tō), *n.* [AS. *tow* (in comp.) a spinning, a weaving.] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp separated by the hatchel or swingle.

tow, *v. t.* [AS. *togian* to pull, drag.] To draw or pull along after, esp. through the water by a rope. — *n.* **1.** A towing; state of being towed; — used chiefly in **to take in tow,** to tow, and **to take a tow,** to avail one's self of towing. **2.** That which is towed, as a barge.

tow'age (tō'ăj), *n.* Act of towing; price paid for towing.

to'ward (tō'ẽrd; tōrd; 57), *prep.* [AS. *tōweard, tōweardes.*] **1.** In the direction of; — referring to direction in space, the end or object of motion, action, tendency, etc.; as, galloping *toward* town; drifting *toward* atheism. **2.** Hence : approaching to; close upon; as, *toward* four o'clock. **3.** By way of contribution to; in part for; as, he contributed five dollars *toward* expenses.

☞ *Toward* formerly was often divided, and had its object placed between its elements, as in *to usward,* etc.

— *a.* **1.** Approaching in time; at hand. *Now Rare.* **2.** Ready; apt; docile; tractable; compliant; as, a *toward* youth. *Archaic.*

to'ward-ly, *a.* **1.** Advanced in development; forward. *Rare or Dial.* **2.** Promising; favorable; also, tractable; docile; kindly. — **to'ward-li-ness,** *n.*

to'wards (tō'ẽrdz; tōrdz; 57), *prep.* = TOWARD. [tug.]

tow'boat' (tō'bōt'), *n.* A vessel for towing other vessels; **tow'el** (tou'ĕl), *n.* [F. *touaille,* LL. *toacula.*] A cloth for wiping, esp. one for drying anything wet.

tow'el-ing, -el-ling, *n.* Cloth for towels, esp. in the piece.

tow'er (tou'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *tour, tor, tur,* fr. L. *turris.*] **1.** A structure typically higher than its diameter, or relatively high by position, either isolated or appended to a larger structure. **2.** A citadel; fortress; defense.

Anglo-Saxon Tower.

— *v. i.* To rise and overtop other objects; be lofty; soar.

tow'ered (tou'ẽrd), *a.* Having towers; as, *towered* cities.

tow'er-ing (-ẽr-ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Lofty. **2.** Extreme; violent; increasing in degree or intensity; as, a *towering* rage.

tow'er-y (tou'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Lofty; towering. **2.** Having a tower or towers. *Rare.*

tow'head' (tō'hĕd'), *n.* A person having soft whitish hair.

tow'hee (tou'hē; tō'hē), *n.* Also **towhee bunting.** Any of certain American birds (genera *Pipilo* and *Oreospiza*) of the sparrow family, as the chewink.

tow'line' (tō'līn'), *n.* A line used to tow vessels.

town (toun), *n.* [AS. *tūn* inclosure, fence, manor, village, town.] **1.** An inclosure, as around a dwelling; a farm or farmstead, or the yard or inclosure of a farm. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Any collection of houses and buildings constituting a distinct place with a name; esp. : **a** A large one having a regular market and not being a city or episcopal see. *Eng.* **b** A place not incorporated as a city; loosely, any large closely populated place; — often, usually with *the,* contrasted with the country or with rural communities. **3.** Specif., *U. S.* : **a** In New England, a municipal corporation of a less complex character than a city. **b** In other States, a unit of rural administration more or less like the New England town. **4.** The body of inhabitants of a town; townspeople; more narrowly, the citizens or qualified voters of a town.

town clerk. An officer who keeps the records of a town.

town crier. The public crier of a town.

town hall. A public hall or building belonging to a town, used for public offices, for meetings of the town council, etc.

town'house' (toun'hous'), *n.* A town hall.

towns'folk' (tounz'fōk'), *n. pl.* Townspeople.

town'ship (toun'shĭp), *n.* **1.** In England, an ancient unit of administration identical in area with the parish. **2.** In the United States, a primary unit of local government of varying character in different localities. In New England, where it is called *town,* it exists in its primitive form except as modified and partly subordinated by the later formed unit, the county. In New York, the township is nearest to the New England town in order of development; in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, the county is the more important unit of local government. Abbr., *tp.* **3.** In surveys of United States public lands, a division of territory six miles square, containing 36 sections. **4.** In Canada, one of the subdivisions of a county.

towns'man (tounz'măn), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a town. **2.** One of the same town as another; fellow citizen. **3.** In New England, a selectman. [folk.]

towns'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* The people of a town; townsfolk.

tow'path' (tō'păth'), *n.* A path traveled by men or animals in towing boats; — called also *towing path.*

tow'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* A rope used in towing vessels.

tow'y (tō'ĭ), *a.* Composed of or like tow.

tox-æ'mi-a, tox-e'mi-a (tŏk-sē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τοξικόν poison + -αιμία.] *Med.* A form of blood poisoning. — **tox-æ'mic, tox-e'mic** (tŏk-sē'mĭk; -sēm'ĭk), *a.*

tox'ic (tŏk'sĭk), *a.* [L. *toxicum* poison, orig., an arrow poison, Gr. τοξικόν, fr. τόξον bow, arrow.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, poison.

tox'i-cant (tŏk'sĭ-kănt), *a.* Poisonous; producing a toxic effect. — *n.* A poisonous agent or drug; an intoxicant. [ing.]

tox'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *toxicum* a poison.] Poisoning.

tox-ic'i-ty (tŏk-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or degree of being toxic, or poisonous; poisonousness.

tox'i-co-gen'ic (tŏk'sĭ-kō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τοξικόν poison + -genic.] *Physiol. & Med.* Producing toxic products.

tox'i-col'o-gy (tŏk'sĭ-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τοξικόν poison + -logy.] The science treating of poisons, their antidotes, etc. — **tox'i-co-log'i-cal** (-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-col'o-gist,** *n.*

tox'i-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τοξικόν poison + -osis.] *Med.* A morbid condition caused by the action of a poison.

tox'in (tŏk'sĭn) } *n. Chem.* a Any of a class of toxic sub-
tox'ine (-sĭn; -sēn) } stances formed as secretion products of vegetable and animal organisms. **b** [Preferably spelt *toxine.*] Any poisonous ptomaine.

tox'i-pho'bi-a (-sĭ-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τοξικόν poison + -phobia.] Morbid fear of poisons or of being poisoned.

toy (toi), *n.* [D. *tuig* tools, trash, spelt*tuig* playthings, toys.] **1.** An ornament; gewgaw; trinket. *Rare.* **2.** Something designed or used for play or diversion; plaything, esp. for a child. **3. a** Something diminutive like a plaything. **b** Something of little value or importance; a trifle. **4.** Pastime; play; dalliance; wantonness. *Obs.* **5.** A headdress that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes. *Scot.*

— *v. i.* To trifle; play; dally amorously. — **toy'er,** *n.*

toy dog. Any very small dog kept as a pet; esp., any of several breeds of very small size.

to'yon (tō'yŭn), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *tollon, toyon.*] An ornamental evergreen malaceous shrub (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) of the North American Pacific coast, having white flowers succeeded by bright red berries.

toy spaniel. See SPANIEL. [zontal beams.]

tra'be-at'ed (trā'bē-āt'ĕd), *a. Arch.* Constructed of hori-

tra'be-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trabs, trabis,* beam, timber.] *Arch.* Trabeated construction; an entablature.

tra-bec'u-la (trȧ-bĕk'ŭ-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a little beam, dim. of *trabs* a beam.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small rod, bundle of fibers, or septal membrane, in the framework of an organ or part. **2.** *Bot.* A row of cells bridging an intercellular space or, in mosses, extending across the cavity of a sporangium. — **tra-bec'u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

trace (trās), *n.* [ME. *trays,* pl., OF. *traiz, trais,* pl. of *trait.* See TRAIT.] **1.** One of two straps, chains, etc., of a harness, for attaching a horse to a vehicle or thing to be drawn; a tug. **2.** *Mech.* A connecting bar or rod, pivoted at each end to another piece, for transmitting motion.

trace, *v. t.;* TRACED (trāst); TRAC'ING (trās'ĭng). [OF. *tracier,* fr. L. *trahere, tractum,* to draw.] **1.** To draw; specif.: **a** To mark out; draw, as a map; delineate; sketch; design. **b** To form, as letters; write carefully. **c** To copy; imitate; esp., to copy, as a drawing, by marking lines on a transparent sheet superimposed. **2.** To make marks, letters, tracery, or the like, on. **3.** To follow; specif.: **a** To follow, as a track; also, to pursue the trail or course of; track. **b** To follow the course or position of, as by means of remains; as, to *trace* the walls of a ruined city. **c** To follow in detail the development or progress of; make out; as, to *trace* one's genealogy. **4.** To pass through, as an intricate way; traverse. — *v. i.* To go; follow a track, trail, etc.

— *n.* **1.** A mark left by a thing passing; footprint; track; trail; remains; token; vestige. **2.** A very small amount; a barely discernible quantity, quality, or characteristic. **3.** *Chem.* A small quantity of a constituent, esp. when not quantitatively determined, owing to minuteness; — often abbreviated *tr.* — **trace'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **trace'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **trace'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **trace'a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Mark, vestige, sign, hint, shade, thought. — **Trace, vestige,** frequently interchangeable, agree in the idea of a mark or sign, often of something no longer existing. But **vestige** frequently suggests some slight remnant of the thing itself; **trace,** the more general word, denotes any faint indication; as, of this ancient custom no *vestige* remained; they left no *traces* of their journey behind.

trac'er (trās'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, traces; specif., any of various instruments or devices used for tracing. **2. a** A person engaged (esp. in the express or railway service) in tracing, or searching out, missing articles. **b** An inquiry sent out (esp. in transportation service) for a missing article.

trac'er-y (trās'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Arch.* Ornamental work with ramified lines, as in the head of a Gothic window or in some styles of vaulting. **2.** A tracing of lines; a system of lines made by or as by tracing, esp. when interweaving or branching in ornamental or graceful figures.

A Simple Form of Plate Tracery.

tra'che-a (trā'kē-ȧ; trȧ-kē'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -CHEÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *trachia,* Gr. τραχεῖα (sc. ἀρτηρία windpipe), fr. τραχύς rough.] *Anat.* **1.** In vertebrates, the main tube by which air passes to and from the lungs; windpipe. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the air-conveying tubules forming the respiratory system of most insects, myriapods, many arachnids, etc. **3.** *Bot.* One of the cells of tracheal tissue, forming a continuous duct or vessel.

tra'che-al (trā'kē-ăl), *a.* **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the trachea or tracheæ; like a trachea. **2.** *Bot.* Characterized by or having tracheæ and tracheids.

tracheal tissue, *Bot.,* vascular tissue composed of lignified cells which have lost their protoplasmic contents, and are placed end to end, the connecting walls being more or less absorbed so that they form continuous ducts or vessels.

tra'che-id (-ĭd), *n. Bot.* One of the cells of tracheal tissue in which the end walls are not absorbed. Tracheids are strongly lignified, and are characteristic of the wood of coniferous trees.

tra'che-os'co-py (trā'kē-ŏs'kŏ-pĭ; trā-kē'ŏ-skŏ'pĭ), *n.* [See TRACHEA; -SCOPY.] *Med.* Examination of the interior of the trachea by means of a mirror. — **tra'che-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **tra'che-os'co-pist** (trā'kē-ŏs'kŏ-pĭst), *n.*

tra'che-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [See TRACHEA; -TOMY.] *Surg.* A cutting into the trachea.

tra-cho'ma (trȧ-kō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τράχωμα roughness, fr. τραχύς rough.] *Med.* Granular conjunctivitis, due to a specific micrococcus. — **tra-chom'a-tous** (-kŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -kō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

tra'chyte (trā'kīt; trăk'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. τραχύς rough, rugged.] A volcanic rock, usually light in color, consisting mainly of alkali feldspar; — so called from the roughness of the fractured surface. — **tra-chyt'ic** (trȧ-kĭt'ĭk), *a.*

trac'ing (trās'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, traces. **2.** That which is traced, or marked out.

track (trăk), *n.* [OF. *trac* track of horses, trace of animals.] **1.** An impression left by the foot; a trace; vestige. **2.** A mark left by something that has passed; as, a wheel *track.* **3. a** A road; path; course. **b** A course laid out for racing, exercise, etc.; as, a cinder *track.* **c** A metal way for wheeled vehicles; specif., one or more pairs of parallel lines of rails with the fastenings, ties, etc., for a railroad or railway.

— *v. t.* **1.** To follow the tracks or traces of; trace; trail; as, to *track* a deer. **2.** To ascertain and follow up through vestiges, or remains; search out. **3.** To traverse; as, to *track* a desert. **4.** To make tracks upon, as with muddy shoes; as, to *track* a floor; also, to make tracks with; as, to *track* mud. — *v. i.* **1.** To span in width between a pair of wheels or runners; as, this car *tracks* 36 inches. **2. a** To have the wheels or runners correspond to the tracks of other wheels or runners. **b** To follow or fit a track. — **track'er,** *n.*

track'age (-ăj), *n. Railroads.* **a** Lines of track collectively. **b** A right to use the tracks of another road.

track'less, *a.* Having no track; untrodden.

track'man (trăk'măn), *n. Railroads.* One employed on work on the track; specif., a trackwalker.

track'walk'er (trăk'wôk'ẽr), *n. Railroads.* A person employed to walk over and inspect a section of tracks.

tract (trăkt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *tractate.*] A treatise or written discourse, generally short, esp. on practical religion.

tract, *n.* [L. *tractus* a drawing, track, tract of land, fr. *trahere, tractum,* to draw.] **1.** Duration; lapse (of time); extent. **2.** An expanse; an area; a region, or stretch not definitely bounded. **3.** *Anat.* A system of parts or organs serving some special purpose; as, the digestive *tract.* **4.** [LL. *tractus.*] *R. C. Ch.* An anthem consisting of verses of Scripture, sung at Mass instead of the Alleluia from Septuagesima till Easter Eve; — so called because sung *tractim,* or without a break.

trac'ta-bil'i-ty (trăk'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tractabilitas.*] Quality or state of being tractable or docile.

trac'ta-ble (trăk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tractabilis,* fr. *tractare* to draw violently, handle, *v. intens.* fr. *trahere* to draw.] Capable of being easily handled; as: **a** Readily wrought, as gold. **b** Capable of being easily led or managed; docile. — **trac'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **trac'ta-bly,** *adv.*

Trac-ta'ri-an (-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* A promoter or supporter of Tractarianism; esp., one of the writers of the "Tracts for the Times." — *a.* Of or pert. to the Tractarians.

Trac-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A system of

religious principles set forth in a series of pamphlets issued (1833–41) at Oxford and called "Tracts for the Times." Their publication was a part of a great reactionary movement (the *Oxford movement*) emphasizing the doctrine that the Church of England is a part of the visible Holy Catholic Church, asserting the efficacy of the sacraments of the church, and in general supporting the principles now held by the High Church party.

trac'tate (trăk'tāt), *n.* [L. *tractatus.*] A treatise; tract.

trac'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [See TRACTION.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. — **trac-til'i-ty** (trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *trahere, tractum,* to draw.] **1.** Act of drawing; state of being drawn. **2.** Act or process of drawing a body along a surface; as, steam *traction.* **3.** The adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves, as of a wheel on a rail, etc. — **trac'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

traction engine. A locomotive for drawing vehicles on highways or in the fields; a tractor.

trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving to draw; pulling; attracting.

trac'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [NL.] **1.** That which draws, or is used to draw; specif.: **a** A traction engine. **b** An automobile for drawing or hauling something, as a vehicle, plow, harrow, etc. **2.** An aëroplane having one or more tractor screws.

tractor screw *or* **propeller.** *Aviation.* A propeller screw that is placed in front of the planes of an aëroplane instead of behind them, so that it exerts a pull instead of a push. Hence: **tractor monoplane, tractor biplane,** etc.

trade (trād), *n.* **1. a** A footstep; track. *Obs.* **b** A course; way; — now used only in *trade wind.* **2.** Custom; habit. *Obs.* **3.** Affair; dealing. *Obs.* **4.** Any occupation or employment pursued as a calling; business; as, the carrying *trade.* **5. a** The business which a person has learned, and which he engages in, for livelihood or profit; occupation; esp., mechanical employment as disting. from the liberal arts, the learned professions, and agriculture. **b** Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter or sale; commerce; traffic. **6.** Those engaged in the same line of business; thus, booksellers and publishers are collectively designated as *the trade.* **7. a** A bargain; a purchase and sale. **b** An exchange; a swap. *U. S.* **8.** In *pl.* The trade winds.

Syn. Trade, craft, business, profession. Trade applies to any of the mechanical employments or handicrafts, except those connected with agriculture; **craft** is often interchangeable with *trade,* but denotes esp. a trade requiring skilled workmanship; as, a carpenter, bricklayer, blacksmith (not farmer, gardener), by *trade;* he who aims to be a good weaver and a good tailor is likely to be but a poor workman at either *craft.* **Business** applies esp. to occupations of a mercantile or commercial nature; **profession** designates the more learned callings. See COMMERCE.

— *v. i. & t.;* TRAD'ED (trād'ĕd; 24); TRAD'ING. **1.** To barter; buy and sell; traffic as a business. **2.** To participate in a sale or exchange. **3.** To have dealings; be concerned or associated; — commonly with *with.* — **Syn.** See SELL.

to trade on, to take an advantage by means of; as, *to trade on* another's friendship, fears, etc.

trade dollar. See DOLLAR, 4.

trade'-mark', *n.* A peculiar distinguishing mark, device, or symbol used by a manufacturer or merchant on his goods.

trade name. **1.** The name by which an article is called among traders, etc. **2.** An arbitrary distinctive name given to an article in commerce. **3.** The business name of a concern or firm.

trad'er (trād'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One engaged in trade; a merchant. **2.** A trading vessel.

trad'es-can'ti-a (trād'ĕs-kăn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Tradescant* (1608–62), traveler and gardener.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Tradescantia*) of American herbs, the spiderworts, having mostly narrow elongated leaves and large white, pink, or violet ephemeral flowers.

trade school. A school devoted to drill in the theory and practice of a trade or trades.

trades'folk' (trādz'fōk'), *n. pl.* Tradespeople.

trades'man (-măn), *n.* One who trades; a shopkeeper.

trades'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* People engaged in trade.

trades'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman engaged in trade.

trade'-un'ion (trād'ūn'yŭn; trād'ūn'yŭn), **trades'-un'ion** (trādz'-; trādz'-), *n.; pl.* TRADE- OR TRADES-UNIONS. **1.** A voluntary association of working people organized to further or maintain their rights and interests. **2.** A voluntary combination for mutual aid of any persons engaged in trade, as of employers, or of employers and workmen. — **trade'-, trades'-un'ion-ism,** *n.* — **-un'ion-ist,** *n.*

trade wind. A wind blowing continually in one course, or *trade,* toward the equator from an easterly direction. The general direction of the trade winds is thus from N. E. to S. W. on the north side of the equator, and from S. E. to N. W. on the south side of the equator.

trad'ing (trād'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Engaged in trade or commerce. **2.** Moving in a course or current. *Obs.* **3.** Venal; corrupt.

trading stamp, a printed stamp, with a certain value, generally in exchange for articles from the issuers of the stamps, given as a premium by a dealer to a customer.

tra-di'tion (trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *traditio,* fr. *tradere* to give up, transmit.] **1.** Delivery. *Rare.* **2.** Oral delivery or transmission of information, opinions, practices, customs, etc., esp. from ancestors to posterity, without written memorials; also, that which is so transmitted. **3.** *Theol.* **a** An unwritten code of law given by God to Moses on Sinai. **b** That body of doctrine and discipline, or any article thereof, supposed to have been put forth by Christ or His apostles, and not committed to writing. **4.** A custom which has prevailed, as from generation to generation.

tra-di'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to tradition; consisting of, or derived from, tradition. — **tra-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Traditional, legendary. That is **traditional** which has been handed down, esp. by word of mouth; that which is **legendary** is commonly unauthentic, and the word is often equivalent to "apocryphal," "fabulous"; as, *traditional* laws; a *legendary* story, hero.

tra-di'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to tradition as authority; esp. [*Often cap.*], the doctrine that Christian faith is to be based upon traditional interpretations of the Bible. — **tra-di'tion-al-ist,** *n. & a.* — **-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

tra-di'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Traditional.

trad'i-tive (trăd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *tradere, traditum,* to transmit, give up.] Of or pertaining to tradition; traditional.

tra-duce' (trȧ-dūs'), *v. t.;* -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'-ĭng). [L. *traducere, -ductum,* to lead across, transfer, derive, disgrace.] To expose wrongfully to contempt or shame; calumniate; vilify; defame. — **Syn.** To slander, disparage, decry. See ASPERSE. — **tra-duc'er** (-dūs'ĕr), *n.*

tra-du'cian-ism (trȧ-dū'shăn-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The doctrine that human souls are propagated by generation, along with human bodies; — opposed to *creationism.*

traf'fic (trăf'ĭk), *n.* [F. *trafic.*] **1.** Interchange of commodities by barter or by sale; commerce; trade. **2.** The business done on a railway, steamboat line, etc., as measured by the number of passengers or the amount of freight carried; collectively, the subjects of transportation on a route, as persons or goods. **3.** Dealings; intercourse. *Chiefly Archaic or Scot.* — **Syn.** See COMMERCE.

— *v. i.;* -FICKED (-ĭkt); -FICK-ING (-ĭ-kĭng). **1.** To buy or sell goods; barter; trade. **2.** To engage in any dealing; deal, often meanly or mercenarily; bargain. — **traf'fick-er,** *n.*

trag'a-canth (trăg'ȧ-kănth), *n.* [L. *tragacanthum* (the gum), *tragacantha* (the plant), fr. Gr. τραγάκανθα; τράγος a he-goat + ἄκανθα a thorn.] **1.** A kind of gum got from various Asiatic or European shrubs or trees (genus *Astragalus,* esp. *A. gummifer*). It is used as a substitute for gum arabic. **2.** Any shrub or tree yielding this gum.

tra-ge'di-an (trȧ-jē'dĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** A writer of tragedy. **2.** An actor or player of tragedy.

‖ **tra'gé'dienne'** (trȧ'zhā'dyĕn'; *E.* trȧ-jē'dĭ-ĕn', trȧ-jē'dĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [F.] An actress who plays tragedy.

trag'e-dy (trăj'ĕ-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [OF. *tragedie,* L. *tragoedia,* fr. Gr. τραγῳδία.] **1.** A dramatic composition depicting a serious story, in which, typically, the leading character is, by some passion or limitation, brought to a catastrophe; also, generically, drama of this type, or the composing or acting of it. **2.** Quality or character such as that of the events portrayed in tragedies; that quality of life or art which gives nobility or sublimity to catastrophe and excites in the beholder combined feelings of pity and awe. **3.** Any literary composition, as a novel or narrative poem, having a tragic theme. **4.** The theory or art of composing or of acting tragedies. **5.** A fatal and mournful event; any tragic event or series of events.

trag'ic (trăj'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or of the nature or
trag'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } character of, tragedy. **2.** Characterized by, or involving or expressing, death or calamity or the suffering implied in tragedy; terrible; calamitous. — **trag'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **trag'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

trag'i-com'e-dy (-ĭ-kŏm'ĕ-dĭ), *n.* A drama or composition partaking of both tragedy and comedy and not having a fatal issue. — **trag'i-com'ic** (trăj'ĭ-kŏm'ĭk), **-com'i-cal,** *a.*

trag'o-pan (trăg'ō-păn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tragopan* a fabulous Ethiopian bird, Gr. τραγόπαν, lit., goat-Pan.] Any of several brilliantly colored Asiatic pheasants (genus *Tragopan*) having the back and breast usually covered with white or buff ocelli.

Crimson Tragopan (*Tragopan satyrus*).

tra'gus (trā'gŭs), *n.; pl.* -GI (-jī). [NL., fr. Gr. τράγος a part of the inner ear.] *Anat.* A part of the ear. See EAR, *Illust.*

trail (trāl), *v. t.* [OF. *traillier* to tow (a boat), also to trail a deer.] **1.** To draw or drag, as on the ground; esp., to drag loosely, as the train of a dress. **2.** *Mil.* To carry, as a firearm, with the breech near the ground and the upper part in-

clined forward, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle. **3.** *Naut.* To allow (an oar) to trail in the water alongside of the boat. **4.** To tread down in a line or path, as grass. **5.** To hunt by the track, or trail; track; as, to *trail* a bear. — *v. i.* **1.** To hang down or to be drawn along, as the train of a dress. **2.** To form a trail or wake behind; follow after; follow on as in a trail or line, as, smoke *trailed* from the funnel. **3.** To grow to a considerable length, esp. when slender and creeping, as a plant. **4.** To follow a trail. **5.** To move along leisurely; to walk idly or as if weary. — *n.* **1.** Something drawn or dragged behind; as: **a** The train of a dress. **b** *Mil.* That part of the stock of a gun carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered. See FIELDPIECE, *Illust.* **2. a** A track or scent left by man or beast. **b** A footpath or track worn through a wilderness; as, an Indian *trail*.

trail'er (trāl'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, trails; as: **a** A trailing vine, plant, or branch. **b** A car on a street railway pulled by another car; also, a light two-wheeled car or other vehicle pulled by a bicycle, motor cycle, motor tractor, etc.

trail handspike. *Ordnance.* A long, stout handspike, used in moving the trail of a gun carriage.

trail'ing arbutus. See ARBUTUS.

trail rope. *Aëronautics.* = GUIDE ROPE.

trail spade. *Ordnance.* A metal spur, prong, or plate, on the under side of a trail, that is driven into the ground by the recoil and acts as a brake. See FIELDPIECE, *Illust.*

train (trān), *v. t.* [OF. *trahiner, traïner*, LL. *trahinare, trainare.*] **1.** To trail; drag. **2.** To entice; allure. *Rare.* **3.** To form by instruction, practice, or guidance; as: **a** To bring up; educate; rear; — often used with *up*. **b** To discipline; instruct; drill; as, to *train* soldiers. **c** To tame and teach, as animals. **d** To prepare for a test or contest, as by dieting and practice. **e** *Hort.* To lead or direct the growth of; form to a desired shape by bending, pruning, etc. **4.** To aim or point at an object; bring to bear; as, to *train* guns on the enemy. — *v. i.* **1.** To drill or teach; impart proficiency by discipline. **2.** To prepare one's self for a particular performance, test, or contest, as by exercise, diet, etc.; drill, as in military exercises.

— *n.* **1.** That which is drawn along in the rear of, or after, something; that which is in the rear; specif., part of a gown which trails behind. **2.** A body of attendants; retinue; suite. **3.** A procession; a line or file. **4.** *Mil.* The vehicles, men, and animals accompanying an army to transport its supplies, etc. **5.** A succession of connected things; as, a *train* of thoughts. **6.** A series, as of wheels and pinions for transmitting motion; as, a *train* of gearing. **7.** A connected line of cars, etc., on a railroad. **8.** Regular method; process; course; order; as, things are now in *train* for settlement. **9.** A line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge. **10.** *Gun.* The movement or line of direction of the axis of a piece in a horizontal plane.

train'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being trained.

train'band' (trān'bănd'), *n.* [For *trained band.*] *Eng. Hist.* One of the companies of trained citizen soldiers in London and other parts of England in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

train'er, *n.* **1.** One who trains; esp., one who trains men, horses, etc., for exercises requiring agility and strength. **2.** One who trains a gun; specif., in the United States navy, one who regulates the direction of a gun in azimuth, as distinguished from the *pointer*.

train'ing, *n.* **1.** Act, action, or process of one who, or that which, trains. **2.** State of being prepared by training. — **Syn.** Education, drill, practice, exercise. See EDUCATION.

training school, a school which gives technical training. — **t. ship,** a vessel on which boys are trained for the navy.

train'man (trān'măn), *n.* A subordinate worker on a railroad train; esp., a brakeman.

train oil. [D. or LG. *traan* train oil, blubber + E. *oil.*] Oil from the whale or other marine mammal.

trait (trāt; *Brit. commonly* trā), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tractus* a dragging; a stretch, extent, tract of land, fr. *trahere* to draw.] **1.** A stroke; a touch; — used fig.; as, a *trait* of humor. **2.** A distinguishing feature; peculiarity; characteristic. — **Syn.** See CHARACTERISTIC.

trai'tor (trā'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *traïtor, traïteur*, fr. L. *traditor*, fr. *tradere, traditum*, to deliver, betray.] One who betrays a confidence or trust; one who acts perfidiously or treacherously; specif., one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason. — *a.* Traitorous.

trai'tor-ous (-tŭs), *a.* **1.** Guilty or capable of treason; treacherous; faithless. **2.** Consisting in treason; of the nature of treason. — **Syn.** See DISLOYAL. — **trai'tor-ously,** *adv.* — **trai'tor-ous-ness,** *n.*

trai'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female traitor.

tra-ject' (trȧ-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *trajectus*, p. p. of *trajicere, traicere*, to throw across; *trans* across + *jacere* to throw.] To transmit (light, color, etc., or words, thought, etc.). *Rare.* [passage.]

tra-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Transmission, as by radiation;

tra-jec'to-ry (trȧ-jĕk'tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The curve which a body, as a missile, comet, or planet, describes in moving through space under the influence of given forces.

tral'a-ti'tion (trăl'ȧ-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See TRALATITIOUS.] A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor.

tral'a-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *tralatitius, tralaticius.*] **1.** Handed down; transmitted. **2.** Metaphorical; figurative.

tram (trăm), *n.* [F. *trame*, L. *trama.*] A silk thread used esp. for the weft of the best velvets and silks.

tram, *n.* **1.** Short for TRAMMEL (sense 5). **2.** *Mech.* Correct relative position or adjustment; — used in the phrases *in tram, out of tram.* — *v. t. & i.*; TRAMMED (trămd); TRAM'-MING. *Mech.* To measure, adjust, etc., with a trammel.

tram, *n.* [E. dial. *tram* a coal wagon, shaft of a cart or carriage, beam, bar.] **1.** Any of various vehicles; as: **a** *Mining.* A boxlike wagon running on a tramway in a mine. **b** A passenger car of a street railway. *Eng.* **2.** Short for TRAMWAY, TRAMCAR, etc. — *v. t.* To haul, as coal, in a tram.

tram'car' (trăm'kär'), *n.* A tram running on rails, as on a street railway (*Brit.*), or in a mine.

tram'mel (-ĕl), *n.* [F. *tramail, trémail*, a net, fr. LL. *tremaculum* a fish net; L. *tres* three + *macula* mesh.] **1.** A kind of net to catch birds, fishes, etc. **2.** A kind of shackle used for making a horse amble, etc. **3.** Hence: something impeding activity, progress, or freedom, as a net or shackle; restraint; check. **4.** An iron hook for hanging kettles, etc., over the fire. **5.** *Mech.* **a** An instrument for drawing ellipses. **b** A beam compass. See COMPASS, 5.

— *v. t.*; -MELED (-ĕld) or -MELLED; -MEL-ING or -MEL-LING. **1.** To entangle, as in a net; hence, to involve; implicate. *Rare.* **2.** To confine; hamper; shackle. — **Syn.** See HAMPER. — **tram'mel-er, -mel-ler,** *n.*

tra-mon'tane (trȧ-mŏn'tān; trăm'ŏn-tān), *a.* [OF. *tramontan*, fr. It., fr. L. *transmontanus; trans* across + *mons, montis*, mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountains; coming from the other side of the mountains; hence: foreign; barbarous. — *n.* One living, or coming from, beyond the mountains; hence: a foreigner; stranger.

tramp (trămp), *v. t.* **1.** To tread on forcibly and repeatedly; trample. **2.** To travel or wander through on foot. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To walk, step, or tread, esp. heavily. **2.** To travel about on foot; to journey as a tramp.

— *n.* **1.** A foot journey or excursion. **2.** A foot traveler; often, a begging or thieving vagrant. **3.** The sound of the foot or feet striking the earth, as in walking. **4.** *Naut.* A vessel not making regular trips between the same ports, but taking a cargo when and where it offers and to any port.

tramp'er, *n.* One who tramps.

tram'ple (trăm'p'l), *v. t.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING. [Freq. of *tramp.*] To tread under foot; tread down. — *v. i.* To tread rapidly and forcibly; esp., to tread or stamp in or as in contempt; — often used with *on* or *upon;* as, to *trample* on one's pride. — *n.* Act or sound of trampling.

tram'pler, *n.* One who tramples.

tram'road' (-rōd'), *n.* A road for trams or wagons, with tracks of smooth beams of wood (usually metal-faced), blocks of stone, or rails; a railway in a mine.

tram'way' (-wā'), *n.* A way for trams; as: **a** A tramroad. **b** A street railway. *Eng.*

trance (trăns), *n.* [F. *transe* fright, in OF.: also, trance, swoon, fr. *transir* to chill, shiver, L. *transire* to pass over, pass away, cease. See TRANSIENT.] **1.** An unconscious or insensible condition; a state in which bodily consciousness and sensation are suspended for a time; a cataleptic or hypnotic condition; hence, a state likened to this; a half-conscious condition, due to surprise, shock, etc. **2.** A state of mental abstraction; exaltation; ecstasy.

— *v. t.*; TRANCED (trănst); TRANC'ING (trăn'sĭng). To entrance; enchant; hold spellbound.

tran'gram (trăn'grăm), *n.* Also **tran'kum** (-kŭm). Something intricate, as a puzzle; also, a gimcrack. *Obs. Cant.*

tran'quil (trăn'kwĭl), *a.* [L. *tranquillus.*] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; not agitated. — **Syn.** See CALM.

tran'quil-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To render or become tranquil; make calm and peaceful. — **Syn.** Quiet, compose, still, soothe, appease; calm, pacify. — **tran'quil-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **tran'quil-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

tran-quil'li-ty (trăn-kwĭl'ĭ-tĭ; trăŋ-), *n.* Quality or state of being tranquil; calmness; composure.

tran'quil-ly, *adv.* In a tranquil manner.

tran'quil-ness, *n.* Tranquillity.

trans- (trănz-; *before a vowel often* trănz-). [L. *trans* across, over.] A prefix used in general to signify *over, across, beyond, through;* — often opposed to *cis-*.

trans-act' (trăns-ăkt'; trăn-zăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *transactus*, p. p. of *transigere* to drive through, accomplish; *trans* across + *agere* to drive.] To carry through; do; perform; manage. — *v. i.* To deal; negotiate.

trans-ac'tion (trănz-ăk'shŭn; trăn-zăk'-), *n.* **1.** The doing or performing of any affair; management. **2.** That which is done or is in the process of being done; affair. **3.** In *pl.*

Records, esp. published records, of action taken, addresses read, etc., at the meeting or meetings of a society or association. Some societies restrict *transactions* to the published addresses, and *proceedings* to the published record of business done. — **Syn.** Proceeding, action, process.

trans-al'pine (trănz-ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* Being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome; also, of or pertaining to the region or the people beyond the Alps; — opposed to *cisalpine.* — *n.* A native or inhabitant of a transalpine country.

trans'at-lan'tic (trănz'ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* Lying or belonging beyond the Atlantic Ocean; crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

trans-ca'lent (trănz-kā'lĕnt), *a.* [*trans-* + L. *calens,* p. pr. of *calere* to grow warm.] Pervious to, or permitting the passage of, heat. — **trans-ca'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

tran-scend' (trăn-sĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *transcendere, -scensum; trans* + *scandere* to climb.] **1.** To rise above or beyond; overpass; as, to *transcend* one's power. **2.** To surpass, excel; exceed; as, electromagnets far *transcend* permanent magnets in power. — **Syn.** See EXCEED. — *v. i.* To be transcendent; excel.

tran-scend'ence (-sĕn'dĕns) } *n.* **1.** Quality or state of be-
tran-scend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ) } ing transcendent. **2.** *Theol.* The doctrine that God is prior to, and exalted above, creation in His essential nature, and that He has real being apart from it; — opposed to *immanence.*

tran-scend'ent (-sĕn'dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Superior or supreme; surpassing. **2.** *Kantianism.* Transcending, or reaching beyond, the limits of human knowledge. **3.** *Theol.* Possessing transcendence; not immanent. — **tran-scend'ent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Transcendent, transcendental. That is **transcendent** which is of superlative quality; **transcendental,** in ordinary language, applies esp. to opinions, theories, or sentiments which are so vague, fantastic, or extravagant as to pass ordinary comprehension.

tran'scen-den'tal (trăn'sĕn-dĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Supereminent; transcendent; as, *transcendental* qualities. **2.** In the philosophy of Kant, of or pert. to that in human experience which can be determined a priori. What is *transcendental,* therefore, transcends empiricism; but it does not transcend all human knowledge, or become *transcendent.* **3.** Fancifully speculative; fantastic; extravagant; as, a *transcendental* style of writing. **4.** *Math.* Of a number, incapable of being defined by any combination of a finite number of equations with rational integral coefficients. — **Syn.** See TRANSCENDENT. — **tran'scen-den'tal-ly,** *adv.*

tran'scen-den'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** In the philosophy of Kant, the going beyond human experience, and ascertaining a priori the fundamental principles of human knowledge. **2.** Any philosophy which asserts the domination of the intuitive or spiritual over the purely empirical, esp. that of Ralph Waldo Emerson and his followers; — so called because of a wrongly supposed relation to Kant's philosophy. — **tran'scen-den'tal-ist,** *n.*

tran-scribe' (trăn-skrīb'), *v. t.;* -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *transcribere, transcriptum; trans* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To write a copy of; copy. **2.** *Music.* To make a transcription of. — **tran-scrib'er,** *n.*

tran'script (trăn'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *transcriptum,* neut. p. p. of *transcribere.*] **1.** That which has been transcribed. **2.** A copy of any kind; imitation. — **Syn.** See DUPLICATE.

tran-scrip'tion (trăn-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A transcribing. **2.** A copy; transcript. **3.** *Music.* An arrangement of a composition for an instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally written; adaptation.

trans-cur'rent (trănz-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *transcurrens, -entis,* p. pr., running across.] Extending transversely.

tran-sect' (trăn-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*trans-* + L. *secare, sectum,* to cut.] To cut across or transversely; divide by passing across. — **tran-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*

tran'sept (trăn'sĕpt), *n.* [*trans-* + L. *septum, saeptum,* an inclosure.] *Arch.* The part of a cruciform church crossing at right angles to the greatest length, between the nave and the apse or choir. Projecting arms of this part, as in Gothic churches, are often called the *transepts.*

trans'e-unt (trăn'sē-ŭnt), *a.* [L. *transiens, -euntis,* p. pr. of *transire* to go over.] Passing from one to another; transient (in sense 1); as, a *transeunt* cause.

trans-fer' (trăns-fûr'), *v. t.;* -FERRED' (-fûrd'); -FER'RING. [L. *transferre; trans* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To convey from one place or person to another; transport. **2.** To make over the possession or control of; make transfer of, as a title to land. **3.** To print or otherwise copy from one surface to another. — **Syn.** Sell, give, alienate. — *v. i.* To change from one car, line, or the like, to another, for continuing one's journey on a transfer (see TRANSFER, *n.,* 4).

trans'fer (trăns'fûr), *n.* **1.** Act of transferring, or state of being transferred. **2.** That which is transferred; specif.: **a** A picture or the like removed from one body or ground to another. **b** A drawing or writing printed in reverse from one surface on another. **3.** A telegraphic order to pay to one party an amount of money deposited by another in a distant office. **4.** In American street railway practice, a ticket given without extra charge to a passenger entitling him to continue his journey on another route.

trans-fer'a-ble (trăns-fûr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being transferred. **2.** Negotiable. [made.

trans'fer-ee' (trăns'fĕr-ē'), *n.* One to whom a transfer is

trans'fer-ence (trăns'fĕr-ĕns; trăns-fûr'ĕns), *n.* Act of transferring; conveyance; transfer.

trans'fer-en'tial (trăns'fĕr-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Pertaining to transference; involving a transfer or conveyance.

trans-fer'or (trăns-fûr'ẽr), *n.* A transferrer; — in legal use.

trans-fer'rer, *n.* One who, or that which, transfers.

trans-fig'u-ra'tion (-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A change of form or appearance; esp., the supernatural change in Christ's personal appearance on the mount (*Matt.* xvii., 1–9). **2.** [*cap.*] A feast (Aug. 6) commemorating this.

trans-fig'ure (-fĭg'ûr), *v. t.;* -FIG'URED (-ûrd); -UR-ING (-ûr-ĭng). [F. *transfigurer,* L. *transfigurare.*] **1.** To bring about a transfiguration of; change the form or appearance of; metamorphose; transform. **2.** To change to something exalted and glorious. — **Syn.** See TRANSFORM.

trans-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* [L. *transfixus,* p. p. of *transfigere* to transfix.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; impale. — **trans-fix'ion** (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.*

trans'flu-ent (trănz'flōō-ĕnt; 86), *a.* [L. *transfluens,* p. pr. See FLUENT.] Flowing or running across or through.

trans'flux (-flŭks), *n.* A flowing through, across, or beyond.

trans-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* [L. *transformare.*] To change in form; metamorphose; specif.: **a** To change in outward shape or semblance; as, a caterpillar *transformed* into a butterfly. **b** To change into another substance; transmute. **c** To change in nature, disposition, heart, etc.; convert. **d** *Math.* To change the form of, as an algebraic expression, without altering the value. **e** *Elec.* To change (a current) in potential or in type. **f** To change (one form of energy) into another, as mechanical energy into electricity.

Syn. Transform, transfigure, transmute, convert, metamorphose. Transform, the general word, implies a thorough or radical change, whether in appearance or nature; **transfigure,** which is strongly influenced by Biblical usage, suggests an exaltation or glorification; as, Circe *transformed* some of the companions of Odysseus into beasts; "Jesus . . . was *transfigured* before them." **Transmute** implies a complete change of nature or substance, esp. from lower to higher; to **convert** (often interchangeable with *transmute*) is esp. to turn from one state to another; as, to *transmute* lead into gold; to *convert* cider into vinegar. **Metamorphose** suggests a transformation into something utterly different, often by or as by enchantment. — *v. i.* To be or become transformed.

trans'for-ma'tion (-fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of transforming, or state of being transformed; metamorphosis.

trans-form'a-tive (trăns-fôr'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having power or a tendency to transform.

trans-form'er (-fôr'mẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, transforms; specif., *Elec.,* an apparatus for transforming an electric current from a high to a low potential (**step-down transformer**) or vice versa (**step-up transformer**), without changing the current energy; a converter. The term is now usually limited to a stationary non-rotary apparatus for transforming alternating currents.

trans-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.;* -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'-ĭng). [L. *transfusus,* p. p. of *transfundere; trans* across + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To pour, as liquid, out of one vessel into another. **2.** *Med.* To transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one person or animal to those of another. **3.** To cause to be instilled or imbibed.

trans-fu'si-ble (-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transfused.

trans-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of transfusing. **2.** Hence, a gradual commingling. **3.** *Med.* Act or operation of transfusing (see TRANSFUSE, sense 2). [transfuse.

trans-fu'sive (-fū'sĭv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to

trans-gress' (trăns-grĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To overpass (a limit or rule). **2.** To break or violate, as a law, civil or moral. — *v. i.* To offend against a law; sin.

trans-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *transgressio,* lit., a going across, fr. *transgredi, -gressus,* to step across, go over; *trans* + *gradi* to step, walk.] Act of transgressing; esp., violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; sin. — **Syn.** Fault, offense, crime, misdeed.

trans-gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Disposed or tending to transgress; faulty. — **trans-gres'sive-ly,** *adv.*

trans-gres'sor (-grĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who transgresses.

tran-ship', tran-ship'ment, etc. Vars. of TRANSSHIP, etc.

tran'sience (trăn'shĕns), *n.* The action or fact of quickly passing by or away; also, the quality or state of being transient, or passing; as, the *transience* of time. [sient.

tran'sien-cy (-shĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tran-

tran'sient (-shĕnt), *a.* [L. *transiens,* p. pr. of *transire, transitum,* to go or pass over; *trans* + *ire* to go.] **1.** Transitive; passing over (to); as, a *transient* activity. **2.** Passing quickly across the line of vision; hence: ephemeral; fleet-

ing; brief; as, a *transient* view, passion, evil. **3.** Staying for a short time; not regular or permanent; as, *transient* boarders. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. Transient, transitory, fugitive, fleeting, ephemeral, evanescent, momentary. *Transient* and *transitory* are often interchangeable; but **transient** oftener emphasizes the fact, **transitory**, the (often inherent) quality, of brief duration; as, *transient* sorrows; this *transitory* life. **Fugitive** and **fleeting** apply to that which passes swiftly, and is gone; that is **evanescent** which quickly vanishes; as, forms are *fugitive*; some *fleeting* fancy; *evanescent* emotions. That is **momentary** which is but for a moment; that is **ephemeral** which is short-lived.

— *n.* One who, or that which, is transient; specif., *Colloq., U. S.*, a transient guest or boarder. — **tran'sient-ly,** *adv.* — **tran'sient-ness,** *n.*

trans'it (trăn'sĭt), *n.* [L. *transitus*, fr. *transire* to go across.] **1.** Passage through or over; transition. **2.** Act or process of causing to pass; conveyance. **3.** *Astron.* **a** Passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope. **b** Passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger one. **4.** *Surv.* The common variety of theodolite, in which the telescope can be turned over about its horizontal transverse axis; — called in full *transit theodolite.*

transit instrument. **a** *Astron.* A telescope mounted at right angles to a horizontal axis, — used in connection with a clock for observing the time of transit of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place. **b** *Surv.* = TRANSIT, *n.*, 4.

tran-si'tion (trăn-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *transitio.*] **1.** Passage from one place, state, or act to another; change. **2.** *Music.* A passing from one key to another; a modulation.

tran-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to transition; involving or denoting transition; as, *transitional* moods; in a *transitional* stage. — **tran-si'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

tran'si-tive (trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having power to make a transit, or passage. **2.** *Gram.* Passing over to an object; expressing an action as not limited to the agent or subject, but ending in a direct object. — **tran'si-tive-ly,** *adv.*

tran'si-to-ry (trăn'sĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Continuing only for a short time; fleeting; evanescent. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT. — **tran'si-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-to-ri-ness,** *n.* [lated.]

trans-lat'a-ble (trăns-lāt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being trans-

trans-late' (trăns-lāt'), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [F. *translater*, fr. LL., fr. L. *translatus*, used as p. p. of *transferre* to transfer.] **1.** To bear, remove, or change from one place, condition, etc., to another; transfer; specif.: **a** *Eccl.* To transfer (a bishop) from one see to another. **b** To remove to heaven without a natural death. **2.** To transform. **3.** To render into another language; broadly, to interpret into another medium. **4.** *Mech.* To impart translation to. See TRANSLATION, 3. **5.** *Teleg.* To repeat or forward (a message) by translation. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a translation. **2.** *Teleg.* To repeat or forward messages by translation.

trans-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of translating, or transferring. **2.** Act of translating, or rendering into another language or medium; also, the result of this; specif., an interpretation of something into a different medium; a version; as, a *translation* of the Bible. **3.** *Mech.* Motion in which all the points of the moving body have at any instant the same velocity and direction of motion; — opp. to *rotation.* **4.** *Teleg.* Automatic repeating or forwarding of messages, as by means of a relay connected with a further section of the line. — **Syn.** See PARAPHRASE.

trans-la'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, translates.

trans-lit'er-ate (-lĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [*trans-* + L. *litera, littera*, letter.] To express, represent, or spell in the characters of another alphabet. — **trans-lit'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

trans-lo'cate (-lō'kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). To change the location or position of; dislocate; displace. — **trans'lo-ca'tion** (trănz'lō-kā'shŭn), *n.*

trans-lu'cence (-lū'sĕns), *n.* The action or fact of partially transmitting light; a shining through; also, translucency.

trans-lu'cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being translucent.

trans-lu'cent (trănz-lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *translucens, -entis*, p. pr. of *translucere* to shine through.] Transmitting light imperfectly; — said of substances, as ground glass, through which objects cannot be distinctly seen; imperfectly transparent. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT. — **-lu'cent-ly,** *adv.*

trans'ma-rine' (trănz'mă-rēn'), *a.* [L. *transmarinus; trans* beyond + *mare* sea.] Being, coming from, or passing beyond, the sea.

trans'mi-grant (trănz'mĭ-grănt), *a.* [L. *transmigrans*, p. pr. See TRANSMIGRATE.] Migrating or passing from one place or state to another. — *n.* One who transmigrates.

trans'mi-grate (trănz'mĭ-grāt), *v. i.* [L. *transmigrare, transmigratum; trans* + *migrare* to migrate.] **1.** To migrate from one country or jurisdiction to another. **2.** To undergo transmigration. — **trans'mi-gra'tor** (-grā'tĕr), *n.* — **trans-mi'gra-to-ry** (trănz-mī'grā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

trans'mi-gra'tion (trănz'mĭ-grā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Migration from one country to another. **2.** Metempsychosis.

trans-mis'si-ble (trănz-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmitted. — **trans-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trans-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *transmissio.* See TRANSMIT.] **1.** Act of transmitting, or state of being transmitted. **2.** *Mach.* The gear, including the change-speed gear and the propeller shaft or driving chain (or chains), by which the power is transmitted from the engine of an automobile to the live axle; sometimes, any one of these parts.

trans-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Capable of transmitting, or of being transmitted; also, transmitted; derived.

trans-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED; -TING. [L. *transmittere, -missum; trans* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To cause to pass over or through; transfer; pass on; as, to *transmit* dispatches. **2.** To suffer to pass through; conduct; as, glass *transmits* light. — **trans-mit'ti-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.*

trans-mit'tal (trănz-mĭt'ăl), *n.* Transmission.

trans-mit'ter (-mĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, transmits; specif., that portion of a telegraphic or telephonic instrument by means of which a message is sent.

trans-mog'ri-fy (-mŏg'rĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [A humorous coinage.] To transform. *Colloq.*

trans-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* Lying beyond or crossing a mountain or mountains.

trans-mut'a-ble (-mūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmuted; transformable. — **trans-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **trans-mut'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **trans-mut'a-bly,** *adv.*

trans'mu-ta'tion (trănz'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A transmuting; state of being transmuted; as, *transmutation* of metals. **2.** *Biol.* Evolution. *Rare.* **3.** Alternating change; as, the *transmutations* of fortune.

transmutation of metals, the conversion of metals one into another, esp. of base metals into gold or silver, which was one of the aims of alchemy.

trans-mute' (-mūt'), *v. t.;* -MUT'ED (-mūt'ĕd); -MUT'ING. [L. *transmutare, -mutatum; trans-* + *mutare* to change.] To change from one nature, form, or substance into another; transform. — **Syn.** See TRANSFORM. — **-mut'er,** *n.*

tran'som (trăn'sŭm), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *transtrum* a crossbeam, transom, fr. *trans* across.] **1.** A transverse beam or piece, as a horizontal crossbar in a window, over a door, etc. **2.** A window above a door or another window, built on, and commonly hinged to, a transom. *Chiefly U. S.* **3.** *Shipbuilding.* Any of several transverse timbers or beams secured to the sternpost.

transom window. **1.** A window divided horizontally by a transom or transoms. **2.** = TRANSOM, *n.*, 2.

trans'pa-cif'ic (trănz'pă-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* Lying beyond or crossing the Pacific.

trans'pa-dane' (trănz'pă-dān'), *a.* [L. *transpadanus; trans* across + *Padus* the Po.] On the farther (north) side of the river Po from Rome.

trans-par'en-cy (trăns-pâr'ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Also, *Rare*, **trans-par'ence** (-ĕns). Quality or state of being transparent. **2.** That which is transparent; esp., a picture or the like, as on glass, shown by light shining through it.

trans-par'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *transparens, -entis*, p. pr. of *transparere* to be transparent; L. *trans* across, through + *parere* to appear.] **1.** Transmitting light nearly perfectly; — said of substances, as glass, through which objects can be distinctly seen; diaphanous; pellucid. Opposed to *opaque.* **2.** Open in texture or mesh so as to admit the passage of light; as, a *transparent* gauze veil. **3.** Perspicuous; clear, as a statement. **4.** Luminous; bright. *Archaic.* — **trans-par'ent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Transparent, translucent, lucent, lucid, pellucid, diaphanous, limpid, luminous, lustrous. That is **transparent** through which objects can be clearly discerned; that is **translucent** which admits the passage of light, but does not permit objects to be distinctly seen through it. **Lucent** (chiefly poetical) is sometimes equivalent to *translucent*, sometimes to *luminous.* **Lucid** (chiefly poetical, except in its fig. use) is sometimes equivalent to *transparent*, sometimes to *bright, luminous.* **Pellucid** and **diaphanous** belong to literary rather than to ordinary language; *pellucid* suggests crystal clearness; *diaphanous* sometimes implies delicacy as well as transparency. **Limpid** suggests esp. soft clearness, as of pure water. That is **luminous** which is full of light, or which emits light; **lustrous** implies sheen or refulgence. *Transparent, lucid, pellucid, limpid,* and *luminous* are also used fig., esp. of literary expression; as, the *transparent* clearness of his style; *lucid* arrangement; *pellucid* simplicity; a simple, *limpid* style; a *luminous* interpretation. See CLEAR.

tran-spic'u-ous (trăn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *transpicere* to see or look through.] Transparent. *Rare.* [trate; transfix.

trans-pierce' (trăns-pērs'), *v. t.* To pierce through; pene-

tran'spi-ra'tion (trăn'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of transpiring, as in exhalation.

tran-spire' (trăn-spīr'), *v. i.;* -SPIRED' (-spīrd'); -SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [F. *transpirer*; L. *trans* + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To pass through, or out of, a body, as gases or

liquids through capillary tubes; specif., to pass off as vapor or insensible perspiration; exhale. **2.** *Plant Physiol.* To emit or exhale watery vapor, as from the surface of green tissues in plants. **3.** To emerge from secrecy; become known; leak out, as a story or a fact.

☞ The use of *transpire* in the sense of *happen, occur*, is a misuse, and should be avoided.

— *v. t.* To excrete, as vapor; exhale; perspire.

trans-plant′ (trănz-plănt′), *v. t.* [L. *transplantare; trans* over + *plantare* to plant.] To remove and plant, settle, or fix in another place. — **trans′plan-ta′tion** (trănz′plăn-tā′shŭn), *n.* — **trans-plant′er** (trănz-plăn′tẽr), *n.*

trans-port′ (trănz-pōrt′ : 57), *v. t.* [F. *transporter*, L. *transportare; trans* across + *portare* to carry.] **1.** To carry from one place to another; transfer. **2.** Specif. : **a** To banish, as to a penal colony. **b** To convey from earth to the other world. *Obs.* **3.** To carry away or overcome with vehement emotion; frenzy; ravish. — **Syn.** See BANISH.

trans′port (trănz′pōrt; 57), *n.* **1.** Transportation; conveyance. **2.** A vessel used in transportation, esp. of soldiers, etc. **3.** A convict transported, or sentenced to exile. **4.** Vehement emotion; rapture. — **Syn.** See ECSTASY.

trans-port′a-ble (trănz-pōr′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transported; also, incurring, or liable to, punishment by transportation. — **trans-port′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trans′por-ta′tion (trănz′pōr-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of transporting, or state of being transported. **2.** Banishment to a penal colony. Cf. DEPORTATION. **3.** A ticket, pass, or the like, required to secure transportation on a public conveyance. *Cant.* — **Syn.** Removal; conveyance. [ports.]

trans-port′er (-pōr′tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, trans-

trans-pos′al (trănz-pōz′ăl), *n.* Transposition.

trans-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.*; -POSED (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′-ĭng). [F. *transposer; trans-* (L. *trans*) + *poser* to put. See 2d POSE.] **1.** To remove; transfer. *Obs.* **2.** To change the relative place or order of; exchange in position; as, to *transpose* letters or words. Abbr., *tr.* **3.** *Gram.* To change the natural order of, as words. **4.** To transform; transmute. *Rare.* **5.** *Algebra.* To bring, as a term of an equation, from one side to the other with changed sign. **6.** *Music.* To change the key of. — **trans-pos′er** (-pōz′ẽr), *n.*

trans′po-si′tion (trănz′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. See TRANS-; POSITION.] Act of transposing, or state of being transposed. — **trans′po-si′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

trans-shape′ (trănz-shāp′), *v. t.* To transform. *Rare.*

trans-ship′ (-shĭp′), *v. t.* Also **tran-ship′** (trăn-). To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another. — **trans-ship′-ment** (-mĕnt), **tran-ship′ment** (trăn-), *n.*

tran′sub-stan′ti-ate (trăn′sŭb-stăn′shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [LL. *transubstantiatus*, p. p. of *transubstantiare* to transubstantiate; L. *trans* + *substantia* substance.] **1.** To change into another substance; transform; transmute. **2.** *Theol.* To cause transubstantiation of.

tran′sub-stan′ti-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* A transubstantiating, or state of being transubstantiated; specif., *Theol.*, the change, by and at the consecration of the elements in the Eucharist, of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, as held by the Roman Catholic Church, and distinguished from *consubstantiation* and *impanation.*

tran-su′date (trăn-sū′dāt), *n.* A transuded substance.

tran′su-da′tion (trăn′sū-dā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of transuding. **2.** A transudate. — **tran-su′da-to-ry,** *a.*

tran-sude′ (trăn-sūd′), *v. i.*; -SUD′ED (-sūd′ĕd); -SUD′ING. [*trans-* + L. *sudare* to sweat.] To pass, as perspirable matter does, through the pores or interstices of textures.

trans-ver′sal (trănz-vûr′săl), *a.* [See TRANSVERSE.] Running or lying across; transverse. — *n. Geom.* A line that traverses or intersects any system of lines.

trans-verse′ (-vûrs′), *a.* [L. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to turn across; *trans* across + *vertere* to turn.] Lying or being across; athwart. — **trans-verse′ly,** *adv.*

transverse process, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a lateral process of a vertebra. See VERTEBRA, *Illust.*

trans-verse′ (trănz-vûrs′; trănz′vûrs), *n.* **1.** Anything transverse or athwart. **2.** *Geom.* The longer, or transverse, axis of an ellipse.

trap (trăp), *v. t.*; TRAPPED (trăpt) or, *Rare*, TRAPT; TRAP′-PING. To dress with ornaments; adorn. — *n.* **1.** In *pl.* Personal belongings; goods; luggage. *Colloq.* **2.** Any worthless or worn-out thing. *Colloq.*

trap, *n.* Also **trap rock.** [Sw. *trapp.*] Any of various dark-colored, fine-grained, igneous rocks, including esp. basalt, diabase, amygdaloid, etc.

trap, *n.* [AS. *treppe.*] **1.** A device, as a pitfall, snare, or machine that shuts suddenly, as with a spring, for taking game, etc.; a gin. **2.** A device to catch one unawares; stratagem; snare; a gin. **3.** A wooden instrument shaped somewhat like a shoe, used in playing trapball. **4.** A machine for throwing into the air balls, clay pigeons, etc., to be shot at. **5.** Any of various devices permitting one kind of thing to pass through while restraining another; specif., a bend or partitioned chamber, as in a drainpipe, in which the liquid forms a seal to prevent the passage of sewer gas, etc. **6.** A wagon; specif., a light two-wheeled one-horse carriage. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See SNARE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To catch or take in a trap. **2.** To insnare; take by stratagem, as a foe. **3.** To provide with a trap or traps; as, to *trap* a drain. — *v. i.* To set traps for game.

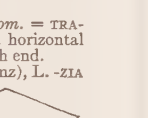
tra-pan′ (trȧ-păn′), **tre-pan′** (trē-), *n.* [OF. *trapan* plank.] A snare; stratagem; also, a deceiver or trickster. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. t.* To snare; entrap. *Obs. or Archaic.*

trap′ball′ (trăp′bôl′), *n.* An old game of ball played with a trap; also, the ball used in the game. See TRAP, *n.*, 3.

trap′door′ (trăp′dōr′; 57), *n.* A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof or floor.

tra-peze′ (trȧ-pēz′), *n.* [F. *trapèze.*] **1.** *Geom.* = TRAPEZIUM. **2.** *Gymnastic Apparatus.* A short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes, one at each end.

tra-pe′zi-um (-pē′zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ZIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -ZIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. τραπέζιον a little table, an irregular four-sided figure, deriv. of τέτρα four + πέζα foot.] *Geom.* A plane figure formed by four straight lines of which no two are parallel.



Trapezium.

trap′e-zo-he′dron (trăp′ē-zō-hē′drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -HEDRA (-hē′drȧ). [NL.; *trapezium* + Gr. ἕδρα a seat, base.] *Cryst.* A form whose faces are trapeziums.

trap′e-zoid (trăp′ē-zoid), *n.* [Gr. τραπεζοειδής trapezoid-shaped; τράπεζα table + εἶδος shape, likeness.] *Geom.* A plane four-sided figure with two parallel sides. — **trap′-e-zoid, trap′e-zoi′dal** (-zoi′dăl), *a.*

trap′pe-an (trăp′ē-ăn; tră-pē′ăn), *a. Geol., etc.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, trap or trap rock.

trap′per (trăp′ẽr), *n.* One who traps; esp., one who makes a business of trapping animals for their furs.

trap′pings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Ornamental housings for a horse; hence: ornaments; dress; superficial decorations.

Trap′pist (trăp′ĭst), *n.* [F. *trappiste.*] *R. C. Ch.* A monk of a reformed branch of the Cistercian Order, established in 1660 at the monastery of La Trappe, in Normandy. The discipline of this order is extremely austere, including perpetual silence. The Trappists were introduced permanently into the United States in 1848. [trap, or trap rock.]

trap′pous (trăp′ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling

trap shooting. Shooting at pigeons liberated, or glass balls or clay pigeons sprung, from a trap. — **trap shooter.**

trash (trăsh), *v. t.* To hold back by a trash, or leash; hence: to retard, encumber, or restrain. — *n.* A collar, leash, or halter used to trash a dog; hence, any hindrance.

trash, *n.* **1.** That which is worthless; rubbish; refuse. **2.** Broken or torn pieces, or such as have been lopped off in preparing anything for use, esp., cuttings, twigs, and leaves of trees, etc.; specif., bruised sugar cane, after the juice has been expressed. **3.** A worthless or disreputable person; also, and now only, collectively, the class of such persons; rabble; riffraff. — *v. t.* **1.** To free from trash or refuse; hence: to lop; crop, as trees. **2.** To treat as trash; discard.

trash′y (trăsh′ĭ), *a.*; TRASH′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Like trash; containing much trash; waste; worthless; useless. — **trash′i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **trash′i-ness,** *n.*

trass (trăs), *n.* [D. *tras* or G. *trass*, prob. fr. It. *terrazzo* terrace.] A light-colored volcanic tufa resembling pozzuolana in composition, sometimes used as a hydraulic cement.

trau′ma (trô′mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. τραῦμα.] *Med.* An injury or wound.

trau-mat′ic (trô-măt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *traumaticus*, Gr. τραυματικός, fr. τραῦμα, τραύματος, a wound.] *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or due to, a wound or injury; vulnerary.

trau′ma-tism (trô′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n. Med.* Morbid condition of the system due to a trauma; improperly, a trauma.

trav′ail (trăv′ăl), *v. i.* [OF. *traveillier, travaillier*, to labor, toil, be in labor, torment, LL. *trepalium* an instrument of torture.] **1.** To toil. *Archaic.* **2.** To suffer the pangs of childbearing. — *n.* **1.** Labor; toil; severe exertion. *Now Rare.* **2.** Parturition. **3.** Agony; racking pain.

trave (trāv), *n.* [ME. *trave* (in sense 2).] **1.** A crossbeam; also, a division, as in a ceiling, made by crossbeams. **2.** A frame to confine an unruly horse or ox while shoeing.

trav′el (trăv′ĕl), *v. i.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [Same word as *travail.*] **1.** To pass; go; move from point to point. **2.** *Mech.* To move in a given direction or path, or through a given distance, as a piston. **3.** To pass to a distant place, or to many places; journey. **4.** To journey for a business house. **5.** To go on foot; walk. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To journey over or through. — *n.* **1.** Act of traveling; passage; movement. **2.** *Mech.* Motion, esp. reciprocating motion; also, length of stroke, as of a piston. **3.** A journey or journeying. **4.** Number or amount of persons, or of vehicles, trains, etc., passing or traveling; traffic.

trav′el-er, trav′el-ler (-ĕl-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, travels. **2.** A traveling commercial agent. **3.** *Naut.* **a** An

iron ring sliding along a rope, bar, spar, or the like. **b** A bar or rod on the deck on which such a ring or a block slides. **4.** In a retail store, or shop, having several departments, a blank on which are entered a customer's purchases in different departments so that they all may be paid for or charged together.

trav'ers-al (trăv'ĕr-săl), *n.* Act of traversing or crossing.

trav'erse (-ĕrs), *a.* [OF. *travers*, L. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to turn or direct across.] Lying across; transverse. — (trăv'ĕrs; trȧ-vûrs'), *adv.* Across; crosswise.

—(trăv'ĕrs), *v. t.*; -ERSED (-ĕrst); -ERSING. **1.** To lay crosswise; cause to cross. **2.** To cross in opposition; thwart, as a plan or opinion. **3.** To cross in traveling; as, to *traverse* the continent. **4.** To pass over and examine; survey carefully; as, to *traverse* a subject. **5.** *Chiefly Technical.* To move or turn laterally, as a cannon, a lathe carriage, etc. **6.** *Law.* In pleading, to deny formally (an allegation of fact); impeach the validity of.

to traverse a yard, *Naut.*, to brace a yard fore and aft.

— *v. i.* **1.** To move across or over; cross over; also, to cross to and fro; pace, step, or run back and forth. **2.** *Fencing.* To use the posture or motions of opposition. **3.** To move or turn laterally; swivel.

— *n.* **1.** Something that traverses, or crosses; as: **a** *Arch.* (1) Any lateral member or structure, as a transom, railing, etc., used as a barrier. See CHAMBRANLE. (2) A cross gallery or loft of communication. **b** *Mach.* A traversing, or lateral, movement, as of the saddle of a lathe carriage; also, a device for imparting such movement. **c** *Surv.* A line surveyed across a plot of ground. **2.** Something that crosses, thwarts, or obstructs. **3.** *Law.* A formal denial of some particular matter of fact alleged by the opposite party. **4.** Act of traversing, or crossing; also, a passage across, or that which crosses; specif., *Fort.*, a parapet thrown up across an exposed passage, or open space of a work. — **trav'ers-a-ble,** *a.* — **trav'ers-er** (-ĕr-sĕr), *n.*

trav'er-tine (-ĕr-tĭn), *n.* [F. *travertin*, fr. It. *travertino, tivertino*, fr. L. lapis *Tiburinus*, fr. *Tibur* (now Tivoli) in Latium.] *Min.* A concretionary calcium carbonate, formed by deposit; calcareous tufa.

trav'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *a.* [F. *travesti*, p. p. of *travestir* to disguise, travesty, fr. It., fr. L. *trans* across + *vestire* to dress.] Disguised so as to be ridiculous; burlesque. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A burlesque translation or imitation, as of a literary work; also, any grotesque likeness. — **Syn.** See CARICATURE. — *v. t.*; -TIED (-tĭd); -TY-ING. To represent, translate, or imitate, so as to make ridiculous; burlesque.

tra-vois' (trȧ-voi'; -vwä'), *n.* A primitive vehicle of the North American Indians, usually two trailing poles serving as shafts and bearing a platform or net for a load.

trawl (trôl), *v. i.* & *t.* To fish or catch with a trawl; also, to troll. — *n.* **1.** A long fishing line, anchored at the ends, having many short lines bearing hooks. **2.** A large bag net dragged at the bottom in sea fishing. [by trawling.

trawl'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that trawls. **2.** A vessel that fishes

tray (trā), *n.* [AS. *trig* or *treg.*] **1.** A shallow trough, bowl, or basket for domestic uses. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** Any of various shallow receptacles; as, a peddler's *tray;* a *tray* of diamonds; a trunk *tray;* specif., a flat plate, as of tin, silver, or papier-mâché, with a low rim.

treach'er-ous (trĕch'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Using or involving treachery; violating allegiance or faith pledged; traitorous. **2.** Seemingly good, sound, honest, etc., but in reality the opposite; deceiving; untrustworthy; as, *treacherous* sands. — **Syn.** Faithless, perfidious, false, insidious, plotting. See DISLOYAL. — **treach'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

treach'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *trecherie, tricherie*, deceit, fr. *tricher* to cheat, trick.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; perfidy; treason.

trea'cle (trē'k'l), *n.* [OF. *triacle*, fr. L. *theriaca* an antidote against venom, Gr. *θηριακή*, fr. *θηρίον* wild beast.] **1.** *Old Med.* A remedy against poison. **2.** A sovereign remedy; cure. *Obs.* **3.** Molasses, specif. that got in sugar refining; — the common name in England for *molasses.* — **trea'cly** (trē'klĭ), *a.*

tread (trĕd), *v. i.*; *pret.* TROD (trŏd); *p. p.* TROD'DEN, TROD (trŏd'n, trŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREAD'ING. [AS. *tredan.*] **1.** To set the foot; step. **2.** To press or be set; — often with *on* or *upon.* **3.** To walk; go on foot. — *v. t.* **1.** To step or walk on; as, to *tread* a path. **2.** To beat or press with the feet; trample; as, to *tread* grapes. **3.** To execute by dancing, walking, or the like; as, to *tread* a measure. **4.** To trample, as under the foot; subdue. **5.** To copulate with; — said of male birds.

— *n.* **1.** A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; footstep. **2.** Manner of stepping; gait, as of a horse. **3.** A place made by, or part provided for, treading or standing upon; specif.: **a** The upper horizontal part of a step. **b** (1) The part of a wheel that bears on the road or rail. (2) A wheel track in a road, or the part of a rail on which car wheels bear. **4.** The cicatricle or the chalaza of a bird's egg. — **tread'er,** *n.*

trea'dle (trĕd''l), *n.* [AS. *tredel* a step.] A swiveling or lever device pressed by the foot to operate a machine. — *v. i.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (trĕd'lĭng). To operate a treadle.

tread'mill' (trĕd'mĭl'), *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps on the periphery of a wide wheel having a horizontal axis. It is used, now rarely, chiefly in prison discipline. Also, a mill worked by horses, dogs, etc., treading an endless belt.

Treadmill.

trea'son (trē'z'n), *n.* [OF. *traïson*, L. *traditio* a delivering up. See TRADITION.] **1.** Betrayal of any trust or confidence; treachery; perfidy. **2.** The offense of attempting by overt act to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or (in monarchies) to kill or personally injure the sovereign or his family.

☞ Treason against the United States consists "only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort to them" (Const., Art. 3, sec. 3).

trea'son-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving treason. — **Syn.** Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious. — **trea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **trea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

trea'son-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Treasonable.

treas'ure (trĕzh'ûr), *n.* [F. *trésor*, L. *thesaurus.* See THESAURUS.] **1.** Money, jewels, or the like, hoarded up; riches; esp., a store of money in reserve. **2.** A thing of great worth. — *v. t.*; -URED (-ûrd); -UR-ING (-ûr-ĭng). To collect and deposit, as valuables, for future use; to lay up; hoard; hence, to cherish.

treas'ur-er (-ûr-ĕr), *n.* One in charge of a treasure or treasury; specif., an officer who receives the public money and disburses it on orders of the proper authority; also, one who has charge of collected funds, as those of private societies or business corporations.

treas'ure-trove' (-trōv'), *n.* [*treasure* + OF. *trové*, p. p. of *trover* to find.] *Law.* Money, bullion, or the like, found hidden, the owner of which is not known.

treas'ur-y (trĕzh'ûr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** A place in which stores of wealth are deposited; esp., a place where public revenues are deposited, kept, and disbursed; hence, place of deposit and disbursement of any funds. **2.** That department of a government which has charge of the finances. **3.** A thesaurus.

treasury note. *U. S. Finance.* A currency note or bill issued from the Treasury Department, and receivable in payment of dues to the government.

treat (trēt), *v. t.* [OF. *traitier*, fr. L. *tractare* to draw violently, handle, manage, treat, fr. *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To deal with or handle; specif.: **a** To bear one's self toward; as, to *treat* a horse cruelly. **b** To deal with or handle, as a theme or argument, in writing or speaking or in art. **2.** To subject to some action, as of a chemical reagent; as, to *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid; more loosely, to subject to some process, with a special end in view; manipulate; as, to *treat* ores. **3.** To care for medicinally or surgically. **4.** To pay the expenses of as a compliment or expression of regard, etc.; — commonly used with *to;* as, to *treat* one to the theater. — *v. i.* **1.** To handle a subject, or topic, esp. in writing or speaking; speak; discourse; — usually used with *of;* as, Cicero *treats* of old age. **2.** To negotiate; — often used with *with;* as, envoys to *treat* with France. **3.** To pay a person's expenses as a compliment or as an expression of regard, etc.

— *n.* **1.** Entertainment given by one who treats. **2.** That which affords entertainment; a gratification; satisfaction; as, a *treat* to the eye. — **treat'er,** *n.*

trea'tise (trē'tĭs), *n.* [AF. *tretiz*, fr. OF., fr. L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] **1.** Story; tale. *Obs.* **2.** A written composition on a particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained. A *treatise* ordinarily implies more attention to form and method than an *essay.*

treat'ment (trēt'mĕnt), *n.* Act or manner of treating; management; handling.

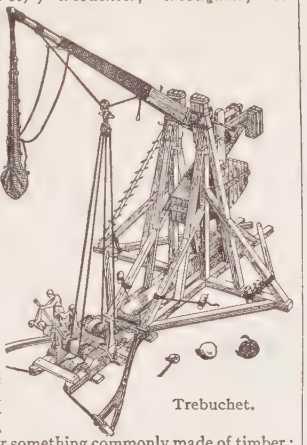
trea'ty (trē'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *traité*, fr. L. *tractatus* a handling, treatment.] **1.** Act of treating or handling, esp. for the adjustment of differences; negotiation; — now rare exc. in *in treaty.* **2.** An agreement made by negotiation or diplomacy; specif., an agreement, league, or contract made between two or more states or sovereigns and solemnly ratified. **3.** A proposal; entreaty. *Obs.*

tre'ble (trĕb''l), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *triplus* threefold.] **1.** Threefold; triple. **2.** *Music.* **a** Acute; sharp. **b** Performing, or pert. to, the highest part or most acute sounds; playing or singing treble; as, a *treble* voice.

— *n. Music.* **a** The highest of the four voice parts or the music for it; soprano. **b** A singer or an instrument rendering this part. **c** See under CHANGE RINGING.

— *v. t.* & *i.*; TRE'BLED (-'ld); TRE'BLING (trĕb'lĭng). To increase threefold. — **tre'bly** (trĕb'lĭ), *adv.*

treb'u-chet (trĕb'ū-shĕt) } *n.* [OF. *trebuchet, trebuket,* fr.
tre'buck-et (trē'bŭk-ĕt) } *trebuchier, trebuquier,* to stumble, trip, fall.] A military engine used in the Middle Ages for throwing stones, etc.


Trebuchet.

‖ **tre-cen'to** (trā-chĕn'tō), *n. & a.* [It., three hundred, abbr. for thirteen hundred.] The fourteenth century, in reference to Italian art, literature, etc.

tree (trē), *n.* [AS. *trēo, trēow,* tree, wood.] **1.** A woody perennial plant having a single main stem (trunk), commonly exceeding 10 feet in height. **2.** A cross; gibbet; gallows; esp., the cross on which Christ was crucified. *Obs. or R.* **3.** A piece of timber, or something commonly made of timber; — chiefly in composition. Hence, short for BOOT-TREE, SADDLETREE, etc. **4.** Something suggesting a tree with stem and branches; as, a family *tree.* **5.** *Chem.* A treelike aggregation of crystals.

tree of heaven, an ornamental Asiatic tree (*Ailanthus glandulosus*) with ill-scented flowers. — **t. of life,** *Bib.,* in Genesis, a tree in the garden of Eden, eating of which gave everlasting life; in *Rev.* xxii. 2, a tree in the heavenly Jerusalem whose leaves are for the healing of the nations. — **t. of the knowledge of good and evil,** *Bib.,* the tree in the garden of Eden whose fruit was forbidden to Adam and Eve.

— *v. t.;* TREED (trēd); TREE'ING. **1.** To drive to or up a tree. **2.** To place upon, or fit with, a boot-tree.

tree fern. Any arborescent fern (esp. of families *Cyatheaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*) having a woody trunk or caudex.

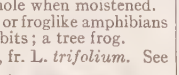
tree frog. Any of various tailless leaping froglike or toadlike amphibians (esp. family *Ranidæ*) of arboreal habits.

tree heath. A shrubby heath (*Erica arborea*) of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region.

tree'nail', tre'nail' (trē'nāl'; *colloq.,* trĕn'l, trŭn'l), *n.* [*tree* + *nail.*] A wooden pin, ordinarily made of dry compressed timber so as to swell in its hole when moistened.

tree toad. Any of numerous toadlike or froglike amphibians (esp. family *Hylidæ*) of arboreal habits; a tree frog.

tre'foil (trē'foil), *n.* [OF. *trefueil,* fr. L. *trifolium.* See TRI-, FOIL.] **1.** The clover; any plant of a genus (*Trifolium*) which includes the white clover, red clover, etc.; hence, any of various other trifoliate fabaceous herbs. **2.** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation of three divisions, or foils.


Trefoils, 2.

treil'lage (trēl'āj), *n.* [F., fr. *treille* vine arbor, L. *trichila* an arbor.] An espalier; trellis. *Rare.*

trek (trĕk), *v. i.;* TREKKED (trĕkt); TREK'KING. [D. *trekken.*] **1.** To draw a load, as do oxen. **2.** To travel, esp. by ox wagon and to a new home; migrate. — *n.* Act of trekking. *All Chiefly South Africa.*

trek-om'e-ter (trĕk-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Mil.* A field range finder used in the British service.

trel'lis (trĕl'ĭs), *n.* [F. *treillis* trellis, sackcloth, fr. L. *trilix* triple-twilled.] A structure or frame of latticework; also, a latticework bower, summerhouse, or the like. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide with a trellis; esp., to train on a trellis, as vines. **2.** To cross or interlace as in a trellis; interweave.

trel'lis-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Latticework.

trem'a-tode (trĕm'ā-tōd; trē'mā-), *n.* [Gr. *τρηματώδης* having holes; *τρῆμα, τρήματος,* hole + *εἶδος* form.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Trematoda*) of parasitic worms including the flukes and their allies. — *a.* Of or pert. to trematodes.

trem'ble (trĕm'b'l), *v. i.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING. [F. *trembler,* fr. LL., fr. L. *tremulus* trembling.] **1.** To be agitated with quick, short, vibratory motions; shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, emotion, etc.; shiver; quiver; quake. **2.** To quaver or shake, as sound; be tremulous; as, the voice *trembles.* — *n.* An involuntary shaking or quivering.

trem'bler (-blĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, trembles. **2.** *Elec.* The vibrating hammer of an interrupter.

tre-men'dous (trē-mĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *tremendus* that is to be trembled at, fearful.] **1.** Fitted to excite trembling fear or terror; dreadful. **2.** Arousing wonderment or awe; astonishing; marvelously great; — intensive or hyperbolical. — **Syn.** See MONSTROUS. — **tre-men'dous-ly,** *adv.*

trem'o-lite (trĕm'ō-līt), *n.* [From *Tremola,* a valley in the Alps.] *Min.* A white or gray variety of amphibole, essentially a calcium magnesium silicate, $CaMg_3(SiO_4)_3$.

trem'o-lo (trĕm'ō-lō), *n.; pl.* TREMOLOS (-lōz). [It.] *Music.* **a** Rapid fluttering reiteration of a tone or chord without apparent breaks. **b** A contrivance in an organ causing such an effect; — called also *tremolant* and *tremulant.* Also, the stop for this.

tre'mor (trē'mŏr; trĕm'ŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *tremere* to tremble.] A trembling; a shivering; a quivering or vibratory motion.

trem'u-lant (trĕm'ū-lănt) } *a.* Tremulous; trembling;
trem'u-lent (trĕm'ū-lĕnt) } shaking.

trem'u-lous (trĕm'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tremulus.*] **1.** Trembling; shivering; quivering. **2.** Affected with fear or timidity. — **trem'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **trem'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

tre'nail'. Var. of TREENAIL.

trench (trĕnch), *v. t.* [OF. *trenchier* to cut.] **1.** To cut or cut up; also, to carve. *Obs.* **2.** To cut furrows or ditches in. **3.** *Mil.* To intrench. — *v. i.* **1.** *Mil.* To intrench. **2.** To encroach. — **Syn.** See TRESPASS. — *n.* **1.** A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch. **2.** *Mil.* A more or less extended narrow ditch or excavation, the earth from which is thrown up in its front as a parapet.

trench'an-cy (trĕn'chăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being trenchant.

trench'ant (trĕn'chănt), *a.* **1.** Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp. **2.** Keen; biting; severe; as, *trenchant* wit. — **Syn.** See SHARP. — **trench'ant-ly,** *adv.*

trench'er (-chĕr), *n.* One who trenches.

trench'er, *n.* [F. *tranchoir,* OF. also *trencheor,* fr. OF. *trenchier* to cut.] **1.** A wooden plate or platter on which to carve or serve food. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** Food; hence, the pleasures of the table.

trench'er-man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A feeder; eater; also, usually with *good, stout,* etc., a great eater. **2.** One who frequents the table of a patron; a hanger-on.

trend (trĕnd), *v. i.* [ME. *trenden* to roll or turn about, AS. *trendan.*] To have or take a particular direction; run; tend. — *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; tendency.

‖ **trente' et qua'rante'** (trăNt'-tā kà'răNt'). [F., lit., thirty and forty.] Same as ROUGE ET NOIR; — so called because thirty and forty are respectively the winning and the losing numbers.

tre-pan' (trē-păn'), *n.* [F. *trépan,* LL. *trepanum,* fr. Gr. *τρύπανον* a borer, trepan.] **1.** *Surg.* A crown saw or cylindrical saw for perforating the skull. See TREPHINE. **2.** A heavy tool used in boring shafts. — *v. t.;* -PANNED' (-păndʹ); -PAN'NING. **1.** *Surg.* To perforate (the skull) with a trepan, so as to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation. **2.** *Mech.* To cut out, as a hole, from a solid plate, as by a kind of hollow or annular drill. — **trep'a-na'tion,** *n.*

tre-pan'. Var. of TRAPAN.

tre-pang' (-păngʹ), *n.* [Malay *trīpang.*] Any of several large holothurians (mostly species of *Stichopus* and *Holothuria,* esp. *H. edulis*) used by the Chinese in soup.

tre-phine' (trē-fīn'; -fēn'), *n.* [Alteration of *trepan.*] *Surg.* An improved kind of trepan. — *v. t.;* -PHINED' (-fīndʹ; -fēndʹ); -PHIN'ING. To operate upon with a trephine.

trep'i-da'tion (trĕp'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *trépidation,* L. *trepidatio,* fr. *trepidare* to hurry with alarm, tremble, *trepidus* agitated, alarmed.] **1.** A vibration; trembling, esp. when involuntary. **2.** Hence, a state of terror, alarm, or trembling agitation; perturbation; fright.

tres'pass (trĕs'pȧs), *v. i.* [OF. *trespasser* to go across or over, transgress, die, fr. *tres-* (L. *trans* across) + *passer* to pass.] **1.** *Law.* To commit a trespass. **2.** To intrude; encroach. **3.** To injure or annoy another; transgress voluntarily any divine law or any duty; offend; sin.

Syn. Trespass, encroach, trench, intrench, infringe, invade. Trespass implies unwarranted or offensive intrusion. To **encroach** is to make gradual or stealthy inroads; to **trench** (less commonly **intrench**) is to trespass as if by cutting into another's territory; **infringe** suggests more strongly a breach or violation of rights; **invade** implies a hostile infringement; as, to *encroach* upon another's privileges; to *trench* upon the prerogatives of the House; to *infringe* a rule of etiquette; to *invade* a city's peace.

— *n.* **1.** Any offense done to another. **2.** Any voluntary transgression of the moral law or of duty; sin. **3.** *Law.* An unlawful act committed with force and violence (however slight) on the person, property, or relative rights of another; also, the action for injuries done by such an act. — **Syn.** Breach, infringement. — **tres'pass-er,** *n.*

tress (trĕs), *n.* [OF. *trece,* F. *tresse.*] **1.** A braid, lock, or curl of hair. **2.** Hence, a plait or braid of anything hairlike.

tressed (trĕst), *a.* Having, or formed into, tresses.

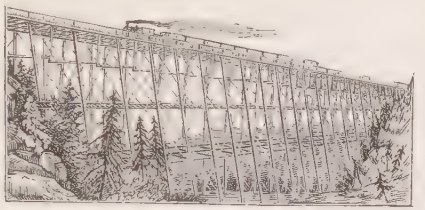
tres'sure (trĕsh'ûr), *n.* [F. *trécheur, trescheur,* fr. a dial. form of OF. *treceor* a fillet or band for the hair.] *Her.* A charge like a double orle, usually enriched with fleurs-de-lis.

tres'tle (trĕs''l), *n.* [OF. *trestel,* fr. L. *transtillum* a little crossbeam.] **1.** A kind of stool or horse, usually a horizontal piece with three or four braced legs. **2.** A braced frame

forming the whole support for a table top, etc. **3.** *Engin.* A braced framework of timbers, piles, or steelwork for carrying a road, etc., over a depression.

tres'tle-tree' (-trē'), *n. Naut.* A strong bar, usually one of two, on the masthead to support the crosstrees and the frame of the top; — chiefly used in *pl.*

tres'tle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The system of connected trestles supporting a viaduct, pier, etc.



Trestlework Viaduct or Bridge.

tret (trĕt), *n.* [F. *traite* a drawing, tax on wares in transit, fr. OF. *traire* to draw, L. *trahere.*] *Commerce.* An allowance to purchasers for waste or refuse, after tare is deducted.

trews (trōōz), *n. pl.* Trousers, esp. those of tartan cloth worn by Highlanders. *Scot.*

trey (trā), *n.* [OF. *treie*, fr. L. *tria*, neut. pl. of *tres* three.] A card, die, or domino of three spots, or pips.

tri- (trī-). **1.** A prefix from Gr. τρι- or L. *tri-*, meaning *three, thrice, threefold;* as in *tricolor, tridentate.* **2.** *Chem.* A prefix denoting the presence of *three* atoms or equivalents of that signified by the term to which it is prefixed.

tri'a-ble (trī'ă-b'l), *a.* [From TRY.] Fit, possible, or liable to be tried or subjected to trial. — **tri'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

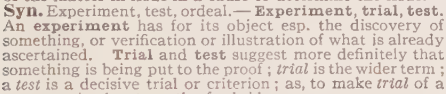
tri'ad (trī'ăd), *n.* [L. *trias, -adis*, Gr. τριάς, -άδος, fr. τρεῖς, τρία, three.] **1.** A union or group of three, esp. of three closely related persons or things. **2.** *Music.* A chord of three tones, esp. of a given tone with the third and fifth above. **3.** *Chem.* A trivalent atom, radical, or element. — **tri-ad'ic** (trī-ăd'ĭk), *a.*

tri'al (trī'ăl), *n.* [From TRY.] **1.** Act of trying or testing; test; proof. **2.** An essay; attempt; as, a rowing *trial;* a *trial* of a horse. **3.** State of being tried, or tested; esp., probation by exposure to suffering that tests strength, patience, faith, etc. **4.** That which tries or afflicts; a misfortune or affliction. **5.** *Law.* The formal judicial examination of the matter in issue in a cause to determine the issue.

Syn. Experiment, test, ordeal. — **Experiment, trial, test.** An **experiment** has for its object esp. the discovery of something, or verification or illustration of what is already ascertained. **Trial** and **test** suggest more definitely that something is being put to the proof; *trial* is the wider term; a *test* is a decisive trial or criterion; as, to make *trial* of a gun; to *test* the strength of a bridge.

trial jury. A jury impaneled to try a cause; petit jury.

tri'an'gle (trī'ăn'g'l), *n.* [L. *triangulum*, fr. *triangulus* triangular; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *angulus* angle.] **1.** *Geom.* A figure (formerly the area, now commonly the three bounding lines) formed by three lines intersecting by twos in three points, and so forming three angles (or sets of angles).



Triangles. 1 Equilateral; 2 Isosceles; 3 Right-angled; 4 Obtuse-angled; 5 Scalene. 1, 2, and 5 are also Acute-angled.

2. *Music.* An instrument of percussion, usually made of a rod of steel bent to form a triangle open at one angle. It is sounded by striking with a small metallic rod. **3.** A flat triangular piece, as of wood or vulcanite, used in drawing.

tri-an'gu-lar (trī-ăn'gū-lər), *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or consisting of, a triangle. **2.** Of, relating to, or comprising three parts, elements, or the like.

tri-an'gu-late (trī-ăn'gū-lāt), *a.* Marked with triangles. — (-lāt), *v. t.* **1.** To divide into triangles; specif., to survey by triangulation. **2.** To make triangular, or three-cornered.

tri-an'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Surv.* The series of triangles into which any portion of the earth's surface is divided in a trigonometrical survey; also, the operation of determining these triangles.

tri-ap'si-dal (trī-ăp'sĭ-dăl), *a. Arch.* Having three apses.

tri'ar-chy (trī'är-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. τριαρχία; τρι- (see TRI-) + ἄρχειν to rule.] Government by three persons; a triumvirate; also, a country under three rulers.

Tri'as (trī'ăs), *n.* [L., triad. See TRIAD.] *Geol.* The system and the period between the Permian and the Jurassic; — so called from its threefold series of strata in Germany.

Tri-as'sic (trī-ăs'ĭk), *a. Geol.* Of the age of, or pert. to, the Trias. — *n.* The Triassic period or system; the Trias. The rocks of the system are largely red sandstone.

tri-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a. Naut.* A term used in: **triatic stay,** a rope secured to the heads of the foremast and mainmast.

tri'a-tom'ic (trī'ă-tŏm'ĭk), *a. Chem.* **a** Consisting of three atoms; having three atoms in the molecule. **b** Trivalent. **c** Having three replaceable atoms or groups.

tri-ax'i-al (trī-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* Having three axes.

tri-az'ine (-ăz'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* Any of three (hypothetical) isomeric compounds, $C_3H_3N_3$, regarded as derived from benzene by replacing three CH groups by nitrogen atoms; any of various derivatives of these. See AZINE.

trib'al (trīb'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tribe or tribes.

tri-bas'ic (trī-bās'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Having in the molecule three hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters, as phosphoric acid.

tribe (trīb), *n.* [L. *tribus* one of the three, later more, divisions of the Roman people, a tribe.] **1.** A social group comprising a series of families, clans, or generations, descended from the same ancestor, together with slaves, dependents, adopted strangers, etc. **2.** *Hist.* **a** In ancient Rome, one of the three (later, four) divisions of the Roman people, the *Ramnes, Tities,* and *Luceres,* traditionally Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan settlements respectively. **b** One of the phylæ of ancient Athens. **3.** Any aggregation of people, esp. nomads, believed to be of a common stock and acting under a central authority. **4.** Any group of persons having some common characteristic, occupation, etc. *Colloq.* **5.** *Biol.* A category of classification equivalent to a suborder or ranking just below it; also, any natural group irrespective of taxonomic rank; as, the cat *tribe.* **6.** *Stock Breeding.* A group of animals descended from some particular female progenitor through the female line.

tribes'man (trībz'măn), *n.* A member of a tribe.

tri'brach (trī'brăk), *n.* [L. *tribrachys*, Gr. τρίβραχυς of three short syllables; τρι- (see TRI-) + βραχύς short.] *Gr. & L. Pros.* A foot of three short syllables.

tri-bro'mo-, tribrom-. *Chem.* A combining form signifying the *presence of three bromine atoms,* usually replacing three hydrogen atoms.

trib'u-la'tion (trĭb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *tribulation*, L. *tribulatio*, fr. *tribulare* to press, afflict, fr. *tribulum* a threshing sledge.] **1.** A state of distress or affliction. **2.** A source of distress or affliction; a trouble; trial. — **Syn.** See SORROW.

tri-bu'nal (trī-bū'năl), *n.* [L. *tribunal*, fr. *tribunus* tribune (the magistrate).] **1.** The seat of a judge. **2.** Hence, a court of justice. **3.** (*Sp. pron.* trē'bōō-näl') [Sp.] In Philippine villages, a kind of town hall or municipal building.

trib'u-na-ry (trĭb'ū-nă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to tribunes.

trib'u-nate (-nāt), *n.* [L. *tribunatus.*] State, office, or function of a tribune; tribuneship.

trib'une (trĭb'ūn), *n.* [F.] A raised platform, seat, or stand; a dais from which an assembly is addressed.

trib'une, *n.* [L. *tribunus*, prop., the chief of a tribe, fr. *tribus* tribe.] *Roman Hist.* Any of various magistrates, esp. of certain ones (tribunes of the people) whose specific function was to protect the plebeian citizen from the arbitrary action of patrician magistrates. — **trib'une-ship,** *n.* — **trib'u-ni'cial** (trĭb'ū-nĭsh'ăl), *or* **-ni'tial** (-ăl), *a.*

trib'u-ta-ri-ly (trĭb'ū-tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a tributary manner.

trib'u-ta-ry (trĭb'ū-tă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Paying tribute to another; hence: subject; subordinate; as, *tributary* nations. **2.** Paid or owed as tribute; of or pert. to tribute; as, *tributary* payments. **3.** Yielding or carrying supplies, accretion, etc.; contributory; auxiliary; of streams, affluent. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A ruler or state that pays tribute. **2.** A stream flowing into a larger stream or into a lake; a feeder.

trib'ute (-ūt), *n.* [L. *tributum*, fr. *tribuere, tributum,* to bestow, pay, allot.] **1.** A stated payment from one ruler or state to another, as an acknowledgment of submission, for peace and protection, or by virtue of a treaty; also, the tax levied for, or obligation to make, such payment. **2.** Liability or obligation to pay tribute (in sense 1). **3.** A personal contribution or tax; impost; duty; render. **4.** A personal contribution of any kind, as of praise, service, etc.

trice (trīs), *v. t.*; TRICED (trīst); TRIC'ING (trĭs'ĭng). To haul up or in and secure with a small rope. *Chiefly Naut.* — *n.* [Prob., orig., a pull, a single pull.] A very short time; instant; moment; — now used only in *in a trice.*

tri-cen'ni-al (trī-sĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *tricennium* thirty years.] Of or pert. to 30 years; occurring once every 30 years.

tri'ceps (trī'sĕps), *n.* [L., three-headed, *tres, tria,* three + *caput* head.] The three-headed extensor muscle at the back of the upper arm.

tri-chi'na (trĭ-kī'nă), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. τρίχινος hairy, made of hair, θρίξ, τριχός hair.] A small slender nematode worm (*Trichinella spiralis*) which, in the larval state, is parasitic in the voluntary muscles of man, the hog, and many other animals.

trich'i-nize (trĭk'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To render trichinous; affect with trichinæ; —

chiefly in *p. p.*; as, *trichinized* pork. — **trich'i-ni-za'tion** (trĭk'ĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

trich'i-nosed (trĭk'ĭ-nōzd; trĭk'ĭ-nōst'). Trichinous.

trich'i-no'sis (trĭk'ĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The disease caused by trichinæ in the intestinal tract and the muscles.

trich'i-nous (trĭk'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to trichinæ or trichinosis; affected with or containing trichinæ.

trich'ite (trĭk'īt), *n.* [Gr. *θρίξ, τριχός*, hair.] *Petrog.* A kind of crystallite resembling a bunch of hairs, common in obsidian; — from its form. See CRYSTALLITE, *Illust.*

trich'o- (trĭk'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *θρίξ, τριχός, hair.*

trich'o-cyst (-sĭst), *n. Zoöl.* Minute organs on the body of many infusorians, similar to small nematocysts, but not occupying or constituting a separate cell.

trich'o-gyne (-jĭn), *n.* [F.; *tricho-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman.] *Bot.* The filamentous receptive portion of a procarp.

trich'oid (trĭk'oid), *a.* Hairlike.

tri-chol'o-gy (trĭ-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n. Med.* The science treating of the hair. — **tri-chol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

tri'chome (trī'kōm; trĭk'ōm), *n.* [Gr. *τρίχωμα* a growth of hair.] *Bot.* Any epidermal hair structure. — **tri-chom'ic** (trĭ-kŏm'ĭk), *a.*

tri-cho'sis (trĭ-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; -OSIS.] *Med.* Any disease of the hair.

tri-chot'o-my (trĭ-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τρίχα* threefold, in three parts + *-tomy.*] Division into three parts; specif., the division of man's nature into body, soul, and spirit. — **tri-chot'o-mous** (-ō-mŭs), *a.*

tri-chro'ic (trĭ-krō'ĭk), *a.* Exhibiting trichroism.

tri'chro-ism (trī'krō-ĭz'm), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *χρώς* color.] *Physics.* The property of some crystals of presenting different colors in three different directions.

tri'chro-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or employing three colors; esp., pert. to or designating the three-color process in printing. — **tri-chro'ma-tism** (trĭ-krō'mă-tĭz'm), *n.*

tri-chro'mic (trĭ-krō'mĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, three colors; trichromatic.

trick (trĭk), *n.* **1.** An artifice; crafty or deceitful contrivance or procedure. **2. a** A dexterous or ingenious feat or procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse; also, a knack; dexterity. **b** An illusion or deception, likened to that of sleight of hand. **3.** A mischievous or roguish, or sometimes a mean, act; prank. **4.** A peculiarity or mannerism. **5.** A toy; trifle; knickknack. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.* **6.** *Card Playing.* The cards played in one round, collectively. **7.** A turn; specif., the spell of a sailor at the helm. — **Syn.** Stratagem, wile, ruse, subterfuge, finesse, sleight; fraud, cheat, juggle, imposition. See ARTIFICE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To deceive by cunning or artifice; impose on; cheat; as, to *trick* another in a sale. **2.** To dress; adorn, esp. fancifully; as, *tricked* out in silk.

trick'er (trĭk'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, tricks.

trick'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-eries** (-ĭz). Act or practice of tricking; artifice; fraud.

trick'i-ly (trĭk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a tricky manner.

trick'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being tricky.

trick'ing, *n.* Dress; ornament.

trick'ish, *a.* Given to, or characterized by, tricks or trickery; knavish. — **trick'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **trick'ish-ness,** *n.*

trick'le (trĭk'l), *v. i.*; **-led** (-ld); **-ling** (-lĭng). To flow in a small gentle stream; run in drops; also, to drip, as a spout. — *n.* Act or state of trickling; also, that which trickles.

trick'ster (-stĕr), *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; cheat.

trick'sy (-sĭ), *a.* **1.** Trickish; crafty. *R.* **2.** Prankish; playful. **3.** Neat; trim; dainty. *Obs. or R.* — **-si-ness,** *n.*

trick'track' (trĭk'trăk'), *n.* [F. *trictrac.*] A kind of backgammon. [tricks; trickish; shifty; deceptive.

trick'y (trĭk'ĭ), *a.*; **trick'i-er** (-ĭ-ĕr); **-i-est.** Given to

tri-clin'ic (trī-klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.] *Cryst.* Having, or characterized by, three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles. See DIABASE.

tri-clin'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-ia** (-ă). [L., fr. Gr. *τρικλίνιον, τρίκλινος*; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *κλίνη* a couch.] *Rom. Antiq.* A couch for reclining at meals, extending round three sides of a table; also, a room having such a couch.

tri'col'or, tri'col'our (trī'kŭl'ĕr), *n.* [F. *tricolore*, adj.] The French national banner, blue, white, and red, in nearly equal vertical stripes; hence, any similar flag.

tri'cot (trē'kō), *n.* [F., fr. *tricoter* to knit.] **1.** A fabric of woolen, silk, or cotton knitted, or woven like knitting. **2.** A soft, ribbed dress material.

tri'cro-tism (trī'krō-tĭz'm; trĭk'rō-), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *κροτεῖν* to beat.] *Physiol.* A condition of the arterial pulse in which there is a triple beat. — **tri-crot'ic** (trī-krŏt'ĭk), *a.*

tri-cus'pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [L. *tricuspis, -idis*; *tri-* three + *cuspis* a point.] Having three cusps, or points; as, the **tricuspid valve**, which prevents reflux of blood from the right ventricle to the right auricle.

tri-cus'pid-ate (-pĭ-dāt), *a.* Three-pointed; tricuspid.

tri'cy-cle (trī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [*tri-* + *-cycle*, as in *bicycle.*] A light three-wheeled vehicle to be propelled by treadles or hand levers; also, a three-wheeled motor cycle.

tri-dec'ane (trī-dĕk'ān), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *δέκα* ten; — from the number of carbon atoms in the molecule.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{13}H_{28}$, occurring in petroleum.

tri'dent (trī'dĕnt), *n.* [L. *tridens, -entis*; *tri-* three + *dens* tooth.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A three-pronged spear, the attribute of Poseidon, or Neptune. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A three-pronged spear used by retiarii. **3.** A three-pronged fish spear. — *a.* Having three teeth or points.

tri-den'tate (-dĕn'tāt) } *a.* [NL. *tridentatus.* See TRIDENT.]
tri-den'tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd) } Having three teeth or points.

Tri-den'tine (trī-dĕn'tĭn), *a.* [From LL. *Tridentum* Trent.] **1.** Of or pert. to Trent, Austria, or the council of the Roman Catholic Church held (1545–63) in that city. **2.** Conforming to the decrees and doctrines of the Council of Trent. — *n.* One who accepts, and conforms to, the decrees and doctrines of the Council of Trent, as orthodox Roman Catholics.

tri-e'cious. Var. of TRIŒCIOUS.

tried (trīd), *p. a.* Proved; tested; faithful; trustworthy.

tri-en'ni-al (trī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *triennium* the space of three years; *tri-* three + *annus* year.] **1.** Continuing three years. **2.** Occurring or appearing once in every three years. — *n.* **1.** Something that takes place or appears once in three years, or that lasts three years. **2.** The third anniversary of any event. — **tri-en'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **tri-en'ni-um** (trī-ĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-nia** (-ă). [L.] A period of three years.

tri'er (trī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, tries.

tri'er-arch (trī'ĕr-ärk), *n.* [L. *trierarchus*, Gr. *τριήραρχος*; *τριήρης* a trireme + *ἀρχός* a leader, a chief.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The commander of a trireme. **b** At Athens, one who had to fit out a trireme for the public service.

tri'er-arch'y (-är'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-archies** (-kĭz). [Gr. *τριηραρχία.*] **1.** Office of a trierarch. **2.** Trierarchs collectively. **3.** The Athenian plan whereby citizens furnished triremes.

tri'e-ter'ic (trī'ĕ-tĕr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *trietericus*, Gr. *τριετηρικός*, fr. *τριετηρίς* (sc. *ἑορτή*) a triennial festival; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *ἔτος* a year.] Kept or occurring every third year; triennial.
tri'e-ter'i-cal (-tĕr'ĭ-kăl) }

tri-fa'cial (trī-fā'shăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the fifth pair of cranial nerves, called also *trigeminal nerves.* — *n.* A trifacial nerve.

tri'fid (trī'fĭd), *a.* [L. *trifidus*; *tri-* three + root of *findere* to split.] Three-cleft; tridentate; divided part way to the base into three lobes with narrow sinuses.

tri'fle (-f'l), *n.* [OF. *trufle, trufe*, mockery, raillery, trickery.] **1.** A thing of little value or importance; a paltry affair, object, etc. **2.** A dish of sponge cake soaked in wine or liqueur, with macaroons, fruit jams, and whipped cream. **3.** A variety of pewter. — **a trifle,** a little; slightly.

— *v. i.*; **-fled** (-f'ld); **-fling** (-flĭng). **1.** To act or talk jestingly, or with levity. **2.** To amuse one's self lightly; toy. **3.** To spend time in trifles or idleness; dally; loiter.

Syn.. Trifle, dally, dawdle, potter. To **trifle** (the general word) is to act without seriousness or in a frivolous fashion, or to toy with something; to **dally** is to play or coquet with something, or to linger as if in uncertainty; as, to *trifle* agreeably, to *trifle* with a serious subject; to *dally* with temptation, to *dally* in leave-taking. To **dawdle** is to linger idly or lazily; to **potter** is to busy one's self in an aimless or ineffectual fashion.

— *v. t.* To spend or waste in trifling or on trifles.

tri'fler (-flĕr), *n.* One who trifles.

tri'fling (-flĭng), *a.* **1.** Shallow; frivolous. **2.** Trivial. — **Syn.** See PETTY. — **tri'fling-ly,** *adv.*

tri-fo'li-ate (trī-fō'lĭ-āt), *a. Bot.* **a** Three-leaved. **b** Trifoliate. [LEAF, *Illust.*

tri-fo'li-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a. Bot.* Having three leaflets. See

tri-fo'ri-um (trī-fō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* **-ria** (-ă). [LL., fr. L. *tri-* + *foris* a door.] *Arch.* The gallery forming an upper story to the aisle of a church; — so called as often having three openings to each bay.

tri'form (trī'fôrm) } *a.* [L. *triformis.*] Having a triple
tri'formed (-fôrmd) } form or character.

tri-fur'cate (-fûr'kāt) } *a.* [L. *trifurcus*; *tri-* (see TRI-)
tri-fur'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd) } + *furca* fork.] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous.

trig (trĭg), *a.* [From Scand.] **1.** In good order; neat; tidy. *Chiefly Scot. or Dial.* **2.** Sound; in good condition. **3.** Trim or neat in dress; spruce; smart.

trig, *v. t.* To stop, as a wheel, by placing something beneath; scotch; skid. *Now Chiefly Dial.* — *n.* A block or the like to prevent motion; a scotch; skid. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

tri-gem'i-nal (trī-jĕm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *trigeminus* born three together; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *geminus* twin.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Trifacial. — *n.* A trigeminal, or trifacial, nerve.

trig'ger (trĭg'ĕr), *n.* [For older *tricker*, fr. D. *trekker*, fr. *trekken* to draw.] A piece, as a lever, connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; specif., *Firearms,* the part of a lock moved by the finger to release the cock.

trigger fish. Any of numerous deep-bodied fishes (*Balistes* and allied genera), chiefly of warm seas, having the anterior dorsal fin with two or three stout spines.

Trigger Fish (*Balistes carolinensis*).

tri'glyph (trī'glĭf), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *τρίγλυφος*; *τρι-* three + *γλύφειν* to carve.] *Arch.* In the Doric frieze, a rectangular tablet having two vertical channels of V-section (*glyphs*) cut in its face and a half channel at each edge. See METOPE.

tri-glyph'ic (trī-glĭf'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or pertaining
tri-glyph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to, triglyphs. **2.** Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

tri'gon (trī'gŏn), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *τρίγωνον*, fr. *τρίγωνος* three-cornered; *τρι-* three + *γωνία* a corner.] **1.** A triangle. **2.** *Astrol.* **a** A division consisting of three signs. **b** = TRINE, *n.*, 1.

trig'o-nal (trĭg'ō-năl), *a.* [triangular; trigonous.] Of or pert. to a trigon or triangle;

trig'o-nom'e-ter (trĭg'ō-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *τρίγωνον* triangle + *-meter.*] A device for solving graphically any plane right-angled triangle.

trig'o-no-met'ric (-nō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
trig'o-no-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } trigonometry; performed by the rules of trigonometry.

trig'o-nom'e-try (-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Gr. *τρίγωνον* triangle + *-metry.*] Mathematics treating of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles, and of those between certain functions of an arc, or angle, measured by the ratios of pairs of sides of a right-angled triangle; also, a textbook on this subject.

trig'o-nous (trĭg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *trigonus*, Gr. *τρίγωνος*. See TRIGON.] Having three angles, or corners; triangular.

tri'graph (trī'grăf), *n.* Three letters representing a single sound, as *-eau* in beau; less properly, a triphthong.

tri-he'dron (trī-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŭnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). [*tri-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* base.] *Geom.* A figure formed by three planes meeting in a point.— **tri-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

tri-hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *a.* Containing three hydroxyl groups.

tri'ju-gate (trĭ'jōō-gāt; trĭ-jōō'gāt; 86), *a.* Also **tri'ju-gous** (-gŭs). [L. *trijugus* threefold; *tri-* three + *jugum* a yoke.] *Bot.* Having three pairs of leaflets.

tri-lat'er-al (trī-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *trilaterus*. See TRI-; LATERAL.] *Geom.* Having three sides. — **tri-lat'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

tri-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ər), *a.* *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or included by, three lines; as, *trilinear* coördinates.

tri-lin'gual (-lĭŋ'gwăl), *a.* [L. *trilinguis*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *lingua* tongue, language.] Consisting of, having, or expressed in, three languages.

tri-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Consisting of three letters. — *n.* A triliteral word. — **tri-lit'er-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

trill (trĭl), *v. i.* & *t.* [ME. *trillen* to roll, turn round.] **1.** To roll; also, to quiver. *Obs.* **2.** To trickle.

trill, *v. t.* To impart the quality of a trill to; utter as or with a trill. — *v. i.* To utter trills or a trill; play or sing with tremulous vibrations; quaver.

— *n.* **1.** A consonantal sound made with a rapid succession of partial or entire intermissions, by vibrating some part of the oral organs; as, the *r* is a *trill* in many languages. **2.** Action of the organs in producing such sounds. **3.** *Music.* = SHAKE, *n.*, 2. **4.** A sound likened to a musical trill.

tril'lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *tri-*, in imitation of *million.*] The number denoted by a unit with 12 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 18 zeros (in English notation). — **tril'lion,** *a.* — **tril'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.* & *a.*

tril'li-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-*; — because all species have leaves in sets of three.] Any of a genus (*Trillium*) of convallariaceous herbs having short rootstocks and an erect stem bearing a whorl of three leaves and a large solitary flower.

Trillium. (½)

tri-lo'bate (trī-lō'bāt; trĭ'lō-), *a.* Having three lobes.

tri'lo-bite (trī'lō-bīt), *n.* Any of numerous extinct marine arthropods constituting a group (*Trilobita*) having the segments of the body divided into three lobes. Most trilobites were an inch or two long, some one or even two feet. — **tri'lo-bit'ic** (trī'lō-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

tri-loc'u-lar (trī-lŏk'ū-lər), *a.* Having three cells or cavities.

tril'o-gy (trĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *τριλογία*; *τρι-* three + *λόγος* speech, discourse.] A series of three dramas or, by extension, three literary or musical compositions, each essentially complete in itself, but all so interrelated as to form one historical, poetical, or other theme.

trim (trĭm), *v. t.*; TRIMMED (trĭmd); TRIM'MING. [AS. *trymian, trymman*, to make strong, set in order, array.] **1.** To make neat or trim; dispose; adjust. **2.** To make trim, neat, ready, or right by cutting, clipping, or the like; hence, to cut, clip, or lop. **3.** To equip; furnish; dress. *Archaic.* **4.** To decorate; adorn; embellish. **5.** *Naut.* **a** To adjust, as a boat, by arranging the ballast, cargo, or persons, so that she shall sit well on the water, sail well, etc. **b** To arrange for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails. **6.** *Colloq.* **a** To rebuke; reprove. **b** To chastise; beat. **c** To defeat, as in a game or contest. — *v. i.* **1.** *Naut.* Of a vessel, to assume, or, of a person, to cause a vessel to assume, a certain position, or *trim*, in the water. **2.** To balance; specif., to maintain a middle position between parties or the like so as to appear to favor each or to be neutral.

— *n.* **1.** Order; condition; disposition; adjustment. **2.** *Naut.* **a** State of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., in reference to her readiness and fitness for sailing. **b** Position of a vessel in the water, esp. in reference to the horizontal plane. **3.** Condition as to equipment, furnishings, dress, etc., esp. suitable condition; hence: dress; gear; as, in hunting *trim.* **4.** Character; nature; sort. *Obs. or R.* **5.** *Arch.* The lighter woodwork in the interior of a building, esp. that around openings.

— *a.*; TRIM'MER (-ẽr); -MEST. **1.** Excellent; fine; gay. *Obs.* **2.** Fitly adjusted or prepared; ready for service or use. *R. or Archaic.* **3.** Neat and compact or well ordered; as, a *trim* figure, costume, lawn. — **Syn.** See NEAT.

— *adv.* Trimly.

trim'er-ous (trĭm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having the parts in threes. Usually written *3-merous.* **2.** *Zoöl.* Having three joints in each tarsus.

tri-mes'ter (trī-mĕs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *trimestris* of three months; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *mensis* month.] A term or period of three months. — **tri-mes'tri-al** (-trĭ-ăl), *a.*

trim'e-ter (trĭm'ē-tẽr), *a.* [L. *trimetrus*, Gr. *τρίμετρος*; *τρι-* three + *μέτρον* measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of three measures. — *n.* A verse or period consisting of three measures.

tri-met'ric (trī-mĕt'rĭk), **tri-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** *Pros.* = TRIMETER. **2.** *Cryst.* Orthorhombic.

trimetric projection, *Geom.*, a kind of projection in which each of the three dimensions is measured by a different scale, the angles being chosen arbitrarily.

trim'ly, *adv.* In a trim manner.

trim'mer (trĭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, trims. **2.** *Arch.* A beam which receives the end of a header in floor framing. See HEADER, *Illust.* **3.** *Coal Storage.* An apparatus used for piling the coal in gradually increasing piles made by building up at the point of the cone or top of the prism.

trim'ming (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who trims. **2.** That which serves to trim, ornament, etc.; *Colloq.* accessories, as of a dish; — usually in *pl.* **3.** In *pl.* Parts or pieces removed by trimming, cutting, or the like.

trim'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being trim.

tri'morph (trī'môrf), *n.* *Cryst.* A substance which crystallizes in three distinct forms; also, any of these forms.

tri-mor'phic (trī-môr'fĭk), *a.* Trimorphous.

tri-mor'phism (trī-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [See TRIMORPHOUS.] **1.** *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing in three forms fundamentally distinct. **2.** *Biol.* Polymorphism in which there are three distinct forms of a species. **3.** *Bot.* Occurrence of three distinct forms of organs, as leaves, flowers, etc., on individuals of the same species.

tri-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τρίμορφος* three-formed; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *μορφή* form.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, trimorphism.

Tri-mur'ti (trē-mōōr'tē), *n.* [Skr. *trimūrti*; *tri* three + *mūrti* shape, form.] *Hindu Myth.* The triad, or trinity, of Hindu gods, consisting of Brahma (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver), and Siva (the Destroyer and Regenerator).

tri'nal (trī'năl), *a.* Threefold.

trin'dle (trĭn'd'l; *dial. also* trĕn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, disk.] *Dial.* A circular object; a trundle; specif.: **a** A wheel, esp. of a wheelbarrow. **b** A kind of large wooden tub. — *v. i.* To roll or bowl along.

trine (trīn), *a.* [L. *trinus* triple, *trini* three each, *tres, tria,* three.] **1.** Threefold; triple. **2.** *Astrol.* Being in trine; distant 120°. — *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* The (favorable) aspect of planets 120 degrees apart; trigon. **2.** A triad; trinity. *R.*

Trin'i-ta'ri-an (trĭn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [*Also l. c.*] Of or pert. to the Trinity, or the doctrine of the Trinity. — *n.* A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity. — **Trin'i-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

trin'i-ty (trĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *trinité*, L. *trinitas*, fr. *trini* three each.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Theol.* The union of three persons (the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons as to individuality; — called also *Holy Trinity.* **2.** A triad. **3.** Any symbol of the Trinity in art.

Trinity Sunday. The Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed as a feast in honor of the Holy Trinity.

trin'ket (trĭn'kĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *trenquet* a sort of knife.] **1.** A knife. *Obs.* **2.** A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like. **3.** A thing of little value; trifle; toy.

tri-nod'al (trī-nōd'ăl), *a.* [L. *trinodis* three-knotted; *tri-* + *nodus* knot.] *Anat. & Bot.* Having three nodes.

tri-no'mi-al (-nō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* [*tri-* + *-nomial*, as in *binomial*.] **1.** *Math.* Consisting of three terms; of or pert. to trinomials. **2.** *Biol.* Consisting of names composed of three words or terms. — *n.* **1.** *Math.* An expression consisting of three terms, connected by the sign plus [+] or minus [—] or both. **2.** *Biol.* A trinomial name.

tri'o (trē'ō; trī'ō), *n.*; *pl.* TRIOS (-ōz). [It., fr. L. *tres, tria*, three.] **1.** Three collectively; a set of three. **2.** *Music.* **a** A composition for three solo parts or three instruments. **b** The secondary, or episodical, movement of a minuet or scherzo or of a march or of any of various dance forms.

tri-œ'cious, tri-e'cious (trī-ē'shŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. *οἶκος* house.] *Bot.* Having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants. — **-cious-ly,** *adv.*

tri'o-let (trī'ō-lĕt), *n.* [F.] A stanza of eight lines with one rime in lines 2, 6, and 8, and another in the other lines, with certain repetitions of the first and second lines.

tri'o-nal (trī'ō-năl), *n.* [*tri-* + sulphon*al*; — because it contains three ethyl groups.] *Pharm.* A compound similar to sulphonal, used as a hypnotic.

tri'ose (trī'ōs), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A sugar derived from a trihydric alcohol. **b** A trisaccharide.

tri-ox'ide (trī-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* An oxide with three atoms of oxygen in the molecule.

trip (trĭp), *v. i.*; TRIPPED (trĭpt), or, *Rare*, TRIPT; TRIP'PING. **1.** To move with light, quick steps; skip. **2.** To make a journey. *Rare or Archaic.* **3.** To make a false step; catch the foot; stumble. **4.** To offend against morality, propriety, accuracy, or the like; slip; err. **5.** *Horol.* To run past the pallet; — said of a tooth in an escapement. — *v. t.* **1.** To perform lightly or nimbly, as a dance. **2.** To cause to stumble, or take a false step; to cause to lose the footing, as by suddenly checking the motion of a foot or leg; — often used with *up*. **3.** To cause to fail; obstruct; halt. **4.** To detect in a misstep, error, or the like. **5.** *Naut.* **a** To raise (an anchor) from the bottom, so that it hangs free. **b** To pull (a yard) into a perpendicular position for lowering it. **c** To hoist (a topmast) preparatory to sending it down. **6.** *Mach.* To release, let fall, or set free, as a weight or compressed spring, as by removing a catch or detent.

— *n.* **1.** A quick, light step; a light or lively movement of the feet. **2.** A journey; excursion; jaunt. **3.** A false step or misstep; stumble; error; mistake. **4.** A stroke or catch by which one, esp. a wrestler, causes his antagonist to lose footing. **5.** *Mach.* Act of tripping; also, a pawl or other device for tripping a catch or detent. — **Syn.** See JOURNEY.

tri-pal'mi-tate (trī-păl'mĭ-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A palmitate derived from three molecules of palmitic acid.

tri'part'ed (trī'pär'tĕd; 24), *a.* Divided into three parts.

tri-par'tite (trī-pär'tīt; trĭp'ăr-), *a.* [L. *tripartitus.*] **1.** Triparted; as, a *tripartite* leaf. **2.** Having three corresponding parts or copies. **3.** Made between three parties, as a treaty. — **tri-par'tite-ly,** *adv.*

tri'par-ti'tion (trī'pär-tĭsh'ŭn; trĭp'ăr-), *n.* A division by threes, or into three parts; also, the taking of a third part.

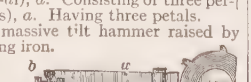
tripe (trīp), *n.* [F.] A part of the stomach of a ruminant, esp. of the ox kind, used as food.

tri'pe-dal (trī'pē-dăl; trĭp'ē-dăl), *a.* [L. *tripedalis; tri-* three + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet. [sons.]

tri-per'son-al (trī-pûr'sŭn-ăl), *a.* Consisting of three per-

tri-pet'al-ous (trī-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having three petals.

trip hammer. *Mach.* A massive tilt hammer raised by cams, used esp. for shingling iron.



Trip Hammer. *a* Lever, or Helve, pivoted at *b*; *c* Hammer Head; *d* Anvil; *f* Shaft carrying Collar *e* with Cams for lifting the Hammer Head; *g* Prop to hold up the Hammer when not in use.

triph'thong (trĭf'thŏng), *n.* [*tri-* + *-phthong*, as in *diphthong*.] A combination of three distinct vowel sounds uttered with one effort of articulation, as *-oya-* in *loyal*, combining the sounds ô, ĭ, *ă*; improperly, a trigraph; as, *eye, -eau* in *beau*. — **triph-thon'gal** (trĭf-thŏn'găl), *a.*

triph'y-lite (trĭf'ĭ-līt), *n.* Also **triph'y-line** (-lĭn; -lēn). [*tri-* + Gr. *φυλή* family, class; — in allusion to its three bases.] *Min.* A greenish or bluish mineral, a phosphate of lithium and iron, with a little manganese, $Li(Fe,Mn)PO_4$.

tri-pin'nate (trī-pĭn'āt), *a.* *Bot.* Thrice pinnate; bipinnate with each division pinnate.

tri'ple (trĭp'l), *a.* [L. *triplus; tri-* three + *-plus*, as in *duplus* double.] **1.** Consisting of three, usually united; threefold. **2.** Three times repeated; treble.

Triple Alliance, an alliance of three parties; as: **a** Between England, Sweden, and the Netherlands, against France (1668). **b** Between France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, against Spain (1717). **c** Between France, Great Britain, and Austria (the Emperor), against Spain (1718). **d** Between Austria, Great Britain, and Russia, against France (1795). **e** The Dreibund (1882). — **T. En-**

tente (trē'pl' äN'täNt') [F.], in European politics, an understanding or more or less informal alliance between Great Britain, France, and Russia, to counterbalance the Dreibund. — **t.-expansion engine.** A form of compound engine in which the working fluid is expanded successively in three cylinders. [crease threefold; treble.

— *v. t. & i.*; **-PLED** (-'ld); **-PLING** (-lĭng). To make or in-

trip'let (trĭp'lĕt), *n.* [From TRIPLE.] **1.** Three of a kind or three united. **2.** *Poetry.* Three verses riming together. **3.** *Music.* Three notes sung or played in the time of two or four. **4.** One of three children or offspring born at one birth.

tri'ple-tail' (trĭp''l-tāl'), *n.* A large edible marine fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*) of the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean. The long dorsal and anal fins extend backward so as to appear like a three-lobed tail.

tri'plex (trī'plĕks; trĭp'lĕks), *a.* [L.] Having three parts; triple. — *n.* *Music.* Triple time or measure.

trip'li-cate (trĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *triplicatus*, p. p. of *triplicare* to triple, *triplex* threefold.] Threefold; triple; made in three identical copies or the like. — *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

— (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. To triple.

trip'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tripling, or making threefold, or adding three together; also, that which is triplicated or threefold. [state of being triple.

tri-plic'i-ty (trī-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or

trip'lite (trĭp'līt), *n.* [See TRIPLE.] *Min.* A dark brown mineral, principally a fluophosphate of iron and manganese.

tri'ply (trĭp'lĭ), *adv.* In a triple manner.

tri'pod (trī'pŏd), *n.* [L. *tripus, -odis*, Gr. *τρίπους; τρι-* + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] **1.** A utensil or vessel on three feet or legs. **2.** A form of three-legged stand, as for a camera.

trip'o-dal (trĭp'ō-dăl), *a.* Having three feet or legs.

tri-pod'ic (trī-pŏd'ĭk), *a.* Having or using three feet.

trip'o-dy (trĭp'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [*tri-* + *-pody*, as in *dipody*.] *Pros.* Three metrical feet taken together.

trip'o-li (trĭp'ō-lĭ), *n.* [From *Tripoli*, Africa.] A siliceous deposit occurring in friable masses (**tripoli stone**) or earthy form (**tripoli powder**), used as an abrasive, absorbent, etc.

tri'pos (trī'pŏs), *n.* [Gr. *τρίπους.* See TRIPOD.] **1.** A tripod. *Obs.* **2.** *Cambridge Univ., Eng.* Any of various honor examinations, orig. that for honors in mathematical science.

trip'per (trĭp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, trips; hence, an excursionist. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.* **2.** *Mach.*, a tripping device or mechanism, as for working a signal.

trip'pet (-ĕt; 24), *n.* *Mach.* A cam, wiper, or projecting piece that strikes another piece at definite times.

trip'ping (-ĭng), *p. a.* Nimble; stepping agilely. — *n.* **1.** Act of one that trips. **2.** A light dance. — **-ping-ly,** *adv.*

Trip-tol'e-mus, Trip-tol'e-mos (trĭp-tŏl'ĕ-mŭs, -mŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τριπτόλεμος.*] *Gr. Relig.* An ancient Attic hero reputed to have given grain and its culture to man.

trip'tych (trĭp'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *τρίπτυχος* consisting of three layers, or plates; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *πτύξ, πτυχός*, a fold, layer.] **1.** A picture or carving in three panels side by side. **2.** A folding writing tablet in three parts.

tri-que'trous (trī-kwē'trŭs; -kwĕt'rŭs), *a.* [L. *triquetrus.*] Having three corners or salient angles or edges; trigonal.

tri-ra'di-ate (-rā'dĭ-āt) } *a.* Having three rays, or radiating

tri-ra'di-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } branches. — **tri-ra'di-ate-ly,** *adv.*

tri'reme (trī'rēm), *n.* [L. *triremis; tri-* three + *remus* oar.] *Class. Antiq.* A galley having three banks of oars.

tri-sac'cha-ride (trī-săk'ă-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A complex sugar, as raffinose, yielding by hydrolysis three simple sugar molecules.

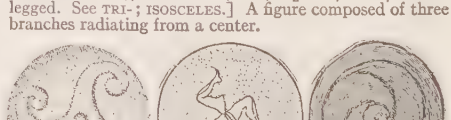
tri-sect' (trī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*tri-* + L. *sectus*, p. p. of *secare* to cut.] To cut or divide into three parts, esp., *Geom.*, three equal parts. — **tri-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*

tri'seme (trī'sēm), *a.* [L. *trisemus*, Gr. *τρίσημος; τρι-* + *σῆμα* sign.] *Pros.* Equal to, or having the length of, three times, or moræ. — *n.* A syllable or foot of three moræ.

tri-sep'tate (-sĕp'tāt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having three septa.

tri-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Arranged in three series; specif.: *Bot.* **a** Arranged in three vertical or spiral rows. **b** Having only three floral whorls, as some flowers.

tris-kel'i-on (trĭs-kĕl'ĭ-ŏn), *or* **tris'kele** (trĭs'kēl), *n.*; *pl.* TRISKELIA (-ĭ-ȧ), TRISKELES (-kēlz). [Gr. *τρισκελής* three-legged. See TRI-; ISOSCELES.] A figure composed of three branches radiating from a center.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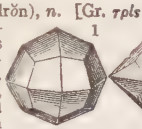
Triskelia. 1 On Fragment of Bronze from Ireland; 2 On a Shield pictured on a Greek Vase from Sicily; 3 On a Shell Disk from a Mound in Tennessee.

tris-oc'ta-he'dron (-ŏk'tȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. *τρίς* thrice + *octahedron.*] **1.** *Math.* A polyhedron of 24 congruent faces meeting on the edges of a (regular) octahedron. **2.** *Cryst.* The solid described in 1 (fig. 2), frequently called a **trigonal trisoctahedron** in distinction from a related solid, bounded by 24 quadrilateral faces, the **tetragonal trisoctahedron**, or (more frequently) the **trapezohedron.**



1 Tetragonal, and 2 Trigonal, Trisoctahedron.

tris'ful (trĭs'fo͝ol), *a.* Sad; melancholy. — **-ful-ly,** *adv.*

tris'tich (trĭs'tĭk), *n.* [See TRISTICHOUS.] *Poetry.* A group or stanza of three lines.

tris'tich-ous (trĭs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τριστιχος* in three rows; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *στίχος* a row.] In three rows; specif., *Bot.*, arranged in three vertical rows.

Tris'tram (trĭs'trăm), *n.* Also **Tris'tam** (-tăm), **Tris'tan** (-tăn), **Tris'trem** (-trĕm). [AF. & OF. *Tristran, Tristan,* fr. OW., fr. a Pictish name *Drostan.*] The hero of a medieval romance. He was sent to Ireland by King Mark of Cornwall, his uncle, to fetch the king's bride, **Isolde the beautiful**, and on the return voyage he and Isolde partook of a potion which rendered them permanently in love. Tristram was stabbed by King Mark, who surprised him with Isolde. In another version, Tristram fled to Brittany, where he married **Isolde of the white hand.** Being wounded, he sends for Isolde the beautiful. The messenger is to hoist a white sail if Isolde returns with him. He does so; but Tristram's wife tells him the sail is black, and at this he dies.

tri-sul'phide (trī-sŭl'fīd; -fĭd), *n. Chem.* A sulphide containing three atoms of sulphur.

tri-syl'la-ble (trĭ-sĭl'ȧ-b'l; trī-), *n.* A word of three syllables.—**tris'yl-lab'ic** (trĭs'ĭ-lăb'ĭk), or **-lab'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **tris'yl-lab'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tri-tag'o-nist (trī-tăg'ō-nĭst; trĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *τριταγωνιστής; τρίτος* third + *ἀγωνιστής* actor.] *Gr. Drama.* The player of the third part in importance.

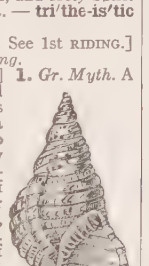
trite (trīt), *a.* [L. *tritus,* p. p. of *terere* to rub, wear out.] Worn or hackneyed; stale; commonplace; as, a *trite* remark. — **trite'ly,** *adv.* — **trite'ness,** *n.*

Syn. Threadbare, hackneyed, banal, stereotyped, vapid. — **Trite, hackneyed, banal.** Trite implies esp. lack of novelty or interest; that is **hackneyed** which is worn out, as it were, by constant use; **banal** suggests the vapid or commonplace; as, *trite* remarks; a *hackneyed* idea.

tri'the-ism (trī'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *θεός* God.] The opinion or doctrine that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods. — **tri'the-ist,** *n.* — **tri'the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **tri'the-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

tri'thing (trī'thĭng), *n.* [For *thriding.* See 1st RIDING.] = RIDING, an administrative division. *Eng.*

Tri'ton (trī'tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τρίτων.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A sea demigod, the son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, with the lower part of his body fishlike. His special attribute is a conch-shell trumpet, which he blows to raise or calm the waves. Later mythology imagined a multiplicity of Tritons, attendants on the sea gods. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of various gastropods (family *Tritonidæ*; esp., genus *Triton*) having a spiral shell, often handsomely colored; also, the shell.


Triton.

tri'ton (trī'tŏn), *n.* [Gr. *τρίτονος* of three tones; *τρι-* tri- + *τόνος* a tone.] *Music.* An interval consisting of three whole tones. [being triturated.]

trit'u-ra-ble (trĭt'ū-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of

trit'u-rate (trĭt'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED; -RAT'ING. [L. *triturare* to thresh (grain), fr. *terere, tritum,* to rub.] **1.** To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash. **2.** To rub or grind to a fine or impalpable powder; pulverize; comminute thoroughly. — *n.* A triturated substance; *Pharm.*, a trituration.

trit'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A triturating, or state of being triturated; comminution. **2.** *Pharm.* A triturated powder; any powder made by triturating a substance with sugar of milk as a diluent. — **trit'u-ra'tor** (-rā'tẽr), *n.*

tri'umph (trī'ŭmf), *n.* [L. *triumphus.*] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* An imposing ceremonial in honor of a general who had gained a decisive victory over a foreign enemy. **2.** Any triumphal procession or stately, esp. public, show or pageant. *Obs.* **3.** Joy or exultation for success. **4.** Victory; conquest. — **Syn.** See VICTORY.

— *v. i.* **1.** To receive the honor of a triumph; hence: to celebrate victory or success; exult. **2.** To obtain victory; prevail. — *v. t.* To conquer; also, to exult over. [triumph.]

tri-um'phal (trī-ŭm'fȧl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, a **triumphal arch**, an arch commemorating a victory, achievement, or the like.

tri-um'phant (trī-ŭm'fănt), *a.* **1.** Triumphing; triumphal. *Obs.* **2.** Rejoicing for or celebrating victory; exultant. **3.** Victorious. **4.** Magnificent. *Obs.* — **tri-um'phant-ly,** *adv.*

tri'umph-er (trī'ŭm-fẽr), *n.* One who triumphs; a victor.

tri-um'vir (trī-ŭm'vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī), E. -VIRS (-vẽrz). [L., fr. *trium virorum* of three men.] *Roman Antiq.* One of three men united in public office or authority. — **tri-um'vi-ral** (-vĭ-răl), *a.*

tri-um'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* **1.** Office or term of a triumvir. **2.** Government, or term of government, by three in coalition. **3.** A coalition of three in office or authority. **4.** Any group or association of three.

tri'une (trī'ūn), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *unus* one.] Being three in one; — said of the unity of the Trinity in the Godhead.

tri-u'ni-ty (trī-ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being triune.

tri'va'lent (trī'vā'lĕnt; trĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *valens, -entis,* p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of three. — **tri'va'lence** (-lĕns), **tri'va'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

triv'et (trĭv'ĕt; 24), *n.* [AS. *trefet,* fr. L. *tripes, -pedis,* three-footed.] A three-legged stand or support; tripod.

triv'i-al (trĭv'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *trivialis,* prop., that belongs to the crossroads; hence, common, fr. *trivium* a place where three roads meet, a crossroad; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *via* a way.] **1.** Ordinary; commonplace; trite. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Trifling; petty; paltry. — **Syn.** See PETTY. — **-al-ly,** *adv.*

triv'i-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A trivial matter or utterance.

triv'i-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being trivial. **2.** That which is trivial; a trifle.

triv'i-um (trĭv'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* TRIVIA (-ȧ). [LL. See TRIVIAL.] The lower division of the seven "liberal arts," comprising grammar, logic, and rhetoric;—so classified in mediæval schools. See QUADRIVIUM.

tri'week'ly (trī'wēk'lĭ), *a.* Occurring or appearing every three weeks or three times a week.— *adv.* Thrice a week.

-trix (-trĭks). [L. *-trix,* as in *bellatrix* a female warrior.] A suffix of feminine agent nouns, corresponding to masculine agent nouns in *-tor;* as in exec*utrix.* See -OR.

tro'car (trō'kär), *n.* Also **tro'char.** [F. *trocart* (or *trois-quarts,* i. e., three quarters); *trois* three (L. *tres*) + *carre* the side of a sword blade; — from its triangular point.] *Surg.* A stylet to explore tissues or insert drainage tubes.

tro-cha'ic (trō-kā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *trochaïcus,* Gr. *τροχαϊκός.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a trochee or trochees. — *n.* A trochaic measure or verse. [Resembling a wheel.]

tro'chal (trō'kăl), *a.* [From Gr. *τροχός* a wheel.] *Zoöl.*

tro-chan'ter (trō-kăn'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τροχαντήρ,* fr. *τρέχειν* to run.] **1.** *Anat.* In many vertebrates, a prominence at the upper part of the femur. **2.** *Zoöl.* The second segment, counting from the base, of the leg of an insect.

tro'che (trō'kē), *n.* [Gr. *τροχός* anything round, a wheel, prop., a runner.] A medicinal tablet or lozenge, esp. one used as a demulcent; strictly, one of circular form.

tro'chee (-kē), *n.* [L. *trochaeus,* Gr. *τροχαῖος* (sc. *πούς*), fr. *τροχαῖος* running, *τρέχειν* to run.] *Pros.* A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, as in the Latin word *ānte,* or the first accented and the second unaccented, as in the English word *motion.*

tro-chil'ic (trō-kĭl'ĭk), *a.* [See TROCHILICS.] Of or pert. to rotary motion; having power to draw out or turn round.

tro-chil'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. *τροχιλία* the sheaf of a pulley, roller of a windlass, fr. *τρέχειν* to run.] The science of rotary motion, or of wheelwork.

troch'i-lus (trŏk'ĭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ILI (-lī). [L. *trochilus* a kind of small bird, an annular molding, Gr. *τροχίλος,* fr. *τρέχειν* to run.] **a** The crocodile bird. **b** Any of several Old World warblers. **c** A humming bird.

troch'le-a (trŏk'lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, Gr. *τροχιλία.*] *Anat.* A structure likened to a pulley, as that part of the surface of the humerus which articulates with the ulna.

troch'le-ar (-ẽr), *a.* Shaped like a pulley; round and narrow in the middle; resembling a pulley; pert. to a trochlea.

tro'choid (trō'koid), *n.* [Gr. *τροχός* wheel + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A roulette. — *a. Anat.* That may be rotated on an axis.

tro-choi'dal (trō-koi'dăl), *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Of, pert. to, or like, a trochoid. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Trochoid.

trod (trŏd), **trod'den** (trŏd'n), *p. p.* of TREAD.

trode (trōd). Archaic pret. of TREAD.

trog'lo-dyte (trŏg'lō-dīt), *n.* [L. *troglodytae,* pl., fr. Gr. *τρωγλοδύτης* one who creeps into holes; *τρώγλη* a hole, cavern (fr. *τρώγειν* to gnaw) + *δύειν* to enter.] **1.** *Ethnol.* One of any savage (esp. prehistoric) race dwelling in caves; a cave dweller. **2.** An anthropoid ape.

trog'lo-dyt'ic (trŏg'lō-dĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to a troglo-
trog'lo-dyt'i-cal (-dĭt'ĭ-kăl) } dyte, or dweller in caves.

tro'gon (trō'gŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τρώγων,* p. pr. of *τρώγειν* to gnaw.] Any of a family (*Trogonidæ*) of tropical nonpasserine birds noted for their brilliant plumage.

Tro'i-lus (trō'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τρωίλος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Priam, killed by Achilles. In mediæval legend, he is depicted as the lover of Cressida. See CRESSIDA.

Tro'jan (trō'jăn), *a.* [L. *Trojanus,* fr. *Troja, Troia,* Troy,

fr. *Tros*, Gr. Τρώς, Τρωός, Tros, founder of Troy.] Of or pert. to ancient Troy or its inhabitants.

Trojan War, in Greek legend, the ten years' war waged by the Greeks under Agamemnon against the Trojans, to avenge Helen's abduction. See PARIS, HECTOR, etc.

—*n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Troy. **2.** One who shows pluck, endurance, or the like; — esp. in *like a Trojan*.

troll (trōl), *n.* [Icel. *troll*.] *Teut. Folklore.* A supernatural being, conceived sometimes as a dwarf, sometimes as a giant, fabled to inhabit caves, hills, etc.

troll, *v. t.* [ME. *trollen* to roll, wander.] **1.** To move circularly; roll; turn; wag. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To circulate, as a vessel in drinking. *Obs.* **3. a** To sing the parts of in succession, as of a round or catch. **b** To sing loudly or freely. **c** To sing of. **4.** To troll for or in (see TROLL, *v. i.*, 3); hence: to allure; entice. — *v. i.* **1.** To roll; turn; wag. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To take part in trolling a song. **3.** To fish, esp. by drawing the hook along or through the water.

—*n.* **1.** Act of moving round; routine. **2.** A song sung in parts successively; round. **3.** The lure, as a spoon, used in trolling. — **troll'er,** *n.*

trol'ley, trol'ly (trŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS, -LIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Local, Eng.* Any of various vehicles; as: **a** A kind of small cart. **b** A kind of railroad dump car. **c** A low two-wheeled truck. **2.** A wheeled carriage or truck running on an overhead rail or track and supporting a suspended load. **3.** *Elec. Railroads.* **a** The grooved wheel, at the end of a pole, pressed upward in rolling contact with the overhead wire to take off the current; hence, any device, as a wire bow (**bow trolley**) in sliding contact, for taking off current in electric traction. **b** An electric car; trolley car. *U. S. & Canada.*

—*v. t. & i.* To convey by, or to ride on, a trolley car. *Colloq.*

trol'ley-man, trol'ly-man (-măn), *n.* A man who works on a trolley car, esp. a motorman or conductor. [DAME.]

troll'mad'am, troll'my-dames'. Obs. vars. of TROU MADAM.

trol'lop (trŏl'ŭp), *n.* A slattern; also, a loose woman.

trom'bone (trŏm'bōn), *n.* [It., aug. of *tromba* a trumpet.] *Music.* A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet kind. The middle part, bent double, telescopes into the outer parts so as to vary the length of the vibrating column of air.

Trombone.

tro'na (trō'nà), *n.* [Said to be fr. Ar. name in Egypt.] *Min.* A whitish or yellowish monoclinic combination of neutral and acid sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3HNaCO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$.

troop (trōōp), *n.* [F. *troupe*.] **1.** A collection of people or, formerly, also, of things; a company; number. **2.** Soldiers collectively; an armed force; — generally used in *pl.* **3.** *Mil.* A division of a cavalry squadron commanded by a captain and corresponding to the *company* in infantry; formerly, also, a battery. In the United States army, four troops of 107 (formerly 65-100) men each constitute a squadron.—**Syn.** See COMPANY.

—*v. i.* **1.** To move or gather in crowds or troops. **2.** To march on. **3.** To associate. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To unite with, or form into, a troop or troops.

troop'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A cavalryman or his horse. **2.** A troopship. **3.** A mounted policeman. *Australia.*

troop'ship' (trōōp'shĭp'), *n.* A military transport.

troost'ite (trōōst'īt), *n.* [After Dr. Gerard *Troost*, of Nashville, Tenn.] *Min.* A variety of willemite (which see).

tro-pæ'o-lin, tro-pe'o-lin (trō-pē'ō-lĭn), *n. Chem.* Any of a series of orange-red dyestuffs produced from certain complex sulphonic acid derivatives of azo and diazo compounds of the aromatic series; — so called because resembling the flowers of the nasturtium (*Tropæolum*).

tro-pæ'o-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *τρόπαιον* trophy. See TROPHY. So named because likened to ancient trophies.] Any of a genus (*Tropæolum*) of tropical American pungent herbs, having peltate leaves and showy flowers; a nasturtium.

Tropæolum (*T. majus*).

-tropal. See -TROPIC.

tro-pa'ri-on (trō-pā'rĭ-ŏn; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *τροπάριον*.] *East. Ch.* A stanza, esp. one in an *ode* (see ODE, 2).

trope (trōp), *n.* [L. *tropus*, Gr. *τρόπος*, fr. *τρέπειν* to turn.] **1.** *Rhetoric.* The use of a word or expression in a figurative sense; also, the word or expression so used; a figure of speech. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* Formerly, a verse sung before or after or sometimes in the middle of the introit.

-trope. [Gr. *τροπή* a turning or *τρόπος* turn, *τρέπειν* to turn.] A combining form signifying *turner, one that turns.*

tro-pe'ine (trō-pē'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* Any of a series of artificial esters of the alkaloid tropine.

tro-pe'o-lin. Var. of TROPÆOLIN.

troph'ic (trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *τροφικός* nursing.] *Physiol. & Plant Physiol.* Pert. to nutrition. — **troph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tro'phied (trō'fĭd), *a.* Adorned with trophies.

troph'o- (trŏf'ō-). [Gr. *τροφός* feeder, or *τροφή* nutrition, fr. *τρέφειν* to nourish.] A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, nutrition.*

troph'o-blast (-blăst), *n. Embryol.* A special layer of ectodermic tissue developed on the outer surface of the blastodermic vesicle of many mammals.

troph'o-plasm (-plăz'm), *n. Biol.* **a** The nutritive or vegetative cell substance; — disting. from *idioplasm.* **b** The less active substance of the cytoplasm.

tro'phy (trō'fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [F. *trophée*, L. *tropæum, trophæum*, Gr. *τρόπαιον* a monument of the enemy's defeat, deriv. of *τρέπειν* to turn.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A memorial of a victory raised on a battle field, or, in case of a naval victory, on the nearest land, or sometimes in a chief city. **2.** The representation of such a memorial; esp., *Arch.*, an ornament representing a group of weapons. **3.** Anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as a sword, gun, flag, or the like. **4.** Something regarded as evidence of conquest or the like; as, *trophies* of the chase. **5.** Anything kept as a memento; memorial; memento.

-trophy. [Gr. *-τροφία*, fr. *τρέφειν* to nourish.] A combining form signifying *nutrition, nourishment, nurture.*

trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*atropine* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, known in three optically different modifications.

trop'ic, *n.* [L. *tropicus*, Gr. *τροπικός* of the solstice, *τροπικός* (sc. *κύκλος*) the tropic or solstice, fr. *τρέπειν* to turn.] **1.** *Astron.* Either of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, one on each side of, and parallel to, the equator, at a distance of 23½°, reached by the sun at its greatest declination north and south. The northern circle is called the **tropic of Cancer**, and the southern the **tropic of Capricorn.** **2. a** Either of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics. **b** In *pl.* The region between or near these parallels, marked by its torrid climate, luxuriant vegetation, etc.

—*a.* Of or pertaining to the tropics; tropical.

tropic bird, any of several oceanic birds (genus *Phaëthon*) found chiefly in tropical seas. The plumage is mostly white, and the central pair of tail feathers is greatly elongated.

Yellow-billed Tropic Bird (*Phaëthon flavirostris*).

-tropic, -tropous, -tropal. [Gr. *-τροπος* (as in *ἄτροπος* inflexible). *τρόπος* a turn, fr. *τρέπειν* to turn.] Combining forms used to signify *turning, rotating, pertaining to a turning;* as in anatropous, plagiotropic, etc.

trop'i-cal (trŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the tropics. **2.** [L. *tropicus*, Gr. *τροπικός*, orig., of turning. See TROPE.] Rhetorically changed from its exact original sense; figurative; metaphorical. — **trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tro'pine (trō'pĭn; -pēn), *n.* Also **-pin.** [From ATROPINE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_8H_{15}ON$, formed by hydrolysis of atropine and other solanum alkaloids.

tro'pism (trō'pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *τροπή* a turning, *τρέπειν* to turn + *-ism.*] *Biol.* The innate tendency of an organism to react in a definite manner to external stimuli.

-tropism, -tropy. Suffixes of nouns corresponding to adjectives ending in *-tropic, -tropal*, or *-tropous.*

trop'ist (trŏp'ĭst), *n.* [See TROPE.] One who deals in tropes; specif., one who avoids the literal sense of the language of Scripture by explaining it as mere tropes.

tro-pol'o-gy (trō-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *τροπολογία*; *τρόπος* a trope + *λόγος* discourse.] A figurative mode of speech; a figurative method of interpreting Scripture.

tro-poph'i-lous (trō-pŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τροπή* turn, change + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Thriving under alternating periods of dryness and moisture or of heat and cold, as vegetation.

trop'o-phyte (trŏp'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *τροπή* turn, change + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A tropophilous plant, as a deciduous tree of temperate regions. — **trop'o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

-tropous. Combining form denoting *turning.* See TROPIC.

trot (trŏt), *v. i. & t.*; TROT'TED; -TING. [OF. *troter*.] **1.** To ride, drive, or move, at a trot. **2.** To run; jog; hurry.

—*n.* **1.** A gait of a quadruped in which the legs move in pairs, diagonally but not quite simultaneously. **2.** A jogging pace; *Colloq.*, brisk movement. **3.** A toddler; child; tot. *Colloq.* **4.** An old woman; — used in contempt. *Archaic or Dial.* **5.** A translation; "pony." *Slang, U. S.*

troth (trŏth; trōth; 62), *n.* [Variant of *truth.*] **1.** Faith; fidelity. **2.** Truth; verity. **3.** Betrothal. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To pledge; betroth. [Betrothal. *All Obs., Scot., or Dial.*]

troth'plight' (-plīt'), *v. t.* To betroth. —*a.* Betrothed. —*n.*

trot'ter (trŏt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that trots, esp. a race horse. **2.** The foot of an animal, esp. when used for food.

trou'ba-dour (trōō'bȧ-dōōr), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *trobador*, fr. *trobar* to find, compose (poetry).] One of a class of lyric, usually romantic or amatory, poets who flourished from the 11th century to the end of the 13th, chiefly in Provence, the south of France, and the north of Italy.

trou'ble (trŭb''l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). [F. *troubler*, deriv. of L. *turba* disorder, crowd.] **1.** To disturb; agitate; as, *troubled* waters. **2.** To agitate mentally or spiritually; worry. **3.** To inconvenience; — used in polite phraseology. — **Syn.** Afflict, distress, grieve, harass, annoy, tease, vex, molest. — *v. i.* **1.** To take trouble or pains. **2.** To worry or be agitated.

— *n.* **1.** State of being troubled; uneasiness; annoyance; also, an instance of distress or the like. **2.** That which causes disturbance, annoyance, etc. **3.** Exertion; labor; pains. **4.** A condition of ill health or physical distress; as, lung *trouble*. — **Syn.** Affliction, calamity, misfortune, adversity, embarrassment, anxiety, sorrow, misery. See EFFORT. — **trou'bler** (trŭb'lĕr), *n.*

trou'ble-some (-'l-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Giving trouble; disturbing; vexatious; wearisome. **2.** Characterized by disturbance; turbulent. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Harassing, annoying, irksome, afflictive, burdensome, tiresome. — **trou'ble-some-ly,** *adv.* — **trou'ble-some-ness,** *n.*

trou'blous (trŭb'lŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of trouble; troubled. **2.** Causing trouble; turbulent. **3.** Restless. *Archaic.*

‖ **trou'-de-loup'** (trōō'dĕ-lōō'), *n.*; *pl.* TROUS-DE-LOUP (trōō'-). [F.; *trou* hole + *de* of + *loup* wolf.] *Mil.* A sloping pit with a pointed stake in the middle; — usually in *pl.*

trough (trŏf; 62), *n.* [AS. *trog, troh.*] **1.** Any of various receptacles; esp., a long shallow vessel, as for water or fodder. **2.** Any long channel or depression, as between waves.

trou' ma'dame' (trōō' mȧ'dȧm'). [F.] A form of bagatelle.

trounce (trouns), *v. t.*; TROUNCED (trounst); TROUNC'ING (troun'sĭng). To punish or beat severely; whip; flog.

troupe (trōōp), *n.* [F.] A company or troop, esp. of actors.

troup'i-al (trōōp'ĭ-ăl), *n.* [F. *troupiale.*] In a broad sense, any bird of a family (*Icteridæ*) including the American blackbirds, grackles, and orioles; more usually, one of the larger brilliant orioles of Central and South America.

trou'ser-ing (trou'zĕr-ĭng), *n.* Material for trousers.

trou'sers (trou'zĕrz), *n. pl.*; *sing., Rare,* TROUSER. [OF. *trousses* breeches for pages, fr. *trousse, trosse,* bundle, truss.] An outer garment of men or boys extending from the waist to the knee or, oftener and with men almost always, to the ankle, and covering each leg separately. Orig., trousers were of the nature of long hose or tight drawers.

‖ **trousse** (trōōs), *n.* [F., bundle, truss.] A case for small implements; as, a surgeon's *trousse.*

trous-seau' (trōō-sō'), *n.*; *pl.* TROUSSEAUX (-sōz'). [F., fr., OF. *trossel,* dim. of *trousse* a bundle, truss.] **1.** A bundle. *Obs.* **2.** A bride's personal outfit, as of clothes, jewelry, etc.

trout (trout), *n.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) [AS. *truht,* L. *tructa, tructus.*] **1.** Any of certain handsome game fishes (genus *Salmo,* and in America also genera *Salvelinus* and *Cristivomer*) of the salmon family, having finely flavored flesh. **2.** Any of various troutlike fishes.

trou'vère' (trōō'vâr') } **trou'veur'** (trōō'vûr') } *n.* [F. *trouveur,* OF. *troveor, trouvère,* fr. OF. *trover* to find, compose (poetry).] Any of a school of poets who flourished in northern France from the 11th to the 14th century. Their works are typically epic poems on early French history, real or legendary. Cf. TROUBADOUR.

tro'ver (trō'vĕr), *n.* [OF. *trover* to find; inf. as n.] *Law.* Orig., a form of an action of trespass against one who found goods and refused to give them up; hence, any action to recover the value of goods wrongfully converted.

trow (trō), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *trūwian* or *tréowan* to trust, believe.] **1.** To believe. *Obs.* **2.** To think or suppose. *Archaic.*

trow'el (trou'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *troele,* fr. LL. dim. of L. *trua* ladle.] Any of various hand implements for spreading, shaping, and smoothing loose or plastic material, as mortar; also, an implement for taking up and setting out small plants, etc. — *v. t.*; TROW'ELED or -ELLED (-ĕld); TROW'EL-ING or -EL-LING. To smooth, dress, shape, mix, or apply with a trowel; as, *troweled* stucco.

trowel bayonet. = SPADE BAYONET. See BAYONET, *Illust.*

troy (troi), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the system of weights (**troy weight**) for gold, silver, etc.; — so called from Troyes in France. In this system: 1 pound (*lb.*) = 12 ounces (0.82286 lb. av. or 373.2509 grains); 1 ounce (*oz.*) = 20 pennyweights (1.09714 oz. av. or 31.1035 g.); 1 pennyweight (*dwt.*) = 24 grains (0.87771 dr. av. or 15552 g.). The troy pound contains 5,760 grains. The troy ounce is also the basis of apothecaries' weight.

— *n.* Troy weight.

tru'an-cy (trōō'ăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Act or habit of playing truant; state of being truant.

tru'ant (-ănt), *n.* [OF., a vagrant, beggar; of Celtic origin.] One who stays away from business or duty, esp. from school without leave. — *a.* **1.** Wandering from business or duty; idle and shirking duty. **2.** Like, or characteristic of, a truant; as, a *truant* mood. — *v. i.* To play truant.

truce (trōos), *n.* [ME. *trewes,* pl. of *trewe* a truce, AS. *tréow* fidelity. See TRUE.] **1.** *Mil.* A suspension of arms by agreement; armistice. **2.** Respite; brief quiet.

truck (trŭk), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *trochus* an iron hoop, Gr. τροχός a wheel.] **1.** A small wheel; specif., a small strong wheel for a gun carriage. **2.** Any of numerous wheeled vehicles for transporting heavy articles; esp.: **a** A kind of hand barrow or hand cart (fig. 1 in *Illust.*). **b** A small heavy rectangular frame supported on four small wheels (fig. 4). **c** Any of various small flat-topped cars (figs. 2 and 3), for moving heavy articles. **d** Any strong heavy cart or wagon, horse-drawn or self-propelled, for heavy hauling. **e** An open railroad freight car. *Brit.* **3.** A swiveling frame with one or more pairs of wheels, with springs, etc., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive, car, etc., and facilitate the turning of sharp curves. **4.** A small wheel-like disk; specif., a small wooden cap at the summit of a flagstaff or a masthead, usually having holes in it for reeving flag or signal halyards.

Trucks, 2.

— *v. t.* To transport on a truck or trucks.

truck, *v. t. & i.* [F. *troquer.*] To exchange; barter; traffic. — *n.* **1.** Barter. **2.** Intercourse; dealing. *Colloq. & Dial.* **3.** Small commodities; esp., *U. S.*, vegetables raised for the market; as, garden *truck.* **4.** Payment of wages in goods instead of cash. **5.** Small articles of little value; hence, rubbish. *Collog.*

truck'age (trŭk'ăj), *n.* Money paid for the conveyance of goods on a truck; freight; also, conveyance by trucks.

truck'age, *n.* Exchange; barter; truck.

truck'er, *n.* One who uses a truck, as for the business of public carriage.

truck'er, *n.* **1.** One who trucks, or barters. **2.** One who raises truck, or vegetables, for the market. *U. S.* [trucks.

truck'ing, *n.* The process or business of carting goods on

truck'ing, *n.* Truck farming. *U. S.*

truck'le (trŭk''l), *n. Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A small wheel. **2.** A truckle-bed. — *v. i.*; -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). [In allusion to the fact that the pupil's *truckle-bed* was rolled under the master's bed.] To yield obsequiously to another; show servility. — *v. t.* To roll or move on truckles; trundle. — **truck'ler** (-lĕr), *n.* — **truck'ling,** *p. a.*

truck'le-bed', *n.* [From *truckle,* n. or v. t.] A trundle-bed.

truck'man (-măn), *n.* One who does business by barter.

truck'man, *n.* One who drives a truck, or who conveys goods on a truck.

truck system. The system of paying wages in goods instead of cash or money. Cf. 2d TRUCK, 4.

truc'u-lence (trŭk'ū-lĕns; trōō'kū-), **truc'u-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *truculentia.*] Quality or state of being truculent; savageness, as of manners; ferociousness.

truc'u-lent (trŭk'ū-lĕnt; trōō'kū-), *a.* [L. *truculentus,* fr. *trux, trucis.*] **1.** Fierce; savage; ferocious; barbarous. **2.** Ruthless; destructive. — **Syn.** See FEROCIOUS. — **truc'u-lent-ly,** *adv.*

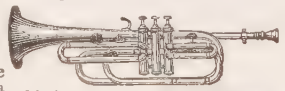
trudge (trŭj), *v. i.*; TRUDGED (trŭjd); TRUDG'ING (trŭj'ĭng). To walk, esp. toilsomely or wearily. — *n.* A tramp or walk, esp. a weary one.

trudg'en stroke (trŭj'ĕn). *Swimming.* A racing stroke in which a double over-arm motion is used; — from its use by an amateur named Trudgen. Often erroneously written *trudgeon.* Cf. CRAWL STROKE.

true (trōō), *a.*; TRU'ER (trōō'ĕr); TRU'EST. [AS. *tréowe* faithful, *tréow* fidelity, faith, troth.] **1.** Faithful to friends, promises, allegiance, etc.; loyal. **2.** Honest; just; upright. *Archaic.* **3.** Actual; genuine; as, *true* balsam. **4.** Conformable to fact; correct; as, a *true* story. **5.** Truthful. **6.** Conformable to a standard, rule, or pattern; exact; accurate; correct; as, a *true* copy. **7.** Legitimate; rightful; as the *true* owner. **8.** To be relied on; certain; as, a *true* indication. **9.** *Biol.* Genuine; real; not deviating from the essential characters of a class; as, a whale is a *true,* but not a *typical,* mammal. — **Syn.** See REAL.

a true bill, *Law,* a bill of indictment returned by the grand jury so indorsed. — **t. time,** apparent solar time as reckoned from the sun's transit over the meridian.

— *adv.* **1.** In accordance with truth; truly. **2.** *Biol.* Conformably to parental type; without change.
— *n.* State of being true or accurate; as, in (or out of) *true.*
— *v. t.;* TRUED (tro͞od); TRU'ING or TRUE'ING. To make true; bring to its correct condition as to form, place, angle, etc.
true blue. **1.** Orig., some especially fast blue dye or color, prob. that of the thread made at Coventry, England, and called *Coventry blue.* **2.** The blue color adopted by the Covenanters, or Scotch Presbyterians; hence: Presbyterianism; also, thoroughgoing or uncompromising orthodoxy, loyalty, or fidelity. — **true'–blue'** (10), *a.*
true'love' (tro͞o'lŭv'), *n.* One truly beloved or loving.
true'love', *or* **true'–lov'er's, knot.** A complicated knot not readily untying, emblem of mutual love.
true'ness, *n.* Quality of being true.
true'pen'ny (-pĕn'ĭ), *n.* An honest fellow. *Archaic.*
truf'fle (trŭf'l; tro͞of'l; tro͞o'fl), *n.* [OF.] Any of various subterranean fungi (genus *Tuber*) esteemed as a delicacy.
tru'ism (tro͞o'ĭz'm), *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.
— **Syn.** See COMMONPLACE.
trull (trŭl), *n.* A trollop; strumpet. [reality; in truth.]
tru'ly (tro͞o'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a true manner. **2.** In fact; in
trump (trŭmp), *n.* [F. *trompe.*] A kind of wind instrument of music; a trumpet, or trumpet sound. *Poetic or Archaic.*
trump, *n.* [Corruption of *triumph,* F. *triomphe* a triumph, a game of cards, a trump.] **1.** *Card Playing.* One of a suit any card of which takes any card of the other suits; the suit itself. **2.** A good fellow (man or woman). *Slang.*
— *v. i.* To play a trump card when one of another suit has been led. — *v. t.* To take or play upon by trumping.
trump, *v. t.* [F. *tromper* to deceive, OF. *soi tromper de* to mock.] To impose unfairly. *Rare.*
to trump up, to devise; concoct with unfairness.
trump'er-y (trŭm'pĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *tromperie* deceit.] A thing deceptively showy; hence: rubbish; trash. — *a.* Deceptively showy; worthless.
trump'et (trŭm'pĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *trompette,* dim. of *trompe* trumpet.] **1.** *Music.* A wind instrument consisting of a long metallic tube, commonly once or twice curved, ending in a bell. **2.** A trumpeter.


Modern Trumpet, with Pistons.

3. A sound as of a trumpet; esp., an elephant's cry. **4.** A trumpet-shaped instrument for directing or intensifying sounds; as, an ear or speaking *trumpet.* **5.** In *pl.* Any of several pitcher plants (esp. *Sarracenia flava*) having long trumpet-shaped leaves. *Southern U. S.*
— *v. t.* To publish by or as by sound of trumpet; noise abroad; proclaim. — *v. i.* To sound with a tone like a trumpet; utter a trumpet like cry, as elephants.
trumpet creeper. An American climbing plant (*Tecoma radicans*) having pinnate leaves and large red trumpet-shaped flowers; — called also **trumpet flower** and **t. vine.**
trump'et-er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sounds or plays a trumpet. **2.** One who proclaims, publishes, or announces. **3.** **a** Any of several large South American birds (genus *Psophia,* esp. *P. crepitans*), often domesticated to protect poultry. **b** A North American wild swan noted for its sonorous voice. **c** One of a breed of domestic pigeons.
trumpet honeysuckle. An American honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) with tubular red or orange flowers.
trumpet vine. **1.** The trumpet creeper. **2.** The trumpet honeysuckle.
trump'et-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Joe-pye weed.
trum'pet-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* A tropical American tree (*Cecropia peltata*) having hollow stems, used for wind instruments, and large peltate leaves.
trun'cate (trŭn'kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING. [L. *truncatus,* p. p. of *truncare* to cut off, mutilate.] To cut off; lop. — *a.* **a** Having the end square or even. See LEAF, *Illust.* **b** Lacking the apex, as certain spiral shells.
trun-ca'tion (trŭn-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of truncating, or state of being truncated. [maimed. **2.** *Zoöl.* Truncate.]
trun'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Cut off or cut short; lopped off; **truncated cone** *or* **pyramid,** *Geom.,* the part left of a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane.

Truncated Pyramid.

trun'cheon (trŭn'shŭn; -chŭn), *n.* [ME. *tronchoun* broken spear shaft, OF. *tronchon,* deriv. of L. *truncus* trunk.] **1.** A trunk or stem, esp. one with branches lopped off to hasten growth. *Obs.* **2.** A short staff; spear shaft; club. *Archaic.* **3.** A baton, or staff of command.
— *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon.
trun'dle [-d'l), *n.* [AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, disk.] **1.** A round or circular object, as a small wheel. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **2.** A kind of low-wheeled cart or truck. **3.** A trundle-bed. **4.** A rolling motion or the resulting sound. **5.** *Mach.* A lantern pinion, or any of its bars. — *v. t. & i.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To roll on little wheels; as, to *trundle* a bed. **2.** To revolve; as, to *trundle* a hoop.
trun'dle–bed', *n.* A low bed, usually on trundles, that can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed.
trun'dle-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* A curly or curled-up tail; also, a dog with such a tail.
trunk (trŭnk), *n.* [F. *tronc,* L. *truncus,* fr. *truncus* mutilated.] **1.** The main stem, or body, of a tree. **2.** The body of an animal or a man, apart from head and limbs. **3.** The main body of anything. **4.** *Arch.* The shaft of a column or pilaster. **5.** *Zoöl.* An insect's thorax. **6.** [For *trump,* fr. F. *trompe* proboscis, trumpet.] A proboscis, esp. of an elephant. **7.** In *pl.* Trunk hose; also, tight-fitting short breeches. **8.** A long, large box, pipe, etc., serving as a conduit. **9.** A box or chest to contain clothes or other goods, as those of a traveler. **10.** *Mach.* See TRUNK ENGINE. **11.** *Naut.* **a** The upper part of a cabin projecting above the upper deck. **b** A box or funnel around an opening in the bottom of a vessel, as for a centerboard. **c** The casing around a hatch continued between two decks to a hatch above or below, making a shaft.
— *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a main railroad or other main line, as of a telegraph system.
trunk engine. *Mach.* **a** A steam engine the piston rod of which is a pipe (called a *trunk*) of sufficient diameter to enable one end of the connecting rod to be attached to the crank and the other end to pass within the pipe and be pivoted to the piston, giving compactness. **b** An engine having a trunk piston, as most internal-combustion engines.
trunk'fish' (trŭnk'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of a family (*Ostraciidæ*) of plectognath fishes of warm seas, having the body encased in bony plates, with only the jaws, fins, and tail movable.

Trunkfish (*Lactophrys triqueter*).

trunk hose. Full breeches reaching just below the thighs, or to the knees, worn chiefly in the 16th and 17th centuries.
trun'nel (trŭn'ĕl). Corrupt. of TREENAIL.
trun'nion (trŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *trognon* a core, stalk.] Either of two opposite projecting pivots, journals, or gudgeons, to support a cannon, a large crucible, etc.
truss (trŭs), *v. t.* [F. *trousser.*] **1.** To pack into a bundle; bundle. **2.** To bind, tie, or fasten; as: **a** To fasten or tighten the clothing of; to tighten and fasten, as laces, strings, etc. **b** To fasten by or as by a skewer, as a fowl's wings; skewer. **3.** To support by a truss; strengthen or stiffen, as a girder, by a brace or braces. **4.** To hang; — usually used with *up. Slang.*
— *n.* **1.** A bundle; pack; package. **2.** A measured quantity of hay (56–60 lbs.) or straw (36 lbs.). **3.** *Surg.* A bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia, etc. **4.** *Hort.* A compact flower cluster at the top of a stem. **5.** *Arch. & Engin.* An assemblage of members, as beams, bars, rods, etc., forming a rigid framework. **6.** *Naut.* An iron band around a lower mast. — **truss'er,** *n.*
truss'ing (trŭs'ĭng), *n.* *Arch. & Engin.* **a** The members forming a truss. **b** Trusses in general. **c** Stiffening or bracing with struts, ties, etc.
trust (trŭst), *n.* [ME. *trust, trost* (also *trist, trest*), prob. fr. Scand.] **1.** Assured reliance on another's integrity, veracity, justice, etc.; confidence; faith. **2.** Assured anticipation; hope. **3.** A person or thing in which confidence is reposed. **4.** Trustworthiness. *Obs.* **5.** Custody; care; charge. **6.** Credit given; esp., reliance on another's intention and ability to pay in the future for property delivered; as, to sell on *trust.* **7.** Responsible charge or office. **8.** That which is committed or intrusted to one, as a duty, task, or office. **9.** An equitable right or interest in property distinct from the legal ownership thereof; a property interest held for another's benefit. **10.** A business organization or combination consisting of a number of firms or corporations operating, and often united, under an agreement creating a trust (in sense 9), esp. one formed mainly to regulate the supply and price of commodities, etc.; often, opprobiously, a combination formed to control or monopolize an industry or business by doing acts in restraint of trade.
Syn. Trust, confidence, reliance, assurance. Trust is an absolute and unquestioning resting on that which is its object, and is often more instinctive than **confidence,** which is apt to suggest definite grounds of assurance. **Reliance** is commonly more objective, and suggests the act or state as well as the feeling. **Assurance** adds to *trust* the element of certitude.
— *v. t.* **1.** To place confidence in; rely on. **2.** To give credence to; believe. **3.** To hope or expect confidently; as, I *trust* we may meet. **4.** To invest with a trust; intrust. **5.** To commit, or consign, as to one's care; confer as a trust. **6.** To allow to be or go somewhere or to do something without fear or misgiving. **7.** To give credit to; sell to (one) in confidence of future payment. — *v. i.* **1.** To have trust or confidence; confide; rely. **2.** To be confident; hope.
to trust to *or* **unto,** to depend or rely on.

— *a.* Held in trust; as, *trust* property; *trust* funds.

trust company. Any corporation formed (in the United States, under State laws) for the purpose of acting as trustee. Such companies usually do more or less of a banking business.

trus-tee' (trŭs-tē'), *n.* A person holding property in trust. — *v. t. Law.* **a** To commit (property) to the care of a trustee. **b** To attach by the trustee process. *U. S.*

trustee process. *Law.* The process of attachment by garnishment. *U. S.*

trus-tee'ship (-shĭp), *n.* Office or duty of a trustee.

trust'er, *n.* One who trusts.

trust'ful (trŭst'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of trust; confiding. — **trust'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **trust'ful-ness,** *n.*

trust'i-ly (trŭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a trusty manner.

trust'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being trusty.

trust'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of trust. — **Syn.** See RELIABLE. — **trust'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*

trust'y (trŭs'tĭ), *a.*; TRUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Justly deserving confidence; trustworthy; reliable. **2.** Trustful. *Rare.* — *n.*; *pl.* -IES. A trusty or trusted person; esp., a convict considered trustworthy and allowed special privileges.

truth (trōōth), *n.*; *pl.* TRUTHS (trōōthz; trōōths). [AS. *tréowð.*] **1.** Quality or state of being true; hence: **a** Fidelity; constancy. **b** Sincerity; genuineness; specif.: (1) Veracity; as, a man of *truth.* (2) In architecture, avoidance of deceits and imitations; in art, conformity with nature or conviction. **c** Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. **d** Conformity to rule; exactness; correctness. **2.** That which is true; as: **a** Real state of things; fact; reality. **b** A true statement; established principle, fixed law, etc.; as, fundamental *truths.* **3.** Righteousness; true religion.

Syn. Truth, veracity, verity, verisimilitude. Truth is, in general, conformity to fact or reality; **veracity** is (esp. habitual) observance of the truth; as, to speak the *truth;* a man of *veracity.* **Verity** is the quality of being, often assuredly, true or real. **Verisimilitude** is resemblance to truth or reality; as, the *verisimilitude* of Shakespeare's characters.

truth'ful (trōōth'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or habitually speaking, truth; veracious. — **truth'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **truth'ful-ness,** *n.*

try (trī), *v. t.*; TRIED (trīd); TRY'ING. [F. *trier* to cull, pick out.] **1.** To purify or refine, as metals; to melt out, as oil, lard, etc.; render. **2.** To test, prove, or make trial of; as, life *tries* all. **3.** To settle; determine, as by an appeal to arms; as, to *try* conclusions. **4.** *Law.* To examine or investigate judicially; conduct the trial of; as, to *try* a criminal. **5. a** To use experimentally; as, to *try* a new remedy. **b** To experiment or practice on; as, to *try* a convalescent's appetite with dainties. **c** To subject to trials; afflict. **6.** To gain knowledge of by experience. **7.** To essay; attempt; as, to *try* something difficult. **8.** To strain; as, the glare *tries* one's eyes. — *v. i.* **1.** To endeavor; as, he *tried* to mend it. **2.** To prove something by experiment; make trial.

— *n.*; *pl.* TRIES (trīz). **1.** Act of trying; attempt; experiment; trial; test. **2.** In Rugby football, a score of three points made by grounding the ball on or behind the opponent's goal line.

Syn. Try, attempt, essay, endeavor. Try is the general and familiar word; **attempt** is more formal, and commonly implies a degree of effort; **essay** is somewhat bookish, and emphasizes the idea of experiment or tentative action; **endeavor** heightens the implication of striving or exertion, sometimes suggesting high or aspiring effort.

try'ing, *a.* Adapted to try; severe; afflictive.

try'ma (trī'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *τρῦμα* hole.] *Bot.* A nutlike drupe, in which the exocarp and mesocarp separate from the hard 2-valved endocarp, as in the walnut and hickory.

try'out' (trī'out'), *n. Sports.* A test by which the fitness of a contestant to remain in a certain class is determined.

tryp'a-no-so'ma (trĭp'ȧ-nō-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τρύπανον* an auger + *σῶμα* body.] *Zoöl.* Any of a genus (*Trypanosoma*) of parasitic flagellate protozoans infesting the blood of various animals, including man, being usually transferred by the bite of an insect. Some are the cause of serious or fatal diseases such as nagana and sleeping sickness. — **tryp'a-no-some'** (trĭp'ȧ-nō-sōm'), *n.*

tryp'sin (trĭp'sĭn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *τρύειν* to rub down, wear out (hence, to digest) + *pepsin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A proteolytic enzyme present in the pancreatic juice. **b** Any of several similar enzymes. — **tryp'tic** (trĭp'tĭk), *a.*

try'sail' (trī'sāl'; *naut.*, trī's'l), *n. Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail, bent to a gaff, hoisted on a lower mast or a small mast close abaft a lower mast.

try'-square', *n.* An instrument for laying off right angles and testing work for squareness.

tryst (trĭst; trīst), *n.* [OF. *triste, tristre,* a place for watching or waiting (in hunting), an ambush.] **1.** An appointment to meet; a meeting; also, an appointed place of meeting. **2.** A market or fair. *Scot. & North. Eng.* — *v. t.* To agree to meet at a certain time or place. *Chiefly Scot.*

tryst'ing, *n.* An appointment; tryst.

tsar (tsär), **tsar'e-vitch, tsa-ri'na,** etc. See CZAR, etc.

tset'se (tsĕt'sĕ), *n.* [Cape D., fr. Bantu *ntsintsi* fly.] A fly (*Glossina morsitans*) of central and southern Africa which by its bite conveys a protozoan parasite that causes a disease of cattle, etc.

Tsetse. × 1½.

tub (tŭb), *n.* **1.** An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; a kind of short cask, half barrel, or firkin. **2.** Amount which a tub holds or will hold; as, a *tub* of butter. **3.** A clumsy slow-moving boat. *Slang.* **4.** A vessel to contain water for bathing; also, act or process of tubbing. *Colloq.* **5.** A sweating in a tub. *Obs.* **6.** *Mining.* **a** A box or bucket in which coal or ore is sent up a shaft. **b** A keeve. **c** A tram used underground. — *v. t.*; TUBBED (tŭbd); TUB'BING. **1.** To plant or set in a tub. **2.** To wash or bathe in a tub. — *v. i.* To use a bathing tub; take a bath. *Colloq.*

tu'ba (tū'bȧ), *n.* [L., trumpet.] *Music.* **a** An ancient trumpet. **b** A large deep-toned form of saxhorn. [tube.

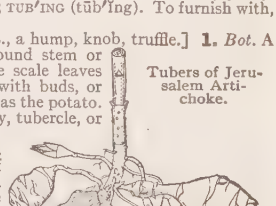
tub'al (tūb'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tube, esp. a Fallopian

tub'ate (-āt), *a.* Having or forming a tube or tubes.

tub'by (tŭb'ĭ), *a.* Resembling or suggesting a tub.

tube (tūb), *n.* [L. *tubus.*] **1.** A hollow cylinder, as for conveying liquids or gases; pipe. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Bot.* The narrow basal portion of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamosepalous calyx. **b** Something with a tube or tubelike part as its chief feature, as a telescope or gun. **3.** A tunnel for an underground railway; *Colloq.*, the railway itself. *Chiefly Eng.* — *v. t.*; TUBED (tūbd); TUB'ING (tūb'ĭng). To furnish with, or inclose in, a tube.

tu'ber (tū'bẽr), *n.* [L., a hump, knob, truffle.] **1.** *Bot.* A short fleshy underground stem or shoot bearing minute scale leaves (see 2d SCALE, 3 **a**) with buds, or "eyes," in their axils, as the potato. **2.** *Anat.* A tuberosity, tubercle, or protuberance.



Tubers of Jerusalem Artichoke.

tu'ber-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *tuberculum,* dim. of *tuber.*] **1.** A small knoblike prominence or excrescence, esp. on an animal or plant. **2.** *Med.* A small rounded morbid growth; esp., the specific lesion of tuberculosis.

tu-ber'cu-lar (tū-bûr'kū-lẽr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a tubercle or tubercles; having tubercles; *Med.*, characterized by tubercles; affected with tuberculosis; tuberculous.

tu-ber'cu-late (-lāt), *a.* [NL. *tuberculatus.*] Tuberculated; also, tubercular.

tu-ber'cu-lat'ed (tū-bûr'kū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Having, or characterized by, a tubercle or tubercles. — **-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

tu-ber'cu-lin (-lĭn), *n.* Also **-line** (-lĭn; -lēn). A sterile liquid containing the growth products of the tuberculosis bacillus. It is used in testing cattle for tuberculosis.

tu-ber'cu-loid (-loid), *a. Med.* Resembling a tubercle.

tu-ber'cu-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TUBERCLE; -OSIS.] *Med.* An infectious disease due to a bacillus and characterized by the production of tubercles; specif., this disease affecting the lungs; pulmonary phthisis; consumption.

tu-ber'cu-lous (tū-bûr'kū-lŭs), *a.* Tubercular; hence, *Med.*, affected with, or of the nature of, tuberculosis.

tu'ber-ose (tū'bẽr-ōs), *a.* Tuberous.

tube'rose' (tūb'rōz'; tū'bẽr-ōs'), *n.* [See TUBEROUS.] A bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (*Polianthes tuberosa*), cultivated for its spike of fragrant, white, lilylike flowers.

tu'ber-os'i-ty (tū'bẽr-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being tuberous. **2.** An obtuse prominence; specif., *Anat.*, any of certain large prominences on bones, usually serving for the attachment of muscles or ligaments.

tu'ber-ous (tū'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tuberosus.* See TUBER.] **1.** Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences. **2.** *Bot.* Consisting of, bearing, or like, a tuber or tubers.

tuberous root, a thick fleshy root resembling a tuber, but having no buds or scale leaves. See ROOT, *Illust.*

tu'bi-form (tū'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* Tubular in form.

tub'ing (tūb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making tubes. **2.** A series of tubes; tubes collectively; a length or piece of a tube; material for tubes; as, leather *tubing.*

tu'bu-lar (tū'bū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tubulus,* dim. of *tubus* tube.] **1.** Having the form of a tube, or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; also, containing, or provided with, tubes. **2.** Of, pert. to, or sounding as if produced through, tubes.

tu'bu-late (tū'bū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. To form into, or to provide with, a tube or a tubulure.

tu'bu-late (-lāt), **tu'bu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Provided with a tube. **2.** Having the form of a tube.

tu'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of shaping or making a tube, or of providing with a tube; arrangement of tubes; also, a tube or tubulure; as, the *tubulation* of a retort.

tu'bule (tū'būl), *n.* [F. *tubule*, or L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* tube, pipe.] A small pipe or fistular body; a little tube.

tu'bu-li-flo'rous (-bū-lĭ-flō'rŭs; 57), *a.* [L. *tubulus* small tube + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having all the perfect florets of a head with tubular corollas; — said of asteraceous plants.

tu'bu-lose (tū'bū-lōs) } *a.* [See TUBULE.] Like, or in the
tu'bu-lous (tū'bū-lŭs) } form of, a tube; specif.: *Bot.* a Tubular. b Having, or made up of, tubular florets.

tu'bu-lure (-lūr), *n. Chem.* A short tubular opening, as at the top of a retort; a tubulation.

tuck (tŭk), *v. t.* [LG. *tukken* to pull up, tuck up.] **1.** To draw, turn, or gather up; make snug or close by or as by folding or gathering. **2.** To put or press into or as into a snug, close place. **3.** To cover closely or neatly, as with bedclothes. **4.** To make a tuck or tucks in. — *v. i.* **1.** To draw up or together in or as in folds. **2.** To make tucks. — *n.* **1.** A sewed fold made, as in a garment, for either decoration or shortening. **2.** *Shipbuilding.* The part of a vessel where the ends of the lower planks meet under the stern.

tuck (tŭk; tŏŏk), *n.* A blow; stroke; esp., a beat of a drum. *Archaic & Chiefly Scot.*

tuck (tŭk), *n.* [F. *estoc*, fr. It. *stocco.*] A rapier. *Obs. or Hist.*

tuck'a-hoe (tŭk'ä-hō), *n.* [North American Indian.] An edible subterranean fungus (*Pachyma cocos*) growing on tree roots in the southern United States.

tuck'er (tŭk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** a One who tucks. b An instrument for making tucks. **2.** A strip, as of linen or lace, worn across the breast or at the neck of a gown.

tuck'er, *v. t.* To tire; weary; — usually used with *out;* as, to be completely *tuckered out. Colloq., U. S.*

tuck'et (tŭk'ĕt), *n.* [It. *toccata* a prelude, fr. *toccare* to touch.] A trumpet flourish or fanfare. *Archaic.*

Tu'dor (tū'dŏr), *a.* Of or pert. to a royal family of England descended from Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine, widow of Henry V. Reigning members (1485–1603): Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth. **Tudor architecture** *or* **style,** the latest variety of English Gothic, that under the Tudors, marked by flat arches, shallow moldings, and much paneling; the Perpendicular style.

Tues'day (tūz'dā), *n.* [AS. *Tīwes dæg* the day of *Tīw* the god of war.] The third day of the week, the next after Monday, and before Wednesday.

tu'fa (tōō'fä), *n.* [It. *tufo* soft, sandy stone, L. *tofus, tophus.*] **1.** A porous rock formed as a deposit from springs or streams; — usually used in the phrase *calcareous tufa.* **2.** A rock composed of the finer kinds of volcanic detritus, usually more or less stratified; — called also *tuff.*

tu-fa'ceous (tōō-fā'shŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, tufa.

tuff (tŭf), *n.* [F. *tuf.*] = TUFA, 2.— **tuff-a'ceous** (-ā'shŭs), *a.*

tuft (tŭft), *n.* [F. *touffe.*] **1.** A small cluster of elongated flexible parts or outgrowths, as hairs, arising close together. **2.** A cluster; clump; as, a *tuft* of plants. — *v. t.* **1.** To separate into tufts. **2.** To provide with a tuft or tufts; esp., to tack at various places and attach buttons or tufts.

tuft'hunt'er (tŭft'hŭn'tĕr), *n.* A hanger-on of persons of rank; loosely, any toady or sycophant. — **tuft'hunt'ing,** *n.*

tuft'y (tŭf'tĭ), *a.* Abounding with, or growing in, tufts.

tug (tŭg), *v. t. & i.;* TUGGED (tŭgd); TUG'GING (tŭg'ĭng). **1.** To pull or draw with great effort; as, to *tug* at the oar. **2.** To labor; strive. — *n.* **1.** A laborious pulling or straining; hence, a supreme effort. **2.** *Naut.* A small, powerful steam vessel used for towing. **3.** A trace of a harness; a rope, chain, etc., used in pulling something. — **tug'ger,** *n.* **tug of war.** **a** A sport in which several men pull on a rope against an equal number. b Hence, any violent contest.

tuille (twēl), *n.* In plate armor, one of two hinged plates before the thigh. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

tu-i'tion (tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *tuitio* protection, fr. *tueri,* p. p. *tuitus,* to see, watch, protect.] **1.** Protection; guardianship. *Obs.* **2.** Act or business of teaching; instruction. **3.** The price or payment for instruction. — **Syn.** See INSTRUCTION. — **tu-i'tion-a-ry** (tū-ĭsh'ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.*

tu'le (tōō'lĕ), *n.* [Mex.] Either of two large bulrushes (*Scirpus lacustris* and *S. tatora*) growing abundantly on overflowed land in the southwestern United States.

tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* [F. *tulipe,* fr. Turk. *tulbend, dulbend,* lit., turban.] Any of a genus (*Tulipa*) of liliaceous plants having a large, showy flower; also, a flower or bulb of the plant.

Tulip.

tu'lip-o-ma'ni-a (-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A mania for acquiring or growing tulips, specif., that which seized on all classes in Holland about the year 1634. — **tu'lip-o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

tulip tree. **1.** See LIRIODENDRON. **2.** Any of various other trees with tulip-shaped flower

tu'lip-wood' (tū'lĭp-wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** Wood of the tulip tree; whitewood. **2.** The striped or variegated wood of any of various trees; also, any of the trees themselves.

tulle (tōōl; *F.* tül), *n.* [F.; — fr. town *Tulle,* in F ance.] A thin, fine silk netlike fabric used for veils, dresses, etc.

tum'ble (tŭm'b'l), *v. i.;* TUM'BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [Freq. of ME. *tumben* to dance, jump, AS. *tumbian* to somersault, dance violently.] **1.** To roll over, or to, and fro; roll or toss about. **2.** To fall suddenly and violently. **3.** To move, go, come, pass, etc., in a hasty, disorderly manner. **4.** To perform acrobatic feats, such as somersaults, springs, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To turn over; turn or throw about, as for examination or search. **2.** To disturb; rumple; disorder; as, to *tumble* a bed. **3.** To precipitate; throw down or roll over. **4.** To whirl in a tumbler or tumbling barrel, as for polishing (metal goods), softening (leather goods), etc. — *n.* Act of tumbling.

tum'ble-bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* Also, **tum'ble-dung'** (-dŭng'). Any of various scarabæoid beetles (as species of the genera *Scarabæus, Canthon, Copris,* and *Phanæus*) which form masses of dung and bury them in the ground, depositing their eggs in them.

Tumblebug (*Phanæus carnifex*).

tum'bler (-blĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tumbles; esp., an acrobat. **2.** Any of certain domestic pigeons having the habit of tumbling, or somersaulting backward in flight. **3.** Any of various receptacles in which objects are tumbled, as for polishing, etc. **4.** A movable obstruction in a lock, which must be adjusted to a particular position, as by a key, before the bolt can be thrown. **5.** *Firearms.* In a gunlock, a piece on which the mainspring acts. **6.** One of a breed of dogs formerly used in coursing rabbits. **7.** *Mach.* **a** A projecting piece on a revolving shaft or rockshaft for actuating another piece. **b** The movable part of a tumbler gear. **8.** A drinking glass without a foot or stem, originally made with a pointed or convex base, on which it would not stand. **9.** A kind of cart; tumbrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tum'ble-weed' (-b'l-wēd'), *n.* In the western United States, any plant, as the bugseed, certain amaranths, etc., which breaks away from its roots in the fall, and is driven about by the wind.

tumbling barrel. A revolving cask or barrel in which nails, etc., are polished, as by mutual attrition.

tum'brel (-brĕl) } *n.* [OF. *tomberel* tip cart.] **1.** A farmer's
tum'bril (-brĭl) } dump cart or wagon; also, such a cart used in the French Revolution to convey the condemned to the place of execution. **2.** A wheeled cucking stool. **3.** *Mil.* A kind of two-wheeled cart. *Archaic.*

tu'me-fa'cient (tū'mĕ-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *tumefaciens, -entis,* p. pr. of *tumefacere* to tumefy; *tumere* to swell + *facere* to make.] *Med.* Producing swelling; tumefying.

tu'me-fac'tion (tū'mĕ-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of tumefying; state of being tumefied. **2.** A tumor; swelling.

tu'me-fy (tū'mĕ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *tuméfier,* fr. L. *tumere* to swell + *-ficare* to make.] To swell.

tu'mid (tū'mĭd), *a.* [L. *tumidus,* fr. *tumere* to swell.] **1.** Swollen, enlarged, or distended. **2.** Protuberant. **3.** Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; inflated; bombastic. — **Syn.** See TURGID. — **tu'mid-ly,** *adv.* — **tu'mid-ness,** *n.*

tu-mid'i-ty (tū-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tumid quality or state.

tu'mor, tu'mour (tū'mĕr), *n.* [L. *tumor,* fr. *tumere* to swell.] **1.** An abnormal mass of tissue, not inflammatory, arising without apparent cause from cells of preëxistent tissue and having no physiologic function. **2.** A swelling or protuberance of any kind. **3.** Bombast; turgidity. *Rare.*

tump (tŭmp; tōōmp), *n.* A hillock; heap; clump. *Dial.*

tu'mu-lar (tū'mū-lär), *a.* [L. *tumulus* a mound.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

tu'mu-lose (-lōs), **tu'mu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tumulosus,* fr. *tumulus* a mound.] Full of small hills or mounds.

tu'mult (-mŭlt), *n.* [L. *tumultus.*] **1.** Agitation or commotion of a multitude, usually with uproar and confusion of voices. **2.** Violent agitation, with confusion of sounds; turbulence. **3.** Irregular or confused motion; agitation; high excitement. — **Syn.** Uproar, ferment, disturbance, disorder, noise, hubbub, brawl, riot.

tu-mul'tu-a-ry (tū-mŭl'tū-ā-rĭ), *a.* Attended or characterized by or producing tumult; tumultuous.

tu-mul'tu-ous (-tŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of, characterized by, or conducted with, tumult; turbulent. **2.** Agitated with conflicting passions; disturbed. — **Syn.** Disorderly, noisy, boisterous, riotous. — **tu-mul'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

tu'mu-lus (tū'mū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a mound.] An artificial hillock or mound, as over a grave, esp. over a grave or graves of ancient times; a barrow.

tun (tŭn), *n.* [AS. *tunne* a tun, tub, a large vessel.] **1.** A large cask. **2.** Hence, the capacity of a tun as a varying

liquid measure (formerly legal at 252 wine gallons). — *v. t.;* TUNNED (tŭnd); TUN'NING. To put into a tun or tuns.

tu'na (tū'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. the Carib name in the Antilles.] A species (*Opuntia tuna*) of prickly pear, or its fruit; also, any of various other prickly pears.

tu'na (tōō'nȧ), *n.* The tunny; esp., the great tunny.

tun'a-ble (tūn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tuned; hence: harmonious; tuneful. — **tun'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

tun'dra (tōōn'drȧ), *n.* [*Russ.*] One of the level or undulating treeless plains of Arctic regions.

tune (tūn), *n.* [OF. *ton.* See TONE.] **1.** A sound; note; tone. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Music.* **a** A rhythmical, melodious, symmetrical series of tones; melody; air. **b** State or capacity of giving tones of proper pitch; just intonation; as, to sing in *tune.* **3.** Order; harmony; concord; of a person, fit temper; right mood; as, in *tune* with the times. — *v. t.;* TUNED (tūnd); TUN'ING (tūn'ĭng). **1.** To adjust (a voice or instrument) to a given musical pitch or temperament. **2.** To give tone to; attune. **3.** To utter musically. **4.** To put into a proper state. — *v. i.* To sound in harmony. **to tune up,** to put an instrument or instruments in proper pitch, esp. for playing together.

tune'a-ble (tūn'ȧ-b'l). Var. of TUNABLE.

tune'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical.

tune'less, *a.* **1.** Without tune; inharmonious. **2.** Not employed in making music; silent; as, *tuneless* harps.

tun'er (tūn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, tunes.

tung'state (tŭng'stāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of tungstic acid.

tung'sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n.* [Sw., fr. *tung* heavy + *sten* stone.] *Chem.* A rare element of the chromium group, commonly isolated as a hard, brittle white or gray metal, but which when pure is white and ductile, melting only at 3400° C., and having a sp. gr. of 18.8. Symbol, *W;* at. wt., 184.0; — called also *wolfram.* Its chief uses are in tungsten steel and in the tungsten lamp. — **tung-sten'ic** (tŭng-stĕn'ĭk), *a.*

tungsten lamp. An electric glow lamp having filaments of metallic tungsten. Such lamps require an expenditure of only about 1.25 watts per candle power.

tungsten steel. *Metal.* A steel containing a small amount of tungsten and noted for its tenacity and hardness.

tung'stic (-stĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing tungsten; wolframic.

tungstic acid, tungsten trioxide, WO_3, got as a heavy yellow powder properly called **tungstic anhydride** or **tungstic oxide**; also, any of various corresponding acids.

tung'stite (-stīt), *n. Min.* Native tungsten trioxide, WO_3, a yellow or yellowish green pulverulent mineral.

Tun-gus' (tōōn-gōōz'), *n.; pl.* TUNGUS (-gōōz') or TUNGUSES (-gōōz'ĕz; 24). A member of any of a group of tribes of Ural-Altaic stock ranging eastern Siberia.

Tun-gus'ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Tungus. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, a subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages. — *n.* The language of the Tungus.

tu'nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* [L. *tunica.*] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A form of undergarment worn by both sexes, girdled at the waist. **2.** Any similar garment worn by ancient or Oriental peoples; also, any of various loose-fitting garments. **3. a** *Eccl.* = TUNICLE, 2. **b** *Mil.* An undress coat, esp. as worn by British soldiers. **c** *Bot.* A natural integument. **d** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A mantle; tunica.

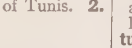
tu'ni-ca (tū'nĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL. See TUNIC.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* An enveloping or covering membrane or layer of tissue.

tu'ni-cate (tū'nĭ-kāt) } *a.* [L. *tunicatus,* p. p. of *tunicare*
tu'ni-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd) } to clothe with a tunic, fr. *tunica* a tunic.] Having, or covered with, a tunic.

tu'ni-cate (-kāt), *n. Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Tunicata*) of marine animals, as the ascidians, comprising a great variety of forms and considered as degenerate descendants of the ancestors which produced the vertebrates.

tu'ni-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *tunicula,* dim. of *tunica* a tunic.] **1.** A slight natural covering; integument. **2.** *Eccl.* A short close-fitting vestment.

tun'ing fork (tūn'ĭng). *Music.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone, and is thus useful as a standard in tuning instruments, etc.



Tuning Fork.

Tu-nis'i-an (tū-nĭs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tunis or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Tunis. **2.** The North Arabic dialect of Tunis.

tun'nage (tŭn'ăj). Var. of TONNAGE.

tun'nel (tŭn'ĕl), *n.* [F. *tonnelle* a semicircular vault, tunnel net, arbor, dim. of *tonne* tun.] **1.** A smoke flue. **2.** = FUNNEL, *n.,* 1. *Rare.* **3.** A subterranean passageway, esp. one horizontal and open at both ends, as for a railroad, canal, drain, etc. **4.** *Mining.* A level or nearly level subterranean passage, esp. one at right angles to the veins to be reached; — disting. from *drift,* or *gangway.*

— *v. t.;* -NELED (-ĕld); or -NELLED; or -NEL-ING; -NEL-LING. **1.** To form into or like a tunnel. **2.** To make an opening, or a passageway, through or under; as, to *tunnel* a mountain. — *v. i.* To make a tunnel. — **tun'nel-er, tun'nel-ler,** *n.*

tun'ny (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [F. *thon,* fr. L. *thunnus,* Gr. *θύννος.*] Any of several oceanic fishes of the mackerel family, esp. the **great tunny** (*Thunnus thynnus*) sometimes weighing over 1000 pounds (on the Atlantic coast of America called *horse mackerel;* on the Pacific coast, *tuna*).

tup (tŭp), *v. t.;* TUPPED (tŭpt); TUP'PING. To cover; — said of a ram. — *n.* A ram (male of the sheep).

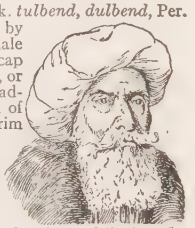
tu'pe-lo (tū'pĕ-lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). A North American tree (*Nyssa multiflora*) having red acid berries and hard cross-grained wood. Also, any of several related species. See BLACK GUM.

Tu'pi (tōō'pē), *n.; pl.* -PIS (-pēz). An Indian of a tribe that gave its name to a South American linguistic stock (**Tupian stock**). Also, the language of the Tupis, the basis of the Indian trade language of the Amazon. — **Tu'pi-an** (tōō'pĭ-ăn), *a.*

tuque (tūk), *n.* [Canadian F. See TOQUE.] A kind of warm cap for winter wear, formed from a knit bag with closed tapered ends, by pushing one end up into the other.

Tu-ra'ni-an (tū-rā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Tur,* in Persian legend, one of the three brothers from whom sprang the races of mankind.] Of, pert. to, or designating the languages now commonly called the *Ural-Altaic languages;* also, of, pertaining to, or designating the people who speak them. — *n. Ethnol.* **a** A member of any of the peoples of Ural-Altaic stock; vaguely, a member of any division of a supposed nomadic people who preceded the Aryans in Europe and Asia. *Obsoles.* **b** A member of any tribe or nationality of Turkic or Tartaric stock. *Rare.*

tur'ban (tûr'băn), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *tulbend, dulbend,* Per. *dulband.*] **1.** A headdress, worn by men in the Levant and by most male Mohammedans, consisting of a cap (see TARBOOSH) with a sash, scarf, or shawl wound about it. **2.** A headdress likened to this. **3.** A kind of woman's or child's hat with no brim or with the brim turned up close to the crown. — **tur'baned** (tûr'-bănd), *a.*



One form of Turban. 1.

tur'ba-ry (tûr'bȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *turbaria* a place for digging peat, fr. *turba* peat.] *Eng. Law.* An easement to dig turf or peat on another's land; also, the ground where turf is dug.

tur'bel-la'ri-an (tûr'bĕ-lā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* [L. *turbellae* a bustle, stir; — because their cilia cause tiny currents in the water.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to a class (*Turbellaria*) of flatworms consisting of the planarians. — *n.* A turbellarian worm.

tur'bid (tûr'bĭd), *a.* [L. *turbidus,* fr. *turbare* to disturb.] **1.** Having the lees or sediment disturbed; roiled; loosely, muddy; not clear. **2.** Disturbed; confused; disordered. — **tur'bid-ly,** *adv.* — **tur'bid-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Turbid, muddy. Anything is **turbid** when its clearness is disturbed, esp. by the stirring up of sediment; that is **muddy** which is turbid with mud. [turbid.]

tur-bid'i-ty (tûr-bĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being

tur'bi-nal (tûr'bĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *turbo, turben, -inis,* top, whirl.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Rolled in a spiral; scroll-like; turbinate; — said esp. of flat plicated bones covered with olfactory and mucous membrane, on the walls of the nasal chambers. — *n.* A turbinal bone or cartilage.

tur'bi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *turbinatus.*] Also **tur'bi-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd). **1.** Whirling like a top. **2.** *Bot.* Shaped like a top. **3.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Turbinal. **4.** *Zoöl.* Spiral with whorls decreasing rapidly from base to apex; — said of certain shells.

tur'bi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of spinning, or whirling, as a top. **2.** A turbinate formation, as a shell.

tur'bine (tûr'bĭn; -bīn), *n.* [L. *turbo, -inis,* that which spins or whirls round, whirl.] A rotary motor actuated by the reaction, the impulse, or both, of a current of water or steam, usually on a series of curved vanes on a central spindle.

tur'bit (tûr'bĭt), *n.* One of a breed of fancy pigeons, having a short head and beak and a frilled breast.

tur'bot (-bŏt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *torbout.*] **1.** A large European flounder (*Scophthalmus maximus*) highly esteemed as a food fish. **2.** Any of numerous flounders more or less like the true turbot, as the summer flounder.

tur'bu-lence (tûr'bū-lĕns), *n.* Also **tur'bu-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ). Quality or state of being turbulent; a disturbed state; tumult; disorder. — **Syn.** Agitation, commotion, tumultuousness, insubordination, rioting.

tur'bu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *turbulentus,* fr. *turba* disorder, tumult.] **1.** Violently agitated; tumultuous; as, the *turbulent* ocean. **2.** Disposed to insubordination and disorder; restless; as, a *turbulent* spirit. **3.** Producing commotion; disturbing; as, *turbulent* speeches. — **Syn.** Disturbed, tumultuous, riotous, seditious, insubordinate, unquiet. — **tur'bu-lent-ly,** *adv.* [*Turkic, Turki.*]

Tur'co- (tûr'kō-). Combining form for *Turkish,* or for

Tur'co (tûr'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). [F., prob. fr. Russ. *Turka*, a collective noun, used of enemies, prop., Turks. The Turcos are said to have been so called by the Russians in the Crimean War, and the term was applied by the Russians to the Japanese during the war with Japan. Cf. also It. *Turco* a Turk.] *Mil.* One of a force of French Algerian infantry (the *Algerian tirailleurs*) composed mainly of natives, the chief officers being French.

Tur'co-man (tûr'kō-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-măn*z*). Var. of TURKOMAN. [their policy.]

Tur'co-phile (-fīl; -fil), *n.* One who favors the Turks or

Tur'co-phobe (-fōb), **Tur-coph'o-bist** (tŭr-kŏf'ō-bĭst), *n.* A person opposed to the Turks or their policy, customs, etc.

tur'di-form (tûr'dĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *turdus* a thrush + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Having the form or structure of a thrush.

tur'dine (-dīn; -dĭn), *a.* [L. *turdus* a thrush.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a widely distributed family (*Turdidæ*) of singing birds containing the true thrushes (subfamily *Turdinæ*).

tu-reen' (tŭ-rēn'), *n.* [F. *terrine*, L. *terra* earth.] A large, deep vessel to hold soup, etc., at the table.

turf (tûrf), *n.*; *pl.* TURFS (tûrfs), *Obs. or R.* TURVES (tûrvz). [AS.] **1.** The upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to form a kind of mat; sward; sod; also, a detached piece of this; a sod. **2.** Peat, esp. when prepared for fuel. **the turf**, the race course; horse racing.

— *v. t.* To cover with turf, or sod.

turf'man (tûrf'măn), *n.* A votary of the turf.

turf'y (tûr'fĭ), *a.*; TURF'I-ER (tûr'fĭ-ẽr); TURF'I-EST. **1.** Abounding with turf; made of, or covered with, turf. **2.** Having the nature or appearance of turf. **3.** Of or pert. to the turf, or horse racing. — **turf'i-ness**, *n.*

tur'gent (tûr'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *turgens, -entis*, p. pr. of *turgere* to swell.] Becoming tumid; swelling.

tur-ges'cence (tûr-jĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of swelling, or state of being turgescent. **2.** Bombast. [gescent.]

tur-ges'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tur-

tur-ges'cent (tŭr-jĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *turgescens, -entis*, p. pr., becoming turgid.] Becoming turgid or inflated; swelling.

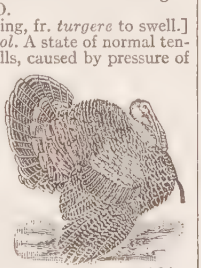
tur'gid (tûr'jĭd), *a.* [L. *turgidus*, fr. *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Distended abnormally by some internal agent; swollen; bloated; tumid. **2.** Swelling in style or language; bombastic; pompous. — **tur'gid-ly**, *adv.* — **tur'gid-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Turgid, tumid, bombastic, grandiose, grandiloquent, magniloquent. Turgid and **tumid** imply inflation of style; **bombastic** is stronger, and suggests extravagance or rant; as, Coleridge is often *turgid* in style; a *bombastic* eloquence, demagogue, orator. **Grandiose** implies pompousness of speech; **grandiloquent** and **magniloquent** suggest an affectedly large and lofty utterance; as, Marlowe is noted for being *grandiose;* a *grandiloquent* manner of talking; a *magniloquent* account of one's exploits.

tur-gid'i-ty (tûr-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being turgid.

tur'gite (tûr'jīt), *n.* [From *Turginsk*, name of certain copper mines in Russia.] *Min.* An iron ore consisting of hydrous ferric oxide, $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$.

tur'gor (tûr'gôr), *n.* [L., a swelling, fr. *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Turgescence. **2.** *Plant Physiol.* A state of normal tension or rigidity in living plant cells, caused by pressure of the water contents against the elastic cell membranes.

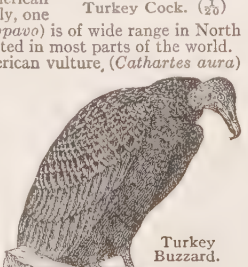


Turkey Cock. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

Turk (tûrk), *n.* [F. *turc*, fr. Per. *Turk.*] **1.** A member of any of various Turki peoples of Asia and Europe, esp. of the dominant race in Turkey. **2.** A native or inhabitant of Turkey. **3.** A Mohammedan, esp. one living in Turkey.

tur'key (tûr'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). [Formerly believed to have come from *Turkey.*] Either of two species of large American birds of the pheasant family, one of which (*Meleagris gallopavo*) is of wide range in North America, and is domesticated in most parts of the world.

turkey buzzard. An American vulture, (*Cathartes aura*) common in South and Central America and in the southern United States.



Turkey Buzzard. $\frac{1}{15}$

tur'key-trot' (-trŏt'), *n.* A certain eccentric ragtime dance; — so called from movements and positions in dancing it.

Tur'ki (tōōr'kē), *a.* [Turk. *turkī*, fr. Tatar *Turk*, name of the race.] **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, the groups of Turkic languages, as Turkish, or Osmanli. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, the peoples of Turki speech, as, the Osmanlis in Europe, and the Usbegs, Turkomans, and other Tatar tribes in Asia.

Turk'ic (tûr'kĭk), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pert. to, an extensive subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages or the peoples speaking them, esp. the Turki groups. **2.** Loosely, Turkish.

Turk'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks. **Turkish bath**, a kind of bath, orig. introduced from the East, in which a profuse perspiration is induced in a superheated room, after which the body is washed, rubbed, kneaded, etc. — **T. towel**, *or* **T. toweling**, a cotton towel or towel fabric having a long thick nap.

— *n.* The language spoken by Turks.

Turk'ism (tûr'kĭz'm), *n.* A Turkish idiom or expression; also, in general, a Turkish mode or custom.

Tur'ko-man (tûr'kō-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-măn*z*). A member of any of a group of tribes of East Turki stock dwelling between the Caspian and Aral seas and the Amu River.

Turk's'-cap' lil'y (tûrks'kăp'). Either of two lilies (the garden lily, *Lilium martagon*, or the American wild species, *L. superbum*) having nodding flowers with strongly revolute perianth segments.

Turk's–head' (-hĕd'), *n. Naut.* A knot of turbanlike form worked on a rope with a piece of small line.

tur'ma-line (tûr'mȧ-lĭn). Var. of TOURMALINE.

tur'mer-ic (tûr'mẽr-ĭk), *n.* **1.** An East Indian plant (*Curcuma longa*) of the ginger family; also, its aromatic rootstock, used as a condiment, yellow dye, and medicine. **2.** Any of several other plants yielding colored juices.

— *a.* Of, pert. to, or obtained from, turmeric. **turmeric paper**, *Chem.*, paper impregnated with turmeric, used as a test for alkaline substances, which turn it brown, and for boric acid, which turns it red-brown.

tur'moil (tûr'moil), *n.* Harassing labor; trouble; loosely, worrying confusion or disturbance; turbulence.

turn (tûrn), *v. t.* [AS. *turnian* combined with OF. *torner, tourner;* both fr. LL. *tornare*, fr. L. *tornare* to turn in a lathe, round off, fr. *tornus* a lathe, Gr. τόρνος a turner's chisel]. **1.** To cause to revolve about or as about a center; rotate; specif.: **a** To revolve mentally; ponder; — often with *over*. **b** To perform or execute by revolving, as a handspring. **2.** To form in a lathe; to shape (anything) by applying a cutting tool to it while revolving; hence: to fashion; adapt. **3.** To cause to change position, as if by revolving; as, to *turn* one's back. Specif.: **a** To reverse in position; as, to *turn* a dress. **b** Hence, to alter the arrangement, disposition, or the like, of (in some undesirable and specified way); as, to *turn* things topsy-turvy. **4.** To cause to have another course, direction, tendency, or inclination; deflect; hence, to direct; as, to *turn* a hose on a fire. Specif.: **a** To transfer; as, to *turn* a thing over to some one. **b** To devote; apply; as, to *turn* one's hand to farming. **c** To bend up, down, over, or the like. **5.** To change the form, quality, aspect, or effect, of; convert; transform; specif.: **a** To ferment; curdle, etc.; as, to *turn* milk. **b** To translate; construe. **6.** To distress; esp., to sicken; nauseate. **7.** To derange; unsettle; as, sorrow *turned* his mind. **8.** To cause to be in a stated condition: as, to *turn* one sick, pale, etc. **9.** To make a turn about or around (something); as, to *turn* a corner.

not to turn a hair, to show no sign of discomposure. — **to t. a penny**, *or* **to t. an honest penny**, to make a small profit by trade or the like. — **to t. one's coat**, to change one's uniform or colors; to go over to the opposite party. — **to t. over a new leaf**, to make a radical change, usually for the better, in one's way of living or doing. *Colloq.* — **to t. tail**, to run away; flee. — **to t. the enemy's flank**, *Mil.*, to pass round it, and take an attacking position behind it or upon its side; to flank. — **to t. the tables**, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; — from the changes of fortune in gaming. — **to t. to profit, advantage**, etc., to make profitable or advantageous.

— *v. i.* **1.** To move about or as about an axis; revolve; rotate; whirl; wheel. **2.** To hinge; depend; as, the decision *turns* on a single fact. **3.** To take a different direction or tendency; be deflected; specif.: **a** To change one's course of action, policy, etc.; esp., to change from favor or submission to opposition or rebellion; as, to *turn* against a friend. **b** To incline in the other direction; — said of scales. **c** To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb; — said of the tide. **4.** To be changed or transformed; become transmuted; also, to become by a change or changes; grow; as, water *turns* to ice. Specif.: **a** To become acid, rancid, or putrid; sour. **b** Of the head or brain, to become giddy or dizzy. **c** To be nauseated; — said of the stomach. **5.** To result; terminate; issue. **6.** To be fickle; vacillate. **7.** To undergo turning on a lathe; as, ivory *turns* well.

to turn turtle, *Naut.*, to capsize bottom upward; — said of a vessel; hence: loosely, to overturn; as, an automobile *turned turtle.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of turning; revolution; rotation. **2.** Change of direction or tendency, or the point at which such change occurs; also, a winding; bend. **3.** *Mil.* A drill maneuver in which troops in line change direction without preserving their alignment. **4.** A marked change in condition, as of a

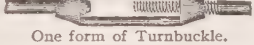
disease; *Colloq.*, a nervous start or shock. **5.** A short walk, ride, or drive, esp. over a certain course and back; also, *Dial.*, a single trip including the return, as to a mill, or the quantity carried or work done during such a trip. **6.** An incidental or opportune deed, good or bad; as, to do one a good or ill *turn*. **7.** Alternate time, occasion, or opportunity; as, it is his *turn*. **8.** A period affording opportunities of a specified kind, as for work; a spell; as, to get a *turn* of work on the harvest; also, by extension, a job, task; work. *Dial. or Colloq.* **9.** A special occasion or exigency; as, mere money will not serve his *turn*. **10.** Special ability or aptitude; bent; as, a *turn* for mechanics. **11.** Special form or style; cast; shape; fashion; as, an evil *turn* of countenance. **12.** A short theatrical act or piece. **13.** A twist or coil, as of rope about a post. **14.** A transaction; also, opportunity for doing business, making money, etc.; as, a good *turn* in real estate. *Colloq.* **15.** *Stock Exchange.* A complete transaction, that is, one involving a purchase and sale of securities, or vice versa. **16.** *Music.* An embellishment or grace (marked thus, ~), commonly consisting of a principal tone with two auxiliary tones. **17.** A bout; set-to; trial; contest; as, a *turn* at wrestling.

Syn. Turn, twist, cast are all more or less familiar or colloq. **Turn** (with *to* or, more commonly, *for*) suggests bent, tendency, or inclination; it may also denote characteristic form of expression; **twist** is colloq. for *bias;* **cast** is more general, and suggests stamp, mold, style, or the like; it is often equivalent to *tinge, shade, dash;* as, to have a *turn* for economy; to have a Whiggish *twist;* a *cast* of habit; a religious *cast*.

by turns. **a** One after another; alternately; in succession. **b** At intervals. — **in turn,** in due order of succession. — **to a t.,** exactly; perfectly; — alluding to cooking on a revolving spit.

turn'a-bout' (tûrn'ə-bout'), *n.* **1.** A merry-go-round. **2.** A person who changes or advocates change; a radical.

turn'buck'le (-bŭk'l), *n.* A loop or sleeve with a screw thread at one end and a swivel at the other, or a right-and-left screw link, to tighten a rod, stay, etc.



One form of Turnbuckle.

turn'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* A deserter; renegade; apostate.

turn'down' (-doun'), *a.* Capable of being turned down; specif., made to wear with the upper part turned down.

turned comma. *Print.* A comma inverted, appearing in reversed form at the top of the line.

turn'er (tûr'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, turns. **2.** One who forms articles with a lathe.

turn'er (tûr'nẽr; *G.* tōōr'nẽr), *n.* [G.] A gymnast; specif., a member of a Turnverein.

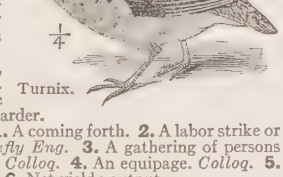
turn'er-y (tûr'nẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Art or process of fashioning solid bodies with a lathe. **2.** Ornamentation or, collectively, things or forms made in the lathe. **3.** A machine shop, esp. one containing lathes.

‖ **Turn'hal'le** (tōōrn'häl'ĕ), *n.* Also, Anglicized, **turn'hall'** (tûrn'hôl'). [G., fr. *turnen* to practice gymnastics + *halle* hall.] A building used as a school of gymnastics.

turn'ing (tûr'nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or course of one who, or that which, turns; specif.: **a** A winding; bend. **b** Deviation from the way or proper course. **c** *Mil.* A maneuver by which an enemy or a position is turned. **2.** Place of a turn; angle; corner. **3.** Turnery (sense 1).

tur'nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* [Perh. fr. *turn,* or F. *tour* a turn + ME. *nepe* a turnip, AS. *nǣp,* L. *napus.*] The thick edible root of either of two brassicaceous plants (*Brassica rapa* and *B. campestris*); also, either of these plants.

tur'nix (tûr'nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *coturnix* a quail.] Any of a genus (*Turnix*) of small three-toed gallinaceous birds of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, having many anatomical peculiarities. They are chiefly solitary and live on grassy plains.



Turnix.

turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.; pl.* -KEYS (-kēz). One in charge of the keys of a prison; a warder.

turn'out' (-out'), *n.* **1.** A coming forth. **2.** A labor strike or striker. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.* **3.** A gathering of persons for a special purpose. *Colloq.* **4.** An equipage. *Colloq.* **5.** *Railroads.* A siding. **6.** Net yield; output.

turn'o'ver (-ō'vẽr), *n.* **1.** Act or result of turning over; upset. **2.** *Econ.* Amount of capital temporarily invested which the owner expects to get back before he begins counting profits. *Brit.* **3.** A semicircular pie or tart having one half of a circular crust turned over the other. — *a.* Admitting of being turned over; made with a part turned over.

turn'pike' (-pīk'), *n.* [*turn* + *pike* point, or *pike* a weapon.] **1.** A turnstile. *Hist.* **2.** A tollgate; also, turnpike road.

turnpike road. A road that has or formerly had turnpikes, or tollgates, established by law.

turn'plate' (tûrn'plāt'), *n.* A turntable.

turn'sole' (-sōl'), *n.* [F. *tournesol,* It. *tornasole,* fr. *tornare* to turn (see TURN) + *sole* sun, L. *sol.*] **1.** Any of several plants the flowers or stems of which are supposed to turn with the sun, as the heliotrope or the sunflower. **2.** A European plant (*Chrozophora tinctoria*) the juice of which is turned blue by ammonia; also, a purple dye got from it.

turn'spit' (-spĭt'), *n.* **1.** One who turns a spit. **2.** A breed of small dogs with long body and short crooked legs, formerly used to turn a spit by working a treadmill.

turn'stile' (-stīl'), *n.* **1.** A post with four arms pivoted on the top, set in a passageway so that a person may pass by turning the arms, but not cattle, horses, etc. **2.** A similar device, as at a doorway, to register the number of persons passing through.

Turnstile, 1.

turn'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A migratory shore bird (genus *Arenaria,* esp. *A. interpres*), ploverlike in form and habits, but allied also to the sandpipers.

turn'ta'ble (tûrn'tā'b'l), *n.* A revolvable platform, as for [turning a locomotive.]

‖ **Turn'ver-ein'** (tōōrn'fĕr-īn'), *n.* [G.; *turnen* to exercise + *verein* a union.] An association of gymnasts and athletes.

tur'pen-tine (tûr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* [OF. *turbentine, terbentine,* fr. L., fr. Gr. *τερέβινθος* the turpentine tree.] **1.** **a** A semifluid or fluid oleoresin, the exudation of the terebinth tree; — called specif. **Chian turpentine.** **b** An oleoresin derived from any of various coniferous trees. **2.** Popularly, oil of turpentine.

oil, *or* spirits, of turpentine, a colorless, inflammable liquid, consisting of terpenes, distilled from crude turpentine. — *v. t.;* -TINED (-tīnd); -TIN'ING (-tīn'ĭng). **1.** To saturate or rub with turpentine; to apply turpentine to. **2.** To extract turpentine from (a tree). *Southern U. S.*

tur'peth (tûr'pĕth), *n.* Also **tur'beth, tur'bith.** [NL. *turpethum,* deriv. fr. Ar. & Per. *turbad.*] **1.** The root of a tropical convolvulaceous plant (*Ipoma turpethum*) formerly used as a purgative. **2.** A basic mercuric sulphate, $Hg_3O_2SO_4$; — called also **turpeth mineral.** It is sometimes used as a purgative.

tur'pi-tude (-pĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *turpitudo,* fr. *turpis* foul, base.] Inherent baseness; shameful wickedness; depravity.

tur-quoise' (tûr-koiz'; tûr'kwoiz), *n.* [F. *turquoise;* prop. **tur-quois'**] fem. of OF. *turcois* Turkish; — because first brought from *Turkey.*] *Min.* A blue, bluish green, or greenish gray hydrous phosphate of aluminium, $Al_2(OH)_3PO_4 \cdot H_2O$, containing a little copper. H., 6.; sp. gr., 2.60–2.83. It takes a high polish, and, when bright blue, is valued as a gem.

tur'ret (tûr'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *torete,* dim. of *tour* a tower, L. *turris.*] **1.** *Arch.* A little tower, often a merely ornamental structure at an angle of a building. **2.** *Mil. Antiq.* A movable tall building, usually moved on wheels and carrying soldiers and necessaries for breaching or scaling a wall, etc. **3.** *Nav. & Mil.* A towerlike structure, heavily armored and usually revolving, within which heavy guns are mounted. **4.** *Mach.,* a pivoted tool holder in a machine tool, by which each of various tools can be presented in quick succession to the work; — called also **turret head.**

Turret (*Tourelle de Marat*) of Marat's house in Paris.

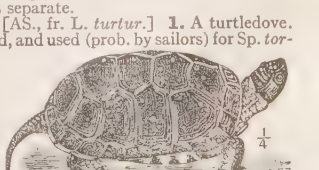
tur'ret-ed, *a.* **1.** Furnished with, or shaped like, a turret or turrets. **2.** Having whorls which form a high, conical spiral; — said of certain shells.

tur'ri-cal (tûr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling a turret.

tur-ric'u-late (tŭ-rĭk'ū-lāt), **tur-ric'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *turricula* small tower, turret.] **1.** Having or like a small turret or turrets. **2.** *Zoöl.* Of shells, turreted.

tur'ri-lite (tûr'ĭ-līt), *n.* [L. *turris* tower + Gr. *λίθος* stone.] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (*Turrilites*) of Cretaceous cephalopods having a spiral, turreted shell with the later whorls more or less separate.

tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *turtur.*] **1.** A turtledove. **2.** [Prob. same word, and used (prob. by sailors) for Sp. *tortuga* turtle, or Pg. *tartaruga.*] Any of a group of reptiles (order or subclass *Chelonia*) having the trunk inclosed in a bony shell composed of an upper convex shield, or carapace, and a



Spotted Turtle (*Chelopus guttatus*).

lower flattened shield, or plastron; a tortoise. *Turtle* was orig. applied to the sea turtles; *tortoise* is chiefly used of land turtles.

tur'tle-back' (tûr't'l-băk'), *n. Shipbuilding.* A convex deck at the bow or stern, rarely extending from bow to stern, so made to shed the seas quickly.

tur'tle-dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* Any of various Old World wild doves (*Turtur* or allied genus), esp. the common European species (*T. turtur*), noted for its plaintive cooing and affectionate disposition.

European Turtledove. 1/7

tur'tle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Chelone*, esp. *C. glabra*) of American scrophulariaceous herbs having large white or pink flowers with inflated, nearly closed corolla.

Tus'can (tŭs'kăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Tuscany in Italy. **2.** *Arch.* Pert. to or designating the **Tuscan order** of architecture, the simplest of the classical orders. See ORDER, *n.*, 5 **b.** — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tuscany; also, the standard dialect of Italian.

Tus'ca-ro'ra (tŭs'kə-rō'rə; 57), *n.* One of a tribe of Indians formerly living in northeastern North Carolina.

Tus'cu-lan (tŭs'kŭ-lăn), *a.* [L. *Tusculanus.*] Of or pert. to the ancient **Tusculum**, a city about fifteen miles southeast of Rome, on a mountain.

tush (tŭsh), *n.* [AS. *tusc.*] A tusk; specif., a horse's canine.

tush, *interj.* An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or in contempt; as, *tush, tush!* do not speak of it.

tushed (tŭsht), *a.* [From TUSH, *n.*] Having tushes; tusked.

tusk (tŭsk), *n.* [AS. *tux*, var. of *tusc.*] **1.** In the elephant, walrus, wild boar, etc., a projecting and greatly enlarged tooth serving to dig up food, as a weapon, etc. **2.** Any long, protruding tooth. **3.** *Carp.* A kind of small tenon. See TUSK TENON. — *v. t.* To dig or turn up; also, to gash or gore with the tusk.

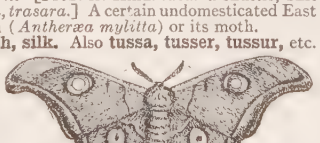
tusked (tŭskt), *a.* Furnished with tusks. [large tusks.]

tusk'er (tŭs'kĕr), *n.* An elephant or a wild boar having

tusk tenon. *Carp.* A tenon strengthened by one or more smaller tenons (**tusks**) forming a steplike outline.

tus'sah, **tus'seh** (tŭs'ə), *n.* [Prob. fr. Hind. *tasar* a shuttle, Skr. *tasara, trasara.*] A certain undomesticated East Indian silkworm (*Antheræa mylitta*) or its moth.

tussah, *or* **tusseh, silk.** Also **tussa, tusser, tussur,** etc. The coarse fiber produced by the tussah and other undomesticated Asiatic silkworms; also, cloth woven from it, usually in its natural dark fawn color.



Tussah Moth (*Antheræa mylitta*). 1/4

tus'sal (tŭs'ăl), *a.* [L. *tussis* cough.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or manifested by, cough.

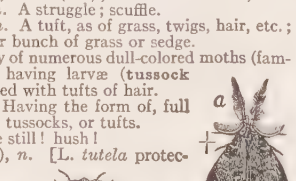
tus'sis (tŭs'ĭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A cough.

tus'sle (tŭs''l), *v. i.*; -SLED (-'ld); -SLING. To scuffle, as in sport; wrestle. — *n.* A struggle; scuffle.

tus'sock (tŭs'ŭk), *n.* A tuft, as of grass, twigs, hair, etc.; esp., a dense tuft or bunch of grass or sedge.

tussock moth. Any of numerous dull-colored moths (family *Lymantriidæ*) having larvæ (**tussock caterpillars**) covered with tufts of hair.

tus'sock-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the form of, full of, or covered with, tussocks, or tufts.



Tussock Moth. *a* Male; *b* Female; *c* Larva. All nat. size.

tut (tŭt), *interj.* Be still! hush!

tu'te-lage (tū'tē-lāj), *n.* [L. *tutela* protection, *tutus* safe, fr. *tueri* to watch, defend.] **1.** Act of guarding or protecting; guardianship. **2.** State of being under a guardian or tutor.

tu'te-lar (tū'tē-lär), **tu'te-la-ry** (-lă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *tutelaris.*] **1.** Having the guardianship of a person or a thing; guardian; protecting. **2.** Of or pertaining to a guardian.

tu'te-nag (tū'tē-năg), *n.* Also **tu'te-nague.** [F. *toutenague.*] *Com.* Crude zinc; also, an alloy rich in zinc.

tu'tor (tū'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *tueri* to defend.] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* One in charge of the person and estate of a pupil, or child under the age of puberty. **2.** One in charge of the instruction of another; as: **a** A private teacher. **b** In English universities, one of a class of officers directly supervising the study, discipline, etc., of undergraduates. **c** In some American universities, colleges, etc., a teacher ranking below a professor.

— *v. t.* **1.** To have the tutelage of. **2.** To teach; instruct. **3.** To treat sternly, as a tutor might. — *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of a tutor, or instructor. **2.** To be tutored, or instructed, esp. privately. *Colloq., U. S.*

tu'tor-age (tū'tĕr-ăj), *n.* Office of a tutor; tutorship.

tu-to'ri-al (tū-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to a tutor.

tu'tor-ship, *n.* Office, duty, function, etc., of a tutor.

‖ **tut'ti** (tōōt'tē), *n. pl.* [It.] *Music.* All; — a direction for all the singers or players to perform together. — *a.* For all voices or instruments together, as opposed to *solo.*

tut'ti-frut'ti (tōōt'tē-frōōt'tē), *n.* [It., lit., all fruits.] A confection consisting of different kinds of preserved fruits. — *a.* Flavored with or containing various fruits.

tut'ty (tŭt'ĭ), *n.* [F. *tutie*, fr. Ar. & Per. *tūtiyā.*] A crude zinc oxide obtained from the flues of smelting furnaces.

tu-whit' (tōō-hwĭt') } *n. & interj.* Words imitating notes
tu-whoo' (tōō-hwōō') } of the owl. — *v. i.* To utter the cry *tu-whit* or *tu-whoo* (respectively).

tu'yère' (twē'yâr'), *n.* [F.] A nozzle through which the air blast is delivered to a forge, blast furnace, etc.

twad'dle (twŏd''l), *v. i. & t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To talk idly or nonsensically; prate; gabble. — *n.* Silly talk; claptrap; also, a twaddler.— **twad'dler** (twŏd'lĕr), *n.*

twain (twān), *a. & n.* [AS. *twēgen*, masc.] Two. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

twang (twăng), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To sound, or make to sound, with a quick, harsh, ringing noise. **2.** To speak with or to have a nasal twang, as a person or person's voice. — *n.* **1.** A harsh, quick, ringing sound, as of a plucked bowstring. **2.** A sharp vibrant nasal tone. **3.** A sound suggestive of either of the above. — **twang'y** (twăng'ĭ), *a.*

twat'tle (twŏt''l), *v. i. & t., & n.* = TWADDLE.

tway'blade' (twā'blād'), *n.* [*tway* (ME. *twei*) two + *blade.*] Any of several orchids having a pair of leaves (esp. any species of *Listera* or of *Ophrys*).

tweak (twēk), *v. t.* [Orig. same word as *twitch.*] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; twitch. — *n.* A sharp pinch or twist; jerk; twitch.

tweed (twēd), *n.* A soft fabric for men's wear, esp. of
'tween (twēn), *prep.* A contraction of BETWEEN.

tweet (twēt), *n.* A low chirping note. — *v. i.* To utter a tweet or tweets.

tweeze (twēz), *n.* [For *twees, etwees*, pl. of *etwee*, fr. F.
tweese *étui* a case, sheath, box, OF. *estui.*] **1.** A surgeon's case of instruments. **2.** *pl.* Tweezers.

tweez'ers (twēz'ĕrz), *n. pl.* [See TWEEZE.] **1.** A small pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting something. **2.** A tweeze, or surgeon's instrument case.

twelfth (twĕlfth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the eleventh; — the ordinal of *twelve.* Abbr., *12th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Constituting one of twelve equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A twelfth part. **2.** A twelfth unit or object.

Twelfth'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; Epiphany; — called also **Twelfth'-day'.** The evening of this day is called **Twelfth'-night'.**

twelve (twĕlv), *a.* [AS. *twelf.*] One more than eleven; — a cardinal number used attributively.

the Twelve apostles. *Bib.* See APOSTLE, 1.

— *n.* **1.** The number next after eleven; sum of ten and two; twelve units or objects; a dozen. **2.** A symbol for twelve units, as 12 or xii.

twelve'mo (-mō), *a. & n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). = DUODECIMO.

twelve'month' (-mŭnth'), *n.* A year.

twen'ti-eth (twĕn'tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the nineteenth; — the ordinal of *twenty.* Abbr., *20th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Constituting one of twenty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A twentieth part. **2.** A twentieth unit or object.

twen'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. *twēntig, twentig.*] **1.** Twice ten; — a cardinal number used attributively. **2.** An indefinite number more or less than twenty; as, *twenty* reasons why he could not go. — *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The number next after nineteen; twenty units or objects; a score. **2.** A symbol for twenty units, as 20 or XX.

twen'ty-fold' (twĕn'tĭ-fōld'), *a.* Twenty times as many.

twice (twīs), *adv.* [ME. *twies, twie*, AS. *twigea, twiga, twiwa.*] **1.** Two times; once and again. **2.** Doubly; in twofold quantity or degree.

twid'dle (twĭd'l), *v. t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To touch lightly, or play with; twirl, as one's thumbs. — *v. i.* **1.** To play or trifle; to be busied with trifles. **2.** To tremble. — *n.* A slight twirl with or as with the fingers.

twi'er (twī'ĕr). Corruption of TUYÈRE.

twi'-fal'low (twī'făl'ō), *v. t.* [See TWICE; FALLOW.] To till for the second time. *Obs.* — **twi'fal'low,** *n. Obs.*

twig (twĭg), *v. t.*; TWIGGED (twĭgd); TWIG'GING (twĭg'ĭng). [Gael. *tuig*, or Ir. *tuigim* I understand.] *Slang.* **1.** To understand. **2.** To observe slyly; also, to perceive; discover.

twig, *n.* [AS.] A small shoot or branch. [twigs.]

twig'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a twig or twigs; full of

twi'light' (twī'līt'), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *twi-* two, double + *lēoht* light; hence, doubtful or half light.] **1.** The light perceived before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun. **2.** Hence: a faint light; a dubious or uncertain medium through which anything is viewed.

Twilight of the Gods. = RAGNAROK.

— *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the twilight. **2.** Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure.

twilight sleep. [Literal translation of G. *dämmerschlaf.*] A condition of partial narcosis or stupor produced by the action of a combination of scopolamine and morphine or a morphine derivative, and intended to ameliorate the pains associated with childbirth.

twill (twĭl), *v. t.* To weave, as cloth, so as to produce a twill. — *n.* **1.** An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs in textile fabrics. **2.** A fabric woven with a twill.

twin (twĭn), *a.* [AS. *getwinne* two and two, pl., twins.] **1.** Made up of two distinct, nearly related, and equal members; double; twofold; specif., consisting of or being twins, or a pair; as, *twin* boys. **2.** Standing in the relation of or being a twin; as, a *twin* brother.

Twin Brethren, *or* **Brothers,** Castor and Pollux. See DIOSCURI, GEMINI, **a.** — **T. Stars,** Castor and Pollux.

— *n.* **1.** One of two persons or things closely related by ties of birth, resemblance, etc.; esp., one of two produced at a birth. **2.** In *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GEMINI, **a.** **3.** *Cryst.* A compound crystal composed of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other.

— *v. i.*; TWINNED (twĭnd); TWIN'NING. **1.** To bring forth twins. **2.** To be mated or coupled; be born at the same birth. — *v. t.* To couple; to cause to be twins, or like twins, in any way; as, eye and hand are *twinned* in action.

twin'ber'ry (twĭn'bĕr'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A shrubby honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrata*), of the western United States, with purple flowers. **2.** The partridge berry.

twin'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born at the same birth.

twine (twīn), *n.* [AS. *twīn*, properly, a twisted or double thread.] **1.** Strong thread of strands twisted together. **2.** Act of twining, or winding, round. **3.** A twist, as formed by winding. *Rare.* **4.** An entwining or interlacing; hence: a snarl; tangle.

— *v. t.*; TWINED (twīnd); TWIN'ING (twīn'ĭng). **1.** To twist together; to form by twisting; loosely, to weave. **2.** To wind, wreathe, or coil. **3.** To wind about; embrace; entwine. — *v. i.* **1.** To intertwine; twist. **2.** To wind; bend; coil. — **twin'er** (twīn'ẽr), *n.*

twinge (twĭnj), *v. t.*; TWINGED (twĭnjd); TWING'ING (twĭn'jĭng). [AS. *twengan* to pinch, squeeze.] **1.** To pull with a twitch; tweak. *Rare.* **2.** To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; torment with pinching or sharp pains. — *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain. — *n.* **1.** A pinch; tweak. *Rare.* **2.** A sudden, sharp pain. — **Syn.** See PANG.

twin'kle (twĭn'k'l), *v. i.*; -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-klĭng). [AS. *twinclian.*] **1.** To wink or blink rapidly; — said of the eyes or eyelids. **2.** To shine with an intermittent light; sparkle; scintillate, as a star. **3.** To appear rapidly at intervals; as, feet *twinkling* in a dance. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to twinkle; blink; wink. **2.** To flash out intermittently, as light. **3.** To influence by twinkling. *Rare.*

— *n.* **1.** A closing or opening, or a quick motion, of the eye; a wink or sparkle of the eye. **2.** A brief flash or gleam. **3.** The time of a wink; twinkling. — **twin'kler** (-klẽr), *n.*

twin'kling (twĭn'klĭng), *n.* **1.** A wink; twinkle. **2.** Scintillation; sparkling. **3.** The time occupied by a single wink; a moment.

twinned (twĭnd), *a. Cryst.* Formed by twinning.

twin'ning (twĭn'ĭng), *n. Cryst.* The assemblage of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other.

twin'-screw', *a. Shipbuilding.* Having two propeller screws, one on each side of the plane of the keel, one right-handed and one left-handed.

twirl (twûrl), *v. t. & i.* To whirl round; move and turn rapidly with the fingers.

Syn. Twirl, whirl. To **twirl** is to turn lightly and rapidly, esp. with the fingers; **whirl** implies greater velocity or energy of rotation; as, to *twirl* an umbrella; to *whirl* a sword about the head.

— *n.* **1.** A twirling. **2.** A twist; coil; convolution.

twirl'er, *n.* One who, or that which, twirls, as a ball. *Colloq.*

twist (twĭst), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *twisten* to twist, AS. *twist* (in comp.) a rope, as made of two (twisted) strands.] **1.** To unite by winding one thread or the like round another. **2.** To wreathe; twine; wind. **3.** To wrench; turn; contort; writhe; wring; pervert.

— *n.* **1.** Thing formed by twisting or winding together parts; specif.: **a** A kind of closely twisted, strong sewing silk, used by tailors, saddlers, etc. **b** A roll of twisted and baked dough. **c** Tobacco in the form of a thick twisted roll. **2.** Act or manner of twisting, or state of being twisted; specif.: **a** Manner of twisting or twining together strands, etc.; hence, a knot, web, or the like, formed by twisting. **b** A bending; convolution; flexure. **c** Act of imparting a twisting motion, as to a pitched ball; also, the motion thus imparted. **d** A wrenching or distorting; a wrench. **e** A strong individual tendency, or bent; bias; as, a *twist* toward religious fanaticism. **3.** *Mech.* **a** Torque or torsional stress applied to a body, as a rod or shaft. **b** Torsional strain. — **Syn.** See TURN.

twist drill. A drill with the body twisted or cut deeply in one or more helical curves.

twist'er (twĭs'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, twists, as a ball with a combined onward and spinning motion.

twit (twĭt), *v. t.*; TWIT'TED; -TING. [AS. *ætwītan*; *æt* at + *wītan* to reproach, blame.] To reproach or upbraid, esp. by reminding of a fault, defect, misfortune, etc.; taunt.

— *n.* A taunting allusion; taunt.

twitch (twĭch), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *twiccian.*] To pull or move jerkily or spasmodically; tweak; pluck; pick. — *n.* **1.** Act of twitching; a short, sudden, quick pull. **2.** A short spasmodic contraction of the fibers or muscles.

twit'ter (twĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who twits.

twit'ter, *v. i.* [Imitative.] **1.** To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises. **2.** To titter; giggle. **3.** To have a slight trembling of the nerves; be agitated. — *v. t.* To utter with a twitter. — *n.* Act, sound, or sensation of twittering. [*Dial. Eng.*]

twixt (twĭkst). For BETWIXT. *Poet., Colloq., or Scot. &*

two (tōō), *a.* [ME. *two, twa*, prop. fem. & neut., *twei-twein, tweien*, prop. masc. (whence E. *twain*), AS. *twā*, fem. & neut., *twēgen*, masc., *tū*, neut.] One and one; twice one. — *n.*; *pl.* TWOS (tōōz). **1.** The number next greater than one; two units or objects; — a cardinal number used attributively. **2.** A symbol for two units, as 2 or ii.

in two, asunder; into two parts or halves.

two'–cy'cle, *n.* A two-stroke cycle for an internal-combustion engine. See CYCLE, 6. — **two'–cy'cle,** *a.*

two'–edged' (-ĕjd'; -ĕj'ĕd), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as, a *two-edged* sword.

two'–faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having two faces; hence: double-dealing; false. — **two'–fac'ed-ly** (-fās'ĕd-lĭ; -fāst'lĭ), *adv.*

two'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Double; duplicate. — *adv.* In a double degree; doubly.

two'–hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having two hands. **2.** Used with both hands; as, a *two-handed* sword. **3.** Ambidextrous. **4.** Requiring two persons for operation, as some saws.

two'pence (tŭp'ĕns; tōō pĕns *only when two words*), *n.* The sum of two pence; also, *Brit.*, a small silver coin of this value, since 1662 issued solely for royal alms on Maundy Thursdays. [twopence; hence: cheap; mean.

two'pen-ny (tŭp'ĕn-ĭ; *cf.* TWOPENCE), *a.* Of the value of

two'–phase', *a. Elec.* = DIPHASE.

two'–ply' (tōō'plī'), *a.* **1.** Consisting of two thicknesses. **2.** Woven double by incorporating two sets of warp thread and two of weft. **3.** Consisting of two strands.

two'–port', *a.* Having two ports; specif., designating a type of two-cycle internal-combustion engine in which the admission of the mixture to the crank case is through a suction valve. Cf. THREE-PORT.

two'some (tōō'sŭm), *a.* Consisting of, or done by, two.

two'–step', *n.* A kind of round dance in march or polka time; also, a piece of music for this dance. *U. S.*

two'–way', *a.* Lit., having two ways; *Math.*, having two ways of variation; as, a *two-way* series. Specif., *Mech.*, designating a cock or valve that will connect a pipe or channel with either of two others at will.

-ty. [F. *-té*, L. *-tas.*] A suffix forming abstract nouns of *quality, state, condition*, and the like, in words from French or Latin, as in beau*ty*, piet*y*, liber*ty*.

Tyb'alt (tĭb'ălt), *n.* A fiery nephew to Lady Capulet in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet." He kills Mercutio and is slain by Romeo in a duel.

Ty'burn (tī'bŭrn), *n.* A former small tributary of the Thames in London; also, a former place of public execution situated on it.

Ty'che (tī'kē), *n.* [Gr. Τύχη.] *Gr. Myth.* Goddess of fortune. Each city, esp. in later times, had its own Tyche.

ty-coon' (tī-kōōn'), *n.* [Jap. *taikun*, fr. Chin. *ta* great + *chün* sovereign.] A title of the shogun. See SHOGUN.

Ty'deus (tī'dūs; tĭd'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τυδεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

Ty-di'des (tĭ-dī'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τυδείδης.] Son of Tydeus; — a patronymic of Diomed.

ty'ing (tī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIE. [etc.

tyke (tīk), **tyl'er, tym'bal.** Vars. of TIKE, *n.*, TILER, *n.*, 2, TIMBAL.

tymp (tĭmp), *n.* In certain blast furnaces, a stone or a water-cooled iron casting protecting the top of the opening in front of the hearth through which molten slag and iron continually pass.

tym'pan (tĭm'păn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tympanum* kettledrum, door panel.] **1.** *Arch.* A tympanum. **2.** *Printing Presses.* A sheet of paper, cloth, or the like, placed between the impression surface and the paper to be printed.

tym-pan'ic (tĭm-păn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Like a tympanum, or drum. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum.

tympanic bone, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, in mammals, a bone of the skull which incloses a part of the tympanum and supports the tympanic membrane. — **t. membrane**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a thin membrane closing externally the cavity of the middle ear. See EAR, *Illust.*

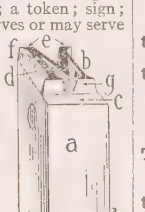
tym'pa-ni'tes (tĭm'pȧ-nī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τυμπανίτης*, fr. *τύμπανον* a kettledrum.] *Med.* Distention of the abdomen due to accumulation of air or gas. — **-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

tym'pa-ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TYMPANUM; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear.

tym'pa-num (tĭm'pȧ-nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NUMS (-nŭmz), L. -NA (-nȧ). [L., a kettledrum, a drum in machines, the triangular area in a pediment, Gr. *τύμπανον*.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The eardrum, or middle ear. **b** The tympanic membrane. **2.** *Arch.* **a** The recessed face of a pediment, usually triangular. **b** The space between an arch and a lintel (as of a door) or subordinate arch spanning an opening below. **3.** *Elec.* The diaphragm of the ordinary telephone.

typ'al (tīp'ăl), *a.* Relating to a type or types; typical.

type (tīp), *n.* [F., fr. L. *typus* figure, image, Gr. *τύπος* mark of a blow, impression, model.] **1.** The mark or impression of something; stamp; sign; emblem. **2.** A figure or representation of something to come; a token; sign; symbol. See ANTITYPE. **3.** That which serves or may serve as an example, pattern, or model for or of others; that which has or exemplifies qualities or characteristics common to a number of individuals; a model; standard; specif., *Biol.*, a general form or plan of structure common to a number of individuals; hence, the ideal representation of, or the most perfect exemplification of, a natural group, as a species, genus, etc.; esp., the individual or category (as a species, genus, etc.) upon which a higher category is based; as, a *type* specimen. Cf. TYPE GENUS. **4.** *Print.* **a** A rectangular block, usually of metal, having its face so shaped as to produce, by printing, a letter, figure, etc. **b** Such blocks, or the characters impressed, collectively. The type provided for composition of an ordinary book consists of roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case* letters, with accompanying figures, accents, etc., in all more than 200 characters. Some important varieties are :



Metal Type. 4. *a* Body; *b* Face; *c* Shoulder; *d* Counter; *e* Serifs; *f* Stem; *g* Beard; *h* Nick; *i* Groove; *j* Feet.

Old English. **Black Letter.** **Boldface.**
Gothic. **Antique.** **Clarendon.**
Caslon Old Style. French Elzevir.
German Text. Ionic.
Typewriter. *Script.*

The following table shows all the sizes of type common in book work; the column of black squares shows the sizes of the corresponding em quad, and the numbers refer to the nearest equivalent in the point system.

Common Name	Specimen	Em quad	Point
Diamond	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz		4½
Pearl	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz		5
Agate	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx		5½
Nonpareil	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw		6
Minion	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv		7
Brevier	abcdefghijklmnopqrstu		8
Bourgeois	abcdefghijklmnopqrs		9
Long Primer	abcdefghijklmnopqr		10
Small Pica	abcdefghijklmnop		11
Pica	abcdefghijklmn		12
English	abcdefghijklm		14
Columbian	abcdefghijk		16
Great Primer	abcdefghij		18

☞ A 4-point type (**Gem**) and a 6½-point (**Emerald**) are sizes rarely used. *Agate* is called *ruby* in England.

5. *Math.* The simplest of the forms equivalent with respect to a group. — **Syn.** See EMBLEM.

type (tīp), *v. t.*; TYPED (tīpt); TYP'ING (tīp'ĭng). **1.** To produce a copy of; represent; typify. **2.** To typewrite. *Colloq.*

-type (-tīp). A combining form signifying *impressed form, stamp, print, type, typical form, representative.*

type genus. *Biol.* That genus from which the name of a family or subfamily is formed, and which, theoretically (but not always in practice), most perfectly typifies the family as a whole.

type metal. An alloy used in making type, stereotype plates, etc., consisting essentially of lead and antimony, often with a little tin, nickel, or copper.

type'set'ter (tīp'sĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, sets type; specif. : **a** A compositor. **b** A machine for setting type. — **type'set'ting**, *n. & a.*

type'write' (tīp'rīt'), *v. t. & i.* To write with a typewriter.

type'writ'er (-rīt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of various instruments or machines for writing in characters similar to those produced by printers' types. **2.** One who operates a typewriter. **3.** A style of type. See TYPE.

type'writ'ing (-rīt'ĭng), *n.* Act or art of using a typewriter; also, a print made with a typewriter.

typh-lī'tis (tĭf-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τυφλός* blind, closed (of the cæcum) + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cæcum. — **typh-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Ty-pho'eus (tī-fō'ŭs), *n.* [Gr. *Τυφωεύς*.] *Class. Myth.* A hundred-headed monster with fearful eyes and voices, conquered by Zeus with a thunderbolt and buried in Tartarus under Mt. Etna. Later, he is identified with Typhon.

ty'pho-gen'ic (tī'fō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*typhus* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Producing typhus.

ty'phoid (tī'foid), *a.* [*typhus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Of, pert. to, or like, typhus. — **typhoid fever**, an infectious febrile, often fatal, disease due to a bacillus introduced, usually, with food or drink, and marked by intestinal catarrh and ulceration. — *n.* Typhoid fever. — **ty-phoi'dal** (-foi'dăl), *a.*

Ty'phon (tī'fŏn), *n.* [Gr. *Τυφών*.] *Class. Myth.* A monster, the son of Typhoeus and the father of Cerberus, the Chimera, the Sphinx, and other monsters.

ty-phoon' (tī-fōōn'), *n.* [Pg. *tufão*, Ar. *ṭūfān* a violent storm.] A violent whirlwind.

ty'phus (tī'fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τῦφος* smoke, cloud, stupor arising from fever.] *Med.* A contagious fever marked by great prostration and cerebral disorder and eruption of red spots on the body. — **ty'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

typ'i-cal (tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a type; emblematic. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* **a** Exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group. **b** Conforming to a type. — **Syn.** See REGULAR. — **typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **typ'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

typ'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of typifying.

typ'i-fi'er (tĭp'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, typifies.

typ'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*type* + *-fy.*] **1.** To represent by an image, model, or resemblance; prefigure. **2.** To embody the essential or salient characteristics of.

typ'ist (tīp'ĭst), *n.* One who operates a typewriter.

ty-pog'ra-pher (tī-pŏg'rȧ-fẽr; tĭ-), *n.* A printer or one who designs or arranges printing.

ty'po-graph'ic (tī'pō-grăf'ĭk; tĭp'ō-) } *a.* Of or pertaining
ty'po-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } to typography, or printing. — **ty'po-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ty-pog'ra-phy (tī-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ; tĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. *τύπος* type, model + *-graphy.*] Art of printing with type; use of type to produce impressions on paper, vellum, etc.

ty-poth'e-tæ (tī-pŏth'ẽ-tē; tī'pō-thē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *τύπος* type, model + *τιθέναι* to put, set.] Printers; — used in the names of associations of master printers.

Tyr, Tyrr (tẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Týr.*] *Teut. Myth.* A sky and war god of the Teutons. *Tuesday* is named for him. See ÆSIR.

ty-ran'ni-cal (tĭ-răn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **ty-ran'nic** (tĭ-răn'ĭk). [L. *tyrannicus*, fr. Gr. *τυραννικός*.] Of or pertaining to a tyrant; unjustly severe; despotic; arbitrary. — **Syn.** See DESPOTIC. — **ty-ran'ni-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ty-ran'ni-cide (-ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *tyrannicidium* (sense 1), *tyrannicida* (sense 2); *tryannus* tyrant + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** Act of killing a tyrant. **2.** One who kills a tyrant.

tyr'an-nize (tĭr'ă-nīz), *v. i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To act the tyrant; rule or exercise power unjustly or oppressively. — *v. t.* To treat tyrannically; oppress.

tyr'an-nous (tĭr'ă-nŭs), *a.* Tyrannical; despotic. — **Syn.** See DESPOTIC. — **tyr'an-nous-ly**, *adv.*

tyr'an-ny (tĭr'ă-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [OF. *tirannie.* See TYRANT.] **1.** The government, authority, office, or tenure of a tyrant, or absolute ruler. **2.** Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruel or needlessly rigorous government; despotism. **3.** A tyrannical act. **4.** Severity; rigor.

ty'rant (tī'rănt), *n.* [OF. *tiran, tirant*, fr. L. *tyrannus*, Gr. *τύραννος*.] **1.** An absolute ruler; a sovereign unrestrained by law or constitution; a usurper of sovereignty. **2.** Specif., a monarch, or other ruler or master, who exercises absolute power oppressively or brutally; a cruel master; oppressor. — *a.* Tyrannical. *Rare.*

tyre (tīr). Var. of 2d TIRE (sense 2). *Chiefly Eng.*

Tyr'i-an (tĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Tyrius*, fr. *Tyrus* Tyre, Gr. *Τύρος.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Tyre, in ancient Phœnicia, or its people. **2.** Being of the color called Tyrian purple.

Tyrian purple *or* **dye**, a celebrated purple dye used by the Greeks and Romans, prepared from certain mollusks.

— *n.* A native of Tyre.

ty'ro (tī'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [L. *tiro* a recruit, a beginner.] A beginner in learning; a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject; novice. — **Syn.** See NOVICE.

Tyr'o-lese' (tĭr'ō-lēz'; -lēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Tirol or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of **Tirol.**

tzar (tsär), **tza-ri'na** (tsä-rē'nä), etc. See CZAR, etc.

tze'tze (tsē'tsē). Var. of TSETSE.

U

U (ū). The twenty-first letter and fifth vowel of the English alphabet. It is a cursive form of the letter V, with which it was formerly used interchangeably, both letters being used either as vowel or consonant (like I and J: cf. J). In dictionaries of English, U and V were not given separate alphabetical positions until about 1800. U still retains its older sound in most of the languages of Europe, that of long *oo*, as in *tool*, and short *oo*, as in *wood*; but in modern English U has various sounds. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 85–94. Etymologically U is most closely related to *o*, *y* (vowel), *w*, and *v*; as in *two*, *duet*, *dyad*, *twice*; *top*, *tuft*; *sop*, *sup*, *auspice*, *aviary*.

U *or* **u** (ū), *n.*; *pl.* U's or Us (ūz). **1.** The letter U, u, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter U.

U, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **U**; as, **U** bar or **U**-bar, **U** bolt or **U**-bolt, **U** plate, **U** tube, etc.

u-biq'ui-tous (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *a.* [See UBIQUITY.] Existing everywhere at the same time; omnipresent. — **Syn.** See OMNIPRESENT. — **u-biq'ui-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **-tous-ness,** *n.*

u-biq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ubique* everywhere, fr. *ubi* where.] Presence in more than one place, or in an indefinite number of places, at the same time; omnipresence.

U'-boat', *n.* [From the designation of submarines, in the German navy, by the letter **U** with a distinguishing number added. **U** is probably an abbreviation for G. *unterseeboot*, lit., under-sea-boat (i. e., submarine).] A German or Austrian submarine; hence, any submarine.

ud'der (ŭd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *ūder.*] A mammary gland, or milk gland, when large, pendent, and provided with two or more nipples or teats, as in cows.

u-dom'e-ter (ū-dŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *udus* wet, moist + *-meter.*] *Meteor.* A rain gauge. — **u'do-met'ric** (ū'dō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **u-dom'e-try** (ū-dŏm'ẽ-trĭ), *n.*

ugh (ōō; ŭ; ŭĸ), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disgust, horror, or recoil;— usually accompanied by a shudder.

ug'li-ness (ŭg'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being ugly.

ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [ME. *ugly*, *ug-like*, fr. Scand.] **1.** Offensive æsthetically or morally; hideous; repulsive. **2.** Ill-natured; quarrelsome. *Colloq.* **3.** Unpleasant; likely to cause trouble or loss. *Colloq.* **4.** *Naut.* Threatening; — applied to the weather.

U'gri-an (ōō'grĭ-ăn; ū'-), *n.* A member of the eastern division of the Finno-Ugric peoples. — **U'gri-an,** *a.*

U'gric (-grĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the language of the Ugrians. See FINNO-UGRIC.

uh'lan (ōō'län; ōō-län'), *n.* Also **u'lan.** [G., fr. Pol., fr. Turk. *oghlān* a youth.] **1.** One of a certain kind of Tatar militia. **2.** One of a kind of lancers of Tataric origin, esp. in Prussian armies. See SOLDIER, *Illust.*

u-in'tah-ite } (ū-ĭn'tȧ-īt), *n.* [From the *Uinta* Mountains,
u-in'ta-ite } Utah.] *Min.* A lustrous kind of asphalt, occurring on a large scale in Utah; — called also *gilsonite.*

‖ **uit'land'er** (oit'lăn'dẽr; ût'-), *n.* [D.] A foreigner; outlander. *So. Africa.*

u-kase' (ū-kās'), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *ukaz*, lit., a command.] **1.** In Russia, a proclamation or imperial order, having the force of law. **2.** Hence, any official decree.

u'ku-le'le (ōō'kōō-lā'lā), *n.* [Hawaiian, prop., flea, jumping insect.] A kind of small guitar with four strings, used originally in Hawaii.

ul'cer (ŭl'sẽr), *n.* [F. *ulcère*, L. *ulcus*, gen. *ulceris.*] A superficial sore discharging pus; — distinguished from an abscess, which has its beginning deep in the tissues.

ul'cer-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *ulceratus*, p. p. of *ulcerare* to make sore, *ulcus* ulcer.] To form into, or affect with or as with, an ulcer or ulcers.

ul'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n. Med.* The process of ulcerating; state of being ulcerated; also, an ulcer.

ul'cer-a-tive (ŭl'sẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to ulcers.

ul'cer-ous (ŭl'sẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having the nature or character of an ulcer. **2.** Affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated. — **ul'cer-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ul'cer-ous-ness,** *n.*

-ule. [L. *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum.*] A suffix forming diminutives; as, plum*ule*, spic*ule*, etc.

u'le-ma' (ōō'lĕ-mä'), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *'ulamā* the wise or learned men, pl. of *'ālim* wise, learned.] *Mohammedanism.* A college or body composed of the imams, muftis, and cadis. The ulema of Turkey alone now has political power.

ul'lage (ŭl'ăj), *n.* [OF. *ouillage*, fr. *ouillier* to fill (a wine cask), fill up to the bunghole, lit., eye, deriv. fr. L. *ad* to + *oculus* eye.] Amount a vessel of liquor lacks of being full.

ul-ma'ceous (ŭl-mā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ulmus* an elm.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Ulmaceæ*) of trees and shrubs, the elm family, which includes the elms, the hackberries, and the planer tree.

ul'na (ŭl'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., elbow.] *Anat.* The inner of the two bones of the forearm or the like part of the fore limb of vertebrates above fishes. — **ul'nar** (-när), *a.*

U-lot'ri-chi (ū-lŏt'rĭ-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *οὐλόθριξ, οὐλοτριχος*, woolly-haired; *οὖλος* woolly + *θρίξ, τριχός*, hair.] *Anthropol.* The races having woolly or crispy hair. — **u-lot'ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

ul'ster (ŭl'stẽr), *n.* A long, loose overcoat, worn by both sexes, originally made of frieze from Ulster, Ireland.

ul-te'ri-or (ŭl-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., comp. of *ultra*, *ultro*, beyond.] **1.** Situated beyond, or on the farther side. **2.** More remote; beyond what is manifest or avowed; as *ulterior* motives or measures. — **ul-te'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

ul'ti-ma (ŭl'tĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] *Gram. & Pros.* The last syllable of a word.

ul'ti-mate (-mĕt), *a.* [LL. *ultimatus* last, fr. L. *ultimare* to terminate, *ultimus* farthest, last.] **1.** Farthest; most remote; extreme. **2.** Last in progression or sequence; final. **3.** Incapable of further analysis; elemental. **4.** *Mech.* Maximum; as, *ultimate* strain, strength, etc. — **Syn.** See LAST. — **ul'ti-mate-ly,** *adv.* — **ul'ti-mate-ness,** *n.*

ul'ti-ma Thu'le (ŭl'tĭ-mȧ thū'lē). [L.] See THULE.

ul'ti-ma'tum (-mā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tȧ). [NL. See ULTIMATE.] A final proposition, concession, or condition; esp., the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered by either of the parties in a diplomatic negotiation.

‖ **ul'ti-mo** (ŭl'tĭ-mō), *adv.* [L. *ultimo* (*mense*).] In the month preceding the present. Abbr., *ult.* Cf. PROXIMO.

ul'ti-mo-gen'i-ture (ŭl'tĭ-mō-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *ultimus* last + *genitura* a begetting.] *Law.* A system of inheritance by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate; — opposed to *primogeniture.*

ul'tra (-trȧ), *a.* [L., adv. & prep., beyond.] Going beyond others or due limit; extreme. — *n.* An extremist; radical.

ul'tra-. A prefix signifying *beyond, on the other side, excessively, exceedingly, extraordinarily, abnormally,* or the like; as in *ultra*conservatism, *ultra*conservative, *ultra*critical, *ultra*fashionable, *ultra*liberal, *ultra*partisan.

ul'tra-gas'e-ous (-găs'ẽ-ŭs), *a. Physics.* Having the properties exhibited by gases under very low pressures (one millionth of an atmosphere or less). Matter under this condition is sometimes called *radiant matter.*

ul'tra-ism (ŭl'trȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of those who advocate extreme measures, as radicalism.

ul'tra-ist (ŭl'trȧ-ĭst), *n.* An extremist; radical; ultra.

ul'tra-ma-rine' (-mȧ-rēn'), *a.* Beyond the sea. — *n.* [Because the lapis lazuli was orig. brought from beyond (L. *ultra*) the sea, from Asia.] **1.** A costly pure blue pigment prepared by powdering lapis lazuli; also, a similar artificial pigment. **2.** Any of several artificial pigments; as, green *ultramarine*, purple *ultramarine.*

ul'tra-mi'cro-scope (-mī'krō-skōp), *n. Optics.* An apparatus for rendering visible, by reflected light, particles too small to be perceived by the ordinary microscope.

ul'tra-mi'cro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Too small to be
ul'tra-mi'cro-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } seen with a microscope. **2.** Of or pertaining to an ultramicroscope.

ul'tra-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [LL. *ultramontanus.*] **1.** Beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps. **2.** Of, pert. to, or supporting ultramontanism. — *n.* **1.** A dweller beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps. **2.** Specif., one who lives south of the Alps; a supporter (orig. one of the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church) of papal supremacy, rather than national churches. — **-mon'ta-nism** (-tȧ-nĭz'm), *n.*

ul'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being beyond the world or the limits of the solar system. [excessively tropical.]

ul'tra-trop'i-cal (-trŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Beyond the tropics; also,

ul'tra-vi'o-let (-vī'ō-lĕt), *a.* Outside the visible spectrum at its violet end; — said of rays more refrangible than the violet ones.

ul'u-lant (ŭl'ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *ululans.*] Howling; wailing,

ul'u-late (ŭl'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *ululatus*, p. p. of *ululare* to howl.] To howl, as a dog; to hoot, as an owl. [of a dog or wolf; a wailing.]

ul'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ululatio.*] A howling, as

U-lys'ses (ū-lĭs'ēz), *n.* [L., better *Ulixes*, Gr. *'Οδυσσεύς.*] *Class. Myth.* A king of Ithaca, one of the Greek leaders in the Trojan War, famed for his craft, wisdom, and eloquence. Homer's "Odyssey" describes the ten years' wanderings of Ulysses (Odysseus) in returning to Ithaca. See CALYPSO, CIRCE, PENELOPE, POLYPHEMUS, TELEMACHUS.

um'bel (ŭm'bĕl), *n.* [L. *umbella* a little shadow, umbrella, dim. of *umbra* shade.] *Bot.* A racemose inflorescence in which the axis is contracted so that the pedicels appear to spring from the same point, and form a flat or rounded cluster. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.* — **um'bel-lar** (-ẽr), *a.*

um'bel-late (-bĕl-āt), *a. Bot.* Bearing, or consisting of, umbels; umbel-like; arranged in umbels. — **-late-ly,** *adv.*

um'bel-let (ŭm'bĕl-ĕt), *n.* An umbellule.

um'bel-lif'er-ous (ŭm'bĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*umbel* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Producing umbels.

um-bel'lu-late (ŭm-bĕl'ū-lāt), *a.* Disposed in umbellules.

um'bel-lule (ŭm'bĕl-ūl; ŭm-bĕl'ūl), *n.* [NL. *umbellula*, dim. of *umbella.* See UMBEL.] *Bot.* One of the small or secondary umbels in a compound umbel.

um'ber (ŭm'bẽr), *n.* [F. *ombre*, L. *umbra.*] **1.** Shade; shadow; also, a shade or spirit. **2.** The umbrette.

um'ber, *n.* [F. *ombre, terre d'ombre*, It. *terra d'ombra*, prob. orig., earth from *Umbria.*] A brown earth valued as a pigment and used either in the *raw* state, or calcined or *burnt*, when it has a slight reddish hue. Its color is due to oxides of manganese and of iron.

— *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling umber; dark brown; dusky. — *v. t.* To color with umber; shade; darken.

um'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to umber; like umber.

um-bil'i-cal (ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an umbilicus.

umbilical cord, the cord or stalk connecting the fetus of a mammal with the placenta. See UMBILICUS, 1.

um-bil'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* Depressed in the middle, like a navel; navel-shaped; also, having an umbilicus.

um-bil'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A navel-like depression, or dimpling. **2.** The state of being umbilicate.

um'bi-li'cus (ŭm'bĭ-lī'kŭs; *popularly* ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* UMBILICI (-sī). [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The scar on the abdomen where the umbilical cord was attached; navel. **2.** *Bot.* The hilum. [Shaped like an umbilicus, or navel.]

um-bil'i-form (ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*umbilicus* + *-form.*]

umble pie. See HUMBLE PIE.

um'bles (ŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* [See NUMBLES.] Numbles. *Obs.*

um'bo (ŭm'bō), *n.*; *L. pl.* UMBONES (ŭm-bō'nēz). [L.] **1.** The boss of a shield. **2.** An elevation suggestive of this. — **um'bo-nal** (ŭm'bō-năl), *a.* — **um'bo-nate** (-nāt), *a.*

um'bra (ŭm'brà), *n.*; *pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [L., a shadow.] **1.** A shade; shadow; *Optics*, a complete shadow; — disting. from *penumbra.* **2.** *Astron.* **a** The conical shadow projected from a planet or satellite, on the side away from the sun, within which a spectator could see no portion of the sun's disk. **b** The central dark portion, or nucleus, of a sun spot.

um'brage (ŭm'brăj), *n.* [F. *ombrage*, fr. L. *umbraticus* of shade, *umbra* a shade.] **1.** Shade; obscurity; hence, that which affords a shade, as foliage. *Archaic or Poetic.* **2.** The feeling of being overshadowed; hence: suspicion of injury or wrong; offense; resentment. — **Syn.** See PIQUE.

um-bra'geous (ŭm-brā'jŭs), *a.* **1.** Forming or affording a shade, or being shaded; shady. **2.** Feeling or taking umbrage.—**um-bra'geous-ly,** *adv.*—**um-bra'geous-ness,** *n.*

um-brel'la (-brĕl'à), *n.* [It. *ombrella*, fr. *ombra* a shade, L. *umbra.*] **1.** A shade or screen carried in the hand as a shelter from rain, sun, etc. **2.** *Zoöl.* The bell-shaped or saucer-shaped structure, chiefly of jellylike substance, which forms the chief part of the body of most jellyfishes.

umbrella bird. Any of several South and Central American birds (genus *Cephalopterus*, esp. *C. ornatus*) having a radiating crest curving forward over the head.

Umbrella Bird.

umbrella leaf. An American herb (*Diphylleia cymosa*), with large peltate and lobed basal leaves.

umbrella tree. An American magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) having large leaves clustered at the ends of the branches; also, any of various other trees suggestive of an umbrella.

um-brel'la-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Allionia*) of chiefly American nyctaginiaceous herbs, having small panicled flowers with an involucre composed of united bracts.

um-brette' (ŭm-brĕt'), *n.* [F. *ombrette.*] An African wading bird (*Scopus umbretta*) allied to the storks and herons.

Umbrette.

Um'bri-an (ŭm'brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Umbria, in central Italy, or its inhabitants; as, the *Umbrian* school of painters, to which Raphael belonged. — *n.* One of the people of Umbria; also, the language of the ancient Umbrians.

um-brif'er-ous (ŭm-brĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *umbrifer*; *umbra* a shade + *ferre* to bear.] Casting or making a shade; umbrageous. [OOMIAK.]

u'mi-ak (ōō'mĭ-ăk), *n.* Var. of

um'laut (ōōm'lout), *n.* [G., fr. *um* about + *laut* sound.] **1.** *Philol.* The change, as esp. in the Teutonic languages, of a root vowel sound by the influence of a vowel, as *u* or, esp., *i*, in a following syllable, the modifying vowel being now usually lost or altered; vowel mutation. **2.** Loosely, the two dots used in German to indicate a vowel affected by umlaut. — *v. t. Philol.* To affect, form, or sound (a vowel) with umlaut.

um'pir-age (ŭm'pīr-ăj; -pĭ-răj), *n.* **1.** Office, power, right, or authority of an umpire. **2.** Act of umpiring; arbitrament.

um'pire (ŭm'pīr), *n.* [OF. *nomper, nonper*, uneven (i. e., third) person; *non* not + *per* even, equal, peer. The initial *n* was confused with the *n* of the article *an.*] A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; esp., one chosen to rule on the plays of a game, as, cricket, baseball, or the like. — **Syn.** Judge, arbitrator, arbiter, referee.

— *v. t.*; -PIRED (-pīrd); -PIR-ING (-pīr-ĭng). **1.** To decide as umpire; arbitrate. **2.** To perform the duties of umpire in or for. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To act as umpire.

un-. [AS. *un-, on-.*] A prefix used: **1.** To denote the idea of *undoing, reversal, contrariety, privation*, etc. It is added: **a** To verbs to form verbs, with the sense of *to reverse, undo*, or *do the contrary of* (the action of the simple verb).

Examples: *un*buckle, *un*button, etc., *to undo* the buckling, etc., of; *un*do, *to do the contrary* or *reverse of*, etc.

b To nouns to form verbs, with the sense of *to deprive of, take from, free from, divest of* (the thing, or the character, rank, or status of the thing referred to by the noun); *to expel from* (that which the noun denotes).

Examples: *un*frock, *to deprive* or *divest of* the (priestly) frock, to *dis*frock; *un*load, *un*cover, etc., *to free from* a load, cover, etc.

2. To denote *completely* in intensives, when prefixed to words already expressing negation, privation, or the like.

Example: *un*loose, to loose *completely.*

un-. [AS. *un-.*] A prefix signifying *not, in-, non-.*

☞ *Un-* may be attached to almost any adjective or adverb, and (though less freely) to nouns, from which it is desired to form a corresponding negative (see the *Note* under NON-). The number of such compounds of self-evident meaning is practically unlimited, and only those most important, or involving some difficulty, are here defined.

un-a'ble (ŭn-ā'b'l), *a.* Not able. — **Syn.** See INCAPABLE.

un'ac-com'mo-dat'ed (ŭn'ă-kŏm'ŏ-dāt'ĕd), *a.* Not accommodated; also, *Rare*, not having accommodations.

un'ac-count'a-ble (ŭn'ă-koun'tà-b'l), *a.* Not accountable; esp., inexplicable; strange; mysterious.

un'ac-cus'tomed (-kŭs'tŭmd) *a.* **1.** Not used; not habituated; unfamiliar; — used with *to.* **2.** Not usual; uncommon.

un'ad-vised' (ŭn'ăd-vīzd'), *a.* Not advised; esp., indiscreet or rash; inconsiderate. — **un'ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un'ad-vis'ed-ness,** *n.*

un'af-fect'ed (ŭn'ă-fĕk'tĕd), *a.* Not affected; esp., simple; natural; sincere. — **-fect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-ed-ness,** *n.*

un'al-lied' (ŭn'ă-līd'), *a.* Not allied; having no connection or relation; as, *unallied* species or genera.

un'al-loyed' (ŭn'ă-loid'), *a.* Not alloyed; unmixed; unqualified; pure; as, *unalloyed* metals; *unalloyed* happiness.

un'-A-mer'i-can, *a.* Not American; not characteristic of, or consistent with, American customs, principles, etc.

u'na-nim'i-ty (ū'nà-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being unanimous.

See 2d UN-, above					
un/a-bashed'	un/ac-cent'ed	un/ac-com'panied	un/ad-just'a-ble	un/al-le'vi-at'ed	un/am-big'u-ously
un/a-bat'ed	un/ac-cept'a-ble	un/ac-com'plished	un/ad-just'ed	un/al-low'a-ble	un/am-bi'tious
un/a-bat'ed	un/ac-cept'ed	un/ac-cli'mat-ed	un/a-dorned'	un/al'ter-a-ble	un/a-mi'a-ble
un/a-bol'ished	un/ac-cli'mated	un/ac-knowl'edged	un/a-dul'ter-at'ed	un/al'tered	un/a-mus'ing
un/a-bridged'	un/ac-cli'matized [dat/ing	un/ac-quit'ted	un/ag'i-tat'ed	un/al'ter-ing	un/an'a-lyz'a-ble
un/ab-solved'	un/ac-com'mo-		**un-aid'ed**	un/am-big'u-ous	un-an'i-mat'ed
un-ac'a-dem'ic					

u-nan'i-mous (ū-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *unanimus, unanimis; unus* one + *animus* mind.] **1.** Being of one mind; agreeing; consentient; as, the assembly was *unanimous* in favor of the measure. **2.** Formed with or indicating the agreement and consent of all; as, a *unanimous* vote. — **u-nan'i-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **-mous-ness,** *n.*

un'ap-peal'a-ble (ŭn'ă-pēl'ă-b'l), *a.* Not appealable; that cannot be carried to a higher tribunal by appeal.

un-apt' (ŭn-ăpt'), *a.* Inapt; also not accustomed and not likely; not disposed. — **un-apt'ly,** *adv.* — **un-apt'ness,** *n.*

un-ar'gued (ŭn-är'gūd), *a.* **1.** Not argued, or debated. **2.** Not argued against; undisputed.

un-arm' (ŭn-ärm'), *v. t.* To deprive of weapons; disarm.

un-armed' (-ärmd'), *a.* Not armed.

un'as-sum'ing (-ă-sūm'ĭng), *a.* Not assuming; modest.

un'at-taint'ed, *a.* Not attainted; hence, impartial.

u-nau' (ū-nô'; ōō-nou'), *n.* [Native name in Peru.] The two-toed sloth. See SLOTH, 3.

un'aus-pi'cious (ŭn'ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Inauspicious.

un'a-void'a-ble (ŭn'ă-void'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not avoidable; inevitable. **2.** Not voidable. [tentive; thoughtless.

un'a-ware' (-wâr'), *a.* Not aware; not noticing; inat-

un'a-wares' (-wârz') } *adv.* Without design or preparation; unexpectedly.

un'a-ware' (-wâr') }

un-backed' (ŭn-băkt'), *a.* **1.** Never mounted by a rider; unbroken. **2.** Not supported or encouraged; unaided.

un-baked' (-bākt'; 87), *a.* Not baked; hence, immature.

un-bal'ance (ŭn-băl'ăns), *v. t.* To put out of balance.

un-bal'anced (-băl'ănst), *a.* **1.** Not balanced; specif., not in equipoise. **2.** Out of equilibrium; hence, disordered or deranged in sense; as, an *unbalanced* mind.

un-bal'last-ed, *a.* Not furnished with ballast; unsteady.

un-bar' (ŭn-bär'), *v. t. & i.* To remove a bar or bars from; unbolt; open.

un-barbed' (ŭn-bärbd'), *a.* **1.** Unshorn; not shorn. *Obs.* **2.** Not having a barb or barbs.

un-bat'ed (ŭn-bāt'ĕd; 24), *a.* Not bated, or lessened; also, not blunted, as a sword without a button. *Obs. or R.*

un-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bear* to support.] To remove or loose the check rein of (a horse).

un'be-com'ing (ŭn'bē-kŭm'ĭng), *a.* Not becoming; unfit; indecorous; improper. — **Syn.** See IMPROPER. — **un'be-com'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un'be-com'ing-ness,** *n.*

un'be-known' (ŭn'bē-nōn'), *a.* Unknown. *Dial.*

un'be-knownst' (-nōnst'), *a. & adv.* Unknown. *Dial.*

un'be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* **1.** The withholding of belief; incredulity; skepticism. **2.** Disbelief, esp. of divine revelation.

Syn. Unbelief, disbelief, incredulity. Unbelief may suggest a mere withholding of belief; **disbelief** implies a positive rejection of what is stated or asserted. In Biblical usage, however, *unbelief* has the stronger sense of disbelief in divine revelation. **Incredulity** implies indisposition to believe, or (often) a skeptical frame of mind.

un'be-liev'er (-lēv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who does not believe; a doubter; skeptic. **2.** A disbeliever; esp., an infidel. — **Syn.** See INFIDEL.

un'be-liev'ing, *a.* **1.** Not believing; incredulous; doubting; distrusting; skeptical. **2.** Not believing to be true something alleged to be true; disbelieving; esp., disbelieving some given divine revelation. — **un'be-liev'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un'be-liev'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-belt' (ŭn-bĕlt'), *v. t.* To remove or loose the belt of; also, to remove by loosing the belt.

un-bend' (ŭn-bĕnd'), *v. t.;* **-BENT'** (-bĕnt'); **-BEND'ING. 1.** To free from flexure; make, or allow to become, straight; loosen. **2.** To remit from a strain; relax. **3.** *Naut.* **a** To unfasten, as sails, from the spars or stays. **b** To cast loose or untie, as a rope. — *v. i.* **1.** To cease to be bent. **2.** To relax in severity, stiffness, etc.; become affable.

un-bend'ing, *a.* Not bending; unyielding; specif., inflexible; resolute. — **un-bend'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-bend'ing-ness,** *n.*

un'be-seem'ing, *a.* Not beseeming; not befitting. — **un'-be-seem'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un'be-seem'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-bi'ased, un-bi'assed (-bī'ăst), *a.* Free from bias; esp., unprejudiced; impartial. — **Syn.** See FAIR.

un-bid' (ŭn-bĭd') } *a.* **1.** Not bidden; not commanded. **2.**

un-bid'den (-'n) } Uninvited; as, *unbidden* guests.

un-bind' (-bīnd'), *v. t.* To remove a band from; to free from shackles or fastenings; untie; unfasten; loose.

un-bit'ted, *a.* Not bitted, or bridled; uncontrolled.

un-blenched' (ŭn-blĕncht'), *a.* Not disconcerted; undaunted.

un-blessed' } (-blĕst'), *a.* Not blest; excluded from bene-

un-blest' } diction; hence: accursed; wretched.

un-bod'ied (-bŏd'ĭd), *a.* Having no body; as: **a** Incorporeal. **b** Disembodied.

un-bolt' (-bōlt'), *v. t.* To withdraw a bolt from; unfasten; unbar; open. — **un-bolt'ed,** *a.*

un-bolt'ed, *a.* Not bolted, or sifted; hence, *Obs. or R.:* unrefined; coarse; gross. [etc.) on; bareheaded.

un-bon'net-ed (-bŏn'ĕt-ĕd), *a.* Having no bonnet (or cap,

un-born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Not born; still to appear; future.

un-bos'om (-bōōz'ŭm), *v. t. & i.* To disclose, as secrets; confess; — often used reflexively; as, to *unbosom* one's self to a friend. [strained.

un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bound or limit; hence, unre-

un-bowed' (ŭn-boud'), *a.* Not bent or arched; not bowed down; hence, unsubdued; as, an *unbowed* spirit.

un-brace' (ŭn-brās'), *v. t.* To free from tension; relax; loose; as, to *unbrace* a drum, the nerves.

un-braid' (ŭn-brād'), *v. t.* To separate the strands of; undo, as a braid; unravel.

un-breathed' (-brēthd'), *a.* **1.** Not breathed. **2.** Not exercised; unpracticed. [breeches. *Rare.*

un-breeched' (-brēcht'), *a.* Not breeched; not wearing

un-bri'dle (-brī'd'l), *v. t.* To free or loose from the bridle; to set loose. [unrestrained.

un-bri'dled (-d'ld), *a.* Not confined by the bridle; hence,

un-broke' (-brōk'), *a.* Not broken. *Archaic.*

un-buck'le (-bŭk''l), *v. t.* See 1st UN-, 1 **a.**

un-build' (-bĭld'), *v. t.* To demolish; raze.

un-but'ton (-bŭt'n), *v. t.* See 1st UN-, 1 **a.** [a cage.

un-cage' (-kāj'), *v. t.* To loose, or release, from or as from

un-called'-for', *a.* Not called for or needed; gratuitous; wanton. — **Syn.** See GRATUITOUS.

un-can'ny (-kăn'ĭ), *a.* Not canny; hence: unearthly; mysterious; eerie; weird. — **Syn.** See WEIRD. — **un-can'-ni-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-can'ni-ness,** *n.*

un-cap' (ŭn-kăp'), *v. t.* To remove a cap or cover from. — *v. i.* To remove the cap or hat, as in salutation.

un-ca'pa-ble (ŭn-kā'pă-b'l), *a.* Incapable.

un-cer'tain (-sûr'tĭn), *a.* Not certain; as: **a** Not having certain knowledge; not assured; as, *uncertain* of the truth. **b** Not known; indefinite; problematical; as, of *uncertain* age. **c** Not sure; fallible; insecure; as, an *uncertain* aim, defence, income. **d** Irresolute; untrustworthy; unsteady; variable; as, an *uncertain* breeze. — **Syn.** See PRECARIOUS. — **un-cer'tain-ly,** *adv.* — **un-cer'tain-ness,** *n.*

un-cer'tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being uncertain; something uncertain. [ery; let loose.

un-chain' (-chān'), *v. t.* To free from chains or (fig.) slav-

un-chanc'y (-chăn'sĭ), *a.* [*un-* not + Scot. *chancy* fortunate, safe.] *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** Unseasonable; inconvenient. **2.** Unlucky. **3.** Unsafe to meddle with; dangerous.

un-charge' (ŭn-chärj'), *v. t.* **1.** To free from a charge or load; unload. **2.** To free from accusation, or charge; acquit.

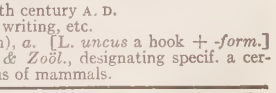
un-char'i-ta-ble (-chăr'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not charitable; harsh; censorious. — **un-char'i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-ta-bly,** *adv.*

un-chaste' (-chāst'), *a.* Not chaste; as: **a** Not continent; lewd. **b** Not chaste in style or taste. — **un-chaste'ly,** *adv.* — **un-chas'ti-ty** (ŭn-chăs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.*

un-chris'tian (-krĭs'chăn), *a.* Not Christian; as: **a** Heathen; pagan. **b** Not like, or becoming to, a Christian. **c** Not according with Christian civilization; barbarous.

un-church' (ŭn-chûrch'), *v. t.* **1.** To expel from a church; excommunicate. **2.** To deprive of the character, privileges, and authority of a church.

un'ci-al (ŭn'shĭ-ăl; -shăl), *a.* [L. *uncialis* amounting to an inch or an ounce, fr. *uncia.* See INCH.] Pert. to or designating a kind of majuscule script letters used in ancient manuscripts. They were seldom used after the 10th century A. D.



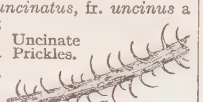
Uncial Letters from a Latin Bible.

— *n.* An uncial letter, writing, etc.

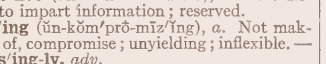
un'ci-form (ŭn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uncus* a hook + *-form.*] Hook-shaped; *Anat. & Zoöl.,* designating specif. a certain bone of the carpus of mammals.

See 2d UN-, p. 1042	un'as-sist'ed	un-bear'a-ble	un-blem'ished	un-bro'ken	un-cham'bered
un-an'swer-a-ble	un'at-tached'	un-beat'en	un-bliss'ful	un-broth'er-ly	un-change'a-ble
un'ap-peas'a-ble	un'at-tain'a-ble	un'be-fit'ting	un-blood'y	un-bruised'	un-change'a-bly
un'ap-proach'a-ble, -proached'	un'at-tempt'ed	un'be-liev'a-ble	un-blush'ing	un-busi'ness-like	un-changed'
un'ap-pro'pri-at'-ed	un'at-tend'ed	un-bend'ed	un-blush'ing-ly	un-can'celed, un-can'celled	un-chang'ing
un'ap-proved'	un'au-then'tic-cat'ed	un-ben'e-ficed	un-book'ish	un'ca-non'i-cal	un-chap'er-oned
un-ar'moured, un-ar'moured	un'au-thor-ized	un'be-night'ed	un-bot'tomed	un-cas'trat-ed	un-charged'
un-asked'	un'a-vail'a-ble	un'be-nign'	un-bought'	un-caught'	un-char'y
un'as-pi-rat'ed	un'a-vail'ing	un'be-sought'	un-bound'	un-ceas'ing	un-chas'tised'
un'as-sail'a-ble	un'a-venged'	un'be-trayed'	un-braced'	un-cen'sured	un-checked'
un'as-sign'a-ble	un'a-vowed'	un'be-trothed'	un-branched'	un-cer'e-mo'ni-ous	un-chew'ed
	un'bap-tized'	un'be-wailed'	un-brand'ed		un-chiv'al-rous
		un-blam'a-ble	un-break'a-ble		un-chol'er-ic
		un-bleached'	un-brib'a-ble		un-chris'tened

uniform process. *Anat.* **a** A hook-shaped process of the unciform bone. **b** An uncinate process of the ethmoid bone.
un'ci-nal (ŭn'sĭ-năl), *a.* Uncinate; booklike.
un'ci-nate (ŭn'sĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *uncinatus*, fr. *uncinus* a hook, *uncus* a hook.] Hooked; bent at the tip like a hook.


Uncinate Prickles.

un-cir'cum-cised (ŭn-sûr'kŭm-sīzd), *n.* Not circumcised; hence, not of the Israelites.
un-cir'cum-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Absence or want of circumcision. **2.** *Bib.* People not circumcised; the Gentiles.
un-civ'il (-sĭv'ĭl), *a.* Not civil; as: **a** Not civilized; savage; barbarous. **b** Not courteous; rude. — **un-civ'il-ly,** *adv.*
un-civ'i-lized (-sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *a.* Not civilized; savage; barbarous. [CLOTHE.
un-clad' (-klăd'), *a.* **1.** See UN-, not. **2.** *pret. & p. p.* of UN-
un-clasp' (-klăsp'), *v. t.* To loose the clasp of; to open, as something fastened with a clasp.
un'cle (ŭng'k'l), *n.* [OF. *oncle, uncle*, fr. L. *avunculus* a maternal uncle, dim. of *avus* grandfather.] **1.** The brother of one's father or mother; also, one's aunt's husband. **2.** Familiarly, an old man. **3.** A pawnbroker. *Slang.*
un-clean' (ŭn-klēn'), *a.* **1.** Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy. **2.** Ceremonially or morally impure. — **un-clean'ness,** *n.*
un-clean'ly (-klĕn'lĭ), *a.* Not cleanly; filthy; also, unchaste. — **un-clean'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*
un-clinch' (-klĭnch'), *v. t.* To cause to be no longer clinched; to open; as, to *unclinch* the fist.
un-cloak' (ŭn-klōk'), *v. t. & i.* To remove a cloak or cover (from); hence: to unmask; reveal.
un-close' (-klōz'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To open. **2.** To disclose.
un-clothe' (ŭn-klōth'), *v. t.* To strip of clothes; fig., to divest or strip of anything.
un-cock' (ŭn-kŏk'), *v. t.* To remove the hammer of (a firearm) from the position of *cock.* [as hair, a rope, etc.
un-coil' (-koil'), *v. t. & i.* To unwind or open the coils (of).
un-coined' (-koind'), *a.* **1.** Not coined, or minted. **2.** Not fabricated, artificial, or counterfeit; natural.
un-com'fort-a-ble (ŭn-kŭm'fĕr-tă-b'l), *a.* Not comfortable; as: **a** Feeling discomfort; uneasy. **b** Causing discomfort; unpleasant.
un-com'mon (-kŏm'ŭn), *a.* Not common; unusual; rare; hence: remarkable; strange. — **Syn.** Scarce, infrequent.
un'com-mu'ni-ca-tive (ŭn'kŏ-mū'nĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Not disposed to talk or to impart information; reserved.
un-com'pro-mis'ing (ŭn-kŏm'prŏ-mīz'ĭng), *a.* Not making, or admitting of, compromise; unyielding; inflexible. — **un-com'pro-mis'ing-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-cern' (ŭn'kŏn-sûrn'), *n.* Want of concern; freedom from solicitude; indifference. — **Syn.** See INDIFFERENCE.
un'con-cerned' (-sûrnd'), *a.* Not concerned; not solicitous; indifferent. — **un'con-cern'ed-ly** (-sûr'nĕd-lĭ), *adv.*
un'con-di'tion-al (-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Not conditional, limited, or conditioned; absolute. — **un'con-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-form'a-ble (-fôr'mă-b'l), *a.* Not conformable; specif., *Geol.*, exhibiting unconformity.
un'con-form'i-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Want of conformity; incongruity; inconsistency. **2.** *Geol.* a Want of continuity between strata in contact, corresponding to a gap in the geological record. **b** The surface of contact between unconformable strata.



Unconformity. *ef ab* Horizontal Strata resting upon the Inclined Strata beneath; *cd* are also unconformable to these Strata, both above and beneath.

un'con-geal' (-jēl'), *v. i.* To thaw; melt.
un-con'scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not conscionable; unreasonable; extravagant. **2.** Not guided or controlled by conscience. — **un-con'scion-a-bly,** *adv.*
un-con'scious (ŭn-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Not conscious; in a state unaccompanied by conscious experience; also, used with *of*, not realizing or appreciating; not aware. **2.** Not known or apprehended by consciousness, esp. by self-consciousness; as, an *unconscious* mistake. **3.** Not possessed of mind or consciousness; as, metals are *unconscious* substances. — **un-con'scious-ly,** *adv.* — **-scious-ness,** *n.*
un-con'stant (ŭn-kŏn'stănt), *a.* Inconstant.
un-con'sti-tu'tion-al (-stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Not constitutional; contrary to the constitution. — **-tu'tion-al'i-ty,** *n.*
un-cork' (-kôrk'), *v. t.* To draw a cork from.
un-count'ed, *a.* Not counted; also, innumerable.
un-cou'ple (ŭn-kŭp'l), *v. t.* To loose, as dogs, from their couples, or leashes; also, to disconnect (something coupled).
un-cour'te-ous (-kûr'tē-ŭs; -kōrt'yŭs), *a.* Discourteous.
un-couth' (-kōōth'), *a.* [AS. *uncūð* unknown, strange.] **1.** Unfamiliar or strange; hence: mysterious; uncanny. *Obs.* **2.** Awkwardly strange; awkward; boorish. — **Syn.** See AWKWARD. — **un-couth'ly,** *adv.* — **un-couth'ness,** *n.*
un-cov'e-nant-ed (-kŭv'ĕ-năn-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not covenanted; not granted or entered into under a covenant. **2.** Not having joined in a league, or assented to a covenant.
un-cov'er (-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To take the cover from. **2.** To divest of the hat or cap; bare the head of. **3.** To show openly; disclose; reveal. — *v. i.* To remove a cover or covering; as: **a** To take off the hat or cap in respect. **b** To remove the covers from dishes, etc.
un-cov'ered (-ĕrd), *a.* Not covered; specif.: **a** Devoid of covering; bare. **b** Not covered by collateral, as a note.
un'cre-ate' (ŭn'krē-āt'), *v. t.* To annihilate.
un-crown' (ŭn-kroun'), *v. t.* To deprive of a crown; hence, to dethrone, literally or figuratively.
unc'tion (ŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *oncion, unccion*, fr. L. *unctio*, fr. *ungere, unctum*, to anoint.] **1.** Act of anointing, esp. medicinally, or as a symbol of consecration. **2.** Thing used for anointing; unguent; hence, anything soothing or lenitive. **3.** That quality in language, address, etc., which expresses or excites sober and fervent emotion; esp., religious fervor and tenderness; sometimes, emotional gush; unctuousness. [unctuous.
unc'tu-os'i-ty (ŭngk'tŭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being
unc'tu-ous (ŭngk'tŭ-ŭs), *a.* [F. *onctueux* or LL. *unctuosus*, fr. L. *unctus* ointment.] **1.** Of the nature or quality of an unguent or ointment; oily; greasy. **2.** Having a smooth, greasy feel, as certain minerals. **3.** Bland; suave; also, fervid; esp., insincerely suave or gushing. — **Syn.** See SUAVE. — **unc'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **unc'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*
un-curl' (ŭn-kûrl'), *v. t. & i.* To straighten out, as anything curled.
un-daunt'ed (ŭn-dän'tĕd; -dôn'-), *a.* Not daunted; fearless; intrepid. — **un-daunt'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-daunt'ed-ness,** *n.*
un'dé, un'dée (ŭn'dă), *a.* [F. *ondé.*] *Her.* Waving or wavy; — said of ordinaries, or division lines.
un-dec'a-gon (ŭn-dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven + Gr. *γωνία* an angle.] *Geom.* A figure having eleven angles and eleven sides.
un'de-ceive' (ŭn'dĕ-sēv'), *v. t.* To free from deception, fraud, fallacy, or mistake.
un'de-cen'na-ry (-sĕn'ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *undecim* eleven (*unus* one + *decem* ten) + *-ennary*, as in *decennary.*] Undecennial.
un'de-cen'ni-al (-ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See UNDECENNARY.] Occurring or observed every eleventh year; belonging to, or continuing, a period of eleven years; undecennary.
un'de-ci'pher-a-ble (ŭn'dĕ-sī'fĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Indecipherable.
un'de-ni'a-ble (ŭn'dĕ-nī'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of denial; palpably true; indisputable. **2.** Unquestionably excellent. *Colloq.* — **un'de-ni'a-bly,** *adv.*
un'der (ŭn'dĕr), *prep.* [AS. *under*, prep. & adv.] **1.** Below or beneath, with the idea of being covered; at a point or position lower (esp. vertically lower) than; — opposed to *over*; as, *under* a tree; *under* water. **2.** Denoting various analogous relations; as: **a** Weighed on; oppressed or controlled by; as, *under* a heavy load; *under* oath. **b** Beneath, as sustaining, receiving, or undergoing something, as treat-

See 2d UN-, p. 1042

un-claimed'
un-clas'sic
un-clas'si-cal
un-clas'si-fi'a-ble
un-clas'si-fied
un-cleaned'
un-cleared'
un-closed'
un-clothed'
un-cloud'ed
un-cloyed'
un'co-erced'
un'col-lect'ed
un'col-lect'i-ble
un-col'ored, un-col'oured
un'com-bined'
un-come'ly
un-com'fort-ed
un-com'fort-ing
un'com-pan'ion-a-ble
un'com-plain'ing
un-com'plai-sant'
un-com-plet'ed
un-com'pli-men'ta-ry
un'com-pound'ed
un-com'pre-hend'ed
un-com'pre-hend'ing
un-com'pro-mised
un'com-put'ed
un'con-cealed'
un'con-cert'ed
un'con-cert'ed-ly
un'con-di'tioned
un'con-fined'
un'con-firmed'
un'con-fused'
un'con-fus'ed-ly
un'con-geal'a-ble
un'con-gealed'
un'con-gen'ial
un'con-nect'ed
un'con'quer-a-ble
un-con'quered
un-con'sci-en'tious
un'con'se-crat'ed
un'con-sid'ered
un'con-strained'
un'con-sumed'
un'con-test'ed
un'con'tra-dict'a-ble
un-con'tra-dict'ed
un'con-trol'la-ble
un'con-trolled'
un'con-ven'tion-al
un'con-ven'tion-al'i-ty
un'con-vert'ed
un'con-vinc'ing
un-cooked'
un'co-ör'di-nat'ed
un-corked'
un'cor-rect'ed
un'cor-rob'o-rat'ed
un'cor-rupt'ed
un'cre-at'ed
un-crip'pled
un'crit'i-cal
un-crit'i-ciz'a-ble
un-crys'tal-liz'a-ble
un-crys'tal-lized
un-cul'ti-vat'ed
un-cul'tured
un-curbed'
un-curled'
un-cur'tained
un-cut'
un-dam'aged
un-damped'
un-dat'ed
un-daugh'ter-ly
un-daz'zled
un'de-ceiv'a-ble
un'de-ceived'
un'de-cid'ed
un'de-ci'pher-a-ble
un'de-ci'phered
un-decked'
un'de-clin'a-ble
un-de'com-posed'
un'de-face'a-ble
un'de-feat'a-ble
un'de-fend'ed
un'de-filed'
un'de-fined'
un'de-lay'a-ble
un'de-layed'
un'de-liv'er-a-ble
un-dem'o-crat'ic
un'de-mon'stra-tive
un'de-nom'i-na'tion-al
un'de-pend'a-ble
un'de-posed'
un'de-pre'ci-at'ed

ment, authorization, influence, etc.; as, *under* discussion; *under* orders. **c** Inferior or subordinate to, or exceeded by, in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, age, etc.; falling short of; hence: at, with, or for, less than; as, to sell a horse *under* 60 dollars. **d** Beneath with reference to category, division, class, etc.; as, various items *under* one head. **e** Beneath, with reference to cover, pretext, guise, etc.; as, *under* a pretense. — **Syn.** See BELOW.

— *adv.* In a lower position, or in a subordinate condition. — *a.* Lower in position, intensity, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate; — esp. in composition. See UNDER-.

un′der- (ŭn′dĕr-; 109). A prefix or combining form, chiefly denoting: **1.** *Under* (in space, rank, degree, etc.); *below; underneath.*

Examples: *under*clothes, clothes *under* others; *under*ground, *under* the surface of the ground; *under*sheriff, a subordinate sheriff, etc. [*across below*, etc.] **2.** *Under so as to pass from side to side, edge to edge,* Example: *under*pass, to pass across below. **3.** In adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, *insufficiently, too little, below the normal;* in nouns, *insufficient, too small.* Examples: *under*fed, fed *insufficiently; under*state, to state *insufficiently; under*dose, *too small* a dose, etc.

un′der-bid′ (-bĭd′), *v. t.* To bid less than; offer to contract, sell, or do for a less price than.

un′der-bred′ (ŭn′dĕr-brĕd′; 109), *a.* **1.** Not of pure breed. **2.** Not of, or marked by, good breeding; ill-bred.

un′der-brush′ (-brŭsh′), *n.* Shrubs, bushes, small trees, etc., growing beneath large trees in a wood or forest; brush.

un′der-buy′ (-bī′), *v. t.* **1.** To buy at less than the real value or worth. **2.** To buy cheaper than.

un′der-charge′ (-chärj′), *v. t.* **1.** To charge less than is usual or suitable for; also, to charge (a person) too little for something. **2.** To load with too small a charge, as a gun. — **un′der-charge′** (ŭn′dĕr-chärj′), *n.*

un′der-clothes′ (-klōthz′), *n. pl.* Also, **un′der-cloth′ing** (-klōth′ĭng). Clothes worn under others, esp. next the skin.

un′der-croft′ (-krôft′; 62), *n.* [*under* + *croft* a vault.] *Arch.* Any subterranean room.

un′der-cur′rent (-kŭr′ĕnt), *n.* **1.** A current below the upper currents or surface of water, air, etc. **2.** A tendency of feeling, opinion, etc., more or less hidden, and often contrary to that publicly shown.

un′der-cut′ (ŭn′dĕr-kŭt′), *v. t. & i.* To cut away so as to leave an overhanging portion, as in carving and sculpture.

un′der-cut′ (ŭn′dĕr-kŭt′), *p. a.* Cut away below. — *n.* **1.** The lower or under side of a sirloin of beef; fillet; tenderloin. **2.** A part that is cut away below; as, the *undercut* of a vehicle; specif., in felling trees, the notch cut in the base of the tree to determine the direction of falling.

un′der-do′ (-dōō′), *v. t. & i.* To do less thoroughly than one can, or less than is requisite; specif., to cook insufficiently, as meat. — **un′der-done′** (ŭn′dĕr-dŭn′; ŭn′dĕr-dŭn′), *a.*

un′der-dose′ (ŭn′dĕr-dōs′), *n.* A dose less than is required; an insufficient dose.

un′der-drain′ (ŭn′dĕr-drān′), *n.* A concealed drain, as in wet soils, with openings through which the water may percolate from above. — **un′der-drain′age** (-drān′ĭj), *n.*

un′der-drain′ (-drān′), *v. t.* To drain by forming an underdrain or underdrains in.

un′der-driv′en, *p. a. Mach.* See OVERDRIVEN.

un′der-es′ti-mate (-ĕs′tĭ-māt), *v. t. & i.* To set too low a value on; to estimate below the truth. — (-mĭt), *n.* Act of underestimating. — **un′der-es′ti-ma′tion** (-mā′shŭn), *n.*

un′der-ex-pose′ (-ĕks-pōz′), *v. t.* To expose, as in photography, less than is needed. — **-ex-po′sure** (-pō′zhŭr), *n.*

un′der-feed′ (-fēd′), *v. t.* To feed with too little food.

un′der-gar′ment (ŭn′dĕr-gär′mĕnt), *n.* A garment to be worn under another, esp. under the outer clothing.

un′der-foot′ (-fo͝ot′), *adv.* Under the feet; underneath.

un′der-gird′ (-gûrd′), *v. t.* To gird below or beneath.

un′der-glaze′ (ŭn′dĕr-glāz′), *a. Ceram.* Applied under the glaze, that is, before the glaze is put on; fitted to be so applied; — said of colors in porcelain painting.

un′der-go′ (-gō′), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see GO. To be subjected to; bear up against; endure; suffer; sustain.

un′der-grad′u-ate (-grăd′ū-ĭt), *n.* A member of a university or of a college who has not taken his first degree; a student in any school who has not completed his course.

un′der-ground′ (ŭn′dĕr-ground′), *n.* Place or space beneath the surface of the ground. — *a.* **1.** Being below the surface of the ground; subterranean. **2.** Secret. *Colloq.* — *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

un′der-growth′ (ŭn′dĕr-grōth′), *n.* That which grows under trees; specif., underbrush; coppice.

un′der-hand′ (-hănd′), *a.* **1.** Secret; sly; clandestine; hence: mean; unfair; fraudulent. **2.** *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* Done, as pitching, with the hand lower than the shoulder, or, as bowling, with the whole movement of the arm approximately in a vertical plane below the shoulder. — **Syn.** See SECRET.

— *adv.* In an underhand manner; esp., secretly; slyly; hence: by fraud; unfairly.

un′der-hand′ed (109), *a.* Underhand; clandestine. — **un′der-hand′ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un′der-hand′ed-ness,** *n.*

un′der-hung′, *a.* **1.** Projecting beyond the upper jaw; — said of the lower jaw, as in the bulldog. Also, having the lower jaw projecting; — said of an animal or person. Cf. UNDERSHOT. **2.** = UNDERSLUNG.

un′der-laid′ (-lād′), *a.* Laid or placed underneath; also, having something laid or lying underneath.

un′der-lay′ (-lā′), *v. t.* **1.** To lay beneath; put under. **2.** To raise or support by something laid under.

un′der-lay′, *n. Print.* A thickness of paper or the like placed under type, etc., to bring it to the right height for printing.

un′der-let′ (-lĕt′), *v. t.* **1.** To let below the real value. **2.** To sublet.

un′der-lie′ (-lī′), *v. t.* **1.** To lie or be situated under. **2.** To be at the basis of; form the foundation of; support. **3.** To be subject or amenable to. *Obs. or R.* **4.** *Finance.* To exist as a claim or security anterior and prior to another.

un′der-line′ (-līn′), *v. t.* To mark with a line below, as words in a manuscript; underscore.

un′der-ling (ŭn′dĕr-lĭng), *n.* An inferior person; a subordinate; a mean, sorry fellow.

un′der-ly′ing (-lī′ĭng), *a.* **1.** Lying under; fundamental. **2.** *Finance.* Anterior and prior in claim.

un′der-mine′ (-mīn′), *v. t.* **1.** To excavate beneath; form a mine under; sap. **2.** To subvert or weaken insidiously or secretly; ruin underhandedly. — **un′der-min′er** (-mīn′ẽr), *n.*

un′der-most (ŭn′dĕr-mōst), *a.* Lowest, as in place, rank, etc.

un′der-neath′ (-nēth′; -nēth′), *adv. & prep.* [See UNDER; BENEATH.] Beneath; below; under. [road.]

un′der-pass′ (-pas′), *n.* A passage beneath, as under a rail-

un′der-pay′ (-pā′), *v. t.* To pay inadequately.

un′der-pin′ (ŭn′dĕr-pĭn′), *v. t.*; -PINNED′ (-pĭnd′); -PIN′NING. **1.** To lay stones, masonry, etc., under for a support, as of a building to be erected. **2.** To support by a foundation; hence, fig.: to prop; support.

un′der-pin′ning (ŭn′dĕr-pĭn′ĭng), *n. Arch.* That by which a building is underpinned; specif., material and construction introduced for support beneath a wall already constructed.

un′der-plant′ (-plănt′), *v. t.* To plant under; specif., *Forestry,* to plant (young trees) under an existing stand.

un′der-plot′ (ŭn′dĕr-plŏt′), *n.* A series of events in a play, collateral with, but subservient to, the main story.

un′der-pro-duc′tion (-prō-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* The production of less than is demanded, or of less than the usual supply. Cf. OVERPRODUCTION.

un′der-proof′ (ŭn′dĕr-prōōf′), *a.* Containing less alcohol than proof spirit.

un′der-prop′ (-prŏp′), *v. t.* To prop up from below; underpin; fig., to uphold; support.

un′der-quote′ (-kwōt′), *v. t.* To quote at a lower price than another; quote a lower price than.

un′der-rate′ (-rāt′), *v. t.* To rate too low; undervalue.

un′der-run′ (-rŭn′), *v. t.* To run or pass under; esp., *Naut.,* to pass along and under, as in a boat under a cable or net, for the purpose of taking it in or of examining it.

un′der-score′ (-skōr′; 57), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under; underline. — *n.* An underscored line.

un′der-sell′ (-sĕl′), *v. t.* To sell articles at a lower price than; sell cheaper than. [dwarfish. *Rare.*]

un′der-shap′en (ŭn′dĕr-shāp′n; 109), *a.* Undersized;

un′der-sher′iff (-shĕr′ĭf), *n.* A sheriff's deputy.

un′der-shirt′ (-shûrt′), *n.* A shirt worn next the skin, under another shirt.

un′der-shot′ (ŭn′dĕr-shŏt′), *a.* **1.** Having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones when the mouth is closed, as a bulldog; also, of persons, underhung. **2.** Moved by water passing beneath; — used of a water wheel. [shrub.]

Undershot Water Wheel.

un′der-shrub′ (-shrŭb′), *n.* A low

un′der-sign′ (-sīn′), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, (a letter, legal instrument, etc.). **the un′der-signed′** (-sīnd′), the signer or signers of a document.

un′der-sized′ (ŭn′dĕr-sīzd′; 109), *a.* Of a size less than is common or proper.

un′der-skirt′ (-skûrt′), *n.* A petticoat; the skirt worn under a dress or outside skirt.

un′der-sky′ (-skī′), *n.* The lower region of the sky. *Rare.*

un′der-slung′ (-slŭng′), *a.* Of an automobile body, suspended from the springs in such a manner that the frame of the chassis is below the axles; underhung.

un′der-soil′ (-soil′), *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

un′der-song′ (-sŏng′; 62), *n.* **1.** The burden of a song; accompanying strain. **2.** Underlying meaning; undertone.

un′der-sparred′ (ŭn′dĕr-spärd′; *see* UNDER-), *a. Naut.* Having spars too small to spread the proper amount of canvas

un'der-stand' (-stănd'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* **-stood'** (-stŏŏd') or, *Archaic*, **-stand'ed**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **-stand'ing**. [AS. *understandan*, lit., to stand under.] **1.** To apprehend the meaning of; comprehend. **2.** To be apprised of; learn; hear. **3.** To suppose to mean; interpret; explain. **4.** To imply tacitly; take for granted; assume. **5.** To stand under; support. *Jocose & Rare.* — *v. i.* **1.** To have the use of the intellectual faculties. **2.** To be informed.

un'der-stand'ing, *p. a.* Knowing; intelligent. — *n.* **1.** Act of one who understands a thing; knowledge; discernment; comprehension; interpretation or explanation. **2.** Agreement of opinion or feeling; adjustment of differences; as, they could not come to an *understanding*. Also, the thing mutually agreed upon; as, that was not our *understanding*. **3.** Power to understand; the intelligence; the rational powers collectively. **4.** Specif., the faculty of knowing by the medium or use of general conceptions or relations. — **Syn.** See REASON. — **un'der-stand'ing-ly,** *adv.*

un'der-state' (-stāt'), *v. t. & i.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth warrants. — **-state'ment,** *n.*

un'der-stood' (-stŏŏd'), *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERSTAND.

un'der-strap'per (ŭn'dĕr-străp'ĕr), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent; an underling.

un'der-stra'tum (ŭn'dĕr-strā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* L. **-ta** (-tă), E. **-tums** (-tŭmz). A substratum; esp., the stratum or layer of earth on which the mold, or soil, rests; subsoil.

un'der-stud'y (-stŭd'ĭ), *v. t. & i. Theater.* To study another actor's part in order to be his substitute in an emergency. — *n.* One prepared to act another's part.

un'der-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.;* for prin. parts see TAKE. **1.** To take upon one's self; engage in; enter upon; set about; attempt; as, to *undertake* a journey. **2.** To enter into stipulations to perform or to execute; covenant; contract. **3.** To guarantee; promise. **4.** To engage with, as in a duel or combat. *Obs.* **5.** To take or have the charge of. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To assume any business, duty, or province. *Now Rare.* **2.** To promise; guarantee.

un'der-tak'er (-tāk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who undertakes something. **2.** (*pron.* ŭn'dĕr-tāk'ĕr; ŭn'dĕr-tāk'ĕr) One who prepares the dead for burial and takes charge of funerals.

un'der-tak'ing (-tāk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who undertakes, or engages in, any project or business; specif., the business of an undertaker (in sense 2). **2.** Thing undertaken; enterprise. **3.** A promise; guarantee. [subtenant.]

un'der-ten'ant (ŭn'dĕr-tĕn'ănt), *n.* The tenant of a tenant;

un'der-tone' (-tōn'), *n.* **1.** A low or subdued tone or utterance. **2.** A subdued color; specif., a color seen through and modifying another or other colors.

un'der-took' (-tŏŏk'), *pret.* of UNDERTAKE.

un'der-tow' (-tō'), *n.* The current beneath the surface that sets seaward or along the beach.

un'der-trump' (-trŭmp'), *v. t. & i. Card Playing.* To play (on a trick already trumped) a trump lower than one previously played on that trick.

un'der-val'ue (-văl'ū), *v. t.* To value below the real worth; esteem lightly. — **un'der-val'u-a'tion** (-văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.*

un'der-vest' (ŭn'dĕr-vĕst'), *n.* An undershirt.

un'der-waist' (-wāst'), *n.* A waist for wear under another.

un'der-wa'ter, *a.* That is below the surface of the water.

un'der-wear' (ŭn'dĕr-wâr'), *n.* Underclothes.

un'der-went' (-wĕnt'), *pret.* of UNDERGO.

un'der-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Undergrowth; underbrush.

un'der-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.;* for prin. parts see WORK. **1.** To injure clandestinely; undermine. *Obs. or R.* **2.** a To expend too little work upon. b To exact too little work from. **3.** To do like work at a less price than. — *v. i.* To do less work than is proper. [work; petty business.]

un'der-work' (ŭn'dĕr-wûrk'), *n.* Inferior or subordinate

un'der-world' (-wûrld'), *n.* **1.** The earth. **2.** The place of departed souls; Hades. **3.** The side of the globe opposite to one, or the regions below one's horizon. **4.** The lower, debased, or criminal portion of humanity.

un'der-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.;* for prin. parts see WRITE. **1.** To write under something else; subscribe. **2.** To write one's name under, or set one's name to (a policy of insurance), and thereby become answerable for a designated loss or damage; hence: to insure on life or property; also, to assume (a certain sum or risk) by way of insurance. **3.** a To agree to purchase on a fixed date at a fixed price (bonds or shares to be issued). b Sometimes, loosely, to guarantee, or subscribe to (any large business enterprise). — *v. i.* To do the business of an underwriter.

un'der-writ'er (ŭn'dĕr-rīt'ĕr), *n.* One who underwrites a policy of insurance, a loan, etc.; an insurer.

un'der-wrought' (-rôt'), *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERWORK.

un'de-sign'ing (ŭn'dē-zīn'ĭng), *a.* Having no artful, ulterior, or fraudulent purpose; sincere; simple.

un-did' (ŭn-dĭd'), *pret.* of UNDO.

un-dine' (ŭn-dēn'; ŭn'dēn), *n.* [G. *undine*, or F. *ondine*, fr. L. *unda* wave, water.] One of a class of fabled female water spirits who might become endowed with human souls by intermarrying with mortals.

un'di-rect'ed (ŭn'dĭ-rĕk'tĕd), *a.* Not directed; not guided; also, not addressed, as a letter.

un-do' (ŭn-dōō'), *v. t.;* for prin. parts see DO. **1.** To reverse, as something done; annul; bring to naught. **2.** To unfasten; loose; untie; hence: to unravel; solve. **3.** To bring to ruin, disaster, or destruction; ruin, as in property, morals, hopes, etc. — **un-do'er,** *n.* [Ruin.

un-do'ing (-dōō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Reversal of what is done. **2.**

un-done' (-dŭn'), *p. p.* of UNDO.

un-done', *a.* Not performed; neglected.

un-doubt'ed (-dout'ĕd), *a.* Not doubted, or called in question; indubitable. — **un-doubt'ed-ly,** *adv.* [unveil.

un-drape' (-drāp'), *v. t.* To strip of drapery; to uncover or

un-dress' (-drĕs'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To divest of clothes; strip. **2.** To divest of ornaments or formal garments; disrobe. **3.** To take the dressing or covering from, as a wound.

un'dress' (ŭn'drĕs'; ŭn-drĕs'), *n.* **1.** A loose, informal dress. **2.** Ordinary dress, as distinguished from *full dress*.

un-due' (ŭn-dū'; ŭn'dū), *a.* **1.** Not due; not yet owing. **2.** Not right; not lawful or legal. **3.** Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; excessive; inordinate.

un'du-lant (ŭn'dŭ-lănt), *a.* Undulating.

un'du-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.;* **-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd); **-lat'ing**. [L. *undulatus* wavy, a dim. fr. *unda* wave.] To move backward and forward, or up and down, in undulations or waves. — **Syn.** See FLUCTUATE.

un'du-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of undulating. **2.** A wavy appearance or outline; waviness. **3.** *Physics.* A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid or elastic medium, propagated continuously among its particles, but with little or no permanent translation of the particles themselves in the direction of the propagation; vibration; wave.

un'du-la-tive (ŭn'dŭ-lă-tĭv), *a.* Consisting in, or accompanied by, undulations; undulatory.

un'du-la-to-ry (ŭn'dŭ-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to undulation; moving in the manner of undulations; resembling the motion or appearance of waves.

un'du-lous (ŭn'dŭ-lŭs), *a.* Undulating; undulatory.

un-du'ly (ŭn-dū'lĭ), *adv.* In an undue manner.

un-dy'ing (ŭn-dī'ĭng), *a.* Not dying; unending.

un-earned' (ŭn-ûrnd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not earned; not gained by labor or service.

unearned increment, *Econ.*, an increase in the value of land or other property subject to a natural monopoly, due to no labor or expenditure on the part of the owner, but to natural causes making an increased demand for it.

un-earth' (ŭn-ûrth'), *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth; exhume; hence: bring to light; disclose.

un-earth'ly, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; hence: weird; appalling; terrific. — **un-earth'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-eas'y(-ēz'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Difficult. *Rare.* **2.** Restless; disturbed by pain, anxiety, etc. **3.** Not easy in manner; constrained; awkward. **4.** Occasioning want of ease; disagreeable. — **un-eas'i-ly** (-ēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-eas'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un'em-ployed' (-ĕm-ploid'), *a.* **1.** Not employed. **2.** Having no regular work; specif., not employed at any paid labor. **3.** Not invested or used; as, *unemployed* capital.

un'em-ploy'ment (ŭn'ĕm-ploi'mĕnt), *n.* State of being not employed; — said, esp., in economics, of the condition of various social classes when out of employment.

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un/de-served'
un/de-serv'ing
un-des'ig-nat'ed
un/de-signed'
un/de-sir'a-ble
un/de-sired'
un/de-spair'ing
un/de-stroyed'
un/de-tach'a-ble
un/de-tached'
un/de-tect'ed
un/de-ter'mined
un/de-vel'oped
un-de'vi-at'ing
un-dif'fer-en'ti-at'ed
un/di-gest'ed
un-dig'ni-fied
un/di-lut'ed
un/di-min'ished
un-dimmed'
un/dis-cern'i-ble, un/dis-cern'a-ble
un/dis-cern'ing
un/dis-charged'
un-dis'ci-plined
un/dis-closed'
un/dis-cov'er-a-ble
un/dis-cov'ered
un/dis-crim'i-nat'ing
un/dis-guised'
un/dis-heart'-ened
un/dis-mayed'
un/dis-mem'-bered
un/dis-pensed'
un/dis-posed'
un/dis-put'ed
un/dis-solved'
un/dis-tilled'
un/dis-tin'guish-a-ble
un/dis-tin'-guished
un/dis-trib'ut-ed
un/dis-turbed'
un/di-ver'si-fied
un/di-vert'ed
un/di-vest'ed
un/di-vid'ed
un/di-vulged'
un/do-mes'tic
un/do-mes'ti-cat'ed
un-doubt'ing
un-drained'
un/dra-mat'ic
un-dram'a-tized
un-dread'ed
un-dreamed', un-dreamt'
un-dressed'
un-drilled'
un-drink'a-ble
un-du'ti-ful
un-dyed'
un-eat'a-ble
un-eat'en
un-ed'u-cat'ed
un-ef-faced'
un/e-lim'i-nat'ed
un/em-bar'rassed
un/em-bel'lished
un/em-phat'ic
un/em-phat'i-cal
un/en-cum'bered
un/en-dan'gered
un-end'ing
un/en-dorsed'
un/en-dur'a-ble
un/en-dur'ing
un/en-force'a-ble
un/en-forced'
un/en-gaged'
un/en-joy'a-ble
un/en-joyed'
un/en-light'en-
un/en-rolled'
un/en-tan'gled
un-en'ter-pris'-ing
un-en'ter-tain'-ing, *a.*
un/en-thu'si-as'-tic
un-en'vi-a-ble
un-en'vied
un-en'vi-ous

un-e'qual (ŭn-ē'kwăl), *a.* **1.** Not equal; not of the same size, quantity, strength, talents, age, station, etc. **2.** Ill-balanced or ill-matched; uneven; hence, *Rare:* not equitable; partial; unfair. **3.** Not uniform; irregular; uneven. **4.** Not adequate or sufficient; — with *to.* — **-qual-ly,** *adv.*

un-e'qualed (-kwăld), *a.* Not equaled; unmatched; unparalleled; unrivaled; surpassing.

un'e-quiv'o-cal (ŭn'ē-kwĭv'ō-kăl), *a.* Not equivocal; clear; sincere; plain; as, *unequivocal* evidence, words, looks.

un-err'ing (ŭn-ûr'ĭng; -ĕr'ĭng), *a.* Committing no mistake; certain; sure; unfailing. — **Syn.** See INFALLIBLE.

un'es-sen'tial (ŭn'ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Not essential; unimportant; also, *Rare,* void of essence, or real being.

un-e'ven (ŭn-ē'vn), *a.* **1.** Not even; not level; not uniform; rough. **2.** Not equal; not of equal length. **3.** Not divisible by two without a remainder; odd. — **un-e'ven-ly,** *adv.* — **un-e'ven-ness,** *n.*

un'ex-am'pled (ŭn'ĕg-zăm'p'ld; -zăm'p'ld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; unprecedented; unparalleled.

un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; beyond reproach. — **un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'ex-cep'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

un'ex-pect'ed (-ĕks-pĕk'tĕd), *a.* Not expected; sudden. — **un'ex-pect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un'ex-pect'ed-ness,** *n.*

un'ex-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Not expressive; inexpressive. **2.** Inexpressible. *Obs.* — **un'ex-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.*

un-fail'ing (ŭn-fāl'ĭng), *a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; inexhaustible; certain; sure. — **un-fail'ing-ly,** *adv.*

un-fair' (-fâr'), *a.* Not fair; disingenuous; dishonest; unjust; inequitable. — **un-fair'ly,** *adv.* — **un-fair'ness,** *n.*

un-faith' (ŭn-fāth'), *n.* Absence or want of faith.

un-faith'ful (ŭn-fāth'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; not performing a function or duty; recreant. **2.** Not possessing faith; infidel. *Rare.* **3.** Inaccurate; untrustworthy. — **un-faith'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un-faith'ful-ness,** *n.*

un'fa-mil'iar (ŭn'fă-mĭl'yẽr), *a.* Not familiar; not well known or not knowing well. — **un'fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty** (-ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ; -yăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un'fa-mil'iar-ly,** *adv.*

un-fas'ten (ŭn-făs''n), *v. t. & i.* To loose; unbind; untie.

un-fa'thered (-fā'thẽrd), *a.* **1.** Fatherless; hence, born contrary to nature. **2.** Having no acknowledged father; hence: illegitimate; spurious.

un-fa'vor-a-ble, un-fa'vour-a-ble (-fā'vẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not favorable; not propitious; adverse.

un-feel'ing (-fēl'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Destitute of feeling; insensible; insensate. **2.** Cruel; hard-hearted. — **un-feel'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-feel'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-feigned' (-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; sincere; genuine. — **un-feign'ed-ly** (-fān'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-feign'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-fel'lowed (-fĕl'ōd), *a.* Being without a fellow; unmatched; not mated.

un-fet'ter (-fĕt'ẽr), *v. t.* To loose from fetters or from restraint; unchain; unshackle; liberate.

un-fil'ial (ŭn-fĭl'yăl; -fĭl'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Not observing, or according to, the obligations of a son or a daughter.

un-fin'ished (-fĭn'ĭsht), *a.* Not finished; incomplete.

un-fit' (ŭn-fĭt'), *v. t.* To make unsuitable or incompetent; disable; incapacitate; disqualify.

un-fit', *a.* Not fit; unsuitable; incompetent. — **un-fit'ly,** *adv.* — **un-fit'ness,** *n.*

un-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* To loosen; detach; unsettle.

un-fledged' (-flĕjd'), *a.* Not fledged; not feathered; hence: not fully developed; immature; callow.

un-flesh'ly (ŭn-flĕsh'lĭ), *a.* Not of the flesh; spiritual.

un-fold' (-fōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To open the folds of; expand. **2.** To lay open to view or contemplation; bring out, as by successive developments; display; disclose; reveal. — *v. i.* To open; become disclosed or developed. — **un-fold'er,** *n.*

un-fold', *v. t.* To release from a fold, or pen.

un'for-get'ta-ble (ŭn'fŏr-gĕt'ă-b'l), *a.* Not forgettable; enduring in memory. — **un'for-get'ta-bly,** *adv*

un-formed' (-fôrmd'), *a.* Not formed; shapeless, amorphous; specif., *Biol.,* unorganized, as some ferments.

un-for'tu-nate (-fôr'tŭ-nāt), *a.* Not fortunate; unsuccessful; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with misfortune. — *n.* An unfortunate person. — **un-for'tu-nate-ly,** *adv.*

un-found'ed (ŭn-foun'dĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Not founded or established. **2.** Having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle.

un'fre-quent'ed (ŭn'frē-kwĕn'tĕd), *a.* Rarely visited; seldom or never resorted to by human beings.

un-friend'ed (ŭn-frĕn'dĕd; 24), *a.* Having no friends; not befriended. — **un-friend'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-friend'ly (-frĕnd'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; hostile. **2.** Not favorable. — **un-friend'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **un-friend'ly,** *adv.*

un-frock' (-frŏk'), *v. t.* To deprive of a frock; hence, to deprive of priestly character or privilege.

un-fruit'ful (ŭn-fro͞ot'fo͝ol), *a.* Not producing fruit or offspring, or, fig., result; infertile; barren; as, an *unfruitful* tree or animal; *unfruitful* soil; an *unfruitful* effort. — **un-fruit'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un-fruit'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-fumed' (-fūmd'), *a.* Not exposed to fumes; not fumigated; also, not distilled.

un-fund'ed (ŭn-fŭn'dĕd; 24), *a.* Not funded; floating; as, an *unfunded* debt. [unfold.]

un-furl' (-fûrl'), *v. t. & i.* To loose from a furled state;

un-gain'ly (-gān'lĭ), *a.* [ME. *ungeinliche,* adv., fr. *ungein* inconvenient; *un-* not + *gein, gain,* good, quick.] Clumsy; uncouth. — **Syn.** See AWKWARD. — *adv.* In an ungainly manner. — **un-gain'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-gen'er-ous (-jĕn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Not generous; illiberal; ex acting; mean. — **un-gen'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*

un-gift'ed (ŭn-gĭf'tĕd; 24), *a.* Being without gifts, esp. native gifts or endowments. [unbind.]

un-gird' (-gûrd'), *v. t.* To loose the girdle or band of;

un-glue' (ŭn-glo͞o'; 86), *v. t.* To part or open (anything fastened with or as with glue).

un-god'ly (-gŏd'lĭ), *a.* Not godly; disobedient to God; wicked; sinful. — **un-god'li-ness,** *n.*

un-got' (ŭn-gŏt')
un-got'ten (-'n) } *a.* **1.** Not gotten; not acquired. **2.** Not begotten.

un-gov'ern-a-ble (-gŭv'ẽr-nă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; unbridled. [a priest.]

un-gown' (ŭn-goun'), *v. t.* To strip of a gown; unfrock, as

un-grace'ful (ŭn-grās'fo͝ol), *a.* Not graceful; inelegant; awkward; clumsy. — **-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

un-gra'cious (-grā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Not gracious; uncivil; rude. **2.** Offensive; unpleasing. — **un-gra'cious-ness,** *n.*

un-grate'ful (-grāt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not grateful; not thankful for favors. **2.** Unpleasing; disagreeable. — **un-grate'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un-grate'ful-ness,** *n.*

un'gual (ŭng'gwăl), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail, claw, hoof.] Pertaining to, resembling, or bearing a nail, claw or hoof.

un'guent (-gwĕnt), *n.* [L. *unguentum,* fr. *unguere* to anoint.] A lubricant or salve for sores, burns, etc.; ointment.

un'guen-ta-ry (ŭn'gwĕn-tă-rĭ), *a.* Like an unguent.

un-guic'u-late (ŭn-gwĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *unguiculus* finger nail.] Furnished with nails, claws, or hooks. — *n.* A mammal having claws or nails, as disting. from hoofed animals (ungulates) and cetaceans. — **un-guic'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.*

un-guif'er-ous (ŭn-gwĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *unguis* nail or claw + *-ferous.*] Bearing a nail or claw; clawed.

un'gui-nous (ŭn'gwĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unguinosus,* fr. *unguen, -inis,* fat, ointment.] Consisting of or like fat or oil.

un'guis (ŭn'gwĭs), *n.; pl.* UNGUES (-gwēz). [L., nail, claw, or hoof.] **1.** A nail, claw, or hoof, or something likened to one of these. **2.** *Bot.* A clawlike base of a petal.

un'gu-la (-gū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., claw, hoof, fr. *unguis* nail, claw, hoof.] **1.** A hoof; also, a claw or nail. **2.** *Geom.* A part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid conceived as formed by the revolution of a figure, cut off by a plane oblique to the base. **3.** *Bot.* = UNGUIS, 2.

un'gu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Pert. to or like a hoof; ungual.

un'gu-late (ŭn'gū-lāt), *n.* [L. *ungula* hoof.] *Zoöl.* Any of a group (*Ungulata*) consisting of the hoofed mammals, as the ruminants, swine, horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses, elephants, and conies. They are mostly large or rather large, nearly all are exclusively herbivorous, and many have horns (the ungulates being the only horned animals).

— *a.* **1.** Shaped like a hoof. *Rare.* **2.** Furnished with hoofs; of or pertaining to the ungulates.

un-hair' (ŭn-hâr'), *v. t.* To deprive (hides, etc.) of hair, as by scraping with a blunt two-handled knife.

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un'e-quipped'
un'es-cap'a-ble
un-es'ti-mat'ed
un-eth'i-cal
un'e-vent'ful [ed]
un'ex-ag'ger-at'-|
un'ex-celled'
un'ex-cep'tion-al
un'ex-change'a-ble
un'ex-cit'ed
un'ex-cit'ing
un'ex-cused'
un-ex'e-cut'ed
un'ex-haust'ed
un'ex-pend'ed
un'ex-pert'
un'ex-pired'
un'ex-plain'a-ble
un'ex-plained'
un'ex-plod'ed
un'ex-plored'
un'ex-pressed'
un'ex-tin'-guished
un-fad'ed
un-fad'ing
un-fal'ter-ing
un-fash'ion-a-ble
un-fash'ioned
un-fas'tened
un-fath'om-a-ble
un-fath'omed
un'fa-tigued'
un-fed'
un-felt'
un-fenced'
un'fer-ment'ed
un-fer'ti-lized
un-fet'tered
un-filled'
un-fired'
un-fit'ting
un-fixed'
un-flag'ging
un-flat'ter-ing
un-flat'ter-ing-ly
un-fla'vored, un-fla'voured
un-flesh'ly
un-flinch'ing
un-flinch'ing-ly
un'for-bear'ing
un'for-bid', un'-for-bid'den
un-forced'
un'fore-known'
un'fore-see'a-ble
un'fore-see'ing
un'fore-seen'
un-for'feit-ed
un'for-get'ting
un-for-giv'a-ble
un'for-giv'en
un'for-giv'ing
un'for-got', un'-for-got'ten
un-for'ti-fied
un-framed'
un-free'
un-fruit'ful
un-ful-filled'
un-fur'nished
un-galled'
un-gar'tered
un-gath'ered
un-gen'tle
un-gen'tle-man-ly
un-glad'dened
un-glazed'
un-gloved'
un-gored'
un-gov'erned
un-grace'ful
un-grad'ed
un-grained'
un'gram-mat'i-cal
un'gram-mat'i-cal-ly
un-grudg'ing
un-guard'ed
un-guid'ed
un-hack'neyed

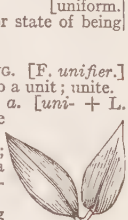
un-hal'low (ŭn-hăl'ō), *v. t.* To profane; desecrate.
un-hal'lowed (-ōd), *a.* Not consecrated; profane; unholy.
un-hand' (-hănd'), *v. t.* To loose from the hand; let go.
un-hand'y (-hăn'dĭ), *a.* Clumsy; awkward.
un-hap'py (-hăp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Not happy or fortunate; unlucky. **2.** Not cheerful or glad; sad; sorrowful. **3.** Marked by infelicity; calamitous; inappropriate; as, an *unhappy* day; an *unhappy* remark. **4.** Mischievous; waggish. *Obs.* — **un-hap'pi-ly**, *adv.* — **un-hap'pi-ness**, *n.*
un-har'ness (-här'nĕs), *v. t.* **1.** To strip of, or loose from, harness. **2.** To divest of armor.
un-hat' (-hăt'), *v. t. & i.* To take off the hat of; to remove one's hat, esp. as a mark of respect.
un-health'y (-hĕl'thĭ), *a.* Not healthy; specif.: **a** Unwell. **b** Not evincing health; as, an *unhealthy* complexion. **c** Not conducive to health; unwholesome. **d** Morally or spiritually unsound; as, *unhealthy* ideas or fiction. — **un-health'i-ly**, *adv.* — **un-health'i-ness**, *n.*
un-heard' (-hûrd'), *a.* **1.** Not heard; not heeded. **2.** Not known to fame. *Rare.* [or helmet.]
un-helm' (ŭn-hĕlm'), *v. t.* To deprive or relieve of the helm,
un-hinge' (ŭn-hĭnj'), *v. t.* **1.** To take from the hinges. **2.** To render unstable; unsettle, as the mind.
un-hitch' (ŭn-hĭch'), *v. t.* To free from or as from being hitched; to unfasten.
un-ho'ly (-hō'lĭ), *a.* Not holy; unhallowed; hence: profane; wicked; impious. — **un-ho'li-ly**, *adv.* — **-li-ness**, *n.*
un-hood' (-hŏŏd'), *v. t.* To remove a hood or disguise from.
un-hook' (ŭn-hŏŏk'), *v. t. & i.* To loose, or to become loosed, from a hook; to loosen the hooks of.
un-hoped' (ŭn-hōpt'), *a.* Not hoped or expected.
un-horse' (ŭn-hôrs'), *v. t.* To throw from a horse; also, to take a horse or horses from.
un-husk' (-hŭsk'), *v. t.* To take the husk from; husk.
u'ni- (ū'nĭ-). [L. *unus* one.] A prefix signifying *one, once;* as in *uni*cellular.
u'ni-at (ū'nĭ-ăt) } *n.* [Russ. & Pol. *uniat*, fr. Russ. *uniya*
u'ni-ate (-āt) } (Pol. *unija*) union.] *Eccl.* A member of a Greek or other Eastern Christian church that acknowledges the supremacy of the Pope, but is allowed to retain its own liturgies, rites, etc.
u'ni-ax'i-al (ū'nĭ-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* Having but one axis.
u'ni-cam'er-al (-kăm'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [*uni-* + LL. *camera* chamber.] Having, or consisting of, a single chamber; — said of a legislative assembly.
u'ni-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lär), *a. Biol.* Having, or consisting of, a single cell. — **unicellular animal**, a protozoan.
u'ni-col'or, or -col'our (-kŭl'ĕr), *a.* Of a uniform color.
u'ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* [F. *unicorne*, L. *unicornis*, lit., one-horned; *unus* one + *cornu* horn.] **1.** A fabulous animal with one horn. **2.** *Bib.* In the Authorized Version (as in *Deut.* xxxiii. 17), a two-horned animal, called *rĕ'ĕm* in Hebrew, and *wild ox* in Rev. Ver.

Unicorn, in British Royal Coat of Arms.

u'ni-cos'tate (-kŏs'tāt), *a. Bot.* Having a single rib; — said of leaves having a prominent midrib.
u'ni-cy'cle (ū'nĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* A vehicle with only one wheel.
u'ni-di-rec'tion-al (-dĭ-rĕk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Having, or flowing only in, one direction; as, a *unidirectional* electric current.
u'ni-fi'a-ble (ū'nĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being unified.
u-nif'ic (ū-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* Making one; unifying.
u'ni-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of unifying, or state of being unified. [unifies.]
u'ni-fi'er (ū'nĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which,
u'ni-fi'lar (-fī'lär), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *filum* a thread.] Having, or involving the use of, only one thread, wire, etc.
unifilar magnetometer, *Physics*, a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended by a single thread or filament.
u'ni-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs; 57), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *flos, floris*, flower.] Bearing one flower only.
u'ni-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* Having only one leaf.
u'ni-fo'li-o-late (-fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* Compound with but a single leaflet, as the leaf of the orange, barberry, etc.

Unifoliolate Leaf of Orange.

u'ni-form (ū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uniformis; unus* one + *forma* form.] **1.** Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying or variable; homogeneous; as, a *uniform* temperature; a stratum of *uniform* clay. **2.** Of the same form with others; consonant; as, buildings of *uniform* style. — **Syn.** See EQUABLE.
— *n.* A dress of a particular style or fashion worn by persons in the same service, order, etc.
— *v. t.* To clothe with a uniform.
u'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an (-fôr'mĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a. Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating the doctrine that existing causes, acting as at present, are sufficient to account for all geological changes. Cf. CATASTROPHISM. [uniform.]
u'ni-form'i-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being
u'ni-form'ly, *adv.* In a uniform manner.
u'ni-form'ness, *n.* Uniformity.
u'ni-fy (ū'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *unifier*.] To cause to be one or uniform; make into a unit; unite.
u-nij'u-gate (ū-nĭj'ŏŏ-gāt; ū'nĭ-jōō'gāt), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *jugum* yoke, pair.] *Bot.* Having but one pair of leaflets; — said of a pinnate leaf.


Unijugate Leaf.

u'ni-lat'er-al (ū'nĭ-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* One-sided; specif., *Law*, designating, or pert. to, a contract or engagement imposing an express obligation on but one party.
u'ni-lobed (ū'nĭ-lōbd), *a.* Having, or being of, a single lobe.
u'ni-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ū-lär), *a.* Having one cell or cavity only.
un'im-peach'a-ble (ŭn'ĭm-pēch'ă-b'l), *a.* Not impeachable; not to be called in question; irreproachable; blameless.
un'im-ped'ed (-pēd'ĕd), *a.* Not impeded.
un'im-proved' (-prōōvd'), *a.* **1.** Not improved. **2.** Not used or employed. **3.** Not tilled, cultivated, etc., as land.
un'in-formed' (-ĭn-fôrmd'), *a.* Not informed; specif., not animated or enlivened. [intelligence; ignorance.]
un'in-tel'li-gence (ŭn'ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* Absence or lack of
un-in'ter-est-ed (ŭn-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not interested; not having any interest or property. **2.** Not having the mind or feelings engaged.
un'ion (ūn'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *unio* oneness, union, fr. *unus* one.] **1.** Act of uniting two or more things into one; state of being so united; junction; combination. **2.** Specif., any of various political changes effecting the political union of the parts of Great Britain and Ireland; as: that of 1706, uniting the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1, 1707; or that of 1800, uniting Great Britain and Ireland on and after Jan. 1, 1801. **3.** That which is united, or made one; something formed by combination or coalition; a confederation; consolidated body; league; as, **the Union**, the United States of America. **4. a** *Eng.* A union of local administration for rating, poor relief, etc., formed by uniting two or more parishes under the government of a body called the *board of guardians*. Called also *poor-law union*. Hence, also, a workhouse maintained by such a union. **b** = TRADE-UNION, 1. **c** A device emblematic of union, used on a national flag or ensign. The union of the United States ensign is a cluster of white stars, equal in number to that of the States, on a blue field. The union of the British ensign is the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, in combination, displayed on a blue field. See FLAG, *Illust.* **5.** A large, fine pearl. *Obs.* **6.** Any of various devices for connecting parts, as of a pipe, etc.

Pipe Union, partly cut away to show construction.

Syn. Union, unity. Union suggests either the bringing together of two or more things, or the resulting state; **unity** denotes the state of being one, or the property of oneness; it may be predicated either of what is simple, or of intimate union in a complex whole; as, a *union* of interests resulting in *unity* of aim.
un'ion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principle of union, or the sentiment of attachment to a union; specif. [*cap.*], attachment to the federal union of the United States.
un'ion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who advocates or promotes union. **2.** Specif.: **a** A member or supporter of a trade-union. **b** [*Usually cap.*] An adherent or supporter of the federal union of the United States, esp. at the time of the Civil War. **c**

See 2d UN-, p. 1042

un-ham'pered
un-han'dled
un-hand'some
un-hanged'
un-har'assed
un-har'dened
un-hatched'
un-health'ful
un-heed'ed
un-heed'ful
un-hes'i-tat'ing
un-hon'ored, un-hon'oured
un-hoped'—for'
un-housed'
un-hurt'
un-hurt'ful
un-hy'gi-en'ic
un-i-de'al
un'i-den'ti-fied
un-id'i-o-mat'ic
un'il-lu'mi-nat'ed
un'il-lu'mined
un'im-ag'i-na-ble
un'im-ag'i-na-tive
un'im-paired'
un'im-pas'sioned
un'im-plored'
un'im-por'tance
un'im-por'tant
un'im-press'i-ble
un'im-pres'sion-a-ble
un'in-closed'
un'in-cor'po-rat'ed
un'in-cum'bered
un'in-dorsed'
un'in-fect'ed
un'in-flam'ma-ble
un'in-flect'ed
un'in-flu-enced
un'in-hab'it-a-ble
un'in-hab'it-ed
un'in-i'ti-at'ed
un'in-jured
un'in-struct'ed
un'in-struc'tive
un'in-tel'li-gent
un'in-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty
un'in-tel'li-gi-ble
un'in-tel'li-gi-bly
un'in-tend'ed
un'in-ten'tion-al
un'in-ten'tion-al-ly
un-in'ter-est-ing
un-in'ter-mit'ted
un-in'ter-mit'-tent [ting]
un-in'ter-mit'-ting
un-in'ter-rupt'ed, -rupt'ed-ly
un'in-ven'tive
un'in-vit'ed
un-in-vit'ing

[*Usually cap.*] One who advocates union between Great Britain and Ireland, as opposed to home rule.

un'ion-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To cause to become a member of, or subject to the rules of, a trade-union; to organize in a trade-union or trade-unions; as, to *unionize* employees or a shop.

union jack. *Nav.* A jack consisting of the union of the national ensign. See FLAG, *Illust.*; JACK, *n.*, 9.

u-nip'a-rous (ū-nĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Producing but one egg or offspring at a time. **2.** *Bot.* Producing but one axis at each branching; as, a *uniparous* cyme.

u'ni-per'son-al (ū'nĭ-pûr'sŭn-ăl), *a.* Existing as one, and only one, person; as, a *unipersonal* God.

u'ni-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having only one petal.

u'ni-pla'nar (-plā'när), *a. Mech.* Lying or occurring in one plane; as, *uniplanar* motion.

u'ni-po'lar (ū'nĭ-pō'lär), *a.* Having but one pole; specif., *Physics*, having, produced by, or acting by, one pole only.

u-nique' (ū-nēk'), *a.* [F. *unique*, L. *unicus*, fr. *unus* one.] Being without a like or equal; single in kind or excellence; sole. — **u-nique'ly,** *adv.* — **u-nique'ness,** *n.*

u'ni-sep'tate (ū'nĭ-sĕp'tāt), *a. Bot.* Having but one septum, or partition, as a silicle.

u'ni-sex'u-al (-sĕk'shŭ-ăl), *a.* Of one sex; esp., *Zoöl.*, either male or female; not hermaphrodite.

u'ni-son (ū'nĭ-sŭn; -zŭn), *n.* [LL. *unisonus* having the same sound; L. *unus* one + *sonus* sound.] **1.** Harmony; agreement; concord; union. **2.** *Music.* **a** Identity in pitch; the interval of a perfect prime. **b** State of sounding at the same pitch. Parts played or sung in octaves are also loosely said to be in *unison*. A passage is said to be played in *unison* when all the instruments perform the same part, as distinguished from performing in *harmony*.

u-nis'o-nal (ū-nĭs'ō-năl), *a.* Being in unison; unisonant.

u-nis'o-nant (-nănt), *a.* Being in unison; sounded alike in pitch. — **u-nis'o-nance** (-năns), *n.*

u-nis'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Unisonant; also, sounding alone.

u'nit (ū'nĭt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *unity.*] **1.** A single thing or person, or a group taken as an individual member of a number of groups. **2. a** *Arith.* The least whole number; one. **b** *Math.* A single thing, as a magnitude or number, regarded as an undivided whole. **c** A determinate amount or quantity taken as a standard of measurement.

U'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* [*Also l. c.*] One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing God to exist only in one person; also, one of a denomination of Christians so believing. — *a.* **1.** [*l. c.*] Unitary. **2.** Of or pert. to Unitarians or their doctrines.

u'ni-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The doctrines of Unitarians. **2.** Any unitary system, as of government.

u'ni-ta-ry (ū'nĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a unit or units; relating to, or characterized by, unity. **2.** Of the nature of a unit; not divided.

u-nite' (ū-nīt'), *v. t.*; -NIT'ED (-nīt'ĕd); -NIT'ING. [L. *unitus*, p. p. of *unire* to unite, fr. *unus* one.] **1.** To put together so as to make one; combine; connect; cause to adhere. **2.** To join by a legal or moral bond, as families by intermarriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions, interest, etc. — **Syn.** Combine, consolidate, amalgamate. See JOIN. — *v. i.* **1.** To become one; combine; coalesce; grow together. **2.** To join in an act; act in concert.

u-nit'ed (ū-nīt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Combined; joined; made one. **2.** In agreement; harmonious. — **United Brethren.** See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2. — **U. Kingdom, the,** Great Britain and Ireland; — so named since Jan. 1, 1801. Cf. UNION, *n.*, 2.

u-nit'ed-ly, *adv.* In a united manner.

unit flux, mass, etc. The definite flux, mass, etc., that is taken as a standard of measurement.

u'ni-tive (ū'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *unitivus.*] Having the power of uniting; causing, or tending to produce, union.

u'ni-ty (ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *unité*, L. *unitas*, fr. *unus* one.] **1.** State of being one; oneness. **2.** Concord; harmony; agreement. **3.** *Math.* Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation; hence, the number 1. **4.** A totality of related parts; a complex or systematic whole. **5.** Selfsameness; identity. **6.** In literary and art criticism, a combination or ordering of parts such as to constitute a whole, or promote an undivided total effect; also, conformity to the principle requiring this, or the singleness of effect, or the symmetry and consistency of style and character, secured by it. The *unities* of place, time, and action were principles governing the structure of drama derived by writers of the French classical school from Aristotle's "Poetics." As rigidly formulated they required that the action of a play should be represented as occurring in one place, within one day, and with nothing irrelevant to the plot. — **Syn.** See UNION.

u'ni-va'lent (ū'nĭ-vā'lĕnt; ū-nĭv'ă-lĕnt), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr.] *Chem.* Having a valence of one; monovalent. See VALENCE. — **u'ni-va'lence** (-lĕns), **u'ni-va'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

u'ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv), *n. Zoöl.* A mollusk shell of one piece; also, any mollusk with such a shell; specif., any gastropod. — **u'ni-valve, u'ni-valved'** (-vălvd'), **u'ni-val'vu-lar** (-văl'vū-lär), *a.*

u'ni-ver'sal (-vûr'săl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the universe; pert. to the whole or to all, either collectively or distributively; unlimited; general; all-reaching. **2.** Constituting, or considered as, a whole; total; entire. **3.** *Logic.* Forming the whole of a genus; affirmed or denied of the whole of a class; as, a *universal* proposition; — opposed to *particular*. **4.** *Mech. & Elec.* Adapted or adaptable to all or to various uses, shapes, sizes, etc.; as, a *universal* bevel, gear cutter, milling machine, switch, vise, etc. — **Syn.** All, whole, total. See GENERAL.

universal coupling, u. joint, *Mach.*, any joint or coupling permitting swinging or turning at any angle within certain limits, as in the ball-and-socket joint.

Universal Joint.

— *n. Logic.* **a** A universal proposition. **b** Any of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements, — namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident. **c** A general concept, or that in reality to which it corresponds; an abstraction or an abstract and general term, whether conceived as a mere word or name (the nominalist view), as a truth, or predicate which may be truly thought or affirmed of reality (the conceptualist view), or as an actual character of reality (the realist view).

U'ni-ver'sal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The doctrine or belief that all men will eventually be saved, or restored to holiness and happiness.

U'ni-ver'sal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in Universalism; specif., one of a denomination of Christians holding this doctrine as their distinctive article of belief.

u'ni-ver-sal'i-ty (-vĕr-săl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being universal. **2.** Unrestricted versatility.

u'ni-ver'sal-ly, *adv.* In a universal manner.

u'ni-ver'sal-ness, *n.* Universality.

u'ni-verse (ū'nĭ-vûrs) *n.* [L. *universum*, fr. *universus* universal; *unus* one + *vertere, versum*, to turn; — that is, turned, or combined, into one.] **1.** All created things as constituting one system; the world; creation. **2.** Any distinct field or province of thought or reality conceived as forming a closed system; often specif., in logic, short for **universe of discourse**, *Logic*, that collection of facts or ideas which is tacitly implied and understood in a given statement or discussion.

u'ni-ver'si-ty (-vûr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). An institution organized for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, and empowered to confer degrees in special departments, as theology, law, medicine, and the arts.

un-just' (ŭn-jŭst'), *a.* **1.** Contrary to justice; wrongful. **2.** Dishonest. *Obs.* — **un-just'ly,** *adv.* — **un-just'ness,** *n.*

un-kempt' (-kĕmpt'), *a.* [*un-* not + *kempt*, p. p. of *kemb*, Scot. or dial. var. of COMB.] Not combed; disheveled; hence, rough. — **un-kempt'ness,** *n.*

un-ken'nel (-kĕn'ĕl), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To drive or take from a kennel. **2.** Fig., to discover; disclose.

un-kind' (-kīnd'), *a.* Wanting in kindness, sympathy, etc.; cruel; harsh. — **un-kind'ly,** *adv.* — **un-kind'ness,** *n.*

un-knit' (ŭn-nĭt'), *v. t.*; *. To undo or unravel.

un-lace' (ŭn-lās'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To loose by undoing a lacing; as, to *unlace* a shoe. **2.** To loose the dress of; undress.

un-lade' (ŭn-lād'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To take the load from; to take out the cargo of; as, to *unlade* a ship. **2.** To unload; discharge, as a load or burden. [or tied down.

un-lash' (ŭn-lăsh'), *v. t.* To loose, as that which is lashed

un-latch' (-lăch'), *v. t.* To open or loose by lifting the latch. — *v. i.* To become so loosed or opened.

un-law'ful (-lô'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not lawful; contrary to law. **2.** Illegitimate. — **un-law'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

un-lay' (ŭn-lā'), *v. t. & i.*; *. *Naut.* To untwist, as a rope.

un-learn' (-lûrn'), *v. t.*; *. To forget (what has been learned); also, to learn the contrary of.

un-learn'ed (-lûr'nĕd), *a.* **1.** Not learned; untaught; illiterate. **2.** (*pron.* -lûrnd') Not gained by study; not known. **3.** Not exhibiting learning; as, *unlearned* verses.

un-leash' (ŭn-lēsh'), *v. t.* To free from or as from a leash; to release, as dogs.

un-less' (-lĕs'), *conj.* [Formerly *onles, onlesse, onlesse that*, that is, in less, in a less case than. See ON; LESS.] **1.** If not; supposing that not; if it be not; were it not that. **2.** Except; — by omission of a verb. *Archaic.*

un-let'tered (ŭn-lĕt'ĕrd), *a.* Not lettered; also, illiterate. — **Syn.** See IGNORANT.

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un-is'sued | un-kept' | un-kind'li-ness | un-knight'ly | un-know'a-ble | un-know'ing | un-la'bo(u)red | un-la'dy-like' | un-laid' | un-laun'dered | un-leav'ened | un-les'soned | un-let'tered | un-li-bid'i-nous | un-li'censed | un-jus'ti-fi'a-ble

un-like' (ŭn-līk'), *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance. — **un-like'ness,** *n.*

un-like'ly, *a.* **1.** Not likely; improbable. **2.** Not having a prospect of success; not likely to succeed; unpromising. — **un-like'li-hood** (-lĭ'hŏŏd), **un-like'li-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

un-lim'ber (-lĭm'bĕr), *v. t. & i.* To detach the limber from (a gun). [Undefined; indefinite.]

un-lim'it-ed (-ĭ-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not limited; unrestricted. **2.**

un-link' (-lĭŋk'), *v. t.* To undo, as links; unfasten.

un-live' (ŭn-lĭv'), *v. t.* To live in a contrary manner, as a life; to live in a manner contrary to.

un-load' (-lōd'), *v. t.* **1.** To take the load or cargo from. **2.** To relieve from anything onerous. **3.** To remove or discharge, as a load. — *v. i.* To perform the act of unloading.

un-load'er, *n.* One who, or that which, unloads.

un-lock' (-lŏk'), *v. t.* **1.** To unfasten, as what is locked. **2.** To open; undo; hence, to disclose.

un-looked' (ŭn-lŏŏkt'), *a.* Not observed or foreseen; unexpected; — generally used with *for*, and, when used attributively, written **un-looked'-for'**.

un-loose' (-lōōs'), *v. t. & i.* To loosen.

un-loos'en (-lōōs'n), *v. t.* To loosen; unloose.

un-love'ly (-lŭv'lĭ), *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; disagreeable; unpleasant.

un-luck'y (-lŭk'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Not lucky; unfortunate; ill-fated. **2.** Bringing bad luck; ill-omened; inauspicious. — **un-luck'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-luck'i-ness,** *n.*

un-make' (ŭn-māk'), *v. t.;* *. To destroy the form and qualities of; deprive of being; uncreate.

un-man' (-măn'), *v. t.;* *. **1.** To deprive of manly courage; dishearten. **2.** To deprive of men. [cowardly, etc.]

un-man'ly (ŭn-măn'lĭ), *a.* Not manly; hence, womanish,

un-manned' (-măn'd'), *a. Falconry.* Not tamed. *Obs.*

un-man'ner-ly (-măn'ĕr-lĭ), *a.* Not mannerly; rude. — *adv.* Uncivilly. — **un-man'ner-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-mask' (ŭn-mask'), *v. t.* To strip of a mask or disguise; expose. — *v. i.* To put off a mask.

un-mean'ing (-mēn'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Having no meaning or signification. **2.** Senseless; expressionless.

un-meant' (ŭn-mĕnt'), *a.* Not meant; unintentional.

un-meet' (-mēt'), *a.* Not meet or fit; unbecoming; unsuitable. [merchantable; unsalable.]

un-mer'chant-a-ble (ŭn-mûr'chăn-tà-b'l), *a. Com.* Not

un-mer'ci-ful (-mûr'sĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* Not merciful; cruel.

un-mew' (-mū'), *v. t.* To free from confinement; release.

un'mis-tak'a-ble (ŭn'mĭs-tāk'à-b'l), *a.* Not mistakable; clear; plain; obvious; evident. — **un'mis-tak'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-mi'ter (ŭn-mī'tĕr), *v. t.;* *. To deprive of a miter; to

un-mi'tre depose or degrade from the rank of a bishop.

un-moor' (ŭn-mo͝or'), *v. t. & i. Naut.* To loose (a vessel) from a mooring or moorings or from anchorage.

un-mor'al (ŭn-mŏr'ăl), *a.* Having no moral perception, quality, or relation; not involving morality; — disting. from *moral* and *immoral*. — **un'mo-ral'i-ty,** *n.*

un-mor'tise (-môr'tĭs), *v. t.;* *. To loosen, unfix, or separate, as a mortise or things mortised together.

un-muf'fle (ŭn-mŭf'l), *v. t.;* *. **1.** To take a covering from, as the face; uncover. **2.** To remove the muffling of, as a drum. [move a muzzle from.]

un-muz'zle (-mŭz''l), *v. t.;* *. To loose from a muzzle; re-

un-nat'u-ral (ŭn-năt'ū-răl), *a.* Not natural; specif.: **a** Contrary to the order of nature. **b** Without natural traits or instincts. — **Syn.** See FACTITIOUS. — **un-nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv.* — **un-nat'u-ral-ness,** *n.*

un-nec'es-sa-ry (ŭn-nĕs'ĕ-sā-rĭ), *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless. — **un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

un-nerve' (-nûrv'), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, etc. **Syn. Unnerve, enervate.** To **unnerve** is to deprive of strength or fortitude, esp. as by calamity or shock; **enervate** implies relaxation of (esp. moral) fiber by luxury, indolence, effeminacy, etc.

un-num'bered (ŭn-nŭm'bĕrd), *a.* Not numbered; innumerable. [busy; unemployed.]

un-oc'cu-pied (-ŏk'ū-pīd), *a.* Not occupied; specif., not

un-or'gan-ized (-ôr'găn-īzd), *a.* Not organized; without organic structure; specif., *Biol.*, not having the characteristics of a living organism.

un'o-rig'i-nal (ŭn'ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl), *a.* Not original.

un-pack' (ŭn-păk'), *v. t.* To separate and remove, as things packed; open and remove the contents of.

un-par'al-leled (-păr'ă-lĕld), *a.* Having no parallel, or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

un-par'lia-men'ta-ry (-pär'lĭ-mĕn'tà-rĭ), *a.* Contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies. [unfasten; open.]

un-peg' (-pĕg'), *v. t.;* *. To remove a peg or pegs from;

un-peo'ple (ŭn-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To depopulate. [unfasten.]

un-pin' (-pĭn'), *v. t.;* *. To remove the pin or pins from;

un-pit'ied (-pĭt'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Not pitied. **2.** Merciless. *Obs.*

un-plait' (ŭn-plāt'; -plĕt'; cf. PLAIT), *v. t.* To undo the plaits of. [**-ant-ly,** *adv.* — **-ant-ness,** *n.*]

un-pleas'ant (-plĕz'ănt), *a.* Not pleasant; offensive. —

un-pol'i-cied (ŭn-pŏl'ĭ-sĭd), *a.* **1.** Not having a civil polity. **2.** Impolitic; imprudent. *Obs.* [ated or registered.]

un-polled' (ŭn-pōld'), *a.* Not polled; specif., not enumer-

un-prec'e-dent-ed (ŭn-prĕs'ĕ-dĕn-tĕd), *a.* Having no precedent; novel; new. — **un-prec'e-dent-ed-ly,** *adv.*

un-prej'u-diced (ŭn-prĕj'o͞o-dĭst; 86), *a.* Not prejudiced; as: **a** Impartial. **b** Unimpaired, as a right.

un'pre-med'i-tat'ed (ŭn'prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *a.* Not premeditated. — **Syn.** See EXTEMPORE. — **-med'i-tat'ed-ly,** *adv.*

un'pre-med'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Want of premeditation. [ration.]

un-prep'a-ra'tion (ŭn-prĕp'ă-rā'shŭn), *n.* Want of prepa-

un-priced' (ŭn-prīst'), *a.* Not priced; being without a fixed or certain value; also, rarely, priceless.

un-prin'ci-pled (ŭn-prĭn'sĭ-p'ld), *a.* Being without a principle or principles, esp. right moral principles.

un-priz'a-ble (ŭn-prīz'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not prized; without value. *Obs.* **2.** Invaluable. *Obs.* [or wrinkles of.]

un-puck'er (ŭn-pŭk'ĕr), *v. t.* To smooth away the puckers

un-puz'zle (ŭn-pŭz'l), *v. t.* To puzzle out; decipher.

un-qual'i-fied (ŭn-kwŏl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Not qualified; specif.: **a** Not fit; not having requisite qualifications. **b** Not modified or restricted by reservations; unconditional.

un-ques'tion-a-ble (-kwĕs'chŭn-à-b'l), *a.* Not questionable. — **un-ques'tion-a-bly,** *adv.* [ing.]

un-qui'et (-kwī'ĕt), *a.* Not quiet; disturbed; also, disturb-

un-rav'el (-răv'l), *v. t.;* *. **1.** To disentangle; disengage or separate the threads of. **2.** To clear from complication; unfold; solve. — *v. i.* To become unraveled. [slow.]

un-read'y (ŭn-rĕd'ĭ), *a.* Not ready or prepared; not prompt;

un-re'al (ŭn-rē'ăl), *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; fanciful; ideal; visionary. — **un're-al'i-ty** (ŭn'rē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

un-rea'son (ŭn-rē'z'n), *n.* Want of reason; unreasonableness; irrationality; absurdity.

un-rea'son-a-ble (ŭn-rē'z'n-à-b'l), *a.* Not reasonable; as: **a** Irrational. **b** Immoderate; exorbitant. — **Syn.** See IRRATIONAL. — **un-rea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

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un-lik'a-ble, un-like'a-ble
un-liq'ue-fi'a-ble
un-liq'ue-fied
un-liq'ui-dat'ed
un-list'ed
un-lov'a-ble, un-love'a-ble
un-loved'
un-lov'ing
un-mal'le-a-ble
un-man'age-a-ble
un'ma-nip'u-lat'ed
un-man'u-fac'tured
un-mar'riage-a-ble
un-mar'ried
un-mas'tered
un-matched'
un-meas'ur-a-ble
un-meas'ured
un-med'i-tat'ed
un'me-lo'di-ous
un-melt'ed
un-men'su-ra-ble
un-men'tion-a-ble
un-men'tioned
un-mer'it-ed
un'me-thod'i-cal
un-mind'ful
un-min'gled
un-mirth'ful
un'mis-tak'en
un-mit'i-ga-ble
un-mit'i-gat'ed
un-mixed', un-mixt'
un-mod'i-fied
un'mo-lest'ed
un-mort'gaged
un-mount'ed
un-moved'
un-mu'si-cal
un-nam'a-ble, un-name'a-ble
un-named'
un-nav'i-ga-ble
un'ne-go'ti-a-ble
un-neigh'bor-ly, un-neigh'bourly
un-no'tice-a-ble
un-no'ticed
un'ob-jec'tion-a-ble
un'o-blig'ing
un'ob-scured'
un'ob-serv'ant
un'ob-served'
un'ob-serv'ing
un'ob-struct'ed
un'ob-tain'a-ble
un'ob-tru'sive
un'oc-ca'sioned
un'of-fend'ed
un'of-fend'ing
un-of'fered
un'of-fi'cial
un'of-fi'cious
un-o'pened
un'op-posed'
un-or'tho-dox
un-os'ten-ta'tious
un-owned'
un-paid'
un-paired'
un-pal'at-a-ble
un-par'don-a-ble
un-par'doned
un-par'ti-san, un-par'ti-zan
un-paved'
un-peace'a-ble
un-peo'pled
un'per-ceiv'a-ble
un'per-ceived'
un'per-ceiv'ing
un'per-suad'a-ble
un'per-suad'ed
un'per-sua'sive
un'per-turbed'
un-phil'o-log'i-cal
un-phil'o-soph'-ic, un-phil'o-soph'i-cal
un'pho-net'ic
un-picked'
un-pierced'
un-pit'y-ing
un-placed'
un-plagued'
un-plant'ed
un-pleas'ing
un-pli'ant
un-plowed'
un'po-et'ic, un'-po-et'i-cal
un-poised'
un-pol'ished
un'pol-lut'ed
un-pop'u-lar
un-prac'ticed
un'pre-oc'cu-pied
un'pre-pared'
un'pre-par'ed-ness
un-pre'pos-sess'-ing
un'pre-scribed'
un'pre-sent'a-ble
un-pressed'
un'pre-tend'ing
un'pre-ten'tious
un'pre-vail'ing
un'pre-vent'a-ble
un'pre-vent'ed
un-print'ed
un-prized'
un'pro-duc'tive
un'pro-fes'sion-al
un-prof'it-a-ble
un-prof'it-a-ble-ness
un-prof'it-ed
un'pro-gres'sive
un-prom'is-ing
un'pro-nounced'
un'pro-pi'ti-a-ble
un'pro-pi'ti-at'ed
un'pro-pi'tious
un'pro-por'tion-ate
un'pro-por'tioned
un-pros'per-ous
un'pro-tect'ed
un-proved'
un'prov'en
un'pro-vid'ed
un'pro-vok'ing
un-pruned'
un-pub'lished
un-punc'tu-al
un-pun'ished
un-quench'a-ble
un-quenched'
un-ques'tioned
un-ques'tion-ing
un-quot'a-ble
un-raised'
un-ran'somed
un-rat'i-fied
un-read'
un-re'al-ized
un-rea'soned
un're-buk'a-ble, un're-buke'a-ble
un're-buked'
un're-ceived'
un'reck'on-a-ble
un're-claimed'
un-rec'og-niz'a-ble
un-rec'og-nized
un-rec'om-mend'ed
un-rec'om-pensed
un-rec'on-ciled
un're-cord'ed
un're-count'ed
un're-cruit'ed
un're-deemed'

un-reel' (-rēl'), *v. t. & i.* To unwind from or as from a reel.
un-reeve' (ŭn-rēv'), *v. t.*; *. *Naut.* To withdraw, or take out, (a rope) from a block, thimble, or the like. — *v. i.* To become unrove; — said of a rope.
un're-gen'er-ate (ŭn're-jĕn'ĕr-āt) } *a.* Not regenerated; not
un're-gen'er-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } renewed in heart; being at enmity with God. — **-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **-a-cy** (-ă-sĭ), *n.*
un're-li'gious (-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Irreligious. **2.** Having no connection with, or relation to, religion; nonreligious.
un're-mit'ting (-mĭt'ĭng), *a.* Not remitting; incessant; persevering. — **un're-mit'ting-ly,** *adv.*
un're-serve' (ŭn're-zûrv'), *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; communicativeness.
un're-served' (-zûrvd'), *a.* Not reserved; as: **a** Unrestricted. **b** Frank; open. — **un're-serv'ed-ly** (-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un're-serv'ed-ness,** *n.*
un-rest' (ŭn-rĕst'), *n.* Want of rest or repose; uneasiness; [disquietude.
un-rid'dle (-rĭd'l), *v. t.*; *. To read the riddle of; solve.
un-rig' (ŭn-rĭg'), *v. t.*; *. *Chiefly Naut.* To strip of rigging; as, to *unrig* a ship.
un-right'eous (-rī'chŭs), *a.* **1.** Not righteous; wicked; sinful. **2.** Unjust. — **un-right'eous-ly,** *adv.* — **-eous-ness,** *n.*
un-rip' (ŭn-rĭp'), *v. t.*; *. [See 1st UN-, 2.] To rip; cut open.
un-ripe' (-rīp'), *a.* **1.** Not ripe. **2.** Premature. *Obs. or R.*
un-ri'valed, un-ri'valled (-rī'văld), *a.* Having no rival; without a competitor; peerless.
un-robe' (-rōb'), *v. t. & i.* To disrobe.
un-roll' (ŭn-rōl'), *v. t.* **1.** To open (what is rolled), as cloth. **2.** To display; reveal. **3.** To remove from a roll or register, as a name. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To become unrolled.
un-roof' (ŭn-rōōf'), *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of, as a house.
un-root' (ŭn-rōōt'), *v. t.* To uproot; eradicate.
un-ruf'fled (-rŭf'ld), *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil.
un-rul'y (ŭn-rōōl'ĭ), *a.* Not submissive to rule or restraint; turbulent; refractory. — **un-rul'i-ness,** *n.*
un-sad'dle (-săd'l), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To strip of a saddle. **2.** To throw from the saddle; to unhorse.
un-safe'ty (-sāf'tĭ), *n.* Want of safety; insecurity.
un-saint'ly, *a.* Unbecoming to a saint.
un-sa'vor-y, un-sa'vour-y (-sā'vĕr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Not savory; insipid; tasteless. **2.** Unpleasant to taste or smell; fig., morally offensive; as, an *unsavory* reputation.
un-say' (-sā'), *v. t.*; *. To recant, recall, or retract.
un-screw' (-skrōō'), *v. t.* To loose from screws; also, to loosen or withdraw (anything, as a screw) by turning it.
un-scru'pu-lous (-skrōō'pū-lŭs), *a.* Not scrupulous; unprincipled. — **un-scru'pu-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **-lous-ness,** *n.*
un-seal' (-sēl'), *v. t.* **1.** To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed. **2.** To disclose. *Obs.*
un-seam' (-sēm'), *v. t.* To open the seam or seams of; rip.
un-search'a-ble (ŭn-sûr'chă-b'l), *a.* Not searchable or explorable; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.
un-sea'son-a-ble (-sē'z'n-ă-b'l), *a.* Not seasonable; untimely. — **un-sea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-son-a-bly,** *adv.*
un-seat' (-sēt'), *v. t.* To displace from one's seat; specif., to deprive of the right to sit in a legislative or like body.
un-seem'ly (-sēm'lĭ), *a.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent. — *adv.* In an unseemly manner. — **Syn.** See IMPROPER. — **un-seem'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*
un-seen' (-sēn'), *a.* Not seen or discovered; specif., invisible.
un-set'tle (ŭn-sĕt'l), *v. t. & i.* To move or loosen from a settled state; unfix; disorder.
un-sew' (ŭn-sō'), *v. t.*; *. To undo, as something sewn; rip apart; take out the stitches of.
un-sex' (ŭn-sĕks'), *v. t.* To deprive of sex, or of qualities becoming one's sex; — said esp. of a woman.
un-shack'le (ŭn-shăk'l), *v. t.* To free from shackles.
un-shaped' (ŭn-shāpt') } *a.* Not shaped; shapeless; **mis-**
un-shap'en (ŭn-shāp''n) } shapen.
un-sheathe' (-shēth'), *v. t.* To draw or remove from the sheath, or scabbard, as a sword.
un-ship' (-shĭp'), *v. t.*;*. **1.** To take out of a ship or vessel. **2.** *Naut.* To remove, as an oar, from its proper place.
un-sift'ed (ŭn-sĭf'tĕd), *a.* Not sifted; not critically examined; as, *unsifted* evidence; hence, untried.
un-sight' (ŭn-sīt'), *a.* Not sighted or seen; — now only in the colloquial phrase **unsight, unseen**; as, to buy a thing *unsight, unseen*, that is, without seeing it.
un-skill'ful, un-skil'ful (-skĭl'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not skillful; inexperienced; awkward. **2.** Not discerning; injudicious. *Archaic.* — **-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*
un-sling' (ŭn-slĭng'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To take (a thing), as a rifle, from where it has been slung. **2.** *Naut.* To take off the slings of; release from slings.
un-snarl' (-snärl'), *v. t.* To undo the entanglement of.
un-so'cia-ble (ŭn-sō'shă-b'l), *a.* Not sociable; not inclined to society or conversation. — **un-so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **un-so'cia-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-so'cia-bly,** *adv.*
un-sol'der (ŭn-sŏd'ĕr), *v. t.* To separate or disunite (what has been soldered); hence, to divide; sunder.
un'so-phis'ti-cat'ed (ŭn'sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Not sophisticated; pure; innocent; genuine. — **Syn.** See SIMPLE. — **un'so-phis'ti-cat'ed-ness,** *n.*
un-sound' (-sound'), *a.* Not sound; not healthy or whole; not valid; not solid; infirm. — **un-sound'ness,** *n.*
un-spar'ing (ŭn-spâr'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Not sparing; liberal. **2.** Not merciful or forgiving. *Rare.* — **un-spar'ing-ly,** *adv.*
un-speak' (ŭn-spēk'), *v. t.*; *. To unsay.
un-speak'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Not speakable; inexpressible; unutterable; as, *unspeakable* grief; sometimes, specif., unspeakably bad. — **un-speak'a-bly,** *adv.* [sphere.
un-sphere' (-sfēr'), *v. t.* To remove, as a planet, from its
un-spot'ted (ŭn-spŏt'ĕd; 24), *a.* Not spotted; free from spot or stain, esp. moral stain; immaculate.
un-sta'ble (ŭn-stā'b'l), *a.* Not stable; unsteady.
un-stack' (ŭn-stăk'), *v. t.* To remove from a stack; to undo the stacked condition of.
un-state' (ŭn-stāt'), *v. t.* To deprive of state or dignity.
un-steel' (ŭn-stēl'), *v. t.* To render not steel-like; to disarm; soften. [from its step.
un-step' (-stĕp'), *v. t.*; *. *Naut.* To remove, as a mast,
un-stop' (-stŏp'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To take the stopple or stopper from. **2.** To free from any obstruction; open.
un-string' (-strĭng'), *v. t.*;*. **1.** To deprive of a string or strings; also, to take from a string. **2.** To loosen the string or strings of. **3.** To relax the tension of; loosen.
un-striped' (ŭn-strīpt'; -strĭp'ĕd; 24), *a* Not striped or striated. — **unstriped muscle,** *Anat.*, nonstriated muscle.
un-strung' (ŭn-strŭng'), *p. a.* **1.** Deprived of a string or strings; also, having the string or strings loosened. **2.** Relaxed; weakened; as, *unstrung* nerves.
un-stud'ied (-stŭd'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Not studied; not acquired by study; natural. **2.** Not skilled; unversed; — used with *in.*
un'sub-stan'tial (ŭn'sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* Wanting matter or substance; visionary; flimsy. — **un'sub-stan'tial-ly,** *adv.*
un'sup-port'a-ble (-sŭ-pōr'tă-b'l), *a.* Insupportable.
un-swathe' (ŭn-swāth'), *v. t.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage.
un-swear' (ŭn-swâr'), *v. t. & i.*; *. To recant; abjure.

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un're-fined'
un're-formed'
un're-freshed'
un're-gard'ed
un-reg'is-tered
un're-lat'ed
un're-lat'ed-ness
un're-laxed'
un're-lax'ing
un're-lent'ing
un're-li'a-ble
un're-liev'a-ble
un're-lieved'
un're-mem'bered
un're-mit'ted
un're-mov'a-ble
un're-moved'
un're-mu'ner-at'ed
un're-mu'ner-a-tive
un're-nowned'
un-rent'ed
un're-paid'
un're-paired'
un're-pealed'
un're-pent'ant
un're-pent'ing
un're-port'ed
un're-pressed'
un're-priev'a-ble
un're-prieved'
un're-proved'
un're-quit'ed
un're-signed'
un're-sist'ed
un're-sist'ing
un-res'pit-ed
un're-strained'
un're-strain'ed-ly
un're-straint'
un're-strict'ed
un're-ten'tive
un're-tract'ed
un're-trieved'
un're-vealed'
un're-venged'
un're-voked'
un're-ward'ed
un-rhymed'
un-right'ful
un-rimed'
un-rip'ened
un'ro-man'tic
un-ruled'
un-safe'
un-safe'ly
un-said'
un-sal'a-ble, un-sale'a-ble
un-salt'ed
un-sanc'ti-fied
un-sanc'tioned
un-san'i-ta-ry
un-sa'ti-at'ed
un-sa'ti-at'ing
un-sat'is-fac'to-ry
un-sat'is-fied
un-sat'is-fy'ing
un-sat'u-rat'ed
un-scaled'
un-scarred'
un-scathed'
un-scent'ed
un-schooled'
un-sci'en-tif'ic
un-scorched'
un-scoured'
un-scrip'tur-al
un-sea'soned
un-sea'wor'thy
un-sec'ond-ed
un'sec-ta'ri-an
un'se-cured'
un-see'ing
un-seem'ly
un-seg'ment-ed
un-self'ish
un-self'ish-ly
un-sen'ti-men'-tal
un-serv'ice-a-ble
un-set'tled
un-shad'ed
un-shak'a-ble, un-shake'a-ble
un-shak'en
un-shape'ly
un-shav'en
un-shed'
un-shel'tered
un-shod'
un-shorn'
un-shrink'ing
un-shun'na-ble
un-sight'ed
un-sight'ly
un-signed'
un-sink'a-ble
un-sis'ter-ly
un-sized'
un-skilled'
un-slaked', un-slacked'
un-smirched'
un-so'cial
un-soiled'
un-sol'dier-ly
un'so-lic'it-ed
un'so-lic'it-ous
un-sol'u-ble
un-sort'ed
un-sought'
un-sound'ed
un-sown'
un-spec'i-fied
un-spir'it-u-al
un-spoiled', un-spoilt'
un-spo'ken
un-sports'man-like
un-squared'
un-sta'ble-ness
un-stain'a-ble
un-stained'
un-stamped'
un-states'man-like
un-stead'fast
un-stead'i-ly
un-stead'i-ness
un-stead'y
un-stint'ed
un-stopped'
un-stowed'
un-strained'
un-strat'i-fied
un-stressed'
un-stri'at-ed
un-stud'ied
un-stuffed'
un'sub-dued'
un'sub-stan'ti-at'ed
un'suc-cess'
un'suc-cess'ful
un-suit'a-bil'i-ty
un-suit'a-ble
un-suit'a-bly
un-suit'ed
un-sul'lied
un-sung'
un-sure'
un'sus-pect'ed
un'sus-pect'ing
un'sus-pi'cious
un'sus-tained'
un-sweet'ened
un-swerv'ing
un'sym-met'ri-cal
un-sym'pa-thet'-ic
un-sym'pa-thiz'-ing
un-sys'tem-at'ic

un-tack' (ŭn-tăk'), *v. t.* To separate (what is tacked); to disjoin; release, as from care.
un-tan'gle (ŭn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To disentangle; resolve.
un-teach' (ŭn-tēch'), *v. t.; **. To cause to disbelieve something taught; teach the contrary of.
un-tent'ed (-tĕn'tĕd), *a.* Not tented. See 2d TENT.
un-think' (ŭn-thĭngk'), *v. t.; **. To retract in the mind, as a thought; to change the mind about.
un-think'ing (-thĭngk'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Thoughtless; inconsiderate. **2.** Not indicating thought. — **un-think'ing-ly,** *adv.*
un-thread' (ŭn-thrĕd'), *v. t.* **1.** To draw, or take out, a thread from. **2.** To find one's way through.
un-throne' (ŭn-thrōn'), *v. t.* To remove from or as from a throne; to dethrone.
un-ti'dy (ŭn-tī'dĭ), *a.* Careless; slovenly. — **-ti'di-ness,** *n.*
un-tie' (-tī'), *v. t.; **. **1.** To loosen, as something interlaced or knotted. **2.** To free from restraint. **3.** To resolve; unfold; clear. — *v. i.* To become untied.
un-til' (-tĭl'), *prep.* [ME., fr. *un-* (as in *unto*) + *til* till.] To; up to; till; — used in reference to time. — *conj.* As far as; to the place or degree that; to the time that; till.
un-time'ly (-tīm'lĭ), *a.* Not timely; premature; inopportune. — *adv.* Out of the natural, usual, or proper time; inopportunely; prematurely.
un-time'ous (-ŭs), **un-tim'ous,** *a.* Untimely. *Obs. or Scot.*
un-ti'tled (-tī'tld), *a.* Not titled; as: **a** Having no title of dignity or distinction. **b** Having no title, or right.
un'to (ŭn'tōō), *prep.* [ME., fr. *un-* (only in *unto, until*) unto, as far as + *to* to.] **1.** To. *Archaic or Formal.* **2.** Until; — sometimes used as a conjunction. *Obs.*
un-told' (ŭn-tōld'), *a.* **1.** Not told; not revealed. **2.** Not counted; hence, vast; as, *untold* wealth.
un-to'ward (ŭn-tō'ĕrd; -tôrd'), *a.* **1.** Froward; perverse. **2.** Awkward; ungraceful. **3.** Inconvenient; vexatious; unlucky. — **un-to'ward-ly,** *adv.* — **-ward-ness,** *n.*
un-tread' (-trĕd'), *v. t.; **. To tread back; retrace.
un-tried' (-trīd'), *a.* Not tried; not tested, experienced, etc.
un-trim', *v. t.; **. To strip of trimming; put in disorder.
un-true' (-trōō'), *a.* Not true; as: **a** False; contrary to fact. **b** Not accordant with a standard. **c** Not faithful; disloyal.
un-truss' (-trŭs'), *v. t.* To loose from or as from a truss; untie; unfasten; undress; rarely, to unload.
un-trust'ful (ŭn-trŭst'fo͝ol), *a.* Not trustful or trusting.
un-truth' (-trōōth'), *n.* **1.** Quality of being untrue; want of veracity; also, treachery; disloyalty. **2.** That which is untrue; a falsehood; also, a disloyal act.— **Syn.** See FALSITY.
un-truth'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Not truthful; unveracious. — **un-truth'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un-truth'ful-ness,** *n.*
un-tuck' (ŭn-tŭk'), *v. t.* To unfold or undo, as a tuck; to release from a tuck or fold.
un-tu'tored (-tū'tĕrd), *a.* Not tutored; specif., not educated in schools or by an instructor. — **Syn.** See IGNORANT.
un-twine' (ŭn-twīn'), *v. t. & i.; **. To untwist; separate, as something twined; disentangle; untie; unwind.
un-twist' (ŭn-twĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To separate and open, as twisted threads; untwine.
un-used' (-ūzd'), *a.* **1.** Not used. **2.** Unaccustomed.
un-u'su-al (ŭn-ū'zhū-ăl), *a.* Not usual; unaccustomed; uncommon. — **un-u'su-al-ly,** *adv.* [**ter-a-bly,** *adv.*]
un-ut'ter-a-ble (-ŭt'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Unspeakable. — **un-ut'ter-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-ut'ter-a-bly,** *adv.*
un-val'ued (ŭn-văl'ūd), *a.* Not valued or appraised; also, not valued, or prized; hence, disregarded.
un-var'nished (-vär'nĭsht), *a.* Not varnished; hence, not embellished; as, the *unvarnished* truth.
un-veil' (ŭn-vāl'), *v. t.* To remove a veil from; disclose; reveal. — *v. i.* To remove a veil; reveal one's self.
un-voiced' (-voist'), *a. Phon.* Voiceless.
un-war'rant-a-ble (-wŏr'ăn-tă-b'l), *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible. — **un-war'rant-a-bly,** *adv.*
un-wa'ry (ŭn-wā'rĭ; 3), *a.* Not wary; unguarded; careless. — **un-wa'ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-wa'ri-ness,** *n.*
un-wea'ried (-wē'rĭd), *a.* Not wearied; indefatigable.
un-weave' (ŭn-wēv'), *v. t.; **. To unfold; ravel.
un-well' (ŭn-wĕl'), *a.* Not well; indisposed; ailing.
un-wield'y (ŭn-wēl'dĭ), *a.* Not easily wielded; unmanageable from bulk or weight. — **un-wield'i-ness** (-dĭ-nĕs), *n.*
un-willed' (ŭn-wĭld'), *a.* Not willed.
un-will'ing (-wĭl'ĭng), *a.* Not willing; loath; also, *Rare,* involuntary. — **un-will'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-will'ing-ness,** *n.*
un-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t.; **. To wind off; loose or separate, as what is wound; *Rare,* to disentangle. — *v. i.* To be, or admit of being, unwound.
un-wis'dom (ŭn-wĭz'dŭm), *n.* Want of wisdom; unwise conduct or action; folly. [**wise'ly,** *adv.*]
un-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Not wise; injudicious; foolish. — **un-wish'** (-wĭsh'), *v. t.* To wish not to be; destroy by wishing. *Obs. or R.*
un-wit'ting (-wĭt'ĭng), *a.* Not knowing; unconscious; ignorant. — **un-wit'ting-ly,** *adv.*
un-wont'ed (-wŭn'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused. **2.** Uncommon; unusual; rare. — **un-wont'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un-wont'ed-ness,** *n.* [**un-world'li-ness,** *n.*]
un-world'ly (ŭn-wûrld'lĭ), *a.* Not worldly; spiritual.—|
un-wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Not worthy; as: **a** Wanting merit, value, etc. **b** Not deserving. **c** Not fit; unbecoming; — usually used with *of.* — **un-wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-wor'thi-ness,** *n.*
un-wrap' (ŭn-răp'), *v. t. & i.; **. To open or undo, or become undone, as what is wrapped or folded.
un-wreathe' (ŭn-rēth'), *v. t.* To untwist, uncoil, or untwine, as anything wreathed.
un-wrin'kle (ŭn-rĭng'k'l), *v. t.* To smooth from wrinkles.
un-writ'ten (-rĭt'n), *a.* **1.** Not written; oral; traditional; as, *unwritten* agreements. **2.** Containing no writing; blank. **unwritten law.** **a** *Law.* Law not committed to writing at its origin, as the common law of England or the United States. **b** The assumed rule or custom that a measure of immunity shall be given to those guilty of certain criminal acts of revenge, esp. in avenging injury to family honor arising from seduction or adultery, often referred to as existing in communities where persons guilty of such acts of revenge escape punishment by reason of a public sentiment justifying them.
un-yoke' (ŭn-yōk'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To loose or free, or become free, from or as from a yoke. **2.** To part; disjoin.
up (ŭp), *adv.* [AS. *up, upp, ūp.*] **1.** In or toward a higher position; above; aloft; — opp. to *down;* as, the sun is *up.* **2.** At, toward, or to, any point thought of as higher; as, well *up* in his class; to train a child *up.* **3.** Specif.: **a** Into being or action; as, to set *up* vibrations. **b** Into prominence or consideration; in view; as, the book turned *up;* to bring *up* a matter for discussion. **4.** Not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from, or the like; — usually used with *to* or *with;* as, to bring an account *up* to date; to live *up* to engagements; to come *up* with the enemy. **5.** In the position of being prepared, informed, or competent; as, to be *up* in algebra. **6.** To or in a state of completion; wholly; quite; as, to burn *up;* sum *up.* **7.** Aside; by; as, to lay *up* riches.
— *prep.* **1.** To a higher place on or along; toward, near, or at, the top of; as, to go *up* the hill. **2.** From the coast toward the interior of, as of a country; from the mouth toward the source of, as of a stream.
— *a.* **1.** Inclining or tending up; upward; as, an *up* grade. **2.** *Golf.* **a** In advance of one's opponent; as, to be one *up;* — opposed to *down.* **b** On the green; as, the ball was well *up.* **3.** In various games, necessary for winning; as, the game is 11 points *up.*
— *n.* State of being up or above; prosperity or the like; — used chiefly in *ups and downs.*
u'pas (ū'pȧs), *n.* [Malay *pūhn-ūpas; pūhn* tree + *ūpas* poison.] **1.** **a** A tall Javanese moraceous tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*), yielding an intensely poisonous milky juice, which is used as an arrow poison. **b** A shrub or tree (*Strychnos tieuté*), of the same region, also yielding an arrow poison. **2.** The sap or juice of either of these trees.
up-bear' (ŭp-bâr'), *v. t.; **. To bear up. — **up-bear'er,** *n.*
up-braid' (-brād'), *v. t.* [ME. *upbreiden;* AS. *upp, ūp,* up + *bregdan* to draw, twist, weave.] **1.** To reproach with something wrong or disgraceful; — used with *with* or *for* before the thing imputed. **2.** To reproach severely; chide. — **Syn.** Blame, censure, condemn. See REPROVE. — *v. i.* To utter upbraidings. — **up-braid'er,** *n.*
up'burst' (ŭp'bûrst'), *n.* Act of bursting upward; a breaking through to the surface, as of molten matter.
up'cast' (ŭp'kȧst'), *a.* Cast up; directed upward. — *n.* A casting upward; state of being cast up; anything cast up.
up-climb' (ŭp-klīm'), *v. t. & i.* To climb up.
up'coun'try (ŭp'kŭn'trĭ), *adv.* In an upcountry direction;

See 2d UN-, p. 1042

un-taint'ed	**un-ter'ri-fied**	**un trace'a-ble**	**un-trav'ers-a-ble**	**un've-ra'cious**	**un-weath'ered**
un-tak'en	**un-test'ed**	**un-traced'**	**un-trav'ersed**	**un-versed'**	**un-weed'ed**
un-tam(e)'a-ble	**un-thanked'**	**un-tracked'**	**un-tried'**	**un-vexed'**	**un-wel'come**
un-tamed'	**un-thank'ful**	**un-tract'a-ble**	**un-trimmed'**	**un-vis'it-ed**	**un-weld'ed**
un-tanned'	**un-think'a-ble**	**un-trained'**	**un-trod', un-trod'den**	**un-vit'ri-fied**	**un-whole'some**
un-tar'nished	**un-thought'**	**un-tram'meled, un-trans-fer'a-ble**	**un-vul'can-ized**	**un-wife'like**	
un-taught'	**un-thought'ful**		**un-trou'bled**	**un-war'like**	**un-wife'ly**
un-taxed'	**un-thrift'y**		**un-trust'wor'thy**	**un-war'rant-ed**	**un-win'ning**
un-teach'a-ble	**un-ti'di-ly**		**un-tun'a-ble**	**un-washed'**	**un-work'a-ble**
un-tech'ni-cal	**un-ti'di-ness**	**un'trans-lat'a-ble**	**un-twilled'**	**un-wast'ed**	**un-work'man-like'**
un-ten'a-ble	**un-tied'**		**un-us'a-ble**	**un-watched'**	
un-ten'ant-ed	**un-tilled'**	**un'trans-lat'ed**	**un-ut'tered**	**un-wa'ver-ing**	**un-wrin'kled**
un-tend'ed	**un-tir'ing**	**un-trav'eled, un-trav'elled**	**un-va'ried**	**un-weaned'**	**un-wrought'**
	un-touched'		**un-va'ry-ing**	**un-wea'ry-ing**	**un-yield'ing**

as, to live *upcountry.* — *a.* Living or lying remote from the seacoast; being in the interior; as, an *upcountry* residence. — *n.* The interior of the country. *All Colloq.*

up-end' (ŭp-ĕnd'), *v. t.* To set on end, as a cask.

up'growth' (ŭp'grōth'), *n.* Process of growing up; progress; development; also, that which grows up.

up-heav'al (ŭp-hēv'ăl), *n.* An upheaving; state of being upheaved; esp., an elevation of part of the earth's crust.

up-heave' (-hēv'), *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath; raise. — *v. i.* To rise.

up-held' (-hĕld'), *pret. & p. p.* of UPHOLD.

up-hill' (-hĭl'), *adv.* Upward on or as on a hillside.

up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl'), *a.* Ascending; hence: laborious; difficult.

up-hold' (ŭp-hōld'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To hold up; raise. **2.** To keep erect; support; maintain. **3.** To aid by approval or encouragement; back. — **up-hold'er** (-hōl'dĕr), *n.*

up-hol'ster (-hōl'stĕr), *v. t.* [See UPHOLSTERER.] To furnish (rooms, furniture, etc.) with hangings, coverings, etc.

up-hol'ster-er (ŭp-hōl'stĕr-ĕr), *n.* [From *upholster, upholdster*, for older *upholder*, in ME., tradesman.] One who provides upholstery; one who upholsters.

up-hol'ster-y (ŭp-hōl'stĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -STERIES (-ĭz). Furniture or interior fittings, as hangings, cushions, curtains, coverings, etc.; also, the art or business of an upholsterer.

u'phroe (ū'frō; ū'vrō). Var. of EUPHROE.

up'keep' (ŭp'kēp'), *n.* Act of keeping up, or maintaining; maintenance; also, state of being kept up; repair.

up'land (-lănd), *n.* High land; ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers, near the sea, or between hills. — *a.* Of or pertaining to uplands; being on upland.

upland plover, a large American sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) which frequent fields and uplands. It resembles a plover, and is valued as a game bird.

Upland Plover. 1/8

up-lift' (ŭp-lĭft'), *v. t.* To lift or raise aloft; raise; elevate. — **up-lift'er,** *n.*

up'lift' (ŭp'lĭft'), *n.* An elevation; esp., *Geol.*, upheaval.

up'most (-mōst), *a.* Uppermost.

up-on' (ŭ-pŏn'), *prep.* On; — in any of its senses. See ON. — **Syn.** See ABOVE. — *adv.* On; hereupon; thereon. *Obs.*

up'per (ŭp'ĕr), *a.*; *comp.* of UP. **1.** Higher; superior; — opposed to *lower* and *nether*. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Designating a later period or formation (of a specified period); — so called because the strata are normally above those of the earlier formations; as, *Upper* Cambrian, Cretaceous, Devonian, Jurassic, Silurian, etc.

the upper hand, the advantage. — **u. case.** *Print.* See 2d CASE, 3.

— *n.* **1.** The upper leather for a shoe; a vamp. **2.** In *pl.* Gaiters of cloth buttoning over the ankle.

up'per-cut' (ŭp'ĕr-kŭt'), *n.* In boxing, a short-arm swinging blow directed upward. — *v. t. & i.*; *. To strike, or hit, with an uppercut. *Both Slang or Cant.*

up'per-most (-mōst), *a.* Highest in place, position, rank, power, or the like; upmost; topmost.

up'pish (ŭp'ĭsh), *a.* Proud; arrogant; assuming. *Colloq.* — **up'pish-ly,** *adv.* — **up'pish-ness,** *n.*

up-raise' (ŭp-rāz'), *v. t.*; *. To raise up.

up-rear' (-rēr'), *v. t.* To rear up.

up'right' (ŭp'rīt'), *a.* **1.** Erect in position; vertical, or nearly so; pointing upward. **2.** Morally erect; having rectitude; honest; just. — **upright piano.** See PIANO. — *adv.* Vertically. — *n.* Something standing upright, as a timber. — **up'right'ly,** *adv.* — **up'right'ness,** *n.*

up-rise' (ŭp-rīz'), *v. i.*; *. **1.** To rise, as from sleep; get up. **2.** To swell up; rise, as the sea, wind, etc. **3.** To be upright in direction. **4.** To ascend; as, the smoke *uprose.*

up'rise' (ŭp'rīz'; ŭp-rīz'), *n.* Act or process of rising.

up-ris'ing (ŭp-rīz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of rising; also, a steep place; ascent. **2.** An insurrection; revolt.

up'roar' (ŭp'rōr'; 56), *n.* [D. *oproer; op* up + *roeren* to stir.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; clamor.

up-roar'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Making, or accompanied by uproar, or noise and tumult. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

up-root' (-rōōt'), *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; eradicate.

up-rouse' (-rouz'), *v. t.* To rouse thoroughly.

up-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To overturn; overthrow; overset. **2.** To discompose; disconcert. *Colloq.* **3. a** To thicken and shorten, as a redhot piece of iron, by hammering on the end; swage. **b** To shorten (a tire) in the process of resetting. — **Syn.** See OVERTURN. — *v. i.* To become upset.

up'set' (ŭp'sĕt'), *a.* Set up; fixed; determined; — used in the phrase **upset price,** i. e., the price fixed as the minimum.

up'set', *n.* Act of upsetting; state of being upset.

up'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* [*up* + *shot*, equiv. to *scot* share, reckoning.] Final issue; conclusion; the sum and substance.

up'side' (ŭp'sīd'), *n.* The upper side; uppermost part.

upside down [A corruption of ME. *up so down*, lit., up as down]. With the upper part undermost; hence, topsy-turvy.

up'si-lon (ŭp'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ὐ ψιλόν* bare, mere, simple *y.*] The 20th letter [T, *υ*] of the Greek alphabet, a vowel having originally the sound of o͞o as in *room*, becoming before the 4th century B. C. that of French *u* or Ger. *ü*. Its equivalent in English is *u* or *y*.

up-spring' (ŭp-sprĭng'), *v. i.*; *. To spring up.

up-stairs' (ŭp-stârz'), *adv.* Up the stairs; in or toward an upper story; as, she is *upstairs*; go *upstairs.*

up'stairs' (ŭp'stârz'), *a.* Being above stairs; pert. to an upper story. — *n.* The part above the ground story.

up-start' (ŭp-stärt'), *v. i.* To start up.

up'start' (ŭp'stärt'), *n.* One who has risen suddenly, esp. when presuming on his success; a parvenu. — *a.* Suddenly raised to prominence; characteristic of a parvenu.

up'stroke' (ŭp'strōk'), *n.* An upward stroke; esp., a stroke or line made by a pen or the like moving upward.

up-swell' (ŭp-swĕl'), *v. i.*; *. To swell up.

up'take' (ŭp'tāk'), *n.* **1.** Act of taking up; a lifting. **2. a** The pipe leading upward from the smoke box of a steam boiler to the chimney, or smokestack. **b** A shaft or tube up which a current of air passes, esp. for ventilation.

up'throw' (ŭp'thrō'), *n.* Upheaval; a casting up.

up'thrust' (-thrŭst'), *n.* An upward thrust; specif., *Geol.*, an uplift of part of the earth's crust.

up'-to-date', *a.* Extending to the present time; abreast of the times in style, manners, information, etc.

up-town' (ŭp-toun'), *adv.* To or in the upper part of a town; as, to go *uptown. Colloq.*

up'town' (ŭp'toun'), *a.* Situated in, or belonging to, the upper part of a town or city.

up-turn' (ŭp-tûrn'), *v. t. & i.* To turn up; throw up.

up'ward (ŭp'wĕrd), *adv.* Also **up'wards** (-wĕrdz). **1.** In a direction from lower to higher; as, to look *upward.* **2.** Toward the source or origin; as, to explore a river from the mouth *upward.* **3.** In the upper parts; above. **4.** Toward a higher, or greater, age, degree, rank, etc.; as, from his youth *upward.* **5.** Indefinitely more; above; over; as, fourscore and *upward.* — **upward of,** more than; above. — *a.* Directed upward; as, an *upward* course.

u-ræ'mi-a, u-re'mi-a (ū-rē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *οὖρον* urine + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Accumulation in the blood of constituents which should have been eliminated in the urine, producing a toxic condition. It is due to insufficient secretion of urine. — **u-ræ'mic, u-re'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

u-ræ'us (ū-rē'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uraeus* pertaining to a tail, Gr. *οὐραῖος*, fr. *οὐρά* tail.] *Egypt. Antiq.* The representation of the sacred asp on the headdress of rulers.

Uræus (from an Egyptian Relief).

U'ral (ū'răl), *a.* Pert. to or designating a mountain range (**the Urals**) on the eastern border of Russia, or a river of southeastern Russia.

U'ral-Al-ta'ic (-ăl-tā'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Urals and the Altai. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, a great family of agglutinative languages, or the peoples whose mother tongues it includes. These peoples vary from the pure Mongolian type of eastern Siberia to the Caucasian Finn and Magyar.

u'ral-ite (ū'răl-īt), *n.* [G. *uralit;* — because first observed in the *Ural* Mountains.] *Min.* Amphibole, usually fibrous and dark green, resulting from alteration of pyroxene.

U-ra'ni-a (ū-rā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Οὐρανία*, i. e., the Heavenly, *οὐράνιος* heavenly, *οὐρανός* heaven.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The Muse of astronomy. **b** An epithet of Aphrodite.

u-ran'ic (ū-răn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *οὐρανός* heaven.] Of or pert. to the heavens; celestial; astronomical.

u-ran'ic, *a.* [From URANIUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing uranium, esp. in its higher valence.

u-ran'i-nite (-ĭ-nīt), *n. Min.* A mineral commonly occurring in black octahedrons and consisting largely of uranium but containing also thorium, the cerium and yttrium metals, and lead. When heated, it often yields a gas consisting chiefly of helium.

u'ra-nite (ū'rȧ-nīt), *n. Min.* A general term for the uranium phosphates, autunite and torbernite, formerly classed as a single species. The **uranite group** includes these and a few related minerals. — **u'ra-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

u-ra'ni-um (ū-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Uranus* the planet.] *Chem.* A hard, nickel-white metallic element of the chromium group. Symbol, *U* or *Ur*; at. wt., 238.2. It is radioactive. See RADIUM.

u'ra-nog'ra-phy (ū'rȧ-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. *οὐρανογραφία; οὐρανός* heaven + *γράφειν* to write.] A description or chart of the heavens and the heavenly bodies; uranology.

u'ra-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *οὐρανός* heaven + *-logy.*] The study of the heavens; uranography.

u'ra-nom'e-try (ū'rā-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Gr. *οὐρανός* heaven + *-metry.*] *Astron.* **a** A chart or catalogue of fixed stars, esp. of stars visible to the naked eye. **b** The measurement of the heavens.

u'ra-nous (ū'rā-nŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing uranium, esp. in its lower valence.

U'ra-nus (ū'rā-nŭs), *n.* [L. *Uranus*, Gr. *Οὐρανός* Uranus, *οὐρανός* heaven, sky.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The personification of Heaven, son or husband of Gæa (Earth) and father of the Titans, Cyclopes, Furies, etc. He hated his offspring and confined them in Tartarus, but, at Gæa's instigation, his son Cronus attacked him and dethroned him. **2.** *Astron.* One of the planets, the most remote known except Neptune. It is nearly 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, about 32,000 miles in diameter, and its period of revolution is about 84 years.

u'ra-nyl (ū'rā-nĭl), *n.* [*uranium* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical UO_2, which behaves as an element in many uranium compounds.

u'rase (ū'rās), *n.* Var. of UREASE.

u'rate (ū'rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of uric acid.

ur'ban (ûr'băn), *a.* [L. *urbanus* belonging to the city or town, refined, polished, fr. *urbs, urbis*, a city.] Of or pertaining to a city or town.

ur-bane' (ûr-bān'), *a.* **1.** = URBAN. **2.** Courteous; polite; suave. — **Syn.** See CIVIL. — **ur-bane'ly,** *adv.*

ur-ban'i-ty (-băn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being urbane; courtesy of manners; politeness; suavity. **2.** Polite wit; facetiousness. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Affability, courtesy.

ur'ban-ize (ûr'băn-īz), *v. t.* To render urban; to cause to have the characteristics of a city. — **ur'ban-i-za'tion,** *n.*

ur'ce-o-late (ûr'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus* a pitcher.] Urn-shaped.

ur'chin (ûr'chĭn), *n.* [OF. *irechon, ireçon*, deriv. of L. *ericius*, fr. *er* hedgehog.] **1.** A hedgehog. **2.** A sea urchin. **3.** A mischievous elf. **4.** A pert or roguish child, now usually a boy. — *a.* Elfish; mischief-making. *Rare.*

Ur'du (o͝or'do͝o), *n.* [Hind. *urdū* camp, *urdū-zabān*, the language of the camp.] Hindustani as spoken by Mohammedans in India.

u're-a (ū'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See URINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A very soluble crystalline substance, $CO(NH_2)_2$, the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals. — **u're-al** (-ăl), *a.*

u're-ase (ū'rē-ās; -āz), *n.* [*urea* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme by the agency of which urea is hydrolyzed and converted into ammonium carbonate.

u're-din'i-um (ū'rē-dĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *uredo* blight.] *Bot.* The sorus of the second spore stage in the life cycle of many rust fungi. It bears uredospores.

u-re'do (ū-rē'dō), *n.* [L., a blast, blight, a burning itch, fr. *urere* to burn.] **1.** *Bot.* A summer stage in the life history of many rust fungi preceding the teliostage. **2.** *Med.* Nettle rash. See URTICARIA. — **u-red'i-nous** (ū-rĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

u-re'do-spore (-dō-spōr; 57), *n. Bot.* One of the thin-walled summer spores developed by the uredinia of a rust fungus.

u-re'do-stage (-stāj), **u-re'do-form** (-fôrm), *n.* = UREDO, 1.

u-re'mi-a (ū-rē'mĭ-ȧ), **u-re'mic** (-mĭk). Vars. of URÆMIA, URÆMIC.

u-re'ter (ū-rē'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *οὐρητήρ.*] The duct that carries the urine from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca.

u reth'ane (ū-rĕth'ān), *n.* [F. *uréthane.* See UREA; ETHER.] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $NH_2 \cdot COOC_2H_5$, produced by the action of ammonia on ethyl carbonate or by heating urea nitrate and ethyl alcohol. It is used as a hypnotic, antipyretic, and antispasmodic.

u-re'thra (ū-rē'thrȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *οὐρήθρα.*] The canal which in most mammals carries off the urine from the bladder. — **u-re'thral** (-thrăl), *a.*

u-ret'ic (ū-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ureticus*, Gr. *οὐρητικός.* See URINE.] *Med.* Of or pert. to urine; diuretic; urinary.

urge (ûrj), *v. t.*; URGED (ûrjd); URG'ING (ûr'jĭng). [L. *urgere.*] **1.** To force onward; press; push; drive; as, to *urge* a horse. **2.** To press the mind or will of; ply with motives, arguments, or importunity; as, to *urge* one to stay. **3.** To present in an earnest or pressing manner; press upon attention; as, to *urge* the necessity of a case. **4.** To ply hard; treat forcibly; as, to *urge* an ore with intense heat. — **Syn.** Animate, incite, impel, instigate, stimulate. — *v. i.* To advance, or press earnestly a statement, charge, or the like.

ur'gen-cy (ûr'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being urgent.

ur'gent (ûr'jĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *urgens*, p. pr.] Urging; pressing; plying with importunity; calling for immediate attention; instantly important. — **ur'gent-ly,** *adv.*

-u'ri-a (-ū'rĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *-ουρία* (as in *δυσουρία* dysuria), fr. *οὖρον* urine.] A combining form used, chiefly in medicine, to signify *urine*, esp. implying an abnormal or diseased condition, as in dysuria, polyuria, pyuria, etc.

U-ri'ah (ū-rī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Ūriyāh.*] *Bib.* A Hittite captain in the army of Israel, who, at David's orders, was so exposed in battle as to be killed, in order to enable David to take Uriah's wife, Bath-sheba.

u'ric (ū'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urine.] Of or pert. to urine; obtained from urine. — **uric acid,** *Chem.*, a white, odorless, nearly insoluble dibasic acid, $C_5H_4O_3N_4$, present in urine.

U'ri-el (ū'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Ūrīēl.*] In Oriental angelology, one of the archangels. Milton makes him "regent of the sun," and "the sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heaven."

U'rim (ū'rĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *ūrīm.*] Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament (as in *Ex.* xxviii. 30) as being mediums for the revelation of God's will or as being placed in the breastplate by the high priest on certain occasions.

u'ri-nal (ū'rĭ-năl), *n.* A vessel for urine; place for urinating.

u'ri-na-ry (ū'rĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to urine or the organs for excreting and removing it. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A urinal. **urinary calculus,** *Med.*, a concretion of crystalline constituents of urine, often occurring in the urinary passages.

u'ri-nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. To discharge urine; make water. — **u'ri-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

u'rine (ū'rĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *urina.*] *Physiol.* In mammals, a fluid excretion from the kidneys; in birds and reptiles, a solid or semisolid excretion. In man, the urine has an average density of 1.02. [urine.]

u'ri-nif'er-ous (ū'rĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing or conveying

u'ri-no-gen'i-tal (-nō-jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to or designating the organs or functions of excretion (production or removal of urine) and reproduction.

u'ri-nos'co-py (-nŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n. Med.* = UROSCOPY.

u'ri-nose (ū'rĭ-nōs) } *a.* Of, pert. to, like, or having the
u'ri-nous (ū'rĭ-nŭs) } qualities or odor of, urine.

urn (ûrn), *n.* [L. *urna.*] **1.** A vessel of various forms, usually a vase with a pedestal. **2.** Specif., such a vessel for preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation; hence, fig., burial place; grave.

u'ro-chord (ū'rō-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρά* tail + E. *chord.*] *Zoöl.* The notochord of larval ascidians, etc.; — so called because chiefly confined to the caudal region.

u-rog'e-nous (ū-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urine + *-genous.*] *Med.* Producing urine.

u'ro-lith (ū'rō-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urine + *-lith.*] *Med.* A urinary calculus. — **u'ro-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

u-rol'o-gy (ū-rŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urine + *-logy.*] Medical science relating to the urine or the treatment of diseases of the urinary organs. — **u'ro-log'i-cal** (ū'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

u'ro-pod (ū'rō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρά* tail + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Any of the abdominal appendages, esp. a posterior one, of a crustacean or other arthropod. [pert. to the uropygium.

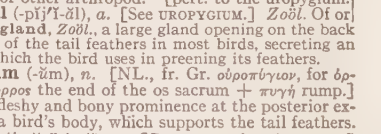
u'ro-pyg'i-al (-pĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See UROPYGIUM.] *Zoöl.* Of or **uropygial gland,** *Zoöl.*, a large gland opening on the back at the base of the tail feathers in most birds, secreting an oily fluid which the bird uses in preening its feathers.

u'ro-pyg'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *οὐροπύγιον*, for *ὀρροπύγιον*; *ὄρρος* the end of the os sacrum + *πυγή* rump.] *Zoöl.* The fleshy and bony prominence at the posterior extremity of a bird's body, which supports the tail feathers.

u-ros'co-py (ū-rŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urine + *-scopy.*] Diagnosis of diseases by inspection of urine.

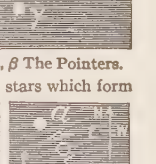
u-rot'ro-pin (ū-rŏt'rō-pĭn) } *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urine + E. *tro-*
u-rot'ro-pine (-pĭn; -pēn) } *pine.*] *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_6H_{12}N_4$, used as a urinary antiseptic.

Ur'sa (ûr'sȧ), *n.* [L. *ursa* a she-bear, also, a constellation, fem. of *ursus* a bear.] *Astron.* Ursa Major or Ursa Minor (see below).



The Dipper in Ursa Major. *α, β* The Pointers.

Ursa Major [L.], the Great Bear, the most conspicuous of the northern constellations. It contains the stars which form the *Dipper*, or *Charles's Wain*, including the *Pointers*, which point toward the North Star. — **U. Minor** [L.], the Little Bear (or Little Dipper), the constellation including the north pole and North Star. Polaris, or Alpha (*α*) Ursæ Minoris.



Ursa Minor.

ur'si-form (ûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ursus, ursa*, a bear + *-form.*] Having the shape of a bear.

ur'sine (ûr'sīn; -sĭn), *a.* [L. *ursinus*, fr. *ursus* a bear.] Of, pert. to, or like, a bear. **ursine howler.** See HOWLING MONKEY.

Ur'su-line (-sŭ-lĭn; -līn), *n. R. C. Ch.* One of an order of women, the patron saint of which is St. Ursula. Their work is chiefly educational. — **Ur'su-line,** *a.*

ur'ti-ca'ceous (ûr'tĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *urtica* nettle.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Urticaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees,

the nettle family, many of which have foliage covered with stinging hairs.

ur'ti-ca'ri-a (-kā'rĭ-*ȧ*; 3), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *urtica* nettle.] *Med.* A skin disease marked by red pimples and by wheals accompanied with itching; hives; nettle rash; uredo. The cause may be external, or the disease may follow the eating of shellfish, strawberries, etc. — **ur'ti-ca'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ur'ti-cate (ûr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To sting with or as with nettles; to irritate.

ur'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Act or process of whipping or stinging with nettles, as in treating paralysis.

U'ru-guay'an (ū'rōō-gwā'ăn; ōō'rōō-gwī'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Uruguay or its people. — *n.* A native or citizen of Uruguay. Many of the inhabitants are of part Indian blood.

u'rus (ū'rŭs), *n.* [L.] A long-horned wild ox of Europe, in Julius Cæsar's time. [case of *we*.

us (ŭs), *pron.* [AS. *ūs*.] Objective (accusative or dative)

us'a-ble (ūz'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* That can be used. — **us'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

us'age (ūz'ăj; ūs'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *usaticum*. See USE, *n.*] **1.** Act or mode of using; treatment; as, hard *usage*. **2.** Long-continued practice; customary procedure or action; method; as, a *usage* of the Romans. **3.** Customary use or employment, as of a word in a particular sense. **4.** In *pl. Eccl.* Certain ceremonies or ritual practices maintained by nonjurors in the Scottish Episcopal Church and Church of England, authorized in the Scottish Episcopal Communion office of 1764. — **Syn.** Custom, use. See HABIT.

us'ance (ūz'ăns), *n.* [F.] **1.** Use; usage. *Obs.* **2.** Interest; usury. *Obs.* **3.** *Econ.* Income of benefits (derived from wealth). **4.** *Com.* Time allowed by custom or law (exclusive of grace) for payment of a bill of exchange.

Us'beg (ŭs'bĕg) } n. A member of the most civilized of the
Us'bek (ŭs'bĕk) } Turkic peoples of Turkestan.

use (ūz), *v. t.*; USED (ūzd); US'ING (ūz'ĭng). [OF. *user*, LL. *usare*, fr. L. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use.] **1.** To make use of; avail one's self of; employ. **2.** To practice, esp. customarily; as, to *use* diligence. **3.** To behave toward; treat; as, to *use* an animal cruelly. **4.** To accustom; habituate; inure; — chiefly in *p. p.*; as, *used* to exposure, hunger, etc.

Syn. Use, employ are often interchangeable. **Use** is commonly more direct than **employ**, which often means to make a particular use of. As used of persons, *use* sometimes (*employ* seldom) connotes undue passivity, as of a tool.

to use up. **a** To consume or exhaust by using. **b** To exhaust; leave no capacity of force or use in. *Colloq.*

— *v. i.* To be wont or accustomed; as, he *used* to ride daily; — now obsolete or archaic in the present tense.

use (ūs), *n.* [F. *us* use, usage, L. *usus*, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use.] **1.** Act of employing anything; state of being employed; application; employment; as, the *use* of a pen; his machines are in *use*. **2.** *Law.* That enjoyment of property which consists in its employment, occupation, exercise, or practice. (This sense is not to be confused with sense 9, below.) **3.** Occasion or need to employ; — often used with *for*; as, I had no further *use* for it. **4.** Suitability for employment; utility, advantage; as, it is of no *use* to complain. **5.** Continued practice; usage; custom; habit; as, a word sanctioned by *use*. **6.** Common occurrence; ordinary experience. *Rare.* **7.** *Liturgics.* A special form of ritual, liturgy, or liturgical form, etc.; esp., one of the local forms which existed in various English dioceses before the Reformation; as, the Sarum (Salisbury) or Canterbury *use*. **8.** Interest; usury. *Obs. or Dial.* **9.** *Law.* Behalf; advantage; benefit; profit; specif., the benefit or profit of lands and tenements the legal title to which is in another than the one entitled to the use (in sense 2); a trust of real estate.

Syn. Use, usefulness, utility. **Use** (see also HABIT) is very general in sense, and occurs chiefly in familiar phrases; as, to be of *use*; there's no *use* in that. **Usefulness** is employed chiefly of things in the concrete; **utility** is more general and abstract.

use'a-ble, use'a-ble-ness. Vars. of USABLE, USABLENESS.

use'ful (ūs'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of use; serviceable; having utility; advantageous. — **use-ful-ly,** *adv.*

use'ful-ness (ūs'fo͝ol-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being useful; utility. — **Syn.** Value, profit. See USE.

use'less (ūs'lĕs), *a.* Having, or being of, no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; ineffectual. — **use'less-ly,** *adv.* — **use'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Useless, fruitless, bootless, ineffectual. **Useless** is the general word; that is **fruitless** which is barren of result; that is **bootless** which is of no avail; **ineffectual** often implies futility or insufficiency; as, *useless* rubbish; *fruitless* labor; *bootless* prayers; *ineffectual* struggles.

us'er (ūz'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, uses.

us'er, *n.* [OF. *user*, lit., to use, inf. as n.] *Law.* Enjoyment of property; use (in sense 9).

ush'er (ŭsh'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *uissier, huissier*, fr. LL., fr. *ostium* door.] **1.** A person in charge of a door of entrance; hence, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; also, one who escorts persons to seats in a church, theater, etc. **2.** An under teacher or an assistant in a school. *Brit.*

— *v. t.* To introduce or escort; as, to *usher* in a stranger.

us'que-baugh (ŭs'kwē-bä; -bô), *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge beatha*, lit., water of life.] Whisky, as made in Ireland or Scotland.

us'tu-late (ŭs'tū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ustulatus*, p. p. of *ustulare* to scorch, *urere* to burn.] Discolored as if burned.

us'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Pharm.* **a** The roasting or drying of moist substances to prepare them for pulverizing. **b** The burning of wine.

u'su-al (ū'zhū-ăl), *a.* [L. *usualis*, fr. *usus* use.] Such as is in common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; ordinary, common. — **u'su-al-ly,** *adv.* — **u'su-al-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Accustomed, customary, habitual, wonted, regular. — **Usual, customary, habitual.** **Usual** applies to whatever happens in the ordinary course of events; that is **customary** which is according to the usual practices, conventions, usages, etc., whether of an individual or (esp.) of a community; **habitual** implies settled practice or regularity of repetition, esp. of a person or individual; as, the *usual* height of the tide; a *customary* greeting; *habitual* diffidence.

u'su-fruct (ū'zū-frŭkt), *n.* [L. *ususfructus, usus et fructus; usus* use + *fructus* fruit.] *Law.* Right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of an estate or other thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance.

u'su-fruc'tu-a-ry (-frŭk'tū-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). [L. *usufructuarius*.] *Law.* One having the usufruct of property. — *a. Law.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a usufruct.

u'su-rer (ū'zhū-rĕr), *n.* [F. *usurier*, fr. LL. See USURY.] **1.** One who lends money, esp. at interest. *Obs.* **2.** One who lends money at a usurious rate of interest.

u-su'ri-ous (ū-zū'rĭ-ŭs; ū-zhōō'-), *a.* Practicing usury; also, involving usury. — **-ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

u-surp' (ū-zûrp'), *v. t.* [L. *usurpare, -patum*, to make use of, get, usurp.] To seize and keep by force or without right; — said only of office, place, powers, rights, etc. — *v. i.* To be, or act as, a usurper; encroach.

Syn. Arrogate, usurp. To **arrogate** is to assume unduly or with presumption; **usurp** implies forcible seizure, as of power, without right; as, an underling *arrogating* to himself the importance of his superiors; to *usurp* a throne.

u'sur-pa'tion (ū'zûr-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of usurping; specif., the illegal seizure of sovereign power.

u-surp'er (ū-zûr'pĕr), *n.* One who usurps; esp., one who seizes illegally on sovereign power.

u'su-ry (ū'zhū-rĭ), *n.* [F. *usure*, L. *usura*, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use.] **1.** A premium for a loan of money or goods; interest. *Archaic.* **2.** An exorbitant rate or amount of interest; specif., *Law*, interest in excess of a legal rate. **3.** The taking, or practice of taking, usury (in sense 2).

ut (ŭt; in *solmization*, o͞ot), *n.* First note in Guido's musical scale, now usually superseded by *do*. See SOLMIZATION.

Ute (ūt; ū'tē), *n.* An Indian of an important Shoshonean tribe formerly ranging through Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and adjacent regions.

u-ten'sil (ū-tĕn'sĭl), *n.* [OF. *utensile*, L. *utensile*, fr. *utensilis* that may be used, fit for use, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use.] An instrument or vessel, esp. one used in a kitchen or dairy. — **Syn.** See IMPLEMENT.

u'ter-ine (ū'tĕr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [L. *uterinus* born of the same mother, *uterus* womb.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the uterus. **2.** Born of the same mother, but by a different father. See HALF BLOOD. [tion of the uterus.

u'ter-o-fix-a'tion (-ō-fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n. Surg.* Surgical fixa-

u'ter-us (ū'tĕr-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* UTERI (-ī). [L.] *Anat.* In female mammals, an organ for containing, and usually for nourishing, the young before birth; the womb.

U'ther (ū'thĕr), *n.* See IGRAINE.

u-til'i-ta'ri-an (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting in, utility; aiming at utility as distinguished from beauty, ornament, etc. **2.** Of, pert. to, or supporting utilitarianism. — *n.* A believer in utilitarianism.

u-til'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Ethics.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions, and that virtue is founded in utility.

u-til'i-ty (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *utilitas*, fr. *utilis* useful.] **1.** Quality or state of being useful. **2.** *Econ.* Power to satisfy human wants. **3.** Happiness; the greatest good or happiness of the greatest number, — the foundation of utilitarianism. **4.** A useful thing. — **Syn.** Usefulness, advantageousness, benefit, profit, avail. See USE.

utility man. *Theater.* An actor who performs minor parts and does odd jobs.

u'ti-liz'a-ble (ū'tĭ-līz'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being utilized.

u'ti-lize (ū'tĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To make useful; turn to profitable account or use; make use of. — **u'ti-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ut'most (ŭt'mōst), *a.* [AS. *ūtmest, ūtemest*, a superlative fr. *ūt, ūte*, out.] **1.** Situated at the farthest point or extremity; most distant; extreme; last. **2.** Of the greatest or high-

est degree, quantity, number, or the like; greatest. — *n.* The most possible; farthest limit.

U-to'pi-a (ū-tō'pĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *οὐ* not + *τόπος* a place.] **1.** An imaginary island represented, in Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" (1515–16), as enjoying approximate perfection in politics, laws, etc. **2.** [*l. c.*] A place or state of ideal perfection; an impracticable scheme of social regeneration.

U-to'pi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like Utopia; hence [*Often l. c.*] : involving imaginary perfections; chimerical. — **Syn.** See VISIONARY. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Utopia. **2.** [*l. c.*] A visionary; idealist.— **u-to'pi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

u'tri-cle (ū'trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *utriculus* a little womb, a calycle, dim. of *uter*, *utris*, a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide.] **1.** A little sac or vesicle. **2.** *Bot.* A small, one-celled, usually indehiscent, one-seeded or few-seeded fruit with a thin, membranous pericarp. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

u-tric'u-lar (ū-trĭk'ū-lär), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a utricle, or utriculus. **2.** Resembling a utricle or bag; — said esp. of certain substances, as sulphur, when condensed from vapor and deposited on cold bodies, in small globules.

u-tric'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Resembling a bladder; swollen like a bladder; inflated; utricular.

u-tric'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., little womb or matrix, calycle.] A utricle; esp., a certain part of the labyrinth of the ear.

ut'ter (ŭt'ĕr), *a.* [AS. *ūttra*, *ūterra*, compar. adj. fr. *ūte*, *ūt*, out.] **1.** Complete; total; entire; absolute; as, *utter* ruin; *utter* darkness; *utter* strangers. **2.** Absolute; final; as, an *utter* refusal or denial.

ut'ter, *v. t.* [ME. *outren.*] **1.** To put forth or out; emit. *Now Rare.* **2.** a To dispose of in trade; sell. *Obs. or R.* b Specif., to put in circulation, as money or currency; put upon the public, as counterfeit notes or coins. **3.** To give expression to; disclose; publish; speak; pronounce.—**Syn.** Deliver, discharge; issue. — **ut'ter-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*

ut'ter-ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of uttering; esp., vocal expression. **2.** That which is uttered, or spoken or published.

ut'ter-ance, *n.* [F. *outrance*, fr. L. *ultra* beyond.] The last extremity; esp., the point of death. *Obs.*

ut'ter-er, *n.* One who utters.

ut'ter-ly, *adv.* In an utter manner; fully; totally.

ut'ter-most (ŭt'ĕr-mōst), *a. & n.* Extreme; utmost.

u-va'rov-ite (ōō-vä'rŏf-īt), *n.* [After Count S. S. *Uvarov* (1786–1855).] *Min.* An emerald-green variety of garnet containing chromium, which colors it.

u've-a (ū'vē-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uva* grape.] *Anat.* The posterior pigmented layer of the iris; also, the iris and ciliary body together with the choroid coat. — **u've-al** (-ăl), *a.*

u've-i'tis (-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *uvea* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvea; iritis. — **u've-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

u'vu-la (ū'vū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *uva* a grape, the uvula.] *Anat.* The pendent fleshy lobe in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate. — **u'vu-lar** (-lär), *a.*

u'vu-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *uvula* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvula.

ux-or'i-cide (ŭk-sŏr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *uxor* wife + *-cide.*] The murder of a wife by her husband; also, one who murders his wife. — **ux-or'i-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

ux-o'ri-ous (ŭk-sō'rĭ-ŭs; ŭg-zō'-; 57), *a.* [L. *uxorius*, fr. *uxor* a wife.] Excessively or dotingly fond of, or submissive to, a wife. — **ux-o'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ux-o'ri-ous-ness,** *n*

V

V (vē). **1.** The twenty-second letter of the English alphabet. It is a labiodental consonant, the voiced, or sonant, correlative of *f*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 95. V, and U are varieties of the same character, and were formerly used indiscriminately. The letter *w*, a doubled *v* called "double *u*," is a survival of this use. V is from the Latin alphabet, where it was used both as a consonant (about like English *w*) and as a vowel. The Latin derives it from a form [Ϝ] of the Greek Υ (see Y), this Greek letter being either from the same Semitic letter as the digamma F (see F), or else added by the Greeks to the alphabet which they took from the Semitic. Etymologically *v* is most nearly related to *u*, *w*, *f*, *b*, *p*; as in *vine*, *wine*; *avoirdupois*, *habit*, *have*; *safe*, *save*; *trover*, *troubadour*; *receive*, *recipient*. **2.** As a *numeral*, V stands for 5, being the upper half of the symbol for 10, viz., X; V̄ stands for 5,000.

V, *or* **v,** *n.*; *pl.* V's or Vs (vēz). **1.** The letter V, v, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter **V**; specif., *Mach.*, a rib or guiding strip having sloping sides like an inverted **V**. **3.** A five-dollar bill. *Colloq., U. S.*

V, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **V**.

va'can-cy (vā'kăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being vacant; specif.: **a** Emptiness; vacuity. **b** Idleness; listlessness. **2.** That which is vacant; specif.: **a** Empty space; vacuum. **b** An open or unoccupied space; chasm; gap. **c** An idle interval; vacation. *Rare.* **d** An unoccupied office or position.

va'cant (-kănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vacans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *vacare* to be empty.] **1.** Without contents; empty. **2.** Free from business or care; unemployed; unoccupied; free; as, a *vacant* moment. **3.** Not occupied by an incumbent, possessor, or officer. **4.** Empty of thought or reflection; inane; vacuous; as, a *vacant* stare. **5.** *Law.* **a** Not occupied or put to use, as land. **b** Of an estate or the like, abandoned; having no heir or claimant; as, a *vacant* estate; a *vacant* succession. — **Syn.** Void, devoid, disengaged, idle. See EMPTY.

va'cant-ly, *adv.* In a vacant manner; idly; inanely.

va'cate (vā'kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *vacare*, *vacatum*, to be empty.] **1.** To make vacant; leave empty. **2.** To annul; make void; deprive of force. — *v. i.* To vacate anything; *Colloq.*, to leave.

va-ca'tion (vā-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vacatio* freedom from a duty, etc.] **1.** Act of vacating. **2.** Intermission of employment, procedure, etc.; period of leisure or rest; holiday. **3.** Hence, specif.: **a** *Law.* Intermission of judicial proceedings between terms. **b** Intermission between terms in an educational institution.

va-ca'tion-ist, *n.* A person taking a vacation, esp. one who is traveling for pleasure. [vaccination.]

vac'ci-nal (văk'sĭ-năl), *a. Med.* Of or pert. to vaccinia or

vac'ci-nate (văk'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [See VACCINE.] To inoculate with a vaccine, esp. that of cowpox, in order to prevent or mitigate an attack of smallpox; hence, sometimes, loosely, to inoculate with any virus as a preventive measure.

vac'ci-na'tion (văk'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act, art, or practice of vaccinating. [of vaccination.]

vac'ci-na'tion-ist, *n. Med.* One who advocates the practice

vac'ci-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who vaccinates, or an instrument used in vaccinating.

vac'cine (văk'sĭn; -sēn), *a.* [L. *vaccinus* of or from cows, fr. *vacca* a cow.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or derived from, cows; — in technical use; as, *vaccine* lymph, virus, etc. **2.** Of or pert. to vaccinia or vaccination.

vaccine point, a pointed piece, as of bone, ivory, etc., on which vaccine lymph is collected and dried for use in vaccination.

— *n.* **1.** The virus of vaccinia, or cowpox, used in vaccination. **2.** Any substance for preventive inoculation.

vac-cin'i-a (văk-sĭn'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Cowpox.

vac-cin'i-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vaccinium* the blueberry.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Vacciniaceæ*) of shrubs comprising the blueberries, huckleberries, cranberries, etc.

vac'il-late (văs'ĭ-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *vacillare*, *-latum.*] **1.** To move one way and the other, as in reeling; stagger. **2.** To fluctuate in mind or opinion; waver; as, to *vacillate* between two opinions. — **Syn.** See FLUCTUATE.

vac'il-lat'ing (-lāt'ĭng), **vac'il-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Inclined to vacillate; wavering. — **vac'il-lat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

vac'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of vacillating. **2.** Unsteadiness of purpose; changeableness; irresolution.

vac'u-a (văk'ū-*ȧ*), *n., pl.* of VACUUM.

va-cu'i-ty (vȧ-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vacuitas.*] **1.** Emptiness. *Rare.* **2.** Space unfilled or unoccupied; a void; vacuum. **3.** Lack of intelligence, intelligent expression, etc. **4.** Freedom from occupation; idleness. *Archaic.*

vac'u-o-lat'ed (văk'ū-ō-lāt'ĕd), *a. Biol.* Containing one or more vacuoles. — **vac'u-o-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

vac'u-ole (văk'ū-ōl), *n.* [L. *vacuus* empty.] *Biol.* **a** A small cavity in tissues, containing air or fluid. **b** A cavity or vesicle in cell protoplasm, containing a watery fluid.

vac'u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vacuus.*] **1.** Empty; void; vacant. **2.** Free from occupation; idle. **3.** Stupid; inane; as, a *vacuous* stare; a *vacuous* play. — **Syn.** Unoccupied, unfilled, blank. — **vac'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*

vac'u-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UUMS (-ŭmz), L. -UA (-ȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *vacuus* empty.] **1.** A space entirely devoid of matter; hence, a space artificially exhausted to a high degree, as by an air pump. **2.** The degree of rarefaction of a partial vacuum, measured by reduction of pressure from that of the atmosphere.

vacuum cleaner. A machine for cleaning carpets, tapestry, upholstered work, etc., by suction.

vacuum fan. A fan for creating suction or a partial vacuum.

vacuum gauge *or* **gage.** A gauge for measuring absolute pressure in a partial vacuum, as of an engine condenser.

vacuum pump. A pump in which water is forced up a pipe by the difference of pressure between the atmosphere and a partial vacuum. Cf. PULSOMETER, 1.

vacuum tube. *Elec.* A sealed tube containing highly rare-

fied air or other gas, for exhibition or examination of the electric discharge between metallic electrodes.

‖ **va'de me'cum** (vä'dĕ mē'kŭm). [L., go with me.] A thing carried as a constant companion; manual; handbook.

vag'a-bond (văg'ȧ-bŏnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vagabundus*, fr. *vagari* to stroll about.] **1.** Moving about without settled habitation; wandering; sometimes, strolling and worthless or vicious; as, the *vagabond* classes. **2.** Floating or borne about without any certain direction; driven to and fro. **3.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a vagabond; vagrant; as, a *vagabond* life.

— *n.* One who wanders about with no fixed dwelling; esp., one idle and without means of honest livelihood; vagrant; tramp; *Colloq.*, a worthless person; rascal. [grancy.

vag'a-bond'age (-bŏn'dăj), *n.* State of a vagabond; va-

va-ga'ry (vȧ-gā'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *vagari* to stroll.] A wandering of the thoughts; wild or fanciful freak; whim. — **Syn.** See CAPRICE.

va-gi'na (vȧ-jī'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧz). [L. *vagina* sheath.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A sheath or sheathlike part; a theca; specif., in female mammals, a canal leading from the uterus to the orifice of the genital canal, or to the cloaca. **2.** *Bot.* The expanded or sheathing part of some leaf bases.

Vaginate Culm of Grass.

vag'i-nal (văj'ĭ-nȧl; vȧ-jī'-), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or pert. to, a sheath; thecal. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the vagina.

vag'i-nate (văj'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Invested with or as with a sheath, or vagina.

vag'i-ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vagina, or the genital canal.

va'gran-cy (vā'grȧn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or fact of wandering without a settled habitation; state or fact of being a vagrant; vagabondage.

va'grant (-grȧnt), *a.* [Prob. fr. OF. *waucrant*, *wacrant*, p. pr. of *waucrer*, *wacrer* to wander.] **1.** Moving about without certain object; wandering without settled habitation. **2.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a vagrant; vagabond; erratic; as, a *vagrant* nature. — *n.* One who strolls from place to place; an idle wanderer; specif., one having no settled habitation; vagabond. — **va'grant-ly,** *adv.* — **va'grant-ness,** *n.*

va'grom (-grŭm), *a.* Corrupt. of VAGRANT. *Humorous.*

vague (vāg), *a.*; VA'GUER (vā'gĕr); VA'GUEST (-gĕst). [F. *vague*, or L. *vagus*.] **1.** Not clearly defined, grasped, expressed, etc.; indefinite; not clear; as, a *vague* idea, accusation. **2.** Unauthenticated; uncertain; as, a *vague* report. **3.** Not thinking, seeing, perceiving, or the like, clearly; as, *vague* minds. — **Syn.** Ill-defined, ambiguous, hazy, shadowy, loose. See DARK. — **vague'ly,** *adv.* — **vague'ness,** *n.*

va'gus (vā'gŭs), *n.*, *or* **vagus nerve.** [L. *vagus* wandering.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The pneumogastric nerve.

vail. Archaic var. of VEIL.

vail (vāl), *v. t.* [F. *avaler* to let down. See AVALANCHE.] **1.** To let fall; allow or cause to sink. *Archaic.* **2.** To lower, or take off, in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, or the like; doff. *Archaic.*

vail, *n.* [For *avail*, n.] Money given to servants by visitors; gratuity; — usually in the *pl. Rare.* — *v. i.* To avail; profit; benefit. *Archaic or Poetic.*

vain (vān), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vanus*.] **1.** Without real substance, value, or importance; empty; idle; worthless; as, *vain* pomp. **2.** Without force or efficacy; ineffectual; futile; as, a *vain* attempt. **3.** Trifling; foolish; as, *vain* fancies. **4.** Proud of petty things or of trifling attainments; conceited; self-complacent. **5.** Showy; ostentatious.

Syn. Empty, worthless, fruitless, futile, nugatory, idle, unimportant. — **Vain, futile, nugatory.** That which is **vain** is fruitless, or without avail; **futile** implies utter ineffectiveness; that which is **nugatory** is trifling or insignificant or (often) inoperative; as, *vain* longings; *futile* vigilance, resistance; *nugatory* promises.

in vain, *or, Obs.*, **for vain,** to no purpose; without success.

vain'glo'ri-ous (vān'glō'rĭ-ŭs; 57), *a.* Feeling or indicating vainglory; elated by vanity; boastful. — **vain'glo'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **vain'glo'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

vain'glo'ry (-rĭ), *n.* Excessive vanity over one's own performances, attainments, etc.; undue elation over anything pertaining to one's self; also, vain show.

vain'ly, *adv.* In a vain manner.

vain'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being vain; vanity.

vair (vâr), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *vair*, a., L. *varius* variegated.] The skin of a species of squirrel, much used in the 14th century as fur for costly dresses, — represented in heraldry by a series of small shields, alternately argent and azure.

val'ance (văl'ȧns), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Valence*, in France.] **1.** A silk or silk-and-wool damask used for upholstering. **2.** A curtain or curtains for a bed, window, etc.; esp., drapery around a bedstead from the bed to the floor. — *v. t.*; -ANCED (-ȧnst); -ANC-ING. To furnish with a valance; drape.

vale (vāl), *n.* [F. *val*, L. *vallis*.] A valley. *Chiefly Poetic.*

val'e-dic'tion (văl'ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *valedicere*, *valedictum*, to say farewell; *vale* farewell (imper. of *valere* to be strong or well) + *dicere* to say.] A farewell; a bidding farewell. *Chiefly Literary.*

val'e-dic-to'ri-an (-dĭk-tō'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* One who makes a valedictory address; esp., in some American colleges, etc., the student (usually first in scholarship) of the graduating class who pronounces the valedictory oration at commencement. Cf. SALUTATORIAN.

val'e-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Bidding farewell; suitable or designed for an occasion of leave-taking. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. A valedictory oration or address, esp. of a valedictorian.

va'lence (vā'lĕns), *n.* [L. *valens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *valere* to be strong.] *Chem.* The degree of combining power of an element (or radical) as shown by the number of atomic weights of hydrogen, chlorine, sodium, or the like, with which the atomic weight of the element (or the partial molecular weight of the radical) will combine, or for which it can be substituted, or with which it can be compared. An element or radical having a valence of one is said to be univalent or monovalent; of two, divalent or bivalent; of three, trivalent, etc. The valence of certain elements varies in different compounds.

va-len'ci-a (vȧ-lĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Perh. fr. *Valence* in France.] A kind of woven fabric for waistcoats, with weft of wool and warp of silk or cotton.

Va'len'ciennes' lace (vȧ'lăn'syĕn'; vȧ-lĕn'sĭ-ĕnz'). A rich kind of bobbin lace made originally at Valenciennes, France, now mainly in Belgium.

va'len-cy (vā'lĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). *Chem.* Valence.

val'en-tine (văl'ĕn-tīn), *n.* A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day; also, a sentimental or, by extension, a comic or burlesque missive sent on St. Valentine's Day.

Val'en-tin'i-an (-tĭn'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to Valentinus, who taught at Alexandria and Rome A. D. 140 and 160, or the system of Gnosticism (**Valentinian Gnosticism**) taught by him. — *n.* An adherent of Valentinianism.

Val'en-tin'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Valentinian Gnosticism.

val'er-ate (văl'ĕr-āt), *n.* Also **va-le'ri-an-ate** (vȧ-lē'rĭ-ȧn-āt). *Chem.* A salt or ester of valeric acid.

va-le'ri-an (vȧ-lē'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* [LL. *valeriana*.] Any of a genus (*Valeriana*) of perennial herbs the dried rootstock and roots of one species (*V. officinalis*) of which constitute a drug used as a tonic and stimulant; also, the drug.

va-le'ri-a-na'ceous (-ā-nā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *valeriana* valerian.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Valerianaceæ*) of herbs, including valerian (genus *Valeriana*), spikenard (*Nardostachys jatamansi*), etc. Most of the species possess tonic or stimulant properties.

va-ler'ic (vȧ-lĕr'ĭk; -lē'rĭk), *n.* Also **va-le'ri-an'ic** (-lē'rĭ-ăn'ĭk). [See VALERIAN.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of four isomeric acids, $C_4H_9CO_2H$, two of which occur in valerian root, etc. All are made synthetically.

val'et (văl'ĕt; văl'ȧ), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *vallet*, *varlet*. See VARLET.] A manservant; a valet de chambre. — *v. t. & i.*; VAL'ET-ED (văl'ĕt-ĕd; văl'ȧd); -ET-ING. To serve as a valet.

‖ **va'let' de cham'bre** (vȧ'lā' dē shän'br'). [F.] A body servant, or personal attendant.

val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an (văl'ē-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧn; 3), *a.* Of infirm health; sickly; weakly. — *n.* A person of a weak or sickly constitution; one seeking to recover health.

val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition of a valetudinarian; a state of feeble health; infirmity.

val'e-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *valetudinarius*, fr. *valetudo* health, ill health, *valere* to be strong or well.] Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A valetudinarian. — **val'e-tu'di-na-ri-ness** (-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Val-hal'la (văl-hăl'ȧ), *n.* [Icel. *valhöll* lit., hall of the slain; *valr* the slain + *höll* a royal hall.] *Norse Myth.* The hall of Odin, into which he receives the souls of heroes slain in battle. From its 540 gates each morning the warriors go to fight, and at night they return to feast with the gods, Valkyries being their servitors. See ASGARD.

val'ian-cy (văl'yȧn-sĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being valiant; bravery; valor.

val'iant (văl'yȧnt), *a.* [F. *vaillant*, fr. p. pr. of OF. & F. *valoir* to be worth, L. *valere* to be strong.] **1.** Intrepid; courageous; brave. **2.** Performed with valor or bravery; heroic. — **val'iant-ly,** *adv.* — **val'iant-ness,** *n.*

val'id (văl'ĭd), *a.* [F. *valide*, L. *validus* strong, *valere* to be strong.] **1.** Strong; efficient. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Founded on truth or fact; capable of being justified or supported; not defective; sound. **3.** *Law.* Having legal force or authority. — **Syn.** Efficacious, just, good, weighty, sufficient, sound.

val'i-date (văl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. To render valid; give legal force to; confirm.

val'i-da'tion (văl'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of validating; state of being validated.

va-lid'i-ty (vȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being valid.

val'id-ly, *adv.* In a valid manner.

val'id-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being valid; validity.

va-lise' (vȧ-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. It.] A case, usually of leather, for the clothes, etc., of a traveler; a traveling bag.

Val-kyr'ie (văl-kĭr'ĭ ; -kī'rĭ), *n.* [Icel. *valkyrja ; valr* the slain + *kjōsa* to choose.] *Norse Myth.* One of the maidens of Odin, awful and beautiful, who hover over the field of battle choosing those to be slain and conduct the worthy to Valhalla. Cf. BRYNHILD. — **Val-kyr'i-an** (văl-kĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

val-la'tion (vă-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vallatio*, deriv. of *vallum* rampart.] A rampart or intrenchment ; also, act or art of laying out or erecting ramparts.

val-lec'u-la (-lĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* **-ULÆ** (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *vallis, valles*, a valley.] *Anat. & Bot.* A groove ; fossa, as one of the depressions between the base of the tongue and the epiglottis. — **-u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.* — **-u-late** (-lāt), *a.*

val'ley (văl'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* **-LEYS** (-ĭz). [OF. *valée*, fr. LL., fr. L. *vallis, valles.*] **1.** An elongate depression, usually with an outlet, between bluffs, or between hills or mountains. **2.** *Arch.* The depression where two slopes of a roof meet.

val'lis-ne'ri-a'ceous (văl'ĭs-nē'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [From *Vallisneria*, the type genus, after Antonio *Valisniéri*, Italian naturalist.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Vallisneriaceæ*) of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs having flowers with the tube of the perianth more or less adnate to the ovary, and the carpels united in fruit.

val'or, val'our (văl'ẽr), *n.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *valere* to be strong.] Strength of mind which enables one to encounter danger firmly ; personal bravery ; courage. — **Syn.** Heroism, gallantry, intrepidity. See COURAGE.

val'or-i-za'tion (văl'ẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Pg. *valorização.*] Act or process of attempting to give an arbitrary market value or price to a commodity by governmental interference, as by maintaining a purchasing fund, making loans to producers to enable them to hold their products, etc. ; — used chiefly of such action by Brazil.

val'or-ize (văl'ẽr-īz), *v. t.* To subject to valorization.

val'or-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Possessing, exhibiting, or characteristic of, valor ; brave. — **val'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

val'u-a-ble (-ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Susceptible of estimation as to value ; appraisable ; as, not *valuable* in money. **2.** Of financial value, esp. in a considerable degree ; commanding or worth a good price. **3.** Of considerable worth in any respect ; estimable ; precious ; as, a *valuable* friend, counsel. **Syn. Valuable, precious.** That is **valuable** which has either permanent worth or useful qualities ; **precious** implies high value, whether intrinsic or due to association. — *n.* A possession or thing of value, esp. a small thing, as a jewel ; — usually in *pl.*

val'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of valuing ; estimation ; appraisement. **2.** Value set on a thing ; estimated value.

val'u-a'tor (văl'ū-ā'tẽr), *n.* An appraiser.

val'ue (văl'ū), *n.* [OF., fr. *valoir*, p. p. *valu*, to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, be worth.] **1.** The property or aggregate properties of a thing which render it useful or desirable, or the degree of such property or sum of properties ; worth ; excellence. **2.** *Economics.* **a** Efficiency in exchange ; purchasing power ; market value. **b** Proper, or legitimate, price, as distinct from an unfair one. **c** The comparative estimate that an individual places on any of his possessions independently of any intent to sell. **3.** Precise signification ; import ; as, the *value* of a word. **4.** Esteem ; regard ; also, estimated worth ; valuation. *Obs. or R.* **5.** *Music.* Relative length, or duration, answering to *quantity* in prosody. **6.** That property of a color by which it is distinguished as light or dark ; degree of lightness as conditioned by the presence of white or pale color, or their opposites. **7.** A valuable consideration ; as, *value* received. — **Syn.** See PRICE.

— *v. t.* ; **VAL'UED** (-ūd) ; **VAL'U-ING** (-ū-ĭng). **1.** To estimate the value of ; rate at a certain price or value ; appraise ; *Rarely*, to rate ; estimate. **2.** To regard highly ; esteem ; prize. — **Syn.** See ESTIMATE.

val'ued (-ūd), *p. a.* **1.** Highly regarded ; esteemed ; prized. **2.** Having a given or stated value.

valued policy, *Fire Insurance*, a policy in which the value of goods, etc., insured is specified ; — opposed to *open policy*, a policy in which the value is not fixed, or, sometimes, in which the specific objects of insurance and their respective amounts vary as they are indorsed on the policy from time to time.

val'ue-less, *a.* Being of no value ; having no worth.

val'u-er (văl'ū-ẽr), *n.* One who values ; an appraiser.

valv'al (văl'văl), **valv'ar** (văl'vȧr), *a.* *Biol.* Valvular.

valv'ate (văl'vāt), *a.* [L. *valvatus* having folding doors.] **1.** Resembling, or serving as, a valve ; opening by a valve or valves ; valvular. **2.** *Bot* Meeting at the edges without overlapping ; — said of sepals or petals in æstivation and of leaves in vernation.

valve (vălv), *n.* [L. *valva* leaf, fold, or valve, of a door.] **1.** A door ; esp., one of a pair of folding doors, or a leaf of such a door. **2.** *Mech.* Any device for regulating, or determining the direction of, flow of a liquid, gas, etc., by a movable part which opens or closes a passage ; also, the movable part. **3.** *Anat.* A structure which temporarily closes a passage or orifice or permits flow in one direction only. **4.** *Bot.* **a** One of the segments or pieces into which a dehiscing capsule or legume separates. **b** The lidlike portion of certain anthers, as of the barberry. **5.** *Zoöl.* One of the distinct pieces, usually movably articulated, of which the shell of lamellibranch mollusks, barnacles, etc., consists. **6.** *Music.* A device in horns, trumpets, etc., for quickly varying the tube length in order to change the fundamental tone by some definite interval. It is usually either a form of piston or rotary valve.

valve'let, *n.* A little valve ; a valvule ; esp., one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

val'vu-lar (văl'vū-lȧr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a valve or valves ; specif., *Med.*, of or pert. to the valves of the heart. **2.** Containing, or opening by, valves ; serving as a valve.

val'vule (văl'vūl), *n.* A small valve or valvelike structure.

val'vu-li'tis (văl'vū-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *valvula* a little valve + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a valve of the heart or of a vein.

va-moose' (vȧ-mōs' ; vă'mōs), **va-moose'** (vȧ-mōōs'), *v. i. & t.* [Sp. *vamos* let us go.] To leave quickly ; decamp. *Amer. Slang.*

vamp (vămp), *n.* [From F. *avantpied* the forefoot, vamp ; *avant* fore + *pied* foot.] **1.** The part of a shoe above the sole and welt, and in front of the ankle seam ; an upper. **2.** Any piece added to an old thing to make it look new. **3.** *Music.* An accompaniment, generally improvised, consisting of a repeated succession of simple chords.

— *v. t.* **1.** To provide with a new vamp ; hence, to piece with a new part ; patch ; — often used with *up.* **2.** *Music.* To make a vamp to ; improvise. — **vamp'er,** *n.*

vam'pire (văm'pīr), *n.* [F., fr. Slavic.] **1.** A bloodsucking ghost ; a soul or reanimated body of a dead person superstitiously believed to suck the blood of persons asleep at night. **2.** Fig., one who preys on others ; extortioner ; bloodsucker. **3.** Also **vampire bat. a** Any of certain bats popularly (in most cases incorrectly) supposed to suck blood ; esp., the **great,** or **false, vampire** (*Vampyrus spectrum*), a large South and Central American bat. **b** Any of the **true vampires** (genera *Desmodus, Diæmus,* and *Diphylla*), which actually suck the blood of animals, including men. **c** Incorrectly, any of various Old World bats that feed on fruit. — **vam-pir'ic** (văm-pĭr'ĭk), *a.*

vam'pir-ism (văm'pĭr-ĭz'm ; -pĭr-rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Belief in vampires (the ghosts). **2.** Actions or practice of a vampire.

van (văn), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *vanguard.*] The front of an army, fleet, or advancing body of individuals ; specif., in a military formation, the leading unit ; hence, the front or those at the front of any movement.

van, *n.* [F., fr. L. *vannus.*] **1.** A fan or other winnowing device. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A wing. *Archaic.*

van, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *caravan.*] **1.** A light wagon for transportation of goods. *Eng.* **2.** A large covered wagon, esp. one for moving furniture, etc., or for conveying wild beasts, etc., for exhibition. **3.** A railway car for baggage. *Eng.*

van'a-date (văn'ȧ-dāt), *n.* Also **va-na'di-ate** (vȧ-nā'dĭ-āt). *Chem.* A salt of vanadic acid.

va-nad'ic (vȧ-năd'ĭk ; -nā'dĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing vanadium, esp. in its higher valence.

vanadic acid, *Chem.*, any of three oxyacids of vanadium, specif. the ortho acid, H_3VO_4.

va-nad'i-nite (-ĭ-nīt), *n.* A mineral occurring in yellowish, brownish, or ruby-red hexagonal crystals. It consists of lead vanadate with a small proportion of lead chloride.

va-na'di-ous (vȧ-nā'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing vanadium, esp. in its lower valence.

va-na'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Icel. *Vanadīs,* a surname of the Scandinavian goddess Freya.] *Chem.* A rare element of the phosphorus group, isolated as a silver-white metal melting at about 1750° C. and having a sp. gr. of 6.03. Chemically, it is both basic and acid. Symbol *V* (or, rarely, *Vd*) ; at. wt., 51.0.

vanadium steel. Steel alloyed with vanadium (usually about 0.10 to 0.15%), an element which strengthens the steel and serves to remove oxygen and, possibly, nitrogen.

Van'dal (văn'dăl), *n.* [L. *Vandalus, Vandalius ;* of Teutonic origin.] **1.** One of a Germanic people anciently dwelling south of the Baltic between the Vistula and the Oder. In the 4th and 5th centuries they overran Gaul, Spain, and North Africa, and in 455 sacked Rome. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] One who willfully destroys or mars a work of art or literature or wantonly mars anything beautiful. — **Van'dal, Van-dal'ic** (văn-dăl'ĭk), *a.*

Van'dal-ism (văn'dăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The spirit or conduct of the Vandals ; hostility to, or willful destruction or defacement of, things of beauty, as works of art, literature, etc. ; — often *l. c.* in a sense corresponding to **VANDAL,** *n.*, 2.

Van-dyke' (văn-dīk'), *a.* Of or pert. to the style of Van Dyck, or Vandyke, the painter ; represented by Van Dyck. **Vandyke beard,** a trim, pointed beard. — **V. collar** *or* **cape,** a broad collar or cape of fine linen and lace with a deep, pointed or scalloped edge. — *n.* A Vandyke beard or collar, etc.

vane (vān), *n.* [ME. dial. form of *fane* weathercock, banner, AS. *fana* banner, flag.] **1.** A contrivance attached to an elevated object so as to be moved by the wind, and show its direction; weathercock. **2.** Anything flat attached to an axis to be moved by the wind; as, the *vane* of a windmill; hence, a similar fixture moved in or by water, air, etc.; as, the *vane* of a propeller, etc. **3.** The web, or flat expanded part, of a feather. **4.** *Surv.* **a** The target of a leveling rod. **b** One of the sights of a compass, quadrant, etc.

vaned (vānd), *a.* Having a vane or vanes.

vang (văng), *n.* [D. *vang* a catch, *vangen* to catch, seize.] *Naut.* One of two ropes extending from the peak of a gaff to steady it when the sail is not set.

van'guard' (văn'gärd'), *n.* [F. *avant-garde; avant* before, fore + *garde* guard.] *Mil.* The troops who march in front of an army; van; specif., the more advanced part of an advance guard.

va-nil'la (vȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of *vaina* sheath, pod, L. *vagina*.] **1.** *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Vanilla*) of tropical American climbing orchidaceous plants. **2.** The long podlike capsules of any of various species (esp. *V. planifolia*) from which is prepared an extract used in flavoring, perfumery, etc.

Vanilla, Flowering Branch and Pods.

va-nil'lic (-ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, vanilla or vanillin; resembling vanillin.

va-nil'lin (-ĭn), *n.* Also **-line** (-ĭn; -ēn). A white crystalline substance, $C_8H_8O_3$, the fragrant constituent of vanilla.

Va'nir (vä'nēr; *class. Icel.* wä'-), *n. pl.* [Icel., pl. of *Vanr.*] *Norse Myth.* Three deities, Njorth, Frey, and Freya who forced the Æsir to allow them to share their sacrifices. They were wealthy gods of trade and commerce, and came from the south. See ÆSIR.

van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *v. i.* [OF. *vanir*, fr. L. *vanus* empty, vain.] **1.** To become invisible; disappear; fade away. **2.** To be annihilated or lost; pass away; as, his hopes *vanished*. — *n. Phon.* The brief terminal part of a vowel, usually differing in quality from the main part; as, *a* in *ale* usually ends with a vanish of *i* as in *ill*, etc. — **van'ish-er,** *n.*

vanishing point. See PERSPECTIVE, *Illust.*

van'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *vanité*, L. *vanitas*, fr. *vanus* empty, vain.] **1.** Quality or state of being vain, or empty; want of substance to satisfy desire; emptiness; falsity. **2.** An empty pride in one's personal appearance, attainments, etc., esp. with excessive desire for notice or approval; vainglory; conceit; also, sometimes, ostentation. **3.** That which is vain or unsubstantial; empty pleasure; idle show; anything regarded as trifling or frivolous. —**Syn.** Egotism, self-sufficiency. See PRIDE.

Vanity Fair. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a fair held continuously in the town of Vanity. "It beareth the name of Vanity Fair because the town where 'tis kept is lighter than vanity [*Ps.* lxii. 9], and . . . all that is there sold, or that cometh thither, is vanity." Hence, the world as a place of vanity and foolish ostentation; the world of fashion.

van'quish (văn'kwĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *vainquir, veintre*, fr. L. *vincere* to conquer.] **1.** To conquer or subdue in battle; hence: to overpower; prostrate; as, love *vanquished* pride. **2.** To defeat in any contest; get the better of; hence: refute; confute. — **Syn.** See CONQUER. — **van'quish-er,** *n.*

van'quish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be vanquished.

van'tage (văn'tăj), *n.* [For *advantage.*] **1.** Superior situation or opportunity; advantage; vantage ground; also, *Obs.*, opportunity. **2.** *Tennis.* = ADVANTAGE, 5.

vantage ground. Superiority of state or place; place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

van'ward (văn'wĕrd), *a.* [*van* + *-ward.*] Being on, or toward, the van, or front; as, the *vanward* troop.

vap'id (văp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *vapidus.*] Having lost its life and spirit; flat; dull; spiritless. — **Syn.** See INSIPID. —**va-pid'i-ty** (vȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **vap'id-ly,** *adv.* — **vap'id-ness,** *n.*

va'por, va'pour (vā'pẽr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *vapor.*] **1.** Any visible diffused substance floating in the air and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, etc. **2.** *Physics.* Any substance in the gaseous state, thought of with some reference to the liquid or solid form; a gasified liquid or solid. Cf. PERMANENT GASES. **b.** Something unsubstantial or transitory; unreal fancy; vain imagination. **4.** In *pl.* Hypochondria, or melancholy; the blues. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* **1.** To pass off in vapor; be exhaled; evaporate. **2.** To emit vapor or fumes. **3.** To talk idly; brag. — *v. t. Archaic.* **1.** To send (off, out, forth, etc.) in or as in vapor. **2.** To affect with vapors, or blues. — **va'por-er, va'pour-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

va'por-es'cence (vā'pẽr-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* [*vapor* + *-escence.*] Formation of vapor. — **va'por-es'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

vapor, *or* **vapour, galvanizing.** *Metal.* A process for coating metal (usually iron or steel) surfaces with zinc by exposing them to the vapor of zinc instead of, as in ordinary galvanizing, to molten zinc; — called also *Sherardizing.*

va'por-if'ic (vā'pẽr-ĭf'ĭk; văp'ẽr-), *a.* [L. *vapor* vapor + *facere* to make.] Passing, or causing to pass, into vapor.

va'por-im'e-ter (vā'pẽr-ĭm'ē-tẽr; văp'ō-rĭm'-), *n.* [*vapor* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the volume or the tension of a vapor.

va'por-ing, va'pour-ing (vā'pẽr-ĭng), *p. a.* Braggart; vaporous. **2.** Affected by the vapors, or blues.

va'por-ish, va'pour-ish (vā'pẽr-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Full of vapors; vaporous. **2.** Affected by the vapors, or blues.

va'por-iz'a-ble (-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vaporized.

va'por-i-za'tion (vā'pẽr-ĭ zā'shŭn; văp'ō-rĭ- ; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act or process of vaporizing, or state of being vaporized; specif., conversion of water into steam, as in a steam boiler.

va'por-ize (vā'pẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). To convert or change into vapor, as by heat.

va'por-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, vaporizes; specif., an apparatus for vaporizing a heavy oil, as petroleum, for the explosive charge of an internal-combustion engine; also, sometimes, a simple form of carburetor.

va'por-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being vaporous.

va'por-ous (vā'pẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having the form or nature of vapor. **2.** Full of vapors, or exhalations. **3.** Producing vapors; windy; flatulent. **4.** Unreal; unsubstantial; vain. — **va'por-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **va'por-ous-ness,** *n.*

va'por-y, va'pour-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or of the nature of, vapor or vapors; vaporous. **2.** Hypochondriacal; peevish.

va'pour, va'pour-ize, va'pour-ous, etc. Vars. of VAPOR, VAPORIZE, etc.

‖ **va-que'ro** (vä-kā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp., cowherd, fr. *vaca* a cow, L. *vacca.*] A herdsman; cowboy. *Spanish America & Southwestern U. S.*

va'ra (vä'rä), *n.* [Sp. *vara* staff, wand, L. *vara* forked pole.] A Spanish and Portuguese measure of length and (**square vara**) of surface. [ing variable.]

va'ri-a-bil'i-ty (vā'rĭ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of be-

va'ri-a-ble (vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l; 3), *a.* **1.** Having the capacity or characteristic of varying or changing; changeable; as, the *variable* zone (see ZONE). **2.** Liable to vary; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant; as, a *variable* love. **3.** *Biol.* Not true to type; aberrant; inconstant; — said of a species or of a specific character.

— *n.* **1.** That which is variable. **2.** *Math.* **a** A quantity that may increase or decrease; a symbol that admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression. **b** A symbol standing for any one of a class of things. **3.** *Naut.* **a** A shifting wind, or one that varies in force. **b** In *pl.* Places where variable winds may be expected. — **va'ri-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **va'ri-a-bly,** *adv.*

va'ri-ance (-ȧns), *n.* **1.** Act of varying; state of being variant; variation. **2.** Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; dispute. **3.** *Law.* A disagreement between two parts of the same legal proceeding, as between the writ and the declaration, or the allegation and the proof.

va'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *varians*, p. pr. of *variare* to change.] **1.** Varying in form, character, or the like, from something of the same general kind; different; diverse. **2.** Variable; changeable. *Archaic.* — *n.* Something that differs in form from another thing, though essentially the same.

va'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *variatus*, p. p. of *variare.*] To alter; vary; diversify.

va'ri-a-tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of varying; a partial change; modification; mutation; deviation. **2.** Extent to which a thing varies; amount or rate of change. **3.** *Gram.* Inflection. **4.** *Music.* Repetition of a theme or melody with embellishments or modifications, as in time, tune, harmony, or key. **5.** *Astron.* A change in the mean motion, mean orbit, etc., of a heavenly body. **6.** *Biol.* In an organism, divergence in characters from those typical or usual in the group (esp. the species) to which it belongs, or from those of the parents producing it; also, an organism differing from a type or from its parents. — **va'ri-a'tion-al,** *a.*

var'i-cel'la (văr'ĭ-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Chicken pox.

var'i-cel'late (-sĕl'ăt), *a.* [Dim. of *varix* + *-ate.*] *Zoöl.* Having small or indistinct varices; — said of certain shells.

var'i-cel'loid (-sĕl'oid), *a.* [*varicella* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling varicella; as, *varicelloid* smallpox.

var'i-ces (văr'ĭ-sēz), *n., pl.* of VARIX.

var'i-co-cele' (văr'ĭ-kō-sēl'), *n.* [*varix* a dilated vein + Gr. κήλη tumor.] *Med.* A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord or of the veins of the scrotum.

va'ri-col'ored, va'ri-col'oured (vā'rĭ-kŭl'ẽrd; 3), *a.* Having various colors.

var'i-cose (văr'ĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *varicosus*, fr. *varix* a dilated vein.] Irregularly swollen; affected with, containing, or pert. to, varices or varicosities; as, a *varicose* vein.

var'i-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See VARIX; -OSIS.] *Med.* The formation of varices; varicosity.

var'i-cos'i-ty (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being varicose; also, a varix.

var'i-cot'o-my (văr'ĭ-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [See VARIX; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of a varicosity.

va'ried (vā'rĭd ; 3), *p. a.* **1.** Changed ; altered. **2.** Various ; diversified ; diverse ; as, *varied* scenery. **3.** Variegated.

va'ri-e-gate (vā'rĭ-ē-gāt ; 3), *v. t.* ; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd) ; -GAT'ING. [L. *variegatus*, p. p. of *variegare* to variegate.] To diversify in external appearance, esp. with different colors ; dapple ; streak. — **va'ri-e-gat'ed** (-gāt'ĕd), *p. a.*

va'ri-e-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of variegating ; state of being variegated ; diversity of colors or tints.

va'ri-er (vā'rĭ-ẽr ; 3), *n.* One who, or that which, varies.

va-ri'e-tal (vă-rī'ĕ-tăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterizing a variety ; constituting a variety. — **va-ri'e-tal-ly,** *adv.*

va-ri'e-ty (-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *varietas.*] **1.** State or quality of being various or varied ; diversity ; as, *variety* is the spice of life. **2.** That which is various ; as : **a** A collection of different things ; varied assortment ; as, a *variety* of silks. **b** Something differing from others of the same general kind ; sort ; as, *varieties* of wood. **c** *Biol.* A group of animals or plants related by descent, and distinguished from similar groups only by characters too inconstant or too slight to constitute it a species ; often, any group of lower rank than a species.

Syn. Variety, diversity. **Variety** suggests the diversified character of the elements involved, rather than their essential difference ; **diversity** implies more marked difference or even divergence ; as, a *variety* of dialects exhibiting but little *diversity.*

va'ri-form (vā'rĭ-fôrm ; 3), *a.* [L. *varius* various + *-form.*] Having various forms.

va-ri'o-la (vă-rī'ō-lă), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *varius* various.] *Med.* The smallpox. — **va-ri'o-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

va'ri-o-late (vā'rĭ-ō-lāt), *v. t.* ; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [See VARIOLA.] *Med.* To inoculate with the virus of smallpox. — **va'ri-o-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

va'ri-ole (vā'rĭ-ōl ; 3), *n.* [See VARIOLA.] **1.** A foveola. **2.** *Petrog.* A spherule of a variolite.

va'ri-o-lite (-ō-līt), *n.* [G. *variolit*, fr. LL. *variola* smallpox ; — from its variegated color.] *Petrog.* A kind of diabase containing embedded whitish spherules.

va'ri-o-lit'ic (-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Thickly marked with small round specks ; spotted. **2.** *Petrog.* Of, pert. to, or resembling variolite.

va'ri-o-loid (vā'rĭ-ō-loid ; văr'ĭ- ; 3), *a.* [*variola* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling smallpox ; pertaining to varioloid. — *n. Med.* A modified mild form of smallpox, or variola, sometimes occurring in persons who have been vaccinated.

va-ri'o-lous (vă-rī'ō-lŭs), *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to smallpox, or variola ; having pits like those caused by smallpox.

va'ri-o'rum (vā'rĭ-ō'rŭm ; 3, 57), *a.* [L., abbr. fr. *cum notis variorum* with notes of various persons.] Containing notes by different persons ; — said of a publication.

va'ri-ous (vā'rĭ-ŭs ; 3), *a.* [L. *varius.*] **1.** Different ; diverse ; several ; manifold. **2.** Changeable ; uncertain ; inconstant ; variable. **3.** Having varied characteristics ; many-sided ; also, variegated ; diversified. — **Syn.** See DIFFERENT. — **va'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **va'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

va'rix (vā'rĭks), *n.* ; *pl.* VARICES (văr'ĭ-sēz). [L.] *Med.* A permanent dilatation of a vein due to local retardation of circulation or relaxation of the walls ; a varicose vein.

var'let (văr'lĕt), *n.* [OF., servant, young man, young noble, a dim. fr. the source of *vassal.*] **1.** A knight's page ; attendant. *Obs.* **2.** A low fellow ; scoundrel ; knave. *Archaic.*

var'let-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Rabble ; crowd ; mob. *Rare.*

var'min, var'mint. Dial. vars. of VERMIN.

var'nish (-nĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *vernir*, fr. the n., OF. *verniz, vernis.*] **1.** To lay varnish on ; cover with varnish. **2.** To cover or conceal with something that gives a fair appearance ; gloss over ; as, to *varnish* a lie. — *n.* **1.** A viscid liquid (usually a solution of resinous matter in an oil or a volatile liquid) which, when spread on a surface, becomes a hard lustrous coating. **2.** That which resembles varnish by its gloss. **3.** Outside show ; gloss. — **var'nish-er,** *n.*

Var'u-na (văr'ōō-nă ; vūr'-), *n.* [Skr. *Varuṇa.*] *Hindu Myth.* In the Vedic period, the god of the heavens, creator and ruler of the world and bestower of rewards and punishments. In later myth, the god of the waters and the regions of the west.

Varuna.

va'rus (vā'rŭs ; 3), *n.* [NL., fr. L., bent, grown inwards.] *Med.* A deformity in which the foot is turned inward.

va'ry (vā'rĭ ; 3), *v. t.* ; -RIED (-rĭd) ; -RY-ING. [F. *varier*, L. *variare*, fr. *varius* various.] **1.** To alter in form, appearance, substance, position, etc. ; modify. **2.** To make different, or change from one another ; as, to *vary* one's meals. **3.** To diversify ; as, to *vary* one's diet. **4.** *Music.* To embellish with variations. — *v. i.* **1.** To alter or be altered ; be modified ; as, colors *vary* in different lights. **2.** To differ ; be different, unlike, or diverse ; as, the laws of France *vary* from those of England. **3.** To deviate ; depart ; swerve ; — used with *from* ; as, to *vary* from the law, or from reason. **4.** To alter or change in succession ; alternate ; as, one mathematical quantity may *vary* inversely as another.

‖ **vas** (văs), *n.* ; *pl.* VASA (vā'sà). [L. a vessel. See VASE.] *Anat.* A vessel ; duct.

vas def'fer-ens (dĕf'ẽr ĕnz) ; *pl.* VASA DIFFERENTIA (-dĭn'shĭ-ă) [L. *deferens* carrying down]. *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the excretory duct of a testicle ; a spermatic duct, which is, in man, a small but thick-walled tube, about two feet long, greatly convoluted in its proximal portion.

vas'cu-lar (văs'kŭ-lăr), *a.* [L. *vasculum* a small vessel, dim. of *vas* vessel.] *Biol.* **a** Of or pert. to a vessel or vessels for the conveyance of a fluid, as (in animals) blood or lymph or (in plants) the sap ; designating, or pert. to, the system of vessels having this function. **b** Supplied with or containing vessels or ducts, esp., in animals, blood vessels. — **vas'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

vascular bundle. = BUNDLE, *n.* 3. — **v. tissue,** *Bot.*, tissue composed of vessels or ducts.

vase (vās ; văz ; *or, esp. Brit.*, văz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vas* or *vasum.*] A vessel, usually rounded and of greater depth than width, commonly decorative though adapted for various domestic or, anciently, religious purposes.

vas-ec'to-my (văs-ĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [*vas* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Resection or excision of the vas deferens.

vas'e-line (văs'ē-lĭn ; -lēn), *n.* [Said by the manufacturer to be derived from G. *wasser* water + Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil.] A translucent, semisolid petroleum product, used in ointments, as a lubricant, etc

☞ *Vaseline* is a trade-mark.

vas'o- (văs'ō-). Combining form from Latin *vas*, a vessel

vas'o-con-stric'tor (văs'ō-kŏn-strĭk'tẽr), *a. Physiol.* Causing constriction of the blood vessels, as certain nerves

vas'o-di-la'tor (-dĭ-lā'tẽr, -dī-), *a. Physiol.* Causing dilatation or relaxation of the blood vessels, as certain nerves

vas'o-mo'tor (văs'ō-mō'tẽr), *a. Physiol. & Anat.* Designating those nerves which serve to contract or relax the muscle fibers in the walls of the blood vessels.

vas'sal (văs'ăl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *vassallus*, fr. LL. *vassus.*] **1.** *Early Law.* One who has placed himself under the protection of another as lord and has vowed homage and fealty ; later, a feudal tenant ; feudatory. **2.** A subject ; dependent ; servant ; sometimes, a bondman ; slave. — *a.* Like a vassal ; servile ; subservient.

vas'sal-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** State or relation of a vassal ; services due from a vassal. **2.** Servitude ; esp., political dependence ; subjection. **3.** A territory held in vassalage.

vas'sal-ize (văs'ăl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make a vassal or vassals of ; as, to *vassalize* a people.

vast (văst), *a.* [L. *vastus* waste, immense.] **1.** Waste ; desert ; lonely. *Obs.* **2.** Of great extent ; immense ; as, a *vast* mountain. **3.** Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount ; as, a *vast* sum. **4.** Very great in degree, intensity, range, etc. ; as, a *vast* labor. — **Syn.** Huge, mighty. See ENORMOUS. — *n.* A waste ; a boundless compass or space ; immensity. — **vast'ly,** *adv.* — **vast'ness,** *n.*

vast'y (văs'tĭ), *a.* Vast ; immense. *Archaic.*

vat (văt), *n.* [Dial. for *fat*, ME. *fat*, AS. *fæt.*] A large vessel, cistern, or tub, esp. for liquors in an immature state, preparations for dyeing or tanning, etc. — *v. t.* ; VAT'TED (văt'ĕd ; 24) ; VAT'TING. To put into, or treat in, a vat.

vat'ic (văt'ĭk), **vat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *vates* a prophet.] Of or pertaining to a prophet ; prophetical ; oracular.

Vat'i-can (văt'ĭ-kăn), *n.* **1.** The Pope's palace, an assemblage of buildings at Rome, beside the Church of St. Peter, including museums, art galleries, library, the Sistine Chapel, etc. **2.** The papal authority or government.

Vatican Council, a council, held (1869-70) at the Vatican, which promulgated the dogma of papal infallibility.

Vat'i-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Ultramontanism ; — used only by persons who are not Roman Catholics.

va-tic'i-nal (vă-tĭs'ĭ-năl), *a.* Prophetic.

va-tic'i-nate (vă-tĭs'ĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* ; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING. [L. *vaticinatus*, p. p. of *vaticinari* to prophesy, *vates* a prophet.] To prophesy ; foretell. — **va-tic'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **va-tic'i-na'tor** (nā'tẽr), *n.*

vaude'ville (vōd'vĭl ; *F.* vōd'vēl'), *n.* [F., fr. *Vau-de-Vire*, lit., valley of Vire (a village in Normandy), where such songs were composed.] **1.** A kind of lively song, often embodying a satire ; a topical song. *Rare in English.* **2.** A theatrical piece, usually comic, the dialogue or pantomime of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs, with dancing, etc. *Now Rare.* **3.** Now usually, entertainment consisting of successive separate performances of songs, dances, acrobatic feats, dramatic sketches, etc.

Vau-dois' (vō-dwà'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F.] **1.** An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of the Swiss canton of Vaud ; also, the dialect spoken there. **2.** The Waldenses.

vault (vôlt), *n.* [OF. *vaute*, fr. LL. *volta*, fr. L. *volvere, volutum*, to roll, turn about.] **1.** An arched structure of masonry, usually forming a ceiling or roof, but sometimes carrying a separate roof, a floor, staircase, or the like. **2.** A room or space covered by a vault (def. 1), esp. when underground, as a part of a cellar devoted to a special purpose, as the storage of wine or valuables; also, a room, commonly built of steel, for the safe keeping of valuables. **3.** The canopy of heaven; sky.

Vaults. 1. Barrel; 2 Cylindrical Intersecting, or Cross.

— *v. t.* To form or cover with a vault; make like a vault; arch.

vault, *n.* [F. *volte*, prop., a turn, It. *volta* turn, arch. See 1st VAULT.] A leap or bound; esp.: **a** The leap of a horse; a curvet. **b** A leap over or upon something, made by aid of the hands, often with the use of a pole. — *v. i.* **1.** To leap; bound; spring. **2.** To execute a vault (in sense **a** or **b**). — *v. t.* To leap over, esp. by aid of the hands, often with the use of a pole.

vault'ed, *a.* **1.** Built as a vault; arched; covered with a vault. **2.** Having a vault or vaults.

vault'er, *n.* One who, or that which, vaults.

vault'ing, *n.* Act, practice, or art of building vaults; also, vaulted construction.

vault'y, *a.* Arched; concave. *Obs.*

vaunt (vänt, vônt), *v. i.* [F. *vanter*, LL. *vanitare*, fr. L. *vanus* vain.] To talk vainglioriously; brag. — **Syn.** See BOAST. — *v. t.* To boast of; put forward boastfully. — *n.* A vainglorious display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation; boast; brag. — **vaunt'er,** *n.* — **-ing-ly,** *adv.*

vaunt'-cou-rier' (vänt'kōō-rēr'), *n.* [F. *avant-courrier.*] One sent in advance; precursor. *Obs.*

vav'a-sor (văv'ă-sŏr), *n.* [OF. *vavassor, vavassour.*] *Feud. Law.* Any of a certain class of feudal lords. The rank or dignity of the vavasors is not certainly known.

Ve'a-dar' (vē'ă-där'; vā'-), *n.* [Heb. *ve-adar*, lit., second Adar.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

veal (vēl), *n.* [OF. *veel*, L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus* a calf.] **1.** A calf. *Obs.* or *Dial.* **2.** The flesh of a calf used for food.

vec'tor (vĕk'tŏr), *n.* [L., a bearer, carrier, fr. *vehere, vectum*, to carry.] **1.** = RADIUS VECTOR. **2.** *Math.* A directed magnitude, as a line segment, a force, or a velocity; the magnitude whose addition to a point in space transposes that point to another definite point. Cf. SCALAR.

Ve'da (vā'dȧ; vē'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vēda*, prop., knowledge.] The most ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, comprising more than 100 books; also, one of these books, or one of the four collections or classes of them, of which the one called also **Rig-Veda** is the oldest and most important.

Ve-dan'ta (vā-dän'tȧ; vē-dăn'tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Vēdānta.*] *Hinduism.* A system of pantheistic philosophy, primarily so called as being an investigation of the latter part of the Vedas, afterwards interpreted as embodying the ultimate aim or end of the Vedas. — **Ve-dan'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* — **Ve-dan'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

Ve-dan'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vedanta philosophy; also, of or pertaining to the Vedas; Vedic.

ve-dette' (vē-dĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *vedetta.*] **1.** *Mil.* A mounted sentinel stationed in advance of the pickets. **2.** *Nav.* A small vessel used to watch an enemy; — usually called **vedette boat.**

Ve'dic (vā'dĭk; vē'dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Vedas.

veer (vēr), *v. i.* [F. *virer*, LL. *virare.*] **1.** To change direction; turn; shift. **2.** Specif.: *Naut.* **a** To wear ship; to alter the course by turning away from the direction of the wind. **b** Of the wind, to change direction, esp. with the sun, or clockwise; — opposed to *back.* — *v. t.* To turn; shift; specif., *Naut.*, to wear; as, to *veer*, or wear, a vessel.

veer'y (vēr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VEERIES (-ĭz). A thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) of the eastern United States.

Ve'ga (vē'gȧ), *n.* [Ar. *wāqi'*, prop., falling.] A brilliant star of the first magnitude in the constellation Lyra; Alpha (*a*) Lyræ.

veg'e-ta-ble (vĕj'ĕ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *végétable* growing, formerly, also, a vegetable, fr. L. *vegetabilis* enlivening, fr. *vegetare* to enliven, *vegetus* enlivened, vigorous, *vegere* to quicken, to be lively.] Of or pert. to plants; having the nature of, or produced by, plants; as, *vegetable* growths; consisting of plants; as, the *vegetable* kingdom.

vegetable butter, any vegetable oil that is solid at ordinary temperatures. — **v. ivory.** See IVORY NUT. — **v. kingdom.** See KINGDOM. — **v. tallow,** any fatty tallowlike substance obtained from plants, and used for burning, as a lubricant, etc. — **v. wax,** any waxy product secreted by various plants, as the wax palm.

— *n.* A plant; in common usage, a plant cultivated for food; also, the edible part or parts of such plant, as prepared for market or table.

veg'e-tal (-tăl), *a.* [F. *végétal.*] **1.** Pert. to vegetables, or the vegetable kingdom; vegetable. **2.** *Biol.* Vegetative.

veg'e-ta'ri-an (-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* One who holds that plants afford the only proper food for man; one who believes in or practices vegetarianism. — *a.* Of or pert. to the belief or practice of vegetarians; consisting wholly of vegetables.

veg'e-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory or practice of living solely upon vegetables and fruits.

veg'e-tate (vĕj'ĕ-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *vegetatus*, p. p. of *vegetare* to enliven.] **1.** To grow after the fashion of plants. **2.** To lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind; do little but eat and grow. **3.** *Med.* To grow exuberantly; produce fleshy or warty outgrowths; as, a *vegetating* papule.

veg'e-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of vegetating. **2.** The sum of vegetable life; plants in general. **3.** *Med.* An exuberant morbid outgrowth.

veg'e-ta-tive (vĕj'ĕ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or capable of, vegetation; that vegetates; — often, esp. in *Bot.*, in specif. sense opposed to *reproductive*; as, a *vegetative* stage. **2.** Having the power to produce growth in plants; as, *vegetative* properties of soil. — **-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n*

veg'e-tism (vĕj'ĕ-tĭz'm), *n.* Vegetal state or characteristic.

ve'he-mence (vē'hĕ-mĕns; vē'ĕ-), *n.* Also, *Rare*, **ve'he-men-cy** (-mĕn-sĭ). Quality or state of being vehement.

ve'he-ment (-mĕnt), *a.* [L. *vehemens, -entis.*] **1.** Acting with great force; furious; violent; impetuous. **2.** Very ardent, eager, or urgent; passionate; as, a *vehement* desire. — **Syn.** See IMPETUOUS. — **ve'he-ment-ly,** *adv.*

ve'hi-cle (vē'hĭ-k'l *or, esp. Brit.*, vē'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *vehiculum*, fr. *vehere* to carry.] **1.** That in or on which a person or thing is carried; esp., a carriage traveling on wheels or runners. **2.** A thing used as the instrument of conveyance or communication; as: **a** *Pharm.* A substance in which medicine is taken, as a sirup. **b** *Paint.* A liquid medium, as oil, in which a pigment is applied.

ve-hic'u-lar (vē-hĭk'ū-lär), *a.* Of or pert. to a vehicle or vehicles; also, serving as a vehicle.

‖ **Vehm'ge-richt** (fām'gĕ-rĭkt), *n.*; *pl.* -GERICHTE (-rĭk'tĕ). [G. *vehm, fehm*, criminal tribunal + *gericht* court, judgment.] One of certain late medieval tribunals in Germany, chiefly in Westphalia, which exercised the power of life and death and frequently met in secret.

veil (vāl), *n.* [OF. *veile*, fr. L. *vela*, pl. of *velum* sail, veil.] **1.** A fabric hung up, or spread out, to hide an object; curtain; esp., a piece of stuff, usually diaphanous, worn to hide or protect the face. **2.** A cover; disguise; mask; pretense. **3.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* A velum. **4.** A caul; as, born with a *veil.* — *v. t.* **1.** To throw a veil over; cover with a veil. **2.** To cover; hide; cloak; mask. — **veiled** (vāld), *a.* [veils.]

veil'ing, *n.* A veil; thin covering; gauzy material, as for

vein (vān), *n.* [F. *veine*, L. *vena.*] **1.** *Anat.* One of the system of tubular vessels which carry the blood to the heart. **2.** *Bot.* One of the vascular bundles forming the framework of a leaf; — called also *nerve.* **3.** *Zoöl.* One of the ribs, nervures, or nerves of an insect's wing. **4.** *Geol. & Mining.* **a** A crack in rock filled by mineral matter deposited from solution by underground water. **b** A comparatively narrow sheet of igneous rock injected into a crevice in rock **c** A lode. **d** A bed, as of coal. **5.** A fissure or cavity. **6.** A streak or wave appearing in wood, marble, etc.; variegation. **7.** Anything distinctive considered as running through something else; a strain; a particular disposition or turn of mind, or a peculiarity of speech or conduct expressive of it. **Syn.** Strain, touch, tinge, streak, spice, dash, shade, smack, tang. — **Vein, streak, spice, dash.** **Vein** and (*Colloq.*) **streak** denote a particular strain, turn, or cast (esp.) of mind or disposition; **spice** and **dash** suggest a slight admixture or infusion, esp. such as gives zest, relish, or pungency; as, a *vein* of humor; a stubborn *streak*; a *spice* of fun; a *dash* of genius.

— *v. t.* To form or mark with veins; fill or cover with veins.

veined (vānd), *a.* In the form of or having a vein or veins.

vein'let, *n.* A small vein.

vein'stone' (vān'stōn'), *n. Mining.* Valueless material surrounding the ore in a lode; gangue; matrix.

vein'y (vān'ĭ), *a.* Full of veins; veined, as marble.

ve-la'men (vē-lā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* VELAMINA (vē-lăm'ĭ-nȧ). [L.] **1.** *Anat.* A membrane; a velum. **2.** *Bot.* The thick corky epidermis covering the aërial roots of epiphytic orchids.

ve'lar (vē'lär), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a velum, esp. that of the palate (the soft palate). **2.** *Phon.* Guttural; back.

ve-la'ri-um (vē-lā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., covering.] *Rom. Antiq.* An awning over a theater or amphitheater.

ve'late (vē'lāt), *a.* [L. *velatus*, p. p. of *velare* to veil. See VEIL.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a veil or velum.

ve-la'tion (vē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *velatio* a veiling.] **1.** Act or process of veiling, or state of being veiled; hence: concealment; secrecy. **2.** The formation of a velum.

veldt (fĕlt; vĕlt), *n.* Prop., **veld.** [D. *veld.*] In South Africa, a tract not forested or one thinly forested; grass country.

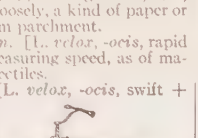
vel·le'i·ty (vĕ·lē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [L. *velleitas*, fr. L. *velle* to will, to be willing.] The lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete volition.

vel'li·cate (vĕl'ĭ·kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CATED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *vellicatus*, p. p. of *vellicare* to twitch, *vellere* to pluck.] To twitch. — **vel'li·ca'tion**, *n.* — **vel'li·ca·tive**, *a.*

vel'lum (vĕl'ŭm), *n.* [OF. *velin*, orig. an adj., fr. OF. *veel* calf. See VEAL.] **1.** A fine parchment, usually of calfskin, made clear and white, for writing on, binding books, etc.; hence, a vellum manuscript. **2.** Loosely, a kind of paper or cotton cloth in imitation of vellum parchment.

vel·o·cim'e·ter (vĕl'ō·sĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* [L. *velox, -ocis*, rapid + *meter*.] An apparatus for measuring speed, as of machinery or vessels, or esp. of projectiles.

ve·loc'i·pede (vē·lŏs'ĭ·pēd), *n.* [L. *velox, -ocis*, swift + *pes, pedis*, foot.] Any of various relatively light vehicles propelled by the rider or riders; esp., an early form of bicycle or tricycle.



Old form of Two-wheeled Velocipede.

ve·loc'i·ty (-lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *velocitas*, fr. *velox, -ocis*, swift, quick.] **1.** Quickness of motion; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity; — said chiefly of inanimate things; as, the *velocity* of a bullet, sound, etc. **2.** *Mech.* Time rate of motion, esp. in a given direction and sense. **Syn. Velocity, celerity.** **Velocity** (in its popular sense) is used chiefly of the movement of inanimate objects, or of voluntary movements regarded merely as motion; **celerity** applies to such movements or (esp.) actions of living beings as suggest promptitude or dispatch; as, the *velocity* of a bullet; to eat, dress, travel with uncommon *celerity*.

ve·lours' (vĕ·lōōr'), *n.* [F. See VELURE.] Any of various textile fabrics having a pile like that of velvet.

‖ **ve·lou·té'** (vĕ·lōō'tā'), *n.*, *or* **sauce velouté** (sōs; *F.* sōs). [F. *velouté*, lit., velvety.] A white sauce or stock made by boiling down ham, veal, fowl, etc., adding soup stock, thickening, etc., and again boiling and straining.

vel'um (vē'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VELA (-là). [L., an awning, a veil.] *Biol.* A membrane or membranous partition likened to a veil or curtain; specif., the soft palate.

vel'ure (vĕl'ûr), *n.* [F. *velours*, OF. *velous*, fr. L. *villosus* hairy.] **1.** Velvet or some fabric resembling it, esp. one of linen, silk, or jute, used as drapery. **2.** A silk or plush pad used as a brush for silk hats.

— *v. t.* To brush with a velure.

ve·lu'ti·nous (vē·lū'tĭ·nŭs), *a.* [It. *velluto* velvet. See VELVET.] Having a fine, dense pubescence; velvety.

vel'vet (vĕl'vĕt; 24), *n.* [ME. *velouette, veluet, velwet*, n. & a., dim. of OF. *velu*, n. & a., LL. *vellutum*, fr. L. *villus* shaggy hair.] **1.** A silk fabric having a short close nap of erect threads forming a thick soft pile. **2.** The soft skin on a deer's antlers during their rapid growth.

— *a.* Like, or suggestive of, velvet; velvety.

velvet carpet, a carpet having a cut pile; esp., more fully, **tapestry velvet carpet**, a tapestry carpet having the pile cut so that the surface resembles that of Wilton carpet.

vel vet-een' (vĕl'vĕ·tēn'), *n.* [See VELVET.] **1.** A kind of cloth, usually of twilled cotton, sometimes ribbed, imitating velvet. **2.** A velvety fabric of mixed silk and cotton.

vel'vet-leaf (vĕl'vĕt·lēf'), *n.* Any of several plants which have soft, velvety leaves, as the pareira brava, the Indian mallow, the common mullein, etc.

vel'vet-y (-vĕ·tĭ), *a.* Velvetlike; soft and smooth.

‖ **ve'na** (vē'nà), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L.] *Anat.* A vein.

ve'na ca'va (kā'và), *pl.* VENÆ CAVÆ (-vē) [L. *cava* hollow], *Anat.*, one of the large veins which, in air-breathing vertebrates, carry the blood to the right auricle of the heart.

ve'nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *venalis*, fr. *venus, -num*, sale.] **1.** That may be bought or got for money or other valuable consideration; made matter of trade or barter; purchasable; as, *venal* services. **2.** Originating in, or marked by, venality. — **Syn.** See MERCENARY. — **ve'nal·ly**, *adv.*

ve·nal'i·ty (vē·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being venal; an instance of being venal; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for reward.

ve·nat'ic (-năt'ĭk), **ve·nat'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *a.* [L. *venaticus*, fr. *venatus* hunting.] Of, pert. to, or used in, hunting; fond of, or living by, hunting. — **ve·nat'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ve·na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vena* a vein.] The arrangement or system of veins; veins collectively. See LEAF, *Illust.*

ve·na'tion·al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to venation.

vend (vĕnd), *v. t. & i.* [F. *vendre*, L. *vendere*, fr. *venum dare*; *venus, venum*, sale + *dare* to give.] To make an object of trade, esp. by hawking or peddling; to sell; as, to *vend* fruit. — **Syn.** See SELL.

ven'dace (vĕn'dăs), *n.* A whitefish (*Argyrosomus vandesius*) native to certain lakes in Scotland and England.

vend·ee' (ven·dē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is vended, or sold; — correlative of *vendor*, and chiefly in legal usage.

‖ **Ven'dé·miaire'** (vän'dā'myâr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vindemia* vintage.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

vend'er (vĕn'dĕr), *n.* One who vends; a seller; vendor.

ven·det'ta (vĕn·dĕt'à), *n.* [It.] A feud for blood revenge; blood feud. The vendetta still survives in Corsica, and analogous customs exist elsewhere, esp. in remote, savage or semicivilized countries or regions.

vend'i·ble (vĕn'dĭ·b'l), *a.* Capable of being vended; salable. — *n.* A vendible article; — usually in *pl.* — **vend'i·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **vend'i·ble·ness**, *n.* — **vend'i·bly**, *adv.* **Syn. Vendible, marketable.** **Vendible** is the general term; **marketable** often applies to that which is proper or fit for market under the laws or customs of a given place.

ven·di'tion (vĕn·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of vending, or selling; sale.

vend'or (vĕn'dôr; *in contrast with vendee often* vĕn·dôr'), *n.* A vender; seller; — correl. of *vendee*, and chiefly legal.

ven·due' (vĕn·dū'), *n.* [OF., fr. F. *vendre*, p. p. *vendu*, to sell.] A public sale by auction.

ve·neer' (vē·nēr'), *v. t.* [G. *furnieren*, fr. F. *fournir* to furnish.] To overlay or plate with a thin layer of a finer or more valuable kind, esp. of wood, for outer finish or decoration; hence, to coat or face so as to give a superior surface; — also used fig. — *n.* **1.** The thin leaf or layer used in veneering. **2.** Superficial or meretricious show; gloss.

ve·neer'ing, *n.* Thin material used as a veneer.

ven'er-a-ble (vĕn'ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *a.* [L. *venerabilis*.] **1.** Capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration; — generally implying advanced age. **2.** Rendered sacred by religious, historic, or other associations. — **Syn.** See OLD. — **ven'er·a·bil'i·ty, ven'er·a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **ven'er·a·bly**, *adv.*

ven'er·ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ā·tĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *veneratus*, p. p. of *venerari* to venerate.] To regard with reverential respect; to have veneration for; reverence; revere; adore. — **ven'er·a'tor** (vĕn'ĕr·ā'tĕr), *n.*

ven'er·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of venerating; state of being venerated; respect mingled with awe. **2.** Act of expressing reverent feeling; worship. — **Syn.** See REVERENCE.

ve·ne're·al (vē·nē'rē·ăl), *a.* [L. *venereus*, fr. *Venus, Veneris*, Venus, goddess of love.] **1.** Of or pert. to venery, or sexual love or intercourse. **2.** *Med.* **a** Of diseases, arising from sexual intercourse with an infected person. **b** Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases.

ven'er-y (vĕn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. [L. *Venus, Veneris*, the goddess of love.] Sexual gratification or intercourse; coition.

ven'er-y, *n.* [F. *vénerie*, fr. OF. *vener* to hunt, L. *venari*.] Art, act, or practice of hunting; the sports of the chase.

ve'ne·sec'tion (vē'nē·sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vena* vein + *sectio* a cutting.] *Med.* Phlebotomy.

Ve·ne'tian (vē·nē'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Venice in Italy. **Venetian,** *or* **v., blind**, a form of blind having slats that may be opened or closed, esp. such a blind consisting of horizontal slats held together by cords so that they may be raised compactly. — **v. carpet**, an inexpensive carpet having a woolen warp which conceals the weft, the pattern being therefore commonly made up of simple stripes.

— *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Venice. **2.** In *pl.* A heavy kind of tape or braid used especially on Venetian blinds.

ve'ne·zo·la'no (vā'nā·sō·là'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz; *Span.* -nōs). [Sp., prop. Venezuelan.] A silver coin of Venezuela, equal to five bolivars (96.5 cents).

Ven'e·zue'lan (vĕn'ē·zwē'lăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Venezuela or its people. — *n.* A native or citizen of Venezuela.

venge (vĕnj), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *vengier*.] To avenge; revenge. *Obs.*

venge'ance (vĕn'jăns), *n.* [F., fr. *venger* to avenge, L. *vindicare* to claim, defend, avenge.] **1.** Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or offense; retribution; often, also, passionate or unrestrained revenge. **2.** Harm; mischief; evil. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See REQUITAL.

with a vengeance. a With great violence, force, etc. **b** Extremely. **c** In great or excessive amount.

venge'ful (vĕnj'fo͝ol), *a.* Revengeful. — **venge'ful·ly**, *adv.*

ve'ni·al (vē'nĭ·ăl), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *venialis*, fr. *venia* forgiveness, favor.] Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable, esp. as not involving serious wrong. — **ve'ni·al'i·ty** (-ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ve'ni·al·ly**, *adv.* — **ve'ni·al·ness**, *n.*

venial sin, *R. C. Theol.*, a sin which weakens, but does not wholly destroy, sanctifying grace. Cf. DEADLY SIN.

ve·ni're fa'ci·as (vē·nī'rē fā'shĭ·ăs), *or* **ve·ni're**, *n.* [L., cause to come.] *Law.* A judicial writ or precept used in summoning persons to serve as jurors.

ven'i·son (vĕn'ĭ·z'n *or, esp. Brit.*, vĕn'z'n), *n.* [OF. *veneison*, L. *venatio* hunting, game, fr. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt.] The flesh of an animal of the deer kind.

‖ **Ve·ni'te** (vē·nī'tē), *n.* [L., come, imperative 2d person pl.; — so called from its opening word in the Latin version.] *Eccl.* The 95th Psalm or the 94th in the Douay Version; also, a musical setting of this psalm.

ven'om (vĕn'ŭm), *n.* [OF. *venim, venin*, deriv. of L. *venenum* poison.] **1.** Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison in general. *Archaic.* **2.** The poisonous matter which certain animals, as serpents, scorpions, bees, etc., secrete, and communicate by biting or stinging. **3.** That which poisons, embitters, or blights; spite; malice; malignity; as, the *venom* of a speech, glance, etc. — **Syn.** Virus, bane.

— *v. t.* To infect with venom; envenom; poison. *Rare.*
ven'om-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of venom; poisonous; also, virulent; baneful. **2.** *Zoöl.* Having a gland or glands for secretion of venom; able to inflict a poisoned bite, sting, or wound. **3.** Mischievous; malignant; spiteful. — **Syn.** See POISONOUS. — **ven'om-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-om-ous-ness,** *n.*
ve'nose (vē'nōs), *a.* [See VENOUS.] Venous; specif., *Bot.*, having numerous or conspicuous veins; veiny. [or venose.
ve-nos'i-ty (vē-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being venous
ve'nous (vē'nŭs), *a.* [L. *venosus*, fr. *vena* vein.] **1.** Of or pert. to a vein or veins. **2.** Designating blood, as that in the veins, which has passed through the capillaries, given up oxygen, and become charged with carbon dioxide; — opp. to *arterial*. In the higher animals venous blood is dark red. — **ve'nous-ly,** *adv.* — **ve'nous-ness,** *n.*
vent (vĕnt), *n.* [F. *fente* a slit, cleft, fissure, fr. *fendre* to split, L. *findere*.] **1.** A small aperture; a hole or opening for passage or escape, as of a fluid. **2.** *a* (1) The anus. *Obs., exc. in Zoöl.* (2) The opening of the cloaca or of the intestine on the surface of the body, esp. in the lower vertebrates. **b** *Ordnance.* The opening at the breech of a gun through which fire is communicated to the powder. **3.** Opportunity of escape or passage; outlet, as from confinement or privacy; passage; escape; hence: utterance, expression, or publication; as, to give *vent* to one's wrath.
— *v. t.* **1.** To let out at a vent, or small aperture; give outlet to. **2.** To utter; report; publish; as, to *vent* a grievance. **3.** To furnish with a vent; make a vent in. **4.** To relieve by giving vent; as, to *vent* one's self in grief. [flute; a vent.
vent'age (vĕn'tăj), *n.* A small hole, as a finger hole of a
ven'tail (vĕn'tāl), *n.* [OF. *ventaille*, F. *ventail*. See VENTILATE.] The movable front of a helmet, to admit air.
vent'er, *n.* One who, or that which, vents.
ven'ti-duct (vĕn'tĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ventus* wind + *ductus* a leading, conduit, fr. *ducere, ductum*, to lead.] A passage or pipe for wind or air, as for ventilating apartments.
ven'ti-late (-tĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *ventilatus*, p. p. of *ventilare* to fan, winnow, *ventus* wind.] **1.** To winnow; fan. *Rare.* **2.** To cause fresh air to circulate through (a room, mine, etc.) so as to replace foul air simultaneously removed. **3.** To give vent to; utter; make public; expose to scrutiny and discussion. **4.** To provide with a vent, or escape, for air, gas, etc. [being ventilated.
ven'ti-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ventilating, or state of
ven'ti-la-tive (vĕn'tĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to ventilation.
ven'ti-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, ventilates; esp., a contrivance for the inlet of fresh air and the drawing off of foul or stagnant air.
‖ **Ven'tôse'** (vän'tōz'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ventosus* windy.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
ven'tral (vĕn'trăl), *a.* [L. *ventralis*, fr. *venter* belly.] **1.** Of or pert. to the belly; abdominal; hence, *Zoöl. & Anat.*, designating, pert. to, or situated on or toward, that surface of the body which in man is anterior, but in most other animals is the lower surface; — opp. to *dorsal*. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Pert. to or designating that surface of a carpel, petal, etc., which faces toward the center of a flower. **b** Pert. to the lower side or surface of certain organs, as most foliage leaves, etc.; — opp. to *dorsal*. — **ven'tral-ly,** *adv.*
ventral fin, *Zoöl.* in fishes, one of that pair of fins which corresponds to the hind limbs of quadrupeds; a pelvic fin.
— *n. Zoöl.* A ventral fin of a fish.
ven'tri-cle (-trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ventriculus* stomach, ventricle, dim. of *venter* belly.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cavity of an organ; esp.: **a** The chamber, or a chamber, of the heart which receives blood from an auricle, and delivers it to the arteries. **b** In the brain, one of the communicating cavities continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord.
ven'tri-cose (vĕn'trĭ-kōs) } *a.* [NL. *ventricosus*, fr. L.
ven'tri-cous (vĕn'trĭ-kŭs) / *venter* belly.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bellied; inflated; swelling out on one side or unequally.
ven-tric'u-lar (vĕn-trĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a ventricle. **2.** Bellied; bulging out.
ven'tri-lo'qui-al (vĕn'trĭ-lō'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or using ventriloquism.
ven-tril'o-quism (vĕn-trĭl'ō-kwĭz'm), *n.* [From L. *ventriloquus* a ventriloquist; *venter* belly + *loqui*, p. p. *locutus*, to speak.] Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a way that the voice appears to come from a source other than the speaker's vocal organs. [in, ventriloquism.
ven-tril'o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled
ven-tril'o-quize (-kwīz), *v. i.*; -QUIZED (-kwīzd); -QUIZ'ING (-kwīz'ĭng). To practice ventriloquism.
ven-tril'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* Ventriloquism.
ven'ture (vĕn'tŭr), *n.* [Aphetic form of ME. *aventure*. See ADVENTURE.] **1.** An undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard; risk; specif., a business speculation. **2.** An event that is not, or cannot be, foreseen; also, chance; contingency; luck. *Now Rare.* **3.** The thing put to hazard; stake; risk; esp., something sent to sea in trade.
at a venture [*Orig.* **at aventure** (see the etymology of VENTURE, above)], at hazard; at random.
— *v. t.*; -TURED (-tŭrd); -TUR-ING (-tŭr-ĭng). **1.** To expose to hazard; risk. **2.** To undertake the risk of; brave; dare, as a voyage. **3.** To put or send on a venture or chance, as a business speculation. **4.** To confide in; rely on; trust. *Rare.* **5.** To advance or put forward, or to expose to criticism or refutation, as an opinion or statement. — *v. i.* **1.** To hazard one's self; dare; as, to *venture* to object. **2.** To make a venture; run a risk; as, to *venture* ashore. — **ven'tur-er,** *n.*
ven'ture-some (vĕn'tŭr-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to venture; showing daring or venturousness; venturous; bold; daring; adventurous. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **ven'ture-some-ly,** *adv.* — **ven'ture-some-ness,** *n.*
ven'tur-ous (-tŭr-ŭs), *a.* Daring; bold; venturesome. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **ven'tur-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*
ven'ue (vĕn'ū), *n.* [F. *venue* arrival, fr. *venir* to come, L. *venire*.] *Law.* **a** The place or county in which the alleged events from which an action arises took place; also, the place from which the jury is taken, and where the trial is held. **b** In pleading, the statement laying the place for the trial; also, sometimes, the clause in an affidavit indicating the place where it was sworn to.
ven'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *venula*, dim. fr. *vena* vein.] A small vein; a veinlet; specif., *Zoöl.*, one of the small branches of the veins of the wings in insects. — **ven'u-lar** (-ū-lăr), *a.*
ven'u-lose (-ū-lōs), **ven'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Full of venules.
Ve'nus (vē'nŭs), *n.* [L. *Venus, -eris*.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of bloom and beauty, protectress of gardens, who became identified with the Greek Aphrodite. **2.** *Astron.* A planet moving in an orbit between that of Mercury and that of the earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles. Its period of revolution is about 225 days, and its diameter about 7,700 miles. At its brightest, it is far more brilliant than any fixed star. As morning star, it was called *Lucifer* by the ancients; as evening star, *Hesperus*. **3.** *Alchem.* The metal copper.
Ve'nus-berg (vē'nŭs-bûrg; *G.* vā'nōōs-bĕrk), *n.* [G., Mountain of Venus.] The Hörselberg, a mountain between Eisenach and Gotha, in Germany, in a cave of which, according to medieval legend, Venus held her court, enticing persons into it, and by music, revelry, and sensuous pleasures keeping them from ever returning. The name was also given to various other mountains. See TANNHÄUSER.
Ve'nus's-fly'trap', *n.* A curious herb (*Dionæa muscipula*) found wild only on the coast of the Carolinas. It has a rosette of basal leaves, the apexes of which are modified into insect traps, the two halves of which close like a book.
Ve'nus's-hair', *n.* A delicate maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*) with a slender black stipe and branches.
ve-ra'cious (vē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *verax, -acis*, fr. *verus* true.] **1.** Observant of truth; truthful. **2.** Characterized by truth; true; as, a *veracious* story. — **-cious-ly,** *adv.*
ve-rac'i-ty (vē-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being veracious or true; specif.: **a** Habitual observance of truth; truthfulness. **b** Power of conveying truth; correctness; as, *veracity* of vision. **c** Conformity with truth; as, the *veracity* of a judgment. **2.** That which is true; a truth; the truth. — **Syn.** See TRUTH.
ve-ran'da, ve-ran'dah (-răn'dă), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *varanda*.] *Arch.* An open gallery or portico, usually roofed, attached to the exterior of a building; a piazza.
ve-ra'tric (vē-rā'trĭk); **-rāt'ĭk**), *a.* [L. *veratrum* hellebore.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_4$, in sabadilla seeds and also formed by decomposition of veratridine and other alkaloids.
ve-rat'ri-dine (vē-rāt'rĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{53}O_{11}N$, occurring in sabadilla seeds; — called also *amorphous veratrine*.
ve-ra'trine (vē-rā'trĭn; -trēn), *n.* Also **ve-ra'trin, ver'a-tri'na** (vĕr'ă-trī'nă), **ve-ra'tri-a** (vē-rā'trĭ-ă). *Chem.* **1.** *Pharm.* A mixture of alkaloids obtained as a white or grayish powder from sabadilla seeds. It is used in the local treatment of neuralgia and rheumatism. **2.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{53}O_{11}N$, of sabadilla seed.
ve-ra'trize (vē-rā'trīz), *v. t.*; -TRIZED (-trīzd); -TRIZ-ING (-trīz-ĭng). To treat or drug with veratrine, as animals.
verb (vûrb), *n.* [F. *verbe*, L. *verbum* a word, verb.] *Gram.* A word which affirms or predicates something; the part of speech expressing action or mode of being.
ver'bal (vûr'băl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to words; consisting in, or having to do with, words only; esp., dealing with words rather than with the ideas to be conveyed; as, a *verbal* change. **2.** Expressed in words, whether spoken or written, but commonly in spoken words; hence, by confusion, spoken; oral; not written; as, a *verbal* contract. **3.** Word for word; literal; as, a *verbal* translation. **4.** *Gram.* Of or pert. to a verb; as, a *verbal* group; derived directly from a verb; like a verb in sense and constructions; as, a *verbal* noun; used in forming verbs; as, a *verbal* prefix. — **Syn.** See ORAL.
verbal noun, *Gram.*, a noun derived directly from a verb or verb stem; specif., such a noun partaking of the sense and constructions of a verb, as the *infinitive, gerund*, and *supine*. In English, the term is applied esp. to the nouns in

-ing, meaning in general the act or process of doing something, with related concrete senses, as that of agent or product. See INFINITIVE.

— *n. Gram.* A verbal noun; loosely, a participle.

ver'bal-ism (vûr'bəl-ĭz'm), *n.* Verbal expression, as : **a** An empty form of words. **b** Wordiness. [words.]

ver'bal-ist, *n.* A literal adherent to, or minute critic of,

ver'bal-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To convert into a verb.— *v. i.* To be verbose.— **ver'bal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ver'bal-ly, *adv.* In a verbal manner.

ver-ba'tim (vĕr-bā'tĭm), *adv.* [LL., fr. L. *verbum* word.] Word for word; in the same words; verbally.

ver-be'na (-bē'nə), *n.* [L. See VERVAIN.] A garden plant (genus *Verbena*) of numerous varieties, with large, often fragrant, flowers of various colors.

ver'be-na'ceous (vûr'bē-nā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Verbenaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees, the verbena family, including many species, as the verbena, lantana, etc., having handsome flowers, a few that are medicinal, and some, as the teak, that are valuable timber trees.

ver'bi-age (vûr'bĭ-ĭj), *n.* [F. *verbiage.* See VERB.] The use of many words without necessity, or with little sense; verbosity; wordiness. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

ver-bose' (vĕr-bōs'), *a.* [L. *verbosus.*] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than necessary; prolix; wordy. — **ver-bose'ly,** *adv.* — **ver-bose'ness,** *n.*

ver-bos'i-ty (-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being verbose; wordiness. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

ver'dan-cy (vûr'dăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being verdant.

ver'dant (-dănt), *a.* **1.** Covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh. **2.** Unripe in knowledge or judgment; unsophisticated; raw; green. *Colloq.* — **ver'dant-ly,** *adv.*

verd' an-tique' (vûrd' ăn-tēk'). [F. *vert antique* a kind of marble; *verd, vert,* green + *antique* ancient.] **1.** A green mottled or veined serpentine marble, or calcareous serpentine, much used for indoor decoration, esp. by the ancient Romans. **2.** Porphyry showing crystals of feldspar in a dark green ground mass; — called *Oriental verd antique.*

ver'der-er (vûr'dĕr-ĕr), *n.* [For *verder,* fr. F. *verdier,* LL. *viridarius,* fr. L. *viridis* green.] *Early Eng. Law.* A judicial officer in charge of the king's forest.

ver'dict (vûr'dĭkt), *n.* [OF. *veirdit* a true saying; *veir, voir,* true (L. *verus*) + *dit* a saying (L. *dictum* thing said).] **1.** *Law.* The finding or decision of a jury on the matter submitted in trial. **2.** Decision; judgment.

ver'di-gris (-dĭ-grēs), *n.* [OF. *vert de Grice, vert de Grece,* lit., green of Greece.] **1. a** A green or greenish blue poisonous pigment and drug, formed by action of acetic acid on copper, consisting of one or more basic copper acetates. **b** Normal copper acetate, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot H_2O$, a dark green salt sometimes used as a glazing color. **2.** A carbonate of copper formed as a green or bluish rust on copper, brass, or bronze surfaces. *Colloq.*

ver'di-ter (-tĕr), *n.* [F. *vert-de-terre,* lit., green of earth.] Either of two basic carbonates of copper used as pigments, prepared from azurite (giving **blue verditer**) or malachite (giving **green verditer**), or artificially; bice.

ver'dure (-dûr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *viridis* green.] Greenness; esp., greenness and freshness of vegetation; also, such vegetation itself; a green growth. — **ver'dure-less,** *a.*

ver'dur-ous (-dûr-ŭs), *a.* Clothed with verdure; verdant.

‖ **Ver-ein'** (fĕr-īn'), *n.* [G.] A union or society; — used in names of German organizations; as, Turn*verein.*

verge (vûrj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *virga.*] **1.** A rod or staff carried as an emblem of authority or as a symbol of office. **2.** The stick or wand with which persons were formerly admitted tenants, they holding it and swearing fealty. *Eng.* **3.** *Early Eng. Law.* The area or limit within which the lord steward and the marshal of the king's household had special jurisdiction. **4.** The shaft of a column, or a small ornamental shaft. **5.** The spindle of a watch balance, esp. one with pallets. **6.** A border, limit, or boundary; edge, margin, or brink. **7.** A circumference; an inclosing or encircling thing, as a ring. **8.** The edge of the tiling projecting over a gable. — **Syn.** See BORDER.

— *v. i.;* VERGED (vûrjd); VERG'ING (vûr'jĭng). **1.** To be on the verge, or border. **2.** To tend; incline.

ver'ger (vûr'jĕr), *n.* One who carries a verge, or emblem of office; specif.: **a** An attendant on a bishop, a dean, etc. *Eng.* **b** An official who takes care of a church building.

Ver-gil'i-an (vĕr-jĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Vir-gil'i-an.** Of or pertaining to Vergil; esp., resembling the style of Vergil.

ve-rid'i-cal (vĕ-rĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *veridicus; verus* true + *dicere* to say, tell.] Truth-telling; truthful; veracious. — **ve-rid'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ve-rid'i-cal'i-ty** (-ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ver'i-fi'a-ble (vĕr'ĭ-fī'ə-b'l); *a.* Capable of being verified.

ver'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of verifying, or state of being verified; confirmation; authentication; specif.: *Law.* **a** Confirmation by evidence. **b** An averment used in concluding a plea, stating that the pleader is prepared to prove his allegations.

ver'i-fi-ca-tive (vĕr'ĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to verify; verifying; authenticating; confirming.

ver'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *vérifier,* LL. *verificare;* L. *verus* true + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To prove to be true; confirm; substantiate. **2.** To confirm the truth or truthfulness of. **3.** To authenticate.

ver'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* [From VERY.] **1.** In very truth; beyond doubt or question; in fact; certainly. **2.** Truly; really.

ver'i-sim'i-lar (-sĭm'ĭ-lər), *a.* [L. *verisimilis, verisimilis; verus* true (gen. *veri*) + *similis* like.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. — **ver'i-sim'i-lar-ly,** *adv.*

ver'i-si-mil'i-tude (-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo.*] Quality or state of being verisimilar. — **Syn.** See TRUTH.

ver'i-ta-ble (vĕr'ĭ-tə-b'l), *a.* [F. *véritable.*] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; true; genuine. — **ver'i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ver'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

ver'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *vérité,* L. *veritas,* fr. *verus* true.] **1.** Quality or state of being true, or real; consonance, as of a statement, with fact; truth; reality. **2.** That which is true; a reality. — **Syn.** See TRUTH.

ver'juice' (vûr'jōōs'; 86), *n.* [F. *verjus,* OF. *vert jus,* lit., green juice, juice of green fruits; *vert* green + *jus* juice.] **1.** The sour juice of crab apples, of unripe grapes, apples, etc., or an acid liquor made from it. **2.** Tartness; sourness.

ver'meil (-mĭl), *n.* [F., vermilion, fr. LL., fr. L. *vermiculus* a little worm.] **1.** Vermilion or its bright red color. *Now Poetic.* **2.** Gilded silver, bronze, or copper.

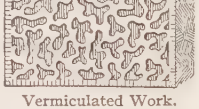
ver'mi-cel'li (-mē-sĕl'ĭ; -chĕl'ĭ), *n.* [It., pl. of *vermicello,* dim. of *verme* a worm, L. *vermis.*] See MACARONI.

ver'mi-cide (vûr'mĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *vermis* worm + *-cide.*] Any of various substances which kill worms; esp., a drug to kill parasitic intestinal worms. — **ver'mi-cid'al** (-sīd'əl), *a.*

ver-mic'u-lar (vĕr-mĭk'ū-lər), *a.* [L. *vermiculus* a little worm, dim. of *vermis* a worm.] **1.** Vermiform. **2.** Vermiculate, or vermiculated.

ver-mic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *vermiculatus* inlaid to resemble the tracks of worms, deriv. of *vermiculus,* dim. of *vermis* worm.] To form or work, as by inlaying, with irregular lines or impressions resembling tracks of worms.

— (-lāt), *a.* **1.** Wormlike in shape; covered with elevations or markings suggestive of worms or worm tracks. **2.** Crawling or creeping like a worm; hence: insinuating; sophistical. **3.** Full of worms; worm-eaten.


Vermiculated Work.

ver-mic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of moving like a worm; a writhing; specif., peristalsis. **2.** A narrow and wavy or tortuous marking, or system of such markings; vermicular ornamentation. **3.** Act or art of vermiculating. **4.** Penetration by worms; state of being worm-eaten.

ver-mic'u-lite (-līt), *n.* [L. *vermiculus,* dim. of *vermis* worm.] *Min.* Any of a number of micaceous minerals, hydrous silicates derived generally from alteration of mica.

ver'mi-form (vûr'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm + *-form.*] Resembling a worm.

vermiform appendix, *Anat.,* a narrow, blind tube about three or four inches long and of the diameter of a goose quill, extending from the cæcum (of which it represents an atrophied terminal part), in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen. It has no useful function. Cf. APPENDICITIS. — **v. process.** *Anat.* **a** The part of the median lobe of the cerebellum which appears on the upper or lower surface of the cerebellum. **b** The median lobe or part of the cerebellum.

ver'mi-fuge (-fūj), *n.* [L. *vermis* worm + *fugare* to drive.] *Med.* A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

ver-mil'ion (vĕr-mĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *vermillon.* See VERMEIL.] **1.** A bright red pigment consisting of mercuric sulphide. **2.** A red color like the pigment; a lively and brilliant red. — *v. t.* To color with or as if with vermilion.

ver'min (vûr'mĭn), *n. sing. & pl.;* chiefly as *pl.* [F. *vermine,* fr. L. *vermis* worm.] **1.** Any noxious or disgusting animal; esp. such animals collectively, when of small size, of common occurrence, and difficult to control. Flies, lice, bedbugs, fleas, etc., rats, mice, weasels, etc., and sometimes such birds as hawks and owls, are classed as *vermin.* **2.** A noxious human being, or such persons collectively. *Contemptuous.*

ver'min-ous (vûr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Consisting of vermin; of the nature of vermin. **2.** Tending to breed vermin; infested by vermin. **3.** Caused by vermin.

ver'muth, ver'mouth (vûr'mōōth), *n.* [F. *vermout.*] A liqueur flavored with wormwood and other substances.

ver-nac'u-lar (vĕr-năk'ū-lər), *a.* [L. *vernaculus* born in one's house, native, fr. *verna* a slave born in his master's house.] **1.** Belonging to the country of one's birth; one's own by birth or nature; native; indigenous; — now used almost solely of language; hence, of or pert. to one's native speech. **2.** Characteristic of a locality. — *n.* One's mother

tongue; often, the common mode of expression in a locality, or, by extension, in a trade, etc.

ver·nac'u·lar·ism (-lẽr'm), *n.* **1.** A vernacular word or idiom. **2.** Use of vernacular language. [the vernacular.

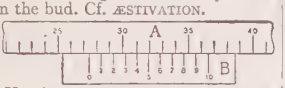
ver·nac'u·lar·ly, *adv.* According to the vernacular; in

ver'nal (vûr'năl), *a.* [L. *vernalis*, fr. *vernus* vernal, *ver* spring.] **1.** Of or pert. to the spring; appearing or occurring in the spring; as, the *vernal* equinox. **2.** Belonging to youth, the spring of life. — **ver'nal·ly,** *adv.*

vernal point. See *equinoctial points*, under EQUINOCTIAL, *a.*

ver·na'tion (vẽr·nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *vernation*, or L. *vernatio* the sloughing of the skin of snakes.] *Bot.* The disposition of foliage leaves within the bud. Cf. ÆSTIVATION.

ver'ni·er (vûr'nĭ·ẽr), *n.* [After Pierre *Vernier* (1580–1637), who invented it.] A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument to indicate parts of divisions.



Vernier. *A* Regular Scale; *B* Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.

ve·ron'i·ca (vẽ·rŏn'ĭ·kă), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. Βερονίκη, Βερενίκη, dial. form (Macedonian) for Gr. Φερενίκη, lit., carrying off victory, victorious.] A representation of the face of Christ on the alleged handkerchief of Saint Veronica, preserved at Rome; hence, any similar representation.

ver'ru·ca'no (vẽr'o͞o·kā'nō), *n.* [It., fr. Mount *Verruca* near Pisa, where a similar conglomerate is found.] *Geol.* The rock constituting a series of strata (Carboniferous in part) in the Alps, the age of which is not well defined.

ver'ru·cose (vẽr'o͞o·kōs), *a.* [L. *verrucosus*, fr. *verruca* a wart.] Covered with wartlike elevations; warty.

ver'ru·cos'i·ty (-kŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Med.* The condition of being covered with warts; also, a wart.

ver'sant (vûr'sănt), *n.* [F.] The slope of a side of a mountain chain; hence: the general slope of a country; aspect.

ver'sa·tile (vûr'să·tĭl; -tīl), *a.* [L. *versatilis*, fr. *versare* to turn around.] **1.** Capable of being turned round. *Rare.* **2. a** *Bot.* Attached at or near the middle so as to swing freely; as, a *versatile* anther. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Capable of turning forward or backward; reversible; as, a *versatile* toe of a bird. (2) Capable of moving laterally and up and down, as antennæ. **3.** Fickle; variable; inconstant. *Rare.* **4.** Turning with ease from one thing to another; many-sided; as, *versatile* genius. —**ver'sa·tile·ly,** *adv.* — **-tile·ness,** *n.*

Versatile Anthers of Passion Flower.

ver'sa·til'i·ty (vûr'să·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being versatile.

verse (vûrs), *n.* [AS. *fers*, combined with F. *vers;* both fr. L. *versus* a furrow, a row, a line in writing, and, in poetry, a verse.] **1.** *Pros.* **a** A line consisting of a certain number and disposition of metrical feet (see FOOT, *n.*, 10). **b** Metrical arrangement and language; versification; poetry. **c** A piece of poetry. **2.** A short division of any composition; as: **a** A stanza; stave. See *Syn.*, below. **b** *Bib.* One of the short divisions of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments. **c** *Music.* A portion of an anthem or service to be performed by a single voice to each part.

Syn. Verse, stanza. **Verse** is properly a single metrical line; a **stanza** is a combination or arrangement of verses. The use of *verse* for *stanza* is contrary to the best usage.

versed (vûrst), *a.* Acquainted or familiar from experience, study, practice, etc.; skilled; practiced.

versed, *a.* [L. *versus* turned.] *Math.* Turned.

versed sine, that part of the diameter of a unit circle between the foot of the sine and the arc.

ver'si·cle (vûr'sĭ·k'l), *n.* [L. *versiculus.*] A little verse; specif., *Liturgics*, a short verse or sentence said or sung by the priest or minister, and followed by a response from the people; — indicated by the sign ℣.

ver'si·col'or, ver'si·col'our (-kŭl'ẽr), *a.* [L. *versicolor; versare* to change + *color* color.] **1.** Having various colors; party-colored. **2.** Changeable in color; iridescent.

ver·sic'u·lar (vẽr·sĭk'ū·lẽr), *a.* [See VERSICLE.] Of or pert. to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

ver'si·fi·ca'tion (vûr'sĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or art of versifying; metrical composition; prosody.

ver'si·fy (vûr'sĭ·fī), *v. i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *versifier*, L. *versificare; versus* a verse + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make verses. — *v. t.* **1.** To turn into verse; render into metrical form. **2.** To relate, describe, or compose in verse. — **ver'si·fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

ver'sion (vûr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vertere, versum*, to turn, change, translate.] **1.** A change, conversion, or turning. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A translation; specif., a translation or rendering of the Bible or a part of it, as: the **Authorized Version** or **King James Bible**, a thorough revision of an older English Bible, proposed by King James I., 1604, executed by about fifty revisers, and published in 1611; the **Douay** (dō͞o'ăy') **Bible** or **Version** (1609–10), an English translation from the Latin Vulgate; the **Revised Version** (1881, 1885), a revised form of the Authorized Version, prepared by English and American revisers. **3.** An account from a particular point of view, esp. as contrasted with another account; as, two *versions* of the same affair. **4.** *Med.* A condition of the uterus in which its axis is deflected from its normal position without being bent upon itself. — **Syn.** See PARAPHRASE. — **ver'sion·al** (-ăl), *a.*

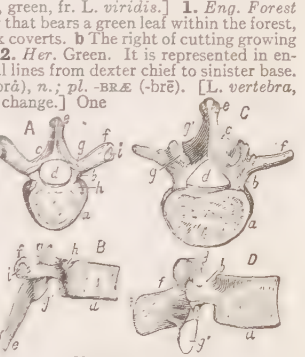
ver'so (vûr'sō), *n.*; *pl.* -SOS (-sōz). [L., abl. of *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn.] **1.** The reverse, or left-hand page of a book or a folded sheet of paper; — opposed to *recto.* **2.** The reverse, as of a coin; — opposed to *obverse.*

verst (vûrst), *n.* [Russ. *versta.*] A Russian measure of length, equal to 0.6629 miles, or 1.067 kilometers.

ver'sus (vûr'sŭs), *prep.* [L., toward, turned in the direction of, fr. *vertere, versum*, to turn.] Against; — used chiefly in legal or in sporting language. Abbr., *v.* or *vs.*

vert (vûrt), *n.* [F., green, fr. L. *viridis.*] **1.** *Eng. Forest Law.* **a** Everything that bears a green leaf within the forest, esp. great and thick coverts. **b** The right of cutting growing wood in a forest. **2.** *Her.* Green. It is represented in engraving by diagonal lines from dexter chief to sinister base.

ver'te·bra (vûr'tẽ·bră), *n.*; *pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [L. *vertebra*, fr. *vertere* to turn, change.] One of the segments composing the spinal column. In the higher vertebrates a typical vertebra has a short, more or less cylindrical *body*, or *centrum*, whose ends articulate, by means of disks or pads of elastic, fibrous or cartilaginous tissue, with the centra of the adjacent vertebræ.



Vertebræ of Man.

A Sixth Dorsal Vertebra seen from above. *B* The same from the right side. *C* Third Lumbar Vertebra from above. *D* The same from the right side. *a* Centrum, or Body; *b* Pedicle forming the Side of the Neural Arch; *c* Lamina forming the Top of the Neural Arch; *d* Spinal Foramen; *e* Spinous Process; *f* Transverse Process; *g* Anterior Articular Process; *g'* Posterior Articular Process; *h* Facet for Head of Rib; *i* Facet for Tubercle of Rib.

ver'te·bral (-brăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to a vertebra, vertebræ, or the vertebral column; spinal. **b** Composed of, or having, vertebræ.

vertebral column, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the spinal column.

ver'te·brate (vûr'tẽ·brāt), *a.* [L. *vertebratus.*] Having a backbone, or spinal column. — *n.* One of a division (*Vertebrata*) of animals containing all those with a backbone, or segmented spinal column (which is represented in the embryo by a notochord), together with a few related forms, as the lancelet or amphioxus, in which the backbone is represented by a notochord throughout life.

ver'te·brat'ed (vûr'tẽ·brāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Vertebrate. **2.** Composed of or having vertebræ or similar segments.

ver'te·bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* Segmentation into vertebræ or divisions like vertebræ.

ver'tex (vûr'tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TEXES (-tĕk·sĕz; 24), L. -TICES (-tĭ·sēz). [L. *vertex, -icis*, whirl, celestial pole, top, fr. *vertere* to turn.] The principal or highest point; top; summit; apex; specif.: **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The top of the head. **b** *Craniom.* The highest point of the skull. **c** *Astron.* The zenith.

ver'ti·cal (-tĭ·kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the vertex; situated at the vertex; directly overhead, or in the zenith. **2.** Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. **3.** *Bot.* **a** At right angles to the plane of the supporting surface; upright. **b** In the direction of the axis; lengthwise.

Syn. Vertical, perpendicular, plumb. *Vertical* and *perpendicular* designate that which is at right angles to the plane of the horizon or to a given line or surface. A **vertical** line, in reference to the earth, is one on which, if produced, the zenith lies; a **perpendicular** line, one which, if produced, passes through the center of the earth; *vertical* often suggests direction upward, and is the more abstract term; *perpendicular* often suggests direction downward; but the words are somewhat freely interchangeable. **Plumb** is more familiar or colloquial and denotes accordance with the direction of a plumb line.

— *n.* A vertical line, plane, or circle.

ver'ti·cal·ly, *adv.* In a vertical manner or position.

ver'ti·cal·ness, ver'ti·cal'i·ty (-kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State or fact of being vertical.

ver'ti·ces (vûr'tĭ·sēz), *n., L. pl.* of VERTEX.

ver'ti·cil (-sĭl), *n.* [L. *verticillus*, dim. of *vertex* whirl.] A circle of leaves, hairs, etc., at a point on an axis; whorl.

ver'ti-cil-las'ter (vûr'tĭ-sĭl-ăs'tĕr), *a.* [NL.; L. *verticillus* a whirl + *-aster.*] *Bot.* An inflorescence consisting of a pair of much condensed, nearly sessile cymes, disposed around the axis like a true verticil, as in many mints. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

ver-tic'il-late (vĕr-tĭs'ĭ-lāt), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Disposed in verticils; arranged in a transverse whorl or whorls, like the spokes of a wheel. — **ver-tic'il-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* — **ver-tic'il-late-ly,** *adv.* — **ver-tic'il-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

ver-tig'i-nous (vĕr-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *vertiginosus,* fr. *vertigo* a whirling around, giddiness.] **1.** Turning round; rotary; revolving. **2.** Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. **3.** Causing, or tending to cause, dizziness. — **ver-tig'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **ver-tig'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

ver'ti-go (vûr'tĭ-gō), *n.; pl.* E. -GOES (-gōz), L. -TIGINES (vĕr-tĭj'ĭ-nēz). [L., fr. *vertere* to turn.] *Med.* Dizziness, or swimming of the head; giddiness.

Ver-tum'nus (vĕr-tŭm'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *vertere* to turn.] *Roman Relig.* A god of change, variously interpreted as god of the changing season, of developing vegetation, of trade, as the god capable of self-transformation, etc.

ver'vain (vûr'vān), *n.* [F. *verveine* fr. L. *verbena,* pl. *verbenae* sacred boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a class of, plants.] Any of a genus (*Verbena*), typifying a family (*Verbenaceæ*), of herbs or subshrubs, esp. any species with small spicate flowers (as *V. officinalis* or *V. hastata*).

verve (vûrv), *n.* [F.] Vivacity of imagination, esp. such as animates a poet, artist, or musician; spirit.

ver'vet (vûr'vĕt), *n.* [F. *vervet,* fr. *vert* green + *grivet* an earlier name for an African monkey.] A South African monkey (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus*) allied to the grivet, but having the chin, hands, feet, etc., black.

ver'y (vĕr'ĭ), *a.;* VER'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr), *Rare;* -I-EST. [OF. *verai* true.] **1.** True. *Obs.* **2.** Truthful; veracious. *Obs.* **3.** Actual; veritable; real. *Archaic.* **4.** Absolute; utter; as, for *very* spite. **5.** Peculiar; especial; as, his *very* tree. **6.** Identical; same; as, the *very* man I saw. **7.** Used intensively in a sense corresponding to *even, even the;* as, the *very* birds stopped singing.

— *adv.* In a high degree; exceedingly; extremely; as, a *very* cold day. *Very* qualifies adjectives, participles used adjectively, and adverbs, but not verbs directly or past participles used predicatively, although such locutions as "I am *very* pleased" are supported by some authority.

ve-si'ca (vĕ-sī'kȧ), *n.; pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L., a bladder, blister.] A bladder; esp., the urinary bladder.

ves'i-cal (vĕs'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a bladder, esp., *Anat.,* the urinary bladder.

ves'i-cant (vĕs'ĭ-kănt), *a. & n.* [See VESICA.] Vesicatory.

‖ **ve-si'ca pis'cis** (vĕ-sī'kȧ pĭs'ĭs). [L., fish bladder.] *Eccl. Art.* An aureole of pointed oval shape, typically of two arcs of circles and surrounding a sacred personage.

ves'i-cate (vĕs'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. *Med.* To raise blisters on; blister. — **ves'i-ca'tion,** *n.*

ves'i-ca-to-ry (vĕs'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a. Med.* Tending, or having power, to raise a blister. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A blistering application or plaster.

ves'i-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *vesicula,* dim. of *vesica* a bladder, blister.] A bladderlike vessel; membranous cavity; cyst; cell; specif.: **a** *Bot.* A small bladderlike air cavity within the tissues. **b** *Med.* A small circular elevation of the cuticle, containing a clear watery fluid. **c** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cavity or sac, esp. one filled with fluid. **d** *Geol.* A small cavity in a mineral or rock.

ve-sic'u-lar (vĕ-sĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or having the form or structure of, a vesicle. **2.** Containing, composed of, or characterized by, vesicles; vesiculate.

ve-sic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* **1.** Containing, or covered with, vesicles. **2.** Having the form of a vesicle; vesicular.

— (-lāt), *v. t.* To form vesicles in (lava, etc.). — *v. i.* To become vesicular. — **ve-sic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

ves'per (vĕs'pĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** The evening. *Poetic.* **2.** [*cap.*] The evening star; Hesper; Venus as evening star. See EVENING STAR. **3.** A vesper prayer, hymn, or service; a vesper bell. — *a.* Of or pert. to the evening or vespers.

ves'pers (-pĕrz), *n. pl. Eccl.* **a** *R. C. & East. Churches.* The next to the last of the seven hours (canonical hours) appointed for devotion; the office or service for this time, formerly said or sung at 6 P. M. **b** The evening prayer, or evensong, of the churches of the Anglican Communion; — sometimes so called. **c** In some other churches, a service, largely musical, on Sunday afternoon.

ves'per-til'i-o-nine (-pĕr-tĭl'ĭ-ō-nīn; -nĭn), *a.* [From L. *vespertilio* a bat.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a large family (*Vespertilionidæ*) of bats including the majority of the common bats of temperate regions.

ves'per-tine (vĕs'pĕr-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [L. *vespertinus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the evening. **2.** *Bot.* Blossoming in the evening. **3.** *Zoöl.* Active or flying in early evening; crepuscular.

ves'pi-a-ry (vĕs'pĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *vespa* a wasp; after E. *apiary.*] A nest of any of the social wasps, or the colony of wasps inhabiting it.

ves'pid (vĕs'pĭd), *n.* [From L. *vespa* a wasp.] *Zoöl.* Any of a widely distributed family (*Vespidæ*) of wasps, containing most of the social wasps (including the hornets) which live in colonies like bees, and produce workers as well as perfect females and males.

ves'sel (vĕs'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *vessel, vaissel,* fr. L. *vascellum,* dim. of *vasculum,* dim. of *vas* a vessel.] **1.** A hollow or concave utensil for holding anything; a hollow receptacle, as a barrel, bottle, kettle, cup, bowl, etc. **2.** Hence, esp. in Scriptural language, one into whom something is conceived as poured, or in whom something is stored for use; as, *vessels* of wrath. **3.** Any structure, esp. a hollow one, made to float on the water for navigation; a craft for navigating the water, specif. one larger than a common rowboat. **4.** *Anat.* A tube or canal in which a fluid is contained and circulated, as a vein, etc. **5.** *Bot.* A continuous tube formed of superposed cells which have lost their end walls.

vest (vĕst), *n.* [L. *vestis* a garment, vesture.] **1.** An outer garment; vestment; dress; robe. *Archaic.* **2.** Any outer covering; array; garb. **3.** A garment for men, varying in style at different times; as: **a** A garment likened to a long cassock, of the time of Charles II. **b** A waistcoat. *Colloq.* **4.** A body garment or part of a garment for women: **a** A kind of jacket. **b** A facing to the front of a bodice or coat, resembling the front of a man's waistcoat. **5.** A knitted or woven undershirt, esp. one for women.

— *v. t.* **1.** To clothe with or as with a vestment or garment; dress; hence: to surround; encompass closely. **2.** To clothe (with authority, power, or the like); invest; endow; — used with *with;* as, to *vest* a court with certain powers. **3.** To trust or commit to another; — often used with *in;* as, an estate is *vested* in possession; power of life and death is *vested* in the courts. — *v. i.* To become vested; be fixed; take effect or pass, as a title, so that there is a fixed right of present or future enjoyment; — often used with *in.*

Ves'ta (vĕs'tȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* The goddess of the hearth and its fire. Her temple symbolized the hearth of the city, and contained no image of the goddess, but a fire rekindled on the Roman New Year (March 1) by friction of wood and in charge of the vestal virgins. See HESTIA. **2.** [*l. c.*] [*pl.* VESTAS (-tȧz).] A match with a shank of thin wax taper; later, a kind of short wooden match.

ves'tal (-tăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Vesta. **2.** Pert. to or befitting a vestal. — *n.* **1.** *Roman Relig.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning on her altar. **2.** A virgin; a woman pure and chaste; also, a nun.

vest'ed (vĕs'tĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Clothed; robed, esp. in a ceremonial costume. **2.** *Law.* That has become a complete and consummated right; as, *vested* interests.

ves'ti-a-ry (vĕs'tĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to clothes, or vestments.

ves-tib'u-lar (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to a vestibule; resembling, or of the nature of, a vestibule.

ves'ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *n.* [L. *vestibulum.*] **1.** A passage or chamber between the outer door and the interior of a building; a porch, or entrance into a house. **2.** Specif., an inclosed entrance to a passenger car. Cars with such vestibules (**vestibule cars**), when joined, form a **vestibule train,** in which there is free and protected passage from one to the other. **3.** *Anat.* Any of various cavities or fossæ, esp. one serving as or resembling an entrance to some other, as the central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear or the part of the left ventricle below the aortic orifice.

— *v. t.;* -BULED (-būld); -BUL'ING (-bū'lĭng). To furnish with a vestibule or vestibules. **2.** To join (railroad cars) by vestibules. — **ves'ti-buled** (vĕs'tĭ-būld), *a.*

ves'tige (-tĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vestigium* footprint, sign.] **1.** A track; footstep. *Rare.* **2.** A trace or visible sign left by something lost, perished, or gone; remains. **3.** *Biol.* A degenerate or imperfectly developed part or organ which has been more fully developed in an earlier stage. — **Syn.** See TRACE.

ves-tig'i-al (vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a vestige, or remnant; like, or of the nature of, a vestige.

ves-tig'i-um (vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [L.] A vestige.

vest'ing (vĕs'tĭng), *n.* Cloth for vests, or waistcoats.

vest'ment (vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *vestement,* fr. L. *vestimentum,* fr. *vestire* to clothe, *vestis* garment.] **1.** A covering; garment; esp., a garment or robe of ceremony or office. **2.** *Eccl.* Any garment worn in addition to the ordinary dress by the clergy or their assistants, choristers, etc., in divine service; esp. any of the garments (**Eucharistic vestments**) so worn by the celebrant and his assistants during the celebration of the Eucharist.

ves'try (vĕs'trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** A wardrobe. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Eccl.* **a** In liturgical churches, the sacristy. **b** In churches not liturgical, a room within, or a building attached to, a church building and used as a chapel, Sunday-school room, etc. **3.** In the Church of England and in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a body of persons who administer the temporal affairs of a parish; also, in England, a parish meeting or a meeting of a vestry.

ves'try-man (vĕs'trĭ-măn) *n.* A member of a vestry.

ves'ture (vĕs'tūr), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *vestitura*, fr. L. *vestire* to clothe, dress.] **1.** That with which one is clothed; a robe; apparel; vestment. **2.** A covering; an envelope. —*v. t.* VES'TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To cover with vesture; clothe; envelop; — usually in *p. p.*

Ve-su'vi-an (vē-sū'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling Vesuvius, the volcano near Naples.

ve-su'vi-an, *n.* [G.] **1.** *Min.* Vesuvianite. **2.** A kind of match or fusee for lighting cigars, etc.

ve-su'vi-an-ite (-īt), *n. Min.* A brown to green mineral, a silicate of aluminium and calcium with some iron and magnesium. It is common at Vesuvius. Called also *idocrase.*

vetch (vĕch), *n.* [OF. *veche, vece*, fr. L. *vicia.*] Any of various fabaceous plants (esp. genus *Vicia*), some of which are valuable for fodder.

vetch'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*vetch* + 1st *-ling.*] Any of a genus (*Lathyrus*, esp. *L. pratensis*) of small fabaceous plants.

vet'er-an (vĕt'ẽr-ăn), *a.* [L. *veteranus*, fr. *vetus, veteris*, old.] **1.** Grown old in experience; long practiced, esp. in military life. **2.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a veteran. —*n.* One long exercised in any service or art, esp. in war; one who has had much experience in service or who has seen specific service; as, Napoleon's *veterans.*

vet'er-i-na'ri-an (-ĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* One skilled in or treating diseases and injuries of domestic animals.

vet'er-i-na-ry (vĕt'ẽr-ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *veterinarius* of or pert. to beasts of burden and draft.] Of or pert. to the art of healing or treating the injuries and diseases of domestic animals. —*n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A veterinarian.

ve'to (vē'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [L. *veto* I forbid.] **1.** An authoritative prohibition; interdiction. **2.** A right or power of one department of a government to prohibit finally or provisionally the carrying out of projects attempted by another department, esp. of the chief executive to prevent legislative enactment. **3.** The exercise of such authority; act of vetoing; also, *Chiefly U. S.*, a document or message communicating the reasons of the executive for not officially approving a proposed law.

—*v. t.;* -TOED (-tōd); -TO-ING. To prohibit; negative; esp., to exercise the right of veto. — **ve'to-er,** *n.*

vex (vĕks), *v. t.;* VEXED (vĕkst) or, *Chiefly Rare or Poetic,* VEXT; VEX'ING. [L. *vexare, -atum*, to vex, orig., to shake.] **1.** To disquiet; disturb. **2.** To agitate; discuss; dispute; moot; — chiefly used in *vexed question, point*, etc. **3.** To annoy or anger, as by petty provocations; irritate; plague; also, to harass; afflict. — **Syn.** See HARASS.

vex-a'tion (vĕk-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A vexing; state of being vexed; trouble; harassment; irritation. **2.** A cause of trouble or disquiet; affliction.

Syn. Vexation, chagrin, mortification. Vexation implies displeasure and irritation; **chagrin** connotes acute annoyance, with a sense of dissatisfaction or disappointment; **mortification** often adds to *chagrin* the implication of humiliation; as, *vexation* of spirit, *vexation* due to being crossed; *chagrin* at the failure of his schemes; the *mortification* of public humiliation.

vex-a'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Causing vexation. **2.** Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet; disturbed; as, a *vexatious* life. — **vex-a'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **vex-a'tious-ness,** *n.*

vex'ed-ly (vĕk'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* In a vexed manner.

vex'ed-ness, *n.* Vexation.

vex'il (vĕk'sĭl), *n. Bot.* A vexillum.

vex'il-lar (vĕk'sĭ-lär) } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to an ensign or
vex'il-la-ry (-lă-rĭ) } standard. **2.** *Bot.* Pert. to or designating the vexillum. [standard bearer.

vex'il-la-ry (-lă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES. [L. *vexillarius.*] A

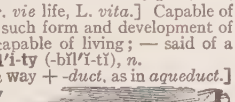
vex'il-late (-lāt), *a.* Having a vexillum or vexilla.

vex-il'lum (vĕk-sĭl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -ILLA (-ȧ). [L., a standard, a flag.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A flag or standard. See FLAG, *Illust.* **b** A company of troops under one standard. **2.** *Bot.* The large upper posterior petal in a papilionaceous flower. **3.** The web or vane of a feather. [way of.

vi'a (vī'ȧ), *prep.* [L. *via*, ablative of *via* way.] By the

vi'a-ble (vī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *vie* life, L. *vita.*] Capable of living; born alive and with such form and development of organs as to be normally capable of living; — said of a new-born infant. — **vi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

vi'a-duct (-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *via* way + *-duct*, as in *aqueduct.*] A bridge, esp. one on narrow masonry arches, having high supporting piers, for carrying a road over a valley, road, etc. Also, esp. *U. S.*, a steel structure of short spans carried on high steel towers.



Viaduct of Masonry.

vi'a-graph (vī'ȧ-grăf), *n.* [L. *via* road + *-graph.*] An instrument for autographically recording the inequalities of a road surface.

vi'al (vī'ăl), *n.* [ME. *viole*, for *fiole*, F. *fiole.* See PHIAL.] A small bottle; a phial. — *v. t.;* -ALED (-ăld) or -ALLED; VI'AL-ING or -AL-LING. To put into a vial or vials.

vi'and (vī'ănd), *n.* [F. *viande* meat, food.] An article of food; — chiefly in *pl.:* provisions; food; fare.

vi-at'ic (vī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *viaticus*, fr. *via* a way.] Of or pertaining to a journey or traveling.

vi-at'i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.; pl.* VIATICA (-ĭ-kȧ). [L., fr. *viaticus*, a.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* An allowance, orig. of means of transportation and of supplies, later of money for traveling expenses, made to those sent on duty into the provinces. **2.** *Eccl.* The Communion, or Eucharist, when given to persons supposedly dying.

vi-brac'u-lum (vī-brăk'ŭ-lŭm), *n.; pl.* VIBRACULA (-lȧ). [NL., dim. fr. L. *vibrare* to vibrate.] *Zoöl.* One of the movable, slender, spinelike organs or parts with which certain polyzoans are furnished. — **vi-brac'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

vi'bran-cy (vī'brăn-sĭ), *n.* State of being vibrant; esp., resonance.

vi'brant (vī'brănt), *a.* Vibrating; tremulously agitated; as, *vibrant* feelings. Esp., sounding as a result of vibration; hence: resonant; sonorous; as, a *vibrant* drum or voice.

vi'brate (-brāt), *v. t.;* -BRAT-ED (-brāt-ĕd); -BRAT-ING (-brāt-ĭng). [L. *vibratus*, p. p. of *vibrare* to shake, vibrate.] **1.** To swing; brandish. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** To mark or measure by oscillation. **3.** To set in vibration. —*v. i.* **1.** To move to and fro, as a pendulum; swing; oscillate. **2.** To be in a state of vibration. **3. a** To thrill; throb; as, his heart *vibrates* to the call. **b** To waver; fluctuate; as, to *vibrate* between two opinions. **4.** To produce an oscillating or quivering effect of sound. — **Syn.** See FLUCTUATE.

vi'bra-tile (vī'brȧ-tĭl), *a.* Adapted to, or used in, vibratory motion; vibratory. — **vi'bra-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

vi-bra'tion (vī-brā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of vibrating; state of vibrating; oscillation. **2.** *Physics.* A periodic motion of the particles of an elastic body or medium in alternately opposite directions from the position of equilibrium, when that equilibrium has been disturbed.

vi-bra'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to vibration.

‖ **vi-bra'to** (vē-brä'tō), *n.* [It., p. p. of *vibrare* to vibrate.] *Music.* A pulsation of tone, esp. in singing and violin playing, made by a rapid alternation of swells and softenings in the tone. Cf. TREMOLO.

vi'bra-tor (vī'brā-tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, vibrates, or causes vibration or oscillation of any kind.

vi'bra-to-ry (vī'brȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Consisting in or causing vibration or oscillation; vibrating.

vib'ri-o (vĭb'rĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* VIBRIONES (-ō'nēz). [NL., fr. L. *vibrare* to vibrate, to be in tremulous motion.] *Bacteriol.* Any of a genus (*Vibrio*) of motile bacteria characterized by an undulatory motion.

vib'ri-oid (-oid), *a.* [*vibrio* + *-oid.*] Like a vibrio.

vibrioid body, *Bot.*, one of certain cylindrical bodies, resembling certain bacilli, found in some fungi and algæ.

—*n.* A vibrioid body.

vi-bris'sa (vī-brĭs'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [L. *vibrissae*, pl., the hairs in the nostrils of man, fr. *vibrare* to vibrate.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the stiff hairs of the nostrils, or on other parts of the face, in many animals, as the so-called whiskers of the cat. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the bristlelike feathers near the mouth of many, esp. insectivorous, birds.

vi-bur'num (vī-bûr'nŭm), *n.* [L., the wayfaring tree.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Viburnum*) of caprifoliaceous shrubs or trees, having white or, rarely, pink cymose flowers.

vic'ar (vĭk'ẽr), *n.* [F. *vicaire*, fr. L. *vicarius.* See VICARIOUS.] **1.** A substitute in office; deputy. *Rare, exc.: R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastic representing the Pope or an ordinary bishop; — used with a qualifying word, as in *vicar-general.* **2.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The priest of a parish the tithes of which are owned by a layman; an incumbent of a parish who is not a rector. **3.** *Prot. Epis. Ch.* **a** A clergyman who is the head of a chapel, which is his sole or chief charge. **b** A deputy (of the bishop or the priest in charge) in charge of a church or mission.

vicar apostolic, *or* **apostolic v.** *R. C. Ch.* **a** Formerly: (1) A bishop or archbishop to whom the Pope delegated a portion of his jurisdiction. (2) Any ecclesiastic commissioned to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in a diocese in which the ordinary was partly incapacitated. **b** Now, usually, a titular bishop stationed in a country where there is no episcopal see, or where the succession has been interrupted. — **v. forane** (fō-rān') [See FOREIGN], *R. C. Ch.*, a dignitary appointed by a bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction. — **V. of Jesus** *or* **Christ,** *R. C. Ch.*, the Pope.

vic'ar-age (vĭk'ẽr-ăj), *n.* The benefice, residence, office, or function of a vicar. *Chiefly Brit.*

vic'ar-gen'er-al, *n.; pl.* VICARS-GENERAL. **1.** *Eng. Hist.* The king's ecclesiastical vicegerent. The only vicar-general was Thomas Cromwell. **2.** *Ch. of Eng.* A lay legal officer who acts as deputy of the Archbishop of Canterbury or York in certain matters.

vi-ca'ri-al (vī-kā'rĭ-ăl; 3), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, being, or acting as, a vicar. **2.** Vicarious; delegated; as, *vicarial* power.

vi-ca'ri-ate (-āt), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a vicar.

vi-ca'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vicarius*, fr. *vicis* change, place of one person as assumed by another.] **1.** Of or pert. to a vicar, substitute, or deputy; delegated; as, *vicarious* authority. **2.** Acting for another; as, a *vicarious* agent. **3.** Performed or suffered in place of another; substituted; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice. **4.** *Med.* Acting as or being a substitute; also, occurring in an abnormal situation and replacing a similar phenomenon of some other part; as, *vicarious* hemorrhage, a hemorrhage from an unusual part replacing a discharge from a usual part. — **vi-ca'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **vi-ca'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

vic'ar-ship (vĭk'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office or dignity of a vicar.

vice (vīs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vitium.*] **1.** A moral fault or failing; esp., immoral conduct or habit, as in the indulgence of degrading appetites. **2.** State of being given up to evil conduct or habits; depravity. **3.** A physical defect, deformity, taint, or imperfection. **4.** [*cap.*] The buffoon of old English moralities; — often named from some particular vice. **5.** Error; fault; also, blemish; imperfection; defect; as, a literary *vice.* **6.** In a horse, dog, etc., a failing, bad habit, or trick. — **Syn.** Sin, iniquity.

vice, *n.* **1.** A vise. **2.** A grip; grasp. *Obs.* — *v. t.;* VICED (vīst); VIC'ING (vīs'ĭng). To grip with or as with a vice. *R.*

vi'ce (vī'sē), *prep.* [L. *vice,* abl. of *vicis* change, turn.] In the place of; in the stead of.

vice (vīs), *a.* [See VICE, *prep.*] Denoting a person who in certain cases may assume the office of a superior whose title is the same as that qualified by *vice,* or the office of such a person; also, denoting a deputy, or the office of a deputy; as, *vice* president, presidency. [vice admiral.] **vice admiral.** See NAVY. — **v. admiralty,** the office of a

vice-ge'ren-cy (vīs-jē'rĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). The office of a vicegerent; delegated power.

vice-ge'rent (vīs-jē'rĕnt), *a.* [*vice,* a. + *gerent* a manager, fr. L. *gerere* to bear.] Having delegated power; acting in the place of another. — *n.* An officer deputed to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; vicar.— **vice-ge'ral,** *a.*

vic'e-na-ry (vĭs'ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *vicenarius,* fr. *viceni* twenty each.] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, twenty.

vi-cen'ni-al (vī-sĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *vicennium* a period of twenty years; *viceni* twenty + *annus* year.] **1.** Lasting twenty years. **2.** Happening once in twenty years.

vice're'gal (vīs'rē'găl), *a.* Of or pert. to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

vice'roy (vīs'roi), *n.* [F. *vice-roi; vice-* in the place of (L. *vice*) + *roi* king, L. *rex.*] The governor of a country or province who rules as representative of a king or other sovereign; as, the *Viceroy* of India.

vice'roy'al-ty (vīs'roi'ăl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

vice'roy-ship, *n.* Viceroyalty.

Vi'chy wa'ter (vĭsh'ĭ; *F.* vē'shē') *or* [*also l. c.*] **Vi'chy,** *n.* A mineral water at Vichy, France; also, loosely, any artificial or natural water of similar composition.

vic'i-nage (vĭs'ĭ-nāj), *n.* [F. *voisinage,* fr. *voisin* neighboring, a neighbor, L. *vicinus.*] The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity.

vic'i-nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *vicinalis.*] **1.** Pertaining to a neighborhood or vicinity; local; as, a *vicinal* way or road. **2.** Neighboring; adjacent. **3.** *Min.* Designating subordinate forms or faces on a crystal, sometimes taking the place of the fundamental ones.

vi-cin'i-ty (vĭ-sĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vicinitas,* fr. *vicinus* neighboring, near, *vicus* row of houses, village.] **1.** Quality or state of being near; nearness; proximity. **2.** A region about, near, or adjacent; neighborhood. — **Syn.** See NEIGHBORHOOD.

vi'cious (vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *vitiosus,* fr. *vitium* vice.] **1.** Addicted to vice, or immorality; depraved; wicked. **2.** Characterized by vice, or defect; faulty; incorrect; as, *vicious* pronunciation. **3.** Impure; foul; noxious; as, *vicious* air. **4.** Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks; as, a vicious horse. — **vi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-cious-ness,** *n.*

vi-cis'si-tude (vĭ-sĭs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *vicissitudo.*] **1.** Regular succession; alternation; interchange. *Obsoles.* **2.** Irregular change; revolution; mutation. — **vi-cis'si-tu'di-na-ry** (-tū'dĭ-nā-rĭ), **-tu'di-nous,** *a.* [later, the sheriff.]

vi-con'ti-el (vī-kŏn'tĭ-ĕl), *a.* Of or pert. to the viscount or,

vic'tim (vĭk'tĭm), *n.* [L. *victima.*] **1.** A living being sacrificed in a religious rite. **2.** One injured, destroyed, or sacrificed, in the pursuit of an object, at the hands of another, from disease, accident, etc. **3.** A dupe; gull. *Colloq.*

vic'tim-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). To make a victim of; dupe; cheat. — **vic'tim-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'-shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **vic'tim-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

vic'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *vincere, victum,* to vanquish.] The winner in a contest; one who overcomes, esp. in battle; a conqueror. — *a.* Victorious.

Syn. Victor, conqueror. A **victor** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **conqueror** has subjugated a (given) thing that has opposed him; as, the *victor* in a contest; the *conqueror* of a people.

vic-to'ri-a (vĭk-tō'rĭ-*à;* 57), *n.* [L. *victoria* victory.] **1.** *Bot.* A water lily (*Victoria regia*), native to Guiana and Brazil, with leaves often over 6 feet in diameter, and with rose-white flowers 12–18 inches across. **2.** A kind of low four-wheeled pleasure carriage with a calash top.

Victoria.

Vic-to'ri-an (-ăn; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to the reign (1837–1901) of Queen Victoria of England. — *n.* A person, esp. an author, of the Victorian period.

vic-to'ri-ous (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having gained victory; being a victor; conquering. **2.** Of, pert. to, or symbolic of, victory. — **vic-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-to'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

vic'to-ry (vĭk'tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *victoria.*] The overcoming of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in any contest; conquest; triumph; — opp. of *defeat.*

Syn. Victory, conquest, triumph. **Victory** implies defeat of opponents; **conquest,** their subjugation; **triumph** denotes a brilliant or overwhelming victory or success.

vic'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female victor. *Rare.*

vic'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A victress. *Rare.*

vict'ual (vĭt'l), *n.* [OF. *vitaille,* fr. L. *victualia,* neut. pl. of *victualis* belonging to living or nourishment.] Food; specif. (chiefly in *pl.*), food for human beings, esp. when prepared for eating; viands. *Now Chiefly Colloq. or Dial.* — **Syn.** See FOOD. — *v. t.;* VICT'UALED (-ld) or -UAL-LED; VICT'UAL-ING or -UAL-LING (vĭt'l-ĭng; vĭt'lĭng). To provide or store with food. — *v. i.* To eat; feed. *Rare.*

vict'ual-er, vict'ual-ler (vĭt'l-ẽr; vĭt'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who furnishes victuals or provisions; specif., one who keeps a house of entertainment; an innkeeper. **2.** A provision ship.

vi-cu'ña (vĭ-kōōn'yà), *n.; pl.* -ÑAS (-yàz). Also **vi-cu'gna.** [Sp. fr. native name in Peru.] **1.** A wild ruminant (*Lama vicunna*) of the Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia, allied to the llama and alpaca. **2.** Short for **vicuña cloth,** a soft fabric of vicuña wool, or an imitation of it.

Vicuña.

‖ **vi'de** (vī'dē), *imperative sing.* of L. *videre.* See; look; — used to direct attention; as: **vi'de su'pra** (sū'prà), see above.

‖ **vi-del'i-cet** (vĭ-dĕl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *videre licet,* lit., it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; namely. Abbr., *viz.*

vi-dette' (vĭ-dĕt'), *n. Mil.* = VEDETTE.

vie (vī), *v. i.;* VIED (vīd); VY'ING (vī'ĭng). [ME. *vien,* shortened fr. *envien,* OF. *envier* to invite, challenge, L. *invitare* to invite.] To strive for superiority; contend; — used with *with,* of persons or things. — **Syn.** See EMULATE. — *v. t.* **1.** To wager. *Obs.* **2.** To do or produce in emulation or competition; bandy. *Obs. or R.*

Vi'en-nese' (vē'ĕ-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Vienna or its people. — *n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant of Vienna.

view (vū), *n.* [OF. *veüe,* fr. *veoir* to see, p. p. *veü,* fr. L. *videre* to see.] **1.** Act of seeing; sight; look; survey. **2.** Mental survey; intellectual perception or examination; as, a *view* of an argument. **3.** Power of seeing, physically or mentally; range of sight or vision; as, to keep something in *view.* **4.** That which is seen; scene; prospect. **5.** A picture of a scene; sketch. **6.** Mode of looking at anything; conception; opinion; judgment; as, to state one's *views.* **7.** That which is kept in sight as an object; as, with a *view* of escaping. **8.** Appearance; show; aspect. *Obs.*

in view of, in regard to; in consideration of. — **on v.,** on exhibition; open to public inspection.

— *v. t.* To see; behold; esp., to look at or consider attentively; inspect; explore. — **view'er,** *n.* [fox break cover.]

view halloo. The shout uttered by a hunter on seeing the

view'less, *a.* Invisible; unseen. — **view'less-ly,** *adv.*

view'point' (-point'), *n.* Point of view; standpoint.

view'y (vū'ĭ), *a.* Having peculiar views; visionary. *Colloq.*

vi-ges'i-mal (vī-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *vigesimus* twentieth, *viginti* twenty.] Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts; proceeding by twenties.

vig'il (vĭj'ĭl), *n.* [OF. *vigile,* L. *vigilia,* fr. *vigil* awake, watchful.] **1.** A keeping awake; state of being awake when sleep is customary or needed; wakefulness. **2.** A watching; watch; wakeful attention. **3.** Devotional watching; in *pl.,* evening or nocturnal devotions. **4.** *Eccl.* **a** Orig., the devotional watch kept on the night before a feast. **b** Later, the eve of a feast; esp., an eve which is a fast. **c** A religious service on the eve of a feast.

vig'i-lance (-ĭ-lăns), *n.* **1.** Wakefulness; sleeplessness. **2.** Quality or state of being vigilant; watchfulness; caution

vigilance committee. A volunteer committee of citizens organized to suppress and punish crime summarily, as when the processes of law appear inadequate. *U. S.*

vig'i-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *vigilans, -antis*, p. pr. of *vigilare* to watch, *vigil* awake.] Alertly watchful; circumspect; alert; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; wary. — **vig'i-lant-ly,** *adv.* — **-lant-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Wakeful, attentive, watchful, alert, observant.— **Vigilant, watchful, alert.** **Watchful** is the general word; **vigilant** implies keen, often wary, watchfulness; **alert** implies wide-awake and active watchfulness or attention.

vig'i-lan'te (vĭj'ĭ-lăn'tē), *n.*; *pl.* -TES (-tēz). [Sp., prop. vigilant.] A member of a vigilance committee. *U. S.*

vi-gnette' (vĭn-yĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *vigne* a vine. See VINE.] **1.** Orig., a running ornament of vine leaves, tendrils, etc. **2.** Hence, now: **a** A relatively small decorative design or illustration put on or just before the title-page, at the beginning or end of a chapter, etc., of a manuscript or book. **b** Any picture, as an engraving, etc., which shades off gradually. **3.** In general, a picture, illustration, or depiction in words, esp. one of a small or dainty kind.

— *v. t.*; VI-GNET'TED (-yĕt'ĕd); VI-GNET'TING (-yĕt'ĭng). To finish as a vignette; make a vignette of. — **vi-gnet'ter** (vĭn-yĕt'ĕr), *n.*

vig'or, vig'our (vĭg'ĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *vigere* to be lively or strong.] **1.** Active strength or force of body or mind; effective energy or power; strength. **2.** Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action. — **Syn.** See POWER.

vig'or-ite (-īt), *n.* [L. *vigor* strength.] A blasting explosive containing nitroglycerin and potassium chlorate.

vig'or-ous (vĭg'ŏr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having vigor; full of physical or mental strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust. **2.** Exhibiting strength, bodily or mental; powerful; energetic. — **vig'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **vig'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Potent, forcible, effective, efficacious; energetic, strenuous, zealous, vehement. — **Vigorous, energetic, strenuous.** **Vigorous** implies fullness of active strength or force; **energetic** connotes less reserve force than *vigorous*, and often suggests a bustling activity; **strenuous** implies zealous, often urgent and pushing, activity.

vi'king (vī'kĭng; vē'-), *n.* [From Scand.] One of the pirate Northmen who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8th–10th centuries; — often confounded with *sea king*.

vi'la-yet' (vē'lä-yĕt'), *n.* [Turk. *vilâyet*, fr. Ar. *wilāyah*.] One of the chief administrative divisions or provinces of the Ottoman Empire.

vile (vīl), *a.*; VIL'ER (vīl'ĕr); VIL'EST. [F. *vil*, fr. L. *vilis*.] **1.** Of small account; low; mean; base. **2.** Morally base; impure; wicked; evil; as, a *vile* offense. **3.** Unclean; repulsive; as, a *vile* odor. Often used as an interjection to express abhorrence, disgust, etc. — **Syn.** See BASE. — **vile'-ly,** *adv.* — **vile'ness,** *n.*

vil'i-fi-ca'tion (vĭl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vilifying.

vil'i-fy (vĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *vilis* vile + *-fy.*] **1.** To make vile; debase. *Rare.* **2.** To degrade by report; defame; traduce. — **vil'i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

Syn. Calumniate, revile, upbraid, asperse. — **Vilify, revile.** To **vilify** is to defame or traduce; to **revile** is to abuse with opprobrious or scurrilous language. See ASPERSE.

vil'i-pend (-pĕnd), *v. t.* [L. *vilipendere; vilis* vile + *pendere* to weigh, value.] To depreciate; slight; despise.

vill (vĭl), *n.* [OF. *ville, vile.* See VILLA.] A village. *Hist.*

vil'la (vĭl'ä), *n.* [L. *villa* LL. also, village, dim. of L. *vicus* a village.] Orig., a country property; hence, a somewhat pretentious rural or suburban residence.

vil'lage (-āj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *villaticus* of a country house or villa. See VILLA.] Any small aggregation of houses in the country, in general less than a town or city and greater than a hamlet; specif.: **a** In the United States, such an aggregation incorporated as a municipality and governed by a board of three or more trustees and a president, locally elected. **b** Any of various territorial divisions incorporated as "villages" under statutory authority, or officially or conventionally called "villages."

vil'lag-er (-ā-jĕr), *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

vil'lain (-ĭn), *n.* In sense 1 now, usually, **vil'lein.** [F. *vilain*, LL. *villanus*, fr. *villa.* See VILLA.] **1.** Orig., a free peasant of a class lower than a sokeman and higher in rank than a cotter; later, one of a class of feudal serfs who as regards their lord were slaves, but were free in their legal relations with respect to all others. **2.** A baseborn or clownish person; boor. *Obs. or R.* **3.** One capable or guilty of great crimes; scoundrel; knave; — often used playfully.

vil'lain-age (-āj), *n.* = VILLENAGE.

vil'lain-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Befitting a villain; depraved; evil. **2.** Mean; bad; wretched; vile; as, *villainous* weather. — **vil'lain-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **vil'lain-ous-ness,** *n.*

vil'lain-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAINIES (-ĭz). **1.** Serfdom. *Obs.* **2.** Quality or state of being villainous, or evil; depravity. **3.** A villainous act; crime. [villainy. *Obs.*]

vil'lan-age (-ăn-āj), *n.* **1.** Var. of VILLENAGE. **2.** Infamy;

vil'la-nel'la (vĭl'ä-nĕl'ä), *n.*; *pl.* -NELLE (-ē). [It., prop. fem. dim. See VILLAIN.] *Music.* **a** An old rustic dance, accompanied with singing. **b** An Italian rustic part song unaccompanied and in free form.

vil'la-nelle' (vĭl'ä-nĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *villanella.*] A poem in a French verse form, typically of nineteen lines, running on but two rimes, and in six stanzas. [etc.

vil'lan-ous (-ŭs), **vil'lan-ous-ly,** etc. Vars. of VILLAINOUS, |

vil-lat'ic (vĭ-lăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *villaticus* of a country house. See VILLAGE.] Of or pert. to a farm or a village; rural.

vil'lein (vĭl'ĭn), *n.* A villain (in sense 1).

vil'lein-age (-āj), *n.* = VILLENAGE.

vil'len-age (-ĕn-āj), *n.* *Feudal Law.* The status of a villein; tenure on the terms by which a villein held of his lord.

vil'li-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*villus* + *-form.*] Having the form or appearance of villi; like close-set fibers.

vil-los'i-ty (vĭ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being villous. **2.** *Bot.* A coating of villi. **3.** *Anat.* A villus.

vil'lous (vĭl'ŭs), *a.* [L. *villosus.*] **1.** Covered with fine hairs; woolly; downy; specif., *Bot.*, pubescent with soft and not matted hairs. **2.** *Anat.* Furnished or clothed with villi.

vil'lus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* VILLI (-ī). [L., shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.] **1.** *Anat.* One of the minute fingerlike processes of the mucous membrane of the small intestine that serve in absorbing nutriment. **2.** In *pl. Bot.* Fine straight hairs or pubescence on plants, like the pile of velvet.

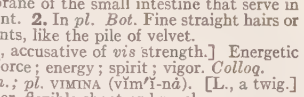
vim (vĭm), *n.* [L., accusative of *vis* strength.] Energetic or active power; force; energy; spirit; vigor. *Colloq.*

vi'men (vī'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* VIMINA (vĭm'ĭ-nä). [L., a twig.] *Bot.* A long, slender, flexible shoot or branch.

vim'i-nal (vĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *viminalis* pert. to osiers, fr. *vimen* twig, osier.] Of, pert. to, or producing twigs.

vi-min'e-ous (vī-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vimineus*, fr. *vimen* pliant twig.] **1.** Of or pert. to twigs; woven of pliant twigs. **2.** *Bot.* Of or producing long, slender twigs or shoots.

vi'na (vē'nä), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *vīṇā.*] *Music.* An ancient Hindu instrument of the guitar type, still used in India. It has two gourd resonators and metal strings.



Vina.

vi-na'ceous (vī-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vinaceus.* See VINE.] **1.** Pert. to or like wine or grapes. **2.** Wine-colored.

vin'ai-grette' (vĭn'ā-grĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *vinaigre* vinegar.] **1.** *Cookery.* A sauce of vinegar, oil, etc., used esp. on cold meats. **2.** A small box or bottle with an inner perforated cover, for aromatic vinegar, smelling salts, etc.

vin'ci-ble (vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vincibilis*, fr. *vincere* to conquer.] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable. — **vin'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **vin'ci-ble-ness,** *n.*

vin'cu-lum (vĭn'kū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lä). [L., fr. *vinctre, vinctum*, to bind.] **1.** A bond of union; tie. **2.** *Math.* A horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound quantity, equiv. to parentheses or brackets about them, as $a - b - c = a - (b - c)$. [cated.

vin'di-ca-ble (vĭn'dĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vindi-|

vin'di-cate (vĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *vindicatus*, p. p. of *vindicare* to lay claim to, defend, avenge.] **1.** To claim. *Rare.* **2.** *Roman & Civil Law.* To assert one's legal right to (a thing); recover by legal process. **3.** To defend; maintain. *Obs. or Rare.* **4.** To support or maintain as true or correct against denial, censure, or objections; sustain; justify. **5.** To avenge; punish. *Obs.*

Syn. Justify, vindicate. To **justify** is, esp., to maintain the right, justice, or propriety of something, and may suggest an attitude of defense or apology; **vindicate** commonly carries more definitely the implication of successful defense, as against some charge or censure; as, to *justify* one's ignorance; to *vindicate* one's actions. See ASSERT.

vin'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vindicating; state of being vindicated; defense; justification. [tory.

vin-dic'a-tive (vĭn-dĭk'ä-tĭv; vĭn'dĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Vindica-|

vin'di-ca'tor (vĭn'dĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who vindicates.

vin'di-ca-to-ry (vĭn'dĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending or serving to vindicate; justificatory; vindicative.

vin-dic'tive (vĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* [For *vindicative*, confused with L. *vindicta* revenge.] Disposed to revenge; retaliatory. — **vin-dic'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **vin-dic'tive-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Vindictive, revengeful are often interchangeable, but **revengeful** is commonly the stronger term.

vine (vīn), *n.* [F. *vigne*, L. *vinea*, fr. *vinum* wine, grapes.] **1.** A grapevine. **2.** Any climbing, trailing, or creeping plant the stem of which requires support; also, the stem.

vin'e-gar (vĭn'ē-gĕr), *n.* [F. *vinaigre; vin* wine (L. *vinum*) + *aigre* sour (L. *acer*).] A sour liquid, used as a condiment or as a preservative, got by fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids, as wine, cider, beer, etc.

vinegar eel. A minute nematode worm (*Anguillula aceti*), often found in great numbers in vinegar, sour paste, etc.

vin'e-gar-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* = VINAIGRETTE, *n.*, 2.

vin'e-gar-roon' (-gȧ-rōōn'), *n.* A whip scorpion, esp. a large Mexican species (*Thelyphonus giganteus*); — so called from the odor that it emits when alarmed.

vin'e-gar-y (vĭn'ē-gĕr-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of vinegar; hence: sour; unamiable; crabbed.

vin'er-y (vĭn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A grapery.

vine'yard (vĭn'yärd), *n.* [AS. *wīngeard;* influenced by E. *vine,* F. *vigne.*] Lit., an inclosure or yard for grapevines; commonly, a plantation of grapevines.

vine'yard-ist, *n.* One who cultivates a vineyard.

‖ **vingt' et' un'** (văN'-tā' ûN'). [F., twenty-one.] A game at cards in which the aim of each player is to obtain from the dealer such cards that the sum of their pips is as near as possible to twenty-one, without exceeding it.

vi'nic (vī'nĭk; vĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *vinum* wine.] Of, pertaining to, or occurring in, wine; as, *vinic* alcohol.

vin'i-cul'ture (vĭn'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + E. *culture.*] Cultivation of the vine; viticulture. — **vin'i-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* — **vin'i-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

vi-nif'er-ous (vī-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vinum* wine + *-ferous.*] Yielding or producing wine; as, a *viniferous* region.

‖ **vin' or'dĭ-naire'** (văN'-nôr'dē'nâr'). [F., lit., common wine.] A cheap claret, used as a table wine.

vi-nos'i-ty (vī-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *vinositas.*] Quality or state of being vinous.

vi'nous (vī'nŭs), *a.* [L. *vinosus.*] Of or pert. to wine; having the qualities of wine; as, a *vinous* taste.

vin'tage (vĭn'tăj), *n.* [OF. *vendenge,* fr. L. *vindemia; vinum* wine, grapes + *demere* to take off.] **1.** Act or time of gathering grapes or making wine. **2.** A season's produce of the vine, in grapes or, now usually, in wine.

vin'tag-er (-tă-jĕr), *n.* One who gathers the vintage.

vint'ner (vĭnt'nĕr), *n.* [OF. *vinetier.*] A wine seller or wine merchant, esp. at wholesale.

vin'y (vīn'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling vines; producing, or abounding in, vines.

vi'nyl (vī'nĭl), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $CH_2{:}CH$.

vi'ol (vī'ŏl), *n.* [F. *viole.*] *Music.* Any of a class of medieval stringed instruments from which the violin was developed. The viols had a flat tapering back, broad fretted neck, low-arched bridge, and, usually, six strings. They were made in four sizes, and the modern bass viol is a modified form of the largest viol.

vi-o'la (vē-ō'lȧ; vī-; *It.* vē-ô'lä), *n.* [It.] An instrument of the violin class, intermediate in size and compass between the violin and violoncello, tuned a fifth lower than the violin.

Vi'o-la (vī'ō-lȧ; vē-ō'lȧ; vī-ō'-), *n.* [L. *viola* a violet.] In Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," a lady who disguises herself as a page, and enters the service of Orsino, Duke of Illyria, whose love she wins.

vi'o-la-ble (vī'ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *violabilis.*] That may be violated. — **vi'o-la-ble-ness,** *n.* — **vi'o-la-bly,** *adv.*

vi-o'la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *violaceus,* fr. *viola* a violet.] **1.** Of the color of violets; bluish purple. **2.** *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Violaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees, the violet family, of wide distribution.

‖ **vi-o'la da gam'ba** (vē-ō'lȧ dä gäm'bä; vē-ô'lä). [It., viol for the leg.] An old form of the violoncello, having properly six strings.

vi'o-late (vī'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *violatus,* p. p. of *violare* to violate, fr. *vis* strength, force.] **1.** To treat roughly or harshly; abuse. **2.** To profane; desecrate; as, to *violate* a sanctuary. **3.** To infringe on; disturb; also, to disregard, as a promise. **4.** To ravish; outrage. — **Syn.** Injure, disturb, interrupt, infringe, transgress; deflower, debauch, dishonor. [violated.]

vi'o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of violating, or state of being.

vi'o-la-tive (vī'ō-lā-tĭv), *a.* Violating; tending to violate.

vi'o-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who violates.

vi'o-lence (vī'ō-lĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *violentia.*] **1.** Strength or energy actively displayed or exerted; force; impetuosity; vehemence; as, the *violence* of a storm; to denounce with *violence.* **2.** Injury done to that which is entitled to respect, reverence, etc.; profanation; outrage; assault. **3.** Broadly, exertion of any physical force considered with reference to its effect on another than the agent, as in effecting an entrance into a house in burglary. **4.** Ravishment; rape. — **Syn.** Fierceness, eagerness; violation, infraction, transgression, oppression. See FORCE.

vi'o-lent (vī'ō-lĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *violentus,* fr. *vis* strength, force.] **1.** Moving, acting, or characterized by physical force, esp. by extreme and sudden or by improper force; furious; vehement. **2.** Marked by, or due to, strong mental excitement; vehement; passionate; as, a *violent* speech. **3.** Produced or effected by force; not spontaneous or natural; unnatural; abnormal; as, a *violent* death. **4.** Great; extreme; forcible; as, *violent* pain, a *violent* presumption, etc. — **Syn.** Fierce, vehement, outrageous, boisterous, turbulent, impetuous, passionate, severe. — **vi'o-lent-ly,** *adv.*

vi'o-les'cent (-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *viola* a violet + *-escent.*] Tending to a violet color.

vi'o-let (vī'ō-lĕt), *n.* [OF *violete,* dim. of *viole* a violet, L. *viola.*] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Viola*) of low herbs or, rarely, undershrubs. The solitary axillary flowers are purple, yellow, or white. The pansy (*Viola tricolor*) is often variegated. **2.** The color of the common violet, or that color found at the higher end of the visible spectrum, typically at wave length about 420 millimicrons; bluish purple. **3.** Any pigment or dye which imparts that color. — *a.* Of the color violet; bluish purple.

vi'o-lin' (vī'ō-lĭn'), *n.* [It. *violino,* dim. of *viola.*] **1.** *Music.* The modern treble instrument developed from the viol, and distinguished from it by having the back slightly rounded like the belly, by having four instead of six strings, etc.; also, any of the instruments of this class, which includes the viola and violoncello; — called also colloquially *fiddle.* **2.** A violin player; as, the first *violin.* [violin.]

Violin (Stradivarius). 1 Scroll; 2 Peg Box; 3, 3 Pegs; 4 Nut; 5 Finger board; 6 Neck Plate; 8, 8 Sound Holes; 9 Bridge; 10 Tailpiece; 11 Button.

vi'o-lin'ist (-lĭn'ĭst), *n.* A player on the

vi'ol-ist (vī'ŏl-ĭst), *n.* A viol player.

vi'o-lon-cel'list (vē'ō-lŏn-chĕl'ĭst; vī'ō-lŏn-sĕl'-), *n.* A player on the violoncello; — often shortened to *cellist* or *'cellist.*

vi'o-lon-cel'lo (-chĕl'ō; -sĕl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [It., dim. of *violone* bass viol.] *Music.* A bass violin with four strings tuned an octave below the modern viola; — commonly shortened to *cello* or *'cello.*

‖ **vi'o-lo'ne** (vē'ō-lō'nā), *n.* [It. *violone,* augment. of *viola* a viol.] *Music.* The contrabass; also, an organ stop of similar tone.

vi'per (vī'pĕr), *n.* [L. *vipera.*] **1.** Any of certain Old World venomous snakes; an adder; esp.: **a** A species (*Vipera berus*) varying in color from red, brown, or gray, with dark markings, to black. **b** The **horned viper,** a venomous species (*Cerastes cornutus*) of Egypt, Palestine, etc., distinguished by a horny process over each eye; — called also *cerastes.* Cf. ASP. **2.** A malignant person.

vi'per-ish, *a.* Like a viper; venomous; — chiefly figurative.

vi'per-ine (vī'pĕr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a viper or vipers; resembling a viper.

vi'per-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as, a *viperous* tongue. — **-ous-ly,** *adv.*

viper's bugloss. = BLUEWEED.

vi-ra'go (vĭ-rā'gō; vī-), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [L. *virago, -ginis,* fr. *vir* a man.] **1.** A woman with masculine qualities of body and mind. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** A turbulent woman; termagant; vixen.

vir'e-lay (vĭr'ē-lā), ‖ **vi're-lai'** (vēr'lĕ'), *n.* [OF. & F. *virelai.*] A poem in an old French verse form wholly in two rimes, and composed in short lines with a refrain; also, one of longer and shorter lines, those of each kind riming together in each stanza.

vir'e-o (vĭr'ē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -OS (-ōz). [L., a species of bird.] Any of certain small insectivorous American song birds (family *Vireonidæ*), chiefly olivaceous or grayish in color. Common species are the **red-eyed vireo** (*Vireosylva olivacea*), the **warbling vireo** (*V. gilva*), the **solitary,** or **blue-headed, vireo** (*Lanivireo solitarius*), and the **white-eyed vireo** (*Vireo griseus*). They are called also *greenlet.*

vi-res'cence (vī-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* *Bot.* State or condition of becoming green; — said of organs normally white or colored.

vi-res'cent (vī-rĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *virescens,* p. pr. of *virescere* to grow green.] Beginning to be green; greenish.

vir'gate (vûr'gāt), *a.* [L. *virgatus* made of twigs, fr. *virga* a twig, rod.] *Bot.* Having the form of a rod; wand-shaped.

vir'gate, *n.* [LL. *virgata, virgata terræ,* so much land as *virga terræ,* a land measure, contains, fr. L. *virga* a twig, rod.] *Early Eng. Law.* A measure of land equal to one quarter of an acre or, more commonly, one quarter of a hide.

Vir-gil'i-an. Var. of VERGILIAN.

vir'gin (vûr'jĭn), *n.* [L. *virgo, -ginis.*] **1.** A woman who has had no sexual intercourse; a maid. **2.** A male who has had no sexual intercourse. *Archaic.* **3.** [*cap.*] The Virgin Mary. **4.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = VIRGO. — *a.* **1.** Being a virgin; chaste; of, pert. to, or befitting, a virgin; virginal; maidenly; modest; as, a *virgin* blush. **2.** Pure; undefiled; as, *virgin* snow. **3.** Undisturbed; fresh; new; unalloyed; as, *virgin* soil; *virgin* gold.

vir'gin-al (-jĭ-năl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting a virgin.

vir'gin-al, *n.* [Prob. from being used by young girls, or *virgins.*] *Music.* A small rectangular spinet without legs. It was popular in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also used in *pl.*, and sometimes called a *pair of virginals.* — *v. i.* To tap or thrum with the fingers, as if on a virginal. *Obs.*

vir'gin-hood, *n.* Virginity.

Vir-gin'i-a (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* In Roman legend, a maiden whose father, Lucius Virginius, slew her rather than have her fall a prey to the lust of the decemvir Appius Claudius.

Virginia creeper. A North American climbing vitaceous plant (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) with bluish black berries; — called also *woodbine* and *American ivy*.

Virginia Creeper. (½)

Virginia deer. A white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) of the eastern United States.

Virginia fence *or* **Virginia rail fence.** A worm fence.

Virginia reel. A kind of country-dance, or contredance.

Virginia trumpet flower. The trumpet creeper.

vir-gin'i-ty (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Virgin state or quality; maidenhood.

Virgin Mary. The mother of Jesus.

vir'gin's-bow'er (vûr'jĭnz-bou'ẽr), *n.* Any climbing clematis with small flowers in ample panicles.

Vir'go (vûr'gō), *n.*; *gen.* VIRGINIS (-jĭ'nĭs). [L., lit., a virgin.] *Astron.* **a** A constellation between Leo and Libra, due south of the handle of the Dipper, pictured as a woman holding a spike of grain; the Virgin. **b** The sixth sign [♍] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Aug. 22d.

vir'gu-late (vûr'gū-lāt), *a.* [From L. *virgula*, dim. of *virgo* rod.] Rod-shaped; virgate.

vir'i-des'cent (vĭr'ĭ-dĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *viridescens*, p. pr. of *viridescere* to grow green.] Turning green; slightly green; greenish. — **vir'i-des'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

vi-rid'i-an (vĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *viridis* green.] A bluish green pigment consisting of chromic hydroxide.

vi-rid'i-ty (vĭ-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *viriditas*, fr. *viridis* green.] Greenness; verdure; the color of grass; hence, freshness.

vir'ile (vĭr'ĭl; vī'rĭl), *a.* [L. *virilis*, fr. *vir* man.] **1.** Having the nature or qualities of an adult man; characteristic of developed manhood; speçif., capable of procreation; — opp. to *womanly*, *feminine*, and *puerile*. **2.** Hence: masterful; forceful; as, a *virile* monarch. — **Syn.** See MALE.

vi-ril'i-ty (vĭ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ; vī-), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being virile; manliness. **2.** Hence: manly vigor; power; force.

vir-tu' (vĭr-tōō'; vûr'tōō), *n.* [It. *virtù* virtue, excellence, L. *virtus*. See VIRTUE.] **1.** Character of being rare, curious, or beautiful; artistic quality; — chiefly used in: **article**, or **piece**, **of virtu**, an article interesting or valuable because of antiquity, fine workmanship, or the like. **2.** Objects of art collectively; as, a display of *virtu*. **3.** A love of, or a taste for, curios or objects of art.

vir'tu-al (vûr'tū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a real force or virtue; potential; energizing; as, a *virtual* cause. **2.** Being in essence or effect, but not in fact; as, he was the *virtual* ruler. — **vir'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* [See IMAGE, *n.* 6.

virtual focus. *Physics.* = FOCUS, *n.*, 1 **b**. — **v. image.**

vir'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being virtual.

vir'tue (vûr'tū), *n.* [F. *vertu*, L. *virtus* strength, courage, virtue, fr. *vir* a man.] **1.** Manly strength or courage; valor. *Obs.* **2.** Active quality or power; strength; potency; efficacy; as, the *virtue* of a medicine. **3.** Excellence; merit; worth. **4.** Moral practice or action; moral excellence; rectitude; morality; also, a particular moral excellence, as temperance, etc. **5.** Specif.: chastity; purity; esp., virginity. — **Syn.** See GOODNESS.

vir'tu-os'i-ty (-tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Virtuosos collectively. **2.** Quality or state of being a virtuoso; also, the skill of a virtuoso, esp. in music.

vir'tu-o'so (vĭr'tōō-ō'sō; vûr'-), *n.*; *pl.* E. -SOS (-sōz), It. -SI (-sē). [It.] **1.** One devoted to virtu; one skilled in, or having a taste for, the fine arts, antiquities, curios, etc.; a collector of curios or objects of art. **2.** One who excels in technic, esp. in the performing of music, as on the violin.

vir'tu-ous (vûr'tū-ŭs), *a.* Having or exhibiting virtue; esp.: **a** Morally excellent; righteous. **b** Chaste; pure; — applied esp. to women. — **vir'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

vir'u-lence (vĭr'ōō-lĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being virulent; malignancy.
vir'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) }

vir'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *virulentus*, fr. *virus* poison.] **1.** Extremely poisonous or venomous; noxious; deadly; as, a *virulent* disease. **2.** Bitter in enmity; malignant; as, *virulent* invective. — **Syn.** See POISONOUS. — **-lent-ly,** *adv.*

vi'rus (vī'rŭs), *n.* [L., a slimy or poisonous liquid, poison, stench.] **1.** The poison or contagious matter of an infectious disease; also, vaccine virus. **2. a** Anything that poisons the mind or the soul. **b** Malignity; malice; virulence. *R.*

‖ **vis** (vĭs), *n.*; *pl.* VIRES (vī'rēz). [L.] Force.

vi'sa (vē'zȧ; vē-zȧ'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *visa*, fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *visus*, p. p. of *videre* to see.] A visé. — *v. t.*; VI'SAED (vē'zȧd; vē-zȧd') ; VI'SA-ING. To visé.

vis'age (vĭz'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. *vis* face, L. *visus* a seeing, a look, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] Face, countenance, or look of a person or animal; esp. the human face; hence: aspect; appearance; semblance. — **Syn.** See FACE.

vis'aged (-ăjd), *a.* Having (such) a visage; — usually in composition; as, grim-*visaged* war.

vis'ard (vĭz'ărd). Var. of VIZARD.

‖ **vis'-à-vis'** (vē'zȧ-vē'), *adv.* & *a.* [F., opposite, face to face.] Face to face; opposite. — *n.* **1.** One face to face with another, esp. in dancing. **2.** A kind of S-shaped couch or double chair in which persons may sit face to face.

Vi-sa'yan (vē-sä'yän), *n.* A member of the most numerous native race of the Philippines; also, their language.

vis-ca'cha, viz-ca'cha (vĭs-kä'chȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name in Peru.] A burrowing South American rodent (*Viscaccia viscacia*) allied to the chinchillas, but larger.

vis'cer-a (vĭs'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* (rarely used) VISCUS (-kŭs). [L.] The internal organs, esp. of the cavities of the body, as the heart, liver, intestines, etc. — **vis'cer-al** (-ăl), *a.*

vis'cid (vĭs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *viscidus*, fr. *viscum* mistletoe, birdlime.] Sticking or adhering and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; viscous; glutinous; sticky.

vis-cid'i-ty (vĭ-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being viscid; stickiness; also, viscid matter. [what viscous.]

vis-coi'dal (vĭs-koi'dăl), *a.* [See VISCOUS; -OID.] Some-

vis'cose (vĭs'kōs), *n.* [L. *viscosus* viscous.] A viscid solution made by treating cellulose with caustic alkali, carbon disulphide, and water. It is used for artificial silk, sizing, and glazing, and as a cement.

vis-cos'i-ty (vĭs-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being viscous. **2.** *Physics.* **a** Resistance offered by a fluid to the relative motion of its particles. **b** Capability of a solid to yield continually under stress.

vis'count' (vī'kount'), *n.* [OF. *visconte*, fr. LL. *vicecomes*. See VICE, *a.*, COUNT, the nobleman.] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* An officer who formerly acted in place of the count, or earl; erroneously, the king's sheriff. **2.** A nobleman next below an earl or count and next above a baron. — **vis'count'ess** (vī'koun'tĕs), *n. fem.* — **vis'count'ship,** *n.*

vis'count'y (vī'koun'tĭ), **vis'count'cy** (-kount'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -COUNTIES (-tĭz), -CIES (-sĭz). Viscount's rank or office.

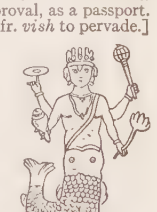
vis'cous (vĭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *viscosus*. See VISCID.] **1.** Thick and adhesive or sticky; viscid; glutinous. **2.** *Physics.* Possessing, or characterized by, viscosity. — **vis'cous-ly,** *adv.* — **vis'cous-ness,** *n.*

vise, vice (vīs), *n.* [OF. *vis*, *viz*, a winding stair, fr. L. *vitis* a vine.] Any of various devices having two jaws closed by a screw, lever, cam, etc., to hold work. — *v. t.*; VISED or VICED (vīst); VIS'ING or VIC'ING (vīs'-ĭng). To hold, force, or squeeze with or as with a vise. *Rare.*

Bench Vise.

‖ **vi-sé'** (vē-zā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *viser* to visé, L. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** An indorsement made, by a qualified authority, on a passport denoting that it has been examined, and that the bearer may proceed. **2.** A signature of formal approval by a superior on a document. — *v. t.* To examine and indorse for approval, as a passport.

Vish'nu (vĭsh'nōō), *n.* [Skr. *Vishṇu*, fr. *vish* to pervade.] *Hindu Myth.* The second god of the Hindu trinity, called *the Preserver*. He has many avatars, the most important being as Rama and Krishna. See TRIMURTI.


Vishnu.

vis'i-bil'i-ty (vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being visible.

vis'i-ble (vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *visibilis*, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] Capable of being seen; perceptible; hence: apparent; discoverable; as, no *visible* means of support; the church *visible*, i. e., the whole body of professed Christians on earth. — **vis'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **vis'i-bly,** *adv.*

Vis'i-goth (-gŏth), *n.* [L. *Visegothae*, pl. Cf. WEST; GOTH.] One of the West Goths. See GOTH, **1.** — **Vis'i-goth'ic** (-gŏth'ĭk), *a.*

vi'sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *visio*, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** The sense by which light and color are apprehended. **2.** Act of seeing external objects; ocular perception. **3.** Act or power of perceiving mental images, as those of the imagination; mental perception; as, a poet's *vision*. **4.** Thing seen; object of sight. **5.** Esp., that which is seen otherwise than by ordinary sight; an imaginary or prophetic sight; apparition. — **Syn.** See DREAM. — *v. t.* To see in or as in a vision.

vi'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a vision; hence: unreal; imaginary. — **vi'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

vi'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a vision or visions; characterized by, or favorable for, visions. **2.** Disposed to see visions; dreamy; imaginative; impractical. **3.** Like a vision; fanciful; impracticable; chimerical.

Syn. Fantastic, chimerical, utopian, quixotic, unreal, unfounded, vain, wild, deceitful, delusive; ideal, romantic. — **Visionary, chimerical, utopian, quixotic.** That is **visionary** which is merely fanciful, or which can never be realized in fact; **chimerical**, which is wildly or fantastically visionary or unreal; as, a *visionary* project; "the

chimerical system of Plato's commonwealth." That is **utopian** which is visionary or chimerical in its assumption of an ideal perfection; **quixotic** implies extravagantly chivalrous devotion to visionary ideals; as, a mere *utopian* pleasure; *quixotic* enthusiasm.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who sees visions, or phantoms. **2.** One who tends to rely on visions, or impractical ideas, projects, etc.; an impractical person.

vis'it (vĭz'ĭt), *v. t.* [F. *visiter*, fr. L. *visitare*, fr. *visere* to go to see, visit, *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** To go or come to see; make a visit to. **2.** Specif., to go or come to see in an official capacity or professionally. **3.** To come to or upon with a special purpose, as to reward, comfort, trouble, afflict, punish, etc.; as, *visited* by disease, a fine, etc. — *v. i.* To make a visit or visits; be a guest.

— *n.* **1.** Act of visiting; a short stay of business, friendship, ceremony, etc., usually longer than a *call*, sometimes involving brief residence. **2.** Act of going to view, inspect, or attend; visitation; as, a *visit* from a physician. **3.** *Marine Law.* The act of a naval officer of one state in boarding a neutral merchant vessel of another state in the exercise of the right of search.

Syn. Visit, visitation. Visit is the general word; **visitation** denotes the act of visiting, or a formal or official visit, or a special dispensation, esp. afflictive; in the latter sense it frequently has a humorous connotation. "Whether a *visit* shall seem like a *visitation* depends a good deal on the visitor."

vis'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Subject to or allowing visitation or inspection. **2.** Socially acceptable.

vis'it-ant (-ĭ-tănt), *n.* One who visits; a guest; visitor. — **Syn.** See VISITOR. — *a.* Visiting.

vis'it-a'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of visiting; state of being visited; a visit. **2.** Specif., the act of a superior or superintending officer who officially visits a corporation, college, church, etc., to inspect the manner in which it is conducted. **3.** Object of a visit. *Rare.* **4.** Special dispensation of divine favor and goodness, or, usually, of divine wrath; judgment; any unusual event likened to such a dispensation. **5.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* A festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elisabeth, mother of John the Baptist, celebrated on the 2d of July. — **Syn.** See VISIT.

vis'it-a-to'ri-al (-ĭt-ă-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Also **vis'i-to'ri-al** (-ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl). Of or pertaining to visitation or a judicial visitor or superintendent.

vis'it-er (vĭz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who visits; a visitor.

vis'i-tor (vĭz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who makes a visit; a visiter.

Syn. Visitor, visitant, guest. Visitor is the general word; a **visitant** is esp. one who, or that which, visits one as if from without one's own sphere; as, to entertain *visitors*; an angelic *visitant*. **Guest** emphasizes the idea of hospitable entertainment.

‖ **vis mor'tu-a** (vĭs môr'tû-ă). [L.] *Mech.* Dead force; force not producing motion. Cf. VIS VIVA.

vis'or, viz'or (vĭz'ẽr; vĭ'zẽr), *n.* [F. *visière*, fr. OF. *vis* face.] **1.** A mask; disguise. *Archaic.* **2.** The front piece of a helmet, esp. an upper piece, arranged so as to lift or open. **3.** The projecting fore piece of a cap, to protect the eyes. — *v. t.* To cover with a visor; mask.

vis'ta (vĭs'tȧ), *n.* [It., sight, view, fr. *vedere*, p. p. *visto*, to see, fr. L. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** A view, or prospect, commonly through or along an avenue, as between rows of trees; also, the trees or other objects forming the avenue. **2.** A mental view, or prospect, extending over a series of events or the like; as, *vistas* of memory.

vis'u-al (vĭzh'û-ăl), *a.* [L. *visus* a seeing, sight.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or used in, sight; as, the *visual* nerve. **2.** That can be seen; visible; as, *visual* objects.

vis'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Visibility. **2.** A mental image or picture; a view; glimpse.

vis'u-al-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make visual, or visible; esp., to form a mental image or picture of (something not before the eye); picture mentally. — **vis'u-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

vis'u-al-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who visualizes or is proficient in visualization; esp., *Psychol.*, one whose mental imagery is prevailingly visualization. Cf. AUDILE, MOTILE.

vis'u-al-ly, *adv.* In a visual manner; by sight.

‖ **vis vi'va** (vĭs vī'vȧ). [L. *viva* living.] *Mech.* Living force; the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work; kinetic energy; — distinguished from *vis mortua*, or dead force.

vi-ta'ceous (vī-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vitis* a vine.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Vitaceæ*) of woody or herbaceous vines, including the grape, Virginia creeper, Japanese ivy, etc., having small greenish clustered flowers succeeded by a berrylike fruit.

vi'tal (vī'tăl), *a.* [L. *vitalis*, fr. *vita* life.] **1.** Of or relating to life; as *vital* energies. **2.** Contributing or essential to life; as, a *vital* organ. **3.** Containing life; living. **4.** Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; hence, rarely, mortal; as, a *vital* wound. **5.** Hence: fundamental; highly important; essential; as, a *vital* consideration.

vital force, *Physiol.*, that form of energy which is manifested in the phenomena of life, esp. when regarded as distinct from other forces of nature (mechanical, chemical, etc.). — **v. principle,** an immaterial force to which the functions peculiar to living beings have been ascribed.

vi'tal-ism (vī'tăl-ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* The doctrine that the functions of a living organism are due to a vital principle or force distinct from physical forces. — **vi'tal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

vi'tal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A believer in vitalism.

vi-tal'i-ty (vī-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being vital; specif.: **a** Vital force or animation; the principle of life. **b** Power of enduring or continuing.

vi'tal-ize (vī'tăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To endow with life, or vitality. — **vi'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **vi'tal-iz'er** (vī'tăl-īz'ẽr), *n.*

vi'tal-ly, *adv.* In a vital manner.

vi'tals (-tălz), *n. pl.* **1.** The organs most necessary for life; esp., the heart, lungs, and brain. **2.** Parts essential to the life, health, or soundness of anything.

vi'ta-min (vī'tȧ-mĭn; vĭt'ȧ-; vī-tăm'ĭn), *n.* Also **-mine** (-mĭn; -mēn). [L. *vita* life + E. *amine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of constituents of most foods in their natural state, of which very small quantities are essential for the normal nutrition of animals, and possibly of plants. Their chemical nature is not yet known. Certain diseases are attributed to a lack of these elements in the food.

vi'ta-scope (vī'tȧ-skōp), *n.* [L. *vita* life + *-scope.*] A cinematograph.

vi-tel'lin (vĭ-tĕl'ĭn; vī-), *n.* [See VITELLUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A certain protein in the yolk of eggs; — called specif. *ovovitellin.* **b** Any of several related substances.

vi-tel'lus (-ŭs), *n.* [L., the yolk of an egg.] *Embryol.* The yolk of an egg. — **vi-tel'line** (-ĭn), *a.*

vi'ti-ate (vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *vitiatus*, p. p. of *vitiare* to vitiate, *vitium* fault, vice.] **1.** To make vicious or faulty; contaminate; spoil; corrupt; as, sewer gas *vitiates* the air. **2.** To render ineffective; invalidate; as, fraud *vitiates* a contract. — **vi'ti-a'tor,** *n.*

vi'ti-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* Made vicious, defective, ineffective, etc.; contaminated; invalidated. — **Syn.** See CORRUPT.

vi'ti-a'tion, *n.* Act of vitiating; state of being vitiated.

vit'i-cul'ture (vĭt'ĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [L. *vitis* vine + E. *culture.*] The cultivation of the vine; grape growing. — **vit'i-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tûr-ăl), *a.* — **vit'i-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

vit'i-li'go (vĭt'ĭ-lī'gō), *n.* [L., a kind of tetter.] *Med.* A skin disease, most common in negroes, consisting in the development on various parts of the body of smooth, milk-white spots, due to disappearance of the natural pigment.

vit're-ous (vĭt'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vitreus*, fr. *vitrum* glass.] **1.** Glassy; as, *vitreous* rocks. **2.** Of, pert. to, or derived from, glass: — **vit're-ous-ness,** *n.*

vitreous electricity, positive electricity. See POSITIVE, *a.*, 8. — **v. humor** or **humour,** the transparent jelly filling the body of the eyeball. See EYE.

vi-tres'cent (vĭ-trĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *-escent.*] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass. — **vi-tres'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

vit'ric (vĭt'rĭk), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass.] Of the nature and quality of glass; glasslike; — disting. from *ceramic.*

vit'ri-fac'ture (-rĭ-făk'tûr), *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *facere, factum*, to make.] Manufacture of glass and glassware.

vit'ri-fi'a-ble (vĭt'rĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be vitrified.

vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Also **vit'ri-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn). Act, art, or process of vitrifying; state of being vitrified. Also, a vitrified body.

vit'ri-form (vĭt'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *-form.*] Having the form or appearance of glass; glasslike.

vit'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *vitrifier*; L. *vitrum* glass + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To convert into, or cause to resemble, glass or a glassy substance by heat and fusion. — *v. i.* To become glass.

vit'ri-ol (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vitreolus* of glass, dim. of *vitreus* vitreous.] **1.** *Chem.* **a** A sulphate of any of various metals, as of copper (**blue vitriol**), of iron (**green vitriol**), of zinc (**white vitriol**), etc.; — so called from the glassy appearance of many of these salts. **b** Oil of vitriol. See SULPHURIC ACID. **2.** Anything likened to vitriol as being caustic. — *v. t.*; -OLED (-ŭld) or -OLLED; -OL-ING or -OL-LING. **1.** *Metal.* To dip in dilute sulphuric acid; pickle. **2.** = VITRIOLIZE, *v. t.*, 2. *Colloq.*

vit'ri-ol'ic (-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to vitriol; derived from or resembling vitriol; hence: caustic; biting.

vit'ri-ol-ize (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To convert into, or subject to the action of, vitriol. **2.** To injure (a person) with vitriol, or sulphuric acid. — **vit'ri-ol-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

vit'ta (vĭt'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-ē). [L. *vitta* ribbon, fillet.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A headband or fillet. **2.** *Bot.* One of the oil tubes in the fruits of umbellifers. **3.** *Zoöl.* A stripe of color.

vit'tate (vĭt'āt), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Bearing or containing vittæ. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Striped longitudinally.

vit'u-line (vĭt'û-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *vitulinus*, fr. *vitulus* a calf.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a calf or veal.

vi-tu'per-ate (vī-tū'pĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *vituperatus*, p. p. of *vituperare*.] To abuse in words; censure severely or abusively; berate.

vi-tu'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vituperating; wordy abuse; severe censure; railing. — **Syn.** See ABUSE, *n.*

vi-tu'per-a-tive (-tū'pĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Uttering censure; abusive; scolding; railing. — **vi-tu'per-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

vi-tu'per-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who vituperates or reviles.

‖ **vi'va** (vē'vä), *interj.* [It.] Lit., (long) live! — an exclamation of well wishing, etc. — *n.* The word *viva* so used.

‖ **vi-va'ce** (vē-vä'chā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Brisk; vivacious; with spirit; — used as a direction.

vi-va'cious (vī-vā'shŭs; vĭ-), *a.* [L. *vivax, -acis*, fr. *vivere* to live.] **1.** Tenacious of life; long-lived. *Archaic.* **2.** Lively in temper or conduct; sprightly. — **Syn.** Active, animated, sportive, gay, merry, jocund, light-hearted. See LIVELY. — **vi-va'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **vi-va'cious-ness,** *n.*

vi-vac'i-ty (-văs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being vivacious; animation; sprightliness; liveliness.

vi'van'dière' (vē'vän'dyâr'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *vivanda, vivenda*, provisions.] Formerly, in Continental armies, esp. those of France, a woman accompanying troops to sell provisions and liquor to the soldiers.

vi-va'ri-um (vī-vā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ä). [L., fr. *vivarius* belonging to living creatures, fr. *vivus* alive.] A place arranged for keeping animals, esp. one for terrestrial animals, as disting. from an *aquarium.*

‖ **vi'va vo'ce** (vī'vȧ vō'sē). [L.] By word of mouth; orally.

vi-ver'rine (vī-vĕr'ĭn; -ĭn; vĭ-), *a.* [L. *viverra* a ferret.] Of or pert. to the civet family (*Viverridæ*). — *n.* A civet.

vives (vīvz), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* [OF. fr. Ar. *al-dhība.*] *Vet.* Inflammatory swelling of the glands near the lower edge of the lower jawbone of the horse.

Viv'i-an (vĭv'ĭ-ăn), *or* **-i-en** (-ĕn), *n.* In Arthurian legend, Merlin's mistress; — called also *Lady of the Lake.*

viv'id (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *vividus*, fr. *vivere* to live.] **1.** Having the appearance of vigorous life or freshness; animated; spirited; fresh; lively; as, a *vivid* sketch; esp., of colors, brilliant; intense; as, a *vivid* red. **2.** Producing, or tending to produce, distinct and lifelike mental images; as, a *vivid* description. **3.** Lively; active; — said esp. of a mental faculty; as, a *vivid* imagination. — **Syn.** Clear, strong, striking. See GRAPHIC. — **viv'id-ly,** *adv.* — **viv'id-ness,** *n.*

viv'i-fi-ca'tion (vĭv'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vivifying, or state of being vivified.

viv'i-fi'er (vĭv'ĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, vivifies.

viv'i-fy (vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *vivifier*, fr. L. *vivificare.* See VIVID; -FY.] To endue with life; quicken; animate.

vi-vip'a-rous (vī-vĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *viviparus; vivus* alive + *parere* to bear.] Producing living young (instead of eggs); — opp. to *oviparous.* — **vi-vip'a-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **viv'i-par'i-ty** (vĭv'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), **vi-vip'a-rous-ness,** *n.*

viv'i-sect' (vĭv'ĭ-sĕkt'; vĭv'ĭ-sĕkt), *v. t. & i.* To perform vivisection on; dissect alive; practice vivisection.

viv'i-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vivus* alive + E. *section.*] The dissection of, or operation on, a living animal for physiological or pathological investigation.—**viv'i-sec'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **viv'i-sec'tor** (-sĕk'tĕr), *n.*

viv'i-sec'tion-ist, *n.* One who practices or advocates vivisection; a vivisector.

vix'en (vĭk's'n), *n.* [Dial. form *fixen*, fr. AS. *fyxen*, fem. of *fox.*] **1.** A she-fox. **2.** A shrewish, ill-tempered person; — now used only of a woman.

vix'en-ish, vix'en-ly, *a.* Like or pert. to a vixen; shrewish.

viz. *Abbr.* Videlicet (L., namely, to wit).

viz'ard (vĭz'ărd), *n.* [See VISOR.] Mask; visor. *Archaic.*

viz'ard-ed, *a.* Wearing a vizard; masked.

vi-zier' (vĭ-zēr'; vĭz'yĕr), *n.* Also **vi-zir'** (vĭ-zēr'). [Turk. *vezīr*, or Ar. *wazīr, wazīr*, prop., a bearer of burdens, porter.] A high executive officer of any of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of the Turkish Empire; a minister or councilor of state. — **vi-zier'ship, vi-zir'ship,** *n.*

vi-zier'ate (-ăt), *n.* Also **vi-zir'ate.** The office, dignity, or authority of a vizier.

viz'or. Var. of VISOR.

vo'ca-ble (vō'kȧ-b'l; vŏk'ȧ-), *n.* [L. *vocabulum* a name, fr. *vocare* to call.] A word; term; name; esp., a word as composed of certain sounds or letters, irrespective of meaning.

vo-cab'u-la-ry (vō-kăb'ū-lȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *vocabularium, vocabularius.* See VOCABLE.] **1.** A list or collection of words, usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined; a dictionary or lexicon. **2.** Stock of words used in a language, or by a class, individual, etc.

vo'cal (vō'kăl), *a.* [L. *vocalis*, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice.] **1.** Of or pert. to the voice or speech; having voice; full of voice or voices; as, *vocal* expression. **2.** Uttered or modulated by the voice; oral; as, *vocal* prayer. **3.** *Phon.* **a** Consisting of, or characterized by, voice; sonant; intonated. **b** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a vowel.

vocal cords, *Anat.*, either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane which project into the cavity of the larynx. The upper pair (**superior**, or **false, vocal cords**) are thick and are not directly concerned in the production of voice. The passage of the breath between the edges of the lower pair (**inferior**, or **true, vocal cords**), when drawn tense and approximated together, produces the voice.

— *n. Phon.* A vocal sound; specif.: **a** An element of speech consisting of pure vocal tone; a vowel or diphthong; tonic. **b** A liquid, or vowel-like, consonant, as *l* or *r.*

vo-cal'ic (vō-kăl'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, a vowel sound or sounds.

vo'cal-ism (vō'kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Vocalization. **2.** *Phon.* **a** A vocalic sound. **b** A system of vowels.

vo'cal-ist (vō'kăl-ĭst), *n.* A singer, or vocal musician.

vo-cal'i-ty (vō-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vocal.

vo'cal-i-za'tion (vō'kăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vocalizing, or state of being vocalized.

vo'cal-ize (vō'kăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To form into voice; make vocal, or sonant. **2.** To change into, or use as, a vowel; as, to *vocalize* the letter w. **3.** To furnish with vowels or vowel points, as in phonography or Arabic. — *v. i.* To utter vocal sounds, as in singing,

vo'cal-ly, *adv.* In a vocal manner; with voice.

vo-ca'tion (vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vocatio* a bidding, a calling, invitation, fr. *vocare* to call.] **1.** A calling; summons; call; specif.: **a** A calling to a particular state, business, or profession. **b** *Theol.* A calling by God to the Christian life, or to special religious work. **2.** Regular or appropriate employment; calling; occupation; profession.

Syn. Vocation, avocation, hobby. Vocation denotes one's regular calling or profession; an **avocation** is something, esp. a minor occupation, which calls one away from one's ordinary pursuits; as, the law was his *vocation*, poetry an *avocation.* The use of *avocation* in the sense of *vocation* is contrary to good usage. A **hobby** is a favorite avocation; the word often connotes a mildly indulgent attitude toward what is so named and regarded as extreme; as, his *hobby* is amateur photography. See OCCUPATION.

vo-ca'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to vocation.

vocational school, a school that provides training for the occupations, or vocations, whether in the professions, commerce, or trades; a trade school.

vo-ca'tion-al-ly, *adv.* As regards a vocation or vocations.

voc'a-tive (vŏk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *vocativus*, fr. *vocare* to call.] Of, pert. to, or used in, calling; specif., *Gram.*, designating, or pert. to, the case denoting that which is addressed. — *n. Gram.* The vocative case, a word in it, or the relation denoted by it; as, Latin *Domine* (O Lord) is the *vocative* of *Dominus.*

vo-cif'er-ant (vō-sĭf'ĕr-ănt), *a.* Vociferating; clamorous. — *n.* One who is vociferant. — **vo-cif'er-ance** (-ăns), *n.*

vo-cif'er-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *vociferatus*, p. p. of *vociferari; vox, vocis*, voice + a derivative of *ferre* to bear.] To cry out loudly; bawl; clamor. — **vo-cif'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

vo-cif'er-a'tor (vō-sĭf'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who vociferates.

vo-cif'er-ous (vō-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; bawling; brawling; turbulent. — **vo-cif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **vo-cif'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Vociferous, clamorous, obstreperous, blatant. Vociferous implies loud outcry; **clamorous** suggests urgent or persistent vociferousness; **obstreperous** usually implies also turbulence or unruliness; **blatant,** offensive loudness or clamorousness; as, a *vociferous* peddler; a *clamorous* parrot; *obstreperous* merriment; a *blatant* haranguer.

vod'ka (vŏd'kȧ), *n.* [Russ., lit., little water.] A Russian distilled alcoholic liquor, commonly one made from rye.

vogue (vōg), *n.* [F. *vogue* a rowing, vogue, fashion, It. *voga*, fr. *vogare* to row, sail.] **1.** The way or fashion of people at any period; style; mode. **2.** Popular repute or acceptation for a time. — **Syn.** See FASHION.

voice (vois), *n.* [OF. *vois, voiz*, L. *vox, vocis.*] **1.** Sound uttered by the mouth of living beings, esp. that uttered by human beings in speech or song. **2.** Specif., *Phon.*, vocal sound of the kind or quality heard in vowels and in such consonants as *b, v, d*, etc.; tone; — disting. from mere *breath* (as in *f, sh*, etc.) and from *whisper.* **3.** Faculty or power of utterance; speech. **4.** Any sound regarded as, or likened to, vocal utterance; as, the *voice* of the winds. **5.** Anything likened to human speech as an instrument or medium of expression; as, the *voice* of nature. **6.** Expressed wish, choice, or opinion; also, the right to express a wish, choice, or opinion; suffrage; vote; as, to have no *voice* in the matter. **7.** Rumor; also, fame; reputation. *Obs.* **8.** *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb, or a particular system of verbal inflections, to indicate the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses; also, the relation so indicated; as, the active and passive *voices.*

with one voice, unanimously.

— *v. t.*; VOICED (voist); VOIC'ING (vois'ĭng). **1.** To give voice or expression to; utter; also, to announce; divulge; rumor. **2.** *Phon.* To utter with voice. See VOICE, *n.*, **2.** **3.** *Music.* To regulate the tone of. Cf. VOICING.

voiced (voist), *a.* **1.** **a** Furnished with a voice; — usually

used in combination ; as, sweet-*voiced*. **b** Expressed by the voice. **2.** *Phon.* Uttered with voice ; sonant ; vocal ; — said esp. of certain consonants, as *b, d, g, m,* etc., contrasted with the voiceless *p, t, k,* etc.

voice'ful (vois'fo͝ol), *a.* Having a voice or vocal quality ; having a loud voice or many voices ; vocal ; sounding.

voice'less, *a.* **1.** Having no voice, utterance, or vote ; mute. **2.** *Phon.* Not sounded with voice ; surd. Cf. VOICED, *a.*, 2.

voice part. *Music.* A melodic part for one voice or instrument in a harmonic or concerted composition.

voic'ing (vois'ĭng), *n.* Act of one who voices ; specif. : **a** *Phon.* Act of giving voice to. **b** Regulation of the tone of organ pipes to secure proper power, pitch, and quality.

void (void), *a.* [OF. *voit, voide,* deriv. of L. *vocare,* old form of *vacare* to be empty.] **1.** Empty ; vacant. **2.** Having no incumbent, holder, or the like ; unoccupied ; — said of offices, etc. **3.** Destitute ; wanting ; — usually used with *of* ; as, *void* of common sense. **4.** Not producing effect ; useless. **5.** *Law.* **a** Properly, of no legal force or effect (and hence incapable of ratification) ; null. **b** Improperly, voidable. — **Syn.** See DEVOID.

— *n.* That which is void ; an empty space ; vacuum.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make or leave void, or empty ; clear ; also, to vacate ; leave. **2.** To throw or send out ; evacuate ; discharge. **3.** To render void ; annul ; nullify.

void'a-ble (void'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being voided. A *voidable* contract is valid unless it is avoided, or annulled.

void'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of voiding, or of emptying, ejecting, etc. **2.** Vacancy, as of a benefice.

void'ed, *a.* Having a void or opening ; specif., *Her.*, having the inner part cut away, or left vacant, a narrow border being left at the sides ; — said of a charge.

Cross Voided.

void'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, voids, vacates, or annuls.

voile (vwȧl ; voil), *n.* [F., a veil.] A thin dress material of cotton or woolen, similar to etamine.

‖ **voir dire** (vwär dēr). [OF., to say the truth, fr. L. *verus* true + *dicere* to say.] *Law.* An oath administered to a witness, requiring him to speak the truth in reference to matters inquired of to ascertain his competency. [GELICA.]

‖ **voix' cé'leste'** (vwȧ' sā'lĕst'). [F.] *Music.* = VOX AN-.

vo'lant (vō'lănt), *a.* [L. *volans, -antis,* p. pr. of *volare* to fly.] **1.** Flying ; also, capable of flying. **2.** Nimble ; light and quick. **3.** *Her.* Represented as if flying, as a bird.

Vo'la-pük' (-lȧ-pük'), *n.* Lit., world's speech ; a language, intended to be universal, invented by Johann Schleyer, of Konstanz, Baden, about 1879. — **Vo'la-pük'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

vol'a-tile (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl), *a.* [F. *volatil,* L. *volatilis,* fr. *volare* to fly.] **1.** Volant. *Obs.* **2.** Readily vaporizable ; as, a *volatile* liquid. **3.** Light-hearted ; airy ; lively ; also, changeable ; fickle, as a *volatile* disposition.— **vol'a-tile-ness,** *n.*

volatile salt. = SAL VOLATILE. See HARTSHORN.

vol'a-til'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being volatile ; volatile behavior. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.

vol'a-til-ize (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl-īz), *v. t. & i.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render or become volatile ; exhale or evaporate. — **vol'a-til-iz'a-ble** (-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **vol'a-til-i-za'tion** (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **vol'-au'-vent'** (vŏl'ō'vän'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A case of light puff paste with a raised border, filled, after baking, with a ragout of meat, fowl, game, fish, or the like.

vol-can'ic (vŏl-kăn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a volcano. **2.** Produced, influenced, or changed, by a volcano or volcanic agencies. — **vol-can'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **vol'can-ic'i-ty** (vŏl'kăn-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

volcanic glass, natural glass produced by the cooling of molten lava too rapidly to permit of crystallization. — **v. rocks,** *Geol.*, igneous rocks solidified on or near the surface, as basalt and obsidian.

vol'can-ism (vŏl'kăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Volcanic power or action.

vol'can-ist, *n.* One versed in the study of volcanic phenomena ; also, a Plutonist.

vol'can-ize (-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING. To subject to, or affect by, volcanic heat. — **vol'can-i-za'tion,** *n.*

vol-ca'no (vŏl-kā'nō), *n.* ; *pl.* -NOES or -NOS (-nōz). [It. *volcano, vulcano,* fr. L. *Vulcanus* Vulcan.] A vent in the earth's crust from which hot or molten rock, steam, etc., issue ; also, a hill or mountain composed wholly or in part of the ejected material. A volcano is called *active* while in eruption, *dormant* during a long cessation of activity, and *extinct* after eruptions have altogether ceased.

vol'can-ol'o-gy (vŏl'kăn-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*volcano* + *-logy.*] The science treating of volcanic phenomena. — **vol'can-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **vol'can-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

vole (vōl), *n.* [From dial. *volemouse* ; cf. Norw. dial. *voll* field.] Any of a genus (*Microtus*) of mouselike or ratlike rodents, of which the smaller kinds are called also *meadow mice* and *field mice.*

vole, *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* A winning of all the tricks in a deal ; a slam ; hence, fig. : the whole range ; gamut.

vol'er-y (vŏl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *volerie* a flying fr. *voler* to fly, L. *volare.*] **1.** An aviary. **2.** A flight of birds. *Rare.*

vol'i-tant (vŏl'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *volitans, -antis,* p. pr. of *volitare* to flit.] Flying ; able to fly ; volant.

vol'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *volitare, volitatum,* to fly to and fro, v. freq. fr. *volare* to fly.] Act or power of flying ; flight. — **vol'i-ta'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

vo-li'tient (vō-lĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [See VOLITION.] Exercising the will ; acting from choice. — **vo-li'tien-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

vo-li'tion (vō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *volo* I will, *velle* to will.] **1.** Act of willing or choosing ; exercise of the will. **2.** Termination of an act of willing or choosing ; a state of decision or choice. **3.** Power of willing or determining ; will. — **Syn.** Choice, preference, determination. See WILL.

vo-li'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to volition. — **-al-ly,** *adv.*

vol'i-tive (vŏl'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See VOLITION.] **1.** Of or pert. to the will. **2.** *Gram.* Used in expressing a wish or permission.

‖ **Volks'lied'** (fôlks'lēt'), *n.* ; *pl.* VOLKSLIEDER (-lē'dẽr), [G.] A folk song.

vol'ley (vŏl'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). [F. *volée* flight, volley, *voler* to fly, L. *volare.*] **1.** A flight of missiles ; simultaneous discharge of a number of missiles. **2.** A burst or emission of many things at once ; as, a *volley* of oaths. **3.** *Tennis & Lawn Tennis.* The flight of the ball, or its course before striking the ground ; hence, a return of the ball before it touches the ground.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To discharge or be discharged, in or as in a volley. **2.** *Tennis & Lawn Tennis.* To return (the ball) while on the volley ; make a volley.

volley ball. A game played by volleying a large inflated ball with the hands over a net 7 ft. 6 in. high.

vo'lost (vō'lŏst), *n.* [Russ. *volost'.*] A division for local government ; a canton. *Russia.*

vol'plane' (vŏl'plān'), *n.* [F.] *Aëronautics.* A glide to earth in a flying machine with the power shut off. — *v. i. Aëronautics.* To glide in a flying machine.

Vol'sci (vŏl'sĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient people of Latium, in Italy. — **Vol'scian** (-shăn), *a. & n.*

volt (vōlt), *n.* [F. *volte,* fr. It. *volta* a turn, fr. L. *volvere, volutum,* to roll, turn about.] **1.** *Manège.* A tread or gait in which a horse going sideways turns round a center ; also, a circle traced by a horse so turning. **2.** *Fencing.* A leaping movement to avoid a thrust.

volt, *n.* [After Alessandro *Volta,* Italian electrician.] *Elec.* The unit of electromotive force ; that electromotive force which, if steadily applied to a conductor having a resistance of one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere. It is practically equiv. to 10^8 C. G. S. electromagnetic units.

‖ **vol'ta** (vŏl'tȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TE (-tā). [It. *volta* turn, turning, time.] *Music.* A turning ; a time ; — chiefly used in phrases signifying that the part is to be repeated ; as, *una volta,* once. *Seconda volta,* second time, points to certain modifications in the close of a repeated strain.

volt'age (vōl'tăj), *n. Elec.* Electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts.

vol-ta'ic (vŏl-tā'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or discovered by, Alessandro Volta, who first devised apparatus for chemically developing electric currents. **2.** Of or pert. to voltaism or voltaic electricity ; galvanic.

voltaic arc. = ARC, *n.*, 3. — **v. battery.** = BATTERY, 6 **a.** — **v. cell.** = CELL, 4. — **v. electricity,** electricity developed by chemical action. — **v. pile.** See 2d PILE, 3 **a.**

vol'ta-ism (vŏl'tȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* Voltaic, or current, electricity ; also, the branch of electrical science dealing with this.

vol-tam'e-ter (vŏl-tăm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*voltaic* + *meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity passed through a conductor by the amount of electrolysis produced. — **vol'ta-met'ric** (vŏl'tȧ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

volt-am'me'ter (vōlt-ăm'mē'tẽr), *n.* [*volt* + *ammeter.*] *Physics.* A wattmeter.

volt ampere. [2d *volt* + *ampere.*] *Elec.* A unit of electric measurement equal to the product of a volt and an ampere. For direct current it is a measure of power and is the same as a watt ; for alternating current it is a measure of apparent power.

Vol'ta's pile (vŏl'tȧz). = 2d PILE, 3 **a.**

‖ **vol'ti** (vŏl'tē), *imperative.* [It.] *Music.* Turn, that is, turn over the leaf.

volt'me'ter (vōlt'mē'tẽr), *n. Elec.* Any instrument for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit. [voluble.

vol'u-bil'i-ty (vŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being

vol'u-ble (vŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *volubilis,* fr. *volvere, volutum,* to roll, turn round.] **1.** Easily rolling or turning ; apt to roll ; rotating. **2.** Characterized by ease and smoothness of utterance ; glib ; — formerly without derogatory suggestion. **3.** *Bot.* Having the power or habit of twining. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **vol'u-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-u-bly,** *adv.*

vol'ume (vŏl'ūm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *volumen* a book, volume,

fr. *volvere, volutum*, to roll.] **1.** A roll; scroll. *Obs.* **2.** Any collection of printed sheets bound together; a book; tome; esp., a part of an extended work bound in one cover. **3.** Something suggestive of a roll, or scroll; convolution; coil. *Rare.* **4.** Space occupied, as measured by cubic units, i. e., cubic inches, feet, etc.; compass; loosely, a mass; bulk; as, a *volume* of gas. **5.** *Music.* Fullness or quantity of tone. — **Syn.** See BULK.

vol'umed (vŏl'ūmd), *a.* **1.** In rounded masses; as, *volumed* mist. **2.** Having volume, or bulk; massive; great. **3.** Having (such or so many) volumes.

vo-lu'me-ter (vō-lū'mĕ-tĕr), *n. Physics.* **a** An instrument for measuring volumes, as of gases or liquids directly, or of solids by displacement. **b** A form of hydrometer.

vol'u-met'ric (vŏl'ū-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to measurement of volume.
vol'u-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) }
volumetric analysis, *Chem.*, quantitative analysis by the use of definite volumes of standardized solutions of reagents; also, analysis of gases by volume.

vo-lu'mi-nos'i-ty (vō-lū'mĭ-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being voluminous.

vo-lu'mi-nous (vō-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *voluminosus* full of folds.] Of or pert. to volume or volumes; specif.: **a** Consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions. **b** Of great volume, or bulk; large; swelling. **c** Consisting of many volumes, or books. **d** Having written much, or produced many volumes; copious; as, a *voluminous* writer. — **vo-lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-lu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

vol'un-ta-ri-ly (vŏl'ŭn-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a voluntary manner.

vol'un-ta-ri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being voluntary.

vol'un-ta-rism (vŏl'ŭn-tā-rĭz'm), *n. Philos.* Any theory which conceives will to be the dominant factor in experience or in the constitution of the world. — **vol'un-ta-rist** (-rĭst), *n.* — **vol'un-ta-ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.*

vol'un-ta-ry (vŏl'ŭn-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *voluntarius*, fr. *voluntas* will, choice.] **1.** Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice; as, *voluntary* action. **2.** Unconstrained; spontaneous; free; as, *voluntary* services. **3.** Done by design or intention; intentional; as, *voluntary* manslaughter. **4.** Of or pert. to the will; subject to, or regulated by, the will; as, *voluntary* muscles. **5.** Able to will; free; as, man is a *voluntary* agent. **6.** *Law.* Acting or done of one's own free will without valuable consideration or without any present legal obligation. **7.** Of or pert. to voluntaryism.

Syn. Voluntary, intentional, deliberate. Voluntary emphasizes the idea of freedom from constraint, and is often opposed to *accidental;* **intentional** heightens the idea of design; that is **deliberate** which is done advisedly or deliberately. See SPONTANEOUS.

— *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A voluntary action or piece of work. **2.** *Music.* A piece, esp. an organ prelude, played, often extemporarily, according to the musician's fancy; an organ solo played before, during, or after, divine service.

vol'un-ta-ry-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* System of supporting or doing anything by voluntary action. — **vol'un-ta-ry-ist**, *n.*

vol'un-teer' (-tēr'), *n.* [F. *volontaire*, orig. a., L. *voluntarius.* See VOLUNTARY, *a.*] **1.** One who voluntarily enters into, or offers himself for, a service. **2.** *Mil.* One who enters into service voluntarily; — opp. to *conscript.* **3.** *Law.* **a** A voluntary actor, performer, or agent in any transaction (see VOLUNTARY, *a.*, 6). **b** A grantee without valuable consideration.

Volunteers of America, a religious and philanthropic organization, similar to the Salvation Army, founded in 1896 by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

— *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a volunteer or volunteers; voluntary; as, *volunteer* companies.

— *v. i.* To offer or bestow voluntarily. — *v. i.* To enter into, or offer one's self for, any service voluntarily.

vo-lup'tu-a-ry (vō-lŭp'tŭ-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *voluptuarius*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure.] A voluptuous person; one addicted to luxury and the gratification of sensual appetites; sensualist. — *a.* Voluptuous; luxurious. *Rare.*

vo-lup'tu-ous (-tŭs), *a.* [OF. *voluptueus*, fr. L. *voluptuosus*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure.] **1.** Full of pleasure, esp. to the senses; ministering or pert. to sensuous or sensual gratification; luxurious; sensuous; as, *voluptuous* music. **2.** Given to, or spent in, enjoyment of luxury, pleasure, or sensual gratification; as, a *voluptuous* life. — **Syn.** See SENSUOUS. — **vo-lup'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

vo-lute' (-lūt'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *voluta*, fr. *volvere, volutum*, to roll.] **1.** *Arch.* A spiral scroll-shaped ornament, esp. that forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital. See IONIC, *Illust.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A turn, or whorl, of a spiral shell.

— *a.* Rolled up; voluted.

vo-lut'ed (vō-lūt'ĕd), *a.* Having a volute, or spiral scroll.

vo-lu'tion (vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [See VOLUTE.] **1.** A spiral turn or wreath; a convolution. **2.** *Zoöl.* A volute.

vol'vu-lus (vŏl'vŭ-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -VULI (-lī). [NL., fr. L. *volvere* to turn about, to roll.] *Med.* **a** Spasmodic contraction of the intestines causing colic. **b** Any intestinal displacement causing obstruction; ileus.

vo'mer (vō'mĕr), *n.* [L., a plowshare.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **A** bone of the skull of most vertebrates, situated below the ethmoidal region. In man and other mammals, it forms part of the nasal septum. — **vo'mer-ine** (vō'mĕr-ĭn), *a.*

vom'i-ca (vŏm'ĭ-kă), *n.; pl.* VOMICÆ (-ĭ-sē). [L., an abscess.] *Med.* An abscess cavity in the lungs.

vom'it (vŏm'ĭt), *n.* [L. *vomitus*, fr. *vomere, vomitum*, to vomit.] **1.** That which is vomited. **2.** That which excites vomiting; an emetic. — *v. i.* **1.** To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; spew. **2.** To be ejected or emitted; come forth violently. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw up; eject from the stomach through the mouth; spew; — often used with *up* or *out.* **2.** To eject violently from any hollow place; belch forth; as, a volcano *vomits* lava.

vom'i-tive (vŏm'ĭ-tĭv), *a. & n.* Emetic.

vom'i-to (vŏm'ĭ-tō; *Sp.* vō'mē-tō), *n.* [Sp. *vómito.*] *Med.* The yellow fever in its worst form.

vom'i-to-ry (vŏm'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Causing vomiting; emetic; vomitive. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An emetic. **2.** *Roman Arch.* A principal entrance of a theater or amphitheater.

vom'i-tu-ri'tion (-tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Ineffectual attempts at vomiting; also, vomiting effected with little effort.

voo'doo (vōō'dōō; vōō-dōō'), *n.; pl.* -DOOS (-dōōz; -dōōz'). **1.** = VOODOOISM. **2.** One who practices voodooism; a negro sorcerer. — *a.* Of or pert. to voodooism or a voodoo. — *v. t.* To effect or affect by voodoo sorcery; bewitch.

voo'doo-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A degraded form of superstition and sorcery among negroes in Haiti and, to some extent, in the United States, regarded as a relic of African barbarism.

vo-ra'cious (vō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vorax, -acis*, fr. *vorare* to devour.] Greedy in eating; ravenous; gluttonous; rapacious. — **Syn.** See GREEDY. — **vo-ra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-ra'cious-ness**, *n.*

vo-rac'i-ty (-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being voracious.

-vorous. [L. *-vorus*, fr. *vorare* to devour.] A combining form signifying *eating, feeding,* or *consuming.*

vor'tex (vôr'tĕks), *n.; pl.* E. -TEXES (-tĕk-sĕz; 24), L. VORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L. *vortex*, var. of *vertex, -icis*, fr. *vortere, vertere*, to turn.] A mass of fluid, esp. of a liquid, having a circular motion tending to form a cavity or vacuum in the center, and to draw toward this the bodies subject to its action; whirlpool; eddy.

vor'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a vortex or vortexes; resembling a vortex; whirling. [whirling.]

vor'ti-cose (vôr'tĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *vorticosus.*] Vortical;

vor-tig'i-nous (vôr-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Whirling; vortical. *Rare.*

vo'ta-ress (vō'tȧ-rĕs), *n.* A woman votary.

vo'ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* A votary.

vo'ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [From L. *votum* a vow.] Consecrated by a vow or promise; devoted; promised. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One devoted or consecrated by a vow or promise; esp., one devoted or addicted to a particular service, worship, etc.; as, a *votary* of Apollo; a *votary* of science.

vote (vōt), *n.* [L. *votum* a vow, wish, will.] **1.** Ardent wish; vow; prayer. *Obs.* **2.** A wish, choice, or judgment, of a person or a body of persons, formally expressed, as by a ballot or viva voce; a suffrage; also, the right to such expression of wish, etc. **3.** That by means of which a vote (sense 2) is expressed, as the voice, a ballot, etc. **4.** Expression of the judgment or will of a majority by means of votes (sense 3); as, a unanimous *vote.* **5.** Votes collectively; as, the Prohibition *vote.*

— *v. i.*; VOT'ED (vōt'ĕd; 24); VOT'ING. To express or signify the wish, choice, or will, either viva voce or by ballot, etc., as a means of deciding on any proposition; cast or give a vote. — *v. t.* **1.** To enact, grant, determine, effect, etc., by formal vote; as, to *vote* an appropriation. **2.** To declare by general opinion or common consent, as if by a vote. *Colloq.*

vot'er (vōt'ẽr), *n.* One who votes; one who has a legal right to vote, or give his suffrage; an elector; suffragist.

vo'tive (vō'tĭv), *a.* [L. *votivus*, fr. *votum* a vow.] Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a vow; consecrated by a vow; as, a *votive* offering. — **vo'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **vo'tive-ness**, *n.*

vo'tress (vō'trĕs), *n.* A votaress. *Obs.*

vouch (vouch), *v. t.* [OF. *vochier* to call, L. *vocare* to call.] **1.** To call, esp. as a witness. *Archaic.* **2.** To warrant; answer for; attest; avouch. **3.** To support; confirm. *Rare.* **4.** *Law.* To support or maintain, as a claim. *Obs., exc. specif.:* To authenticate, as a claim, by vouchers.

Syn. Vouch, attest are often used with little distinction. But ordinarily to **vouch** (often *for*) is esp. to guarantee or stand surety for; to **attest** is to affirm or certify to.

— *v. i.* **1.** To bear witness; give testimony or full attestation; attest. **2.** To make assertion; affirm.

— *n.* Warrant; attestation. *Archaic.*

vouch'er, *n.* **1.** One who vouches, or attests, anything, or who acts as a surety. **2.** A book, paper, or the like, which serves to vouch the truth of something; specif., any receipt or the like showing payment; as, paid checks are *vouchers.* **3.** *Early Law.* One who vouches another to establish his warranty of title; the tenant in a writ of right.

vouch-safe' (vouch-sāf'), *v. t.*; -SAFED' (-sāft'); -SAF'ING.

[*vouch* + *safe*; that is, vouch for as safe.] **1.** To guarantee as safe; guarantee. *Obs.* **2.** To condescend to grant; concede; bestow. — *v. i.* To condescend; deign. — **Syn.** See CONDESCEND.

vouch-safe'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension.

vous'soir' (vōō'swär'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* Any of the wedge-shaped pieces of an arch or vault. See ARCH, *Illust.*

vow (vou), *n.* [OF. *vou, veu*, fr. L. *votum*, orig. p. p. neut. of *vovere, votum*, to vow.] **1.** A solemn promise, esp. one made to God or a deity; an act by which one binds one's self or one's possessions to some act, service, or condition. **2.** A promise of fidelity or constancy; a pledge of love or affection; as, the marriage *vow*. **3.** An asseveration. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bind one's self by a vow; promise solemnly; devote. **2.** To asseverate; swear.

vow'el (vou'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *vouel*, fr. L. *vocalis* (sc. *littera*), fr. *vocalis* sounding, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice, sound.] *Phon.* A voiced, or sometimes a whispered, sound without the audible friction or stoppage characteristic of a consonant. Also, a letter or character representing such a sound. In English, the written vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

vow'el-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To furnish with vowel signs; as, to *vowelize* a Hebrew text.

vowel point. In Hebrew and certain other Eastern languages, a mark placed above or below a consonant, or attached to it, as in Ethiopic, representing the vowel sound.

vow'er (vou'ẽr), *n.* One who makes a vow.

‖ **vox** (vŏks), *n.*; *pl.* VOCES (vō'sēz). [L.] Voice.

vox' an-gel'i-ca (vŏks' ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kȧ) [L. *angelica* angelic], *Music*, an organ stop of delicate stringlike quality. — **vox' hu-ma'na** (hū-mā'nȧ) [L., human voice], *Music*, an organ reed stop to give a sound imitating the human voice.

voy'age (voi'ăj), *n.* [OF. *veage, voiage*, fr. LL., fr. L. *viaticum* traveling money, *via* way.] **1.** Formerly, a passage either by sea or land; a journey; now, only, a passing by sea or water from one place to another; esp., a passing or journey by water to a distant place. **2.** Course; way; expedition; enterprise. *Obs.* — *v. i.*; -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). To take, make, or traverse by, a voyage; travel.

voy'ag-er (-ă-jẽr), *n.* One who voyages.

‖ **voy'a'geur'** (vwȧ'yȧ'zhûr'), *n.*; *pl.* -GEURS (*F.* -zhûr'). [F.] A traveler; in Canada, specif., a man employed by the fur companies to transport goods and men to and from the remote stations; any boatman and trapper of those regions.

vug, vugg, vugh (vŭg; vôôg), *n. Mining.* A small unfilled cavity in a lode or in the rock. — **vug'gy** (-ĭ), *a.*

Vul'can (vŭl'kăn), *n.* [L. *Vulcanus, Volcanus.*] *Rom. Relig.* The god of fire, esp. in its fearful aspects. Later, he was identified with the Greek *Hephæstus*, and was hence represented as consort of Venus and god of metal working.

Vul-ca'ni-an (vŭl-kā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or made by, Vulcan; pert. to works in iron, etc. **2.** [*l. c.*] Volcanic. **3.** Of or pertaining to Plutonism; Plutonic.

vul'can-ite (vŭl'kăn-īt), *n.* Hard rubber produced by vulcanizing with much sulphur.

vul'can-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Process of imparting to caoutchouc, gutta-percha, etc., greater elasticity, durability, or hardness by heating with sulphur, sulphides, or oxides, or by soaking in a solution of sulphur chloride.

vul'can-ize (vŭl'kăn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To subject to vulcanization. — **vul'can-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

vul'can-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ). = VOLCANOLOGY.

vul'gar (-gȧr), *a.* [L. *vulgaris*, fr. *vulgus* the common people.] **1.** Of or pert. to the common people; common; ordinary; public; hence, vernacular; as, the *vulgar* language. **2.** Of or pert. to the common people as disting. from the cultivated or educated; pert. to common life; plebeian; as, *vulgar* prejudices. **3.** Lacking cultivation or refinement; unrefined; boorish; also, offensive to good taste or refined feelings; low; coarse; as, *vulgar* language. — **Syn.** See COMMON.

vulgar fraction. = COMMON FRACTION. — *n.* The vernacular language. *Archaic.*

vul-ga'ri-an (vŭl-gā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* A vulgar or unrefined person; esp., a rich or pretentious person of vulgar standards.

vul'gar-ism (vŭl'gȧr-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity. **2.** A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial, esp. in unrefined or low, speech.

Syn. Vulgarism, vulgarity. A **vulgarism** is a phrase or expression in common, but not in good, use; the word does not necessarily connote coarseness; **vulgarity** denotes coarseness or lack of refinement in manners or speech; as, the use of "aggravating" for "provoking" is a *vulgarism*; the use of coarse language is a *vulgarity*.

vul-gar'i-ty (vŭl-găr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being vulgar; mean condition of life; commonness. **2.** Grossness or clownishness; coarseness; also, an instance of this. — **Syn.** See VULGARISM.

vul'gar-ize (vŭl'gȧr-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make vulgar. — **vul'gar-i-za'tion,** *n.*

vul'gar-ly, *adv.* In a vulgar manner.

vul'gar-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being vulgar.

Vul'gate (-gāt), *n.* [LL. *vulgata editio*, fr. L. *vulgatus* usual, common.] **1.** A Latin version of the Scriptures made by Jerome at the close of the 4th century; — so called from its common use in the Latin Church. This is the only Latin version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic. **2.** [*l. c.*] Any vulgate text, as of the writings of Æschylus.

— *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Vulgate. **2.** [*l. c.*] Commonly accepted; ordinary; as, a *vulgate* text.

vul'ner-a-ble (vŭl'nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis* wounding, injurious, fr. *vulnerare* to wound, *vulnus* a wound.] **1.** Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds. **2.** Liable to injury; assailable; as, a *vulnerable* reputation. — **vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **vul'ner-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

vul'ner-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Used for, or useful in, healing wounds; as, *vulnerary* plants. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A vulnerary remedy.

Vul-pec'u-la (vŭl-pĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *gen.* VULPECULÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *vulpes* fox.] *Astron.* A small constellation between Sagitta and Cygnus; the Little Fox; — called also *Vulpecula cum Ansere* (the Little Fox with the Goose).

vul-pec'u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Of or pert. to a fox, esp. a young one; vulpine.

vul'pine (-pīn; -pĭn), *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, fr. *vulpes* a fox.] Of or pert. to or like a fox; cunning; crafty.

vul'pi-nite (-pĭ-nīt), *n.* [From *Vulpino*, in Italy.] *Min.* A scaly granular grayish white variety of anhydrite.

vul'ture (-tûr), *n.* [OF. *voltor, vouteur*, L. *vulturius*, fr. *vultur*.] Any of certain large birds allied to hawks, eagles, and falcons, but having weaker claws, and the head usually naked. They subsist chiefly on carrion. They constitute two families, the Old World vultures (*Vulturidæ*) and the American vultures (*Cathartidæ*). — **vul'tur-ine** (-tûr-īn; -ĭn), **vul'tur-ous** (-tŭs), *a.*

vul'va (vŭl'vȧ), *n.* [L. *vulva, volva*, fr. *volvere* to roll.] *Anat.* The external parts or opening of the female genital organs. — **vul'var** (-vȧr), *a.*

vy'ing (vī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VIE.

W

W (dŭb'l-ū). **1.** The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. The sound of W is usually a consonant as in *we*, but sometimes it is a vowel, forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in *few, how*. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 96–98. The form of the letter dates back to the time when U and V had not been fully differentiated (see U, V). Etymologically W is most closely related to U and V. See U and V. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Wolfram (tungsten). **b** *Elec.* Watt.

W, *or* **w,** *n.*; *pl.* W's or Ws (dŭb'l-ūz). The letter W, w, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter W.

W, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **W.**

wab'ble (wŏb'l), *v. i.*; -BLED; -BLING (-lĭng). **1.** To move unsteadily from one side to the other; move in the manner of a wheel unevenly hung. **2.** To vacillate; tremble. *Colloq.* — *n.* A rocking or oscillating motion, as of a wheel not hung true; a wavering, vacillating, etc. — **wab'bler,** *n.*

wab'bly (-lĭ), *a.* Inclined to wabble; wabbling.

wack'e (wăk'ĕ), *n.* [G.] *Geol.* Rock similar to sandstone in texture, but derived from disintegrated basic rocks.

wad (wŏd), *n.* **1.** A little mass or bundle, as of hay or tow. **2.** A soft plug to retain a charge of powder, keep powder and shot close, or avoid windage, in a muzzle-loading cannon or gun or in a shot cartridge. **3.** A soft mass, esp. of loose fibrous substance, to stop an aperture, pad a garment, etc. — *v. t.*; WAD'DED (wŏd'ĕd; 24); WAD'DING. **1.** To form into a wad or wadding. **2.** To insert a wad into; hold in by a wad; also, to stuff or line with a soft substance, as cotton or paper pulp; pad.

wad'ding (wŏd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Wads collectively, or material for wads. **2.** Soft stuff of loose texture for stuffing or padding garments, esp. prepared sheets of carded cotton.

wad'dle (-l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-l'd); -DLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *wade*.] To walk with short steps, swaying from side to side, like a duck; move along in a clumsy and tottering way; toddle. — *n.* Act of waddling. — **wad'dler** (-lẽr), *n.*

wad'dy (wŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-īz). An aboriginal war club. *Australia.*

wade (wād), *v. i.*; WAD'ED (wād'ĕd; 24); WAD'ING. [AS. *wadan* go, proceed, wade.] **1.** To go; pass; penetrate. *Obs.*

2. To move by stepping in or through a medium, as water or mud, that offers more resistance than air. **3.** To proceed slowly among things that hinder or embarrass; as, to *wade* through a dull book. — *v. t.* To pass or cross by wading. — *n.* Act of wading. *Colloq.*

wad'er (wād'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wades. **2.** Any of many long-legged birds that wade in water in search of food, including sandpipers, snipe, cranes, herons, etc.

wa'di, wa'dy (wä'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Ar. *wādī.*] In the Levant, a valley; a ravine through which a stream flows; the bed of a watercourse, dry except in the rainy season.

wa'fer (wā'fĕr), *n.* [OF. *waufre.*] **1.** *Cookery.* A thin cake or biscuit. **2.** *Eccl.* A thin cake or piece of bread, commonly unleavened, used in the Eucharist, as in the Roman Catholic Church. **3.** An adhesive disk of dried paste, gelatin, or the like, and coloring matter, or of paper coated with an adhesive on one side, used as a seal. **4.** *Ordnance.* A primer. — *v. t.* To seal, close, or fasten with a wafer.

waf'fle (wŏf'l), *n.* [D. *wafel.*] A crisped indented batter cake cooked in a **waffle iron**, a utensil with two hinged iron parts shutting against each other.

waft (wäft), *v. t.* [Prob. orig. pret. & p. p. of *wave*, v. t.] **1.** To cause to move or go by or as by the impulse of waves, as of water or air. **2.** To signal to; beckon. *Obs.* **3.** To turn; direct; as, to *waft* the eyes. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be moved, or to pass, on or as on a buoyant medium; float. — *n.* **1.** Act of wafting; a beckoning. **2.** A floating; waving; a wave or current, as of wind; puff; gust. — **waft'er,** *n.*

waft'age (wäf'tăj), *n.* Act of wafting; state of being wafted; conveyance on or through a buoyant medium.

waf'ture (wäf'tûr), *n.* Act of wafting or waving; a waft.

wag (wăg), *v. t.;* WAGGED (wăgd); WAG'GING (wăg'ĭng). To sway or swing shortly, esp. from side to side, with jerky or quick turns. To *wag* the head, finger, etc., is often expressive of buffoonery or derision. — *v. i.* **1.** To move one way and the other; be shaken to and fro. **2.** To act or move. *Obs. or Colloq.* **3.** To go; pack off. *Colloq.* **4.** Of the tongue, to keep moving in chatter or gossip. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of wagging; a shake. *Colloq.* **2.** One full of sport and humor; a wit; joker.

wage (wāj), *v. t.;* WAGED (wājd); WAG'ING (wāj'ĭng). [OF. *wagier*, var. of *gagier* to pledge, promise.] **1.** To pledge; gage; also, to stake; bet. *Archaic or Hist.* **2.** To expose one's self to, as a risk; incur; hazard. *Obs.* **3.** To engage in, as a contest, as if by previous gage, or pledge; carry on, as a war. — *v. i.* To carry on war; contend. *Rare.*

— *n.* **1.** A gage; pledge. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** That which is pledged or paid for services; hire; pay; — chiefly in *pl.* ☞ The plural form *wages* was formerly often, and is still sometimes, construed as a singular.

wa'ger (wā'jĕr), *n.* [OF. *wageüre.* See WAGE, *v. t.*] **1.** A gage, or pledge. *Obs.* **2.** That which is risked on an uncertain event; a stake; bet. **3.** Act of wagering, or betting; a bet. **4.** Act of gaging, or giving a pledge; as, *wager* of battle; *wager* of law. *Obs. or Hist.*

wager of law, *Early Eng. Law,* the act of a party, usually the defendant, in an action in binding himself to resort to and abide the event of an attempt to prove his case by the oath of himself and the required number of compurgators.

— *v. t. & i.* To stake; bet. — **wa'ger-er,** *n.*

wa'ges (wā'jĕz; 24), *pl.* of WAGE, *n.* (see WAGE, *n.*, *Note*). **1.** Specif., pay given for labor, usually manual or mechanical, at short stated intervals, as disting. from a salary or fee. **2.** *Economics.* That share of the annual product or national dividend which goes as a reward to labor, as distinct from the remuneration received by capital in its various forms.

Syn. Wages, hire, salary, pay, emolument. **Wages** and **hire** (the latter somewhat archaic in this sense) denote the price paid for labor, esp. by the day or week. **Salary** denotes a fixed compensation, commonly paid at longer intervals than *wages*, for services requiring training or ability. **Pay**, often general in its sense, may be equivalent esp. to *wages* (as in *pay* day, *pay* roll, etc.). **Emolument** applies to whatever profits arise from office or employment; as, the *emoluments* of a profession.

wag'ger-y (wăg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). The manner or action of a wag; mischievous merriment; pleasantry.

wag'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Like, or characteristic of, a wag; frolicsome. **2.** Done or made in sport; sportive; humorous. — **wag'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **wag'gish-ness,** *n.*

wag'gle (wăg''l), *v. i. & t.;* -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *wag.*] To reel, sway, or move, from side to side; wag. — *n.* A waggling or wagging. [*British.*]

wag'gon, wag'gon-er, etc. Vars. of WAGON, etc. *Chiefly British.*

Wag-ne'ri-an (văg-nē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by or resembling the theories or style of, Richard Wagner (1813–83), the German composer of opera and music drama.

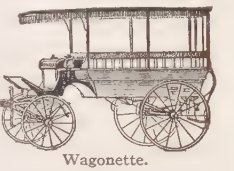
Wag'ner-ism (văg'nĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* Richard Wagner's theory and practice in the composition of opera, or, esp., music drama, his chief aim being to free opera from the conventions of the Italian school, and make dramatic fitness dominate the ensemble of text, music, action, and scene.

wag'on (wăg'ŭn), *n.* [D. *wagen.*] Also, *chiefly British,* **wag'gon. 1.** A kind of four-wheeled vehicle, esp. one used for freight or merchandise. **2.** A four-wheeled vehicle for transporting goods on a railway. *Brit.* **3.** A chariot. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To transport in a wagon or wagons.

wag'on-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Money paid for carriage or conveyance in a wagon. **2.** Wagons collectively.

wag'on-er, wag'gon-er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who conducts or drives a wagon, esp. as a business. **2.** A charioteer. *Obs.* **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** Auriga. **b** Charles's Wain.

wag'on-ette', wag'gon-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* A kind of wagon with two facing side seats.



Wagonette.

wag'on-head'ed, wag'gon-head'ed, *a.* Having a top, or head, shaped like the top of a covered wagon, or in section or outline like an inverted **U**; as, a *wagon-headed* ceiling.

wag'tail' (wăg'tāl'), *n.* Any of many birds (subfamily *Motacillinæ*) allied to the pipits. They have a trim slender body and a very long tail which they habitually jerk up and down.

Wa-ha'bi, Wah-ha'bi (wä-hä'bē), *n.; pl.* WAHABIS (-bēz). [Ar. *wahhābī.*] A follower of Mohammed ibn' Abdu'l-Wahhab (1691–1787), Mohammedan reformer. — **Wa-ha'bi-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

wa-hoo' (wä-hōō'; wä'hōō), *n.; pl.* -HOOS (-hōōz). Any of various American trees or shrubs; specif.: **a** A shrub (*Evonymus atropurpureus*) with capsules which in dehiscing expose the scarlet arils of the seeds; — called also *burning bush.* **b** Either of two varieties of elm (esp. *Ulmus alata*). **c** The basswood (*Tilia*).

waif (wāf), *n.* [OF., var. of *guaif, gaif,* adj., lost, not claimed, *chose gaive* a waif.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* Stolen goods thrown away by a thief in flight. **2.** Something found, or without an owner; a stray thing or article. **3.** A wanderer; castaway; stray person or beast, as a homeless child or lost sheep. — *v. t.* To throw up or cast away as a waif.

wail (wāl), *v. t. & i.* To lament; bewail; mourn. — *n.* Loud lamentation; mournful sound. — **wail'er** (wāl'ĕr), *n.*

wail'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Sorrowful; mournful; wailing.

wain (wān), *n.* [AS. *wægn.*] **1.** Wagon; cart. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* Charles's Wain; — with *the.*

wain'scot (-skŏt; -skōt), *n.* [D. *wagen-schot* oaken board.] **1.** In British usage, a fine grade of oak imported for woodwork. **2.** A wooden lining of an interior wall, usually paneled. — *v. t.;* -SCOT-ED or -SCOT-TED; -SCOT-ING or -SCOT-TING. To line with or as with boards or paneled work.

wain'scot-ing, wain'scot-ting, *n.* The material used to wainscot a house, etc., or the wainscot as a whole.

waist (wāst), *n.* [ME. *wast,* orig., growth.] **1.** That part of the human body between the thorax and hips. **2.** A garment, or that part of a garment, which covers the body from the neck or shoulders to and including the waist; specif.: **a** The bodice, or upper part, of a woman's dress. **b** A similarly worn undergarment for children, to which other clothing may be buttoned. **3.** A part corresponding to, or suggestive of, the human waist; esp., the middle or central part; as, the *waist* of a boiler, violin, etc. **4.** *Naut.* That part of a vessel's deck between the quarter-deck and forecastle; the middle part of the ship.

waist'band' (wāst'bănd'; -bənd), *n.* The band, as of breeches, skirts, etc., which encompasses the waist.

waist'cloth' (-klŏth'; 62), *n.* A cloth worn about the waist; esp., such a garment worn about the hips and passing between the thighs.

waist'coat (wās't'kōt; *colloq.* wĕs'kŭt; wās'-), *n.* **1.** A man's garment of ornamental character, formerly worn under the doublet. **2. a** A sleeveless garment for men, worn under the coat, and covering the waist; a vest. **b** A similar garment occasionally worn by women.

waist'ing, *n.* Material for waists.

wait (wāt), *v. i.* [OF. *waitier,* var. of *guaitier, gaitier,* to watch, attend; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To be in expectation; — usually used with *for,* equiv. to *expect* or *look forward to.* **2.** To stay in expectation; remain stationary or inactive, as till the arrival of some person or event; stay. **3.** To be ready to serve or to execute orders; act as attendant or servant, esp. at table; serve.

to wait on *or* **upon. a** To attend as a servant. **b** To go to see; call upon. **c** To follow as a consequence.

— *v. t.* **1.** To stay for; await. **2.** To attend on; escort. *Obs.* **3.** To attend as a consequence. *Obs.* **4.** To defer; postpone; — said of a meal; as, to *wait* dinner. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** A watchman. *Obs.* **2.** In England: **a** One of a band of musical watchmen or musicians, esp. in the 17th century. **b** In *pl.* Carol singers or itinerant musicians who go about, esp. at night, from house to house at Christmas

time. *Eng.* **3.** Ambush; trap; snare; — now used only in *to lie in wait.* **4.** Act of waiting; delay; halt; also, interval of waiting.

wait'-a-bit', *n.* Any of several plants bearing thorns or hooked appendages, as the greenbrier, prickly ash, etc.

wait'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A watcher. *Obs., exc. in comp.* **2.** One who waits: **a** One who waits for or awaits something. **b** An attendant; servant in attendance, esp. at table. **3.** A tray on which something is carried, as dishes, etc.; salver.

wait'ing, *n.* Attendance; service.

in waiting, in attendance; as, lords *in waiting. Eng.*

waiting room. A room for the use of persons waiting, as at a railroad station or other public place.

wait'ress (wāt'rĕs), *n.* A female waiter or attendant at table, esp. at a public table.

waive (wāv), *v. t.*; WAIVED (wāvd); WAIV'ING. [AF. *weyver.*] **1.** To remove; reject; desert. *Obs.* **2.** To give up claim to; abandon; forgo. **3.** *Law.* To throw away; relinquish voluntarily, as a right which one may enforce if he chooses. — **Syn.** See RELINQUISH.

waiv'er (wāv'ẽr), *n.* [AF. *weyver*, inf. as n.] *Law.* Act of waiving or relinquishing something, as a right.

wake (wāk), *n.* The track left by a vessel in the water; hence, the track or course of anything that has passed.

wake, *v. i.*; WAKED (wākt) or WOKE (wōk); WAK'ING (wāk'ĭng). [AS. *wacan* to wake, be born (pret. *wōc*, p. p. *wacen*), combined with the kindred *wacian* (pret. *wacode*), var. of *wæccan* to watch, be awake.] **1.** To be awake; not to sleep; specif., to keep watch or vigil; hold a wake. **2.** To sit up late for festivities or revel. *Obs.* **3.** To be roused from sleep; awake; — often used with *up.* **4.** To be excited or roused up; awake; as, the wind *woke.* **5.** To become alive again; undergo resurrection. — *v. t.* **1.** To rouse from sleep; awake. **2.** To put in motion or action; arouse; excite; as, to *wake* one's wrath. **3.** To bring to life again; revive; as, to *wake* sad memories. **4.** To watch with at night, as a dead body; hold a wake over.

— *n.* **1.** Act of waking or being awaked; also, state of being awake. *Obs. or Poetic.* **2.** State of forbearing sleep, esp. for solemn or festive purposes; a vigil. **3.** *Ch. of Eng.* An annual parish festival formerly held in commemoration of the dedication of a church. **4.** The sitting up with a dead body, often attended with a degree of festivity, chiefly among the Irish.

wake'ful (wāk'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep; affected with insomnia; hence: watchful; vigilant. **2.** That wakes; awakening. *Now Rare.* — **wake'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **wake'ful-ness,** *n.*

wak'en (-n), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wæcnan.*] To wake: **a** To become awake; be awakened. **b** To keep watch. — **-en-er,** *n.*

wak'er (wāk'ẽr), *n.* One who wakes.

wake'-rob'in, *n.* **1.** Any of various arums; esp., in England, the cuckoopint. **2.** In America, any of various trilliums; also, the jack-in-the-pulpit.

Wal-den'ses (wŏl-dĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [LL. *Waldenses, Valdenses.*] *Eccl.* A sect of dissenters from the Roman Catholic Church, founded about 1170 by Petrus Waldus, or Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, and professing substantially Protestant principles. — **Wal-den'sian** (-shăn), *a & n.*

wald'grave (wôld'grāv), *n.* [G. *waldgraf; wald* forest + *graf* earl, count.] In the old German empire, the head forest keeper; also, a noble of a certain rank.

wale (wāl), *n.* [AS. *walu* a mark of blows.] **1.** A streak made on the skin by a rod or whip. **2.** A ridge on the surface, as of cloth; hence, texture. **3.** In *pl. Shipbuilding.* Certain strakes of the outside planking of a vessel.

— *v. t.*; WALED (wāld); WAL'ING. To mark, protect, or fasten with wales.

Wal'er (wāl'ẽr), *n.* [From *Wales,* i. e., New South Wales.] A horse, esp. for cavalry, imported from New South Wales; also, any Australian horse. *Colloq.*

Wal-hal'la (wŏl-hăl'ȧ; wäl-häl'lä), *n.* Var. of VALHALLA.

walk (wôk), *v. i.* [AS. *wealcan* to turn, revolve.] **1.** To be in motion; go; wag. *Obs.* **2.** To roam. *Obs., exc.:* To go restlessly about, as a somnambulist or a specter. **3.** To move along on foot; go by steps or at a moderate pace; specif., of bipeds, to go without running, that is, without lifting one foot entirely before the other touches the ground; of quadrupeds, to go with a gait in which at least two feet are always on the ground; sometimes, specif., to go on foot for exercise or amusement. **4.** To behave; conduct one's self. **5.** To move in a manner likened to walking.

to walk Spanish, to walk on tiptoe involuntarily through another's lifting one by the seat of the trousers, etc., as in boy's sport; hence: to walk gingerly; to be forced by another to act or proceed; also, to get discharged. *Colloq., U. S.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To pass through, over, or upon; traverse; perambulate; as, to *walk* the streets. **2.** To cause to walk; to lead, drive, or ride, with a slow pace; as, to *walk* one's horse. **3.** To take for, or guide in, a walk. **4.** To move in a manner likened to walking. *Colloq.*

to walk the plank, to walk along a plank, laid across the bulwark of a ship, until one overbalances it and falls into the sea, — a method practiced by pirates for disposing of captives; hence, to vacate an office under compulsion.

— *n.* **1.** Act of walking. **2.** Manner of walking; gait. **3.** Conduct; behavior; manner of living. **4.** Habitual or proper place or sphere of action; province; as, men in every *walk* of life. **5.** That in or through which one walks, or a place designed for walking; specif.: **a** A haunt. **b** A path specially arranged or paved for walking. **c** A promenade; hence, *Obs.*, in *pl.:* a park; pleasure grounds. **6.** In coffee and other plantations, the space between two rows of trees; also, the rows with the space between them. **7.** Pasture land; range; as, a sheep *walk.* — **walk'er** (wôk'ẽr), *n.*

walk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WALK.

walking beam, *Mach.,* any oscillating lever or beam for transmitting power, as in one form of steam engine. — **w. delegate,** an official, properly styled *business agent,* appointed by a trade union to ascertain whether its rules are observed by its members and their employers and to represent the union in dealing with employers. — **w. fern** *or* **leaf,** any of a genus (*Camptosorus,* esp. *C. rhizophyllus*) of ferns forming new plants by rooting at the elongated apex of the frond. — **w. stick,** a stick used in walking; a cane.

walk'out' (wôk'out'), *n.* A labor strike. *Colloq., U. S.*

walk'-o'ver, *n.* In racing, the going over a course by a horse that is the only starter; hence, *Colloq.:* a one-sided contest; an easy victory.

Wal-kyr'ie, *n.* [AS. *wælcyrie.*] = VALKYRIE.

wall (wôl), *n.* [AS. *weall,* fr. L. *vallum* a palisaded wall.] **1.** A work or structure, as of stone or brick, for security or inclosure, as the side of a building, a solid stone fence, etc. **2.** A defense; rampart; in *pl.,* fortifications. **3.** The inside surface of a room, cavity, or vessel (as a boiler).

to drive, push, *or* **thrust to the wall,** to force to an extreme position; crush.

— *v. t.* To inclose, fill, defend, etc., with or as with a wall.

wal'la-by (wŏl'ȧ-bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [From native name.] Any of various small or medium-sized kangaroos (esp. of genus *Macropus*). Many are no larger than a hare.

Wal-la'chi-an (wŏ-lā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Wallachia, now part of the kingdom of Roumania.

wall creeper. A small Old World bird (*Tichodroma muraria*), inhabiting cliffs and, in migration, frequenting walls about towns.

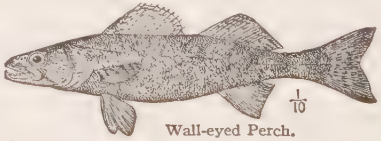
Wall Creeper. 1/3

wal'let (wŏl'ĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A bag or sack to be carried about the person; knapsack; pack. **2.** Anything hanging loose like a bag. *Obs.* **3.** A pocketbook, esp. one of some size for paper money, etc.

wall'-eye', *n.* **1.** An eye, as of a horse, with a whitish iris. **2.** Any of various fishes with prominent eyes, as the wall-eyed perch.

wall'-eyed', *a.* **1.** Having a wall-eye or wall-eyes. **2.** Glaring-eyed; fierce-eyed.

wall-eyed perch *or* **pike,** an American fresh-water food fish (*Stizostedion vitreum*) having large and prominent eyes.



Wall-eyed Perch. 1/10

wall fern. The common polypody.

wall'flow'er (wôl'flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Cheiranthus*) of brassicaceous herbs; esp., a perennial plant (*C. cheiri*) with sweet-scented yellow or orange flowers, common on old walls, in Europe. **2.** A person, esp. a woman, who remains by the wall as a spectator, at a dance. *Colloq.*

Wal-loon' (wŏ-lo͞on'), *n.* One of a people, primarily Celtic or Alpine, inhabiting southern Belgium; also, their language, Belgian French.

wal'lop (wŏl'ŭp), *v. i.* To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling, with noise. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wal'lop, *v. t.* To flog; thrash. — *n.* A blow. *Both Scot., Dial. Eng., & Colloq. U. S.*

wal'lop, *v. i.* [OF. *waloper,* var. of *galoper.* See GALLOP.] **1.** To move quickly; gallop. **2.** To flounder. — *n.* A quick, rolling movement; a gallop. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wal'lop-er, *n.* One who, or that which, wallops.

wal'low (-ō), *v. i.* [AS. *wealwian.*] **1.** To roll one's self about, as in mire; welter; flounder. **2.** To live or continue in brutish satisfaction in some, usually vicious or degraded, condition or mode of life. — *n.* **1.** Act of wallowing. **2.** A place to which an animal comes to wallow; also, the hollow

made by its wallowing; as, a buffalo *wallow*.— **wal'low-er** (wŏl'ō-ẽr), *n.*

wall paper. Paper for walls of rooms; paper hangings.

wall plate. a *Arch.* A continuous plate on a wall to support posts, joists, etc. See ROOF, *Illust.* b *Mach.* A metal plate or bracket secured flat against the wall to support a bearing, machinery, etc.

wall rock. *Mining.* The rock through which a vein runs.

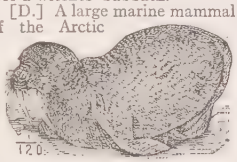
wall rocket. A European brassicaceous herb (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*).

Wall Street. A street toward the southern end of Manhattan borough of the city of New York; — so called from the wall along it when this territory belonged to the Dutch. It is the chief financial center of the United States.

wal'nut (wôl'nŭt), *n.* [AS. *wealhhnutu* a Celtic or foreign nut, walnut; *wealh* foreign, n., a Welshman, Celt + *hnutu* a nut.] **1.** a The nut of any of a genus (*Juglans*) of trees of the north temperate zone; esp., the nut of a species (*J. regia*), called, specif., **English walnut.** b A tree of this genus or its wood, esp. that of the **black walnut** (*J. nigra*). **2.** The shagbark hickory or its nut. *Local, U. S.*

Wal-pur'gis (väl-pōōr'gēs), *n.* A female saint (8th century) of English birth who is reputed to have converted the Saxons to Christianity. Her festival, **Walpurgis Night,** the evening before May Day, was believed, in German superstition, to be the occasion for a witches' Sabbath.

wal'rus (wôl'rŭs; wŏl'-), *n.* [D.] A large marine mammal (*Odobenus rosmarus*) of the Arctic Ocean, allied to the seals, valuable for its tusks, skin, and blubber.



Walrus.

waltz (wôlts), *n.* [G. *walzer* waltz, or *walzen* to roll, dance.] **1.** A kind of round dance in triple time. **2.** Music for this dance, or having its time. — *v. i.* To dance a waltz or in a waltz movement or step.— **waltz'er,** *n.*

wam'pum (wŏm'pŭm; wôm'-), *n.* [Algonquian *wampompeag; wamp* (fr. *wab* white) + *ompe* a string (of shell beads) + *ak* or *ag*, a sign for the plural number.] Beads of shell used by the North American Indians as money, ceremonial pledges, or ornaments. There were two varieties, black, or dark purple, and white, the black having double the value of the white. **Wam'pum-peag'** (-pēg'), or *wampum*, strictly, designates the white variety, *peag* being used by the early settlers as a general term; but, loosely, the three terms have been used interchangeably. Called also *seawan* (a term given by the Indians to unstrung beads).

wan (wŏn), *a.* [AS. *wann, wonn,* dark, lurid, livid.] **1.** Dark; gloomy; dusky. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Pale; pallid. — **Syn.** See PALE. — *n.* Quality of being wan; wanness. — *v. i. & t.;* WANNED (wŏnd); WAN'NING. To grow or make wan; become or make pale or sickly in looks.

wand (wŏnd), *n.* **1.** A twig; small branch. *Obs.* **2.** A small stick; switch; rod; hence, specif.: **a** A staff of authority; verge. **b** A rod used by conjurers, diviners, etc.

wan'der (wŏn'dẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *wandrian.*] **1.** To ramble about without any definite course; stroll; rove; roam. **2.** To go away; stray off; deviate, as a writer from his subject. **3.** To be delirious; rave; as, the mind *wanders.*

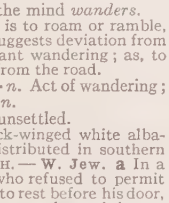
Syn. Wander, stray. To **wander** is to roam or ramble, esp. without definite course; **stray** suggests deviation from a fixed course, or unsettled or vagrant wandering; as, to *wander* through the woods; to *stray* from the road.

— *v. t.* To wander over or through. — *n.* Act of wandering; ramble; stroll. — **wan'der-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

wan'der-ing, *a.* Roaming; roving; unsettled.

wandering albatross, a large black-winged white albatross (*Diomedea exulans*), widely distributed in southern oceans. — **w. dervish.** See DERVISH. — **W. Jew.** a In a widespread medieval legend, a Jew who refused to permit Christ, on the way to the crucifixion, to rest before his door, and whom Christ then condemned to wander undying on earth until His second coming. b Any of several trailing plants (esp. *Zebrina pendula*) with succulent foliage. — **w. kidney,** *Med.,* a morbid condition in which one kidney, or, rarely, both kidneys, can be moved in certain directions.

wan'der-oo' (wŏn'dẽr-ōō'), *n.; pl.* -OOS (-ōōz'). [Singhalese *wandurā.*] **1.** Any of several species of langurs. **2.** Erroneously, a certain species (*Macaca ferox*) of macaque.



Wanderoo, 2, Male.

wane (wān), *v. i.;* WANED (wānd); WAN'ING (wān'ĭng). [AS. *wanian, wonian,* fr. *wan, won,* deficient, wanting.] **1.** To be diminished; decrease; — contrasted with *wax,* and said esp. of the moon. **2.** To decline; fail; sink. — *n.* **1.** Decrease; decline; failure; diminution. **2.** The apparent decrease of the illuminated part of the moon from full to new. **3.** The natural curvature of a log or of the edge of a board sawed from an unsquared log.

wane'y. Var. of WANY.

wan'ly, *adv.* In a wan manner.

wan'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being wan.

want (wônt; wŏnt), *n.* [Orig. an adj., fr. Scand.] **1.** State or fact of being without anything; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; lack; dearth. **2.** Specif., absence or lack of necessaries; destitution; poverty; as, to be in *want.* **3.** That which is needed or desired; a thing of which the loss is felt or that is indispensable; a necessity. — **Syn.** See LACK, POVERTY.

— *v. t.* **1.** To be without; be destitute of, or deficient in; lack; as, to *want* knowledge. **2.** To need; require; as, in winter we *want* a fire. **3.** To feel need of; desire; crave. — **Syn.** See DESIRE. — *v. i.* **1.** To be absent, deficient, or lacking; fail; — often impersonally used with *of;* as, it *wants* ten minutes of four. **2.** To be destitute or needy; lack. — **want'er,** *n.*

wa'n't (wônt; wŏnt). Illit. for *was not.*

want'age (wŏn'tăj; wŏn'-), *n.* That which is wanting; amount lacking; deficiency.

want'ing, *a.* Absent; lacking; missing.

wan'ton (wŏn'tŭn), *a.* [ME. *wantoun, wantowen,* fr. *wan-* wanting (see WANE) + *towen* educated, AS. *togen,* lit., drawn.] **1.** Not disciplined; unrestrained; hence: loose; free; wild; luxuriant; also, playful; sportive; as, his *wanton* ringlets. **2.** Wandering from moral rectitude; perverse; dissolute. **3.** Specif., deviating from the rules of chastity; lewd; lustful. **4.** Reckless; malicious; as, *wanton* mischief. — **Syn.** See GRATUITOUS.

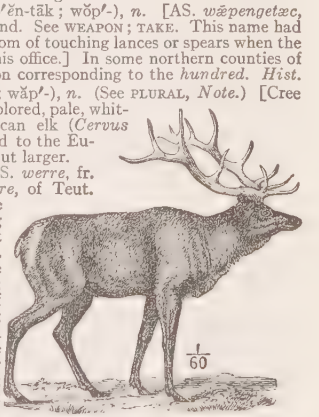
— *n.* **1.** A person not restrained by discipline; a pampered pet; frolicsome trifler. **2.** A lewd person.

— *v. i.* **1.** To ramble or frolic without restraint; revel. **2.** To play the wanton. — *v. t.* To waste wantonly. — **wan'ton-ly,** *adv.* — **wan'ton-ness,** *n.*

wan'y, wane'y (wān'ĭ), *a.* Waning or diminished in some parts; — said esp. of boards or timber when sawed off too near the outside of the log.

wap'en-take (wăp'ĕn-tāk; wŏp'-), *n.* [AS. *wæpengetæc, wæpentac,* fr. Scand. See WEAPON; TAKE. This name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the chief entered on his office.] In some northern counties of England, a division corresponding to the *hundred. Hist.*

wap'i-ti (wŏp'ĭ-tĭ; wăp'-), *n.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) [Cree *wāpitew* brown-colored, pale, whitish.] The American elk (*Cervus canadensis*), allied to the European red deer, but larger.



Wapiti, Male.

war (wôr), *n.* [AS. *werre,* fr. OF. var. of *guerre,* of Teut. orig.] **1.** State or fact of using violence against another; esp., a contest by force between states; armed conflict of sovereign powers; declared and open hostilities. **2.** State of opposition or contest; hostility; strife; contention; as, a *war* of words. **3.** Profession of arms; art of war; as, a man of *war.* **4.** Forces; army; also, instruments of war.

Wars of the Roses, *Eng. Hist.,* wars (1455–85) between the Houses of York and Lancaster, the *white rose* being the badge of the House of York, and the *red rose* of the House of Lancaster. — **war to the knife,** mortal combat; a conflict carried to the last extremity.

— *v. i.;* WARRED (wôrd); WAR'RING. **1.** To make or wage war; carry on hostilities. **2.** To contend; strive violently; fight; as, a *warring* conscience.

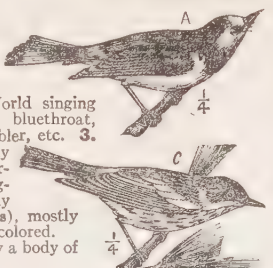
war'ble (wôr'b'l), *v. t. & i.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [OF. *werbler* to sing, play on a musical instrument.] **1.** To sing or utter in a trilling, quavering, or vibratory manner; trill. **2.** To utter musically; modulate; carol. **3.** To sound in a tremulous, quavering, or softly melodious manner; quaver. **4.** To yodel. *U. S.* — *n.* Act of warbling; a musical trill; a song; carol; any melodious succession of low and pleasing sounds.

war'ble, *n.* **1.** A hard tumor on a horse's back, due to the heat or pressure of the saddle. **2.** A tumor caused by the maggot of the warble fly in the backs of horses, cattle, etc.; also, the maggot.

warble fly. Any of several dipterous flies (family *Œstridæ*)

the larvæ of which live under the skin on the backs of cattle and horses.

war'bler (wôr'blĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, warbles; singer; songster. **2.** Any of a family (*Sylviidæ*) of small Old World singing birds, including the bluethroat, whitethroat, reed warbler, etc. **3.** Any of a large family (*Mniotiltidæ*) of American insectivorous singing birds (collectively called **wood warblers**), mostly very small and bright-colored.



Warblers. 3. *A* Hooded Warbler. *C* Cape May Warbler. Both Male.

war cry. A cry used by a body of fighters; a battle cry.

ward (wôrd), *v. t.* [AS. *weardian.*] **1.** To keep in safety; guard; protect; as, to *ward* one from peril. **2.** To place or keep under care or watch, as in prison. **3.** To fend off; repel; turn aside; fence; — often used with *off.*

ward, *n.* [AS. *weard,* masc.] A warder; guard. *Obs. or R.*

ward, *n.* [AS. *weard,* fem.] **1.** Act of guarding; watch; guard; protection; guardianship. **2.** A body of guards, as soldiers; garrison; the watch. *Obs.* **3.** Defense; protection. **4.** A defensive position, motion, or station. **5.** Confinement under guard; also, place of such confinement; jail; prison. **6.** A person under guard or protection; specif.: **a** *Feudal Law.* A minor who is subject to wardship. **b** A person under the protection of a court by reason of some incapacity. **7.** A division; specif.: **a** A division or district of a town or city, for representative, executive, or magisterial purposes. **b** A division or separate apartment of a hospital. **8.** [OF. *warde.*] A projecting ridge in a lock casing or keyhole; also, a corresponding notch in a key.

-ward (-wĕrd), **-wards** (-wĕrdz). [AS. *-weard, -weardes;* the *s* in *-wards* was orig. a genitive ending.] Suffixes denoting *course* or *direction to; motion* or *tendency toward.* ☞ Some writers have tried to make distinctions of usage between for*ward,* back*ward,* down*ward,* etc., and the corresponding forms in *-wards;* but the choice between them is in general influenced simply by euphony, sometimes, perhaps, by the fact that *-wards* is primarily adverbial.

war dance. A dance among savages preliminary to war.

ward'en (wôr'd'n), *n.* A variety of winter pear.

ward'en, *n.* [OF. *wardein.*] **1.** A keeper; guardian; watchman; guard. **2.** Specif.: **a** A chief keeper, as of a prison. **b** *Eccl.* A churchwarden. **c** The head of a college, guild, or conventual church. *Eng.* **d** In Connecticut, the chief executive of a borough. — **ward'en-ship,** *n.*

ward'en-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a warden.

ward'er (wôr'dĕr), *n.* One who wards, or keeps; a keeper.

ward'er, *n.* A truncheon or staff formerly carried by a king or a commander in chief, and used in signaling his will.

ward'robe' (wôrd'rōb'), *n.* [OF. *warderobe,* F. *garderobe.* See WARD, *v. t.;* ROBE.] **1.** Orig., an apartment where clothes were kept and, sometimes, made; now, a portable closet for clothes. **2.** Wearing apparel; (one's) clothing.

ward'room' (-rōōm'), *n. Naut.* In a war vessel, the living quarters of the commissioned officers above the rank of ensign, excepting the captain, who has quarters to himself.

ward'ship (-shĭp), *n.* **1.** Office of a ward or keeper; guardianship; specif., *Eng. Feudal Law,* the right to the custody of the body of an infant heir of a tenant, and to the custody of the ward's property. **2.** State of being under a guardian; pupilage.

ware (wâr), *a.* [AS. *wær.* In sense 1, prob. for *aware.*] **1.** Aware; conscious. **2.** Wary; cautious; discreet.

—*v. t.* [AS. *warian.*] To take heed of or to; beware of; — now only *Dial.* or used in the imperative; as, *ware* the dog.

ware, *n.* [AS. *waru.*] Articles of merchandise; goods; commodities; — orig., a collective *sing.;* now, usually used in *pl.,* exc. in composition (as in hard*ware,* tin*ware,* etc.).

ware'house' (wâr'hous'), *n.* **1.** A storehouse for wares. **2.** A wholesale shop, or store, or, sometimes, a large retail establishment. *Chiefly Eng.*

—(-houz'), *v. t.* To deposit or secure in a warehouse, esp. in a government or a bonded warehouse until duties are paid.

ware'house'man (-hous'măn), *n.* One who keeps, or is employed in, a warehouse.

ware'room' (wâr'rōōm'), *n.* A room in which goods are stored or exhibited for sale.

war'fare' (wôr'fâr'), *n.* [*war* + ME. *fare* journey, course, AS. *faru.*] **1.** Military operations between enemies; armed contest; hostilities; war. **2.** Hence, contest; struggle.

war game. Kriegspiel.

war head. *Nav.* The forward section of a torpedo, containing the wet guncotton or other explosive. In practice an *exercise head* filled with water is used.

war horse. A horse used in war; esp., a powerful, usually spirited, horse for military service; a charger.

wa'ri-ly (wā'rĭ-lĭ; wâr'ĭ-; 3), *adv.* In a wary manner.

wa'ri-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being wary.

war'i-son (wăr'ĭ-s'n), *n.* [OF., safety, cure.] *Obs.* **1.** Safety; cure; requital. **2.** A note of assault. *Pseudo-archaic.*

war'like' (wôr'līk'), *a.* **1.** Fit or disposed for, or fond of, war; bellicose; as, a *warlike* nation. **2.** Of or relating to war; military; martial; soldierly; as, a *warlike* appearance. **3.** Presaging or threatening war; belligerent; hostile; as, a *warlike* reply. — **Syn.** See MARTIAL.

war'lock (-lŏk), *n.* [AS. *wærloga* a breaker of his word; *wær* covenant, troth + *loga* a liar (in comp.).] A witch or wizard; also, a magic spell; incantation.

warm (wôrm), *a.* [AS. *wearm.*] **1.** Having heat, or a sensation of heat, esp. in a moderate degree; not cold. **2.** Sending out or imparting warmth; as, a *warm* fire; also, serving to make or keep one warm; as, a *warm* coat. **3.** Subject to little or no cold weather; as, a *warm* climate. **4.** Heated or apt to grow heated with passion; as: **a** Passionate; also, lively; sprightly; as, a *warm* imagination. **b** Zealous; ardent; fervent; as, a *warm* patriot. **c** Excited or excitable; as, a *warm* debater. **d** Arduous; strenuous; also, exciting; as, a *warm* encounter. **5.** Disagreeable; unpleasant; hot; as, the place became too *warm* for him. **6.** *Painting.* Producing a sense of warmth; — said of red, orange, and yellow colors or tones, in contrast with *cool.* **7.** Newly made; fresh; — said of a scent or trail. — **Syn.** Glowing, enthusiastic, cordial.

—*v. t. & i.* **1.** To render or become warm. **2.** To make or become ardent, animated, or interested; — often with *up.*

warm'-blood'ed, *a.* **1.** Having warm blood; specif., designating animals having a relatively high and constant temperature. **2.** Fervent in temper or spirit.

warm'ly, *adv.* In a warm manner.

warm'ness, *n.* Warmth.

warmth (wôrmth), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being warm. **2.** A state of lively and excited interest; zeal; also, temper. **3.** *Painting.* A glowing effect, or such as is produced by the use of warm colors. — **Syn.** Zeal, ardor, fervor, fervency, heat, glow, earnestness, cordiality, animation, vehemence.

warn (wôrn), *v. t.* [AS. *warnian* to take heed, warn.] **1.** To put on guard; give notice to (of approaching danger); caution. **2.** To notify in advance; inform; hence: to notify or summon by authority; bid; as, to *warn* one to be present. **3.** To admonish; advise; as, to *warn* a boy to obey. — **warn'er,** *n.*

Syn. Warn, caution. **Warn** is the stronger and more general term, and often implies admonition; to **caution** is esp. to put one on one's guard (against something) or to suggest precautions; as, to *warn* of impending danger; to *caution* against carelessness.

warn'ing, *n.* **1.** Previous notice; esp., caution, as against danger; admonition. **2.** That which warns, or serves to give notice or admonition. **3.** A calling; summons.

warp (wôrp), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *warpen,* fr. Scand.] **1.** To turn or twist out of shape, esp. out of a flat plane. **2.** To turn from a proper course; pervert; swerve. **3.** To move (a vessel, etc.) by hauling on a line, or warp, attached to a buoy, anchor, or other fixed object. **4.** To fly with a bending or waving motion. **5.** *Aëronautics.* To twist the end surfaces of (an aërocurve in an aëroplane) in order to restore or maintain stability.

warp, *n.* [AS. *wearp* warp in weaving.] **1.** *Weaving.* The threads lengthwise in the loom, crossed by the woof. **2.** *Naut.* A rope used in warping a vessel. **3.** State of being warped or twisted, as of a board or plane of an aëroplane.

war'path' (wôr'păth'), *n.* The route taken by a party of American Indians going on a warlike expedition.

on the warpath, on a hostile expedition; hence, *Colloq.,* ready to fight, or fighting.

warp'er (wôr'pĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, warps.

war'rant (wŏr'ănt), *n.* [OF. *warant* warrant, protector, orig. a *p. pr.* of G. origin, fr. OHG. *werēn* to grant, warrant.] **1.** That which vouches for anything; guaranty; security; voucher. **2.** Authorization; sanction; justification; right; as, he had no *warrant* for his act. **3.** That which warrants or authorizes; a commission or document giving authority to do something; specif.: **a** A writing authorizing a person to pay or deliver something. **b** A form of warehouse receipt. **c** *Law.* A precept or writ issued by a magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, a search, or the like. **d** *Mil. & Nav.* An official certificate of appointment issued to an officer of lower rank than a commissioned officer.

—*v. t.* **1.** To make secure; to give authority or power to do, or forbear to do, anything, so as to secure the person authorized from damage by his action. **2.** To declare with certitude or with no fear of being contradicted or belied; as, I *warrant* it will be so. **3.** To give a warrant or warranty to; assure as if by giving a warrant to. **4.** *Law.* To secure by a warranty; hence: to guarantee to (a purchaser or other

grantee) the title to, or quality or quantity of, the thing sold or granted; assure (a thing sold or granted) to a grantee. **5.** To support by authority; justify; authorize; sanction. — **Syn.** See JUSTIFY.

war'rant-a-ble (-ăn-tə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being warranted; justifiable. — **war'rant-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

war'ran-tee' (-ăn-tē'), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a warrant or warranty is made.

war'rant-er (wŏr'ăn-tẽr'), *n.* One who warrants.

warrant officer. A noncommissioned army or navy officer: **a** In the United States navy, a subordinate officer (as gunner, boatswain, carpenter, machinist, pharmacist, or sailmaker) appointed, or *warranted,* by the President. **b** In the British navy, a subordinate officer of similar standing.

war'ran-tor' (wŏr'ăn-tôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who warrants.

war'ran-ty (-ăn-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *warantie.* See WARRANT.] **1.** *Law.* An engagement that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is declared or promised to be. **2.** *Insurance Law.* A statement or engagement, made in a policy by the party insured, that a certain fact relating to the subject of insurance or the risk exists or shall exist, or that some act has been done or shall be done. **3.** Justificatory mandate or precept; authority; justification. **4.** Warrant; guaranty. *Obs.*

war'ren (wŏr'ĕn), *n.* [OF. *warenne, garene,* fr. *warer, garer,* to beware; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* **a** A place privileged by prescription, or by royal grant, for keeping certain animals, as hares, partridges, etc., called *beasts and fowls of warren.* **b** An exclusive privilege of hunting and taking beasts and birds of warren. **2.** A piece of ground for the breeding of rabbits, etc.; a place abounding in rabbits. **3.** A place in a river for keeping fish.

war'ren-er (-ẽr), *n.* Keeper of a warren; gamekeeper.

war'rior (wôr'yẽr; -ĭ-ẽr; wŏr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [From OF., deriv. of *werre, guerre,* war.] A man engaged or experienced in war or in military life; soldier. *Now Chiefly Hist. or Rhet.*

war'saw (wôr'sô), *n.* [Sp. *guasa.*] **1.** A grouper (*Garrupa nigrita*) of the southern coasts of the United States. **2.** A jewfish (*Promicrops itaiara*) of the West Indies, etc.

war'ship' (-shĭp'), *n.*, *or* **war vessel.** A government vessel employed for war purposes, esp. one armed for attack.

wart (wôrt), *n.* [AS. *wearte.*] **1.** A small, usually hard, tumor on the skin. **2.** A hard protuberance on plants.

wart hog. Any of a genus (*Macrocephalus,* esp. *M. æthiopicus* and *M. africanus*) of African wild hogs, having large tusks and two pairs of rough warty excrescences on the face.

wart'y (wôr'tĭ), *a.*; WART'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); WART'I-EST. **1.** Having warts; covered with warts. **2.** Like a wart.

warve. Var. of WHARVE.

wa'ry (wā'rĭ; wâr'ĭ), *a.*; -RI-ER (-ẽr); -RI-EST. [From ME. *war,* AS. *wær.*] **1.** Cautious of danger; carefully guarding against deception and dangers; circumspect. **2.** Characterized by caution; guarded; chary. — **Syn.** See CAREFUL.

was (wŏz). [AS. *wæs.*] A verb form supplying the first and third persons singular of the verb *be,* in the indicative mood, preterit (imperfect) tense. See BE.

wash (wŏsh), *v. t.*; WASHED (wŏsht) or WASHT; WASH'ING. [AS. *wascan, wæscan.*] **1.** To cleanse by dipping, rubbing, or scrubbing in water; apply water or other liquid, steam, etc., to for the purpose of cleansing; hence, to cleanse or purify in the religious sense. **2.** To cover with water; wet; hence: to flow against or over; lave. **3.** To waste or abrade by the force of water in motion; as, rain *washes* a road. **4.** To remove by or as by the action of water; as, to *wash* dirt from the hands. **5.** To cover with a thin or watery coat of color; tint lightly and thinly. **6.** To overlay with a thin coat or deposit of metal; as, to *wash* steel with silver. **7.** *Mining.* To subject, as earth, gravel, or crushed ore, to the action of water to separate the valuable material; as, to *wash* gold. **8.** To pass (a gas or gaseous mixture) through or over a liquid to purify it.

to wash one's hands of, to disclaim or renounce interest in or responsibility for.

— *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of ablution. **2.** To clean anything by washing it. **3.** To move with a lapping or swashing sound, as waves. **4.** To bear, as do some fabrics, without injury the operation of being washed. **5.** To be eroded by the action of water, as a beach, etc.

— *n.* **1.** Act of washing; ablution. **2.** A washing (in sense 2). **3.** The flow, dash, rush, breaking, or sound of a body of water, as a wave; also, the backward current or disturbed water caused by the action of oars, or of a steamer's screw, etc. **4.** A piece of ground washed by a sea or river; also, a bog; marsh; fen. **5.** Substances collected and deposited by the action of water, as débris on a shore. **6.** Waste liquid, refuse food, etc., from a kitchen. **7.** That with which anything is washed; specif.: **a** A liquid cosmetic, dentifrice, or the like. **b** *Paint.* A thin coat of water color.

— *a.* Capable of being washed without injury. *Collog.*

wash'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being washed without damage to fabric or color.

wash'board' (-bôrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** A ribbed board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them. **2.** = BASEBOARD. **3.** *Naut.* A plank along a gunwale, or on the sill of a lower deck port, to keep out the sea.

wash'er (wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, washes. **2.** A ring of metal, leather, or other material, or a perforated plate, used to distribute pressure (as of the head of a screw), to prevent motion or play, etc. **3.** A machine or apparatus for washing, as clothes. **4.** An apparatus in which gases are washed; a scrubber.

wash'er-man (-măn), *n.* A man who works at washing clothes, esp. for hire. [Washing clothes, esp. for hire.]

wash'er-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who works at

wash'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who washes; ablution. **2.** The clothes or other articles washed or to be washed, esp. at one time; a wash. **3.** *Mining.* Gold dust procured by washing. **4.** A thin covering or coat; as, a *washing* of silver. **5.** *Stock Exchanges.* The operation of simultaneously buying and selling the same stock for the purpose of manipulating the market. The transaction is fictitious, and is prohibited by stock exchange rules.

Washington palm (wŏsh'ĭng-tŭn). See FAN PALM.

Washington pie. Layer cake with a cream or fruit-jam filling. *Local, U. S.*

wash'out' (wŏsh'out'), *n.* The washing out or away of earth, etc., as in a roadbed by a freshet; also, a place washed out.

wash sale. *Stock Exchanges.* A sale made in washing.

wash'stand' (wŏsh'stănd'), *n.* **1.** A stand holding pitcher, basin, and other requisites for washing the person. **2.** A place, as in a carriage house or garage, suited for the washing of vehicles by having a proper water supply and drainage. *Cant.*

wash'y (wŏsh'ĭ), *a.*; WASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Watery; damp; soft. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** Lacking substance, strength, or the like; thin; diluted; as, *washy* tea.

wasp (wŏsp), *n.* [AS. *wæps, wæfs.*] Any of numerous hymenopterous insects (commonly divided into two superfamilies, *Diploptera* and *Fossores*), generally with slender body and (in workers and females) a more or less formidable sting. Unlike the bees, wasps are largely carnivorous. Cf. VESPID.

wasp'ish, *a.* **1.** Resembling a wasp in form; having a slender waist, like a wasp; of the waist, slender. **2.** Quick to resent a trifling affront; snappish; irascible. — **Syn.** Irritable, choleric, testy. — **wasp'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **-ish-ness,** *n.*

wasp'y (wŏs'pĭ), *a.*; WASP'I-ER; -I-EST. Waspish.

was'sail (wŏs'ĭl; ăl; wăs'-), *n.* [ME. *wæs hæil,* lit., be thou well, fr. AS. *wes* be thou (or a related Scand. word) + a Scand. word meaning "well."] **1.** An ancient expression of good wishes at a festivity, esp. when drinking a health. **2.** A drinking bout; carouse. **3.** The liquor used for a wassail; esp., a beverage of ale (or wine) flavored with spices, roasted apples, etc., formerly much used in England at Christmas and other festivals.

— *v. i.* To hold a wassail; carouse. — *v. t.* To drink to the health or success of. — **was'sail-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

wast (wŏst). A verb form supplying the second person singular of the verb *be,* in the indicative mood, imperfect tense; — now used only in solemn or poetic style. Cf. WAS.

wast'age (wās'tăj), *n.* Loss by use, decay, evaporation, leakage, or the like; waste.

waste (wāst), *a.* [OF. *wast,* var. of *guast, gast,* fr. L. *vastus* empty, immense.] **1.** Desolate; desert; hence: bare; empty; also, dreary; dismal; cheerless; as, *waste* places. **2.** Lying unused; unproductive; worthless; refuse; as, *waste* land, paper. **3.** Wasteful; lavish. *Obs.*

— *v. t.*; WAST'ED (wās'tĕd; 24); WAST'ING. [OF. *waster, guaster, gaster,* fr. L. *vastare* to lay waste, fr. *vastus.*] **1.** To lay waste; devastate; bring to ruin. **2.** To wear away; impair or diminish gradually; use up; consume; as, his body was *wasted* by hunger. **3.** To spend unnecessarily or carelessly; squander; as, to *waste* money. — *v. i.* To lose bulk, substance, strength, value, etc., gradually.

— *n.* **1.** That which is waste, or desolate; devastated or uncultivated region; desert; wilderness. **2.** A wasting; state of being wasted; thing wasted; as, a *waste* of time. **3.** That which has no original value or no value for the ordinary or main purpose of manufacture; superfluous or rejected matter; refuse. **4.** Refuse of cotton, wool, hemp, and the like, used for wiping machinery, absorbing oil, etc. **5.** *Phys. Geog.* Material derived by mechanical and chemical erosion from the land, carried by streams to the sea. —

waste'bas'ket (-bàs'kĕt), *n.* A basket for waste paper, etc.

waste'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Occasioning or involving waste; destructive; ruinous. **2.** Expending what is valuable needlessly or uselessly; lavish; prodigal. — **Syn.** Profuse, extravagant. — **waste'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **waste'ful-ness,** *n.*

wast'er (wās'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, wastes.

wast'rel (wās'trĕl), *n.* A good-for-nothing person; prodigal; waster.

watch (wŏch), *v. i.* [AS. *wæccan, wacian.*] **1.** To be awake; wake; keep vigil. **2.** To be attentive or vigilant; be on the lookout; as, "*watch* and pray." **3.** To keep guard; act as

guard. **4.** To be expectant; wait; as, to *watch* for one's arrival. — *v. t.* **1.** To tend; guard; have in keeping. **2.** To give heed to; observe; keep in view.
— *n.* **1.** Watching; wakefulness. **2.** A keeping awake to guard, protect, attend, etc.; vigil; formerly, esp., a watching or guarding by night. **3.** Vigilant attention; vigilance. **4.** One who watches, or those who watch; a watchman, or a body of watchmen; sentry; guard. **5.** The place where a guard is posted. **6.** The time during which a guard does duty; hence, anciently, a division of the night. The Jews divided the night into three watches; the Romans, into four equal ones from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. **7.** *Naut.* **a** An allotted time, usually four hours, for duty or being on deck ready for duty. **b** That part, usually one half, of the officers and crew who attend to the working of a vessel during the same watch. **8.** Something that marks the progress of time; as: **a** A candle marked out into sections. *Obs.* **b** A timepiece; specif.: (1) A clock. *Obs.* (2) A small timepiece, or chronometer, with a spring-driven movement, and of a size to be carried in the pocket.

watch'case' (wŏch'kās'), *n.* The case of a watch.

watch'dog' (wŏch'dŏg'; 62), *n.* A dog kept to watch and guard premises or property.

watch'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who watches.

watch'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Wakeful; causing wakefulness; spent in watching. *Obs.* **2.** Full of vigilance; attentive; cautious. — **Syn.** Observant, circumspect, heedful. See VIGILANT. — **watch'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **watch'ful-ness,** *n.*

watch'mak'er, *n.* A maker and repairer of watches.

watch'man (-măn), *n.* One set to watch; a guard; sentinel; specif., one who guards a building, or (formerly) the streets of a city, by night. [placed.

watch'tow'er (-tou'ĕr), *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is

watch'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* **1.** A secret word used as a countersign; password. **2.** A sentiment or motto as embodying a principle or guide to action, esp. one used as a rallying cry.

wa'ter (wô'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *wæter.*] **1.** The fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, etc. Pure water (H_2O) consists of hydrogen (11.186 per cent by weight) and oxygen (88.814 per cent). It is slightly blue in color. At its maximum density, 39° F. or 4° C., it is the standard for specific gravities, one cubic centimeter weighing one gram. It is also the standard for specific heats. It freezes at 32° Fahr. or 0° C. and boils at 212° Fahr. or 100° C. **2.** A form, variety, or aspect of the fluid; as: **a** Rain. **b** A mineral water; as, to take the *waters* at Karlsbad. **c** A wave; flood; — usually in the *pl.* **3.** A body of water, as a lake, river, sea, or stream. **4.** Any organic liquid secretion, effusion, humor, or the like, suggestive of water; esp., urine. **5.** *Pharm.* A solution in water of a gaseous or readily volatile substance; as, ammonia *water.* **6.** The limpidity and luster of a precious stone. **7.** A kind of wavy lustrous pattern, as of silk, metal, etc. **8.** *Finance.* An addition to the securities issued by a stock company not representing a corresponding increase in assets or capital invested. *Cant.*

above water, floating; hence, out of difficulty or embarrassment, as of a financial nature. — **w. of crystallization,** *Chem.,* water which is regarded as present (chemically combined) in many crystallized substances, and which is expelled from them by heat, usually with loss by the substance of its crystalline properties. — **w. of hydration,** *Chem.,* water chemically combined with some substance to form a hydrate.

— *v. t.* **1.** To moisten, sprinkle, or soak with or as with water; irrigate. **2.** To supply with water for drink; cause or allow to drink; as, to *water* a horse. **3.** To wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines; diversify with wavelike lines, as silk. **4.** To add water to; dilute; weaken. **5.** *Finance.* To add to the aggregate par value of (stock or other securities) without a corresponding addition to the assets represented by it.

— *v. i.* **1.** To shed, secrete, or fill with, water or liquid matter; as, his eyes *water.* **2.** To get, or take in, water; specif., usually of animals, to drink water.

Water Bearer. *Astron.* = AQUARIUS.

water beetle. Any of various genera (esp. *Dytiscus* and allies) of aquatic beetles, oval and flattened in form, with fringed hind legs that act as oars.

water brain. *Veter.* Gid.

water brash. *Med.* Pyrosis.

water buck. A large antelope (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*) of central Africa; also, any of various other antelopes.

water buffalo. The common Indian buffalo.

water bug. **a** = CROTON BUG. **b** Any of various genera (esp. *Belostoma, Benacus, Zaitha,* and allies) of aquatic hemipterous insects having long, fringed hind legs that act as oars.

water chestnut. Any of a genus (*Trapa*) of aquatic plants (esp. *T. natans* and *T. bicornis*); their edible, nutlike fruit.

water chinquapin *or* **chinkapin.** The American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*); also, its edible, nutlike seed.

water clock. An instrument or machine to measure time by the fall, or flow, of a quantity of water, as a clepsydra.

wa'ter–clos'et, *n.* A closet or room with a hopper flushed with water, for defecation; also, the hopper.

water color *or* **colour.** *Painting.* **a** A pigment ground with water and some binding material, and applied with water as a vehicle. **b** The art or method of painting with water colors. **c** A picture or design in water colors.

wa'ter–cool', *v. t. Mach.* To cool by water, as circulating water, esp. in a water jacket; — chiefly in *p. p.*

wa'ter-course' (wô'tĕr-kōrs'; 57), *n.* A stream of water or a channel or canal for water.

water crake. **a** The water ouzel. **b** The spotted crake.

water cress, *or* **wa'ter-cress',** *n.* A perennial cress (*Roripa nasturtium*), used for salad, growing usually in clear running water.

water cure. *Med.* Hydropathy; hydrotherapeutics.

water dog. **1.** A dog accustomed to the water, or trained to retrieve waterfowl. **2.** A sailor; an old salt. *Jocose.*

wa'ter-er (wô'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, waters.

wa'ter-fall' (-fôl'), *n.* **1.** A fall, or perpendicular or very steep descent, of the water of a stream; cascade; cataract. **2.** A chignon likened to a waterfall. *Colloq.*

water flea. Any of numerous small aquatic entomostracans which swim with sudden leaps, or starts.

wa'ter-fowl' (-foul'), *n.* Any bird that frequents rivers, lakes, etc., or the sea; esp., a swimming bird; also, swimming, esp. game, birds collectively.

water gap. A mountain gap through which a stream runs.

water gas. A gas made by forcing steam over incandescent carbon, giving a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide. It is sometimes used as fuel, but usually is carbureted with illuminating constituents prepared from oil and used as illuminating gas. It is much more poisonous than coal gas.

water gauge *or* **gage.** An instrument to measure or indicate the quantity or height of water, esp. in a steam boiler.

water glass. **1.** A clepsydra. **2.** A water gauge, as for a steam boiler. **3.** A substance consisting of silicates of sodium or potassium, or of both, found in commerce as a glassy mass, a powder, or a viscous solution in water. It is used for rendering fabrics and wood incombustible, as a cleansing or fixing agent, as a preservative for eggs, etc.

water gum. In the United States, the sour gum or tupelo.

water hammer. The concussion of moving water against the sides of a containing pipe or vessel on a sudden stoppage or flow, as in a steam pipe.

water hemlock. **a** A poisonous apiaceous plant (*Cicuta virosa*) of Europe; also, any of several American species of the same genus. **b** A poisonous plant (*Œnanthe crocata*) resembling the above.

water hen. See GALLINULE.

water ice. **1.** = ICE, *n.*, 2. **2.** Massive ice formed by direct freezing of water, not by compacting of snow.

water inch. An old unit of hydraulic measure, commonly estimated at fourteen pints per minute.

wa'ter-i-ness (-I-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being watery.

watering place. **1.** A place where water may be obtained. **2.** A place where there are medicinal springs, or a resort by some large body of water for bathing, boating, etc.

watering pot. A vessel, esp. a can with a spout having a perforated nozzle, to sprinkle water on plants, clothes, etc.

wa'ter-ish, *a.* Watery.

water jacket. An outer casing holding water, or through which water circulates, to cool the interior. — **wa'ter–jack'et,** *v. t.* [leveling instrument.

water level. **1.** The surface level of still water. **2.** A kind of

water lily. **a** Any of a genus (*Castalia*) of aquatic plants many of which bear showy fragrant flowers; also, the flower itself. **b** In general, any plant of the same family (*Nymphæaceæ*).

Water Lily. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

water line *or* **wa'ter-line',** *n. Naut.* Any one of several lines upon the outside of a vessel, corresponding or parallel with the surface of the water when she is afloat on an even keel.

wa'ter–logged' (-lŏgd'), *a.* Filled or saturated with water so as to be heavy, unmanageable, or loglike.

Wa'ter-loo' (wô'tĕr-lo͞o'), *n.; pl.* -LOOS (-lo͞oz). [Alluding to Napoleon's defeat at *Waterloo,* June 18, 1815.] A decisive or disastrous defeat or reverse.

wa'ter-man (wô'tĕr-măn), *n.* A man who manages or rows a boat; specif., a ferryman.

water marigold. A North American aquatic asteraceous plant (*Bidens beckii*) having heads of yellow flowers.

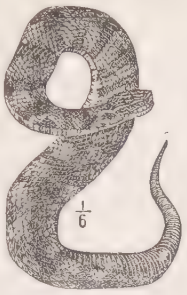
wa'ter-mark' (-märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark indicating the height to which water has risen. **2.** A marking produced in paper by pressure of a projecting design on the roll, in the mold, etc. — *v. t.* To mark (paper) with a watermark; to impress (a given design) as a watermark.

wa'ter-mel'on (-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* The large ellipsoidal or roundish fruit of a certain vine (*Citrullus citrullus*) of the cucumber family; also, the plant or vine.

water milfoil. Any of a genus (*Myriophyllum*) of aquatic plants having finely pinnate submersed leaves.

water mill. A mill whose machinery is moved by water.

water moccasin. **a** A poisonous snake (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*) of the southern United States closely related to the copperhead. It reaches a length of about four feet, is found in or near the water, and feeds largely on fishes. **b** Any harmless water snake confounded with the true water moccasin.



Water Moccasin, **a**.

water nymph. *Class. Myth.* A goddess of any body of water, as one of the naiads, Nereids, or Oceanids.

water oak. **a** An oak (*Quercus nigra*) of the southeastern United States. **b** Any of several other American oaks.

wa'ter ou'zel (ōō'z'l). Any of several birds (genus *Cinclus*; esp., the European *C. aquaticus*, and the American *C. mexicanus*) allied to the thrushes, but having the habit of diving into streams and walking on the bottom in search of food.

European Water Ouzel.

water parting. *Phys. Geog.* A summit or boundary line separating two drainage areas; a divide or watershed.

water pepper. Any of a genus (*Polygonum*) of acrid weeds of wet places; esp., the smartweed (*P. hydropiper*).

water pimpernel. = BROOKWEED.

water plantain. Any of a genus (*Alisma*) of aquatic herbs, esp. a species (*A. plantago*) with plantainlike leaves.

water polo. A game played in a swimming tank by teams of swimmers with an association football.

water power. The power of water used to drive machinery, etc.; also, a fall of water which may be so used.

water pox. *Med.* A variety of chicken pox, or varicella.

wa'ter-proof' (wô'tẽr-prōōf'), *a.* Impervious to water; coated with a material, as a solution of rubber, to prevent permeation by water. — *n.* Something waterproof, as a cloak of waterproof cloth. — *v. t.* To make waterproof.

water purslane. An onagraceous marsh plant (*Ludwigia palustris*) slightly resembling purslane.

water sapphire. [Equiv. to F. *saphir d'eau.*] A deep blue variety of iolite, sometimes used as a gem. [seascape.]

wa'ter-scape' (wô'tẽr-skāp'), *n.* A water or sea view; a

water scorpion. Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects (*Nepa, Ranatra*, and allied genera), having a tail-like breathing tube.

wa'ter-shed' (-shĕd'), *n. Physical Geog.* **a** A dividing ridge between two drainage areas; a divide. **b** The region or area drained by a river or lake; drainage area.

water shield. **a** An American nymphæaceous plant (*Brasenia peltata*) having floating oval leaves and small purple flowers. **b** Any plant of a related genus (*Cabomba*).

wa'ter-side' (-sīd'), *n.* The land bordering a body of water.

water snake. Any of various snakes living in the water; specif., any of a genus (*Natrix*) of snakes which live more or less in fresh water and feed largely on aquatic animals.

wa'ter-soak', *v. t.* To fill the interstices of with water.

water spaniel. See SPANIEL.

wa'ter-spout' (wô'tẽr-spout'), *n.* **1.** A pipe, duct, or orifice from which water is spouted. **2.** A funnel-shaped or tubular cloud extending from a cumulus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up by whirling winds from an ocean or lake.

water sprite. A sprite supposed to inhabit or haunt the water; a water nymph. Cf. KELPIE, NIXIE, NAIAD, NEREID.

water starwort. Any of a widely distributed genus (*Callitriche*) of small aquatic weeds. [fresh water.]

water strider. A long-legged bug which moves about on

water table. **1.** *Arch.* A stringcourse or similar member when projecting so as to throw off the water. **2.** *Hydraulic Engin.* The upper limit of the portion of the ground wholly saturated with water.

water thrush. **a** Any of several North American warblers (genus *Seiurus*) usually found in the vicinity of streams, esp. the **small-billed water thrush** (*S. noveboracensis*) and the **large-billed**, or **Louisiana, water thrush** (*S. motacilla*). **b** The European water ouzel.

Large-billed Water Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*). (½)

wa'ter-tight', *a.* So tight as to be waterproof.

water tower. **1.** A tower or standpipe serving as a reservoir. **2.** A portable fire-extinguishing apparatus having a pipe which can be raised to various heights, and supplied with water under great pressure.

wa'ter-way' (wô'tẽr-wā'), *n.* A way or channel for water; also, a navigable body of water.

water weed. Any aquatic plant with inconspicuous flowers; specif., an American plant (*Philotria canadensis*).

water wheel. **1.** A wheel rotated by direct action of water. **2.** A wheel for raising water, as a noria.

wa'ter-works' (wô'tẽr-wûrks'), *n. pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.* A hydraulic apparatus or system by which water is supplied.

wa'ter-worn' (-wōrn'; 57), *a.* Worn, smoothed, or polished by the action of water.

wa'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or connected with, water. **2.** Containing or discharging water; wet; hence, tearful; as, a *watery* eye. **3.** Resembling or suggesting water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; weak; vapid; pale. **4.** Soft; soggy; flabby; as, a *watery* vegetable.

watt (wŏt), *n.* [After James *Watt*, Scottish inventor.] *Physics.* A unit of power or activity equal to 10^7 C. G. S. units of power, or to work done at the rate of one joule a second or to the rate of work represented by a current of one ampere under a pressure of one volt; a volt ampere. An English horse power is approximately equal to 746 watts.

watt'age (wŏt'ăj), *n. Elec.* Amount of electric power expressed in watts.

Wat-teau' (wä-tō'; vä'tō'), *a.* Of or pert. to Antoine Watteau, a French painter (1684–1721); of a kind represented in Watteau's pictures. — **Watteau back**, a back for a woman's gown, having one or more broad folds carried from the neck to the floor without being held in at the waist.

watt hour. The work done by one watt acting for one hour — a unit of energy.

wat'tle (wŏt''l), *n.* [AS. *watel, watul, watol.*] **1.** A twig or flexible rod; withe; wand; also, a framework or hurdle of such rods. **2.** In *pl.* Rods laid on a roof to support the thatch. **3.** Material consisting of wattled twigs, withes, etc., used for walls, fences, etc. **4.** **a** A naked, fleshy process hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile. **b** A barbel of a fish. **5.** In Australia, any acacia tree (genus *Acacia*); — so called from the wattles, or hurdles, made from it by the settlers. — *v. t.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To bind, fence, etc., with wattles; hurdle. **2.** To twist or interweave one with another, as twigs; form a network with. **3.** To form by interweaving or platting twigs.

Wattle, 5. Reduced.

wat'tle-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* Any of several Australasian honey eaters (genus *Anthochæra*) having fleshy pendulous ear wattles.

wat'tled (wŏt'ld), *a.* Furnished with wattles; as, *wattled* cocks.

watt'less (wŏt'lĕs), *a. Elec.* Without any power (cf. WATT); — said of an alternating current or component of current when it differs in phase by ninety degrees from the electromotive force which produces it, or of an electromotive force or component thereof when the current which it produces differs from it in phase by ninety degrees.

watt'me'ter (wŏt'mē'tẽr), *n. Elec.* An instrument for measuring electric power in watts.

Wattlebird (*Anthochæra carunculata*).

wave (wāv), *v. i.* [AS. *wafian.*] **1.** To play loosely; move like a wave; undulate; flutter. **2.** To be moved to and fro as a signal; signal in this way; as, he *waved* to us. **3.** To be sinuous like a wave; as, *waving* hair. — *v. t.* **1.** To move one way and the other; swing; brandish; as, to *wave* a sword. **2.** To give an undulating form or surface to; as, to *wave* the hair. **3.** To waft. *Obs.* **4.** To signal by a waving motion, as of the hand; beckon; as, to *wave* farewell. **5.** To water, as silk. — *n.* **1.** A ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, as of the sea; an undulation. **2.** *Physics.* A vibrational disturbance propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium, as in transmission of sound, light, etc.; an assemblage of vibrating particles in all phases of a vibration, with no phase repeated; an undulation. **3.** Water; a body of water. *Poetic.* **4.** A curved swell or ridge, or one of a series of such, in a surface; an undulation. **5.** A waving or undulating motion; a signal made by waving. **6.** The undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered or cal-

endered or on damask steel. **7.** Something resembling, or likened to, a water wave; a swelling or excitement, as of feeling or energy; a tide; flood; as, a *wave* of enthusiasm. Also, *Meteorol.*, an oscillation or change of atmospheric pressure, temperature, etc., as a cold *wave* (specif., an unusual fall of temperature to or below the freezing point), a hot *wave*, etc.

Syn. Wave, billow, breaker. Wave is the general word; a **billow** (often elevated or poetical for *wave*) is esp. a great surge or swell; a **breaker** is a heavy wave which breaks into foam, esp. against rocks or over reefs or shoals.

wave'less, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed.

wave'let, *n.* A little wave; ripple.

wa'vel-lite (wā'vĕl-īt), *n.* [After Dr. Wm. *Wavel*, the discoverer.] *Min.* A basic phosphate of aluminium.

wave meter. *Elec.* An instrument for determining the wave form of alternating currents.

wa'ver (wā'vĕr), *v. i.* [ME. *waveren.* See WAVE, *v. i.*] **1.** To play or move to and fro; wave; hence: to totter; reel; flicker. **2.** To be unsettled in opinion; vacillate. — **Syn.** See FLUCTUATE. — *n.* A wavering. — **wa'ver-er,** *n.* — **wa'ver-ing,** *p. a.* — **wa'ver-ing-ly,** *adv.*

wav'er (wāv'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, waves.

wave train. *Physics.* A system of waves, each similar to its forerunner, from any one source of periodic disturbance.

wav'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being wavy.

wav'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Rising or swelling in waves; abounding in waves. **2.** Moving to and fro with an undulating motion. **3.** Undulating on the border or surface; waved.

wax (wăks), *v. i.*; WAXED (wăkst), *Obs. or Poetic p. p.* WAX'EN (wăk's'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAX'ING. [AS. *weaxan.*] **1.** To increase in size; grow; — opp. to *wane.* **2.** To pass from one state to another; grow; as, to *wax* strong.

wax, *n.* [AS. *weax.*] **1.** A secretion of bees used by them to construct the honeycomb; beeswax. It is a dull yellow solid of agreeable odor, plastic when warm, and melting at 62–64° C. (142–148° F.). Sp. gr., 0.964–0.970 at 15° C. (59° F.). **2.** Any of various substances resembling beeswax; specif.: **a** *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of natural substances consisting chiefly of esters other than those of glycerin, or of free fatty acids, or both, and including, besides beeswax, spermaceti, carnauba wax, etc. **b** Earwax. **c** *Bot.* Any waxlike product secreted by plants. **d** *Zoöl.* A substance secreted by several species of scale insects. **e** A pliable composition for uniting surfaces; as, sealing *wax.* **f** A resinous composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. **g** Ozocerite; solid paraffin; — called specif. **mineral wax.**

— *v. t.* To treat with wax; as, to *wax* a floor.

waxed end, a thread rubbed with shoemaker's wax, and usually pointed with a bristle, used in sewing leather.

wax bean. One of a race of snap or string beans with tender golden yellow pods; — called also *butter bean.*

wax'ber-ry (wăks'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** = BAYBERRY, 3. **2.** = SNOWBERRY.

wax'bill' (wăks'bĭl'), *n.* Any of numerous Old World birds, of the weaver-bird family (esp. genus *Estrelda*), having white, pink, or reddish bills of a waxy appearance. Many are common cage birds, as the Java sparrow, etc.

wax'en (wăk's'n), *a.* **1.** Made of, or covered with, wax. **2.** Resembling wax; waxy; hence: soft; yielding.

wax'i-ness (-sĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being waxy.

wax myrtle. Any of a genus (*Myrica*, esp. *M. cerifera* and *M. caroliniana*) of evergreen shrubs or trees bearing small berries (bayberries) coated with a wax used for candles.

wax palm. **a** A pinnate-leaved palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*), of the Andes, the stem of which yields a resinous wax. **b** A Brazilian palm (*Copernicia cerifera*) the young leaves of which are covered with a waxy secretion.

wax'weed' (wăks'wēd'), *n.* A small purple flowered plant (*Cuphea petiolata*) having a viscid pubescence.

wax'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Bombycilla*) of nonpasserine birds with showy crest and velvety plumage.

Bohemian Waxwing. (½)

wax'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work in wax; esp., a figure or figures wholly or partly of wax, in imitation of living beings. **2.** In *pl.* An exhibition of such figures.

wax'work'er (-wûr'kĕr), *n.* One who works in wax.

wax'y (wăk'sĭ), *a.*; WAX'I-ER (-sĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Resembling wax, as in appearance or consistency; viscid; adhesive; soft; hence: yielding; pliable; impressible. **2.** Made of, or abounding in, wax.

way (wā), *n.* [AS. *weg.*] **1.** Direction of motion, progress, facing, etc.; route. **2.** That along which one passes to reach some place; a road, street, track, or path. **3.** Length of space; distance; as, a long *way.* **4.** A moving; passage; progression; journey; as, to lead the *way.* **5.** Manner; method; style; as, the right *way* of sitting. **6.** Means of attaining anything; device; plan. **7.** An aspect or feature; respect; — used with *in*; as, a plan good in every *way.* **8.** Regular course; habitual method of life or action; as, he has peculiar *ways.* **9.** Condition, as of health; as, in a bad *way. Colloq.* **10.** Resolved mode of action or conduct; as, to have one's *way.* **11.** Advance; progress; as, the plan made no *way.* **12.** *Naut.* Progress; headway. **13.** In *pl. Shipbuilding.* The inclined structure upon which a vessel is built. **14.** *Law.* A right of way.

Syn. Way, road, highway, street, avenue. Way denotes any line or route for passage; a **road** is a way, esp. for horses or vehicles, between one place and another; a **highway** is a main, often much traveled, road; a **street**, orig. a paved way, is a thoroughfare in a city, town, or village; an **avenue** is a broad street, often planted with trees; the word suggests a certain degree of stateliness, but is often loosely applied. See MANNER, METHOD.

by the way. See under BY, *prep.* — **by way of. a** For the purpose of; as being; as, he sent rich gifts *by way of* reparation. **b** Through; via. — **out of the way. a** Out of the path or road. **b** In such a position as not to meet with or obstruct a person or thing. **c** Out of the beaten track; hard to reach or find; secluded; hence: unusual; remarkable. **d** Out of the proper course; astray; hence: improper; unusual; wrong. **e** Not in the usual or proper place; hence: mislaid; lost. — **under way,** in motion; in progress. — **ways and means,** methods and resources for accomplishing something, esp. for defraying expenses; specif., *Legislation,* methods of raising the necessary revenues for the expenses of the state.

way'bill' (wā'bĭl'), *n.* A document describing, and giving shipping directions for, goods transported by a railroad.

way'fare' (wā'fâr'), *v. i.* [AS. *wegfarende; weg* way + *farende,* p. pr. of *faran* to go.] To journey; travel; — now used only in *p. pr.* or *vb. n.*; as, "Pleasant be your *wayfaring,* prosperous your return!"

way'far'er (-fâr'ĕr), *n.* A traveler, esp. on foot.

way'far'ing, *p. a.* Traveling, esp. on foot.

way'go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* Going away; departing. — **way-going crop,** a crop which a tenant is, under certain conditions, entitled by custom to remove after the end of his tenancy.

Way'land (wā'lănd), *n.* A supernatural and invisible smith. [of English legend.]

way'lay' (wā'lā'; wā'lā'), *v. t.*; -LAID' (-lād'; -lăd'); -LAY'-ING. [*way* + *lay.*] To lie in wait for in the way, esp. with a view of seizing, robbing, or killing. — **way'lay'er,** *n.*

-ways (-wāz). A suffix formed from *way* by adding adverbial *-s* (see -WARDS), often interchangeable with *-wise.*

way'side' (wā'sīd'), *n.* The side, edge, or border of the way.

way station. An intermediate station between principal stations on a line of travel, esp. on a railroad. *U. S.*

way train. A train which stops at the intermediate, or way, stations, for passengers; an accommodation train.

way'ward (wā'wĕrd), *a.* [ME. *weiward,* for *aweiward,* i. e., turned away.] **1.** Taking one's own way; disobedient; froward. **2.** Fluctuating; irregular; unsteady. — **way'ward-ly,** *adv.* — **way'ward-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Capricious, unruly, self-willed, willful, perverse, froward, headstrong, obstinate, stubborn, refractory, intractable. — **Wayward, willful, perverse, froward, headstrong.** One is **wayward** who takes one's own (often capricious) way; **willful** sometimes suggests stubborn self-will; as, a *wayward* mood; outbreaks of *willful* recklessness. One is **perverse** who is willfully cross-grained or wrong-headed; **froward** belongs to Biblical or literary use; as, *perverse* obstinacy; "A *froward* man soweth strife." **Headstrong** implies violent self-will or a refractory disposition; as, *headstrong* passions.

way'worn' (wā'wôrn'; 57), *a.* Wearied by traveling.

we (wē), *pron.*; *pl.* of I; *poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz); *obj.* US (ŭs). See I. [AS. *wē.*] The personal pronoun of the 1st person pl., nominative case. *We* is used in place of the singular *I* by kings and other sovereigns, and often editorially or by writers as being less personal or egotistical.

weak (wēk), *a.* **1.** Lacking physical strength; specif.: **a** Deficient in strength of body. **b** Not able to sustain a great weight, pressure, or strain; as, a *weak* timber, rope, bridge. **c** Easily impressed, molded, or the like; pliable; soft. **d** Easily subdued or overcome; as, a *weak* fortress. **e** Lacking force of utterance or sound; not sonorous; feeble; as, a *weak* voice. **f** Not containing the usual or a large amount of a given ingredient; as a *weak* solution, decoction, mixture, etc. **g** Lacking in power properly to perform a function; as, *weak* eyes. **2.** Not possessing mental, logical, intellectual, moral, or political strength, vigor, etc.; feeble; simple; foolish; deficient; ineffective. **3.** *Gram.* Pert. to or designating a verb or its conjugation which forms the preterit and past participle by adding to the present tense the suffix *-ed, -d,* or the variant *-t*; as in *abash, abashed; abate, abated; deny, denied; feel, felt; spell, spelled* or *spelt.* **4.** *Phon.* **a** Light; not strong; as, *weak* stress. **b**

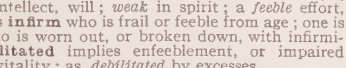
Of sounds or syllables, unstressed; as, *a* in so'fa is *weak*. **5.** *Pros.* Designating a verse ending in which the accent falls on a word naturally unstressed, esp. one where it falls on a word (such as *of, as, to*) which in utterance tends to connect itself with the beginning of the next line. **6.** *Stock Exchange.* Tending toward a lower price or lower prices; as, wheat is *weak;* a *weak* market. **7.** *Photog.* Lacking contrast; thin; as, a *weak* negative.

Syn. Weak, feeble, decrepit, infirm, debilitated. *Weak* and *feeble* are often used with little distinction. But **feeble** often implies great weakness, as of age or infirmity, and is more apt than **weak** to connote pity or contempt; as, a *weak* intellect, will; *weak* in spirit; a *feeble* effort, baby. One is **infirm** who is frail or feeble from age; one is **decrepit** who is worn out, or broken down, with infirmities. **Debilitated** implies enfeeblement, or impaired strength or vitality; as, *debilitated* by excesses.

weak'en (wēk'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become weak or weaker; lessen in strength, spirit, or determination; enfeeble.

weak'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, weakens.

weak'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several marine sciænoid food fishes (genus *Cynoscion*), with very tender flesh.



Common Weakfish. (⅛)

weak'ling (wēk'lĭng), *n.* A weak creature.

weak'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a weak manner. [feeble; weak.

weak'ly, *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. Not strong or robust; feeble.

weak'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being weak; feebleness. **2.** That which is a mark of lack of strength; a fault; defect. — **Syn.** Debility, languor, imbecility, infirmness, infirmity, decrepitude, frailty, faintness.

weal (wēl), *n.* [AS. *wela, weola,* wealth, weal, fr. *wel* well.] **1.** Wealth. *Obs.* **2.** A sound, healthy, or prosperous state; well-being; prosperity. *Archaic or Rhet.* **3.** The state; commonweal. *Obs.*

weald (wēld), *n.* [ME. *wæld,* fr. AS. *weald, wald,* a wood, forest.] A wold; an open country.

wealth (wĕlth), *n.* [ME. *welthe,* fr. *wele.* See WEAL.] **1.** Weal; welfare. *Obs.* **2.** Large possessions; a comparative abundance of things desired, esp. of worldly estate; affluence. **3.** *Econ.* **a** In the private sense, all property which has a money value. **b** In the public sense, all objects, esp. material objects, which have economic utility. **c** Those energies, faculties, and habits directly contributing to make people industrially efficient; — called specif. **personal wealth.** — **Syn.** Riches, opulence, abundance.

wealth'y (wĕl'thĭ), *a.;* WEALTH'I-ER (-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Having wealth; opulent; affluent; rich. **2.** Marked by abundance; rich; ample; abundant. — **Syn.** See RICH. — **wealth'i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **wealth'i-ness,** *n.*

wean (wēn), *v. t.* [AS. *wenian.*] **1.** To accustom (a child or young animal) to feed otherwise than by nursing. **2.** To alienate the affections of, as from some object of desire.

wean'er (wēn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, weans; specif., a device for weaning animals.

wean'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*wean* + 1st *-ling.*] A child or animal newly weaned. — *a.* Recently weaned.

weap'on (wĕp'ŭn), *n.* [AS. *wæpen.*] **1.** An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with. **2.** Any means by which one contends against another; as, argument was his only *weapon.* — **weap'oned** (wĕp'ŭnd), *a.*

wear (wâr), *v. t.; pret.* WORE (wōr; 57); *p. p.* WORN (wōrn; 57); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAR'ING. [AS. *werian* to carry, wear.] **1.** To carry or bear upon the person for use, decoration, etc., as a garment, a weapon, jewelry, etc. **2.** To bear; carry; show; as, she *wears* a smile on her face. **3.** To use up by wearing (in sense 1); hence: to consume or cause to deteriorate by use; as, a *worn* coat. **4.** To impair, waste, or diminish by continual attrition, scraping, etc.; consume or waste gradually; hence: to fatigue; weary; use up. **5.** To cause or make by friction or wasting; as, to *wear* a channel. **6.** To bring or lead gradually, as by continued or repeated action, practice, experience, contact, etc. **7.** *Naut.* To cause to go about, as a vessel, by putting the helm *up,* instead of *down* as in tacking, so that the vessel's bow is turned away from the wind, and the stern is presented to the wind in turning from one tack to the other. **to wear out. a** To consume, or render useless, by attrition or decay. **b** To consume tediously. **c** To harass; tire; exhaust. **d** To efface by wear; erase.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be commonly worn or used; be fashionable. *Obs.* **2.** To become adapted or suited as clothes do to the wearer. **3.** To endure or suffer use; last under use; as, the coat *wears* well; — hence, sometimes applied to character, qualifications, etc. **4.** To be wasted, consumed, or diminished by use; — often used with *out, off, on,* etc. **5.** *Naut.* To go about by turning the head away from the wind; — used of a vessel. See WEAR, *v. t.,* 7.

— *n.* **1.** A wearing, or state of being worn; use; consumption in wearing. **2.** That which is worn; the fashion. **3.** Result of wearing or use; consumption, diminution, or impairment due to use, friction, or the like.

wear and tear, loss or injury by use; loss or injury to which anything is subjected in the course of use.

wear'a-ble (wâr'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being worn; suitable to be worn. — *n.* A garment; — usually in *pl.*

wear'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wears something. **2.** That which wears or impairs, as by use or friction.

wea'ri-ful (wē'rĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* Tedious; wearisome.

wea'ri-less, *a.* Incapable of wearying.

wea'ri-ly (wē'rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a weary manner.

wea'ri-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being weary.

wear'ing (wâr'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Pert. to, or designed for, wear. **2.** Subjecting to or inflicting wear; fatiguing; wearisome; as, a *wearing* journey.

wea'ri-some (wē'rĭ-sŭm), *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious. — **Syn.** Fatiguing, annoying, vexatious. See IRKSOME. — **wea'ri-some-ly,** *adv.* — **wea'ri-some-ness,** *n.*

wea'ry (rĭ), *a.;* -RI-ER (-rĭ-ẽr); -RI-EST. [AS. *wērig.*] **1.** Having the strength much impaired by toil, suffering, etc.; fatigued; tired. **2.** Having one's patience, tolerance, or liking exhausted; — used esp. with *of;* as, *weary* of reading. **3.** Expressing, or characteristic of, weariness; as, a *weary* gait. **4.** Wearisome. — *v. i. & t.;* -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. To become or make weary. — **Syn.** Jade, tire, fatigue, fag.

wea'sand (wē'zănd), *n.* [AS. *wǣsend, wāsend.*] The windpipe.

wea'sel (-z'l), *n.* [AS. *wesle.*] Any of certain small carnivorous mammals (genus *Putorius*) allied to the minks and polecats. They kill very many mice, rats, and other vermin, and many birds.

Weasel in Summer Pelage. ⅓

weath'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *weder.*] **1.** State of the atmosphere as to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena. **2.** Foul weather; storm; tempest.

under the weather, ill; also, financially embarrassed. *Colloq., U. S.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To expose to the air; season, dry, injure, or alter in any way by exposure to air. **2.** *Naut.* **a** To pass to the windward of; as, to *weather* a cape. **b** To make headway against or come safely through (a storm). **3.** To bear up against (any storm, stress, or peril); sustain without disaster; as, to *weather* a difficulty. — *v. i.* To undergo, endure, or alter under atmospheric influences.

— *a.* *Naut.* Windward; — opposed to *lee.*

weather gauge. a *Naut.* The position of a ship to the windward of another, giving an advantage in maneuvering. **b** A position of advantage or superiority.

weath'er-beat'en, *a.* Beaten by the weather; worn or toughened by exposure to the weather.

weath'er-board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n. Arch.* A board adapted to form lapped joints with boards above and below so as to shed water; a clapboard. — *v. t.* To nail boards on so as to lap one over another, to shed or exclude rain, etc.

weath'er-board'ing, *n. Arch.* **a** The covering or siding of a weatherboarded building. **b** Boards collectively adapted or intended for such covering or siding. [weather.

weath'er-bound', *a.* Kept in port or at anchor by bad

Weather Bureau. A bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture which collects reports of weather conditions as a basis for predictions and statistical records.

weath'er-cock' (wĕth'ẽr-kŏk'), *n.* **1.** A vane, originally often in the figure of a cock, turning with the wind, and showing its direction. **2.** Hence, a thing or person suggestive of a weathercock, as in turning easily and often; a fickle person.

weath'ered (wĕth'ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Seasoned by exposure to the weather. **2.** *Arch.* Made sloping, so as to throw off water. **3.** Altered in color, texture, composition, or form, by exposure to the weather; also, of woodwork, artificially given the appearance caused by weathering, as fumed oak.

weath'er-glass' (wĕth'ẽr-glăs'), *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, esp. changes of pressure, and hence of weather, as a barometer.

weath'er-ly (wĕth'ẽr-lĭ), *a. Naut.* Able to sail close to the wind with little leeway.

weath'er-proof' (wĕth'ẽr-prōōf'), *a.* Proof against weather; able to stand exposure to weather without sensible depreciation.

weather strip. A strip of material to cover the joint of a door, window, etc., with the sill, casing, or threshold, to exclude rain, drafts, etc. — **weath'er-strip',** *v. t.*

weath'er-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Skillful in forecasting changes of weather. [weather.

weath'er-worn' (-wōrn'; 57), *a.* Worn by the action of the

weave (wēv), *v. t.; pret.* WOVE (wōv); *p. p.* WOV'EN (wō'v'n), WOVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAV'ING. The *pret. & p. p.*

WEAVED (wēvd) is rare. [AS. *wefan.*] **1.** To unite, as threads, so as to form a texture; entwine or interlace into a fabric; as, to *weave* wool. **2.** To form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; hence: to compose; fabricate; as, to *weave* a plot. — *v. i.* **1.** To make cloth, etc., by interlacing yarns, threads, etc. **2.** To become interwoven.
— *n.* A particular method or pattern of weaving.

Weaver Bird, and Nests. 1/6

weav'er (wēv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who weaves, or whose occupation is weaving. **2.** Short for **weaver bird.** Any of many Asiatic or African birds (family *Ploceidæ*), resembling finches, that construct elaborate nests of interlaced grass, twigs, etc.

web (wĕb), *n.* [AS. *webb.*] **1.** That which is woven, esp. in a loom; a textile fabric, esp. a whole piece of cloth. **2.** Any of various pieces of material, as of paper, more or less suggestive of a web of cloth. **3.** *Mach. & Engin.* A plate or thin portion, often between stiffening ribs or flanges. **4.** A thin metal sheet, plate, or strip, as the blade of a sword (*Obs.*), a saw, etc. **5.** A cobweb or similar texture spun by a spider or insect. **6.** A complicated fabrication; an involved scheme; as, a *web* of falsehoods; also, tissue; texture. **7.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A membrane uniting the fingers or toes, either at their bases, as in man, or for a greater part of their length, as in many water birds and amphibians. **8.** The series of barbs on each side of the shaft of a feather. **9.** See PIN AND WEB.
— *v. t.;* WEBBED (wĕbd); WEB'BING. To unite or surround with a web; envelop; entangle. — **webbed** (wĕbd), *a.*

web'bing (wĕb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The membrane forming a web, as of a bird's foot. **2.** A stout close-woven tape, as that used to form the bands in upholstering seats, that used for suspenders, etc.

web'by (wĕb'ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a web or webs; like a web; filled or covered with webs.

web'foot' (wĕb'fo͝ot'), *n.; pl.* -FEET (-fēt'). **1.** A foot having the toes joined by a web. **2.** Any web-footed animal.

web'–foot'ed, *a.* Having webbed feet.

web'worm' (wĕb'wûrm'), *n.* Any of various caterpillars that are more or less gregarious and spin large webs in which they feed or rest.

wed (wĕd), *v. t.; pret.* WED'DED; *p. p.* WED'DED or WED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WED'DING. [AS. *weddian* to covenant, promise to wed, marry, fr. *wedd* pledge.] **1.** To marry; espouse. **2.** To join in marriage; give in wedlock. **3.** To unite as if by the bond of marriage; attach firmly or indissolubly; as, to be *wedded* to an opinion. — *v. i.* To contract matrimony; marry.

wed'ding (wĕd'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *weddung.*] Nuptial ceremony; a marriage; nuptials. — **Syn.** See MARRIAGE.
☞ Anniversaries of the wedding day are named from a custom of giving certain kinds of presents when the anniversary is celebrated. Thus the fifth is called the *wooden* wedding; tenth, *tin;* fifteenth, *crystal;* twentieth, *china;* twenty-fifth, *silver;* fiftieth, *golden;* seventy-fifth (or sixtieth), *diamond.*

wedge (wĕj), *n.* [AS. *wecg.*] **1.** A piece, as of wood or metal, tapering to a thin edge, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc., in raising heavy bodies, etc. **2.** Anything in the form of a wedge; as, a *wedge* of cheese. **3.** The wedge-shaped stroke in cuneiform characters.
— *v. t.;* WEDGED (wĕjd); WEDG'ING (wĕj'ĭng). **1.** To cleave or separate with or as with a wedge; rive. **2.** To force or drive as a wedge is driven; crowd; as, a ship *wedged* in the sand. **3.** To fasten with a wedge. — *v. i.* To push or be forced as a wedge is; — used with *in* or *into.*

Wedg'wood' ware (wĕj'wo͝od'). *Ceram.* Porcelainlike ware first produced by Josiah Wedgwood (1730–95) of England and characteristically of a tinted clay ground with small cameo reliefs in white. [being used as, a wedge.

wedg'y (wĕj'ĭ), *a.* Like a wedge; shaped like, or capable of

wed'lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* [AS. *wedlāc* a pledge, betrothal; *wedd* a pledge + *lāc* a gift.] The ceremony or the state of marriage; matrimony. — **Syn.** See MARRIAGE.

Wednes'day (wĕnz'dā), *n.* [AS. *Wōdnes dæg,* i. e., Woden's day.] The fourth day of the week.

wee (wē), *a.* [ME. *we* a bit, in *a little we,* prob. orig. meaning, a little way.] Very small; little.

weed (wēd), *n.* [AS. *wæde, wǣd.*] **1.** A garment; — now chiefly in *pl.* and used esp. of a widow's mourning garments. **2.** A mourning band of crape worn on a man's hat, or the sleeve of his coat. *Colloq.*

weed, *n.* [AS. *wēod.*] **1.** Wild growth, as rank grass, undergrowth, etc. *Archaic.* **2.** Any plant growing in cultivated ground to the injury of the desired vegetation, or to the disfigurement of the place; an unsightly, useless, or injurious plant. **3.** Something, esp. an animal, as a horse, of little value. **4.** *Colloq.* **a** Tobacco; esp., tobacco prepared for use; — usually with *the.* **b** A cigar.
— *v. t.* **1.** To free from noxious plants; clear of weeds. **2.** To free from something hurtful or offensive; also, *Colloq.,* to dispose of the less desirable portions of. **3.** To remove as being a weed; take away as harmful or superfluous; — often used with *out.* — *v. i.* To remove weeds or something harmful.

weed'er (wēd'ẽr), *n.* One who weeds; also, any of various devices for freeing gardens, etc., from weeds.

weed'less, *a.* Free from weeds; — said of a kind of motorboat propeller the blades of which curve backward, so that they do not gather weeds in drawing through the water.

weed'y (wēd'ĭ), *a.;* WEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, weeds. **2.** Abounding with weeds. **3.** Like a weed; scraggy; ill-shaped; ungainly; — said esp. of colts or horses, and also of persons. *Colloq.*

week (wēk), *n.* [AS. *weocu, wicu, wucu.*] A period of seven days, usually reckoned as beginning with Sunday; sometimes, the six working days, without Sunday. Abbr., *wk.*

week day. Any day of the week except Sunday.

week'–end', *n.* The end of the week; specif., the period from Saturday noon (or Friday night) to Monday.

week'ly (wēk'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a week or week days. **2.** Coming, happening, or done once a week.
— *adv.* Once a week; by seven-day periods.
— *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A publication issued weekly.

ween (wēn), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wēnan,* fr. *wēn* hope, expectation, opinion.] To suppose; believe; imagine. *Archaic.*

weep (wēp), *n.* The lapwing; — so called from its cry.

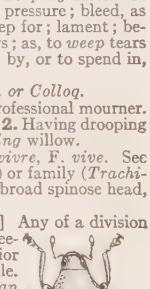
weep (wēp), *v. i.;* WEPT (wĕpt); WEEP'ING. [AS. *wēpan.*] **1.** Formerly, to express sorrow by outcry; to lament; now, to show grief or other passion by shedding tears; to cry. **2.** To drop water or the like; drip; as, *weeping* skies. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* To exude water under pressure; bleed, as the stem of a plant. — *v. t.* **1.** To weep for; lament; bewail. **2.** To shed, or pour forth, as tears; as, to *weep* tears of joy. **3.** To affect in a specified way by, or to spend in, weeping; as, to *weep* one's life away.
— *n.* Weeping or a fit of weeping. *Obs. or Colloq.*

weep'er, *n.* One who weeps; esp., a professional mourner.

weep'ing, *p. a.* **1.** That weeps; crying. **2.** Having drooping branches; — said of trees; as, a *weeping* willow.

wee'ver (wē'vẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *wivre,* F. *vive.* See WIVERN.] Any of a genus (*Trachinus*) or family (*Trachinidæ*) of edible marine fishes having a broad spinose head, with the eyes looking upward.

wee'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* [AS. *wifel, wibil.*] Any of a division (*Rhynchophora*) of (mostly small) beetles the larvæ of which eat out the interior of nuts, fruit, grain, etc.; a snout beetle.


Weevil. ×7

weft (wĕft), *n.* [AS. *weft, wefta,* fr. *wefan* to weave.] **1.** In weaving, the threads that cross the warp; woof. **2.** A web; a thing woven.

weigh (wā), *n.* *Naut.* A corruption of WAY; — used only in the erroneous phrase *under weigh.*

weigh, *v. t.* [AS. *wegan* to bear, move, weigh.] **1.** To raise; lift; — now used chiefly or only in *to weigh anchor.* **2.** To examine by the balance; ascertain the weight of. **3.** To consider; balance; as, to *weigh* chances. **4.** To regard; esteem. *Archaic.* **5.** To burden; depress; — usually used with *down.* — *v. i.* **1.** To weigh anchor. **2.** To be heavy; have a certain weight. **3.** To be considered important; as, that fact does not *weigh* with me. **4.** To bear heavily; press hard; as, to *weigh* on the mind. **5.** To judge; estimate; consider. — **weigh'er,** *n.*

weight (wāt), *n.* [AS. *wiht, gewiht.*] **1.** Quality of being heavy; that property by which bodies tend toward the center of the earth. **2.** Quantity of heaviness; as, a *weight* of 500 pounds. Abbr., *wt.* **3.** Pressure; burden; load; as, a *weight* of grief. **4.** Importance; consequence; influence; as, a man of *weight.* **5.** A mode of estimating weight or mass; a system of simply related units used for this purpose; as, apothecaries' *weight.* **6.** A ponderous mass; something heavy; as, a clock *weight.* **7.** A definite mass of metal or the like used in weighing. **8.** A unit of weight or mass; as, a table of *weights.* — **Syn.** Ponderousness, gravity, heaviness; power, moment.
— *v. t.* **1.** To put a weight or weights upon; make heavy; as, to *weight* a race horse, a whip handle, etc. **2.** *Dyeing.* To load (fabrics), as with barite, to increase the weight, etc.

weight'y (wāt'ĭ), *a.;* WEIGHT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Having much weight; heavy; ponderous; hence, fig., burdensome. **2.** Important; momentous; serious; also, influential. — **Syn.** Ponderous, onerous; forcible, impressive, cogent. See HEAVY. — **weight'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-i-ness,** *n.*

weir (wēr), *n.* [AS. *wer.*] **1.** A dam in a river to stop and raise the water for conducting it to a mill, forming a pond for fish, etc. **2.** A fence, as of stakes or brushwood, set in a stream, channel, etc., for taking fish. **3.** A long notch, as in the top of a vertical plank, for measuring the quantity of flowing water.

weird (wērd), *n.* [AS. *wyrd* fate, fortune, *weorðan* to be, become.] **1.** Fate; destiny; lot; fortune. *Archaic or Scot.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **a** Fate personified. **b** In *pl.* The Fates, or Norns. **3.** *Obs. or Scot.* **a** Prophecy; prediction. **b** Spell; charm. **c** Soothsayer. **d** Fateful tale. — *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or dealing with, fate or the Fates. **2.** Of or pert. to witchcraft; unearthly; uncanny; as, a *weird* appearance, sound, etc. — **weird'ly,** *adv.* — **weird'ness,** *n.*

Syn. Weird, eerie, uncanny. **Weird** is used of that which is strange, wild, or unearthly; **eerie** suggests esp. an undefined dread, uneasiness, or "creepiness"; that is **uncanny** which is vaguely or unpleasantly mysterious.

Weird Sisters. **a** The Fates. *Scot.* **b** The three witches in Shakespeare's "Macbeth." Cf. NORN.

Weis'mann-ism (vīs'măn-īz'm), *n. Biol.* The theories and teachings as to heredity propounded by the German biologist August Weismann (1834–1914), esp. in regard to germ plasm as the basis of heredity; — often called *Neo-Darwinism.*

weiss beer (vīs). [G. *weissbier* white beer.] A kind of light-colored highly effervescent beer.

we'jack (wē'jăk), *n.* [From Amer. Indian.] = FISHER, 2.

we'ka (wā'kä; wē'kä), *n.* [Maori.] *Zoöl.* Any of several New Zealand rails (genus *Ocydromus*) incapable of flight.

Welch, Welch'er, etc. Vars. of WELSH, WELSHER, etc.

wel'come (wĕl'kŭm), *a.* [AS. *wilcuma* a welcome guest, fr. *wil-* (akin to *willa* will, and *wel* well) + *cuma* a comer, fr. *cuman* to come; prob. influenced by ME. *wel* well.] **1.** Received gladly into one's presence or companionship; as, a *welcome* visitor. **2.** Giving pleasure; grateful; as, *welcome* news. **3.** Free or willingly permitted, as to do, have, or enjoy anything; as, you are *welcome* to the book.

— *n.* Cordial greeting to, or reception of, a guest or newcomer; as, we found a ready *welcome.*

— *v. t.;* -COMED (-kŭmd); -COM-ING (-kŭm-ĭng). To greet (a visitor or the like) with cordiality or courtesy; make welcome. — **wel'come-ly,** *adv.* — **wel'come-ness,** *n.*

wel'com-er (-kŭm-ẽr), *n.* One who welcomes.

weld (wĕld), *n.* Also **woald, wold.** A mignonette (*Reseda luteola*) yielding a yellow dye; also, the dye.

weld, *v. t.* [Prob. orig. same word as *well* to gush.] **1.** To press or beat, as the ends of two iron bars, into intimate and permanent union, usually while softened by heat; also, to unite or form by a fusing heat, as bars or a joint in electric *welding.* **2.** To unite closely or intimately; join closely.

— *v. i.* To be, or be capable of being, welded.

— *n.* State of being welded; also, a welded joint.

weld'a-ble (wĕl'dä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being welded.

wel'fare' (wĕl'fâr'), *n.* [*well* + *fare* to go.] State of faring, or doing, well; esp., condition of health, happiness, prosperity, etc.; negatively, exemption from evil or calamity.

wel'kin (-kĭn), *n.* [AS. *wolcen,* pl. *wolcnu,* a cloud, or *wolcne* a cloud.] The vault of heaven; the sky. *Archaic.*

we'll (wēl). Short for *we will* or *we shall.*

well (wĕl), *n.* [AS. *wella, wiella, wylla.*] **1.** A spring; fountain. **2.** A pit or hole sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water. **3.** A shaft or hole sunk to obtain oil, brine, gas, etc. **4.** A source of supply; fountain; wellspring; as, a *well* of knowledge. **5.** Any of various hollowed vessels; as, an ink*well.* **6.** A space so inclosed or shaped as to suggest a well for water; specif., in English law courts, a space before the judges' bench, usually for lawyers, esp. solicitors. **7.** *Arch.* An opening through floors, as for a staircase or an elevator. **8.** *Naut.* An inclosure in a vessel's hold, around the pumps, to preserve them from damage and facilitate their inspection. [flow; spring.]

— *v. i. & t.* To issue or pour forth from or as from a well;

well, *adv.; compar.* BET'TER (bĕt'ẽr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst). [AS. *wel.*] **1.** In such manner as is desirable or pleasing; satisfactory; favorably; fortunately; as, to fare *well;* dine *well.* **2.** In a good or proper manner; rightly; worthily; as, to sing *well.* **3.** To a proper or suitable degree; abundantly; adequately; properly; considerably; as, to be *well* pleased. **4.** To the full degree or extent; fully; quite; as, *well* out of sight. **5.** To a considerable extent; not a little; far; as, he rode *well* in advance.

well nigh, almost; very nearly. — **w. off,** in good condition or circumstances; thriving; prosperous. — **w. to do,** well off; prosperous; also, indicative or characteristic of prosperity; — as used attributively, usually **well-to-do.**

well (wĕl), *a.* **1.** Good or desirable; fortunate; satisfactory; suitable; proper; — now only predicative; as, it is *well* for him that he came. **2.** Being in health; sound in mind and body; healthy. **3.** Being in satisfactory conditions or circumstances; as, he is *well* where he is.

well'a-day' (wĕl'ä-dā'), *interj.* A corruption of WELLAWAY.

well'a-way' (-wā'), *interj.* [ME. *weilawey; wei* woe! + *la* lo! (AS. *lā*) + *wei* woe!] Alas! — an exclamation expressing sorrow or regret.

well'-be'ing, *n.* State of being well; welfare. [family.]

well'-born' (109), *a.* Born of a good (formerly, of a noble)

well'-bred' (109), *a.* **1.** Having good breeding; refined in manners; cultivated. **2.** Of good breed, as an animal.

well'-do'er (wĕl'dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who does well; esp., one who lives correctly or performs good deeds.

well'-do'ing, *n.* A doing well; right actions or conduct.

well'-fa'vored, *or* **-fa'voured** (109), *a.* Handsome.

well'-found' (109), *a.* Well or thoroughly found, or provided; as, a *well-found* ship.

well'head' (wĕl'hĕd'), *n.* A source, spring, or fountain.

well'-nigh', *adv.* Almost; nearly.

wells'ite (wĕlz'īt), *n.* [After Prof. H. L. *Wells* (b. 1855), American chemist.] *Min.* A silicate of aluminium, calcium, barium, and potassium, $(Ba,Ca,K_2)Al_2Si_3O_{10}\cdot 3H_2O$, occurring in glassy colorless or white crystals.

well'-spo'ken (109), *a.* **1.** Speaking well, gracefully, or kindly. **2.** Spoken with propriety.

well'spring' (wĕl'sprĭng'), *n.* A fountainhead; a spring. *Obs., exc., fig., in sense of:* a source of continual supply.

well'-to-do' (-tōō-dōō'), *a.* Prosperous.

well'-wish'er, *n.* One who wishes another well.

Wels'bach burn'er (wĕlz'băk; -bäk). [After Auer von *Welsbach,* the inventor.] A burner in which the combustion of a mixture of air and gas or vapor heats to incandescence a mantle composed of thoria and ceria.

welsh (wĕlsh), *v. t. & i.* To cheat by avoiding payment, as of bets; — said esp. of an absconding bookmaker. *Slang.*

Welsh (wĕlsh), *a.* [AS. *wælisc, welisc,* fr. *wealh* a foreigner, Welshman.] Of or pert. to Wales or its inhabitants.

Welsh rabbit, a dish made of melted cheese, often mixed with ale or beer, poured over toasted bread or crackers; — sometimes erroneously called *Welsh rarebit.*

— *n.* **1.** The language of Wales or of the Welsh. **2.** *Collective pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Wales.

welsh'er (wĕl'shẽr), *n.* One who welshes. *Slang.*

Welsh'man (-măn), *n.* A man native to Wales.

welt (wĕlt), *n.* **1.** A border or edge fastened, as by sewing, on something to protect, strengthen, or ornament it. **2.** A narrow strip of leather between the upper and sole of a shoe. **3.** A ridge raised on the flesh or skin by a blow; also, a blow such as raises a ridge. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a welt. **2.** To strike, esp. so as to raise a welt. *Colloq.*

wel'ter (wĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* [ME. *weltren,* freq. of ME. *welten* to overturn, AS. *wieltan* to roll.] **1.** To tumble about or wallow, as a hog in mire; fig., to wallow in sin or defilement. **2.** To rise and fall tumultuously; to roll, toss, or tumble, as waves. — *n.* Act or motion of weltering; confusion; turmoil.

wel'ter, *a. Horse Racing.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a race in which welterweights are carried.

wel'ter-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* **1.** *Horse Racing.* A weight of 28 pounds (one of 40 pounds is called a *heavy welterweight*) sometimes imposed in addition to weight for age. **2.** A boxer or wrestler whose weight is intermediate between that of a lightweight and that of a middleweight.

wen (wĕn), *n.* [AS. *wenn.*] *Med.* An indolent, encysted tumor of the skin, esp. of the scalp.

wench (wĕnch), *n.* [ME. *wenche,* for *wenchel* child, AS. *wencel.*] **1.** A girl; maiden; damsel. *Archaic.* **2.** A maidservant. **3.** A lewd woman; strumpet. — *v. i.* To consort with wenches (esp. in sense 3). — **wench'er,** *n.*

wend (wĕnd), *v. i.;* WEND'ED; WEND'ING. [AS. *wendan* to turn, go, causative of *windan* to wind.] To betake one's self or direct one's course; travel. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To direct; proceed on; — used esp. in *to wend one's way.*

Wend, *n.* One of a Slavic people of eastern Germany, chiefly peasants of Lusatia. Cf. SORB.

Wend'ish (wĕn'dĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the Wends or their language. — *n.* The language of the Wends.

wen'nish (wĕn'ĭsh) } *a.* [From WEN.] Having the nature of
wen'ny (wĕn'ĭ) } a wen; resembling a wen.

went (wĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of WEND; — now used only as preterit of *go.* See GO.

wen'tle-trap' (wĕn't'l-trăp'), *n.* [D. *wenteltrap* a winding staircase.] Any of a genus (*Scalaria*) or family (*Scalariidæ*) of handsome spiral sea shells, usually white.

wept (wĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of WEEP.

were (wûr; *also,* esp. *British,* wâr). [AS. *wǣre* (thou) wast, *wǣron* (we, you, they) were, *wǣre* imp. subj.] A verb form supplying the preterit indicative plural and preterit subjunctive singular and plural of *be.* See BE.

were'wolf' (wēr'wo͝olf'; wĕr'-), *n.; pl.* -WOLVES (-wo͝olvz'). [AS. *werewulf,* for *werwulf; were, wer,* man + *wulf* a wolf.] *Folklore.* A person transformed into a wolf in form and appetite, or a person capable of assuming a wolf's form.

wer'gild' (wûr'gĭld'; wĕr'-), **were'gild'** (wēr'gĭld'; wĕr'-), *n.* [AS. *wergild; wer* a man + *gild, gield,* payment of money.] *Law.* Among the Anglo-Saxons and other Teu-

tonic races, the value set on a man's life, to be paid in composition to avoid retaliation by his kindred. Cf. BLOODWITE.

wert (wûrt). A verb form supplying the 2d person sing., pret. subjunctive, of *be;* — now used only in solemn or poetic style.

Wes'ley-an (wĕs'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Wesley family or a member of it; specif., of or pert. to John Wesley, (1703–91), or the religious denomination founded by him. Cf. METHODIST. — **Wes'ley-an,** *n.* — **Wes'ley-an-ism,** *n.*

west (wĕst), *n.* [AS. *west,* adv.] **1.** The direction of sunset; accurately, the point where the center of the sun is seen to set at the equinox; the direction to the left hand of one facing north. **2.** A quarter, region, or country lying to the west; specif. [*cap.*] : **a** The Western Hemisphere, or the New World so called, it having been discovered by sailing westward from Europe; the Occident. **b** *U. S. Hist. & Geog.* Formerly, that part of the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains; now, commonly, the whole region west of the Mississippi River, esp. that north of Arkansas, New Mexico, etc.; — usually used with *the.*

— *a.* Lying or proceeding toward or at the west; also, coming from the west, as a wind.

— *adv.* To or toward the west; westward.

west'er (wĕs'tẽr), *v. i.* To turn or move westward.

west'er-ly (wĕs'tẽr-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Situated, directed, or moving toward the west; of winds, blowing from the west.

— *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A wind blowing from the west.

west'ern (-tẽrn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the west; west; westerly. **2.** [*cap.*] Of, or characteristic of, the West; Occidental. **3.** Directed, tending, or the like, toward the west. **4.** Coming from the west; — said chiefly of the wind.

Western Church, the church of the countries once comprised in the Western Roman Empire; esp., the Roman, or Latin, Church as distinguished from the Eastern, or Greek, Church. — **W. Hemisphere.** See HEMISPHERE, 2. — **W. Ocean,** among the ancients, the ocean lying to the west of the then known world. [Church.]

— *n.* **1.** A westerner. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Western Church.

west'ern-er (wĕs'tẽr-nẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west, esp. [*cap.*] of the West in the United States.

West India, West Indian. Of or pert. to the West Indies.

West Indian. A native of, or a dweller in, the West Indies.

west'ing, *n. Navig. & Surv.* Departure in a westerly direction. See DEPARTURE, 4.

West-pha'li-an (wĕst-fā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Westphalia, now a province in Prussia. — **West-pha'li-an,** *n.*

west'ward (wĕst'wẽrd), *a.* Lying or facing toward the west. — *adv.* Also **west'wards** (-wẽrdz). Toward the west. — **west'ward-ly,** *adv.*

wet (wĕt), *a.;* WET'TER (-ẽr); WET'TEST. [AS. *wæt.*] **1.** Consisting of, or covered or soaked with, water or other liquid. **2.** Rainy; as, a *wet* season. **3.** *Chem., etc.* Employing, or done by means of or in the presence of, water or other liquid. **4.** Not prohibiting, or marked by the prohibition of, the sale of intoxicating liquors; as, a *wet* town. *Slang, U. S.* — **Syn.** Humid, damp, moist.

wet blanket, a person or thing that dampens enthusiasm, pleasure, etc. — **w. nurse,** a nurse who suckles a child.

— *n.* **1.** Water or wetness; moisture. **2.** Rainy or drizzly weather; rain. — *v. t.;* WET or WET'TED; WET'TING. To make wet. — **to wet one's whistle,** to take a drink.

wet'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being wet.

weth'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *weðer.*] A castrated ram.

wet'ting (wĕt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, wets; state of being wet. **2.** A liquid used to wet or moisten something; as, to use milk as the *wetting* for dough.

whack (hwăk), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To strike with a whack. *Colloq.* **2.** To make division; — often used with *up. Slang.* — *n.* **1.** A smart or resounding blow. *Colloq.* **2.** A stroke; an attempt. *Slang.* **3.** A portion; share. *Slang.* [whopper.]

whack'er (hwăk'ẽr), *n. Colloq.* **1.** One who whacks. **2.** A

whack'ing, *p. a.* Very large, astounding, or the like; — also used adverbially. *Colloq.*

whale (hwāl), *v. t.* To thrash; drub. *Colloq.*

whale, *n.* [AS. *hwæl.*] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous cetaceans, esp. those of large size, in distinction from porpoises and dolphins. Whales are true air-breathing, warm-blooded, viviparous mammals and suckle their young. The **whalebone whales,** including the right whale, the sulphur-bottom, etc., have no teeth in the adult, but plates of baleen suspended from the upper jaw. See RIGHT WHALE, *Illust.*

— *v. i.;* WHALED (hwāld); WHAL'ING (hwāl'ĭng). To engage in whale fishing.

whale'back' (hwāl'băk'), *n.* A freight steamer having a very convex upper deck, used esp. on the Great Lakes.

whale'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A long narrow boat, sharp and raking at both ends, originally used by whalers.

whale'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* A horny substance from the upper jaw of right whales, used in stays, etc.; baleen.

whal'er (hwāl'ẽr), *n.* A vessel or person employed in the whale fishery.

whang (hwăng), *v. t.* To beat. — *n.* A blow. *Both Colloq.*

whap (hwŏp), **whap'per.** Vars. of WHOP, WHOPPER.

wharf (hwôrf), *n.; pl.* WHARVES (hwôrvz), *Chiefly U. S.;* WHARFS (hwôrfs), *Chiefly Brit.* [AS. *hwerf, hwearf,* a bank, shore.] **1.** A structure built on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, etc., so that vessels may lie close alongside to load and unload; a pier. **2.** River bank; shore. *Obs.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a wharf or wharves. **2.** To place upon, or bring to, a wharf.

wharf'age (hwôr'ĭăj), *n.* **1.** Fee or duty paid for use of a wharf. **2.** Wharves collectively; wharf accommodations.

wharf'in-ger (-ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [For *wharfager.*] An owner or keeper of a wharf.

wharve (hwôrv), **warve** (wôrv), *n.* [AS. *hweorfa.*] *Spinning.* Orig., the small flywheel on the lower end of a spindle used for momentum; in modern spinning machinery, the small pulley on a spindle, by which the spindle is driven.

what (hwŏt), *pron. & a.* [AS. *hwæt,* neuter of *hwā* who.] A pronominal word used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural. It is : **1.** An interrogative, referring to the nature or identity of an object or matter in question, and used only adjectively of persons; as, *what* is this? *what* child is lost? *What* is used substantively of a person where the reference is esp. to his character, occupation, or position rather than to his identity; as, he may be a doctor, but I am not sure *what* he is. **2.** An exclamatory word, used : **a** Absolutely; as, *what!* Are you going? **b** Adjectively, meaning *how remarkable,* or *how great;* as, *what* folly! **c** Sometimes adverbially prefixed to adjectives, as nearly equivalent to *how;* as, *what* happy boys! **3.** A compound relative, equivalent to *which* with an antecedent demonstrative; as (used substantively), you may have *what* is left; (used adjectively) see *what* horse he has. *But what* has the force of *who,* or *that, . . . not;* as, "He never had any money *but what* he absolutely needed," i. e., that he did not need. **4.** An indefinite relative : Whatever; whatsoever; what thing soever; as, *what* happened then, I do not know. **5.** An indefinite pronoun; — now used only in such phrases as *I tell you what,* where *what* anticipates the following statement, being elliptical for *what I think, what it is, how it is,* etc.

what though, even allowing that; supposing it true that; what matter that. — **what time,** at the time that. *Archaic.*

— *adv.* **1.** Why? *Obs.* **2.** How? in what respect? as, *what* does it benefit him? Formerly, also exclamatory or intensive. **3.** In part; somewhat; — followed by a preposition, esp. by *with,* and often repeated with distributive force; as, *what* with hunger and *what* with toil he was almost dead.

— *conj.* **1.** As much as; so far as. **2.** That; — in *but what,* but that; that . . . not; as, never fear but *what* our side will win.

what-ev'er (hwŏt-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* All that; no matter what; — an indefinite relative used both substantively and adjectively.

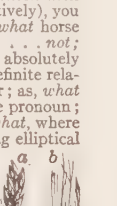
what'not' (hwŏt'nŏt'), *n.* A piece of furniture having shelves, as for bric-a-brac.

what'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron. & a.* A more formal or intensive form of *whatever.*

wheal (hwēl), *n.* **1.** A pustule; whelk. **2.** *Med.* A flat burning or itching eminence on the skin.

wheal, *n.* The mark made by a stroke; wale.

wheat (hwēt), *n.* [AS. *hwæte.*] **1.** A well-known cereal grain yielding a fine white flour and next to rice the most used of any grain. **2.** The grass (*Triticum sativum*) which yields this grain.

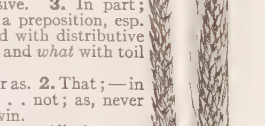


Wheat. *a* Bald (or Bearded) Wheat; *b* Bearded Wheat.

wheat'ear' (-ēr'), *n.* A small bird (*Saxicola œnanthe*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America, allied to the stonechat.

wheat'en (-'n), *a.* Of or pertaining to wheat.

Wheat'stone's bridge } (hwēt'- **Wheat'stone bridge** } stōnz; -stōn). *Elec.* A device for the measurement of resistances, invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone, English physicist.


Wheatear.

wheat'worm' (hwēt'wûrm'), *n.* A small nematode worm (*Tylenchus tritici*) which attacks wheat.

whee'dle (hwē'd'l), *v. t.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dl'ĭng). **1.** To entice by soft words; cajole; coax. **2.** To get by flattery or coaxing. — *v. i.* To flatter; coax; cajole. — **whee'dler** (hwē'dlẽr), *n.*

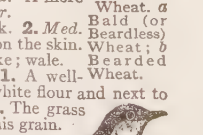


Diagram of Wheatstone's Bridge. R_1, R_2 Resistances to be compared; R_3, R_4 Known Resistances, which can be varied; *G* Galvanometer; *E* Battery. When *G* shows no current, $R_1 : R_2 = R_3 : R_4$.

wheel (hwēl), *n.* [AS. *hwéol.*] **1.** A disk, or a circular frame or body, capable of turning on

a central axis. **2.** Something suggestive of a wheel or having a wheel or wheels as an essential; as: **a** *Naut.* A circular frame, with handles, for controlling the rudder. **b** A firework which revolves while burning. **c** An obsolete instrument of torture. **d** Any of various things shaped like an orb or disk. *Chiefly Poetic.* **e** A bicycle, or, rarely, a tricycle. *Colloq.* **3.** The wheel of personified Fortune, symbolizing the rapid alternations of human fate. **4.** A turn; revolution; rotation. **5.** *Mil. & Nav.* A movement of troops or vessels in line in which the units preserve alignment and relative positions, but change direction. **6.** In *pl.* Fig., machinery which propels or operates anything; as, the *wheels* of government. **7.** The refrain of a song. *Obs.*

wheel and axle, *Mech.*, a simple machine consisting of a grooved wheel (turned by a cord or chain) with a rigidly attached axle (for winding up a weight by a cord or chain) together with the supporting standards.

— *v. t.* **1.** To convey or move on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle. **2.** To cause to turn; as, to *wheel* one's horse. **3.** To make or perform in a circle; as, "the beetle *wheels* her droning flight." — *v. i.* **1.** To turn on or as on an axis or about a center; revolve; as, the horse *wheeled* to the right. **2.** To roll forward; as, the carriage *wheeled* away.

wheel'bar row (hwēl'băr'ō), *n.* A small vehicle with handles and (usually) one wheel, for conveying small loads.

wheel bug. A large North American hemipterous insect (*Arilus cristatus*) which sucks the blood of other insects; so called from a high serrated cross on its prothorax.

wheeled (hwēld), *a.* Having a wheel or wheels.

wheel'er (hwēl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who wheels. **2.** That which has wheels, as a vehicle or vessel; — used only in compounds; as, a side-*wheeler*; a four-*wheeler*. **3.** A wheel horse.

wheel horse. A horse, or one of the horses, nearest to the wheels; hence, one who does especially steady and effective work in any labor or enterprise.

wheel'house' (hwēl'hous'), *n. Naut.* A small house on deck, containing the steering wheel.

wheel'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of conveying anything, or of traveling, on wheels or in a wheeled vehicle. **2.** Condition of a road, or roads, which admits of passing on wheels. **3.** A turning, or circular movement.

wheel lock. A former kind of gunlock in which sparks were struck from a flint or the like by a revolving wheel.

wheel'man (-măn), *n.* A cycler; cyclist.

wheels'man (hwēlz'măn), *n.* A steersman; strictly, one who steers by turning a wheel.

wheel'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A man who makes or repairs wheels and wheeled vehicles.

wheeze (hwēz), *v. i.*; WHEEZED (hwēzd); WHEEZ'ING. [AS. *hwēsan.*] To breathe hard and with an audible piping or whistling. — *n.* **1.** A piping or whistling sound caused by difficult respiration. **2.** *Phon.* The exaggerated whisper or hoarse sound called a "stage whisper." — **wheez'er,** *n.*

wheez'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a wheezy manner.

wheez'y (hwēz'ĭ), *a.*; WHEEZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); WHEEZ'I-EST. Wheezing, or making or having a sound like wheezing.

whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* [AS. *weoloc.*] Any of numerous large marine gastropods (*Buccinum* and allied genera), esp. a species (B. *undatum*) much used as food in Europe.

whelk, *n.* [AS. *hwylca.*] A papule; pustule.

whelm (hwĕlm), *v. t.* [ME. *hwelmen* to turn over.] **1.** To cover with water or other fluid; engulf. **2.** Fig., to overwhelm. — *v. i.* To pass or descend so as to engulf.

whelp (hwĕlp), *n.* [AS. *hwelp.*] **1.** The young of a dog or of certain beasts of prey; puppy; cub. **2.** A youth; child; "cub." *Contemptuous.* **3.** Any person regarded as contemptible. **4.** *Mach.* **a** Any of the longitudinal ribs or ridges on a capstan, windlass, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **b** = SPROCKET, **a.** — *v. i. & t.* To bring forth (young); — said of the female of the dog and of some beasts of prey.

when (hwĕn), *adv.* [AS. *hwænne, hwanne, hwonne.*] **1.** At what time; — used interrogatively. **2.** At what time; at, during, or after the time that; — used relatively; as, come *when* you please. **3.** At which time; the time at which; as, I know *when* he will come. **4.** While; whereas; although; — used as an adverbial conj.; as, how can he buy it *when* he has no money? **5.** Which time; then. — *n.* Time at or during which; — chiefly in "the *when* and the where," or elliptically; as, since *when* I have been sad.

when'as' (hwĕn'ăz'), *conj.* When; whereas; while. *Archaic.*

whence (hwĕns), *adv.* [ME. *whennes, whens* (with adverbial *s*), AS. *hwanan, hwonan.*] From what place; hence, from what or which source, origin, premise, or the like; — used both interrogatively and relatively.

whence'so-ev'er (hwĕns'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv. & conj.* From what place soever; from what cause or source soever. [EVER.

when-e'er' (hwĕn-ār'; -ār'), *adv. & conj.* Contr. of WHEN-**when-ev'er** (hwĕn-ĕv'ĕr), *adv. & conj.* At whatever time.

when'so-ev'er (hwĕn'sō ĕv'ĕr), *adv. & conj.* At what time soever; whenever.

where (hwâr), *adv.* [AS. *hwǣr.*] **1.** At or in what place; hence, in what situation, position, or circumstances; — used interrogatively; as, *where* are you? **2.** At or in which place; at the place in which; hence, in the case or instance in which; — used relatively; as, the house *where* he was born; *where* one succeeds, another fails. **3.** To what or which place; hence: to what goal, result, or issue; whither; — used interrogatively and relatively; as, *where* does this tend? **4.** From what place or source; as, *where* did he get his ideas? — **Syn.** See WHITHER.

— *conj.* Whereas.

— *n.* Place in or at which; situation; — now chiefly in "the when and the *where*" (of something), or elliptically; as, from *where* the road is bad.

where'a-bout' (hwâr'ă-bout') } *adv.* **1.** About where; near
where'a-bouts' (-ă-bouts') } what or which place; — used interrogatively and relatively; usually in form *whereabouts.* **2.** Concerning which or about which.

where'a-bouts', *n. sing.* Also **where'a-bout'.** The place where a person or thing is; as, they knew his *whereabouts.*

where-as' (hwâr-ăz'), *conj.* **1.** Considering that; it being the case that; since; — implying recognition of facts; often used to introduce a preamble. **2.** When in fact; while on the contrary; the case being that; — implying opposition to something that precedes.

where-at' (-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At which; upon which; whereupon; — used relatively. **2.** At what; — used interrogatively; as, *whereat* are you offended?

where-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By which; — used relatively. **2.** By what; how; — used interrogatively.

wher-e'er' (hwâr-ār'; -ār'), *adv.* Contraction of WHEREVER.

where'fore (hwâr'fōr; 57), *adv. & conj.* **1.** For which reason; so; — used relatively. **2.** For what reason; why; — used interrogatively. — **Syn.** See THEREFORE. — *n.* The reason; cause. *Colloq.* [or what place.

where-from' (hwâr-frŏm'), *adv.* From which; from which

where-in' (hwâr-ĭn'), *adv.* **1.** In which; in which place thing, time, respect, or the like; — used relatively. **2.** In what; — used interrogatively.

where'in-to' (hwâr'ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** Into which; — used relatively. **2.** Into what; — used interrogatively.

where-of' (hwâr-ŏv'; -ŏf'), *adv.* **1.** Of which; of whom; — used relatively. **2.** Of what; — used interrogatively.

where-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* **1.** On which; — used relatively. **2.** On what; formerly, on whom; — used interrogatively.

where'so-ev'er (hwâr'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* In, to, or (formerly) from, whatsoever place; wherever. [by means of, which.

where-through' (-thrōō'), *adv.* Through, by, or (rarely)

where-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To which; — used relatively. **2.** To what; to what place, purpose, end, or the like; — used interrogatively. [*Archaic.*

where'un-to' (hwâr'ŭn-tōō'; hwâr-ŭn'tōō), *adv.* Whereto.

where'up-on' (hwâr'ŭ-pŏn'), *adv.* **1.** Upon which; in consequence of, or after, which; whereon; — used relatively. **2.** Whereon; — used interrogatively.

wher-ev'er (hwâr-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* At, to, in, or, with *from,* from, whatever place; wheresoever.

where-with' (hwâr-with'; -with') } *adv.* **1.** With which;
where'with-al' (hwâr'with-ôl') } — used relatively. **2.** With what; — used interrogatively.

where'with-al', *n.* Also, less commonly, **wherewith.** That with which anything can be purchased or done.

wher'ry (hwĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). *Naut.* Any of various light boats; as: **a** A long light rowboat. **b** A large light barge, lighter, or fishing boat. *Eng.* — *v. t. & i.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. To carry in, or to sail or propel, a wherry.

whet (hwĕt), *v. t.*; WHET'TED; WHET'TING. [AS. *hwettan.*] **1.** To sharpen by rubbing on or with some substance, as a piece of stone. **2.** To make sharp, keen, or eager; excite; stimulate. — *n.* **1.** Act of whetting. **2.** That which whets, or sharpens. — **whet'ter** (-ĕr), *n.*

wheth'er (hwĕth'ĕr), *pron. & a.* [AS. *hwæðer.*] Which (of two); which one (of two); — used interrogatively and relatively. *Archaic.* — *conj.* A particle used to indicate a following alternative. Its correlative, indicating a second or contrasting alternative, is *or* or *whether.* [tools.

whet'stone' (hwĕt'stōn'), *n.* A stone for whetting edge

whew (hwū; hū), *interj.* An exclamation expressing astonishment, scorn, etc. — *n.* The fact of making this exclamation, or the sound so made.

whey (hwā), *n.* [AS. *hwæg.*] The serum, or watery part of milk, separated from the curd, esp. in the process of making cheese. — **whey'ey** (-ĭ), *a.*

whey'face' (-fās'), *n.* A face pale or pallid, as from fear, or one having such a face. — **whey'faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*

which (hwĭch), *pron. & a.* [AS. *hwilc, hwylc, hwelc.*] An indeclinable pronominal word, used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural, and for either persons or things. It is: **1.** An interrogative, used both in direct and indirect questions, to ask for or concerning one or more of a number; as, *which* man is it? *which* is the best of these plans? Formerly also: What sort of? **2.** A simple relative introducing an added qualification or statement, sometimes

a restriction. See THAT, *pron. & a.*, 3. It is used : **a** For *who* or *whom*, of persons; as, "Our Father, *which* art in heaven." *Archaic.* **b** Of animals, things, or ideas, its antecedent being sometimes a phrase or clause; as, the rain fell steadily, *which* prevented her going out. **c** Formerly, sometimes, in *the which*, and, by way of definiteness or emphasis, in *which that, the which that, which as;* as, "That worthy name by the *which* ye are called." **3.** A compound relative or indefinite pronoun, standing for *any one which, whichever, that which, those which, the . . . which*, etc.; as, take *which* you will. — **Syn.** See WHO.

which-ev'er (hwĭch-ĕv'ĕr) | *pron. & a.* Whether one or
which'so-ev'er (sō-ĕv'ĕr) | another; whether one or the other; as, *whichever* you do, it will be right.

whid'ah bird *or* **finch** (hwĭd'ä). [Alteration of *widow bird* or *finch.*] Any of various African weaver birds (subfamily *Viduinæ*), the males of which have drooping tail feathers, often a foot in length.

whiff (hwĭf), *n.* [ME. *weffe* vapor, whiff.] **1.** A quick puff or slight gust of air, esp. one conveying some odor. **2.** A sudden expulsion of tobacco smoke or the like from the mouth. **3.** An inhalation of tobacco smoke or the like. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To expel or puff out in a whiff or whiffs; exhale, as tobacco smoke. **2.** To convey by or as by a whiff; puff or blow away. — **whiff'er,** *n.*

whif'fet (hwĭf'ĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A little whiff or puff. **2.** A small or insignificant person. *Colloq., U. S.*

whif'fle (hwĭf'l), *v. i.*; -FLED (-ld); -FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *whiff* to puff.] **1.** To blow unsteadily or in gusts; — said of the wind. **2.** To vacillate. — *v. t.* To disperse, emit, or expel with or as if with a whiff or puff; scatter.

whif'fler (-lẽr), *n.* One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; an idle talker; an idler; trifler.

whif'fler (-lẽr), *n.* A soldier or officer who cleared the way for a procession. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whif'fle-tree' (-'l-trē'), *n.* A whippletree.

Whig (hwĭg), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Politics.* One of a political party of liberal tendencies which grew up in the 17th century, and later became the Liberal party. **2.** *Amer. Hist.* **a** A supporter of the American Revolution; — opposed to *Tory* and *Royalist.* **b** One of a political party in the U. S. formed about 1834 in opposition to the Democrats. It elected William Henry Harrison, 1840, and Zachary Taylor, 1848, to the presidency. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, Whigs.

Whig'ger-y (hwĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The principles or practices of Whigs, esp. of the English Whigs; Whiggism. — **Whig'gish,** *a.* — **Whig'gism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

while (hwīl), *n.* [AS. *hwīl.*] **1.** A space of time, esp. one short and marked by some action or event; a time; as, all this *while* the enemy was approaching. **2.** Time used in doing something; labor; pains; — used only in *worth*, or *worth one's, while.* — *conj.* **1.** During the time that; as long as; whilst. **2.** At the same time that; — often used like *although;* as, *while* respected, he is not liked. **3.** Until. *Obs. or Dial.* — *v. t.;* WHILED (hwīld); WHIL'ING (hwīl'ĭng). To cause to pass (away), esp. agreeably; spend or pass; — usually used with *away;* as, to *while* away the time, the hours, etc.

Syn. While, beguile (with reference to passing of time). To **while** (usually *away*) is to cause to pass (esp.) pleasantly; **beguile** commonly suggests relief from tedium or irksomeness; as, to *while* away an hour in fishing; to *beguile* the tedium of waiting with a light novel.

whiles (hwīlz), *adv.* **1.** Meanwhile; meantime. *Rare.* **2.** Sometimes; at times. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *conj.* During the time that; while. *Archaic or Dial.*

whi'lom (hwī'lŭm), *adv.* [AS. *hwīlum*, prop., at times, dative pl. of *hwīl.* See WHILE, *n.*] Formerly; once; of old; erewhile; at times. *Archaic.* — *a.* Former; sometime; quondam; as, his *whilom* associates.

whilst (hwīlst), *adv. & conj.* While; — now chiefly British.

whim (hwĭm), *n.* **1.** A sudden turn or start of the mind; a capricious notion; a humor; fancy. **2.** Any of various machines for hoisting; specif., a large capstan or vertical drum for raising ore or water from mines. — **Syn.** See CAPRICE.

whim'brel (hwĭm'brĕl), *n.* A European curlew (*Numenius phæopus*); also, any of various other small curlews.

whim'my (hwĭm'ĭ), *a.* Full of whims; whimsical.

whim'per (hwĭm'pẽr), *v. i.* To cry with a whining, broken sound. — *n.* A low, whining, broken cry. — **whim'per-er,** *n.*

whim'sey, whim'sy (hwĭm'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz); -SIES (-zĭz). A whim; freak; caprice.

whim'si-cal (-zĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Full of whims; actuated or characterized by a whim or whims; freakish. **2.** Odd; queer; fantastic. — **whim'si-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

whim'si-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being whimsical; also, anything whimsical.

whin (hwĭn), *n.* [ME. *whyn, whynne.*] Gorse; furze.

whin'chat' (hwĭn'chăt'), *n.* [Because it frequents *whins.*] A small, sweet-singing, saxicoline bird (*Pratincola rubetra*) of Europe, brown and buff in color.

whine (hwīn), *v. i.*; WHINED (hwīnd); WHIN'ING (hwīn'ĭng). [AS. *hwīnan* to make a whistling, whizzing sound.] To utter a low plaintive nasal sound, esp. in complaint or distress; hence, to complain or beg meanly. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a whine. — *n.* A plaintive somewhat prolonged sound, usually expressive of distress or complaint; also, a nasal tone of weak or mean complaint; hence, mean or unmanly complaint. — **whin'er** (hwīn'ẽr), *n.*

whin'ny (hwĭn'ĭ), *v. i.*; -NIED (-ĭd); -NY-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). [Imitative.] To utter a neigh; neigh. — *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). The ordinary cry or call of a horse; a neigh.

whin'ny, *a.* Abounding in whin, gorse, or furzes.

whin'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Basaltic rock; also, any of various other dark resistant rocks. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whip (hwĭp), *v. t.*; WHIPPED (hwĭpt) or WHIPT; WHIP'PING. [ME. *whippen* to overlay, as a cord, with other cords.] **1.** To move, take, snatch, or the like, suddenly and forcibly; — usually used with *into, out, up, off*, etc.; as, he *whipped* out his knife. **2.** To strike with something slender and lithe; lash; beat. **3.** Specif.: **a** To punish by whipping (sense 2); flog. **b** To urge or drive by whipping (sense 2); as to *whip* a top. **c** To belabor with stinging words; lash with sarcasm, abuse, or the like. **4.** To beat (eggs, cream, or the like) into a froth. **5.** To fish (a body of water) with rod, line, and artificial fly. **6.** To gather together or hold together for united action, in the manner of a party whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 4. **7.** To hoist or purchase by a whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 7. **8.** To conquer; defeat. *Colloq.* **9.** To overlay (a cord, rope, etc.) with other cords going round and round it; wrap. **10.** To wind, wreathe, or bind about something. **11.** To overhand lightly; specif., to form (a fabric) into gathers by overcasting loosely and drawing up the thread.

to whip in, to keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; — also used fig., as of members of a legislative party.

— *v. i.* **1.** To move nimbly; start, turn, go, pass, etc., quickly or suddenly; whisk; as, he *whipped* around. **2.** Specif., to thrash about like the lash of a whip, as a snake. — *n.* **1.** A rush; start. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** An instrument consisting usually of a lash attached to a handle, used in whipping. **3.** One who handles a whip; specif.: **a** A coachman. **b** A huntsman who whips in the hounds. **4.** *Brit. Politics.* **a** A person, as a member of Parliament, appointed to enforce party discipline. **b** A call made on members of a legislative party to be in their places at a given time, as when a vote is to be taken. **5.** A dish made by whipping, or beating, cream, eggs, etc. **6.** A whipping motion; a thrashing about. **7.** A lifting device or purchase consisting of a single block and a small rope. **8.** *Mech.* Any of various pieces that operate with a quick vibratory motion, as a spring in certain electrical devices for making a circuit.

whip'cord' (hwĭp'kôrd'), *n.* **1.** A kind of hard-twisted or braided cord. **2.** = CATGUT, 1. **3.** A hard-woven worsted fabric with fine diagonal cords or ribs on the face.

whip graftage *or* **grafting.** Also **whip graft.** Graftage or grafting in which a cleft or slit is made in the end of both scion and stock in the direction of the grain, forming a kind of tongue, so that the tongue of each may be inserted in the slit of the other. — **whip'graft'** (-grăft'), *v. t.*

whip hand. The hand holding the whip in driving; hence, advantage; mastery; as, to have or get the *whip hand.*

whip'per (hwĭp'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, whips.

whip'per-in', *n.*; *pl.* WHIPPERS-IN (hwĭp'ẽrz-ĭn'). **1.** = WHIP, *n.*, 3 **b.** **2.** A parliamentary whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 4. *Eng.*

whip'per-snap'per (-snăp'ẽr), *n.* A diminutive, insignificant or presumptuous person. *Colloq.*

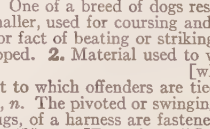
whip'pet (hwĭp'ĕt), *n.* One of a breed of dogs resembling the greyhound, but smaller, used for coursing and racing.

whip'ping, *n.* **1.** Act or fact of beating or striking with a whip, or of being whipped. **2.** Material used to whip, or bind. [whipped.

whipping post. A post to which offenders are tied to be

whip'ple-tree' (-'l-trē'), *n.* The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces, or tugs, of a harness are fastened.

whip'poor-will' (-pŏŏr-wĭl'), *n.* [From its call.] A nocturnal bird (*Antrostomus vociferus*) of the eastern United States and Canada, allied to the European nightjar.



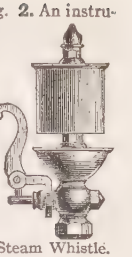
Whippoorwill.

whip'saw' (-sô'), *n.* A kind of narrow ripsaw, with hook teeth, and from 5 to 7½ feet in length. — *v. t.* **1.** To saw with a whipsaw. **2.** To defeat in, or to cause to lose, two different bets at the same turn or in one play, as at faro; hence, to worst in two ways at once.

whip scorpion. Any of numerous arachnids (*Thelyphonus* and allied genera) somewhat resembling true scorpions, but having a long slender tail-like organ, with no sting.

whip'stitch' (-stĭch'), *v. t.* To sew by passing the thread over and over; overcast; whip.

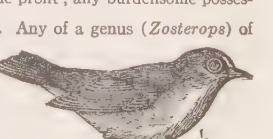
whip'stock' (hwĭp'stŏk'), *n.* The rod or handle of a whip.
whipt (hwĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of WHIP. Whipped.
whip'worm' (hwĭp'wûrm'), *n.* [So called from its shape.] A nematode worm (*Trichocephalus dispar*) often found parasitic in the human intestine.
whir (hwûr), *v. i.*; WHIRRED (hwûrd); WHIR'RING. To move, fly, revolve, or the like, quickly with a whir; whiz. — *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound due to rapid motion.
whirl (hwûrl), *v. t.* **1.** To turn round, rotate, or revolve, rapidly. **2.** To remove or carry quickly, or, *Obs.*, to hurl, with or as with a revolving motion; as, the wind *whirls* along the dead leaves. — **Syn.** See TWIRL. — *v. i.* **1.** To revolve or rotate rapidly. **2.** To move, go, pass, etc., hastily or swiftly. — *n.* **1.** Rapid rotation or revolution. **2.** Anything that whirls; as, a *whirl* of wind, water, etc.
whirl'a-bout' (hwûrl'ə-bout'), *n.* Something that whirls or turns about in a rapid manner; a whirligig.
whirl'er, *n.* One who, or that which, whirls.
whirl'i-gig' (hwûr'lĭ-gĭg'), *n.* **1.** A child's toy having a whirling motion. **2.** Something having a whirling motion; also, a whirling motion. **3.** A merry-go-round. **4.** Short for **whirligig beetle**, any of numerous beetles (family *Gyrinidæ*) living mostly on the surface of water and moving swiftly about circularly.
whirl'pool' (hwûrl'pōōl'), *n.* A vortex of water; water moving in a circle so as to produce a central depression or cavity, into which floating objects may be drawn.
whirl'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* **1.** A violent windstorm of limited extent, as the tornado, having an inward spiral motion with a central upward current, and usually a rapid progressive motion; a vortex of air; — applied by some meteorologists to the larger rotary storms also. Cf. CYCLONE. **2.** A violent rush or coursing likened to a whirlwind.
whish (hwĭsh), *n.* A whizzing or swishing sound; swish. — *v. i.* To whiz or swish. [or dial. for WHIST.]
whisht (hwĭsht; *Scot. also* hwŭsht), *interj. & a.* Ir., Scot., **whisk** (hwĭsk), *n.* **1.** Act of whisking; a sudden puff or whiff. **2.** A small bunch of grass, straw, twigs, hair, etc., esp. such a bunch for brushing; hence, a small brush or broom. **3.** A small culinary instrument made of wire or the like for whisking or beating eggs, cream, etc.
— *v. t.* **1.** To sweep or brush with a light rapid motion. **2.** To beat or whip lightly, as eggs. **3.** To move, pass, carry, etc., with a quick sweeping motion; whip; as, to *whisk* out one's handkerchief. — *v. i.* To move nimbly and quickly; as, to *whisk* away.
whisk broom. A whisk. See WHISK, *n.*, 2.
whisk'er (hwĭs'kĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, whisks, or a thing used in whisking, as a small brush. **2.** [*Chiefly in pl.*] **a** A mustache. *Obs.* **b** The beard on the sides of the face, on the chin, or on both. **3.** A hair of the beard. **4.** One of the long hairs or bristles near the mouth on a cat, rat, etc. **5.** *Naut.* Either of two bars or rods extending, on either side of the bowsprit, to spread the jib and flying jib guys; — usually in *pl.* — **whisk'ered** (-kĕrd), *a.*
whis'ky } (hwĭs'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* WHISKIES, WHISKEYS (-kĭz). [Ir.
whis'key } or Gael. *uisge* water, in *uisgebeatha* whisky, prop., water of life.] A distilled alcoholic liquor made from grain (in the United States, generally from rye, wheat, or maize; in Scotland and Ireland, often from malted barley); also, a similar liquor distilled from potatoes. The content of alcohol by weight varies from about 40 to 54 per cent.
whis'per (-pĕr), *v. i.* [AS. *hwisprian.*] **1.** To speak softly, or under the breath; to utter words or sounds in a whisper. **2.** To make a low sibilant rustling sound. — *v. t.* **1.** To say under the breath; hence, to mention privately and confidentially in or as in a whisper. **2.** To speak to in a whisper or undertone, as in privacy.
— *n.* **1.** A low soft sibilant utterance; utterance by breath sound without tone; speech without voice. Cf. VOICE, *n.*, 2. **2.** A communicating, or thing communicated, by or as by whispering; a secret or private utterance, suggestion, etc. **3.** A low rustling sound suggestive of whispered speech; as, the *whisper* of leaves. — **whis'per-er,** *n.*
whist (hwĭst), *interj.* Be silent! be still! hush! — *a.* Silent; mute; quiet. — *n.* A card game for four players, played with a pack of 52 cards. The cards are dealt one at a time, and the last card, which belongs to the dealer, is turned to determine the trump suit for that hand. The highest card of the suit led, or the highest trump, if any, in each trick determines the winner of that trick. Partners score one for each trick they take in excess of six.
whis'tle (hwĭs'l), *v. i.*; WHIS'TLED (-ld); WHIS'TLING. [AS. *hwistlian* to hiss.] **1.** To make a kind of shrill musical sound, or series of sounds, by forcing the breath through the teeth or contracted lips. **2.** To emit or utter from the mouth or beak a sound like a whistle, as birds. **3.** To move, pass, go, or the like, with, or to make, a shrill sound; as, a bullet *whistles.* — *v. t.* **1.** To form, utter, or modulate by whistling; as, to *whistle* a tune. **2.** To send, signal, or call by or as by a whistle; as, to *whistle* a hound to heel.
— *n.* **1.** A sound made by or as by whistling. **2.** An instrument in which air, steam, etc., forced into a cavity, or against a thin edge, produces a (usually) shrill sound. **3.** The mouth and throat; — so called as being the organs of whistling. *Colloq.*


Steam Whistle.

whis'tler (-lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, whistles. **2.** *Veter.* A roarer that emits a peculiarly shrill sound during respiration. **3.** A large mountain marmot (*Marmota caligata*) of northwestern North America.
whis'tling (hwĭs'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *hwistlung.*] **1.** Act or noise of whistling; a whistle. **2.** *Veter.* A peculiarly shrill sound produced by a roarer, due to paralysis of a laryngeal muscle.
whit (hwĭt), *n.* [For *wit*, ME. *wight*, *wiht*, AS. *wiht* creature, thing.] The smallest part or particle; a bit; jot; iota.
white (hwīt), *a.*; WHIT'ER (hwīt'ĕr); WHIT'EST. [AS. *hwīt.*] **1.** Of the color of pure snow or sunlight; — opp. to *black* or *dark.* **2.** Hence, light or relatively light in color; as: **a** Having a light-colored skin; of the Caucasian race. **b** Very blond or fair. *Chiefly Poetic.* **c** Not burnished; — said of silverware. **d** Wanting in color; ashen; pale; wan. **e** Gray, silvery, or hoary, as the hair. **f** Made of silver; as, *white* ware. **g** Blank, as, in printing, a space unmarked by ink. **3.** Spotless; unblemished; innocent; pure. **4.** Clothed or habited in white; as, the *White* friars, or Carmelites. **5.** Fortunate; happy; favorable; auspicious.
— *n.* **1.** The color of pure snow or of pure sunlight; whiteness; — opp. to *black.* **2.** Something white or nearly so; specif.: **a** A white pigment. **b** The albumen surrounding the yolk of an egg. **c** The white part of the ball of the eye. **d** The central (formerly white) part of the butt in archery; bull's eye. **e** In *pl.* Blank spaces in a printed picture or design; also, the corresponding parts of a plate or mold. **f** A person with a white skin; a Caucasian.
— *v. t.*; WHIT'ED (hwīt'ĕd); WHIT'ING. **1.** To whiten; whitewash; bleach. **2.** To give a deceptive gloss to; gloss over; as, *whited* sepulchers. **3.** *Print.* To make blank spaces in, as between lines; — often used with *out.*
white alkali. **1.** See ALKALI SOIL. **2.** *Com.* Refined soda ash.
white ant. Any of a family (*Termitidæ*) of pale-colored, soft-bodied social insects; a termite. Each colony consists of distinct castes, as workers, soldiers, kings, queens, etc. White ants are abundant, esp. in tropical regions, and are very destructive, consuming woodwork, books, etc.

White Ants. *a* Young; *b* Worker; *c* Soldier; *d* Male; *e* Female, or Queen, after losing her wings; *f* Older Queen with Eggs.

white'bait' (hwīt'bāt'), *n.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) The young of the common herring, or of any of several related fishes, esteemed as a table delicacy; also, any of various other small fishes similarly esteemed.
white bryony. A species of bryony (*Bryonia alba*).
White Canon. A Premonstratensian.
white'cap' (hwīt'kăp'), *n.* **1.** A wave crest breaking into foam. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of a self-appointed vigilance committee using lynch-law methods. Some early ones wore white hoods or masks. *U. S.*
white clover. A clover (*Trifolium repens*) common in lawns and pastures. The white flowers are sought by bees.
white elephant. **1.** An Indian elephant of a pale color. Such elephants are rare, and are venerated in Siam and Burma. **2.** Hence, something requiring much care and expense and yielding little profit; any burdensome possession. *Slang.*
white'-eye' (hwīt'ī'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Zosterops*) of small Old World singing birds, having the eyes encircled by a ring of white feathers.


White-eye (*Zosterops cærulescens*).

white'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **1.** Having a pale face. **2.** Having a white mark on the face or forehead; as, a *white-faced* horse.
white feather. A mark or symbol of cowardice, a white feather in a gamecock's tail being taken to show that he is not full-blooded.
white'fish' (hwīt'fĭsh') *n.* **1.** Any of several fresh-water fishes (genus *Coregonus*), of the salmon family, valued as food. **2.** Locally, any of various other fishes, as the men-

haden, the young bluefish, the whiting, etc. **3.** The beluga.

white flag. A flag of truce.

white flax. Gold-of-pleasure.

White Friar. *R. C. Ch.* = CARMELITE.

white gum. **1.** *Med.* An eruption of whitish pimples in early infancy; strophulus. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Any of numerous Australian eucalypts with pale bark. **b** The sweet gum. *U. S.*

White House. The executive or presidential mansion at Washington; — popularly so called. It is a large freestone building painted white.

white lead (lĕd). **a** A heavy white substance consisting of lead carbonate, chiefly used as a pigment; ceruse. **b** Native lead carbonate.

white leather. Leather prepared with alum and salt; [tawed leather.]

white lie. A lie not intended to deceive, or one considered to be harmless or inconsequential. [cowardly.]

white′–liv′ered, *a.* Having a pale look; feeble; hence,

white lupine. A European and Asiatic white-flowered lupine (*Lupinus albus*) used for forage. Cf. LUPINE, 2.

white matter. *Anat.* Nearly white tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which consists only of nerve fibers, as distinguished from *gray matter.*

white meat. **a** Any light-colored flesh, esp. of poultry. **b** Food made from milk or eggs, as butter, cheese, etc.

white metal. Any one of several white alloys, as pewter, britannia, etc.

whit′en (hwīt″n), *v. i. & t.* To become or make white.

Syn. Whiten, blanch, bleach. To **whiten** is to make white, esp. (though not necessarily) by adding something; to **blanch** is to whiten esp. from within, as by removal of color; to **bleach** is to whiten esp. by exposure or by chemical processes; as, to *whiten* walls with lime; cheeks *blanched* with fear; to *bleach* linen.

whit′en-er (hwīt″n-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, whitens.

white′ness (hwīt′nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being white; white color. **2.** Paleness. **3.** Purity; cleanness.

white oak. **a** A British species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*). **b** An American oak (*Quercus alba*) of the eastern United States; also, its very hard strong wood. **c** Any of several American oaks closely related to the above.

white pine. **a** A pine (*Pinus strobus*) of the eastern United States and Canada; also, its soft light wood, the most important commercial soft wood in America. **b** Any of numerous other closely related pines.

white plague. Tuberculosis, esp. of the lungs.

white poplar. **a** A European poplar (*Populus alba*) widely cultivated in the United States. **b** See LIRIODENDRON.

whites (hwīts), *n. pl.* **1.** *Med.* Leucorrhea. **2.** The finest flour made from white wheat.

white slave. A woman held in involuntary confinement for purposes of prostitution; loosely, any woman forced into unwilling prostitution.

white slaver. A person who procures or holds a woman or women for unwilling prostitution. — **white slaving.**

white′smith′ (-smĭth′), *n.* **1.** A tinsmith. **2.** A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

white squall. *Naut.* A sudden gust of wind, or furious blow, which comes up without being marked in its approach otherwise than by whitecaps; — said by naval officers to be probably a popular myth.

white′throat′ (-thrōt′), *n.* Any of several Old World warblers (genus *Sylvia*) white below and grayish brown above.

white′–throat′ed, *a.* Having a white throat.

white-throated sparrow, a common sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) of eastern North America having a large square white patch on the throat.

white′wash′ (-wŏsh′), *n.* **1.** Any wash or liquid composition for whitening something; as: **a** A wash for making the skin fair. *Obs. or Rare.* **b** A composition, as of lime and water or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening walls etc. **2.** A specious coloring or coat over faults or shortcomings. *Slang or Colloq., U. S.* **3.** A defeat in a game in which the loser fails to score any points. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To whiten with whitewash. **2.** To gloze over in order to conceal faults; as, the report *whitewashed* him. **3.** In various games, to defeat (an opponent) so that he fails either to score or to reach a certain recognized point. *Colloq., U. S.* — **white′wash′er,** *n.*

white whale. The beluga.

white′wings′ (-wĭngz′), *n. pl.* White-uniformed street cleaners; — originally used in New York City. *Slang.*

white′wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* Any of numerous trees having white or light-colored wood; also, the wood itself; specif.: **a** The pale soft wood of the tulip tree, used largely for house finishings, boat building, etc.; also, the tree. **b** The linden or basswood. **c** The cottonwood. **d** See CANELLA.

whith′er (hwĭth′ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *hwider.*] **1.** To what place; — used interrogatively. **2.** To what or which place; — used relatively. **3.** To what point, degree, end, conclusion, or design; whereto; — used in a sense not physical.

Syn. Whither, where. **Whither** was formerly used with verbs of motion, **where**, with verbs of rest; but now *where* has displaced *whither*, except in poetical or elevated style.

whith′er-so-ev′er (-sō-ĕv′ẽr), *adv.* To whatever place.

whit′ing (hwīt′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Any of various marine food fishes; specif.: **a** A common European fish (*Merlangus merlangus*) of the codfish family. **b** An allied North American fish (*Merluccius bilinearis*). **c** = KINGFISH, 1. **2.** Levigated chalk (calcium carbonate) used as a pigment, as an ingredient in putty, for cleaning silver, etc.

whit′ish (hwīt′ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat white. — **-ish-ness,** *n.*

whit′leath′er (hwĭt′lĕth′ẽr), *n.* = WHITE LEATHER.

whit′low (hwĭt′lō), *n.* [For earlier *whickflaw*, for *quickflaw*, i. e., a flaw or sore at the quick.] *Med.* An inflammation of the fingers or toes, generally of the last phalanx, terminating usually in suppuration.

Whit′mon′day (-mŭn′dā), *n.* The day after Whitsunday.

Whit′sun (hwĭt′sŭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Whitsuntide.

Whit′sun-day (hwĭt′s′n-dā; hwĭt′sŭn′dā), *or* **Whit′–Sun′-day.** Erroneously, **Whitsun Day.** [AS. *hwīta sunnandæg*, lit., white Sunday.] The 7th Sunday, and 50th day, after Easter, observed as a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost; Pentecost.

Whit′sun-tide′ (hwĭt′s′n-tīd′), *n.* Also **Whitsun Tide.** The week beginning with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days (called, respectively, **Whitsunday, Whitmonday,** and **Whit-Tuesday**).

whit′tle (hwĭt″l), *n.* [ME. *thwitel*, fr. AS. *þwītan* to cut.] A knife; esp., a large sheath, or clasp, knife. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial.* — *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-ld); -TLING (-lĭng). To pare or cut with or as with a knife.

whit′tling (-lĭng), *n.* A chip or shaving made by whittling.

whiz, whizz (hwĭz), *v. i.*; WHIZZED (hwĭzd); WHIZ′ZING. [Imitative.] To hum, whir, or hiss like a speeding arrow, ball, etc.; fly or move swiftly with a whiz. — *v. t.* To cause to whiz; esp., to rotate very rapidly. — *n.* A humming, buzzing, or whirring sound.

who (hōō), *pron.; possess.* WHOSE (hōōz); *object.* WHOM (hōōm). [ME. *who, wha*, AS. *hwā*, interrogative pron.] A substantive pronoun, either singular or plural. It is used: **1.** As an interrogative: What or which person or persons? **2.** As a simple relative; — properly used of persons (corresponding to *which* as applied to things). *Whose* and *whom* were formerly common with neuter antecedents; *who* and *whom* are still used of animals, and inanimate objects in personification; *whose* is sometimes used of anything to avoid an awkward construction with *of which.* **3.** As a compound or indefinite relative, with its antecedent implied: Whoever; the person or persons that. Formerly, also one who; one that; as in the now archaic phrase, *as who should say.*

Syn. Who, which, that (as relative pronouns). **Who** refers to persons (less commonly to animals); **which**, to animals or inanimate objects; **that** may be used of either persons, animals, or things. If a relative clause simply conveys an additional idea, *who* or *which* (preceded by a comma) is usually employed; if the relative clause is explanatory or restrictive, either *who, which*, or *that*, without a preceding comma, is used; as, this gentleman, *who* (not *that*) was here yesterday, desires to see you; the gentleman *who* (or *that*) was here yesterday desires to see you; knock at the first door, *which* you will find open; knock at the first door *that* (or *which*) you find open. In the restrictive use many writers prefer *that*, esp. instead of *which* to avoid ambiguity.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* Stop! stand! hold! [ever.]

who-ev′er (hōō-ĕv′ẽr), *pron.* Whatever person; whosoever.

whole (hōl), *a.* [AS. *hāl* well, sound.] **1.** Possessing, or being in a state of, health and soundness; well; sound; hence, healed. **2.** Not broken; unimpaired, integral. **3.** Containing the total amount, number, etc.; comprising all the parts; complete; total; entire; as, the *whole* earth.

Syn. Whole, total, entire, complete, perfect, intact. **Whole** and **total** (except in the sense of "absolute, unqualified"; as, a *total* eclipse, *total* blindness) refer to an object as made up of parts, *whole* implying that none is lacking, *total*, that all are present and taken together as an aggregate; as, a *whole* week; the *total* amount. **Entire** and **complete** do not necessarily imply parts. **Entire** (or in a few phrases, *whole*) describes an object as continuous or unbroken; **complete** refers to it as without deficiency or as having attained the limit of its development; as, an *entire* day, an *entire* specimen; *complete* combustion, a *complete* revolution of the sun. **Perfect** lays greater stress than *complete* on the possession of consummate excellence or on freedom from blemish or defect; that is **intact** which is left entire or unimpaired; as, a *perfect* circle, crystal, illustration; the figure of Bacchus *intact.* The same object may be, according to the point of view, at once *whole, complete*, and *entire;* as, a *whole* bridge may be shipped in parts, but it is not *entire* till the parts are put together, nor *complete* so long as anything remains to be done.

whole blood. See BLOOD. — **w. brother.** See BROTHER. — **w. note,** *Music*, a semibreve. — **w. number,** *Math.*, an integer. — **w. sister.** See SISTER. — **w. snipe,** the common European snipe, as disting. from the jacksnipe, or *half snipe.* — *n.* **1.** The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality. **2.** A regular combination of parts; a system; as, an organic *whole.* — **Syn.** See SUM.

whole'-heart'ed, *a.* Single-hearted; sincere; also, energetic. — **whole'-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

whole'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being whole.

whole'sale' (hōl'sāl'), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity; — distinguished from *retail.*

by wholesale, in the mass; hence, without discrimination.

— *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or engaged in, trade by the piece or large quantity; selling to retailers or jobbers rather than consumers. **2.** Extensive and indiscriminate; as, a *wholesale* slaughter. [*Colloq.*

— **whole'sal'er** (-sāl'ĕr), *n.*

— *v. t. & i.*; **-SALED'** (-sāld'); **-SAL'ING.** To sell by wholesale.

whole'some (-sŭm), *a.* [*whole* + *-some.*] **1.** Sound; healthy. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Tending to promote bodily health; healthful; salubrious; as, *wholesome* food. **3.** Characteristic of bodily health; as, a *wholesome* complexion. **4.** Promoting, or characteristic of, health of mind, morals, character, etc.; sound; as, *wholesome* advice, taste. **5.** Profitable; advantageous. *Obs. or Rare or Slang.* — **Syn.** See HEALTHY. — **whole'some-ly,** *adv.* — **whole'some-ness,** *n.*

whole'-souled' (-sōld'), *a.* Noble-minded; whole-hearted.

whol'ly (hōl'lĭ; hō'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a whole or complete manner; entirely; completely. **2.** Exclusively; fully.

whom (hōōm), *pron.* [ME. *whom, wham,* AS. dative *hwām, hwæm.*] The objective (dative or accusative) of *who.*

whom'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Objective of *whosoever.*

whoop (hōōp), *v. i.* [OF. & F. *houper,* fr. *houp,* interj.] **1.** To utter a whoop, or loud cry, as of eagerness, enthusiasm, or enjoyment; shout; halloo. **2.** To hoot, as an owl. **3.** To make a whoop (in sense 3, below). — *v. t.* To call, drive, insult, etc., with whoops.

— *n.* **1.** A shout or cry, as of war, pursuit, enthusiasm, etc. **2.** A hoot, or cry, as of an owl or crane. **3.** The characteristic sonorous inspiration which follows a paroxysm of coughing in whooping cough. — **whoop'er** (hōōp'ĕr), *n.*

whooping cough. An infectious disease, usually of children, marked by a violent, convulsive cough and a whoop.

whop (hwŏp), **whap** (hwŏp), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To thump; whack. **2.** To plump or (*Chiefly U. S.*) turn suddenly and heavily; flop. — *n.* **1.** A stroke; blow; knock. **2.** A bump; fall. **3.** Noise of a blow. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

whop'per, whap'per (hwŏp'ĕr), *n.* Something uncommonly large or fine of its kind; esp., a bold lie. *Colloq.*

whore (hōr), *n.* [AS. *hōre.*] A prostitute; harlot. — *v. i.*; WHORED (hōrd); WHOR'ING. To have unlawful sexual intercourse, esp. for hire; practice lewdness. — *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse; debauch.

☞ *Whore* and its derivatives are not now in decent use.

whore'dom (hōr'dŭm; 57), *n.* **1.** The practice of unlawful sexual intercourse. **2.** *Bib.* Idolatry.

whore'mas'ter (-mās'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A man who practices lewdness; lecher. **2.** One who keeps or procures whores.

whore'mon'ger (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A whoremaster. [*Archaic.*

whore'son (-sŭn), *n.* A bastard; also, a low, scurvy fellow.

whor'ish (hōr'ĭsh), *a.* Like a whore in character or conduct; lewd. — **whor'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **whor'ish-ness,** *n.*

whorl (hwûrl; hwôrl), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A circle of foliar organs, flowers, or inflorescences about an axis; a verticil. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the volutions of a univalve shell. **3.** *Spinning.* The wharve of a spindle. [whorl or whorls; verticillate.

whorled (hwûrld; hwôrld), *a.* Having, or arranged in, a

whort (hwûrt), **whor'tle** (hwûr't'l), *n.* Whortleberry.

whor'tle-ber'ry (hwûr't'l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [Earlier *hurtleberry.*] **1.** A European species of blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*); also, its glaucous blackish berry. **2.** The huckleberry.

whose (hōōz), *pron.* [ME. *whos, whas,* AS. *hwæs,* gen. of *hwā* who.] The possessive of *who,* originally also of *what,* and sometimes of *which.* See under WHO, 2.

whose'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Possessive of *whosoever.*

who'so (hōō'sō), *pron.* Whoever.

who'so-ev'er (hōō'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whoever.

why (hwī), *adv.* [ME. *whi, why,* AS. *hwī, hwȳ,* instrumental case of *hwā* who, *hwæt* what.] **1.** For what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account; wherefore; — used interrogatively and as a compound relative; as, I do not know *why* he left us. **2.** For which; on account of which; — used relatively; as, there is no reason *why* he should complain.

— *n.* That which constitutes a reason or cause.

whyd'ah (hwĭd'ä). Var. of WHIDAH.

wick (wĭk), *n.* [AS. *wecca, wice.*] A loose bundle, braid, cord, tape, or tube of fibers, which by capillary attraction draws up a steady supply of the oil in lamps, the melted tallow or wax in candles, etc., to be burned.

wick, *n. Curling.* A narrow port in the course, flanked by the stones of previous players.

wick'ed (wĭk'ĕd; 24), *a.* [ME., fr. *wicke* wicked.] **1.** Evil in principle or practice; addicted to vice or sin; iniquitous; also, of or pert. to evil persons. **2.** Very harmful; pernicious or dangerous. **3.** Disposed to mischief; as, a *wicked* horse; also, roguish. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Sinful, criminal, unjust, unrighteous, unholy, irreligious, ungodly, profane; atrocious, nefarious, heinous, flagrant. See BAD. — **wick'ed-ly,** *adv.*

wick'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being wicked; sinfulness. **2.** A wicked thing or act; sin; iniquity.

wick'er (-ĕr), *n.* [ME. *wiker, wikir,* osier.] **1.** A small pliant twig or osier; a rod for plaiting basketwork; withe. **2.** Wickerwork; also, a piece of wickerwork. — *a.* Made of, or covered with, plaited twigs or osiers, or wickerwork.

wick'er-work' (-ĕr-wûrk'), *n.* A texture of osiers, etc.; articles made of such a texture; basketwork.

wick'et (wĭk'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *wiket,* var. of *guichet.*] **1.** A small gate or door, esp. one forming part of, or placed near, a larger gate or door. **2.** A small gate for emptying a canal lock, or for regulating flow, as in a mill race. **3.** *Cricket.* **a** Either of the two frameworks, consisting of three upright stumps surmounted by two bails, at which the ball is aimed. **b** The playing pitch between the wickets (def. 3 **a**); as, a fast *wicket.* **c** The stay or turn of a batsman at the wicket (def. 3 **a**); also, the period during which two men bat together. [the wicket.

wicket keeper. *Cricket.* The fielder immediately behind

wick'ing (wĭk'ĭng), *n.* Material for wicks.

wic'o-py (wĭk'ō-pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-PIES** (-pĭz). [Of Amer. Indian orig.] **1.** The leatherwood. **2.** The basswood, 1. **3.** Any of various species of willow-herb (*Epilobium*).

wide (wīd), *a.*; **WID'ER** (wīd'ĕr); **WID'EST.** [AS. *wīd.*] **1.** Of a specified measure in a direction at right angles to that of length. **2.** Having considerable extent between the sides; spacious across; broad; as, a *wide* table. **3.** Having great horizontal extent; spacious; vast; extensive; as, a *wide* plain. **4.** Expanded or distended; as, eyes *wide* with wonder. **5.** Roomy; spacious; ample; as, *wide* breeches. **6.** Of large scope; comprehensive; as, *wide* reading. **7.** Far from a point aimed at; hence, remote from a specified object; as, that is *wide* of the mark. **8.** *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a relatively relaxed condition of the tongue; — said of one of a pair of vowels pronounced with the tongue otherwise in essentially the same position. Thus, ōō (ōōt) is *wide,* ōō (fōōd) is narrow. — **Syn.** See BROAD.

— *adv.* **1.** To a great distance or extent; far; widely; as, his fame was spread *wide.* **2.** So as to form a large opening; as, to throw *wide* the doors. **3.** So as to be or go far from an object or purpose; aside; astray.

— *n.* **1.** That which is wide; space; width. *Rare.* **2.** That which goes wide, or to one side of the mark; specif., *Cricket,* a bowled ball that goes out of the batsman's reach.

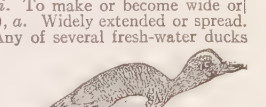
— **wide'ly,** *adv.* — **wide'ness,** *n.*

wide'-a-wake' (109), *a.* Fully awake; keen; alert. — *n.* A low-crowned soft felt hat. [wider; expand.

wid'en (wīd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become wide or

wide'spread' (wīd'sprĕd'), *a.* Widely extended or spread.

widg'eon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.* Any of several fresh-water ducks (genus *Mareca*), in size between the teal and the mallard.



American Widgeon. 1/13

wid'ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* [AS. *widuwe, wuduwe.*] **1.** A woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not married again. **2.** *Card Playing.* In various games, any extra hand or part of a hand, as one dealt to the table.

— *a.* Widowed; as, a *widow* woman. *Now Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To bereave of a husband or wife. *Rare, exc. in p. p.*; as, a *widowed* mother or father. **2.** To endow with a widow's right. *Rare.* **3.** Fig., to deprive of anything esteemed; bereave; as, "The *widowed* isle, in mourning."

widow bird. A whidah bird; — from its somber color.

wid'ow-er (wĭd'ō-ĕr), *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.

wid'ow-hood (-hōōd), *n.* State of being a widow or, *Rare,* a widower; time during which a woman is a widow.

width (wĭdth), *n.* Extent sidewise; breadth; wideness.

‖ **Wie'gen-lied'** (vē'gĕn-lēt'), *n.*; *pl.* WIEGENLIEDER (-lē'dĕr). [G.] A cradle song; berceuse.

wield (wēld), *v. t.* [AS. *wieldan,* fr. *wealdan.*] **1.** To direct by influence or authority; manage; control; sway; as, to *wield* the world. **2.** To use with full command or power; employ; as, to *wield* a sword. — **wield'er,** *n.*

wife (wīf), *n.*; *pl.* WIVES (wīvz). [ME. *wif* wife, woman, AS. *wīf.*] **1.** A woman. *Now Rare or Dial., exc. in comp.* **2.** A woman united to a man in lawful wedlock; spouse; — correlative of *husband.* — **wife'hood** (-hōōd), *n.*

wife'ly, *a.* Befitting, like, or pertaining to, a wife.

wig (wĭg), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *periwig.*] An artificial covering of hair for the head. [scold severely. *Colloq.*

wig (wĭg), *v. t.*; WIGGED (wĭgd); WIG'GING. To censure;

wig'an (wĭg'ăn), *n.* [From *Wigan,* Lancashire, Eng.] A canvaslike cotton fabric, used to stiffen parts of garments.

wi'geon (wĭj'ŭn). Var. of WIDGEON.

wigged (wĭgd), *a.* Wearing a wig. [false hair. *Rare.*

wig'ger-y (wĭg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GERIES** (-ĭz). A wig or wigs;

wig'gle (wĭg''l), *v. i. & t.*; **-GLED** (-'ld); **-GLING** (-lĭng).

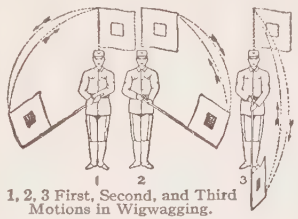
[ME. *wigelen* to totter, reel.] To move to and fro with a quick jerky motion; wag; wriggle. — *n.* Act of wiggling; a wriggle. *All Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*

wig'gler (wĭg'lẽr), *n.* The larva or pupa of the mosquito.

wight (wīt), *n.* [AS. *wiht* creature, thing.] A person; creature; being; — now chiefly used jocosely.

wig'wag' (wĭg'wăg'), *v. t. & i.*; -WAGGED' (-wăgd'); -WAG'GING (-wăg'ĭng). [See WAG, *v. t.*] **1.** To move to and fro; wag. **2.** *Mil. & Nav.* To signal by means of a flag, or portable light, waved according to a code.

— *n. Mil. & Nav.* Act or art of wigwagging; also, a message wigwagged; — used chiefly attributively. — **wig'wag'ger** (-ẽr), *n.*



1, 2, 3 First, Second, and Third Motions in Wigwagging.

wig'wam (wĭg'wŏm; -wŏm), *n.* [Algonquian *wigwam* dwelling, fr. *wigw* he dwells.] **1.** The hut of the Indians about the Great Lakes and eastward, formed of poles overlaid with bark, rush mats, or hides. See TEPEE, *Illust.* **2.** Any large structure used for political conventions, etc. *Slang, U. S.*

wik'i-up' (wĭk'ĭ-ŭp'), *n.* [Of North Amer. Indian origin.] The hut of nomadic Indian tribes of the arid western and southwestern United States.

wild (wīld), *a.* [AS. *wilde.*] **1.** Living in a state of nature; not tamed or domesticated. **2.** Growing without the care of man; not cultivated. **3.** Not inhabited or cultivated. **4.** Savage; uncivilized; not cultured; rude. **5.** Impatient of, or not subjected to, restraint or regulation; as: **a** Turbulent; stormy; ungoverned; as, *wild* winds. **b** Boisterous; gay; as, a *wild* youth. **c** Fantastic; visionary; crazy; as, a *wild* project. **6.** Indicating strong emotion, excitement, exaltation, or the like; as, *wild* words. **7.** Eager, as with desire or anticipation; keen; as, *wild* to dance. *Colloq.* **8.** Erratic; wide of the mark; as, a *wild* pitch in baseball.

wild boar, a wild Old World hog (*Sus scrofa*) from which most domestic swine have been derived. — **w. brier**, any uncultivated species of brier; specif.: **a** The dog-rose. **b** The sweetbrier. — **w. carrot**, an apiaceous weed (*Daucus carota*), the original of the cultivated carrot. Its root is acrid. — **w. cat. a** A European native cat (*Felis catus*) similar in color to the domestic cat, but larger, stronger, and having a shorter, blunter tail. **b** Any of the small or medium-sized cats not domesticated, as a lynx. — **w. flax.** See GOLD-OF-PLEASURE. — **w. gean**, a common wild cherry of Europe (*Prunus avium*); also, its sweet-flavored fruit. — **w.-goose chase**, a pursuit after something unattainable. — **W. Hunt**, in European folklore, a nocturnal rushing of a rout of spectral hunters through the wilderness or across the sky. — **w. hyacinth. a** An American liliaceous plant (*Quamasia esculenta*) with white racemose flowers. **b** A European squill (*Scilla nonscripta*) bearing a raceme of drooping blue, purple, white, or pink, bell-shaped flowers. — **w. indigo**, any of a genus (*Baptisia*) of American fabaceous plants; esp. a species (*B. tinctoria*) with bright yellow flowers. — **w. lettuce**, any uncultivated species of lettuce which becomes a weed. — **w. madder. a** = MADDER. **b** Either of two species (*Galium mollugo* and *G. tinctorium*) of bedstraw. — **w. mandrake.** = MAY APPLE. — **w. parsnip**, the wild original form of the cultivated parsnip, found as a weed in both Europe and America. Its root is acrid and bitter. — **w. rye**, any of a genus (*Elymus*) of grasses having the appearance of rye. — **w. spinach**, any of several plants (genus *Chenopodium*) sometimes used as substitutes for spinach. — **w. vanilla**, an asteraceous herb (*Trilisa odoratissima*) of the southeastern United States, the leaves of which have the fragrance of vanilla.

— *n.* A wilderness; waste. — *adv.* Wildly.

wild'cat' (wīld'kăt'), *n.* See *wild cat*, under WILD, *a.* — *a.* **1.** Not sound or safe; unreliable; irresponsible; as, a *wildcat* bank, mine. **2.** *Railroads.* Of trains, locomotives, etc., running without control or contrary to orders.

wilde'beest' (wĭl'dĕ-bēst'; *Du.* vĭl'dĕ-bāst'), *n.* [D. *wild* wild + *beest* beast.] A gnu.

wil'der (wĭl'dẽr), *v. t.* To bewilder. *Chiefly Poetic.*

wil'der-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Bewilderment. *Poetic.*

wil'der-ness (wĭl'dẽr-nĕs), *n.* [ME. *wildernesse, wilderne*, prob. fr. AS. *wildor* a wild beast.] **1.** A tract or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings; a wild; waste. **2.** Wildness. *Obs.* **3.** A confusing multitude or mass. — **Syn.** See DESERT.

wild'fire' (wīld'fīr'), *n.* **1.** An inflammable composition hard to quench when kindled; Greek fire. **2. a** Erysipelas. *Obs.* **b** An inflammatory skin disease of sheep.

wild'ing (wīl'dĭng), *n. Bot.* **a** An uncultivated plant or its fruit. **b** An escape. — *a.* Not tame; wild. *Poetic.*

wild'ly, *adv.* In a wild manner.

wild'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being wild.

wild'wood (wīld'wo͝od), *n.* A wild or unfrequented wood.

wile (wīl), *n.* [AS. *wil.*] A trick or stratagem; a sly artifice; specif., a beguiling trick. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE. — *v. t.*; WILED (wīld); WIL'ING (wīl'ĭng). **1.** To lure; entice; beguile; allure. **2.** [Perh. for *while.*] To while; — often with *away.* — **wil'i-ly** (wīl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **wil'i-ness,** *n.*

wil'ful, wil'ful-ly, wil'ful-ness. Vars. of WILFUL, etc.

will (wĭl), *n.* [AS. *willa.*] **1.** Wish or desire; as: **a** Inclination; pleasure. **b** Appetite or passion. **c** Purpose; determination; choice; intention. **2.** What is wished by another; esp., choice or determination of one in authority; discretionary pleasure; hence, a request, command, or decree; as, "Thy *will* be done." **3.** Power coupled with desire or intention; as: **a** Arbitrary disposal. **b** Self-control; as, a man of iron *will.* **4.** Act or experience of willing; specif.: **a** Settlement of mental uncertainty or indecision; a volition (in sense 2). **b** The total conscious process involved in effecting a decision. **5.** Power of choosing; also, power of choosing and of acting accordingly; sometimes, a disposition to act according to certain principles or ideals; as, the moral *will.* **6.** *Law.* The legal declaration of a person's mind as to the disposition of his property after his death; the written instrument embodying this declaration. **Syn. Will, volition** are sometimes interchangeable. But **will** ordinarily denotes the power or faculty of willing or choosing; **volition**, the exercise of that power, or the act. **with a will**, with willingness and zeal; heartily.

— *v. t.*; WILLED (wĭld); WILL'ING. Indic. present, I *will*, thou *willest*, he *wills* or *willeth*; we, ye, they *will.* **1.** To desire. *Archaic.* **2.** To command; order. *Obs.* **3.** To determine by an act of choice; ordain; decree. **4.** To influence by one's will, as through hypnotism. **5.** To give, dispose of, or direct by will or testament; bequeath. — *v. i.* To exercise volition; choose; decide; decree.

will, *v. t. & auxiliary; pres. & sing.* 1st & 3d pers. WILL, 2d pers. WILT, *pl.* WILL; *pret.* WOULD; *p. p.* WOULD. Infinitive and imperative lacking. [AS. *willan*, pres. ind., 1st pers. *wille*, 2d pers. *wilt*, 3d pers. *wille*, pret. *wolde.*] **1.** As verb transitive: Wish; desire; — now used chiefly in the form *would* (which see). **2.** As auxiliary, followed by the infinitive without *to* (see also WOULD): **a** Am (is, are, etc.) willing or desirous to, or, emphatically, determined to; hence, simply, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See SHALL, 2. **b** Am (is, are, etc.) accustomed to; as, a dog *will* wag his tail and bark.

Syn. Will, shall are often confused. In the first person, **shall** alone denotes simple futurity; **will** implies willingness, consent, promise, or determination. In the second and third persons, **will** alone (except in questions in the second person, where *shall* is the proper auxiliary) denotes simple futurity, and **shall** implies command, threat, promise, or determination. But in subordinate clauses *shall* is the proper auxiliary for simple futurity in all three persons. See MAY, OUGHT.

— *v. i.* To be willing; wish; desire.

☞ This word has been confused with *will*, v. i., to choose, which, unlike this, is entirely of the weak conjugation.

will I (ye, he), nill I (ye, he) [see NILL, *v. t.*], whether I (you, he) will it or not; hence: without choice; compulsorily; — sometimes corrupted to *willy-nilly.* [tion.]

willed (wĭld), *a.* Having a will; — used chiefly in composi-

wil'lem-ite (wĭl'ĕm-īt), *n.* [After *Willem* I., king of the Netherlands.] *Min.* A native silicate of zinc, Zn_2SiO_4, occurring in hexagonal prisms and in other forms, and varying in color. In the variety *troostite*, the zinc is partly replaced by manganese.

will'er, *n.* One who wills.

wil'let (wĭl'ĕt), *n.* A large North American shore bird (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*); — so named from its loud whistle resembling the syllables *pilly-will-willet.*

will'ful (wĭl'fo͝ol), *a.* [*will* + *full.*] **1.** Self-determined; voluntary; intentional; as, *willful* murder. **2.** Governed by will without yielding to reason; obstinate; perverse; as, a *willful* horse. — **Syn.** See WAYWARD. — **will'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **will'ful-ness,** *n.* Also **wil'ful,** etc.

will'ing, *a.* **1.** Favorably disposed in mind; desirous; ready; as, *willing* to go. **2.** Ready to act; prompt to do, give, etc.; as, a *willing* crew. **3.** Accepted, done, given, etc., without reluctance; voluntary; as, a *willing* sacrifice. — **will'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **will'ing-ness,** *n.*

will'-o'-the-wisp' (wĭl'ō-thē-wĭsp'), *n.* An ignis fatuus.

wil'low (wĭl'ō), *n.* [ME. *wilowe, wilwe*, AS. *welig.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Salix*) of trees or shrubs having tough pliable shoots, used in basketry, etc. **2.** The wood of the willow (sense 1); *Colloq.*, something made of that wood, as a cricket or baseball bat.

wil'low, *n. Textile Manuf.* A machine in which cotton or wool is opened and cleansed.

— *v. t.* To treat, as cotton, with a willow.

wil'low-er, *n.* One who, or that which, willows; specif., a willow (the machine).

wil'low-herb', *n., or* **willow herb.** A perennial herb (*Chamænerion angustifolium*) with narrow willowlike leaves and showy rose-purple flowers. Also, any species of the same genus or of a related genus (*Epilobium*).

wil'low-y (wĭl'ō-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with willows. **2.** Resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; graceful.

wil'ly (wĭl'ĭ), *n. Textile Manuf.* A willow.

wil'ly, *v. t.;* WIL'LIED (-ĭd); WIL'LY-ING. To willow, as cotton, etc. [2d WILL.]

wil'ly-nil'ly (wĭl'ĭ-nĭl'ĭ). See *will I, nill I*, etc., under WILL.

wilt (wĭlt), *v. i.* [A modification of obs. *welk* to fade.] **1.** To lose freshness and become flaccid; droop. **2.** To grow weak or faint; languish; flag; hence, *Colloq.*, to lose courage, spirit, etc. — *v. t.* To cause to droop or languish.

wilt, *2d pers. sing.* of WILL.

Wil'ton, car'pet *or* **rug** (wĭl'tŭn). A kind of carpet or rug woven with loops like Brussels, but differing from it in having the loops cut, forming an elastic velvet pile; — so called because first made at Wilton, Eng.

wil'y (wī'l'ĭ), *a.*; WIL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); WIL'I-EST. Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; crafty; subtle. — **Syn.** See CUNNING.

wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *n.* Any of various boring instruments; specif., a kind of brace. — *v. t.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To bore or pierce, as with a wimble.

wim'ple (-p'l), *n.* [AS. *wimpel.*] A covering of silk, linen, etc., for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, now worn only by nuns.

Wimple.

— *v. t.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To clothe with a wimple. **2.** To plait, or fold; hence, to cause to ripple or undulate. — *v. i.* To lie in folds; also, to ripple.

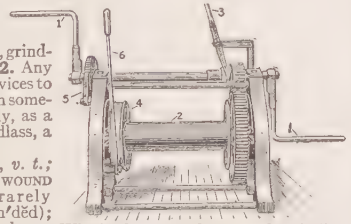
win (wĭn), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* WON (wŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIN'NING. [AS. *winnan* to strive, labor, endure.] **1.** To gain the victory; prevail. **2.** To succeed by effort in reaching a specified place or state; get; as, to *win* across, away, back, etc. **to win out,** to be successful. *Colloq.* — **to win to,** to be able to go or get to.

— *v. t.* **1.** To get by or as by labor or effort; hence: To gain; obtain; secure; as, to *win* praise. **2.** Specif.: **a** To gain in competition or contest; also, to come off victor in; as, to *win* a race. **b** To earn; as, to *win* a living. **3.** To achieve by effort; as, to *win* one's way. **4.** To come to by effort; reach; as, to *win* the mountain top. **5. a** To persuade; allure. **b** To influence so as to gain the favor of; as, to *win* over an enemy. **6.** *Mining.* **a** To obtain, as ore or coal, by mining. **b** Hence, to prepare, as a vein or bed, by shafts, gangways, levels, etc., for the operation of winning (sense 6 **a**, above). **7.** *Metal.* To recover (metal, etc.) from ore. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN.

wince (wĭns), *v. i.;* WINCED (wĭnst); WINC'ING (wĭn'sĭng). To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain; flinch. — **Syn.** See SHRINK. — *n.* Act or fact of wincing. — **winc'er,** *n.*

wince, *n.* [See WINCH an instrument.] A reel used in dyeing, steeping, or washing cloth; a winch.

winch (wĭnch), *n.* [AS. *wince* winch, reel.] **1.** A crank with a handle for giving motion to a machine, grindstone, etc. **2.** Any of various devices to turn or strain something forcibly, as a form of windlass, a wince, etc.



Winch. 2, 1 Cranks; 2 Winding Drum; 3 Lever for disengaging Pinion; 4 Band Brake operated by Lever 6; 5 Pawl to prevent unwinding.

wind (wīnd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* WOUND (wound), rarely WIND'ED (wīn'dĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIND'ING (wīn'dĭng). [AS. *windan.*] **1.** To turn completely or repeatedly, esp. about something fixed; twist; twine; coil. **2.** To infold; entwine; as, to *wind* a spool with thread. **3.** To turn the course or direction of; control; govern. **4.** To effect by turning; as, the stream *winds* its way. **5.** To introduce sinuously or stealthily; insinuate; as, to *wind* one's self into favor. **6.** To wind up; as, to *wind* a watch. **7.** To hoist or haul by a rope, etc., pulled by a machine, as coal from a pit.

to wind up. a To coil into a ball or small compass. **b** To bring to a conclusion or settlement; as, *to wind up* one's affairs. **c** To put in a state of renewed or continued motion, as a clock, a watch, etc., as by winding the spring; hence, to prepare for continued movement or action. **d** To make tense or tight; hence, fig.: to arouse; excite. **e** To hoist by or as by a windlass.

— *v. i.* **1.** To move in a sinuous course; also, to double on one's course. **2.** To make one's way by sinuous, stealthy, or indirect methods; as, to *wind* into favor. **3. To coil;** twine; as vines *wind* round a pole. **4.** To warp, as a board.

— *n.* A winding; turn; bend; twist.

wind (wĭnd; *also, poet., rhetorical, or archaic,* wīnd), *n.* [AS. *wind.*] **1.** The horizontal natural movement of air; air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity. **2.** A point of the compass; esp., one of the cardinal points, which are often called the *four winds.* **3.** Air artificially put in motion. **4.** Air impregnated with a scent, as of game; hence, scent; — used in phrases. **5.** Power of respiration; breath. **6.** Mere breath or talk; idle words. **7.** Musical wind instruments collectively. **8.** Gas generated in the stomach or bowels; flatulence.

Syn. Wind, breeze, air, gust, blast, flaw. Wind is the general word for air naturally in motion. A **breeze** is a relatively light, but fresh, wind; **air** (chiefly poetical) denotes a gently stirring breeze. **Gust, blast,** and **flaw** denote a sudden and violent rush of wind, usually brief.

in the wind, stirring; moving; afoot. — **to have in the w., to have the w. of,** to be on the scent of. See def. 4, above. — **to sail close to the w.** *a Naut.* To sail with the head of the vessel directed as nearly to the point from which the wind blows as it is possible to sail. **b** To manage economically. **c** To approach vulgarity, indiscretion, or the like, in speech or conduct.

— *v. t.* **1.** To expose to the wind; winnow. **2.** To perceive or follow by the scent; scent. **3.** To render scant of breath by exertion. *Dial. or Colloq.* **4.** To rest, as a horse, in order to allow the breath to be recovered.

wind (wĭnd; wīnd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* WOUND (wound), rarely WIND'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIND'ING. [From WIND moving air, but confused in sense and in conjugation with *wind* to turn.] **1.** To blow; sound, as a horn, by blowing. **2.** To signal or direct by blowing a horn. *Rare.*

wind'age (wĭn'dăj), *n.* **1.** *Ordnance.* **a** Space between the projectile of a smoothbore gun and the surface of the bore. **b** In a muzzle-loading rifled cannon, the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the projectile cylinder. **2.** The disturbance of the air caused by a passing projectile. **3.** *Gun.* The influence of the wind in deflecting a projectile; also, the amount of such deflection. **4.** *Naut.* The surface exposed by a vessel to the wind.

wind'break', *n.* A shelter from the wind, as a clump of trees.

wind'–bro'ken, *a.* Having the power of breathing impaired by injury of air cells of the lungs, so that while the inspiration is by one effort, the expiration is by two; affected with heaves; — said of a horse.

wind'er (wīn'dẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, winds, twists, or turns; specif.: **a** A key for winding up a spring, as a universal watch key used by watchmakers. **b** Any of a flight of steps that are not parallel.

wind'fall' (wĭnd'fôl'), *n.* **1.** Something blown down by the wind, as fruit. **2.** An unexpected legacy or other gain.

wind'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* The anemone.

wind'gall' (-gôl'), *n. Veter.* In horses, a soft tumor or synovial swelling on the fetlock joint.

wind'hov'er (-hŭv'ẽr), *n.* [From its habit of hovering over one spot.] The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*

wind'i-ly (wĭn'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a windy manner.

wind'i-ness (wĭn'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being windy.

wind'ing (wīn'dĭng), *n.* **1.** A turn; bend; curve; meander. **2.** Material wound about anything, or a single round of it. **winding sheet,** a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

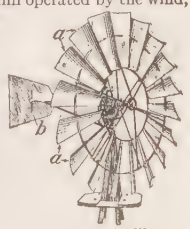
wind'ing-ly, *adv.* In a winding manner.

wind instrument (wĭnd). *Music.* An instrument sounded by wind, esp. by the breath. Those blown by the breath are **wood-wind instruments,** or **wood winds,** as the flute, oboe, bassoon, clarinet, and **brass-wind instruments,** or **brass winds,** as the trumpet, horn, trombone, and tuba. Cf. PIPE, *n.*, 1, REED, 6. [crew. *Colloq.*]

wind'jam'mer (-jăm'ẽr), *n.* A sailing vessel or one of its crew. *Colloq.*

wind'lass (wĭnd'lăs), *n.* [ME. *windas.*] Any of various machines for hoisting or hauling, as by turning a crank so as to wind up a rope attached to the weight. — *v. t. & i.;* To hoist or haul as with a windlass; use a windlass.

wind'mill' (wĭnd'mĭl'), *n.* **1.** A mill operated by the wind, usually by the wind acting on oblique vanes or sails which radiate from a horizontal shaft. **2.** An imaginary wrong, evil, or opponent; — in allusion to the windmills which Don Quixote took for giants.



Modern Windmill. *a a* Sails; *b* Vane to bring Windmill into the wind.

win'dow (wĭn'dō), *n.* [ME. *windowe, windoge,* fr. Scand.] **1.** An opening in the wall of a building to admit light and air, usually closed by sliding glazed casements or sashes. **2.** *Arch.* The shutter, casement, sash, or other framework, which closes a window opening.

— *v. t.* To furnish with a window

or windows; — usually in *p. p.* and in composition; as, a many-*windowed* house. [dow. See PANE, *n.*, 2.]

win'dow-pane' (wĭn'dō-pān'), *n. Arch.* A pane in a window.

window seat. A seat built in the recess of a window.

wind'pipe' (wĭnd'pīp'), *n.* The passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs; the trachea.

wind'row' (wĭnd'rō'; wĭn'rō'), *n.* [*wind* + *row.*] **1.** A row of hay raked up to dry before being heaped into cocks; also, any similar row for drying, as of sheaves of grain. **2.** A wind-swept line or row, as of dry leaves or dust. — *v. t.*; WIND'ROWED' (-rōd'); WIND'ROW'ING. To arrange in windrows. — **wind'row'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

wind shake, *n.* = ANEMOSIS.

wind shield. A shield of glass in a metal frame, usually in adjustable sections, fastened to the dashboard of an automobile to protect the occupants from wind, rain, dust, etc.

wind'storm' (wĭnd'stôrm'), *n.* A storm characterized by high wind with little or no precipitation.

wind sucking. = CRIB BITING.

wind'-up' (wĭnd'ŭp'), *n.* Act of winding up, or closing; a concluding act or part; the end; finish.

wind'ward (wĭnd'wẽrd), *n.* The point or side from which the wind blows; — opposed to *leeward.* — *a.* On the side toward the windward. — *adv.* Toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows.

wind'y (wĭn'dĭ), *a.*; WIND'I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Consisting of wind; accompanied or characterized by wind. **2.** Specif.: **a** Exposed to the wind; swept by wind. **b** Next the wind; windward. **c** Tempestuous; boisterous. **3.** Producing, or tending to produce, flatulence; also, attended with, or caused by, flatulence; flatulent. **4.** Fig., airy; empty. **5.** Bombastic; boastful. *Colloq.*

wine (wīn), *n.* [AS. *wīn,* fr. L. *vinum.*] **1.** Fermented juice of grapes. **2.** The fermented juice, or, loosely, the unfermented juice, of any fruit or plant, used as a beverage. **3.** The effect of drinking wine to excess; intoxication; as, "Noah awoke from his *wine*." **4.** A social gathering where wine is served. *Colloq. or Cant, chiefly Eng.* — *v. t. & i.*; WINED (wīnd); WIN'ING (wīn'ĭng). To supply or treat with wine, or to drink wine.

wine'bib'ber (wīn'bĭb'ẽr), *n.* One who drinks wine to excess. — **wine'bib'bing** (-ĭng), *n. & a.*

wine'fat' (wīn'făt'), *n.* A wine press (in sense 1).

wine gallon. See GALLON.

wine'glass' (wīn'glȧs'), *n.* A small glass for wine.

wine'glass-ful (-glȧs-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a wineglass will hold, usually 4 tablespoonfuls.

wine measure. A system of measures for wine; specif., an old system by which wine and spirits were sold.

wine palm. Any palm from the sap of which wine is made; toddy palm.

wine press. **1.** A vat in which the juice from grapes is trodden out, as in ancient Palestine. **2.** A machine for expressing the juice from grapes for wine. [tablishment.]

win'er-y (wīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A wine-making es-

wine'sap' (wīn'săp'), *n.* A large, deep red winter apple much grown in the western United States.

wine skin. A large bag made of almost the entire skin of an animal, used esp. in the Orient for holding wine.

wing (wĭng), *n.* [ME. *winge, wenge.*] **1.** An organ of aërial flight; one of the paired appendages by means of which certain animals, as most birds, bats, and many insects, are able to fly. **2.** Any of various winglike structures in other animals; esp., the broad thin anterior lobes of the foot of a pteropod. **3.** Fig., means or instrument of flight; means of travel, progress, or rapid motion. **4.** Passage by flying; flight. **5.** Something suggestive of a wing, as an appendage or part likened to a wing in shape, appearance, or position, as one, or either of a pair, attached to a side or the sides of something; specif.: **a** *Anat.* An ala; as, the *wings* of the nose. **b** Either of the parts of a double door or screen. **c** In some forms of football, etc., the position of the forwards on either side of the center forward; hence, also, a player on one of the wings. **d** *Aëronautics.* In a flying machine, any part used primarily to give a supporting surface for the machine in flight; esp., either of a pair of aëroplanes of a flying machine. **e** *Bot.* Any foliaceous expansion, as that of samaras, etc. **f** *Arch.* A part of a building projecting from, and subordinate to, the main part. **g** *Fort.* In a crownwork either of the longer sides connecting it with the main work. **h** *Theater.* The chamber or platform at either side of the stage proper; also, one of the side pieces of scenery. **i** *Mil. & Nav.* The right or left division of an army, fleet, or any command.

on the wing. **a** Flying. **b** Moving about; traveling. *Colloq.* — **under the w**, *or* **wings, of,** under the care or protection of. — **w. and w.,** *Naut.,* with sails boomed out on either side; — said of a schooner or her sails.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with or as with wings; hence, to enable to fly or move swiftly. **2.** To transport by flight; — chiefly used reflexively. **3.** To supply with wings or sidepieces. **4.** To effect or achieve by wings, as flight. **5.** To fly through; as, to *wing* the sky. **6.** To wound in the wing; also, *Colloq.,* to wound. — *v. i.* To go with or as with wings; fly.

wing bow (bō). The lesser coverts of the shoulder of a bird's wing when distinctively colored. See POULTRY, *Illust.*

wing covert. See COVERT, *n.*, 3; POULTRY, *Illust.*

winged (wĭngd; *also, esp. rhetorical or poet.,* wĭng'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with wings. **2.** Abounding with wings. *Rare.* **3.** Transported by wings; hence, swift. **4.** Wounded or hurt in the wing; also, *Colloq.,* of persons, wounded; hurt.

wing'less, *a.* Without wings, or having only very rudimentary wings.

wing'let, *n.* A very small wing; also, an alula.

wing rail. *Railroads.* A guard rail, or rail placed inside a main rail as a safeguard against derailment; either of the outside lateral rails of a frog (see FROG, 3).

wink (wĭnk), *v. i.*; WINKED (wĭnkt) or, *Rare,* WINKT; WINK'ING. [AS. *wincian.*] **1.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; blink. **2.** To avoid seeing or noting, as if by shutting the eyes; connive; — usually used with *at.* **3.** To give a hint or sign by a wink. **4.** To flicker; twinkle.

Syn. Wink, blink. Lit., to **wink** is to close and open the eyelids rapidly; to **blink** is to wink with half-shut eyes, as if dazzled, or scarcely awake. Fig., **wink** implies connivance or conveyance of a hint; **blink,** evasion or shirking.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause (the eyes) to wink. **2.** To effect by winking; as, to *wink* back one's tears.

— *n.* **1.** Act of winking, esp. with one eye; hence, a hint thus given. **2.** Time required for a single wink; instant; twinkling. **3.** Act of closing the eyelids in or as in sleep; hence, a sleep; nap. *Colloq.* **4.** A sparkle; gleam; twinkle.

wink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, winks; hence: **a** A horse's blinder. **b** An eyelash. *Colloq. or Dial.*

win'kle (wĭng'k'l), *n.* [AS. *wincle* (in comp.).] Any of various marine spiral gastropods; esp., *U. S.,* either of two species of periwinkle (*Fulgur canaliculata* and *F. carica*).

win'ner (wĭn'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, wins.

win'ning (wĭn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who wins. **2.** That which one wins; — often used in *pl.* — *a.* That wins; being a winner; hence: attractive; charming.

winning gallery, *Court Tennis,* the netted opening farthest from the dedans; — so called because a ball played into it is counted as winning. — **w. hazard,** See HAZARD, *n.* 5. — **w. post,** the post, or goal, at the end of a race course.

win'ning-ly, *adv.* In a winning manner.

win'now (wĭn'ō), *v. t.* [AS. *windwian.*] **1.** To drive off the chaff from by wind; fan; as, to *winnow* grain. **2.** To separate or sift, as good from bad, etc.; analyze and assort. **3.** To disperse or scatter by or as if by wind. **4.** To beat with or as with wings; make (one's way) by flying. — *v. i.* To separate chaff from grain by fanning. — *n.* **1.** A device for winnowing. **2.** Act of winnowing; also, a motion like, or likened to, that of winnowing. — **win'now-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

win'some (-sŭm), *a.* [AS. *wynsum,* fr. *wynn* joy.] **1.** Causing joy or pleasure; pleasant; winning. **2.** Cheerful; merry; light-hearted. — **win'some-ly,** *adv.* — **-some-ness,** *n.*

win'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [AS.] **1.** The season of the year in which the noonday sun shines most obliquely; the coldest season of the year; hence, cold weather. North of the equator, winter generally, in popular use, includes December, January, and February. **2.** A period suggestive of winter; a period of decay, old age, death, or the like. — *v. i.* To pass the winter; hibernate. — *v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter. — **win'ter-er,** *n.*

winter aconite. A small Old World ranunculaceous herb (*Cammarum hyemale*) producing its bright yellow flowers often before snow is off the ground. It is often cultivated.

win'ter-ber'ry (wĭn'tẽr-bẽr'ĭ), *n.* Any of various American species of holly (*Ilex*) having bright red berries persistent through the winter.

win'ter-green' (-grēn'), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain, any of various plants (genus *Pyrola,* esp., *P. minor*) having basal persistent leaves and white, pink, or purple flowers. In the United States these plants are called **false,** or **English, wintergreen,** or, more often, *shinleaf.* **2.** In the United States, an evergreen herb (*Gaultheria procumbens*) with white bell-shaped flowers and red berries called *checkerberries,* or sometimes, erroneously, *partridge berries.* The leaves yield oil of wintergreen.

win'ter-kill' (-kĭl'), *v. t.* To kill by winter exposure. *U. S.* — *v. i.* To die from exposure to the cold of winter.

win'ter-tide' (wĭn'tẽr-tīd'), *n.* [AS. *wintertīd.*] Also **win'ter-time'** (-tīm'). Winter.

win'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Wintry.

win'try (wĭn'trĭ), *a.*; WIN'TRI-ER (-trĭ-ẽr); -TRI-EST. Of or pert. to winter; cold; stormy. — **win'tri-ness** (-trĭ-nĕs), *n.*

win'y (wīn'ĭ), *a.* Having the qualities of wine; vinous.

winze (wĭnz), *n. Mining.* A shaft between levels, or any small shaft, for ventilation, exploration, ore chutes, etc.

wipe (wīp), *v. t.*; WIPED (wīpt); WIP'ING (wīp'ĭng). [AS. *wīpian.*] **1.** To rub lightly, or with something soft, for cleaning. **2.** To draw, pass, or the like, for or as for rubbing or cleaning; as, to *wipe* the hand across the forehead. **3.**

To rub off; obliterate; — usually used with *away, off*, or *out*. **4.** *Plumbing.* To form (a joint between pieces of lead piping) by applying semifluid solder and shaping by rubbing with a greased cloth pad or the like.

— *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing, esp. to clean. **2.** *Dial. or Slang,* **a** A blow; swipe. **b** A gibe; jeer. **3.** A handkerchief. *Thieves' Cant or Slang.* **4.** *Mach.* A wiper, or cam.

wip'er (wīp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wipes. **2.** *Mach.* A projecting part, as on a rotating or reciprocating piece, acting on another piece, esp. for raising a part that falls by its own weight.

wire (wīr), *n.* [AS. *wīr.*] **1.** A thread or very slender rod of metal, usually round. **2.** A telegraph wire or cable; *Colloq.*, the telegraph system or a telegram. **3.** A system of wires for operating puppets; *Colloq.*, the hidden influences controlling the action of a person or organization; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, to pull the *wires* for office. **4.** An imaginary line marking the finish of a horse race. *Racing Cant.*

— *v. t. & i.*; WIRED (wīrd); WIR'ING (wīr'ĭng). **1.** To provide with wire, or to use wire on, esp. for binding or fastening. **2.** To telegraph. *Colloq.* **3.** To snare by a wire or wires. **4.** *Croquet.* To place (a ball) so that the wire of a wicket prevents a successful shot.

wire cloth. A fabric of woven metallic wire, used for strainers, in paper manufacture, etc.

wire'draw' (wīr'drô'), *v. t.* **1.** To draw (metal) into wire. **2.** To draw or stretch forcibly; also, to draw or spin out to great length or excessive refinement. — **-draw'er,** *n.*

wire gauze. A gauzelike texture of fine wires.

wire glass. Glass in which wire netting is embedded.

wire grass. **a** A European meadow grass (*Poa compressa*) widely naturalized in the United States and Canada. **b** Any of several other grasses having wiry culms or leaves.

wire'less (wīr'lĕs), *a.* Having no wire or wires; specif., *Elec.*, designating, or pert. to, a method of telegraphy (**wireless telegraphy**), telephony, **wireless telephony**, etc., in which the messages are transmitted through space by electric waves without connecting wires; as, a *wireless* message. Cf. RADIOTELEGRAPHY. — *n.* Short for WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, WIRELESS TELEPHONY, etc. — **wire'less-ly,** *adv.*

wire'man (wīr'măn), *n.* = LINEMAN, 3.

wire'pull'ing (-po͝ol'ĭng), *n.* Act of pulling wires; esp., *Colloq.*, the influencing, or the use of means to influence, secretly the acts of a person or organization, esp. in politics. — **wire'pull'er** (-ẽr), *n. Colloq.*

wir'er (wīr'ẽr), *n.* One who wires, or uses wire; esp., a trapper who uses a wire trap.

wire tapper. One who taps telegraph wires and intercepts messages; hence, *Slang*, a swindler who pretends to secure advance telegraphic news for betting. — **wire tapping.**

wire'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work, esp. openwork, of wires.

wire'works' (-wûrks'), *n. pl.*; sometimes construed as *sing.* A factory where wire is made, or one where wire is used in the manufacture of other articles. — **wire'work'er,** *n.*

wire'worm' (wīr'wûrm'), *n.* **1.** A larva of any of various species of snapping beetles, or elaters; — so called from its hard skin. **2.** A millepede. [distribution.]

wir'ing (wīr'ĭng), *n.* A system of wires, esp. for electric

wir'y (-ĭ), *a.*; WIR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); WIR'I-EST. **1.** Made of or like wire. **2.** Capable of endurance; tough; sinewy. — **wir'i-ly,** *adv.* — **-i-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

wis (wĭs), *v. t.* [Due to mistaking ME. *iwis* certain, AS. *gewiss*, for *I wis*, in which *wis* was taken to be part of *wit* to know.] To think; suppose; — chiefly in *I wis. Archaic.*

wis'dom (wĭz'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *wīsdōm.* See WISE, *a.*; -DOM.] **1.** Quality of being wise; knowledge with capacity to use it; perception of the best ends and best means; sagacity. **2.** Scientific or practical knowledge; erudition; learning. **3.** A wise saying or act. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See KNOWLEDGE.

Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach. = ECCLESIASTICUS.

— W. of Solomon, an essay on Wisdom as the divine agent in the creation and government of the world; — included in the Old Testament by the Roman Catholic Church.

wisdom literature. The class of ancient Hebrew writings which deal reflectively with general ethical and religious topics. It is comprised chiefly in the books of Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiasticus, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon.

wisdom tooth. The back tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man; — popularly so called because appearing from the 17th to the 21st year or later.

wise (wīz), *a.*; WIS'ER (wīz'ẽr); WIS'EST. [AS. *wīs.*] **1.** Discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper; choosing the best ends and best means; discreet; sagacious. **2.** Dictated or guided by wisdom; as, a *wise* saying or plan. **3.** Shrewd; wary; subtle. *Obs. or Rare.* **4.** Having knowledge; learned; as, "*wise* to do evil." **5.** Versed in some art, science, or craft; skilled; specif., skilled in divination.

Syn. Discerning, judicious, sensible, sane, prudent, provident, politic, expedient, sound, enlightened, well-advised. — **Wise, judicious, sensible, sane, prudent, provident, politic, expedient.** **Wise** implies sound and discerning judgment, esp. in affairs of life and conduct; **judicious** suggests a wise discretion; **sensible** implies sagacity, or accordance with the dictates of common sense; **sane** connotes esp. balance and lucidity. **Prudent** implies cautious forethought, or circumspection; **provident** suggests more definitely practical foresight and economy. **Politic** implies diplomatic, sometimes artful, often cunning, management; that is **expedient** (often contrasted with *right*) which conduces to (frequently selfish) advantage.

wise (wīz), *n.* [AS. *wīse.*] Way of being or acting; manner; fashion; — chiefly used in *in any wise, in no wise, on this wise*, etc.

-wise. An adverbial suffix denoting *way, manner, -ways;* — properly the noun *wise* in composition.

wise'a-cre (wīz'ā-kẽr), *n.* [OD. *wijssegger* or G. *weissager* a foreteller, prophet, deriv. of OHG. *wīzzagō* a prophet.] **1.** A wise person. *Archaic.* **2.** A pretender to wisdom; hence, in contempt: a simpleton; dunce.

wise'ly, *adv.* In a wise manner.

wish (wĭsh), *v. i.* [AS. *wȳscan.*] To desire; long; — usually used with an infinitive or *for;* as, he *wishes* to go; they *wish* for the day. — *v. t.* **1.** To long for; crave; desire. **2.** To frame or express a desire concerning; to desire (one) to be (in some specified place or condition); — taking an objective complement (predicate adj., etc.) or an objective clause; as, to *wish* one happy; *wish* that it would rain. **3.** To invoke or desire in favor of, or against, any one; as, to *wish* one happiness or harm. — **Syn.** See DESIRE.

— *n.* **1.** Eager desire; longing. **2.** Expression of desire; request; petition. **3.** Object of desire. — **wish'er,** *n.*

wish'bone' (wĭsh'bōn'), *n.* The forked bone in front of the breastbone in most birds; the merrythought.

wish'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Having or showing desire; longing; wistful. — **wish'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **wish'ful-ness,** *n.*

wish'y-wash'y (-ĭ-wŏsh'ĭ), *a.*; -WASH'I-ER; -I-EST. Thin and pale; weak; spiritless; — orig. said of liquids. *Colloq.*

wisp (wĭsp), *n.* [ME. *wisp, wips.*] **1.** A small bunch, as of straw. **2.** A whisk, or small broom. **3.** An ignis fatuus.

wist (wĭst), *pret.* of WIT, know.

wis-ta'ri-a (wĭs-tā'rĭ-ȧ), **wis-te'ri-a** (-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Caspar *Wistar* (1761–1818), Amer. anatomist.] Any of a genus (*Kraunhia*) of fabaceous climbing shrubs, esp. a species, as the **Chinese wistaria** (*K. chinensis*), cultivated for its racemes of purple flowers.

wist'ful (wĭst'fo͝ol), *a.* [For *wishful.*] **1.** Longing; wishful; desirous. **2.** Full of thought or musings; meditative; pensive. — **wist'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **wist'ful-ness,** *n.*

wit (wĭt), *v. t. & i.*; *pres. sing.* WOT, *pl.* WITE; *pret.* WIST(E); *p. p.* WIST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIT'(T)ING. [ME. *witen*, pres. *ich wot, wat*, I know (wot), pret. *wiste*, AS. *witan*, pres. *wāt*, pret. *wiste, wisse.*] To know; learn; — now used only archaically or in **to wit,** chiefly a legal expression, equivalent to *namely.*

wit (wĭt), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Mind; intellect; understanding; sense. **2.** A mental faculty or power; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, to lose one's *wits.* **3.** Felicitous perception or expression of associations between ideas or words not usually connected such as to produce an amusing surprise; also, power of such perception or expression. **4.** A witty person.

at one's wit's end, in a dilemma; at the limit of one's mental resources.

Syn. Wit, humor. **Wit** is more purely intellectual than *humor*, and implies swift perception of the incongruous; it depends for its effect chiefly on ingenuity or unexpectedness of turn, or patness of application; **humor** implies, commonly, broader human sympathies than *wit*, and a more kindly sense of the incongruous, often blended with pathos.

wit'an (wĭt'ăn), *n. pl.* [AS., pl. of *wita* sage, councilor.] Lit., wise men; specif., *A.-S. Hist.*, the members of the national, or king's, council which sat to assist the king in administrative and judicial matters; also, the council.

witch (wĭch), *n.* [AS. *wicce*, fem., *wicca*, masc.] **1.** One regarded as having supernatural or magical power by compact with an evil spirit, esp. the Devil; a sorcerer or sorceress; — now said chiefly or only of women. **2.** An ugly old woman; hag; crone. **3.** A charming or bewitching person, esp. a woman or child; also, one given to mischief. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To bewitch; fascinate. **2.** To effect by sorcery, or witchcraft.

witch broom. Hexenbesen.

witch'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* **1.** The practices or art of witches; sorcery; intercourse with evil spirits. **2.** Witchery.

witch doctor. Among Africans, esp. Kafirs, a magician, or shaman, whose business it is to detect or "smell out" witches and to counteract magic spells and influences.

witch'-elm'. Var. of WYCH-ELM.

witch'er-y (wĭch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Sorcery. *Now Rare.* **2.** Fascination; irresistible influence.

witch'es'-be'som, witch'es'-broom', *n.* = HEXENBESEN.

witch grass. **a** Couch grass. **b** A panic grass (*Panicum capillare*) with slender brushlike panicles.

witch'-ha'zel, *n.* [See WYCH-ELM; HAZEL.] **1.** A shrub (*Hamamelis virginiana*) of eastern North America,

having hazel-like leaves and small yellow flowers appearing after the leaves have fallen. **2.** An extract of the bark of this plant, reputed as a remedy for bruises, sprains, etc.

witch'ing, *n.* Witchcraft. — *a.* That witches, or enchants; suited to enchantment or witchcraft; bewitching.

wit'e-na-ge-mot', **wit'e-na-ge-mote'** (wĭt'ĕ-nä-gĕ-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *witena gemōt.* See WITAN; GEMOT.] *A.-S. Hist.* The assembly or council of the witan.

with (wĭth), *prep.* [AS. *wiđ.*] In general, *with* denotes a relation of contact or association. It expresses: **1.** Opposition; — now used only after *fight, contend, vie,* etc. **2.** Association in accompaniment, conjunction, or interaction; hence: among; in the company of; as, come *with* me. **3.** Association in alliance, assistance, harmony, etc.; hence, on the side of; as, "Fear not, I am *with* thee"; is he *with* us or against us? **4.** Association in the way of simultaneousness; as, the light disappeared *with* the fire. **5.** Association in sphere or jurisdiction; hence: in the estimation or opinion of; as, such arguments had weight *with* him. **6.** Association in thought or concern; as, I am satisfied *with* him. **7.** Association in possession, attribute, or belonging; as, he left the box *with* me; the firmament *with* its stars. **8.** Causal connection; indicating: **a** Simple cause; by reason of; as, to die *with* hunger. **b** The agent. *Obs.* **c** The instrument or means; as, to tire one *with* words. **d** An accessory, as of contents, material, etc.; as, to fill a box *with* straw. **9.** An accompaniment of manner; as, to set to *with* a will. **10.** Proximity or contact as a point of separation; as, he parted *with* me at the door. — **Syn.** See BY.

with that, thereupon; after that.

with-al' (wĭth-ôl'), *adv.* Together with this; likewise; moreover; at the same time; also. *Archaic.* — *prep.* With; — put after its object; as, "Why, what a consort are we now blessed *withal.*" *Archaic.*

with-draw' (wĭth-drô'), *v. t.;* for prin. parts see DRAW. [*with* against, back + *draw.*] **1.** To take back or away; draw back, as aid or favor. **2.** To recall or retract, as, a threat or statement. — *v. i.* To retire; retreat; recede.

with-draw'al (-ăl), *n.* Also **with-draw'ment.** Act of withdrawing; as: **a** Removal. **b** Retraction. **c** Retreat.

with-draw'ing-room', *n.* A drawing-room. *Rare.*

withe (wĭth; wīth), *n.* [AS. *wippe.*] A flexible twig or branch used as a band; withy.

with'er (wĭth'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *wideren.*] **1.** To dry or shrivel up; lose freshness, smoothness, vigor, etc.; fade. **2.** To decay; decline; languish.

Syn. Wither, shrivel. To **wither** is to lose freshness or (esp.) become dry and faded; to **shrivel** is to draw up or shrink into wrinkles.

with'er-ite (-īt), *n.* [After Dr. W. *Withering.*] *Min.* Native barium carbonate, $BaCO_3$, which occurs in white or gray crystals, and also in columnar or granular masses. See BARIUM.

withe'-rod' (wĭth'rŏd'; wīth'-), *n.* A North American caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum nudum*) with tough osierlike shoots, or a related species (*V. cassinoides*).

with'ers (wĭth'ẽrz), *n. pl.* [Prop., parts that resist the pull in drawing; fr. ME. *wither* resistance, AS. *wiđer,* fr. *wiđer* against.] **1.** The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse. **2.** The corresponding part in other animals.

with-hold' (wĭth-hōld'), *v. t. & i.;* for prin. parts see HOLD. [*with* against, back + *hold.*] **1.** To hold back or in; check; restrain; refrain from action. **2.** To refrain from granting, etc.; as, to *withhold* assent. — **with-hold'er,** *n.*

with-in' (-ĭn'), *adv.* **1.** In the inner part; inwardly; internally; interiorly. **2.** In the house, room, etc.; indoors. — *prep.* **1.** In the inner or interior part of; inside of. **2.** In the limits or compass of; as: **a** Not farther or longer than (in length or time); as, *within* a mile; *within* an hour. **b** Not exceeding in quantity; as, *within* one's income. **3.** Inside the limits, reach, or influence, of.

with-out' (wĭth-out'), *adv.* **1.** On or at the outside; outwardly; externally. **2.** Outside of the house; outdoors. **3.** With the lack or absence of something indicated; — also construed as an absolute use of the preposition; as, if no help comes, we must do *without.* — *prep.* **1.** At or on the outside of. **2.** Out of the limits of; beyond. **3.** Not with; as: **a** In absence of; lacking; as, *without* delay. **b** Exclusive of. — *conj.* Unless; except. *Rare or Dial.*

with-stand' (-stănd'), *v. t. & i.;* -STOOD' (-stŏŏd'); -STAND'-ING. To stand against, esp. successfully; oppose; resist.

with'y (wĭth'ĭ; wĭth'ĭ), *n.; pl.* WITHIES (-ĭz). [AS. *wiđig* willow, willow twig.] A withe. — *a.* Like a withe; flexible and tough.

wit'less (wĭt'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of wit, or understanding; hence: indiscreet; foolish. —**-less-ly,** *adv.* —**-less-ness,** *n.*

wit'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A person of little wit; pretender to wit.

wit'ness (-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *witness, gewitness,* knowledge, testimony, a witness (person), fr. *witan* to know.] **1.** Attestation of a fact or an event; testimony. **2.** *Law.* **a** One who testifies, or gives evidence before a judicial tribunal. **b** One called on to be present at some transaction to be able to testify to its having taken place. **3.** That which serves as or furnishes evidence or proof. **4.** One, as a beholder, who has personal knowledge of anything.

— *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To act as a witness of; specif., to see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it to establish its authenticity. **2.** To testify to; attest. **3.** To give evidence of; evidence. **4.** To see or know by personal presence. — *v. i.* To testify. — **wit'ness-er,** *n.*

wit'ted (-ĕd; 24), *a.* Having wit, or understanding; — used esp. in combination; as, half-*witted.*

wit'ti-cism (wĭt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A witty saying.

wit'ti-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a witty manner.

wit'ti-ness, *n.* Quality of being witty.

wit'ting-ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Knowingly; with knowledge.

wit'tol (wĭt'ŭl), *n.* [From *witwall,* the bird, associated with the cuckoo.] A submissive cuckold. *Obs.*

wit'ty (wĭt'ĭ), *a.;* -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. **1.** Possessing wit (in sense 3); good at repartee; cleverly facetious; sometimes, sarcastic. **2.** Marked by wit; as, a *witty* saying.

Syn. Witty, facetious. **Witty** implies quick and clever speech (esp. repartee) or sparkling pleasantry; **facetious** commonly suggests waggishness or jocularity.

wit'wall' (-wôl'), *n.* A European spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopus major*). *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

wive (wīv), *v. i.;* WIVED (wīvd); WIV'ING (wīv'ĭng). [AS. *wīfian.*] To marry a woman. — *v. t.* **1.** To marry to a woman. **2.** To take for a wife. *Rare.*

wi'vern (wī'vẽrn), *n.* [OF. *wivre, guivre,* fr. L. *vipera* viper.] *Her.* A fabulous two-legged, winged creature, like a cockatrice, but having a dragon's head.

wives (wīvz), *n., pl.* of WIFE.

wiz'ard (wĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [ME. *wysard;* prob. fr. *wis* (E. *wise,* a.) + *-ard.*] **1.** A wise man; sage. *Obs.* **2.** A magician; sorcerer. — *a.* Magical; hence: enchanting; charming. — **wiz'ard-ly,** *a.* [magic.]

wiz'ard-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Character or practices of wizards; magic.

wiz'en (wĭz'n; *dial. also* wē'z'n), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wisnian.*] To wither; shrivel; dry. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Thin; withered; as, "A little lonely, *wizen* boy."

wiz'ened (-'nd), *p. a.* Dried; shriveled; withered; shrunken; weazen; as, a *wizened* old man.

woad (wōd), *n.* [AS. *wād.*] A European brassicaceous plant (*Isatis tinctoria*), formerly grown for the blue dyestuff yielded by its leaves; also, the dyestuff. — **woad'ed,** *a.*

woad'wax'en (-wăk's'n), *n.* [AS. *wuduweaxe.*] A yellow-flowered fabaceous shrub (*Genista tinctoria*) of Europe and Russian Asia, adventitious in America.

woald (wōld). Var. of WELD.

Wo'den (wō'dĕn) } *n.* [AS. *Wōden.*] *Teut. Myth.* Odin.
Wo'dan (wō'dăn) } *Wednesday* is named for him.

woe (wō), *n.* Also **wo.** [ME. *wo, wa, woo,* AS. *wā,* interj.] Grief; sorrow; misery; also, a heavy calamity; affliction. — **Syn.** See SORROW. — **woe worth,** woe be to. See WORTH, *v. i.*

☞ *Woe* is now chiefly literary or poetic. It is used, with a dative construction or its equivalent, in denunciation and in exclamations of sorrow; as, *woe* to sinners; *woe* is me.

woe'be-gone' } (wō'bē-gŏn'; 62), *a.* Beset or overwhelmed
wo'be-gone' } with woe; woeful; hence, indicating woe.

woe'ful } (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of woe; sad. **2.** Bringing, or
wo'ful } pert. to, woe. **3.** Paltry; poor; wretched. —
woe'ful-ly, wo'-, *adv.* — **woe'ful-ness, wo'-,** *n.*

wold (wōld). Var. of WELD, plant.

wold (wōld), *n.* [AS. *weald, wald,* a wood, forest.] A plain or a low hill; a region without woods.

wolf (wo͝olf), *n.; pl.* WOLVES (wo͝olvz). [AS. *wulf.*] **1.** Any of certain large doglike carnivores (genus *Canis*), esp. a European species (*C. lupus*) or one allied to it. **2.** Any of various small coleopterous or lepidopterous larvæ which infest granaries. **3.** A very fierce, rapacious, or destructive person. **4.** *Music.* In instruments played with a bow, a harshness due to faulty vibration in certain notes.

wolf'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* A western American shrub (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) bearing white berries.

Wolff'i-an (wo͝ol'fĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Discovered or first described by Caspar Friedrich Wolff (1733–94).

Wolffian body, *Embryol.,* one of a pair of functional renal organs found in most vertebrate embryos, and becoming the kidneys in fishes and amphibians; the mesonephros.

wolf fish. Any of several large marine blennies (family *Anarhichadidæ*) notable for their ferocity.

wolf'hound' (wo͝olf'hound'), *n.* A dog of any of several breeds originally used for hunting wolves. The **Russian wolfhound** resembles the greyhound, but its hair is soft, silky, and wavy or slightly curly. The **Irish wolfhound** is heavier throughout, has a wiry coat, and closely resembles the deerhound.

wolf'ish (wo͝ol'fĭsh), *a.* Like a wolf. — **wolf'ish-ly,** *adv.*

wol'fram (wo͝ol'frăm; wŏl'-), *n.* [G.] Tungsten.

wolf'ram-ite (wo͝ol'frăm-īt; wŏl'-), *n.* [G. *wolframit, wolfram; wolf* wolf + *rahm* cream, soot.] *Min.* A tungstate of iron and manganese, $(Fe,Mn)WO_4$, usually of a

brownish or grayish black color and submetallic luster; — called also *wolfram*. It occurs in monoclinic crystals and in granular or columnar masses. It is a source of tungsten.

wolfs'bane' (wo͝olfs'bān'), *n.* Aconite, or monkshood.

wol'las-ton-ite (wo͝ol'ăs-tŭn-īt), *n.* [After Dr. W. H. *Wollaston* (1766–1828), English chemist and physicist.] *Min.* A native silicate of calcium, $CaSiO_3$, a monoclinic mineral of varying color, usually in cleavable masses.

wol'ver-ene' | (wo͝ol'vĕr-ēn'), *n.* [From WOLF.] The glutton.

wol'ver-ine' |

wolves (wo͝olvz), *n., pl.* of WOLF.

wolv'ish (wo͝ol'vĭsh), *a.* Wolfish. *Obs.*

wom'an (wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* WOMEN (wĭm'ĕn; 24). [AS. *Wīfmann, Wīmmann; Wīf* woman, wife + *mann* a man.] **1.** An adult female person. **2.** Womankind. **3.** A female attendant or servant. **4.** Womanly qualities. — **Syn.** See FEMALE. — *v. t.* To associate (one) with a woman.

wom'an-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** State of being a woman; distinguishing character of a woman. **2.** Womankind.

wom'an-ish, *a.* Suitable to or like a woman; effeminate; — usually disparaging. — **Syn.** See FEMALE.

wom'an-kind' (-kīnd'), *n.* Women collectively.

wom'an-like' (-līk'), *a.* Womanly. — **Syn.** See FEMALE.

wom'an-ly, *a.* Befitting or like a woman; feminine; — contrasted with *manly, virile.* — **Syn.** See FEMALE. — **wom'an-ly,** *adv.* — **wom'an-li-ness,** *n.*

woman suffrage. Suffrage, or the right to vote in political matters, possessed or exercised by women.

womb (wo͞om), *n.* [AS. *wamb, womb.*] **1.** The belly. *Obs.* **2.** The uterus. **3.** Any cavity likened to a womb, as a place where something is generated or formed.

wom'bat (wŏm'băt), *n.* [From native name in Australia.] Any of a genus (*Phascolomys*) of burrowing Australian marsupials, resembling small bears.

wom'en (wĭm'ĕn; 24), *n., pl.* of WOMAN.

won (wŭn), *pret. & p. p.* of WIN.

won'der (wŭn'dĕr), *n.* [AS. *wundor.*] **1.** A cause of surprise or astonishment; marvel; prodigy; miracle. **2.** The emotion excited by novelty or by something wonderful; astonishment; admiration. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement*.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be affected with surprise; marvel. **2.** To feel doubt and curiosity; query. — *v. t.* To feel doubt and curiosity about; be anxious to know. — **won'der-er,** *n.*

won'der-ful (-dĕr-fo͝ol), *a.* Adapted to excite wonder; surprising; strange; astonishing. — **Syn.** Wondrous, marvelous, amazing. — **won'der-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-der-ful-ness,** *n.*

won'der-land' (-lănd'), *n.* A land of wonders or marvels.

won'der-ment, *n.* Surprise; astonishment; also, a wonder.

won'der-strick'en (-strĭk'n), **won'der-struck'** (-strŭk'), *a.* Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise.

won'der-work' (wŭn'dĕr-wûrk'), *n.* [AS. *wundorweorc.*] A wonderful work or act; a wonder; prodigy; miracle. — **won'der-work'er,** *n.* — **won'der-work'ing,** *a.*

won'drous (wŭn'drŭs), *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising manner or degree; wonderfully. — *a.* Wonderful; astonishing; marvelous. — **-drous-ly,** *adv.* — **-drous-ness,** *n.*

won't (wōnt; wŭnt). A colloquial contraction of *woll not*, obs. var. of *will not.*

wont (wŭnt *or, esp. British,* wōnt), *a.* [ME. *wunt, woned,* p. p. of *wonien, wonen, wunien, wunen,* to dwell, be accustomed, AS. *wunian.*] Using or doing customarily; accustomed; used; — used with an infinitive. — *n.* Custom; habit; use. — **Syn.** See HABIT. — *v. i.; pret.* WONT; *p. p.* WONT or WONT'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WONT'ING. To be accustomed. — *v. t.* To accustom; — chiefly used reflexively; as, he *wonted* himself to coarse food.

wont'ed (wŭn'tĕd; wōn'-; 24), *p. a.* Accustomed; usual.

woo (wo͞o), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *wōgian.*] **1.** To solicit in love and, usually, marriage; court. **2.** To invite or beseech, esp. importunately; court solicitously. **3.** To seek, or act in such a way as, to bring about; as, to *woo* wealth or fortune.

wood (wo͝od), *n.* [AS. *wudu, wiodu, widu.*] **1.** A dense growth of trees; forest; grove; — often used in *pl.* **2.** The hard fibrous substance which makes up the greater part of the stems and branches of trees or shrubs beneath the bark and is found to some extent in herbaceous plants. **3.** Timber; lumber; firewood. **4.** Something made of wood.

— *v. t.* To supply with wood; as, to *wood* a steamboat. — *v. i.* To take or get a supply of wood.

wood anemone. Any of several species of anemone (esp., in U. S., *Anemone quinquefolia,* in Europe, *A. nemorosa*).

wood betony. **a** = BETONY. **b.** Lousewort.

wood'bine' (wo͝od'bīn'), *n.* [AS. *wudubind, widubindae;* — as binding, or winding about, trees.] **1.** The European honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*); also, any of several other honeysuckles. **2.** The Virginia creeper. *U. S.*

wood block. A die for printing, cut on wood; a woodcut.

wood'chat' (-chăt'), *n.* **1.** Any of several Asiatic birds of the thrush family (genera *Ianthia* and *Larvivora*). **2.** A European shrike (*Lanius pomeranus*).

wood'chuck' (-chŭk'), *n.* A thickset marmot (*Marmota monax*) of the U. S. and Canada; — called also *ground hog.*

wood coal. **a** Charcoal. **b** Lignite.

wood'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* (See PLURAL, *Note.*) [AS. *wuducoc.*] An Old World long-billed limicoline game bird (*Scolopax rusticola*); also, a similar and related American bird (*Philohela minor*).

wood'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Skill and practice in what pertains to the woods, esp. in maintaining one's self and making one's way, or in hunting or trapping.

wood'cut' (-kŭt'), *n.* An engraving on wood; also, a print from such an engraving.

wood'cut'ter (wo͝od'kŭt'ĕr), *n.* A person who cuts wood.

wood'ed, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood, or trees.

wood'en (wo͝od'n), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of wood. **2.** Stiff; clumsy; awkward; also, spiritless; stupid. — **wood'en-ly,** *adv.* — **wood'en-ness,** *n.*

wood engraving. **a** Art or process of engraving designs upon wood for printing. **b** A woodcut. — **wood engraver.**

wood'en-head' (wo͝od''n-hĕd'), *n.* A blockhead; a stupid person. *Colloq.* — **wood'en-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd; 24), *a.*

wood'en-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Buckets, bowls, or other vessels, esp. of domestic use, made of wood.

wood'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house or shed for storing wood.

wood ibis. A large wading bird (*Tantalus loculator*) of wooded swamps of the warmer parts of America.

wood'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being woody.

wood'land (-lănd; -lănd'), *n.* Land covered with wood, or trees; forest; timbered land. — **wood'land'er,** *n.*

wood louse. Any of numerous small terrestrial isopod crustaceans (*Oniscus, Armadillo,* or related genus); a slater, sow bug, or pill bug. They have a flattened elliptical body, sometimes capable of being rolled into a ball.

wood'man (-măn), *n.* **1.** A forest officer in care of the king's woods; a forester. *Eng.* **2.** A hunter of forest game. *Obs. or Rare.* **3.** One who cuts down trees; a woodcutter. **4.** One who dwells in the woods.

wood'-note', *n.* A wild or natural note, as of a forest bird.

wood nymph. **1.** A nymph of the woods; dryad. **2.** Any of several moths (genus *Euthisanotia*), butterflies (subfamily *Satyrinæ*), or humming birds (genus *Thalurania*).

wood'peck'er (wo͝od'pĕk'ĕr), *n.* Any of many scansorial birds (family *Picidæ*) having spiny tail feathers used to aid in climbing, or resting on, tree trunks, and a hard, chisel-like bill used to drill into trees, as for insects; — often used with an adjective, as: **green woodpecker** (*Gecinus viridis*), **great spotted woodpecker** (*Dendrocopus major*).

wood pigeon. **1.** The ringdove. *Local, Eng.* **2.** A wild pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) of western America. *Local, U. S.*

wood pulp. Pulp from wood, used in making paper.

wood'ruff' (wo͝od'rŭf'), *n.* Also **wood'roof', wood'row'.** [AS. *wudurofe.*] A small sweet-scented aromatic herb (*Asperula odorata*) of the madder family.

wood screw. A metal screw for insertion in wood.

wood'si-a (wo͝od'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joseph *Woods* (1776–1864), English botanist.] Any of a genus (*Woodsia*) of small or medium-sized rock-loving ferns.

woods'man (wo͝odz'măn), *n.* A woodman, esp. one who lives in the forest. [species (*Oxalis acetosella*).

wood sorrel. Any oxalis, esp. a common white-flowered

wood spirit. Methyl alcohol.

woods'y (wo͝od'zĭ), *a.;* WOOD'SI-ER (-zĭ-ĕr); -SI-EST. Of or pert. to the woods, or forest. *Colloq., U. S.*

wood vinegar. Pyroligneous acid.

wood wind (wĭnd). *Music.* See WIND INSTRUMENTS.

wood'work' (wo͝od'wûrk'), *n.* Work made of wood; esp., interior fittings of wood, as moldings, stairways, etc.

wood'work'ing, *a.* Working or shaping things of wood. — **wood'work'ing,** *n.* — **wood'work'er,** *n.*

wood'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A larva that bores in wood.

wood'y (wo͝od'ĭ), *a.;* WOOD'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Abounding with wood or woods; as, *woody* land. **2.** Of or containing wood; ligneous. **3.** Of or pert. to woods; sylvan. *Rare.* **4.** Like, or characteristic of, wood; as, a *woody* taste.

woo'er (wo͞o'ĕr), *n.* One who woos; a suitor.

woof (wo͝of), *n.* [ME. *oof,* AS. *ōwef,* var. of *ōweb; on* + *web.* The *w* is due to influence of E. *weave.*] **1.** The threads that cross the warp in a fabric; weft; thread carried by the shuttle in weaving. **2.** Texture; cloth.

wool (wo͝ol), *n.* [AS. *wull.*] **1.** The soft and curled, or crisped, covering or coat of domesticated sheep and some other animals. **2.** Short, thick hair, esp. when crisped or curled. **3.** Something light and fleecy or downy like wool.

wool'en | (wo͝ol'ĕn; 24), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of wool.

wool'len | **2.** Of or pert. to wool or woolen cloths; as, *woolen* mills. — *n.* Fabric made of wool.

wool fat *or* **grease.** Lanolin.

wool'fell' (wo͝ol'fĕl'), *n.* [*wool* + *fell* a skin.] A skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled.

wool'gath'er-ing (-găth'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* Indulgence in vagrant fancies; purposeless imagining. — **wool'gath'er-ing,** *a.*

wool'grow'er, *n.* One who raises sheep for their wool.
wool'ly (wo͝ol'ĭ), *a.*; WOOL'LI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. **1.** Consisting of, of the nature of, or like, wool. **2.** Clothed with wool. — **wool'li-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
woolly bear, the hairy larva of any of several species (esp. family *Arctiidæ*) of moths.
wool'pack' (-păk'), *n.* **1.** A wrapper, of canvas, cotton, or the like, for holding wool; also, a quantity of wool weighing 240 pounds, in such a wrapper. **2.** *Meteor.* A rounded cumulus cloud springing from a horizontal base.
wool'sack' (-săk'), *n.* A sack for or of wool; specif., the seat of the English Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, a sack or cushion of wool, covered with red cloth, in shape like a divan, without back or arms.
wool stapler. **a** A dealer in wool. **b** One who sorts wool.
word (wûrd), *n.* [AS.] **1.** That which is said; esp., a brief expression; as, a *word* of advice. **2.** An utterance considered as implying the faith or authority of the person who utters it; statement; affirmation; promise; as, to keep one's *word*. **3.** A saying; proverb; motto. *Archaic.* **4.** Tidings; report; message; information; — used only in *sing.* **5.** A password, watchword, or verbal signal; also, order; command; as, to give the *word*. **6.** Talk; discourse; — chiefly in *pl.* **7.** In *pl.* Verbal contention; dispute. **8.** An articulate sound or combination of sounds which, as symbolizing an idea, is taken as an ultimate independent unit of discourse, usually forming one of the units of a sentence. **9.** Hence, the written or printed character or characters expressing such a unit. **10.** *Theol.* **a** The gospel message; esp., the Scriptures. **b** [*cap.*] The second person in the Trinity before incarnation; the Logos; among those who reject the doctrine of the Trinity, one or all of the divine attributes personified.
word of mouth, orally; by actual speaking. — **w. for w.,** in the exact words; verbatim; literally.
— *v. t.* **1.** To express in words; phrase. **2.** To flatter; cajole. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To speak. *Archaic or Dial.*
word blindness. Inability to understand printed or written words, although perhaps able to see, speak, and write correctly. — **word'-blind',** *a.*
word'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A vocabulary; dictionary.
word'i-ly (wûr'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a wordy manner.
word'i-ness, *n.* Verbosity.
word'ing, *n.* Expression in words; phrasing.
word'play' (wûrd'plā'), *n.* A more or less subtle playing upon the meaning of words.
word square. A series of words so arranged as to read alike vertically and horizontally.

H E A R T
E M B E R
A B U S E
R E S I N
T R E N D

Word Square.

word'y (wûrd'ĭ), *a.*; WORD'I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Of or pert. to words; verbal. **2.** Using or containing many words; verbose.
wore (wōr; 57). Pret. & Scot. & dial. p. p. of WEAR.
work (wûrk), *n.* [AS. *worc, weorc.*] **1.** Exertion of strength or faculties to effect something; physical or intellectual effort directed to an end; toil; labor. Also, employment; occupation. **2.** The matter on which one labors; task; duty. **3.** That which is produced by exertion; anything accomplished; deed; achievement; feat. **4.** Specif.: **a** That which is produced by mental labor, as a book or piece of art; as, the *works* of Scott. **b** Embroidery; needlework. **c** In *pl.* Structures in engineering, as docks, bridges, fortifications, etc. **5.** A place where industrial labor is carried on; esp., in plural form but often with singular construction, the structures, grounds, machinery, etc., of a manufactory; as an iron *works;* water *works.* **6.** In *pl.* The working or moving parts of a mechanism, as of a clock. **7.** Manner of working; management; treatment; workmanship; as, unskillful *work.* **8.** In *pl. Bib.* Performance of moral duties; righteous deeds. **9.** *Mech.* The causing of motion against a resisting force, measured by the product of the force into the component of the motion resolved along the direction of the force. See ERG, FOOT POUND, etc.
Syn. Work, labor, toil, drudgery. Work is the general term for purposive effort; **labor** commonly implies more strenuous exertion than work; more specif. (esp. as opposed to *capital*), it denotes physical exertion for the supply of wants; **toil** is painful or fatiguing labor; **drudgery** is esp. dull, irksome, and distasteful work.
work of art, a production of art; specif., a production in one of the fine arts, esp. in painting or sculpture.
— *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* WORKED (wûrkt), or WROUGHT (rôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORK'ING. **1.** To exert one's self for a purpose, esp. for gain, improvement, etc.; labor. **2.** Hence: to operate or act, esp. effectively; as, the machine *works* well; the plan *worked.* **3.** To be engaged customarily in some occupation. **4.** To move, progress, etc., laboriously or slowly; — used with *out, into, up, through,* etc. **5.** To ferment, as a liquid. **6.** To be in agitation; strain; labor, as a ship in a heavy sea.
— *v. t.* **1.** To fashion by labor; shape; make. **2.** To bring to pass; cause; accomplish; do; as, to *work* one's ruin; *work* havoc. **3.** To prepare for use by manipulation; as, to *work* butter. **4.** To set or keep in motion or activity; operate; manage; as, to *work* a machine, mine, ship. **5.** To cause to labor. **6.** To carry on one's occupation in, through, etc.; as, the trapper *worked* the stream from its source. **7.** To make, effect, or bring into some condition, by degrees or as if laboriously; as, to *work* one's self into favor; beer *works* off impurities in fermenting. **8.** To make or ornament by needlework; embroider. **9.** To solve, as a problem. **10.** To make use of; to use. *Now Colloq.* **11.** To influence; lead; induce; as, to *work* a legislature. **12.** To excite; provoke; as, to *work* one's self into a rage. **13.** To cause to ferment.
to work one's passage, to pay for a passage by doing work on board or about the conveyance. — **to w. out. a** To effect by labor and exertion. **b** To solve, as a problem; also, to develop or arrange, as a plan. **c** To exhaust, as a mine or land, by working.
work'a-ble (wûr'kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of or worth being worked; practicable. — **work'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **work'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
work'a-day' (wûr'kȧ-dā'), *a.* Pert. to, or suited for, working days, laboring; hence, prosaic.
work'bag' (wûrk'băg'), *n.* A bag to hold implements or materials for work; esp., a reticule for needlework.
work'day' (-dā'), *n.* A day on which work is done, as distinguished from Sunday, festivals, etc. — *a.* Workaday.
worked (wûrkt), *weak pret. & p. p.* of WORK.
Syn. Worked, wrought. Both as preterit and participle, **worked** implies preparation or (esp.) operation by labor; **wrought** suggests the molding or fashioning of something, esp. from the rough.
work'er (wûr'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, works; specif., a laborer; toiler; performer; doer. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the neuter, or sterile, individuals of the social ants, bees, and white ants. The workers are generally females having the sexual organs imperfectly developed.
work'fel'low (wûrk'fĕl'ō), *n.* A companion in work.
work'folk' (-fōk'), **work'folks'** (-fōks'), *n. pl.* Working people, esp. those engaged in manual labor.
work'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A workshop. **2.** In England, a house where able-bodied poor are maintained at public expense and made to labor; a poorhouse. **3.** A house of correction in which petty offenders are confined at labor. *U. S.*
work'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Doing work; engaged in labor. **2.** Of, relating to, or occupied by, work, as, *working* hours; *working* cost. **3.** Assumed or adopted to permit or facilitate work; as, a *working* arrangement.
working day. a A day when work is done, esp. in distinction from Sundays and legal holidays; a workday. **b** The number of hours during which a workman must work to be entitled to a day's pay. — **w. drawing,** *Arch. & Mech.,* a drawing made to scale, intended to be followed by the workmen. — **w. substance,** *Mech.,* the substance, usually a fluid (**w. fluid**), under pressure, that actuates the piston, vanes, floats, etc., in an engine or other prime mover.
work'ing-day', *a.* Workaday. [borer.
work'ing-man' (-măn), *n.* A laboring man; a manual la-
work'man (wûrk'măn), *n.* A man employed in labor; esp., a skilled artificer or laborer.
Syn. Workman, laborer, artisan, artificer, mechanic, craftsman. Workman is the general term; it often applies to one who does relatively skilled work; a **laborer's** work demands strength or exertion rather than skill; an **artisan** is esp. one employed in an industrial or mechanic art or trade; **mechanic** is now commonly restricted to a workman skilled in constructing, repairing, or using machinery; a **craftsman** is one who practices a handicraft; **artificer** commonly implies power of contrivance or adaptation in the exercise of one's craft.
work'man-like', *a. & adv.* Befitting a workman, esp. a skillful one; skillful; well done. — **work'man-ly,** *a. & adv.*
work'man-ship, *n.* **1.** Art or skill of a workman; the execution or manner of making or doing anything; also, the quality imparted in the process of making. **2.** That which is effected or produced; manufacture; work.
work'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* People who work, esp. at manual labor; laboring people.
work'room' (-ro͞om'), *n.* A room used especially for labor.
work'shop' (wûrk'shŏp'), *n.* A shop where any manufacture or handiwork is carried on.
work'ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* A table for holding working materials; esp., a table with drawers for needlework, etc.
work'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who works, esp. at manual labor.
world (wûrld), *n.* [AS. *weorold, worold.*] **1.** The earth and surrounding heavens; the system of created things; the universe. **2.** The earth and its inhabitants; sum of human affairs and interests; hence: mankind; also, people in general; the public; as, all the *world* loves a lover. **3.** A state of existence; a sphere or scene of life and action; as, the next *world.* **4.** Individual experience; course of life; sum of affairs affecting the individual; as, to begin the *world* anew. **5.** The customs, practices, and interests of men as social beings; — usually used with *the;* as, to

withdraw from the *world*. **6.** The portion of mankind engrossed in the concerns of this life, and hence sometimes regarded as ungodly; — usually used with *the*. **7.** That which concerns the earth and its affairs as distinguished from heaven; hence, secular affairs or interests; as, the *world* is too much with us. **8.** A great number or quantity. **9.** A part, division, or section of the earth, its concerns, inhabitants, etc., regarded as a separate, independent unit; as: **a** A division of the globe, its inhabitants, etc.; as, the Old *World;* the medieval *world*. **b** One of the three grand divisions or primary groups of natural objects; a kingdom; as, the animal, mineral, or vegetable *world*. **c** A more or less definite class or division of persons; as, the political *world*. **10.** Any sphere or whole suggestive of the world. **11.** Any planet or heavenly body. — **Syn.** See EARTH.

world'li-ness (wûrld'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* State, character, or quality [of being worldly.]

world'ling (wûrld'lĭng), *n.* [*world* + 1st *-ling*.] A person devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

world'ly, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to this world or existence in it; earthly; as, *worldly* goods. **2.** Of or pert. to the concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come; interested in, or concerned with, the enjoyments of this present existence; as, *worldly* men. — **Syn.** See EARTHLY. — *adv.* In a worldly manner.

world'ly-mind'ed, *a.* Devoted to, or engrossed in, worldly interests. — **world'ly-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

world'ly-wise', *a.* Wise as to things of this world.

world soul. A spiritual being having the same relation to the world that the soul has to the individual being.

world spirit. The animating spirit of the universe; God.

world'-wide', *a.* Extended throughout the world.

worm (wûrm), *n.* [AS. *wyrm, wurm,* serpent, worm.] **1.** Any of numerous small, elongate, and slender, creeping or crawling animals, usually soft-bodied, naked, and limbless or nearly so. **2.** A being likened to, or suggestive of, a worm by reason of humility, debasement, etc. **3. a** *Anat.* = VERMIFORM PROCESS. **b** *Zoöl.* = LYTTA. **4.** Something that inwardly torments in a way suggestive of the gnawing, boring, or working of a worm. **5.** In *pl.* Any disorder due to parasitic worms, as in the intestines. **6.** A spiral or wormlike thing, as: **a** A screw thread. **b** The condensing tube of a still. **c** *Mach.* A short revolving screw the threads of which gear with the teeth of a worm wheel. **d** An Archimedean screw, or a conveyer working on the same principle. **7.** See WORM WHEEL.

— *v. i.* To move, go, or work slowly, deviously, and insidiously. — *v. t.* **1.** To work, effect, remove, draw, etc., by slow, devious, and insidious means. **2.** *Naut.* To wind rope, yarn, etc., spirally round and between the strands of (a cable or rope) before serving. **3.** To cut the lytta from (a dog). [or worms.]

worm'-eat'en (-ēt'n), *a.* Eaten, or eaten into, by a worm

worm fence. A zigzag fence of rails crossing at their ends; — called also *snake fence,* or *Virginia rail fence.*

worm gear. *Mach.* **a** A worm wheel. **b** A gear consisting of a worm and worm wheel working together.

worm'hole' (wûrm'hōl'), *n.* The burrow of a worm.

wor'mil (wôr'mĭl), *n.* The larva of a warble fly, or any other fly larva which burrows beneath the skin of animals.

worm'seed' (wûrm'sēd'), *n.* **1.** Any of several plants, as santonica and certain species of goosefoot (esp. *Chenopodium anthelminticum*), whose seeds are anthelmintic. **2.** *Pharm.* A drug derived from the above.

worm wheel. A cogwheel to gear with the thread or threads of a short revolving screw called a *worm*.

worm'wood' (wûrm'wo͝od'), *n.* [AS. *wermōd.*] **1.** An asteraceous plant (*Artemisia absinthium*) of a bitter, slightly aromatic taste, now chiefly used in making absinth. **2.** Something bitter or grievous; bitterness.

worm'y (wûr'mĭ), *a.;* WORM'I-ER (-mĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Containing, or abounding with, worms. **2.** Like, or pertaining to, a worm; groveling.

worn (wôrn; 57), *p. p.* of WEAR. [paired, by use.]

worn'-out', *a.* Exhausted by wear; made useless, or im-

wor'ri-er (wûr'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, worries.

wor'ri-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Trouble; worry. *Colloq.*

wor'ri-some (-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to worry or fret; also, causing worry.

wor'ry (wûr'ĭ), *v. t.;* WOR'RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [ME. *worowen* to strangle, AS. *wyrgan.*] **1.** To harass with or as with continual snapping or biting; also, to shake and tear or mangle with the teeth. **2.** To beset with importunity, or with care and anxiety; vex; torment; fret. — **Syn.** See HARASS. — *v. i.* **1.** To be engaged in worrying, or mangling, something by shaking and tearing it with the teeth. **2.** To feel or express great care and anxiety; fret. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). **1.** Act of worrying. **2.** Undue solicitude; disturbance due to care and anxiety; anxiety.

worse (wûrs), *a., compar.* of BAD. [AS. *wiersa, wyrsa.*] Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a greater degree; less good; specif., in poorer health; more sick.

— *adv.* In a worse degree or manner. — *n.* That which is worse.

wors'en (wûr's'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become worse.

wors'er (wûr'sĕr), *a.* Worse; — a redundant comparative *Obs., Dial., or Illit.*

wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* [AS. *weorðscipe; weorð* worth + *-scipe* -ship.] **1.** Courtesy or reverence; deference; honor; respect. **2.** A title of honor used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of rank or station. **3.** Act of paying divine honors to a deity; religious reverence and homage. **4.** Obsequious respect; extravagant admiration. **5.** An object of worship. **Syn.** See REVERENCE.

— *v. t.;* -SHIPED (-shĭpt) or -SHIPPED; -SHIP-ING or -SHIP-PING. **1.** To pay divine honors to; adore; venerate. **2.** To admire inordinately; idolize. — **Syn.** Revere, reverence, bow to, honor. — *v. i.* To perform acts of homage or adoration; esp., to perform religious service. — **wor'ship-er.** *or* **wor'ship-per** (-ĕr), *n.*

wor'ship-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect. **2.** Honorable; esteemed; — used in formally addressing magistrates, certain dignitaries, etc. — **wor'ship-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

worst (wûrst), *a., superl.* of BAD. [AS. *wyrst, wierst.*] Bad, evil, or pernicious in the highest degree. Cf. WORSE. — *adv.* To the extreme degree of badness or inferiority; in a manner most bad or evil. — *n.* That which is most bad or evil. — *v. t.* To get the better of; defeat; discomfit.

wor'sted (wo͝os'tĕd; wo͝or'stĕd), *n.* [From *Worsted,* now spelt *Worstead,* a town in Norfolk, England.] **1.** Well-twisted yarn of long-staple wool; also, cloth made from such yarn. **2.** Soft woolen yarn, untwisted or lightly twisted, used in knitting and embroidery.

wort (wûrt), *n.* [AS. *wyrt.*] Any plant or herb; esp., a potherb; — used chiefly in combination, as in cole*wort*.

wort, *n.* [AS. *wyrt.*] An infusion of malt unfermented, or in process of fermentation.

worth (wûrth), *v. i.* [AS. *weorðan.*] To be; become; betide; — now only, archaically, in *woe worth the day,* etc.

worth, *a.* [AS. *weorð, wurð.*] **1.** Deserving of; meriting. **2.** Equal in value to; proper to be exchanged for. **3.** Having possessions equal to; having wealth to the value of; as, he is *worth* a million dollars. — **worth while,** worth the time expended; hence, worth the pains and expense.

— *n.* **1.** The quality or qualities of a thing rendering it valuable or useful; value; importance; hence: equivalence in exchange; price. **2.** Value in respect of moral or personal qualities; excellence; virtue; usefulness. **3.** Wealth; riches. — **Syn.** Desert, merit. See DESERT, PRICE.

wor'thi-ly (wûr'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a worthy manner.

wor'thi-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being worthy.

worth'less (wûrth'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, desert, or the like; useless; vile; mean. — **worth'less-ly,** *adv.* — **worth'less-ness,** *n.*

wor'thy (wûr'thĭ), *a.;* -THI-ER (-thĭ-ĕr); -THI-EST. [AS. *wyrðig.*] **1.** Having worth or excellence; valuable; estimable. **2.** Having adequate worth or value; meriting; fit; suitable (to); suiting; befitting; — usually used with *of;* more rarely, with a following infinitive or with *that, for,* or an objective without a preposition. Usually in a good sense. **3.** Deserved; merited; also, well-founded. *Archaic.*

— *n.; pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). A person of great worth or desert.

wot (wŏt), *1st & 2d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to know. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

would (wo͝od), *pret. & (obs.) p. p.* of WILL, *v. t. & auxil., &* of 2d WILL, *v. i.* [ME. & AS. *wolde.*] See WILL, *v. t. & auxiliary.*] For use of *would* as auxiliary, see SHOULD. Special uses of *would* are: **a** In expressions of desire or wish; as, I *would* I were young again. **b** In expressing what might be expected; as, that *would* make talk. [reputed.]

would'-be', *a.* Desiring or professing to be; wishing to be

wound (wound), *pret. & p. p.* of WIND, to turn, and of WIND, to blow.

wound (wo͞ond; wound), *n.* [AS. *wund.*] **1.** A hurt or injury caused by violence. *Obs. or Rare, exc. specif.:* **a** An injury to a person or animal by which the skin is divided; a stab, cut, or laceration. **b** A cut or other breach in a plant. **2.** An injury or hurt to feelings, reputation, etc.

— *v. t.* To inflict a wound (sense 1) upon; hence: to hurt the feelings of; pain, as by ingratitude. — *v. i.* To inflict a wound or wounds; to give pain.

wound'less, *a.* **1.** Not wounded. **2.** Invulnerable.

wove (wōv), *pret. & rare p. p.* of WEAVE.

wove paper, paper bearing the impression of the weave of fine wire gauze; — contrasted with *laid paper.*

wo'ven (wō'v'n), *p. p.* of WEAVE.

wrack (răk). Var. of RACK, thin flying clouds.

wrack, *n.* **1.** Wreck; ruin. *Archaic or Scot.* **2.** A wreck. *Rare.* **3.** Marine vegetation cast up on the shore.

wraith (rāth), *n.* [Scot. *wraith, warth.*] An apparition of a living person in his exact likeness, thought to be seen usually just before his death; hence: an apparition; specter.

wran'gle (răn'g'l), *v. i.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To argue; debate; dispute. **2.** To dispute angrily;

brawl; altercate. — *n.* An angry dispute; noisy quarrel. — **Syn.** Altercation, bickering, brawl, jangle. See DISPUTE.

wran'gler (răn'glĕr), *n.* **1.** One who wrangles. **2.** *Cambridge Univ., Eng.* An honor man placed in the first class in the mathematical tripos.

wrap (răp), *v. t.* [Due to confusion with *wrap* to wind or roll together. See RAPT hurried away.] To snatch away or up; transport; — chiefly used in the p. p. *wrapt. Obs.*

wrap (răp), *v. t.;* WRAPPED (răpt) or WRAPT; WRAP'PING. [ME. *wrappen.*] **1.** To wind or roll together; fold. **2.** To cover by winding or folding; infold; — often used with *up.* **3.** To inclose in a package; do up; envelop; — usually used with *up.* **4.** To conceal by enveloping; hide. — *n.* An article of dress to be WRAPPED round the person; — often used, esp. in the plural, of furs, shawls, etc.

wrap'per (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who wraps, or folds. **2.** That in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; envelope; covering; specif., the tobacco leaf used for the outside covering of a cigar. **3.** A negligee or outer garment, often in one piece, to be wrapped or fitted loosely about the person and usually for indoor wear, similar garments for outdoor wear being more often called *wraps.*

wrasse (răs), *n.* Any of numerous edible, marine, usually brightly colored, fishes (family *Labridæ*, esp. genus *Labrus*).

wrath (răth; råth; *or, esp. Brit.* rŏth), *n.* [AS. *wræċðo*, fr. *wrāð* wroth.] **1.** Violent anger; deep and determined indignation; rage; ire. **2.** Punishment inflicted in anger or indignation. — **Syn.** Fury, passion. See ANGER. — *a.* Wrathful; wroth.

wrath'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of wrath; very angry; ireful; passionate; also, springing from, or expressing, or marked by, wrath. — **Syn.** Furious, raging, indignant, resentful. — **wrath'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **wrath'ful-ness,** *n.*

wrath'y (-ĭ), *a.;* WRATH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Wrathful. *Colloq.* [or passion; inflict.]

wreak (rēk), *v. t.* [AS. *wrecan.*] To execute in vengeance

wreath (rēth), *n.;* *pl.* WREATHS (rēthz). [AS. *wræð, wræd,* a twisted band, fr. *wrīðan* to twist.] **1.** Something twisted or intertwined into circular shape. **2.** A garland; chaplet, esp. one for a victor. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CORONA AUSTRALIS.

wreathe (rēth), *v. t. & i.; pret.* WREATHED (rēthd); *p. p.* WREATHED, *Archaic* WREATH'EN (rēth'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WREATH'ING. **1.** To twist; contort; as, his face was *wreathed* in smiles; to form or combine by twisting together; to entwine. **2.** To encircle; infold. **3.** To twine or twist about; surround; encircle.

wreck (rĕk), *n.* [ME. *wrak.*] **1.** That which has been wrecked or is in ruin. **2.** Ruins of a wrecked ship. **3.** *Law.* Goods, etc., which, after a shipwreck, are cast on the land by the sea. **4.** Destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore or on rocks, or by being disabled by winds or waves or other accident; shipwreck. **5.** A wrecking; state of being wrecked; ruin.

— *v. t.* **1.** To shipwreck. **2.** To bring wreck or ruin on by violence; overthrow; shatter. **3.** To involve in a wreck; ruin or damage by wreck. — *v. i.* **1.** To suffer wreck. **2.** To work on a wreck, as for rescue or plunder.

wreck'age (-ăj), *n.* Act of wrecking; state of being wrecked; also, that which has been wrecked; remains of a wreck.

wreck'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who wrecks, or ruins. **2.** One who searches for, or works upon, the wrecks of vessels, as for rescue or plunder. **3.** A vessel used by wreckers. [*etic.*]

wreck'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Causing wreck; involving ruin. *Po-*

wren (rĕn), *n.* [AS. *wrenna, wrænna.*] **1.** Any of numerous small singing birds (family *Troglodytidæ*); esp., the common European wren (*Nannus troglodytes*) or the American house wren (*Troglodytes ædon*). **2.** Any of numerous species of similar singing birds.

wrench (rĕnch), *n.* [AS. *wrenc* deceit, a twisting.] **1.** A violent twist, or a pull with twisting. **2.** A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint. **3.** An instrument for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning nuts, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To wrest, twist, or force by violence. **2. a** To strain; sprain. **b** To distort; pervert; as, to *wrench* a meaning.

wrest (rĕst), *v. t.* [AS. *wræstan.*] **1.** To turn; twist; esp., to twist or extort by violence; pull or force away by or as by violent wringing or twisting. **2.** To turn from truth; pervert; distort. — *n.* **1.** Act of wresting. **2.** A key to tune a stringed instrument, as a harp or piano, by turning the pins. — **wrest'er,** *n.*

wres'tle (rĕs'l), *v. i.;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [AS. *wrastlian.*] **1.** To contend by grappling with, and striving to throw, an opponent. **2.** To struggle; strive earnestly. — *v. t.* To wrestle with. — *n.* A wrestling bout; struggle.

wres'tler (rĕs'lĕr), *n.* One who wrestles; one who is skillful in wrestling.

wres'tling (-lĭng), *n.* Act of one who wrestles; specif., the sport consisting of the hand-to-hand combat between two unarmed contestants who seek to throw each other.

wretch (rĕch), *n.* [AS. *wrecca, wræcca,* exile, stranger, wretched person, *wrecan* to drive out, punish.] **1.** A wretched person; one profoundly unhappy. **2.** One sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable, or vile person.

wretch'ed, *a.* **1.** Very miserable; deeply afflicted, dejected, or distressed; profoundly unhappy. **2.** Producing, or characterized by, misery; woeful; grievous; calamitous; as a *wretched* accident; a *wretched* life. **3.** Hatefully contemptible; despicable. **4.** Very poor, mean, or unsatisfactory; as, a *wretched* attempt. — **wretch'ed-ly,** *adv.*

wretch'ed-ness (rĕch'ĕd-nĕs; 24), *n.* Quality or state of being wretched. — **Syn.** See MISERY.

wrig'gle (rĭg'l), *v. i. & t.;* -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). **1.** To move with short writhing motions, like a worm; squirm. **2.** To advance with short quick contortions or by twisting and turning; hence, to proceed by crooked ways or by shifts. — *n.* Act of wriggling. — **wrig'gler** (-lĕr), *n.*

wrig'gly (-lĭ), *a.* Wriggling or tending to wriggle. *Colloq.*

wright (rīt), *n.* [AS. *wyrhta,* fr. *wyrcean* to work.] A workman; artificer, esp. in wood; a mechanic; — now used chiefly in composition; as, in mill*wright,* ship*wright.*

wring (rĭng), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* WRUNG (rŭng), *Rare* WRINGED (rĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRING'ING. [AS. *wringan.*] **1.** To twist and compress; turn and strain with violence; wrest. **2.** To distort. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To torment; torture; as, it *wrung* my soul. **4.** To subject to extortion; oppress, in order to enforce compliance. **5.** To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; to squeeze out; hence, to extort. — *v. i.* To writhe.

wring'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, wrings; specif., a machine for squeezing water out of anything, as from clothes after they have been washed.

wrin'kle (rĭŋ'k'l), *n.* [AS. *wrincle.*] **1.** A corrugation; a small ridge or furrow; crease; slight fold; as, *wrinkles* in the brow. **2.** [Perh. a different word.] A clever notion or fancy; whim; a little trick or device. *Colloq.* — *v. t.;* -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-klĭng). To make a wrinkle or wrinkles in. — *v. i.* To be or become wrinkled.

wrin'kly (-klĭ), *a.* Wrinkled; tending to wrinkle.

wrist (rĭst), *n.* [AS.] **1.** The joint, or the region of the joint, between the hand and the arm; carpus. **2.** *Mach.* A stud or pin which forms a journal, as in a trunk piston; — called also *wrist pin.*

wrist'band (rĭst'bănd; *colloq.* rĭz'-), *n.* The band of a sleeve, as of a shirt, covering the wrist.

wrist'let (rĭst'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A band worn around the wrist, esp. to protect from cold. **2.** A handcuff. *Slang.*

wrist pin. *Mach.* = WRIST, *n.*, 2.

writ (rĭt). Archaic *pret. & p. p.* of WRITE.

writ, *n.* [AS. *writ, gewrit.* See WRITE.] **1.** A writing; scripture; — now rare except as applied, with *sacred* or *holy,* to the Bible. **2.** *Law.* Orig., in English law, any of various instruments issued under seal in the king's name; hence, an order or mandatory process under seal, issued in the name of the sovereign or of a court or judicial officer.

writ of prohibition, *Law,* a writ issued by a superior tribunal directing an inferior court to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending before it. — **w. of right.** *Law.* **a** *Eng. Law.* Either of two original writs which lay to protect feudal tenants in the enjoyment of their freehold property by trial of the rights of the parties in the manorial court. Both have been practically abolished. **b** In the United States, an analogous common-law writ for restoring to its owners freehold property unjustly withheld.

write (rīt), *v. t.; pret.* WROTE (rōt); *p. p.* WRIT'TEN (rĭt'n); *Archaic pret. & p. p.* WRIT (rĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRIT'ING (rīt'ĭng). [AS. *wrītan;* orig., to scratch, score.] **1.** To set down, as legible characters; inscribe on any material by a suitable instrument. **2.** To compose or produce as an author. **3.** To set down in writing as being; to style; call; — often used reflexively; as, he *writes* himself "Captain." **4.** To express in legible or intelligible characters; inscribe; hence, to set down or communicate in an epistle. **5.** To trace legible characters on; as, to *write* a sheet or two. **6.** Fig., to impress durably; imprint; engrave.

to write off, *Bookkeeping,* to take (an account or item) off the books or to cancel, as by debiting the profit-and-loss account. — **to w. up. a** To write an account, esp. a full one, of; to complete or bring up to date the writing of, as an account book. **b** To write exaggeratedly in favor of. *Colloq. or Cant.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To form characters, letters, or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas. **2.** To express ideas in written words; compose. **3.** To compose, send, or communicate by, letters. **4.** To be regularly employed in writing, copying, or accounting; act as an amanuensis or clerk.

writ'er (rīt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who writes, or has written; a penman. **2.** An author; as, a *writer* of novels. **3.** *Scot.* A lawyer; solicitor; also, a lawyer's chief clerk.

writhe (rīth), *v. t. & i.; pret.* WRITHED (rīthd); *p. p.* WRITHED, *Obs. or Poetic* WRITH'EN (rĭth'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRITH'ING (rīth'ĭng). [AS. *wrīðan* to twist.] To twist; esp., to twist or turn so as to distort; twist violently, as the body in pain; contort. — **writh'er** (rīth'ĕr), *n.*

writh'en (rĭth'n), *a.* Having a twisted or distorted form.

writ'ing (rīt'ĭng), *n.* Act, art, method, or production of one who writes; as : **a** Handwriting; chirography. **b** Any written, or, often, any printed, paper or document. **c** Any written composition; pamphlet; literary production; book, as, the *writings* of Addison. **d** An inscription. **e** Literary composition or production.

writ'ten (rĭt'n), *p. p.* of WRITE.

wrong (rŏng; 62), *a.* [ME. *wrong, wrang,* a. & n., AS. *wrang,* n.] **1.** Out of order; perverse; amiss; as, what's *wrong* with you. **2.** Contravening the laws of good morals; not morally right; not just or equitable; as, a *wrong* desire. **3.** Not according to law; not legal. **4.** Not according to truth, fact, or intent; incorrect; false; as, a *wrong* statement. **5.** Not suitable to an end or object; not according to intention or purpose; improper; incorrect; as, to take the *wrong* way. **6.** Designed to be worn or placed inward; as, the *wrong* side of a garment. — **Syn.** Injurious, unjust, faulty, erroneous, unfit, unsuitable.

— *adv.* In a wrong manner; amiss; erroneously.

— *n.* That which is wrong; deviation from duty, truth, or fact, or from moral rectitude; evil; an injury; trespass; also, *Law,* a violation of legal rights; a tort. — **Syn.** See INJUSTICE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To do wrong to; treat with injustice; injure; harm; dishonor. **2.** To represent erroneously.

wrong'do'er (rŏng'dōō'ĕr; rŏng'dōō'ĕr), *n.* One who does wrong. — **wrong'do'ing,** *n.*

wrong'er, *n.* One who wrongs.

wrong'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of wrong; injurious; unjust. — **wrong'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.* [perverse.

wrong'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Wrong in opinion; **wrong'ly,** *adv.* In a wrong manner.

wrong'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being wrong.

wrote (rōt), *pret. & (Obs. or Illit.) p. p.* of WRITE.

wroth (rôth *or, esp. in British usage,* rōth), *a.* [AS. *wrāð* wroth, crooked, bad.] Full of wrath; angry; incensed; wrathful; — rarely used attributively.

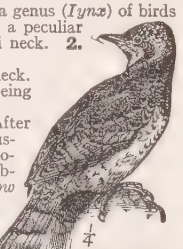
wrought (rôt), *p. a.* Worked; elaborated; not crude; — said esp. of masonry, carpentry, etc. — **Syn.** See WORKED.

wrought iron, the purest form of iron commonly known in the arts. It is tough, malleable, and ductile. See IRON, *n.,* 1. — **w.-iron casting.** = MITIS CASTING.

wrung (rŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of WRING.

wry (rī), *a.;* WRI'ER (rī'ĕr); WRI'EST. [ME. *wrie,* akin to *wrien* to twist, AS. *wrigian* to turn, move.] **1.** Turned to one side; twisted; contorted. **2.** Distorted, as in meaning; perverted. — **wry'ly,** *adv.*

wry'neck' (rī'nĕk'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Iynx*) of birds allied to the woodpeckers, having a peculiar manner of writhing the head and neck. **2.** *Med.* Torticollis.



Wryneck, 1.

wry'-necked', *a.* Having a wry neck.

wry'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being wry.

wul'fen-ite (wo͝ol'fĕn-īt), *n.* [After F. X. von *Wulfen* (1728–1805), Austrian mineralogist.] *Min.* A tetragonal mineral, $PbMoO_4$, usually in tabular crystals; — called also *yellow lead ore.*

Wy'an-dot (wī'ăn-dŏt), *n.* One of a tribe, or, collectively, a tribe, of Iroquoian Indians.

Wy'an-dotte, *n.* **1.** Var. of WYANDOT. **2.** One of an American breed of medium-sized domestic fowls derived in part from the dark Brahma and the spangled Hamburg.

wych'-elm' (wĭch'ĕlm'), *n.* Erroneously, **witch-elm.** [ME. *wiche* a kind of elm, AS. *wice* a kind of tree.] An elm (*Ulmus montana*) of northern Europe, the common species of Scotland, Ireland, and northern England.

wych'-ha'zel, *n.* **1.** The wych-elm. **2.** The witch-hazel.

Wyc'lif-ite (wĭk'lĭf-īt), *a.* Of or pert. to John Wycliffe

Wyc'lif-ite ((d. 1384), the English religious reformer, or his doctrines. — *n.* A follower of Wycliffe; a Lollard.

wye (wī), *n.; pl.* WYES (wīz). The letter **Y,** or something shaped like it.

wy'vern (wī'vĕrn). Var. of WIVERN.

X

X (ĕks). **1.** The twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet. It represents three sounds : *ks,* as in *wax; gz,* as in *example;* and, at the beginning of a word, *z,* as in *xanthic.* See *Guide to Pron.,* § 99–101. The form and value of X are from the Latin X, which is from the Greek X, which in some Greek alphabets had the value of *ks.* The name *eks* is also from Latin *ix* (rarely *ex*). **2.** As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate the twenty-first in a series. **3.** As a Roman *numeral,* X stands for 10, ↀ for 1,000, and X̄ for 10,000.

X, *or* **x,** *n.; pl.* X's or Xs (ĕk'sĕz; -sĭz). **1.** The letter X, x, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter X. **3.** [*cap.*] *Wireless Teleg.* A disturbing electromagnet wave due to atmospheric electricity.

X, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter X.

X rays, *or* **X'-rays'** (-rāz'), *n. pl.* The Röntgen rays; — so called because of their enigmatical character, X being used in mathematics to indicate an unknown quantity.

xan'thate (zăn'thāt), *n.* A salt or ester of xanthic acid.

xan'thic (zăn'thĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] **1.** Pert. to, or tending toward, a yellow color. **2.** *Chem.* **a** Of or pert. to xanthin or xanthine. **b** Noting, or pert. to, an acid, $C_2H_6OCS{\cdot}SH$, got as a heavy colorless oil of pungent odor.

xanthic oxide, xanthine.

xan'thin (-thĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] *Chem.* **a** A yellow insoluble coloring matter extracted from yellow flowers. **b** A yellow coloring matter found in madder. **c** Xanthine.

xan'thine (zăn'thĭn; -thēn), *n.* Also **xan'thin.** [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white microcrystalline nitrogenous compound, $C_5H_4O_2N_4$, closely related to uric acid; — so called because it leaves a yellow residue when evaporated to dryness with nitric acid.

Xan-thip'pe (zăn-thĭp'ē; -tĭp'ē), **Xan-tip'pe** (-tĭp'ē), *n.* Socrates's wife, whose peevish scolding and quarrelsome temper have become proverbial.

xan'tho-chroid (zăn'thō-kroid), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *χρόα* color + *-oid.*] *Ethnol.* Having a yellowish or fair complexion. — *n.* A person having xanthochroid traits.

xan'thone (zăn'thōn), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *-one.*] *Chem.*

A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4{<}\overset{CO}{O}{>}C_6H_4$, got esp. by distilling salicylic acid with acetic anhydride.

xan'tho-phyll (-thō-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *φύλλον* leaf.] A yellow coloring matter in yellow autumn leaves, probably a decomposition product of chlorophyll.

xan'thous (zăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] Yellow; specif., *Ethnol.,* of or pert. to those races with yellowish, red, auburn, or brown hair; also, designating, or pert. to, races with yellow complexion, esp. the Mongolian.

xe'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* [Sp. *jabeque,* or Pg. *xabeco.*] *Naut.* A kind of Mediterranean vessel, usually three-masted, with long overhanging bow and stern.

xe'ni-a (zē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξενίεν,* pl., gifts of friendship, Gr. *ξένια,* prop. neut. pl. of *ξένιος* hospitable.] *Bot. & Hort.* The direct influence of pollen upon the seed in the cross-pollination of certain cultivated plants, whereby hybrid characters are manifested in the form, color, etc., of the fruit or seed in the same generation.

xeno-. Combining form from Greek *ξένος, strange, foreign.*

xe-nog'a-my (zē-nŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n. Bot.* Cross-fertilization. — **xe-nog'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

xen'o-gen'e-sis (zĕn'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n. Biol.* **a** = HETEROGENESIS. **b** The fancied production of an organism altogether and permanently unlike the parent. — **xen'o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **xen'o-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

xen'o-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a. Petrog.* Having a form other than its own; — said of mineral grains of igneous rocks whose mutual growths have prevented the assumption of outward crystal form. Cf. IDIOMORPHIC.

xen'on (zĕn'ŏn; zē'nŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξένον,* neut. of *ξένος* strange.] *Chem.* A very heavy, inert gaseous element occurring in the atmosphere in the proportion of one volume in about 170 millions. Symbol, *Xe* (or *X*); at. wt., 130.2.

xen'o-pho'bi-a (zĕn'ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *xeno-* + *-phobia.*] Hatred of foreigners. *Rare.*

xen'yl (zĕn'ĭl; zē'nĭl), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_6H_5{\cdot}C_6H_4$.

xe-roph'i-lous (zē-rŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξηρός* dry + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Able to endure absence or scarcity of moisture, as the rose of Jericho, the cacti, etc.

xe'ro-phyte (zē'rō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ξηρός* dry + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A xerophilous plant. — **xe'ro-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

xi (zī; ksē), *n.* [Gr. *ξι.*] The fourteenth letter [Ξ, ξ] of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English X, *x* or Z, *z.* In classic Greek, it represents the sound of *ks,* as in *tacks,* the *k* being perhaps aspirated. Cf. X.

xiph'i-ster'num (zĭf'ĭ-stûr'nŭm), *n.; pl.* XIPHISTERNA (-nȧ). [NL.; Gr. *ξίφος* a sword + *sternum.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The posterior segment, or extremity, of the sternum; — called also *xiphoid.*

xiph'oid (zĭf'oid; zī'foid), *a.* [Gr. *ξιφοειδής; ξίφος* sword + *εἶδος* form.] Ensiform. — *n.* The xiphisternum.

XP (kī rō; kē rō). [Belongs here in appearance only.] The

first two letters of the Greek word ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, Christ; — an abbreviation, used esp. with the letters in a monogram.

X rays. See under X, *a.*

xy'lem (zī'lĕm), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] *Bot.* That portion of a vascular bundle which consists of tracheal tissue, wood cells, and wood parenchyma; woody tissue; — disting. from *phloëm.*

xy'lene (zī'lēn), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, of the benzene series; — called specif. *orthoxylene, metaxylene* or *isoxylene,* and *paraxylene.* All are ordinarily colorless oily liquids.

xy'lic (zī'lĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, any of several isomeric acids, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2CO_2H$, carboxyl derivatives of xylene and methyl derivatives of benzoic acid.

xy'li-dine (zī'lĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** [G. *xylidin.*] *Chem.* Any of six isomeric compounds, $(CH_3)_2C_6H_3NH_2$, amino derivatives of xylene, resembling aniline. Commercial xylidine, used in making certain dyes, is a liquid consisting of a mixture of five of the above compounds.

xy'lo- (zī'lō-). Combining form from Greek *ξύλον, wood.*

xy-log'ra-phy (zī-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art of engraving on wood or of printing from wood engravings. — **xy'lo-graph** (zī'lō-grăf), *n.* — **xy-log'ra-pher** (zī-lŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* — **xy'lo-graph'ic** (zī'lō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal,** *a.*

xy'loid (zī'loid), *a.* Resembling wood; woody; ligneous.

xy-loph'a-gous (zī-lŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξυλοφάγος* eating wood.] *Zoöl.* Eating, boring in, or destroying wood; — said esp. of certain insect larvæ, crustaceans, and mollusks.

xy'lo-phone (zī'lō-fōn), *n. Music.* An instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars, graduated in length, and sounded with two small wooden hammers.

Xylophone.

xy-lot'o-mous (zī-lŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [*xylo-* + root of Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] *Zoöl.* Capable of boring or cutting wood; — said of many insects.

xy-lot'o-my (-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* Art of preparing sections of wood, esp. by means of a microtome, for microscopic examination. — **xy-lot'o-mist** (-lŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.*

xy'lyl (zī'lĭl), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric univalent radicals, C_8H_9, of which the three xylenes are hydrides.

xy'lyl-ene (-lĭ-lēn), *n.* [See XYLYL, XYLENE.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric bivalent radicals, C_8H_8, of which the three xylenes are hydrides.

xyst (zĭst), *n.* [L. *xystus,* Gr. *ξυστός,* fr. *ξύειν* to scrape, polish; — so called from its smooth and polished floor.] *Gr. & Rom. Arch.* A long portico for athletic exercises.

xys'ter (zĭs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξυστήρ* a scraper.] A kind of surgical instrument for scraping bones.

Y

Y (wī). **1.** The twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. At the beginning of a word or syllable, except when a prefix (see Y-), it is usually pronounced as a voiced consonant with but slightly audible friction (as in *yes*); as a prefix, and usually in the middle or at the end of a syllable, it is a vowel (as in *myth, happy, my*). See *Guide to Pron.* § 102–4. The letter comes through the Latin, being a differentiated form of V added by the Greeks (Y) to the Phœnician alphabet and having at first the value *ōō,* later *ü.* Etymologically, Y is most nearly related to *u, i, o, j, g;* as in *full, fill,* AS. *fyllan;* E. *crypt, grotto; young, juvenile; day,* AS. *dæg.* **2.** As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate the 22d in a series. **3.** As a medieval Roman *numeral,* Y stands for 150, and $\overline{Y}$ for 150,000.

Y, *or* **y** (wī), *n.; pl.* Y's or Ys (wīz). Also **wye;** *pl.* WYES (wīz). **1.** The letter Y, y, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter Y, as a forked holder to support the telescope of a leveling instrument.

Y (wī), *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter Y; as, **Y branch** or **Y-branch** (a Y-shaped pipe in plumbing), **Y curve** or **Y-curve, Y tube** or **Y-tube,** etc. **Y potential,** *or* **Y-potential,** *Elec.,* the potential difference between a terminal and the neutral point of a three-phase armature.

y- (ĭ-), *or* **i-.** [ME. *y-, i-,* AS. *ge-.*] A prefix of obscure meaning, originally used with verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and nouns, but in the Middle English period, and by later archaists, used chiefly with past participles.

-y. [F. *-ie* or L. *-ia.*] A suffix of nouns, esp. of abstract nouns; as, envy, history, treasury, etc.

-y, *or* **-ie.** A noun suffix forming diminutives; as, Johnny, Kitty, lassie, doggy, birdie, etc. Cf. -IE.

-y, *or (esp. after* y*)* **-ey.** [AS. *-ig*]. An adjective suffix signifying *of, pertaining to, characterized by, having, full of,* or the like; as in heavy, guilty, stony, windy, clayey, etc.

yacht (yŏt), *n.* [D. *jagt, jacht.*] *Naut.* A vessel larger than a rowboat, used either for pleasure or as a vessel of state. — *v. i.* To sail, cruise, or race in a yacht.

yacht'ing, *n.* Sailing for pleasure in a yacht.

yachts'man (yŏts'mȧn), *n.* One who owns or sails a yacht. — **yachts'man-ship,** *n.* — **yachts'wom'an,** *n. fem.*

ya'ger (yä'gẽr), *n.* [G. *jäger* a hunter.] *Mil.* = JÄGER, *n.,* 2.

Ya'hoo (yä'hōō), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a filthy race of brutes having man's form and his vices, subject to the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason.

Yah've, Yah'veh (yä'vĕ), **Yah'vist** (yä'vĭst), **Yah-vis'tic** (yä-vĭs'tĭk). Vars. of YAHWEH, etc.

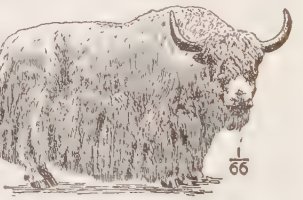
Yah'weh (yä'wĕ), **Yah'we,** *n.* Also **Jah'veh** (yä'vĕ), **Jah've,** etc. A modern transliteration of the Hebrew word translated *Jehovah* in the Bible; — used by some critics to discriminate the tribal god of the ancient Hebrews from the Christian *Jehovah.* See TETRAGRAMMATON.

Yah'wism (-wĭz'm), *n.* Also **Jah'vism** (yä'vĭz'm). **1.** The religion or worship of *Yahweh* (Jehovah), or the system of doctrines, etc., connected with it. **2.** The use of *Yahweh* as a name for God.

Yah'wist (yä'wĭst), *n.* Also **Jah'vist** (yä'vĭst), **Jah'wist,** older **Je-ho'vist.** The author (or authors) of the Yahwistic passages of the Old Testament, esp. those of the Hexateuch.

Yah-wis'tic (-wĭs'tĭk), *a.* Also **Jah-vis'tic, Jah-wis'tic,** older **Je'ho-vis'tic.** Characterized by the use of *Yahweh,* or *Jehovah,* as a name of God; — said of certain parts of the Old Testament, esp. of the Hexateuch. Cf. ELOHISTIC.

yak (yăk), *n.* [Tibetan *gyag.*] A large, long-haired, wild or domesticated ox (*Bos* or *Poëphagus grunniens*) of Tibet and adjacent elevated parts of central Asia.



Yak.

yam (yăm), *n.* **1.** The edible, starchy, tuberous root of any of various plants (genus *Dioscorea*), used as a staple food in tropical climates. **2. a** The potato. *Scot.* **b** The sweet potato. *Southern U. S.*

ya'men (yä'mĕn), *n.* [Chin. *ya* a civil or military court + *mên* a gate.] In China, the official headquarters or residence of a mandarin, including court rooms, offices, etc.

yank (yăngk), *n.* A strong jerk or twitch. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To pull quickly or twitch strongly; jerk. *Colloq.*

Yan'kee (yăng'kē), *n.* A native of New England or, by extension, of the Northern States; sometimes, among foreigners, any inhabitant of the United States; — a nickname. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Yankees. — **Yan'kee-dom,** *n.* — **Yan'kee-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

yap (yăp; yȧp), *n.* A snappish bark; yelp. *Scot., Dial., or Colloq.* — *v. i.* To bark snappishly; yelp. *Scot., Dial., or Colloq.*

Ya'qui (yä'kē), *n.; pl.* YAQUIS (-kēz) or YAQUI. One of an important and warlike tribe of Piman Indians, with numerous villages along the Yaqui River in Sonora, Mexico.

yard (yärd), *n.* [AS. *gierd, gyrd,* rod, measure, yard.] **1.** A measure of length equal to 3 feet, or 36 inches (0.9144 meter), the standard of English and American linear measure. Abbr., *yd.; pl. yds.* **2.** *Naut.* A long spar, tapering toward the ends, to support and extend a square, lateen, or lug sail.

yard, *n.* [AS. *geard.*] **1.** An inclosure, usually a small or moderate-sized one before or about a house, barn, etc. **2.** An inclosure where a work or business is carried on; as, a brick*yard.* **3.** *Railroads.* A system of three or more parallel tracks in series, for making up trains, storing cars, etc. **4.** A place in a forest where moose or deer herd in winter. — *v. t.* To confine or inclose in a yard; as, to *yard* cows.

yard'age, *n.* The use of a yard, as for keeping cattle received at a railroad station; also, the charge for such use.

yard'arm' (yärd'ärm'), *n. Naut.* Either end of a square-rigged vessel's yard.

yard grass. A coarse annual grass (*Eleusine indica*), common esp. in dooryards.

yard'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A measuring stick three feet, or a [yard, in length.

yard'wand' (-wŏnd'), *n.* A yardstick. *Archaic or Poet.*

yare (yâr), *a.* [AS. *gearu* ready, complete.] Ready; prepared; dexterous; eager; lively; prompt; also, easily worked; manageable. *Archaic or Scot.*

yarn (yärn), *n.* [AS. *gearn.*] **1.** Spun wool; woolen thread; also, thread of other material; material spun and prepared for weaving, knitting, making cordage, etc. **2.** A story, esp. one told by a sailor; a tale; — often implying untruth or exaggeration; as, to spin a *yarn. Colloq.*
—*v. i.* To tell yarns; spin a yarn. *Colloq.*

Yarrow. *a* Flowering Stem, much reduced; *b* Head of Flowers.

yar'row (yăr'ō), *n.* [AS. *gearwe.*] An asteraceous strong-scented plant (*Achillea millefolium*) of Europe and America, having small white flowers; also, any of several related American species.

yat'a-ghan (yăt'ȧ-găn; *Turk.* yä'tä-gän'), *n.* Also **yat'a-gan.** [Turk. *yātāghān.*] A long knife, or short saber, common among Mohammedans.

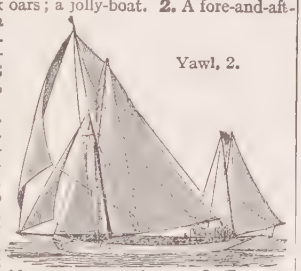
yaup (yôp; yäp), *n. Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** A loud cry or noise. **2.** A cry of distress, rage, or the like, as of a child in pain. — *v. i.* To gape; also, to bawl; whine; scream, as a bird.

Yaupon.

yau'pon (yô'pŏn), *n.* A species of holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) native to the southern United States. The smooth elliptical leaves are used as a substitute for tea.

yaw (yô), *v. i. & t. Naut.* To steer wild, or out of the line of her course; deviate from her course, as when struck by a sea; — said of a ship. — *n.* Act of yawing; deviation from a straight course in steering.

yawl (yôl), *n.* [D. *jol.*] *Naut.* **1.** A ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat. **2.** A fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with a jigger mast far aft.


Yawl, 2.

yawl, *n. & v. i.* [Imitative.] Howl; scream. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*

yawn (yôn), *v. i.* [ME. *ȝanien,* prob. fr. AS. *gānian;* influenced by the kindred ME. *ȝeonien,* AS. *geonian.*] **1.** To open the mouth, esp. involuntarily through drowsiness, ennui, or fatigue; gape. **2.** To open wide; gape, as a chasm. **3.** To gape through surprise or bewilderment. — *v. t.* To utter with a yawn. — *n.* An act of yawning. — **yawn'er,** *n.*

yawp (yôp). Var. of YAUP. [BŒSIA.]

yaws (yôz), *n.* [African *yaw* a raspberry.] *Med.* = FRAMBŒSIA.

y-cleped', y-clept' (ĭ-klĕpt'), *p. p.* [AS. *geclipod,* p. p. of *clipian* to call.] Called; named. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ye (thē). An old method of printing the article *the* (AS. *þe*), "y" being used for the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, and Middle English thorn (*þ*). It is often printed *y^e* as if a contraction, and is sometimes incorrectly pronounced yē.

ye (yē), *pron.* [ME. *ye,* nom. pl., AS. *ge, gē.*] The personal pronoun of the 2d person. It is used : **1.** As nominative *pl.,* originally its only construction. **2.** As objective (accusative or dative) *pl.* **3.** As nominative or objective *singular.*

☞ In ordinary discourse *ye* is now superseded by *you, ye* occurring only in solemn or poetical style and in dialect. Cf. THOU, THEE.

yea (yā; *obs. or archaic* yē). [ME. *ye, ya,* AS. *géa, gē.*] An affirmative adverbial particle, used also as a sentence equivalent (def. 1), conjunction (def. 3), and predicate adjective (def. 4), now archaic, and superseded in senses 1 and 3 by *yes,* except in solemn usage : **1.** Yes. Cf. YES, 1. **2.** Indeed; truly; — introducing a sentence or clause. **3.** More than this; not only so, but; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic. **4.** Assured; certain; — used predicatively; as, "All the promises of God in him are *yea.*" *Archaic.*
—*n.* An affirmative reply or vote; one who votes in the affirmative; as, a vote by *yeas* and nays.

yean (yēn), *v. t. & i.* [From AS.; *ge-* + *éanian* to yean.] To bring forth young, as a sheep; to lamb.

yean'ling (yēn'lĭng), *n.* A lamb or a kid.

year (yēr), *n.* [ME. *yer, yeer,* AS. *géar.*] **1.** The time of one apparent revolution of the sun around the ecliptic; the period of the earth's revolution round the sun (**astronomical** or **solar year**), or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.51 seconds. The **lunar year** is a period of 12 lunar months. See MONTH. **2.** A period of 365 days (in leap year, 366 days), beginning January 1 (the **calendar, civil,** or **legal year**). Formerly, in England, the legal year began on March 25, the change to January 1 taking place in 1752, and in Scotland in 1600. Hence, dates between January 1 and March 25 are sometimes written thus : *February 21, 1574–5,* that is, 1575 according to present reckoning. The lunar year of 354 days, divided into 12 months, is the regular common Hebrew year and was the ancient Greek year, intercalation being resorted to to maintain some correspondence between the lunar and solar years. **3.** The time of a planet's revolution about the sun; as, the *year* of Mars. **4.** In *pl.* Age or old age; as, a man in *years.*

year'book' (yēr'bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A book published yearly; any annual report or summary of the statistics or facts of a year. **2.** *Eng. Law.* Any of the series of books containing annual reports of cases as judged in the courts of England from 1292 (20 Edw. I.) to the reign of Henry VIII.

year'ling (-lĭng), *n.* An animal one year old, or in the second year of its age. — *a.* A year old; of a year's age or duration.

year'long' (-lông'; 62), *a.* Lasting through a year.

year'ly, *a.* **1.** Happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual; as, a *yearly* income, feast, etc. **2.** Lasting a year; annual; as, a *yearly* plant. **3.** Accomplished in or embracing a year; as, the *yearly* revolution of the earth. — *adv.* Annually; once a year; from year to year.

yearn (yûrn), *v. i.* [AS. *geornian, gyrnan, giernan,* fr. *georn* desirous, eager.] **1.** To be filled with longing desire. **2.** To grieve; mourn. *Now Rare or Dial. Eng.* — **Syn.** See LONG. — *v. t.* To pain; grieve; vex. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **yearn'ing,** *n.* — **yearn'ing-ly,** *adv.*

yeast (yēst), *n.* [AS. *gist.*] **1.** A substance, consisting of the aggregated cells of certain minute ascomycetous fungi (see def. 2), appearing as a froth or sediment in saccharine liquids, as fruit juices, malt worts, etc., in which it causes alcoholic fermentation by the action of an enzyme. Yeast is used in making alcoholic liquors, esp. beer, and, in baking, as a means of leavening. **2.** Any yeast of a genus (*Saccharomyces*) of minute unicellular fungi. **3.** Ferment; agitation. **4.** Spume, or foam, as of water.

yeast'y (yēs'tĭ), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, yeast; frothy; foamy; spumy; also, frivolous; trivial. [*Slang.*]

yegg'man (yĕg'măn), *n.* A criminal tramp, esp. a burglar.

yelk (yĕlk), *n.* Yolk. *Obsolescent or Dial.*

yell (yĕl), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *giellan, gillan, gyllan.*] To cry out or utter with a loud and sharp noise; shriek; shout.
—*n.* **1.** A sharp and loud outcry. **2.** An organized shout or cheer, usually rhythmic, used esp. by students. *U. S. & Canada.* — **yell'er,** *n.*

yel'low (yĕl'ō), *a.* [ME. *yelow, yelwe,* fr. AS. *geolu.*] **1.** Of the color yellow; of the color of gold, sulphur, etc. **2.** Jaundiced; hence, jealous, envious, melancholy, etc. **3.** Cowardly; hence : dishonorable; contemptible. *Slang.* **4.** Sensational; — said of some newspapers, novels, etc.; as *yellow* journals, journalism, etc. *Colloq.*
—*n.* **1.** The most luminous color of the spectrum, lying between orange and green, typically at wave length about 580$m\mu$. It is classed as a primary color in some theories of color. **2.** Any pigment or dye that colors yellow. **3.** The yolk of an egg. **4.** In *pl.* **a** Jaundice, esp. of domestic animals. **b** Fig., jealousy. **5.** In *pl.* A destructive disease of the peach, manifested by the gradual yellowing of the foliage and ultimate death of the tree.
—*v. t. & i.* To make or become yellow.

yellow arsenic. See ORPIMENT.

yellow avens. See BENNET.

yel'low-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **1.** The American goldfinch. **2.** The yellow warbler. *Local, U. S.*

yel'low-cov'ered, *a.* Having a yellow cover or binding.

yellow-covered literature, cheap sensational or trashy novels, magazines, etc.; — from the color of the covers common to novels of this class and to French novels. *Colloq.*

yellow daisy. The coneflower. See RUDBECKIA.

yellow fever. *Med.* An acute, infectious, often fatal, febrile disease, characterized by jaundice, hemorrhages, vomiting, etc. It occurs in certain tropical and subtropical regions, and is transmitted by mosquitoes.

yel'low-ham'mer (-hăm'ẽr), *n.* [For *yellow-ammer; ammer* is of uncertain origin.] **1.** A common European finch(*Emberiza citrinella*). The male is marked with bright yellow. **2.** The flicker. *Local, U. S.*

Yellow-hammer. Male. ¼

yel'low-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow.

yellow jack. **1.** The yellow fever. **2.** The quarantine flag. **3.** A silvery and golden food fish (*Caranx bartholomæi*) of Florida and the West Indies.

yellow jacket. Any of several social wasps (genus *Vespa*) having the body partly bright yellow.

yellow jasmine, yellow jessamine. See JASMINE.

yellow lead ore. = WULFENITE.

yel'low-legs' (-lĕgz'), *n.* Either of two yellow-legged American shore birds: the **lesser yellowlegs** (*Totanus flavipes*),

streaked brownish gray; and the **greater,** *or* **winter, yellowlegs** (*T. melanoleucus*), similarly colored, but larger.

yellow metal. **a** An alloy of copper (60–64 per cent) and zinc. **b** Gold.

yel'low-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being yellow.

yellow sapphire. A yellow variety of transparent corundum; —called also *Oriental topaz.*

yellow spot. A small spot on the retina. See EYE, *Illust.*

ye'llow-tail' (yĕl'ō-tāl'), *n.* Any of various fishes having a yellow or yellowish tail; as: **a** A carangoid fish (*Seriola dorsalis*), of the coast of California. **b** The menhaden. **c** A California rockfish (*Sebastodes flavidus*).

yel'low-throat' (-thrōt'), *n.* Any of several American warblers (genus *Geothlypis*); esp., a species (*G. trichas*) called specif. **Maryland yellowthroat.**

yellow warbler. A small North American warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*). The male is bright yellow with brown streaks on the under parts.

yellow water lily. Any of a genus (*Nymphæa*) of water lilies usually having yellow flowers.

yel'low-weed' (yĕl'ō-wēd'), *n.* **1.** = SNEEZEWEED. **2.** Any of several species of goldenrod. *Local, U. S.* **3.** = 1st WELD. **4.** The European ragwort.

yel'low-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* The wood of any of various trees; also, any of the trees themselves; specif., in the United States: **a** A southern fabaceous tree (*Cladrastis lutea*) having showy white fragrant flowers, and yielding a yellow dye. **b** Locally, the Osage orange, buckthorn, smoke tree, etc.

Yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*). *a* Flowering Branch, much reduced; *b* Pod; *c* Flower.

yelp (yĕlp), *v. i.* [ME. *yelpen* to boast, boast noisily. AS. *gielpan, gilpan, gylpan.*] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a dog; to bark shrilly, as with pain, fear, etc. — *n.* A sharp, quick cry; a bark. — **yelp'er** (yĕl'pẽr), *n.* — **yelp'ing,** *n.*

yen (yĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *yüan* round.] The monetary unit of Japan, divided into 100 *sen;* also, a silver coin of this value, worth, at par, $0.49846, gold. Gold 20, 10, and 5 yen pieces are coined, the monetary system being based on the gold standard.

yeo'man (yō'măn), *n.* [ME. *yoman.*] **1.** An attendant; esp., a gentleman attendant in a royal or noble household, ranking below an esquire, and performing menial services; a retainer. *Obs., exc. in certain phrases.* **2.** A subordinate; assistant. *Obs.* **3.** A common man of the first class; a petty freeholder; small landowner; a man free-born. *Chiefly Eng.* **4.** *Eng.* **a** A yeoman of the guard. **b** *Mil.* A member of the yeomanry cavalry. **5.** *Nav.* A petty officer rated or enlisted to perform clerical duties.

Yeoman of the guard, one of the bodyguard of the English sovereigns, consisting of one hundred yeomen armed with partisans, and habited in 15th-century uniform.

yeo'man-ly, *a.* Pert. or suitable to a yeoman, as in bravery or sturdy honesty. — *adv.* As a yeoman; bravely.

yeo'man-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Yeomen collectively. **2.** A certain British volunteer cavalry force, since 1908 forming part of the "territorial force."

yes (yĕs). [ME. *yis,* AS. *gese, gise.*] An affirmative adverbial particle, used also as a sentence equivalent, and, in sense 2, conjunctively, and denoting: **1.** Aye; yea; it is so; —opposed to *no.* Until about 1550 a distinction was made between *yes* and *yea, no* and *nay. Yea* and *nay* were the simple affirmative and negative; *yes* and *no* were more emphatic. **2.** More than this; what is more; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic.

— *n.; pl.* YESES (yĕs'ĕz; -ĭz). An affirmative reply; a yea.

yes'ter (yĕs'tẽr), *a.* [See YESTERDAY.] Of or pert. to yesterday. *Rare, exc. in combination.*

yes'ter-day (-dā), *n.* [AS. *geostran dæg,* fr. *geostran, giestran,* yesterday + *dæg* day.] **1.** The day next before the present. **2.** Fig., a recent time. — *adv.* On yesterday.

yes'ter-eve' (-ēv'), *or* **-e'ven** (-ē'vn), *or* **-eve'ning** (-ēv'nĭng), *n.* The evening of yesterday. *Archaic or Poetic.*

yes'ter-morn' (-môrn'), *or* **-morn'ing** (-môr'nĭng), *n.* The morning of yesterday. *Archaic or Poetic.*

yes'tern (yĕs'tẽrn), *a.* = YESTER. *Obs. or Archaic.*

yes'ter-night' (-nīt'), *adv.* On the night last past. *Archaic.* — *n.* The night last past. *Archaic.*

yes'ter-noon' (-nōōn'), *n.* The noon of yesterday. *Archaic.*

yes'ter-week' (-wēk'), *n.* The week last past. *Archaic.*

yes'ter-year' (-yēr'), *n.* The year last past. *Archaic.*

yes'treen' (yĕs'trēn'), *n.* Yestereven. *Archaic or Scot.*

yest'y (yĕs'tĭ; yēs'-). Obs. or archaic. var. of YEASTY.

yet (yĕt), *adv.* [AS. *gīt, gȳt, gīet.*] **1.** As soon as now; hitherto; as, Is it time to go *yet?* **2.** Continuing; as previously; still; as, there is *yet* time. **3.** In addition; further; still; — used esp. with comparatives; as, this makes his offense *yet* blacker. **4.** Before all is done; eventually; as, he will win *yet.* **5.** Although such is the case; at any rate; as, strange and *yet* true.

— *conj.* **1.** Nevertheless; however; but; as, *yet* I say unto you. **2.** Although; though. — **Syn.** See BUT.

yew (yo͞o), *n.* [AS. *éow, ĭw.*] **1. a** A large European coniferous tree (*Taxus baccata*) with dark green foliage; also, its fine-grained wood. **b** Any other species of the same genus. **2.** A bow for shooting, made of yew. *Archaic.* [IGRAINE.]

Yew. Twig with Ripe Seeds.

Y-gerne' (ē-gĕrn'), *n.* Same as **Ygg'dra-sill** (ĭg'drȧ-sĭl), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The tree supporting the universe.

Yid'dish (yĭd'ĭsh), *n.* [G. *jüdisch,* prop., Jewish.] A German dialect developed under Hebrew and Slavic influence, used by German and other Jews. It employs Hebrew characters.

yield (yēld), *v. t.* [AS. *gieldan, gildan,* to pay, give, restore, make an offering.] **1.** To pay or repay; requite; reward; recompense. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To give in return for labor, or to produce as payment or interest on what is expended or invested; pay. **3.** To produce; furnish; give forth; as, "the land shall *yield* her increase." **4.** To give; grant; afford; as, to *yield* passage. **5.** To give up, as a thing claimed; surrender; relinquish; as, to *yield* a city, an opinion, a right. **6.** To admit as true; concede; acknowledge; as, to *yield* a point. — *v. i.* **1.** To produce; bear. **2.** To give way; give up; submit; surrender. **3.** To give place, as to a superior; give precedence; as, they will *yield* to us in nothing. [product. — **yield'er,** *n.*

— *n.* That which is yielded; amount or quantity yielded, **Syn. Yield, submit.** To **yield** is in general to give up or give way; **submit** often implies a more definite surrender.

yield'ing, *p. a.* That yields; inclined to yield; flexible; compliant; obedient. — **-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **-ing-ness,** *n.*

-yl (-ĭl). [Gr. ὕλη wood, material.] *Chem.* A suffix used in names of radicals, esp. univalent ones, as in amyl, ethyl.

y'lang-y'lang (ē'läng-ē'läng), *n.* [From a name in the Philippines.] An East Indian tree (*Canangium odoratum*) of the custard-apple family; also, the perfume distilled from its greenish yellow flowers.

Y'mir (ü'mẽr; ē'mẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Ymir.*] *Norse Myth.* The primeval giant from whose body the gods created the world.

yo'del (yō'dl), *v. t. & i.*; -DELED or -DELLED, -DLED (-dld); **yo'del**ing or -DEL-ING or -DEL-LING, -DLING. [G. *jodeln.*] To sing with sudden changes from chest register to head register, or falsetto, and the contrary. — *n.* A song so sung. — **yo'del-er, yo'del-ler** (yō'dĕl-ẽr), **yo'dler** (-dlẽr), *n.*

yo'ga (yō'gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *yōga* union.] [*Often cap.*] *Hinduism.* A form of ascetic philosophy which enjoins complete abstraction from all worldly objects.

yo'gi (yō'gē), *n.; pl.* YOGIS (-gēz). Also **yo'gin** (yō'gĕn). [Hind. *yōgī,* Skr. *yōgin.*] A follower of the yoga philosophy; an ascetic.

yo'icks (yō'ĭks; yoiks), *interj. Hunting.* A cry used by way of encouragement to the hounds in fox hunting.

yoke (yōk), *n.* [AS. *geoc.*] **1.** A bar or frame of wood by which two draft animals, esp. oxen, are joined at the heads or necks for working together. **2.** A frame or piece resembling a yoke, as in use or shape; specif.: **a** A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying pails, etc., suspended on each side. **b** = NECK YOKE. **c** *Naut.* A crosspiece on the head of a boat's rudder. **d** *Mach.* A slotted crosshead used in donkey engines, steam fire engines, etc., in place of a connecting rod. **e** A band or shaped piece cut to fit the shoulders or hips to support hanging parts of a garment, etc. **3.** Fig., that which connects or binds; tie; bond; as, the *yoke* of matrimony. **4.** A mark or emblem of subjection, servitude, etc.; hence: servitude; bondage; service; as, "my *yoke* is easy." **5.** *sing. & pl.* Two animals yoked together; a couple; a pair that work together; as, a *yoke* of oxen. — **Syn.** See COUPLE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put a yoke on; join in or with a yoke. **2.** To couple; join; link; fig., to marry. **3.** To bring into bondage; restrain; confine. — *v. i.* To be joined or intimately associated; consort closely. [spouse.

yoke'fel'low (yōk'fĕl'ō), *n.* A close companion; a mate;

yo'kel (yō'kl), *n.* A plowboy; rustic; a country bumpkin.

yol'drin, yol'dring (yōl'drĭn; yōl'-), *n.* The European yellow-hammer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yolk (yōk; yōlk), *n.* [AS. *geoloca,* fr. *geolu* yellow.] **1. a** The yellow spheroidal mass of food material in the egg of a bird or reptile. **b** *Embryol.* The contents of the ovum, or egg cell of an animal. **2.** A greasy substance in sheep's wool; suint. — **yolk'y** (yōk'ĭ; yōl'kĭ), *a.*

yom (yŏm; *in phrases* yŏm), *n.* [Heb. *yōm.*] Day; — a Hebrew word used in the names of various Jewish holydays; as, **Yom Kippur** (yŏm kĭp′o͝or), the "Day of Atonement," a fast day of the Mosaic ritual, celebrated on the 10th day of the 7th month (Tishri), orig. according to the rites described in Leviticus xvi.

yon (yŏn), *a. & adv.* [AS. *geon.*] Yonder. *Now Chiefly Poetic.* — *pron.* That or those yonder. *Now Rare or Dial.*

yond (yŏnd), *adv.* [AS. *geond* through, over, yonder. See YON, *a.*] Yonder; thither; further. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Yonder. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yon′der (yŏn′dẽr), *adv.* At or in that (indicated and more or less distant) place. — *a.* Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view; yon.

yore (yōr; 57), *adv.* [AS. *géara* formerly, of old, orig. gen. pl. of *géar* a year.] In time long past. *Archaic, exc. in:* **of yore**, of old time; long ago.

York′ist (yôr′kĭst), *n. Eng. Hist.* A member or supporter of the English royal house of York, founded by Richard, Duke of York, in the time of Henry VI. The reigning members were Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III.

you (yo͞o), *pron.; poss.* YOUR (yo͝or) or YOURS (yo͝orz); *dat. & obj.* YOU. [ME. *you, eou, eow,* dat. & acc., AS. *éow,* used as dat. & acc. of *ge, gē,* ye.] A personal pronoun of the second person, indicating the person or persons addressed, and chiefly used as the objective (accusative or dative) of *ye* (orig. its only use), as a nominative plural (replacing *ye*), and as a nominative or objective singular (replacing *thou, thee,* but taking, as subject, a plural verb).

young (yŭng), *a.;* YOUNG′ER (yŭng′gẽr); YOUNG′EST (-gĕst). [AS. *geong.*] **1.** Being in the first or early period of life, growth or existence; specif.: **a** Not long born; not yet arrived at adolescence, maturity, or age; not old; — said of persons and animals. **b** In the first part, or period, of growth; as, a *young* tree. **c** Not having existed long; lately or newly formed or come into being; as, *young* ice. **2.** Youthfully fresh in body, mind, or feeling. **3.** Immature; inexperienced; ignorant. **4.** Of or pert. to youth, or early life. **5.** Representing a recent tendency, movement, or the like; — used to designate various societies, schools, parties, etc.; as, *Young* Italy; *Young* Turks. **6.** *Phys. Geog.* = YOUTHFUL, 5. **7.** Junior; — used of the younger of two persons having the same name or title; as, *young* Mr. Smith. *Colloq.*

young blood, young people; youth; youthful vigor. — **y. hyson.** See HYSON. — **Y. Pretender.** See PRETENDER. — *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively.

with young, with child; pregnant.

young′er (yŭng′gẽr), *compar.* of YOUNG.

younger hand, *Card Playing,* the one not having the lead, in two-handed games.

young′ish (yŭng′ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat young.

young′ling (yŭng′lĭng), *n.* A young person; a youth; also, a young animal, plant, etc. — *a.* Young; youthful.

young′ster (yŭng′stẽr), *n.* A young person; youth; lad; sometimes, a young animal, as a colt or filly; specif., in the British navy, a midshipman who has not yet served four years; — disting. from *oldster.*

youn′ker (yŭn′kẽr), *n.* [D. *jonker, jonkheer; jong* young + *heer* lord.] **1.** A young gentleman, knight, or gallant. *Obs.* **2.** A youth; stripling; youngster. *Now Colloq.* **3.** Novice; greenhorn; dupe. *Obs.*

your (yo͝or), *pron. & a.* [AS. *éower,* orig. gen. of *ge, gē,* ye.] Of or belonging to you; — used as the possessive case of *you,* or as a possessive adjective.

yours (yo͝orz), *pron. & a.* The form of the possessive *your* used absolutely, that is, with no governed noun following it; — often used after *of;* as, a friend of *yours.*

your-self′ (yo͝or-sĕlf′), *pron.; pl.* -SELVES (-sĕlvz′). **1.** An emphasized or reflexive form for *ye, you.* It is used: **a** As a simple objective. **b** In apposition with *ye, you.* **c** As a predicate nominative, often with the force of *by yourself, alone;* as, shall you go *yourself?* **2.** Your true, normal self or condition. Cf. HIMSELF, 2.

youth (yo͞oth), *n.; pl.* YOUTHS (yo͞oths; yo͞othz) or, *collectively,* YOUTH. [AS. *geogu*ð, *geogoð.*] **1.** Quality or state of being young; youthfulness; juvenility. **2.** The part of life that immediately follows childhood; the period preceding maturity; adolescence; sometimes, the whole early part of life from infancy to manhood. **3. a** A young person; esp., a young man. **b** *Collective pl.* Young people.

youth′ful (yo͞oth′fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Possessing youth; not yet mature; young. **2.** Of or pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to youth; as, *youthful* sports. **3.** Fresh; vigorous; as, *youthful* spirits. **4.** Early; as, *youthful* times. **5.** *Phys. Geog.* Having accomplished but a small part of the work to be done; young; — said of rivers, drainage, topography, etc. — **youth′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **youth′ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Youthful, juvenile, puerile, boyish. **Youthful** is commonly used either in a good sense, or in extenuation; as, *youthful* aspirations, indiscretions. **Juvenile** often suggests immaturity, and is applied esp. to that which pertains or is suited to youth; as, a *juvenile* performance, book. **Puerile** now almost always means *childish, trivial, petty;* **boyish** has no such connotation; as, *puerile* objections; *boyish* pastimes, enthusiasm. See CHILDLIKE.

yowl (youl), *n.* A loud, long, mournful cry, as of a dog; a howl. — *v. i.* To utter a yowl; to howl.

-yte (-īt). A variant of -ITE in the names of rocks.

☞ J. D. Dana proposed in 1868 that the suffix *-yte* be restricted to minerals, and *-yte* substituted for rocks. A number of American scientists have followed him in maintaining this distinction.

yt-ter′bi-a (ĭt-tûr′bĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Ytterbium oxide, Yb_2O_3, obtained as a heavy white powder.

yt-ter′bi-um (ĭt-tûr′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby,* in Sweden.] *Chem.* A rare trivalent metallic element closely resembling yttrium, and occurring (in combined form) with it and other related elements in certain rare minerals. Symbol, *Yb;* at. wt., 173.5 — **yt-ter′bic** (-bĭk), *a.*

yt′tri-a (ĭt′rĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL. See YTTRIUM.] *Chem.* Yttrium sesquioxide, Y_2O_3, obtained as a heavy white powder.

yt′tric (-rĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing yttrium.

yt-trif′er-ous (ĭt-trĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing or containing yttrium or the allied elements.

yt′tri-um (ĭt′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytter*by, in Sweden.] *Chem.* A trivalent metallic element found (combined) in gadolinite and other rare minerals. Symbol, *Y;* at. wt., 89.3. Associated with yttrium are certain other rare elements, as erbium, ytterbium, terbium, etc., which with yttrium constitute the **yttrium group** of rare earth metals.

yuc′ca (yŭk′*à*), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *yuca.*] Any of a genus (*Yucca*) of liliaceous, sometimes arborescent, plants, having long, pointed, often rigid, leaves on a woody stem, and bearing a large panicle of white blossoms.

Yu′ga (yo͞o′gà), *n.* [Skr. *yuga* age, yoke.] *Hindu Cosmogony.* Any of the four ages of the world. They are: (1) **Krita Yuga**, or golden age, lasting 1,728,000 years; (2) **Treta Yuga**, darker and less righteous, 1,296,000 years; (3) **Dvapara Yuga**, still darker, 864,000 years; (4) **Kali Yuga**, the present and darkest age, 432,000 years.

Yu′it (yo͞o′ĭt), *n.* See INNUIT. [mastide.]

yule (yo͞ol), *n.* [AS. *géol, geohhol.*] Christmas or Christ-

yule log. A log formerly put with ceremony on the hearth on Christmas Eve, as the foundation of the fire.

yule′tide′ (-tīd′), *n.* Christmas time; Christmastide.

Yu′man (yo͞o′mán), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, nearly all agriculturists and adept potters and basket makers.

y-wis′ (ĭ-wĭs′). Var. of IWIS.

Z

Z (zē; *in England commonly, in America sometimes, called* zĕd; *formerly also* ĭz′*ard*). **1.** The twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced consonant, the sonant correlative of S. The letter Z comes from the Latin through the Greek, this having it from a Semitic source, the ultimate origin being perh. Egyptian. Etymologically Z is most closely related to *s, y,* and *j;* as in *glass,* glaze; E. *yoke,* Gr. ζυγόν, L. *jugum*; E. *zealous,* jealous. See *Guide to Pron.* §§ 105–6. **2.** As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate the twenty-third in a series. **3.** As a medieval *numeral,* Z stands for 2,000, and $\overline{Z}$ for 2,000,000.

z (zē), *n.; pl.* Z's or Zs (zēz). Also **zee.** **1.** The letter Z, z, or its sound; zed. **2.** Something having the general shape of the letter **Z.**

Z (zē), *a.* Having a shape or a cross section like the letter Z; as, **Z bar** or **Z-bar, Z beam** or **Z-beam,** etc.

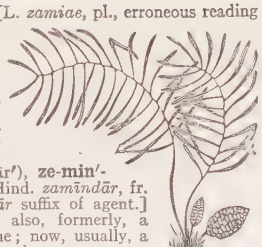
Zac-chæ′us, Zac-che′us (zăk-kē′ŭs; *colloq.* zăk′ē-ŭs), *n.* [L. *Zachaeus,* Gr. Ζακχαῖος, fr. Heb. *Zakkay.*] *Bib.* A rich publican of Jericho, who received Jesus at his house.

Zach′a-ri′ah (zăk′*à*-rī′*à*), *n.* [Heb. *Zekaryāh,* lit., remembered of Jehovah.] *Bib.* **1.** A certain king of Israel. **2.** The grandfather of Hezekiah. **3.** A certain person referred to (*Matt.* xxiii. 35; *Luke* xi. 51, *R. V.*) by Jesus as a martyr.

Zach′a-ri′as (-*à*s), *n. Bib.* **1.** The father of John the Baptist. **2.** = ZACHARIAH, 3.

zaf′fer (zăf′ẽr), **zaf′fre,** *n.* [F. *zafre.*] An impure oxide of cobalt used in the manufacture of smalt, and in porcelain painting and pottery enameling to produce a blue color.

za'mi-a (zā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*L. zamiae*, pl., erroneous reading in Pliny for *azaniae* (nuces) pine nuts.] Any of a genus (*Zamia*) of cycadaceous plants having a short thick trunk or caudex, a crown of palmlike leaves, and oblong cones or strobiles.



Zamia (*Z. integrifolia*).

za-min'dar' (zȧ-mēn'där'), **ze-min'-dar'** (zĕ-mēn'-), *n.* [Hind. *zamīndār*, fr. Per. *zamīn* land + *-dār* suffix of agent.] *India.* A landowner; also, formerly, a collector of land revenue; now, usually, a kind of feudatory paying the government a fixed revenue.

za'ny (zā'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *zani*, fr. It. *zanni*, orig. same as *Giovanni* John.] **1.** A subordinate fool or clown who aped the tricks of his principal; hence: a buffoon; merry-andrew. **2.** A simpleton. *Eng.*

za'ra-tite (zā'rȧ-tīt), *n.* [Sp. *zaratita*; after G. *Zárate.*] *Min.* A basic carbonate of nickel, $NiCO_3{\cdot}2Ni(OH)_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, in emerald-green incrustations or compact masses; — called also *emerald nickel.*

zarf (zärf; zŭrf), *n.* [Ar. *zarf* sheath, case.] *Art.* A metallic cuplike stand for a finjan.

‖ **zas-tru'gi** (zȧs-trōō'gĭ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -GA (-gȧ). [Russ. *zastruga* furrow made on the shore by water.] Grooves or furrows formed in snow by the action of the wind, and running parallel with the direction of the wind.

Zarf.

zax (zȧks), *n.* [AS. *seax* a knife.] A tool for trimming and puncturing roofing slates.

zeal (zēl), *n.* [F. *zèle*, fr. L. *zelus*, Gr. ζῆλος eager rivalry, zeal.] Ardor in pursuit of anything; eagerness, as for a cause; ardent and active interest; enthusiasm; fervor.

zeal'ot (zĕl'ŭt), *n.* [F. *zélote* or L. *zelotes*, fr. Gr. ζηλωτής.] One who is zealous, esp. one carried away by his zeal; a fanatical partisan. — **Syn.** See ENTHUSIAST.

Mountain Zebra.

zeal'ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Character and behavior of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanatical devotion.

zeal'ous (zĕl'ŭs), *a.* Filled with, characterized by, or due to, zeal. — **zeal'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **zeal'ous-ness,** *n.*

ze'bec (zē'bĕk). Var. of XEBEC.

Zeb'e-dee (zĕb'ē-dē), *n.* [L. *Zebedaeus*, Gr. Ζεβεδαῖος, of Heb. origin.] *Bib.* The father of the disciples James and John.

ze'bra (zē'brȧ), *n.* [Abyssinian *zĕbra.*] Any of several African equine mammals, esp. the **true** or **mountain zebra** (*Equus*, or *Hippotigris, zebra*) conspicuously striped with dark bands on a white or buffy ground.

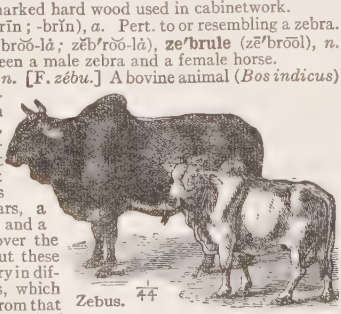
ze'brass (zē'brȧs), *n.* [*zebra* + *ass.*] A cross between a male zebra and a female burro or donkey.

ze'bra-wood' (zē'brȧ-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several trees having marked or striped wood; also, the wood itself; specif., a tropical American tree (*Connarus guianensis*) with beautifully marked hard wood used in cabinetwork.

ze'brine (zē'brĭn; -brīn), *a.* Pert. to or resembling a zebra.

ze'bru-la (zē'brōō-lȧ; zĕb'rōō-lȧ), **ze'brule** (zē'brōōl), *n.* A cross between a male zebra and a female horse.

ze'bu (zē'bū), *n.* [F. *zébu.*] A bovine animal (*Bos indicus*) widely domesticated in India, China, the East Indies, and East Africa. It generally has pendulous ears, a large dewlap, and a large hump over the shoulders; but these characters vary in different breeds, which range in size from that of an ox to that of a large mastiff.



Zebus.

Zech'a-ri'ah (zĕk'ȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* [Var. of *Zachariah.*] *Bib.* **1.** One of the Hebrew prophets (about 520 B. C.). With Haggai, he persuaded the Jews to rebuild the temple. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

zech'in, zec'chin (zĕk'ĭn), *n.* [It. *zecchino.*] = SEQUIN.

zed (zĕd), *n.* [F. *zède*, fr. L. *zeta*, Gr. ζῆτα.] The letter **Z**; — still the usual name in England.

Zed'e-ki'ah (zĕd'ē-kī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Tsidqiyāh.*] *Bib.* Son of Josiah and last king (597–586 B. C.) of Judah.

zed'o-a-ry (zĕd'ō-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [F. *zédoaire*, or LL. *zedoaria*, fr. Ar. & Per. *zedwār.*] A fragrant East Indian drug of a bitter, aromatic taste, used as a stimulant. It is the rhizome of any of several curcumas (esp. *Curcuma zedoaria*).

ze-min'dar' (zĕ-mēn'där'). Var. of ZAMINDAR.

zem'stvo (zĕmst'vō), *n.*; *pl.* -STVOS (-vōz). [Russ., fr. *zemlya* land.] In Russia, an elective district or provincial administrative assembly.

ze-na'na (zĕ-nä'nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *zenāna, zanāna*, fr. Per. *zanāna*, fr. *zan* woman.] The part of a dwelling in which the women of a family live; harem; seraglio. *India.*

Zend (zĕnd), *n.* [Per.] The translation and exposition of the Avesta in the literary Pahlavi language; erroneously, the language of the Avesta. See ZEND-AVESTA.

Zend'–A-ves'ta (zȧ-vĕs'tȧ), *n.* The sacred Zoroastrian writings, consisting of the Avesta, or Zoroastrian Bible, and its Zend, or interpretation.

ze'nith (zē'nĭth; *also, esp. British,* zĕn'ĭth), *n.* [OF. *cenith*, Sp. *zenit*, fr. Ar. *samt-ar-rūs* way of the head, vertical place.] **1.** That point of the heavens vertically above one; the upper pole of the horizon; — opposed to *nadir.* **2.** The greatest height; summit; as, the *zenith* of a career. — **Syn.** See CULMINATION.

ze'o-lite (zē'ō-līt), *n.* [NL. *zeolites*, fr. Gr. ζεῖν to boil + *-lite.*] *Min.* Any of a family of hydrous silicates occurring as secondary minerals in cavities of lavas. In composition they are analogous to feldspars, their chief metals being aluminium, sodium, potassium, and calcium. — **ze'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Zeph'a-ni'ah (zĕf'ȧ-nī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Tsephanyāh.*] **1.** A Hebrew prophet (*c.* 640 B. C.). **2.** Book of the Old Testament.

zeph'yr (-ẽr), *n.* [L. *zephyrus*, Gr. ζέφυρος.] **1.** The west wind; any soft, gentle breeze. **2.** Short for **zephyr yarn,** a fine soft yarn or worsted for knitting and embroidery.

zeph'y-rus (zĕf'ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [L.] The west wind, or zephyr; — usually personified [*cap.*] as the gentlest sylvan deity.

Zep'pe-lin (zĕp'ē-lĭn; *G.* tsĕp'ĕ-lēn'), *n.* A dirigible balloon, or airship, consisting of a cylindrical trussed and covered frame supported by internal gas cells, and provided with means of propulsion and control, often of immense size carrying a body of men, artillery, etc. It was first successfully used by Ferdinand, Count von Zeppelin.

ze'ro (zē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS or -ROES (-rōz). [F. *zéro*, It. *zero*, fr. Ar. *çafrun, çifrun*, empty, a cipher.] **1.** *Arith.* A cipher; nothing; naught. **2.** The point of departure in reckoning; specif., the point from which the graduation of a scale, as of a thermometer, begins. **3.** Fig., the lowest point; nothingness; nullity.

zest (zĕst), *n.* [F. *zeste.*] **1.** A piece of orange or lemon peel, or the aromatic oil from it, used to flavor liquor, etc. **2.** Something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste or relish; also, the relish or taste as enhanced or imparted; piquancy. **3.** Keen enjoyment; gusto. — **Syn.** See RELISH.

ze'ta (zē'tȧ; zā'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ζῆτα.] The sixth letter [Z, ζ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *z.* The pronunciation in classic Greek is not certainly known, but was either as *zd* or *dz*, later becoming *z* as in English.

zeug'ma (zūg'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ζεῦγμα, fr. ζευγνύναι to yoke.] *Gram.* A figure by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word is, by way of supplement, referred also to another, more remote, to which it is not strictly applicable.

Zeus (zūs), *n.* [Gr. Ζεύς.] *Gr. Relig.* The chief of the Olympian gods, son of Cronus and Rhea and husband of Hera, identified by the Romans with Jupiter. The most primitive character of Zeus is probably as god of the elements, as rain, wind, thunder, and lightning; the thunderbolt is his sign, the rainbow, Iris, his messenger. Zeus is also god of moral law and order, protector of suppliants, and punisher of guilt. As such, he is the consort of Themis and the source of divine decrees.

Zeus, with Attributes: Nike, Crown, Thunderbolt, Eagle.

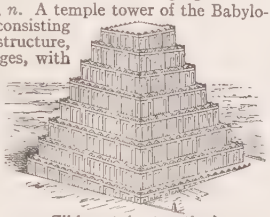
zib'el-ine, zib'el-line (zĭb'ĕl-īn; -ĭn), *a.* [Cf. F. *zibeline*, It. *zibellino.* See SABLE.] Of or pert. to sables.

zib'et, zib'eth (zĭb'ĕt), *n.* [See

civet.] A carnivorous mammal (*Viverra zibetha*) of India, southern China, and the Malay Peninsula, allied to the civet cat; — called also *Indian civet.*

zig'zag' (zĭg'zăg'), *n.* [F.] One of a series of short, sharp turns or angles in a course; also, something characterized by a series of such turns, as a path, pattern, etc. — *a.* Having zigzags. — *adv.* In or by a zigzag path or course. — *v. t. & i.*; -ZAGGED' (-zăgd'); -ZAG'GING (-zăg'ĭng). To form or move with zigzags; to make or be zigzag.

zik'ku-rat (zĭk'ōō-răt), *n.* A temple tower of the Babylonians or Assyrians, consisting of a lofty pyramidal structure, built in successive stages, with outside staircases, and a shrine at the top.



Zikkurat (restoration).

zil'lah (zĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *dila'*.] A district or administrative division, as of a province. *India.*

zinc (zĭŋk), *n.* [G. *zink.*] **1.** *Chem.* A bluish white crystalline metallic element, malleable at 120–150° C. (250–300° F.), and very brittle at 200° C. (392° F.). It is practically unaffected by air and moisture at ordinary temperatures. Symbol, *Zn;* at. wt., 65.37. Zinc melts at 420° C. (788° F.). At about 930° C. (1706° F.) it boils, yielding vapors which burn in air, forming the oxide. Sp. gr. of zinc, 7–7.2. Weight of a cubic foot, 437–450 lbs. **2.** A piece of zinc for use in a voltaic cell.

— *v. t.*; ZINCKED or ZINCED (zĭŋkt); ZINCK'ING or ZINC'ING (zĭŋk'ĭng). To treat or coat with zinc; galvanize; zincify.

zinc'ate (-āt), *n. Chem.* A compound formed from zinc hydroxide, ZnO_2H_2, by replacing the hydrogen by a metal.

zinc blende. *Min.* Sphalerite. [zinc; zincous.]

zinc'ic (zĭŋk'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, containing, or like

zinc'i-fy (zĭŋk'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*zinc* + *-fy.*] To coat or impregnate with zinc; to zinc.

zinc'ite (zĭŋk'īt), *n. Min.* Native zinc oxide, ZnO, a brittle, deep red to orange-yellow, hexagonal mineral usually occurring in massive or granular form; — called also *red zinc ore,* or *red oxide of zinc.*

zinck'y (zĭŋk'ĭ), *a.* Also **zink'y, zinc'y.** Pert. to, containing, or appearing like, zinc.

zin-cog'ra-phy (zĭn-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The art or process of engraving or etching on zinc. — **zin-cog'ra-pher,** *n.* — **zin'co-graph** (zĭn'kō-grăf), *n.* — **zin'co-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [electropositive; basic.

zinc'ous (zĭŋk'ŭs), *a. Chem.* **a** Zincic. **b** Hence: formerly,

zinc'y (zĭŋk'ĭ). Var. of ZINCKY.

zink'en-ite (zĭŋk'ĕn-īt), *n.* [After *Zinken,* director at one time of the Hanoverian mines.] *Min.* A steel-gray mineral of metallic luster, chemically $PbSb_2S_4$, occurring in crystals and in masses.

zink'y (zĭŋk'ĭ). Var. of ZINCKY.

zin'ni-a (zĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. G. *Zinn* (1727–59), professor of medicine at Göttingen.] Any of a genus (*Crassina*) of asteraceous plants, one of which (*C. elegans*) is a garden annual of numerous varieties, bearing long-peduncled heads of flowers with red, purple, yellow, or white rays.

zin'zi-ber-a'ceous (zĭn'zĭ-bĕr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *zingiber* ginger. See GINGER.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family, the ginger family (*Zingiberaceæ*), of tropical monocotyledonous plants consisting of leafy perennial herbs with aromatic rootstocks, including ginger, turmeric, etc.

Zi'on (zī'ŏn), *n.* [Heb. *tsīyōn,* orig., a hill.] **1.** A hill in Jerusalem, where were the royal residence of David and his successors and the temple. **2.** Hence: **a** The Israelites. **b** The theocracy, or church of God. **c** The heavenly Jerusalem.

Zi'on-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Among modern Jews, a theory or plan for colonizing Jews in Palestine, or, if that is impracticable, elsewhere, either for religious or nationalizing purposes; — called also **Zion movement.** — **Zi'on-ite** (-īt), *n.*

Zi'on-ist, *n.* An adherent of Zionism. — *a.* Of or pert. to Zionism or Zionists. — **Zi'on-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

zip (zĭp), *n.* [Imitative.] A sudden sharp hissing or sibilant sound such as that made by a flying bullet. — *v. i.* To make, or move with, a zip.

zir'con (zûr'kŏn), *n.* [F.] *Min.* A silicate of zirconium, $ZrSiO_4$, a tetragonal mineral occurring usually in square brown or grayish prisms or pyramids. Transparent varieties are used as gems, esp. red or brownish kinds called *hyacinth.* Colorless, pale yellow, or smoky varieties from Ceylon are called *jargon.*

zir-co'ni-a (zĕr-kō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Zirconium dioxide, ZrO_2, usually obtained as a white amorphous powder. It is used as an ingredient of sticks for the Drummond light and of incandescent mantles.

zir-con'ic (zĕr-kŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like, zirconium; as, *zirconic* oxide.

zir-co'ni-um (zĕr-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* An element found in zircon and certain other minerals (sp. gr., 6.4). It is quadrivalent, and has both basic and acid properties. Symbol, *Zr;* at. wt., 90.6.

zith'er (zĭth'ẽr), *n.* [G.] A kind of musical instrument, having 30 to 40 strings over a shallow sounding box, and played with a plectrum.

zith'ern (-ẽrn). Var. of CITHERN. Zither.

zit'tern (zĭt'ẽrn). Var. of CITTERN.

‖ **zi'zith** (zē'zĭth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsīytsith.*] The tassels of twisted cords or threads on the corners of the upper garment worn by strict Jews.

-zo'a (-zō'ȧ). A suffix from Gr. *ζῷα,* pl. of *ζῷον an animal.*

zo'di-ac (zō'dĭ-ăk), *n.* [F. *zodiaque,* L. *zodiacus,* fr. Gr. *ζωδιακός* (sc. *κύκλος*), prop., circle of animals, deriv. of *ζῷον* animal.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** An imaginary belt in the heavens, 16° broad, including the paths of the moon and all the principal planets and, as its middle line, the ecliptic, or sun's path. The zodiac has twelve divisions, or signs. See SIGN, *n.*, 5. **b** A figure representing the signs, symbols, etc., of the zodiac. **2.** A circuit; zone; hence, a girdle. *Rare.* [diac.

zo-di'a-cal (zō-dī'ȧ-kăl), *a. Astron.* Of or pert. to the **zodiacal light,** a nebulous light seen in the west after twilight and in the east before dawn. It has an elongated triangular form and lies along the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes.

zo'e-trope (zō'ē-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *ζωή* life + *τρόπος* turning.] An optical toy in which figures on the inside of a revolving cylinder are viewed through slits in its circumference, and make a moving picture. — **zo'e-trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

zois'ite (zois'ĭt), *n.* [After Baron *Zois* von Edelstein (1747–1819), from whom Werner received his first specimens.] *Min.* A silicate of calcium and aluminium, $HCa_2Al_3Si_3O_{13}$, the aluminium being sometimes replaced by iron, occurring in prismatic crystals of various colors (grayish, brown, green, rose) and also massive.

‖ **Zoll'ver-ein'** (tsŏl'fĕr-īn'), *n.* [G., fr. *zoll* duty + *verein* union.] [*Also l. c.*] A customs union, or union of states or nations for regulation of customs; specif., any of several customs unions, successively formed under the leadership of Prussia among certain German states. [zones.

zon'al (zōn'ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the form of, a zone or

zon'a-ry (zōn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Zonal.

zon'ate (zōn'ăt), *a.* **1.** Marked with zones; ringed or belted. **2.** *Bot.* Arranged in a single row.

zo-na'tion (zō-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being zoned or arranged in, or divided into, zones. **2.** *Biogeog.* Arrangement or distribution in zones.

zone (zōn), *n.* [F. *zone,* L. *zona,* Gr. *ζώνη.*] **1.** A girdle; cincture; belt. *Obs. or Poetic.* **2.** Any encircling band, stripe, or girdle; as, a *zone* of trees; more broadly, any encircling line, path, course, etc.; circuit. **3.** Any of five great divisions of the earth's surface as to latitude and temperature, including: the **torrid zone,** extending 23° 28′ on each side of the equator, from tropic to tropic; two **temperate,** or **variable zones,** between the tropics and the polar circles, which are 23° 28′ from the poles; and two **frigid zones,** between the polar circles and poles. **4.** *Biogeog.* An area or part of a region characterized by uniform or similar animal and plant life. **5.** An area or region taken as distinct from adjoining parts; as, on the Isthmus of Panama, the Canal *Zone.* **6.** *Railroad Econ.* **a** The aggregate of stations, in whatsoever direction or on whatsoever line of railroad, situated between certain maximum and minimum limits from a point at which a shipment of traffic originates. **b** Any circular or ring-shaped area within which the streetcar companies make no differences of fare. **7.** In the United States parcel-post system (see PARCEL POST), any of the areas about any point of shipment for which but one rate of postage is charged for a shipment from that point. — *v. t.* To encircle; embrace. — **zoned** (zōnd), *a.*

zon'ule (zōn'ūl), *n.* [L. *zonula.*] A little zone or belt.

zonule of Zinn (tsĭn), *Anat.,* the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye.

zoo (zōō), *n.* A zoölogical garden or collection. *Colloq.*

zoö-. Combining form fr. Gr. *ζῷον, animal.*

zo'ö-chem'is-try (zō'ō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Animal chemistry; esp., the description of the chemical compounds in the composition of the animal body, in distinction from *biochemistry.* — **zo'ö-chem'i-cal** (-kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

zo'ö-ge-og'ra-phy (zō'ō-jē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The study or description of the geographical distribution of animals; esp., the determination of the land and marine areas characterized by special groups of animals and the study of the causes and significance of such groups.

zo'ö-gloe'a (-glē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. *γλοιός* a glutinous substance.] *Bacteriol.* A colony or mass of bacteria

embedded in a jellylike substance formed by the swelling of the cell membranes through absorption of water.

zo-ög′ra-phy (zō-ŏg′rə-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). A description of animals, their forms and habits. — **zo′ö-graph′ic** (zō′ō-grăf′ĭk), **-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

zo′oid (zō′oid), **zo-oi′dal** (zō-oi′dăl), *a.* [*zoö-* + *-oid.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to or resembling an animal.

zo′oid, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* An organic body or cell having locomotion. **2.** *Zoöl.* **a** An anima[1] or individual produced by some method, as fission, other than direct sexual methods. **b** Any of the individuals which, in alternation of generations, come between the products of true sexual reproduction. Thus, free-swimming medusæ are zooids reproducing sexually by eggs that develop, not into medusæ, but into attached polyps, which grow by budding into branching colonies called *hydroids.* The hydroids produce medusæ by budding.

zo-öl′a-ter (zō-ŏl′ə-tĕr), *n.* One who worships animals.

zo-öl′a-try (-trĭ), *n.* Animal worship. — **-a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

zo′ö-log′i-cal (zō′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to zoölogy, or the science of animals. — **zo′ö-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

zo-öl′o-gist (zō-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in zoölogy.

zo-öl′o-gy (zō-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). **1.** The science of animals; that division of biology which deals with the animal kingdom. **2.** A treatise on this subject.

zo′ö-mor′phism (zō′ō-môr′fĭz'm), *n.* Representation or use of animal forms; as, *zoömorphism* in ornament; also, representation of God, or of gods, in the form or with the attributes of the lower animals. — **zo′ö-mor′phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

zo′ön (zō′ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* ZOA (-ə). [NL., fr. Gr. ζῷον animal.] *Zoöl.* Any of the perfectly developed individuals of a compound animal. — **zo′ön-al** (zō′ŏn-ăl), *a.*

zo-öph′i-lous (zō-ŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* Animal-loving; specif., *Bot.,* adapted to pollination by animals other than insects.

zo′ö-phyte (zō′ō-fīt), *n.* [F. *zoophyte,* Gr. ζωόφυτον. See ZOÖ-; -PHYTE.] *Zoöl.* Any invertebrate animal resembling a plant, as a coral, sea anemone, sponge, etc.

zo′ö-phyt′ic (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to zoöphytes.

zo′ö-plas′ty (zō′ō-plăs′tĭ), *n. Surg.* Act or process of grafting animal tissue into the human body. — **zo′ö-plas′tic** (-plăs′tĭk), *a.*

zo′ö-sperm (zō′ō-spûrm), *n. Biol.* **a** A spermatozoid. **b** = ZOÖSPORE, 1. — **zo′ö-sper-mat′ic** (-spĕr-măt′ĭk), *a.*

zo′ö-spo-ran′gi-um (zō′ō-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -SPORANGIA (-ə). [NL.] *Bot.* A spore case, or sporangium with zoöspores. — **zo′ö-spo-ran′gi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

zo′ö-spore (zō′ō-spōr; 57), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* An asexual spore swimming by cilia, and produced by certain algæ. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the minute motile flagellate or amœboid bodies into which the protoplasm of a sporocyst divides. — **zo′ö-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), *a.*

zo-öt′o-my (zō-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n. Zoöl.* The anatomy of animals other than man. — **-o-mist,** *n.* — **zo′ö-tom′ic** (zō′ō-tŏm′ĭk), **zo′ö-tom′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Zo′ro-as′tri-an (zō′rō-ăs′trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Zoroaster or his religious system. — *n.* A follower of Zoroaster; one who accepts Zoroastrianism.

Zo′ro-as′tri-an-ism (zō′rō-ăs′trĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of Persia previous to the conversion of the Persians to Mohammedanism. It is traditionally derived from its great prophet, Zoroaster (fl. about 1000 B.C.), and its sacred literature is the Zend-Avesta.

zos′ter (zŏs′tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ζωστήρ.] *Gr. Costume.* A girdle.

Zou-ave′ (zōō-äv′), *n.* [F., fr. *Zouaoua,* tribe in Algeria.] One of a body of infantry in the French service, orig. Algerians, wearing a brilliant uniform, which is now retained for full dress. Also, one of a body of soldiers adopting their dress and drill.

Zouave.

zounds (zoundz), *interj.* [From *God's wounds.*] A term formerly common as an oath, esp. as expressing anger or wonder.

Zu′lu (zōō′lōō), *n.*; *pl.* ZULUS (-lōōz). One of a great Bantu tribe or nation of Natal, in type and culture identical with the Kafirs.

zu′mo-log′i-cal (zū′mō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), **zu-mol′o-gy** (zū-mŏl′ō-jĭ), etc. Vars. of ZYMOLOGICAL, ZYMOLOGY, etc.

Zu′ñi (zōō′nyē; sōō′-), *n.*; *pl.* ZUÑIS (-nyĕz) or ZUÑI. One of a tribe of Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, resembling other Pueblo Indians, but having a language distinct from any known stock. The Zuñis are peaceable and industrious; they are skilled in agriculture, pottery, and weaving.

Zu′ñi-an (zōō′nyĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Zuñis, or designating their linguistic stock. — *n.* A Zuñi.

Zwie′back′ (tsvē′bäk′), *n.* [G., fr. *zwie-* two, twice + *backen* to bake.] [*Often l. c.*] A kind of biscuit or rusk first baked in a loaf and afterwards cut and toasted.

Zwing′li-an (tsvĭng′lĭ-ăn; zwĭng′glĭ-ăn), *a. Theol.* Of or pert. to Ulrich Zwingli (1484–1531), reformer, of German Switzerland, who maintained that in the Lord's Supper the true body of Christ is present by the contemplation of faith, but not in essence or reality, and that the sacrament is a memorial without mystical elements. — *n.* A follower of Zwingli. — **Zwing′li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

zyg′a-poph′y-sis (zĭg′ə-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.; Gr. ζυγόν yoke + *apophysis.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the articular processes of the neural arch of a vertebra, of which there are usually four, two anterior and two posterior. — **zyg-ap′o-phys′i-al** (zĭg-ăp′ō-fĭz′ĭ-ăl), *a.*

zy-go′ma (zī-gō′mə), *n.*; *pl.* -GOMATA (-mə-tə). [NL., fr. Gr. ζύγωμα, fr. ζυγοῦν to yoke.] *Anat.* **a** The zygomatic arch. **b** A process (**zygomatic process**) of the temporal bone helping to form the zygomatic arch. **c** The cheek bone. *Rare.*

zy′go-mat′ic (zī′gō-măt′ĭk; zĭg′ō-), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the zygoma. — **zygomatic arch,** the arch of bone which extends along the front or side of the skull below the orbit. — **z. bone,** the jugal bone.

zy′go-mor′phic (-môr′fĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ζυγόν yoke + *-mor-*
zy′go-mor′phous (-môr′fŭs) } *phic, -morphous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Symmetrical bilaterally; — said of organisms, organs, or parts capable of division into two symmetrical halves only by a single longitudinal plane passing through the axis; — called also *monosymmetrical.* Cf. ACTINOMORPHIC.

zy′go-phyl-la′ceous (-fĭ-lā′shŭs), *a.* [Gr. ζυγόν yoke + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Zygophyllaceæ*) of herbs or shrubs, the bean-caper family, distinguished by pinnate or bifoliate stipulate leaves and axillary pentamerous flowers.

zy′go-phyte (zī′gō-fīt; zĭg′ō-), *n.* [Gr. ζυγόν yoke + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant in which reproduction consists in the union of two similar cells. Cf. OÖPHYTE.

zy′go-spore (-spōr; 57), *n.* [Gr. ζυγόν yoke + *spore.*] *Bot.* A spore formed by conjugation of two similar gametes; — opposed to *oöspore.*

zy′gote (zī′gōt; zĭg′ōt), *n.* [Gr. ζυγωτός yoked.] *Bot.* Any spore formed by conjugation of two gametes.

zy′mase (zī′māz), *n.* [From ZYME.] *Chem.* **a** An enzyme in yeast cells from which it may be obtained as an extract. It brings about the decomposition of sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide. **b** = ENZYME.

zyme (zīm), *n.* [Gr. ζύμη leaven.] A ferment; specif., *Med.,* the morbific principle of a zymotic disease.

zy′mo- (zī′mō-). [See ZYME.] A combining form used in physiology, biology, etc., to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, a ferment,* or *zyme,* or *fermentation.*

zy′mo-gen (zī′mō-jĕn), **zy′mo-gene** (-jēn), *n.* [F. *zymogène.*] *Biol.* One of a physiological group of globular bacteria which produces various enzymes; — distinguished from *pathogene.*

zy′mo-gen′ic (-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Producing fermentation; as, *zymogenic* bacteria. **2.** Of or pert. to a zymogen. **zymogenic organism,** *Biol.,* a microörganism, as the yeast plant or any of certain bacteria, which sets up fermentative processes giving definite chemical products; — disting. from a *pathogenic organism.* Cf. MICROCOCCUS.

zy-mol′o-gy (zī-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation. — **zy′mo-log′ic** (zī′mō-lŏj′ĭk), **zy′mo-log′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **zy-mol′o-gist** (zī-mŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

zy-mol′y-sis (zī-mŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Action of enzymes; also, the changes produced by such action. — **zy′mo-lyt′ic** (zī′mō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

zy-mo′sis (zī-mō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζύμωσις fermentation, fr. ζύμη ferment.] **1.** Fermentation, hence, *Med.,* an analogous process by which an infectious disease is believed to be developed. **2.** A zymotic disease. *Rare.*

zy-mot′ic (zī-mŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζυμωτικός causing to ferment.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation. **2.** *Med.* Designating, or pertaining to, any infectious or contagious disease.

zy′mur-gy (zī′mûr-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ζύμη leaven + ἔργον work.] That branch of applied chemistry which has to do with fermentation processes, as in wine making, brewing, etc.

A PRONOUNCING GLOSSARY

OF

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES

THE Scottish dialects, or Scottish language as they are called by some, are forms of the Northumbrian English which was the language of the Angles who had settled along the eastern seaboard, and which up to the 15th century was spoken as well in Yorkshire and Northumberland as in the Scottish Lowlands. Originally the terms "Scot" and "Scottish" were applied to the Celtic people of Ireland and those of western Scotland that came from Ireland and conquered the English of the southeast and the earlier Celtic people of the west and north, but the language of their non-Celtic subjects became the literary language of the land, and is now the language which is meant by "Scotch," "Scottish dialects," or "Scottish language."

Scottish literature practically began in the 14th century, with the works of John Barbour, a contemporary of Chaucer, and of others of his time, — whose writings are in fact Northumbrian English. By the end of the 15th century the language had under various influences, political, racial, etc., developed the general form which it retained during its chief literary period, and down to the time of the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland in 1707.

The use of Scotch as the general language of literature of the country ceased about the time of the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne, although it still continued to be the common language of the people. Subsequent to that, however, there was a brilliant period of revival in ballad and lyric poetry in which Scotch forms a considerable part, and still more recently the Scottish dialect has been freely used in descriptions of Scottish life and character by Scott, Galt, Macdonald, Black, Barrie, Maclaren, and others up to the present time.

As the works of some of these authors, especially Burns among the poets, and Scott and other more recent authors among the prose writers, are extensively read in England and America, the want of a general glossary of the words and phrases used by them is often felt; and it is to meet this want that this glossary is offered to the public, in the belief that it will be deemed a useful and appropriate addition to an English dictionary.

The Scotch is not one dialect; but there are numerous dialects differing from each other, not only in pronunciation, but also in vocabulary, grammar, and spelling.

The vocabularies of the Scottish dialects vary with the different shires, according as they have felt more or less the influence of the Gaelic, French, or Scandinavian languages, and these differences are noticeable even among the dialects of Lowland Scotch, where the Scandinavian influences are less marked. The body of this glossary is the dialect of Burns, but some words peculiar to other dialects are also given because found in works familiar to English readers.

The orthography of modern Scotch is extremely arbitrary and variable; and the spelling of a word affords no reliable guide to its pronunciation. Of the two principal systems or fashions which prevail, one (seldom used except in connection with an archaic diction) employs the spelling of the writers of the 15th and 16th centuries, regardless of pronunciation. The other, and much the commoner of the two, is based upon the standard English spelling, and conforms the spelling of Scotch words to English where the sounds of the English and Scotch are near to each other; and also where the sounds are different, but the English spelling represents to a Scotchman more or less accurately the Scottish pronunciation. Where a word or form is distinctly Northern or is wanting in the English, the Scottish orthography is followed, as *streek* for *stretch*, *kirk* for *church*, *ee* for *eye*, etc.; but whatever spelling is used, the words when spoken by Scotchmen are given their Scottish sounds.

The result of this is that Lowland Scotch as written or printed is largely the same as common literary English, with some words not found in English and some peculiarities of idiom and grammatical construction, etc.: Thus Burns in the poem "A Man's a Man for a' That" uses in all 115 different words, of which only 18 words do not occur in English. Much modern Scottish literature is therefore quite intelligible to an English person reading it, which would be mostly unintelligible to him if it were spoken with a Scottish dialect pronunciation.

Because of this lack of any standard of orthography for Scottish words, in works of modern writers they are frequently spelled phonetically to represent the Scottish pronunciation to the English ear, as in other dialect story writing; but these forms have not been recognized in this glossary except in a few exceptional instances.

The vocabulary and the number of definitions in this edition have been much enlarged. In the preparation of the glossary full use has been made of Webster's New International Dictionary, and of special dictionaries, concordances, glossaries, etc., including various works which have become available since the last edition was published. Chief among these are Wright's "English Dialect Dictionary," the Oxford English Dictionary, and the "Scots Dialect Dictionary" by Warrack and Grant.

The difficulty to be overcome in attempting to give an English or American reader an idea of the correct pronunciation of the Scottish dialect is very great. The aim pursued has been to indicate, as fully as could be done with the English equivalents, the pronunciation of native-born Scotchmen. For this purpose the pronunciations or the entire galley proofs were submitted to various persons of Scotch birth and education, and to them are due many suggestions both as to pronunciation and subject matter.

The Scottish pronunciation has changed comparatively little from what it was three centuries ago when the languages of England and of Scotland were, comparatively, but slightly different. The consonant skeleton of the Scottish dialect is practically the same as that of the English, the only consonant used in the Lowland Scotch and not used in English being the guttural sound of *ch*, *gh*, in *licht*, *bught*, etc., corresponding to the sound of *ch* in German *ich*, *doch*. The letter *r* is strongly trilled; and *wh* and *h* are more strongly aspirated than in English. Some of the combinations of consonants in Lowland Scotch are treated differently from what they are in English; thus in *wr* and *kn* initial the *w* and *k* are audibly pronounced, though the modern tendency is to ignore them; while in *mb*, *pt*, *kt*, *ct*, the *b* and *t* are regularly silent, as in *tumble* (tŭm″l), *except* (čk-sĕp′), *expect* (čks-pĕk′). Final *d* and *g* are dropped in *nd* and *ng*, as *lan(d)*, *mendin(g)*.

The vowel system of the Scottish (as well as the Northern English) dialects, however, is as a whole distinct from the vowel system of ordinary English speech, so that there are few, if any, vowel elements in the Scottish dialects identical with those of the English system. The two have nearly corresponding vowels; but almost every vowel of the Scottish dialect is recognized to differ either in quantity or quality from the corresponding vowel in English; and, although each of these differences may be slight, yet their combined effect, as exaggerated by the peculiar Scotch intonation and syllabic accent, is to give to the Scottish dialect or language as a whole a marked individuality distinct from that of English.

In respelling the words for pronunciation in this glossary the symbols used in the body of the book are employed, those being used which indicate most accurately the sound of the Scotch word to the English ear. The confused and uncertain spelling of Scotch words, and the difference of pronunciation in different localities, add to the difficulty of giving any practical system of rules for pronunciation in the space which is here available. Generally speaking, it may be noted that:

1. The letter *a* is chiefly used with sounds corresponding to those it has in English *arm* (ä), *ask* (à), and *ace* (ā), the peculiar ă of English being foreign to the Scottish dialect.

2. The letter *e* before *r* frequently has the sound of *e* in *error* (ĕ), when in English it has the sound of *e* in *her* (ûr).

3. The short *i* after a consonant mostly sounds like the English *ĕ*, as *rig* (rĕg), or, esp. after *w*, as *ŭ*, as *will* (wŭl).

4. The initial element of the long *i* is regularly cut shorter than in English.

5. In many words which in English are pronounced with ŏ, as *rod, bog, on,* etc., the Scottish pronunciation gives the long *o*, but cut short; and in these cases the sound is indicated by ŏ.

6. The letter *u* in many Scottish words has the sound of the French *u*, which is indicated in the respelling by ü.

7. The diphthong *ae* regularly represents the sound of English long *a* cut short, and is indicated by ă.

8. The diphthong *ei* regularly has the value either of ē or less often ī; *ey* is usually equivalent to ī.

9. The diphthong *oi* is often nearly like English ī.

10. The letters *oo* are sometimes pronounced like French *eu* in *peur* (represented in this glossary by û), and sometimes like English *oo* in *ooze* (o͞o).

11. The diphthong *ou* is regularly equivalent to English *oo* in *ooze*, and is indicated by o͞o.

12. The diphthong *ow* has both the value of *oo* in English *ooze* (o͞o), and also that of *ou* in English *house* (ou).

13. The diphthong *ui* as in *guid, puir*, etc., is nearly the same as the French *u* in *plume*, and is indicated by ü.

14. The digraphs *ch* and *gh*, as in *aneuch* and *aught*, are harsh gutturals equivalent to the German *ch* in *ich* and *doch*, and represented by κ in the respelling.

15. The digraph *ng* in the middle of a word has the sound of *ng* in *sing*, but the hard *g* sound is not carried through to the next syllable; e. g., *single* (sĕng′l *not* sĕn′g′l), *hungry* (hŭng′rĭ *not* hŭn′grĭ).

16. The letter *l* is usually elided after the vowel *a*, as well as before *k* and *m;* but when final or following *e* or *i* is pronounced.

17. The letters *lz* and *ly* in such words as *capercailzie, capercailyie, spuilzie, spuilyie*, etc., represent the older *l3*, which was the symbol for the liquid *l* (older Fr. *ll mouillé*), pronounced like *lli* in *William*. The *l* and *z* are now often pronounced with their customary sounds.

18. The termination *-ed* is regularly changed into *-it*, as *bleared* (blēr′ĭt), *ragged* (rag′ĭt).

The foregoing will serve to give a general idea of the most striking peculiarities of the Scottish pronunciation as distinguished from English, but cannot be taken as a guide for the pronunciation of all Scotch words, there being many exceptions to most of these rules, though not here noted.

A

a' (ô). All.
abeigh (*a-*bēκ′; *-*bāκ′). Cautiously aloof.
abread (*a-*brēd′). Abroad.
ae (ā). One.
aff (af). Off.
agee (*a-*jē′). Awry; ajar.
agley (*a-*glĭ′; *a-*glē′). Aside; askew. [hind.
ahind (*a-*hĭnd′), **ahint.** Be-
aiblins, ablins (ā′blĭnz). Perhaps.
aik (āk), **aiken** (āk′n). Oak.
ain (ān). Own.
aince (āns), **aines.** Once.
ainsell (ān′sĕl′). Own self.
air (ār). Before; early.
air (ār). Heir; oar.
airl penny (ārl; ārl). = ARLES PENNY.
airles (ārlz; ārlz). = ARLES.
airn (ārn). Iron; iron tool.
airt (ārt). Point of the compass; direction; also, to direct.
ait (āt). Oat.
aith, aithe (āth). An oath.
aiver (ā′vĕr). = AVER.
aizle (ā′z′l; ĭ′z′l). Live ember.
ajee (*a-*jē′). = AGEE.
akward, akword (ôk′wĕrt), **akwert** (-wĕrt). Awkward.
alake (*a-*lāk′). Alas.
alane (*a-*lān′). Alone.
alang (*a-*lăng′). Along.
allenarly (*a-*lĕn′ar-lĭ). Solely; sole; only.
almous (ô′mŭs). Alms.
alow, alowe (*a-*lou′). Afire; ablaze.
alloun (ôl′tŏo͞n′). Old town.
amaist (*a-*māst′). Almost.
amang (*a-*măng′). Among.
ance (āns). Once.
ane (ān). One.
aneath (*a-*nēth′; *-*nĕth′). Beneath.
anes (ānz). Once.
aneuch (*a-*nyo͝oκ′). Enough.
anither (*a-*nĭ′tн′ĕr). Another.
antenup (ăn′tē-nŭp). Fornification between persons who afterwards marry each other. [ture; wander.
anter (ôn′tĕr). To adven-
archilowe (ar′kĭ-lō). The return which one who has been treated in an inn sometimes considers himself bound in honor to make to the company.
argle (ar′g′l), *or* **argle-bargle** (ar′g′l-bar′g′l). To argue; dispute.
arles (ārlz). Earnest; earnest money.
arles penny. = ARLES.
asklent, asclent (*a-*sklĕnt′). Aslant.
aspar (*a-*spär′). Spread out; wide apart.
ass (ăs). Ashes.
assoilzie (*a-*soil′yĭ), **assoilyie.** To absolve; acquit.
asteer (*a-*stēr′). Astir.
athart (*a-*thôrt′), **athort.** Athwart.
atour (*a-*tō′ĕr). Over.
attercop (ăt′ĕr-kŏp). A spider; a peevish or malignant person; a spider's web.
atweel (ăt-wēl′). I wot well; surely; truly.
aucht, aught (ôκt). Possessed; owned; also, owed. — **whae's aught it?** To whom does it belong?
aught (ôκt). Possession; property; eight. — **in ane's aught,** in one's keeping.
aughtlins (ôκt′lĭnz). In the least; in any degree.
auld (ôld). Old. — **Auld Clootie** (klo͞ot′ĭ; klo͞t′ĭ), the Devil. — **Auld Hornie** (hôr′nĭ), the Devil. — **auld lang syne,** lit., old long since; the (good) old times. — **Auld Reekie** (rēk′ĭ), Edinburgh.
auld-farran (ôld-făr′ăn), **auld-farrant** (ôld-făr′ănt). Sagacious, cunning, or wise beyond one's years.
auld-warld (ôld′wärld). Old-fashioned; antique.
aumous (ô′mŭs). Alms.
ava, ava' (*a-*vô′; *a-*vä′). Of all; at all.
aver (ā′vĕr). Work horse; old horse.
awa (*a-*wô′; *a-*wä′). Away.
awe (ô). To owe.
awee (*a-*wē′). A little (while). [then.
aweel (*a-*wēl′). Well; well
awfu' (ô′fo͞o). Awful.
awin (ô′ĭn). Own; proper.
awmous (ô′mŭs). Alms.
awnie (ôn′ĭ). Awny.
ax (ăks; ĕks). Ask.
ayond (*a-*yŏnd′), **ayont** (*a-*yŏnt′). Beyond.

B

ba' (bä; bô). Ball.
bab (bäb). = BOB.
backet (bak′ĕt). A wooden trough for holding or carrying coal, ashes, salt, etc.
backie (bak′ĭ). A wooden vessel or trough. [bat.
backie, *or* **backiebird.** A
backlins (bak′lĭnz). Backwards. [thud.
baff (baf; bĕf). Blow; stroke;
baggie (bag′ĭ). The belly; also, a large minnow; stickleback.
baghash (bag′hăsh). To abuse in speech.
baid (bād). Endured.
baignet (bāg′nĕt). Bayonet.
baik (bāk). Beck; also, bake.
baikie (bāk′ĭ). = BACKIE.
bail (bāl). Bale or balefire.
bailie (bāl′ĭ). Alderman.
bainie (bān′ĭ). Bony.
bairn (bārn; bĕrn). A child.
bairn-team, -teem, -time. Children collectively; offspring.
baith (bāth). Both.
baittle (bāt′′l). Nourishing; also, rich pasture. [er.
bake (bāk). Biscuit; cracker.
ballant (bal′ănt). Ballad.
balow, baloo (*ba-*lo͞o′). Lullaby; bye-low.
band (bănd). Bond.
bane (bān). Bone.
bangster (băng′stĕr). A bully; braggart; also, a victor.
bannet (băn′ĕt; bän′ĕt). Bonnet.
bannock (băn′ŭk). A kind of oatmeal or barley cake, baked on a gri dle.
bannock fluke. Turbot.
bap (băp). Roll of bread.
bardie (bärd′ĭ). Dim. of BARD.
bardy (bärd′ĭ). Bold-faced; forward; pert.
barefit (bār′fĭt). Barefooted.
barken (bärk′ĕn). To incrust; also, to tan with bark.
barkit (bärk′ĭt). Tanned; clotted; barked.
barlafumble (bär′lă-fŭm′b′l), **barlafummil** (-fŭm′-ĭl), *or* **barlafummel** (-fŭm′z′l). An exclamation asking for a truce, as by one who has fallen in wrestling.
barley, barly (bär′lĭ), *or* **barla** (bär′lă). A cry for a truce among boys at their games.
barley-bree (bär′lĭ-brē′). Malt liquor; strong ale.
barlihood (bär′lĭ-hoo͝d). Fit of bad temper, as arising from drunkenness; drunken fit of passion.
barmie (bärm′ĭ). Barmy.
barns-breaking (bärnz′-brāk′ĭn). Idle frolic.
barrace (bär′ăs). Bounds; lists for combatants.
barrow tram. Shaft of a wheelbarrow. [gang.
batch (bach). A crew or
bats, batts (bats). A disease in animals caused by bots; also, colic.
bauch, baugh (bôκ). Poor, weak, or defective, as in taste, strength, etc.; insipid.
bauchle, bauchel (bôκ′′l; bäκ′′l). A worn-out shoe, esp. one used as a slipper; a worthless person or thing; a clumsy or shambling person; also, to shamble or shuffle; baffle; bungle.
baudrons (bô′drŭnz). A cat. [a balk.
bauk (bôk). To balk; also,
baukie (bôk′ĭ). **baukie-bird.** = BACKIE, the bat.
bauld (bôld). Bold.
bausond (bô′s′nd). Having a white spot or streak, esp. on the forehead or face; — said of animals.
bawbee (bô′bē). A half-penny; in *pl.*, money.
bawk (bôk). = BAUK.
bawsand (bô′s′nd), **bawsant**(bô′s′nt). = BAUSOND.
bawtie, bawty (bô′tĭ). A dog, esp. a large one; also, a hare.
baxter (bäks′tĕr). Baker.
bayganet (bāg′nĕt). Bayonet.
beal (bēl). Mouth or narrow pass, as of a river or valley; also, to suppurate.
bear (bĕr). = BERE.
beastie (bēst′ĭ). Dim. of BEAST. [nod.
beck (bĕk). Bow; curtsy;
bedral (bĕd′răl). A beadle.
bedrel (bĕd′rĕl). Bedridden.
beek (bēk). To bask; shine brightly; also, a basking.
beet, beete (bēt). To mend; relieve; aid; kindle (a fire).
befa' (bĕ-fô′). Befall.
befum (bē-fŭm′). To deceive.
begoud (bē-gŏo͝d′). Began.
begrutten (bē-grŭt′′n). Disfigured with weeping.
behunk (bē-gŭnk′). To cheat; trick; jilt.
behint (bē-hĭnt′). Behind.
beild (bēld). = BIELD.
bein (bēn). = BIEN.
beit (bēt). = BEET, to mend.
beld (bĕld). Bald.
belive (bē-līv′). Forthwith; quickly; by and by.
bell-waver (bĕl-wā′vĕr). To waver or swing like a bell; wander; ramble.
belyve. = BELIVE.
ben (bĕn). Within; in; inner; also, the inner room. Cf. BUT.—**to be far ben with,** to be on terms of intimacy with.
bend (bĕnd). To drink hard; guzzle; a pull of liquor. [nermost.
benmost (bĕn′mōst). In-
bere, bear (bĕr). Barley that has more than two rows of grain in the ear.
bethankit (bē-thăngk′ĭt). (God) be thanked; grace after meat.
beuk. = BUIK. [yonder.
beyont (bē-yŏnt′). Beyond;
bicker (bĭk′ĕr). A kind of bowl for liquor, porridge, etc., esp. a wooden one; a fight or brawl; a short race; also, to sprint.

bield (bēld), **biel** (bēl). To find refuge; dwell; shelter; also, shelter; habitation; sheltered; cozy.
bien, bein (bēn). Comfortable; thriving; bountifully supplied with material comforts.
big, bigg (bĭg). To build.
biggin (bĭg′ĭn). A building; a house.
biggit (bĭg′ĭt). Built.
bike (bīk). A nest of wild bees, wasps, or ants; swarm; hence, a crowd of people; also, to swarm.
billy, billie (bĭl′ĭ; bĭl′ĭ). Comrade; mate; fellow; brother.
bind (bīnd). Measure; capacity; as in: **I'm at my bind**, I've got my full measure (of drink).
bing (bĕng). A heap, as of grain, potatoes, etc.
bink (bĕŋk). Bench; shelf; esp., a rack for holding dishes.
binna (bĕn′ä). Be not.
birk (bûrk), **birken** (bûrk′-'n), **birkin**. Birch; birchen.
birkie (bûrk′ĭ). A lively mettlesome fellow; an "uppish" fellow; also, the card game of beggar-my-neighbor.
birl (bûrl). To spin, as a coin on a table; spin so as to whirr; whirr.—**birling the bawbee**, clubbing for drink.
birl, birle (bûrl). To pour (beer or wine); ply with drink; carouse.
birlieman (bûrl′ĭ-mán). = BYRLAWMAN.
birn (bĭrn). Burden.
birse (bĭrs). Bristle or bristles; temper; irritation;—in allusion to the bristling up of animals.—**to set up one's birse**, to put one in a rage.
bit (bĕt). A small space; a spot; also, a small piece or size, as in: **a bit burn**, a small rivulet; **a bit lassie**, a little girl.—**blithe bit**, pleasant spot.
bittle (bĭt′l). A wooden bat for beating clothes; beetle.
bittock (bĭt′ŭk). A little bit.
bizz (bĭz). Buzz. [ened.
blackit (blăk′ĭt). Black-
blackneb (blăk′nĕb). Carrion crow, or other black-billed bird; sympathizer with the French Revolution.
blad (blăd; blŏd). A blow or slap; a squall with rain; a fragment; portfolio; blotting pad; also, to slap heavily.
blae (blā). Dark blue, the color of the skin when bruised; livid; also, bleak; sunless. [bilberry.
blaeberry (blā′bĕr-ĭ). The
blaewort (blā′wûrt). = BLAWART.
blastie (blăs′tĭ). Something small as if blasted; a dwarf.
blastit (blăst′ĭt). Blasted.
blate (blāt). Bashful; sheepish; also, loath; slow.
blather (blĕth′ĕr). Bladder.
blaud (blôd). = BLAD.
blaw (blô). To blow.—**to blaw in one's lug**, to cajole or flatter a person.
blawart, blaewort (blā′-wûrt; blā′ĕrt). The blue-bottle (*Centaurea cyanus*); also, the harebell.
blaw-in-my-lug (blô′ĭn-mĭ-lŭg′). A flatterer; parasite.
blawn (blôn). Blown.
blearin ane's ee (blēr′ĭn ānz ē). Blinding one with flattery.
bleerit (blēr′ĭt), **bleert** (blērt). Bleared.
bleeze (blēz). Blaze; also, to declaim. [flamed.
bleezy (blēz′ĭ). Excited; inflamed.
blellum (blĕl′ŭm). A talkative idler.
blether (blĕth′ĕr). Blather; also, a bladder.
bletheration (blĕth′ĕr-ā′-shŭn). Nonsense.
bleth'rin (blĕth′rĭn). Talking idly; blathering.
blinker (blĭŋk′ĕr). An ogling coquette.
blitter (blĭt′ĕr). Bittern.
blude (blūd). Blood.
blue-gown (blōō′gōōn). A licensed beggar who got annually, on the king's birthday, certain alms including a blue gown to be worn as a badge; a beadsman.
bluid (blūd). Blood.
blume (blūm). Bloom.
blunker (blŭŋk′ĕr). Bungler; also, a maker of blunks.
blunks (blŭŋks). Certain uncolored fabrics of cotton or linen or both.
bluntie (blŭnt′ĭ). A stupid person; dolt.
blype (blīp). A piece or shred, as of skin.
boast (bōst). To threaten.
bock (bŏk). To vomit.
bodach (bŏd′ăk). An old man; a bugaboo. [for.
bode (bōd). To bid; offer
bodle, boddle (bŏd′l). A copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, worth two Scotch pennies or one sixth of an English penny.
bogle (bō′g'l). Goblin; bugbear; scarecrow.
bole (bōl). An aperture, with a shutter, in the wall of a house; also, a locker, crypt, or closet, in the wall of a building.
boll (bōl). A dry measure equal to about six bushels.
bonally, bonnally (bŏ-năl′ĭ). Good speed; farewell; esp., a festive drinking at departure.
bonnet laird (bŏn′ĕt lârd). A petty landowner, wearing the yeoman's dress.
bonnock. = BANNOCK.
bonny, bonnie, bonie (bŏn′ĭ). Handsome; beautiful; also, blithe; strong.
bood (bōōd). (It) behooved; must; ought.
boord (bērd). A board.
boor-tree. = BOUR-TREE.
boost (bōōst). Must. See BOOD. [BOTHY.
boothy (bōōth′ĭ). =
bordel (bôr′d'l). Brothel.
borrel (bŏr′ĕl). An auger; also, unlearned; rude; rough.—**borrel loons**, low rustic rogues.
boss (bŏs). Hollow; empty.—**boss window**, bay window.
botch (bŏch). A tumor.
bothy (bŏth′ĭ), **boothy** (bōōth′ĭ). A hut; booth; a place where laboring servants are lodged.
bought, bught (bouxt; bŭxt; bōōxt). A sheep pen or fold; also, to pen; inclose.
bouk (bōōk). Bulk; volume; compass; the body.
bouky (bōōk′ĭ). Bulky.
boul (bōōl). Bend or curvature; curved handle; also, a bowl.
bouman (bōō′măn). = BOWMAN, tenant.
bounteth (bōōn′tĕth), **bountith** (-tĭth). Bounty; reward; a stipulated gift supplementing wages.
bourd (bōōrd). To jest; mock; also, a jest; a scoff.
bourock, bourach (bōō′-rŭk). A hut; stone heap; mound; confused heap; cluster; crowd.
bour-tree (bōōr′trē′), **bu'-tree** (bōō′trē′). The shrub elder (*Sambucus nigra*).
bow (bou). = BOLL, a measure.
bower (bōō′ĕr). One who rents a dairy farm with its live stock; one who puts in his time and labor for a share of the profits of managing the stock.
bowie (bou′ĭ). A cask with the head taken out; a tub; a milk pail.
bowing, bowin (bōō′ĭn). A small dairy farm holding.
bowkail (bou′kāl). Cabbage.
bowman (bōō′măn). A tenant of a bowing; a bower.
bowrock (bou′rŭk). = BOUROCK.
bow't (bout). Bowed; bent.
brae (brā). Hillside; slope; bank; hill.
braid (brād). Broad.
brainge (brānj). To move in an impetuous, clumsy, or noisy manner.
braird (brârd). First shoots of grass, grain, etc.; also, to germinate.
brak (brák). Broke. [iron.
brander (brăn′dĕr). Grid-
brandered (brăn′dĕrd). Grilled; broiled. [caper.
brank (brăŋk). To prance;
brankie (brăŋ′kĭ). Gaudy; spruce; pranked up.
brank-new (brăŋk′nū′). Brand-new.
branks (brăŋks). A sort of bridle with wooden side pieces.
brany (brăn′ĭ). Brandy.
brash (brásh). An attack; bout; burst of activity; a sudden illness.
brat (brát). Coarse clothing; a coarse apron; a rag; film or scum, as on porridge; also, a child.
brattach (brát′ăk). Standard or flag.
brattle (brăt′l). A clatter; rattle; scamper; noisy conflict; also, to make a rattle or clatter; to scamper.
braw (brô). Fine; handsome; smart; well-dressed.
brawly, brawlie (brô′lĭ), **brawlys** (-lĭs). Very well; bravely; finely; heartily.
braws (brôz). Braveries; finery.
brazy, braxie (brāk′sĭ). A disease of sheep; also, a sheep which has died of disease.
breaskit (brĕs′kĭt). = BRISKIT.
breastie (brĕst′ĭ). Dim. of BREAST.
breastit (brĕst′ĭt). Breasted.
brecham (brĕk′ŭm). Collar of a work horse.
breckan, brecken (brĕk′-ŭn, -ĕn). Bracken.
bree (brē). Broth; liquor.
breef (brēf). = BRIEF, a spell. [breeches.
breekless. Having no
breeks (brāks). Breeches.
breer, brere (brēr). = BRAIRD.
brent (brĕnt). High; bold; smooth; clear;—said of the forehead.
brickle (brĭk′l). Brittle.
brie (brē). = BREE, broth.
brief (brēf). A spell; charm.
brig (brĕg). A bridge.
briskit (brĭs′kĭt). Brisket; breast.
brither (brĭth′ĕr). A brother. [ridge.
brochan (brŏx′ăn). Por-
brochit (brŏx′ĭt), **brocht** (brŏxt). Stitched; sewed.
brocked (brŏkt), **brockit** (brŏk′ĭt). Mottled with black and white, as on the face.
brockit cow (brŏk′ĭt-kōō′). A white-faced cow.
brod (brŏd). Goad.
brog (brŏg). A pointed instrument, as an awl; also, to prick; prod.
brogue (brōg). Trick; fraud. [use.
broke (brōk). Kitchen ref-
broken man (brō′k'n măn). Outlaw; bankrupt.
broo (brē). Broth; juice; water; also, opinion.
broose (brōōz). A race, at country weddings, to see who shall first reach the bridegroom's house on returning from the ceremony.
brose (brōz). Pottage made by pouring boiling liquid on meal (esp. oatmeal) and stirring. — **brose time**, brewis time; supper-time.
brough, brugh (brōōx). A hazy circle, as around the moon; halo; in curling, one of several concentric circles about the tee.
brown man o' the moors (brōōn măn ō *the* mōōrz). A dwarf, or subterranean elf.
browst (brōōst). A brewing; amount brewed at one time; hence, consequences of one's conduct.
bruckle (brŭk′l). Brittle; frail; inconstant.
brugh (brōōx). A borough.
bruik (brūk). Brook.
brulyie, brulzie, bruilzie (brūl′yĭ). Broil; disturbance.
brunstane (brŭn′stăn). Brimstone. [burnt.
brunt (brŭnt). Did burn;
brust (brŭst). Burst.
Buchan-Bullers (bŭx′ăn bōōl′ĕrz). = BULLERS OF BUCHAN.
buckie (bŭk′ĭ). A spiral marine shell, esp. the whelk or periwinkle; a perverse or refractory person.
buff (bŭf). To beat; whack.
bught (bŭxt). = BOUGHT, a sheep pen.
bughtin-time (bŭxt′ĭn-tīm′). The time of collecting the ewes in the pens to be milked.
buik (byōōk; bōōk). Book.
buirdly (bûrd′lĭ). Stout-made; strong; athletic.
buist (büst). A box or chest; ownership brand on cattle; also, to inclose as in a box; to mark or brand (cattle, etc.).
buit (büt). Boot.
buke. = BUIK.
bullerbo (bōōl′ĕr). A roaring or seething turmoil of waters; also, to roar; bellow.—**Bullers of Buchan** (bŭx′ăn), a caldronlike recess on the coast of Buchan in which the water seethes and rages.
bum (bŭm). To hum; din.
bumbaze (bŭm-bāz′). To bamboozle; confuse.
bumbee (bŭm′bē′). Bumblebee.
bumble (bŭm′b'l; bŭm′l'). To bungle; blunder.
bumclock (bŭm′klŏk′). A dorbeetle.
bumming (bŭm′ĭn). Humming, as bees.
bummle (bŭm′l'). = BUMBLE. [derer.
bummler (bŭm′lĕr). Blun-
bung-fu' (bŭng′fōō′), *or* **bung** (bŭng). Tipsy; fuddled.
bunker (bŭŋk′ĕr). A bench or low chest that serves for a seat, as in a window; also, a small sand hole or pit, as on a golf course.
burd (bûrd). A maiden; damsel. [BURD.
burdie (bûr′dĭ). Dim. of
bure (bür). Bore; did bear.
burn (bûrn). Brook; rivulet. [blacksmith.
burnewin (bûrn′ĭ-wĭn). A
burnie (bûrn′ĭ). Dim. of BURN.
burrows-town (bŭr′ŭz-toŏn). A borough town.
busk (büsk). To prepare; dress. [bushy.
buskie (büs′kĭ). Bosky;
buskit (büs′kĭt). Dressed.
busle (büs′l'). Bustle.
buss (büs). To deck; to dress; also, bush.
bussle (büs′l'). Bustle.
but (büt). Without; the outer apartment of a house, esp. of one consisting of only two apartments; in or into the outer apart-

ment. Cf. BEN. — **but an' ben** (bŭt ăn bĕn), lit., out and in; back and forth; in both parts of the house; on opposite sides of a partition wall or passage; also, a two-roomed house.
buttock mail (bŭt′ŭk māl). Fine imposed in lieu of sitting on the stool of repentance.
by (bī; bĭ). Past; beside; over and above; beyond; contrary to. — **by and a-tour** (bī ănd ă-tō′ĕr), over and above; besides. — **by one's self**, out of one's wits. [gones.]
byganes (bī′gănz). By-
byke (bīk). = BIKE, nest of bees.
byrlawman (bĭr′lô-măn). A petty officer appointed at a court-leet.

C

ca' (kô). To call; name; drive; also, calf; calve. — **to ca' canny**, to drive or go cautiously or gently.
caber (kā′bĕr). A pole; beam. [huckster.]
cadger (kăj′ĕr). A carrier;
caddie, caddy (kăd′ĭ). A porter or messenger; a lad; attendant of a golf player.
cadgy (kăj′ĭ). Cheerful; wanton; lustful.
caff, caffe (kăf; kăf). Chaff. **caft** (kăft). Bought.
caikle (kāk′l; kĕk′l). Cackle.
cailleach, cailliach (kăl′yŏx). Old Highland woman.
caim (kām). Comb.
caird (kārd). Tinker; tramp.
calf ward. A small inclosure for calves.
callant (kăl′ănt), **callan** (kăl′ăn). Boy; lad; a fine fellow.
caller (kăl′ĕr). Fresh; in good condition; cool; refreshing. — **caller oysters**, *or* **herrings**, fresh or newly caught oysters or herrings.
callet (kăl′ĕt). Trull; scold.
calsay (kô′zĭ). = CAUSEY.
cam (kăm). Came.
camsteary, camsteery (kăm-stār′ĭ). Perverse; stubborn; refractory.
cangle (kăng′g'l). Quarrel; wrangle; dispute.
cankert (kăng′kĕrt). Fretful; ill-natured.
canna (kăn′nă). Cannot.
cannach (kăn′ăx). Cotton.
canny, cannie (kăn′ĭ). See in *Vocab.*
cant (kănt). Lively; lusty; merry; brisk.
cantle (kăn′t'l). Projecting part, as the crown of the head; the head; ridge.
cantrip (kăn′trĭp). Charm; spell; trick, as of a witch.
canty, cantie (kăn′tĭ). Cheerful; merry; sprightly.
cap (kăp). Wooden dish or shallow bowl, often with two handles. — to **drink cap out**, to drain the cap.
capernoited (kăp′ĕr-noi′tĕd), **capernoity** (-noi′tĭ). Crabbed; peevish; also, partially intoxicated; muddle-headed.
caple (kā′p'l). A horse.
cappie (kăp′ĭ). Dim. of CAP.
capul (kā′pŭl). = CAPLE.
carcake (kār′kāk′). A kind of griddle cake, eaten on Shrove Tuesday.
carfuffle (kĕr-fŭf′l). Ruffle; disorder; flurry.
carl, carle (kārl). Churl; boor. [CARL.]
carlie (kār′lĭ). Dim. of **carline, carlin, carling** (kār′lĭn). A woman, esp. an old one; — often contemptuous.
carritch (kăr′ĭch), **carritches** (kăr′ĭch-ĭz). A catechism. — to **give carritch**, to scold; reprove.
carse (kārs; kĕrs). Low rich land, usually along a river.
cartes (kārts). Playing cards; game of cards.
carvy (kär′vĭ). Caraway.
caschrom (kăs′krōm), *or* **cascrom, -crome** (kăs′krōm). A footpick used by Highlanders for digging in stony ground.
cast (kăst). To swarm; — said of bees; to clear, as the sky or weather. — to **cast out** (ōōt), to fall out; quarrel. — to **cast up** (ŏŏp), to turn up; appear, esp. unexpectedly.
castock (kăs′tŭk). A cabbage stalk.
cateran (kăt′ĕr-ăn). A Highland irregular soldier; marauder; freebooter.
ca'throo', ca'throw (kă′thrō; kô′-). Disturbance; commotion. [dron.]
caudron (kô′drŭn). Cal-
cauf (kôf). Calf.
cauff (kôf). Chaff.
cauk (kôk). Chalk. — **cauk an' keel** (ăn kēl), chalk and red clay, for marking sheep.
cauld (kôd). Cold.
cauldrife (kôd′rĭf). Chilly; susceptible to cold.
caup (kôp). = CAP, dish.
causey (kô′zĭ). A paved street or sidewalk; ground paved with cobblestones or the like, as before a door; also, to pave. — to **keep the crown o' the causey**, to keep the middle or higher part of the street, as being the most conspicuous and honorable.
cavel (kăv′l). A low mean fellow. [coop.]
cavie, cavy (kā′vĭ). A hen-
cawk (kôk). Chalk.
certie, my certie (mĕs-ĕr′tĭ). My faith; in good troth.
certis (sĕr′tĭs). Certes; truly.
cess (sĕs). Tax; land tax.
chack (chăk). A snack; also, to snap the jaws.
chaft (chăft). Jaw; chap.
chalder (chô′dĕr). In dry measure, sixteen bolls.
chancy (chän′sĭ). Lucky; auspicious; fortunate.
chanter (chän′tĕr). In a bagpipe, the pipe on which the melody is played.
chap (chăp). A blow; a knock; selection; also, to knock, strike, chop, mash; choose. — to **chap out**, to summon to come out by a tap or rap, as on the window.
chappit (chăp′ĕt). Chapped; struck; pounded; mashed.
cheap o' (chēp ō′). Well deserving of; not overpaid or requited in respect of it.
cheek (chēk). Side, as of a fire. — **cheek for chow**, cheek by jowl; side by side.
chenyie (chĕn′yĭ). A chain.
chield, chiel (chēl). A young fellow; also, child.
chimla (chĭm′lă), **chimley, chimlie** (-lĭ). Chimney.
chimley lug, chimla lug (lŭg). The fireside.
chimley, *or* **chimla, neuck** *or* **nuik** (nyōōk′). Chimney corner.
chitter (chĕt′ĕr). To twitter; chirp; also, to shiver or chatter, as with cold.
chop (chŏp; shŏp). Shop.
chow (chou). To chew; also, jowl.
chowl (choul). Jowl.
chuck (chŭk). A pebble; in *pl.*, a game played with pebbles; jackstones.
chuckie (chŭk′ĭ). A chicken; hen; a small pebble.
chuckstone (chŭk′stōn′), **chuckie-stane** (chŭk′ĭ-stān′). Pebblestone; jackstone. [chubby.]
chuffie (chŭf′ĭ). Fat-faced;
cit (sĭt). The civet.
clachan (klăk′ăn). A small village about a church; a hamlet.
clack goose (klăk), **claik goose** (klāk). Bernicle goose.
claes (klāz). Clothes.
clag (klăg). To stick or daub; clog; also, a clot.
claggit (klăg′ĭt). Clogged.
claik (klāk). Clack; cackle; also, the bernicle goose.
clairschach (klār′shăx), **clairsho** (-shō). A harp.
claise, claithes (klāz), Clothes.
claith (klāth; klĭth). Cloth.
claithing (klāth′ĭn). Clothing.
clam (klăm; klăm). Base; mean.
clamihewit (klăm′ĭ-hū′ĭt). A stroke; blow; drubbing.
clamjamphrie, clamjamphrey (klăm-jăm′frĭ). Odds and ends; rubbish; the rabble; mob.
clamper (klăm′pĕr). To walk or tramp noisily.
clanjamfray, clanjamfrie, etc. = CLAMJAMPHRIE.
clankie (klăng′kĭ). A clank; a sharp blow.
clap (klăp). A stroke, esp. of fortune; a moment.
clarkit (klär′kĭt). Wrote; clerked.
clarty (klär′tĭ). Sticky and foul; muddy; dirty.
clash (klăsh). A quantity or mass, as of rain, mud, etc.; idle talk; gossip; tittle-tattle; scandal; talebearer; also, to prate; tattle.
clat (klăt). A clot; clod; mess; also, to dirty; bedaub.
clatch (klăch). A soft or sloppy lump or mass, as of mud; anything slipshod; a slattern; also, to daub or smear, as with lime; finish in a slipshod way. [tler.]
clattern (klăt′ĕrn). A tat-
clattertraps (klăt′ĕr-trāps′). Rattletraps; knickknacks.
clatty (klăt′ĭ). Dirty; slovenly.
claught, claucht (klôxt). To clutch; also, a clutch; snatch; handful.
claut (klôt). To scratch; tear; scrape; rake; also, a clutch; a rake; hoe; a handful; a lump or chunk.
claver (klā′vĕr). Clover; also, to talk idle nonsense; gossip; prate; also (usually in *pl.*), gossip; idle chatter.
claw (klô). To scratch; scrape; also, to flatten. — to **claw an auld,** *or* **auld man's, pow,** to live to an old age. — to **claw favor,** to curry favor. — to **claw up one's mittens,** to give one the finishing stroke.
clead, cleed (klēd). To clothe.
cleck (klĕk). To hatch.
leckin (klĕk′ĭn). A brood of chickens.
cleek, cleick (klēk). To seize; clutch; snatch; hook; link together; marry; go arm in arm; also, a large hook or crook, as for a pot over a fire. See in *Vocab.*
cleekit (klēk′ĭt). Caught, as with a hook.
cleg, clegg (klĕg). Gadfly.
cleuch, cleugh (klūx; klōōx). Clough; ravine; precipitous descent.
clink (klĭngk). A smart blow; rap; money; cash; an instant; also, to move, go, act, etc., quickly; clap; slap; also, to clinch.
clinket (klĭngk′ĕt), **clinkit** (-ĭt). Clinked; struck.
clipe. = CLYPE.
clipping time. Sheep-shearing time; also, the nick of time. — to **come in clipping time,** to come as opportunely as one visiting a farmer at sheep-shearing time when there is always mirth, work, and good cheer.
clips (klĭps). Shears, as for clipping sheep.
clishmaclaver (klĭsh′mă-klā′vĕr). Idle conversation; gossip; also, to gossip.
clock (klŏk). To cluck; hatch; also, a beetle.
clomb (klōm). Climbed.
cloot (klūt). One of the divisions of a cleft hoof; cloven hoof; [*cap.*] the Devil; — usually in *pl.* — **cloot and cloot,** hoof and hoof, *i. e.*, every hoof.
clootie (klūt′ĭ). A little hoof; [*cap.*] the Devil.
clour (klōōr). A bump on the head from a blow; a blow; dint; also, to beat.
cloured (klōōrd). Dimpled; dented.
clud (klŏŏd). Cloud.
clung (klŭng). Shrunken or shriveled; collapsed; stiff and clinging, as clay; toughened.
clute (klūt). = CLOOT.
clype (klīp). To tell secrets; tattle; gossip.
coalheugh (kōl′hŭx′), **coalhew** (kōl′hū′). A coalpit.
coble (kō′b'l). A short flat-bottomed rowboat.
cockaleekie (kŏk′ă-lēk′ĭ), **cockyleekie** (kŏk′ĭ-). A soup of capon boiled with leeks.
cockernonny, cockernonie (kŏk′ĕr-nŏn′ĭ). The gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood, or fillet.
cockery (kŏk′ĕr-ĭ). Liable to fall; tottery.
cock-laird (kŏk′lārd′). One who owns and cultivates a small piece of ground; — jocular or contemptuous.
cockle (kŏk′l'). Whimsical; — chiefly in combination; as, *cockle*-brained.
cockpaddle, cockpaidle (kŏk′pād′l'). Lumpfish.
cod (kŏd). Pillow; cushion; also, pod.
coff (kŏf). To buy.
coft (kŏft). Bought.
coggie (kŏg′ĭ). Dim. of COG.
coghle (kŏg′l'). To wheeze, as from asthma.
cogue, cog (kōg). A round wooden vessel, as a pail or a cup; quantity it will hold.
Coila (koi′lă). Latinized form of *Kyle*, a district of Ayrshire, celebrated by Burns.
collieshangie, collieshangy (kŏl′ĭ-shăng′ĭ). A quarrel; squabble; row.
contrair (kŏn-trâr′). To oppose; thwart; also, contrary; against.
cood (cōōd; kŭd). The cud.
coof (kūf; kōōf). A blockhead; dolt.
cook (kōōk; kŏŏk). To crouch down; disappear suddenly. [stallion.]
cooser (kōōs′ĕr). A courser;
coost (kūst). Did cast.
coot (kūt). The ankle; fetlock of a horse; also, a trifle.
cootie (kōōt′ĭ; kŭt′ĭ). A wooden bowl or vessel.
corbie, corby (kôr′bĭ). A raven or carrion crow.
core (kōr). Corps; body of individuals; party; company. [oats.]
corn't (kôrnt). Fed with
coronach (kŏr′ŏ-năx). Dirge.
corrie (kŏr′ĭ). A hollow recess in a mountain, or hill; a cirque.
cosh (kŏsh). Neat; snug; trim; still; quiet; without intermission; friendly; familiar; lively; happy.
cotter, cottar (kŏt′ĕr). See in *Vocab.* [not.]
couldna (kŏŏd′nă). Could-
countra (kŭn′trĭ; kĭn′trä). Country.
coup (koup). To overturn; capsize; tilt; hence, to drink off; drain; also, to

barter ; a blow or shock ; an upset ; a tip cart, or its load. — to coup the crans, to go to wreck, like a pot on the fire, when the crane upon which it stood is upset. — **to coup the creels,** lit., to upset the creels, or baskets (of eggs, fish, etc.) ; to fall head over heels ; have a mishap.

coupit (koup'ĭt). Bought ; traded ; trafficked. [er.]

cour, cowr (kōor). To cow-

ccurch. = CURCH.

couthie (kōōth'ĭ). Kindly ; loving ; agreeable.

cow, cowe (kou). To poll (the head) ; cut short ; prune ; lop off ; exceed ; outdo ; also, a bogy or goblin ; a wisp ; besom.

cowl (koul). A nightcap.

cowp (koup). = COUP.

cow'rin (kōō'rĭn). Cowering.

cowt, cowte (kout). A colt.

crabbit (krăb'ĭt). Crabbed.

crack (krăk). Talk ; gossip ; chat ; also, to converse ; to boast.

crackhemp (-hĕmp'). Gallows bird.

craem (krām). = CRAME.

craft (kraft). Croft.

crag, craig (krāg). Neck ; throat.

craig (krāg). Crag ; rock.

crak (krāk). To cry out harshly ; also, to crack or brag ; to creak.

cramboclink (krăm'bō-klĭnk'), *or* **crambojingle** (-jĭng''l). Doggerel.

crame (krām). A booth, stall, or tent, where goods are sold, as at a fair.

cramer (krām'ĕr). One who sells goods from a crame ; a peddler ; hawker.

cran, crane (krăn). Crane ; an iron arm for supporting a pot or kettle over a fire ; also, a measure for fresh herrings, equivalent to 37½ imperial gallons (45 U. S. gallons).

crank (krăŋk). The noise of an ungreased wheel.

crankous (kraŋk'ŭs). Fretful ; captious ; cranky.

cranreuch (krăn'rŭĸ). Hoarfrost ; rime.

crap (kráp). A crop ; to crop ; also, crept.

crappit head (kráp'ĭt hĕd). The head of a haddock stuffed with a mixture of oatmeal, suet, onions, etc.

craw (krô). Crow.

creagh, creach (krĕĸ). A highland foray ; plundering incursion ; raid ; also, to raid or plunder.

creel (krēl). A basket or pannier ; also, to put in such a basket. — **in a creel,** in a state of temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind.

creepie, creepy (krēp'ĭ). A low three-legged stool ; a cutty stool.

creesh, creish (krēsh). Grease ; oil.

creeshie (krēsh'ĭ). Greasy.

crewels (krōō'ĕlz). Scrofula.

crock (krŏk). An old or barren ewe.

crombie, cromie (krŭm'ĭ). = CRUMMIE.

croo (krōō). A pen or fold.

croo. = CROOIL. [coo.]

crood, croud (krōōd). To

croodle (krōōd'l'). To coo ; also, to cower or cuddle together, as from fear or cold ; to fawn or coax.

crook (krōōk). A hook ; pothook.— **crook in one's lot,** a misfortune ; trial ; affliction.

crouchie (krōōch'ĭ). Crookbacked ; hunchbacked.

croun (krōōn). A crown.

croupon (krōō'pŭn). Rump ; buttocks ; crupper.

crouse (krōōs). Bold ; cocky ; brisk ; lively ; cheerful.

crowdy, crowdie (kroud'ĭ). A thick gruel of oatmeal and water, milk, etc. ; food of the porridge kind.

crummie, crummy (krŭm'ĭ). A cow ; esp., a cow with crumpled horns ; also, a crook, or staff.

crummock (krŭm'ŭk). A crummie.

crump (krŭmp). Brittle or friable ; crusty.

crunkle (krŭŋk'l'). A crease ; wrinkle ; rumple.

crunt (krŭnt). A blow with a cudgel or the like.

cruppin (krŭp'ĭn). Crept.

cud (kŭd). Cudgel.

cuddy, cuddie (kŭd'ĭ). Ass.

cuif (kūf ; kōōf). = COOF.

cuisser (kūs'ĕr). Courser ; stallion. [CUTIKIN.]

cuitikin (kŭ'tĭ-kĭn). =

cuittle, cuitle (kŭt'l'). To tickle ; coax ; wheedle. — **to cuittle favor,** to curry favor.

cummer (kŭm'ĕr). A godmother ; hence, a gossip ; woman ; lass ; witch.

cunyie, cunzie (kŭn'yĕ). Coin.

curch (kûrch). A kerchief ; esp., a linen kerchief worn instead of the mutch.

curchie (kûr'chĭ). Curtsy.

curcuddoch (kûr-kŭd'ŭĸ), **curcuddock** (-ŭk). Fond ; familiar ; warm in attention.

curfuffle (kĕr-fŭf''l). = CARFUFFLE.

curliewurly *or* **-wurlie** (kûr'lĭ-wûr'lĭ). A fantastic circular or curly ornament.

curmurring (kĕr-mûr'ĭng). Murmuring ; grumbling ; a slight rumbling noise.

curn (kûrn). A grain ; corn ; small quantity.

curny (kûr'nĭ). Grainy ; granulated.

curpan (kûr'păn), **curpen** (-pĕn), **curpin** (-pĭn), **curpon** (-pŭn). = CROUPON.

curple (kûr'p'l). Crupper ; the buttocks.

currach, curragh (kŭr'ă ; kōōr'ăĸ). A coracle ; in *pl.*, cutters.

curracks, currocks (kŭr'ŭks). A pair of wood or wicker frames, slung over a horse, for carrying hay, etc.

cusser (kōōs'ĕr). A coarser ; stallion.

custock (kŭs'tŭk). = CASTOCK. [ankle.]

cute (kōōt ; kūt). = COOT,

cutikin (kŭ'tĭ-kĭn). A gaiter ; spatterdash.

cut-lugged (kŭt'lŭgd). Crop-eared.

cutty (kŭt'ĭ). Short ; curtailed ; hence, testy ; short-tempered ; also, something short ; as: a short spoon ; short tobacco pipe ; short or stumpy woman ; opprobriously, a testy or loose woman ; — often used playfully.

cutty stool. A low stool ; a small raised seat in old Scottish churches where offenders, esp. against chastity, sat for public rebuke.

D

dacker, daiker (dăk'ĕr). To waver ; stagger ; saunter ; work leisurely ; potter ; wrangle ; challenge ; search ; also, a stroll ; a saunter ; quarrel.

dad, daud (dăd). To thrash ; strike forcibly ; beat ; knock ; also, a blow ; thump ; hunk.

daffing, daffin (dăf'ĭn). Fooling ; folly.

daft (dăft). Gay ; merry. — **daft days,** the days of merrymaking at Christmas and the New Year.

daidle (dā'd'l). Dawdle.

daigh (dāĸ). Dough.

daighy (-ĭ). Doughy ; flabby and pale ; soft.

daiker. = DACKER ; also, to dispose or arrange ; set in order.

dail (dāl). Deal ; plank.

daimen (dā'mĭn). Occasional.

dais (dās). Table ; bench, settle, or fixed seat.

dalt (dôlt). Foster child.

dammer (dăm'ĕr). A constructor of dams ; miner ; also, to astonish ; stun.

dander (dăn'dĕr). A piece of slag, vitrified refuse, or calcined cinder.

dander, daunder (dăn'dĕr). To saunter ; hence, to wander in mind.

dandilly (dăn'dĭ-lĭ). Cherished ; petted ; also, a pet.

dang (dăŋ). Ding ; dinged.

danton. = DAUNTON.

darg, dargue, (dărg). A day's work ; task.

darn (dărn). = DERN.

daud (dôd). = DAD, to thrash.

daunder (dăn'dĕr ; dŏn'-). = DANDER, saunter.

daunton, danton (dôn'-tŭn ; dăn'-). Daunt.

daur (dôr). To dare.

daurg (dôrg), **daurk** (dôrk). = DARG.

daurna (dôr'nă). Dare not.

daurt (dôrt). Dared.

daut, dawt (dôt). To make much of ; pet ; caress.

dautie, dawtie (dôt'ĭ). A darling ; pet.

Davoc (dā'vŭk). David.

daw (dô). A drab ; sluggard.

dawtit, dawtet (dôt'ĭt). Fondled ; caressed.

day (dā).—**the day,** to-day.

dead thraw (dēd thrô) *or* **throw.** Death throe.

dearthful (dĕrth'fo͝ol), **dearthfu' (-fōō).** Dear ; costly.

deas (dēs ; dās). Dais.

deasil (dā'zĭl). See in *Vocab.*

deave (dēv). To deafen ; stupefy with noise ; bewilder.

dee (dē). Die.

deeing (dē'ĭn). Dying.

dees, deis (dēs ; dās). Dais.

deil (dēl). Devil. — **deil a hate,** *or* **haet,** Devil a bit! — **deil gaed o'er Jock Wabster** (dēl găd our jŏk wăb'stĕr), everything went topsy-turvy ; there was the devil to pay. — **deil ma care** (dēl *ma* kār), the devil may care ; I don't care ; no matter ; for all that. — **deil's buckie,** imp of Satan ; limb of the Devil ; — applied to a mischievous refractory youngster.—**deil's dozen** (dēlz dĭz'ĕn), thirteen. — **deil's snuffbox** (dēlz snŭf'bŏks), the common puffball.

deleerit, delieret (dĕ-lēr'ĭt). Delirious or crazed.

deliver (dĕ-lĭv'ĕr). Active ; free in motion ; nimble.

deliverly (dĕ-lĭv'ĕr-lĭ). Actively ; nimbly ; deftly.

denty (dĕn't'ĭ). Dainty.

dern (dĕrn). Concealed ; secret ; hidden.

dern, derne (dĕrn). To hide ; conceal ; cause to hide. [scribe.]

descrive (dĕ-skrēv'). To de-

deuk (dūk ; dyo͝ok). Duck.

deve. = DEAVE ; also, deaf, dive.

devel (dĕv'l'). To deal a severe blow ; also, a severe or stunning blow.

diddle (dĭd'l'). Sound of a fiddle ; jingle.

didna (dĭd'nă). Did not.

dight (dĕkt). To wipe ; cleanse ; winnow ; also, a wipe or rub ; a dab, as of butter.

dike, dyke (dīk). A wall or fence, as of stone or turf.

din (dĕn). Dun.

dindle (dĕn'd'l). To ring ; vibrate ; tingle ; also, thrill ; vibration ; tingling.

ding (dĕŋ). See in *Vocab.*

dink (dĕŋk). Neat ; trim ; tidy ; precise ; squeamish ; also, to deck.

dinmont (dĭn'mŏnt). A wether between one and two years old, or between the first and second shearing.

dinna (dĭn'ă). Do not.

dinnle (dĕn''l). = DINDLE.

dirdum (dûr'dŭm ; dĭr'-). Uproar ; tumult ; a scolding ; stroke of misfortune.

dirgie, dirgy (dĭr'gĭ). A dirge ; funeral feast.

dirl (dĭrl ; dûrl). To pierce ; vibrate ; thrill ; tingle ; also, a vibrating or tremulous sound ; a thrilling, tingling sensation.

dis (dĭz). Does.

discreet (dĭs-krēt'). Discreet ; also, civil ; polite.

discretion (dĭs-krē'shŭn). Politeness ; civility.

disjasked, disjaskit (dĭs-jăs'kĭt). Jaded ; decayed ; worn out. [fast.]

disjune (dē-jōōn'). Break-

disna (dĭz'nă). Does not.

dit (dĭt). To close up ; obstruct the course of.

dittay (dĭt'ă ; -ĭ). Indictment.

div (dĭv). Do.

divot (dĭv'ŭt). A sod for thatching or fuel ; a turf. See in *Vocab.*

dizzen, diz'n (dĭz'n). A dozen.

dobby, dobbie (dŏb'ĭ). An imaginary spirit similar to a brownie, but often malicious.

doch-an-dorrach *or* **-dorris** (dŏĸ'-ăn-dŏr'ăĸ ; -ĭs). Stirrup cup ; parting cup. [ter.]

dochter (dŏĸ'tĕr). Daugh-

doddie, doddy (dŏd'ĭ). Hornless cow or bull.

doiled, doil'd, doilt (doilt). Stupid ; confused ; dazed.

doited (doit'ĕd ; -ĭt). Turned to dotage ; stupid ; confused.

donnered, donnert (dŏn'-ĕrt). Stupefied ; stupid ; dazed. [sickly.]

donsie (dŏn'zĭ). Unlucky ;

doo (dōō). A dove.

doodle (dōō'd'l). To play (the bagpipe) ; toot.

doodlesack (-săk'). Bagpipe.

dook (dōōk). To duck.

dooket (dōō'kĕt). Dovecot ; pigeon house.

dookit (dōōk'ĭt). Ducked.

dool (dōōl ; dûl). Dole ; grief ; also, to mourn.

dooms (dōōmz). Very.

doon (dōōn). Down.

doorstane (dōr'stān'). Threshold.

doot (dōōt). Doubt.

dorlach (dōr'lăĸ). A bundle or package ; valise.

☞ The sense of "dagger" which *dorlach* has been thought to have is prob. erroneous.

dorty (dōr'tĭ). Sulky ; saucy ; haughty.

dosen (dōz'ĕn). = DOZEN, to stun.

dottle (dŏt'l'). Crazy ; silly ; also, a fool ; dotard.

doucat (dōō'kĕt). = DOOKET.

douce (dōōs). Sweet ; pleasant ; neat ; sober ; sedate ; prudent. [DOWF.]

douf, douff (douf). =

dought (dŏkt). Was or were able ; could. See DOW, to be able.

douk (dōōk). Duck.

doukit (dōōk'ĭt). Ducked.

doun (dōōn). Down.

doup (doup). A rounded end or hollow ; buttocks.

dour (dōōr). Hard ; fierce ; bold ; inflexible ; obstinate ; sullen ; sour in aspect.

dourlach (dōōr'lăĸ ; dōr'-). = DORLACH.

douse (dōōs). = DOUCE.

dover (dō'vĕr). To doze ; drowse ; lose consciousness

for a moment; also, a drowsy state; a doze.
dow (dou). To be able; prosper; thrive.
dow (dōō). Dove.
dowcote (dōō'kŏt). Pigeon house; dovecot.
dowed (doud). Faded; vapid; drowsy; also, was able.
dowf, dowff (douf). Lacking force; heavy; flat; stupid; dismal; also (of sound), dull; hollow.
dowie, dowy (dou'ĭ). Melancholy; sad; dismal; low-spirited; weak; in ill health.
downa (dou'nâ). Cannot.
downby (dōōn'bī). Down that way.
dozen (dōz'n). To stun; stupefy; daze; benumb.
draff (dráf). Brewer's grains; dregs.
draffsack (dráf'sák'). A sack for draff; a glutton.
draigle (drā'g'l). Draggle.
drammock (drám'ŭk), **drummock** (drŭm-). A mixture, generally raw, of meal and water.
drant, draunt (drânt; drônt). To drone; drawl.
drap (dráp). Drop.
drappie, drappy (dráp'ĭ). A little drop (of drink).
drappit (dráp'ĭt). Dropped. —**drappit egg,** a poached egg.
draunt (drônt). = DRANT.
drave (drāv). Drove.
dreddour (drĕd'ĕr). Dread; terror; apprehension.
dree (drē). To undergo; suffer; endure; also, tedious; dreary; doleful.—**to dree one's weird,** to endure one's fate.
dreel (drēl). To move quickly; a swift violent motion; also, drill.
dreep, drepe (drēp). To drip; droop.
dreigh (drēk). Tedious.
dridder (drĭd'ĕr). = DREDDOUR.
driddle (drĭd'l). To act in a feeble or unsteady manner; dawdle.
driegh (drēĸ). Tedious; "dree." [flock.
drift (drĕft). A drove;
drochlin, droghlin (drŏĸ'lĭn). Puny; small and feeble; lazy. [breech.
droddum (drŏd'ŭm). The
droghling and coghling (drŏĸ'lĭn ăn kŏĸ'lĭn). Wheezing and blowing.
droich (drŏĸ; droiĸ). A dwarf.
droichy (-ĭ). Dwarfish.
dronach (drō'nâĸ). Penalty, punishment.
drouk (drōōk). To soak; drench; overwhelm.
droukit (drōōk'ĭt). Wet; drenched; overwhelmed.
drouth (drōōth). Thirst; drought. [droughty.
drouthy (-ĭ). Thirsty;
drow (drou). A cold mist or drizzle; mizzling rain.
drucken, druken (drŏōk'ĕn; drūk'-). Drunken.
drugster (drŭg'stĕr). Druggist.
drumly (drŭm'lĭ). Turbid; muddy; troubled; gloomy.
drummock (drŭm'ŭk). = DRAMMOCK.
drunt (drŭnt). Pet; sour humor; also, drawl.
dry multure. See MULTURE.
dub (dŭb). A pool; puddle.
duddie, duddy (dŭd'ĭ). Ragged; tattered.
dulce (dŭls). Dulse.
dule (dūl). = DOOL.
dunch (dŭnsh). To jog with the elbow; also, a short solid blow, shock, or shove; a smart jog.
dune (dōōn; dŭn). Done.
dung (dŭng). Worsted; driven; thrown; beaten.
duniwassal, dunniwassal (dōōn'ĭ-wŏs'ăl). Also **duniwastle.** A Highland gentleman, esp. one of secondary rank; specif., a cadet of a family of rank.
dunsh. = DUNCH.
dunt (dŭnt). A dull-sounding blow or thump; a wound or bruise from such a blow; also, to strike, knock, bruise, or the like, with a dull-sounding blow.
durk (dûrk). A dirk.
dush (dŭsh). To rush or thrust violently; rush or fall forcibly; also, a violent blow, push, or shove.
dwall (dwâl). Dwell.
dwalm, dwam (dwâm). Swoon; faint.
dwine (dwīn). To waste away; pine; languish; also, a decline; pining.
dyester (dī'stĕr). Dyer.
dyke (dīk). See DIKE.
dyvour (dī'vĕr). A bankrupt; man in debt; beggar.

E

ear (âr). Early.
eard (ĕrd). Earth.
earl (ĕrl). To bind; pledge; betroth.
earn (ĕrn). = ERN, an eagle.
earn. To curdle, as milk.
earning (ĕrn'ĭn), **earnings** (-ĭnz). Rennet.
eassel (ēs'l). Eastward.
easter (ēs'tĕr). Eastern.
eath (ēth; ĕth). Easy; easily.
ee (ē), **e'e.** The eye.
een (ēn), **e'en.** The eyes.
e'en (ēn), **e'enin** (ēn'ĭn). Evening.
eerie (ē'rĭ). See in *Vocab.*
effeir (ĕ-fēr'). Cause; appearance; property; guise.
effeir, effere (ĕ-fēr'). To belong; pertain.
eident (ī'dĕnt). Diligent; busy; attentive.
eik (ēk). = EKE, addition.
eild (ēld). Old age.
eilding (ēld'ĭn). = ELDIN.
eith. = EATH.
eke (ēk). Addition; postscript; appendix.
elbuck (ĕl'bŭk). The elbow.
eldin, elding (ĕl'dĭn). Fuel.
eldritch (ĕl'drĭch; ĕl'rĭch). Weird; ghastly; frightful.
elsin (ĕl'sĭn), **elshin** (ĕl'shĭn), **elson** (-sŭn). Awl.
eme (ēm). Uncle; also, friend; a gossip.
en' (ĕn). End. [burgh.
Enbrugh (ĕn'brŭ). Edin-
eneuch, eneugh (ē-nyōōĸ'; ē-nōōĸ'). Enough.
enow (ē-nou'). Just now.
equal-aqual (ē'kwăl-ä'-kwăl). Alike; also, to make things equal; balance accounts.
ether (ĕth'ĕr). Adder.
ettercap (ĕt'ĕr-kăp'). = ATTERCOP.
ettle (ĕt'l). To aim; attempt; intend; take one's course; take aim (*at*); also, an attempt; aim; intent; opportunity.
even (ē'v'n). To compare.
ewest (ū'ĕst). Nearest; contiguous.
ewhow (ā'hwou). An exclamation of sorrow, regret, or pity.
ewk (ūk). = YEUK, itch.
exies (ĕk'sĭz). Ecstasies.
eydent (ī'dĕnt). = EIDENT.

F

fa', *or* fa (fô; fä). Fall; get; obtain, as one's share; receive.—**we maunna fa' that,** we must not lay claim to that; we must not hope to get that.
faddom (fâd'ŭm). Fathom.
fae (fā). A foe.
faem (fām). Foam.
fa'en, *or* faan (fôn; fän). Fallen.
faik (fāk). To abate; lessen; deduct; let go.
fail (fāl). Turf; sod; a clod.
fair fa' *or* fa (fâr'fô; -fä). Good befall; good luck (to you)! [present.
fairin (fâr'ĭn). A fairing; a
faither (fā'thĕr). Father.
faitour (fā'tĕr; -tōōr). A cheat; impostor. [follow.
fallow (fál'ō). Fellow; also,
falset (fô'sĕt). Falsehood.
fand (fând). Did find; found.
fard (fârd). Color.
farl, farle (fârl). Orig., the fourth part of a thin cake, esp. of oatmeal; now, a small scone or the like.
farrand (fâr'ănd), **farrant** (-ănt). Comely; pleasant; of a (specified) temperament or appearance.
fash (fásh). To trouble; annoy; vex; also, trouble; vexation; care.
fasherie, fashery (fásh'ĕr-ĭ). Trouble; worry; annoyance.
fashious (fásh'ŭs). Troublesome; vexatious.
fasht (fásht). Troubled.
fastens (fás'ĕnz), *or* **fasterns** (fás'ĕrnz). Short for FASTEN'S E'EN.
fasten's e'en, een, even, *or* **fasten's-e'en** (fás'ĕnz-ēn'), **-een, -eve, -even.** The eve of the fast (of Lent); Shrove Tuesday.
fat (fát). What. [ribbons.
fattrels (fát'rĕlz). Ends of
faugh (fôĸ; fáĸ). Fallow.
faught (fôĸt). Fought; also, a fight.
fauld (fôld). A fold; to fold.
faun (fôn). Fallen.
faund (fônd). Found.
faur'd (fôrd). Favored.
fause (fôs). False.
faut (fôt). Fault.
fauter, fautor (fô'tĕr). Offender; transgressor.
faw (fô). Fall.
fawsont (fôs'n't). Lit., fashioned; hence, honest; seemly; becoming.
feal (fāl). = FAIL, turf.
fear, feere (fēr). = FERE.
feared (fērd). Affected with fear; apprehensive.
fearfu' (fēr'fōō). Fearful; terrible; frightful.
feart (fērt). Frightened.
feat (fēt). Neat; spruce.
fecht (fĕĸt). Fight.
fechtin (fĕĸt'ĭn). Fighting.
feck (fĕk). Efficiency; force; value; amount; quantity.—**the most feck,** *or* **the feck,** the most or greatest part.
fecket (fĕk'ĕt). An under waistcoat, often with sleeves.
feckfu' (fĕk'fōō), **feckful** (-fōōl). Efficient; strong; powerful.
feckless (-lĕs). Powerless; spiritless; weak; worthless.
feckly (fĕk'lĭ). Effectually; mostly; almost.
fee (fē). To hire; employ.
feel (fēl). Fool.
feerie (fēr'ĭ). Active; nimble; vigorous.
feery (fēr'ĭ), **feery-fary** (-fâr'ĭ). Bustle; noise; tumult; rage.
feg (fĕg). A fig.
feid (fēd). Feud; an enemy; cause of quarrel.
feil (fēl). Comfortable; neat; soft.
fell (fĕl). The flesh immediately under the skin; a rocky hill; an elevated wild field; moor; down.
fell (fĕl). Inhuman; fierce; deadly; pungent; biting; great; mighty; doughty.—**fell airts,** hellish arts.
fen (fĕn), **fend** (fĕnd). An effort for one's self; a shift; also, to maintain; support; defend; strive; make shift.
fendy (fĕn'dĭ). Clever in providing; able to fend.
fere (fēr). A mate or companion, as a wife or husband; comrade; also, strong; able; in health.
ferly, ferlie (fēr'lĭ). To amaze; wonder; also, a wonder; **a rarity; a marvel**; an eccentricity; —used contemptuously.
ferntickled (fĕrn'tĭk'ld). Freckled, like the seed of fern.
fernyear, fernyere (-yēr'). A past year; last year.
fetch (fĕch). To pull by fits.
fey (fā). Doomed to die; dying; also, a foe.
fickle (fĭk'l). To puzzle.
fickly (fĭk'lĭ). Puzzling; perplexing; difficult.
fidge (fĭj). Fidget. [die.
fie (fī). = FEY, doomed to
fiel (fēl). = FEIL.
fient (fēnt). Fiend; —**a** petty oath.—**fient a haet,** deuce a bit.
fier (fēr). = FERE.
fiery (fēr'ĭ). = FEERY.
fiery cross. A cross, charred and dipped in blood, sent throughout the Highland clans as an alarm signal or call to arms. Cf. GATHERING PEAT.
fike (fīk). To fidget; fuss; flirt; trouble; vex; also, a fidget; fuss; flirtation.
fikery (fīk'ĕr-ĭ). Fussiness.
file (fīl). To defile; debauch; dishonor; accuse.
filibeg (fĭl'ĭ-bĕg). A kilt.
fin, fin' (fĭn). Find.
finner (fĭn'ĕr). A finback whale.
fireflaught (fīr'flôĸt; -fläĸt). Lightning; flash of lightning; gleam; flash; also, the aurora borealis.
firlot (fûr'lŏt). A dry measure equal to a fourth part of a boll.
fisenless (fĭs'ĕn-lĕs). = POISONLESS.
fissle, fistle (fĭs'l). To fidget; bustle about; rustle; hiss; whistle; also, fuss; fidgeting.
fit (fĭt). A foot; a step.
fite (fīt). White.
fittie-lan (fĭt'ĭ-lăn'). The near horse of the hindmost pair in the plow. Cf. FURRAHIN.
flae (flā). Flea.
flaff (flâf). Flap; flutter.
flaffin (flâf'ĭn). Flapping.
flainen, flannen (flān'ĕn). Flannel.
flang (flâng). Flung.
flaught (flôĸt; fläĸt). A flight; flutter; a flake; esp., a flake or flash of fire; turf.
flaughter (flôĸ'tĕr; fläĸ'-). To flutter; flicker; cut; also, a piece of turf; a flutter.
flaw (flô). A flake; fragment; lie; fib; thin layer of turf or peat.
flee (flē). A fly; to fly.
fleech (flēch). To flatter; wheedle; also, coaxing; flattery.
fleesh (flēsh). A fleece.
fleg (flĕg). A fling; kick; random blow; fright; to affright; terrify; also, to flee; fly.
fleggit (flĕg'ĭt). Frightened; terrified. [expelled.
flemet (flĕm'ĕt). Banished;
flemit (flĕm'ĭt). Frightened.
flether (flĕth'ĕr). To flatter.
flewet, flewit (flū'ĭt). A sharp blow; buffet.
fley (flā). To scare; frighten; also, a fright; scare.
fleysome (-sŭm). Frightful.
flichter (flĭk'tĕr). To flutter; quiver; vibrate; also, a flicker.
flight (flĭĸt; flĕĸt). = FLITE, FLAUGHT.
fling (flĕng). To caper about; dance; also, a fit of ill humor.
flinging-tree (flĕng'ĭn-trē'). A piece of timber hung as partition between two horses in a stable; a flail.
flisk (flĭsk). To frisk; whisk; flick; make or be restive; also, caper; whim.
fliskmahoy (flĭsk'mâ-hoi'). A frisking or flighty girl.
flisky (flĭs'kĭ). Fidgety; whimsical; skittish.

flit (flĕt). To remove; depart; shift.
flite, flyte (flīt). To quarrel; scold; chide; also, strife; dispute; wrangling.
fliting, flyting (flīt′ĭn). Scolding; brawling.
flitter (flĕt′ĕr). To flutter.
flory (flō′rĭ). Vain; conceited.
flow bog, flow moss. A wet peat bog; morass.
fluff (flŭf). A puff, whiff, or flash; also, to puff or flash; cause to flash. — **fluffed i' the pan** (flŭft ĭ thĕ pan), burned priming, without firing the barrel of the gun or pistol.
fluff-gib (flŭf′gĭb′). A gunpowder squib.
flyte (flīt). = FLITE.
flyting (-ĭn). = FLITING.
fodgel (fŏj′ĕl). Squat; plump.
fog (fŏg). Aftermath; coarse grass, as in winter time.
foggage (fŏg′āj). Fog; moss; pasturage on fog.
foison (foi′z'n). Plenty; vigor; strength; in *pl.*, resources.
foisonless (-lĕs). Ineffective; pithless; weak.
foor (fōōr). Went; fared.
foord (fōōrd; fōrd). A ford.
foose (fōōz). Houseleek.
foretauld (fōr-tōld′). Foretold.
forfairn (fōr-fârn′). Worn out; jaded; forlorn.
forfault (fōr′fôt). Forfeit.
forfoughten (fōr-fōkt′ĕn). Exhausted with fighting; greatly fatigued, from any cause.
forgie (fōr-gē′). To forgive.
forjesket (fōr-jĕs′kĕt). Jaded; fatigued; weary.
forpit, forpet (fōr′pĕt). Fourth part of a peck.
forrit (fŏr′ĭt). Forward.
forspeak (fōr-spēk′). To bewitch.
fother (fŏth′ĕr). Fodder.
fou, fou', fow (fōō). Full; drunk; also, a bushel.
fouat (fōō′ăt). Houseleek.
foughten (fōkt′ĕn). Worn out with fighting; harassed; "forfoughten."
fouk (fouk). Folk; people.
foulmart (fōōl′mârt; fōō′-). Polecat; foumart.
found (found). Founded, or cast, metal.
four-nooked (fōōr′nōōk′-ĭt). Four-cornered.
fouth (fōōth). Plenty.
fow (fōō; fou). = FOU.
foy (foi). Departing feast, gift, etc.
fozy (fō′zĭ). Soft and spongy; flabby; dull; stupid.
frack (frâk). = FRECK.
frae (frā). From.
fraik (frāk). To flatter; cajole; also, flattery; cajolery.
frammit (frâm′ĭt). = FREMD. [in disorder.
frample (frâm′p'l). To put
frampler (-plĕr). Brawler.
freath (frāth). Froth.
freck (frĕk), **frack** (frâk). Ready; eager; forward; strong; hale.
freit, freet (frēt). Superstitious notion or observance; omen; charm.
fremd, fremed (frĕmd; frāmd). Strange; foreign; alien; unrelated; hostile.
fresh (frĕsh). Open weather after frost; a thaw.
fricht (frĕkt). Fright.
frien' (frēn). Friend.
frist (frĕst). To postpone; delay; also, respite; delay.
fu' (fōō). Full.
fud (fŭd). Tail of a hare, cony, etc.; the buttocks.
fuff (fŭf). Puff; whiff; fume.
fule (fōōl; fül). Fool.
funk (fŭnk). To kick; also, a kick; angry passion.
fur, furr (fûr). A furrow.
furm (fûrm). A form; bench.
furr-ahin (fûr′ă-hĭn′). The right-hand hindmost horse in plowing. Cf. FITTIE-LAN.
furthersome (fûr′thĕr-sŭm). Venturesome; rash.
fusionless (fōōzh′ŭn-lĕs). = FOISONLESS.
fyke (fīk). = FIKE.
fyle (fīl). To soil; defile.
fyl't (fĭlt). Soiled; dirtied.

G

gab (gâb). The mouth; also, to talk; chatter.
gabby (gâb′ĭ). Chatty; loquacious.
gaberlunzie (gâb′ĕr-lŭn′-yĭ). A wandering beggar; a mendicant; one who carries a beggar's wallet; a beadsman. [gadsman.
gadsman (gâdz′măn). A
gae (gā). To go. — **gaed** (gād), went. — **gaen,** *or* **gane** (gān), gone. — **gaun** (gôn), going.
gaedown (gā-dōōn′). A drinking bout. [road.
gaet (gāt). Way; manner;
gaffaw (gâ-fâ′). Guffaw.
gair (gâr). A triangular piece, as of land or cloth; a gore.
gaird (gârd). Guard.
gaisling (gās′lĭn). Gosling.
gaist (gāst). Ghost.
gait (gāt). A goat.
gaitt (gāt). Child; brat; get.
gane (gān). Gone.
gang (gâng). To go; walk.
ganging (gâng′ĭn). Going.
gangrel (gâng′grĕl). Vagrant.
gant (gânt). Yawn; gape.
gar (gär). To cause; make; compel. — **gar't** (gärt), forced to.
garten (gär′tĕn). A garter.
gascromh, gascrome (gâs′-krŏm). = CASCHROM.
gash (gâsh). Knowing; wise; witty; sharp; trim; well-dressed; talkative; also, to tattle; gossip; babble.
gate (gāt). Way; manner.
gathering peat. A fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers as an alarm signal. Cf. FIERY CROSS.
gathering peat, gathering coal. A piece of peat, or coal, left smothered in embers as a nucleus for a fire.
gatty (gât′ĭ). Gouty.
gaucie, gaucy (gô′sĭ). = GAWSY.
gaud (gôd). A prod or goad.
gaun (gôn). Going.
gaunt (gânt). = GANT.
gauntree (gôn′trĭ). Gantry.
gavelock (gav′ĕ-lŏk). An iron crowbar or lever.
gaw (gô). Gall.
gawsy, gawsie (gô′sĭ). Large and jolly or handsome in appearance; lusty; big and braw.
gay (gā). Considerable; tolerable; fair; also, considerably; very; pretty. — **gay guid,** pretty good. — **gay weel,** pretty well.
gaylie, gayly (gā′lĭ). Middling; fairly; pretty well.
gear (gēr). Property in general; wealth.
geck (gĕk). To toss the head in wantonness or scorn; deride; scorn; cheat; also, an expression or gesture of scorn, derision, or contempt.
ged, gedd (gĕd). The pike.
geizen (gīz′'n). = GIZZEN.
geld (gĕld). Barren; sterile; impotent; fruitless. [folk.
gentles (jĕn′t'lz). Gentle-
gentrice (jĕn′trĭs). Gentility; good descent; rank; nobility.
genty (jĕn′tĭ). Neat; trim; elegant; graceful; genteel.
geordie (jôr′dĭ). A guinea.
gesten (gĕs′tĕn, gĕs′'n). To entertain, or be entertained, as a guest; lodge.
gey (gā). = GAY.
ghaist (gāst). A ghost.
gie (gē). To give. — **gied** (gēd), gave. — **gien** (gēn), given.
gif (gĭf). If.
giffgaff (gĭf′gâf′). Tit for tat; give and take; informal conversation.
giftie (-tĭ). Dim. of GIFT.
gill (gĭl). Ravine; woody glen. [liquor).
gillie (jĭl′ĭ). A gill (of
gillie, gilly (gĭl′ĭ). A manservant in the Highlands. See in *Vocab.*
gillie-wetfoot. A gillie who carried his master over brooks and watery places; — a contemptuous Lowland rendering of **gille-casfliuch** (gĭl′ĭ-kâs′flĭuk′).
gilpy (gĭl′pĭ). A frolicsome boy or girl; also, frolicsome.
gilravage (gĭl-rav′āj). To roister; also, roistering; horseplay. [er.
gilravager (-ā-jĕr). Roister-
gilse (gĭls). = GRILSE.
gimmer (gĭm′ĕr). A young female sheep; sometimes, contemptuously, a woman.
gin (gĕn). Against; near by; towards.
gin (gĭn). If; whether.
gingle (jĭn′g'l). Jingle.
gird (gĭrd). To strike; smite; put a rim or hoop on; move quickly; start; rush; also, a sharp stroke; a jerk, start, or spurt; a trice; twinge; also, a hoop.
girdle (gĭr′d'l). Griddle.
girn (gĭrn). To snarl; grin; show (the teeth) as in rage; also, a snarl; a grin.
girnel, girnal (gĭr′n'l). A granary; large meal chest; also, to store in a granary.
girr (gĭr). Hoop.
gizz (gĭz). A wig.
gizzen (gĭz′'n). To become dry and leaky; shrink; shrivel; parch.
glaik (glāk). To dazzle; delude; make fun of; gaze or wander idly; trifle; jeer; shine.
glaikit (glāk′ĭt). Foolish; stupid; thoughtless; light-headed; giddy.
glaiks (glāks). Mockery; rallying or derisive deception. — **to fling the glaiks in folk's een,** metaph., to throw dust in people's eyes. — **to get the g.,** to be cheated or deceived. — **to give the g.,** to cheat; deceive.
glaizie (glāz′ĭ). Glazy; glassy; glossy; shiny.
glar (glär), **glaur** (glär; glôr). Soft mud; mire.
glaum (glôm). To grasp, clutch, or grope; also, a grasp or clutch.
gled (glĕd). A kite; glede.
gledge (glĕj). Side glance; squint.
glee (glē). To squint; look with one eye; also, a squint.
gleed (glēd). Flame; a live or glowing coal; fire.
gleed, gleyed (glēd). Squint-eyed; blind in one eye; awry. — **gaed a' gleed,** went all wrong.
gleg (glĕg). Quick; alert; sharp; lively; cheerful.
gleib (glēb). Glebe. [squint.
gley (glĭ; glē). = GLEE.
glib-gabbed, -gabbet, *or* **-gabbit** (glĭb′gâb-ĕt; -ĭt). That speaks glibly.
gliff (glĕf). A glimpse; a look or an expression; moment; instant; fright.
gliff (glĕnt). Glance; gleam; peep; glimpse.
glisk (glĭsk). To glisten; glitter; also, a glance; glimpse; flash.
glitty (glĭt′ĭ). Smooth; glossy. [scowl.
gloom (glōōm). Frown;
glour (glour). Glower; stare.
glunch (glŏnsh; glŭnsh). To frown; look sour; also, sullen; a sullen look.
goadsman (gōdz′măn), **goadster** (gōd′stĕr). A man or boy who guides a team (esp. in plowing) by a goad.
goave (gōv). = GOVE.
goavin (gō′v'n). Staring blankly; mooning.
gomeral (gŏm′ĕr-ăl), **gomerel** (-ĕl), **gomeril** (-ĭl). A simpleton; fool. [cock.
gorcock (gôr′kŏk). Moor
goud (goud; gōd). Gold.
goustrous (gous′trŭs). Blustering.
gousty, goustie (gōōs′tĭ). Waste; desolate; dreary; preternatural. [a gout.
gutte (gōōt). A drop;
gove, goave (gōv). To stare idly or vacantly.
gowan (gou′ăn). Daisy.
gowd (goud; gōd). Gold.
gowden (goud′ĕn). Golden.
gowf, gowff (gouf). To strike; cuff; also, a stroke; blow; cuff.
gowff (gouf). Golf.
gowk (gouk; gŏk). Cuckoo; simpleton; fool; also, to gaze or stare vacantly or foolishly. — **gowk storm,** a late vernal gale, thought to be contemporary with the coming of the cuckoo; a storm or evil of short duration.
gowked (gouk′ĕd; gŏk′ĕd), **gowkit** (-ĭt). Foolish; stupid; gawky. [whine.
gowl (goul). Howl; yell;
gowpen (gou′pĕn; gō′pĕn), **gowpin** (-ĭn). A handful or double handful.
graddan (grâd′ăn). Parched grain; also, to parch (grain).
graff (gräf). A grave.
grain (grān). Groan.
graip (grāp). A garden fork or dungfork.
graith (grāth). To make ready; prepare; equip; adorn; also, accouterments; furniture; dress; gear; harness; lather.
gramashes (grā-mash′ĕz). Gamashes.
gran (grân). Grand; fine.
grane (grān). Groan.
grape (grāp). To grope.
grapit (grāp′ĭt). Groped.
grat (grât). Wept. [miliar.
great (grēt). Intimate; fa-
gree (grē). To agree; cause to agree; reconcile; harmonize; also, grade; rank; superiority; hence, a prize. — **to bear the gree, to** carry off the prize.
green, grien (grēn). To yearn; long for.
greeshoch, greeshoch (grē′-shŭkh). = GRIESHOCH.
greet (grēt). Agreed.
greet (grēt). To weep.
greetin (grēt′ĭn), **greeting.** Crying; weeping.
grice (grīs). Sucking pig.
grien (grēn). = GREEN, to yearn.
grieshoch, greeshoch (grē′-shŭkh). Hot embers, properly those of peat.
grieve (grēv). Overseer or bailiff, esp. of a farm.
grilse (grĭls). A young salmon. See in *Vocab.*
grippet (grŭp′ĕt), **grippit** (-ĭt). Catched; seized.
gripple (grŭp′'l). Griping; avaricious; grasping.
grippy, grippie (grŭp′ĭ). Miserly; grasping; tenacious. [familiar.
grit (grĭt). Great; intimate;
groat (grōt; grôt). An old English silver coin worth four pence. — **to get the whistle of one's groat,** to play a losing game.
groser (grō′zĕr), **grosert** (-zĕrt), **groset** (-zĕt). Gooseberry.
grousome (grōō′sŭm). Gruesome.
grozet (grō′zĕt). = GROSET.
grue (grōō). Shudder, as with fear; shiver.
grumph (grŭmf). Grunt.
grumphy, grumphie (grŭm′fĭ). A pig; sow.
grun, grun' (grŭn), **grund** (grŭnd; grûn). Ground; bottom. [grindstone.
grunstane (grŭn′stān). A
gruntle (grŭn′t'l). To

grunt ; grumble ; sulk ; also, a grunt ; the snout.
grunzie (grōōn′yī). The snout ; mouth.
grup (grŭp). Grip ; seize.
grushie (grŭsh′ī), **grush.** Of thriving growth.
grutten (grŭt′ĕn). Wept.
guddle (gŭd′l). To catch (fish) with the hands by groping in their lurking places.
Gude (güd). God.
gude, guid (güd). Good ; also, related by marriage.
gudebrother, guidbrother (-brŭth′ĕr). Brother-in-law.
gudefather, guidfather (-fä′thĕr). Father-in-law.
gudeman, guidman (güd′-măn′). Husband ; master of the house.
gudemother, guidmother (-mŭth′ĕr). Mother-in-law.
gudes (güdz). Goods ; [chattels.
gudesire, guidsire (güd′-sīr′). Grandfather.
gudesister, guidsister (güd′sĭs′tĕr). Sister-in-law.
gudewife, guidwife (güd′-wīf′). Wife ; landlady ; mistress of the house.
guesten (gĕs′n). = GESTEN. [GUDE.
guid (güd). Good. See
guisard (gīz′ărd). A guiser ; Christmas mummer.
gully, gullie (gŭl′ī). A large knife.
gulravage (gōōl-räv′ăj). = GILRAVAGE.
gumly, gumlie (gŭm′lī). Turbid ; muddy ; gloomy.
guse (güs). Goose.
gusing-iron (güz′ĭn-ī′ŭrn). A smoothing iron ; a goose.
gusty (gŭs′tī). Tasty ; savory. [father.
gutcher (güch′ĕr). Grand-
gutter-blood (gŭt′ĕr-blŭd). A person meanly born.
gy (gī). A guy ; rope.
gyre (gīr). A malignant spirit.
gyre carl (kärl). A supernatural being ; hobgoblin ; giant.
gyre carline *or* **carling** (kär′lĭn). The mother witch ; witch.
gyte (gīt). Delirious ; mad.

H

ha' (hô). Hall ; manor house. — **ha' folk**, the servants.
haaf (häf). Deep-sea fishing, off the Orkney and Shetland Islands.
haar (här). A fog ; a fog or mist with a chill wind.
had (hŏd). To hold.
hadden (hŏd′ĕn). Holden.
haddie (hăd′ī). Haddock.
haddin (hŏd′ĭn). Holding ; inheritance.
hae, ha'e (hā ; hă). To have.
haen (hān). Had (*pret.* & *p.p.* of HAVE). [whit.]
haet (hāt). = HATE, a
haff (häf ; hŏf). Half.
haffet, haffit (häf′ĕt ; -ĭt). Side of the head ; cheek ; temple.
haffins. = HALFLINGS.
haft (häft). To settle ; fix.
hag (hăg). To hack ; cut ; chop ; also, a notch or hack ; a stump ; a cutting of trees, or quantity of wood cut ; a quagmire ; bog ; a firm spot in a bog ; the margin of a peat cutting ; overhanging edge of a stream.
haggies, haggess (hăg′ĭs). = HAGGIS. See in *Vocab.*
hail (hāl). Hale ; whole ; sound ; healthy ; also, the whole. — **hail o' my ain,** all my own.
hain (hān). To spare ; save.
hairst (härst). Harvest.
haith (hāth). Faith ; — a petty oath.
haiver (hā′vĕr). = HAVER.
haivers (hā′vĕrz). = HAVERS.
hal' (hôl), *or* **hald** (hôd). An abiding place.
hale (hāl). Whole ; healthy ; also, the whole.
halesome (hāl′sŭm). Wholesome.
halfling (häf′lĭn ; hôf′-). A half-grown person ; half of a silver penny ; also, half-grown.
halfling (-lĭn), **hafflings** (-lĭnz). Partly ; half.
halft (hôft). Dwelling ; custody. [ciled.
halfted (hôft′ĭt). Domi-
hallan (hăl′ăn ; hôl′-). A partition in a cottage, esp. between the door and the fireplace ; space between the door and the partition.
hallanshaker (-shāk′ĕr). A beggar ; vagabond ; scamp.
hallion (hăl′yŭn ; hôl′-). Rogue.
hals, halse (hôls ; hŏs). Neck ; throat ; also, to embrace ; hug.
haly (hā′lī). Holy. — **haly be his cast,** happy be his fate.
hame (hām). Home.
hamely (hām′lī). Homely ; affable ; familiar.
hamshackle (hăm′shāk′l). To tie the head, as of a horse or cow, to a fore leg ; hence, to restrain.
han' (hăn). Hand.
handfast (hănd′făst′), **handfasting** (-ĭn). See in *Vocab.*
handwaled (hănd′wāld′). Selected by hand.
hane (hān). = HAIN.
hantle (hăn′t'l). A good many ; a great deal.
hap (hăp). Any covering, as a mantle, plaid, etc. ; to wrap ; cover up ; clothe ; also, to hop.
happer (hăp′ĕr). Hopper (of a mill).
happit, happed (hăp′ĭt). Hopped ; also, covered for warmth or security.
hapshackle (hăp′shāk′l). = HAMSHACKLE.
hap, step, an' loup (hăp stĕp ăn lōup). Hop, skip (*or* step), and jump (*or* leap).
harigals (hăr′ĭ-gălz). Viscera or pluck of an animal.
hark (härk). To listen ; whisper ; also, a whispered confidence.
harker (härk′ĕr). Listener ; eavesdropper.
harl (härl). To drag or scrape along ; trail ; drag one's self along ; peel off ; also, a dragging ; a little ; a scraper, esp. a road scraper.
harn (härn). Cloth made of coarse linen yarn.
harnpan. Brainpan ; skull.
harns (härnz). The brains.
harst (härst ; hârst). Harvest.
hash (hăsh). A slovenly person ; a clown ; a stupid, worthless fellow.
haslock (hăs′lŏk). Wool, or a small lock of wool, on the throat of a sheep.
hasna (hăz′nä). Has not.
hassock (hăs′ŭk). Anything thick, bushy, and ill-arranged ; a shock of hair.
hastit (hăst′ĭt). Hastened.
hate, haet (hāt). A whit ; atom ; bit. — **deil,** *or* **fient, hate** *or* **haet,** Devil have it! Fiend have it! — **deil a hate** *or* **haet,** Devil a bit!
hatted kit (hăt′ĭd), *or* **hattit kit.** A bowlful of sour cream ; a mixture of milk warm from the cow and buttermilk.
haud (hôd). To hold.
hauf (hôf). Half.
haugh (hôk). A low-lying meadow beside a river.
hauld (hôd). Hold ; habitation ; place of resort.
haun (hän ; hôn). Hand.
haurl (hôrl ; härl). = HARL.
hause (hôs). = HALSE.
haver (hā′vĕr). To maunder ; babble ; chatter.
haverel (hā′v′rĕl). One who havers or babbles ; a half-witted person ; half-witted.
haverer (hā′vĕr-ĕr). Chatterer ; proser. [meal.
havermeal (-mēl′). Oat-
havers (hā′vĕrz). Nonsense ; twaddle.
havings (hāv′ĭnz), **havins.** Behavior ; deportment ; good manners.
hawked (hôkt ; hôk′ĕd), **hawkit** (hôk′ĭt). Spotted, esp. with white ; — said of animals.
hawkey, hawkie (hôk′ī). A cow, esp. one with a white face.
hawse (hās ; hŏs). = HALS.
healsome (hāl′sŭm ; hēl′-). Wholesome.
healsomeness (-nĕs). Wholesomeness.
heapit (hēp′ĭt). Heaped.
hearse (hĕrs). Hoarse.
heart-scald (hĕrt′skôld′ ; -skōd′), **heart-scaud** (-skōd′). Heartburn ; metaphorically, remorse.
heartsome (hĕrt′sŭm). Animating ; cheerful ; merry.
heather-bleat, -bleater, -blite, -blutter (-blōōt′ĕr ; -blŭt′ĕr). The common snipe ; — from the bleating note of the male in the breeding season. [alas!
hech (hĕk). Oh! strange !
hecht (hĕkt). Promised.
heck (hĕk). Hayrack ; hack. — **heck and manger** (hĕk ăn măn′jĕr), rack and manger. — **living at heck and manger,** living in quarters where everything is comfortable and plentiful.
heckle (-l). See in *Vocab.*
heeze (hēz). To raise ; hoist.
hellicat (hĕl′ĭ-kăt). Giddy ; light-headed ; boisterous ; also, evil creature ; villain.
hempy, hempie (hĕmp′ī). Fit for hanging ; mischievous ; also, a rogue ; gallows bird ; jocularly, a young person.
hencarie, hencavy (hĕn′-kā′vī). Hencoop ; cavie.
heregeld (hĕr′ĕ-gĕld). An acknowledgment of vassalage, corresponding to the English *heriot.*
herriment (hĕr′ĭ-mĕnt). Plundering ; harassment.
herrin (hĕr′ĭn). A herring.
herry (hĕr′ī). To harry ; plunder.
herse (hĕrs). Hoarse.
harship (hĕr′shĭp). A warlike raid or foray, esp. to steal cattle ; also the resulting distress or plunder.
hert (hĕrt). Heart.
hesp (hĕsp). Hasp.
het (hĕt). Hot.
heuch, hooch (hōōĸ). An exclamation as of joy.
heugh, heuch (hōōĸ ; hūĸ) Crag ; cliff ; glen with overhanging sides ; shaft in a coalpit ; hollow in a quarry.
heuk (hūk). Hook ; reaping hook.
hich (hĭĸ). = HECH.
hich (hĭĸ). High.
hicht (hĭĸt). Height.
high jinks. An old drinking pastime, entailing forfeits ; noisy revelry. [assured.
hight (hĕĸt). Promised ;
hilch (hĭlch). Hobble ; limp ; halt.
hinder ings, hinderlins (hĭn′dĕr-lĭnz), **hinderlands** (-lânz′). Buttocks.
hiney, hinny (hĭn′ī). Honey ; — a term of endearment.
hing (hĕng). To hang.
hirdum-dirdum (hûr′dŭm-dûr′dŭm). Noisy confusion.
hirdy-girdy, hirdie-girdie (hûr′dĭ-gûr′dĭ). Topsy-turvy ; in reckless confusion.
hirple (hûr′p'l ; hĭr′-). To walk lamely ; hobble ; limp.
hirsel (hûr′s'l ; hĭr′-). Herd ; flock ; to make herds of.
hirsle, hirsel (hûr′s'l). To hitch along ; move with a rustle or restlessly.
hissel (hĕs′′l). = HIRSEL.
hissy (hĕz′ī). A hussy.
histie (hĕs′tĭ). Bare ; barren. [hussy.
hizzie, hizzy (hĕz′ī). A
hoast, host (hōst). Cough.
hobbleshaw (hŭb′l-shô′), **hobbleshow.** = HUBBLESHOW.
hod (hŏd), **hode.** Hide ; hood ; jog.
hodden (hŏd′n). Coarse cloth of indigo wool. — **hodden gray,** *or* **hoddengray,** gray hodden.
hoddie (hŏd′ī). = HOODIE.
hoddin (hŏd′ĭn). The jolting motion of a countryman riding on a cart horse.
hoddle (hŏd′l). To waddle.
hog (hŏg), **hoggie** (hŏg′ī). A young unshorn sheep.
hogmanay (hŏg′mă-nā′). The last day of the year, on which children go about singing and receive a dole ; entertainment given on that day to a visitor, or a gift given to an applicant.
hogscore (hŏg′skōr). A distance line, in curling, drawn across the rink or course between the middle line and the tee.
hog-shoother (hŏg-shōō′thĕr). A game in which those who join jostle each other by the shoulders ; to jostle with the shoulder. [rise.
hoise (hoiz). Hoist ; raise ;
holk (hōk), **howk** (hōk ; houk). To hollow out by digging ; dig.
hoo (hōō). Who.
hooch (hōōĸ). = HEUCH.
hoodie (hōōd′ī). Hooded crow ; carrion crow.
hoodock (hōōd′ŭk). Miserly.
hool (hōōl ; hūl). Hull ; husk.
hooly, hoolie (hōō′lī). Wary ; soft ; slow.
hoord (hōōrd). Hoard.
hoordit (hōōrd′ĭt). Hoarded.
hoose (hōōs). House.
hoot (hōōt). Hush ! tut!
horn (hôrn). A spoon made of horn ; drinking cup.
hornel (hôr′n'l). A sand launce.
hornie (hôrn′ī). The Devil ; — in allusion to his horns.
host. = HOAST.
hotch (hŏch). Hitch ; jog ; joggle ; fidget. [DIE.
houdie (houd′ī). = HOW-
houff (houf). = HOWFF.
houkit (houk′ĭt). Dug out.
houlet (hōō′lĕt). Howlet ; owl. [drink.
houp (hōōp). A mouthful of
houp, houpe (hōōp). Hope.
housewifeship (hōōs′wĭf′-shĭp), **housewifeskip** (-skĭp), **housewifeskep** (-skĕp). Housewifery.
housie (hōōs′ī). Dim. of HOUSE. [swell.
hove (hōv). To heave ;
howdie, howdy (hou′dĭ). A midwife.
how (hōō). A coif ; hood ; nightcap ; caul.
howe (hou). Hollow ; a hollow or dell ; also, a hoe.
howe-backit (hou′bāk′ĭt). Sunk in the back ; — said of a horse, &c.
howff, houf (houf). Haunt ; resort ; also, to have, or loaf about, a resort ; to frequent.
howfing (houf′ĭng). A clumsy, loutish person.
howk (houk). = HOLK, to dig. [dug.
howkit (houk′ĭt). Dug out ;
howm. Holm.
hoy (hoi). To urge ; incite.
hoying (hoi′ĭn). Hallooing to ; setting on, as a dog.
hoyse (hoiz). A hoist.
hoyt (hoit). Urged.
hoyte (hoit). To amble crazily ; move awkwardly.
hubbleshow, hubbleshew (hŭb′′l-shō). Confusion ; commotion.
humble. = HUMMEL.
humdudgeon (hŭm′dŭj′-

ŭn), humdurgeon (hŭm′-dûr′jŭn). An imaginary illness or pain; much ado about nothing.
humlie (hŭm′lĭ; hōōm′-), **humblie** (-bĭl′; -lĭ). A hornless cow.
humlock (hŭm′lŏk; hŭm′-ŭk). Hemlock.
hummel, humble (hŭm′l; hōōm′-). Of cattle, hornless; of grain, awnless; also, to separate from the awns.
hummel. A hornless animal, esp. a cow.
hunder (hŭn′dĕr). Hundred.
hunker (hŭn′kĕr). To squat so as to be supported on the fore part of the feet; crouch. — **on one's hunkers**, in a squatting or crouching position.
hurcheon (hûr′chŭn). An urchin; a hedgehog.
hurdies (hûr′dĭz). The buttocks; rump; hips.
hurlbarrow (hûrl′bär′ĭ). Wheelbarrow.
hurley-hacket (hûr′lĭ-hăk′ĕt). An old sport of sliding down hill on a trough or sledge; the trough or sledge, or, derisively, an ill-hung carriage.
hurley-house (hûr′lĭ-hōōs). A large dilapidated house.
hushion (hŭsh′ŭn). A stocking without a foot.
hutch (hŭch). Hovel; shanty.
huz (hŭz). Us.
hyte (hīt). Mad.

I

i' (ĭ). In.
iceshockle (īs′shŏk′l), **iceshogel** (īs′shŏg′l). Icicle.
icker (ĕk′ĕr). Ear of corn.
ieroe (ē′ĕr-ō′). A great-grandchild.
ilk (ĭlk), **ilka** (ĭlk′ä). Each; every. — **ilka day**, week day.
ilk. Same. — **of that ilk**, of the same, — used to denote that a gentleman's surname and the title of his estate are identical; as, *Knockwinnock of that ilk*, that is, Knockwinnock of Knockwinnock. See OF THAT ILK, in *Vocab.*
ill (ĕl). Bad; difficult; evil; grieved; sorrowful.
ill-fa'ard, ill-far'd, ill-faured (ĕl-fōrd′), **ill-faur't** (-fôrt). Ill-favored.
ill-set (ĕl-sĕt′). Ill-disposed, spiteful.
ill-sorted (ĕl-sôrt′ĭt). Ill-arranged; ill-suited; ill-matched; ill-pleased.
ill-willie, ill-willy (ĕl-wŭl′-ĭ). Malevolent.
inby, inbye (ĭn′bī′). In an inward direction; in; inside; near; situated close by; close to; beside; also, an inner room.
indentin (ĭn-dĕnt′ĭn). Indenturing.
ingan (ĭng′ŭn). Onion.
ingeer (ĭn-gēr′). To glean corn, etc.
ingine (ĭn′jĭn). Genius; ingenuity; wit.
ingle (ĭng′l). Fire; fireplace. — **ingle cheek**, fireside. — **ingle low**, *or* **ingle lowe**, fireside light or glow.
inglehook. Chimney corner.
inmeats (ĭn′mēts′). Inner parts of an animal used for food; viscera.
in-ower (ĭn-ō′ĕr; -ou′ĕr). In towards; inby; over. — **in-ower and out-ower** (ōōt-ō′ĕr *or* -ou′ĕr), inward and outward; backward and forward; positively and violently.
input (ĭn′pōōt). Contribution.
insight (ĭn′sīt; -sĭ′kt). Goods; household goods.
intae (ĭn′tā′). Into.
ise, i'se (īz). I shall or will.
itsel (ĭt-sĕl′). Itself.
ither (ĭth′ĕr). Other.

J

jackman (jăk′măn). An attendant or retainer of a nobleman or landowner.
jad, jadd (jăd; jäd), **jaud** (jôd). A jade (person or animal).
jag, jagg (jăg). A prick, stab, or jab, as of a pin.
jag, jaug (jăg; jôg). A leather bag or wallet; in *pl.*, saddlebags.
jagger (jăg′ĕr). Peddler.
jaloose (jă-lōōz′). = JEALOUSE.
jaud (jôd). Jade; mare.
jaug (jôg). = JAG, wallet.
jauk (jôk). To dally; trifle.
jaunder (jän′dĕr; -ēr; jôn′-), **jauner** (jôn′ĕr). Prattle; gabble.
jaup (jôp). To splash; bespatter; also, a splash.
jaw (jô). A wave or dash of water or other liquid; also, to splash; dash; pour.
jaw-hole (jô′-hōl). A sink.
jawp (jôp). = JAUP.
jealouse (jă-lōōz′). To suspect; mistrust; imagine; surmise.
jee (jē). To move; stir; budge; also, motion.
jeedge (jē̆j). Judge.
jeisticor (jēs′tĭ-kôr; jĕs′-). Justaucorps; a waistcoat with sleeves.
jerkinet (jûr′kĭn-ĕt′). A woman's outer jacket or bodice.
jert (jûrt). Jerk. [lose.
jibble (jĭb′l). To spill; |
jig (jĭg). To creak.
jillet (jĭl′ĕt). A jilt; a flirt; a giddy girl.
jilt (jĭlt). A dash of water.
jimp (jĭmp; jŭmp). Jump; also, slender; spruce; trim.
jimply (jĭmp′lĭ), **jimp** (jĭmp). Barely; scarcely; hardly.
jink (jĭngk). A quick elusory turn; a sudden turning; escape; trick; also, to dodge; escape by a sudden turn; elude; cheat; trick.
jinker (jĭngk′ĕr). One that jinks; a gay sprightly girl; a wag. [gad.
jinket (jĭngk′ĕt). To junket; |
jirble (jĭr′b'l). To spill (a liquid) by jolting or shaking the vessel; pour from one vessel to another.
jirk (jĭrk). Jerk.
jirt (jĭrt). Jerk.
jockteleg (jŏk′tē-lĕg). A large clasp knife.
jo, joe (jō). Sweetheart.
jougs (jōōgz). An iron collar fastened to a wall or post, formerly used as a kind of pillory.
jouk, jowk (jōōk). To dodge; duck; skulk; bow, as in courtesy; fawn; cringe.
joukery-pawkery (jōōk′ĕr-ĭ-pôk′ĕr-ĭ). Trickery.
jow (jou). To strike; ring (a bell); toll; sway; also, a jowing; stroke.
jundy, jundie (jŭn′dĭ). Jog; jostle.
justify (jŭs′tĭ-fī). To execute justice, or the law, upon; execute.

K

kae (kā). A jackdaw.
kail (kāl), **kail runt, kail-wife,** etc. See KALE, KALE RUNT, etc.
kaim (kām). Comb. [kind.
kain (kān). Rent paid in|
kale, kail (kāl). Colewort; colewort, or any vegetable, soup; dinner. — **to give (one) his kale through the reek**, to give (one) a rating, scolding, or the like.
kale bell. Dinner bell.
kale runt. The stem of colewort.
kalewife (kāl′wīf′). A woman who sells kale or vegetables.
kale worm. A caterpillar.
kaleyard (kāl′yärd′). Cabbage garden; vegetable garden. [ridge.
kame (kām). A comb; low|
kamester (kām′stĕr). A wool comber.
kane (kān). = KAIN.
kavel (kăv′ĕl). A mean fellow; = CAVEL.
keb (kĕb). To cast a stillborn lamb; lose a lamb, as a ewe; also, a ewe that has lost her lamb. — **to keb at**, to refuse to suckle (a lamb).
kebar (kĕb′är). Rafter. = CABER.
kebbie (kĕb′ĭ). A cudgel; club; a rough walking stick.
kebbuck, kebbock (kĕb′-ŭk). A cheese, esp. a large one.
keckle (kĕk′l). Cackle; chuckle.
keek (kēk). A peep; to peep.
keeking-glass (kēk′ĭng-glăs′). A looking-glass.
keekit (kēk′ĭt). Peeped.
keel (kēl). Red ocher; ruddle; also, to mark with keel, as sheep.
keelivine (kēl′ĭ-vīn). A lead pencil; — called also **keelivine pen.**
kekle (kĕk′l). = KECKLE.
kelpie, kelpy (kĕl′pĭ). See in *Vocab.*
kelty, keltie (kĕl′tĭ). Fine of a tumper for not drinking fair; — called also **keltie's mends.**
kemp (kĕmp). To strive or contend; also, a champion; a bold or uncouth fellow.
kemple (kĕm′p'l). A varying measure for straw or hay, equal to about 400 pounds.
ken (kĕn). To know. — **kend** *or* **kent**, knew.
kennin, kenning (kĕn′ĭn). Knowing; recognition; also, a small portion; little.
kenspeckle (kĕn′spĕk′l). Conspicuous; having a distinctive appearance.
kent (kĕnt). A staff or pole used esp. by shepherds, as a walking stick, in vaulting, etc. [cept.
kep (kĕp). To catch; inter-|
kercake (kâr′kāk′). = CARCAKE.
kern, kerne (kĕrn). A light-armed foot soldier; a rustic; vagabond.
ket (kĕt). A fleece of wool.
kiaugh (kyäk). Trouble; anxiety.
killogie (kĭl′lōg′ĭ). The sheltered space before a kiln fireplace.
kilt (kĕlt). See in *Vocab.*
kimmer (kĕm′ĕr). = CUMMER.
kin' (kĭn). Kind.
kind gallows (kīn′ găl′ŭs). The gallows at Crieff.
king's hood. Reticulum of a cow or other ruminant.
kinrick (kĕn′rĭk). Kingdom. [Country.|
kintra (kĕn′trä), **kintry.**|
kippage (kĕp′ăj). Disorder; confusion; dilemma; passion.
kirk (kĭrk; kûrk). Church.
kirkyard (kĭrk′yärd′; kûrk′-). Churchyard.
kirn (kĭrn). Churn; last handful or sheaf reaped at the harvest; harvest home.
kirsen, kirsten (kûr′sĕn; kû′-). To christen; baptize.
kirstening (-ĭn; -ĭng). Christening. [coffin.|
kist (kĭst). A chest; trunk;|
kitchen (kĭch′ĕn). Anything eaten as a relish to other food, as butter, cheese, etc.; also, to make palatable; season; be sparing of. — bread to bread is nae kitchen, it forms no enjoyment where individuals of only one sex associate. — **hunger is gude k.**, hunger is good sauce.
kitchen fee. Meat dripping; — so called as being a perquisite of the cook.
kitling, kitlin (kĕt′lĭn). A young cat; a kitten.
kittle (kĕt′l). To tickle; difficult; ticklish; also, to kitten; generate; raise.
kiutle (kŭt′l). To cuddle.
kiver (kĭv′ĕr). Cover.
knaggie (k'năg′ĭ; năg′ĭ). Like points of rocks; knobby; knotty.
knap (k'năp; năp). To strike smartly; rap; clip; speak affectedly; esp. to affect to speak fine English.
knappin hammer (k'năp′-ĭn; năp′-). A long-handled hammer for breaking stones.
knave (k'nāv; nāv). Manservant; lad; miller's servant.
knave bairn. A male child.
knaveship (k'nāv′shĕp; nā -). A customary due of meal paid to the miller's servant.
knibblach (k'nĭb′lăx; nĭb′-), **knibbloch** (-lŏx). A small stone; lump; knob; swelling.
knoit (k'noit; noit). Knock.
knowe, know (k'nou; nou). A knoll or mound.
knurl (k'nûrl; nûrl). A dwarf.
krame (krām). = CRAME.
kye (kī). Cows; kine.
kylevine. See KEELIVINE.
kyloe (kī′lō). One of a breed of small black Highland cattle.
kyte (kīt). Belly; stomach.
kythe (kīth). To show; show one's self; see; appear.

L

lack (lăk). To depreciate; slight.
laddie (lăd′ĭ). Lad; male sweetheart; — a term of endearment.
laggin, laggen (lăg′ĕn). The angle between the side and the bottom of a wooden dish; the bottom hoop of a hooped vessel; in *pl.*, staves.
laid (lād). Load.
laigh, laich (lāx). Low; also, a lowland; a hollow. — **laigh croft**, low-lying croft.
lair (lâr; lär). Learning; lore.
lair. Mud; quagmire; also, to stick, sink, or wade, as in mud, snow, etc.
laird (lârd; lärd). Lord of a manor; squire; landholder.
laist (lāst). Last.
laith (lāth). Loath; loathe.
laithfu' (lāth′fōō). Bashful; sheepish.
laive (lāv). = LAVE, remainder.
Lallan (lăl′ăn). Belonging to the Lowlands; also, the Lowland Scottish dialect; in *pl.*, the Lowlands.
lambie (lăm′ĭ). Dim. of LAMB; — a term of endearment.
lameter, lamiter (lām′ĭ-tĕr; lăm′-). A lame person; a cripple.
lammer, lamer (lăm′ĕr). Amber.
lamp (lămp). To beat; also, to go quickly with long strides.
lampet, lampit (lăm′pĕt). A limpet.
lan' (lăn). Land.
lan'-afore (lăn′ä-fōr′). The foremost horse on the unplowed land side.
lan'-ahin (lăn′ä-hĭn′). The hindmost horse on the unplowed land side.
land (lăn; länd). Land; country; a building having a common entry to several flats or tenements; a tenement house. — **Land o' Cakes**, Scotland. — **land o' the leal**, realm of the blessed; Heaven.
landlouper (-loup′ĕr). Runagate; vagrant.
lane (lān). Lone; alone. — **his lane**, by himself; him-

self alone. — **my lane, their lane**, etc., by myself, by themselves, etc.
lanely (lān′lī). Lonely.
lang (lâng). Long; along; length; tedium; also, to long for; homesickness.
lang-kail. A kind of borecole; a colewort not shorn.
langsyne (lâng′sīn′). Long since; long ago; old times.
lap (lâp). Did leap; leaped.
lapper (lâp′ĕr). To coagulate; to curdle.
lassie (lâs′ī), **lassock** (lâs′ŭk), **lassik** (lâs′ĭk). A young girl; lass; — a term of endearment.
lat (lât). Let. — **lat be**, let alone; also, not to mention; much less.
latch (lâch). Mud; mire.
lathron (lâth′rŭn), **latherin, latheron.** A lazy, idle person; rogue; blackguard; also, lazy; slovenly.
lauch (lâk). Laugh; law.
lave (lāv). The rest; the remainder; the others.
laverock, lavrock (lāv′rŭk). The lark.
lawing (lô′ĭn), **lawin.** A reckoning, or bill, at a tavern.
lawlan (lô′lăn). Lowland.
layne (lān). To hide; conceal; keep secret; disguise.
lea'e (lē). To leave.
leaguer lady (lēg′ĕr lā′dĭ). A female camp follower.
leal (lēl). Loyal; true; faithful.
lear (lār; lēr). To learn; learning; (lē′ĕr) a liar.
lea rig (lē). A grassy ridge; a ridge left unplowed.
led farm. A farm held with another, and on which the tenant does not reside.
leddy (lĕd′ĭ). A lady.
lee (lē). Lie.
leein (lē′ĭn). Lying.
leelane (lēl′lān′), **leefu'lane** (lē′fo͞o-lān′). All alone; quite solitary.
leelang (lēl′lâng′). Livelong.
leesome (lēz′sŭm). Pleasant. — **leesome lane**, quite alone.
leevin (lēv′ĭn; lĕv′-), **leeving.** Living.
leeze me (lēz′ mē). A phrase of congratulatory endearment; I am happy in thee, or proud of thee.
leglen (lĕg′lĕn) **leglin** (-lĭn). Milk pail.
leglen girth. The lowest hoop of a milk pail. — **to cast a leglen girth**, to bear an illegitimate child.
leister (lēs′tĕr; lēs′tĕr). A pronged fish spear.
len (lĕn). Lend.'
let a-be (lĕt ă-bē). Let alone.
leuch, leugh (lūk). Laughed.
leuk (lūk). Look. [ning.]
leven (lēv′ĕn) **levin.** Light-
libbet (lĭb′ĕt). Gelded.
licht (lĭkt). Light; also, to lighten; to alight.
lichtsome (lĭkt′sŭm). Nimbie; cheerful; merry; gladsome.
lichwake (lĭch′wāk; lĕk′-). The night watch kept over a corpse.
lift (lĕft). The sky. [er.]
lifter (lĕft′ĕr). Cattle steal-
lightly (lĕkt′lĭ). To treat lightly; sneer at; disparage.
likewake (lĭk′wāk′). = LICHWAKE.
limmer (lŭm′ĕr). A low fellow; rascal; hussy. [rope.]
line (līn; lēn). A line;
link (lĕnk). To trip along; to do anything smartly and quickly.
links (lĕnks). The windings of a river; the ground along such a winding.
linn, lin (lĕn). A waterfall; a precipice; a pool above, or at the base of, a fall.
lint (lĕnt). Flax. — **lint i' the bell**, flax in flower.
lintwhite (lĕnt′hwīt). The linnet.
lip (lĭp). To notch the edge of a sword, knife, etc.; to fill in the chinks of.
lippen (lŭp′ĕn). To trust or intrust; rely upon; trust to; expect.
lippit (lŭp′ĭt). Notched.
lippy, lippie (lŭp′ĭ). The fourth part of a peck.
list (lĕst). Agile; active.
lith (lĕth). A joint or member; — often in the phrase *lith and limb*; a section or division, as of an orange; a ring round the base of a cow's horn.
lither (lĕth′ĕr). Slothful; lazy; also, supple; agile.
loan (lōn). A lane.
loanin, loaning (lōn′ĭn). A lane; an open space where cows are milked.
loch (lŏk). A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.
lochan (lŏk′ăn). A small loch; a pond.
lock (lŏk). A small quantity; a handful or armful, as of hay. [love.]
lo'e, loo (lō͞o). Love; to
loof, luif (lo͞of; lūf). The palm of the hand. — **outside of the loof**, back of the hand.
loom (lo͞om; lūm). An implement; utensil; a vessel.
loon, loun (lo͞on). A lout; rascal; lad; rustic; loose woman.
loop (lo͞op). A bend of a river, lake, or glen.
loopy (lo͞op′ĭ). Crafty; deceitful; cunning; sly.
loosome (lo͞o′sŭm). Lovesome.
loot (lūt). Did let.
looten (lūt′ĕn). Permitted.
looves (lo͞ovz; lūvz). Plural of LOOF.
losh (lŏsh). Exclamation of wonder, surprise, or admiration.
loun. = LOON.
loun (lo͞on). = LOWN, calm.
lounder (lo͞on′dĕr). A severe blow; also, to beat severely.
loup (loup). Leap.
louping ill (loup′ĭn ŭl). Leaping evil; — a disease among sheep.
louping-on-stane, a horse block.
loup-the-dyke. Lit., leap the fence; hence, not keeping in bounds; giddy; unsettled.
lout (lout). To bend; bow; stoop.
louther (lo͞oth′ĕr). To be involved in mire or snow; to walk or work with difficulty.
low, lowe (lou). Flame; blaze; glow; light.
lown (loun). Calm; quiet; sheltered.
lowp. = LOUP.
lowse (lous). Lose; loose.
lucky, luckie (lŭk′ĭ). A woman, esp. an elderly woman; grandmother; midwife; wife; mistress; — a term of familiar address. — **lucky dad** *or* **daddy** (dăd′ĭ), a grandfather. — **lucky minnie**, a grandmother.
lucky. Ample; full; overfull.
lug (lŭg). The ear; a handle.
lugget (lŭg′ĕt). Having a handle.
luggie (lŭg′ĭ). A small wooden pail or dish with a handle.
luif (lo͞of; lūf). = LOOF, palm of the hand.
lum (lŭm). The chimney.
lunch (lŭnch), **luncheon** (lŭn′chŭn). A large piece, as of cheese, meat, etc.; a hunk.
lunt (lŭnt). A slow match; a link, or torch; smoke, esp. of a pipe; hot vapor; also, to kindle; light; smoke.
lyard, lyart (lī′ĕrd; lī′ĕrt). Gray or streaked with gray; variegated.

M

maccabaw (măk′ă-bô). Maccaboy; — a kind of snuff.
mae, ma (mā). More.
magg, mag (mâg). To steal; a half-penny; a small perquisite.
mahoun (mă-ho͞on′). Satan; — chiefly in *Auld Mahoun*.
mail, maill (māl; măl). Payment; rent; tribute; tax.
mailman (-măn). One who pays rent; a tenant.
mail payer. A rent payer, esp. a farmer.
mailing, mailen (māl′ĕn), **mailin** (māl′ĭn). A rented farm.
main (mān). Moan.
mains (mānz; mănz). The farm attached to a parsonage house.
mair (mār). More.
maist (māst; măst). Most; almost.
maister (mās′tĕr; măs′-). Master. [ful.]
maisterfu' (-fo͞o). Master-
maistery (-ĭ). Mastery.
maistly (-lĭ). Mostly.
major (mā′jĕr). To assume pompous airs; swagger; bully.
mak (măk). To make.
maltalent (măl′tăl-ĕnt). Ill will; malice.
mammock (măm′ŭk). A fragment; scrap.
man (mān; măn). = MAUN, must.
mane (mān). Moan.
mang (mâng). Among.
manna (măn′ă). Must not.
manswear (măn′swār′). To forswear; renounce; commit perjury.
mansworn (măn′swôrn′). Perjured. [tle.]
manteel (măn-tēl′). Amanty (măn′tĭ). Mantua silk; a mantle.
marl, marle (märl). Marvel; also, to mottle; variegate.
marrow (măr′ō). To match; join; associate; marry; also, a mate; match; equal; one of a pair; spouse; lover.
Mar's year (märz). The year 1715; — so called from the Earl of Mar, who headed the Pretender's army in Scotland.
mart (märt). A beef for slaughter; any meat salted down for winter.
masel (mā-sĕl′). Myself.
maslin (măs′lĭn), **mashlin** (măsh′lĭn), **mashlum** (-lŭm). Mixed grain; a mixture.
mask (másk). Mesh; also, to mash, as salt, etc.; infuse.
masking (másk′ĭn). Mashing. — **masking fat** (fât), a mash tub. — **m.pat** *or* **pot** (pât), a teapot.
mathe (māth). A grub; maggot. [malkin.]
maukin (mô′kĭn). A hare;
maun (môn). Must.
maunna (mŏn′nă; mŏn′-). Must not.
maut (môt). Malt.
maw (mô). To mow.
mawkin (môk′ĭn). Malkin.
mawn (mŏn). Mowed.
maze (māz). Daze; amaze.
mealtide (mēl′tīd′). Mealtime; a meal; a cow's yield at one milking.
mear, meer (mēr). Mare.
mease (mēz). To calm; appease.
meg Dorts (mĕg dôrts). A saucy or pettish wench.
meikle (mē′k'l). = MICKLE. [Maggot.]
meith, meath (mēth).
meith (mēth). A landmark; boundary; seamark.
melder (mĕl′dĕr). Quantity of meal, esp. of oats, ground at one time; meal just ground; fig., a large quantity or number.
mell (mĕl). **To mix; join**; meddle; interpose; also, a mallet.
melteth (mĕl′tĕth), **meltith.** = MEALTIDE.
melvie (mĕl′vĭ). To cover or soil with meal.
men' (mĕn). To mend.
mends (mĕndz). Amends. — **to the mends**, over and above.
mense (mĕns). Good manners; grace; propriety; ornament.
mensefu' (mĕns′fo͞o). Mannerly; becoming; courteous.
menseless (mĕns′lĕs). Unmannerly; ill-bred; rude; impudent.
menyie, menzie (mĕn′yĭ). Household; train; retinue.
Mess (mĕs). Mass.
messan (mĕs′ăn), **messin** (-ĭn). A lapdog; cur; — also used in contempt of persons.
micht (mĕkt). Might.
michty (mĕk′tĭ). Mighty.
mickle (mĕk′l). Great; much; also, a large amount.
mightna (mĕkt′nă). Might not.
mim (mĕm). Affectedly shy or modest; demure. [pose.]
mim' (mĭm). Mind; pur-
mind't (mĭnt). Minded; resolved; intended.
minnie (mĕn′ĭ). Mother.
mint (mĕnt). To intend; aim; attempt; endeavor; feign; suggest; hint at; mimic; also, an aim; attempt; blow; feint.
mird (mĕrd). To meddle; attempt; fawn upon; coax.
mirk (mĕrk). Dark; obscure; murk. — **pit mirk**, pitch dark.
mirligo (mĕr′lĭ-gō). Dizziness; vertigo.
misca' (mĭs-kô′). To abuse; call names; miscall.
mischieve (mĭs-chēv′). To injure; hurt.
misguggle (mĭs-gŭg′l). To handle roughly; spoil; mar.
misken (mĭs-kĕn′). To ignore; fail to recognize; overlook.
mislear (mĭs-lēr′). To lead astray; misguide; misinform.
misleared (mĭs-lērd′). Illtaught; ill-bred; unmannerly; mischievous.
mislippen (mĭs-lŭp′ĕn). To delude; neglect; disappoint; suspect.
misluck (mĭs-lŭk′). Misfortune; also, to experience misfortune.
misred, misrid (mĭs-rĕd′). Entangled; confused.
misset (mĭs-sĕt′). To put out of sorts; displease.
mistaver (mĭs′tā-vĕr). Need; necessity. [took.]
misteuk (mĭs-tūk′). Mis-
mistryst (mĭs-trīst′). To fail to keep a tryst with; perplex; confuse; frighten.
mither (mĕth′ĕr). Mother.
mixty-maxty (mĕks′tĭ măks′tĭ). Tumbled together; confused; also, a jumble; confusion.
mizzle (mĭz′l). To speckle.
mizzles (mĭz′l'z). Measles.
mo (mō). More.
moggan (mŏg′ăn). A footless stocking; stocking; a closely fitting knit sleeve; in *pl.*, legs.
moistify (moist′ĭ-fī). To moisten. [Many.]
mony, monie (mŏn′ĭ).
mool (mo͞ol). Mold; soil; a grave, or its earth; also, to bury; crumble.
mools (mo͞olz). Chilblains.
moop (mo͞op). = MOUP.
moor evil, moor ill. Dysentery in sheep and cattle, attributed to lying on cold moors. [misty.]
mooth (mûth). Foggy;
morn (môrn; mŏrn). — **the morn**, to-morrow.
morning. A dram taken before breakfast; also, a slight meal before breakfast.

mort (môrt ; mŏrt). The skin of a sheep that dies of disease or mischance.
moss hags (mŏs′ hágz). Pits and sloughs in a mire or bog, esp. where peat has been cut.
mottie, motty (mŏt′ĭ). Full of or resembling motes ; dusty ; tiny.
mou, mow (mōō). Mouth ; in *pl.*, jests.
moudie (mōō′dĭ ; mou′-). A mole ; mole catcher.
moudiwarp (mōō′dĭ-wärp ; mou′dĭ-). **moudiwart** (-wûrt), **moldwarp** (mōld′-). A mole.
moul (mōōl). = MOOL, mold.
mouls, mowls (mōōlz). = MOOLS.
moup, moop (mōōp). To nibble ; keep company with.
mousie (mōōs′ĭ). Dim. of MOUSE.
mow. = MOU.
moyen (moi′ĕn). Means ; influence ; course ; way ; also, to bring about.
muckle (mŭk′l). = MICKLE.
mudge (mŭj). Stir ; rumor.
mug, mugg (mŭg). A breed of sheep with thick coats of wool. [mold.
muil (mül). = MOOL,
muils (mülz). Slippers ; cloth or list shoes.
muir (mür). A moor.
muir poot. A young grouse.
multure (mŭl′tûr). The toll or fee for the grinding of grain at a mill. — **dry multure,** toll paid to a mill whether grain is ground at it or not, as when land is subject to thirlage.
mump (mŭmp). To hint ; to aim at.
munt (mŭnt). Mount.
murgeon (mûr′jŭn). Grimace ; grumbling ; also, to mock ; makes faces ; grumble.
muslin kail (mŭz′lĭn kāl). Broth made with shelled barley and greens.
musted (mōos′tĕd ; -tĭt). Powdered.
mutch (mŭch). A woman's, esp. an old woman's, linen or muslin cap ; an infant's cap ; a man's nightcap.
mutchkin (mŭch′kĭn). A liquid measure equal to three-fourths of an imperial pint.
mysell (mĭ-sĕl′), **ma'sell** (mȧ-sĕl′). Myself.

N

na (nȧ ; nȧ). No ; not ; nor.
nae (nā). No ; none ; not.
naething, naithing (nā′-thĭng). Nothing.
naig (nāg). A nag ; a horse.
nain (nān). Own.
nainsell (nān-sĕl′). Ownself.
nane (nān). None.
nappy (nap′ĭ). Ale ; of liquors, strong ; heady ; also, somewhat intoxicated ; tipsy. [nearly.
nar (när). Nearer ; near ;
nashgob (nash′gŏb′), **nashgab** (-gab′). Impertinent chatter ; an impudent gossip.
near-hand (nēr′hand′). Near at hand ; nearly ; almost ; near.
nebbit (nĕb′ĭt). Having a beak or nose ; nebbed.
neebor (nē′bēr). A neighbor.
needna (nēd′nȧ). Need not.
neep (nēp). Turnip.
ne'er-be-lickit (nēr′bē-lĭk′-ĭt). Nothing which could be licked up by dog or cat ; absolutely nothing.
neeve (nēv). = NIEVE.
neeze, neese (nēz). Sneeze.
negleckit (nĕg-lĕk′ĭt). Neglected. [next.
neist (nēst ; nĕst). Nighest ;
neuk (nūk ; nyōōk). Nook ; corner.
nevel (nĕv′l). A fisticuff ; also, to beat with the fists.
nevoy (nĕv′ĭ). Nephew.
newcal (nū′k'l), **newcald** (-k'ld). Newly calved.
nicher (nĭk′ĕr). Neigh ; laugh. = NICKER.
nick (nĭk ; nĕk). A score ; cut ; cleft ; click ; rap ; smart blow.
nicker (nĕk′ĕr). Neigh ; laugh ; snigger.
nickstacket (nĕk′nák-ĕt). Trinket ; knickknack.
nickstick (nĕk′stĭk). A notched stick ; tally.
niest (nēst ; nĕst). Next.
nieve (nēv). Fist ; hand.
nievefu' (nēv′fōō). Handful.
nievie-nievie-nick-nack (nēv′ĭ-nēv′ĭ-nĭk′nák). A child's choosing game using these words:

"Nievie-nievie-nick-nack,
Which hand will you tak ?
Tak the right, tak the wrang,
I'll beguile you if I can."

niffer (nĕf′ĕr). Exchange ; barter.
niff-naffy (nĭf′náf′ĭ), **niffy-naffy** (nĭf′ĭ-náf′ĭ). Trifling ; fussy ; finical.
niger (nē′gĕr). Negro.
night cowl (nĕkt′ kōōl). A nightcap ; cowl.
nit (nĕt). A nut ; hazelnut.
no (nō). Not.
nocht (nŏkt). Nought.
noit (noit). = KNOIT.
noo (nōō). Now.
nor (nôr). Than.
norland (nôr′lănd ; -lĭnd). Northland ; north countryman.
norlander (-ĕr). Northener.
notet (nōt′ĭt). Noted.
notour (nō′tŏr). Open ; notorious.
nourice (nōō′rĭs). Nurse.
nowt (nout). Ox ; blockhead ; lout ; in *pl.*, cattle ; black cattle.

O

o' (ō). Of.
ochone (ŏk-ōn′). Alas!
ocht (ŏkt). Ought.
od! odd! (ŏd). A minced oath ; — corruption of *God.*
odd-come-shortly. Some (indefinite) time not far off.
oe (oi). = OY, grandchild.
o'er-word (ou′ĕr-wûrd′ ; ōr′-). Overword ; refrain.
offcome (ôf′kŭm′ ; -kōm′). Outcome ; excuse ; evasion.
ohon (ō-hŏn′). Alas!
oncome (ŏn′kŭm′ ; -kōm′). A calamity ; attack of disease ; mysterious malady ; heavy fall, as of snow.
onding (ŏn′dĭng). A heavy fall of rain or snow.
onfall (ŏn′fôl′ ; -fŏl′). An attack. = ONCOME.
onstead (ŏn′stĕd). A farmstead ; homestead.
ony, onie (ŏn′ĭ). Any.
oo, ou (ōō). Wool.
oor (ōōr). Our. [selves.
oorsels (ōōr-sĕlz′). Our-
oot (ōōt). Out.
or (ōr). Ere ; before ; than.
ordinar (ôrd′nȧr). Ordinary.
orra (ŏr′ȧ). Odd ; not matched ; occasional ; unemployed ; petty ; paltry.
ort (ôrt). To eject ; select.
o't (ŏt). Of it.
ourie (ōō′rĭ). Dingy ; drooping ; melancholy ; cold.
oursel (ōōr-sĕl′). Ourself.
oursels (-sĕlz′). Ourselves.
outby, outbye (ōōt′bĭ′ ; out′-). Without ; a little way out ; at a short distance ; outdoors.
outcast (ōōt′kȧst ; out′-). A quarrel.
outler (ōōt′lĕr′ ; out′-). An animal left unhoused ; person out of employment.
outshot (ōōt′shŏt′ ; out′-). A projecting part of a building ; also, outlying land.
outsight (ōōt′sĭt′ ; out′-). Goods or implements for outdoor use.
outtak (ōōt′ták). Except ; besides.
overby (ō′vĕr-bĭ′ ; ō′ĕr-bĭ′ ; ōr′bĭ′). A little way over ; across the way.
overcome (-kŭm′). Surplus ; overwhelming attack or shock ; outcome ; refrain ; a coming over or across.
overgang (-gáng′). Overcome ; transgress ; exceed ; overrun ; overspread.
overloup (-loup′). A trespass or transgression.
overly (-lĭ). Excessively ; too ; incidentally.
ower (ou′ĕr ; ō′ĕr ; ōr). Over.
owerbye (ou′ĕr-bĭ′ ; ō′ĕr-ōr′-). = OVERBY.
owercome (-kŭm′). = OVERCOME.
owergang (-gáng′). = OVERGANG.
owerhip (-hĕp). A way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm.
owerlay, o'erlay (-lā). A cravat ; covering. [LOUP.]
owerloup (-loup′). = OVER-
owersman (ou′ĕrz-măn ; ō′ĕrz-). Overseer ; superintendent ; umpire.
owerta'en (ou′ĕr-tān′ ; ō′ĕr-). Overtaken.
owerword. (-wĕrd). Overword ; refrain.
owk (ōōk). Week.
owsen (ou′sĕn ; -zĕn). Oxen.
oxter (ŏks′tĕr). Armpit.
oy, oye (oi). Grandchild.

P

pace (pās ; pȧs). Easter ; Pasch. [miliar ; tame.
pack (pák). Intimate ; fa-
paddock (pád′ŭk). A frog.
padle (pā′d'l). Hoe.
paidle (pā′d'l). Paddle ; also, hoe ; spud.
paik (pāk ; pȧk). To beat ; strike ; pommel ; also, a stroke ; blow ; thump.
painch (pānsh ; pánsh). Paunch.
pairt (pärt). Part. [tridge.
pairtrick (pär′trĭk). A par-
palmer (pä′mĕr). To wander about like a palmer ; stroll.
pang (páng). To cram ; stuff ; also, full ; crammed ; stuffed.
pantler (pánt′lĕr). Keeper of the pantry.
parle (pärl). Speech ; talk.
paraffle, parafle (pȧ-rȧ′f'l). Ostentatious display.
paraitch, parritch (pär′ĭch). Porridge. — **parritch time,** breakfast time.
parochin, parochine (pär′ŭk-ĭn). A parish.
partan (pär′tȧn). The common sea crab (*Cancer pagurus*). [pot.
pat (pȧt). To put ; also, a
patrick (pȧ′trĭk), **partrick** (pär′trĭk). A partridge.
pattle (pȧt′l). A long-handled spud ; plowstaff.
paughty, pauchty (pô′tĭ ; pȧk′- ; pŏk′-). Proud ; haughty ; insolent. [wile.
pawk, pauk (pôk). Trick or
pawky, pauky (pôk′ĭ). Arch ; cunning ; sly ; wily ; shrewd ; proud ; forward.
pearling, pearlin (pĕrl′ĭn). Lace made of silk or thread ; in *pl.*, trimmings or edgings of tnis ; clothes trimmed with pearling.
peaseweep (pēz′wĕp). = PEESWEEP.
peat (pēt). A pet ; favorite ; also, peat. — **peat hagg,** a hole or slough where peat has been dug.
pech (pĕch). Breath ; pant ; heavy sigh ; also, to breathe heavily ; pant.
pechan (pĕch′ŭn). Stomach ; gullet ; crop. [hawker.]
pedder (pĕd′ĕr). Peddler ;
peeble (pē′b'l). A pebble.
peel (pēl). A pool ; also, a stronghold. See in *Vocab.*
peenge (pēnj). To complain ; whine.
peer (pēr). Poor ; also, to be equal, or rank equally ; also, a pear.
peerie, peery (pē′rĭ). A peg top ; also, inquisitive ; suspicious ; sharp.
peesweep, peaseweep (pēz′-wĕp). The lapwing.
peety (pē′tĭ). Pity.
pegh (pĕκ). = PECH.
Peght (pĕkt). A Pict.
pellock (pĕl′ŭk), **pellack** (pĕl′ŭk). A porpoise ; in old Scotch, a bullet ; pellet.
pennystone (pĕn′ĭ-stōn′), **pennystane** (-stān′). A flat, circular stone used as a quoit ; also, the game (**pennystones** *or* **pennystanes**) played with these.
penny wheep (hwēp) *or* **whip.** Small beer.
pensy (pĕn′sĭ). Pensive ; proud ; conceited ; peevish.
pettle (pĕt′ĭ). To cherish ; indulge ; treat as a pet ; also, a plowstaff.
philabeg (fĭl′ȧ-bĕg). The Highland kilt ; filibeg.
phrase (frāz). Flattery ; also, to flatter ; cajole.
phrasing (frāz′ĭng ; -ĭn). Flattery ; fair speech.
pibroch (pē′brŏκ). Highland bagpipe music.
pick (pĕk). Pitch. — **pick mirk,** dark as pitch.
pickle (pĕk′l). A grain (of corn) ; a little ; a bit (of something) ; — used without *of* ; also, to pick ; peck ; nibble ; piddle ; pilfer. — **to pickle in,** *or* **out of, one's ane poke nook** *or* **pock neuk,** to depend on one's own exertions.
pickmaw (pĕk′mô). A small sea gull, esp., a black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*).
pictarn, pictarnie (pĕk-tär′nĭ). The common tern.
piet (pī′ĕt). A magpie ; water ouzel.
pig (pĕg). An earthernware vessel, as a jar, pitcher, or pot ; a potsherd. [select.
pike (pīk). To pick ; cull ;
pilliwinks (pŭl′ĭ-wŭnks). An old instrument of torture for the thumbs and fingers.
pine (pīn). Pain ; woe.
pinge (pĕnj). = PEENGE.
pingle (pĭn′g'l ; pĕng′l). To strive, esp. for a living ; trifle, esp. with one's food ; also, a struggle ; an effort.
pinnywinkles (pĕn′ĭ-wŭn′-k'lz). See PILLIWINKS.
pint (pīnt). A liquid measure equal to about three imperial pints.
pioted (pī′ŭt-ĕd). Piebald.
pipestapple (pīp′stáp′l). A pipestem ; the grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*) used for cleaning pipes.
pirn (pûrn ; pĭrn). A bobbin ; the reed or quill bobbin in a weaver's shuttle ; the reel of a fishing rod.
pit (pĕt). To put. [ard.
placad (plȧk′ȧd ; -ȧt). Plac-
plack (plȧk). An old Scottish copper coin, equal to one-third of an English penny.
plackless (plȧk′lĕs). Penniless ; poor.
plaid (plād). See in *Vocab.*
plaiden (plād′ĕn). Kind of coarse woolen cloth.
plainstones (plān′stōnz′), **plainstanes** (-stānz′). Flagstones ; sidewalks.
platie (plȧ′tĭ). A small plate.
plenish (plĕn′ĭsh). To fill up ; furnish.
plenishing (-ĭng ; -ĭn). Furniture ; stock.
pleu (plū). **pleuch, pleugh** (plūκ). A plow.
plie (plī). Fold ; plait ; ply.
plisky (plĭs′kĭ). A trick ; frolic ; plight.
pliver (plĭv′ĕr). Plover.
plot (plŏt). To scald ; burn ; scorch.
plotty (plŏt′ĭ). A hot drink, as mulled wine.

plout (plout). = PLOT.
ploy (ploi). Some action or proceeding; esp., a pastime, sport, or frolic.
pluff (plŭf). A puff; blast; shot; also, to puff; shoot; explode. [bag.]
pock (pŏk), **poke**. Pouch;
pock-neuk (pŏk′nyōōk′ / -nūk′), **pock-nook** (-nōōk′ / -nōōk′). Bottom corner of a bag.
pockmanty (pŏk-mân′tĭ). Portmanteau.
poind (poind). To distrain; impound, as cattle; also, distraint. [polonaise.]
polony (pō-lō′nĭ). A boy's
pone (pōn). A thin turf.
poo (pōō). To pull.
pook (pōōk). To pluck or pull, as a fowl.
pookit (pōōk′ĭt). Plucked; starved-looking; shabby.
poorfu' (pōōr′fōō). Powerful.
poor-man-of-mutton. The broiled remains of a roast shoulder of mutton. [erty.]
poortith (pōōr′tĭth). Pov-
poot. = POUT.
pose (pōz). A hoard; secret treasure; also, to hoard.
posie (pō′zĭ). Nosegay; posy.
pottingar (pŏt′ĭn-gär). An apothecary.
pottinger (-jĕr). A cook.
pou (pōō). To pull.
pouch (pouch; pōōch). Pocket.
pouk (pōōk). = POOK.
poupit (pōōp′ĭt). Pulpit.
pouse, pouss (pōōs). Push.
poussie (pōōs′ĭ). A hare; pussy.
pout (pōōt). A poult; chick; young child; young partridge or moor fowl; also, to shoot young grouse or partridges.
pou't (pōōt). Pulled.
pouter (pōōt′ĕr). To poke; stir; potter. [der.]
pouther (pōō′thĕr). Pow-
pouthered (-thĕrd). Powdered; corned; slightly salted.
poutry (pōō′trĭ). Poultry.
pow (pō; pou). The poll; the head; also, a pool.
powney, pownie, powny (pō′nĭ). A pony.
powsowdy (pō′sō′dĭ), **-sodd-dy** (-sŏd′ĭ). Sheep's-head broth; milk and meal boiled together; any incongruous mixture.
powter (pou′tĕr). = POUTER. [der.]
powther (pōō′thĕr). Pow-
pratty (prăt′ĭ). Pretty.
preceese (prē-sēs′; -sēs′). Precise. [prove.]
pree (prē). To taste; try;
preef (prēf). Proof.
preen (prēn). A pin; brooch; hook; also, to sew; pierce; pin.
prent (prĕnt). Print.
prestable (prĕs′tă-b'l). Payable; available for payment.
prick-me-dainty (prĕk′-mē-dān′tĭ). Affectedly nice or finical.
prie (prē). = PREE.
prief (prēf). Proof.
prig (prĕg). To haggle; bargain hard; entreat.
primsie (prĭm′zĭ). Prim; demure. [vulge.]
propale (prō-pāl′). To di-
propine (prō-pēn′; -pĭn). A gift; drink money; disposal; also, to pledge in drinking; present; propitiate.
provo (prō′vō). Provost.
pu' (pōō). To pull.
puckle (pŭk′l). = PICKLE.
puddings (pŭd′ĭnz). Intestines; sausages. [DOCK.]
puddock (pŭd′ŭk). = PAD-
puir (pür). Poor.
pun (pŭn), **pund** (pŭnd). Pound.
pupit (pōōp′ĭt). A pulpit.
pussy (pōōs′ĭ). A hare.
put on (pĕt ŏn; pŭt ŏn). Clothed; dressed.
putt (pŭt). To throw a heavy stone from the shoulder, as in **putting the stone**, an old Scottish athletic exercise.
pyat (pī′ăt), **pyet** (pī′ĕt), **pyot** (pī′ŭt). = PIET.
pyke (pīk). To pick.
pyket (pīk′ĕt). Picked; emaciated.
pyle (pīl). A single grain.

Q

quaich, quaigh (kwāk). A small shallow drinking cup with two ears for handles.
quat (kwät). To quit.
quate (kwāt). Quiet.
quean (kwēn). A young woman; lass. The term, like the English *wench*, is sometimes used jocularly, though oftener disrespectfully.
queery-madam (kwēr′ĭ-mād′ăm). A variety of pear.
quegh. = QUAICH.
quern (kwûrn; kĕrn). A grain.
quey (kwā). A heifer.
quire (kwīr). Choir.
quo' (kwō). Quoth.

R

rabble (răb′l). To babble, mouth, or gabble; work hastily or carelessly.
rack (rák). To heed; reck.
rackle (rák′l). Rattle; clatter; clank; also, headstrong; reckless. [fear.]
rad (răd). Afraid; also to
rade (rād). Rode.
rae (rā). Roe.
raible (rā′b'l). = RABBLE.
rail (rāl). A woman's jacket.
raip (rāp). A rope; rood.
rair (rär). Roar. [roar.]
rairrd (rärrd). Clamor; noise;
raise (rāz). Rose; arose.
raise, raize (rāz). To make angry or excited; madden.
ramfeezl'd (răm-fēz′l'd). Worn out; exhausted.
rammel (răm′l). Brushwood; refuse matter; mixed grain. [page.]
rampauge (răm-pôj′). Ram-
ram-stam (răm′stăm′). Reckless; headstrong; thoughtless; also, recklessly; headlong.
rand (rănd). Border; edge; margin; strip; selvage.
randy, randie (răn′dĭ). Illmannered; coarse; aggressively vulgar; also, a sturdy beggar; virago.
rannel (răn′l), *or* **randle** (-d'l) **tree**. A bar in an open fireplace to support pothooks. [cation.]
rant (rănt). A noisy jollifi-
rape (rāp). Rope; rood.
raploch (răp′lŏκ). Coarse; rough; also, a coarse, undyed, woolen cloth.
rarely (rär′lĭ). Excellently.
rase (rāz). Rose (pret. of *rise*).
rash (räsh). The rush.
rashbush (răsh′bŏŏsh′), **rashbuss** (-bŏŏs′). = RUSHBUSH. [early.]
rath (räth). Ready; quick;
ratton, ratten (răt′ŭn). A rat.
raucle (rô′k'l). = RACKLE.
raught (rôkt). Reached.
rave (rāv). Tore.
ravel (răv′l). To entangle; confuse; speak disconnectedly; ramble.
raw (rô). A row.
rax (ráks). To stretch; reach; strain.
reak (rēk). A prank.
ream (rēm). Cream; also, to skim the cream from; froth; overflow. [frothy.]
reamy (rēm′ĭ). Creamy;
reave (rēv). Rove.
reave, reeve (rēv). To rob; ravage; plunder.
reaver (rēv′ĕr). Freebooter; robber.
rebute (rē-būt′). Rebuke; repulse; rebuff.
redd (rĕd). To deliver; rescue; free, as from trouble, loss, etc.; extinguish; clear or clean; make tidy; put in order; free from; settle, as a quarrel; separate, as opponents.
redd. = REDE, counsel.
redder (rĕd′ĕr). One who redds; one who tries to settle a quarrel or part combatants. — **redder's blow** *or* **lick**. A blow received in trying to separate combatants.
redding came (rĕd′ĭn kām). A large toothed comb.
redding straik (strāk). = REDDER'S BLOW.
rede (rēd). Advice; counsel; also, to advise; counsel; also, afraid; to fear.
redshank (rĕd′shăηk′). A Highlander; — in derisive allusion to his bare legs.
red-wat (rĕd′wŏt′). Bloodstained.
red-wat-shod (-wŏt-shŏd′). Red wet-shod; wading in blood.
redwood, red-wud (rĕd′-wōōd′). Stark mad.
ree (rē). Wild; crazy; half drunk; fuddled.
reed (rēd). = REDE.
reef. = RIEF.
reek, reik (rēk). Smoke.
reeky, reekie (-ĭ). Smoky.
reem (rēm). = REAM.
reest (rēst). To balk, as horses; also, to cure or be cured by smoking, as fish.
reesty (rēst′ĭ). Balky.
reeve (rēv). = REAVE, to rob.
reif (rēf). Robbery; plunder. — **reif randy**, a sturdy beggar.
reiffar (rēf′ĕr). = REAVER.
reird (rērd). Clamor; roar.
reise (rēz). = RICE.
reist (rēst). = REEST.
remede, remeid (rē-mēd′). Remedy; redress.
remuve (rē-mūv′). Remove.
restrick (rē-strĕk′). Restrict.
rew (rōō). Pity; rue.
rice (rīs). Twig; branch; brushwood.
richt (rĕkt). Right.
rickle (rĭk′l). A small rick or stack; loose heap or pile; lean animal or person.
riding-days (rīd′ĭn-dāz′). Days of hostile incursions on horseback.
rief (rēf). = REIF.
riever (rēv′ĕr). = REAVER.
rig (rĕg). A ridge; a measure of land; the back of an animal.
rig, rigg (rĕg). A wild adventure; a dissipated frolic.
rigging (rĕg′ĭn). **riggin,** Back; ridge; roof. [tree.]
rigging-tree (-trē′). Roof-
rin (rĕn). Run.
rink (rĕηk). A course; a race. See in *Vocab.*
rinnin (rĕn′ĭn). Running.
rinthereout, rintherout (rĕn′thĕr-ōōt′). A vagabond; vagrant.
rip (rĕp). A handful of unthreshed corn.
ripe (rīp). To search; ransack; examine; clean; clear.
ripple (rĕp′l). Weakness in the back and loins; kidney disease; — often in *pl.*; a rippling kame; also, to scratch; rip; tear; graze; remove the seeds from (flax, etc.). — **rippling kame** (rĕp′lĭn kām), a comblike instrument for dressing flax.
risk (rĕsk). To make a crackling or grating sound.
rit, ritt (rĕt). To scratch; cut; rip; slit; split; tear; pierce.
rive (rīv). A tear; rent; bite, as of food.
rizzar (rĭz′är). To cure or dry in the sun; also, drying, esp. by the heat of the sun; a haddock so dried.
rock (rŏk). A distaff.
rockin (rŏk′ĭn). Spinning on the distaff; **a spinning "bee."**
rokelay (rŏk′ĕ-lā). A short cloak; roquelaure.
roon (rōōn). Round; also, a border; shred. [IT.]
roopit (rōōp′ĭt). = ROUP-
roose (rōōz). To praise; extol; flatter.
rooser (rōōz′ĕr). A boaster.
roostit (rōōst′ĭt). Rusted.
roset (rō′zĭt). Resin.
rottan (rŏt′ăn). A rat.
roughie (rŭf′ĭ; rŭk′ĭ). Brushwood; dried heath; a torch; a wick clogged with tallow. [per.]
roun, round (rōōn). Whis-
roup (roup; rōōp). Auction; disease of poultry; pip; also, hoarseness; a cold.
roupet (roup′ĕt; rōōp′ĕt), **roupit** (-ĭt), **roupy** (-ĭ). Hoarse.
roupingwife (-ĭn-wīf′). A woman who traffics in goods purchased at auction.
roupit, roupet (-ĭt). Sold by auction.
rousted (rōōst′ĭt), **rout** (rōōt). To roar; bellow; low; snore; also, a bellowing; clamor; uproar.
routh (rōōth). Plenty; abundance. [tiful.]
routhy, routhie (-ĭ). Plen-
roving (rōv′ĭn). Raving; delirious; in high spirits.
row (rou). To roll; wrap; also, a roll.
rowt, rowte (rout). Rout; roar. [rolled.]
row't (rout). Wrapped;
rowth (routh). = ROUTH.
royet (roit). Unruly; wild; mischievous; of weather, rough or variable.
rozet (rō′zĭt). Rosin.
rubbit (rŭb′ĭt). Robbed.
ruckle (rŭk′l). A heap of loose material; a loose pile.
rudas (rōō′dăs). An ugly foul-mouthed old hag; a beldam; also, coarse; foulmouthed.
rug (rŭg). To pull; wrench; tear; also, a jerk; a tug; a good bargain.
rullion (rŭl′yŭn). A shoe or sandal made of untanned leather; a big rough-looking person or creature; esp., a coarse, masculine woman.
rund (rŭnd). = RAND.
rung (rŭng). Cudgel; staff.
runkle (rŭηk′l). Wrinkle.
runt (rŭnt). An old cow; an old, withered woman; trunk of a tree; a hardened stem or stalk.
ruse. = ROOSE.
rushbush (rŭsh′bŏŏsh′). A clump of rushes.
ryke (rīk). Reach.

S

sa (sā), **sae**. So.
sab (sáb). Sob; also, to settle; subside.
sack-doodle (sák-dōō′d'l). To play on the bagpipe.
sackless, saikless (sák′lĕs; sāk′-). Guiltless; innocent; harmless; weak; dispirited; bashful. [softly.]
saft (sáft; sąft). Soft; also,
sain (sān). To cross (one's self); sanctify; bless against evil influence.
sair (sār). Sore; sorely; a sore; very much; also, to serve; treat it; suffice.
sairly, sairlie (sār′lĭ). Sorely. [silly; sorry.]
sairy, sairie (-ĭ). Poor;
sakeless (sāk′lĕs). = SACKLESS.
sall (sál). Shall.
saltfat (sôt′fát′; sät′-). Saltcellar.
salvage (sȧv′ăj). Savage.
sane. = SAIN.
sang (sáng). Song.
sap (sáp). Liquid taken with solid food; a saphead.
sark (särk). A shirt.
sarkit (sär′kĭt). Provided with a shirt.

sauch (souĸ ; säĸ ; sôĸ). The sallow ; the broad-leaved willow.
saucht, saught (sôĸt). Reconciliation ; peace ; quiet ; ease.
saul (sôl). Soul ; mettle.
saulie (sô'lĭ). A hired mourner. [on.
saumont (sô'mŭnt). Salmon.
saunt (sônt). A saint.
saurless (sôr'lĕs). Savorless.
saut (sôt). Salt.
sautfat, sautfit (sôt'fät' ; -fĭt'). = SALTFAT.
saw (sô). To sow.
sawn (sôn). Sown.
sawt (sôt). Salt.
sax (sáks). Six.
scaff (skáf). To provide (food) ; sponge ; wander about ; also, food.
scaff-raff (skáf'ráf'). Riff-raff ; rabble.
scaith (skäth). Scathe.
scaithless (-lĕs). Scatheless.
scald (skôld ; skäd). Scold.
scale (skāl). To scatter ; disperse. [want.
scant (skánt). Scarcity ;
scart (skärt). Scratch ; also, a puny or scrawny person ; a staggard.
scart (skärt), **scarth** (skärth). The cormorant.
scat (skát). Tax ; tribute.
scath (skáth). Injury ; loss ; damage ; scathe.
scaud (skôd). To scald.
scauff. = SCAFF.
scaul (skôl), **scauld** (skôld ; skäd). Scold.
scaup (skôp). Scalp ; skull.
scaur (skôr). Scare ; also, a rocky eminence ; cliff ; scar.
schelm (shĕlm), **shelm.** A rogue ; scoundrel.
schule (shōōl). Shovel.
sclaff (sklâf). To scuff or shuffle along ; scrape ; slap ; also, a slap ; a soft fall ; a thin shoe or slipper.
sclate, sclat (sklāt). Slate.
scomfish (skŭm'fĭsh). = SCUMFISH.
scone (skōn). A flat round cake, often baked on a griddle.
sconner (skŭn'ĕr). = SCUNNER.
scoup (skōōp). To run ; scamper ; skip ; leap.
scour (skôōr). To flog ; beat ; also, a large draught, as of liquor.
scouth (skōōth). Room ; range ; scope ; plenty.
scouther (skouth'ĕr ; skōōth'ĕr). = SCOWDER.
scowder (skoud'ĕr ; skôōd'ĕr). Burn ; scorch ; singe.
scraich, scraigh (skrāĸ). Screech.
scrank (skrąnk), **scranky** (skrąnk'ĭ). Thin ; scrawny.
scraugh (skrāĸ). Screech.
screed (skrēd). To tear ; say glibly ; reel off ; also, a rent ; fragment ; shred ; long tirade ; drink ; drinking bout.
screigh (skrĕĸ). To screech. — **screigh o' morning,** the first dawn.
scrieve (skrēv). To glide along ; reel off (a story or song).
scrimpit (skrĕmp'ĭt). Scanted ; scanty ; niggardly.
scroggy, scroggie (skrŏg'ĭ). Stunted ; thorny ; full of underbrush.
scud (skŭd). To slap ; spank ; cause a thin flat stone to skim along the surface of calm water ; also, a sudden shower ; a blow ; slap ; in *pl.*, foaming ale or beer. [tion.
scudlar (skŭd'lĕr). A scullion.
sculduddery (skŭl-dŭd'ĕr-ĭ). = SKULDUDDERY.
scull (skŭl). A shallow wicker basket, as for fish.
scumfish (skŏom'fĭsh). To suffocate ; choke ; discomfit ; defeat.
scunner (skŭn'ĕr). To loath ; shrink from ; also, loathing ; disgust.
sealch, sealgh (sēlĸ). A seal ; sea calf.
sea maw (sē'mô'). Sea mew.
seannachie (sĕn'ä-kĭ'). A Highland bard ; story teller.
seer (sēr). Sure.
seil, seile (sēl). = SELE.
seil (sīl). = SILE.
seip (sēp). To ooze.
sel, sell (sĕl). Self. — **a body's sel** *or* **sell** (à bŭd'ĭz sĕl), one's self alone. — **the sel,** *or* **sell, o' it,** etc., itself, himself, etc.
sele (sēl). Opportunity ; occasion ; happiness.
selch (sĕlĸ). = SEALCH.
sell't (sĕlt). Did sell ; sold.
semple (sĕm'p'l). Of humble birth ; simple.
sen' (sĕn). To send.
sen't (sĕnt). Send it.
ser (sār ; sär). Serve.
ser'ing (sär'ĭn ; sär'ĭn). Serving ; enough ; as much as is served at once at a meal.
set (sĕt). To suit ; become ; lease ; escort ; start.
settlin (sĕt'lĭn). Settling. — **to get a settlin,** to be frightened into quietness.
sey (sī). The lamb's wool ; a sort of woolen cloth.—**back sey,** a sirloin of beef.
shabble (sháb'l). A short crooked sword or hanger, esp. an old rusty one.
shachle (shäĸ'l ; shäĸ'l). To distort ; wear out of shape ; shamble ; also, anything distorted by or as by excessive use.
shaftment (shâft'mĕnt). A measure, the distance from the tip of the extended thumb across the breadth of the palm, about six inches. [shard.
shaird (shārd). Fragment ;
shairn (shärn). = SHARN.
shainey (shār'nĭ). = SHARNY.
shand (shând). Worthless ; also, base coin.
shangan (shąng'ăn). A cleft stick to fasten to the tail of a dog.
shank (shąnk). To travel on foot ; walk.— **shank yourself awa',** take to your legs ; be off. [not.
shanna (shän'nä). Shall
sharn (shärn). Cow dung.
sharny (shär'nĭ). Befouled with dung.
shathmont (sháth'mŭnt). = SHAFTMENT.
shauchle, shaughle (shäĸ'l ; shōĸ'-). = SHACHLE.
shaul (shôl). Shallow.
shaup (shôp). Shell ; pod ; husk.
shaver (shāv'ĕr). A wag ; youngster ; a barber.
shavie (shā'vĭ). A trick ; prank ; practical joke.
shaw (shô). Show ; also, a small wood or grove ; thicket ; in *pl.*, the tops of turnips, potatoes, etc.
sheal (shēl). Shell ; husk.
shealing, sheeling, sheiling (shēl'ĭn). A hut or small cottage for the temporary use of shepherds, sportsmen, fishermen, etc.
shearing, sheering (shēr'ĭn). Reaping ; harvest.
sheave, sheeve (shēv). Slice.
sheeling hill (shēl'ĭn). Rising ground near a mill, where grain is winnowed.
sheen (shēn). Bright ; shining.
sheepshank (shēp'shąnk'). —**nae sheepshank,** a person or thing of no small importance.
shellum (shĕl'ŭm). A rogue ; scoundrel.
shelty, sheltie (shĕl'tĭ). A Shetland pony.
shent (shĕnt). Confounded ; ashamed ; destroyed.
sherra-moor (shĕr'ä-mōōr) The battle fought in the Rebellion of 1715 at Sheriffmuir, Perthshire, where the Jacobites were repulsed ; hence, tumult ; turmoil ; row.
sheugh, sheuch (shūĸ). A ditch ; trench ; furrow ; gully.
sheuk (shūk). Shook.
shiel (shēl). = SHEAL.
shill (shĕl). Shrill.
shilpit (shĕl'pĭt). Weak ; feeble ; sickly ; washy ; insipid.
shinty (shĭn'tĭ). Shinny.
shog (shŏg). Shock ; jog ; jolt.
shoo (shōō). To sue.
shool (shōōl). Shovel.
shoon (shōōn). Shoes. [der.
shoother (shōōth'ĕr). Shoul-
shore (shôr). To offer ; threaten ; frighten ; scold ; hound on.
shoudna (shōōd'nä). Should not. [Shoulder.
shouther (shōōth'ĕr).
shriegh (shrĕĸ). Shriek.
shule (shōōl). Shovel.
shure (shūr). Sheared ; cut.
shut, shute (shōōt ; shūt). To shoot.
sib (sĭb). Related by blood ; akin ; friendly ; also, a kinsman ; kindred ; relatives.
sic (sĭk), **siccan** (sĕk'ăn). Such.
siccar (sĕk'ĕr). = SICKER.
sicht (sĭĸt). Sight.
sicker, siker (sĕk'ĕr). Sure ; certain ; secure ; safe ; cautious ; also, surely ; safely ; securely.
siclike (sĕk'lĭk'). Suchlike ; of like kind.
side (sīd). Long ; hanging low ; — said of garments.
sideling (sīd'lĭn), **sidelins** (-lĭnz). Sideling ; furtively.
sike (sīk). A small stream ; brook ; rill ; ditch ; ravine.
sile (sīl). To strain ; filter ; skim ; also, a sieve ; milk strainer.
siller (sĭl'ĕr). Silver ; money.
sillock (sĭl'ŭk). A young coal-fish.
silly (sĭl'ĭ ; sŭl'ĭ). Weak ; sickly ; feeble ; senile.
simmer (sĭm'ĕr). Summer.
sin (sĭn). Son ; also, the sun.
sin (sĕn). Since.
sind (sĭnd ; sĕn ; sĭn). To rinse ; wash out ; wash down (food) ; also, a rinsing ; a drink to wash down solid food.
sindry (sĕn'rĭ ; -drĭ). Sundry ; asunder ; in pieces.
sing (sĕnj). To singe.
single (sĕng'g'l). Small ; weak ; of low grade ; also, singly ; seldom.
sinsyne (sĕn'sĭn). Since that time ; ago. [that.
sith (sĕth). Since ; seeing
sive (sīv'ĕr). Open drain ; gutter. [scatter ; scale.
skail (skāl). To disperse ;
skaith (skāth). Scathe.
skart (skärt). Scratch.
skean (skēn). A knife ; dirk. —**skean dhu** (skēn dōō), a dirk or knife, as carried in the stocking by Highlanders.
skeely, skeily (skēl'ĭ), **skeelfu'** (skēl'fōō). Skilful ; "skilly."
skeigh (skĕĸ). Shy ; mettlesome ; proud.
skelloch (skĕl'ŭĸ). Screech ; scream ; also, charlock.
skellum (skĕl'ŭm). A rogue ; scamp.
skelly (skĕl'ĭ). Squint.
skelp (skĕlp). To strike ; slap ; beat ; move rapidly ; also, a smart stroke ; blow ; squall ; heavy fall of rain.
skelpin, skelping (skĕlp'ĭn). Striking or beating, as of feet on the ground ; unusually large or full ; big ; lusty ; vigorous.
skelpy-limmer (skĕlp'ĭ-lĭm'ĕr). An opprobrious epithet for a woman.
skep (skĕp). A twisted-straw beehive ; a coarse round farm basket.
skerry (skĕr'ĭ). A rocky isle ; a reef.
sketch (skĕch ; skäch). Skate.
sketcher (skĕch'ĕr). A skater ; a skate.
skiegh (skĕĸ). = SKEIGH.
skilly (skĭl'ĭ). Skillful ; clever ; skilled, esp. in medicine.
skink (skĕnk). To pour out ; drink ; a drink ; also, a shin or hock of beef ; soup made of it.
skinker (skĕnk'ĕr). One who serves liquor ; tapster ; drinker.
skinkle (skĕn'k'l). Sparkle ; shine ; glitter ; also, to sprinkle.
skinklin (skĕn'klĭn). A small portion ; also, sprinkling ; glittering.
skirl (skĕrl). To shriek ; cry shrilly ; also, a shriek ; scream ; a shrill cry ; blast of wind. — **a skirl in the pan,** the sizzling noise made by fat in a hot frying pan ; also, the dish prepared in this manner.
skirl't (skĕrlt). Shrieked.
skite, skyte (skīt). Dash ; sudden shower ; smart blow ; slap ; squirt ; trick ; also, to run ; squirt.
skivie (skĭ'vĭ). Silly.
sklent (sklĕnt). Slant ; squint. [SCOUTH.
skouth (skōōth). =
skreigh (skrĕĸ). Screech ; screak ; shriek. — **skreigh o' day,** peep of day.
skrimp (skrĕmp). Scrimp.
skulduddery (skŭl-dŭd'ĕr-ĭ). Grossness ; obscenity.
skyre (skīr). Glitter ; shine ; make a gaudy show ; also, anything bright or gaudy.
skyt, skyte (skīt). To slide rapidly off ; shoot away.
slack (slák). An opening between hills ; a hollow.
slade (slād). Did slide ; slid ; also, ravine ; glen ; hillside ; cave ; den.
slae (slā). Sloe.
slaister (slās'tĕr). To work with or on soft or moist materials ; to be engaged in dirty or sloppy work ; smear ; do anything clumsily or untidily ; also, a sloppy mess ; slovenly work ; a sloven.
slaistery (-ĭ). Sloppy ; miry ; dirty ; also, sloppy or dirty work ; kitchen refuse.
slake (slāk ; slāk). To smeer ; bedaub ; also, mud ; mire ; slime ; daub ; smear.
slap (slâp). A pass ; breach ; notch ; nick ; also, to make a breach or gap in, as in a wall.
slaw (slô). Slow.
slee (slē). Sly.
sleekit (slēk'ĭt). Sleek ; smooth ; crafty ; sly.
sleeveless (slēv'lĕs). Profitless ; bootless.
slid (slĭd). Slippery ; glib ; smooth ; sly.
sliddery (slĭd'ĕr-ĭ). Slippery ; smooth ; untrustworthy.
slight (slīt). Sleek ; smooth ; also, to dismantle ; demolish.
slim (slĭm). Worthless ; bad ; mean ; also, to botch ; scamp ; slur.
slink (slĕnk). Thin ; meager ; worthless ; also, the flesh of a prematurely born calf ; a coward ; sneak.
slipe (slīp). To strip ; peel ; pare ; split ; sweep off ; remove ; slip away ; fall over, as a wet furrow from the plow.
sloan (slōn). Lazy ; worthless ; slovenly ; sly ; also, a sloven.
slocken (slŏk'n). To slake ; quench ; saturate.
slogan (slō'găn). A war cry or gathering word.
sloken, slokin (slŏk'n). = SLOCKEN.
slothound (slŏt'hōōnd). A sleuthhound.
slough (slōōĸ). Husk ; skin ; also, a glutton.
slump (slŭmp). Gross amount ; mass ; lump ; also,

a boggy place; marsh; swamp; the noise made by anything falling into a hole, or into a soft, miry place.

slype (slīp). = SLIPE.

slypet (slīp′ĕt). Stripped; slipped; fell.

sma′ (smō). Small.

smaik (smāk). Scoundrel; rascal; a puny or contemptible fellow.

smeddum (smĕd′ŭm). The powder of ground malt; dust; powder; mettle; spirits; sagacity; liveliness; good sense. [Smoke.]

smeek, smeik (smēk).

smeekit (smēk′ĭt). Smoked.

smeeky (-ĭ). Smoky.

smiddy (smĕd′ĭ). A smithy.

smit (smĕt). To infect; stain; also, a spot; stain; smut; infection.

smoor (smoōr). = SMURR.

smore (smoōr). Smother; dense smoke; stifling air.

smoutie (smoōt′ĭ). Smutty.

smurr, smur (smĕr). Drizzle.

smytrie (smī′trĭ; smĕt′rĭ). A numerous collection of small individuals.

snap (snāp). Smart; quick; snappish.

snapper (snāp′ĕr). Stumble.

snash (snāsh). Abuse; insolence; gibing; also, to talk insolently or abusively.

snatch (snāch). A snack; hasty repast.

snaw (snō). Snow.— **snaw broo,** melted snow.

snawie, snawy (-ĭ). Snowy.

sneck (snĕk). The latch of a door; also, to latch; notch.

sneckdraw (snĕk′drō′), *or* **sneck drawer.** A sly person; cheat.

sneckdrawing (-drō′ĭn). Sly; crafty; also, craftiness.

snecket (snĕk′ĭt). Secured by a latch; notched.

sned (snĕd). To lop; prune.

sneesh (snēsh). Snuff; a pinch of snuff.

sneeshing (snēsh′ĭn), **sneshin,** Snuff. — **sneeshing box, mill,** *or* **mull,** a snuffbox.

snell (snĕl). Keen; sharp; piercing; cold; severe; sarcastic.

snick (snĕk). = SNECK.

snod (snŏd). Trimmed; smooth; neat; snug; demure; also, to trim; prune; make tidy.

snook (snoōk). To sniff; smell; pry about; scent; also, a smell; sniff.

snool (snoōl). To cow; snub; cringe; also, a cringing person; a craven.

snoove (snoōv). To glide; sneak.

snotter (snŏt′ĕr). To snivel; sob; whine.

snowk (snoōk). = SNOOK.

snuffy (snŭf′ĭ). Sulky; angry; vexed.

sober (sō′bĕr). Poor; feeble; weakly. [dier.]

sodger, soger (sōj′ĕr). Sol-

somedeal (sŭm′dēl′). Somewhat.

somegate (sŭm′gāt). Somehow; somewhere.

sonk (sŏnk). Seat; couch; green turf; pad of straw used as a load saddle; sod.

sonsy, sonsie (sŏn′sĭ). Lucky; happy; prosperous; buxom; comely; goodnatured; comfortable; plentiful.

soom (soōm). To swim.

soop (soōp). To sweep.

soor (soōr). Sour.

sooth (soōth). True; reliable; straightforward; also, truth; reality.

sorn (sōrn). To impose or obtrude (on another) for bed and board; to sponge; loaf.

sorner (sōr′nĕr). Sponger; loafer; sturdy beggar.

sort (sōrt). To feed and bed down (an animal, esp. a horse); adjust; punish; beat; flog; chastise.

souk (soōk). Suck.

sough (soōĸ). See in *Vocab.*

soup, soupe (soōp). Sup.

souple (soō′p'l). The striking part of a flail; the swiple; also, supple.

souter (soō′tĕr). A shoemaker; cobbler.

Southern (sŭth′rŭn; soōth′-). Southern; English; also, a Southerner; an Englishman.

sowens (sō′ĕnz). Porridge made from the husks and siftings of oatmeal; flummery; a weaver's paste.

sowp (soōp). = SOUP.

sowter (soō′tĕr). = SOUTER. [in a low tone.]

sowth (soōth). To whistle

spae (spā). To prophesy; foretell; divine. [etess.]

spaewife (spā′wīf). Prophspail (spāl). Splinter; chip.

spairge (spārj). A sprinkle; bespatter; also, a dash; a sprinkling.

spak (spāk). Spoke.

spang (spáng). Jump; leap; throw; hurl; also, span.

sparrygrass (spăr′ĭ-grăs′). Asparagus.

spaul (spôl), **spauld** (spôld; spŏd). Shoulder; limb.

spavie (spā′vĭ). Spavin.

spean (spēn). To wean.

speel (spēl). Climb.

speer, speir (spēr). = SPERE.

speerings (spēr′ĭnz). Askings; inquiry; investigation; news; information.

spell (spĕl). A splinter; splint; chip; shaving; lath.

spence, spense (spĕns). Buttery; larder; pantry; the room where the family sit and eat.

spere (spēr). To search; pry; ask; inquire; ask in, or propose, marriage; also, search; inquiry.

spleuchan (splōō′kăn). A tobacco pouch, or such a pouch used as a purse.

splore (splōr). A frolic; carousal; broil; splurge.

sponk (spŏnk). Spunk; sulphur match. [*Vocab.*]

sporran (spŏr′ăn). See in

sprachle (spràĸ′l; spràĸ′-). = SPRAUCHLE.

sprack (sprāk). Alert; active; shrewd; deft.

spraickle (sprāk′l). = SPRAUCHLE.

sprattle (sprăt′l). To scramble; struggle; sprawl.

sprauchle (spràĸ′l). Clamber; scramble.

spreagh (sprēĸ; sprāĸ). Prey; booty, esp. of cattle; plunder.

spreaghery (sprēĸ′ĕr-ĭ; sprāĸ′-). Cattle lifting; plundering; booty; movables.

spreckle (sprĕk′l). Speckle.

spring (sprĕng). A lively tune or dance.

sprit (sprĕt). A rush; a rushlike plant.

sprittie (sprĭt′ĭ). Full of sprits (or rushes).

sprug (sprŭg). A sparrow.

sprush (sprŭsh). Spruce; trim.

spuilzie (spül′yĭ). Illegal and violent spoliation; depredation; spoil; also, to spoil.

spule (spül). Weaver's shuttle; spool.

spule (spül). = SPAUL.

spule-bane (spül′bān). The shoulder blade.

spulzie, spulyie (spül′yĭ). = SPUILZIE.

spune (spün). A spoon.

spunkie (spŭnk′ĭ). Mettlesome; fiery; also, a will-o-the-wisp; ignis fatuus; liquor; spirits; a spirited or touchy youth.

spurtle (spûr′t'l). A stick for stirring porridge or the like.

squatter (skwŏt′ĕr). To squat; crouch; flutter or plunge about in water; scatter; squander.

squattle (skwŏt′l). To squat; settle; sprawl.

squeel (skwēl). Squeal.

stacher (stāĸ′ĕr). = STACKER.

stack (stāk). Stuck.

stacker (stāk′ĕr). Stagger; reel.

staggie (stág′ĭ). A colt.

staig (stāg; stág). A young horse, or colt, esp. one unbroken; a stallion.

staik (stāk; stāk). Steak.

stamach (stăm′ăk). Stomach.

stammerel (-ĕr-ĕl). Stammerer; blunderer; blockhead; also, half-witted.

stance (stâns). Standing place; station; position; site.

stanchel (stân′sh'l). Stanchion; an iron bar for securing a window. [Stone.]

stane, staine (stān; stân).

stang (stáng). Sting; throb; ache; spear (for eels); also, a pole, rail, or beam; bar of a door; cart shaft; lever.

stank (stáŋk). Pool; pond; ditch; tank; weir.

stan't. Did stand; stood.

stap (stàp). Stop.

starn (stârn). Star.

starn, starnie (stär′nĭ). A particle.

startle (stär′t'l). To run wildly about, as cattle; bustle about.

stauk (stôk). Stalk.

staumrel (stôm′rĕl). = STAMMEREL.

staw (stô). Did steal; stole; also, to surfeit; stall.

stead (stēd), **steading** (stēd′ĭn). Farmhouse and offices; farmstead.

steek (stēk). To cram; gorge; gormandize; puff; pant; groan; also, gormandizing; a crowd; oppressive heat.

steek (stēk). To stitch; sew; shut; fasten; put; fix; stop; also, a stitch; thread; garment; a bit; stitch or pain in the side.

steer (stēr). To stir; poke; disturb; trouble; injure; confuse; hasten; also, a poke; stir; disturbance.

steery (-ĭ). Stir; tumult.

steeve (stēv). Stiff; also, to stiffen; freeze.

stell (stĕl). Prop; support; covert; shelter for cattle; stall; ditch; brook; salmon pool; also, to prop; support.

sten (stĕn), **stend.** To stretch; leap; spring; stride; also, a leap; stride; twist.

stent (stĕnt). Tax; value; rate; also, a task; stint.

stern (stĕrn). Star.

stey (stī). Steep.

stibble (stĕb′l). Stubble.

stibbler (stĕb′lĕr). A gleaner; a horse grazing on stubble; a clerical probationer.

stibblerig (-rĕg′). A stubble field; chief harvester.

stick (stĕk). To botch; bungle; also, a stoppage; obstacle. — **stick an stow** (stĕk ăn stou), totally; altogether.

stickit, sticket (stĕk′ĭt). Stuck; unsuccessful; having failed; imperfect; botched. — **stickit minister,** a probationer who is unqualified for, or fails to obtain, a pastoral charge.

stilt (stĕlt). To limp; go on crutches; also, a crutch.

stime (stīm). Glimpse.

stimpart, stimpert (stĕm′pĕrt). The eighth part of a Winchester bushel; quarter of a peck.

sting (stĕng). A pointed tool used in thatching; a pole; post; shaft; mast. — **sting and ling,** wholly; by force; — lit., pole and rope.

stir (stĕr). Sir.

stirk (stĕrk). A steer or heifer between one and two years old; a coarse, stupid person.

stive (stīv). Stiff; stiffen.

stock (stŏk). Stem of colewort, cabbage, etc.; fore part of a bed; bed frame.

stoit (stoit), **stoiter** (-ĕr). Stagger; stumble; bounce.

stoo (stoō). = STOW, to cut.

stook (stoōk). A shock of sheaves; also, to make up in shocks.

stoop (stoōp). A post or pillar; prop; support. — **stoop and roop,** the whole; wholly.

stoor (stoōr). = STOUR.

stoppit (stŏp′ĭt). Stopped.

stot (stŏt). A young bull or ox; a steer.

stoup (stoup). A kind of jug or dish with a handle; a liquid measure, ranging from half a pint to two quarts.

stour (stoōr). To stir; move quickly; gush out; rise in clouds, as dust, smoke, or spray; also, great; vast; huge; strong; hardy; hoarse; deep-toned; stern; gruff; rude; rough.

stour, stoure (stoōr). Conflict; combat; quarrel; bustle; tumult; gale; stiff breeze; dust, esp. dust in motion; chaff; spray; fog.

stourie, stoury (stoōr′ĭ). Dusty; snowy.

stouth (stoōth). Theft; stealth. — **stouth and routh** (ăn roōth), plenty.

stouthrief (stoōth′rēf′). Robbery, esp. with violence.

stow (stoō). To cut off; lop; crop; trim; also, a cut or slice; stump or shoot of a tree. [stealth.]

stowlins (stou′lĭnz). By

stown (stoun). Stolen.

stowth (stoōth; stouth). = STOUTH.

stoyte (stoit). = STOIT.

strack (strāk). Did strike; struck.

strae (strā). Straw.—**strae death,** death upon the bed straw; natural death.

straik (strāk; strāk). Did strike; struck; also, to stroke; a stroke.

straike (strāk; strāk). A bushel.

straikit (-ĭt). Stroked.

stramash (străm′ăsh). To smash; destroy; also, disturbance; broil; crash; smash-up.

strang (stráng). Strong.

strappan (străp′ăn). Tall and (usually) handsome; strapping.

strath (strâth). A river valley of considerable size.

straucht, straught (strôĸt). Straight; also, to make straight; stretch.

stravaig, stravague (străvāg′). Stroll; ramble.

streek, streak (strēk). To stretch; extend; lay out (a corpse); also, stretch; extent; progress.

stress (strĕs). Distraint.

striddle (strĕd′l). Straddle.

strone, stroan (strōn). To spout; stream; urinate; also, streamlet.

strunt (strŭnt). Pique; strut; also, spirituous liquor. — **to tak' the strunt,** to take a pet; to sulk.

studdie (stŭd′ĭ). Anvil; stithy.

stuff (stŭf). Grain; pulse.

stumpy, stumpie (stŭmp′ĭ). A short, thickset person.

sturdied (stûr′dĭd). Affected with gid, or sturdy.

sturt (stûrt). To startle; stir; vex; annoy; also, disturbance; strife.

sucker, succre (sŭk′ĕr). Sugar.

sud (soōd; sŭd). Should.

suddent (soōd′ĕnt; sŭd′-). Should not; also, sudden.

suddenty (sŏd′ĕn-tĭ ; sŭd′-). Suddenness. — **on a suddenty**, suddenly.
sugh (sōŏĸ). Sough.
suld (sōŏd). Should.
sumph (sŭmf). A stupid or sulky person ; also, to be stupid or sulky.
sune (sün). Soon. — **sune or syne** (sīn), sooner or later.
sunk (sŭnĸ). = SONK.
sunket (sŭnĸ′ĭt ; sōŏnĸ′ĭt). Food ; esp., a dainty.
sunkie (sŭn′kĭ ; sōŏn′-). A low stool.
surquidry, surquedry (sür′kĕ-drĭ). Presumption ; insolence ; folly ; in *pl.*, wanton excesses.
sute (sūt). Soot.
suth (sōōth). Sooth.
suthron (sūth′rŭn ; sōōth′-). = SOUTHRON. [Sward.
swaird (swārd ; swârd).
swall (swâl). Swell.
swank (swăngk). Thin ; slender ; limber ; agile.
swank(swăngk). = SWANKY.
swanking (swăngk′ĭng). Supple ; active ; big ; strapping.
swanky, swankie (-ĭ). Supple ; limber ; active ; an active young fellow or girl.
swarf (swârf). Swoon.
swartback (swärt′băk′ ; swôrt′-). The great black-backed gull.
swarth (swärth). Swoon.
swarve (swärv). Swerve.
swat (swât). Did sweat.
swatch (swăch). A sample ; pattern ; also, to match.
swats (swăts). New ale ; wort.
swatter (swät′ĕr). To splash about ; scatter ; squander. = SQUATTER.
sweal (swēl). To melt and run down ; — said of a candle.
swear (swēr). = SWEER.
sweaten (swēt′ĕn). Sweating.
sweepit (swēp′ĭt). Swept.
sweer, swear, sweir (swēr). Slow ; lazy ; indolent ; reluctant.
sweered, sweert (swērt). Slow ; reluctant.
swinge (swĭnj). To beat ; chastise ; walk with a swinging gait ; also, a swinging blow ; a swinging gait.
swink (swĭnk). Labor ; toil.
swire (swīr). The neck ; a depression between heights, as of hills or mountain tops.
swirly, swirlie (swûr′lĭ). Knaggy ; full of knots.
swith (swĕth). **swithe,** (swĕth). Instantly ; quickly ; also, to hasten ; to be off ; begone ! quick !
swither (swĕth′ĕr). To doubt ; waver ; fear ; also, doubt ; hesitation ; fear.
swoor (swōōr), **swuir** (swür). Swore.
sybo (sī′bō). An onion that does not form a bulb at the root ; a shallot.
syke (sīk). = SIKE.
syn (sĭn). = SYNE.
synd. = SIND.
syndins (sĭn′ĭnz). Rinsings ; slops.
syne (sīn). Since ; ago ; then ; after that ; in that case.
syver (sī′vĕr). = SIVER.

T

tabet (tā′bĕt). Bodily feeling.
tabetless (-lĕs). Without sensation ; numb ; foolish ; heedless.
tack (tăk). An addition ; a slight hold or fastening ; a lease.
tacket (tăk′ĕt). Hobnail.
tae (tā). To ; also, toe.
tae (tā). The one ; one ; chiefly in *the tae*, as opposed to *the tither* or *tother*. Cf. TAEN.
tae'd (tād). Pronged. — **three-tae'd**, having three prongs, as a fork.
taed, taid (tād). A toad.
taen (tān). The one ; one ; — chiefly in *the taen*, as opposed to *the tither* or *tother*.
taen (tān). Taken. — **taen the bent**, taken the field ; run away.
taiken (tāk′ĕn). A token.
tailzie (tāl′yĭ), **tailyie, taillie** (tāl′ĭ). Entail, or a deed of entail ; also, to entail.
tairge (tārj). = TARGE.
tait (tāt). = TATE.
tak (tăk). To take.
tald (tâld). Told.
tale (tāl). Account ; estimation. — **wi' their tale**, according to their own story ; as they pretend ; forsooth.
tammie norie (tăm′ĭ nō′rĭ). The common puffin.
tangle (tăng′g'l). A species of edible seaweed ; also, a tall, lank person. [Tongs.
tangs, taings (tăngz).
tap (tăp). The top. — **tap of tow** (tăp ŏ tou), the tow, or hards, put upon the distaff ; fig., a cross person.
tape (tāp). To use sparingly.
tapet (tă′pĕt), **tapetless** (-lĕs). = TABET, TABETLESS.
tappit (tăp′ĭt). Tufted.
tappit–hen (-hĕn′). A crested hen ; a drinking vessel containing two Scots pints (about three imperial quarts) or more, and having a knob on the lid suggestive of a crested hen.
targe (tärj). To beat ; cross-question ; censure ; keep under strict discipline.
tarr'd (târd). Marked with tar, as sheep. — **a' tarr'd wi' ae stick**, all tarred with the one stick ; one as bad as the other.
tarrow (tăr′ō ; -ŭ). To tarry ; linger ; delay ; haggle ; grumble.
tarry-breeks (tär′ĭ-brēks′). A sailor.
tarry-fingered (-fĭng′gĕrd). Light-fingered ; thievish.
tasker (tăsk′ĕr). A laborer who does piecework ; esp., a thresher or reaper.
tass (tăs). A drinking cup or bowl ; also, its contents.
tassel (tăs′ĕl). A tussle.
tassie (tăs′ĭ). A cup.
tate (tāt). A small piece of anything, as wool or hay ; a lock (of hair).
tatie (tā′tĭ ; tă′-). Potato.
tatty (tă′tĭ), **tattit** (tă′tĭt). = TAUTED.
tauld (tôld ; tăld). Told.
tauted, tautit (tät′ĭt). Tangled ; matted.
tawie (tô′ĭ). Tractable ; allowing itself to be handled ; —said of a horse, cow, etc.
tawpie, tawpy (tô′pĭ). A foolish, awkward, or slovenly young woman.
taws, tawse (tôs). A leather strap with thongs or a slit end, used for chastisement, as by a school-teacher ; also, to whip ; chastise.
tawtie (tô′tĭ ; tă′-). Potato.
teind (tēnd). Tithe.
tender (tĕn′dĕr). Delicate, as to health ; weakly ; ailing.
ten hours' bite (tĕn ōorz bīt). A slight feed given to the horses while in the yoke, in the forenoon.
tenk (tĕnk). A field ; pulpit ; attention ; heed ; care ; also, to attend to ; tend ; take heed ; prevent ; show ; teach. [less.
tentless (tĕnt′lĕs). Heed-
tenty, tentie (tĕn′tĭ). Careful ; attentive ; heedful.
teugh, teuch (tūĸ). Tough.
thack (thăk). Thatch ; roof. — **thack and rape**, the thatch and rope used to cover a stack ; hence, a shelter ; home comforts ; good order.
thae (thā). These ; those.
thankit (thăngk′ĭt). Thanked.
tharm, thairm (thârm). Intestine ; the belly ; catgut ; a fiddlestring.
that (thät). So ; to such a degree ; very. — **no that far off**, not very far off.
theek, theik (thēk). Thatch ; fig., to protect.
thegither (thĕ-gĕth′ĕr). Together. [selves.
themsel (thĕm-sĕl′). Themthereout (thâr-ōōt′). On the outside ; out of doors.
thewless (thū′lĕs). Unprofitable ; feeble ; lazy.
thieveless (thēv′lĕs). Cold ; forbidding ; listless ; bootless.
thig (thĕg). To beg ; borrow ; solicit gifts.
thigger (thĕg′ĕr). Genteel beggar ; mendicant.
thigging (thĕg′ĭn). Begging, esp. genteel begging.
thir (thēr). These ; those.
thirl (thĕrl). To bore ; pierce ; drill ; thrill ; cause to vibrate.
thirlage (thûr′lăj). Thraldom ; astriction to a certain mill, forge, etc.
thocht (thŏĸt). Thought ; a moment ; a very little.
thole (thōl). To suffer ; endure ; bear ; permit.
thoom (thōōm). A thumb.
thow, thowe (thou). Thaw.
thowless (thou′lĕs). = THEWLESS.
thram (thrâm). To thrive.
thrang (thrăng). Throng ; crowd ; also, busy.
thrapple (thrăp′ĭ). = THROPPLE.
thrave (thrāv). A bundle ; number ; quantity ; 24 sheaves of grain.
thraw (thrō ; thrä). To sprain ; twist ; writhe ; be contrary ; be in pain ; also, a twist ; a wrench ; throe ; agony ; anger ; also, a thrall ; also, to throw ; a throw. — **heads and thraws**, lying side by side, the feet of one by the head of the other.
thrawart (thrä′wĕrt ; thrō′ĕrt). Crooked ; twisted ; stubborn ; peevish ; cross-grained ; reluctant.
thrawn (thrōn ; thrän). Sprained ; twisted ; misshapen ; perverse.
threap, threep (thrēp). To contradict ; assert or maintain pertinaciously ; urge ; press ; wrangle ; bicker ; also, pertinacious affirmation ; threat ; quarrel ; report ; blow. [THRAVE.
threave (thrēv). =
thresh (thrĕsh). A rush ; also, thrash. [old.
threshel(thrĕsh′ĭl). Thresh-
thrist (thrĕst). Thirst.
thristle (thrĕs′ĭl). A thistle.
thropple, throppill (thrŏp′ĭl). Throttle.
throuch (thrōōĸ). Through.
through (thrōō). To go on with ; carry through ; also, a flat tombstone.
through-other, throughither (-ĭth′ĕr). Confusedly ; confused.
through stane. A flat gravestone.
throuther (thrōō′thĕr). = THROUGH-OTHER.
thrum (thrŭm). To tangle ; act whimsically ; repeat tiresomely (with *over*) ; pur ; also, a particle ; bit ; tangle ; foolish whim ; fit of ill humor ; in *pl.*, waste threads. See in *Vocab.*
thumbikin (thŭm′ĭ-kĭn). Thumbkin ; thumbscrew.
thunner (thŭn′ĕr). Thunder.
thysel (thĭ-sĕl′). Thyself.
ticht (tĕkt). Tight ; tighten.
tiend (tēnd). = TEIND.
tig (tĕ). Touch ; tap ; tag ; twitch.
till (tŭl). To ; at ; by ; for ; of ; concerning ; also, while ; whilst.
tillie-vallie (tĭl′ĭ-văl′ĭ ; tŭl′ĭ-vŭl′ĭ), **tillie-wallie** (-wŭl′ĭ). Bosh ; nonsense.
time about (ə-bōōt′). Alternately ; by turns.
timmer (tĕm′ĕr). Timber.
tine (tīn). To lose or be lost ; destroy ; perish.
tinkler (tĭngk′lĕr). A tinker ; vagabond.
tint (tĕnt). Lost. — **tint the gate**, lost the way.
tip (tĕp, tŭp). A ram ; tup.
tippence (tĕp′ĕns). Twopence.
tippenny (tĕp′ĕn-ĭ). See TWOPENNY.
tirl (tĕrl). To twirl ; pluck or strip off ; rattle ; vibrate ; uncover ; also, a thrill ; vibration ; tap or rap ; twirl. — **tirling pin**, a vertical notched or roughened metal bar, with a loose metal ring, formerly used as a knocker.
tirlie-wirlie, tirliewhirlie (tĕr′lĭ-wĕr′lĭ). A whirligig ; an ornament consisting of a number of intervolved lines ; intricate ; convoluted.
tirrie-lee, tirrivie (tĕr′ĭ-vē). Tantrum ; commotion.
tither (tĕth′ĕr). The other.
tittie, titty (tĕt′ĭ). Sister ; —an infantile or familiar term. [tattle ; gossip.
tittle (tĕt′l). Whisper ;
tocher (tŏĸ′ĕr). Marriage portion ; also, to dower.
tod (tŏd). A fox. [dle.
toit (toit). To totter ; daw-
took (tōōk). = TUCK.
toolyie (tōōl′yĭ). = TUILYIE.
toom (tūm ; tüm). Empty ; empty-headed ; lacking intelligence ; empty-sounding ; also, to empty ; pour.
toon (tōōn). = TOWN.
toop (tōōp). A ram ; tup.
tou (tōō). Thou.
touk. = TUCK.
toun (tōōn). = TOWN.
touse (tōōz ; tōōs). To tear ; worry ; tousle.
tousle (tōō′z'l). Disarrange ; disheveled ; romp or grapple with ; also, a tussle ; rough dalliance.
toustie (tōōst′ĭ). Testy.
tousy, tousie (touz′ĭ ; tōōz′ĭ). Tousled ; tangled ; rough ; shaggy.
tout (tōōt). A pet ; huff ; fit of ill humor ; a copious draught ; also, to be ill or cross ; pout ; sulk ; vex ; tease ; drink copiously.
tatie (tout′ĭ ; tōōt′ĭ). Irritable.
touzle (tōō′z'l). = TOUSLE. [rope.
tow (tou). Hards ; also, a
towmond, towmont (tō′mŏnt). A twelvemonth.
town (tōōn). A town ; any inhabited place ; habitation ; dwelling ; farmstead.
towzie (touz′ĭ). = TOUSY.
toy (toi), *or* **toy mutch** (mŭch). A plain headdress of linen or woolen, that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes.
toyte (toit). = TOIT.
trachle (trăĸ′l). To drag along ; draggle ; bedraggle ; drudge ; fatigue ; trouble ; walk wearily ; also, prolonged exertion ; drudgery ; burden.
traik (trāk). To stroll ; lounge ; stray ; trudge ; trail ; also, a stroll ; fatiguing journey ; flesh of sheep that died by accident or disease.
traikit (trāk′ĭt). Fatigued.
trake (trāk). = TRAIK.
tramper (trămp′ĕr). A vagrant ; runagate ; in *pl.*, feet ; heavy boots.
trance, transe (trâns). A passage ; lobby ; hall ; lane ; alley ; courtyard ; close.
trash (trăsh). To maltreat ;

jade; abuse, as a horse; trudge.
trashtrie (tràsh′trē). Trash; rubbish;—used esp. of food.
trauchle (trä′k'l; trô′-). = TRACHLE.
traycle (trā′k'l). Treacle.
treen, trein (trēn). Made of wood; wooden. [trust.]
trew (trōō). To believe; trust.
trews (trōōz). Trousers; short trousers worn under a kilt. [tricks.]
trickie (trĕk′ĭ). Full of
trindle (trĕn′d'l; trĕn′'l), **trintle** (-t'l). To trundle; roll.
trock. = TROKE.
trogs, troggs (trŏgz). Troth.
troke (trōk). Exchange; barter; truck; intercourse; dealings; trash; also, to exchange; negotiate; truck.
trone, tron (trōn). A weighing machine consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar,— used for heavy wares.
trone weight. An old standard of weight. The pound contained 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois.
trotcozy (trŏt′kō′zĭ). A warm covering for the head and shoulders when riding.
trow (trō; trou). To believe; think.
trowth (trōth; trōōth). Troth; truth; in truth.
trump (trŭmp). A jew's-harp.
tryst, tryste (trīst). Appointment; rendezvous; a market or fair; journey undertaken by two or more persons in company; also, to agree to meet.
trysted (trīst′ĭt). Appointed; agreed upon.
try't (trīt). Tried.
tuck (tŭk; tŏŏk). A blow; stroke; beat of a drum; fanfare; also, to beat or sound, as a drum or trumpet.
tug (tŭg). Rawhide, as for plow traces.
tuilyie, tuilzie (tōōl′yĭ; tūl′-). Quarrel; struggle.
tumbler (tŭm′lĕr). A kind of cart; a tumbrel.
tumfie, tumphy (tŭm′fĭ). A stupid or awkward person.
turnpike, *or* **turnpike stair** (tûrn′pīk stâr). A winding staircase.
twa (twā). **twae** (twā). Two. **'twad** (twăd). It would.
twal, twall (twâl; twôl). Twelve.
twalpennies. One shilling Scots, equivalent to a penny sterling.—**twalpennie worth,** a small quantity; a pennyworth.
twa-three (twā′-thrē), **twa'-ther** (twā′thĕr). A few; two or three.
twin (twĭn). To part; sever.
twopenny (tŭp′ĕn-ĭ). Beer at twopence a quart; small beer.
tyne (tīn). = TINE.
tyne. Prong; tine.

U

ugsome (ŭg′sŭm; ŏg′-). Disgusting; abhorrent.
ulyie, ulzie (ŭl′yĭ). Oil.
umwhile (ŭm-hwīl′), **umquhile** (-hwĭl′; -hwīl′), **umquhill** (-hwĭl′) Whilom; sometime; late; at times; formerly; former; late; deceased.
unbrized (ŭn-brēzd′). Unbruised.
uncanny (ŭn-kăn′ĭ). Not canny; ghostly; eerie; weird; dangerous; severe (applied to a blow or fall).
unce (ŭns). An ounce.
unchancy (ŭn-chăn′sĭ). Unseasonable; unlucky; ill-fated; unsafe to meddle with; dangerous.
uneo (ŭn′kō). Uncouth; strange; unknown; weird; shy; awkward; extraordinary; also, remarkably; extremely; something strange, wonderful, or new; in *pl.*, tidings. [bought.]
uncoft (ŭn-kŏft′). Un-
unfriend (ŭn-frĕnd′), **unfreen** (ŭn-frĕn′). Enemy.
unhalsed, unhalsit (ŭn-hôlst′; ŭn-hăst′). Not saluted.
unkenned, unkend (ŭn-kĕnt′). Unknown; strange.
unsicker (ŭn-sĕk′ĕr). Unsure; unsafe; deceptive.
unskaith'd (ŭn-skāthd′). Unscathed; unhurt.
unsonsy (ŭn-sŏn′sĭ). Unlucky; fatal; mischievous; ill-favored; slovenly.
untentie, untenty (ŭn-tĕn′tĭ). Incautious; careless.
untill (ŭn-tŭl′). Unto.
untimeous, untimous (ŭn-tīm′ŭs). Untimely.
unweeting (ŭn-wēt′ĭn). Unwitting; unknowingly.
upby, up-bye (ŭp′bī′). Up yonder; up the way.
upcast (ŭp′kăst). An upset; taunt; reproach; jest.
uphaud (ŭp-hôd′). To uphold; maintain; support.
uphauden (ŭp-hôd′ĕn). Supported; laid under obligation.
upo' (ŭp-ō′). Upon.
upsetting (ŭp-sĕt′ĭn). Assuming; conceited.
upsides (ŭp′sīdz′; ŭp-sīdz′). On the same plane; quits. — **upsides with,** even with; quits with.
uptake, uptak (ŭp′tāk′). Understanding; apprehension.
upwith (ŭp′wĭth). Upwards; uphill; also, a hill.
usque (ŭs′kwĭ). Whisky; usquebaugh.

V

vae (vā). = VOE.
vaik, vake (vāk). To be or become vacant; dismiss; withdraw from; free from.
vaunty, vauntie (vôn′tĭ). Proud; boastful; vain.
vera (vĕr′ä; vär′ä). Very.
virl (vĕrl). A ring or band; ferrule.
visnomy (vĭz′nō-mĭ). Physiognomy; visage. [uals.]
vivers (vē′vĕrs). Food; victu-
voe (vō). An inlet, bay, or creek. *Orkney & Shetland.*
vogie (vō′gĭ; vŏg′ĭ). Proud; vain; elated; merry.

W

wa' (wō; wä). Wall.
waal (wâl). Weld.
wab (wăb). Web.
wabster (wăb′stĕr). A weaver.
wad (wăd). Would; also, wed; pawn; wager; pledge.
wadna (wăd′nä; wŭd′-). Would not.
wadset (wŏd′sĕt′). Mortgage; pledge.
wae (wā). Woe; sorrowful.
waefu' (wā′fōō). Woeful; sorrowful.
waese (wās). = WASE.
waesome (wā′sŭm). Woeful.
waesuck (wā′sŭk), **waesucks** (-sŭks). Alas!
waff (wăf). A waft; sight; glimpse; a slight, sudden ailment; to wave; also, solitary; woebegone; vagabond; strayed; paltry; worthless; a vagrant.
waft (wăft). Weft; woof.
waif (wāf). = WAFF.
wair (wâr). = WARE.
wakerife (wāk′rĭf; wŏk′-). Wakeful; watchful; alert.
wale (wāl). Choice; the choicest; also, to choose; woo.
walise (wä-lēs′). Valise.
wallie (wăl′ĭ). A valet.
wally (wăl′ĭ). Excellent; fine; large; ample; robust; jolly; also, good fortune; an ornament or toy; in trinket; gewgaw; *pl.*, finery.
wallydrag (wăl′ĭ-drăg′; wâl′ĭ-), **wallydraigle** (-drā′g'l). The youngest of a brood; a feeble, ill-grown, or slovenly creature.
walth (wâth). Wealth.
waly (wăl′ĭ). = WALLIE.
wame (wām). Womb; belly; fig., a hollow; room.
wamefou, wamefu' (wām′-fōō). A bellyful.
wampish (wŏmp′ĭsh). To fluctuate; swing; brandish.
wan (wŏn). A negative prefix corresponding to *un*, not; as, *wan*couth, uncouth.
wan (wän). Got; won.
wanchancy (wŏn-chän′sĭ). Unlucky.
wandle (wän′d'l). Supple; lithe; agile.
wanion (wän′yŭn). A plague; misfortune; vengeance.
wanle, wannel, wannle (wän′'l). = WANDLE.
wanrestfu' (wän-rĕst′fōō). Restless.
wanthriven (wän′thrĕv′-ĕn). Stunted; ill-thriven.
wap (wäp). To wrap or fold up; bind; a wrapping; also, to strike smartly; throw; flap; a throw; a smart blow; a quarrel.
wapinschaw (wäp′ĭn-shô). An exhibition of arms, according to rank, formerly made at certain seasons in each district.
war (wär). Worse; to worst; overcome; requite; also, goods; ware.
ware (wär). To spend; bestow; squander; waste.
wark (wärk). Work; also, pain; ache; throb.
warklume, warkloom (wärk′lōōm′; -lŭm′). = WORKLOOM.
warl' (wârl; wärl), **warld** (wârl; wärld; wärl; wärld). World.
warl'ing (wârl′ĭn; wärl′ĭn). A worldling.
warly (-lĭ). Worldly.
warran (wär′ăn), **warrand** (-ănd). Warrant.
warse (wârs). Worse.
warsie, warstle (wär′s'l). Wrestle; struggle.
warst (wârst). Worst.
wase (wāz). A wisp or bundle of hay or straw; a pad, as of straw, to support a burden on the head.
wasna (wäz′nä; wŭz′nä). Was not.
wast (wâst). West.
wastell cake (wâs′'l). A kind of thin oaten cake baked with yeast. [TRY.]
wastrife (wâst′rĭf). = WASTRY.
wastry, wastrie (wâs′trĭ). Waste; prodigality; also, wasteful; prodigal.
wat (wät). Wet; also, to know; wot.
water, watter (wâ′tĕr). Water; a lake, river, stream, or other body of water; a district bordering a river. [grucl.]
water-broo (brōō′). Water-
water-brose (-brōz′). Brose made of meal and water.
wather (wäth′ĕr). Weather.
watna (wät′nä; wŏt′nä). (I) know not.
wauble (wô′b'l). Wabble.
wauch (wôk). = WAUGH.
waucht, waught (wäkt; wôkt). A copious draft; also, to drink deeply; quaff.
wauff (wôf; wäf). = WAFF.
waugh (wôk). Insipid; nauseous; damp; stale; faint; weak.
wauk, waulk (wôk; wäk). To full (cloth).
wauk (wôk; wäk). To wake; watch.
wauken (wôk′'n; wäk′'n). Waken; awake. [lous.]
waukit (-ĭt). Horny; cal-
waukrife (wôk′rĭf). = WAKERIFE.
waul (wôl). To roll the eyes, and look wildiy.
waur (wôr). = WAR, worse.
waw (wô). Wall (*pl.* wawis); wave (*pl.* wawys).
waw (wô). = WOW.
wawl (wôl). Wail; howl.
wean (wēn). Weanling; infant; child.
weanie (wēn′ĭ). A baby.
wear (wēr). To defend; guard; ward off; stop; collect and drive; a defense; a guard; also, to last; use; grow; become; also, goods; ware.
wearifu, wearifu' (wē′rĭ-fōō). Tedious; dismal; sad; vexatious; painful.
wearish (wār′ĭsh; wĕr′-). Unsavory; insipid; sickly; weak; faint; squeamish.
weasan, weason (wē′zŭn). Windpipe; weasand.
weather gall *or* **gaw.** A sun dog; a fine day, said to presage foul weather.
wecht (wĕkt). A weight.
wecht (wĕkt). = WEIGHT.
wee (wē). Little; a bit; a while.—**wee ane,** little one; child.—**wee bit,** a small matter. — **wee things,** little ones. [ment.]
weed (wēd). Dress; gar-
weel, weil (wēl). Well; weal; prosperity; also, whirlpool; eddy. — **weel a weel** (wēl *ä* wēl), well, well! [wetness.]
weet (wēt). Wet; rain;
weght (wĕkt). = WECHT, a weight.
weigh-bauk (wā′bôk). The beam of a balance for weighing; in *pl.*, scales.
weight, wecht (wĕkt). A leather-covered hoop, like a sieve, but without holes, for winnowing grain.
weil (wēl). = WEEL.
weir (wēr). War.
weird (wērd). Fate; destiny; prophecy; a happening.—**after word comes weird,** after word comes happening; after warning comes disaster.—**the weird is dree'd** (drēd), the ill-fortune is suffered; the destiny is fulfilled.
weise, weize (wīz). = WISE.
wele (wēl). = WEEL.
werena (wĕr′nä). Were not.
wersh (wĕrsh). = WEARISH.
wes (wĕs). Was.
we'se (wēz). We shall.
wha (hwô; hwä). Who.
whaap (hwäp). = WHAUP.
whaisle, whaizle (hwā′z'l). = WHEEZLE.
whalpit (hwâlp′ĭt). Whelped.
whample (hwăm′p'l). A stroke; blow; slash.
whang (hwăng). Leather; leathern thong; a chunk; large piece or slice; also, to throw, or fling about, violently; to slice; chop; flog.
whaup (hwäp). = WHAUP.
whar (hwär), **whare** (hwär), **whaur** (hwôr). Where.
whase (hwāz). Whose.
what for no (hwät fōr nō)? Why not?
whatreck (hwät′rĕk). Nevertheless.
whatten (hwät′'n), **whatn** (hwät′'n), **whatna** (hwät′nä). What kind of.
whaup (hwôp). A curlew; also, a pod; capsule; lout; scoundrel; outcry; fuss; to make a noisy fuss; to whistle or whine.
wheen (hwēn). A few; division; group; quite a little; quantity.
wheep (hwēp). Whistle;— of a curlew or plover.
wheezle (hwēz′'l). Wheeze.

whemmel, whemmle (hwĕm′l). Overturn; upset; tumble.
whid (hwŭd). Whisk; frisk; —of nimble, noiseless movement; also, fib; lie.
whig (hwĕg). To move steadily on; jog along; also, whey; buttermilk.
whig. Covenanter; Presbyterian. *Contemptuous.*
whiggamore, whigamore (hwĭg′ă-mōr). Orig., a drover; a 'whig'; Covenanter; Presbyterian. *Contemptuous.*
whigmaleerie (hwĕg′mă-lē′rĭ). Trinket; knick-knack; whim; vagary; fancy. [at times.
whiles (hwīlz). Sometimes;
whilk (hwĭlk). Which.
whilly (hwŭl′ĭ). To cajole; wheedle; gull.
whillywha (hwŭl′ĭ-hwŏ). Cajoling; a deceitful flatterer; also, to wheedle; cajole.
whin. = WHEEN.
whinge (hwĕnj). Whine; whimper.
whinger (hwĕng′ĕr). A sort of hanger used as a knife at meals, and as a weapon.
whip (hwŭp). Rush; start; moment; attack of sickness; in *pl.*, a whipping.
whirligigum (hwŭr′ĭ-gĭg′ŭm), **whirlimagig** (-mă-gĭg′), **whirlmagee** (-jē′). Useless ornament; whirligig.
whirry (hwŭr′ĭ). To hurry.
whisht (hwĭsht). Whist; hush; also, a whisper.—**to hold one's whisht,** to be silent.
whissle (hwŭs′l). Whistle.
whitehass, whitehaws (hwīt′hās′; -hôs′). Sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet; sheep's gullet.
whitely (hwīt′lĭ). Whitish; pallidly. [weasel.
whitrack (hwŭt′răk′). The
whitter (hwŭt′ĕr). A hearty draught (of . quor).
whittie-whattie (hwŭt′ĭ-hwăt′ĭ). A pretext; frivolous or cajoling talk, or one who uses such.
whittle (hwĭt′l). A large knife; a steel or whetstone for sharpening knives.
whittret (hwŭt′rĕt). = WHITRACK.
whomble, whomle, whommle (hwŏm′l; hwŭm′-). = WHEMMEL.
whullywha (hwŭl′ĭ-hwŏ). = WHILLYWHA.
whummle (hwŭm′l). = WHEMMEL.
whunstane (hwŭn′stān). Whinstone.
whup (hwŭp). Whip.
whyles (hwīlz). Whiles; sometimes.
wi' (wĕ; wĭ). W.th.
wick (wĕk). To strike, as a stone, in an oblique direction;—a term in curling.
widdle (wŭd′l). Wriggle; waddle; struggle
widdy, widdie (wŭd′ĭ). A withy; rope; gallows; hangman's noose.
wiel (wēl). A whirlpool.
wifecarl (wĭf′kärl′). A man who busies himself with womanish affairs; a betty.
wig, wigg (wĕg). A kind of raised seedcake, or a currant bun.
wig (wĕg). = WHIG, whey.
wight (wĕkt). Brave; strong; clever; powerful; also, the shrewmouse.
wile (wīl). = WALE, choice.
wiliecoat (wĭl′ĭ-kōt). = WYLIECOAT.
wilk (wŭlk). A periwinkle.
willawa (wŭl′ă-wā). Well-away! woe is me!
willawins (wŭl′ă-wŭnz). An exclamation of sorrow or pity.
willie-waucht, willie-waught (wŭl′ĭ-wŏht). A hearty drink; a deep draft, as of ale;—from Burns's "A right guid-willie waught," i. e., a good-will draft, erroneously printed in some editions as "A right guid willie-waught."
willyard (wŭl′yärd), **willyart** (wŭl′yärt). Wild; willful; bewildered; shy.
wimple (wĭm′p'l). A winding turn; a fold; plait; also, to meander; wriggle.
win (wĕn). To winnow; dry, as hay, esp. by exposure; succeed in getting; get; labor. — **to win aboon,** to get above; get the better of; recover from. — **to win aff,** to dismount; get away; escape; be acquitted. — **to win by,** to get past; escape. — **to win on** *or* **upon,** to mount; gain favor or influence with; gain ground on. — **to win to,** to reach; begin to eat; "fall to." — **to win up,** to ascend; mount; arise, as from bed.
win' (wŭn). Wind.
winch (wĕnsh; wŭnsh). Wench.
winch. Wince.
windle (wĭn′l; wŭn′l). To wind yarn; whirl around; turn; drift, as snow; put up hay or straw in bundles; also, a basket; grain measure.
windle, windles (wĕn′l'z; wŭn′lz). A turning frame on which a hank of thread or yarn is put to be wound off.
windlestrae (wĭn′l'-strā; wŭn′-). Crested dog's-tail grass; fig., a trifling person or object.
windling (wĭn′lĭn; wŭn′-). A bottle of straw or hay.
window bole (wĭn′dĭ bōl′; wŭn′-). = BOLE, an aperture.
windy (wĭn′dĭ; wŭn′-). Boastful.
winklot (wĭŋk′lŭt; wŭŋk′-). A young woman.
winna (wŭn′nă). Will not.
winnock (wĭn′ŭk; wŭn′-). Window.
wins (wŭn). Towards.
wint, win't (wĭnt). Wound; — p. p. of *wind.*
wintle (wĭn′t'l; wŭn′-). Stagger; reel; wriggle; roll.
winze (wĕnz). Oath; curse.
wise (wīz). To guide; direct; advise; instruct; show; beguile; persuade; explain; use; spend.
wisp (wĭsp; wŭsp). To brush, clean, or dress down, as with a wisp; tie up with straw.
wiss (wĭs; wŭs). To wish; also, knew.
wissel, wissle (wĭs′l). To make money change for; wager; bet.
wist (wĭst; wŭst). Wished.
wistel (wĭs′l). = WISSEL.
wite (wīt). Blame; fault; injury; also, to accuse; blame.
withershins (wĭth′ĕr-shĭnz′; wŭth′-). Contrariwise; topsy-turvy; contrary to the apparent motion of the sun.
withgang (wŭth′găng). Toleration; liberty.
withgate (wĭth′gāt). Liberty. — **to get the withgate,** to gain the advantage; overreach.
withouten (wĭth-ōōt′n). Without.
withy-woody (wĭth′ĭ-wōōd′ĭ; wŭth′-). A rope of withes.
witter (wĭt′ĕr; wŭt′ĕr). To inform; direct; certify; assure; also, a mark; sign; barb of an arrowhead, fishhook, etc.
witting (wĭt′ĭn; wŭt′ĭn). Knowledge; also, esp. in *pl.*, information or tidings.
wizen (wĭz′n). To wither; shrivel.
wizzen, wizen (wĕ′z'n). Weasand; windpipe.
wod (wŏd), **wode.** A wood; also, = WOOD, mad.
woesome (wō′sŭm). Woeful.
woid (wĭd). To divide.
won (wŭn; wŏn). To dwell; abide.
wonner (wŭn′ĕr). A wonder;—a term of contempt.
woo' (wōō). Wool.
wood (wŏŏd). Mad; enraged; furious.
woodie (wŭd′ĭ; wŏŏd′ĭ). A withy; noose; gallows. Cf. WIDDY.
wooer-bab (wōō′ĕr-bäb). A garter tied below the knee as a love knot.
wordy (wŭr′dĭ). Worthy.
workloom (wŭrk′lōōm). Tool; implement.
worricow, worriecow (wŭr′ĭ-kōō′). A bugaboo; hobgoblin; scarecrow; the Devil.
worrit (wŭr′ĭt). Worry; trouble; fidget. [strangle.
worry (wŭr′ĭ). Choke;
worry-carl (wŭr′ĭ-kärl′). A snarling, ill-natured person.
worset (wŭr′sĕt). Worsted.
wow (wou). Howl; wail; mew; also, an exclamation of pleasure, surprise, etc.
wowf (wōōf). Wild; crazed; disordered in intellect.
wrack (răk; wrăk). To tease; to vex; also, wreck; ruin; vegetable rubbish; weeds. [Wrong.
wrang (răng; wrăng).
wrat (rät; wrät). Wart.
wratch (wrăch). To become niggardly; also, a wretch.
wreath (wrēth). A drift, as of snow or sand; also, to drift; cover by drifting;—said of snow.
wrek (wrĕk). = WRACK.
wrig (wrĕg). The weakest of a brood or litter; the youngest or weakest child of a family.
wu-. For various terms spelt *wu-*, see the corresponding forms in WI-.
wud (wŏŏd). = WOOD, mad.
wuddie (wŭd′ĭ). = WOODIE.
wull (wŭl). = WILL.
wullcat (wŭl′kăt). Wildcat.
wumble (wŭm′l). Wimble.
wun (wŭn). To win; get; also, wind; wound; the wind.
wunna (wŭn′nă). Will not.
wuss (wŭs). To wish.
wuzzent (wŭz′nt). Wizened.
wy, wye (wī). A person.
wyle (wīl). To beguile; wile.
wyliecoat (wī′lĭ-kōt′; wŭl′-ĭ-). Undervest; petticoat.
wynd (wīnd). A lane; alley; small court. [blame.
wyte (wīt). = WITE,

Y

yaff (yăf). Bark; yelp; scold.
yagger (yăg′ĕr). = JAGGER, peddler.
yaird (yârd). A yard; garden; churchyard.
yald (yăld). = YAULD.
yammer (yăm′ĕr). Lament; whimper; cry.
yank (yăŋk). To move actively and quickly; also, a sudden, hard blow.
yanking (yăŋk′ĭn). Active; pushing.
yaud (yŏd). A jade; a mare.
yaud. A term used in the phrase **far yaud,** a cry of encouragement or direction from a shepherd to his dog.
yauld (yŏd). Alert; active; able-bodied; strong.
yaup (yŏp). A loud cry or noise; a cry, as of a child in pain; also, to gape; bawl; whine; scream.
yawl (yôl). Howl; scream.
yearn (yĕrn). = EARN, to curdle.
yearning (yĕr′nĭn). = EARNING, rennet.
yeld, yeald (yĕld), **yell** (yĕl). Barren, as a cow or ewe; giving no milk.
yelloch (yĕl′ŭk). Scream; yell.
yellow yeldring (yĕl′ŭ yĕl′drĭn), **yellow yoldring** (yŏl′-), **yellow yorling** (yŏr′lĭn). The yellow-hammer.
yer (yûr). Your.
yerk (yĕrk). To lash; thrash; goad; jerk; bind tightly; also, a thump; lashing; kick; stab; jerk.
yerl (yĕrl). An earl.
ye'se (yēz). Ye shall.
yett (yĕt). A gate.
yeuk, yewk (yōōk). Itch.
yeuky (-ĭ). Itchy.
yeuns (yûnz). Refuse of grain blown away by fanners.
yill (yĕl). Ale.
yill-house (-hous′). Alehouse.
yin (yĭn). One.
yince (yĭns). Once.
yird (yĕrd). Earth.
yirr (yĕr). Snarl; growl.
yirth (yĕrth). The earth.
yokin, yoking (yōk′ĭn). The plowing done at one spell by the horses; spell; turn.
yoldrin, yoldring (yŏl′-drĭn). The yellow-hammer.
yon (yŏn). That or those yonder.
yond (yŏnd). Yonder; thither; away; further.
yonker (yŭn′kĕr). A young fellow; younker.
yont (yŏnt). Beyond.
yoursel (yĕr-sĕl′). Yourself.
yow, yowe (you). A ewe.
yowie (you′ĭ). Dim. of YOW.
Yule Day. Christmas Day.

VOCABULARY OF RIMES

§ 1. The two most common forms of rimes are rimes of monosyllables or final accented syllables (called *single*, or *masculine*, rimes), and rimes of two syllables the first of which is accented (called *double*, or *feminine*, rimes), such as *faster, pastor, aiding, fading, double, trouble*, etc.; but of these two forms much the more common is that of single, or masculine, rimes, which alone are given in this vocabulary.

§ 2. *Correspondence in sound and accent the test of a rime.*— Theoretically, a rime is the correspondence, in two or more words or verses, of terminal sounds beginning with an accented vowel, which, in modern English usage, must be preceded by different consonant sounds, or by a consonant sound in one case and none in the other. In a strict rime there is, therefore, exact correspondence in sound and also exact correspondence in accent. In practical usage, however, this theoretical standard of what constitutes a rime is not always observed, but more or less freedom is exercised in using as rimes sounds which in careful pronunciation are distinguished from each other, or syllables the accent or stress of which is somewhat unequal.

§ 3. *Correspondence in accent.* — Strictly speaking, single rimes must consist only of monosyllables or of final syllables having a primary accent. There are, however, many words which have a primary accent on the antepenult, but in pronunciation receive a secondary, or sufficiently strong, accent, or stress, upon the final syllable to make it proper to use that syllable as a rime to another final syllable which receives a primary accent, or to use it as a rime to a monosyllable of the same sound; thus, *accumulate* may be used to rime with *date, expedite* to rime with *sight*, etc. In the case of some very common terminations, such as *-al, -an, -ant, -or*, etc. (see -AL, -AN, -ANT, -OR), there is a tendency in words accented on the antepenult to slight the final syllable in ordinary pronunciation so that it does not have the vowel quality which is given to it when distinctly pronounced. In these cases the words are suitable for single rimes only when the final syllable is distinctly pronounced; and such use is to be avoided where the distinct pronunciation would sound stilted or awkward. There are some monosyllabic words, such as prepositions, articles, etc., which are slurred over in speech, and do not receive an accent, or stress, sufficiently strong to make them suitable as rimes in serious verse; and, for the same reason, the like use of an adjective at the end of a line with its substantive in the next line is usually objectionable.

§ 4. *Correspondence in sound.* — No definite line can be drawn between vowel sounds which so closely resemble each other as to make it proper to use them as rimes with each other and those which do not. In this vocabulary some sounds which are very closely related, or are commonly confused with each other, have been treated together under the same vocabulary entries, as well as those which for the sake of convenience are represented by different symbols. These cases are ă and ȧ (as in *blanch, branch, band, command, ant, rant;* see Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 4 and 7); ĕ and ŭ (as in *amateur, theater;* see Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 27, 28, and 88).

Besides these sounds there are a number of others which are less closely allied, or less commonly identified, but which, nevertheless, more or less nearly constitute riming sounds, and are not infrequently so used by careful writers, such as ô and ō; ū and o͞o (the final element of the ū being o͞o); ä and ŏ.

§ 5. *Words differently pronounced.* — Some words have more than one pronunciation recognized as being in good usage, and the more common of these, when they can be used in single rimes in either or both pronunciations, are given in the vocabulary in each group with which they may rime; thus, *trait* (see pron. in Vocab.) is given under *-ate* and *-ay, wrath* under *-ath* and *-oth*, etc.

§ 6. *Obsolete, archaic, or provincial rimes.* — There are many cases in the older poets where words are used as rimes in apparent contradiction to the present rules of riming and good pronunciation; but generally the words so used were formerly so pronounced or accented as to constitute proper rimes, and some of these pronunciations, now obsolete among the educated, are still retained in local dialects.

Most English words terminating in *-ain*, as *gain, main, rain*, etc., are still pronounced with the ā sound for the *ai*, and this pronunciation is still recognized as good usage in verse and poetry for the word *again*, which is in ordinary speech pronounced only *ȧ-gĕn′*. *Again* therefore is given under *-ain* as well as under *-en*.

The digraph *ea* was frequently pronounced ā, and hence the sound of *ea* was the same as that of *ay;* and *peal, real, steal*, etc., were properly used to rime with *male, quail, sale*, etc., and *tea* with *obey*, as by Pope.

The diphthong *oi* was formerly pronounced nearly as ī, as in *join, boil, roil*, etc., and such words were formerly properly used to rime with *fine, mile, while*, etc. The word *roil* still preserves its archaic pronunciation in the variant form *rile*, and is provincially so pronounced; similarly *boil* is still provincially or archaically pronounced bīl.

Final syllables in *-y* and *-ie* were formerly often accented, and were pronounced with an ē sound, as in the following lines from Chaucer: —

> Lat see now of your wommanly pitee.
> He is a kinges brother sone, pardee;
> And, though he were a povre bacheler,
> Sin he hath served yow so many a yeer,
> And had for yow so greet adversitee,
> It moste been considered, leveth me.

In the case of these words there has been a change in the accent as well as in the vowel sound, the accent having formerly, under the influence of the French, been on the final syllable. Subsequently the accent shifted from the final syllable, and the final vowel sound was changed from that of an ē sound to an ĭ sound; and the syllable is now pronounced with such an entire absence of stress that, in serious verse, even when the primary accent is on the antepenult (see *Correspondence in accent*, above), the final syllable is no longer proper for use as a single rime, except as a distinct archaism.

Besides these there are many other cases where rimes occur in the older poets which could no longer be used as such; as the riming of *queen, seen*, etc., with *sane, bane;* although many of these are still used in dialectal poetry.

§ 7. In some words which came into English through the French the letter l was silent where it is now always pronounced, as for example in the word *fault*, which was rimed by Pope, and properly so in his day, with *thought*.

§ 8. *Rimes by contraction, elision*, etc. — The final two syllables of a word are often pronounced like a single syllable with a long vowel sound, by slurring over or slighting one of the syllables in the pronunciation, or by dropping a consonant or vowel. Thus *plyer, higher, sower, lower*, as ordinarily pronounced, may be used to rime with *lyre, fire, lore, pore;* and *over* in the poetical form *o'er* is pronounced so as to rime with *lore, roar*, etc.; and *never* in the poetical form *ne'er* rimes with *care, stair*, etc. In dialectal or illiterate pronunciation such contractions and elisions are of frequent occurrence, but these are not recognized in this vocabulary.

§ 9. *Vocabulary arrangement.* — Only that part of the word or last syllable is considered which corresponds in sound with that of its rimes, and this part of each word is treated as a termination or ending. All of these terminations must, therefore, begin with the last sounded vowel or diphthong of the word; hence, any particular word with its rimes can be readily found in this vocabulary by looking for such ending. Thus in the case of *be, band, made, brain, league, due, blight, amend, pontoon, terminus*, etc., look in the vocabulary for *-e, -and, -ade, -ain, -eague, -ue, -ight, -end, -oon, -us*, etc., respectively, and under those entries will be found either the riming words or references to the headings under which they are given. Rime groups are in all cases given under the accented vowel sound. Thus *done* and its rimes will be found under *-un, sign* under *-ine, warn* under *-orn, yacht* under *-ot*, etc.

-a (ā). See **-AY.**
-ab (ăb). Bab, blab, cab, crab, dab, drab, gab, nab, scab, slab, stab.
-abe (āb). Babe; astrolabe.
-ac (ăk). See **-ACK.**
-ace, -ase (ās). Ace, base, brace, case, chase, dace, face, grace, lace, mace, pace, place, race, space, trace; abase, apace, debase, deface, disgrace, displace, efface, embrace, grimace, misplace, replace, retrace, ukase, unlace; interlace, interspace, populace. *Archaic rimes*, cease, grease, peace. See § 6.
-ach (ăch). See **-ATCH**
-ache (āk). See **-AKE.**
-acht (ŏt). Yacht. See **-OT.**
-ack (ăk). Back, black, clack, crack, hack, jack, knack, lac, lack, pack, plack, quack, rack, sac, sack, slack, snack, stack, tack, track, wrack; alack, attack, bivouac; almanac, demoniac, maniac, symposiac, zodiac.
-act (ăkt). Act, bract, fact, pact, tact, tract; abstract, attract, compact, contract, detract, distract, enact, exact, extract, intact, protract, refract, retract, subtract, transact; cataphract, cataract, counteract; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* **-ack**, *as*, backed, hacked.
-ad (ăd). Add, bad, brad, clad, dad, gad, glad, had, lad, mad, pad, sad, shad; forbade.
— (ŏd). Wad. See **-OD.**
-ade, -aid (ād). Aid, blade, braid, fade, glade, jade, lade, made, maid, shade, spade, trade, wade; abrade, afraid, arcade, blockade, brigade, brocade, cascade, cockade, crusade, degrade, dissuade, evade, grenade, invade, parade, persuade, pervade, upbraid; ambuscade, balustrade, barricade, cannonade, cavalcade, colonnade, enfilade, escalade, esplanade, gasconade, lemonade, marmalade, masquerade, palisade, renegade, retrograde, serenade, unafraid; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* **-ay, -ey,** *and* **-eigh**, *as*, played, obeyed, weighed.
-adge (ăj). Badge, cadge.
-afe (āf). Chafe, safe, waif; unsafe, vouchsafe.
-aff (ăf *and* áf). Chaff, draff, gaff, quaff, staff; agraffe, carafe, giraffe; autograph, cenotaph, epitaph, lithograph, monograph, paragraph, phonograph, photograph, radiograph, telegraph.
-aft (ăft *and* áft). Aft, craft, daft, draft, draught, graft, haft, raft, shaft, waft; abaft, aircraft, handicraft, ingraft; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* **-aff**, *as*, chaffed, quaffed.
-ag (ăg). Bag, brag, crag, drag, fag, flag, gag, hag, lag, nag, quag, rag, sag, scrag, shag, slag, snag, stag, swag.
-age (āj). Age, cage, gage, page, rage, sage, stage, swage, wage; assuage, engage, enrage, presage; appanage, equipage, heritage, hermitage, parentage, parsonage, patronage, personage, pilgrimage, tutelage.
— (ázh). Badinage, garage, menage, mirage, persiflage.
-agm (ăm). Diaphragm. See **-AM.**
-agne (ăn). See **-AIN.**
-ague (āg). Plague, vague.
-ah (ä). Ah, bah, ha, ma, shah, spa; hurrah, huzza, octroi, sangfroid; *pas, faux pas.*
-aid (ād). See **-ADE.**
-aif (āf). Waif. See **-AFE.**
-aight (āt). Straight. See **-ATE.**
-aign (ān). See **-AIN.**
-ail, -ale (āl). Ail, ale, bail, bale, brail, dale, fail, flail, frail, Gael, gale, grail, hail, hale, jail, mail, male, nail, pail, pale, quail, rail, sail, sale, scale, snail, stale, swale, tail, tale, trail, vale, veil, wail, wale, whale; assail, avail, bewail, detail, entail, exhale, impale, inhale, prevail, regale, retail, unveil; farthingale, nightingale. *Archaic rimes*, peal, steal, *etc.* See § 6.
-ain, -ane (ān). Bane, blain, brain, Cain, cane, chain, crane, Dane, deign, drain, fain, fane, feign, gain, grain, lain, lane, main, mane, pain, pane, plain, plane, rain, reign, rein, sane, skein, slain, Spain, sprain, stain, strain, swain, ta'en, thane, thegn, train, twain, vain, vane, vein, wain, wane; abstain, again, amain, arraign, attain, campaign, champagne, chicane, complain, constrain, contain, detain, disdain, distrain, domain, enchain, explain, germane, humane, inane, insane, maintain, obtain, ordain, pertain, profane, refrain, regain, remain, restrain, retain, sustain; aëroplane, appertain, ascertain, entertain. *Archaic rimes*, lean, mean, queen, seen, *etc.* See § 6.
-ainst (ēnst). Against, 'gainst; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* **-ence, -ense**, *as*, commenced, sensed.
-aint (ānt). Faint, feint, paint, plaint, quaint, saint, taint; acquaint, attaint, complaint, constraint, distraint, restraint.
-air (ār). See **-ARE.**
-airn (ārn). Bairn, cairn.
-aise (āz). See **-AZE.**
-ait (āt). See **-ATE.**
-aith (āth). Faith, wraith.
-aize (āz). See **-AZE.**
-ake (āk). Ache, bake, brake, break, cake, drake, flake, hake, lake, make, quake, rake, sake, shake, slake, snake, spake, stake, steak, strake, take, wake; betake, forsake, mistake, opaque, partake; overtake, undertake. *Archaic rimes*, speak, weak, *etc.* See § 6.
-al (ăl). Cabal, canal; admiral, animal, arsenal, cannibal, capital, cardinal, carnival, comical, conjugal, corporal, criminal, critical, festival, funeral, general, hospital, interval, liberal, literal, lyrical, madrigal, magical, mineral, musical, mystical, natural, nautical, original, pastoral, pedestal, personal, physical, poetical, political, principal, prodigal, psychical, rational, reciprocal, rhetorical, satirical, several, temporal, tragical, virginal, whimsical. See § 3.
-ald (ôld). Bald, scald; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* **-all, -aul,** *and* **-awl**, *as*, called, mauled, scrawled.
-ale (āl). See **-AIL.**
-alf (ăf). Calf, half, laugh; behalf. *Nearly riming with these are* cough, scoff, *etc.* See § 4, *and* **-AFF.**
-alk (ôk). Balk, calk, chalk, hawk, squawk, stalk, talk, walk; Mohawk; tomahawk.
-all (ôl). See **-AWL.**
-alm (äm). Balm, calm, palm, psalm, qualm; embalm, salaam.
-alp (ălp). Alp, palp, scalp.
-alt (ôlt). Fault, halt, malt, salt, smalt, vault; assault, default, exalt.
— (ălt). Alt, shalt; asphalt.
-alve (äv). Calve, halve, salve.
-am, -amb (ăm). Am, clam, cram, dam, damn, dram, gram, ham, jam, jamb, lamb, ram, sham, slam, swam, yam; aërogram, anagram, cablegram, diagram, diaphragm, epigram, monogram, radiogram, telegram.
-ame, -aim (ām). Aim, blame, came, claim, dame, fame, flame, frame, game, lame, maim, name, same, shame, tame; acclaim, became, declaim, defame, exclaim, inflame, misname, overcame, proclaim, reclaim, surname. *Archaic rimes*, dream, gleam, *etc.* See § 6.
-amp (ămp). Camp, champ, clamp, cramp, damp, lamp, ramp, stamp, tramp, vamp; decamp, encamp.
— (ŏmp). See **-OMP.**
-an (ăn). Ban, bran, can, clan, fan, man, pan, plan, ran, scan, span, tan, than, van; airman, began, birdman, divan, foreran, japan, rattan, sedan, trepan, unman; artisan, caravan, courtesan, partisan, pelican, ptarmigan. See § 3.
— (ŏn). Wan, swan. See **-ON.**
-ance (ăns *and* ănss). Chance, dance, glance, lance, manse, prance, trance; advance, enhance, entrance, expanse, finance, mischance, romance; arrogance, circumstance, complaisance, consonance, countenance, deliverance, dissonance, exorbitance, extravagance, ignorance, inheritance, intemperance, maintenance, ordinance, sufferance, sustenance, temperance, utterance, vigilance. See § 3.
-anch (ánch *and* ănch). Blanch, branch, ranch, stanch. See § 4.
-and (ănd *and* ánd). And, band, bland, brand, gland, grand, hand, land, rand, sand, stand, strand; command, demand, disband, expand, remand, withstand; contraband, countermand, reprimand, saraband, understand; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* **-an**. See §§ 3, 4.
— (ŏnd). Wand. See **-OND.**
-ane (ān). See **-AIN.**
-ang (ăng). Bang, clang, fang, gang, hang, pang, rang, sang, slang, sprang, whang; harangue, meringue, boomerang.
-ange (ānj). Change, grange, mange, range, strange; arrange, derange, estrange, exchange; disarrange, interchange.
-angue (ăng). See **-ANG.**
-ank (ăŋk). Blank, clank, crank, dank, drank, flank, frank, hank, lank, plank, prank, rank, sank, spank, tank, thank, yank; disrank, embank, outflank, outrank; mountebank.
-anse (ăns). See **-ANCE.**
-ant (ánt *and* ănt). Ant, cant, chant, grant, pant, plant, rant, scant, slant; aslant, decant, descant, displant, enchant, gallant, implant, Levant, recant, supplant, transplant; adamant, arrogant, combatant, complaisant, consonant, conversant, cormorant, covenant, disputant, elegant, elephant, emigrant, exorbitant, extravagant, ignorant, immigrant, inhabitant, jubilant, militant, petulant, protestant, resonant, supplicant, sycophant, vigilant. See §§ 3, 4.
— (ŏnt; ŏnt). Want. See **-AUNT.**
-ap (ăp). Cap, chap, clap, flap, gap, hap, lap, map, nap, pap, rap, sap, scrap, slap, snap, strap, tap, trap, wrap; entrap, enwrap, mishap, unwrap.
-ape (āp). Ape, cape, chape, crape, drape, grape, jape, nape, rape, scrape, shape, tape; escape, landscape. *Archaic rimes*, heap, leap, *etc.* See § 6.
-aph (ăf). See **-AFF.**
-apse (ăps). Lapse; collapse, elapse, perhaps, relapse; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* **-ap**, *as*, caps, laps, saps.
-apt (ăpt). Apt, rapt, wrapt; adapt, inwrapt; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* **-ap**, *as*, slapped, tapped.
-aque (ák). Plaque. See **-ACK.**
-ar (är). Bar, car, char, czar, far, jar, mar, par, scar, spar, star, tar; afar, bazaar, bizarre, boulevard, canard, catarrh, debar, guitar, hussar, lascar; angular, avatar, calendar, cavalcade, circular, globular, particular, secular, singular, titular, vinegar. See § 3.
— (ôr). War. See **-OR.**
-arb (ärb). Barb, garb.
-arce (ärs). See **-ARSE.**
-arch (ärch). Arch, larch, march, parch, starch; outmarch; countermarch.
— (ärk). See **-ARK.**
-ard (ärd). Bard, card, guard, hard, lard, nard, pard, sard, shard, yard; bombard, canard, discard, placard, regard, retard; boulevard, disregard, interlard; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* **-ar**, *as*, barred, scarred.
— (ôrd). Sward, ward; award, reward. See **-ORD.**
-are, -air (ār *and* ăr). Air, bare, bear, blare, care, chair, dare, e'er, ere, fair, fare, flare, glair, glare, hair, hare, heir, lair, ne'er, pair, pare, pear, rare, scare, share, snare, spare, square, stair, stare, swear, tare, tear, their, there, ware, wear, where, yare; affair, aware, beware, compare, declare, despair, elsewhere, ensnare, forbear, forswear, howe'er, howsoe'er, impair, ne'er, prepare, repair, whate'er, whene'er, where'er. *Archaic rimes*, dear, hear, rear, *etc.* See §§ 6, 8.
-ares (ārz). Unawares; theirs; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* **-are, -air, -eir, -ear,** *as*, cares, pairs, heirs, bears.
-arf (ôrf). Bedwarf, corf, dwarf, wharf. Scarf *has no rime.*
-arge (ärj). Barge, charge, large, marge, targe; discharge, enlarge, surcharge.
-ark (ärk). Ark, bark, cark, dark, hark, lark, mark, park, sark, shark, spark, stark; debark, embark, remark; hierarch, patriarch.
-arl (ärl). Carl, gnarl, snarl.
-arm (ärm). Arm, barm, charm, farm, harm; alarm, disarm, gendarme, unarm.
— (ôrm). Swarm, warm. See **-ORM.** [yarn.
-arn (ärn). Barn, darn, tarn.
— (ôrn). Warn; forewarn. See **-ORN.**
-arp (ärp). Carp, harp, scarp, sharp; escarp; pericarp, counterscarp.
— (ôrp). Warp. See **-ORP.**
-arse (ärs). Parse, sparse; farce.
-arsh (ärsh). Harsh, marsh.
-art (ärt). Art, cart, chart, dart, hart, heart, mart, part, smart, start, tart; apart, depart, dispart, impart, sweetheart, upstart.
— (ôrt). Quart, swart,

thwart, wart; athwart; overthwart. See -ORT.
-arth (ôrth). Swarth. See -ORTH.
-arve (ärv). Carve, starve.
-as (ŏz). Was; Boz.
— (ăz). As, has.
— (ăs). Alas, gas; Candlemas, Hallowmas, Michaelmas, paterfamilias, sassafras.
-ase (ās *and* āz). See -ACE *and* -AZE.
-ash (ăsh). Ash, cache, cash, clash, crash, dash, flash, gash, gnash, hash, lash, mash, plash, rash, sash, slash, smash, thrash, trash; abash, calash, calabash.
— (ŏsh). Quash, squash, swash, wash; awash, galoche; mackintosh.
-ask (ăsk). Ask, bask, cask, flask, mask, masque, Pasch, task, unmask.
-asm (ăz'm). Chasm, spasm; cataplasm, enthusiasm, iconoclasm, protoplasm.
-asp (ăsp). Asp, clasp, gasp, grasp, hasp, rasp; inclasp, unclasp.
-ass (ăs). Ass, brass, class, glass, grass, lass, mass, pass; amass, crevasse, cuirass, hourglass, isinglass, looking-glass, morass, repass, surpass. See -AS.
-ast (äst). Bast, blast, cast, caste, fast, last, mast, past, vast; aghast, avast, contrast, forecast, outcast, repast; overcast; *also, pretérits and past participles of verbs in* -ass, *as*, amassed.
-aste (äst). Baste, chaste, haste, paste, taste, waist, waste; distaste; *also, pretérits and past participles of verbs in* -ace, *as*, faced, placed. *Archaic rimes*, least, yeast. See § 6.
-at (ăt). At, bat, brat, cat, chat, fat, flat, gnat, hat, mat, pat, plat, rat, sat, sprat, tat, that, vat; cravat, whereat.
— (ŏt). What. See -OT.
-atch (ăch). Batch, catch, hatch, latch, match, patch, scratch, snatch, thatch; attach, detach, dispatch.
— (ŏch). Watch. See -OTCH.
-ate (āt). Bait, bate, date, eight, fate, fête, gate, grate, great, hate, late, mate, pate, plait, plate, prate, rate, sate, skate, slate, state, straight, strait, trait, wait, weight; abate, await, belate, collate, create, debate, elate, estate, inflate, ingrate, innate, irate, rebate, relate, sedate, translate, vacate; abdicate, abominate, accelerate, accommodate, accumulate, accurate, adequate, adulterate, advocate, affectionate, aggravate, agitate, animate, annihilate, anticipate, antiquate, arbitrate, articulate, assassinate, calculate, candidate, capacitate, capitulate, captivate, celebrate, circulate, commemorate, commiserate, communicate, compassionate, congratulate, congregate, consecrate, considerate, consultate, contaminate, cultivate, dedicate, degenerate, delegate, deliberate, delicate, denominate, deprecate, derogate, desperate, disconsolate, discriminate, dissipate, educate, elaborate, elevate, emulate, estimate, evaporate, exaggerate, exasperate, extricate, facilitate, fortunate, generate, hesitate, illuminate, imitate, importunate, imprecate, innovate, instigate, intimate, intimidate, intoxicate, intricate, invalidate, inviolate, irritate, laureate, liberate, lubricate, magistrate, mediate, mitigate, moderate, nominate, opiate, participate, passionate, penetrate, perpetrate, personate, pontificate, potentate, precipitate, predestinate, predominate, premeditate, prevaricate, profligate, propagate, radiate, regenerate, regulate, reiterate, reprobate, separate, simulate, stimulate, stipulate, subjugate, suffocate, supplicate, terminate, tolerate, temperate, ultimate, venerate, vindicate, violate. *Archaic rimes*, beat, heat, *etc.* See § 3.
-ath (ăth *and* ăth). Bath, hath, lath, path, rath, snath, wrath; aftermath.
— (ŏth). Swath, wrath.
-athe (āth). Bathe, lathe, scathe, swathe; unswathe.
-auce (ôs). Sauce; hawse.
-aud (ôd). Bawd, broad, fraud, gaud, laud; abroad, applaud, belaud, defraud, maraud; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -aw, *as* gnawed, sawed.
-augh (äf). Laugh. See -ALF.
-aught (ôt *and* äft). Aught. See -OUGHT *and* -AFT.
-aulm (ôm). Haulm, shawm.
-ault (ôlt). See -ALT.
-aunch (ânch *and* ônch). Craunch, haunch, launch, paunch.
-aunt (änt *and* ônt). Aunt, daunt, flaunt, gaunt, haunt, jaunt, taunt, vaunt, want; avaunt. See § 4.
-ause (ôz). Cause, clause, gauze, hawse, pause, yaws; applause, because; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -aw, *as*, draws, laws. [caust.]
-aust (ôst). Exhaust, holo-
-aut (ôt). Aëronaut, taut.
-ave (āv). Brave, cave, crave, gave, glaive, grave, knave, lave, nave, pave, rave, save, shave, slave, stave, waive, wave; behave, deprave, engrave, enslave, forgave, misgave. Have *has no rime*.
-aw (ô). Caw, claw, craw, daw, draw, flaw, gnaw, haw, jaw, law, maw, paw, raw, saw, shaw, straw, thaw, yaw; foresaw, macaw, papaw, withdraw.
-awd (ôd). See -AUD.
-awk (ôk). See -ALK.
-awl, -all (ôl). All, awl, ball, bawl, brawl, call, crawl, drawl, fall, gall, hall, pall, pawl, scrawl, small, sprawl, squall, stall, tall, yawl; enthrall, forestall, install.
-awm (ôm). Shawm. See -AULM.
-awn (ôn). Awn, brawn, dawn, drawn, fawn, lawn, pawn, prawn, spawn, yawn.
-ax (ăks). Ax, flax, lax, tax, wax; relax, battle-ax, parallax; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -ack, *as*, backs, lacks, packs.
-ay (ā). Bay, bray, clay, day, dray, eh, fay, flay, fray, gay, gray, hay, jay, lay, may, nay, neigh, pay, play, pray, prey, ray, say, slay, sleigh, splay, spray, stay, stray, sway, trait, tray, weigh, whey; affray, allay, array assay, astray, away, ballet, belay, betray, bewray, convey, decay, defray, delay, dismay, display, essay, gainsay, inlay, inveigh, mislay, obey, portray, purvey, relay, repay, survey, waylay; matinée, protégée, roundelay, virelay. *Archaic rimes*, tea, sea, see, *etc.* See § 6.
-aze (āz). Blaze, braise, braze, chaise, craze, daze, gaze, glaze, graze, haze, maze, phrase, praise, raise, raze; ablaze, amaze, bemaze, dispraise; Marseillaise, paraphrase; *also, nouns plural, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -ay, eigh, *and* -ey, *as*, days, inveighs, obeys. *Archaic rimes*, ease, tease. See § 6.
-e (ē). Be, he, me, she, we, ye; agape, calliope, Gethsemane; *also, many nouns ending in* y (i), *as*, ability, civility, *etc.* See -EE.
-ea (ē *and, archaic*, ā). See -EE *and* -AY.
-eace (ēs *and, archaic*, ās). See -EASE *and* -ACE.
-each, -eech (ēch). Beach, beech, bleach, breach, each, leech, peach, preach, reach, speech; beseech, impeach.
-ead (ēd *and* ĕd). See -EED *and* -ED.
-eaf (ēf *and* ĕf). See -IEF *and* -EF.
-eague (ēg). Colleague, enleague, fatigue, intrigue, league, renege.
-eak, -eek (ēk). Beak, bleak, cheek, clique, creak, creek, freak, Greek, leak, leek, meek, peak, pique, reek, seek, shriek, Sikh, sleek, sneak, speak, squeak, streak, teak, tweak, weak, week, wreak; antique, bezique, critique, oblique.
— (āk). Break. See -AKE.
-eal, -eel (ēl). Deal, eel, feel, heal, heel, keel, kneel, leal, meal, peal, peel, reel, seal, squeal, steal, teal, veal, weal, wheel, zeal; anneal, appeal, conceal, congeal, genteel, reveal.
-eald (ēld). See -IELD.
-ealm (ĕlm). See -ELM.
-ealth (ĕlth). Health, stealth, wealth; commonwealth.
-eam (ēm). Beam, bream, cream, deem, dream, gleam, scheme, scream, seam, seem, steam, stream, team, teem, theme; beseem, blaspheme, esteem, extreme, redeem, supreme.
-ean, -een (ēn). Bean, clean, dean, e'en, glean, green, keen, lean, lien, mean, mien, preen, queen, scene, screen, seen, sheen, spleen, wean, ween, yean; baleen, between, canteen, careen, convene, cuisine, demean, demesne, foreseen, machine, marine, obscene, poteen, ravine, routine, sardine, serene, subvene, tontine, unclean; submarine.
-eant (ĕnt). See -ENT.
-eap (ēp *and, archaic*, āp). See -EEP *and* -APE.
-ear (ēr *and, archaic*, âr). See -EER *and* -ARE.
-earch (ûrch). See -URCH.
-eard (ērd). Beard, weird; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ear, -ere, *as*, feared, revered.
— (ûrd). See -URD.
-earl (ûrl). See -URL.
-earn (ûrn). See -URN.
-earse (ûrs). See -ERSE.
-eart (ärt). See -ART.
-earth (ûrth). See -IRTH.
-ease (ēs). Cease, crease, fleece, geese, grease, lease, niece, peace, piece; decease, decrease, increase, obese; frontispiece.
— (ēz). Breeze, cheese, ease, freeze, frieze, lees, please, seize, sneeze, squeeze, tease, these, wheeze; appease, disease, displease; *also, plurals of nouns in* -ea, *as*, pleas, teas, *and third person sing. present of verbs in* -ee, *as*, fees, sees.
-eash (ēsh). Leash; bakesheesh.
-east (ēst). Beast, east, feast, least, priest, yeast; artiste; *also, preterits and participles of verbs in* -ease, *as*, ceased, increased.
-eat, -eet, -ete (ēt). Beat, bleat, cheat, eat, feat, feet, fleet, greet, heat, meat, meet, mete, neat, peat, seat, sheet, sleet, suite, sweet, teat, treat, wheat; athlete, compete, complete, conceit, concrete, deceit, defeat, delete, deplete, discreet, entreat, receipt, replete, retreat, secreté.
— (ăt). Great. See -ATE.
— (ĕt). Threat. See -ET.
-eath (ēth). Breath, death, saith, sheth; *also, third person sing. forms of verbs accented on the antepenult, as*, hindreth, lingereth. See § 3.
— (ĕth). Heath, sheath, teeth, wreath; beneath; underneath.
-eathe (ēth). Breathe, seethe, sheathe, teethe, wreathe; bequeath.
-eau (ō). Beau, eau. See -OW (ō).
-eave (ēv). Beeve, breve, cleave, eve, grieve, heave, leave, reave, sleeve, thieve, vive, weave; achieve, aggrieve, believe, bereave, conceive, deceive, perceive, receive, relieve, reprieve, retrieve. [web.]
-eb (ĕb). Bleb, ebb, neb,
-eck (ĕk). Beck, check, deck, fleck, neck, peck, reck, speck, wreck.
-ect (ĕkt). Sect; abject, affect, collect, connect, correct, defect, deflect, deject, detect, direct, dissect, effect, eject, elect, erect, expect, inject, inspect, neglect, object, project, protect, reflect, reject, respect, select, subject, suspect; architect, circumspect, dialect, intellect, intersect, recollect; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -eck, *as*, checked, decked.
-ed, -ead, (ĕd). Bed, bled, bread, bred, dead, dread, fed, fled, head, lead, led, read, red, said, shed, shred, sled, sped, spread, stead, thread, tread, wed; abed, behead, inbred, misled.
-ede (ēd). See -EED.
-edge (ĕj). Dredge, hedge, kedge, pledge, pledge, sedge, sledge, wedge; allege, privilege, sacrilege, sortilege.
-ee (ē). Bee, fee, flea, free, glee, key, knee, lea, lee, pea, plea, sea, see, tea, thee, three, tree; agree, decree, degree, foresee; jubilee, pedigree, cap-a-pie. *Archaic rimes are monosyllabic words ending in* -y, -ye, *or* -ie, *and polysyllables accented on the antepenult, as*, eye, melodie. See § 6, -AY *and* -E.
-eece (ēs). See -EASE (ēs).
-eech (ēch). See -EACH.
-eed, -ead, -ede (ēd). Bead, bleed, breed, cede, creed, deed, feed, freed, greed, heed, knead, lead, mead, meed, need, plead, read, reed, seed, speed, steed, tweed, weed; concede, exceed, impede, indeed, precede, proceed, recede, succeed; intercede, supersede.
-eef (ēf). See -IEF.
-eek (ēk). See -EAK.
-eel (ēl). See -EAL.
-eem (ēm). See -EAM.
-een (ēn). See -EAN.
-eep, -eap (ēp). Cheap, creep, deep, heap, keep, leap, neap, peep, reap, sheep, sleep, steep, sweep, weep; asleep.
-eer, -ear, (ēr). Beer, bier, blear, cheer, clear, deer, drear, ear, fear, gear, hear, here, jeer, leer, mere, near, peer, queer, rear, sear, seer, sere, shear, sheer, smear, sneer, spear; career, cohere, compeer, revere, severe, sincere; chanticleer, charioteer, disappear, domineer, engineer, hemisphere, interfere, mountaineer, mutineer, persevere, pioneer.
-eese (ēs). See -EASE.
-eet (ēt). See -EAT.

-eethe (ēth). Seethe. See -EATHE.
-eeve (ēv). Beeve. See -EAVE.
-eeze (ēz). See -EASE.
-ef (ĕf). Chef, clef, deaf, feoff.
-eft (ĕft). Cleft, deft, eft, heft, left, reft, theft, weft; bereft.
-eg (ĕg). Beg, egg, keg, leg, peg, skeg. [manège.]
-ege (ăzh). Barège, cortège,
-egm (ĕm). See -EM.
-eigh (ā). See -AY.
-eight (āt *and* īt). See -ATE *and* -ITE.
-eign (ān). See -AIN.
-eil (āl *and* ēl). See -AIL *and* -EEL.
-ein (ān). See -AIN. [-AINT.]
-eint (ānt). Feint. See
-eir (ār). See -ARE.
-eird (ērd). Weird. See -EARD.
-eive (ēv). See -EAVE.
-eize (ēz). Seize. See -EASE.
-eke (ēk). Eke. See -EAK.
-el, -ell, -elle (ĕl). Bell, belle, cell, dell, dwell, ell, fell, hell, knell, quell, sell, shell, smell, spell, swell, tell, well, yell, befell, compel, demoiselle, dispel, excel, expel, foretell, gazelle, impel; asphodel, bagatelle, citadel; parallel, philomel, rebel, repel, sentinel. See § 6.
-eld (ĕld). Eld, geld, held, weld; beheld, upheld, withheld; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ell, *as,* felled, swelled.
-elf (ĕlf). Delf, elf, pelf, self, shelf.
elk (ĕlk). Elk, whelk, yelk.
-elm (ĕlm). Elm, helm, realm, whelm; overwhelm.
-elp (ĕlp). Help, kelp, whelp, yelp.
-elt (ĕlt). Belt, Celt, dealt, dwelt, felt, knelt, melt, pelt, smelt, spelt, welt.
-elve (ĕlv). Delve, helve, shelve, twelve.
-elves (ĕlvz). Elves, themselves; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -elf *and* -elve, *as,* shelves, twelves.
-em (ĕm). Em, gem, hem, phlegm, stem, them; begem, condemn, contemn; apothegm, diadem, requiem, stratagem.
-eme (ēm). See -EAM.
-emn (ĕm). See -EM.
-empt (ĕmt). Dreamt, tempt; attempt, contempt, exempt, preëmpt, unkempt.
-en (ĕn). Ben, den, fen, glen, hen, ken, men, pen, ten, then, wen, when, wren; denizen, regimen.
-ence, -ense (ĕns). Cense, dense, fence, hence, pence, sense, tense, thence, whence; commence, condense, defense, dispense, expense, immense, incense, intense, offense, pretense, suspense; abstinence, affluence, beneficence, benevolence, confidence, consequence, continence, difference, diffidence, diligence, eloquence, eminence, evidence, excellence, immanence, imminence, impotence, impudence, indigence, indolence, inference, influence, innocence, intelligence, magnificence, munificence, negligence, omnipotence, penitence, preference, providence, reference, reverence, sapience, violence, virulence. See § 3.
-ench (ĕnch). Bench, blench, clench, drench, French, quench, stench, tench, trench, wench, wrench; intrench, retrench.
-end (ĕnd). Bend, blend, end, fend, friend, lend, mend, rend, send, spend, tend, vend, wend; amend, ascend, attend, befriend, commend, contend, defend, depend, descend, distend, expend, extend, forefend, impend, offend, portend, pretend, suspend, transcend, unbend; apprehend, comprehend, condescend, dividend, recommend, reprehend; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -en, *as* kenned, penned.
-ends (ĕndz). Amends,— *this rimes with plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -end, *as,* ends, friends.
-ene (ēn). See -EAN.
-enge (ĕnj). Avenge, revenge. [strength.]
-ength (ĕngth). Length,
-ense (ĕns). See -ENCE.
— (ĕnz). Cleanse, gens, lens; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -en, *as* hens, kens.
-ent (ĕnt). Bent, blent, cent, dent, leant, lent, meant, pent, rent, scent, sent, spent, tent, vent, went; absent, anent, ascent, assent, augment, cement, comment, consent, content, descent, dissent, event, extent, ferment, foment, frequent, indent, intent, invent, lament, misspent, portent, present, prevent, relent, repent, resent, torment, unbent, unspent; abstinent, accident, acknowledgment, aliment, argument, astonishment, banishment, battlement, belligerent, benevolent, blandishment, chastisement, competent, complement, compliment, confident, continent, detriment, different, diffident, diligent, document, element, eloquent, eminent, evident, excellent, exigent, experiment, firmament, fraudulent, government, immanent, imminent, impenitent, impertinent, implement, impotent, imprisonment, improvident, impudent, incident, indigent, innocent, insolent, instrument, intelligent, irreverent, languishment, magnificent, management, monument, negligent, nourishment, nutriment, occident, opulent, orient, ornament, parliament, penitent, permanent, pertinent, precedent, president, prevalent, provident, punishment, ravishment, redolent, regiment, represent, resident, revenent, sentiment, settlement, subsequent, supplement, tenement, testament, vehement, violent, virulent, wonderment. See § 3.
-ep (ĕp). Nep, rep, step, steppe; footstep.
-ept (ĕpt). Crept, kept, sept, slept, swept, wept; accept, adept, except, inept, stepped, yclept.
-er, -err, -ir, -ur, -eur (ĕr *and* ûr). Blur, bur, cur, err, fir, fur, her, myrrh, per, purr, shirr, sir, slur, spur, stir, were, whir; aver, bestir, concur, confer, demur, deter, incur, infer, inter, occur, prefer, recur, refer, transfer; administer, adventurer, almoner, arbiter, blunderer, carpenter, character, chorister, comforter, cottager, dowager, flatterer, forager, foreigner, gardener, harbinger, idolater, Jupiter, lavender, lucifer, mariner, messenger, minister, murderer, officer, passenger, pensioner, pillager, philosopher, presbyter, prisoner, provender, ravager, rioter, sepulcher, sorcerer, sufferer, theater, thunderer, traveler, usurer, villager, voyager, wanderer, worshiper; amateur, chasseur, chauffeur, connoisseur, hauteur, voyageur; *also, comparatives of adjectives, as,* cosier, kindlier. See § 3.
-erb, -urb (ûrb). Curb, herb, verb; acerb, disturb, perturb, superb.
-erch (ûrch). See -URCH.
-erce (ûrs). See -ERSE.
-erd (ûrd). See -URD.
-ere (ēr). See -EER.
-erf (ûrf). See -URF.
-erg (ûrg). Berg, burgh; exergue, iceberg.
-erge, -urge (ûrj). Dirge, merge, purge, scourge, serge, spurge, surge, urge, verge; converge, diverge, emerge, immerge, submerge.
-erm (ûrm). See -IRM.
-ern (ûrn). See -URN.
-erse, -urse (ûrs). Curse, erse, hearse, herse, nurse, purse, terse, verse, worse; accurse, adverse, amerce, asperse, averse, coerce, converse, disburse, disperse, imburse, immerse, inverse, perverse, rehearse, reverse, transverse, universe.
-ert, -urt (ûrt). Blurt, curt, dirt, flirt, hurt, pert, shirt, spurt, squirt, wert, wort; advert, alert, assert, avert, concert, convert, desert, divert, exert, expert, inert, insert, invert, pervert, revert, subvert.
-erth (ûrth). See -IRTH.
-erve (ûrv). Curve, nerve, serve, swerve, verve; conserve, deserve, observe, preserve, reserve, unnerve.
-es, -esce (ĕs). See -ESS.
-ese (ēz). See -EASE.
-esh (ĕsh). Flesh, fresh, mesh, thresh; afresh, enmesh, immesh, refresh.
-esk, -esque (ĕsk). Desk; arabesque, burlesque, grotesque, moresque; picturesque, statuesque.
-ess, -esse (ĕs). Bless, cess, chess, cress, dress, fess, guess, less, mess, press, stress, tress, yes; access, address, assess, caress, compress, depress, digress, distress, egress, excess, express, finesse, impress, ingress, largess, noblesse, obsess, oppress, possess, profess, progress, recess, redress, repress, success, suppress, transgress, unbless, undress, unless; artfulness, artlessness, bashfulness, bitterness, cheerfulness, childishness, comeliness, comfortless, drowsiness, eagerness, earnestness, eeriness, emptiness, fatherless, foolishness, forgetfulness, forwardness, friendliness, frowardness, fruitfulness, gentleness, greediness, happiness, haughtiness, heaviness, holiness, hopefulness, idleness, kindliness, lawfulness, lawlessness, laziness, loneliness, lowliness, manliness, mightiness, motherless, motionless, nakedness, neediness, nobleness, pitiless, playfulness, poetess, prophetess, readiness, righteousness, sacredness, shepherdess, sorceress, spiritless, sprightliness, steadiness, tenderness, thoughtfulness, truthfulness, usefulness, votaress, wakefulness, wantonness, weariness, wickedness, wilderness, wretchedness, youthfulness; acquiesce, coalesce, convalesce, effervesce. See § 3.
-est (ĕst). Best, blest, breast, chest, crest, guest, jest, lest, nest, pest, quest, rest, test, vest, west, wrest, zest; abreast, attest, behest, bequest, congest, contest, detest, digest, divest, infest, invest, molest, protest, request, suggest, unblest, unrest; alkahest, anapest, interest, manifest; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ess, *as,* dressed, expressed, *and the superlatives of adjectives, as,* loveliest.
-et, -ette (ĕt). Bet, debt, fret, get, jet, let, met, net, pet, set, stet, sweat, threat, tret, wet, whet, yet; abet, aigrette, beget, beset, cadet, coquette, curvet, duet, forget, gazette, grisette, rosette, soubrette, vignette; alphabet, amulet, annulet, bayonet, cabinet, coronet, epaulet, epithet, etiquette, mignonette, minaret, parapet, rivulet, silhouette, violet.
-etch (ĕch). Etch, fetch, ketch, retch, sketch, stretch, vetch, wretch.
-ete (ēt). See -EAT.
-eth (ĕth). See -EATH.
-euce (ūs). Deuce. See -USE.
-eud (ūd). See -UDE.
-eur (ûr). See -ER.
-euth (ōōth). Sleuth. See -OOTH.
-eve (ēv). See -EAVE.
-ew, -ue (ōō *and* ū). Blew, blue, brew, chew, clue, crew, cue, dew, drew, due, few, flew, glue, grew, hew, hue, Jew, knew, mew, new, pew, rue, screw, shrew, skew, slew, stew, strew, sue, thew, true, view, yew; accrue, adieu, askew, bedew, endue, ensue, eschew, imbue, purlieu, pursue, renew, review, subdue, withdrew; interview, residue, retinue. See § 4 *and* -OO.
-ewd (ūd). Lewd. See -UDE.
-ewt (ūt). Newt. See -UTE.
-ex (ĕks). Flex, lex, sex, vex; annex, circumflex, complex, convex, perplex; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -eck, *as,* checks, decks, wrecks.
-ext (ĕkst). Next, text; pretext; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ex, *as,* annexed, vexed.
-ey (ā *and* ē). See -AY *and* -EE.
-ib (ĭb). Bib, crib, drib, fib, glib, jib, nib, rib, sib, squib.
-ibe (īb). Bribe, gibe, scribe, tribe; ascribe, describe, imbibe, inscribe, prescribe, proscribe, subscribe, transcribe.
-ic (ĭk). See -ICK.
-ice, -ise (īs). Dice, ice, lice, mice, nice, price, rice, slice, spice, thrice, trice, twice, vice, vise; advice, concise, device, entice, precise; paradise, sacrifice. *Archaic rimes,* choice, voice. See § 6.
-ich (ĭch). See -ITCH.
-ick (ĭk). Brick, chick, click, crick, flick, kick, lick, nick, pick, quick, rick, sick, snick, stick, thick, tick, trick, wick; arithmetic, catholic, choleric, heretic, politic, rhetoric. See § 3.
-ict (ĭkt). Pict, strict; addict, afflict, convict, depict, inflict, predict, restrict; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ick, *as,* kicked, licked.
-id (ĭd). Bid, chid, did, hid, kid, lid, mid, quid, rid, skid, slid, squid; amid, forbid, outbid, outdid, undid; pyramid.
-ide (īd). Bide, bride, chide, glide, guide, hide, pride, ride, side, slide, stride, tide, wide; aside, astride, beside, bestride, beside, collide, confide, decide, deride, divide, misguide, misguide, noontide, outside, preside, provide, reside, subside, Yuletide; fratricide, homicide, infanticide, matricide, parricide, regicide, suicide; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ie, -igh, *and* -y, *as,* died, sighed, replied.
-ides (īdz). Ides, besides; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -ide, *as,* rides.

-idge (ĭj). Bridge, midge, ridge ; abridge.
-idst (ĭdst). Bid'st, did'st, hid'st, midst, rid'st; amidst, forbid'st.
-ie, -y (ī). Ay, aye, buy, by, cry, die, dry, dye, eye, fie, fly, fry, guy, hie, high, I, lie, lye, my, nigh, pie, ply, pry, rye, shy, sigh, sky, sly, spry, sty, thigh, thy, tie, try, vie, why, wry ; ally, apply, awry, belie, comply, decry, defy, deny, descry, espy, imply, July, outcry, outvie, rely, reply, supply, untie ; amplify, butterfly, beautify, certify, crucify, dignify, edify, fortify, glorify, gratify, justify, lullaby, magnify, modify, mollify, multiply, occupy, pacify, prophesy, purify, qualify, ratify, rectify, sanctify, satisfy, signify, terrify, testify, verify. See § 6.
-iece (ēs). See -EASE.
-ied (īd). See -IDE.
-ief (ēf). Beef, brief, chief, fief, grief, leaf, lief, reef, sheaf, thief, belief, relief ; disbelief, unbelief.
-iege (ēj). Liege, siege ; besiege, prestige.
-ield (ēld). Field, shield, weald, wield, yield ; afield ; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -eal, *as,* healed, sealed.
-ien (ēn). See -EAN.
-iend (ēnd). Fiend ; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ean, *as,* gleaned, weaned.
— (ĕnd). Friend. See -END.
-ier (ēr). See -EER.
-ierce (ērs). Fierce, pierce, tierce.
-iest (ĕst). See -EAST.
-iet (ĕt). See -EW.
-ieve (ēv). See -EAVE.
-iew (ū). See -EW.
-ieze (ēz). See -EASE.
-if, -iff, (If). Cliff, glyph, griffe, if, miff, skiff, sniff, stiff, tiff, whiff ; hieroglyph.
-ife (īf). Knife, life, rife, strife, wife.
-ift (ĭft). Drift, gift, lift, rift, shift, shrift, sift, swift, thrift ; adrift, uplift ; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -iff, *as,* whiffed.
-ig (ĭg). Big, brig, dig, fig, gig, grig, jig, pig, prig, rig, sprig, swig, twig, whig, wig ; periwig, whirligig.
-igh (ī). See -IE.
-ight (ĭt). See -ITE.
-ign (īn). See -INE.
-igue (ēg). See -EAGUE.
-ike (īk). Dike, like, pike, shrike, spike, strike, tike ; alike, dislike, vandyke.
-il (ĭl). See -ILL. [pilch.]
-ilch (Ilch). Filch, milch,
-ild (īld). Aisled, child, mild, wild ; *also, preterits and past participles of monosyllabic or finally accented verbs in* -ile, *as,* piled, reviled. *Archaic rimes,* boiled, roiled, *etc.* See § 6.
— (ĭld). Build, gild, guild ; rebuild, regild, self-willed, unskilled ; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ill, *as,* filled, willed.
-ile (īl). Aisle, bile, chyle, file, guile, isle, mile, pile, rile, smile, spile, stile, style, tile, vile, while, wile ; awhile, beguile, compile, defile, erewhile ; domicile, infantile, juvenile, versatile. *Archaic rimes,* boil, oil, *etc.* See § 6. [silk.]
-ilk (Ilk). Bilk, ilk, milk,
-ill, -il (ĭl). Bill, brill, chill, dill, drill, fill, frill, gill, grill, hill, ill, jill, kill, mill, nil, nill, pill, quill, rill, shrill, sill, skill, spill, squill, still, swill, thill, thrill, till, trill, twill, will ; distill, fulfill, instill, quadrille ; codicil, daffodil, whippoorwill ; *also, words ending in* -ile, *with the accent on the antepenult, as,* volatile. See § 3.
-ilt (ĭlt). Built, gilt, guilt, hilt, jilt, kilt, lilt, milt, quilt, silt, spilt, stilt, tilt.
-ilth (ĭlth). Filth, spilth, tilth.
-im (ĭm). Brim, dim, glim, grim, him, hymn, limb, limn, prim, rim, skim, slim, swim, trim, vim, whim ; bedim ; cherubim, interim, paradigm, seraphim.
-imb (ĭm). See -IM *and* -IME.
-ime (īm). Chime, chyme, climb, clime, crime, dime, grime, lime, mime, prime, rime, slime, thyme, time ; begrime, berime, lifetime, meantime, sublime ; maritime, pantomime.
-imes (īmz). Betimes, oftimes, sometimes ; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -ime, *as,* chimes, rimes, *etc.*
-imp (ĭmp). Crimp, gimp, imp, limp, pimp, scrimp, shrimp, skimp, tymp.
-impse (ĭmps). Glimpse ; *also, pl. of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -imp, *as,* imps, limps.
-in (ĭn). Bin, chin, din, fin, gin, grin, in, inn, jinn, kin, pin, shin, sin, skin, spin, thin, tin, twin, whin, win, wynn ; akin, begin, chagrin ; discipline, feminine, genuine, heroine, libertine, mandolin, masculine, moccasin, paladin, violin. See § 3.
-inc (ĭnk). Zinc. See -INK.
-ince (ĭns). Chintz, mince, prince, quince, rinse, since, wince ; convince, evince.
-inch (ĭnch). Chinch, cinch, clinch, finch, flinch, inch, lynch, pinch, winch.
-inct (ĭnkt). Tinct ; distinct, extinct, instinct, precinct, succinct ; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ink, *as,* linked, pinked.
-ind (ĭnd). Bind, blind, find, grind, hind, kind, mind, rind, wind ; behind, mankind, remind, unkind ; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ine, *as,* refined. *Archaic rimes,* coined, joined, *etc.* See § 6.
— (ind). Abscind, rescind, wind ; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -in, *as,* pinned, tinned.
-ine (īn). Brine, chine, dine, fine, line, mine, nine, pine, shine, shrine, sign, sine, spine, swine, syne, thine, tine, trine, twine, vine, whine, wine ; align, assign, benign, carbine, combine, condign, confine, consign, decline, define, design, incline, inshrine, intwine, opine, outshine, recline, refine, repine, resign, sunshine, supine. *Archaic rimes,* join, loin, *etc.* See § 6.
— (ēn). See -EAN.
-ing (ĭng). Bring, cling, ding, fling, king, ling, ping, ring, sing, sling, spring, sting, string, swing, thing, wing, wring ; *also, present participles in* -ing, *with the accent on the antepenult, as,* altering, covering. See § 3.
-inge (ĭnj). Cringe, fringe, hinge, singe, springe, swinge, tinge, twinge ; impinge, infringe.
-ink (ĭnk). Blink, brink, chink, clink, drink, ink, kink, link, pink, shrink, sink, skink, slink, stink, think, wink, zinc ; bethink, forethink, hoodwink.
-inse (ĭns). See -INCE.
-int (ĭnt). Dint, flint, glint, hint, lint, mint, print, splint, sprint, squint, stint, tint ; asquint, footprint, imprint. *Archaic rimes,* joint, oint, *etc.* See § 6.
-inth (ĭnth). Plinth ; hyacinth, labyrinth.
-inx (ĭnks). Lynx, minx, sphinx ; methinks ; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -ink, *as,* thinks, winks.
-ip (ĭp). Chip, clip, dip, drip, flip, grip, grippe, hip, kip, lip, nip, pip, quip, rip, scrip, ship, sip, skip, slip, snip, strip, tip, trip, whip ; equip, tranship ; *also, words in* -ship, *with the accent on the antepenult.* See § 3.
-ipe, -pe (īp). Gripe, pipe, ripe, snipe, stipe, stripe, swipe, tripe, type, wipe ; hornpipe ; archetype, prototype, stereotype.
-ipse (ĭps). Eclipse, ellipse ; apocalypse ; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -ip, *as,* lips, strips.
-ique (ēk). Clique ; oblique. See -EAK.
-ir, -irr (ûr). See -ER.
-irch (ûrch). See -URCH.
-ird (ûrd). See -URD.
-ire (īr). Byre, choir, dire, fire, gyre, hire, ire, lyre, mire, pyre, quire, shire, sire, spire, squire, tire, wire ; acquire, admire, aspire, attire, conspire, desire, entire, expire, inquire, inspire, perspire, require, respire, retire, transpire ; *also, nouns formed from verbs ending in* -ie *or* -y, *as,* crier, dyer, *and such comparatives of adjectives as,* nigher, shyer. See § 8.
-irge (ûrj). See -ERGE.
-irk (ûrk). See -URK.
-irl (ûrl). See -URL.
-irm (ûrm). Firm, germ, squirm, term, worm ; affirm, confirm, infirm.
-irp (ûrp). Chirp ; usurp.
-irst (ûrst). See -URST.
-irt (ûrt). See -ERT.
-irth (ûrth). Berth, birth, dearth, earth, firth, girth, mirth, worth.
-is, -iz (īz). Fizz, friz, his, is, quiz, whiz.
-ise (īs *and* īz). See -ICE *and* -IZE. [wish.]
-ish (ĭsh). Dish, fish, swish,
-isk (ĭsk). Brisk, disk, frisk, risk, whisk ; basilisk, obelisk, tamarisk.
-ism (ĭsm). Chrism, prism, schism ; altruism, barbarism, cataclysm, criticism, egoism, egotism, heroism, mysticism, optimism, organism, realism, solecism, syllogism, witticism, *etc.*
-isp (ĭsp). Crisp, lisp, wisp.
-iss (ĭs). Bliss, hiss, kiss, miss, this ; abyss, amiss, dismiss, remiss.
-ist (ĭst). Cyst, cyst, fist, grist, hist, list, mist, schist, twist, whist, wist, wrist ; assist, consist, desist, exist, insist, persist, resist, subsist ; alchemist, amethyst, annalist, colonist, egoist, egotist, eucharist, humorist, journalist, loyalist, moralist, novclist, optimist, pessimist, realist, royalist, satirist, socialist, vocalist, *etc.* ; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -iss, *as,* hissed, missed. See § 3.
-it (ĭt). Bit, chit, cit, fit, flit, grit, hit, kit, knit, lit, pit, quit, sit, slit, smit, spit, split, sprit, tit, twit, whit, wit, writ ; acquit, admit, befit, commit, emit, omit, outwit, permit, remit, submit, transmit ; benefit, definite, exquisite, infinite.
-itch (ĭch). Bitch, ditch, fitch, flitch, hitch, itch, niche, pitch, rich, stitch, switch, twitch, which, witch ; bewitch.
-ite, -ight (īt). Bight, bite, blight, bright, cite, dight, fight, flight, fright, height, hight, kite, knight, light, might, mite, night, plight, quite, right, rite, sight, site, sleight, slight, smite, spite, sprite, tight, trite, white, wight, wright, write ; affright, alight, aright, bedight, benight, contrite, daylight, delight, despite, excite, foresight, ignite, incite, indite, invite, midnight, moonlight, outright, polite, recite, requite, starlight, to-night, twilight, unite, upright ; acolyte, aconite, appetite, dynamite, expedite, oversight, parasite, proselyte, satellite.
-ith (ĭth). Frith, kith, pith, smith, withe.
— (ĭth). With ; forthwith, herewith, therewith, wherewith.
-ithe (īth). Blithe, lithe, scythe, tithe, writhe.
-ive (īv). Dive, drive, five, gyve, hive, live, rive, shive, shrive, strive, thrive, wive ; arrive, connive, contrive, deprive, derive, revive, survive.
— (ĭv). Give, live, sieve ; forgive, misgive, outlive ; amative, fugitive, narrative, negative, positive, primitive, relative, sedative, sensitive, tentative, transitive, *etc.* See § 3.
-ix (ĭks). Fix, mix, pyx, six, Styx ; affix, commix, prefix prolix, transfix ; crucifix, intermix, politics ; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -ick, *as* licks, wicks.
-ixt (ĭkst). Betwixt, twixt ; *also, preterits and participles of verbs in* -ix, *as,* fixed.
-iz (ĭz). See -IS.
-ize, -ise (īz). Guise, prize, rise, size, wise ; advise, apprise, arise, assize, baptize, chastise, comprise, demise, despise, devise, disguise, emprise, excise, incise, revise, sunrise, surmise, surprise, uprise ; advertise, authorize, canonize, civilize, colonize, criticize, enterprise, equalize, exercise, idolize, immortalize, lionize, localize, moralize, patronize, recognize, solemnize, sympathize, temporize, tyrannize, utilize, vitalize ; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -ie *or* -y, *as,* lies, pies, flies. *Archaic rimes,* boys, noise, *etc.* See §§ 3, 6.
-o (ō *and* ōō). See -OW *and* -OO.
-oach (ōch). Broach, brooch, coach, loach, poach, roach ; abroach, approach, encroach, reproach.
-oad (ōd *and* ŏd). See -AUD *and* -ODE.
-oaf (ōf). Oaf, loaf.
-oak (ōk). See -OKE.
-oal (ōl). See -OLE.
-oam (ōm). See -OME.
-oan (ōn). See -ONE.
-oap (ōp). See -OPE.
-oar (ōr). See -ORE.
-oard (ōrd). See -ORD.
-oast (ōst). See -OST.
-oat (ōt). See -OTE.
-oath (ōth). See -OTH.
-oax (ōks). Coax, hoax ; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -oak *and* -oke, *as* oaks, smokes.
-ob (ŏb). Bob, cob, fob, hob, job, knob, lob, mob, rob, sob, swab, throb.
-obe (ōb). Globe, lobe, probe, robe ; conglobe, disrobe, enrobe, unrobe.
-ock (ŏk). Block, clock, cock, crock, dock, flock, frock, hock, knock, lock, mock, pock, rock, shock, smock, sock, stock ; unlock.
-oct (ŏkt). Concoct, doct ; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ock, *as,* blocked, locked.
-od (ŏd). Clod, cod, God, hod, nod, odd, plod, pod, quad, quod, rod, shod, sod, squad, tod, trod, wad ; demigod, goldenrod.
-ode, -oad (ōd). Bode, code, goad, load, lode, mode, node, ode, road, rode, strode, toad, woad ; abode,

commode, corrode, episode, explode, forebode, unload; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ow, *as,* owed, showed. [podge.]
-odge (ŏj). Dodge, lodge.|
-oe (ō *and* ōō). See -OW *and* -OO.
-oes (ŭz). Does. See -UZZ.
-off (ôf *and* ŏf). Doff, off; cough, trough. See -ALF.
-oft (ôft). Croft, loft, oft, soft, toft; aloft; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -off, *as* scoffed.
-og (ŏg). Bog, clog, cog, dog, fog, frog, grog, hog, jog, log, nog, prog, slog; catalogue, decalogue, dialogue, epilogue, monologue, pedagogue, synagogue.
-oge (ōj). Doge; gamboge.
-ogue (ōg). Brogue, rogue, vogue; collogue, disembogue, prorogue.
— (ŏg). See -OG.
-oice (ois). Choice, voice; invoice, rejoice.
-oid (oid). Void; avoid, devoid, tabloid; aneroid, asteroid; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -oy, *as,* buoyed, cloyed.
-oil (oil). Boil, broil, coil, foil, moil, oil, roil, soil, spoil, toil; despoil, embroil, recoil, turmoil, uncoil.
-oin (oin). Coign, coin, groin, join, loin, quoin; adjoin, benzoin, conjoin, disjoin, enjoin, purloin, rejoin, subjoin. See § 6 *and* -INE.
-oint (oint). Joint, point; anoint, disjoint, appoint, aroint, conjoint; counterpoint, disappoint. [voir.]
-oir (wär). Devoir; reser-
-oise (oiz). Noise, poise; avoirdupois, counterpoise, equipoise; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -oy, *as,* boys, cloys.
-oist (oist). Foist, hoist, joist, moist; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -oice, *as,* rejoiced.
-oit (oit). Doit, droit; adroit, dacoit, exploit.
-oke, -oak (ōk). Broke, choke, cloak, coke, joke, poke, smoke, soak, spoke, stroke, yoke; awoke, bespoke, convoke, invoke, provoke, revoke.
-ol (ŏl). Doll, loll, sol; alcohol, atoll, extol; capitol, protocol, vitriol.
— (ōl). See -OLE.
-old (ōld). Bold, cold, fold, gold, hold, mold, mould, old, scold, sold, told, wold; behold, enfold, foretold, unfold, uphold, withhold; manifold, marigold; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -oll, -ole, -oal, *as,* rolled, cajoled, foaled.
-ole (ōl). Bole, bowl, coal, dole, droll, foal, goal, hole, jole, knoll, mole, pole, roll, scroll, sole, soul, stole, toll, troll, whole; cajole, condole, control, enroll, parole.
-oll (ŏl *and* ōl). See -OL *and* -OLE.
-olt (ōlt). Bolt, colt, dolt, holt, jolt, molt, poult; revolt; thunderbolt.
-olve (ŏlv). Solve; absolve, convolve, devolve, dissolve, evolve, involve, resolve, revolve. [Tom.|
-om (ŏm). Bomb, from.|
— (ōōm). Whom. See -OOM.
-omb (ōm, -ōm, *and* ōōm). See -OM, -OME, *and* -OOM.
-ome (ōm). Chrome, comb, dome, foam, home, loam, ohm, roam, tome.
-omp (ŏmp). Romp, pomp, swamp, tromp.
-ompt (ŏmpt). Prompt, romped, swamped.
-on (ŏn). Con, don, gone, on, shone, swan, wan, yon; anon, begone, Amazon, upon, benison, caparison, comparison, galleon, garrison, halcyon, oblivion, orison, paragon, phenomenon, rubicon, skeleton, unison.
— (ŭn). Son, ton. See -UN.
-once (ŏns). Nonce, sconce; ensconce, response.
— (ŭns). Once. See -UNCE.
-onch (ŏnk). Conch, honk.
-ond (ŏnd). Blond, bond, fond, frond, pond, wand, yond; abscond, beyond; correspond, despond, diamond, respond, vagabond; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -on, *as,* conned, donned.
-one (ōn). Bone, cone, crone, drone, flown, groan, grown, hone, known, loan, lone, moan, mown, own, prone, roan, shown, sown, stone, throne, thrown, tone, zone; alone, atone, condone, dethrone, enthrone, intone, postpone.
— (ŭn). Done. See -UN.
— (ŏn). Gone. See -ON.
-ong (ŏng). Gong, long, prong, song, strong, thong, throng, wrong; along, belong, livelong, prolong.
— (ŭng). Among. See -UNG. [-UNG.
-ongue (ŭng). Tongue. See|
-onk (ŏnk). See -UNK, -ONCH.
-onse (ŏns). See -ONCE.
-ont (ŏnt). Font, want. See § 4 *and* -AUNT (ănt).
— (ŭnt). Front. See -UNT.
-oo (ōō). Coo, do, loo, shoe, sou, through, to, too, two, who, woo, you; ado, bamboo, canoe, halloo, Hindu, outdo, ragout, rendezvous, shampoo, taboo, tattoo, undo. See § 4 *and* -EW.
-ood (ōōd). Brood, crude, food, mood, prude, rood, rude, snood; conclude, exclude, exude, include, intrude, obtrude, preclude, protrude, seclude; solitude; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -oo, *as,* cooed, wooed, *and of many verbs in* -ue, *and* -ew, *as* imbued, strewed. See § 4 *and* -UDE.
— (o͝od). Could, good, hood, should, stood, wood, would; brotherhood, livelihood, maidenhood, manhood, motherhood, neighborhood, sisterhood, understood, womanhood. See § 3.
-oof (ōōf). Hoof, proof, roof, woof; aloof, behoof, disproof, reproof.
-ook (o͝ok). Book, brook, cook, crook, hook, look, nook, rook, shook, took; forsook, mistook.
— (o͝ok). Snook, spook; caoutchouc. See § 4 *and* -UKE.
-ool (ōōl). Cool, drool, fool, pool, rule, school, spool, stool, tool; befool, overrule. See § 4 *and* -ULE.
-oom (ōōm). Bloom, boom, broom, doom, gloom, groom, loom, room, tomb, whom, womb; entomb. See § 4 *and* -UME.
-oon (ōōn). Boon, coon, croon, dune, loon, moon, noon, prune, rune, shoon, soon, spoon, swoon; baboon, balloon, bassoon, buffoon, cartoon, cocoon, dragoon, festoon, galloon, harpoon, honeymoon, lagoon, lampoon, maroon, monsoon, platoon, pontoon, raccoon, typhoon. See § 4 *and* -UNE.
-oop (ōōp). Coop, croup, droop, drupe, group, hoop, loop, poop, scoop, sloop, soup, stoop, swoop, troop, whoop. See § 4 *and* -UPE.
-oor (o͝or). Boor, moor, poor, tour, your; amour, assure, contour, insure; paramour. See § 4 *and* -URE. [-ORE.|
— (ōr). Door, floor. See|
-oose (ōōs). Goose, loose, moose, noose, spruce, truce; abstruse, burnoose. See § 4 *and* -USE (ūs).
— (o͞oz). See -OOZE.
-oot (o͝ot). Boot, bruit, brute, chute, coot, fruit, hoot, loot, moot, root, route, shoot, soot, toot; recruit, uproot; parachute. See § 4 *and* -UTE.
— (o͝ot). Foot, put, soot.
-ooth (o͞oth). Booth, smooth, smoothe, soothe.
— (o͞oth). Booth, ruth, sleuth, sooth, tooth, truth, youth; forsooth, insooth, uncouth. See § 4.
-oove (o͞ov). See -OVE.
-ooze (o͞oz). Booze, bruise, choose, cruise, lose, ooze, ruse, snooze, trews, whose; *also, pl. of nouns, and third person sing. present of many verbs, in* -oo, -ue, *as,* coos, rues. See § 4 *and* -USE (ūz).
-op (ŏp). Chop, crop, drop, flop, fop, hop, lop, mop, prop, shop, slop, sop, stop, strop, swap, top; eavesdrop, snowdrop.
-ope (ōp). Cope, grope, hope, mope, ope, pope, rope, scope, slope, soap, tope, trope; antelope, elope, heliotrope, horoscope, interlope, telescope.
-opt (ŏpt). Adopt, copt; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -op, *as,* hopped, lopped.
-or (ôr). Dor, nor, or, war; abhor, bailor, legator, lessor, vendor; *also, words ending in* -or; *as,* ambassador, bachelor, conqueror, governor, meteor, orator, visitor, *when pronounced so as to give the last syllable the* ôr *sound.* See §§ 3, 4.
— (ŏr). See § 4 *and* -ORE.
-orb (ôrb). Orb, sorb; absorb.
-orce (ôrs). See -ORSE.
-orch (ôrch). Scorch, torch; *nearly riming with these is* porch. See § 4.
-ord (ôrd). Chord, cord, lord, sward, ward; abhorred, accord, award, record, reward.
— (ŏrd). Board, hoard, sword; aboard, afford; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ore, *as,* bored, *etc.* See § 4.
-ore (ôr). Bore, core, corps, door, floor, fore, four, gore, lore, more, oar, o'er, ore, pore, roar, score, shore, snore, soar, sore, store, swore, tore, wore, yore; adore, afore, ashore, before, deplore, explore, forbore, forswore, galore, ignore, implore, restore; sophomore, sycamore. See § 4 *and* -OR.
-orge (ôrj). Gorge; disgorge, engorge. *Nearly riming with these is* forge.
-ork (ôrk). Cork, fork, stork, torque. *Nearly riming with these is* pork.
-orld (ûrld). Curled, furled, hurled, swirled, world.
-orm (ôrm). Form, norm, storm, swarm, warm; conform, deform, inform, perform, reform, transform; chloroform, cruciform, uniform.
— (ûrm). Worm. See -IRM.
-orn (ôrn). Born, corn, horn, lorn, morn, scorn, thorn, warn; adorn, forewarn, forlorn, suborn; unicorn.
— (ōrn). Borne, bourn, mourn, shorn, sworn, torn, worn; forsworn. See § 4.
-orp (ôrp). Thorp, warp.
-orse (ôrs). Corse, gorse, horse, morse, torse; endorse, remorse, unhorse.
— (ôrs). Coarse, course, force, hoarse, source; divorce, enforce, perforce, recourse, resource. See § 4.
-orst (ûrst). Worst. See -URST.
-ort (ôrt). Bort, mort, ort, short, sort, swart, thwart, tort, wart; assort, athwart, consort, distort, extort, resort, retort.
— (ôrt). Court, fort, port, sport; comport, disport, export, import, report.
-orth (ôrth). Forth, fourth; *these nearly rime with* north, swarth.
-ose (ōs). Close, dose, gross; bellicose, comatose, engross, globose, grandiose, jocose, morose, verbose.
— (ōz). Chose, close, dose, doze, froze, gloze, nose, pose, prose, rose, those; arose, compose, depose, disclose, dispose, expose, foreclose, impose, inclose, oppose, propose, repose, suppose, transpose; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -ow, -oe, -o, *as,* rows, glows, foes, goes.
-osk, -osque (ŏsk). Bosk; mosque, kiosk.
-oss (ŏs *and* ôs). Boss, cross, dross, floss, fosse, gloss, joss, loss, moss, toss; across, emboss, lacrosse.
-ost (ōst *and* ôst). Cost, frost, lost, wast; accost; pentecost; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -oss, *as,* crossed, embossed.
— (ōst). Boast, coast, ghost, host, most, post, toast; compost, foremost.
-ot (ŏt). Blot, clot, cot, dot, got, hot, jot, knot, lot, not, plot, pot, rot, scot, shot, slot, tot, spot, squat, tot, trot, what, wot, yacht; allot, besot, forgot, gavot, unknot; polyglot.
-otch (ŏch). Blotch, botch, crotch, notch, scotch, splotch, watch.
-ote, -oat (ōt). Bloat, boat, coat, cote, dote, float, gloat, goat, groat, moat, mote, note, oat, quote, rote, shoat, smote, stoat, throat, tote, vote, wrote; afloat, azote, denote, devote, promote, remote; anecdote, antidote, table d'hôte.
-oth (ŏth *and* ôth). Broth, cloth, froth, Goth, moth, troth; betroth.
— (ōth). Both, growth, loath, oath, quoth, sloth; betroth. [wroth.|
— (ôth). Swath, wrath,|
-ou (ou). Thou. See -OW.
— (ū). You. See -EW.
-oubt (out). See -OUT.
-ouch (ouch). Couch, crouch, ouch, pouch, slouch, vouch; avouch.
— (ŭch). Touch. See -UTCH.
-ouche (o͞osh). Douche, ruche; barouche, cartouche, debouch.
-oud (oud). Cloud, crowd, loud, proud, shroud; aloud, becloud, enshroud; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -ow, *as,* bowed.
-ough (ō, ou, ŏ, *and* ŭf). See -OFF, -OW, *and* -UFF.
-ought, -aught (ôt). Aught, bought, brought, caught, fought, fraught, naught, nought, ought, sought, taut, taught, thought, wrought; besought, distraught, inwrought; Juggernaut.
-oul (oul *and* ōl). See -OWL *and* -OLE.
-ould (o͝od). See -OOD.
-oun (oun). See -OWN.
-ounce (ouns). Bounce, flounce, frounce, ounce, pounce, trounce; announce, denounce, pronounce, renounce.
-ound (ound). Bound, found, ground, hound, mound, pound, round, sound, wound; abound, aground, astound, compound, confound, expound, profound, propound, rebound, redound, resound, surround; *also, preterits and*

past participles of verbs in -own (oun), *as*, frowned.
— (ōond). Wound; crooned, pruned, swooned; festooned, lampooned, marooned; *nearly riming with these are* attuned, communed, impugned, tuned. See § 4.
-ount (ount). Count, fount, mount; account, amount, discount, dismount, miscount, recount, remount, surmount; catamount, paramount, tantamount.
-oup (ōop). See -OOP.
-our (our). Flour, scour, sour; defiour, devour; bower, cower, flower, glower, lower, power, shower, tower. See § 8.
-ourge (ŭrj). Scourge. See -ERGE.
-ourn (ōrn *and* ûrn). See -ORN *and* -URN.
-ours (ourz). Ours; *this rimes with plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -our *and* -ower, *as*, hours, scours, bowers showers. See § 8.
— (ōorz). Yours; *this rimes with plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -ure, *as* cures, endures, *and nearly rimes with plurals of words in* -oor, -our (ōor), *as*, moors, tours. See § 4.
-ouse (ōrs). See -ORSE.
-ourt (ōrt). See -ORT.
-ourth (ōrth). See -ORTH.
-ous (ŭs). See -US.
-ouse (ous). Chouse, douse, grouse, house, louse, mouse, souse.
— (ouz). Blouse, browse, drowse, house, *v.*, mouse, *v.*, rouse, spouse; arouse, carouse, espouse; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -ow, *as*, brows, plows.
-out (out). Bout, clout, doubt, drought, flout, gout, grout, knout, lout, out, pout, rout, scout, shout, snout, spout, sprout, stout, tout, trout; about, devout, redoubt, without.
-outh (outh). Drouth, mouth, south. [*v.*]
— (outh). Mouth, *v.*, south.
— (ŭth). Youth. See -OOTH.
-ove (ōv). Clove, cove, drove, grove, hove, Jove, mauve, rove, shrove, stove, strove, throve, wove; alcove, inwove; interwove.
— (ŏov). Groove, move, prove; approve, behoove, disprove, improve, reprove; disapprove.
— (ŭv). Dove, glove, love, shove; above, below, unglove; turtledove.
-ow (ou). Bough, bow, brow, cow, dhow, frow, how, mow, now, plow, prow, row, scow, skough, sow, thou, vow; allow, avow, endow, kotow.
— (ō). Beau, blow, bow, crow, doe, dough, floe, flow, foe, fro, glow, go, grow, hoe, know, lo, low, mot, mow, no, oh, owe, roe, row, sew, show, sloe, slow, snow, so, sow, stow, strow, throe, throw, toe, tow, trow, woe; aglow, ago, below, bestow, bureau, chateau, foreknow, foreshow, outgrow, rainbow, tableau, trousseau; buffalo, bungalow, calico, overflow, overgrow, overthrow.
-owd (oud). See -OUD.
-owl (oul). Cowl, foul, fowl, growl, howl, owl, prowl, scowl; befoul.
-own (oun). Brown, clown, crown, down, drown, frown, gown, noun, town; adown, embrown, renown.
-owse (ous). See -OUSE.
-owth (ōth). See -OTH.
-ox (ŏks). Box, fox, ox, phlox; equinox, heterodox, orthodox, paradox; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -ock, *as*, locks, stocks.
-oy (oi). Boy, buoy, cloy, coy, joy, toy, troy; alloy, annoy, convoy, decoy, deploy, destroy, employ, enjoy, savoy, sepoy.
-oze (ōz). See -OSE.
-ub (ŭb). Chub, club, cub, drub, dub, grub, hub, rub, scrub, shrub, snub, stub, tub; hubbub; sillabub.
-ube (ūb). Cube, tube.
-uce (ūs). See -USE.
-uch (ŭch). See -UTCH.
-uck (ŭk). Buck, chuck, cluck, duck, luck, muck, pluck, puck, ruck, shuck, struck, stuck, suck, truck, tuck; amuck.
-uct (ŭkt). Duct; abduct, conduct, construct, deduct, induct, instruct, obstruct; aqueduct, viaduct; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -uck, *as*, ducked.
-ud (ŭd). Blood, bud, cud, flood, mud, rud, scud, spud, stud, thud.
-ude (ūd). Feud, lewd, nude; allude, collude, delude, denude, elude, exude, preclude; altitude, aptitude, desuetude, fortitude, gratitude, habitude, interlude, lassitude, latitude, longitude, magnitude, multitude, plenitude, promptitude, quietude, servitude, similitude, solicitude, turpitude, vastitude, vicissitude; *also, preterits and past participles of many verbs in* -ew *and* -ue, *as*, stewed, subdued. See -OOD.
— (ōod). Crude, rude, etc. See -OOD.
-udge (ŭj). Budge, drudge, fudge, grudge, judge, nudge, sludge, smudge, trudge; adjudge, begrudge, misjudge.
-ue (ū *and* ōo). See -EW *and* -OO.
-uff (ŭf). Bluff, buff, chough, clough, cuff, fluff, gruff, huff, luff, muff, puff, rough, ruff, scruff, scuff, snuff, slough, sough, stuff, tough; enough, rebuff.
-uft (ŭft). Tuft; bluffed, cuffed, fluffed, puffed, rebuffed, soughed, stuffed.
-ug (ŭg). Bug, drug, dug, hug, jug, lug, mug, plug, pug, rug, shrug, slug, smug, snug, thug, tug.
-uge (ūj). Huge; febrifuge, subterfuge, vermifuge.
-uice (ūs). See -USE.
-uise (īz). Guise. See -IZE.
-uke (ūk). Duke, puke; Mameluke, rebuke. See -OOK (ŏok).
-ul, -ull (ŭl). Cull, dull, gull, hull, lull, mull, null, scull, skull, trull; annul, Mogul; disannul.
— (ŏol). Bull, full, pull, tulle, wool; beautiful, bountiful, dutiful, fanciful, masterful, merciful, pitiful, plentiful, powerful, sorrowful, wonderful, worshipful. See § 4.
-ulch (ŭlch). Gulch, mulch.
-ule (ūl). Mule, pule, yule; molecule, reticule, ridicule. See -OOL.
-ulge (ŭlj). Bulge; divulge, effulge, indulge, promulge.
-ulk (ŭlk). Bulk, hulk, skulk, sulk.
-ulp (ŭlp). Gulp, pulp.
-ulse (ŭls). Pulse; appulse, convulse, impulse, repulse.
-ult (ŭlt). Cult; adult, consult, exult, insult, occult, penult, result; catapult, difficult.
-um (ŭm). Chum, come, crumb, drum, dumb, glum, grum, gum, hum, mum, numb, plum, plumb, rum, scum, slum, some, strum, stum, sum, swum, thrum, thumb; become, benumb; burdensome, Christendom, cranium, cumbersome, delirium, frolicsome, maximum, medium, minimum, odium, opium, premium, radium, succumb, tedium, vacuum, viaticum.
-ume (ūm). Fume, spume; assume, consume, costume, exhume, illume, legume, perfume, presume, relume, resume.
— (ōom). Flume, glume, grume, plume, rheum. See -OOM.
-ump (ŭmp). Bump, chump, clump, dump, hump, jump, lump, plump, pump, rump, slump, stump, thump, trump.
-un (ŭn). Bun, done, dun, gun, Hun, none, nun, one, pun, run, shun, son, spun, stun, sun, ton, tun, won; begun, outrun, undone.
-unce (ŭns). Dunce, once.
-unch (ŭnch). Bunch, crunch, hunch, lunch, munch, punch, scrunch.
-unct (ŭngkt). Defunct, disjunct.
-und (ŭnd). Fund; moribund, obtund, refund, rotund, rubicund; dunned, punned, shunned, stunned.
-une (ūn). Dune, hewn, June, tune; attune, commune, expugn, impugn, jejune, oppugn, untune; importune, opportune, picayune. See -OON.
-ung (ŭng). Bung, clung, dung, flung, hung, lung, rung, slung, sprung, strung, stung, sung, swung, tongue, wrung, young; among, unstrung, unsung.
-unge (ŭnj). Lunge, plunge, sponge; expunge.
-unk (ŭnk). Bunk, chunk, drunk, funk, hunk, junk, monk, punk, shrunk, skunk, slunk, spunk, sunk, trunk.
-unt (ŭnt). Blunt, brunt, front, grunt, hunt, punt, runt, shunt, stunt, wont.
-up (ŭp). Crup, cup, scup, sup, tup, up.
-upe (ūp). Jupe, stupe. See -OOP.
-upt (ŭpt). Abrupt, corrupt, disrupt, erupt, interrupt, supped.
-ur (ûr). See -ER.
-urb (ûrb). See -ERB.
-urch (ûrch). Birch, church, lurch, perch, search, smirch; research.
-urd (ûrd) Bird, curd, gird, heard, herd, surd, third, word; averred, bestirred, concurred, conferred, deferred, demurred, deterred, incurred, inferred, interred, occurred, preferred, purred, recurred, referred, spurred, transferred.
-ure (ûr). Cure, dure, lure, pure; abjure, allure, conjure, demure, endure, immure, impure, manure, mature, obscure, procure, secure; amateur, aperture, epicure, forfeiture, furniture, immature, miniature, overture, premature, sinecure, temperature. See -OOR (ōor).
-urf (ûrf). Scurf, serf, surf, turf.
-urge (ûrj). See -ERGE.
-urk (ûrk). Burke, clerk, dirk, irk, jerk, kirk, perk, quirk, shirk, smirk, Turk, work, yerk.
-url (ûrl). Burl, churl, curl, earl, furl, girl, hurl, knurl, pearl, purl, swirl, twirl, whirl; uncurl, unfurl.
-urn (ûrn). Burn, churn, earn, fern, kern, learn, quern, spurn, stern, tern, turn, urn, yearn; adjourn, concern, discern, return, sojourn.
-urnt (ûrnt). Burnt, learnt, weren't.
-urp (ûrp). See -IRP.
-urse (ûrs). See -ERSE.
-urst (ûrst). Burst, curst, durst, erst, first, thirst, versed, verst, worst; accurst, athirst.
-urt (ûrt). See -ERT.
-urve (ûrv) See -ERVE.
-us, -ous (ŭs). Bus, buss, fuss, muss, plus, pus, truss, us; discuss; abacus, angelus, animus, barbarous, beauteous, blunderbus, boisterous, Cerberus, clamorous, credulous, cumulus, dangerous, fabulous, frivolous, generous, glorious, hazardous, Hesperus, impetus, incubus, infamous, mischievous, mountainous, nautilus, nucleus, numerous, octopus, ominous, omnibus, Pegasus, perilous, piteous, populous, prosperous, radius, ravenous, riotous, ruinous, scandalous, scrupulous, stimulus, syllabus, Tantalus, terminus, timorous, traitorous, treacherous, valorous, victorious, vigorous, villainous, virtuous, vitreous. See § 3.
-use (ūs). Deuce, juice, puce, sluice, use, Zeus; abuse, adduce, conduce, deduce, diffuse, disuse, excuse, induce, misuse, obtuse, produce, profuse, recluse, reduce, seduce, traduce; introduce. See -OOSE.
— (ōos). Ruse. See -OOZE.
— (ūz). Fuze, muse, news, use; abuse, accuse, amuse, confuse, diffuse, disuse, excuse, infuse, misuse, peruse, refuse, suffuse, transfuse; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -ew *and* -ue, *as*, dews, imbues. See -OOZE.
-ush (ŭsh). Blush, brush, crush, flush, gush, hush, lush, mush, plush, rush, slush, thrush, tush.
— (ōosh). Bush, push.
-usk (ŭsk). Busk, cusk, dusk, husk, musk, tusk.
-ust (ŭst). Bust, crust, dost, dust, gust, joust, just, lust, must, rust, thrust, trust; adjust, adust, august, disgust, distrust, intrust, mistrust, robust, unjust; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in* -uss, *as*, discussed, trussed.
-ut (ŭt). But, butt, cut, glut, gut, hut, jut, nut, putt, rut, shut, slut, smut, strut, tut; abut, uncut.
— (ōot). Put. See -OOT.
-utch (ŭch). Clutch, crutch, Dutch, hutch, much, smutch, such, touch.
-ute (ūt). Cute, flute, lute, mute, newt, suit; acute, astute, commute, compute, confute, depute, dilute, dispute, impute, minute, pollute, pursuit, refute, repute, salute, transmute, volute; absolute, attribute, constitute, destitute, dissolute, execute, institute, persecute, prosecute, resolute, substitute. See -OOT (ōot).
-uth (ŏoth). See -OOTH.
-ux (ŭks). Crux, dux, flux, lux; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in* -uck, *as*, ducks, trucks.
-uzz (ŭz). Buzz, coz, does, fuzz.
-y (ī). See -IE.
-ymn (ĭm). Hymn. See -IM.
-ymph (lĭmf). Nymph, lymph.
-yne (īn). Anodyne. See -INE (īn).
-ynx (ĭnks). See -INX.
-ype (īp). See -IPE.
-yph (īf). See -IFF.
-ypse (ĭps). See -IPSE.
-yre (īr). See -IRE.
-yrrh (ûr). Myrrh. See -ER.
-ysm (ĭz'm). See -ISM.
-yst (ĭst). See -IST.
-yve (īv). See -IVE.
-yx (ĭks). See -IX.

POPULATION OF PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES

HAVING MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS IN 1920

Aberdeen, S. Dak.....14,537
Aberdeen, Wash.....15,337
Abilene, Tex.....10,274
Abington, Mass.....5,787
Ada, Okla.....8,012
Adams, Mass.....12,967
Adrian, Mich.....11,878
Agawam, Mass.....5,023
Akron, Ohio.....208,435
Alabama City, Ala.....5,432
Alameda, Calif.....28,806
Albany, Ala.....7,652
Albany, Ga.....11,555
Albany, N. Y.....113,344
Albert Lea, Minn.....8,056
Albia, Iowa.....5,067
Albion, Mich.....8,354
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....15,157
Alexandria, La.....17,510
Alexandria, Va.....18,060
Alhambra, Calif.....9,096
Allentown, Pa.....73,502
Alliance, Ohio.....21,603
Alma, Mich.....7,542
Alpena, Mich.....11,101
Alton, Ill.....24,682
Altoona, Pa.....60,331
Amarillo, Tex.....15,494
Ambridge, Pa.....12,730
Americus, Ga.....9,010
Ames, Iowa.....6,270
Amesbury, Mass.....10,036
Amherst, Mass.....5,550
Amsterdam, N. Y.....33,524
Anaconda, Mont.....11,668
Anacortes, Wash.....5,284
Anaheim, Calif.....5,526
Anderson, Ind.....29,767
Anderson, S. C.....10,570
Andover, Mass.....8,268
Annapolis, Md.....11,214
Ann Arbor, Mich.....19,516
Anniston, Ala.....17,734
Ansonia, Conn.....17,643
Antigo, Wis.....8,451
Appleton, Wis.....19,561
Archbald, Pa.....8,603
Ardmore, Okla.....14,181
Arkansas City, Kans.....11,253
Arlington, Mass.....18,665
Arnold, Pa.....6,120
Asbury Park, N. J.....12,400
Asheville, N. C.....28,504
Ashland, Ky.....14,729
Ashland, Ohio.....9,249
Ashland, Pa.....6,666
Ashland, Wis.....11,334
Ashley, Pa.....6,520
Ashtabula, Ohio.....22,082
Astoria, Oregon.....14,027
Atchison, Kans.....12,630
Athens, Ga.....16,748
Athens, Ohio.....6,418
Athol, Mass.....9,792
Atlanta, Ga.....200,616
Atlantic, Iowa.....5,329
Atlantic City, N. J.....50,707
Attleboro, Mass.....19,731
Auburn, Maine.....16,985
Auburn, N. Y.....36,192
Augusta, Ga.....52,548
Augusta, Maine.....14,114
Aurora, Ill.....36,397
Austin, Minn.....10,118
Austin, Tex.....34,876
Avalon, Pa.....5,277

Baker City, Oregon.....7,729
Bakersfield, Calif.....18,638
Baltimore, Md.....733,826
Bangor, Maine.....25,378
Bangor, Pa.....5,402
Baraboo, Wis.....5,538
Barberton, Ohio.....18,811
Barre, Vt.....10,008
Bartlesville, Okla.....14,417
Batavia, N. Y.....13,541
Bath, Maine.....14,731
Baton Rouge, La.....21,782
Battle Creek, Mich.....36,164
Bay City, Mich.....47,554
Bayonne, N. J.....76,754
Beacon, N. Y.....10,996
Beardstown, Ill.....7,111
Beatrice, Nebr.....9,664
Beaumont, Tex.....40,422
Beaver Dam, Wis.....7,992
Beaver Falls, Pa.....12,802
Bedford, Ind.....9,076
Belfast, Maine.....5,083
Bellaire, Ohio.....15,061
Bellefontaine, Ohio.....9,336
Belleville, Ill.....24,823
Belleville, N. J.....15,660
Bellevue, Ky.....7,379
Bellevue, Ohio.....5,776
Bellevue, Pa.....8,198
Bellingham, Wash.....25,585
Belmont, Mass.....10,749
Beloit, Wis.....21,284
Belton, Tex.....5,098
Belvidere, Ill.....7,804
Bemidji, Minn.....7,086
Bend, Oregon.....5,415
Bennington, Vt.....9,982
Benton, Ill.....7,201
Benton Harbor, Mich.....12,233
Berkeley, Calif.....56,306
Berlin, N. H.....16,104
Berwick, Pa.....12,181
Berwyn, Ill.....14,150
Bessemer, Ala.....18,674
Bessemer, Mich.....5,482
Bethlehem, Pa.....50,358
Beverly, Mass.....22,561
Bicknell, Ind.....7,635
Biddeford, Maine.....18,008
Billings, Mont.....15,100
Biloxi, Miss.....10,937
Binghamton, N. Y.....66,800
Birmingham, Ala.....178,806
Bisbee, Ariz.....9,205
Bismarck, N. Dak.....7,122
Blackwell, Okla.....7,174
Blakely, Pa.....6,564
Bloomfield, N. J.....22,019
Bloomington, Ill.....28,725
Bloomington, Ind.....11,595
Bloomsburg, Pa.....7,819
Bluefield, W. Va.....15,282
Blue Island, Ill.....11,421
Bluffton, Ind.....5,391
Blytheville, Ark.....5,447
Bogalusa, La.....8,245
Boise, Idaho.....21,393
Bonham, Tex.....6,008
Boone, Iowa.....12,451
Boonton, N. J.....5,372
Boston, Mass.....748,060
Boulder, Colo.....11,006
Boundbrook, N. J.....5,906
Bowling Green, Ky.....9,648
Bowling Green, Ohio.....5,788
Bozeman, Mont.....6,183
Braddock, Pa.....20,879
Bradford, Pa.....15,525
Brainerd, Minn.....9,591
Braintree, Mass.....10,580
Branford, Conn.....6,627
Brattleboro, Vt.....8,332
Brawley, Calif.....5,389
Brazil, Ind.....9,293
Bremerton, Wash.....8,918
Brenham, Tex.....5,066
Brewer, Maine.....6,064
Bridgeport, Conn.....143,555
Bridgeton, N. J.....14,323
Bridgewater, Mass.....8,438
Brigham, Utah.....5,282
Bristol, Conn.....20,620
Bristol, Pa.....10,273
Bristol, R. I.....11,375
Bristol, Tenn.....8,047
Bristol, Va.....6,729
Brockton, Mass.....66,254
Brookfield, Mo.....6,304
Brookline, Mass.....37,748
Brownsville, Tex.....11,791
Brownwood, Tex.....8,223
Brunswick, Ga.....14,413
Brunswick, Maine.....7,261
Bryan, Tex.....6,307
Bucyrus, Ohio.....10,425
Buffalo, N. Y.....506,775
Burkburnett, Tex.....5,300
Burley, Idaho.....5,408
Burlington, Iowa.....24,057
Burlington, N. C.....5,952
Burlington, N. J.....9,049
Burlington, Vt.....22,779
Burrillville, R. I.....8,606
Butler, Pa.....23,778
Butte, Montana.....41,611

Cadillac, Mich.....9,750
Cairo, Ill.....15,203
Calais, Maine.....6,084
Caldwell, Idaho.....5,106
Calexico, Calif.....6,223
Cambridge, Md.....7,467
Cambridge, Mass.....109,694
Cambridge, Ohio.....13,104
Camden, N. J.....116,309
Canandaigua, N. Y.....7,356
Canonsburg, Pa.....10,632
Canton, Ill.....10,928
Canton, Mass.....5,945
Canton, Ohio.....87,091
Cape Girardeau, Mo.....10,252
Carbondale, Ill.....6,267
Carbondale, Pa.....18,640
Caribou, Maine.....6,018
Carlinville, Ill.....5,212
Carlisle, Pa.....10,916
Carnegie, Pa.....11,516
Carrick, Pa.....10,504
Carthage, Mo.....10,068
Casper, Wyo.....11,447
Cedar Falls, Iowa.....6,316
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....45,566
Centerville, Iowa.....8,486
Central Falls, R. I.....24,174
Centralia, Ill.....12,491
Centralia, Wash.....7,549
Chambersburg, Pa.....13,171
Champaign, Ill.....15,873
Chanute, Kans.....10,286
Chariton, Iowa.....5,175
Charleroi, Pa.....11,516
Charles City, Iowa.....7,350
Charleston, Ill.....6,615
Charleston, S. C.....67,957
Charleston, W. Va.....39,608
Charlotte, Mich.....5,126
Charlotte, N. C.....46,338
Charlottesville, Va.....10,688
Chattanooga, Tenn.....57,895
Cheboygan, Mich.....5,642
Chelmsford, Mass.....5,682
Chelsea, Mass.....43,184
Cherokee, Iowa.....5,824
Chester, Pa.....58,030
Chester, S. C.....5,557
Cheyenne, Wyo.....13,829
Chicago, Ill.....2,701,705
Chicago Heights, Ill.....19,653
Chickasha, Okla.....10,179
Chico, Calif.....9,939
Chicopee, Mass.....36,214
Childress, Tex.....5,003
Chillicothe, Mo.....6,772
Chillicothe, Ohio.....14,831
Chippewa Falls, Wis.....9,130
Chisholm, Minn.....9,039
Cicero, Ill.....44,995
Cincinnati, Ohio.....401,247
Circleville, Ohio.....7,049
Cisco, Tex.....7,422
Clairton, Pa.....6,264
Claremont, N. H.....9,524
Clarksburg, W. Va.....27,869
Clarksdale, Miss.....7,552
Clarksville, Tenn.....8,116
Clearfield, Pa.....8,529
Cleburne, Tex.....12,820
Cleveland, Ohio.....796,841
Cleveland, Tenn.....6,522
Cleveland Heights, O..15,236
Cliffside Park, N. J.....5,709
Clifton, N. J.....26,470
Clifton Forge, Va.....6,164
Clinton, Ill.....5,898
Clinton, Ind.....10,962
Clinton, Iowa.....24,151
Clinton, Mass.....12,979
Clinton, Mo.....5,098
Cloquet, Minn.....5,127
Coaldale, Pa.....6,336
Coatesville, Pa.....14,515
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.....6,447
Coffeyville, Kans.....13,452
Cohoes, N. Y.....22,987
Colchester, Vt.....6,627
Coldwater, Mich.....6,114
Collingswood, N. J.....8,714
Collinsville, Ill.....9,753
Colorado Springs, Colo.30,105
Columbia, Mo.....10,392
Columbia, Pa.....10,836
Columbia, S. C.....37,524
Columbia, Tenn.....5,526
Columbus, Ga.....31,125
Columbus, Ind.....8,890
Columbus, Miss.....10,501
Columbus, Nebr.....5,410
Columbus, Ohio.....237,031
Concord, Mass.....6,461
Concord, N. C.....9,903
Concord, N. H.....22,167
Conneaut, Ohio.....9,343
Connellsville, Pa.....13,804
Connersville, Ind.....9,901
Conshohocken, Pa.....8,481
Coraopolis, Pa.....6,162
Cordele, Ga.....6,538
Corinth, Miss.....5,498
Corning, N. Y.....15,820
Corpus Christi, Tex.....10,522
Corry, Pa.....7,228
Corsicana, Tex.....11,356
Cortland, N. Y.....13,294
Corvallis, Oregon.....5,752
Coshocton, Ohio.....10,847
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....36,162
Coventry, R. I.....5,670
Covington, Ky.....57,121
Covington, Va.....5,623
Crafton, Pa.....5,954
Cranston, R. I.....29,407
Crawfordsville, Ind.....10,139
Creston, Iowa.....8,034
Crookston, Minn.....6,825
Crowley, La.....6,108
Cudahy, Wis.....6,725
Cumberland, Md.....29,837
Cumberland, R. I.....10,077
Cushing, Okla.....6,326
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.10,200

Dallas, Tex.....158,976
Dalles, The, Oregon.....5,807
Dalton, Ga.....5,222
Danbury, Conn.....18,943
Danvers, Mass.....11,108
Danville, Ill.....33,776
Danville, Ky.....5,099
Danville, Pa.....6,952
Danville, Va.....21,539
Darby, Pa.....7,922
Dartmouth, Mass.....6,493
Davenport, Iowa.....56,727
Dayton, Ky.....7,646
Dayton, Ohio.....152,559
Daytona, Fla.....5,445
Decatur, Ga.....6,150
Decatur, Ill.....43,818
Dedham, Mass.....10,792
Defiance, Ohio.....8,576
De Kalb, Ill.....7,871
Delaware, Ohio.....8,756
Delphos, Ohio.....5,745
Del Rio, Tex.....10,589
Denison, Tex.....17,065
Dennison, Ohio.....5,524
Denton, Tex.....7,626
Denver, Colo.....256,491

De Pere, Wis. 5,165
Depew, N. Y. 5,850
Derby, Conn. 11,238
Derry, N. H. 5,382
Des Moines, Iowa 126,468
De Soto, Mo. 5,003
Detroit, Mich. 993,678
Devils Lake, N. Dak. 5,140
Dickson, Pa. 11,049
Dixon, Ill. 8,191
Dodge, Kans. 5,061
Donora, Pa. 14,131
Dormont, Pa. 6,455
Dorranceton, Pa. 6,334
Dothan, Ala. 10,034
Douglas, Arizona 9,916
Dover, N. H. 13,029
Dover, N. J. 9,803
Dover, Ohio 8,161
Dowagiac, Mich. 5,440
Dracut, Mass. 5,280
Drumright, Okla. 6,460
Dublin, Ga. 7,707
Dubois, Pa. 13,681
Dubuque, Iowa 39,141
Duluth, Minn. 98,917
Dunkirk, N. Y. 19,336
Dunmore, Pa. 20,209
Duquesne, Pa. 19,011
Duquoin, Ill. 7,285
Durant, Okla. 7,340
Durham, N. C. 21,719
Duryea, Pa. 7,776
Dyersburg, Tenn. 6,444

Eagle Pass, Tex. 5,765
East Chicago, Ind. 35,967
East Cleveland, Ohio 27,292
East Conemaugh, Pa. 5,256
Easthampton, Mass. 11,261
East Hartford, Conn. 11,648
Eastland, Tex. 9,368
East Liverpool, Ohio 21,411
East Moline, Ill. 8,675
Easton, Mass. 5,041
Easton, Pa. 33,813
East Orange, N. J. 50,710
East Palestine, Ohio 5,750
East Pittsburgh, Pa. 6,527
East Point, Ga. 5,241
East Providence, R. I. 21,793
East Rutherford, N. J. 5,463
East St. Louis, Ill. 66,767
East Youngstown, O. 11,237
Eau Claire, Wis. 20,906
Edwardsville, Ill. 5,336
Edwardsville, Pa. 9,027
Elberton, Ga. 6,475
El Centro, Calif. 5,464
Eldorado, Ill. 5,004
Eldorado, Kans. 10,995
Elgin, Ill. 27,454
Elizabeth, N. J. 95,783
Elizabeth City, N. C. 8,925
Elkhart, Ind. 24,277
Elkins, West Va. 6,758
Ellwood City, Pa. 8,958
Elmira, N. Y. 45,393
El Paso, Texas 77,560
El Reno, Okla. 7,737
Elwood, Ind. 10,790
Elyria, Ohio 20,474
Emporia, Kans. 11,273
Endicott, N. Y. 9,500
Enfield, Conn. 11,719
Englewood, N. J. 11,627
Enid, Okla. 16,576
Ennis, Tex. 7,224
Erie, Pa. 93,372
Escanaba, Mich. 13,103
Etna, Pa. 6,341
Eugene, Oregon 10,593
Eureka, Calif. 12,923
Evanston, Ill. 37,234
Evansville, Ind. 85,264
Eveleth, Minn. 7,205
Everett, Mass. 40,120
Everett, Wash. 27,644

Fairbury, Nebr. 5,454
Fairfield, Ala. 5,003
Fairfield, Conn. 11,475
Fairfield, Iowa. 5,948
Fairhaven, Mass. 7,291
Fairmont, W. Va. 17,851
Fall River, Mass. 120,485
Fargo, N. Dak. 21,961
Faribault, Minn. 11,089
Farrell, Pa. 15,586
Fayetteville, Ark. 5,362
Fayetteville, N. C. 8,877
Fergus Falls, Minn. 7,581
Fernandina, Fla. 5,477
Findlay, Ohio 17,021
Fitchburg, Mass. 41,029
Fitzgerald, Ga. 6,870
Flat River, Mo. 5,112
Flint, Mich. 91,599
Florence, Ala. 10,529
Florence, S. C. 10,968
Fond du Lac, Wis. 23,427
Ford City, Pa. 5,605
Forest City, Pa. 6,004
Forest Park, Ill. 10,758
Fort Collins, Colo. 8,755
Fort Dodge, Iowa. 19,317
Fort Lee, N. J. 5,761
Fort Madison, Iowa. 12,066
Fort Scott, Kansas 10,603
Fort Smith, Ark. 28,570
Fort Thomas, Ky. 5,028
Fort Wayne, Ind. 86,549
Fort Worth, Tex. 106,482
Fostoria, Ohio. 9,987
Frackville, Pa. 5,590
Framingham, Mass. 17,033
Frankfort, Ind. 11,585
Frankfort, Ky. 9,805
Franklin, Mass. 6,497
Franklin, N. H. 6,318
Franklin, Pa. 9,970
Frederick, Md. 11,066
Fredericksburg, Va. 5,882
Fredonia, N. Y. 6,051
Freeland, Pa. 6,666
Freeport, Ill. 19,669
Freeport, N. Y. 8,589
Fremont, Nebr. 9,605
Fremont, Ohio 12,468
Fresno, Calif. 45,086
Frostburg, Md. 6,017
Fulton, Mo. 5,595
Fulton, N. Y. 13,043

Gadsden, Ala. 14,737
Gaffney, S. C. 5,065
Gainesville, Fla. 6,860
Gainesville, Ga. 6,272
Gainesville, Tex. 8,648
Galesburg, Ill. 23,834
Galion, Ohio. 7,374
Gallipolis, Ohio. 6,070
Galveston, Tex. 44,255
Gardiner, Maine. 5,475
Gardner, Mass. 16,971
Garfield, N. J. 19,381
Gary, Ind. 55,378
Gastonia, N. C. 12,871
Geneva, N. Y. 14,648
Girard, Ohio. 6,556
Glassport, Pa. 6,959
Glastonbury, Conn. 5,592
Glen Cove, N. Y. 8,664
Glendale, Calif. 13,536
Glens Falls, N. Y. 16,63[illegible]
Globe, Arizona. 7,044
Gloucester, Mass. 22,947
Gloucester, N. J. 12,162
Gloversville, N. Y. 22,075
Goldsboro, N. C. 11,296
Goshen, Ind. 9,525
Grafton, Mass. 6,887
Grafton, W. Va. 8,517
Grand Forks, N. Dak. 14,010
Grand Haven, Mich. 7,205
Grand Island, Nebr. 13,947
Grand Junction, Colo. 8,665
Grand Rapids, Mich. 137,634
Grand Rapids, Wis. Now Wisconsin Rapids. 7,243
Granite, Ill. 14,757
Great Barrington, Mass. 6,315
Great Falls, Mont. 24,121
Greeley, Colo. 10,958
Green Bay, Wis. 31,017
Greenfield, Mass. 15,462
Greensboro, N. C. 19,861
Greensburg, Ind. 5,345
Greensburg, Pa. 15,033
Greenville, Miss. 11,560
Greenville, N. C. 5,772
Greenville, Ohio. 7,104
Greenville, Pa. 8,101
Greenville, S. C. 23,127
Greenville, Texas. 12,384
Greenwich, Conn. 22,123
Greenwood, Miss. 7,703
Greenwood, S. C. 8,703
Gretna, La. 7,197
Griffin, Ga. 8,240
Grinnell, Iowa. 5,362
Groton, Conn. 9,227
Gulfport, Miss. 8,157
Guthrie, Okla. 11,757
Guttenberg, N. J. 6,726

Hackensack, N. J. 17,667
Haddonfield, N. J. 5,646
Hagerstown, Md. 28,064
Hamden, Conn. 8,611
Hamilton, Ohio 39,675
Hammond, Ind. 36,004
Hammonton, N. J. 6,417
Hampton, Va. 6,138
Hamtramck, Mich. 48,615
Hancock, Mich. 7,527
Hanford, Calif. 5,888
Hannibal, Mo. 19,306
Hanover, Pa. 8,664
Harrisburg, Ill. 7,125
Harrisburg, Pa. 75,917
Harrison, N. J. 15,721
Harrisonburg, Va. 5,875
Hartford, Conn. 138,036
Hartford City, Ind. 6,183
Harvey, Ill. 9,216
Hastings, Mich. 5,152
Hastings, Nebr. 11,647
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. 5,526
Hattiesburg, Miss. 13,270
Haverhill, Mass. 53,884
Haverstraw, N. Y. 5,226
Havre, Mont. 5,429
Hawthorne, N. J. 5,135
Hazleton, Pa. 32,277
Helena, Ark. 9,112
Helena, Mont. 12,037
Hempstead, N. Y. 6,382
Henderson, Ky. 12,169
Henderson, N. C. 5,222
Henryetta, Okla. 5,889
Herkimer, N. Y. 10,453
Herrin, Ill. 10,986
Hibbing, Minn. 15,089
Hickory, N. C. 5,076
Highland Park, Ill. 6,167
Highland Park, Mich. 46,499
High Point, N. C. 14,302
Hillsboro, Ill. 5,674
Hillsboro, Tex. 6,952
Hillsdale, Mich. 5,476
Hingham, Mass. 5,604
Hoboken, N. J. 68,166
Holland, Mich. 12,183
Holyoke, Mass. 60,203
Homestead, Pa. 20,462
Hoopeston, Ill. 5,451
Hopkinsville, Ky. 9,696
Hoquiam, Wash. 19,058
Hornell, N. Y. 15,025
Hot Springs, Ark. 11,695
Houlton, Maine. 6,141
Houma, La. 5,160
Houston, Tex. 138,276
Houston Heights, Tex. 7,100
Hudson, Mass. 7,607
Hudson, N. Y. 11,745
Hudson Falls, N. Y. 5,761
Hugo, Okla. 6,368
Huntingdon, Pa. 7,051
Huntington, Ind. 14,000
Huntington, W. Va. 50,177
Huntsville, Ala. 8,018
Huron, S. Dak. 8,302
Hutchinson, Kans. 23,298

Idaho Falls, Idaho. 8,064
Ilion, N. Y. 10,169
Independence, Kans. 11,920
Independence, Mo. 11,686
Indiana, Pa. 7,043
Indianapolis, Ind. 314,194
Iola, Kans. 8,513
Ionia, Mich. 6,935
Iowa City, Iowa. 11,267
Ipswich, Mass. 6,201
Iron Mountain, Mich. 8,251
Ironton, Ohio. 14,007
Ironwood, Mich. 15,739
Irvington, N. J. 25,480
Ishpeming, Mich. 10,500
Ithaca, N. Y. 17,004

Jackson, Mich. 48,374
Jackson, Miss. 22,817
Jackson, Ohio. 5,842
Jackson, Tenn. 18,860
Jacksonville, Fla. 91,558
Jacksonville, Ill. 15,713
Jamestown, N. Dak. 6,627
Jamestown, N. Y. 38,917
Janesville, Wis. 18,293
Jeannette, Pa. 10,627
Jefferson City, Mo. 14,490
Jeffersonville, Ind. 10,098
Jersey City, N. J. 298,103
Jersey Shore, Pa. 6,103
Johnsonburg, Pa. 5,400
Johnson City, N. Y. 8,587
Johnson City, Tenn. 12,442
Johnston, Ill. 7,137
Johnston, R. I. 6,855
Johnstown, N. Y. 10,908
Johnstown, Pa. 67,327
Joliet, Ill. 38,442
Jonesboro, Ark. 9,384
Joplin, Mo. 29,902
Junction City, Kans. 7,533
Juniata, Pa. 7,660

Kalamazoo, Mich. 48,487
Kalispell, Mont. 5,147
Kane, Pa. 7,283
Kankakee, Ill. 16,753
Kansas City, Kans. 101,177
Kansas City, Mo. 324,410
Kaukauna, Wis. 5,951
Kearney, Nebr. 7,702
Kearny, N. J. 26,724
Keene, N. H. 11,216
Kendallville, Ind. 5,273
Kenmore, Ohio. 12,683
Kenosha, Wis. 40,472
Kent, Ohio. 7,070
Kenton, Ohio. 7,690
Keokuk, Iowa. 14,423
Kewanee, Ill. 16,026
Keyser, W. Va. 6,003
Key West, Fla. 18,749
Killingly, Conn. 8,178
Kingsport, Tenn. 5,692
Kingston, N. Y. 26,688
Kingston, Pa. 8,952
Kinston, N. C. 9,771
Kirksville, Mo. 7,213
Kittanning, Pa. 7,153
Knoxville, Pa. 7,201
Knoxville, Tenn. 77,818
Kokomo, Ind. 30,067

Lackawanna, N. Y. 17,918
Laconia, N. H. 10,897
La Crosse, Wis. 30,421
Lafayette, Ind. 22,486
Lafayette, La. 7,855
La Grande, Oregon 6,913
Lagrange, Ga. 17,038
La Grange, Ill. 6,525
Lake Charles, La. 13,088
Lakeland, Fla. 7,062
Lakewood, Ohio. 41,732
Lancaster, N. Y. 6,059
Lancaster, Ohio. 14,706
Lancaster, Pa. 53,150
Lansford, Pa. 9,625
Lansing, Mich. 57,327
Laporte, Ind. 15,158
Laramie, Wyo. 6,301
Laredo, Texas. 22,710
Larksville, Pa. 9,438
La Salle, Ill. 13,050
Latrobe, Pa. 9,484
Laurel, Miss. 13,037
Laurium, Mich. 6,696
Lawrence, Kans. 12,456
Lawrence, Mass. 94,270
Lawrenceville, Ill. 5,080
Lawton, Okla. 8,930
Lead, S. Dak. 5,013
Leavenworth, Kans. 16,912
Lebanon, Ind. 6,257
Lebanon, N. H. 6,612
Lebanon, Pa. 24,643
Lehighton, Pa. 6,102
Leominster, Mass. 19,744
Lewiston, Idaho. 6,574
Lewiston, Maine. 31,791
Lewistown, Mont. 6,120
Lewistown, Pa. 9,849
Lexington, Ky. 41,534
Lexington, Mass. 6,350
Lexington, N. C. 5,254
Lima, Ohio. 41,326
Lincoln, Ill. 11,882
Lincoln, Nebr. 54,948
Lincoln, R. I. 9,543
Linton, Ind. 5,856
Litchfield, Ill. 6,215
Little Falls, Minn. 5,500
Little Falls, N. Y. 13,029
Little Rock, Ark. 65,142
Livingston, Mont. 6,311
Lock Haven, Pa. 8,557
Lockport, N. Y. 21,308
Lodi, N. J. 8,175
Logan, Ohio. 5,493
Logan, Utah. 9,435
Logansport, Ind. 21,626
Long Beach, Calif. 55,593
Long Branch, N. J. 13,521
Longmont, Colo. 5,848
Longview, Tex. 5,713
Lorain, Ohio. 37,295
Los Angeles, Calif. 576,673
Louisville, Ky. 234,891
Loveland, Colo. 5,065
Lowell, Mass. 112,759
Ludington, Mich. 8,810
Ludlow, Mass. 7,470
Luzerne, Pa. 5,998
Lynchburg, Va. 30,070
Lynn, Mass. 99,148

McAlester, Okla. 12,095
McAllen, Tex. 5,331
McComb, Miss. 7,775
McKeesport, Pa. 46,781
McKees Rocks, Pa. 16,713
McKinney, Tex. 6,677
Macomb, Ill. 6,714
Macon, Ga. 52,995
Madison, Ind. 6,711
Madison, N. J. 5,523
Madison, Wis. 38,378
Madisonville, Ky. 5,0[illegible]

Mahanoy City, Pa. 15,599
Malden, Mass. 49,103
Malone, N. Y. 7,556
Mamaroneck, N.Y. 6,571
Manchester, Conn. 18,370
Manchester, N. H. 78,384
Manhattan, Kans. 7,989
Manistee, Mich. 9,694
Manistique, Mich. 6,380
Manitowoc, Wis. 17,563
Mankato, Minn. 12,469
Mansfield, Mass. 6,255
Mansfield, Ohio 27,324
Maplewood, Mo. 7,431
Marblehead, Mass. 7,324
Marcus Hook, Pa. 5,324
Mariana, Ark. 5,074
Marietta, Ga. 6,190
Marietta, Ohio 15,140
Marinette, Wis. 13,610
Marion, Ill. 9,582
Marion, Ind. 23,747
Marion, Ohio 27,891
Marlboro, Mass. 15,028
Marquette, Mich. 12,78
Marshall, Mo. 5,200
Marshall, Texas 14,271
Marshalltown, Iowa 15,731
Marshfield, Wis. 7,394
Martinsburg, W. Va. 12,515
Martins Ferry, Ohio 11,634
Marysville, Calif. 5,461
Mason City, Iowa 20,065
Massena, N. Y. 5,093
Massillon, Ohio 17,428
Mattoon, Ill. 13,552
Mayfield, Ky. 6,583
Maynard, Mass. 7,086
Maysville, Ky. 6,107
Maywood, Ill. 12,072
Meadville, Pa. 14,568
Mechanicsville, N. Y. 8,166
Medford, Mass. 39,038
Medford, Oregon 5,756
Medina, N. Y. 6,011
Melrose, Mass. 18,204
Melrose Park, Ill. 7,147
Memphis, Tenn. 162,351
Menasha, Wis. 7,214
Menominee, Mich. 8,907
Menomonie, Wis. 5,104
Meriden, Conn. 34,764
Meridian, Miss. 23,349
Merrill, Wis. 8,068
Methuen, Mass. 15,189
Metropolis, Ill. 5,055
Mexico, Mo. 6,013
Miami, Arizona 6,889
Miami, Fla. 29,571
Miami, Okla. 6,802
Michigan City, Ind. 19,457
Middleboro, Mass. 8,453
Middlesboro, Ky. 8,041
Middletown, Conn. 14,338
Middletown, N. Y. 14,120
Middletown, Ohio 23,594
Middletown, Pa. 5,920
Midland, Mich. 5,483
Midland, Pa. 5,452
Miles City, Mont. 7,937
Milford, Conn. 10,193
Milford, Mass. 13,471
Millbury, Mass. 5,653
Millvale, Pa. 8,031
Millville, N. J. 14,691
Milton, Mass. 9,382
Milton, Pa. 8,638
Milwaukee, Wis. 457,147
Minden, La. 6,105
Mineral Wells, Tex. 7,300
Minersville, Pa. 7,845
Minneapolis, Minn. 380,582
Minot, N. Dak. 10,476
Mishawaka, Ind. 15,195
Missoula, Mont. 12,668
Mitchell, S. Dak. 8,478
Moberly, Mo. 12,808
Mobile, Ala. 60,777
Modesto, Calif. 9,241
Moline, Ill. 30,734
Monessen, Pa. 18,179
Monmouth, Ill. 8,116
Monongahela, Pa. 8,688
Monroe, La. 12,675
Monroe, Mich. 11,573
Monrovia, Calif. 5,480
Montague, Mass. 7,675
Montclair, N. J. 28,810
Monterey, Calif. 5,479
Montgomery, Ala. 43,464
Montpelier, Vt. 7,125
Moorhead, Minn. 5,720
Morenci, Arizona 5,100
Morgan City, La. 5,429
Morgantown, W. Va. 12,127
Morristown, N. J. 12,548
Morristown, Tenn. 5,875
Moultrie, Ga. 6,789
Moundsville, W. Va. 10,669
Mount Carmel, Ill. 7,456
Mount Carmel, Pa. 17,469
Mount Clemens, Mich. ..9,488
Mount Oliver, Pa. 5,575
Mount Pleasant, Pa. 5,862
Mount Vernon, Ill. 9,815
Mount Vernon, Ind. 5,284
Mount Vernon, N. Y. ..42,726
Mount Vernon, Ohio 9,237
Muncie, Ind. 36,524
Munhall, Pa. 6,418
Munising, Mich. 5,037
Murfreesboro, Tenn. 5,367
Murphysboro, Ill. 10,703
Muscatine, Iowa 16,068
Muskegon, Mich. 36,570
Muskegon Hts., Mich. ..9,514
Muskogee, Okla. 30,277

Nampa, Idaho 7,621
Nanticoke, Pa. 22,614
Nantyglo, Pa. 5,028
Napa, Calif. 6,757
Nashua, N. H. 28,379
Nashville, Tenn. 118,342
Natchez, Miss. 12,608
Natick, Mass. 10,907
Naugatuck, Conn. 15,051
Navasota, Texas 5,060
Nebraska City, Nebr. 6,279
Needham, Mass. 7,012
Neenah, Wis. 7,171
Negaunee, Mich. 7,419
Nelsonville, Ohio 6,440
Nevada, Mo. 7,139
New Albany, Ind. 22,992
Newark, N. J. 414,524
Newark, N. Y. 6,964
Newark, Ohio 26,718
New Bedford, Mass. ..121,217
Newbern, N. C. 12,198
Newberry, S. C. 5,894
New Brighton, Pa. 9,361
New Britain, Conn. 59,316
New Brunswick, N. J. ..32,779
Newburgh, N. Y. 30,366
Newburyport, Mass. 15,618
Newcastle, Ind. 14,458
Newcastle, Pa. 44,938
New Haven, Conn. 162,537
New Iberia, La. 6,278
New Kensington, Pa. 11,987
New London, Conn. 25,688
Newnan, Ga. 7,037
New Orleans, La. 387,219
New Philadelphia, O. 10,718
Newport, Ky. 29,317
Newport, R. I. 30,255
Newport News, Va. 35,596
New Rochelle, N. Y. 36,213
Newton, Iowa 6,627
Newton, Kans. 9,781
Newton, Mass. 46,054
New Ulm, Minn. 6,745
New York, N. Y. 5,620,048
Niagara Falls, N. Y. 50,760
Niles, Mich. 7,311
Niles, Ohio 13,080
Nogales, Arizona 5,199
Norfolk, Nebr. 8,634
Norfolk, Va. 115,777
Normal, Ill. 5,143
Norman, Okla. 5,004
Norristown, Pa. 32,319
North Adams, Mass. ..22,282
Northampton, Mass. ..21,951
Northampton, Pa. 9,349
North Andover, Mass. ..6,265
N. Attleboro, Mass. 9,238
North Braddock, Pa. 14,028
Northbridge, Mass. 10,174
North Chicago, Ill. 5,829
N. Little Rock, Ark. 14,048
North Plainfield, N. J. ..6,916
North Platte, Nebr. 10,466
N. Providence, R. I. 7,697
N. Tarrytown, N. Y. 5,927
N. Tonawanda, N. Y. 15,402
Norwalk, Conn. 27,743
Norwalk, Ohio 7,379
Norwich, Conn. 29,685
Norwich, N. Y. 8,268
Norwood, Mass. 12,627
Norwood, Ohio 24,966
Nutley, N. J. 9,421

Oakland, Calif. 216,261
Oak Park, Ill. 39,858
Oelwein, Iowa 7,455
Ogden, Utah 32,804
Ogdensburg, N. Y. 14,609
Oil City, Pa. 21,274
Oklahoma City, Okla. ..91,295
Okmulgee, Okla. 17,430
Old Forge, Pa. 12,237
Old Town, Maine 6,956
Olean, N. Y. 20,506
Olympia, Wash. 7,795
Olyphant, Pa. 10,236
Omaha, Nebr. 191,601
Oneida, N. Y. 10,541
Oneonta, N. Y. 11,582
Ontario, Calif. 7,280
Orange, Conn. 16,614
Orange, Mass. 5,393
Orange, N. J. 33,268
Orange, Tex. 9,212
Orangeburg, S. C. 7,290
Oregon City, Oregon 5,686
Orlando, Fla. 9,282
Oshkosh, Wis. 33,162
Oskaloosa, Iowa 9,427
Ossining, N. Y. 10,739
Oswego, N. Y. 23,626
Ottawa, Ill. 10,816
Ottawa, Kans. 9,018
Ottumwa, Iowa 23,003
Owatonna, Minn. 7,252
Owensboro, Ky. 17,424
Owosso, Mich. 12,575

Paducah, Ky. 24,735
Painesville, Ohio 7,272
Palatka, Fla. 5,102
Palestine, Tex. 11,039
Palmer, Mass. 9,896
Palmerton, Pa. 7,168
Palo Alto, Calif. 5,900
Pana, Ill. 6,122
Paragould, Ark. 6,306
Paris, Ill. 7,985
Paris, Ky. 6,310
Paris, Tex. 15,040
Parkersburg, W. Va. ..20,050
Parsons, Kans. 16,028
Parsons, Pa. 5,628
Pasadena, Calif. 45,354
Pascagoula, Miss. 6,082
Passaic, N. J. 63,841
Paterson, N. J. 135,875
Pawhuska, Okla. 6,414
Pawtucket, R. I. 64,248
Peabody, Mass. 19,552
Peekskill, N. Y. 15,868
Pekin, Ill. 12,086
Pendleton, Oregon 7,387
Pennsgrove, N. J. 6,060
Pensacola, Fla. 31,035
Pensauken, N. J. 6,474
Peoria, Ill. 76,121
Perry, Iowa 5,642
Perth Amboy, N. J. 41,707
Peru, Ill. 8,869
Peru, Ind. 12,410
Petaluma, Calif. 6,226
Petersburg, Va. 31,012
Petoskey, Mich. 5,064
Philadelphia, Pa. 1,823,779
Phillipsburg, N. J. 16,923
Phoenix, Ala. 5,432
Phoenix, Arizona 29,053
Phoenixville, Pa. 10,484
Picher, Okla. 9,676
Pine Bluff, Ark. 19,280
Piqua, Ohio 15,044
Pittcairn, Pa. 5,738
Pittsburg, Kans. 18,052
Pittsburgh, Pa. 588,343
Pittsfield, Mass. 41,763
Pittston, Pa. 18,497
Plainfield, Conn. 7,926
Plainfield, N. J. 27,700
Plattsburg, N. Y. 10,989
Pleasantville, N. J. 5,887
Plymouth, Conn. 5,942
Plymouth, Mass. 13,045
Plymouth, Pa. 16,500
Pocatello, Idaho 15,001
Pomona, Calif. 13,505
Ponca, Okla. 7,051
Pontiac, Ill. 6,664
Pontiac, Mich. 34,273
Poplar Bluff, Mo. 8,042
Portage, Wis. 5,582
Port Angeles, Wash. 5,551
Port Arthur, Tex. 22,251
Port Chester, N. Y. 16,573
Port Huron, Mich. 25,944
Port Jervis, N. Y. 10,171
Portland, Ind. 5,958
Portland, Maine 69,272
Portland, Oregon 258,288
Portsmouth, N. H. 13,569
Portsmouth, Ohio 33,011
Portsmouth, Va. 54,387
Pottstown, Pa. 17,451
Pottsville, Pa. 21,876
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 35,000
Pratt, Kans. 5,183
Prescott, Ariz. 5,010
Presque Isle, Maine 5,581
Princeton, Ind. 7,132
Princeton, N. J. 5,917
Princeton, W. Va. 6,224
Providence, R. I. 237,595
Provo, Utah 10,303
Pueblo, Colo. 43,050
Pulaski, Va. 5,282
Punxsutawney, Pa. 10,311
Putnam, Conn. 8,397
Puyallup, Wash. 6,323

Quincy, Ill. 35,978
Quincy, Mass. 47,876

Racine, Wis. 58,593
Rahway, N. J. 11,042
Raleigh, N. C. 24,418
Ranger, Texas 16,205
Rankin, Pa. 7,301
Rapid, S. Dak. 5,777
Raton, N. Mex. 5,544
Ravenna, Ohio 7,219
Reading, Mass. 7,439
Reading, Pa. 107,784
Red Bank, N. J. 9,251
Redlands, Calif. 9,571
Red Oak, Iowa 5,578
Red Wing, Minn. 8,637
Reidsville, N. C. 5,333
Reno, Nev. 12,016
Renovo, Pa. 5,877
Rensselaer, N. Y. 10,823
Revere, Mass. 28,823
Rhinelander, Wis. 6,654
Richmond, Calif. 16,843
Richmond, Ind. 26,765
Richmond, Ky. 5,622
Richmond, Va. 171,667
Ridgewood, N. J. 7,580
Ridgway, Pa. 6,037
River Rouge, Mich. 9,822
Riverside, Calif. 19,341
Roanoke, Va. 50,842
Rochester, Minn. 13,722
Rochester, N. H. 9,673
Rochester, N. Y. 295,750
Rochester, Pa. 6,957
Rockford, Ill. 65,651
Rock Hill, S. C. 8,809
Rockingham, Vt. 6,231
Rock Island, Ill. 35,177
Rockland, Maine 8,109
Rockland, Mass. 7,544
Rock Springs, Wyo. 6,456
Rockville, Conn. 7,726
Rockville Center, N. Y. ..6,262
Rocky Mount, N. C. 12,742
Rome, Ga. 13,252
Rome, N. Y. 26,341
Roosevelt, N. J. 11,047
Rosedale, Kans. 7,674
Roselle, N. J. 5,737
Roselle Park, N. J. 5,438
Roswell, N. Mex. 7,033
Royal Oak, Mich. 6,007
Rumford Falls, Maine. ..7,016
Rushville, Ind. 5,498
Rutherford, N. J. 9,497
Rutland, Vt. 14,954
Rye, N. Y. 5,308

Saco, Maine 6,817
Sacramento, Calif. 65,908
Saginaw, Mich. 61,903
St. Albans, Vt. 7,588
St. Augustine, Fla. 6,192
St. Bernard, Ohio 6,312
St. Charles, Mo. 8,503
St. Clair, Allegheny Co., Pa. 6,585
St. Clair, Schuylkill Co., Pa. 6,495
St. Cloud, Minn. 15,873
St. Johnsbury, Vt. 8,708
St. Joseph, Mich. 7,251
St. Joseph, Mo. 77,939
St. Louis, Mo. 772,897
St. Marys, Ohio 5,679
St. Marys, Pa. 6,967
St. Paul, Minn. 234,698
St. Petersburg, Fla. 14,237
Salamanca, N. Y. 9,276
Salem, Mass. 42,529
Salem, N. J. 7,435
Salem, Ohio 10,395
Salem, Oregon 17,679
Salina, Kans. 15,085
Salisbury, Md. 7,353
Salisbury, N. C. 13,884
Salt Lake City, Utah. ..118,110
San Angelo, Tex. 10,050
San Antonio, Tex. 161,379
San Benito, Tex. 5,070
San Bernardino, Calif. ..18,721
San Diego, Calif. 74,683
Sandusky, Ohio 22,897
Sanford, Fla. 5,588
Sanford, Maine 10,691
San Francisco, Calif. ..506,676
San Jose, Calif. 39,642
San Leandro, Calif. 5,703
San Luis Obispo, Calif. ..5,895
San Mateo, Calif. 5,979
San Rafael, Calif. 5,512
Santa Ana, Calif. 15,485
Santa Barbara, Calif. ..19,441

PLACES HAVING MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS IN 1920

Santa Clara, Calif. 5,220
Santa Cruz, Calif. 10,917
Santa Fe, N. Mex. 7,236
Santa Monica, Calif. 15,252
Santa Rosa, Calif. 8,758
Sapulpa, Okla. 11,634
Saranac Lake, N. Y. 5,174
Saratoga Springs, N. Y. 13,181
Saugus, Mass. 10,874
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. 12,096
Savanna, Ill. 5,237
Savannah, Ga. 83,252
Sayre, Pa. 8,078
Schenectady, N. Y. 88,723
Schuylkill Haven, Pa. 5,437
Scottdale, Pa. 5,768
Scotts Bluff, Nebr. 6,912
Scranton, Pa. 137,783
Seattle, Wash. 315,312
Secaucus, N. J. 5,423
Sedalia, Mo. 21,144
Selma, Ala. 15,589
Seneca Falls, N. Y. 6,389
Seymour, Conn. 6,781
Seymour, Ind. 7,348
Shamokin, Pa. 21,204
Sharon, Pa. 21,747
Sharpsburg, Pa. 8,921
Shawnee, Okla. 15,348
Sheboygan, Wis. 30,955
Sheffield, Ala. 6,682
Shelby, Ohio 5,578
Shelbyville, Ind. 9,701
Shelton, Conn. 9,475
Shenandoah, Iowa 5,255
Shenandoah, Pa. 24,726
Sheridan, Wyo. 9,175
Sherman, Tex. 15,031
Shreveport, La. 43,874
Sidney, Ohio 8,590
Sioux City, Iowa 71,227
Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 25,202
Skowhegan, Maine 5,981
Solvay, N. Y. 7,352
Somersworth, N. H. 6,688
Somerville, Mass. 93,091
Somerville, N. J. 6,718
South Amboy, N. J. 7,897
South Bend, Ind. 70,983
Southbridge, Mass. 14,245
South Hadley, Mass. 5,527
Southington, Conn. 8,440
South Kingstown, R. I. ..5,181
South Milwaukee, Wis. ..7,598
South Norfolk, Va. 7,724
South Orange, N. J. 7,274
South Pasadena, Calif. ..7,652
South Portland, Maine. ..9,254
South River, N. J. 6,596
South St. Paul, Minn. ..6,860
South Sharon, Pa. 10,350
Spartanburg, S. C. 22,638
Spencer, Mass. 5,930
Spokane, Wash. 104,437
Springfield, Ill. 59,183
Springfield, Mass. 129,614
Springfield, Mo. 39,631
Springfield, Ohio 60,840
Springfield, Vt. 7,202
Spring Valley, Ill. 6,493
Stafford, Conn. 5,407
Stamford, Conn. 40,067
Statesville, N. C. 7,895
Staunton, Ill. 6,027
Staunton, Va. 10,623
Steelton, Pa. 13,428
Sterling, Colo. 6,415
Sterling, Ill. 8,182
Steubenville, Ohio 28,508
Stevens Point, Wis. 11,371
Stillwater, Minn. 7,735
Stockton, Calif. 40,296
Stoneham, Mass. 7,873
Stonington, Conn. 10,236
Stoughton, Mass. 6,865
Stoughton, Wis. 5,101
Stratford, Conn. 12,347
Streator, Ill. 14,779
Stroudsburg, Pa. 5,278
Struthers, Ohio 5,847
Sturgis, Mich. 5,995
Suffolk, Va. 9,123
Sulphur Springs, Tex. 5,558
Summit, N. J. 10,174
Summit Hill, Pa. 5,499
Sumter, S. C. 9,508
Sunbury, Pa. 15,721
Superior, Wis. 39,671
Swampscott, Mass. 8,101
Swissvale, Pa. 10,908
Swoyersville, Pa. 6,876
Syracuse, N. Y. 171,717

Tacoma, Wash. 96,965
Talladega, Ala. 6,546
Tallahassee, Fla. 5,637
Tamaqua, Pa. 12,363
Tampa, Fla. 51,608
Tarentum, Pa. 8,925
Tarrytown, N. Y. 5,807
Taunton, Mass. 37,137
Taylor, Pa. 9,876
Taylor, Tex. 5,965
Taylorville, Ill. 5,806
Temple, Tex. 11,033
Tenafly, N. J. 5,650
Terre Haute, Ind. 66,083
Terrell, Tex. 8,349
Texarkana, Ark. 8,257
Texarkana, Tex. 11,480
Thomasville, Ga. 8,196
Thomasville, N. C. 5,676
Thompson, Conn. 5,055
Three Rivers, Mich. 5,209
Throop, Pa. 6,672
Tiffin, Ohio 14,375
Titusville, Pa. 8,432
Toledo, Ohio 243,164
Tonawanda, N. Y. 10,068
Topeka, Kans. 50,022
Torrington, Conn. 20,623
Traverse City, Mich. ..10,925
Trenton, Mo. 6,951
Trenton, N. J. 119,289
Trinidad, Colo. 10,906
Troy, Ala. 5,696
Troy, N. Y. 72,013
Troy, Ohio 7,260
Tucson, Arizona 20,292
Tulsa, Okla. 72,075
Tupelo, Miss. 5,055
Turners Falls, Mass. 5,850
Turtle Creek, Pa. 8,138
Tuscaloosa, Ala. 11,996
Twin Falls, Idaho 8,324
Two Rivers, Wis. 7,305
Tyler, Tex. 12,085
Tyrone, Pa. 9,084

Uhrichsville, Ohio 6,428
Union, N. J. 20,651
Union, S. C. 6,141
Uniontown, Pa. 15,692
University, Mo. 6,792
Urbana, Ill. 10,244
Urbana, Ohio 7,621
Utica, N. Y. 94,156
Uxbridge, Mass. 5,384

Valdosta, Ga. 10,783
Vallejo, Calif. 21,107
Valparaiso, Ind. 6,518
Van Buren, Ark. 5,224
Vancouver, Wash. 12,637
Vandergrift, Pa. 9,531
Van Wert, Ohio 8,100
Venice, Calif. 10,385
Vernon, Tex. 5,142
Vicksburg, Miss. 18,072
Victoria, Tex. 5,957
Vincennes, Ind. 17,160
Vineland, N. J. 6,799
Vinita, Okla. 5,010
Virginia, Minn. 14,022
Visalia, Calif. 5,753

Wabash, Ind. 9,872
Waco, Tex. 38,500
Wakefield, Mass. 13,025
Walden, N. Y. 5,493
Walla Walla, Wash. 15,503
Wallingford, Conn. 9,648
Wallington, N. J. 5,715
Walpole, Mass. 5,446
Waltham, Mass. 30,915
Wapakoneta, Ohio 5,295
Ware, Mass. 8,525
Warren, Ohio 27,050
Warren, Pa. 14,272
Warren, R. I. 7,841
Warsaw, Ind. 5,478
Warwick, R. I. 13,481
Washington, D. C. 437,571
Washington, Ind. 8,743
Washington, N. C. 6,314
Washington, Pa. 21,480
Washington Court House, Ohio 7,962
Waterbury, Conn. 91,715
Waterloo, Iowa 36,230
Watertown, Conn. 6,050
Watertown, Mass. 21,457
Watertown, N. Y. 31,285
Watertown, S. Dak. 9,400
Watertown, Wis. 9,299
Waterville, Maine 13,351
Watervliet, N. Y. 16,073
Watsonville, Calif. 5,013
Waukegan, Ill. 19,226
Waukesha, Wis. 12,558
Wausau, Wis. 18,661
Wauwatosa, Wis. 5,818
Waverly, N. Y. 5,270
Waxahachie, Tex. 7,958
Waycross, Ga. 18,068
Waynesboro, Pa. 9,720
Weatherford, Tex. 6,203
Webb City, Mo. 7,807
Webster, Mass. 13,258
Webster City, Iowa 5,657
Webster Grove, Mo. 9,474
Wellesley, Mass. 6,224
Wellington, Kansas 7,048
Wellston, Ohio 6,687
Wellsville, Ohio 8,849
Wenatchee, Wash. 6,324
West Allis, Wis. 13,745
Westboro, Mass. 5,789
Westbrook, Maine 9,453
West Chester, Pa. 11,717
Westerly, R. I. 9,952
Westfield, Mass. 18,604
Westfield, N. J. 9,063
West Frankfort, Ill. 8,478
West Hammond, Ill. 7,492
West Hartford, Conn. 8,854
West Haven, Conn. 12,369
West Hazleton, Pa. 5,854
West Helena, Ark. 6,226
West Hoboken, N. J. 40,074
West New York, N. J. ..29,926
Weston, W. Va. 5,701
West Orange, N. J. 15,573
West Palm Beach, Fla. ..8,659
West Park, Ohio 8,581
West Pittston, Pa. 6,968
Westport, Conn. 5,114
W. Springfield, Mass. ..13,443
West Tampa, Fla. 8,463
West Warwick, R. I. 15,461
Weymouth, Mass. 15,057
Wheeling, W. Va. 56,208
Whitehall, N. Y. 5,258
White Plains, N. Y. 21,031
Whiting, Ind. 10,145
Whitman, Mass. 7,147
Whittier, Calif. 7,997
Wichita, Kans. 72,217
Wichita Falls, Tex. 40,079
Wilkensburg, Pa. 24,403
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 73,833
Williamson, W. Va. 6,819
Williamsport, Pa. 36,198
Willimantic, Conn. 12,330
Willmar, Minn. 5,892
Wilmerding, Pa. 6,441
Wilmette, Ill. 7,814
Wilmington, Del. 110,168
Wilmington, N. C. 33,372
Wilmington, Ohio 5,037
Wilson, N. C. 10,691
Winchendon, Mass. 5,906
Winchester, Ky. 8,333
Winchester, Mass. 10,485
Winchester, Va. 6,883
Windber, Pa. 9,462
Windham, Conn. 13,801
Windsor, Conn. 5,620
Winfield, Kans. 7,933
Winnetka, Ill. 6,694
Winona, Minn. 19,143
Winsted, Conn. 8,248
Winston-Salem, N. C. ..48,395
Winthrop, Mass. 15,445
Winton, Pa. 7,583
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. 7,243
Woburn, Mass. 16,574
Woodbury, N. J. 5,801
Woodlawn, Pa. 12,495
Woodstock, Ill. 5,523
Woonsocket, R. I. 43,496
Wooster, Ohio 8,204
Worcester, Mass. 179,754
Wrightstown, N. J. 5,288
Wyandotte, Mich. 13,851

Xenia, Ohio 9,110

Yakima, Wash. 18,539
Yankton, S. Dak. 5,024
Yazoo, Miss. 5,244
Yoakum, Texas 6,184
Yonkers, N. Y. 100,176
York, Nebr. 5,388
York, Pa. 47,512
Youngstown, Ohio 132,358
Ypsilanti, Mich. 7,413

Zanesville, Ohio 29,569
Zion, Ill. 5,580

Population of United States in 1920: Summary.

Alabama 2,348,174
Arizona 334,162
Arkansas 1,752,204

California 3,426,861
Colorado 939,629
Connecticut 1,380,631

Delaware 223,003
Dist. of Columbia 437,571

Florida 968,470

Georgia 2,895,832

Idaho 431,866
Illinois 6,485,280
Indiana 2,930,390
Iowa 2,404,021

Kansas 1,769,257
Kentucky 2,416,630

Louisiana 1,798,509

Maine 768,014
Maryland 1,449,661
Massachusetts 3,852,356
Michigan 3,668,412
Minnesota 2,387,125
Mississippi 1,790,618
Missouri 3,404,055
Montana 548,889

Nebraska 1,296,372
Nevada 77,407
New Hampshire 443,083
New Jersey 3,155,900
New Mexico 360,350
New York 10,385,227
N. Carolina 2,559,123
N. Dakota 646,872
Ohio 5,759,394
Oklahoma 2,028,283
Oregon 783,389

Pennsylvania 8,720,017

Rhode Island 604,397

S. Carolina 1,683,724
S. Dakota 636,547

Tennessee 2,337,885
Texas 4,663,228

Utah 449,396

Vermont 352,428
Virginia 2,309,187

Washington 1,356,621
W. Virginia 1,463,701
Wisconsin 2,632,067
Wyoming 194,402

Total 105,710,620

Territories and Possessions

Alaska 55,036

Hawaii 255,912

Phil. Islands* 10,350,640
Porto Rico 1,299,809

Other Possessions 187,478

Total, with all possessions 117,859,495

* 1918

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARIES OF

GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES

ANCIENT AND MODERN

In these vocabularies, the intention has been to record the names of such places and persons as are of largest interest in history and literature, both ancient and modern. Mere size, however, has not been considered a sufficient reason for inserting the name of a place, nor have all the names of a class, as, for example, the divisions of a country, been included unless each possesses individual distinction. American names, naturally, occupy a relatively large amount of space, but the names of the greater leaders of all countries and the names of all places that are of importance in general history have been included.

Each entry is given the most approved spelling and pronunciation, with alternatives if supported by sufficient usage.

In the geographical entries are given the location of each place, the height of mountain peaks, the highest elevation of mountain ranges or groups, the length of rivers, the population of cities and of countries (*in nearest thousands; thus; p.* 300 = *population* 300,000), the area in square miles, and the name of the nation having jurisdiction, where this information is of interest, and often some item that marks the place as of note.

In the biographical entries are given (*in parentheses*) the dates of birth and death, or the date of death (indicated by d.) where this alone is known, or the date of the person's greatest activity (indicated by fl., *flourished*) where more precise data are lacking. In the case of kings and other rulers are given also the date of accession and the date of the end of the reign.

The special abbreviations used are explained below. For others, consult the general list of Abbreviations, p. 1206.

ab. about.
act. actor ; actress.
aft. after.
Angl. Anglicized.
anthropol. anthropologist.
arc. arctic.
archæol. archæologist.
au., auth. author.
bacteriol. bacteriologist.
Bapt. Baptist.
bat. battle.
bet. between.
Byzant. Byzantine.
Cen. Am. Central America
chan. channel.
comm. commune.
conq. conquered ; conqueror
cr. crowned.
depend. dependency.
dipl. diplomat.
disc. discoverer.
dram. dramatic ; dramatist
E east ; eastern.
E. East ; Eastern.
econ. economist.
Ecuad. Ecuadorian.
edu. educator.
Egyptol. Egyptologist.
engr. engraver.
erron. erroneously.
excl. excluding.
expl. explorer.
Flor. Florentine.
form. formerly.
Fried. Friedrich.
ftd. fortified.
incl. including.
kdm. kingdom.
kg. king.
l. long.
lexicog. lexicographer.
metaphys. metaphysician.
N north ; northern.
N. North ; Northern.
nonconf. nonconformist.
nov. novelist.
oc., ocs. ocean ; oceans.
ornithol. ornithologist.
p. population.
philanth. philanthropist.
polit. political ; politician.
prot., protect. protectorate.
reg. region.
relig. religious.
Rev. Revolution (War of Independence) ; Revolutionary.
rev. revolutionist.
Rhen. Rhenish.
Roum. Roumanian.
S south ; southern.
S. South ; Southern.
set. settlement.
soc. socialist.
sociol. sociologist.
sold. soldier.
statesm. statesman.
sub. suburbs.
Switz. Switzerland.
ter. territory.
theol. theologian.
tn. town.
transl. translator.
trib. tributary.
Venez. Venezuelan.
W west ; western.
W. West ; Western.
Wilh. Wilhelm.
wr. writer.

A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

Aa (ä) either of two small rivs. Latvia, Europe ; battles 1917.
Aachen (ä′кĕn) *Fr.* **Aix-la-Chapelle** (ĕks′-là-shà′pĕl′; ĕs′-) *anc.* A′quisgra′num, mfg. city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 146 ; treaties 1668, 1748.
Aalborg (ôl′hôrĸ) *anc.* Albur′gum, spt. N Denmark, p. 42.
Aalst. See Alost.
Aar (är) riv. Switzerland, 175 m. long.
Aargau (är′gou′) *Fr.* **Argovie** (är′gō′vē′) canton, Switz. 542 □ p. 241. ✻ Aarau (p. comm. 11).
Aarhus (ôr′hōōs′) spt. E Jutland, Denmark, p. 74.
Abbeville (ăb′ĕ-vĭl) town, N France, p. comm. 21.
Abbotsford (ăb′ŭts-fĕrd) estate, Roxburgh co. Scotland, on Tweed riv. ; Scott's residence.
Abensberg (ä′bĕns-bĕrĸ) town, Lower Bavaria, nr. Regensburg ; bat. 1809.
Aberdare (ăb′ĕr-dâr′) town, Glamorganshire, S Wales, p. 55.
Aberdeen (ăb′ĕr-dēn′) city, NE S. Dak. p. 15.—*anc.* Deva′na, burgh, × of Aberdeen co. Scot. p. 159 ; univ. — *or* **Aberdeenshire** (-shĭr) co. E Scot. 1,971 □ p. 301.
Abertillery (ăb′ĕr-tĭl′ĕr-ĭ) town, Monmouthshire, Eng. p. 38.
Åbo (ō′bōō) *Finnish* **Turku** (tōōr′kōō) spt. city, SW Finland, p. 55.
Abruzzi e Molise (ä-brōōt′sē ā mō′lē-zā) div. cen. Italy, 6,387 □ p. 1,579.
Abukir *or* **Aboukir** (ä′bōō-kēr′) vil. & bay near Alexandria, Egypt ; Nelson's victory "Battle of the Nile," 1798.
Abu-Simbel (ä′bōō-sĭm′bĕl) *or* **Ipsambul** (Ip′sām-bōōl′) place on left bank of Nile, ab. 22° 25′ N ; rock temples.
Abydos (ă-bī′dŏs) anc. town, Upper Egypt. — anc. town, Asia Minor, on the Dardanelles (Hellespont).
Abyssinia (ăb′ĭ-sĭn′ĭ-ă) *Eng. official name* **Ethiopia** (ē′thĭ-ō′pĭ-ă) country, E Africa, 350,000 □ p. ab. 11,500, ✻ Addis Ababa.
Acadia (ă-kā′dĭ-ă) *or* **Acadie** (ä′kä′dē′) former name of Nova Scotia.
Acapulco (ä′kä-pōōl′kō) spt. W Mexico, p. 7.
Acarnania (ăk′ăr-nā′nĭ-ă) anc. division, W Greece.
Accad. Var. of Akkad.
Accra. Var. of Akkra. [p. 44.]
Accrington (ăk′rĭng-tŭn) mun. bor. Lancashire, England.
Achaia (ă-kā′yă) *or* **Achæa** (ă-kē′ă) anc. country, S Greece.
Achin *or* **Acheen** (ä-chēn′) *Du.* **Atjeh** (ä′chĕ) native kingdom, N Sumatra, and outpost prov. of the Du. E. Indies, 21,448 □ p. 736. ✻ Kuta Raja. [gentina, 23,080 ft.]
Aconcagua (ä′kōn-kä′gwä) highest peak, Andes mts. Ar-
Acre (ä′kĕr ; ä′kēr) *anc.* Ptolema′is, spt. city, Syria, p. 6 ; taken by Br. 1918.
Acroceraunia. See Glossa, Cape.
Actium (ăk′shĭ-ŭm ; -tĭ-ŭm) promontory and anc. town. NW Greece ; naval battle 31 B.C.
Adalia (ä-dä′lē′ä) spt. S Turkey in Asia, p. 30.
Adams, Mount, peak of White mts. N. H. 5,805 ft. high. —peak of Cascade range, Wash. 12,326 ft. high.
Adana (ä′dä-nä) city, S Turkey in Asia, p. 50. [40-50.]
Addis Ababa (ăd′ĭs ä′bä-bä) town, ✻ of Abyssinia, p.
Adelaide (ăd′ē-lād) city, ✻ of S. Australia, on Torrens riv. p. 40, with suburbs 255 ; univ.
Aden (ä′dĕn ; ā′dĕn) fortified spt. and ter. SW Arabia (incl. Perim), 80 □ p. 57 ; Br. ; attached to Bombay pres.
Aden, Gulf of, between S coast of Arabia and Africa.
Adige (ä′dē-jā) *anc.* Athe′sis, riv. N Italy, ab. 220 m. long.
Adirondack Mountains (ăd′ĭ-rŏn′dăk) N N. Y. ; highest, Mt. Marcy, 5,344 ft.
Adrianople (ā′drĭ-ăn-ō′p'l ; ăd′rĭ-) *Turk.* **Edirne** (ĕ-dĭr′nĕ) *anc.* Adrianop′olis *or* Hadrianop′olis, city, N Turkey in Europe, p. 56.

K = ch in G. **ich, ach** (50) ; **bon** ; **yet** ; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. ✻ capital. × county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. **p.** population in thousands.

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Adriatic Sea (ā′drĭ-ăt′ĭk ; ăd′rĭ-) *or* **Gulf of Venice**, *anc.* A′dria *or* Ma′re Adriat′icum, arm of Mediterranean sea, E of Italy, 500 m. long.
Ægadean Isles (ē-gā′dĭ-ăn) *It.* **Isole Egadi** (ē′zō-lā ĕ′gä-dē) *anc.* Ægates, group of isls. off W Sicily, Italy, p. 12.
Ægean Sea (ē-jē′ăn) bet. Asia Minor and Greece, 400 m. long, 200 w.
Ægina (ē-jī′nä) *or* **Aigina** (ĕ-yē′nä) town and isl. E Greece, in Gulf of Ægina, p. town 6 ; isl. about 9 m. long.
Ægospotami (ē′gŏs-pŏt′ā-mī) *or* **-mos** (-mŏs) riv. and town anc. Thrace, in the Chersonese ; naval battle 405 B.C.
Æolis (ē′ō-lĭs) anc. country, NW Asia Minor.
Aerschot (är′skŏt) town, Brabant, Belgium, p. comm. 7.
Ætna. Var. of Etna.
Ætolia (ē-tō′lĭ-ă) anc. dist. W Greece.
Afghanistan (ăf-găn′ĭ-stān′ ; -stăn′) country, W Asia, 245,000 □ p. 6,380. ✻ Kabul.
Afiun Karahisar (ä′fē-ōōn′ kä′rä-hē-sär′) *or* **Afium Karahissar** (ä′fē-ōōm′) city, Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor, p. 37.
Africa (ăf′rĭ-kä) continent, 4,970 m. long, 4,700 m. broad, 11,622,000 □ p. 142,000. [co ; internat. crisis 1911.]
Agadir *or* **Agadir Ighir** (ä′gä-dēr′ ē-gēr′) spt. SW Moroc-
Agaña (ä-gän′yä) town of Guam, Marianas islands, p. 7.
Agincourt (ă′zhăN′kōōr′ ; *E.* ăj′ĭn-kōrt ; 57) vil. N France ; battle 1415.
Agra (ä′grä) div. of United Provs. of Agra and Oudh, Br. India, 10,078 □ p. 4,183.— city. ✻ of Agra div. and anc. Mogul ✻, p. 186 ; taken 1803.
Agram (ä′grăm ; ŏg′rŏm). See Zagreb.
Agrigentum. See Girgenti.
Aguascalientes (ä′gwäs-käl-yĕn′tās) state, cen. Mexico, 2,200 □ p. 124. — its ✻ p. 57.
Agulhas, Cape (ä-gŭl′ŏs ; ä-gōōl′yäs) most S point of Afr.
Ahmedabad (ä′mĕd-ä-bäd′) *or* **Ahmadabad** (ä′mŭd-ä-bäd′) city, N Bombay pres. Br. India, p. 274.
Ahmednagar (ä′mĕd-nŭg′ŭr) *or* **Ahmadnagar** (ä′mŭd-) city, cen. Bombay pres. Br. India, p. 50.
Aidin (ī-dēn′). See Smyrna. — *anc.* Tral′les, town, Smyrna vilayet, Turkey, p. 35.
Aintab (īn′täb′) town, N of Aleppo, S Asiatic Turkey, p. 60.
Aïr (ä′ĭr) *or* **Asben** (äs′bĕn′) native kingdom, Fr. W. Africa, 30,000 □, ✻ Agades.
Aisne (ān) *anc.* Ax′ona, riv. about 175 m. long, N France.
Aix (ĕks) *anc.* A′quæ Sex′tiæ, town, SE France, p. comm. 30 ; battle 102 B.C.
Aix-la-Chapelle. See Aachen. [France, p. comm. 9.]
Aix-les-Bains (-lā-băN′) *anc.* A′quæ Gratia′næ, comm. SE
Ajaccio (ä-yät′chō) spt. ✻ of Corsica, p. 23 ; Napoleon's birthplace.
Ajmer (ŭj-mēr′) city, cen. Rajputana, Br. India, p. 114.
Akhissar (äk′hĭs-sär′) *anc.* Thyati′ra, town, W Asia Minor, p. 12.
Akkad *or* **Accad** (ăk′ăd ; äk′äd) the southern or (according to some) northern div. of anc. Babylonia. — city in same.
Akkerman *or* **Akerman** (äk′ĕr-män) *Roum.* **Cetatea Alba** (chĕ′tä-tä′ä ăl′bä) *anc.* Ty′ras, town, E Bessarabia, Roumania, p. 28.
Akkra (äk′rä) town, ✻ of Br. Gold Coast col. W Africa, p. 38.
Akron (ăk′rŭn) city, NE Ohio, p. 208 ; Buchtel college.
Alabama (ăl′ä-băm′ä ; -bā′mä) riv. in Ala. 312 m. long, flows into Mobile riv. — a S state of the U. S. 51,998 □ p. 2,348, ✻ Montgomery.
Ala Dagh (ä′lä däg′) mt. chain, SE Asia Minor, N of Adana, ht. 11,000 ft. — mt. group, E Turkish Armenia, ht. 11,549 ft. [Armenia, 13,500 ft.]
Alagöz (ä′lä-gŭz′) *Russ.* **Alagez** (-gĕz′) volcanic mt. Russ.
Alai (ä-lī′) mts. SE Turkestan ; ht. 16,000 to 18,000 ft.
Alais (ä′lĕ′) *anc.* Ale′sia, tn. S Fr. p. comm. 36; bat. 52 B.C
Alameda (ăl′ä-mā′dä) city, W Calif., p. 29.
Alamo (ăl′ä-mō), **The**, Franciscan mission within the limits of the present San Antonio, Tex. ; massacre 1836.
Åland Islands (ō′länd) *Finnish* **Ahvenanmaan** (ä′vĕ-nän-män′) arch. in Gulf of Bothnia, chief isl. Åland ; included in Finland. [Turkey, p. 22.]
Alashehr (ä-la′shĕh′r) *anc.* Philadel′phia, city, Smyrna,
Alaska (ă-lăs′kä) organized ter. U. S. A. 590,884 □ p. 55, ✻ Juneau; acquired from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000.
Alba Longa (ăl′bä lŏn′gä) anc. city near Rome, Italy.
Albania (ăl-bā′nĭ-ä) *Albanian* **Shkiperia** (shkĭ-pē′rĭ-ä) independent state, W Balkan pen. bet. Yugoslavia and Greece, 14,000 □ p. 832. ✻ Tirana.
Albany (ôl′bä-nĭ) city, ✻ of N. Y. state, p. 113. — spt. munic. SW Western Australia, p. 4. — riv. NW Ontario prov. Canada, 610 m. to James bay.
Albemarle Sound, ab. 60 m. long, NE North Carolina.
Albert (ăl′bĕrt) tn. NE Fr. p. comm. 3 ; battles 1918.
Alberta (ăl-bûr′tä) prov. W Canada, 255,285 □ p. 588, ✻ Edmonton. [ft.]
Albert Edward (ăl′bĕrt ĕd′wĕrd) mt. SE Papua, ht. 12,500
Albert, Lake, *or* **Albert Nyanza,** lake, cen. Africa, 110 m. long, 25 m. wide.
Albi (ăl′bē′) *anc.* Albi′ga, tn. S Fr. p. comm. 27 ; Albigenses.
Albuera, La (lä äl-bwā′rä) vil. SW Spain ; battle 1811.
Albuquerque (ăl′bŭ-kûr′kē) city, cen. N. Mex. p. 15 ; univ.
Alcalá de Henares (äl′kä-lä′ dā ä-nä′räs) *anc.* Complu′tum, town, cen. Spain, p. comm. 12.
Alcántara (äl-kän′tä-rä) town, W Spain, on Tagus river, p. comm. 4. [Br. isl. Eng. channel, p. 2.]
Alderney (ôl′dĕr-nĭ) *Fr.* **Aurigny** (ō′rēn′yē′) anc. Ridu′na.
Aldershot (ôl′dĕr-shŏt) town, Southampton co. England, p. 29 ; military camp.
Aleksandropol (ä-lyĕk′sän-drô′pôl-y′) town and fortress, NW Russ. Armenia, Asia, p. 49. [Russia, Europe.]
Aleksandrovsk (ä-lyĕk′sän-drôfsk) small ice-free port, NW
Alençon (ä-läN′sôN′) town, NW France, p. comm. 16 ; lace.
Aleppo (ä-lĕp′ō) city, N Syria, p. 140.
Alessandria (ä′lĕs-sän′drē-ä) city, NW Italy, p. 78.
Aleutian Islands (ä-lū′shăn ; ä-lōō′-) isls. extending west from Alaska.
Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska, chief town Sitka.
Alexandretta (ăl′ĕg-zăn-drĕt′ä) *or* **Iskanderun** (ĭs-kän′-dĕr-ōōn′) spt. NW Syria, p. 15.
Alexandria (ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭ-ä) city, E Va. p. 18. — *Turk* **Iskanderiyeh** (ĭs-kän′dĕ-rē′yĕ) spt. Egypt, on Mediterranean, p. 445 ; battles 1801, 1882.
Alexandrovsk (ä-lyĕk′sän-drôfsk). Var. of Aleksandrovsk.
Algeciras (äl′jē-sē′räs ; *Sp.* äl′hä-thē′räs) spt. S Spain, p. 19.
Algeria (ăl-jē′rĭ-ä) *Fr.* **Algérie** (äl′zhā′rē′) French colony in N Africa, 222,180 □ p. 5,802, ✻ Algiers.
Algiers (ăl-jērz′) *Fr.* **Alger** (äl′zhā′) *Ar.* **Al-jezair** (ăl-jĕ-zīr′) *anc.* Ico′sium, spt. city, ✻ of Algeria, p. 207.
Algoa Bay (ăl-gō′ä) SE Cape prov. U. of S. Africa.
Alicante (ä′lĭ-kän′tā) city, SE Spain, p. 63.
Aligarh (ä′lĭ-gŭr′) city, United Provs. Br. India, p. 65.
Allahabad (ăl′ä-hä-bäd′) city, United Provs. Br. Ind. p. 157.
Allatoona (ăl′ä-tōō′nä) hamlet, NW Ga. ; battle 1864.
Allegheny (ăl′ĕ-gā′nĭ) former city, W Pa. ; now part of Pittsburgh. — river of Pa. ab. 350 m. to Ohio river.
Allegheny Mountains, ranges in Pa., Md., Va., & W. Va.
Allenstein (äl′ĕn-shtīn) mfg. city, E. Prussia prov. Prussia, p. 35 ; battle 1914.
Allentown (ăl′ĕn-toun) city, E Pennsylvania, p. 79.
Allia (ăl′ĭ-ä) small riv. N of Rome, Italy ; battle 390 B.C.
Alliance (ä-lī′ăns) city, E Ohio, p. 22. [Robert Burns.]
Alloway (ăl′ō-wā) hamlet, S Ayr co. Scot. ; birthplace of
All Saints Bay, coast of Bahia, Brazil, lat. 13° S, lon. 38°30′ W. [battle 1854.]
Alma (äl′mä ; *Russ.* äl′y′-mä) small riv. Crimea, Russia ;
Alma Dagh (äl′mä dăg′) mts. NW Syria & SE Turkey.
Almadén (äl′mä-thāN′) town, S cen. Spain, p. comm. 10.
Almansa (äl-män′sä) town, SE Spain, p. 13 ; battle 1707.
Almeida (äl-mā′dä) ftd. town, NE Portugal ; bats. 1810, 1811.
Almería (äl′mä-rē′ä) prov. SE Spain, 3,389 □ p. 384. — *anc.* Por′tus Mag′nus, its ✻ p. 51. [p. comm. 36.]
Alost (ä′lōst) *or* **Aalst** (älst) town, East Flanders, Belgium,
Alps (ălps) *anc.* Al′pes, mt. system, S cen. Europe ; highest, Mont Blanc, 15,781 ft.
Alsace (ăl-săs′ ; *F.* äl′zäs′) *Ger.* **Elsass** (ĕl′zäs) old Ger. & later Fr. prov. between Rhine riv. & Vosges mts. now depts. Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin, Fr.
Alsace-Lorraine (-lŏ-rān′) *Ger.* **Elsass-Lothringen** (ĕl′-zäs-lōt′rĭng-ĕn) former ter. Germany, now depts. Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, and Moselle, Fr. ; ceded to Fr. 1919.
Altai (ăl-tī′) mts. cen. Asia; highest, Byelukha, 14,890 ft.
Altkirch (ält′kĭrĸ) town, dept. Haut-Rhin, Fr. p. comm. 3 ; battles 1914.
Alton (ôl′tŭn) city and port on Miss. riv. SW Ill. p. 25.
Altona (ăl′tō-nä) city and port on Elbe riv. Prussia, p. 169
Altoona (ăl-tōō′nä) city, cen. Pa. p. 60.
Amazon (ăm′ä-zŏn) largest riv. in the world, about 3,500 m. long, Peruvian Andes through N Brazil to Atlantic ocean.
Ambala (ŭm-bä′lä) city, E Punjab, Br. India, p. 76.
Amboina (ăm-boi′nä) *Malay* **Ambon** (ăm-bŏn′y′) important isl. of the Moluccas, Dutch East Indies, 385 □ p. 51. — its chief town, ✻ of Amboina prov. p. 11.
Amboise (äN′bwäz′) *anc.* Amba′cia, historic town, NW cen. France, p. 5.
America (ă-mĕr′ĭ-kä) either continent of W Hemisphere ; often, specif., the United States of Am. See North America, etc. [Wm. II. of Ger.]
Amerongen (ä′mĕr-ŏng′ĕn) vil. Utrecht prov. Neth. p. 3 ;
Amesbury (āmz′bĕr-ĭ) town, NE Mass. p. 10 ; Whittier.
Amherst (ăm′ĕrst) town, cen. Mass. p. 6 ; seat of Amherst college and Mass. Agr. college.
Amiens (ä′myăN′ ; *E.* ăm′ĭ-ĕnz) city, N Fr. on Somme riv. p. 93 ; cathedral ; battles 1914, 1918.
Amoy (ä-moi′) treaty port Fukien prov. China, on Haimon island, p. 114 ; city, p. 400.
Amritsar (ŭm-rĭt′sŭr) city, cen. Punjab, Br. India, p. 160.
Amsterdam (ăm′stĕr-dăm) city, E cen. N. Y. p. 34. — (*Du. pron.* äm′stĕr-dăm′) city, N. Holland, Neth. p. 647.
Amu Darya (ä-mōō′ där′yä) *anc.* Ox′us, riv. (*darya*) ab. 1,400 to 1,500 m. long, Turkestan, cen. Asia, rises in Pamir plateau, flows into Aral sea.
Amur (ä-mōōr′) riv. E Asia ; length, incl. Argun, ab. 2,700 m.
Anaconda (ăn′ä-kŏn′dä) city, SW Montana, p. 12.
Anatolia. See Asia Minor. [its ✻ p. 66.]
Ancona (äŋ-kō′nä) prov. Marches, E Italy, 748 □ p. 347.—
Andalusia (ăn′dĭ-lōō′shĭ-ä) *Sp.* **Andalucía** (än′dä-lōō-thē′ä) old div. S Spain.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (ăn′dä-măn′ *or* ăn′dä-măn, nĭk′ō-bär′) prov. of Br. India, comprising two groups of isls. Bay of Bengal, 3,143 □ p. 27, ✻ Port Blair.
Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, Br. India, 2,508 □ p. 18.
Anderson (ăn′dĕr-sŭn) city, cen. Indiana, p. 30. [prison.]
Andersonville (-vĭl) vil. SW Ga. ; nat. cemetery ; former mil.
Andes (ăn′dēz) mt. system, 4,500 m. long, W South America ; highest, Aconcagua, 23,080 ft.
Andijan, *Russ.* Andizhan (än′dĭ-zhän′) town, Ferghana prov. Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, p. 82.
Andorra (ăn-dôr′rä) *Fr.* **Andorre** (äN′dôr′) republic, S slope Pyrences, bet. Ariège dept. France, and Lérida prov. Spain, 175 □ p. 5. — its ✻.
Andover (ăn′dō-vĕr) town, NE Mass. p. 8 ; academy.
Andria (än′drē-ä) town, Apulia, SE Italy, p. 53 ; cath.
Androscoggin (ăn′drŏs-kŏg′ĭn) riv. 175 m. long, SW Maine.
Angers (äN′zhā′) anc. Juliom′agus, ftd. city, NW Fr. p. 86.
Anglesey (ăŋ′g'l-sĕ) isl. *anc.* Mo′na, and co. NW Wales. 276 □ p. 52.
Angola (ăŋ-gō′lä) *or* **Portuguese West Africa**, Port. dependency, W Africa, 484,800 □ p. 4,119, ✻ Loanda.
Angora (ăŋ-gō′rä ; äŋ′gŏ-rä) *Turk.* **Engüri** (ĕŋ-gü′rē) vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 27,370 □ p. 933. — *anc.* Ancy′ra, city, its ✻ and ✻ of Turkey, p. 35.
Angostura (äŋ′gŏs-tōō′rä) former name of Ciudad Bolívar.
Angoulême (äN′gōō′lâm′) *anc.* Inculis′ma, city, W cen. France, p. comm. 35. [isl. Azores, p. 13.]
Angra do Heroismo (äŋ′grä dōō ä′rō-ēs′mōō) spt. Terceira
Angra Pequena. See Lüderitz.

Anhalt (än′hält) state, cen. Germany, 888 □ p. 331, ✻ Dessau. [54,810 □ p. 20,000, ✻ Anking.
Anhwei (än′hwā′) *or* **Nganhwei** (n′gän′-) prov. E China,
Anjou (äN′zhōō′ ; *E.* äN′jōō) former prov. NW France.
Anking (än′kĭng′) *or* **Nganking** (n′gän′kĭng′) town, ✻ of Anhwei prov. China, p. 100.
Ann, Cape, in NE Mass. N of Massachusetts bay.
Annam (ăn′năm′) *or* **Anam** (ä-năm′) kingdom, Indo-China, under Fr. protection, 39,758 □ p. 5,731, ✻ Hué.
Annapolis (ä-năp′ō-lĭs) spt. ✻ of Md. p. 11 ; U. S. Naval Academy. — **Royal**, spt. W Nova Scotia, p. 1.
An Arbor, city, S Mich. p. 20 ; Univ. of Michigan.
Ansonia (ăn-sō′nĭ-ä) city, SW Conn. p. 18.
Antananarivo (ăn′tä-nä′nä-rē′vō) *or* **Tananarivo** (tä-nä′-nä-rē′vō) *Fr.* **Tananarive** (tä′nä′nä′rēv′) town, ✻ of Madagascar, p. 66. [around the S pole.
Antarctic Continent *or* **Regions** (ănt-ärk′tĭk) the land
Antarctic Ocean, the ocean S of the antarctic circle.
Anticosti (ăn′tĭ-kŏs′tĭ) isl. Quebec prov. Canada, in St. Lawrence estuary, 130 m. long, 30 m. wide.
Antietam Creek (ăn-tē′tăm) Pa. and Md. to Potomac riv. ; battle in Md. 1862.
Antigua (ăn-tē′gwä) isl. (108 □) and, with Barbuda and Redonda, presidency, Leeward Isls. colony, Br. W. Indies, 170 □ p. 32, ✻ St. John. [range, S Syria.
Anti-Lebanon (ăn′tĭ-lĕb′ä-nŏn) mt. range, E of Lebanon
Antilles (ăn-tĭl′ēz ; *F.* äN′tē′) two groups isls. (**Greater** and **Lesser Antilles**) West Indies.
Antioch (ăn′tĭ-ŏk) *Turk.* **Antakiyeh** (än′tä-kē′yĕ) city, NW Syria, anc. ✻ of Syria, p. 30.
Antipodes (ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz) group of rocky isls. 458 m. SE of N. Z. 20 □ ; belongs to N. Z. [Ecuador.
Antisana (än′tē-sä′nä) volcano, 18,880 ft. high, Andes mts.
Anti-Taurus (ăn′tĭ-tô′rŭs) mt. range, E Asia Minor, NE of the Taurus.
Antivari (än-tē′vä-rē) town, S Yugoslavia, near Adriatic, p.3.
Antofagasta (än′tō-fä-gäs′tä) spt. city, N Chile, p. 51.
Antrim (ăn′trĭm) co. N. Ireland, 1,191 □ p. 479, × Belfast.
Antung (än′tōōng″) treaty port, S Manchria, p. 58.
Antwerp (ănt′wĕrp) *Fr.* **Anvers** (äN′vĕr′) cml. & mfg. city, N Belgium, on Scheldt riv. p. 323 ; taken 1914.
Aorangi (ä′ō-rän′gē) *or* **Mt. Cook**, mt. cen. South Isl. N.Z. 12,349 ft. high. [comm. 8.
Aosta (ä-ôs′tä) *anc.* Augus′ta Præto′ria, town, NW Italy, p.
Apalachee Bay (ăp′ä-lăch′ē) arm of Gulf of Mex. S Fla.
Apalachicola (ăp′ä-lăch′ĭ-kō′lä) nav. riv. Fla. 90 m. to Gulf of Mexico.
Apeldoorn (ä′pĕl-dōrn′) town, N Netherlands, p. comm. 46.
Apennines (ăp′ĕ-nīnz) mt. chain, cen. Italy ; highest, Monte Corno, 9,585 ft. [Pacific ocean.
Apia (ä-pē′ä ; ä′pē-ä) vil. & harbor, Upolu isl. Samoa, S
Appalachian Mountains (ăp′ä-lăch′ĭ-ăn ; -lā′chĭ-ăn) mt. system, E North America, Quebec prov. to N Ala. ; highest, Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft.
Appenzell (ä′pĕn-tsĕl′) canton (160 □ p. 70) NE Switzerland, consisting of the demicantons of **Outer Rhodes** (94 □ p. 55) and **Inner Rhodes** (67 □ p. 15).
Appomattox (ăp′ō-măt′ŭks) riv. ab. 150 m. long, Va. flows into James riv. — vil. cen. Va. ; Lee's surr. April 9, 1865.
Apulia (ä-pōō′lĭ-ä) div. SE It. 7,376 □ p. 2,399. [riv.
Apure (ä-pōō′rā) riv. Venezuela, a chief trib. of Orinoco
Apurímac (ä′pōō-rē′mäk) riv. bet. 500 and 600 m. long, Peruvian Andes to Ucayali riv.
Aquæ Sextiæ (ä′kwē sĕks′tĭ-ē). See Aix.
Aquidneck (ä-kwĭd′nĕk) former name of isl. of Rhode Isl. R. I. ; settled 1638. [destroyed 452.
Aquileja (ä′kwē-lā′yä) town, NE Italy, at head of Adriatic ;
Aquitaine (äk′wĭ-tān′) anc. division SW France.
Aquitania (-tā′nĭ-ä) a Roman division of SW Gaul.
Arabia (ä-rā′bĭ-ä) *Turk.* **Arabistan** (ä-rä′bĭ-stän′) country, a great pen. SW Asia, about 1,200,000 □ p. 5,000.
Arabia Deserta (dē-zûr′tä) N part of anc. Arabia.
Arabia Felix (fē′lĭks) S and W parts of anc. Arabia.
Arabian Desert, desert, Egypt, E of Nile, fr. ab. 22° N lat. to Mediterranean sea.
Arabian Sea, between India and Arabia, part of Indian oc.
Arabia Petræa (ä-rā′bĭ-ä pē-trē′ä) NW part of anc. Arabia.
Arad (ŏr′ŏd) city, W Roumania, on Mures riv. p. 62.
Aragon (ăr′ä-gŏn ; *Sp. pron.* ä′rä-gōn′) ′medieval kingdom and anc. kingdom and prov. NE Spain.
Araguaya (ä′rä-gwä′yä) riv. ab. 1,100 m. long, cen. Brazil, nav. for 750 m.
Araish, El (ĕl ä-rīsh′). See Larache. [26,166 □.
Aral Sea (ăr′ăl ; ä-räl′) inland sea, SW Russia in Asia,
Aransas Pass (ä-răn′sŭs) chief entrance to **Aransas Bay**, S Texas. [17,000 ft.
Ararat (ăr′ä-răt) mt. in Armenia ; two peaks, highest ab.
Aravalli Hills (ä-rä′vŭ-lē) range, 300 m. long, Rajputana, NW India.
Arbela (är-bē′lä), **Arbil** (är-bēl′). See Erbil.
Arcadia (är-kā′dĭ-ä) anc. pastoral country, cen. Peloponnesus, S Greece.
Archangel (ärk′än′jĕl) *Russ.* **Arkhangelsk** (är-kän′gĕlsk) city, nr. mouth of Dvina riv. N Russia in Europe, p. 45.
Arcole (är′kō-lā) vil. near Verona, Italy, p. 4 ; battle 1796.
Arcot (är-kŏt′) town, cen. Madras pres. India, p. 11.
Arctic Ocean (ärk′tĭk) the ocean N of the arctic circle.
Ardahan (är′dä-hän′) *Russ.* **Ardagan** (är′dä-gän′) ftd. town, NE Turkish Armenia, p. 1 ; battle 1877.
Arden (är′dĕn) anc. forest of midland and E England.
Ardennes, Forest of (är-dĕn′) *anc.* Arduen′na Syl′va, wooded region, in Meuse val. NE France and Belgium ; bat. 1914.
Arequipa (ä′rā-kē′pä) city, S Peru, p. 35.
Arezzo (ä-rĕt′sō) *anc.* Arre′tium, city, N cen. Italy, p. 52.
Argæus (är-jē′ŭs). See Erjias.
Argenteuil (är′zhän′tŭf′y′) town, N France, p. comm. 32.
Argentina (är′jĕn-tē′nä ; *Sp.* är′hän-tē′nä) *or* **Argentine Republic**, federal republic, S S. Amer. E of Andes mts. 1,153,119 □ p. 7,885, ✻ Buenos Aires.
Arginusæ (är′jĭ-nū′sē) small isls. S of Mytilene ; naval battle 406 B.C.
Argolis (är′gō-lĭs) anc. dist. E Peloponnesus, Greece.
Argonne (är′gŏn′) wooded region, N France ; battles 1918.
Argos (är′gŏs) town, SE Greece, p. 9.
Argyll (är-gīl′) *or* **Argyllshire** (-shĭr) co. W Scotland, 3,110 □ p. 77, × Inveraray.
Arica (ä-rē′kä) spt. N Chile, p. 9. [✻ Phoenix.
Arizona (ăr′ĭ-zō′nä) state, SW U. S. A. 113,956 □ p. 334,
Arkansas (är′kăn-sô) riv. ab. 2,000 m. Rocky mts. Colo. to Mississippi riv. Ark. — state, S cen. U. S. A. 53,335 □ p. 1,752, ✻ Little Rock. [berg, Austria.
Arlberg (är′bĕrk) pass 5,900 ft. & tunnel 6½ m. Vorarl-
Arles (ärlz ; *F.* ärl) *anc.* Ar′elas *or* Arela′te town, S France, p. comm. 31. [national cemetery.
Arlington (är′lĭng-tŭn) vil. E Va. opp. Washington, D. C. ;
Armagh (är-mä′) co. Northern Ireland, 512 □ p. 120. — its × p. 7 ; two cathedrals.
Armenia (är-mē′nĭ-ä) *Bib.* **Minni** (mĭn′ī) anc. country W Asia, now divided between Russia, Turkey, and Persia. — Soviet repub. Transcaucasian Fed. Asia, 15,240 □ p. 1,214, ✻ Erivan. —, **Turkish**, NE part of Turkey in Asia, ab. 63,000 □ p. ab. 2,000, ✻ Erzerum.
Armentières (är′mänt′yär′) town, NW of Lille, N France, p. comm. 15 ; battle 1918.
Armorica (är-mŏr′ĭ-kä) anc. name for region in NW France.
Arnhem (ärn′hĕm) town, E Netherlands, p. comm. 71.
Arno (är′nō) *anc.* Ar′nus, riv. ab. 140 m. N cen. Italy to Mediterranean sea. [riv.
Aroostook (ä-rōōs′tōōk) riv. 140 m. N Maine to St. John
Arran (ăr′ăn) isl. Bute co. Firth of Clyde, W Scot. 165 □ p. 8.
Arras (ä′räs′) ftd. city, N France, p. 25 ; bats. 1914-18.
Arretium. See Arezzo.
Artois (är′twä′) old prov. NE France ; battles 1914-18.
Aruba (ä-rōō′bä) island off Venezuela, part of Curaçao col. 69 □ p. 7. [Du. E. Indies, 3,326 □ p. 18.
Aru, Arroe, *or* **Arrou, Islands** (ä′rōō) SW of New Guinea,
Arundel (ăr′ŭn-dĕl ; *colloq.* ärn′dĕl) mun. bor. Sussex West, Eng. p. 3 ; castle.
Aruwimi (ä-rōō-wē′mē) riv. NE Belg. Congo to Congo riv.
Asben. See Air. [p. 12.
Asbury Park (ăz′bĕr-ĭ) city & seaside resort, E New Jersey,
Ascalon (ăs′kä-lŏn) *anc.* Ash′kelon, spt. vil. on coast of Palestine ; battle 1099.
Ascension (ä-sĕn′shŭn) isl. S Atlantic ocean, 34 □ ; Br.
Ascoli Piceno (äs′kō-lē pē-chā′nō) *anc.* As′culum Pice′num, town, Marches, E Italy, p. comm. 32.
Ashanti (ä-shän′tē ; ä-shän′tē) native kingdom, British possession, W Africa, 24,560 □ p. 407, ✻ Kumasi.
Asheville (ăsh′vĭl) city, W North Carolina, p. 29 ; resort.
Ashtabula (ăsh′tä-bū′lä) city, NE Ohio, p. 22.
Ashton under Lyne (ăsh′tŭn, līn′) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, p. 43.
Ashur. See Assyria. [17,000.000 □ p. ab. 900,000.
Asia (ā′shä ; -zhä) the largest continent, E hemisphere,
Asia Minor *or* **Anatolia** (ăn′ä-tō′lĭ-ä) W Asia, bet. Black sea and Medit. ; part of Turkey, 199,272 □ p. 10,427.
Askja (äsk′yä) volcano, E cen. Iceland, 3,376 ft. ; largest crater in Iceland. [ab. 7,700 ft.
Asmara (äs-mä′rä) town, ✻ of Eritrea, E Africa, p. 15 ; ht.
Asnières (ä′nyâr′) town, on Seine, France, nr. Paris, p. 50.
Asolo (ä′zō-lō) town, Venetia, N E It. comm. p. 6 ; Browning.
Asosan (ä′sō-sän′) vol. mt. Kyushu, Japan ; crater 12 m. w.
Aspern (äs′pĕrn) vil. 5 m. NE of Vienna, Austria ; bat. 1809.
Aspinwall (ăs′pĭn-wôl). Former name of Colón, Panama.
Assam (ăs′săm′) prov. NE Br. India, 53,015 □ p. 7,606, ✻ Shillong. [Saskatchewan, Canada.
Assiniboia (ă-sĭn′ĭ-boi′ä) former dist. 90,340 □, now in
Assiniboine (ă-sĭn′ĭ-boin) riv. 450 m. l. Saskatchewan to Man. Can. — peak, Rocky mts. Can. nr. Banff, 11,860 ft.
Assiout *or* **Assiut**. Vars. of Asyut.
Assisi (äs-sē′zē) town, cen. Italy, p. comm. 18 ; St. Francis.
Assuan. Var. of Aswan.
Assyria (ă-sĭr′ĭ-ä) *anc.* Ashur *or* Asshur (ăsh′ŭr) a great anc. empire, W Asia ; its ✻ was Nineveh.
Asti (äs′tē) *anc.* Has′ta, town, NW Italy, p. comm. 40.
Aston Manor (äs′tŭn măn′ĕr) former mun. bor. now in Birmingham, Eng.
Astoria (ăs-tō′rĭ-ä) vil. Long Isl. N. Y. now in N. Y. city. — city, NW Oregon, p. 14 ; J. J. Astor, 1811.
Astrakhan (äs′trä-kän′ ; *Russ.* äs′trä-kän′y′) city, SE Russia in Europe, on isl. in Volga riv. p. 123. [Spain.
Asturias (äs-tōō′rē-äs) anc. division, now Oviedo prov.
Asunción (ä-sōōn′syōn′) city, ✻ of Paraguay, p. 100.
Aswan (ä-swän′) *anc.* Syc′ne, town, Upper Egypt, on Nile riv. p. 11 ; temple ; dam ab. 6,400 ft. long.
Asyut (äs-yōōt′) town, on Nile, Upper Egypt, p. 51.
Atbara (ät′bä-rä′) riv. about 500 m. long, NE Africa, Abyssinia through Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to Nile river.
Atchafalaya Bayou (ăch′ä-fä-lī′ä bī′ōō) outlet of Red riv. and Mississippi river, La.
Atchison (ăch′ĭ-sŭn) city, NE Kans. on Mo. riv. p. 13.
Athabaska (ăth′ä-băs′kä) lake, ab. 230 m. long, Alberta and Saskatchewan, NW Canada, 2,842 □. — riv. 765 m. long, Alberta, flows into Athabaska lake.
Athens (ăth′ĕnz) city, N Ga. p. 17 ; univ. — *Gr.* **Athenai** (ä-thē′nä) city, ✻ of Greece, near Gulf of Ægina, p. 293.
Athos (ăth′ŏs) mt. ht. 6,350 ft. and pen. E part of Chalcidice pen. Greece.
Atjeh. See Achin.
Atlanta (ăt-lăn′tä) city, ✻ of Ga. p. 201.
Atlantic City, city, on isl. SE N. J. p. 51 ; resort.
Atlantic Ocean, body of water separating America from Europe and Africa, 31,600,000 □ with branches 41,000,000 □. [est, Tagharat, Morocco, ab. 15,000 ft.
Atlas Mountains, system, 1,500 m. long NW Africa ; high-
Attica (ăt′ĭ-kä) anc. div. & state of Greece, including Athens.
Aube (ōb) riv. ab. 125 m. N France, flows into Seine riv.
Aubervilliers (ō′bĕr′vē′yā′) town, France, near Paris, p. 40.
Auburn (ô′bŭrn) city, W cen. N. Y. p. 36 ; State prison.

ʀ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); ɒon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. ✻ capital. × county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.

Auckland (ôk′lănd) spt. city, North Isl. N. Z. p. 82, with suburbs, 158. [In. W Belgium, p. 7; bat. 1708.]
Audenarde (ô′d′-närd′) *Flem.* **Oudenarde** (ou′dē-när′dē).
Augsburg (ouks′bo͝ork) *anc.* Augus′ta Vindelico′rum, city, SW Bavaria, Germany, p. 155; battle 955.
Augusta (ô-gŭs′tȧ) city, E Ga. on Savannah riv. p. 55. — city, ✻ of Maine, on Kennebec riv. p. 14.
Augustów (ou-go͝os′to͝of) *Russ.* **Avgustov** (äv-go͝os′tôf) town, NE Poland; battle 1915.
Aunis (ō′nēs′) old prov. W France, on Bay of Biscay.
Aurora (ô-rō′rȧ) city, NE Ill. p. 36. [Ausable Chasm.]
Ausable (ô-sā′b'l) riv. N. Y. to Lake Champlain through
Austerlitz (ôs′tĕr-lĭts; *G. pron.* ous′tĕr-lĭts) *Czech* **Slavkov** (slȧf′kŏf) tn., Moravia, Czechoslovakia, p. 4; bat. 1805.
Austin (ôs′tĭn) city, ✻ of Tex. p. 35; Univ. of Texas.
Australasia (ôs′trȧl-ā′shȧ; -zhȧ) part of Oceania, bet. equator and lat. 47° S, 3,450,000 □ p. 8,000; also, all Oceania.
Australia (ôs-trā′lĭ-ȧ; -trāl′yȧ) island continent, between Indian and Pacific oceans, 2,948,366 □ p. 5,223, excluding aboriginals. —, **Commonwealth of**, Brit. colony, consisting of the states of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and Northern Ter. and Federal Capital Ter. 2,974,581 □ p. 5,437 (excl. aboriginals, 60) temp. ✻ Melbourne; with Ter. of Papua, 3,065,121 □ p. 5,714. See Canberra.
Austrasia (ôs-trā′shȧ; -zhȧ) *or* **Ostrasia** (ôs-) E doms. of Merovingian Franks, merged in Charlemagne's emp.
Austria (ôs′trĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* **Österreich** (ûs′tĕr-rīk′) republic, cen. Europe, 32,352 □ p. 6,428, ✻ Vienna.
Austria—Hungary (ôs′trĭ-ȧ-hŭn′gȧ-rĭ) former monarchy, cen. Europe; its ter. now in Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Italy; before the war its area was 261,241 □ p. 51,390.
Auvergne (ō′vĕrn′y') old prov. S cen. France. ✻ Clermont.
Auvergne Mountains, S cen. France; highest 6,185 ft.
Aux Cayes (ō kā′) *or* **Les Cayes** (kā) spt. SW Haiti, p. 25.
Auxerre (ō′sâr′) city, N cen. France, p. comm. 21.
Averno (ȧ-vĕr′nō) *anc.* Aver′nus, lake, near Naples, Italy.
Avgustov. See Augustów. [48; papal seat 1309-77.]
Avignon (ȧ′vē′nyôn′) *anc.* Ave′nio, city, S France, p. comm.
Avlona (ȧv-lō′nȧ). See Valona.
Avon (ā′vŏn) riv. 96 m. Northamptonshire, Eng. to Severn river, passing Rugby and Stratford; also, either of two other English rivers.
Ayacucho (ä′yä-kō͞o′chō) town, S Peru, p. 14; battle 1824.
Ayr (âr) burgh, p. 36, on Ayr riv. ✕ of **Ayr** *or* **Ayrshire** (-shĭr) co. SW Scotland, 1,132 □ p. 299. [Menam, p.50.]
Ayuthia (ä-yō͞o′thē′ä) town, formerly ✻ of Siam, on the
Azerbaijan (ä′zĕr-bä-ē-jän′; äz′ĕr-bī-jän′) prov. NW Persia, 35,000 □ p. 1,700, ✻ Tabriz. — Soviet repub. Transcaucasian Fed. Asia, 33,970 □ p. 2,097, ✻ Baku.
Azores (ȧ-zōrz′; 57) *Port.* **Açores** (ä-sō′rāzh) isls. N Atl. oc. 922 □ p. 243, ✻ Ponta Delgada; Pg.
Azov (ä′zôf; ȧ-zōf′) *or* **Azof, Sea of**, 14,520 □ S Russia in Europe, connected with Black sea.

B

Baalbek (bäl′bĕk; bäl′bĕk′) *Gr.* Heliop′olis, ruined city, about 35 m. NNW of Damascus, Syria.
Bab el Mandeb (bäb′ ĕl măn′dĕb; bäb′ ĕl măn′dĕb) strait uniting Red sea & Indian ocean.
Babylon (băb′ĭ-lŏn) celebrated city, now in ruins, on Euphrates riv. about 55 m. S of Bagdad, Mesopotamia.
Babylonia (-lō′nĭ-ȧ) anc. country in Euphrates valley, now in Mesopotamia.
Bactra, Bactria. See Balkh.
Badajoz (bä′thä-hōth′) city, SW Spain, p. comm. 41.
Baden (bä′dĕn) state, Germany, 5,819 □ p. 2,209, ✻ Karlsruhe. — *or* **Baden—Baden**, town & watering place, Baden, Ger. p. 25.
Bad Lands, *Fr.* **Mauvaises Terres** (mō′vâz′ târ′) very rough region, SW S. Dak. & NW Nebr.; fossils.
Baffin Bay (băf′ĭn) W of Greenland, N. America.
Baffin Island, Br. N. America, W of Baffin bay.
Bagdad (bȧg′dăd; bȧg-däd′) cml. city, cen. Mesopotamia, Asia, ✻ of Irak; former seat of caliphate.
Bagnères—de—Bigorre (bän′yâr-dĕ-bē′gôr′) town, S France, p. comm. 8; baths [summer ✻.]
Baguio (bä′gē-ō′) city, N cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. p. 12;
Bahama Islands *or* **Bahamas** (bȧ-hä′mȧz) group NE of Cuba, 4,404 □ p. 53, ✻ Nassau; Br. col.
Bahia (bä-ē′ä) state, E Brazil, 164,601 □ p. 3,334. — *off.* **São Salvador** (soun säl′vä-dōr′) its ✻ p. 283, a cml. spt.
Bahía Blanca (blän′kä) town, E Argentina, p. 51.
Bahrein Islands (bä-rān′) Persian gulf, p. 110; Br. prot.
Bahr el Abiad (bä′h'r ĕl ä′bē-ȧd) Arabic name of White Nile, Africa. [Blue Nile.]
Bahr el Azrak (äz′rȧk) *or* **Azrek** (-rĕk) Arabic name of
Bahr el Ghazal (gȧ-zäl′) chief western affluent of the Nile.
Bahr el Jebel (jĕb′ĕl) upper course of Nile, Lake Albert to 9° 30′ N.
Baikal, Lake (bī-käl′) S Siberia, 13,200 □ 4,725 ft. deep.
Baitarani (bī-tŭr′ȧ-nĕ) riv. Orissa, Br. Ind. 400 m. to Bay of Bengal. [anc. watering place.]
Baja (bä′yä) *anc.* Ba′iæ, vil. 10 m. W of Naples, Italy;
Baker, Mount, peak, Cascade range, NW Wash. 10,750 ft.
Bakr (bä-kō͞or′) city, ✻ of Azerbaijan repub. on Caspian sea, p. 250; oil center. [Russia in Europe; battle 1854.]
Balaklava (bä′lä-klä′vä) spt. in Crimea, on Black sea.
Balaton (bŏ′lŏ-tŏn) lake in Hungary, 55 m. SW of Budapest, about 48 m. long, 266 □; largest lake of cen. Europe.
Balboa (bäl-bō′ä) spt. Canal Zone, at Pac. entrance, p. 1.
Bâle. See Basel.
Balearic Islands (bȧl′ē-ăr′ĭk) *Sp* **Baleares** (bä′lā-ä′rās) in Mediterranean sea, a Sp. prov. 1,936 □ p. 351, ✻ Palma.
Bali (bä′lē) isl. E of Java, Du. E. Indies, 2,168 □ p. 947. — **and Lombok** (lŏm′bŏk′) outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, 4,072 □ p. 1,565, ✻ Singaraja.
Balkan Mountains (bôl′kȧn; bȧl-kän′) range, Europe, Bulgaria, W frontier to Black sea.
Balkan Peninsula, SE pen. of Europe, bet. the Adriatic and Black seas.
Balkan States, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, & Turkey in Europe, — states of the Balkan pen.
Balkh (bälk) *anc.* Bac′tria, prov. S of Amu Darya riv. and N of Hindu Kush mts. Afghanistan. — *anc.* Bac′tra, town, N Afghanistan, p. 10. [Asia, 316 m. long.]
Balkhash (bȧl-käsh′) salt lake, Kirghiz repub. Russia in
Ballarat (băl′ȧ-răt′) city, Victoria, Australia, p. 35.
Ball's Bluff (bôlz) battlefield, NE Virginia; Oct. 21, 1861.
Ballston Spa (bôl′stŭn spȧ′) vil. E cen. N. Y. p. 4; springs.
Baltic Sea (bôl′tĭk) in Europe, N of Germany & E of Sweden, 160,000 □. [of Baltic sea; sometimes, also, Finland.]
Baltic States, Esthonia, Latvia, & Lithuania, on E shore
Baltimore (-tĭ-mōr) city & port of entry, N Md. p. 734.
Baluchistan (bȧ-lo͞o′chĭ-stän′) country, Asia, bet. Afghanistan and Arabian sea, 134,638 □ p. 800, ✻ Kalat, consisting of: British B. (prov. Br. India, 54,228 □ p. 421 ✻ Quetta) and B. Native States (80,410 □ p. 379).
Bamberg (bäm′bûrg) mfg. city, N Bavaria, Ger. p. 49; cathedral. [Yugoslavia.]
Banat (bä′năt) agr. region, now mostly in Roumania &
Banbury (băn′bĕr-ĭ) mun. bor. Oxfordshire, Eng. p. 13.
Banff (bămf) town, Alberta, Can. in Rocky Mt. Park, p. 1. — burgh, ✕ of Banff co. Scot. p. 4. — *or* **Banffshire** (-shĭr; -shēr) co. NE Scot. 630 □ p. 57, ✕ Banff.
Bangalore (băn′gȧ-lōr′) city, ✻ of Mysore, S India, p. 119.
Bangkok (băng′kŏk′) city, ✻ of Siam, on the Menam, p. 629.
Bangor (băn′gōr) city & port of entry, S cen. Me. p. 26. — (*pron.* băn′gŏr; -gĕr) city, Carnarvonshire, Wales, p. 11; cathedral & colleges. [ern Rhodesia, Africa.]
Bangweulu (băng′wē-ōō′lōō) lake, 150 m. long, NE North-
Banjermasin, *Du.* **Bandjermasin** (bän′jĕr-mä′sĭn) town, SE Du. Borneo, p. 47.
Banka (băn′kȧ) isl. (4,379 □) & outpost prov. Dutch E. Indies, E of Sumatra, 4,549 □ p. 154, ✻ Muntok; tin mines. [battle 1314.]
Bannockburn (băn′ŭk-bûrn′) town, Stirling co. Scotland;
Bantam (băn-tăm′; băn′tăm) vil. on N coast, Java; first Dutch settlement. [1916-18.]
Bapaume (bȧ′pōm′) town, NE Fr. p. comm. 2; bats. 1871.
Barbados (bär-bā′dōz) Brit. isl. & col. W. I. 166 □ p. 156, ✻ Bridgetown. [Atlantic ocean.]
Barbary (bär′bȧ-rĭ) region in N Africa, from Egypt to
Barbizon (bär′bē′zôn′) hamlet, near Fontainebleau, N Fr.
Barbuda (bär-bōō′dȧ) isl. Antigua pres. Leeward Isls. col. Br. W. Indies, 62 □.
Barca (bär′kä). See Cyrenaica.
Barcelona (bär′sĕ-lō′nȧ; *Sp.* bär′thä-lō′nä) *anc.* Bar′cino, spt. city, NE Sp. p. 706. [Br. India, p. 129.]
Bareilly *or* **Bareli** (bȧ-rā′lĭ) city, N United Provinces,
Barfrush (bär′frōōsh′) town, Persia, near Caspian sea, p.50.
Bar Harbor, town, Mt. Desert isl. Me. p. 4; summer resort.
Bari (bä′rē) *L.* **Bari delle Puglie** (dĕl′lā pōol′yā) *anc.* Ba′rium, spt. city, SE Italy, p. comm. 132.
Bar—le—Duc (bär′-lĕ-dük′) town, NE France, p. comm. 16.
Barletta (bär-lĕt′tä) spt. city, E It. on an Adriatic isl. p. comm. 44.
Barmen (bär′mĕn) mfg. city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 156.
Barnaul (bär′nä-ōōl′) mfg. city, S Siberia, Asia, p. 66.
Barnet (bär′nĕt) tn. Hertfordshire, Eng. p. 12; bat. 1471.
Barnsley (bärnz′lĭ) co. bor. Yorkshire, England, p. 54.
Baroda (bȧ-rō′dȧ) native state, Gujarat & Kathiawar, India, 8,127 □ p. 2,127. — city, its ✻ p. 95.
Barotseland (bȧ-rŏt′sĕ-lănd) region, W N. Rhodesia.
Barquisimeto (bär-kē′sē-mā′tō) city, NW Venezuela, p.24.
Barranquilla (bär′rän-kēl′yä) riv. port, N Colombia, p. 65.
Barre (bär′ē) mfg. city, N cen. Vt. p. 10; granite.
Barrow in Furness (bär′ō ĭn fûr′nĕs) co. bor. & spt. Lancashire, Eng. p. 74.
Barrow, Point, headland, N extremity of Alaska. [ports.]
Barry (bär′ĭ) spt. Glamorganshire, Wales, p. 39; coal ex-
Barwon (bär′wŭn) upper Darling riv. N. S. W.; 510 m. long.
Basel (bä′zĕl) *Fr.* **Bâle** (bäl) canton, NW Switzerland, 179 □ p. 223; divided into two demicantons, **Baselstadt** (-shtät′) *Fr.* **Bâle—Ville** (-vēl′) 14 □ p. 141, and **Basel-land** (-länt′) *Fr.* **Bâle—Campagne** (-kän′pän′y') 165 □ p. 82, ✻ Liestal. — *anc.* Basilī′a, -le′a, city in same, p. 136.
Bashkir Republic (bäsh-kēr′) SE Russia, Europe, 40,420 □ p. 1,268, ✻ Ufa.
Basque Provinces (bȧsk) region, N Spain, comprising provs. Vizcaya, Guipúzcoa, Álava, and part of Navarra.
Basra (bŭs′rȧ) *or* **Busrah** (bŭs′rȧ) town, S Mesopotamia, a port on Shatt al Arab, p. 166.
Bas—Rhin (bä′-răn′) dept. E Fr. 1,848 □ p. 652, ✻ Strasbourg; part of Alsace (Lower A.), taken fr. Fr. by Ger. 1871, returned to Fr. 1919. [✻ of Guadeloupe col. p. 8.]
Basse—Terre (bäs′-târ′) spt. on SW coast of Guadeloupe isl.
Basseterre (bäs′târ′) spt. ✻ of St. Kitts, Br. W. Indies, p.8.
Bass Strait (bäs) 80-150 m. wide, bet. Australia and Tasmania.
Bastia (bäs-tē′ä) spt. Corsica, Fr. p. 33; siege 1794.
Basutoland (bȧ-sōō′tō-lănd′) Br. col. South Africa, 11,716 □ p. 499, ✻ Maseru.
Batavia (bȧ-tā′vĭ-ȧ; *Du.* bä-tä′vĭ-ä) spt. city, Java, ✻ of Du. E. Indies, on N coast, p. 254.
Bath (bȧth) city, S Me. on Kennebec, p. 15; shipbuilding. — *anc.* Aquæ Calidæ *or* Aquæ Solis, city & co. bor. Somersetshire, Eng. p. 69; hot springs and baths.
Bathurst (bȧth′ûrst) town, N. S. W. p. 9. — spt. ✻ of Gambia, Br. W. Africa, on Gambia riv. p. 9.
Baton Rouge (bȧt′ŭn rōōzh′) city, ✻ of La. p. 22.
Battersea (bȧt′ĕr-sē) met. bor. part of London, Eng. p. 168.
Battle (bȧt′'l) tn. Sussex East, Eng. p. 3; bat. 1066; abbey.
Battle Creek (krēk′) city, SW Mich. on Kalamazoo river, p. 36; sanitarium; health foods.
Batum (bȧ-to͞om′) spt. W Georgia, Asia, on Black sea, p.46.
Bautzen (bout′sĕn) town on Spree riv. Saxony, Ger. p. comm. 34; battle 1813.
Bavaria (bȧ-vā′rĭ-ȧ; 3) *Ger.* **Bayern** (bī′ĕrn) state, S Ger-

many, 29,293 □ p. 7,066. ✻ Munich ; with Saxe-Coburg, 29,506 □ p. 7,140.

Bay City, city, on rt. bank Saginaw riv., E cen. Mich. p. 48.

Bayonne (bā/yŏn′) city, E N. J. p. 77. — (*Fr. pron.* bà/-yŏn′) ftd. city, S France, p. comm. 28.

Bayreuth (bī/roit′)town, N Bavaria, Germany, p. comm. 33.

Beachy Head (bēch′ī′) headland, 512 ft. Sussex East, England ; battle 1690.

Béarn (bā/ăr′) old province, S France.

Beaucaire (bō/kâr′) town, S France. p. comm. 8 ; fairs.

Beauce (bōs) anc. dist. of N cen. France.

Beaumont (bō/mŏnt) city, SE Texas, p. 40. [comm. 19.]

Beauvais (bō/vā′) *anc.* Cæsarom′agus, town, N France, p.

Bechuanaland (bĕch/ōō-ä/nȧ-lănd′) British protectorate, S. Af. 275,000 □ p. 153. — div. Cape prov. U. of S. Af. 51,524 □ p. 120. [p. 40. — See Bedfordshire.]

Bedford (bĕd/fĕrd) mun. bor. ✕ of Bedfordshire, England,

Bedfordshire (-shĭr) *or* **Bedford** *or* **Beds**, co. SE cen. Eng. 473 □ p. 206, ✕ Bedford.

Bedloe Island (bĕd/lō) N. Y. harbor ; Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty. [by Br. 1917.]

Beersheba (bē/ĕr-shē/bȧ) frontier town, S Palestine ; taken

Behistun (bā/hĭs-tōōn′) *or* **Bisutun** (bē/sōō-tōōn′) ruined town, W Persia.

Beilan (bā-län′) mt. pass, connects Asia Minor with Syria.

Beirut (bā/rōōt′) *anc.* Bery′tus, tn. Syria, on Medit. sea, p. 180 ; port of Damascus.

Belem (bā-lĕn′) *or* **Pará** (pä-rä′) spt. Brazil, ✻ of Pará, p. 236. [Ireland, p. 393.]

Belfast (bĕl-fâst′ ; bĕl/fâst) spt. city, ✻ of Northern

Belfort (bĕl/fōr′) ter. E Fr. 235 □ p. 94. — ftd. town, its ✻ p. comm. 39.

Belgian Congo, *formerly* **Congo Free State**, col. of Belgium, S cen. Africa 909,654 □ p. 8,508, ✻ Leopoldville ; with mandates, 927,654 □ p. 12,008.

Belgium (bĕl/jĭ-ŭm) *Fr.* **Belgique** (bĕl/zhēk′) kingdom, NW Europe, 11,752 □ p. 7,637, ✻ Brussels.

Belgrade (bĕl/grād′) *Serb* **Beograd** (bĕ-ō/grȧd) *anc.* Singidu′num, city, ✻ of Serbia & of Yugoslavia, on rt. bank of Danube, p. 112.

Belize (bĕ-lēz′) spt. town, ✻ of British Honduras, p. 13.

Belleau (bĕ/lō′) vil. near Château-Thierry, NE France ; battle, 1918, of **Belleau Wood**, S of vil. [10-15 m. wide.]

Belleisle, Strait of (bĕl/līl′) bet. Labrador & Newfoundland,

Bellingham (bĕl/ĭng-hăm) city, NW Wash. p. 26.

Bello Horizonte (bĕl/lō ō/rĭ-zŏn′tȧ) town, ✻ of Minas Geraes state, Brazil, p. 56.

Belmont (bĕl/mŏnt) vil. SE Mo. on Miss. riv. ; battle 1861.

Beloit (bĕ-loit′) city, S Wis. p. 21 ; coll.

Beluchistan. Var. of Baluchistan.

Bemis Heights (bē/mĭs) hamlet, Stillwater town, nr. Saratoga Springs, E N. Y. ; battles Sept. 19 & Oct. 7, 1777.

Benares (bĕn-ä/rēz) city, on Ganges, United Provinces, Br. India, p. 198 ; holy city. [sub. 30 ; gold mines.]

Bendigo (bĕn/dĭ-gō) city, Victoria, Australia, p. 26 ; with

Benevento (bā/nā-vĕn/tō) anc. tn. S cen. Italy, p. 26 ; cath.

Bengal (bĕn-gôl′) prov. E Br. India, 78,669 □ p. 46,696, ✻ Calcutta ; native states, 5,393 □ p. 897.

Bengal, Bay of, part of Indian ocean, between the Indian peninsula & Burma. [naica, Af. p. 35.]

Benghazi (bĕn-gä/zē) *anc.* Bereni′ce, town, ✻ of Cyre-

Beni (bā/nē ; bā-nē′) riv. Bolivia ; unites with Mamoré to form Madeira. [N of Asyut ; rock tombs.]

Beni Hassan (bā/nē hás/sȧn) vil. on Nile, Egypt, 75 m.

Benin (bĕn-ēn′) former native kdm. now in S. Nigeria, Africa. — its ✻ p. 16. — riv. S. Nigeria.

Benin, Bight of, open bay in N part of Gulf of Guinea, Af.

Benkulen, *Du.* **Benkoelen** (bĕn-kōō/lĕn) spt. SW Sumatra, p. 10.

Ben Lomond (bĕn lŏ′mŭnd) mt. E side of Loch Lomond, Scot. 3,192 ft. — mt. E of Launceston, Tasmania, 5,010 ft.

Ben Nevis (nē′vĭs ; nĕv′ĭs) mt. Inverness co. Scotland, 4,406 ft. ; highest in Great Britain.

Bennington (bĕn/ĭng-tŭn) vil. SW Vt. p. 7 ; battle in N. Y. state near here, Aug. 16, 1777.

Bentonville (-tŭn-vĭl) vil. cen. N. C. ; battle 1865.

Benue (bā/nōō-ā) *or* **Binue** (bē/nōō-ā) riv. ab. 870 m. long, chief E trib. of Niger, Africa.

Berber (bûr/bĕr) tn. on Nile, Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, Af. p. 5.

Berbera (bûr/bĕr-ä) spt. ✻ of Br. Somaliland, on Gulf of Aden, p. 30.

Berdichev (bĕr-dyĕ/chĕf) town, SW of Kiev, W Ukraine, p. 40.

Berezina (byĕr-yä/zē-nä) riv. W Russia, Europe, flows into Dnieper river ; Napoleon, 1812.

Bergama (bĕr/gä-mä). See Pergamum. [It. p. comm. 62.]

Bergamo (-mō) *anc.* Ber′gomum, city, cen. Lombardy, N

Bergen (bĕr/gĕn) ftd. city and spt. on Atl. oc. Norway, p. 91.

Bering Sea (bē/rĭng ; *Dan.* bā/rĭng) bet. Aleutian isls. and Bering strait.

Bering Strait, bet. Alaska and Siberia, 36 m. wide.

Berkeley (bûrk/lĭ) city, near San Francisco bay, Calif. p. 56 ; Univ. of California.

Berkshire (bûrk/shĭr ; bärk/-) *or* **Berks** (bûrks ; bärks) co. S England, 725 □ p. 295, ✕ Reading.

Berkshire Hills, W Mass. ; highest, Greylock, 3,505 ft.

Berlin (bûr/lĭn′ ; *Ger.* bĕr-lēn′) city on Spree riv. ✻ of Prussia and of Ger. p. 1,903 ; Greater Berlin, p. 3,804.

Bermejo (bĕr-mā/hō) riv. N Argentina, 1,000 m. to Paraguay river. [p. 23, ✻ Hamilton.]

Bermuda (bĕr-mū/dȧ) Br. col. isls. N Atl. ocean, 19 □

Bermuda Hundred, vil. & pen. E Va. ; battle 1864.

Berne (bûrn) *or* **Bern** (bĕrn) canton, W cen. Switz. 2,657 □ p. 674. — its ✻ and ✻ of Switz. p. 105.

Bernina (bĕr-nē/nä) mt. 13,295 ft. & pass, 7,645 ft. Rhætian Alps, Switz.

Berry *or* **Berri** (bĕ/rē′ ; bĕr/ĭ) old prov. cen. France.

Berwick (bĕr/ĭk) *or* **Berwickshire** (-shĭr) co. SE extremity of Scotland, 457 □ p. 28, ✕ Duns.

Berwick upon Tweed (bĕr/ĭk) hist. mun. bor. NE Eng. p. 13.

Besançon (bē-zäN/sôN′) *anc.* Veson′tio, ftd. city, E France, p. comm. 56 ; watch manufactures.

Bessarabia (bĕs/ȧ-rā/bĭ-ȧ) div. E Roumania, 17,146 □ p. 2,725, ✻ Kishinev ; formerly a Russ. govt.

Bessemer (bĕs/ĕ-mĕr) mfg. city, cen. Ala. p. 19.

Bethany (bĕth/ȧ-nĭ) vil. Palestine, 2 m. E of Jerusalem.

Bethel (bĕth/ĕl) ruined town, Palestine, N of Jerusalem.

Bethlehem (bĕth/lē-hĕm ; -lē-ĕm) mfg. city, E Pa. p. 54. — ancient city, Palestine, 5½ m. SW of Jerusalem, p. 7.

Bethnal Green (bĕth/năl) met. bor. NE part of London England, p. 117.

Bethsaida (bĕth-sā/ĭ-dȧ) anc, tn. on or nr. the Sea of Galilee.

Béthune (bā/tün′) ftd. town, NE France, p. comm. 17.

Beuthen (boi/tĕn) town, Silesia, Prussia, p. comm. 53.

Beverley (bĕv/ĕr-lĭ) mun. bor. E Yorkshire, Eng. p. 13 ; minster. [1209.]

Béziers (bā/zyā′) city, S France, p. comm. 56 ; massacre

Bhutan (bōō-tän′) state, E Himalaya mts. bet. Br. India and Tibet, 20,000 □ p. 250, ✻ Punaka ; under Br. control.

Biafra, Bight of (bē-ä/frȧ) open bay in E portion of Gulf of Guinea, W Africa.

Biała (byä/lä) riv. cen. Galicia, S Poland ; battles 1915.

Białystok (byä-lĭs/tôk) *Russ.* **Byelostok** (byĕ/lŏ-stôk′) city, NE Poland, p. 77 ; taken by Germans, 1915.

Biarritz (byä/rētsʼ) tn. SW Fr. p. comm. 18 ; resort.

Bicêtre (bē/sa/tr′) suburb of Paris, France ; famous asylum.

Bida (bē/dä) city, cen. Northern Nigeria, Africa, p. 90.

Biddeford (bĭd/ĕ-fĕrd) city, SW Me. on Saco riv. p. 18.

Bielefeld (bē/lē-fĕlt) city, Westphalia, Prussia, p. 79.

Bienne, Lake of (byĕn) in canton of Berne, Switz. 10 m. long, 1 to 3 m. w. 16 □.

Big Bethel (bĭg/bĕth/ĕl) locality, SE Va. ; battle 1861.

Big Black River, over 200 m. long, W cen. Miss. ; battle 1863. [peak 13,165 ft.]

Big Horn Mountains, range of mts, in N Wyo. ; highest

Big Horn River, riv. ab. 500 m. long, Rocky mts. in W of Wyoming to Yellowstone riv.

Bihar (bē/hŏr) subprovince of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 42,361 □ p. 23,380. — town, Bihar, p. 45.

Bihar and Orissa (bē-här′, ō-rĭs/ȧ) prov. Br. India, 83,181 □ p. 34,002 ; native states, 28,648 □ p. 3,960.

Bikaner (bĭk/ȧ-nēr′ ; bē/kȧ-nār′) native state, Rajputana Agency, India, 23,315 □ p. 660. — city, its ✻ p. 69.

Bilbao (bĭl-bä/ō) city, N Spain, p. comm. 113.

Billiton (bĭ-lē/tŏn) isl. (1,774 □) & outpost prov. (1,873 □ p. 69) bet. Borneo & Sumatra, Du. E. Indies.

Bingen (bĭng′ĕn) town, Hesse, Germany, on Rhine, p. comm. 10. [hanna riv. p. 67.]

Binghamton (bĭng′ăm-tŭn) city, S cen. N. Y. on Susque-

Binh-Dinh (bĭn′y′-dĭn′y′) town, S Annam, Fr. Indo-China, p. 74. [Pacific at Concepción.]

Bíobío (bē/ō-bē/ō) largest riv. in Chile, Andes mts. to

Birkenhead (bûr/kĕn-hĕd) county bor. Cheshire, Eng. on estuary of Mersey river, p. 146.

Birmingham (bûr/mĭng-ăm ; -hăm) city, N cen. Ala. p. 179. — city & co. bor. Eng. p. 919, chiefly in Warwickshire.

Bisayas. See Visayan Islands.

Biscay, Bay of, (bĭs/kā) *anc.* Aquitan′icus Si′nus, Atlantic oc. fr. Ushant isl. Fr. to Cape Ortegal, Sp.

Bisk *or* **Biisk** (bĕsk) tn. S Siberia, Russ. in Asia, p. 42.

Biskra (bĭs/krȧ) town, F Algeria, p. comm. 12.

Bismarck (bĭz/märk) city, ✻ of N. Dak. p. 7.

Bismarck Archipelago, group of isls. NE of New Guinea, 15,752 □ p. 188 ; principal isls. New Britain, New Ireland ; Australian mandate.

Bithynia (bĭ-thĭn′ĭ-ȧ) anc. country, NW Asia Minor.

Bitlis (bĭt/lĕsʼ)tn. S Turkish Armenia, W of Lake Van, p. 40.

Bitter Lakes, basins traversed by Suez canal, Egypt.

Bizen (bē/zĕn′) old province of Honshu isl. Japan ; pottery.

Bizerta (bē-zĕr/tȧ) *Fr.* **Bizerte** (bē-zĕrtʼ) ftd. spt. Tunis, p. comm. 26.

Björneborg (byûr/nĕ-bôr′y′) town, SW Finland, p. 18.

Blackburn (blăk/bŭrn) county bor. Lancashire, Eng. p. 127. —, **Mt.**, in SE Alaska, SE of Mt. Wrangell, 16,140 ft.

Black Forest, *Ger.* **Schwarzwald** (shvärts/vält′) mountainous region in Baden and Württemberg, Ger. ; highest peak, Feldberg, 4,897 ft. [Harney peak, 7,242 ft.]

Black Hills, group of mts. SW S. Dak. & NE Wyo. ; highest,

Black Mountains, group of mts. W N. C. ; highest, Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft. [p. bor. 100.]

Blackpool (blăk/pōōl′) co. bor. & spt. Lancashire, Eng.

Black, or Euxine (ūk/sĭn), **Sea**, *anc.* Pon′tus *or* Pon′tus Euxi′nus, sea between Europe and Asia, 168,500 □.

Blackwells Island (blăk/wĕlz) isl. in East riv. N. Y. city ; prison & hospitals. [D. C. ; battle 1814.]

Bladensburg (blā/dĕnz-bûrg) town, Md. nr. Washington,

Blagveshchensk (blä/gŏ-vyĕsh/chĕnsk) city, on Amur riv. SE Siberia, p. 76. [15,781 ft.]

Blanc, Mont (môN′ blän′) highest mt. of Alps, SE France,

Blanca Peak (blăn′kȧ) mt. S Colo. 14,390 ft.

Blanco, Cape (blăn′kō) at boundary bet. Río de Oro & Mauritania, W Africa. — on W coast of Morocco.

Blarney (blär′nĭ) town, S Ir. Free State, nr. Cork ; castle.

Blenheim (blĕn′ĕm ; -ĭm). See Blindheim.

Blida (blē/dä) town, Algeria, SW of Algiers, p. comm. 36.

Blindheim (blĭnt/hīm) vil. Bavaria ; battle "Blenheim" near here 1704. [Shoreham, R. I.]

Block Island, Atl. oc. off R. I. constitutes town New

Bloemfontein (blōōm/fŏn-tān′) town, ✻ of Orange Free State prov. U. of S. Af. p. 39.

Blois (blwä) city, NW cen. France, p. comm. 24.

Blomidon, Cape (blŏm/ĭ-dŭn) W Nova Scotia, S of entrance to Minas basin.

Bloomington (blōōm/ĭng-tŭn) city, N cen. Ill. p. 29 ; univ. — city, S cen. Ind. p. 12 ; univ.

Bluefields (blōō/fēldz′) spt. tn. E coast of Nicaragua, p. 5.

Blue Ridge, the SE range of the Appalachian system from near Harpers Ferry, W. Va. to N Georgia.

Bochum (bō/kŏōm) city, Westphalia, Prussia, p. 143.

Bœotia (bē-ō/shĭ-ȧ) dist. & an anc. republic, E Greece.

Bogotá (bō′gō-tä′) city, ✻ of Colombia, S. Am. p. 160.
Bohemia (bō-hē′mĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* **Böhmen** (bō′mĕn) *Czech* **Čechy** (chĕκ′ē) prov. W Czechoslovakia, 20,098 □ p. 6,665. [p. prov. 358.]
Boholˈ (bō-hōl′) isl. Phil. isls. N of Mindanao, 1,534 □.
Boise (boiˈzā) city, ✻ of Idaho, on Boise river, p. 21.
Boisˈle—Duc (bwä′-lĕ-dük′). See Hertogenbosch, 's.
Bojador, Cape (bŏj′ȧ-dōr′; *Pg.* bō′zhä-dōr′) Río de Oro, W Africa.
Bokhara (bō-kä′rä) independent state assoc. with Soviet Russia, W cen. Asia, 79,440 □, p. 3,000. — its ✻ p. 75.
Bolan Pass (bō-länˈ) historic pass, NE Baluchistan, ab. 54 m. long. [La Paz & Sucre.]
Bolivia (bō-lĭv′ĭ-ȧ) S. Am. repub. 514,155 □ p. 2,890. ✻ ✻
Bologna (bō-lōn′yä) *anc.* Felˈsina, *later* Bonoˈnia, city, Emilia, N It. p. 205.
Bolton (bōlˈtŭn) mfg. co. bor. Lancashire, England, p. 179.
Bombay (bŏm-bāˈ) western presidency of Br. India, 123,-541 □ p. 19,348 (incl. Aden) ; Bombay proper, 75,035 □ p. 16,012 ; native states, 63,453 □ p. 7,409. — city & chief spt. of W India. ✻ of Bombay pres. p. 1,176.
Bon, Cape (bōn) *or* **Ras Addar** (räs ȧd′där) NE Tunis, Africa, in 37° 4′ N.
Bône (bōn) *or* **Bona** (bō′nȧ) spt. N Algeria, p. comm. 45.
Bonn (bŏn) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 91; univ.
Bonny (bŏnˈi) spt. Bonny riv. Niger delta, S. Nigeria, p. 14.
Boothia *or* **Boothia Felix** (bōoˈthĭ-ȧ fēˈlĭks) most N pen. of N. Am. ; N magnetic pole.
Boothia, Gulf of, North America, E of Boothia.
Bootle (bōoˈtl) co. bor. Lancashire, Eng. p. 77.
Bordeaux (bôr′dō′) *anc.* Burdigˈala, spt. city, SW Fr. p.267.
Borgne, Lake (bôrn) lake or bay, SE Louisiana.
Borneo (bôrˈnē-ō) isl. in Malay archipelago. 289,843 □ p. 2,459, incl. Du. B., Brit. N. B., Sarawak, & Brunei.
Bornholm (bôrnˈhŏlm) isl. Denmark, in Baltic, 227 □ p.44.
Bornu (bôr-nōō′) country, former sultanate, W & S of Lake Chad, Africa ; now divided between Gr. Br. & Fr.
Borodino (bō′rō-dyē-nōˈ) vil. cen. Russia ; battle 1812.
Bosnia (bŏzˈnĭ-ȧ) former Turkish prov. 16,239 □.
Bosnia and Herzegovina (hĕr′tsē-gō-vē′nȧ) prov. W cen. Yugoslavia, Europe, 19,768 □ p. 1,890, ✻ Sarajevo.
Bosporus (bŏsˈpō-rŭs) *Turk.* **Boghaz** (bō′gäz′) strait, ab. 20 m. long, connects Black and Marmara seas.
Boston (bŏsˈtŭn ; 62) spt. city, ✻ of Mass. p. 748. — mun. bor. Lincolnshire, England, p. 16 ; riv. port.
Bosworth (bŏzˈwûrth) town, Leicestershire, Eng. ; near battlefield of 1485. [posed penal col.]
Botany Bay (bŏtˈȧ-nĭ) E coast Australia, S of Sydney ; pro-
Bothnia, Gulf of (bŏthˈnĭ-ȧ) N part of Baltic sea, bet. Sweden & Finland. [3,500 □ p. 15.]
Bougainville (bōō′găn′vēlˈ) prin. isl. of Solomon isls. ab.]
Bouillon (bōō′yôNˈ) old duchy, now in SE Belgium.
Boulder (bōlˈdĕr) city, N cen. Colo. p. 11 ; Univ. of Colo.
Boulogne (bōō-lônˈy′ ; *Eng.* bōō-lōnˈ) *or* **Boulogne-sur-Mer** (bōō-lônˈy′-sür-mârˈ) spt. city, N France, p. 55.
Boulogne *or* **Boulogne-sur-Seine** (-sānˈ) city, suburb of Paris, France, p. 68.
Bourbon. See Réunion.
Bourges (bōōrzh) *anc.* Avarˈicum, city, cen. Fr. p. comm. 46.
Bourgogne. See Burgundy. [p. 92.]
Bournemouth (bôrnˈmŭth) co. bor. Southampton co. Eng.]
Bouvines (bōō′vēnˈ) vil. N France, nr. Lille ; battle 1214.
Boyne (boin) riv. 70 m. long, E Ireland ; battle 1690.
Brabant (brȧ-bänt′ *or* brȧ′bänt ; *F.* brȧ′bäNˈ) old duchy, Netherlands ; N. Brabant belongs to Neth. — prov. Belgium, 1,268 □ p. 1,562, ✻ Brussels.
Braddock (brădˈŭk) bor. W Pa. p. 21 ; Braddock's defeat.
Bradford (-fĕrd) city & county bor. Yorkshire, England, p. 286. [p. comm. 25.]
Braga (brä′gȧ) *anc.* Bracˈara Augusˈta, city, NW Portugal.
Brahmaputra (brä′mȧ-pōō′trȧ) *anc.* Dy′ardaˈnes *or* Œdaˈnes, sacred riv. Tibet & NE India, about 1,800 m. long.
Brăila (brȧ-ēˈlȧ) port on Danube riv. Wallachia, Roum. p. 65.
Brandenburg (brănˈdĕn-bōōrĸ) prov. Prussia, 15,072 □ p. 2,446, ✻ Berlin. — town of same, on Havel riv. p. 53.
Brandywine (brănˈdĭ-wīn′) creek, Pa. & Del. ; battle 1777.
Brantford (brănt′fĕrd) city, S Ont. Can. nr. Hamilton, p. 29.
Bratislava (brä′tĭ-slä′vȧ) *Ger.* **Pressburg** (prĕsˈbōōrĸ) city, SW Czechoslovakia, on Danube, p. 93 ; treaty 1805 ; formerly ✻ of Hungary.
Brazil (brȧ-zĭlˈ), **The United States of,** republic, S. Am. 3,275,528 □ p. 30,636. ✻ Rio de Janeiro.
Brazos (brä′zōs) riv. of Tex. over 900 m. to Gulf of Mexico.
Brazzaville (brȧ′zȧ-vĭlˈ) river port, ✻ of Fr. Equat. Africa, on Stanley Pool.
Brecknockshire (brĕkˈnŏk-shĭr) *or* **Brecon** (brĕkˈŭn) co. S Wales, 733 □ p. 61, ✕ Brecknock (p. 6).
Breda (brā-dä′) town, N. Brabant prov. Neth. p. comm. 30.
Breed's Hill. See Bunker Hill.
Bregenz (brāˈgĕnts) *anc.* Brigan′tium, tn. ✻ of Vorarlberg, Austria, on Lake of Constance, p. comm. 12.
Breisach (brīˈzäk) tn. Baden, Ger. on Rhine, p. comm. 4 ; siege 1638. [battle 1631.]
Breitenfeld (brīˈtĕn-fĕlt) vil. Saxony, Ger. nr. Leipzig ;]
Bremen (brāˈmĕn ; brĕmˈĕn) free Hanse city, on Weser riv. Ger. p. 270, with its ter. a Ger. state, 99 □ p. 311.
Bremerhaven (brĕmˈĕr-hä′v'n ; *G.* brā′mĕr-häˈfĕn) spt. at mouth of Weser riv. Ger. p. 22 ; to state of Bremen.
Brenner Pass (brĕnˈĕr) Tirol, Austrian-It. frontier, 19 m. S by E of Innsbruck ; 4,470 ft. [p. comm. 99.]
Brescia (brāˈshä) *anc.* Brixˈia, city, Lombardy, Italy,]
Breslau (brĕsˈlou) city, on Oder riv. ✻ of Lower Silesia, Prussia, p. 528 ; univ.
Brest (brĕst) spt. & fortified city, NW France, p. 74.
Brest Litovsk (brĕst′ lyĕ-tôfskˈ) town, E cen. Poland, p.29 ; taken 1915 ; treaty 1918. [NW France.]
Bretagne (brĕ-tänˈy′) *Eng.* **Brittany** (brĭtˈȧ-nĭ) old prov.
Bridgeport (brĭjˈpōrt ; 57) city, SW Conn. p. 144.
Bridgetown, cml. city, ✻ of Barbados, p. 13.
Briey (brēˈ ; -ā′) tn. E France, p. comm. 3 ; iron.
Brighton (brĭˈtŭn) county bor. Sussex East, Eng. on Eng. channel, p. 142 ; watering place. [p. comm. 28.]
Brindisi (brēnˈdē-zē) *anc.* Brundiˈsium, spt. SE Italy,]
Brisbane (brĭzˈbān) spt. city, ✻ of Queensland, Australia, p. 43, with sub. 210 ; univ.
Bristol (brĭsˈtŭl) mfg. city, cen. Conn. p. 21. — city & county bor. Gloucestershire, England, p. 377.
Bristol Channel, arm of Atl. bet. Wales and SW England.
Britain. See Great Britain.
British America, Br. possessions N of the United States, i. e., Canada, Newfoundland, and Labrador (**British N. A.**) ; sometimes, all Br. possessions in or near America.
British Columbia, prov. Can. on Pac. coast, 355,855 □ p. 523, ✻ Victoria.
British East Africa, ter. E Africa, Kenya col., Uganda, and Zanzibar protectorate, 311,320 □.
British Empire, the United Kingdom, the Irish Free State, and the British colonies, dependencies, and protectorates.
British Guiana, Br. col. N S. Am. 89,480 □ p. 307, ✻ Georgetown. [Belize.]
British Honduras, Br. col. Cen. Am. 8,592 □ p. 45, ✻
British India, that part of the Indian Empire under direct Br. admin. 1,093,074 □ p. 247,003, ✻ Delhi since 1912.
British Isles, The, isl. group, W Europe, comprising Great Britain, Ireland, & adjacent isls. 121,582 □ p. 47,308.
British Malaya, Br. poss. in Malaysia, incl. Straits Settlements & Malay States, 56,603 □ p. 3,358, ✻ Singapore.
British New Guinea. See Papua, Territory of.
British North Borneo, protectorate, Borneo, 31,106 □ p. 208, ✻ Sandakan. [p. 300, ✻ Berbera.]
British Somaliland, prot. E Af. S of Gulf of Aden, 68,000 □
British West Africa, Br. poss. in W Africa, incl. Nigeria, Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Togo, & Cameroons.
Brittany. See Bretagne. [river, p. 43.]
Broach (brōch) city, Bombay pres. Br. India, on Narbada]
Broads, The (brôdz) low-lying district in Norfolk & Suffolk cos. Eng. marked by lakelike expansions of the rivers or by shallow lagoons. [land, p. 15.]
Broadˈstairs and St. Peˈters, urban dist. Kent co. Eng.]
Brockton (brŏkˈtŭn) city, E Massachusetts, p. 66 ; shoes.
Broken Hill, min. tn. W N. S. W., Australia, p. 23 ; silver.
Bronx, The (brŏnks) bor. N New York city, p. 732.
Brookline (brōŏkˈlīn) town, nr. Boston, E Mass. p. 38.
Brooklyn (-lĭn) bor. & spt. W Long Island, part of New York city, p. 2,018.
Brownsville, spt. city, S Texas, p. 12 ; site of Ft. Brown.
Bruges (brōōˈjēz ; *F. pron.* brüzh) *Du.* **Brugge** (brōōgˈē) city, ✻ of West Flanders prov. Belgium, p. comm. 53.
Brunei (brōō-nīˈ) sultanate under Brit. protection, NW Borneo, ab. 4,000 □ p. 25. — spt. its ✻ p. 11.
Brünn (brün) *Czech* **Brno** (bĕr′nō) city, ✻ of Moravia, Czechoslovakia, p. 141, with sub. 221.
Brunswick (brŭnzˈwĭk) vil. S Me. p. 6 ; Bowdoin coll. — *Ger.* **Braunschweig** (broun′shvĭĸ) a state of Ger. 1,418 □ p. 481. — its ✻ p. 140.
Brusa *or* **Brussa** (brōōˈsä) vilayet, NW Asia Minor, 25,400 □ p. 1,627. — *anc.* Pruˈsa, its ✻, p. 110.
Brussels (brŭsˈĕlz) *Fr.* **Bruxelles** (brü′sĕlˈ) city, ✻ of Belgium and of Brabant prov. p. 157, with sub. 685.
Bryn Mawr (brĭnˈmärˈ) vil. SE Pa. p. 3 ; college for women.
Bucaramanga (bōō-kä′rä-mänˈgä) town, E cen. Colombia S Am. p. 26.
Bucharest (bōō′kȧ-rĕstˈ ; bū′-) *Roum.* **Bucureşti** (bōō′kŏō-rĕshˈtĭ) city, ✻ of Roumania, on Dâmboviţa river, p. 309 ; treaty 1913 ; taken 1916.
Buckinghamshire (bŭkˈĭng-ŭm-shĭr ; -shĕr) *or* **Buckingham** *or* **Bucks,** co. Eng. 749 □ p. 236, ✕ Aylesbury.
Budapest (bōō′dȧ-pĕstˈ) city, ✻ of Hungary, on both banks of Danube, p. 926.
Budweis (bōōtˈvīs) *Czech* **Budějovice** (bōō′dyā-yō′vē-tsĕ) city, S Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, on Moldau river, p. 44, with sub. 58. [tillo, Coahuila state, Mexico.]
Buena Vista (bū′nȧ vĭsˈtȧ) battlefield (1847) near Sal-
Buenos Aires (bwä′nōs ĭ′rās) city, ✻ of Argentina, on Plata riv. p. 1,676.
Buffalo, city, W N. Y. p. 507 ; port on Lake Erie.
Bug (bōōg) *anc.* Hypˈanis, riv. W Ukraine, ab. 500 m. long, to estuary of the Dnieper. — riv. W Poland, over 450 m. long, to Vistula river ; battles 1915.
Bukovina *or* **Bukowina** (bōō′kō-vē′nä) div. N Roumania, 4,030 □ p. 812, ✻ Czernowitz.
Bulawayo (bōō′lä-wä′yō) *or* **Buluwayo** (bōō′lōō-) town. S. Rhodesia, p. 7.
Bulgaria (bŏŏl-gâ′rĭ-ȧ ; 3) kingdom, SE Europe, 39,841 □ p. 4,861, ✻ Sofia. [1917-18.]
Bullecourt (bül′kōōrˈ) vil. N France, nr. Arras ; battles]
Bull Run, stream, NE Va. ; battles 1861, 1862.
Bundelkhand Agency (bŭn′dĕl-kŭndˈ) collection of native states, subdiv. of Cen. India Agency, India, 10,186 □ p.1,270.
Bunker Hill, hill, Charlestown, Boston, Mass. ; battle (June 17, 1775) on adjacent Breed's Hill, where monument is.
Burgas (bōōr′gäsˈ) spt. E Bulgaria, on Gulf of B. p. 22.
Burgenland (bōōrˈgĕn-länt) prov. E Austria, 1,586 □ p. 297 ; form. Hung. ter.
Burgos (bōōrˈgōs) city, N Spain, p. comm. 32 ; cathedral.
Burgundy (bûrˈgŭn-dĭ) *Fr.* **Bourgogne** (bōōr′gŏn′yˈ) former kingdoms, dukedom, province, SE France.
Burlington (bûrˈlĭng-tŭn) city, SE Iowa, p. 24. — city, NW Vt. p. 23 ; Univ. of Vermont.
Burma (bûrˈmȧ) country, prov. of Br. India, NW of Siam, 168,573 □ p. 11,686 ; with dependent states 230,839 □ p. 13,212, ✻ Rangoon.
Burnley (bûrnˈlĭ) county bor. Lancashire, England, p. 103.
Burton upon Trent (bûrˈtŭn) county bor. Staffordshire, Eng. p. 49 ; breweries.
Bury (bĕrˈĭ) county bor. Lancashire, England, p. 56.
Bury St. Edmunds (sānt ĕdˈmŭndz) mun. bor. ✕ of Suffolk West, England, p. 16.
Bushire (bōō-shĕrˈ) spt. Persian gulf, SW Persia, p. 25-30.

Busra, Busrah. Vars. of Basra.
Bute (būt) isl. in Firth of Clyde, Scotland, 60 □ p. 19. — *or* **Buteshire** (-shĭr ; -shēr) co. SW Scotland, 218 □ p. 34, × Rothesay. [mining.]
Butte (būt) city, SW Mont. p. 42 ; copper, silver, & gold.
Buzău (bōō-zĕʹŏ) *or* **Buzĕu**, tn. Wallachia, Roumania, p. 29.
Buzzards Bay (bŭzʹārdz) inlet of Atl. SE Mass. 30 m. long.
Byzantium (bĭ-zănʹshĭ-ŭm ; bī- ; -tĭ-ŭm) anc. city on site of modern Constantinople.

C

☞ For many names like **Cattegat, Cos,** etc., see Kattegat, Kos, etc., the preferable forms.

Cádiz (kāʹdĭz ; *Span.* käʹthēth) *anc.* Gaʹdes, spt. SW Spain, on Bay of Cádiz, p. comm. 76.
Caen (kän) city & port, N Fr. on Orne river, p. comm. 54.
Caerleon (kär-lēʹŏn) *anc.* Isʹca Siluʹrum, town, Monmouthshire, Eng. on Usk riv. p. 2.
Cæsarea (sĕs/ā-rēʹā ; sēz/-) anc. spt. W Palestine. — See Kaisarieh.
Cagliari (käl/yä-rē) city, S coast of Sardinia, p. comm. 61.
Cahors (kä/ôrʹ) *anc.* Divoʹna, town, SW France, p. comm. 12 ; cathedral.
Cairngorm (kārn/gôrmʹ) mt. W Banff co. Scot. 4,084 ft.
Cairo (kāʹrō) city, S Ill. p. 15. — (*pron.* kīʹrō) city, ✻ of Egypt, near rt. bank of Nile, p. 791.
Caithness (kāthʹnĕs) co. N Scotland, 686 □ p. 28, × Wick.
Calabar (kăl/ā-bärʹ ; kăl/ā-bärʹ) riv. E S. Nigeria, flows into the Cross estuary. — town & port on Calabar riv. p. 58.
Calabria (kă-lāʹbrĭ-ă ; *It.* kä-läʹbrē-ä) *anc.* Bruttʹium, S Italy, 5,819 □ p. 1,623. [Dover, p. comm. 73.]
Calais (kălʹā ; kălʹĭs ; *F.* kä/lĕʹ) city, N France, on Strait of
Calcutta (kăl-kŭtʹă) city, ✻ of Bengal prov. Br. India, on Hooghly riv. p. 908, with suburbs & Howrah, 1,328.
Caledonia (kălʹē-dōʹnĭ-ă) anc. name of N Britain or Scotland.
Caledonian Canal, Scot. 60½ m. fr. N. sea to Atl. oc.
Calgary (kălʹgă-rĭ) city, S Alberta, Can. on Bow river, p. 63.
Calicut (kălʹĭ-kŭt) spt. Madras pres. SW Br. India, p. 82.
California (kălʹĭ-fôrʹnĭ-ă) state, W U. S. 158,297 □ p.3,427, ✻ Sacramento.
California, Gulf of, arm of Pac. oc. E of Lower California.
Callao (kăl-yäʹō) town, chief spt. of Peru, p. 53.
Caltanissetta (kăl/tä-nēs-sĕtʹtä) city, Sicily, Italy, p. comm. 61 ; springs and sulphur.
Calydon (kălʹĭ-dŏn) anc. city, Ætolia, Greece.
Cam (kăm) riv. ab. 40 m. long, Cambridgeshire, Eng.
Camagüey (kä/mä-gwāʹ) city, E cen. Cuba, p. 98.
Camberwell (kămʹbĕr-wĕl) met. bor. London, Eng. p. 267.
Cambodia (kăm-bōʹdĭ-ă) *Fr.* **Cambodge** (känʹbôjʹ) kingdom, Indo-China, 57,900 □ p. 2,403, ✻ Pnompenh ; a French dependency. [bats. 1917, 1918.]
Cambrai (känʹbrĕʹ) ftd. city, NE France, p. comm. 26 ;
Cambria (kămʹbrĭ-ă) anc. name of Wales.
Cambridge (kămʹbrĭj) city, E Mass. p. 110 ; Harvard univ. — See Cambridgeshire. — *L.* Cantabrigʹia, mun. bor. × of Cambridgeshire, Eng. p. 59 ; Cambridge univ.
Cambridgeshire (-shĭr ; -shēr) *or* **Cambridge**, inland co. Eng. 492 □ p. 130, × Cambridge.
Camden (kămʹdĕn) city, W N. J., a port on Delaware riv. p. 116. — city, N S. C. p. 4 ; battle 1780.
Cameroons (kămʹĕr-ōōnzʹ) *or* **Kamerun** (-ōōnʹ) form. Ger. prot. W Af. ; NW part (ab. 31,000 □ p. 400, ✻Buĕa) Br. mandate, attached to Nigeria ; remainder (166,489 □ p. 1,750, ✻ Yaunde) Fr. mandate attached to Fr. Equat. Af. [coast region, Rome prov. Italy.]
Campagna di Roma (käm-pänʹyä dē rōʹmä) unhealthy
Campania (käm-pänʹyä ; *E.* kămpā-nĭʹă) div. S Italy, 6,277 □ p. 3,715. [—its ✻, spt. p. 20.]
Campeche (käm-pāʹchā) state, SE Mexico, 18,091 □ p. 87.
Campeche, Gulf of (kămpĕʹchē ; *Sp.* käm-päʹchā) SW part of Gulf of Mexico.
Camperdown (kămʹpĕr-dounʹ ; kămʹpĕr-doun) *Du.* **Kamperduin** (kämʹpĕr-doinʹ) vil. N. Holland prov. Neth. ; naval battle 1797. [treaty 1797.]
Campoformido (kämʹpō-fôrʹmē-dō) vil. NE It. p. comm. 3 ;
Cana (kāʹnă) ruined town, Galilee, Palestine, nr. Nazareth.
Canaan (kāʹnăn). Promised Land of Israelites ; Palestine.
Canada, The Dominion of (kănʹă-dă) federation of the greater part of the British possessions in N. America, 3,729,665 □ p. 8,788. ✻ Ottawa.
Canadian River (kă-nāʹdĭ-ăn) 900 m. long, Rocky mts. N. Mex. to Arkansas riv. Okla.
Canal Zone, a strip of territory 10 m. wide in Panama, 527 □ p. 23 ; granted to U. S. A. for the Panama Canal.
Canary Islands (kă-nāʹrĭ ; 3) *or* **Canaries** (kă-nāʹrĭz) *Sp.* **Canarias** (kä-näʹrē-äs) group off NW coast of Africa, a prov. of Spain, 2,808 □ p. 488, ✻ Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Canberra (kănʹbĕr-ă) the city being built in the Fed. Cap. Ter. to be the ✻ of the Commonwealth of Australia.
Candia (kănʹdĭ-ă) isl. See Crete. — *or* **Heraclion** (hĕ-răkʹlĭ-ŏn) spt. Crete, p. 25.
Canea *or* **Kanea** (kä-nĕʹä) *anc.* Cydoʹnia, spt. NW Creté, p.24.
Caney (kä-nāʹ) *or* **El Caney** (ĕl) munic. SE Cuba, nr. Santiago de Cuba, p. 15 ; battle July 1, 1898. [Victoria, 216 B.C.]
Canne (känʹnä) *anc.* Cannæ, vil. Apulia, Italy ; Hannibal's
Cannes (kän) town on Medit. France, p. comm. 31 ; resort.
Canossa (kä-nōsʹsä) vil. Emilia, Italy ; Henry IV.'s penance, 1077.
Canso, Cape (kănʹsō) NE extremity of Nova Scotia.
Canterbury (kănʹtĕr-bĕr-ĭ ; -bĕr-ĭ) *anc.* Durovernum, city & co. bor. Kent co. England, p. 24 ; cathedral.
Cantigny (känʹtēʹnyĕʹ) vil. N France ; battle 1918.
Canton (kănʹtŏn) vil. N N. Y. p. 3 ; St. Lawrence univ. — city, NE Ohio, p. 87. — (*pron.* kăn-tŏnʹ) *Chin.* **Kwangchowfu** (kwängʹchōʹfōōʹ) city, ✻ of Kwangtung prov. China, on Canton riv. p. 900-1,500.
Cape Breton (brĭtʹŭn ; brĕtʹŭn) isl. NE part of Nova Scotia, 3,975 □ p. 131.
Cape Coast, town, Gold Coast col. Brit. W. Af. p. 15.
Cape Colony. See Cape of Good Hope.
Cape Haitien (hāʹtĭ-ĕn) *Fr.* **Cap-Haitien** (käp-äʹēʹsyăNʹ) spt. N Haiti, p. 15.
Cape of Good Hope, *formerly* **Cape Colony**, *often called* **Cape Province**, prov. of Union of South Africa, 276,966 □ p. 2,783. ✻ Cape Town. [Sea of Galilee.]
Capernaum (kă-pûrʹnā-ŭm) ruined city, Palestine, W shore]
Cape Town *or* **Capetown** (kāpʹtounʹ) spt. city, ✻ of Cape of Good Hope prov. U. of S. Af. p. with suburbs 207.
Cape Verde Islands (vûrd) *Port.* **Ilhas do Cabo Verde** (ēl/yäzh dōō käʹbōō vĕrʹdĕ) group, ab. 320 m. W of Cape Verde, 1,487 □ p. 148, ✻ Praia ; Pg. [Asia Minor.]
Cappadocia (kăp/ă-dōʹshĭ-ă) anc. country & Roman prov. E
Capri (käʹprē) *anc.* Capʹreæ, isl. 4 □ p. 5, Naples bay, Italy.
Capua (kăpʹū-ă ; *It. pron.* käʹpwä) ftd. town, Campania, Italy, p. comm. 13. [trict, p. 92.]
Caracas (kä-räʹkäs) city, ✻ of Venezuela, in Federal Dis-
Carcassonne (kärʹkäʹsŏnʹ) anc. Carʹcaso, city, S Fr. p. 29.
Cárdenas (kärʹdā-näs) spt. city, Matanzas, Cuba, p. 33.
Cardiff (kärʹdĭf) spt. city & co. bor. × of Glamorganshire, Wales, p. 200. [Cardiganshire, Wales, p. 4.]
Cardigan (kärʹdĭ-gănn). See Cardiganshire. —mun. bor. × of
Cardiganshire (-shĭr) *or* **Cardigan**, co. S Wales, 692 □ p. 61, × Cardigan.
Caria (kāʹrĭ-ă ; 3) anc. div. of SW Asia Minor.
Caribbean Sea (kărʹĭ-bēʹăn) Atl. oc. bet. W. Indies & Cen. & S. America.
Carinthia (kă-rĭnʹthĭ-ă) *Ger.* **Kärnten** (kĕrnʹtĕn) prov. S Austria, 3,684 □ p. 367, ✻ Klagenfurt.
Carlisle (kär-līlʹ) bor. S Pa. p. 11 ; Dickinson coll. — (kär-līlʹ ; kärʹlĭl) *anc.* Luguvalʹlum, Caer Luʹel, city & co. bor. × of Cumberland co. England, p. 53.
Carlsbad (kärlzʹbăd) *or* **Karlsbad** (*Ger.* kärlsʹbät) mfg. town, W Czechoslovakia, p. 19 ; springs ; watering place.
Carmania (kär-māʹnĭ-ă) prov. anc. Persia ; mod. Kerman.
Carmarthen (kär-märʹthĕn ; -thĕn). See Carmarthenshire. — spt. & mun. bor. × of Carmarthenshire, Wales, p. 10.
Carmarthenshire (-shĭr) *or* **Carmarthen**, co. S Wales, 919 □ p. 175, × Carmarthen.
Carmel, Mount (kärʹmĕl) famed mt. NW Palestine, nr. coast, 1,800 ft.
Carnarvon (kär-närʹvŭn). See Carnarvonshire. — spt. & mun. bor. × of Carnarvonshire, Wales, p. 8 ; castle.
Carnarvonshire (-shĭr) *or* **Carnarvon**, min. co. N Wales, 572 □ p. 125, × Carnarvon.
Carnatic or **Karnatik** (kär-nătʹĭk) region & old div. S India, S of lat. 18°45′ N, now in Madras pres.
Carniola (kär-nyōʹlä) *Ger.* **Krain** (krīn) form. crownland, S Austria, now divided bet. Italy & Yugoslavia.
Carolinas (kărʹō-līʹnăz). North Carolina and South Carolina. [550 □ p. 40 ; Jap. mandate.]
Caroline Islands (kărʹō-līn) archipelago in N Pac.]
Carpathian Mountains (kär-pāʹthĭ-ăn) *anc.* Carʹpates *or* Carpaʹtes, mt. system, 800 m. long bet. Poland & Czechoslovakia ; Gerlsdorfer Spitze, 8,737 ft. [tralia, 350 m. l.]
Carpentaria, Gulf of (kärʹpĕn-tārʹĭ-ă) on N coast of Aus-
Carrara (kär-räʹrä) city, Tuscany, It. p. 49 ; marble.
Carrickfergus (kărʹĭk-fûrʹgŭs) spt. Northern Ireland, p. 9.
Carso (kärʹsō) *Ger.* **Karst** (kärst) plateau, NE It. ; bat. 1917.
Carson City (kärʹsŭn) city, ✻ of Nevada, p. 2.
Cartagena (kärʹtä-jēʹnä ; *Sp.* kärʹtä-häʹnä) *anc.* Carthaʹgo Noʹva, spt. city, SE Spain, p. 102. — **spt. N** Colombia, p. mun. dist. 51.
Carthage (kärʹthăj) anc. country & spt. its ✻ 36°50′ N, 10°18′E, N Africa ; destroyed 146 B.C. & 698 A.D.
Casablanca (käʹsä-blängʹkä) *Ar.* **Dar el Beida** (därʹĕl bāʹdä) spt. town, W Morocco, Africa, p. 102.
Cascade Range (kăs-kādʹ) mts. Ore. Wash. & B. C. ; highest, Mt. Rainier, 14,408 ft. [hundred islands.]
Casco Bay (kăsʹkō) off coast of Me. at Portland ; several
Caserta (kä-zĕrʹtä) town, Campania, Italy, p. 34 ; cathedral & palace.
Cashmere. Var. of Kashmir. [Orinoco & Rio Negro.]
Casiquiare (käʹsē-kyäʹrä) riv. S Venezuela, connects the
Caspian Sea (kăsʹpĭ-ăn) *anc.* Casʹpium Maʹre *or* Hyrcaʹnium Maʹre, salt lake bet. Europe and Asia, 760 m. by 270 m. 169,381 □ ab. 85 ft. below sea level.
Cassano d'Adda (käs-säʹnō dädʹdä) town, N It. p. comm. 9 ; battles 1705, 1799. [Ger. p. 162.]
Cassel *or* **Kassel** (käsʹĕl) city, ✻ of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia.]
Castile (kăs-tēlʹ) *Span.* **Castilla** (käs-tēlʹyä) former kingdom, cen. Spain. [former div. NE Spain.]
Catalonia (kăt/ă-lōʹnĭ-ă) *Sp.* **Cataluña** (kä/tä-lōōnʹyä)]
Catania (kä-täʹnyä) *anc.* Catʹana, city, at foot of Mt. Etna, Sicily, p. 255.
Catanzaro (kä/tän-dzäʹrō) city, Calabria, It. p. comm. 36.
Catawba (kă-tôʹbă) riv. about 300 m. long, rises in Blue Ridge mts. N. C. and is called **Wateree** (wŏ/tĕr-ēʹ) in S.C.
Cateau, Le (lĕ kă/tōʹ) town, NE France, p. comm. 8 ; battles 1914, 1918.
Catskill Mountains (kătsʹkĭl) group of Appalachian system, E cen. N. Y. ; highest peak, Slide mountain, 4,204 ft.
Cattaro (kä/tä-rō) spt. S Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, on Gulf of Cattaro, p. comm. 14. [Magdalena riv.]
Cauca (kouʹkä) riv. ab. 600 m. long, Colombia, Andes to
Caucasia (kô-kāʹshă) *or* **Caucasus**, region, S Russia, Europe & Asia, on both sides of Caucasus mts. See Ciscaucasia & Transcaucasian Federation.
Caucasus (kôʹkă-sŭs) mts. bet. Black and Caspian seas, Russia, 700 m. long ; highest, Mt. Elbrus, ab. 18,526 ft. — See Caucasia. [vento, It. ; battle 321 B.C.]
Caudine Forks (kôʹdīn) passes, S Apennines, nr. Bene-
Cauvery *or* **Kaveri** (kôʹvĕr-ĭ) riv. ab. 475 m. S India.
Cavite (kä-vēʹtä) spt. 10 m. SW of Manila, Phil. isls. p. 22.
Cawnpore (kôn/pōrʹ) *or* **Cawnpur** (-pōorʹ) city, United Provs. Br. India, on Ganges, p. 216 ; massacre July 15, 1857.
Cayenne (kī-ĕnʹ ; kī-ĕnʹ) town on Cayenne isl. ✻ of Fr. Guiana, p. 14. [Jamaica.]
Cayman Islands (kī-mănʹ) three isls. W. Indies, p. 5 ; to

Cayuga Lake (kā-yōō′gȧ) lake 40 m. long, W cen. N. Y.
Ceará (sā′ä-rä′). See Fortaleza.
Cebu (sä-bōō′) isl. (1,695 □) & prov. (1,867 □ p. 855), Phil. isls. — spt. munic. its ✻ p. 66.
Cedar Creek, stream, to Shenandoah riv. Va.; bat. 1864.
Cedar Mountain, locality, N cen. Va.; battle 1862.
Cedar Rapids, city, E Iowa, p. 46.
Celebes (sĕl′ē-bēz; *Du.* sē-lā′bĕs) isl. Du. East Indies, 69,255 □; with adj. isls. 72,070 □ p. 3,108.
Cenis, Mont (môn′ sē-nē′) famous pass, 6,835 ft. Fr. & It. Alps; railway tunnel, 7½ m. long, under Col de Fréjus.
Central America, S portion of N. Am. S of Mexico, 221,379 □ p. 5,779. [kestan repub.]
Central Asia, **Soviet Russian**, the Kirghiz repub. & Tur-
Central India Agency *or* **Central India**, collection of native states under supervision of British agent, India, 51,531 □ p. 5,997, ✻ Indore.
Central Provinces and Berar (bĕ-rär′) prov. cen. British India, 99,823 □ p. 13,913. ✻ Nagpur.
Central Provinces States, native states, cen. India, 31,174 □ p. 2,067.
Cephalonia (sĕf′ȧ-lō′nĭ-ȧ) *Gr.* **Kefalonia** (kyĕ-fä′lō-nyä′) isl. Ionian isls. Mediterranean sea, nome of Greece, 456 □ p. 102, ✻ Argostoli. [6,621 □ p. 83.]
Ceram (sĕ-rȧm′; *Port.* sȧ-rȧN′) isl. Moluccas, Du. E. Indies.
Cerigo (chĕr′ē-gō) *or* **Kythera** (kith′ĕ-rȧ) *L.* Cythe′ra, most S Ionian isl. 11 □ p. 13, chief town Kapsalion.
Cerro de Pasco (sĕr′rō dā pȧs′kō) town, cen. Peru, over 14,380 ft. high, p. 15; mines. — mt. knot near the town.
Cerro Gordo (gôr′dō) mountain pass between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, Mexico; battle 1847. [p. 5.]
Cetinje (tsĕt′ĕn-yȧ) town, ✻ of Montenegro, Yugoslavia.
Cette (sĕt) spt. city, S France, on Medit. sea, p. comm. 37.
Ceuta (sū′tȧ; *Sp.* thä′ōō-tä) spt. town on Moorish coast, opp. Gibraltar, in Cádiz prov. Spain, p. comm. 35.
Cévennes (sā′vĕn′) *anc.* Ceben′na, mts. S France; highest, Mt. Mézenc, 5,753 ft. — old district, France, NE part Languedoc, ✻ Mende. [p. 4,505, ✻ Colombo.]
Ceylon (sē-lŏn′) isl. Indian ocean, Br. col. 25,331 □
Chad (chăd) lake, of varying area according to season, S Sudan, Africa, approx. 10,000 □. — col. N Fr. Equat. Africa, 501,676 □ p. 1,271. [tles 338 and 86 B.C.]
Chæronea (kĕr′ō-nē′ȧ) ruined city, Bœotia, Greece; bat-
Chagres (chä′grĕs) riv. Panam✻ & Canal Zone, through Gatun lake to Caribbean sea.
Chalcedon (kăl-sē′dŭn) anc. city, *new* **Kadiköi** (kä′dē-kûⁿ′ē) Asia Minor, near Constantinople; Council 451.
Chalcidice (kăl-sĭd′ĭ-sē) pen. N shore Ægean sea, Greece.
Chaldea (kăl-dē′ȧ) anc. region, Asia, on Euphrates riv. and Persian gulf. [p. comm. 31; battles 451, 1914.]
Châlons-sur-Marne (shä′lôNˢ′-sür-märn′) city, NE France.
Chalon-sur-Saône (shä′lôN′-sür-sōn′) city, E France, p. comm. 32. [Iumna river.]
Chambal (chŭm′bŭl) riv. ab. 650 m. India, Vindhya hills to
Chambersburg (chăm′bĕrz-bûrg) bor. S Pa. p. 13; burned 1864; Wilson coll.
Chamonix (shä′mō′nē′) *or* **Chamouni** (shä′mōō′nē′) valley, ab. 14 m. long, 1 to 2½ m. w. E Fr. N of Mt. Blanc.
Champagne (shăN′pȧn′y′; *E.* shăm-pān′) old prov. NE France, ✻ Troyes; specif. mountainous part E of Reims to the Aisne; many battles World War.
Champion Hills (chăm′pĭ-ŭn) hills, SW Miss.; bat. 1863.
Champlain, Lake (shăm-plān′) 125 m. long, bet. N. Y. & Vt.; naval battle 1814.
Chan′cellorsville, locality, NE Va.; battle May 2-3, 1863.
Chandernagore (chŭn′dĕr-nȧ-gōr′) *or* **Chandarnagar** (-nŭg′ȧr) French settlement, on Hooghly riv. India, 22 m. N of Calcutta, ab. 4 □ p. 25. [p. 500.]
Changchowfu (chäng′chō′fōō′) city, Fukien prov. China.
Changchun (chäng′chōōn′) *or* **Kwanchengtze** (kwän′-chŭng′tsĕ′) city, W cen. Manchuria, p. 136.
Changsha (chäng′shä′) city & treaty port, ✻ of Hunan prov. China, p. 250. [riv. p. 300.]
Changteh (chäng′tĕ) city, Hunan prov. China, on Yuen
Channel Islands, Brit. isls. in Eng. channel, 75 □ p. 90, ✻ St. Helier; Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, etc.
Chantilly (shăn-tĭl′ĭ) vil. N Va.; bat. 1862. — (*pron.* shäN′tē′yē′) tn. N France, p. 6; horse racing & château.
Chapultepec (chä-pōōl′tä-pĕk′) fortress, Mex. 3 m. SW of Mexico city; battle Sept. 12-13, 1847.
Charente (shä′räNt′) riv. 225 m. long, W France.
Charleroi *or* **Charleroy** (shär′lē-rwä′) town, SW Belgium, p. comm. 28; battle 1914.
Charles, Cape, Va. at entrance to Chesapeake bay.
Charles River, E Mass. bet. Boston & Cambridge & Charlestown. [✻ of W. Va. p. 40.]
Charlestown (chärlz′tŭn) spt. city, SE S. C. p. 68. — city, **Charlestown** (-toun) a part of Boston, Mass.; navy yard.
Charlotte (shär′lŏt) city, S N. C. p. 46. [as (✻).]
Charlotte Amalie (shär′lŏt′ ȧ-mä′lē-ä). See St. Thom-
Charlottenburg (shär-lŏt′ĕn-bōōrK) city, Brandenburg, Prussia, p. 323; part of Berlin. [of Va.]
Charlottesville (shär′lŏts-vĭl) city, cen. Va. p. 11; Univ.
Char′lottetown, city, ✻ of Prince Ed. Isl. Can. p. 12.
Chartres (shär′tr′) city, N France, p. comm. 23; cathedral.
Chatalja (chä-täl′jä) town, Turkey in Europe, 25 m. WNW of Constantinople, ✻ of **C.** sanjak, 733 □ p. 78.
Château-Thierry (shä′tō′-tyē′rē′) town, NE France, on Marne riv. p. comm. 8; battle 1918.
Chatham (chăt′ȧm) mun. bor. Kent co. England, 30 m. ESE of London, p. 43; mil. & nav. station.
Chatham Islands, group, Pac. oc. belonging to, and 536 m. E of, N. Z. 375 □. [long.]
Chattahoochee (chăt′ȧ-hōō′chē) river, Georgia, 500 m.
Chattanooga (chăt′ȧ-nōō′gȧ) city, E Tenn. p. 58; univ.; battle Nov. 1863. [long]; summer schools.
Chautauqua (shȧ-tô′kwȧ) vil. W N. Y. on **C. Lake** (18 m.
Chaux-de-Fonds, La (lȧ shō′-dē-fôN′) town, Neuchâtel, Switz. p. comm. 38.
Chefoo (chē′fōō′) city & treaty port, Shantung prov. China, p. 75.
Chekiang (chŭ′kyäng′) coast prov. China, 36,680 □ p. 17,000, ✻ Hangchow. [p. comm. 22; bat. 1915.]
Chełm (kĕlm) *Russ.* **Kholm** (kōlm) town, E cen. Poland.
Chelsea (chĕl′sē) city, NE suburb of Boston, Mass. p. 43. — met. bor. SW London, Eng. p. 64; Carlyle's residence.
Cheltenham (chĕl′tⁱnȧm) mun. bor. Gloucestershire, England, p. 48. [Asia, 77°37′ N.]
Chelyuskin, Cape (chĕl-yōōs′kĭn) extreme N point of
Chemin des Dames (shĕ-măN′ dā dȧm′) highway, ab. 4 m. N of, & parallel to, Aisne riv. N Fr.; bats. 1917-18.
Chemnitz (kĕm′nĭts) mfg. city, Saxony, Germany, p. 304.
Chemulpho (chĕ-mŭl′pʰō) *or* **Chemulpo** (-pō) treaty port, W Korea, p. 30.
Chengtu (chŭng′tōō′) city, ✻ of Szechwan, China, p. 450.
Cher (shâr) riv. ab. 220 m. long, cen. France, to Loire river.
Cherbourg (shĕr′bōōr′) ftd. spt. & naval arsenal, N France, p. comm. 38.
Chersonese, The (kûr′sō-nēz; -nēz) *or* **Chersonesus** (-nē′sŭs) *anc.* Cher′sone′sus Thra′cica. See Gallipoli.
Chesapeake Bay (chĕs′ȧ-pēk) 200 m. long, 4 to 40 m. broad, Md. & Virginia. [p. 1,025, X Chester.]
Cheshire (chĕsh′ĭr; -ēr) *or* **Chester**, co. W England, 1,028 □
Chester (chĕs′tĕr) city, SE Pa. p. 58. — co. Eng. See Cheshire. — *anc.* De′va *or* De′vana Cas′tra, walled city & co. bor. × of Cheshire, England, on Dee river, p. 41.
Cheviot Hills (chē′vē-ŭt; chĕv′ĭ-ŭt) range bet. England and Scotland; highest 2,676 ft.
Cheyenne (shī-ĕn′) city, ✻ of Wyoming, p. 14.
Cheyenne River, formed by two branches, each ab. 350 m. rising in Wyo.; flows 150 m. to Missouri riv. in S. Dak.
Chicago (shĭ-kô′gō) city, NE Ill. on Lake Michigan, p. 2,702; second in size in U. S. A.; stockyards; university; fire 1871.
Chichester (chĭch′ĕs-tĕr) *anc.* Cis′aceas′ter, city, Sussex West, Eng. p. 12.
Chickahominy (chĭk′ȧ-hŏm′ĭ-nĭ) riv. 90 m. long, Va. flows into James river; battles 1862, 1864. [19-20, 1863.]
Chickamauga Creek (-mô′gȧ) in NW Ga.; battle Sept.
Chicopee (chĭk′ō-pē) city, cen. Mass. on Conn. riv. p. 36.
Chicoutimi (shē-kōō′tē-mē′) tn. Quebec prov. Can. at head of navig. on Saguenay riv. p. 9.
Chiengmai (chĭ-ĕng-mī′) *or* **Kiangmai** (kyäng′-) town, Siam, on Meping riv. p. 50. [✻ Tientsin.]
Chihli (chē′lē′) prov. NE China, 115,830 □ p. 30,000.
Chihli *or* **Pechili**, (pā′chĕ-lē′), **Gulf** *and* **Strait of**, NW part of Yellow sea, China. [— its ✻ p. 40.]
Chihuahua (chē-wä′wä) state, N Mexico, 90,036 □ p. 423.
Chile (chē′lā) *or* **Chili** (chĭl′ĭ) rep. SW S. Am. 289,721 □ p. 3,755, ✻ Santiago. [3,500 ft.]
Chilkoot Pass (chĭl′kōōt) near Skagway, Alaska, ht.
Chillán (chēl-yän′) town, cen. Chile, S. Am. p. 31.
Chillon (shē′yôNˢ′; *E.* shĭl′ŏn *or* shĭ-lôNˢ′) fortress, Switz. on Lake of Geneva; Bonnivard; Byron.
Chimborazo (chĭm′bō-rä′zō; *Am. Sp.* chēm′bō-rä′sō) mt. 20,498 ft. Ecuador, S. Am.
China (chī′nȧ) country, former Chinese Empire (republic fr. Jan. 1912), E Asia, 4,278,352 □ p. 348,639, ✻ Peking; China proper, 1,532,795 □ p. 316,000.
China Sea, part of Pacific ocean bounded by China, Siam, Malay pen., Borneo, Phil. isls, & Formosa. [550 m.]
Chindwin (chĭn′dwĭn′) riv. chief trib. of Irrawaddy, Burma.
Chin Hills, mountainous tract, N border of Burma, ab. 8,000 □ p. 110. [prov. China, p. 184.]
Chinkiang (chĭn′kyäng′) city & treaty port, Kiangsu
Chios (kī′ŏs) *Gr.* **Khio** (kē′ō) *Turk.* **Sakis–Adasi** (sä-kēs′-ä-dä′sē) Gr. isl. off W coast Asia Minor, 319 □ p. 70. — its ✻ p. 18; massacre 1822.
Chiriquí (chē′rē-kē′) river, lagoon, & Caribbean archipelago, Panama. — mts. & vol. 11,970 ft. W Panama.
Chishima, Jap. name of Kurile Islands.
Chita (chē-tä′) city, Transbaikalia, E Siberia, Asia, p. 78.
Chitral (chē-träl′) region, N North-West Frontier Prov. India, ab. 4,500 □ p. ab. 50. — its ✻ p. 3.
Choiseul (shwä′zûl′) Brit. isl. Solomon isls. E of New Guinea, 90 m. long, 1,500 □. [p. 227.]
Cholon (shō′lŏnˢ′) city, Cochin China, 4 m. SW of Saigon.
Cholula (chō-lōō′lä) tn. cen. Mexico, p. 9; temple ruins.
Chosen. See Korea.
Chota Nagpur (chō′tä näg′pōōr′) subprov. & div. of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 27,077 □ p. 5,653.
Christchurch (krĭst′chûrch) city & mun. bor. E cen. South Isl. N. Z. p. 67, with suburbs 106.
Christiania, *or* **Kristiania** (kris-tyä′nē-ä) *former name of* **Oslo** (ŏs′lō) ✻ of Norway.
Christmas Island, in Pacific oc., 1° 57′ N, 157° 27′ W; 234 □; Br. — 9 m. long, Indian ocean, 10° 31′ S, 105° 34′ E; 62 □; belongs to Singapore.
Chudskoye Ozero (chōōt′skŏ-yĕ ô-zä′rō). See Peipus.
Chungking (chōōng′kĭng′) treaty port, Szechwan prov. China, p. 615. [Switz. p. 16.]
Chur (kōor) *Fr.* **Coire** (kwär) town, ✻ of the Grisons.
Churchill (chûrch′ĭl) river, 1,000 m. long, N Saskatchewan & N Manitoba, Canada, to Hudson bay.
Churubusco (chōō′rōō-bōōs′kō) locality near Mexico city; battle Aug. 20, 1847.
Cibao (sē-bä′ō) mt. range, cen. Haiti isl.; highest, Loma Tina, 10,300 ft. (highest in W. Ind.). [Cuba, p. 96.]
Cienfuegos (syĕn-fwä′gōs) spt. city, Santa Clara prov. S
Cilicia (sĭ-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ; -lĭsh′ȧ) anc. country & Roman prov. SE Asia Minor. [bō-gäz′) mt. pass, SE Asia Minor.]
Cilician Gates (sĭ-lĭsh′ȧn) *Turk.* **Gülek Boghaz** (gü-lĕk′
Cincinnati (sĭn′sĭ-nat′ĭ) city, SW Ohio, on Ohio river, p. 401; university. [convention 1808.]
Cintra (sĕn′trä) town nr. Lisbon, Port. p. comm. 7; resort;
Circassia (sĕr-kăsh′ĭ-ȧ; -kăsh′ȧ) region, N of Caucasus mts. Russia in Europe.
Ciscaucasia (sĭs′kô-kā′shȧ) region, S Russia, Europe, N of Caucasus mts. 100,260 □ p. 6,105.

Cisleithania (sĭs/lī-thā/nĭ-ă) form. that part of Austria-Hungary W of Leitha riv. [p. 9.
Città Vecchia (chĕt-tä/ vĕk/kyä) ftd. city, cen. Malta.
Ciudad Bolívar (syōō-thäth/ bō-lē/vär) *formerly* **Angostura**, riv. port, Venezuela, on Orinoco riv. p. 20.
Ciudad Juárez (hwä/räs) city, Chihuahua, Mexico, opp. El Paso, Tex. p. 11.
Clackmannan (klăk-măn/ăn) *or* **Clackmannanshire** -shĭr; shēr) co. cen. Scot. 55 □ p. 33. ×Clackmannan (p. 2).
Clarens (klä/räNs/) vil. Vaud canton, Switz. on Lake of Geneva.
Clarksburg (klärks/bûrg) city N W. Va. p. 28.
Clear, Cape, S headland, Clear isl. Cork co. Ireland.
Clermont-Ferrand (klĕr/môN/-fĕ/räN/) *anc.* Augustonem/etum, city, S cen. France, p. comm. 83.
Cleveland (klēv/lănd) port of entry & city, NE Ohio, on Lake Erie, p. 797 ; Western Reserve univ., etc.
Clichy (klē/shē/) *or* **Clichy-la-Garenne** (klē/shē/-lä-gä/rĕn/) city, NW suburb of Paris, France, p. comm. 50.
Clinton (klĭn/tŭn) city, E Iowa, on Miss. riv. p. 24. — vil. cen. N. Y. p. 1 ; Hamilton coll.
Clonmel (klŏn-mĕl/) bor. & town, S Ir. Free State, p. 10.
Clovelly (klō-vĕl/ĭ) coast vil. Devonshire, Eng. ; resort.
Cluj (klōozh) *Ger.* **Klausenburg** (klou/zĕn-bōōrĸ) *Hung.* **Kolozsvár** (kō/lōzh-vär) city, cen. Transylvania, Roumania, p. 84.
Cluny (klü/nē/) town, E cen. Fr. p. comm. 4; site of abbey.
Clutha (klōō/thä) riv. South Island, N. Z. 210 m. long.
Clyde (klīd) riv. Scotland, to Firth of Clyde ; shipbuilding.
Clydebank (klīd/băNk/) burgh, Dumbarton co. Scot. on Clyde riv. p. 47. [naval battle 394 B.C.
Cnidus (nī/dŭs) ruined town, Cape Krio, SW Asia Minor ;
Cnossus. See Knossos. [✻ Saltillo.
Coahuila (kō/ä-wē/lä) state, N Mexico, 63,791 □ p. 377.
Coastland. See Küstenland.
Coast Ranges, mt. ranges along Pacific coast, Br. Columbia, and Wash. Ore. & Calif. U. S. ; highest, San Gorgonio, Calif. 11,485 ft.
Cobalt (kō/bôlt ; -bōlt) min. town, Ontario, Canada, p. 4.
Coblenz *or* **Koblenz** (kō/blĕnts) *anc.* Confluen/tes, cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Rhine Prov. Prussia, Germany, on Rhine riv. p. comm. 57 ; Am. occupation 1918-23.
Coburg (kō/bōōrĸ) city, ✻ of Saxe-Coburg, Bavaria, Ger. p. comm. 23. [above the sea, p. 31.
Cochabamba (kō/chä-bäm/bä) city, cen. Bolivia, 8,394 ft.
Cochin (kō/chĭn/) spt. Malabar coast, Br. India, p. 21.
Cochin China (kō/chĭn chī/nä ; kŏch/ĭn) Fr. col. S of Annam & Cambodia, Indo-China, 22,000 □ p. 3,795, ✻ Saigon. [Wordsworth.
Cockermouth (kŏk/ẽr-mŭth) tn. Cumberland co. Eng. p. 5 ;
Cocos (kō/kŏs), *or* **Keeling** (kē/lĭng), **Islands**, group of coral isls. Indian oc. SW of Java, 9 □ ; attached to Singapore. [bay, Mass.
Cod, Cape, sandy pen. between Atl. ocean and Cape Cod
Cohoes (kō-hōz/) city, N. Y. on Hudson riv. near Troy, p.23.
Coimbra (kō-ēm/brä) city, W cen. Portugal, p. comm. 21.
Coire. See Chur. [bor. Essex co. England, p. 43.
Colchester (kōl/chĕs-tẽr) *anc.* Camulodu/num, spt. mun.
Colchis (kŏl/kĭs) anc. country in what is now Georgia, Transcaucasia. [1862 (Gaines's Mill) & June 1&3, 1864.
Cold Harbor, locality near Richmond, Va. ; battles June 27.
Colima (kō-lē/mä) state, SW Mexico, 2,273 □ p. 81. — city, its ✻ p. 27. — vol. in Colima, ab. 12,750 ft. high.
Collingwood (kŏl/ĭng-wo͝od) city, sub. of Melbourne, p. 34.
Colmar (kōl/mär ; *F.* kōl/mär/) city, ✻ of dept. Haut-Rhin, NE France, p. comm. 42.
Cologne (kō-lōn/) *Ger.* **Köln** *or* **Cöln** (kûln) *anc.* Op/pidum Ubi/o/rum, *later* Colo/nia Agrippi/na, city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine riv. p. 634 ; univ. ; cathedral.
Colombia (kō-lŏm/bē-ä) republic, NW South America, 440,846 □ p. 5,855, ✻ Bogotá. [p. 249.
Colombo (kō-lŏm/bō) spt. town, ✻ of Ceylon, on W coast.
Colón (kō-lōn/) *form.* As/pinwall, Caribbean spt. Panama, p. 31. [Minor.
Colophon (kŏl/ō-fŏn) anc. Ionian city near Ephesus, Asia
Colorado (kŏl/ō-rä/dō) state, W cen. U. S. A. 103,948 □ p. 940, ✻ Denver.
Colorado Desert, arid region, ab. 2,000 □, S California.
Colorado River, nav. riv. 900 m. long, Tex. — nav. riv. Colo. Utah & Ariz. to Gulf of Calif. ; 1,450 m. ; Grand Canyon.
Colorado Springs, city, cen. Colorado, p. 30 ; resort.
Columbia (kō-lŭm/bĭ-ä) city, N cen. Mo. p. 10 ; Univ. of Mo. — city, ✻ of S. C. p. 38 ; Univ. of S. C.
Columbia River, nav. riv. of Ore. Wash. & Brit. Columbia, ab. 1,400 m. long, flows into Pacific ocean.
Columbus (kō-lŭm/bŭs) city, W Ga. p. 31. — city, ✻ of Ohio, p. 237 ; Ohio State univ.
Como (kō/mō) *anc.* Co/mum, tn. Lombardy, It. p. comm. 45.
Como, Lake, Lombardy, It. 35 m. long, 3 m. wide, 56 □.
Comorin, Cape (kŏm/ō-rĭn) S point of India, Travancore.
Comoro Islands (kŏm/ō-rō) in Mozambique channel, NW of Madagascar, 790 □ p. 109 ; French.
Compiègne (kôN/pyĕN/y') town, N France, on Oise river, p. comm. 16.
Conakry. See Konakri.
Concepción (kōn-sĕp/syōn/) town, cen. Chile, p. 65.
Concha (kōn/chä) highest mt. in Venezuela, 15,416 ft.
Concord (kŏn/kŏrd) town, E Mass. p. 6 ; battle April 19, 1775. — city, ✻ of N. H. p. 22. [seaside resort.
Coney Island (kō/nĭ) in Brooklyn bor. N.Y. city, 5 m. long ;
Congo (kŏn/gō) riv. in, & on boundary of, Belgian Congo, to Atlantic ocean, 2,500-3,000 m. long.
Congo Free State. See Belgian Congo.
Coniston (kŏn/ĭs-tŭn) vil. Lancashire, Eng. on **Coniston Water**, lake 6 m. long ; Ruskin. [p. 611.
Connaught (kŏn/ôt) prov. NW Ir. Free State, 6,867 □
Connecticut (kŏ-nĕt/ĭ-kŭt) state, E U. S. A. 4,965 □ p. 1,381, ✻ Hartford. — riv. 375 m. long, N N. H. to Long Isl. sound.
Constance. See Konstanz. —, **Lake of** (kŏn/stăns) *Ger.* **Bodensee** (bō/dĕn-zā/) *anc.* Briganti/nus La/cus, 46 m. long, 207 □, inclosed by Germany, Austria, & Switz.
Constanța *or* **Constantsa** (kŏn-stän/tsä) *anc.* Constantia/na, spt. Roumania, p. 28. [Algeria, p. 78.
Constantine (kŏn/stăn/tēn/) *anc.* Cir/ta, ftd. city, NE
Constantinople (kŏn-stăn/tĭ-nō/p'l) vilayet of Turkey, 1,505 □ p. 1,203. — city on the Bosporus, Turkey in Europe, former ✻ of Turkey, p. with suburbs 1,000.
Contreras (kŏn-trā/räs) tn. 14 m. SSW of Mex. city ; battle Aug. 19-20, 1847. [castle.
Conway (kŏn/wā) mun. bor. Carnarvonshire, Wales, p. 7 ;
Cooch Behar (kōōch/ bē-här/) native state, N Bengal. India, 1,307 □ p. 592. — its ✻ p. 11.
Cook, *or* **Hervey** (hûr/vĭ), **Islands**, SW of Society isls. S Pacific ocean, 150 □ p. 13 ; to New Zealand.
Cook, Mount, in S Alaska, 13,750 ft. — See Aorangi.
Coolgardie (kōōl-gär/dĭ) munic. Western Australia, p. 3.
Coomassie. Var. of Kumasi.
Coorg *or* **Kurg** (kōōrg) prov. Br. India, W of Mysore, 1,582 □ p. 164. ✻ Mercara.
Copán (kō-pän/) tn. W Honduras, p. 4 ; ruins, pyramids.
Copenhagen (kō/pĕn-hā/gĕn) *Dan.* **Köbenhavn** (kū/p'n-houn/) spt. ✻ of Denmark, 28 □ p. 561, with sub. p. 710 ; bats. 1801, 1807.
Copiapó (kō/pyä-pō/) town, cen. Chile, p. 10.
Corcyra. See Corfu.
Córdoba (kôr/dō-vä) *Eng.* **Cordova**, prov. S Spain, 5,299 □ p. 554. — *anc.* Cor/duba, city, its ✻, on Guadalquivir riv. p. comm. 73. — city, cen. Argentina, p. 156.
Corea. Var. of Korea.
Corfu (kôr-fōō/ ; kôr/fū) *anc.* Corcy/ra, isl. of Greece, Medit. sea, 245 □ p. 96. — ftd. spt. city, on isl. p. 27.
Corinth (kŏr/ĭnth) city, NE Miss. p. 5 ; bat. 1862. — important anc. city, S Greece ; destr. by earthquake, 1858. See next. [3 m. NE by E of site of anc. Corinth, p. 5.
Corinth, New, city, Greece, on Gulf of Corinth, ab.
Corinth (kŏr/ĭnth), *or* **Lepanto, Gulf of** (lē-pän/tō) *anc.* Corinthi/acus Si/nus, N of the Morea, Greece.
Corinth, Isthmus of, 20 m. long, 4 to 8 m. wide, joins the Morea to Attica, Greece ; canal. [Lee riv. p. 77.
Cork, co. S Ir. Free State, 2,890 □ p. 391. — its × city on
Cornwall (kôrn/wôl) co. SW England, 1,357 □ p. 321, × Bodmin ; fish ; tin, copper, and other minerals.
Coromandel Coast (kŏr/ō-măn/dĕl) in Madras, SE India.
Corpus Christi (kôr/pŭs krĭs/tē) city, S Tex. p. 11, on **C. C. Bay**, a lagoon joining Gulf of Mexico. [river, p. 32.
Corrientes (kôr/rē-ĕn/tĕs) town, NE Argentina, on Paraná
Corsica (kôr/sĭ-kä) *Fr.* **Corse** (kôrs) Fr. isl. & dept. Medit. sea, 3,368 □ p. 282, ✻ Ajaccio (Napoleon's birthplace).
Coruña, La (lä kō-rōōn/yä) *Eng.* **Corunna** (kō-rŭn/ä) ftd. spt. city, NW Spain, p. comm. 64 ; battle 1809.
Costa Rica (kŏs/tä rē/kä) republic, S Cen. Am. 23,000 □ p. 468, ✻ San José. [Ecuador.
Cotopaxi (kō/tō-päk/sē ; -pä/hē) volcano, 19,613 ft. high,
Cotswold (kŏts/wōld) hilly tract, Gloucestershire, Eng. ; sheep.
Council Bluffs, city, SW Iowa, on Missouri river, p. 36.
Courland. See Kurland. [37 ; battles 1302, 1918.
Courtrai (kōōr/trĕ/) town, West Flanders, Belgium, p.
Coventry (kŭv/ĕn-trĭ) co. bor. Warwickshire, Eng. p. 128.
Covington (kŭv/ĭng-tŭn) city, N Ky. p. 57.
Cowes (kouz) spt. tn. Isle of Wight, Eng. p. 10 ; resort.
Cowpens (kou/pĕnz/ ; *locally* kŭp/ĕnz) town, NW S. C. p. 1 ; battle 1781.
Cracow (krā/kō) *Pol.* **Kraków** (krä/kōōf) *Ger.* **Krakau** (krä/kou) city, W Galicia, Poland, on Vistula, p. 182 ; battle 1914.
Craiova (krä-yō/vä) tn. SW Wallachia, Roumania, p. 58.
Crécy-en-Ponthieu (krā/sē/-äN-pôN/tyû/) *or* **Crécy** (krā/-sē/ ; *Anglo.* krē/sĭ) *or Eng.* **Cressy** (krĕs/ĭ) vil. N France p. 2 ; battle 1346. [Ger. p. 125.
Crefeld (*or* **Krefeld** (krā/fĕlt) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia,
Cremona (krē-mō/nä ; *It. pron.* krā-mō/nä) ftd. city, Lombardy, Italy, on the *Po* riv. p. 58 ; cathedral.
Crete (krēt) *or* **Candia** (kăn/dĭ-ă) *anc.* Cre/ta, isl. ab. 160 m. long, 6 to 35 m. broad, Medit. sea, 3,547 □ p. 345, ✻ Canea ; belongs to Greece.
Creusot, Le (lẽ krû/zō/) min. & mfg. tn. E Fr. p. comm. 38.
Crimea (krī-mē/ä ; krĭ-) *Russ.* **Krim** (krēm) *anc.* Chersone/sus Tau/rica, peninsula, S Russia, between Sea of Azov and Black sea. — *or* **Crimean Republic**, autonomous repub. coextensive with pen. 15,060 □ p. 762, ✻ Simferopol.
Cripple Creek, min. tn. cen. Colo. p. 2 ; gold.
Croatan Sound (krō/tăn/) bet. Pamlico sound & Albemarle sound, N. C.
Croatia (krō-ā/shĭ-ä) prov. NW Yugoslavia, 16,920 □ p. 2,740, ✻ Zagreb ; comprises former Hung. crownland of **Croatia and Slavonia** (krō-ā/shĭ-ä, slä-vō/nĭ-ä).
Cross Keys (krŏs/kēz/) form. vil. N Va. ; battle 1862.
Croton River (krō/tŭn) SE N. Y. to Hudson riv. ; part of City of New York water supply.
Crown Point, vil. NE N. Y. ; important in Colonial & Rev. wars. [191.
Croydon (kroi/dŭn) co. bor. Surrey co. Eng. nr. London, p.
Ctesiphon (tĕs/ĭ-fŏn) anc. city, nr. Bagdad, Mesopotamia, Asia ; ruins ; battle 1915.
Cuba (kū/bä) isl. N of Caribbean sea, with adjacent isles a republic, 44,164 □ p. 2,889, ✻ Havana.
Cuenca (kwĕn/kä) city, SW Ecuador, p. 40.
Culebra (kōō-lā/brä) hill & ry. station, Canal Zone, ab. 10 m. fr. Panama city ; here is the Gaillard (Culebra) Cut of the canal.
Culiacán (kōōl/yä-kän/) city, NW Mexico, p. 22. [col.
Culion (kōō-lyōn/) isl. N of Palawan, Phil. isls. ; leper
Culloden Moor (kŭ-lōd/ĕn ; -lō/dĕn) E Inverness co. Scotland ; battle 1746.
Cumæ (kū/mē) anc. city on coast of Campania, Italy.
Cumberland (kŭm/bẽr-lănd) city, NW Md. p. 30. — co. NW England, 1,520 □ p. 273, × Carlisle.

Cumberland Gap, pass, ht. 1,315 ft., Va. Ky. & Tenn.
Cumberland River, nav. riv. 680 m. long, Ky. & Tenn. flows into Ohio river. [401 B.C.
Cunaxa (kū-năk′sȧ) near Bagda., Mesopotamia; battle
Curaçao (kōō′rȧ-sä′ō ; *Angl.* kū′rȧ-sō′) isl. & col. Dutch W. Indies, isl. 210 □ p. 33, col. 403 □ p. 55, ✻ Willemstad.
Curepipe (kōō′rȧ-pē′pȧ) tn. cen. Mauritius, p. 17; health resort.
Curityba (kōō′rē-tē′bä) town, S Brazil, p. 79. [24° N.
Cush *or* **Kush** (kŭsh) anc. country, Nile valley, S of ab.
Custozza (kōos-tōt′sä) vil. Venetia, It. nr. Verona; battles 1848, 1866. [pres. India, 8,167 □ p. 485. ✻ Bhuj.
Cutch *or* **Kutch** (kŭch) native state & pen. NW Bombay
Cutch, Rann of (rŭn) salt marsh, N & E of Cutch, India, ab. 9,000 □.
Cuxhaven (kŏoks-hä′fĕn) spt. Hamburg, Ger. p. 15.
Cuyabá (kōō′yä-bä′) city, W cen. Brazil, p. 34.
Cuzco (kōōs′kō) city, S Peru, p. 26 ; ✻ anc. Inca emp.
Cyclades (sĭk′lȧ-dēz) Gr. isls. Ægean sea, 1,015 □ p. 200.
Cydnus (sĭd′nŭs) historic riv. anc. Cilicia, Asia Minor.
Cynoscephalæ (sĭn′ŏs-sĕf′ȧ-lē) two hills, Thessaly, Greece ; battles 364 & 197 B.C. [✻ Nicosia ; British.
Cyprus (sī′prŭs) isl. E Medit. sea, 3,584 □ p. 311.
Cyrenaica (sīr′ĕ-nā′ī-kȧ) anc. country, N Africa, also called **Barca.** — independent dist. NE Libya, Africa, ✻ Benghazi ; form. Barca (Turk. ter.).
Cyrene (sī-rē′nē) anc. city & territory, Cyrenaica.
Cyzicus (sĭz′ī-kŭs) anc. city on S shore Sea of Marmara.
Czechoslovakia *or* **Czecho-Slovakia** (chĕk′ō-slō-vä′kĭ-ȧ) rep. cen. Europe, 54,241 □ p. 13,610, ✻ Prague ; form. part of Aust.-Hungary.
Czernowitz (chĕr′nō-vĭts) *Roum.* **Cernauţi** (chĕr′nou-tsĕ) city, ✻ of Bukovina, Roumania, p. 92 ; battles 1915-17.
Częstochowa (chĕn′stō-kō′vȧ) *Russ.* **Chenstokhov** (chĕn′-stō-kôf′) city, SW Poland, p. 81.

D

Dacca (dăk′ȧ) city, Bengal, Br. India, p. 119. [ube.
Dacia (dā′shĭ-ȧ) anc. Rom. prov. bet. Carpathians and Dan-
Dagestan *or* **Daghestan** (dä′gĕs-tän′) autonomous repub. SE Russia, Europe, on Caspian sea, 13,730 □ p. 798, ✻ Petrovsk. [p. 842, ✻ Porto Novo.
Dahomey (dä-hō′mā) colony, Fr. W. Africa, 42,460 □
Daihoku, Dainan. See Taihoku, Tainan.
Dairen (dī′rĕn′) *formerly* **Dalny** (dăl′ny′-nĭ) *Chin.* **Talien** *or* **Talienwan** (tä′lĭ-ĕn′wän′) spt. city, ✻ of the Japanese leased ter. of Kwantung, S Manchuria, p. 105.
Dakar (dȧ-kär′) spt. Senegal, near Cape Verde, ✻ of Fr. W. Africa, p. 25.
Dallas (dăl′ȧs) city, NE Tex. p. 159.
Dalmatia (dăl-mā′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ) prov. SW Yugoslavia, 4,916 □ p. 621, ✻ Spalato.
Daman (dȧ-män′) *Port.* **Damão** (dä-mouN′) Port. settlement, Bombay, India, 148 □ p. 56. — its ✻ p. 6.
Damaraland (dăm′ȧ-rȧ-lănd′ ; *G.* dä′mä-rä-länt′) N part of Southwest Africa. [ancient.
Damascus (dȧ-măs′kŭs) chief city of Syria, p. 170 ; very
Damietta (dăm′ĭ-ĕt′ȧ) cml. city, Egypt, in Nile delta, p. 30 ; anc. tn. was 4 m. N.
Danbury (dăn′bĕr-ĭ) city, SW Conn. p. 19 ; hat mfg.
Danish West Indies, former name of the Virgin Islands of the United States.
Dannemora (dăn′ĕ-mō′rȧ) vil. NE N. Y. p. 3 ; state prison. — town, SE Sweden, p. 12 ; iron mines.
Danube (dăn′ūb) *Ger.* **Donau** (dō′nou) *anc.* Danu′bius *or* Is′ter (lower course) riv. Europe, ab. 1,750 m. long, flows into Black sea.
Danville (dăn′vĭl) city, E Ill. p. 34. — city, S Va. p. 22.
Danzig, Free City of (dän′tsĭk) *Pol.* **Gdańsk** (g′dän′y′sk) ter. on Bay of Danzig, Baltic sea, 754 □ p. 365 ; form. Ger. now under League of Nations. — spt. in ter. p. 195.
Dardanelles (där′dȧ-nĕlz′) *anc.* Hel′lespon′tus, strait, 1 to 4 m. wide, 40 m. long, between Europe and Asiatic Turkey.
Dar es Salaam *or* **Daressalam** (där′ĕs-sȧ-läm′) spt. ✻ of Tanganyika Ter. E Af. p. 53; taken 1916.
Darfur (där′fōōr′) prov. Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, 153,300 □ p. 750, ✻ El Fasher. [Isthmus of.
Darien, Isthmus of (dā′rĭ-ĕn′ ; *Sp.* dä′rē-ĕn′). See Panama,
Darjeeling *or* **Darjiling** (där-jē′lĭng) town & sanatorium, N Bengal, Br. India, p. 25. [Murray river. See Barwon.
Darling, nav. riv. SE Australia, 1,160 m. long, flows into
Darlington (där′lĭng-tŭn) co. bor. Durham co. Eng. p. 66.
Darmstadt (därm′shtät) city, ✻ of Hesse, W Ger. p. 82.
Dartmoor (därt′mōōr ; -mōr) table-land, S Devonshire, England, about 25 m. long ; prison.
Daugava, Daugavpils. See Dvina, Dvinsk.
Dauphiné (dō′fē-nā′) old prov. SE France.
Davenport (dăv′ĕn-pōrt) city, on Miss. riv. E Iowa, p. 57.
Davis Strait, N. Amer. connects Baffin bay with Atl. oc.
Davos-Platz (dä-vōs′-plätz′) vil. Grisons, Switz. ; resort ; p. Davos comm. 10. [river, p. 3.
Dawson (dô′sŭn) city, ✻ of Yukon ter. Canada, on Yukon
Dax (dăks) *anc.* Aquæ Augus′tæ, town, SW France, p. comm. 11 ; hot springs.
Dayton (dā′tŭn) city, SW Ohio, p. 153.
Daytona (dā-tō′nȧ) city, NE Florida, p. 5 ; winter resort.
Dead Sea, *anc.* La′cus Asphaltī′tes, salt lake, bet. E Palestine & W Transjordania, 370 □, 46 m. long, greatest breadth ab. 10 m. ; ab. 1,300 ft. below Medit. sea.
Deadwood (dĕd′wo͝od′) city, W South Dakota, p. 2.
Deal (dēl) spt. mun. bor. Kent co. England, on North sea, p. 13. [Eng. ; coal & iron.
Dean, Forest of (dēn) anc. royal forest, Gloucestershire,
Death Valley, in E Calif. ; lowest, 276 ft. below sea level.
Deauville (dō′vēl′) town, NW France, p. comm. 4 ; resort ; race course.
Debreczen (dĕ′brĕ-tsĕn) city, E Hungary, p. 103 ; univ.
Decapolis (dē-kăp′ō-lĭs) region, N anc. Palestine.
Decatur (dē-kā′tûr) city, cen. Ill. on Sangamon riv. p. 44.
Deccan *or* **Dekkan** (dĕk′ăn) region, S India, all pen. S of Narbada riv. or lesser area bet. it & Kistna riv.
Dedeagach (dĕ-dĕ′ä-gäch′) spt. W. Thrace, Greece, on the Ægean, p. 3.
Dee (dē) any of several rivers in Great Britain.
Deerfield (dēr′fēld) riv. SW Vt. & NW Mass. 100 m. to Conn. riv. — tn. N Mass. p. 3 ; early Indian attacks.
Dekkan. See Deccan. [guese East Africa.
Delagoa Bay (dĕl′ȧ-gō′ȧ) inlet, Indian ocean, Portu-
Delaware (dĕl′ȧ-wâr) riv. 350 m. long, rises in N. Y. flows into Delaware bay. — middle Atl. state, U. S. A. 2,370 □ p. 223, ✻ Dover.
Delaware Bay, estuary, Atlantic oc. bet. E Del. & S N. J.
Delaware Water Gap, mt. gorge of Del. riv. E Pa.
Delaware Watergap, vil. & summer resort, E Pa.
Delft (dĕlft) town, W Netherlands, p. comm. 38.
Delgado, Cape (dĕl-gä′dō) cape, at N limit of Port. E. Af.
Delhi (dĕl′hē) prov. Br. India, SE of Punjab, 557 □ p. 488. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Indian Empire, on Jumna riv. p. 304.
Delos (dē′lŏs) *modern Gr.* **Delos** (thē′lŏs) *or* **Dele** (thē′lyē) celebrated isl. Cyclades group, Greece, 2 □.
Delphi (dĕl′fī) town in Phocis, anc. Greece, containing oracle of Apollo. [N Persia.
Demavend (dĕm′ȧ-vĕnd′) mt. ab. 18,500 ft. Elburz chain,
Demerara (dĕm′ĕr-ä′rȧ) riv. 200 m. Br. Guiana, to Atl.
Denbigh (dĕn′bĭ) ; see Denbighshire. — mun. bor. ✕ of Denbighshire, Wales, p. 7. [p. 155, ✕ Denbigh.
Denbighshire (-shīr) *or* **Denbigh**, co. N Wales, 666 □
Dendermonde. = Termonde.
Denmark (dĕn′märk) *Danish* **Danmark** (dän′märk) kingdom, NW Europe, 16,605 □ p. 3,268, with Faroe isls. 17,144 □ p. 3,289. ✻ Copenhagen.
D'Entrecasteaux Islands (dän′trē-käs′tō′) group, E of New Guinea, Pac. oc. 1,200 □ ; British ; to Ter. of Papua.
Denver (dĕn′vĕr) coextensive city & co. ✻ of Colo. 58 □ p. 256 ; university. [p. 113.
Deptford (dĕt′fĕrd) met. bor. S part of London, England,
Derby (dûr′bĭ ; där′bĭ ; *see in Vocab.*). See Derbyshire. — co. bor. ✕ of Derbyshire, Eng. on Derwent river. p. 130.
Derbyshire (dûr′bĭ-; där′bĭ-shīr ; *cf.* Derby, *n.*) *or* **Derby**, co. cen. England, 1,016 □ p. 715, ✕ Derby.
Derwent (dûr′wĕnt) riv. of Tasmania or any of several rivs. of England. [Eng.
Derwentwater (-wô′tĕr) lake, 3 m. long, Cumberland co.
Desaguadero (dā-sä′gwä-thä′rō) riv. 160 m. long, W Bolivia.
Des Moines (dĕ moin′) riv. 500 m. SW Minn. to Miss. riv. near Keokuk, Iowa. — city, ✻ of Iowa, on Des Moines riv. p. 126.
Dessau (dĕs′ou) town, ✻ of Anhalt, N Germany, p. 58.
Detmold (dĕt′mōld ; *Ger.* dĕt′mōlt) town, ✻ of Lippe, Germany, p. 15.
Detroit (dē-troit′) chief city of Mich. on Detroit riv. p. 994. — **River**, 25 m. long, Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, bet. U. S. A. & Ontario, Canada. [p. 1 ; battle 1743.
Dettingen (dĕt′ĭng-ĕn) vil. Lower Franconia, Bavaria,
Devon (dĕv′ŭn). See Devonshire. [Plymouth, England
Devonport (-pōrt ; 57) former spt. co. bor. now part of
Devonshire (-shīr ; -shĕr) *or* **Devon**, co. SW Eng. 2,612 □ p. 709, ✕ Exeter.
Dewsbury (dūz′bĕr-ĭ) co. bor. W Yorkshire, Eng. p. 54.
Dhaulagiri (dou′lä-gē′rē) peak, 26,826 ft. Himalaya mts.
Diamond, Cape, Canada ; citadel of Quebec on it.
Diarbekr (dē-är′bĕk′r) vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 14,480 □ p. 472. — *anc.* Am′ida, its ✻, on Tigris riv. p.38.
Diedenhofen. See Thionville. [24.
Dieppe (dē-ĕp′) town, N France, on Eng. channel, p. comm.
Dijon (dē′zhôN′) ftd. city, E cen. France, p. comm. 79 ; cathedral ; university. [183 □ p. 12.
Dindings (dĭn-dĭngz′) a part of the Straits Settlements,
Dismal Swamp, in SE Va. & NE N. C. 30 m. long.
District of Columbia, federal dist. U. S. A. on Potomac riv. 70 □ p. 438 ; coextensive with the city of Washington.
Dixmude (dēks′mūd′ ; dēs′-) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, p. comm. 1 ; almost destroyed in World War.
Dnieper (nē′pĕr) *Russ.* **Dnyepr** (d′nyĕ′p′r) *anc.* Borys′thenes, riv. ab. 1,300 m. SW Russia to Black sea.
Dniester (nēs′tĕr) *Russ.* **Dnyestr** (d′nyĕs′t′r) *anc.* Danas′tris, riv. ab. 850 m. SE Europe, Poland to Black sea.
Dobrici (dō′brē-chē) *or* **Dobrich** (dō′brĭch) town, S Dobruja, Roumania, p. comm. 13 ; fairs.
Dobruja *or* **Dobrudja** (dō′brōo-jȧ) *Roum.* **Dobrogea** (dō′brō-jĕ-ȧ) div. Roumania, W of Black sea to Danube riv. 8,969 □ p. 381, chief town Constanţa.
Dodecanese (dō-dĕk′ȧ-nēs′) 12 isls. in SE Ægean sea, SW of Asia Minor. [Netherlands.
Dollart (dŏl′ȧrt) gulf of North sea, 10 m. by 7 m. NE of
Dolomites (dŏl′ō-mīts) *or* **Dolomite Alps** (dŏl′ō-mīt) div. of the Alps, N Italy ; highest, Marmolata, 11,024 ft.
Dominica (dŏm′ĭ-nē′kȧ) Br. isl. a pres. of Leeward Isls. col. 305 □ p. 37, ✻ Roseau.
Dominican Republic (dō-mĭn′ĭ-kăn) *or* **Santo Domingo** (sän′tō dō-mĭn′gō) republic, E part of Haiti isl. W. I. 19,332 □ p. 897, ✻ Santo Domingo.
Domremy-la-Pucelle (dôN′rē-mē′-lȧ-pü′sĕl′) small vil. NE France ; native place of Joan of Arc.
Don, riv. Yorkshire, England, 55 m. — riv. Aberdeen co. Scotland, 62 m. — *Tatar* **Duna** (dōō′nȧ) *anc.* Tan′ais, riv. SE Russia, ab. 1,300 m. [shire, Eng. p. 54 ; races.
Doncaster (dŏn′kȧs-tĕr) *anc.* Dan′num, mun. bor. W York-
Donegal (dŏn′ē-gôl′) co. Irish Free State, 1,870 □ p. 168.
Donetz (dō-nyĕts′) riv. Ukraine & S Soviet Russia, about 670 m. flows into Don river.
Dongola (dŏn′gō-lȧ) prov. N Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 124,300 □ p. ab. 120, ✻ Merowe.
Doon (dōōn) riv. Ayr co. Scotland ; Burns.
Dorchester (dôr′chĕs-tĕr) *anc.* Durnova′ria, mun. bor. ✕ of Dorsetshire, England, p. 10.
Dordogne (dôr′dŏn′y′) *anc.* Dura′nius, riv. 300 m. long, SW France, to Garonne riv.

Dordrecht (dôr′drĕĸt) *or* **Dort** (dôrt) city, SW Netherlands, p. comm. 54.
Dore, Monts (môN′ dôr′) mt. group, S cen. France; highest 6 185 ft.
Doris (dŏ′rĭs; 57) anc. country, N Greece, S of Thessaly.
Dorpat (dôr′pät) *Esth.* **Tartu** (tär′tōō) *Russ.* **Yurev** (yōōr′-yĕf) city, cen. Esthonia, Europe, p. 50; university.
Dorsetshire (dôr′sĕt-shĭr) *or* **Dorset**, co. S Eng. 978 □ p. 228, × Dorchester.
Dort. See Dordrecht.
Dortmund (dôrt′mōont) city, Westphalia, Prussia, p. 295.
Douai *or* **Douay** (dōō-ā′) ftd. town, N France, p. comm. 34; Bible; taken by Ger. 1914; retaken by Brit. 1918.
Douaumont (dōō′ō′môN′) vil. & ft. Fr. nr. Verdun; battles 1916. [river.
Doubs (dōō′) *anc.* Du′bis, riv. E France, ab. 270 m. to Saône
Douglas (dŭg′lăs) town, ✻ of Isle of Man, p. 20.
Douro (dō′rōō) *Sp.* **Duero** (dwā′rō) *anc.* Du′rius, riv. Sp. & Port. ab. 485 m. to Atlantic ocean.
Dover (dō′vẽr) town, ✻ of Delaware, p. 4. — *anc.* Du′bris Por′tus, spt. mun. bor. Kent co. England, p. 40.
Dover, Strait of, bet. England & France; least width 20 m.
Downs, The (dounz) roadstead in North sea, Kent, England; naval battles 1639, 1666. — hills (**N. & S. D.**) Dorsetshire, England. [of Bonn.
Drachenfels (drä′kĕn-fĕls′) mt. Prussia, on Rhine, S
Drakensberg (drä′kĕnz-bûrg; -bĕrĸ) *or* **Kwathlamba** (kwät-läm′bä) mts. Natal & Cape prov. SE Africa.
Drava (drä′vä) *or* **Drave** (drä′vĕ) *Ger.* **Drau** (drou) *anc.* Dra′vus, riv. 450 m. long, S Europe, Austria to Danube river. [✻ Assen.
Drenthe (drĕn′tĕ) prov. Netherlands, 1,029 □ p. 207.
Dresden (drĕz′dĕn; *G.* drās′dĕn) city, ✻ of Saxony, Germany, p. 588, on Elbe river; battle 1813. [sea.
Drin (drĕn) *anc.* Dri′lo, riv. Albania, 110 m. to Adriatic
Drina (drē′nä) *anc.* Dri′nus, riv. W Yugoslavia, 160 m. to Sava river. [sacre 1659.
Drogheda (drŏ′hĕ-dä) spt. E Ir. Free State, p. 13; mas-
Drohobycz (drō-hô′bĭch) town, SE Poland, p. 27.
Dry Tortugas (tôr-tōō′găz) 10 isls. Fla. W SW of S end of mainland, entrance Gulf of Mexico.
Duala (dwä′lä) town, Fr. Cameroons, W Africa, p. 18.
Dublin (dŭb′lĭn) city & co. bor. ✻ of Irish Free State, on Liffey river, p. 427. [1915-16.
Dubno (dōōb′nō) town, SE Poland, p. comm. 3; battles
Dubuque (dŏō-bŭk′) city, E Iowa, on Miss. riv. p. 39.
Dudley (dŭd′lĭ) co. bor. Worcestershire, England, p. 56.
Duero. See Douro. [p. 244.]
Duisburg (dūs′bōōrĸ) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, Germany.
Dulcigno (dōōl-chēn′yō) *Serb.* **Ulcinj** (ōōl′y′-tsĕn-y′) *anc.* Olci′nium, spt. town, Montenegro, Yugoslavia, p. 5.
Duluth (dŏō-lōōth′) city, N E Minn. on Lake Superior, p. 99.
Dumbarton (dŭm-bär′tŭn) burgh, × of Dumbarton co. Scotland, p. 23. — *or* **Dumbartonshire** (-shĭr; -shẽr) co. W cen. Scotland, 246 □ p. 151.
Dumfries (dŭm-frēs′) burgh, × of Dumfries co. Scotland, p. 16. — *or* **Dumfriesshire** (-shĭr; -shẽr) co. S Scotland, 1,072 □ p. 75.
Duna, Düna. See Don, 2d Dvina.
Dünaburg. See Dvinsk. [to Vistula river.
Dunajec (dōō-nä′yĕts) riv. 120 m. W Galicia, Poland,
Dunbar (dŭn-bär′) burgh, E. Lothian co. Scotland, p. 4; battle Sept. 3, 1650.
Dundee (dŭn-dē′) spt. burgh, Forfar co. Scotland, p. 168.
Dunedin (dŭn-ē′dĭn) spt. city, SE S. Isl. N. Z. p. 58, with subs. 72; univ. [Fife co. Scotland, p. 40.
Dunfermline (dŭn-fẽrm′lĭn; *colloq.* dŭn-fûrm′lĭn) burgh,
Dunkirk (dŭn′kûrk; dŭn-kûrk′) *Fr.* **Dunkerque** (dŭn′-kẽrk′) ftd. spt. town, N France, p. comm. 35. [1,012 ft.
Dunsinane (dŭn′sĭ-năn′; dŭn-sĭn′ăn) hill, nr. Perth, Scot.
Durango (dōō-rän′gō) town, cen. Mexico, p. 40.
Durazzo (dōō-rät′sō) *Albanian* **Durresi** (dōō-rĕs′ĭ) *anc.* Epidam′nus, *later* Dyrrha′chium, ftd. spt. town, Albania, p. 5. [subs. 146.
Durban (dûr′băn) spt. tn. Natal prov. U. of S. Af. p. with
Durham (dûr′ăm) city, N. N. C. p. 22; Duke coll. — co. N England, 1,014 □ p. 1,479. × Durham. — *Saxon* Dun′holme. city & mun. bor. × of Durham co. England, p. 17; cathedral; university.
Düsseldorf (düs′ĕl-dôrf) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 407.
Dutch Borneo, Dutch part of Borneo, with adj. isls. 212,-604 □ p. 1,626.
Dutch East Indies, the possessions of the Netherlands in Malaysia, 733,642 □ p. 49,351. ✻ Batavia.
Dutch Guiana (gĭ-ä′nä) *or* **Surinam** (sōō′rĭ-näm′) Dutch col. N S. Am. 46,060 □ p. 113, ✻ Paramaribo.
Dutch West Indies, Curaçao col. &, sometimes, Du. Guiana.
Dvina (dvē-nä′) *or* **Dwina** (dwē′nä) riv. N Russia, Eur. ab. 1,100 m. long, to Archangel gulf.
Dvina, *Lett.* **Daugava** (dä′ōō-gä-vä) *Ger.* **Düna** (dü′nä) riv. W Russia & Latvia, 630 m. to Riga gulf.
Dvinsk (dvĕnsk) *or* **Dünaburg** (dü′nä-bōōrĸ) *Lett.* **Daugavpils** (dou′gäf-pĕls) city, SE Latvia, Eur. on Dvina riv. p. 36; battle 1915. [N Sinkiang prov. China.
Dzungaria (dzōōŋ-gä′rĭ-ä) *or* **Zungaria** (zōōŋ-) region,

E

Eagle Pass, town, Texas, on Rio Grande, p. 6.
East Anglia (ăn′glĭ-ä) anc. div. England; modern Norfolk & Suffolk.
Eastbourne (ēst′bôrn; -bŭrn) co. bor. Sussex E. Eng. p. 62.
East Cape, *or* **Cape Dezhnev** (dyĕzh-nyôf′) NE extremity of Asia, on Bering strait.
Easter Island *or* **Waihu** (wī′hōō′) *Sp.* **Pascua** (päs′kwä) in S Pacific ocean; gigantic statues, etc.; to Chile.
Eastern Roumelia (rōō-mē′lĭ-ä) *or* **Southern Bulgaria** (bŏŏl-gā′rĭ-ä) part of Bulgaria, 12,585 □, chief town Philippopolis. [✻ Ghent.
East Flanders (flăn′dẽrz) prov. Belgium, 1,172 □ p. 1,125,
East Ham, co. bor. Essex co. England, p. 143.
East Indies (ĭn′dĭz) a collective name applied, somewhat vaguely, to India, Indo-China, & Malay archipelago.
East Liverpool (lĭv′ẽr-pōōl) city, E Ohio, p. 21; potteries.
East London, spt. town, Cape prov. U. of S. Af. p. with sub. 35. [dington.
East Lothian (lō′thĭ-ăn) co. E Scot. 267 □ p. 47, × Had-
Easton (ēs′tŭn) city, Pa. on Del. riv. p. 34; Lafayette coll.
East Orange, city, N. J. 3 m. WNW of Newark, p. 51.
Eastport, city, E Me. on isl. in Passamaquoddy bay, p. 4.
East Prussia, prov. NE Prussia, 14,873 □ p. 2,229, ✻ Königsberg. [p. 461, × Beverley.
East Riding (rīd′ĭng) co. div. Yorkshire, Eng. 1,172 □
East Saint Louis (lōō′ĭs; lō′ĭ) city, Ill. on Mississippi river, p. 67.
Eboracum. See York, Eng. [NE Spain, to Medit.
Ebro (ē′brō; *Span.* ā′brō) *anc.* Ibe′rus, riv. 470 m. long,
Ecbatana (ĕk-băt′ä-nä) city, ✻ of anc. Media; modern Hamadan. [Carlyle.
Ecclefechan (ĕk′l-fĕĸ′ăn) vil. nr. Dumfries, S Scot.;
Eckmühl. See Eggmühl. [276,000 □ p. 2,000, ✻ Quito.
Ecuador (ĕk′wä-dôr) republic, NW S. Am. 116,000 to
Eddystone Rock (ĕd′ĭ-stŭn) in Eng. chan.; lighthouse near Plymouth.
Edessa (ē-dĕs′ä). See Urfa. [bury; battle 1642.
Edge Hill (ĕj) ridge, S Warwickshire, Eng. 7 m. NW of Ban-
Edinburgh (ĕd′ĭn-bŭr-ō) co. See Midlothian. — city & burgh, ✻ of Scot. & × of Midlothian co. p. 420.
Edirne. See Adrianople.
Edmonton (ĕd′mŭn-tŭn) urban dist. Middlesex co. Eng. sub. of London, p. 67. — city, ✻ of Alberta, Canada, p.59.
Edom. See Idumæa. [disc. 1889.
Edward, Lake, *form.* **Albert Edward,** cen. Africa, ab. 830 □;
Egadi, Isole. See Ægadean Isles.
Eggmühl (ĕk′mül) *or* **Eckmühl,** vil. Bavaria, Ger. near Regensburg; battle 1809.
Egmont, Mount (ĕg′mŏnt) *Maori* **Taranaki** (tä′rä-nä′kē) volcanic mt. SW North Isl. New Zealand, 8,260 ft.
Egypt (ē′jĭpt) *Ar.* **Misr** (mĭs′r) kingdom, NE Africa, 350,000 □, cultivated and settled portion 12,023 □ p. 12,751. ✻ Cairo; **Lower Egypt,** N of 30° N; **Upper Egypt,** Nile valley to 22° N.
Ehrenbreitstein (ā′rĕn-brīt′shtĭn) town & fortress, Rhine Prov. Prussia, Ger. on Rhine riv. opposite Coblenz, p. 5.
Eisenach (ī′zĕn-ăĸ) town, Saxe-Weimar, Thuringia, Germany, p. 39. [Europe, p. 70.
Ekaterinburg (yĕ-kä′tyĕ-rĕn-bōōrĸ′) city, E Russia,
Ekaterinodar (yĕ-kä′tyĕ-rē′nō-där′) *or* **Krasnodar** (krăs′-nō-där′) city, S Russia, Europe, p. 143.
Ekaterinoslav (-slăf′) city, SE cen. Ukraine, Europe, on Dnieper riv. p. 164.
Elam (ē′lăm) anc. country N of Persian gulf, ✻ Susa.
Elba (ĕl′bä) anc. Il′va, isl. W Italy, in Medit. 86 □ p. 30; Napoleon's exile, 1814-15.
Elbe (-bĕ) riv. Ger. ab. 700 m. long, to North sea.
Elberfeld (ĕl′bĕr-fĕlt′) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, Ger. p. 157.
Elbing (ĕl′bĭng) spt. E. Prussia, Ger. p. 67.
Elbrus *or* **Elbruz** (ĕl′brōōs; äl′-) highest of Caucasus mts. and of Europe, 18,526 ft. [18,500 ft.
Elburz (ĕl′bōōrz′) mts. N Persia; highest, Demavend, over
Eleusis (ē-lū′sĭs; *mod. Gr.* ĕ-lĕf′sĭs) vil. with ruins of anc. city, Attica, Greece, p. 1.
Elgin (ĕl′jĭn) city, NE Ill. on Fox riv. p. 27; watches. — (ĕl′gĭn) burgh, × of Moray co. Scotland, p. 8. — *or* **Elginshire** (-shĭr; -shẽr) former name of Moray co. Scotland.
Elgon (ĕl′gŏn) volcanic peak, SE Uganda, 14,152 ft.
Elis (ē′lĭs) anc. country, NW Peloponnesus, Greece. — anc. city, its ✻. [Europe, p. 77.
Elisavetgrad (yĕ-lē′sä-vyĕt-grät′) city, S cen. Ukraine,
Elizabeth (ē-lĭz′ä-bĕth) city, NE New Jersey, p. 96.
Elkhart (ĕlk′härt) city, N Ind. p. 24.
Ellesmere Island (ĕlz′mēr) arctic isl. Northwest Ters. Canada. [immigrant station.
Ellis Island (ĕl′ĭs) in New York harbor; to U. S. govt.;
Elmira (ĕl-mī′rä) city, S New York, p. 45; reformatory.
El Paso (ĕl păs′ō) city, W Tex. p. 78; opp. Ciudad Juárez.
Elsass, Elsass–Lothringen. See Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine.
Elsinore. See Helsingör.
Ely (ē′lĭ) city, Cambridgeshire, Eng. p. 8; cathedral.
Emden (ĕm′dĕn) spt. Hanover, Prussia, p. 27.
Emilia (ā-mēl′yä) *anc.* Æmil′ia, div. N Italy, 8,042 □ p. 3,003.
Emporia (ĕm-pō′rĭ-ä) city, E Kansas, p. 11. [resort.
Ems (ăms; ĕms) town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, p. comm. 7;
Enderby Land or **Island** (ĕn′dẽr-bĭ) part of Antarctic continent, lat. 67° S, lon. 50° E.
Endor (ĕn′dôr) anc. vil. of N Palestine.
Enfield (ĕn′fēld) town, Middlesex co. Eng. p. 61. [long.
Engadine (ĕn′gä-dēn′) Alpine valley, Grisons, Switz. 45 m.
England (ĭn′glănd) anc. Al′bion, *L.* An′glia, div. of Great Britain, 50,874 □ p. 35,679. ✻ London.
English Channel, 20 to 100 m. wide, bet. Eng. & France.
Enos (ā′nŏs) tn. on Ægean sea, Turkey in Europe, p. 7.
Entebbe (ĕn-tĕb′bĕ) town, ✻ of Uganda prot. E Af. p. 6.
Épernay (ā′pẽr′nĕ′) tn. Fr. on Marne riv. p. comm. 22.
Ephesus (ĕf′ĕ-sŭs) anc. city, Asia Minor; ruins 35 m. SSE of Smyrna.
Épinal (ā′pē′nàl′) town, NE France, p. comm. 29.
Epirus (ē-pī′rŭs) country of anc. Greece, now in S Albania & NW Greece. [forest, Essex co. Eng.
Epping Forest (ĕp′ĭng) pleasure ground, once a royal
Ep′som, tn. Surrey co. Eng. p. 19; race course.
Epworth (ĕp′wŭrth) par. Lincolnshire, Eng.; bp. of Wesley.
Erbil (ĕr-bēl′) *or* **Arbil** (är-bēl′) *anc.* Arbe′la, walled tn. N Mesopotamia, Asia, p. 25; battle (really at Gaugamela, nr. Nineveh) 331 B.C.
Erebus, Mount (ĕr′ĕ-bŭs) volcano, on isl. near Antarctic continent, ab. 77° 35′ S, ab. 167° E, 13,370 ft.
Erfurt (ĕr′fōōrt) city, Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 130.

Erie (ē′rĭ) city, NW Pa. p. 102 ; a lake port.
Erie Canal, from Lake Erie at Buffalo to Hudson river at Albany, 363 m.
Erie, Lake, one of Great Lakes of N. Am. ; 239 m. long, greatest width 59 m. ; 9,968 □ (U. S. 4,949 □, Canada 5,019 □). [✻ Asmara.
Eritrea (ā/rē-trē′ä) It. col. NE Af. 45,435 □ p. 407.
Erivan (ĕr/ē-vän′) city, ✻ of Russian Armenia, p. 90.
Erjias (ĕr-jē′äs) *or* **Argæus** (är-jē′ŭs) mt. Angora vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 12,559 ft.
Erlangen (ĕr′läng-ĕn) city, Bavaria, Ger. p. 24 ; Prot. univ.
Erzerum (ĕrz/rōōm′) vilayet, Turkish Armenia, 19,180 □ p. 646. — its ✻ p. 43 ; taken by Russ. 1828, 1878, 1916.
Erzinjan (ĕr/zĭn-jän′) *or* **Erzingan** (-gän′) town, Erzerum vilayet, Turkish Armenia, p. 25.
Esdraelon (ĕs/drā-ē′lŏn) plain, N Palestine.
Eskishehir (ĕs/kē-shĕ′hĭr) *anc.* Dorylæ′um, town, Brusa vilayet, Turkey in Asia, p. 42 ; battle 1097 ; meerschaum.
Essen (ĕs′ĕn) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 439.
Essequibo (ĕs/ē-kē′bō) riv. Br. Guiana, ab. 600 m. long.
Essex (ĕs′ĕks) co. SE Eng. 1,531 □ p. 1,468, ✕ Chelmsford.
Essling (ĕs′lĭng) vil. Austria, near Vienna ; battle 1809.
Esthonia (ĕs-thō′nĭ-ä) *or* **Estonia** (ĕs-tō′nĭ-ä) *Esth.* **Eestimaa** (ās′tē-mä) repub. Eur. on Baltic & Gulf of Finland, 16,955 □ p. 1,109, ✻ Revel ; form. in Russia.
Estremadura (ĕs/trā-mä-thōō′rä) *or* **Extremadura**, old prov. W Spain. — (*pron.* ĕsh/trā-mä-dōō′rä) prov. SW Portugal, 6,939 □ p. 1,439.
Eternity, Cape, Quebec, Canada S shore Saguenay riv.
Ethiopia (ē/thĭ-ō′pĭ-ä) anc. country included S Egypt, E Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, Eritrea, & N Abyssinia. — See Abyssinia.
Etna (ĕt′nä) *L.* Æt′na, volcano. NE Sicily, 10,755 ft.
Eton (ē′tŭn) tn. Buckinghamshire, Eng. ; Eton college.
Etruria (ē-trōō′rĭ-ä) anc. country, It. now Tuscany & part of Umbria.
Ettrick Forest (ĕt′rĭk) pastoral tract, Selkirk co. Scotland.
Eubœa (ū-bē′ä) *mod. Gr.* ĕv-vē′ä) *or* **Evvia** (ĕv-vē′ä) *or* **Negroponte** (nĕg/rō-pōnt′) *It.* **Negroponte** (nĕg/rō-pōn′tä) large isl. E Greece, in Ægean sea.
Euganean Hills (ū-gā′nē-ăn ; ū/gā-nē′ăn) *It.* **Colli Euganei** (kōl′lē ā/ōō-gā′nā-ē) range, Venetia, Italy, ab. 2,000 ft.
Eupen—et—Malmédy (oi′pĕn-ā-mäl/mā-dē′) prov. SE Belg. 382 □ p. 60 ; ceded by Ger.
Euphrates (ū-frā′tēz) *Turk.* **Frat** (frät) riv. 1,600 m. Erzerum to Tigris ; thence, as Shatt al Arab, to Persian gulf.
Eurasia (ū-rā′shə ; -zhə) name for Europe & Asia combined.
Europe (ū′rŭp) continent, E hemisphere, W of Asia, 3,872,000 □ p. 476,000.
Eutaw Springs (ū-tô) branch of Santee riv. S.C. ; bat. 1781.
Euxine Sea. See Black Sea. [univ.
Evanston (ĕv′ănz-tŭn) city, NE Ill. p. 37 ; Northwestern
Evansville (-vĭl) city, SW Ind. p. 85.
Everest, Mount (ĕv′ĕr-ĕst) highest known mt. in the world, in Himalayas, frontier of Nepal & Tibet, in 27° 59′ N, 86° 56′ E, ht. 29,002 ft.
Everett (-ĕt) city, E Mass. p. 40. — city, NW Wash. p. 28.
Everglades (-glădz) swamp region, S Fla. ; contains Lake Okeechobee.
Evesham (ēv′shăm ; ēv′zăm ; *locally also* ē′shăm, ē′săm) mun. bor. Worcestershire, Eng. on Avon river, p. 9 ; battle 1265. [S Portugal, p. 18.
Évora (ĕv′ō-rä) *anc.* Eb′ora *or* Liberal′itas Ju′lia, city,
Evvia. See Eubœa.
Exeter (ĕks′sē-tĕr) *anc.* Is′ca Damnonio′rum, city & co. bor. ✕ of Devonshire, England, p. 60. [setshire, Eng.
Exmoor (ĕks′mōōr ; -mōr) tract of moorland, 32 □, Somer-
Eylau (ī′lou) town, E. Prussia, Prussia, Ger. ; battle 1807.
Eyre, Lake (âr) shallow, salt lake, South Australia, 4,000 □.
Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia, W of Spencer's gulf.

F

Faenza (fä-ĕnt′sä) *anc.* Faven′tia, city, N Italy, p. 40.
Fair Oaks, place near Richmond, Va. ; battle (called also Seven Pines) May 31-June 1, 1862.
Fairweather, Mount, S Alaska, 15,400 ft. high.
Faiyum (fī/yōōm′) prov. N Upper Egypt, 670 □ p. 508. —, **El**, its chief town, p. 44. [battle 1297.
Falkirk (fôl′kûrk ; fô′-) burgh, Stirling co. Scot. p. 33 ;
Falkland Islands (fôk′lănd) group of 200 isls. S Atlantic oc. Br. crown col. 7,300 □ p. 3, ✻ Stanley ; battle 1914.
Fall River, city & port, SE Mass. p. 120.
Falmouth (făl′məth) spt. mun. bor. Cornwall, Eng. p. 13.
Falster. See Lolland.
Farewell, Cape, S end of Greenland.
Fargo (fär′gō) city, SE N. Dak. p. 22 ; agric. coll.
Faroe Islands (fâr′ō ; fä′rō) *or* **Faeroes** (-ōz) *Dan.* **Faeröer** (fâr′ûʔĕr) group Danish isls. N Atlantic, 537 □ p. 21. ✻ Thorshavn. [India, p. 60.
Farrukhabad (fă-rōōk′hä-bäd′) town, United Provs. Br.
Fars (färs) *or* **Farsistan** (fär/sĭ-stän′) *anc.* Per′sis, prov. SW Persia, 60,000 □ p. 1,500, ✻ Shiraz.
Farther India. See Indo-China.
Fashoda. See Kodok. [delta of Si river, p. ab. 300.
Fatshan (fät′shän′) city, Kwangtung prov. China, in
Fayal (fī-äl′) isl. of Azores, Atlantic oc. 64 □ p. 20, chief town Horta.
Fayum. Var. of Faiyum.
Fear, Cape, N. C. at mouth of Cape Fear river.
Federal Capital Territory, ter. of Australia, within New South Wales, ab. 912 □ p. 3 ; contains Canberra.
Federal District, Mexico, 579 □ p. 763. — Venezuela, 745 □ p. 140. — Brazil, 449 □ p. 1,158.
Ferghana *or* **Fergana** (fĕr-gä′nä) prov. SE Turkestan republ. Russia, Asia, 55,482 □ p. 2,166, ✻ Khokand.
Fernando Po (fĕr-nän′dō pō′) *Sp.* **Fernando Póo** (fĕr-nän′dō pō′ō) isl. Bight of Biafra, W Af. 810 □ p. 14 ; Sp.
Ferozepore (fē-rōz/pōr′) tn. Punjab, Br. India, p. 50.
Ferrara (fĕr-rä′rä) city, Emilia, Italy, p. 107.
Ferrol, El (ĕl fĕr-rōl′) spt. city & naval arsenal, NW Spain, p. 31.
Festubert (fĕs′tū/bâr′) vil. NE France ; battles 1915, 1918.
Fez (fĕz) *Arab.* **Fas** (fäs) city, a ✻ of Fr. Morocco, p. 71.
Fezzan (fĕz/zän′) region, SW Libya, N Africa.
Fiesole (fyĕ′zō-lā) *anc.* Fæs′ulæ, tn. Emilia, Italy, p. 10.
Fife (fīf) *or* **Fifeshire** (fīf′shĭr ; -shēr) co. E Scot. 504 □ p. 293, ✕ Cupar. [Br. colony.
Fiji Islands (fē′jē) group, S Pacific, 7,435 □ p. 157, ✻ Suva ;
Finisterre, Cape (fĭn/ĭs-târ′) most W headland of Spain.
Finland (fĭn′lănd) state, N Europe, 128,591 □ with water 145,685 □ p. 3,367, ✻ Helsingfors ; form. Russ. —, **Gulf of**, arm of Baltic S of Finland, 260 m. long.
Finsteraarhorn (fĭn/stĕr-är′hôrn) highest of Bernese Alps, S Switz. 14,026 ft.
Firenze. See Florence. [Wales.
Fishguard (fĭsh′gärd′) spt. urban dist. Pembrokeshire,
Fismes (fēm) vil. N France, p. 2 ; battle 1918.
Fitchburg (fĭch′bûrg) city, N cen. Massachusetts, p. 41.
Fiume (fyōō′mĕ) *Serbian* **Rieka** (rē-yä′kä) spt. city, N shore of Adriatic, Italy, 8 □ p. 50 ; form. Hungarian.
Five Forks, locality in SE Va. ; battle 1865.
Flanders (flăn′dĕrz) a former dist. of Europe, now chiefly in Belgium and France. See East Flanders, West Flanders.
Fleurus (flû′rüs′) town, S Belgium, p. comm. 7 ; battles 1622, 1690, 1794, 1815.
Flint, city, SE Mich. p. 91. — See Flintshire.
Flintshire (flĭnt′shĭr ; -shēr) *or* **Flint**, co. NE Wales, 255 □ p. 106, ✕ Mold. [battle 1513.
Flodden (flŏd′ĕn) hill, Northumberland co. England ;
Florence (flŏr′ĕns) *It.* **Firenze** (fē-rĕnt′sä) *anc.* Floren′tia, city, Tuscany, Italy, on Arno riv. p. 247 ; arch. & art.
Flores (flō′rĕs) isl. Du. E. Indies, 5,859 □ p. 381. — W isl. of Azores, 57 □ p. 7.
Florianopolis (flō/rĭ-ä-nō′pō-lĭs ; *E.* -nŏp′ō-lĭs) *form.* **Desterro** (dĕs-tĕr′rō) tn. on isl. S Brazil, p. 41.
Florida (flŏr′ĭ-dä) SE state, U. S. A. mainly a pen. bet. Atl. oc. and Gulf of Mex. 58,666 □ p. 968, ✻ Tallahassee.
Florida Keys, chain of isls. S of Florida mainland.
Flushing (flŭsh′ĭng) *Du.* **Vlissingen** (vlĭs′ĭng-ĕn) ftd. spt. SW Neth. p. 22. [Papua ; flows S and SE.
Fly (flī) largest riv. of New Guinea, 650 m. long, Ter. of
Focşani, *or* Focshani (fōk-shä′nĕ) town, S Moldavia, Roumania, p. comm. 25 ; battles 1789, 1917.
Foggia (fōd′jä) city, Apulia, Italy, p. 89.
Folkestone (fōk′stŭn) mun. bor. & spt. Kent co. Eng. p. 38.
Fontainebleau (fôN′tĕn/blō′) town, SE of Paris, France, p. comm. 16 ; château ; forest : treaties 1679, 1762.
Fontenoy (fôN′tnwä′) vil. W Belgium ; battle 1745. — *or* **Fontenailles** (fôN′tnä′y′) vil. cen. Fr. ; battle 841.
Foochow (fōō′chō′) city, ✻ of Fukien prov. China, p. 624.
Forest Cantons, The Four. See Waldstätter, Die Vier.
Forfar (fôr′fär) burgh, ✕ of Forfar co. Scot. p. 10. — *or* **Forfarshire** (-shĭr ; shēr) co. E Scot. 874 □ p. 271.
Forlì (fôr-lē′) *anc.* Fo′rum Livi′ii, ftd. city, Emilia, It. p. 51.
Formosa (fôr-mō′sä) *or* **Taiwan** (tī′wän′) isl. in China sea 13,888 □ p. 3,654. ✻ Taihoku ; ➔ Japan. [p. 79.
Fortaleza (fôr/tä-lā′zä) *or* **Ceará** (sā′ä-rä′) spt. NE Brazil,
Fort-de-France (fôr′-dē-frāNs′) town, ✻ of Martinique, Fr. W. Indies, p. 27.
Fort Donelson (fôrt dŏn′ĕl-sŭn) NW Tenn. ; taken 1862.
Fort Duquesne (dōō-kān′) Fr. fort, site of Pittsburgh, Pa. ; taken by Eng. 1758.
Fort Fisher, N. C. near Cape Fear ; taken 1865.
Fort Henry, NW Tenn. on Tenn. riv. ; taken 1862.
Forth, Firth of (fûrth′ ŭv fôrth′ ; 57) estuary of Forth riv. SE Scotland. [by British 1814.
Fort McHenry (mŭk-hĕn′rĭ) Baltimore, Md. ; bombarded
Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla. built by Spaniards & called San Marco. [riv. NW Ohio ; battle 1813.
Fort Meigs (mĕgz) former fort at rapids of the Maumee
Fort Mims (mĭmz) stockade near junction of Alabama and Tombigbee rivs. Ala. ; massacre 1813. [ton Roads, Va.
Fort, *or* Fortress, Monroe (mŏn-rō′) at entrance to Hamp-
Fort Moultrie (mōō′trĭ ; mōōl′- ; *often* mōl′- ; *the family name was originally spelled Moutrie ;* see Moultrie, Wm.) fort, Charleston harbor, S. C.
Fort Niagara, fort, at mouth of Niagara riv. N. Y.
Fort Orange (ôr′ĕnj ; -ĭnj) Dutch fort on site of Albany, N. Y. [Civil War.
Fort Pickens, Pensacola har. Fla. ; held by Federals during
Fort Pulaski, on isl. at mouth of Savannah riv. ; taken 1862.
Fort Smith, city, W Ark. on Ark. riv. p. 29.
Fort Sumter (sŭm′tĕr) fort, Charleston harbor, S. C. ; Civil War begun, April 12, 1861.
Fort Wayne (wān) city, NE Ind. on Maumee river, p. 87.
Fort Worth (wûrth) city, N Texas, p. 106.
Fotheringhay (fŏth′ĕr-ĭŋ-gā) parish, Northamptonshire, Eng. ; Mary Queen of Scots beheaded (1587) at Fotheringhey castle.
France (fräns) *part of anc.* Gal′lia, republic, W Europe, 89 depts. (incl. Corsica) & ter. of Belfort, 212,659 □ p. 39,210, ✻ Paris ; incl. cols. etc., 5,594,796 □ p. 92,931.
Franche—Comté (fränsh′-kōn′tā′) old prov. E France.
Franconia (frăŋ-kō′nĭ-ä) *Ger.* **Franken** (fräŋ′kĕn) old duchy, now incl. chiefly in Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, & Hesse-Nassau, Ger.
Frankfort (frăŋk′fûrt) city, ✻ of Kentucky, p. 10.
Frankfort on the Main (mān) & **on the Oder**. Eng. forms of Frankfurt am Main & an der Oder.
Frankfurt am Main (frăŋk′fōōrt′ăm mīn′) city, on Main riv. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, p. 433 ; peace 1871.
Frankfurt an der Oder (än dĕr ō′dĕr) city, on Oder riv. E Prussia, Ger. p. 65. [Boothia & Melville pens.
Franklin (frăŋk′lĭn) dist. Canada, isls. N of continent &
Franz Josef Land (fränts′ yō′zĕf) archipelago, N of Nova Zembla, Arctic ocean.
Fraser (frā′zĕr) riv. 695 m. long, British Columbia.
Frazier's Farm (frā′zhĕrz) *or* **Glendale** (glēn′dāl′) battlefield (1862) near Richmond, Va.

Fredericksburg (frĕd′ĕr-íks-bûrg′) city, NE Va. p. 6; battle 1862.
Fredericton (-ĭk-tăn) city, ✱ of New Brunswick prov. Canada, p. 8; Univ. of N. B.
Frederiksberg (frĕd′ĕr-îks-bûrg′; *Dan.* frĕth′ĕ-rĕks-bĕrĸ′) suburb of Copenhagen, Denmark, p. 105.
Freetown (frē′toun) spt. ✱ of Sierra Leone, W Af. p. 44.
Freiberg (frī′bĕrĸ) city, Saxony, Ger. nr. Dresden, p. 33.
Freiburg (frī′bo͝orĸ) (**im Breisgau** [ĭm brīs′gou]) city, Baden, Ger. p. 88. — See Fribourg. [of Perth, p. 18.]
Fremantle (frē′măn′t'l) spt. munic. W. Australia, sub.
French Equatorial Africa, *form.* **French Congo**, Fr. possession, Congo riv. to the Sahara, 982,049 □ p. 2,846, ✱ Brazzaville. [p. 265; ✱ Pondicherry.]
French Establishments in India, 5 settlements, 196] □
French Establishments in Oceania, Fr. col. many isls. (chief, Tahiti) in S Pacific oc. ✱ Papeete.
French Guiana (gē-ä′nä) French colony, N S.Am.32,000 □ p. 44. ✱ Cayenne.
French Guinea (gĭn′ĭ) colony, Fr. W. Af. bet. Pg. Guinea & Sierra Leone, 95,218 □ p. 1,876, ✱ Konakri, on island.
French Indo—China, Fr. dependency, SE Asia, comprising Cochin China colony, protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, & Laos, & leased ter. of Kwangchow, 256,878 □ p. 19,747. ✱ Hanoi.
French Somali Coast *or* **Somaliland**, protect. bet. Eritrea & Br. Somaliland, 5,790 □ p. 208, ✱ Jibuti.
French West Africa, Fr. dependency, comprising Senegal, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Fr. Guinea, Fr. Sudan, Ter. of the Niger, Upper Volta, & Mauritania, 1,800,566 □ p. 12,284, ✱ Dakar.
French West Indies, Guadeloupe, La Désirade, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Saint-Barthélemy, & part of Saint-Martin, 1,073 □ p. 474.
Fresno (frĕz′nō) city, cen. California, p. 45.
Fribourg (frē′bo͝orĸ) *Ger.* **Freiburg** (frī′bo͝orĸ) canton, W cen. Switz. 647 □ p. 143. — its ✱ p. 21.
Friedland (frēd′länt; frēd′lănd) town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, p. 3; battle 1807.
Friendly Islands. = Tonga Islands.
Friesland (frēz′lănd) *L.* Frisia (frĭzh′ĭ-ä) prov. N Netherlands, 1,282 □ p. 385, ✱ Leeuwarden. [Baltic sea.]
Frisches Haff (frĭsh′ĕs häf) lagoon, NE Prussia, opens into
Friuli (frē-o͞o-lē; frē-o͞o′lē) former duchy; now mostly in Venetia & Venetia Julia, Italy.
Fuji (fo͞o′jē) *or* **Fujiyama** (-yä′mä) *or* **Fujisan** (-sän′) sacred mt. the highest in Japan, 12,390 ft.
Fukien (fo͞o′kĭ-ĕn′) prov. China, on China sea, 46,320 □ p. 13,000. ✱ Foochow.
Fukuoka (fo͞o′ko͞o-ō′kä) city, N Kyushu, Japan, p. 95.
Funchal (fo͞on-shäl′) spt. Madeira isls. p. 60; winter resort.
Fundy, Bay of (fŭn′dĭ) inlet of Atl. bet. Nova Scotia & SW New Brunswick; swift tidal currents, and in places tide sometimes rises over 70 ft.
Fünen (fü′nĕn) *or* **Fyn** (fün) isl. E Denmark, 1,154 □ p. 286; also, group, 1,342 □ p. 327.
Fünfkirchen. See Pécs.
Fürth (fürt) tn. Bavaria, Ger., near Nuremberg, p. 68.
Fusan (fo͞o′sän′) *or* **Fuzan** (fo͞o′zän′) port, SE Korea, p. 74.
Futa Jallon (fo͞o′tä jä-lôn′) sultanate under Fr. protection, Fr. Guinea. [Ajodhya) 62.]
Fyzabad (fī′zä-bäd′) city, United Provs. Br. India, p.(with)

G

Gabes, Gulf of (gä′bĕs) *anc.* Syr′tis Mi′nor, inlet, Medit. sea, E coast of Tunis.
Gabon (gä′bôn′) *or* **Gabun** (gä-bo͞on′) riv. or estuary, Fr. Equat. Afr. — col. SW div. Fr. Equat. Afr. 121,862 □ p. 389, ✱ Libreville.
Gaillard Cut (gāl′ärd). See Culebra. [Va.]
Gaines's Mill (gānz′zĭz) battlefield (1862) near Richmond,
Galápagos Islands (gä-lä′pä-gōs) isl. group, 2,870 □, on equator, Pacific; to Ecuador. [Golden Horn.]
Galata (gä′lä-tä) spt. suburb of Constantinople, Turkey, on
Galatia (gä-lā′shĭ-ä; -shä) anc. country & Roman prov. cen. Asia Minor.
Galatz (gä′lăts) *Roum.* **Galaţi** (gä-lätsʼy′) city, Moldavia, Roumania, on left bank Danube river, p. 74.
Galicia (gä-lĭsh′ĭ-ä; *Sp. pron.* gä-lē′thyä) *anc.* Gallæ′cia, old kingdom, NW Spain. — (*pron.* gä-lĭsh′ĭ-ä) former Austrian crownland, now forming S part of Poland, 30,914 □.
Galilee (găl′ĭ-lē) prov. anc. Palestine, W of Jordan river.
Galilee, or Tiberias, Sea of, *or* **Gennesaret, Lake of** (tĭ-bĕr′ĭ-ăs, gĕ-nĕs′ä-rĕt) small, fresh-water lake, N Palestine, 14 m. long, 8 m. wide.
Galle (gäl) spt. SW coast Ceylon, p. 39.
Gallia (găl′ĭ-ä). See France, Gaul.
Gallinas, Punta (po͞on′tä gäl-yē′näs) northernmost point of S. Am. NE Colombia.
Gallipoli (gä-lĭp′ō-lē) *anc.* Cher′sone′sus Thra′cica, pen. 63 m. long, bet. Dardanelles & Ægean sea; bats. 1915-16.
Galloway (găl′ō-wā) district, SW Scotland, consisting of Wigtown & Kirkcudbright cos.
Galveston (găl′vĕs-tŭn) city and port, SE Texas, p. 44.
Galveston Bay, Tex. inlet of Gulf of Mexico.
Galway (gôl′wā) co. W Ir. Free State 2,375 □ p. 182. — spt. its ✱, p. 13.
Gambia (găm′bĭ-ä) riv. 500 m. W Africa, flows into Atl. at Bathurst. — Br. W. African col. (4 □ p. 9) and prot. (4,130 □ p. 201) ✱ Bathurst.
Ganges (găn′jēz) *Skr.* & *Hind.* **Ganga** (gŭn′gä) riv. 1,557 m. Himalaya mts. to Bay of Bengal, India; area of Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, nearly 32,000 □.
Garda, Lago di (lä′gō dē gär′dä) lake of N Italy, 35 m. long.
Garonne (gä′rŏn′) *anc.* Garum′na, riv. 355 m. Pyrenees mts. Spain, to Gironde estuary, France.
Gary (gā′rĭ) city, NW Indiana, p. 55; steel mfg.; Gary school system. [prov. SW France, ✱ Auch.]
Gascony (găs′kŏ-nĭ) *or* **Gascogne** (gäs′kôn′yʼ) former
Gaspé (gäs′pā′) pen. Quebec, Can. N of New Brunswick.
Gateshead (gāts′hĕd′) co. bor. Durham co. England, p.125.
Gatun (gä-to͞on′) town, Canal Zone, 7 m. S of Colón, p. 8; near here are the Gatun locks & the Gatun dam, the latter forming Gatun lake.
Gaugamela (gô′gä-mē′lä). See Erbil.
Gaul (gôl) *Lat.* Gal′lia, anc. country, comprises present Fr., Belg., & Switz. & parts of It., Ger., & the Neth.
Gävle (yăv′lĕ) spt. city, E Sweden, p. 38.
Gaya (gä′yä; gī′ä) city, Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, p. 68; pilgrimages. [p. 17; battles 312 B.C. & 1917.]
Gaza (gā′zə) *or* **Ghuzzeh** (gŭz′ĕ) coast town, SW Palestine.
Gdańsk. See Danzig. [sub. 36.]
Geelong (jĕ-lŏng′) spt. town, Victoria, Australia, p. with
Geelvink Bay (gāl′vĭnk) inlet on N coast of Du. New Guinea. [p. 726, ✱ Arnhem.]
Gelderland (gĕl′dĕr-länt′) prov. E Netherlands, 1,962 □
Gelsenkirchen (gĕl′zĕn-kĭrĸ′ĕn) city, Westphalia prov. Prussia, p. 169.
Genesee (jĕn′ĕ-sē′) riv. 120 m. long, Pa. to Lake Ontario.
Geneva (jĕ-nē′vä) city, W N. Y. p. 15; Hobart coll. — *Fr.* **Genève** (zhĕ-nâv′) *Ger.* **Genf** (gĕnf) canton, SW Switzerland, 109 □ p. 171. — its ✱ p. 136, on Lake of Geneva and Rhone river; League of Nations hdqrs.
Geneva, Lake of, *or* **Lake Leman** (lē′măn) *anc.* Leman′nus *or* Lema′nus, bet. Switzerland & France, 45 m. long, 1½ to 9 m. wide, 225 □.
Genoa (jĕn′ō-ä) *It.* **Genova** (jĕn′ō-vä) *anc.* Gen′ua, spt. city, Liguria, Italy, p. comm. 299. [coast Korea, p. 27.]
Gensan (gĕn′sän′) *Jap.* **Wönsan** (wŭn′sän′) treaty port, E
George, Lake, beautiful lake, NE N. Y. 36 m. long; battle 1755. [spt. ✱ of Penang, Straits Settlements.]
Georgetown (jôrj′toun) city, ✱ of Br. Guiana, p. 54. —
Georgia (jôr′jĭ-ä; jôr′jä) SE state, U. S. A. 59,265 □ p. 2,896, ✱ Atlanta. — *Georgian* **Sakartvelo** (sä-kärt′vĕ-lō) *Russ.* **Gruziya** (gro͞o′zĕ-vä) *anc.* Ibe′ria, Soviet repub. Transcaucasia, Asia, 25,760 □ p. 2,372, ✱ Tiflis.
Georgian Bay (jôr′jĭ-ăn; jôr′jən) NE part Lake Huron, Ontario, Canada.
Gera (gā′rä) town, Thuringia, Germany, p. comm. 74.
Gera-Greiz. See Reuss.
German East Africa. See Tanganyika Territory.
German Ocean. The North sea.
Germantown, NW part of Philadelphia, Pa.; battle 1777.
Germany (jûr′mə-nĭ) *Ger.* **Deutschland** (doich′länt′) *officially* **Deutsches Reich** (doi′chĕs rīĸ′) republic, cen. Europe, comp. 18 states, (incl. Saar region) 182,271 □ p. 59,858, ✱ Berlin. [1-3, 1863; Gettysburg college.]
Gettysburg (gĕt′ĭz-bûrg) bor. S Pa. p. 4; battle, July
Ghats (gōts) mt. ranges (**Eastern** & **Western Ghats**) bordering coasts of pen. of India.
Ghazni (gŭz′nē) ftd. cml. city, E cen. Afghanistan, p. 3-10; battles 1839 & 1842. [Belgium, p. 166.]
Ghent (gĕnt) *Fr.* **Gand** (gän) ftd. city, ✱ of E. Flanders,
Gibraltar (jĭ-brŏl′tĕr; *Span.* hē′bräl-tär′) town & ftd. rock (*anc.* Cal′pe) S Iberian pen. 1⅞ □ p. 22; to Gr. Brit.
Gibraltar, Strait of, 8½-23 m. wide, bet. Spain & Africa.
Gila (hē′lä) riv. ab. 500 m. N. Mex. to Colorado riv. Ariz.
Gilead, Mount (gĭl′ē-ăd) mt. Transjordania, 25 m. NNE of the Dead sea, 3,596 ft. [p. 30.]
Girgenti (jĕr-jĕn′tē) *anc.* Ag′rigen′tum, city, SW Sicily,
Gironde (zhē-rŏnd′) estuary, about 45 m. long, formed by junction of Garonne and Dordogne rivs. W France.
Giza (gē′zä) *or* **Gizeh, El** (gē′zĕ) town, Egypt, near Cairo, p. 19; pyramids and Sphinx.
Glacier National Park, NW Montana, 1,534 □; glaciers.
Glamorganshire (glə-môr′gən-shĭr; -shĕr) *or* **Glamorgan,** co. SE Wales, 813 □ p. 1,253, ✱ Cardiff.
Glarus (glä′ro͞os) *Fr.* **Glaris** (glä′rēs′) canton, E Switzerland, 264 □ p. 34. — its ✱ p. comm. 5.
Glasgow (glăs′gō; -kō) burgh, Lanark co. Scot., on Clyde riv. p. 1,034; shipbuilding.
Glastonbury (glăs′tŭn-bĕr-ĭ; glăs′ŭn-bĕr-ĭ) mun. bor. Somerset co. Eng. p. 4; anc. abbey.
Gleiwitz (glī′vĭts) tn. Upper Silesia, Prussia, p. 69.
Glencoe (glĕn′kō) valley, Argyll co. Scot.; massacre 1692.
Glendale (glĕn′dāl′). See Frazier's Farm.
Glens Falls, mfg. vil. E N. Y. on Hudson riv. p. 17.
Glommen (glŏm′ĕn) chief riv. Norway, ab. 350 m. to Skagerrak.
Glossa (glŏs′ä), *or* **Linguetta, Cape** (lĭŋ-gwĕt′ä) *anc.* Ac′roceraū′nia, promontory, Albania, about lat. 40° 27′ N.
Gloucester (glŏs′tĕr) city and port of entry, E Mass. p. 23; fishery. — See Gloucestershire. — city & co. bor. × of Gloucestershire, Eng. p. 51.
Gloucestershire (-shĭr; -shĕr; glŏs′-) *or* **Gloucester,** co. SW Eng. 1,259 □ p. 758, × Gloucester.
Gloversville (glŭv′ĕrz-vĭl) city, E N. Y. p. 22.
Gnossus. See Knossos. [✱ Panjim; Pg.]
Goa (gō′ä) ter. on Malabar coast, India, 1,301 □ p. 476.]
Gobi (gō′bē) desert, cen. Asia, mostly in Mongolia.
Godavari (gō-dä′vä-rĕ) riv. ab. 900 m. S India, W. Ghats to Bay of Bengal. [N Kashmir, 28,250 ft.]
Godwin—Austen, Mount (gŏd′wĭn-ôs′tĕn) mt. Himalayas,
Golconda (gōl-kŏn′dä) decayed town, Hyderabad state, India; once ✱ of a powerful kingdom and a famous diamond depot.
Gold Coast, British colony, W Africa, 23,490 □ p. 1,173. ✱ Akkra; & protectorate: Ashanti (24,560 □ p. 407) & Northern Ters. (30,600 □ p. 530).
Golden Gate, strait, entrance to San Francisco bay, Calif.
Golden Horn, inlet of Bosporus, harbor of Constantinople.
Gold'field, town, SW Nevada, p. 2; dest. by fire 1923.
Gomel (gō′mĕl-yʼ) town, W Russia, Eur. p. 61.
Good Hope, Cape of, promontory, Cape prov. U. of S. Af.
Goodwin Sands, shoals, 10 m. long, SE coast England.
Gorizia (gō-rēt′sĕ-ä) *Ger.* **Görz** (gûrts) town, NE Italy, on Isonzo riv. p. comm. 30; form. Austrian.
Görlitz (gûr′lĭts) town, Lower Silesia prov. Prussia, on Neisse riv. p. 80.

Görz. See Gorizia. [spt. city, SW Sweden, p. 227.
Göteborg (yō′tĕ-bôr′y′) *or* **Gothenburg** (gŏt′ĕn-bûrg)
Gotha (gō′tä) city, Thuringia, Germany, p. 40.
Göttingen (gŭt′ĭng-ĕn) tn. Hanover, Prussia, p. 41 ; univ.
Gottland, *or* **Gotland** (gŏt′lănd ; gō′lănd), *or* **Gothland** (gŏth′lănd) isl. Baltic sea, a prov. of Sweden, 1,220 □ p. 56, ✻ Visby.
Governors Island, ftd. isl. New York bay ; to U. S. govt.
Græcia Magna (grē′shĭ-ä mäg′nä) *or* **Magna Græcia,** anc. Greek ter. S Italy. [66° S lat.
Graham Land, antarctic insular region,approx. 64°W lon.
Grahamstown (grā′ămz-toun) tn. SE Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. p. 15 ; college.
Grampian Hills (grăm′pĭ-ăn) *or* **Grampians, The** (-ănz) mt. system, bet. Highlands & Lowlands, Scot. ; highest, Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft.
Granada (grä-nä′dä ; *Sp.* grä-nä′thä) prov. S Spain, 4,838 □ p. 580. — its ✻ p. 104. — city, W Nicaragua, p. 22.
Grand Bank, shoal, E & S of Newfoundland ; fishing.
Grand Canary, *Sp.* **Gran Canaria** (grän kä-nä′rē-ä) one of cen. Canary isls. 634 □ p. 180.
Grand Canyon, eroded valley of Colorado riv. N Ariz. 217 m. long, 2,000-6,000 ft. deep. [219 □ p. 100.
Grande—Terre (grănd′-târ′) isl. E part of Guadeloupe,
Grand Falls. See Hamilton River. [wick, Canada.
Grand Manan (mā-năn′) isl. 17 m. long, SW New Brunswick.
Grandpré (grän′prā′) vil. N France ; battle 1918.
Grand Pré (grän′ prā′) vil. cen. Nova Scotia ; "Evangeline."
Grand Rapids (grănd) city, SW Mich. on Grand riv. p. 138.
Grand River, former name of upper course of Colo. riv. — 200 m. NW S. Dak. — 270 m. SW Mich. — 300 m. Io. & Mo. — See Hamilton River. [mara ; battle 334 B.C.
Granicus (grā-nĭ′kŭs) small riv. anc. Mysia to Sea of Mar-
Grasmere (gräs′mēr) lake, 1 m. long, Westmorland, Eng. — tn. on it ; Wordsworth.
Graubünden. See Grisons.
Gravelotte (grăv′lŏt′) vil. NE France, near Metz ; battle 1870.
Gravenhage, 's. See Hague, The. [Thames, p. 31.
Gravesend (grāvz′ĕnd′) mun. bor. Kent co. England, on
Graz *or* **Gratz** (grāts) city, ✻ of Styria, Austria, on Mur river, p. 158. [Western Australia.
Great Australian Bight, bight S of South Australia &
Great Barrier Reef, coral reef, NE of Australia, 1,250 m. l.
Great Basin, elevated region, 210,000 □. W U. S. most of Nev. & parts of Utah, Calif., Ida., Wyo., & Ore.
Great Bear Lake, 11,821 □ W Northwest Ters. Canada.
Great Britain (brĭt′n) largest isl. in Europe, comprising England, Wales, and Scotland, 88,745 □ p. 42,768. See United Kingdom.
Great Falls, city, cen. Mont. on Missouri riv. p. 24.
Great Lakes, Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario.
Great Plains, W U. S. E of Rocky mts.
Great Salt Lake, in Utah, ab. 80 m. long, 20 to 35 m. wide, 2,360 □, greatest depth 60 ft.
Great Slave Lake, S Northwest Territories, Can. 300 m. by ab. 60 m. 10,719 □. [Clingmans Dome, 6,644 ft.
Great Smoky Mountains, range, N. C. & Tenn. ; highest
Greece (grēs) *Gr.* **Hellas** (hĕl′ăs) republic, S Europe, 47,191 □ p. 5,071, ✻ Athens.
Green Bay, city, E Wis. p.31 ; on Green bay, L. Michigan.
Greenland (grēn′lănd) *Dan.* **Grönland** (grûn′lân′) isl. NE of N. Am. est. 827,725 □ ; to Denmark. — Dan. col. SW Greenland isl. 46,740 □ p. 14, N ✻ Godhavn, S ✻ Godthaab.
Green Mountains, chiefly in Vt. ; Mt. Mansfield, 4,364 ft.
Greenock (grēn′ŭk ; grĕn′-) spt. burgh, Renfrew co. Scot. p. 81 ; shipbuilding.
Green River, Wyo. & Utah,-750 m. to Colorado riv.
Greensboro (grēnz′bŭr-ō) city, N N. C. p. 20 ; colleges.
Greenville (grēn′vĭl) city, NW S. Carolina, p. 23.
Greenwich (grĭn′ĭj) met. bor. part of London, Eng. p. 100 ; observatory, lat. 51° 28′ 38″ N. lon. 0° 0′ 0″.
Grenada (grē-nä′dä) one of the Windward isls. with part of Grenadines a Br. colony, 133 □ p. 66. ✻ St. George.
Grenadines (grĕn′ä-dēnz′ ; grĕn′ä-dēnz) Br. W. I. isls. ; to Grenada and St. Vincent.
Grenole (grē-nōl′b′l) *anc.* Cu'laro, *later* Gratianop'olis, city, SE France, on Isère riv. p. 77.
Gretna Green (grĕt′nä) vil. Dumfries co. S Scotland ; runaway marriages.
Greylock (grā′lŏk′). See Berkshire Hills. [p. 82.
Grimsby (grĭmz′bĭ) spt. co. bor. Lincolnshire, England,
Griqualand East (grē′kwä-lănd) ter. Cape prov. U. of S. Af. 6,602 □ p. 265. [Kimberley ; diamonds.
Griqualand West, region, Cape prov. U. of S. Af. chief tn.
Grisons (grē-zŏn′) *Ger.* **Graubünden** (grou′bün′dĕn) most E canton, Switzerland, 2,746 □ p. 120. ✻ Chur.
Grodno (grōd′nŏ) city, N Poland, on Niemen riv. p. 35.
Groningen (grō′nĭng-ĕn) *Fr.* **Groningue** (grō′năNg′) prov. Netherlands, 887 □ p. 363. — city, its ✻ p. 89.
Grosswardein. See Oradia Mare.
Guadalajara (gwä′thä-lä-hä′rä) city, W Mexico, p. 140.
Guadalquivir (gwä′dăl-kwĭv′ēr ; *Sp.* gwä′thäl-kē-vēr′) *anc.* Bæ'tis, riv. S Spain, 374 m. long, to Atlantic ocean.
Guadalupe Hidalgo (gwä′thä-lōō′pā ē-thäl′gō ; *Angl.* gwä′dă-lōōp′ hĭ-dăl′gō) city, Federal District, Mexico, p. 12 ; treaty 1848.
Guadeloupe (gō′dĕ-lōōp′) Fr. W. Ind. col. 688 □ p. 230, ✻ Basse-Terre. — two isls. of above col. separated by narrow channel, Guadeloupe proper, & Grande-Terre, 532 □ p. 183. — proper, *or* **Basse—Terre** (bäs′-târ′) 364 □ p. 83.
Guadiana (*Sp.* gwä′thĕ-ä′nä ; *Pg.* gwä′dē-ä′nä) *anc.* A'nas, riv. Spain & Portugal, 515 m. long, to Medit. sea.
Guaira, La (lä gwī′rä) spt. tn. Federal Dist. Venezuela, p.12.
Guam (gwäm) *or* **Guahan** (gwä-hän′) largest of Marianas isls. 210 □ p. 13, ✻ Agaña ; to U. S. A. since 1898.
Guanahani (gwä′nä-hä′nē) native name of isl. on which Columbus first landed ; now generally identified with San Salvador or Watling island, Bahamas.
Guanajuato (gwä′nä-hwä′tō) city, cen. Mexico, p. 45 ; alt. ab. 6,700 ft. ; gold & silver mines.
Guantánamo (gwän-tä′nä-mō) town, on Guantánamo bay E Cuba, p. 15 ; U. S. naval station. [in 51° 21′ E.
Guardafui, Cape (gwär′dä-fwē′) *anc.* Aro'mata, E Africa,
Guatemala (gwä′tä-mä′lä) republic, Cen. America, 48,290 □ p. est. 2,005. — city, its ✻ p. 91 ; alt. 4,850 ft.
Guayaquil (gwī′ä-kēl′) spt. city, Ecuador, p. 94.
Guernsey (gûrn′zĭ) one of the Channel isls. 25 □ p. with adj. small isls. 40.
Guiana (gē-ä′nä) region, N South America, incl. British, French, Dutch, Brazilian, & Venezuelan Guiana.
Guienne *or* **Guyenne** (gē′ĕn′) old prov. SW France.
Guildford (gĭl′fĕrd ; gĭld′-) mun. bor. ✕ of Surrey co. England, p. 25. [N. C. ; nat. mil. park.
Guilford Courthouse (gĭl′fĕrd) battlefield 1781, N cen.
Guinea (gĭn′ĭ) coast region, W Af. sometimes all bet. Senegal riv. & Southwest Africa, usually, region bet. Gambia & S Angola.
Guinea, Gulf of, on W coast of Africa, bet. 6° 20′ N & 1°S.
Guise (güēz′) town, NE France, on Oise riv. p. comm. 6.
Gujarat (gōō′jä-rät′) region, W India, usually restricted to level plain N of Narbada riv. and E of Kathiawar ; incl. native states and Br. ter. p. ab. 5,447.
Gumbinnen (gōōm-bĭn′ĕn) town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, Ger. p. 47 ; battle 1914.
Guthrie (gŭth′rĭ) city, N cen. Okla. p. 12 ; former ✻.
Gwalior (gwä′lē-ôr) native state, Central India, 26,383 □ p. 3,195, ✻ Lashkar. — See Lashkar.

H

Haarlem (här′lĕm) city, W Netherlands, p. comm. 76.
Habana, La. See Havana.
Haddingtonshire (hăd′ĭng-tŭn-shĭr) *or* **Haddington,** former name of East Lothian co. Scotland.
Hagerstown (hā′gĕrz-toun) city, NW Md. p. 28.
Hague, The (hāg) *Du.* **'s Gravenhage** (s'krä′vĕn-hä′gĕ) city, ✻ of Netherlands, 4 m. from North sea, p. comm.360.
Haidarabad. Var. of Hyderabad. [p. 25.
Haifa (hī′fä) spt. N Palestine, at foot of Mt. Carmel,
Hainan (hī′nän′) isl. Kwangtung prov. China, 13,900 □ p. 2,000.
Hainaut (ĕ′nō′) frontier prov. W Belgium, 1,437 □ p.1,215, ✻ Mons. — old prov. now in NE France & SW Belgium.
Haiphong (hī′fŏng′ ; *more correctly* hä′ē-p'hŏng′) *or* **Haifong** (hī′fŏng′) chief spt. of Tonkin, Fr. Indo-China, p. 23.
Haiti (hā′tĭ) *Fr.* **Haïti** (ä′ē-tē′) *orig. Sp.* **Española** (ĕs′pän-yō′lä) isl. of West Indies, 29,536 □ p. 3,400 ; W part is republic of Haiti, 10,204 □ p. 2,500, ✻ Port-au-Prince ; E part is Dominican Republic. [pan, p. 145.
Hakodate (hä′kō-dä′tĕ) spt. city, SW Hokkaido isl. Ja-
Halicarnassus (hăl′ĭ-kär-năs′ŭs) anc. city, Caria, Asia Minor ; modern Budrum (bōō-drōōm′).
Halifax (hăl′ĭ-făks) co. bor. Yorkshire, Eng. p. 99. — city, ✻ of Nova Scotia, p. 58 ; chief naval station of Br. Am.
Halle (häl′ĕ) city, Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 182 ; university.
Halmahera (häl′mä-hä′rä) *Du.* **Djailolo** (jī-lō′lō) isl. largest of the Moluccas, Du. E. Indies, on equator, 6,949 □ p. 63. [singör, p. 48.
Hälsingborg (hĕl′sĭng-bôr′y′) spt. S Sweden, opp. Hel-
Hamadan (hä′mä-dŏn′) *anc.* Ecbat'ana, city, NW Persia, p. 35. [Duisburg, p. 110.
Hamborn (hăm′bôrn) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, near
Hamburg (hăm′bûrg ; *G.* hăm′bŏŏrĸ) free Hanse city & state, N Germany, state 168 □ p. 1,050, city, a spt. on Elbe riv. p. 986. [comm. 23.
Hameln (hä′mĕln) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, p.
Hamilton (hăm′ĭl-tŭn) vil. cen. N. Y. p. 2 ; Colgate univ. — city, SW Ohio, p. 40. — city, S Ontario prov. Canada, p. 114. — burgh, Lanark co. Scotland, p. 39. — town, ✻ of Bermuda, p. 3.
Hamilton, Mount, peak, Coast range, Calif. 4,209 ft. ; Lick observatory.
Hamilton, *or* **Grand, River,** Quebec prov. Canada, flows E through Lake Melville & Hamilton inlet, Labr. to Atl. oc. ; **(Grand Falls)** falls 316 ft. high. [tn. in Europe.
Hammerfest (hăm′ĕr-fĕst′) town, Norway, p. 3 ; most N
Hammond (hăm′ŭnd) city, NW Ind. p. 36.
Hampshire (hămp′shĭr ; -shēr) *or* **Hants** (hănts) former co. S England, now constituting the cos. of Southampton & Isle of Wight.
Hampstead (hămp′stĕd ; hăm′-) met. bor. London, Eng. p. 86 ; incl. **H. Heath,** ab. 240 acres, park & resort.
Hampton (hămp′tŭn) town, SE Va. p. 6 ; institute.
Hampton Roads, Chesapeake bay near Fort Monroe, Va. ; battle of *Merrimac* and *Monitor,* March 9, 1862.
Han (hän) riv. 1,300 m. E cen. China, to Yangtze riv.
Hangchow (häng′chō′) city & treaty port, ✻ of Chekiang prov. China, p. 350. [prov. China, p. 826.
Hankow (hăn′kō′) city & treaty port on Yangtze, Hupeh
Hanoi (hä′noi′) city, ✻ of Tonkin & of French Indo-China, p. with subs. 120.
Hanover (hăn′ō-vĕr) town, W N. H. p. 2 ; Dartmouth coll. — *Ger.* **Hannover** (hän-ō′vĕr ; -ō′fĕr) prov. W Prussia, 14,871 □ p. 3,017. — city, its ✻ p. 393.
Hanse Towns (hăns) *or* **Hanseatic League** (hăn′sē-ăt′ĭk lēg′) defensive cml. confederacy, Middle Ages, principally of German cities.
Hants (hănts). See Hampshire. [China, p. 100.
Hanyang (hän′yäng′) city adjoining Hankow, Hupeh prov.
Harar *or* **Harrar** (hä-rär′) city, SE Abyssinia, p. 50.
Harbin (här-bēn′) *or* **Kharbin** (kär-bēn′) town & treaty port, Kirin prov. Manchuria, on Sungari riv. p. 120.
Harfleur (är′flûr′) spt. nr. Havre, France, p. 5 ; siege 1415.
Harney Peak (här′nĭ) highest of Black hills, W S. Dak. 7,242 ft.
Harpers Ferry, town, E W. Va. ; John Brown's raid, 1859.

Harput. Var. of Kharput. [riv. p. 76.]
Harrisburg (hăr′is-bûrg) city, ✻ of Pa. on Susquehanna]
Harrogate (hăr′ō-gāt) mun. bor. W. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 39; mineral springs.
Harrow on the Hill (hăr′ō) town, Middlesex co. Eng. p.19; school. [Trinity coll.
Hartford (härt′fĕrd) city, ✻ of Conn. on Conn. riv. p. 138;
Hartlepool(härt′l-pōōl)spt. mun. bor. Durham co.England, p. 21.
Harz (härts) mt. group, cen. Ger. highest, Brocken, 3,745ft.
Hastings(hās′tĭngz)county bor. Sussex East, England, p.66; battle 1066. [ous navigation.]
Hatteras, Cape (hăt′ĕr-ăs) on isl. E coast N. C.; danger-
Haut—Rhin (ō′-răN′) dept. E France, 1,354 □ p. 469, ✻ Colmar; formerly part of Alsace.
Havana (hȧ-văn′ȧ) *Sp.* **La Habana** (lä hä-bä′nä) spt. city, ✻ of Cuba, on N coast, p. 364.
Haverford (hăv′ĕr-fĕrd) vil. SE Pa.; Haverford college.
Haverhill (hā′vĕr-Il) city, NE Mass. p. 54. [p. 163.]
Havre (hä′vĕr) *Fr.* **Le Havre** (lĕ ȧv′r′) spt. N France,]
Hawaii (hȧ-wī′ē) largest of Hawaiian isls.4,015 □ p. 65. — *or* **Hawaiian Islands** (hȧ-wī′yăn) *form.* **Sandwich Islands,** ter. U. S. A., N Pacific, 6,449 □ p. 256, ✻ Honolulu.
Haworth (hō′ŭrth; -wûrth) urban dist. W. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 7; Brontës.
Hayti (hā′tĭ). Var. of Haiti.
Hebrides (hĕb′rĭ-dēz) *or* **Western Islands,** *anc.* Ebu′dæ *or* Hebu′dæ, W. of Scotland, 3,000 □ p. 90. [lem, p. 17.]
Hebron (hē′brŭn) tn. Palestine, ab. 19 m. SSW of Jerusa-
Hecla. Var. of Hekla. [Germany, p. 70; university.]
Heidelberg (hī′dĕl-bûrg; *G. pron.* -bĕrk) city, Baden
Heilungkiang (hā-lōōng′kyäng′) prov. N Manchuria, 190,-000 □ p. 2,000. ✻ Tsitsihar.
Hejaz *or* **Hedjaz** (hĕ-jăz′; *Ar.* hĕ-zhăz′) kdm. NW Arabia. on Red sea, formerly a Turkish vilayet, 170,000 □ p. 900, ✻ Mecca.
Hekla (hĕk′lȧ) volcano, SW Iceland, ht. about 5 110 ft.
Helena (hĕl′ē-nȧ) city, ✻ of Mont. p. 12.
Helgoland (hĕl′gō-länt′) *Eng.* **Heligoland** (hĕl′ĭ-gō-lănd′) isl. North sea, ½ □ p. 2; to Prussia; naval battle in **Bight of H.** 1914. [5,737 ft.]
Helicon (hĕl′ĭ-kŏn) famous mt. Bœotia, S cen. Greece,]
Heliopolis (hē′lĭ-ŏp′ō-lĭs). See Baalbek. — *or* **On** (ŏn) anc. holy city, Lower Egypt.
Hellas. See Greece.
Helles, Cape (hĕl′ĕs) S point of Gallipoli pen. Turkey.
Hellespont(hĕl′ĕs-pŏnt)*or* **Hellespontus.** See Dardanelles.
Helmand (hĕl′mŭnd) *anc.* Etyman′der, riv. ab. 650 m. long, Afghanistan.
Helsingfors (hĕl′sĭng-fôrs′) *Finnish* **Helsinki** (hĕl′sĕn-kē) ftd. spt. town, ✻ of Finland, p. with Sveaborg 198.
Helsingör (hĕl′sĭng-ûr′) *Eng.* **Elsinore** (ĕl′sĭ-nōr′) spt. city, NE Zealand isl. Denmark, p. 15, with suba. 17.
Helvellyn (hĕl-vĕl′ĭn) mt. 3,188 ft. high, N England.
Helvetia. See Switzerland. [Eng. p. 7; boat races.]
Henley on Thames (hĕn′lĭ, tĕmz′) mun. bor. Oxfordshire.]
Henlopen, Cape (hĕn-lō′pĕn) on E coast of Del. at entrance to Delaware bay.
Henry, Cape, SE Va. at S entrance of Chesapeake bay.
Heraclea (hĕr′ȧ-klē′ȧ) anc. city near Gulf of Taranto, It.; battle 280 B.C.
Heraclion. See Candia, seaport.
Herat (hĕr-ät′) city, NW Afghanistan, p. ab. 20.
Herculaneum (hûr/kŭ-lā′nē-ŭm) anc. city, near Naples, Italy; buried by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, 79 A.D.
Hereford (hĕr′fē-fĕrd). See Herefordshire. — city & mun. bor. ✕ of Herefordshire, Eng. p. 23; cathedral.
Herefordshire (-shĭr) *or* **Hereford,** co. SW England, 842 □ p. 113, ✕ Hereford. [Syria, 9,383 ft.]
Hermon, Mount (hûr′mŭn) mt. Anti-Lebanon range, S]
Hermosillo (ĕr′mō-sēl′yō; -sē′yō) min. city, ✻ of Sonora state, Mexico, p. 20.
Herrin (hĕr′ĭn) city, Williamson co. S Ill. p. 11.
Hertford (härt′fĕrd; härt′-). See Hertfordshire. — mun. bor. ✕ of Hertfordshire, Eng. p. 11.
Hertfordshire (härt′fĕrd-shĭr; -shĕr; härt′-) *or* **Hertford** (härt′fĕrd; härt′-) *or* **Herts** (hûrts) co. SE Eng. 632 □ p. 333, ✕ Hertford.
Hertogenbosch, 's (s'hĕr-tō′gĕn-bŏs′) *Fr.* **Bois—le—Duc** (bwä′-lē-dük′) town, ✻ of N. Brabant, Netherlands, p. 38.
Herzegovina (hĕr′tsē-gō-vē′nä) *Serbian* **Hercegovina**(hĕr′-tsē-gō′vē-nä) former prov. of Austria-Hungary, 3,531 □ p. 267, now in W Yugoslavia. See Bosnia and Herzegovina. [□ p. 1,291, ✻ Darmstadt.]
Hesse(hĕs) *Ger.* **Hessen**(hĕs′ĕn) state, SW Germany, 2,968]
Hesse—Cassel (hĕs′-käs′ĕl) *Ger.* **Hessen—Kassel** (hĕs′ĕn-käs′ĕl) a former landgraviate & electorate of Germany, now mostly in Hesse-Nassau.
Hesse—Nassau (hĕs′-năs′ō) *Ger.* **Hessen—Nassau** (hĕs′ĕn-năs′ou) prov. Prussia, 6,063 □ p. 2,274, ✻ Cassel.
Highland Park, city, SE Mich. near Detroit, p. 46.
Highlands, in N & W Scotland, beyond the Grampians. — **of the Hudson,** hilly region on both sides Hudson riv. SE N. Y. [p. 53; med. cath. etc.]
Hildesheim (hĭl′dĕs-hīm) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia,]
Himalaya (hĭ-mä′lȧ-yȧ; *often, less correctly,* hĭm′ȧ-lā′yȧ) mt. system, 1,600 m. long, bet. India and Tibet; 29,002 ft. (Mt. Everest) highest in the world.
Hindu Kush (hĭn′dōō kōōsh′) *anc.* Paropami′sus *or* Cau′casus In′dicus, range of Afghanistan, W from Himalayas; highest, Tirach Mir, 25,420 ft.
Hindustan (hĭn′dōō-stän′) *or* **Hindostan** (-dŏ-) Persian name of India; esp., E Punjab & Rajputana & greater part of United Provs.
Hippo (hĭp′ō) **(H. Regius)** city of anc. Numidia; modern Bône, Algeria; see of St. Augustine. — **Zarytus** (zȧ-rĭ′-tŭs) anc. city, N Africa; modern Bizerta, Tunis.
Hiroshima (hē′rō-shē′mȧ) city, Honshu, SW Japan, near the coast, p. 161.
Hispaniola (hĭs′păn-yō′lȧ) a former name of Haiti isl.
Hissarlik (hĭs-särʹlĭk) site of anc. Troy, NW Asia Minor.
Hoangho. = Hwang. [suburbs 52.]
Hobart (hō′bärt; -bȧrt) city, ✻ of Tasmania, p. 44, with]
Hobkirk's Hill, battlefield (1781) nr. Camden, S. C.
Hoboken (hō′bō-kĕn) spt. city, NE N. J. opp. Manhattan bor. p. 68. [1704 (Blenheim), 1800.]
Höchstädt (hŭk′shtĕt′) tn. Bavaria, Ger. p. 2; bats. 1703,]
Hodeida (hō-dē′dä) ftd. spt. Yemen, Arabia, on Red sea, p. 40. [naval battle 1692.]
Hogue (lȧ ōg′), *or* **Hougue** (lȧ ōōg′), **La,** roadstead, N Fr.;
Hohenlinden (hō′ĕn-lĭn′dĕn) vil. Bavaria, 20 m. E of Munich, p. 1; battle 1800.
Hohenzollern (hō′ĕn-tsōl′ĕrn) prov. of Prussia in S Ger. inclosed by Württemberg & Baden, 441 □ p. 71, ✻ Sigmaringen. [Honshu, 35,654 □ p. 2,359.]
Hokkaido (hŏk′kĭ′dō) isl. (form. Yezo) Japan, N of
Holland (hŏl′ȧnd). See Netherlands. — See North Holland, South Holland. [pictures.]
Hollywood (hŏl′ĭ-wo͝od′)sub. of Los Angeles, Calif.; moving]
Holstein (hōl′shtīn) former duchy, Denmark, now part of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia.
Holyoke (hōl′yōk) city, cen. Mass. p. 60; writing paper.
Homburg (hŏm′bo͝orĸ) town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, p. comm. 15. [1892.]
Homestead (hōm′stĕd) mfg. bor. SW Pa. p. 20; strike]
Homs (hōms) tn. Syria, ab. 90 m. NNE of Damascus, p. 60.
Honan (hŏ′nän′) inland prov. China, 67,940 □ p. 25,318. ✻ Kaifeng.
Hondo (hŏn′dō). = Honshu. [p. 662, ✻ Tegucigalpa.]
Honduras (hŏn-dōō′rȧs) republic, Cen. Am. 44,275 □
Hongkong (hŏng′kŏng′) Br. isl. (ab. 32 □) & (with Kowloon pen.) col. S China, ✻ Victoria, with ters. etc., 391 □ p. 625. [p. 83.]
Honolulu(hō′nō-lōō′lōō; hŏn′ō-)spt. city, ✻ of Hawaii ter.
Honshu (hŏn′shōō) the mainland or largest isl. of Japan, 88,879 □ p. 41,808.
Hood, Mount, peak, Cascade range, Ore. 11,225 ft.
Hooghly *or* **Hugli** (hōōg′lĭ) arm of Ganges at its delta.
Horeb (hō′rĕb) mt. perhaps in peninsula of Sinai, Egypt.
Horn, Cape, S extremity S. Amer. on one of Tierra del Fuego isls. 55° 59′ S.
Hot Springs, city, SW Ark. p. 12; noted thermal springs.
Houston (hūs′tŭn) city, E Texas, p. 138.
Howrah (hou′rȧ) city, Bengal, Br. India, on Hooghly riv. opp. Calcutta, p. 195. [Peru, 22,051 ft.]
Huascarán (wäs′kä-rän′) *or* **Huascán** (-kän′) mt. Andes,]
Huddersfield (hŭd′ĕrz-fēld) mfg. co. bor. W. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 110.
Hudson (hŭd′sŭn) riv. N. Y. 350 m. long, to N. Y. bay.
Hudson Bay, inland sea, Can. 850 m. long, 600 m. broad.
Hudson Strait, ab. 450 m. long, bet. Atl. oc. & Hudson bay.
Hué (ü′ā′) city, ✻ of Annam, Fr. Indo-China, p. 61.
Hugli. Var. of Hooghly.
Hull (hŭl) bor. Eng. See Kingston upon Hull. [England.]
Humber(hŭm′bĕr)estuary,formed by Ouse & Trent rivs. E]
Hunan (hōō′nän′) fertile prov. cen. China, 83,398 □ p. 24,000 ✻ Changsha.
Hungary (hŭn′gȧ-rĭ) *Hung.* **Magyarország** (mŏ′dyŏr-ôr′-säg) *Ger.* **Ungarn** (o͝on′gärn) monarchy, cen. Europe, 35,790 □ p. 7,946, ✻ Budapest.
Huntingdonshire (hŭn′tĭng-dŭn-shĭr; -shĕr) *or* **Huntingdon** *or* **Hunts,** inland co. S England, 366 □ p. 55, ✕ Huntingdon (p. 4).
Huntington (-tŭn) city, W W. Va. on Ohio riv. p. 50.
Hupeh (hōō′pĕ′) prov. cen. China, 71,429 □ p. 25,000, ✻ Wuchang. [Great Lakes, 23,200 □.]
Huron, Lake (hū′rŏn) bet. Mich. & Ont. 2d in size of the]
Hwang (hwäng) *or* **Hwang Ho** (hwäng′hŏ′) *or* **Yellow River,** second largest river (*ho*) in China, ab. 2,700 m. long, S Kobo Nor to Gulf of Chihli.
Hyderabad (hī′dĕr-ä-bäd′) ftd. city, ✻of Hyderabad state, p. (incl Secunderabad, etc.) 404. — city, Sind Bombay pres. Br. India, p. 82. — *or* **Nizam's Dominions** (nē-zämz′) native state, Deccan, India, 82,-698 □ p. 12,472, ✻ Hyderabad. [winter resort.]
Hyères (ē′ăr′) town near Medit. SE France, p. comm. 17;
Hymettus (hī-mĕt′ŭs) mt. ridge, near Athens, Greece, ab. 3,369 ft.; honey. [port.]
Hythe (hīth) bor. Kent co. Eng. p. 7; resort; Cinque]

I

Iaşi. See Jassy. [150.]
Ibadan (ē-bä′dän) city, S. Nigeria, W Africa, p. with dist.]
Iberian Peninsula (ī-bē′rĭ-ăn) the SW part of Europe, comprising Spain & Portugal. [Ægean sea.]
Icarian Sea (ī-kā′rĭ-ăn) *L.* Ica′rium Ma′re, part of E]
Iceland (īs′lănd) *Dan.* **Island** (ēs′lănd) isl. N Atlantic, 39,709 □ p. 95, ✻ Reykjavik; state in personal union with Danish king.
Ichang (ē′chäng′) treaty port, Hupeh prov. China, p. 40.
Ida (ī′dȧ) mt. NW Asia Minor, near site of anc. Troy. — anc. name of Mt. Psiloriti, Crete. [Boise.]
Idaho (ī′dȧ-hō) state, NW U. S. A. 83,888 □ p. 432, ✻]
Idumæa *or* **Idumea** (ĭd′ū-mē′ȧ; ī′dŭ-) *or* **Edom** (ē′dŭm) anc. country, S of Palestine. [falls.]
Iguassú (ē′gwä-sōō′) riv. S Brazil, 380 m. to Paraná riv.;
Ijssel *or* **Yssel** (īs′ĕl) delta branch of Rhine, Netherlands.
Ile de France (ēl′ dĕ fräns′) "Isle of France," old prov. N France, ✻ Paris. — See Mauritius.
Ilion (ĭl′ĭ-ŭn), **Ilium** (-ŭm). See Troy, anc. city.
Illampu (ēl-yäm′pōō) a peak of the Andean Mt. Sorata, Bolivia, 21,490 ft. [21,204 ft.]
Illimani (ēl′yē-mä′nē) mt. Bolivian Andes; highest peak,]
Illinois (ĭl′ĭ-noi′ ; -noiz′) riv. ab. 435 m. long, Ill.; flows S to Miss. riv. — state, N cen. U. S. A. 56,665 □ p. 6,485, ✻ Springfield.
Illyria (ĭ-lĭr′ĭ-ȧ) anc. country E of Adriatic sea. [Illyria.]
Illyricum(ĭ-lĭr′ĭ-kŭm) Roman prov. formed of part of anc.

Iloilo (ē′lō-ē′lō) spt. town, S Panay isl. Phil, isls. p. 49.
Imbros (im′brŏs) Turkish isl. NE Ægean sea, 87 □ p. 7.
India (in′dĭ-ă) pen. & country, S Asia, bet. Arabian sea & Bay of Bengal. — *or* **Indian Empire**, that part of Indian pen. & W Indo-China under British rule or protection, comprising British India (incl. Burma) and native states, but excl. Port. & Fr. India, 1,802,629 □ p. 318,942 (Br. India, 1,093,074 □ p. 247,003; native states, 709,555 □ p. 71,939). ✻ Delhi.
Indiana (in′dĭ-ăn′ă) state, U. S. A. bet. Lake Michigan & Ohio riv. 36,354 □ p. 2,930. ✻ Indianapolis.
Indianapolis (in′dĭ-ăn-ăp′ō-lĭs) city, ✻ of Indiana, p. 314.
Indian Ocean, one of the 5 oceans, S of Asia & E of Africa; greatest known depth 22,968 ft. in 10° 15′ S, 108° 5′ E.
Indian Territory, former ter. U. S. A.; now in Okla.
Indo-China (in′dō-chī′nă) *or* **Farther India**, the SE pen. of Asia; comprises Annam, Cambodia, Cochin China, Tonkin, Laos, Burma, Siam, Federated (and other) Malay States, and Straits Settlements proper.
Indonesia (in′dō-nē′shĭ-ă; -shă) occasional name for Malay archipelago. [— its ✻ p. 93.
Indore (in-dōr′) native state, Cen. India, 9,445 □ p. 1,133.
Indus (in′dŭs) riv. NW India, 2,000 m. long, Tibet to Arabian sea. [sia; batte 1854.
Inkerman (ĭŋk′ĕr-măn′) vil. Crimea, near Sevastopol, Russia.
Inland Sea, 240 m. long, bet. Honshu & smaller isls. S Japan.
Inn (in) *anc.* Æ′nus, riv. 320 m. cen. Europe, Engadine valley to Danube riv. [riv. p. 56.
Innsbruck (ĭns′brŏok) city, ✻ of Tirol, Austria, on Inn
Interlaken (in′tĕr-lä′kĕn; ĭn′tĕr-lä′kĕn) vil. cen. Switz. p. 2; resort. [N. Z. p. 15.
Invercargill (in/vĕr-kär′gĭl) spt town, S South Island.
Inverness (in′vĕr-nĕs′) burgh, ✕ of Inverness co. Scotland, p. 21. — *or* **Inverness-shire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) co. W Scotland, 4,211 □ p. 82.
Iolcus. See Volos. [Scot.; famous in Middle Ages.
Iona (ī-ō′nă; ē-) isl. 3 m. long, 1 m. wide, Hebrides isls. W
Ionia (ī-ō′nĭ-ă) anc. dist. W coast Asia Minor.
Ionian Islands (ī-ō′nĭ-ăn) group, Medit. sea, W of Greece, 968 □ p. 285.
Ionian Sea, part of Medit. sea, bet. Greece & S Italy.
Ios (ī′ŏs) *mod.* **Nio** (nyē-ō′) isl. Ægean sea, Cyclades, Greece, 46 □ p. 2.
Iowa (ī′ō-wă) state, N cen. U. S. A. 56,147 □ p. 2,404, ✻ Des Moines. — riv. Io. ab. 350 m. long, to Mississippi riv. — **City**, city, SE Io. p. 11; Univ. of Io.
Ipswich (ips′wĭch) co. bor. ✕ of Suffolk E. co. Eng. p. 79.
Iquique (ē-kē′kā) spt. tn. N Chile, p. 37.
Iquitos (ē-kē′tōs) city, E Peru, on Marañón riv. p. 20.
Irak (ē′räk′) *or* **(Al) Iraq**, kingdom, SW Asia, 143,250 □ p. 2,849. ✻ Bagdad; Br. mandate. See Mesopotamia.
Irak Arabi (ä′rä-bē) *anc.* Babylo′nia, in lower Euphrates & Tigris valley.
Iran (ē′răn′; *Eng.* ĭ-răn′) the Persian name of Persia.
Irawadi. See Irrawaddy.
Ireland (īr′lănd) *L.* Hiber′nia, one of the British Isles, 32,535 □ p. 4,390; former div. of United Kingdom, now divided bet. Irish Free State & Northern Ireland.
Irish Free State (ī′rĭsh) *Gael.* **Saorstat Eireann** (sûr′stŏt ār′ĭn; sār′stŏt) self-governing state of Br. Emp. S & cen. Ireland, comprising Leinster, Munster, & Connaught provs. & 3 cos. of Ulster, 27,084 □ p. 3,140, ✻ Dublin.
Irish Sea, part of Atl. oc. bet. Eng. & Ireland.
Irkutsk (ĭr-kōōtsk′) city, S Siberia, Russia, Asia, p. 104.
Iron Gates, *Ger.* **Eisernes Tor** (ī′zĕr-nĕs tōr′) gorge with rapids, Danube riv. bet. Roumania & Yugoslavia.
Irrawaddy (ĭr/ă-wŏd′ĭ) *or* **Irawadi** (ĭr′ă-wŏd′ĭ) riv. 1,250 m. Burma, to Bay of Bengal. [Ob riv. W Siberia.
Irtish *or* **Irtysh** (ĭr-tĭsh′) riv. 2,300 m. Altai mts.
Isar (ē′zär) *or* **Iser** (ē′zĕr) riv. Aust. & Ger.; 215 m. Tirol to Danube in E Bavaria. [its chief tn. p. 7.
Ischia (ēs′kyä) isl. W Italy, in Medit. sea; earthquakes. —
Ischl, Bad (bät Ĭsh′l) tn. Upper Austria, p. comm. 10; watering place. [Isar.
Iser (ē′zĕr) riv. 94 m. long, Bohemia to Elbe riv. — See
Isère (ē′zâr′) riv. SE France, 150 m. to Rhone riv.
Isfahan (ĭs′fä-hän′) *or* **Ispahan** (ĭs′pä-hän′) *anc.* Aspada′na, city, W cen. Persia, p. 80; former ✻.
Iskanderiyeh, Iskanderun. See Alexandria, Alexandretta.
Island. See Iceland.
Island No. 10, former Tennessee isl. in Mississippi riv.; battles 1862.
Isle of Pines. See Pines, Isle of.
Islington (ĭz′lĭng-tŭn) met. bor. London, England, p. 331.
Isonzo (ē-zōn′tsō) *anc.* Son′tius, riv. ab. 75 m. Alps to Gulf of Trieste, Italy.
Ispahan. See Isfahan.
Israel (ĭz′rā-ĕl) anc. kingdom, N Palestine. [& 622 A.D.
Issus (ĭs′ŭs) anc. town, SE Asia Minor; bats. 333 B. C., 194
Istanbul. See Stambul.
Istria (ĭs′trĭ-ă) pen. Adriatic sea, NE Italy, form. a crownland in Küstenland, Austria, 1,913 □ p. 348. ✻ Pola.
Italian Somaliland (sō-mä′lē-lănd′) It. col. & protectorate, NE Af. 139,430 □ p. 450, ✻ Mogadishu.
Italy (ĭt′ă-lĭ) *It.* **Italia** (ē-täl′yä) kingdom, S Europe, 117,982 □ p. 40,123, ✻ Rome. [riv.
Itasca Lake (ī-tăs′kă) N Minn.; receives sources of Miss.
Ithaca (ĭth′ă-kă) city, S cen. N. Y. p. 17; Cornell univ. — one of the Ionian isls. 36 □ p. 12. — its chief tn. p. 4.
Iuka (ī-ū′kă) town, NE Miss. p. 1; battle 1862.
Ivanovo–Voznesensk (ē-vä′nō-vō-vŏz-nyĕ-syĕnsk′) city, cen. Russia, p. 58.
Ivory Coast, colony, French West Africa, W of Gold Coast, 121,976 □ p. 1,546, ✻ Bingerville.
Ivry–la–Bataille (ēv′rē′-lä-bä′tä′y′) vil. N France, p. comm. 1; battle 1590. [92.
Ixelles (ēk′sĕl′) city, suburb of Brussels, Belgium, p. comm.
Ixtaccihuatl *or* **Iztaccihuatl** (ēs′täk-sē′hwät′l) mt. N of Popocatepetl, Mexico, 16,960 ft.

J

Jabalpur, Var. of Jubbulpore.
Jackson (jăk′sŭn) city, S Mich. p. 48; Republican party organized, 1854; State prison. — city, ✻ of Miss. p. 23.
Jacksonville (-vĭl) city, NE Fla. on St. Johns riv. p. 92.
Jaén (hä-ān′) prov. S Spain, 5,205 □ p. 591. — its ✻ p. 33.
Jaffa (yä′fä; jăf′ă) *anc.* Jop′pa, town, Palestine, on Medit. sea, p. 48. [p. 2,339. — its ✻ p. 120.
Jaipur (jī′pōōr′) native state, Rajputana, India, 15,579 □
Jalapa (hä-lä′pä) city, ✻ of Vera Cruz state, Mex. p. 25.
Jamaica (jă-mā′kă) isl. West Indies, 4,450 □ p. 858, ✻ Kingston; Br. colony. [Canada.
James Bay, 280 m. long, 150 m. broad, S part Hudson bay,
James River, 450 m. Va. formed by Jackson & Cowpasture rivs.
Jamestown, city, W N. Y. p. 39. — ruined vil. E Va.; first successful Eng. settlement (1607) in U. S.
Janina. See Yannina.
Japan (jă-păn′) *Jap.* **Nippon** (nĭp′pŏn′) *or* **Nihon** (nē′hŏn′) empire, isls. E of Japan sea, Asia, 148,856 □ p. 55,963. ✻ Tokyo; with dependencies (Korea, Formosa, etc.) 261,910 □ p. 76,987. [naval battle 1905.
Japan, Sea of, part of Pacific bet. Japan & Korea, Asia;
Jarosław *or* **Jaroslau** (yä-rôs′läf) town, Galicia, Poland, near Przemyśl, p. 20. [p. 36.
Jarrow (jăr′ō) mun. bor. Durham co. Eng. on Tyne riv.
Jassy (yäs′ē) *Roum.* **Iaşi** (yä′shē) city, NE Roumania, p. 76.
Java (jä′vă) isl. Malay arch. 48,490 □ p. 33,240. — **and Madura** (mä-dōō′rä) div. of Dutch East Indies, 50,745 □ p. 34,984. ✻ Batavia.
Javary, Javari. Vars. of Yavari.
Jaxartes. See Sir Darya. [ruined abbey & castle.
Jedburgh (jĕd′bŭr-ō) burgh, ✕ of Roxburgh co. Scot. p. 2;
Jedda. See Jidda. [p. 14.
Jefferson City (jĕf′ĕr-sŭn) city, ✻ of Mo. on Missouri riv.
Jefferson, Mount, peak of Cascade range, Ore. 10,200 ft.
Jemappes (zhĕ-măp′) tn. W Belg. p. comm. 14; battle 1792.
Jena (yā′nä) town, Saxe-Weimar, Thuringia, Ger. p. 49; battle 1806; univ.
Jerez (hĕ-räth′) *officially* **Jerez de la Frontera** (dä lä frŏn-tä′rä) city, SW Spain, p. 65; sherry wines; battle 711.
Jericho (jĕr′ĭ-kō) anc. city, Palestine, N of Dead sea.
Jersey (jûr′zĭ) one of English Channel isls. 45 □ p. 49, ✻ St. Helier.
Jersey City, city & port, N. J. opp. N. Y. city, p. 298.
Jerusalem (jĕ-rōō′să-lĕm) *Arabic* **El Kuds** (ĕl kōōdz) *anc.* Hierosol′yma, city, ✻ of Palestine, p. 63; holy city of the Jews; destroyed by Titus 70 A.D.; rebuilt ab. 135; taken by Turks 1187; by Brit. 1917.
Jezreel, Plain of (jĕz′rē-ĕl; -rēl) the plain of Esdraelon.
Jhelum (jā′lŭm) *anc.* Hydas′pes, riv. 450 m. Kashmir & Punjab, India. [Coast, p. 8.
Jibuti, *Fr.* **Djibouti** (jē′bōō-tē′) port, ✻ of Fr. Somali
Jidda (jĭd′dä) *or* **Jedda** (jĕd′dä) spt. Hejaz, Arabia, on Red sea, p. 20. [rope, p. 96.
Jitomir *or* **Zhitomir** (zhē-tô′mĕr) tn. W Ukraine, Eu-
Jodhpur (jōd′pōōr′) tn. ✻ of Marwar state, India, p. 73. — = Marwar. [of S. Af. p. 288.
Johannesburg (yō-hän′ĕs-bŭrg) city, Transvaal prov. U.
Johnstown (jŏnz′toun) city, W Pa. p. 67; flood 1889.
Johore *or* **Johor** (jō-hōr′) state, S Malay pen. Asia, 7,678 □ p. 282. ✻ Johore Bahru (p. 15); Br. protection.
Jokyakarta (jŏk′yä-kär′tä) *Du.* **Djokja** *or* **Djokjakarta** (jŏk′yä-) city, S Java, p. 104.
Joliet (jō′lĭ-ĕt) city, NE Ill. p. 38; State prison.
Jolo (hō-lō′) chief isl. Sulu arch. Philippine isls. 326 □.
Jönköping (yŭn′chĕ-pĭng) city, on Lake Vätter, S Sweden, p. 30.
Joppa. See Jaffa.
Jordan (jûr′dăn) riv. 200 m. long, Palestine, to Dead sea.
Juan de Fuca (hwän′ dā fōō′kä; *E.* jōō′ăn dē fū′kă) strait, 100 m. long, 15-20 m. wide, connecting Pacific oc. & Strait of Georgia, bet. Vancouver isl. & Washington.
Juan Fernandez (hwän′ fĕr-nän′dāth; *Angl.* jōō′ăn fĕr-nän′dĕz) isl. & group, S Pacific oc., 400 m. W of Chile.
Juárez. See Ciudad Juárez. [land, to Indian oc.
Juba (jōō′bä) *or* **Jub** (jōōb) riv. ab. 1,000 m. It. Somali-
Jubbulpore (jŭb′bŭl-pōr′) city, Cen. Provs. Br. India, p.109.
Judah (jōō′dä; 86) anc. kingdom, S Palestine.
Judea *or* **Judæa** (jōō-dē′ă) S Roman div. of Palestine.
Judith, Point (jōō′dĭth; 86) at entrance to Narragansett bay, R. I.
Jugoslavia, Jugo–Slavia. See Yugoslavia.
Julian Alps (jōōl′yăn) div. of Alps, NE Italy; 9,400 ft.
Jullundur (jŭl′lŭn-dŭr) city, Punjab, Br. India, p. 68.
Jumna (jŭm′nä) *anc.* Jom′anes, riv. India, 860 m. Himalayas to Ganges.
Juneau (jōō′nō) port & town, ✻ of Alaska, p. 3.
Jungfrau (yōōng′frou′) mt. Bernese Alps, S Switzerland, 13,670 ft.
Juniata (jōō-nĭ-ăt′ă) riv. Pa. 150 m. to Susquehanna riv.
Jura (jōō′rä; *F.* zhü′rä′) mt. range, mostly bet. Fr. and Switz.; highest peaks over 5,000 ft. [zon riv. W Brazil.
Juruá (zhōō-rōō-ä′) riv. over 1,200 m. mts. of Peru to Ama-
Jutland (jŭt′lănd) *Dan.* **Jylland** (yül′ăn) a pen. the only continental part of Denmark, with isles 11,444 □ p.1,498; naval battle 1916.

K

☞ For some names like **Karlsbad, Kassel, Kolmar**, etc., see Carlsbad, Cassel, Colmar, etc., the preferable forms.

Kabul (kä′bōōl) city, ✻ of Afghanistan, on Kabul riv. p. 150.
Kadesh (kā′dĕsh) anc. city, on Orontes riv. N Syria.
Kaffraria (kă-frā′rĭ-ă) region, E Cape prov. U. of S. Af.
Kafiristan (kä′fē-rĭ-stän′) E prov. Afghanistan, ab.5,000□.

Kagoshima (kä′gō-shē′mä) spt. S Kyushu, Japan, p. 103.
Kaifeng (kī′fŭng′) town, ✱ of Honan prov. China, p. 223.
Kaisarieh *or* **Kaisarie** (kī′sä-rē′yĕ) *anc.* Cæsare′a, city, Angora vilayet, Asia Minor, p. 54.
Kalahari (kä′lä-hä′rē) barren plateau region, ab. 350,000 □, S Af. N of Orange riv.
Kalamazoo (kăl′ă-mă-zōō′) city, SW Michigan, p. 48.
Kalat (kä-lät′) *or* **Khelat** (kĕ-lät′) town, ✱ of Baluchistan, 88 m. S of Quetta.
Kalgan (käl-gän′) town, NW Chihli prov. China, p. 70.
Kalisz (kä′lyĕsh) *Ger.* **Kalisch** (kä′lish) city, W Poland, p. 45.
Kalmar (käl′mär) spt. SE Sweden, p. 17; treaty 1397.
Kamchatka (kăm-chät′kä) pen. prov. E Siberia, Russia, Asia, 502,415 □ p. 42, ✱ Petropavlovsk, on E coast. — riv. in same, 310 m. to Bering sea.
Kamenets Podolsk (kä′mĕ-nyĕts pō-dōlsk′) city, W Ukraine, Eur. p. 52.
Kamerun. See Cameroons.
Kanazawa (kä′nä-zä′wä) spt. W Honshu, Japan, p. 129.
Kanchanjanga (kän′chŭn-jŭn′gä) *or* **Kinchinjunga** (kĭn′-chĭn-jŭn′gä) peak, E Himalayas, on Sikkim-Nepal boundary, 28,146 ft.
Kandahar (kŭn′dă-här′) city, S Afghanistan, p. ab. 32.
Kandy (kăn′dē) town, cen. Ceylon isl. p. 33.
Kano (kä′nō) walled city, N. Nigeria, terminal of ry. from Lagos, p. 100.
Kansas (kăn′zăs) state, cen. U. S. A. 82,158 □ p. 1,769, ✱ Topeka. — riv. NE Kans. 200 m. to Missouri riv.
Kansas City, city, E Kans. on Kansas & Mo. rivs. p. 101. — city, W Mo. on Mo. riv. opp. Kansas City, Kans. p.324.
Kansu (kän′sōō′) NW prov. of China proper, 125,483 □ p. 5,000. ✱ Lanchowfu. [p. 217.]
Karachi (kä-rä′chē) spt. city, Sind, Bombay pres. Br. India.
Karafuto (kä′rä-fōō′tō) the southern, or Japanese, part of Sakhalin, 13,935 □ p. 106. ✱ Odomari.
Karakoram Pass (kä′rä-kō′rŭm) NE Kashmir, 18,317 ft.
Karakoram, *or* **Mustagh, Range** (mōōs′tăkr′) Himalayan range, Kashmir, India; highest Godwin-Austen, 28,250 ft.
Kara Sea (kä′rä) part of Arctic oc. SE of Nova Zembla isls.
Karelia (kă-rē″lĭ-ă) autonomous republic, NW Russia, Eur. 28,890 □ p. 144. ✱ Petrozavodsk. [treaty 1699.]
Karlowitz (kär′lō-vĭts) town, N Yugoslavia, p. comm. 6;
Karlsruhe (kärls′rōō′ĕ) city, ✱ of Baden, Ger. p. 136.
Karnak (kär′năk) vil. on rt. bank of Nile, Upper Egypt; part of site of Thebes; temples.
Kärnten. See Carinthia. [S Cape prov. U. of S. Af.]
Karoo, *or* **Karroo, Great** (kă-rōō′) plateau 3,000-4,000 ft.
Kars (kärs) former govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, now dist. in N Armenia, Turkey, 7,690 □ p. 492. — city, its ✱ p. 28.
Karst. See Carso.
Kashgar (kăsh′gär′) city, W Sinkiang prov. China, p.'80.
Kashmir *or* **Cashmere** (kăsh′mĕr′) native state, NW India, 84,432 □ p. 3,321. ✱ Srinagar.
Kassala (kăs-sä′lä) tn. E Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, p. 6; battle 1894.
Kastamuni (käs′tä-mōō′nē) town, N Turkey in Asia, p. 20.
Katahdin (kă-tä′dĭn) mt. N cen. Maine, 5,268 ft.
Kathiawar (kä′tē-ä-wär′) pen. NW Bombay pres. W coast India, ab. 20,400 □ p. 2,850.
Katmai (kăt′mī) nat. monument, S Alaska; incl. Katmai vol. (6,970 ft.) & Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.
Katmandu (kät′män-dōō′) town, ✱ of Nepal, India, p. 80.
Katrine, Loch (kăt′rĭn) beautiful lake, 8 m. long, Perth co, Scotland. [Sweden & Jutland.]
Kattegat *or* **Cattegat** (kăt′ĕ-găt′) arm of North sea, bet.
Kavalla *or* **Kavala** (kä-vä′lä) Ægean spt. NE Greece, opp. Thasos isl. p. 23.
Kaveri. See Cauvery.
Kazan (ká-zän′) former govt. E Russia, now the Tatar repub. — city, ✱ of Tatar repub. Russia, Europe, p. 146.
Kazvin (käz′vēn′) city, NW Persia, p. 40.
Kecskemét (kĕch′kĕ-mät) city, cen. Hungary, p. 73.
Kedah (kä′dä) Malay state, NW Malay pen. under Br. protection, 3,648 □ p. 339. ✱ Alor Star.
Kedron *or* **Kidron** (kē′drŭn) valley, or wadi, Palestine, E side of Jerusalem. [Can. W of & incl. Hudson bay.]
Keewatin (kē-wä′tĭn) provisional dist. Northwest Ters.
Kelantan (kĕ-län′tän′) state, N Malay pen. under Br. protection, 5,713 □ p. 309. ✱ Kota Bahru.
Kelso (kĕl′sō) burgh, SE Scot. p. 4; ruined abbey.
Keltsy. See Kielce. [p. 7; ruined castle.]
Kenilworth (kĕn′ĭl-wûrth) urban dist. Warwickshire, Eng.
Kennebec (kĕn′ĕ-bĕk′) riv. Me. 150 m. to Atlantic ocean.
Kennesaw, *or* **Kenesaw, Mountain** (kĕn′ĕ-sô′) NW Ga.; battle 1864.
Kenosha (kē-nō″shä) city, SE Wis. on L. Michigan, p. 40.
Kensington (kĕn′zĭng-tŭn) met. bor. London, Eng. p. 176.
Kent(kĕnt)co. SE England, 1,525 □ p. 1,142, × Maidstone.
Kentucky (kĕn-tŭk′ĭ) riv. 250 m. Ky. to Ohio riv. — state, E cen. U. S. A. 40,598 □ p. 2,417. ✱ Frankfort.
Kenya (kē-nyä′; *in English often* kĕn′yä) Br. crown col. & prot. E Af. S of Abyssinia, 200,000 □ p. 2,376, ✱ Nairobi.
Kenya, Mount, extinct vol. Africa, nr. equator, 17,040 ft.
Keokuk (kē′ō-kŭk) city, SE Iowa, p. 14: power dam across Miss. river.
Keos (kē′ŏs) *or* **Zea** (zē′ä) isl. 12 m. long, Cyclades, Ægean sea, 67 □ p. 4. [vilayet, Mesopotamia, p. 65.]
Kerbela (kŭr′bĕ-lä) *or* **Karbala** (kŭr′bä-lä) town, Bagdad
Kerch (kĕrch) *anc.* Panticapæ′um, city & port, Crimea, Russia, p. 56. [49° S, 70° E; Fr.]
Kerguelen (kûr′gĕ-lĕn) desolate isl. Indian oc. 1,318 □
Kerman (kĕr-män′) *anc.* Carma′na, city, SE Persia, p. 70.
Keswick (kĕz′ĭk ; -wĭk) urb. dist. Cumberland co. Eng. p. 5.
Kew (kū) par. Surrey co. Eng. near London; bot. garden.
Key West (kē) spt. city, S Fla. on isl. in Gulf of Mex. p. 19.
Khabarovsk (kä-bä′rôfsk) town, E Russia, Asia, on Amur riv. p. 56.
Khaibar, Khaiber. Vars. of Khyber.
Kharbin. See Harbin.
Kharkov (kär′kŏf) city, ✱ of Ukraine, p. 284.
Kharput (kär′pōōt′) town, E Turkey in Asia, p. 20.
Khartoum *or* **Khartum** (-tōōm′) town, ✱ of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, at junction of Blue Nile & White Nile rivs. p. with suburb of **Khartoum North**, 39: siege 1885 (Gordon killed); recovered by Anglo-Egypt. army 1898.
Khelat. See Kalat. [Dnieper riv. p. 75.]
Kherson (kĕr-sŏn′) city, S Ukraine, Europe, at mouth of
Khiva (kē′vä) indep. Soviet repub. assoc. with Russia, Asia, S of Aral sea, 24,310 □ p. 519. — its ✱ p. 5.
Khokand (kō′känt′) *or* **Kokand** (kō′-) city, ✱ of Ferghana prov. Turkestan, Russia, Asia, p. 119.
Kholm (kōlm). See Chełm. [Peshawar.]
Khyber Pass (kī′bĕr) bet. Afghanistan & India, W of
Kiangsi (kyäng′sē′) prov. SE China, 69,498 □ p. 15,000, ✱ Nanchang. See Nanchang.]
Kiangsu (-sōō′) prov. NE China, 38,610 □ p. 18,000, ✱
Kiaochow (kyou′chō′) dist. E Shantung, China, on Kiaochow bay, p. 227; former German leasehold.
Kiel (kēl) ftd. spt. & navy yard, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, p. 205; naval station & Baltic entrance to Kiel Canal.
Kielce (kyĕl′tsē) *Russ.* **Keltsy** (kyĕl′tsĭ) city, SW Poland, p. 41.
Kiev (kē′yĕf) city, W Ukraine, Eur. on Dnieper riv. p. 366.
Kilauea (kē′lou-ä′ä) crater, 2 m. wide, on Mauna Loa, Hawaii, ab. 4,040 ft. [Africa, 3° 5′ S, 37° 21′ E, 19,450 ft.]
Kilimanjaro (kĭl′ĕ-măn-jä′rō) mt. Tanganyika Ter.
Kilkenny (kĭl-kĕn′ĭ) tn. S Ir. Free State, p. 11. [land.]
Killarney, Lakes of (kĭ-lär′nĭ) 3 beautiful lakes, SW Ire-
Killiecrankie (kĭl′ĭ-krăn′kĭ) pass, Grampians, Scotland; battle 1689.
Kilmarnock (kĭl-mär′nŭk) burgh, Ayr co. Scot. p. 36.
Kimberley (kĭm′bĕr-lĭ) town, Griqualand West, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, p. 40; diamonds.
Kincardine (kĭn-kär′dĭn) maritime co. E Scotland, 381 □ p. 42, × Stonehaven.
Kinchinjunga. See Kanchanjanga. [Yangtze, p. 300.]
Kingchowfu (kĭng′chō′fōō′) city, Hupeh prov. China, on
King's Mountain, height, NW S. Carolina; battle 1780.
Kingston (kĭng′tŭn) city, E N. Y. on Hudson riv. p. 27. — spt. city, ✱ of Jamaica, West Indies, p. 63.
Kingston upon Hull, *called also* **Hull,** spt. city & co. bor. Yorkshire, England, p. 287. [over 100; porcelain.]
Kingtehchen (kĭng′tĕ-chĕn′) town, Kiangsi prov. China, p.
Kinross (kĭn-rŏs′) *or* **Kinross-shire** (-shĭr; -shēr) co. Scotland, 82 □ p. 8. × Kinross (p. 3).
Kioto. Var. of Kyoto.
Kirghiz Republic (kĭr-gēz′) autonomous repub. Russia, SE Europe & W Asia, 843,640 □ p. 5,059, ✱ Orenburg; called also The Steppes.
Kirin (kĭr′ĭn; *Chin.* klĭ′ĭn) prov. Manchuria, 105,019 □ p. 5,639. — its ✱ treaty port on the Sungari river, p. 100.
Kirkcaldy (kĕr-kô′dĭ; -kŏl′dĭ) spt. burgh, Fife co. Scotland, p. 40.
Kirkcudbright (kĕr-kōō′brĭ) *or* **Kirkcudbrightshire** (-shĭr; -shēr) co. SW Scotland, 900 □ p. 37, × Kirkcudbright p. 2).
Kirk Kilisse *or* **Kirk Kilise** (kĕrk kĕ-lĕ-sā′) town, Turkey in Europe, 32 m. ENE of Adrianople, p. 16; battle 1912.
Kirkwall (kûrk′wôl′) spt. burgh, Pomona isl. × of Orkney co. Scotland, p. 4.
Kishinev (kĕ-shĕ-nyōf′) *Roum.* **Chişinău** (kĕ-shĕ-nŭ′ōō) town, ✱ of Bessarabia, Roumania, p. est. 108.
Kissingen (kĭs′ĭng-ĕn) vil. Bavaria, Ger. p. 6; mineral springs & baths. [to Bay of Bengal.]
Kistna (kĭst′nä) riv. S India, ab. 800 m. long, W. Ghats]
Kittery (kĭt′ĕr-ĭ) tn. SW Maine, p. 5; U. S. navy yard.
Kiushu. Var. of Kyushu. [520 m. to Black sea.]
Kizil Irmak (kĭz′ĭl ĭr-mäk′) *anc.* Ha′lys, riv. Asia Minor,
Kjölen (chû′lĕn) *or* **Kiolen,** mts. Sweden & Norway, highest ab. 6,000 ft. [p. 26.]
Klagenfurt (klä′gĕn-fōōrt′) city, ✱ of Carinthia, Austria,
Klamath Lakes (klăm′ăth) two lakes, **Upper** in S Ore. & **Lower** in N Calif.
Klausenburg. See Cluj.
Klondike (klŏn′dīk) region, NW Canada, in Yukon riv. basin; gold fields. — riv. in same, W to Yukon river.
Knossos *or* **Gnossus** *or* **Gnossus** (nŏs′ŭs) royal city of anc. Crete, near N coast.
Knoxville (nŏks′vĭl) city, E Tenn. p. 78; Univ. of Tenn.
Kobe (kō′bĕ) spt. S Honshu, Japan, on Osaka bay, p. 609.
Kodok (kō′dŏk) *form.* **Fashoda** (fä-shō′dä) tn. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Af. on White Nile, p. 3; Fashoda incident 1898.
Kokomo (kō′kō-mō) city, cen. Ind. p. 30.
Koko Nor (kō′kō nōr′) *or* **Kuku Nor** (kōō′kōō) lake (*nor*), 65 m. long, NE Tibet. — region, NE Tibet, extending S to Szechwan prov. China. [tic ocean.]
Kola (kō′lä) pen. N Russia, Europe, bet. White sea & Arc-
Köln. See Cologne.
Kolomea (kō-lō-mā′ä) *Pol.* **Kolomyja** (-mĕ′yä) town, SE Galicia, Poland, on Prut river, p. comm. 41.
Kolozsvár. See Cluj. [to Arctic ocean.]
Kolyma (kō′lĭ-mä′) riv. E Siberia, Stanovoi mts. 1,110 m.
Konakri (kō-nä′krĕ) *Fr.* **Konakry** *or* **Conakry** (kō′nä/krĕ′) spt. on small isl. ✱ of French Guinea, W Africa, p. 7.
Konia (kō′nĕ-ä) vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 39,400 □ p. 1,069. — *anc.* Ico′nium, its ✱ p. 45.
Königgrätz (kû′nĭk-grĕts′) town, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, p. 35; battle (called also Sadowa) 1866.
Königsberg (kû′nĭks-bĕrk) ftd. city, ✱ of E. Prussia prov. Prussia, p. 261; univ.; siege 1914.
Königshütte. See Królewska Huta.
Konstanz (kŏn′shtänts) *Eng.* **Constance** (kŏn′stăns) city, Baden, Ger. on Lake of Constance, p. comm. 30.
Kootenay (kōō′tĕ-nā) riv. 400 m. Br. Columbia, Mont. & Ida. flows into Columbia riv. — long, narrow lake, SE Br. Columbia, drained by Kootenay riv. 221 □.
Kordofan (kôr′dŏ-fän′) prov. cen. Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, 113,700 □ p. 550. ✱ El Obeid.

Korea (kŏ-rē′ä) *or* **Chosen** (chō′sĕn′) former kingdom, now ter. of Japan (annexed 1910), E Asia, 85,231 □ p. 17,264, ✻ Seoul.
Kos (kŏs) isl. Medit. sea, 65 m. NW of Rhodes, 110 □ p. 10.
Kosciusko, Mount (kŏs′ĭ-ŭs′kō) mt. SE N. S. W., 7,328 ft.; highest in Australia.
Kosovo *or* **Kossovo** (kŏs′ō-vō) *or* **K. Polje** (pōl′yĕ) high plain, Serbia, Yugoslavia, near Priština; battles 1389, 1448, 1915. [uania p. 90; battles 1915.]
Kovno (kŏv′nō) *Lith.* **Kaunas** (kou′nəs) city, ✻ of Lith-
Kuweit. See Kuwait, Al.
Kowloon (kō′lōōn′) pen., bay, & city, Hongkong col. opp. Hongkong isl. p. pen. 123, city 9.
Kra, Isthmus of (krä) in Siam, Malay peninsula.
Kragujevac (krä′gōō-yĕ-väts) town, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, p. comm. 18; taken 1915. [1883.]
Krakatao (krä′kä-tä′ō) isl. & vol. in Sunda Strait; eruption
Krakau, Krakŏw. See Cracow.
Krasnik (kräs′nĭk) town, cen. Poland, p.comm. 8.; bat. 1914.
Krasnodar. See Ekaterinodar.
Krasnoyarsk (kräs′nŏ-yärsk′) town, cen. Siberia, Asia, p. 67.
Kremenchug (krĕm′ĕn-chōōk′) city, cen. Ukraine, Europe, p. 99.
Krim. See Crimea.
Królewska Huta (krōō-lĕf′skä hōō′tä) *Ger.* **Königshütte** (kû′nĭgs-hüt′ĕ) city, Silesia, SW Poland, p. 75.
Kronstadt (krŏn′shtät) ftd. spt. Kotlin isl. Gulf of Finland, Russia, p. 24. [vaal prov. U. of S. Af. p. 43.]
Krugersdorp (krü′gĕrs-dôrp′; *E.* krōō′gĕrz-) town, Trans-
Kuala Lumpur (kwä′lä lōōm′pōōr′) city, ✻ of Selangor & of Fed. Malay States, p. 80.
Kubango (kōō-bän′gō) *or* **Okavango** (ō′kä-vän′gō) riv. SW Africa, 1,000 m. Angola to marsh, N Bechuanaland.
Kuenlun (kwĕn′lōōn′) *or* **Kunlun** (kōōn′lōōn′) mt. ranges, S Sinkiang & N Tibet, highest over 20,000 ft. [50-60.]
Kuka (kōō′kä) city, NE N. Nigeria, near Lake Chad, p.
Kuku-khoto. See Kweihwating.
Kulun. See Urga.
Kumamoto (kōō′mä-mō′tō) city, W Kyushu, Japan, p. 70.
Kumanovo (kōō-mä′nŏ-vō) town, S cen. Serbia, Yugoslavia, p. comm. 13; Turkish defeat 1912.
Kumasi (kōō-mäs′ĭ) town, ✻ of Ashanti, W Africa, p. 24.
Kum Kale (kōōm kä-lĕ′) town, Turkey in Asia, at S end of Dardanelles. [1759.]
Kunersdorf (kōō′nĕrs-dôrf) vil. Brandenburg, Prussia; bat.
Kura (kōō′rä) *or* **Kur** (kōōr) *anc.* Cy′rus, riv. Georgia & Azerbaijan, Asia, 825 m. to Caspian sea.
Kurdistan (kōōr′dĭ-stän′) region, W Asia, mostly in Turkey but partly in N Mesopotamia & Persia, ab. 74,000 □ p. 2,500.
Kure (kōō′rĕ) city, W Honshu isl. Japan, p. 130.
Kurile, or Kuril, Islands (kōō′rĭl; kōō-rē′) *or* **Kuriles** (-rīlz; -rēlz′) group 31 isls. N Pacific, 6,068 □ p. 15; Jap.
Kurland *or* **Courland** (kōōr′lănd) form. govt. Russia, on Baltic sea, 10,435 □, now in Latvia & Lithuania.
Kursk (kōōrsk) city, SW Russia, Europe, p. 49.
Küstenland (küs′tĕn-länt′) *or* **Coastland,** form. administrative dist. Austria, now in NE Italy.
Kut-el-Amara (kōōt′-ĕl-ä-mä′rä) *or* **Kut al Imara** (ăl ē-mä′rä) tn. on Tigris riv. Mesopotamia, p. 6; siege 1915.
Kuwait, Al, *or* **Koweit** (ăl kōō-wīt′; kō-wāt′) spt. nr. head of Persian gulf, Arabia.
Kwanchengtze. See Changchun.
Kwangchow *or* **Kwangchow-wan** (kwäng′chō′-wän′) Fr. leased ter. S coast Kwangtung, China, 190 □ p. 168; attached to Fr. Indo-China. [Kweilin.]
Kwangsi (kwäng′sē′) prov. S China, 77,220 □ p. 6,500. ✻
Kwangtung (-tōōng′) prov. SE China, 100,000 □ p. 28,000, ✻ Canton. — See next.
Kwantung (kwän′tōōng′) *or* **Kwangtung** (kwäng′tōōng′) *or* **Kwanto** (-tō′) Japanese leased ter. S part of Liaotung pen. Manchuria, 1,220 □ p. 607, ✻ Dairen.
Kweichow (kwā′chō′) prov. SW China, 67,182 □ p. 8,000, ✻ Kweiyang.
Kweihwating (kwā′hwä′tĭng′) *or* **Kweihwacheng** (-chĕng′) *Mongol* **Kuku-khoto** (kōō′kōō′-kō′tō′) city, Shansi prov. China, p. 100.
Kweilin (kwā′lĭn′) city, ✻ of Kwangsi prov. China, p. 80.
Kweiyang (-yäng′) city, ✻ of Kweichow prov. China, p.100.
Kyoto *or* **Kioto** (kyō′tō) city, SW Honshu, former ✻ of Japan, p. 591.
Kyushu (kyōō′shōō′) S isl. Japan, 17,075 □ p. 8,730.

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Labrador (lăb′rə-dôr′; lăb′rə-dôr) pen. E Br. N. Am. ab. 530,000 □ p. 7; mostly in Quebec prov. — dependency of Newfoundland, E part of pen. 120,000 □ p. 4.
Lacedæmon (lăs′ē-dē′mŏn). See Sparta.
Laconia (lə-kō′nĭ-ə) *or* **Laconica** (lə-kŏn′ĭ-kə) anc. country, S Peloponnesus, Greece.
La Crosse (lə krŏs′) city, W Wis. on Miss. riv. p. 30.
Ladoga, Lake (lä′dō-gä) partly in SE Finland & partly in NW Russia, largest in Europe, ab. 7,000 □.
Ladrone Islands (lə-drōn′) *or* **Ladrones** (lə-drōnz′; *Sp.* lä-drō′näs). See Marianas Islands. [1899-1900.]
Ladysmith (lā′dĭ-smĭth) town, NW Natal, p. 7; siege
Lafayette (lä′fā-yĕt′) city, WNW Ind. p. 22; Purdue univ.
Lagos (lā′gōs; lā′gŏs) spt. town, ✻ of Nigeria, in SW, p. 60.
Lahore (lə-hōr′) city, Punjab, Br. India, p. 282.
Laibach. See Ljubljana.
Lake District, region of lakes and mts. NW England.
Lakewood (lāk′wōod′) city, NE Ohio, on Lake Erie, p. 42.
Lambeth (lăm′bĕth) met. bor. S London, Eng. p. 303.
Lammermuir Hills (lăm′ĕr-mūr′; *Scot.* -mür′) *or* **Lammermoor Hills** (-mōōr′) Scotland, Midlothian co. to North sea; highest 1,749 ft.
Lanark (lăn′ärk) burgh, ✕ of Lanark co. Scotland, p. 6. — *or* **Lanarkshire** (-shĭr) co. S cen. Scotland, 879 □ p. 1,539.
Lancashire (lăn′kə-shĭr; -shĕr) *or* **Lancaster,** co. NW England, 1,867 □ p. 4,928, ✕ Lancaster.
Lancaster (lăn′kăs-tĕr) city, SE Pa. p. 53; Franklin and Marshall coll. — See Lancashire. — spt. mun. bor. ✕ of Lancashire, Eng. p. 40. [Hwang riv. p. 500.]
Lanchowfu (län′chō′fōō′) city, ✻ of Kansu, China, on
Land's End, cape, Cornwall co. the most W land of Eng.
Languedoc (läNg′dŏk′) old prov. S Fr.; its ✻ was Toulouse.
Lansing (lăn′sĭng) city, ✻ of Michigan, p. 57.
Laodicea. See Latakia.
Laon (läN) mfg. city, N Fr. p. 19; cath.; battle 1814.
Laos (lä′ŏz) region, cen. Indo-China, part subject to Siam & part (3 states, 96,500 □ p. 800, ✻ Vientiane, on the Mekong) under French protection.
La Paz (lä päs′) city, ✻ of Bolivia, S. Am. p. 107. — spt. ✻ of S Lower Calif. Mex. on L. P. bay, p. 6; pearls; mining.
Lapland, region in Sweden, Norway, & NW Russia, Europe. [gentina. See Plata, La.]
La Plata (lä plä′tä) riv. See Plata, Rio de la. — city, Ar-
Larache (*F.* lä-räsh′; *Sp.* lä-rä′chä) *Ar.* **El Araish** (ĕl ä-rīsh′) spt. Sp. zone, Morocco, Af. p. 10.
Laramie (lăr′ə-mĭ) city, SE Wyoming, p. 6; State univ.
Laredo (lä-rā′dō) city, S Texas, on Rio Grande, p. 23.
Larissa (lä′rĭ-sä) town, Thessaly, Greece, p. 21.
Lashkar (lŭsh′kŭr) *or* **Gwalior** (gwä′lĭ-ôr) city, ✻ of Gwalior state, Central India, p. 80.
Lassa. See Lhasa.
Lassen Peak (lăs′ĕn) active vol. 10,465 ft. N Calif.
Latakia (lä′tä-kē′ä) *anc.* Laodice′a, Medit. spt. Syria, p. 20.
Latin America, Spanish America (which see) and Brazil (a Portuguese-speaking country).
Latium (lā′shĭ-ŭm) anc. country, Italy, SE from Rome.
Latvia (lăt′vĭ-ə) *Lett.* & *Lith.* **Latvija** (lät′vĕ-yä) republic, N Eur. S of Esthonia, 25,000 □ p. 1,851, ✻ Riga; form. in Russia. [with subs. 26.]
Launceston (län′sĕs-tŭn; lôn′-) city, N Tasmania, p. 24.
Laurentian Mountains (lô-rĕn′shĭ-ăn; -shŭn) range, Can. bet. St. Lawrence riv. & Hudson bay; highest 2,551 ft.
Lausanne (lō-zän′) city, ✻ of Vaud canton, Switz. p. 69; univ.; treaty 1923.
Lawrence (lô′rĕns) city, E Kans. p. 12; Univ. of Kansas. — city, NE Mass. p. 94.
Lead (lēd) city, W South Dakota, p. 5; gold mining.
Leavenworth (lĕv′ĕn-wûrth) city, NE Kansas, p. 17.
Lebanon (lĕb′ə-nŏn) *anc.* Liba′nus, mt. range. W Syria; highest 10,060 ft. —, **Great,** *or* **Greater,** autonomous ter. W Syria, 4,190 □ p. 648, ✻ Beirut; Fr. mandate. [p. 458.]
Leeds (lēdz) city & co. bor. Yorkshire, Eng. on Aire riv.
Leeward Islands (lē′wĕrd) N chain of Lesser Antilles, W. Indies, Virgin isls. to & incl. Martinique. — Br. col. part of same, 715 □ p. 122. ✻ St. John.
Leghorn (lĕg′hôrn) *It.* **Livorno** (lē-vôr′nō) spt. city, Tuscany, Italy, p. 112.
Lehigh (lē′hĭ) riv. E Pa. 100 m. to Del. riv.; coal regions.
Leicester (lĕs′tĕr). See Leicestershire. — city & co. bor. ✕ of Leicestershire, Eng. p. 234. [p. 495, ✕ Leicester.]
Leicestershire (-shĭr) *or* **Leicester,** co. cen. Eng. 832 □
Leiden *or* **Leyden** (lī′dĕn) *anc.* Lugdu′num Batavo′rum, city, South Holland prov. Netherlands, p. comm. 61; university; siege 1573-74. [p. 1,160.]
Leinster (lĕn′stĕr; lĭn′-) prov. SE Ir. Free State, 7,620 □
Leipzig (līp′sĭk; *Ger. pron.* līp′tsĭk) *or* **Leipsic,** city, NW Saxony, Ger. p. 604; univ.; battles 1631 & 1813.
Leith (lēth) former burgh, Scot. now part of Edinburgh.
Leitha (lī′tä) small riv. trib. of Danube, NE Austria; form. on the boundary bet. Austria & Hungary.
Leman, Lake. See Geneva, Lake of.
Lemberg (lĕm′bĕrĸ) *Pol.* **Lwów** (lvôof) city, SE Poland, p. 219; battles 1914, 1915.
Lemnos (lĕm′nŏs; *mod. Gr.* lyĕm′nŏs) Gr. isl. N Ægean sea, 175 □ p. 27, ✻ Kastro.
Lena (lē′nə; *Russ. pron.* lyĕ′nä) riv. Siberia, mts. near Lake Baikal, 2,860 m. to Arctic ocean.
Leningrad (lĕn′ĭn-grăd; lyĕ′nĕn-grät′) city, former ✻ of Russia, in NW part, p. 706; formerly St. Petersburg & Petrograd. Renamed in 1924 after the death of Lenin.
Lens (läns) tn. NE France, p. comm. 14; bats. 1917, 1918.
León (lā-ōn′) former kingdom, NW Spain. — prov. NW Spain, 5,936 □ p. 436. — its ✻ p. 22. — town, W Nicaragua, p. 47. — city, cen. Mexico, p. 64.
Leopoldville (lē′ō-pōld-vĭl) cml. tn. ✻ of Belgian Congo, on Stanley Pool, p. 10.
Lepanto (lē-păn′tō) *anc.* Naupactus, tn. W Greece, on Strait of Lepanto; nav. bat. 1571.
Lepanto, Gulf of. See Corinth Gulf of.
Lepanto, Strait of, entrance to Gulf of Corinth, Greece.
Lérida (lā′rĕ-thä) *anc.* Iler′da, town, NE Spain, p.comm.38.
Lesbos. See Mytilene. [battle 371 B.C.]
Leuctra (lūk′trə) anc. vil. Bœotia, Greece, near Thebes;
Levant (lĕ-vănt′) name of E shores of Medit. sea, W Greece to W Egypt. [leven Castle on isl. in it.]
Leven, Loch (lē′vĕn) lake, Kinross co. Scot.; ruins of Loch-
Levkas *or* **Leukas** (lyĕ′käs′) one of Ionian isls. Greece, 111 □ p. 28.
Lewis with Harris (lū′ĭs, hăr′ĭs) isl. 60 m. by 30 m. Outer Hebrides, W Scotland, 770 □, chief tn. Stornoway.
Lewiston (lū′ĭs-tŭn) city, SW Maine, p. 32.
Lexington (lĕk′sĭng-tŭn) city, cen. Ky. p. 42; Univ. of Ky. — town, E Mass. p. 6; battle April 19,1775.
Leyden. See Leiden.
Leyte (lā′tä) isl. Phil. isls. SW of Samar, 2,799 □.
Leyton (lā′tŭn) urban dist. Essex co. Eng. p. 128. [25.]
Lhasa *or* **Lassa** (läs′ä) Buddhist sacred city, ✻ of Tibet, p.
Liao (lē-ou′) riv. Manchuria, to Gulf of Liaotung.
Liaotung (-tōōng′) pen. S Manchuria.
Liaoyang (-yäng′) treaty mart, Shengking prov. Manchuria, p. 40; battle 1904.
Libau (lē′bou) *Lettish* **Liepaja** (lē′ä-pä-yä) *Russ.* **Libava** (lyĕ-bä′vä) Baltic port, Latvia, p. 79.
Liberia (lī-bē′rĭ-ə) negro republic, W Africa, bet. Sierra Leone & Ivory Coast, 40,000 □ p. 1,500, ✻ Monrovia.
Libya (lĭb′ĭ-ə) name given to Africa by the ancient Greeks.

— *It.* **Libia** (lē′byä) It. dependency, N Af. ab. 406,000 □ p. 1,000. [of Egypt.
Libyan Desert (lĭb′ĭ-ăn) part of the Sahara, Africa, W
Lichfield (lĭch′fēld) city & bor. Staffordshire, Eng. p. 8; cathedral. [& Switzerland, 65 □ p. 11. ✻ Vaduz.
Liechtenstein (lĭk′tĕn-shtīn) principality, bet. Austria
Liége (lē-ĕzh′ ; -ăzh′) city, E Belgium, p. 167; univ.; taken 1914. [battle 1760.
Liegnitz (lēg′nĭts) city, Lower Silesia, Prussia, p. 70;
Ligny (lēn′yē′) vil. S Belgium, p. comm. 2; battle 1815.
Liguria (lĭ-gū′rĭ-ȧ) div. NW Italy, 2,038 □ p. 1,324. ✻ Genoa. [p. 201.
Lille (lēl) *form.* **Lisle** (līl ; *F.* lēl) ftd. city, NE France,
Lima (lī′mȧ) city, NW Ohio, p. 41. — (*pron.* lē′mä) city, ✻ of Peru, near coast, p. 176; univ.
Limburg (lĭm′bûrg) prov. NE Belgium, 931 □ p. 301. ✻ Hasselt. — prov. SE Netherlands, 851 □ p. 450. ✻ Maastricht. — (*Ger. pron.* lĭm′bōorĸ) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, on Lahn riv. p. 12; cathedral.
Limerick (lĭm′ĕr-ĭk) city, Munster prov. S cen. Ir. Free State, on Shannon riv. p. 38.
Limoges (lē′mōzh′) *anc.* Augustori′tum, *later* Lemovi′ces, city, W cen. France, p. 90; porcelain.
Limousin (lē′mōō′zăn′) old prov. cen. France.
Limpopo, *or* **Crocodile, River** (lĭm-pō′pō) riv. ab. 1,000 m. Witwatersrand to Indian oc. in S Port. E. Af.
Lincoln (lĭn′kŭn) city, ✻ of Nebr. p. 55; Univ. of Nebraska. — See Lincolnshire. — *anc.* Lin′dum, city & co. bor. ✕ of Lincolnshire, Eng. p. 60; cathedral.
Lincolnshire (-shĭr) *or* **Lincoln**, co. E England, 2,665 □ p. 602. ✕ Lincoln.
Linden (lĭn′dĕn) city, Hanover, Prussia, p. 82.
Lindesnäs (lĭn′dĕs-nĕs) *or* **The Naze** (nāz) cape, S end Norway, on North sea.
Linlithgow (lĭn-lĭth′gō) burgh. ✻ of West Lothian co. Scotland, p. 4. — See West Lothian.
Linz (lĭnts) *anc.* Len′tia, city, ✻ of Upper Austria, on Danube riv. p. 94. [nus Gal′licus, bay, SW coast of Fr.
Lions, Gulf of (lī′ŭnz) *or* **Lion, Gulf of the**, *anc.* Si′-
Lipari Islands (lĭp′ȧ-rē ; lē′pä-rē) *Ital.* **Isole Eolie** (ē′zō-lä ā-ō′lyä) *anc.* Æo′liæ ĭn′sulæ, volcanic group, Mediterranean sea, N of Sicily, Italy.
Lippe (lĭp′ē) state, NW Ger. 469 □ p. 154. ✻ Detmold.
Lisbon (lĭz′bŭn) *Port.* **Lisboa** (lēzh-bō′ä) *anc.* Olisi′po, city & port. ✻ of Portugal & of Estremadura prov. on Tagus, p. 490; earthquake 1755.
Lithuania (lĭth′ū-ā′nĭ-ȧ) *Lith.* **Lietuva** (lĭ-ăt′ŏŏ-vä) republic, N of Poland, 21,037 □ p. 2,900. ✻ Kovno.
Little Horn River, trib. of Big Horn riv. S Mont.; bat. 1876.
Little Rock city, ✻ of Ark. on Arkansas riv. p. 65.
Little Russia, indefinite area, now largely in Ukraine, SE Poland, & E Czechoslovakia.
Liverpool (lĭv′ĕr-pōōl) spt. city & co. bor. Lancashire, Eng. on E shore Mersey estuary, p. 803. [& Esthonia.
Livonia (lĭ-vō′nĭ-ȧ) former govt. W Russia, now in Latvia
Lizard *or* **Lizard Head**, headland, Cornwall, Eng.; extreme S point of Gr. Britain.
Ljubljana (lyōō′blyä-nä) *Ger.* **Laibach** (lī′bäĸ) city, ✻ of Slovenia, NW Yugoslavia, p. 60. [cathedral.
Llandaff (lăn-dăf′) par. Glamorganshire, Wales, p. 9;
Llandudno (lăn-dŭd′nō) urban dist. Carnarvonshire, Wales, p. 19; watering place. [Wales, p. 37.
Llanelly (lä-nĕth′lĭ ; -nĕl′ĭ) spt. bor. Carmarthenshire.
Llano Estacado (lä′nō, *or* lyä′nō, ĕs′tä-kä-dō) *or* **Staked Plain**, plateau, NW Tex. & SE N. Mexico.
Loanda (lō-ăn′dä) *or* **São Paulo de Loanda** (soun′ pou′lōō dä) spt. ✻ of Angola, W Africa, p. 20.
Lodi (lō′dē) tn. N Italy, p. comm. 28; battle 1796.
Lodore (lō-dōr′ ; 57) waterfall, Cumberland co. England.
Łódź (lōōj) *or* **Lodz** (lōdz) city, W Poland, p. 452.
Lofoten (lō-fō′tĕn), *or* **Lofoden** (-dĕn), **Islands**, group NW Norway ; fisheries. [next to highest in N. Am.
Logan, Mount (lō′găn) mt. 19,850 ft. SW Yukon ter. Can.
Loire (lwär) *anc.* Li′ger, largest riv. in France, 625 m. to Bay of Biscay.
Lolland (lōl′ăn) *or* **Laaland** (lō′län) isl. Denmark, S of Zealand, 480 □ p. 83, with **Falster** (fäl′stĕr), 198 □ p. 43, & other isls. constituting **Lolland–Falster** group, 691 □ p. 129. [ft.; highest in W. Indies.
Loma Tina (lō′mȧ tē′nä) mt. S Dominican Rep. 10,300
Lombardy (lŏm′bär-dĭ ; lŭm′-) *It.* **Lombardia** (lōm′bär-dē′ä) div. N Italy, 9,333 □ p. 5,243. ✻ Milan.
Lombok (lŏm′bŏk′) isl. Du. E. Indies, 1,811 □ p. 618. ✻ Mataram. [Scotland, 27¼ □.
Lomond, Loch (lō′mŭnd) lake, Stirling & Dumbarton cos.
Łomża (lōm′zhä) town, N Poland, on Narew riv. p. comm. 22.
London (lŭn′dŭn) *anc.* Londin′ium, city, on Thames riv. England, ✻ of the United Kingdom & of the Brit. Empire; administrative co. of London, 117 □ p. 4,483; "Greater London," 693 □ p. 7,476; the City proper, 675 acres, p. 14. — city, Ontario prov. Canada, on Thames riv. p. 61. [p. 41.
Londonderry (-dĕr′ĭ) *or* **Derry**, port, Northern Ireland,
Long Beach, city, SW Calif. p. 56.
Long Island, isl. SE N. Y. 118½ m. long, greatest width ab. 23 m. narrowest 12 m. 1,682 □ p. 2,724.
Long Island Sound, 110 m. long, bet. Conn. and Long Isl.
Longs Peak, Rocky mts. N Colo. 14,255 ft. high.
Longwy (lôn′wē′) ftd. town, NE France, p. comm. 9.
Lookout Mountain, range in Ga. Tenn. & Ala.; highest pt. 2,126 ft.; bat. (Chattanooga) in Tenn. Nov. 24, 1863.
Loos (lō-ōs′) town, NE France, near Lens, p. comm. 3; battle 1915.
Lorain (lō-rān′) city, N Ohio, on Lake Erie, p. 37.
Lorca (lôr′kä) city, Murcia prov. SE Spain, p. comm. 76.
Lorraine (lō-rān′) *Ger.* **Lothringen** (lōt′rĭng-ĕn) medieval kingdom, W cen. Europe, upper part later div. of France, afterward part of Alsace-Lorraine, Ger. now dept. Moselle, France. [city, S Calif. p. 577.
Los Angeles (lōs ăn′gĕl-ĕs ; lōs ăn′jĕl-ĕs ; lōs ăn′hä-lās)
Lot (lōt) riv. Fr. 300 m. Lozère mts. to Garonne riv.
Lothians, The (lō′thĭ-ănz ; lō′thĭ-) div. of Scot. comprising East Lothian, Midlothian, & West Lothian cos.
Louisburg (lōō′ĭs-bûrg) spt. Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, p. 1; captured 1745 & 1758.
Louise, Lake (lōō-ēz′) S Alberta, Can. alt. 5,670 ft.; resort.
Louisiana (lōō-ē-zĭ′ăn-ȧ′ä) state, S U. S. A. 48,506 □ p. 1,799. ✻ Baton Rouge. [235; univ.
Louisville (lōō′ĭs-vĭl ; lōō′ĭ-vĭl) city, Ky. on Ohio riv. p.
Lourdes (lōōrd) town, SW France, p. comm. 9; pilgrimage.
Lourenço Marques (lō-rĕn′sō märʹkĕs ; *Port.* lō-rän′soŏ märʹkĕzh) spt. ✻ of Port. E. Af. on Delagoa bay, p. 13.
Louvain (lōō′văn′) town, Brabant prov. Belgium, p. comm. 40; bombarded 1914.
Low Countries, the former Netherlands, including the present Netherlands, Belgium, and duchy of Luxemburg.
Lowell (lō′ĕl) city, NE Mass. p. 113.
Lower Austria, prov. E Austria, 7,449 □ p. (without Vienna) 1,457. ✻ Wiener-Neustadt.
Lower California, *Sp.* **Baja California** (bä′hä kä′lĕ-fôr′nyä) ter. Mexico, a pen. bet. Pacific oc. & Gulf of Calif. 58,338 □ p. 53. ✻ N dist. Ensenada, S dist. La Paz.
Lower Canada, old name of Quebec prov. Canada.
Lower Egypt. See Egypt.
Lower Silesia. See Silesia.
Lowestoft (lō′stŏft ; -stôft) spt. mun. bor. Suffolk East, Eng. p. 44; resort; nav. battle 1665.
Lualaba (lōō′ä-lä′bä) riv. Belg. Congo, cen. Af. ab. 400 m. unites with Luapula to form the Upper Congo.
Lübeck (lü′bĕk) city, N Ger. p. 113; with ter. forms a state of Ger. 115 □ p. 121.
Lublin (lyōō′blyĕn) *Russ.* **Lyublin**, city, cen. Poland, p. 94.
Lucania (lū-kā′nĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. Italy, S of Campania.
Lucca (lōōk′kä) city, Tuscany, Italy, p. 78; cathedral.
Lucerne (lū-sûrn′ ; *F.* lü′sĕrn′) *Ger.* **Luzern** (lōō-tsĕrn′) canton, cen. Switz. 576 □ p. 177. — its ✻ p. comm. 44.
Lucerne, or Four Forest Cantons, Lake of, *Ger.* **Vierwaldstätter See** (fĕr-vält′shtĕt′ĕr zā′) cen. Switz. 24 m. long, 44 □. [1857.
Lucknow (lŭk′nou′) city, U. Provs. Br. India, p. 241; siege
Lüderitz (lü′dĕr-lĭts) *formerly* **Angra Pequena** (äng′grä pā-kā′nä ; *E.* ăn′grȧ pē-kwē′nȧ) coast town, S Southwest Africa, p. 5; diamonds. [p. 91.
Ludwigshafen (lōōt′vĭks-hä′fĕn) city, Bavaria, Germany.
Lüle–Burgaz (lü′lĕ-bōōr-gäs′) *or* **–Bergaz** (-bĕr-gäz′) town, E cen. Turkey in Europe; battle 1912.
Lundy's Lane (lŭn′dĭz) roadway, near Niagara Falls, Ontario prov. Canada; battle July 25, 1814. [1801.
Luneville (lü′nā′vēl′) town, NE France, p. comm. 24; treaty
Luray (lū-rā′) town, N Va. p. 1; caverns.
Lusitania. See Portugal. [battles 1632 and 1813.
Lützen (lüt′sĕn) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, p. comm. 4;
Luxembourg (lük′sän′bōōrʹ) *or* **Luxemburg** (lŭk′sĕm-bûrg) prov. SE Belgium, 1,706 □ p. 231. ✻ Arlon.
Luxemburg (lŭk′sĕm-bûrg ; *Ger.* lōōk′sĕm-bōōrĸ) *Fr* **Luxembourg** (lük′sän′bōōrʹ) grand duchy, E of Belgium, 999 □ p. 264. — city, its ✻ p. 46. — See Luxembourg.
Luxor (lŭk′sôr ; lōōk′sôr) town, Upper Egypt, on Nile, p 15; site of ancient Thebes. [p. 3,799
Luzon (lōō-zŏn′) chief isl. Philippine islands, 40,814 □
Lwów. See Lemberg. [Minor.
Lycaonia (lĭk′ā-ō′nĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. & Roman prov. S Asia
Lycia (lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. S Asia Minor.
Lydia (lĭd′ĭ-ȧ) anc. country, W Asia Minor.
Lynchburg (lĭnch′bûrg) city, cen. Va. on James riv. p. 30.
Lynn (lĭn) spt. city, NE Mass. p. 99.
Lyon (lī′ŭn ; *F.* lē′ôn′) *Eng.* **Lyons** (lī′ŭnz) *anc.* Lugdu′num, city, SE France, p. 562.
Lyonnais *or* **Lyonais** (lē′ô′nĕ′) anc. prov. SE France.
Lyons (lī′ŭnz). See Lyon. [to Scheldt river.
Lys (lēs) *Flemish* **Leye** (lī′ĕ) riv. France & Belgium, 100 m.
Lystra (lĭs′trȧ) town, anc. Lycaonia, Asia Minor.
Lyublin. See Lublin.

M

Maas (mäs) Du. name of Meuse river.
Maastricht *or* **Maestricht** (mäs′trĭĸt) town, ✻ of Limburg prov. Netherlands, p. comm. 41; immense quarries.
Macao (mȧ-kä′ō) *Port.* **Macau** (-kä′ōō) Port. spt. town and col. on pen. of Macao isl. SW China, 11 □ p. 78.
Macassar *or* **Makassar** (mȧ-kăs′ȧr) spt. city, SW Celebes, Du. E. Indies, p. 57.—, **Strait of**, bet. Celebes & Borneo.
Macedonia (măs′ē-dō′nĭ-ȧ) anc. & noted country, N of Greece. — region, cen. Balkan pen. ab. 25,000 □ p. ab. 2,000; now in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, & Greece.
Maceió (mä′sā-yō′) spt. city, E Brazil, p. 74. [1794.
Maciejowice (mäs′yĕ-yō-vē′sĕ) town, SE cen. Poland; bat.
McKeesport (mȧ-kēz′pôrt) city, W Pa. on Monongahela river, p. 47.
Mackenzie (mȧ-kĕn′zĭ) riv. in Northwest Ters. Canada, ab. 900 m. Great Slave lake to Arctic ocean. — provisional dist. NW Can. 563,200 □, part of Northwest Ters.
Mackinac, Strait of (măk′ĭ-nô) 4 m. wide, Lake Michigan to Lake Huron.
McKinley, Mount (mȧ-kĭn′lĭ), *or* **Bolshaya** (bŏl-shī′ä) 63° 5′ N, 151° W, Alaska, 20,300 ft.; highest mt. in N. Am.
Macon (mā′kŏn) city, cen. Georgia, p. 53; univ.
Mâcon (mä′kôn′) *anc.* Matisi′co, tn. E France, p. 18.
Macquarie (mȧ-kwŏr′ĭ) riv. N. S. W., Australia, 750 m. to Darling river.
Madagascar (măd′ȧ-găs′kȧr) isl. Indian ocean, off E coast of Africa, 228,000 □ p. 3,613. ✻ Antananarivo; Fr. col.
Madeira (mȧ-dē′rȧ; *Port.* mä-dā′rä) isl. Madeira isls. 34 m. long ab. 300 □. — riv. Brazil, most important trib. of Amazon river, length, incl. the Mamoré, ab. 2,100 m.
Madeira Islands, group, Madeira & 4 other isls. Atl. oc. W of Morocco, forming the Port. dist. of Funchal, 314 □ p. 185. ✻ Funchal.
Madison (măd′ĭ-sŭn) city, ✻ of Wis. p. 38; Univ. of Wis.
Madras (mȧ-drȧs′) spt. city, ✻ of Madras pres. Br. India,

p. 527. — southern presidency of Br. India, 142,260 □ p. 42,319; native states, 10,696 □ p. 5,460.

Madrid (mȧ-drid′; *Sp. pron.* mȧ-drēth′) prov. cen. Spain, 3,084 □ p. 1,049. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Spain, p. 729.

Madura (mȧd′o͝o-rȧ ; mȧ-do͝o′rȧ) city, S Madras pres. Br. India, p. 139. — (*pron.* mȧ-do͝o′rȧ) *Du.* **Madoera** (-do͝o′-rȧ) isl. (1,726 □) N of E Java, Du. E. Indies.

Mæander. See Menderes.

Maestricht. See Maastricht.

Mafeking (mȧf′ē-kĭng′) town, NE Bechuanaland, Cape prov. U. of S. Af., near Transvaal, p. 2 ; siege 1899-1900.

Magdalena (mȧg′dȧ-lā′nȧ) riv. 1,060 m. S Colombia to Caribbean sea. [Mexico.

Magdalena Bay (mȧg′dȧ-lē′nȧ) in SW Lower California,

Magdeburg (mȧg′dē-bo͝orK ; mȧg′dē-bo͝org) ftd. city, ✻ of Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 286.

Magellan, Strait of (mȧ-jĕl′ȧn *or, in British use,* mȧ-gĕl′-ȧn) 370 m. long ; bet. mainland of S. Am. and Tierra del Fuego isls. ; disc. by Magellan 1520. [10 ; battle 1859.

Magenta (mȧ-jĕn′tȧ) town, Italy, 15 m. W of Milan, p. comm.

Magersfontein (mä′gĕrs-fŏn-tān′) battlefield (1899) W Orange Free State, U. of S. Af.

Maggiore, Lago (lä′gō mäd-jō′rā) *anc.* Verba′nus La′cus, lake, N Italy & Switzerland, 40 m. long, 2 m. wide.

Magna Græcia. See Græcia Magna.

Magnesia. See Manissa. [p. 37.

Maidstone (mād′stūn ; -stōn) mun. bor. ✕ of Kent co. Eng.

Main (mān ; *Ger. pron.* mīn) riv. Ger. 305 m. to Rhine riv.

Maine (mān) state, NE U. S. A. 33,040 □ p. 768, ✻ Augusta. — *or* **Le Maine** (lē mān′) anc. prov. W France ; its ✻ was Le Mans. [— See Pomona.

Mainland (mān′lănd) largest of Shetland isls. Scot. p. 21.

Mainz (mīnts) *or esp. form.* **Mayence** (mā′yänsʼ) *anc.* Magontia′cum, Mogontia′cum, *or* Mogun′tia, ftd. city, Hesse, Ger. on Rhine, p. 108.

Majorca (mȧ-jôr′kȧ) *Sp.* **Mallorca** (mäl-yôr′kä) *anc.* Balea′ris Ma′jor, Spanish isl. largest of Baleares, Medit. sea, 1,352 □ p. 279, ✻ Palma. [ish defeat 1881.

Majuba Hill (mȧ-jo͞o′bȧ) in NW Natal, U. of S. Af. ; Brit-

Makassar. See Macassar.

Malabar (măl′ȧ-bär) dist. west coast S Br. India, in Madras pres. 5,792 □ p. (incl. Laccadive isls.) 3,099, ✻ Calicut.

Malacca (mȧ-lăk′ȧ) British settlement, div. of Straits Settlements col. W coast Malay pen. 721 □ p. 154. — its ✻ a spt. town, p. 31. —, **Strait of,** 35-185 m. wide, bet. Malay pen. & Sumatra. [S Spain, p. 150.

Málaga (mä′lä-gä ; *Angl.* măl′ȧ-gȧ) *anc.* Mal′aca, spt. city,

Mälar (mȧ′lär) lake, 440 □ Sweden, extends 70 m. in from Baltic sea.

Malay Archipelago (mȧ-lā′ ; mā′lā) *or* **Malaysia** (mȧ-lā′-shȧ ; -zhȧ) the largest of isl. groups, SE of Asia ; occupied by Malay race.

Malay Peninsula *or* **Malaya** (mȧ-lā′ȧ) *anc.* Cher′sone′sus Au′rea, extreme S end of Asia, 70,000 □.

Malay States, Federated, Br. protectorate, Malay pen. 27,648 □ p. 1,325, ✻ Kuala Lumpur. — , **Unfederated,** 5 states of Malay pen. under Br. prot. 23,355 □ p. 1,124.

Malden (môl′dĕn) city, E Massachusetts, p. 49.

Malines. See Mechlin.

Mallorca. See Majorca.

Malmö (mälm′ûʳ) ftd. spt. city, S Sweden, p. 114.

Malplaquet (mȧl′plȧ-kāʳ) hamlet, N France ; battle 1709.

Malta (môl′tȧ) *anc.* Mel′ita, isl. 95 □ p. 202, & Brit. colony, Medit. sea, 122 □ p. 225, ✻ Valletta.

Malvern (môl′vẽrn ; môʳ-) urban dist. & resort, Worcestershire, Eng. p. 18 ; on slope of **Malvern Hills** (range ; highest, 1,395 ft.) [tle 1862.

Malvern Hill (măl′vẽrn) plateau near Richmond, Va. ; bat-

Mammoth Cave, great cavern, W cen. Ky.

Mamoré (mȧ′mō-rā′) riv. Bolivia, 600 m. to Madeira river.

Man, Isle of, *anc.* Mona′pia *or* Monari′na, Br. isl. in Irish sea, 227 □ p. 60, ✻ Douglas. [Lake Managua, 575 □.

Managua (mä-nä′gwȧ) town, p. 28, ✻ of Nicaragua, on

Manáos (mä-nä′ōs) town, ✻ of Amazonas state, N Brazil, on Rio Negro, p. 76.

Manassas (mȧ-năs′ȧs) town, NE Va. p. 1 ; battles of Bull Run (called Manassas by the Confederates) near here, July 21, 1861, Aug. 29 & 30, 1862.

Mancha, La (lä män′chä) old prov. S cen. Spain.

Manchester (măn′chĕs-tẽr) city, S N. H. p. 78. — city, inland port, & county bor. SE Lancashire, England, p. 731 ; ship canal.

Manchuria (măn-chōō′rĭ-ȧ) *Chin.* **Manchow** (măn′chō′) div. China, E of Mongolia & Chihli, 363,700 □ p. 15,000. ✻ Mukden. [on Irrawaddy riv. p. 149.

Mandalay (măn′dȧ-lā ; măn′dȧ-lā′) city, cen. Burma,

Manhattan (măn-hăt′ȧn) bor. part of City of New York, coextensive with Manhattan isl. (13½ m. long), p. 2,284.

Manila (mȧ-nĭl′ȧ ; *Sp.* mä-nē′lä) city, Luzon, ✻ & chief port of Phil. isls. on Manila bay, not included in any province, 14 □ p. 285. [tle May 1, 1898.

Manila Bay, landlocked sea, W Luzon isl. Phil. isls. ; bat-

Manipur (mŭn′ē-pōōr′) native state, SE of Assam, India, 8,456 □ p. 384, ✻ Imphal.

Manissa (mȧ′nē-sä) *anc.* Magne′sia, tn. Smyrna vilayet, W Asia Minor, 21 m. NE of Smyrna, p. 60 ; battle 190 B.C.

Manitoba (măn′ĭ-tō′bȧ) prov. S cen. Canada, 251,832 □ p. 610, ✻ Winnipeg. [m. long, 1,817 □.

Manitoba, Lake, in Manitoba, SW of Lake Winnipeg, 120

Manitou (măn′ĭ-tōō) tn. & resort, cen. Colo. p. 1 ; caves & springs. [p. 230.

Mannheim (măn′hīm) city, N Baden, Ger. on Rhine riv.

Mansfield (mănz′fēld) city, N Ohio, p. 28. —, **Mount,** highest of Green mts. Vt. 4,364 ft.

Mans, Le (lẽ mänsʼ) city, NW France, p. 72.

Mantineia (măn′tĭ-nē′yȧ) vil. Arcadia, Peloponnesus, anc. Greece ; battle 362 B.C.

Mantua (măn′tŭ-ȧ) *It.* **Mantova** (mänʼtō-vä) ftd. city, Lombardy, Italy, on Mincio riv. p. 36.

Manzanillo (män′sä-nēl′yō) spt. SE Cuba, p. 57.

Maracaibo (mä′rä-kī′bō) city, NW Venezuela, p. 47.

Maracaibo, Lake, NW Venezuela, 102 m. long, 75 m. broad.

Maramureş *or* **Maramuresh** (mä′rä-mōō′rĕsh) div. of Roumania, N of Transylvania, 6,258 □ p. 767.

Maranhão. See São Luiz.

Marañón (mä′rä-nyōnʼ) riv. Peru, upper course of Amazon.

Marathon (măr′ȧ-thŏn) plain, Attica, Greece ; bat. 490 B.C.

Marblehead (märʼbl̇-hĕdʼ) spt. tn. NE Mass. p. 7.

Marburg (märʼbo͝orK) town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, on Lahn riv. p. 23 ; univ.

March (märK) **Morava** (mŏ′rä-vä) riv. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, part of boundary bet. that country & Lower Austria, 180 m. to Danube riv.

Marches, The (märʼchĕz ; 24) *It.* **Le Marche** (lā märʼkā) div. E cen. Italy, 3,741 □ p. 1,203. [est in N. Y.

Marcy, Mount (märʼsĭ) Adirondack peak, 5,344 ft. ; high-

Marengo (mȧ-rĕn′gō) vil. Piedmont, Italy ; battle 1800.

Margarita (märʼgȧ-rē′tȧ) isl. 444 □, Caribbean sea, p. 55 ; to Venezuela. [watering place.

Margate (märʼgāt) spt. mun. bor. Kent, England, p. 46 ;

Marianas (märʼrē-ȧʼnȧs), *or* **Ladrone** (lȧ-drōnʼ), **Islands,** group in W Pacific oc. 13°-21° N, 144°-146° E, 450 □ p. 14 ; Jap. mandate, exc. Guam. [Subotica.

Maria—Theresiopel (mȧ-rē′ȧ-tē-rä′zĭ-ō-pĕl) Ger. name of

Marie-Galante (mȧ′rēʳ-gȧ′lȧntʼ) isl. of Guadeloupe col. 58 □ p. 19. [vakia, p. 7 ; baths.

Marienbad (mä-rēʳ′ĕn-bät) town, W Bohemia, Czechoslo-

Marietta (mȧ′rĭ-ĕt′ȧ ; märʼĭ- ; 3) city, SE Ohio, at junc. of Ohio and Muskingum rivs. p. 15 ; Marietta college.

Marignano (mä′rēn-yäʼnō) former name of Melegnano.

Marinduque (mä′rēn-dōōʼkä) isl. S of Luzon, Phil. isls. 356 □ p. 57. [p. 28.

Marion (märʼĭ-ŭn) city, N cen. Ind. p. 24. — city, cen. Ohio.

Maritime Alps (märʼĭ-tīm ; -tĭm) S part of Alps bet. Italy & France. [Prince Edward Island, Canada.

Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &

Maritsa (mäʼrē-tsä) *anc.* He′brus, riv. 270 m. S Bulgaria and Thrace (which see) to Ægean sea.

Marmara (märʼmȧ-rȧ) *or* **Marmora, Sea of** (märʼmō-rȧ), *anc.* Propon′tis, sea, 172 m. long, in Turkey, bet. Europe and Asia & bet. the Black & Ægean seas.

Marmolata (märʼmō-lä′tä) *or* **Marmolada** (-dä) mt. 11,-024 ft. ; highest of Dolomites, N Italy.

Marne (märn ; *F.* märn) *anc.* Mat′rona, riv. NE France, ab. 325 m. to Seine river ; battles 1914, 1918.

Maros. See Mures. [492 □ p. 3 ; French.

Marquesas Islands (märʼkāʼsȧs) group, S Pacific ocean,

Marrakesh (mȧr-rȧ′kĕsh) *or* **Morocco** (mō-rŏk′ō) tn. W Morocco, Af. p. 140, a ✻ of the sultanate.

Marsala (märʼsäʼlä) *anc.* Lilybæ′um, ftd. spt. city, W Sicily, p. 65. [SE France, p. 586.

Marseille (märʼsäʼyʼ) *or* **Marseilles** (märʼsälzʼ) spt. city,

Marshall Islands (märʼshŭl) group in Micronesia, N Pacific oc. 1,716 □ p. 9 ; Jap. mandate. [it 1870.

Mars—la—Tour (märʼsäʼ-lȧ-to͞orʼ) vil. NE France ; battle near

Marston Moor (märʼstŭn) locality, 7 m. W of York, Eng. ; Royalists' defeat 1644.

Marthas Vineyard (märʼthȧz) isl. 21 m. long, SE Mass.

Martinique (märʼtĭ-nēkʼ) ʼisl. & col. Fr. W. Indies, 385 □ p. 244, ✻ Fort-de-France.

Marwar (märʼwär) native state, Rajputana, W India, 34,-963 □ p. 1,842, ✻ Jodhpur.

Maryland (mĕrʼĭ-lănd) a middle Atlantic state, U. S. A. 12,327 □ p. 1,450, ✻ Annapolis.

Marylebone, St. (märʼĭ-lĕ-bŏnʼ ; -bŭn ; *colloq.* märʼĭ-bŭn ; 3) met. bor. NW London, England, p. 104.

Masampo (mä-säm′pō) *Jap.* **Masan** (mäʼsänʼ) town & naval station, S Korea, p. 16.

Masbate (mäs-bä′tä) isl. cen. Phil. isls. 1,255 □.

Masharbrum (mŭsh′ȧr-brōōm) peak, Himalaya mts. N Kashmir, 25,676 ft.

Mashonaland (mȧ-shō′nȧ-lănd′) region, S Rhodesia, S of Zambezi riv. ; chief town Salisbury.

Maskat. See Muscat. [□ p. 3,852, ✻ Boston.

Massachusetts (mȧsʼȧ-chōōʼsĕts) state, NE U. S. A. 8,266

Massachusetts Bay, E coast of Mass., Cape Ann to Plymouth. [isl. in Red sea, p. 3.

Massawa *or* **Massaua** (mäs-säʼwä) ftd. spt. Eritrea, on

Masurenland (mä-zōō′rĕn-länt) *or* **Masuria** (mä-zōōʳ′ĭ-ȧ) region, S East Prussia prov. Prussia, containing the *Masurian lakes* & *Masurian canals ;* battles 1914, 1915.

Matabeleland (mȧt′ȧ-bē′lē-lănd′) region, Southern Rhodesia, chief town Bulawayo.

Matamoros (mä′tä-mōʼrōs) spt. city, NE Mexico, at mouth of the Rio Grande, p. 18.

Matanzas (mȧ-tăn′zȧs ; *Amer. Sp.* mä-tän′säs) prov. W cen. Cuba, 3,256 □ p. 313. — spt. city, its ✻ p. 63.

Matapan, Cape (mä′tä-pänʼ) S point of the Morea, Greece.

Matterhorn (mätʼĕr-hôrn) *or* **Mont Cervin** (mônʼ sĕrʼ-vănʼ) mt. Alps, Switzerland & Italy, 14,780 ft.

Maubeuge (mōʼbŭzhʼ) ftd. city, N France, p. 21.

Mauch Chunk (môk chŭngK) bor. E Pa. p. 4 ; resort.

Maulmain. See Moulmein. [Pacific ocean.

Mauna Kea (mouʼnä käʼä) mt. 13,825 ft. Hawaii isl. N

Mauna Loa (lōʼä) volcano, 13,675 ft. Hawaii isl.

Mauretania (mŏʳ-ē-tāʳ′nĭ-ȧ) *or* **Mauritania** (mŏʳ′rĭ-) anc. country or dist. N Africa, W of Numidia ; modern Morocco and part of Algeria.

Mauritania *or* **Mauretania,** *Fr.* **Mauritanie** (mō′rē′tȧ′-nēʳ′) col. N of Senegal river, Fr. W. Af. 347,400 □ p. 262.

Mauritius (mō-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs ; -rish′ŭs) *form.* **Île de France** (ēl dĕ fränsʼ) isl. Indian ocean, E of Madagascar, Br. col. 720 □ p. 377, ✻ Port Louis.

Mayagüez (mäʼyä-gwäsʼ) spt. tn. W cen. Porto Rico, p. 19.

May, Cape, S point of N. J. at entrance to Delaware bay.

Mayence. See Mainz.

Mayotta (mä-yŏt′ȧ) *Fr.* **Mayotte** (mäʼyŏtʼ) isl. N of Madagascar, 140 □ p. 14 ; Fr.

Mazagan (mȧz′ȧ-gănʼ) spt. Morocco, on Atl. coast, p. 21.

Mazatlán (mäʼsä-tlänʼ) spt. tn. W Mexico, p. 28.

Meadville (mĕd′vĭl) city, NW Pa. p. 15 ; Allegheny coll.
Meaux (mō) tn. N Fr., 27 m. ENE of Paris, p. comm. 14.
Mecca *or* **Mekka** (mĕk′ä) *anc.* Macora′ba, city, ✻ of Hejaz, Arabia, p. 70 ; birthplace of Mohammed; pilgrimages.
Mechanicsville (mĕ-kăn′ĭks-vĭl) locality, near Richmond, Va. ; battle 1862. [gium, p. comm. 60.
Mechlin (mĕk′lĭn) *Fr.* **Malines** (mȧ′lēn′) city, N cen. Bel-
Mecklenburg–Schwerin (mĕk′lĕn-bo͝ork-shvȧ-rēn′) state, NW Ger. 5,068 □. p. 657. ✻ Schwerin.
Mecklenburg–Strelitz (-shträ′lĭts) state, NW Germany, 1,131 □ p. 106. ✻ Neustrelitz. [dist. 79.]
Medellín (mȧ′thĕl-yēn′) city, NW Colombia, p. mun.
Medford (mĕd′fĕrd) city, E Mass. p. 39 ; Tufts college.
Media (mē′dĭ-ȧ) anc. country, Asia, now in N & W Persia.
Medicine Hat, city, SE Alberta, Canada, p. 10.
Medina (mȧ-dē′nä) city, Hejaz, Arabia, ab. 210 m. N by W of Mecca, p. 10 ; Mohammed's tomb ; pilgrimages.
Mediterranean Sea (mĕd′ĭ-tĕr-ȧ′nē-ăn) inland sea, inclosed by Europe, Asia, and Africa, 2,330 m. long ; incl. Adriatic sea, 1,007,220 □.
Médoc (mȧ′dŏk′) dist. SW France ; vineyards.
Meerut (mē′rŭt) city, United Provinces, Br. India, p. 123.
Megalopolis (mĕg′ȧ-lŏp′ō-lĭs) anc. city, SW Arcadia, Greece ; ruins.
Megara (mĕg′ȧ-rȧ) town of **Megaris** (-rĭs) a dist. bet. gulfs of Corinth and Ægina, anc. Greece.
Meissen (mī′sĕn) town, Saxony, Ger. p. comm. 37 ; china ; cathedral. [rocco, p. 37.
Meknes (mĕk′nĕs) *or* **Mekinez** (mĕk′ĭ-nĕz) city, N Mo-
Mekong (mȧ′kŏng′) river (*kong*), ab. 2,600 m. Tibet to S. China sea in Cochin China.
Melanesia (mĕl′ȧ-nē′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ) isls. in Pacific ocean NE of Australia ; so called from black color of natives.
Melbourne (mĕl′bŭrn) city, ✻ of Victoria, Australia, p. 103, with sub. 795 ; temp. ✻ of Australia. [1515, 1859.]
Melegnano (mȧ′lā-nyä′nō) town, nr. Milan, It. p. 7 ; battles
Melos (mē′lŏs) *or* **Milo** (mē′lō) isl. Cyclades, Greece, 57 □ p. 5. [ruins of abbey.
Melrose (mĕl′rōz) burgh, Roxburgh co. Scotland, p. 2 ;
Melville Island (-vĭl) isl. 200 m. by 130 m. Can., in Arctic ocean. [Gulf of Boothia.
Melville Peninsula, 250 m. long, N Canada, SE of
Memel (mȧ′mĕl) riv. See Niemen. — ter. on Baltic sea, bet. Lithuania & E. Prussia, 1,026 □ p. 141 ; placed (1924) under Lithuanian sovereignty. — spt. its ✻ p. 32.
Memphis (mĕm′fĭs) city & Miss. riv. port, SW Tenn. p.162. — anc. city, ✻ of anc. Egypt, on Nile, 12 m. S of Cairo.
Memphremagog, Lake (mĕm′frē-mȧ′gŏg) in Vt. & Canada, ab. 30 m. long. [two bridges.
Menai Strait *or* **Straits** (mĕn′ĭ ; -ī) 14 m. long, Wales ;
Menam (mȧ-nȧm′) river (*nam*), Siam, SE Asia, over 750 m. to Gulf of Siam.
Menderez (mĕn′dĕr-ĕz) *anc.* Mæan′der, riv. 240 m. Asia Minor, to Ægean sea opp. Samos. — *anc.* Scaman′der, riv. Asia Minor, 60 m. long. Mt. Ida to Dardanelles.
Mendoza (mĕn-dō′sä) town, W Argentina, p. 59.
Menton (mäN′tôN′) *It.* **Mentone** (mĕn-tō′nē) tn. SE Fr. on Medit. sea, p. comm. 19 ; famous health resort.
Mercia (mûr′shĭ-ȧ) anc. kingdom, cen. England.
Mérida (mȧ′rĕ-thä) city, ✻ of Yucatan state, Mexico, p.63.
Meriden (mĕr′ĭ-dĕn) city, S cen. Conn. p. 30 ; silverware.
Meridian (mĕ-rĭd′ĭ-ăn) city, E Miss. p. 23 ; educ. center.
Merionethshire (mĕr′ĭ-ŏn′ĕth-shīr ; -shēr) co. N Wales, 660 □ p. 45, × Dolgelly. [flows into Atlantic ocean.
Merrimack River (mĕr′ĭ-măk) N. H. & Mass. 110 m. long,
Mersey (mûr′zĭ) riv. Eng., 70 m. long, Derbyshire to Irish sea. [bor. Glamorganshire, Wales, p. 80.
Merthyr Tydfil (mûr′thĕr tĭd′vĭl ; *Welsh* tŭd′vĭl) min. co.
Meshed (mĕ-shĕd′) *Pers.* **Mash–had** (măsh-hăd′) city, NE Persia, p. 70.
Mesopotamia (mĕs′ō-pō-tā′mĭ-ȧ) anc. country, Asia, bet. Euphrates & Tigris rivers. — modern region, corresponding mostly to anc. country, made a Brit. mandate 1919 and now practically coextensive with Irak.
Messina (mĕ-sē′nä) *anc.* Zan′cle, *later* Messa′na, spt. NE Sicily, Italy, p. 177 ; earthquake 1908.
Messina, Strait of, *anc.* Sic′ulum Fre′tum, 2½-12 m. wide, bet. Sicily & Italy.
Messines (mĕ′sēn′) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belg. near Ypres ; battles (M. Ridge) 1914, 1917.
Metaurus (mē-tô′rŭs) *mod.* **Metauro** (mā-tou′rō) small riv. NE It. to Adriatic sea ; battle 207 B.C.
Metz (mĕts ; *F.* mĕs) *anc.* Divodu′rum, *later* Me′diomat′rici & Me′tis, ftd. city, ✻ of dept. Moselle, France, p. 62 ; siege 1870. [lands, 575 m. to North sea. See Maas.
Meuse (mûz ; *E.* mūz) riv. NE France, Belgium, & Nether-
Mexico (mĕk′sĭ-kō) *Sp.* **Méjico** (mȧ′hĕ-kō) *Mex. Sp.* **México** (mȧk′sĕ-kō) republic, S N. America, 767,198 □ p. 16,–800. — state, in the same, 9,230 □ p. 869. ✻ Toluca. — city, ✻ of Federal Dist. & of Mexico rep. p. 500.
Mexico, Gulf of (mĕk′sĭ-kō) on SE coast of North America, ab. 716,000 □. [comm. 9.]
Mézières (mā′zyâr′) ftd. town NE Fr. 47 m. NE of Reims, p.
Miami (mī-ăm′ĭ) city, S Fla. p. 30 ; winter resort.
Miami, *or* **Great Miami,** riv. 158 m. long, W Ohio to Ohio riv. [3,668, ✻ Lansing.]
Michigan (mĭch′ĭ-găn) state, N cen. U. S. A. 57,980 □ p.]
Michigan, Lake, bet. Wis. & Mich. 22,336 □ ; one of the five Great Lakes.
Micronesia (mī′krō-nē′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ) the Marianas, Caroline, Marshall, and other isls. of Pac. oc., E of Philippine isls.
Middlebury (mĭd′l-bĕr-ĭ) vil. W cen. Vt. p. 2 ; coll.
Middle Congo, colony, Fr. Equatorial Af. 150,292 □ p.581, ✻ Brazzaville.
Middlesbrough (mĭd′lz-brŭ) co. bor. Yorkshire, Eng. p. 131. [(anc. co. 283 □) p. 1,253, × Brentford.]
Middlesex (mĭd′l-sĕks) metropolitan co. Eng. 232 □.
Middletown, city, cen. Conn. on Conn. riv. p. 14 ; Wesleyan university. [× Edinburgh ; form. Edinburgh co.]
Midlothian (mĭd-lō′thĭ-ăn) co. S Scotland, 366 □ p. 506.
Milan (mĭl′ăn ; mĭ-lăn′) *It.* **Milano** (mē-lä′nō) *anc.* Mediola′num, city, ✻ of Lombardy, Italy, p. 701 ; cathedral.
Milazzo (mē-lät′sō) *anc.* My′læ, ftd. spt. NE Sicily, It. p. 17 ; naval battles (Mylæ) 260 B.C., 36 B.C.
Miletus (mī-lē′tŭs) ruined city, W coast of Asia Minor.
Milford Haven (mĭl′fĕrd) harbor & urban dist. Pembrokeshire, Wales, p. 8.
Mill Springs, vil. S Ky. ; battle 1862.
Milo (mī′lō). See Melos. [city of Wis. p. 457.
Milwaukee (mĭl-wô′kē) city & lake port, SE Wis. chief
Minas Basin (mī′năs) E arm of Bay of Fundy, N. S.
Mincio (mēn′chō) *anc.* Min′cius, riv. It. 115 m. to Po riv.
Mindanao (mĭn′dȧ-nä′ō) isl. S Phil. isls. 36,906 □ p. 933.
Mindoro (mĕn-dō′rō) isl. cen. Phil. isls, 3,794 □.
Minho (mēn′yō͝o) *Sp.* **Miño** (mēn′yō) *anc.* Min′ius, riv. Spain & Portugal, 171 m. NW Sp. to Atl. ocean.
Minneapolis (mĭn′ē-ăp′ō-lĭs) city, E Minn. p. 381 ; univ.
Minnesota (mĭn′ē-sō′tȧ) state, N cen. part of U. S. A. in upper Mississippi valley, 84,682 □ p. 2,387. ✻ St. Paul.
Minorca (mĭ-nôr′kȧ) *Sp.* **Menorca** (mā-nôr′kä) isl. Balearic group, Spain, in Medit. sea, 264 □ p. 43, ✻ Mahón.
Minsk (mĭnsk) town, ✻ of White Russia, p. 105.
Miquelon (mĭk′ĕ-lŏn′ ; mē′k'-lôN′) isl. (orig. two isls.) S of Newfoundland, 83 □ ; Fr. [near Panama city.
Miraflores (mē′rä-flō′rās) vil., lake, & lock, Canal Zone.
Mirzapur (mēr′zä-pō͝or′) city, United Provs. Br. India, on Ganges, p. 32. [of anc. Mise′num.
Miseno (mē-zē′nō) promontory, N Bay of Naples, Italy; site
Miskolcz (mĭsh′kōltz) city, N Hungary, p. 57.
Missionary Ridge (mĭsh′ŭn-ă-rĭ) mt. 1,027 ft. Tenn. & Ga. near Chattanooga ; battle 1863.
Mississippi (mĭs′ĭ-sĭp′ĭ) riv. U. S. A. ab. 2,500 m. long, from Minn. to Gulf of Mexico. — state, S U. S. A. 46,685 □ p. 1,791. ✻ Jackson. [died here.
Missolonghi (mĭs′ō-lŏn′gē) town, W Greece, p. 8 ; Byron
Missoula (mĭ-zōō′lȧ) city, W Mont. p. 13 ; Univ. of Mont.
Missouri (mĭ-sōō′rĭ ; mĭ-zōō′rĭ ; *locally often* mĭ-zōō′rȧ) riv. U. S. A. ab. 3,000 m. Rocky mts. to Mississippi riv. — state, cen. U. S. A. 69,420 □ p. 3,404. ✻ Jefferson City.
Mistassini (mĭs′tȧ-sē′nē) lake, 975 □, NW Quebec, Can. ; drains into James bay. — riv. N Quebec, Can. 185 m. to Lake St. John.
Misti (mēs′tē) vol. over 19,000 ft., NE of Arequipa, Peru.
Mitau (mē′tou) *Lett.* **Jelgava** (yĕl′gä-vä) *Russ.* **Mitava** (mē-tä′vä) city, S Latvia, Europe, p. 24.
Mitchell, Mt. (mĭch′ĕl) one of Black mts. W N. C. highest of Appalachians, 6,711 ft.
Moab (mō′ăb) anc. kingdom, Syria, E of Dead sea.
Mobile (mō-bēl′) city & port, SW Ala. on Mobile river & bay, p. 61 ; cotton trade. [1864.]
Mobile Bay, in SW Ala. 30 m. long ; naval battle, Aug. 5,
Mobile River, riv. SW Ala. 50 m. long, union of Alabama & Tombigbee rivs. to Mobile bay. [Red sea.]
Mocha (mō′kȧ ; *Arabic* mō′kä) spt. S Yemen, Arabia, on
Modder (mŏd′ĕr) riv. Orange Free State, U. of S. Af. trib. of the Vaal ; battle 1899.
Modena (mō′dä-nä) ftd. city, Emilia, N Italy, p. 80.
Mœsia (mē′shĭ-ȧ) anc. country & Roman prov. SE Europe.
Mogador (mŏg′ȧ-dōr′ ; 57) ftd. city & spt. Morocco, on Atl. ocean, p. 20.
Mohács (mō′hăch) town, S Hung. p. 16 ; bats. 1526, 1687.
Mohave Desert (mō-hä′vȧ) arid basin, S California.
Mohawk River (mō′hŏk) in cen. N. Y. 175 m. to Hudson riv. at Cohoes.
Moldau (mōl′dou) *Czech* **Vltava** (vŭl′tȧ-vä) riv. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, 270 m. to Elbe riv.
Moldavia (mōl-dā′vĭ-ȧ) *Roum.* **Moldova** (mōl-dō′vä) old div. of Roumania, now in E cen. part, 14,710 □ p. 2,145, chief town Jassy.
Moline (mō-lēn′) city, NW Ill. p. 31. [colony.]
Molokai (mō′lō-kä′ē) isl. Hawaii ter. 261 □ p. 2 ; leper
Moluccas (mō-lŭk′ăz), *or* **Molukkas,** *or* **Spice Islands,** isls. between Celebes and New Guinea, Du. E. Indies, 30,168 □ p. 427.
Mombasa (mŏm-bä′sä) isl. & spt. town, S Kenya col. E Af. p. 32.
Mona (mō′nä). See Anglesey. [(p. 2) in SE France.]
Monaco (mŏn′ȧ-kō) ind. principality (8 □ p. 23) & city]
Monadnock, Mount (mō-năd′nŏk) SW N.H. 3,186 ft. high.
Mona Passage (mō′nä) 80 m. wide, bet. Haiti & Porto Rico, W. Indies. [Serbia, Yugoslavia, p. 48.]
Monastir (mŏn′ȧs-tēr′) *Serbian* **Bitolj** (bē′tôl-y') city, SW
Moncton (mŭnk′tŭn) tn. SE New Brunswick, Can. p. 17.
Monfalcone (mōn′fäl-kō′nā) ftd. town, NE Italy, p. 8.
Mongolia (mŏn-gō′lĭ-ȧ) nominal prov. or dependency of China, lat. 37°-53° N, lon. 83°-126° E, estimated area 1,376,600 □ p. 2,500 ; chief city Urga.
Monmouth Courthouse (mŏn′mŭth) former name of Freehold, N. J. ; battle of Monmouth, 1778.
Monmouthshire (mŏn′mŭth-shīr ; -shēr ; mŭn′-) *or* **Monmouth,** co. England, bordering on S Wales, 546 □ p. 451, × Monmouth (p. 5). [ick, Maryland.]
Monocacy (mō-nŏk′ȧ-sĭ) battlefield (1864) near Freder-
Monongahela (mō-nŏn′gȧ-hē′lȧ ; -hä′lȧ) riv. 300 m. long, W. Va. to Ohio riv. at Pittsburgh, Pa.
Monrovia (mŏn-rō′vĭ-ȧ) spt. ✻ of Liberia, Africa, p. 6.
Mons (môNs) town, W Belgium, p. comm. 27 ; battle 1914.
Montana (mŏn-tăn′ȧ ; -tä′nȧ) state, NW U. S. A. 146,997 □ p. 549. ✻ Helena.
Montauk Point (mŏn-tôk′) E end of Long Island, N. Y.
Montclair (mŏnt-klâr′) town, NE N. J. p. 29. [1918.]
Montdidier (môN′dē′dyā′) town, NE France, p. 4 ; battles]
Monte Carlo (mŏn′tā kär′lō ; *E.* mŏn′tē) town, Monaco, p. 10 ; gambling resort.
Montenegro (mŏn′tā-nā′grō ; *Angl.* mŏn′tē-nē′grō) *native* **Crnagora** (tsĕr′nä-gō′rä) form. kingdom, NW Balkan pen. Europe, now prov. S Yugoslavia, 3,733 □ p. 200, ✻ Cetinje.
Monterey (mŏn′tĕ-rā′) city, W Calif. p. 5; original ✻ of Calif. —*Sp.* **Monterrey** (mōn′tĕr-rā′) city, NE Mexico, p. 85.

Key—ch in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon; yet; zh**=z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation.
Abbreviations precede this list. ✻ capital. × county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. **p.** population in thousands.

Montevideo (mŏn′tē-vĭd′ē-ō ; *Sp. pron.* mōn′tā-vē-thä′ō) spt. city, ✱ of Uruguay, p. 351.
Montgomery (mŏnt-gŭm′ẽr-ĭ ; mŭnt-) city, ✱ of Ala. on Alabama riv. p. 43.
Montgomeryshire (-shīr) *or* **Montgomery**, co. E Wales, 797 □ p. 51, × Montgomery (p. 1).
Monticello (mŏn′tē-sĕl′ō ; -chĕl′ō) residence of Thomas Jefferson, 3 m. SE of Charlottesville, Va.
Montpelier (mŏnt-pēl′yẽr) city, ✱ of Vermont, p. 7.
Montpellier (môn′pĕ′lyā′) city, S Fr. p. 82 ; univ.
Montreal (mont′rē-ôl′ ; mŭnt′-) city & port, S Quebec prov. on St. Lawrence riv. p. 619 ; chief city of Canada ; McGill univ. ; MacDonald college ; cathedrals.
Mont-Saint-Michel (môn′-săn′-mē′shĕl′) bay & ftd. rock off NW Fr. ; abbey & town on rock.
Montserrat (mŏnt′sĕ-rät′) isl. & pres. Br. Leeward Islands col. 32 □ p. 12, ✱ Plymouth. [anc. Lombard ✱.
Monza (mōn′tsä) tn. W cen. Lombardy, It. p. comm. 53 ;
Moosehead Lake (mōōs′hĕd′) in W cen. Maine, 36 m. long.
Moosejaw (mōōs′jō′) city, S Saskatchewan, Canada, p. 19.
Moradabad (mō-räd′ä-bäd′) city, U. Provs. Br. India, p. 83.
Morava (mō′rä-vä) riv. Austria. See March. — *anc.* Marʹgus, riv. 260 m. NE Yugoslavia, trib. of Danube.
Morávia (mō-rā′vĭ-ä) *Czech* **Morava** (mō′rä-vä) *Ger.* **Mähren** (mā′rĕn) form. crownland, Austria, now prov. Czechoslovakia, 8,609 □ p. 2,661, ✱ Brünn.
Moray (mŭr′ā) co. NE Scotland, 476 □ p. 42, × Elgin.
Morea (mō-rē′ä) *anc.* Pelʹoponneʹsus, S pen. Greece, 160 m. long, 100 m. wide, 8,689 □.
Morelia (mō-rā′lyä) city, cen. Mexico, p. 41. [of W. Va.
Morgantown (môr′gŏn-toun) city, N W. Va. p. 12 ; Univ.
Morocco (mō-rŏk′ō) *Fr.* **Maroc** (mä′rōk′) *Sp.* **Marruecos** (mär′rōō-ā′kōs) sultanate, NW Africa, under Fr. & Sp. prot. ; Fr. part, 223,200 □ p. 5,400, seat of govt. Rabat ; Sp. parts, N coastal strip, 7,700 □ p. 600, ✱ Tetuán, & Ifni on SW coast. 965 □ p. 20. — See Marrakesh.
Moscow (mŏs′kō) city, NW Idaho, p. 4 ; Univ. of Idaho. — *Russ.* **Moskva** (mŏs-kvä′) city, cen. Russia, Europe, ✱ of Soviet Russia & of Union of Soviet Republics, p. 1,543.
Moselle (mō-zĕl′) *anc.* Mosel′la, riv. NE Fr. 320 m. to Rhine riv. — dept. NE Fr. 2,403 □ p. 589, ✱ Metz ; 1871-1919 part of Alsace-Lorraine, Ger.
Mostar (mŏs′tär) town, Yugoslavia, on Narenta riv. p. 18 ; form. ✱ of Herzegovina.
Mosul (mō′sōōl′) town, N Mesopotamia, Asia, on Tigris riv. p. 70 ; ruins of Nineveh near.
Motherwell and Wishaw (mŭth′ẽr-wĕl, wĭsh′ô) burgh, Lanark co. Scotland, p. 69.
Moukden. See Mukden. [Lower Burma, p. 58.
Moulmein (mōl′mān′) *or* **Maulmain** (môl′mān′) town,
Mountain Republic, S Russia, Eur. N of Caucasus mts. 17,420 □ p. 808, ✱ Vladikavkaz ; autonomous.
Mount Desert (dĕ-zûrt′) isl. coast of Me. 14 m. l. 8 m. w.
Mount Vernon (vûr′nŭn) city, SE N. Y. p. 43. — home of Washington, in Va. on Potomac riv. 15 m. below Washington, D. C.
Mozambique (mō′zăm-bēk′) *Port.* **Moçambique** (mō′-säm-bē′kä) official name of Port. E. Africa. — spt. on isl. in Mozambique channel, p. 5.
Mozambique Channel, 950 m. long, separates Madagascar from E Africa.
Muir Glacier (mūr) 350 □, S Alaska, at 59° N, 136° W.
Mukden *or* **Moukden** (mōōk′dĕn′) walled city, ✱ of Manchuria & of Shengking prov. p. 158 ; battle 1905.
Mulhacén (mōōl′ä-thän′) *or* **Muley–Hacén** (mōō-lā′ē-ä-thän′) mt. Sierra Nevada, Granada, S Spain, 11,421 ft.
Mülheim an der Ruhr (mül′hīm än dĕr rōōr′) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 128. [Ger.
Mulhouse (mü′lōōz′) city, NE Fr. p. 99 ; form. M ülhausen.
Mull (mŭl) isl. 30 m. l. 25 m. w. Hebrides isls. W Scot. p. 5.
Multan (mōōl′tän′) ftd. city, Punjab, Br. India, p. 85.
München-Gladbach (mün′kĕn-glät′bäĸ) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 64.
Muncie (mŭn′sĭ) city, E Ind. p. 37.
Munich (mū′nĭk) *Ger.* **München** (mün′kĕn) city, ✱ of Bavaria, Germany, on Isar river, p. 631 ; university.
Munster (mŭn′stẽr) prov. S Ir. Free State, 9,481 □ p.1,033.
Münster (mün′stẽr) city, ✱ of Westphalia prov. Prussia, p. 100 ; univ.
Murcia (mûr′shĭ-ä ; *Sp.* mōōr′thyä) prov. SE Spain, 4,370 □ p. 654. — its ✱ p. 142.
Mureş *or* **Muresh** (mōō′rĕsh) *Hung.* **Maros** (mŏ′rōsh) riv. 400 m. Transylvania, Roumania, flows W to Tisa riv.
Murfreesboro (mûr′frēz-bŭr-ō) city, cen. Tenn. p. 5 ; battle (Stone River) Dec. 31, 1862 & Jan. 2, 1863.
Murman Coast (mōōr-män′) Arctic coast of Russia W of White sea.
Murray (mŭr′ĭ) chief riv. Australia, bet. Victoria & New S. Wales to Lake Alexandrina in S. Australia, ab. 1,500 m.
Murrumbidgee (mŭr′ŭm-bĭd′jē) riv. N. S. W., Australia, 1,350 m. long, to Murray riv. [p. ab. 20.
Muscat *or* **Maskat** (mŭs-kăt′) spt. tn. ✱ of Oman, Arabia.
Muscle Shoals, rapids, ab. 25 m. Tenn. riv. NW Ala. ; Wilson Dam.
Muscovy (mŭs′kŏ-vĭ) an old name of Russia.
Muskegon (mŭs-kē′gŭn) city, W Mich. p. 37.
Muskogee (mŭs-kō′gē) city, E Okla. p. 30.
Mustagh Range. See Karakoram Range.
Muttra (mŭt′rä) city, United Provs. Br. India, p. 58.
Mweru, Lake (mwä′rōō) 80 m. long, Belgian Congo & Northern Rhodesia.
Mycenæ (mī-sē′nē) ruined city, Argolis, Greece.
Mylæ. See Milazzo. [tombs.
Myra (mī′rä) city, anc. Lycia, Asia Minor ; ruins, rock
Mysia (mĭsh′ĭ-ä) anc. country, NW Asia Minor.
Mysore (mī-sōr′) native state, S India, 29,469 □ p. 5,979. — its′✱ p. 84.
Mytilene *or* **Mytilini** (mĭt′ĭ-lē′nē ; *mod. Gr.* -lyē′nyē) *anc.* Lesʹbos, Gr. isl. in Ægean sea, off N W coast of Asia Minor, 676 □ p. 147. — *or* **Kastro** (käs′trō) its ✱ p. 19.

N

Nablus (nä-blōōs′) *anc.* Sheʹchem, tn. N Palestine, p. 16.
Nagasaki (nä′gä-sä′kē) spt. city, W Kyushu, Japan, p. 177.
Nagoya (nä′gō′yä) city, S Honshu, Japan, p. 430.
Nagpur (nägʹpōōr′) *or* **Nagpore** (-pōr′) city, ✱ of Central Provs. and Berar, Br. India, p. 145.
Nagy–Várad. See Oradia Mare.
Nairn (nârn) *or* **Nairnshire** (-shĭr ; -shẽr) co. N Scotland, 163 □ p. 9, × Nairn (p. 4).
Nairobi (nī-rō′bē) tn. ✱ of Kenya col. E Af. p. 24.
Nakhichevan (nä′kĕ-chĕ-vän′) ind. ter. S Russ. Armenia, Asia, ab. 2,000 □ p. 133 ; to Azerbaijan.
Namangan (nä′män-gän′) town, Ferghana prov. Turkestan, Russia, Asia, p. 79.
Namaqualand (nä-mäʹkwä-) *or* **Namaland** (nä′mä-länd′) coast region, S part of Southwest Africa.
Namur (nä′mür′) prov. S Belgium, 1,413 □ p. 553. — ftd. city, its ✱ p. 32 ; battle 1914. [750.
Nanchang (nän′chäng′) city, ✱ of Kiangsi prov. China, p.
Nancy (nänʹsĭ ; *F. pron.* nänʹsēʹ) mfg. city, NE France, p. 113 ; battles 1477, 1914.
Nanda Devi (nŭn′dä dā′vē) peak, Himalaya mts. United Provs. Br. India, 25,661 ft. ; highest mt. in Br. India.
Nanga Parbat (nŭn′gä pŭr′bŭt) peak (*parbat*), Himalaya mts. NW Kashmir, 26,614 ft.
Nanking (nănʹkĭngʹ) *or* **Nankin**, *i. e.* "Southern Capital," city & treaty port, ✱ of Kiangsu prov. China, p. 393.
Nan Ling (nänʹ lĭngʹ) *or* **Nan Shan** (nänʹ shänʹ) *i. e.* "Southern Range," mts. S China.
Nan Shan (shänʹ) mt. range (*shan*), Koko Nor (NE Tibet) & Kansu prov. China. — mts. S China. See Nan Ling.
Nantes (nänts ; *F. pron.* nänt) city, NW France, on Loire river, p. 184 ; edict 1598. [long, SE Mass.
Nantucket (năn-tŭk′ĕt ; -ĭt) isl. in Atlantic oc. 15 m.
Naples (nā′p'lz) *It.* **Napoli** (nä′pō-lē) *anc.* Neapʹolis, city, Campania, on N side of Bay of Naples, p. 770. — **Bay of**, inlet, 22 m. long, of Medit. sea, SW Italy.
Narbada (nŭr-bŭd′ä) riv. India, 801 m. Central India to Gulf of Cambay. [Rom. col. beyond Alps.
Narbonne (när′bŏnʹ) *anc.* Narʹbo, tn. S Fr. p. 29 ; 1st
Narenta (nä-rĕn′tä) *anc.* Naʹro, riv. Eur. W Yugoslavia, 140 m. to Adriatic sea. [to Bug river ; bat. 1915.
Narew, *Russ.* **Narev** (nä′rĕf) riv. N Poland, Eur. 300 m.
Narragansett Bay (năr′ä-găn′sĕt) sea inlet, 28 m. l. R. I.
Narrows, The, strait bet. Long Island & Staten Island, N.Y.
Narva (när′vä) tn. NE Esthonia, p. 27 ; battle 1700.
Naseby (nāzʹbĭ) par. Northamptonshire, Eng. ; battle 1645.
Nashua (năshʹŭ-ä) city, S N. H. p. 28.
Nashville (năshʹvĭl) city, ✱ of Tenn. p. 118 ; battle Dec. 15-16, 1864 ; Vanderbilt univ. ; Fisk univ.
Nassau (năsʹô) city, ✱ of Bahama isls. p. 13, on New Providence isl. — (*G.* nä′sou ; *F.* nä′sōʹ) former duchy of Germany, now in Hesse-Nassau.
Natal (nä-tälʹ) prov. Union of South Africa, 35,284 □ p. 1,429, ✱ Pietermaritzburg. — spt. E Brazil, p. 31.
Natchez (năchʹĕz) city, SW Miss. on Mississippi riv. p. 13.
Naucratis (nôʹkrä-tĭs) Gr. city of anc. Egypt, Nile delta.
Nauru (nä′ōō-rōō) *or* **Pleasant Island**, isl. S Pacific near equator in 167° E ; Br. mandate.
Navarino (nä′vä-rē′nō) *or* **Pylos** (pī′lŏs ; *anc.* pīʹlŏs) *or* **Neokastro** (nā′ō-käs′trō) ftd. spt. town, SW Morea, Greece ; naval battle 1827.
Navarre (nȧ-värʹ) former kingdom, SW Fr. & adjacent Sp.
Naxos (năkʹsŏs) *or* **Naxia** (năk-sēʹä) Ægean isl. Cyclades, 163 □ p. 16. [p. 7.
Nazareth (năzʹä-rĕth) town, Palestine, 17 m. SE of Acre,
Naze, The (nāz) in Norway. See Lindesnäs. — headland, E Essex, Eng.
Nebo, Mount. See Pisgah, Mount. [1,296, ✱ Lincoln.
Nebraska (nĕ-brăsʹkȧ) state, cen. U. S. A. 77,520 □ p.
Neerwinden (nārʹvĭn′dĕn) vil. E cen. Belgium ; battles 1693, 1793. [dia, p. 54.
Negapatam (nĕg′ä-pȧ-tăm′) spt. SE Madras pres. Br. In-
Negri Sembilan (nägʹgrē sĕm′bē-länʹ) union of native states forming a state of the Federated Malay States, 2,572 □ p. 179, ✱ Seremban.
Negro, Río (*Sp.* **Río**) (rē′ō nāʹgrō) riv. S cen. Argentina, 630 m. Andes to Atlantic ocean. — riv. ab. 1,400 m. Colombia to Amazon riv.
Negros (nāʹgrōs) isl. cen. Philippine isls. 4,904 □ p. 612.
Nejd (nĕzhd ; nād) *or* **Nedjed** (nĕdʹjĕd) div. of **Nejd and Hasa** (häʹsä) emirate or principality, cen. Arabia, p. 400, ✱ Riyadh ; form. Wahabite empire.
Nelson (nĕlʹsŭn) riv. Man. Can., Lake Winnipeg to Hudson bay, 390 m. ; incl. Bow & Saskatchewan rivers 1,660 m.
Nepal (nē-pôlʹ) Himalayan kingdom bet. Br. India & Tibet, 54,000 □ p. 5,600, ✱ Katmandu ; Br. sphere of influence.
Nerbudda (nĕr-bŭd′ä). Var. of Narbada.
Netherlands (nĕthʹẽr-ləndz) *Dutch* **Nederland** (nāʹdĕr-länt′) *called also* **Holland** (hŏlʹănd) kingdom, W Europe, 12,582 □ p. 6,831. ✱ The Hague. [11,165 ft.
Néthou, Pic de (pēk dĕ nā′tōōʹ) highest peak of Pyrenees,
Neuchâtel (nû′shä′tĕl′) *form.* **Neufchâtel,** *Ger.* **Neuenburg** (noiʹĕn-bōōrk) canton, NW Switzerland, 312 □ p. 131. — its ✱ p. 23 on **Lake of Neuchâtel** (84 □).
Neufchâtel (nû′shä′tĕl′) town, N France, p. comm. 4 ; famed for its cheese. — See Neuchâtel.
Neuilly–sur–Seine (nû′lyēʹ-sür′-sānʹ) city, N France, near Paris, p. 52 ; treaty 1919.
Neu–Pommern. See New Britain (isl.).
Neusiedler (noiʹzēd′lẽr), *Hung.* **Fertö** (fĕr′tû), **Lake**, E Austria & NW Hung. 23 m. long ; sometimes dry.
Neustria (nūs′trĭ-ä) anc. kingdom of the Western Franks.
Neuve–Chapelle (nûv′-shä′pĕl′) vil. N France, near Béthune ; battle 1915. [near Arras ; battles 1915-16.
Neuville–Saint–Vaast (nû′vēl′-sănʹ-vȧstʹ) vil. N France,
Neva (nē′vä ; *Russ.* nyĕ-väʹ) riv. Russia, Lake Ladoga to Gulf of Finland. [Carson City.
Nevada (nē-vä′dä) W state, U. S. A. 110,690 □ p. 77, ✱

Nevers(nĕ-vâr′) *anc.* No′viodu′num, town, cen. Fr. p. comm. 30 ; cathedral. [Indies, 50 □ p. 12.]
Nevis (nē′vĭs ; nĕv′ĭs) isl. Leeward Isls. col. Br. W.
New Amsterdam (nū ăm′stĕr-dăm) the Dutch city on Manhattan isl. which became New York.
Newark (nū′ĕrk) city, NE N. J. near Newark bay, p. 415. — city, cen. Ohio, p. 27.
New Bedford (nū bĕd′fĕrd) mfg. spt. city, SE Mass. p. 121.
New Bern (nū′ bûrn′) spt. city, E N. C. p. 12 ; Civil War operations.
New Britain (brĭt′n) mfg. city, cen. Conn. p. 59. —*form.* **Neu-Pommern** (noi′-pŏm′ĕrn) largest isl. Bismarck arch. Pac. oc. 10,000 □ p. 85.
New Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk) city, E N. J. on Raritan riv. p. 33 ; Rutgers college. — prov. E Canada, 27,985 □ p. 388, ✻ Fredericton.
Newburgh (nū′bûrg) city, SE N. Y. on Hudson river, p. 30.
New Caledonia (kăl′ĕ-dō′nĭ-ă) isl. S Pacific ocean, with Loyalty isls. 7,650 □ p. 51, ✻ Numea ; Fr. penal col.
New Castle (kăs-tēl′) old prov. cen. Spain.
New Castle, city, W Pa. on Shenango river, p. 45.
Newcastle upon Tyne (nū′kăs′l *or* nū-kăs′l ŭ-pŏn′ tīn′) *anc.* Pons Æ′lii, city & co. bor. ✕ of Northumberland co. England, p. 275.
Newchwang (nū′chwäng′) *or* **Port Newchwang** *or* **Yingkow** (yĭng′kō′) treaty port, Manchuria, at mouth of Liao riv. p. 61.—*or* **Niuchwang**, city, Manchuria, 20 m. up Liao riv. p. 52.
New England, states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, & Connecticut, U. S. A. total area 66,424 □ p. 7,401. [forest.]
New Forest, region, Southampton co. Eng. 145 □ ; royal]
Newfoundland (nū′fŭn(d)-lănd′ ; nū′fŭnd-lănd′ ; nū′-found′lănd′ ; *the local pronunciation differs among the educated, but the primary accent is never on second syllable locally*) isl. colony, Brit. N. Am. 42,734 □ p. 259, with Labrador, 263, ✻ St. John's.
New Granada (grä-nä′dä) earlier name for the country of Colombia ; Venezuela & Ecuador were once included.
New Guinea (gĭn′ĭ) *or* **Papua** (pä′pōō-ä ; păp′ū-ä) large isl. Malay arch. N of Australia, 305,900 □ p. ab. 950 ; Du. & Br. **Dutch New Guinea** is part W of 141° E, (incl. adj. isls.) 160,692 □ p. 195, chief tn. Merauke ; NE part is **Ter. of New Guinea**, Australian mandate (incl. Bismarck arch. & other isls.) 89,552 □-p. est. 310 to 550, ✻ Rabaul ; SE part is **Ter. of Papua** (which see).
New Hampshire (hămp′shĭr) one of New England states, U. S. A. 9,341 □ p. 443, ✻ Concord. [univ.]
New Haven (hā′v'n) spt. city, S cen. Conn. p. 163 ; Yale]
New Hebrides (hĕb′rĭ-dēz) isls. S Pacific oc. W of Fiji, 5,500 □ p. ab. 60 ; joint Br. & Fr. administration.
New Jersey (jûr′zĭ) state, E U. S. A. 8,224 □ p. 3,156, ✻ Trenton. [Conn. coll.]
New London(lŭn′dŭn)city, SE Conn. on Thames riv. p.26 ;
Newmarket (nū′mär′kĕt) urban dist. Suffolk West, England, p. 10 ; races. [360, ✻ Santa Fe.]
New Mexico (mĕk′sĭ-kō) state, SW U. S. A. 122,634 □ p.
New Netherland (nĕth′ĕr-lănd) the name under the Dutch of ter. now mainly in the state of New York.
New Orleans (ôr′lĭ-ănz) city & port, SE La. on Miss. riv. p. 387 ; cotton mart ; battle 1815 ; Tulane & Loyola univs.
Newport (nū′pōrt) city, N Ky. on Ohio riv. p. 29. — spt. city, SE R. I. p. 30 ; watering place. — county bor. Monmouthshire, Eng. p. 92.
Newport News, city, SE Va. near mouth of James riv. p. 36.
New Rochelle (rō-shĕl′) city, SE N. Y. p. 36.
New South Wales, state, SE Australia, 309,432 □ p. 2,102, ✻ and chief city Sydney.
Newton (nū′tŭn) city, E Mass. suburb of Boston, p. 46.
New Windsor (wĭn′zĕr) mun. bor. Berkshire, Eng. on Thames riv. p. 20 ; Windsor Castle.
New York, one of middle Atl. states, U. S. A. 49,204 □ p. 10,385, ✻ Albany. — spt. city, largest city of W hemisphere, SE N. Y. at mouth of Hudson riv. p. 5,620 ; comprises bors. Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, & Richmond ; Columbia & N. Y. univs., Coll. of the City of N. Y. [Hudson riv.]
New York Bay, inlet of the Atlantic at the mouth of the
New Zealand, **Dominion of** (zē′lănd) Br. self-governing col. S Pacific ocean, 103,284 □ p. 1,219, with annexed isls. 103,861 □ p. 1,232, with Maoris 1,285, ✻ Wellington.
Niagara (nī-ăg′ă-rä) riv. 36 m. bet. N. Y. & Ontario, Lake Erie to Lake Ontario ; Falls of Niagara, 158 ft. high on Can. side, 167 ft. on Am.
Niagara Falls, city, W N. Y. on Niagara riv. p. 51.
Nicæa (nī-sē′ă) *Anyl.* **Nice** (nīs) anc. city, a ✻ of Bithynia ; site in Asia Minor ab. 45 m. SE of Constantinople ; Councils 325 (Nicene Creed) & 787. — See Nice. [Managua.]
Nicaragua (nĭk′ă-rä′gwă) rep. Cen. Am. 51,660 □ p. 638, ✻
Nicaragua, Lake, in Cen. Am. 100 m. long, 2,972 □.
Nice (nēs) *It.* **Nizza** (nĕt′sä) *anc.* Nicæa, spt. city, SE Fr. on Medit. sea, p. 156 ; resort. — See Nicæa.
Nicobar Islands (nĭk′ō-bär′) *or* **Nicobars**, group, Bay of Bengal, 635 □ p. 9 ; Br. See Andaman and Nicobar Isls.
Nictheroy (nĭk′tĕ-roi′) city, ✻ of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, p. 86.
Niemen (nē′mĕn ; *Pol.* nyĕm′ĕn) *Lith.* **Nemunas** (nă′mōō-näs) *Russ.* **Nyeman** (nyĕ′män) riv. 500 m. White Russia through Poland & Lithuania to Kurisches Haff, E. Prussia ; called **Memel** (mā′mĕl) in E. Prussia, & **Russ** 22 m. from mouth ; battle 1914.
Nieuport (nē′ōō-pōrt) town, West Flanders, Belgium, on Yser riv. near its mouth, p. comm. 4 ; battle 1914.
Niger (nī′jĕr) riv. W Africa, 2,600 m. from nr. Sierra Leone frontier through Fr. W. Africa & Nigeria to Gulf of Guinea. —, **Ter. of the**, div. of Fr. W. Af. 347,400 □ p. 1,084, ✻ Zinder.
Nigeria (nī-jē′rĭ-ă) Br. col. & prot. N of Gulf of Guinea on both sides of Niger riv. 336,700 □ p. 18,500, ✻ Lagos ; divided into N. & S. Nigeria.
Niigata (nē′ē-gä′tä) spt. city, N Honshu, Japan, p. 92.
Nijmegen (nī′mā′gĕn) *or* **Nimwegen** (nĭm′wā′-) *or* **Nimeguen** (nĭm′ā′-) ftd. town, Gelderland prov. Netherlands, p. comm. 67 ; treaty 1678.
Nikaria (nyē′ká-rē′ä) *Turk.* **Kariot** (kä′rĕt-ōt′) *anc.* Icaria, Gr. isl. Ægean sea, WSW of Samos, 103 □ p. 10.
Nikolaev (nĭk′kō-lä′yĕf) city, S Ukraine, Europe, near mouth of the Bug, p. 109.
Nile (nīl) *anc.* Ni′lus, riv. E Af. 3,473 m., L. Victoria to Medit. sea ; total length of Nile waterway from source of Kagera riv. ab. 4,000 m. —, **Blue**, riv. Af. rises in Abyssinia, unites with White Nile near Khartoum. —, **White**, part of Nile riv. bet. Khartoum and the Bahr el Ghazal.
Nilgiris (nēl′gē-rēs) mts. Madras pres. S Br. India ; highest point, Mt. Dodabetta (dō′dă-bĕt′ă), 8,760 ft.
Nimeguen. See Nijmegen. [comm. 83 ; Roman remains.]
Nimes *or* **Nismes** (nēm) *anc.* Nemau′sus, city, S Fr. p.
Nimwegen. See Nijmegen. [gris opp. Mosul.]
Nineveh (nĭn′ĕ-vĕ) anc. city, ✻ of Assyria ; ruins on Ti-
Ningpo (nĭng′pō′) city & treaty port, Chekiang prov. China, p. 60. [Nebr. to Mo. riv.]
Niobrara River (nī′ō-brâr′ă) 450 m. E Wyo. through N
Nipigon (nĭp′ĭ-gŏn) lake, 1,730 □, Ont. Can. N of Lake Superior. [Ottawa riv. Ont. Can.]
Nipissing (nĭp′ĭ-sĭng) lake, 330 □, bet. Lake Huron &
Nippon (nĭp′pŏn′) *or* **Niphon** (nĭf′fŏn′) *or* **Nihon** (nē′hŏn′) properly, Japan; sometimes applied to Honshu.
Nippur (nĭp-pōōr′) anc. city, Babylonia, S of Babylon.
Nish (nēsh) *Serb* **Niš** (nēsh) *anc.* Nais′sus *or* Nis′sa, ftd. city, E cen. Serbia, Yugoslavia, p. 25. [Khayyám.]
Nishapur (nĭsh′ă-pōōr′) tn. NE Persia ; bp. of Omar
Nivernais (nē′vĕr′nĕ′) old prov. cen. Fr. ; ✻ was Nevers.
Nizam's Dominions. See Hyderabad.
Nizhni, *or* **Nijni**, **Novgorod** (nyĭzh′nyĕ nôv′gŏ-rŏt) city, cen. Russia, p. 112 ; annual fairs.
Nome (nōm) mining tn. W Alaska, near **Cape Nome** (ab. 64° 30′ N lat. 165° W lon.). [rope (mainland).]
Nordkyn, Cape (nôr′kün′) in Norway, most N point of Eu-
Norfolk (nôr′fŭk) spt. city, SE Virginia, p. 116. — co. E England, 2,055 □ p. 504, ✕ Norwich.
Norfolk Island, 13 □, Pac. oc. 29° 4′ S, 168° E ; to Australia.
Norman(nôr′măn)city,cen. Okla. p. 5 ; Univ. of Oklahoma.
Normandy (-dĭ) old prov. N France ; its ✻ was Rouen.
Norristown (nôr′ĭs-toun) city, SE Pa. p. 32.
Norrköping (nôr′chū′pĭng) spt. city, SE Sweden, p. 58.
North Adams (nôrth ăd′ămz) city, NW Mass. p. 22.
North America, continent, Western Hemisphere, ab.9,300,000 □ p. 145,000.
Northampton (nôr-thămp′tŭn) city, cen. Mass. on Connriv. p. 22 ; Smith college. — town & co. bor. ✕ of Northamptonshire, England, p. 91. — See Northamptonshire.
Northamptonshire (-shĭr) *or* **Northampton**, co. cen. Eng. 914 □ p. 302, ✕ Northampton.
North Brabant(brä-bänt′ *or* brä′bănt) *Du.* **Noordbrabant** (nōrd′brä-bänt′) prov. S Netherlands, 1,980 □ p. 729, ✻ 's Hertogenbosch. [Magerö isl.]
North Cape, extreme N point of Europe, 71° 11′ N lat. on
North Carolina (kăr′ŏ-lī′nă) S Atlantic state, U. S. A. 52,426 □ p. 2,559, ✻ Raleigh. [647, ✻ Bismarck.]
Northcote (nôrth′kōt′) state, NW U. S. A. 70,837 □ p.
Northern Circars (sĕr-kärz′) historic name of N portion of Madras pres. Br. India.
Northern Ireland, div. of United Kingdom, most of form. Ulster prov. N Ire. 5,451 □ p. 1,250, ✻ Belfast.
Northern Rhodesia (rō-dē′zhĭ-ă ; -zĭ-ă) Br. ter. S Af. 296,000 □ p. 941, ✻ Livingstone.
Northern Territory, ter. of Australia, N of S. Austral. ab. 523,620 □ p. 4, excl. full-blood aboriginals. ✻ Darwin.
Northfield (nôrth′fēld′) town, N Mass. p. 2 ; seminary and training school. — vil. cen. Vermont, p. 2 ; Norwich univ.
North Holland, *Du.* **Noordholland** (nōrd′hōl′ănt) prov. W Netherlands, 1,069 □ p. 1,288, ✻ Haarlem.
North Island, the N isl. of New Zealand, 44,130 □ p. 741.
North Platte (plăt) riv. 510 m., Colo. Wyo. & Nebr. See Platte. [p. 456, ✕ Northallerton.]
North Riding, admin.co. N div. of Yorkshire, Eng. 2,128 □
North River, estuary of Hudson riv., bet. N. Y. & N. J.
North Sea *or* **German Ocean**, arm of Atlantic oc. bet. the European continent & Great Britain, 600 m. long, 350 m. broad. 12,018 □ p. 746, ✕ Newcastle upon Tyne.]
Northumberland (nôr-thŭm′bĕr-lănd) co. N England.
Northumbria (nôr-thŭm′brĭ-ă)Anglian kingdom of Britain.
North-West Frontier Province, prov. NW Br. India, on Afghan frontier, 13,419 □ p. 2,251, ✻ Peshawar ; agencies, etc., 25,500 □ p. 2,825.
Northwest Territories, part of Can. N of 60° N & E of Yukon ter. 1,242,224 □ p. 8.
Norwalk (nôr′wôk) city, SW Conn. p. 28.
Norway (nôr′wā) *Nor.* **Norge** (nôr′gĕ) kingdom, NW Europe, 124,964 □ p. 2,650, ✻ Christiania (Oslo).
Norwich (nŏr′ĭj ; -ĭch) city & co. bor. ✕ of Norfolk co. Eng. p. 121 ; cathedral.
Notre Dame (nō′tr' dām′) town, N Ind. p. 1 ; univ.
Nottingham (nŏt′ĭng-hăm) city & county bor. ✕ of Nottinghamshire, England, p. 263. — See Nottinghamshire.
Nottinghamshire (-ăm-shĭr ; -shēr) *or* **Nottingham** *or* **Notts** (nŏts) co. cen. Eng. 844 □ p. 641, ✕ Nottingham.
Novara (nō-vä′rä) city, NW Italy, p. 55 ; bats. 1821, 1849.
Nova Scotia (nō′vă skō′shyă ; -shă) *formerly* **Aca′dia**, maritime prov. E Canada, 21,428 □ p. 525, ✻ Halifax.
Nova Zembla (nō′vă zĕm′blă) *Russ.* **Novaya Zemlya** (nō′vă-yä zĕm-lyä′) group of two large and many small isls. Arctic ocean, Russia, 36,000 □.
Noyon (nwä′yôN′) town, N France, p. 5 ; battle 1918.
Nubia (nū′bĭ-ă) region, NE Africa, N of lat. of Khartoum ; now included in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan & Egypt.
Nubian Desert (nū′bĭ-ăn) Upper Egypt, E of Nile riv.
Nueces (nū-ā′sĕs) riv. S Texas, to Gulf of Mexico.
Numantia (nū-măn′shĭ-ă) anc. city, N cen. Sp., on Douro.
Numidia (nū-mĭd′ĭ-ă) anc. country, N Af. ; nearly mod. Algeria.

Nun (nōōn) chief mouth of Niger riv. S. Nigeria, W Africa.
Nuremberg (nū′rĕm-bûrg) *Ger.* **Nürnberg** (nürn′bĕrĸ) city, Bavaria, Germany, p. 253; treaty 1532.
Nyasa *or* **Nyassa** (nyä′sä; nī-ăs′ȧ) lake, SE Af., 9,200 □ ab. 360 m. long.
Nyasaland *or* **Nyassaland** (-lănd′) British protectorate, W & S of Lake Nyasa, 39,573 □ p. 1,202, ✱ Zomba.

O

Oahu (ō-ä′hōō) Hawaiian isl. N Pac. oc. 600 □ p. 123, ✱ Honolulu. [bay, p. 216.
Oakland (ōk′lănd) city, W California, on San Francisco
Oak Park, vil. NE Ill. sub. of Chicago, p. 40.
Oaxaca (wä-hä′kä) Pacific state, S Mexico, 35,689 □ p. 1,060. — its ✱ p. 40.
Ob (ôp) riv. W Siberia, to Gulf of Ob, 3,200 m. [60 m.
Ob, Gulf of, inlet of Arctic oc. NW Siberia, ab. 600 m. by
Oban (ō′băn) spt. burgh, W Scot. p. 6; tourist center.
Oberammergau (ō′bĕr-äm′ĕr-gou′) vil. S Bavaria, p. 2; passion play. [p. 99.
Oberhausen (ō′bĕr-hou′zĕn) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia.
Oberlin (-lĭn) vil. N Ohio, p. 4; Oberlin college.
Oceania (ō′shē-ăn′ĭ-ȧ; -ā′nĭ-ȧ) *or* **Oceanica** (ō′shē-ăn′ē-kȧ) the lands, collectively, of the cen. Pac. oc. [62.
Odense (ō′thĕn-sä) spt. city, SE Denmark, p. 49, with subs.
Oder (ō′dĕr) *Czech* **Odra** (ō′drä) *anc.* Vi′adus, riv. from Carpathian mts. Moravia & Ger. 552 m. to Baltic sea.
Odessa (ō-dĕs′ȧ; *Russ.* ŏ-dyĕs′ȧ) spt. city, SW Ukraine, on Black sea, p. 435; grain market.
Oesel (ū′sĕl) *Esth.* **Saaremaa** (sä′rĕ-mä) isl. Baltic sea, 1,010 □, at entrance to Gulf of Riga; with adj. isls. a prov. of Esthonia, p. 57. ✱ Kuresaare.
Offenbach (ŏf′ĕn-bäĸ) city, Hesse state, Ger. p. 75.
Ogden (ŏg′dĕn) city, N Utah, p. 33. [riv. p. 15.
Ogdensburg (ŏgdĕnz-bûrg) city, N. N. Y. on St. Lawrence
Ohio (ō-hī′ō) riv. Miss. basin, 963 m. long, from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Miss. riv. — NE cen. state of U. S. A. 41,040 □ p. 5,759, ✱ Columbus.
Oil City, city, NW Pa. p. 21.
Oise (wäz) riv. France, 186 m. to Seine riv.
Okayama (ō′kä-yä′mä) spt. city, W Honshu, Japan, p. 95.
Okeechobee (ō′kē-chō′bē) lake, S Florida, 40 m. by 25 m.
Okhotsk, Sea of (ō-kŏtsk′; *Russ.* ŏ-kōtsk′) inlet of Pacific oc. W of Kamchatka.
Oklahoma (ō′klȧ-hō′mȧ) state, S cen. U. S. A. 70,057 □ p. 2,028, ✱ Oklahoma City. [river, p. 91.
Oklahoma City, city, ✱ of Okla. on N fork of Canadian
Old Castile (kăs-tēl′) old prov. cen. Spain.
Oldenburg (ōl′dĕn-bōōrĸ) state, NW Germany, 2,482 □ p. 518. — city, its ✱ p. 33.
Oldham (ōld′ăm) county bor. Lancashire, Eng. p. 145.
Old Point Comfort, resort, on Hampton Roads, SE Va.; Ft. Monroe.
Olives, Mount of, *or* **Olivet** (ŏl′ĭ-vĕt) ridge E of Jerusalem, Palestine.
Olympia (ō-lĭm′pĭ-ȧ) city, ✱ of Washington, p. 8. — plain & sanctuary, anc. Elis, Greece; Olympic games.
Olympus (ō-lĭm′pŭs) mt. range, Thessaly, Greece, 9,800 ft.; mythical abode of Greek gods. [Chalcidice pen.
Olynthus (ō-lĭn′thŭs) Greek town, anc. Macedonia; site on
Omaha (ō′mȧ-hō′) city, E Nebraska, on Mo. riv. p. 192.
Oman (ō-män′) country, SE Arabia, 82,000 □ p. 500, ✱ Muscat. —, **Gulf of**, arm of Arabian sea, NE of Oman.
Omdurman (ŏm′dōōr-män′) tn. E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on White Nile, opp. Khartoum, p. 59; battle 1898.
Omsk (ŏmsk) tn. W Siberia, Russ. Asia, on Irtish & Om rivs. p. 145. [145 m. long, 3,763 □.
Onega (ō-nē′gȧ; *Russ.* ŏ-nyĕ′gȧ) lake, NW Russia, Eur.
Oneida Lake (ō-nī′dȧ) in cen. N. Y. NE of Syracuse, 20 m. by 6 m. [wide; saline.
Onondaga Lake (ŏn′ŏn-dô′gȧ) in cen. N.Y. 5 m. long, 1 m.
Ontario (ŏn-tā′rĭ-ō) prov. Canada, 407,262 □ p. 2,934, ✱ Toronto. —, **Lake**, bet. New York & Ontario, 190 m. by 55 m., 7,243 □; one of the Great Lakes.
Opava (ō′pä-vä) *Ger.* **Troppau** (trōp′ou) town, ✱ of Silesia, Czechoslovakia, p. 36.
Ophir (ō′fĕr) anc. country of unknown location; rich in gold.
Oporto (ō-pōr′tō) *Port.* **Porto** (pōr′tōō) city & port, near mouth of Douro riv. NW Portugal, p. 203.
Oradia Mare (ō-rä′dĭ-ä mä′rĕ) *Hung.* **Nagy—Várad** (nôd′-y′-vä′rôd) *Ger.* **Grosswardein** (grōs′vär-dīn′) city, NW Roumania, p. 68.
Oran (ō-rän′; *F.* ō′rän′) spt. city, NW Algeria, p. 141.
Orange (ŏr′ĕnj; -ĭnj) city, NE N. J. p. 33. — (*Fr. pron.* ō′ränzh′) *anc.* Arau′sio, town, S France, p. comm. 11; Roman antiquities. — (*pron.* ŏr′ĕnj; -ĭnj) riv. S Africa, 1,100 m. long, Basutoland to Atlantic ocean.
Orange Free State, formerly a republic, then, as **Orange River Colony**, a Brit. colony; since 1910 prov. of U. of S. Af. 50,389 □ p. 620, ✱ Bloemfontein.
Oregon (ŏr′ĕ-gŏn) Pacific state of U. S. A. 96,699 □ p. 783, ✱ Salem. — earlier name of Columbia riv.
Orel (ōr-yōl′) city, SW Russia, Europe, p. 64.
Orenburg (ō′rĕn-bōōrĸ′) city, Russia, on Ural riv. p. 109.
Öre Sund, See Sound, The. [1,550 m. to Atlantic oc.
Orinoco (ō′rĭ-nō′kō) river, S. Am. from mts. S Venezuela,
Oriskany (ō-rĭs′kȧ-nĭ) vil. cen. N. Y. on Mohawk riv. p. 1; battle 1777.
Orissa (ō-rĭs′ȧ) subprovince of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 13,743 □ p. 4,969, ✱ Cuttack.
Orizaba (ō′rē-sä′bȧ) volcanic peak, Vera Cruz state, Mexico, 18,314 ft. — town, Vera Cruz state, Mexico, p. 35.
Orkney (ōrk′nĭ) isl. co. Scot. 376 □ p. 24, × Kirkwall.
Orkney Islands, *anc.* Or′cades, arch. N of Scot. mainland; the co. of Orkney.
Orlando (ōr-lăn′dō) city, E cen. Fla. p. 9; resort.
Orléanais (ōr′lā-ȧ′nĕ′) old prov. N cen. Fr. ✱ was Orléans.
Orléans (ōr′lā-ȧ̃n′) city, N cen. France, on Loire river, p. 69.
Ormuz (ōr′mŭz) isl. Persian gulf; once had a rich seaport.
Ormuz, Strait of, bet. Persian gulf & Gulf of Oman.
Orono (ō-rō-nō) town, S cen. Maine, on Penobscot riv. p. 3; Univ. of Maine.
Ortegal, Cape (ōr′tă-gäl′) headland, NW Spain.
Ortler (ōrt′lĕr) *or* **Ortlerspitze** (-shpĭt′sĕ) mt. 12,802 ft. Eastern Alps, N Italy; highest in Ortler range.
Oruro (ō-rōō′rō) town, W cen. Bolivia, p. 31. [dral.
Orvieto (ōr-vyĕ′tō) town, N cen. It. p. comm. 19; cathe-
Osage River (ō-sāj′; ō-sāj′) 500 m. Kans. to Missouri riv. Mo.
Osaka (ō′zä′kä) spt. city, W Honshu, Japan, p. 1,253.
Oshkosh (ŏsh′kŏsh′) city, E. Wis on Lake Winnebago, p. 33.
Oslo (ŏs′lō) *form.* **Christiania** (krĭs-tyä′nē-ȧ) city, ✱ of Norway, p. 258.
Osnabrück (ŏs′nä-brük′) city, Hanover, Prussia, p. 85.
Ossa (ŏs′ȧ) mt. 6,409 ft. Thessaly, Greece.
Ossining (ŏs′ĭ-nĭng) vil. SE N. Y. on Hudson riv. p. 11; formerly Sing Sing; State prison.
Ostend (ŏst-ĕnd′) *Flem.* **Ostende** (ŏst-ĕn′dĕ) spt. & watering place, West Flanders, Belgium, p. comm. 46.
Ostia (ŏs′tyä) vil. mouth of Tiber riv. Italy; anc. port of Rome. [1831, 1915.
Ostrołenka (ŏs′trō-lyĕn′kȧ) town, N Poland, p. 9; battles
Oswego (ŏs-wē′gō) city, N N. Y. on Lake Ontario, p. 24.
Otaru (ō′tä-rōō) city, Hokkaido, Japan, on W coast, p. 108.
Otranto (ō′trän-tō; *E.* ō-trăn′tō) spt. SE Italy, p. comm. 3; ruined castle. [terranean sea.
Otranto, Strait of, 44 m. wide; joins Adriatic sea to Medi-
Ottawa (ŏt′ȧ-wȧ) riv. Canada, 685 m. to St. Lawrence riv. — city, NE Ontario, ✱ of Canada, p. 108.
Otterburn (ŏt′ĕr-bûrn) par. Northumberland, Eng.; battle (Chevy Chase) 1388.
Ottoman Empire, See Turkey.
Ouachita (wŏsh′ĭ-tô′) riv. from W Arkansas 545 m. to Red river near its mouth.
Oudenarde. See Audenarde. Battle 1708.
Oudh (oud) part of U. Provs. Br. India, 24,158 □ p. 12,167.
Ourcq (ōrk) riv. N France, 49 m.; battle 1918.
Ouse (ōōz) any of several English rivers. [✱ Zwolle.
Overijssel (ō′vĕr-īs′ĕl) prov. E Netherlands, 1,295 □ p. 435.
Oviedo (ō-vyä′thō) city, NW Spain, p. comm. 69; cath.
Oxford (ŏks′fĕrd) city, N Miss. p. 2; Univ. of Miss. — vil. SW Ohio, p. 2; Miami univ. — See Oxfordshire. — *L.* Oxo′nia, city & county bor. × of Oxfordshire, Eng. p. 57; Oxford university. [p. 190, × Oxford
Oxfordshire (-shĭr; -shĕr) *or* **Oxford**, co. cen. England, 749 □.
Oxus. See Amu Darya. [home.
Oyster Bay (oĭs′tĕr) vil. NW Long isl. N. Y.; Roosevelt's
Ozark Mountains (ō′zärk) highlands (a dissected plateau) in Ark. Mo. & Okla.

P

Paardeberg (pär′dē-bĕrg) battlefield (1900), W Orange Free State, S. of S. Africa.
Pachuca (pä-chōō′kȧ) city, cen. Mexico, p. 45; silver.
Pacific Ocean (pȧ-sĭf′ĭk) extends from America W to Asia and Australia, 70,000,000 □, deepest 32,089 ft.
Pactolus (păk-tō′lŭs) small riv. of anc. Lydia, famed for its golden sands; mod. Baguli. [p. 38.
Padang (pä-däng′) city, W coast Sumatra isl. Du. E. Indies,
Padua (păd′ŭ-ȧ) *It.* **Padova** (pä′dō-vä) *anc.* Pata′vium, city, Venetia, Italy, p. 109; university.
Paducah (pȧ-dū′kȧ) city, W Ky. on Ohio river, p. 25.
Pæstum (pēs′tăm) anc. Gr. city in Lucania, S Italy; mod. Pesto on site. [Tutuila, Samoa; to U. S. A.
Pagopago (päng′ō-päng′ō) *or* **Pangopango**, fine harbor,
Pahang (pä-häng′) native state, Federated Malay States, 14,006 □ p. 146, ✱ Kuala Lipis.
Paisley (pāz′lĭ) burgh, Renfrew co. Scotland, p. 85.
Palatinate, The (pȧ-lăt′ĭ-nāt) *Ger.* **Pfalz** (pfälts) govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, W of Rhine riv. 2,288 □ p. 957. ✱ Speyer. —, **Lower & Upper**, old divs. of Ger. now in Bavaria, Rhine Province, Baden, & Hesse.
Palau (pä-lou′) *or* **Pelew** (pĕ-lōō′) isl. group W Pac. oc. 175 □ p. 5; form. Ger. now a Jap. mandate.
Palawan (pä-lä′wän) isl. SW Phil. isls. 4,500 □.
Palembang (pä′lĕm-bäng′) town, SE Sumatra, p. 74.
Palenque (pä-lĕn′kä) vil. S Mexico; ruins near.
Palermo (pȧ-lûr′mō; *It.* pä-lĕr′mō) *anc.* Panor′mus, spt. city, N Sicily, p. comm. 400; univ.
Palestine (păl′ĭs-tīn) *Bib.* Canaan, country, W Asia, 9,000 □ p. 757, ✱ Jerusalem; Br. mandate.
Palisades (păl′ĭ-sādz′) a line of high cliffs of trap rock, about 20 m. long, on W bank of Hudson riv. N. Y. & N. J.
Palma (päl′mä) isl. Canary group, Spain, 318 □ p. 49, ✱ Santa Cruz de la Palma. — *or* **Palma de Mallorca** (päl′-mä dā mäl-yōr′kä) ftd. tn. ✱ of Majorca isl. & of Baleares prov. Sp. p. comm. 77. [p. 60.
Palmas, Las (läs päl′mäs) spt. city, NE Grand Canary,
Palm Beach, town and seaside resort, SE Fla. p. 1.
Palmyra (pȧl-mī′rȧ) *Bib.* Tad′mor *or* Ta′mar, ruined city, 130 m. NE of Damascus.
Palo Alto (päl′ō ăl′tō) city, W cen. Calif. p. 6; Leland Stanford Junior univ. — (*pron.* păl′ō ăl′tō) battlefield (May 8, 1846), S Texas.
Palos (päl′ōs) spt. on Río Tinto, SW Spain, p. comm. 2; Columbus sailed from here Aug. 3, 1492. [25,000 ft.
Pamir (pä-mēr′) highland, Turkestan, cen. Asia, 11,000-
Pamlico Sound (păm′lĭ-kō) 80 m. long, 8-30 m. wide, bet. N. C. mainland & coast isls. [Minor.
Pamphylia (păm-fĭl′ĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. & Roman prov. S Asia
Pamplona (päm-plō′nä) *form.* **Pampeluna** (päm′pä-lōō′-nä) *anc.* Pom′pelon, ftd. city, N Spain, p. comm. 33; cathedral; siege 1813.
Pamunkey (pȧ-mŭn′kĭ) riv. Virginia, 75 m. to York riv.
Panama (păn′ȧ-mä′) republic, Isthmus of Panama, 32,380 □ p. 434. — spt. its ✱ on Bay of Panama, p. 67.
Panama Canal, ship canal across the Isthmus, in Canal Zone, bet. Bay of Limón (near Colón) and Bay of Panama (near Panama city); 43.8 naut. m. l., 100-300 ft. w.

Panama, Isthmus of, *form.* **Isthmus of Darien,** joins Cen. & S. America, and separates Atl. fr. Pac. ocean; narrowest part about 30 m. wide. [Iloilo.

Panay (pä-nī′) isl. cen. Phil. isls. 4,448 □ p. 921, chief tn.

Panjab. Var. of Punjab. [gary & Yugoslavia.

Pannonia (pă-nō′nĭ-ȧ) Roman prov. mostly in mod. Hun-

Paotingfu (pou′tĭng′fōō′) town, Chihli prov. China, p. 100.

Papeete (pä′pā-ā′tā) chief town & ✻ of Tahiti, Society isls. S Pac. oc., & of the Fr. Estab. in Oceania, p. 4.

Paphlagonia (păf′lă-gō′nĭ-ȧ) anc. country & Roman prov. N Asia Minor, on Black sea.

Paphos (pā′fŏs) either of two anc. towns, SW Cyprus.

Paps of Jura (păps ŏv jōō′rȧ ; 86) three mts. Jura isl. Hebrides, Scot. ; highest 2,571 ft.

Papua (pă′pōō-ă ; păp′ŭ-ȧ). See New Guinea. **—, Territory of,** SE part of New Guinea, with isls. 90,540 □ p. ab. 127, ✻ Port Moresby ; under Australian administration.

Pará (pä-rä′) estuary of Tocantins riv. Brazil. — See Belem.

Paraguay (păr′ȧ-gwā ; pä′rä-gwī′) riv. S. Am. 1500-1800 m. SW Brazil, to Paraná riv. — republic, S. Am. bet. Paraná & Paraguay rivs. 97,722 □ p. 1,000, ✻ Asunción.

Paramaribo (păr′ȧ-mär′ĭ-bō) ✻ of Dutch Guiana, on Surinam riv. p. 51.

Paraná (pä′rä-nä′) riv. S. Am. 2,040 m. S cen. Brazil, to Plata riv. — city, NE Argentina, on Paraná riv. p. 44.

Paris (păr′ĭs ; *F.* pȧ′rē′) *anc.* Lute′tia *or* Lute′tia Parisio′rum, *later* Parisii, ftd. city, riv. port, & ✻ of France on Seine riv. 107 m. from the sea, p. 2,906.

Park Range, part of Rocky mts. in Colo. ; highest, Mt. Lincoln, 14,287 ft. [on Parma riv. p. comm. 57.

Parma (pär′mȧ) old duchy, N Italy. — city, Emilia, Italy,

Parnahyba (pär′nȧ-ē′bȧ) riv. 900 m. NE Brazil, to Atl.

Parnassus (pär-năs′ŭs) *mod.* **Liakoura** (lyä′kōō-rȧ) mt. cen. Greece, N of Gulf of Corinth, 8,065 ft.

Paros (pă′rŏs) Gr. isl. Ægean sea, 81 □ p. 12 ; fine marble.

Parthia (pär′thĭ-ȧ) anc. country, NE Persia.

Pasadena (păs′ȧ-dē′nȧ) city, SW California, p. 45.

Passaic (pȧ-sā′ĭk) city, NE N. J. on Passaic riv. p. 64.

Passamaquoddy Bay (păs′ȧ-mȧ-kwŏd′ĭ) inlet, Bay of Fundy, bet. Me. & N. B. [1552.

Passau (pä′sou) town, Bavaria, Ger. p. 21 ; cath. ; treaty

Pasto (pä′stō) ✻ vol. W Colombia, 13,990 ft.

Patagonia (păt′ȧ-gō′nĭ-ȧ) name of a region in S South America, now mostly included in S Argentina.

Paterson (păt′ĕr-sŭn) city, NE New Jersey, p. 136.

Patmos (păt′mŏs) isl. W of Asia Minor, 15 □ p. 3 ; St. John's exile. [Ganges, p. 120.

Patna (pŭt′nȧ) city, Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, on

Patras (pä-träs′) *anc.* Pa′træ, spt. tn. NW Morea, Gr. p. 52.

Pau (pō) city, SW France, p. 36 ; resort. [1525.

Pavia (pä-vē′ä) *anc.* Tici′num, city, Lombardy, It. p. 41 ; bat.

Pawtucket (pō-tŭk′ĕt) city, NE R. I. p. 64. [riv.

Peace, riv. Br. Col. & Alberta, Can., ab. 1,050 m. to Slave

Peak, The, wild table-land, Derbyshire, Eng.

Pea Ridge, hamlet, NW Ark. ; battle 1862. [nav. base.

Pearl Harbor, inlet, W of Honolulu, Hawaii ; pearls ; U. S.

Pechili. See Chihli. [Arctic ocean.

Pechora (pyä-chō′rȧ) riv. Russia, 980 m. long, Ural mts. to

Pecos River (pā′kŏs) *or* **Rio Pecos** (rē′ō pā′kōs) 800 m. N. Mex. & Tex. to Rio Grande. [Hungary, p. 48.

Pécs (pāch) *or* **Fünfkirchen** (fünf′kĭrx′ĕn) munic. SW

Peebles (pē′b′lz) burgh, ✕ of Peebles co. Scotland, on Tweed riv. p. 6. — *or* **Peeblesshire** (-shĭr) *or* **Tweeddale** (twēd′dāl′) co. S Scotland, 348 □ p. 15.

Peedee (pē′dē′ ; pē′dē′) riv. N. C. Blue Ridge to S. C. 415 m. ; called in N. C. the **Yadkin** (yăd′kĭn). [on isl.

Peel (pēl) spt. & resort, Isle of Man, p. 2 ; ruined castle

Peipus (pī′pōōs) *Russ.* **Chudskoye Ozero** (chōōt′skŏ-yĕ ŏ-zā′rō) lake, E Esthonia & NW Russia, 93 m. l. 1,357 □.

Peking (pē′kĭng′) *or* **Pekin** (pē′kĭn′ ; -kĭng′) city, Chihli prov. ✻ of China, p. 934, with subs. 1,300.

Pelée, Mont (mōn′ pē-lā′) vol. N Martinique, 4,428 ft. ; eruption 1902.

Pelew. See Palau.

Pelion (pē′lĭ-ŏn) mt. Thessaly, E Greece, 5,305 ft. high.

Pella (pĕl′ȧ) ✻ of anc. Macedonia, & bp. of Alexander the Great ; ruins.

Peloponnesus (pĕl′ŏ-pō-nē′sŭs) anc. name of the Morea.

Pemba (pĕm′bȧ) isl. N of Zanzibar isl. 380 □ p. 83 ; part of Zanzibar protectorate.

Pembrokeshire (pĕm′brōōk-shĭr ; -brŏk-shĭr ; -shĕr) *or* **Pembroke,** co. SW Wales, 614 □ p. 92, ✕ Pembroke (p. 15).

Penang (pē-năng′) Br. isl. off W coast Malay pen. 108 □ p. 162. — div. of Straits Settlements, 571 □ p. 304, ✻ Georgetown.

Peneus. See Salambria.

Peninsula, The (pĕn-ĭn′sŭ-lȧ) the Iberian pen. Spain & Portugal. — district in SE Virginia bet. York & James rivs. ; battles during the Civil War.

Pennine Alps (pĕn′īn ; -īn) div. Alps, bet. SW Switz. & Italy.

Pennsylvania (pĕn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ) one of middle Atlantic states, U. S. A. 45,126 □ p. 8,720, ✻ Harrisburg ; coal & iron mines & oil wells. [scot bay (30 m. long).

Penobscot (pē-nŏb′skŏt) riv. cen. Maine, 350 m. to Penob-

Pensacola (pĕn′sȧ-kō′lȧ) spt. city, on Pensacola bay, NW Fla. p. 31. — **Bay,** inlet, Gulf of Mexico, NW Fla. ; navy yard & naval station.

Pentelikon (pĕn-tĕl′ĭ-kŏn) *or* **Pentelicus** (-kŭs) mt. 10 m. NE of Athens, Greece, ab. 3,640 ft. ; fine marble.

Penza (pĕn′zȧ) city, S cen. Russia, Europe, p. 85.

Penzance (pĕn-zănz′) spt. Cornwall, Eng. p. 12 ; resort.

Peoria (pē-ō′rĭ-ȧ) city, cen. Ill. on Illinois riv. p. 76.

Pera (pā′rȧ) part of Constantinople, N of Golden Horn ; foreigners' quarter.

Perak (pā′räk ; *native* pā′rȧ, *k silent*) a state of the Federated Malay States, 7,875 □ p. 599, ✻ Taiping.

Perche (pĕrsh) old div. of N France.

Perdu, Mont (mōn′ pĕr′dü′) *Sp.* **Monte Perdido** (mōn′tā pĕr-dē′thō) peak, cen. Pyrenees mts. in Spain, 10,994 ft.

Pergamum (pûr′gȧ-mŭm) *or* **Pergamus** (-mŭs) kingdom & its ✻ anc. Mysia, Asia Minor ; mod. town Bergama.

Perm (pĕrm) tn. E Russia, on Kama riv. p. 74.

Pernambuco (pĕr′năm-bōō′kō ; *Eng.* pûr′năm-bū′kō) *officially* **Recife** (rā-sē′fā) spt. city, E Brazil, p. 239.

Péronne (pā′rŏn′) town, N France, p. comm. 5 ; bats. 1815, 1871, 1917-18. [NE of Shiraz.

Persepolis (pĕr-sĕp′ŏ-lĭs) anc. ✻ of Persia ; ruins ab. 30 m.

Persia (pûr′shȧ ; -zhȧ) *Persian* **Iran** (ē′rän′ ; *Eng.* ĭ-răn′) kingdom, SW Asia, ab. 628,000 □ p. 10,000, ✻ Teheran.

Persian Gulf, *anc.* Per′sicus Si′nus, arm of Arabian sea, bet. Arabia & Persia, 420 m. by 105-230 m.

Perth (pûrth) burgh, ✕ of Perth co. Scot. on Tay riv. p. 33. — city, ✻ of W. Australia, on Swan riv. near coast, p. 64, with subs. 155. — *or* **Perthshire** (-shĭr ; -shĕr) co. cen. Scot. 2,493 □ p. 126.

Perth Amboy (pûrth ăm′boi) city, E N. J. p. 42.

Peru (pē-rōō′ ; *Sp. pron.* pā-rōō′) republic, W S. Am. 722,461 □ p. 5,550, ✻ Lima.

Perugia (pā-rōō′jä) *anc.* Peru′sia, city, Umbria, cen. Italy, p. 72 ; cath. ; univ. —, **Lake of.** See Trasimeno.

Pescadores (pĕs′kȧ-dō′rēs) *Jap.* **Hoko Gunto** (hō′kō gōōn′tō) *or* **Hoko To** (hō′kō tō) isl. group, bet. Formosa & China, 48 □ p. 52 ; to Japan.

Peshawar (pĕ-shä′wär) ftd. town, ✻ of North-West Frontier Prov. Br. India, p. 104.

Peterborough (pē′tĕr-bŭr-ō) city & mun. bor. in Soke of Peterborough, Eng. p. 36 ; cathedral. —, **Soke of** (sōk) administrative co. in ancient co. of Northampton, Eng. 84 □ p. 47. [est on isl. ab. 9,000 ft.

Petermann Peak (pā′tĕr-män) in E Greenland, prob. high-

Petersburg (pē′tĕrz-bûrg) city, SE Va. p. 31 ; bats. 1864-5.

Petra (pē′trȧ) ruined city, Transjordania, Asia, ab. 30° 15′ N, 35° 35′ E.

Petrograd. See Leningrad.

Pfalz. See Palatinate.

Pforzheim (pfōrts′hīm) mfg. city, Baden, Ger. p. comm. 74.

Pharsalia (făr-sā′lĭ-ȧ) dist. Thessaly, Greece ; Pompey's defeat 48 B.C.

Philadelphia (fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ) chief city of Pa. on Delaware riv. p. 1,824 ; Univ. of Pa. — anc. name of Alashehr.

Philæ (fī′lē) isl. Nile riv. 24° N ; ancient temples & monuments ; now submerged exc. when sluices of Aswan dam are open.

Philippi (fĭ-lĭp′ī) ruined tn. NE Greece, ab. 10 m. from Ægean sea ; bat. 42 B.C. ; here Saint Paul founded a church.

Philippine Islands (fĭl′ĭ-pēn ; -pīn ; *or, esp. in British usage,* -pīn) group of 7,083 isls. SE of Asia ; 114,400 □ p. 10,314, ✻ Manila ; to U. S. A.

Philippopolis (fĭl′ĭp-ŏp′ŏ-lĭs) *Bulg.* **Plovdiv** (plôv′dĭf) city, S Bulgaria, p. 63 ; battle 1878.

Philistia (fĭ-lĭs′tĭ-ȧ) anc. country, SW Palestine, on coast.

Phocis (fō′sĭs) anc. ter. cen. Greece. [try, W Syria.

Phœnicia *or* **Phenicia** (fē-nĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) anc. maritime coun-

Phoenix (fē′nĭks) city, ✻ of Arizona, p. 20.

Phrygia (frĭj′ĭ-ȧ) anc. country, Asia Minor ; *Phrygia Major* was in cen. part, *Phrygia Minor* along NW coast.

Piacenza (pyä-chĕnt′sä) *anc.* Placen′tia, ftd. city, Emilia, Italy, on Po riv. p. comm. 42. [sea ; bats. 1917-18

Piave (pyä′vä) riv. Italy, 137 m. long, Alps to Adriatic

Picardy (pĭk′är-dĭ) old prov. of N Fr. on Eng. channel.

Pico Alto (pē′kō ăl′tō) vol. peak, Pico isl. Azores, 7,460 ft.

Piedmont (pēd′mŏnt) *It.* **Piemonte** (pyä-mōn′tā) div. NW It. 11,331 □ p. 3,535 ; chief city Turin.

Pieria (pī-ē′rĭ-ȧ) region, anc. Macedonia, W of Gulf of Salonika ; seat of worship of the Muses.

Pierre (pēr) city ✻ of S. Dakota, on Missouri river, p. 3.

Pietermaritzburg (pē′tĕr-mär′ĭts-bŭrg) town, ✻ of Natal prov. U. of S. Af. p. 36. [railroad.

Pikes Peak, mt. in Rocky mts. Colo. 14,108 ft. ; mountain

Pilatus (pē-lä′tōōs) mt. 6,995 ft. nr. Lucerne, Switz. ; ry.

Pilcomayo (pēl′kō-mä′yō) riv. S. Am. from Bolivia ab. 1,000 m. to Paraguay riv. nearly opp. Asunción.

Pillars of Hercules, two promontories at E end of Strait of Gibraltar ; Gibraltar in Europe & Sierra Bullones, or Jebel Musa, near Ceuta in Africa. See in *Dict.*

Pilsen (pĭl′zĕn) *Czech* **Plzeň** (pŭl′zĕn-y′) city, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, p. 88, with subs. 111.

Pines, Isle of, *Sp.* **Isla de Pinos** (ēs′lädȧ pē′nōs) isl. S of W Cuba, 1,180 □ p. 4 ; to Cuba. [SW Poland, p. 41.

Piotrków (pyŏ′t′r-kōōf) *Russ.* **Petrokov** (pyĕ′trŏ-kŏf′) city,

Piræus (pī-rē′ŭs) town, Greece, 5 m. SW of Athens, p. 133 ; port of Athens.

Pisa (pē′sä ; -zä) *anc.* Pi′sæ, city, Tuscany, Italy, on Arno riv. p. comm. 66 ; cath. ; leaning tower.

Pisgah, Mount (pĭz′gȧ) mt. ridge, anc. Palestine, E of N end of Dead sea ; now in Transjordania ; Nebo (nē′bō) another name for it or name for its top. [Minor.

Pisidia (pĭ-sĭd′ĭ-ȧ) anc. country & Roman prov. S Asia

Pistoia *or* **Pistoja** (pēs-tō′yä) *anc.* Pisto′ria, city, Tuscany, Italy, p. comm. 68.

Pitcairn Island (pĭt′kârn ; pĭt-kârn′) in S Pacific oc. 2 □ ab. 130° W, 25° S ; *Bounty* mutineers settled here 1790.

Pittsburgh (pĭts′bûrg) city, SW Pa. p. 588 ; iron and steel works ; univ. ; Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Pittsburg Landing, in SW Tenn. ; bat. (Shiloh) 1862.

Pittsfield (pĭts′fēld) city, W Massachusetts, p. 42.

Plainfield (plān′fēld) city, N N. J. p. 28. [1759.

Plains of Abraham, table-land, Quebec city, Can. ; bat.

Plassey (plās′ē) vil. & battlefield (Clive's victory, 1757), Bengal, Br. India. [479 B.C.

Platæa (plă-tē′ȧ) ruined city, Bœotia, Gr. ; Persian defeat,

Plata, La (lä plä′tä) spt. city, E Argentina, p. 152.

Plata, Río de la (rē′ō dä lä plä′tä) *or* **Plata River,** *Eng.* **River Plate** (plāt) estuary, 185 m. long, of Paraná & Uruguay rivs. bet. Uruguay & Argentina.

Platte (plăt) riv. 315 m. Nebr. from junction of N. & S. Platte to Missouri riv.

Plattsburg (plăts′bûrg) city, NE N. Y. on Lake Champlain. p. 11 ; bat. 1814 ; U. S. mil. post.

Plauen (im Vogtland) (plou′ĕn ĭm fōgt′länt′) town, Saxony, Ger. p. 105.
Pleasant Island. See Nauru. [ria, p. 28 ; siege 1877.
Plevna (plĕv′nà) *Bulg.* **Pleven** (plĕ′vĕn) town, N Bulga-
Ploieşti *or* **Ploeşci** (plō-yĕsht′y′) city, S Roum. p. 57.
Plovdiv. See Philippopolis.
Plymouth (plĭm′ŭth) town, E Mass. p. 13 ; oldest (1620) town in New England. — co. bor. & naval station, Devonshire, Eng. on Plymouth sound, p. 210. [China, p. 75.
Pnompenh (p'nŏm′pĕn′y') tn. ✻ of Cambodia, Fr. Indo-
Po (pō) *anc.* Pa′dus, riv. N Italy, 418 m. to Adriatic sea.
Pointe-à-Pitre (pwăNt′-à′-pē′tr') spt. chief town of Guadeloupe. p. 28.
Poitiers, *older spelling* **Poictiers** (pwà′tyā′) *anc.* Limo′num, *later* Picta′vi, city, W France, p. 38 ; battles 732 & 1356.
Poitou (pwà′tōō′) old prov. W France ; its ✻ was Poitiers.
Pola (pō′lä) *anc.* Pi′cta Ju′lia, spt. & nav. base, ✻ of Istria, NE Italy, p. 46.
Poland (pō′lănd) *Pol.* **Polska** (pōl′y'skà) republic, cen. Eur. Baltic sea to Carpathian mts. 146,821 □ p. 27,092. ✻ Warsaw, incl. most of anc, kingdom partitioned in 18th cent.
Polar Regions, within arctic & antarctic circles ; North Pole first reached by Robert E. Peary Apr. 6, 1909 ; South Pole, by Roald Amundsen Dec. 14, 1911.
Poltava (pōl-tä′vä) city, cen. Ukraine, Eur. p. 72 ; battle 1709. [30° N & 47° S.
Polynesia (pŏl′ĭ-nē′shĭ-*à* ; -shà) isls. of cen. Pacific oc. bet.
Pomerania (pŏm′ĕ-rā′nĭ-*à*) *Ger.* **Pommern** (pŏm′ĕrn) province, N Prussia, 11,661 □ p. 1,787. ✻ Stettin. —, *Pol.* **Pomorskie** (pō-mōr′skyĕ) prov. NW Poland, formerly part of Prussia, forming "corridor" bet. Poland proper & the Baltic, 6,327 □ p. 939. ✻ Toruń. [190 □ p. 14.
Pomona (pō-mō′nà) *or* **Mainland,** largest of Orkney isls.
Pompeii (pŏm-pā′yē) anc. city, Italy, 15 m. SE of Naples ; buried A.D. 79.
Ponce (pōn′sā) town, S Porto Rico, p. 42.
Pondicherry (pŏn′dĭ-shĕr′ĭ ; -chĕr′ĭ) *Fr.* **Pondichéry** (pôN′dĕ′shā′rē′) principal Fr. settlement in India, on Coromandel coast, 115 □ p. 171. — spt. in same, ✻ of Fr. Estab. in India, p. 47. [✻ of Azores, p. 18.
Ponta Delgada (pŏn′tà dĕl-gä′dà) town, São Miguel isl.
Pont-à-Mousson (pôN′-tà′-mōō′sôN′) tn. NE Fr. p. 9.
Pontchartrain, Lake (pŏn′chär-trān′) 5 m. N of New Orleans, La. 40 m. by 25 m. ; connected with Gulf of Mex.
Pontefract (pŏn′tē-frăkt ; *collog.* pŭm′frĕt) mun.bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 17 ; ruined castle.
Pontiac (pŏn′tĭ-ăk) city, SE Mich. p. 34.
Pontus (pŏn′tŭs) anc. country, Asia Minor, S of Black sea.
Poona (pōō′nà) city, Bombay pres. Br. India, p. 215.
Poopó (pō′ō-pō′) *or* **Aullagas** (oul-yä′gäs) lake, W Bolivia, 80 m. long ; alt. ab. 12,000 ft. [p. 13.
Peperinghe (pō′pĕ-rĭNg′) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium,
Popocatepetl (pō-pō′kà-tā′pĕt'l) vol. S cen. Mex. 17,876 ft.
Port Arthur, *Jap.* **Ryojun-ko** (rē′yō-jōōn-kō′) naval station, Kwantung, S Manchuria, p. 18 ; siege 1904 ; Jap.
Port-au-Prince (pōr′-tō′-prĭns′ ; pōrt′-ō-prĭns′) chief spt. & ✻ of Haiti rep. p. 120. [taken 1863.
Port Hudson, vil. on Miss. riv. N of Baton Rouge, La. ;
Port Huron (pōrt hū′rŏn) city, SE Mich. on St. Clair riv. p. 26.
Port Jackson, inlet, New South Wales ; fine harbor.
Portland (pōrt′lănd) spt. city on Casco bay, SW Me. p. 69. — city & riv. port, NW Ore. p. 258. [with subs. 39
Port Louis (pōrt lōō′ĭs ; lōō′ĭ) spt. ✻ of Mauritius, p.
Porto Alegre (pōr′tōō ä-lā′grĕ) spt. city, S Brazil, p. 179.
Porto Bello *or* **Portobello** (pōr′tō bĕl′ō ; *Sp.* bĕl′yō) spt. vil. Panama, on Caribbean sea. [Indies, p. 62.
Port of Spain, town, ✻ of Trinidad & Tobago col. Br. West
Porto Novo (nō′vō) tn. ✻ of Dahomey, Fr. W. Africa, p. 30.
Porto Rico (pōr′tō rē′kō) *Sp.* **Puerto Rico** (pwĕr′tō) isl. West Indies, E of Haiti isl. 3,435 □ p. 1,300. ✻ San Juan ; to U. S. A. [31 m. by 20 m.
Port Phillip Bay (pōrt fĭl′ĭp) inlet, Victoria, Australia,
Port Republic, vil. N Va. ; battle 1862.
Port Royal (roi′ăl) town, S S. C. ; Ribaut's colony 1562 ; captured 1861. — former name of Annapolis Royal, N. S.
Port Said (sä-ēd′) spt. Egypt, on Medit. at end of Suez canal, p. 71.
Portsmouth (pōrts′mŭth ; 57) spt. city, SE N. H. p. 14 ; Russo-Japanese treaty 1905. — spt. city, SE Va. p. 54 ; U. S. navy yard. — spt. county bor. Southampton co. Eng. p. 247 ; chief naval station of England.
Portugal (pōr′tŭ-găl) *anc.* Lusita′nia, former kingdom, since Oct. 5, 1910, republic, W Iberian pen. 34,254 □ p. 5,546, with Azores & Madeira isls. 35,490 □ p. 6,041. ✻ Lisbon ; with all possessions, 970,000 □ p. 14,779.
Portuguese East Africa *or* **Mozambique** (mō′zăm-bēk′) Port. dependency in SE Africa, bet. Tanganyika Ter. & Natal ; 426,712 □ p. 3,120. ✻ Lourenço Marques.
Portuguese Guinea, Port. ter. W Af. 13,940 □ est. p. 289.
Portuguese India, Port. possessions in India, consisting of Goa, Daman, & Diu, 1,470 □ p. 548.
Portuguese West Africa. See Angola.
Posen (pō′zĕn) *Pol.* **Poznań** (pōz′nän-y') ftd. city, W Poland, on Warta riv. p. 170 ; univ. [lonika, Greece.
Potidæa (pō-tĭ-dē′à) anc. city of Macedonia, site SE of Sa-
Potomac (pō-tō′măk) riv. W. Va. Md. & Va. 450 m. Alleghenv mts. to Chesapeake bay.
Potosí (pō′tŏ-sē′) city, SW Bolivia, p. 30 ; alt. 13,022 ft.
Potsdam (pōts′dăm) city, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, 17m. SW of Berlin, p. 58 ; former royal palaces.
Poughkeepsie (pō-kĭp′sĭ) city, SE N. Y. on Hudson riv. p. 35 ; Vassar college.
Pozsony (pō′zhōn-y') Hung. name of Bratislava.
Pozzuoli (pōt-swō′lē) *anc.* Pute′oli, tn. Italy, 7 m. W of Naples, p. comm. 28.
Prague (prāg) *Czech* **Praha** (prä′hà) *Ger.* **Prag** (prāk) city, ✻ of Czechoslovakia, on Moldau riv. p. 676 ; bat. 1757.
Pressburg. See Bratislava. [a riv. port.
Preston (prĕs′tŭn) county bor. Lancashire, England, p.117 ;
Prestonpans (-păns′) burgh, East Lothian co. Scot. on Firth of Forth, p. 2 ; battle 1745.
Pretoria (prē-tō′rĭ-*à*) town, ✻ of Transvaal & of U. of S. Africa, p. with subs. 74. [fur-seal grounds.
Pribilof Islands (prē′bē-lōf′) group, Bering sea, Alaska ;
Prilep (prĭ′lĕp) town, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, p. 19 ; taken 1915, 1918. [p. 89. ✻ Charlottetown.
Prince Edward Island, isl. & prov. E Canada, 2,184 □
Prince of Wales, Cape, W point of N. Am. on Bering strait.
Prince Rupert, spt. Br. Columbia, Can. p. 6 ; ry. terminus.
Princeton (prĭns′tŭn) bor. cen. N. J. p. 6 ; bat. 1777 ; univ.
Provence (prō′vänss′) old prov. in SE Fr. ; its ✻ was Aix.
Providence (prŏv′ĭ-dĕns) spt. city, ✻ of R. I. on Narragansett bay, p. 238 ; Brown univ. [Cape Cod, p. 4.
Provincetown (prŏv′ĭns-toun′) town, E Mass. near N end of
Prussia (prŭsh′*à*) *Ger.* **Preussen** (proi′sĕn) state, N Ger. 113,746 □ p. 36,696. ✻ Berlin. [to Danube.
Prut, *Ger.* **Pruth** (prōōt) riv. S Eur. 500 m. Carpathian mts.
Przasnysz (pshäs′nĕsh) town, N Poland ; bat. 1915.
Przemyśl (pshĕ′mĭsh'l) town, cen. Galicia, Poland, p. 48 ; battles 1915. [Crete isl. 8,193 ft.
Psiloriti, Mount (psĕ′lō-rē′tē) *anc.* I′da, highest mt. of
Pskov (pskŏf) city, NW Russia, Eur. on Lake Pskov, p. 29.
Puebla (pwā′blä) town, S cen. Mexico, p. 110.
Pueblo (pwĕb′lō) city, SE cen. Colo. p. 43. [p. 26.
Puerto Plata (pwĕr′tō plä′tä) spt. N Domin. Repub. Haiti isl.
Puerto Rico. See Porto Rico.
Puget Sound (pū′jĕt) inland sea, NW state of Washington.
Pultusk (pōl′tōōsk) town, N cen. Poland, p. 14 ; bats. 1703, 1806.
Punjab (pŭn-jäb′) prov. NW British India, 99,222 □ p. 20,-685. ✻ Lahore ; native states, 36,551 □ p. 4,416.
Punta Arenas (pōōn′tä ä-rā′näs) town & port, S Chile, on Magellan strait, p. 20.
Puri (pōō′rĭ) *or* **Jagannath** (jŭg′*à*-nät ; -nôt) *or* **Juggernaut** (jŭg′ẽr-nôt) spt. town, Orissa, Br. India, p. 49.
Purús (pōō-rōōs′) navigable riv. ab. 2,000 m. long, S. Am. Pet to Amazon river. [tory 1813.
Put in Bay in S. Bass isl. Lake Erie, Ohio ; Perry's vic-
Putumayo (pōō′tōō-mä′yō) riv. S Colombia, NE Peru, & NW Brazil to Amazon riv. ; rubber region.
Puy-de-Dôme (püē′-dĕ-dōm′) mt. SE cen. France, 4,805 ft.
Pydna (pĭd′nà) anc. town, Macedonia, near Gulf of Salonika ; battle 168 B.C.
Pylos (pī′lŏs) *or* **Pylus** (-lŭs) anc. name of Navarino. — tn. N cen. anc. Elis, Gr. — tn. S anc. Elis, Gr., in Triphylia.
Pyrenees (pĭr′ĕ-nēz) mt. chain, bet. Spain & France ; highest, Pic de Néthou, 11,165 ft.

Q

Quarnero, Gulf of (kwär-nā′rō) inlet, Adriatic sea, bet. Istria and Croatia. [battle 1815.
Quatre Bras (kà′tr' brà′) vil. Brabant prov. Belgium ;
Quebec (kwĕ-bĕk′) prov. Canada, 690,865 □ p. 2,361. — its ✻ a ftd. city & port on St. Lawrence riv. p. 95 ; taken by English 1759. [Brooklyn bor. 108 □ p. 469.
Queens (kwēnz) borough, part of the City of New York, E of
Queensland (kwēnz′lănd) state, NE Australia, 670,500 □ p. 758. ✻ Brisbane. [1812.
Queenston (-tŭn) vil. Ontario, Can. on Niagara riv. ; bat.
Queenstown (-toun ; -tŭn) *Gael.* **Cobh** (kŏv) spt. Ir. Free State, on isl. in Cork harbor, p. 9.
Quelpart (kwĕl′pärt′) *Jap.* **Saishuto** (sī′shōō′tō) isl. Korea, ab. 60 m. S of mainland, 70 □ p. 1324.
Querétaro (kā-rā′tä-rō) mfg. tn. cen. Mexico, p. 38 ; Maximilian shot here 1867.
Quetta (kwĕt′ä) town, ✻ of Br. Baluchistan, p. 49.
Quezaltenango (kā-säl′tā-nän′gō) city, SW Guatemala, Cen. Amer. p. 30. [of pen. ; nav. battle 1759.
Quiberon (kē′bĕ′-rôN′) pen. 6 m. long, W France. — **Bay,** SE
Quincy (kwĭn′sĭ) city, W cen. Ill. on Miss. riv. p. 36. — (*pron.* -zĭ) city, E Mass. p. 48 ; granite.
Quito (kē′tō) city, ✻ of Ecuador, p. 70 ; altitude 9,348 ft.

R

Rabat (rà-bät′) ftd. spt. chief ✻ of Morocco, on W coast, p. 31. [ter. p. 2.
Rabaul (rä′boul) tn. New Britain isl. ✻ of New Guinea
Race, Cape, SE point of Newfoundland.
Racine (rà-sēn′) city, SE Wis. on Lake Michigan, p. 59.
Radnorshire (răd′nẽr-shĭr ; -shẽr) *or* **Radnor,** co. E Wales, 471 □ p. 24. × Presteigne.
Radom (rä′dŏm) city, S cen. Poland, p. 62.
Ragusa (rä-gōō′zä) spt. on Adriatic, Dalmatia, p. 8.
Rainbow Bridge, nat. monument, S Utah ; natural bridge, height 309 ft., span 278 ft.
Rainier, Mount (rā-nēr′) peak, Cascade range, Wash. 14,-408 feet ; locally called also **Tacoma** (tà-kō′mà) the Indian name.
Rajputana (räj′pōō-tä′nà) *or* **Rajasthan** (räj′ŭs-tän′) region, NW India. — *officially* **Rajputana Agency,** group of native states, incl. Alwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Marwar, etc. 128,987 □ p. 9,844 ; under Br. agent.
Raleigh (rô′lĭ) city, ✻ of North Carolina, p. 24 ; coll.
Ramillies (rà′mē′yĕ′) vil. Brabant prov. Belgium ; bat. 1706.
Ramsgate (rămz′gāt) mun. bor. Kent, England, p. 37 ; spt. & watering place. [ing & fishing.
Rangeley Lakes (rānj′lĭ) chain of lakes, NW Maine ; hunt-
Rangoon (răn-gōōn′) city & riv. port, ✻ of Burma, p. 342.
Rapallo (rä-päl′lō) spt. on Gulf of Genoa, It. p. 12 ; resort ; treaty 1920. [hannock river.
Rapidan (răp′ĭ-dăn′) riv. Virginia, Blue Ridge to Rappa-
Rappahannock (răp′*à*-hăn′ŭk) riv. Va. Blue Ridge 155 m. to Chesapeake bay. [1684 ; battle 1809.
Ratisbon (răt′ĭs-bŏn) former name of Regensburg ; truce
Ravenna (rà-vĕn′*à* ; *It. pron.* rä-vĕn′nä) city, E Emilia, Italy, p. comm. 71 ; battle 1512.
Rawalpindi (rä′wŭl-pĭn′dē) town, Punjab, Br. India, p. 101.

Reading (rĕd′ĭng) city, SE Pa. p. 108. — county bor. × of Berkshire, England, p. 92.
Recife. See Pernambuco.
Red River, riv. 1,200 m. long, SW U. S. A. NW Tex. to Miss. riv. La. — *or* **Red River of the North,** riv. W Minn. 355 m. to Lake Winnipeg. — See Songka.
Red Sea, inland sea, 1,450 m. long, bet. Arabia & Africa.
Regensburg (rā′gĕns-bo͝orĸ) *form.* **Ratisbon,** city, Bavaria, p. 53.
Reggio di Calabria (rĕd′jō dē kä-lä′brē-ä) *anc.* Rhe′gium, spt. Calabria, Italy, on Strait of Messina, p. comm. 61 ; earthquake 1908. [city, cen. Emilia, It. p. 82.
Reggio nell' Emilia (nĕl′lä-mēl′yä) *anc.* Re′gium Lep′idi,
Regillus, Lake (rē-jĭl′ŭs) anc. Latium ; bat. 406? B.C.
Regina (rē-jī′nä) city, ✻ of Saskatchewan, Canada, p. 34.
Reims *or* **Rheims** (rēms ; *F.* răns) *anc.* Du′rocorto′rum, *later* Re′mi, city, NE France, p. 77 ; magnificent cathedral partly destroyed in World War. [Manitoba, Canada.
Reindeer Lake, lake, 2,436 □, NE Saskatchewan & NW
Remscheid (rĕm′shīt) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 73.
Renfrew (rĕn′frō͞o) *or* **Renfrewshire** (-shĭr ; -shĕr) co. SW Scotland, 240 □ p. 299, × Renfrew (p. 14).
Rennes (rĕn) *anc.* Conda′te, city, NW France, p. 82.
Reno (rē′nō) city, W Nevada, p. 12 ; Univ. of Nev.
Republican River, in Colo. Kans. & Nebr. about 500 m. E Colo. to Kansas river.
Resaca (rē-sä′kä) town, NW Ga. ; battle 1864.
Resaca de la Palma (rā-sä′kä dä lä päl′mä) battlefield (1846) S Tex.
Resht (rĕsht) town, NW Persia, near Caspian sea, p. 41.
Rethondes (rē-tôNd′) vil. nr. Compiègne, Fr. ; armistice signed 1918.
Réunion (rē-ūn′yŭn ; *F.* rā′ü′nyôN′) *or* **Bourbon** (bo͝or′bŭn) isl. Indian oc. 400 m. E of Madagascar, 970 □ p. 174, ✻ Saint-Denis ; a French colony.
Reuss (rā′o͝os) *or* **Gera-Greiz** (gä′rä-grīts′) dist. Thuringia, Ger. 441 □ p. 212, ✻ Gera.
Revel (rĕv′ĕl ; *Russ.* rĕ′vĕl-y′) *Esth.* **Tallinn** (täl′lĭn) *Ger.* **Reval** (rā′väl) ftd. spt. ✻ of Esthonia, Europe, p. 124.
Revere (rē-vēr′) city, E Mass. p. 29. [p. 18.
Reykjavik (rā′kyä-vēk′) town, ✻ of Iceland on SW coast,
Rhætia (rē′shĭ-ä) Roman prov. now Tirol & E Switz.
Rhætian Alps (rē′shăn) subdivision of Alps, E Switzerland & W Austria ; highest, Bernina (in Switz.) 13,295 ft.
Rheims. See Reims.
Rheinland, Rhenish Prussia. See Rhine Province.
Rhine (rīn) *Ger.* **Rhein** (rīn) *anc.* Rhe′nus, riv. Europe, 810 m. Switz. to North sea.
Rhineland, Eng. form of *Ger.* **Rheinland,** in popular usage, the part of W Germany W of the Rhine.
Rhine Palatinate (pă-lăt′ĭ-nāt) *Ger.* **Rheinpfalz** (rīn′-pfälts). Same as Palatinate.
Rhine Province *or* **Rhenish Prussia,** *Ger.* **Rheinland** (rīn′länt′) prov. W Prussia, (excl. Saar region) 9,453 □ p. 6,769, ✻ Coblenz.
Rhode Island (rōd ī′lănd) a New England state, U. S. A. 1,248 □ p. 604, ✻ Providence ; smallest state in the Union.
Rhodes (rōdz) isl. Medit. sea, off SW coast of Asia Minor, 565 □ p. 37 ; Ital. — spt. its ✻ p. 14. — See Appenzell.
Rhodesia (rō-dē′zhĭ-ä ; -zĭ-ä) region, Transvaal to Belgian Congo & Tanganyika Ter. comprising Northern & Southern Rhodesia, 444,575 □ p. 1,812 ; British.
Rhodope (rŏd′ō-pē) mt. chain, SW Bulgaria ; highest Mus Allah, 9,610 ft.
Rhondda (hrŏn′thä) *or* **Ystradyfodwg** (ŭs′trâd-ē-vŏd′o͝og) urban dist. Glamorganshire, S Wales, p. 163.
Rhone (rōn) *Fr.* **Rhône** (rōn) *anc.* Rho′danus, riv. France & Switzerland, 504 m. Alps to Gulf of Lions.
Richelieu (rē′shĕ-lyŭ′ ; -lō͞o′) riv. Quebec prov. Can. 210 m. Lake Champlain to St. Lawrence riv.
Richmond (rĭch′mŭnd) city, E Ind. p. 27. — bor. City of New York, coextensive with Staten isl. — city, ✻ of Va. on James riv. p. 172. — mun. bor. Surrey co. Eng. p. 36.
Rif *or* **Riff, Er** (ĕr rĭf′) hilly coast region, N Morocco.
Riga (rē′gä) city & port, ✻ of Latvia, Eur. on Gulf of Riga, p. 300 ; Univ. of Latvia. [5,905 ft.
Rigi (rē′gē) mt. nr. Lucerne, Switz. ; highest, the Kulm,
Rijswijk (rīs′wĭk) *Eng.* **Ryswick** (rīz′wĭk) vil. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, p. comm. 9 ; "Peace of Ryswick," 1697.
Rimini (rē′mē-nē) city, Arimi′num, spt. Emilia, Italy, on Adriatic, p. comm. 51.
Rio de Janeiro (rē′ō dā zhä-nā′rō ; *Pg.* rē′o͞o dā zhä-nĕ′ē-rō͞o) state, SE Brazil, 26,634 □ p. 1,559. ✻ Nictheroy. — *or* **Rio Janeiro** *or* **Rio,** spt. city, ✻ of Brazil, in Federal Dist. on Rio de Janeiro bay, p. 1,158.
Río de Oro (rē′ō dā ō′rō) Sp. col. prot. & occupied ter. NW coast of Af. SW of Morocco, 109,200 □. ✻ Villa Cisneros.
Rio Grande (grän′dā) riv. 1,800 m. long, SW Colo. to Gulf of Mexico ; from El Paso, Tex. bet. U. S. & Mexico.
Rio Grande do Sul (rē′o͞o grän′dĕ do͞o sō͞ol′) spt. town, S Brazil, p. munic. 54.
Ripon (rĭp′ŏn) city & mun. bor. Yorkshire, Eng. p. 8 ; cath.
Riverside (rĭv′ẽr-sīd′) city, S Calif. p. 19.
Riviera (rē-vyä′rä) beautiful region on Medit. sea, SE Fr. & NW It. ; health and pleasure resorts. [bat. 1797.
Rivoli Veronese (rē′vō-lē vā′rō-nā′sā) vil. NE Italy, p. 2 ;
Roanoke (rō′ä-nōk′) city, SW Virginia, p. 51.
Roanoke Island, in E N. C. ; Raleigh's attempted settlements 1585 & 1587 ; battle 1862. [continental Europe.
Roca, Cape (rō′kä) in Portugal, 9° 31′ W ; W extremity of
Rochdale (rŏch′dāl) county bor. Lancashire, England, p. 91.
Rochefort (rŏsh′fôr′) ftd. city, W France, p. 29.
Rochelle, La (lä rō′shĕl′) ftd. spt. city, W Fr. p. 40.
Rochester (rŏch′ĕs-tẽr) city, SE Minn. p. 14. — city, W N. Y. on Genesee river, p. 296 ; university. — *anc.* Du′robri′væ, city & mun. bor. Kent, England, p. 31 ; cath.
Rockford (rŏk′fẽrd) city, N Illinois, p. 66 ; coll.
Rock Island city, NW Ill. on Miss. riv. p. 35 ; U. S. arsenal.
Rocky Mountains, most extensive mt. system of North America, from Mex. frontier to the arctic regions.
Romagna (rō-män′yä) prov. of the former Papal States, NE Italy.
Rome (rōm) city, cen. N. Y. p. 26. — *It.* **Roma** (rō′mä) city, ✻ of Italy, on Tiber riv. p. 637.
Romney (rŭm′nĭ ; rŏm′-) former spt. Kent co. Eng. ; one of the Cinque Ports.
Roncesvalles (rōn′thĕs-väl′yäs) *Fr.* **Roncevaux** (rôNs′vō′) hamlet & comm. N Spain, in Pyrenees mts. ; battle 778.
Rosa, Monte (mōn′tä rō′zä) mt. highest of Pennine Alps, Switz. & Italy, 15,217 ft. [Paraná riv. p. 260.
Rosario (rō-sä′rē-ō) cml. tn. & riv. port, E Argentina, on
Rosetta (rō-zĕt′ä) tn. Lower Egypt, on R. mouth of Nile, p. 22 ; "Rosetta stone." [p. 71, × Dingwall.
Ross and Cromarty (rŏs, krŏm′ẽr-tĭ) co. N Scot. 3,089 □
Rostock (rŏs′tŏk) spt. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Ger. p. 69.
Rostov—on—Don (rŏs-tôf′-ŏn-dŏn′) city, S Russia, Europe, on Don river, p. 177 ; battle 1918.
Rotherham (rŏth′ẽr-ăm) co. bor. Yorkshire, Eng. p. 68.
Rothesay (rŏth′sā ; *colloq.* rŏt′sĭ) spt. burgh, isl. of Bute, Scot. p. 15 ; resort.
Rotterdam (rŏt′ẽr-dăm′ ; *Du. pron.* rŏt′ẽr-däm′) city & port, South Holland prov. Netherlands, p. 506.
Roubaix (rō͞o-bĕ′) city, NE France, p. comm. 113.
Rouen (rwän) *anc.* Rotom′agus, city, N France, on Seine riv. p. comm. 124 ; cath. [bats. 1914, 1918.
Roulers (rō͞o-lâr′) town, W. Flanders, Belgium, p. 25 ;
Roumania *or* **Rumania** (rō͞o-mā′nĭ-ä) *Roum.* **România** (rŏ-mŭ′nĭ-nĭ-ä) kingdom, E Europe, 122,282 □ p. 17,393, ✻ Bucharest.
Roumelia *or* **Rumelia** (rō͞o-mē′lĭ-ä ; -mēl′yä) former region of Turkey in Europe ; E part is now part of Bulgaria.
Roxburgh (rŏks′bŭr-ŏ) *or* **Roxburghshire** (-shĭr) co. SE Scot. 666 □ p. 45, × Jedburgh.
Rubicon (rō͞o′bĭ-kŏn) *mod.* **Fiumicino** (fyo͞o′mē-chē′nō) small riv. Italy, Tuscany to Adriatic sea in 44° 10′ N.
Ruddol, Lake (rŏd′ŏl) Br. E. Africa, 170 m. long, ab. 3,475 □ bet. Uganda & NW Kenya.
Rugby (rŭg′bĭ) urban dist. Warwickshire, England, near Avon riv. p. 25 ; school.
Ruhr (ro͞or) riv. W Prussia, 144 m. to Rhine riv. ; rich coal & industrial dist. containing Essen, etc.
Rumania, Rumelia. See Roumania, Roumelia.
Runnymede (rŭn′ĭ-mēd) meadow (now a race course), S bank Thames riv. Surrey co. Eng. ; Magna Charta, 1215.
Russia (rŭsh′ä) *Russ.* **Rossiya** (rŏs-sē′yä) Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Soviet Russia, Ukraine, White Russia, & Transcaucasian Federation), E Eur. & N & W Asia, 8,166,130 □ p. 131,546, ✻ Moscow. —, **Soviet,** *offic.* **Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic,** republic, E Eur. & N & W Asia, 7,893,360 □ p. 98,226, ✻ Moscow ; Soviet Russia in Europe, 1,290,440 □ p. 65,752, minor areas, 3,196,830 □ p. 21,706, & Soviet Russia in Asia, or Siberia, 3,406,090 □ p. 10,769.
Rutland (rŭt′lănd) city, W Vt. p. 15 ; marble quarries in vicinity ; see Rutlandshire. [p. 18, × Oakham.
Rutlandshire (-shĭr) *or* **Rutland,** co. E Eng. 152 □
Ruvuma (rō͞o-vō͞o′mä) *or* **Rovuma** (rō-vō͞o′mä) riv. ab. 350 m. long, E Africa, bet. Port. E. Af. & TanganyikaTer.
Ruwenzori (rō͞o′wĕn-zō′rē) mt. group, bet. Lake Albert & Lake Edward, and on boundary bet. Uganda and Belgian Congo ; highest peak, 16,815 ft. ; disc. by Stanley 1889.
Rye (rī) spt. mun. bor. Sussex East, Eng. p. 4 ; one of the Cinque Ports.
Ryswick. See Rijswijk.

S

Saar (zär) *Fr.* **Sarre** (sär) riv. NE Fr. Saar region, & Prussia, 84 m. to Moselle riv. — **Region (the Saar)** bet. Fr. & Ger. in Saar val. 743 □ p. 653 ; formerly in Rhine Prov. Prussia & The Palatinate, Bavaria ; now admin. by League of Nations ; coal mines. [comm. 105.
Saarbrücken (zär′brük′ĕn) city, Saar region, Europe, p.
Sabine Lake (sā-bēn′) ab. 18 m. long, bet. La. & Tex. 5 m. from Gulf of Mexico. — **River,** La. &, Tex. 500 m., flows into Gulf of Mex. [house.
Sable, Cape (sā′bl′) S point Cape Sable isl. N. S. ; light-
Sacramento (săk′rä-mĕn′tō) riv. N cen. Calif. 400 m. to San Francisco bay. — city, ✻ of Calif. p. 66.
Sadowa (sä′dō-vä) vil. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia ; bat. (called also Königgrätz) 1866. [Caspian sea.
Safid Rud (sä-fēd′ rōd′) riv. (*rud*) 450 m. NW Persia to
Saghalien. See Sakhalin.
Saginaw (săg′ĭ-nô) city, E Michigan, p. 62.
Saguache (sä-wäch′) mt. range. See Sawatch.
Saguenay (săg′ē-nā′) riv. Quebec, Can., 125 m. to St. Lawrence riv.
Sagunto (sä-go͞on′tō) *form.* **Murviedro** (mo͞or-vyä′drō) *anc.* Sagun′tum, tn. Valencia, Spain, p. 10 ; siege 219-218 B.C.
Sahara (sä-hä′rä ; sä′hä-rä) region of deserts with oases, N Africa, 3,500,000 □ ; Fr. (ab. three-fifths), Sp. It. & Gr. Brit. [Provs. Br. India, p. 63.
Saharanpur *or* **Saharunpur** (sä-hä′rŭn-po͞or′) city, Unite.
Saida. See Sidon. [p. 82.
Saigon (sī-gŏn′ ; *F.* sä′ē-gôN′) city, ✻ of Cochin China.
Saint Albans (sānt ôl′bănz) *anc.* Ver′ula′mium, city & mun. bor. Hertfordshire, England, p. 26 ; cath. ; battles 1455, 1461. [golf links.
Saint Andrews (ăn′drō͞oz) spt. Fife co. Scot. p. 9 ; univ. ;
Saint Augustine (ô′gŭs-tēn′) coast city, NE Fla. p. 6 ; oldest town in U. S. A. ; founded by Spanish 1565.
Saint Bernard (sānt bûr′närd ; *Fr.* săN′ bĕr′nâr′ ; *Angl.* sānt bẽr-närd′), **Great,** *Fr.* **Grand** (grăN) mt. pass, alt. 8,108 ft. Pennine Alps, bet. Turin prov. Italy, & Valais canton, Switz. ; hospice. —, **Little,** *Fr.* **Petit** (pẽ-tē′) mt. pass, alt. 7,177 ft. Alps, S of Mont Blanc ; hospice.
Saint Christopher. See Saint Kitts.
Saint Clair (sānt klâr′) riv. between Mich. & Ontario, 41m. Lake Huron to Lake St. Clair.
Saint Clair, Lake, bet. Mich. & Ontario, 30 m. long, 445 □.

Saint–Cloud (sănt′-klōd′) town, N France, p. comm. 12; once residence of French monarchs.
Saint Croix (sănt kroi′) riv. 75 m. bet. Maine & New Brunswick. — *or* **Santa Cruz** (sän′tä krōōz′) isl. one of the Virgin Isls. of the U. S. 84 □ p. 15. [mil. school.]
Saint–Cyr–l'École (sănt′-sēr′-lā′kōl′) **tn.** N France, p. 6;
Saint–Denis (-dē-nē′) city, N Fr. near Paris, p. 76; burial place of Fr. kings. — tn. ⁂ of Réunion isl. p. 22.
Saint–Dizier (-dē′zyā′) tn. N Fr. on Marne riv. p. comm. 18.
Saint Elias, Mount (sănt ē-lī′ăs) peak on inter. boundary bet. SW Yukon & E Alaska, 18,000 ft.
Saint–Étienne (sănt′-tā′tyĕn′) city, SE Fr. p. 168.
Saint Gallen (sănt gäl′ĕn) *Fr.* **Saint–Gall** (săn′-gäl′) *Ger.* **Sankt Gallen** (zänkt′ gäl′ĕn) canton, NE Switz. 779 □ p. 296. — town, its ⁂, p. 70.
Saint George (sănt jôrj′) *or* **Saint George's,** town, ⁂ of Grenada & admin. ⁂ of Windward isls. B. W. I. p. 5.
Saint George's Channel, part of Atl. oc. bet. Wales & Ire.
Saint–Germain–en–Laye (săn′-zhĕr′măn′-ăn-lā′) town, nr. Paris. Fr. p. 20; treaties 1570, 1632, 1679, 1919.
Saint Gothard *or* **Gothard** (sănt gŏth′ărd; *F.* săn′ gō′tär′) mt. range (10,490 ft.), pass (6,935 ft.), & railway tunnel (9 m. l.), Alps, S Switzerland.
Saint Helena (sănt hĕ-lē′nă) Brit. isl. & col. S Atl. oc. 47 □ p. 4. ⁂ Jamestown; Napoleon's exile 1815-1821.
Saint Helens (hĕl′ĕnz) co. bor. Lancashire, Eng. p. 103. —, **Mount,** vol. peak, Cascade range, Wash. 9,671 ft.
Saint Helier (hĕl′yĕr) town, ⁂ of Jersey isl. English channel, p. 30.
Saint John (jŏn′) isl. Virgin Isls. of U. S., E of St. Thomas, 21 □ p. 1. — spt. city, S New Brunswick, Can. p. 47. — spt. city, ⁂ of Antigua & of Leeward Isls. col. p. 8.
Saint John, Lake, 350 □, Quebec prov. Can. drained by Saguenay riv.
Saint John River, Me. & N. B. 390 m. to Bay of Fundy.
Saint John's, spt. city, ⁂ of Newfoundland, p. 37.
Saint Johns River, riv. NE Fla. 350 m. to Atlantic ocean.
Saint Joseph (jō′zĕf) city, NW Mo. on Missouri riv. p. 78.
Saint Kitts (kĭts′) *or* **Saint Christopher** (krĭs′tō-fẽr) isl. Leeward isls. Br. W. Indies, 68 □ p. 22. ⁂ Basseterre.
Saint Lawrence (lô′rĕns) riv. N. Amer. 760 m. Lake Ontario to Gulf of St. Lawrence. —, **Gulf of,** gulf, Atl. oc. E part of Can. [61 □ p. 773; univs.]
Saint Louis (lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ) city, E Mo. on Mississippi river.
Saint–Louis (săn′-lōō′ē′) *or* **Saint Louis** (sănt lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ) tn. Saint-Louis isl. ⁂ of Senegal col. Fr. W. Af. p. 23.
Saint Lucia (sănt lū′shĭ-ă; lōō-sē′ă) isl. Windward isls. West Indies, 233 □ p. 52. ⁂ Castries; British colony.
Saint–Malo (săn′-mă′lō′) ftd. spt. NW France, p. comm. 12.
Saint Marys River (sănt mā′rĭz; mâr′ĭz) riv. 40 m. bet. lakes Superior & Huron; canals around rapids.
Saint–Mihiel (săn′-mē′yĕl′) **tn.** NE France, on Meuse riv. p. 5; bat. 1918.
Saint Moritz (sănt mŏ′rĭts) *Ger.* **Sankt Moritz** (zänkt mō′rĭts) tn. Grisons, Switz. p. 3; baths; alt. 6,037 ft.
Saint–Nazaire (săn′-nă-zâr′) spt. tn. NW Fr. p. comm. 42.
Saint–Omer (-tō′mâr′) ftd. tn. N Fr. p. comm. 19.
Saint–Ouen (-twăn′) tn. Fr. near Paris, p. comm. 50.
Saint Paul (sănt pôl′) city, ⁂ of Minn. p. 235, a port on Mississippi riv.; univs.
Saint Petersburg (pē′tẽrz-bûrg) city on Tampa bay, W Fla. p. 14; resort. — See Leningrad.
Saint Pierre (pyâr′) *Fr.* **Saint–Pierre** (săn′-pyâr′) isl. off S coast of Newfoundland, part of Fr. col. of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, isl. 10 □; col. 93 □ p. 4. — spt. town, Martinique isl. Fr. W. Indies, former p. 26; destroyed by eruption of Mont Pelée 1902. — town, SW Réunion, p. 28.
Saint–Quentin (săn′-kăn′tăn′) city, N Fr. p. 37; battles 1557, 1918. [coast of Brazil.]
Saint Roque, Cape (sănt rōk; rō′kă) promontory, NE
Saint Thomas (tŏm′ăs) isl. Virgin Isls. of the U. S., W. Indies, 33 □ p. 10, ⁂ Saint Thomas (formerly Charlotte Amalie), a spt. p. 8. — *Port* **São Tomé** (soun′ tō-mă′) Port. isl. Gulf of Guinea, W Af. 319 □ p. 59.
Saint Vincent (sănt vĭn′sĕnt) isl. & Windward Isl. col. Br. W. Indies, 150 □ p. 44. ⁂ Kingstown.
Saint Vincent, Cape, *Port.* **Cabo de São Vicente** (kă′bōō dā soun′ vē-sẽn′tĕ) SW point of Portugal; bat. 1797.
Saïs (sā′ĭs) anc. ⁂ of Lower Egypt, in Nile delta.
Sakhalin (sä′kä-lēn′) *or* **Saghalien** (sä′gä-lyĕn′) isl. Sea of Okhotsk, Asia; N part (14,668 □ p. 34) is Russian; S part Japanese. See Karafuto.
Salamanca (säl′ä-măn′kä; *Sp. pron.* sä′lä-män′kä) *anc.* Salman′tica *or* Helman′tica, mfg. tn. W Spain, on Tormes riv. p. 32; two cathedrals & univ.; battle 1812.
Salambria (sä′läm-brē′ä; *mod. Gr.* sä′lăm-vrē-yä′) *anc.* Pene′us, riv. 125 m. long, Thessaly, Greece.
Salamis (săl′ä-mĭs) anc. ruined city, E coast of Cyprus; bat. 449 B.C. — *or* **Koulure** (kōō′lōō-rē) isl. Gulf of Ægina, Greece, 36 □; naval bat. 480 B.C.
Salem (sā′lĕm) spt. city, E Mass. p. 43. — city, ⁂ of Ore. p. 18. — anc. name of Jerusalem. [p. 54.]
Salerno (sä-lĕr′nō) *anc.* Saler′num, city, Campania, Italy,
Salford (sôl′fẽrd; sôf-; säl′f-) co. bor. Lancashire, Eng. p. 234.
Salina Cruz (sä-lē′nä krōōs′) Pac. spt. S Mex. p. 6.
Salisbury (sôlz′bĕr-ĭ) *or* **New Sa′rum,** city & mun. bor. × of Wiltshire, England, on Avon riv. p. 23; cathedral. — town, ⁂ of Southern Rhodesia, Africa, p. 6.
Salisbury Plain, extensive tract in Wiltshire, England.
Salonika (sä′lō-nē′kä) *or* **Saloniki** (sä′lō-nē′kē; *mod. Gr.* säl′lō-nyē′kē) *Turk.* **Selanik** (sĕ′lä-nēk′) *anc.* Ther′ma, *later* Thes′saloni′ca, spt. NE Greece, on Gulf of Salonika, p. 170.
Salop. See Shropshire.
Saltillo (säl-tēl′yō) city, N Mexico, p. 35.
Salt Lake City, city, ⁂ of Utah, near Great Salt lake, p. 118. Univ. of Utah.
Salvador (säl′vä-dōr′; *Eng.* säl′vä-dôr) republic, Cen. America, 13,176 □ p. 1,526. ⁂ San Salvador.
Salween *or* **Salwin** (säl′wēn′) **riv.** E Burma, ab. 1,750 m. fr. Tibet to Martaban gulf.
Salzburg (zälts′bōōrk) prov. W cen. Austria, 2,762 □ p. 214. — city, its ⁂ p. 37. [p. 380.]
Samar (sä′mär) isl. (5,124 □) & prov. E Phil. isls. 5,234 □
Samara (sä-mä′rä) city, E Russia, on Volga riv. p. 171.
Samaria (*sä-mā′rĭ-ä*; 3) anc. kingdom or prov. N Palestine. — ⁂ the holy city of the Samaritans.
Samarkand (săm′ăr-kănt′) region, S Turkestan, Russia, Asia, 26,627 □ p. 1,160. — *anc.* Maracan′da, its ⁂ p. 98.
Sambre (săn′br′) riv. Fr. & Belgium, 100 m. to Meuse riv.; battle 1918.
Samnium (săm′nĭ-ŭm) anc. country, cen. Italy.
Samoa Islands, *collectively* **Samoa** (sä-mō′ä; *native* sä′mō-ä) *form.* **Navigators Islands,** Polynesian group, S cen. Pac. oc. 1,290 □ p. 46; Ter. of Western Samoa, form. Ger. (ab. 1,210 □ p. 38) under N. Z. mandate; isls. E of 171° W long. (**American Samoa**) belong to U. S. (77 □ p. 8). [⁂ Vathy; to Greece.]
Samos (sā′mŏs) isl. off W coast of Asia Minor, 189 □ p. 67.
Samothrace (săm′ō-thrās) *Gr.* **Samothraki** (sä′mō-thrä′kē) *anc.* Samothra′ce -cia, Gr. isl. 14 m. NNW of Imbros, Ægean sea, 68 □ p. 5.
San (sän) riv. Galicia, Poland, ab. 280 m. Carpathian mts. to Vistula riv.; battle line 1915. [p. 25.]
Sana *or* **Sanaa** (sä-nä′) ftd. city, ⁂ of Yemen, Arabia,
San Antonio (săn ăn-tō′nĭ-ō) city, S Texas, p. 161; mil. center. [resort.]
San Bernardino (bûr′när-dē′nō) city, S Calif. p. 19;
San Bernardino Mountain, peak, 10,630 ft. in San Bernardino range (highest, 11,485 ft.), S California.
Sandalwood. See Sumba. [mil. colleges.]
Sandhurst (sănd′hûrst) vil. & par. (p. 3) Berkshire, Eng.;
San Diego (săn dē-ā′gō) spt. city, S California, p. 75.
Sandusky (săn-dŭs′kĭ) city & lake port, N Ohio, p. 23.
Sandwich (sănd′wĭch) spt. mun. bor. Kent co. Eng. p. 3; one of the Cinque Ports.
Sandwich Islands. See Hawaii. [isl.]
Sandy Hook, pen. 6 m. long, E N. J. 15 m. S of Manhattan
San Francisco (săn frăn-sĭs′kō) spt. city, Calif. on W shore of San Francisco bay, p. 507; fine harbor; earthquake & fire, 1906. — **Bay,** bay, 40 m. long, coast of California. — **Mountain,** in cen. Ariz. alt. 12,611 ft.
Sangre de Cristo (săn′grā dā krĕs′tō) mt. range, Rocky mts. S Colorado; highest, Blanca peak, 14,390 ft.
San Ildefonso (săn ēl′dā-fōn′sō) *or* **La Granja** (lä grän′hä) tn. cen. Spain, p. 4; royal palace; treaties 1796, 1800.
San Jacinto (săn jă-sĭn′tō) small riv. E Texas; battle 1836.
San Jose (hō-sā′) city, W cen. California, p. 40.
San José (săn city, ⁂ of Costa Rica, p. 39, with subs. 51.
San Juan (săn hwän′; *Sp.* sän) spt. city, ⁂ of Porto Rico, p. 71.
San Juan Hill, near Santiago, Cuba; battle 1898.
San Juan Mountains (săn hwän′) range of Rocky mts. SW Colorado; highest, Mt. Sneffels, 14,158 ft.
Sankt Moritz. See Saint Moritz.
San Luis Potosí (săn lōō-ēs′ pō′tō-sē′) city, cen. Mexico, p. 90. [Italy, rep. 38 □ p. 12.]
San Marino (săn mä-rē′nō) rep. & city, SW of Rimini,
San Miguel (săn mē-gĕl′) town, E Salvador, p. 34. — vol. 7,120 ft. high, SW of town. [p. comm. 23.]
San Remo (rä′mō) town, Liguria, Italy on Medit. sea,
San Salvador (säl′vä-dōr′) Bahama isl.; first land seen by Columbus in New World; variously identified, but usually with Watling isl. — city, ⁂ of Salvador, p. 81.
San Sebastián (sä-bäs′tyän′) ftd. coast town, N Spain, p. comm. 63; watering place; summer residence of the court.
San, *or* **Santo, Stefano** (săn, *or* sän′tō, stä′fä-nō) vil. Turkey in Europe, on Sea of Marmara, ab. 7 m. W of Constantinople, p. 2; treaty 1878. [vador, p. 70.]
Santa Ana (sän′tä ăn′ä; *Sp.* sän′tä ä′nä) town, NW Sal-
Santa Barbara (săn′tä bär′bä-rä) city, SW Calif. p. 19; resort. [Calif.; resort.]
Santa Catalina (kăt′ä-lē′nä) isl. ab. 20 m. long, off S
Santa Clara (săn′tä klä′rä) prov. W cen. Cuba, 8,257 □ p. 658. — city, its ⁂ p. 22.
Santa Cruz (săn′tä krōōs′) town, E cen. Bolivia, p. 21. — (sän′tä krōōz′) isl. W. Indies. See Saint Croix.
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (sän′tä krōōth′ dā tā-nā-rē′fā) spt. city, ⁂ of Canary isls. on Tenerife isl. p. 53.
Santa Fe (sän′tä fā′) city, ⁂ of New Mex. p. 7; founded ab. 1605.
Santa Fé (sän′tä fā′) tn. E cen. Argentina, p. 60.
Santander (sän′tän-dâr′) city, N Spain, p. 73.
Santee River (săn′tē′) in S. C. 208 m. fr. junction of Wateree & Congaree rivs. to Atlantic ocean.
Santiago (sän′tē-ä′gō) city, ⁂ of Chile, p. 507. — *or* **Santiago de Compostela** (dā kŏm′pō-stā′lä) town, NW Spain, p. 27; cath.; pilgrimages. — **de Cuba** (dā kōō′bä) spt. city, SE Cuba, p. 62; battles 1898.
Santo Domingo (sän′tō dō-mĭn′gō). See Dominican Republic. — town, ⁂ of Dominican Republic, p. 31; oldest European settlement in New World (1496).
Santos (sän′tōzh) spt. town, SE Brazil, p. munic. 103.
São Francisco (soun′ frăn-sēsh′kōō) riv. Brazil, Minas Geraes, 1,800 m. to Atlantic ocean.
São Luiz (lōō-ēzh′) *or* **São Luiz de Maranhão** (dā mä′-răn-youn′) isl. NE Brazil, 28 m. l. — spt. on isl. p. 53.
Saône (sōn) *anc.* Ar′ar, river, E France, 300 m. to Rhone.
São Paulo (soun′ pou′lōō) city, SE Brazil, p. 579.
São Salvador (säl′vä-dōr′). See Bahia.
São Thomé. See Saint Thomas.
Sapporo (säp′pō-rō) city, Hokkaido isl. Japan, p. 103; univ.
Saragossa (sä′rä-gŏs′ä) *Sp.* **Zaragoza** (thä′rä-gō′thä) *anc.* Cæsarauguʃta, city, NE Spain, on Ebro riv. p. 140; 2 cathedrals; sieges 1808-09.
Sarajevo (sä-rä′yä-vō) *or* **Serajevo** (sĕ-rä′-) city, ⁂ of Bosnia & Herzegovina, cen. Yugoslavia, p. 50; Austrian archduke assassinated, June 28, 1914.
Saranac Lake (săr′ă-năk) vil. NE N. Y. in Adirondack

mts. p. 5 ; health resort ; near three (**Lower, Middle, & Upper**) **Saranac Lakes**.

Saratoga (săr′ă-tō′gă). See Schuylerville. [resort.

Saratoga Springs, city, E N. Y. p. 13 ; mineral springs ;

Saratov (sä-rä′tôf) city, E Russia, on Volga riv. p. 188.

Sarawak (sä-rä′wäk ; *native* sä-rä′wak, *k silent*) state, under Br. protection, NW Borneo 42,000 □ p. 600, ✻ Kuching.

Sardinia (sär-dĭn′ĭ-ă) *It.* **Sardegna** (sär-dā′nyä) isl. Medit. sea, 164 m. by 61 m. — div. (Sardinia isl. & smaller isls.) of Italy, 9,299 □ p. 890.

Sardis (sär′dĭs) anc. city. ✻ of Lydia, Asia Minor ; ruins.

Sarmatia (sär-mā′shĭ-ă) anc. name of Poland & Russia, W of Volga river. [Gallipoli pen.

Saros, Gulf of (sā′rŏs) inlet of Ægean sea, Turkey, N of

Sarre. See Saar.

Sarum, New. See Salisbury.

Sasebo (sä′sĕ-bō) town, W Kyushu, Japan, p. 87 ; nav. base.

Saskatchewan (săs-kăch′ĕ-wŏn) riv. W Canada, from junction of **N. Saskatchewan** (760 m.) and **S. Saskatchewan** (865 m.) 300 m. to Lake Winnipeg. — prov. W Canada, 251,700 □ p. 758. ✻ Regina.

Sassari (säs′sä-rē) tn. NW Sardinia isl. It. p. comm. 45.

Satsuma (sät′sōō-mä) old prov. SW Kyushu, Jap. ; pottery.

Sault Sainte Marie (sōō′ sānt mă′rĭ) city, NE Mich. on St. Marys riv. p. 12 ; canal locks. — town, Ontario, Canada, on St. Marys riv. p. 21.

Sava (sä′vä) or **Save** (sä′vĕ) *Ger.* **Sau** (zou) riv. Yugoslavia, fr. Carniola 450 m. to Danube riv. at Belgrade.

Savage's Station (săv′ăj-jĭz) battlefield (1862) near Richmond, Va.

Savaii (sä-vī′ē) largest isl. of Samoa, 660 □ p. 14 ; N. Z.

Savannah (să-văn′ă) riv. bet. S. C. & Ga. 450 m. to Atl. oc. — city, Ga. near mouth of riv. p. 83 ; cotton port.

Savoy, Duchy of (să-voi′) form. div. of Sardinian kingdom, now in SE Fr. ; ceded 1860.

Sawatch *or* **Saguache** (să-wăch′) mt. range, Rocky mts. Colorado ; highest point, Elbert Peak, 14,420 ft.

Saxe—Altenburg (säks-äl′tĕn-bûrg) *Ger.* **Sachsen—Altenburg** (zäk′sĕn-äl′tĕn-bōōrĸ) dist. Thuringia, cen. Germany, 511 □ p. 211, ✻ Altenburg.

Saxe—Coburg (säks-kō′bûrg) *Ger.* **Sachsen—Coburg** (zäk′sĕn-kō′bōōrĸ) dist. Bavaria, Ger. 216 □ p. 74, ✻ Coburg.

Saxe—Gotha (-gō′tä) *Ger.* **Sachsen—Gotha** (zäk′sĕn-gō′tä) dist. Thuringia, cen. Germany, 548 □ p. 189, ✻ Gotha.

Saxe—Meiningen (säks-mī′nĭng-ĕn) *Ger.* **Sachsen—Meiningen** (zäk′sĕn-mī′nĭng-ĕn) dist. Thuringia, cen. Germany, 953 □ p. 270, ✻ Meiningen.

Saxe—Weimar (-vī′mär) *Ger.* **Sachsen—Weimar—Eisenach** (-vī′mär-ī′zĕn-äĸ) dist. Thuringia, cen. Germany, 1,397 □ p. 433, ✻ Weimar.

Saxony (săk′sŭn-ĭ) *Ger.* **Sachsen** (zäk′sĕn) old div. of Ger. from North & Baltic seas to Bavaria & Bohemia. — a state of Ger. 5,789 □ p. 4,663, ✻ Dresden. — prov. cen. Prussia, 9,757 □ p. 3,129, ✻ Magdeburg. [p. 2.

Saybrook (sā′brōōk′) town, Conn. at mouth of Conn. riv.

Scafell Pike (skō′fĕl′) mt. Cumberland co. Eng. 3,210 ft. ; highest in England.

Scamander. See Menderez.

Scandinavia (skăn′dĭ-nā′vĭ-ă) anc. name of country of the Norsemen, — Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland. — pen. of Norway & Sweden.

Scapa Flow (skā′pă) sea basin, S Orkney isls. Scot. ; naval base World War ; Ger. fleet scuttled 1919.

Scarborough (skär′bŭr-ō ; -brō) spt. mun. bor. Yorkshire, Eng. p. 46 ; watering place.

Schaffhausen (shäf′hou′zĕn) *Fr.* **Schaffhouse** (shäf′ōōz′) canton, N Switzerland, 114 □ p. 50. — its ✻, on Rhine riv. p. comm. 20 ; falls of S. near by. 62 ft.

Schaumburg—Lippe (shoum′bōōrĸ-lĭp′ĕ) a state of W cen. Germany, 130 □ p. 46, ✻ Bückeburg.

Scheldt (skĕlt) *or* **Schelde** (sĸĕl′dĕ) *Fr.* **Escaut** (ĕs′kō′) *anc.* Scal′dis, riv. France, Belgium, & Netherlands, 270 m. to No'sea. [Union college.

Schenectady (skĕ-nĕk′tă-dĭ) city, E New York, p. 89 ;

Scheveningen (skā′vĕn-ĭng′ĕn) watering place nr. The Hague, Neth. ; nav. bat. 1653.

Schleswig (shlās′vĭĸ) *Eng.* **Sleswick** (slĕs′wĭk) region, form. N part of Schleswig-Holstein. — spt. town. ✻ of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, p. comm. 17. — *Dan.* **Slesvig** (slĕs′vĭĸ). Same as South Jutland.

Schleswig—Holstein (shlās′vĭĸ-hōl′shtīn) *Eng.* **Sleswick—Holstein** (slĕs′wĭk-hōl′stīn) prov. Prussia, 5,802 □ p. 1,462, ✻ Schleswig.

Schmalkalden (shmäl′käl′dĕn) *Eng.* **Smalkald** *or* **Smalcald** (smäl′kôld) town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, p. 10 ; Protestant League (1531).

Schuylerville (skī′lĕr-vĭl) vil. on Hudson riv. E N. Y. p. 2 ; formerly **Saratoga**, scene of Burgoyne's surrender, after battles near Stillwater, Sept. 19 & Oct. 7, 1777.

Schuylkill (skōōl′kĭl) riv. SE Pa. 120 m. to Delaware riv.

Schwaben. See Swabia.

Schwarzburg—Rudolstadt (shvärts′bōōrĸ-rōō′dōl-shtät′) dist. Thuringia, cen. Ger. 363 □ p. 99, ✻ Rudolstadt.

Schwarzburg—Sondershausen (-zōn′dĕrs-hou′zĕn) dist. Thuringia, cen. Ger. 333 □ p. 93, ✻ Sondershausen.

Schwerin (shvā-rēn′) city, ✻ of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Ger. p. 45. [—its ✻ p. comm. 8.

Schwyz (shvēts) canton, cen. Switzerland, 351 □ p. 60.

Scilla (shĕl′lä) *anc.* Scyl′la, headland, Messina strait, Italy.

Scilly Islands (sĭl′ĭ) 140 isls. Cornwall co. Eng. 5½ □ p. 2, ✻ Hugh Town.

Scio = Chios. [came from here.

Scone (skōōn ; skŏn) par. nr. Perth, Scot. ; Coronation Stone

Scotia (skō′shă) med. Lat. name of Scotland.

Scotland (skŏt′lănd) N div. of Great Britain, 30,405 □ p. 4,882, ✻ Edinburgh.

Scranton (skrăn′tŭn) city, NE Pa. p. 138 ; coal & mfg.

Scutari (skōō′tä-rē) *anc.* Chrysop′olis, town, Asiatic side of Bosporus, a part of Constantinople, p. 100. — *anc.* Scod′ra, ftd. town, Albania, p. 32 ; siege, 1912-13 ; form. ✻.

Scylla. See Scilla. [in Russia.

Scythia (sĭth′ĭ-ă) anc. name of parts of Europe & Asia now

Seattle (sē-ăt′l) spt. city, Wash. on Puget sound, p. 315 ; Univ. of Wash.

Sebastopol. See Sevastopol.

Secunderabad *or* **Sikandarabad** (sĕ-kŭn′dĕr-ä-bäd′) town & Br. cantonment, 6 m. NE of Hyderabad city, Hyderabad state, India, p. 84.

Sedan (sē-dăn′ ; *Fr. pron.* sē-däN′) city, NE Fr., on Meuse riv. p. 18 ; battles & surr. 1870 ; Am. troops 1918.

Sedgemoor (sĕj′mōr′) tract, Somersetshire, Eng. ; Monmouth's defeat 1685.

Seeland. Var. of Zealand.

Segeste (sē-jĕs′tē) *or* **Segesta** (-tă) city, NW anc. Sicily.

Segovia (sā-gō′vyä) prov. cen. Spain, 2,681 □ p. 174. — its ✻ p. 16.

Seichepray (sāsh/prĕ′) vil. NE France ; bat. 1918.

Seine (sān) *anc.* Sequ′uana, riv. Fr. 480 m. to English channel.

Seistan (sēs′tän) region, SW Afghanistan & E Persia.

Selangor (sā-läng′gōr) native state, Federated Malay States, W Malay pen. 3,195 □ p. 401, ✻ Kuala Lumpur.

Seleucia (sē-lū′shĭ-ă) anc. coast city, Syria. — anc. city, Babylonia,

Selkirk (sĕl′kûrk) burgh, ✕ of Selkirkshire, Scot. p. 6. — *or* **Selkirkshire** (-shĭr ; -shĕr) co. S Scotland, 267 □ p. 23.

Selkirk Mountains, in SE Br. Columbia ; highest, Sir Donald, 10,808 ft. [p. 158.

Semarang (sē-mä′räng) *or* **Samarang** (sä-) city, N Java.

Sempach (zĕm′päkh) tn. Lucerne, Switz. p. 1 ; bat. 1386.

Sendai (sĕn′dī′) city, NE Honshu, Japan, p. 119 ; univ.

Seneca Lake (sĕn′ĕ-kă) 35 m. long, 1-3 m. wide, W cen. N. Y.

Senegal (sĕn′ĕ-gôl′) *Fr.* **Sénégal** (sā′nā′gäl′) riv. Fr. W. Africa, 890 m. to Atl. oc. nr. Saint-Louis. — colony, Fr. W. Africa, 74,112 □ p. 1,226, ✻ Saint-Louis.

Senegambia (-găm′bĭ-ă) region, bet. Senegal & Gambia rivs. mostly in French colony of Senegal.

Senlac (sĕn′lăk) hill, Sussex, Eng., near Hastings ; bat. 1066.

Senlis (sän′lēs′) town, N France, p. comm. 6 ; treaty 1493.

Sennar *or* **Sennaar** (sĕn′när′) region & anc. kingdom, E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, chiefly bet. White Nile & Blue Nile rivs. — tn. on Blue Nile, p. 8.

Seoul (sē-ōōl′) *Jap.* **Keijo** (kā′jō′) city, ✻ of Korea, p. 247.

Sequoia National Park (sē-kwoi′ă) S cen. Calif. 252 □ ; "big trees."

Serajevo. See Sarajevo.

Serb-Croat-Slovene State, official name of Yugoslavia.

Serbia (sûr′bĭ-ă) *or* **Servia** (-vĭ-ă) *Serb* **Srbija** (s′r′bĕ-yä) form. kingdom, SE Europe, now div. E Yugoslavia, 36,937 □ p. 4,130, ✻ Belgrade.

Seret (sĕr′ĕt) riv. SE Galicia, Poland, ab. 150 m. to Dniester river. — *or* **Sereth** (sā-rĕt′). See Siret. [7 ; bat. 1799.

Seringapatam (sĕ-rĭn′gä-pä-tăm′) tn. Mysore, S India, p.

Serre (sĕr) vil. N France ; bats. 1916-18. [(Hellespont).

Sestos (sĕs′tŏs) ruined tn. Turkey in Eur. on Dardanelles

Sevastopol (sē-vās′tō-pōl ; *Russ.* syĕ′vás-tô′pŏl-y') *or* **Sebastopol** (sē-bās′tō-pōl) spt. city, Crimea repub. Russia, Eur. p. 62 ; siege 1854-55.

Seven Pines, another name for battlefield of Fair Oaks.

Severn (sĕv′ĕrn) *anc.* Sabri′na, riv. Eng. 210 m. N Wales to Bristol channel.

Seville (sĕv′ĭl ; sĕ-vĭl′) *Sp.* **Sevilla** (sā-vēl′yä) prov. S Spain, 5,430 □ p. 704. — *anc.* His′palis, its ✻ on Guadalquivir riv. p. 206 ; cath.

Sèvres (sā′vr′) town, N Fr. p. 11 ; porcelain ; treaty 1920.

Sewanee (sē-wŏ′nē) vil. S Tenn. ; Univ. of the South.

Seychelles (sā/shĕl′ ; -shĕlz′) isls. NE of Madagascar, 156 □ p. 25, ✻ Victoria ; Br. col.

Sfax (sfäks) spt. city, Tunis, N Africa, p. ab. 90.

Shahjahanpur (shä′jä-hän′pōōr′) city, cen. United Provs. Br. India, p. 72.

Shahpur (shä′pōōr′) anc. city, SW Persia ; ruins.

Shamo (shä′mō′) *i. e.* "sandy waste," Chinese name of Gobi desert & sometimes Mongolia.

Shanghai (shăng′hä′ī) city & treaty port, Kiangsu prov. China, p. 953, with subs. 2,000. [China, p. 80.

Shanhaikwan (shän′hī-kwän′) coast town, E Chihli prov.

Shannon (shăn′ŭn) riv. Ireland, 225 m. SW to Atl. ocean.

Shansi (shän′sē′) prov. N China, 81,853 □ p. 10,000, ✻ Taiyüanfu.

Shan States (shän ; shăn) two groups of native states in Burma ; **Northern**, ab. 21,000 □ p. 586 ; **Southern**, ab. 36,000 □ p. 848.

Shantung (shän′tōōng′) prov. NE China, 55,985 □ p. 30,000, ✻ Tsinan. — pen. E part of prov. [p. 200.

Shaohingfu (shou′hĭng-fōō′) city, Chekiang prov. China,

Shari (shä′rē) riv. affluent of Lake Chad, Fr. Equat. Af.

Sharon (shăr′ŭn) coast plain, W anc. Palestine.

Sharpsburg (shärps′bûrg) vil. Md. ; battle of Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Shasta, Mount (shăs′tă) volcanic peak, N Calif. 14,380 ft.

Shatt al Arab (shät ăl ä-räb′) river, Euphrates & Tigris united, 120 m. to Persian gulf.

Shawangunk Mountains (shŏn′gŭm) range, SE N. Y.

Sheba (shē′bă) *better* **Saba** (sä′bä) anc. country, S Arabia.

Sheboygan (shĕ-boi′găn) city, W Wis. p. 31.

Sheerness (shēr′nĕs′) spt. urban dist. Kent, Eng. p. 19, govt. dockyard. [cutlery.

Sheffield (shĕf′ēld) city & co. bor. Yorkshire, Eng. p. 491 ;

Shenandoah (shĕn′ăn-dō′ä) riv. Va. & W. Va. 200 m. to Potomac riv. at Harpers Ferry. — bor. E cen. Pa. p. 25.

Shengking (shĕng′kĭng′) *or* **Fengtien** (fĕng′tyĕn′) prov. S Manchuria, 56,000 □ p. 10,312, ✻ Mukden.

Shensi (shĕn′sē′) prov. N China, 75,290 □ p. 8,000, ✻ Sianfu. [Nottinghamshire, Eng.

Sherwood Forest (shûr′wŏod) anc. royal forest, chiefly in

Shetland (shĕt′lănd) isl. co. N of Scotland, 551 □ p. 26, ✕ Lerwick. [land ; chief isl. Mainland.

Shetland Islands, arch. N of Scot. constituting co. of Shet-

Shikoku (shē′kō′kōō) isl. Japan, S of Honshu & E of Kyushu, 7,246 □ p. 3,066.

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x = ch in **G. ich, ach** (50); bon; yet; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. ✻ capital. ✕ county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. **p.** population in thousands

Shiloh, battlefield. See Pittsburg Landing. [Japan, p. 72.]
Shimonoseki (shē″mō-nō-sā′kē) spt. city, SW Honshu.
Shinar, (shī′när) a Biblical name of Babylonia.
Shipka Pass, *Bulg.* **Šipka** (shīp′kä) pass, Balkan mts. Bulgaria, alt. 4,376 ft.; battles 1877.
Shiraz (shē-räz′ ; shē′räz) city, SW Persia, p. 50.
Shire (shē′rā) riv. Africa, S end of Lake Nyasa ab. 370 m. to Zambezi river. [Ababa.]
Shoa (shō′ä) kdm. cen. Abyssinia, p. ab. 1,500, ✻ Addis
Sholapur (shō′lä-pōor′) tn. SE Bombay, Br. India, p. 120.
Shreveport (shrēv′pōrt) city, NW La., on Red riv. p. 44.
Shrewsbury (shrōōz′bĕr-ĭ ; shrōz′-) mun. bor. × of Shropshire, England, on Severn riv. p. 31 ; battle 1403.
Shropshire (shrŏp′shēr) *or* **Salop** (sāl′ŭp) inland co. England, 1,347 □ p. 243, × Shrewsbury.
Si (sē) *or* **Si-kiang** (sē′-kyäng′) large nav. river (*ktang*), more than 1,000 m. long, S China to China sea.
Siam (sī-ăm′ ; sī′ăm) *Siamese* **Thai** (tä′ē) kingdom, SE Asia, 194,580 □ p. 9,221, ✻ Bangkok.
Siam, Gulf of, inlet, China sea, S of Siam.
Sianfu (sē″än-fōō′) *or* **Singan** (sē′n′gän′) city, ✻ of Shensi, China, p. 1,000. [river, p. 300.]
Siangtan (sē-äng′tän′) city, Hunan prov. China, on Siang]
Siberia (sī-bē′rĭ-ä) *Russ.* **Sibir** (sē-bĕr′) div. of Soviet Russia, N Asia, bet. Ural mts. & Pac. oc. [See Russia. — popularly, all N Asia. [Italy.]
Sicilies, The Two (sĭs′ĭ-lĭz) former kingdom, Sicily and S]
Sicily (sĭs′ĭ-lĭ) *It.* **Sicilia** (sē-chēl′yä) *anc.* Trina′cria, largest isl. Medit. sea ; with small isls. a div. of Italy, 9,935 □ p. 4,304, ✻ Palermo. [near Corinth.]
Sicyon (sĭsh′ĭ-ŏn) *Gr.* **Sikyon** (sĭk′ĭ-ŏn′) anc. city, Greece.]
Sidon (sī′dŏn) *Arabic* **Saida** (sä′ē-dä) spt. SW Syria, Asia, p. 15 ; ✻ of anc. Phœnicia.
Siena (syĕ′nä) city, Tuscany, Italy, p. 43 ; cath. ; univ.
Sierra Leone (sĭ-ĕr′ä lē-ōn′ē) Br. W. African col. (4,000 □ p. 85, ✻ Freetown) & protectorate (27,000 □ p. 1,456).
Sierra Madre (mä′drā), **Eastern** & **Western**, mt. chains on E & on W border of cen. plateau, Mexico.
Sierra Nevada (sĭ-ĕr′ä nē-vä′dä) mt. ranges, E Calif. ; highest peak, Mt. Whitney, 14,502 ft. — (*Sp. pron.* syĕr′rä nä-vä′thä) mts. S Spain ; highest, Mulhacén, 11,421 ft.
Sikkim (sĭk′ĭm) native state, NE India, bet. Nepal & Bhutan, 2,818 □ p. 82, ✻ Gangtok.
Silesia (sī-lē′shĭ-ä ; -shä) *Czech* **Slezsko** (slĕsh′kō) former crownland, Austria, now a dist. of Czechoslovakia, 1,707 □ p. 671, ✻ Opava. — *Ger.* **Schlesien** (shlā′zē-ĕn) former prov. SE Prussia ; part now in Poland (Polish Silesia, Pol. **Szląsk** (shlōnsk) 1,634 □ p. 1,126, chief town Katowice), the remainder forms two provs. of Ger. (Upper S. 3,759 □ p. 1,304, & Lower S. 10,269 □ p. 2,988).
Silistra (sĭ-lĭs′trä) *or* **Silistria** (-trĭ-ä) *anc.* Duros′torum, tn. Dobruja, Roum. on Danube, p. 13 ; sieges 1829, 1854.
Simferopol (sĕm′ĭfē-rō′pōl-y′) city, ✻ of Crimea republic, Russia, Eur. p. 84.
Simla (sĭm′lä) town & hill station, NE Punjab, Br. India, p. (with cantonment) 38 ; summer ✻ of Govt. of India.
Simplon (sĭm′plŏn ; *F.* săn′plôn′) vil. & pass, alt. 6,582 ft. Switzerland ; road built by Napoleon 1800-06 ; tunnel, 12¼ m. long 1898-1906).
Sinai (sī′nī ; sī′nā-ī) pen. Arabia, at N end of Red sea.
Sinai, Mount, probably in Sinai pen. but not identified.
Sind (sĭnd) div. NW Bombay pres. Br. India, 46,506 □ p. 3,275, ✻ Hyderabad.
Singapore (sĭn′gä-pōr′ ; 57) spt. city, on Singapore isl. (217 □) S of Malay pen. ✻ of Straits Settlements & of Br. Malaya, p. 350.
Sing Sing. See Ossining.
Sinkiang (sĭn′kyäng′) Chinese prov. or ter. comprising all Chinese cen. Asia between Mongolia & Tibet, 550,579 □ p. 2,500, ✻ Kuldja.
Sioux City (sōō) city, W Iowa, on Missouri riv. p. 71.
Sioux Falls, city, SE S. Dak. p. 25.
Sir Darya *or* **Syr Darya** (sēr där′yä) *form.* **Jaxartes** (jăksär′tēz) **riv.** Turkestan, Russia, Asia, 1,300 m. to Aral sea.
Siret (sĭ-rĕt′) *Roum.* **Siretu** (sĭ-rĕt′ ; *u silent*) riv. Roumania, Carpathian mts. 270 m. to Danube river.
Sitka (sĭt′kä) town, Baranof isl. SE Alaska, p. 1.
Sivas (sē′väs′) *anc.* Sebas′te, Sebas′tia, *or* Cabi′ra, city, NE Asia Minor, p. 65.
Skagerrak *or* **Skager-Rak** (skäg′ĕr-räk ; *often* skäg′ĕr-räk′) arm of North sea S of Norway ; battle (battle of Jutland) 1916.
Skagway (skăg′wā) dist. & tn. SE Alaska, p. dist. 1.
Skaw, The (skō) *or* **Cape Skagen** (skä′gĕn) N point of Jutland, Denmark.
Skoplje (skōp′lyĕ) *Turk.* **Üsküb** (üs′küp′) *anc.* Scu′pi, city, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, p. 47. [long, p. 12.]
Skye (skī) isl. Inner Hebrides, Inverness co. Scot. 48½ m.
Skyros (skē′rŏs) *anc.* Scy′ros, isl. N Sporades, Gr. 79 □ p. 4.
Slave Coast, coast of Guinea, W Afr. bet. Benin & Volta rivs.
Slavonia (slă-vō′nĭ-ä) E part of former Hung. crownland, now part of Croatia, Yugoslavia.
Slesvig. **Sleswick**. See Schleswig.
Slide Mountain, highest of Catskill mts. N. Y. 4,204 ft.
Sligo (slī′gō) spt. NW Ir. Free State, on Sligo bay, p. 11.
Slovakia (slō-vä′kĭ-ä) prov. E cen. Czechoslovakia, 18,924 □ p. 2,993, ✻ Bratislava ; form. part of Hungary.
Slovenia (slō-vē′nĭ-ä) region, NW Yugoslavia ; form. part of Austria.
Smalcald. See Schmalkalden. [Birmingham, p. 76.]
Smethwick (smĕth′ĭk) co. bor. Staffordshire, Eng., near
Smith Sound, N extremity of Baffin bay. [battle 1812.
Smolensk (smō-lyĕnsk′) city, W cen. Russia, Eur. p. 57 ;
Smyrna (smûr′nä) *or* **Aidin** (ī′dēn′) vilayet, W Turkey in Asia, 25,801 □ p. 2,500. — spt. on Gulf of S. inlet of Ægean sea, its ✻ p. 300. [humbia riv. Wash.]
Snake River, from Yellowstone Nat. Park 939 m. to Co-
Snowdon (snō′dŭn) highest mt. Wales, Carnarvonshire, 3,560 ft. [Tahiti ; French.]
Society Islands, in S Pac. oc. 637 □ p. 15, chief isl.
Sofia (sō′fē-yä ; *in Eng. commonly* sō-fē′ä) *Bulg.* **Sredec** (srĕ′dĕts) *anc.* Sar′dica *or* Ser′dica, city, ✻ of Bulgaria, p. 154.
Soissons (swä′sôn′) *anc.* Noviodu′num, *later* Augus′ta Suesso′num, tn. NE Fr., on Aisne river, p. comm. 14 ; battles 486, 1918.
Sokoto (sō′kō-tō ; sŏk′ō-) sultanate & prov. N. Nigeria.
Sokotra *or* **Socotra** (sō-kō′trä ; sŏk′ō-) isl. Indian oc. S of Arabia, 1,382 □ p. 12, ✻ Tamarida ; Br.
Solent, The (sō′lĕnt) channel, bet. Isle of Wight & mainland of Eng. 2 to 5 m. wide. [1859.]
Solferino (sōl′fĕ-rē′nō) vil. E Lombardy, Italy, p. 2 ; battle]
Solimões (sō′lĭ-mônzh′) middle course of Amazon, from Yavari river to Rio Negro.
Solomon Islands (sŏl′ō-mŭn) group, E of New Guinea, S Pac. oc. 15,300 □ p. 190 ; NW part (4,300 □ p. 40) is incl. in Ter. of New Guinea ; main SE part is a Br. prot.
Solothurn (zō′lō-tōorn′) *Fr.* **Soleure** (sō′lûr′) canton, NW Switz. 306 □ p. 131. — its ✻ on Aar riv. p. 13.
Solway Firth (sŏl′wā) inlet, Irish sea, bet. Eng. & Scot. 38 m. long.
Somaliland (sō-mä′lē-länd′) ter. between equator & Gulf of Aden, E Africa. See British Somaliland, French Somali Coast, & Italian Somaliland.
Somersetshire (sŭm′ĕr-sĕt-shĭr ; -shēr) *or* **Somerset**, co. SW Eng. 1,621 □ p. 466, × Taunton. [isls.]
Somers Islands (sŭm′ĕrz) a former name for the Bermuda]
Somerville (sŭm′ĕr-vĭl) city, E Mass. p. 93 ; suburb of Boston. [battles 1916, 1918.]
Somme (sŏm) riv. N France, 147 m. to English channel ;]
Songka (sŏng′kä′) *or* **Sungkoi** (sōōng′koi′) *or* **Red River**, riv. (*song*) SW China & Tonkin, 500 m. to Gulf of Tonkin.
Sonora (sō-nō′rä) state, NW Mexico, 76,639 □ p. 275, ✻ Hermosillo. [p. 280.]
Soochow (sōō′chō′) city & treaty port, NW Kiangsu, China.]
Sorata (sō-rä′tä) mountain, E of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia. See Illampu. [of Naples bay, p. 10 ; resort.]
Sorrento (sōr-rĕn′tō) *anc.* Surren′tum, spt. Italy, S side]
Sosnowiec (sŏs-nō′vyĕts) mfg. city, SW Poland, p. 87.
Souchez (sōō′shā′) vil. N Fr., SW of Lens ; battle 1915.
Soudan. See Sudan.
Soufrière (sōō″frē-ār′) vol. St. Vincent, W. Indies, 4,000 ft. ; eruption 1902. —, **Grande** (grănd ; *Angl.* grănd) vol. S Guadeloupe, W. Indies, 4,868 ft. [land & Sweden.]
Sound, The, *or* **Öre Sund** (ûr′ĕ sōond′) strait bet. Zea-
South Africa, Union of, Br. self-governing colony, estab. May 31, 1910, comprising provs. Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State, 473,089 □ p. 6,929, ✻ Pretoria ; seat of legislature, Cape Town.
South African Republic, former name of Transvaal prov.
South America, continent, Western Hemisphere, ab. 7,500,000 □ p. 62,700.
Southampton (south-ămp′tŭn) administrative co. part of anc. co. of Hampshire, Eng. 1,498 □ p. 910 (incl. co. bors.) — spt. co. bor. Hampshire, Eng. p. 161.
South Australia, state, Australia, 380,070 □ p. 495, with civilized full-blooded aboriginals 497, ✻ Adelaide.
South Bend, city, N Indiana, p. 71.
South Carolina (kăr′ō-lī′nä) state, SE U. S. A. 30,989 □ p. 1,684, ✻ Columbia. [p. 637, ✻ Pierre.]
South Dakota (dä-kō′tä) state, NW U. S. A. 77,615 □]
Southend on Sea (south′ĕnd′) spt. co. bor. Essex co. England, p. 106.
Southern Rhodesia, Brit. ter. S Af. that part of Rhodesia S of Zambezi riv. 148,575 □ p. 807, ✻ Salisbury.
South Hadley, town, cen. Mass. p. 6 ; Mt. Holyoke college.
South Holland, *Du.* **Zuidholland** (zoid′hŏl′änt) prov. W Netherlands, 1,167 □ p. 1,664, ✻ The Hague.
South Island, cen. & largest isl. of New Zealand, 525 m. long, 58,120 □ p. 478 (exclusive of Maoris).
South Jutland (jŭt′länd) prov. S Denmark, 1,538 □ p. 164, ✻ Haderslev ; form Ger. (N part of Schleswig).
South Mountain, ridge, S Pa. & W Md. ; bat. near Boonsboro, Md. Sept. 14, 1862.
South Platte, riv. Rocky mts.cen.Colo. to Platte riv. Nebr.
Southport (south′pōrt ; 57) co. bor. Lancashire, Eng. on Irish sea, p. 77 ; resort.
South Shields (shĕldz) co. bor. Durham co. Eng. p. 117.
Southwark (sŭth′ĕrk) met. bor. London, Eng., S of the Thames, p. 184. [shire, Eng. p. 3 ; cathedral.]
Southwell (south′wĕl ; *colloq.* sŭth′l) par. Nottingham-
Southwest Africa, ter. SW Af. 322,400 □ p. 227, ✻ Windhuk ; form. Ger. ter. now Br. mandate.
Soviet Russia. See Russia, Soviet.
Spa (spä ; spô) town, E Belgium, p. 8 ; watering place.
Spain (spān) *Sp.* **España** (ĕs-pän′yä) *anc.* Hispa′nia, kingdom, SW Europe, 194,800 □ p. 21,959 (incl. Canaries & Balcares, 4,742 □ p. 839), ✻ Madrid.
Spalato (spä′lä-tō) *Serb* **Spljet** (splyĕt), **Split** (splĭt) *anc.* Spala′tum & Salo′na, spt. city, ✻ of Dalmatia, SW Yugoslavia, p. 25. · [p. 95.]
Spandau (shpän′dou) city, Brandenburg prov. Prussia,]
Spanish America, S. America (exc. Brazil and the Guianas), Cen. Am. (exc. Br. Honduras), Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Domin. Repub. Cf. Latin America.
Spanish Guinea, Sp. col. W Af. incl. Río Muni and isls. in the Gulf of Guinea.
Sparta (spär′tä) *or* **Lacedæ′mon**, ✻ of anc. Laconia, Greece, & chief city of the Peloponnesus.
Spartanburg (spär′tăn-bûrg) city, NW S. C. p. 23.
Speyer (spī′ĕr ; *G.* shpī′ĕr) *often in English* **Spires** (spīrz) town, ✻ of the Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany, p. 23.
Spezia (spĕt′syä) ftd. spt. town & naval arsenal, Liguria, Italy, p. comm. 74. [battle 1900.]
Spion Kop (spĕ-ŏn′ kŏp′)hill (*kop*), Natal, near Ladysmith ;]
Spires. See Speyer. [& Isl. of Wight.]
Spithead (spit′hĕd′) roadstead, S of Eng. bet. Portsea isl.
Spitsbergen *or* **Spitzbergen** (spĭts′bûr′gĕn ; spĭts-bĕr′gĕn) arch. Arctic oc. N of & belonging to Norway, ab.25,000 □.
Spokane (spō′kăn′) city, E Wash. p. 104.
Spoleto (spō-lā′tō) *anc.* Spole′tium, city, Umbria, It. p. 26.

Sporades (spôr′ă-dēz) two groups of isls. in Ægean sea: N. Sporades, NE of Eubœa, belong to Greece; S. Sporades (Rhodes & Dodecanese), SW of Asia Minor.

Spotsylvania (spŏt′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ă) vil. NE Va.; bats. May 1864.

Spree (shprā) riv. Ger., Saxony 200 m. to Havel river.

Springfield (spring′fēld) city, ✻ of Ill. p. 59. — city, S cen. Mass. on Conn. riv. p. 130; U. S. Armory. — city, SW Mo. p. 40. — city, W cen. Ohio, p. 61.

Srinagar (srē′nă-gŭr′) city, ✻ of Kashmir, India, p.142.

Staffa (stăf′ă) isl. Hebrides, Scot. Fingal's cave, 288 ft. long, 117 ft. high.

Staffordshire (-fẽrd-shĭr) *or* **Stafford**, co. cen. Eng. 1,158 □ p. 1,349, × Stafford (p. 29).

Staked Plain. See Llano Estacado.

Stambul, *Fr.* **Stamboul** (stäm-bōōl′) *Turk.* **Istanbul** (ē′stän-bōōl′) Constantinople, esp. the part S of the Golden Horn, site of anc. Byzantium.

Stamford (stăm′fẽrd) city, SW Conn. p. 35. [equator.

Stanley Falls (stăn′lĭ) 7 cataracts of Congo riv. on the

Stanley Pool, expansion of Congo riv. just S of 4° S lat.

Stanovoi (stä′nō-voi′) *Russ.* **Stanovy** (stä-nō′vĭ) mts. E Siberia, a divide bet. Arctic & Pacific streams.

State College, bor. cen. Pa. p. 2; Penn State coll.

Staten Island (stăt′ĕn) isl. New York bay, coextensive with Richmond bor. City of New York, 57 □ p. 117.

Stavanger (stä′vång-ẽr) spt. SW Norway, p. comm. 44.

Steinamanger. See Szombathely.

Stepney (stĕp′nĭ) met. bor. part of London, Eng. p. 250.

Steppes, The. See Kirghiz Republic. [p. 233.]

Stettin (shtĕ-tēn′) spt. city, ✻ of Pomerania prov. Prussia.

Steubenville (stū′bĕn-vĭl) city, E Ohio, on Ohio riv. p. 29.

Stewart Island (stū′ẽrt) isl. S of South Isl., N. Z. 651 □.

Stillwater (stĭl′wŏ′tẽr) vil. E N. Y. p. 1; bats. 1777.

Stirling (stûr′lĭng) burgh, × of Stirling co. Scot. on Forth riv. p. 21; battle 1297. — *or* **Stirlingshire** (-shĭr; -shẽr) co. S Scotland, 451 □ p. 162. [Sweden, p. 422.

Stockholm (stŏk′hōlm; *Sw.* -hōlm) spt. city & comm. ✻ of

Stockport (-pôrt; 57) co. bor. Cheshire, England, p. 123.

Stockton (stŏk′tŭn) city, cen. Calif. p. 40.

Stockton on Tees (stŏk′tŭn, tēz) spt. mun. bor. Durham co. Eng. on Tees riv. p. 64. [p. 240; pottery.

Stoke on Trent (stōk) county bor. Staffordshire, England,

Stoke Poges (pōgz; pōg′ĭs) par. Buckinghamshire, Eng. p. 1; Gray's "Elegy." [lanta, Ga.; sculptures.

Stone Mountain, granite bowlder, 1,686 ft. high, near At-

Stone River, small riv. cen. Tenn. trib. of the Cumberland bat. (Murfreesboro) 1862-63. [Wayne in 1779.

Stony Point, vil. SE N. Y.; fort taken by Gen. Anthony

Straits Settlements, Br. col. S Malay pen. & adjacent isls. with dependencies, 1,600 □ p. 884, ✻ Singapore.

Stralsund (shträl′zŏont) ftd. spt. comm. Pomerania, Prussia, p. 36; siege 1628.

Strasbourg (străs′bōōr′; *Eng.* străs′bûrg) *Ger.* **Strassburg** (shträs′bōōrĸ) *anc.* Argentora′tum, ftd. city, ✻ of dept. Bas-Rhin, France, p. 167; cathedral.

Stratford on Avon (străt′fẽrd, ā′vŏn) bor. Warwickshire, Eng. on Avon riv. p. 9; Shakespeare born & buried here.

Stromboli (strŏm′bŏ-lē) isl. with active vol. Lipari isls.

Struma (stroō′mä) *anc.* Stry′mon, river, ab. 225 m. SW Bulgaria through NE Gr. to Gulf of Rendina, Ægean sea.

Stryj (strē) riv. cen. Galicia, Poland, Carpathian mts. 110m. to Dniester river. — city, cen. Galicia, Poland, on Stryj riv. p. 27; battle 1915. [p. 309.]

Stuttgart (stŭt′gärt) city, ✻ of Württemberg, Germany,

Styr (stĭr) riv. E Poland, 300 m. to Pripyat river; bat. line in World War. [Austria, 6,327 □ p. 954, ✻ Graz.]

Styria (stĭr′ĭ-ă) *Ger.* **Steiermark** (shtī′ẽr-märk) prov. S

Suakin (swä′kĕn) spt. Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, on Red Sea, p.12.

Subotica *or* **Subotitsa** (sōō′bō-tĭ-tsä) city, N Yugoslavia, p. 102.

Sucre (sōō′krā) city, SW cen. Bolivia, p. 30; constitutional ✻.

Sudan (sōō-dän′; -dăn′) *Fr.* **Soudan** (sōō′däN′) region, Africa, S of Sahara & Libyan deserts, —, **Anglo-Egyptian,** W of Red sea, Eritrea, & Abyssinia, ab. 1,014,000 □ p. ab. 5,850, ✻ Khartoum; under joint Br. & Egyptian rule. — **French,** col. of Fr. W. Af. region of Upper Senegal & Niger rivs. 617,600 □ p. 2,475, ✻ Bamako.

Suez (sōō-ĕz′; sōō′ĕz) spt. Egypt, S end of Suez canal, p. 28.

Suez Canal, ship canal 100 m. long across Isthmus of Suez, connecting Medit. & Red seas; cut 1859-69.

Suez, Isthmus of, in Egypt, joins Africa to Asia.

Suffolk (sŭf′ŭk) former co. SE Eng. now divided into cos. of **Suffolk East,** 871 □ p. 291, × Ipswich, and **Suffolk West,** 611 □ p. 109, × Bury St. Edmunds. [Jolo.]

Sulu Archipelago (sōō′lōō) SW Phil. isls. 1,082 □ p. 173, ✻

Sumatra (sōō-mä′trä) isl. Du. E. Indies, 167,446 □ p. ab. 5,700, with adjacent isls. (exc. Banka) 176,967 □ p. 6,075.

Sumba (sōōm′bä) *Du.* **Soemba** (sōōm′bä) *Eng.* **Sandalwood Island** (săn′dăl-wōōd′) isl. Sunda isles, Du. E. Indies, 120 m. long, 4,272 □ p. 124.

Sumbawa (sōōm-bä′wä) *Du.* **Soembawa** (sōōm-) isl. Sunda isles, Du. East Indies, 5,129 □ p. 246; great eruption of Tambora 1815.

Sunda Isles (sŭn′dă) chain in Malay arch. incl. Sumatra, Java, & Lesser Sunda isles (ab. 25,000 □ p. 2,531); separate Java sea from Indian ocean. [Sumatra.]

Sunda Strait, 16 m. broad at narrowest part, bet. Java &

Sunderland (sŭn′dẽr-lănd) spt. county bor. Durham co. Eng. p. 159. [chief trib. of Amur.]

Sungari (sōōn′gä-rē′) riv. Manchuria, about 800 m. long,

Superior, city, NW Wis. port on Lake Superior, p. 40.

Superior, Lake, U. S. A. & Canada, 400 m. long, alt. 602 ft., 31,800 □; largest of the 5 Great Lakes.

Surabaya, *Du.* **Soerabaja** (sōō′rä-bä′yä) spt. NE Java, on Madura strait, p. 192. [Java, p. 134.]

Surakarta, *Du.* **Soerakarta** (sōō′rä-kär′tä) city, cen.

Surat (sōō-rät′; *native* sōō′rŭt, sōō′rŭt) city, Bombay pres. Br. India, p. 117. [See Dutch Guiana.]

Surinam (sōō′rĭ-näm′) riv. Du. Guiana, 400 m. to Atl. oc. —

Surrey (sŭr′ĭ) co. S. England, 722 □ p. 930, × Guildford.

Susa (sōō′sä) anc. city, ✻ of Elam; Shushan of the Bible.

Susquehanna River (sŭs′kwĕ-hăn′ä) riv. N. Y., Pa., & Md., 420 m. to Chesapeake bay.

Sussex (sŭs′ĕks) former co. SE Eng. on Eng. channel, now divided into cos. of Sussex East, 829 □ p. 532, × Lewes, and Sussex West, 628 □ p. 196, × Horsham.

Sutherland (sŭth′ẽr-lănd) *or* **Southerlandshire** (-shĭr; -shẽr) N Scot. 2,028 □ p. 18, × Dornoch.

Sutherland Falls, 1,904 ft. high, SW South Island, N. Z.

Sutlej (sŭt′lĕj) river, Asia, Tibet 900 m. to Indus riv. Punjab, India. [Levu isl. p. 6, with subs. 13.]

Suva (sōō′vä) spt. tn. ✻ of Fiji isls. on S coast of Viti

Suvla Bay (sōō′vlä) bay, W coast Gallipoli pen. Turkey.

Sveaborg (svä′ä-bôr′y′) fortress, Finland, in Helsingfors harbor.

Swabia (swā′bĭ-ă) *Ger.* **Schwaben** (shvä′bĕn) orig., a duchy of med. Ger. coextensive with mod. Württemberg, Hesse, & W Bavaria; now, dist. SW Bavaria, Ger. 3,797 □ p. 836, ✻ Augsburg.

Swakopmund (swä′kŏp-mōōnd′) spt. W cen. Southwest Africa, at mouth of Swakop riv. p. 4. [dian ocean.]

Swan River (swŏn) ab. 150 m. W. Australia, flows into In-

Swansea (swŏn′sē) spt. co. bor. Glamorganshire, Wales, on Swansea bay, p. 158. [more college.]

Swarthmore (swôrth′môr; 57) bor. SE Pa. p. 2; Swarth-

Swat (swät) native ter. of North-West Frontier Prov. India.

Swatow (swä′tou′) treaty port, Kwangtung, China, p. 60.

Swaziland (swä′zē-lănd′) Br. protectorate, E of S Transvaal, U. of S. Af. 6,678 □ p. 134, ✻ Mbabane.

Sweden (swē′dĕn) *Swed.* **Sverige** (svä′rē-yĕ) kingdom, N Europe, 173,035 □ p. 5,904, ✻ Stockholm.

Switzerland (swĭt′zẽr-lănd) *Fr.* **Suisse** (süēs) *Ger.* **Schweiz** (shvīts) *L.* Helve′tia, federal republic, cen. Europe, 15,-941 □ p. 3,880, ✻ Berne. [noted for luxury.]

Sybaris (sĭb′ă-rĭs) anc. city, S Italy, destroyed 510 B.C.;

Sydney (sĭd′nĭ) spt. city, Cape Breton, N. S. Can. p. 23. — spt. city, ✻ of N. S. W., Australia, p. 104, with subs. 899.

Syra (sē′rä) *or* **Syros** (sī′rŏs) Gr. isl. Cyclades, 31 □ p. 32.

Syracuse (sĭr′ă-kūs′; -kūz′) city, cen. N. Y. p. 172; Univ. of Syracuse. — *It.* **Siracusa** (sē′rä-kōō′zä) coast town, SE Sicily, p. 65; battle 413 B.C.

Syr Darya, See Sir Darya.

Syria (sĭr′ĭ-ă) anc. country, Asia, E of Mediterranean sea. — independent state under Fr. mandate, E of Medit. sea & N of Arabia, Transjordania, & Palestine, ab. 60,000 □ p. 3,000, ✻ Damascus.

Szabadka (sŏ′bŏd-kŏ). Hung. name of Subotica.

Szechwan (sä′chwän′) prov. W China, 218,533 □ p. 45,000, ✻ Chengtu.

Szeged (sĕ′gĕd) city, S Hungary, p. 119.

Szombathely (sŏm′bŏt-hĕl-y′) *Ger.* **Steinamanger** (shtī′-nä-mäng-ẽr) town, W Hungary, p. 35; cathedral.

T

Tabasco (tă-bäs′kō) state, SE Mexico, 10,375 □ p. 194, ✻ San Juan Bautista. [3,550 ft.]

Table Mountain, mt. Cape prov. S Africa, S of Cape Town,

Tabor, Mount (tā′bẽr) mt. 6 m. E by S of Nazareth, Palestine, 1,843 ft. [ab. 37; battle 1916.]

Tabora (tä-bō′rä) town, W cen. Tanganyika Ter. Africa, p.

Tabriz (tä-brēz′) city, NW Persia, p. 200.

Tacna (täk′nä) N prov. of Chile, incl. Tacna & Arica depts. 8,996 □ p. 39. — its ✻ p. 14.

Tacoma (tă-kō′mä) city, port on Puget sound, W Wash. p. 97; univ. — See Rainier, Mount. [nat. observatory.]

Tacubaya (tä′kōō-bä′yä) city, Fed. Dist. Mexico, p. 36;

Tafilelt (tä-fē′lĕlt) *or* **Tafilet** (-lĕt) dist. with oases, S Morocco, ab. 533 □ p. ab. 100.

Taganrog (tä′gän-rôk′) spt. S Russia, Eur. p. 70.

Tagus (tā′gŭs) *Sp.* **Tajo** (tä′hō) *Pg.* **Tejo** (tā′zhō) riv. Spain & Portugal, 566 m. to Atlantic ocean.

Tahiti (tä′hē-tē′; tä-hē′tē) isl. Society isls. S Pacific oc. 402 □ p. 11, ✻ Papeete.

Taihoku (tī-hō′kōō′) *or* **Daihoku** (dī-hō′kōō) *form.* **Taipeh** (tī′pā′) city, ✻ of Formosa, in the N part, p. 163.

Tainan (tī′nän′) *or* **Dainan** (dī′nän′) treaty port, SW Formosa, p. 77.

Taiwan. See Formosa. [China, p. 90.]

Taiyüanfu (tī′yü-än′fōō′) walled city, ✻ of Shansi prov.

Taku (tä′kōō′) tn. Chihli, China, at mouth of Pei riv.

Talavera de la Reina (tä′lä-vā′rä dā lä rā′ē-nä) town, W cen. Spain, p. 13; battle 1809.

Talien *or* **Talienwan.** See Dairen. [college.]

Tallahassee (tăl′ă-hăs′ē) city ✻ of Fla. p. 6; State

Tallinn. See Revel.

Tamatave (tä′mä-täv′) chief port of Madagascar isl. on E coast, p. 15. [p. 288, ✻ Ciudad Victoria.]

Tamaulipas (tä-mä′ōō-lē′päs) state, NE Mexico, 30,831 □

Tambora (täm′bō-rä) vol. Sumbawa isl. Malay arch. 9,627 ft.; eruption 1815.

Tambov (täm-bôf′) city, S cen. Russia, Eur. p. 67.

Tammerfors (täm′ẽr-fôrs′) *or* **Tampere** (täm′pĕ-rā) town, SW Finland, Eur. p. 46.

Tampa (täm′pä) spt. city on Tampa bay, W Florida, p. 52.

Tampico (täm-pē′kō) spt. city, SE Tamaulipas, Mex. p. 20.

Tana (tä′nä) riv. SE Kenya col. Af. ab. 500 m. to Indian oc.

Tanagra (tăn′ă-grä) anc. town, Bœotia, Greece; battle 457 B.C.; figurines.

Tanana (tă′nă-năˊ) riv. E & cen. Alaska, to Yukon riv.

Tananarive, Tananarivo. See Antananarivo.

Tanga (täng′gä) spt. NE Tanganyika Ter. Af. p. 16.

Tanganyika, Lake (tăn′găn-yē′kä) cen. Af. 12,700 □, 400-500 m. long, bet. Tanganyika Ter. & Belg. Congo.

Tanganyika Territory, Brit. mandate, E Af. 365,000 □ p. 4,123. ✻ Dar es Salaam; most of form. Ger. E. Af.

Tangier (tăn-jēr′) *anc.* Tin′gis, Atl. spt. tn. N Morocco, p. 62; "internationalized." [in Nile delta.]

Tanis (tā′nĭs) *Bib.* Zoan (zō′ăn) ruined city, Lower Egypt,

Tanjore (tăn-jōr′) city, S Madras pres. Br. India, p. 60.

Tannenberg (tän′ĕn-bĕrĸ) vil. E. Prussia prov. Prussia; battles 1410, 1914.
Tanta (tän′tä) town, Egypt, in Nile delta, p. 74.
Taormina (tä/ôr-mē′nä) *anc.* Taurome′nium, tn. Sicily, on E coast, p. comm. 5. [Amazon river.]
Tapajos (tä-pä/yōzh) riv. 1,100 m. long, W cen. Brazil to
Taranaki. See Egmont, Mount. [Italy, p. comm. 69.]
Taranto (tä/rän-tō) *anc.* Taren′tum, ftd. spt. city, Apulia,
Taranto, Gulf of, inlet, 70 m. long, Medit. sea, SE Italy.
Tarascon (tä/ràs/kŏN′) tn. SE France, p. 8. [1,250 m.]
Tarim (tä-rēm′) chief river of Sinkiang prov. China,
Tarnopol (tär-nō′pōl-y′) town, E Galicia, Poland, p. 31.
Tarnów (tär′nōōf) town, NW Galicia, Poland, p. 36.
Tarrytown (tăr′ĭ-toun) vil. SE N. Y. p. 6. [location.]
Tarshish (tär′shĭsh) anc. maritime country of uncertain]
Tarsus (tär′sŭs) town, S Asia Minor, p. 26.
Tartary. See Tatary.
Tartu. See Dorpat. [Russia, Asia, p. 201.]
Tashkent *or* **Tashkend** (täsh/kĕnt′) city, ✻ of Turkestan,
Tasmania (tăz-mā′nĭ-*ä*) isl. S Pacific oc. S of Australia, 26,214 □ p. 214. ✻ Hobart; a state of the Commonwealth of Australia; form. Van Diemen's Land.
Tatar Republic (tä′tär) *or* **Tatary** (tä′tä-rĭ) autonomous repub. cen. Russia, Eur. 25,960 □ p. 2,852. ✻ Kazan.
Tatary (tä′tä-rĭ) *or* **Tartary** (tär′tä-rĭ) indefinite region, Asia & E Europe. — See Tatar Republic.
Tatra Mountains *or* **Tatra, High** (tä′trä) chief mt. group of Carpathians, cen. Eur.; Gerlsdorfer Spitze 8,737 ft.
Taunton (tän′tŭn; tôn′-) city, SE Mass. p. 37. — mun. bor. Somersetshire, Eng. p. 23; "Bloody Assizes" 1685.
Taurus (tô′rŭs) mt. chain, SE Asia Minor; 10,500 ft.
Tay (tā) riv. 120 m. long, Scot. to **Firth of Tay** (25 m. long). [North sea.]
Tees (tēz) riv. bet. Durham & York cos. Eng. 70 m. to]
Tegucigalpa (tā-gōō/sē-gäl′pä) town, ✻ of Honduras, p. 39.
Teheran (tē-hi′rän′) *or* **Tehran,** city, ✻ of Persia, about 70 m. S of Caspian sea, p. 220.
Tehuantepec, Isthmus of (tā-wän′tā-pĕk′) S Mex. 130 m. wide, bet. Gulf of Mex. & Pacific ocean.
Tel el Kebir (tĕl′ ĕl kē-bēr′) vil. NE Egypt; battle 1882.
Tembuland (tĕm′bōō-länd) ter. E. Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, 3,339 □ p. 235, ✻ Umtata.
Temisjoara (tĕm/ĭ-shä′rä) *Hung.* **Temesvár** (tĕm′ĕsh-vär) city, ✻ of Banat, SW Roumania, p. 83.
Tempe, Vale of (tĕm′pē) beautiful valley, ab. 5 m. long, anc. Thessaly. [S of Dardanelles.]
Tenedos (tĕn′ē-dŏs; *mod. Gr.* -thŏs) Turk. isl. 5 m. long.]
Tenerife (tĕn/ĕr-ĭf′; *Sp.* tä/nä-rē′fä) *or* **Teneriffe** (tĕn/ĕr-ĭf′) largest of Canary isls. 919 □ p. 190. ✻ Santa Cruz de Tenerife. — mt. See Teyde.
Tengri Khan (tĕn/grē kän′). See Tien Shan.
Tennessee (tĕn/ē-sē′) riv. U. S. A. ab. 1,200 m. (incl. Holston) Tenn. to Ohio riv. W Ky. — state, SE cen. U. S. A. 42,022 □ p. 2,338. ✻ Nashville.
Tenos *or* **Tinos** (tē′nŏs) isl. Cyclades isls. Gr. 790 □ p. 12.
Termonde (tĕr/mŏnd′) tn. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, p. 9.
Ternate (tĕr-nā′tä) isl. Du. E. Indies, E of Celebes isl. 53 □ p. 18.
Terre Haute (tĕr′ĕ hōt′) city, W Ind. on Wabash riv. p. 66.
Tetuán (tē-twän′) ftd. spt. ✻ of Spanish Morocco, p. 31.
Teutoburger Wald (toi′tō-bōōr/gĕr vält) range of hills, N E Westphalia, Prussia; battle A.D. 9.
Tewkesbury (tūks′bĕr-ĭ) mun. bor. Gloucestershire, Eng. p. 5; battle 1471.
Texas (tĕk′sŭs) state, SW U. S. A. 265,896 □ p. 4,663.
Teyde, *or* **Teide,** *or* **Tenerife, Pico de** (pē′kō dā tä′dā *or* tä/nä-rē′fä) *Eng.* **Peak of Tenerife** (tĕn/ĕr-ĭf′) vol. Tenerife isl. Canary isls. 12,190 ft.
Thames (tĕmz; *locally also* thämz, tämz) riv. E Conn. to Long Island sound. — (*pron.* tĕmz) *anc.* Tam′esis, riv. S England, 210 m. to North sea. — (*pron.* tĕmz) riv. Ontario, Canada, 135 m. to Lake St. Clair. [42 □.]
Thanet, Isle of (thăn′ĕt) isl. NE end of Kent co. England,
Thapsus (thăp′sŭs) anc. town, N Af. site on E coast of Tunis; battle 46 B.C.
Thasos (thā′sŏs) isl. N Ægean sea, 152 □ p. 12; to Greece.
Thebes (thēbz) anc. ruined city, Egypt, on Nile riv.; remains of Karnak & Luxor temples. — anc. chief city of Bœotia, Greece; mod. Thivai on site.
Theiss. See Tisa.
Therezina (tä/rĕ-zē′nä) city, NE Brazil, p. 58.
Thermopylæ (thĕr-mŏp′ĭ-lē) pass, E Greece; bat. 480 B.C.
Thessalonica. See Salonika.
Thessaly (thĕs′*ä*-lĭ) region (anc. div.) NE Greece, 5,364 □ p. 431, chief town Larissa.
Thibet. Var. of Tibet.
Thionville (tyôN/vēl′) *Ger.* **Diedenhofen** (dē′dĕn-hō/fĕn) town, NE France, on Moselle riv. p. 13.
Thorn. See Torun.
Thousand Islands, about 1,500 islands in upper St. Lawrence riv. bet. N. Y. & Ontario, Canada; summer resort.
Thrace (thrās) *or* **Thracia** (thrā′shĭ-*ä*) region, E Balkan pen.; anc. country & later a Rom. prov.; mod. Thrace, Gr. ter. 1920-23, now divided by Maritsa riv. into **Western Thrace,** to Greece, p. 208, & **Eastern Thrace** (Adrianople vilayet, European Turkey) ab. 8,600 □ p. ab. 500. ✻ Adrianople.
Thun (tōon) town, Berne canton, Switzerland, on Aar riv. near Lake of Thun, p. comm. 14.
Thun, Lake of, *Ger.* **Thunersee** (tōōn′nĕr-zā′) in Switzerland, 10 m. long, part of Aar riv. [✻ Frauenfeld.
Thurgau (tōōr′gou) canton, NE Switzerland, 388 □ p.136,
Thuringia (thŭ-rĭn′jĭ-*ä*) federated state, cen. Germany, composed of 7 former states (now dists.) 4,542 □ p. 1,508, ✻ Weimar; in it is the **Thuringian Forest** (thŭ-rĭn′jĭ-*ăn*) *Ger.* **Thüringer Wald** (tü′rĭng-ĕr vält′) a wooded mt. range.
Tian Shan. See Tien Shan.
Tiber (tī′bĕr) *It.* **Tevere** (tā′vā-rā) *anc.* Ti′beris, riv. cen. Italy, Tuscan Apennines 244 m. to Mediterranean sea.
Tiberias, Sea of. See Galilee, Sea of.
Tibet (tĭ-bĕt′; tĭb′ĕt) *Chin.* **Sitsang** (sĭt′säng′) country, Chinese dependency, S of **Sinkiang prov.** 465,000 □ p. 3,500, ✻ Lhasa.
Ticino (tē-chē′nō) *or* **Tessin** (tĕ-sĕn′; *F.* tĕ/sĂN′) canton, S Switzerland, 1,086 □ p. 152, ✻ Bellinzona.
Ticonderoga (tĭ-kŏn/dĕr-ō′gä) vil. NE N. Y. p. 2; old fort, head of Lake Champlain, built by Fr. 1755 (Fort Carillon), taken by Eng. 1759; taken by Ethan Allen, 1775.
Tien Shan (tĭ-ĕn′ shän′) *or* **Tian Shan** *or* **Thian Shan** (tĭ-än′) mt. chain (*shan*) Russian Turkestan & Sinkiang prov. China; highest, Tengri Khan, 23,950 ft.
Tientsin (tĭ-ĕn′/tsĕn′) city & treaty port, ✻ of Chihli prov. China, p. 800.
Tierra del Fuego (tyĕr′rä dĕl fwā′gō) group of isls. S end S. Am.; partly to Chile, & partly to Argentina.
Tiflis (tyĕ-flyēs′) *Georgian* **Tpilisi** (t′pē/lĭ-sē) city, ✻ of Georgia, Asia, on Kura riv. p. 347; univ.
Tigris (tī′grĭs) riv. Turkey in Asia & Mesopotamia, 1,150 m. long, unites with Euphrates river.
Tilburg (tĭl′bûrg) tn. N. Brabant, Netherlands, p. comm. 62.
Tilsit (tĭl′zĭt) town, E. Prussia prov. Prussia, on Memel river p. 44; treaty 1807.
Timagami *or* **Temagami** (tĕ-mä′gä-mĭ) lake (90 □) & summer resort region, Ont. Can., N of Lake Nipissing.
Timbuktu (tĭm-bŭk′tōō) *Fr.* **Tombouctou** (tôN′/bōōk′-tōō′) tn. Fr. Sudan, Fr. W. Af. nr. Niger riv. p. 4.
Timor (tē-mōr′)isl. 340 m. long, Malay arch.; E part (7,275 □ p. 378, ✻ Dilli) Port. & W part (6,373 □ p. 343, ✻ Kupang) Dutch. [p. 54.]
Tinnevelly (tĭn/ĕ-vĕl′ĭ) city, S Madras pres. Br. India,]
Tintagel Head (tĭn-tăj′ĕl) cape, W Cornwall co. England.
Tippecanoe (tĭp/ĕ-kä-nōō′) riv. Ind. Tippecanoe lake, 200 m. to Wabash riv.; battle 1811.
Tipperary (tĭp/ĕr-ā′rĭ; 3) co. Munster prov. Ir. Free State, 1,659 □ p. 152, ✕ Clonmel. — town, Tipperary co. p. 6.
Tirach Mir (tē/rŭch mēr) mt. (*mĭr*) highest of Hindu Kush, Chitral, NW India, p. 220.
Tirol *or* **Tyrol** (tĭr′ŏl; *Ger.* tē-rōl′) Alpine prov. W Austria, 4,790 □ p. 306, ✻ Innsbruck.
Tisa *or* **Tisza** (tē′sŏ) *Ger.* **Theiss** (tīs) *anc.* Tis′sus *or* Ti′sia, riv. Hungary & Yugoslavia, Carpathian mts. ab. 800 m. to the Danube.
Titicaca, Lake (tē/tē-kä′kä; tĭt/ĭ-) best S. Peru & Bolivia, ab. 3,500 □; alt. 12,644 ft. [Rome, p. comm. 15.]
Tivoli (tē′vō-lē) *anc.* Ti′bur, tn. Italy, 18 m. ENE of
Tlemsen *or* **Tlemcen** (tlĕm-sĕn′) tn. W Algeria, p. 43.
Tobago (tō-bā′gō) isl. attached to Trinidad, Br. W. Indies, 114 □ p. 23, ✻ Scarborough. [to Irtish river.]
Tobol (tō-bōl′y′) riv. Siberia, Russia, 800 m. Ural mts.]
Tobolsk (tō-bōlsk′; *Russ.* tŏ-bŏl′y′sk) town, W Siberia, Russia, Asia, on Irtish riv. p. 25.
Tocantins (tō′kän-tēns′) riv. Brazil, 1,700 m. to Pará riv.
Togo (tō′gō) *or* **Togoland** (-länd′) form. Ger. prot. bet. Gold Coast col. & Dahomey, now Fr. & Brit. mandates: Fr. Togo, 21,893 □ p. 673, ✻ Lome; Brit. Togo, 13,040 □ p. 188, attached to Gold Coast col. [Japan, p. 68.]
Tokushima (tō′kōō-shē′mä) spt. city, NE Shikoku isl.]
Tokyo *or* **Tokio** (tō′kĭ-ō) *formerly* **Yeddo** *or* **Yedo** (yĕd′ō) city, E Honshu, on Tokyo bay, ✻ (since 1869) of Japan, p. (1920) 2,173; earthquake & fire, Sept. 1, 1923.
Toledo (tō-lē′dō) city & port, NW Ohio, p. 243. — (tō-lē′-dō; *Sp. pron.* tō-lā′thō) *anc.* Tole′tum, city, cen. Spain, on Tagus riv. p. 26; cathedral.
Tolima (tō-lē′mä) volcano, W cen. Colombia, 18,432 ft.
Toluca (tō-lōō′kä) *or* **Toluca de Lerdo** (tō-lōō′kä dā lĕr′-dō) city, ✻ of Mex. state, Mexico, p. 38. [bile river.]
Tombigbee (tŏm-bĭg′bē) riv. fr. NE Miss. 450 m. to Mo-
Tomsk (tŏmsk) city, W cen. Siberia, Russia, Asia, p. 90.
Tonga (tŏn′*gä*; *Fiji* tŏ′ngä), *or* **Friendly, Islands,** arch. S Pacific, 385 □ p. 25, ✻ Nukualofa; Br. protectorate.
Tongaland (tŏn′*gä*-länd) *or* **Amatongaland** (ăm′*ä*-) region, N of Zululand, Natal, U. of S. Af.
Tonkin (tŏn′kĭn′) *or* **Tongking** (tŏng′kĭng′) *or* **Tonking** (tŏn′kĭng′) Fr. protectorate, N Fr. Indo-China, 40,530 □ p. 6,550, ✻ Hanoi.
Tonle Sap (tŏn′lā säp′) *Fr.* **Grand-Lac** (grän′-läk′) lake, Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China, 100 to 770 □ according to season.
Topeka (tō-pē′kä) city, ✻ of Kans. on Kansas riv. p. 50.
Toronto (tō-rŏn′tō) city, ✻ of Ontario prov. Canada, on Lake Ontario, p. 522; univ. & colls. [tering place.]
Torquay (tôr-kē′) mun. bor. Devonshire, Eng. p. 39; wa-
Torrens, Lake (tŏr′ĕnz) salt lake, 130 m. long, S. Australia.
Torreón (tôr/rā-ōn′) city, SW Coahuila, Mexico, p. 40.
Torres Strait (tôr′ĕz) strait between New Guinea & Australia, 80 m. wide. [to Haiti.]
Tortuga (tôr-tōō′gä) isl. 25 m. long, N of Haiti; belongs]
Toruń (tō′rŏŏn-y′) *Ger.* **Thorn** (tôrn) city, ✻ of Pomerania prov. Poland, p. 39.
Tottenham (tŏt′ĕn-ăm) urban dist. Middlesex, Eng. p. 147.
Toul (tōōl) town, NE France, p. 12; siege 1870.
Toulon (tōō-lôN′) *anc.* Te′lo Mar′tius, ftd. spt. city, SE France, p. comm. 106; naval station.
Toulouse (tōō-lōōz′) *anc.* Tolo′sa, city, S Fr. p. comm. 175.
Touraine (tōō-rān′) old prov. W cen. Fr.; chief city Tours.
Tourcoing (tōōr-kwĂN′) city, N France, p. comm. 79.
Tournay *or* **Tournai** (tōōr-nĕ′) town, W Belgium, p. 36.
Tours (tōōr) *anc.* Cæsarodu′num, *later* Tu′roni, city, W cen. France, p. comm. 75; battle 732.
Towton (tou′tŭn) par. Yorkshire, England; battle 1461.
Trafalgar, Cape (trăf/ăl-gär′; *often, as in England,* trä-făl′gär) SW coast of Cádiz, Spain; naval battle, Nelson's victory & death, 1805. [comm. 31.]
Trani (trä′nē) spt. town, Apulia, Italy, on Adriatic sea, p.]
Transcaspian Region (trănz-kăs′pĭ-*ăn*) SW Russian Turkestan, Asia, 150,055 □.
Transcaucasian Federation (trănz′kô-kā′shĭ-*ăn*; -kăsh′*ăn*, *or* **Transcaucasia** (-kā′shĭ-*ä*; -shä) fed. repub. W Asia, Russia, S of Caucasus mts. bet. Black & Caspian seas 74,970 □ p. 5,684, ✻ Tiflis; incl. Georgia, Azerbaijan, & Armenia.

Transjordania (trănsʲjôr-dāʲnĭ-ȧ) emirate, NW Arabia, E of Jordan riv. ✻ Amman ; Brit. mandate.
Transkei (trănsʲ-kīʲ) ter. E Cape prov. U. of S. Af. 2,504 □ p. 198. ✻ Butterworth. [Cisleithania.
Transleithania (-lĭ-thāʲnĭ-ȧ ; -täʲnē-ä) Hungary. Cf.
Transvaal (-välʲ) formerly, as S. African Republic, independent state, then Br. col. & since 1910 prov. of U. of S. Af. 110,450 □ p. 2,088. ✻ Pretoria.
Transylvania (trănʲsĭl-vāʲnĭ-ȧ) former E part of Hungary, now a div. cen. Roumania, 22,312 □ p. 2,678.
Trapani (träʲpä-nē) *anc.* Drepʲanum, spt. city, NW Sicily, p. comm. 71.
Trasimeno (träʲzē-māʲnō), *or* **Perugia** (pä-rōōʲjä), **Lake of,** *anc.* Trasimeʲnus, in Italy, 10 m. W of Perugia ; Hannibal's victory, 217 B.C.
Travancore (trăvʲȧn-kōrʲ) native state, S Madras, India, 7,594 □ p. 4,006. ✻ Trivandrum.
Trebbia *or* **Trebia** (trĕbʲbyä) riv. N Italy, 71 m. to Po riv. ; battle 218 B.C.
Trebizond (trĕbʲĭ-zŏndʲ) vilayet, NE Asia Minor, 16,671 □ p. 1,122. — *anc.* Trapeʲzus, spt. its ✻ on Black sea, p. 55.
Trengganu (trĕngʲgäʲnōō) state, E Malay pen. under Br. prot. 6,000 □ p. 154. — spt. its ✻ p. 12.
Trent (trĕntʲ) riv. England, Staffordshire, 170 m. to Ouse riv. — *It.* **Trento** (trĕnʲtō) *Ger.* **Trient** (trē-ĕntʲ) *anc.* Tridenʲtum, city, ✻ of Venetia Tridentina, Italy, p. 31 ; council 1545-63. [Austria.
Trentino (trĕn-tēʲnō) region, N Italy, form. in Tirol.
Trenton (trĕnʲtŭn) city, ✻ of N. J. on Delaware riv. p. 119 ; battle 1776.
Treviso (trā-vēʲzō) *anc.* Tarvisʲium, city, Venetia, Italy, p. comm. 47.
Trichinopoly (trĭchʲĭ-nŏpʲō-lĭ) town, S Madras pres. Br. India, p. 120.
Trier (trērʲ) *or* **Treves** (trēvz) *Fr.* **Trèves** (trâv) *anc.* Augusʲta Treviroʲrum, city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Moselle riv. p. 53 ; cathedral.
Trieste (trē-ĕstʲ ; *Ital.* trē-ĕsʲtä) *Ger.* **Triest** (trē-ĕstʲ) *anc.* Tergesʲte, spt. city & dist. 37 □ p. 240, ✻ of Venetia Julia, Italy, on Gulf of Trieste.
Trincomalee (trĭnʲkō-mȧ-lēʲ) spt. NE Ceylon, p. 11.
Trinidad (trĭnʲĭ-dădʲ ; *Sp. pron.* trē'nē-thäth') West Indian isl. off Venezuela (1,862 □ p. 339) forming with Tobago a Br. col. 1,976 □ p. 363. ✻ Port of Spain.
Trinity, Cape (trĭnʲĭ-tĭ) cliff, 1,700 ft. high, N shore Saguenay riv. Quebec, Canada.
Tripoli (trĭpʲō-lĭ) *anc.* Tripolis, former Turkish vilayet, N Africa. — *anc.* Œa, city, ✻ of Tripolitania, p. 30. — *Turk.* **Tarabalus** (tä-räʲbōō-lōōs), town, Great Lebanon, N of Beirut, Syria, Turkey, near Medit. sea, p. 30.
Tripolitania (trĕʲpō-lē-täʲnyä) dist. W Libya, N Africa, ✻ Tripoli ; Italian.
Tristan da Cunha (trĭsʲtän' dȧ kōōnʲyä) small isl. group, S Atl. 37° 5′ S, 12° 10′ W, 45 □ ; Br. [India, p. 73.
Trivandrum (trē-vŭnʲdrōōm) spt. ✻ of Travancore state, S
Troas (trōʲăs) *or* **The Troad** (trōʲăd) ter. of anc. Troy, NW Mysia, Asia Minor.
Tromsö (trŏmsʲöʲ) spt. NW Norway, p. comm. 10.
Trondhjem (trŏnʲyĕm) ftd. spt. city, cen. Norway, p. 55.
Troppau. See Opava.
Trossachs (trŏsʲŭks) wooded valley, Perth co. Scot.
Trouville (trōō-vēlʲ) spt. NW France, p. comm. 6 ; resort.
Troy (troi) city, E. N. Y. on Hudson riv. p. 72 ; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.
Troy *or* **Ilium** (ĭlʲĭ-ŭm) *anc.* Troiʲa *or* Troʲja, Ilʲion, anc. ruined city, NW Asia Minor, S of the Dardanelles.
Troyes (trwä) city, NE France, on Seine river, p. comm. 55 ; treaty 1420. [p. bor. 11 ; cathedral.
Truro (trōōʲrō) spt. city & mun. bor. Cornwall co. England.
Tsaritsyn (tsȧ-rēʲtsĭn) city, SE Russia, on Volga river, p. 81.
Tsarskoe Selo (tsärʲskō-yĕ syĕ-lōʲ) town, near Leningrad, Russia, p. 14 ; form. imperial palace. [China, p. 377.
Tsinan (tsĭʲ-nänʲ) town & treaty port, ✻ of Shantung prov.
Tsingtao *or* **Tsingtau** (tsĭngʲtouʲ) treaty port on Kiaochow bay, Shantung prov. China, p. 61 ; held by Ger. 1898-1914 ; by Jap. 1914-22. [China ; highest peak, 13,000 ft.
Tsinling Shan (tsĭnʲlĭngʲ shänʲ) mountain range, NW
Tsitsihar (tsĕt/sĕ-härʲ) town, ✻ of Heilungkiang prov. Manchuria, p. 80.
Tsushima (tsōōʲshĕʲmä) Jap. island (*shima*) in Korea strait, 263 □ p. 57 ; naval battle 1905.
Tuamotu (tōōʲä-mōʲtōō), **Paumotu** (päʲōō-mōʲtōō), *or* **Low** (lō), **Archipelago**, group of small isls. S Pac. ocean 270 □ p. 4 ; French. [univ.
Tübingen (tüʲbĭng-ĕn) town, Württemberg, Ger. p. 20 ;
Tucson (tōō-sŏnʲ) city, S Arizona, p. 20 ; Univ. of Arizona.
Tucumán (tōōʲkōō-mänʲ) city, N Argentina, p. 91.
Tugela (tū-gēʲlȧ ; tōō-) riv. Natal, S Af., about 300 m. ; battles 1899-1900.
Tula (tōōʲlä) city, W cen. Russia, Eur. p. 129.
Tulsa (tŭlʲsȧ) city, NE Okla. p. 72 ; oil ; coll.
Tunbridge Wells, Royal (tŭnʲbrĭj) mun. bor. Kent, Eng. p. 36 ; mineral springs.
Tunguska (tōōn-gōōsʲkä), **Lower, Stony, & Upper**, three rivers of Siberia, trib. to Yenisei river.
Tunis (tūʲnĭs) *anc.* Tuʲnes, town, ✻ of Tunis, on Lagoon of Tunis, p. 172. — *or* **Tunisia** (tū-nĭshʲĭ-ȧ ; -nĭshʲȧ) *Fr.* **Tunisie** (tü/nē/zēʲ) country, N Af. E of Algeria, 49,030 □ p. 2,095. ✻ Tunis ; Fr. prot.
Tupungato (tōōʲpōōn-gäʲtō) peak, Andes mts. bet. Chile & Argentina, 22,329 ft.
Turin (tūʲrĭn ; tū-rĭnʲ) *It.* **Torino** (tō-rēʲnō) *anc.* Tauraʲsia, *later* Augusʲta Taurinoʲrum, city, chief city of Piedmont, Italy, p. 500 ; bat. 1706 ; cath. univ., etc.
Turkestan (tōōr/kĕ-stänʲ) regior., cen. Asia, divided bet. Russia, China, Bokhara, Khiva, and Afghanistan.—, **Eastern,** *or* **East,** *or* **Chinese**, W & S part of Sinkiang prov. China, chief town Kashgar. —, **Russian**, autonomous rep. SW Russia, Asia, 577,400 □ p. 7,202. ✻ Tashkent.
Turkey (tûrʲkĭ) *form.* **Ottoman Empire** (ŏtʲō-mȧn) republic, Europe and Asia, 296,420 □ est. p. 15,008. ✻ Angora ; Turkey in Europe 10,882 □ p. 1,579 ; Turkey in Asia 285,538 □ p. 13,429.
Tuscaloosa (tŭs/kē-lōōʲsȧ) city, W cen. Ala. p. 12 ; univ.
Tuscany (tŭsʲkȧ-nĭ) *It.* **Toscana** (tōs-käʲnä) region, W cen. Italy, nearly coextensive with anc. Etruria ; duchy, 11th to 19th c. ; now a div. — div. W Italy, S of Emilia, 9,302 □ p. 2,884. [of Rome.
Tusculum (tŭsʲkŭ-lŭm) anc. town of Latium, ab. 12 m. SE
Tuskegee (tŭs-kēʲgē) town, E Ala. p. 2 ; Institute.
Tutuila (tōōʲtōō-ēʲlä) isl. Samoa, 40 □ p. 6 ; to U. S. A.
Tver (tvyärʲ) city, W cen. Russia, Europe, p. 65.
Tweed, (twēd) riv. Scot. & Eng. Peebles co. Scot. 96 m. to North sea ; part of it bet. Berwick co. (Scot.) & Northumberland (Eng.).
Tweeddale. See Peebles. [on Thames, p. 35.
Twickenham (twĭkʲn-ȧm) urban dist. Middlesex co. Eng.
Tyne (tīn) riv. 35 m. (incl. N. Tyne 80 m.) Northumberland, England. [Eng. on Tyne riv. p. 64.
Tynemouth (tīnʲmȧth ; tĭnʲ-) co. bor. Northumberland,
Tyre (tīr) *anc.* Tyʲrus, anc. spt. city, ✻ of Phœnicia ; mod. town (*Ar.* **Sur**) spt. Syria, on its site, 28 m. NNE of Acre.
Tyrol. See Tirol. [SW of Italy.
Tyrrhenian Sea (tĭ-rēʲnĭ-ȧn) part of Mediterranean sea,

U

Ubangi (ōō-bänʲgē) large riv. cen. Africa to Congo riv. in 0° 39′ S ; part of boundary bet. French Equatorial Africa & Belgian Congo.
Ubangi–Shari (-shäʲrē) *Fr.* **Oubangui–Chari** (ōō/bänʲ/gē/-shá/rē/) col. French Equatorial Africa, N of Ubangi riv. 208,219 □ p. 605, ✻ Bangui. [riv.
Ucayali (ōōʲkä-yäʲlē) riv. Peru, over 1,200 m. to Amazon
Udine (ōōʲdē-nā) city, NE Venetia, Italy, p. comm. 53.
Ufa (ōōʲfä) city, E Russia, Eur. ✻ of Bashkir repub. p. 93.
Uganda (ōō-gänʲdä ; ū-gänʲdȧ) Br. prot., cen. Af. 110,300 □ p. 3,066, ✻ Entebbe, native ✻ Kampala.
Uinta Mountains (ū-ĭnʲtȧ) range, NE Utah ; highest, Gilbert peak, 13,422 ft. [Tanganyika, p. 25.
Ujiji (ōō-jēʲjē) town, W Tanganyika Ter. E Af. on Lake
Újpest (ōōʲy'-pĕsht/) *Ger.* **Neupest** (noi/pĕsht/) town, Hungary, on Danube riv. near Budapest, p. 56.
Ukraine (ū/krānʲ) republic, SW Russia, Europe, 174,510 □ p. 26,002, ✻ Kharkov. [Westmorland, Eng.
Ullswater (ŭlzʲwôʲtĕr) lake, 7½ m. long, Cumberland &
Ulm (ŏŏlm) city, Württemberg, Ger. on Danube riv. p. 56.
Ulster (ŭlʲstĕr) former prov. N Ireland, 8,567 □ p. 1,579 ; now divided between Northern Ireland & Irish Free State. — prov. Irish Free State, 3,116 □ p. 331.
Umbria (ŭmʲbrĭ-ȧ ; *It.* ōomʲbrē-ä) div. cen. Italy, coextensive with Perugia prov. 3,770 □ p. 760.
Ungava (ŭn-gäʲvȧ ; -gäʲvȧ) former dist. E Canada, now in Quebec prov.
Union City (ūnʲyŭn) city, NE N. J. p. 75 ; consolidation (1924) of West Hoboken & Union Hills.
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. See Russia.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (officially since 1922 ; *form.*, 1801-1922, officially U. K. of Gr. Br. & Ire.) popularly the **United Kingdom**, isl. kingdom of NW Europe composed of Great Br. (Eng., Wales, Scot.) & N. Ireland, 94,498 □ p. 44,168, ✻ London.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (ä'grä ; oud) prov. N Br. India, 107,267 □ p. 45,376, ✻ Allahabad ; native states, 5,079 □ p. 1,135.
United States of America, The, *commonly* **The United States**, *often* **America**, federal republic of 48 states and District of Columbia, 3,026,789 □ p. 105,828, ✻ Washington ; with 2 territories (Alaska & Hawaii) 3,624,122 □ p. 106,139 ; with all possessions, 3,742,903 □ p. 117,283.
Unterwalden (ōonʲtĕr-välʲdĕn) canton, cen. Switz. 296 □ p. 39. [Greenland, W coast.
Upernivik (ōoʲpĕr-nĕ-vēkʲ) most N Danish settlement in
Upolu (ōōʲpō-lōō ; ōō-pōʲ-) isl. Samoa, 345 □ p. 18 ; to N. Z.
Upper Austria, prov. N Austria, 4,628 □ p. 859, ✻ Linz.
Upper Canada, a former name of Ontario prov. Canada.
Upper Egypt, the Nile valley bet. 30° & 22° N.
Upper Silesia, prov. SE Prussia, Ger. 3,759 □ p. 1,304. See Silesia.
Upper Volta, col. Fr. W. Africa, W of Niger river.
Uppsala *or* **Upsala** (ŭpʲsȧ-lȧ ; ŭpʲsȧ-lȧ) city, SE Sweden, p. 29 ; university.
Ur (ûr) city and dist. anc. Babylonia, ab. 135 m. SE of Babylon. [Asia, 1,400 m. to Caspian sea.
Ural (ūʲrȧl ; *Russ.* ōō-rälʲy') riv. Russia, SE Europe & W
Ural Mountains, mts. & plateaus, Russia, Eur. (chiefly) & Asia, from Arctic oc. ab. 1,600 m. to near Orenburg.
Urbana (ûr-bănʲȧ) city, E cen. Illinois, p. 10 ; Univ. of Illinois. — city, W cen. Ohio, p. 8 ; Urbana univ.
Urfa (ōōr-fäʲ) *or* **Orfa** (ōr-fäʲ) *anc.* Edesʲsa, ftd. town, SE Turkey in Asia, NE of Aleppo, p. 50.
Urga (ōōrʲgä) *Chin.* **Kulun** (kōōʲlōōnʲ) cml. & sacred town, ✻ of Mongolia, p. 38.
Uri (ōōʲrē) canton, E Switzerland, 415 □ p. 24. ✻ Altdorf.
Uruguay (ūʲrōō-gwäʲ ; ōōʲrōō-gwīʲ) riv. S. Am. Brazil 931m. to Plata riv. — republic, South America, S of Brazil, 72,-153 □ p. 1,495, ✻ Montevideo.
Urumtsi (ōō-rōōmʲtsĕ) *or* **Urumchi** (-chĕ) *or* **Tihwahfu** (tēʲhwä-fōōʲ) walled city, N Sinkiang prov. China, p. 60.
Urundi (ōō-rōōnʲdē) dist. cen. Africa, N of Lake Tanganyika ; Belgian mandate, form. Ger. ter.
Ushant (ŭshʲȧnt) *Fr.* **Ouessant** (wĕ/sȧnʲ/) isl. France, 4½ m. long, off NW. Wales & Eng. 60 m. to estuary of Severn riv.
Usk (ŭsk) riv. Wales & Eng. 60 m. to estuary of Severn riv.
Üsküb. See Skoplje.
Uspallata Pass (ōōs/päl-yäʲtä) *or* **La Cumbre** (lä kōōmʲ-brā) pass in Andes, bet. Chile & Argentina, 12,870 ft. high.
Utah (ūʲtô ; ūʲtä) state, W U. S. A. 84,990 □ p. 449, ✻ Salt Lake City.

K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); boN; yet; zh = z in azure.
Abbreviations precede this list. ✻ capital. X county seat.

Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation.
□ area in sq. miles. = equals. **p.** population in thousands.

Utica (ū'tĭ-kȧ) city, cen. N. Y. on Mohawk riv. p. 94.— anc. coast city, N Af. NW of Carthage (& mod. Tunis).
Utrecht (ū'trĕkt ; *Dutch* ū'trĕkt) prov. Netherlands, 534 □ p. 335. — city, its ✻ p. comm. 138 ; treaty 1713.

V

Vaal (väl) riv. S Africa, SE Transvaal prov. 700 m. to Orange river.
Valais (vȧ'lĕ') canton, SW Switz. 2,021 □ p. 128, ✻ Sion.
Valdai, *or* **Valday, Hills** (vȧl-dī') W Russia, Eur. ; highest region in interior, ab. 1,000 ft.
Valence (vȧ'lȧnsʼ) mfg. city, SE Fr. on Rhone riv. p. 29.
Valencia (vȧ-lĕn'shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ ; *Sp. pron.* vä-lĕn'thyä) old kingdom, E Spain. — prov. E Spain, 4,153 □ p. 934 — *anc.* Valen'tia, its ✻ a spt. city, p. 247. — (*pron.* vä-lĕn'-syä) city, N Venezuela, p. 29. [34.]
Valenciennes (vȧ'lȧN'syĕn') ftd. town, N France, p. comm.]
Valladolid (vȧl'yȧ-thō-lēth') city, NW cen. Spain, p. 76.
Valletta (vȧ-lĕt'tȧ) spt. city, ✻ of Malta, on NE coast, p. 22.
Valley Forge, vil. SE Pa. ; winter quarters of Washington's army 1777-78.
Vallombrosa (väl'lŏm-brō'sä) resort, Tuscany, Italy, 16 m. ESE of Florence ; abbey, now forestry school.
Valona (vȧ-lō'nä) *or* **Avlona** (ȧv-lō'nä) *anc.* Au'lon, spt. Albania, Europe, on Valona bay, p. 7.
Valparaiso (vȧl'pȧ-rā'zō) city, NW Ind. p. 7 ; univ. — (vȧl'pȧ-rī'sō ; -rī'zō) *Span.* **Valparaíso** (väl'pä-rä-ē'sō) spt. city, Chile, p. 182.
Van (vän) town, Turkish Armenia, near Lake Van, p. 30.
Van, Lake (vän) salt lake, SE Turkish Armenia, 1,425 □.
Vancouver (vȧn-kōō'vĕr) isl. Br. Columbia, Canada, 16,400 □. — spt. city, Br. Columbia, p. 117.
Väner (vē'nĕr), *in Eng. usually* **Vener** (vē'nĕr) *or* **Wenner** (vĕn'ĕr) lake, SW Sweden, 2,150 □.
Vanua Levu (vä'nōō-ä lȧ'vōō) isl. of Fiji group, S Pacific ocean 2,432 □ p. 29.
Vardar (vär'dȧr') *anc.* Ax'ius, riv. Yugoslavia & Greece, 200 m. to Gulf of Salonika. [p. 51.]
Varna (vär'nȧ) ftd. spt. tn. NE Bulgaria, on Black sea.]
Vätter (vē'tĕr). *In English usually* **Vetter** (vē'tĕr) *or* **Wetter** (vĕ'tĕr) lake, 733 □, S Sweden. [320, ✻ Lausanne.]
Vaud (vō) *Ger.* **Waadt** (vät) canton, W Switz. 1,240 □ p.
Vaux (vō) vil. NE France, near Verdun ; battles 1916. — vil. NE France, near Château-Thierry ; battle 1918.
Veglia (vā'lyȧ) *Serb* **Krk** (kŭrk) isl. Yugoslavia, in Adriatic sea, 145 □ p. 21.
Veii (vē'yī) anc. city of Etruria, N of Rome, Italy. [Yon.]
Vendée (vȧN'dā') dept. WFr. 2,692 □ p. 397, ✻ La Roche-sur-
Vener. See Väner.
Venetia (vē-nē'shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ) *or* **Venetia Euganea** (ū-gā'-nē-ȧ) *It.* **Veneto** (vā'nā-tō) div. NE Italy, 9,463 □ p. 4,080, ✻ Venice. — **Julia** (jōō'lyȧ) *It.* **Venezia Giulia** (vä-nĕt'syä jōō'lyä) div. NE Italy, comprising ters. form. in Austria, 3,210 □ p. 931, ✻ Trieste. — **Tridentina** (trĭ'dĕn-tī'nȧ) *It.* **Venezia Tridentina** (vä-nĕt'syä trē'dĕn-tē'nä) *or* **Trentino** (trĕn-tē'nō) div. N Italy, comprising ter. form. in Austria, 4,027 □ p. 669, ✻ Trent.
Venezuela (vĕn'ē-zwē'lȧ ; *Am. Sp.* vä'nä-swā'lä) republic, N South America, 393,874 □ p. 2,412, ✻ Caracas.
Venice (vĕn'ĭs) *It.* **Venezia** (vä-nĕt'syä) ftd. city, N Italy, on small Adriatic coastal isls. p. comm. 165. —, **Gulf of,** the N part of the Adriatic sea ; sometimes, the whole sea.
Vera Cruz (vā'rä krōōs' ; vĕr'ȧ krōōz') *officially* **Veracruz,** state, SE Mexico, 27,883 □ p. 1,161, ✻ Jalapa. — spt. in same, its former ✻ p. 40.
Verde, Cape (vûrd) extreme W cape of Africa, in Senegal.
Verdun (vĕr'dŭN') *or* **Verdun-sur-Meuse** (-sür-mūz') *anc.* Verodu'num, ftd. town, NE France, on Meuse river, p. comm. 13 ; battles 1916. [Montpelier.]
Vermont (vĕr-mŏnt') state, NE U. S. A. 9,564 □ p. 352, ✻
Verona (vĕ-rō'nȧ ; *It. pron.* vā-rō'nä) ftd. city, Venetia, NE Italy, p. comm. 95.
Versailles (vĕr'sā'y' ; *Angl.* vĕr-sālz') city, nr. Paris, France, p. 65 ; former royal palace (now muscum), etc. ; treaties 1919 (with Ger.), 1920.
Vesle (vĕl) riv. NE France, 90 m. long ; trib. of Aisne river.
Vesuvius (vĕ-sū'vĭ-ŭs) *It.* **Vesuvio** (vā-zōō'vyō) volcano, E of Bay of Naples, S Italy, 4,267 ft. ; eruptions, esp. A.D. 79 & 1906.
Vetter. See Vätter. [Finland, p. 30.]
Viborg (vē'bôr-y') *Finnish* **Viipuri** (vē'pōō-rē) spt. SE]
Vicenza (vē-chĕnt'sä) *anc.* Vicen'tia, city, Venetia, NE Italy, p. comm. 60. [springs.]
Vichy (vē'shē' ; *Angl.* vĭsh'ĭ) town, cen. France, p. 18 ;]
Vicksburg (vĭks'bûrg) city, Miss. on Mississippi riv. p. 18 ; siege & capture 1863.
Victoria (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ȧ) state, SE Australia, 87,884 □ p. 1,532, ✻ Melbourne. — spt. city, ✻ of Br. Columbia, Can. p. 39. — spt. city, ✻ of Hongkong col. China, p. 323.
Victoria Falls, in Zambezi riv. S. Rhodesia, ab. 350 ft. — in Iguassú riv. (bet. Brazil & Argentina) ab. 200 ft.
Victoria , Lake, *or* **Victoria Nyanza** (nyän'zä) lake (*nyanza*) E Africa, 26,828 □ ; a source of the Nile.
Vienna (vē-ĕn'ȧ) *Ger.* **Wien** (vēn) *anc.* Vindobo'na, city, ✻ of Austria, on Danube river, p. 1,841. [p. comm. 24.]
Vienne (vyĕn) *anc.* Vien'na, town, SE France, on Rhone riv.]
Vigo (vē'gō ; vī'-) spt. NW Spain, p. 54 ; battle 1702.
Vilna (vĭl'nȧ) *or* **Vilno** (-nō) *Pol.* **Wilno** (vĭl'nō) city, NE Poland, p. 170 ; taken 1915 ; former ✻ of Lithuania.
Vimy (vē'mē') vil. N Fr. ; battle (V. ridge) 1917.
Vincennes (vĭn-sĕnz') city, SW Ind. p. 17. — (*Fr. pron.* vĂN'sĕn') tn. N Fr. near Paris, p. 42. [✻ Richmond.]
Virginia (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ) state, E U. S. A. 42,627 □ p. 2,309,
Virgin Islands, a presidency of the Leeward Isls. col. (Br.) 58 □ p. 5, ✻ Road Town. — **of the U. S.,** group consisting of isls. St. Thomas, St. Croix, & St. John, 132 □ p. 26, ✻ St. Thomas ; form. Dan. W. Indies, purchased 1916.
Visayan Islands (vē-sä'yän) *or* **Bisayas** (bē-sä'yȧs) group, cen. Phil. isls. [den, p. 10.]
Visby (vēs'bü) *or* **Wisby** (wĭz'bĭ) spt. town, Gottland, Swe-
Vistula (vĭs'tŭ-lȧ) *Ger.* **Weichsel** (vīk'sĕl) riv. Europe, Carpathian mts. 652 m. to Baltic sea. [p. 80.]
Vitebsk (vē'tyĕpsk) city, W Russia, Eur. on Dvina riv.]
Viti Levu (vē'tē lā'vōō) largest of the Fiji isls. 4,112 □ p. 111.
Vitoria (vē-tō'rē-ȧ) city, N cen. Spain, p. 36 ; battle 1813.
Vladikavkaz (vlȧ'dĭ-kȧf-kȧs') city, ✻ of Mountain Repub. Russia, Eur. p. 61. [Japan, p. 95.]
Vladivostok (-vŏs-tŏk') ftd. spt. E Siberia, Asia, on Sea of
Vlissingen. See Flushing. [sea.]
Volga (vōl'gȧ) riv. Russia in Europe, 2,300 m. to Caspian
Volos (vō'lŏs) *anc.* Iol'cus, spt. Thessaly, E Greece, on Gulf of Volos, p. 30.
Volta (vōl'tȧ) riv. 670 m. Gold Coast ; partly Fr. Togo
Vorarlberg (fôr'ärl'bĕrk) prov. W Austria, 1,005 □ p. 133, ✻ Bregenz.
Voronezh (vō-rô'nyĕsh) city, S cen. Russia, Eur. p. 93.
Vosges (vōzh) *anc.* Vos'egus, Vog'esus, mts. NE France ; highest, Sulzer Belchen, 4,667 ft.
Vuelta Abajo (vwĕl'tä ä-bä'hō) region, W Cuba ; tobacco.

W

Waadt. See Vaud. [Ind. & Ill. to Ohio riv.]
Wabash (wō'bȧsh) riv. 517 m. long, W Ohio, Ind. & bet.
Waco (wā'kō) city, cen. Texas, on Brazos riv. p. 39.
Wagram (vä'grȧm) vil. Lower Austria ; battle 1809.
Waichow (wī'chō') city, Kwangtung prov. China, p. 400.
Wakayama (wä'kä-yä'mä) spt. SW Honshu, Japan, p. 48.
Wakefield (wāk'fēld) city & co. bor. ✕ of West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 53 ; cath. ; battle 1460. [U. S. A.]
Wake Island, small isl. N Pacific oc. ab. 166° E, 20° N ; to]
Walcheren (vȧl'kĕr-ĕn) isl. SW Neth. ; Brit. expedition 1809.
Waldeck (vȧl'dĕk) state, Germany, 433 □ p. 66, ✻ Arolsen.
Waldstätter, Die Vier (dē fēr vält'shtĕt'ĕr) *Eng.* **The Four Forest Cantons,** Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, & Lucerne cantons, Switzerland. [7,466 □ p. 2,207.]
Wales (wālz) principality, SW Great Britain, W of England.]
Walfish Bay. See Walvis Bay.
Wallachia (wŏ-lā'kĭ-ȧ) *or* **Walachia,** former principality now part of Roumania, 29,810 □ p. 7,904.
Wallasey (wŏl'ȧ-sĭ) co. bor. Cheshire, Eng. p. 91.
Wallsend (wŏlz'ĕnd') mun. bor. Northumberland, Eng. on Tyne riv. p. 43. [mingham, p. 97.]
Walsall (wŏl'sôl) co. bor. Staffordshire, Eng. near Bir-
Waltham (wŏl'thʼm) city, E Mass. p. 31 ; watches.
Walthamstow (-stō') city, Essex co. Eng. near London, p. 127.
Walvis (wôl'vĭs), *or* **Walfish** (-fĭsh), **Bay,** Southwest Af. 22° 56′ S. — enclave of Cape prov. U. of S. Af. 430 □ p. 1. — spt. on bay ; fine harbor. [p. 328.]
Wandsworth (wŏnz'würth) met. bor. SW London, England]
Wanhsien (wän'sĭ-ĕn') city, Szechwan prov. China, on Yangtze riv. p. 150.
Wantage (wŏn'tāj) tn. Berkshire, Eng. p. 4 ; bp. of Alfred the Great. [land, p. 77.]
Warrington (wŏr'ĭng-tŭn) county bor. Lancashire, Eng.]
Warsaw (wŏr'sô) *Polish* **Warszawa** (vär-shä'vä) city, ✻ of Poland, on Vistula riv. p. 931 ; taken 1915 ; univ.
Warta (vär'tä) *Ger.* **Warthe** (vär'tĕ) riv. Poland & Prussia, 445 m. to Oder riv. [Ger.]
Wartburg (värt'bōōrk) castle near Eisenach, Thuringia,]
Warwickshire (wŏr'ĭk-shĭr ; -shēr) *or* **Warwick,** co. cen. England, 946 □ p. 1,390, ✕ Warwick (p. 13 ; castle).
Wasatch Range (wô'sȧch ; wô-sȧch') mts. cen. Utah ; highest, Timpanogos, 11,957 ft.
Wash, The (wŏsh) shallow inlet of North sea, 22 m. by 15m. Lincolnshire & Norfolk, England.
Washington (wŏsh'ĭng-tŭn) state, NW U. S. A. 69,127 □ p. 1,357, ✻ Olympia. — city, D. C. on Potomac riv. ✻ of U. S. A. p. 438. — bor. SW Pa. p. 21 ; coll.
Washington, Mount, highest of White mts. N. H. 6,293 ft. ; cog railway.
Waterbury (wô'tĕr-bĕr-ĭ) city, W cen. Connecticut, p. 92.
Wateree. See Catawba. [State, p. 27.]
Waterford (wô'tĕr-fĕrd) spt. city, SE Munster, Ir. Free]
Waterloo (wô'tĕr-lōō') city, E Iowa, p. 36. — (wô'tĕr-lōō' ; *Flemish* vä'tĕr-lō'), vil. Brabant, Belgium, 9 m. SSE of Brussels ; bat. June 18, 1815. [p. 31.]
Watertown (wô'tĕr-toun) tn. Mass. p. 21. — city, N N. Y.]
Waterville (-vĭl) city, S Maine, p. 13 ; Colby coll.
Watervliet (wô'tĕr-vlēt') city, E N. Y. p. 16 ; U. S. arsenal.
Watkins (wŏt'kĭnz) vil. W cen. N. Y. p. 3 ; famous glen.
Watling Island (-lĭng) isl. E Bahamas. See San Salvador.
Waziristan (wä-zēr'ē-stän') mountain tract, SW North-West Frontier Prov. India ; northern div. 2,310 □ p. 139, southern 2,734 □ p. 151. [cos. England.]
Weald, The (wēld) a wooded dist. of Kent, Surrey, & Sussex.]
Weehawken (wē-hô'kĕn) tn. NE N. J. opp. N. Y. city, p. 14.
Weihaiwei (wā'hī'wā') spt. town, N Shantung, China, dist. 285 □ p. 154 ; British.
Weihsien (wā'sĭ-ĕn') treaty mart, Shantung, China, p. 80.
Weimar (vī'mär) city, ✻ of Thuringia, Ger. p. 37.
Weisshorn (vīs'hôrn) peak, Valais canton, Switz. 14,804 ft.
Welland Canal (wĕl'ȧnd) in Ontario, Canada, 26¾ m. long, bet. lakes Erie & Ontario.
Wellesley (wĕlz'lĭ) town, E Mass. p. 6 ; Wellesley coliege.
Wellington (wĕl'ĭng-tŭn) spt. city, S North Isl. N. Z. ✻ of N. Z. p. 89, with suburbs 107. [cathedral.]
Wells (wĕlz) city & mun. bor. Somersetshire, England, p. 4 ;]
Wemyss (wēmz) par. Fife co. Scot. p. 25 ; Wemyss castle.
Wenchow (wŭn'chō') city & treaty port, Chekiang prov. China, p. 100.
Weser (vā'zĕr) riv. NW Germany, 280 m. to North sea.
Wessex (wĕs'ĕks) region, S Eng. ; it was one of the anc. Saxon kingdoms. [fordshire, Eng. p. 74.]
West Bromwich (brŭm'ĭch ; -ĭj ; brŏm'-) county bor. Staf-]
Western Australia, state, Australia, W of 129° E lon. 975,920 □ p. 332 (excluding full-blooded aboriginals), ✻ Perth. [880, ✻ Bruges.]
West Flanders (flăn'dĕrz) prov. W Belgium, 1,249 □ p.]
West Ham, co. bor. Essex co. Eng. p. 301 ; sub. of London

West Hartlepool (här′t′l-pōōl′) spt. co. bor. Durham co. England, p. 69.
West Hoboken. See Union City.
West Indies (ĭn′dĭz) isls. in Atl. oc., bet. Florida & S. Am.; incl. Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles, & Bahamas.
West Lothian (lō′thĭ-ăn) co. S Scot. 120 □ p. 84, × Linlithgow.
Westminster (wĕst′mĭn′stẽr) city & met. bor. in London, Eng. p. 142; Abbey, Houses of Parliament, etc.
Westmorland (-mōr-lănd) co. NW England, 790 □ p. 66, × Appleby (p. 2.).
Westphalia (wĕst-fā′lĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* **Westfalen** (vĕst-fä′lĕn) prov. NE Prussia, 2,982 □ p. 327, ✻ Schneidemühl.
West Point, vil. SE N. Y. on Hudson riv.; U. S. Mil. Acad.
West Riding (rīd′ĭng) admin. co. part of anc. co. of Yorkshire, England, 2,582 □ p. 3.181, × Wakefield.
West Virginia (vẽr-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ) state, E cen. U. S. A. 24,170 □ p. 1,464, ✻ Charleston; in 1862 separated from Virginia.
Wethersfield (wĕth′ẽrz-fēld) tn. cen. Conn. on Conn. riv. p. 4; State prison. [Switzerland, 12,149 ft.
Wetterhorn (vĕt′ẽr-hôrn′) peak of Alps, Berne canton.
Wheeling (hwē′lĭng) city and port of entry, NW Va. on Ohio riv. p. 56. [land, p. 13.
Whitby (hwĭt′bĭ; wĭt′-) spt. urban dist. Yorkshire, Eng.
White Mountains, N N. H.; highest peak, Mount Washington, 6,293 ft.
White Pass, SE Alaska, near Skagway, 2,800 ft.
White Plains, city, SE New York, p. 21; battle 1776.
White River, riv. Ark. 900 m. long, flows into Miss. riv.
White Russia, popular name for W part of former Russian emp. — independent republic, W Russia, Eur. 23,290 □ p. 1,634, ✻ Minsk.
White Sea, gulf, NW Russia, Europe, 36,000 □.
Whitney, Mount (hwĭt′nĭ) mt. Sierra Nevada mts Calif. 14,502 ft.; highest in U. S. outside of Alaska.
Wichita (wĭch′ĭ-tô) city, S cen. Kansas, on Arkansas riv. p. 72. — **Falls,** city, N Texas, p. 40.
Wieliczka (vyĕ-lyĕch′kȧ) town, W Galicia, Poland, 8 m. SE of Cracow, p. comm. 6; rock-salt mines.
Wieprz (vyĕpsh) riv. Poland, 150 m. to Vistula river.
Wiesbaden (vēs′bä′dĕn; *colloq.* vĭs′-) city, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, p. 98; resort.
Wigan (wĭg′ăn) county bor. Lancashire, England, p. 89.
Wight, Isle of (wīt) isl. off S coast Eng., an administrative co. part of anc. co. of Hampshire, 147 □ p. 95, × Newport.
Wigtown (wĭg′tŭn; -toun) *or* **Wigtownshire** (-shĭr; -shẽr) co. SW Scotland, 487 □ p. 31, × Wigtown (p. I).
Wilderness, region, NE Va.; battles 1864.
Wilhelmshaven (vĭl′hĕlms-hä′fĕn) ftd. spt. Hanover prov. Prussia, p. 29. [riv. p. 74.
Wilkes-Barre (wĭlks′-bär′ĭ) city, NE Pa. on Susquehanna
Willamette (wĭ-lăm′ĕt) river, 250 m. long, W Oregon.
Willesden (wĭlz′dĕn) urban dist. Middlesex co. Eng. p. 166.
Williamsburg (wĭl′ yămz-bûrg) city, SE Va. p. 2; early ✻; William and Mary coll.; battle 1862.
Williamson, Mount (wĭl′yăm-sŭn) peak, Sierra Nevada mts. near Mt. Whitney, 14,500 ft.; exc. Mt. Whitney, highest in U. S.
Williamsport (wĭl′yămz-pōrt) city, N cen. Pa. p. 36.
Williamstown (-toun) town, NW Mass. p. 4; Williams coll.
Wilmington (wĭl′ming-tŭn) city & port of entry, N Del. p. 110. — city & port of entry, SE N. C. p. 33.
Wilno. See Vilna. [battle 1861.
Wilson's Creek (wĭl′sŭnz) small riv. nr. Springfield, Mo.;
Wiltshire (wĭlt′shĭr; -shẽr) *or* **Wilts,** co. S England, 1,350 □ p. 292, × Salisbury.
Wimbledon (wĭm′b'l-dŭn) mun. bor. Surrey co. Eng. p. 61.
Winchester (wĭn′chĕs-tẽr) city, N Va. p. 7; battles 1862, 1864. — *anc.* Ven′ta Belga′rum, city & mun. bor. × of Southampton co. England, p. 24; cathedral.
Windermere (wĭn′dẽr-mēr) urban dist. Westmorland co. Eng. p. 6. — lake (largest in Eng.) 10½ m. long, bet. Westmorland co. & Lancashire.
Windhuk *or* **Windhoek** (vĭnt′hōōk′) town, ✻ of Southwest Africa, p. with subs. 17.
Wind River Mountains (wĭnd) range of Rocky mts. Wyo.; highest, Gannett pk. 13,785 ft.
Windsor (wĭn′zẽr) city, S Ont. Can. on Detroit riv. p. 39. — See New Windsor.
Windsor Castle, Berkshire, Eng. E of New Windsor; chief royal residence; park of 1,500 acres.
Windward Islands (wĭnd′wẽrd) S portion Lesser Antilles. — Br. possession consisting of the cols. of St. Lucia, St Vincent, & Grenada, with the Grenadines, 516 □ p. 163.
Windward Passage, 50 m. wide, bet. Cuba & Haiti.
Winnebago, Lake (wĭn′ẽ-bā′gō) lake, 30 m. long, E Wis.
Winnepesaukee, Lake (wĭn′ē-pē-sō′kē) lake, 25 m. long, E cen. N. H.
Winnipeg (wĭn′ĭ-pĕg) riv. Canada, 475 m. to Lake Winnipeg. — city, ✻ of Manitoba prov. Canada, p. 179. —, **Lake,** 275 m. long, 9,459 □, Manitoba, Canada.
Winnipegosis, Lake (wĭn′ĭ-pē-gŏ′sĭs) lake, 2,086 □, W Manitoba, Canada, W of Lake Winnipeg.
Winona (wĭ-nō′nȧ) city, SE Minn. on Mississippi riv. p. 19.
Winston-Salem (wĭn′stŭn-sā′lĕm) city, NW N. C. p. 48.
Wisconsin (wĭs-kŏn′sĭn) state, N U. S. A. 56,066 □ p. 2,632, ✻ Madison. — riv. Wis. 600 m. to Mississippi riv.
Wittenberg (vĭt′ĕn-bẽrk; *Angl.* wĭt′ĕn-bûrg) tn. Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elbe river, p. 22; Reformation 1517.
Witwatersrand (wĭt-wä′tẽrs-rănt; -rănd) *or* **The Rand** (rănd) rocky ridge at Johannesburg, Transvaal, U. of S. Africa; gold fields. [World War.
Woëvre (vō′ĕv′r′) plateau, N of Verdun, France; battles
Wolverhampton (wŏŏl′vẽr-hămp′tŭn) county bor. Staffordshire, Eng. p. 102. [long, 1,851 □.
Woods, Lake of the, in Minn. Ontario & Manitoba 90 m.
Woodstock (wŏŏd′stŏk) bor. Oxfordshire, Eng. p. 2.
Woolwich (wŏŏl′ĭj; -ĭch) met. bor. E London, Eng. on Thames, p. 140; arsenal.
Woonsocket (wōōn′sŏk′ĕt) city, N Rhode Island, p. 43.
Wooster (wŏŏs′tẽr) city, NE cen. Ohio, p. 8; college.
Worcester (wŏŏs′tẽr) city, E cen. Mass. p. 180; Clark univ.; Holy Cross coll.; Polytechnic inst. — See Worcestershire. — city & co. bor. × of Worcestershire, Eng. on Severn, p. 49; cathedral; battle 1651.
Worcestershire (-shĭr) *or* **Worcester,** co. SW cen. England, 716 □ p. 406, × Worcester.
Worms (vōrms; *Angl.* wûrmz) city, Hesse, Ger. on Rhine riv. p. 44; Diet 1521.
Wörth (vûrt) tn. dept. Bas-Rhin, Fr. p. 1; battle 1870.
Wrangell, Mount (răn′gĕl) mt. S Alaska, 14,000 ft.
Wuchang (wōō′chäng′) city, ✻ of Hupeh prov. China, on Yangtze riv. p. 400.
Wuhu (wōō′hōō′) treaty port, Anhwei prov. China, p. 130.
Württemberg (vûr′tĕm-bẽrk) state, S Germany, 7,532 □ p. 2,519, ✻ Stuttgart. [univ.
Würzburg (vûrts′bŏŏrk) city, NW Bavaria, Ger. p. 87;
Wye (wī) riv. Wales & Eng. 130 m. to Severn estuary.
Wyoming (wī-ō′mĭng; wĭ′ō-mĭng) state, NW U. S. A. 97,914 □ p. 194, ✻ Cheyenne.
Wyoming Valley, in NE Pa.; fine scenery; massacre 1778.

X Y Z

Xanthus (zăn′thŭs) anc. city, ruins S Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor.
Xingú (shĕN-gōō′) riv. N cen. Brazil. 1,300 m. to Amazon.
Yablonoi (yä′blŏ-noi′), *or* **Yablonovoi** (-nŏ-voi′), **Mountains,** in Mongolia & S Siberia.
Yadkin River. See Peedee.
Yakima (yăk′ĭ-mȧ) city, S cen. Washington, p. 19.
Yakutsk (yȧ-kōōtsk′) autonomous repub. E Russia, Asia, 1,457,070 □ p. 301. — its ✻ on Lena riv. p. 7.
Yalu (yä′lōō′) riv. bet. Manchuria & Korea, 300 m. to Yellow sea; nav. bat. near mouth 1894.
Yangchow (yäng′chō′) tn. S Kiangsu prov. China, p. 100.
Yangtze (yäng′tsĕ′) *or* **Yangtze-kiang** (-kyäng′) *i. e.* "Yang kingdom river," principal river, (*kiang*) in China, Tibet, 3,200 m. to E. China sea.
Yanina, *or* **Janina** (yä′nĕ-nȧ) *Serb* **Janina** (yä′nĕ-nȧ) city, Epirus, NW Greece, p. 19.
Yap (yäp) isl. W Caroline isls. 79 □ p. 7; cable station.
Yapurá *or* **Japurá** (yä′pōō-rä′) riv. SE Colombia & Brazil, Andes mts. 1,750 m. to Amazon river.
Yarkand (yär′kănd′) city & oasis, W Sinkiang, China, p. 50.
Yarmouth (yär′mŭth) spt. town, SW Nova Scotia, p. 7. —, **Great,** spt. county bor. Norfolk co. England, p. 61.
Yaroslavl (yȧ′rŏ-slä′vl) city, NW cen. Russia, Eur. p. 73.
Yass-Canberra (yȧs′-kăn′bĕr-ȧ) dist. New South Wales in which is situated the Federal Capital Territory.
Yavari *or* **Javary** (yä′vä-rē′) riv. 600 m. bet. Brazil & Peru, to Marañón riv.
Yazoo (yȧz′ōō) river, Miss. 290 m. to Mississippi river.
Yeddo *or* **Yedo.** See Tokyo.
Yellow River. See Hwang.
Yellow Sea, inlet, Pacific oc. bet. China & Korea.
Yellowstone Lake (yĕl′ō-stōn′) lake, 20 m. long, Wyoming, in Yellowstone National Park. [Wyo. 3,348 □.
Yellowstone National Park, in Ida. Mont. & (mostly)
Yellowstone River, in Wyo. & Mont. 600 m. to Missouri river; grand cañon & falls (upper 110 ft. & lower 310 ft.).
Yemen (yĕm′ĕn) *anc.* Ara′bia Fe′lix, country, SW Arabia, 75,000 □ p. 1,000, ✻ Sana. [to Arctic ocean.
Yenisei (yĕ′nĕ-sĕ′ē) riv. Mongolia & Siberia, ab. 3,000 m.
Yezd (yĕzd) city, cen. Persia p. 45.
Yezo (yĕz′ō). See Hokkaido.
Yokohama (yō′kō-hä′mȧ) spt. city, E Honshu, Japan, p. (1920) 423; earthquake & fire, Sept. 1, 1923.
Yokosuka (-sōō′kȧ) spt. city, E Honshu, Japan, p. 90.
Yonkers (yŏn′kẽrz) city, SE N. Y. on Hudson riv. p. 100.
York (yôrk) city, SE Pa. p. 48. — See Yorkshire. — *anc.* Ebora′cum, city & county bor. × of Yorkshire, Eng. p. 84; cathedral. [Carpentaria.
York, Cape, in N Queensland, Australia, E of Gulf of
York River, estuary, E Va. to Chesapeake bay, 40 m.
Yorkshire (yôrk′shĭr; -shẽr) *or* **York,** co. N Eng. 6,071 □ p. 4,099, × York. [wallis, 1781.
Yorktown, town, SE Va. on York riv.; surrender of Cornwallis, 1781.
Yosemite Falls (yō-sĕm′ĭ-tē) series of falls, Yosemite valley Calif.; total height 2,526 ft.
Yosemite Valley, in E Calif. 6 m. long, in **Yosemite National Park,** 1,125 □; scenery.
Youngstown (yŭngz′toun) mfg. city, NE Ohio, p. 132.
Ypres (ē′pr′) tn. West Flanders prov. Belg. p. comm. 17; battles 1914-18. [1914-18.
Yser (ē′zär′) riv. Fr. & Belg. 55 m. to North sea; battles
Yssel. See Ijssel.
Yucatan (yōō′kä-tän′) pen. SE Mex. & part of N Cen. Am. — state, SE Mex. 15,941 □ p. 348, ✻ Mérida.
Yugoslavia *or* **Jugoslavia** (yōō′gō-slä′vĭ-ȧ) kingdom, SE Europe, 96,134 □ p. 12,017, ✻ Belgrade; incl. form. Serbia & Montenegro, & various divs. & parts of form. Austria-Hungary.
Yukon (yōō′kŏn) riv. Canada & Alaska, ab. 2,300 m. to Bering sea. — ter. NW Can. 207,076 □ p. 4, ✻ Dawson.
Yunnan (yōōn′nän′) prov. SW China, 146,714 □ p. 9,000 ✻ Yunnanfu.
Yunnanfu (yōōn′nän′fōō′) city, ✻ of Yunnan, China, p. 90.
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Zacatecas (sä′kä-tä′käs) town, cen. Mexico, p. 33.
Zagreb (zä′grĕb) *Hung.* **Zágráb** (zä′gräb) *Ger.* **Agram** (ä′grăm; ŏg′rŏm) city, ✻ of Croatia, Yugoslavia, p. 80.
Zama (zā′mȧ) anc. town, N Africa, SW of Carthage; battle 202 B.C.
Zambezi (zăm-bē′zĭ; zȧm-bā′zē) riv. E Angola, Rhodesia, & Port. E. Africa, ab. 1,600 m. to Indian ocean.
Zamoanga (sȧm/bŏ-än′gä) spt. W Mindanao, Phil. isls. p. 31.
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Zanzibar (zăn′zĭ-bär′; zăn′zĭ-bär′) isl. sultanate, E Africa.

a Br. protectorate. — isl. of protectorate, 640 □ p. 114. — spt. tn. ✻ of prot. on Zanzibar isl. p. 35.

Zara (zä′rä; *It.* dzä′rä) *Serbian* **Zadar** (zä′där) spt. city, on Dalmatian coast, Adriatic sea, p.16 ; belongs to Italy.

Zaragoza. See Saragossa.

Zealand (zē′lănd) *Dan.* **Sjælland** (shēl′lán) group of isls. E Denmark, 2,900 □ p. 1,270. — largest isl. of group, 2,719 □ p. 1,145. [submarine base.

Zeebrugge (zā′brōog′ē) spt. of Bruges, Belg. ; was Ger.

Zeeland (zē′lănd ; *Dutch pron.* zā′länt) prov. S Netherlands, 689 □ p. 247. ✻ Middelburg.

Zermatt (tsĕr′mät′) vil. Valais canton, Switz. p. 2 ; resort.

Zimbabwe (zĭm-bä′bwā) site of ruins, formerly thought ancient, Mashonaland, S. Rhodesia.

Zion National Park, SW Utah, 120 □ ; scenic cañon, 800 to 2,000 ft. deep.

Zor (zōr) region, NE Syria, Asia, 30,110 □ p. 100, ✻ Deir.

Zug (tsōōk) canton, cen. Switz. 92 □ p. 32. — its ✻ p. 10.

Zuider Zee (zī′dĕr zā′) landlocked inlet, Netherlands, 85 m. long. [10,424 □ p. 220, ✻ Eshowe.

Zululand (zōō′lōō-lănd′) region, Natal, U. of S. Af.

Zungaria. See Dzungaria.

Zurich (zōō′rĭk) *Ger.* **Zürich** (tsü′rĭĸ) canton, N Switzerland, 666 □ p. 539. — city, its ✻ at N end of Lake of Zurich, p. 207 ; univ. [25 m. long, 34 □.

Zurich, Lake of, lake mostly in Zurich canton, Switz.,

Zuyder Zee. Var. of Zuider Zee.

Zwickau (tsvĭk′ou) city, Saxony, Germany, p. 70.

A PRONOUNCING BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

A

Aali Pasha (ä′lē pä-shä′). Turk. statesman (1815—1871).

Abbey (ăb′ĭ), Edwin Austin. Am. painter (1852—1911).

Abbot (ăb′ŭt), Ezra. Am. Biblical scholar (1819—1884).

Abbott (ăb′ŭt), Jacob. Am. author & clergyman (1803—1879). —, John Stevens Cabot. *Bro. of Jacob.* American historian (1805—1877). —, Lyman. *Son of Jacob.* Am. clergyman, author, & editor (1835—1922).

Abd-el-Kadir (äb′dĕl-kä′dĕr). Algerian patriot (1807—1883). [(1830—1901).

Abd-er-Rahman (äb′dĕr-rä′män). Ameer of Afghanistan.

Abdul-Aziz (äb′dōōl-ä′zēz′). Sultan of Turkey 1861-76 (1830—1876).

Abdul-Hamid (äb′dōōl-hä-mēd′) **II.** Sultan of Turkey 1876-1909, when deposed (1842—1918). [(1823—1861).

Abdul-Mejid (–mĕ-jēd′). Sultan of Turkey 1839-61

Abélard (äb′ĕ-lär′d ; *Fr. pron.* ä′bā′lär′), Pierre. French scholastic philosopher & logician (1079—1142).

Abercrombie (ăb′ĕr-krŭm′bĭ), James. British general (1706—1781).

Abruzzi (ä-brōōt′sē), Duke of the. *Prince Luigi.* Italian naval officer & explorer [Lat. 86° 33′] (1873—).

Abu-Bekr (ä′bōō-bĕk′r) 1st caliph of Mecca (573—634).

Acton (ăk′tŭn), John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton, 1st Baron. English historical scholar (1834—1902).

Adams (ăd′ămz), Charles Francis. *Son of J. Q.* Am. diplomat (1807—1886). —, John. Lawyer & 2d president, 1797-1801, of U. S. A. (1735—1826). —, John Quincy. *Son of John.* 6th president, 1825-29, of U. S. A. (1767—1848). —, Maude, Miss. Real name *Maude Kiskadden.* Am. actress (1872—). —, Samuel. Am. Revolutionary patriot & statesman (1722—1803).

Addams (ăd′ămz), Jane. Am. social settlement worker (1860—). [1719).

Addison (ăd′ĭ-sŭn), Joseph. Eng. poet & essayist (1672—

Adrian (ā′drĭ-ăn). Roman emperor. See Hadrian. — The name of six popes ; esp., **IV.** (Nicholas Breakspear), the only English pope 1154-59 (1100?—59).

Aehrenthal, von (fŏn ā′rĕn-täl), Aloys, Count Lexa. Austro-Hungarian statesman (1854—1912).

Æschines (ĕs′kĭ-nēz *or, esp. in British use,* ēs′-). Athenian orator (389—314 B. C.).

Æschylus (ĕs′kĭ-lŭs *or, esp. in British use,* ēs′-). Greek tragic poet (525—456 B. C.).

Æsop (ē′sŏp). Greek fabulist (fl. 560 B. C.).

Aga Khan (ä′gä kän) **III.** *Sultan Sir Mohammed Shah.* Head of Ismaelian Mohammedans from 1885 (1877—).

Agassiz (ăg′ä-sē ; *Fr. pron.* ä′gä′sē′), Louis John Rudolph. Swiss naturalist in America (1807—1873). [289 B. C.).

Agathocles (ă-găth′ō-klēz). Tyrant of Syracuse (361?—

Agesilaus (ă-jĕs′ĭ-lā′ŭs) **II.** King of Sparta 397-360 (444?—360 B. C.).

Agricola (ă-grĭk′ō-lä), Cnæus Julius. Roman gen. (37—93).

Agrippa (ă-grĭp′ä), Marcus Vipsanius. Roman statesman (63—12 B. C.).

Aguinaldo (ä′gē-näl′dō), Emilio. Filipino leader (1870—).

Ainsworth (ānz′wŭrth), William Harrison. English novelist (1805—1882).

Aisha (ä′ē-shä). Favorite wife of Mohammed (611—678).

Akbar (ăk′bär ; *Hindu pron.* ŭk′bər ; *sometimes, but erroneously, accented on the last syllable*). Emperor of Hindustan 1556-1605 (1542—1605).

Alarcón, de (dā ä′lär-kōn′), Pedro Antonio. Spanish author (1833—1891).

Alaric (ăl′ă-rĭk). (*Lat.* **Alari′cus.**) Conq. of Rome ; king of the Visigoths (376?—410).

Albert (ăl′bĕrt) Francis Charles Augustus Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Consort of Queen Victoria (1819—1861). — Léopold Clément Marie Meinrad. King of the Belgians 1909– (1875—). —, **d′** (dăl′bär′), Eugen. Scottish pianist & composer (1864—).

Alber′tus Mag′nus. *Albert von Bollstädt.* Bav. philos. (1193?—1280).

Alboin (ăl′boin), King of the Lombards from 561 (?—573).

Albuquerque, de (dā ăl′bōō-kĕr′kē), Affonso. Portuguese conqueror in India (1453—1515).

Alcæus (ăl-sē′ŭs). Greek lyric poet (620—580 B. C.).

Alcibiades (ăl′sĭ-bī′ă-dēz). Athenian politician & general (450—404 B. C.).

Alcott (ôl′kŭt), Louisa May. Am. author (1833—1888).

Alcuin (ăl′kwĭn ; ăl′kū-ĭn ; ăl′-). (*Lat.* **Alcui′nus, Flac′cus Albi′nus.**) English theologian (735—804).

Alden (ôl′dĕn), John. Pilgrim Father (1599—1687).

Aldrich (ôl′drĭch), Thomas Bailey. Am. poet & misc. writer (1836—1907). [(1717—1783).

Alembert, d′ (dă′läN′bâr′), Jean le Rond. French math.

Alexander (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dĕr). *The Great.* King of Macedon from 336 (356—323 B. C.). — **I.** (*Russ.* **Aleksandr** (ä′lĕ-ksän′dr′) Pavlovich.) Emperor of Russia from 1801 (1777—1825). — **II.** Nikolaevich. Emperor of Russia from 1855 (1818—1881). — **III.** *Son of Alexander II.* Emperor of Russia from 1881 (1845—1894). The name of eight popes ; esp., **VI.** (Rodrigo Lenzuoli Borgia) from 1492 (1431—1503). — **Seve′rus.** Roman emperor from 222 (208?—235).

Alexius (ă-lĕk′sĭ-ŭs) **I.** *Comne′nus.* Emperor of the East from 1081 (1048?—1118). [(1749—1803).

Alfieri (äl-fyā′rē), Vittorio, Count. Italian dramatist.

Alfonso (äl-fŏn′sō) **XIII.** King of Spain from 1902 (1886—).

Alfred (ăl′frĕd). *The Great.* King of the West Saxons from 871 (849—901). [(1741—1822).

Ali Pasha (ä′lē pä-shä′). *Lion of Janina.* Pasha of Janina.

Allen (ăl′ĕn), Charles Grant Blairfindie. Eng. naturalist (1848—1899). —, Ethan. Am. officer in Rev. (1737—1789). —, James Lane. Am. novelist (1849—1925).

Allenby (ăl′ĕn-bĭ), Edmund Henry Hynman, first Viscount. Eng. field marshal (1861—).

Allston (ôl′stŭn), Washington. Am. painter (1779—1843).

Alma-Tadema (ăl′mä-tăd′ĕ-mä), Lourens (*Eng.* Lawrence), Sir. Belgian painter in England (1836—1912).

Alva (äl′vä ; ăl′vä), *or* **Alba** (ăl′bä ; ăl′bä), Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, Duke of. Sp. gen. (1508—1582).

Alvarado, de (dā äl′vä-rä′thō), Pedro. Spanish officer, companion of Cortes (1495?—1541).

Alverstone (ăl′vĕr-stŭn), Richard Everard Webster, 1st Baron. Lord chief justice of Eng. 1900-1913 (1842—1915).

Amati (ä-mä′tē), Nicolò *or* Nicola. It. violin maker of Cremona (1596—1684).

Amato (ä-mä′tō), Pasquale. It. barytone (1878—).

Ambrose (ăm′brōz), Saint. Bishop of Milan. Latin father (340?—397).

Amherst (ăm′ĕrst), Jeffrey, Baron. Br. gen. (1717—1797).

Amicis, de (dā ä-mē′chēs), Edmondo. Italian writer (1846—1908).

Amiel (ä′myĕl′), Henri Frédéric. Swiss author (1821—1881). [1836).

Ampère (äN′pâr′), André Marie. Fr. physicist (1775—

Amundsen (ä′mŭn-sĕn), Roald. Norwegian discoverer of South Pole, Dec. 14, 1911 (1872—).

Anacreon (ă-năk′rē-ŏn). Gr. lyric poet (563?—478 B. C.).

Anaxagoras (ăn′ăk-săg′ō-rŭs). Gr. philos. (500—428 B. C.).

Anaximander (ăn-ăk′sĭ-măn′dĕr). Greek philosopher (611—547 B. C.). [(1805—1875).

Andersen (ăn′dĕr-sĕn), Hans Christian. Dan. story-writer

Anderson (ăn′dĕr-sŭn), Mary Antoinette. *Mme. Antonio de Navarro.* Am. actress (1859—). —, Robert. Am. general ; defender of Fort Sumter (1805—1871).

André (äN′drā ; ăn′drĭ), John, Major. English spy (1751—1780).

Andrew (ăn′drōō), John Albion. Gov. of Massachusetts (1818—1867). [(1637—1714).

Andros (ăn′drŏs), Edmund, Sir. Eng. col. gov. in America

Angelico (ăn-jĕl′ĭ-kō), Fra. See Fiesole, da.

Anne (ăn). Queen of England 1702-14 (1665—1714). — **Boleyn** (bōōl′ĭn). 2d wife of Henry VIII. of England (1507?—1536). — **of Cleves** (klēvz). 4th wife of Henry VIII. of England (1515—1557).

Annunzio, d′ (dän-nōōn′dzē-ō), Gabriele. Real name *Gaetano Rapagnetta.* It. nov., dram. & poet (1864—).

Anselm (ăn′sĕlm), Saint. Archbishop of Canterbury (1033—1109).

Anthony (ăn′tō-nĭ), Saint, of Padua. Franciscan monk (1195—1231). — (ăn′thō-nĭ), Susan Brownell. Woman's-suffrage advocate (1820—1906). [(382—301 B. C.).

Antigonus (ăn-tĭg′ō-nŭs). Gen. of Alexander the Great

Antiochus (ăn-tī′ō-kŭs). *The Great.* King of Syria 224-187 B. C. (? —187 B. C.). — *Epiphanes.* King of Syria 175-164 B. C. (200?—164? B. C.). [444 B. C.).

Antisthenes (ăn-tĭs′thĕ-nēz). Gr. Cynic philos. (b. ab.

Antoninus (ăn′tō-nī′nŭs), Marcus Aurelius. *Adopted son of following.* Roman emp. 161-180 & philos. (121—180). — **Pius** (pī′ŭs). Roman emp. 138-161 (86—161).

Antonius (ăn-tō′nĭ-ŭs), Marcus. *Mark Antony.* Roman general (83—30 B. C.).

Apelles (ă-pĕl′ēz). Famous Greek painter (fl. B. C. 330).

Apulejus (ăp′ū-lē′yŭs). Roman satirist & philosopher (fl. 130?). [(1225?—1274?).

Aquinas (ă-kwī′năs), Thomas, Saint. Italian scholastic

Arany (ŏr′ŏn-y′), János. Hungarian poet (1817—1882).

Arblay, d′ (där′blā ; dăr′blā′), Madame. *Frances Burney.* Eng. novelist (1752—1840).

Arc, d′ Jeanne (zhän därk′). See Joan of Arc.

Archimedes (är′kĭ-mē′dēz). Gr. math. (287?—212 B. C.).

Argyll, *or* **Argyle** (är-gīl′), George John Douglas Campbell, 8th Duke of. British statesman & author (1823—1900).

Ariosto (ä′rē-ôs′tō), Ludovico. Italian poet (1474—1533).
Aristides (ăr′ĭs-tī′dēz). *The Just.* Athenian statesman & general (?—468? B. C.).
Aristippus (ăr′ĭs-tĭp′ŭs). Gr. philos. (435?—356? B. C.).
Aristophanes (ăr′ĭs-tŏf′ă-nēz). Comic poet of Greece (448?—380? B. C.).
Aristotle (ăr′ĭs-tŏt′l). Gr. philos. (384—322 B. C.).
Arius (ā-rī′ŭs ; ă′rĭ-ŭs ; ăr′ĭ-). Alexandrian theologian (280?—336).
Arkwright (ärk′rīt), Richard, Sir. Eng. inventor of spinning jenny (1732—1792).
Arminius (är-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs). Ger. hero (18 B. C.—A. D. 21). —, Jacobus. *Jacob Harmen.* Du. theolog. (1560—1609).
Arnold (är′nŭld), Benedict. Am. gen. in the Revolution, & traitor (1741—1801). —, Edwin, Sir. Eng. poet (1832—1904). —, Matthew. *Son of Thomas.* Eng. poet & essayist (1822—1888). —, Thomas. Eng. teacher & historian (1795—1842). — **von Winkelried** (*Ger.* är′nôlt fŏn vĭŋ′kĕl-rēt). Swiss patriot (?—1386?).
Arrhenius (ăr-rā′nĭ-ŏos), Svante August. Swedish physicist & chemist (1859—).
Arrian (ăr′ĭ-ăn), Flavius. Greek historian (100?—170?).
Artaxerxes (är′tăk-sûrk′sēz) **II.** King of Persia from 405 B. C. (?—361 B. C.).
Arteveld, van (văn är′tĕ-vĕlt), *or* **Artevelde** (är′tĕ-vĕl′dĕ), Jacob (1287?—1345), & his son Philip (1340—1382). Flemish leaders.
Arthur (är′thŭr). Legendary British king (fl. 5th or 6th c.). —, Chester Alan. 21st president, 1881-85, of U. S. A. (1830—1886). [(1515—1568).
Ascham (ăs′kăm), Roger. English scholar & author
Ashburton (ăsh′bŭr-tŭn), Baron. See Baring, Alexander.
Ashur-bani-pal (ä′shoor-bä′nĕ-päl′). King of Assyria 668-626 B. C. (?—626 B. C.).
Aspasia (ăs-pā′shĭ-ă) of Miletus. Mistress of Pericles (470?—410 B. C.). [(1852—).
Asquith (ăs′kwĭth), Herbert Henry. Eng. statesman.
Atahualpa (ä′tä-wäl′pä). Last Inca king (1495?—1533).
Athanasius (ăth′ă-nā′shĭ-ŭs), Saint. Alexandrian theologian (296?—373).
Athelstan (ăth′ĕl-stăn), *or* **Æthelstan.** King of the English 925-940 (895—940).
Atherton (ăth′ĕr-tŭn), Gertrude Franklin, born Horn. American novelist (1858—). [453).
Attila (ăt′ĭ-lă). *Scourge of God.* King of the Huns (406?—
Auber (ō′bâr′), Daniel François Esprit. Fr. composer (1782—1871). [poet (1552—1630).
Aubigné, d' (dō′bēn′yā′), Théodore Agrippa. Fr. hist. &
Audubon (ô′dōō-bŏn), John James. Am. ornithologist (1780—1851). [(1812—1882).
Auerbach (ou′ĕr-bäk), Berthold. Ger. Jewish novelist.
Auffenberg, von (fŏn ouf′ĕn-bĕrk), Moritz. Austrian general (b. 1852). [poet (1520—1589).
Augier (ō′zhyā′), Guillaume Victor Émile. Fr. dram. &
Augustine (sânt ô-gŭs′tĭn ; ô′gŭs-tēn), Saint. Apostle of the English (?—604). —, Saint. Numidian bishop of Hippo (354—430).
Augustus (ô-gŭs′tŭs). *Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus.* 1st Roman emp., 27 B. C.-A. D. 14 (63 B. C.—A. D. 14).
Aurangzeb, *or* **Aurungzebe** (ôr′ŭng-zēb′). Mogul emperor of Hindustan 1658-1707 (1619—1707).
Aurelian (ô-rē′lĭ-ăn). *Lucius Domitius Aurelianus.* Roman emperor 270-275 (212?—275).
Aurelius Antonini nus, Marcus. See Antoninus, M. A.
Austen (ôs′tĕn ; -tĭn), Jane. Eng. novelist (1775—1817).
Austin (ôs′tĭn), Alfred. English poet laureate & critic (1835—1913). —, John. English jurist (1790—1859).
Avicenna (ăv′ĕ-sĕn′ă). Mohammedan physician & philosopher (980—1037?).
Avogadro (ä′vō-gä′drō), Amadeo, Count. Italian chemist & physicist (1776—1856).
Ayeshah (ī′ĕ-shä ; ä′ĕ-). See Aisha.
Aylmer (āl′mĕr), Fenton John, Sir. Eng. general (1862—)

B

Baber (bä′bĕr). Founder of the Mogul Empire in India (1483—1530).
Bach (bäk), Johann Sebastian. German composer & musician (1685—1750).
Bacon (bā′k'n), Francis. Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans. Eng. philosopher & statesman (1561—1626). —, Roger. Eng. philosopher (1214?—1294).
Baffin (băf′ĭn), William. Eng. navigator (1584?—1622).
Bagehot (băj′ŭt ; bāg′ŭt), Walter. English author (1826—1877).
Bailey (bā′lĭ), Liberty Hyde. Am. horticulturist & botanist (1858—). —, Nathan *or* Nathaniel. Eng. lexicographer (?—1742). [(1847—).
Bailloud (bä′yōō′), Maurice Camille. French general.
Bainbridge (bān′brĭj), William. American commodore (1774—1833). [(1821—1893).
Baker (bāk′ĕr), Samuel White, Sir. Eng. explorer in Africa.
Bakunin (bä-kōō′nyĭn), Mikhail Aleksandrovich. Russian polit. agitator & writer (1814—1876).
Balboa, de (dā bäl-bō′ä), Vasco Núñez. Sp. adventurer, & discov. of Pacific (1475—1517).
Baldwin (bôld′wĭn) **I.** *Bro. of Godefroy de Bouillon.* King of Jerusalem (1058—1118). —, James Mark. Am. psychologist (1861—).
Balfe (bălf), Michael William. Ir. composer (1808—1870).
Balfour (bălf′ŏor), Arthur James. Br. statesman & essayist (1848—). [1292-96 (1249—1315).
Baliol, de (dē bāl′yŭl ; bāl′yŭl), John. King of Scotland
Balzac, de (dē bal′zăk′ ; *Angl.* bāl′zăk), Honoré. French novelist (1799—1850).
Bancroft (bănk′krŏft), George. Am. hist. (1800—1891).
Banks (băŋks), Joseph, Sir. Eng. naturalist (1743—1820). —, Nathaniel Prentiss. Am. gen. & polit. (1816—1894).
Barbour (bär′bĕr), John. Scottish poet & historian (1316?—1395).
Barclay de Tolly (bär′klā′ dē tō′lē′), Mikhail, Prince. Russian field marshal (1761—1818).
Barère de Vieuzac (bä′rär′ dē vyû′zăk′), Bertrand. French revolutionist (1755—1841).
Baring (bâr′ĭng), Alexander. 1st Baron Ashburton. Eng. financier & diplomat (1774—1848).
Barlow (bär′lō), Joel. Am. poet & patriot (1754—1812).
Barnard (bär′närd), Henry. Am. educationist (1811—1900).
Barnave (bär′nav′), Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie. French revolutionist (1761—1793). [(1547—1619).
Barneveldt (bär′nē-vĕlt), Jan van Olden. Dutch statesman
Barnum (bär′nŭm), Phineas Taylor. Am. showman (1810—1891). [Vignola, da.
Barocchio (bä-rōk′kyō), *or* **Barozzio** (bä-rōt′syō). See
Barras, de (dē bä′rä′), Paul François Jean Nicolas, Count. French revolutionist (1755—1829).
Barrett (bär′ĕt), Lawrence. Am. actor (1838—1891).
Barrie (bär′ĭ), James Matthew, Sir. Scot. nov. & dram. (1860—). [Louis XV. (1746—1793).
Barry, du (dü bä′rē′), Jeanne Bécu, Comtesse. Mistress of
Barth (bärt), Heinrich. German explorer (1821—1865).
Bartholdi (bär′tōl′dē′), Frédéric Auguste. Fr. sculptor (1834—1904). [Porta.
Bartolommeo (bär′tō-lōm-mē′ō), Fra. See Baccio della
Barton (bär′tŭn), Clara. Am. philanthropist (1821—1912).
Barye (bä′rē′), Antoine Louis. Fr. sculptor (1795—1875).
Basil (bāz′ĭl ; bā′zĭl), *or* **Basil'ius,** St. *The Great.* Bishop of Cæsarea (329—379). [(1848—1884).
Bastien-Lepage (bäs′tyăn′-lē-päzh′), Jules. Fr. painter.
Baudelaire (bōd′-lâr′), Charles. Fr. poet (1821—1867).
Baxter (băks′tĕr), Richard. Eng. nonconformist divine (1615—1691). [(1898).
Bayard (bī′ĕrd), Thomas Francis. Am. statesman (182?—
Bayard, de (dē bä′yär′), Pierre Terrail, Seigneur. Called the *Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.* French warrior (1473?—1524).
Bayle (bĕl), Pierre. French philos. & critic (1647—1706).
Bayly (bā′lĭ), Ada Ellen. *Edna Lyall.* Eng. novelist (1857—1903). [(1823—1887).
Baynes (bānz), Thomas Spencer. Eng. author & editor.
Bazaine (bä′zĕn′), François Achille. Fr. gen. (1811—1888).
Beaconsfield (bē′kŭnz-fēld ; bĕk′ŭnz-), Earl of. See Disraeli.
Beaton (bē′tŭn), *or* **Bethune** (bē′tŭn ; bē-thōōn′), David. Cardinal & primate of Scotland (1494—1546). [(1803).
Beattie (bē′tĭ ; bă′tĭ), James. Scot. poet & philos. (1735—
Beatty (bē′tĭ), David, Sir. Eng. rear admiral (1871—).
Beauharnais, de (dē bō′är′nē′), Alexandre, Vicomte. 1st husband of Josephine, who married Napoleon Bonaparte (1760—1794). — Eugène. *Son of Alex. and Josephine.* Viceroy of Italy (1781—1824). —, Hortense Eugénie. See Hortense.
Beaumarchais, de (dē bō′mär′shĕ′). Assumed name of *Pierre Augustin Caron.* French dramatist (1732—1799).
Beaumont (bō′mŏnt ; *formerly* bū′mŏnt), Francis. English dramatic poet ; colleague of Fletcher (1584—1616).
Beauregard (bō′rē-gärd ; *Fr. pron.* bō′rē-gär′), Pierre Gustave Toutant. Am. Confederate general (1818—1893).
Beaux (bō), Cecilia, Miss. Am. portrait painter (?—).
Bebel (bā′bĕl), Ferdinand August. German socialist (1840—1913). [(1118?—1170).
Becket (bĕk′ĕt), à, Thomas. Archbishop of Canterbury
Becquerel (bĕk′rĕl′), Alexandre Edmond. Fr. physicist (1820—1891). —, Antoine César. *Father of Alexandre.* Fr. electrician (1788—1878). —, Antoine Henri. *Son of Alex.* Fr. electrician (1852—1908).
Bede (bēd), *or* **Bæda** (bē′dă). *The Venerable Bede.* English monk & ecclesiastical historian (673—735).
Bedford (bĕd′fĕrd), John Plantagenet, Duke of. Regent of France (1389—1435). [(1813—1887).
Beecher (bē′chĕr), Henry Ward. Am. preacher & lecturer.
Beethoven, van (văn bā′tō-vĕn, bāt′hō-), Ludwig. Prussian composer (1770—1827).
Behring, von (fŏn bā′rĭng), Emil. German physician [*Diphtheria antitoxin.*] (1854—1917). [(1757).
Belcher (bĕl′chĕr). Jonathan. Am. col. governor (1681—
Belisarius (bĕl′ĭ-sā′rĭ-ŭs). Byzantine gen. (505?—565).
Bell, Alexander Graham. Scot.-Am. inventor (1847—1922).
Bellingham (bĕl′ĭn-jăm), Richard. Col. gov. of Mass. (1592—1672).
Bellini (bĕl-lē′nē), Gentile. Venetian painter (1427?—1507). —, Vincenzo. Sicilian composer (1802—1835).
Bem (bĕm), Józef. Pol. gen. & Turk. pasha (1795—1850).
Benbow (bĕn′bō), John. English admiral (1653—1702).
Benedict (bĕn′ē-dĭkt), Saint. It. founder of the Benedictine order (480—543). — The name of 15 popes : **XIV.** Prospero Lambertini. Pope 1740-58 (1675—1758) ; **XV.** Giacomo della Chiesa. Pope 1914-22 (1854—1922).
Benjamin (bĕn′jă-mĭn), Judah Philip. Am. Confederate statesman (1811—1884).
Bennett (bĕn′ĕt), James Gordon. Am. journalist (1795—1872). [(1862—1925).
Benson (bĕn′sŭn), Arthur Christopher. English essayist.
Bentham (bĕn′tăm ; bĕn′thăm), Jeremy. Eng. jurisprudential writer (1748—1832). [(1742).
Bentley (bĕnt′lĭ), Richard. Eng. critic & scholar (1662—
Benton (bĕn′tŭn), Thomas Hart. American statesman (1782—1858). [(1780—1857).
Béranger, de (dē bā′rän′zhā′), Pierre Jean. Fr. poet.
Berchtold, von (fŏn bĕrk′tōlt), Leopold A. J. S. J. K., Count. Austrian statesman (1863—).
Beresford (bĕr′ĕs-fĕrd), Charles William de la Poer, Lord. English admiral (1846—1919).
Bergh (bûrg), Henry. Am. founder S. P. C. A. (1823—1888).
Bergson (bĕrg′sôn′), Henri. French philosopher (1859—).
Berkeley (bûrk′lĭ ; bärk′lĭ), George. Ir. bp. & philos. (1685—1753). —, William, Sir. Royal governor of Virginia (1610?—1677).

Berlioz (bĕr′lē-ōz′), Hector. Fr. composer (1803—1869).
Bernadotte (bûr′nȧ-dŏt′; bûr′nȧ-dŏt; *F.* bĕr′nȧ′dŏt′), Jean Baptiste Jules. Fr. marshal; king (Charles XIV. John) of Sweden & Norway from 1818 (1764—1844).
Bernard (bĕr′nȧr′), Claude. Fr. physiol. (1813—1878). —, Saint (sănt bûr′nȧrd ; bĕr-nȧrd′ ; *F. pron.* săn bĕr′nȧr′). *Bernard de Clairvaux.* Fr. ecclesiastic (1091—1153).
Bernhardi, von (fŏn bĕrn-här′dē), Friedrich A. J. German general & author (1849—).
Bernhardt (bĕrn′hȧrt ; *F.* bĕr′nȧr′ ; *Eng.* bûrn′härt). Rosine Bernard, called *Sarah Bernhardt. Mme. Damala.* Fr. actress (1844—1923).
Bernini (bĕr-nē′nē), Giovanni Lorenzo. Italian painter, sculptor, & architect (1598—1680).
Bernstein (bĕrn′shtīn), Henry, French dramatist (1876—).
Bernstorff, von (fŏn bĕrn′shtôrf), Johann Heinrich, Count. Ger. diplomatist (1862—).
Berzelius (bĕr-zē′lĭ-ŭs ; *Sw. pron.* bĕr-sā′lē-ōōs), Jöns Jakob, Baron. Swedish chemist (1779—1848).
Besant (bē-sănt′ ; bĕ-zănt′), Walter, Sir. English novelist (chiefly with James Rice) (1836—1901). [1898).
Bessemer (bĕs′ē-mĕr), Henry, Sir. Eng. inventor (1813—
Bethmann—Hollweg, von (fŏn bät′män-hôl′vȧk), Theobald. Ger. statesman (1856—1921). [(1783—1842).
Beyle (bāl), Marie Henri. *Stendhal.* French novelist
Beza (bē′zȧ), Théodore. (*F.* **de Bèze**, dē bĕz′.) Fr. reformer & Calvinistic theologian (1519—1605).
Biddle (bĭd′′l), John. Eng. Unitarian theologian (1615—1662). —, Nicholas. Am. financier (1786—1844).
Bienville, de (dē byăn′vēl′), Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur. Col. gov. of Louisiana, & founder of New Orleans (1680—1768). [1857).
Birney (bûr′nē), James Gillespie. Am. abolitionist (1792—
Bismarck—Schönhausen, von (fŏn bĭs′märk-shûn′hou′zĕn), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince. German statesman (1815—1898).
Bizet (bē′zĕ′), Alexandre César Léopold, called Georges. French composer (1838—1875).
Björnson (byûrn′sŭn), Björnstjerne. Norwegian poet, dramatist, & novelist (1832—1910).
Black (blăk), Jeremiah Sullivan. American jurist (1810—1883). —, William. English novelist (1841—1898).
Black Hawk. American Indian (Sac) chief (1767—1838).
Blackmore (blăk′mōr), Richard Doddridge. Eng. novelist (1825—1900).
Blackstone (blăk′stŏn), William, Sir. Eng. jurist (1723—1780). [(1830—1893).
Blaine (blān), James Gillespie. American statesman
Blake (blāk), Robert. British admiral (1599—1657). —, William. English artist & poet (1757—1827).
Blanc (blăN), Jean Joseph Charles Louis. Fr. author & politician (1811—1882).
Blücher, von (fŏn blü′kĕr ; *Eng.* blōō′chĕr, -kĕr), Gebhard Leberecht. Prussian field marshal (1742—1819).
Boadicea (bō′ȧ-dĭ-sē′ȧ). British queen (?—62).
Bobadilla, de (dā bō′vä-thē′lyä), Francisco. Spanish administrator (?—1502).
Boccaccio (bŏk-kä′chō), Giovanni ; *in French and old English,* **Boccace** (bō-käs′). Italian author, esp. of novelle (1313—1375).
Böcklin (bŭk′lĭn), Arnold. Swiss painter (1827—1901).
Boethius (bō-ē′thĭ-ŭs), *or* **Boetius** (-shĭ-ŭs), Anicius Manlius (Torquatus?) Severinus. Roman philos. (475?—525?).
Boiardo, *or* **Bojardo** (bō-yär′dō), Matteo Maria. Count of Scandiano. It. poet (1434?—1494). [(1775—1834).
Boïeldieu (bō′yĕl′dyû′), François Adrien. Fr. composer
Boileau—Despréaux (bwä′lō-dā′prā′ō′), Nicolas. Fr. poet, satirist, & critic (1636—1711).
Boito (bō′ē-tō), Arrigo. Italian composer (1842—1918).
Boleyn (bo͝ol′ĭn), Anne. See Anne.
Bolingbroke (bo͝ol′ĭn-brōōk ; bŏl′ĭng-) ; *form.* bo͝ol′ĭng-), Henry Saint-John, Viscount. English statesman (1678—1751).
Bolivar (bŏl′ĭ′-vär ; *Sp. pron.* bō-lē′vär), Simon. So. American liberator (1783—1830).
Bonaparte, or Buonaparte (bō′nȧ-pärt ; *It. pron.* bō′nä-pär′tä, bwō′nä-pär′tä). Corsican family, esp. Napoleon I. & his brothers: —, Jérôme. King of Westphalia (1784—1860). —, Joseph. King of Naples & Spain (1768—1844). —, Louis. King of Holland (1778—1846). —, Lucien. Prince of Canino (1775—1840). See Napoleon.
Bonheur (bŏ′nûr′), Marie Rosalie, called Rosa. Fr. painter of animals (1822—1899).
Boniface (bŏn′ĭ-fās). Name of 9 popes. —, Saint. Orig. *Winfried.* Eng. missionary to Germany (680?—755).
Boone (bōōn), Daniel. American explorer & colonizer (1735—1820).
Booth (bōōth), Edwin Thomas. American actor (1833—1893). —, John Wilkes. *Bro. of E. T.* Actor ; assassin (1839—1865). —, William. Eng. founder of Salvation Army (1829—1912).
Borchgrevink (bôrk′grĕ-vĭnk), Carsten Egeberg. Danish antarctic explorer (1864—). [(1854—).
Borden (bôr′dĕn), Robert Laird, Sir. Canadian statesman
Borgia (bôr′jä), Cesare. It. cardinal & military leader (1476—1507). —, Lucrezia. *Sister of Cesare.* Duchess of Ferrara (1480—1519).
Borodin (bô′rō-dēn′), Aleksandr Porfirevich. Russian composer & chemist (1834—1887).
Borrow (bŏr′ō ; bûr′ō), George. Eng. writer & traveler (1803—1881). [(1711—1761).
Boscawen (bŏs′kȧ-wĕn ; -kwĕn), Edward. Eng. admiral
Bossuet (bō′sü ĕ′, *almost* bō′swĕ′), Jacques Bénigne. French bishop of Meaux, pulpit orator (1627—1704).
Boswell (bŏz′wĕl), James. Scot. biographer (1740—1795).
Botha (bō′tȧ), Louis. S. Afr. gen. & statesm. (1863—1919).
Bothwell (bŏth′wĕl ; bŏth′wĕl), James Hepburn, 4th Earl of. 3d husband of Mary Stuart (1536?—1578).
Botticelli (bŏt′tē-chĕl′lē), Sandro. *Alessandro Filipepi.* Italian painter (1447?—1510).
Boucicault (bōō′sē′kō′ ; bōō′sē-kō′), Dion. Irish dramatist & actor (1820?—1890).
Bougainville, de (dē bōō′găN′vēl′), Louis Antoine. French navigator & dis. (1729—1811). [(1825—1905).
Bouguereau (bōō′gē-rō′), Adolphe William. Fr. painter
Boulanger (bōō′lăN′zhā′), Georges Ernest Jean Marie. French general (1837—1891).
Bourbon (bōōr′bŏN′). Fr. ducal & royal family. —, **de,** Charles, Duc. *Constable Bourbon.* Fr. gen. (1490—1527).
Bourdaloue (dȧ′lōō′), Louis. Fr. preacher (1632—1704).
Bourget (bōōr′zhĕ′), Paul. Fr. critic & novelist (1852—).
Bowles (bōlz), Samuel. Am. journalist (1826—1878).
Boyle (boil), Robert. Ir. chemist & philos. (1627—1691).
Bozzaris, *or* **Botzaris** (bōt′sä-rēs ; *often Anglicized,* bō-zăr′-lē), Markos. Greek patriot (1788—1823).
Braddock (brăd′ŭk), Edward. Br. general in America (1695—1755). [colony (1590—1657).
Bradford (brăd′fĕrd), William. 2d gov. of Plymouth
Bradstreet (brăd′strĕt), Simon. Colonial gov. of Massachusetts (1603—1697). [(1843—1924).
Braga (brä′gä), Theophilo. Pg. author, & 1st pres. 1910-11
Bragg (brăg), Braxton. Am. Confed. gen. (1817—1876).
Brahe (brä ; *Danish pron.* brä′hĕ), Tycho. Danish astronomer (1546—1601).
Brahms (brämz), Johannes. Ger. composer (1833—1897).
Bramante (brä-män′tä), Donato d'Agnolo. Italian architect & painter (1444—1514).
Brandeis (brăn′dīs), Louis Dembitz. U. S. assoc. justice (1916- (1856—).
Brandes (brän′dĕs), Georg Morris Cohen. Danish Jewish critic of literature (1842—).
Brant (brănt), Joseph. Mohawk chief (1742?—1807).
Brantôme, de (dē brăN′tōm′), Pierre de Bourdeilles. Fr. historian (1535?—1614).
Brazza (dä brät′sä), Pierre Paul François Camille Savorgnan. Real name *Brazza Savorgnani.* Italian-French explorer (1852—1905).
Breckinridge (brĕk′ĭn-rĭj), John Cabell. American politician & Confederate soldier (1821—1875).
Breton (brĕ-tôN′), Jules Adolphe. Fr. painter (1827—1906).
Brewster (brōō′stĕr), William. Plymouth Pilgrim Father (1560?—1644).
Brian Boroihme, *or* **Brian Boru** (bō-rōō′). King of Ireland 1002-14 (926—1014).
Briand (brē-ăN′), Aristide. French statesman (1862—).
Bridges (brĭj′ĭz), Robert, Sir. Eng. physician, dramatist, poet laureate (1844—). [(453—523).
Bridget, *or* **Brigit** (brĭj′ĭt), Saint. Patroness of Ireland
Briggs (brĭgz), Charles Augustus. Am. Biblical scholar (1841—1913). [1889).
Bright (brīt), John. English orator & statesman (1811—
Broglie, de (dē brō′yē), Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc. Fr. statesman (1785—1870).
Brontë (brŏn′tē), Anne. *Sister of Charlotte. Acton Bell.* Eng. author (1820—1849). —, Charlotte. *Mrs. A. B. Nicholls. Currer Bell.* Eng. novelist (1816—1855). —, Emily Jane. *Sister of Charlotte. Ellis Bell.* Eng. novelist (1818—1848).
Brooke (brōōk), Rupert. English poet (1887—1915).
Brooks (brōōks), Phillips. P. E. bp. of Mass. (1835—1893).
Brougham (brōō′ăm ; brōōm), Henry (Peter). Baron Brougham and Vaux (vōks). Br. statesman (1778—1868).
Brown (broun), Charles Brockden. Am. novelist (1771—1810). —, Jacob. Am. major general (1775—1828). —, John. Am. radical abolitionist (1800—1859).
Browne (broun), Charles Farrar. *Artemus Ward.* Am. humorist (1834—1867). —, Thomas, Sir. Eng. physician & author (1605—1682).
Browning (broun′ĭng), Elizabeth Barrett. *Wife of R.* Eng. poet (1806—1861). —, Robert. Eng. poet (1812—1889).
Brown—Séquard (-sā′kär′ ; -sā′kwär′), Charles Édouard. French-American physiologist (1817—1894).
Bruce, de (dē brōōs′), Robert. *Robert Bruce. Robert I.* Liberator, & king, 1306-29, of Scotland (1274—1329).
Brugmann (brōōg′män), Karl. Ger. philologist (1849—1919). [(1827—1894).
Brugsch (brōōksh), Heinrich Karl. Ger. Egyptologist
Brummell (brŭm′ĕl), George Bryan. *Beau Brummel.* English society leader (1778—1840).
Brunelleschi (brōō′nĕl-lĕs′kē), Filippo. Florentine architect (1377—1446). [1906).
Brunetière (brün′tyâr′), Ferdinand. Fr. lit. critic (1849—
Bruno (brōō′nō), Giordano. Italian philosopher ; burned at the stake (1548—1600).
Brutus (brōō′tŭs), Marcus Junius. Roman politician ; one of the assassins of Cæsar (85—42 B. C.). [1925).
Bryan (brī′ăn), William Jennings. Am. politician (1860—
Bryant (brī′ănt), William Cullen. Am. poet & journalist (1794—1878).
Bryce (brīs), James Bryce, 1st Viscount. Eng. historian, publicist, & diplomat (1838—1922).
Bucer (bōōt′sĕr ; *Eng.* bū′sĕr), *or* **Butzer** (bōōt′sĕr), Martin. Ger. Protestant reformer (1491—1551).
Buchanan (bū-kăn′ăn ; bū-kăn′ȧn), James. 15th pres. of U. S. 1857-61 (1791—1868).
Buckingham (bŭk′ĭng-ăm), George Villiers, 1st Duke of. Lord high admiral of England (1592—1628). —, George Villiers, 2d Duke of. *Son of 1st Duke.* Eng. courtier (1628—1687). [1862).
Buckle (bŭk′′l), Henry Thomas. Eng. historian (1821—
Buddha (bo͝od′ȧ). See Gautama.
Buell (bū′ĕl), Don Carlos. American general (1818—1898).
Buffon, de (dē bŭ′fôN′ ; *Fr. pron.* dē bü′fôN′), Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte. French naturalist (1707—1788).
Bull (bo͝ol ; bo͝ol), Ole Bornemann. Norwegian violinist (1810—1880).
Bülow, von (fŏn bü′lō), Bernhard, Prince. Ger. diplomat & statesm. (1849—). —, Hans Guido. Ger. pianist & conductor (1830—1894). —, Karl. Ger. gen. (1846—1921).
Bulwer (bo͝ol′wĕr), William Henry Lytton Earle. Baron

Dalling & Bulwer. *Sir Henry Bulwer.* Eng. author & diplomat (1801—1872).

Bulwer-Lytton (-lĭt′ŭn), Edward George Earle Lytton. 1st Baron Lytton. *Bro. of Sir Henry Bulwer.* Eng. nov. & dram. (1803—1873). —, Edward Robert. 1st Earl of Lytton. *Owen Meredith. Son of 1st Baron Lytton.* Eng. statesman & poet (1831—1891). [(1855—1896).]

Bunner (bŭn′ẽr), Henry Cuyler. Am. journ. & story-writer

Bunsen (bōōn′zĕn), Robert Wilhelm. *Cousin of following.* Ger. chemist (1811—1899). —, **von** (fŏn bōōn′zĕn), Christian Karl Josias, Baron. *Chevalier.* Ger. scholar & dipl. (1791—1860).

Bunyan (bŭn′yŭn), John. Eng. preacher & author (1628—

Burbage (bûr′bāj), Richard. Eng. actor (1567? —1619).

Burbank (-băngk), Luther. Am. naturalist (1849—1926).

Burckhardt (bōōrk′härt; *Eng.* bûrk′härt), John Lewis. Swiss-English traveler in the East (1784—1817).

Burgh, de (dē bûrg′), Hubert. Eng. statesman (?—1243).

Burghley, *or* **Burleigh** (bûr′lĭ), William Cecil, 1st Baron. Eng. statesman (1520—1598). [1792).]

Burgoyne (bûr-goin′), John. Eng. general & dram. (1722—

Burke (bûrk), Edmund. Br. statesman (1729—1797).

Burlingame (bûr′lĭŋ-gām), Anson. Am. diplomatist (1820—1870). [(1833—1898).]

Burne-Jones (bûrn-jōnz), Edward, Sir. Eng. painter

Burnet (bûr′nĕt), Gilbert. Bp. of Salisbury (1643—1715).

Burns (bûrnz). Robert. Scottish poet (1759—1796).

Burnside (bûrn′sīd), Ambrose Everett. Am. general (1824—1881). [1836).]

Burr (bûr), Aaron. 3d vice pres. of U. S. 1801-05 (1756—

Burritt (bŭr′ĭt), Elihu. Am. reformer & linguist (1810—1879). [(1837—1921).]

Burroughs (bŭr′ōz), John. Am. naturalist & author

Burton (bûr′tŭn), Richard Francis, Sir. Eng. trav. & author (1821—1890). —, Robert. Eng. philosopher & author (1577—1640).

Bushnell (bōōsh′nĕl), Horace. Am. divine (1802—1876).

Butler (bŭt′lẽr), Benjamin Franklin. Am. gen. & polit. (1818—1893). —, Joseph. Eng. bp. & theolog. (1692—1752). —, Samuel. Eng. satiric poet (1612—1680).

Byng (bĭng), Julian Hedworth George. Viscount Byng of Vimy. Eng. gen. Gov.-gen. of Canada 1921— (1862—).

Byron (bī′rŭn), George Gordon. 6th Lord Byron. English poet (1788—1824).

C

Cabanis (ká′bá′nēs′), Pierre Jean Georges. Fr. philos. (1757—1808). [1925).]

Cable (kā′b'l), George Washington. Am. novelist (1844—

Cabot (kăb′ŭt), John. (*It.* **Giovanni Caboto,** jō-vä′nē kä-bō′tō.) Venetian disc. under Eng. flag of N. Am. cont. (ab. 1451—aft. 1498). —, Sebastian. *Son of John.* Eng. navigator (1472?—1557).

Cabrera, Manuel Estrada. See Estrada Cabrera.

Cadorna (kä-dōr′nä), Luigi, Count. It. gen. (1850—).

Cædmon (kăd′mŭn ; kăd′-). Anglo-Saxon poet (fl. 670).

Cæsar (sē′zẽr). Caius Julius. Roman general, statesman, & writer (100—44 B. C.). [(1528—1588).]

Cagliari (käl′yä-rē), Paolo. *Paul Veronese.* It. painter

Cagliostro, di (dē käl-yōs′trō), Alessandro, Count. Assumed name of *Giuseppe Balsamo.* Sicilian impostor (1743—1795).

Caine (kān), (Thomas Henry) Hall, Sir. Eng. nov. (1853—).

Caird (kārd). Edward. Scot. metaphysician (1835—1908).

Calderón de la Barca (käl′dā-rōn′ dā lä bär′kä ; *Eng.* kôl′dẽr-ŏn, Pedro. Sp. dramatic poet (1600—1681).

Calhoun (kăl-hōōn′ ; kā-hōōn′), John Caldwell. American statesman (1782—1850). [(12—41).]

Caligula (kə-lĭg′ŭ-lä), Caius Cæsar. Roman emp. 37-41

Calvé (kál′vā), Emma. Real name *Emma de Roquer.* French operatic soprano (1866—).

Calvert (kăl′vẽrt), George, Sir, Baron Baltimore. Eng. statesman ; founder of Maryland (1580?—1632). —, Leonard. *Son of Sir G.* 1st gov. of Maryland (1606?—1647).

Calvin (kăl′vĭn), John. Fr. Prot. reformer at Geneva (1509—1564).

Cambon (käṅ′bôṅ′), Jules Martin (1845—), & his bro. Pierre Paul (1843—1924). Fr. diplomats. [(?—522 B. C.).]

Cambyses (kăm-bī′sēz). King of the Medes & Persians

Cameron (kăm′ẽr-ŭn), Simon. Am. polit. (1799—1889).

Camoëns, de (kăm′ō-ĕns), Luiz. (*Pg.* **de Camões,** dā kä-moiṅsh′.) Portuguese poet (1524—1580).

Campanini (käm′pä-nē′nē), Italo. It. operatic tenor (1846—1896).

Campbell (kăm′bĕl ; kăm′ĕl), Colin, Sir. Baron Clyde. Br. field marshal (1792—1863). —, Thomas. Br. poet (1777—1844).

Campoamor y Campoosorio, de (dā käm′pō-ä-mōr′ ē käm′pō-ō-sō′rē-ō), Ramón. Sp. poet (1817—1901).

Canby (kăn′bĭ), Edward Richard Sprigg. Am. general (1819—1873).

Canning (kăn′ĭng), Charles John Canning, Earl. *Son of George.* Eng. statesman ; gov.-gen. of India (1812—1862). —, George. Eng. statesman (1770—1827).

Canova (kä-nō′vä), Antonio. It. sculptor (1757—1822).

Cánovas del Castillo (kä′nō-väs dĕl käs-tēl′yō), Antonio. Spanish statesman & author (1828—1897).

Cantù (kän-tōō′), Cesare. It. historian (1807—1895).

Canute (kə-nūt′), **Cnut** (k'nōōt), *or* **Knut** (k'nōōt). King of English 1017-35, Danes, & Norwegians (994?—1035).

Capet (kā′pĕt ; kăp′ĕt ; *Fr. pron.* kà′pĕ′), Hugh. King of France 987-996 (940?—996).

Capper (kăp′ẽr), Thompson, Sir. Eng. gen. (1863—1915).

Caracalla (kăr′ə-kăl′ä). *Bassia'nus. Mar'cus Aure'lius An'toni'nus.* Roman emperor 211-217 (188—217).

Caravaggio, da (dä kä′rä-vädʹjō), Michelangelo Amerighi. Italian painter (1569—1609).

Cardano (kär-dä′nō), Geronimo *or* Girolamo. (*Eng.* **Jerome Cardan,** kär′dăn.) It. physician & mathematician (1501—1576).

Carden (kär′dĕn), Sackville Hamilton. British vice admiral (1857—).

Carducci (kär-dōōt′chē), Giosuè. It. poet (1836—1907).

Carew (kā-rōō′ ; kā′rĭ), Thomas. Eng. poet (1598?—1639?).

Carlyle (kär-līl′), Thomas. Scot. essayist & historian (1795—1881).

Carman (kär′mən), (William) Bliss. Canadian poet in U. S. (1861—). [(1837—1919).]

Carnegie (kär-nĕg′ĭ), Andrew. Scottish-Am. steel mfr.

Carnot (kär′nō′), Marie François Sadi. Pres. of France 1887-94 (1837—1894). [ogist. (1813—1885).]

Carpenter (kär′pĕn-tẽr), William Benjamin. Eng. physiol-

Carracci (kär-rät′chē), Agostino. Bolognese painter (1557—1602). —, Annibale. *Bro. of Agostino.* Bolognese painter (1560—1609). —, Lodovico. Founder of Bolognese school of painting (1555—1619).

Carranza (-ran′sa), Venustiano. Pres. of Mexico, 1915–1920 (1859—1920).

Carroll (kăr′ŭl), Charles, of Carrollton. Am. patriot (1737—1832). —, Lewis. Pseud. of C. L. Dodgson.

Carson (kär′sŭn), Christopher. *Kit Carson.* American frontiersman (1809—1868). —, Edward Henry, Baron. Irish lawyer & public official (1854—).

Carteret (kär′tẽr-ĕt), John Carteret, 2d Baron. 1st Earl Granville. English statesman (1690—1763).

Cartier (kär′tyā′), Jacques. Fr. navigator & explorer (1494—aft. 1552).

Cartwright (kärt′rīt), Edmund. Eng. inventor (1743—1823). —, Thomas. Eng. Puritan leader (1535—1603).

Caruso (kä-rōō′zō), Enrico. It. tenor (1873—1921). [1621).]

Carver (kär′vẽr), John. 1st gov. Plymouth col. (1575?—

Cary (kā′rĭ), Alice. Am. poet (1820—1871). —, Henry Francis. Eng. translator (esp. of Dante) (1772—1844). —, Phœbe. *Sister of Alice.* Am. poet (1824—1871).

Casabianca de (dē kà′zä-byäṅ′kä), Louis. Fr. naval officer (1755?—1798).

Casanova de Seingalt (kä′sä-nō′vä dā sīṅ′gält), Giovanni Jacopo. Italian adventurer (1725—1798).

Casaubon (kà-sō′bŏn ; *F. pron.* kà′zō′bôṅ′), Isaac. (*Lat.* **Casaubo'nus.**) Fr. critic & commentator (1559—1614).

Casimir—Perier (ká′zē′mēr′-pā′ryā′), Jean Paul Pierre. Pres. of France 1894-95 (1847—1907).

Cass (kăs), Lewis. American statesman (1782—1866).

Cassatt (kă-săt′), Mary. American painter (1845?—).

Cassius Longinus (kăsh′ĭ-ŭs lŏn-jī′nŭs), Caius. Roman politician (d. 42 B. C.).

Castelar (käs′tä-lär′), Emilio. Sp. statesman (1832—1899).

Castlereagh (käs′l-rā′ ; käs′l-rā), Robert Stewart, Viscount. 2d Marquis of Londonderry. British statesman (1769—1822).

Castro, de (dā käs′trō), Inés. Sp. wife of crown prince Dom Pedro of Portugal ; assassinated (1320?—1355).

Catherine (kăth′ẽr-ĭn) of Aragon (1485—1536), — **Howard** (d. 1542), — **Parr** (1512—48). 1st, 5th, & 6th wives respectively of Henry VIII. of England. — **I.** Empress of Russia ; wife of Peter the Great (?—1727). — **II.** *The Great.* Empress of Russia ; wife of Peter III. (1729—1796). — **de' Medici** (dā mā′dē-chē). Wife of Henry II. of France (1519—1589).

Catiline (kăt′ĭ-lĭn). *Lu'cius Ser'gius Catili'na.* Roman conspirator (108?—62 B. C.).

Cato (kā′tō), Marcus Porcius. *The Elder.* Roman patriot (234—149 B. C.). —, Marcus Porcius. *The Younger.* Roman philos. & patriot (95—46 B. C.). [54 B. C.).]

Catullus (kə-tŭl′ŭs), Caius Valerius. Roman poet (87—

Cavalier (kà′vá′lyā′), Jean. Leader of the Camisards (1679?—1740).

Cavour, di (dē kä-vōōr′), Camillo Benso, Count. Italian statesman (1810—1861). [—1914).]

Cawein (kā-wīn′), Madison Julius. American poet (1865

Caxton (kăks′tŭn), William. Earliest English printer (1422?—1491).

Cecil (sĕs′ĭl ; sĭs′ĭl), William. See Burghley, Baron.

Cellini (chĕl-lē′nē), Benvenuto. It. artist in metal & author (1500—1571).

Cervantes Saavedra, de (thẽr-vän′tās sä′ä-vā′drä ; *Eng.* sẽr-văn′tēz), Miguel. Sp. author (1547—1616).

Cervera y Topete (thẽr-vä′rä ē tō-pā′tā), Pascual. Count of Jerez. Marquis of Santa Ana. Sp. adm. (1839—1909).

Cézanne (sā′zän′), Paul. Fr. painter (1839—1906).

Chaffee (chăf′ē), Adna Romanza. Am. gen. (1842—1914).

Chalmers (chä′mẽrz ; chō′mẽrz), Thomas. Scottish divine & author (1780—1847). [(1836—1914).]

Chamberlain (chām′bẽr-lĭn), Joseph. English statesman

Chamfort, *or* **Champfort** (shäṅ′fôr′), Sébastien Roch Nicolas. Fr. epigrammatist & littérateur (1741—1794).

Champlain, de (shăṁ′plāṅ′ ; *F. pron.* dē shăṅ′plāṅ′), Samuel. Fr. expl., & founder of Canada (1567—1635).

Champollion (shäṅ′pō′lyôṅ′), Jean François. French Egyptologist (1790—1832).

Champollion-Figeac (-fē′zhäk′), Jean Jacques. *Bro. of preceding.* French archæologist (1778—1867).

Channing (chăn′ĭng), William Ellery. American Unitarian divine & writer (1780—1842). [(1781—1841).]

Chantrey (chăn′trĭ), Francis Legatt, Sir. Eng. sculptor

Chapman (chăp′mən), George. Eng. poet (1559?—1634).

Charcot (shär′kō′), Jean Martin. French neurologist (1825—1893).

Charlemagne (shär′lē-mān ; *F. pron.* shär′lē-män′y'), **Charles the Great,** *or* **Charles I.** King of the Franks 768-814, emperor of the West 800-814 (742—814).

Charles (chärlz) **I.** *Charles Stuart.* King of Great Britain & Ireland 1625-49 ; executed (1600—1649). — **II.** *Son of Charles* **I.** King of Great Britain & Ireland 1660-85 (1630—1685). — **I.** *or* **II.** *The Bald.* As Ch. I., king of the Western Franks 843-877 ; as Ch. II., Roman emperor 875-877 (823—877). — **IV.** *The Fair.* King of France 1322-28 (1294—1328). — **V.** *The Wise.* King of France 1364-80 (1337—1380). — **VI.** *The Mad* or *the Beloved.* King of France 1380-1422 (1368—1422).

— VII. *The Victorious.* King of France 1422-61 (1403—1461). **— IX.** King of France 1560-74 (1550—1574). **— X.** King of France 1824-30 (1757—1836). **— V.** Holy Roman emperor 1519-56; as Ch. I., king of Spain 1516-56 (1500—1558). **— I.** King of Roumania 1881-1914 (1839—1914). **— XII.** King of Sweden 1697-1718 (1682—1718). **— XIV. John.** See Bernadotte. **— Edward Stuart.** *The Young Pretender.* Eng. prince (1720—1788). **—** of Anjou. King of Naples & Sicily 1266-82 (1220?—1285). **— I.** *Charles Francis Joseph. Nephew of Francis Ferdinand.* Emperor of Austria and king of Hungary 1916—1918 (1887—1922). **—,** *or* **Karl,** Ludwig Johann. Archduke of Austria (1771—1847). **—Martel** (*F. pron.* shärl mär'tĕl'). Frankish ruler; grandfather of Charlemagne (690?—741).

Charlevoix, de (dĕ shär/lĕ-vwä'), Pierre François Xavier. Fr. Jesuit missionary in America (1682—1761).

Charpentier (shär/pän'tyĕ), Gustave. French composer (1860—). [(1808—1873).]

Chase (chās), Salmon Portland. American statesman]

Chasles (shäl), Michel. French geometer (1793—1880).

Chateaubriand, de (dĕ shä'tō'brē'äN'), François René, Viscount. French author (1768—1848).

Chatham (chăt'ŭm), William Pitt, 1st Earl of. See Pitt.

Chatterton (chăt'ĕr-tŭn), Thomas. English boy poet (1752—1770).

Chaucer (chô'sĕr), Geoffrey. English poet (1340?—1400).

Chekhov (chĕ'kŏf), Anton Pavlovich. Russian story-writer & dramatist (1860—1904). [(1762—1794).]

Chénier, de (dĕ shā'nyā'), André Marie. French poet]

Cheops (kē'ŏps). *Khufu.* Egyptian king of the 4th dynasty; builder of the greatest pyramid, near Gizeh.

Cherbuliez (shär/bü'lyā'), Victor. Fr. novelist (1829—1899).

Cherubini (kā/rōō-bē'nē), Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobio Salvatore. Italian composer (1760—1842).

Chesterfield (chĕs'tĕr-fēld), Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th Earl of. Eng. statesman & author (1694—1773).

Chesterton (chĕs'tĕr-tŭn), Gilbert Keith. Eng. essayist (1874—). [(1841—1915).]

Cheyne (chā'nĕ), Thomas Kelly. Eng. Biblical critic]

Choate (chōt), Joseph Hodges. Am. lawyer & diplomat (1832—1917). **—,** Rufus. Am. lawyer (1799—1859).

Chopin (shō'păn'), Frédéric François. Polish-French pianist & composer (1809—1849).

Chrestien, *or* **Chrétien, de Troyes** (krā'tyăN dĕ trwä'). French poet (1140?–1191?).

Chrysostom (krĭs'ŏs-tŭm; krĭs-ŏs'tŭm), John, Saint. Greek father of the church, born in Syria (347?–407).

Churchill (chûrch'ĭl), Winston Leonard Spencer. Eng. writer & politician (1874—). [(1671—1757).]

Cibber (sĭb'ĕr), Colley. Eng. dramatic author & actor]

Cicero (sĭs'ĕr-ō), Marcus Tullius. Roman orator, statesman, & man of letters (106—43 B. C.).

Cid (sĭd; *Sp. pron.* thēth), *or* **Cid Campeador** (thēth käm/pā-ä-thŏr'), i. e., *Lord Champion.* Real name *Ruy,* or *Rodrigo, Díaz de Vivar.* Castilian hero (1040—1099).

Cimabue (chē/mä-bōō'ā), Giovanni. Florentine painter (1240?—1302?). [(1749—1801).]

Cimarosa (chē/mä-rō'zä), Domenico. It. composer]

Cimon (sī'mŏn). Athenian commander (510—449 B. C.).

Cincinnatus (sĭn/sĭ-nā'tŭs), Lucius Quinctius. Roman dictator (519?—439? B. C.).

Clairon (klĕ'rôN'), Mlle. Real name *Claire Josèphe Hippolyte Léris de la Tude.* French actress (1723—1803).

Clarendon (klăr'ĕn-dŭn), Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of. Lord chancellor of England & historian (1609—1674).

Clark (klärk), Alvan. American optician (1808—1887). **—,** Francis Edward. Am. Cong. clergyman (1851—). **—,** George Rogers. Am. soldier & frontiersman (1752—1818). **—,** William. Am. soldier & expl. (1770—1838).

Claude Lorrain (klōd' lŏ-răn'; *F. pron.* klōd' lŏ'răN'). Real name *Claude Gelée.* Fr. painter in Italy (1600—1682).

Claudius (klô'dĭ-ŭs) **I.** Roman emp. 41-54 (10 B. C.—A. D. 54). **— II.** *Gothicus.* Roman emp. 268-270 (214—270).

Clay (klā), Henry. Am. orator & statesman (1777—1852).

Cleanthes (klē-ăn'thēz). Greek Stoic (300?—220? B. C.).

Clearchus (klē-är'kŭs). Spartan general (d. 401? B. C.).

Clemenceau (klā/măN'sō'), Georges Eugène Benjamin. French editor & statesman (1841—).

Clemens (klĕm'ĕnz), Samuel Langhorne. *Mark Twain.* Am. humorist (1835—1910).

Clement (klĕm'ĕnt). The name of 14 popes: **— VII.** Giulio de' Medici. Pope 1523-34 (1480?—1534). **—** of Alexandria. Christian father & writer (150?—220?).

Cleobulus (klē/ō-bū'lŭs). One of the 7 sages of Greece (fl. 6th c. B. C.).

Cleomenes (klē-ŏm'ē-nēz) **III.** Spartan king (d. B. C. 220).

Cleopatra (klē/ō-pā'trȧ). Queen of Egypt (69—30 B. C.).

Cleveland (klēv'lȧnd), (Stephen) Grover. 22d and 24th pres. of U. S. 1885-89 & 1893-97 (1837—1908).

Clinton (klĭn'tŭn), De Witt. American statesman (1769—1828). **—,** George. Am. statesman, & 1805-12 vice pres. U. S. (1739—1812). **—,** Henry, Sir. Eng. general in America (1738?—1795).

Clive (klīv), Robert, Baron Clive of Plassey. Br. gen. & statesman (1725—1774).

Clootz, de (dĕ klōts), Jean Baptiste du Val-du-Grâce, Baron. *Anacharsis Clootz* or, sometimes, *Cloots.* Eccentric Prussian-French revolutionist (1755—94).

Clough (klŭf), Arthur Hugh. English poet (1819—1861).

Clovis (klō'vĭs) **I.** (*Ger.* **Chlodwig,** klōt'vĭĸ). King of the Franks 481-511 (465?–511).

Clymer (klī'mĕr), George. Am. patriot (1739—1813).

Cobbett (kŏb'ĕt), William. Eng. polit. writer (1762—1835).

Cobden (kŏb'dĕn), Richard. Eng. statesman (1804—1865).

Cobham (kŏb'ăm), Lord. See Oldcastle. [(1552—1634).]

Coke (kōōk; kōk), Edward, Sir. Ld. ch. justice of England]

Colbert (kōl/bâr'), Jean Baptiste. Marquis de Seignelay. French financier (1619—1683). [(1814—1883).]

Colenso (kō-lĕn'sō), John William. Eng. bp. of Natal]

Coleridge (kōl'rĭj), Samuel Taylor. Eng. metaphysician & poet (1772—1834).

Colfax (kōl'făks), Schuyler. Am. journalist, vice pres. U. S. 1869-73 (1823—1885).

Coligny, *or* **Colignì, de** (dĕ kō'lēn'yē'), Gaspard. French admiral & Huguenot leader (1519—1572).

Collins (kŏl'ĭnz), William. English poet (1721—1759). **—,** (William) Wilkie. English novelist (1824—1889).

Columba (kō-lŭm'bȧ), Saint. Irish missionary to Scotland (521—597).

Columbanus (kŏl/ŭm-bā'nŭs), Saint. Irish missionary to the Continent (543—615).

Columbus (kō-lŭm'bŭs), Christopher. *Ital.* **Cristoforo Colombo** (krēs-tô'fō-rō kō-lōm'bō); *Span.* **Cristóbal Colón** (krēs-tō'bäl kō-lōn'). Genoese discoverer of America (1446?—1506). [(1845—).]

Colvin (kōl'vĭn), **Sidney, Sir.** English man of letters]

Combes (kôNb), Justin Louis Emile. Fr. polit. (1835—1921).

Comenius (kō-mā'nē-ŏos; kō-mē'nĭ-ŭs), Johann Amos. *Komensky.* Moravian bp. & educationist (1592—1670).

Comines, de (dĕ kō'mēn'), Philippe. Fr. historian (1445—1509). [(161—192).]

Commodus (kŏm'ō-dŭs). Roman emperor 180-192]

Comte (kôNt), I. Auguste M. F. X. Fr. philos. (1798—1857).

Condé, de (dĕ kôN'dā'), Louis II. de Bourbon, Prince, Duc d'Enghien. *The Great Condé.* Fr. gen. (1621—1686).

Condorcet, de (dĕ kôN'dôr'sĕ'), Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis. Fr. metaphysician (1743—1794).

Confucius (kŏn-fū'shĭ-ŭs). Chinese sage (551—478 B. C.).

Congreve (kŏn'grēv), William. Eng. dram. (1670—1729).

Conkling (kŏNk'lĭng), Roscoe. Am. polit. (1829—1888).

Conrad (kŏn'răd), Joseph. Polish nov. in Eng. (1857—1924).

Constable (kŭn'stă-b'l), John. Eng. painter (1776—1837).

Constant (kôn'stäN'), Jean Joseph Benjamin. French painter (1845—1902).

Constant de Rebecque (kôn'stäN' dĕ rĕ-bĕk'), Henri Benjamin. *Benjamin Constant.* French statesman & author (1767—1830).

Constantine (kŏn'stăn-tīn) **I.** *The Great.* Roman emperor 324-337 (272—337). **—** King of the Hellenes 1913-17, abdicated; recalled by plebiscite, 1920-22 (1868—1923).

Conway (kŏn'wā), William Martin, Sir. Eng. explorer & author (1856—).

Cook (kōōk). James, Captain. English navigator (1728—1779). [(1824—1898).]

Cooley (kōō'lĭ), Thomas McIntyre. American jurist]

Cooper (kōō'pĕr; kōōp'ĕr), James Fenimore. American novelist (1789—1851). **—,** Peter. Am. philanthropist (1791—1883). [(1473—1543).]

Copernicus (kō-pûr'nĭ-kŭs), Nikolaus. Polish astronomer]

Coppée (kō'pā'), François Édouard Joachim. French poet, dramatist, & novelist (1842—1908). [(1841—1909).]

Coquelin (kōk'lăN'), Benoît Constant. French actor]

Corday d'Armont, de (dĕ kôr'dā' dăr'môN'), Marie Anne Charlotte. Fr. assassin of Marat (1768—1793).

Corelli (kō-rĕl'ĭ), Marie. English novelist (1864—1924).

Coriolanus (kō/rĭ-ō-lā'nŭs), Caius (*or* Cneius) Marcius. Roman hero (d. aft. 488 B. C.).

Corneille (kôr'nā'y'), Pierre. French dramatic poet (1606—1684). (1783—1867).]

Cornelius, von (fŏn kôr-nā'lĭ-ŏos), Peter. Ger. painter]

Cornell (kôr-nĕl') Ezra. Am. capitalist (1807—1874).

Cornwallis (kôrn-wŏl'ĭs), Charles Cornwallis, 2d Earl & 1st Marquis. Eng. general & statesman (1738—1805).

Corot (kō'rō'), Jean Baptiste Camille. Fr. landscape painter (1796—1875).

Correggio, da (dä kôr-rĕd'jō), Antonio Allegri. Italian painter (ab. 1494—1534).

Cortes, *or* **Cortez** (kôr'tĕz), *Span.* **Cortés** (kôr-tās'), Hernando *or* Hernán. Sp. conqueror of Mexico (1485—1547).

Cotton (kŏt'n), John. Minister in Boston (1584—1652).

Coues (kouz), Elliott. Am. ornithologist (1842—1899).

Coulter (kōl'tĕr), John Merle. American botanist (1851—).

Courbet (kōōr'bĕ'), Gustave. Fr. painter (1819—1877).

Cousin (kōō'zăN'), Victor. Fr. philosopher (1792—1867).

Coverdale (kŭv'ĕr-dāl), Miles. Eng. translator of Bible (1488—1568).

Cowley (kou'lĭ; *orig.* kōō'lĭ), Abraham. Eng. poet (1618—1667). [(1801—1852).]

Cowper (kōō'pĕr; kou'pĕr), William. English poet (1731—

Crabbe (krăb), George. English poet (1754—1832).

Craddock (krăd'ŏk), Charles Egbert. Pseudonym of Mary Noailles Murfree.

Cradock (krăd'ŏk), Christopher George Francis Maurice, Sir. English rear admiral (1862—1914).

Craik (krāk), Dinah Maria, born Mulock. *Miss Mulock.* Eng. novelist (1826—1887). [(1489—1556).]

Cranmer (krăn'mĕr), Thomas. Eng. reformer & martyr]

Crashaw (krăsh'ô), Richard. English poet (1613?—1649).

Crawford (krô'fĕrd), Francis Marion. Am. novelist (1854—1909). [Fr. statesman (1796—1880).]

Crémieux (krā/myŭ'), Isaac Moïse, called Adolphe. Jewish]

Crichton (krī'tŭn), James. *The Admirable Crichton.* Scottish prodigy of learning (1560—1585?).

Crispi (krĕs'pē), Francesco. It. statesman (1819—1901).

Crockett (krŏk'ĕt), David. Am. pioneer & politician (1786—1836). **—,** Samuel Rutherford. Scottish clergyman & novelist (1860—1914).

Crœsus (krē'sŭs). See in Vocabulary.

Cromwell (krŏm'wĕl; krŭm'wĕl), Oliver. Eng. general & statesman; Lord Protector of the Commonwealth 1653-58 (1599—1658). **—,** Thomas. Earl of Essex. English statesman (1485?—1540).

Cronje (krŏn'yĕ), Piet Arnoldus. Boer gen. (1835?—1911).

Crookes (krŏoks), William, Sir. Eng. physicist & chemist (1832—1919). [(1792—1878).]

Cruikshank (krōō'kshăngk'), George. Eng. caricaturist]

Cui (kü-ē'), César Antonovich. Russ. mil. engineer & composer (1835—1918).

Culpeper (kŭl′pĕp-ĕr), Thomas. Col. gov. of Virginia (?—1719).
Curie (kü′rē′), Marie, born Sklodowska. *Widow of Pierre.* Polish chemist & physicist in France (1867—). —, Pierre. Fr. chemist & physicist (1859—1906).
Curtin (kûr′tĭn), Jeremiah. Am. translator (1840—1906).
Curtis (kûr′tĭs), George William. Am. author (1824—1892).
Curtius (kōōr′tsē-ōōs), Ernst. Ger. historian (1814—1896).
Cushing (kōōsh′ĭng), Caleb. Am. statesman (1800—1879).
Cushman (kōōsh′măn), Charlotte Saunders. Am. actress (1816—1876). —, Robert. One of the founders of Plymouth colony (1580?–1625).
Custer (kŭs′tĕr), George Armstrong. Am. general (1839—1876).
Cuthbert (kŭth′bĕrt), Saint. Eng. monk & bp. (?—687).
Cuvier (kü′vyā′), Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert, Baron. French naturalist (1769—1832).
Cuyp, *or* **Kuyp** (koip), Aalbert. Du. painter (1620—1691).
Cyprian (sĭp′rĭ-ăn), Saint. Bishop of Carthage (200?—258).
Cyrus (sī′rŭs). *The Elder* or *the Great.* King of Persia (d. 529 B. C.). — *The Younger.* Persian opponent of his brother Artaxerxes II. (d. 401 B. C.).
Czerny Djordje (chĕr′nĕ dyōr′dyĕ) Petrović. *Czerny, Kara,* or *Black, George.* Serbian leader (1766—1817).

D

Daguerre (dà′gâr′), Louis Jacques Mandé. Fr. inventor of the daguerreotype (1789—1851). [(1809—1870).]
Dahlgren (dăl′grĕn), John Adolph. Am. rear admiral.
Dale (dāl), Thomas, Sir. Eng. col. gov. of Virginia(?—1619).
Dallas (dăl′ăs), George Mifflin. Am. statesman & diplomat; vice president of U. S. 1845-49 (1792—1864).
Dalrymple (dăl′rĭm-p'l; dăl-rĭm′p'l), James, Sir. 1st Viscount Stair. Scottish jurist (1619—1695).
Dalton (dôl′tŭn), John. English chemist (1766—1844).
Daly (dā′lĭ), (John) Augustin. Am. dramatist & theatrical manager (1838—1899).
Damien de Veuster (dà′myăN′ dĕ vœ′stâr′), Joseph. Belg. R. C. missionary to lepers in Molokai (1840—1889).
Dampier (dăm′pĕr), William. Eng. navigator (1652—1715).
Dana (dā′nà), Charles Anderson. Am. journalist (1819—1897). —, James Dwight. Am. geol. & mineralogist (1813—1895). —, Richard Henry. Am. author (1815—1882).
Dante Alighieri (dän′tē; *It. pron.* dän′tā ä′lē-gyā′rē). Italian poet (1265—1321).
Danton (dăN′tôN′), Georges Jacques. A leader of the French Revolution (1759—1794).
Darius (**Hystaspis**) (dȧ-rī′ŭs hĭs-tăs′pĭs) **I.** Persian king 521-486? B. C. (558?—486? B. C.). [(1849—1894).]
Darmesteter (dàr′mē-stē-târ′), James. French Orientalist.
Darnley (därn′lĭ), Henry Stuart, Lord. 2d husband of Mary Stuart (1545—1567).
Darwin (där′wĭn). Charles Robert. *Grandson of E.* Eng. naturalist (1809—1882). —, Erasmus. Eng. physiologist & poet (1731—1802). [(1817—1878).]
Daubigny (dō′bēn′yē′), Charles François. French painter.
Daudet (dō′dĕ′), Alphonse. Fr. novelist (1840—1897).
D'Avenant (dăv′ĕn-ănt), William, Sir. Eng. dramatist (1606—1668).
David (dā′vĭd) **I.** King of Scotland 1124-53 (1084—1153).
David (dà′vĕd′), Jacques Louis. French painter (1748—1825). —, Pierre Jean. *David d'Angers.* French sculptor (1788—1856).
Davis (dā′vĭs), Jefferson. President Confederate States of America 1861-65 (1808—1889). —, *properly* **Davys**, John. Eng. navigator (1550?—1605).
Davout (dà′vōō′), Louis Nicolas. Duke of Auerstädt & Prince of Eckmühl. Marshal of France (1770—1823).
Davy (dā′vĭ), Humphry, Sir. Eng. chemist (1778—1829).
Dawson (dô′sŭn), **John William**, Sir. Canadian geologist (1820—1899). [1923).]
Day (dā), William Rufus. U.S. assoc. justice 1903-22 (1849—
Deák (dā′ăk), Ferencz (Francis). Hungarian statesman (1803—1876).
Dearborn (dēr′bĕrn), Henry. Am. general (1751—1829).
Debussy (dĕ-bü′sē′), Claude. Fr. composer (1862—1918).
Decamps (dĕ-kăN′), Alexandre Gabriel. French painter (1803—1860).
Decatur (dĕ-kā′tûr), Stephen. Am. naval officer (1779—1820).
Defoe, *or* **DeFoe** (dĕ-fō′), Daniel. English author (1661?—1731). [painter (1834—1917).]
Degas (dĕ-gȧs′; dĕ-gȧ′), Hilaire Germain Edgar. Fr.
Deimling, von (fôn dīm′lĭng), Berthold Karl Adolf. German general (1853—). [(1797—1875).]
Déjazet (dā′zhà′zĕ′), Pauline Virginie. French actress.
De Kalb (dĕ kălb′), Johann, Baron. *Baron von Kalb.* Ger. general in America (1721—1780).
Dekker (dĕk′ĕr), Thomas. Eng. dramatist (1570?—1641?).
De Koven (dĕ kō′vĕn), (Henry Louis) Reginald. Am. composer (1861—1920).
Delacroix (dĕ-là′krwȧ′), Ferdinand Victor Eugène. Fr. painter (1799—1863).
Deland (dĕ-lănd′), Margaretta Wade, born Campbell. Am. novelist (1857—). [1914).]
Delarey (dĕl′à-rā′), Jacob Hendrick. Boer general (1848—
Delaroche (dĕ-là′rŏsh′), Hippolyte Paul. Fr. painter (1797—1856). [(1793—1843).]
Delavigne (dĕ-là′vēn′y′), Jean François Casimir. Fr. poet.
De La Warr, *or* **Delaware** (dĕl′à-wâr), Thomas West, Baron. Colonial governor of Virginia (1577—1618).
Delcassé (dĕl′kà′sā′), Théophile. Fr. statesman (1852—1923).
De Long (dĕ lŏng′), George Washington. Am. arctic explorer (1844—1881).
Delorme (dĕ-lôrm′), Philbert. Fr. architect (1515—1570).
Democritus. Greek philosopher (460?—362? B. C.).
De Morgan (dĕ môr′găn), William Frend. Eng. artist (glass staining, ceramics) & novelist (1839—1917).
Demosthenes (dĕ-mŏs′thē-nēz). **Athenian orator** (384?—322 B. C.).
Denham (dĕn′ăm), John, Sir. Eng. poet (1615—1669).
Deniker (dĕ-nē′kâr′; *Angl.* dĕn′ĭ-kĕr), Joseph. Fr. anthropologist (1852—1918).
Denis, *or* **Denys** (dĕ-nē′; *Angl.* dĕn′ĭs), Saint. 1st bishop of Paris; patron saint of the French (fl. 3d c. ?).
De Quincey (dĕ kwĭn′sĭ), Thomas. English author (1785—1859).
Derby (dâr′bĭ; dûr′bĭ), Edward George Villiers Stanley, 17th Earl of. English public official (1865—).
Desaix de Veygoux (dĕ-zā′ dĕ vĕ′gōō′), Louis Charles Antoine. Called *Desaix.* French general (1768—1800).
Descartes (dā′kärt′), René. Fr. philos. (1596—1650).
Desmoulins (dā′mōō-lăN′), Lucie Simplice Camille Benoît. Fr. rev. leader & publicist (1760—1794).
De Soto, Hernando. See Soto.
Destinn (dĕs′tĭn), Emmy. Boh. operatic soprano (1878—).
Dewar (dū′ĕr), James, Sir. Scottish chemist (1842—1923).
De Wet (dĕ vĕt′), Christian R. Boer gen. (1854—1922).
Dewey (dū′ĭ), George. American admiral (1837—1917).
De Witt (dĕ vĭt′), Jan. Dutch statesman (1625—1672).
Dias (dē′ăsh), Bartholomeu. Pg. navigator (1450?—1500).
Diaz (dē′ăs; dē′ăth), Porfirio. Pres. of Mexico 1877-80 & 1884-1911 (1830—1915).
Diaz de la Peña (dē′ăth dā lä pän′yä; *F.* dē′ȧz′ dĕ là pĕn′-yȧ′), Narcisse Virgile. Fr.-Sp. painter (1807—1876).
Dickens (dĭk′ĕnz; -ĭnz), Charles. English novelist (1812—1870). [(1732—1808).]
Dickinson (dĭk′ĭn-sŭn), John. Am. polit. writer & leader.
Diderot (dēd′rō′), Denis. Fr. philosopher & writer (1713—1784). [(1701—1767).]
Dieskau (dēs′kou), Ludwig August. Ger.-Fr. gen. in Am.
Dinwiddie (dĭn-wĭd′ĭ; dĭn′wĭd-ĭ), Robert. Lieut. gov. of Virginia (1690—1770). [(245—313).]
Diocletian (dī′ō-klē′shăn). Roman emperor 284-305.
Diogenes (dī-ŏj′ē-nēz). Greek Cynic (412?—323? B. C.).
Dionysius (dĭ′ō-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs). *The Elder.* Tyrant of Syracuse (430—367 B. C.). — of Halicarnassus. Greek historian (54?—7? B. C.).
Disraeli (dĭz-rā′lĭ; *formerly also* dĭz-rē′lĭ *or* dĭz′rȧ-ē′lĭ), Benjamin. 1st Earl of Beaconsfield. Jewish author & statesman; twice British prime minister (1804—1881).
Dix (dĭks), John Adams. Am. gen. & polit. (1798—1879).
Dodge (dŏj), Mary Elizabeth, born Mapes. Am. author (1838—1905).
Dodgson (dŏj′sŭn), Charles Lutwidge. *Lewis Carroll.* Eng. mathematician & author (1832—1898).
Dolci (dōl′chē), Carlo. Tuscan painter (1616—1686).
Döllinger, von (fôn dûl′ĭng-ĕr), Johann Joseph Ignaz. Ger. Old Cath. theolog. & church hist. (1799—1890).
Domenichino (dō-mā′nē-kē′nō). Real name *Domenico Zampieri.* Bolognese painter (1581—1641).
Dominic (dŏm′ĭ-nĭk), Saint. Spanish founder of the order of Dominicans (1170—1221). [81-96 (51—96).]
Domitian (dō-mĭsh′ĭ-ăn; dō-mĭsh′ăn). Roman emperor.
Donatello (dŏn′ȧ-tĕl′lō), *or* **Donato** (dō-nȧ′tō). It. sculptor (1386—1466). [1848).]
Donizetti (dō′nē-dzĕt′tē), Gaetano. It. composer (1797—
Donne (dŏn; dŭn), John. Eng. divine & poet (1573—1631).
Doré (dō′rā′), Paul Gustave. French artist (1833—1883).
Dorr (dôr), Thomas Wilson. Am. politician (1805—1854).
Dorset (dôr′sĕt), Thomas Sackville, 1st Earl of. Eng. statesman & author (1536—1608).
Dosso Dossi (dŏs′sō dŏs′sē). *Giovanni di Niccolò Lutero.* It. painter (1479?—1542).
Dost Mohammed (dōst mō-hăm′mĕd). Ameer of Afghanistan 1826-63 (1793—1863).
Dostoevski (dŏs′tō-yĕf′skē), Feodor Mikhaylovich. Russian novelist (1821—1881).
Dou, *or* **Dow** (dou), Gerard. Dutch painter (1613—1675).
Douglas (dŭg′lăs), Stephen Arnold. Am. polit. leader. (1813—1861). [1895).]
Douglass, Frederick. Am. negro abolitionist (1817—
Dow (dou), Neal. Am. prohibitionist (1804—1897).
Dowden (dou′dĕn), Edward. Irish lit. critic (1843—1913).
Dowson (dou′sŭn), Ernest Christopher. English poet (1867—1900).
Doyle (doil), Arthur Conan, Sir. Br. story-writer (1859—).
Drake (drāk), Francis, Sir. Eng. navigator & admiral (1540?—1596).
Drake (drā′kĕ), Friedrich. Ger. sculptor (1805—1882).
Drake (drāk), Joseph Rodman. Am. poet (1795—1820).
Draper (drā′pĕr), John William. Am. chemist, physiologist, & philosophical writer (1811—1882).
Drayton (drā′tŭn), Michael. English poet (1563—1631).
Dreyfus (drā′fŭs′), Alfred. French artillery officer (1859—).
Driver (drīv′ĕr), Samuel Rolles. Eng. Biblical scholar (1846—1914).
Drummond (drŭm′ŭnd), Henry. Scot. clergyman & author (1851—1897). —, William Henry. Irish-Canadian poet (1854—1907). [9 B. C.).]
Drusus (drōō′sŭs), Nero Claudius. Roman general (38—
Dryden (drī′dĕn), John. Eng. poet & dram. (1631—1700).
Dubail (dü′bȧ′y′), Augustin Yvon Edmond. French general (1851—). [ogist (1818—1896).]
Du Bois-Reymond (dü bwä′-rā′môN′), Emil. Ger. physiol-
Duccio di Buoninsegna (dōōt′chō dē bwō′nēn-sā′nyä). It. painter (1260?—1339?).
Du Chaillu (dü shȧ′yü′), Paul Belloni. Am. explorer in Africa (1835—1903).
Dudevant (düd′văN′), Amantine Lucile Aurore, born Dupin. *George Sand.* French novelist (1804—1876).
Dudley (dŭd′lĭ), Joseph. Gov. of Mass. (1647—1720). —, Robert, Earl of Leicester. See Leicester.
Du Guesclin (dü gĕ′klăN′), Bertrand. Constable of France (1320?—1380).
Dumas (dü′mȧ′), Alexandre. Fr. romantic nov. & dram. (1802—1870). —, Alexandre. *Son of preceding.* Fr. dram. & nov. (1824—1895).

Du Maurier (dü mō′ryā′), George Louis Palmella Busson. Fr. illustrator & nov. in Eng. (1834—1896).
Dunbar (dŭn′bär′), William. Scot. poet (1465?—1530?).
Dunois, de (dē dü′nwä′), Jean, Comte. Fr. commander (1403?—1468).
Duns Scotus (dŭnz skō′tŭs), Joannes. Scottish scholastic theologian (1265?—1308). [(925—988).]
Dunstan (dŭn′stăn), Saint. Archbp. of Canterbury]
Dupleix (dü′plĕks′), Joseph François, Marquis. Fr. governor in India (1697—1763).
Du Plessis-Mornay. See Mornay. [(1803—1865).]
Dupont (dü-pŏnt′), Samuel Francis. Am. rear admiral]
Dupré (dü′prā′), Jules. Fr. painter (1812—1889).
Duquesne (dü′kān′), Abraham, Marquis. Fr. naval commander (1610—1688).
Duran (dü′rän′), Carolus. Real name *Charles Auguste Émile Durand.* Fr. portrait painter (1837—1917). [1528).]
Dürer (dü′rĕr), Albrecht. Ger. painter & engraver (1471—]
Duruy (dü′rü-ē′), Victor. French historian (1811—1894).
Duse (dōō′zā). Eleonora. *Signora Checchi.* It. actress (1859—1924). [(1841—1904).]
Dvořák, Boh. Dvořák (dvôr′zhäk), Anton. Boh. composer]
Dyce(dīs), William. Scot. historical painter (1806—1864).

E

Eads (ēdz), James Buchanan. Am. engineer (1820—1887).
Eames (āmz), Emma. American operatic soprano (1867—).
Early (ûr′lī), Jubal Anderson. Am. Confederate general (1816—1894). [(1837—1898).]
Ebers (ā′bĕrs), Georg Moritz. Ger. Egyptologist & nov.]
Echegaray (ā′chā-gä-rī′), José. Sp. dramatist (1832?—1916).
Eckhart (ĕk′härt), Meister (Master). German mystic (1260?—1327?).
Eddy (ĕd′ĭ), Mary (born Baker) Glover. Founder of Christian Science (1821—1910).
Edgeworth (ĕj′wûrth), Maria. Eng. novelist (1767—1849).
Edison (ĕd′ĭ-sŭn), Thomas Alva. Amer. inventor (1847—).
Edmund (ĕd′mŭnd), **II.** *Ironside.* King of the English 1016 (981?—1016).
Edward (ĕd′wērd). *The Confessor.* King of the English 1042-66 (1002?—1066). **—I.** *Longshanks,* King of England 1272-1307 (1239—1307). **—II.** King of England 1307-27 (1284—1327). **—III.** King of England 1327-77; gained battle of Crécy 1346 (1312—1377). **—IV.** King of England 1461-70 & 1471-83 (1442—1483). **—V.** King of England 1483; murdered in the Tower (1470—1483). **—VI.** *Son of Henry VIII. & Jane Seymour.* King of England 1547-53 (1537—1553). **—VII.** *Son of Victoria.* King of Great Britain & Ireland & emperor of India 1901-10 (1841—1910). **—** *The Black Prince. Son of Edward III.* Prince of Wales (1330—1376).
Edwards (ĕd′wērdz), Jonathan. Am. divine & metaphysician (1703—1758). **—**, Jonathan. *Son of preceding.* Am. theologian (1745—1801). [633).]
Edwin (ĕd′wĭn). King of Northumbria 617-633 (585?—]
Egbert (ĕg′bĕrt). King of the West Saxons 802-839 & 1st King of the English 827-839 (?—839). [—1902).]
Eggleston (ĕg′lz-tŭn), Edward. American author (1837]
Egmont (ĕg′mŏn′; *Angl.* ĕg′mŏnt), Lamoral, Count of. Flemish soldier & statesman (1522—1568). [1915).]
Ehrlich (ār′lĭk), Paul. Ger. physician & bacteriol. (1854—]
Elagabalus (ĕl′ă-găb′ă-lŭs), *or* **Heliogabalus** (hē′lĭ-ō-găb′ă-lŭs). Roman emperor 218-222 (205?—222).
Eldon (ĕl′dŭn), John Scott, 1st Earl of. Ld. chancellor of England (1751—1838).
Elgar (ĕl′gär), Edward, Sir. Eng. composer (1857—).
Elgin and Kincardine (ĕl′gĭn, kĭn-kär′dĭn), Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of. Br. statesman (1849—1917).
Eliot (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt), Charles William. Am. educator; pres. Harvard univ. 1869-1909 (1834—). **—**, George. Pseudonym of *Marie Ann Evans (Lewes)* (*Cross*). Eng. novelist & poet (1819—1880). **—**, John. Sir. Eng. patriot (1592—1632). **—**, John. *Apostle to the Indians.* Am. clergyman (1604—1690).
Elizabeth (ē-lĭz′ă-bĕth). *Dau. of Henry VIII. & Anne Boleyn.* Queen of England 1558-1603 (1533—1603). **—** *Carmen Sylva.* Queen of Roumania & wr. (1843—1916).
Ellis (ĕl′ĭs), Henry Havelock. Eng. scientist & author (1859—). [& hist. (1779—1859).]
Elphinstone (ĕl′fĭn-stŭn), Mountstuart. Eng. statesman.
Elzevir (ĕl′zē-vēr ; -vĕr). Dutch printers at Leiden ; esp.: Louis (1540?—1617), & his son, Bonaventure (1583—1652).
Emerson (ĕm′ĕr-sŭn), Ralph Waldo. Am. essayist, poet, & philosopher (1803—1882). [1922).]
Emmich, von (fŏn ĕm′ĭk), Otto A. T. Ger. gen. (1848—]
Empedocles (ĕm-pĕd′ō-klēz). Greek philosopher (ab. 500 —430? B. C.). [(1588?—1665).]
Endicott (ĕn′dĭ-kŏt), John. Col. gov. of Massachusetts]
Enver Pasha (ĕn′vĕr). Turk. general (1883—1922).
Epaminondas (ē-păm′ĭ-nŏn′dăs). Theb n statesman & general (418?—362 B. C.).
Epictetus (ĕp′ĭk-tē′tŭs). Roman Stoic (60?—120?).
Epicurus (ĕp′ĭ-kū′rŭs). Greek philos. (42?—270 B. C.).
Erasmus (ē-răz′mŭs), Desiderius. Dutch scholar (1466? —1536). [—1957 B. C.).]
Eratosthenes (ĕr′ă-tŏs′thē-nēz). Greek astronomer (276?
Erckmann-Chatrian (ĕrk′män-shä′trē-än′). Émile Erckmann (1822—99), Alexandre Chatrian (1826—90). Fr. novelists in collaboration.
Eric (ēr′ĭk). *The Red.* Norse navigator (fl. 1000).
Ericsson (ĕr′ĭk-sŭn), John. Swed. inventor in Am. (1803—1889). [France (?—875?).]
Erigena (ē-rĭj′ē-nă), Johannes Scotus. Ir.-Scot. philos. in]
Erskine (ûr′skĭn), John. Scottish jurist (1695—1768). **—**, Thomas Erskine, 1st Baron. Scot. ld. chancellor of England (1750—1823).
Espartero (ĕs′pär-tā′rō), Joaquin Baldomero. Duke of Victoria. Spanish general & statesman (1792—1879).
Esquirol (ĕs′kē-rôl′), Jean Étienne Dominique. Fr. alienist (1772—1840).
Essex (ĕs′ĕks), Robert Devereux, 2d Earl of. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth ; executed (1567—1601).
Estaing, d' (dĕs′tăN′), Charles Hector, Comte. Fr. admiral (1729—1794).
Estienne (ā′tyĕn′). French family of printers & scholars ; esp.: Henri (1460?—1520) ; his son, Robert (1503—1559) ; Robert's son, Henri (1528—1598).
Estrada Cabrera (ĕs-trä′thä kä-brä′rä), Manuel. President of Guatemala 1898-1920 (1857—1924).
Ethelbert (ĕth′ĕl-bûrt). King of Kent (552?—616).
Ethelred (ĕth′ĕl-rĕd) **II.** *The Unready.* King of the English 978?-1016 (968?—1016).
Euclid (ū′klĭd) of Alexandria. Gr. geometer (fl. 300 B. C.).
Eugene (ū-jēn′), Archduke of Austria. *Ferdinand Pius Bernhard.* General (1863—).
Eugene (ū-jēn′), Prince, of Savoy. (*Fr.* **Eugène,** ū′zhĕn′. *François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan.*) Austrian general (1663—1736).
Eugénie (ū′zhā-nē′), *or* **Marie Eugénie de Montijo de Guzmán.** Empress of the French ; wife of Napoleon III. (1826—1920). [1783).]
Euler (oi′lĕr ; *Angl.* ū′lĕr), Leonhard. Swiss math. (1707—]
Euripides (ū-rĭp′ĭ-dēz). Gr. tragic poet (480—406 B. C.).
Eusebius (ū-sē′bĭ-ŭs), Pam′phili. Bishop of Cæsarea ; ecclesiastical historian (260?—340?).
Eustachio (ā′ōōs-tä′kyō), Bartolommeo. (*Lat.* **Eusta′chius.**) Italian anatomist (?—1574).
Evarts (ĕv′ĕrts), William Maxwell. Am. lawyer & statesman (1818—1901). [(1620—1706).]
Evelyn (ĕv′ē-lĭn ; ĕv′lĭn), John. Eng. Royalist & author]
Everett (ĕv′ĕr-ĕt), Edward. Am. orator & statesman (1794—1865). [(1817—1872).]
Ewell (ū′ĕl), Richard Stoddert. Am. Confederate gen.]
Exmouth (ĕks′mŭth), Edward Pellew, 1st Viscount. Eng. admiral (1757—1833).
Eyck, van (vän ĭk′), Hubert *or* Huybrecht. *Brother of Jan.* Flemish painter (1370?—1426). **—**, Jan. *Jan van Brugge.* Flemish painter (1390?—1440). [(1844—1917).]
Ezekiel (ē-zē′kĭ-ĕl ; ē-zēk′yĕl), Moses Jacob. Am. sculptor]

F

Fabeck, von (fŏn fä′bĕk), Max. Ger. gen. (1854—1916).
Fabius (fā′bĭ-ŭs). *Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus. Cunctator.* Roman gen. against Hannibal (fl. 210 B. C.).
Fabre (fä′br′), Ferdinand. French novelist (1830—1898).
Faguet (fä′gĕ′), Émile. Fr. historian of lit. (1847—1916).
Fairbanks (fâr′băŋks), Charles Warren. Vice pres. of U. S. 1905-09 (1852—1918). [gen. (1612—1671).]
Fairfax (fâr′făks), Thomas Fairfax, 3d Baron. Eng. Parl.]
Falieri (fäl-yĕ′rē), Marino. Doge of Venice 1354-55 (1278? —1355). [general (1861—1922).]
Falkenhayn, von (fŏn fäl′kĕn-hīn), Erich G. A. S. Ger.]
Falliéres (fäl′yār′), Clément Armand. French statesman, & president 1906-13 (1841—).
Fallopio (fäl-lō′pyō), Gabriello. (*Lat.* **Fallo′pius.**) Italian anatomist (1523—1562). [(1791—1867).]
Faraday (fâr′ă-dā), Michael. Eng. chemist & physicist]
Farnese (fär-nā′sā), Italian family ; esp.: Alessandro (see Paul III.) ; Alessandro, Prince of Parma, gen. in Sp. service (1547—1592). [(1678—1707).]
Farquhar (fär′kwär ; fär′kär), George. Ir. comedy writer]
Farragut (fär′ă-gŭt), David Glasgow. Am. admiral (1801 —1870).
Farrar (fär′är), Frederick William. Eng. divine & author (1831—1903). **—**, Geraldine. Am. soprano (1882—).
Faure (fōr), François Félix. French statesman, & president 1895-99 (1841—1899).
Fawkes (fôks), Guy. English conspirator (1570—1606).
Fechner (fĕĸ′nĕr), Gustav Theodor. Ger. physicist & philos. (1801—1887).
Fénelon (fā′nᵑ-lôn′), François de Salignac de La Mothe (*or* Lamotte). Archbp. of Cambrai; Fr. author (1651—1715).
Ferdinand (fûr′dĭ-nănd ; *G. pron.* fĕr′dē-nänt) **I.** *Sp.* **Fernando** (fĕr-nän′dō). Holy Roman emperor 1556-64. (1503—1564). **—I.** Maximilian Charles Leopold Maria, Duke of Saxony. Reigning prince of Bulgaria 1887-1908, & kg. of the Bulgarians 1908-18 (1861—). **—II.** Holy Roman emperor 1619-37, & king of Hungary & Bohemia (1578—1637). **—I.** *The Great.* King of Castile & León 1035-65 (?—1065). **—V.** of Castile 1474-1516, **II.** of Aragon, **III.** of Naples, **II.** of Sicily. *The Catholic.* Founder of the Spanish monarchy (1452—1516).
Fermat, de (dē fĕr′mä′), Pierre. Fr. math. (1601—1665).
Fernández (fĕr-nän′dāth), Juan. Sp. navig. (1536—1602?).
Ferrari (fĕr-rä′rē), Gaudenzio. It. painter (1471—1546).
Ferrero (fĕr-rā′rō), Guglielmo. It. hist. & sociol. (1872—).
Ferry (fĕ′rē′), Jules François Camille. Fr. politician (1832 —1893). [(1806—1869).]
Fessenden (fĕs′ĕn-dĕn), William Pitt. Am. statesman]
Feuerbach (foi′ĕr-bäĸ), Anselm. Ger. historical painter (1829—1880). **—**, Ludwig Andreas. Ger. sensationalistic philosopher (1804—1872). [(1762—1814).]
Fichte (fĭĸ′tĕ), Johann Gottlieb. Eminent Ger. philosopher]
Field (fēld), Cyrus West. Am. projector of Atlantic cable (1819—1892). **—**, David Dudley. *Bro. of Cyrus W.* Jurist (1805—1894). **—**, Eugene. Am. humorist & poet (1850—1895). **—**, Stephen Johnson. *Bro. of Cyrus W.* U. S. associate justice 1863-97 (1816—1899).
Fielding (fēl′dĭng), Henry. Eng. novelist (1707—1754).
Fiesole, da (dä fyĕ′zō-lā), Giovanni. *Fra Angelico.* It. painter (1387—1455). [(1800—1874).]
Fillmore (fĭl′mōr), Millard. 13th pres. of U. S. 1850-53]
Firdausi (fĕr-dou′sē, *often* **Firdusi** (fĕr-dōō′sē). Pseud. of *Abul Kasim Mansur.* Persian poet (940?—1020?).
Fish (fĭsh), Hamilton. American statesman (1808—1893).
Fisher (fĭsh′ĕr), George Park. Am. theologian & historian (1827—1909).

Fisher of Kilverstone (kĭl′vẽr-stŭn), Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, 1st Baron. Eng. admiral of the fleet (1841—1920).

Fiske (fĭsk), John. Orig. *Edmund Fiske Green.* Am. hist. & philos. (1842—1901). —, Minnie Maddern, born Davey. *Mrs. Harrison Grey Fiske.* Am. actress (1865—).

Fitch (fĭch), William Clyde. Am. dram. (1865—1909).

Fitzgerald (fĭts-jĕr′ăld), Edward. Orig. *Edward Purcell.* Eng. poet (1809—1883).

Flaubert (flō-bâr′), Gustave. Fr. nov. (1821—1880).

Flaxman (flăks′măn), John. Eng. sculptor (1755—1826).

Fletcher (flĕch′ẽr), John. Eng. dramatist & poet; collaborator of Beaumont (1579—1625).

Fleury, de (dẽ flŭ′rē′) André Hercule. Fr. cardinal & statesman (1653—1743).

Flint (flĭnt), Austin. Am. physician & medical writer (1812—1886). —, Austin. *Son of preceding.* Am. physician & med. writer (1836—1915). [—1625).]

Florio (flō′rĭ-ō), John. Eng. author & translator (1553?

Flotow, von (fŏn flō′tō), Friedrich. German composer (1812—1883).

Foch (fōsh), Ferdinand. Fr. marshal (1851—).

Fogazzaro (fō-gät-sä′rō), Antonio. It. nov. (1842—1911).

Foix, de (dẽ fwä′), Gaston. Duke of Nemours. French soldier in Italy (1489—1512).

Foote (fo͝ot), Andrew Hull. Am. rear adm. (1806—1863).

Ford (fôrd), Henry. Am. manufacturer (1863—). —, John. Eng. writer of drama, esp. tragedy (1586—1639?).

Forrest (fŏr′ĕst), Edwin. Am. tragedian (1806—1872).

Foscari (fŏs′kä-rē), Francesco. Doge of Venice 1423-57 (1372?—1457). [(1778—1827).]

Foscolo (fŏs′kō-lō), Ugo, *orig.* Niccolo. Italian author]

Foucault (fo͞o-kō′), Jean Bernard Léon. Fr. physicist (1819—1868). [(1763—1820).]

Fouché (fo͞o-shā′), Joseph. Duke of Otranto. Fr. polit.]

Fouqué (fo͞o-kā′), Friedrich Heinrich Karl. Baron de la Motte. Ger. novelist (1777—1843).

Fouquet (-kā′), Nicolas. Marquis de Belle-Isle. Fr. superintendent of finance (1615—1680). [(1772—1837).]

Fourier (fo͞o-rē-ā′), François Marie Charles. Fr. socialist]

Fox (fŏks), Charles James. Eng. statesman (1749—1806). —, George. Eng. founder of Society of Friends, or Quakers (1624—1691). [1587).]

Foxe (fŏks), *or* **Fox**, John. English martyrologist (1516—]

France (frăns), Anatole. Real name *Jacques Anatole Thibault.* French critic, novelist, & satirist (1844—1924).

Francesca, della (dĕl′lä frän-chĕs′kä), Piero. Real name *Piero de' Franceschi.* Umbrian painter (1420?—1492).

Francia (frän′chä). *Francesco Raibolini.* It. painter (1450—1518). — (frän′sĕ-ä ; frän′thĕ-ä), José Gaspar Rodriguez. Dictator of Paraguay 1814-40 (1761?—1840).

Francis (frăn′sĭs), *or* **Francis of Assisi** (ä-sē′zē), Saint. It. friar; founder of the order of Franciscans (1182—1226). — **I.** King of France 1515-47 (1494—1547). — **II.** Last Holy Roman emperor 1792-1806; ruler of Austria 1792-1835; emperor of Austria, as Francis I., from 1804 (1768—1835). — **Ferdinand.** Archduke of Austria. *Nephew of Francis Joseph I.* Aust.-Hung. heir presumptive; assassinated (1863—1914). — **Joseph I.** *Grandson of Francis I.* Emp. of Austria 1848—1916; king of Hungary 1867—1916 (1830—1916). —**Xavier**, Saint Sp. Jesuit & missionary to the Indies (1506—1552).

Franklin (frăngk′lĭn), Benjamin. Am. statesman (1706—1790). —, John, Sir. Eng. arctic explorer (1786—1847).

Frederic (frĕd′ẽr-ĭk), Harold. Am. novelist (1856—1898).

Frederick. The name of 3 German kings & Holy Roman emperors: **I.** *Barbarossa.* King 1152-90, emperor 1155-89 (1123?—1190) ; **II.** King 1215-50, emperor 1220-50, king of the Two Sicilies 1197-1250 (1194—1250) ; **III.** King, as Frederick IV., 1440-93, emperor 1452-93 (1415—1493). — **I.** 1st king of Prussia 1701-13 (1657—1713). — **II.** *The Great.* King of Prussia 1740-86 (1712—1786). — **Charles Nicholas.** Prince of Prussia & gen. (1828—1885). — **William.** *The Great Elector.* Elector of Brandenburg 1640-88 (1620—1688). — The name of 4 kings of Prussia: **I.** 1713-40 (1688—1740) ; **II.** 1786-97 (1744—1797) ; **III.** 1797-1840 (1770—1840) ; **IV.** 1840-1861 (1795—1861). —form German prince imperial & prince royal of Prussia ; general (1882—). [(1823—1892).]

Freeman (frē′măn), Edward Augustus. English historian]

Frelinghuysen (frē′lĭng-hī′zẽn), Frederick Theodore. Am. statesman (1817—1885).

Frémont (frē-mŏnt′), John Charles. Am. explorer & gen. ; 1st Republican pres. candidate 1856 (1813—1890).

French (frĕnch), Daniel Chester. Am. sculptor (1850—).

—, John Denton Pinkstone, 1st Viscount French of Ypres and of High Lake. Br. field marshal (1852—1925).

Frenssen (frĕn′sẽn), Gustav. Ger. pastor & nov. (1863—).

Freud (froit), Sigmund. Aus. Jewish physician (1856—).

Freund (froint), Wilhelm. Ger. class. scholar & lexicog. (1806—1894). [statesman (1828—1923),]

Freycinet, de (dẽ frā′sē′nĕ′), Charles Louis de Saulce. Fr.]

Freytag (frī′täk), Gustav. Ger. author (1816—1895).

Frobisher (frŏb′ĭsh-ẽr ; frō′bĭsh-ẽr), Martin, Sir. Eng. navigator (1535?—1594). [1852).]

Froebel (frū′bĕl), Friedrich. Ger. educationist (1782—]

Froissart (frwä′sär′ ; *Angl.* froi′särt), Jean. Fr. chronicler & poet (1337?—1410?). [1876).]

Fromentin (frō′măn′tăn′), Eugène. Fr. painter (1820—]

Frontenac, de (F. dẽ frôn′tē-näk′ ; *Eng.* frŏn′tē-năk), Louis de Buade, Comte. French governor of Canada (1620?—1698).

Froude (frōod), James Anthony. Eng. hist. (1818—1894).

Fuller (fo͝ol′ẽr), Melville Weston. U. S. chief justice 1888-1910 (1833—1910). —, Sarah Margaret. Marchioness Ossoli. Am. autho. (1810—1850). —, Thomas. Eng. preacher & author (1608—1661). [—1815).]

Fulton (fo͝ol′tŭn), Robert. Am. engineer & inventor (1765]

Funston (fŭn′stŭn), Frederick. Am. general (1865—1917).

Furness (fûr′nĕs), Horace Howard. Am. Shakespeare scholar (1833—1912).

G

Gaboriau (gä′bō′ryō′), Émile. Fr. novelist (1835—1873).

Gadsden (gădz′dĕn) James. Am. sold. & dipl. (1788—1858).

Gage (gāj), Thomas. Br. gen. in America (1721—1787).

Gaines (gānz), Edmund Pendleton. American general (1777—1849). [(1727—1788).]

Gainsborough (gānz′b′rō), Thomas. English painter]

Gairdner (gärd′nẽr), James. Eng. historian (1828—1912).

Gaius (gā′yŭs). Roman jurist (ab. 110—ab. 180).

Galba (găl′bä), Servius Sulpicius. Roman emperor 68-69 (3 B. C.—A. D. 69). [(130—200?).]

Galen (gā′lĕn), Claudius. Gr. physician & med. writer]

Galilei (gä′lē-lā′ē). Known by his Christian name **Galileo** (găl′ĭ-lē′ō ; *Ital.* gä′lē-lā′ō). It. astronomer (1564—1642).

Gallatin (găl′ä-tĭn), Albert. Swiss-Am. financier (1761—1849). [(1812—1910).]

Galle (gäl′ĕ), Johann Gottfried. German astronomer]

Gallieni (gä′lyä′nē′), Joseph Simon. Fr. general, explorer, & administrator (1849—1916).

Gallie′nus, Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius. Roman emperor 253-268 (?—268).

Gallwitz (gäl′vĭts), Max C. W. Ger. general (1852—).

Galsworthy (gôlz′wûr′thĭ), John. Eng. novelist & dramatist (1867—). [1911).]

Galton (gôl′tŭn), Francis, Sir. Eng. anthropologist (1822—]

Galvani (gäl-vä′nē), Luigi. It. discoverer of galvanism (1737—1798).

Gama, da (dä gä′mä), Vasco. Pg. navigator (1469?—1524).

Gambetta (găm-bĕt′ä ; *F. pron.* gäN′bĕ′tä′), Léon. French statesman (1838—1882).

Gardiner (gär′dĭ-nẽr ; gärd′nẽr), Samuel Rawson. Eng. historian (1829—1902). —, Stephen. Eng. bp. & ld. chancellor (1483?—1555).

Garfield (gär′fēld), James Abram. 20th pres. of U. S. in 1881 (1831—1881).

Garibaldi (gä′rē-bäl′dē ; *Angl.* găr′ĭ-băl′dĭ), Giuseppe. Italian patriot (1807—1882).

Garrick (găr′ĭk), David. Eng. actor, poet, & dramatist (1717—1779). [(1805—1879).]

Garrison (găr′ĭ-sŭn), William Lloyd. Am. abolitionist]

Gaskell (găs′kĕl), Elizabeth Cleghorn, born Stevenson. Eng. novelist & story-writer (1810—1865).

Gates (gāts), Horatio. American general (1728—1806).

Gauss (gous), Karl Friedrich. Ger. math. (1777—1855).

Gautama (gô′tä-mä ; *Hind.* gou′tä-mä). *Siddhartha. Sakya-muni.* Indian philosopher, founder of Buddhism (?—ab. 480 B. C.?). [(1811—1872).]

Gautier (gō′tyā′), Théophile. Fr. poet, nov., & critic]

Gavarni (gä′vär′nē′). Real name *Sulpice Guillaume Chevalier.* French caricaturist (1804—1866).

Gay (gā), John. English poet & dramatist (1685—1732).

Gay-Lussac (gā′-lü′săk′), Joseph Louis. Fr. chemist (1778—1850). [(1819—1873).]

Geary (gâr′ĭ ; gĕr′ĭ), John White. Am. general & polit.]

Geikie (gē′kĭ), Archibald, Sir. Scot. geologist (1835—1924).

Gelée, Claude. See Claude Lorraine.

Genghis, or Jenghiz, Khan (jĕn′gĭz kän′). Mongol conqueror (1162?—1227).

Genseric (jĕn′sẽr-ĭk). King of the Vandals (390?—477).

Geoffrey (jĕf′rĭ) of Monmouth. English chronicler (1100?—1154).

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (zhô′frwä′ săN′-tē-lâr′), Étienne. French zoölogist (1772—1844).

George (jôrj), Saint. Patron saint of England (?—303?). — The name of 5 kings of Great Britain & Ireland: **I.** King 1714-27 (1660—1727) ; **II.** King 1727-60 (1683—1760) ; **III.** King 1760-1820 (1738—1820) ; **IV.** King 1820-30 (1762—1830) ; **V.** King 1910- (1865—). —, **I.** King of the Hellenes 1863-1913 (1845—1913). —, Henry. Am. polit. economist (1839—1897). [—).]

Gerard (jē-rärd′), James Watson. Am. lawyer & dipl. (1867]

Géricault (zhā′rē-kō′), Jean Louis André Théodore. Fr. painter (1791—1824). [B. C.—A. D. 19).]

Germanicus Cæsar (jĕr-măn′ĭ-kŭs). Roman general (15]

Gérôme (zhā′rōm′), Jean Léon. Fr. painter & sculptor (1824—1904). [(1744—1814).]

Gerry (gĕr′ĭ), Elbridge. 5th U. S. vice president 1813-14]

Ghiberti (gē-bĕr′tē), Lorenzo. It. sculptor (1378?—1455).

Ghirlandaio (gēr′län-dä′yō). Domenico di Tommaso Curradi di Doffo Bigordi, called *Il Ghirlandajo.* Florentine painter (1449—1494).

Gibbon (gĭb′ŭn), Edward. Eng. historian (1737—1794).

Gibson (gĭb′sŭn), Charles Dana. Am. artist (1867—).

Gilbert (gĭl′bẽrt), Humphrey, Sir. Eng. soldier, navigator, & pioneer colonist (1539?—1583).

Gillmore (gĭl′mōr), Quincy Adams. Am. mil. engineer (1825—1888). [1908).]

Gilman (gĭl′măn), Daniel Coit. Am. educator (1831—]

Giorgione da Castelfranco (jôr-jō′nā dä käs′tĕl-frän′kō). Properly *Giorgio Barbarelli.* Venetian painter (1478?—1511). [1337?).]

Giotto (jôt′tō). Florentine painter & architect (1276?—]

Girard (jĭ-rärd′), Stephen. Am. banker (1750—1831).

Gissing (gĭs′ĭng), George. English novelist (1857—1903).

Giulio Romano (jo͞ol′yō rō-mä′nō). Real name *Giulio Pippi* (pĕp′pē). It. painter & architect (1492—1546).

Giusti (jo͞os′tē), Giuseppe. It. satirical poet (1809—1850).

Gladstone (glăd′stŭn), William Ewart. English statesman (1809—1898). [(1804—1857).]

Glinka (glĭn′kä), Mikhail Ivanovich. Russian composer]

Gluck, von (fŏn glo͝ok), Christoph Wilibald. German composer (1714—1787). [crusader (1061?—1100).]

Godefroy de Bouillon (gôd′frwä′ dẽ bo͞o′yôn′). French]

Godkin (gŏd′kĭn), Edwin Lawrence. Ir.-Am. journalist (1831—1902).

Godwin (gŏd′wĭn), Earl of Wessex. Eng. statesman (?—1053). —, William. Eng. author (1756—1836).

Goethals (gō′thălz), George Washington. Am. general & engineer (1858—).

Goethe, von (fŏn gû′tĕ), Johann Wolfgang. Ger. author (1749—1832).
Gogol (gō′gŏl-y'), Nikolay Vasilevich. Russian writer of fiction (1809—1852). [1915).]
Goldmark (gōlt′märk′), Karl. Hung. composer (1832?—)
Goldoni (gōl-dō′nē), Carlo. It. writer of comedies (1707—1793). [(1728—1774).]
Goldsmith (gōld′smĭth), Oliver. Br. poet, nov. & dram.
Goltz, von der (fŏn dĕr gŏlts), Kolmar, Baron. Ger. field marshal (1843—1916).
Goncourt, de (dĕ gôn′kōōr′), Edmond Louis Antoine Huot (1822—1896), & Jules Alfred Huot (1830—1870). *Brothers.* Fr. fiction writers.
Gorchakov (gôr′chô-kôf′), Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, Prince. Russian statesman & diplomatist (1798—1883).
Gordon (gôr′dŭn), Charles George. English soldier (1833—1885). [(1818—1916).]
Görgei, or Görgey (gûr′gĕ-ē), Arthur. Hung. general
Gorges (gôr′jēs). Ferdinando, Sir. Eng. lord proprietary of Maine (1566?—1647). [380? B. C.).]
Gorgias (gôr′jĭ-ăs). Greek rhetorician & sophist (485?—
Gorki (gôr′kĭ), Maksim. Real name *Aleksyey Maksimovich Pyeshkov* (pyĕsh-kôf′). Russian novelist (1868—).
Gosnold (gŏs′nŭld), Bartholomew. Eng. navig. (?—1607).
Gosse (gŏs), Edmund William. Eng. poet & critic (1849—).
Goujon (gōō′zhôn′), Jean. Fr. sculptor & architect (b. 1510? d. bet. 1564 & 1568). [(1818—1893).]
Gounod (gōō′nō′), Charles François. French composer
Gower (gou′ĕr ; gŏr ; 57), John. Eng. poet (1325?—1408).
Goya y Lucientes, de (dā gō′yä ē lōō-thĕ-ĕn′täs), Francisco. Sp. painter (1746—1828).
Gracchus (grăk′ŭs), Caius Sempronius (153?—121 B. C.), & Tiberius Sempronius (162?—133 B. C.). *Brothers.* Roman statesmen.
Graham (grā′ăm ; *sometimes* grām), John, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. Br. soldier (1649?—1689). —, Thomas. Br. feminist (1805—1869). —, William Alexander. Am. politician (1804—1875).
Grant (grănt), Robert. Am. lawyer & novelist (1852—). —, Ulysses Simpson (*originally* Hiram Ulysses). Am. general, & 18th pres. 1869-77 (1822—1885).
Grasse, de (dĕ gräs′), François Joseph Paul, Comte. Marquis de Grasse-Tilly. French admiral (1723—1788).
Grattan (grăt′ăn), Henry. Irish statesman (1746—1820).
Gray (grā), Asa. Am. botanist (1810—1888). —, Thomas. Eng. poet (1716—1771).
Greco, Il. See Theotocopuli.
Greeley (grē′lĭ), Horace. Am. journalist (1811—1872).
Greely (grē′lĭ), Adolphus Washington. Am. soldier & arctic explorer (1844—).
Green (grēn), John Richard. Eng. historian (1837—1883). —, Thomas Hill. Eng. philosopher (1836—1882).
Greene (grēn), Nathanael. Am. general (1742—1786). —, Robert. Eng. dramatist (1560?—1592).
Greenough (grēn′ō), Horatio. Am. sculptor (1805—1852).
Gregory (grĕg′ō-rĭ) of Nyssa, Saint. Gr. church father (331?—395?). — of Tours, Saint. Historian of the Franks, born in Auvergne (540?—594). — The name of 16 popes; **I.**, Saint. *The Great.* Pope 590-604 (540?—604); **VII.** Saint. *Hildebrand.* Pope 1073-85 (1020?—1085); **XIII.** Pope 1572-85 (1512?—1585). — **Nazian′zen,** Saint. Bp. of Constantinople (329?—390?). — **Thaumatur′gus,** Saint. Real name, *Theodorus.* Bp. of Neocæsarea (210?—270?).
Grenville (grĕn′vĭl), George. Eng. statesman (1712—1770). —, *or* **Greynville,** Richard, Sir. Eng. naval officer (1541?—1591).
Gresham (grĕsh′ăm), Thomas, Sir. Eng. financier (1519?—1579). —, Walter Quinton. Am. soldier, jurist & statesman (1832—1895).
Greuze (grûz), Jean Baptiste. Fr. painter (1725—1805).
Grévy (grā′vē′), François Paul Jules. President of the French Republic 1879-87 (1807—1891).
Grey (grā), Charles Grey, 2d Earl. Eng. statesman (1764—1845). —, Edward, Viscount. Eng. statesman (1862—). —, George, Sir. Br. col. gov. (1812—1898). —, Jane, Lady. *Lady Jane Dudley.* A gifted young English woman, beheaded as a usurper to the crown (1537—1554).
Grieg (grēg), Edvard. Norwegian composer (1843—1907).
Grillparzer (grĭl′pär-tsĕr), Franz. Austrian dramatist (1791—1872).
Grimm (grĭm), Jakob Ludwig Karl (1785—1863), & Wilhelm Karl (1786—1859). *Brothers.* Ger. philologists.
Grisi (grē′sē), Giulia. It. operatic soprano (1811—1869).
Groot (grōt), Gerhard. *Gerhardus Magnus.* A Dutchman, founder of "Brothers of the Common Life" (1340—1384).
Gros (grō), Antoine Jean, Baron. Fr. painter (1771—1835).
Grote (grōt), George. English historian (1794—1871).
Grotius (grō′shĭ-ŭs), Hugo. Dutch jurist (1583—1645).
Grouchy, de (dĕ grōō-shē′), Emmanuel, Marquis. Fr. general (1766—1847). [(1683—1745).]
Guarneri (gwär-nä′rē), Giuseppe Antonio. It. violin maker
Gubernatis, de (dā gōō-bĕr-nä′tēs), Angelo. It. author (1840—1913). [—1686).]
Guericke, von (fŏn gä′rĭ-kĕ), Otto. Ger. physicist (1602
Guicciardini (gwĕt-chär-dē′nē), Francesco. It. historian (1483—1540).
Guido d' Arezzo (gwē′dō dä-rĕt′sō). It. reformer of music (ab. 990—1050).
Guido Reni (gwē′dō rā′nē). Italian painter (1575—1642).
Guiscard (gēs′kär′), Robert. See Robert Guiscard.
Guise, de (dĕ gü-ēz′). The name of a ducal family of Lorraine; esp.: François (1519—1563), & his son Henri I. (1550—1588), de Lorraine. Generals.
Guizot (gē′zō′), François Pierre Guillaume. Fr. historian & statesman (1787—1874).
Gustavus (gŭs-tā′vŭs). The name of 5 kings of Sweden: **I.** Vasa 1523-60 (1496—1560); **Adolphus** *or* **Gustavus II.** 1611-32 (1594—1632); **III.** 1771-92 (1746—1792); **IV.** Adolphus 1792-1809 (1778—1837); **V.** 1907- (1858—).
Gutenberg (gōō′tĕn-bĕrk), Johannes. Real name *Gensfletsch.* Ger. reputed inventor of printing from movable types (1397?—1468).

H

Haakon (hô′kŏn) **VII.** King of Norway 1905- (1872—).
Hadley (hăd′lĭ), Arthur Twining. *Son of James.* American educationist & political economist (1856—). —, James. Am. philologist (1821—1872). [(76—138).]
Hadrian (hā′drĭ-ăn), *or* **Adrian.** Roman emp. 117-138
Haeckel (hĕk′ĕl), Ernst Heinrich. Ger. biol. (1834—1919).
Hafiz (hä′fĭz ; hä-fēz′). Persian poet (?—1389?).
Hahnemann (hä′nĕ-män), Samuel Christian Friedrich. German founder of homeopathic medicine (1755—1843).
Haidar Ali. See Hyder Ali. [field marshal (1861—).]
Haig (hāg). Douglas, 1st Earl Haig of Bemersyde. Eng.
Hakluyt (hăk′lōōt), Richard. Eng. hist. & geographer (1552?—1616).
Hale (hāl), Edward Everett. Am. clergyman & author (1822—1909). —, John Parker. Am. statesman (1806—1873). —, Matthew, Sir. Eng. judge & jurist (1609—1676). —, Nathan, Captain. Am. patriot; executed as a spy (1755—1776).
Halévy (ä′lā′vē′), Jacques François Fromental Élie. Fr. composer (1799—1862). —, Ludovic. *Nephew of preceding.* Fr. dram. & nov. (1834—1908).
Hall (hôl), Charles Francis. Am. arctic explorer (1821—1871). —, Granville Stanley. Am. psychologist & educationist (1846—1924).
Hallam (hăl′ăm), Henry. Eng. hist. & critic (1777—1859).
Halleck (hăl′ĕk), Fitz-Greene. Am. poet (1790—1867). —, Henry Wager. Am. gen. & writer (1815—1872).
Halley (hăl′ĭ ; hŏl′ĭ), Edmund. Eng. astron. (1656—1742).
Hals (häls), Frans. Dutch painter (1581?—1666).
Hamerton (hăm′ĕr-tŭn), Philip Gilbert. Eng. writer on art (1834—1894). [(?—229 B. C.).]
Hamilcar Barca (hă-mĭl′kär bär′kä). Carthaginian gen.
Hamilton (hăm′ĭl-tŭn), Alexander. Am. statesman (1757—1804). —, Ian Standish Monteith, Sir. Br. general (1853—). —, William, Sir. Scot. philosopher (1788—1856). —, William Rowan, Sir. Scot. mathematician, born in Dublin (1805—1865).
Hamlin (hăm′lĭn), Hannibal. Am. statesman; vice pres. U. S. 1861-65 (1809—1891). [1900 B. C.).]
Hammurabi (hăm/ōō-rä′bē). King of Babylon (fl. ab.
Hampden (hăm′dĕn), John. Eng. statesman (1594—1643).
Hampton (hămp′tŭn), Wade. American general (1754—1835). —, Wade. *Grandson of preceding.* Confederate gen. & U. S. senator (1818—1902).
Hancock (hăn′kŏk), John. Am. statesman (1737—1793). —, Winfield Scott. Am. general (1824—1886).
Handel (hăn′dĕl), *Ger.* **Händel** (hĕn′dĕl), Georg Friedrich. Ger. composer (1685—1759).
Hannibal (hăn′ĭ-băl). Carthaginian gen. (247—183 B. C.).
Hanotaux (ä′nō′tō′), Gabriel Albert Auguste. Fr. statesman & historian (1853—).
Hardenberg, von (fŏn här′dĕn-bĕrk), Friedrich. *Novalis.* Ger. author (1772—1801). —, Karl August, Prince. Prussian statesman (1750—1822).
Harding (här′dĭng), Warren Gamaliel. 29th pres. of U.S. 1921-1923 (1865—1923).
Hardinge (här′dĭng), Henry, Sir. 1st Viscount Hardinge of Lahore. Eng. general (1785—1856).
Hardy (här′dĭ), Thomas. Eng. novelist & poet (1840—).
Hargreaves (här′grēvz), James. Eng. inventor of spinning jenny (?—1778). [(1851—).]
Harnack (här′näk), Adolf. Ger. theolog. & church hist.
Harney (här′nĭ), William Selby. Am. gen. (1800—1889).
Harold (hăr′ŭld). The name of 2 kings of the English: **I.** *Harefoot.* King 1035-40 (?—1040); **II.** King 1066 (1022?—1066). [—1908).]
Harris (hăr′ĭs), Joel Chandler. Am. writer of fiction (1848
Harrison (hăr′ĭ-sŭn), Benjamin. Am. patriot (1740?—1791). —, Benjamin. *Grandson of W. H.* 23d pres. of U. S. 1889-93 (1833—1901). —, Frederic. Eng. positivist & author (1831—1923). —, William Henry. *Son of B.* Am. gen. & 9th pres. of U. S. 1841 (1773—1841).
Hart (härt), Robert, Sir. Irish statesman in China (1835—1911).
Harte (härt), Francis Bret. Am. fiction writer (1836—1902).
Hartley (härt′lĭ), David. Eng. physician & philosopher (1705—1757).
Hartmann, von (fŏn härt′män), Karl Robert Eduard. Ger. philosopher (1842—1906).
Harun-al-Rashid (hä-rōōn′-ăr-rä-shēd′). *Aaron the Just.* Caliph of Bagdad 786-809 (766?—809).
Harvey (här′vĭ), William. Eng. anatomist & physician (1578—1657). [generals.]
Hasdrubal (hăs′drōō-băl). Any of several Carthaginian
Hastings (hās′tĭngz), Warren. Eng. gov.-gen. of India (1732—1818). [(1862—).]
Hauptmann (houpt′män), Gerhart. Ger. poet & dram.
Haussmann (ōs′män′), Georges Eugène, Baron. Fr. administrator; improver of Paris (1809—1891).
Havelock (hăv′lŏk), Henry, Sir. Br. general (1795—1857).
Hawkins (hô′kĭnz), *or* **Hawkyns,** John, Sir. Eng. rear admiral (1532—1595).
Hawthorne (hô′thôrn), Nathaniel. Am. writer of romances & short stories (1804—1864).
Hay (hā), John. Am. author & statesman (1838—1905).
Haydn (hī′d'n ; *G. pron.* hī′d'n), Joseph. German composer (1732—1809).
Hayes (hāz), Rutherford Birchard. 19th pres. of U. S. 1877-81 (1822—1893). [(1778—1830).]
Hazlitt (hāz′lĭt), William. Eng. critic & misc. writer
Hearn (hûrn), Lafcadio. Naturalized Japanese (as Yakumo Koizumi), of Ir.-Gr. parentage, author & journ. in English (1850—1904). [(1783—1826).]
Heber (hē′bĕr), Reginald. Eng. bp. of Calcutta, & poet

Hedin (hĕ-dēn′), Sven Anders, Sir. Swed. geogr. & expl. (1865—). [—1683 *or* '84).]

Heem, de (dē hām), Jan Davidsz. Dutch painter (1606

Heeringen, von (fŏn hā′rĭng-ĕn), Josias. Ger. gen. (1850—).

Hegel (hā′gĕl), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. Ger. philosopher (1770—1831). [—1856).]

Heine (hī′nĕ), Heinrich. Ger. poet & misc. writer (1797

Helmholtz, von (fŏn hĕlm′hōlts), Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand. Ger. physicist, anatomist, & physiol. (1821—1894).

Héloïse (ā′lō′ēz′). Fr. abbess; mistress & wife of Abélard (1101?—1164?). [painter (1613?—1670).]

Helst, van der (vän dĕr hĕlst′), Bartholomeus. Du.

Helvetius (hĕl-vē′shĭ-ŭs; *F. pron.* ĕl′vā′sē-ĭŭs′), Claude Adrien. French philosopher & author (1715—1771).

Hemans (hĕm′ănz), Felicia Dorothea, born Browne. Eng. poetess (1793—1835).

Hempel (hĕm′pĕl), Frieda. Ger. operatic soprano (**1885—**).

Hendricks (hĕn′drĭks), Thomas Andrews. Vice pres. of U. S. 1885 (1819—1885). [(?—488).]

Hengist (hĕn′gĭst). Jutish founder of kingdom of Kent

Henley (hĕn′lĭ), William Ernest. Eng. poet, critic, & dramatist (1849—1903).

Hennepin (hĕn′ĕ-pĭn; *F. pron.* ĕn′pĂn′), Louis. Missionary & explorer, born in Flanders (1640?—aft. 1701).

Henry (hĕn′rĭ). The name of 8 kings of England: **I.** King 1100-35 (1068—1135) ; **II.** King 1154-89 (1133—1189) ; **III.** King 1216-72 (1207—1272) ; **IV.** King 1399-1413 (1367—1413) ; **V.** King 1413-22 (1387—1422) ; **VI.** King 1422-61 & 1470-71 (1421—1471) ; **VII.** King 1485-1509 (1457—1509) ; **VIII.** King 1509-47 (1491—1547). **—.** The name of 4 kings of France: **I.** King 1031-60 (1005?—1060) ; **II.** King 1547-59 (1519—1559) ; **III.** King 1574-89 (1551—1589) ; **IV.** *Of Navarre.* King 1589-1610 (1553—1610). **—.** The name of German kings (7) & Roman emperors (6): **I.** *The Fowler.* King 919-36 (876?—936) ; **II.** Saint. *The Lame.* King 1002-24, crowned emp. 1014 (973—1024) ; **III.** *The Black.* King 1039-56, cr. emp. 1046 (1017—1056) ; **IV.** *The Great.* King 1056-1106, cr. emp. 1084 (1050—1106) ; **V.** King 1106-25, cr. emp. 1111 (1081—1125) ; **VI.** *The Cruel.* King 1190-97, cr. Holy Roman emp. 1191 (1165—1197) ; **VII.** King 1308-13, cr. Holy Roman emp. 1312 (1276?—1313). **—** *The Lion.* Duke of Saxony & Bavaria (1129—1195). **—**, Joseph. Am. physicist (1797—1878). **—**, Patrick. Am. orator & statesman (1736—1799).

Heraclitus (hĕr′ă-klī′tŭs). Greek philosopher (fl. 500 B. C.).

Herbart (hĕr′bärt), Johann Friedrich. Ger. philosopher (1776—1841).

Herbert (hûr′bĕrt), George. English poet (1593—1633).

Herder, von (fŏn hĕr′dĕr), Johann Gottfried. Ger. author (1744—1803). [1918).]

Hering (hā′rĭng), Ewald. Ger. psychol. & physiol. (1834—

Herkimer (hûr′kĭ-mĕr), Nicholas. Am. gen. (1715?—1777).

Herkomer, von (fŏn hĕr′kō-mĕr), Hubert, Sir. Ger. artist in England (1849—1914). [(62?—4 B. C.).]

Herod (hĕr′ŭd). *The Great.* King of the Jews 40-4 B. C.

Herodotus (hĕ-rŏd′ō-tŭs). Gr. historian (484?—425? B. C.).

Herrera, de (dā ĕr-rā′rä). Francisco (1576—1656), & his son, Francisco (1622—1685). Sp. painters.

Herrick (hĕr′rĭk), Robert. Eng. lyric poet (1591—1674).

Herschel (hûr′shĕl). Astronomers: William, Sir. German in England (1738—1822) ; his sister, Caroline Lucretia (1750—1848), & son, Sir John Frederick William (1792—1871).

Hesiod (hē′sĭ-ŏd). Greek epic poet (fl. 776 B. C.).

Hewlett (hū′lĕt), Maurice Henry. Eng. nov. (**1861—1923**).

Heyse (hī′zĕ), Paul Johann Ludwig. Ger. poet & nov. (1830—1914). [1650?).]

Heywood (hā′wo͝od), Thomas. Eng. actor & dram. (**?—**|

Hiero (hī′ē-rō), *or* **Hieron** (-rŏn), **I.** Tyrant of Syracuse 478—466 B. C. (?—466 B. C.). **— II.** King of Syracuse 270-216 B. C. (ab. 308—216 B. C.). [(1823—1911).]

Higginson (hĭg′ĭn-sŭn), Thomas Wentworth. Am. author|

Hilary (hĭl′ă-rĭ), *or* **Hilarius** (hĭ-lā′rĭ-ŭs), Saint. Latin writer & bp. of Poitiers (315?—367).

Hildebrand (hĭl′dē-brănd), Saint. See Gregory VII.

Hill (hĭl), Ambrose Powell. Am. Confederate general (1825—1865). **—**, James Jerome. Am. financier & railway builder, b. in Canada (1838—1916).

Hiller (hĭl′ĕr), Ferdinand. Ger. composer (1811—1885).

Hindenburg, von Beneckendorff und von (fŏn bā′nĕk-ĕn-dōrf o͝ont fŏn hĭn′dĕn-bo͝orK), Paul. Ger. field marshal; 2d president of Germany 1925— (1847—).

Hipparchus (hĭ-pär′kŭs). Tyrant of Athens (ab. 555—514 B. C.). **—** Bithynian astronomer (160?—125? B. C.).

Hippocrates (hĭ-pŏk′ră-tēz). Greek physician (460—359? B. C.).

Hitchcock (hĭch′kŏk), Edward. Am. geol. (1793—1864).

Hoar (hôr), George Frisbie. Am. senator (1826—1904).

Hobart (hō′bärt), Garret Augustus. 24th vice president of U. S. 1897-99 (1844—1899).

Hobbema (hŏb′bĕ-mä), Meyndert. Dutch painter (1638—1709).

Hobbes (hŏbz), Thomas. Eng. philosopher (1588—1679).

Hobson (hŏb′s'n), Richmond Pearson. Am. nav. officer & politician (1870—).

Hoche (ŏsh), Lazare. French general (1768—1797).

Hofer (hō′fĕr), Andreas. Tyrolese patriot (1767—1810).

Hoffmann (hŏf′män), Ernst Theodor Amadeus (*properly* Wilhelm). Ger. romantic novelist (1776—1822).

Hofmann (hŏf′män), Josef. Polish pianist (1876—). **—, von** (fŏn hŏf′män), August Wilhelm. Ger. chemist (1818—1892).

Hogarth (hō′gärth), William. Eng. painter & engraver (1697—1764).

Hogg (hŏg), James. *The Ettrick Shepherd.* Scot. poet|

Hohenlohe (hō′ĕn-lō′ĕ; *when preceded by title, as Fürst, accented* hō′ĕn-lō′ĕ), A princely German family.

Hokusai (hō′kō-sä′ē). Katsuhika Hokusai. Jap. painter (1760—1849).

Holbein (hōl′bīn), Hans (ab. 1460—1524), & his son, Hans (1497?—1543). German painters.

Holinshed (hŏl′ĭnz-hĕd ; hŏl′ĭn-shĕd), *or* **Hollingshead,** Raphael. English chronicler (?—1580?).

Holland (hŏl′ănd), Josiah Gilbert. Am. author (1819—1881). [(1827—1910).]

Holman-Hunt (hō′măn-hŭnt′), William. Eng. painter|

Holmes (hōmz), Oliver Wendell. Am. physician & author (1809—1894). **—**, Oliver Wendell. *Son of preceding.* Assoc. just. U. S. Supreme Court 1902- (1841—).

Holst, von (fŏn hōlst′), Hermann Eduard. Russian-German historian in America (1841—1904).

Homer (hō′mĕr). Epic poet of Greece (fl. ab. 9th cent. B. C.). **—**, Louise Dilworth, b. Beatty. Am. operatic contralto (1872—). **—**, Winslow. Am. painter (1836—1910).

Honorius (hŏ-nō′rĭ-ŭs) ; Flavius. Roman emperor of the West 395-423 (384—423).

Hood (ho͝od), Thomas. Eng. poet & wit (1799—1845).

Hooker (ho͝ok′ĕr), Joseph. Am. general (1814—1879). **—**, Joseph Dalton, Sir. *Son of Sir Wm. J.* Eng. botanist (1817—1911). **—**, Richard. Eng. divine (1554?—1600). **—**, Thomas. Puritan minister & colonist in Conn. (1586?—1647). **—**, William Jackson, Sir. Eng. bot. (1785—1865).

Hopkins (hŏp′kĭnz), Edward. Col. gov. of Conn. (1600—1657). **—**, Mark. Am. educator (1802—1887). **—**, Stephen. Am. patriot (1707—1785). [(65—8 B. C.).]

Horace (hŏr′ăs). *Quintus Horatius Flaccus.* Latin poet|

Hortense (ôr′tänsʼ). *Eugénie Hortense,* born *de Beauharnais.* Wife of Louis Bonaparte ; mother of Napoleon III. (1783—1837). [—1828).]

Houdon (o͞o-dôNʼ), Jean Antoine. French sculptor (**1741**|

Houston (hūs′tŭn), Sam. President of Texas, & American general (1793—1863).

Hovey (hŭv′ĭ), Richard. American poet (1864—1900).

Howard (hou′ărd), Oliver Otis. Am. gen. (1830—1909).

Howe (hou), Elias. Am. inventor sewing machine (**1819**—1867). **—**, Richard Howe, Earl. *Bro. of Viscount Wm* Br. admiral (1726—1799). **—**. William Howe, 5th Viscount. Br. general in America (1729—1814).

Howells (hou′ĕlz), William Dean. Am. novelist (**1837**—1920).

Huascar (wäs-kär′). Inca prince (ab. 1495—1533).

Hudson (hŭd′s'n), **Henry.** Eng. navigator & explorer (?—1611). [(**1854**—1916).]

Huerta (wĕr′tä), Victoriano. Mex. general, & provis. pres.|

Huger (ū-jē′), Isaac. Am. Rev. general (1742—1797).

Huggins (hŭg′ĭnz), William, Sir. Eng. astronomer (1824—1910). [—996).]

Hugh Capet (hū kā′pĕt). King of France 987-996 (940?|

Hughes (hūz), Charles Evans. U. S. sec. of state **1921**–(1862—). **—**, Thomas. Eng. author (1822—1896).

Hugo (hū′gō ; *F.* ü′gōʼ), Victor Marie, Viscount. Fr. poet, dramatist, & novelist (1802—1885).

Hull (hŭl), Isaac. Am. commodore (**1773—1843**). **—**, William. Am. general (1753—1825).

Humayun (hōō′mä-yōonʼ), *or* **Houmayoun.** Mogul emp. of Hindustan 1530-56 (1512—1584).

Humbert (hŭm′bĕrt) **I.** King of Italy (**1844**—1900).

Humboldt, von (vŏn hŭm′bōlt ; *G. pron.* fŏn hōōm′bōlt), Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron. Ger. naturalist & statesman (1769—1859). **—**, Karl Wilhelm, Baron. *Bro. of F. H. A.* Ger. philologist & statesman (1767—1835).

Hume (hūm), David. Scot. historian & philosopher (1711—1776). [poser (**1854**—1921).]

Humperdinck (hōōm′pĕr-dĭnk), Engelbert. Ger. com-

Hunt (hŭnt), (James Henry) Leigh. Eng. poet & essayist (1784—1859). **—**, William Morris. American painter (1824—1879). [—1793).]

Hunter (hŭn′tĕr) John. Scot. anatomist & surgeon (1728

Hunyadi János (hōōn′yŏd-ĭ yä′nōsh). *Johannes Corvinus Hunyades.* Hung. general (?—1456).

Huss, *or* **Hus** (hŭs ; *G. pron.* hōōs), John. *Johannes Hus von Husinetz.* Boh. religious reformer (1369—1415).

Hutchinson (hŭch′ĭn-sŭn), Thomas. Gov. of Mass. 1769-74 (1711—1780). [—1895).]

Huxley (hŭks′lĭ), Thomas Henry. English biologist (1825|

Huygens, *or* **Huyghens** (hī′gĕnz ; *Dutch pron.* hoi′gĕns), Christian. Dutch scientist & math. (1629—1695).

Huysmans (ü′sĭ′mänʼ), Joris Karl. Fr. nov. (1848—1907).

Hyder Ali (hī′dĕr ä′lē). Sultan of Mysore (**?—**1782).

I

Ibsen (ĭb′sĕn ; Ĭp′sĕn), Henrik. Norwegian dramatist & poet (1828—1906).

Ignatius (ĭg-nā′shĭ-ŭs), Saint. *Theophorus.* Bp. of Antioch (?—107?). **— of Loyola.** See Loyola, de, Ignatius.

Ingelow (ĭn′jĕ-lō), Jean. Eng. poet & nov. (1820—1897).

Ingres (ăNʼgr′), Jean Auguste Dominique. Fr. classicist painter (1780—1867). [1894).]

Inness (ĭn′ĕs), George. Am. landscape painter (1825—|

Innocent. The name of 13 popes ; esp.: **II.** Pope 1130-43 (?—1143) ; **III.** Pope 1198-1216 (1161—1216) ; **IV.** Pope 1243-54 (?—1254) ; **XI.** Pope 1676-89 (1611—1689).

Irenæus (ī′rē-nē′ŭs), Saint. Gr. bp. of Lyons (130?—202?).

Irving (ûr′vĭng), Edward. Scottish preacher (1792—1834). **—**, Henry, Sir. Orig. name *John Henry Brodribb.* Eng. actor (1838—1905). **—**, Washington. Am. essayist & historian (1783—1859).

Isabella (ĭz′ă-bĕl′ă), *Sp.* **Isabel** (ē′sä-bĕl′), **I.** *The Catholic.* Qu. of Castile & Leon ; wife of Ferdinand the Catholic. (1451—1504). [(1830—1895).]

Ismail Pasha (ĭs′mä-ēl′). Khedive of Egypt 1863-79|

Isocrates (ī-sŏk′ră-tēz). Athenian orator (436—338 B. C.).

Israels (ēs′rä-ĕls′), Joseph. Dutch Jewish painter (1824—1911). [—1909).]

Ito (ē′tō). Prince Ito Hirobumi. Japanese statesman (1841|

Iturbide, de (dā ē′to͝or-bē′thä), Agustín. Emp. of Mexico 1822-23 (1783—1824).

Ivan (ē-vänʼ ; ĭ′vän) **III.** *The Great.* Grand Prince of

Muscovy 1462-1505 (1440?—1505). —**IV.** *The Terrible.* Ruler of Russia 1533-84; czar from 1547 (1529—1584).

Iyeyasu (ē′yĕ-yä′sōō), *or* **Ieyasu.** Tokugawa Iyeyasu. Jap. general, statesman, & shogun (1543—1616).

J

Jackson (jăk′sŭn), Andrew. Am. general, & 7th pres. of U. S. 1829-37 (1767—1845). —, Helen Maria (born Fiske) Hunt. *H. H.* Am. poet & novelist (1831—1885). —, Thomas Jonathan. *Stonewall Jackson.* Am. Confed. general (1824—1863).

Jagow (yä′gō), Gottlieb E. G. Ger. statesman (1863—).

James (jāmz) **I.** *Son of Mary Stuart.* King of Great Britain & Ireland 1603-25; as **James VI.**, king of Scotland from 1567 (1566—1625). — **II.** King of Great Britain & Ireland 1685-88 (1633—1701). — Kings of Scotland: **I.** King 1406-37 (1394—1437); **II.** King 1437-60 (1430—1460); **III.** King 1460-88 (1451—1488); **IV.** King 1488-1513 (1473—1513); **V.** *Father of Mary Stuart.* King 1513-42 (1512—1542); **VI.** See James I. of Great Britain. —, Henry. Novelist, short-story writer, & critic in England; born in New York, naturalized in Great Britain 1915 (1843—1916). —, William. *Bro. of Henry.* Am. psychologist & philos. (1842—1910). — **Francis Edward Stuart.** *Son of James II.* Pretender to Br. crown (1688—1766).

Jane Seymour (jān sē′mōr), 3d wife of Henry VIII. of England, mother of Edward VI. (1509?—1537).

Jansen (jăn′sĕn; D. *pron.* yän′sĕn), Cornelis, *or* **Janse′nius,** Cornelius. Dutch theologian (1585—1638).

Janssens van Nuyssen (yän′sĕns vän nī′sĕn), Abraham. Flemish painter (1575—1632).

Jaurès (zhō′rĕs′), Jean Léon. Fr. socialist (1859—1914).

Jay (jā), John. Am. statesman; 1st chief justice 1789-95 (1745—1829).

Jeanne d' Arc. See Joan of Arc. [(1841—1905).

Jebb (jĕb), Richard Claverhouse, Sir. Scot. class. scholar

Jefferson (jĕf′ĕr-sŭn), Joseph. Am. comedian (1829—1905). —, Thomas. Am. statesman; 3d pres. 1801-09 (1743—1826). [& essayist (1773—1850).

Jeffrey (jĕf′rĭ), Francis Jeffrey, Lord. Scot. lawyer, critic,

Jeffreys (jĕf′rĭz), George Jeffreys, 1st Baron. Infamous Eng. judge (1648—1689). [ral (1859—).

Jellicoe (jĕl′ĭ-kō), John Rushworth, 1st Earl. Eng. admi-

Jenner (jĕn′ĕr), Edward. Eng. physician; discoverer of vaccination (1749—1823). —, William, Sir. Eng. physician (1815—1898).

Jerome (jĕ-rōm′; jĕr′ŏm), Saint, *or* **Hieron′ymus,** Sophronius Eusebius. Learned Latin ch. father (340?—420).

Jevons (jĕv′ŭnz), William Stanley. Eng. logician & economist (1835—1882). [—1909).

Jewett (jōō′ĕt), Sarah Orne. American story-writer (1849

Joachim (yō′ä-kĭm), Joseph. Jewish violinist, born in Hungary (1831—1907).

Joan of Arc (jōn ŏv ärk′; jō-ăn′), *Fr.* **Jeanne d'Arc** (zhän′ därk′). *The Maid of Orleans.* Fr. heroine (1412—1431).

Joffre (zhŏf′r), Joseph Jacques Césaire. Fr. general & commander in chief (1852—).

John (jŏn). *Lackland.* King of England 1199-1216 (1167?—1216). — **III.** *John Sobieski.* King of Poland 1674-96 (1624—1696). — **I.** *The Great.* King of Portugal 1385-1433 (1357—1433). — of Austria, Don. Sp. general (1547—1578). — of Gaunt. Duke of Lancaster. 4th son of Edw. III. of Eng. (1340—1399). — of Leyden. Du. Anabaptist fanatic (1509—1536). — Name of 23 popes.

Johnson (jŏn′sŭn), Andrew. 17th pres. of U. S. 1865-69 (1808—1875). —, John, Sir. *Son of Sir W.* Am. Tory leader in Rev. (1742—1830). —, Reverdy. Am. lawyer (1796—1876). —, Richard Mentor. 9th vice pres. of U. S. 1837-41 (1780—1850). —, Samuel. Eng. lexicographer & author (1709—1784). —, William, Sir. Ir. gen. & colonist in America (1715—1774).

Johnston (jŏn′stŭn; -sŭn), Albert Sidney. Am. Confederate general (1803—1862). —, Joseph Eggleston. Am. Confederate general (1807—1891). [(1224?—1317).

Joinville, de (dē zhwăn′vel′), Jean, Sire. French chronicler

Jókai (yō′kō-ī), Maurus (*or* Mór). Hung. nov. & dram. (1825—1904). [(1645—1700).

Joliet (zhō′lyā′; *Angl.* jō′lĭ-ĕt), Louis. French explorer

Jones (jōnz), Inigo. Eng. architect (1573—1652). —, Jacob. Am. naval officer (1770—1850). —, John Paul. Orig. name *John Paul.* Am. naval officer, born in Scot. (1747—1792). —, William, Sir. Eng. Orientalist (1746—1794). [(1573?—1637).

Jonson (jŏn′sŭn), Benjamin, *usually* Ben. Eng. dram.

Jordaens (yōr′däns), Jakob. Flem. painter (1593—1678).

Jordan (jōr′dăn), David Starr. Am. biologist (1851—).

Joseffy (yō′-zĕf′ĭ), Rafael. Hungarian pianist in America (1853—1915).

Joseph (jō′zĕf) **II.** Holy Roman emperor 1765-90 (1741—1790). —August Victor Klemens Maria. Archduke of Austria. Field marshal (1872—).

Josephine (jō′zĕf-ēn). 1st wife of Napoleon I.; mother of Hortense de Beauharnais (1763—1814).

Josephus (jō-sē′fŭs), Flavius. Jewish historian (37?—95?).

Joubert (zhōō′bâr′), Joseph. Fr. essayist & moralist (1754—1824). — (you′bĕrt), Petrus Jacobus. Boer (Transvaal) gen. (1831—1900).

Joule (joul), James Prescott. Eng. physicist (1818—1889).

Jourdan (zhōōr′dän′), Jean Baptiste, Count. Marshal of France (1762—1833).

Jovian (jō′vĭ-ăn). *Fla′vius Clau′dius Jovia′nus.* Roman emp. 363-364 (331—364). [1893).

Jowett (jou′ĕt), Benjamin. Eng. Greek scholar (1817—

Juárez (hwä′rās), Benito Pablo. Pres. of Mexico 1858-63 & 1867-72 (1806—1872). [(1788—1850).

Judson (jŭd′sŭn), Adoniram. Am. Baptist missionary

Jugurtha (jōō-gûr′thä). Numidian king (?—104 B. C.).

Julian (jōōl′yăn; jōō′lĭ-ăn). *Fla′vius Clau′dius Julia′nus. The Apostate.* Roman emperor 361-363 (331—363).

Junot (zhü′nō′), Andoche. Duc d'Abrantès. Marshal of France (1771—1813).

Justin Martyr (jŭs′tĭn mär′tẽr). *Justi′nus Fla′vius.* Church father in Palestine (100?—165?).

Justin'ian I. *Fla′vius Ani′cius Justinia′nus. The Great.* Byzantine emperor 527-565 (483—565).

Juvenal (jōō′vĕ-năl). *Dec′imus Ju′nius Juvena′lis.* Roman satirical poet (ab. 60—ab. 140).

K

Kalidasa (kä′lĭ-dä′sä). Hindu dram. & poet (? fl. 550).

Kamio (kä′mē-ō). Kamio Koshin. Jap. general (1855—).

Kane (kān), Elisha Kent. American arctic explorer (1820—1857). [(1724—1804).

Kant (känt; *Angl.* kănt), Immanuel. Ger. metaphysician

Katsura (kä′tsoō-rä). Prince Katsura Taro. Japanese general & statesman (1847—1913).

Kauffmann (kouf′măn), Angelika. Swiss painter (1741—1807). [(1805—1874).

Kaulbach, von (fŏn koul′bäĸ), Wilhelm. Ger. painter

Kean (kēn), Edmund. English tragedian (1787—1833).

Kearny (kär′nĭ), Philip. Am. general (1815—1862).

Keats (kēts), John. Eng. romanticist poet (1795—1821).

Keble (kēb′l), John. English divine & poet (1792—1866).

Kelvin (kĕl′vĭn), William Thomson, 1st Baron. Br. math. & physicist (1824—1907).

Kemble (kĕm′b'l), Frances Anne. *Fanny Kemble.* Eng. actress (1809—1893). —, John Philip. Eng. tragedian (1757—1823).

Kempis, à (*à* kĕm′pĭs), Thomas. See Thomas à Kempis.

Kennan (kĕn′ăn), George. Am. trav. & wr. (1845—1924).

Kent (kĕnt), James. American jurist (1763—1847).

Kenton (kĕn′tŭn), Simon. Am. pioneer (1755—1836).

Kepler (kĕp′lĕr), Johannes. Ger. astronomer (1571—1630).

Kilpatrick (kĭl-păt′rĭk), Hugh Judson. Am. general of cavalry (1836—1881).

King (kĭng), Charles. Am. soldier & novelist (1844—). —, Rufus. Am. polit. leader (1755—1827). —, William Rufus. Am. senator, & vice pres. 1853 (1786—1853).

Kingsley (kĭngz′lĭ), Charles. Eng. clergyman & novelist (1819—1875). —, Henry. *Bro. of C.* Novelist (1830—1876). —, Mary H. *Niece of C.* Traveler in Africa, & author (1862—1900).

Kipling (kĭp′lĭng), Rudyard. English author (1865—).

Kitasato (kē′tä-zä′tō). Kitazato Shibasaburo. Jap. bacteriologist (1856—).

Kitchener of Khartoum (kĭch′ĕn-ĕr ŏv kär′tōōm′), Horatio Herbert Kitchener, 1st Earl. English field marshal & war minister (1850—1916).

Kléber (klā′bâr′), Jean Baptiste. Fr. gen. (1753—1800).

Klein (klīn), Felix. German mathematician (1849—).

Klopstock (klŏp′shtŏk), Friedrich Gottlieb. Ger. poet (1724—1803).

Kluck, von (fŏn klŏok), Alexander H. R.? Ger. general (1846—).

Knox (nŏks), Henry. Am. general (1750—1806). —, John. Scot. religious reformer (1513?—1572). [—1910).

Koch (kŏĸ), Robert. Ger. physician & bacteriologist (1843

Kodama (kō′dä-mä). Viscount Kodama Gentaro. Jap. gen. (1852—1906). [statesman (1855—1911).

Komura (kō′mōō-rä). Marquis Komura Jutaro. Jap.

Korolenko (kŏ′rō-lĕn′kō). Vladimir Galaktionovich. Russ. fiction writer (1853—1921). [—1817).

Kosciusko (kŏs′tĭ-ŭs′kō), Thaddeus. Polish patriot (1746

Kossuth (kŏsh′ŏot; kō-sōōth′), Francis (Ferencz). *Son of Louis.* Hung. polit. leader (1841—1914). —, Louis (Lajos). Hung. statesman & patriot (1802—1894).

Kotzebue, von (fŏn kŏt′sĕ-bōō), August Friedrich Ferdinand. Ger. dram. (1761—1819).

Kovalevsky (kō′va-lyĕf′skĕ), Sonya (*or* Sophie). Russ. math. & author (1850—1891).

Krafft-Ebing, von (fŏn kräft′-ā′bĭng), Richard, Baron. Ger. neurologist (1840—1902).

Kreisler (krīs′lĕr), Fritz. Austrian violinist (1875—).

Kruger (krü′gĕr), Stephanus Johannes Paulus. Pres. of So. African Rep. (1825—1904). [—1887).

Krupp (krōop), Alfred. Ger. mfr. of steel guns, etc. (1810

Kublai Khan (kōō′blī kän′). Founder of Mongol dynasty of China (1216?—1294). [(1844—1923).

Kuroki (kōō′rō-kē). Count Kuroki Tamemoto. Jap. gen.

Kuropatkin (kōō′rō-pät′kĭn), Aleksyey Nikolaevich. Russian general (1848—1925).

L

Labiche (lä′bēsh′), Eugène Marin. Fr. author of comedies (1815—1888).

Laboulaye, de (dē lä′bōō′lĕ′), Édouard René Lefebvre. Fr. jurist, publicist, & historical writer (1811—1883).

La Bruyère, de (dē là brü′yâr′), Jean. Fr. essayist & moralist (1645—1696).

Lacordaire (lä′kôr′dâr′), Jean Baptiste Henri. Fr. Dominican preacher (1802—1861).

Ladislas (lăd′ĭs-lăs). Name of several kings of Hungary & of Poland & of one king of Naples; esp.: Saint L. king 1077-95, a national hero of Hungary (1040—1095).

La Farge (là fārzh′), John. Am. painter (1835—1910).

Lafayette, de, *or* **La Fayette, de** (dē là′fā-yĕt′), Marie Joseph Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis. Fr. gen. & statesman; served in America (1757—1834).

La Fontaine, de (dē là fôN′tĕn′), Jean. Fr. fabulist & poet (1621—1695).

Lagarde, de (dē lä′gärd′), Paul Anton. Born *Bötticher* (bût′ĭĸ-ĕr). Ger. Orientalist (1827—1891).

Lagerlöf (lä′gĕr-lûf), Selma. Swedish novelist (1858—).

Lagrange (lä′grānzh′), Joseph Louis, Comte. Fr. math. (1736—1813).

Lamar (lə-mär′), Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus. Am. lawyer, senator, etc. (1825—1893).

Lamarck, de (dē̇ lȧ′märk′), Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier. French zoölogist (1744—1829).

Lamartine, de (dē̇ lȧ′mär′tēn′), Alphonse Marie Louis. Fr. poet & statesman (1790—1869). [1834).

Lamb (lăm), Charles. Eng. essayist & humorist (1775—

Lamennais, de (dē̇ lȧ′mĕ-nĕ′), Hugues Félicité Robert. French religious & political writer (1782—1854).

Lanciani (län-chä′nē), Rodolfo Amadeo. It. archæologist (1847—). [(1775—1864).

Landor (lăn′dôr), Walter Savage. Eng. author & poet

Landseer (lănd′sēr), Edwin Henry, Sir. Eng. animal painter (1802—1873).

Lang (lăng), Andrew. Eng. author (1844—1912).

Langdon (lăng′dŭn), John. Am. statesman (1741?—1819).

Langland (lăng′lănd), *or* **Langley** (lăng′lĭ), William. Eng. poet (1330?—1400?).

Langton (lăng′tŭn), Stephen. Eng. archbp. of Canterbury & cardinal (?—1228).

Lanier (lə-nēr′), Sidney. American poet (1842—1881).

Lankester (lăŋ′kĕs-tēr), Edwin Ray, Sir. Eng. zoölogist (1847—). [(1531—1591).

La Noue, de (dē̇ lȧ nōō′), François. Fr. Huguenot soldier

Lansdowne (lănz′doun), Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, 5th Marquis of. Eng. statesman (1845—).

Lansing (lăn′sĭng), Robert. Am. lawyer & sec. of state 1915-1920 (1864—).

La Pérouse, de (dē̇ lȧ pā′rōōz′), Jean François de Galaup, Comte. Fr. navigator (1741—1788?).

Laplace, de (dē̇ lȧ′plȧs′), Pierre Simon, Marquis. Fr. math. & astronomer (1749—1827).

La Rochefoucauld, de (dē̇ lȧ rōsh′fōō′kō′), François, 6th Duc. Prince de Marcillac. Fr. epigrammatic moralist (1613—1680).

Larousse (lȧ′rōōs′), Pierre Athanase. Fr. grammarian & lexicographer (1817—1875).

La Salle, de (dē̇ lȧ sȧl′), René Robert Cavelier, Sieur. Fr. explorer (1643—1687).

Las Casas, de (dā lȧs kȧ′säs), Bartolomé. Sp. Dominican; historian of the Indies (1474—1566). [—1864).

Lassalle (lȧ′sȧl′), Ferdinand. Ger. Jewish socialist (1825—

Latimer (lăt′ĭ-mēr), Hugh. Eng. Prot. martyr (1485?—1555). [(1573—1645).

Laud (lôd), William. Eng. archbp. of Canterbury; executed

Lavoisier (lȧ′vwȧ′zyā′), Antoine Laurent. Fr. chemist (1743—1794).

Law (lô), John. Scot. financier in France (1671—1729).

Lawrence (lô′rĕns) James. Am. naval captain (1781—1813).

—, Thomas, Sir. Eng. painter (1769—1830).

Layamon (lȧ′yȧ-mōn ; lä′ä-), Eng. chronicler in verse (fl. 1200). [(1817—1894).

Layard (lā′ärd), Austen Henry, Sir. Eng. archæologist

Le Brun, *or* **Lebrun** (lē-brŭn′), Charles. Fr. historical painter (1619—1690).

Lebrun (lē-brŭn′), Marie Anne Élisabeth, born Vigée. Fr. portrait painter (1755—1842).

Lecky (lĕk′ĭ), William Edward Hartpole. Irish historian & publicist (1838—1903).

Le Conte (lē kŏnt′), Joseph. Am. geologist (1823—1901).

Leconte de Lisle (lē-kônt′ dē lēl′), Charles Marie. Fr. Parnassian poet (1818—1894). [(1692?—1730).

Lecouvreur (lē-kōō′vrûr′), Adrienne. French actress)

Lee (lē) Arthur. *Bro. of R. H. & F. L.* Am. diplomatist (1740—1792). —, Charles. Am. general, born in England (1731—1782). —, Fitzhugh. *Nephew of R. E.* Am. general (1835—1905). —, Francis Lightfoot. Am. patriot (1734—1797). —, Henry. *Light-Horse Harry.* Am. general (1756—1818). —, Richard Henry. Am. patriot (1732—1794). —, Robert Edward. *Son of Henry.* Am. Confederate general (1807—1870).

Leeuwenhoek, van (vän lā′wĕn-hōōk′), Anton. Dutch microscopist (1632—1723). [—1833).

Legendre (lē-zhänʻdr′), Adrien Marie. Fr. geometer (1752

Lehmann (lā′mȧn), Lilli. *Mme. Paul Kulisch.* Ger. operatic soprano (1848—).

Leibnitz, *Ger.* **Leibniz, von** (fŏn līb′nĭts), Gottfried Wilhelm, Freiherr. Ger. philosopher & math. (1646—1716).

Leicester (lĕs′tēr), Robert Dudley, Earl of. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth (1532?—1588). [1891).

Leidy (lī′dĭ), Joseph. Am. naturalist & physiologist (1823—

Leif Ericsson (läf ĕr′ĭk-sŏn). *Son of Eric the Red.* Norse navigator (fl. 1000).

Leighton (lā′tŭn), Frederic Leighton, Baron. Eng. painter (1830—1896).

Lely (lē′lĭ), Peter, Sir. Du. portrait painter in Eng. (1618—1680).

Lemaître (lē mâ′tr′), François Élie Jules. Fr. critic (1853—1914). [—1904).

Lenbach, von (fŏn lĕn′bäκ), Franz. Ger. painter (1836

Lenormant (lē-nōr′mȧnʻ), François. French archæologist (1837—1883).

Leo (lē′ō). The name of 13 popes ; esp.: **I.**, Saint. *The Great.* Pope 440-461 (390?—461) ; **III.**, Saint. Pope 795-816 (750?—816) ; **X.** Pope 1513-21 (1475—1521) ; **XIII.** Gioacchino Pecci (jä-kē′nō pā′chē). Pope 1878-1903 (1810—1903). [(1858—1919).

Leoncavallo (lā′ōn-kä-väl′lō), Ruggiero. It. composer

Leonidas (lē-ŏn′ĭ-dȧs). Heroic king of Sparta (d. 480 B. C.).

Leopardi (lā′ō-pärʻdē), Giacomo, Count. Italian poet (1798—1837).

Leopold (lē′ō-pōld) **I.** *The Great.* Holy Roman emperor 1658-1705 (1640—1705). — **II.** Holy Roman emperor 1790-92 (1747—1792). — **I.** King of the Belgians 1831-65 (1790—1865). — **II.** King of the Belgians 1865-1909 (1835—1909). — (*Ger. pron.* lā′ō-pōlt) Maximilian Josef Maria, Prince of Bavaria. Field marshal (1846—). — **Salvator.** Archduke of Austria. General (1863—).

Lepidus (lĕp′ĭ-dŭs), Marcus Æmilianus. Roman triumvir (d. 13 B. C.).

Lermontov (lyĕr′mŏn-tôf), Mikhail Yurevich. Russ. poet (1814—1841).

Leroy—Beaulieu (lē-rwä′-bō′lyû′), Anatole. *Bro. of P. P.* Fr. publicist (1842—1912). —, Pierre Paul. Fr. economist (1843—1916). [—1747).

Le Sage (lē sȧzhʻ), Alain René. Fr. nov. & dramatist (1668

Lescot (lĕs′kō′), Pierre. French architect (1510—1578).

Lesseps, de (dē lĕ′sĕpsʻ), Ferdinand Marie, Viscount. Fr. dipl., & engineer of Suez canal (1805—1894).

Lessing (lĕs′ĭng), Gotthold Ephraim. Ger. critic & dramatist (1729—1781).

Lever (lē′vēr), Charles James. Irish novelist (1806—1872).

Leverrier (lē-vĕ′ryā′), Urbain Jean Joseph. Fr. astron. (1811—1877). [(1817—1878).

Lewes (lū′ĭs), George Henry. Eng. philosophical writer

Lewis, Matthew Gregory. Eng. novelist & dramatist (1775—1818). —, Meriwether. Am. explorer in the Northwest (1774—1809). —, Morgan. Am. general & jurist (1754—1844). 1869).

Leys (līs), Jean Auguste Henri. Belgian painter (1815—

Lie (lē), Jonas Lauritz Idemil. Norw. nov. (1833—1908).

Liebig, von (fŏn lē′bĭκ), Justus, Baron. German chemist (1803—1873). [(1823—1901).

Li Hung Chang (lē′ hōōng′ chäng′). Chinese statesman

Lincoln (lĭŋ′kŭn), Abraham. 16th pres. of U. S. 1861-65 ; assassinated (1809—1865). —, Benjamin. Am. Rev. general (1733—1810). (1820—1887).

Lind (lind), Jenny. *Mme. Otto Goldschmidt.* Swed. soprano

Lindley (lĭnd′lĭ), John. English botanist (1799—1865).

Lindsay (lĭn′zĭ), David, Sir. Scottish poet (1490—1555?).

Linnæus (lĭ-nē′ŭs), Carolus. (*Swed.* **Linné,** von, fŏn lĭn′nā, Karl.) Swedish botanist (1707—1778).

Linsingen, von (fŏn lĭn′zĭng-ĕn), Alexander A. A. K. K. O. Ger. general (1850—).

Lippi (lĕp′pē), Filippo, Fra. It. painter (1406?—1469). —, Filippo. Called *Filippino Lippi. Son of preceding.* It. painter (ab. 1457—1504). [(1827—1912).

Lister (lĭs′tēr), Sir Joseph Lister, 1st Baron. Eng. surgeon

Liszt (lĭst), Franz. Hung. pianist & composer (1811—1886).

Littré (lē′trā′), Maximilien Paul Émile. Fr. lexicog. & author (1801—1881).

Liutprand (lē-ōōt′prȧnd), Lombard hist. (922?—972?).

Livingston (lĭv′ĭng-stŭn), Edward. Am. statesman & jurist (1764—1836). Philip. Am. patriot (1716—1778). —, Robert R. *Bro. of E.* Am. statesman (1746—1813).

Livingstone (lĭv′ĭng-stŭn), David. Scot. expl. in Africa (1813—1873).

Livy (lĭv′ĭ). *Titus Livius.* Rom. hist. (59 B. C.—A. D. 17).

Lloyd George (loid′jôrjʻ), David. Br. statesman (1863—).

Locke (lŏk), John. Eng. philosopher (1632—1704). —, William John. Eng. novelist (1863—). [(1836—1920).

Lockyer (lŏk′yĕr), Joseph Norman, Sir. Eng. astronomer

Lodge (lŏj), Henry Cabot. American author & senator (1850—1924). —, Oliver Joseph, Sir. Eng. physicist & author (1851—). [(1826—1886).

Logan (lō′găn), John Alexander. Am. gen. & polit. leader

Lombard (lŏm′bärd ; *F. pron.* lôN′bär′), Peter. (*Lat.* **Petrus Lombardus.**) Theol. in Paris, born in Lombardy (ab. 1100—1164). [—1909).

Lombroso (lôm-brō′zō), Cesare. It. criminologist. (1836

London (lŭn′dŭn), Jack. Am. story-writer (1876—1916).

Longfellow (lŏng′fĕl′lō), Henry Wadsworth. Am. poet (1807—1882).

Longinus (lŏn-jī′nŭs), Dionysius Cassius. Gr. philosopher (213?—273).

Longstreet (lŏng′strēt′), James. Am. Confederate general (1821—1904).

López (lō′pās ; lō′pāth), Carlos Antonio. Pres. of Paraguay 1844-62 (1790—1862). —, Francisco Solano. *Son of C. A.* Pres. of Paraguay 1862-70 (1827—1870).

Loris-Melikov (lō-rēs′-mĕ′lyĭ-kôf), Mikhail Tarielovich, Count. Russian general & statesman (1826—1888).

Lorrain, Claude. *Claude Gelée.* See Claude Lorrain.

Lothaire (lō-thâr′ ; *F. pron.* lôtâr′) **I.** Roman emperor 843-855 (795?—855). —. *The Saxon.* As Ger. king, **III.** 1125-37 ; as Roman emperor, **II.** 1133-37 (1060?—1137).

Loti (lō′tē′), Pierre. Real name *Louis Marie Julien Viaud.* French novelist (1850—1923). [(1817—1881).

Lotze (lō′tsĕ), Rudolf Hermann. German philosopher

Loubet (lōō′bĕ′), Émile. Pres. of France 1899-1906 (1838—).

Louis (lōō′ĭs ; lōō′ĭ ; *Fr.* lōō′ē′) **I.** *The Debonnaire* or *the Pious. Sd son of Charlemagne.* King of the Franks & Roman emperor 814-840 (778—840). — **IV.** *The Bavarian.* Ger. king 1313-47 ; Holy Roman emperor 1328-47 (1287?—1347). —. The name of kings of France ; esp.: **IX.**, Saint. King 1226-70 (1215—1270) ; **XI.** King 1461-83 (1423—1483) ; **XII.** King 1498-1515 (1462—1515) ; **XIII.** King 1610-43 (1601—1643) ; **XIV.** *Le Grand* (*the Great*). King 1643-1715 (1638—1715) ; **XV.** King 1715-74 (1710—1774) ; **XVI.** King 1774-93 ; guillotined (1754—1793) ; **XVII.** *Son of Louis XVI.* Nominal king ; the "lost dauphin" (1785—1795) ; **XVIII.** *Bro. of Louis XVI.* King Apr. 1814-Mar. 1815 & June 1815-1824 (1755—1824). — **Napoleon.** See Napoleon III. — **Philippe.** King of the French 1830-48 (1773—1850).

Lounsbury (lounz′bĕr-ĭ). Thomas Raynesford. Am. lit. historian & critic (1838—1915). [—1837).

Lovejoy (lŭv′joi), Elijah Parish. Am. abolitionist (1802

Lovelace (lŭv′lās), Richard. Eng. lyric poet (1618—1658).

Lover (lŭv′ĕr), Samuel. Irish author (1797—1868).

Lowell (lō′ĕl), Abbott Lawrence. Am. educator (1856—). —, James Russell. Am. poet, essayist, & diplomat (1819—1891). —, Percival. *Bro. of A. L.* Astron. & author (1855—1916).

Loyola, de (dā lō-yō′lä ; loi-ō′lȧ), Ignatius. Real name *Íñigo López de Recalde.* Sp. founder of Society of Jesus (1491—1556).

Loyson (lwä′zôNʻ), Charles. *Père Hyacinthe.* Fr. priest & preacher (1827—1912).

Lubbock (lŭb′ŭk), John, Sir. 1st Baron Avebury. Eng. author (1834—1913). [(39—65).]
Lucan (lū′kăn), *Marcus Annæus Lucanus*. Roman poet.
Lucian (lū′shăn). Greek satirical author (120?—200?).
Lucretius (lū-krē′shĭ-ŭs). *Titus Lucretius Carus*. Roman poet (96?—55 B. C.).
Lucullus (lū-kŭl′ŭs), Lucius Licinius. Roman consul & general (?—57? B. C.).
Luini (lōō-ē′nē), Bernardino. It. painter (1475?—1533?).
Lully, *or* **Lulli** (lŭ′lē), Giovanni Battista. Italian-French composer (1633—1687).
Lully (lŭl′ĭ), Raymond. Sp. philosopher (1235?—1315).
Lundy (lŭn′dĭ), Benjamin. Am. abolitionist (1789—1839).
Luther (lōō′thẽr ; *G. pron.* lōō′tẽr), Martin. Leader of German Reformation (1483—1546).
Lyall (lī′ăl), Edna, Pseudonym of Ada Ellen Bayly.
Lycurgus (lī-kûr′gŭs). Spartan lawgiver (9th c.? B. C.).
Lydekker (lī-dĕk′ẽr), Richard. Eng. naturalist (1849—1915).
Lyell (lī′ĕl), Charles, Sir. British geologist (1797—1875).
Lyly (lĭl′ĭ), John. Eng. dram. & novelist (1554?—1606).
Lyon (lī′ŭn), Nathaniel. American general (1819—1861).
Lysander (lī-săn′dẽr). Spartan statesman & general (d. 395 B. C.).
Lysias (lĭs′ĭ-ăs). Athenian orator (450?—380? B. C.).
Lysimachus (lī-sĭm′ă-kŭs). Gr. gen. & king of Thrace (361?—281 B. C.). [cent. B. C.]
Lysippus (lī-sĭp′ŭs). Greek sculptor. Fl. last part of 4th c.
Lytton (lĭt′ŭn), Lord. See Bulwer-Lytton.

M

Maartens (mär′tĕns), Maarten. Real name *Joost Martus Willem van der Poorten-Schwartz*. Du.-Eng. novelist (1858—1915).
MacArthur (măk-är′thŭr), Arthur. Am. gen. (1845—1912).
Macaulay (mă-kô′lĭ), Thomas Babington. Baron Macaulay of Rothley. Eng. historian, essayist, poet, & statesman (1800—1859). [(1826—1885).]
McClellan (mă-klĕl′ăn), George Brinton. Am. general.
McCormack (mă-kôr′măk), John. Irish tenor (1885—).
McCosh (mă-kŏsh′), James. Scot.-Am. metaphysician (1811—1894). [(1789—1864).]
McCulloch (mă-kŭl′ŭk), John Ramsay. Scot. economist.
Macdonald (măk-dŏn′ăld), George. Scot. author (1824—1905). [(1783—1825).]
MacDonough (măk-dŏn′ō), Thomas. Am. commodore.
MacDowell (măk-dou′ĕl), Edward Alexander. Am. pianist & composer (1861—1908).
McDowell (măk-dou′ĕl), Irvin. Amer. gen. (1818—1885).
Machiavelli (mä′kyä-vĕl′lē), Niccolò. Florentine statesman & political writer (1469—1527).
Mackensen, von (fŏn mäk′ĕn-zĕn), A. L. F. August. Ger. field marshal (1849—).
Mackenzie (mă-kĕn′zĭ), Morell, Sir. Eng. physician (1837—1892). —, William Lyon. Leader of Canadian insurgents (1795—1861). [—1909).]
McKim (mă-kĭm′), Charles Follen. Am. architect (1847|
McKinley (mă-kĭn′lĭ), William. 25th pres. of the U. S. 1897-1901 (1843—1901).
Maclaren (mă-klâr′ĕn), Ian. Pseudonym of John Watson.
MacMahon, de (dē mäk′mä′ôn′), Marie Edme Patrice Maurice, Comte. Duke of Magenta. Fr. marshal, & pres. 1873-79 (1808—1893). [(1852—).]
McMaster (măk-măs′tẽr), John Bach. Am. historian.
MacMonnies (măk-mŭn′ĭz), Frederick William. Am. sculptor (1863—).
Macomb (mă-kōōm′ ; mă-kōm′), Alexander. Am. general (1782—1841). [—1796).]
Macpherson (măk-fûr′sŭn), James. Scottish author (1736|
McPherson, James Birdseye. Am. general (1828—1864).
Macready (măk-rē′dĭ), William Charles. Eng. tragedian (1793—1873).
Madero (mä-thä′rō), Francisco I. Mexican revolutionist, & pres. 1911–13 ; assassinated (1873—1913).
Madison (măd′ĭ-sŭn), James. 4th pres. of U. S. 1809-17 (1751—1836).
Mæcenas (mē-sē′năs), Caius Cilnius. Roman statesman & patron of letters (bet. 73 & 63—8 B. C.).
Maeterlinck (mä′tẽr-lĭnk ; *F.* mä′tĕr′lăn′), Maurice. Belgian author (1862—).
Magellan (mă-jĕl′ăn), Fernando (*Port.* **Magalhães**, mä′gāl-yĭnsh′). Portuguese navigator (1480?—1521).
Magendie (mä′zhän′dē′), François. Fr. physiologist (1783—1855). [gen. (1810—1871).]
Magruder (mă-grōō′dẽr), John Bankhead. Am. Confed.
Mahan (mä-hän′), Alfred Thayer. Am. naval officer & naval historian (1840—1914).
Mahler (mä′lẽr), Gustav. Austrian composer & conductor in America (1860—1911). [(1785—1839).]
Mahmud (mä-mōōd′) **II.** Sultan of Turkey 1808-39|
Mahomet (mă-hŏm′ĕt). See Mohammed.
Maimonides (mī-mŏn′ĭ-dēz), *or* **Moses ben Maimun** (mī′mōōn). Sp. Jewish philosopher (1135—1204).
Maintenon, de (dē măn′t'-nôn′), Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise. Consort of Louis XIV. (1635—1719).
Maitland (mā′tlănd), Frederic Wi.liam. Eng. law historian (1850—1906). [(1638—1715).]
Malebranche, de (dē mäl′brănsh′), Nicolas. Fr. philos.|
Malesherbes, de (dē mäl′zĕrb′), Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon. Fr. statesman ; guillotined (1721—1794).
Malibran (mä′lē′brän′ ; *Anglicized*, măl′ĭ-brăn), Maria Felicita, b. García. *Mme. Charles Auguste de Bériot*. Fr. operatic mezzo-soprano (1808—1836).
Mallock (măl′ŭk), William Hurrell. Eng. theological & sociological writer (1849—1923).
Malmesbury (mämz′bẽr-ĭ), William of. Eng. historian (1095?—1143?). [land (fl. 1470).]
Malory (măl′ō-rĭ), Thomas, Sir. Author, b. prob. in Eng-|
Malpighi (mäl-pē′gē), Marcello. Italian anatomist (1628—1694).
Malthus (măl′thŭs), Thomas Robert. Eng. economist (1766—1834).
Mandeville (măn′dē-vĭl), John, Sir. Reputed author of "Travels" (1300?—1372?). [—1883).]
Manet (mä′nĕ′), Édouard. Fr. impressionist painter (1832|
Manetho (măn′ĕ-thō). Egyptian historian (fl. 250? B. C.).
Mann (măn), Horace. Am. educationist (1796—1859).
Manning (măn′ĭng), Henry Edward. Eng. cardinal & author (1808—1892).
Mansfield (mănz′fēld), Richard. Eng. actor in America (1857—1907). —, William Murray, 1st Earl of. Ld. ch. justice of England (1705—1793).
Mantegna (män-tän′yä), Andrea. It. painter & engraver (1431—1506).
Manutius (mă-nū′shĭ-ŭs), Aldus. Italian printer (1450—1515). [(1785—1873).]
Manzoni (män-dzō′nē), Alessandro. It. novelist & poet|
Marat (mä′rä′), Jean Paul. Fr. revolutionist (1744—1793).
Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. Rom. gen. (268?—208 B. C.).
Marconi (mär-kō′nē), Guglielmo. It. electrician (1874—).
Marcy (mär′sĭ), William Learned. Am. statesman (1786—1857).
Margaret (mär′gă-rĕt) of Anjou. Queen of Henry VI. of England (1430—1482). — of Denmark. Queen of Norway, Denmark, & Sweden 1387-1412 (1353—1412). — of Navarre. Queen of Navarre 1544-49, & poet (1492—1549). — of Valois. 1st wife of Henry IV. of France ; divorced 1599 (1553—1615).
Maria Theresa (mä-rī′ä tē-rē′sä). Wife of Emperor Francis I., & queen of Hungary & Bohemia (1717—1780).
Marie Antoinette (mä′rē′ ăn′twä′nĕt′). Daughter of Maria Theresa, & wife of Louis XVI. of France ; executed (1755—1793).
Marie de Médicis (mä′rē′ dē mä′dē′sēs′). 2d wife of Henry IV. of France (1573—1642). [(1791—1847).]
Marie Louise (mä′rē′ lōō-ēz′). 2d wife of Napoleon I.|
Marion (măr′ĭ-ŭn), Francis. Am. Rev. gen. (1732—1795).
Marius (mā′rĭ-ŭs ; 3) , Caius. Roman gen. (157?—86 B. C.).
Marivaux, de (dē mä′rē′vō′), Pierre Carlet de Chamblain. French dram. & novelist (1688—1763).
Marlborough (märl′bŏ-rŭ ; môl′brŭ), John Churchill, 1st Duke of. Eng. general (1650—1722).
Marlowe (märl′lō), Christopher. Eng. dram. poet (1564—1593). —, Julia. Real name *Sarah Frances Frost ; Mrs. E. H. Sothern*. Eng. actress in America (1866—).
Marquette (mär′kĕt′), Jacques. Fr. explorer of the Mississippi (1637—1675).
Marryat (măr′ĭ-ăt), Frederick. Eng. novelist (1792—1848).
Marsh (märsh), Othniel Charles. Am. paleontologist (1831—1899).
Marshall (mär′shăl), John. U. S. chief justice 1801-35 (1755—1835). —, Thomas Riley. Vice pres. of U. S. 1913–1921 (1854—1925).
Martial (mär′shĭ-ăl). *Marcus Valerius Martialis*. Lat. epigrammatist (40?—102?).
Martin (mär′tĭn), Homer D. Am. landscape painter (1836—1897). —, Theodore, Sir. Eng. poet, translator, & essayist (1816—1909).
Martineau (mär′tĭ-nō), Harriet. *Sister of James*. Eng. miscellaneous writer (1802—1876). —, James. Unitarian divine & metaphysician (1805—1900).
Marvell (mär′vĕl), Andrew. Eng. poet & misc. writer (1621—1678). [general (1856—).]
Marwitz, von der (fŏn dẽr mär′vĭts), Georg C. A. Ger.|
Marx (märks), Karl. Ger. Jewish socialist (1818—1883).
Mary (mā′rĭ ; 3) **I.** *Bloody Mary*. Queen of England 1553-58 (1516—1558). — **II.** Joint Br. sovereign with husband William III. 1689-94 (1662—1694). — **Stuart** (stū′ärt). Queen of Scots 1542-67 ; beheaded (1542—1587).
Masaccio (mä-zät′chō). Real name *Tommaso Guidi*. It. painter (1401—1428).
Mascagni (mäs-kän′yĕ), Pietro. It. composer (1863—).
Masefield (māz′fēld), John. English poet (1875—).
Masinissa, *or* **Massinissa** (măs′ĭ-nĭs′ä). King of Numidia (238—149 B. C.). [(1798—1871).]
Mason (mā′sŭn), James Murray. Am. Confed. agent|
Maspero (mäs′pē-rō′), Gaston Camille Charles, Sir. Fr. Egyptologist (1846—1916). [1661).]
Massasoit (măs′ă-soit′). Wampanoag sachem (1580?—|
Masséna (mä′sä′nä′), André. Prince d'Essling. Fr. marshal (1758—1817).
Massenet (mä′s'-nĕ′), Jules Émile Frédéric. Fr. composer (1842—1912). [1907).]
Massey (măs′ĭ), Gerald. Eng. poet & Egyptol. (1828—|
Massinger (măs′ĭn-jẽr), Philip. Eng. dram. (1583—1640).
Masson (măs′ŭn), David. Scottish critic (1822—1907).
Mather (măth′ẽr), Increase (1639—1723), & his son, Cotton (1663—1728). Am. divines & authors.
Maunoury (mō′nōō′rē′), Michel Joseph. Fr. general (1847—1923).
Maupassant, de (dē mō′pä′sän′), (Henri René Albert) Guy. French nov. & writer of short stories (1850—1893).
Maurice (mô′rĭs). Elector of Saxony. Ger. general (1521—1553). — of Nassau. Prince of Orange. Du. general & statesman (1567—1625). [(1882—).]
Mawson (mô′sŭn), Douglas, Sir. British antarctic explorer|
Max (mäks), Gabriel. Ger. hist. painter (1840—1915).
Maxim (măk′sĭm), Hiram Stevens, Sir. Am. inventor in England (1840—1916). —, Hudson. *Bro. of Sir Hiram*. Am. Inventor (1853—).
Maximilian (măk′sĭ-mĭl′yăn ; -ĭ-ăn ; *G.* mäk′sē-mē′lē-än) **I.** Ger. king 1493-1519 ; Holy Roman emperor 1508-19 (1459—1519). — **II.** Holy Roman emperor 1564-76 (1527—1576). —. *Bro. of Francis Joseph I.* Archduke of Austria, & emp. of Mexico 1864-67 ; executed in Mexico (1832—1867).
Max Müller (mül′ẽr ; mĭl′ẽr), Friedrich. Ger.-Eng. Orientalist (1823—1900). [(1831—1879).]
Maxwell (măks′wĕl), James Clerk. English physicist|
Mazarin (F. mä′zä′răn′ ; *Eng.* măz′ă-rĭn′), *It.* **Mazarini**

(mäd'zä-rē'nē), Jules (*It.* Giulio). Cardinal & statesman in France, born in Italy (1602—1661).

Mazzini (mät-sē'nē), Giuseppe. It. patriot (1805—1872).

Meade (mēd), George Gordon. Am. general (1815—1872).

Meagher (mā'hĕr), Thomas Francis. Ir. rev. & Am. general (1823—1867).

Medici, de' (dā mĕd'ē-chē), Cosmo I. Chief of Florentine Rep. (1389—1464). —, Cosmo. 1st grand duke of Tuscany (1519—1574). —, Lorenzo I. *The Magnificent.* Prince of Florence. Poet, scholar, & patron of art & literature (1449—1492).

Médicis, de (dē mā'dē'sēs'). See Catherine de' Medici.

Meer, van der (vän' dĕr mär'), Jan. *Of Delft.* Called *Jan Vermeer.* Du. painter (1632—1675). [—1849).]

Mehemet Ali (mā'hē-mĕt ä'lē). Viceroy of Egypt (1769

Meigs (mĕgz), Montgomery Cunningham. Am. general (1816—1892). [Mutsuhito, emp. of Japan.]

Mei-ji (mā'ē-jē'). Name of the reign (1867—1912) of

Meilhac (mĕ'yäk'), Henri. Fr. dramatist (1831—1897).

Meissonier (mĕ'sō'nyā'), Jean Louis Ernest. Fr. painter (1815—1891).

Melanchthon (mē-länk'thŭn; -tŭn; *G.* mĕ-länk'tōn), Philipp. German Lutheran reformer (1497—1560).

Melba (mĕl'bä), Madame. Real name *Nellie* (born *Mitchell*) *Armstrong.* Operatic soprano, born in Australia (1861 —).

Melville (mĕl'vĭl), Herman. Am. traveler & novelist (1819—1891). [painter (1430—1495).]

Memling (mĕm'lĭng), *or* **Mem'line,** Hans. Flemish

Mencius (mĕn'shĭ-ŭs), *or* **Meng-tse** (mĕng'tsŭ'). Chinese philosopher (372—289? B. C.). [(1822—1884).]

Mendel (mĕn'dĕl), Gregor Johann. Austrian botanist

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (mĕn'dĕl-sōn-bär'tōl'dē'), Jakob Ludwig Felix. Ger. Jewish composer (1809—1847).

Mendelyeev (mĕn'dyĕ-lyā'yĕf), Dmitri Ivanovich. Russian chemist (1834—1907).

Mendès (mäN'dĕs'), Catulle. Fr. poet & nov. (1841—1909).

Menelik (mĕn'ĕ-lĭk) **II.** King of Shoa & emperor 1889-1913 of Abyssinia (1844—1913).

Menéndez de Avilés (mā-nĕn'däth dā ä'vē-lās'), Pedro. Sp. admiral & colonizer of Florida (1519—1574).

Menzel (mĕn'tsĕl), Adolf Friedrich Erdmann. Ger. painter (1815—1905).

Meredith (mĕr'ē-dĭth), George. Eng. novelist & poet (1828—1909). [—1870).]

Mérimée (mā'rē'mā'), Prosper. Fr. novelist & hist. (1803

Merritt (mĕr'ĭt), Wesley. Am. general (1836—1910).

Messalina (mĕs'ä-lī'nä), Valeria. Infamous Roman woman, 3d wife of the Emperor Claudius (?—48).

Metchnikoff (mĕch'nĭ-kŏf), Élie. Russian zoölogist & bacteriologist in France (1845—1916).

Metternich, von (fŏn mĕt'ĕr-nĭĸ), Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, Prince. Aust. statesman (1773—1859).

Metzu, *or* **Metsu** (mĕt'sŭ), Gabriel. Dutch painter (1630—1667).

Meyerbeer (mī'ĕr-bār), Giacomo. *Jakob Meyer Beer.* Ger. Jewish composer (1791—1864).

Michelangelo (mī'kĕl-ăn'jĕ-lō) **Buonarroti** (*Ital.* mē'kĕl-än'jä-lō bwō'när-rō'tē). *Ital. also* **Michelagnolo.** It. painter, sculptor, & architect (1475—1564).

Michelet (mēsh'lĕ'), Jules. Fr. historian (1798—1874).

Michelson (mī'kĕl-sŭn), Albert Abraham. Am. physicist, born in Germany (1852—). [1855).]

Mickiewicz (mĭts-kyā'vĭch), Adam. Polish poet (1798—

Middleton (mĭd'l-tŭn), Arthur. Am. patriot (1742—1787).

—, Thomas. Eng. dramatist (1570?—1627).

Miles (mīlz), Nelson Appleton. Am. general (1839—1925).

Mill (mĭl), James. Scot. philos. & economist in England (1773—1836). —, John Stuart. *Son of James.* Eng. philos. & economist (1806—1873). [1896).]

Millais (mĭ-lā'), John Everett, Sir. Eng. painter (1829—

Miller (mĭl'ĕr), Hugh. Scot. geol. & writer (1802—1856).

Millerand (mēl'rän'), Alexandre. Fr. statesman (1859—).

Millet (mē'lĕ'), Jean François. Fr. painter (1814—1875).

Milman (mĭl'măn), Henry Hart. Eng. divine & hist. (1791—1868). [500 B. C.).]

Miltiades (mĭl-tī'ă-dēz). Athenian gen. & statesman (fl.

Milton (mĭl'tŭn), John. English poet (1608—1674).

Minuit (mĭn'ŭ-ĭt), Peter. 1st gov. of New Netherland (1580?—1641).

Mirabeau, de (dē mē'rä'bō'; *Angl.,* mĭr'ă-bō), Honoré Gabriel Victor Riquetti, Comte. Fr. rev. statesman (1749—1791).

Miramón (mē'rä-mōn'), Miguel. Mex. gen. (1832—1867).

Miranda (mē-rän'dä), Francisco. Venezuelan revolutionist (1750?—1816). [1914).]

Mistral (mēs'träl'), Frédéric. Provençal poet (1830—

Mitchell (mĭch'ĕl), Donald Grant. *Ik. Marvel.* American author (1822—1908). —, Maria. American astronomer (1818—1889). —, Silas Weir. American physician & novelist (1829—1914).

Mitford (mĭt'fĕrd), Mary Russell. Eng. author (1787—1855). [—63 B. C.).]

Mithridates (mĭth'rĭ-dā'tēz) **VI.** King of Pontus (132?

Mivart (mī'värt), St. George Jackson. Eng. zoölogist (1827—1900). [English] (1844—1909).]

Modjeska (mō-jĕs'kä), Helena. Pol. actress (in Polish &

Mohammed (mō-hăm'ĕd), **Mahomet** (mä-hŏm'ĕt), *or* **Muhammad** (mōō-hăm'măd). Arabian founder of Islam (570?—632). — **II.** Turkish sultan 1451-81 (1430—1481).

Moissan (mwä'sän'), Henri. Fr. chemist (1852—1907).

Molière (mō'lyâr'). Real name *Jean Baptiste Poquelin.* Fr. dramatist (1622—1673).

Moltke, von (fŏn mōlt'kĕ), Helmuth Johannes Ludwig. *Nephew of H. K. B.* Ger. gen. (1848—1916). —, Helmuth Karl Bernhard, Count. Pruss. field marshal (1800—1891).

Mommsen (mŏm'zĕn), Theodor. Ger. hist. (1817—1903).

Monck, *or* **Monk** (mŭnk), George. 1st Duke of Albemarle. Eng. general (1608—1670).

Monet (mō'nĕ'), Claude. Fr. landscape painter (1840—).

Monier-Williams (mō'nĭ-ĕr-), Monier, Sir. Eng. Sanskrit scholar (1819—1899).

Monro (mŭn-rō'), Charles Carmichael. Br. gen. (1860—).

Monroe (mŭn-rō'), James. 5th pres. of U. S. 1817-25 (1758—1831).

Montagu (mŏn'tă-gū), Mary Wortley, Lady, born Pierrepont. Eng. author (1689—1762).

Montaigne, de (dĕ mŏn-tān'; *F.* dĕ môN'tän'y'), Michel Eyquem, Seigneur. Fr. essayist & moralist (1533—1592).

Montalembert, de (dĕ môN'tà'läN'bâr'), Charles Forbes de Tryon, Comte. Fr. publicist & hist. (1810—1870).

Montcalm de Saint-Véran, de (mŏnt-käm'; *F. pron.* dĕ môN'kálm' dĕ săN'-vā'räN'), Louis Joseph, Marquis. Fr. general (1712—1759).

Montespan, de (mŏn'tĕs-păn'; *F. pron.* dĕ môN'tĕs-päN'), Françoise Athénaïs, born de Rochechouart, Marquise. A mistress of Louis XIV. (1641—1707).

Montesquieu, de (mŏn'tĕs-kū'; *F.* dĕ môN'tĕs'kē'ŭ'), Charles de Secondat, Baron de la Brède et. Fr. philosopher (1689—1755).

Montezuma (mŏn'tĕ-zōō'mä) **II.** Last Aztec emperor of Mexico 1503-20 (1480?—1520).

Montfort, de (mŏnt'fôrt; *F.* dĕ môN'fôr'), Simon. Fr. crusader (1160?—1218). —, Simon. Earl of Leicester. *Son of preceding.* Eng. statesman (1208?—1265).

Montgomery (mŏnt-gŭm'ĕr-ĭ), Richard. Am. general (1736—1775).

Montpensier, de (dĕ môN'päN'syā'), Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchesse. *La Grande Mademoiselle.* Fr. princess (1627—1693). [1899).]

Moody (mōōd'ĭ), Dwight Lyman. Am. evangelist (1837—

Moore (mōōr; mōr), George. Irish novelist (**1853**—). —, John, Sir. Scottish general (1761—1809). —, Thomas. Irish poet & wit (1779—1852).

More (mōr; 57), Hannah. Eng. religious writer (1745—1833). —, Thomas, Sir. Eng. author & statesman (1478—1535).

Moreau (mō'rō'), Jean Victor. Fr. general (1763—1813).

Morgan (môr'găn), Daniel. Am. Rev. general (1736—1802). —, Edwin Dennison. Gov. of New York 1859-63 (1811—1883). —, Henry, Sir. Eng. buccaneer (1635?—1688). —, John Hunt. Am. Confed. general (1826—1864). —, John Pierpont. Am. financier & art collector (1837-1913). —, Lewis Henry. Am. anthropologist (1818—1881).

Morland (môr'lănd), George. Eng. painter (1763—1804).

Morley (môr'lĭ), Henry. Eng. author (1822—1894). —, John. 1st Viscount Morley of Blackburn. Eng. author & statesman (1838—1923).

Mornay, de (dĕ môr'nĕ'), Philippe. Seigneur du Plessis-Marly, *called* du Plessis-Mornay (dü' plĕ'sē'-môr'nĕ'). Fr. Protestant leader (1549—1623).

Morris (môr'ĭs), Gouverneur. Am. statesman (1752—1816). —, Lewis, Sir. Br. poet (1833—1907). —, Robert. Am. patriot & financier (1734—1806). —, William. Eng. poet, artist, & socialist (1834—1896). [(1791—1872).]

Morse (môrs), Samuel Finley Breese. Am. artist & inventor

Mortimer (môr'tĭ-mĕr), Roger. Earl of March. Favorite of Isabella, queen of Edw. II. of Eng. (1287?—1330).

Morton (môr'tŭn), Levi Parsons. Vice pres. U. S. 1889-93 (1824—1920). — Oliver Perry. Gov. of Indiana 1861-67 (1823—1877). —, William Thomas Green. Am. dentist; discoverer of use of ether as an anæsthetic (1819—1868).

Mosby (mōz'bĭ), John Singleton. Am. Confed. colonel (1833—1916).

Moszkowski (mŏsh-kôf'skĭ), Moritz. Ger. composer & pianist, of Pol. origin (1854—).

Motley (mŏt'lĭ), John Lothrop. Am. hist. (1814—1877).

Mott (mŏt), Lucretia, born Coffin. Am. social reformer (1793—1880). —, Valentine. Am. surgeon (1785—1865).

Moultrie (mōō'trĭ; mōōl'trĭ), William. Am. Rev. general (1731—1805).

Mozart (mō'zärt; *Ger. pron.* mō'tsärt), Wolfgang Amadeus. Austrian composer (1756—1791).

Mühlbach (mül'bäĸ), Luise. Real name *Klara Mundt,* born *Müller.* Ger. novelist (1814—1873).

Müller (mül'ĕr; *Angl.* mĭl'ĕr), Friedrich Max. See Max Müller. —, George. Eng. philanthropist, born in Prussia (1805—1898). —, Johannes Peter. Ger. physiol. & morphologist (1801—1858).

Mulock (mū'lŏk), Miss. See Craik.

Münchhausen, von (fŏn münĸ'hou'zĕn; münĸ'hou'zĕn), *Eng.* **Munchausen** (mŭn-chô'zĕn), Karl Friedrich Hieronymus, Baron. Ger. adventurer & teller of marvelous tales (1720—1797). [painter (1844—1900).]

Munkácsy (mōōn'kä-chē), Mihaly. *Michael Lieb.* Hung.

Münsterberg (mün'stĕr-bĕrĸ), Hugo. Ger. psychologist & author in America (1863—1916).

Murat (*F.* mü'rä'), Joachim. Marshal of France, & king of Naples 1803-15 (1771—1815). [(1792—1871).]

Murchison (mûr'chĭ-sŭn), Roderick Impey, Sir. Br. geol.

Murger (mür'zhär'), Henri. Fr. nov. & poet (1822—1861).

Murillo (mū-rĭl'ō; *Sp. pron.* mōō-rēl'yō), Bartolomé Esteban. Sp. religious & genre painter (1618—1682).

Murray (mŭr'ĭ), James Augustus Henry, Sir. Br. lexicographer (1837—1915). —, *or* **Moray** (mŭr'ĭ), James Stuart, Earl of. Regent of Scotland (1531?—1570).

Musset, de (dĕ mü'sĕ'), (Louis Charles) Alfred. French poet, dramatist, & writer of fiction (1810—1857).

Mutsuhito (mōōt'sōō-hē'tō; mōō-t'sē'tō). Emperor of Japan 1867-1912 (1852—1912). [(1843—1901).]

Myers (mī'ĕrz), Frederic William Henry. Eng. author

Myron (mī'rŏn). Greek sculptor (**fl. ab. 450 B. C.**).

N

Nadir (nä'dĕr), *or* **Tahmasp Kuli Khan** (tä'mäsp kōō'lĭ kän'). Shah of Persia 1736-47 (1688—1747).

Nansen (nän'sĕn), Fridtjof. Norw. arctic explorer, naturalist, author, & diplomat (1861—).

Napier (nāp'yĕr; nā-pēr'), Charles James, Sir. Br. general

(1782—1853). —, John, Laird of Merchiston. Scot. inventor of logarithms (1550—1617). —, Robert Cornelis. 1st Baron Napier of Magdala. Br. gen. (1810—1890).

Napoleon (nə-pō'lē-ŭn ; *F. pron.* nä'pō'lä'ôN') **I.** *Napoleon Bonaparte.* General, born in Corsica ; emperor of the French 1804–Apr. 1814 & March–June 1815 (1769—1821). — **II.** *Son of Napoleon I.* Duke of Reichstadt (1811—1832). — **III.** *Louis Napoleon. Son of Louis Bonaparte.* Emperor of the French 1852-70 (1808—1873).

Narváez, de (dā när-vä'äth), Pánfilo. Sp. soldier in Am. (1470?—1528). [(1567—1601).

Nash (năsh), Thomas. Eng. dramatist & pamphleteer.

Neander (nē-ăn'dĕr ; *Ger. pron.* nā-än'dĕr), Johann August Wilhelm. *David Mendel.* Ger. ecclesiastical historian (1789—1850).

Nebuchadnezzar (nĕb'ŭ-kăd-nĕz'ər), *better,* **Nebuchadrezzar** (-rĕz'ər). Chaldean king of Babylon. Reigned ab. 604-561 B. C.

Necker (nĕk'ĕr ; *F. pron.* nĕ'kâr'), Jacques. Fr. statesman, born in Geneva (1732—1804).

Nelson (nĕl'sŭn), Horatio, Viscount Nelson of the Nile. Eng. admiral (1758—1805). —, Thomas. Am. patriot (1738—1789). [Augustus].

Nepos (nē'pŏs), Cornelius. Roman historian (fl. tem.

Neri, de' (dā nā'rē), Filippo, Saint. (*Anglicized* **St. Philip Neri.**) It. founder of the "Fathers of the Oratory" (1515—1595).

Nero (nē'rō). *Nero Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus.* Orig. *Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus.* Roman emperor 54-68 (37—68).

Nestorius (nĕs-tō'rĭ-ŭs). Syrian bishop 428-431 (?—440?)

Nevin (nĕv'ĭn), Ethelbert. Am. composer (1862—1901).

Newcomb (nū'kŭm), Simon. Am. astron. (1835—1909).

Newman (nū'măn), John Henry. Eng. cardinal & author (1801—1890). [—1727).

Newton (nū'tŭn), Isaac, Sir. Eng. math. & scientist (1642

Ney (nā), Michel. Duke of Elchingen & Prince of the Moskva. Marshal of France ; executed (1769—1815).

Nicholas (nĭk'ō-lăs) **I.** Emperor of Russia 1825-55 (1796—1855).—**II.** Emp. of Russia 1894–1917 (1868—1918). — **I.** Prince 1860–1909, & king 1910–1918, of Montenegro (1841—1921). — *Nikolay Nikolaievich* Russ. grand duke & general (1856—). —, Saint. Bishop of Myra ; guardian of children (?—345?). — The name of 5 popes.

Nicias (nĭsh'ĭ-ăs). Athenian general & statesman (d. 413 B. C.). [—1831).

Niebuhr (nē'bōor), Barthold Georg. Ger. historian (1776

Nietzsche (nē'chĕ), Friedrich Wilhelm. Ger. philosopher (1844—1900). [lanthropist 1820—1910).

Nightingale (nīt'ĭn-gāl ; nīt'ĭn-), Florence. Eng. phi-

Nixon (nĭk'sŭn), John Eccles, Sir. Eng. gen. (1857—1921).

Nobel (nō-bĕl'), Alfred Bernhard. Swed. mfr., inventor, & philanthropist (1833—1896). [—1912).

Nogi (nō'gē). Count Nogi Maresuke. Jap. general (1849-

Noguchi (nō'gōō'chē'). Noguchi Hideyo. Japanese physician & bacteriologist in America (1876—).

Nöldeke (nūl'dē-kĕ), Theodor. German Orientalist (1836—).

Nordau (nōr'dou). Max Simon. Ger. Jewish sociologist, born in Hungary (1849—1923).

Nordenskjöld (nō'rĕn-shūld), Nils Adolf Erik, Baron. Swedish arctic explorer (1832—1901).

Nordica (nōr'dĭ-kə), Lillian. Real name *Lillian,* born *Norton, (Gower) (Döhme) Young.* Am. operatic soprano (1859—1914).

North (nōrth), Christopher. Pseudonym of John Wilson. —, Frederick North, 8th Baron. 2d Earl of Guilford. Eng. statesman (1732—1792). —, Thomas, Sir. Eng. translator (1535?—1601?).

Northcliffe (nōrth'klĭf), Alfred Charles Wm. Harmsworth, 1st Viscount. Br. newspaper proprietor (1865—1922).

Norton (nōr'tŭn), Charles Eliot. Am. art historian & scholar (1827—1908).

Novalis (nō-vä'lĭs). Pseud. of Friedrich von Hardenberg.

O

Ockham, *or* **Occam** (ŏk'ăm), William. Eng. scholastic philosopher (?—1349?).

O'Connell (ō-kŏn'ĕl), Daniel. Ir. political agitator (1775—1847).

O'Conor (ō-kŏn'ĕr), Charles. Am. lawyer (1804—1884).

Odoacer (ō'dō-ā'sĕr). 1st barbarian ruler of Italy 476–93 (434?—493).

Offenbach (ŏf'ĕn-bäk ; ŏf'ăN'bák'), Jacques. Naturalized Fr. composer of comic operas, b. in Cologne of Jewish parents (1819—1880).

Oglethorpe (ō'g'l-thôrp), James Edward. Br. general ; founder in 1733 of Georgia (1696—1785).

Ojeda (ō-hā'thä), Alonso. Sp. explorer (1465—1515).

Oku (ō'kōō). Count Oku Yasukata. Jap. marshal (1847—).

Okuma (ō'kōō-mä). Marquis Okuma Shigenobu. Japanese statesman (1838—1922).

Olaf (ō'läf), Saint. Viking & king of Norway (995—1030).

Oldcastle (ōld'kăs'l), John. Lord Cobham. Eng. Lollard martyr (?—1417). [(1683—1730).

Oldfield (ōld'fēld), Anne. *Nance Oldfield.* Eng. actress

Oliphant (ŏl'ĭ-fănt), Margaret, born Wilson. Eng. novelist (1828—1897).

Olmsted (ŏm'stĕd ; ŭm'-), Frederick Law. Am. landscape gardener (1822—1903). (?—1123?).

Omar Khayyám (ō'mär kī-yäm' ; -yŏm'). Persian poet

Origen (ŏr'ĭ-jĕn). Christian writer & teacher of Alexandria (185?—254?).

Oscar (ŏs'kär) **II.** King of Sweden 1872-1907, & Norway 1872-1905 (1829—1907).

Osceola (ŏs'ē-ō'lə). Chief of the Seminoles (1804—1838).

Osler (ŏs'lĕr), William, Sir. Can. physician in U. S. & Eng. (1849—1919). [(1610—1685).

Ostade, van (văn ŏs-tä'dĕ), Adriaan. Flemish painter

Othman (ŏth'män), *or* **Osman** (ŏs'măn). *The Conqueror.* Founder of the Ottoman power (1259—1326).

Otis (ō'tĭs), James. American patriot (1725—1783).

Otto (ŏt'ō), *or* **Otho** (ō'thō), **I.** *The Great.* Ger. king 936-973 ; Roman emperor 962-973 (912—973).

Otway (ŏt'wā), Thomas. Eng. dramatic poet (1652—1685).

Oudinot (ōō'dē'nō'), Nicolas Charles. Duke of Reggio. French marshal (1767—1847).

Overbeck (ō'vĕr-bĕk), Johann Friedrich. Ger. painter (1789—1869). [B. C.—A. D. 17).

Ovid (ŏv'ĭd). *Publius Ovidius Naso.* Roman poet (43

Owen (ō'ĕn), Robert. British social reformer (1771—1858).

Oxenstiern (ŏk'sĕn-stērn'), *or* **Oxenstierna,** *Sw.* **Oxenstjerna** (ŏk'sĕn-shĕr'nä ; ōōk'sĕn-), Axel, Count. Swed. statesman (1583—1654).

Oyama (ō'yä-mä). Prince Oyama Iwao. Japanese field marshal (1842—1916).

P

Pachmann, de (dĕ päk'män), Vladimir. Russian pianist (1848—)

Paderewski (pä'dĕ-rĕf'skĕ ; -rēs'kē), Ignace Jan. Polish pianist & composer. Premier of Poland 1919. (1860—.)

Paganini (pä'gä-nē'nē) Nicolò. It. violinist (1782—1840).

Page (pāj), Thomas Nelson. Am. novelist & ambassador to Italy (1853—1922). —, Walter Hines. Am. editor, publisher, & ambassador to Great Britian (1855—1918).

Paine (pān), Robert Treat. Am. patriot (1731—1814). —, Thomas. Am. political & deistical writer, born in England (1737—1809).

Palacio Valdés (pä-lä'thyō väl-dās'), Armando. Sp. novelist (1853—).

Palestrina, da (dä pä'lăs-trē'nä), Giovanni Pierluigi. Italian composer (?—1594). [—1805).

Paley (pā'lĭ), William. Eng. theologian & moralist (1743

Palfrey (pŏl'frĭ), John Gorham. Am. divine & historian (1796—1881). [—1589?).

Palissy (pä'lē'sē'), Bernard. Fr. potter & enameler (1510?

Palladio (päl-lä'dyō), Andrea. It. architect (1518—1580).

Palmerston (pām'ĕr-stŭn), Henry John Temple, 3d Viscount. Br. premier 1855-58, 1859-65 (1784—1865).

Papperheim, von (fŏn päp'ĕr-hīm), Gottfried Heinrich, Count. Ger. Imperialist general (1594—1632).

Paracelsus (păr'ə-sĕl'sŭs), Philippus Aureolus. Real name *Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim.* Swiss alchemist & physician (1493—1541).

Paris (pă'rĭs'), (Bruno Paulin) Gaston. Fr. philologist & critic (1839—1903). — (păr'ĭs), Matthew. English monk & historian (ab. 1200—1259).

Park (pärk), Mungo. Scot. expl. in Africa (1771—1806).

Parker (pär'kĕr), Gilbert, Sir. Canadian nov. in England 1862—). —, Horatio Wm. Am. composer (1863—1919). —, Matthew. Archbp. of Canterbury (1504—1575). Theodore. Am theol. & scholar (1810—1860).

Parkman (pärk'mən), Francis. Am. hist. (1823—1893).

Parnell (pär'nĕl), Charles Stewart. Ir. political leader (1846—91). [(1790—1855).

Parry (păr'ĭ), William Edward, Sir. Eng. arctic navigator

Parsons (pär'sŭnz), Theophilus (1750—1813), & his son, Theophilus (1797—1882). Am. jurists.

Pascal (păs'kăl ; *F. pron.* pas'käl'), Blaise. Fr. philos. & math. (1623—1662). [(1846—).

Pashić (pä'shĭch), Nikola. Premier of Yugoslavia 1921–26

Pasteur (păs'tûr'), Louis. French chemist. [*Pasteurization.*] (1822—1895.)

Pater (pā'tĕr), Walter Horatio. Eng. essayist & critic (1839—1894). [463?).

Patrick (păt'rĭk), Saint. Patron saint of Ireland (373?—

Patti (păt'ē), Adelina. *Baroness Cederström.* Operatic soprano, born in Madrid of Ital. parentage (1843—1919).

Pau (pō), Paul Mary César Gérald. Fr. gen. (1848—).

Paul (pôl) **I.** Emperor of Russia 1796-1801 ; assassinated (1754—1801). — The name of 5 popes ; esp.: **III.** Alessandro Farnese. Pope 1534-49 (1468—1549) ; **V.** Camillo Borghese. Pope 1605-21 (1552—1621).

Paulding (pôl'dĭng), Hiram. Am. rear adm. (1797—1878.)

Paulsen (poul'zĕn), Friedrich. Ger. philos. (1846—1908).

Pausanias (pô-sā'nĭ-ăs). Greek topographer (fl. 2d c.).

Payne (pān), John Howard. Am. actor & playwright (1792 —1852). [1869).

Peabody (pē'bŏd-ĭ), George. Am. philanthropist (1795—

Peacock (pē'kŏk), Thomas Love. Eng. poet & novelist (1785—1866).

Peary (pē'rĭ), Robert Edwin. Am. naval officer, & discoverer (Apr. 6, 1909) of North Pole (1856—1920).

Peel (pēl), Robert, Sir. English statesman (1788—1850).

Peele (pēl), George. English dramatist (1558?—1597?).

Pelopidas (pē-lŏp'ĭ-dăs). Theban general (?—364 B. C.).

Penn (pĕn), William. Eng. founder of Pa. (1644—1718).

Pepin (pĕp'ĭn). *The Short.* King of the Franks 752-768 (?—768). [(1633—1703).

Pepys (pēps, pĕp'ĭs, *or* pēps), Samuel. English diarist

Percy (pûr'sĭ), Henry, Sir. *Hotspur* Eng. mil. leader (1364 — 1403). —, Thomas. Eng. bp. & antiquarian (1729—1811).

Perdiccas (pĕr-dĭk'ăs). Macedonian general (d. 321 B. C.).

Periander (pĕr'ĭ-ăn'dĕr). Tyrant of Corinth 625-585 B. C. (d. 585 B. C.). [B. C.)

Pericles (pĕr'ĭ-klēz). Athenian statesman (495?—429.

Perry (pĕr'ĭ), Matthew Calbraith (1794—1858), & his brother, Oliver Hazard (1785—1819). Am. commodores.

Perseus (pûr'sŭs ; -sē-ŭs). Last king of Macedonia 178-168 B. C. (212?—166? B. C.).

Perugino (pä'rōō-jē'nō). Real name *Pietro Vannucci.* Italian painter (1446—1523?).

Pestalozzi (pĕs'tä-lōt'sē). Johann Heinrich. Swiss reformer in education (1746—1827).

Peter (pē'tĕr) **I.** *The Great.* Czar of Russia 1682-1725 (1672—1725). — **I.** Karadjordjević (Karageorgevich).

King of Serbia 1903–21 (1844—1921). — *The Hermit.* Preacher of the 1st crusade (?—1115).

Petőfi (pĕ′tû-fē) Sándor. Hung. lyric poet (1823—1849).

Petrarch (pē′trärk). (*It.* **Petrarca** (pā-trär′kä), Francesco.) It. poet (1304—1374). [gist (1853—).]

Petrie (pē′trĭ), William Matthew Flinders. Eng. Egyptologe.

Phidias (fĭd′ĭ-ăs). Greek sculptor (500?—432? B. C.).

Philip (fĭl′ĭp). *King Philip.* Indian chief of New England (?—1676). — **II.** King of Macedon 359-336 B. C. (382—336 B. C.). — **II.** *or* **Philip Augustus.** King of France 1180-1223 (1165—1223). — **IV.** *The Fair.* King of France 1285-1314 (1268—1314). — **VI.,** of Valois. King of France 1328-50 (1293—1350). — **II.** King of Spain 1556-98 (1527—1598). — **V.** King of Spain 1700-46 (1683—1746). — **Ne′ri,** Saint. See Neri, de′. — *The Good.* Duke of Burgundy 1419-67 (1396—1467).

Phillips (-ĭps), Stephen. Eng. poet. & dram. (1868—1915), —, Wendell. Am. orator & reformer (1811—1884).

Phillpotts (fĭl′pŏts), Eden. Anglo-Indian nov. (1862—).

Philo Judæus (fī′lō jō-dē′ŭs). Jewish Hellenistic philos. (ab. 20 B. C.—ab. A. D. 54). [(25?—183 B. C.).]

Philopœmen (fĭ-lŏ-pē′mĕn). Gr. general & statesman.

Phips, *or* **Phipps** (fĭps), William, Sir. 1st royal gov. of Massachusetts (1651—1695).

Phocion (fō′shĭ-ŏn). Athenian statesman & general (402—317 B. C.).

Pichegru (pēsh′grü′), Charles. Fr. general (1761—1804).

Pickens (pĭk′ĕnz), Andrew. Am. Rev. gen. (1739—1817).

Pickering (pĭk′ĕr-ĭng), Timothy. Am. Rev. statesman (1745—1829). [—1875).]

Pickett (pĭk′ĕt), George Edward. Am. Confed. gen. (1825)

Pico della Mirandola (pē′kō dĕl′lä mē-rän′dō-lä), Giovanni, Count. Italian humanist (1463—1494).

Pierce (pērs), Franklin. 14th pres. of U. S. 1853-57 (1804—1869).

Pike (pīk), Zebulon Montgomery. Am. soldier & explorer (1779—1813).

Pinckney (pĭnk′nĭ), Charles Cotesworth. Am. soldier & statesman (1746—1825).

Pindar (pĭn′dẽr). Greek lyric poet (522—448? B. C.).

Pinero (pĭ-nē′rō), Arthur Wing, Sir. Eng. dram. (1855—).

Pinzón (pēn-thōn′), Martín Alonso (1440?—1493), & his brother, Vicente Yáñez (1460?—1524). Sp. navigators with Columbus.

Pippi, Giulio. See Giulio Romano.

Pisano (pē-zä′nō), Giovanni (1245—1320?), & his father, Niccola (1220?—1278). It. sculptors. [527 B. C.).]

Pisistratus (pĭ-sĭs′trā-tŭs). Athenian tyrant (605—)

Pitman (pĭt′măn), Isaac, Sir. Eng. inventor of phonography (1813—1897).

Pitt (pĭt), William, 1st Earl of Chatham (1708—1778), & his son, William (1759—1806). Eng. statesmen.

Pius (pī′ŭs). The name of 10 popes; esp.: **II.** Pope 1458–64 (1405—1464); **IV.** Pope 1559-65 (1499—1565); **V.,** Saint. Pope 1566-72 (1504—1572); **VI.** Pope 1775-99 (1717—1799); **VII.** Pope 1800-23 (1742—1823); **IX.** Pope 1846-78 (1792—1878); **X.** Giuseppe Sarto. Pope 1903-14 (1835—1914).

Plato (plā′tō). Greek philosopher (427—347 B. C.).

Plautus (plô′tŭs), Titus Maccius. Roman dramatist (254?—184 B. C.).

Pliny (plĭn′ĭ). *The Elder.* *Caius Plinius Secundus.* Roman naturalist & author (23—79). — *The Younger.* *Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus.* *Nephew of preceding.* Roman author (62?—114?).

Plotinus (plō-tī′nŭs). Egyptian philos. (205?—270?).

Plücker (plük′ĕr), Julius. Ger. math. & physicist (1801—1868). [lish general (1857—).]

Plumer (plōōm′ĕr), Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron. Eng.

Plutarch (plō′tärk; 86). Greek biographer (46?—120?).

Pocahontas (pō′kä-hŏn′tăs). Daughter of Powhatan (1595?—1617).

Pococke (pō′kŏk), Edward. Eng. Arabic & Hebrew scholar (1604—1691). [1849).]

Poe (pō), Edgar Allan. Am. poet & story-writer (1809—)

Poincaré (pwăn′kä′rā′), Jules Henri. Fr. math. (1854—1912). —, Raymond. *Cousin of preceding.* Fr. statesman, & pres. 1913–1920 (1860—).

Pole (pōl; pōōl), Reginald. Eng. cardinal, & archbp. of Canterbury (1500—1558).

Politian (pō-lĭsh′ĭ-ăn), Angelus. *It.* **Poliziano** (pō′lēt-syä′nō), Angelo.) It. classical scholar & poet (1454—1494).

Polk (pōk), James Knox. 11th pres. of U. S. 1845-49 (1795—1849). —, Leonidas. Am. P. E. bp. & Confed. gen. (1806—1864).

Pollock (pŏl′ŭk), Frederick, Sir. Eng. jurist & writer on jurisprudence (1845—).

Polo (pō′lō), Marco. Venetian trav. in China (1254—1323).

Polybius (pō-lĭb′ĭ-ŭs). Greek historian (205—123 B. C.).

Polycarp (pŏl′ĭ-kärp), Saint. Bp. of Smyrna & martyr (69?—155).

Polycletus (pŏl′ĭ-klē′tŭs). Greek sculptor (fl. 430 B. C.).

Polycrates (pŏ-lĭk′rā-tēz). Tyrant of Samos. Lived in first half of 6th cent. B. C.

Polygnotus (pŏ-lĭg′nō-tŭs). Greek painter (fl. 465 B. C.).

Pompadour, de (dē pŏn′pä′dōōr′), Jeanne Antoinette Poisson le Normant d'Étioles, Marquise. A mistress of Louis XV. (1721—1764).

Pompey (pŏm′pĭ). *The Great.* *Cnæus Pompeius Magnus.* Roman general (106—48 B. C.).

Ponce de León (pōn′thā dā lā-ōn′; *Anglicized* pŏns dē lē′ŭn), Juan. Sp. discoverer of Florida (1460?—1521).

Poniatowski (pō′nyä-tôf′skē; -tôs′kē), Józef Anton. Polish prince, & marshal of France (1762—1813). [—1769).]

Pontiac (pŏn′tĭ-ăk). Chief of the Ottawa Indians (1720?

Pope (pōp), Alexander. English poet (1688—1744). —, John. American general (1822—1892).

Porphyry (pôr′fĭ-rĭ). Syrian philosopher in Alexandria (233—304?). [(1759—1808).]

Porson (pôr′s'n), Richard. Eng. Greek scholar & critic.

Porter (pōr′tẽr), David. Am. commodore (1780—1843). —, David Dixon. *Son of David.* Am. admiral (1813—1891). —, Eleanor, born Hodgman. Am. novelist (1868—1920). —, Fitz-John. *Nephew of David.* Am. general (1822—1901). —, Jane. Eng. novelist (1776—1850), —, Noah. Am. divine & educator (1811—1892). —, Sydney. *O. Henry.* Am. story-writer (1867—1910).

Potemkin (pō-tĕm′kĭn; *Russ. pron.* pŏ-tyôm′kĭn), Grigori Aleksandrovich, Prince. Russ. field marshal (1739—1791).

Potiorek (pō′tē-ō-rĕk), Oskar. Austrian general (1853—).

Potter (pŏt′ẽr), Paul. Du. painter of cattle & landscapes (1625—1654).

Poussin (pōō′săn′), Nicolas. Fr. historical painter (1594—1665).

Powhatan (pou′hă-tăn′). Indian sachem in Virginia (1550?—1618). [—1919).]

Poynter (poin′tẽr), Edward John, Sir. Eng. painter (1836)

Praxiteles (präk-sĭt′ĕ-lēz). Greek sculptor (fl. 340 B. C.).

Preble (prĕb′ĭ), Edward. Am. commodore (1761—1807).

Prescott (prĕs′kŭt), William Hickling. Am. historian (1796—1859).

Pretorius (prā-tō′rē-ŏŏs), Marthinas Wessels. President of Orange Free State & S. Af. Republic (1818?—1901).

Prévost (prā′vō′), Marcel. Fr. nov. & story-writer (1862—). — **d'Exiles** (dĕg′zĕl′), Antoine François. Fr. author (1697—1763).

Price (prīs), Sterling. Am. Confed. general (1809—1867).

Priestley (prēst′lĭ), Joseph. Eng. divine & scientist (1733—1804). [(1823—1894).]

Pringsheim (prĭngks′hīm), Nathanael. Ger. botanist.

Prior (prī′ẽr), Matthew. Eng. poet & dipl. (1664—1721).

Proclus (prō′klŭs). Gr. Neoplatonic philos. (411?—485).

Procopius (prō-kō′pĭ-ŭs). Byzantine historian (490?—562?). [15? B. C.).]

Propertius (prō-pûr′shĭ-ŭs), Sextus. Roman poet (50?—)

Protagoras (prō-tăg′ō-răs). Gr. Sophist (481?—411 B. C.).

Proudhon (prōō′dôn′), Pierre Joseph. Fr. socialist (1809—1865).

Przhevalski (pzhĕ-väl′y'skē), Nikolay (Mikhaylovich?). Russian officer, explorer in Asia, & author (1839—1888).

Ptolemy (tŏl′ĕ-mĭ). The name of 16 rulers of Egypt, the 31st, or Macedonian, dynasty, 323-30 B. C. — *Claudius Ptolemæus.* Greco-Egyptian astron. & geog. (fl. 2d C.).

Puccini (pōō-chē′nē), Giacomo. It. composer (1858—1924). [(1748—1779).]

Pulaski (pŭ-lăs′kĭ; -kī), Casimir, Count. Polish patriot.

Pulteney (pŭlt′nĭ), William Pulteney. Eng. gen. (1861—).

Purcell (pûr′sĕl), Henry. Eng. composer (1658?—1695).

Pusey (pū′zĭ), Edward Bouverie. English divine (1800—1882). [poet (1799—1837).]

Pushkin (pōōsh′kĭn), Aleksandr Sergyeevich. Russian.

Putnam (pŭt′năm), Israel. Am. Rev. general (1718—1790). —, Rufus. *Cousin of I.* Am. soldier & pioneer (1738—1824).

Puvis de Chavannes (pü′vē′ dē shà′vän′), Pierre Cécile. French historical & decorative painter (1824—1898).

Pym (pĭm), John. English patriot & orator (1584—1643).

Pyrrhus (pĭr′ŭs). King of Epirus 300-272 B. C. (318?—272 B. C.).

Pythagoras (pĭ-thăg′ō-răs). Gr. philos. (582—aft. 507 B. C.).

Q

Quarles (kwärlz), Francis. English poet (1592—1644).

Quesnay (kĕ′nĕ′), François. Fr. economist (1694—1774).

Quiller-Couch (kwĭl′ẽr-kōōch′), Arthur Thomas, Sir. Eng. critic & novelist (1863—). [1775).]

Quincy (kwĭn′zĭ), Josiah. Am. patriot & orator (1744—)

Quinet (kē′nĕ′), Edgar. Fr. publicist, poet, & historical & philosophical writer (1803—1875).

Quintilian (kwĭn-tĭl′ĭ-ăn). *Marcus Fabius Quintilianus.* Roman rhetorician & critic (35?—100?).

R

Rabelais (rä′b'-lĕ′), François. Fr. satirist & humorist (1490?—1553).

Rachel (rä′shĕl′), Mlle. *Élisa,* or *Élisabeth, Félix.* French Jewish tragic actress (1821—1858).

Racine (rä′sēn′), Jean Baptiste. French (tragic) dramatic poet (1639—1699).

Radetzky (rä-dĕts′kē), Joseph Wenzel, Count. Austrian field marshal (1766—1858).

Raeburn (rā′bûrn), Henry, Sir. Scot. portrait painter (1756—1823). [(1480?—1534?).]

Raimondi (rī-mŏn′dē), Marcantonio. It. line engraver.

Raleigh, *or* **Ralegh** (rô′lĭ; rä′lĭ), Walter, Sir. English navigator, statesman, & courtier (1552—1618).

Rambaud (räṅ′bō′), Alfred Nicolas. French historian (1842—1905).

Rameses (răm′ĕ-sēz). See Ramses.

Ramsay (răm′zĭ), Allan. Scottish poet (1686—1758). —, William, Sir. Scottish chemist (1852—1916).

Ramses (răm′sēz). The name of several Egyptian kings; esp.: **II.** (ab. 1324—1258 B. C.); **III.** (fl. ab. 1230 B. C.).

Randolph (răn′dŏlf), John, of Roanoke. Am. statesman (1773—1833). —, Peyton. Am. patriot (1723—1775).

Ranjit Singh (rŭn-jēt′ sĭng′). Maharaja of the Punjab (1780—1839).

Ranke, von (fŏn räng′kĕ), Leopold. Ger. hist. (1795—1886).

Raphael (răf′ĭ-ĕl; rä′fä-ĕl), *Ital.* **Raffaello** (räf′fä-ĕ′lō) **Santi** (sän′tē), *or* **Sanzio** (sän′zyō). Italian painter (1483—1520). [—1857).]

Rauch (rouk), Christian Daniel. German sculptor (1777)

Rawlinson (rô′lĭn-sŭn) George. *Br. of Sir H. C.* Eng. Orientalist & historian (1812—1902). —, Henry Creswicke, Sir. Eng. gen., dipl., & Assyriologist (1810—1895). —, Henry Seymour, 1st Baron. *Son of Sir H. C.* Eng. general (1864—1925).

Rayleigh (rā′lĭ), John William Strutt, 3d Baron. English physicist (1842—1919).
Reade (rēd), Charles. Eng. nov. & dram. (1814—1884).
Reading (rĕd′ĭng), Rufus Daniel Isaacs, 1st Earl of. Lord chief justice of England 1913-21. Viceroy & gov.-gen. of India 1921—26 (1860—).
Récamier (rā′kà′myā″), Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde, born Bernard. French society leader (1777—1849).
Reclus (rĕ-klü′), Jean Jacques Élisée. Fr. geographer (1830—1905). [1902).]
Reed (rēd), Thomas Brackett. Am. polit. leader (1839—
Regulus (rĕg′ū-lŭs), Marcus Atilius. Roman general (?—250? B. C.). [born in Ireland (1860—1916).]
Rehan (rē′ăn ; rā′ăn), Ada. Orig. *Crehan.* Am. actress,
Reid (rēd), Mayne. Am. novelist, born in Ireland (1818—1883). —, Thomas. Scottish philosopher (1710—1796).
Réjane (rā′zhān′), Mme. Stage name of *Gabrielle Charlotte*, born *Réju, Porel.* French actress (1857—1920).
Rembrandt (rĕm′brănt ; *Du. pron.* rĕm′bränt). *Rembrandt Harmens van Rijn.* Dutch painter (1606—1669).
Remsen (rĕm′sĕn), Ira. Am. chemist & educator (1846—).
Renan (rē-nän′; *Angl.* rē-năn′), (Joseph) Ernest. French Orientalist, author & critic (1823—1892).
Reni, Guido. See Guido Reni.
Repplier (rĕp′lēr), Agnes. American essayist (1858—).
Reszke, de (dā rĕsh′kĕ), Jean. Polish tenor (1853—1925).
Rethel (rā′tĕl), Alfred. Ger. hist. painter (1816—1859).
Reuchlin (roiκ′lĭn), Johann. *Capnio.* German humanist, Hellenist, & Hebraist (1455—1522).
Revere (rē-vēr′), Paul. American patriot (1735—1818).
Reynolds (rĕn′ŭlz; -ŭldz), Joshua, Sir. English portrait painter (1723—1792).
Rhodes (rōdz), Cecil John. Eng. administrator in S. Africa (1853—1902). —, James Ford. Am. hist. (1848—).
Ribault, *or* **Ribaut** (rē′bō″), Jean. French navigator (1520? —1565). [—1656).]
Ribera (rē-bā′rä), José. *Lo Spagnoletto.* Sp. painter (1588
Ribot (rē′bō″), Alexandre Félix Joseph. Fr. statesman (1842—1923). —, Théodule Armand. Fr. psychol. (1839—1916).
Ricardo (rĭ-kär′dō), David. Eng. economist (1772—1823).
Ricci (rēt′chē), Matteo. It. Jesuit missionary in China (1552—1610).
Richard (rĭch′ärd). The name of 3 kings of England: **I.** *Cœur de Lion.* King 1189–99 (1157—1199) ; **II.** King 1377–99 (1367—1400) ; **III.** King 1483–85 (1452—1485).
Richardson (rĭch′ärd-sŭn), Henry Hobson. Am. architect (1838—1886). —, Samuel. Eng. nov. (1689—1761).
Richelieu, de (dē rē′shĕ-lyū′ ; *Angl.* rĕsh′ĕ-lōō′), Armand Jean du Plessis, Duc. French cardinal & statesman (1585—1642). [—).]
Richepin (rĕsh′păN″), Jean. Fr. poet, nov., & dram. (1849
Richter (rĭk′tĕr), Jean Paul Friedrich. *Jean Paul.* Ger. humorist (1763—1825). [1555).]
Ridley (rĭd′lĭ), Nicholas. Eng. Protestant martyr (1500 ? —
Riemann (rē′män), Georg Friedrich Bernhard. German mathematician (1826—1866).
Rienzo (rĭ-ĕn′zō), *or* **Rienzo** (rĭ-ĕn′tsō), Niccolò Gabrini, *Cola di Rienzi.* Roman tribune (1313—1354).
Riley (rī′lĭ), James Whitcomb. Am. lyric poet (1853—1916).
Rimski-Korsakov (rĭm′skĭ-kôr′sä-kŏf), Nikolay Andreevich. Russian composer (1844—1908).
Ristori (rēs-tō′rē), Adelaide. Marchioness del Grillo. Italian actress (1822—1906).
Ritschl (rĭch′l), Albrecht. Ger. theologian (1822—1889).
Rives (rēvz), Amélie. Princess Troubetzkoy. Am. novelist & poet (1863—).
Rizal (rē-säl′), José. Filipino patriot (1861—1896).
Rizzio (rēt′sē-ō), *or* **Riccio** (rēt′chō), David. Italian secretary & favorite of Mary Stuart (1533?—1566).
Robbia, della (dĕl′lä rŏb′byä), Luca. Florentine sculptor (1400?—1482).
Robert Guiscard (gēs′kär′). Duke of Apulia & Calabria. Norman conqueror (1015?—1085).
Roberts (rŏb′ĕrts), Frederick Sleigh, Sir. Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, & Waterford. British field marshal (1832—1914).
Robertson (-ĕrt-sŭn), William. Scot. historian (1721—1793). —, William Robert, Sir. Eng. general (1860—).
Robespierre, de (dē rō′bĕs-pyâr″ ; *Angl.* rō′bz-pēr′), Maximilien Marie Isidore. Fr. revolutionist (1758—1794).
Rochambeau, de (dē rō′shäN″bō″), Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte. Fr. general in Am. ; marshal of France (1725—1807). [(1839—).]
Rockefeller (rŏk′ĕ-fĕl′ĕr), John Davison. Am. capitalist
Rodin (rō′dăN″), Auguste. French sculptor (1840—1917).
Rodney (rŏd′nĭ), Cæsar. American patriot (1728—1784).
Rogers (rŏj′ĕrz), Samuel. English poet (1763—1855).
Rolflo, *or* **Hrolf** (hrŏlf). Norse viking (860?—932).
Romanes (rō-mā′nēs), George John. Eng. psychologist & zoölogist (1848—1894). [1802.]
Romney (rŭm′nĭ), George. Eng. portrait painter (1734—
Ronsard, de (dē rôN″sär′), Pierre. Fr. poet (1524—1585).
Röntgen (rŭnt′gĕn ; rĕnt′-), Wilhelm Konrad. German physicist (1845—1923).
Roon, von (fŏn rōn′), Albrecht Theodor Emil, Count. German field marshal (1803—1879).
Roosevelt (rō′zĕ-vĕlt ; *almost* rōz′vĕlt), Theodore. 26th president of United States 1901–09 (1858—1919).
Root (rōōt), Elihu. Am. lawyer & statesman (1845—).
Ropes (rōps), John Codman. Am. military historian (1836—1899).
Rosa (säl-vä′tŏr rō′zä), Salvator. It. painter (1615—1673).
Rosebery (rōz′bĕr-ĭ), Archibald Philip Primrose, 5th Earl of. Eng. statesman (1847—). [(1819—1898).]
Rosecrans (rō′zĕ-krănz), William Starke. Am. general
Ross (rŏs), James Clark, Sir. *Nephew of Sir John.* Br. arctic & antarctic navigator (1800—1862). —, John, Sir. Br. arctic navigator (1777—1856).
Rossetti (rō-sĕt′ē), Christina Georgina. *Sister of D. G.* Eng. poet (1830—1894). —, Dante Gabriel. Eng. Pre-Raphaelite painter & poet (1828—1882).
Rossini (rŏs-sē′nē), Gioachino Antonio. It. composer (1792—1868). [—1918).]
Rostand (rŏs′tăN″), Edmond. French dramatic poet (1868
Rothschild, de (rŏths′chĭld ; rōs′chĭld), Nathan Meyer, Baron. Ger. Jewish financier in London (1777—1836).
Rousseau (rōō′sō″), Jean Jacques. Fr. philos. & author, born in Geneva (1712—1778). —, Théodore. Fr. painter (1812—1867). [—1901).]
Rowland (rō′lănd), Henry Augustus. Am. physicist (1848
Royce (rois), Josiah. Am. philosopher & educator (1855—1916).
Rubens (rōō′bĕnz), Peter Paul. Flemish painter (1577—1640).
Rubinstein (rōō′bĭn-stīn), Anton. Russian Jewish composer & pianist (1830—1894).
Rudolph, *or* **Rudolf, I.** of Hapsburg. German king 1273–91 ; founder of the House of Austria (1218—1291).
Rupert (rōō′pĕrt), Prince. Ger. soldier in England (1619—1682).
Rush (rŭsh), Benjamin. Am. patriot (1745—1813).
Ruskin (rŭs′kĭn), John. Eng. author, art critic, & reformer (1819—1900). [man (1792—1878).]
Russell (rŭs′ĕl), John, Lord. 1st Earl Russell. Eng. states-
Rutledge (rŭt′lĕj), Edward. Am. patriot (1749—1800).
Ruysdael, *or* **Ruisdael** (rois′dāl), Jacob. Du. painter (1628?—1681).
Ruyter, de (dē roi′tĕr ; rī′tĕr), Michel Adriaanszoon. Dutch admiral (1607—1679).

S

Saadi, *or* **Sa'di** (sä-dē′ ; sō-dē′), Muslih-ud-Din. Persian poet (1184?—1291).
Sachs (zäks), Hans. German poet (1494—1576).
Sackville (săk′vĭl), Thomas. See Dorset, Earl of.
Sacy, de (dē sà′sē″), Antoine Isaac Silvestre, Baron. Fr. Orientalist (1758—1838). [(1827—1903).]
Sagasta (sä-gäs′tä), Praxedes Mateo. Sp. statesman
Sainte-Beuve (săNt′-bûv′), Charles Augustin. Fr. literary critic (1804—1869).
Saint Gaudens (sānt gô′dĕnz), Augustus. Am. sculptor, born in Ireland (1848—1907).
Saint-Just, de (dē săN′-zhüst′), Louis Antoine Léon. French revolutionist (1767—1794).
Saint-Pierre, de (dē săN′-pyâr″), Jacques Henri Bernardin. Fr. author (1737—1814). [(1835—1921).]
Saint-Saëns (săN′-sāNs″), Charles Camille. Fr. composer
Saintsbury (sānts′bĕr-ĭ), George Edward Bateman. Eng. critic (1845—).
Saint-Simon, de (sănt-sī′mŭn ; *F.* dē săN′-sē′môN″), Claude Henri, Comte. Fr. socialist (1760—1825). —, Louis de Rouvroy, Duc. Fr. memoirist (1675—1755).
Saladin (săl′ä-dĭn). Sultan of Egypt & Syria (1174-93 (1137—1193).
Salisbury (sōlz′bĕr-ĭ), Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3d Marquis of. Eng. statesman & prime minister (1830—1903). (86—34 B. C.).]
Sallust (săl′ŭst). *Caius Sallustius Crispus.* Rom. hist.
Salvini (säl-vē′nē), Tommaso. Italian actor (1829—1916).
Sampson (sămp′sŭn), William Thomas. Am. rear admiral (1840—1902).
Sand (sănd ; *F.* sänd), George. See Dudevant.
Sangallo, da (dä säŋ-gäl′lō), Giuliano. Real name *Giuliano Giamberti.* It. architect & mil. engineer (1445—1516).
San Martín, de (dā sän mär-tēn″), José. So. Am. leader, born in Argentina (1778—1850).
Sansovino (sän′sō-vē′nō), Jacopo. Real name *Jacopo Tatti.* It. architect (1477—1570).
Santa Anna, *or* **Ana, de** (dā sän′tä ä′nä), Antonio López. Mex. gen. & president (1795?—1876). [600? B. C.).]
Sappho (săf′ō). Greek lyric poetess, of isl. of Lesbos (fl.
Sarasate, de (dā sä′rä-sä′tä), Pablo Martín Melitón. Sp. violinist (1844—1908). [—1899).]
Sarcey (sär′sĕ″), Francisque. Fr. dram. critic & nov. (1828
Sardanapalus (sär′dă-nă-pā′lŭs). See Ashur-bani-pal.
Sardou (sär′dōō″), Victorien. Fr. dram. (1831—1908).
Sargent (sär′jĕnt), Charles Sprague. Am. arboriculturist (1841—). —, John Singer. Am. painter in Eng. (1856—1925). [705 B. C.).]
Sargon (sär′gŏn) **II.** King of Assyria 722–705 B. C. (?—
Sarto, del (dĕl sär′tō), Andrea. *Andrea d' Agnolo.* Florentine painter (1486—1531). (1779—1861).]
Savigny, von (fŏn sä′vēn″yĕ″), Friedrich Karl. Ger. jurist
Savonarola (sä′vō-nä-rō′lä ; *It.* sä′vō-nä-rō′lä), Girolamo. It. religious reformer (1452—1498).
Saxe, de (dē säks″), Hermann Maurice, Comte. Marshal of France, born in Germany (1696—1750).
Sayce (sās), Archibald Henry. Eng. Orientalist (1846—).
Scaliger (skăl′ĭ-jĕr), Joseph Justus. Fr. philologist & chronologist (1540—1609). —, Julius Cæsar. *Father of J. J.* It. Latin poet & philologist (1484—1558).
Scanderbeg (skăn′dĕr-bĕg). (*Turkish* **Iskander Beg.**) Real name *George Castriota.* Albanian chief (1403—1468).
Scarron (skà′rôN″), Paul. Fr. humorous dram. & nov. (1610—1660). [—1850).]
Schadow (shä′dō), Johann Gottfried. Ger. sculptor (1764
Schelling, von (fŏn shĕl′ĭng), Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph. Ger. philos. (1775—1854). [(1835—1910).]
Schiaparelli (skyä′pä-rĕl′lē), Giovanni. It. astronomer
Schiller, von (fŏn shĭl′ĕr), Johann Christoph Friedrich. Ger. poet & dramatist (1759—1805).
Schlegel, von (fŏn shlā′gĕl), August Wilhelm. Ger. critic, poet, & Orientalist (1767—1845). —, Friedrich. *Br. of A. W.* Ger. philos. & critic (1772—1829).
Schleiermacher (shlī′ĕr-mä′kĕr), Friedrich Ernst Daniel. German theologian & philosopher (1768—1834).
Schley (slī), Winfield Scott. Am. rear adm. (1839—1911).
Schliemann (shlē′män), Heinrich. Ger. archæologist (1822—1890).

Schofield (skō′fēld) John McAllister. Am. general (1831—1906).
Scholtz (shōlts), Friedrich B. N. Ger. general (1851—).
Schopenhauer (shō′pĕn-hou′ĕr), Arthur. Ger. pessimistic philosopher (1788—1860).
Schouler (skoo͞′lĕr), James. Am. lawyer & hist. (1839—1920).
Schubert (shoo͞′bĕrt), Franz. Aust. composer (1797—1828).
Schumann (shoo͞′män), Klara Josephine, born Wieck. *Wife of Robert.* Ger. pianist (1819—1896). —, Robert. Ger. composer (1810—1856).
Schumann—Heink (-hīnk′), Ernestine, born Rössler. German-American operatic contralto (1861—).
Schurz (shoo͝rts), Carl. German-American statesman (1829—1906).
Schuyler (skī′lĕr), Philip John. Am. general & statesman.
Schwatka (shwŏt′kȧ), Frederick. Am. expl. (1849—1892).
Schweinfurth (shvīn′foo͝rt), Georg August. Ger. traveler (1836—1925).
Scipio (sĭp′ĭ-ō). Publius Cornelius. *Africa′nus Major.* Roman general (237—183? B. C.). — **Æmilia′nus,** Publius Cornelius. *Africanus Minor.* Roman general (ab. 185—129 B. C.).
Scollard (skŏl′ȧrd), Clinton. American poet (1860—).
Scopas (skō′pȧs). Greek sculptor (4th cent. B. C.).
Scoresby (skōrz′bĭ ; 57), William. Eng. arctic explorer (1789—1857).
Scott (skŏt), Walter, Sir. Scottish novelist & poet (1771—1832). —, Winfield. Am. lieut. general (1786—1866).
Scribe (skrēb), Augustin Eugène. Fr. dram. (1791—1861).
Scudéry, de (dē skü/dā′rē′), Madeleine. Fr. novelist (1607—1701).
Sedgwick (sĕj′wĭk), John. Am. general (1813—1864).
Seidl (zī′dl̇), Anton. Orchestra conductor, b. in Hungary (1850—1898).
Seleucus (sē-lū′kŭs) **I.** *Nica′tor.* 1st king of Syria 307-281 B. C. (365?—281? B. C.).
Sembrich (zĕm′brĭk), Marcella. Real name *Praxede Marcelline,* born *Kochanska, Stengel.* Galician operatic soprano (1858—). [(1809—1877).
Semmes (sĕmz), Raphael. Am. Confed. naval officer.
Sénancour, de (dē sā/nänN′koo͞r′), Étienne Pivert. Fr. author (1770—1846). [—A. D. 65).
Seneca (sĕn′ē-kȧ), Lucius Annæus. Roman Stoic (4? B. C.
Sennacherib (sĕ-năk′ĕr-ĭb). King of Assyria 705-681 B. C. (d. 681 B. C.).
Serao (sā-rä′ō), Matilde. *Signora Scarfoglio.* It. novelist (1856—). [B. C.)
Sertorius (sĕr-tō′rĭ-ŭs), Quintus. Roman general (?—72
Servetus (sĕr-vē′tŭs), Michael. (*Sp.* **Miguel Serveto,** mĭ-gĕl′ sĕr-vā′tō.) Sp. theol. & martyr (1511—1553).
Seton (sē′tŭn), Ernest Thompson. Eng. writer of nature stories & illustrator in America (1860—).
Severus (sē-vē′rŭs), Lucius Septimius. Roman emperor 193-211 (146—211).
Sévigné, de (dē sā/vēn′yā′), Marie, born de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise. French letter writer (1626—1696).
Seward (sū′ĕrd), William Henry. American statesman ; sec. of state 1861-69 (1801—1872). [1886).
Seymour (sē′mōr), Horatio. Am. polit. leader (1810—
Sforza (sfôr′tsä). The name of a ducal family at Milan (fl. 15th c.). [explorer (1874—1922).
Shackleton (shăk′l̇-tŭn), Ernest Henry, Sir. Br. antarctic
Shafter (shăf′tĕr), William Rufus. Am. gen. (1835—1906).
Shaftesbury (shäfts′bĕr-ĭ), Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of. Eng. statesman (1621—1683). —, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl of. Eng. philanthropist (1801—1885).
Shah Jahan (shä jȧ-hän′) *or* **Jehan** (jē-). Mogul emperor of Hindustan (reigned 1627-58). [(1819—1885).
Shairp (shârp), John Campbell. Eng. educator & author.
Shakespeare (shāk′spēr), William. Eng. poet & dramatist (1564—1616).
Shalmaneser (shăl′mȧ-nē′zĕr) **II.** King of Assyria 860-825 B. C. (?—825 B. C.).
Sharp (shärp), William. *Fiona Macleod.* Scottish poet and man of letters (1855—1905). [(1856—).
Shaw (shō), George Bernard. Ir. dram. & critic in England.
Shays (shāz), **Daniel.** Leader in Shays's rebellion (1747—1825). [1822).
Shelley (shĕl′ĭ), Percy Bysshe (bĭsh). Eng. poet (1792—
Sheridan (shĕr′ĭ-dăn), Philip Henry. Am general (1831—1888). —, Richard Brinsley. Ir. dram. & politician (1751—1816).
Sherman (shûr′mȧn), James Schoolcraft. Am. polit., & vice pres. 1909-12 (1855—1912). —, John. *Bro. of W. T.* Am. statesman (1823—1900). —, Roger. Am. patriot (1721—1793). —, William Tecumseh. Am. general (1820—1891).
Shirley (shûr′lĭ), William. Br. gov. of Massachusetts (1694—1771). [1527).
Shore (shōr ; 57), Jane. Eng. mistress of Edward IV. (?—
Sickles (sĭk′l̇z), Daniel Edgar. Am. gen. (1825—1914).
Siddons (sĭd′ŭnz), Sarah b. Kemble. Eng. tragic actress (1755—1831). [(1838—1900).
Sidgwick (sĭdj′wĭk), Henry. Eng. moral philosopher.
Sidney, *or* **Sydney** (sĭd′nĭ), Algernon. Eng. republican patriot (1622—1683). —, Philip, Sir. Eng. statesman & author (1554—1586).
Siemens (zē′mĕns ; *E.* sē′mĕnz), William (*Ger.* Karl Wilhelm), Sir. German inventor in London (1823—1883).
Sienkiewicz (shĕn-kyä′vĭch), Henryk. Polish novelist (1846—1916).
Sigel (sē′gĕl), Franz. Ger. gen. in America (1824—1902).
Sigismund (sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd ; *Ger.* zē′gĭs-mo͝ont). Ger. king 1411-37, Holy Roman emperor 1433-37 (1368—1437).
Signorelli (sē/nyō-rĕl′lē), Luca. It. painter (1441—1523).
Sigsbee (sĭgz′bē), Charles Dwight. Am. rear admiral (1845—1923). [(1806—1870).
Simms (sĭmz), William Gilmore. American novelist.
Simon (sē/mōN′), Jules. Real name *Jules François Simon Suisse.* Fr. philos., statesman, & author (1814—1896).
Simonides (sī-mŏn′ĭ-dēz) of Keos. Greek lyric poet (556?—468? B. C.). [(1813—1883).
Sims (sĭmz), James Marion. Am. surgeon & gynecologist.
Sinclair (sĭn′klâr), May. English novelist (?—).
Sismondi, de (sĭs-mŏn′dĭ ; *F. pron.* dē sēs/mōN′dē′), Jean Charles Léonard Simonde. Swiss historian & economist (1773—1842). [1912).
Skeat (skēt), Walter William. English philologist (1835—
Skelton (skĕl′tŭn), John. English poet (1460?—1529).
Slidell (slī-dĕl′), John. Am. Confed. polit. (1793—1871).
Smith (smĭth), Adam. Scottish economist (1723—1790). —, Edmund Kirby. Am. Confed. general (1824—1893). —, Francis Hopkinson. Am. painter, novelist, & civil engineer (1838—1915). —, Goldwin. Eng. educator, publicist, & historian in England, U. S., & Canada (1823—1910). —, John, Captain. Eng. adventurer & colonist (1580—1631). —, Joseph. Am. founder of Mormonism (1805—1844). —, Sydney. Eng. divine, essayist, & wit (1771—1845). —, William. Eng. geol. (1769—1839). —, William Robertson. Scot. Biblical scholar (1846—1894).
Smith—Dorrien (-dŏr′ĭ-ĕn), Horace Lockwood, Sir. English general (1858—).
Smithson (smĭth′sŭn), James. In youth *James Lewis Macie.* Eng. scientist ; founder of Smithsonian Institution (1765—1829). [—1771).
Smollett (smŏl′ĕt), Tobias George. British novelist (1721
Smuts (smŭts), Johannes. So. African general (1865—).
Snorri (snŏr′rē), *or* **Snorro** (-rō), **Sturluson** (stōor′loo͞-sŭn), *or* **Sturleson** (-lā-sŭn). Icelandic poet & historian (1179—1241).
Sobieski (sō-byĕs′kē). See John III. (king of Poland).
Socinus (sō-sī′nŭs), Faustus. (*Ital.* **Sozzini,** sôt-sē′nē, Fausto.) Italian religious reformer (1539—1604).
Socrates (sŏk′rȧ-tēz). Athenian philos. (469—399 B. C.).
Sodoma, Il (ēl sō′dō-mä). *Giovanni Antonio de' Bazzi.* Italian painter (1477?—1549).
Solon (sō′lŏn). Athenian sage & lawgiver (639?—559 B. C).
Solyman (sŏl′ĭ-mȧn), *or* **Suleiman** (sōo͞-lā-män′), **II.** *The Magnificent.* Ottoman sultan 1520-66. (1496?—1566).
Sophocles (sŏf′ō-klēz). Gr. tragic poet (496?—406 B. C.).
Sorolla y Bastida (sō-rōl′yä ē bäs-tē′dä), Joaquín. Sp. painter (1863—).
Sothern (sŭth′ĕrn), Edward Askew. English comedian (1826?—1881). —, Edward H. *Son of preceding.* American actor (1859—). [1542).
Soto, de (dē sō′tō ; dā), Hernando. Sp. explorer (1499?—
Soult (soo͞lt), Nicolas Jean de Dieu. Duke of Dalmatia. Marshal of France (1769—1851).
Southey (south′ĭ ; sŭth′ĭ), Robert. Eng. poet & misc. writer (1774—1843). [—1866).
Sparks (spärks), Jared. Am. historian & biographer (1789
Spartacus (spär′tȧ-kŭs). Thracian gladiator at Rome, & warrior (d. 71 B. C.). [—1864).
Speke (spēk), John Hanning. Eng. explorer in Africa (1827
Spencer (spĕn′sĕr), Herbert. Eng. philos. (1820—1903).
Spenser (spĕn′sĕr), Edmund. Eng. poet (1552?—1599).
Spinoza (spĭ-nō′zȧ), Baruch. Du. Jewish philosopher (1632—1677).
Spohr (shpōr), Ludwig. German composer (1784—1859).
Spurgeon (spûr′jŭn), Charles Haddon. Eng. Baptist preacher (1834—1892).
Staël—Holstein, de (stä′l̇ĕl-hōl′stīn ; *F. pron.* dē stäl′hōl′stăN′), Anne Louise Germaine born Necker, Baronne. *Madame de Staël.* Fr. author (1766—1817).
Stambuloff (stäm-boo͞′lŏf), Stephan. Bulgarian statesman (1854—1895).
Standish (stăn′dĭsh), Myles *or* Miles, Capt. Mil. leader at Plymouth, Mass. (1584?—1656).
Stanley (stăn′lĭ), Arthur Penrhyn. Dean of Westminster. Eng. clergyman & author (1815—1881). —, Henry Morton, Sir. Orig. name *John Rowlands.* Eng. explorer in Africa (1841—1904).
Stanton (stăn′tŭn), Edwin McMasters. Am. statesman ; sec. of war 1862-67 (1814—1869). —, Elizabeth, born Cady. Am. reformer (1815—1902).
Stark (stärk), John. Am. Rev. general (1728—1822).
Stedman (stĕd′mȧn), Edmund Clarence. Am. poet (1833—1908). [(1672—1729).
Steele (stēl), Richard, Sir. Eng. essayist & dramatist.
Steen (stān), Jan. Dutch painter (1626—1679).
Stein, vom und zum (fŏm o͝ont tso͞m shtīn′), Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron. Pruss. statesman (1757—1831).
Stendhal (stäN′dȧl′). Pseudonym of Marie Henri Beyle.
Stephen (stē′vĕn). King of England 1135-54 (1097?—1154). —, James Fitzjames, Sir. Eng. jurist (1829—1894). —, Leslie. Sir. *Bro. of preceding.* Critical & philos. writer (1832—1904).
Stephens (stē′vĕnz), Alexander Hamilton. Am. statesman & vice president of the Confederate States (1812—1883).
Stephenson (stē′vĕn-sŭn), George (1781—1848), & his son, Robert (1803—1859). Eng. engineers.
Sterne (stûrn), Laurence. Eng. novelist (1713—1768).
Steuben (stû′bĕn), *Ger.* **Steuben, von** (fŏn shtoi′bĕn), Frederick William, Baron. Prussian-American general (1730—1794). [(1792—1868).
Stevens (stē′vĕnz), Thaddeus. Am. abolitionist & polit.
Stevenson (stē′vĕn-sŭn), Adlai Ewing. 23d vice pres. of U. S. 1893-97 (1835—1914). —, Robert Louis. Scot. essayist, romancer, & poet (1850—1894).
Stewart (stū′ĕrt), Dugald. Scot. metaphysician (1753—1828). [1916).
Steyn (stīn), Martinus Theunis. Boer statesman (1857—
Stilicho (stĭl′ĭ-kō), Flavius. Vandal ; Roman gen. (d. 408).
Stockton (stŏk′tŭn), Francis Richard. Am. humorous story-writer (1834—1902). —, Richard. Am. patriot (1730—1781). [(1825—1903).
Stoddard (stŏd′ȧrd), Richard Henry. American poet.
Stokes (stōks), George Gabriel, Sir. Br. mathematician & physicist (1819—1903).
Storm (shtôrm), Theodor. Ger. poet & nov. (1817—1888).

Story (stō′rĭ), Joseph. U. S. assoc. just. 1811-45 (1779—1845). —, William Wetmore. *Son of Joseph.* American sculptor & poet (1819—1895).

Stoss (shtōs), Veit. Ger. sculptor & engraver (ab. 1440—).

Stowe (stō). Harriet Elizabeth, b. Beecher. Am. author (1812—1896). [21 A. D.].

Strabo (strā′bō). Greek geographer (63? B. C.—after).

Stradivarius (străd/ĭ-vā′rĭ-ŭs), Antonius. (*It.* **Stradivari**, străd/dē-vä′rē . Antonio.) Italian violin maker of Cremona (1644—1737).

Strafford (străf′ẽrd), Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of. English statesman (1593—1641).

Strauss (shtrous), David Friedrich. Ger. rationalistic theologian (1808—1874). —, Johann (1804—1849), & his son, Johann (1825—1899). Viennese composers. —, Richard. Ger. composer (1864—).

Strindberg (strĭnd′bĕr-y′), (Johan) August. Swedish novelist & dramatist (1849—1912).

Stuart (stū′ẽrt). The name of a Scot. & Eng. royal family. —, Gilbert (Charles). Am. portrait painter (1755—1828). —, James Ewell Brown. Am. Confed. general (1833—1864). —, Mary. See Mary Stuart.

Stubbs (stŭbz), William. Eng. bp. & hist. (1825—1901).

Sturdee (stûr′dē), Frederick Charles Doveton, Sir. Eng. vice admiral (1859—1925). [land (1602—1682).]

Stuyvesant (stī′vē-sănt), Peter. Last gov. of New Netherland.

Suckling (sŭk′lĭng), John, Sir. Eng. poet (1609—1642).

Sucre, de (dā sōō′krā), Antonio José. So. Am. liberator, born in Venezuela (1795—1830). [(1857—).]

Sudermann (zōō′dẽr-män), Hermann. Ger. dram. & nov.

Sue (sü), Marie Joseph, called Eugène. Fr. nov. (1804—57).

Suetonius Tranquil′lus (swē-tō′nĭ-ŭs), Caius. Roman historian (fl. 1st part of 2d century). [78 B. C.).]

Sulla (sŭl′ä), Lucius Cornelius. Roman dictator (138—).

Sullivan (sŭl′ĭ-văn), Arthur Seymour, Sir. Eng. composer (1842—1900). —, John. Am. Rev. gen. (1740—1795).

Sully, de (dẽ sü/lē′), Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny & Duc. French statesman (1560—1641).

Sully-Prudhomme (sü/lē′-prü/dōm′), René François Armand. French poet (1839—1907).

Sumner (sŭm′nẽr), Charles. Am. statesman (1811—1874). —, Edwin Vose. Am. gen. (1797—1863). [—1547).]

Surrey (sŭr′ĭ), Henry Howard, Earl of. Eng. poet (1517?

Suttner, von (fŏn zōōt′nẽr), Bertha, born Kinsky, Baroness. Austrian novelist (1843—1914).

Suvaroff (sōō-vä′rŏf), *properly* **Suvarov** (sōō-vä′rŏf), Aleksandr Vasilevich. Count Suvaroff (Suvarov) Rimonikski, Prince Italiski. Russian field marshal (1729—1800).

Swedenborg (swē′dĕn-bôrg), Emanuel. Orig. *Swedberg.* Swedish theologian & mystic (1688—1772).

Swift (swĭft). Jonathan. Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Eng. satirist, born in Ireland (1667—1745).

Swinburne (swĭn′bûrn), Algernon Charles. Eng. poet (1837—1909). [(1814—1897).]

Sylvester (sĭl-vĕs′tẽr), James Joseph. Eng. Jewish math.

Symonds (sĭm′ŭnz), John Addington. Eng. man of letters (1840—1893).

Symons (sĭm′ŭnz), Arthur. English poet & critic (1865—).

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Tacitus (tăs′ĭ-tŭs), Publius Cornelius. Roman historian (55?—aft. 117?).

Taft (tăft), Lorado. Am. sculptor (1860—). —, William Howard. 27th president of U. S. 1909-13. Chief justice U. S. Supreme Court 1921—(1857—).

Tagore (tä-gōr′), Rabindranath, Sir. Bengali poet (1861—).

Taine (tān), Hippolyte Adolphe. Fr. historian & literary critic (1828—1893). [hito, emperor of Japan.]

Tai-sho (tī′shō′). Name of the reign (1912—) of Yoshi-

Talleyrand-Périgord, de (tăl′ĭ-rănd′; *F. pron.* dẽ tä/lē′-rän′-pā/rē/gōr′), Charles Maurice. Prince de Bénévent. Fr. statesman (1754—1838).

Tamerlane (tăm′ẽr-lān′), *or* **Timur** (tĭ-mōōr′ ; tē-). Mongol conqueror (1333?—1405). [(1777—1864).]

Taney (tô′nĭ), Roger Brooke. U. S. ch. just. 1836-64.

Tarbell (tär′bĕl), Ida Minerva. Am. hist. & econ. writer (1857—). [(1754—1833).]

Tarleton (tärl′tŭn), Banastre, Sir. Eng. soldier in America.

Tasman (täs′măn), Abel Janszoon. Dutch navigator (1602 *or* -03—1659). [—1595).]

Tasso (täs′sō ; *Ital. pron.* täs′sō), Torquato. It. poet (1544

Taylor (tā′lẽr), Bayard. Am. poet & man of letters (1825—1878). —, Jeremy. Eng. bp. & author (1613—1667). —, Tom. Eng. dramatist (1817—1880). —, Zachary. Am. general, & 12th pres. of U. S. 1849-50 (1784—1850).

Tchekhoff, Anton Pavlovitch. See Chekhov.

Tecumseh (tē-kŭm′sē) *or* **Tecumtha** (-thä). Shawnee chief (1768? *or* 1775?—1813).

Tegnér (tĕng′nâr′), Esaias. Swedish poet (1782—1846).

Telford (tĕl′fẽrd), Thomas. Scot. engineer (1757—1834).

Temple (tĕm′p'l), William, Sir. Eng. statesman (1628—1699).

Teniers (*commonly as F.*, tē′nyā′, -nyâr′, *or Eng.*, tĕn′yẽrz ; *Flem.* tē-nẽrs′). David. *The Younger.* Flemish painter (1610—1690). [(1820—1914).]

Tenniel (tĕn′yĕl), John, Sir. Eng. painter & cartoonist.

Tennyson (tĕn′ĭ-sŭn), Alfred Tennyson, 1st Baron. English poet (1809—1892).

Ter Borch (tẽr bôrk′), Gerard. Flem. painter (1617—1681).

Terence (tẽr′ĕns). *Publius Terentius Afer.* Roman writer of comedies (190?—159? B. C.). [c. B. C.).]

Terpander (tẽr-păn′dẽr). Greek musician & poet (fl. 7th

Terry (tĕr′ĭ), Ellen Alicia. English actress (1848—).

Tertullian (tẽr-tŭl′ĭ-ăn). Lat. ch. father (160?—230?).

Thackeray (thăk′ẽr-ĭ), William Makepeace. Eng. novelist (1811—1863). [B. C.).]

Thales (thā′lēz). Gr. sage & philosopher (fl. 7th and 6th c.

Themistocles (thē-mĭs′tō-klēz). Athenian gen. & statesman (527?—460? B. C.).

Theocritus (thē-ŏk′rĭ-tŭs). Gr. pastoral poet (fl. 3d c. B. C.).

Theodore of Mopsuestia (thē′ō-dōr ; 57). Theologian of the school of Antioch (ab. 350—ab. 428).

Theodoric (thē-ŏd′ō-rĭk). *The Great.* King of the Ostrogoths (454?—526).

Theodosius (thē/ō-dō′shĭ-ŭs) **I.** *The Great.* Roman emperor 379-395 (346?—395). [287? B. C.).]

Theophrastus (thē/ō-frăs′tŭs). Greek philosopher (?—

Theotocopuli (thā-ō′tō-kō-pōō′lē), Domenico. *Il Greco.* Painter in Venice & Spain, b. prob. in Crete (1548?—1625).

Theresa, *or* **Teresa** (tē-rē′sȧ ; tā-rā′sȧ), Saint. Sp. Carmelite nun & mystic writer (1515—1582).

Thiers (tyâr), Louis Adolphe. Fr. statesman & historian (1797—1877).

Thomas (tŏ′mȧ′), Ambroise. French composer (1811—1896). — (tōm′ȧs), George Henry. Am. general (1816—1870). —, Theodore. Ger.-Am. orchestra conductor (1835—1905). — à **Kempis** (ȧ kĕm′pĭs). Ger. ecclesiastic & author (1380—1471). — of **Erceldoune** (ûr′sĕl-dōōn). *The Rhymer.* Scot. poet (1220?—1297?).

Thomson (tŏm′sŭn), James. Scot. poet (1700—1748). —, Joseph John, Sir. Eng. physicist (1856—).—, William, Sir. See Kelvin. [(1817—1862).]

Thoreau (thō′rō ; thō-rō′), Henry David. Am. author.

Thorvaldsen (tōr′vȧl-sĕn), *or* **Thorwaldsen** (-wôld-sĕn), Albert Bertel. Danish sculptor (1770—1844).

Thrasybulus (thrăs′ĭ-bū′lŭs). Athenian mil. leader (fl. 411—391 B. C.). [—400? B. C.).]

Thucydides (thū-sĭd′ĭ-dēz). Athenian historian (471?

Thurman (thûr′măn), Allen Granbery. Am. statesman (1813—1895).

Tiberius (tī-bē′rĭ-ŭs). *Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar.* Roman emperor A. D. 14-37 (42 B. C.—A. D. 37).

Tibullus (tĭ-bŭl′ŭs), Albius. Roman poet (ab. 54—ab. 18 B. C.). [—1770).]

Tiepolo (tyä′pō-lō), Giovanni Battista. It. painter (1696

Tietjens, *or* **Titiens** (tēt′yĕns), Therese. Hung. operatic soprano, born in Hamburg (1831—1877).

Tiglath-pileser (tĭg′lăth-pĭ-lē′zẽr). The name of several Assyrian kings ; esp. **III.** King 745-727 B. C. (?—727 B. C.).

Tilden (tĭl′dĕn), Samuel Jones. Am. lawyer & statesman (1814—1886).

Tilly, von (fŏn tĭl′ĭ ; *F. pron.* tē′yē′), Johann Tserklaes, Count. Catholic general in Thirty Years' War (1559—1632). [337 B. C.).]

Timoleon (tĭ-mō′lē-ŭn). Greek statesman & general (?—

Timour *or* **Timur**. See Tamerlane.

Tintoretto, Il (ēl tĕn/tō-rĕt′tō). Real name *Jacopo Robusti* (rō-bōōs′tē). Italian painter (1518—1594).

Tippoo Sahib (tĭp-pōō′ sä′ĭb). Sultan of Mysore, India (1749—1799). [statesman (1849—).]

Tirpitz, von (fŏn tĭr′pĭts), Alfred. Ger. admiral &

Tischendorf, von (fŏn tĭsh′ĕn-dôrf), Lobegott Friedrich Konstantin. Ger. philologist & Biblical scholar (1815—1874). [—1902).]

Tissot (tē′sō′), James Joseph Jacques. Fr. painter (1836

Titian (tĭsh′ăn). Real name *Tiziano Vecellio* (tēt-syä′nō vä-chĕl′lyō). Venetian painter (1477—1576).

Titus (tī′tŭs). *Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus.* Roman emperor 79-81 (40—81).

Tocqueville, de (dẽ tŏk′vĭl′ ; *F. pron.* dẽ tôk′vēl′), Alexis Charles Henri Clérel. Fr. statesman & polit. writer (1805—1859). [(1847—).]

Togo (tō′gō). Count Togo Heihachiro. Jap. admiral.

Tolstoy (tōl-stoi′), Lev Nikolaevich, Count. Russian novelist (1828—1910).

Tompkins (tŏmp′kĭnz), Daniel D. Am. polit. leader ; vice pres. of U. S. 1817-25 (1774—1825).

Toombs (tōōmz), Robert. Am. Confed. polit. & general (1810—1885).

Torquemada, de (dā tōr/kā-mä′thä), Tomás. Spanish inquisitor-general (1420—1498). [—1647).]

Torricelli (tōr/rē-chĕl′lē), Evangelista. It. physicist (1608

Torstenson (tôr′stĕn-sŏn), Lennart. Count of Ortala. Swedish general (1603—1651).

Totleben (tȧt-lyĕ′bĕn), Eduard Ivanovich, Count. Ger. *Franz Eduard Todleben.* Russ. mil. engineer (1818—1884).

Toussaint (tōō-sȧN′), François Dominique. *Toussaint L'Ouverture.* Haitian negro gen. & liberator (1743—1803).

Townshend (toun′zĕnd), Charles Vere Ferrers. Eng. general (1861—1924).

Trajan (trā′jăn). *Marcus Ulpius Nerva Trajanus.* Roman emperor 98-117 (52 *or* 53—117).

Tree (trē), Herbert Beerbohm, Sir. Real name *Herbert Beerbohm.* Eng. actor (1853—1917).

Treitschke, von (fŏn trīch′kĕ), Heinrich. Ger. historian (1834—1896).

Trevelyan (trē-vĕl′yăn ; -vĭl′-), George Otto, Sir. Eng. politician, biographer, & historian (1838—).

Tribonian (trĭ-bō′nĭ-ăn). *Tribonianus.* Roman jurist (?—545).

Trollope (trŏl′ŭp), Anthony. Eng. novelist (1815—1882).

Tromp (trŏmp), Martin Harpertzoon (1597—1653), & his son, Cornelis (1629—1691). Dutch admirals.

Troyon (trwä′yōN′), Constant. French painter (1810—1865).

Trumbull (trŭm′bŭl), John. Am. satirical poet (1750—1831). —, John. Am. painter (1756—1843).

Truxtun (trŭks′tŭn), Thomas. American commodore (1755—1822). [1788).]

Tryon (trī′ŏn), William. Br. col. gov. in America (1725—

Tschaikowsky, *Russ.* **Chaykovski** (chī-kôf′skē), Petr Ilich. Russian composer (1840—1893).

Turenne, de (dẽ tü′rĕn′), Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount. Marshal of France (1611—1675).

Turgenev (tōōr-gĕn′yĕf), Ivan Sergyeevich. Russian novelist (1818—1883).

Turgot (tür′gō′), Anne Robert Jacques. Baron de l'Aulne. French statesman, financier, & economist (1727—1781).

Turner (tûr′nĕr), Joseph Mallord William. Eng. landscape painter (1775—1851).
Twain, Mark (märk twān′). Pseud. of S. L. Clemens.
Tyler (tī′lĕr), John. 10th pres. of U. S. 1841-45 (1790—1862). —, Walter, *or* Wat. Eng. rebel (?—1381).
Tyndale (tĭn′dăl), William. Eng. reformer & martyr (?—1536).
Tyndall (tĭn′dăl), John. British physicist (1820—1893).

U

Udall (ū′dăl), Nicholas. Eng. teacher & dram. (1505—1556). [(1787—1862).]
Uhland (ōō′länt), Johann Ludwig. Ger. author & poet
Ulfilas (ŭl′fĭ-lăs). Bishop of the Goths (311?—381).
Ulpian (ŭl′pĭ-ăn). *Domi′tius Ulpia′nus.* Roman jurist (170?—228). [99 (1042?—1099).]
Urban (ûr′bŭn). The name of 8 popes ; esp. : **II.** Pope 1088—
Ussher (ŭsh′ĕr), James. Irish prelate & author (1581—1656).

V

Valens (vā′lĕnz), Flavius. Byzantine emperor 364-378 (ab. 328—378).
Valentinian (văl′ĕn-tĭn′ĭ-ăn). *Valentinia′nus.* The name of 3 Roman emperors: **I.** Emp. 364-375 (321—375) ; **III.** Emp. 425-455 (ab. 419—455).
Valera y Alcalá Galiano (vä-lā′rä ē äl′kä-lä′ gäl-yä′nō), Juan. Sp. statesman, novelist, & critic (1824—1905).
Vale′rian. *Publ′ius Licin′ius Vale′ria′nus.* Roman emperor 253-260 (?—260).
Valois (văl′wä′). Name of a French family, ruling 1328-1589.
Vámbéry (vām′bā-rē), Hermán (Arminius). Hung. traveler & Orientalist (1832—1913).
Vanbrugh (văn-brōō′), *or* **Vanburgh**, John, Sir. Eng. dramatist & architect (1664—1726).
Van Buren (văn bū′rĕn), Martin. 8th pres. of U. S. 1837-41 (1782—1862). [(1794—1877).]
Vanderbilt (văn′dĕr-bĭlt), Cornelius. Am. capitalist
Van Dorn (văn dôrn′), Earl. Am. Confed. general (1820—1863).
Van Dyck, *sometimes* **Vandyke** (văn dīk′), Anthony, Sir. Flemish portrait painter, for some years in England (1599—1641).
van Dyke (văn dīk′), Henry. Am. clergyman, author, teacher, & dipl. (1852—).
Vane (vān), Henry (Harry), Sir. Eng. statesman (1613—1662). [27? B. C.).]
Varro (văr′ō), Marcus Terentius. Roman scholar (116—
Vasari (vä-zä′rē), Giorgio. It. artist & biographer (1511—1574).
Vauban, de (dĕ vō′bäN′), Sébastien le Prestre, Marquis. Fr. mil. engineer & marshal (1633—1707). [—1923).]
Vedder (vĕd′ĕr), Elihu. Am. painter & illustrator (1836
Vega Carpio, de (dā vä′gä kär′pyō), Lope **Félix.** Sp. poet & dramatist (1562—1635).
Velásquez (vā-läs′kāth), *or* **Velázquez** (vä-läth′kāth), Diego Rodriguez de Silva y. Spanish painter (1599—1660).
Venizelos (vĕn′ĕ-zā′lōs), Eleutherios. Gr. statesman, born in Crete (1864—).
Verdi (vär′dē), Giuseppe. Italian composer (1813—1901).
Vereshchagin (vyĕ′rĕsh-chä′gĭn), Vasili Vasilevich. Russian war painter (1842—1904).
Vergil (vûr′jĭl). *Publ′ius Vergil′ius* (or *Virgil′ius*) *Maro.* Roman poet (70—19 B. C.).
Verlaine (vĕr′lān′), Paul. French symbolistic poet (1844—1896). [—1905).]
Verne (vĕrn ; *Angl.* vûrn), Jules. French romancer (1828
Vernon (vûr′nŭn), Edward. *Old Grog.* (See Grog in Vocab.) Eng. admiral (1684—1757).
Veronese (vā′rō-nā′sā), Paul. See Cagliari, Paolo.
Verrazano, da (vĕr′rät-sä′nō), **Verrazani** (vĕr′rät-sä′nē), *or* **Verrazzano**, Giovanni. It. navigator (1480?—1527).
Verrocchio, del (dĕl vĕr-rōk′kyō), Andrea. Italian sculptor & painter (1435—1488).
Vespasian (vĕs-pā′zhĭ-ăn). *Titus Fla′vius Sabi′nus Vespasia′nus.* Roman emperor 69-79 (9—79).
Vespucci (vĕs-pōōt′chē), Amerigo. (*Ameri′cus Vespu′cius.*) It. navigator from whom America is named (1451—1512).
Viardot-Garcia (vyär′dō′-gär-sē′ä), (Michelle) Pauline. *Mme. Louis Viardot. Sister of Maria Felicita Malibran.* Fr. operatic mezzo-soprano (1821—1910).
Viaud (vyō), Louis Marie Julien. See Loti, Pierre.
Vic′tor Emma′nuel I. King of Sardinia 1802-21 (1759—1824). — **II.** King of Sardinia 1849-61, & 1st king of Italy 1861-78 (1820—1878). — **III.** King of Italy 1900-(1869—).
Victoria (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ä). Queen of Great Britain & Ireland 1837-1901, & empress of India 1876-1901 (1819—1901).
Vieuxtemps (vyû′tăN′), Henri. Belg. violinist & composer (1820—1881). [(1799—1863).]
Vigny, de (dĕ vēn′yē′), Alfred Victor, Comte. Fr. poet
Villars, de (dĕ vē′lär′), Claude Louis Hector, Duc. Marshal of France (1653—1734).
Villeneuve, de (dĕ vēl′nûv′), Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre. French admiral (1763—1806).
Villiers, George. See Buckingham, Duke of.
Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, de (dĕ vē′yä′ dĕ lēl′-ä′dăN′), Philippe Auguste Mathias, Comte. Fr. symbolistic author & poet (1840—1889).
Villon (vē′yôN′ ; vē′lôN′), François. Real name *François de Montcorbier.* French lyric poet (1431—aft. 1463).
Vincent de Paul (văN′sāN′ dĕ pōl′), Saint. French Roman Catholic reformer (1576—1660).
Vinci, da (dä vēn′chē), Leonardo. Italian painter, sculptor, architect, & engineer (1452—1519).
Viollet-le-Duc (vyō′lĕ′-lĕ-dük′), Eugène Emmanuel. Fr. architect (1814—1879).
Virchow (fēr′kō ; *Angl.* vûr′chou), Rudolf. Ger. pathologist (1821—1902).
Virgil. Var. of Vergil.
Vischer (fĭsh′ĕr), Peter. *The Elder.* Ger. sculptor & founder (1455?—1529).
Visconti (vēs-kōn′tē). The name of a formerly ruling family in Lombardy.
Vitruvius Pollio (vĭ-trōō′vĭ-ŭs pŏl′ĭ-ō), Marcus. Roman architect & engineer (1st cent. B. C.).
Vittorio Emmanuele (vēt-tō′rē-ō ĕm′mä-nwä′lā). Italian form of Victor Emmanuel.
Vladimir *or* **Wladimir** (vlăd′ĭ-mĭr ; *Russ. pron.* vlä-dyē′mēr). Grand prince of Russia 950-1015 (?—1015).
Volta (vōl′tä), Alessandro, Count. Italian physicist (1745—1827).
Voltaire, de (dĕ vōl′târ′). Real name *François Marie Arouet.* Fr. philosopher, dramatist, & man of letters (1694—1778).
Vries, de (dĕ vrēs′), Hugo. Dutch botanist (1848—).

W

Wace (wās), erron. called Robert. Anglo-Norman poet (fl. 1170). [—1878).]
Wade (wād), Benjamin Franklin. American senator (1800
Wagner (väg′nĕr), (Wilhelm) Richard. Ger. composer (1813—1883). [(1816—1888).]
Waite (wāt), Morrison Remick. U. S. ch. just. 1874-88
Waldemar (wōl′dĕ-mär ; väl′-), *or* **Valdemar, I.** *The Great.* King of Denmark 1157-82 (1131—1182).
Walker (wôk′ĕr), Francis Amasa. Am. economist (1840—1897). —, John. Eng. lexicographer (1732—1807).
Wallace (wŏl′ăs), Alfred Russel. Eng. naturalist (1823—1913). —, Lewis (called Lew). Am. gen. & author (1827—1905). —, William, Sir. Scot. patriot (ab. 1272—1305).
Wallenstein, von (wŏl′ĕn-stīn ; *G.* fôn väl′ĕn-shtīn), Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius. Duke of Friedland. Imperialist general (1583—1634).
Waller (wŏl′ĕr), Edmund. English poet (1606—1687).
Walpole (wŏl′pōl ; wôl′pōl), Horatio, or Horace. 4th Earl of Orford. English author & wit (1717—1797).
Walsingham (wŏl′sĭng-ăm), Francis, Sir. Eng. statesman (1530?—1590).
Walter (wôl′tĕr), Hubert. Eng. statesman & archbp. of Canterbury (?—1205).
Walther von der Vogelweide (väl′tĕr fôn dĕr fō′gĕl-vī′dĕ). German minnesinger (fl. 1198—1228).
Walton (wôl′tŭn), George. Am. patriot (1740—1804). —, Izaak. Eng. author (1593—1683).
Wappers (väp′ĕrs), Gustave. Belg. painter (1803—1874).
Ward (wôrd), Artemas. Am. Rev. general (1727—1800). —, John Quincy Adams. Am. sculptor (1830—1910). —, Mary Augusta, born Arnold. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.* Eng. novelist (1851—1920). [1900).]
Warner (wôr′nĕr), Charles Dudley. Am. author (1829—
Warren (wŏr′ĕn), Joseph. Am. Rev. general (1741—1775).
Warwick (wŏr′ĭk), Richard Neville, Earl of. *The Kingmaker.* Eng. warrior & statesman (1428—1471).
Washburne (wŏsh′bûrn), Elihu Benjamin. Am. statesman (1816—1887).
Washington (wŏsh′ĭng-tŭn), Booker Taliaferro. Am. colored educator (ab. 1859—1915). —, George. Am. general, & 1st pres. of U. S. 1789-97 (1732—1799).
Watson (wŏt′sŭn), John. *Ian Maclaren.* Scot. novelist (1850—1907). —, William, Sir. Eng. poet (1858—).
Watt (wŏt), James. Scottish inventor (1736—1819).
Watteau (vä′tō′), Jean Antoine. Fr. painter (1684—1721).
Watts (wŏts), George Frederick. Eng. painter (1817—1904). —, Isaac. Eng. minister & poet (1674—1748).
Watts-Dunton (-dŭn′tŭn), Walter Theodore. Eng. author (1832—1914).
Wayne (wān), Anthony. Am. Rev. general (1745—1796).
Webb (wĕb), Alexander Stewart. Am. gen. (1835—1911).
Weber (vā′bĕr), Ernst Heinrich. *Bro. of W. E.* Ger. physiologist (1795—1878). —, Wilhelm Eduard. Ger. physicist (1804—1891). —, **von** (fôn vā′bĕr), Karl Maria, Baron. Ger. composer (1786—1826).
Webster (wĕb′stĕr), Daniel. Am. statesman & orator (1782—1852). —, John. Eng. dramatist (1580?—1625?). —, Noah. Am. lexicographer (1758—1843).
Weismann (vīs′män), August. German biologist (1834—1914). [1878).]
Welles (wĕlz), Gideon. Am. sec. of navy 1861-69 (1802—
Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ), Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis. *Bro. of the Duke of Wellington.* Br. gov.-gen. of India (1760—1842).
Wellington (wĕl′ĭng-tŭn), Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of, Br. general (1769—1852).
Wells (wĕlz), Herbert George. Eng. author (1866—).
Wenceslaus (wĕn′sĕs-lôs) *or* **Wenzel** (vĕn′tsĕl). German king 1378-1400, & king (as W. IV.) of Bohemia 1378-1419 (1361—1419).
Wesley (wĕs′lĭ), Charles. Eng. divine (1707—1788). —, John. *Bro. of preceding.* Divine, & founder of Methodism (1703—1791). [—1820).]
West (wĕst), Benjamin. Am. painter in England (1738
Westcott (wĕst′kŭt), Brooke Foss. Eng. bp. & Bib. scholar (1825—1901). [(1846—1914).]
Westinghouse (wĕs′tĭng-hous′), George. Am. inventor
Westmacott (wĕst′mă-kŏt), Richard, Sir. Eng. sculptor (1775—1856).
Wharton (hwôr′tŭn), Edith, born Jones. Am. novelist (1862—). —, Francis. Am. jurist (1820—1889).
Wheaton (hwē′tŭn), Henry. Am. publicist (1785—1848).
Wheatstone (hwēt′stōn), Charles, Sir. Eng. physicist (1802—1875).
Wheeler (hwēl′ĕr), Joseph. Am. general (1836—1906). —, William Almon. 19th vice pres. of U. S. 1877-81 (1819—1887). [—1866).]
Whewell (hū′ĕl), William. Eng. philos. & scholar (1794

Whistler (hwĭs′lẽr), James Abbott M'Neill. Am. painter & etcher in England (1834—1903).
White (hwīt), Andrew Dickson. Am. educator & dipl. (1832–1918). —, Edward Douglass. U. S. assoc. justice 1894–1910 & ch. justice 1910 1921 (1845—1921). —, Gilbert, Eng. divine & naturalist (1720—1793). —, Stanford. Am. architect & decorator (1853—1906).
Whitefield (hwīt′fēld), George. Eng. Meth. revivalist (1714—1770). [(1819—1892).]
Whitman (hwĭt′măn), Walt (orig. Walter). Am. poet.
Whitney (hwĭt′nĭ), Eli. Am. inventor (1765—1825). —, William Dwight. Am. philologist (1827—1894).
Whittier (hwĭt′ĭ-ẽr), John Greenleaf. Am. poet (1807—1892).
Wiclif, *or* **Wickliffe**, John. See Wycliffe, John.
Wieland (vē′länt), Christoph Martin. Ger. author (1733—1813). [(1759—1833).]
Wilberforce (wĭl′bẽr-fōrs), William. Eng. statesman.
Wilde (wīld), Oscar O'Flahertie Wills. Ir. poet, dramatist, & wit (1856—1900).
Wiley (wī′lĭ), Harvey Washington. Am. chemist (1844—).
Wilhelmina (vĭl′hĕl-mē′nä) **I.** Queen of the Netherlands from 1890, enthroned in 1898 (1880—).
Wilkes (wĭlks), Charles. Am. rear admiral (1798—1877).
Wilkie (wĭl′kĭ), David, Sir. Scottish painter (1785—1841).
Wilkins (wĭl′kĭnz), Mary Eleanor. *Mrs. Charles M. Freeman.* Am. novelist (1862—).
Wilkinson (wĭl′kĭn-sŭn), James. Am. general (1757—1825). —, John Gardner, Sir. Eng. Egyptologist (1797—1875). [—1898).]
Willard (wĭl′ẽrd), Frances Elizabeth. Am. reformer (1839).
Willcocks (wĭl′kŏks), James, Sir. Eng. general (1857—). —, William, Sir. Eng. engineer (1852—).
William (wĭl′yŭm) **I.** *The Conqueror.* King of England 1066-87 (1027 or '28—1087). — **II.** *William Rufus. Son of Wm. I.* King of England 1087-1100 (1056—1100). — **III.** Prince of Orange, & king (joint sovereign with Mary II.) of England, Scotland, & Ireland 1689-1702 (1650—1702). — **IV.** King of Great Britain & Ireland 1830-37 (1765—1837). — **I.** Prince of Orange. Count of Nassau. *The Silent.* Founder of the Du. Republic (1533—1584). — **I.** King of Prussia 1861-88, & Ger. emperor 1871-88 (1797—1888). — **II.** King of Prussia & Ger. emperor 1888-1918; abdicated (1859—).
Williams (wĭl′yŭmz), Roger. Eng. founder of Rhode Island (1604?—1683).
Wilson (wĭl′sŭn), H nry. Orig. *Jeremiah Jones Colbaith.* 18th vice pres. of U. S. 1873-75 (1812—1875). —, James. Am. patriot & jurist (1742—1798). —, John. *Christopher North.* Scot. author (1785—1854). —, Woodrow. 28th pres. of U. S. 1913-1921 (1856—1924).
Winckelmann (vĭn′kĕl-man), Johann Joachim. Ger. classical archæologist & art historian (1717—1768).
Winslow (wĭnz′lō), Edward. Gov. of Plymouth colony (1595—1655). —, John Ancrum. Am. rear admiral (1811—1873). [1897).]
Winsor (wĭn′zẽr), Justin. Am. librarian & hist. (1831—).
Winthrop (wĭn′thrŭp), John. Gov. of Mass. colony (1588—1649). —, John. *Son of preceding.* Gov. of Conn. colony (1606—1676).
Wiseman (wīz′măn), Nicholas Patrick Stephen. Eng. cardinal & author (1802—1865).
Wither (wĭth′ẽr), George. English poet (1588—1667).
Witte (vĭt′ē) (*Russ.* **Vitte**), Sergyey Yulievich, Count. Russian statesman (1849—1915).
Wittekind (wĭt′ē-kĭnd), *or* **Widukind** (wĭd′ōō-). Saxon warrior (?—807?).
Woffington (wŏf′fĭng-tŭn), Margaret (called Peg). Irish actress (1714?—1760).
Wöhler (vû′lẽr) Friedrich. German chemist (1800—1882).
Wolcott (wōō′lkŭt), Oliver. Am. patriot, & gov. of Conn. (1726—1797).
Wolf (vôlf), Friedrich August. Ger. classicist (1759—1824). —, Hugo. Ger. composer of songs (1860—1903).
Wolfe (wōōlf), James. Eng. general, killed at Quebec (1727—1759). [(1679—1754).]
Wolff, *or* **Wolf**, **von** (fŏn vôlf′), Christian. Ger. philos.
Wolfram von Eschenbach (vôl′främ fŏn ĕsh′ĕn-bäk). Ger. epic poet (ab. 1165—ab. 1220).
Wolseley (wōōlz′lĭ), Garnet Joseph Wolseley, 1st Viscount. Br. field marshal (1833—1913). [(1475?—1530).]
Wolsey (wōōl′zĭ), Thomas. Eng. cardinal & statesman.
Wood (wōōd), Leonard. Am. general (1860—).
Woolsey (wōōl′sĭ), Theodore Dwight. Am. scholar & educator (1801—1889).
Worcester (wōōs′tẽr), Joseph Emerson. Am. lexicographer (1784—1865).
Wordsworth (wûrdz′wŭrth), William. Eng. poet (1770—1850). [1849).]
Worth (wûrth), William Jenkins. Am. general (1794—).
Wouwerman (wou′wẽr-măn), Phil.ps. Dutch painter (1619—1668). [1723).]
Wren (rĕn), Christopher, Sir. English architect (1632—).
Wright (rīt), Orville (1871—) & his brother, Wilbur (1867—1912). Am. inventors & aëronauts.
Wundt (vōōnt), Wilhelm Max. Ger. psychol. (1832—1920).
Württemberg (vür′tĕm-bẽrĸ), Albrecht Maria Alexander Joseph, Duke of. Ger. general (1865—).
Wyatt (wī′ăt), Thomas, Sir. Eng. poet & dipl. (1503?—1542). [—1716).]
Wycherley (wĭch′ẽr-lĭ), William. Eng. dramatist (1640?—).
Wycliffe, **Wiclif**, **Wyclif**, *or* **Wickliffe** (wĭk′lĭf), John. Eng. reformer, & translator of the Bible (?—1384).
Wykeham (wĭk′ĕm), William of. Eng. bp. & statesman (1324—1404). [1806).]
Wythe (wĭth), George. Am. patriot & jurist (1726—).

X

Xavier (zăv′ĭ-ẽr ; *Sp. pron.* hä-vyär′), Francis, Saint. See Francis Xavier.
Xenocrates (zē-nŏk′rȧ-tēz). Greek philosopher (396—314 B. C.). [B. C.).]
Xenophanes (zē-nŏf′ȧ-nēz). Greek philos. & poet (fl. 536).
Xenophon (zĕn′ō-fŏn). Athenian historian & general (434?—355? B. C.).
Xerxes (zûrk′sēz). *Son of Darius I. & grandson of Cyrus the Great.* King of Persia 486-465 B. C. (?—465 B. C.).

Y

Yamagata (yä′mȧ-gä′tȧ). Prince Yamagata Aritomo. Jap. gen. & statesman (1838—1922). [—1863).]
Yancey (yăn′sĭ), William Lowndes. Am. politician (1814—).
Yates (yāts), Richard. Am. polit. leader (1818—1873).
Yeats (yāts ; yēts), William Butler. Ir. author & poet (1865—). [1901).]
Yonge (yŭng), Charlotte Mary. English novelist (1823—).
Yoshihito (yō′shē-hē′tō). Emperor of Japan, 1912-(1879—).
Young (yŭng), Brigham. 2d pres. of the Mormon church (1801—1877). —, Edward. Eng. poet (1683—1765). —, Thomas. Eng. physicist (1773—1829).
Ypsilanti (ĭp′sē-lăn′tē), Alexander (1792—1828), & his brother, Demetrius (1793—1832). Greek patriots.
Ysaye (ē-zä′yē), Eugène. Belgian violinist (1858—).
Yuan Shih-kai (yōō-än′ shē′-kī′). Chinese statesman ; pres. 1912-1916 (1859—1916).

Z

Zaïmis (zä′ē-mēs), Alexander. Greek statesman (1855—).
Zangwill (zăng′wĭl), Israel. Eng. Jewish author & poet (1864—1926). [—1908).]
Zeller (tsĕl′ẽr), Eduard. Ger. theologian & philos. (1814—).
Zeno (zē′nō). Greek founder of Stoic philosophy (336?—264? B. C.). [aft. 272).]
Zenobia (zē-nō′bĭ-ȧ). Queen of Palmyra 267-272 (?—).
Zeppelin, **von** (fŏn tsĕp′ē-lēn′), Ferdinand, Count. Ger. general & aëronaut (1838—1917).
Zeuxis (zūk′sĭs). Greek painter (fl. 430 B. C.).
Zinzendorf, **von** (fŏn tsĭn′tsĕn-dôrf), Nikolaus Ludwig, Count. Restorer of the Moravian sect (1700—1760).
Ziska (zĭs′kȧ) *Boh.* **Žižka** (zhĭsh′kȧ), Ján. Bohemian gen. & Hussite (1360?—1424). [1902).]
Zola (zō′lȧ ; *F.* zō′lȧ′), Émile. Fr. naturalistic nov. (1840—).
Zoroaster (zō′rō-ăs′tẽr), *or* **Zarathustra** (zä′rȧ-thōōs′trȧ). Founder of anc. Persian religion (fl. ab. 1000 B. C.).
Zorrilla y Moral (thōr-rēl′yä ē mō-räl′), José. Sp. dramatist & poet (1817—1893).
Zrinyi (zrĭ′nyĭ), Niklas, Count. Hungarian general (1508—1566). [(1598—1662).]
Zurbarán, **de** (dā thōōr′bä-rän′), Francisco. Sp. painter.
Zwingli (*Ger. pron.* tsvĭng′lē), Ulrich *or* Huldereich. Swiss Protestant reformer (1484—1531).

A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES

With their Origin, Signification, Foreign Equivalents, Etc.

The design of the following Vocabulary is, in part, to supplement that of the Vocabulary of Proper Names. Besides the English Christian Names, and their corresponding Latin forms, the principal equivalents in modern foreign languages are given in this Vocabulary, as well as those nicknames and diminutives which are well established or are etymologically important.

With one or two exceptions only, no notice is taken in this Vocabulary of surnames, which are often used as Christian names; such, for example, as *Addison, Harvey, Jefferson, Sidney*, etc.

The etymologies given are intended only to indicate the source from which the name is derived (often through some other intermediate language), and do not mean that the English word is in the original form. Literal meanings of all names are given, except in cases of etymological uncertainty.

NOTE. *The abbreviation L. id. indicates that the Latin form of the name is the same as the English.*

I. NAMES OF MEN

Aar'on (âr'ŭn). [Heb.] Arab. Harun, *or* Haroun (hà-rōōn'); L. id.

Ab'di-el (ăb'dĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Servant of God.

A'bel (ā'bĕl). [Heb.] Breath; vanity. L. A'bel, A-be'lus.

A-bi'a-thar (ȧ-bī'ȧ-thȧr). [Heb.] Father of plenty. L. id.

A'bi-el (ā'bĭ-ĕl; ȧ-bī'-). [Heb.] Father of strength. L. A'bi-el.

A-bi'jah (ȧ-bī'jȧ). [Heb.] Jehovah is my father. L. A'bi-am, A'bi-a.

Ab'ner (ăb'nĕr). [Heb.] My father is Ner, *or* my father is a lamp. L. id.

A'bra-ham (ā'brȧ-hăm). [Heb.] L. A'bra-ha'mus; F. Abraham (à'brà'ăm'); It. Abrahamo (ä-brä-ä'mō); Sp. Abrahan (ä'brä-än'); Pg. Abrahão (ä'brä-oun'); G. Abraham (ä'brä-hăm; Arab. Ibrahim (ē'brä-hēm'). —*Dim.* Abe (āb).

A'bram (ā'brȧm). [Heb.] L. A-bra'mus; F. Abram (à'brăm'); It. Abramo (ä-brä'mō); Sp. Abram (ä-brăm'). —*Dim.* Abe.

Ab'sa-lom (ăb'sȧ-lŏm). [Heb.]

Ad'am (ăd'ŭm). [Heb.] L. A-da'mus; F. Adam (à'dăn'); It. Adamo (ä-dä'mō); Sp. Adan (ä-dän'); Pg. Adão (ä-doun'); G. & Dan. Adam (ä'dȧm).— *Dim.* Ade; Edie (ĕd'ĭ).

A'di-el (ā'dĭ-ĕl; ăd'ĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Ornament of God.

A-dolph' (ȧ-dŏlf'), *or* **A-dol'phus** (ȧ-dŏl'fŭs). [Teut.] Noble wolf; *i. e.*, noble hero. L. A-dol'phus; F. Adolphe (à'dŏlf'); It. Adolfo (ä-dōl'fō); Sp. Adolfo (ä-dōl'fō); Pg. Adolpho (ä-dōl'fō); G. Adolf, Adolph (ä'dōlf). — *Dim.* Dolph, Dol'phus.

Ad'o-ni'ram (ăd'ō-nī'rȧm). [Heb.] The Lord is high.

Al'bert (ăl'bĕrt). [Teut.] Nobly bright; illustrious. L. Al-ber'tus; F. Albert (àl'bĕr'); It. & Sp. Alberto (äl-bĕr'tō); G. Adalbert (ä'dȧl-bĕrt), Albert (äl'-bĕrt), Albrecht (äl'brĕĸt). —*Dim.* Al.

Al'ex-an'der (ăl'ĕg-zăn'dĕr). [Gr.] A defender of men. L. id.; F. Alexandre (à'lĕk'sän'dr'); It. Alessandro (ä-lĕs-sän'drō); Sp. Alejandro (ä'lĕ-hän'drō); Pg. Alexandre (ä'lĕg-zän'-dr'); G. & D. Alexander (ä'lĕk-sän'dĕr).—*Dim.* Al'eck, El'lick, San'der, San'dy, Saw'nie. — *Fem.* Alexandra, Alexandrina.

Al'fred (ăl'frĕd). [Teut.] Elf in council; *i. e.*, good counselor. L. Al-fre'dus, Al'u-re'dus; F. Alfred (àl'frĕd'); It., Sp., & Pg. Alfredo (äl-frä'dō; Pg. -dōō); G. & D. Alfred (äl'frĕt).— *Dim.* Alf.

Al'ger-non (ăl'jĕr-nŏn). [F.] *Dim.* Al'gie (ăl'jĭ).

Al'mon (ăl'mŏn). [Heb.] Hidden. [phonso.

A-lon'zo (ȧ-lŏn'zō) = Al-

Al-phon'so (ăl-fŏn'sō). [Teut.] All ready; willing. L. Al-phon'sus; F. Alphonse (àl'fôNs'); It. Alfonso (äl-fōn'sō); Sp. Ildefonso (ēl'dä-fōn'sō), Alfonso (äl-fōn'sō), Alonso (ä-lōn'sō); Pg. Affonso (ä-fōn'sō); G. Alfons (äl'fōns).

Al'vin (ăl'vĭn). } [Teut.] Be-

Al'win (ăl'wĭn). } loved by all. F. Aluin (à'lü-ăN'); It. & Sp. Aluino (ä-lwē'nō); G. Alwin (äl'vēn).

Am'a-sa (ăm'ȧ-sȧ; ȧ-mā'-sȧ). [Heb.] A burden, or burden bearer.

Am'brose (ăm'brōz). [Gr.] Immortal; divine. L. Ambro'si-us; F. Ambroise (äN'brwäz'); It. Ambrogio (äm-brō'jō); Sp. Ambrosio (äm-brō'sē-ō); Pg. Ambrosio (äm-brō'zĕ-ōō); G. & D. Ambrosius (äm-brō'zĕ-ōōs).

A'mos (ā'mŭs). [Heb.] Burden.

An'drew (ăn'drōō). [Gr.] Strong; manly. L. An'dre-as; F. André (äN'drā'), Andrieu (äN'drē-ŭ'); It. Andrea (än-drĕ'ä); Sp. Andres (än-drās'); Pg Andre (äN'drā'); G. & D. Andreas (än'drä-äs). —*Dim.* An'dy.

An'selm (ăn'sĕlm), *or* **An'sel** (ăn'sĕl). [Teut.] Divine helmet. L. An-sel'mus. F. Anselme (äN'sĕlm'); It. & Sp. Anselmo (än-sĕl'mō); Pg. Anselmo (än-sĕl'mōō); G. Anselm (än'sĕlm), Anshelm (äns'hĕlm).

An'tho-ny } (ăn'tŏ-nĭ). [L.]

An'to-ny } L. An-to'nius; F. Antoine (äN'twȧn'); It. & Sp. Antonio (än-tō'nē-ō); Pg. Antonio (ăn-); G. Antonius (än-tō'nē-ōos), Anton (än'tŏn). — *Dim.* To'ny.—*Fem.* Antonia.

Ar'chi-bald (ăr'chĭ-bôld; -bōld). [G.] Nobly bold. L. Ar'chi-bal'dus; F. Archambault (ăr'shäN'bō'); It. Arcibaldo (är-chē-bäl'dō); G. Archimbald (ăr'kĭm-bält).—*Dim.* Archy, Archie (ăr'chĭ), Baldie (bôl'dĭ).

A'ri-el (ā'rĭ-ĕl). [Heb.]

Ar'is-tar'chus (ăr'ĭs-tär'-kŭs). [Gr.] Best leader.

Ar'nold (är'nŭld). [Teut.] Strong as an eagle. F. Arnaud, Arnaut (ár'nō'); It. Arnoldo (är-nōl'dō); Sp. Arnaldo (är-näl'dō); G. Arnold (är'nōlt).

Ar'te-mas (är'tē-mŭs). [Gr.] Gift of Artemis.

Ar'thur (är'thŭr). [Perhaps W.] L. Ar-thu'rus; F. Arthur (ár'tür'), Artus (ár'tüs'); It. Arturo (är-tōō'rō). [physician.

A'sa (ā'sȧ). [Heb.] Healer;

A'sa-hel (ās'ȧ-hĕl; ā'sȧ-). [Heb.] Made of God.

A'saph (ā'săf). [Heb.] Collector, gatherer. L. As'aphus.

Ash'bel (ăsh'bĕl). [Heb.] Man of Baal (?).

Ath'el-stan (ăth'ĕl-stăn), *or* **Ath'el-stane** (-stān). [AS.] Noble stone.

Au'brey (ô'brĭ). [Teut.] Elf ruler. F. Aubri (ō'brē'); It. Alberico (äl-bā-rē'kō); G. & D. Alberich (äl'bĕ-rĭĸ).

Au-gus'tin (ô-gŭs'tĭn), *or* **Au-gus'tine** (ô-gŭs'tĭn). [L.] Belonging to Augustus. L. Aug'us-ti'nus; F. Augustin (ō'güs'tăN'); It. Agostino (ä-gō-stē'nō); Sp. Augustino (ou'gōō-stē'nō); G. Augustin (ou'gōō-stēn'). Short form *Austin.*

☞ In the U. S. *Augustin* is often pronounced ô'gŭs-tēn.

Au-gus'tus (ô-gŭs'tŭs). [L.] August; majestic. L. id.; F. Auguste (ō'güst'); G. August (ou'gōōst).—*Dim.* Gus, Gus'tus.—*Fem.* Augusta.

Au-re'li-us (ô-rē'lĭ-ŭs). [L.] Golden. L. id. [gustin.

Austin (ôs'tĭn). See Au-

Az'a-ri'ah (ăz'ȧ-rī'ȧ). [Heb.] Whom Jehovah helps.

Bald'win (bôld'wĭn). [Teut.] Bold or courageous friend. L. Bal'du-i'nus; F. Baudouin (bō'dwăN'); It. Baldovino (bäl'dō-vē'nō), Balduino (-dwē'nō); G. Balduin (bäl'dōō-ēn).

Bap'tist (băp'tĭst). [Gr.] A baptizer. L. Bap-tis'ta; F. Baptiste, Batiste (bà'tēst'); It. Battista (bät-tēs'tä); Sp. Bautista (bou-); G. Baptist (bäp'tēst).

Bar'na-bas (bär'nȧ-bŭs), *or* **Bar'na-by** (bär'nȧ-bĭ). [Heb.] Son of prophecy (?). F. Barnabé (bär'nä-bā'); It. Barna (bär'nä), Barnaba (bär'nä-bä); Sp. Barnabas (bär'nä-bäs'), Bernabé (bĕr'nä-bā'); Pg. Barnabe (bär'nä-bā'); G. & D. Barnabas (bär'nä-bäs).

Bar'nard. See Bernard.

Bar-thol'o-mew (bär-thŏl'ō-mū). [Aram.] Son of Talmai. L. Bar'tho-lo-ma'-us; F. Barthélemy (bär'-tā'mē'); Bartolomé (bär-tō'lō'mā'); It. Bartolomeo (bär-tō'lō-mā'ō); Sp. Bartolomé (bär-tō'lō-mā'); Pg. Bartolomeu (bär-tō'lō-mā'-ōō); G. Bartholomäus (bär-tō'lō-mā'ōōs), Barthel (bär'-tĕl).—*Dim.* Bart, Bat.

Bas'il (băz'ĭl; bā'zĭl). [Gr.] Kingly; royal. L. Ba-sil'ius; F. Basile (bà'zēl'); It. & Pg. Basilio (bä-zē'lyō); Sp. Basilio (bä-sēl'yō); G., D., Dan., & Sw. Basilius (bä-zē'lē-ōos).

Ben'e-dict (bĕn'ĕ-dĭkt). [L.] Blessed. L. Ben'e-dic'tus; F. Benoît (bĕ-nwȧ'), It. Benedetto (bĕ'-nä-dĕt'tō); Sp. Benedicto (bā'nā-dēk'tō), Benito (bā-nē'tō); Pg. Benedicto (bā'-nā-dē'tōō), Bento (bāN'-tōō); G. Benedikt (bā'nĕ-dĭkt).—*Fem.* Benedicta.

Ben'ja-min (bĕn'jȧ-mĭn). [Heb.] Son of the right hand. F. Benjamin (bāN'-zhȧ'măN'); It. Beniamino (bĕn'yä-mē'nō); Sp. Benjamín (bān'hä-mēn'); Pg. Benjamin (bĕN'zhä-mēN'). —*Dim.* Ben, Ben'ny.

Ben'o'ni (bĕn'ō'nī). [Heb.] Son of my sorrow.

Ber'nard (bûr'nȧrd), *or* **Bar'nard** (bär'nȧrd). [Teut.] Bold as a bear. L. Ber-nar'dus; F. Bernard (bĕr'när'), Bernardin (bĕr'-

när′dăn′); It. Bernardo (bĕr-när′dō). Bernardino (bĕr′när-dē′nō); Sp. Bernardo (bĕr-när′dō), Bernal (bĕr-näl′); G. Bernhard (bĕrn′härt), Barend (bä′rĕnt), Berend (bā′rĕnt).—*Dim.* Bar′ney.

Ber′tram (bûr′trăm) [Teut.] Bright raven. F. Bertrand (bĕr′trän′); It. Bertrando (bĕr-träu′dō); Sp. Beltran (bĕl-trän′); Pg. Bertrão (bĕr-trouⁿ′); G. Bertram (bĕr′träm), Bertrand (-träntˊ).—*Dim.* Bert.

Be-thu′el (bē-thū′ĕl). [Heb.] Man of God.

Bri′an (brī′ăn). [Ir.] It. Briano (brē-ä′nō).

Bru′no (brōō′nō). [Teut.] Brown.

Cad-wal′la-der (kăd-wŏl′ä-dĕr). [W.] Battle arranger.

Cæ′sar (sē′zär). [L.] L. id.; F. Cesar (sā′zär′); It. Cesare (chā′zä-rā); Sp. César (thā′sär) Pg. Cesar (sä′zär); G. Cäsar (tsä′-).

Ca′leb (kā′lĕb). [Heb.] Prob., dog.

Cal′vin (kăl′vĭn). [L.] L. Cal-vi′nus; F. Calvin (kál′-văⁿ′), Cauvin (kō′văⁿ′); Chauvin (shō′văⁿ′); It. & Sp. Calvino (käl-vē′nō).

Ce′cil (sē′sĭl; sĕs′ĭl; sĭs′ĭl). [L.] Dim-sighted. L. Cæci′li-us.—*Fem.* Cecilia.

Ce′phas (sē′făs). [Aram.] A stone.

Charles (chärlz). [Teut.] Strong; manly. L. Car′o-lus; F. Charles (shärl); It. Carlo (kär′lō); Sp. & Pg. Carlos (kär′lōs); G. Carl, Karl (kärl).—*Dim.* Char′lie, *or* Char′ley.—*Fem.* Caroline, Charlotte.

Chris′tian (krĭs′chăn). L. Chris′ti-a′nus; F. Chrétien (krā′tyăⁿ′); It. & Sp. Cristiano (krĕs-tē-ä′nō); Pg. Christiano (krĕs-tē-ä′-nō); G. & Dan. Christian (krĕs′tē-än).—*Dim.* Chris′tie.—*Fem.* Christiana.

Chris′to-pher (krĭs′tō-fĕr). [Gr.] Bearing Christ. L. Chris-toph′o-rus; F. Christophe (krĕs′tōf′); It. Cristoforo (krĕs-tō′fō-rō); Sp. Cristobal (krĕs-tō′bäl); Pg. Christovão (krĕs′tō-vounⁿ′); G. Christophorus (krĕs-tō′fō-rōōs), Christoph (krĕs′-tōf).—*Dim.* Chris, Kes′ter, Kit.

Clarence (klăr′ĕns). [From the English dukedom.]

Clau′di-us (klô′dĭ-ŭs), *or* **Claude** (klōd). [L.] Lame. L. Clau′di-us; F. Claude (klōd) ; It. & Sp. Claudio (klou′dē-ō) ; G. & D. Claudius (klou′dē-ōōs).

Clem′ent (klĕm′ĕnt). [L.] Mild; merciful. L. Cle′mens; F. Clément (klā′-măⁿ′) ; It. & Sp. Clemente (klä-mĕn′tä) ; G. Clemens (klä′mĕns) ; D. Clementius (klä-mĕn′tĭ-ōōs). — *Fem.* Clementine.

Con′rad (kŏn′răd). [Teut.] Giving bold or wise counsel. L. Con-ra′dus ; F. Conrad, Conrade (kôⁿ′rädˊ) ; It. Corrado (kôr-rä′dō) ; Sp. Conrado (kôn-rä′thō) ; G. Konrad (kôn′rät).

Con′stant (kŏn′stănt). [L.] Firm; faithful; true. L. Con′stans, Con-stan′ti-us; It. Costante (kô-stän′tä), Costanzo (kô-stänt′sō) ; Sp. Constancio (kôn-stän′-thē-ō); Pg. Constancio(kŏN-stäN′sĕ-ō) ; G. Constanz (kŏn′shtänts).

Con′stan-tine (kŏn′stăn-tīn). [L.] L. Con′stan-ti′nus ; It. Costantino (kô′-stän-tē′nō) ; Sp. & Pg. Constantino (Sp. kôn′stän-tē′-nō ; Pg. kŏN′stän-) ; G. Constantin (kôn′stän-tēn′).

Cor-ne′li-us (kôr-nē′lĭ-ŭs ; kŏr-nēl′yŭs). [L.] F. Cornélius (kôr′nā′lē′ŭsˊ) ; It., Sp., & Pg. Cornelio (kôr-nāl′vō) ; G. Cornelius (-nāl′-ōōs).

Cris′pin (krĭs′pĭn). [L.] Having curly hair. L. Cris′pus, Cris-pi-a′nus; F. Crispin (krĕs′-păⁿ′), Crépin (krā′păⁿ′) ; It. Crispino (krĕ-spē′nō), Crispo (krĕs′pō) ; Sp. Crispo (krĕs′pō) ; G. Cris′pus (krĕs′pōs).

Cyr′il (sĭr′ĭl). [Gr.] Lordly. L. Cy-ril′lus ; F. Cyrille (sē′rēlˊ) ; Sp. Cirilo (thē-rē′lō) ; It. Cirillo (chē-rēl′-lō) ; G. Cyrill (tsē′rĕl).

Cy′rus (sī′rŭs). [Per.] The sun.

Dan (dăn). [Heb.] A judge.

Dan′iel (dăn′yĕl). [Heb.] God is my judge. F. Daniel (dà′nyĕl′) ; It. Danielle (dä-nyĕl′lä) ; G. Daniel (dä′nē-ĕl). — *Dim.* Dan.

Da-ri′us (dȧ-rī′ŭs). [Per.] Possessing wealth. L. id.

Da′vid (dā′vĭd). [Heb.] Beloved. F. David (dà′vĕdˊ) ; It. David (dä′vēd), Davide (dä-vē′dä), Davidde (dä-vēd′dä) ; G. David (dä′vĕt). — *Dim.* Dave (dāv), Da′vy.—*Fem.* Vida.

De-me′tri-us (dē-mē′trĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Belonging to Demeter. L. id. ; F. Démétrius (dā′mā′trē-ŭsˊ) ; It. & Pg. Demetrio (dā-mā′trē-ō) ; G. Demetrius (d -mā′trē-ōōs).

Denis (dĕn′ĭs), } From F.
Den′nis (-nĭs). } form of Dionysius.

Dex′ter (dĕks′tĕr). [L.] On the right hand; fortunate.

Di′o-ny′si-us (dī′ō-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysus, the god of wine. L. id. F. Denys, *or* Denis (dē-nē′) ; It. Dionigi (dē′ō-nē′jē), Dionisio (-zē-ō) ; Sp. Dionisio (-sē-ō) ; G. Dionysius (-nē′zĕ-ōōs), Dionys (dē′ō-nēs′).

Don′ald (dŏn′ăld). [Gael.] World ruler.

Dun′can (dŭn′kăn). [Gael.] Brown warrior.

Eb′en-e′zer (ĕb′ĕn-ē′zĕr). [Heb.] Stone of the help. —*Dim.* Eben (ĕb′ĕn).

Ed′gar (ĕd′gär). [AS.] A javelin (or protector) of property. L. Ed′ga-rus ; It. Edgaro (ĕd-gä′rō) ; G. Edgar (ĕt′gär).

Ed′mund (ĕd′mŭnd). [AS.] Defender of property. L. Ed-mun′dus ; F. Edmond (ăd′môⁿ′) ; It. Edmondo (ĕd-môn′dō) ; Sp. & Pg. Edmundo (Sp. ĕd-mōōn′-dō ; Pg. -dōō) ; G. Edmund (ĕt′mōont) ; D. Edmond (ĕt′mônt).—*Dim.* Ed, Ned.

Ed′ward (ĕd′wĕrd). [AS.] Guardian of property. L. Ed-var′dus ; F. Édouard (ā′dwärˊ) ; It. Eduardo (ā-dwär′dō), Edoardo (ā-dō-är′dō), Odoardo (ō-dō-är′-dō) ; Sp. Eduardo (ā-dwär′-dō) ; Pg. Eduardo (-dōō), Duarte (dwär′tā) ; G. Eduard (ā′dwärt).—*Dim.* Ed, Ed′dy, Ned, Ned′dy, Ted, Ted′dy.

Ed′win (ĕd′wĭn). [AS.] Gainer of property. L. Ed-vi′nus ; It. Edvino (ād-vē′-nō) ; G. Edwin (ĕt′vĭn).—*Dim.* Ed, Ed′dy.

Eg′bert (ĕg′bĕrt). [AS.] L. Eg-ber′tus ; It. & Pg. Egberto (ĕg-bĕr′tō) ; G. Eckbert (ĕk′bĕrt), Egbert (ĕg′-).

El′bert (ĕl′bĕrt). = Albert. L. El-ber′tus.

El′dred (ĕl′drĕd). [AS.]

Él′e-a′zer (ĕl′ē-ā′zĕr ; ē′lē-). [Heb.] To whom God is a help. F. Eléazar (ā′lā′zär′) ; It. Eleazaro (ā′lā-äd′zä-rō) ; Sp. Eleazaro (-ä′thä-rō) ; D. Eleazer (ā′-lā-ä′zär).

E′li (ē′lī). [Heb.]

E-li′a-kim (ē-lī′ȧ-kĭm). [Heb.] Whom God sets up. F. Éliacin (ā′lē′ȧ′săⁿ′).

E-li′as (ē-lī′ăs). = Elijah.

E-li′hu (ē-lī′hū ; ēl′ĭ-hū). [Heb.] God the Lord.

E-li′jah (ē-lī′jȧ). [Heb.] Jehovah is my God. L. El-i′ja, E-li′as ; F. Élie (ā′lēˊ) ; It. Elia (ā-lē′ä) ; G. Elias (ā-lē′äs), Ella (ā-lē′ä).

E-li′sha (ē-lī′shȧ). [Heb.] God my salvation. L. El′i-se′us ; F. Élisée (ā′lē′zāˊ) ; It. & Pg. Eliseo (ā′lē-zā′ō) ; Sp. Eliseo (-sā′ō) ; G. Elias (ā-lē′äs).

Em′er-y (ĕm′ĕr-ĭ). **Em′-mer-y** (ĕm′ĕr-ĭ), *or* **Em′o-ry** (ĕm′ō-rĭ). L. Al′me-ri′-cus ; It. Amerigo (ä′mā-rē′-gō) ; F. Émeri, -ry (ĕm′rēˊ) ; G. Emmerich (ĕm′ĕr-ĭk).

Em-man′u-el (ĕ-măn′ū-ĕl). [Heb.] God with us. F. Emmanuel (ĕm′mā′nü-ĕlˊ) ; It. Emmanuele (ĕm′-mä-nwäl′lä) ; Sp. Manuel (mä-nwäl′) ; Pg. Manoel (mä-noō-ĕl′) ; G. Emanuel (ĕ-mä′noō-ĕl).

E-ne′as (ē-nē′ăs). [Gr.] L. Æ-ne′as ; F. Énée (ā′nāˊ) ; Sp. Eneas (ā-nā′äs).

E′noch (ē′nŭk). [Heb.] Consecrated ; dedicated. F. Énoch (ā′nôkˊ).

E′nos (ē′nŭs). [Heb.] Man.

E′phra-im (ē′frā-ĭm). [Heb.] Very fruitful. L. E′phra-i′mus.

E-ras′mus (ē-răz′mŭs). [Gr.] Lovely ; worthy of love. L. id. ; F. Érasme (ā′răsmˊ) ; Sp. Erasmo (ā-räs′mō) ; It. & Pg. Erasmo (ā-räz′mō) ; G. & D. Erasmus (ā-räs′mōōs).

Er′ic (ĕr′ĭk). [Scand.] L. E-ri′cus.

Er′nest (ûr′nĕst. [G.] Earnest. L. Er-nes′tus ; F. Ernest (ĕr′nĕstˊ) ; It., Sp., & Pg. Ernesto (ĕr-nĕs′tō) ; G. Ernst (ĕrnst).

Esau (ē′sô). [Heb.] Covered with hair. F. Ésaü (ā′zȧ′üˊ).

E′than (ē′thăn). [Heb.] Firmness ; strength.

Eu-gene′ (ū-jēn′ ; ū′jēn). [Gr.] Well-born ; of noble race. L. Eu-ge′ni-us ; F. Eugène (ū′zhĕnˊ) ; It. Eugenio (ā-ōō-jĕn′yō) ; Sp. Eugenio (-hā′nyō) ; Pg. Eugenio (-zhā′nyō) ; G. Eugen (oi′gän ; oi-gän′) ; Eugenius (oi-gā′nē-ōōs). — *Fem.* Eugenia.

Eus′tace (ūs′tās). [Gr.] L. Eu-sta′chi-us, Eu-sta′thi-us ; F. Eustache (ûs′tăshˊ), Eusthate (ûs′tātˊ) ; It. Eustazio (ā-ōō-stät′syō), Eustasio (-stä′zyō), Eustachio (-stä′kyō) ; Sp. Eustaquio (-stä′kyō) Pg. Estacio (ā-stä′sĕ-ō) ; G. Eustasius (oi-stä′sĕ-ōōs).

Ev′an (ĕv′ăn). [W.]

E-ze′ki-el (ē-zē′kĭ-ĕl ; -zēk′-yĕl). [Heb.] Strength of God. F. Ézéchiel (ā′zā′-kyĕlˊ) ; It. Ezechiele (ăd-zā-kyĕl′ā), Ezechiello (-kyĕl′lō) ; Sp. Ezequiel (ā-thā-kyĕl′) ; G. Ezechiel (ā-tsā′kĕ-ĕl).—*Dim.* Zeke.

Ez′ra (ĕz′rȧ). [Heb.] Help. L. Ezra, Ez′dras ; F. Esdras (ĕz′drāsˊ) ; G. Esra (ĕs′rä).

Fe′lix (fē′lĭks). [L.] Happy ; prosperous. L. id. ; F. Félix (fā′lĕksˊ) ; It. Felice (fā-lē′chä) ; Sp. Félix (fā′-lĕks) ; Pg. Feliz (fā-lēsˊ) ; G. Felix (fā′lĕks). — *Fem.* Felicia.

Fer′di-nand (fûr′dĭ-năndˊ). [Teut.] F. Ferdinand (fĕr′-dē-nänˊ), Ferrand (fĕr′-ränˊ) ; It. Ferdinando (fĕr′-dē-nän′dō), Ferrando (fĕr-rän′dō) ; Sp. Hernando (ĕr-nän′dō), Fernando (fĕr-nän′dō) ; G. & D. Ferdinand (fĕr′dē-nänt).

Fran′cis (frän′sĭs). [Teut.] Free. L. Fran-cis′cus ; F. François (frän′swäˊ) ; It. Francesco (frän-chäs′kō), Franco (frän′kō) ; Sp. Francisco (frän-thēs′kō) ; Pg. Francisco (frän-sēs′-kōō) ; G. Franz′skus (fränts′kōōs), Franz (fränts). D. Franciscus (frän-sĭs′-kŏōs). — *Dim.* Frank. — *Fem.* Frances, Fanny.

Fred′er-ic (frĕd′ĕr-ĭk), *or* **Fred′e-rick** (-ē-rĭk). [Teut.] L. Fred′er-i′cus, Frid′er-i′cus ; F. Frédéric (frā′dā′rēkˊ) ; It. Federigo (fā′dā-rē′gō), Federico (-rē′kō) ; Sp. Federico (fā′-thā-rē′kō) ; Pg. Frederico (frā′dā-rē′kōō) ; G. Friedrich (frē′drĭk), Fritz (frĭts). —*Dim.* Fred, Fred′dy.—*Fem.* Frederica.

Ga′bri-el (gā′brĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Man of God. Fr. Gabriel (gȧ′brē′ĕlˊ) ; It. Gabriello (gä′brē-ĕl′lō) ; Sp. & Pg. Gabriel (gä′brē-ĕl). G. Gabriel (gä′brē-ĕl).—*Dim.* Gabe (gāb).

Ga-ma′li-el (gȧ-mā′lĭ-ĕl ; -mäl′yĕl). [Heb.] Recompense of God.

Geof′frey (jĕf′rĭ). [Teut.] L.Gau-fre′dus, Gal-fri′dus ; F. Geoffroi (zhō′frwäˊ).

George (jôrj). [Gr.] A husbandman. L. Geor′gi-us ; F. Georges, George (zhôrzh) ; It. Giorgio (jôr′jō) ; Sp. Jorge (hôr′hā) ; Pg. Jorge (zhôr′zhē) ; G. Georg (gā-ôrk).—*Dim.* Georgie (jôr′-jĭ). Geordie (jôr′dĭ). — *Fem.* Georgiana.

Ger′ald (jĕr′ăld). [Teut.] Spear wielder. L. Ge-ral′-dus: F. Géralde (zhā′ràldˊ). Géraud (zhā′rō′). Giraud (zhē′rōˊ), Girauld (-rōˊ) ; It. Giraldo (jē-räl′dō) ; G. Gerold (gā′rōlt).

Ger′ard (jĕr′ärd ; jē-rärdˊ). [Teut.] Strong with the spear. L. Ge-rar′dus ; F. Gérard (zhā′rärˊ) ; It. Gerardo (jä-rär′dō), Gherardo (gā-) ; G. Gerhard (gĕr′-härt) ; D. Gerard (gā-rärt).

Gid′e-on (gĭd′ē-ŭn). [Heb.] Hewer ; feller.

Gil′bert (gĭl′bĕrt). [Teut.] L. Gil-ber′tus ; F. Gilbert (gēl′bârˊ), Gilbert (zhēl′-bârˊ) ; It. Gilberto (jēl-bĕr′tō) ; Sp. Gilberto (hēl-) ; G. Gilbert (gĭl′bĕrt), Giselbert (gē′zĕl-). — *Dim.* Gil (gĭl).

Giles (jīlz). [OF.] A kid. L. Æ-gid′i-us ; F. Gilles (zhēl), Égide (ā′zhēdˊ) ; It. Egidio (ā-jē′dyō) ; Sp. Gil (hēl) ; Pg. Gil (zhēl) ; G. & D. Egidius (ā-gē′dē-ōōs).

God′frey (gŏd′frĭ). [Teut.] L. God′e-fri′dus, Gal-fri′-dus ; F. Godefroi (gô′d'-frwäˊ) ; It. Goffredo (gôf-frä′dō), Godefredo (gō′dā-frä′dō), Giotto (jôt′tō) ; Sp. Godofredo (gō-thō-frä′-thō), Gofredo (gō-frä′thō) ; Pg. Godofredo (gō′dō-frä′-dōō) ; G. Gottfried (gŏt′frēt).

God′win (gŏd′wĭn). [AS.] Prob., friend of God.

Greg′o-ry (grĕg′ō-rĭ). [Gr.] Watchful. L. Gre-go′ri-us ; F. Grégoire (grā′gwärˊ) ; It., Sp., & Pg. Gregorio (grā-gō′rē-ō) ; G. Gregor (grā′gōr ; grā-gōr′), Gregorius (grā-gō′rē-ōōs). D. Gregoor (grā′gōr), Gregorius (grā-gō′rē-ŭs).

Gus-ta′vus (gŭs-tā′vŭs). [Sw.] L. id. ; F. Gustave (güs′tävˊ) ; It. & Sp. Gustavo (gōōs-tä′vō) ; G. Gustav (gōōs′täf) ; D. Gustaaf (gōōs′täf).

Guy (gī). [Teut.] A leader. L. Gui′do ; F. Guy (gē) ; It. Guido (gwē′dō) ; Sp. Guido (gē′thō) ; Pg. Guido (-dōō) ; G. Guido (gē′dō).

Han'ni-bal (hăn'ĭ-bŭl). [Punic.] Grace of Baal. L. id.; F. Hannibal, Annibal (ăn/nē'bäl'); It. Annibale (ăn-nē'bä-lā); Sp. Anibal (ä-nē'bäl).

Har'old (hăr'ŭld). [AS.] F. Harold (ä'rôld'); It. Araldo (ä-räl'dō), Aroldo (ä-rōl'dō).

He'man (hē'măn). [Heb.] Faithful. F. Héman (ā'mäN'); Sp. Eman (ā-män'); G. Heman (hā'-män).

Hen'ry (hĕn'rĭ). [Teut.] The head or chief of a house. L. Hen-ri'cus, Enri'cus; F. Henri (äN'rē'); It. Enrico (ĕn-rē'kō); Sp. Enrique (ĕn-rē'kā); Pg. Henrique (ĕN-rē'kä); G. Heinrich (hīn'rĭk); D. Hendrik (hĕn'drĭk). — *Dim.* Hal, Har'ry, Hen. — *Fem.* Harriet, Henrietta.

Her'bert (hûr'bĕrt). [AS.] Glory of the army. L. Herber'tus; F. Herbert (ĕr/bâr'); It. Erberto (ĕr-bĕr'tō); Sp. Heberto (ā-bĕr'tō); Pg. Herberto (ĕr-bĕr'tōo); G. Herbert (hĕr'bĕrt).

Her'man (hûr'măn). [Teut.] A warrior. L. Armini'us; It. Ermanno (ĕr-män'nō); G. Hermann (hĕr'män).

Hez'e-ki'ah (hĕz'ē-kī'ä). [Heb.] Strength of the Lord. F. Ézéchias (ā/zā'kyäs'); It. Ezechia (ād-zā'kya); Ezecchia (ād-zāk'kya); Sp. Ezéquias (ā-thā'kyas); G. Hiskia (hĭs'kē-ä).

Hil'a-ry (hĭl'ä-rĭ). [L.] Cheerful. L. Hi-la'ri-us; F. Hilaire (ē/lâr'); It. Ilario (ē-lä'rē-ō); Sp. & Pg. Hilario (ē-lä'rē-ō); G. & D. Hilarius (hē-lä'rē-ōos). — *Fem.* Hilaria.

Hi'ram (hī'răm). [Heb.] Most noble.

Ho'mer (hō'mĕr). [Gr.] L. Hō-me'rŭs; F. Homère (ō/mâr'); It. Omero (ō-mā'rō); G. & D. Homerus (hō-mā'rōos).

Hor'ace (hŏr'ăs). = Horatio.

Ho-ra'ti-o (hō-rā'shĭ-ō; -shō). [L.] L. Ho-ra'ti-us; F. Horace (ō/rās'); It. Orazio (ō-rät'syō); Sp. Horacio (ō-rä'thyō); Pg. Horacio (-sĕ-ō); G. Horatius (hō-rät'sē-ōos), Horaz (hō-rätz'); D. Horatio (hō-rä'tsē-ō).

Ho-se'a (hō-zē'ä). [Heb.] Salvation.

Hugh (hū), **Hu'go** (hū'gō). } [Teut.] Spirit; soul. L. Hu'go; F. Hugues (ügz); It. Ugo (ōō'gō), Ugolino (ōō/gō-lē'nō); Sp. Hugo (ōō'gō); Pg. Hugo (ōō'-gōō); G. Hugo (hōō'gō).

Hum'phrey } (hŭm'frĭ). **Hum'phry** } [AS.] L. Hum-phre'dus *or* Hum-fri'dus; F. Onfroi (ôN'frwä'); It. Onofredo (ō/nō-frä'dō), Onfredo (ōn-frä'dō); Sp. Hunfredo (ōōn-frä'thō); Pg. Hunfredo (ōōn-frä'dōō); G. Humfried (hōōm'frēt). — *Dim.* Humph.

Ich'a-bod (ĭk'ä-bŏd). [Heb.] Where is the glory?

Ig-na'ti-us (ĭg-nā'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs). [Gr.] L. id.; F. Ignace (ēn'yäs'); It. Ignazio (ēn-yät'syō); Sp. Ignacio (ēg-nä'thyō); Pg. Ignacio (-sē-ō); G. Ignaz (ĭg-nätz').

Im-ma'nu-el (ĭ-măn'ū-ĕl). [Heb.] God with us. See Emmanuel. [ful.]

I'ra (ī'rä). [Heb.] Watch-

I'saac (ī'zăk). [Heb.] Laughter. L. I-sa'a-cus; F. Isaac (ē/zäk'); It. Isacco (ē-zäk'kō); G. Isaak (ē'zäk). — *Dim.* Ik (ĭk), Ike.

I-sai'ah (ī-zā'yä; ī-zī'ä). [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord. L. I-sai'as.

Is'ra-el (ĭz'rā-ĕl). [Heb.] Champion of God.

I-van' (ē-vän'; Eng. ī'văn). See John.

Ja'bez (jā'bĕz). [Heb.] He will cause pain.

Ja'cob (jā'kŭb). [Heb.] A supplanter. L. Ja-co'bus; F. Jacob (zhä'kŏb'), Jacques (zhäk); It. Giacobbe (jä-kŏb'bā), Jacopo (yä'kō-pō), Jachimo (yä'kē-mō), Giacomo (jä'kō-mō); Sp. Jacobo (hä-kō'-bō), Diego (dyä'gō), Jago (hä'gō), Jaime (hī'mĕs); Pg. Jacob (zhä-kō'b'), Jayme (zhī'mə), Diogo (dē-ō'gō); G. Jakob (yä'-kŏp).—*Dim.* Jake (jāk). See James.

Ja'i-rus (jā'ĭ-rŭs; jā-ī'rŭs). [Heb.] He will enlighten. L. id.

James (jāmz). = Jacob.—*Dim.* Jem, Jem'my, Jim, Jim'my.—*Fem.* Jamesina.

Ja'pheth (jā'fĕth). [Heb.] Enlargement.

Ja'red (jā'rĕd). [Heb.] Descent.

Ja'son (jā'sŭn). [Gr.] Prob., a healer. L. id.

Jef'frey (jĕf'rĭ). = Geoffrey.

Jer'e-mi'ah (jĕr'ē-mī'ä), **Jer'e-mi'as** (-mī'ăs), *or* **Jer'e-my** (jĕr'ē-mĭ). [Heb.] Exalted of the Lord. L. Jer'e-mi'as; F. Jérémie (zhā'rā'mē'); It. Geremia (jā'rā-mē'ä), Sp. Jeremias (hā'rā-mē'äs); G. & D. Jeremias (yä'rē-mē'äs).

Je-rome' (jē-rōm'; *in England usually* jĕr'ŏm). [Gr.] Holy name. L. Hi'e-ron'ymus; F. Jérôme (zhā'-rōm'); It. Geronimo (jā-rō'nē-mō), Girolamo (jē-rō'lä-mō); Sp. Jeronimo (hä-rō'nē-mō), Jeromo (hä-rō'mō); G. Hieronymus (hē'ä-rō'nē-mōōs).

Jes'se (jĕs'ē). [Heb.] L. id.

Jo'ab (jō'ăb). [Heb.] Jehovah is his father.

Job (jōb). [Heb.] Afflicted; persecuted.

Jo'el (jō'ĕl). [Heb.] The Lord is God.

John (jŏn). [Heb.] The gift of God. L. Jo-han'nes *or* Jo-an'nes; F. Jean (zhäN); It. Giovanni (jō-vän'nē); Sp. Juan (hwän); Pg. João (zhō-ouN'); G. Johann (yō'hän), Johannes (yō-hän'ĕs), Hans (häns); D. Jan (yän); Russ. Ivan (ē-vän').—*Dim.* Jack, Jock, John'ny. — *Fem.* Jane, Joan, Joanna.

Jo'nah (jō'nä). [Heb.] A dove.

Jo'nas (jō'năs). = Jonah.

Jon'a-than (jŏn'ä-thăn). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.

Jo'seph (jō'zĕf). [Heb.] He shall add. L. Jo-se'phus; F. Joseph (zhō'zĕf'); It. Giuseppe (jōō-sĕp'pä); Sp. José (hō-zā'); Pg. José (zhō-zā'); G. Joseph (yō'-zĕf).—*Dim.* Jo, Joe (jō).—*Fem.* Josepha, Josephine.

Josh'u-a (jŏsh'ū-ä). [Heb.] God of salvation. L. Jos'ū-a; F. Josué (zhō'zü'ā'); G. & D. Josua (yō'zōō-ä).—*Dim.* Josh.

Jo-si'ah (jō-sī'ä), } [Heb.]
Jo-si'as (jō-sī'ăs). } Given of the Lord.

Jo'tham (jō'thăm). [Heb.] The Lord is upright.

Ju'dah (jōō'dä). [Heb.] Praised.

Jul'ian (jōōl'yăn). [L.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius. L. Ju'li-a'nus; F. Julien (zhü'lyäN'); It. Giuliano (jōō-lyä'nō); Sp. Julián (hōō-lyän'); Pg. Julião (zhōō-lyouN'); G. Julianus (yōō'lē-ä'nōōs), Julian (yōō'lē-än).—*Dim.* Jule.—*Fem.* Juliana.

Jul'ius (jōōl'yŭs; jōō'lĭ-ŭs). [Gr.] Soft-haired. L. id.; F. Jules (zhül); It. Giulio (jōōl'yō); Sp. Julio (hōōl'yō); Pg. Julio (zhōōl'-yō); G. & D. Julius (yōō'-lē-ōos). — *Dim.* Jule (jūl). —*Fem.* Julia, Juliet.

Jus'tin (jŭs'tĭn). [L.] Just. L. Jus-ti'nus; F. Justin (zhüs'tăN'); It. Giustino (jōōs-tē'nō); Sp. Justino (hōōs-tē'nō); G. Justin (yōōs'tēn).

Jus'tus (jŭs'tŭs). [L.] Just. L. id.; F. Juste (zhüst); It. Giusto (jōōs'tō); Sp. Justo (hōōs'tō); G. Justus (yōōs'-tōōs), Just (yōōst).

Ken'neth (kĕn'ĭth). [Gael.] Prob., a leader; commander.

La'ban (lā'băn). [Heb.] White.

Lan'ce-lot (lăn'sē-lŏt), *or* **Laun'ce-lot** (län'-; län'-). [F.] F. Lancelot (läN's'-lō'); It. Lancilotto (län/-chē-lōt'tō); Pg. Lancelote (läN/sā-lō'tä); G. Lanzelot (län'tsā-lōt').

Lau'rence } (lô'rĕns). [L.]
Law'rence } L. Lau-ren'ti-us; F. Laurent (lō'räN'); It. Lorenzo (lō-rĕn'zō); Sp. Lorenzo (lō-rĕn'thō); Pg. Laurenço (lou-rĕn'shō); G. Lorenz (lō'rĕnts).—*Dim.* Larry (lăr'ĭ), Laurie, Lawrie (lô'rĭ).—*Fem.* Laura.

Laz'a-rus (lăz'ä-rŭs). [Heb.] = Eleazer. L. id.; F. Lazare (lä/zär'); It. Lazaro (lät'sä-rō); Sp. Lazaro (lä'thä-); Pg. Lazaro (lä'sä-); G. Lazarus (lät'sä-rōos).

Le-an'der (lē-ăn'dĕr). [Gr.] F. Léandre (lā/äN'dr'); It. & Sp. Leandro (lā-än'drō).

Lem'u-el (lĕm'ū-ĕl). [Heb.] Created by God.

Leon'ard (lĕn'ärd). [G.] Strong or brave as a lion. L. Le/o-nar'dus; F. Léonard (lā/ō/nâr'); It. Lionardo (lē-ō-när'dō); Sp. & Pg. Leonardo (Sp. lā/ō-närˈdō; Pg. -dōō); G. Leonhard (lā'ōn-härt).

Le-on'i-das (lē-ŏn'ĭ-dăs). [Gr.] Lionlike.

Le'o-pold (lē'ō-pōld; *formerly* lē'pōld). [Teut.] Bold for the people. F. Léopold (lā/ō/pōld'); It. & Sp. Leopoldo (lā'ō-pōl'dō); Pg. Leopoldo (-dōō); G. Leopold (lā'ō-pōlt), Luitpold (lōō'ĕt-pōlt). [sion.]

Le'vi (lē'vī). [Heb.] Adhe-

Lew'is (lū'ĭs). See Louis.

Li'nus (lī'nŭs). [Gr.] Flaxen-haired. [Laurence.]

Lo-ren'zo (lō-rĕn'zō). = **Lot** (lŏt). [Heb.] Veil; covering.

Lou'is (lōō'ĭs; lōō'ĭ). [Teut.] Famous warrior. L. Lu'do-vi'cus; F. Louis (lōō'ē'); It. Lodovico (lō'-dō-vē'kō), Luigi (lōō-ē'jē); Sp. Clodoveo (klō-dō-vā'ō), Luis (lōō-ēs'); Pg. Luiz (lōō-ēs'; -ēsh'); G. Ludwig (lōōt'vĭk). — *Dim.* Lew, Lewie (lōō'ĭ), Lou (lōō), Louie (lōō'ĭ). — *Fem.* Louisa, Louise.

Lu'cas (lū'kăs). See Luke.

Lu'ci-us (lū'shĭ-ŭs; lū'-shŭs). [L.] L. id.; F. Luce (lüs); It. Lucio (lōō'chō); Sp. Lucio (lōō'thyō; -syō); Pg. Lucio (lōō'sē-ō). — *Fem.* Lucia, Lucy.

Luke (lūk). [Gr.] L. Lu'cas; F. Luc (lük); It. Luca (lōō'kä); Sp. Lucas (lōō'-käs); G. Lukas (lōō'käs).

Lu'ther (lū'thĕr). [G.] Illustrious warrior. L. Luthe'rus; F. Luthaire (lü'-târ'); It. Lotario (lō-tä'-rē-ō); Sp. Clotario (klō-tä'rē-ō); G. Luther (lōō'-tĕr), Lothar (lō'tär).

Ma'la-chi (măl'ä-kĭ). [Heb.] Messenger.

Ma-nas'seh (mā-năs'ĕ). [Heb.] Forgetfulness. L. Ma-nas'ses.

Mar-cel'lus (mär-sĕl'ŭs). [L.] Dim. of Marcus.

Mar'cus (mär'kŭs), *or* **Mark** (märk). [L.] L. Mar'cus; F. Marc (märk); It. Marco (mär'kō); Sp. Marcos (mär'kōs); G. Markus (mär'kōos). — *Fem.* Marcia.

Mar'tin (mär'tĭn). [L.] Of Mars; warlike. L. Mar-ti'nus; F. Martin (mär'tăN'); It. & Sp. Martino (mär-tē'nō); G. Martin (-tēn).

Mat'thew (măth'ū). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. L. Matthæ'us; F. Mathieu (mä/-tyœ'); It. Matteo (mät-tā'ō); Sp. Mateo (mä-tā'-ō); G. Matthäus (mät-tā'ōos). —*Dim.* Mat.

Mat-thi'as (mă-thī'ăs). [Gr.] = Matthew.

Mau'rice (mô'rĭs). [L.] Moorish; dark-colored. L. Mau-ri'ti-us; F. Maurice (mō'rēs'); It. Maurizio (mou-rēt'syō); Sp. Mauricio (-rē'thyō); G. Moritz (mō'rĭts).

Max/i-mil'i-an (măk'sĭ-mĭl'yăn; -ĭ-ăn). [L.] The greatest Æmilianus. L. Max'i-mil'i-a'nus; F. Maximilien (mäk/sē'mē'lyäN'); Pg. Maximiliano (mä/sē-mē'lē-ä'nō); G. Maximilian (mäk'sē-mē'lē-än').

Mi'cah (mī'kə). [Heb.] Who is like Jehovah?

Mi'chael (mī'kĕl; *Brb.* mĭ'kä-ĕl; mĭ'kĕl). [Heb.] Who is like God? L. id.; F. Michel (mē/shĕl'); It. Michele (mē-kä'lā); Sp. & Pg. Miguel (mē-gāl'); G. Michael (mē'kä-ĕl). — *Dim.* Mike (mīk).

Miles (mīlz). [Teut.]

Mor'gan (môr'găn). [W.] Seaman; dweller on the sea.

Mo'ses (mō'zĕz; mō'zĭz). [Perh. Egypt.] Drawn out of the water. L. Mo'ys-es; F. Moïse (mō'ēz'); It. Moise (mō'ē-zā'); Sp. Moisés (-sās'); Pg. Moises (-zāsh'); G. Moses (mō'zĕs; -zĭz). — *Dim.* Mose.

Na'a-man (nā'ä-măn). [Heb.] Pleasantness.

Na'hum (nā'hŭm). [Heb.] Consolation.

Na-po'le-on (nä-pō'lē-ŏn). [It.] F. Napoléon (nä/pō/-lā'ôN'); It. Napoleone (nä-pō'lā-ō'nä).

Na'than (nā'thăn). [Heb.] Given; gift.

Na-than'a-el (nä-thăn'ä-ĕl), *or* **Na-than'i-el** (nä-thăn'ĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Gift of God. F. Nathaniel (nä/tä/-nyĕl').

Ne'he-mi'ah (nē'hĕ-mī'ä). [Heb.] Comfort of Jehovah. L. Ne'he-mi'as.

Nich'o-las } (nĭk'ō-lăs).
Nic'o-las } [Gr.] Having a victorious army. L. Nic-o-la'us; F. Nicolas (nē/kō/-lä'), Nicole (nē/kōl'); It. Niccolo (nĕk'kō-lō; nēk'-kō-lō'), Nicolo (nē'kō-lō'), Nicola (nē-kō'lä); Sp. Nicolás (nē-kō-läs'); Pg. Nicoláo (-lä'ō); G. Nikolaus (nē'kō-lous).—*Dim.* Nick.

No'ah (nō'ä). [Heb.] Rest; comfort.

No'el (nō'ĕl). [L.] Christmas; born on Christmas Day. F. Noël (nō/ĕl'); It. Natale (nä-tä'lā); Sp. & Pg. Natal (nä-täl').

O'b a-d i'a h (ō'b ă-d ī'ä). [Heb.] Servant of the Lord. L. O'ba-di'as.

Oc-ta'vi-us (ŏk-tā'vĭ-ŭs). [L.] The eighth born. L. id.; F. Octavien (ŏk/tä-vyäN'); It. Ottaviano (ŏt/tä-vyä'nō), Ottavio (ŏt-tä'-vyō).—*Fem.* Octavia.

Ol'i-ver (ŏl'ĭ-vĕr). [Orig. uncert.] L. Ol'i-ve'rus; F.

Olivier (ŏ/lē/vyā′) ; It. Oliviero (ō/lē-vyā/rō), Uliviero (ōō/lē-) ; Sp. Oliverio (ō/lē-vā/rē-ō) ; P. Oliveiro (ō/lē-vā/rō) ; G. & D. Olivier (ō/lē-vēr ; ō-lē/vēr).

Or-lan′do (ôr-lăn′dō). [It.] = Roland.

Os′car (ŏs′kär). [Gael.] Bounding warrior. L. Os′ca-rus.

Os′mond } (ŏz′mŭnd). AS.
Os′mund } Protection of God. F. Osmond (ōz/mōN′).

Ow′en (ō′ĕn). [W.]

Pat′rick (păt′rĭk). [L.] Noble ; a patrician. L. Patri′ci-us ; F. Patrice (pà/trēs′) ; It. Patrizio (pä-trēt′sē-ō) ; Sp. Patricio (pä-trē′thyō) ; Pg. Patricio (-sĕ-ō) ; G. Patrizius (pä-trēt′sē-ōos).—*Dim.* Pad′dy, Pat.

Paul (pôl), } [L.] Lit-
Pau′lus (pô′lŭs). } tle. L. Paul′us ; F. Paul (pōl) ; It. Paolo (pä′ō-lō) ; Sp. Pablo (päb′lō) ; Pg. Paulo (pou′lō) ; G. Paul (poul). — *Fem.* Paula.

Pe′ter (pē′tĕr). [Gr.] A rock. L. Pe′trus ; F. Pierre (pyār) ; It. Pietro (pyā′trō) ; Sp. & Pg. Pedro (pā′drō) ; G. Peter (pā′tĕr), Petrus (pā′trōos).— *Dim.* Pete (pēt), Pe′ter-kin.

Phi-lan′der (fĭ-lăn′dĕr). [Gr.] A lover of men.

Phi-le′mon (fĭ-lē′mŏn). [Gr.] Loving.

Phil′ip (fĭl′ĭp). [Gr.] A lover of horses. L. Philip′pus ; F. Philippe (fē/lēp′) ; It. Filippo (fē-lēp′pō) ; Sp. Felipe (fā-lē′pā) ; Pg. Felippe (fā-lē′pā) ; G. Philipp (fē′lĕp). — *Dim.* Phil, Pip. — *Fem.* Philippa.

Phin′e-as (fĭn′ē-ăs), *or* **Phin′e-has** (-ăs). [Heb.] Mouth of brass.

Pi′us (pī′ŭs). [L.] Pious ; filial. L. id. ; F. Pie (pē) ; It. Pio (pyō).

Quin′tin (kwĭn′tĭn). [L.] The fifth. L. Quin′tus, Quin′ti-a-nus ; Scot. Quentin (kwĕn′tĭn).

Ralph (rălf ; *in England often* răf). L. Ra-dul′phus.

Raph′a-el (răf′ā-ĕl ; rā′fā-ĕl). [Heb.] The healing of God. F. Raphael (rà/fà/ĕl′) ; It. Raffaello (räf/fä-ĕl′lō), Raffacle (-ä′lā) ; G. Raphael (rä′fä-ĕl).

Ray′mond } (rā′mŭnd).
Ray′mund } [Lat.] Wise protection. F. Raymond (rā/mōN′) ; It. Raimondo (rī-mōn′dō) ; Sp. & Pg. Raimundo (Sp. rī-mōon′dō ; Pg. -dōō) ; G. Raimund (rī′mōont).

Reg′i-nald (rĕj′ĭ-năld). [Teut.] Strong ruler. L. Reg′i-nal′dus ; F. Regnauld, Regnault (rĕ-nyō′), Renaud (-nō′) ; It. Rinaldo (rē-näl′dō) ; Sp. Reynaldos (rā/ē-näl′dōs) ; G. Reinwald (rīn′vält), Reinald (rī′nält).

Reu′ben (rōō′bĕn). [Heb.] Behold, a son!

Reu′el (rōō′ĕl). [Heb.] Friend of God. [inald.

Reyn′old (rĕn′ŭld). = Reg-

Rich′ard (rĭch′ärd). [Teut.] Strong like a ruler ; powerful. L. Ri-car′dus ; F. Richard (rē/shär′) ; It. Riccardo (rēk-kär′dō) ; Sp. Ricardo (rē-kär′dō) ; Pg. Ricardo (-dōō) ; G. Richard (rē′kärt).—*Dim.* Dick, Dick′en, Dick′on.

Rob′ert (rŏb′ĕrt). [Teut.] Bright in fame. L. Ro-ber′tus ; F. Robert (rō/bâr′) ; It. Roberto (rō-bâr′tō), Ruberto (rōō-bâr′tō) ; Sp. Robert′o (rō-bĕr′tō) ; Pg. Roberto (-tōō) ; G. Robert (rō′bĕrt), Rudbert (rōōt′-), Ruprecht (rōō′prĕkt). —*Dim.* Bob, Bob′by, Dob, Dob′bin, Rob, Rob′bin, Pop.

Rod′er-ic } (rŏd′ĕr-ĭk).
Rod′er-ick } [Teut.] Rich in fame. F. Rodrigue (rō/drēg′) ; It. Rodrigo (rō-drē′gō) ; Sp. Rodrigo (rō-drē′gō), Ruy (rōō′ē) ; G. Roderich (rō′dĕ-rĭk) ; Russ. Rurik (rōō′rĭk).

Ro′dolph (rō′dŏlf), *or* **Ro-dol′phus** (rō-dŏl′fŭs). = Rudolf.

Roger (rŏj′ĕr). [Teut.] Famous with the spear. L. Ro-ge′rus ; F. Roger (rô/zhā′) ; It. Ruggiero (rōōjē′rō), Rogero (rō-jē′rō) ; Sp. Rogerio (rō-hā′rē-ō) ; G. Rüdiger (rü′dē-gĕr). —*Dim.* Hodge (hŏj), Hodgkin (hŏj′kĭn).

Ro′land (rō′lănd), *or* **Row′land**. [Teut.] Fame of the land. L. Rot-lan′dus, Rolan′dus ; F. Roland (rô/lāN′) ; It. Orlando (ôr-län′dō) ; Sp. Roldán (rōl-dän′) ; Pg. Rolando (rō-län′dōō) ; Roldão (rōl-douN′) ; G. Roland (rō′länt) ; D. Roeland (rōō′länt).

Ru′dolph (rōō′dŏlf), *or* **Ru-dol′phus** (rōō-dŏl′fŭs). [Teut.] L. Ro-dol′phus ; F. Rodolphe (rô/dŏlf′), Raoul (rà/ōōl′) ; It. Rodolfo (rō-dōl′fō), Ridolfo (rē-) ; Sp. Rodolfo (rō-dōl′fō) ; G. Rudolf (rōō′dōlf).

Ru′fus (rōō′fŭs). [L.] Red ; redhaired.

Ru′pert (rōō′pĕrt). = Robert. L. Ru-per′tus.

Sam′son (săm′sŭn), *or* **Samp′son** (sămp′sŭn). [Heb.] Splendid sun ; F. Samson (sâ/sōN′) ; Sp. Sansón (sän-sōn′) ; Pg. Sansão (-soun′).

Sam′u-el (săm′ū-ĕl). [Heb.] Heard of God ; asked for of God ; F. Samuel (sà/mwĕl′) ; It. Samuele (sä-mwā′lā) ; G. Samuel (zä′mōō-ĕl). —*Dim.* Sam, Sam′my. [for.

Saul (sôl). [Heb.] Asked

Se-bas′tian (sĕ-bās′chăn). [Gr.] L. Se-bas′ti-a′nus ; F. Sébastien (sā/bàs/tyaN′) ; It. Sebastiano (sā-bäs-tyä′nō) ; Sp. Sebastián (sä-bäs-tyän′) ; Pg. Sebastião (-tyounN′) ; G. Sebastian (zä-bäs′tē-än′). [pointed.

Seth (sĕth). [Heb.] Ap-

Sig′is-mund (sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd). [Teut.] Conquering protection. F. Sigismond (sē/zhēs/mōN′) ; It. Sigismondo (sē/jēs-mōn′dō), Sismondo (sēs-mōn′dō) ; Sp. Sigismundo (sē-hēs-mōon′dō) ; Pg. Sigismundo (sē/zhēs-mōon′dōō) ; G. Sigismund (zē′gĭs-mōont), Sigmund (zēk′mōont).

Si′las (sī′lăs). [L.] L. id.

Sil-va′nus (sĭl-vā′nŭs). [L.] Living in a wood. L. id. ; F. Silvain (sēl/vaN′) ; It. Silvano (sēl-vä′nō), Silvio (sēl′vyō) ; G. Silvanus (zēl-vä′nōos), Silvan (-vän′).—*Fem.* Sylvia.

Sil-ves′ter (sĭl-vĕs′tĕr). [L.] Bred in the country ; rustic. L. id. ; F. Silvestre (sēl/vĕs′tr′) ; Pg. Sylvestre (sēl-vĕs′trā) ; G. Silvester (zēl-vĕs′tĕr). — *Dim.* Vest, Ves′ter.

Sim′e-on (sĭm′ē-ŏn). [Heb.] Hearing. L. id. ; F. Siméon (sē/mā/ōN′) ; Pg. Simeão (sē/mē-ouN′) ; G. Simeon (zē′mē-ōn).—*Dim.* Sim.

Si′mon (sī′mŏn). [Heb.] L. id. ; F. Simon (sē/mōN′) ; It. Simone (sē-mō′nā) ; Sp. Simón (sē-mōn′) ; Pg. Simão (sē-mouN′) ; G. Simon (zē′mōn). — *Dim.* Sim.

Sol′o-mon (sŏl′ō-mŭn). [Heb.] Peaceable. F. Salomon (sà/lō/mōN′) ; It. Salomone (sä/lō-mō′nā) ; Sp. Salomón (-mōn′) ; Pg. Salomão (-mouN′) ; G. Salomo (zä′lō-mō). — *Dim.* Sol.

Ste′phen (stē′v'n). [Gr.] A crown. L. Steph′a-nus ; F. Étienne (ā/tyĕn′) ; It. Stefano (stä′fä-nō) ; Sp. Estevan, Esteban (ĕs-tā′vän) ; Pg. Estevão (ĕs′tā-vouN′) ; G. Stephan (stā′fän). — *Dim.* Steve, Ste′vie, Steenie (stēn′ĭ) (*chiefly Scot.*).

Syl-va′nus (sĭl-vā′nŭs). = Silvanus.

Syl-ves′ter (sĭl-vĕs′tĕr). = Silvester.

Thad′e-us (thăd′ē-ŭs). [Gr.] L. Thad-dæ′us ; It. Taddeo (tä-dā′ō) ; Sp. Tadeo(tä-thā′ō) ;Pg. Thaddeo (tä-dā′oō) ; G. Thaddäus (tä-dĕ′ōos).

The′o-bald (thē′ō-bôld, *formerly* tĭb′ăld). [Teut.] Bold for the people. F. Thibaut (tē/bō′) ; It. Teobaldo (tā/ō-bäl′dō) ; Sp. Theudebaldo (tā/oō-dā-) ; G. Dietbold (dēt′bōlt).

The′o-dore (thē′ō-dōr). [Gr.] Gift of God. L. The′o-do′rus ; F. Théodore (tā/ō-dōr′) ; It. Teodoro (tā/ō-dō′rō) ; Sp. Teodoro (tā/ō-thō′rō) ; G. Theodor (tā′ō-dōr) ; Russ. & Pol. Feodor (fā-ō′dŏr).— *Dim.* Ted, Ted′dy.

The-od′o-ric (thē-ŏd′ō-rĭk). [Teut.] Powerful among the people. L. The-od′o-ri′cus.

The-oph′i-lus (thē-ŏf′ĭ-lŭs). [Gr.] A lover of God. L. id. ; F. Théophile (tā/ō/fēl′) ; Teofilo (tā-ō/fē-lō) ; Sp. Teofilo (tā-ō/fē-lō) ; Pg. Theophilo (tā-ō/fē-loō) ; G. Theophilus (-lōos), Gottlieb (gŏt′lēp).

The′ron (thē′rŏn). [Gr.] A hunter.

Thom′as (tŏm′ăs). [Heb.] A twin. L. id. ; F. Thomas (tô/mä′) ; It. Tomaso (tō-mä′zō) ; Sp. Tomás (tō-mäs′) ; Pg. Thomas, Thomaz (tō-mash′) ; G. Thomas (tō′mäs). — *Dim.* Tom, Tom′my.—*Fem.* Thomasa, Thomasine.

Tim′o-thy (tĭm′ō-thĭ). [Gr.] Fearing God. L. Ti-mo′the-us ; F. Timothée (tē/mō/tā′) ; It. Timoteo (tē-mō-tā′ō) ; Sp. Timoteo (tē-mō-tā′ō) ; Pg. Timotheo (-tā′ōō) ; G. Timotheus (tē-mō′tā-ōos). — *Dim.* Tim.

Ti′tus (tī′tŭs). [Gr.] L. id. ; F. Tite (tēt) ; It., Sp., & Pg. Tito (tē′tō).

To-bi′ah (tō-bī′ä), *or* **To-bi′as** (tō-bī′ăs). [Heb.] Distinguished of Jehovah. L. To-bi′as ; F. Tobie (tô/bē′) ; It. Tobia (tō-bē′ä) ; Sp. Tobías (tō-bē′ās) ; G. & D. Tobias (tō-bē′ās). — *Dim.* To′by.

U-lys′ses (ū-lĭs′ēz). [Gr.] A hater.

Ur′ban (ûr′băn). [L.] Of the city ; courteous. L. Urba′nus ; F. Urbain (ür/bāN′) ; It. Urbano (ōor-bä′nō) ; G. Urbanus (ōor-bä′nōos), Urban (ōor′bän).

U-ri′ah (ū-rī′ä). [Heb.] Light of Jehovah.

U′ri-el (ū′rĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] Flame of God, or God is a light.

Val′en-tine (văl′ĕn-tīn). [L.] Strong ; healthy ; powerful. L. Val′en-ti′nus ; F. Valentin (và/lāN′tāN′) ; It. Valentino (vä-lĕn-tē′nō) ; Sp. Valentin (vä/lĕn-tēn′) ; G. Valentin (vä′lĕn-tēn).

Vic′tor (vĭk′tĕr). [L.] A conqueror. L. id.

Vin′cent (vĭn′sĕnt). [L.] Conquering. L. Vin′cens ; F. Vincent (vaN/sāN′) ; It. Vincenzo (vēn-chĕnt′sō) ; Sp. Vicente (vē-thē′n'tä) ; Pg. Vicente (-sĕn′tä) ; G. Vincenz (vĭn′tsĕnts).

Viv′i-an (vĭv′ĭ-ăn). [L.] F. Vivien (vē/vyaN′) ; G. Vivian (vē′vĕ-än).

Wal′ter (wôl′tĕr). [Teut.] Ruling the host. L. Gualte′rus ; F. Gauthier, Gautier (gō/tyā′) ; It. Gualtiero (gwäl-tyā′rō) ; Sp. Gualterio (-tä′rĕ-ō) ; G. Walther (väl′tĕr).—*Dim.* Walt, Wat.

Wil′liam (wĭl′yŭm). [Teut.] Resolute helmet, *or* helmet of resolution ; defense ; protection. L. Guil′i-el′mus, *or* Gu′li-el′mus ; F. Guillaume (gē/yōm′) ; It. Guglielmo (gōōlyĕl′mō) ; Sp. Guillermo (gēl-yĕr′mō) ; Pg. Guilherme (-yĕr′mä) ; G. Wilhelm (vĭl′hĕlm). — *Dim.* Bill, Bil′ly, Will, Wil′ly.—*Fem.* Wilhelmina.

Win′fred (wĭn′frĕd). [AS.] Win-peace.

Za′b'd i-el (zā′bd ĭ-ĕl). [Heb.] G.ft of God.

Zac-cha′us } (zăk-kē′ŭs ; *col-*
Zac-che′us } *loq.* zăk′ē-ŭs). [Heb.] Pure.

Zach′a-ri′ah (zăk/ä-rī′ä), **Zach′a-ri′as** (-rī′ăs), *or* **Zach′a-ry** (zăk′ä-rĭ). [Heb.] Remembered of Jehovah. —*Dim.* Zach (zăk).

Za′dok (zā′dŏk). [Heb.] Just.

Zeb′a-di′ah (zĕb/ä-dī′ä). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.

Ze-bi′na (zē-bī′nä). [Heb.] Bought.

Zech′a-ri′ah (zĕk/ä-rī′ä). [Heb.] = Zachariah.

Zed′e-ki′ah (zĕd′ē-kī′ä). [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.

Ze-lo′tes (zē-lō′tēz). [Gr.] A zealot.

Zeph′a-ni′ah (zĕf/ä-nī′ä). [Heb.] Hid of Jehovah.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN

Ab′i-gail (ăb′ĭ-gāl). [Heb.] Father (that is, source) of joy.—*Dim.* Ab′by, Nab′by.

Ada (ā′dä). = Adeline. [cline.]

Ad′a-line (ăd′ä-lĭn). = Ad-

Ad′e-la (ăd′ē-lä). F. Adèle (à/dĕl′).

A d′e-laide (ă d′ē-lā d).

[Teut.] Of noble rank. F. Adélaïde (à/dā/là/ēd′) ; G. Adelheid (ä′dĕl-hīt).

Ad′e-li′na (ăd′ē-lī′nä), *or* **Ad′e-line** (ă d′ē-lĭn). [Teut.] Of noble birth ; a princess. F. Adeline (à/d'-lēn′) ; G. Adeline (ä′dä-lē′nĕ).—*Dim.* Ad′die, Ad′dy.

Ag′a-tha (ăg′ä-thä). [Gr.] Good ; kind. F. Agathe (à/gät′) ; It. Agata (ä′gä-tä) ; Pg. Agatha (ä′gä-tä) ; G. Agathe (ä-gä′tĕ).

Ag′nes (ăg′nĕs ; -nēz). [Gr.] Chaste ; pure. F. Agnès (à/nyĕs′) ; It. Agnese (än-yĕ′zā) ; Sp. Inés (ē-nās′) ; Pg. Ignez (ē-nyăs′) ; G. Agnes (äng′nās).

Al-ber′ta (ăl-bûr′tä). Fem. of Albert.

Al′ex-an′dra (ăl/ĕg-zăn′drä), *or* **Al′ex-an-dri′na**

(-an-drĭ'nȧ). [Gr.] Fem. of Alexander. F. Alexandrine (ȧ/lĕk/sȧn/drēn'); It. Alessandra (ȧ-lĕs-sän'drä) ; Sp. Alejandra (ȧ/lā-hän'drä), Alejandrina (-hän-drē'nä).

Al'ice (ăl'ĭs), *or* **A-lic'i-a** (ȧ-lĭsh'ĭ-ȧ). F. Alice (ȧ/lēs'); It. Alicia (ȧ-lē'chĕ-ä); G. Alice (ä-lē'sĕ). — *Dim.* Al'lie *or* Al'ly, El'sie.

Al'ma (ăl'mȧ). [L.] Nourishing ; cherishing.

Al-mi'ra (ăl-mĭ'rȧ).

Al-the'a (ăl-thē'ȧ). [Gr.] A healer.

Am'a-bel (ăm'ȧ-bĕl). [L.] Lovable. L. A-mab'i-lis.

A-man'da (ȧ-măn'dȧ). [L.] Worthy to be loved. F. Amandine (ȧ/mäN/dēn'). — *Dim.* Man'dy.

A-me'li-a (ȧ-mē'lĭ-ȧ; ȧ-mēl'yȧ). [Uncert. orig.] F. Amélie (ȧ/mā/lē'); It. Amelia (ä-mä'lyä), Amalia (ä-mä'-) ; Sp. & Pg. Amelia (ä-mä'lĕ-ä) ; G. & D. Amalia (ä-mä'lē-ä).

A'my (ā'mĭ). [L.] Beloved. L. A-ma'ta; F. Aimée (ĕ'mā') ; It. Amata (ä-mä'tä).

An-gel'i-ca (ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kȧ). [Gr.] Lovely ; angelic. F. Angélique (äN/zhȧ/lēk'); It. Angelica (än-jĕ'lē-kä) ; G. Angelica (än-gä'lē-kä).

Ann (ăn). } [Heb.]

An'na (ăn'ȧ), } Grace. =

Anne (ăn). } Hannah. L. An'na ; F. Anne (ăn), Annette (ȧ/nĕt'), Nannette (nȧ/nĕt'), Ninon (nē/nôN'); It. Anna (ăn'nä) ; Sp. Ana (ä'nä) ; G. Anna (än'nä). — *Dim.* An'nie, Nan, Nan'cy, Nan'ny, Nina (nē'nȧ).

An'toi-nette' (ăn'tō-nĕt'; F. äN/twȧ/nĕt'). F. dim. of Antonia. It. Antonietta (än'tō-nyĕt'tä) ; G. Antoniette (-nyĕt'tĕ). — *Dim.* Net, Net'ty.

A-n-t o'n i-a (ă n-t ō'n ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Fem. of Antonius. L. id. ; F. Antonie (äN/tō/nē'') ; It. & Sp. Antonina (än'tō-nē'nä) ; G. Antonie (än-tō'-nyē').

Ar'a-b e l'l a (ăr'ȧ-b ĕ l'ȧ). [Uncert. orig.] F. Arabelle (ȧ/rȧ/bĕl'); It. Arabella (ȧ/rä-bĕl'lä) ; Sp. Arabela (-bä'lä) ; G. Arabelle (-bĕl'lĕ). —*Dim.* Bel, Bel'la, Belle.

Au-gus'ta (ô-gŭs'tȧ). [L.] Fem. of Augustus. L. id. ; G. & D. Augusta (ou-gōōs'tä).

Au-re'li-a (ô-rē'lĭ-ȧ ; ô-rēl'yȧ). [L.] Golden. Fem. of Aurelius. L. id. ; F. Aurélie (ô/rȧ/lē'); It., Sp., & D. Aurelia (ou-rä'lĕ-ä) ; G. Aurelia (ou-rä'lē-ä), Aurelie (-ē).

Bar'ba-ra (bär'bȧ-rȧ). [Gr.] Foreign ; strange. L. id. ; F. Barbe (bärb) ; It., Sp., G. & D. Barbara (bär'bä-rä).—*Dim.* Bab.

Be'a-trice (bē'ȧ-trĭs). [L.] Making happy. L. Be-a'trix ; F. Béatrice (bā/ȧ/trēs'), Béatrix (-trēs') ; It. Beatrice (bā/ä-trē'chä) ; Sp. & Pg. Beatriz (Sp. bā/ä-trēth' ; Pg. -trēsh') ; G. & D. Beatrix (bā-ä'trĕks). *Dim.* Be, Tris'sie, Tris'sy.

Be-lin'da (bĕ-lĭn'dȧ) [Uncert. orig.]

Belle (bĕl). [F.] Beautiful.

Ben'e-dic'ta (bĕn'ĕ-dĭk'tȧ). [L.] Fem. of Benedict. L. id ; F. Benoîte (bĕ-nwȧt') ; It. Benedetta (bĕ'nä-dĕ'tä) ; Sp. Benita (bä-nē'tä) ; Pg. Benedicta (bä'nä-dē'tä) ; G. Benedikta (-nĕ-dĭk'tä).

Ber'tha (bûr'thȧ). [Teut.] Bright. F. Berthe (bĕrt) ; It. & Sp. Berta (bĕr'tä) ; G. & D. Bertha (bĕr'tä).—*Dim.* Ber'ty.

Bes'sie (bĕs'ĭ), } Diminu-

Bet'sey (bĕt'sĭ). } tives of Elizabeth.

Blanch (blänch), } [Teut.]

Blanche (blänch). } White. F. Blanche (blänsh) ; It. Bianca (byän'kä) ; Sp. & G. Blanca (blän'kä).

Brid'get (brĭj'ĕt ; -ĭt). [Ir.] Strength. F. Brigitte (brē/zhēt'); It. Brigida (brē'hē-dä) ; Sp. Brigida (brē'hĕ-thä) ; G. Brigitta (brē-gĭt'tĕ).—*Dim.* Bid'dy.

Ca-mil'la (kȧ-mĭl'ȧ). [L.] Attendant at a sacrifice. L. id. ; F. Camille (kȧ/mēl' ; kȧ/mē'y') ; It. Camilla (kä-mēl'lä), Cammilla (käm-) ; Sp. Camila (kä-mē'lä).

Car'o-line (kăr'ō-lĭn). Fem. of Charles. F. Caroline (kȧ/rō/lēn'') ; It., Sp., & Pg. Carolina (kä/rō-lē'nä) ; G. Karoline *or* Caroline (kä/-rō-lē'nĕ). — *Dim.* Cad'die, Car'rie.

Cath'a-ri'na (kăth'ȧ-rī'nȧ), *or* **Cath'er-ine** (-ĕr-ĭn). [Gr.] L. Cath'a-ri'na ; F. Catherine (kȧ/trēn') ; It. Caterina (kä/tā-rē'nä) ; Sp. Catalina (-lē'nä) ; Pg. Catharina (kä/tä-rē'nä) ; G. Katharine (kä/tä-rē'nĕ). — *Dim.* Kate, Kat'rine (kăt'rĭn ; -rēn), Kit, Kit'ty.

Ce-cil'i-a (sĕ-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *or* **Cec'i-ly** (sĕs'ĭ-lĭ). [L.] Fem. of Cecil. F. Cécile (sā/sēl'') ; It. Cecilia (chā-chē'lyä) ; Sp. Cecilia (thä-thēl'yä) ; G. Cäcilia (tsĕ-tsē'lyä).—*Dim.* Cis, Sis, Sisely (sĭs'lĭ).

Ce-les'tine (sĕ-lĕs'tĭn). [L.] Heavenly. F. Célestine (sā/lĕs'tēn'') ; G. Célestine (tsŭ'-lĕs-tē'nĕ).

Cel'li-a (sĕl'lĭ-ȧ ; sĕl'yȧ). [L.] F. Célie (sā/lē'') ; It. Celia (chā'lyä).

Char'lotte (shär'lŏt). Fem. of Charles. F. Charlotte (shär/lŏt') ; It. Carlotta (kär-lŏt'tä) ; Sp. & Pg. Carlota (kär-lō'tä) ; G. Charlotte (shär-lŏt'tĕ). — *Dim.* Lot'tie.

Chlo'e (klō'ē). [Gr.] Young verdure ; herb.

Chris'ti-an'a (krĭs'tĭ-ăn'ȧ). [Gr.] Fem. of Christian. G. Christiane (krēs-tē-ä'nĕ), Christel (krĭs'tĕl).— *Dim.* Chris'sie.

Chris-ti'na (krĭs-tē'nȧ). [Gr.] F. Christine (krēs/tēn') ; It. & Sp. Cristina (krēs-tē'nä) ; G. Christine (krēs-tē'nĕ).—*Dim.* Chris'sie, Xi'na (zē'nȧ).

Cic'e-ly (sĭs'ē-lĭ). = Cecilia.

Clar'a (klăr'ȧ). [L.] Bright ; illustrious. L. id. ; F. Claire (klâr) ; It. Chiara (kyä'ra) ; Sp. & Pg. Clara (klä'rä) ; G. Klara *or* Clara (klä'rä). — *Dim.* Clare (klâr).

Clar'i-bel (klăr'ĭ-bĕl). [L.] Brightly fair.

Clar'ice (klăr'ĭs), } [L.]

Cla-ris'sa (klȧ-rĭs'ȧ). } Deriv. of Clara. F. Clarisse (klȧ/rēs'') ; It. Clarissa (klä-rēs'sä) ; G. Klarissa *or* Clarissa (klä-rē'sä). — *Dim.* Clare (klâr).

Clau'di-a (klô'dĭ-ȧ). [L.] Fem. of Claudius. F. Claude (klōd), Claudie (klō/dē'), Claudine (-dēn') ; It. & G. Claudia (klou'dĕ-ä) ; Sp. Claudia (klou'thĕ-ä), Claudina (klou-thē'nä).

Clem'en-ti'na (klĕm'ĕn-tē'nȧ), *or* **Clem'en-tine** (-tēn; -tĭn). [L.] Fem. of Clement. F. Clémentine (klā/mäN/tēn'') ; G. Clementine (klĕ'mĕn-tē'nĕ) ; Clementina (klä'mĕn-tē'nä).

Con'stance (kŏn'stȧns). [L.] Fem. of Constant. L. Con-stan'ti-a; F. Constance (kôN/stäNs'') ; It. Costanza (kō-stän'tsä) ; Sp. Constancia (kōn-stän'thä) ; G. Constanze (kōn-shtänt'sĕ) ; G. Constantia (kōn-shtänt'sĕ-ä).

Co'ra (kō'rȧ). [Gr.] Maiden.

C o r-d e'l i-a (kôr-dē'lĭ-ȧ ; -dēl'yȧ). [L.] Warm-hearted. L. id. ; F. Cordélie (kôr/dā/lē'').

Co-rin'na (kŏ-rĭn'ȧ). [Deriv. of Cora.] Maiden. L. & It. id. ; F. Corinne (kô/rĭn'').

Cor-ne'li-a (k ôr-n ē'l ĭ-ȧ ; -nēl'yȧ). [L.] Fem. of Cornelius. L. id. ; F. Cornélie (kôr/nā/lē') ; It. Cornelia (kôr-nā'lyä) ; G. Kornelia (kôr-nā'lĕ-ä).

Cyn'thi-a (sĭn'thĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Of or from Mt. Cynthus.

D e b'o-r a h (d ĕ b'ō-r ȧ). [Heb.] A bee. G. Debora (dĕ-bō'rä). — *Dim.* Deb, Deb'by. [Delos.

De'li-a (dē'lĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Of

Di-an'a (dī-ăn'ȧ ; dī-ä'nȧ). [L.] Goddess. L. Di-a'na ; F. Diane (dē-än'') ; It. & G. Diana (dē-ä'nä).

Di'nah (dī'nȧ). [Heb.] Judged.

Do'ra (dō'rȧ). Dim. of Dorothea, Eudora, Theodora. [gazelle.

Dor'cas (dôr'kȧs). [Gr.] A

Do-rin'da (dō-rĭn'dȧ). The same as Doroclea.

Dor'o-the'a, (dŏr'ō-thē'ȧ), *or* **Dor'o-thy** (dŏr'ō-thĭ). [Gr.] Gift of God. F. Dorothée (dō/rō/tā'') ; It. & Sp. Dorotea (dō'rō-tā'ä) ; G. Dorothea (dō'rō-tä'ä). — *Dim.* Dol, Dol'ly.

E'dith (ē'dĭth). [AS.] L. Edi-tha ; It. Edita (ä-dē'-tä). [Pleasure.

Ed'na (ĕd'nȧ). [Heb.]

El'e-a-nor (ĕl'ĭ-nôr ; ĕl'ē-ȧ-nôr), *or* **El'i-nor** (ĕl'ĭ-nôr ; -nēr). [F.] F. Éléonore (ā/lā/ō/nōr''), Aliénor (ȧ/lyā/-nōr') ; It. Eleonora (ā/lā-ō-nō'rä) ; G. Eleonore (ēl'ä-ō-nō'rĕ). — *Dim.* El'la, El'len, Nell, Nel'lie, No'ra.

E-lis'a-beth (ē-lĭz'ȧ-bĕth), **E-liz'a-beth** (ē-lĭz'ȧ-bĕth), *or* **E-li'za** (ē-lī'zȧ). [Heb.] Worshiper of God. Consecrated to God. F. Élisabeth (ā/lē/zā/bĕt''), Élise (ā/lēz'') ; It. Elisabetta (ä-lē-zä-bĕt'-tä) ; Elisa (ä-lē'zä) ; G. Elisabeth (ä-lē'zä-bĕt), Elise (ä-lē'zĕ). — *Dim.* Bess, Bes'sy, Beth, Bet'sey, Bet'ty, El'sie, Lib'by, Li'sa, Liz, Liz'zy.

El'len (ĕl'ĕn). Cf. Helen.

Em'i-ly (ĕm'ĭ-lĭ). [F.] F. Émilie (ā/mē/lē'') ; It. Sp., & Pg. Emilia (ä-mē'lyä) ; G. Emilie (ĕ-mē'lĕ-ĕ).

Em'ma (ĕm'ȧ). [G.] F. Emma (ĕ/mȧ') ; It. & Pg. Emma (ĕm'mä) ; Sp. Ema (ā'mä) ; G. Emma (ĕm'ä). —*Dim.* Emm, Em'mie.

Es'ther (ĕs'tĕr). [Heb.] F. Esther (ĕs/târ') ; It. Ester (ĕs'tĕr), Esterre (ĕs-tĕr'rä) ; Sp. Ester (-târ') ; G. Esther (ĕs'tĕr). — *Dim.* Es'sie.

Eth'el (ĕth'ĕl). [AS.] Noble.

Eu-do'ra (ū-dō'rȧ). [Gr.] Good gift ; L. id. ; F. Eudore (ū/dōr').

Eu-ge'ni-a (ū-jē'nĭ-ȧ). Fem. of Eugene. F. Eugénie (ū/zhā/nē'') ; It. Eugenia (ä-ōō-jē'nyä) ; Sp. Eugenia (-hä'nyä) ; G. Eugenie (oi-gā'nē-ĕ ; oi/zhĕ-nē'), Eugenia (oi-gā'nĕ-ä). — *Dim.* Genie (jē'nĭ).

Eu-la'li-a (ū-lā'lĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Fair speech. F. Eulalie (ū/lȧ/lē'') ; It. Eulalia (ä-ōō-lä'lĕ-ä).

Eu'nice (ū'nĭs). [Gr.] Happy victory.

Eu-phe'mi-a (ū-fē'mĭ-ȧ). [Gr.] Of good report. F. Euphémie (ū/fā/mē'') ; It. & Sp. Eufemia (ā-ōō-fā'myä) ; G. Euphemia (oi-fā'mē-ä).—*Dim.* Ef'fie.

E'va (ē'vȧ). [Heb.] Life. L. id. ; F. Ève (âv) ; It., Sp., Pg., G., & D. Eva (ā'vä).

E-van'ge-line (ē-v ăn'j ē-lēn ; -lĭn ; -lĭn). [Gr.] Bringing glad news.

Eve (ēv). = Eva.

Ev'e-li'na (ĕv'ĕ-lī'nȧ), **Ev'e-line** (ĕv'ĕ-līn), **Ev'e-lyn** (-lĭn). Diminutives of Eva.

Faus-ti'na (fôs-tī'nȧ). [L.] Lucky. F. Faustine (fô/stēn') ; It. Faustina (fou-stē'nä) ; G. Faustine (-nē).

Fe-lic'i-a (fē-lĭsh'ĭ-ȧ ; fē-lĭsh'ȧ). [L.] Happiness. F. Félicie (fā/lē/sē') ; It. Felicia (fä-lē'chä) ; Sp. Felicidad (fä-lē'thē-thä'dh'). [ness.

Fi-de'li-a (fĭ-dē'lĭ-ȧ ; fĭ-dēl'yȧ). [L.] Faithful.

Flo'ra (flō'rȧ). [L.] Flowers. L. id. ; F. Flore (flōr) ; It. Flora (flō'rä).

Flor'ence (flŏr'ĕns). [L.] Bloom ; prosperity. L. Floren'ti-a ; It. Fiorenza (fyō-rēn'tsä) ; Sp. Florencia (flō-rēn'thyä) ; G. Florentia (-tsĭ-ä). — *Dim.* Flos'sie.

Fran'ces (frăn'sĕz). Fem. of Francis. L. Fran-cis'ca ; F. Françoise (frȧN/swäz') ; It. Francesca (frän-chās'kä) ; Sp. Francisca (-thēs'kä) ; Pg. Francisca (frȧN-sēs'kä) ; G. Franziske (frän-tsĭs'kä). — *Dim.* Fan'ny, Frank.

Fred'er-i'ca (frĕd'ĕr-ĭ'kȧ). Fem. of Frederic. F. Frédérique (frā/dā/rēk'') ; It. Federica (fā'dä-rē'kä) ; Sp. Federica (fā'thä-rē'kä) ; G. Friederike (frē'dä-rē'kĕ). — *Dim.* Fred'die.

Geor'gi-an'a (jôr'jĭ-ăn'ȧ), *or* **Geor-gi'na** (jôr-jē'nȧ). Fem. of George. G. Georgienne (zhôr/zhyĕn''), Georgine (zhôr'zhēn'), Georgette (zhôr'zhĕt') ; It. Giorgia (jôr'jä) ; G. Georgine (gä'ôr-gē'nĕ).

Ger'al-dine (jĕr'ȧl-dĭn). Fem. of Gerald. F. Géraldine (zhā/rȧl/dēn'') ; It. Giralda (jē-räl'dä) ; G. Gerhardine (gĕr'här-dē'nĕ).

G e r'r u d e (gûr'troōd). [Teut.] Spear maiden. F. Gertrude (zhĕr/trūd') ; It. Gertrude (jĕr-trōō'dä), Geltruda (jĕl-trōō'dä) ; Sp. Gertrudis (hĕr-trōō'dĕs) ; G. Gertraud (gĕr'trout), Gertrud (gĕr'trōōt). — *Dim.* Ger'tie (gûr'tĭ), Trud'dy.

Gri-sel'da (grĭ-zĕl'dȧ ; -sĕl'dȧ). [Teut.] F. Griselda (grē/zĕl/dȧ') ; It. Griselda (grē-zĕl'dä) ; G. Griselda (-zĕl'dĕs), Griselde (-zĕl'dĕ), Grishilde (grĭs-hĭl'dĕ) ; D. Griseldis (grē-zĕl'dĭs). —*Dim.* Gris'sel.

Han'nah (hăn'ȧ). [Heb.] Same as Anna.

Har'ri-et (hăr'ĭ-ĕt), } Fem.

Har'ri-ot (hăr'ĭ-ŭt). } of Henry.—*Dim.* Hat'ty.

Hel'en (hĕl'ĕn), } [Gr.]

Hel'e-na (hĕl'ē-nȧ). } L. Hel'e-na ; F. Hélène (ā/lĕn') ; It. Elena (ā/lā-nä) ; Sp. Helena, Elena (ā-lā'-nä) ; G. Helena (hĕl'ē-nä), Helene (hĕ-lā'nĕ) ; D. Helena (hĕl'ē-nä). — *Dim.* Nell, Nel'ly.

Hen'ri-et'ta (hĕn'rĭ-ĕt'ȧ). Fem. of Henry. F. Henriette (ān/rē/ĕt'') ; It. Enrichetta (ĕn-rē-kät'tä) ; Sp. Enriqueta (ĕn-rē-kā'tä) ; G. Henriette (hĕn-rē-ĕt'tĕ). — *Dim.* Et'ta, Het'ty, Net'tie.

Hes'ter, *or* **Hes'ther** (hĕs'-tĕr). = Esther.

Ho-no'ra (hō-nō'rȧ), *or* **Ho-no'ri-a** (hō-nō'rĭ-ȧ). [L.] Honorable. — *Dim.* No'rah, No'ra.

Hor-ten'si-a (hôr-tĕn'shĭ-ȧ ;

-shä). [L.] A lady gardener. L. id.; F. Hortense (ôr'tänss'); It. Ortensia (ôr-tĕn'syä); G. & D. Hortensia (hôr-tĕn'sē-ä).

I'da (ī'dä). [Teut.] Godlike. F. Ida (ē'dä'); It., G., & D. Ida (ē'dä). [Agnes.] **I'nez** (ī'nĕz). Pg. form of **I-rene'** (ī-rēn'; ī-rē'nē). [Gr.] Peace. F. Irène (ē'rĕn'); It. Irene (ē-rē'-nä); G. Irene (ē-ra'nē).

Is'a-bel (ĭz'ə-bĕl), } = Eliz-**Is'a-bel'la** (-bĕl'ə). } abeth. F. Isabeau (ē'zà'bō'), Isabelle (-bĕl'); It. Isabella (ē'zà-bĕl'lä); Sp. Isabel (ē'sä-bĕl'); Pg. Isabel (ē'zä-bĕl'); G. Isabelle (ē'zä-bĕl'ĕ). — *Dim.* Bel, Bel'la.

Jane (jān). [F.] = Joan.

Ja-net' (jə-nĕt'; *or esp. Brit.* jăn'ĕt). Dim. of Jane.

Jean (jēn), **Jeanne** (jēn). See Joan.

Jean-nette' (jē-nĕt'). [F.] Dim. of Jeanne.

Je-m ī'm a (j ē-m ī'm ä). [Heb.] A dove.

Jes'sie (jĕs'ĭ). [Scot.] — *Dim.* Jess.

Joan (jōn), **Jo-an'na** (jō-ăn'ə), *or* **Jo-han'na** (-hăn'ə). [Heb.] Fem. of John. L. Jo-han'na; F. Jeanne (zhän); It. Giovanna (jō-vän'nä); Sp. Juana (hwä'nä); G. Johanna (yō-hän'ä).

Jo-se'pha (jō-sē'fə), *or* **Jo'-seph-ine** (jō'zĕf-ēn). Fem. of Joseph. F. Josephine (zhō'zā'fĕn'); It. Giuseppina (jōō'sĕp-pē'nä); Sp. Josefina (hō'sä-fē'nä); G. Josephine (yō'zā-fē'nĕ). — *Dim.* Jo, Jo'zy, Phe'ny.

Ju'dith (jōō'dĭth). [Heb.] Praised. F. Judith (zhü'dēt'); It. Giuditta (jōō-dēt'tä); G. Judith (yōō'dēt). — *Dim.* Judy.

Ju'li-a (jōōl'yə; jōōl'ĭ-ə). [L.] Fem. of Julius. L. id.; F. Julie (zhü'lē'); It. Giulia (jōōl'yä); Sp. Julia (hōōl'yä); Pg. Julia (zhōō'-lē-ä); G. Julie (yōō'lē-ĕ).

Ju'li-an'a (jōō'lĭ-ăn'ə). [L.] Fem. of Julian. L. id.; F. Julienne (zhü'lyĕn'); It. Giuliana (jōō-lyä'nä); Sp. Juliana (hōō-lyä'nä); Pg. Juliana (zhōō-); G. & D. Juliana (yōō'lē-ä'nä).

Ju'li-et (jōō'lĭ-ĕt). Dim. of Julia.

Jus-ti'na (jŭs-tī'nə). [L.] Fem. of Justin. L. id.; F. Justine (zhüs'tēn'); It. Giustina (jōōs-tē'nä); Sp. Justina (hōōs-tē'nä); G. Justine (yōōs-tē'nē).

Kate (kāt). Dim. of Catharine.

Kath'a-rine (kăth'ə-rĭn), *or* **Kath'er-ine** (kăth'ĕr-ĭn). = Catharine.

Lau'ra (lô'rə). [L.] A laurel. F. Laure (lōr); It. & G. Laura (lou'rä).

Lau-rin'da (lô-rĭn'də). [L.] Deriv. of Laura.

Le'na (lē'nə). Dim. of Helena or Magdalene.

Le'o-no'ra (lē'ō-nō'rə). = Eleanor. It. Leonora (lā'ō-nō'rä); G. Leonore (lā'ō-nō'rĕ), Lenore (lā-nō'rĕ).

Le-ti'ti-a (lē-tĭsh'ĭ-ə; lē-tĭsh'ə). [L.] Happiness. L. Læ-tĭ'ti-a; It. Letizia (lā-tēt'sē-ä).

Lil'i-an (lĭl'ĭ-ən), } [L.] **Lil'y** (lĭl'ĭ). } Lily.

Lo-rin'da (lō-rĭn'də). Var. of Laurinda.

Lou-i'sa (lōō-ē'zə), } Fem. **Lou-ise'** (lōō-ēz'). } of Louis. F. Louise (lōō'ēz'); It. Luisa (lōō-ē'zä); Sp. Luisa (-sä); Pg. Luiza (-zä); G. Luise (-zĕ), Ludovika (lōō'dō-vē'kä).—*Dim.* Lou, Lou'ie.

Lu'ci-a (lū'shĭ-ə; -shə). [L.] Fem. of Lucius.

Lu-cin'da (lū-sĭn'də). [L.] = Lucy.

Lu-crece' (lū-krēs'; lū'krēs), *or* **Lu-cre'ti-a** (lū-krē'shĭ-ə; -shə). [L.] L. Lu-cre'ti-a; F. Lucrèce (lü'krĕs'); It. Lucrezia (loō-krät'sĕ-ä).

Lu'cy (lū'sĭ). F. Lucie (lü'sē'); It. Lucia (loō-chē'ä); Sp. *Lucia* (lōō-thē'ä; -sē'ä) Lucia(-sē-ä); G. Lucia (lōō'-tsē-ä), Lucie (lōō'tsĭ-ĕ).

Lyd'i-a (lĭd'ĭ-ə). [Gr.] A native of Lydia.

Ma'bel (mā'bĕl). = Amabel.

Mad'e-line (măd'ĕ-lĭn). See Magdalene.

Mag'da-lene (măg'də-lēn; măg'də-lē'nē). [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala. F. Magdelaine (mà'd'lĕn'), Madeleine (mà'd'lĕn'), Madelon (-lôn'); It. Maddalena (mäd'dä-lä'nä); Sp. Magdalena (mäg'dä-lä'nä), Madelena (mä'dä-lā'nä); G. Magdalene (mäg'dä-lā'-nē). — *Dim.* Maud, Maun.

Mar-ce'l'la (mär-sĕ'lə). Fem. of Marcellus.

Mar'ga-ret (mär'gə-rĕt). [Gr.] A pearl. F. Marguerite (mär'gē-rēt'); It. Margherita (märˈgä-rē'tä); Sp. Margarita (märˈgä-rē'tä); Pg. Margarida (-rē'dä); G. Margarete (-rā'tĕ), Gretchen (grā'ĸĕn; *Eng.* grĕch'-ĕn).—*Dim.* Grit'ty, Mag, Mag'gy, Meg, Meg'gy, Mc'ta, Peg, Peg'gy.

Mar'ger-y (mär'jĕr-ĭ), *or* **Mar'jo-ry** (-jō-rĭ). See Margaret. — *Dim.* Madge, Mar'gie.

Mar'i-an (mär'ĭ-ən; mâr'-). = Marianne.

Ma'ri-anne' (mā'rĭ-ăn'). [F.] A compound of Mary and Anne. F. Marianne (mà'ryän'); It. Marianna (mä'rē-än'nä); Sp. Mariana (mä'rē-ä'nä); G. Marianne (-ä'nĕ).

Ma'ri-on (mär'ĭ-ŏn; mâr'-). = Mary.

Mar'tha (mär'thə). [Prob. Aramaic] F. Marthe (märt); It. & Sp. Marta (mär'tä); Pg. & D. Martha (mär'tä); G. Martha (-tä), Marthe (-tē). — *Dim.* Mat, Mat'ty, Pat, Pat'ty.

Ma'ry (mā'rĭ; mâr'ĭ). [Heb.] L. Mā-rī'ə; F. Marie (mà'rē'), Marion (mà'rē'ôN'); Sp. María (mä-rē'ä); It. & Pg. Maria (mä-rē'ä); G. Maria (mä-rē'ä), Marie (-rē'ĕ).—*Dim.* May, Moll, Mol'ly, Poll, Pol'ly.

Ma-thil'da (mə-thĭl'də), *or* **Ma-til'da** (mə-tĭl'də). [Teut.] Mighty battle maid. F. Mathilde (mà'-tēld'); It. Matilda (mä-tēl'-dä); G. Mathilde (mä-tēl'-dĕ). — *Dim.* Mat, Mat'ty, Pat'ty, Til'da.

Maud (môd). Contr. of Matilda *or* Magdalene.

May (mā). Contr. of Mary.

Me'li-cent (mĕl'ĭ-sĕnt). [Teut.] Sp. Melisenda (mä'lē-sĕn'dä).

Me-lis'sa (mē-lĭs'ə). [Gr.] Bee. F. Mélisse (mā'lēs'); It. Melissa (mä-lēs'sä).

Mil'dred (mĭl'drĕd). [AS.] L. Mil-dre'da.

Mil'i-cent (mĭl'ĭ-sĕnt). See Melicent.

Min'nie (mĭn'ĭ). [Cf. G. Minna.] Remembrance; love. Often used as nickname for Mary.

Mi-ran'da (mĭ-răn'də). [L.] Admirable. L. id.

Mir'i-am (mĭr'ĭ-ăm). [Heb.] = Mary.

Nan'cy (năn'sĭ). = Anne. — *Dim.* Nan, Nance.

Nel'lie (nĕl'ĭ), } Dim. of El-**Nel'ly** (nĕl'ĭ). } len, Helen, or Eleanor.

No'ra (nō'rə), } Contr. of **No'rah** (nō'rə). } Honora, Leonora, and Eleanor.

Oc-ta'vi-a (ŏk-tā'vĭ-ə). [L.] Fem. of Octavius. L. id.; F. Octavie (ôk'tà'vē'), Octave (-tāv'); It. Ottavia (ôt-tä'-vyä); Sp. Octavia (ôk-tä'-vē-ä).—*Dim.* Tave, Ta'vy.

Ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv). [L.]

O-livi'a (ō-lĭv'ĭ-ə). } An olive. L. O-livi'a; It. & G. Olivia (ō-lē'vyä).

O-phe'li-a (ō-fē'lĭ-ə; ō-fēl'-yə). [Gr.] F. Ophélie (ō'fā'lē').

Pau'la (pô'lə). [L.] Fem. of Paulus, or Paul. L. id.; F. Paule (pōl); It. Paola (pä'-ō-lä); Sp., Pg., & G. Paula (pou'lä).

Pau-li'na (pô-lī'nə), [L.] *or* **Pau-line'** (pô-lēn'). F. Pauline (pō'lēn'); It. Paolina (pä'ō-lē'nä); Sp. & Pg. Paulina (pou-lē'nä); G. Pauline (pou-lē'nĕ).

Pe-del'o-pe (pē-dĕl'ō-pē). [Gr.] A weaver. L. id.

Phe'be (fē'bē). = Phœbe.

Phi-lip'pa (fĭ-lĭp'ə). Fem. of Philip. F. Philippine (fē'lē'pēn'); It. Filippa (fē-lēp'pä), Filippina (fē'-lēp-pē'nä); Sp. & Pg. Felipa (fā-lē'pä); G. Philippine (fē'lē-pē'nĕ).

Phil'lis (fĭl'ĭs). = Phyllis.

Phœ'be (fē'bē). [Gr.] Shining. F. Phébé (fā'bā'); It. Febe (fā'bā).

Phyl'lis (fĭl'ĭs). [Gr.] A green bough.

Pol'ly (pŏl'ĭ). A dim. of Mary. [L. id.]

Pris-cil'la (prĭ-sĭl'ə). [L.]

Ra'chel (rā'chĕl). [Heb.] A ewe. F. Rachel (rà'shĕl'); It. Rachele (rä-kä'lā); Sp. Raquel (rä-kĕl'); Pg. Rachel (rä-kĕl'); G. Rahel (rä'hĕl).

Re-bec'ca (rē-bĕk'ə), *or* **Rebek'ah** (rē-bĕk'ə). [Heb.] L. Re-bec'ca; F. Rébecca (rā'bĕ'kä'); G. Rebekka (rā-bĕk'ä). — *Dim.* Beck'y.

Rhe'a (rē'ə). [Gr.] L. id.; F. Rhée (rā), Rhéa (rā'ā'); It. Rea (rā'ä); G. Rhea (rā'ä). [rose.]

Rho'da (rō'də). [Gr.] A

Ro'sa (rō'zə). [L.] A rose. It. Rosa (rō'zä); Sp. Rosa (rō'sä); Pg. Rosa (rō'zə).

Ros'a-bel (rōz'ə-bĕl), *or* **Ros'a-bel'la** (-bĕl'ə). [L.] A fair rose.

Ro-sa'li-a (rō-zā'lĭ-ə), *or* **Ros'a-lie** (rōz'ə-lē). Deriv. of Rosa.

Ros'a-lind (rōz'ə-lĭnd). [L.]

Ros'a-mond (rōz'ə-mŭnd). [Teut.] F. Rosemonde (rōz'mōnd'); It. Rosmonda (rōz-mōn'dä); Sp. Rosamunda (rō'sä-mōōn'dä); D. Rozamond (rō'zä-mŏnt).

Rox-an'a (rŏk-săn'ə; -sā'nə). [Per.] F. Roxane (rŏk'sän'). — *Dim.* Rox'y.

Ruth (rōōth). [Heb.]

Sa-bi'na (sə-bī'nə). [L.] A Sabine woman. F. Sabine (sà'bēn'); G. Sabina (zä-bē'nĕ).

Sa-lome' (sə-lō'mē). [Heb.] Peace. F. Salomé (sà'lō'-mā'); G. Salome (zä-lō'mĕ).

Sa'ra (sā'rə), } [Heb.] **Sa'rah** (sā'rə). } princess. F. Sara (sà'rà'); It., Sp., & Pg. Sara (sä'rä); G. Sara (zä'rä).—*Dim.* Sal, Sal'ly.

Sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl). [Gr.] A sibyl. L. Si-byl'la.

So-phi'a (sō-fī'ə). [Gr.] Wisdom. F. Sophie (sō'-fē'); It. Sofia (sō-fē'ä); G. Sophia (zō-fē'ä). — *Dim.* So'phy.

So-phro'ni-a (sō-frō'nĭ-ə). [Gr.] Of a sound mind; sensible.

Stel'la (stĕl'ə). [L.] A star. L. id.; F. Estelle (ĕs'tĕl'); Sp. Estella (ĕs-tĕl'yä).

Steph'a-na (stĕf'ə-nə). [Gr.] Fem. of Stephen. F. Stéphanie (stā'fà'nē'); G. Stephanie (stā-fà'nē-ĕ).

Su'san (sū'zən), **Su-san'na** (sū-zăn'ə), *or* **Su-san'nah** (-zăn'ə). [Heb.] A lily. F. Susanne (sü'zän'); It. Susanna (sōō-zän'nä); Sp. & Pg. Susana (Sp. sōō-sä'nä; Pg. -zä'nə); G. Susanne (sōō-zän'ĕ). — *Dim.* Sue, Suke, Su'ky, Su'sie, Susy.

Syl'vi-a (sĭl'vĭ-ə). [L.] Fem. of Sylvanus.

Ta b'i-t h a (tăb'ĭ-thə). [Aramaic.] A gazelle.

The'o-do'ra (thē'ō-dō'rə). [Gr.] Fem. of Theodore. It. Teodora (tā'ō-dō'rä); G. Theodora (tā'ō-dō'ra). — *Dim.* Dō'ra.

The'o-do'si-a (thē'ō-dō'-shĭ-ə; -shə). [Gr.] Gift of God. It. Teodosia (tā'ō-dō'-zyä); G. Theodosia (tā'ō-dō'zĕ-ä).

The-re'sa (tĕ-rē'sə), [L.] F. Thérèse (tā'rāz'); It. Teresa (tā-rē'zä); Sp. Teresa (tā-rā'sä); Pg. Theresa (tə-zä); G. Therese (tĕ-rā'zĕ). — *Dim.* Ter'ry, Tra'cy.

Thom'a-sa (tŏm'ə-sə), *or* **Thom'a-sine** (-sēn). Fem. of Thomas. Sp. Tomasa (tō-mä'sä); G. Thomasia (tō-mä'zĕ-ä). — *Dim.* Tamzine (tăm'zēn).

Ul'ri-ca (ŭl'rĭ-kə). [Teut.] Rich F. Ulrique (ül'rēk'); It. Ulrica (ōōl'rē'kä); G. Ulrike (ōōl'rē'kĕ).

U-ra'ni-a (ū-rā'nĭ-ə). [Gr.] Heavenly; one of the Muses. L. id.; F. Uranie (ü'rà'nē').

Ur'su-la (ûr'sŭ-lə). [L.] She-bear. L. id.; F. Ursule (ür'sül'); It. Orsola (ōr'sō-lä); Sp. Ursola (ōōr'sō-lä).

Va-le'ri-a (və-lē'rĭ-ə). [L.] Victory. L. id.; F. Valérie (và'là'rē'); It. Valeria (vä-lā'rē-ä); G. Valerie (-rē-ĕ).

Vic-to'ri-a (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ə). [L.] Victory. L. id.; F. Victoire (vēk'twär'); It. Vittoria (vēt-tō'rē-ä); G. Victoria (vēk-tō'rē-ä).

Vi'o-la (vī'ō-lə; vē-ō'lə; vī-ō'-). [L.] A violet. L. id.; F. Violette (vyō'lĕt'); It. Viola (vē-ō'lä); Sp. & Pg. Violante (vē'ō-län'tä); G. Viola (vē-ō'lä), Viole (vē-ō'lē).

Vir-gin'i-a (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-ə). [L.] L. id.; F. Virginie (vĕr'zhē'nē'); It. Virginia (vēr-jēn'yä); G. Virginia (vēr-gē'nyä).

Vivi-an (vĭv'ĭ-ən). [F.] Lively. F. Vivienne (vē'-vyĕn'); It. Viviana (vē-vyä'nä).

Wil'hel-mi'na (wĭl'hĕl-mē'nə). [Teut.] Fem. of Wilhelm, German of William. F. Guillelmine (gē'-yĕl'mēn'), Guillemette (gē'-yĕ-mĕt'), Wilhelmine (vē'-lĕl'mēn'); It. Guglielma (gōōl-yĕl'mä); Sp. Guillelmina (gēl'yĕl-mē'nä); G. Wilhelmine (vĭl'hĕl-mē'-nĕ).—*Dim.* Mina (mē'nə), Mi-nel'la, Wil'mett, Wil'-mot.

Win'i-fred (wĭn'ĭ-frĕd).— *Dim.* Win'nie.

Ze-no'bi-a (zē-nō'bĭ-ə). [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter. L. id.; F. Zénobie (zā'nō'bē').

Zoe (zō'ē). [Gr.] Life.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

INCLUDING PROVERBS, COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS, AND THE MOTTOES OF THE STATES AND LEADING NATIONS

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

NOTE.—A very few common words and phrases from foreign languages will be found in the Vocabulary. The abbreviations used here are: L. *Latin;* F. *French;* G. *German;* Gr. *Greek;* It. *Italian;* Sp. *Spanish.*

A

à bas (ä bä′). [F.] Down with; — in disapprobation.

ab-e′unt stu′di-a in mo′res (mō′rēz). [L.] Studies change into habits.

ab ex′tra. [L.] From without.

ab hoc et ab hac et ab il′la. [L.] From this man and from this woman and from that woman; confusedly.

ab in′con-ve′ni-en′ti. [LL.] *Law.* Lit., from inconvenience; — referring to a rule that an argument from inconvenience or hardship has great weight.

ab in′cu-na′bi-lis (ĭn′kū-năb′ĭ-lĭs). [L.] From the cradle; from childhood.

ab in-i′ti-o (ĭn-ĭsh′ĭ-ō). [L.] From the beginning.

ab in′tra. [L.] From within.

à bon chat, bon rat (ä bôN′ shä′ bôN′ rä′). [F.] Lit., to a good cat, a good rat; well-matched.

à bon marché (ä bôN′ mȧr′shā′). [F.] At a good bargain; cheap.

ab o-ri′gi-ne (ŏ-rĭj′ĭ-nē). [L.] From the origin (beginning).

ab o′vo us′que ad ma′la. [L.] From the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.

à bras ouverts (ä brȧ′-zōō′vȧr′). [F.] With open arms.

ab′sit in-vi′di-a (ĭn-vĭd′ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Let there be no ill will.

ab′ sit o′men. [L.] May there be no [ill] omen (as in a word just used).

ab u′no di′sce om′nes (dĭs′ē). [L.] From one learn all.

ab ur′be con′di-ta. [L.] From the founding of the city (Rome, founded ab. 753 B. C.).

a-bu′sus non tol′lit u′sum. [L.] Abuse does not take away use (i. e., is not an argument against proper use).

a ca′pi-te ad cal′cem (kăp′ĭ-tē). [L.] From head to heel.

ac-ces′sit (ăk-sĕs′ĭt). [L.] He came near.

à cheval (ä shē-vȧl′). [F.] On horseback; astride.

à compte (ä kôNt′). [F.] On account.

à corps perdu (ä kôr pĕr′dü′). [L.] Lit., with lost body; headlong; impetuously.

à coup sûr (ä kōō′ sür′). [F.] With sure stroke; surely.

à couvert (ä kōō-vĕr′). [F.] In cover; under cover; sheltered.

a cu′spi-de co-ro′na (kŭs′pĭ-dē). [L.] A crown from (i. e., won by) the spear.

ad ar-bi′tri-um (är-bĭt′rĭ-ŭm). [L.] At will.

ad a′stra per a′spe-ra (ăs′trȧ, ăs′pē-rȧ). [L.] To the stars through difficulties; — motto of Kansas.

ad cap-tan′dum. [L.] For the sake of pleasing; — said of an argument addressed primarily to sentiments, desires, or passions.

ad cap-tan′dum vul′gus. [L.] To catch the crowd.

ad cru-me′nam. [L.] To the purse.

ad e-un′dem (gra′dum). [L.] To the same (degree).

ad ex-tre′mum. [L.] To the extreme; at last.

ad fi′nem. [L.] At the end.

ad in′fi-ni′tum. [L.] To infinity.

ad in′te-rim. [L.] In the meantime.

ad ka-len′das Græ′cas. [L.] At the Greek calends; i. e., never — the Greeks had no calends.

ad li′bi-tum (lĭb′ĭ-tŭm). [L.] At pleasure.

ad nau′se-am (nô′shē-ăm). [L.] To [the point of] disgust.

ad pa′tres (pā′trēz). [L.] [Gathered] to his fathers; dead.

ad quem. [L.] At [or to] which; — opposed to *a quo.* [in hand.]

ad rem. [L.] To the thing or matter

à droite (ä drwȧt′). [F.] To the right; on the right.

ad un′guem (ŭn′gwĕm). [L.] To a finger nail; to a nicety.

ad u-trum′que pa-ra′tus (ŭ-trŭm′-kwē). [L.] Prepared for either [event].

ad vi′vum. [L.] To the life.

ad′vo-ca′tus di-a′bo-li (dī-ăb′ō-lī). [L.] = Devil's advocate.

æ′gre-s.it′que me-den′do (ē′grē-sĭt′kwē). [L.] And he [or it] grows worse with the treatment.

æ′gri som′ni-a. [L.] A sick man's dreams.

æ′quam ser-va′re men′tem. [L.] To preserve an unruffled mind.

æ′quo a′ni-mo (ăn′ĭ-mō). [L.] With equal mind; with equanimity.

æ′re per-en′ni-us. [L.] More lasting than brass [or bronze].

æ-ta′tis su′æ. [L.] Of his [or her] age.

affaire d'amour (ȧ-fâr′ dȧ-mōōr′). [F.] A love affair.

affaire d'honneur (dŏ-nûr′). [F.] An affair of honor; a duel.

affaire du cœur (dü kûr′). [F.] An affair of the heart; a love affair.

à fond (ä fôN′). [F.] To the bottom; thoroughly.

a for′ti-o′ri (ā fôr′shĭ-ō′rī; fōr′-). [L.] With the greater force; — said of an argument.

à gauche (ä gōsh′). [F.] To the left; on the left. [be done.]

a-gen′da (ȧ-jĕn′dȧ). [L.] Things to

a′ge quod a′gis. [L.] Do what you are doing; attend to the business at hand.

à grands frais (ä grän′ frĕ′). [F.] At great expense.

à haute voix (ä ōt′ vwȧ′). [F.] Out loud; aloud.

à huis clos (ä wē′ klō′). [F.] With closed doors.

aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera (ād′twȧ′, lē syĕl tä′d′-rȧ′). [F.] Help yourself, [and] heaven will help you.

à l'abandon (ä lȧ′bȧN′dôN′). [F.] With abandonment; in disorder; at random.

à la belle étoile (ä lȧ bĕl′-ā′-twȧl′). [F.] Lit., with the beautiful star; in the open air at night.

à la bonne heure (ä lȧ bŏ′-nûr′). [F.] Lit., at the good hour; very well; excellent. [in safety.]

à l'abri (ä lȧ′brē′). [F.] In shelter;

à la dérobée (ä lȧ dā′rō′bā′). [F.] By stealth; privately.

à la française (ä lȧ fräN′sȧz′). [F.] After the French mode [or fashion].

à la mode (ä lȧ mōd′). [F.] In fashion; according to the fashion [or prevailing mode].

à l'anglaise (ä läN′glâz′). [F.] In the English fashion.

a′le-re flam′mam (ăl′ē-rē). [L.] To feed the flame.

a′li-a ten-tan′da vi′a est. [L.] Another way must be tried.

à l'improviste (ä lăN′ prō′vēst′). [F.] On a sudden; unawares.

a′li-quan′do bo′nus dor′mi-tat Ho-me′rus (ăl′ĭ-kwŏn′dō). [L.] Even good Homer sometimes nods (that is, the greatest are sometimes caught napping).

a′lis vo′lat pro′pri-is. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — motto of Oregon.

allegro non tanto (äl-lā′grō nôn tän′tō). [It.] Brisk, but not so very brisk.

Alles zu retten, muss alles gewagt werden (äl′ĕs tsōō rĕt′ĕn, mōōs äl′ĕs gĕ-vȧkt′ vĕr′dĕn). [G.] To save all, all must be dared.

al′ter e′go. [L.] A second self; a bosom friend.

al′ter i′dem. [L.] A selfsame other one; a second self.

al′ter ip′se a-mi′cus. [L.] A friend [is] a second self.

a ma′xi-mis ad mi′ni-ma (măk′sĭ-mĭs, mĭn′ĭ-mȧ). [L.] From the greatest to the least.

à méchant chien, court lien (ä mā′-shäN′ shyäN′, kōōr lyäN′). [F.] To a vicious dog, a short chain.

âme de boue (äm dĕ bōō′). [F.] A soul of mud.

amende honorable (ȧ′mänd′ ŏ′nŏ′-rȧ′blĕ). [F.] Honorable apology [or reparation].

a men′sa et tho′ro. [L.] From table and bed; from bed and board.

a-mi′cus cu′ri-æ. [L.] A friend of the court.

a-mi′cus hu-ma′ni ge′ne-ris (jĕn′ē-rĭs). [L.] A friend of the human race.

a-mi′cus us′que ad a′ras (ŭs′kwē). [L.] A friend as far as to the altars. (that is, except in what is contrary to one's religion).

ami de cour (ȧ′mē′ dĕ kōōr′). [F.] A friend of [or in] the court; a hollow friend. [country.]

a′mor pa′tri-æ [L.] Love of one's

amour propre (ȧ′mōōr′ prŏ′pr′). [F.] Self-love; self-esteem.

ancienne noblesse (äN′syĕn′ nō′blĕs′) [F.] Ancient nobility; the French nobility before the Revolution of 1789.

ancien régime (äN′syäN′ rā′zhēm′). [F.] The ancient order of thing (esp. in France before the Revolution).

an′guis in her′ba. [L.] A snake in the grass.

a′ni-mal bi′pes im-plu′me (ăn′ĭ-măl bī′pēz). [L.] A two-legged animal without feathers (that is, a man).

a′ni-mis o′pi-bus′que pa-ra′ti (ăn′ĭ-mĭs ŏp′ĭ-bŭs′kwē). [L.] Prepared in minds and resources; — one of the mottoes of South Carolina.

an′no æ-ta′tis su′æ. [L.] In the year of his [or her] age.

an′no Do′mi-ni (dŏm′ĭ-nī). [L.] In the [specified] year of [our] Lord.

an′no mun′di. [L.] In the year of the world; — used in reckoning dates from the supposed period of the creation, esp. as fixed by Usher at 4004 B. C. Abbr. *A. M.*

an′no ur′bis con′di-tæ. [L.] In the year of the founded city (Rome, founded about 753 B. C.); — used in Roman chronology.

an′nu-it cœp′tis. [L.] He [God] has

smiled on [our] undertakings; — a motto on the uncut reverse of the great seal of the United States.

au'nus mi-ra'bi-lis (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] Wonderful year.

au'nus bel'lum. [L.] Before the war (esp., *U. S.*, the Civil War).

an'te me-rĭ'di-em (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ĕm). [L.] Before noon.

an'te tu'bam tre'pi-dat (trĕp'ĭ-dăt). [L.] He trembles before the trumpet [sounds]. [the utmost.]

à outrance (à ōō'tränsʼ). [F.] To

a'pa-ge Sa'ta-nas (ăp'ā-jē sāt'ā-năs) ! [L.] Get thee hence, Satan!

à pas de géant (à pä' dē zhā'äNʼ). [F.] With a giant's stride.

à peu près (à pûʼ prĕʼ). [F.] Nearly; about.

à pied (à pyĕʼ). [F.] On foot.

à plomb (à plōNʼ). [F.] Perpendicularly; directly.

ap'pa-ra'tus cri'ti-cus (krĭt'ĭ-kŭs). [L.] Reference books, texts, etc., for use in literary work.

après moi, le déluge! (à'prĕ mwäʼ lē dā'lüzhʼ). [L.] After me, the deluge!; — a remark attributed to Louis XV.

à propos de bottes (à prō'pōʼ dē bōtʼ). [F.] Apropos of boots; without any reason.

à propos de rien (dē ryĕNʼ). [F.] Apropos of nothing; irrelevant.

a'qua et ig'ni in'ter-dic'tus. [L.] Forbidden [to be furnished with] water and fire; banished.

a'qui-la non ca'pit mus'cas (ăk'wĭ-lä). [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.

a quo (ā kwō). [L.] From which; — opposed to *ad quem*.

à ravir (à rà'vērʼ). [F.] Ravishingly; admirably.

ar'bi-ter e'le-gan'ti-æ (är'bĭ-tĕr ĕl'ē-găn'shĭ-ē). [L.] Judge of elegance. Also, **ar'bi-ter e'le-gan'ti-a'rum.**

ar-ca'na cœ-le'sti-a (sē-lĕs'tĭ-ä). [L.] Heavenly secrets; celestial mysteries.

ar'gu-men't u m ad ho'mi-nem (hŏm'ĭ-nĕm). [L.] An argument to the man [i. e., to his interests, passions, etc.]. [pricked up.

ar-rec'tis au'ri-bus. [L.] With ears

arrière-pensée (à'ryârʼ pänʼsāʼ). [F.] A thought or meaning kept back [or dissembled]; mental reservation.

ars est ce-la're ar'tem. [L.] It is [true] art to conceal art.

ars lon'ga, vi'ta bre'vis (ärz). [L.] Art is long, life is short.

ars po-e'ti-ca (pō-ĕt'ĭ-kä). [L.] Art of poetry.

a'si-nus ad ly'ram (ăs'ĭ-nŭs). [L.] An ass at the lyre.

a'stra ca'stra, nu'men lu'men (ăs'trä kăs'trä). [L.] The stars my camp, the Deity my light.

à tort et à travers (à tôrʼ-tā à trà'vârʼ). [F.] Without discernment; at random.

au bout de son latin (ō bōō' dē sōN là'tănʼ). [F.] At the end of his Latin; at his wits' end.

auch ich war in Arkadien geboren (ouĸ ĭĸ vär ĭn är-kä'dĭ-ĕn gĕ-bō'rĕn). [G.] I, too, was born in Arcadia.

au contraire (ō kōNʼ-trârʼ). [F.] On the contrary.

au courant (ō kōō'räNʼ). [F.] Lit., in [or with] the current; well-informed; up-to-date.

auc'tor pre'ti-o'sa fa'cit (prĕ'shĭ-ō'-sä). [L.] The giver makes [the gifts] precious.

au-den'tes for-tu'na ju'vat (ô-dĕn'-tēz). [L.] Fortune favors the bold [or the brave].

au'de sa'pe-re (säp'ĕ-rē). [L.] Dare to be wise.

au fait (ō' fĕʼ). [F.] Expert; skillful; well instructed.

au fond (ō'fōNʼ). [F.] At bottom; fundamentally.

auf Wiedersehen (ouf' vē'dĕr-zā'ĕn). [G.] Till we meet again; — a form of farewell.

au grand sérieux (ō' gränʼ sĕr'yûʼ). [F.] In all seriousness.

au pied de la lettre (ō' pyĕʼ dē là lĕtʻr'). [F.] To the foot of the letter; literally.

au pis aller (ō' pē'-zà'lāʼ). [F.] At worst; as a last resort.

au'ra po'pu-la'ris (pŏp'û-lā'rĭs). [L.] Popular breeze; popular favor or will.

au're-a me'di-o'cri-tas (mē'dĭ-ŏk'rĭ-tăs). [L.] The golden mean.

au reste (ō' rĕstʻ). [F.] For the rest; besides.

au revoir (ō' rĕ-vwärʼ). [F.] Till we meet again; — a form of farewell.

au'ri-bus te'ne-o lu'pum. [L.] I have a wolf by the ears.

au'ri sa'cra fa'mes (fā'mēz). [L.] Accursed craving for gold.

au-spi'ci-um me'li-o'ris æ'vi (ô-spish'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] An omen of a better age; — motto of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait (ō'sĭ'tō' dēʼ, ō'sē'tō' fĕʼ). [F.] No sooner said than done.

autant de têtes, autant d'avis (ō'-tänʼ dĕ tâtʻ, ō'tänʼ dà'vēʼ). [F.] So many heads (men), so many opinions.

aut Cæ'sar aut nul'lus (nĭ'hĭl). [L.] Either a Cæsar, or nobody (nothing).

autres temps, autres mœurs (ō'trʼ tänʼ, ō'trʼ mûrsʼ; s *sounded in mœurs*). [F.] Other times, other manners.

aut vin'ce-re aut mo'ri. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.

aux armes ! (ō-zärmʼ). [F.] To arms!

avec permission (à'vĕkʼ pĕr'mĕ'-syōNʼ). [F.] With permission.

a ver'bis ad ver'be-ra. [L.] From words to blows.

a vin'cu-lo ma'tri-mo'ni-i (măt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ī). [L.] From the bond of matrimony.

avise la fin (à'vēzʼ là fĂNʼ). [F.] Consider the end.

à votre santé (à vō'trʼ säN'tāʼ). [F.] To your health.

B

bas bleu (bä' blûʼ). [F.] A blue-stocking; literary woman.

battre la campagne (bâ'trʼ là käN'-pänʼy'). [F.] To beat [or scour] the country; to give vague reasons.

bavardage (bà'vàr'dàzhʼ). [F.] Prattle; chatter.

be-a'tæ me-mo'ri-æ. [L.] Of blessed memory.

beau monde (bō' mōNd). [F.] Lit., fine world; the fashionable world.

beaux yeux (bō'-zyûʼ). [F.] Beautiful eyes. [horrid wars.]

bel'la, hor'ri-da bel'la. [L.] Wars,

be-nig'no nu'mi-ne. [L.] With favoring providence.

ben trovato (bĕn trō-vä'tō). [It.] Well found [or invented].

bête noire (bât' nwärʼ). [F.] Lit., black beast; an object of deep dread or aversion; bugbear.

bêtise (bā'tēzʻ). [F.] Stupidity; an act of folly; a trifle.

bien entendu (byĂNʼ-näNʼtäNʼdüʼ). [F.] Well understood; of course.

bienséance (byĂNʼsā'äNsʼ). [F.] Becomingness; propriety. [come.]

bienvenue (byĂNʼvĕ-nüʼ). [F.] Welcome

bis dat qui ci'to dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives quickly.

bis pec-ca're in bel'lo non li'cet. [L.] To blunder twice in war is not permitted.

bo'na fi'des (fī'dēz). [L.] Good faith; honesty; freedom from fraud or deception.

bon avocat, mauvais voisin (bōNʼ-nà'vō'kàʼ, mō'vĕʼ vwà'zĂNʼ). [F.] Good lawyer, bad neighbor.

bon gré, mal gré (bōNʼ grāʼ, màlʼ grāʼ). [F.] [With] good grace [or] bad grace; willing or unwilling.

bo'nis a'vi-bus (ā'vĭ-bŭs). [L.] With good birds (auspices).

bon jour (bōNʼ zhōōrʼ). [F.] Good day; good morning.

bonne bouche (bŏnʼ bŏŏshʼ). [F.] A pleasant taste; a titbit.

bonne et belle (bŏnʼ-nā bĕlʼ). [F.] Good and fine.

bonne foi (bŏNʼ fwäʼ). [F.] Good faith. [evening.]

bon soir' (bōNʼ swärʼ). [F.] Good

bordereau (bôrʼdĕ-rōʼ). [F.] A note or memorandum, esp. one containing an enumeration of documents.

bouffant (bōō-fĂNʼ), ‡ [F.] Puffed

bouffante (bōō-fĂNtʼ). } out; full; bulging, as a dress skirt.

bouleversement (bōōl'vĕrʼsĕ-mäNʼ). [F.] Complete overthrow; convulsion; disorder.

brevet d'invention (brĕ-vĕʼ dĂNʼväN'-syōNʼ). [F.] A patent.

bre'vi ma'nu. [L.] With a short hand; immediately.

broché (brō'shāʼ). [F.] Woven with a raised figure; stitched, as a book with no cover or only a paper one; also, to weave with a raised figure; brocké fabric.

bru'tum ful'men. [L.] A thunderbolt striking blindly; an ineffectual display of force.

C

ca'dit quæ'sti-o (kwĕs'chĭ-ō). [L.] The question [in issue] falls (ceases to be).

ca'ca in-vi'di-a est (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ä). [L.] Envy is blind.

ca'li-tus mi'hi vi'res (skĭ'lĭ-tŭs mĭ'hĭ vī'rēz). [L.] My strength [is] from heaven. [Peace.]

can'di-da Pax'. [L.] White-robed

cap-ta'ti-o be-ne'vo-len'ti-æ (kăp-tā'shĭ-ō bē-nē'vō-lĕn'shĭ-ē). [L.] A reaching after [or currying of] favor.

ca'put mor'tu-um (môr'tŭ-ŭm). [L.] Lit., dead head (= e., a skull); worthless remains.

ca'ret in-i'ti-o et fi'ne (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ō) [L.] It lacks beginning and end.

car'pe di'em. [L.] Make use of the day; seize the opportunity.

cas'sis tu-tis'si-ma vir'tus. [L.] Virtue [is] the safest helmet.

ca'sus bel'li. [L.] An event of war (i. e., a cause, or an alleged justification, of war).

catalogue raisonné (kà'tà'lôgʻ rĕ'zô'-nā'). [F.] A catalogue of books classed according to their subjects.

cau'sa si'ne qua non. [L.] An indispensable cause [or condition].

ca've ca'nem. [L.] Beware the dog.

ce'dant ar'ma to'gæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown (that is, military to civil power).

c'est-à-dire (sĕ'tà'dērʻ). [F.] That is to say; namely.

c'est autre chose (sĕ'-tō'trʼ shōzʻ). [F.] That is another [or a different] thing.

c'est plus qu'un crime, c'est une faute (sĕ plü' kŭN krēmʻ, sĕ-tün' fōtʻ). [F.] It is more than a crime, it is a blunder. [depends.]

c'est selon (sĕ' s'-lôNʼ). [F.] That

ce'te-ra de'sunt (sĕt'ĕ-rä). [L.] The rest are wanting.

ce'te-ris pa'ri-bus (sĕt'ĕ-rĭs păr'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Other things being equal.

chacun à son goût (shà'kŭN'-nà'-sôNʼ gōōʻ). Every one to his taste.

Champs Élysées (shāNʼ'-zā'lē'zā'). [F.] Elysian Fields; — name of an avenue in Paris.

chapeau bas (shà'pōʼ bäʼ). [F.] Hat in hand; hats off!

château en Espagne (shà'tōʼ äN-nĕs'-pänʼy'). [F.] A castle in Spain (in the air, Spain being the land of romance).

chef de cuisine (shĕfʻ dĕ kwē'zēnʼ). [F.] Head cook.

chemin de fer (shē-măNʼ dĕ fârʼ). [F.] Iron road (that is, railroad).

cher ami (shârʻ-à'mēʼ). [F.] Dear friend (masculine).

cherchez la femme (shĕr'shāʼ là fämʼ). [F.] Look for the woman.

chère amie (shârʻ-à'mēʼ). [F.] Dear friend (feminine).

che sarà, sarà (kā sä-rä', sä-rä'). [It.] What will be, will be.

cheval de bataille (shē-vàl' dĕ bà'-tâ'yʼ). [F.] A war horse; favorite subject; hobby.

chevalier d'industrie (shē-vàl'yāʼ dĂN'düs'trēʼ). [F.] A swindler; sharper.

chi tace acconsente (kē tä'chā äk'-kōn-sĕn'tā). [It.] He who is silent consents.

chou (shōō). [F.] A cabbage; a kind of light pastry, with a filling of jelly, cream, etc.; a bunch, knot, or rosette of ribbon, or other material, used as an ornament in a woman's dress.

Chri'sto et Ec-cle'si-æ (krīs'tō). [L.] For Christ and the Church.

chronique scandaleuse (krō'nēkʼ skäN'dà'lûzʼ). [F.] A chronicle of scandal. [jacet.]

ci-git (sē'zhĕʼ). [F.] Here lies; hic

cir'ca, *or* **cir'ci-ter.** [L.] About.

ci'to ma-tu'rum, ci'to pu'tri-dum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.

cla'ri-or e te'ne-bris (klĕn'ē-brĭs). [L.] Brighter from obscurity.

cla'rum vi'ri re'pa-ra'bi-le no'men (vĕn'ē-răb'ĭ-lē). [L.] Illustrious and venerable name.

classes aisées (klàs'-zâ'zāʼ). [F.] The classes in easy circumstances.

co'gi-to er'go sum (kŏj'ĭ-tō). [L.] I think, therefore I exist.

cognoscente (kō'nyō-shĕn'tā). [It.] Connoisseur.

comme il faut (kō'-mēl' fōʼ ; kō'-mē' fōʼ). [F.] As it should be; proper; in good form. [good.]

com-mu'ne bo'num. [L.] Common

com-mu'ni con-sen'su. [L.] By common consent.
communiqué (kô/mü/nē/kā/). [F.] An official communication, as of information to the press.
compagnon de voyage (kôN/pä/nyôN/ dē vwä/yäzh/). Traveling companion.
compte rendu (kôNt/ räN/dü/). [F.] An account given; a report; account rendered.
con amore (kŏn ä-mō/rā). [It.] With love; earnestly; heartily.
con'ci-o ad cle'rum (kŏn/shĭ-ō). [L.] A discourse to the clergy.
concours (kôN/kōōr/). [F.] Concourse; a competition.
con dolore (kŏn dō-lō/rā). [It.] With grief.
con-junc'tis vi'ri-bus (vĭr/ĭ-bŭs). [L.] With united powers.
con'tra bo'nos mo'res (bō/nōs mō/rēz). [L.] Against good morals [or manners].
co'ram po'pu-lo (pŏp/ū-lō). [L.] Publicly; in public.
cor'pus de-lic'ti. [L.] The body of the crime; the substantial and fundamental fact or facts of a crime.
cor'ri-gen'da. [L.] Things [faults or errors] to be corrected.
cor u'num, vi'a u'na. [L.] One heart, one way.
couleur de rose (kōō-lûr/ dĕ rōz/). [F.] Color of rose; rose-colored; roseate.
coup de grâce (kōō/ dĕ gräs/). [F.] Lit., a stroke of mercy; a decisive finishing stroke.
coup de main (măN/). [F.] A sudden [or unexpected] movement or attack.
coup de maître (mâ/tr'). [F.] A master stroke. [stroke.
coup de soleil (sô/lā/y'). [F.] Sun-
coup d'essai (dā/sĕ/). [F.] A first attempt.
coup d'état (dā/tä/). [F.] A stroke of state [or policy]; a sudden exercise of power whereby the existing government is subverted.
coup de théatre (tā/ä/tr'). [F.] A sudden and sensational turn or action in, or as in, a play.
coup d'œil (dû/y'). [F.] A glance of the eye; a comprehensive view.
coûte que coûte (kōōt/ kĕ kōōt/). [F.] Let it cost what it may.
craignez honte (krĕ/nyā/ ôNt/). [F.] Fear disgrace.
cre'dat Ju-dæ'us A-pel'la. [L.] Let Apella the Jew (that is, a credulous person) believe [it].
cre'de quod ha'bes, et ha'bes (hā/bēz). [L.] Believe that you have [it], and you have [it].
cre'du-la res a'mor est (krĕd/ū-lă rēz). [L.] A credulous thing is love.
cre'sci-te et mul'ti-pli-ca'mi-ni (krĕs/ĭ-tē ĕt mŭl/tĭ-plĭ-kă/mĭ-nī). [L.] Increase and multiply; — motto of Maryland.
cre'scit e-un'do (krĕs/ĭt). [L.] It grows by going [or as it goes]; — motto of New Mexico.
crux cri'ti-co'rum (krĭt/ĭ-kō/rŭm). [L.] The puzzle of critics.
cu-cul'lus non fa'cit mo'na-chum (mŏn/ă-kŭm). [L.] The cowl does not make the monk.
cui bo'no (kī)? [L.] Lit., to whom [is it] for a benefit? who benefits by it?
cul'pam pœ'na pre'mit co'mes. [L.] Punishment presses a close attendant upon crime.
cum gra'no sa'lis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
cum no'tis va'ri-o'rum. [L.] With the notes of various authors or commentators.
cum pri/vi-le'gi-o (prĭv/ĭ-lē/jĭ-ō). [L.] With privilege.
cu'ri-o'sa fe-li'ci-tas (fē-lĭs/ĭ-tăs). [L.] Painstaking felicity.
cur-ren'te ca'la-mo (kă/l'ă-mō). [L.] With a running [or facile] pen.
cus'tos mo'rum. [L.] The guardian of morals [or manners].

D

d'accord (dà/kôr/). [F.] In accord; in tune; agreed.
dame d'honneur (dàm/ dô/nûr/). [F.] A maid of honor.
dames de la halle (dàm/ dĕ là àl/). [F.] Market women.
dam'nant quod non in-tel'li-gunt. [L.] They condemn what they do not understand.
da're pon'dus i-do'ne-a fu'mo. [L.] Things fit to give weight to smoke.
da'ta et ac-cep'ta. [L.] Things given and received; expenditures and receipts.
da'ta fa'ta se-cu'tus. [L.] Following announced destinies.
de bon augure (dĕ bôN/-nō/gür/). [F.] Of good omen.
de bonne grâce (bŏn/ gräs/). [F.] With good grace; willingly.
de-cep'ti-o vi'sus (dē-sĕp/shĭ-ō). [L.] Optical illusion.
de-cre'vi. [L.] I have decreed. [day.
de di'e in di'em. [L.] From day to
de gus'ti-bus non est dis'pu-tan'dum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
De'i gra'ti-a (grā/shĭ-ä). [L.] By the grace of God.
de-len'da est Car-tha'go. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.
de mal en pis (dĕ mà/-làN/ pē/). [F.] From bad to worse.
de mor'tu-is nil ni'si bo'num. [L.] Of the dead [say] nothing but good.
de ni'hi-lo ni'hil. [L.] From nothing nothing [can come].
de no'vo. [L.] Anew; afresh.
De'o du'ce. [L.] With God as leader.
De'o fa-ven'te. [L.] With God's favor.
De'o gra'ti-as (grā/shĭ-ăs). [L.] Thanks to God.
De'o vo-len'te. [L.] God willing; by God's will. [depths.
de pro-fun'dis. [L.] Out of the
de pro'pri-o mo'tu. [L.] Of one's [or its] own motion; spontaneously.
de rigueur (dĕ rē/gûr/). [F.] Obligatory; strictly required.
dernier ressort (dĕr/nyā/ rĕ-sôr/). [F.] A last resort.
dé-sí'pe-re in lo'co (dē-sĭ'p/ĕ-rē). [L.] Toindulge in trifling at the propertime.
détenu (dā/tnü/). [F.] A detained person; prisoner.
de trop (dĕ trō/). [F.] Too much [or too many]; superfluous; in the way.
de'tur dig'ni-o'ri. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
de'us ex ma'chi-na (măk/ĭ-nă). [L.] A god from a machine; — alluding to the practice in classical tragedies of bringing on a god to solve superhuman difficulties.
De'us vult. [L.] God wills [it]; — the rallying cry of the First Crusade.
dex'tro tem'po-re. [L.] At a favorable time.
di'es fau'stus (dī/ēz fôs/tŭs). [L.] A lucky day. [unlucky day.
di'es in-fau'stus (ĭn-fôs/tŭs). [L.] An
di'es i'ræ. [L.] Day of wrath.
Dieu avec nous (dyû/ ä/vĕk/ nōō/). [F.] God with us.
Dieu défend le droit (dā/fäN/ lĕ drwä/). [F.] God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit (ā môN drwä/). [F.] God and my right; — motto in British royal arms.
Dieu vous garde (vōō gärd/). [F.] God guard you; — formerly a salutation.
dig'nus vin'di-ce no'dus. [L.] A knot [or difficulty] worthy of [such] a liberator.
Dios y federación (dyōs/ ē fä/dā-rä-thyōn/). [Sp.] God and federation; — motto of Venezuela.
di, *or* di'i, Pe-na'tes. [L.] The Penates, or household gods.
di'ri-go (dĭr/ĭ-gō). [L.] I direct; — motto of Maine.
dis a'li-ter vi'sum (ăl/ĭ-tĕr). [L.] To the gods it has seemed otherwise.
diseur de bons mots (dē/zûr/ dĕ bôN/ mō/). [F.] A sayer of bons mots; a wit. [parts.
dis-jec'ta mem'bra. [L.] Scattered
dit'tat De'us. [L.] God enriches; — motto of Arizona.
di'vi-de et im'pe-ra (dĭ/vĭ-dē). [L.] Divide and rule. [by teaching.
do-cen'do dis'ci-mus. [L.] We learn
dolce far niente (dōl/chā fär nyĕn/tā). [It.] Sweet doing nothing; delightful idleness.
Do'mi-ne, di'ri-ge nos (dŏm/ĭ-nē, dĭr/ĭ-jē nōs). [L.] Lord, direct us; — motto of the City of London.
Do'mi-nus vo-bis'cum (dŏm/ĭ-nŭs). [L.] The Lord [be] with you.
dorer la pilule (dô/rā/ là pē/lül/). [F.] To gild the pill.
droit des gens (drwä/ dā zhäN/). [F.] The law of nations; international law.
du fort au faible (dü fôr/-tō fā/bl'). [F.] From the strong to the weak; on an average.
dul'ce et de-co'rum est pro pa'tri-a mo'ri. [L.] It is sweet and fitting to die for one's country.
dum spi'ro, spe'ro. [L.] While I breathe, I hope; — one of the mottoes of South Carolina.
dum vi'vi-mus, vi-va'mus (vĭv/ĭ-mŭs, vĭ-vä/mŭs). [L.] While we live, let us live.
du-ran'te be'ne-pla'ci-to (bē/nē-plä/kĭ-tō). [L.] During pleasure.
du-ran'te vi'ta. [L.] During life.

E

eau de vie (ō/ dĕ vē/). [F.] Lit., water of life; brandy.
ec'ce sig'num (ĕk/sĕ). [L.] Behold the sign; look at the proof.
e con-tra'ri-o. [L.] On the contrary.
e-di'ti-o prin'ceps (ē-dĭsh/ĭ-ō). [L.] The first edition.
égalité (ā/gà/lē/tā/). [F.] Equality.
Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott (īn fĕs/tĕ bōōrk ĭst ōōn/sĕr gŏt/). [G.] A Mighty Fortress is our God; — hymn by Luther.
élan (ā/làN/). [F.] Ardor inspired by passion or enthusiasm; dash.
embarras de, *or* des, richesses (äN/-bà/rà/ dĕ (dā) rē/shĕs/). [F.] An embarrassment of riches.
émeute (ā/mût/). [F.] A seditious tumult; outbreak.
e-munc'tæ na'ris. [L.] Lit., of wiped nose; of nice perception; acute.
en ami (äN/-nà/mē/). [F.] As [or like] a friend.
en arrière (äN/-nà/ryâr/). [F.] In [or to] the rear; in arrears.
en attendant (äN/-nà/tàN/dàN/). [F.] While waiting; in the meantime.
en avant (äN/-nà/vàN/). [F.] Forward; into the future.
en déshabillé (äN/ dā/zà/bē/yā/). [F.] In undress.
en effet (äN/-nā/fĕ/). [F.] In effect; in fact; in deed.
en famille (äN/ fà/mē/y'). [F.] In (or with) [one's] family.
enfant gaté (äN/fäN/ gà/tā/). [F.] A spoiled child.
enfants perdus (äN/fäN/ pĕr/dü/). [F.] Lit., lost children; soldiers sent to a dangerous post; a forlorn hope.
enfant terrible (äN/fäN/ tĕ/rē/bl'). [F.] Lit., terrible child; a loquacious child who by its remarks puts its elders into awkward positions.
enfant trouvé (trōō/vā/). [F.] A foundling.
en fin (äN/ fäN/). [F.] In fine; in short; at last.
en foule (fōōl/). [F.] In a crowd.
en grande tenue (gräNd/ tĕ-nü/). [F.] In full dress. [a body.
en masse (màs/). [F.] In mass; in
en plein jour (plăN/ zhōōr/). [F.] In broad daylight.
en queue (kü/). [F.] Lit., as a tail; in pursuit; in a line.
en rapport (rà/pôr/). [F.] In accord; in sympathy.
en règle (rĕ/gl'). [F.] According to rule; in due form.
en revanche (rĕ-vänsh/). [F.] In return [or compensation].
en route (rōōt/). [F.] On the way.
en'se pe'tit pla'ci-dam sub li'ber-ta'te qui-e'tem (plās/ĭ-dăm, lĭb/ĕr-tā/tē). [L.] With the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty; — motto of Massachusetts.
en suite (äN/ swēt/). [F.] In a succession, series, or set.
entente cordiale (äN/tänt/ kôr/dyàl/). [F.] Cordial understanding (esp. between two governments).
entre deux vins (äN/tr' dû/ văN/). [F.] Lit., between two wines; half intoxicated. [tween ourselves.
entre nous (äN/tr' nōō/). [F.] Be-
e'o no'mi-ne (nŏm/ĭ-nē). [L.] By [or under] that name.
e plu'ri-bus u'num. [L.] One out of many; — motto of the United States.
e re na'ta. [L.] Under the present circumstances; as matters are.
er-ra're hu-ma'num est. [L.] To err is human. [frolicsome.
espiègle (ĕs/pyĕ/gl'). [F.] Roguish;
espièglerie (ĕs/pyĕ/glē-rē/). [F.] Lit., a roguish trick; hence, roguishness; frolicsomeness.
es'se quam vi-de'ri. [L.] To be rather than to seem; — motto of North Carolina.
estaminet (ĕs/tà/mē/nā/). [F.] A café, or room in a café, where smoking is allowed.

est mo'dus in re'bus. [L.] There is a limit [or due measure] in [all] things.
es'to per-pe'tu-a (-pĕt'ū-ā). [L.] May she be perpetual; — motto of Idaho.
est quæ'dam flē're vo-lup'tas. [L.] There is a certain pleasure in weeping.
et id ge'nus om'ne. [L.] And everything of the kind.
et sic de si-mi'li-bus (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] And so of the like.
et tu, Bru'te! [L.] And thou also, Brutus! — implying betrayal by a friend. [stantly; forthwith.
e ves-ti'gi-o (vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ō). [L.] In-
Ewig-Weibliche (ā'vĭK-vīp'lĭK-ĕ). [G.] [The] eternal feminine.
ex ab-rup'to. [L.] Abruptly.
ex æ'quo et bo'no. [L.] According to what is just and good.
ex a'ni-mo (ăn'ĭ-mō). [L.] From the heart; sincerely.
ex-cep'ti-o pro'bat re'gu-lam de re'bus non ex-cep'tis (rēg'ū-lăm). [L.] An exception establishes the rule as to things not excepted.
ex-cer'pta. [L.] Excerpts; clippings.
ex con-ces'so. [L.] From what has been conceded. [ioned it.
ex-cu'dit. [L.] He [or she] fash-
ex cu'ri-a. [LL.] Out of court.
ex-em'pla sunt o'di-o'sa. [L.] Examples are odious.
ex-em'pli gra'ti-a (grā'shĭ-ā). [L.] For the sake of example.
ex'e-unt om'nes (ŏm'nēz). [L.] All go out [or retire].
exigeant (ĕg'zē'zhäN'), } [F.] Exact-
exigeante (-zhäNt). } ing; importunate; exigent.
ex'i-tus ac'ta pro'bat. [L.] The outcome justifies the deeds.
ex li'bris. [L.] From the books [of]; — an inscription used, with the owner's name, in a book.
ex me'ro mo'tu. [L.] Out of mere impulse; of his [or its] own accord.
ex mo're. [L.] According to custom.
ex ne-ces'si-ta'te re'i. [L.] From the necessity of the case.
ex ni'hi-lo ni'hil fit. [L.] From nothing nothing is made.
ex pe'de Her'cu-lem. [L.] From the foot [we may judge of] Hercules; from a part we may divine the whole.
ex-pe'ri-men'tum cru'cis (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-mĕn'tŭm). [L.] A crucial experiment [or test].
ex-per'to cre'di-te (krĕd'ĭ-tē): [L.] Believe one who knows by experience.
ex pro'pri-o mo'tu. [L.] Of his [or its] own accord.
ex un'gue le-o'nem. [L.] From the claw [we may infer] the lion; the whole may be inferred from a part.
ex vi ter'mi-ni. [LL.] By force of the term.
ex vo'to. [L.] According to one's vow [or prayer].

F

fa'ber est quĭs'que su'æ for-tu'næ. [L.] Everyone is the architect of his own fortune.
fa'ci-es non om'ni-bus u'na (fā'shĭ-ēz). [L.] All have not the same face.
fa'ci-le est in-ven'tis ad'de-re (fās'ĭ-lē). [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.
fa'ci-le prin'ceps (prĭn'sĕps). [L.] Easily chief [or first].
fa'ci-lis de-scen'sus A-ver'no, *or* **A-ver'ni** (fās'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] The descent to Avernus is easy; the road to evil is easy.
façon de parler (fa'sôN' dĕ pàr'lā'). [F.] Way of speaking.
faire bonne mine (fâr' bŏn' mēn'). [F.] To treat or receive kindly or graciously.
faire l'homme d'importance (fâr' lŏm dăN'pôr'tänS'). [F.] To play the man of importance; to put on airs.
faire suivre (swĕr'vr'). [F.] To be forwarded; please forward.
fait accompli (fĕ'-tà'kôN'plē'). [F.] An accompished fact.
fa'ma sem'per vi'vat. [L.] May [his] fame live forever.
fas est et ab hos'te do-ce'ri (dŏ-sē'rī). [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy. [pose.
Fa'ta ob'stant. [L.] The Fates op-
Fa'ta vi'am in-ve'ni-ent. [L.] The Fates will find a way.
fatti maschii, parole femine (fät'tē mä'skĕ-ē, pä-rō'lā fĕm'ē-nā). [It.] Deeds [are] males, words females;— motto of Maryland.
femme de chambre (fam dĕ shäN'-br'). [F.] A lady's maid; chambermaid. [ture.
fe'ræ na-tu'ræ. [L.] Of a wild na-
fer'vet o'pus. [L.] The work boils.
fe-sti'na len'te. [L.] Make haste slowly.
fête champêtre (fât' shäN'pâ'tr'). [F.] A rural festival; an open-air entertainment.
feu de joie (fŭ' dĕ zhwä'). [F.] A bonfire; a firing of guns in token of joy.
feux d'artifice (fŭ' dàr'tē'fēs'). [F.] Fireworks; sallies; sparkling fancy.
fi'at jus-ti'ti-a, ru'at cæ'lum (jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ā). [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.
fi'at lux'. [L.] Let there be light.
fi'de-i co-ti'cu-la crux (kō-tĭk'ū-là); [L.] The cross [is] the touchstone of faith.
fi'de-i de-fen'sor. [L.] Defender of the faith; — a title of the sovereigns of England.
fi'de, sed cui vi'de (kĭ'). [L.] Trust, but take care whom.
fi'des Pu'ni-ca (fĭ'dēz). [L.] Punic faith; treachery.
fi'dus A-cha'tes (ā-kā'tēz). [L.] Faithful Achates; hence, a trusty friend.
fi'li-us nul-li'us (fĭl'ĭ-ŭs). [L.] No one's son; a bastard.
fille de chambre (fē'y' dĕ shäN'br'). [F.] Lady's maid.
fille d'honneur (dŏ'nûr'). [F.] A maid of honor.
fi'nem re'spi-ce (rēs'pĭ-sē). [L.] Consider the end.
fi'nis co-ro'nat o'pus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
fla-gran'te bel'lo. [L.] Lit., while the war is blazing; during actual hostilities.
fla-gran'te de-lic'to. [L.] Lit., while the crime is blazing; in the very act.
flec'ti, non fran'gi. [L.] To be bent, not broken.
flux de paroles (flü' dĕ pà'rôl'). [F.] A flow of words.
for'tes for-tu'na ju'vat. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
for'ti-ter in re', sua'vi-ter in mo'do (swäv'ĭ-tĕr). [L.] Strongly in deed, gently in manner.
franco (fräN'kō). [It.] Franked; postage free.
fran'gas, non flec'tes (flĕk'tēz). [L.] You may break, you shall not bend.
fron'ti nul'la fi'des (fĭ'dēz). [L.] [There is] no reliance on appearances.
fru'ges con-su'me-re na'ti (frōō'jēz). [L.] Born to consume the fruits of the earth.
fu'git ho'ra. [L.] The hour flies.
fu'it I'li-um (ĭl'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Troy has been (that is, exists no longer).
func'tus of-fi'ci-o (ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] Having performed his office; hence, out of office.
fu'ror ar'ma mi-ni'strat (mĭ-nĭs'-trăt). [L.] Rage supplies arms.
fu'ror lo-quen'di. [L.] A rage for speaking.
fu'ror po-e'ti-cus (pō-ĕt'ĭ-kŭs). [L.] Poetic frenzy. [writing.
fu'ror scri-ben'di. [L.] A rage for

G

Gal'li-ce (găl'ĭ-sē). [L.] Lit., in Gallic; in French; after the French manner.
gar'çon' d'hon'neur' (gàr'sôN' dô'-nûr'). [F.] Groomsman.
garde à cheval (gàr'-dà shĕ-vàl'). [F.] A mounted guard.
garde du corps (gàrd' dü kôr'). [F.] A bodyguard.
garde-feu (gàrd'fū'). [F.] A fire screen [or fender].
gardez la foi (gàr'dā là fwä'). [F.] Keep the faith. [the place.
ge'ni-us lo'ci. [L.] The genius of
gens d'église (zhäN' dā'glēz'). [F.] Ecclesiastics; clergy.
gens de guerre (dĕ gâr'). [F.] Military men; soldiery.
gens du monde (dü môNd'). [F.] People of fashion.
gens' ir'ri-ta'bi-le va'tum (jĕnz' ĭr'-ĭ-tăb'ĭ-lē). [L.] The irritable race of poets.
Germanice (jĕr-măn'ĭ-sē). [NL.] In German; after the German manner.
Ge-sund'heit (gĕ-zōōnt'hīt). [G.] [To your] health.
gibier de potence (zhē'byā' dĕ pō'-täNS'). [F.] A gallows bird.
glaube dem Leben (glou'bĕ dĕm lā'-bĕn). [G.] Believe in life.
glo'ri-a vir-tu'tis um'bra. [L.] Glory [is] the shadow of virtue.
gnothi seauton (gnō'thĭ sĕ-ou-tŏn'). [Gr. *γνῶθι σεαυτόν.*] Know thyself; — inscribed on the temple of Apollo, Delphi.
Gott mit uns (gŏt mĭt ōōns). [G.] God with us; — motto of the Order of the Crown, Prussia.
grâce à Dieu (grä'-sà dyû'). [F.] Thanks to God.
gra'du di-ver'so, u'na vi'a. [L.] With different pace, [but] on the same road.
grande passion (gräNd' pà'syôN'). [F.] Great passion; love.
grand monde (gräN' môNd'). [F.] Great world; high society.
grand pas (gräN' pà'). [F.] Lit., great step; — a stylish gait or walk.
gra'ti-a pla-cen'di (grā'shĭ-ā). [L.] The grace of pleasing. [tion.
gra'tis dic'tum. [L.] A mere asser-
gra'vis i'ra re'gum est sem'per. [L.] The wrath of kings is always heavy.
grex ve-na'li-um. [L.] A venal company [or crowd].
grosse Seelen dulden still (grō'sĕ zā'-lĕn dōōl'dĕn shtĭl'). [G.] Great souls suffer in silence.
guerre à outrance (gâr' à ōō'träNS'). [F.] War to the uttermost.

H

hæc o'lim me'mi-nis'se ju-va'bit (mĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ē). [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these things hereafter.
haud lon'gis in'ter-val'lis. [L.] At intervals by no means long.
haud pas'si-bus æ'quis. [L.] Not with equal steps.
haut goût (ō' gōō'; hō'-). [F.] High flavor; a slight taint.
hel'lu-o li-bro'rum. [L.] A devourer of books; a bookworm.
hi-a'tus val'de de-flen'dus. [L.] A very deplorable hiatus.
hic et u-bi'que. [L.] Here and everywhere.
hic ja'cet. [L.] Here lies; — used in epitaphs.
hi'ems (hī'ĕmz). [L.] Winter.
hinc il'læ la'cri-mæ (lăk'rĭ-mē). [L.] Hence these tears.
hoc a'ge. [L.] Do this; apply yourself to what you are doing.
hoc o'pus, hic la'bor est. [L.] This is the work, this is the labor; this is the great difficulty.
hoc tem'po-re. [L.] At this time.
ho'mi-nis est er-ra're (hŏm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] To err is human.
homme d'affaires (ôm' dà'fâr'). [F.] A man who transacts business for another. [man of wit.
homme d'esprit (dĕs'prē'). [F.] A
honi soit qui mal y pense (ō'nē swà kē mäl ē päNs'). [F.] Shamed be he who thinks evil of it; — the motto of the Order of the Garter.
honneur et patrie (ō'nûr' ā pà'trē'). [F.] Honor and fatherland; — motto of the Legion of Honor, France.
ho'ræ sub'si-ci'væ. [L.] Leisure hours.
ho'ra fu'git. [L.] The hour flies.
hor-ri'bi-le dic'tu (hŏ-rĭb'ĭ-lē). [L.] Horrible to relate.
hors de combat (hôr dĕ kôN'bà'; ôr). [F.] Out of the combat; disabled from fighting.
hors d'œuvre (hôr dûv'vr'; ôr). [F.] A side dish; a relish.
hor'tus sic'cus. [L.] Lit., a dry garden; a herbarium.
hos'tis hu-ma'ni ge'ne-ris (jĕn'ē-rĭs). [L.] An enemy of the human race. [Town hall.
hôtel de ville (ō'tĕl' dĕ vēl'). [F.]
hôtel Dieu (dyû'). [F.] A hospital.
hu-ma'num est er-ra're. [L.] To err is human.

I

ich dien (ĭK dēn'). [G.] I serve; — motto of the Prince of Wales.
ici on parle français (ē'sē' ôN pàrl fräN'sĕ'). [F.] French is spoken here.
id est. [L.] That is.
id ge'nus om'ne. [L.] All of that sort.
ig'no-ran'ti-a ju'ris, *or* **le'gis, ne'-mi-nem ex-cu'sat** (ĭg'nō-răn'shĭ-ā, lē'jĭs, nĕm'ĭ-nĕm). [L.] Ignorance of the law [or a law] excuses no one.

ig-no'tum per ig-no'ti-us. [L.] The unknown through the more unknown.
i gran dolori sono muti (ē grän dō-lō'rē sō'nō mōō'tē). [It.] Great griefs are mute.
I'li-as ma-lo'rum (lĭ'ĭ-ăs). [L.] An Iliad (or series) of woes.
il n'a pas inventé la poudre (ēl nà pä-zän'/väN'tā' là pōōdr'). [F.] He did not invent gunpowder; i. e., he is not a genius.
il n'y a plus de Pyrénées (ēl nyà plü dĕ pē'rā'nā'). [F.] There are no longer any Pyrenees; — attributed to Louis XIV.
il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte (kĕ lĕ prĕ-myā'/ pà kē kōōt'). [F.] It is only the first step that costs.
il penseroso (ēl pĕn'sē-rō'sō) [Old It.] The pensive (or melancholy) [man].
il sent le fagot (ēl säN'/ lĕ fà'gō'). [F.] He smells of the fagot; he is suspected of heresy.
im-me'di-ca'bi-le vul'nus (ĭ-mĕd'ĭ-kăb'ĭ-lē). [L.] An incurable wound.
im-pe'ri-um in im-pe'ri-o. [L.] A sovereignty within a sovereignty.
in æ-ter'num. [L.] Forever.
in an'tis. [L.] *Arch.* Between antæ. See ANTA, in *Vocab.*
in ar-ti'cu-lo mor'tis (är-tĭk'ū-lō môr'tĭs). [L.] At point of death.
in cæ'lo qui'es (kwī'ēz). [L.] [There is] rest in heaven.
in-cre'du-lus o'di (ĭn-krĕd'ū-lŭs). [L.] Being incredulous, I detest [it].
in'de i'ræ et **la'cri-mæ** (lăk'rĭ-mē). [L.] Thence anger and tears.
in du'bi-o. [L.] In doubt; undetermined.
in es'se. [L.] In actual existence.
in-est' cle-men'ti-a for'ti. [L.] Clemency belongs to the brave.
in ex-ten'so. [L.] At full length.
in ex-tre'mis. [L.] In the last extremity; at point of death.
in for'ma pau'pe-ris. [L.] In the form of a pauper; as a poor man.
in fo'ro con'sci-en'ti-æ (kŏn/shĭ-ĕn'/-shĭ-ē). [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
in'fra dig'. Colloq. for **in'fra dig'ni-ta'tem** [L.], beneath one's dignity; undignified. [future.
in fu-tu'ro. [L.] In [or for] the
in'gens te'lum ne-ces'si-tas. [L.] Necessity [is] a powerful weapon.
in hoc sig'no vin'ces (vĭn'sēz). [L.] In [or by] this sign [the Cross] thou shalt conquer; — motto of Constantine I.
in li'mi-ne (lĭm'ĭ-nē). [L.] On the threshold; at the beginning.
in lo'co. [L.] In the [proper or natural] place.
in lo'co pa-ren'tis. [L.] In the place of a parent.
in me'di-as res (rēz). [L.] Into the midst of things.
in me-mo'ri-am. [L.] In memory (of).
in nu'bi-bus. [L.] In the clouds.
in om'ni-a pa-ra'tus. [L.] Ready for all things.
in'o-pem me co'pi-a fe'cit. [L.] Abundance made me poor.
in per-pe'tu-um (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ŭm). [L.] Forever.
in per-so'nam. [L.] *Law.* a Against a particular person, as disting. from the world in general. b Against the person, as disting. from things.
in petto (pĕt'tō). [It.] In the breast; secretly; privately.
in pos'se. [LL.] Potentially; in possibility [or capacity].
in præ-sen'ti. [L.] At the present [time].
in pro'pri-a per-so'na. [L.] In one's own person [or character].
in pu'ris na'tu-ra'li-bus (năt'ū-răl'-ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Stark naked.
in re. [L.] In the matter of; concerning.
in rem. [L.] *Law.* Lit., in or against a (or the) thing.
in re'rum na-tu'ra. [L.] In the nature of things.
in sæ'cu-la sæ'cu-lo'rum (sĕk'ū-lă sĕk'ū-lō'rŭm). [L.] For ages of ages; forever and ever.
in-sculp'sit. [L.] He [or she] engraved it.
in si'tu. [L.] In its natural [or original] position. [of them.
in'star om'ni-um. [L.] Worth all
in sta'tu quo'. [L.] In the state in which [it is or was].
in'te-gros hau-ri're fon'tes (ĭn'tē-grōs, fŏn'tēz). [L.] To drink from pure fountains.
in'ter a'li-a. [L.] Among other things.
in'ter a'li-os (ā'lĭ-ōs). [L.] Among other persons. [selves.
in'ter nos (nōs). [L.] Between our-
in ter-ro'rem. [L.] As a warning.
in'ter se. [L.] Among themselves.
in to'ti-dem ver'bis (tō'tĭ-dĕm). [L.] In so many words.
in to'to. [L.] In the whole; entirely; in general.
in'tra mu'ros (mū'rōs). [L.] Within the walls [esp. city walls].
in u'sum Del-phi'ni. [LL.] For the use of the dauphin.
in u-trum'que pa-ra'tus. [L.] Prepared for either [event].
in va'cu-o (vā'kŭ-ō). [L.] In a vacuum.
in vi'no ve'ri-tas (vĕr'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Truth in wine; truth is told under influence of wine.
in-vi'ta Mi-ner'va. [L.] Minerva being unwilling; — used in reference to lack of artistic or literary inspiration. [words.
ip-sis'si-ma ver'ba. [L.] The very
ip'so fac'to. [L.] By the fact [or act] itself.
ip'so ju're. [L.] By the law itself.
i'ra fu'ror bre'vis est. [L.] Anger is a brief madness.

J

jac'ta est a'le-a. [L.] The die is cast.
jamais arrière (zhà/mĕ'-zà/ryăr'). [F.] Never behind.
ja'nu-is clau'sis (jăn'ū-ĭs). [L.] With closed doors.
jeder Tag ist ein kleines Leben (yā'-dĕr täk ĭst ĭn klī'nĕs lā'bĕn). [G.] Every day is a little life.
je maintiendrai (zhĕ mĕN/tyăN'/drā'). [F.] I will maintain; — motto of Netherlands.
je ne sais quoi (nĕ sā kwà'). [F.] I know not what; an incxpressible something.
jeu de mots (zhū' dĕ mō'). [F.] A play on words; a pun. [cism.
jeu d'esprit (dĕs/prē'). [F.] A witti-
je vis en espoir (zhĕ vē'-zän'-nĕs/-pwär'). [F.] I live in hope.
Jo-an'nes est no'men e'jus (jō-ăn'/-ēz). [L.] His name is John; — motto of Porto Rico. [the joke.
jo'ci cau'sa. [L.] For the sake of
journal intime (zhōōr/nàl' ăN'/tēm'). [F.] Private diary. [Lord.
ju'bi-la'te De'o. [L.] Rejoice in the
ju-di'ci-um De'i (jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Judgment of God.
ju'ni-o'res ad la-bo'res (jōō'nĭ-ō'-rēz, lā-bō'rēz). [L.] The younger men for labors. [thunderer.
Ju'pi-ter To'nans. [L.] Jupiter the
ju're di-vi'no. [L.] By divine right [or law].
jus ci-vi'le. [L.] Civil law.
jus di-vi'num. [L.] Divine law [or right].
jus et nor'ma lo-quen'di. [L.] The law and rule of speech.
jus gen'ti-um. [L.] The law of nations; international law.
jus post'li-mi'ni-i. [L.] Law of postliminium. See POSTLIMINIUM, in *Vocab.*
juste-milieu (zhüst/mē'/lyū'). [F.] The just [or golden] mean.
jus-ti'ci-a om'ni-bus (jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ă). [L.] Justice to [or for] all; — motto of District of Columbia.
j'y suis, j'y reste (zhē swē', zhē rĕst'). Here I am, here I stay; — an expression attributed to MacMahon in 1855 when advised to abandon the Malakoff.

L

la belle dame sans merci (là bĕl dàm' sän mĕr'sē'). [F.] The beautiful lady without mercy.
la'bo-ra're est o-ra're (lăb'ō-). [L.] To work is to pray.
la'bor ip'se vo-lup'tas. [L.] Labor itself [is] a pleasure.
la'bor om'ni-a vin'cit. [L.] Labor conquers all things; — motto of Oklahoma.
la'cri-mæ re'rum (lăk'rĭ-mē). [L.] The tears of things.
læ'sa ma-jes'tas. [L.] Lese majesty.
l'affaire s'achemine (là/fâr' sàsh'/-mēn'). [F.] The affair is progressing.
l'al-le'gro (lăl-lā'grō). [It.] The cheerful (or merry) [one].
lap'sus ca'la-mi (kăl'ā-mī). [L.] A slip of the pen. [tongue.
lap'sus lin'guæ. [L.] A slip of the
la'tet an'guis in her'ba. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
lau-da'tor tem'po-ris ac'ti. [L.] A praiser of times past.
laus De'o. [L.] Praise to God.
laus pro'pri-a sor'det. [L.] Self-praise is base.
l'avenir (là/v/nēr'). [F.] The future.
le bois tortu fait le feu droit (lĕ bwà/ tôr'/tü/ fĕ lĕ fû drwà'). [F.] Crooked stick makes straight fire; the end justifies the means.
le bon temps viendra (lĕ bŏN tăN vyăN/drà'). [F.] The good time will come.
leb' wohl (läp vōl'). [G.] Farewell.
lec'tor be-ne'vo-le (bĕ-nĕv'ō-lē). [L.] Kind reader. [ness; levity.
légèreté (lā/zhĕr'tā'). [F.] Light-
le grand Monarque (lĕ grän môn'-närk'). [F.] The Great Monarch (that is, Louis XIV.).
le pas (lĕ pà'). [F.] Lit., the step; precedence; preëminence.
le roi est mort, vive le roi (lĕ rwà/ ĕ môr', vēv/ lĕ rwà')! [F.] The king is dead, [long] live the king!
le roi et l'état (à lā'/tà'). [F.] The king and the state.
le roi le veut (lĕ rwà/ lĕ vû'). [F.] The king wills it.
le roi s'avisera (lĕ rwà/ sà/vēz/rà'). [F.] The king will consider.
les bras croisés (lā brà/ krwà/zā'). [F.] With folded arms; inactive; indifferent.
le style, c'est l'homme (lĕ stēl/ sĕ lôm'). [F.] The style is the man.
l'état, c'est moi (lā/tà/ sĕ mwà'). [F.] The state, it is I; — a saying formerly attributed to Louis XIV.
l'étoile du nord (lā/twàl/ dü nôr'). [F.] The star of the north; — motto of Minnesota.
le tout ensemble (lĕ tōō'-tăN/sän'-bl'). [F.] The whole [taken or considered] together.
lettre de cachet (lĕt'r' dĕ kà/shĕ'). [F.] A sealed letter, esp. one from the sovereign.
lettre de change (dĕ shänzh'). [F.] A bill of exchange.
lettre de créance (krā'/äNs'). [F.] A letter of credit.
lex lo'ci. [L.] The law of the place.
lex non scrip'ta. [L.] Unwritten law; the common law.
lex scrip'ta. [L.] Written law; the statute law.
lex ta'li-o'nis (tăl'ĭ-ō'nĭs). [L.] The law of retaliation.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose (lôm prō'/pōz', ā dyū dēs/pōz'). [F.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
li-cen'ti-a va'tum. [L.] License of poets; poetic license.
Licht, Liebe, Leben (lĭkt, lē'bĕ, lā'-bĕn). [G.] Light, love, life; — Herder's motto.
Liederkranz (lē'dĕr-kränts). [G.] Lit., wreath of songs; German vocal club for men.
li'mæ la'bor et mo'ra. [L.] The labor and delay of the file; the laborious polishing of a literary composition.
lit'te-ra scrip'ta ma'net. [L.] The written letter remains.
lo'co ci-ta'to. [L.] In the place cited.
lo'cum te'nens. [L.] A substitute [or deputy].
lo'cus clas'si-cus. [L.] A classical [or standard] passage [of importance to the understanding of a word or subject].
lo'cus in quo. [L.] The place in which [or where].
lo'cus pœ'ni-ten'ti-æ (pēn'ĭ-tĕn'/shĭ-ē). [L.] Opportunity for repentance.
lo'cus si-gil'li. [L.] The place of the seal; — abbr. *L. S.*
lon'go in'ter-val'lo. [L.] By [or with] a long interval.
lo'qui-tur (lō'kwĭ-tŭr). [L.] He [or she] speaks.
los niños y los locos dicen las verdades (lōs nē'nyōs ē lōs lō'kōs dē'-thän läs vĕr-dä'thäs). [Sp.] Children and fools speak the truth. [ment.
lu'ci-dus or'do. [L.] Clear arrange-
lu'cus a non lu-cen'do. [L.] Lit., a grove from not being light; — a playful derivation of *lucus* grove from *lucere* to shine. Hence, anything inconsequent or illogical.
lu'de-re cum sa'cris. [L.] To sport [jest] with sacred things.

lu'men na'tu-ra'le (nät'û-rä'lē). [L.] Natural insight [or wisdom].
l'union fait la force (lü'nyôn' fĕ' là fôrs'). [F.] Union makes strength; — motto of Belgium.
lu'sus na-tu'ræ. [L.] A freak of nature.

M

ma chère (mà' shâr'). [F.] My dear (fem.). Cf. MON CHER.
mac'te vir-tu'te. [L.] Go on [or increase] in virtue. [indeed!]
ma foi (má fwà')! [F.] My faith!
mag'na ci'vi-tas, mag'na so'li-tu'do (sĭv'ĭ-tăs, sŏl'ĭ-tū'dō). [L.] A great city [is] a great solitude.
mag'næ spes al'te-ra Ro'mæ (spēz). [L.] Another hope of great Rome.
mag'na est ve'ri-tas, et præ'va-le'bit (vĕr'ĭ-tăs, prĕv'ă-lē'bit). [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail.
mag'nas in'ter o'pes in'ops. [L.] Poor amid great wealth.
mag'ni no'mi-nis um'bra (nŏm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] The shadow of a great name.
mag'num o'pus. [L.] A great work; — esp. of a literary work.
maison de santé (mā'zôN' dĕ sän'-tā'). [F.] Private hospital, asylum, or sanatorium.
maître d'hôtel (mā'tr' dō'tĕl'). [F.] House steward; butler; hotel landlord.
ma'la fi'de. [L.] In bad faith.
mal de mer (mál' dĕ mâr'). [F.] Seasickness.
mal du pays (mál dü pā'ē'). [F.] Homesickness.
malentendu (mál'äN'tÄN'dü'). [F.] Ill-conceived; ill-contrived; a misunderstanding.
ma'le par'ta ma'le di'la-bun'tur (dĭl'ă-bŭn'tŭr). [L.] Things ill gained are ill lost; light come, light go.
ma'lis a'vi-bus (ā'vĭ-bŭs). [L.] With unlucky birds; with bad auspices.
ma'lus pu'dor. [L.] False modesty.
mañana (mä-nyä'nä). [Sp.] To-morrow.
ma'ni-a a po'tu. [L.] Mania from drinking; delirium tremens.
ma'ni-bus pe'di-bus'que (măn'ĭ-bŭs pĕd'ĭ-bŭs'kwē). [L.] With hands and feet; with might and main.
Märchen (mâr'kĕn). [G.] Folk tale; fairy story.
ma're clau'sum. [L.] Closed sea; a sea within the separate jurisdiction of one state.
mariage de convenance (mà'ryäzh' dĕ kôN'v'-näNs'). [F.] Marriage of convenience.
mauvaise honte (mō'vâz' ôNt'). [F.] Bashfulness; shamefacedness.
mauvais goût (mō'vĕ' gōō'). [F.] Bad taste.
max'i-mus in mi'ni-mis (măn'ĭ-mĭs). [L.] Very great in trifles.
me'di-o tu-tis'si-mus i'bis. [L.] In the middle course you will go most safely.
me'di-um te'nu-e're be-a'ti (tĕn'ū-ē'rē). [L.] The happy have kept the middle course.
me'ga bi-bli'on, me'ga ka-kon' (mĕg'ă bĕ-blē'ŏn, mĕg'ă kă-kŏn'). [Gr. *μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν.*] A great [voluminous] book [is] a great evil.
mehr Licht! (mār lĭkt). [G.] More light! [my judgment.]
me ju'di-ce. [L.] I being judge; in
me-men'to mo'ri. [L.] Lit., remember to die, that is, that you must die; an object serving as a reminder of death. [and faithful.
me'mor et fi-de'lis. [L.] Mindful
me-mo'ri-a in æ-ter'na. [L.] In everlasting remembrance.
mens a'gi-tat mo'lem (ăj'ĭ-tăt). [L.] Mind moves the mass.
mens sa'na in cor'po-re sa'no. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
mens si'bi con'sci-a rec'ti (sĭb'ĭ). [L.] A mind conscious to itself of rectitude; a good conscience.
me'o pe-ri'cu-lo (pĕ-rĭk'ū-lō). [L.] At my own risk.
me'rum sal. [L.] Pure salt; genuine good sense or wit.
mi'les glo'ri-o'sus (mĭ'lēz). [L.] Boastful soldier.
mi-ra'bi-le dic'tu (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lē). [L.] Wonderful to relate. [see.
mi-ra'bi-le vi'su. [L.] Wonderful to
mi'ra-bi'li-a (mĭr'ă-bĭl'ĭ-ä). [L.] Wonders; miracles.
mise en scène (mēz'-zäN sân'). [F.] Stage setting. [dom.
mi'tis sa'pi-en'ti-a. [L.] Ripe wis-
mo'do et for'ma. [L.] In manner and form.
mo'dus o'pe-ran'di (ŏp'ĕ-răn'dĭ). [L.] Manner of operating.
mo'dus vi-ven'di (vī-vĕn'dī). [L.] Mode or manner of living; a temporary arrangement of affairs until disputed matters can be settled.
mo'le ru'it su'a. [L.] It falls down of its own greatness.
mon cher (môN shâr'). [F.] My dear (masc.). Cf. MA CHÈRE.
monde (môNd). [F.] World; world of fashion; society.
mon-ta'ni sem'per li'be-ri (lĭb'ĕ-rī). [L.] Mountaineers [are] always freemen;—motto of West Virginia.
mo'nu-men'tum æ're pe-ren'ni-us (mŏn'ū-mĕn'tŭm). [L.] A monument more lasting than brass [or bronze].
morbidezza (môr'bĕ-dĕt'sä), *n.* [It.] In the fine arts, delicacy or softness in the representation of flesh; hence, soft delicacy, as of a literary or musical composition.
mo're ma-jo'rum. [L.] After the manner of one's ancestors.
mo'ri-tu'ri te sa'lu-ta'mus (mŏr'ĭ-tū'rī tē săl'ū-tā'mŭs). [L.] We [who are] about to die salute thee; — cry of Roman gladiators to emperor.
mot de l'énigme (mō' dĕ lā'nĕg'm'). [F.] Word of the enigma; key to the mystery.
mo'tu pro'pri-o. [L.] By one's own motion; of one's own impulse.
moyen âge (mwà'yäN'-näzh'). [F.] Middle Ages. [little.
mul'tum in par'vo. [L.] Much in
mun'dus vult de'ci-pi (dĕs'ĭ-pī). [L.] The world wishes to be deceived.
mu'nus A-pol'li-ne dig'num. [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
mu-ta'tis mu-tan'dis. [L.] Necessary changes being made.
mu-ta'to no'mi-ne (nŏm'ĭ-nē). [L.] The name being changed.
mu'tum est pic-tu'ra po-ë'ma. [L.] A picture is a silent poem.

N

na-tu'ra ab-hor'ret a va'cu-o (vāk'ū-ō). [L.] Nature abhors a vacuum.
na-tu'ra non fa'cit sal'tum. [L.] Nature makes no leap.
ne ce'de ma'lis. [L.] Yield not to misfortunes.
nec pre'ce nec pre'ti-o (prĕ'shĭ-ō). [L.] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.
nec quæ're-re nec sper'ne-re ho-no'rem. [L.] Neither to seek nor to spurn honors.
nec sci're fas est om'ni-a. [L.] Nor is it permitted to know all things.
nec te'me-re, nec ti'mi-de (tĕm'ĕ-rē, tĭm'ĭ-dē). [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly. [lucky days.
ne-fas'ti di'es (dī'ēz). [L.] Un-
ne fron'ti cre'de. [L.] Trust not to the appearance.
ne'mi-ne con'tra-di-cen'te (nĕm'ĭ-nē). [L.] No one contradicting; unanimously.
ne'mi-ne dis-sen'ti-en'te (dĭ-sĕn'shĭ-ĕn'tē). [L.] No one dissenting.
ne'mo me im-pu'ne la-ces'sit. [L.] No one attacks me with impunity; — motto of Scotland, and of the Order of the Thistle.
ne'mo re-pen'te fu'it tur-pi'ssi-mus. [L.] No one was [ever] suddenly very base.
ne'mo so'lus sa'tis sa'pit. [L.] No one alone is sufficiently wise.
ne pu'e-ro gla'di-um. [L.] [Intrust] not a sword to a boy.
ne quid ni'mis. [L.] Not anything too much; — that is, avoid excess.
n'est-ce pas (nĕs-pä')? [F.] Isn't that so?
nil ad'mi-ra'ri. [L.] To be excited by nothing; to wonder at nothing.
nil con'sci-re si'bi (sĭb'ĭ). [L.] To be conscious of nothing [wrong].
nil des'pe-ran'dum. [L.] Nothing must be despaired of.
nil ni'si cru'ce. [L.] Naught but by the cross.
nil si'ne nu'mi-ne. [L.] Nothing without the divine will; — motto of Colorado.
ni'mi-um ne cre'de co-lo'ri (nĭm'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Trust not too much to a beautiful complexion. [matter.
n'importe (nän'pôrt'). [F.] It's no
ni'si Do'mi-nus, fru'stra (dŏm'ĭ-nŭs, frŭs'trā). [L.] Except the Lord, in vain; — motto of Edinburgh. *Ps.* cxxvii.
ni'tor in ad-ver'sum. [L.] I press forward to the opposite side [or against opposition].
noblesse oblige (nō-blĕs' ō-blēzh'). [F.] Nobility obliges; rank imposes obligation. [or willing.
no'lens vo'lens. [L.] Unwilling;
nol'le pro'se-qui (prŏs'ĕ-kwī). [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
nom de guerre (nôN dĕ gâr'). [F.] Lit., war name; a pseudonym.
nom de plume (plüm'). [F.; — an Eng. formation.] A pen name.
no'men at'que o'men. [L.] A name and also an omen.
non An'gli, sed an'ge-li. [L.] Not Angles, but angels.
non com'pos men'tis. [L.] Not of sound mind.
non con'stat. [L.] It does not appear; it does not follow.
non da'tur ter'ti-um (tûr'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] No third is given; there is no third choice.
non est in-ven'tus. [L.] He has not been found.
non est vi've-re, sed va-le're, vi'ta (vĭv'ĕ-rē). [L.] It is not life to live, but to be well.
non li'quet. [L.] It is not clear.
non mi ricordo (nōn mē rē-kôr'dō). [It.] I do not remember.
non no'bis so'lum. [L.] Not merely for ourselves. [ing.
non ob-stan'te. [L.] Notwithstand-
non om'ni-a pos'su-mus om'nes (ŏm'nēz). [L.] We cannot all [do] everything.
non om'nis mo'ri-ar. [L.] I shall not wholly die.
non pas'si-bus æ'quis. [L.] Not with equal steps.
non pos'su-mus. [L.] We cannot.
non quis, sed quid. [L.] Not who, but what.
non quo, sed quo'mo-do. [L.] Not by whom, but how.
non sans droict (nôN' sänz' droit'). [OF.] Not without right; — motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms.
non si'bi, sed pa'tri-æ (sĭb'ĭ). [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
no'sce te ip'sum (nō'sē'tē). [L.] Know thyself.
no'sci-tur a so'ci-is (nō'sĭ-tŭr ā sō'-shĭ-ĭs). [L.] He is known by his companions.
no'ta be'ne. [L.] Note well; take notice; — abbr. *N. B.*
n'oubliez pas (nōō'blyā' pä'). [F.] Do not forget.
nous avons changé tout cela (nōō'-zá'vôN' shäN'zhā' tōō'sĕ-là'). [F.] We have changed all that.
nous verrons ce que nous verrons (nōō' vĕ'rôN' s'kĕ nōō vĕ'rôN'). [F.] We shall see what we shall see.
no'vus ho'mo. [L.] A new man; a man newly ennobled; an upstart.
nu'dum pac'tum. [L.] Nude pact; loosely, a contract without consideration.
nu'gæ ca-no'ræ. [L.] Melodious trifles [or nonsense].
nul'la di'es si'ne li'ne-a (dī'ēz, lĭn'ē-ă). [L.] Not a day without a line.
nunc aut nun'quam. [L.] Now or never.
nun'quam non pa-ra'tus. [L.] Never unprepared.

O

o'bi-it. [L.] He [or she] died.
ob'i-ter dic'tum. [L.] A thing said by the way; a passing remark; specif., an opinion uttered by a judge not material to his decision and therefore not binding.
objet d'art (ôb'zhĕ' där'). [F.] An object of artistic worth.
o'de-rint dum me'tu-ant (ŏd'ĕ-rĭnt, mĕt'ū-ănt). [L.] Let them hate, so long as they fear.
o'di-um the'o-lo'gi-cum (thē'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kŭm). [L.] The hatred of (rival) theologians.
o'ne l jam sa'tis est. [L.] Ho there! there is enough already.
ohne Hast, ohne Rast (ō'nĕ häst', ō'nĕ räst'). [G.] Without haste, without rest; — motto of Goethe.
om mani padme hum. *Buddhism.* "O, the Jewel in the Lotus, Amen."
om'ne bo'num de'su-per. [L.] All good [is] from above.

om'nem mo've-re la'pi-dem (lăp'ĭ-dĕm). [L.] To leave no stone unturned.

om'ni-a bo'na bo'nis. [L.] To the good all things [are] good.

om'ni-a mu-tan'tur, nos et mu-ta'mur in il'lis. [L.] All things are changing, and we are changing with them. [conquers all things.

om'ni-a vin'cit a'mor. [L.] Love

om'ni-bus hoc vi'ti-um est (vĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] All have this vice.

om'ni-bus in-vi'de-as, li'vi-de, ne'mo ti'bi (ĭn-vĭd'ē-ăs, lĭv'ĭ-dē, tĭb'ĭ). [L.] You may envy everybody, envious one, nobody [envies] you.

on dit (ôn' dē'). [F.] They say; it is said. Hence, **on-dit**, a rumor; a piece of gossip. [of proof.

o'nus pro-ban'di. [L.] The burden

o'pe-ræ pre'ti-um est (ŏp'ē-rē prē'-shĭ-ŭm). [L.] It is worth while.

o'pe-re ci-ta'to (ŏp'ē-rē-). [L.] In the work cited.

op-po'su-it na-tu'ra (ŏ-pŏz'û-ĭt). [L.] Nature has opposed.

ora e sempre (ō'rä ā sĕm'prā). [It.] Now and always.

o'ra et la-bo'ra. [L.] Pray and work.

o'ra pro no'bis. [L.] Pray for us.

o-ra'tor fit, po-e'ta na'sci-tur (năs'ĭ-tŭr). [L.] The orator is made, the poet is born.

or'bis sci-en'ti-a'rum (sī-ĕn'shĭ-ā'-rŭm). [L.] The circle of the sciences.

o're ro-tun'do. [L.] With round mouth [well-turned speech].

o-ri'go ma'li. [L.] The origin of the evil.

oro y plata (ō'rō ē plä'tä). [Sp.] Gold and silver; — motto of Montana.

o si sic om'ni-a! [L.] O, if all [were] thus! O, if all things had been done, spoken, or written thus!

O tem'po-ra! O mo're s! [L.] O the times! O the manners!

o'ti-a dant vi'ti-a (vĭsh'ĭ-ä). [L.] Leisure gives vices.

o'ti-o'sa se-du'li-tas (ō-shĭ-ō'sä sē-dŭl'ĭ-tās). [L.] Idle assiduity; leisurely industry.

o'ti-um cum dig'ni-ta'te (ō'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] Leisure with dignity; dignified leisure.

oui-dire (wē'dēr'). [F.] Hearsay.

ouvrage de longue haleine (ōō'-vrăzh' dē lôn'-gä'lĕn'). [F.] Lit., a work of long breath; a work which lasts or is long.

P

pa'ce. [L.] By the leave [of].

pal'li-da Mors. [L.] Pale death.

pal'mam qui me'ru-it fe'rat (mēr'û-ĭt). [L.] Let him bear the palm who has deserved [it].

par avance (pär ä'väns'). [F.] In advance; by anticipation.

pa'rem non fert. [L.] He endures no equal.

par excellence (pär ĕk'sĕ'läns'). [F.] Preëminently.

par exemple (pär ĕg'zänP'pl'). [F.] For example.

par hasard (pär ä'zär'). [F.] By chance. [equal pace.

pa'ri pas'su. [L.] With [or at]

par ne-go'ti-is, ne'que su'pra (nē-gō'shĭ-ĭs, nē'kwē). [L.] Equal to his business and not above [it].

par no'bi-le fra'trum (nō'bĭ-lē). [L.] A noble pair of brothers.

par o'ne-ri (ŏn'ē-rĭ). [L.] Equal to the burden.

par pa'ri re'fe-ro (rē'fē-rō). [L.] I return like for like.

par'ti-ceps cri'mi-nis (krĭm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] An accomplice.

parti pris (pär'tē' prē'). [F.] Preconceived opinion.

par'va com-po'ne-re mag'nis. [L.] To compare small things with great.

pas à pas on va loin (pä'-zä pä'-zôN vä lwăN'). [F.] Step by step one goes far. [country.

pa'ter pa'tri-æ. [L.] Father of his

pa'tres con-scrip'ti (pā'trēz). [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators. [cestral virtues.

pa'tri-is vir-tu'ti-bus. [L.] By an-

pau'cis ver'bis. [L.] In [or with] few words.

pax in bel'lo. [L.] Peace in war.

pax vo-bis'cum. [L.] Peace be with you.

pec-ca'vi. [L.] I have sinned.

peine forte et dure (pĕn fôr-tā dür'). [F.] Strong and hard punishment.

pen-den'te li'te. [L.] Pending the suit. [Think of me.

pensez à moi (päN/sā'-zä mwä'). [F.]

per am-ba'ges (ăm-bā'jēz). [L.] By circuitous ways; by circumlocution; indirectly.

per an-gus'ta ad au-gus'ta. [L.] Through difficulties to things worthy of honor. [nually.

per an'num. [L.] By the year; an-

per ca'pi-ta (kăp'ĭ-tä). [L.] Lit., by heads; for each individual.

per con'tra. [L.] On the contrary; on the other side.

pe're-unt et im'pu-tan'tur (pĕr'ē-ŭnt). [L.] They (the years) pass away and are reckoned against [us].

per fas et ne'fas. [L.] Through right and wrong.

perfide Albion (pĕr'fēd' ăl'byôN'). [F.] Perfidious Albion (England).

pe-ri'cu-lum in mo'ra (pē-rĭk'û-lŭm). [L.] Danger in delay.

per men'sem. [L.] By the month; monthly.

per se. [L.] By itself; intrinsically.

per-so'na non gra'ta. [L.] An unacceptable person.

petite maîtresse (pē-tēt' mĕ'trĕs'). [F.] A female dandy.

pe-ti'ti-o prin-ci'pi-i (pē-tĭsh'ĭ-ō prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ĭ). [L.] Begging of the question.

petit maître (pē-tē' mâ'tr'). [F.] Lit., little master; a dandy; fop; a ladies' man. [little.

peu à peu (pû' ä pû'). [F.] Little by,

peu de chose (dē shōz'). [F.] A trifle.

pièce de résistance (pyĕs' dē rā'zĕs'-tänS'). [F.] Lit., piece of resistance; the main dish of a meal.

pièce d'occasion (dō'kä'zyôN'). [F.] A piece for a special occasion.

pied-à-ter're (pyā'-tà-târ'). [F.] A temporary lodging.

pinx'it (pĭnk'sĭt). [L.] He (she) painted (it); — appended to the artist's name or initials on a painting.

pis aller (pē'-zà'lā'). [F.] Lit., to go worst; the worst that can happen; a last resource.

più (pyōō). [It.] More.

place aux dames (plà'-sō dàm'). [F.] Room for [or make way for] the ladies.

ple'no ju're. [L.] With full right.

plus sage que les sages (plü säzh' kĕ lā säzh'). [F.] Wiser than the wise.

pocas palabras (pō'käs pä-lä'bräs). [Sp.] Few words.

poco a poco (pō'kō ä pō'kō). [It.] Little by little.

po-e'ta na'sci-tur, non fit (năs'ĭ-tŭr). [L.] A poet is born, not made.

point d'appui (pwĂN' dà'pwē'). [F.] Point of support; basis.

poisson d'avril (pwà'sôN' dà'vrēl'). [F.] Lit., fish of April; mackerel; April-fool joke.

pol'li-ce ver'so. [L.] With thumb turned [downward]; — the sign by which spectators condemned a defeated gladiator to death.

pons a'si-no'rum (ăs'ĭ-nō'rŭm). [L.] The asses' bridge.

po'pu-lus vult de'ci-pi, er'go de'ci-pi-a'tur (pŏp'ū-lŭs, dē'sĭ-pī). [L.] The populace wishes to be deceived, therefore let it be deceived.

posada (pō-sä'thä). [Sp.] Hotel; inn.

pos'sunt, qui'a pos'se vi-den'tur. [L.] They can because they think they can.

poste restante (pōst' rĕs'tänt'). [F.] Lit., remaining post; to be left or held at the post office until called for; — used in addressing letters; also, a post-office department having charge of such letters.

post me-ri'di-em (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ĕm). [L.] After noon; — abbr. *P. M.*

post no'bi-la, Phœ'bus. [L.] After the clouds, the Sun. [death.

post o'bi-tum (ōb'ĭ-tŭm). [L.] After

pot-au-feu (pō'tō'fû'). [F.] Lit., pot on the fire; a dish of broth, meat, and vegetables, boiled together in a pot.

pour acquit (pōōr' à'kē'). [F.] For discharge; paid; — written at the foot of a paid bill, etc.

pourboire (pōōr'bwär'). [F.] Lit., (money) for drinking; a gratuity; douceur; tip. [pay a visit.

pour faire visite(fâr vē'zēt'). [F.] To

pour le mérite (lĕ mā'rēt'). [F.] For merit.

pour prendre congé (prän'dr' kôN'-zhā'). [F.] To take leave; — abbr. *p. p. c.*, as on cards.

præ-mo'ni-tus, præ'mu-ni'tus (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tŭs; prē'mû-nī'tŭs). [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.

pre'ti-um la-bo'rum non vi'le (prē'-shĭ-ŭm). [L.] No mean reward for the labors; — motto of the Order of Golden Fleece.

preux chevalier (prû' shĕ-vàl'yā'). [F.] A brave knight.

pri'ma in'ter pa'res (pā'rēz). [L.] First among her peers.

pri'mus in'ter pa'res. [L.] First among his peers.

prin-ci'pi-a, non ho'mi-nes (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ä, hŏm'ĭ-nēz). [L.] Principles, not men.

prin-ci'pi-is ob'sta (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ĭs). [L.] Resist the beginnings.

pro a'ris et fo'cis. [L.] For altars and firesides.

pro-ba'tum est. [L.] It has been proved [or tried].

pro bo'no pu'bli-co (pŭb'lĭ-kō). [L.] For the public good [or weal].

procès-verbal (prō'sĕ'vĕr'bàl'). [F.] Anauthenticated minute or statement.

pro'cul, O pro'cul es'te, pro-fa'ni! [L.] Aloof, O aloof, ye profane [or uninitiated]!

pro De'o et Ec-cle'si-a. [L.] For God and the Church.

pro Ec-cle'si-a et Pon-ti'fi-ce (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-sē). [L.] For Church and Pope.

pro-fa'num vul'gus. [L.] The unhallowed multitude.

pro for'ma. [L.] For form's sake; as a matter of form.

pro hac vi'ce. [L.] For this turn [or occasion].

projet de loi (prō'zhĕ' dē lwä'). [F.] A legislative bill. [rial.

pro me-mo'ri-a. [L.] For a memo-

pro re'ge, le'ge, et gre'ge. [L.] For the king, the law, and the flock; for the ruler, the rule, and the ruled.

pro tan'to. [L.] For so much; to a certain extent.

pro tem'po-re. [L.] For the time being; temporarily.

punc-ta'tim. [L.] Point for point.

Pu'ni-ca fi'des (ī'dēz). [L.] Punic faith; perfidy.

Q

quæ no'cent, do'cent. [L.] Things that injure, instruct.

quæ'ri-tur (kwĕr'ĭ-tŭr). [L.] It is sought; the question arises.

qua'lis ab in-cep'to. [L.] Such as [it or one has been] from the beginning. [king, like people.

qua'lis rex, ta'lis grex. [L.] Like

quand même (kän' mâm'). [F.] Even though; whatever may happen.

quan'tum li'bet. [L.] As much as you please.

quan'tum mu-ta'tus ab il'lo! [L.] How changed from what he once was!

quan'tum suf'fi-cit. [L.] A sufficient quantity. [will.

quan'tum vis. [L.] As much as you

quem di di'li-gunt a'do-les'cens mo'ri-tur (dĭl'ĭ-gŭnt ăd'ō-lĕs'ĕnz mŏr'ĭ-tŭr). [L.] He whom the gods love dies while a youth.

qui ca'pit, fa'cit. [L.] He who takes [it], makes [it] (that is, he who applies an accusation to himself, accuses himself).

Qui-cun'que vult (kwĭ-kŭn'kwĕ), or short, **Quicunque.** [L.] See ATHANASIAN CREED.

quid fa'ci-en'dum? (fä'shĭ-ĕn'dŭm). [L.] What is to be done?

qui do'cet, dis'cit. [L.] He who teaches, learns.

quid pro quo. [L.] Something for something; tit for tat; an equivalent.

Quid rides? Mu-ta'to no'mi-ne, de te fa'bu-la nar-ra'tur (nŏm'ĭ-nē, fā'bŭ-lä). [L.] Why do you laugh? The name being changed, the story is told of you. [do you fear?

quid ti'mes (tī'mēz)? [L.] What

quin sabe (kyēn' sä'bā)? [Sp.] Who knows?

qui-e'ta non mo've-re. [L.] Not to disturb quiet things.

qui fa'cit per a'li-um fa'cit per se. [L.] He who does [a thing] through another does [it] through himself.

qui ni'mi-um pro'bat ni'hil pro'bat (nĭm'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] He who proves too much proves nothing.

quis cus-to'di-et ip'sos cus-to'des (ĭp'sōs kŭs-tō'dēz)? [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?

qui s'excuse s'accuse (kē sĕks/küz' sä'küz'). [F.] Who excuses himself accuses himself.

quis'que si'bi prox'i-mus (sĭb'ĭ). [L.] Everyone [is] nearest to himself.

quis se'pa-ra'bit (sĕp'ä-rä'bĭt) ? [L.] Who shall separate ? — motto of the Order of St. Patrick.

qui ta'cet con-sen'tit. [L.] He who is silent consents.

qui trans'tu-lit sus'ti-net. [L.] He who transplanted sustains ; — motto of Connecticut.

qui va là (kē vä là') ? [F.] Who goes there ? [as to this.]

quo'ad hoc. [L.] To this extent ; [as to this.]

quo a'ni-mo (ăn'ĭ-). [L.] With what mind [or intention].

quod a-ver'tat De'us ! [L.] Which may God avert !

quod e'rat de'mon-stran'dum (dĕm'ŏn-străn'dŭm). [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.

quod e'rat fa'ci-en'dum. [L.] Which was to be done.

quod vi'de. [L.] Which see.

quo Fa'ta vo'cant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.

quo ju're ? [L.] By what right?

quo'rum pars mag'na fu'i. [L.] Of which things I was a great [or important] part.

quot ho'mi-nes, tot sen-ten'ti-æ (hŏm'ĭ-nēz, sĕn-tĕn'shĭ-ē). [L.] Many men, many minds ; as many opinions as men.

R

raison d'état (rĕ'zôN' dā'tä'). [F.] Reason of state.

raison d'être (dā'tr'). [F.] Reason for existence.

ra'ra a'vis. [L.] A rare bird ; a rarity ; a paragon.

reculer pour mieux sauter (rē-kü'lā' pōōr myû' sō'tā'). [F.] To go back in order to take a better leap.

re'do-let lu-cer'na (rĕd'ō-lĕt). [L.] It smells of the lamp ; — said of any labored literary production.

re-duc'ti-o ad ab-sur'dum (rē-dŭk'shĭ-ō). [L.] Reduction to absurdity.

reg'nat po'pu-lus (pŏp'û-lŭs). [L.] The people rule ; — motto of Arkansas.

re in-fec'ta. [L.] The business being unfinished.

re-li'gi-o la'i-ci (rē-lĭj'ĭ-ō). [L.] A layman's religion.

re-li'gi-o lo'ci. [L.] The religious sanctity of a place.

re'mis ve-lis'que. [L.] With oars and sails ; with all one's might.

répondez, s'il vous plaît (rā'pôN'dā' sēl vōō plĕ'). [F.] Answer, if you please. *R. S. V. P.*

répondre en Normand (rā'pôN'dr' äN nôr'mäN'). [F.] To answer like a Norman (that is, evasively).

re'qui-es'cat in pa'ce (rĕk'wĭ-ĕs'kăt). [L.] May he [or she] rest in peace.

res an-gus'ta do'mi (rēz). [L.] Narrow circumstances at home ; poverty.

res est sa'cra mi'ser. [L.] A wretched person is a sacred object.

res ges'tæ (rēz). [L.] Things done ; deeds ; exploits.

res'pi-ce fi'nem. [L.] Look to [or regard] the end.

res-pu'bli-ca (rēz-pŭb'lĭ-ká). [L.] Commonwealth ; state ; republic.

re-sur'gam. [L.] I shall rise again.

revenons à nos moutons (rĕ-v'-nôN'-zá nō' mōō'tôN'). [F.] Let us return to our sheep ; let us return to our subject.

re'vo-ca'te a'ni-mos (rĕv'ō-kā'tē ăn'ĭ-mōs). [L.] Recover your courage.

rien n'est beau que le vrai (ryăN nĕ bō' kē lĕ vrĕ'). [F.] Nothing is beautiful but the truth.

rire entre cuir et chair (rēr' äN'tr' kwēr' ā shâr'). [F.] Lit., to laugh between skin and flesh ; to laugh in one's sleeve.

robe-de-chambre (rōb'dĕ-shäN'br'). [F.] Lit., a chamber gown ; a dressing gown, esp. one for a woman.

ru'at cæ'lum. [L.] Though the heavens fall.

ru'dis in'di-ges-ta'que mo'les (mō'lēz). [L.] A rude and undigested mass.

ruse de guerre (rüz' dĕ gâr'). [F.] A stratagem of war. [the city.]

rus in ur'be. [L.] The country in

S

salle à manger (säl' à mäN'zhā'). [F.] Dining room.

sal At'ti-cus *or* **At'ti-cum.** [L.] Attic salt ; wit.

sa'lus po'pu-li su-pre'ma lex es'to (pŏp'û-lī). [L.] Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law ; — motto of Missouri.

sans façon (säN fà'sôN'). [F.] Without ceremony.

sans gêne (zhân'). [F.] Without constraint ; easy.

sans peur et sans reproche (pûr' ā säN rĕ-prôsh'). [F.] Without fear and without reproach. [care.]

sans souci (sōō'sē'). [F.] Without

sa'pe-re au'de (sä'pĕ-rĕ). [L.] Dare to be wise. [retailored.]

sar'tor re-sar'tus. [L.] The tailor

sa'tis su-per'que. [L.] Enough and more [than enough]. [words.]

sa'tis ver-bo'rum. [L.] Enough of

sat pul'chra, si sat bo'na. [L.] Beautiful enough, if [she is] good enough.

sauve qui peut (sōv' kē pû'). [F.] Save [himself] who can ; hence (written sauve-qui-peut), a complete rout.

savoir-faire (sà'vwär' fâr'). [F.] Lit., a knowing how to do ; ability ; tact.

savoir-vivre (vē'vr'). [F.] Lit., a knowing how to live ; good breeding ; refined manners.

scan'da-lum mag-na'tum. [L.] Scandal of magnates ; a defamatory speech or writing to the injury of a great officer of state.

sculp'sit. [L.] He [or she] carved or engraved [it].

scu'to bo'næ vo'lun-ta'tis tu'æ co'ro-na' ti nos (vō'lŭn-tā'tĭs, kŏr'ō-nās'tī). [L.] With the shield of thy good will thou hast encompassed us ; — motto of Maryland.

se-cun'dum ar'tem. [L.] According to art [or rule].

se-cun'dum na-tu'ram. [L.] According to nature.

se-cun'dum or'di-nem. [L.] In order ; orderly.

sed hæc hac'te-nus. [L.] But so much for this.

se'mel et si'mul. [L.] Once and together. [all.]

se'mel pro sem'per. [L.] Once for

sem'per a-va'rus e'get. [L.] An avaricious man is always needy.

sem'per e'a-dem. [L.] Always the same ; — motto of Queen Elizabeth.

sem'per fe'lix. [L.] Always fortunate. [ful.]

sem'per fi-de'lis. [L.] Always faith-

sem'per i'dem. [L.] Always the same. [ready.]

sem'per pa-ra'tus. [L.] Always

se-na'tus con-sul'tum. [L.] A decree of the senate.

se'nex bis pu'er. [L.] An old man [is] twice a boy.

se non è vero, è ben trovato (sā nôn' ā vā'rō, ā bĕn trō-vä'tō). [It.] If it is not true, it is well imagined.

sen'su ma'lo. [L.] In a bad sense.

se'rus in cæ'lum re'de-as. [L.] Late may you return to heaven ; may you live long.

ses'qui-pe-da'li-a ver'ba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.

sic i't ur ad a'stra (äs'trá). [L.] Thus one goes to the stars ; such is the way to immortality.

sic pas'sim. [L.] So everywhere.

sic sem'per ty-ran'nis. [L.] Ever thus to tyrants ; — motto of Virginia.

sic tran'sit glo'ri-a mun'di. [L.] So passes away the glory of the world.

sic'ut an'te. [L.] As before.

sic'ut pa'tri-bus, sit De'us no'bis (pā'trĭ-bŭs). [L.] As with our fathers, may God be with us ; — motto of Boston.

sic vos non vo'bis (vōs). [L.] Thus [do] ye, [but] not for yourselves.

si De'us no-bis'cum, quis con'tra nos (nōs) ? [L.] If God [be] with us, who [shall be] against us?

si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait (sē zhû'nĕs' sà'vĕ' sē vyĕ'yĕs' pōō'vĕ') ! [F.] If youth knew, if age were able!

si'lent le'ges in'ter ar'ma (lē'jēz). [L.] The laws are silent in time of war.

s'il vous plaît (sēl' vōō plĕ'). [F.] If you please.

si-mi'li-a si-mi'li-bus cu-ran'tur (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ä sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Likes are cured by likes ; like cures like.

si'mi-lis si'mi-li gau'det (sĭm'ĭ-lĭs sĭm'ĭ-lī). [L.] Like takes pleasure in like.

si mo'nu-men'tum re-qui'ris, circum'spi-ce (mŏn'ū-mĕn'tŭm). [L.] If you seek [his] monument, look around ; — epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London.

sim'plex mun-di'tis (mŭn-dĭsh'ĭ-tĭs). [L.] Of simple elegance.

si'ne cu'ra. [L.] Without charge [or care].

si'ne di'e. [L.] Without day ; without appointing a day on which to assemble again ; finally.

si'ne o'di-o. [L.] Without hatred.

si'ne qua non. [L.] An indispensable thing or condition ; a necessity.

si quæ'ris pen-in'su-lam a-mœ'nam, cir-cum'spi-ce. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around ; — motto of Michigan.

sis'te, vi-a'tor. [L.] Stop, traveler.

sit ti'bi ter'ra le'vis (tĭb'ĭ). [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.

so'li-tu'di-nem fa'ci-unt, pa'cem ap-pel'lant (sō'lĭ-tū'dĭ-nĕm fà'shĭ-ŭnt). [L.] They make a desert, they call [it] peace.

spec-ta'mur a-gen'do. [L.] Let us be judged by our actions.

splen'di-de men'dax. [L.] Honorably [or nobly] mendacious.

stans pe'de in u'no. [L.] Standing on one foot.

stat mag'ni no'mi-nis um'bra (nŏm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] He stands the shadow of a great name.

sta'tus quo. [L.] The state in which [anything is] ; the existing condition.

Sturm und Drang (shtòorm' ŏont drăng'). [G.] Storm and stress.

su'a cui'que vo-lup'tas (kī'kwē ; kwĭ'-). [L.] Every one [has] his own pleasure.

sua'vi-ter in mo'do, for'ti-ter in re (swäv'ĭ-tĕr). [L.] Gently in manner, strongly in deed.

sub Jo've fri'gi-do (frĭj'ĭ-dō). [L.] Under cold Jupiter ; under the cold sky.

sub ju'di-ce. [L.] Before the judge [or court].

sub ro'sa. [L.] Under the rose ; covertly ; confidentially.

sub vo'ce. [L.] Under the word ;

su'i ge'ne-ris (jĕn'ĕ-rĭs). [L.] Of its own kind ; unique.

su'i ju'ris. [L.] In one's own right ; of full legal capacity.

sum'mum bo'num. [L.] The supreme good.

su'o ju're. [L.] In one's own right.

su'o lo'co. [L.] In its proper place.

su'o Mar'te. [L.] By one's own exertions.

su'tor, ne su'pra cre'pi-dam (krĕp'ĭ-dăm). [L.] Cobbler, [look] not above the last (that is, stick to your last).

su'um cui'que (kī'kwē *or* kwĭ'kwē). [L.] To each his own ; — motto of the Order of the Black Eagle, Prussia.

su'us cui'que mos (mōs). [L.] Every one has his own custom.

T

ta'bu-la ra'sa (tăb'ŭ-lá). [L.] A smoothed [or blank] tablet.

tâche sans tache (tâsh' säN tâsh'). [F.] A work without a stain.

tæ'di-um vi'tæ. [L.] Weariness of life.

tam Mar'te quam Mi-ner'va. [L.] As much by Mars (war) as by Minerva (wisdom).

tant mieux (tăN' myû'). [F.] So much the better. [worse.]

tant pis (pē'). [F.] So much the

tant s'en faut (säN fō'). [F.] So much is lacking ; far from it.

tant soit peu (swà pû'). [F.] Ever so little.

tel maître, tel valet (tĕl mâ'tr', tĕl và'lĕ'). [F.] Like master, like man.

tem'po-ra mu-tan'tur, et nos mu-ta'mur in i'lis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed in [with] them.

tem'pus e'dax re'rum. [L.] Time devouring [all] things.

tem'pus fu'git. [L.] Time flies.

te'nax pro-po'si-ti (prō-pŏz'ĭ-tī). [L.] Tenacious of purpose.

ter'ræ fi'li-us (fĭl'ĭ-ŭs). [L.] A son of the earth ; a man of lowly birth.

ter'ti-um quid (tûr'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] A third something ; something intermediate.

ti'bi se'ris, ti'bi me'tis (tĭb'ĭ). [L.] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself. [thy faith.]

tiens ta foi (tyăN' tà fwà'). [F.] Keep

tiers état (tyâr'-zā'tà'). [F.] The third estate (or commonalty in France).

ti'me-o Da'na-os et do'na fe-ren'tes (tĭm'ĕ-ō dăn'ā-ōs, fĕ-rĕn'tēz). [L.] I fear the Greeks even [when they are] bringing gifts.
to'ti-dem ver'bis (tō̆t'Ĭ-dĕm). [L.] In so many words.
to'tis vi'ri-bus (vīr'Ĭ-bŭs). [L.] With all one's might.
to'to cæ'lo. [L.] By the whole heavens; as much as possible.
to'tus te'res at'que ro-tun'dus. [L.] Entire, smooth, and round; complete in itself.
toujours perdrix (tōō-zhōōr' pĕr'drē'). [F.] Lit., always partridge; too much of a good thing.
tour de force (tōōr' dĕ fōrs'). [F.] A feat of strength; a striking exhibition of power [or skill].
tourner casaque (tōōr'nā' kà'zàk'). [F.] To turn one's coat; to change sides.
tous frais faits (tōō' frĕ' fĕ'). [F.] All expense defrayed.
tout à fait (tōō'-tà fĕ'). [F.] Entirely; quite.
tout au contraire (tōō'-tō kôN'trâr'). [F.] Quite to the contrary.
tout à vous (tōō'-tà vōō'). [F.] Wholly yours.
tout bien ou rien (tōō' byĂN'-nōō ryĂN'). [F.] Everything well or nothing.
tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner (tōō kôN'prĂN'dr' sĕ tōō' pàr'dô'nā'). [F.] To understand all is to pardon all.
tout de suite (tōō' dĕ swēt'). [F.] Immediately; also, successively.
tout est perdu hors l'honneur (tōō'-tā pĕr'dü' ôr lô'nûr'). [F.] All is lost save honor.
tout lasse, tout casse, tout passe (tōō' läs', tōō' käs', tōō' päs'). [F.] Everything wears out, everything breaks, everything passes away.
tri'a junc'ta in u'no. [L.] Three [kingdoms] joined in one; — motto of the Order of the Bath, Great Britain.
tru'di-tur di'es di'e (dī'ēz). [L.] Day is pushed forth by day; one day hurries on another.
tu quo'que. [L.] Thou also.
tu'um est. [L.] It is thine.

U

ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono (ōō'ä mä'ōō kā ā'ä ō kà ä'ē-nä ē kà pō'nō). [Hawaiian.] The life of the land is established in righteousness; — the motto of Hawaii.
u-ber'ri-ma fi'des (ū-bĕr'Ĭ-mȧ fĭ'dēz). [L.] Superabounding faith; implicit reliance.
u'bi li-ber'tas, i'bi pa'tri-a. [L.] Where liberty [is], there [is] my country.
u'bi mel, i'bi a'pes. [L.] Where honey [is], there [are] the bees.
u'bi su'pra. [L.] Where above [mentioned.]
ul'ti-ma ra'ti-o re'gum. [L.] The final argument of kings; war.
ul'ti-ma Thu'le (ŭl'tĭ-mȧ thū'lē). [L.] Lit., most distant Thule; utmost limit. [well.
ul'ti-mum va'le. [L.] A last fare-
ul'tra li'ci-tum (lĭs'Ĭ-tŭm). [L.] Beyond what is allowable.
u'na voce. [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
und so weiter (ōōnt zō vī'tĕr). [G.] And so forth; et cetera.
une fois n'est pas coutume (ün fwà' nĕ pà kōō'tüm'). [F.] Once is not a habit; a single act does not count; — often used as an excuse.
u'no a'ni-mo (ăn'Ĭ-mō). [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
un sot à triple étage (ŭN sō'-tà trē'pl' ā'tàzh'). [F.] A fool to the third degree. [to the world.
ur'bi et or'bi. [L.] To the city and
us'que ad a'ras. [L.] Even to the altars, i. e., in everything except what is contrary to one's religion.
u'sus lo-quen'di. [L.] Usage in speaking. [agreeable.
u'ti-le dul'ci. [L.] The useful with the
u'ti-nam nos'ter es'set. [L.] Would that he were ours.
ut in'fra. [L.] As below.
ut pig'nus a'mi-ci'ti-æ (ăm'Ĭ-sĭsh'Ĭ-ē). [L.] As a pledge of friendship.
ut su'pra. [L.] As above.

V

va'de in pa'ce. [L.] Go in peace.
væ vic'tis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
va'le. [L.] Farewell.
va'ri-æ lec'ti-o'nes (lĕk'shĭ-ō'nēz). [L.] Various [or variant] readings.
va'ri-o'rum no'tæ. [L.] Notes of various commentators.
va'ri-um et mu-ta'bi-le sem'per fœ'mi-na (mū-tā-bĭ'lĭ-lē). [L.] Woman [is] ever a fickle and changeable thing.
ve'ni-a ne-ces'si-ta'ti da'tur. [L.] Indulgence is given to necessity.
ve'ni, vi'di, vi'ci. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. [able winds.
ven'tis se-cun'dis. [L.] With favor-
ve'ra in-ces'su pa'tu-it de'a (pā't'ŭ-ĭt). [L.] By her gait the true goddess was disclosed.
ver-ba'tim et li'te-ra'tim (lĭt'ē-rā'-tĭm). [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
ver'bum sat sa'pi-en'ti (săp'Ĭ-ĕn'tī). [L.] A word to the wise [is] sufficient; — abbrev. to **verbum sap.** *or* verbum sat.
ve'ri-ta'tis sim'plex o-ra'ti-o est (vĕr'Ĭ-tā'tĭs, ō-rā'shĭ-ō). [L.] The language of truth is simple.
vérité sans peur (vā'rē'tā' sĂN pûr'). [F.] Truth without fear.
ves-ti'gi-a nul'la re-tror'sum (vĕs-tĭj'Ĭ-ȧ). [L.] No footsteps backward.
vex-a'ta quæs'ti-o (kwĕs'chĭ-ō). [L.] A vexed question.
vi'a. [L.] A way.
vi'a a'mi-ca'bi-li (ăm'Ĭ-kȧb'Ĭ-lī). [L.] In a friendly way.
vi'a me'di-a. [L.] A middle way [or course].
vi'a tri'ta, vi'a tu'ta. [L.] The beaten path [is] the safe path.
vi'ce ver'sa. [L.] The order being changed; conversely.
vi'de ut su'pra. [L.] See what is stated above.
vi et ar'mis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.
vigueur de dessus (vē'gûr' dĕ dĕ-sü'). [F.] Strength from on high.
vin'cet a'mor pa'tri-æ. [L.] Love of country will prevail.
vin'cit om'ni-a ve'ri-tas (vĕr'Ĭ-tăs). [L.] Truth conquers all things.
vin'cit qui pa'ti-tur (pā't'Ĭ-tûr). [L.] He conquers who endures.
vin'cit qui se vin'cit. [L.] He conquers who conquers himself.
vin'cu-lum ma'tri-mo'ni-i (mā't'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ī). [L.] The bond of matrimony.
vi'res ac-qui'rit e-un'do (vī'rēz). [L.] It gains strength by going (that is, in its course).
vir'tus no-bĭ'lĭ-tat (nō-bĭ'lĭ-tāt). [L.] Virtue ennobles; — motto of the Order of the Netherlands Lion.
vir-tu'te, non ver'bis. [L.] By virtue, not by words.
vis a ter'go. [L.] A force from behind.
vis in-er'ti-æ (ĭn-ûr'shĭ-ē). [L.] Lit., power of inactivity; inertia.
vis ma'jor. [L.] Greater force; in law, an inevitable accident; — nearly equivalent to, but broader than, the term *act of God.*
vis me'di-ca'trix na-tu'ræ (mĕd'Ĭ-kā'trĭks). [NL.] The healing power of nature.
vis vi'tæ. [L.] Vital force.
vi'tam im-pen'de-re ve'ro. [L.] To devote one's life to the truth.
vi'ta si'ne lit'te-ris mors est. [L.] Life without literature is death.
vi'vat re-gi'na! [L.] [Long] live the queen!
vi'vat rex! [L.] [Long] live the king!
vive la bagatelle (vēv' là bà'gà'tĕl')! [F.] [Long] live trifles [or frivolity]!
vive le roi (lĕ rwà')! [F.] [Long] live the king!
vi've-re sat vin'ce-re (vĭv'ĕ-rē). [L.] To conquer is to live enough.
vogue la galère (vôg' là gà'lâr')! [F.] Lit., row the galley! let us pursue our point. [all.
voilà tout (vwà'là' tōō'). [F.] That is
voir le dessous des cartes (vwàr' lĕ dĕ-sōō' dā kärt'). [F.] To see the under side of the cards; to be in the secret. [able.
vo'lens et po'tens. [L.] Willing and
vo'lo non va'le-o. [L.] I am willing, [but] I am unable.
von (fŏn). [G.] Of; from; — before family names equivalent to French *de*; as, *von* Schiller. In German names, *von* is usually written with a small *v*.
vous y perdrez vos pas (vōō'-zē pĕr'drā' vō' pä'). [F.] You will lose your labor there.
vox, et præ-te're-a ni'hil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more; sound without sense.
vox fau'ci-bus hæ'sit. [L.] The voice stuck in his throat.
vox po'pu-li, vox De'i (pŏp'ŭ-lī). [L.] The voice of the people [is] the voice of God.
vraisemblance (vrĕ'sĂN'blĂNs'). [F.] The appearance of truth; verisimilitude.
vul'go. [L.] Commonly.
vul'tus est in'dex a'ni-mi (ăn'Ĭ-mī). [L.] The face is index of the soul [or mind].

W

Wanderjahr (vän'dĕr-yär'). [G.] Year of wandering.
Wanderlust (vän'dĕr-lōōst'). [G.] Passion for wandering or travel.
Weltanschauung (vĕlt'än'shou'ŏŏng). [G.] Lit., world view; the general idea embodied in a cosmology.
Weltansicht (vĕlt'än'zĭkt). [G.] A world view; a special view or apprehension of reality as a whole.
Welt'schmerz' (vĕlt'shmĕrts'). [G.] World sorrow; sentimental pessimism.

Z

Zeitgeist (tsīt'gīst'). [G.] The spirit of the time.
zoe mou, sas agapo (zō'ē mōō', säs' ä'gà-pō')! [Modern Gr. ζώη μου σάς ἀγαπῶ.] My life, I love thee!
zo'nam sol've-re. [L.] To untie the girdle (worn by Roman maidens); — part of the Roman marriage ceremony.
zwischen uns sei Wahrheit (tsvĭsh'-ĕn ōōns zī vär'hīt). [G.] Truth be between us.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

NOTES: **Do not use abbreviations** in written or printed matter that consists of formal sentences or connected discourse.

Exceptions: **Mr., Mrs., Messrs., Jr., Sr.,** when used with proper names; forms like **A.B., LL.D., P.M., A.M., B.C., A.D.,** and a few others of exceptional character are rarely if ever spelled out. **Rev., Hon., Dr., Prof., Gov., Gen.,** while spelled out before surnames, as *Governor* Robinson, are sometimes used before full names, as *Gen.* U. S. Grant, though even here the full spelling is preferred in the most formal matter.

Abbreviations are freely used in various headings (as of dates in the superscription of a letter), in tabular statements, commercial accounts, footnotes, references, etc.

Abbreviations of proper names must begin with a capital; others may or may not, according to the circumstances of use. The form given in the list is the one commonly used.

An abbreviation with the period at the end, as **Dept., Sec.,** etc., is generally to be used in preference to a contraction using the apostrophe, as *Dep't, Sec'y,* etc.

The forms **1st, 2d** (or, less properly, **2nd**), **3d** (less properly **3rd**), **4th,** etc., used for *first, second, third, fourth,* etc., as in designating the days of the month, are not, properly speaking, abbreviations, and take no period. The Roman numerals, **I, II, V,** etc., when designating the serial number of a thing, as a page or chapter, are used either without or with the period; after names, as in George V., Leo X., etc., they usually take the period.

The sign **&** (ampersand) is used in names of business firms or corporations, and often in lists, advertisements, etc., but not in ordinary reading matter.

A

a. About; accepted (*in commerce*); acre; active; adjective; afternoon; alto; answer; are (*metric*); at.
A Argon.
A. Academician; Academy; America; American; artillery.
@ At.
A. A. Associate of Arts.
AA, *or* **aa.** Ana (Gr. *ἀνά*), of each, of each alike, — used in medical prescriptions.
A. A. A. Amateur Athletic Association.
A. A. A. S. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A. A. C. Anno ante Christum (L., in the year before Christ). [General.]
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant
A. A. of A. Automobile Association of America.
A. A. S. S. Americanæ Antiquarianæ Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society.)
A. A. U. Amateur Athletic Union.
ab. About.
A. B. Artium Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Arts); [also *l. c.*] able-bodied (seaman).
abbr., *or* **abbrev.** Abbreviated; abbreviation.
A B C. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; —used attrib.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
abd. Abdicated.
A. B. F. M. American Board of Foreign Missions.
abl. Ablative.
A. B. M. U. American Baptist Missionary Union.
Abp. Archbishop.
abr. Abridged; abridgment.
abs. Absolutely; abstract.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
abs. re. Absente reo (L., the defendant being absent).
abt. About.
A. C. Alpine Club; ante Christum (L., before Christ); Army Corps.
a/c. Account.
a/C. Account current.
Acad. Academy.
acc. Acceptance; account; accusative.
acct. Account.
A. C. P. Associate of the College of Preceptors.
a. d. After date; ante diem (L., before the day).
A. D. Anno Domini (L., in the year of our Lord).
ad. [*pl.* ads.] Advertisement.
A. D. C. Aid-de-camp.
ad fin. Ad finem (L., at the end). [infinity).
ad inf. Ad infinitum (L., to
ad int. Ad interim (L., in the meantime).
adj. Adjective.
Adj., *or* **Adjt.** Adjutant.
Adj. Gen. Adjutant General.
ad lib. Ad libitum (L., at pleasure).
Adm. Admiral; Admiralty.
Adm. Co. Admiralty court.
admix. Administratrix.
admr. Administrator.
admx. Administratrix.
adv. Ad valorem; adverb; adverbially; adversus (L., against); advertisement; advocate.
Adv. Advent. [tisement.
advt. [*pl.* advts.] Adver-
æ., **æt.,** **ætat.** Ætatis (L. of age, aged).
A. E. I. O. U. Austriæ est imperare orbi universo (L., it is given to Austria to rule the whole earth).
AF., *or* **A.-F.** Anglo-French.
A. F. A. M., *or* **A. F. & A. M.** Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.
A. F. B. S. American and Foreign Bible Society.
aff. Affectionate; affirmative; affirming.
afft. Affidavit.
A. F. of L. American Federation of Labor.
Afr. Africa; African.
Ag Argentum (L., silver).
A. G. Ad utant General; Attorney-general.
agr., *or* **agric.** Agriculture; agricultural.
agt. Agent.
A. H. Anno Hegiræ (L., in the year of the Hegira).
a. h. l. Ad hunc locum (L., at this place).
A. H. M. S. American Home Missionary Society.
A. H. S. Anno humanæ salutis (L., in the year of human salvation).
A. I. American Institute.
Al Aluminium.
Ala. Alabama.
A. L. A. American Library Association; Automobile Legal Association.
Alas. Alaska.
ald., *or* **aldm.** Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alf. Alfred; Alfonso.
alg. Algebra.
Alg. Algernon; Algiers.
alt. Alternate; altitude; alto.
Alta. Alberta (Canada).
Am. America; American.
A. M., *or* **a. m.** Ante meridiem (L., before noon).
A. M. Anno mundi (L., in the year of the world); Annus Mirabilis (L., the Wonderful Year, i. e. 1666); Artium Magister (L., Master of Arts); Ave Maria (L., Hail Mary).
Amer. America; American.
A. M. I. C. E. Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
A. M. I. E. E. Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.
amt. Amount.
an. Anno (L., in the year); anonymous.
A.-N. Anglo-Norman.
anal. Analogous; analogy; analysis; analytic.
anat. Anatomy.
anc. Ancient; anciently.
anon. Anonymous.
ans. Answer.
ant. Antonym; antiquarian.
Ant. Anthony; Antigua.
anthrop. Anthropology; anthropological.
antiq. Antiquities; antiquarian.
A. N. Z. A. C., *or* **Anzac.** Australian and New Zealand Army Corps; by extension, the region occupied by this corps in the Gallipoli campaign of 1915.
A. O. Army Order.
A. O. C. Army Ordnance Corps.
A. O. D. Army Ordnance Department.
A. O. F. Ancient Order of Foresters.
A. O. H. Ancient Order of Hibernians.
aor. Aorist.
A. O. S. S. Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the American Oriental Society).
A. O. U. American Ornithologists' Union.
A. O. U. W. Ancient Order of United Workmen.
ap. Apud (L., by; according to; in the writings of).
Ap. Apostle; April.
a. p. Above proof; author's proof.
A. P. Associated Presbyterian.
A. P. A. American Philological Association; American Protective Association.
apo., apog. Apogee.
Apoc. Apocalypse; Apocrypha; Apocryphal.
app. Appendix; appointed.
App. Apostles.
approx. Approximately.
Apr. April.
aq., Aq. Aqua (L., water).
A. Q. M. G. Assistant Quartermaster-general.
Ar. Arabian; Arabic.
A. R. Anno regni (L., in the year of the reign).
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy (of Arts, London).
A. R. A. M. Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.
Arab. Arabian; Arabic.
Aram. Aramaic.
arch. Archaic; archaism; archery; archipelago; architect; architecture.
Arch. Archibald.
archæol. Archæology.
Archd. Archdeacon; Archduke.
A. R. C. M. Associate of the Royal College of Music.
arg. Argent.
arith. Arithmetic.
Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armenian.
arr. Arranged; arrived; arrivals.
A. R. R. Anno regni Regis, or Reginæ (L., in the year of the King's, or Queen's, reign).
art. Article; artificial; artillery; artist.
As Arsenic.

AS., *or* **A-S.** Anglo-Saxon.
A.S.C. Army Service Corps.
A. S. C. E. American Society of Civil Engineers.
A. S. M. E. American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
A. S. P. C. A. American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
assn. Association.
assoc. Associate; association.
asst. Assistant.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.
astr., astron. Astronomer; astronomy.
astrol. Astrologer; astrology.
at. Atomic.
Atl. Atlantic.
A. T. S. American Temperance Society; American Tract Society.
att., atty. Attorney.
Att.-Gen. Attorney-General.
attrib. Attributive, -ly.
at. wt. Atomic weight.
Au Aurum (L., gold).
A. U. C. Ab urbe condita (L., from the founding of the city [Rome, about 753 B. C.]).
Aug. August.
Aus., Aust. Austria; Austrian.
Aust.-Hung. Austria-Hungary.
Austral. Australasia; Australia.
auth. Authentic; author; authoress; authorized.
Auth. Ver. Authorized Version.
auxil. Auxiliary.
av. Avenue; average.
a. v. Annos vixit (L., he, or she, lived [so many] years).
A. V. Artillery Volunteers; Authorized Version.
avdp. Avoirdupois.
ave. Avenue.
ax. Axiom.
A. Y. M. Ancient York Mason (or Masonry).
az. Azure.

B

B Boron.
b. Base; bass; bay; book; born; brother.
Ba Barium.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts; British Academy; British America.
B. Agr. Bachelor of Agriculture.
bal. Balance.
Balt. Baltimore.
bap. Baptized.
Bapt. Baptist.
bar. Barometer; barometric; barrel.
Barb. Barbados.
B. Arch. Bachelor of Architecture.
barr. Barrister.
Bart. Baronet.
batt. Battalion; battery.
B. B. C. Baseball Club.
bbl. [*pl.* bbls.] Barrel.
B. C. Before Christ; British Columbia.
B. C. E. Bachelor of Civil Engineering.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
bd. Board; bond; bound.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
bdl. [*pl.* bdls.] Bundle.
bds. (Bound in) boards.
B. D. S. Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
Be Beryllium.
Bé. Baumé.
B. E. Bachelor of Engineering.
b. e. Bill of exchange.
Beds. Bedfordshire.
Belg. Belgian; Belgium.
Benj. Benjamin.
B. ès L. Bachelier ès Lettres (F., Bachelor of Letters).
bg. [*pl.* bgs.] Bag.
b. h. p. Brake horse power.
Bi Bismuth.
B. I. British India.
Bib. Bible; Biblical.
biog. Biographer; biography.
biol. Biologist; biology.
bis. Bissextile.
bk. Bank; book.
bkg. Banking.
bkt. [*pl.* bkts.] Basket.
bl. [*pl.* bls.] Bale; barrel.
b. l. Bill of lading; breechloader; breechloading.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
B/L. Bill of lading.
bldg. [*pl.* bldgs.] Building.
B. L. E. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
B. Litt. Bachelor of Literature, or of Letters.
b. m. Board measure.
B. M. Baccalaureus Medicinæ (L., Bachelor of Medicine); Beata Maria (L., the Blessed Mary).
B. M. E. Bachelor of Mining Engineering.
B. Mus. Bachelor of Music.
b. o. Branch office; buyer's option.
Boh. Bohemia; Bohemian.
Bol. Bolivia.
bor. Borough.
bot. Botanical; botanist; botany.
B. O. T. Board of Trade.
Bp. Bishop.
b. p. Below proof; bill of parcels; bills payable.
bpl. Birthplace.
B. P. O. E. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
Br Bromine.
br. Brig; brother; brown.
Br. British.
Br. Am. British America.
Braz. Brazil; Brazilian.
b. rec. Bills receivable.
brig. Brigade; brigadier.
Brig. Gen. Brigadier General.
Brit. Britain; British.
Brit. Mus. British Museum.
bro. [*pl.* bros.] Brother.
b. s. Balance sheet; bill of sale.
B. S. Bachelor of Surgery.
B. Sc. Bachelor of Science.
Bt., *or* **bt.** Baronet; bought.
B. T. U. British thermal unit.
bu., bus. Bushel; bushels.
bul. Bulletin.
Bulg. Bulgaria; Bulgarian.
b. v. Bene vale (L., farewell).
B. V. Beata Virgo (L., Blessed Virgin).
B. V. M. Beata Virgo Maria (L., Blessed Virgin Mary).
bx. [*pl.* bxs.] Box.

C

C Carbon.
c. Carton; cathode; cent; centime; centimeter; century; chapter; child; circa (L., about); congius (L., gallon); cost; cubic; current.
C. Cape; Catholic; Centigrade (thermometer); Chancellor; Chancery; Congress; Conservative; Consul; Court.
Ca Calcium.
C. A. Chartered Accountant; Chief Accountant; Commercial Agent; Confederate Army; Controller of Accounts; Court of Appeal.
cal. Calendar; calends; calorie.
Cal., Calif. California.
Cam., Camb. Cambridge.
can. Canon; canto; cantoris.
Can. Canada; Canadian.
Cant. Canterbury; Canticles.
Cantab. Cantabrigiensis (L., of Cambridge).
Cantuar. Cantuaria (LL., Canterbury); Cantuariensis (LL., of Canterbury).
cap. Capital; capitalize; capitulum (L., chapter); captain.
Capt. Captain
car. Carat; carpentry.
Card. Cardinal.
cash. Cash er.
cat. Catalogue; catechism.
cath. Cathedral.
Cath. Catherine; Catholic.
caus. Causation; causative.
cav. Cavalry.
Cb Columbium.
C. B. Cape Breton; Cavalry Brigade; Chief Baron; Common Bench; Companion of the Bath; [also **c. b.**] confined to barracks.
cc. Cubic centimeter, or -meters.
c. c. Compte courant (F., account current); cubic centimeter, or -meters.
C. C. Caius College (Cambridge, Eng.); Circuit Court; City Councilor; Civil Court; Common Councilman; County Clerk; County Commissioner; Cycling Club.
C. C. C. Corpus Christi College; Christ's College, Cambridge (Eng.).
C. C. P. Code of Civil Procedure; Court of Common Pleas.
C. Cr. P. Code of Criminal Procedure.
Cd Cadmium.
c. d. v. Carte de visite.
Ce Cerium.
C. E. Church of England; Civil Engineer.
cel. Celebrated.
Celt. Celtic.
cen. Central; century.
cent. Centigrade; central; century; centum.
cert. Certificate; certify.
certif. Certificate; certificated.
cf. Calf; confer (i. e., compare).
C. F. Chaplain to the forces.
c. f. & i., *or* **c. f. i.** Cost, freight, and insurance.
cg. Centigram.
C. G. Consul General; center of gravity.
C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C. G. S., *or* **c. g. s.** Centimeter-gram-second (system of units); Commissary General of Subsistence.
C. G. T. Confédération Générale du Travail (the French syndicalist labor union).
ch. Chapter; chief; child; choir organ; church.
Ch. Chancery; Charles; China; Church.
C. H. Captain of the Horse; Courthouse; Customhouse.
chanc. Chancellor; chancery.
chap. Chaplain; chapter.
Chas. Charles.
chem. Chemical; chemist; chemistry.
Chin. China; Chinese.
Ch. J. Chief Justice.
chn. Chain (measure); chairman.
Chr. Christ; Christian; Christopher.
chron. Chronological; chronology.
Chron. Chronicles.
C. I. Channel Islands; (Order of the) Crown of India.
c. i. f. Cost, insurance, and freight.
circ. Circa, circiter, circum (L., about).
cit. Citation; cited; citizen.
civ. Civil; civilian.
C. J. Chief Justice.
ck. Cask; check.
Cl Chlorine.
cl. Centiliter; class; clause; clergyman; cloth.
class. Classic; classical; classification.
cld. Cleared; colored.
clk. Clerk.
C. L. S. C. Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
cm. Centimeter.
C. M. Certificated Master or Mistress; Chirurgiæ Magister (L., Master of Surgery); common meter; Corresponding Member.
C. M. G. Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George.
cml. Commercial.
C. M. S. Church Missionary Society.
Co Cobalt.
Co. Company; county.
c. o. Care of; carried over.
C. O. Colonial Office; Commanding Officer; Crown Office.
coad. Coadjutor.
coch., cochl. Cochleare (L., spoonful).
C. O. D. Cash, or collect, on delivery.
cog. Cognate.
col. College; collegiate; colonial; colony; colored; column.
Col. Colonel; Colorado; Colossians.
coll. Colleague; collection; collector; college.
collat. Collateral; collaterally.
colloq. Colloquial; colloquially.
Colo. Colorado.
Col. Sergt. Color Sergeant.
com. Comedy; commentary; commerce; common; commonly; communication.
Com. Commander; Commission; Commissioner; Committee; Commodore.
comdg. Commanding.
Comdt. Commandant.
comp. Compare; comparative; composer; compositor; compound; comprising.
Coma. Ver. Common Version.
con. Contra (L., against).
Con. Consul.
conch. Conchology.
Cong. Congregational; Congress; Congressional.
conj. Conjunction.
Conn. Connecticut.
const. Constable; constitution.
cont. Containing; contents; continent; continue; continued.
contemp. Contemporary.
contr. Contracted; contraction; contrary.
cop. Copper; copyrighted.
Cop. Copernican; Coptic.
cor. Corner; cornet; corrected; correction; correlative; correspondent; corresponding.
Cor. Corinthians; Coroner.
Corn. Cornish; Cornwall.
coroll. Corollary.
corr. Correspond; correspondence; correspondent; corresponding; corrupt; corruption.
cos Cosine.
cosec Cosecant.
cot Cotangent.
cp. Compare.
c. p. Candle power; chemically pure.
C. P. Common Pleas; Common Prayer; Congregation of the Passion; Court of Probate.
C. P. A. Certified public accountant.
C. P. S. Clerk of Petty Sessions; Custos Privati Sigilli (L., Keeper of the Privy Seal).
Cr Chromium.
cr. Created; credit; creditor; crown.
C. R. Custos Rotulorum (L., Keeper of the Rolls).
cresc. Crescendo.
crim. con. Criminal conversation.
Cs Cæsium.
C. S. Christian Science; Civil Service; Clerk to the Signet; Court of Sessions; Custos Sigilli (L., Keeper of the Seal).
C. S. A. Confederate States Army; Confederate States of America.
C. S. C. Conspicuous Service Cross.
C. S. I. Companion of the (Order of the) Star of India.
C. S. N. Confederate States Navy.
C. S. O. Chief Signal Officer; Chief Staff Officer.
ct. Cent; county.
Ct. Connecticut; Count; Court.
C. T. A. U. Catholic Total Abstinence Union.
cts. Cents; centimes.
Cu Cuprum (L., copper).
cu., cub. Cubic.
cur. Currency; current.
C. V. Common Version.

c. w. o. Cash with order.
cwt. Hundredweight, -weights; — prop. for L. *centum*, a hundred, and Eng. *weight*.
cyc., *or* cyclo. Cyclopedia; cyclopedic.
Cym. Cymric.

D

D. December; Democrat; Deus (L., God); Dominus (L., Lord); Duchess; Duke; Dutch.
d. Date; daughter; day; dead; degree; denarius, or denarii (L., penny, or pence); deputy; died; dime; dollar; dose.
d/a. Days after acceptance.
D/A. Deposit account.
D. A. A. G. Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Dan. Daniel; Danish.
D. A. R. Daughters of the American Revolution.
dat. Dative.
dau. Daughter.
d. b. Daybook.
dbk. Drawback.
D. C. Da capo (It., from the beginning); Deputy Consul; District Court; District of Columbia. [Law.]
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil
dd. Delivered.
d. d. Days after date; day's date; dono dedit (L., he gave as a gift).
D. D. Divinitatis Doctor (L., Doctor of Divinity).
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea. Deacon.
deb. Debenture.
dec. Declension; declination; decorative.
Dec. December.
def. Defendant; definition.
deft. Defendant.
deg. Degree.
del. Delegate; delineavit (L., he, or she, drew it).
Del. Delaware.
Dem. Democrat; Democratic.
Den. Denmark.
dep. Department; departs; deponent; deputy.
dept. Department; deponent.
der., *or* deriv. Derivation; derivative; derived.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D. F. Dean of the Faculty; Defensor Fidei (L., Defender of the Faith).
dft. Defendant; draft.
dg. Decigram.
D. G. Dei gratia (L., by the grace of God); Deo gratias (L., thanks to God); Director General.
D. H. Deadhead.
dial. Dialect; dialectic.
diam. Diameter.
dict. Dictator; dictionary.
dim., *or* dimin. Diminuendo; diminutive.
dis. Discipline; discount.
disc. Discount; discovered.
disct. Discount.
disp. Dispensatory.
dist. Distant; distinguished; district.
div. Divide; divided; dividend; divine; division; divisor.
dl. Deciliter.
D. Lit. Doctor of Literature.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
D. L. S. Doctor of Library Science.
dm. Decimeter.
D. Mus. Doctor of Music.
do. Ditto.
D. O. Doctor of Osteopathy.
dol. Dollar; dollars.
dols. Dollars.
dom. Domestic; dominion.
D. O. M. Deo Optimo Maximo (L., to God, the Best, the Greatest).
dow. Dowager.
doz. Dozen; dozens.
D. P. H. Doctor of Public Health. [Office.]
D. P. O. Distributing Post
dpt. Deponent; department.
dr. Dram; drawer.
Dr. Debtor; doctor.
dram. pers. Dramatis personæ (L., the characters or actors in a drama or play).
Dr. P. H. Doctor of Public Health.
d. s. Dal segno (It., from the sign; — a musical direction); day's sight; days after sight. [ice Cross.]
D. S. C. Distinguished Serv-
D. Sc. Doctor of Science.
D. S. M. Distinguished Service Medal.
D. S. O. Distinguished Service Order (Brit., Army and Navy).
d. s. p. Decessit sine prole (L., died without issue).
D. T.'s. Delirium tremens. *Colloq.*
Du. Dutch.
D. V. Deo volente (L., God willing).
D. V. M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
d. v. p. Decessit vita patris (L., died during his, or her, father's lifetime)
dwt. Pennyweight,-weights; — prop. for L. *denarius*, a penny, and Eng. *weight*.
Dy Dysprosium.
D. Z. Doctor of Zoölogy.

E

E. Earl; Earth; East; Eastern; Engineer; English.
ea. Each.
E. & O. E. Errors and omissions excepted.
Ebor. Eboracum (L., York); Eboracensis (L., of York).
E. C. Eastern Central (Postal District, London); Established Church.
eccl., *or* eccles. Ecclesiastical. [tes.]
Eccl., *or* Eccles. Ecclesias-
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
E. C. U. English Church Union.
Ecua. Ecuador.
ed. Edition; editor.
Edin. Edinburgh.
edit. Edition.
E. D. S. English Dialect Society.
Edw. Edward.
E. E. Early English; Electrical Engineer; errors excepted.
E. E. & M. P. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
E. E. T. S. Early English Text Society.
Eg. Egypt; Egyptian.
e. g. Exempli gratia (L., for example).
E. I. East India; East Indies.
elec. Electrical; electrician; electricity.
Eliz. Elizabeth; Elizabethan.
E. long. East longitude.
Em. Emmanuel; Emily; Emma.
E. M. Earl Marshal; Equitum Magister (L., Master of the Horse).
E. M. D. P. Electromotive difference of potential.
E. M. F. Electromotive force.
Emp. Emperor; Empress.
ency., *or* encyc. Encyclopedia.
E. N. E. East-northeast.
eng. Engineer; engineering; engraved; engraver; engraving.
Eng. England; English.
engin. Engineer; engineering.
entom. Entomology.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis., *or* Episc. Episcopal.
eq. Equal; equivalent.
Er. Erbium.
E. S. E. East-southeast.
esp., *or* especc. Especially.
Esq. Esquire.
est., *or* estab. Established.
Esth. Esther.
E. T., *or* e. t. Electric telegraph; English translation.
et al. Et alibi (L., and elsewhere); et alii (L., and others).
etc. Et cetera (L., and others, and so forth).
et seq. Et sequens (L., and the following).
et sqq. Et sequentes (L., and the following), *masc.* & *fem. pl.*, or sequentia, *neut. pl.* [mology.]
etym., *or* etymol. Ety-
Eu Europium.
E. U. Evangelical Union.
ex. Examined; example; exception; exchange; excursion; executed; executive; export; extract.
Ex., *or* Exod. Exodus.
exc. Excellent; except; excepted; exception.
Exc. Excellency.
ex div. Without dividend.
exp. Export; express.
exr. Executor.
exrx. Executrix.
ext. External; externally; extinct; extra; extract.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F

F Fluorine.
f. Farthing; fathom; feet; feminine; fine; flower; folio; foot; forte; franc.
F. Fahrenheit; Father; Fellow; French; Friday.
f. a. a. Free of all average.
fac. Facsimile.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. A. I. A. Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.
fam. Familiar; family.
F. A. M. Free and Accepted Masons.
far. Farad; farriery; farthing.
F. B. Fenian Brotherhood; Free Baptist
F. B. A. Fellow of the British Academy (scientific society).
F. B. S. Fellow of the Botanical Society.
F. C. Football Club; Free Church (of Scotland).
fcap. Foolscap. [cate.]
F. C. C. First-class Certifi-
fcp. Foolscap.
F. D. Fidei Defensor (L., Defender of the Faith).
Fe Ferrum (L., iron).
Feb. February.
fec. Fecit (L., he, or she, made it).
fem. Feminine.
Ferd. Ferdinand.
ff. Folios; following (pages); fortissimo. [Virginia.]
F. F. V. First Families of
f. g. a. Free of general average.
f. i. For instance.
F. I. A. Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries (of Great Britain and Ireland).
fict. Fiction.
fig. Figurative (-ly); figure.
Fin. Finland; Finnish.
fir. Firkin; firkins.
fl. Florin; flourished; fluid.
Fl. Flanders; Flemish.
Fla. Florida.
Flem. Flemish.
flor. Floruit (L., he, or she, flourished).
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society (London).
fm. Fathom.
F. M. Field Marshal; Foreign Mission.
fo. Folio. [Office.]
F. O. Field Officer; Foreign
f. o. b. Free on board.
fol. Folio; following.
for. Foreign.
f. o. r. Free on rail.
fort. Fortification; fortified.
F. P., *or* f. p. Fine paper; fire plug; foot pound; fully paid. [average.]
f. p. a. Free of particular
fr. Fragment; franc; from.
Fr. Father; France; Frau; French; Friar; Friday.
F. R. A. M. Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music (London).
F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society (London).
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (London).
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (London).
Fred. Frederick. [tive.]
freq. Frequent; frequenta-
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (London).
Fri. Friday.
F. R. I. B. A. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society (scientific, London).
frs. Francs.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries (London).
ft. Feet; foot; fort; fortified.
fur. Furlong; further.
fut. Future.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoölogical Society (London).

G

g. Gauge; genitive; gram; guide; guinea or guineas; gulf.
G. German.
Ga Gallium.
Ga. Georgia.
G. A. General Assembly.
gal. [*pl.* gals.] Gallon.
Gal. Galatians.
galv. Galvanic; galvanism.
G. A. R. Grand Army of the Republic.
gaz. Gazette; gazetteer.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.
G. C. Grand Chancellor, Chaplain, Chapter, Council, Conclave, etc.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath (Brit. order, orig. mil.). [divisor.]
g. c. d. Greatest common
G. C. L. H. Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.
g. c. m. Greatest common measure.
G. C. M. G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George (Brit. order, mil. and civil).
G. C. S. I. Grand Commander of the Star of India (Brit. order, for dignitaries in India).
G. C. V. O. Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (for personal services to the sovereign).
Gd Gadolinium.
G. D. Grand Duchess; Grand Duchy; Grand Duke.
Ge Germanium.
gen. Gender; general; generic; genitive; genus.
Gen. General; Genesis; Geneva.
gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
geod. Geodesy.
geog. Geographer; geographic; geographical; geography.
geol. Geologic; geological; geologist; geology.
geom. Geometry.
ger. Gerund.
Ger. German; Germany.
g. gr. Great gross, or 144 doz.
G. H. Q. General Headquarters.
gi. Gill, gills.
Gib. Gibraltar.
G. L. Grand Lodge.
Gl Glucinum.
gm. Gram.
G. M. Grand Master.
G. M. B. Good merchantable brand. [time.]
G. M. T. Greenwich mean
G. O. General order.
gov. Government; governor.
govt. Government.
G. P. Gloria Patri (L., Glory to the Father); Graduate in Pharmacy. [ter.]
G. P. M. Grand Past Mas-
G. P. O. General Post Office.
gr. Grain; grand; great; gross. [cian.]
Gr. Greece; Greek; Gre-
G. R. Georgius, *or* Gulielmus, Rex (L., King George, or William).
gram. Grammar; grammarian; grammatical.

Gr. Br., Gr. Brit. Great Britain.
g. s. Grandson.
G. S. General Secretary; Grand Scribe; Grand Secretary. [drop).
gt. Gilt; great; gutta (L.,
G.T. Good Templar; Grand Tiler; Grand Treasurer.
G. T. C. Good till canceled, or countermanded.
gtt. Guttæ (L., drops).
gun. Gunnery.

H

H Hydrogen.
h. Harbor; hard; hardness; height; high; hour; husband.
ha. Hectare.
h. a. Hoc anno (L., in this year); horse artillery.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His, or Her, Britannic Majesty.
H. C. Heralds' College; House of Commons. [tor.
h. c. f. Highest common fac-
H. C. M. His, or Her, Catholic Majesty.
hdkf. Handkerchief.
Hd. Qrs., *or* **hdqrs.** Headquarters.
He Helium.
H. E. His Eminence; His Excellency.
Heb. Hebrew; Hebrews.
hectol. Hectoliter.
hectom. Hectometer.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
her. Heraldry.
hf. Half.
hf.-bd. Half-bound.
hg. Hectogram; heliogram.
Hg Hydrargyrum (L., mercury).
H. G. His, or Her, Grace; Horse Guards; High German.
H. H. His, or Her, Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).
hhd. Hogshead; hogsheads.
H. I. Hawaiian Islands.
H. H. His, or Her, Imperial Highness.
H. I. M. His, or Her, Imperial Majesty.
Hind. Hindu; Hindustan; Hindustani. [history.
hist. Historian; historical;
H. J. Hic jacet (L., here lies).
H. J. S. Hic jacet sepultus (L., here lies buried).
hl. Hectoliter.
H. L. House of Lords.
hm. Hectometer.
H. M. His, or Her, Majesty.
H. M. C. His, or Her, Majesty's Customs.
H. M. S. His, or Her, Majesty's Service, or Ship.
ho. House.
Hon. Honorable; honorary.
hor. Horizon; horology.
hort. Horticulture.
Hos. Hosea.
H. P., *or* **h. p.** Half pay; high pressure (often written HP); horse power.
H. Q. Headquarters.
hr. [*pl.* hrs.] Hour.
H. R. Home Rule; House of Representatives.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Emperor, or Empire.
H. R. H. His, or Her, Royal Highness.
H. S. Hic sepultus (L., here is buried); hic situs (L., here lies); High School.
H. S. H. His, or Her, Serene Highness.
H. S. S. Historiæ Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the [Royal] Historical Society).
ht. Height.
h. t. High tension; hoc tempore (L., at this time); hoc titulo (L., in, or under, this title).
H. T. Hawaii Territory.
Hun., Hung. Hungarian; Hungary.
H. W. M. High-water mark.
Hy. Henry.
hyd. Hydrostatics.
hyp. Hypothesis; hypothetical.

I

I Iodine.
I. Idaho; Imperator (L., Emperor); island.
Ia. Iowa.
I. A. Incorporated Accountant; Indian Army.
ib., ibd. *or* **ibid.** Ibidem (L., in the same place).
I. C. Iesus Christus (L., Jesus Christ). [landic.
Ice., Icel. Iceland; Ice-
I. C. S. Indian Civil Service.
I. D. Intelligence Department.
id. Idem (L., the same).
Id., Ida. Idaho.
I. D. B. Illicit diamond buyer or buying.
i. e. Id est (L., that is).
I. E. Indian Empire; Indo-European.
ign. Ignotus (L., unknown).
i. h. p. Indicated horse power.
IHS. A symbol representing Greek IH (ΣΟΥ) Σ Jesus.
ill., illus., illust. Illustrated; illustration.
Ill., *or* **Ills.** Illinois.
imp. Imparted; imperative; imperfect; imperial; impersonal; imported; importer; imprimatur (L., let it be printed). [Service.
I. M. S. Indian Medical
In Indium.
in. [*pl.* ins.] Inch.
inc. Including; inclusive; incorporated; increase.
inch., *or* **incho.** Inchoative.
incl. Including; inclusive.
incog. Incognito.
incor. Incorporated.
ind. Independent; indicative; indigo.
Ind. India; Indian; Indiana.
I. N. D. In Nomine Dei (L., in the name of God).
inf. Infantry; infinitive.
in lim. In limine (L., at the outset).
I. N. R. I. Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum (L., Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).
ins. Inches; inscribed; inspector; insurance.
insp. Inspector.
inst. Instant; institute; institution.
int. Interest; interior; interjection; internal; international; interpreter; intransitive.
interj. Interjection.
intrans. Intransitive.
in trans. In transitu (L., on the way).
introd. Introduction; introductory.
inv. Invenit (L., he, or she, designed it); inventor; invoice.
Io. Iowa.
I. O. F. Independent Order of Foresters.
ion. Ionic.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. R. Independent Order of Rechabites.
I. O. R. M. Improved Order of Red Men.
I O U. See in *Vocabulary*.
i. q. Idem quod (L., the same as).
Ir Iridium.
Ir. Ireland; Irish.
I. R. Inland Revenue; Internal Revenue.
Ire. Ireland.
is. Island; isle.
Is., *or* **Isa.** Isaiah.
isl. [*pl.* isls.] Island; isle.
I. S. O. (Companion of the) Imperial Service Order.
It. Italian; Italy.
ital. Italic (type) or italics.
Ital. Italian; Italy.
itin. Itinerary.
I. W. Isle of Wight.
I. W. W. Industrial Workers of the World.

J

J. Judge; Justice.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
J. A. G. Judge-Advocate-General.
Jam. Jamaica.
Jan. January.
Jap. Japan; Japanese.
Jas. James.
Jav. Javanese.
J. C. Jesus Christ; Julius Cæsar; jurisconsult.
J. C. D. Juris Civilis Doctor (L., Doctor of Civil Law).
J. D. Jurum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).
Jer. Jeremiah.
JHS. = IHS.
JJ. Justices.
Jno. John.
Jon., Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journal; journeyman.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. Junior.
Jud. Judges; Judith.
J. U. D. Juris Utriusque Doctor (L., Doctor of Both [Canon and Civil] Laws).
Judg. Judges.
Jun., *or* **jun.** Junior.
Junc. Junction.
jus., just. Justice.
Just. Justinian.
J. W. Junior Warden.

K

K Kalium (L., potassium).
K. King; Kings; Knight.
K. A. Knight of St. Andrew (Russia).
Kan., Kans., Kas. Kansas.
K. B. King's Bench; Knight Bachelor; Knight of the Bath (Gt. Brit.).
K. C. King's Counsel; Knights of Columbus.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath (Brit. order).
K. C. I. E. Knight Commander of the Indian Empire (order).
K. C. M. G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George (Brit. mil. and civil order).
K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of the Star of India (Brit. order, for dignitaries in India).
K. C. V. O. Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (for personal services to the British sovereign).
Ken. Kentucky.
kg. Kilogram.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece (order in Austria and Spain).
Ki. Kings.
kilom. Kilometer.
K. K. K. Ku-Klux Klan.
kl. Kiloliter.
K. L. H. Knight of the Legion of Honor (France).
km. Kilometer; kingdom.
K. M. Knight of Malta (European religious order).
knt. Knight. [bus.
K. of C. Knights of Colum-
K. P. Knight of St. Patrick (Gr. Brit.); Knight, or Knights, of Pythias.
kr. Kreutzer; krona; krone; kronen; kroner.
Kr Krypton.
K. T. Knight of the Thistle (Gr. Brit.); Knight Templar.
Ky. Kentucky.

L

l. Lake; land; latitude; leaf; league; left; length; libra (L., a pound); line; link; liter.
L. Lady; Latin; Law; Liber (L., book); Liberal; Low.
La Lanthanum.
La. Louisiana.
L. A. Legislative Assembly.
Lab. Labrador.
Lam. Lamentations.
L. A. S. Lord Advocate of Scotland.
lat. Latitude.
Lat. Latin.
lb., *or* **lb.** [*pl.* lbs.] Libra or libræ (L., pound or pounds).
l. c. Loco citato (L., in the place cited); lower case.
L. C. Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.
L/C Letter of Credit.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
l. c. m. Least common multiple.
Ld., ld. Lord; limited.
L. D. Lady Day; Light Dragoons; [*or* **LD.**] Low Dutch.
Ldp. Lordship.
L. D. S. Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
lea. League.
leg. Legal; legate; legato; legislative; legislature.
Lev. Leviticus.
LG., *or* **L. G.** Low German.
L. G. Life Guards.
LGr., *or* **L. Gr.** Low Greek.
l. h. Left hand.
L. H. A. Lord High Admiral.
L. H. D. Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor (L., Doctor of the Humanities).
Li Lithium. [Island.
L. I. Light Infantry; Long
lib. Liber (L., book); librarian; library.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
lin. Lineal; linear.
liq. Liquid; liquor.
lit. Liter; literal; literally; literary; literature.
Lit. D. Litterarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters; Doctor of Literature).
Lith. Lithuanian.
Litt. D. Litterarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters).
LL. Late Latin; Low Latin.
l. l. Loco laudato (L., in the place quoted).
L. L. Late Latin; Lord Lieutenant; Low Latin.
L. L. A. Lady Literate in Arts.
LL. B. Legum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Laws).
LL. D. Legum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).
L. L. I. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
LL. M. Legum Magister (L., Master of Laws).
loc. cit. Loco citato (L., in the place cited).
log. Logarithm.
lon., *or* **long.** Longitude.
Lond. London.
loq. Loquitur (L., he, or she, speaks).
L. P. Lord Provost.
L. P. S. Lord Privy Seal.
l. s. Left side.
L. S. Linnæan Society; locus sigilli (L., place of the seal).
L. S. D., *or* **£ s. d.,** *or* **l. s. d.** Libræ, solidi, denarii (L., pounds, shillings, pence).
Lt. Lieutenant.
Lu Lutecium.

M

m. Male; manual; married; masculine; measure; medicine; medium; meridian; meter; middle; mile; mill; minute; month; moon; morning; mountain.
M. Majesty; Manitoba; Marshal; Marquis; Master; Member; Militia; Monday; Monsieur.
M. A. Magister Artium (L., Master of Arts); Military Academy.
Mac., Macc. Maccabees.
Maced. Macedonia; Macedonian.
mach. Machinery.
Mad. Madam.
mag. Magazine; magnitude.
M. Agr. Master of Agriculture.
Maj. Major.
Mal. Malachi; Malayan.
man. Manège; manual.
Manit. Manitoba.
manuf. Manufactory; manufacture.
mar. Maritime.
Mar. March. [ture.
M. Ar. Master of Architec-
March. Marchioness.
Marq. Marquis.
mas., *or* **masc.** Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts.
mat. Matins.
math. Mathematician; mathematics.

Matt. Matthew.
max. Maximum.
M. B. Medicinæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Medicine).
M. C. Master Commandant; Master of Ceremonies; Member of Congress.
M. C. L. Master of Civil Law.
Md. Maryland.
M. D. Medicinæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Medicine).
M/d. Months' date (i. e. months after date).
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
Mdm. Madam.
Mdme. Madame.
M. D. S. Master of Dental Surgery.
mdse. Merchandise.
Me. Maine.
ME. Middle English.
M. E. Mechanical, Military, *or* Mining, Engineer; Methodist Episcopal; Middle English; Most Excellent.
meas. Measure. [ical.]
mech. Mechanics; mechan-
med. Medical; medicine; medieval; medium.
Medit. Mediterranean.
mem. Memento; memoir; memorandum; memorial.
mer. Meridian; meridional.
Messrs. Messieurs; Misters.
metal. Metallurgy.
meteor. Meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
Mex. Mexican; Mexico.
Mf., *or* **mf.** Mezzo forte (It., moderately loud).
mfg. Manufacturing.
M. F. H. Master of Foxhounds. [turer.]
mfr. [*pl.* mfrs.] Manufac-
Mg Magnesium.
mg. Milligram.
Mgr. Monseigneur; Monsignor; Monsignore.
M. H. G., *or* **MHG.** Middle High German.
M. H. R. Member of the House of Representatives.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society.
Mic. Micah.
M. I. C. E. Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. [gan.]
Mich. Michaelmas; Michi-
mid. Middle; midshipman.
mil. Military; militia.
M. I. M. E. Member Institute of Mining Engineers.
min. Mineralogical; mineralogy; minim; minimum; mining; minor, minute.
Minn. Minnesota.
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
misc. Miscellaneous.
miss., *or* **Miss.** Mission; missionary.
Miss. Mississippi.
ml. Mail; milliliter.
M. L. A. Member of the Legislative Assembly; Modern Language Association.
M. L. C. Member of the Legislative Council.
M. L. G., *or* **MLG.** Middle Low German. [selle.]
Mlle. [*pl.* Mlles.] Mademoi-
mm. Millimeter.
MM. Their Majesties; Messieurs. [dame.]
Mme. [*pl.* Mmes.] Ma-
Mn. Manganese.
mμ. Millimicron.
Mo Molybdenum.
mo. [*pl.* mos.] Month.
Mo. Missouri.
M. O. Money order.
mod. Moderate; moderato (It., moderately); modern.
Moham. Mohammedan.
mol. wt. Molecular weight.
Mon. Monastery; Monday. Monmouthshire.
Monsig. Monseigneur, Monsignor.
Mont. Montana.
Mor. Morocco.
M. P. Member of Parliament; Metropolitan Police.
M. P. C. Member of Parliament, Canada.
m. p. h. Miles per hour.
M. P. P. Member of the Provincial Parliament.
M. R. Master of the Rolls.
Mr., Mrs. See in *Vocab.*
M. R. C. P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians (London).
☞ Many abbreviations in which (as in the above) M. stands for Member are omitted, the abbreviation for the society, or the like, being entered in its proper vocabulary place.
MS., *or* ms. [*pl.* MSS., *or* mss.] Manuscript.
M. S. Master of Science; Master of Surgery; memoriæ sacrum (L., sacred to the memory).
M. Sc. Master of Science.
m. s. l. Mean sea level.
MSS., *or* mss. Manuscripts.
mt. [*pl.* mts.] Mount; mountain.
mun. Municipal.
mus. Museum; music; musician.
Mus. B. Musicæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Music).
Mus. D., *or* **Mus. Doc.** Musicæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Music).
M. V. Medicus Veterinarius (L., Veterinary Physician).
M. W. Most Worshipful; Most Worthy.
myg. Myriagram.
myl. Myrialiter.
mym. Myriameter.
myth. Mythology.

N

N Nitrogen.
n. Natus (L., born); nephew; neuter; new; nominative; note; noun; number.
N. Nationalist; Navy; Noon; Norse; North; Northern.
Na Natrium (L., sodium).
N. A. National Academy; North America; North American.
N. A. A. National Automobile Association.
N. A. D. National Academy of Design.
Nah. Nahum.
N. A. S. National Academy of Sciences.
nat. National; native; natural. [tel.]
Nath. Nathanael; Nathan-
naut. Nautical.
nav. Naval; navigable; navigation.
navig. Navigation.
Nb Niobium.
N. B. New Brunswick; North Britain; North British; nota bene (L., note well, or take notice).
N. C. New Church; North Carolina. [Officer.]
N. C. O. Noncommissioned
Nd Neodymium.
n. d. No date. [Dakota.]
N. D., *or* **N. Dak.** North
Ne Neon.
N. E. New England; Northeast; Northeastern (Postal District, as in London).
N. E. A. National Education Association.
Neb., *or* **Nebr.** Nebraska.
N. E. D. New English Dictionary; —better, O. E. D. (which see).
neg. Negative.
Neh. Nehemiah.
nem. con. Nemine contradicente (L., no one contradicting, unanimously).
Neth. Netherlands.
neut. Neuter.
Nev. Nevada.
N. F. Newfoundland; [*or* **NF.**] Norman French.
Ng. Norwegian.
N. G. National Guard; New Granada; Noble Grand; (*Slang*) no good.
N. Gr., *or* **NGr.** New Greek.
N. H. New Hampshire.
Ni Nickel.
Nicar. Nicaragua.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. L., *or* **NL.** New Latin.
n. l. Non licet (L., it is not permitted); non liquet (L., it appears not, the case is not clear).
N. Lat. North latitude.
N. M., *or* **N. Mex.** New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-northeast.
N. N. W. North-northwest.
N. O. Natural order (*Bot.*); New Orleans.
No., *or* **no.** [*pl.* Nos., nos.] Numero (L., [by] number).
nol. pros. Nolle prosequi (L., to be unwilling to prosecute).
nom. Nominative.
non obst. Non obstante (L., notwithstanding).
non pros. Non prosequitur (L., he does not prosecute).
non seq. Non sequitur (L., it does not follow).
n. o. p. Not otherwise provided for.
Nor. Norman; North.
Norw., *or* **Nor.** Norway; Norwegian.
nos. Numbers.
Nov. November.
N. P. New Providence; nisi prius (see in *Vocab.*); Notary Public.
nr. Near.
N. R. North River.
N. S. National Society; New School; New Series; New Style (since 1752); [*l. c.*] not specified; Nova Scotia.
N/S. Not sufficient [funds].
N. S. W. New South Wales.
Nt Niton.
N. T. New Testament; Northern Territory.
n. u. Name unknown.
num. Numeral; numerals.
Num. Numbers.
nux vom. Nux vomica.
N. V. New Version.
N. V. M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N. W. North Wales; Northwest; Northwestern.
N. W. S. A. National Women's Suffrage Association.
N. W. T. Northwest Territories.
N. Y. New York.
N. Z. New Zealand.

O

O Oxygen.
O. Octarius (L., pint); October; Ohio; Old; Ontario; Order.
o/a. On account [of].
ob. Obiit (L., he, or she, died).
Obad. Obadiah.
obdt. Obedient.
obj. Object; objection; objective.
obl. Oblique; oblong.
obs. Observation; observatory; obsolete.
ob. s. p. Obiit sine prole (L., died without issue).
obt. Obedient.
oc. Ocean.
Oct. October.
O. D., *or* **OD.** Old Dutch.
O. E., *or* **OE.** Old English.
O. E. Omissions excepted.
O. E. D. Oxford English Dictionary.
O. F. Odd Fellow or Fellows.
O. F., *or* **OF.** Old French.
off. Offered; officer; official; officinal.
O. H. G., *or* **OHG.** Old High German.
O. H. M. S. On His, or Her, Majesty's Service.
O. K., *or* **OK.** Correct; all right. *Cant.*
Okla. Oklahoma.
ol. Oleum (L., oil).
Ol., *or* **Olym.** Olympiad.
O. M. Old measurement; Order of Merit (Brit. order).
Ont. Ontario.
op. Opera; opposite; opus.
opp. Opposed; opposite.
opt. Optative; optics.
Or. Oriental.
ord. Ordained; order; ordinal; ordinance; ordinary; ordnance.
Oreg., Or., Ore. Oregon.
orig. Original; originally.
Os Osmium.
O. S. Old School; Old Series; Old Style; ordinary seaman.
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxf. Oxford.
Oxon. Oxonia (L., Oxford); Oxoniensis (L., Oxonian).
oz. Ounce; ounces.

P

P Phosphorus.
p. Page; part; participle; past; penny; piano (It., softly); pint; pipe; pole; population; professional.
P. Pastor; pater (L., father); père (F., father); post; president; priest; prince.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
p. a. Participial adjective; per annum (L., by the year).
P/A. Power of attorney; private account.
Pac. Pacific.
p. æ. Partes æquales (L., equal parts).
paam. Pamphlet.
Pan. Panama.
P. & O. Peninsular and Oriental (Steam Navigation Company); Peninsular and Occidental (Steamship Company).
par. Paragraph; parallel; parenthesis; parish.
Para. Paraguay.
parl. Parliament; parliamentary.
part. Participle.
pass. Passive.
Pat. Off. Patent Office.¶
payt. Payment.
Pb Plumbum (L., lead).
P. B. British Pharmacopœia; Plymouth Brethren; Prayer Book.
p. c. Per cent; postal card; post card.
P. C. Privy Council or Councilor; Philippines Constabulary.
p/c. Petty cash; prices current.
Pd Palladium.
pd. Paid.
P. E. Presiding Elder; Protestant Episcopal.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
pen. Peninsula.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
per. Period; person.
per an. Per annum (L., by the year).
per ct. Per cent.
perf. Perfect.
perh. Perhaps.
per pro. Per procurationem (L., by proxy).
pers. Person; personal.
Pers. Persia; Persian.
pert. Pertaining.
Pet. Peter.
pf. Preferred.
Pg. Portugal; Portuguese.
P. G. M. Past Grand Master.
Phar. Pharmacy; pharmacopœia,
Pharm. Pharmaceutical; pharmacy.
Ph. B. Philosophiæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Philosophy).
Ph. C. Pharmaceutical Chemist.
Ph. D. Philosophiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Philosophy).
Ph. G. Graduate in Pharmacy.
Phil. Philemon; Philip; Philippians; Philippine.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Philem. Philemon. [gist.]
philol. Philology; philolo-
philos. Philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.
Phil. Soc. Philological Society. [iology.]
physiol. Physiologist; phys-
P. I. Philippine Islands.
pinx. Pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).
P. J. Police justice; presiding judge; probate judge.
pk. [*pl.* pks.] Peck.
pkg. [*pl.* pkgs.] Package.
pl. Place; plural.
P. L. Poet Laureate; Primrose League.
plf., *or* plff. Plaintiff.
plup., *or* plupf. Pluperfect.
plur. Plural.
pm. Premium.
P. M., *or* p. m. Post meri-

diem (L., afternoon); post mortem.
P. M. Past Master; Police Magistrate; Postmaster.
P. M. G. Paymaster-general; Postmaster-general.
pnxt. Pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).
P. O., *or* **p. o.** Petty officer; postal order; post office; public office or officer.
P. O. Province of Ontario.
P. O. B. Post-office box.
P. O. D. Pay on delivery; Post Office Department.
Pol. Poland; Polish.
pol., polit. Political. [my.
pol. econ. Political econo-
P. O. O. Post-office order.
pop. Popular; population.
Port. Portugal; Portuguese.
pos. Positive; possessive.
poss. Possession; possessive.
pp. Pages; past participle; pianissimo. [paid.
p. p. Past participle; post-
P. P. Parish Priest; Pater Patriæ (L., Father of his Country).
P. P. C., *or* **p. p. c.** Pour prendre congé (F., to take leave).
pph. Pamphlet.
p. p. i. Policy proof of interest.
p. pr. Present participle.
P. Q. Previous question; Province of Quebec.
Pr Praseodymium.
pr. Pair; present; price; priest; prince.
PR. Preferred (stock).
P. R. Parliamentary Reports; Porto Rico; prize ring.
P. R. B. Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. [sition.
prep. Preparatory; prepo-
pres. President; presidency.
Presb. Presbyterian.
pret. Preterit.
prin. Principal.
priv. Privative.
P. R. N. Pro re nata (L., according to the occasion).
prob. Probably; problem.
Prof. Professor.
prom. Promontory.
pron. Pronominal; pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.
prop. Properly; property; proposition.
pros. Prosody.
Prot. Protestant.
pro tem. Pro tempore (L., temporarily).
prov. Provident; province; provisional.
Prov. Provençal; Proverbs; Provost.
prox. Proximo (L., next, of the next month).
prs. Pairs.
Prus. Prussia; Prussian.
Ps. Psalm; Psalms.
P. S. Passenger Steamer; Permanent Secretary; postscriptum (L., postscript); Privy Seal.
pseud. Pseudonym.
P. SS. Postscripta (L., postscripts). [chology.
psychol. Psychologist; psy-
Pt Platinum.
pt. [*pl.* pts.] Part; payment; pint; point; port.
P. T., *or* **p. t.** Post town.
p. t. o. Please turn over.
p. v. Post village.
P. W. D. Public Works Department.
pwt. Pennyweight; -weights.
pxt. Pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).

Q

q. Quadrans (L., a farthing); quart; quasi; queen; query; question; quintal; quire.
Q. Quebec (province).
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's College; Queen's Counsel.
q. d. Quasi dicat (L., as if he should say).
Q. E. D. Quod erat demonstrandum (L., which was to be demonstrated).
Q. E. F. Quod erat faciendum (L., which was to be done.)
Q. F., *or* **q. f.** Quick-fire.
ql. Quintal.
q. l. Quantum libet (L., as much as you please).
Q. M. Quartermaster.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster general.
Q. M. S. Quartermaster sergeant.
q. p. Quantum placet (L., as much as you please).
qr. [*pl.* qrs.] Quadrans (L., a farthing); quarter; quire.
q. s. Quantum sufficit (L., a sufficient quantity); quarter section.
qt. Quantity; [*pl.* qts.] quart.
qu. Quart; quarterly; queen; query; question.
Que. Quebec.
ques. Question.
q. v. Quantum vis (L., as much as you will); quod vide (L., which see).
qy. Query.

R

r. Railroad; railway; rare; received; rector; regina (L., queen); resides; retired; rex (L., king); right; river; rises; road; rod; rood.
R. Rabbi; Radical; Reaumur; Republican; response (Church-Service Books); royal.
Ra Radium.
R. A. Rear Admiral; Royal Academy; Royal Arch; Royal Artillery.
rad. Radical; radix.
R. A. M. Royal Academy of Music (London).
R. A. M. C. Royal Army Medical Corps.
Rb Rubidium.
R. C. Red Cross; Roman Catholic.
R. C. A. Reformed Church in America.
R. C. C., *or* **R. C. Ch.** Roman Catholic Church.
R. C. P. Royal College of Physicians (London).
R. C. S. Royal College of Surgeons (London).
R. C. V. S. Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (London).
Rd Radium.
R. D. Refer to Drawer (*Banking*); Royal Dragoons.
Re. Rupee.
R. E. Reformed Episcopal; Right Excellent; Royal Engineers.
Réau., Ré. Réaumur.
rec. Receipt; recipe; record; recorded; recorder.
recd. Received. [tary.
rec. sec. Recording secre-
rect. Receipt; rector; rectory.
ref. Referee; reference; referred; reformed; reformer.
Ref. The Reformation.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
reg. Regent; region; register; registered; registrar; registry; regular.
Reg. Regina (L., queen); Reginald.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
regt. Regiment.
rel. Relating; relative(-ly); religion; religious.
rep. Repeat; report; reporter; representative; republic.
Rep. Republican.
Repub. Republic; Republican.
res. Reserve; residence; resides; resigned.
resp. Respective; respectively; respondent.
retd. Returned.
rev. Revenue; reverse; review; revise; revised; revision; revolution.
Rev. Revelation; Reverend.
Rev. Stat. Revised Statutes.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version.
R. F., *or* **r. f.** Rapid-fire.
R. F. A. Royal Field Artillery. [livery.
R. F. D. Rural Free De-
R. G. S. Royal Geographical Society (London).
Rh Rhodium.
r. h. Right hand.
R. H. Royal Highlanders; Royal Highness.
R. H. A. Royal Horse Artillery.
rhet. Rhetoric; rhetorical.
R. H. G. Royal Horse Guards.
R. H. S. Royal Historical Society; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Humane Society.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. I. P. Requiescat in pace (L., may he, or she, rest in peace).
riv. River.
rm. Ream.
R. M. Resident Magistrate; Royal Marines.
R. M. S. Royal Mail Steamer.
R. N. Royal Navy.
R. N. R. Royal Naval Reserve.
ro. Rood; recto.
Robt. Robert.
Rom. Roman; Romance; Romans. [olic.
Rom. Cath. Roman Cath-
R. P. Regius Professor; Reformed Presbyterian.
R. P. D. Rerum Politicarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Political Science).
R. P. E. Reformed Protestant Episcopal.
r. p. m. Revolutions per minute. [fice.
R. P. O. Railroad Post Of-
rpt. Report.
R. R. Railroad.
Rs. Rupees.
R. S. Recording Secretary; Revised Statutes.
R. S. O. Railway suboffice.
R. S. V. P. Répondez, s'il vous plaît (F., reply, if you please).
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Ru Ruthenium. [sian.
Rus., *or* **Russ.** Russia; Russ-
R. V. Revised Version.
R. V. O. Royal Victorian Order.
R. W. Right Worshipful; Right Worthy.
Rx. Tens of Rupees.
Ry. Railway.

S

S Sulphur.
S. Sabbath; Saint; Saturday; Saxon; school; senate; September; Signor; Socialist; Society; Socius or Sodalis (L., Fellow); Soprano; South; Southern; Sunday.
s., *or* **S.** Section; see; series; shilling; signed; singular; son; stem; sun.
Sa Samarium.
S. A. Salvation Army; South Africa; South America; South Australia.
sa. Sable.
Sab. Sabbath. [can).
S. Afr. South Africa (Afri-
Salv. Salvador.
Sam. Samaritan; Samuel.
S. Amer., *or* **S. Am.** South America; South American.
Sans. Sanskrit.
S. A. R. Sons of the American Revolution; South African Republic.
Sar. Sardinia; Sardinian.
S. A. S. Fellow (L., Socius) of Society of Antiquaries.
Sask. Saskatchewan.
Sat. Saturday.
Sax. Saxon; Saxony.
Sb Stibium (L., antimony).
S. B. Bachelor of Science; South Britain.
Sc Scandium.
sc. Scene; science; scilicet (L., 'namely'); scruple; sculpsit (L., he, or she, carved it).
Sc. Scotch; Scottish.
s. c. Small capitals.
S. C. South Carolina; Staff Corps; Supreme Court.
Scand. Scandinavia; Scandinavian.
s. caps. Small capitals.
sch. Scholium; schooner.
sci. Science; scientific.
scil. Scilicet (L., namely).
Scot. Scotch; Scotland; Scottish.
scr. Scruple.
Script. Scripture.
sculp. Sculpsit (L., he, or she, carved it).
s. d. Sine die (see in *Vocab.*).
S. D., *or* **S. Dak.** South Dakota.
Se Selenium.
S. E. Southeast; Southeastern (Postal District, London).
sec. Secant; second; secretary; section; secundum (L., according to).
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
sect. Section.
Sem. Seminary; Semitic.
Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior. [ment.
Sen. Doc. Senate Docu-
Sep., *or* **Sept.** September; Septuagint.
ser. Series; sermon.
serg., *or* **sergt.** Sergeant.
Serv. Servian.
SF. Sinking fund.
s. g. Specific gravity.
S. G. Solicitor-general.
Sh., *or* **sh.** Share; shilling, shillings.
Shak. Shakespeare.
S. H. S. Societatis Historiæ Socius (L., Fellow of the Historical Society).
Si Silicon.
S. I. Sandwich Islands; Staten Island.
Sib. Siberia; Siberian.
Sic. Sicilian; Sicily.
sin Sine.
sing. Singular.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr., *or* Skt. Sanskrit.
S. Lat. South latitude.
Slav. Slavic; Slavonic.
sld. Sailed.
Sm Samarium.
S. M. Sa Majesté (F., His or Her, Majesty); Sergeant Major; Society of Mary; State Militia.
sm. c., *or* sm. caps. Small capitals.
S. M. E. Sancta Mater Ecclesia (L., Holy Mother Church).
S. M. I. Sa Majesté Impériale (F., His, or Her, Imperial Majesty).
s. m. p. Sine mascula prole (L., without male issue).
Sn Stannum (L., tin).
s. n. Secundum naturam (L., according to nature).
S. O., *or* **s. o.** Seller's option.
soc. Society.
Soc. Isl. Society Islands.
S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
S. of T. Sons of Temperance.
sol. Solution.
Sol. Solomon.
sop. Soprano.
S O S. See in *Vocabulary*.
sov. Sovereign.
sp. Species; specimen; spelling; spirit.
Sp. Spain; Spaniard; Spanish.
s. p. Sine prole (L., without issue).
S. P. C. A. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S. P. C. C. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
specif. Specifically.
sp. gr. Specific gravity.
S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus (L., the Senate and People of Rome); small profits, quick returns.
s. p. s. Sine prole superstite (without surviving issue).
spt. Seaport.
sq. Sequens (L., the following [one]); square.
sqq. Sequentes (L., the following [ones]).
Sr Strontium.
Sr. Sir; Senior.
ss. Scilicet (L., namely); semis (L., half).

S. S. Steamship; Statistical Society; Sunday School.
SS. D. Sanctissimus Dominus (L., Most Holy Lord), — a title of the Pope.
S. S. E. South-southeast.
S. S. W. South-southwest.
st. Stanza; stone; stet (L., let it stand). [Street.]
St. Saint; Saturday; Strait; **stat.** Statuary; statue; statutes.
S. T. D. Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Sacred Theology).
ster., *or* **stg.** Sterling.
stg. Sterling.
S. T. P. Sacræ Theologiæ Professor (L., Professor of Sacred Theology).
str. Steamer.
subj. Subject; subjunctive.
subst. Substantive; substitute.
suff. Suffix.
Sun., *or* **Sund.** Sunday.
sup. Superior; superlative; supine; supplement; supra (L., above).
Sup. Ct. Supèrior Court; Supreme Court.
superl. Superlative.
supp. Supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
surg. Surgeon; surgery.
surv. Surveying; surveyor.
s. v. Sub verbo (L., under the word); sub voce (L., under the title).
S. V. Sancta Virgo (L., Holy Virgin); Sanctitas Vestra (L., Your Holiness).
S. W. Southwest; Southwestern (Postal District, London); Senior Warden.
Sw., *or* **Swed.** Sweden; Swedish.
Switz. Switzerland.
syn. Synonym; synonymous.
Syr. Syria; Syriac.

T

t. Temperature; tenor; time; tome; ton; town; township; transitive.
T. Territory; Testament; Tuesday; Turkish.
Ta Tantalum.
tan. Tangent.
Tb Terbium.
tc. Tierce.
T. C. D. Trinity College, Dublin.
Te Tellurium.
T. E. Topographical Engineer.
tel. Telegram; telegraph; telephone.
Tenn. Tennessee.
ter. Terrace; territory.
Test. Testament.
Teut. Teuton; Teutonic.
Tex. Texas.
Text. Rec. Textus Receptus (L., received text).
t. g. Type genus.
Th Thorium.
Th. Thomas; Thursday.
Theo. Theodore; Theodosia.
theol. Theological; theology.
Theoph. Theophilus.
theor. Theorem.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho., *or* **Thos.** Thomas.
Thurs. Thursday.
Ti Titanium.
t. i. d. Ter in die (L., three times a day).
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Tl Thallium.
T. L. O. Total loss only.
Tm Thulium.
T. M. True mean.
t. o. Telegraph office; turn over. [pography.]
topog. Topographical; to-
tp. Township.
Tr Terbium.
tr. Translated; translation; translator; transpose; treasurer; trustee.
TR. Trust receipts.
trav. Travel; traveler.
treas. Treasurer; treasury.
T. R. H. Their Royal Highnesses.
trig. Trigonometric; trigonometrical; trigonometry.
Trin. Trinity.
trs. Trustees.
T. T. Telegraphic transfer.
T. T. L., *or* **t. t. l.** To take leave.
T. U. Trade Union. [day.]
Tues., *or* **Tu.**, *or* **T.** Tues-
Turk. Turkey; Turkish.
typ. Typographer; typographic (-ical); typography.

U

U Uranium.
U. Uncle; Unionist; upper.
U. C. University College; Upper Canada.
u. c. Upper case (*Print.*).
U. K. United Kingdom.
ult. Ultimately; ultimo.
Unit. Unitarian. [sity.]
univ. Universally; univer-
Univ. Universalist.
U. of S. Afr. Union of South Africa.
u. p. Under proof (of spirits).
U. P. C. United Presbyterian Church.
Uru. Uruguay.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States Army; United States of America.
U. S. C. United States of Colombia. [gation.]
U. S. L. United States Le-
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy. [vy.]
U. S. N. United States Na-
U. S. N. A. United States Naval Academy.
U. S. P., *or* **U. S. Pharm.** United States Pharmacopœia.
U. S. S. United States Senate; United States Ship, or Steamer.
usu. Usual; usually.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
u. s. w. Und so weiter (G., and so forth).
Ut. Utah.
ut dict. Ut dictum (L., as directed).
ux. Uxor (L., wife).

V

V Vanadium.
v. Valve; verb; verse; version; versus; verte (L., turn over); very; vicar; vice-; vide (L., see); village; violin; vocative; volti (It., turn over); volume; von (G., of).
V. Venerable; Victoria; Viscount; Volunteers.
Va. Virginia.
v. a. Verb active.
V. A. Vicar Apostolic; Vice Admiral; Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (Brit., for ladies).
var. Variant; variation; variety; various.
var. lect. Varia lectio (L., different reading).
Vat. Vatican.
vb. Verb.
vb. n. Verbal noun.
V. C. Vice Chairman; Vice Chancellor; Victoria Cross (Brit., for conspicuous bravery in army or navy).
V. D. M. Verbi Dei Minister (L., Minister of the Word of God).
Ven. Venerable; Venice.
Venez. Venezuela.
ver. Verse; verses.
V. G. Vicar-general.
v. i. Verb intransitive.
Vic. Victoria.
vid. Vide (L., see).
vil. Village.
Vis., *or* **Visc.** Viscount.
viz. Videlicet (L., namely).
V. M. D. Veterinariæ Medicinæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine).
v. n. Verb neuter.
vo. Verso (left-hand page).
voc. Vocative.
vocab. Vocabulary.
vol. [*pl.* vols.] Volume; volunteer.
vol. Volcano; volcanic.
V. P. Vice President.
v. r. Verb reflexive.
V. R. Victoria Regina (L., Queen Victoria).
V. Rev. Very Reverend.
V. R. P. Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas (L., Your Very Reverend Paternity).
vs. Versus. [above).]
v. s. Vide supra (L., see
V. S. Veterinary Surgeon.
Vt. Vermont.
v. t. Verb transitive.
Vul. Vulgate.
vv. Verses.
V. V. Vice versa.
vv. ll. Variæ lectiones (L., various readings).

W

w. Wanting; week; wide; wife; with.
W. Wales; Warden; Washington; Wednesday; Welsh; West; Western.
W. A. West Africa; Western Australia.
W. Afr. West Africa.
Wash. Washington.
w. b. Warehouse book; water ballast; water board; waybill. [charge.]
w. c. Water-closet; without
W. C. Wesleyan Chapel; Western Central (Postal District, London).
W. C. T. U. Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
W. D. War Department; Works Department.
Wed., *or* **We.**, *or* **W.** Wednesday.
w. f. Wrong font.
w. g. Wire gauge.
W. G. Worthy Grand Chaplain.
W. G. M. Worthy Grand Master.
whf. Wharf.
WI. When issued (stock).
W. I., *or* **W. Ind.** West Indies; West Indian.
Wis., *or* **Wisc.** Wisconsin.
wk. Week.
W. long. West longitude.
Wm. William.
W. M. Worshipful Master.
W. N. W. West-northwest.
W. O. War Office.
wp. Worship.
W. P. Worthy Patriarch.
W. R. West Riding.
W. S. Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West-southwest.
wt. Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wyo., *or* **Wy.** Wyoming.

X

X Xenon.
X. *χριστος* (Gr., Christ).
X-c., *or* **X-cp.** Ex coupon.— **X-d.**, *or* **X-div.** Ex dividend (see **ex**, *prep.*, in *Vocab.*).
Xe Xenon.
Xmas. Christmas.
Xn. Christian.
Xnty., *or* **Xty.** Christianity.
Xper., *or* **Xr.** Christopher.
Xt. Christ.
Xtian. Christian.

Y

Y Yttrium.
y. Yard; year.
Yb Ytterbium.
Y. B. Yearbook.
yd. [*pl.*, yds.] Yard.
yeo. Yeomanry.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. Cath. A. Young Men's Catholic Association.
Y. M. C. U. Young Men's Christian Union.
Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's Society for Christian Endeavor.
yr. [*pl.* yrs.] Year; younger; your.
Y. T. Yukon Territory.
Y. W. C. A. Young Women's Christian Association.
Y. W. C. T. U. Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Z

Zach. Zacharias; Zachary.
Zeb. Zebadiah; Zebedee.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Z. G. Zoölogical Garden.
Zn Zinc.
zoöchem. Zoöchemical; zoöchemistry.
zoögeog. Zoögeography.
zoöl. Zoölogical; zoölogist; zoölogy.
Zr Zirconium.
Z. S. Zoölogical Society.

PUNCTUATION, USE OF CAPITALS, ETC.

I. PUNCTUATION

While the following rules for punctuation exhibit the best professional practice, there is much diversity in the use of certain of the marks, especially the comma. Many such differences have been duly noted. The rules have been made as few, as concise, and as clear as possible. Some rules that are of service only rarely have been omitted.

In general, punctuation in the best usage is more "open" than was formerly the case, that is, the points, especially commas, are used more sparingly, being employed only where uniform custom demands them or where they are essential to clearness and precision. This style of punctuation is best suited to the more simple, direct forms of writing, such as plain narrative; but if carried to extremes it results in ambiguity and an appearance of slovenliness. The primary aim of punctuation is to convey to the reader the exact meaning intended, and any text should be punctuated more or less "closely," according as clearness demands.

The punctuation marks are: the **period,** or **full stop** [.], **comma** [,], **semicolon** [;], **colon** [:], **exclamation mark** [!], **interrogation mark** [?], **dash** [—], **parentheses** [()], **brackets** [[]], **quotation marks** [" "], and **apostrophe** ['].

1. THE PERIOD, OR FULL STOP [.]

A period is used at the end of a sentence, or any expression standing for a sentence, that is neither interrogative nor exclamatory.

Society is a wave. The wave moves onward, but the water of which it is composed does not. The same particle does not rise from the valley to the ridge. Its unity is only phenomenal. The persons who make up a nation to-day, next year die, and their experience dies with them.

So much for Nestor.

A period is used after an abbreviation; also, before a decimal, and, therefore, between dollars and cents expressed in figures.

The MSS. were badly scorched. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown. James Brown, Esq., Bath, O. Dr. James Brown. David Livingstone, LL.D. (b. 1813; d. 1873). Maj. Gen. Wm. Prescott Scott. It measured 16.63 feet. The English pound sterling is worth about $4.86.

☞ A few publishers omit the period after the abbreviations *Mr*, *Mrs*, and *Dr;* as, *Dr* Brown.

A period is commonly used after Roman numerals in such expressions as Maximilian I., George III., 2 Sam. xxii. 3, etc. This was formerly the universal practice, but many publishers now omit the period, especially when such numbers designate the serial number of a thing, as a page, chapter, etc.

After " cent," in the phrase **" per cent,"** the period is now usually omitted.

☞ The terms **1st, 2d, 3d, 8vo, 12mo, etc., do not require the period.** Cf. ORDINAL, n., *Note*, in the Vocabulary.

☞ **In title pages,** the period, as well as all other punctuation, is often omitted at the ends of lines.

2. THE COMMA [,]

Of all the marks of punctuation, the comma offers the most difficulty in use, and is used with the least uniformity. Some inexperienced or careless writers seem almost to insert it at random, without any regard to its logical effect upon the meaning of the sentence. In the following extract five commas have been improperly inserted. They are inclosed in parentheses.

Still, notwithstanding (,) the truth of the above considerations, it must be acknowledged by any one acquainted with Canadian sentiment (,) that the idea of annexation finds little (,) or no favor amongst Canadians. For annexation means the obliteration (,) and extinction of all national life (,) and characteristics.

In reporting a sermon a reporter wrote:

Paul said the Bishop was ready to preach to those who were at Rome.

The reporter omitted two commas essential to the meaning of the sentence, which should have read:

Paul, said the Bishop, was ready to preach to those who were at Rome.

Parenthetic words, phrases, and clauses, or such as interrupt the sequence, or do not form a part, of a simple sentence, are set off by the comma.

The question, therefore, is still open.

His true ambition, and a lofty one it must be counted, was to affect the course of events in his time by affecting the course of thought.

Springfield, Mass., is often called the City of Homes.

On the wall hangs the picture of George Washington, the first president of the United States.

The man in black, stately and old, rose slowly in his place.

☞ The comma is not used between a noun and its appositive when so closely connected in thought as to form one idea.

My partner Johnson is in Europe.

Her daughter Agnes is at Vassar.

Before " of " in phrases indicating residence, position, or title, a comma is used.

Theodore Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay, New York. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts. Col. Henry Smith, of the 5th Massachusetts.

Between a proper name and a following academic or honorary title a comma is used; also, between two or more such titles used together.

W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., editor in chief.

Adverbs and adverbial phrases and clauses that modify an entire clause or sentence are set off by a comma.

In the first place, he will tell you a fairy story.
Afterwards, we shall all go for a ride.

Between words, phrases, and clauses, that are in the same construction and not connected by a conjunction, expressed or implied, a comma is used.

Joy, sorrow, care, hope, are the common heritage.
Early to bed, early to rise, make a man healthy and wealthy and wise.

☞ Where there are two adjectives that qualify the same noun and there is no danger of ambiguity, the comma may be omitted.

A sturdy young fellow. A cold clear morning.

Repeated words in the same construction in a clause or sentence are separated by a comma.

I wait, wait, hoping against hope.

Before a conjunction connecting the last two words in a series of three or more a comma is used.

The estate was left to John, Robert, and William.

A declarative sentence is set off by a comma from an immediately following interrogative sentence that depends for its full meaning upon the declarative sentence.

You will come home soon, won't you?
This is Monday, isn't it?

The ellipsis of words that are common to two or more parts of a sentence, but are expressed only in one part, is indicated by a comma.

Reading maketh a full man; conference, a ready man; and writing, an exact man.

Phrases or clauses which possess in common a word modified or governed by a different word in each are set off by the comma.

An article made of, or containing, bone.
He looked directly at, not away from, the picture.

Words placed out of their natural position, as for clearness or emphasis, are set off by the comma if the expression would be awkward or the construction forced or ambiguous without the comma.

To the wise and upright, old age brings many joys.
Exasperated by the continual bickerings, he resigned the secretaryship.

Contrasted words and phrases are set off by the comma.

Work, not words, is what is needed.
Gold and silver, not common metals, were sought for.

Words used in direct address are set off by the comma.

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere.

After "namely," "viz.," "that is," "i. e.," "as," "e.g.," etc., introducing an illustration or example, a comma is used.

The New England States are six: namely, Maine, New Hampshire, etc.

After "Yes," "No," "Well," "Why," etc., introducing a sentence or a clause, a comma is used.

Yes, I think so. Well, I am in no hurry to go.

After the formal closing phrase of a letter a comma is used.

Yours truly, Yours very sincerely, Your loving son,
I am, Respectfully yours,

☞ In the superscriptions of letters, all punctuation at the ends of lines is omitted by many.

Before a short quotation that is not made a separate paragraph a comma is used; also, after a direct quotation that is the subject or object of a following verb.

Then he said, "Good night!" and with muffled oar
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore.
As Prior says, "Virtue is its own reward."
"The train is coming," said his companion.

Two adjacent sets of figures are separated by a comma.

In the year 1862, 62 children in the village died of diphtheria.

A date explaining a previous date is set off by the comma.

Robert Louis Stevenson was born on Nov. 13, 1850, at 8 Howard Place, Edinburgh.

Large numbers are separated into groups of three figures each by the comma.

The population of the United States in 1915 was 101,151,000.

Volume, page, or line numbers following the names of books, magazines, plays, or poems are set off by the comma.

National Geographic Magazine, XXIX, 217.
Paradise Lost, l. 880.

3. THE SEMICOLON [;]

Phrases or clauses containing commas are separated from other phrases or clauses in the same sentence by the semicolon.

The seasons come and go, and the years pass on; but love abides.
There is a continual warfare between evil and good in the world; but good is in the ascendant, and must be victorious at last.
The yield was: 1889, 660 bbls.; 1899, 886 bbls.

Two or more sentences in which the relation in thought is very close, and which are therefore written as one sentence, are separated by the semicolon.

A knife and inkhorn hung on his dress; we see a rosary in his hand; and when he was alone he walked swiftly.

Biblical references to separate successive chapter numbers are separated by the semicolon.

Rev. xxi.1; xxii. 5.

4. THE COLON [:]

After the salutatory phrase in a letter or in an address the colon is used.

Dear Sir: Gentlemen: My dear Sir: My Lord Archbishop:
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Before a formal quotation a colon is generally used.

Literally translated, the words of the song were these: "The poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree."

☞ A comma may be used before a short quotation unless the quotation is made a separate paragraph.

There is much truth in the proverb, "Without pains, no gains."

After a clause or sentence introducing a series of particulars a colon is used.

The results of the mission so far are: Natives baptized, 126; regular communicants, 101; mission schools, 3; native teachers, 8; native workers other than teachers, 42.

5. THE EXCLAMATION MARK [!]

An exclamation mark is used after an ejaculation, a command, or any other expression of an exclamatory nature, and at the end of a sentence beginning with an interjection.

Pshaw! Go, go! How beautiful! Alas, that I should live to see this day! Oh that those lips had speech!

☞ In clauses introduced by the interjection *Oh, O*, the exclamation mark is not used immediately after the interjection, but at the end of the clause. When used in direct address, *Oh* is separated by a comma from the name of that which is addressed; but *O* so used is generally not followed by the comma.

O for the wings, for the wings of a dove!
Oh, mother! Oh, Janice!

6. THE INTERROGATION MARK [?]

An interrogation mark is used at the end of a direct question.

Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth?
Is it well to wish thee happy?

☞ The interrogation mark is not used when an expression denoting inquiry is not in the form of a direct question.

I was asked if I would write a short account of it.

An interrogation mark, inclosed in parentheses, is used to express doubt about something in the text to which it is related by its position.

He offered me a bag of real (?) alligator skin.

7. THE DASH [—]

The dash is used to mark a suspension of the sense, a faltering in speech, a sudden change in the construction, or an unexpected turn of the thought.

If you will listen, I will explain — but perhaps you do not care to hear.
A self-hunting dog is — a canine — that is — a dog of peculiar traits.
I saw her — my pulse even now stops at the thought — in the direct path of the runaway animal.
He sometimes counsel takes — and sometimes snuff.

The dash is used to set off parenthetical matter, as a clause repeated for emphasis; also, to indicate the omission of words or letters, as between the first and last dates of a period, etc.

I will never — never, I say — agree to this iniquitous proposal.
During the decade 1870 — 1880.
Secretary B —.

8. PARENTHESES [( )]

Parentheses, or marks of parenthesis, are used to set off a clause, translation, or the like, which is inserted in a sentence but is independent of it in construction.

Know, then, this truth (enough for man to know):
Virtue alone is happiness below.
We were now nearing our destination (we had been five days on the river), and our spirits rose.
Nil desperandum (Never despair)!

9. BRACKETS [[ ]]

Brackets are used to inclose sentences, phrases, or words inserted in, or appended to, quotations or interpolated in a text as being additional or foreign to it.

He is just as cheerful as when you was [were] here.
The city at this time [early in the eighteenth century] had but 4,000 inhabitants.
The next definition is: "Another term for the ear. [So in Latin.]"
The eruption began [I was present myself at the time] with a detonating report.

10. QUOTATION MARKS [" "]

Quotation marks (consisting of two inverted commas at the beginning and two apostrophes at the end of the quoted word or words) are used to inclose all direct quotations.

"When I am dead," said one of the keenest of modern minds, one of the greatest of modern poets, "lay a sword on my coffin, for I was a soldier in the war for the liberation of humanity."

☞ In all quotations, excepting extracts from plays, quotation marks are put at the beginning of every paragraph occurring within the quotation, in addition to those at the beginning and at the end of the extract.

☞ Commas and periods should be placed within the closing quotation marks; semicolons and colons, without. The interrogation point and exclamation point should be placed within the quotation marks when part of the quotation; otherwise, outside.

Single quotation marks (consisting of a single inverted comma at the beginning and a single apostrophe at the end of the quoted words) are used to indicate a quotation within a quotation.

The witness said: "I distinctly heard him say, 'Don't be late'; and then I heard the door close."

☞ Some American publishers, following English practice, reverse this usage and inclose with the double marks a quotation which is included within a quotation, while using the single marks at the beginning and end of the entire extract.

☞ The single marks are now often used to inclose a single quoted word or short phrase.

'Go,' he said sharply.

11. THE APOSTROPHE [']

The possessive of most singular nouns is formed by adding an apostrophe followed by an s.

The dog's teeth. James's book. Burns's poems. Dickens's *Tale of Two Cities*. Hortense's gown. St. Boniface's teachings. A friend of George's.

☞ The apostrophe is used in *other's, one's, another's*, but not in *its, hers, his, ours, yours, theirs*.

It was another's fault. The book is hers. A friend of ours.

An apostrophe without an added s is used to form the possessive of singular nouns ending in a sibilant, where the repeated sibilant would be disagreeable to the eye or ear, as in words of two or more syllables, with the last syllable unaccented, esp. when the following word begins with a sibilant.

Moses' commands. For conscience' sake. Dickens' stories. Ulysses' son.

The possessive of plural nouns not ending in s is formed by adding an apostrophe followed by an s.

Men's and women's shoes. Children's toys.

The possessive of plural nouns ending in s is formed by adding an apostrophe.

Boys' caps. Girls' coats. Carpenters' tools.

An apostrophe is used before an s added to the last of two or more nouns in the same construction to indicate the possessive.

The Representative from Vermont's vote. Brown and Jones's arithmetic.

☞ This construction is usually to be avoided as clumsy and inelegant.

The omission of a letter or letters from a word or of one or more figures from a date is marked by an inserted apostrophe.

Don't. I've. He's. Who'd. 'Tis. 'Gainst. O'er. You'll. I'd. The class of '94.

An apostrophe followed by an s is used to form the plurals of figures and signs, of words mentioned without regard to the meaning, and one form of the plural of letters.

A million is written by 1 followed by six 0's.
He uses too many *I's*. The sentence has three *and's* in it.
A's. B's.

II. THE USE OF CAPITALS

The first word of a sentence, or of any expression standing for a sentence, is capitalized; also, the first word of a complete line of poetry.

We eat of the bread which grows in the field. We live by the air which blows around us. Yea, my lord.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

The first word after a colon is capitalized when what precedes is introductory to a complete passage or a sentence.

Finally, I wish to say this: We shall get better results from a small committee than from a large one.

As the old proverb has it: "The more haste, the less speed."

Proper nouns, words used as proper nouns, and (generally) derivatives from them are capitalized.

George, Elizabeth, Paul; France, Spain; Bible, Talmud, Koran.

Georgian, Elizabethan, Pauline; French, Spanish; Biblical, Talmudic, Koranic.

☞ Do *not* capitalize words derived from proper nouns when there is no longer any conscious association with the proper noun, as in the case of many words used to describe common articles of merchandise or common operations.

Fine china (ware), cashmere (fabric), champagne (wine), morocco (leather), derby (a hat), boycott, macadamized, japanned, italicize.

☞ In French, German, Italian, and various other modern languages, proper adjectives are not capitalized.

The rules (1) to (21) below are merely specific applications of the general rule as to capitalizing proper nouns and their derivatives.

(1) Epithets used as parts of proper names or as substitutes therefor are capitalized.

Alexander the Great. Charles the Bold. Richard the Lion-hearted. Cœur de Lion.

(2) All names or appellations of God, of Jesus Christ, and of the Virgin Mary, and pronouns or pronominal adjectives referring to God or Jesus Christ when used in direct address or when emphatic are capitalized.

God, Lord Jehovah; the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost; the Messiah, the Redeemer, the Savior; the Supreme Being, the Almighty, the Eternal; the Virgin Mary, the Blessed Virgin, St. Mary the Virgin.

Trust in the Lord and in His mercy, and He will bring it to pass. O Lord! Thou that watchest o'er Thy people.

☞ In the Bible and in the Book of Common Prayer, such pronouns and pronominal adjectives are left uncapitalized, so as to avoid a multiplicity of capitals.

(3) Names of the divisions, books, and versions of the Bible, titles of parables, etc. are capitalized.

Old Testament (abbreviated, O. T.), New Testament (N. T.); the Book of Job, the Acts of the Apostles; Authorized Version (A. V.), Revised Version (R. V.); parable of the Sower, the Lord's Supper, Lord's Prayer.

(4) The word Church is capitalized when it designates a specific body of Christian believers, or when it forms part of the name of a particular edifice. The names of religious denominations, of monastic orders, or of their members are also capitalized.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, the Church of Rome, High Church, Low Church; Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, St. James's Church; Baptist, Congregationalist, the Plymouth Brethren; Black Friar, Carmelite.

(5) Names of creeds and confessions of faith are capitalized.

The Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, the Creed of Chalcedon; the Augsburg Confession.

(6) Names of congresses, councils, expositions, etc. are capitalized.

The First Congress of Races, the Council of Nicæa, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

(7) Names of holy days and festivals, the months, and the days of the week are capitalized.

Christmas, Easter, Passover, Feast of Tabernacles, Good Friday; Arbor Day, Labor Day, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July; January, February; Sunday, Saturday.

(8) Names of geological ages and strata, and the generally accepted names of historical epochs, periods, events, and documents are capitalized.

The Age of Fishes, the Upper Silurian; the Middle Ages, the Revival of Learning, the Reformation, the Inquisition, the Commonwealth (Cromwell's), the American Revolution, the Paris Commune; the Declaration of Independence.

(9) Names of eras and abbreviations of such names; also, various phrases conventionally used in giving dates, and the abbreviations of such phrases are capitalized.

Christian Era, Kali Yuga, Anno Domini (A. D.), Common Era (C. E.), Before Christ (B. C.).

(10) Names of genera, but not of species, in binomial scientific names in zoölogy and botany are capitalized.

The tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), the harp seal (*Phoca grænlandica*).

(11) New Latin names of classes, families, etc., in botany and zoölogy, are capitalized, but not adjectives and English nouns derived from them.

Hexapoda, hexapod, Gastropoda, gastropod.

☞ Such names are not capitalized when used as common names of plants, flowers, etc.

Geranium (genus), geranium (plant or flower).

(12) Names of the stars, constellations, etc. are capitalized.

The North Star, the Milky Way, the Dipper, Charles's Wain, the Southern Cross.

(13) Generic terms for political divisions when used as part of the names of specific political or governmental organizations or territories are capitalized.

Holy Roman Empire, United Kingdom, French Republic, Northwest Territory, Larkins Township.

(14) Names of political parties, names of legislatures and other governmental bodies, and of offices, civil and military titles when used specifically, and all titles of honor, nobility, and respect are capitalized.

The Democratic party, the Republicans; but, a democratic prince, a republican form of government; President Wilson, King George, Admiral Dewey, the Governor; Her Majesty, His Excellency, the Duke of Cornwall, Deacon Rogers; Congress, the Senate, the House of Representatives.

(15) Such adjectives as Presidential, Senatorial, Congressional, Parliamentary, etc., when referring to a specific President, etc., are capitalized. Administration, Federal, Constitution, etc., when referring to the United States Government are capitalized.

(16) Names of personifications of the seasons and of abstract ideas or objects are capitalized.

Where Spring her verdant mantle cast.
Of old sat Freedom on the heights.

(17) Names of the points of the compass, when used to designate definite geographical portions of a country, names of divisions of the world or of a country, and nouns or adjectives derived therefrom are capitalized.

The South, the West, the Orient, New England, the Old World; Southerner, Oriental, New Englander.

☞ When used to denote direction only, terms denoting points of the compass should *not* be capitalized.

The torrent took a course due east.

(18) Generic terms that form a part of specific geographical names, also the names of counties, avenues, streets, etc. are capitalized.

Pacific Ocean, Red Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Straits of Gibraltar, Missouri River, Rocky Mountains, Pike's Peak, Death Valley, Lake Superior; County Mayo, Cook County, Cass Avenue, Court Square, Park Street; Philippine Islands, Long Island Sound; the island of Madagascar, the river Rhine, the desert of Sahara.

(19) The words "state," "territory," "dominion," etc., when denoting specific political divisions or entities are capitalized.

The State of Ohio, the Territory of Hawaii; the Dominion Parliament.

(20) Names of organizations and institutions, academic degrees, titles of newspapers, books, etc. are capitalized.

The Gas Fitters' Union, Willesden Country Club; Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.), Doctor of Laws (LL.D.); the New York *Sun;* Scott's *The Pirate,* Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew.*

(21) The salutatory phrase of a letter or an address is capitalized.

☞ When the word *dear* does not begin the phrase, it is usually spelled with a small letter.

Dear Mother: My dear Mr. Smith: My Lord Duke:

III. MISCELLANEOUS

1. ELLIPSES

Ellipses, or omissions, of letters, words, or sentences, are indicated by the apostrophe or the dash, or by a series of periods or of asterisks (stars). The dash is used also to denote the omission of figures. To indicate the omission of one or more complete lines of poetry, a full line of periods or stars is used. In quotations, an ellipsis should be regarded as a part of the matter quoted, and inclosed in the quotation marks.

Five o'clock. O'Connor. Mrs. B—n, B...n, or B***n (for Mrs. Brown).

The expense...of repairing the dam will be enormous. The years 1807–17.

2. FOOTNOTES

References from the text of a work to notes at the foot of a page are indicated by superior figures, by superior letters, or by the following signs in the order given: the asterisk, or star (*), the obelisk, or dagger (†), the double dagger (‡), the section (§), parallels (‖), and the paragraph mark (¶).

3. THE USE OF ITALIC LETTERS

Italicize words to which it is desired to give emphasis.

Not *real* philanthropy, merely the *outward show* of it.

☞ The frequent use of italic merely for the sake of emphasis is in bad taste.

Italicize foreign words and phrases used in an English text.

Ab origine; ancien régime; con amore; garçon; bona fides; in propria persona; nolens volens. As the French have it, *Chacun à son goût.*

Italicize names of ships and titles of books.

The battleship *Pennsylvania;* Bryce's *The American Commonwealth.*

Italicize New Latin scientific names of plants or animals, esp. when included parenthetically apart from the context.

The goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*). The quahog, *Venus mercenaria,* has a thick shell.

4. ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations should be used sparingly in all literary work (including letters). Only those that are known to be used by writers of standard English prose should be used in general work. Reference works, catalogues, lists, etc., in which conciseness is a necessary consideration, are forced to adopt many abbreviations that are not in general use.

The following abbreviations are in good general use: *Mr., Mrs., Messrs., Rev., Hon.* when used before proper names; *Jr., Esq.,* and all recognized abbreviations for academic honorary titles, such as, *A.B., Ph.D., M.D., M.C., S. J., U.S.A.,* etc., when used after proper names; also, the recognized general abbreviations, *viz., etc., i.e., e.g. A.M., P.M., A.D., B.C.,* etc.

☞ There is a growing tendency to spell out such personal titles as *Captain, Colonel, General, Governor, President, Professor,* etc. The title *Reverend* is now usually spelled out when preceded by *the* or *Right.* Many careful writers spell out (in addresses) the names *Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio,* and *Utah* owing to the fact that the abbreviation *Cal.* is sometimes mistaken for *Col., Miss.* for *Missouri,* etc.

☞ Business correspondence admits of a much larger number of abbreviations than does personal correspondence; but it must not be forgotten that clearness is even more to be desired than brevity.

Abbreviations should be used with discrimination. The proper use of abbreviations can be learned only by observation and practice. One properly says: He left at 6 A. M., but not, He left this A. M. In the heading of a letter, one writes: Oct. 3, 1920, but not, He came in Oct., etc.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHIES, ETC.

In making lists of books, magazine articles, etc., for bibliographies, catalogues, and the like, the author's name usually comes first, followed by the title of the book (in italics) or the title of the article (in quotation marks), the place of publication, or the name of the periodical, and the date. The following may serve as examples:

Bryce, James, *The Holy Roman Empire.* Enlarged and revised edition. New York: Macmillan.

Scudder, Horace E., *Ohio* ("American Commonwealths"). Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 1888.

Shakespeare, *King Lear* (W. J. Craig, ed.), in "Dowden edition." Indianapolis, Ind., Bowen-Merrill Co., 1902.

White, John Claude, "The World's Strangest Capital," *National Geographic Magazine,* March, 1916.

"The Tension between Turkey and Greece," *American Review of Reviews,* August, 1914. [Use this form if the article is unsigned.]

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, "Evangeline," in *Poems* (Household Edition). Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 1884.

IV. PREPARATION OF COPY FOR THE PRESS

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

1. **Copy should be made on single sheets of paper** of a uniform size, *one side only* being used. The paper should not be too large. Sheets about 8 x 10 inches are the most convenient. The sheets should be numbered, and plain white or neutral (gray, yellow, or brown) paper is best.

2. **Copy should be easily legible,** preferably typewritten, but if not, then clearly written in black ink. There should be not less than half an inch of clear space between the title and the subject matter, and the first line of each page should begin not less than an inch from the top of the page. There should be a blank margin of at least an inch at the left side of the page. A part of a line should not be left blank after the end of a sentence, unless that sentence ends the paragraph.

3. **Copy should be revised by the proof reader** before it goes to the compositor. The dimensions of the page, size and style of types, whether the matter is to be leaded or set solid, the various divisions (as chapters, etc.) and subdivisions, headlines, notes, etc., should all be determined before setting type.

4. **Copy should embody the final ideas of the author.** Allowance must be made for some changes, but, to avoid expense, the copy as sent to the compositor should be as complete and perfect as possible. Changes in matter already set are more costly than the original setting. Compositor and proof reader are bound to "follow copy" *literally*, except in the case of obvious mistakes in punctuation or spelling, which they correct, calling attention to all such changes.

5. **Abbreviations** should be used only for words usually so written. See p. 1206.

6. **All proper names, technical and scientific words, references, quotations, and figures** should be verified in the MS.

7. **Spelling should be uniform.** For words that have two or more accepted spellings, one form should be adopted and adhered to throughout. The spellings in this Dictionary are those most generally accepted.

8. **Capital letters should be used** according to a uniform style. A word that may be written with either a capital or a small letter should not be written now one way and now the other. Whether a word is to be begun with a capital or not is shown by the vocabulary entry in the Dictionary. For rules, see p. 1216.

9. **Punctuation should be as uniform as possible.** Unfortunately not only is there often a difference of opinion in regard to what is the best or the correct punctuation, but also it is difficult for even the same writer to be always consistent in this matter. For rules, see p. 1213.

10. **Paragraphing** should be indicated on copy, not left to the compositor or proof reader.

11. **Directions to the press** should be inclosed in circles or curved lines, to avoid confusion with corrections, etc.

12. **The kind of type to be used,** if not ordinary roman, is indicated by underscoring. Underscore once for *italics*, twice for SMALL CAPITALS, three times for CAPITALS, and once with a wave line for **boldface.**

13. **Manuscripts should be kept and mailed flat, if possible.** If necessary, they may be folded, but should never be rolled.

TECHNICAL TERMS

Body.—The main part of a type below the raised character. According to their size, measured at right angles to the printed lines, type bodies are called *pica, long primer*, or 4½ point, 5 point, etc. See TYPE, in the *Vocabulary*.

Displayed matter.—Matter, as headings, titles, etc., made prominent by being set in relatively large type or with varying lengths of line, etc.

Electrotype.—A facsimile plate for printing, made from type, woodcuts, etc., by depositing a thin plate of copper in a mold by an electroplating process, and backing this with type metal.

Em.—The square of the body of a type of any size; that is, a square whose side is the greatest dimension of the body of the type. The *em* is the unit in calculating the amount of type in printed work, or that set by a compositor.

Font.—A complete assortment of any particular size and style of type.

Form.—Set-up matter from which an impression is to be made, secured in a chase, or frame.

Half title.—The name alone of a book, placed on a separate page or at the head of the first page of text; also, any similar sectional title.

Indention.—The setting-in of a line from the margin. In *hanging indention*, the first line begins at the margin, the other lines are set in.

Justify.—To make lines of type even or true by proper spacing; to adjust the type.

Leaders (lēd'ẽrz).—Dots or dashes to *lead* the eye, as, in an index, from the end of a partly filled line to the figures.

Leads (lĕdz).—Strips of metal of various thicknesses to separate lines of type. Matter set without leads is *solid*.

Making-up.—Preparing set-up matter in regular order for printing.

Pi.—Type confusedly mixed or disarranged.—**pied,** *p. a.*

Plate.—An electrotype or stereotype of matter to be printed from.

Proof.—An impression of composed matter, taken to test its correctness.—**Office proof** is the first taken (*pulled* or *drawn*). It is read and corrected at the press before the *author's proof* is sent out.—**Author's proof** is taken after the corrections of the *office proof* are made. It is sent, with the MS., to the author.—**Galley proof** is taken from the type in the galley (printer's metal frame with flanges on three sides). In extended work, it is usually taken on long sheets of paper. The first *author's proof* is generally *galley proof*.—**Revised,** or **second, proof** is taken after the corrections indicated in the first *author's proof* have been made.—**Foundry proof** is taken after the corrections on the last *author's proof* have been made, and before the forms are cast.—**Plate proof** is taken after the plates have been cast. Changes in the *plates* are very expensive.—**Foul,** or **dirty, proof** contains more errors than ordinary.

Quad (Quadrat).—A short blank piece of metal, lower than the type, to fill blank spaces, etc.—**Em Quad.**—A quad the size of an "em."

Register.—The exact correspondence in position of pages, columns, or lines on the opposite, or reverse, sides of the sheet.

Rule.—A thin type-high plate of metal (usually brass) with a line or lines as its face. **Single rule** has one light line; **parallel rule,** two light lines; **double rule,** a light and a heavy line; **dotted rule,** a line of dots, etc.

Signature.—A figure or letter placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet in a volume, to indicate the order in the completed book. Each sheet has a different *signature*. Also, the sheet bearing such figure or letter.

Slug.—A thick piece of type metal for spacing out, etc.; also, a line of type in one piece.

Small capitals.—Letters of the same form as capitals, but about two-thirds the size. Abbr., *s. c.* or *sm. caps.*

Stereotype.—A plate made by casting type metal in a mold taken in plaster of Paris, paper pulp, or the like, from some printing surface (as a page of type).

MAKE-UP OF A BOOK

The following is the order commonly observed in the make-up of a book. 1. Half title (name alone) and blank page. 2. Full title and blank page or copyright notice. 3. Dedication and blank page. 4. Preface or Introduction. 5. Table of Contents. 6. List of Illustrations. 7. Text. 8. Appendix. 9. Glossary. 10. Bibliography. 11. Index.

In a printed work the even pages or folios (2, 4, 6, etc.) are the left-hand ones, the odd pages are the right-hand ones.

The independent parts of a book, as the title, preface, text, appendix, glossary, index, etc., should each begin on an odd page.

ARBITRARY SIGNS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

☉, *or* ☼ The Sun.
☽, ☽, *or* ☾ The Moon; Monday.
● New Moon.
◐, *or* ☽ First Quarter.
○, *or* ☽ Full Moon.
◑, *or* ☾ Last Quarter.
☿ Mercury; Wednesday.
♀ Venus; Friday.
⊕, ⊖, *or* ♁ The Earth.
♂ Mars; Tuesday.
♃ Jupiter; Thursday.
♄ Saturn; Saturday.
♅, *or* ♅ Uranus.
♆ Neptune.
☄ Comet.
✶, *or* ✳ Fixed Star.

2. ASTEROIDS, OR MINOR PLANETS.

☿, *or* ☿ Ceres; ⚴, *or* ⚴ Pallas;
⚵, *or* ⚵ Juno; ⚶, *or* ⚶ Vesta.

☞These four signs are still occasionally employed. The asteroids are now commonly designated by numbers (indicating the order of their discovery) inclosed in a small circle or oval; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

3. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.
1. ♈ Aries, *the Ram.*
2. ♉ Taurus, *the Bull.*
3. ♊ Gemini, *the Twins.*

Summer Signs.
4. ♋ Cancer, *the Crab.*
5. ♌ Leo, *the Lion.*
6. ♍ Virgo, *the Virgin.*

Autumn Signs.
7. ♎ Libra, *the Balance.*
8. ♏ Scorpio, *the Scorpion.*
9. ♐ Sagittarius, *the Archer.*

Winter Signs.
10. ♑ Capricornus, *the Goat.*
11. ♒ Aquarius, *the Water Bearer.*
12. ♓ Pisces, *the Fishes.*

4. ASPECTS AND NODES.

☌ Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.
✶ Sextile; — noting a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
□ Quadrature; — noting a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
△ Trine; — noting a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.
☍ Opposition; — noting a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension; as ☉ ☍ ☽; that is, the sun is in opposition to the moon.
☊ Ascending Node; — called also *dragon's head.*
☋ Descending Node; — called also *dragon's tail.*

5. SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN NOTATION.

a, *or* *α* Mean distance.
a, *or* A. R. Right ascension.
β Celestial latitude.
δ Declination.
△ Distance.
e Eccentricity.
h., *or* ʰ Hours; as, 6h., or 6ʰ.
i Inclination; especially, inclination to the ecliptic.
L, *l*, *or* *ϵ* Mean longitude in orbit.
λ Longitude.
m., *or* ᵐ Minutes of time; as, 6m., or 6ᵐ. [time.
μ, *or* *n* Mean angular motion in unit of
+, *or* N. North.
N. P. D. North polar distance. [node.
ν, ☊, *or* L. Longitude of ascending
π, *or* *ω* Longitude of perihelion.
q. Perihelion distance.
ρ, *or* R. Radius, or radius vector.
—, *or* S. South.
s, *or* ˢ Seconds of time; as, 10s., or 10ˢ.
T. Time; periodic time.
ϕ (*a*) Angle of eccentricity, or the angle whose sine is equal to *e*. (*b*) Geographical latitude.
° Degrees.
′ Minutes of arc.
″ Seconds of arc.
☉ Sun's longitude.
☽ Moon's longitude.

II. BOTANICAL.

☺, ☉, ○, *or* ① An annual plant.
♂, ☉☉, ☽, *or* ② A biennial plant.
♃ A perennial herb.
☉ A monocarpous plant.
♄ An undershrub.
♄ A shrub.
♄ A large shrub, almost a tree.
♄ A tree.
○ A monocarpic perennial plant.
♂, *or* ♂ A staminate or male flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
♀ A pistillate, fertile, or female flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
☿ A perfect or hermaphrodite flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
♂ ♀ Unisexual; that is, having the male and female flowers separate.
♂ — ♀ Monœcious; having male and female flowers on the same plant.
♂ : ♀ Dicœcious; having male and female flowers on different plants.
☿ ♂ ♀ Polygamous; having hermaphrodite, or perfect, and unisexual flowers on the same or different plants.
⌒ A climbing plant.
) Turning or winding to the left.
(Turning or winding to the right.
Ⓢ = Having the cotyledons accumbent, and the radicle lateral.
○ || Having the cotyledons incumbent, and the radicle dorsal.
○ » Having the cotyledons conduplicate, and the radicle dorsal.
○ ||| Having the cotyledons folded twice, and the radicle dorsal.
○ ||| ||| Having the cotyledons folded thrice, and the radicle dorsal.
∞, *or* 0 0 An indefinite number; when applied to stamens, more than twenty.
0 Wanting; none; absent.
° Feet. ′ Inches. ″ Lines. ☞With European writers, the usual signs are ′ feet, ″ inches, ‴ lines.
? indicates doubt or uncertainty.
! indicates certainty; — a mark of affirmation or authentication.

III. CHEMICAL.

\+ signifies "and," "together with," and is used between the symbols of substances brought together for a reaction or produced by such reaction. Placed above a symbol or to its right above the line, it signifies a unit charge of positive electricity. Thus; Ca^{++} denotes the ion of calcium, which carries two positive charges. It is sometimes used to indicate, in organic chemistry, a base or alkaloid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the substance; as, $\overset{+}{M}$, morphine; $\overset{+}{Q}$, quinine.

— signifies a single "bond," or unit of attractive force or affinity, and is used between the symbols of elements or groups which unite to form a compound; thus, H—Cl for HCl, H—O—H for H_2O; Ca—O for CaO; Al≡(OH)₃ for Al(OH)₃. Placed above a symbol, or to its right above the line, it signifies a unit charge of negative electricity; thus, SO_4^{--} denotes an ion of sulphuric acid, carrying two negative charges. It also indicates, in organic chemistry, an acid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the acid; as, $\dot{C}$, citric acid. It is also sometimes used as a simple sign of subtraction to indicate the removal of a part from a compound.

′ often indicates valence; as, Fe″ denotes bivalent iron; Fe‴, trivalent iron.

· is sometimes used instead of — to indicate a bond; as, H·Cl for H—Cl, $CH_2{:}\,CH_2$ for $CH_2{=}CH_2$, etc.

⟨⟩ in organic chemistry, denotes the benzene nucleus.

ψ Pseudo-.

☞Every elementary substance is represented, in chemical notation, by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its Latin or New Latin name: as, H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, Ag (from *Argentum*) for silver, etc. A compound is represented by the symbols of the respective constituents written side by side; as, HCl, a compound of one atom or equivalent of hydrogen with one of chlorine, forming hydrogen chloride. To express more than one atom or equivalent of a substance, a number is used, either prefixed to the symbol, or, more commonly, written after it, below the line; as, 2O, or O_2, two atoms of oxygen (O_2 signifies that the two atoms are united, forming a molecule, 2O does not). Thus H_2O represents water, or two atoms of hydrogen united to one of oxygen; $CaCO_3$, calcium carbonate; H_2SO_4, sulphuric acid. Sometimes these are written with a comma or a period between the symbols of the original compounds from which they are theoretically derived; as, CaO,CO_2, calcium carbonate.

IV. MATHEMATICAL.

1. NUMERALS, OR NOTATION.

Arabic	*Greek*	*Roman*
1	α'	I
2	β'	II
3	γ'	III
4	δ'	IV *or* IIII
5	ϵ'	V
6	ς'	VI
7	ζ'	VII
8	η'	VIII *or* IIX
9	θ'	IX *or* VIIII
10	ι'	X
11	$\iota\alpha'$, etc.	XI, etc.
20	κ'	XX
30	λ'	XXX
40	μ'	XL *or* XXXX
50	ν'	L
60	ξ'	LX
70	o'	LXX
80	π'	LXXX *or* XXC
90	φ' *or* ς'	XC *or* LXXXX
100	ρ'	C
200	σ'	CC
300	τ'	CCC
400	υ'	CCCC
500	ϕ'	D *or* IↃ
600	χ'	DC *or* IↃC
700	ψ'	DCC *or* IↃCC
800	ω'	DCCC *or* IↃCCC
900	ϡ	CM *or* DCCCC *or* IↃCCCC
1000	$,\alpha$	M *or* CIↃ
2000	$,\beta$	MM *or* CIↃCIↃ
1925		MCMXXV

2. RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

\+ Plus; and; more; — indicating addition; as, $a + b = c$. Used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142135+.

— Minus; less; — indicating subtraction; as, $a - b = c$. Used also in a similar manner to + to indicate approximate exactness.

$\pm$, *or* $\mp$ Plus or minus; ambiguous; — indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or —; as, the square root of $4a^2$ is $\pm 2a$.

× Multiplied by; times; into; as, $a \times b = ab$; $6 \times 4 = 24$.

☞Multiplication is also indicated by placing a dot between the factors (as, $4.5.6 = 120$), or by writing the latter, when not numerals, one after another without any sign.

÷, *or* : Divided by; as, $a \div b$; that is, a divided by b; $6 \div 3 = 2$.

☞Division is also indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, a divided by b; $\frac{6}{3} = 2$.

= Is equal to; equals; as, $(a+b) \times c = ac + bc$; $6 + 2 = 8$.

> Is greater than; as, $a > b$; that is, a is greater than b; $6 > 5$.

< Is less than; as, $a < b$; that is, a is less than b; $3 < 4$.

≂ The difference between; — denoting a difference between two quantities without designating the greater; as, $a \backsim b$. [$a \propto b$.]

∝ Varies as; is proportional to; as,

: Is to; the ratio of; } used to indi-

:: As; equals; } cate geometrical proportion; as, $a:b::c:d$; that is, a is to b as c is to d.

∴ Hence; therefore; on this account.

∵ Since or because. [ity.]

∞ Indefinitely great; infinite; infin-

0 Indefinitely small; infinitesimal; also, as a numeral, naught; zero.

∠ Angle; the angle; as, $\angle ABC$.

∟ Right angle; as, $\llcorner ABC$; that is, the right angle, A B C.

⊥ The perpendicular; perpendicular to; as, draw $AB \perp CD$.

∥ Parallel; parallel to; is parallel to; as, $AB \parallel CD$.

○ Circle; circumference; 360°.

⌒ Arc of a circle; arc.

△ Triangle; as, $\triangle ABC$; that is, the triangle A B C.

□ Square; as, $\square ABCD$; that is, the square A B C D.

▭ Rectangle; as, $\square ABCD$; that is, the rectangle A B C D.

$\surd$, *or* $\sqrt{\ }$ Root; — the *radical sign*, indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as, $\sqrt{4} = 2$; $\sqrt{4a^2} = 2a$. To denote any other than the square root, a figure (the *index*), expressing its degree, is placed above the sign; as, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[5]{a}$, etc.; that is, the cube root, fifth root, etc., of a.

☞The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right-hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as, $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{5}}$; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a, respectively.

——— Vinculum, } indicate that

( ) Parentheses, }

[ ] Brackets, } the quantities to which they are

{ } Braces, } applied, or which are inclosed by them, are to be taken together; as, $x+y^2$; $2(a+b)$; $a \times (b+c[e+d])$.

f, *or* F Function; function of; as, $y = f(x)$; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x.

☞Other letters or signs are frequently used to indicate functions; as, ϕ, ϕ', ψ, π, and the like.

d Differential; as, dx; that is, the differential of x.

δ Variation; as, δx; that is, the variation of x.

Δ Finite difference. [tive.]

D Differential coefficient; deriva-

☞The letters *d*, δ, Δ, D, and sometimes others, prefixed to quantities, are variously employed, by different mathematicians, to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential coefficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above.

$\int$ Integral; integral of; — denoting that the following expression is to be integrated; as, $\int 2x dx = x^2$; that is, the integral of $2x dx$ is x^2.

☞If integration is to be performed more than once, the sign is repeated once for each time. The variable, with respect to which the integral is taken, is sometimes indicated by writing the letter designating it at the right hand below; as, $\int_x \phi$; that is, the integral of ϕ with respect to x.

$\int_b^a$ denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value b of the variable and its value a. $\int^a$ denotes that the integral ends at the value a of the variable, and $\int_b$ that it begins at the value b. These forms must not be confounded with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

Σ Sum; algebraic sum; — commonly used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, thus having a sense somewhat like $\int$.

π The number 3.14159265+; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius.

e, *or* ϵ. The number 2.7182818+; the base of the natural system of logarithms. ℔ The eccentricity of a conic section.

g The acceleration of gravity, or, at latitude 45°, 32.17076 feet per second per second. [grees.]

° Degrees of arc; as, 60°, sixty de-

′ Minutes of arc; as, 30′, thirty minutes. [seconds.]

″ Seconds of arc; as, 20″, twenty

h Hours.

m Minutes.

s Seconds.

′, ″, ‴, etc. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a', a'', a''', etc., which are usually read *a* prime, *a* second, *a* third, etc.

^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, ^{n}, etc. Indices placed above, and at the right hand of, quantities to denote that they are raised to powers of the degrees so indicated; as, a^2, the square of a; etc.

V. MEDICAL.

ää (Gr. ἀνά.) Of each.

℞ (L. *Recipe.*) Take.

☞This character is reputed to have been originally the symbol of Jupiter (♃) placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods.

S. (L. *Signa.*) Mark; — used in a prescription to indicate directions to be put on the medicine package.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

℔ Pound.

℥ Ounce; as, ℥ i, or ℥ j, one ounce; ℥ ss, half an ounce; ℥ iss or ℥ jss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces, etc.

ʒ Dram; as, ʒ i, one dram; ʒ ss, half a dram; ʒ iss, one dram and a half; ʒ ij, two drams, etc.

℈ Scruple; as, ℈ i, one scruple; ℈ ss, half a scruple; ℈ iss, one scruple and a half; ℈ ij, two scruples, etc.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

C (L. *Congius.*) Gallon.

O, *or* 0 (L. *Octarius.*) Pint.

℥ Ounce. *f*℥ Fluid ounce.

ʒ Dram. *f*ʒ Fluid dram.

♏ *or* ℿ Minim, *or* drop.

VI. METEOROLOGICAL.

Rain.

Snow. Snow on ground.

Drifting snow.

Floating ice crystals.

Hail. Sleet.

Frostwork.

Glazed frost, silver thaw, ice storm.

Hoarfrost.

Dew.

Fog.

Damp fog, mist.

Ground fog.

Haze, dust haze.

Thunderstorm.

Thunder.

Sheet lightning.

Strong wind.

Solar corona.

Solar halo.

Lunar corona.

Lunar halo.

Rainbow.

Aurora.

Zodiacal light.

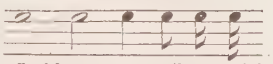
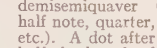
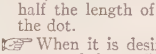
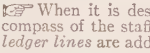
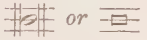
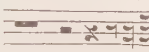
VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

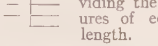
&, &, & And.
&c. (*Et cætera.*) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.
℟ Response; — indicating the part repeated by the congregation in a responsive religious service.
℣ Versicle; — indicating the part recited or sung by the priest.
⁂ A character used in Roman Catholic service books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, and show where the response begins.
✠, *or* + A sign of the cross used by the pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In some service books, it is used in those places where the sign of the cross is to be made.
☩ See LABARUM, also XP, in *Vocab.*
⇒ Broad Arrow; a mark placed upon British government stores.
×, *or* + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind. The name of the person is added by another; as, *his* *John* × *Smith* *mark*
μ Micron; magnetic permeability.
mμ Millimicron.
℗ Farad. *Elec.*
4to, *or* 4°. Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.
8vo, *or* 8°. Octavo; eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.
12mo, *or* 12°. Duodecimo; twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.
16mo, *or* 16°. Sextodecimo; sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, to a sheet.
18mo, *or* 18°. Octodecimo; eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.
☞ Other sizes are 24mo *or* 24°, 32mo *or* 32°, 36mo *or* 36°, 48mo *or* 48°, 64mo *or* 64°, 72mo *or* 72°, 96mo *or* 96°, 128mo *or* 128°. These sizes are rare, and are commonly called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, etc., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, etc.
7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.
♁ ♂ Male; — used in zoölogy.
♀ Female; — used in zoölogy.
< Derived from. } Used in
> Whence is derived. } Used in
+ And. } etymologies.
✳ Assumed. } etymologies.
+ Died; — used in genealogies, etc.

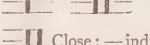
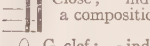
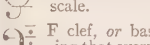
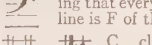
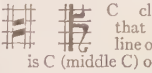
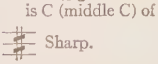
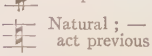
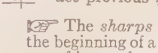
VIII. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

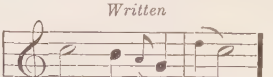
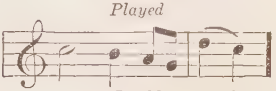
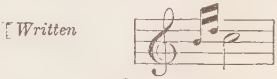
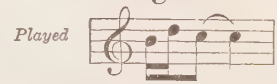
$ Dollar, *or* Dollars; as, $1; $200.
¢ Cent, *or* Cents; as, 12¢; 33¢.
₱ Peso, *or* Pesos; as, ₱ 25. *Phil. Isls.*
/ Solidus. See in *Vocab.*
£ Pound, *or* Pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45.
£E Egyptian pound or pounds.
R. *or* Re. Rupee } as, Re. 1; Rs. 5.
R. *or* Rs. Rupees } A *lac* (100,000 rupees) is written Rs. 1,00,000. *India.*
℔ Pound, *or* Pounds (in weight); as, 1 ℔; 24 ℔.
@ [L. *ad.*] At, *or* to; as, silk @ $2 per yd.; flour per bar. $8 @ $10.50.
℔ Per; as, sheep $4 ℔ head.
% a Per cent; as, discount 6% = $10.21. b Order of.
℅ Account; as, J. Smith in ℅ with J. Jones.
B/L Bill of Lading.
c/o Care of.
L/C Letter of Credit.
c/f, *or* C/F Carried forward.
c/d, *or* C/D Carried down.
′ Foot, *or* Feet; as, a 40′ spar.
″ Inch, *or* Inches; as, a 10″ pipe.
× By; as, a room 10′ × 14′.

Number, *or* Numbered; as, # 60 thread.
⁕ Used on stock tickers to denote that the quotation it follows is correct.
A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and seaworthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, etc. The figure 2 would imply insufficient quantity, or inferior quality. When a vessel has passed the age for the character A (four to fifteen years), it is registered A in red.
XX Ale of double strength.
XXX Ale of triple strength.

IX. MUSICAL.

Staff with notes, — semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, and demisemiquaver (*or* whole note, half note, quarter, eighth, sixteenth, etc.). A dot after a note adds to it half the length of the note without the dot.
☞ When it is desired to extend the compass of the staff, short lines called *ledger lines* are added above or below.

Breve, *or* double whole note; — now rarely used.

Rests, — semibreve rest, minim rest, etc.

Bar; — the vertical line dividing the notes into measures of equal or a given length.

Double bar; — marking larger divisions, as the end of a verse.

Close; — indicating the end of a composition or movement.

G clef; — indicating that every note on the second line is to be sounded as G of the natural scale.

F clef, *or* bass clef; — indicating that every note on the fourth line is F of the natural scale.

C clefs; — indicating that every note on the line on which it is placed is C (middle C) of the natural scale.

Sharp. ♭ Flat.

Natural; — used to counteract previous # or ♭.
☞ The *sharps* or *flats* placed at the beginning of a composition, or of one of its sections, are called collectively the *key signature.*

Double sharp; — raising a note two semitones.

Single sharp; — used after a double sharp.

Double flat; — lowering a note two semitones.

Single flat; — used after a double flat.

Repeat; — indicating that a passage is to be played, or sung, twice. When found at two points, the first time thus  repeat only the part between the two sets of marks.

𝄋 *or* 𝄌 Segno, *or* Sign; — used to mark the point to which reference is made, or from which a repetition is to begin.
𝄴 *or* 𝄵 Common time. 𝄴 = 4/4.
𝄵 (*alla breve*) = 4/2 *or* 2/2.
or Long appoggiatura, an embellishing note a degree above or below the principal note; as,
Written

Played
or Double appoggiatura, a grace of two notes, one being a degree above, the other a degree below, the principal note; as,
Written

Played
Acciaccatura, *or* short appoggiatura, performed very quickly.
tr Trill, *or* shake.
∾ Turn (embellishment).
or Inverted turn.
Arpeggio.
𝄐 Pause, *or* hold (fermata). When placed over a double bar it denotes the conclusion of the piece.
Crescendo.
Decrescendo, *or* diminuendo.
Swell; — crescendo and decrescendo combined.
> Sforzando, *or* forzando; written also ∧ *or* ∨, *sf, sfz, fz.*
< Pressure tone; an accented tone.
' *or* . Staccato; — placed over or under a note.
⁀ Slur, bind, *or* tie.
⊓ ∧ Down bow } in music for
⊔ ∨ Up bow } stringed instruments.

X. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

1. MARKS OF PUNCTUATION AND REFERENCE, DIACRITICS, ETC.

, Comma.
; Semicolon.
: Colon.
. Period.
— Dash.
? Interrogation.
! Exclamation.
( ) Parentheses.
[ ] Brackets, *or* Crotchets.
' Apostrophe.
- Hyphen.
´ Acute Accent.
` Grave Accent.
^, ˆ, *or* ˜ Circumflex, Tilde.
¯ The Long, *or* Macron.
˘ The Short, *or* Breve.
¨ Diæresis.
ȿ (ç) Cedilla.
∧ Caret.
" " Quotation Marks.
} Brace.
*** Ellipsis.
. . . Ellipsis; *also,* Leaders.
—— Ellipsis.
* Asterisk.
† Dagger, *or* Obelisk.
‡ Double Dagger.
§ Section.
‖ Parallels.
¶ Paragraph.
☞ Index.
⁂ *or* ** Asterism.

2. PROOF-READERS' MARKS.

ꝺ, *or* ℊ (*dele*). Delete, take out, or expunge.

9, *or* ⊙ Turn a reversed letter.

A space, or more space, between words, letters, or lines.

⁀, *or* ⊂ Less space, or no space, between words or letters.

L, *or* ⌋ Carry a word, letter, etc., farther to the left or to the right.

□ Indent.

⌐ Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.

⌙ Sink or depress a letter, word, or character raised too high.

| Shows that a part of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.

! Directs attention to a quadrat or space which improperly appears.

X, *or* + Directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.

⊏ Bring a word or words to beginning of line; also, begin paragraph.

≡ *or* /// *or* \\\ Straighten (a crooked part).

⁀ Print as a diphthong, ligature, or single character; as, *ae*, *fl* (æ, ﬂ).

¶, or *n.p.* Make a new paragraph.

-- Underscore: Put in italic; also, change according to the directions in the margin. [capitals.

= Double underscore: Put in small

≡ Triple underscore: Put in capitals.

≋ Put in boldface.

wf., or *w. f.* Wrong font; — used when a character is of a wrong size or style.

tr. Transpose.

no ¶, or *run on*. No paragraph.

l. c. Lower case; *i. e.*, put in small or common letters.

caps. Put in capitals.

s. caps., or *sm. c.*, or *s. c.* Put in small capitals.

rom. Put in roman type.

ital. Put in italic.

b. f., or *bold.* Put in bold-faced type.

Qu., *Qy.*, or ? Query (to author).

out, s. c. Words wanting, see copy.

☞ All corrections on the proof should have corresponding marks in the margin to attract attention. A period should be inclosed in a circle, thus ⊙. Superior marks, letters, and figures should be indicated thus: ˙, ˙, ˙, ˙, ˙. Inferior marks, letters, and figures should be indicated thus: ˳, ˳, ˳.

PROOFS SHOWING (1) CORRECTIONS INDICATED; (2) CORRECTIONS MADE

LINCOLNS GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in ~~in~~ liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we're engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that nation, or any nation conceived so and dedicated so, can long endure.

We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of ~~this~~ field, as a final restingplace for those who here ~~have given~~ their lives that ~~this~~ nation might live. It is altogether proper and fitting that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have ~~have~~ consecrated it, far above our power to detract or add. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what ~~we did~~ here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we ~~now highly~~ resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall ~~never~~ perish from the earth.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

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Webster's New International Dictionary

Upon which

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Third Edition,

Is based, is indicated by the following Testimonials.

United States Court of Claims and State Supreme Courts.

United States Court of Claims: This court finds the legal definitions accurate and in fact of so full and extensive a character as practically to supersede the necessity for the publication of separate law dictionaries.

New York Court of Appeals: The judges of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York make constant use of Webster's New International Dictionary in the discharge of their official duties. They regard it as an unsurpassed authority.

New Jersey Supreme Court: Constant reliance upon Webster's International Dictionary for the exact meaning and precise definition of English words has proved eminently satisfactory to us.

Kansas Supreme Court: A feature of the work which lawyers will appreciate is that definitions of words of legal usage are accurate and conform with judicial interpretation as found in the latest decisions of the highest courts of the country.

South Dakota Supreme Court: The definitions of legal terms and phrases we find to be remarkable for their completeness, accuracy, and conciseness.

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Similar testimonials have been given by hundreds of Judges of the Supreme Courts of the United States and Canada.

College Presidents and Professors.

Harvard University, H. Langford Warren, A.M., *Professor of Architecture.* The best for ready reference with which I am familiar.

Yale University, E. P. Morris, Litt.D., *Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.* Then I looked for the terms of grammar, which is also a hobby of mine. I happened first upon parataxis, about the definition of which I have been obliged to differ with some of my philological friends, and lo! there was my own definition! You will understand that I am now ready to vouch for your accuracy from cover to cover.

Columbia University, Nicholas Murray Butler, LL.D., Ph.D., *President.* Both in contents and in arrangement, it marks new advances even upon its excellent predecessor.

Cornell University, J. G. Schurman, LL.D., *President.* The horizontal division of the page at once facilitates reference to the ordinary vocabulary and it is quite as easy to find the obsolete, unusual words when grouped together as they are here.

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[Over]

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Upon which

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Statesmen, Etc.

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